



## COLUMNISTS

*Over the Horizons*

Stefan Bucker

## Don't Name the Gambit after Me

In one of the most popular lines of the Closed Sicilian, White sacrifices a pawn by 10 e5 to open the position. This variation is presented by modern-day authors with a great deal of enthusiasm:

“Currently, the most important line is 10 e5 which is such a new and complicated idea that it fails to get even a mention in most reference books” (Lane [\[6\]](#))

“Currently the most important variation ... was recently introduced into Master level ... such a new idea that it is not considered in most of the opening monographs ... highly enterprising approach...” (Ravikumar [\[7\]](#))

“The most exciting development in the Closed Sicilian in recent years has been the introduction of the e4-e5 pawn sacrifice” (King [\[9\]](#))

“...this is an excellent way for White to exploit his lead in development” (Palliser [\[11\]](#))



*IM Martin Christoffel  
Tournament Book Zürich 1961*

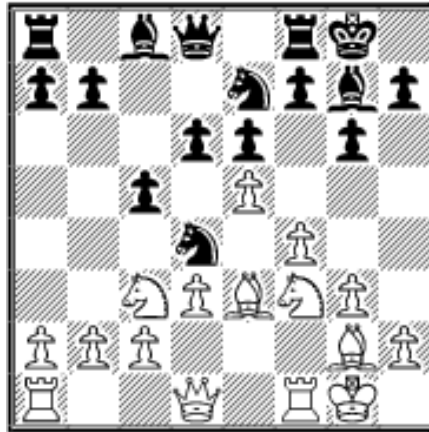
Yet, if the line is so important, then why doesn't have it a name? Palliser [\[11\]](#) tells of its history: “10 e5!? ... didn't catch on when it was initially essayed by Christoffel in 1961. However that was largely due to a poor follow-up in the shape

of 10...Nef5 11 Bf2 Nxf3+ 12 Bxf3?. By the late eighties White had realized that 12 Qxf3 was far better and 10 e5 became quite trendy for a few years.”

### *Christoffel - Matulovic*

Zurich 1961 [3]

1 e4 c5 2 Nc3 Nc6 3 g3 g6 4 Bg2 Bg7 5 d3 d6 6 f4 e6 7 Nf3 Nge7 8 0-0 0-0 9 Be3 Nd4 10 e5



In fact, at the time, Grob [3] wrote: “A mistake which the Yugoslav utilizes in splendid way.” White did not even reach move twenty: 10...Nef5 11 Bf2 Nxf3+ 12 Bxf3 dxe5 13 Bxc5 exf4! 14 Bxf8 Qxf8 15 Qe1 fxe3 16 hxg3? Bd4+ 17 Kh2 Qh6 + 0-1

It is likely that IM Christoffel would rather forget this episode than be honored for inventing 10 e5.

About twenty years later I played the gambit and mentioned it in two of my publications [4] and [5]. But don’t name the gambit after me! There are at least three worthier candidates.

First, the great **David Bronstein** introduced the idea eight years before Christoffel – in Zurich no less – which makes it highly likely that Christoffel knew of Bronstein’s brilliancy when he adopted a similar approach.

### *Bronstein – Keres*

Candidates Tournament Zurich, 1953

1 e4 c5 2 Nc3 g6 3 g3 Bg7 4 d3 Nc6 5 Bg2 Rb8 6 f4 d6 7 Nf3 e6 8 0-0 Nge7 9 e5

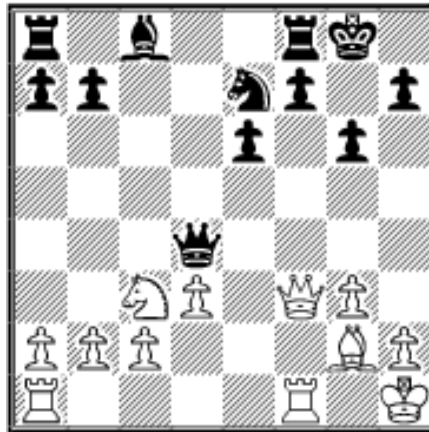


Considering the recent popularity of the “excellent” idea e4-e5, it is odd that modern authors seem to have forgotten Bronstein’s game. Equally curious is Bronstein’s modest comment [1]: “General considerations impelled White to push his e-pawn to e5, without worrying about its loss, since this opens at least three lines: White’s half of the e-file, the c1-h6 diagonal, and the g2-c6 diagonal. In addition, the excellent post at e4 is cleared for White’s queen’s knight.”

