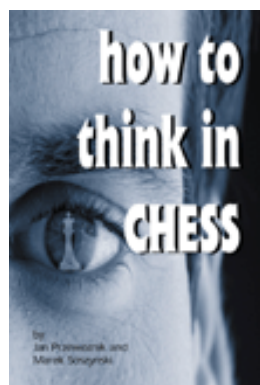




COLUMNISTS

Opening Lanes

Gary Lane



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Opening Lanes is based in large part on readers' questions. Do you have a question about a particular opening line? Baffled by a branch of the Benoni or Budapest? Submit your questions (with you full name and country of residence please) and perhaps Gary will reply in his next *Chess Cafe* column...

Yes, I have a question for Gary!

Talking French

Each month I receive a variety of questions often based on some daredevil line, which is in need of a revival. This month I have been more sensible and a couple of questions about the French Defence initially caught my eye.

Anbu Damodaran from **Westborough, MA, USA** said "1 e4 e6 2 d4 d5 3 Nc3 Nf6 4 Bg5 Be7 5 e5 Nfd7 6 h4 Bxg5 7 hxg5 Qxg5 8 Nh3 Qh4 is very interesting as 8 ...Qh4 pins Knight and discourages Qg4 from white. Why is 8...Qh4 not played in this line? Is there any immediate tactical refutation to this move I do not see?" It certainly sounds intriguing and I am glad to report that I found a game with the queen sortie.

Jos De Waard-Comp Now The Hague 1993

1e4 e6 2 d4 d5 3 Nc3 Nf6 4 Bg5 Be7 5 e5 Nfd7 6 h4 Bxg5 7 hxg5 Qxg5 8 Nh3 Qh4

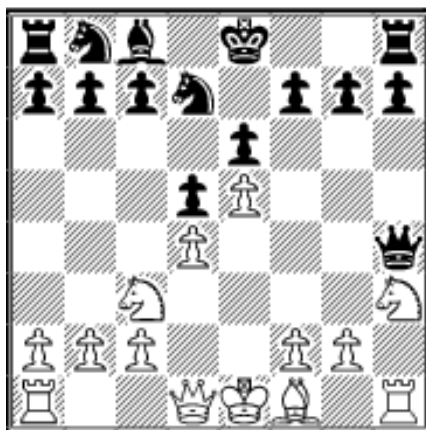


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Anbu is right that this is an inspirational idea to stop the white queen emerging on g4 or the usual Nf4 because the rook is pinned. **9 g3!** A simple solution to the problem of the emergence of the black queen. White kicks the queen away and the question is whether it

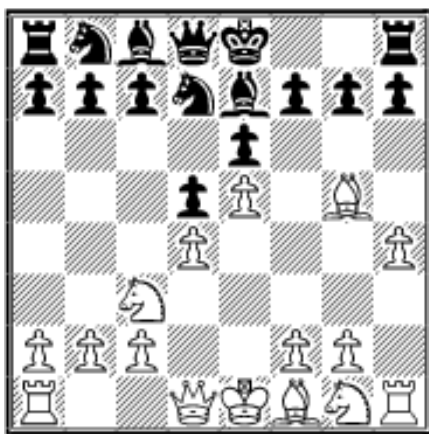
weakens the pawn structure. My feeling is that if anything it improves White's position so I don't really recommend 8...Qh4. **9...Qd8?!** The queen retreats to its original square, which merely hands White an extra move. 9...Qe7 transposes to positions similar to the main line. **10 Qg4 Kf8?!** Perhaps 10...g6 is a better idea because it is not easy for White to exploit the weakened dark-squares. **11 Ng5 h6 12 Bd3** The benefit of the semi-open h-file is that White can rapidly activate his pieces to help the attack. **12...Nc6 13 Bg6** It looks pretty but 13 0-0-0! is even stronger when 13...Nxd4 14 Nxf7 Kxf7 15 Qxd4 is better for White. **13...Ndx5 14 dxe5 Nxe5 15 Qb4+ Kg8 16 Bh7+ Rxh7 17 Nxh7 Kxh7 18 0-0-0** I think that nowadays computers would win this position but this game occurred a long, long time ago. Well ten to be precise but we are talking about computers! **18...b6 19 Rh5 Ng6 20 f4 f5 21 Ne2 c5 22 Qd2 a5 23 Rdh1 a4 24 g4** De Waard goes for it by accelerating the attack. **24...a3 25 g5 Ba6 26 gxh6 Bxe2 27 Qxe2 axb2+ 28 Kb1 Qf6** Or 28...Nxf4 29 hxg7+ Nxh5 30 Rxh5+ Kg6 (30...Kxg7 31 Qxe6 with victory in sight) 31 Rh8 wins. **29 hxg7+ Kxg7 30 Rh7+ Kf8 31 Qh5 Nxf4 32 Rh8+ Ke7 33 Qh7+ Kd6 34 Rxa8 1-0**

