Sacking the Citadel

The History, Theory, and Practice of the Classic Bishop Sacrifice

by Jon Edwards

Foreword by Karsten Müller

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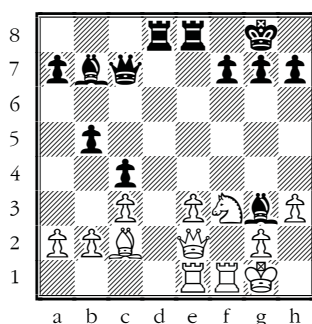The Classic Bishop Sacrifice
Part III: Practice

(69) Koshnitsky – Purdy
Sydney 1932
Queen's Pawn Game [D05]

1.d4 ♘f6 2.♘f3 d5 3.e3 c5 4.c3 ♘bd7 5.♘bd2 ♕c7 6.♗d3 e5 7.e4 c4 8.♗c2 ♗d6 9.e×d5 0–0 10.d×e5 ♘×e5 11.h3 b5 12.♘×e5 ♗×e5 13.♘f3 ♗b7 14.0–0 ♖ad8 15.♕e2 ♖fe8 16.♗e3 ♘×d5 17.♖ae1 ♘×e3 18.f×e3 ♗g3

In an open board, White can count only upon the ♖f1 as an additional asset. Black permits White to use the open board, notably the open f-file with ♕g4 and later ♕f5+. **19.♗×h7+? ♚×h7 20.♘g5+ ♚g6?** Black succeeds in the ♚g8 line because ♗d5 overprotects the f7-square and secures the king's escape via f8 and e7. 20...♚g8! 21.♕h5 ♗d5–+ 22.♕h7+ ♚f8 23.♕h8+ ♚e7 24.♕×g7 ♗×e1–+. In the ♚g6 line, Black would have to give up his queen to stall the mate in the corner. After 20...♚h6, 21.♘×f7++– ♚g6 22.♕g4+ ♚h7 23.♕h5+ ♚g8 24.♕h8#. **21.♕g4** On 21.♕c2+? Black wins easily with either 21...♚×g5–+ or 21...♖d3–+. **21...♗h2+ 22.♚h1 ♕g3 1–0** Black moved but resigned probably preferring not to have to face a mate in three moves: 22...♕g3 23.♕f5+ ♚h5 (23...♚h6 24.♘×f7#) 24.♕h7+

(24.♘×f7+ ♚h4 [24...g5 25.♕h7#] 25.♕h7#)24...♚×g5 25.♖f5#. Black's only chance to survive, if barely, was 22...♗×g2+! 23.♚×g2 ♕g3+ 24.♚×g3 ♗×g3 25.♚×g3 ♚×g5 26.♖×f7± when White will soon win another pawn but the black rooks are active.

(70) Wilke – Priwonitz
Hamburg 1933
French Defense [C00]

1.c4 e6 2.e4 d5 3.c×d5 e×d5 4.e×d5 ♘f6 5.♗b5+ ♗d7 6.♗c4 ♗e7 7.♘c3 0–0 8.♘ge2 ♗d6 9.0–0
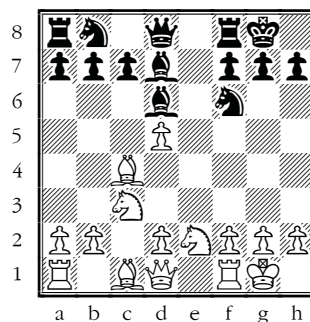
Black initiates the sacrifice relying upon the light-square bishop and possible activity from ♖f8-e8. Black succeeds in the ♚g1 line quickly, although with the ♘e2, Black needs help from a rook swing. White misses the win available with ♚g3. Note that, in that line, Black cannot safely maintain the queen on g5 and g6. **9...♗×h2+? 10.♚×h2 ♘g4+ 11.♚g1** White misses the win available after ♚g3: 11.♚g3! h5 12.♖h1 h4+ (12...♚g5 but the queen cannot remain on the g-file 13.f4 ♕g6 14.f5 ♕g5 15.♘e4+–) 13.♖×h4 ♘f2 14.♕b3 ♕g5+ 15.♚×f2 ♕×h4+ 16.♚f1+–. And not 11...♕g5? when Black cannot safely maintain the queen on g5 and g6. 12.f4 ♕g6 13.f5 ♕g5 14.♘e4+–. **11...♕h4**