The only difference between Bronstein’s version and the modern “main line” is that here Black has played Rb8 instead of castling. In his popular tournament book [1] Bronstein criticized 5...Rb8 mildly as “maybe a little bit too straightforward,” while Roman Toran [2] put a question mark behind the “premature and faulty” move. I am not sure that White can capitalize on Black’s “inaccurate” rook move. For example, Black could reply 9...0-0, and I don’t see a refutation. So Toran’s assessment seems too harsh. Both lines

can lead to similar or even identical positions.

**9...dxe5 10 fxe5 Nxe5 11 Bf4 Nxf3+ 12 Qxf3 Ra8 13 Be3 0-0 14 Bxc5 Bd4+ 15 Bxd4 Qxd4+ 16 Kh1**



**16...Rb8**

Bronstein [1] recommends 16...Nc6 or 16...e5. In my article [4], I also mentioned 16...f5. Another reliable reply is 16...Nf5, followed by h5.

**17 Ne4 f5 18 Qf4 Bd7?**

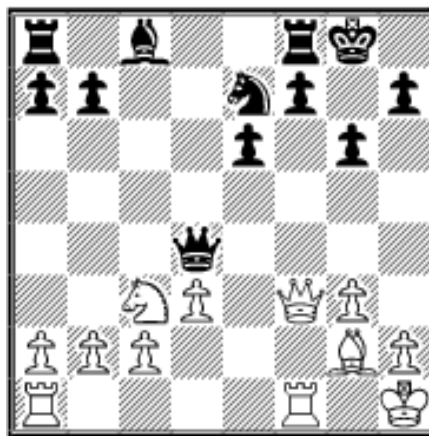
According to Bronstein [1], the “only chance to continue fighting lay in 18...Ra8, strange as this may sound.” Eliskases shares his view that 18...Bd7? was the

losing move, but he demonstrates on two and a half pages that after both 18...e5 and 18...Qe5!, White has difficulties proving an advantage. I can only agree with him. And if White doesn't have an advantage after 18 Qf4, perhaps Black's former play wasn't so bad after all?

**19 c3 Qb6 20 Nf6+ Rxf6 21 Qxb8+ Bc8 22 d4 Rf8 23 Rf2 Nc6 24 Qf4 Bd7 25 Re1 Nd8 26 d5 Nf7 27 dxe6 Bxe6 28 b3 Bd7 29 Qd4 Bc6 30 Qxb6 axb6 31 Bxc6 bxc6 32 Re6 Rc8 33 Rfe2 Kf8 34 h4 b5 35 a4 bxa4 36 bxa4 Ra8 37 Rxc6 Rxa4 38 Rc7 Ra6 39 Rb2 h6 40 c4 f4 41 c5 f3 42 Kg1 Ra8 43 Rcb7 Ra1+ 44 Rb1 Ra6 45 Rd7 Ra8 46 Re1 Ra2 47 Re3 Ra1+ 48 Kf2 Ra2+ 49 Kxf3 Rc2 50 Rc7 h5 51 Ke4 Nh6 52 Ra3 Re2+ 53 Kf4 Re8 54 Rh7 Kg8 55 Rxh6 Kg7 56 c6 Kxh6 57 Rc3 g5+ 58 hxg5+ 1-0**

Obviously, Bronstein wasn't the first to play 10 e5, but he **introduced the motif e4-e5** – which I stated in my article [5]. The second reason why my name should not be connected with 10 e5 is that I criticized it as dubious. Even after 1,055 games with 10 e5, I am unconvinced that the move is so strong. Perhaps I should explain the context – my article was meant to encourage adopting Bronstein's e4-e5 motif in the Closed Sicilian. I liked the general concept behind it, but I didn't believe it would give White an advantage in Bronstein's original version, or after 10 e5. Therefore, instead of the immediate 10 e5 my favorite line was 10 Qd2 Rb8 11 Rael, hoping for 11...b5 12 e5!.