If anyone wants to know what happens if Black grabs the offered pawn then the following game will be an inspiration:

Laurant Fressinet-Guillaume Vallin French

Championship 2000

1 e4 e6 2 d4 d5 3 Nc3 Nf6 4 Bg5 Be7 5 e5 Nfd7 6 h4



It is worth remembering that 6 Bxe7 Qxe7 7 f4 is the main alternative if White is wary of giving up a pawn.

6...Bxg5 7 hxg5 Qxg5 8 Nh3 Qe7 9 Nf4 9 Qg4 g6 10 f4 Qb4 11 0-0-0 a6 12 Ng5 h5 13 Nxe6! Nxe5 (13...hxg4 14 Rxh8+ Ke7 15 Nxc7 and Black is simply

losing) 14 Nxc7+ Kd8 15 Qg5+ 1-0 J.Buenafe Moya-J.Alberola Mulet, Aragon 1997. **9...g6** 9...a6 10 Qg4 Kf8 (10...g6!? should be considered) 11 Qf3 Kg8 12 Bd3 c5 13 Bxh7+ Rxh7 14 Rxh7 Kxh7 15 0-0-0 f5? (15...Kg8 16 Rh1 Nf8 17 Qh5 f5 looks a sterner defence when White will have to justify his sacrificed material) 16 Rh1+ Kg8 17 Rh8+! 1-0 P.Keres-R.Wade, London 1954. **10 Bd3 Qg5** 10...Nb6? allows 11 Bxg6! Nc6 (11...fxg6 12 Nxg6 Qg7 13 Nxh8 Qxh8 14 Qh5+ gives White the better game) 12 Bxh7 and White is better. **11 Qd2 a6**



12 Bxg6! White is always looking out for a way to use his –semi-open h-file and this works perfectly.

12...fxg6 13 Nxe6 Qxd2+ 13...Qe7?? 14 Nxd5 Qxe6 15 Nxc7+ wins easily or 13...Qxg2 14 0-0-0 is excellent for White. 14 Kxd2 c6?! It looks ugly but

14...Ra7 is the best chance in the circumstances. 15 Nxc7+ Kd8 16 N7xd5 when White is still on top. **15 Nc7+ Kd8 16 Nxa8 b5** Vallin has some hopes of trying to corner the white knight. **17 a4 b4** Or 17...Bb7 18 e6

