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Winning in the Chess Opening

700 Ways to Ambush Your Opponent

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Chapter 5

Flank Games Rare lines **Sokolsky Opening** Nimzowitsch-Larsen Opening Bird's Opening Réti Opening and King's Indian Attack **English Opening**

Preface

This is an updated and revised edition of the Russian book Pobeda v debyute. 700 primerov bystrykh pobed (Victory in the Opening. 700 Examples of Quick Wins, Moscow 2016).

The main task of any chess player in the opening is to ensure the proper orchestration of his forces. That is the key idea of the present book.

The games, which are all less than 20 moves long, are sorted by opening. This makes it possible to use the book as a practical opening manual. After all, each opening has its own intrinsic set-ups of pieces and pawns, its typical vulnerable points and weaknesses, favourite deployment plans, and also typical mistakes.

The game notes offer brief up-to-date recommendations about the opening at hand. The reader will also improve his understanding of general opening principles while studying these practical examples.

Winning in the Chess Opening features games by players of different levels, from World Champions to pure amateurs. Quite understandably, the nature of the games and the mistakes made are not identical. You will see magnificent works of art along with games decided by errors or even blunders. However, the way the opponents utilise the latter is, though often simple, nonetheless instructive. In our opinion, such diversity is justified as it increases the practical value of the book.

From time to time, the commentaries may include conventional symbols along with the text, thus making it possible to give all the necessary information while keeping the size of the book within reasonable bounds.

We hope that this work proves useful for every aspiring chess player.

Nikolay Kalinichenko Kirill Kuznetsov February 2018

CHAPTER 2

Semi-Open Games

Minor openings after 1.e4

There are a lot of established openings for Black after 1.e4, but some other moves, even if rarely employed, are seen from time to time, even in top-level chess. One notable example is 1.e4 a6!?, used by Tony Miles to beat the then World Champion Anatoly Karpov in Skara 1980.

Still, White can hope for a certain opening advantage, with correct play, against each of them.

Game 214 B00

Bojan Vuckovic Uros Petakov

Serbia tt 2014 (5)

1.e4 a6!?

This rare move is actually quite playable, often leading to known openings with a transposition of moves.

2.d4 b5 3.a4

After 3.∅f3 ②b7 4.②d3 ②f6?! (it was safer to start with 4...e6) 5.₩e2 (5.e5 ②d5 6.②g5 e6 7.₩f3 would have been rather annoying for Black) 5... e6 6.a4 c5 7.dxc5 ②xc5 8.②bd2 b4 9.e5 ②d5 10.②e4 ②e7 11.0-0 ②c6 12. ②d2 ₩c7, Black achieved an equal Sicilian-like position in the famous encounter Karpov-Miles, Skara 1980, and even managed to win in the end.

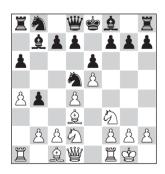
3... **≜b7**

There is nothing wrong with 3…b4. **4.⊘d2**

4...Øf6 5.e5 Ød5 6.Øgf3

6.axb5 axb5 7.\(\bar{\pi}\)xa8 \(\hat{\pi}\)xa8 8.\(\hat{\pi}\)xb5? is a typical error, which would be punished by 8...\(\hat{\pi}\)e3!.

6...b4 7. \(\delta\)d3 e6 8.0-0



8...5\f4?!

Premature activity. He should have developed first with 8...\$\&\text{\rightarrow}\end{arrow} = 7.

9. ≜e4 **₩c8 10**. **∆g5 f5?**

White's threat to attack everything with the queen sortie is best parried by 10...\(\int\)c6, and if 11.\(\begin{array}{c}\)f3? nonetheless, then 11...\(\int\)xd4!.

11.exf6 gxf6 12. 學f3 fxg5

Black resigned on account of 16... **■**g8 17. **■**xe6+.

Owen Defence 1.e4 b6

Game 215 B00 Guido den Broeder Wolfgang Wegener

ICCF-Cup5 cr 1981

1.e4 b6

The Owen Defence is also playable, although it does not bring equality if White knows what to do.

2.d4 **\$b7 3. \$d3 f5?**

This almost loses by force, as White brilliantly proves in the present postal game.

4.exf5! ≜xg2 5. ₩h5+ g6 6.fxg6 ≜g7



If 6... \triangle 16, then 1.6

7. **營f**5!!