12.♖e1 ♕×f2+! The king's ability to escape to d3 makes 12...♕h2+ much less accurate, 13.♔f1 ♕h1+ 14.♘g1 ♘h2+ 15.♔e2 ♕×g2 16.♔d3∓. **13.♔h1 ♖e8!** With the idea of ♖e5-h5. **14.d4 ♖e3! 15.♗d2** Capturing on e3 with 15.♗×e3 simply brings the knight to e3 where it hits the queen and threatens mate on g2.15...♘×e3 16.♘f4 (16.♖g1 ♕h4#) 16...♘×d1−+. Defending with 15.♘g1 ♕h4+ 16.♘h3 simply encourages an easy rook sacrifice with 16...♖×h3+ 17.g×h3 ♕×h3+−+. **15...♖h3+ 16.g×h3 ♕h2# 0-1**
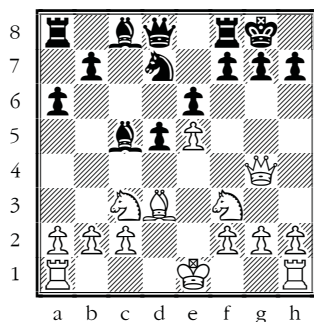
(71) Razinger – Harum
Ebensee 1933
French Defense [C11]

1.e4 e6 2.d4 d5 3.♘c3 ♘f6 4.e5 ♘fd7 5.♗e3 c5 6.♕g4 c×d4 7.♗×d4 ♘c6 8.♘f3 ♘×d4 9.♕×d4 ♗c5 10.♕g4 0–0 11.♗d3 a6

White can rely upon two additional assets, the ♘c3 and the e5-pawn, but the real story here is that with the queen on g4, White ought to have followed the sacrifice with 13.♕h5 eliminating even the possibility of the ♔h6 and ♔g6 lines. **12.♗×h7+! ♔×h7 13.♘g5+** 13.♕h5+! eliminates responses other than ...♔g8. **13...♔g8** Normally, in the ♔h6 line, when White does not have a

dark-square bishop, White aims to play ♕g4-h4. Here, White is a full tempo ahead in that line: 13...♔h6 14.♕h4+ (or 14.f4 ♘×e5 15.♕h3+ ♔g6 16.♕h7+ ♔f6 17.f×e5+ transposing to the following line) 14...♔g6 15.f4 ♘×e5 16.♕h7+ ♔f6 17.f×e5+ when Black has (a) 17...♔e7 18.♕×g7 +− with the idea of ♘h7; (b) 17...♔×e5 18.♕×g7+ ♔d6 19.♘×f7++− with a significant material advantage; and (c) 17...♔×g5 once again, taking the knight is fraught with danger as White can bring a rook into the fight. 18.♕×g7+ when all continuations win quickly for White: (1) 18...♔h4 19.♕h6+ ♔g4 20.h3+ ♔g3 (20...♔f5 21.♖f1+ ♔×e5 22.♕f4#) 21.♔f1 +−; (2) 18...♔f4 19.♕g3+ ♔f5 20.♖f1+ ♗f2+ 21.♖×f2#; (3) 18...♔f5 19.♖f1+ ♗f2+ 20.♖×f2#; and (4) 18...♔h5 19.h4 f5 20.g4+ f×g4 21.♕h7#. With the queen already on g4, 13...♔g6? invites 14.♘×e6+ +−. **14.♕h5 ♖e8** Only ♗×f2+ and ♕×g5 delay the end. **15.♕×f7+ ♔h8 16.♕h5+ ♔g8 17.♕h7+ ♔f8 18.♕h8+ 1–0** It's mate after 18...♔e7 19.♕×g7#.