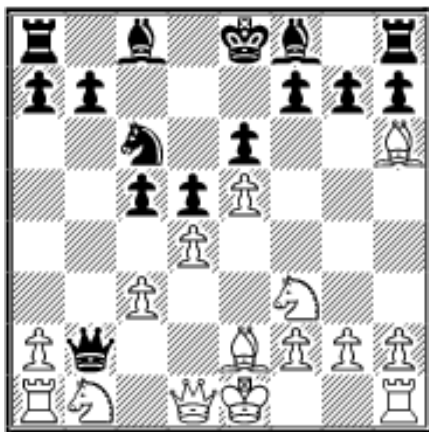
Nf6 19 Nb6 Kc7 20 a5 hangs on to the knight. **18 Ne2 a5 19 Nf4 Nf8 20 Nb6** White is clearly winning and the rest is agony for Black. **20...Bf5 21 Rae1 Ne6 22 g4 Bxg4 23 Reg1 Nxf4 24 Rxg4 Nh5 25 Rxh5 gxh5 26 Rg7 h4 27 Rb7 Na6 28 e6 h3 29 Rd7+ Ke8 30 Nc8 1-0**

Sergio Zamora from **Chile** is also concerned about the French and provides this question:

“In the French line (1 e4 e6 2 d4 d5 3 e5 c5 4 c3 Nc6 5 Nf3 Qb6 6 Be2) black's move 6...Nh6 is considered bad because of 7 Bh6 Qb2 8 Be3 Qa1 9 Qc2 cd4 10 Nd4 and the books only mention 10...Nb4 or 10...Nd4, but they say nothing about 10...Ba3. In a blitz game I played 11 Nb5 Bb2 12 Nc7 Kd8 13.Na8 Bc3 14.Qc3 Qb1 15.Bd1 Qa2 and with white I lost my way and the game). So, what about this line 10...Ba3? and what about 10...Nb4 and 10...Nd4? Are there any games that you can show me?”

I suspect you doing better than you realised in your blitz game but lets take a closer look.

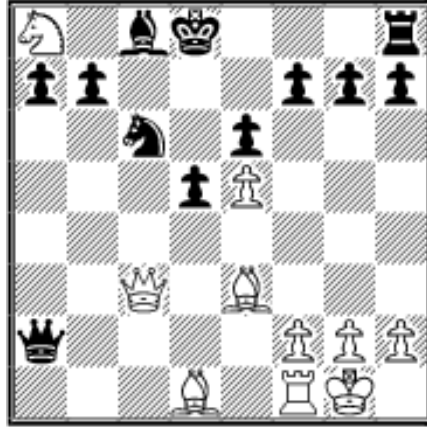
Carlo Barlocco-Maurizio Corgnati Italian Cup 1991
1 e4 e6 2 d4 d5 3 e5 c5 4 c3 Nc6 5 Nf3 Qb6 6 Be2 Nh6
7 Bxh6 Qxb2?



This has been assumed to be bad for many years but Black still falls for the temptation. **8 Be3!?** This is the established move although the strong player A.Karpatchev tried 8 Bc1 against D.Siedentopf, Leutersdorf 2002, when play continued: 8...Qxa1 9 Qc2

cx d4 10 0-0 dxc3?! (10...Bd7 is less committal and awaits White's plan) 11 Nxc3 d4 12 Nb5 Nb4 13 Nc7+

Kd8 14 Bg5+ f6 15 exf6 Nxc2 16 fxg7+ Kxc7 17 gxh8Q 1-0. **8...Qxa1 9 Qc2 cxd4 10 Nxd4 Nb4** 10...Ba3 is Sergio's main worry but if we follow his blitz game 11 Nb5 Bb2 12 Nc7+ Kd8 13 Nxa8 Bxc3+ 14 Qxc3 Qxb1+ 15 Bd1 Qxa2 and now after 16 0-0



I think White is winning! It is very difficult for Black to round up the knight on a8 without compromising his position. For instance: 16...Qc4 to facilitate ...b7-b6 is met by 17 Qa3 Qb4 18 Qxb4 Nxb4 19 Bxa7 looking very good for White. **11**