The key move. There is the small matter of the mate threat on f7.

7...公f6 8. 皇h6!!

An absolutely brilliant follow-up.

8... **û**xh6

Or 8...0-0 9.gxh7+ \$\display h8 10.\display xg7+ \$\display xg7 11.\display 6+ \$\display h8 12.\display xg2 (Della Morte-Lopez, Villa Martelli 2000).

9.gxh7

The triple attack on g6 can only be reduced to a double attack, which is fatal for Black anyway.

Game 216 B00

Ju Wenjun Salome Melia

Riadh Wch blitz W 2017 (4)

After f2-f4 Black has a safer version of the 1...b6 opening.

3.♠c3 c5 4.♠f3 e6 5.d4 cxd4 6.♠xd4 A typical Sicilian position has arisen.

6... **åb4 7. åd3 ②**f6 8. **豐e2**



8...d5?!

She should have started with 8... \(\tilde{\tilde{C}} \) c6 9. \(\tilde{\tilde{E}} \) e3 and only then 9... d5 10.e5 \(\tilde{C} \) e4, with a roughly equal game.

9.e5 ②e4

After 9... (2) fd7 10. (2) e3, White would obtain a clear edge thanks to her strong blockading knight on d4.

10. @xe4 @xc3+

11.bxc3 dxe4 12. \(\preceq\$a3

This version of the French Defence looks like an absolutely terrible idea for Black.

It's all over, as the bishop can't leave the d5-square because of mate by 6)c7.

15...a6 16.公c7+ 含d8 17.公xa8 營xa3 18.cxd5 營a5+ 19.營d2 營xd2+ 20.黨xd2 exd5 21.公xb6 Black resigned.

Nimzowitsch Defence 1.e4 Øc6

One of the creative finds of grand maestro Aron Nimzowitsch (1886-1935), the famous chess pioneer. Black tries to enforce piece play from the first moves. According to our latest understanding, the Nimzowitsch Defence is hardly sufficient to give Black full-fledged counterplay, yet it is played from time to time, at least at master level, mainly because its theory has not been developed to great depth.

Game 217	B00	
Dennis Drollinger		2208
Elmar Klotz		1640
St Ingbert 1988	(1)	

1.e4 ②c6 2.d4 d5 3.②c3 dxe4 4.d5 ②e5 5.≗f4 ②g6 6.≗g3 a6 Better is 6...c6 7.dxc6 \widetilde{\pi}xd1+ 8.\widetilde{\pi}xd1 bxc6 9.\widetilde{\pi}xe4.

7. ②c4 ②f6 8. ②ge2 b5 9. ②b3 ③b7 10. 營d4 c6 11.dxc6 ②xc6 12.0-0-0 營xd4 13. ②xd4 ②b7



14. �dxb5!? axb5 15. �xb5 罩c8?

15...e5! 16.公c7+ ⇔e7 17.公xa8 ≜xa8 was necessary, with an unclear game.

16. ∅c7+ ¤xc7 17. ½xc7 e5 18. ¤d8+ **\$e7 19. ¤hd1 ∅f4 20. ¤b8** Black resigned.

Game 218 B00

Hans Tomson

Victor Panus 2140

cr 1991/94

1.e4 ②c6 2.d4 d5 3.②c3 e5?! 4.ଛb5 Modern theory considers the variation 4.dxe5 d4 5.**②**d5 to be strongest.

4...dxe4!? 5.d5 a6 6.Ձa4 b5 7.⊘xb5!? The cold-hearted 7.Ձb3 ⊘d4, which leads to complex play, is another option.

7...axb5 8.≜xb5 Øge7 9.dxc6 ₩xd1+ 10.\$xd1 Øf5 11.c3

Or 11. \(\hat{2}e3 \) \(\hat{0}xe3 + 12.fxe3 \) \(\hat{2}c5 \) 13. \(\hat{2}e2 \) \(\hat{2}g4 + 14. \) \(\hat{2}f2 f5, with compensation. \)

11... \(\hat{2} c5 12.f3

12.當e1!? is an alternative that deserves attention.

12... ∆d6! **13. ≜**e2

If 13.c4, then 13... \(\frac{1}{2}\)e6.

