

**GARRY  
KASPAROV  
ON MY GREAT  
PREDECESSORS  
PART I**



**POPULAR CHESS**

# Contents

---

---

Introduction	5
<b>1 Chess before Steinitz</b>	<b>12</b>
The First Matches for the Crown	16
Genius of Combinations	25
The American Legend	37
<b>2 Wilhelm the First</b>	<b>53</b>
‘The Modern Calabrese’	54
Bloodbath Number Four	60
The Birth of a New School	65
An Historic Match	75
Chigorin – The First Challenger	84
Under the Havana Sun	91
Passions around Mount Olympus	105
The Ageing Lion	127
<b>3 Emanuel the Second</b>	<b>141</b>
Chess or Mathematics?	142
The Unacknowledged King	145
American Tragedy	152
The Lasker Defence	166
The Indefatigable Marshall	170
Who are you, Doctor Tarrasch?	176
Test of Principles	194
A Tough Nut	209

	The Great Akiba	227
	Settling Accounts in St Petersburg	249
	Chess Longevity	263
	Passions around Mount Olympus	105
	The Ageing Lion	127
<b>4</b>	<b>José Raúl the Third</b>	<b>275</b>
	The Cuban Morphy	276
	Drama in San Sebastian	285
	Instead of a Match – Tours	293
	Soon to be Number One	300
	The Marshall Counterattack	315
	Coronation in his Native Land	323
	Nimzowitsch and Hypermodernism	337
	The Réti Phenomenon	354
	From London to New York	363
	Buenos Aires through the Eyes of Capablanca	382
	In the Autumn of his Career	405
<b>5</b>	<b>Alexander the Fourth</b>	<b>419</b>
	Chigorin's Successor	420
	In the Whirlwind of Wars and Revolutions	430
	The Campaign for the Crown	439
	From Carlsbad to Baden-Baden	453
	Buenos Aires through the Eyes of Alekhine	469
	A Convenient Opponent	500
	The Champion's Golden Era	519
	Dutch Heights	531
	Undefeated	552
	Index of Games	567
	Index of Openings	571

## Introduction

---

---

# The Champions as Symbols of their Time

For quite some time I have been wanting to write a book on the new and modern history of chess. And moreover, deviating from the traditional approach, to demonstrate the continuous progress of the game through the play of the world champions. Since it is this elite group of super-stars (only 14 in 117 years!) that has made the greatest contribution to chess: to win the supreme title, they had to overcome the best of the best, discover something new, and catch highly experienced and talented opponents unawares.

According to official legend, a slow war game not unlike chess originated nearly 2,000 years ago in India, and, undergoing slight changes, made the endlessly long journey through the south of Central Asia, Persia and the Arab countries of the Middle East, to the Iberian Peninsula. However, the 'Indian' version of the origin of chess became known to Europeans only at the end of the 17th century. Only one thing can be stated with certainty: *modern chess* originated in the 15th century on the Mediterranean. And this is already a purely European invention – an intellectual game, modelling psychological warfare.

The best chess masters of every epoch have been closely linked with the values of the society in which they lived and worked. All the changes of a cultural, political and psychological background are reflected in the style and ideas of their play. This deep connection can be traced back a long time. Was it not logical that, in the era of the Renaissance, in the 15th-17th centuries, chess developed most rapidly in Spain and Italy? Was it an accident that the first maestro, who tried to create a theory of positional play, lived in the epoch of the Enlightenment and of the philosophy of rationalism – the great François-André Philidor (incidentally, a well-known composer and a friend of Diderot)? And remember the slogan that he proclaimed in the middle of the 18th century – 'The pawns are the soul of chess!' Do we not hear in this echoes of the coming Great French Revolution?

Later, in the first half of the 19th century, in full accordance with geopolitical reality, chess was the arena for battles between the best players from England and France:

McDonnell-La Bourdonnais, Staunton-Saint-Amant... In the middle of the century the outstanding chess romantic Adolf Anderssen was the leading player. His style was that of reckless attacks on the king, with mind-boggling sacrifices, personifying the triumph of mind over matter (fully typical of an educated German, and not alien to the ideas of Hegel and Schopenhauer).

