

Highlights

- An Exclusive Interview
with GM Yasser Seirawan
- Opening Studied—Evans Gambit
- Featured Game: Seirawan—Karpov, London 1982
- Games from Recent Tournaments

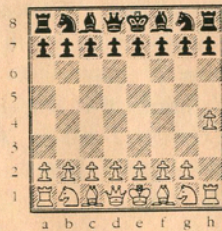
Inside

1. Pawn Breaks of the Rich and Famous
2. The Four Elements (and other Tips)
3. Tactics/Combinations
4. The Big 3
5. Name That Opening
6. Past Masters

The Berkeley Babble

The Unofficial
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Bill Conrad, Editor
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"All the chess I feel like printing."



**Bringing the Berkeley Chess Club to you—
whether you want it or not.**

...OK, we had fun last issue. Now it's time to get

AMBITIOUS

In this issue, I will bring you the most important news of the decade! ...Well, maybe of the last several hours. I have found that for a chess newsletter to hold its readers' attention, there must be some chess in it. With this in mind, I will bring you some chess this month.

1.e4 e6! ♣

There. That's all the chess you need this month; any more would overwhelm you, and any less would stunt your growth.

Before I get started on the newsletter itself, I want to clarify something: last month's newsletter was meant as an introduction to a monthly newsletter, not a serial satire of Kurt Jacobs. To the extent I know Kurt, I like him. I find him to be an intelligent, personable, compassionate man with whom I disagree on certain subjects and/or points of view. He does a thankless job by collating and publishing the club games every week; I know from personal experience how much of a pain that can be, and I appreciate his doing them. However, I feel that extended and continual political diatribe has no real relevance in a collection of chess games, and this was one of the sources of my satire; I would have treated anyone else the same way. Everybody has pet peeves; one of mine is that some chessplayers seem to think they are authorities on politics, *seemingly just because we are chessplayers*, and this gives us some sort of vision others don't have. I have noticed this tendency in chessplayers from Bobby Fischer and Garry Kasparov all the way down the line. To me, that is about as far from the truth as the assertion that Newt *really didn't* know that it was wrong to use a tax-free organization/charity to fund partisan political activity. Our disagreements on these types of subjects were the source of most of my satire, and the sarcasm/humor in that newsletter went no deeper than that. I trust it was taken that way.

Openings:

I want to do an opening article that will *help* you, or at least *entertain* you. Because I am not a GM, I can't quote you reams of original analysis or review theoretical novelties from my games against GMs, IMs, and masters (even though I have played masters and GMs in tournaments). Therefore, the best bet is to consult some of the many openings books; hopefully, some of what I present will make sense to someone.

EVANS GAMBIT (ACCEPTED)

For this line of the Evans, I will be quoting and extracting from the following books and sources:

- Evans Gambit and A System versus the Two Knights Defense (Harding) *Chess Digest 1991*
- The Giuoco Piano (Gufeld) *Holt 1996* {Chapter on the Evans Gambit by GM Murray Chandler
- My 60 Memorable Games (Fischer) *Faber & Faber 1967*
- Games culled from ChessBase and downloaded from the Internet

Towards the end of the newsletter, I append many supplemental games from the Evans Gambit.

The Evans Gambit was invented by Captain W. D. Evans in the 1800s. The idea is simple and logical: the exchange of material (in this case, the White b-pawn) for time and development (the time gained from kicking the Black KB around, and the consequent development and construction of a center). Of course, Black IS gaining a pawn... (Hey, if everything was so simple, chess would have no secrets!) Bobby Fischer, in his *My 60 Memorable Games*, says that "the Evans was already analyzed to death by the 'nineties" [*the 1890's, of course!—Ed.*], "but it still makes for enterprising chess." Harding says, "Why play the Evans Gambit?"

"There are several good reasons, particularly if most of your chess is played against opponents below 2200 strength—although it is certainly viable as an occasional weapon at higher levels also. (Such strong grandmasters Nunn and Timman [*and, of course, Kasparov!—Ed.*] have played the Evans Gambit in international events I the last few years.)

"Firstly, White obtains a very rapid development leading to good attacking chances against the king. There are many traps into which Black may fall, allowing White to pull off very quick and beautiful wins."

"Secondly, even if Black avoids early disaster, he[*for she—Ed.*] is often held in a bind which prevents him [*for her—Ed.*] from developing his [*for her—Ed.*] pieces satisfactorily, while White maneuvers to win in the later middle game, or perhaps transposes to a won ending."

"Thirdly, Black has the more difficult psychological task as few players are happy defending against a gambit with limited time on the clock."

"Fourthly", Harding goes on to say, "much of what has been published on the Evans is rubbish." According to GM Larry Christiansen, Kasparov "revived" the Evans Gambit through his TN (Theoretical Novelty) against Anand in Riga 1995. The soundness of the Evans Gambit cannot be doubted after a look at some of the list of top-level GMs who have employed it:

Fischer	Kasparov
Tal	Timman
Shirov	Nunn
Morphy	Chigorin
Adolf Anderssen	Alekhine
Zukertort	Steinitz

The gambit is offered after the moves 1.e4 e5 f3 c6 3. c4 c5 4.b4! [*exclamation mark mine—Ed.*] Due to space and time limitations, I will only cover one line of the Gambit Accepted: 4... xb4 5.c3 e7 .

LINE 1:

1.e4 e5 f3 c6
3. c4 c5 4.b4!

The line I will be covering, 4... xb4 5.c3 e7 , was, according to Murray Chandler, viewed by many top-level of GMs as a "safe and solid option for Black"; according to Harding, Black's idea here is "to return the pawn and minimize complications." On e7, Harding says that the bishop obviates the aggressive counterattacks emanating from moves such as ... f6 or ... e7 ; in addition, the position of the bishop does little to hinder White's development. However, the bishop does

shield its king on the e-file and enables quick castling. This "safe and sound" opinion changed as a result of the thrashing the line took in Kasparov—Anand, Riga 1995.

The main line after 5... e7 is 6.d4; Chandler feels that the main sideline is: 6. b3 , while Harding recommends it instead of 6.d4 due mainly to the amount of analysis expended on the latter move. For this reason, and since Chandler's analysis is in a newer book, I will use Chandler's selection of main lines and alternatives, which means that this article will focus only on 6. b3 . For 6.d4, please refer to these excellent books. Hence:

6. b3

after which

6... h6

is pretty much forced, since 6... a5 7. xf7+ f8 8. a4 c6 (xf7 9. xe5+ and 19. xa5) 9. xg8 xg8 10. xe5 leaves White a pawn up (Wills—Wildinson, London 1964).

7.d4 a5

threat was 8. xh6 .

8. b5

"A finesse discovered by Bulgarian correspondence master G. Popov." (Chandler) "This accurate move (which I learned from BCM Editor Bernard Cafferty) is vitally important" (Harding). Both GMs state that the "routine" 8. a4 is bad due to 8... xc4 9. xc4 (9. xh6? b6!) 9... g4! 10.h3 f6 11.de5 d5! Chandler takes issue with an assessment here of 10. xe5 xe5 11.de5 d6 12. xf4 as "a big advantage" by continuing with 12...0-0 13.0-0 de5 14. xex5 e6 15. b5 b6, stating that White, being unable to develop his QN, is in "a dreadful position" (Chandler) or 9...d5! 10.ed e4 11. e5 f6! Aronson—Umanski, corr. 1978 (Harding)

8... xc4

8...c6: 9. xe5! \pm , e.g.

- 9...f6 10. h5+ g6 11. hx6 xc4? (Δ 11... xf8 12. f7+? xf7 13. xf4) 12. g7 f8 13. hx7 winning material, Harding—Parker, corr. 1974 [*see Supplemental Game #29 toward the end of this newsletter.—Ed.*]

- 9...f6 10.♖h5+ ♔f8 11.♗d3! ♚f7 12.0-0 (or 12.♗a3 when Black has severe problems with development.) 12...g6 13.♖h4 ♔g7 14.♖g3 d5 15.♗bd2 ♖e8 16.♖e1 ♗e6 17.h4 with some initiative to White (Krantz-Sarosy, postal game 1980)
- 9...♗c4 10.♖xg7 ♖g8 11.♖xh7! ♖xg2 12.♖xh6 d5 (12...d6 is no better) 13.♖h8+ ♔d7 14.♖xd8+ ♔xd8 and White is a clear pawn up after 15.♗bd2! ♗g4 16.h3 ♗h5 17.ed cd 18.♗xc4 although the endgame will still require accurate play in view of Black's bishop pair. The White knight will be active and Black must keep the h-pawn blockaded constantly. White's task is then to exchange one rook and activate the other.
- 9...0-0 10.♗d3 f6? (10...d6 is more sensible, when 11.♖g3 ♔h8 12.0-0 is one good line; there is no need to play ♗xh6 as White is not behind in material.) 11.♖h5 ♖f7 (not 11...♖e8? 12.♖xa5; Black probably intended 11...♗f7 but 12.♗h4! g6 13.♗xg6! hg 14.♖xg6+ ♔h8 15.e5 is crushing, and other attempts like 12...♗g5 13.e5 h6 14.f4 leave Black with a terrible game.) 12.♗h4 d5 (to defend f5 with the bishop) 13.♗xh6 gh 14.♗d2 (calling up the reserve battalions) 14...f5? (trying to complicate while the White king is in the center) 15.♗xf5 ♗xf5 16.ef ♗g5 17. ♚f3 ♖e7+ 18.♗e5 (attack and defense combined) and after 19.0-0 White will be a pawn up and ready for the final assault (Harding—Mooney, Dublin 1979).

9.Bxh6

(!-Harding: "If the queen stood instead on a4, then ...♗b6 now would attack her, winning a piece. And if 9.♖xc4 here, then 9...d5 as already mentioned, rather than 9...♗g4 10.♗xe5! {not 10.h3 ♚f6 11.de d5! which is fine for Black.} which improves White's chances.)

9...gh6

Now the difference between assessments in an older book and a newer one is very apparent: HARDING gives the following analysis: 9...♗d6 10.♖xe5 f6 11.♖h5+ "has been little tested and offers good scope for home analysis":

- 11...g6 12.♖h4! (If 12.♖h3 ♗xe4 13.♗g7 d5 attacks the queen, equalizing) 12...f5 13.♖h3 sees Black's threats running out, leaving him [for her—Ed.]

with a problem as he [for she—Ed.] cannot castle kingside. Further complications by 13...fe? (13...♗xe4 is met the same way.) 14.Bg7 Rg8 15.♖xh7 ♖xg7 16.♖xg7 ef are disastrous for Black after 17.0-0, threatening 18.♖g8+ ♗f8 19.♖e1+.

• 11...♔f8! 12.e5 (12.♗e3? ♗xe4 13.♖d5 has been suggested but seems unnecessarily unclear.) 12...♗f7 13.ef ♗xf6 14.♗e3 g6 (14...c6 may give chances of equalizing after 15.0-0 g6 16.♖h3 d5 17.♖g3 according to Hagen Tiemann.) 15.♖b5 d5 16.0-0 c6 17.♖b3 ♖c7 18.♗bd2 ♔g7 19.♖fe1 ♗f5 20.c4± (Krantz—Ahman, postal 1978 {which is different from Krantz—Ahman, corr 1985 in the Supplemental Games section}.

While CHANDLER gives the following: "A new idea is 9...♗d6! 10. ♖xe5 ♗xe4! (10...f6? [Note the question mark here by Chandler as opposed to no punctuation given by Harding However, Harding does take the line with ♖h5+ f6 further than Chandler.] 11.♖h5+) as mentioned by Gutman in *Schach*. After 11.♗xg7 (♖xg7 ♗f6) 11...♖g8 12.♖xe4 (12.0-0 d5) 12...♖xg7 13.0-0 d5 14.♖e5 ♔f8 Black is fine with his bishop-pair and well-placed rook on the semi-open g-file. White has some possibilities to deviate such as 12.d5 ♗c5 13.0-0 d6 14.♖d4, but 9...♗d6 could prove a strong response to this ♖b3 variation." Now back to the main line of the subline...

10.cd4

The two authors now branch off into what they consider main subvariations of 6.Qb3. I shall continue the policy of citing Chandler's work as the "main" line, giving Harding's as notes. Therefore,
Chandler: 11...d6 (Both authors now give 11...♗f6(?) 12.♗c3 c6 13.0-0 0-0 14.e5 ♗g7 15.♗e4 → Rozhalpa—Belova, USSR 1972 {see Supplemental Game #73}. Chandler continues: "11...♖g8 12.♗c3 c6 (12...♖xg2?) 13. 0-0 d6 14. ♖fd1 ♗h3 15.g3 ♔f8 16.d5 ♖g7 17.♖ab1 ♖c8 18.e5 with a big plus, Wells—Lukacs, Budapest 1993 {See Supplemental Game #97} or 11...d5 12.ed5 ♖g8 (12...0-0 "unclear" is another dubious assessment repeated in ECO; now that material is equal White is better given the state of Black's kingside) 13.g3 ♗h3 14.♗e5! ♗d6 15.♗c3 ♔f8 16.f4 f6 17.♗d3 ♖e8+ 18.♔f2±/± Skotorenko—Kresmer, corr. 1976" {See Supplemental Game #81}.

Harding: 11...d5 may be the best, returning the pawn to open the game for the bishops. After 12.ed Black has:

- 12...♖g8 ends up referring to Skotorenko—Kresmer noted above.
- 12...0-0 (Konstantinopolsky) is suggested by Botterill in *Open Gambits*: 13.0-0 c6 14.dc bc 15.♖xc6 ♗e6 giving up a pawn for counterplay, in order to break up White's strong doubled d-pawns. I find this hard to believe after 16.♖c1! ♔g7 (Black cannot afford the simplification resulting from 16...♗g5) 17.♗c3 ♖c8 18.♖e3±/± with a good centralized position and an extra pawn.

Now the authors come back to the same twelfth move:

12.0-0

However, Chandler gives: 12...♖g8 12...0-0? gives a critical position. Schlecter (in his *Handbuch*) believed Black was better, but is this really so? Black's extra doubled h-pawn is of little relevance, and White can proceed calmky: 13.♗c3 c6 14.♖ab1 (14.♖ae1 ♔h8? Δ...f5—Larry Evans) 14...♔h8 15.♔h1 ♖b8 16.d5! c5 17.e5 with a strong initiative (Harding—Micklethwaitem, corr. 1974/5.)

13.♖c1!

Cafferty's move, so that 13...♗h3 can be met by 14.g3. If instead 13.♔h1! ♗d7 14.♗c3? c6 15.d5 ♖xg2 was LaBourdonnais—Boncourt (and Mauret), Paris 1836 {See supplemental game #18}. Sensible is 13.♖e1 ♗g4 14.♗fd2 ♗d7 15.♔h1 c6 16.♗c3 b5 17.♖d3 b4 18.♗a4 ♔f8 19.f3 with initiative, Zamora—Hjartarson, New York Open 1994 {See supplemental game #100}

13...c6 14.d5 ♗d7 15.♗bd2 ♗g5 16.♖d3 ♗xd2 17.♗xd2 ♖g5 18.g3 ♖g6 19.♖ab1 cd5 20.♖xb7 1-0 (Erlandsson—Ecenarro, corr. 1982)

Harding gives 12...d6

12...d5, "but this is a move or two too late": 13.ed ♗h3 14.♗e1 ♗d7 15.♖b3 0-0-0 16.♔h1 ♗f5 17.♗c3 ♗f6 (Tiemann suggests 17...♗d6! with the idea of ...♖g8-g5-h5, but 18.♗f3 is a simple antidote, followed by a4-a5-a6 or Ne5 or even an exchange sacrifice by ♖ab1.) 18.♖d1 ♗d6 19.♗c2 a6 ♗e3± {Ahlstrom—Bryhammer, postal 1980}

13...c6 14.d5 ♗d7

If 14...Bh3 15.g3 Bd7 play continues much the same but White has been given a bolt-hole for his king and Black's chances of attack down the g-file would then be minimal. 15.♗bd2 ♗g5 16.♖d3

Envisaging an e4-e5 break with a target on h7, and meeting the threat of Bxd2 followed b7 Qg5. Black does that anyway, for he has few available plans.

16...Qxd2

So much for the bishop-pair!

17.Qxd2 ♖g5 18.g3 ♗g6 19.♖ab1

White returns to the queenside play which is more often effective in the Evans Gambit than

is generally appreciated. White's advantage in space and piece mobility gives him the chance of switching the focus of his pressure back and forth faster than Black can match. Also, if Black castles now the queenside magically becomes the kingside!

19...0-0-0?!

Black was threatened anyway with the loss of his extra pawn.

20.♗b3! b6 21.♗b5

This is very strong and the game might end 21...c5 22.Qa6+ Kb8 23.Rxb6+! ab 24.Qxb6+ Kc8 25.Rb1!

Pawn Breaks of the Rich and Famous

In this section, I will present one game from a positional master. We all love to be dazzled by a brilliant sacrificial attack. While the sacrificial attack might be like a 95-yard touchdown bomb, which you can get away with maybe once a season, garnering you six points, the positional masterpieces are like fine art or a great bottle of wine; and they win many more games. To be a good chessplayer, you have to play good positional chess. You can be creative and brilliant, but you will not "climb that mountain" unless you have a solid grasp of position. It should be noted that all world champions developed a finely tuned sense of position play, i.e. accumulating small advantages, maneuvering, playing waiting moves, etc., and striking only when the position is right.

This month's game is Capablanca-Yates, Hastings, 1930, taken from Irving Chernev's *Capablanca's Best Chess Endings*, (Dover, ©1978) a collection of sixty games chosen by Chernev for their instructive endings, and a book which I highly recommend to the aspiring club player. Chernev's admiration for Capa is very convincing, and he infuses just about every game with comments that could only come from someone who truly loved the game. At a list price of \$5.95, this book is an absolute bargain. The selected game contains a beautiful rook ending, handled with the natural technique and beauty associated with the late Cuban ex-World Champion. Be prepared, however; this is a long game. And if you are not into positional themes and rook endgames, *you should be reading this article, anyway!* ☺

Capablanca—Yates

Queen's Gambit Declined [D66], Hastings 1930

Notes by Irving Chernev

1.d4 d5 2.c4 e6 3.♖f3 ♖f6 4.♘g5
♗bd7 5.e3 ♗e7 6.♗c3 0-0 7.♖c1

Probably best at this point, judging from the fact that it was played about 20 times in the Capablanca-Alekhine World Championship match in 1927. The rook's influence will be felt on the c-file after the inevitable exchange of pawns.

7...c6 8.♘d3 dc4 9.♗xc4 a6

Δ10...b5, 11...♗b7, and eventually ...c5. The best specific for Black's cramped game is Capablanca's freeing maneuver, 9...♗d5, which forces the exchange of a couple of pieces.. A model continuation would be: 9...♗d5 10.♗xe7 ♗xe7 11.0-0 ♗xc3 12.♖xc3 e5 13.de5 ♗xe5 14.♗xe5 ♗xe5 15.f4 ♗e4! with a satisfactory game. There are perils of course, even in this innocent-looking position. For example, if Black plays, instead of his last move, 15...♗e7 16.f5 ♗d8 17.f6 ♗xd1 18.fe ♖xf1+ 19.♗xf1 ♗f5 (19...♗e6 20.♗d3!) 20.e4 ♗g6 (20...♗xe4 21.♗e3 f5 22.♗c4+ ♖h8 23.♗f7+) 21.♗d3 ♗e8 22.♗d8 f6 23.♗c4+ ♖h8 24.♗e6 Δ ♗d7+ (Tartakower)

10.0-0 b5 11.♗e2 ♗b7 12.♗c2
♖c8 13.♖fd1 c5 14.dc5 ♖xc5

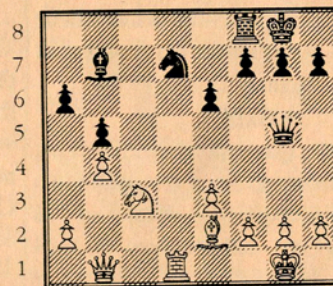
15.b4 ♖c8 16.♗b1 ♗d5 17.♗xd5 ♘g5

Clearly, not 17...♗xd5 18.♖xc8 ♗xc8 19.♗xe7+; 17...♖xc1 18.♗xe7+ ♗xe7 19.♗xe7 ♖xb1 20.♖xb1+

18.♖xc8 ♗xc8

And, of course, not 18...♗xc8 19.♗xg5 Δ ♗xh7*, or 20.♗e7+

19.♗xg5 ♗xg5 20.♗c3 ♗b7
Yates



Capablanca

21.♗e4 ♗g6

Intending, if 22.♖xd7 ♗xe4—a devastating recapture which forces 23.♗f1, and a passive position.

22.♗f3 ♗d5 23.♗c3 ♗xb1 24.♗xb1 ♗f6

24...♗xa2 25.♗c3 ♗d5 26.♗xd5 ± ⊥

25.♗c3 ♖c8

Black becomes ambitious! Or does he overlook a fairly easy draw by 25...♗xf3 26.gf ♖c8 27.♗d6 ♖f8?

26.♗xd5 ♗xd5 27.♗xd5 ed5 28.g3 g6

28...♗d8 29.♗d4 fixes the pawn and 30.e4 wins it.

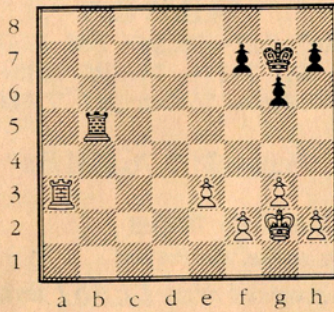
29.♞xd5 ♞c2 30.a4! ba4 31.♞a5

Alert, and assures White of remaining a ♠ ahead.

31...♞a2 32.♞xa6 ♞g7 33.♞g2

a3 34.b5 ♞b2 35.♞xa3 ♞xb5

Yates



Capablanca

Though White is a pawn ahead, the position is a theoretical draw, as the pawns are all on one side of the board. But there are winning chances--especially if White is Capablanca! Capa plans to place his rook in a dominating position, and force a favorable exchange of pawns--one that will split up Black's pawns and isolate them. After that a long, careful King-march up the board, sheltering and being sheltered by the advancing pawns. All this is carried out by Capablanca in flawless style, in an ending that ranks as one of the grandest in the entire literature of chess.

36.♞a6 ♞b4 37.h3 ♞c4 38.♞f3

White is in no hurry to play 38.g4, when 38...♞c5 followed by 39...h5 offers good drawing chances.

38...♞b4 39.♞a5! ♞c4

There was still time for 39...h5.

40.g4!

But this prevents it once and for all!

40...h6

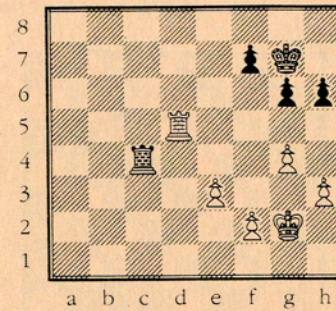
This may be the cause of his loss, though the authorities are divided here. Had Yates played otherwise and lost, the critics might have said, 'Why not 40...h6 at this point.' Kashdan, in the American Chess Bulletin, says, 'This natural-looking move is bad in this position, and is probably the cause of his loss. White will eventually play h4, h5, and hxg6. If black recaptures with the pawn, he allows a passed e-pawn, or if, as in the game, with the king, the remaining pawns are isolated. With the pawn still at h7, White's h5 would involve no threat, and if he ever played g5, then h6 could come, and the exchange of pawns could lead to a book draw.' Ruben Fine, in Basic Chess Endings views it thus: 'This move is not necessary to prevent g5, since it could always be played then. But it does come in handy against the advance of the enemy rook pawn, e.g., if Black plays passively, White may play h4, h5, ♞g3, f4, ♞f3, and finally ♞a7, Δe4, e5, f5, and h6+. In that event, ...h6 at some future date would certainly be forced.'

41.♞g3

Δ the advance of the bishop or rook pawn.

41...♞c1 42.♞g2 ♞c4 43.♞d5

Yates



Capablanca

43...♞a4

Against the plausible 43...g5, White builds up this formation: 44.f3, 45.e4, 46.♞f5, and 47.h4. If then 47.g4 48.♞h3 or if 47...f6 48.♞a5, Δ 49.♞a7+ and 50.h5.

44.f4!

Now the threat of 45.h4 and 46.h5 begins to take definite form.

44...♞a2+ 45.♞g3 ♞e2 46.♞e5 ♞e1

47.♞f2 ♞h1 48.♞g2 ♞e1 49.h4 ♞f6

'More exact,' says Fine, 'was 49...♞a1 50.h5 gxh5 51.♞xh5 f6 52.♞b5 ♞g6 53.♞f3 ♞a4=' I believe though that White has excellent winning chances as the two isolani can inspire no confidence in Black's prospects.

50.h5 ♞e2+

50...gxh5 51.♞f2 Δ ♞xh5, with a position similar to that which occurred in the game, while on 50...g5, the continuation 51.♞f5+ ♞g7 52.Kf2 ♞a1 53.fg5 wins a pawn for White.

51.♞f3 ♞e1 52.♞a5 ♞g7 53.hxg6 ♞xg6

If Black avoids Scylla (52.fg6, which lets White have a passed pawn on the e-file) he falls into Charybdis (53...♞xg6, which splits up his pawns.) [Hey, I don't know what Scylla or Charybdis mean either, although I'm sure some trivia or mythology queen out there does...--Ed.] The capture by 53.fg6 could lead to this pretty win: 53...fg 54.♞a7+ ♞g8 55.e4! ♞f1+ 56.♞e3 ♞g1 57.f5! ♞xg4 58.f6! and White's pawns, being further advanced, will secure the win for him. Or: 53...fg 54.♞a7+ ♞f6 55.♞h7! ♞f1+ 56.♞g2 ♞e1 57.♞f2 ♞h1 58.♞xh6!+-

54.e4

'Sehr fein' [if I remember my Deutsch, that means 'very fine'--Ed], says Becker in the Wiener Schachzeitung. Other critics, though, suggest as more forceful this line of play: 54.♞d5! ♞f1+ 55.♞g2 ♞e1 56.♞f2 ♞a1 57.e4 Δ 58.♞d6+ and e5; if then 57...♞a4 58.♞e3 ♞a3+ 59.♞d3, and the pawns are ready to move forward.

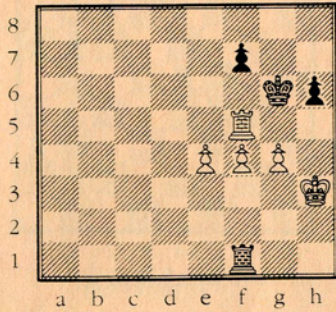
54...♞f1+ 55.♞g3 ♞g1+ 56.♞h3 ♞f1

But not 56...♞h1+ 57.♞g2

57.♞f5

White protects the pawn properly, avoiding such impulsive moves as 57.f5+, when 57...♞g5 lets the opponent out of his clutches.

Yates



Capablanca

57...Re1

Black misses a golden opportunity: he *must* prevent 58.e5! He should have proceeded as follows: 57...f6 58.♖g2 ♔e1 59.e5 fe 60.♖xe5 ♖xe5 61.fe h5 62.gxh5+ ♖xh5 63.♖f3 ♖g6 64.♖e4 ♖f7 65.♖d5 ♖e7 and the game is a book draw.

58.e5 ♔e3+ 59.♖g2!

Capablanca, as usual, is on the *qui vive*, and does not fall into 59.♖h4, which would go this way: [59.♖h4 ♖c3! 60.♖f6+ ♖g7 61.g5 (61.f5 ♔e3) 61...hxg5+ 62.♖xg5 (62.fg ♔e3 63.♖f5 ♖g6=) 62...♔e3 63.♖a6 ♔e1 64.♖a4 ♔e2 65.♖f5 ♔e1 66.♖a7 ♔e2 67.♔e7 ♖a2 68.e6 ♖a5+ 69.♖g4 ♖f6=]

59...♖a3 60.♖f6+ ♖g7 61.♖b6 ♔e3

Restrains the pawns from advancing for the moment.

62.♖b4

This move and the next is intended to drive the rook off the e-file.

62...♖c3 63.♖f2 ♖a3 64.♖b7

Δ65.e6, winning a pawn.