13... \(\hat{\text{\end{\text{\enticlef{\text{\texi{\text{\texi{\text{\texi}\text{\texi}\text{\tex{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\texi}\text{\text{\texi}\text{\tetit{\text{\texi}\text{\text{\texi}\tint{\text{\ti}\text{\texi}\ti

14.堂c2 黛xa2! and 14.fxe4 ②xe4 are both poor for White, but 14.b4 黛b6 15.黛b2 黛xa2 16.堂c2 0-0 is a possible choice, with double-edged play.

14... \$b3+ 15. \$\div e1 0-0 16.fxe4 f5!



17.6 f3?

White has brought things almost to the boil with his imprecise play, but he might still have retained adequate chances to play on, thanks to his extra material, by means of 17.exf5 e4! 18.g4!? g6! 19.\(\textit{\frac{1}{2}}\)h6 \(\textit{\frac{1}{2}}\)f7, when an exciting struggle will follow.

17...fxe4 18. ∅xe5 Ձf2+ 19. ஓd2 e3+ 20. ஓd3 罩f5

White resigned.

Game 219 B00

John Foulger 2160 Frederic Dijon 1920

Orange 1994 (8)

1.e4 \(\hat{\alpha} \)c6 2.d4 d5 3.\(\hat{\alpha} \)c3 e5?! 4.dxe5 d4 5.\(\hat{\alpha} \)d5 f5 6.exf6 \(\hat{\alpha} \)xf6 7.\(\hat{\alpha} \)g5



7...**②**xd5?

Spectacular but wrong. 8. \(\precent{2} xd8 \(\precent{2} bd+ 9. \(\precent{2} e2? \)

9.c3! dxc3 10.exd5 cxb2+ 11.\$\delta e2 bxa1\$\delta 12.\$\delta xa1 \$\alpha xd8 13.\$\delta xg7 wins. 9...\$\delta f4+ 10.\$\delta f3 0-0 11.\$\delta h4 \$\delta d6 12.g4 \$\delta e5+ 13.\$\delta g3 \$\delta h5+



14.gxh5??

After 14.�h3 ∅f4+ 15.�g3 ∅h5+ it's a perpetual.

14...9f3+!

If 15.e5, then 15... \(\hat{L}\) xe5 mates. White resigned.

Game 220 B00 Mikhail Saltaev

Mikhail Saltaev 2495 Nikolay Vlassov 2465

Moscow 1995 (10)

1.e4 ∅c6 2.d4 e5 3.dxe5 ∅xe5 4.∅c3

4... **≜c**5

5. £f4 Øg6 6. £g3 d6

If 6...公f6?! 7.e5 豐e7 8.豐e2 公g8 9.公d5 豐d8 10.e6 White has a nice attack.

7. 學d2 分f6 8.0-0-0 0-0 9.e5

9. &c4 is equally good for White.

9...Øh5 10.Øe4 Øxg3 11.hxg3 &b6 12.Øf3?!

Also strong is 12.exd6.

12...≜g4

12....皇f5? won't do on account of 13.心f6+ (but not 13.皇d3 dxe5) 13... gxf6 14.exd6 cxd6 15.豐h6 心e7 16.皇d3 豐d7 17.g4.

13. Øf6+!?

Alternatively, 13.exd6 \(\begin{aligned} \beg

13...gxf6 14.營h6 **基e8 15.營xh7+ 含f8 16.營h6+ 含g8?**

Better was 16... \$\delta e7 17.exd6+ (17. exf6+ \$\delta d7 18. \$\delta b5+ c6) 17...cxd6 followed by 18... \$\delta e5.



17. \$c4! \$e6 18. 夕h4 d5

If 18... ②xh4, then 19. ℤxh4, and mate on h8 cannot be prevented. **19.** ②x**g6**

If 19...fxg6, then 20.營h8+ 當f7 21.還h7#. Black resigned.