My analysis after 10 e5?! went as follows: “**10...Nxf3+ 11 Qxf3 dxe5 12 fxe5 Bxe5 13 Bxc5 Bd4+ 14 Bxd4 Qxd4+ 15 Kh1**



**15...f5** with an even game.”

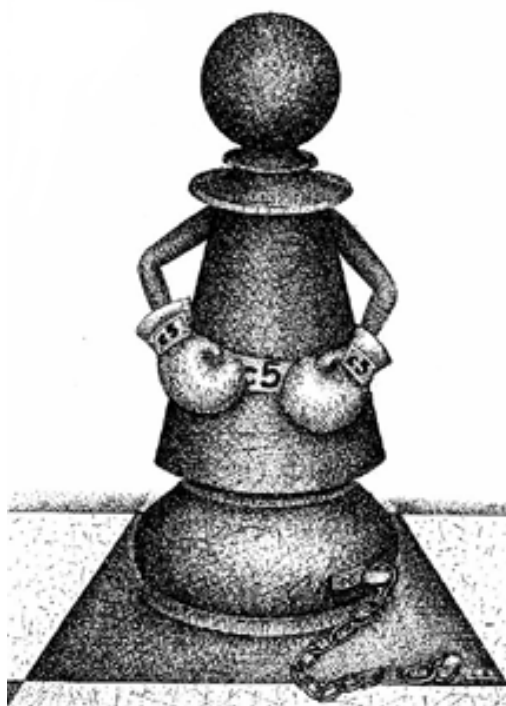
Was my analysis incorrect? When you compare this diagram with the last, you'll recognize that both positions are *identical*. And if Bronstein didn't have an advantage (according to Eliskases and B cker), I cannot see why the “modern” 10 e5 should give White anything. You can find some games in the database where the



position above was reached, and White scored heavily (ninety percent). But these examples are hardly convincing.

If you do not wish to attribute 10 e5 to Bronstein, because he introduced the motif e4-e5 in a different position, I recommend the name the **Bastian Variation**. Trainer Sergiu Samarian sent my article [5] as study material to **Herbert** and **Martin Bastian** from **Germany**. The Bastian brothers liked 10 e5 more than my main lines and employed it successfully. A few years later they published their findings in the Swiss *Schachwoche* (I can't find the issue, but it was in 1989 or 1990, as far as I remember). This attractive article lead to the lines worldwide popularity (it's no exaggeration – look at the database).

After reading only vague hints in sources [6] to [11] that “White” invented this “important” opening idea “in the late eighties,” perhaps this overview will help set the record straight.

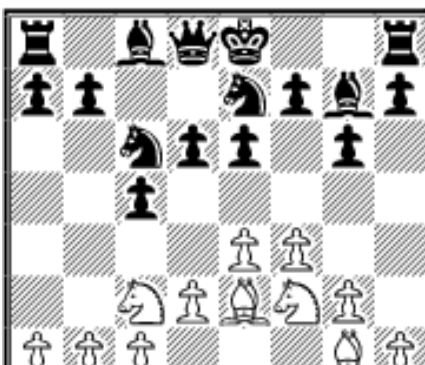


*Closed Sicilian*  
by Zygmunt Nasiolkowski, Germany

The rest of the article presents concrete ideas for your analytical teeth.

### Food for Thought I: White defers Castling

1 e4 c5 2 Nc3 Nc6 3 g3 g6 4 Bg2 Bg7 5 d3 d6 6 f4 e6 7 Nf3 Nge7 8 Be3!?



White's king remains in the center. Another reason why the “importance” of the gambit 10 e5 has become doubtful: I do not trust the traditional 8 0-0 0-0 9 Be3 anymore, because of the “modern approach” 9...b6, intending d6-d5. Here White has problems proving an advantage: (a) 10 Qd2 d5.