64...♖g8

But not 64...♖g6, when 65.h5+ ♖g5 66.♖xf7 ♖xg4 67.e6+-

65.♖b8+ ♖g7 66.f5

Δ 67.f6+ ♖h7 (67...♖g6 68.♖g8+ ♖h7 69.♖g7+ ♖h8 70.♖xf7+-), and now White can choose one of two wins, either 68.e6 or 68.♖f8 ♖a7 69.♖g3 ♖b7 70.♖h4 ♖a7 71.♖h5 ♖b7 72.g5 (Δ ♖xf7+) hg5 73.e6! fe6 74.♔e8! ♖f7 75.♔e7 ♖g8 76.♖g6 ♖f8 77.♖g7+ ♖h8 78.f7 threatening mate next move.

66...♖a2+ 67.♖e3

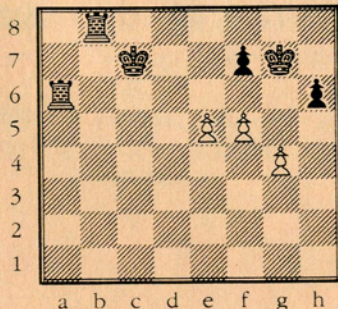
Begins one of the great king wanderings of master play.

67...♖a3+ 68.♖e4 ♖a4+ 69.♖d5! ♖a5+

69...♖xg4 70.f6+ ♖h7 71.♖f8 ♖g6 72.♖g8+ ♖f5 73.♖xg4 ♖xg4 74.e6!

70.♖d6 ♖a6+ 71.♖c7

Yates



a b c d e f g h

Capablanca

71...♖h7

71...♖a1 72.f6+ ♖h7 73.♖f8 ♖a7+ 74.♖d8 ♖g6 75.♖g8+ ♖h7 76.♖g7+ ♖h8 77.g5 hxg5 78.♖e8 ♖a5 79.♖xg5 ♖a7 80.e6! fe 81.f7 ♖a8+ 82.♖e7 ♖a7+ 83.♖f6 ♖a8 84.♖h5#

72.♖d7 ♖a7+ 73.♖d6 ♖g7

73...♖a6+ 74.♖e7 ♖a7+ (74...♖g7 75.f6+) 75.♖f6

74.♖d8 ♖a5

74...♖a6+ 75.♖e7 ♖a7+ 76.♖d7 ♖a5 77.e6! fe (77...♔e5 78.♖e8!) 78.f6+ ♖g6 79.f7+-; 74...♖b7 75.f6+ ♖g6 (75...♖h7 76.♖d7 ♖b6+ 77.♖c5+-) 76.♖c6 ♖a7 77.♖b6! ♖a4 78.♖g8+ ♖h7 79.♖g7+-

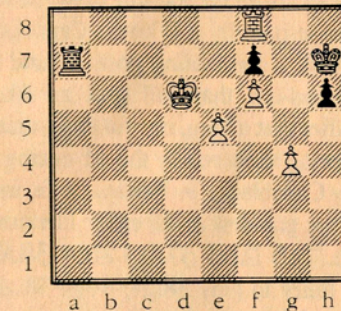
75.f6+ ♖h7 76.♖f8 ♖a7

If 76...♖a6+ 77.♖d7 ♖a7+ 78.♖e8

Another diagram please, Mr. Printer!

[To paraphrase/quote one of my LEAST favorite people in the entire world (Rush Limbaugh): "Hey, I don't make this stuff up, folks!"---Ed.]

Yates



Capablanca

77.♖c6!

Magnificent! Black is in zugzwang—that unfortunate state where one MUST move, though every move loses.

77...♖g6

77...♖a6+ 78.♖d7 ♖a7+ 79.♖e8

78.♖g8+ ♖h7 79.♖g7+ ♖h8 80.♖b6!

Accurate to the last detail! Playing 80.e6 seems to win, but after 80...♖a6+ 81.♖d7 ♖xe6 82.♖xf7 ♖a6! the position is only a draw!

80...♖d7 81.♖c5!

Now the threat (which has been hanging fire for hours) becomes acute.

81...♖c7+ 82.♖d6 ♖a7 83.e6!

There are still some delightful finesses in the position. For example: [83.g5 hxg5 84.♖xg5 ♖h7 85.♖g7+ ♖h8 86.e6 ♖a6+ 87.♖e7 ♖xe6+! 88.♖xf7 ♖xf6+ 89.♖xf6 stalemate! Finally, the move (83.e6) that has been poised over Yates' head like the sword of Damocles!

83...♖a6+ 84.♖e7 ♖xe6+

84...fe 85.f7 ♖a7+ 86.♖f6 ♖a8 87.♖g6 and White mates next move.

85.♖xf7 ♖e4

85...e5 86.g5! xg5 (86...hxg5 87.g6 wins, the threat being 88.e7--which Black cannot counter 87...e8, as 88.h7+ g8 89.f7+ wins the rook) 87.xg5 hxg5 88.e8+ 86.g5!

An elegant finish.

86...hg5 87.g6

Black resigns, due to the threat if 88.h7+ g8 89.f7+ f8 90.h8+ can only be countered by 87...h4 (preventing the check) or by 87...e6 (pinning the pawn). Both these moves

succumb at once to 88.e7! A magnificent ending, one that is outstanding even among the many great ones created by Capablanca. It offers more instruction in strategy and tactics than the student will discover in a dozen brilliant kingside attacks. 1-0

The following was downloaded from the Internet; the author's name and Internet address is at the bottom of the article.

The tree of possible moves branches so rapidly, one can rarely search to mate. Which branch of the tree leads to an advantage? This necessitates the use of search heuristics - or shortcuts which direct our attention to certain aspects of a position while ignoring the rest. The application of heuristic is what distinguishes between players of different levels. Grandmasters choose not to use their "masterly" analytic abilities so much but rely more on search heuristics. The results are they typically find the best move, and take less time to do it. Below are some of the heuristics that I compiled which should be considered when playing chess. These rules were taken from various publications, including MY SYSTEM by Nimzowitsch, the Father of positional play!

THE FOUR ELEMENTS

FORCE - SPACE - TIME - PAWN STRUCTURE

RULES OF ATTACK

- Don't trade ATTACKING pieces for defensive ones unnecessarily.
- You must have an advantage in some element in order to ATTACK.
- The major aim of most ATTACKS is to provoke a pawn weakness.
- Apply the force count, count ATTACKING pieces vs defensive ones.
- A three + count in your favor constitute conditions for an ATTACK.
- ATTACK where you have a preponderance of force, unless employing a minority attack, striving to create backwardness on an open file.
- ATTACK towards the direction your pawns are pointing.
- A superior position in the center justifies an ATTACK on the flank.

RULES OF DEFENSE

- DEFEND economically, too many pieces can get in each other's way.
- Don't create pawn weaknesses, but if necessary, minimize the weakness.

RULES OF FORCE

- The person who is ahead in FORCE will win 90% of the times.
- When you are ahead in FORCE, the key principle is "exchange pieces".

RULES OF SPACE

- Seek to increase your SPACE control.
- DON'T trade pieces, your pieces are worth more - let him stay cramped.
- Open the position by forcing pawn exchanges.
- Focus your attack on a pawn.

RULES OF TIME

- Don't lock or close the position.
- Open the position by forcing pawn exchanges.

RULES OF EXCHANGES

- Exchange in order to seize (or open) a file without loss of time.
- Exchange to destroy a good defender.
- Exchange in order not to lose time by retreating.
- Exchange when you are ahead in force!
- Exchange when your opponent has a pawn weakness.
- Exchange when you have a passed pawn.

RULES OF BISHOPS

(worth 3 points)

- BISHOPS are best in open positions.
- BISHOPS are most effective when on open diagonals.
- BISHOPS are best against passed pawns.

RULES OF KNIGHTS

(worth 3 points)

- KNIGHTS are best in closed positions.
- In order for KNIGHTS to be effective, they must be centralized.

- KNIGHTS are best when you have connected passed pawns.

RULES OF ROOKS (worth 5 points)

- ROOKS belong on open files.
- The ultimate goal of ROOKS, are to invade the 7th and 8th rank.

RULES OF QUEENS (worth 9 points)

- QUEENS should stay home (opening) and centralized (middlegame).

RULES OF KINGS

- Activate your KING towards the endgame.

RULES OF PAWNS (worth 1 point)

- PAWN structure determines the nature of your plan of action.
- There are three types of PAWN Structures, Weak-Solid-Dynamic.
- Center PAWNS are more important than flank PAWNS.
- PAWNS should not be on the same color as your Bishop in the endgame.

RULES OF PAWN STRUCTURE

Pawn Islands (Weak)

- PAWN ISLANDS are weak because they need protection of the pieces.
- They become weaker and weaker as the number of pieces diminish.
- When playing with PAWN ISLANDS, protect them or trade them.
- When playing against PAWN ISLANDS, "Trade Minor Pieces".

Isolated Pawns (Weak)

Isolani (Weak/Dynamic)

- ISOLATED PAWNS become weaker and weaker as the number of pieces on the board diminishes.
- When playing against ISOLATED PAWNS, "Trade Minor Pieces". You want to play a major piece endgame.
- When playing against ISOLATED PAWNS, you should Blockade them.

Doubled Pawns (Weak)

- When playing with DOUBLED PAWNS, you should push the most forward.
- When playing against DOUBLED PAWNS, you want to Blockade them.

Backward Pawns (Weak)

- When playing with BACKWARD PAWNS, you should try to advance it.

- When playing with BACKWARD PAWNS, you should try and trade the Bishop which is blocked by the BACKWARD PAWN.

- When playing against the BACKWARD PAWN, you should first. Restrain it - Blockade it - (1) After blockading the BACKWARD PAWN, systematically bring in support of the blockader. Rotate pieces in and out of the pivoting point to confuse the defense. (1) then Destroy it.

Passed Pawns (Dynamic)

- PASSED PAWNS must be pushed!
- When playing with the PASSED PAWN, you should "Trade Pieces". When the number of pieces on the board diminishes, the PASSED PAWN increases in strength.
- When playing against the PASSED PAWN, you should Blockade it.

Split Pawns (Weak)

- SPLIT PAWNS become weaker and weaker as the game progresses.
- When playing against SPLIT PAWNS, you should not concern yourself with them in the middlegame -- just place your pieces effectively.
- When playing against SPLIT PAWNS, you should "Trade Minor Pieces".

Screened Backward Pawns (Weak)

- When playing with SCREEN BACKWARD PAWNS, you have less space.
- When playing against SCREEN BACKWARD PAWNS, advance on the side of the backward pawn.

Hanging Pawns (Dynamic)

- When playing against HANGING PAWNS, you should "Trade Minor Pieces".
- They get weaker and weaker as the number of pieces on the board diminish.
- When playing against HANGING PAWNS, you should force your opponent to move his "c" pawn, then Blockade the pawn on the "d" file.

Pawn Chains (Solid)

The Base of a PAWN CHAIN is called the Theater of War; therefore...

- In order to attack a PAWN CHAIN, attack it's base with a pawn.
- Attack the new base with many pieces until a weakness elsewhere appear, then attack this weakness with great vigor, returning to the original weakness in the endgame.

If you add to or modify this document, please send it to me so I can learn something new in chess! I have a lot of room for improvements.

ICS Name: ShoNuff

Email ID: bruce@sun.apa.org

This month's feature Babble game:

This month I bring you a game from Seattle, Washington-based super-GM Yasser Seirawan, who kindly agreed to an exclusive interview for the *Berkeley Babble*, appearing elsewhere in this issue. Annotations, taken from his excellent book *Winning Chess Brilliances*, where he explains every move of every game, are his, and I use them in this game. However, I have removed most of the paragraph breaks and have reduced the number of diagrams due to space considerations.

GM YASSER SEIRAWAN—GM ANATOLY KARPOV
 Queen's Gambit Declined,
 Tartakower - Makagonov - Bondarevsky System [D53]
 Phillips & Drew (London) 1982
 Notes by GM Yasser Seirawan

1. $\text{d}3$

This crucial opening move is important in inducing Karpov to play the TMB. If I had adopted the English 1.c4, I would have had to be prepared for the active rejoinder 1...e5, which Karpov chooses upon occasion. The straightforward Queen Pawn 1.d4 would allow the Nimzo-Indian and the Queen's Indian systems of which Karpov is a renowned master.

1... $\text{d}6$

With Karpov's most standard rejoinder, systems with ...e5 are out of the way. Now for the next hurdle.

2.c4

I was now concerned that Karpov might play 2...b6, transposing into a Queen's Indian Defense. The QID has a solid reputation. In that defense, Black takes a restrained role in the center, fianchettoing his queen's bishop. He develops his kingside with ...e6 and ... $\text{d}7$ or ... $\text{b}4$, giving the opening a Nimzo-Indian Defense character. I was begging for a Queen's Gambit Declined.

2...e6

So far, so good. The text is a prelude to ...d5.

3. $\text{d}c3$

After 3.d4, I'm sure Karpov would have chosen a Queen's Indian Defense. The text is my best chance to get him to play the Queen's Gambit Declined. He has two choices that he has played quite often, 3...c5 and 3... $\text{b}4$, which would keep an English flavor to the opening. I haven't committed myself to d4, which give him a number of other options.

3...d5

Thank you. I'm now in the opening that I spent hours preparing for the night before.

4.d4

This move matches Black in the center. We're now in a direct transposition from the move-order 1.d4 d5 2.c4 e6 3. $\text{d}c3$

$\text{d}6$ 4. $\text{d}f3$, while narrowing Black's range of defenses.

4... $\text{d}e7$

Black makes the best choice. The Vienna Variation, 4... $\text{b}4$? 5. $\text{d}g5$, would offer sharp play almost immediately, but Karpov prefers a slow buildup of his position before forcing complications.

5. $\text{d}g5$

I chose the same move the Bobby Fischer used [against Boris Spassky in Game 6 of their 1972 World Championship match in Reykjavik, Iceland, which was presented as Game One of *Winning Chess Brilliances—Ed.*] A comforting thought!

5...h6

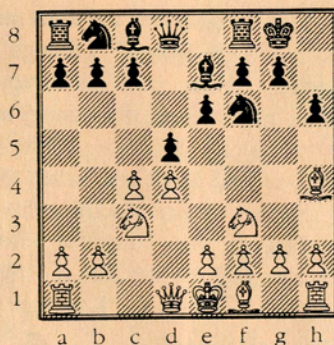
As we've seen in other games, Black puts the question to my g5-bishop. Interestingly, chess opening theorists have begun to argue whether this move should come before or after Black has castled. It seems to me to be a question of taste.

6. $\text{d}h4$

A popular alternative would have been 6. $\text{d}xf6$ $\text{d}xf6$ 7. $\text{d}d2$, getting ready to castle queenside. In this case, the idea is to continue with g4, h4, and g5 after Black has castled kingside.

6...0-0

Karpov



Seirawan

Lucky me—Karpov has chosen his favorite defense, and I get the chance to spring an interesting new idea on him.

7. $\text{d}c1$!

This move initiates a key position to the TMB. I plan to delay the move e3 in order to retain the possibility of a kingside fianchetto. This may seem strange with an h4-bishop, but I have specific ideas about initiating an early queenside attack. A safer move would have been 7.e3, as in Fischer-Spassky noted above.

7...b6

Karpov repeats the variation that he played in the FIDE World Championship in Merano 1981. Now I had to recall our analysis from Merano. To prepare for this game, I had concentrated on Karpov's most recent treatment, 7... $\text{d}c4$, liquidating the central tension. Korchnoi and I had spent half the night worrying about this. Black would prefer to refrain from ... $\text{d}c4$ because if White then was able to play Bxc4, White could benefit by rapidly developing his pieces. The sample line 7... $\text{d}c4$ 8.e3 c5 9.Bxc4 $\text{c}d4$ 10.ed4 Nc6 11.0-0 Nh5 shows Black forcing the trade of a pair of minor pieces, but White would then have an advantage in space, giving him a slight pull. I think that curiosity got the better of Karpov in this game. He was aware that I was a coach for Korchnoi in the 1981 match, and he wanted to test the strength of our preparation. As we shall see, Karpov wasn't idle. He and his team of coaches had worked for many days on this variation.

8.cd5!

I open the c-file for the c1-rook.

8... $\text{d}xd5$!

This step is necessary because White has an early advantage in space; it is important for Black to exchange pieces to make room. This same trading device was used by Boris Spassky in Fischer-Spassky noted above.

9. ♖xd5

Consequent follow-up, in which I am creating a leading role for my c1-rook.

9... e5

In view of the threat to the c7-pawn, this recapture is forced.

10. ♗xe7

Everything is proceeding according to my plan.

10... ♜xe7

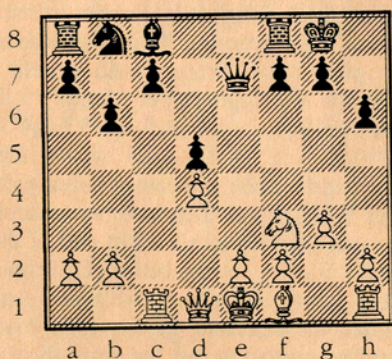
Reaching a standard position in the TMB, Black hopes to make use of his queenside majority as well as the half-open e-file.

11. g3!

This little nuance is actually a big deal. If I had played 11. e3, the game would have directly transposed into the opening of Fischer-Spassky. In studying that game, you might have noted the difficulty that White had in utilizing his f1-bishop. In a hanging-pawn position, the f1-bishop has an awkward task in pressuring the d5-pawn. With the text, White anticipates a hanging-pawn position in which the fianchettoed bishop could flex its muscles. We're still in standard opening theory; the extent of our homework is about to be revealed.

Middlegame

Karpov



Seirawan

11... ♖e8!

Here is Karpov's improvement, for which Korchnoi has prepared a novel response. In Merano, Karpov had tried 11... ♗b7?! and received a bad position for his effort. The text is far more sensible. Black utilizes the half-open e-file in order to pressure the e2-pawn. In this way he hopes to demonstrate that the kingside fianchetto was ill-advised.

12. ♖c3!

This is Korchnoi's idea! Its advantages are deceptively simple:

- White adds a measure of protection to the ♖f3; for example, 12... c5? 13. dxc5 ♗b7 14. cb6 d4 15. ♜xd4! grabs the loot.
- White will neutralize Black's pressure on the e-file by ♖c3-e3.

♗a6?! 13. ♗a4!

I enjoyed my thoughts for 24 minutes before selecting this move. It is the most challenging. The intended break ...c5 is stopped because ♖c3-e3 is a tremendous threat. I now expect hysterics:

- 13... ♗d8? 14. ♖e5+
- 13... ♜e4 would surprisingly rebound after 14. ♖d2!! ♜xh1 (14... ♖c5 15. ♖xc5; 14... ♗d7 15. ♜xd7 ♜xh1 16. ♗a4!± White wins two pieces for a rook) 15. ♜xe8+ ♜h7 16. ♜xf7± and the plight of the knight at a6 is comical;
- 13... ♗b7 14. e3! ♜e4! 15. ♗g2! ♜b1+ 16. ♜d2! ♜xb2+ (16... ♜f5!?) 17. ♖c2 ♜b4+ 18. ♜xb4 ♖xb4 19. ♖xc7 ♗a6 20. ♖b1± and White wins material.

Believing Karpov to be in a heap of trouble, I began to walk to calm my fraying nerves. GM Efim Geller, a roly-poly grandmaster with tremendous international experience, was intently watching the progress of the game when I strolled by him. Geller had excitedly grabbed GM Jan Timman—the world's second -highest-rated player—by the arm and exclaimed, "...c5!" Pretending I hadn't overheard, I continued my pace. "...c5!—doesn't that lose a piece?" I thought. Geller, as Karpov's chief trainer, was obviously very familiar with the position.

13... c5

When I saw this move, my heart sank into my shoes. "Oh, [bleep]!" I thought, I had obviously fallen into *his* preparation. Karpov had foreseen my strategy and had prepared a piece sacrifice. White's threat is Rc3-e3, and Black has chosen to ignore it. Karpov doesn't sacrifice his pieces based on intuition, but rather when he is 99% sure that the sacrifice is correct. He had called my bluff. I thought for 15 minutes about declining the sacrifice with 14. e3 c4 or even 14. ♖e3 ♗e6 15. ♗h3, but in both cases I would be worse off!

The text drew a great murmuring from the audience that packed the Greater London Council Chambers for the daily games. I could see them gawking at the demonstration board, excitedly pointing out that I could win a piece.

14. ♖e3

Since I have no choice, I might as well ride the tiger and go for the gusto [*Sheesh—two clichés in a row!*—Ed.]. At times like this, when a player is nervous about falling into a losing trap, the solace provided by having some extra material in hand is rather comforting.

14... ♗e6

Black can't move his queen because his e8-rook would be captured. This text, while forced, leaves the a6-knight hanging.

15. ♜xa6

This move is not a happy decision. I am sweating bullets looking at my poor king, which is stuck in the center. Despite my frantic analysis, I didn't see a winning line for Karpov.

15... cd4

Having sacrificed a piece, Black is eager to open the position in order to expose my king. He intends to use the c-file to invade with his rooks. My immediate problem is dealing with ...♜b4+, which could harass my king.

16. ♖b3

Preventing ...Qb4+ is priority number one. So far everything has been forced. Certainly Karpov had prepared the sacrifice, but he now surprised me by thinking for 34 minutes! Was the sacrifice correct after all? My moves have been good, solid, forceful ones. Thus the sacrifice was bogus! What has Karpov seen? Black has three choices: 16... ♜c5, 16... ♖ac8, and 16... ♗f5.

- ...♜c5 17. ♜d3! scurrying back to the defense, White prevents ...♜c1* ♜a5+ (17... ♖ac8 18. ♖xd4 ♜a5+ 19. ♖c3) 18. ♜d2 ♜xa2 19. ♖xd4 ♖ac8 20. f3! ♗f2, escaping to the kingside 20... ♜b1+ 21. ♜f2 ♖c1 22. ♖xe6! fe 23. ♜d3! ♜a1 24. ♖a3!+-;
- ...♖ac8 17. ♖xd4 ♖c1+ 18. ♜d2 ♖c4 (18... ♜c5? 19. ♖c3!+-) 19. ♖xe6 fe 20. e3+-
- Or,

16... ♗f5!

Karpov finds the best move. Since the other two alternatives would both lose for Black, he tries to rescue his game by winning back some material. Black

prevents the defense ♖d3 and at the same time plans ...♗c2, attack, attacking the b3-rook that inhibits ...♖b4+. Although the text is the best move, it came as a bit of relief. Black has to waste tempi on the maneuver ...♗e6-f5-c2×b3, which gives me just enough time to save my king.

17.♗g2

The bishop moves in order to exit stage right. If I can sprint my king to safety, the material that Black has sacrificed will leave me with a technically won game.

17...♗c2

Black has no choice but to pick off the b3-rook. His other options would produce the following unprofitable results:

- With either ...♖c5 or 17...♗ac8, 18.0-0 can calmly stroll away from an invasion down the c-file.
- Black's trick 17...d3, threatening ...♖e2#, would be a mistake. After 17...d3? ⇒ 18.e3 d4 19.♗×d4 d2+ 20.♖×d2 ♗ad8 21.♗d1, all of Black's threats would be finished. White would consolidate his king's position and pocket the point.

18.♗×d4!

Karpov clearly missed this move in his preparation. He thought White would be forced to play 18.0-0, which would allow 18...♗×b3 19.ab3 ♖×e2 20.♖×e2 ♗×e2 21.♗×d4 ♗×b2, with a rough equality. But if I can retain the e2-pawn, all endgames will be winning for me.

18...♗×b3

Black wins a rook for two pieces. In general, such a trade is favorable for the winner of the two pieces: a rook is worth five points, but the pieces are worth three each, for a total of six points. This particular position will favor the pieces over the rooks. Why? In this position, only the c-file is open. Black will find his operations along the e-file to be blocked. Once Black takes control of the c-file, it will be difficult to coordinate an attack. That's because White doesn't have any weak pawns. But that is a principled view. From the specific point of view of this game, Black has several weak pawns, especially the isolated d5-pawn and the a7-pawn. If Black is unable to bother White's king, his position will slowly worsen.

19.♗×b3

I make the only possible move. After 19.ab3??, ♖b4+ would win the d4-knight.

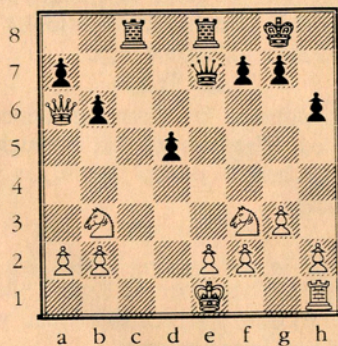
19...♗ac8!

In this natural move, Black quickly puts a rook on the open c-file. Black must not be beguiled by 19...♖b4+? since 20.♖f1

♗ac8 21.♗f3 and ♖g2 would give White a decisive advantage; Black would have misplaced his queen and left his a7-pawn unprotected. This type of maneuver—♖e1-f2-g2—is known as *castling by hand*. White must make three moves to bring his king to safety, but once he gets to the g2-square, he will be very comfortable.

Endgame

Karpov



Seirawan

20.♗f3!

The final point—without sacrificing the e-pawn by 20.0-0, I achieve a technically winning position. It was only at this point that Karpov allowed his poker face to slip. GM Efim Geller, who had been immersed in his own game, now surfaced to see Karpov's miserable position. As Geller stared in open astonishment at the position, Karpov's face suddenly turned crimson. He fixed Geller with a long scornful stare. The suggestion was clear: "Comrade, when we return to Moscow, we shall talk!" Geller hurried away. Karpov again returned to the board to think I felt exalted and couldn't sit still. It was still necessary to keep my killer instinct pumped up. In the postmortem, Karpov, commenting on his preparation, explained that he had overlooked White's ♗g2-f3 possibilities, a deadly mistake. The protected e2-pawn completely neutralizes Black's battery on the e-file. Black will have to spend tempi to bring his major pieces into play.

20...♗c2?

In this final mistake, Black intends to capture the b2-pawn, but the rook will be woefully misplaced. The only hope for Black to prolong the game would have been 20...♖f6! 21.0-0 ♖×b6, at which point the Black queen would have a chance of causing some damage.

21.0-0

What a pleasure to castle out of danger! At the point that Karpov sacrificed a knight, I could only hope for such a possibility. With my king tucked away, I can refocus my thoughts upon winning. The first order of the day will be to improve my pieces. I'll do that by bringing them to strong positions where they can control space.

♗×b2

Collecting as much wood as he can, Black hopes for an ending without queens, which would improve his survival chances. When you are in a bad position, it is a good rule of thumb to capture as much as you can! You never know—maybe your opponent will run out of troops.

22.♗d1

This move is not such a clear choice. It would be very tempting to play 22.♗c1, gaining control of the c-file. I choose the text because I want to win back some material, specifically the d5-pawn.

22...♗d8

Black hopes for 23.♗×d5 ♗×d5 24.♗×d5 ♗×e2, whereby he can trade his weak d5-pawn.

23.♗d4!

Very nice. The rook on b2 is completely dominated. Black's queen must stand guard to prevent ♖a3, which would snare the quarry. The rook on b2 will be a constant tactical target. Black must also watch out for ♗c6, which would fork queen and rook. With these threats, the rest of Black's pieces cannot prevent White from making inroads.

23...♗d7

The first order of the day is to save material. Black gets out of the threatened fork and protects his attacked a7-pawn.

24.♗c6!

My position is a picture of harmony, but how can I win? Because the b2-rook lacks protection, I devoted a lot of time to trying to coordinate an attack on the g7-pawn with an attack on b2 before discovering the above move. For instance, 24.♗f5 ♖e6 25.♖c8+ ♖h7 26.♖c3 looks like a win. But Black could intervene with a timely ...♖e6-f6, stopping the threats. While searching for the most exact win, I found a remarkable piece sacrifice, again based on the hanging b2-rook.

24...♖e8

Black does his best to save material. If he had moved 24...♖c5, then 25.♖c8+ would pick up the d7-rook. The check ♖a6-c8 can't be allowed, so Black blocks

it. After 24...♖f8, the simple 25. ♔xd5 would win a pawn because Black's queen is no longer attacking the e2-pawn.

25. ♔xa7!