(72) Alekhine – Schuman
Washington DC simul. exhibition 1933
French Defense [C10]

1.e4 e6 2.d4 d5 3.♘c3 ♘f6 4.♗g5 ♗e7 5.♗×f6 ♗×f6 6.♘f3 ♘c6 7.e5 ♗e7 8.♗d3 0–0 9.h4 f6
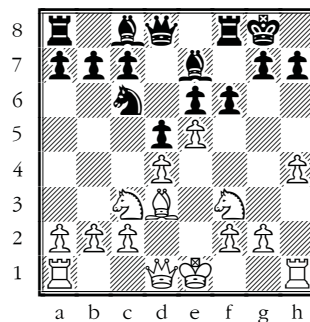
For the second time in this chapter (see game 54), Alekhine sacrifices with a black pawn on f6. In an exhibition of this kind, without the time for intense calculation, the sacrifice was almost certainly based on intuition and confidence in his ability in such complex, tactical positions. To be sure, he outplays his opponent, but despite the presence of three additional assets, the e5-pawn, the ♘c3, and the h4-pawn, the analysis shows that every main variation contained a path for Black to gain the advantage. Black himself has a counter-attack on the e5-pawn and the open f-file on which to rely. Note, in particular, that Black could simply have taken the ♘g5 and then used the open f-file after ♚g8 to play ♖f5–+. **10.♗×h7+ ♚×h7 11.♘g5+ ♚g8** White has three options in the 11...♚g6 line: (a) White can capture the f-pawn and then maneuver the queen to g3 where it will threaten the discovery and have access to c7, but after 12.e×f6 g×f6 13.♕d3+ f5 14.♕g3 (14.h5+ ♚h6–+) 14...♗×g5 15.h×g5 ♕×g5 16.♕×c7 ♖f7 17.♕h2 f4∓ Black survives the attack quite readily; (b) After 12.♕d3+ f5 Black is threatening to capture on g5, and 13.♖h3 is insufficient because after 13...♗×g5 14.h×g5 Black can safely play ♖h8∓; and (c) And there's nothing in 12.h5+ because, without a dark-square bishop, there's no way for White to exploit 12...♚h6 (12...♚×g5 13.♕d2++–) 13.e×f6 g×f6–+. Black also has the option of capturing on g5, although White gains in compensation an open h-file for the rook and queen. 11...f×g5 12.h×g5+ ♚g8 (not 12...♚g6? 13.♕h5+ ♚f5 14.g4+ ♚f4 15.♕h2+ ♚×g5 16.f4+ ♚×g4 [16...♖×f4 17.♕h5#] 17.♕h3+ ♚×f4 18.♘e2+ ♚g5 [18...♚e4 19.♕d3#] 19.♕h5#)

