

SKITTLES
ROOM

From the Archives

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Mark Donlan

Chess Mazes
by Bruce Alberston

From the Archives...

Since it came online over eight years ago, [ChessCafe.com](#) has presented literally thousands of articles, reviews, columns and the like for the enjoyment of its worldwide readership. The good news is that almost all of this high quality material remains available in the [Archives](#). The bad news is that this great collection of chess literature is now so large and extensive – and growing each week – that it is becoming increasingly difficult to navigate it effectively. We decided that the occasional selection from the archives posted publicly online might be a welcomed addition to the regular fare.

Watch for an item to be posted online at least once each week, usually on Thursday or Friday. We will update the [ChessCafe](#) home page whenever there has been a “new” item posted here. We hope you enjoy *From the Archives*...

Luiz Roberto Da Costa Junior is a 29-year-old Brazilian chessplayer with a keen interest in chess history and journalism. His contributions have appeared in the Brazilian chess journals *Revista Lance*, *Xadrez Alternativo* and *Revista Brasileira de Xadrez Postal* as well as Argentine and Uruguayan magazines. In 1992, a correspondence game he played earned an award for the best Brazilian correspondence game for the period 1987-91. (It is appended at the end of this article.) We think readers worldwide will find his first contribution to [ChessCafe](#) most interesting...

The Ten Longest Games in Chess History

by Luiz Roberto Da Costa Junior

The journalist and chessplayer Tim Krabbe has written a book called *Chess Curiosities*. He did a lot of research before publishing the book. In April 1985, some of his conclusions about several chess records were published in the Dutch magazine *New in Chess*. In that article, he lists the ten longest games in chess history. However, after that year, two more games made it on the list. In 1987, a game featuring a R+B vs. R ending had 194 moves and broke the old record. In 1991, the same endgame was played in the fourth round of the Brazilian Championship Semi-finals, ending with a victory for White in 192 moves.

The intention of this article is to recall that the longest chess game in history was played ten years ago and to inquire of the readership whether another game with more than 170 moves has been played in the last ten years, because, in that case, it can be included on the list. On the current list, there are three white wins, seven draws and no black wins:

The list of the world's longest games:

- Martinovsky - Jansa, Gausdal 1987 (1/2-1/2; 194 moves)
- Stepak - Mashian, Israel (ch) 1980 (1-0; 193)
- Asfora - Calcado, Brazil 1991 (1-0; 192)
- Pilnik - Czerniak, Mar del Plata 1950 (1/2-1/2; 191)
- Puc - Nedelkovic, Yugoslavia 1951 (1/2-1/2; 185)
- Best - Benziger, Munich 1934 (1/2-1/2; 181)
- Dzindzihashvili - Shamkovich, Tbilisi 1969/70 (1/2-1/2; 177)
- Franzen - Hauser, Trnava 1982 (1-0; 176)
- Makagonov - Chekover, Baku 1945 (1/2-1/2; 171)
- Boehm - Debarnot, Amsterdam 1974 (1/2-1/2; 170)

In this article, we present the game scores of three longest chess games in history. The first game is the longest ever played, the second game is the longest that finished with a winner and the third game is the current Brazilian record and, at the same time, the South American and Pan American record, having broken the old record (the Mar del Plata game) by one move.

194 moves

The first game was played by GM Vlastimil Jansa from Prague. He was born on November 27, 1942. He was three times Czech champion: 1964, 1974 and 1984 (joint). He has been a GM since 1974. This game was played against Martinovsky, an American chess player, in the Gausdal (open) in August 1987. He annotated the game for *New in Chess* (8/1987, pp. 5-6) and complained about the rule of 100 moves in the rook and bishop vs. rook ending. This rule was reduced to 75 moves and now has been set back to the original 50 moves.

Martinovsky (2295) - Jansa (2465)

Gausdal (open) 1987 [B07]

**1.d4 d6 2.Nf3 g6 3.g3 Bg7 4.Bg2 Nf6 5.O-O O-O 6.Nc3 Nbd7 7.e4 e5
8.Re1Re8 9.a4 a5 10.dxe5?!**

Better is 10.h3 or 10.b3.