We also remember the brilliant flight of the American super-genius Paul Morphy, who in a couple of years (1857-59) conquered both the New and the Old Worlds. He revealed a thunderous blend of pragmatism, aggression and accurate calculation to the world – qualities that enabled America to accomplish a powerful spurt in the second half of the 19th century.

The London international tournament of 1883 intrigued the public: who was in fact the stronger – Wilhelm Steinitz or Johann Hermann Zukertort? And in 1886 (only after Morphy's death!) they finally met in an official match for the title 'Champion of the World'. That was how this title arose – the result of public recognition of the result of a match between the two strongest players on the planet. Running through the fourteen champions of the world, we again observe an inseparable link between chess and social surroundings.

### **Wilhelm Steinitz (world champion 1886-1894)**

Steinitz effectively dominated chess from the early 1870s. He was an ardent follower of the scientific method, which could, in his opinion, provide the key to the solving of any problems arising on the chessboard. He was the first to divide a position into its component elements, to pick out its most important factors, and to state the general principles of strategy. This was a great discovery, a turning point in chess history! But in practice Steinitz often overestimated the importance of the theory of positional play he had created, and relied excessively on abstract principles. Well, he was a true child of his materialistic time, when there prevailed a naïve belief in the omnipotence of science and in the inevitability that soon all natural processes would be completely understood.

### **Emanuel Lasker (world champion 1894-1921)**

A native of Germany, a Doctor of philosophy and mathematics, Lasker was the first, and at that time the only player to appreciate the importance of psychological factors. While being an excellent tactician and strategist, at the same time he realised that the art of exploiting the opponent's deficiencies was sometimes far more important than the ability to make the most correct moves. A deep knowledge of human psychology and an understanding of the relative value of chess strategy helped him to win almost all the events in which he competed, and to retain the title of champion for 27 long years. An absolute record! And who at that time were the masters of thinking? Of course, Einstein and Freud! As they say, commentary is superfluous...

**José Raúl Capablanca (world champion 1921-1927)**

‘The chess machine’ – this was what the Cuban genius was called, on account of the purity of his playing style. A favourite with the public, he was a person of refined manners and a man of the world. The great Capa crushed his opponents in an apparently offhand manner, with exquisite ease and elegance. Also attractive was the fact that he gained his brilliant victories apparently without any serious preparatory work on chess. But now remember that time – the years of hope and optimism, when the world was enjoying the peace and quiet after the horrors of the First World War. It was at that time that the global export of American cultural values began – from literary bestsellers to Hollywood productions. Stories involving successful heroes, with dazzling smiles and invariable happy endings, healed the wounds of the recent war. And Capa, a successful socialite and a spoilt child of fortune, corresponded excellently with the spirit of the times.

**Alexander Alekhine (world champion 1927-1935, 1937-1946)**

The product of a rich noble family – and at the same time the first champion of Soviet Russia! Even before this he had known much sorrow in the hard times of war and revolution. Then came emigration to France, the diploma of Doctor of Law, the grandiose battle with Capablanca, years of travelling, victories and defeats, the Second World War, tournaments in occupied Europe, then accusations of collaboration with the Nazis and the threat of disqualification... Alekhine’s style was the embodiment of psychological aggression. Enormous preparatory work, explosive energy at the board, and a maniacal striving to finish off the opponent, together with rich combinative imagination. All this amazingly resembles the devastating wars that shook Europe in the first half of the 20th century. Towards the end, the pendulum of Alekhine’s life was about to swing back: the new Soviet champion Botvinnik officially challenged him to a match for the world crown. However, the king died prematurely, thus remaining undefeated.

**Max Euwe (world champion 1935-1937)**

A symbol of the age of scientific and technological revolution, the start of the era of atomic energy and the computer. An earnest follower and populariser of the teachings of Steinitz, ‘a pragmatist, who studied everything that had been published in chess,’ Euwe was also a Doctor of Mathematics and a prominent specialist in electronics; at one time he was chairman of the Euroatom commission on chess programming. He was the first of the chess kings to become President of FIDE (1970), not without the influence of Botvinnik, who thought that ‘only a chessplayer who has been world champion can understand the importance of the firm and just rules for conducting competitions for the world championship.’