13.g6 with the threat of ♖h8 (playing 13.♕h5 first doesn't help: 13...♖f5 14.♕h8+ ♚f7 15.♕h5+ g6 16.♕h7+ ♚e8 17.♕×g6+ ♚d7 18.♘×d5 ♖×g5–+) and once again, Black can use the open f-file to defend with 13...♖f5 14.g4 ♖f4–+. **12.e×f6** The obvious 12.♕h5? fails to f×g5 13.h×g5 ♖f5–+ when the g-pawn will fall and White's attack peters out. **12...♖×f6 13.♕h5 ♖h6 14.♕f7+ ♚h8 15.0–0–0 ♗×g5+** White will not be able to break through or recover his material after 15...♗f6!–+. **16.h×g5 ♕×g5+ 17.f4 ♕e7** Black is better after the more aggressive is 17...♕f5∓. **18.♕g6 ♖×h1 19.♖×h1+ ♚g8 20.♘b5 ♖b8 21.♘×c7 ♗d7** Avoiding 21...♕×c7 22.♕e8#. **22.f5** There's nothing more than a perpetual check for White after 22.♕h7+ ♚f8 23.♕h8+ ♚f7 24.♕h5+ ♚f8 25.♕h8+=. **22...♖c8?** A careless mistake. Black is better and probably winning after 22...♕f6 23.♕h7+ ♚f7 24.♕h5+ ♚f8 25.f×e6 ♗×e6 26.♘×e6+ ♕×e6 27.♕h8+ ♚f7 28.♖f1+ ♚g6∓. **23.f×e6 ♗×e6 24.♘×e6** Slightly more efficient is 24.♕h7+! ♚f7 25.♖f1+ ♕f6 26.♖×f6++–. **24...♕f6 25.♕×f6 g×f6 26.c3 a5 27.♚d2 b5 28.♘f4 ♖d8 29.♖h5 ♘e7 30.g4 ♚f7 31.♖h7+ ♚e8 32.♘e6 ♖d7 33.♖h8+ ♚f7 34.♘c5 ♖d6 35.♖b8 b4 36.c×b4 a×b4 37.♖×b4 ♘c6 38.♖b6 ♘a5 39.♖×d6 ♘c4+ 40.♚d3 ♘×d6 41.a4 ♚e8 42.b4 ♚d8 43.b5 ♚c7 44.♚c3 ♘e4+ 45.♘×e4 d×e4 46.♚d2 1–0**

(73) Norcia – Fine
Folkestone 1933
French Defense [C14]

Reuben Fine (1914-1993) was one of the strongest grandmasters during the 1930s and 1940s. He won the U.S. Open

Championship all seven times he played, won five medals representing the United States in the Olympiads, and wrote several books on chess, notably the classic *Basic Chess Endings*. In 1938, Fine tied for first place with Paul Keres in one of the strongest tournaments ever held, the AVRO tournament in the Netherlands. Invited to compete for the world chess championship after the death of Alekhine, Fine declined his invitation to pursue a career in psychology.

1.e4 e6 2.d4 d5 3.♘c3 ♘f6 4.♗g5 ♗e7 5.e5 ♘fd7 6.♗×e7 ♕×e7 7.♕d2 0–0 8.f4 c5 9.d×c5 ♘c6 10.♘f3 a6 11.♘a4 ♘×c5 12.♘×c5 ♕×c5 13.♗d3 ♗d7 14.♕f2 ♕b4+ 15.♔d2 ♕×b2 16.0–0 ♕a3 17.♕e3 ♕e7
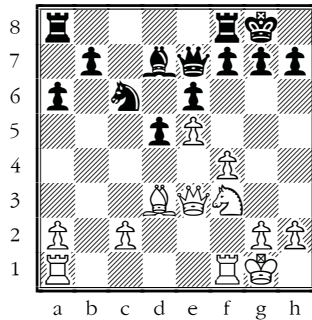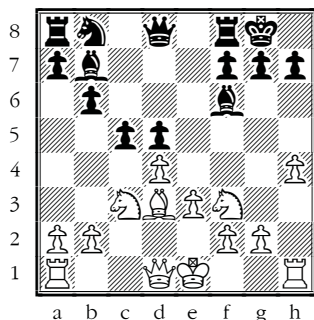