The point is grabbing pawns! I now threaten ♔a7-b5, a4, ♖a6xb6, harvesting the queenside. My main line is a piece sacrifice, which leads to a forced win: 25...♖a8 26. ♖c1! ♖xa7 27. ♖c8+ ♖h7 28. ♖d3+ g6 29. ♖d4 (threatening the b2-rook and ♖h8#; play remains forced) 29...♖b1+ 30. ♖g2 f6 31. ♖xf6 ♖g7 32. ♖f8 g5 33. ♖f5+ (♔h5), and ♖xb1! Would win a rook and the game.

25...♖c7

With this move, Karpov regains his poker face. Too late! He has already revealed himself. Besides, I have worked out a forced win.

26.a4!

Once more I challenge Black to accept the piece. If he doesn't it will take only ♔b5 and ♖xb6 to complete the harvest. I didn't want to play 26. ♖xd5 ♖b1+ 27. ♖g2 ♖cc1 with counterplay against my king because I had seen a trick—28.h4?? ♖h1! With the threat ...♖g1#—which gave me a shudder.

26...♖a8

At last the piece sacrifice becomes irresistible to Black. If he had chosen 26...♖b4, 27. ♔b5 ♖cc4 28. ♔d6 would win material.

27. ♖xd5

I had this move in mind when my knight went hunting. The rook blasts its way into the game.

27...♖xa7

Black captures the offered sacrifice with a heavy heart. The knight has given his all

and will be redeemed by getting the Black king. Black's counterattack 27...♖c1+ 28. ♖g2 ♖bb1 29. ♖d1 would get him a lost ending, whereas 27...♖xa7? 28. ♖d3 followed by ♖d5-d8+ would cost him the queen. Karpov prefers to go down fighting.

28. ♖d8+

With this most forcing move, I will weave a mating net that Black will have to walk into.

28...♖h7

It is a lucky thing that Black had made luft at move 5. Review the notes *[to the Fischer-Spassky game in Yasser's book]* about the importance of making luft *before* the middlegame begins.

29. ♖d3+

The audience is becoming noticeably agitated. They can see that although I'm the exchange down, White is now winning.

29...f5!

Karpov is still kicking. He can't play 29...g6 30. ♖d4 ♖b1+ 31. ♖g2 f6 32. ♖xf6 ♖g7 33. ♖f8 g5 because White would have mate in two moves.

30. ♖xf5+

I pick up a pawn with check. Black is forced to loosen his pawn shield just a little bit more. If at this moment I hadn't calculated a forced win, then 30.Ra8, trapping Black's queen, would have been the best move.

30...g6

This is the only way for Karpov to block the check. Before reading further, can you spot the win? Warning—it is trickier than you think!

31. ♖e6!

I avoid the trap. I stayed away from 31. ♖f6? because 31...31. ♖c1+ 32. ♖g2 ♖g7! Would give Black a chance at survival. Now I am faced with 31...♖g7 32. ♖e8 g5 33. ♔e4+ or 31...♖c1+ 32. ♖g2 ♖g7 33. ♖d7, winning the queen.

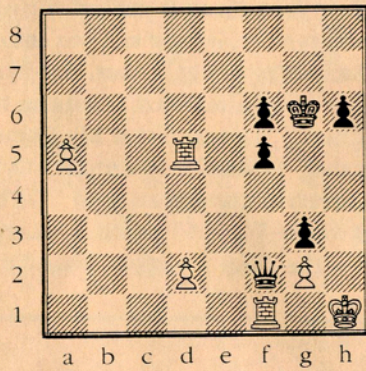
1-0

Karpov stopped the clock, shook my hand, and congratulated me. I have watched Karpov lose four games—two to Victor Korchnoi in Merano 1981 and two in Mar del Plata in 1981—but I had never seen him resign. This historic moment was the first time in 27 years that a reigning FIDE World Champion had lost to an American in tournament competition. In his whole career, Bobby Fischer wasn't able to defeat a reigning FIDE World Champion before his 1972 match with Boris Spassky. Suddenly I was showered in warm applause and received a mighty embrace from Korchnoi, who had watched the whole game. I was immediately enrolled in the rather exclusive \$400 Club. To become a club member, you have to beat Karpov in tournament play. A check for \$400 then arrives with compliments from Victor Korchnoi.

TACTICS and COMBINATIONS

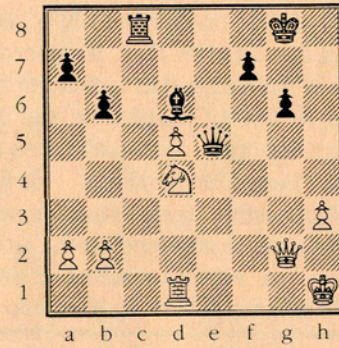
...are the lifeblood of the club player and the GM alike. Without a working knowledge of tactics and combinations, every chessplayer who hopes to improve is dead in the water. In this segment, I present two exercises for you to work on your tactical and combinational skills

Tactics—1.
Alekhine - Shishkov
Moscow 1919



White to play and win

Tactics—2.
Teschner,R - Keres
BRD-URS (match) 1960



Black to play and win

WRITE YOUR ANALYSIS HERE

No.1

No.2

Solutions to the Tactics positions:

Position #1:

1. ♖xf2! White takes the risk! [1. ♖a1? f4 2. a6 f3 3. ♖g1 fg2+ 4. ♖xg2 ♖f1+ 5. ♖g1 ♖h3#] 1...gf2 How can White defend against f2-f1♖? 2. ♖xf5! This move decoys the black king to a bad square. 2...♗xf5 3. g4+! This sacrifice clears the square g2 for the white king. 3...♗xg4 4. ♗g2+- 1-0

Position #2:

1...♖xd4!! The white rook has too many things to do: to protect the knight and the king (first rank) at the same time. 2. ♖xd4 ♖c1+ 3. ♖g1 ♖xg1+ 4. ♗xg1 ♖c5- + 0-1

Past Masters

Our next section features a game from one of the masters you don't read or hear about as often as folks like Alekhine, Fischer, or Kasparov. Many of these masters had a hand in producing the immortal games we all cut our teeth on in our earlier chess years. This month's game is from Reuben Fine, an American who gave up chess to pursue a career as a psychologist and was one of the world's leading players in the thirties and forties. He played for many years, against such luminaries as Capablanca, Alekhine, Botvinnik, Fischer, Lasker, Reshevsky, Tartakower, and many others. He authored many of fine (no pun intended!) books on chess, such as "Modern Chess Openings", "Practical Chess Openings", "The Middle Game in Chess", "Lessons From My Games", and the endgame classic, "Basic Chess Endings". He finished in first place, either alone or shared, 44 times in 59 tournaments which offered "place" prizes (discounting Olympiads and matches) from 1929 to 1951, including a stretch of tournaments from 1928 to 1945 where he never finished lower than second place. This month's Past Masters game, against former World Champion Emmanuel Lasker, is from the Nottingham 1936 tournament in which he finished in third-fifth place. The notes are taken from the Book of the tournament, which was annotated by Alexander Alekhine.

Fine—Lasker
Queen's Gambit Declined
Nottingham 1936
 Notes by Alexander Alekhine

1. d4 d5 2. c4 e6 3. ♖f3 ♗f6 4. ♗c3 ♖e7 5. e3

A harmless continuation as Black can now enter on a variation of the Queen's Gambit Accepted with a tempo more. More aggressive, if White does not want to play the usual 5...♖g5, is even 5...♗f4.

5...O-O 6. ♖d3 dc4 7. ♖xc4 c5 8. O-O a6

Black is obviously not content to equalize by 8...♗c6 9. dc5 ♖xd1, etc. 9. ♖e2

Of doubtful value. More correct was 9. ♖d3, with the intention of answering 9...b5 by 10. dc5, etc., thus forcing the position that occurred in the actual game.

9...b5 10. ♖d3 ♖b7?

10...♗bd7 in order to recapture with this N in case of dc5 was more promising by far. After the text-move White gets a slight positional advantage, which however does not endanger Black's game.

11. dc5 ♖xc5 12. e4 ♗bd7

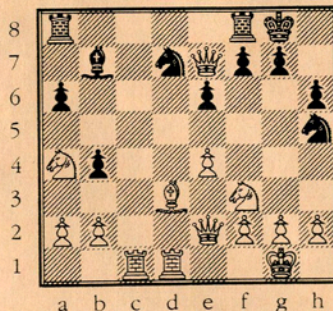
Intending to answer 13. e5 with 13...♖xf3 14. gf ♗d5, etc., with welcome complications.

13. ♖g5 h6 14. ♖h4 b4?

Weakening the position on the queenside without necessity or equivalent. At once 14...♗h7 was sufficient to keep the balance of the position.

15. ♗a4 ♖e7 16. ♖fd1 ♗h5 17. ♖xe7 ♖xe7 18. ♖ac1

Lasker



Fine

18...♗df6

After this most unnatural move, which leaves the other N completely in the air, White's advantage becomes overwhelming. It is really hard to understand why Dr. Lasker rejected the natural 18...♗f4. The only plausible explanation is that he did not like after 19. ♖e3, ♗xd3 the possibility of 20. ♖c7 (20...♖ac8=) and answering the

move by 20...♖c6. If 21. ♖xc6 (or 21. ♗b6 ♗xb2 etc.) 21...♗8e5 22. ♗xe5 ♗xe5 23. ♖c5 ♖fd8, etc. He would emerge from the difficulties. The final phase, not altogether difficult is played by Fine with his usual accuracy.

19. g3 a5 20. ♗c5 ♖fc8

After this White wins perforce. The only slight hope of defense was 20...g6, at least consolidating the position of the unfortunate N.

21. ♗xb7 ♖xb7 22. ♗e5 ♖xc1

Also 22...g6 23. ♗c4 ♖e7 24. e5 followed by ♖e4, etc., would not help.

23. ♖xc1 ♖c8 24. ♖xc8+ ♖xc8 25. ♖c2

Decisive, as after the exchange the Black knights would not be able to protect the queenside pawns.

25...♖b7

He could resist a little longer by playing 25...♖d8 26. ♖c5, etc.

26. ♖c6 ♖a7 27. ♖c8+ ♗h7 28. ♗c6 ♖c5 29. e5+ g6 30. ef6 ♗xf6 31. ♖b7 ♗g8 32. ♖e2

If now 32...♖c1+ 33. ♗g2 ♖xb2 34. ♗d8+ etc.

♗d5 33. ♗e5 1-0

The Big 3

In this section, I present a game from one of the group of GMs I call the "Big 3": Fischer, Kasparov, and Alekhine. All have in common that they were world champions; all were known for their dynamic, attacking style; all led highly charged public lives (Alekhine was a known Nazi sympathizer; Fischer is a known anti-Semite; and Kasparov has dabbled in Russian politics, opposing Mikhail Gorbachev's reforms and reelection). But they will mostly be remembered for their tremendously positive influence on chess, and for me, these are the biggest of the big. Picking a "Big 3" is always a subjective and, at best, tenuous thing to do, since chess has so many brilliant players, and the game itself offers such an endless source of joy to those who partake in it. My choice of "The Big 3" does not in any way diminish from the brilliance or greatness of every chessplayer recognized as outstanding by their peers; it is, instead, a convenience to demonstrate some of the creative heights that can be achieved by studying chess. This month's game is the first from the much-vaunted world championship match between Jose Raul Capablanca, the Cuban master of position play, and Alexander Alekhine, the fiery Russian, who later emigrated to France. Alekhine, by the way, was the only world champion to die with the crown on his head; while he quite unexpectedly lost the World Championship to Dutch master Max Euwe in 1935, he regained it two years later and died as the reigning World Champion. Every other world champion has either been defeated or relinquished it (Fischer and Kasparov)

A short biography of Alekhine, (1892-1946) by Bill Wall (downloaded from the Internet):

Alexander Alexanderovich Alekhine was born on October 31, 1892 (Halloween) in Moscow. His father was a wealthy landowner, a Marshall of the Nobility and the member of the Duma. His mother was an heiress of an industrial fortune. His older brother, Alexei, played chess and was able to draw Pillsbury when Pillsbury gave a simultaneous blindfold display in Moscow on 22 boards. Until World War I, he spelled his last name Aljechin. Alexander learned chess from his brother and mother around 1903. By 1904 he was playing correspondence chess. At age 16 he entered the Imperial High School for Law in Moscow and was exposed to more chess. In 1908 he played a match with Benjamin Blumenfeld, a Russian master, and won with 7 wins and 3 losses.

In February, 1909 Alekhine traveled to Saint Petersburg and won a tournament that gained him the Russian master title. In July, 1910 Alekhine participated in the 17th German Congress in Hamburg and ended up in 7th place (Carl Schlechter took 1st place). In 1911 Alekhine defeated Stepan Levitzky, a Russian master, in a match, scoring 7 wins and 3 losses. In August he played in Carlsbad 1911 and ended up in 8th place (won by Richard Teichmann). In July, 1912 he won a minor tournament in Stockholm.

In 1914, at the age of 22, he won his first major tournament when he tied for first place with Aron Nimzovich in St. Petersburg. A few months later another major tournament was held in St. Petersburg in which he took third place behind Emanuel Lasker and Jose Capablanca. Czar Nicholas II conferred the title "Grandmaster of Chess" to Lasker, Capablanca, Alekhine, Tarrasch, and Marshall after they took the top five places at St. Petersburg. In July-August of 1914 Alekhine was leading an international chess tournament, the 19th German Chess Federation Congress in Mannheim, Germany with 9 wins, 1 draw and 1 loss when World War I broke out. He was taken to Rastatt, Germany as a prisoner of war. He feigned madness and the Germans released him as unfit for military service in September, 1914. Alekhine made his way back to Russia where he served in the Red Cross on the Austrian front. In 1915 he was wounded and captured by the Austrians. He had suffered a contusion of the spine and was hospitalized at Tarnopol where he developed his blindfold chess skills. After the war the Russians decorated him for bravery. At the end of the war he finished his legal training and worked at the Moscow Criminal Investigation Department as a magistrate. In 1919 he traveled to Odessa and was briefly imprisoned in their death cell suspected of being a spy.

In 1920 Alekhine returned to Moscow and married a Russian baroness several years older than he. He had already fathered an illegitimate daughter in 1913. Alekhine started working in a film studio intending to be an actor.

In October, 1920 Alekhine won the first USSR chess championship in Moscow. In 1921 he drew a match against Richard Teichmann with two wins, two draws, and two losses. He then took first place at Triberg, Budapest, and The Hague. In 1921 Alekhine joined the Communist Party and became a translator for the Communist International and the secretary of the Communist Education Department. He then left his wife and the Soviet Union and settled in Paris where he married a Swiss Comintern delegate, Anneliese Ruegg. A few months later he abandoned his older second wife and went to Berlin. He won three straight tournaments in Triberg, Budapest, and The Hague. In Budapest he popularized what is now called the Alekhine's defense. In 1922 he took second in London, behind Capablanca, and first at Hastings. In 1923 he tied for first at Carlsbad with Bogoljubov and Maroczy. In 1924 he took 3rd place in New York, behind Lasker and Capablanca. In 1925 Alekhine won a tournament in Baden-Baden. This was the first international tournament in Germany since World War I. In 1925 Alekhine became a naturalized French citizen, entered the Sorbonne Law School, and wrote his thesis on the Chinese prison system. He did not get his PhD or law degree, though, only completing two of the four stages required for the degree. In February 1925 Alekhine broke the world blindfold record by playing 28 games blindfold simultaneously, winning 22, drawing 3 and losing 3. He then took first place at Baden-Baden with 12 wins and 8 draws. In 1926-7 Alekhine beat Max Euwe in a match with 3 wins, 5 draws, and 2 losses. Alekhine then challenged Jose Capablanca

for the world championship. Alekhine had just married for the third time to another person much older than him, Nadezda Vasiliev. She was the widow of a high-ranking Russian officer. In March, 1927 Alekhine took second place, behind Capablanca, in New York, with 5 wins, 13 draws, and 2 losses. In July he won at Kecskemet 1927. He was now ready to meet Capablanca for the world championship after putting up \$10,000 in gold.

Jose Capablanca accepted the challenge and began their world championship match in Buenos Aires on September 16, 1927. By November 29, 1927 Alekhine beat Capablanca with 6 wins, 25 draws, and 3 losses. The only time-out was when Alekhine had 6 teeth extracted during the match. Alekhine became the 4th official world champion of chess after Steinitz, Lasker, and Capablanca. All the games in Buenos Aires took place behind closed doors. There were no spectators or photographs. Alekhine avoided Capablanca's challenge of a re-match and took on Bogoljubov at Weisbaden in September, 1929. Alekhine won with 11 wins, 9 draws, and 5 losses. He avoided Capablanca by insisting that the winner get \$10,000 in gold, just as he got on Buenos Aires. But after the stock market crash, there were no backers. At the 1930 Chess Olympiad he scored his first 100% score when he won all 9 games as board one for France. From 1929 to 1932 Alekhine took first place at San Remo (performance rating of 2812), Bled, London, and Pasadena.

Alekhine was also giving large simultaneous exhibitions. In 1932 he was playing up to 300 opponents simultaneously from New York to Paris. In 1933 he played 32 people blindfold simultaneously in Chicago, winning 19, drawing 9, and losing 4 games. He traveled the world giving simultaneous exhibitions, including Shanghai. He was made an honorary Colonel in the Mexican army and appointed as chess instructor for the Mexican army. In 1934 Alekhine married for the 4th time to a lady 16 years older than he, Grace Wishart. She was the widow of an Englishman and retained her British nationality. He had met her at a minor chess tournament which she had won. Her prize was one of Alekhine's books. She asked him to sign the book and their relationship developed from that moment.

In 1934 Alekhine defeated Bogoljubov for the world championship in Baden-Baden with the score of 8 wins, 15 draws and 3 losses. He then accepted a challenge from Max Euwe. On October 3, 1935 the world championship match between Alekhine and Euwe began in Zandvort for \$10,000 to the winner. On December 15, 1935 Euwe had won with 9 wins, 13 draws, and 8 losses. This was the first world championship match to officially have seconds. In 1936 Alekhine played in Nottingham which was won by Capablanca and Botvinnik. Alekhine ended up in 6th place. His game with Capablanca was the first time they had met since the world championship match in 1927. Alekhine asked for a rematch and got it in 1937 where Alekhine defeated Euwe in Holland with 10 wins, 11 draws and 4 losses. At the 1938 AVRO tournament in Holland, the top eight players in the world participated. This was the strongest tournament ever held. First place was \$550. Alekhine, for the first time in his life, came ahead of Capablanca. Capablanca, for the first time in his life, scored below 50%. Flohr, the official challenger to Alekhine in the next world championship match (called off because of World War II) came in last place without a single win in 14 rounds. Alekhine was representing France on board 1 at the chess Olympiad in Buenos Aires when World War II broke out. As team captain of the French team, he refused to allow his team to play Germany. He returned to France to enlist in the army and became an interpreter. When France was over-run he tried to go to America by traveling to Lisbon and applying for an American visa.

To protect his wife and their French assets, he agreed to cooperate with the Nazis. He wrote six articles critical of Jewish chess players and participated in Nazi chess tournament in Munich, Salzburg, Warsaw, and Prague. By 1943 Alekhine was spending all his time in Spain and Portugal as the German representative to chess events. After World War II he was not invited to chess tournaments because of his Nazi affiliation.

In 1946 he was about to accept a match title with Botvinnik. On the evening of March 23 or early March 24, 1946 Alekhine died in his hotel room in Estoril, Portugal. Some say he died of a heart attack. Others say he choked on an unchewed piece of meat. The body was not buried for three weeks as no one claimed the body. Finally, the Portuguese Chess Federation took charge of the funeral. Less than a dozen folks showed up for his burial. In 1947 the FIDE Congress voted for Euwe to be the world champion since Alekhine died. However, the Soviet delegation was late for this vote. The next day, after protest from the Soviet delegation, the title was rescinded in favor of a match-tournament which Botvinnik won. In 1956 the USSR and French Chess Federation agreed to transfer his remains to the cemetery in Montparnasse, Paris. FIDE provided the tombstone. It is in the shape of a chess board made out of red granite and there is a bust of him made out of marble. The birth and death date on Alekhine's tombstone is wrong. The tombstone reads: ALEXANDER ALEKHINE 1ST NOVEMBER, 1892 —25TH MARCH, 1946 CHESS WORLD CHAMPION 1927-35-37 TO THE END.

In world championship play, Alekhine won 43 games, drew 73 games, and lost 24 games for a total of 140 games, with a 56.8% win ratio. He was world champion for 17 years, playing in 5 world championship matches. Alekhine played over 1000 tournament games, scoring 73 percent in his games. His historical ELO rating has been calculated to be 2690.

Capablanca—Alekhine
World Championship Match, Buenos Aires, 1927, Game #1
French Defense, Exchange Variation [C01]
Notes by Alexander Alekhine

1.e4 e6 2.d4 d5 3.♖c3 ♘b4
 4.ed5 ed5 5.♗d3 ♗c6 6.♗ge2
 ♗ge7 7.0-0 ♗f5 8.♗xf5

Other moves like 8.a3 or 8.♗g3 would also prove perfectly harmless. This game shows once more that if White has any fighting ambitions, he must avoid in this variation the pawn exchange at the fourth move.

8...♗xf5 9.♖d3 ♖d7 10.♗d1

The beginning of a long series of slightly inferior moves. The natural development move, 10.♗f4, which Black intended to answer by 10...0-0-0, would have led to a more lively struggle.

10...0-0 11.♗e3 ♗xe3 12.♗xe3
 White's minor pieces are now obstructing the vital e-file. This is a convincing proof of the inexactitude of his opening strategy.

12...♞fe8 13.♗f4

As the answer proves, the ♗ has no future on this square. Natural and good enough for a draw was 13.♗f4 followed by c3, etc.

13...♗d6!

Thus Black proposes a transaction whose results would be very satisfactory for himself, namely, 14.♗d5 ♗xh2+ 15.♖xh2 ♖xd5 16.c4 then 16...♖h5+ 17.♖g1 ♞ad8 18.d5 ♞d6 and White's king position would be in danger.

14.♞fe1

White continues to play superficially. Indicated was first 14.c3.

14...♗b4 15.♖b3?

After this he will be obliged at least to spoil his pawn position in rather an ugly way. The lesser evil was 15.♖d2 ♖f5 16.♞ec1 h5.

15...♖f5 16.♞ac1?

After this further mistake, the game can hardly be saved as Black now wins a pawn,

with a fairly good position. Necessary was 16.♗d3 after which Black it is true, would have obtained a far superior endgame by continuing 16...♗d3 17.♖xd3

16...♗xc2! 17.♞xc2 ♖xf4

This is the possibility overlooked by Capablanca at his 16th move. He expected only 17...♗xf4 after which he would have re-established the balance by 18.♞c5.

18.g3

It is merely a matter of taste whether this or 18.♖xd5 ♖xh2+ 19.♖f1 c6 is preferable.

18...♖f5

Tempting also was 18...♖f3 19.♖xb7 h5 20.♖b5 h4 21.♖e2 ♖f5, with a good attack. But the decision to keep the material advantage obtained can certainly not be blamed.

19.♞ce2 b6 20.♖b5

h5 21.h4 ♞e4

Threatening 22...♞xh4!, etc.

22.♗d2(!)

This temporary sacrifice of a second pawn offers comparatively the best saving chances—in case Black accepts it

22...♞xd4

This acceptance—which had to be calculated very carefully—was by no means necessary. Simple and convincing was instead 22...♞ae8, as after the exchange of the White queen for two rooks by 23.♖xe8+ ♞xe8 24.♞xe8+ ♖h7, Black because of his considerable positional advantage, would have but little difficulty in forcing the win.

23.♗c3 ♞d3

Also after 23...♞g4 (23...♞c4? 24.♞e5!) 24.♗e5 White would have finally won back one of his minus pawns.

24.♗e5 ♞d8 25.♗xd6 ♞xd6

Technically simpler than the unaesthetic 25...cd 26.♖c6!

26.♞e5 ♖f3

Of course not 26...♖g6 27.♞g5.

27.♞xh5 ♖xh5

And here 27...♞e6 would be another way of suicide (28.♖e8+!)

28.♞e8+ ♖h7 29.♖xd3+

♖g6 30.♖d1 ♞e6!

An interesting conception. Black gives back his plus pawn in order to combine the advance of the free QP with a mating attack. Much less convincing would be 30...d4 because of the answer 31.♖f3 threatening both 32.♖a8 and h5.

31.♞a8 ♞e5

Intending to place the queen behind the rook and at the same time preparing the formation of the pawn chain b3-c4-d5.

32.♞xa7 c5 33.♞d7(?)

Shortens the agony. I expected, instead, 33.♖g2 d4 34.♞a3 ♖e6! 35.♖f3 c4 followed by the decisive advance of the QP.

33...♖e6 34.♖d3+

g6 35.♞d8 d4 36.a4

Despair!

36...♞e1+

The direct attack is convincing enough. But Black could also take immediate advantage of the exposed position of the adventurous rook—for instance, 36...♖e7! 37.♞b8 ♖c7 39.♞a8 ♖b7 and the rook would be lost because of the threat 40...♞e1+.

37.♖g2 ♖c6+ 38.f3 ♞e3 39.♖d1

♖e6 40.g4 ♞e2+ 41.♖h3 ♖e3

42.♖h1 ♖f4!

After this there is no way of preventing the next rook move.

43.h5 ♞f2 0-1

Name That Opening

In this section, I will give you either the name of an opening, in which case you'll supply the move-order, or the move-order, in which case you'll supply the name. Answers next month

<i>Question</i>		<i>Answer</i>
Move-order	1.d4 ♖f6 2.g4	
Move-order	1.e4 e5 2.♖f3 f5 3.♗×e5 ♖f6 4.♙c4 fe 5.♗f7 ♗e7 6.♗×h8 d5	
Name	The Fred	
Name	Zukertort Opening	
Name	Santasiere's Folly	
Move-order	1.e4 e5 2.♗f3 ♗c6 3.♙b5 a6 4.♙a4 d6 5.c3 f5	
Move-order	1.e4 ♗f6 2.e5 ♗d5 3.d4 d6 4.c4 ♗b6 5.f4 g5	
Name	Kadas Opening	
Name	Riumin Variation, Queen's Gambit Declined	
Name	Zaitsev Variation, Sicilian Defense	

Interview with GM Yasser Seirawan

One of the benefits of being a newsletter editor is that I have access to sources which may not otherwise be generally available to me; it is with this in mind that I bring you an exclusive interview for the *Berkeley Babble* with GM Yasser Seirawan. Yaz, rated at FIDE 2630, is in the top fifty players in the world (at #41); he has defeated both PCA World Champion Garry Kasparov and FIDE World Champion Anatoly Karpov in tournament play. Aside from being one of the world's top Grandmasters, he runs a successful business as President of International Chess Enterprises and Grandmaster Technologies. He is also publisher of the bimonthly magazine *Inside Chess* (which is in my opinion the premier chess periodical in the country). He authored four wonderfully instructive books, which were published by Microsoft Press (*Play Winning Chess*, *Winning Chess Tactics*, *Winning Chess Strategies*, and *Winning Chess Brilliances*). The Featured Game this month (Seirawan—Karpov, London 1982) is from *Winning Chess Brilliances*. Yaz is also a newlywed, having just married WFM Yvette Nagel. I had the pleasure of running into Yaz many years ago in a book concession at a chess tournament in New York City; although our encounter was brief, I found him to be very personable. His writing style is friendly and “accessible”; he understands the audience he is writing for, and can suit the depth of his analysis to the audience. This is an all-too-rare quality in today's chess top GM circles, where the cream of the crop sometimes tends to write dryly, reciting line after nested subline and leaving those of us who don't make a living at this stuff and who are “mere” class players with a profound sense of “What??? I lost track of that line about 15 moves ago!”

BC: What are your chess plans now that you are married?

YS: To try and be all that I can be.

BC: Have your plans changed with regard to tournaments, Olympiads, Interzonals, etc.?

YS: What Interzonals? What Championships? I state, as soon as the chess world can organize a cycle for the World Championship, I'm in there.

BC: What are Yvette's chessplaying plans?

YS: To try and be the best that she can be. She also wouldn't mind getting her USCF rating up into the master classes.

BC: Do you have any plans for future books such as the four published by Microsoft Press?