**Mikhail Botvinnik (world champion 1948-1957, 1958-1960, 1961-1963)**

From his youth a staunch communist. The cold, merciless style of the Patriarch of the Soviet Chess School, based on deep opening and psychological preparation – is this not a symbol of the might of the Stalin regime! In order to play at the highest level, Botvinnik studied chess very seriously, scientifically and professionally. He was champion in the initial years of the Cold War, when sport emerged into the world political arena, and was transformed into an instrument in the ideological battle between East and West. But professional sport was then only in its infancy, while science was being drawn into atomic, cosmic and computer ventures. I should remind you that Botvinnik was a Doctor of Technology and one of the pioneers of chess programming.

**Vasily Smyslov (world champion 1957-1958)**

Undoubtedly a symbol of the early thaw, the comparatively libertarian era. The death of Stalin, the 20th Communist Party Congress, the start of the rehabilitation of the victims of repression, the world youth festival in Moscow... Onto the chess throne climbed a mild, intelligent man with a fine baritone voice, who had dreamed of a singing career. He was not a communist, and his deep religiousness as though anticipated the approaching rebirth of the Orthodox Church. In addition, Smyslov's style was much lighter and more airy compared with Botvinnik's tank-like onslaught. These giants played three matches against each other! Alas, Smyslov, who was then clearly the strongest player in the world, did not hold the championship for long: the previous era did not want to give way.

**Mikhail Tal (world champion 1960-1961)**

Although his tenure of the championship lasted a record short time, Tal undoubtedly remains one of the brightest stars in the history of chess. His daring, risky style with its stunning combinations and sacrifices, his youth, irrepressible optimism and wit – all this reflected the hopes of Soviet society, which had barely awoken after the darkness of Stalinism and had eagerly breathed a gulp of freedom in the Khrushchev thaw. Tal became champion in 1960, but his sparkling play won over the public as early as 1956. His victory over Botvinnik was the triumph of a restless poet over a cold materialistic technician (in 1951 Bronstein had come close to this, but the time had not yet arrived). But in the return match held a year later the young romantic had no chance of success against the 'bulwark of the Soviet system'. Incidentally, it was in 1961 that the first signs of the ending of the thaw appeared. The hard-line supporters had triumphed...

**Tigran Petrosian (world champion 1963-1969)**

The ideal son of his time, who replaced Botvinnik. This was the period of the 'early Brezhnev', a time of the methodical tightening of the screws. The proceedings against Brodsky, the trial of Sinyavsky and Daniel, the invasion of Czechoslovakia, the complete stifling of freedom of speech... Belief in communist ideals lessened, and its place was taken by conformism, reticence, caution and discretion. And for Petrosian, with his difficult childhood, sober prudence and enormous natural talent, these qualities were present in full measure.

**Boris Spassky (world champion 1969-1972)**

A kind of Soviet dandy, the master of the spectacular attack, a natural actor on the chess stage. Also a great talent, but at the same time a bold and independent person, known for his caustic, unprejudiced comments. In contrast to other celebrities, he never clung to power, did not try to get anything out of it and never tried to squeeze political capital out of his name. Spassky's dissident behaviour, like that of a number of prominent figures in science and culture, reflected the growing hostility of the post-Stalin generation of Soviet people to the decaying regime. A new wave of emigration began... In 1976 Spassky also escaped to freedom, married a French woman and moved to a suburb of Paris. But he was deprived of the red flag and his stipend from the USSR Sports Committee only after Linares 1983, where the former world champion took first place, ahead of the current champion Karpov.