Game 221 B00

Vladimir Liberzon 2445 Paul Fenn

Barcelona 1993 (2)

1.e4 ②c6 2. ②f3 d6 3.d4 **2g4 4. ②e3**4.d5 is strong here, e.g. 4...②b8 (or
4...②e5? 5. ②xe5 **2** xd1 6. ②b5+ c6
7.dxc6 營a5+ 8. ②c3 0-0-0 9. ②c4!
營c7 10. ②d5 **2** xc2 11. ②xc7 **2** xc7
12.cxb7) 5. ②c3 ③f6 6. ②e3 g6
7. 營d2! **2** xf3 8.gxf3 **2** g7 9. ②c4 0-0
10.0-0-0 ②bd7 11.h4! ②h5 12.f4
and White has a powerful attack
(Votava-Blatny, Czechia tt 1993/94).
4... ②f6 5. ②c3!?

Also possible is 5.\(\Delta\)bd2 e5 6.d5 \(\Delta\)e7 7.h3.

5...e6?!

Better was 5...e5.

6.d5! Øe5

Or 6...exd5 7.exd5 ♦e5 8.âb5+ with advantage to White.

7.dxe6 🖄xf3+

White also keeps the better prospects after 7...fxe6 8.\(\hat{Le}\)e2 \(\hat{L}\)xf3+ 9.\(\hat{L}\)xf3.

13... ŷe7 14. ŷg3 f6 15.f4 ⊘f7 16. ŷc4 brings no relief.

14.\(\hat{Q}\)g3! f6 15.f4 \(\hat{Q}\)f7 16.\(\hat{Q}\)c4 \(\hat{Q}\)d8? 16...**\(\hat{Q}\)**h6 17.**\(\hat{Z}\)**he1 0-0-0 would have allowed him to hold on some way or other.



17.e5! **\$xf5**

Scandinavian Defence 1.e4 d5

It was not until the early 20th century that this rather old opening made its way into the master games. It happened through the efforts of Scandinavian chess players, primarily of Stockholm origin, who published the respective analyses, while the German maestro Jacques Mieses authored the first book on the Scandinavian in 1918.

In more recent times, the Scandinavian has changed considerably, and a number of new concepts have been introduced. Nonetheless, the general evaluation of this opening as being beneficial for White, because of his numerous active possibilities, has not changed much. The early queen sortie makes it possible for White to develop with tempo, which, coupled with the fact that Black does not have any strongholds in the centre, provides White with a long-lasting initiative and the overall better position.

The Scandinavian Defence is an occasional weapon of several top players, such as Magnus Carlsen and Viswanathan Anand. Grandmaster Sergei Tiviakov is a renowned expert in the Scandinavian and the 3... d6 line in particular.

Game 222

B01

Paul Keres

Faltweber

cr 1932

1.e4 d5 2.\(\hat{Q}\)f3?! dxe4 3.\(\hat{Q}\)g5 \(\hat{Q}\)f5 4.\(\hat{Q}\)c3 \(\hat{Q}\)f6 5.\(\hat{Q}\)c4

5.豐e2 is best met with 5...公c6 6.豐b5 豐c8.

5...e6 6.f3 exf3

Or 6...\ddddddd d4 7.\dddd e2.

7. ₩xf3 c6?

Black should have calmly retreated with the bishop: 7... 全g6 8. 響xb7 少bd7



8.②xf7! 當xf7 9.豐xf5 豐e7 10.②e4 h6 11.②c5 g6

12. **營xe6**+

12... \$\div e8 13.0-0 b5

13...∕∆bd7 would not save Black either

16.罩xe7+ 含xe7 17.營e6+ 含f8 18.營f7#

Game 223 B01

Robert James Fischer

Karl Robatsch

Varna ol 1962 (4)

1.e4 d5 2.exd5 ≝xd5 3. ②c3 ≝d8 4.d4 g6 5. ዿf4

Also good is 5.\(\Delta\)f3 \(\parall\)g7 6.h3.

5...<u>≜</u>g7

The logical 5...\(\Delta\)h6 (planning ...\(\Delta\)f5 so as to control the d4-square) will be strongly met by 6.\(\Delta\)e5! f6 7.\(\Delta\)f4.

6. \d2 \overline{\pi}6

is for preference. Poor is 6... ≜xd4? 7.0-0-0 ②c6 8. ≜b5 ≜d7 9. ②d5! e5 10. ⑤f3.

7.0-0-0 c6 8. h6 0-0?

9.h4 ₩a5



10.h5! gxh5

Or 10...②xh5 11.皇e2 ②f6 12.皇xg7 알xg7 13.豐h6+ 알g8 14.g4! 罩d8 15.g5 ②h5 16.皇xh5 gxh5 17.罩xh5 皇f5 18.g6!.