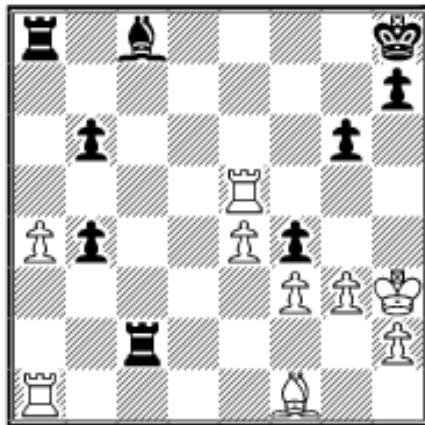
**10...dxe5 11.Nb5?! b6! 12.b3 Bb7 13.Nd2 Nc5 14.Ba3 c6 15.Bxc5 cxb5
16.Be3 bxa4 17.bxa4 Qc7 18.Qb1 Nd7 19.Bf1 Nc5 20.Nc4 Re6 21.f3 f5?!
22.Na3!**



**22...f4 23.Bxc5?! Qxc5+ 24.Kg2 Rd6
25.Qb3+ Kh8 26.Nc4 Rc6 27.Red1 Ba6
28.Rd5 Qb4 29.Nxe5 Bxe5 30.Qxb4**

If 30.Rxe5? Qd2+ -+

30...Rxc2+ 31.Kh3 axb4 32.Rxe5 Bc8+!
(See next diagram)



33.g4 b3 34.Rb5 b2 35.Rb1 Rf2?

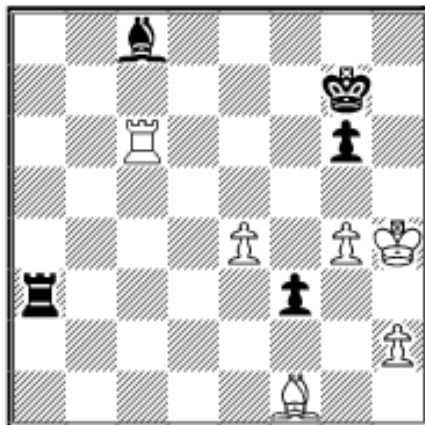
Both players were in great time-trouble. The
move 35...Ba6 wins.

36.Bg2? h5?

Now the move 36...Ra5!! wins.

**37.R5xb2 hxg4+ 38.fxg4 Rxb2 39.Rxb2
Rxa4 40.Rxb6 Ra3+ 41.Kh4 f3 42.Bf1**

Kg7 43.Rc6 (See next diagram)



Black has twice missed a clear win and now
Jansa has problems drawing.

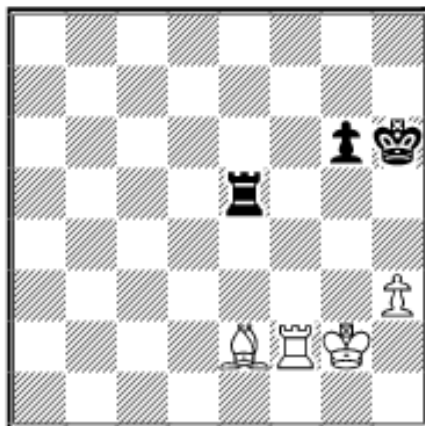
43...Ra1 44.Bc4 Bxg4

The only chance.

**45.Kxg4 f2 46.Rc7+ Kh6 47.Rf7 Rg1+
48.Kh3 Re1 49.Rxf2 Re3+ 50.Kg2 Rxe4**

A very difficult ending for Black.

51.Bd3 Re3 52.Be2 Re5 53.h3 (See next diagram)



53...Rf5 54.Bf3 Rg5+ 55.Bg4 Rc5 56.Rf3 Rc1 57.Re3 Ra1 58.Re6 Kg5 59.Be2 Ra2 60.Kg3 Ra3+ 61.Bf3 Ra4 62.Rd6 Kh6 63.h4?

Making Black's defense easier.

63...Kg7 64.Bd1 Rc4 65.Be2 Rc1 66.Kf4 Ra1 67.Rc6 Ra4+ 68.Bc4 Ra1 69.Rc7+ Kh6 70.Bd5 Rf1+ 71.Bf3 Ra1 72.Rd7 Ra6 73.Be4 Rf6+ 74.Kg4 Re6 75.Bd3 Rb6

76.Re7 Rd6 77.Be4 Rd1 78.Kf4

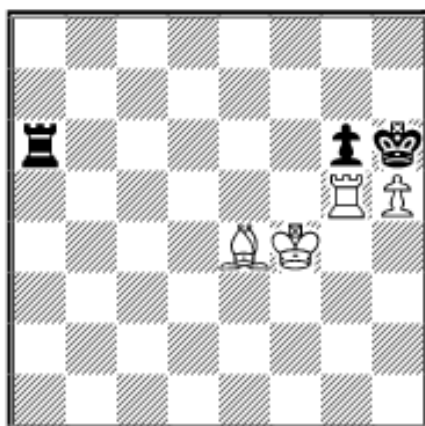
If 78.h5 gxf5+ 79.Kh4 Rd7!