Bb5+! Bd7 12 Bxd7+ Kxd7 13 cxb4 White is already clearly winning. The game concluded: **13...Bxb4+ 14 Ke2 a5 15 Rc1 Rhc8 16 Nc3 Qxc1 17 Bxc1 Bxc3 18 Qa4+ Kd8 19 Bg5+ Kc7 20 Nb5+ Kb8 21 Nd6 Rc6 22 Qb5 Ra7 23 Nxf7 Raa6 24 Bd8 Kc8 25 f4 Bb4 26 Kf3 h5 27 Kg3 Bd2 28 Kh4 Bxf4 29 Bxa5 Kb8 30 g3 Rc4 31 Kxh5 1-0**

Terry van der Veen from the **Netherlands** came across an unusual idea in the opening and is hoping for an answer. He wrote "I have been playing the exchange variation of the Ruy Lopez for about 15 years now, and have encountered it with black many times as well. Recently, I was baffled by a (for me) unknown move as early as move 5! Instead of the "normal" 5 0-0, my opponent played 5 c3!? I cannot find this move in NCO, or in Fritz's openings book. In Chessbase's online database, there are hardly any games either. The concept of this move looks quite simple: to build a strong pawn center. To stop this with 5...c5, demotes the bishop at f8 to a pawn, and bears similarities to the delayed exchange variation (1 e4 e5 2 Nf3 Nc6 3 Bb5 a6 4 Ba4 Nf6 5 0-0 Be7 6 Bc6, not something you want to play as black if you're playing for a win. In the game, I tried 5...Qd3

and got a reasonable position, I feel however that white didn't play the best moves. Do you have any recommendations, or references?

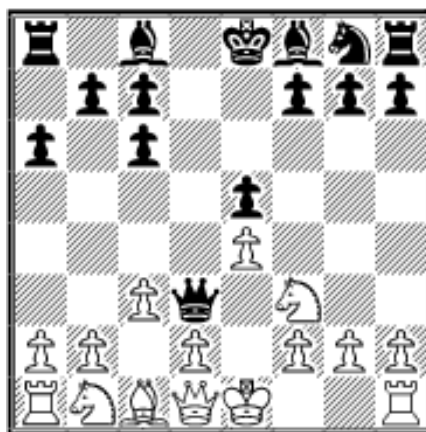
Feldmann (1924)-Van der Veen, Germany (1995)
Verbandsklasse III 2003

1 e4 e5 2 Nf3 Nc6 3 Bb5 a6 4 Bxc6 dxc6 5 c3 Qd3 6 Qe2 Qxe2+ 7 Kxe2 Bg4 8 d3 0-0-0 9 Be3 f6 10 Nbd2 Ne7 11 h3 Be6 12 d4 exd4 13 Nxd4 Bd7 14 f4 Ng6 15 Kf3 Bd6 16 g3 Rhe8 17 N4b3 b6 18 Nc4 c5 19 f5 Ne5+ 20 Nxe5 Bxe5 21 Rhd1 Bc6 22 Rxd8+ Kxd8 23 Rd1+ Bd6 24 Nd2 g6 25 fxg6 hxg6 26 Bf4 b5 27 h4 Ke7 28 Bxd6+ cxd6 29 Kf4 ½-½

I have to confess that I wondered if I would find any games with odd pawn move. However, I found several but two were by your opponent! It seems that Klaus Felmann has decided to adopt this unusual line but naturally he struggles to create an advantage in the opening. Still, it is always good to see somebody trying something a little bit different.

Antonio Montaner Palao-David Ventas Cosano
Madrid 2000

1 e4 e5 2 Nf3 Nc6 3 Bb5 a6 4 Bxc6 dxc6 5 c3 Qd3!?