White can rely upon two additional assets, the e5-pawn and the ♖f1, but Fine defends precisely, selecting the ♔g8 line because the white queen can attack h7 only from d3 or h3 where it exerts no influence over f7. As a result, Black can essentially make two moves, a rook move to vacate f8 for his king and ♘d8 to defend f7. And Black can gain time with ♕c5+ in order to vacate the e7 escape square. **18.♗×h7+ ♔×h7 19.♘g5+ ♔g8!** With the queen

already on the third rank, the ♔h6 line walks into a mate in two: 19...♔h6 20.♕h3+ ♔g6 21.♕h7#. 19...♔g6 20.♕g3 when Black gives up only an exchange after 20... f6 21.♘×e6+ ♔h7 (21...♔f7? 22.♕×g7+ ♔×e6 23.f5+ ♔×e5 24.♖ae1++−) 22.♘×f8+ ♖×f8∓. 20.♕d3+ (eliminating even the possibility of ...f6) 20...f5 21.♕g3 but even here, Black's counter-attack on the e5-pawn is effective. 21...♘×e5 22.♘×e6+ ♘g4 23.♘×f8+ (White wins back an exchange, but nothing more) 23...♖×f8 24.h3 (hoping to win the knight, but...) 24...♘e3+ 25.♕×e3 ♘×e3−+. **20.♕h3** Arriving on the h-file on h3 where the queen does not exert pressure upon f7. **20...♕c5+** A key check that vacates the e7 escape-square. **21.♔h1 ♖fc8 22.♕h5** White cannot break through with 22.♕h7+ ♔f8 23.♕h8+ ♔e7 24.♕×g7 ♖f8 25.♕f6 ♔e8∓. **22...♘d8** White's loss of time permits Black to cover the f7-square. **23.♕h7+ ♔f8 24.♕h8+ ♔e7 25.♕×g7 ♗b5 26.c4 ♗×c4 27.♖ac1 ♔d7** Black is also winning after 27...♗×f1 28.♖×c5 ♖×c5−+ or simply 27...♕e3−+. **28.f5 ♕e7 29.f6 ♕e8 30.♖fe1 ♗d3 31.h4 ♗g6 32.g4 ♖×c1 33.♖×c1 ♖c8 34.♖e1 ♖c4 35.♖g1 ♘c6 36.h5 ♗e4+ 37.♔h2 ♘×e5 38.♔h3 ♗f3 39.♘×f3 ♘×f3 40.♖g3 ♘e5 41.g5 ♔c7 42.g6 ♕a4 43.g×f7 ♖h4+ 44.♔g2 ♕×a2+ 45.♔g1 ♕h2+ 46.♔f1 ♖f4+ 0–1**

(74) Spielmann – Rubinstein,S
Vienna 1933
Queen's Gambit Declined [D55]

1.d4 ♘f6 2.c4 e6 3.♘c3 d5 4.♘f3 ♗e7 5.♗g5 0–0 6.e3 b6 7.♗d3 ♗b7 8.♗×f6 ♗×f6 9.c×d5 e×d5 10.h4 c5

White initiates the sacrifice here relying upon the ♘c3 and the h-pawn as additional assets. The sacrifice is complex because Black has ♔h6, which saves a key tempo over the ♔g6 ♕d3+ line. Without a dark-square bishop, and with the pawn on h4, White cannot play ♕g4-h4 and must therefore settle for ♕d3 with the idea of ♕h7. The defense is extremely difficult, and Rubenstein nearly rises to the task. **11.♗×h7+!? ♔×h7 12.♘g5+ ♔h6!** The ♔g8 lines loses because the black ♗b7 is unanchored. 12...♔g8 13.♕h5 ♖e8 (13...♗×g5 14.h×g5 f5 15.g6) 14.♕×f7+ ♔h8 15.♕×b7+−. ♔g6 loses because the ♗f6 prevents Black from defending with f5. 12...♔g6 13.♕d3+ ♔h5 (13...♔h6 14.♕h7#) 14.g4+ ♔×g4 (14...♔h6 15.♕h7#) 15.♖g1+ ♔h5 (15...♔×h4 16.♕h7#) 16.♕h7#. ♗×g5 also leads to quick mating nets. 12...♗×g5 13.h×g5+ ♔g8 (13...♔g6 14.♕h5+ ♔f5 15.♕h3+ ♔×g5 [15...♔g6 16.♕h7+ ♔×g5 17.♖h5+ ♔f6 18.♖e5+−] 16.♕h5+ ♔f6 17.♕e5+ ♔g6 18.♘e2+−) 14.♕h5 f5 15.g6+−. **13.♕d3 g6 14.h5 ♗×g5** The key position. Capturing with king, despite the computer's optimism, is almost certainly unsound but is an excellent practical move.14...♔×g5!? 15.h×g6