78...Rf1+ 79.Bf3 Ra1 80.Re6 Kg7 81.Rd6 Rf1 82.Kg3 Re1 83.Kf2 Re5 84.Bd1 Rf5+ 85.Kg3 Rf6 86.Rd7+ Rf7 87.Rd5 Rf5 88.Rd4 Rf6 89.Be2 Kh6 90.Rg4 Re6 91.Bf3 Ra6 92.Be4 Rf6 93.Rg5 Ra6 94.Kf4 Re6 95.Bd3 Rd6 96.Ke4 Rd8 97.Ke3 Rd6 98.Be4 Ra6

99.Kd4 Ra4+ 100.Ke5 Ra5+ 101.Bd5 Ra4 102.Bf7 Ra5+ 103.Bd5

If 103.Kf6 Rf5.

103...Ra4 104.Be4 Ra5+ 105.Kf4 Ra6 106.h5

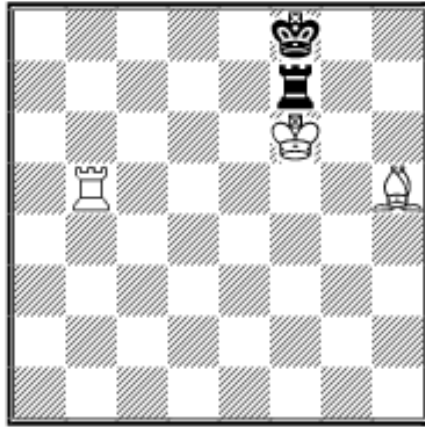


106...Rf6+ 107.Kg4 gxf5+ 108.Rxf5+

Now, White has 100 moves to win.

108...Kg7 109.Kg5 Re6 110.Rh7+ Kf8 111.Bg6 Re7 112.Rh8+ Kg7 113.Rb8 Rc7 114.Rb6 Kf8 115.Re6 Re7 116.Rf6+ Kg7 117.Rf4 Re5+ 118.Bf5 Kf7 119.Rd4 Re1 120.Rd7+ Re7 121.Rd5 Re1 122.Bg4 Rf1 123.Rd7+ Ke8 124.Rb7 Rg1 125.Kf4 Re1 126.Kf5 Re7 127.Rb8+ Kf7 128.Bh5+ Kg7

129.Rb5 Kf8 130.Kf6 Rf7+ (See next diagram)



Black uses the second rank defense.

**131.Ke6 Re7+ 132.Kd6 Re1 133.Rb7 Rg1
134.Ke6 Re1+ 135.Kf6 Rf1+ 136.Kg5
Rg1+ 137.Kh6 Rf1 138.Bg6 Rf2 139.Kg5
Ra2 140.Rf7+ Kg8 141.Rc7 Kf8 142.Bf5
Ra6 143.Kf4 Ra5 144.Ke4 Ke8 145.Be6
Kd8 146.Rh7 Rc5 147.Bd5 Rc7**

From this position you can see everything simply to the end – White has no chance whatsoever if you purely stick to ‘the second rank defense’!

**148.Rh8+ Ke7 149.Ke5 Kd7 150.Rh6 Ke7 151.Bc6 Kd8 152.Kd6 Rd7+
153.Kc5 Rg7 154.Re6 Re7 155.Rd6+ Kc7 156.Bd5 Kb8 157.Rd8+ Kc7
158.Rh8**

White has completed 50 moves without a capture and could continue until move 208. The 50-move rule is really best for chess. Martinovsky continues the game with a unique idea – the chance to beat a grandmaster.

**158...Kd7 159.Rh6 Kc7 160.Be6 Kd8 161.Kd6 Rd7+ 162.Ke5 Rg7 163.Rh8+
Ke7 164.Ra8 Rg5+ 165.Bf5 Rg7 166.Ra6 Kf7 167.Rb6 Ke7 168.Bg6 Kd8
169.Kf6 Ra7 170.Be4 Kd7 171.Ke5 Ke7 172.Bd5 Rc7 173.Rb8 Ra7 174.Rg8
Rc7 175.Rg6 Kd7 176.Rh6 Ke7 177.Bc6 Kd8 178.Kd6 Rd7+ 179.Kc5 Rg7
180.Re6 Re7 181.Rd6+ Kc7 182.Rd1 Re5+ 183.Bd5 Re7 184.Ra1 Kd7
185.Ra6 Kc7 186.Be6 Kd8 187.Kd6 Rd7+ 188.Ke5 Rb7 189.Kf6 Kc7
190.Ke7 Rb6 191.Ra1 Rb4 192.Bd5 Kb6 193.Kd6 Kb5 194.Ra8 Kb6 ½-½**

The game finished after twenty hours of play.