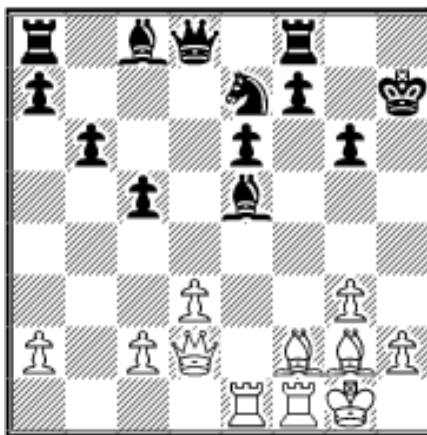




(a1) 11 exd5 exd5 12 Bf2 (neither 12 d4 Nf5 13 Bf2 cxd4 14 Nxd5 Be6 nor 12 Ne5 d4 13 Nxc6 Nxc6 14 Bxc6 dxe3 15 Qg2 Rb8 =+ are better) 12...d4 13 Nb5 (Rogozenko's [9] 13 Na4 seems weaker)

13...Rb8 14 Rael a6 15 Na3 b5 16 Re2 Be6 (16...Nd5; 16...Bf5) 17 c4?! Lobron – Bastian, German championship, Bad Neuenahr 1980; and now 17...dxc3 18 bxc3 Qa5 19 Nb1 b4 would have been best (=+).

(a2) 11 Bf2 dxe4! (Rogozenko [9] prefers 11...d4 12 Ne2 f5, but then White has the promising 13 e5 Ba6 14 b4 Nd5 15 bxc5 bxc5 16 Ng5 Qd7 17 c4) 12 Nxe4?! (it is true that after 12 dxe4 Qxd2 13 Nxd2 Ba6, White only fights for equality, e.g. 14 Rfc1 Rad8 15 Nf3 Nd4 16 e5 Nef5 17 Nxd4 Nxd4 18 Be4 f6 19 exf6 Bxf6 20 Re1 Bc4 21 Rad1, nevertheless the text move seems too risky) 12...Bxb2 13 Ne5 Nxe5 14 Nf6+ Kh8 15 fxe5 Bxe5 16 Nxh7 Kxh7 17 Rael



In Shirov – Anastasian, Tbilisi 1989, White survived after 17...Bg7 18 Bxa8 Nd5 19 Re4 (=, 72), but 17...Rb8! 18 Rxe5 Bb7 19 Be4 Nf5 seems more critical (-/+).

(b) 10 d4 is logical, but 10...Ba6 attacks White's rook and gains an important tempo: 11 Rf2 (11 Re1 is no better) 11...d5! (improves upon the usual 11...Qc7 12 a4 Rad8 13 Nb5 Bxb5 14 axb5 Nxd4 15 Nxd4 cxd4 16 Bxd4 e5 17 Be3 exf4 18 Bxf4 Bxb2, when, instead of Rogozenko's [9] passive 19 Ra2? Bc3, White should play

19 Ra4!, e.g. 19...Qd7 20 Qb1 Be5 21 Bh6 Re8 22 Qf1 f6? 23 Bh3 or 19...Bg7 20 Bh3 Qc5 21 Qd3 +=, both lines give White an advantage):



Now White has to choose between 12 exd5 Nf5!; 12 Rd2 Na5; or 12 Ne5. None of these replies look too reliable.

Back to the main line with **8 Be3**. White gains additional options to counter Black's intended advance in the center:

**8...0-0 9 Qd2 b6**



With 9...Nd4 10 0-0, the players could return to familiar ground (cf. [5] and elsewhere).

Another interesting option is 9...Qb6 10 0-0 Qxb2?! (Instead, Black should choose 10...d5 11 Bf2 d4 or 10...Nd4) 11 e5, with attractive attacking chances for White; for example, 11...Nd5 12 Nxd5 exd5 13 Rab1 Qa3 14 exd6 d4 15 Bf2 Rd8 16 Rfe1! Rxd6 17 Re8+ Bf8 18 f5 Rd8 19 Rxf8+ Kxf8 20 Qh6+ Ke8 21 Re1+ Kd7

22 Qxh7 Qxa2 23 fxg6 Kc7 24 gxf7 Rf8 25 Ng5 Bd7 26 Qg7 a5 27 c4 dxc3 28 Bxc5 +–.

The moment of truth. Black is ready to play d6-d5. Does White have anything better than castling, which only transposes to lines that we wished to avoid?