**Robert James Fischer (world champion 1972-1975)**

The most restless and ambiguous champion. By achieving unprecedented successes he became a living legend. Fischer's energetic style is that of a 'killer at the chessboard': monstrous purposefulness, furious pressure, sweeping away everything in its path... The lone genius challenged the formidable Soviet Chess School – and, to the delight of the West, he won! He firmly and uncompromisingly demanded improvements in playing conditions, and respect for chess and chessplayers. Fischer modernised practically all aspects of the ancient game and could well have implemented its conversion onto professional lines. But due to certain traits of his character and his extreme individualism, in the end he became a recluse and slipped out of the onward process of chess development. A pity, since it could have been brought onto a fundamentally different level only by Fischer – an outstanding contemporary of the Beatles, hippies and mass disturbances by students, demanding greater individual freedom...

**Anatoly Karpov (world champion 1975-1985)**

Karpov's powerful instinct for survival, multiplied by his unique chess talent, gave birth to a super-solid alloy of Lasker's psychological refinement with Capablanca's impeccable, machine-like technique. A favourite of Brezhnev and a vivid symbol of 'stagnation' – the last decade of the regime, when the USSR invaded Afghanistan, and the party authorities, hiding behind the screen of the decayed ideology, did everything to engage in personal enrichment. Precisely during these years the International Chess Federation (FIDE) became an organisation run by the countries of the socialist camp and the Third World, and effectively by the Soviet Union and its world champion Anatoly Karpov. Corruption, stagnation, cynicism and conformism – these were the typical features of Soviet reality in the twilight communist era. But the West accepted the idea of the peaceful coexistence of the two systems and was ready to live with double standards for a long time yet. The two matches for the world crown between Karpov and Korchnoi (1978 and 1981) are an excellent illustration of that period. Korchnoi, even after becoming a Westerner and enlisting the support of the free world, was unable to withstand the heartless might of the Soviet machine.

**Garry Kasparov (world champion 1985-2000)**

I see my own style as being a kind of symbiosis of the styles of Alekhine, Tal and Fischer. I became champion in the historic year of 1985, the first year of Gorbachev's perestroika, which led to the break-up of the USSR and a fundamental change in the map of the world. A storm of change swept the planet, overturning the lives of millions of people. In chess too the old order could not survive. After a number of desperate attempts to reanimate the past (a further three matches with Karpov!), it nevertheless broke away on a new path and is aiming to become one of the main types of professional sport. However, many changes still lie ahead – both in chess, and in the world as a whole.

**Vladimir Kramnik (world champion 2000-2007)**

On the border of the 20th and 21st centuries, in Russia, and also in the West, it became the time of the pragmatic market and questions such as 'What is your company worth?' or 'How much are your shares?' And there came into chess a person who personified this approach with his style of play and life. The champion-like scale of his talent was evident back in the early-90s, when I insisted on the inclusion of Volodya in the Russian Olympiad team, but his chess style reached completion only by the time of our match in 2000. This is the height of pragmatism, a quaint synthesis of the psychological insight of Lasker, the deep opening preparation of Botvinnik and the extraordinary tenacity of Karpov, whose collection of games was Kramnik's bedside book...

A truly symbolic place for the history of chess is Prague – a city where in May 1836 the first world champion Steinitz was born, and where in May 2002 the FIDE

President Kirsan Ilyumzhinov, together with the 13th and 14th champions, signed a 'Resolution for uniting the chess world'. A line was thereby drawn under the historic dispute regarding to whom the title 'Champion of the World' belongs: as a result of the unification, the only rightful owner and the only organisation, staging the official world championships, remains FIDE. This was a serious, but necessary concession on the part of the champions: today there is no other way of attracting money into chess from big corporations and of ensuring a decent living for hundreds of professionals.

Next in turn is the creation of dynamic system for conducting the world championship – a two-year cycle, consisting of a qualifying knock-out tournament, quarter-final and semi-final candidates matches and a match for the world championship of 12 games; moreover, the champion will now join in at the semi-final stage, and subsequently even at the quarter-final.

To all appearances, the former significance and symbolism of the title 'Champion of the World' will fade into the past. What can be done? The rapid acceleration in the tempo of life, and the overall computerisation and commercialisation also exert an enormous influence on chess. Its development is entering a new stage – the practical realisation of accumulated ideas, and at the forefront is the competitive element. It is possible that my match with Kramnik (London 2000) will be the last to make serious changes to our understanding of the game...