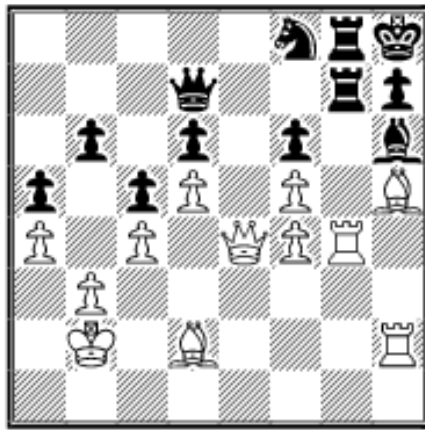
193 moves

The second game was played in 1980, in Israeli Championship. Yedael Stepak (born on August 21, 1940, Haifa) beat Yaacov Mashian (born on December 17, 1938, Teheran).

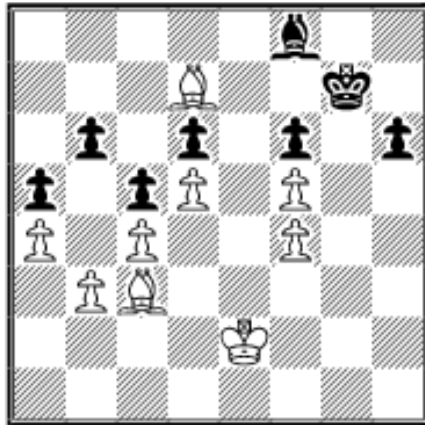
Stepak (2305) - Mashian (2270)

Israel (ch) 1980 [E19]

**1.d4 Nf6 2.c4 e6 3.Nf3 b6 4.g3 Bb7 5.Bg2 Be7 6.Nc3 Ne4 7.Qc2 Nxc3 8.Qxc3
O-O 9.O-O c5 10.Rd1 d6 11.Qc2 Nd7 12.e4 Qc7 13.b3 Rfe8 14.Bb2 Rad8
15.Rd2 e5 16.d5 Bf8 17.Re2 g6 18.Bc1 Bg7 19.Bg5 f6 20.Bd2 Bc8 21.Nh4
Nf8 22.h3 Bd7 23.a4 Qc8 24.Kh2 a5 25.Rf1 Qc7 26.Qd3 g5 27.Nf5 Bxf5
28.exf5 Qf7 29.Re4 Nd7 30.Qe2 Kh8 31.Bf3 Rg8 32.Bh5 Qe7 33.Kg2 Bh6
34.Rh1 Rg7 35.h4 Rdg8 36.Kf1 Nf8 37.Rg4 Qd7 38.Qe4 Qc8 39.Ke2 Qd7
40.Rh2 Qc8 41.Kd3 Qd7 42.Kc2 Qe7 43.Kb2 Qd7 44.hxg5 Bxg5 45.f4 exf4
46.gxf4 Bh6**



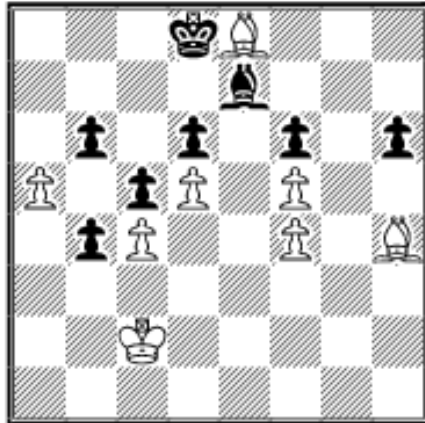
47.Rxg7 Bxg7 48.Bc3 h6 49.Re2 Nh7
50.Qe6 Nf8 51.Qxd7 Nxd7 52.Re6 Bf8
53.Be8 Rg2+ 54.Kc1 Rg1+ 55.Kd2 Rg2+
56.Re2 Rxe2+ 57.Kxe2 Kg7 58.Bxd7 (See
next diagram)



An interesting ending, here we have two
bishops vs. one bishop in a blocked
position.

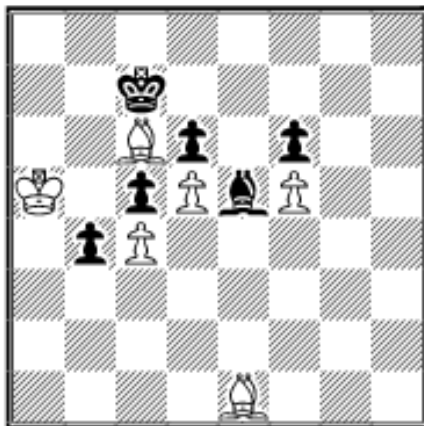
58...Be7 59.Be8 Bd8 60.Bh5 Kf8 61.Kd3
Ke7 62.Ke4 Kf8 63.Bg6 Kg7 64.Bd2 Be7
65.Be3 Bd8 66.b4 axb4 67.Kd3 Kf8
68.Bc1 Ke7 69.Bb2 Kf8 70.Kc2 Ke7
71.Kb3 Kd7 72.Bh5 Ke7 73.Bc1 Kd7
74.Bd2 Ke7 75.Be1 Kd7 76.Bd1 Kc7
77.Kc2 Kd7 78.Kd3 Ke7 79.Bh4 Kd7
80.Kc2 Kc7 81.Kb3 Kb7 82.Bh5 Be7