♗g7 16.♖h7 when to prevail, White will need to 0-0-0 and then play either ♖dh1-h4 or e4 blowing up the center. Best appears to be 14...♔g7 when 15.♘e6 f×e6 16.♕×g6+ ♔h8 17.♕h6+ ♔g8 18.♕g7 ♗g7 19.h6 ♕f6 and 15.h×g6 ♖h8 16.♖h7+ ♖×h7 17.♘×h7 f×g6 18.♘×f6 ♕×f6−+ do not provide White with an advantage. **15.h×g6+ ♔g7 16.♖h7+ ♔f6** Avoiding 16...♔g8? 17.g×f7+ ♖×f7 18.♕g6+ ♔f8 19.♕×f7#. **17.0–0–0** Even after an awkward move order with 17.f4 ♔e6 18.g×f7 ♗f6∓ White has chances by pushing the kingside pawns. **17...c4** With the aim of sealing the queenside as a new home for the king. **18.♕e2** White must counter with e4 in the center. **18...♔e7 19.f4 ♗f6 20.e4 d×e4 21.♘×e4 ♔d7 22.d5 ♘a6** Playing 22...b5 opens c5 for the knight. **23.g7 ♖g8 24.♖h6 ♗×g7 25.♖d6+ ♔c7 26.♕×c4+ ♔b8 27.♖×d8+ ♖×d8 28.♕b1 ♘c7 29.d6** With superior development and central control, and with the ♖a8 out of play, White is winning. **29...♘e6 30.f5 ♗×e4+ 31.♕×e4 ♘c5 32.♕c6 ♖c8 33.♕d5 ♖d8 34.♕×f7 ♖d7 35.♕g8+ ♔b7 36.♕d5+ ♔b8 37.♕c6 a5 38.♕×b6+ ♘b7 39.♕c6 ♖d8 40.♕c7+ ♔a7 1–0**
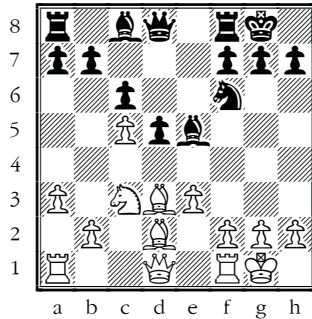
(75) Ninic – Mihajlovic
Belgrade 1933
Slav Defense [D30]

1.d4 d5 2.c4 c6 3.e3 e6 4.♘f3 ♘f6 5.a3 ♗d6 6.♘c3 0–0 7.c5 ♗c7 8.♗d3 ♘bd7 9.0–0 e5 10.d×e5 ♘×e5 11.♘×e5 ♗×e5 12.♗d2 (D)

Black relies here upon the light-square bishop and the possibility of ♖e8 as additional assets. The defender correctly plays ♔g3 which should have