(a) **10 Rd1** Nd4 (or 10...d5 11 Bf2 d4) 11 0-0 (11 e5 Ba6 12 Nxd4 cxd4 13 Bxd4 dxe5 14 Bxe5?? f6 –+; 11 Bxd4 cxd4 12 Nb5 e5 13 Qb4 Bd7 14 Nxd6 Nc6 15 Qa3 exf4 16 gxf4 Bh6 =+) 11...Bb7 12 Qf2 (again, 12 Bxd4 cxd4 13 Nb5 Nc6 14 e5 dxe5 doesn't promise much: 15 fxe5 Qe7 16 Qe2 Rad8 17 c3 Rd5 18 Nbx d4 Nxe5 etc.) 12...e5 13 Ng5 exf4 14 gxf4 h6 15 Nh3? (15 Nf3 =) f5 16 Rd2 Qd7 17 Qh4 Rae8 18 Nd1 d5 (overlooking 18...Qe6! –/+ ) 19 e5 Ne6 20 d4 cxd4 21 Bxd4 Qa4 22 Nc3 Qc4 23 Rfd1 Rf7 24 Kh1 Nc6 25 b3 Qa6 26 Bg1 d4 27 Nd5 Ref8 28 c4 dxc3 29 Nxc3 Nb4 30 Be3? (30 a4 +/-) Rc8 31 Ne2 Bxg2+ 32 Kxg2 Qb7+ 33 Kg1 Qe4 34 Qg3 Nc2 35 Bf2 g5 36 Nc3 gxf4 37 Qg6 Rxc3 38 Qxe6 (38 Rd7 Rxd7 39 Qxe6+ Kh7 40 Rxd7 Ne3 41 Rxg7+ =) 38...Rc6 39 Rd8+ Bf8 40 Qd5?? (40 Rxf8+ Kxf8 41 Rd8+ Kg7 42 Qe8 Rg6+ 43 Kf1 Ne3+ 44 Bxe3 Qb1+ 45 Ke2 Qc2+ 46 Kf1 =) 40...Rg6+ 41 Kf1 f3 42 Ng1 Ne3+ 43 Bxe3 Rxg1+ 0–1, Bückner (2349) – Rotstein (2528), Bad Wiessee 2005.

(b) **10 d4** Na5 11 b3 may be slightly better for White.

(c) A wilder option is **10 0-0-0!**? Ba6 11 Kb1 Nd4 12 h4 h5 13 Ng5, e.g. 13...f6?! 14 Nf3.

(d) If the last line were too risky, White can use the quieter **10 h4**, which still offers good prospects for an attack without unreasonable risk; for example, 10...d5 11 Bf2 dxe4 12 dxe4 Qxd2+ 13 Nxd2 Nd4 14 e5 (14 0-0-0 Bb7 15 h5) 14...Nxc2+ 15 Kd1 Nxa1 16 Bxa8 +=, and Black will have some problems with his Na1.

## Food for Thought II: The Al Hadhrani Attack

**1 e4 c5 2 Nc3 a6**

An increasingly popular option: Black postpones the decision about his king's wing and the arrangement of his center pawns and advances immediately with the b-pawn.

**3 Bc4 b5**



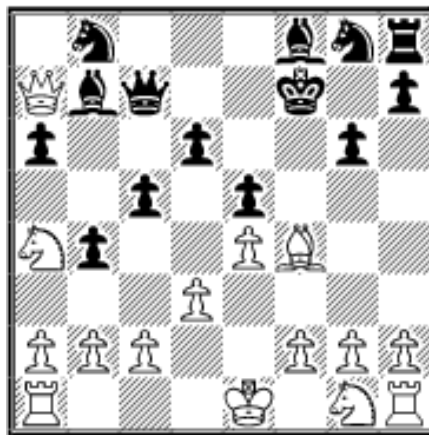
There are many alternatives, of course. It is a matter of taste, but I like to play Anderssen's move 2 Bc4 against the Sicilian. The text move provokes a sharp reply.