Tal once made the fair comment that the history of the battle for the world championship is created not only by the champions, but also by their brilliant rivals. And indeed, apart from the world champions there is another small elite group of players who have played an enormous role in the development of chess (some of them were very close to the supreme title and did not win it, perhaps only due to mysterious caprices of fate). One remembers the names of Zukertort, Chigorin, Tarrasch, Pillsbury, Schlechter, Rubinstein, Nimzowitsch, Réti, Keres, Bronstein, Geller, Larsen, Polugayevsky, Korchnoi... Of course, their fates are also inseparable from their times, and I will endeavour to talk at least briefly about each of these chess giants.

But now it is time to be on our way. Awaiting you is a wonderful collection of masterpieces, created by the best chessplayers in the world and studied under the microscope of the latest analytical computer programs; hence – a great number of amazing finds and discoveries. I hope that this work will make it possible to see the colossal evolution of chess during the past one hundred and fifty years, which is fully comparable with scientific and technological progress.

I hope also that my book will interest not only professionals and inveterate chess enthusiasts, but also those who are not yet imbued with a deep love for this ancient, truly royal game.

Garry Kasparov  
April 2003

**25 ♖xh7+! 1-0**

The final point! More precisely, Bardeleben... suddenly stood up and silently walked out of the room (later he sent a note by special delivery tendering his resignation).

But Steinitz willingly demonstrated to the spectators that which awaited Black: 25...♗g8 26 ♖g7+! ♔h8 27 ♗h4+ ♔xg7 28 ♗h7+ ♔f8 29 ♗h8+ ♔e7 30 ♗g7+ ♔e8 (30...♔d8 31 ♗f8+ ♗e8 32 ♖f7+ and 33 ♗d6 mate; 30...♔d6 31 ♗xf6+ wins) 31 ♗g8+! ♔e7 32 ♗f7+ ♔d8 33 ♗f8+ ♗e8 34 ♖f7+ ♔d7 35 ♗d6 mate.

Here I can't help but recall the elevated words of Hannak, the biographer of the first world champion: 'This was Steinitz's final flash of a dream about his former youth, brilliance, greatness and happiness, when towards the end of a hot day on 17 August 1895 he won the most brilliant game of his life.'

Hastings 1895 designated the five strongest players in the world: 1. Pillsbury – 16½ out of 21 (the sensation of the tournament!); 2. Chigorin – 16; 3. Lasker – 15½; 4. Tarrasch – 14; 5. Steinitz – 13. But which of these was No.1? For a short time a kind of 'chess republic' was established.

Soon in St Petersburg (1895/96) a six-cycle match-tournament of the four giants was held (Tarrasch declined), ending in an unequivocal triumph for Lasker. And yet in one of the games the young champion suffered a bitter disappointment.

**Game 34****W.Steinitz-Em.Lasker**

St Petersburg 1895/96, 4th cycle  
*Queen's Gambit D35*

**1 d4 d5 2 c4 e6 3 ♖c3 ♖f6 4 ♗f4**

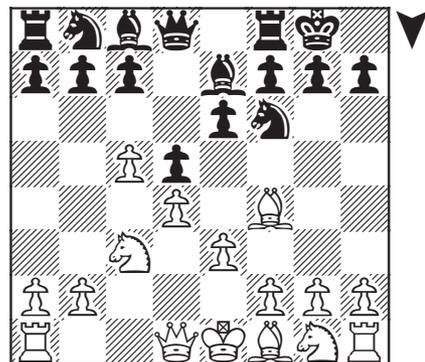
If White does not play 4 ♗g5 (Steinitz-Anderssen, Vienna 1873) or 4 cxd5, he more often first goes 4 ♖f3 and only after 4...♗e7 – 5 ♗f4 0-0 6 e3, for example: 6...c5! 7 dxc5! etc. (Steinitz-Burn, Hastings 1895).