I think this is the critical move to try and exploit White's unusual move-order. Also possible: a) 5...c5 6 d3 Bd6 7 h3 h6 8 Be3 f5 9 0-0 f4 10 Nxe5! (an enterprising sacrifice) 10...Bxe5 11 Qh5+ Kf8 12 Qxe5 fxe3 13 fxe3+ Nf6 14 Qf4?! (14 Qxc5+ is better with a wild game) 14...Kg8 gave Black the better

chances in K.Feldmann-e.Kotzem, German Team Championship 1988. b) 5...Bg4 6 d4 exd4 7 Qxd4 Qxd4 8 cxd4 0-0-0 9 Be3 f6 with a level position, K.Feldmann-N.Diedam, Germany 1989. c) 5...Nf6 6 0-0 Bd6 7 d4 Qe7 (if 7...exd4? then 8 e5 wins) 8 Bg5 Bg4 9 Nbd2 0-0 10 Qc2 h6 led to equal chances, S.Manigk-N.Stephan, German Junior Championships 1995. d) 5...Bd6 6 h3 Ne7 7 d4 f6 8 Qb3 (the tempting tactic 8 dxe5 fxe5 9 Nxe5? fails miserably upon 9...Bxe5 10 Qh5+ Ng6 and Black is a piece up) 8...Ng6 9 Be3 b6 10 Nbd2 Qe7 11 Qc4 Bd7 12 0-0-0 (12 0-0 Qe6 and White only has a small edge) 12...b5 13 Qd3 Qf7 14 Kb1 Be6 15 b3 a5 led to double-edged play in V.Banovic-B.Lindstrom, Linkoping 1998. **6 Qe2 Qxe2+** The ending is level offering chances for both sides, which is hardly what White wants after just six moves. If Black wants to go for it then I would suggest 6...Qc2 as an annoying response because if White wishes to enter a dull ending then this would be upsetting. Play might continue: 7 0-0 Bd6 8 Na3 Bxa3 9 bxa3 (9 Ne1 Qa4 10 bxa3 Nf6 11 d3 0-0 is roughly equal) 9...Bg4 10 h3 Bxf3 11 Qxf3 Nf6 when I think Black is slightly better. **7 Kxe2 Bd6** W.Hug-A.Medina Garcia, Palma de Mallorca 1972 saw instead 7...Nf6 8 d3 Bd6 9 Nbd2 0-0 10 Nc4 Re8 11 h3 which led to the usual slight edge in this line. **8 d3 Ne7 9 Nbd2 Ng6 10 Re1?** White is complacent and fails to spot the tactic available for Black. **10...Nf4+ 11 Kf1 Nxd3** Black is a clear pawn up and should now win comfortably. In fact he goes slightly wrong near the end of the game but weaves a mating net and triumphs. **12 Re3 Nxc1 13 Rxc1 Be6 14 b3 f6 15 h3 0-0-0 16 Nh4 Bc5 17 Re2 Rd3 18 Nf5 g6 19 Nh4 Rhd8 20 Nh3 g5 21 Rc2 h5 22 Ne1 R3d7 23 b4 Bb6 24 c4 c5 25 a3 g4 26 hxg4 hxg4 27 g3 Rh8 28 Kg2 cxb4 29 axb4 c5 30 b5 Ba5 31 Nb3 Bxe1** Black misses his chance to wrap up a fine game with 31...Rdh7! winning easily. **32 Rxe1 Rdh7** The difference with the previous note is that Black is no longer threatening mate. **33 Nxc5 Bg8 34 bxa6**

bxa6 35 **Nx**a6 **Ra**7 36 **Nb**4 **Bh**7 37 **Nd**5 **f**5 38 **ex**f5
Bxf5 39 **Rc**3 **Rah**7 40 **Rce**3 **Kb**7 41 **Rxe**5?? 41 **Kf**1
 would leave Black struggling. 41...**Rh**2+ 0–1 White
 resigned in view of 42 **Kf**1 **Bd**3+ 43 **R**1e2 **Rh**1+ 44 **Kg**2
R8h2 mate.

There are some people who think that if they mention one of my books there is more of a chance of their question being answered. Well, they might be right but of course I am always happy to take the time to answer readers who have an interesting point of view.