**4 Bxf7+!? Kxf7 5 Qh5+ g6 6 Qd5+ e6 7 Qxa8**

Will Black be able to trap the greedy queen? Even in the worst position my optimistic father used to say: "There is always an escape."

**7...Nc6**

The only available example for this tactical onslaught is **Al Hadhrani – J. Klinger (2520)**, Novi Sad 1990: 7...Qc7 8 d3 Bb7? (better is 8...Nc6! 9 Nf3 h6) 9 Bf4 d6 10 Qa7 b4 11 Na4 e5

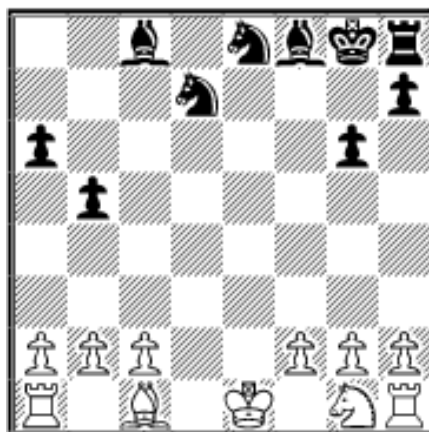


14 exd7 Qxd7 15 Qxd7 Nxd7 unclear.

12 Be3? Nd7 13 Nf3 Ne7 etc. (0–1, 25). Instead, 12 Bg5! would have been a nasty surprise for the young Austrian, e.g. 12... Nd7 13 Bd8! Qc8 14 Nb6 Nxb6 15 Qxb6 +/-.

Despite this relative success, 7...Qc7 seems harmless, since White achieves a comfortable position by 8 d4 cxd4 (8... Bb7? allows the typical rescue 9 Bf4 d6 10 Qa7 Nc6 11 Qxc5!) 9 Nd5 exd5 10 Qxd5+ Kg7 11 Qxd4+ Nf6 12 e5 Ne8 (12...Nh5 13 e6+ Kg8 14 Bh6 Be7 (or 14... Bxh6 15 e7) 15 exd7 Qxd7) 13 e6+ Kg8

**8 Nf3**



It is necessary to prepare a2-a4, because after the immediate 8 a4? b4 9 Nb5 axb5 10 axb5, Black has the strong continuation 10...Nd4. Another, more obvious idea behind the text move is to play 9 Ng5+.

8 d3? Qc7 9 Nf3 (9 Bf4 d6 +/-) 9...h6 (9... Bb7? 10 Bf4 e5 11 Bxe5 etc.; here 10...



d6?? 11 Ng5+ Ke7 12 Qxf8+ is even worse) 10 Bf4 d6 11 Nxb5 axb5 -/+.

### 8...Qc7

Black continues to threaten the opponent's queen. Alternatives cannot be recommended: 8...Be7? 9 e5 Qc7 10 Ne4 Nxe5 11 Nxe5+ Qxe5 12 0-0 +/- . And 8...h6 is too slow, because of 9 a4 Qc7 10 Nxb5! axb5 11 axb5 Bb7 (11...Nd4 12 b6) 12 Qa4 Nb4 13 d3 Nf6 14 0-0 Bd6 15 Bd2 +=.

### 9 Ng5+



9 d4? cxd4 10 Ng5+ Kg7 (10...Ke7? 11 Nd5+ exd5 12 exd5 Ne5 (12...Bb7?? 13 d6 +) 13 Bf4 =) 11 Ne2 h6 -/+.

9 d3? hopes for either 9...Bb7? 10 Bf4 +/- or 9...Bd6? 10 e5 Nxe5 11 Ng5+ Kg7 12 Nge4 Bb7? 13 Nxd6 Bxa8 14 Ne8+ +/- . But the quiet 9...h6! forces White to give back a piece: 10 Bf4 d6 11 Nxb5 axb5 12 0-0 Nge7 -/+.