83.Be8 Kc7 84.Kc2 Kd8 85.a5! (See next diagram)



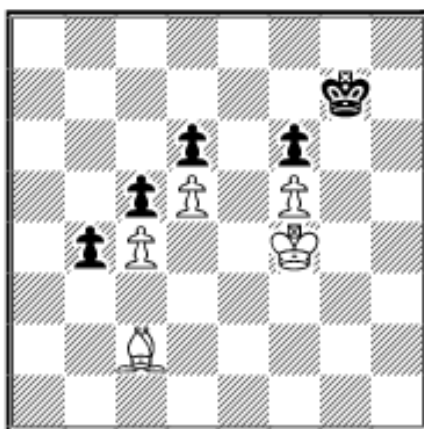
85...bxa5 86.Ba4 Kc7 87.Kd3 Kc8 88.Ke3
Kd8 89.Kf3 h5 90.Kg2 Kc7 91.Kh3 Kd8
92.Bg3 Bf8 93.Kh4 Ke7 94.Kxh5 Kf7
95.Kg4 Bg7 96.Kf3 Ke7 97.Bh4 Kf7
98.Ke4 Bf8 99.Kd3 Bg7 100.Kc2 Ke7
101.Kb3 Kd8 102.Bb5 Kc7 103.Ka4 Kb6
104.Be8 Ka6 105.Bb5+ Kb6 106.Kb3 Kc7
107.Kc2 Kd8 108.Kd2 Ke7 109.Ke3 Kf7
110.Ba4 Bh6 111.Kf3 Bf8 112.Kg4 Be7
113.Kh5 Kg7 114.Bf2 Bf8 115.Bh4 Be7
116.Bg5 Bd8 117.Bd1 Be7 118.Bh6+ Kf7
119.Kh4 Kg8 120.Ba4 Kf7 121.Kg4 Bd8

122.Bg5 Be7 123.Kh5 Kg7 124.Bh4 Bf8 125.Be8 Be7 126.Kg4 Kf8 127.Bd7
Kf7 128.Kf3 Bf8 129.Ke4 Bg7 130.Bc6 Bh6 131.Kd3 Bxf4 132.Kc2 Ke7
133.Kb3 Be5 134.Be1 Kd8 135.Ka4 Kc7 136.Kxa5 (See next diagram)



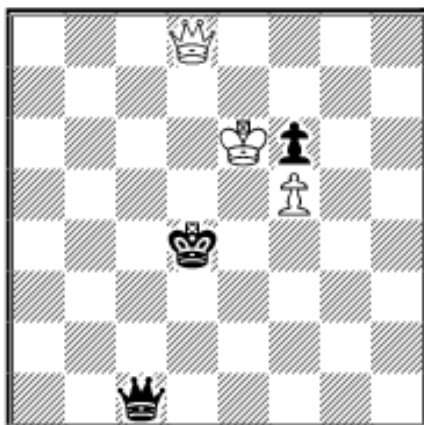
Finally, White takes back the pawn sacrificed on move 85.

**136...Bf4 137.Ba4 Be5 138.Ka6 Bf4
139.Bh4 Be5 140.Bd1 Bd4 141.Bg3 Be3
142.Kb5 Bh6 143.Ka4 Kd7 144.Kb3 Ke7
145.Kc2 Bg5 146.Kd3 Bc1 147.Ke4 Bd2
148.Kf3 Bc1 149.Kg4 Bd2 150.Kh5 Be3
151.Kg6 Bg5 152.Bc2 Bd2 153.Kh5 Bc1
154.Kg4 Bd2 155.Kf3 Bc1 156.Ke2 Bg5
157.Be1 Kf7 158.Bb1 Bf4 159.Bd2 Be5
160.Bc2 Ke7 161.Kf3 Kf7 162.Kg4 Kg7 163.Bf4 Bxf4 164.Kxf4 (See next diagram)**



White exchanges bishops but the ending is not so easy to win.

**164...Kh6 165.Ke3 Kg5 166.Kd2 Kf4
167.Kc1 Ke3 168.Kb2 Kd2 169.Kb3 Kc1
170.Be4 Kd2 171.Ka4 Kc3 172.Kb5 b3
173.Kc6 Kxc4 174.Kxd6 Kd4 175.Bb1 c4
176.Ke6 c3 177.d6 c2 178.Bxc2 Bxc2
179.d7 c1Q 180.d8Q+ (See next diagram)**



Now there is a queen ending. White needs to capture the black pawn and avoid perpetual check.