defended successfully in large part because after ♕g5 f4, the queen cannot safely sustain the attack from g6. **12...♗×h2+ 13.♔×h2 ♘g4+ 14.♔g3** The ♔g1 line fails to the usual mate in five. 14.♔g1 ♕h4 15.♖e1 ♕×f2+ 16.♔h1 ♕h4+ 17.♔g1 ♕h2+ 18.♔f1 ♕h1+ 19.♔e2 ♕×g2#. **14...h5** 14...♕g5 15.f4+− because the queen cannot retreat to g6. **15.♖h1!+− d4 16.e×d4 ♕×d4 17.♗e3 ♕e5+ 18.♗f4 ♕×c5 19.♕c2?** Black's attacking chances end after either 19.♘e4 +− or 19.♕d2 +−. **19...g5 20.♗e3 ♕d6+ 21.♔f3 ♖e8 22.g3?** Much better is 22.♘e4±. **22...♕f6+** Missing a sweet finale with 22...♖×e3+! 23.f×e3 ♕f6+ 24.♔e2 ♕f2+ 25.♔d1 ♘×e3+−+. **23.♔g2 ♖×e3 24.♗e4 ♕e5 25.♖×h5** Best is 25.♗f3 when, to maintain an edge, Black would have to try 25...h4. **25...♖×g3+! 26.♔f1** Not 26.f×g3 ♘e3+−+. **26...♘f6** Better is 26...♕f4 with the threat of ...♘e3+. **27.♖h1 ♗h3+ 28.♔e2 ♗g4+** The quickest end is 28...♖×c3 29.b×c3 ♗f5 30.f4 ♕e6−+. **29.♔d2 ♕f4+ 30.♔e1 ♖×c3! 31.♗h7+ ♔g7 32.♕×c3 ♖e8+ 33.♔f1 ♗e2+ 34.♔g1 ♕g4+ 35.♕g3 ♘×h7 36.♕×g4 ♗×g4 37.♔h2 ♖e2 38.♔g3 ♗e6 39.b4 ♘f6 40.f3 ♔g6 41.f4 ♘h5+ 42.♔f3 ♘×f4 43.♖hg1 ♗d5+ 44.♔g4 ♖e3 0–1**

(76) Skalicka – Koska
Prague 1935
Bird's Opening [A03]

1.f4 d5 2.e3 g6 3.♘f3 ♗g7 4.♘c3 c5 5.♗e2 ♘c6 6.0–0 ♘h6 7.♗b5 0–0 8.d3 d4 9.♘e4 d×e3 10.c3 ♕b6 11.♗a4 c4 12.d4 e5 13.f×e5 ♘×e5 14.♘×e5 ♗×e5 15.♗×e3
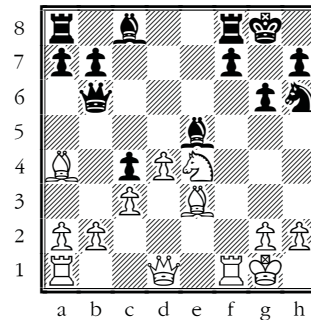

The sacrifice relies here upon one additional asset, the light-square bishop, although the black knight arrives on g4 ready to capture the unanchored ♗e3. This is the first recorded game in which the defending side sacrifices the queen to capture the ♘g4 (or ♘g5). The idea works because, for the queen, White obtains three minor pieces and a threat that permits him to consolidate his position fully. **15...♗×h2+ 16.♔×h2 ♘g4+ 17.♔×g4** King moves lose quickly to the ♘×e3 fork. **17...♗×g4 18.♘f6+ ♔g7 19.♘×g4** Following the queen sacrifice, White emerges with three minor pieces and excellent activity for the queen. **19...♖fd8** A bit ambitious is 19...♕×b2 20.♗h6+ ♔h8 21.♗f4 (better here to hold on to the active bishop) 21...h5 22.♗e5+ ♔h7 23.♘f6+ ♔h6 24.d5 ♖ad8 25.d6=. **20.♗h6+ ♔g8 21.♘e5 f6** 21...♖d5 demonstrates that rooks are poor blockaders 22.♖ae1 f6 23.♘×c4 ♕c7+