**4...♗e7**

More energetic is 4...c5!, as Lasker played in the sixth cycle of the St Petersburg Match-Tournament: after 5 e3 (5 ♖b5?! cxd4!) 5...♖c6 (also good is 5...cxd4 6 exd4 dxc4 7 ♗xc4 ♖c6 8 ♖f3 ♗e7 with equality Zukertort-Steinitz, USA 13th matchgame 1886) 6 ♖f3 a6 7 dxc5 ♗xc5 8 cxd5 ♖xd5 9 ♖xd5 exd5 10 ♗d3 ♗b4+ Black has a good game.

**5 e3 0-0 6 c5!?**

In the second cycle 6 ♖c1 c5 7 dxc5 ♗xc5 8 cxd5 exd5 9 ♖f3 ♖c6 10 ♗d3 d4 11 exd4 ♖xd4 with a level game was tried.



**6...♖e4?!**

Even the great Lasker underestimated the danger of the bind on Black's queenside: the attempt to gain counterplay in the centre proves advantageous to his opponent.

The correct way for Black was only found nearly a century later: 6...b6! 7 b4 a5 8 a3 axb4 9 axb4 ♖xa1 10 ♗xa1 ♘c6 11 ♗a4 bxc5!! 12 ♗xc6? (12 bxc5 ♙d7 13 ♙b5 ♗a8 is equal) 12...cxd4! 13 ♘a2 (or 13 exd4 ♙xb4 with a powerful initiative) 13...♙d7 14 ♗a6 dxe3 15 fxe3 c6 16 ♖e2 ♖e4 17 ♘g3 ♘d6 18 ♙d3 ♗a8 19 ♗xa8 ♖xa8 20 ♘c3 ♖e8 with a great advantage (Lerner-Geller, 52nd USSR Championship, Riga 1985).

**7 ♖xe4!**

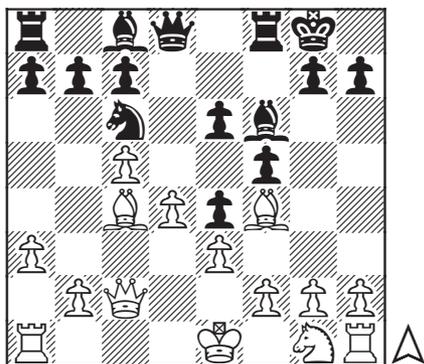
But not 7 ♙d3?! ♘xc3 8 bxc3 b6! equalising.

**7...dxe4 8 ♗c2 f5 9 ♙c4**

The weakness of the e6-pawn is exposed.

**9...♖c6 10 a3**

Preventing ...♖b4-d5 and vacating the a2-square for the bishop in the event of ...♖c6-a5.

**10...♙f6****11 0-0-0!**

A concrete decision: realising that a pawn offensive on the queenside will be countered by ...e6-e5, Steinitz changes plan. Now White intends to attack the weakened enemy centre (f2-f3!), and potentially also the kingside.

**11...♙h8**

'This and the next move prepare ...e6-e5: only in this way is it possible to undertake anything against f2-f3.' (Romanovsky). And indeed, 11...♖e7 (11...b6? 12 d5!) 12 f3! ♖d5?! 13 fxe4 ♖xf4 14 exf4 is unfavourable for Black.

**12 f3 ♗e7?!**

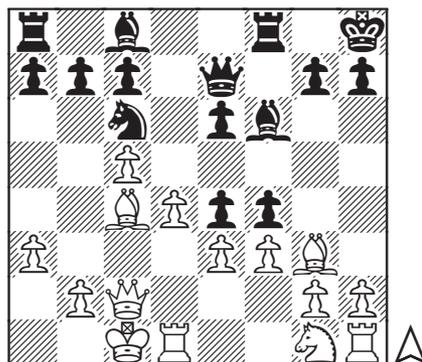
Black hurries to play ...e6-e5, not being satisfied with 12...exf3 13 ♖xf3 ♗e7.