11.臭d3 **②bd7**

If 11... 皇f5?, then 12. 豐g5.

12. 2 ge2 Id8 13.g4! 2 f8

Or 13... \(\O \) xg4 14. \(\Bar{\text{d}}\) dg1 and 15.f3.

14.gxh5 Øe6 15. Idg1 \$\dispharrow\$h8

16. 🕯 xg7+ 🖒 xg7 17. 🖞 h6 🗵 g8

17... 2e6 18. 2f4!

18...⊕f5 19.\(\begin{align*}\mathbb{Z}\text{xg8} + \(\Delta\text{xg8} & 20.\text{\te}\text{\texi{\texi}\text{\text{\texi}\text{\text{\text{\texi}\text{\text{\texi}\text{\texit{\text{\te

19.罩hg1 **公f**5

20. £xf5

Black resigned.

Game 224 B01

Lennard Löwe 2008 Oleg Boguslavsky 2493

Frankfurt 2011 (2)

1.e4 d5 2.exd5 營xd5 3.公**c3 營d6** A trendy line.

4.d4 Øf6 5.Øf3 c6 6.Øe5 Øbd7 7.\(\hat{g}\$f4 Ød5 8.\(\hat{g}\$g3

Also good is 8.∅xd5 ∰xd5 9.∅f3!.

8... 公xc3 9.bxc3 營a3!?

The standard continuation is 9... ⊕xe5.

10. ₩f3

10. Wd2!? is probably stronger.

Better was 13. \(\preceq\)g3.

13... **当b2 14. 罩c1 0-0-0 15. <u>\$\$</u>c4?**

White should have played 15. ≜e2 ≜xe2 16. ₩e6+ ℤd7 17. ⇔xe2, with chances for both sides.



15...e5! 16. \(\hat{\pm}\)g3 \(\hat{\pm}\)b4! 17.cxb4?

Relatively better was 17.0-0, keeping some chances of salvation.

Now 20. \$\equiv f4?\$ won't do on account of 20.. \$\tilde{\text{Z}}\d1 + 21. \$\tilde{\text{Z}}\xd1 \tilde{\text{W}}\equiv 2#\$. However, other moves lose as well. White resigned.

Game 225 B01

Dusan Baric Branko Hrelja

Bled 1992 (1)

1.e4 d5 2.exd5 營xd5 3.公c3 營a5 4.公f3

4.d4 is more popular.

4...<u></u>≜g4

4... \triangle c6 5. $\hat{\mathbb{Q}}$ b5 $\hat{\mathbb{Q}}$ d7 6.0-0 a6 7. $\hat{\mathbb{Q}}$ c4 e6 8.d4 0-0-0 is not bad here, with approximate equality.

5.h3 **k**h5 6.**kc4 h67.g4 kg6 8.d3!**

Stronger is 8...c6 9. 皇d2 豐c7.

9. **≜d2** c6

Now this comes too late.

13. **營e2 分d5**

Otherwise, 14. 2xf7 is strong.



14. 公xf7

Still! The simple 14. ②xd5 cxd5 15. ②b5+ ③e7 16. 圖f3 also wins.

14...5xf4

14... ∳xf7 15. ₩xe6#

Black resigned because of 18... 2d8 19. 2f7+ 2e7 20. 4e6+ 2f8 21. 4e8#.

Game 226 B01

Alexander Alekhine

A. Schroeder

New York sim 1929

1.e4 d5 2.exd5 營xd5 3.公c3 營a5 4.公f3 **\$g**4

It's better to play 4...c6 at once to provide a retreat for the queen.

5.h3 **2**h5 6.d4 **2**f6 7.g4 **2**g6 8.**2**e5 **2**bd7 9.**2**c4 **₩**a6

But not 9...\bullet b4? 10.a3.

10. 拿f4 營e6+ 11. ②e3 0-0-0?

Black had to choose between 11...c6 and 11...⊘b6.



Black resigned.

Game 227 B01

Eric Prié 2470 D. Rodriguez 1630

Réunion 1997 (1)

Emanuel Lasker insisted that the knights be developed prior to the bishops. Correct is 4... 66.