YS: No. It is a very strange relationship with MSP. The chess books have collectively sold over 300,000 copies which naturally has me skipping over the moon. From MSP's perspective this is OK but nothing special. They have other fish to fry. After all a Windows 97 book might sell a million copies. Success is in the eye of the beholder. I loved working and writing the books, especially with my co-author IM Jeremy Silman who is a real pleasure to work with. I think Jeremy had as much fun as I did and when we stopped laughing together we were both surprised the books were done. He is a real professional and I was fortunate to have him work with me.

BC: What is your assessment of the state of club and international chess?

YS: Club and International chess are two different animals. I have no particular optimism for chess at the adult club level. I have watched chess clubs struggle for two decades, some more successfully than others. I think we are in a holding pattern for a few more years, then, I expect chess club memberships to drop off and eventually close. I know this is a horrible thought, but, the handwriting is on the wall. The chess clubs will be replaced by a host of virtual chess clubs on the Internet. Scholastic clubs will always wax and wane. Regarding International chess, in many ways a healthy vibrant game is interdependent

upon the state of the organizations that "control," sanction or organize the events. As FIDE and the PCA are being so poorly run, "International Chess" is not doing good. Fortunately chess itself is just such a tremendous sport that despite our best efforts to injure its popularity, chess remains ever resilient. There are a number of countries where chess has grown, France and Spain are shining examples, and countries where chess has declined, Russia for instance. Chess will be played many years after I'm gone, so I'm not concerned about International Chess. What gives me tummy pains are the many, many lost opportunities that chess has had to suffer in my short lifetime alone.

BC: Being a chess professional has a long-standing reputation of being a very difficult existence; do you see it improving?

YS: No. It is as difficult to be a professional today as it was in Reshevsky's or Fine's day. While the pie has grown, the numbers at the table have too, which means the share is still rather meager and most go home hungry. Of course if you are in the top five, you eat like a well-fed lion. Lot's of comparisons here with other sports including women's gymnastics. Each year 50,000 young hopefuls train like mad but there are only 7 chosen for the Olympic squad. When a young lion joins the ranks as a chess professional he has to displace someone else. The US Championship round robin is still limited to 12, 14 or 16 players as it was a century ago. There is not a lot of room.

BC: How do you see computers impinging upon the human "domain" in chess? By this, I mean, there might very well be a day in the not too distant future when a computer is World Champion of one or both organizations (assuming they both succeed!); do you think this will have a massively negative impact on the vast majority of chessplayers, and would it perhaps dishearten or discourage them from pursuing excellence?

YS: Who says that chess is a human domain? I read a story the other day about this chess playing Martian... Computers have intruded upon all manner of things human and chess hasn't been ours alone for some time. There is no question to my mind that computers will become the best "players" in the world for one reason alone: memory. Consider chess on a time line graph, there is an opening, middlegame and ending. Today all five piece endings beginning from any conceivable position are on CD-ROM. This wasn't true ten years ago. Ten years ago computers would lose a drawn K + P Vs K ending. Today with the aid of certain CDs they should play this ending perfectly. In a few years time all six piece endings will be on CD-ROM. While the ending analysis is going on, so is the opening. More moves are being mapped in a shorter period of time then ever before. Openings are being exhaustively analyzed out well beyond move twenty. With a database of 4 million games, a computer ought to be able to repeat the moves or a world champion well into the thirtieth move. After that the computer is on its "own" until the ending when its memory is clicked on and then it plays perfectly. In short the middlegame is being squeezed. Let us suggest the middlegame "window" of computer play is open for 50 moves today. It would be optimistic of me to say that it will close only one move a year. Take away the memory of the computer and the computer is plain dumb. Its really as sad as watching a fish flop out of water. I'm not at all convinced that a computer will ever play as well as a human. Once the computers have defeated the best players, we will all wonder what we were so worried about. It won't matter one bit. I will still love chess and will want to win against Yvette in chess (just so I can brag about being the man around the house.) We can now recall with laughter that in the Old West there races between horse and train were big affairs. Everyone came to see the race. I suppose some romanticism was lost when the horse began to lose, but, despite the eventual victory of the train, folks haven't lost there love of a good horse.

BC: Judit Polgar is obviously the world's strongest woman chessplayer. Do you think that she could win the world championship?

- YS: Judit has the potential but the odds are against her. I'd give her a one in fifty chance of becoming champion. And by the way what do you mean World Championship? I understand that FIDE will hold a knockout style tournament of two games to determine its champion and a final of four games. In that type of lottery style tournament, her odds improve. Maybe one in ten.
- BC: Who do you think would prevail in a match between Bobby Fischer and Judit Polgar?
- YS: Bobby wins all matches over 15 games. Judit has a good chance in a six to eight game match. In the first to win ten games, Bobby wins easily.
- BC: Would the winner win by a large margin?
- YS: In the first to win ten games Bobby wins by +5.
- BC: Have you ever spoken with Bobby Fischer?
- YS: An interviewer who hasn't done his homework on his subject. Tut, tut. Obviously, Bill you haven't read my best work, "No Regrets." It is a 300+ page tome all about Fisher - Spassky 1992. I spoke with him and gave my impressions at great length. Far more than you have space for.
- BC: If so, what are your impressions of him?
- YS: As someone must've said, "Read my book. Its all in the book." An anecdote that I like to share is that my office received a fax from B. Spassky. He explained that he had passed a book shop in Paris, saw No Regrets and immediately bought the book. He read it returned to the store to buy 10 more. The store had sold all its copies. He faxed and asked if I could offer him a discount on 10 books. I said 40% and a second fax came back that in that case send him 17 more. Boris liked the book so much he bought 28 copies! Having a former World Champion put out his money and buy 28 books that I wrote!? That was one of my proudest moments as an author.
- BC: A lot of our players at the Berkeley Chess Club are children, younger people, and amateurs; what advice would you have for them regarding chess?
- YS: Advice is easy. Following it is hard! First of all become goal-oriented. What do you want to do? I want to beat my kid brother, dad, my best friend. I want to become club champ, an Expert or Master. Be realistic. Learning chess is really easy, playing chess very well is really hard. A moment to learn a lifetime to master. There are however a number of ways of making chess mastery easy. Let us recognize that no matter our own current level of understanding nor the goal you have made, somebody else got there first! This is important but basic stuff! Let us assume you've got the TV remote in your hand, everyone at home goes berserk trying to figure out how to control the TV, but, you know what's going on. Now you calmly show everyone how to operate a remote control. Rather than reinvent the wheel, wouldn't it make sense to ask those who have done what you want to do, how they did it? I really think that having a teacher or coach will shave years off anyone's learning curve. It definitely worked for me. I had lots of chess teachers! IM John Donaldson could teach me the Maroczy Bind of the Sicilian in a fraction of the time it would take me to teach myself. Besides getting yourself a teacher, get a computer and chess tutorial software. I'd recommend the TASC tutorials to start. As well as a computer opponent, I'd recommend the Chess Master 5000. It is a strong opponent available day and night Anatoly Karpov said, "To get good you have to lose 10,000 games." He is absolutely right! I lost at least that number on the blitz tables in Seattle alone. Do you know how hard it was for me to rustle up games from people who didn't want to either lose or beat a "kid?" The hardest part for me was finding an opponent. Having a strong master computer opponent available to clobber you day or night

will accelerate your learning curve. You'll be able to rack up those 10,000 losses faster than Karpov or I ever did.

BC: What hobbies or major interests do you have besides chess?

YS: Well I had a lot more of both before I started my company International Chess Enterprises (ICE) and founded Inside Chess magazine in 1987. I'd like to say when I'm not snorkeling in Bermuda or fixing my 43 foot sailboat, I debate philosophy with some of the Nobel Prize winning Professors at the University of Washington... More truthful would be I enjoy my work, a love of the Internet and computers, a good book(s), a happy rapport with the TV and Kung Fu movies. I also like a hot bath and a long soak. Since 7 years old, Hollywood has worked me over pretty good, I'm afraid of the ocean (Jaws), baby sitters (The hand that rocks the cradle), tenants (Pacific Heights), dates (Carrie) and walking the streets alone late at night without my troops. I love scrabble and have the unfortunate karma of having a wife that is a little more competitive than is traditionally correct. Yvette's latest coup was "azo" look it up. I did and lost a turn to go with my gleeful, "CHALLENGE!!!" (I thought Yvette had made a bone head play. As she is Dutch, I thought she had confused the German: ah, so! I was badly wrong on all counts...)

BC: I must admit that I am somewhat bemused by all the cloak-and-dagger stuff that seems to happen within the PCA and FIDE, and that is why I was shying away from asking for you about "the latest story" about them (you also document these goings-on quite well in Inside Chess.). All things considered, however, they seem to be pretty much "the only game in town"; what would be required in your opinion to reunite the feuding interests of the PCA and FIDE? Might it not, perhaps, be beneficial for there to be competing interests and/or organizations, so that one of them does not become too complacent? Is the current President of FIDE popular enough among professional chessplayers to have a positive impact?

YS: I too would be much bemused by all the feuding if it wasn't that "close" to me. The staff of Bob Dole probably reacted in the way of putting out a fire when he likened tobacco addiction to drinking milk. All very amusing to everyone else except when its your livelihood at stake! The same analogy is true for me, I am sickened and startled when the chess powers that be decide to shoot themselves and everyone else in the foot. Sadly, it is the lowliest chess volunteer that does more good for chess than the leading chess politician. The Andre Agassi commercials tell us that "Image is everything." If true, the image of chess on the world stage is a stumbling mess. As for the competing interests, this strikes me as strange. Is the PCA alive? Does it have an interest outside of what is good for Garry Kasparov? To both questions my answer is, 'I don't think so.' Kasparov has his personal interests and FIDE have their associations interests. While reconciliation is possible I don't expect it to happen. Kasparov believes he has grown "beyond" FIDE. Kasparov may be right. I'm certain that had Fischer continued to play chess after FIDE had forfeited him, he too would've grown "beyond" FIDE. It seems to me that Kasparov's bread is well buttered without FIDE and that FIDE needs Kasparov and not the other way around. Acceding to Kasparov's demands however isn't easy... Frankly, FIDE President Ilijumzinov frightens me. Any person who suggests Baghdad as an appropriate site for its Championship, makes an announcement under false pretenses, and threatens to forfeit a legitimate challenger does not deserve our respect, tolerance or sympathy. In my view Mr. Ilijumzinov has identified himself and what he stands for quite clearly. I would be very glad if Mr. Ilijumzinov would glide peacefully away from chess. As that is unlikely to happen and as FIDE is rife with moral decay and things have gotten worse, the best thing the USCF could do is to save itself the money it gives to FIDE and withdraw at once. The USCF should work with like minded federations and create a new FIDE with different structures to prevent the kind of catatonic abuses that regularly occur in FIDE. I must say this opinion has gotten me into hot water because of a line like, "Hmm, that's a good idea Yaz why don't you try to do something about it?" No,

no, no, no! I'm far too busy doing what I'm doing now to contemplate such a challenge. Far better persons than I should accept the above and move quickly. The sooner the better!

BC: What do you think of "Shuffle Chess" or "Fischerrandom" chess?

YS: Bad idea. Although GM Larry Christiansen thinks it's great. I've heard others state that Random chess is good because the computer would be lousy. Nonsense, just turn off the computer's book memory and before long the game will resemble a random one.

Thanks again for doing this interview.

Evans Gambit 5...Be7 supplemental games

(1) Alekhine – Rengifo C Santiago 1927
 1.e4 e5 2.♁f3 ♁c6 3.♁c4 ♁c5 4.b4 ♁xb4
 5.c3 ♁e7 6.d4 d6 7.♁b3 ♁a5 8.♁xf7+
 ♁f8 9.♁a4 c6 10.♁xg8 b5 11.♁c2 ♁xg8
 12.000 ♁f6 13.a4 ♁e6 14.♁d1 ♁b3
 15.♁e2 ♁xd1 0-1

(2) Andre – Leisebein, P WO 014, 1989
 1.e4 e5 2.♁f3 ♁c6 3.♁c4 ♁c5 4.b4 ♁xb4
 5.c3 ♁e7 6.d4 ♁a5 7.♁xe5 ♁xc4 8.♁xc4
 d5 9.ed ♁xd5 10.♁e3 ♁a5 11.0-0 ♁f6
 12.c4 c6 13.a4 0-0 14.♁d2 ♁c7 15.♁c3
 ♁b4 16.d5 ♁d8 17.♁b1 a5 18.♁c1 ♁d7
 19.♁d1 ♁ac8 20.♁e4 ♁xe4 21.♁xb4 ab
 22.d6 ♁a5 0-1

(3) Andre–Quack, R WO 004, 1989
 1.e4 e5 2.♁f3 ♁c6 3.♁c4 ♁c5 4.b4 ♁xb4
 5.c3 ♁e7 6.d4 ♁a5 7.♁xe5 ♁xc4 8.♁xc4
 d5 9.ed ♁xd5 10.♁e3 ♁a5 11.0-0 ♁f6
 12.c4 c6 13.♁d2 ♁e6 14.♁b3 ♁a6 15.d5
 ♁d8 16.♁f3 cd 17.cd ♁xd5 18.♁b2 ♁xe3
 19.fe 000 20.♁g3 f6 21.♁d4 ♁d6 22.♁f3
 ♁c5 23.a4 ♁fe8 24.♁b5 ♁d5 25.♁c7
 ♁xe3 0-1

(4) Andre–Tuchtenhagen, H WO 1989
 1.e4 e5 2.♁f3 ♁c6 3.♁c4 ♁c5 4.b4 ♁xb4
 5.c3 ♁e7 6.d4 ♁a5 7.♁xe5 ♁xc4 8.♁xc4
 d5 9.ed ♁xd5 10.♁e3 ♁a5 11.0-0 ♁f6
 12.♁e1 0-0 13.♁c4 ♁d5 14.♁e5 ♁d6
 15.c4 ♁e6 16.c5 ♁xe5 17.de ♁d5 18.♁d4
 c6 19.♁b2 ♁g6 20.♁h1 ♁e6 21.♁d2
 ♁ad8 22.f4 ♁f6 23.♁b4 ♁d5 24.♁e2 ♁g4
 25.♁g1 ♁xh2 0-1

(5) Andre–Wundt, H WO 004 1989
 1.e4 e5 2.♁f3 ♁c6 3.♁c4 ♁c5 4.b4 ♁xb4
 5.c3 ♁e7 6.d4 ♁a5 7.♁d3 d6 8.de ♁g4
 9.ed ♁xd6 10.♁a4+ c6 11.♁e2 ♁e7 12.0-
 0 ♁xf3 13.♁xf3 ♁c7 14.h3 b5 15.♁d4 0-0
 16.♁a3 c5 17.♁e3 ♁c4 18.♁e2 ♁ad8
 19.♁c1 a6 20.♁a3 ♁b6 21.♁c2 ♁e5
 22.♁e1 ♁d3 23.♁e2 ♁fd8 24.♁b1 ♁a4
 25.c4 ♁c3 26.♁e1 ♁xb1 27.♁e3 ♁d2
 28.♁xd2 ♁xd2 29.♁e3 ♁xa2 30.♁g4 bc
 31.♁xe5 ♁xe5 32.♁b1 ♁dd2 33.♁b6
 ♁g6 34.♁b7 ♁d4 35.♁c8+ ♁f8 36.♁b8
 ♁xf2 37.♁xf2 ♁xf2+ 38.♁h1 ♁f1+ 1-0

(6) Arakhamia Churm Isle of Man 1995
 1.e4 e5 2.♁f3 ♁c6 3.♁c4 ♁c5 4.b4 ♁xb4
 5.c3 ♁e7 6.d4 ♁f6 7.de ♁xe4 8.♁d5 0-0
 9.♁xe4 ♁f6 10.0-0 ♁e8 11.♁xf7+ ♁xf7
 12.♁d5+ ♁f8 13.ef ♁xf6 14.♁g5 ♁g6
 15.f4 ♁e7 16.♁c4 h6 17.♁f3 d5 18.♁xc7
 ♁h3 19.♁f2 ♁ac8 20.♁e5 ♁f5 21.♁xd5
 ♁ed8 22.♁a3+ 1-0

(7) Bademian–Kraidman Haifa 1976
 1.e4 e5 2.♁f3 ♁c6 3.♁c4 ♁c5 4.b4 ♁xb4
 5.c3 ♁e7 6.d4 d6 7.♁b3 ♁a5 8.♁xf7+
 ♁f8 9.♁a4 ♁xf7 10.♁xa5 ed 11.cd ♁f6
 12.♁c3 c6 13.♁a4 ♁f8 14.♁b3+ d5 15.0-0
 ♁g8 16.♁g5 ♁h8 17.♁xf6 ♁xf6 18.ed
 ♁g4 19.♁e5 ♁xe5 20.de ♁g5 21.f4 ♁xf4
 22.♁xf4 ♁xf4 23.♁xb7 ♁f8 24.♁xa7 cd
 25.h3 ♁xh3 26.♁xd5 ♁g3 27.♁e3 ♁f2+
 28.♁h2 ♁xg2 0-1

(8) Barthel Huebner Bundesliga 1990/91, Germany, 1991
 1.e4 e5 2.♁f3 ♁c6 3.♁c4 ♁c5 4.b4 ♁xb4
 5.c3 ♁e7 6.d4 ♁a5 7.♁xe5 ♁xc4 8.♁xc4
 d5 9.ed ♁xd5 10.♁e3 ♁d8 11.0-0 ♁f6
 12.♁b2 0-0 13.c4 c6 14.♁d2 ♁a5 15.♁c2
 ♁h5 16.♁fe1 ♁d6 17.♁df1 ♁e8 18.d5
 ♁e4 19.c5 ♁xc5 20.♁c4 ♁f5 21.♁c3 ♁f8
 22.♁xe8 ♁xe8 23.♁g3 ♁g6 24.♁xf5 ♁a4
 25.♁f3 ♁xb2 26.♁xb2 ♁f6 27.♁g4 g6
 28.♁e3 ♁xb2 29.♁d1 ♁d8 30.♁b1 ♁xa2
 31.♁xb7 cd 32.h4 d4 33.♁c2 c3 34.♁e3
 ♁c5 35.♁g4 ♁e2 36.♁b3 ♁e1+ 37.♁h2
 ♁d6+ 38.g3 ♁f8 39.♁h6+ ♁g7 40.♁xf7+
 ♁xh6 0-1

(9) Basanta Gary – Livshits Ron Kingston ch-CA (9), 1992
 1.e4 e5 2.♁f3 ♁c6 3.♁c4 ♁c5 4.b4 ♁xb4
 5.c3 ♁e7 6.d4 d6 7.de ♁g4 8.♁b3 ♁xf3
 9.♁xf7+ ♁f8 10.gf ♁xe5 11.♁e6 ♁g5
 12.♁xg5 ♁xg5 13.♁e2 b6 14.♁d2 ♁e7
 15.h4 ♁f6 16.h5 g5 17.hg ♁xg6 18.♁f5
 ♁e8 19.♁xg6 ♁xg6 20.♁c4 ♁f4+ 21.♁d1
 ♁e6 22.♁c2 h5 23.♁ag1 a5 24.♁d5 ♁f4
 25.♁c4 ♁e7 26.a4 ♁g7 27.♁f1 ♁f7
 28.♁xf7+ ♁xf7 29.♁xg7+ ♁xg7 30.♁e3
 ♁f6 31.♁g1 ♁h7 32.♁f5 h4 33.♁g4 ♁g6
 34.♁d2 h3 35.♁g1 ♁f4 36.♁e3 ♁g2+
 37.♁d4 ♁h4 38.♁xh4 ♁xh4 39.♁h1 c6
 40.f4 ♁e6 41.c4 h2 42.f3 ♁h3 43.f5+ ♁f6
 44.f4 ♁h4 45.♁d3 d5 46.cd cd 47.ed
 ♁xf5 48.♁e3 ♁h3+ 49.♁d4 ♁h6 50.♁e3
 ♁h3+ 51.♁d4 ♁h6 52.♁e3 ♁h3+ 53.♁d4
 1/2-1/2

(10) Batceceg, C (2195) – Zayac, E (2305) 32nd ol (women), Yerevan (08), 1996
 1.e4 e5 2.♁f3 ♁c6 3.♁c4 ♁c5 4.b4 ♁xb4
 5.c3 ♁e7 6.d4 ♁a5 7.♁xe5 ♁xc4 8.♁xc4
 d5 9.ed ♁xd5 10.♁e3 ♁d8 11.0-0 ♁f6
 12.c4 0-0 13.♁c3 c6 14.♁b1 ♁a5 15.♁c2
 ♁h5 16.♁e2 ♁g6 17.♁xg6 hg 18.♁c3
 ♁d8 19.♁d1 ♁e8 20.♁b3 f5 21.f4 ♁f6
 22.♁e2 ♁d6 23.♁a3 b5 24.♁xd6 ♁xd6
 25.cb cb 26.♁f2 ♁d7 27.d5 ♁e8 28.♁g1
 ♁e4 29.g3 b4 30.♁c1 ♁d4 31.♁f3 ♁b6
 32.♁e5 ♁xd5 33.♁f3 ♁dx5 34.fe ♁e6

35.♁d3 ♁xe5 36.♁c2 g5 37.h3 ♁a5
 38.♁d6 ♁xa2 39.g4 ♁a3 40.♁xa2 ♁xe3+
 41.♁g2 f4 42.♁b2 b3 43.♁bd2 f3+ 44.♁f1
 ♁c3 45.♁2d3 ♁c1+ 46.♁d1 b2 0-1

(11) Bores Roman – Pallova Martina Ch Czech Chess Union, Prague 1995
 1.e4 e5 2.♁f3 ♁c6 3.♁c4 ♁c5 4.b4 ♁xb4
 5.c3 ♁e7 6.d4 ed 7.0-0 ♁f6 8.e5 ♁e4 9.cd
 d5 10.♁e2 0-0 11.♁b2 a5 12.♁fd2 f5
 13.♁xe4 fe 14.f4 ef 15.♁xf3 ♁e6 16.♁b3
 b6 17.♁d2 a4 18.♁c3 ♁xd4 19.♁h1 ♁xf3
 20.♁xf3 c5 21.♁ad1 d4 22.♁d2 ♁h8
 23.♁e2 ♁d5 24.a3 ♁c4 25.♁e4 ♁d5
 26.♁b1 ♁a2 27.♁c1 ♁e6 28.♁f2 ♁d5
 29.♁df1 ♁ad8 30.♁c2 b5 31.♁g5 d3
 32.♁xf8+ ♁xf8 33.♁xf8+ ♁xf8 34.♁f2
 ♁e7 35.♁f3 ♁b3 36.h4 ♁d1+ 37.♁h2
 ♁e2 38.♁xe2 de 39.♁g3 b4 40.♁f2 ♁c4
 41.g3 ♁g8 42.♁g1 ♁f7 43.♁xe2 ♁xe2
 44.♁xe2 ♁e6 45.♁e3 ♁d5 46.♁f4 g6
 47.h5 gh 48.♁f5 h4 49.gh ♁xh4 50.e6 ba
 51.♁xa3 ♁d6 52.♁b2 ♁e7 53.♁a3 ♁f2
 54.♁c1 h5 55.♁g5+ ♁e8 56.♁c1 h4
 57.♁g4 ♁e7 58.♁f3 ♁d4 59.♁g4 ♁xe6
 60.♁xh4 ♁f5 61.♁g3 ♁e4 62.♁a3 ♁d3
 63.♁f3 c4 0-1

(12) Brady, S (2305) – Puttiera, R 32nd ol, Yerevan ARM (02), 1996
 1.e4 e5 2.♁f3 ♁c6 3.♁c4 ♁c5 4.b4 ♁xb4
 5.c3 ♁e7 6.d4 d6 7.♁b3 ♁a5 8.♁xf7+
 ♁f8 9.♁a4 ♁xf7 10.♁xa5 b6 11.♁b5 ♁d7
 12.♁e2 ed 13.cd h6 14.0-0 ♁f6 15.e5
 ♁d5 16.♁e1 ♁c8 17.♁a3 ♁e8 18.♁e4
 ♁e6 19.♁c4 ♁g8 20.♁xh6 ♁c3 21.♁g6
 ♁f8 22.♁g5 ♁f5 23.♁f7+ ♁h8 24.e6 gh
 25.♁f6+ ♁g8 26.♁f7+ ♁h8 27.♁xf5 hg
 28.♁e3 ♁e7 29.♁h3+ ♁g8 30.♁xg5+ ♁g7
 31.♁h5 ♁xe6 32.♁h8+ ♁f7 33.♁xc3 ♁g4
 34.♁g3 ♁xd4 35.♁e1 ♁f6 36.♁h5+ ♁g8
 37.♁d5+ ♁f7 38.♁xg7+ ♁xg7 39.♁xa8
 ♁xc4 40.♁xa7 d5 41.♁a8 ♁b4 42.♁d1 d4
 43.♁e4 c5 44.h4 ♁xa2 45.♁d3 ♁f7
 46.♁f3 1-0

(13) Brynell (2345)–Perez Garcia (2240) Malmö op, 1986
 1.e4 e5 2.♁f3 ♁c6 3.♁c4 ♁c5 4.b4 ♁xb4
 5.c3 ♁e7 6.d4 ♁a5 7.♁xe5 ♁xc4 8.♁xc4
 d5 9.ed ♁xd5 10.♁e3 ♁a5 11.0-0 ♁f6
 12.c4 0-0 13.♁b2 c6 14.d5 cd 15.cd ♁d8
 16.♁c3 ♁b4 17.♁b1 ♁h4 18.h3 ♁xh3
 19.gh ♁xh3 20.♁b5 ♁c5 21.♁xf6 ♁xe3
 22.♁e5 ♁e8 23.♁b3 ♁xe5 24.♁xe3 ♁g5+
 25.♁g3 ♁xg3+ 26.fg ♁xg3+ 27.♁h1 1/2-1/2

(14) Cafferty – Van Geet
It, Amsterdam, 1972

1.e4 e5 2.♁f3 ♁c6 3.♁c4 ♁c5 4.b4 ♁xb4
5.c3 ♁e7 6.d4 ♁a5 7.♁xe5 ♁xc4 8.♁xc4
d5 9.ed ♁xd5 10.♁e3 ♁a5 11.0-0 ♁f6
12.c4 c6 13.♁b2 ♁e6 14.♁c3 ♁d8 15.d5
cd 16.♁xc5 ♁xd5 17.cd 0-0 18.♁f3
♁xd5 19.♁g3 f6 20.♁f5 ♁f7 21.♁xe7+
♁xe7 22.♁xf6 ♁de8 23.♁xe7 ♁xe7
24.♁b8+ ♁f7 25.♁f4+ ♁g8 26.♁f5 ♁f7
27.♁e5 g6 28.♁ac1 ♁xa2 29.♁c8+ ♁f8
30.♁xf8+ ♁xf8 31.♁d1 ♁c6 32.♁d8+ ♁f7
33.♁f4+ ♁e7 34.♁f8+ 1-0

(15) Calero I – De Greif Memorial
J.Capablanca, Habana (16), 1963

1.e4 e5 2.♁f3 ♁c6 3.♁c4 ♁c5 4.b4 ♁xb4
5.c3 ♁e7 6.d4 ♁a5 7.♁xe5 ♁xc4 8.♁xc4
d5 9.ed ♁xd5 10.♁e3 ♁d8 11.0-0 ♁f6
12.♁a3 0-0 13.♁xe7 ♁xe7 14.♁d2 c6
15.♁e1 ♁e6 16.♁f3 ♁c7 17.♁d2 ♁a5
18.♁b2 ♁ab8 19.a3 ♁d5 20.♁xd5 ♁xd5
21.♁e5 ♁c7 22.♁e3 f6 23.♁d3 ♁be8
24.♁ae1 ♁xe3 25.♁xe3 ♁b6 26.♁c1 ♁f7
27.h3 ♁e8 28.♁c5 ♁xe3 29.fe ♁c7
30.♁d3 ♁g3 31.♁e1 ♁xe1+ 32.♁xe1
♁g6 33.♁f2 ♁f7 34.♁f3 ♁e6 35.e4 ♁d6
36.♁c2 c5 37.♁f4 cd 38.cd b5 39.g4 ♁f7
40.♁e3 g5 41.♁d2 h5 42.♁e3 hg 43.♁f5+
♁d7 44.hg ♁g6 45.♁g3 a5 46.♁d3 ♁f7
47.d5 ♁d6 48.♁d4 ♁g6 49.♁h5 ♁e7
50.♁c5 b4 51.ab ab 52.d6+ ♁e6 53.♁xb4
♁xd6 54.♁xf6 ♁e5 55.♁d7+ ♁xe4
56.♁f8 1/2-1/2