**180...Ke4 181.Qd5+ Kf4 182.Qd4+ Kg3
183.Kf7 Qc2 184.Qxf6 Kf4 185.Qd6+ Kg4
186.f6 Qh7+ 187.Kf8 Qh8+ 188.Ke7 Kf5
189.Qe6+ Kf4 190.f7 Qh7 191.Qe2 Kg3
192.Qe5+ Kf2 193.Ke6 1-0**

192 moves

The third game was played in Bebedouro, São Paulo State, Brazil. The Fide Master Marco Asfora beat the young Acyr Calcado in a very hard battle. Asfora is known for beating Najdorf in the Pan American Team Chess Championship, Tucuman 1971 (*Chess Informant* 13/527). Asfora won with the white pieces and Najdorf lost with the black pieces playing the Najdorf Defence (B99)!

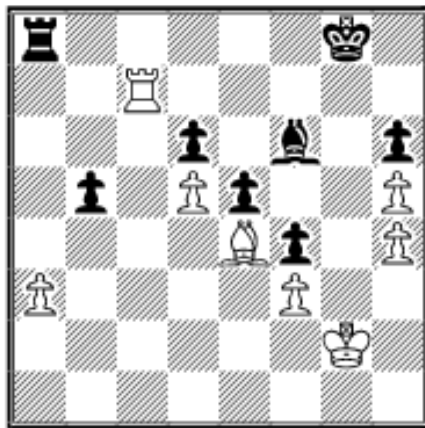
In the game below, the two Brazilians played the Ruy Lopez (C99). The game was played in the fourth round, but delayed the last round of the tournament (7 rounds) for some hours as it could not proceed without the result of this game

being known.

Asfora (2270) - Calçado

Bebedouro-SP (Brazil) 1991 [C99]

1.e4 e5 2.Nf3 Nc6 3.Bb5 a6 4.Ba4 Nf6 5.O-O Be7 6.Re1 b5 7.Bb3 d6 8.c3 O-O 9.h3 Na5 10.Bc2 c5 11.d4 Qc7 12.Nbd2 cxd4 13.cxd4 Bd7 14.Nf1 Rac8 15.Re2!? Rfe8 16.Ng3 h6 17.b3 Bf8 18.Bb2 Nc6 19.d5 Nb4 20.Bb1 a5 21.Ne1 Nh7 22.a3 Na6 23.Nd3 g6 24.b4 Bg7 25.Ba2 Qd8 26.Rc1 Qh4 27.Rec2 Rxc2 28.Rxc2 Ng5 29.Qe2 Kh7 30.Bc1 f5 31.exf5 gxf5 32.Qh5 Qxh5 33.Nxh5 Bh8 34.h4 Nf7 35.bxa5 f4 36.f3 Kg6 37.g4 Kh7 38.Bb1 Kg8 39.Nf2 Nc5 40.Kg2 Ra8 41.Bd2 Nd8 42.Bb4 Ndb7 43.Rc1 Nxa5 44.Bxc5 Nb3 45.Rc3 Nxc5 46.Ne4 Nxe4 47.Bxe4 Be8 48.Rc7 Bxh5 49.gxh5 Bf6



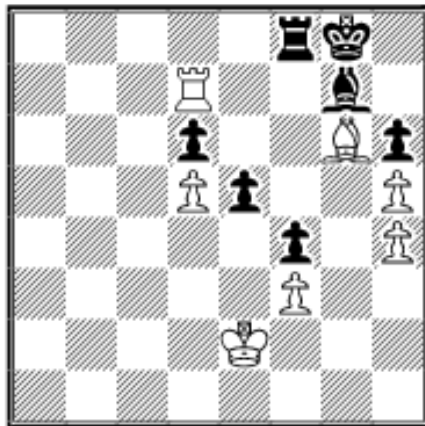
Now, there is a rook and bishops of opposite color ending.

50.Kh3 Rxa3 51.Kg4 Ra8 52.Rb7 Rd8
53.Bf5 Bg7 54.Rxb5 Rf8 55.Rb7 Rf6
56.Rd7 Bf8 57.Bh7+ Kh8 58.Bc2 Kg8
59.Bh7+ Kh8 60.Bg6 Kg8 61.Kh3

The sealed move.

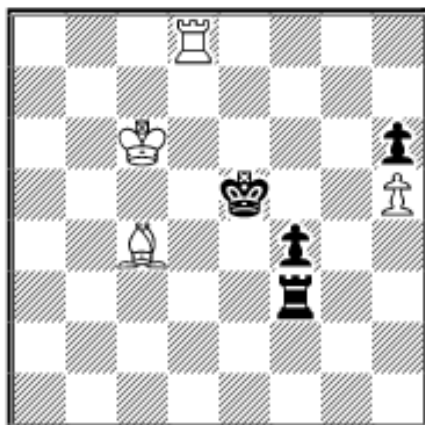
61...Bg7 62.Kg2 Bf8 63.Kf1 Bg7 64.Ke2

Rf8 (See next diagram)



The white king was going to queen side and black decided to sacrifice two pawns.