5. **營f3!** c6

5... \(\tilde{\tilde{\Pi}} \) c6 6. \(\tilde{\tilde{\Pi}} \) b5 could hardly suit Black, but it was maybe better to retreat with the bishop on c8.

6.b4 豐xb4 7.罩b1 豐a5

8.單xb7 **ûe4** 9.豐g3 **②**d7 10.**û**d2 **ûg6 11.d5 罩c8 12.dxc6 豐e5+** 13.**ûe2!**

Black resigned due to the following sample line: 13... 基xc6 14. 學xe5 公xe5 15. 基b8+ 学d7 16. 基xf8

Game 228 B01

Daniel Gutierrez Oliveras2296Francisco Martin Perez1829

Las Palmas 2015 (9)

1.e4 d5 2.exd5 ≝xd5 3.公c3 ≝a5 4.d4 公f6 5.Ձd2

A possible, albeit too unambitious, a move. Black will withdraw the queen sooner or later anyway, when the bishop will be quite passive on d2.

5...c6 6. **≜c4** ₩d8

More popular, and more natural, is 6... 響c7 or 6... 響b6 7. 公f3 皇f5. 7... 響xb2?! 8. 區b1 響a3 9. 響e2 is dubious, as Black's extra pawn does not compensate for his development lag.

7.幻f3 臭f5 8.幻e5!?

Played quite aggressively. White prepares to castle queenside and start an onslaught on the kingside, thus making use of the bishop's shaky position on f5. Also possible is 8. \$\mathscr{\text{@}}e2\$, following the same idea, but with the d4-pawn still alive, e.g. 8...e6 9.0-0-0.

8...e6 9. \(\exists e2 \\ \mathref{\mathref{g}} e7? \)

The principal reply is 9... ≝xd4 10.0-0-0 ②bd7 11. ②xd7 ②xd7 12. ②e3: White has powerful initiative for just a pawn. However, Black's position is solid enough.

10.0-0-0

The immediate 10.g4 is good too. **10...0-0?**

This natural move is losing, as is 10...h6? 11.g4 ♠h7 12.☼xf7!. He should have secured the e4- and d5-squares for his bishop by means of 10...b5!? 11.♠b3 a5! 12.a4 b4.



11.g4 **皇g6** 12.h4 **豐xd4**

It's already too late for 12...b5 13. ½b3 b4 14.h5! and White's attack should prove lethal.

Black resigned.

Game 229 B01 **David Glueck** 2332 **Hugh Myers** 2187

St Paul 1982 (5)

1.e4 d5 2.exd5 **営**xd5 3.**②**c3 **営**a5 4.d4 **②**f6 5.**②**f3 **§g4** 6.**§e2 ②**c6 7.h3 **§h5** 8.g4 **§g6** 9.**§d2** a6 10.**§**c4



10...**②**xd4?

Winning a pawn but coming under severe fire. It was better to confine himself to 10...豐b4 or 10...豐b6 11.公a4 豐a7 12.皇e3 罩d8!.

11. 公xd4 豐c5 12. 豐e2 豐xd4 13.0-0-0 公e4 14. 公d5 豐c5 15. 盒b4 豐c6 16.h4 f6?

Equally hopeless was 16... △xf2 17. △xe7 ¥e4 18. ¥xf2 ≜xe7 19. ♣he1. Black could have retained feeble chances for a draw with 16...0-0-0 17.h5 e6 18. ≜xf8 exd5.

17.h5 🖾 xf2 18.hxg6 🖾 xh1 19.🖾 xc7+!

If 19... wc7, then 20. 2f7#. Black resigned.

Game 230 B01

Sergey Rublevsky 2657 Valery Popov 2545

St Petersburg 2001 (9)

After 10... 2g4 11.d5 2xf3 12.gxf3 cxd5 13.2xd5 2d7 14.0-0-0 2a3 15.c3 0-0 16.2e4 2c5 17. 2hg1! White has an edge.

11.0-0-0 心b6 12. 並d3 並xd3 13. 豐xd3 豐g6

Preferable was 13...\$d6.

14.營b3 營xg2?

Black had to complete his development first.



15.罩hg1 營h3

Or 15... wxf2 16. wd3.

If 19... ∰xd4, then 20. Дxe7+ ⇔xe7 21. 2g5+ and wins.

20.c4

Black resigned.