(16) Canda, D – Sieiro Gonzalez, L
Camaguey, 1986

1.e4 e5 2.♁f3 ♁c6 3.♁c4 ♁c5 4.b4 ♁xb4
5.c3 ♁e7 6.d4 ♁a5 7.♁xe5 ♁xc4 8.♁xc4
d5 9.ed ♁xd5 10.♁e3 ♁a5 11.0-0 ♁f6
12.c4 0-0 13.d5 b5 14.♁d2 ♁d8 15.♁b3
♁b6 16.♁d4 ♁b7 17.♁b1 a6 18.♁ef5
♁c5 19.♁e3 c6 20.♁f3 cd 21.cb ♁c8
22.♁g3 ♁h5 23.♁g5 ♁xf5 24.♁xf5 d4
25.♁xd4 ♁xd4 26.♁xh5 g6 27.♁g4 h5
28.♁g5 ♁f6 29.♁e7+ ♁xe7 1/2-1/2

(17) De Graaff R – De Rooi Paul 1965

1.e4 e5 2.♁f3 ♁c6 3.♁c4 ♁c5 4.b4 ♁xb4
5.c3 ♁e7 6.d4 d6 7.♁b3 ♁a5 8.♁xf7+
♁f8 9.♁a4 ♁xf7 10.♁xa5 b6 11.♁a4 ♁d7
12.♁c2 ♁f6 13.♁bd2 ♁h6 14.de de
15.♁c4 ♁e8 16.0-0 ♁g8 17.♁d1 ♁f7
18.a4 ♁e7 19.♁a3 ♁e6 20.♁e3 ♁c6
21.c4 ♁e7 22.♁d5 ♁xa3 23.♁xa3 ♁ad8
24.♁c3 ♁g6 25.♁h4 ♁h5 26.♁f5 ♁xd5
27.cd ♁d6 28.♁g3 ♁g6 29.♁xc7 ♁c8
30.♁c6 ♁f7 31.♁c1 g6 32.♁b2 ♁xc6
33.♁xc6 ♁d7 34.♁c3 ♁c8 35.♁xd6 1-0

(18) De La Bourdonnais – Boncourt
Paris (France), 1836

1.e4 e5 2.♁f3 ♁c6 3.♁c4 ♁c5 4.b4 ♁xb4

5.c3 ♁e7 6.♁b3 ♁h6 7.d4 ♁a5 8.♁a4
♁xc4 9.♁xc4 ed 10.♁xh6 gh 11.cd ♁g8
12.0-0 d6 13.♁h1 ♁d7 14.♁c3 c6 15.d5
♁xc2 16.♁g1 ♁xf2 17.♁g3 c5 18.e5 b6
19.♁e1 ♁d8 20.e6 fe 21.de ♁e8 22.♁d5
♁b7 23.♁eg1 ♁xd5 24.♁xd5 ♁c7 25.♁g7
♁c8 26.♁f7 ♁b8 27.♁gg7 ♁c6 28.♁xc6
♁xc6 29.♁xe7 ♁xf3 30.♁b7+ ♁c8
31.♁xa7 ♁b8 32.♁ab7+ ♁a8 33.♁bf7 1-0

(19) Degli Eredi, G – Schmidt, H

corr/SW, 29.21 (18), 1990

1.e4 e5 2.♁f3 ♁c6 3.♁c4 ♁c5 4.b4 ♁xb4
5.c3 ♁e7 6.♁b3 ♁h6 7.d4 ♁a5 8.♁b5
♁xc4 9.♁xh6 ♁d6 10.♁xe5 f6 11.♁h5+
♁f8 12.♁f4 ♁xe4 13.♁h4 ♁e8 14.♁xe8+
♁xe8 15.0-0 f5 16.♁xf5 d5 17.♁xe7 ♁xe7
18.♁xc7 ♁f5 19.f3 ♁d6 20.♁e1+ ♁d7
21.♁xd6 ♁xd6 22.♁e5 ♁g6 23.♁a3 ♁he8
24.♁ae1 a6 25.c4 ♁f7 26.f4 dc 27.♁xc4+
♁xc4 28.♁xe8 ♁xe8 29.♁xe8 ♁xa2
30.♁h8 ♁b1 31.♁g8 ♁e4 32.♁xg7 a5
33.♁g5 b6 34.♁e5 ♁d5 35.♁f2 a4 36.♁h5
a3 37.♁h6+ ♁c7 38.♁xh7+ ♁b8 39.♁e7
a2 40.♁e1 b5 41.♁e3 b4 42.♁d2 ♁xg2
43.♁c2 ♁d5 44.♁b2 b3 45.f5 ♁c7 46.f6
♁d6 47.♁e7 ♁f3 48.♁xb3 1-0

(20) Djurhuus (2305) – Henao (2340)

Thessaloniki olm (12), 1988

1.e4 e5 2.♁f3 ♁c6 3.♁c4 ♁c5 4.b4 ♁xb4
5.c3 ♁e7 6.d4 ♁a5 7.♁d3 d6 8.♁a3 ♁c6
9.0-0 ♁f6 10.♁bd2 0-0 11.♁b1 ♁e8 12.d5
♁b8 13.♁c4 ♁bd7 14.♁d2 ♁f8 15.♁a5
♁xd5 16.ed e4 17.♁d4 ed 18.♁xb7 ♁xb7
19.♁xb7 ♁b6 20.♁xd3 ♁xd5 21.♁c4 ♁g5
22.♁c1 ♁h5 23.♁c6 a6 24.c4 ♁c3
25.♁xc7 ♁xa2 26.♁d2 a5 27.♁a4 ♁e5
28.♁f3 ♁b2 29.♁d7 ♁f6 30.♁a4 ♁c3
31.♁a3 ♁e4 32.♁e3 a4 33.h3 ♁eb8
34.♁d4 ♁d8 35.♁a7 ♁xa7 36.♁xa7 ♁a8
37.♁xa4 ♁c5 38.♁a2 ♁d7 39.♁a1 ♁e7
40.♁d4 ♁f6 41.♁b1 ♁xd4 42.♁xc5 ♁c8
43.♁xa8 ♁xa8 44.♁xd4 f6 45.♁b6 ♁a3
46.♁e3 ♁c3 47.♁c6 h5 48.c5 ♁a1+
49.♁h2 ♁e5+ 1/2-1/2

(21) Dvorakova – Umancova Ch Czech
Republic (cadets) (w) Svet, 1994

1.e4 e5 2.Nf3 Nc6 3.Bc4 Bc5 4.b4 Bxb4
5.c3 Be7 6.d4 Na5 7.Nxe5 Nxc4 8.Nxc4 d5
9.ed Qxd5 10.Ne3 Qc6 11.0-0 Nf6 12.Re1
Be6 13.Qd3 0-0-0 14.Nf5 Bxf5 15.Qxf5+
Rd7 16.Rxe7 g6 17.Qe5 Qa4 18.Nd2 Rd6
19.Rb1 Qc2 20.Qc5 Rc6 21.Qxa7 Kd8
22.Rxf7 Ke8 23.Rg7 Kf8 24.Rxc7 Rxc7
25.Qb8+ Ne8 26.Ba3+ Kf7 27.Rxb7 Rxb7
28.Qxb7+ Kg8 29.Qe7 Qf5 30.Qxe8+ Kg7
31.Qe7+ Kg8 32.Ne4 1-0

(22) Eisinger M – Bogoljubow Efim

Bad Pymont (Germany), 1949

1.e4 e5 2.Nf3 Nc6 3.Bc4 Bc5 4.b4 Bxb4
5.c3 Be7 6.d4 Na5 7.Bd3 ed 8.cd d5 9.Nc3
de 10.Nxe4 Nf6 11.Nxf6+ Bxf6 12.Qa4+
Nc6 13.Ba3 Bd7 14.0-0 Be7 15.d5 Ne5
16.Qd4 Bxa3 17.Nxe5 0-0 18.Rab1 Bc8
19.Rfe1 Bd6 20.Re3 b6 21.Nc6 Qg5 22.h4
Qh6 23.Rbe1 Bc5 24.Re8 Bd7 25.Rxa8
Rxa8 26.Qe4 g6 27.d6 Qd2 28.Ne7+ Kg7
29.Re2 Qc1+ 30.Re1 Qb2 31.Re2 Qa1+
32.Re1 Qf6 33.Nd5 Qxf2+ 34.Kh1 Bxd6
35.Re3 Re8 36.Qd4+ Be5 37.Qe4 Bf6
38.Rf3 Rxe4 39.Rxf2 Rxh4+ 40.Kg1 Bd4
0-1

(23) Feller, J (2270) – Hamed, A (2325)

Novi Sad olm (08) LUX-EGY, 1990

1.e4 e5 2.Nf3 Nc6 3.Bc4 Bc5 4.b4 Bxb4
5.c3 Be7 6.d4 Na5 7.Nxe5 Nxc4 8.Nxc4 d5
9.ed Qxd5 10.Ne3 Qa5 11.0-0 Nf6 12.Qb3
0-0 13.Ba3 Bxa3 14.Nxa3 Be6 15.c4 c6
16.Rfd1 Rad8 17.Nac2 Rd7 18.a4 Rfd8
19.Rd3 Nh5 20.Qc3 Qg5 21.Ne1 Bg4
22.Kf1 Nf4 23.Rd2 Bh5 24.f3 Qf6 25.Qb2
Ne6 26.d5 Qf4 27.Kf2 Nc5 28.Re2 Bg6
29.g3 Qd6 30.a5 h5 31.Rd1 Qf8 32.Red2
Qe7 33.N1g2 Re8 34.Nf1 cd 35.cd Na6
36.Kg1 Qc5+ 37.Qd4 Rxd5 38.Qxc5 Rxc5
39.Rd5 Rc2 40.Nfe3 Ra2 41.Nc4 Bc2
42.Rc1 Bb3 43.Rxh5 Bxc4 44.Rxc4 g6 0-1

(24) Fischer, R – Celle, O Davis, 1964

1.e4 e5 2.Nf3 Nc6 3.Bc4 Bc5 4.b4 Bxb4
5.c3 Be7 6.d4 d6 7.de Nxe5 8.Nxe5 de
9.Qh5 g6 10.Qxe5 Nf6 11.Ba3 Rf8 12.0-0
Ng4 13.Qg3 Bxa3 14.Nxa3 Qe7 15.Bb5+
c6 16.Nc4 Qe6 17.Rad1 cb 18.Qc7 Bd7
19.Nd6+ Ke7 20.Nf5+ gf 21.ef Rac8
22.Rxd7+ Qxd7 23.f6+ Nxf6 24.Re1+ Ne4
25.Rxe4+ Kf6 26.Qxd7 Rfd8 27.Qg4 1-0

(25) Fries-Nielsen – Jensen

It (open), Copenhagen, 1994

1.e4 e5 2.Nf3 Nc6 3.Bc4 Bc5 4.b4 Bxb4
5.c3 Be7 6.d4 Na5 7.Nxe5 Nxc4 8.Nxc4 d5
9.ed Qxd5 10.Ne3 Qa5 11.0-0 Nf6 12.c4 0-
0 13.Bb2 Qg5 14.Nd2 Ng4 15.Nd5 Bd6
16.Nf3 Qh5 17.h3 c6 18.Nc3 Nf6 19.Ne5
Qh4 20.Re1 Bf5 21.Qf3 Bg6 22.Nxg6 fg
23.Ne4 Nxe4 24.Rxe4 Qg5 25.Qe2 h5
26.Rd1 Rf4 27.Re6 Qd8 28.Rxg6 1-0

(26) Gaponenko – Skripchenko Ch World
Cadets (g) (under 18), Szeged 1994

1.e4 e5 2.Nf3 Nc6 3.Bc4 Bc5 4.b4 Bxb4
5.c3 Be7 6.d4 Na5 7.Nxe5 Nxc4 8.Nxc4 d5

9.ed Qxd5 10.Ne3 Qd8 11.Qa4+ c6 12.d5 Bd7 13.Qd4 Bf6 14.Qb4 a5 15.Qxb7 Rb8 16.Qa7 Ne7 17.Ba3 cd 18.Bxe7 Bxe7 19.Nxd5 0-0 20.0-0 Bd6 21.Rd1 Bc6 22.Qd4 Qg5 23.h4 Qg6 24.Nd2 Rfd8 25.c4 Qh5 26.Nf3 Ba3 27.Qe3 Bf8 28.Qe4 Rbc8 29.Ng5 Re8 30.Qf4 h6 31.Nf3 f5 32.Nd4 Ba4 33.Rdcl Re4 34.Qxf5 Qxf5 35.Nxf5 Rxc4 36.Nc3 Rf4 37.Ne3 Rc8 38.g3 Rd4 39.Nxa4 Rxc1+ 40.Rxc1 Rxa4 41.Rc2 Rb4 42.Kg2 Kf7 43.Kf3 Ke6 44.Rc6+ Kd7 45.Rc4 Rb5 46.Rf4 Ke8 47.Re4+ Be7 48.Nc4 Kd7 49.Re5 Rb4 50.Nxa5 Ra4 51.Nc6 Bd6 52.Ra5 Rc4 53.Ne5+ Bxe5 54.Rxe5 Ra4 55.Re2 g5 56.hg hg 57.Re5 g4+ 58.Kg2 Kd6 59.Rf5 Ke6 60.Rf4 Rxa2 61.Rxg4 Kf5 62.Rb4 Kg5 63.Re4 Kf5 64.Rd4 Kg5 65.Kf3 Ra3+ 66.Ke2 Kf5 67.Rd3 Ra4 68.Kf3 Ra5 69.g4+ Kg5 70.Kg3 Ra4 71.Rd5+ Kg6 72.f4 Ra3+ 73.Kh4 Ra4 74.Rd6+ Kg7 75.Kg5 Ra5+ 76.f5 Ra7 77.Rg6+ Kh7 78.Rh6+ Kg7 79.f6+ Kg8 80.Rh3 Ra5+ 81.Kg6 Ra7 82.f7+ 1-0

(27) Georgiev Vladimir – Musat Adrian
It, Varna (Bulgaria) (3), 1994

1.e4 e5 2.Nf3 Nc6 3.Bc4 Bc5 4.b4 Bxb4 5.c3 Be7 6.d4 Na5 7.Nxe5 Nxc4 8.Nxc4 d5 9.ed Qxd5 10.Ne3 Qd8 11.0-0 Nf6 12.Qf3 0-0 13.Rd1 c6 14.c4 Bd7 15.Nc3 Qa5 16.Bb2 Ba3 17.Bxa3 Qxa3 18.Rd3 b6 19.Rad1 Qd6 20.d5 c5 21.Nb5 Bxb5 22.cb Qd7 23.a4 Rfe8 24.d6 Rad8 25.Nf5 Re6 26.Qf4 g6 27.Ne7+ Kg7 28.f3 Re2 29.Qc4 Qe6 30.Qc3 Qa2 31.R1d2 Qb1+ 32.Rd1 Qa2 33.R1d2 Qb1+ 34.Rd1 ½-½

(28) Guerrero J M – Svidler Peter It
(active), Oviedo (Spain), 1992

1.e4 e5 2.Nf3 Nc6 3.Bc4 Bc5 4.b4 Bxb4 5.c3 Be7 6.d4 Na5 7.Nxe5 Nxc4 8.Nxc4 d6 9.0-0 Nf6 10.Re1 0-0 11.Nbd2 d5 12.ed Nxd5 13.Qc2 Be6 14.Ne3 c5 15.Nxd5 Qxd5 16.Re5 Qd7 17.Nf3 Rac8 18.Qd2 Rfd8 19.Ba3 Bd6 20.Re2 cd 21.Bxd6 dc 22.Qc2 Bf5 23.Qd1 h6 24.h3 c2 25.Qc1 Qxd6 26.Rd2 Qf6 27.a3 Qxa1 28.Rxd8+ Rxd8 0-1

(29) Harding, T – Parker cr, 1974

1.e4 e5 2.Nf3 Nc6 3.Bc4 Bc5 4.b4 Bxb4 5.c3 Be7 6.Qb3 Nh6 7.d4 Na5 8.Qb5 c6 9.Qxe5 f6 10.Qh5+ g6 11.Qxh6 Nxc4 12.Qg7 Rf8 13.Qxh7 d5 14.Qxg6+ Rf7 15.0-0 Be6 16.e5 Qd7 17.ef Bxf6 18.Bg5

1-0

(30) Hodova – Lacinova Ch Czech Rep.
(cadets) (w) (under 10), Svet, 1994

1.e4 e5 2.Nf3 Nc6 3.Bc4 Bc5 4.b4 Be7 5.c3 Nf6 6.d4 0-0 7.de Nxe5 8.Nxe5 d6 9.Nf3 Bd7 10.Bd3 Be6 11.0-0 d5 12.ed Qxd5 13.Re1 Ng4 14.h3 Nf6 15.Re5 Qc6 16.Nd4 Qb6 17.Rg5 Nd5 18.Qh5 g6 19.Bxg6 fg 20.Rg3 Bd6 21.Rg5 Nf4 22.Qf3 Bd5 23.Qd1 Rae8 24.Bxf4 Rxf4 25.Rxd5 Be5 26.Qd3 c6 27.Rd7 Ref8 28.Nf3 c5 29.Qd5+ R8f7 30.Rxf7 Rxf7 31.Qxe5 cb 32.cb Qxb4 33.Nbd2 a6 34.Ne4 Qb6 35.Rc1 1-0

(31) Hodova – Umancova Ch Czech Rep.
(cadets) (under 12) (g), Plze, 1995

1.e4 e5 2.Nf3 Nc6 3.Bc4 Bc5 4.b4 Bxb4 5.c3 Be7 6.d4 Na5 7.Nxe5 Nxc4 8.Nxc4 d5 9.ed Qxd5 10.Ne3 Qd6 11.0-0 Bd7 12.c4 0-0-0 13.Nc3 f5 14.f4 h6 15.Rb1 g5 16.Qf3 c6 17.d5 g4 18.Qe2 h5 19.Qb2 Qc7 20.a4 h4 21.dc Bxc6 22.Ned5 Bxd5 23.Nxd5 Qd7 24.Qxh8 Bc5+ 25.Kh1 Qxa4 26.Qb2 Rd7 27.Qb5 Qxb5 28.Rxb5 Bd6 29.Re1 1-0

(32) Hodova – Umancova Ch Czech Rep.
(cadets) (w) (under 10), Svet, 1994

1.e4 e5 2.Nf3 Nc6 3.Bc4 Bc5 4.b4 Bxb4 5.c3 Be7 6.d4 Na5 7.Nxe5 Nxc4 8.Nxc4 Nf6 9.e5 d5 10.ef Bxf6 11.Ne3 Be6 12.Ba3 Qd7 13.0-0 0-0-0 14.Qb3 Rhe8 15.Nd2 Bg5 16.Rab1 b6 17.Bc5 Qc6 18.Bb4 f5 19.f4 Bh4 20.Nf3 Bf7 21.Nxf5 a5 22.Ne5 Qe6 23.Nxh4 ab 24.Qxb4 Qh6 25.Qa3 Rxe5 26.fe Be6 27.Qe7 Bd7 28.Nf5 Qg6 29.e6 Bb5 30.Rxb5 1-0

(33) Hoiberg Nina – Foisor Christina
Debrecen Ech-W tt (1), 1992

1.e4 e5 2.Nf3 Nc6 3.Bc4 Bc5 4.b4 Bxb4 5.c3 Be7 6.d4 Na5 7.Nxe5 Nxc4 8.Nxc4 d5 9.ed Qxd5 10.Ne3 Qd8 11.0-0 Nf6 12.c4 0-0 13.Nc3 c6 14.d5 Re8 15.Qf3 Qc7 16.Bb2 Bd7 17.Rac1 Bd6 18.h3 c5 19.Nf5 Bh2+ 20.Kh1 Qf4 21.Qxf4 Bxf4 22.Ne3 Ne4 23.Nxe4 Rxe4 24.Rc3 Bd6 25.Kg1 b6 26.f3 Ree8 27.Kf2 f5 28.Re1 f4 29.Nd1 Bf5 30.Ra3 Be7 31.Kf1 b5 32.Nf2 bc 33.d6 Bxd6 34.Ne4 Be7 35.Ra4 Bh4 36.Re2 Rad8 37.g3 Bxg3 38.Nxg3 Bd3 39.Ne4 Bxe2+ 40.Kxe2 Rb8 41.Bc3 Re7 42.Ra5 Rc8 43.Ra4 h6 44.Rxc4 Kh7 45.Bd2 g5 46.Kd3 Rd7+ 47.Kc3 Rd4 48.Rxc5 ½-½

(34) Hoiberg – Holoubkova Olympiad
1994 (Womans), Moscow (9), 1994

1.e4 e5 2.Nf3 Nc6 3.Bc4 Bc5 4.b4 Bxb4 5.c3 Be7 6.d4 Na5 7.Nxe5 Nxc4 8.Nxc4 d5 9.ed Qxd5 10.Ne3 Qd7 11.0-0 Nf6 12.c4 0-0 13.Ba3 Bxa3 14.Nxa3 b6 15.Qf3 Ba6 16.Nac2 Rab8 17.Nb4 Bb7 18.d5 Qe7 19.Nc6 Bxc6 20.dc Rfe8 21.Rad1 Qe4 22.Qxe4 Rxe4 23.Rd3 Kf8 24.Ra3 Re6 ½-½

(35) Hoiberg – Klimova-Richtrova
It (w), Farum (Denmark) (7), 1993

1.e4 e5 2.Nf3 Nc6 3.Bc4 Bc5 4.b4 Bxb4 5.c3 Be7 6.d4 Na5 7.Nxe5 Nxc4 8.Nxc4 d5 9.ed Qxd5 10.Ne3 Qd8 11.c4 c6 12.Nc3 Nf6 13.0-0 0-0 14.Bb2 Qa5 15.Qf3 Qh5 16.Qxh5 Nxh5 17.Rfe1 Re8 18.Ned5 cd 19.Nxd5 Be6 20.Nxe7+ Rxe7 21.d5 Nf4 22.Re4 Ng6 23.de Rxe6 24.Rxe6 fe 25.Rd1 Nf8 26.Ba3 Rc8 27.g3 Kf7 28.Rd4 e5 29.Rd3 Ke6 30.Kg2 h5 31.h3 b6 32.Rd6+ Kf7 33.Rd3 Ke6 34.Rd6+ Kf7 ½-½

(36) Hoiberg, N (2275) – Zayac, E (2305)
Malaysia iztW (07), 1990

1.e4 e5 2.Nf3 Nc6 3.Bc4 Bc5 4.b4 Bxb4 5.c3 Be7 6.d4 Na5 7.Nxe5 Nxc4 8.Nxc4 d5 9.ed Qxd5 10.Ne3 Qd8 11.0-0 Nf6 12.Qf3 0-0 13.Na3 c6 14.Nac2 Nd5 15.c4 Nxe3 16.Bxe3 Be6 17.Qe2 Qa5 18.Bd2 Qa6 19.Ne3 Bf6 20.Bc3 c5 21.Rfd1 Rad8 22.Qb2 Qb6 23.d5 Qxb2 24.Bxb2 Bxb2 25.Rab1 Bd4 26.de fe 27.Rxb7 Bxe3 28.Rxd8 Bxf2+ 29.Kf1 Rxd8 30.Kxf2 Rd2+ 31.Kf3 Rxa2 32.Rc7 a5 33.Rxc5 a4 34.Ra5 a3 35.Ra7 Kf8 36.c5 Ke8 37.Rxg7 Ra1 38.c6 Kd8 39.Ra7 a2 40.Kf2 e5 41.c7+ Kc8 42.h4 e4 43.h5 e3+ 44.Kxe3 Re1+ 45.Kf4 a1Q 46.Rxa1 Rxa1 47.Kg5 Ra6 0-1

(37) Huddleston, D – Smith, T Los
Angeles US-op, 1991

1.e4 e5 2.Nf3 Nc6 3.Bc4 Bc5 4.b4 Bxb4 5.c3 Be7 6.Qb3 Nh6 7.d4 Na5 8.Qb5 Nxc4 9.Bxh6 gh 10.Qxc4 ed 11.cd d6 12.Nc3 0-0 13.0-0 Bf6 14.e5 Bg7 15.Nb5 Bg4 16.Qxc7 Bxf3 17.gf de 18.Qxd8 Rfxd8 19.d5 a6 20.Nc3 e4 21.Rac1 Bxc3 22.Rxc3 ef 23.Rd1 Rd6 24.Rxf3 Rc8 25.Rb3 b5 26.Rb4 Rc5 27.Rbd4 a5 28.Kg2 Kf8 29.Kf3 Ke7 30.Ke4 b4 31.R1d2 Rb5 32.Rc4 Kd7 33.Rd3 a4 34.Rf3 f6 35.Rg3 Rdx5 36.Rg7+ Ke6 37.Rc6+ Rd6 38.Rcc7

f5+ 39.Kf4 Kd5 40.Rge7 Kd4 41.Re1 1-0

(38) Inkiöv, V – Minev, N Bulgaria
Informant #24/(249), 1977

1.e4 e5 2.Nf3 Nc6 3.Bc4 Bc5 4.b4 Bxb4
5.c3 Be7 6.d4 Na5 7.Bxf7+ Kxf7 8.Nxe5+
Kf8 9.Qf3+ Nf6 10.g4 d6 11.g5 de 12.gf
Bxf6 13.de Nc6 14.ef Qxf6 15.Qg3 Qe5 =

(39) Jones – Lynn It, Dickson, 1990

1.e4 e5 2.Nf3 Nc6 3.Bc4 Bc5 4.b4 Bxb4
5.c3 Be7 6.d4 d6 7.Qb3 Na5 8.Bxf7+ Kf8
9.Qa4 Kxf7 10.Qxa5 b6 11.Qa3 h6 12.0-0
Nf6 13.Nbd2 Be6 14.de de 15.Nxe5+ Kg8
16.Qa4 Kh7 17.Ndf3 a6 18.Nd4 Qd6
19.Nec6 Bd7 20.e5 Qxe5 21.Qc2+ Qe4
22.Qxe4+ Nxe4 23.Nxe7 Rhe8 24.Nd5
Rac8 25.Bf4 c5 26.Nf3 Rc6 27.Rfel Bf5
28.Ne3 Bg6 29.Ne5 Rce6 30.Nxg6 Kxg6
31.Nd5 Kf5 32.Be3 Rc8 33.Rab1 b5 34.a4
Rd6 35.Ne7+ 1-0

(40) Jordan, J – Helmke, L Dayton, 1976

1.e4 e5 2.Nf3 Nc6 3.Bc4 Bc5 4.b4 Bxb4
5.c3 Be7 6.d4 ed 7.cd d6 8.0-0 Nf6 9.Nc3
0-0 10.h3 b6 11.a4 Bb7 12.Ng5 d5 13.ed
Nxd5 14.Nxf7 Kxf7 15.Bxd5+ Ke8 16.Re1
h6 17.Ba3 Rb8 18.Qh5+ 1-0

(41) Jurkovic – Keitlinghaus It (open),
Pardubice (Czech Republic) (9), 1995

1.e4 e5 2.Nf3 Nc6 3.Bc4 Bc5 4.b4 Bxb4
5.c3 Be7 6.d4 Na5 7.Be2 ed 8.Qxd4 Kf8
9.e5 Nc6 10.Qf4 d6 11.Bc4 Nh6 12.0-0 de
13.Nxe5 Nxe5 14.Qxe5 Qd6 15.Qe2 Ng4
16.f4 Be6 17.Na3 Bxc4 18.Nxc4 Qe6
19.Ne5 h5 20.Be3 Bd6 21.Qf3 Re8
22.Rae1 Kg8 23.Bd4 Bxe5 24.fe b6 25.c4
Qxc4 26.Re4 Qd5 27.e6 f6 28.Rfel Rxe6
29.Rxe6 Qxd4+ 30.Kh1 Nf2+ 31.Kg1
Ng4+ 32.Kh1 Nf2+ 33.Kg1 Ng4+ 34.Kh1
Nf2+ 1/2-1/2