### 9...Kg7

The principal alternative is 9...Ke7 10 d4!



10...Bb7 (10...cxd4 11 Nd5+ exd5 12 exd5 Ne5 13 0-0 (13 Bf4 d6 14 a4 b4 =) 13... Qb7 14 Qxb7 Bxb7 15 Re1 Kf6 16 Bf4 (16 f4 Nf7 17 b3 Kg7 18 Bb2 Bc5) 16... Nf7 17 Rad1 Kg7 18 Ne6+ dxe6 19 dxe6 = g5 20 exf7 gxf4 21 fxg8Q+ Rxc8 22 Rxd4 Kh8 23 Re8 Rxc8+ 24 Kf1 Rg8 =) 11 Bf4 Qxf4 (11...d6?? 12 Qxf8+; 11... Qb6?? 12 Bd6+) 12 Qxb7 cxd4 (12... Qxc5? 13 d5! is good for White: 13... Qxc2 14 0-0-0 Nd8 15 Qxa6 b4 16 dxe6 Nxe6 17 Qd6+ Kf7 18 Qxd7+ Ne7 19 Nd5 Nd4 20 Kb1 h5 (20...Qxe4? 21 Rhe1 +/-) 21 Nxb4 +=) 13 Nh3! (after 13

Nxe6?! Kxe6 14 Ne2 Qxe4 (14...Qe5 =+; 14...Bb4+) 15 0-0-0 Kf7 16 Qxd7+ Nge7 17 Rhe1 Bh6+ 18 Kb1 Rd8 19 Qh3 Kg7 20 Nc3 Qf4 21 Ne4 Rd5 White's compensation remains dubious) 13...Qg4



14 Nd5+ exd5 15 0-0 dxe4 16 f3!; for example:

(a) 16...Qh4 17 fxe4 Bh6 18 Qc8 Kd6 19 e5+ Nxe5 20 Qb8+ (or 20 c3 unclear) 20... Kd5 21 Qb7+ Nc6 22 Qxd7+ Kc5 23 b4+ Kb6 (23...Nxb4 24 Rae1 Be3+ 25 Rxe3 dxe3 26 Qc7+ Nc6 27 Nf4) 24 a4 bxa4 25 Rxa4 Nge7 26 Rfa1 Nb8 27 Rxa6+ Nxa6 28 Qd6+ Nc6 29 Rxa6+ with perpetual



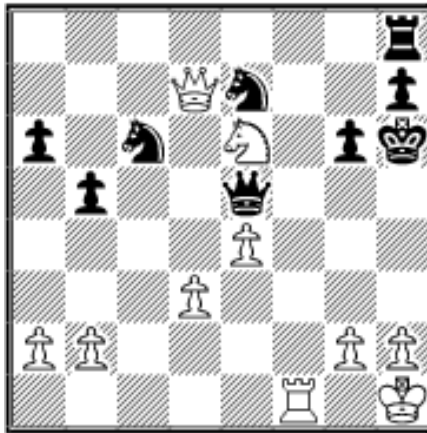


check.

(b) 16...Qf5 17 fxe4 Qc5



(17...Qe5 18 Nf4 Nf6 19 Nd5+ Nxd5 20 exd5 Qxd5 21 Rae1+ Kd6 22 c4 bxc4 23 Rf6+ Kc5 24 b4+) 18 Rxf8 Kxf8 19 Rf1+ (19 Qxd7 Nge7 20 Nf4 d3+ 21 Kh1 Qf2 22 Qxd3 Qxf4 23 Rf1 Qxf1+ 24 Qxf1+ Kg7 =) 19...Kg7 (19...Ke7 20 Qc8 d3+ 21 Kh1 Kd6 22 Qf8+ Nge7 23 Qxh8 dxc2 24 Qc3 =) 20 Qxd7+ Nge7 21 Nf4 d3+ (21... Qxc2 22 Qg4 Re8 23 Nh5+ Kh8 24 Qh4 Ng8 25 Nf6 Re7 26 Nxc8 Kxc8 27 Qf6 h5 28 Qxg6+ =) 22 Kh1 Qe5 (22...Qe3 23 cxd3 h5 24 Ne6+ Kh6 25 Qd6 h4 26 g3 =) 23 Ne6+ Kh6 24 cxd3 (24 Rf3 g5):