**13 ♙g3!**

The acceptance of the pawn sacrifice – 13 fxe4? would have handed the initiative to Black: 13...e5! 14 d5 exf4 15 dxc6 ♗xc5 or 14 dxe5 ♖xe5.

**13...f4?!**

Very typical of Lasker: on getting into dubious positions, he would launch into a mass of complications – and in this way he won numerous interesting, fighting games. But that day Steinitz was irresistible!



**14 ♖xe4!!**

A surprise: a pretty, purely positional piece sacrifice. Black's calculation was based on the 'natural' 14 ♖xf4? e5 15 dxe5 ♘xe5 16 ♖xe4? ♙f5! 17 ♖xf5 ♘xc4 winning.

**14...fxg3 15 hxg3**

White has only two pawns for the bishop, but his initiative is inextinguishable.

**15...g6?!**

Lasker gives up a third pawn, hoping to use the g-file for defence. If 15...h6, then 16 ♙d3 or 16 f4 ♙d7 17 ♘f3 and g3-g4. 15...g5 suggested itself, when Steinitz said that he was intending 16 f4 g4 17 ♘e2 ♙d7 18 ♖c2 followed by e3-e4-e5, and if possible the doubling of rooks on the h-file. It would not have been easy for Black to withstand the mounting pressure.

**16 ♖xg6 ♙d7**

16...e5? 17 d5! is bad for Black, while the rather greedy 16...♖g8 17 ♖e4 ♖xg3?! would merely have helped the white knight join the attack: 18 ♘e2 ♖g7 19 ♘f4 and White stands very well.

**17 f4 ♖f7?**

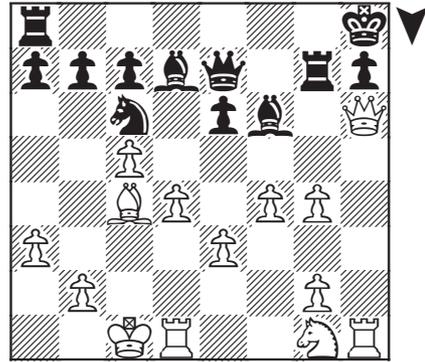
Now Black is doomed. 17...♖g8 was more tenacious, although after 18 ♖e4 ♖xg3 19 ♘e2 ♖g7 20 ♖h6 and ♖dh1 White's pressure would have remained highly unpleasant.

**18 g4 ♖g7**

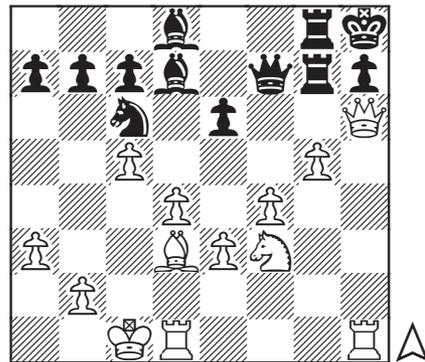
If 18...♖g8, then 19 ♖h5 and g4-g5.

**19 ♖h6!**

The inaccurate 19 ♖h5? would have allowed Black to defend by ...♙e8-g6.



**19...♖xg4 20 ♙d3 ♖g7** (also bad is 20...♖h4 21 ♖xh4 ♙xh4 22 ♘f3 ♙f2 23 ♖h1 ♙e3 24 ♙b1) **21 ♘f3 ♖f7 22 g4!** (the attack develops of its own accord) **22...♖ag8 23 g5 ♙d8**

**24 ♖h2!**

This is far stronger than 24 g6?! ♖xg6! After ♖dh1 a catastrophe on h7 is unavoidable.

**24...♖g6 25 ♖h5! ♖g7 26 ♖dh1! ♖xh5 27 ♖xh5 ♖f8 28 ♖xh7+ ♖xh7**

If 28...♙g8, then 29 ♖xg7+ ♙xg7 30 ♖h7+.

**29 ♖xh7+ ♙g8 30 ♖xd7 ♖f7 31 ♙c4! 1-0**

Just before the curtain – a little 'stroke of genius': Black resigned in view of 31...♖xd7 32 ♙xe6+ ♖f7 33 g6.