(42) Kasparov Gary – Anand

Viswanathan Riga LAT (4), 1995
1.e4 e5 2.Nf3 Nc6 3.Bc4 Bc5 4.b4 Bxb4
5.c3 Be7 6.d4 Na5 7.Be2 ed 8.Qxd4 Nf6
9.e5 Nc6 10.Qh4 Nd5 11.Qg3 g6 12.0-0
Nb6 13.c4 d6 14.Rd1 Nd7 15.Bh6 Nxe5
16.Nxe5 Nxe5 17.Nc3 f6 18.c5 Nf7 19.cd
cd 20.Qe3 Nxe6 21.Qxh6 Bf8 22.Qe3+
Kf7 23.Nd5 Be6 24.Nf4 Qe7 25.Re1 1-0

(43) Kasparov Gary – Short Nigel D
(Thematic Tournament), London (1), 1993
1.e4 e5 2.Nf3 Nc6 3.Bc4 Bc5 4.b4 Bxb4

5.c3 Be7 6.d4 Na5 7.Nxe5 Nxc4 8.Nxc4 d5
9.ed Qxd5 10.Ne3 Qd8 11.0-0 Nf6 12.c4 0-
0 13.Nc3 c6 14.Rb1 Re8 15.Bb2 Qc7
16.Qf3 Bd7 17.Ne2 Rad8 18.Ng3 Bc8
19.d5 cd 20.cd Qa5 21.Rfd1 Qa6 22.Rbc1
Ba3 23.Bxf6 Qxf6 24.Qxf6 gf 25.Rc4 b5
26.Rf4 Bb2 27.Rb4 Be5 28.Rxb5 Re7
29.Ngf5 Red7 30.h3 Kf8 31.Rb4 Rc7 32.g4
Rc5 33.d6 Be6 34.f4 Bc3 35.Rb7 Ba5
36.Rxa7 Bxf5 37.gf Bb6 38.Ra6 Rb5
39.Kf2 Rd7 40.Kf3 Bxe3 41.Kxe3 Rxf5
42.a4 Rh5 43.Ke4 Rxh3 44.a5 Rh2 45.Rc6
Ra2 46.a6 Ra5 47.Rc7 Ke8 48.Rd5 Rxa6
49.Rc8+ Rd8 50.Rxd8+ Kxd8 51.Kf5 Kd7
52.Kxf6 Rxd6+ 53.Rxd6+ Kxd6 54.Kxf7
h5 1/2-1/2

(44) Knorr, B – Rost, HR W 035, 1989

1.e4 e5 2.Nf3 Nc6 3.Bc4 Bc5 4.b4 Bxb4
5.c3 Be7 6.Qb3 Nh6 7.d4 Na5 8.Qb5 Nxc4
9.Bxh6 gh 10.Qxc4 ed 11.cd d5 12.ed Rg8
13.0-0 Qd6 14.Rc1 Bh3 15.Qb5+ c6 16.dc
Rxxg2+ 17.Kh1 bc 18.Rxc6 Bd7 19.Rxd6
Bxb5 20.Kxg2 Bxd6 21.Nc3 Bd7 22.Re1+
Kf8 23.Ne5 Bf5 1/2-1/2

(45) Krantz, – Ahman corr, 1985

1.e4 e5 2.Nf3 Nc6 3.Bc4 Bc5 4.b4 Bxb4
5.c3 Be7 6.d4 Na5 7.Nxe5 Nxc4 8.Nxc4 d6
9.0-0 Nf6 10.Nbd2 0-0 11.Ne3 Re8 12.f4
c6 13.Kh1 Qc7 14.Qf3 Bf8 15.c4 Qb6
16.e5 de 17.de Nd7 18.Qg3 Kh8 19.Ne4
h6 20.Nf5 Nc5 21.Nxh6 Nxe4 22.Nxf7+
Kg8 23.Qg6 Qd4 24.Be3 Re6 25.Nh6+
Kh8 26.Qxe6 Bxe6 27.Bxd4 Rd8 28.Rad1
gh 29.f5 Bxc4 30.e6+ Kh7 31.Rf4 Bd5
32.Re1 Bc5 33.Rxe4 1-0

(46) Kranz – Riedel FRG – chJ B, 1986

1.e4 e5 2.Nf3 Nc6 3.Bc4 Bc5 4.b4 Bxb4
5.c3 Be7 6.d4 Na5 7.Nxe5 Nxc4 8.Nxc4 d5
9.ed Qxd5 10.Ne3 Qa5 11.0-0 Nf6 12.c4
c6 13.Nd2 0-0 14.Nb3 Qc7 15.a4 Rd8
16.Ba3 Bxa3 17.Rxa3 Qf4 18.Qd3 Ng4
19.Nxg4 Bxg4 20.Qe3 Qd6 21.Nc5 Rab8
22.f3 Bf5 23.Rd1 Re8 24.Qc3 Re2 25.Rd2
Re1+ 26.Kf2 Rh1 27.h3 Qe7 28.Re2 Qh4+
29.Ke3 Re8+ 30.Ne4 Bxe4 31.Kd2 Qh6+
32.f4 Qxf4+ 33.Qe3 Qf1 34.Kc3 Qc1+
35.Kb4 a5+ 36.Kxa5 Qxc4 37.Kb6 Rb1+
38.Kc7 Qe6 0-1

(47) Kubala – Leer European Youth
Chess Ch, Rimavska Sobota, 1992

1.e4 e5 2.Nf3 Nc6 3.Bc4 Bc5 4.b4 Bxb4
5.c3 Be7 6.d4 Na5 7.Nxe5 Nxc4 8.Nxc4 d5

9.ed Qxd5 10.Ne3 Qd8 11.0-0 Nf6 12.c4 0-
0 13.Nc3 b6 14.Bb2 Bb7 15.Qd3 Qd7
16.Rac1 Rad8 17.Rfd1 Bb4 18.d5 Rfe8
19.Nb5 Ne4 20.Nxa7 Bc5 21.Bd4 Bxd4
22.Qxd4 Ra8 23.Nb5 Rxa2 24.f3 Nc5
25.Rc2 Rxc2 26.Nxc2 Ba6 27.Nc3 Nb3
28.Qf4 Na5 29.Na3 Qe7 30.Nab5 Qc5+
31.Qd4 Bxb5 32.Qxc5 bc 33.Nxb5 Nxc4
34.Rc1 Nd6 35.Nxc7 Rc8 36.Rxc5 Ne8
37.Na6 Rxc5 38.Nxc5 Kf8 39.Kf2 Nc7
40.d6 Nb5 41.Ne4 h6 42.Ke3 f5 43.d7 Ke7
44.Nc5 g6 45.Kf4 Na7 46.h4 Nc6 47.h5 gh
48.Kxf5 Kd6 49.Ne4+ Kxd7 50.Kg6 h4
51.Kxh6 Ne5 52.Kg5 h3 53.gh Nxf3+ 1/2-
1/2

(48) Lanc – Hernik Ch Czechoslovakia,
Havirov (Czech Republic), 1970

1.e4 e5 2.Nf3 Nc6 3.Bc4 Bc5 4.b4 Bxb4
5.c3 Be7 6.d4 Na5 7.Bd3 d6 8.de de
9.Nxe5 Nf6 10.0-0 0-0 11.h3 Be6 12.Qc2
Nd7 13.Nf3 Nc5 14.Rd1 Qe8 15.Nd4 Bd7
16.Nd2 Nxd3 17.Qxd3 c5 18.N4b3 Ba4
19.Re1 Nc6 20.Qg3 Qb8 21.f4 Qd8 22.Qe3
b6 23.e5 c4 24.Nd4 Bc5 25.Bb2 f5 26.Kh2
Qd5 27.Qf3 Rad8 28.Qxd5+ Rxd5 29.N2f3
Nxd4 30.Nxd4 Bxd4 31.cd Rc8 32.Re2
Kf7 33.Bc3 Ke6 34.g4 g6 35.Rg1 Rf8
36.Kg3 Rf7 37.g5 Bc6 38.Kf2 Rb5 39.Ke3
Be4 40.h4 Rd5 41.h5 Rdd7 42.Rh2 Rg7
43.Rg3 a5 44.Rb2 Rb7 45.Rh3 Bc6 46.hg
hg 47.a3 Kd5 48.Rbh2 Rg8 49.Rh6 Rd7
50.Be1 Rb7 51.Rf2 Rd7 52.Rc2 Rb7
53.Ra2 Ba4 54.Rah2 Bc6 55.R6h4 Rd7
56.R2h3 Ra7 57.Rh8 Rag7 58.Rxg8 Rxg8
59.Rh7 Ba4 60.Bc3 Bc6 61.Bb2 Ba4
62.Kd2 Bc6 63.Ke3 Ba4 64.Rh6 Bc6
65.Bc3 Ba4 66.Kf3 Bc6 67.Rh7 Ba4
68.Rb7 Rh8 69.Kg2 Rh4 70.Rxb6 Bc6
71.Kg3 Rh1 72.e6 Rh7 73.Ra6 Rb7 74.Kf2
a4 75.Bb4 c3 76.e7 Be8 77.Ra8 c2 78.Rxe8
c1Q 79.Rd8+ Rd7 80.Rxd7+ Kc6 1-0

(49) Lang, F – Andrae, D W 051, 1990

1.e4 e5 2.Nf3 Nc6 3.Bc4 Bc5 4.b4 Bxb4
5.c3 Be7 6.d4 ed 7.Qb3 d5 8.ed Na5
9.Qa4+ c6 10.dc Nxc6 11.Ne5 Bd7
12.Nxd7 Qxd7 13.Qb3 Bd6 14.0-0 Nf6
15.Re1+ Kf8 16.cd Na5 17.Qd3 Qc7
18.Nd2 Rc8 19.Ba3 g6 20.Rac1 Qd7
21.Bb5 Rxc1 22.Rxc1 Qe7 23.Bxd6 Qxd6
24.Qc3 Nc6 25.Bxc6 1-0

(50) Lang, F – Reichel, M W 051, 1989

1.e4 e5 2.Nf3 Nc6 3.Bc4 Bc5 4.b4 Bxb4
5.c3 Be7 6.d4 Na5 7.Nxe5 Nxc4 8.Nxc4 d5

9.ed Qxd5 10.Ne3 Qa5 11.0-0 Bg4
12.Qxg4 Nf6 13.Qe2 0-0 14.Bd2 Rae8
15.c4 Qa6 16.Nc3 Bb4 17.Nb1 Bd6 18.Bc3
Re4 19.Nd2 Rh4 20.Nf3 Re4 ½-½

(51) Losev-Alenkin A

:Moscow-Leningrad, Leningrad, 1987

1.e4 e5 2.Nf3 Nc6 3.Bc4 Bc5 4.b4 Bxb4
5.c3 Be7 6.d4 Na5 7.Bd3 d6 8.de de
9.Nxe5 Nf6 10.0-0 0-0 11.Qc2 c5 12.f4 c4
13.Nxc4 Nxc4 14.Bxc4 Bc5+ 15.Kh1 Ng4
16.g3 Qb6 17.Na3 Re8 18.Rb1 Qc6 19.Bd5
Qa6 20.Nb5 Nf6 21.c4 Nxd5 22.cd Bh3
23.Re1 Rac8 24.Qe2 Bf5 25.Nc3 Qxe2
26.Rxe2 Bg4 27.e5 Bf3+ 28.Rg2 Bb6
29.Bb2 Bd4 30.d6 Rc4 31.Ne2 Bb6 32.f5
Rc2 33.Nf4 Rec8 34.e6 Rxb2 35.Rf1
Bxg2+ 36.Nxg2 fe 37.fe Rf8 38.Re1 Rd2
39.d7 Bd8 40.Nf4 Rxf4 41.gf Kf8 0-1

(52) Losev,D – Baikov,V Moscow, 1989

1.e4 e5 2.Nf3 Nc6 3.Bc4 Bc5 4.b4 Bxb4
5.c3 Be7 6.d4 Na5 7.Bxf7+ Kxf7 8.Nxe5+
Kf8 9.Qf3+ Nf6 10.g4 d6 11.g5 de 12.gf
Bxf6 13.de Nc4 14.ef Qxf6 15.Qxf6+ gf
16.Bh6+ Kf7 17.Rg1 Rg8 18.Rxg8 Kxg8
19.Nd2 Ne5 20.Ke2 Kf7 21.Rg1 Ng4
22.Bf4 Be6 23.c4 Ne5 24.Bxe5 fe 25.Ke3
Kf6 26.a3 Rd8 27.Rb1 b6 28.c5 Rd4 29.cb
cb 30.Rc1 Ra4 31.Rc3 a5 32.f4 ef+
33.Kxf4 b5 34.Rc5 Bd7 35.Rd5 Ke6
36.Nb3 Ke7 37.Rxd7+ Kxd7 38.Nc5+ Kd6
39.Nxa4 ba 40.Kf5 Ke7 41.Ke5 Kf7
42.Kd6 1-0

(53) Losev-Frog Moscow-C, 1989

1.e4 e5 2.Nf3 Nc6 3.Bc4 Bc5 4.b4 Bxb4
5.c3 Be7 6.d4 Na5 7.Bd3 d6 8.de Nc6 9.ed
cd 10.0-0 Nf6 11.Nd4 0-0 12.Nd2 d5
13.Nxc6 bc 14.e5 Nd7 15.Re1 Nc5 16.Bc2
f6 17.ef Rxf6 18.Nb3 Rf7 19.Nxc5 Bxc5
20.Qh5 h6 21.Qg6 Rxf2 22.Be3 Bxe3
23.Rxe3 Rxc2 24.Qxc2 Qb6 25.Rae1 Bd7
26.h3 Rf8 27.Kh2 Bf5 28.Qf2 Be4 29.Qg3
Rf6 30.Qe5 Qb2 31.R1e2 Qb5 32.Rg3 Kh7
33.Rf2 Rg6 34.Rf7 Rxg3 35.Kxg3 1-0

(54) MacDonnell-De La Bourdonnais

London (51), 1834

1.e4 e5 2.Nf3 Nc6 3.Bc4 Bc5 4.b4 Bxb4
5.c3 Be7 6.d4 d6 7.Qb3 Na5 8.Qa4+ c6
9.Bd3 b5 10.Qc2 Bf6 11.de de 12.0-0 Ne7
13.Ba3 0-0 14.Nbd2 Be6 15.Rad1 Qc7
16.Nb3 Nc4 17.Bc1 Rfd8 18.h3 c5 19.Nh2
Ng6 20.Ng4 Nd6 21.Be2 Be7 22.f4 ef
23.Bxf4 Nxf4 24.Rxf4 Nc4 25.Rf3 Bxg4

26.hg Ne5 27.Rh3 Rxd1+ 28.Qxd1 Rd8
29.Qf1 c4 30.Nd4 Bc5 31.Qf5 g6 32.Qf2
Qe7 33.Kh1 b4 34.Qe3 bc 35.Qh6 f6
36.Ne6 Qxe6 37.Qxh7+ Kf8 38.Qc7 Be7
39.Rxc3 Qb6 40.Qxb6 ab 41.a4 Bb4
42.Rc1 c3 43.Kh2 Rd2 0-1

(55) Mallet Lionel – Tibo G Olympiad,
Moscow (4), 1956

1.e4 e5 2.Nf3 Nc6 3.Bc4 Bc5 4.b4 Bxb4
5.c3 Be7 6.d4 Na5 7.Nxe5 Nxc4 8.Nxc4 d5
9.ed Qxd5 10.Ne3 Qd8 11.0-0 Nf6 12.Nd2
0-0 13.Nf3 c6 14.a4 Qc7 15.Ba3 Bxa3
16.Rxa3 b5 17.Qd3 a6 18.Ne5 Rd8 19.Rd1
Be6 20.f4 Bd5 21.Rd1 Be4 22.Qd2 c5
23.ab ab 24.Rxa8 Bxa8 25.Qa2 cd 26.cd h6
27.Qa7 Bb7 28.Qc5 Rc8 29.Qxc7 Rxc7
30.Ra7 Rc1+ 31.Kf2 Be4 32.g4 b4 33.Ra4
Rb1 34.N5c4 b3 35.Rb4 Bd3 36.Nd2 Rb2
37.Ke1 Ne4 38.Nxe4 Re2+ 39.Kd1 Rxe3
40.Kd2 Rxe4 41.Rb8+ Kh7 42.Kxd3 Rxf4
43.d5 Rxg4 44.Rxb3 Kg6 45.Rb6+ f6
46.Rb7 f5 47.Re7 Kf6 48.d6 Ra4 49.Rc7
Ra6 50.d7 Rd6+ 51.Ke3 Rd1 52.Ke2 Rd5
53.Ke3 g6 54.Kf4 g5+ 55.Kf3 Kg6
56.Rc6+ Kg7 57.Rc7 Kf6 58.Rc6+ Kg7
59.Rc7 Kg6 60.Rc6+ Kh5 61.Rc5 Rd3+
62.Ke2 Rxd7 63.Rxf5 Kg4 64.Rf6 h5
65.Ra6 Kh3 66.Ra5 Rg7 67.Kf1 Kxh2
68.Rf5 h4 69.Rf2+ Kh3 70.Kg1 Ra7
71.Rf1 Ra2 72.Kh1 g4 73.Rc1 g3 74.Kg1
Ra4 75.Rf1 Kg4 76.Kh1 h3 77.Rg1 Rf4 0-1

(56) Markosian – Sheredina Ch Moscow
(open), Moscow (3), 1995

1.e4 e5 2.Nf3 Nc6 3.Bc4 Bc5 4.b4 Bxb4
5.c3 Be7 6.d4 Na5 7.Be2 ed 8.Qxd4 Nf6
9.e5 Nc6 10.Qh4 Nd5 11.Qg3 g6 12.0-0 0-0
13.Rd1 Nb6 14.Bh6 Re8 15.Nbd2 d6
16.Ne4 Bf5 17.ed Bxe4 18.de Qxe7 19.Bf1
Rad8 20.Re1 Qc5 21.Bg5 Rc8 22.Nd2 Bd5
23.c4 Nxc4 24.Bxc4 Bxc4 25.Ne4 Rxe4
26.Rxe4 Bd5 27.Re3 Nd4 28.Qe5 Nf5
29.Rc3 Qd6 30.Re1 Qxe5 31.Rxe5 Bc6
32.Bf6 h6 33.g4 Nd6 34.Rh3 Kh7 35.Ree3
Re8 36.Rxh6+ 1-0

(57) Minasian – Georgadze Manila ol
(13), 1992

1.e4 e5 2.Nf3 Nc6 3.Bc4 Bc5 4.b4 Bxb4
5.c3 Be7 6.d4 Na5 7.Nxe5 Nxc4 8.Nxc4 d5
9.ed Qxd5 10.Ne3 Qd7 11.0-0 Nf6 12.d5
0-0 13.c4 Ng4 14.Bb2 Bc5 15.Bd4 Bxd4
16.Qxd4 Re8 17.Nc3 Nxe3 18.fe Qe7
19.Rf3 b6 20.a4 Bd7 21.a5 f6 22.e4 Qc5

23.Qxc5 bc 24.a6 c6 25.Ra5 cd 26.ed Rac8
27.Kf2 f5 28.Re3 Red8 29.Nb5 Bxb5
30.Rxb5 Rd6 31.Ra3 Rc7 32.Raa5 Kf8
33.Rxc5 Rxc5 34.Rxc5 Rxa6 35.Rc7 1-0

(58) Muir W – Charpentier R

CADAPh Jubilee, 1980

1.e4 e5 2.Nf3 Nc6 3.Bc4 Bc5 4.b4 Bxb4
5.c3 Be7 6.Qb3 Nh6 7.d4 Na5 8.Qb5 Nxc4
9.Bxh6 Nd6 10.Qxe5 f6 11.Qh5+ g6
12.Qh4 Rg8 13.Bc1 Rg7 14.Qf4 Nc4
15.Nbd2 Nxd2 16.Bxd2 b6 17.0-0 g5
18.Qe3 Bb7 19.c4 Kf8 20.Bc3 Qe8 21.Nd2
Qg6 22.Rfel Re8 23.c5 d5 24.cb ab
25.Qg3 Kg8 26.Qxc7 Bb4 27.Qg3 Bxc3
28.Qxc3 de 29.Qb3+ Qf7 30.Qxb6 f5 31.a4
Rg6 32.Qb4 Bd5 33.Rac1 Ra6 34.Rc5 f4
35.Qb5 Rd6 36.Nf3 Red8 37.Nxg5 Qg6
38.Nxe4 f3 39.g3 Qe6 40.Qf1 Bxe4 41.Re5
Qd7 42.R5xe4 Qxa4 43.Rf4 1-0

(59) Muir W – Weininger J USCF

Rating Tourname, 1980

1.e4 e5 2.Nf3 Nc6 3.Bc4 Bc5 4.b4 Bxb4
5.c3 Be7 6.Qb3 Nh6 7.d4 Na5 8.Qb5 Nxc4
9.Bxh6 Nd6 10.Qxe5 f6 11.Qh5+ g6
12.Qh4 Rg8 13.Bc1 Rg7 14.Qh6 Kf8
15.Qe3 Kg8 16.Qd3 Nf7 17.0-0 d5 18.Re1
de 19.Qxe4 Nd6 20.Qd5+ Kh8 21.Nbd2
Bf5 22.Qb3 a5 23.a4 Qg8 24.c4 b6 25.Qc3
Re8 26.c5 Nb7 27.Ba3 bc 28.dc c6 29.Nd4
Qd5 30.N4b3 Qd3 31.Rac1 Qxc3 32.Rxc3
Kg8 33.Nc4 Ra8 34.f3 h5 35.Kf1 Kf8
36.Nd6 Bd8 37.Re8# 1-0

(60) Norqvist – Ekstrom Stockholm, 1994

1.e4 e5 2.Nf3 Nc6 3.Bc4 Bc5 4.b4 Bxb4
5.c3 Be7 6.Qb3 Nh6 7.d4 Na5 8.Qb5 Nxc4
9.Bxh6 gh 10.Qxc4 ed 11.cd d6 12.Nc3 c6
13.0-0 Bg4 14.Nd2 0-0 15.d5 Bd7 16.Qd3
Bf6 17.Rab1 Rb8 18.Nc4 Qe7 19.Rfel c5
20.e5 de 21.f4 e4 22.Nxe4 Bd4+ 23.Kh1
Qh4 24.Ne5 Bf5 25.Nf3 Bxe4 26.Rxe4 Qf2
27.Re2 1-0

(61) Novosak – Novak Ch Czech Rep.

(cadets) (under 16), Plzen (C), 1995

1.e4 e5 2.Nf3 Nc6 3.Bc4 Bc5 4.b4 Bxb4
5.c3 Be7 6.d4 Na5 7.Nxe5 Nxc4 8.Nxc4 d5
9.ed Nf6 10.Qa4+ Bd7 11.Qb3 0-0 12.Ne3
a5 13.0-0 b5 14.Ba3 Bc8 15.Bxe7 Qxe7
16.Na3 Ne4 17.Rfel Qh4 18.Qb2 Ra6
19.Nxb5 Rh6 20.Nf1 Rg6 21.Re3 Ng5
22.Ng3 f5 23.f4 Qxf4 24.Rae1 Qh4 25.Re8
Rh6 26.Rxf8+ Kxf8 27.Qa3+ Kf7 28.Qe7+
Kg6 29.Qe8+ Kf6 30.Qc6+ Be6 31.Rxe6+
1-0

(62) Nunn-Gumrukcuoglu Ol MLT 1980
 1.e4 e5 2.Nf3 Nc6 3.Bc4 Bc5 4.b4 Bxb4
 5.c3 Be7 6.d4 Bf6 7.0-0 Nge7 8.de Bxe5
 9.Nxe5 Nxe5 10.Bb3 d6 11.f4 Ng4 12.h3
 Nf6 13.Nd2 Be6 14.c4 Nc6 15.Bb2 Qe7
 16.Ba3 0-0-0 17.Rb1 g6 18.e5 Nd7 19.Ba4
 Na5 20.Rb5 Nxc4 21.Nxc4 Bxc4 22.Qc1
 Qe6 23.ed c6 24.Rb4 Nb6 25.Re1 Qd5
 26.Rd1 Qe6 27.Bb3 Bxb3 28.Rxb3 Rhe8
 29.Bc5 Kb8 30.Qa3 Qe2 31.Rdb1 Rd7
 32.Rxb6 ab 33.Bxb6 Qa6 34.Bc7+ Ka8
 35.Rb3 Rc8 36.Qb2 Rdx7 37.dc Qa7+
 38.Kh1 Rxc7 39.Qh8+ 1-0

(63) Nunn J - Larsen Bent [C51/05] 2,
 London P&D, 1980
 1.e4 e5 2.Nf3 Nc6 3.Bc4 Bc5 4.b4 Bxb4
 5.c3 Be7 6.d4 Na5 7.Nxe5 Nxc4 8.Nxc4 d5
 9.ed Qxd5 10.Ne3 Qd7 11.0-0 Nf6 12.c4 0-
 0 13.Nc3 c6 14.d5 cd 15.Nxcd5 Nxd5
 16.Nxd5 Bd8 17.Rb1 Qc6 18.Qd4 Be6
 19.Rb3 Rc8 20.Ba3 Re8 21.Rg3 f6
 22.Nxf6+ Bxf6 23.Qxf6 Qc7 24.Qd4 Rcd8
 25.Qc3 Bxc4 26.h4 Rd7 27.Rc1 b5 28.Bb2
 Ree7 29.a4 a6 30.ab ab 31.Ra1 Qd8 32.h5
 h6 33.Ra6 Rf7 34.Rd6 Qe7 35.Rxd7 Qxd7
 36.Kh2 Qd6 37.Qc2 Qc7 38.Qg6 b4
 39.Qe4 Re7 40.Qd4 Rd7 41.Qg4 b3 42.f4
 Re7 43.f5 Be2 44.Qd4 Rd7 45.Qe3 Bxh5
 46.Qxb3+ Kh7 47.Qe3 Re7 ½-½

(64) Nunn John D M - Lukacs Peter It,
 Budapest (Hungary), 1978
 1.e4 e5 2.Nf3 Nc6 3.Bc4 Bc5 4.b4 Bxb4
 5.c3 Be7 6.d4 Na5 7.Nxe5 Nxc4 8.Nxc4 d5
 9.ed Qxd5 10.Ne3 Qd8 11.0-0 Nf6 12.c4 0-
 0 13.Bb2 c6 14.Nc3 b5 15.cb cb 16.Qf3
 Rb8 17.d5 Bc5 18.Rad1 Qd6 19.h3 Re8
 20.Rfel Bd7 21.Nf5 Bxf5 22.Qxf5 Rxe1+
 23.Rxe1 Bd4 24.Rd1 Bc5 25.Ne4 Nxe4
 26.Qxe4 Qg6 27.Qf4 Rd8 28.Rc1 Bb6
 29.Qb4 h5 30.Bd4 Bxd4 31.Qxd4 a6
 32.Rd1 Rd6 33.Rd3 Qf6 34.Qxf6 gf 35.f4
 Kf8 36.Kf2 Ke7 37.Ke3 Kd7 38.Kd4 Rb6
 39.Kc5 Rb8 40.Ra3 Rc8+ 41.Kd4 Rc4+
 42.Ke3 Kd6 43.Rxa6+ Kxd5 44.Rxf6 Rc3+
 45.Kf2 Ke4 46.Rxf7 Ra3 47.Rh7 Kxf4
 48.Rxh5 Rxa2+ 49.Kg1 Rb2 50.Kh2 b4
 51.Rb5 b3 52.h4 Kg4 53.Rb4+ Kf5 54.Kg3
 Rb1 55.Rb5+ Kf6 56.Kg4 b2 57.h5 Rc1
 58.Rb6+ Kg7 59.Rxb2 Rc4+ 60.Kg5 1-0

(65) Obal - Drobik Berlin, 1966
 1.e4 e5 2.Nf3 Nc6 3.Bc4 Bc5 4.b4 Bxb4
 5.c3 Be7 6.0-0 Nf6 7.d4 Nxe4 8.Re1 Nd6
 9.Bb3 ed 10.Ng5 0-0 11.Qh5 h6 12.Nf3

Ne8 13.Bxh6 Nf6 14.Qg6 Ne8 15.Ng5
 Bxg5 16.Bxg5 Nf6 17.Bh6 Nh5 18.Qxh5
 gh 19.Qg6+ Kh8 20.Qxh6+ Kg8 21.Bc2 f5
 22.Qg6+ Kh8 23.Bxf5 1-0