65.Rxd6 e4 66.Bxe4 Rf6 67.Rd7 Rf7
68.Bh7+ Kf8 69.Rd8+ Ke7 70.Ra8 Kd6
71.Be4 Re7 72.Kd3 Bf6 73.Ra6+ Ke5
74.Rc6 Re8 75.Kc4 Re7 76.Kc5 Re8
77.Bg6 Re7 78.Rc8 Rd7 79.Re8+ Re7
80.Rc8 Rd7 81.Be4 Bd8 82.Kb5 Rd6
83.Ra8 Rd7 84.Rb8 Kd6 85.Kc4 Ke5
86.Kd3 Rd6 87.Rb7 Bf6 88.Rf7 Rd8
89.Kc4 Rc8+ 90.Kb5 Re8 91.Kc6 Re7 92.Rf8 Ra7 93.Bd3 Re7 94.Bc4 Ra7
95.d6 Bxh4 96.d7 Ra3 97.d8Q Bxd8 98.Rxd8 Rxf3 (See next diagram)



Black sacrifices his bishop and now tries to draw the rook and bishop vs. rook ending.

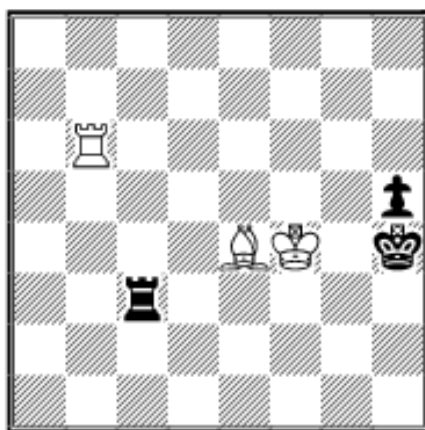
99.Kc5 Rh3 100.Rd5+ Ke4 101.Kd6

The sealed move.

**101...Rc3 102.Re5+ Kf3 103.Kd5 Kg4
104.Kd4 Rc1 105.Be2+ f3 106.Re4+ Kxh5
107.Bxf3+**

Now, White has fifty moves to win.

**107...Kg5 108.Re8 Ra1 109.Ke5 Ra6 110.Be4 Ra5+ 111.Bd5 Ra6 112.Rg8+
Rg6 113.Ra8 Rb6 114.Ra1 Rb4 115.Bc6 Rc4 116.Rg1+ Rg4 117.Rb1 Rc4
118.Be4 Rc5+ 119.Bd5 Rc2 120.Rg1+ Kh4 121.Kf4 Kh3 122.Bf3 Rb2
123.Rh1+ Rh2 124.Bg4+ Kg2 125.Bf3+ Kh3 126.Ra1 Rb2 127.Ra5 Rb4+
128.Be4 Kh4 129.Ra1 Rb3 130.Rh1+ Rh3 131.Rg1 Rb3 132.Rg4+ Kh3
133.Bg2+ Kh2 134.Bd5 Rb4+ 135.Be4 Rb3 136.Rg2+ Kh3 137.Ra2 Kh4
138.Rh2+ Rh3 139.Rb2 Ra3 140.Rb1 Rc3 141.Rb6 h5**



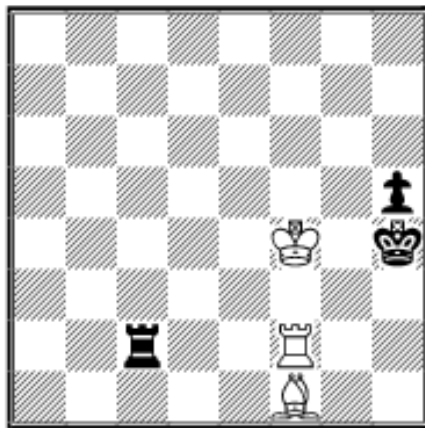
Black was forced to move his pawn and now White again has fifty moves to win.

**142.Rb2 Ra3 143.Rb5 Ra4 144.Rb1 Ra3
145.Rb2 Rc3 146.Bd5 Ra3 147.Bc4 Rc3
148.Rh2+ Rh3 149.Rg2 Rg3**

Black uses the idea of stalemate for the first time.

150.Rh2+ Rh3 151.Rf2 Rc3 152.Bf1 Rc2

(See next diagram)



Black uses the idea of stalemate for the second time.