With precise play Black seems to secure a draw: 24...Rg8 (24...g5 25 d4 Qxe4 26 d5; 24...a5 25 Rf3 g5 26 d4; 24...Qh5 25 h3) 25 g4 g5 26 b4 Ra8 27 Kg1 Rg8 28 Kh1 Ra8 29 Kg1 Rg8 30 Kh1 Ra8 31 Kg1 =.

**10 a4!**

Neither 10 e5? Be7 → 11 d4 Bd8 12 d5 Bb7 nor 10 d3 Nf6 →/→ (10...h6 11 Bf4 Qxf4 12 Nxe6+!) 11 e5 Nxe5 12 Bf4 Bb7 13 Qa7 Bd6 14 Nge4 Ra8 15 Bxe5 Rxa7 16 Nxd6 Kg8 17 f4 Ng4 → is playable for

White.

**10...Nf6!**

Black has to avoid the “time-wasting” 10...b4 11 Nb5 axb5 (11...Qb7 12 Qxb7 Bxb7 13 d3) 12 axb5 Nd4 13 b6 Qxb6 14 Qxc8 Nxc2+ 15 Kd1 Nxa1 16 b3 Nxb3 17 Qxd7+ Be7 18 Bb2+ Nd4 19 Nxe6+ Kf7 20 Nxd4 Nf6 21 Qc6 Rb8 22 Nf3 Qxc6 23 Ne5+ Ke6 24 Nxc6 Ra8 25 Kc2 c4 26 Nxe7 Kxe7 27 Rc1 +/-.

**11 Nxb5**

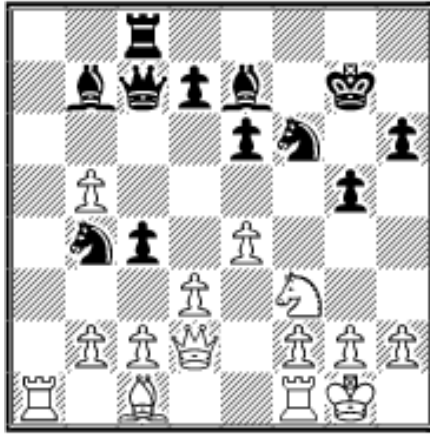


11 axb5? Bb7 12 Qxb7 Qxb7 13 bxc6 Qxc6 14 d3 c4 15 Nf3 cxd3 16 cxd3 =+.

**11...axb5 12 axb5 Bb7**

12...Nb4?? 13 Nxe6+ dxe6 14 Ra7+-; 12... Nd4 13 Qa4 (unclear) 13...Qf4 14 d3 Qg4 15 0-0 Ne2+ 16 Kh1 Nxc1 17 Nh3 Ne2 18 e5 Qxa4 19 exf6+ Kxf6 20 Rxa4 +=.

**13 Qa4 Nb4 14 d3 h6 15 Nf3 Be7 16 Qb3 c4 17 Qc3 Rc8 18 Qd2 g5 19 0-0**



The position is unclear. Although Black objectively does not have to fear **4 Bxf7+**, it seems wiser to play something else on move three. White has an astonishing arsenal of possibilities to free his queen from incarceration.

#### Sources:

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- [3] H. Grob: *Internationales Schachturnier Zürich 1961*
- [4] S. Bücker: *Geschlossener Sizilianer Teil 1*, Nordwalde 1983
- [5] S. Bücker: "Closed Sicilian," in *New in Chess Magazine* 7/1985, pp. 52-56
- [6] G. Lane: *Winning with the Closed Sicilian*, London 1992
- [7] V. Ravikumar: *The Closed Sicilian*, Brighton 1993
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- [10] D. Rogozenko: [Anti-Sicilians. A Guide for Black](#), London 2003
- [11] R. Palliser: [Starting out: Closed Sicilian](#), London 2006

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