(66) Odebrecht - Andre, K BdF-
 Thematurier, 1989
 1.e4 e5 2.Nf3 Nc6 3.Bc4 Bc5 4.b4 Bxb4
 5.c3 Be7 6.d4 Na5 7.Nxe5 Nxc4 8.Nxc4 d5
 9.ed Qxd5 10.Ne3 Qd7 11.0-0 Nf6 12.Ba3
 0-0 13.c4 Bxa3 14.Nxa3 a6 15.d5 Qd6
 16.Nac2 b5 17.cb ab 18.a3 Bb7 19.Nb4
 Rfd8 20.Qb3 Bxd5 21.Nexd5 Nxd5
 22.Rfd1 c6 23.Ra2 Rac8 24.Rad2 Qe6
 25.h3 Rd6 26.Nxd5 Rcd8 27.f4 Rxd5
 28.Rf1 Qd6 29.Qe3 g6 30.g4 Rd3 0-1

(67) Perez, JJ - Kabue, E Novi Sad olm
 (09) VE (09), 1990
 1.e4 e5 2.Nf3 Nc6 3.Bc4 Bc5 4.b4 Bxb4
 5.c3 Be7 6.d4 Na5 7.Nxe5 Nxc4 8.Nxc4 d5
 9.ed Qxd5 10.Ne3 Qd7 11.0-0 Nf6 12.c4
 b5 13.cb Qxb5 14.Ba3 Bd6 15.Nc3 Qd7
 16.Bxd6 cd 17.Ned5 Nxd5 18.Re1+ Ne7
 19.Nd5 0-0 20.Rxe7 Qg4 21.Qxg4 Bxg4
 22.h3 Bf5 23.Rc1 Be6 24.Nc7 Rac8 25.Rc6
 Bxa2 26.Ra6 Bc4 27.Rxa7 Rfd8 28.d5 Kf8
 29.Ne6+ fe 30.de Bxe6 31.Rxe6 Rc5
 32.Ree7 Rg5 33.f4 Rg6 34.f5 Rg5 35.g4 h5
 36.Kg2 hg 37.Rf7+ Kg8 38.h4 Rh5
 39.Kg3 Rf8 40.Rxg7+ Kh8 41.Kxg4 Rh6
 42.Kg5 1-0

(68) Perovic - Markovic Ch Yugoslavia
 (team) (2 liga), Yugoslavia (9), 1994
 1.e4 e5 2.Nf3 Nc6 3.Bc4 Bc5 4.b4 Bxb4
 5.c3 Be7 6.d4 Na5 7.Nxe5 Nxc4 8.Nxc4 d5
 9.ed Qxd5 10.Ne3 Qd8 11.0-0 Nf6 12.Nd2
 0-0 13.Ndc4 Nd5 14.Bb2 Nxe3 15.Nxe3 b6
 16.c4 Bd6 17.f4 ½-½

(69) Pirisi, G - Wegner, H
 Budapest, Noviki-D, 1987
 1.e4 e5 2.Nf3 Nc6 3.Bc4 Bc5 4.b4 Bxb4
 5.c3 Be7 6.d4 Na5 7.Bd3 d6 8.Qa4+ c6
 9.0-0 b5 10.Qc2 Qc7 11.a4 a6 12.ab ab
 13.Na3 Nf6 14.d5 0-0 15.dc Qxc6 16.Bxb5
 Qxe4 17.Bd3 Qc6 18.Bg5 h6 19.Bxf6 Bxf6
 20.Bb5 Qc5 21.Nd2 d5 22.c4 Bb7 23.Rfel
 Rfc8 24.Ra2 Nc6 25.cd Nd4 26.Qxc5 Rxc5
 27.Bc4 Bxd5 28.Bxd5 Rxd5 29.Ndc4 Rc5
 30.Nb6 Ra6 31.Nd7 Rca5 32.Rb2 h5
 33.Nc4 Ra1 34.Rbb1 Rxb1 35.Rxb1 e4
 36.Nd2 Ne2+ ½-½

(70) Quelle Helmut - Hirsch Stefan
 Bundesliga 1990/91, Germany, 1990
 1.e4 e5 2.Nf3 Nc6 3.Bc4 Bc5 4.b4 Bxb4
 5.c3 Be7 6.d4 Na5 7.Nxe5 Nxc4 8.Nxc4 d5
 9.ed Qxd5 10.Ne3 Qa5 11.0-0 Nf6 12.c4 0-
 0 13.Nd2 c6 14.Nb3 Qh5 15.Qxh5 Nxh5
 16.Bb2 Nf6 17.Rfd1 Ng4 18.Nf1 Re8
 19.h3 Nh6 20.Bc3 Nf5 21.Re1 Be6
 22.Nfd2 b6 23.a4 Nd6 24.c5 Nb7 25.Rac1
 Bg5 26.Rb1 Bf5 27.Rb2 Rxe1+ 0-1

(71) Ree Hans - Bouwmeester Hans
 Hilversum (Netherlands), 1967
 1.e4 e5 2.Nf3 Nc6 3.Bc4 Bc5 4.b4 Bxb4
 5.c3 Be7 6.Qb3 Nh6 7.d4 Na5 8.Qa4 Nxc4
 9.Qxc4 d5 10.ed e4 11.Ne5 Nf5 12.Qb5+
 Kf8 13.0-0 g6 14.Nd2 f6 15.Ng4 a6
 16.Qb3 Nxd4 17.cd Bxg4 18.Nxe4 Kg7
 19.Qxb7 Be2 20.Re1 Bb5 21.Bf4 Qd7
 22.Rac1 Rhc8 23.d6 cd 24.Qxd7 Bxd7
 25.Nc5 1-0

(72) Ribeiro Fernando - Rizouk Ryad
 Algarve, POR (9), 1995
 1.e4 e5 2.Nf3 Nc6 3.Bc4 Bc5 4.b4 Bxb4
 5.c3 Be7 6.d4 Na5 7.Nxe5 Nxc4 8.Nxc4 d5
 9.ed Qxd5 10.Ne3 Qd8 11.0-0 Nf6 12.c4 0-
 0 13.Nc3 c6 14.Bb2 Qa5 15.Qb3 Qg5
 16.Rfel Re8 17.Nf1 Be6 18.Re5 Qg6
 19.Rael Bd6 20.R5e2 b5 21.d5 bc 22.Qxc4
 cd 23.Qc6 Rad8 24.Nb5 Bb4 25.Rc1 Rc8
 26.Nc7 Ba5 27.Nxe8 Rxc6 28.Nxf6+ gf
 29.Rxc6 d4 30.Rd6 Qd3 31.Rexe6 fe
 32.Rxd4 Qb1 33.Rg4+ Kf7 34.Bd4 a6
 35.Rf4 f5 36.a4 Bc7 37.Rh4 Kg6 38.Be3
 Qa2 39.g3 Bd6 40.Nd2 f4 41.gf Be7 42.f5+
 Kxf5 43.Rxh7 Bb4 44.Rh5+ Kg6 45.Rg5+
 Kf7 46.Nf3 Qxa4 47.Bd4 Qd1+ 48.Kg2 a5
 49.h4 a4 50.Rg7+ Kf8 51.Ra7 a3 52.h5
 Qc2 53.Bg7+ Ke8 54.h6 Bc5 55.Ra8+ Kd7
 56.Ne5+ Kc7 57.Ng4 Qe2 58.Ra4 Qc2
 59.Rf4 a2 60.Rf7+ Kb6 61.Be5 Qe4+ 62.f3
 Qxe5 63.Nxe5 a1Q 64.Nd7+ Kc6 65.Nxc5
 Kxc5 66.h7 Qe5 67.Ra7 Qg5+ 68.Kf2 Qh6
 69.Kg3 Kd5 70.Kg4 Kd6 71.Rb7 Kc6
 72.Ra7 Qf6 73.Kg3 Qg5+ 74.Kh3 Qh5+
 75.Kg3 e5 76.Re7 Kd6 77.Ra7 Ke6 78.Kf2
 Kf5 79.Rf7+ Kg6 80.Rb7 Qh4+ 81.Ke3
 Qd4+ 82.Ke2 Qd8 83.Ke3 Qa8 84.Ke2
 Kf5 85.Rf7+ Ke6 86.Rg7 e4 87.Rg6+ Kf5
 88.Rh6 Qa2+ 89.Kd1 Qb1+ 0-1

(73) Rozhlapa Vija – Belova E

Olympiad URS, Moscow (2), 1972
 1.e4 e5 2.Nf3 Nc6 3.Bc4 Bc5 4.b4 Bxb4
 5.c3 Be7 6.Qb3 Nh6 7.d4 Na5 8.Qa4 Nxc4
 9.Qxc4 ed 10.Bxh6 gh 11.cd Bf6 12.Nc3
 c6 13.0-0 0-0 14.e5 Bg7 15.Ne4 d5 16.ed
 Be6 17.Qb4 Bd5 18.Rfe1 Re8 19.Ned2 Re6
 20.Rxe6 fe 21.Re1 b5 22.Ne5 Bf8 23.Re3
 Bxd6 24.Rg3+ Kf8 25.Qb1 Qc7 26.Ne4
 Bxe5 27.de Bxe4 28.Qxe4 Rc8 29.Qg4
 Ke8 30.Rd3 Qf7 31.Rd6 Rc7 32.h4 Re7 1-0

(74) Rozhlapa Vija – Belova Valentina

Olympiad URS, URS, 1972
 1.e4 e5 2.Nf3 Nc6 3.Bc4 Bc5 4.b4 Bxb4
 5.c3 Be7 6.Qb3 Nh6 7.d4 Na5 8.Qb5 Nxc4
 9.Bxh6 gh 10.Qxc4 ed 11.cd Bf6 12.Nc3
 c6 13.0-0 0-0 14.e5 Bg7 15.Ne4 d5 16.ed
 Be6 17.Qb4 Bd5 18.Rfe1 Re8 19.Ned2 Re6
 20.Rxe6 fe 21.Re1 b5 22.Ne5 Bf8 23.Re3
 Bxd6 24.Rg3+ Kf8 25.Qb1 Qe7 26.Ne4
 Bxe5 27.de Bxe4 28.Qxe4 Rc8 29.Qg4
 Ke8 30.Rd3 Qf7 31.Rd6 Rc7 32.h4 1-0

(75) Sarkany – Bronstein J URS, 1960

1.e4 e5 2.Nf3 Nc6 3.Bc4 Bc5 4.b4 Bxb4
 5.c3 Be7 6.d4 ed 7.0-0 dc 8.Qd5 Nh6
 9.Bxh6 0-0 10.Be3 Nb4 11.Qh5 Nc2
 12.Nxc3 Nxa1 13.Nd5 b5 14.Ng5 h6 15.f4
 bc 16.Rf3 d6 17.Rg3 hg 18.f5 f6 19.Rh3 1-0

(76) Schultz – Lichtenscheidt

Dusseldorf (Germany), 1862
 1.e4 e5 2.Nf3 Nc6 3.Bc4 Bc5 4.b4 Bxb4
 5.c3 Be7 6.d4 Na5 7.Nxe5 Nxc4 8.Nxc4 d6
 9.0-0 Nf6 10.e5 de 11.de Qxd1 12.Rxd1
 Nd7 13.Nba3 a6 14.f4 b5 15.Na5 Bc5+
 16.Kh1 0-0 17.Nb3 Bb6 18.Nc2 Nc5
 19.Ba3 Ne4 20.Rf1 Re8 21.h3 Ng3+
 22.Kh2 Nxf1+ 23.Rxf1 Bb7 24.Nc5 Bd5
 25.Nb3 a5 26.Ncd4 b4 27.Bb2 a4 28.Nc1
 bc 29.Bxc3 c5 30.Nf5 c4 31.Nd6 Red8
 32.Ne2 Bc5 33.Nf5 Be4 34.Neg3 Bd3
 35.Rf3 Rab8 36.e6 Rb1 37.ef+ Kxf7
 38.Ne3 Be4 39.Nxe4 Bxe3 40.Ng5+ Kg6
 41.Rxe3 h6 42.Ne6 Rd3 43.Rg3+ Kf7
 44.f5 g5 45.Bg7 Rdd1 46.Ra3 Rh1+
 47.Kg3 Rhg1 48.Rxa4 Rgf1 49.Ra7+ Ke8
 50.Bf6 1-0

(77) Shirov Alexei – Timman Jan H It (cat.15), Biel (Switzerland) (7), 1995

1.e4 e5 2.Nf3 Nc6 3.Bc4 Bc5 4.b4 Bxb4
 5.c3 Be7 6.d4 Na5 7.Be2 ed 8.Qxd4 d6

9.Qxg7 Bf6 10.Qg3 Qe7 11.0-0 Bd7
 12.Nd4 0-0-0 13.Nd2 Nc6 14.Qe3 h5
 15.Rb1 Nh6 16.Qd3 b6 17.a4 Kb8 18.a5
 Nxa5 19.Qa6 Ka8 20.e5 Qxe5 21.Bf3+ d5
 22.Nc4 Bc8 23.Qxa5 Qxd4 24.Qa2 Qxc3
 25.Be3 Bb7 26.Bxb6 cb 27.Nxb6+ Kb8
 28.Nxd5 1-0

(78) Siepenkoetter – Verocci–Petronic
Wuppertal, 1990

1.e4 e5 2.Nf3 Nc6 3.Bc4 Bc5 4.b4 Bxb4
 5.c3 Be7 6.d4 Na5 7.Nxe5 Nxc4 8.Nxc4 d5
 9.ed Qxd5 10.Ne3 Qd7 11.Ba3 Bxa3
 12.Nxa3 Ne7 13.0-0 0-0 14.Re1 c6 15.Qf3
 Qc7 16.Nac4 Be6 17.Nd2 Rad8 18.Ne4 h6
 19.Qh5 Ng6 20.g3 Rfe8 21.Nc5 Bc8
 22.Nd3 b6 23.f4 c5 24.d5 c4 25.f5 cd 26.fg
 fg 27.Qxg6 d2 28.Re2 Qxc3 29.Rd1 Rxe3
 30.Rdx2 Rxe2 31.Rxe2 0-1

(79) Sigurjonsson–Frey Reykjavik 1982

1.e4 e5 2.Nf3 Nc6 3.Bc4 Bc5 4.b4 Bxb4
 5.c3 Be7 6.d4 Na5 7.Nxe5 Nxc4 8.Nxc4 d5
 9.ed Qxd5 10.Ne3 Qa5 11.0-0 Nf6 12.Re1
 Be6 13.c4 c6 14.Nd2 Rd8 15.Nb3 Qc7
 16.Qf3 0-0 17.Bb2 Rfe8 18.Rac1 Bc8
 19.d5 h6 20.Nd4 Bd6 21.dc Bxh2+ 22.Kh1
 Be5 23.Nd5 Nxd5 24.cd bc 25.Nb5 Qb8
 26.Bxe5 Rxe5 27.Rxe5 Qxe5 28.Nxa7 Qg5
 29.Qc3 Qxd5 30.Nxc6 Qh5+ 31.Kg1 Rd1+
 32.Rxd1 Qxd1+ 33.Kh2 Qh5+ 34.Kg1
 Qd1+ 35.Kh2 Qd6+ 36.Kg1 Bb7 37.Na5
 Bd5 38.Qd4 Qe6 39.Nb3 Qf5 40.Qd1 Qg5
 41.f3 h5 42.Qc1 Qg6 43.Qd1 Qg5 44.Qc1
 Qg6 45.Qd1 Qe6 46.Kf2 h4 47.Qd4 g5
 48.Nc5 Qc6 49.Ne4 Qc2+ 50.Kg1 Bxe4
 51.fe Qc1+ 52.Kh2 Qf4+ 53.Kg1 h3 54.gh
 Qg3+ 55.Kh1 Qxh3+ 56.Kg1 Qg3+
 57.Kh1 Qf3+ 58.Kg1 g4 59.Qd5 Qg3+
 60.Kf1 Qf4+ 61.Kg2 Qf3+ 62.Kg1 Qe3+
 63.Kg2 Qh3+ 64.Kg1 Qe3+ 65.Kg2 Qh3+
 66.Kg1 Qg3+ 67.Kf1 Qh4 68.e5 g3
 69.Qa8+ Kg7 70.Qf3 Kf8 71.a4 Qxa4
 72.Qxg3 1/2-1/2

(80) Situru Nathanael – Kagan Naum It (cat.3), Canberra (Australia) (5), 1995

1.e4 e5 2.Nf3 Nc6 3.Bc4 Bc5 4.b4 Bxb4
 5.c3 Be7 6.d4 Na5 7.Be2 ed 8.Qxd4 f6 9.0-0
 b6 10.Re1 Bc5 11.Qd5 Bb7 12.Qh5+ g6
 13.Qh4 Qe7 14.e5 fe 15.Bg5 Qg7 16.Bd1
 d6 17.Nd4 Bxd4 18.cd h6 19.Bd2 Ne7
 20.de de 21.Bc3 Nac6 22.Bf3 0-0-0 23.Na3
 Rhf8 24.Rac1 Kb8 25.Nb5 g5 26.Qa4 Rf4
 27.Qa3 Rxf3 28.gf Ng6 29.Bb2 a6 30.Nc3
 Nh4 31.Ne4 Qd7 32.Kh1 Nd4 33.Bxd4

Qh3 34.Rg1 Nxf3 35.Bxe5 Bxe4 36.Bxc7+
 Kb7 37.Rg2 Rd7 38.Qb4 Qe6 39.Bxb6 a5
 40.Bxa5+ Ka7 41.Bb6+ Qxb6 42.Qa4+
 Kb8 43.Qxe4 Nd2 44.Qe8+ Rd8 45.Qe5+
 Ka7 46.f4 Nc4 47.Qe7+ Kb8 48.fg hg
 49.Qxg5 1-0

(81) Skotorenko – Kresmer corr 22/(271), 1976

1.e4 e5 2.Nf3 Nc6 3.Bc4 Bc5 4.b4 Bxb4
 5.c3 Be7 6.Qb3 Nh6 7.d4 Na5 8.Qa4 Nxc4
 9.Qxc4 ed 10.Bxh6 gh 11.cd d5 12.ed Rg8
 13.g3 Bh3 14.Ne5 Bd6 15.Nc3 Kf8 16.f4
 f6 17.Nd3 Qe8+ 18.Kf2 ±

(82) Skotorenko, VG – Trapl, J URS–CSFR, 1990

1.e4 e5 2.Nf3 Nc6 3.Bc4 Bc5 4.b4 Bxb4
 5.c3 Be7 6.Qb3 Nh6 7.d4 Na5 8.Qa4 Nxc4
 9.Qxc4 Ng4 10.Nxe5 Nxe5 11.de d6
 12.Bf4 0-0 13.0-0 de 14.Bxe5 c6 15.Qe2
 Qa5 16.f4 Be6 17.Bd4 f6 18.Kh1 c5
 19.Be3 Rad8 20.f5 Bf7 21.Rc1 Bd6 22.Nd2
 Rfe8 23.h3 c4 24.Qf2 Ba3 25.Rc2 Rd3
 26.Bd4 Qa4 27.Nf3 Rxe4 28.Ne1 Rdx4
 29.cd Qd7 30.Rd1 b5 31.Nf3 Bd5 32.Re2
 Qxf5 33.Rxe4 Bxe4 34.d5 c3 35.Re1 c2
 36.Qxa7 Bxf3 37.Qb8+ Bf8 0-1

(83) Skrobek, R (2425) – Djuric, S (2435)
Pamporovo (04), 1981

1.e4 e5 2.Nf3 Nc6 3.Bc4 Bc5 4.b4 Bxb4
 5.c3 Be7 6.Qb3 Nh6 7.d4 Na5 8.Qb5 Nxc4
 9.Bxh6 gh 10.Qxc4 ed 11.0-0 Rg8 12.Kh1
 d3 13.Qxd3 a5 14.Ne1 Ra6 15.f4 Rd6
 16.Qe2 b6 17.f5 Bb7 18.Nf3 Rc6 19.Qd3
 Rd6 20.Qe2 Rc6 21.Qd3 Rd6 22.Qe2 1/2-1/2

(84) Soppe, E – Incutto Los, 1980

1.e4 e5 2.Nf3 Nc6 3.Bc4 Bc5 4.b4 Bxb4
 5.c3 Be7 6.d4 Bf6 7.de Bxe5 8.0-0 Qe7
 9.Nd4 Qd6 10.Ba3 Qh6 11.f4 Bxd4+ 12.cd
 d6 13.e5 de 14.Qb3 Qh5 15.fe Nh6 16.Nd2
 a5 17.Bb5 Bd7 18.d5 Nxe5 19.Bxd7+
 Kxd7 20.Qb5+ Kc8 21.Rab1 Rb8 22.d6
 Nf3+ 23.Nxf3 Qxb5 24.Rxb5 cd 25.Bxd6
 Ra8 26.Be5 f6 27.Rc1+ 1-0

(85) Stillger Bernhard – Turzo Attila It (a), Budapest, 1995

1.e4 e5 2.Nf3 Nc6 3.Bc4 Bc5 4.b4 Bxb4
 5.c3 Be7 6.d4 Na5 7.Be2 d6 8.Qa4+ c6
 9.de de 10.Nxe5 b5 11.Qc2 Nf6 12.0-0 0-0
 13.Bb2 Bb7 14.c4 Qb6 15.Nd2 a6 16.Rac1
 c5 17.f4 Rad8 18.Bf3 Rfe8 19.Rce1 Bf8
 20.Re2 Nd7 21.g3 Nxe5 22.Bxe5 Nc6
 23.Bc3 Nd4 24.Bxd4 Rxd4 25.e5 Red8

26.f5 Qh6 27.Rff2 Rxd2 28.Rxd2 Rxd2
29.Qxd2 Qxd2 30.Rxd2 Bxf3 31.cb ab
32.Rd8 Bg4 33.f6 b4 34.Kf2 Be6 35.Ke2
Bxa2 36.Kd2 c4 37.Kc2 c3 38.h4 h5
39.Rb8 Bd5 40.Rd8 Be4+ 41.Kb3 Bb1
42.Rb8 gf 43.ef Be4 44.Rd8 Bc6 45.Rb8
Bd7 46.Rd8 Bg4 47.Kc2 Bf3 48.Rb8 Bd5
49.Rd8 Be4+ 50.Kb3 c2 51.Kb2 b3 52.Rc8
Bf5 53.Rb8 Be6 54.Rd8 Bd7 55.Rb8 Be6
56.Rd8 Kh7 57.Rxf8 Kg6 58.Rh8 Bg4
59.Rb8 Kxf6 60.Rxb3 Bd1 61.Rb4 Ke6 ½-
½

(86) Sveshnikov E – Zayac E It (Tal
memorial), Moskva (19), 1992

1.e4 e5 2.Nf3 Nc6 3.Bc4 Bc5 4.b4 Bxb4
5.c3 Be7 6.d4 Na5 7.Nxe5 Nxc4 8.Nxc4 d5
9.ed Qxd5 10.Ne3 Qg5 11.0-0 Nf6 12.Ba3
Bxa3 13.Qa4+ b5 14.Qxa3 Bb7 15.c4 0-0
16.d5 Rhe8 17.Qxa7 Ng4 18.Nxg4 Qxg4
19.Nd2 Re2 20.Nb3 Qxc4 21.Rad1 Bxd5
22.Na5 Rxa2 23.Qa6+ Kd7 24.Nxc4 Rxa6
25.Rxd5+ 1-0

(87) Sveshnikov, E – Short, N Poliot-
Solingen 54/307, 1992 [*Sveshnikov, E*]

1.e4 e5 2.Nf3 Nc6 3.Bc4 Bc5 4.b4 Bxb4
5.c3 Be7 6.d4 Na5 7.Nxe5 Nxc4 8.Nxc4
d5 9.ed Qxd5 [9...Nf6 10.Qa4+ Bd7
(10...Qd7 11.Qxd7+ Bxd7 12.Ne3±)
11.Qb3 Nxd5 12.Qxb7±] 10.Ne3± Qd8
[10...Qa5 - 24/249] 11.Ba3 N [11.0-0]
11...Nf6 12.Qa4+ [12.0-0 △ 12...0-0
13.Bxe7 Qxe7 14.c4 △ Nc3, d5±]
12...c6! 13.0-0 0-0 14.Re1 [14.Nd2!]
14...Re8 15.Nd2 Be6 16.Rab1 Qc7
17.Bxe7 Rxe7 18.c4 b6 [18...b5! 19.cb cb
20.Qxb5 Bxa2±] 19.Nf3 c5 20.Qa3
[20.d5? Bd7 21.Qc2 Ne4 △ Nd6, Rae8±]
20...Rae8 21.dc bc [21...Qxc5 22.Qxc5 bc
23.h3± ⊥] 22.Red1 h6 23.Rbc1 [23.h3 ⊥]
23...Ne4? [23...Bg4±] 24.Nd2 Nd6
25.Ndf1! Qb6 26.h3 Rb7 27.Ng3 Qc6
28.Nh5± → » 28...Reb8 29.Nd5 [29.Qc3!
△ 29...Ne8 30.Nd5] 29...Nf5! □ 30.Qf3
Kf8 31.Nhf4 △ 31...Nd4 32.Rd4 cd4
33.Ng6 Ke8 34.Nf6+- 31...Bxd5 □
32.Qxd5 [32.Rxd5 Ne7 33.Rxc5! Qxf3
(33...Qxc5? 34.Ne6+-) 34.gf± ⊥]
32...Qxd5 33.Rxd5 Nd4 34.Rxc5 Rb2?
[34...g5 35.Rd5 Rb1 36.Rxb1 Nf3+! 37.gf
Rxb1+ 38.Kg2 gf± ⊥] 35.Rd1 Ne2+
36.Nxe2 Rxe2 R 9/q 37.Rd7!+- Kg8
38.Rf5! f6 39.Ra5 Rb1+ 40.Kh2 Rxf2
41.Raxa7 Rbb2 42.Rxg7+ Kf8 43.a4 Ra2
44.c5 Rfc2 [44...Rxa4 45.Rxa4 Kxg7
46.Rc4] 45.Raf7+ Ke8 46.Rxf6 Rxc5
47.Rxh6 Kf8 48.Ra7 Kg8 49.Rb6 1-0

(88) Tal – Brakmanis URS, 1959

1.e4 e5 2.Nf3 Nc6 3.Bc4 Bc5 4.b4 Bxb4
5.c3 Be7 6.d4 Nf6 7.de Ng4 8.Qd5 0-0
9.h3 Nh6 10.0-0 d6 11.ed cd 12.Qh5 Qa5
13.Bd5 Be6 14.Rd1 Rfe8 15.Bf4 Rad8
16.Nbd2 Qxc3 17.g4 Qf6 18.Be3 Bxd5
19.ed Ne5 20.Nxe5 Qxe5 21.Qxe5 de
22.Bxh6 gh 23.Ne4 Kg7 24.d6 Bf8
25.Rac1 Rd7 26.Kg2 Red8 27.Rc7 b6
28.Rd3 Rxc7 29.dc Rc8 30.Rd7 Bb4 31.a3
Bxa3 32.Nc3 a5 33.Nb5 Bb2 34.Nd6 Rxc7
35.Rxc7 a4 36.Nf5+ Kg6 37.Rc6+ f6
38.Rc7 Kg5 39.Kg3 1-0

(89) Tartakower – Trifunovic [C51/05]
Paris (France), 1950

1.e4 e5 2.Nf3 Nc6 3.Bc4 Bc5 4.b4 Bxb4
5.c3 Be7 6.d4 Na5 7.Nxe5 Nxc4 8.Nxc4 d5
9.ed Qxd5 10.Ne3 Qd8 11.0-0 Nf6 12.c4 0-
0 13.Nc3 c6 14.Bb2 Qa5 15.d5 Ba3
16.Bxa3 Qxa3 17.Qb3 Qxb3 18.ab cd
19.Ncxd5 Nxd5 20.Nxd5 Bd7 21.Rfd1
Rfd8 22.f3 Be8 23.Nc7 Rxd1+ 24.Rxd1
Rc8 25.Nxe8 Rxe8 26.Rd7 Rb8 27.Kf2 Kf8
28.Rc7 g6 29.b4 Kg7 30.c5 Kf6 31.g4 h6
32.h4 Ke6 33.Ke3 b6 34.Rxa7 bc 35.bc
Rb3+ 36.Kf4 g5+ 37.hg hg+ 38.Kxg5 Rxf3
39.Ra6+ Ke7 40.Ra4 Rc3 41.Re4+ Kf8
42.Re5 Rc4 43.Kf5 Rd4 44.g5 Kg7 45.g6
Rc4 46.Rd5 fg+ 47.Ke6 Kh6 48.Kd6 g5
49.c6 Kh5 50.c7 Rxc7 51.Kxc7 Kh4
52.Kd6 g4 53.Ke5 g3 54.Kf4 g2 55.Rg5
Kh3 56.Rh5# 1-0