Hans JG de Lange, from **Leerdam**, the **Netherlands** says “According to your book *The Ultimate Closed Sicilian* (a very good, easy-to-read book for weak and stronger player by the way!) I played the Closed Sicilian correct until move 12 when I played **Qh**5 and lost. The game: 1 **e**4 **c**5 2 **Nc**3 **Nc**6 3 **g**3 **g**6 4 **Bg**2 **Bg**7 5 **d**3 **d**6 6 **f**4 **e**5 7 **Nh**3 **Nge**7 8 0-0 0-0 9 **f**5 **gx**f5 10 **ex**f5 **Bx**f5 11 **Rx**f5 **Nx**f5 12 **Qh**5?? is very wrong! I should have played (page 74): 12 **Be**4 with 12...**Ncd**4 13 **Qh**5 **Qf**6 14 **Nd**5 **Qe**6 15 **c**3 **Qg**6 16 **Qd**1 **Nc**6 17 **g**4 and White is clearly winning **Zhigalko-Noroozi Oropesa del Mar 2000**. But why doesn't black play 14...**Qg**6? So: 12 **Be**4 **Ncd**4 13 **Qh**5 **Qf**6 14 **Nd**5 **Qg**6 and not 15 **Ne**7+? **Nxe**7 because black is OK after 16 **Bxg**6 **fxg**6 but 15 **Qd**1! **Qe**6? (perhaps better is 15...**h**5 with 16 **Ne**7+ **Nxe**7 17 **Bxg**6 **fxg**6 18 **Ng**5 **Bh**6 which is unclear to me) so 16 **Ng**5 (16 **Kg**2? **Nh**6 17 **c**3 **Nc**6 18 **Ng**5 **Qg**4 seems better for black and 16 **Nc**7 is also wrong for white as is 16 **c**3? **Nxg**3!) 16...**Qd**7 17 **c**3 **Nh**6 and just a bit better for white I think, anyway, this seems the best white can get out if this. To be honest, those variations seem to me quite difficult to find even for strong players. The whole very bad game:

Hans De Lange-Dermot Murtagh 12th Monarch Assurance Port Erin 2003

1 **e**4 **c**5 2 **Nc**3 **Nc**6 3 **g**3 **g**6 4 **Bg**2 **Bg**7 5 **d**3 **d**6 6 **f**4 **e**5 7

Nh3 Nge7 8 0-0 0-0 9 f5 gxf5 10 exf5 Bxf5 11 Rxf5
 Nxf5 12 Qh5 Nfe7 13 Bh6 f6 14 Bxg7 Kxg7 15 Be4
 Ng6 16 Nd5 Nce7 17 Ne3 d5 18 Nf5+ Nxf5 19 Bxf5
 Qe8 20 Nf2 Qf7 21 Ng4 Kh8 22 Qh3 Ne7 23 Nh6 Qg7
 24 Be6 Rad8 25 c4 dxc4 26 dxc4 f5 27 Qh5 Qg6 28
 Nf7+ Kg7 29 Qxg6+ hxg6 30 Nxe5 Rf6 31 Bd7 Rd6 32
 Ba4 Rd2 33 Rb1 Kf6 34 Nf3 Re2 35 Kf1 Re4 36 h4 Nc6
 37 Ng5 Re7 38 Bd1 Red7 39 Bf3 Ne5 40 Bd5 b5 41 b3
 Re8 42 Kg2 Ng4 43 Bc6 Rd2+ 44 Kg1 Re3 45 cxb5
 Rxg3+ 0-1

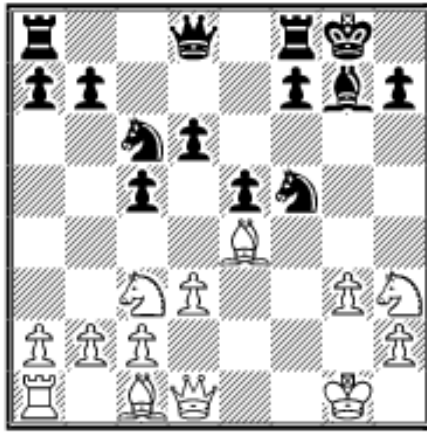
I am delighted that Hans has been so inspired by his game that he has spent so much time analysing this line looking for a win for White. It is time to take a closer look at this analysis:

Alexey Kislinsky-Mikhail Yarmysty Ukrainian Junior Championships Evpatoria 2002

**1 e4 c5 2 Nc3 Nc6 3 g3 g6 4 Bg2 Bg7 5 d3 d6 6 Nh3 e5
 7 0-0 Nge7 8 f4 0-0 9 f5**

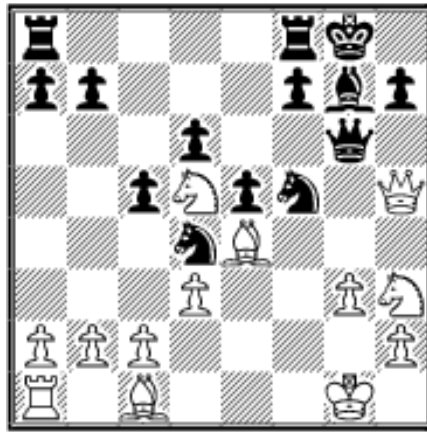


I have played this sacrifice several times at tournament level and enjoyed every game. It has an excellent practical record judging from the database. **9...gxf5 10 exf5 Bxf5 11 Rxf5 Nxf5 12 Be4**



White has sacrificed an exchange and a pawn in return for an attack which has proved to be successful in the past: **12...Ncd4** There are plenty of ways for Black to go wrong: a) 12...Nfe7 13 Bxh7+! Kxh7 14 Qh5+ Kg8 15 Ng5 Re8 16 Qxf7+ (more accurate than 16 Qh7+ when

after 16...Kf8 the white attack evaporates) 16...Kh8 17 Qh5+ Kg8 18 Qh7+ Kf8 19 Ne6+ Kf7 20 Nxd8+ Raxd8 21 Bh6 Nd4 22 Rf1+ Ke6 23 Bxg7 1–0 D. Mason-J.Rudd, British Championship 2002. b) 12...Qd7 13 Qh5 Nce7 14 g4 Nh6 15 Bxh6 Bxh6 16 Qxh6 (White is already better with a strong attack) 16...Qxg4+ 17 Kh1 Qg7 18 Rg1 Ng6 19 Qh5 Kh8 20 Nd5 Rae8 21 Ne3 (the knight is steered towards the kingside in pursuit of the attack) 21...Re6 22 Nf5 Qg8 23 Bd5 Ree8 24 Qh6 Rd8 25 Ng5 Rd7 26 Ne4 1–0 M. Kolesar-J.Dudas, Slovak Team Championship 1994. c) 12...Nfd4 13 Qh5 f5 (13...Re8 14 Qxh7+ Kf8 15 Bg5! (the best reply to stop the king escaping but in a few games White had this position and failed to find the best continuation) 15...Qd7 16 Nd5 Re6 17 Rf1 Nxc2 18 Bg6 N2d4 19 Bh6 1–0 I.Bilek-F.Gheorghiu, Bucharest 1968) 14 Bd5+ Kh8 15 Ng5 Bh6 (15...h6 16 Qg6! hxd5 17 Qh5+ Bh6 18 Qxh6 mate) 16 Qxh6 Qe7 17 Qh5 Nd8 18 Bd2 Rc8 19 Rf1 with a clear advantage, T.Jirkovsky-T.Kucera, Svetla nad Sazavou 1998. **13 Qh5 Qf6 14 Nd5 Qg6**