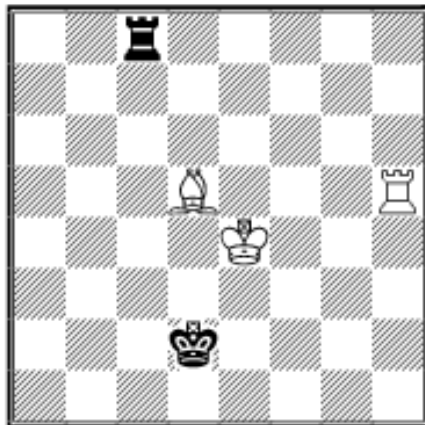
**153.Be2 Rc3 154.Bf3 Rc4+ 155.Be4 Rc3
156.Rd2 Ra3 157.Rd5 Ra4 158.Rb5 Rc4
159.Ra5 Rb4 160.Ra1 Rb3 161.Ra4 Ra3**

Black uses the idea of stalemate for the third time.

162.Rd4 Rc3 163.Bf3

The sealed move.

**163...Rc5 164.Bd5 Rc3 165.Kf5+ Kg3 166.Kg5 Rc5 167.Rd3+ Kf2 168.Kf4
Ke2 169.Ke4 Rc8 170.Rh3 Kd2 171.Rxh5** (See next diagram)

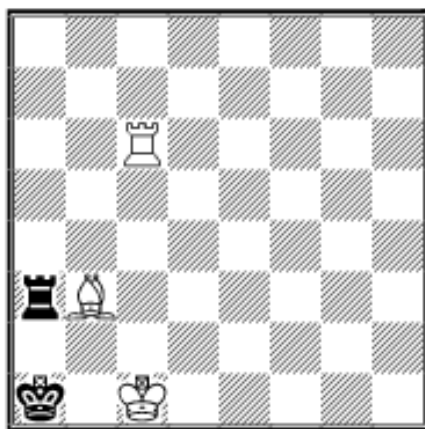


Now, White has 75 moves to win – the reduction from the old 100 moves.

**171...Kc2 172.Kd4 Kb2 173.Rh7 Rc1
174.Rb7+ Ka1 175.Be4 Ka2 176.Bd5+
Ka1 177.Ra7+ Kb2 178.Bc4 Kb1
179.Bd3+ Kb2 180.Rb7+ Ka1 181.Ke3
Ka2 182.Kd2 Rc6 183.Bc2 Rc8 184.Rb6
Rc7 185.Kc1 Rc3 186.Ra6+ Ra3 187.Rc6
Ka1?**

A mistake after playing nineteen hours.

188.Bb3!! (See next diagram)



**188...Ra5 189.Bc4 Ra3 190.Kc2 Ra4
191.Rc8 Ra3 192.Rh8 1-0**

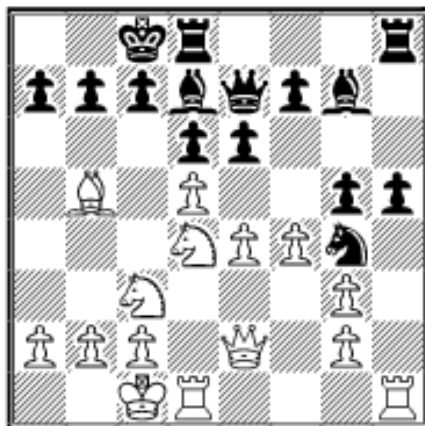
The game finished after 19 hours and 10 minutes.

And now, the best correspondence game played in Brazil (1987-1991).

L. R. Da Costa Junior - W. A. Bastos
Corr. 1987 [B07]

1.d4 Nf6 2.Nc3 g6 (2...d5 3.Bg5 Nbd7=; 3...e6 4.e4, French Defence) **3.e4 d6**

4.Bg5 Bg7 5.Qd2 Nc6 6.O-O-O h6 7.Bf4!? (7 Bh4 O-O=) **7...g5 8.Bg3 Nh5 9.Bb5** (9.d5 Nd4! 10.Re1 c6 11.Nd1 Bd7 12.c3 Nb5 13.Bd3 Qa5, with an unclear position, A. Rodriguez - Kaiszauri, Tbilisi/Suhumi 1977.) **9...Bd7 10.Nge2 e6** (10...Nxc3 11.hxc3 a6 12.Bxc6 Bxc6 13.f4 e6 14.d5 Bd7 15.dxe6 fxe6 16.e5, white has the advantage, Smyslov - Kuz'min, SSSR 1951.) **11.f3 Nxc3 12.hxc3 Qe7 13.d5 Ne5 14.f4 Ng4 15.Nd4 O-O-O 16.Qe2! h5**



17.Nc6!! Bxc6 18.Bxc6! a6 19.Qc4! Bxc3 20.Qb3!! b6 21.Qxc3 Kb8 22.Qa3 Ka7 23.Rd4! (With the idea 24.Qxa6+! Kxa6 25.Ra4 mate!) **23...b5 24.Bxb5 1-0**

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