(90) Timman – Tatai Amsterdam, 1977

1.e4 e5 2.Nf3 Nc6 3.Bc4 Bc5 4.b4 Bxb4
5.c3 Be7 6.d4 Na5 7.Nxe5 Nxc4 8.Nxc4 d5
9.ed Qxd5 10.Ne3 Qa5 11.0-0 Nf6 12.c4 0-
0 13.d5 b5 14.Nd2 bc 15.Ndxc4 Qa6
16.Bb2 Re8 17.Rc1 Rb8 18.Be5 Rb7
19.Re1 Bd7 20.d6 cd 21.Bxf6 gf 22.Nd5
Be6 23.Rc3 Kh8 24.Nxe7 Rxe7 25.Qd4
Kg7 26.Rg3+ Kf8 27.Qxf6 Ke8 28.Ne5 1-0

(91) Tkachenko – Arakelian A t,
Simferopol, 1989

1.e4 e5 2.Nf3 Nc6 3.Bc4 Bc5 4.b4 Bxb4
5.c3 Be7 6.d4 Na5 7.Nxe5 Nxc4 8.Nxc4 d5
9.ed Qxd5 10.Ne3 Qd8 11.0-0 Nf6 12.c4 0-
0 13.Nc3 c6 14.Rb1 Qc7 15.Qf3 Qa5
16.Rb3 Qh5 17.Qg3 Rd8 18.d5 Bd6 19.f4
b5 20.dc bc 21.c7 Bxc7 22.Rb5 Qh6
23.Rg5 Rd3 24.Qf3 Rb8 25.Qc6 Bb6
26.Ncd5 Bb7 27.Qxf6 Qxf6 28.Nxf6+ Kh8
29.Nfg4 Bc8 30.Kh1 f5 31.Nxf5 Bd8

32.Re1 h6 33.Re8+ Kh7 34.Rxg7# 1-0

(92) Ullrich, J – Knies, U W 054, 1989

1.e4 e5 2.Nf3 Nc6 3.Bc4 Bc5 4.b4 Bxb4
5.c3 Be7 6.d4 Na5 7.Nxe5 Nxc4 8.Nxc4 d5
9.ed Qxd5 10.Ne3 Qa5 11.0-0 Nf6 12.Nd2
Be6 13.Bb2 c6 14.Ndc4 Qa6 15.Ne5 0-0
16.f4 Ne4 17.f5 f6 18.Nd3 Bd7 19.Nf4 Be8
20.Ne6 1-0

(93) Undefined – Schilling Gambit/
(0.3), 1987

1.e4 e5 2.Nf3 Nc6 3.Bc4 Bc5 4.b4 Bxb4
5.c3 Be7 6.d4 Na5 7.Nxe5 Nxc4 8.Nxc4 d6
9.0-0 Nf6 10.Nbd2 0-0 11.Ne3 Re8 12.f4
c6 13.Kh1 Qc7 14.Qf3 Bf8 15.c4 Qb6
16.e5 de 17.de Nd7 18.Qg3 Kh8 19.Ne4
h6 20.Nf5 Nc5 21.Nxh6 Nxe4 22.Nxf7+
Kg8 23.Qg6 Qd4 24.Be3 Re6 25.Nh6+ =

(94) Vaclavik M – Kochetkov M It
(open), Szombathely (Hungary), 1993

1.e4 e5 2.Nf3 Nc6 3.Bc4 Bc5 4.b4 Bxb4
5.c3 Be7 6.d4 ed 7.cd Na5 8.Qc2 Bb4+
9.Nbd2 Nxc4 10.Qxc4 Bxd2+ 11.Bxd2
Ne7 12.0-0 0-0 13.Bg5 d6 14.d5 f6 15.Bh4
Kh8 16.Nd4 Bd7 17.Bg3 a6 18.Rfc1 Rc8
19.Rab1 b5 20.Qb4 Re8 21.f3 h6 22.Kh1
f5 23.Rb2 fe 24.Re2 Nxd5 25.Qb3 Nf6
26.fe Nxe4 27.Rce1 Nxg3+ 28.Qxg3 Qf6
29.Rxe8+ Rxe8 30.Rxe8+ Bxe8 31.Qe1
Qe5 32.Qf2 Qf6 33.Qe1 Bf7 34.Nc6 Qe6
35.Qf1 Qxa2 36.h3 Qc4 37.Qxc4 bc 0-1

(95) Vaissenberg – Aroshidze Ch Europe
(cadets) (under 10), Baile Herculane, 1994

1.e4 e5 2.Nf3 Nc6 3.Bc4 Bc5 4.b4 Bxb4
5.c3 Be7 6.d4 ed 7.Qb3 d5 8.Bxd5 Na5
9.Bxf7+ Kf8 10.Qa4 Kxf7 11.Qxa5 dc
12.Nxc3 Nf6 13.0-0 b6 14.Ng5+ Kf8
15.Qa4 h6 16.Nf3 Kg8 17.Qb3+ Kh7
18.e5 Nh5 19.Ne4 Bf5 20.Qc2 Rf8 21.g4
Kh8 22.gf Rxf5 23.Nf6 g6 24.Nh4 Rxf6
25.ef Bxf6 26.Bb2 1-0

(96) Vecerkova – Pallova Ch Czech Rep.
(w) (open), Olomouc (Czech Re), 1995

1.e4 e5 2.Nf3 Nc6 3.Bc4 Bc5 4.b4 Bxb4
5.c3 Be7 6.d4 ed 7.0-0 d3 8.Qxd3 d6 9.Bf4
Nf6 10.Qc2 0-0 11.Rd1 Bg4 12.Nbd2 Nd7
13.h3 Bh5 14.Be2 Bg6 15.Qb3 Nc5
16.Qc4 a6 17.a4 Kh8 18.e5 d5 19.Qa2 f6
20.Nb3 Ne4 21.Rac1 fe 22.Bxe5 Nxe5
23.Nxe5 Nxf2 24.Bf3 Nxd1 25.Rxd1 c6
26.Nxg6+ hg 27.Kh1 Bd6 28.Nd4 Qh4
29.Ne2 Rxf3 0-1

(97) Wells – Lukacs It, Budapest (Hungary) (9), 1993

1.e4 e5 2.Nf3 Nc6 3.Bc4 Bc5 4.b4 Bxb4 5.c3 Be7 6.Qb3 Nh6 7.d4 Na5 8.Qb5 Nxc4 9.Bxb6 gh 10.Qxc4 ed 11.cd Rg8 12.Nc3 c6 13.0-0 d6 14.Rfe1 Bh3 15.g3 Kf8 16.d5 Rg7 17.Rab1 Qc8 18.e5 Bf5 19.ed Bxd6 20.Ne4 Bxe4 21.Qxe4 Kg8 22.Nd4 Rg4 23.Qd3 cd 24.Nf5 Bf8 25.h4 Qc4 26.Qf3 Re4 27.Ne3 Qc3 28.Recl Qe5 29.Rxb7 Qe6 30.Rc6 Qe8 31.Rcc7 Qe6 32.Rxf7 d4 33.Nf5 Rd8 34.Kh2 d3 35.Nd6 Rxh4+ 36.gh Bxd6+ 37.Kh1 d2 38.Qg2+ Qg6 39.Rg7+ Kh8 40.Qxg6 d1Q+ 41.Qg1 Qd5+ 42.Rg2 Rg8 43.Rb5 Qe4 1-0

(98) Werner–Latzke B Wuerth–ch, 1995

1.e4 e5 2.Nf3 Nc6 3.Bc4 Bc5 4.b4 Bxb4 5.c3 Be7 6.d4 Na5 7.Nxe5 Nxc4 8.Nxc4 d5 9.ed Qxd5 10.Ne3 Qd8 11.0-0 Nf6 12.c4 0-

0 13.Bb2 c6 14.Nd2 Be6 15.f4 Re8 16.f5 Bd7 17.Nf3 c5 18.d5 Bd6 19.Re1 Bf4 20.Qd3 Rxe3 21.Rxe3 Bxf5 22.Qxf5 Bxe3+ 23.Kf1 Qd7 24.Qd3 Bh6 25.Bxf6 gf 26.Re1 Bf8 27.Nh4 Re8 28.Rxe8 Qxe8 29.Nf5 Qd7 30.g4 a6 31.Qc3 Qc7 32.Qg3 Qb6 33.Qb3 Qc7 34.Qg3 Qb6 35.Qe1 Qb2 36.Qe2 Qc1+ 37.Kg2 Qf4 38.h3 b5 39.cb ab 40.Qxb5 Qd2+ 41.Kg3 Qe1+ 42.Kf3 Qh1+ 43.Kg3 Qe1+ 44.Kf3 Qh1+ 1/2-1/2

(99) Wright – Schaufelberger Heinz

Basel (Switzerland), 1968

1.e4 e5 2.Nf3 Nc6 3.Bc4 Bc5 4.b4 Bxb4 5.c3 Be7 6.d4 Na5 7.Bd3 ed 8.cd d5 9.e5 c5 10.dc Nc6 11.0-0 Bg4 12.Bf4 Bxc5 13.Nbd2 Nge7 14.h3 Bxf3 15.Nxf3 h6 16.Rb1 Qd7 17.Re1 0-0-0 18.Qc2 Bb6 19.e6 fe 20.Ne5 Qe8 21.Recl Rf8 22.Bg3 Bc7 23.Qb3 Bb6 24.Qa4 Rd7 25.Rxb6 1-0

(100) Zamora – Hjartarson It (open), New York (USA), 1994

1.e4 e5 2.Nf3 Nc6 3.Bc4 Bc5 4.b4 Bxb4 5.c3 Be7 6.Qb3 Nh6 7.d4 Na5 8.Qb5 Nxc4 9.Bxb6 gh 10.Qxc4 ed 11.cd d6 12.0-0 Rg8 13.Re1 Bg4 14.Nfd2 Qd7 15.Kh1 c6 16.Nc3 b5 17.Qd3 b4 18.Na4 Kf8 19.f3 Be6 20.Qe3 Rg6 21.Nb2 h5 22.Nd3 Bg5 23.f4 Bh6 24.Qf3 f5 25.d5 cd 26.ed Bf7 27.Nxb4 Qa4 28.Qb3 Qxb3 29.ab Rb8 30.Nc6 Rb7 31.Ra5 Bxf4 32.Nf3 Rxb3 33.Ncd4 Re3 34.Rd1 Be5 35.Nxf5 Re2 36.N5h4 Rg4 37.Rxa7 Bxd5 38.Rxd5 Rxh4 39.Rd1 Rg4 40.Nxe5 Rxe5 41.Rxh7 Rge4 42.Kg1 d5 43.Rd7 Re1+ 44.Rxel Rxe1+ 45.Kf2 Re5 46.Kf3 Ke8 1/2-1/2

Games From Recent Events

In this section, I present a few games from recent events. This month, the games are from the Tilburg tournament in 1996. Enjoy...

Karpov, An (2775) – Gelfand, B (2665) [E63]

1.d4 e1f6 2.c4 g6 3.g3 g7 4.g2 0-0 5.e3c3 d6 6.e1f3 e2c6 7.0-0 a6 8.b3 e1b8 9.e3 b5 10.e2d2 g4 11.f3 d7 12.e2e2 e1a5 13.e2b2 e5 14.de de 15.cb ab 16.b4 e1b7 17.e1de4 e1xe4 18.e1xe4 f5 19.e1f2 e1d6 20.e4 e6 21.e1fd1 e1e7 22.e1d3 fe 23.fe e1c4 24.e1c1 h5 25.h3 e1bd8 26.e1c5 e1xd1+ 27.e1xd1 e1d8 28.e1e1 e1f7 29.a4 ba 30.e1xa4 e1d6 31.e1h2 e1f8 32.e1a6 e1b6 33.g5 e1c4 34.e1a1 e1f6 35.e1h6 g7 36.e1e3 e1e7 37.h4 e1a8 38.e1xa8+ e1xa8 39.e1f2 e1b6 40.e1h3 e1f7 41.g5 e1d6 42.e1d2 e1f8 43.e1xd6 e1xd6 44.e1g2 e1e8 45.e1d8 e1c6 46.e1f3 e1a4 47.e1a6 e1c3 48.e1xc7 e1xe4 49.b5 e1b7 50.e1c8 e1xc8 51.e1xe4 e1b7+ 52.e1d3 e1xc7 53.e1xc7 e1f7 54.e1a6 e1f6 55.e1c5 e1a8 56.e1e3 e1f5 57.e1d3 e1b7 58.b6 e1a8 59.e1f2 e4 60.e1f4 g5 61.hxg5 e1xg5 62.e1g2 e1g4 63.e1e3+ e1h3 1/2-1/2

Sutovskij, E (2565) – Polgar, J (2665) [B84]

1.e4 c5 2.e1f3 d6 3.d4 cd 4.e1xd4 e1f6 5.e1c3 a6 6.e2e2 e6 7.f4 e7 8.e3 0-0 9.0-0 e1c7 10.g4 e1c6 11.g5 e1d7 12.f5 e1de5 13.f6 e1d8 14.e1d3 e1xd4 15.e1xd4 e1a5 16.fg e1xg7 17.e1h1 e1b6 18.e1xe5+ e1xe5 19.e1h5 e1e3 20.e1f3 e1xg5 21.e1g1 f6 22.h4 1-0

Almasi, Z (2655) – Adams, Mi (2685) [C92]

1.e4 e5 2.e1f3 e1c6 3.e1b5 a6 4.e1a4 e1f6 5.0-0 e7 6.e1e1 b5 7.e1b3 d6 8.c3 0-0 9.h3 e1d7 10.d4 e1b6 11.e1bd2 ed 12.cd e1b4 13.e1f1 c5 14.a3 e1c6 15.e1g3 e1xd4 16.e1xd4 cd 17.e1xd4 e1f6 18.e1b4 e6 19.e1h5 e1xb3 20.e1xf6+ e1xf6 21.e1xb3 e1fe8 22.e1d2 e1a4 23.e1ab1 e1ac8 24.f3 h6 25.e1b4 1/2-1/2

Lautier, J (2620) – Piket, Je (2580) [A29]

1.c4 e5 2.e1c3 e1c6 3.e1f3 e1f6 4.g3 d5 5.cd e1xd5 6.g2 e1b6 7.a3 e7 8.b4 e6 9.e1b1 f6 10.d3 0-0 11.e1e4 e2a2 12.e1b2 e1d5 13.e1c5 a5 14.e4 e1f7 15.e1c2 ab 16.ab e1xb4 17.e1xb4 e1d7 18.d4 ed

19.e1xd4 e1xc5 20.e1xd7 e1xf2+ 21.e1xf2 e1xd7 22.0-0 e2a2 23.e1c5 e1e8 24.e1h4 e1d3 25.e1xc7 e1c4 26.e1e1 e1e2 27.e1a5 b6 28.e1b4 e1x8e4 29.e1f3 e1d5 0-1

Gelfand, B (2665) – Shirov, A (2685) [A20]

1.c4 e5 2.g3 f5 3.g2 e1f6 4.d4 ed 5.e1xd4 e1c6 6.e1e3+ e7 7.e1c3 0-0 8.e1h3 b6 9.0-0 e1b7 10.b3 e1c5 11.e1d2 e1e7 12.e1d5 e1xd5 13.cd e1d8 14.e1b2 e1e8 15.e1f4 e1d6 16.e1ac1 e1f7 17.e1fe1 e1ac8 18.e4 fe 19.e1xe4 e1g5 20.h4 e1h6 21.e1ce1 e1f8 22.e1d1 g6 23.e1g4 e1cd8 24.e1f6 e1b8 25.e1b2 e1fd8 26.e1a4e3 e1xf4 27.gf e1d6 28.e1f6 e1f8 29.g5 e1g7 30.e1e7 e1f7 31.h5 g1h5 32.e1xh5 e1g6 33.e1xg6+ hxg6 34.e1f6 e1fd8 35.e1e4 e1f8 36.e1xg6 e1xd5 37.f5 b5 38.e1d1 e1b6 39.e1xf7+ e1xf7 40.e1xd8 e1xg6 41.fg e1xg6+ 42.e1f1 1-0

Leko, P (2630) – Almasi, Z (2655) [C92]

1.e4 e5 2.e1f3 e1c6 3.e1b5 a6 4.e1a4 e1f6 5.0-0 e7 6.e1e1 b5 7.e1b3 d6 8.c3 0-0 9.h3 e1b7 10.d4 e1e8 11.e1bd2 e1f8 12.d5 e1b8 13.e1f1 e1bd7 14.e1g3 e1c5 15.e1c2 c6 16.b4 e1cd7 17.dc e1xc6 18.e1b3 h6 19.e1h2 a5 20.a3 e1b6 21.e1g4 e1d7 22.e1xf6+ e1xf6 23.e1e3 e1c4 24.e1xc4 bc 25.a4 ab 26.cb d5 27.e1xd5 e1e6 28.e1d2 e1ed8 29.e1b2 e1d3 30.b5 e1b3 31.e1c2 1/2-1/2

Adams, Mi (2685) – Lautier, J (2620) [B25]

1.e4 c5 2.e1c3 d6 3.f4 g6 4.e1f3 g7 5.g3 e1c6 6.g2 e6 7.0-0 e1g7 8.d3 0-0 9.e1e3 e1d4 10.e1f2 e1ec6 11.e1xd4 e1xd4 12.e1b1 e1d7 13.e1e2 e1a4 14.b3 e1c6 15.c4 e1xe2+ 16.e1xe2 e1d7 17.e1bd1 e1e7 18.e1d2 f5 19.e1fe1 e5 20.ef e1xg2 21.e1xg2 e1xf5 22.d4 cd 23.e1xd4 e1f7 24.e1xd6 e1f8 25.e1d7 ef 26.g4 f3+ 27.e1f1 e1f6 28.h3 h6 29.e1e4 a5 30.e1xf7+ e1xf7 31.a4 e1a6 32.e1d8 e1h7 33.e1d4 g7 34.e1f2 e1xd4+ 35.e1dx4 e1b6 36.e1e3 e1bf6 37.e1dd3 e1g7 38.e1xf3 e1xf3+ 39.e1xf3 e1d7 40.e1e2 e1d6 41.e1e3 b6 42.e1e4 h5 43.g1h5 g1h5 44.e1f5 e1g6 45.h4 e1e6+ 46.e1e5 e1f6 47.e1xe6+ e1xe6 48.e1d3

4. d7 49. c3 c7 50. b4 ab+ 51. cxb4 c6 52. b3 d6 53. c2 c6
54. d3 d6 55. c3 c5 56. b3 d6 57. b4 c6 58. c5 bc+
59. c4 b6 60. d5 a5 61. xc5 xa4 62. c4 1/2-1/2

Piket, Je (2580) – Sutovskij, E (2565) [E80]

1. d4 e1f6 2. c4 g6 3. e3 g7 4. e4 d6 5. f3 a6 6. e3 c6 7. d3 b5
8. e5 e1fd7 9. f4 b4 10. e4 a5 11. e1f3 c5 12. dc e1xc5 13. e1xc5 dc
14. e4 a7 15. 0-0 e1d7 16. e2 0-0 17. e1ad1 e7 18. e2 e6
19. e1d6 e8 20. e6 e8 21. e1xd7 e1xd7 22. e1xc5 e1b7 23. b3 e8
24. d4 e6 25. c5 e1xf3 26. e1xf3 e1xd6 27. ed e6 28. e3 e5
29. e1c1 e1f8 30. h3 e8 31. e1c4 d7 32. e1 a5 33. e1h4 c6
34. e1xh7 a4 35. e1h4 ab 36. ab e1a8 37. e1f2 f6 38. e1xf6 e1d1+ 39. e1h2
e1xb3 40. e2 e1h7 41. d7 e1xh3+ 42. g1x3 e1a2 43. d8e1+ c7
44. e1xe6+ c8 45. e4 e1xe2+ 46. e1xe2 e1f3 47. e1g2 e1c6 48. f5 g1
49. e1g8+ d7 50. e1f8+ c8 51. e1e6+ d7 52. e1f8+ c8 53. d4 e4
54. e1e6+ d7 55. e1g6 f4 56. c6+ e1xc6 57. e1xf4+ d7 58. e1g7+ e8
59. e1g8+ e1f7 60. e1g7+ e8 61. e1g8+ e1f7 62. e1g7+ 1/2-1/2

Svidler, P (2650) – Van Wely, L (2605) [B85]

1. e4 c5 2. e1f3 d6 3. d4 cd 4. e1xd4 e1f6 5. e3 a6 6. e2 e6 7. f4 e7
8. e3 0-0 9. 0-0 e1c6 10. e1 e1xd4 11. e1xd4 b5 12. a3 e1b7 13. e1g3
e1c6 14. e1ae1 e1d7 15. d3 a5 16. b4 ab 17. ab e5 18. fe de 19. e1xe5
e1d6 20. e1f5 e1xh2+ 21. e1xh2 e1xd4 22. e5 d7 23. e1f3 e1g4+ 24. e1h1
e1xe5 25. e1xh7+ e1xh7 26. e1h5+ e1g8 27. e1xe5 e1h4+ 28. e1h2 e1xh2+
29. e1xh2 e1fe8 30. e1xe8+ e1xe8 31. e1f5 e1c8 32. e1xb5 e1xc2 33. e1d4
e1c4 34. e1d5 e1xb4 35. e1d8 e1h7 36. e1xe8 e1xd4 37. e1g3 f5 38. e1f3
e1h6 39. e1e3 e1h5 40. g3 g5 41. e1a3 g4+ 42. e1g2 e1d6 43. e1a4 e1g5
44. e1f4 e1f6 45. e1f1 e1d2+ 46. e1g1 e1e2 47. e1f4 e1e5 1/2-1/2

Polgar, J (2665) – Karpov, An (2775) [D42]

1. e4 c6 2. d4 d5 3. ed cd 4. c4 e1f6 5. e3 e6 6. e1f3 e7 7. cd e1xd5
8. d3 e6 9. 0-0 0-0 10. e1e1 e1f6 11. e4 e1ce7 12. e1e5 e1g6
13. e1f3 e1xc3 14. bc e1xe5 15. de a5 16. e1b1 e1xe5 17. e2 a6
18. e1b3 e1c6 19. e1b2 e5 20. c4 1/2-1/2

Shirov, A (2685) – Polgar, J (2665) [B84]

1. e4 c5 2. e1f3 d6 3. d4 cd 4. e1xd4 e1f6 5. e3 a6 6. e2 e6 7. 0-0
e7 8. f4 0-0 9. e3 e7 10. g4 e8 11. f5 e8 12. g5 e1fd7 13. e1xe6
fe 14. e1h5 g6 15. fg e7 16. e1d5 ed 17. e1xd5+ e1h8 18. g1x7 e1xh7
19. e1g6 e1g7 20. e1xh7 e1d8 21. e1f5 e1e5 22. e1d1 e1xf5 23. ef e8
24. g6 e1g4 25. d4 e4 26. f6 e1c6 27. fg+ e1g8 28. e1f8+ e1xf8
29. g1e1+ e1xf8 30. e1f1+ 1-0

Van Wely, L (2605) – Gelfand, B (2665) [D43]

1. d4 d5 2. c4 c6 3. e3 e1f6 4. e1f3 e6 5. e1g5 h6 6. e1xf6 e1xf6 7. e3
e1d7 8. a3 g6 9. b4 e1g7 10. cd cd 11. d3 0-0 12. 0-0 e7 13. e1b3
e1b6 14. a4 e1d7 15. e1d2 e1c8 16. e1fc1 e1d6 17. b5 e1fc8 18. a5 e1d8
19. e1b2 e5 20. e1b3 ed 21. e1xd4 e1c4 22. e1xc4 dc 23. e2 a6 24. b6
e1c6 25. e1d1 e7 26. e1d2 e4 27. e1ac1 e1c5 28. e1a4 e1xd4 29. ed
e1g5 30. g3 e1f3 31. e1e1 e1d7 1/2-1/2

Karpov, An (2775) – Piket, Je (2580) [D77]

1. d4 e1f6 2. c4 g6 3. g3 e1g7 4. e1g2 d5 5. e1f3 0-0 6. 0-0 dc 7. e1a3
e1c6 8. e1xc4 e1e6 9. b3 a5 10. e1b2 d5 11. e1c1 a4 12. ba e1a6
13. e1fe5 e1xg2 14. e1xg2 e1a8 15. e1xc6 bc 16. e1g1 e1xa4 17. a3 e1d7
18. e1e5 e1xe5 19. de e1b8 20. e1c2 e6 21. e1d7 e1a5 22. e3 e1xe5
23. e1xe5 e1xe5 24. e1xc6 e1a5 25. e1xc7 e1f8 1/2-1/2

Sutovskij, E (2565) – Adams, Mi (2685) [C85]

1. e4 e5 2. e1f3 e1c6 3. e1b5 a6 4. e1a4 e1f6 5. 0-0 e7 6. e1xc6 dc
7. e2 c5 8. d3 e1d7 9. e1bd2 0-0 10. e1c4 d6 11. e1fd2 e1b8 12. f4 ef
13. e5 e7 14. e1xf4 e1c6 15. e1f3 e1e6 16. b3 b5 17. e3 f5 18. ef
e1xf6 19. e1b1 e1d6 20. e1e4 e1d4 21. e1xd4 e1xd4 22. e1h1 e1c8 23. d2
e1b7 24. e1g4 e1ae8 25. c3 e5 26. e1h4 e1f4 27. e1h3 e1c8 28. e1h4 g5
29. e1h5 e1g6 30. e1f1 e1f7 0-1

Almasi, Z (2655) – Svidler, P (2650) [B09]

1. e4 g6 2. d4 e1g7 3. e3 d6 4. f4 e1f6 5. e1f3 0-0 6. d3 e1a6 7. 0-0
c5 8. d5 e1g4 9. e1h1 e1d7 10. h3 e1xf3 11. e1xf3 e1c8 12. e2 e1a5
13. d2 e1b4 14. e1d1 e1c7 15. c4 e6 16. e1b1 ed 17. cd e1fe8 18. e1f1
e1a6 19. e3 c4 20. e1xg7 e1xg7 21. e1c3 b5 22. e1xb5 e1b6 23. a4 e1ac5
24. e2 e1xe4 25. e1xe4 e1xe4 26. f5 f6 27. fg hg 28. e1f4 e1ce8
29. e1xe4 e1xe4 30. e1e1 e1e5 31. e1d1 e1e4 32. e1e1 e1e1 1/2-1/2

Lautier, J (2620) – Leko, P (2630) [D85]

1. d4 e1f6 2. c4 g6 3. e3 d5 4. cd e1xd5 5. e4 e1xc3 6. bc e1g7 7. e1f3
c5 8. e1b1 0-0 9. e2 cd 10. cd e1a5+ 11. d2 e1xa2 12. 0-0 a5
13. e1g5 a4 14. e1xe7 e1e8 15. e1c1 e1e6 16. e1a3 e1xe4 17. e1e1 d7
18. d5 e1f4 19. e1c4 e1f6 20. e1c7 e1f8 21. d6 e1c6 22. e1d2 e1d7 23. e1d1
e1g7 24. e1c4 e1ad8 25. e1g5 e1f8 26. e1e1 e1e5 27. e1a2 e1d7 28. h3 h6
29. f4 e1d3 30. e1xd3 hg 31. e1xd7 e1xd7 32. fg e1xg5 33. d5 b5
34. e1h1 e1f6 35. e1f1 e1e5 36. g4 e1g7 37. e1e4 f6 38. e1c1 e1h8 39. e1f3
e1xd6 40. e1b2 e1e5 0-1

You cannot play chess if you are kind-hearted. — French Proverb

"I must be the kindest man I know." — Bill Conrad

Thought for the month: *"It's always better to sacrifice your opponent's men." — Tartakower*