Or if Black tries to preserve the queen with 14...Qe6 then 15 c3 tips the game heavily in White's favour. For instance: 15...Ne2+ 16 Qxe2 Nxg3 17 Qg2 (17 hxg3 Qxh3 18 Qf3 also looks better for White) 17...Ne2+ 18 Qxe2 Qxh3 19 Bg5 f5 20 Bg2 Qg4 21 Qxg4 fxg4 22 Be7 (Black can resign but lets see what happens) 22...Rad8 23 Bxd8 Rxd8 24 Rf1 Rd7 25 Be4 h6 26 Bf5 Rf7 27 Be6 1-0 M.Boehm-J.Doeserich, Wiesbaden 1997. **15 Ne7+** 15 Qd1 is the main alternative if you don't want to indulge in taking Black's queen 15...h5 (15...Qe6 is also possible when De Lange points out that 16 Ng5 Qd7 17 c3 Nh6 is "just a bit better for White". I think that White has all the chances after 18 Nxh7 threatening the rook and a deadly knight fork on f6. For instance: 18...f5 19 Nxf8 Rxf8 20 Bg2 Nc6 21 Qh5 with the brighter prospects) 16 c3 Qg4 17 Qxg4 hxg4 18 cxd4 Nxd4 19 Ne7+ Kh8 20 Nf2 is equal although the obvious 20...f5 does not improve Black's position upon 21 Bxb7 Rab8 22 Ng6+ Kg8 23 Bd5+ Rf7 when chances are about level.] **15...Nxe7 16 Bxg6 hxg6** De Langer suggests Black is better after 16...fxg6 although I think it is a bit more complicated then that. Although materially equal, Black has to play carefully to maintain the tension because in practical experience it is easier to handle the White side of the position. For example: 17 Qd1 Rae8 18 Ng5 b6?! Black is unaware that there is any need to be careful at this stage plays a casual move (18...h6 is an improvement) 19 c3 Ndc6 20 Qg4! Rf5 21 Qh3 h6 (21...h5 walks into 22 g4 when 22...Rf6 23 Ne4 is better for White) 22 Ne4 Ref8 23 Nxd6 Rf3 (23...Rf1+ 24 Qxf1 Rxf1+ 25 Kxf1 is clearly winning) 24 Bxh6 Rxd3 25 Qe6+ the active queen is a major menace for Black whose pieces lack co-ordination 25...Kh7 26 Bg5

Nf5 27 Ne4 Nb8 28 Rf1 Nd7 29 Bc1 (29 Qc4 is a killer move) 29...Bf6 30 Qc4 I.Papazov-N.Grigore, Rimavska Sobota 1992. **17 Qd1**



The position is about level. White has decent chances because the white queen is always poised to infiltrate black's position and wreck havoc. Of course, Black has no intention to allow such a thing and with good piece play might be able to make White pay a heavy price.

17...d5 18 c3 Ne6 19 Qf3 19 Ng5 to exchange White's dormant knight looks encouraging. **19...Rad8 20 Bg5 f6 21 Bd2 Rd7 22 Re1 f5 23 Bc1 Nc6 24 Qe2 e4 25 dxe4 fxe4 26 Qg4** White jumps at the chance to activate the queen. **26...Rf6 27 Bf4 c4 28 Rd1 Nf8 29 Ng5 Rf5 30 h4** Perhaps White could try 30 Nxe4 when 30...dxe4 31 Rxd7 Nxd7 32 Qxg6 Rf7 33 Qxe4 is delightfully unclear. **30...Ne5 31 Bxe5 Rxe5** A better reply than 31...Bxe5, which allows 32 Nxe4 dxe4? 33 Rxd7 Nxd7 34 Qxg6+ and Black will start crying! **32 Nh3 Bh6 33 Rf1 Rf7 34 Rxf7 Kxf7 35 Kf1 Ne6 36 Ke1 Rf5 37 Qd1 Nc5 38 Qd4 Nd3+ 39 Ke2 Nc1+ 40 Ke1 Nd3+ 41 Ke2 Nc1+ 42 Ke1 Nd3+ 43 Ke2 1/2-1/2**

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