24.♘e5 f×e5 25.♗b3 with a winning skewer 25...e4+ 26.♔g1 +− . **22.♘×c4 ♕c7+ 23.♗f4 ♕g7** Obviously not 23...♕×c4 24.♗b3. **24.♗b3 ♔h8 25.♘d6 +− ♖d7 26.♖ae1 g5 27.♗g3 ♖f8 28.♔g1 ♕g6 29.♗e6 ♖e7 30.d5 h5 31.♘f5 ♖ee8 32.♗d6 h4 33.♗c5 g4 34.♗×f8 ♖×f8 35.♘×h4 ♕g5 36.♘f5 ♕d2 37.♖e4 ♖e8 38.♖×g4 ♔h7 39.♖f3 ♕e1+ 40.♔h2 ♕e5+ 41.♖fg3 1–0**

(77) Lasker, Em. – Troxler
Luzern simul. exhibition 1935
French Defense [C11]

**1.e4 e6 2.d4 d5 3.♘c3 ♘f6 4.e5 ♘fd7 5.♘f3 ♗e7 6.♗e3 0–0 7.♗d3 b6 8.h4 f6**
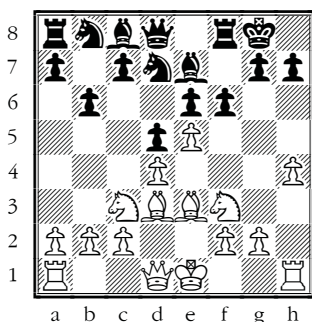
This time, it's Lasker's turn to try the sacrifice with a black pawn on f6, and here, the sac is fully sound thanks in no small part to the fact that White can rely on four additional assets, the ♘c3, the secure e5-pawn, the dark-square bishop, and the h-pawn. Black's advance of the f-pawn leaves e6 weak, and so, Black has no choice but to capture the knight. The lines are beautiful, marred only by Lasker's unfortunate miss of a mate in six. **9.♗×h7+! ♔×h7 10.♘g5+ f×g5** The retreat to 10...♔g8 invites 11.♘×e6 ♕e8 12.♘×c7 +− ; the

♔g6 line invites a mate in two: 10...♔g6 11.h5+ ♔f5 (11...♔h6 12.♘×e6++−) 12.g4#. **11.h×g5+ ♔g8** ♔g6 again walks into a mate in two: 11...♔g6 12.♕h5+ ♔f5 13.g4#. **12.♕h5** It's mate in six with 12.♖h8+! ♔×h8 (12...♔f7 13.♕h5+ g6 14.♕h7+ ♔e8 15.♕×g6+) 13.♕h5+ ♔g8 14.g6+−. **12...♖f5 13.f4 ♘f8 14.g4 g6** 14...♖×f4! 15.♗×f4 g6 16.♕h8+ ♔f7 17.0–0–0 ♗a6 when an easy win is nowhere to be found. **15.♕h8+ ♔f7 16.g×f5 e×f5 17.0–0–0 a5 18.♖h6 ♔e6 19.♕g8+ ♔d7 20.♕×d5+ 1–0**

(78) Koltanowski – Reilly
Barcelona 1935
Queen's Pawn Game [A47]

1.d4 ♘f6 2.♘f3 b6 3.e3 ♗b7 4.♗d3 c5 5.♘bd2 ♘c6 6.c3 e6 7.a3 ♕c7 8.e4 c×d4 9.c×d4 ♗e7 10.0–0 0–0 11.b4 ♖ac8 12.♗b2 d6 13.♖c1 ♕b8 14.♕e2 ♖fe8 15.♘b3 ♗f8 16.e5 ♘d5
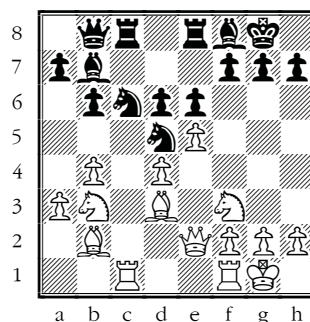
White can rely here upon three additional assets, the e5-pawn, the dark-square bishop, and the ♖c1, although the ♗b2 is off the key diagonal and the ♖c1 does not have a quick entry into the position. Black correctly selects the ♔g6 line, where the correct attack beginning with ♕e4 is complex and in-