# Mini-Lessons from Short Games of the 21st Century 

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\#4: Double-Attack With A Rook

Double-attack is the most common tactical element, and plays a part (in actuality or only possibility) in almost every game. Double-attack is feasible with any piece or pawn, and in any stage of the game. Here we will some instructive examples with relatively rare double-attack with a Rook in opening.

## A06 Pavel Blatny - Ka. Muller

Austria (ch team) 2001

## 1.c4 e6 2.b3 d5 3.Bb2 Nf6 4.e3 c5 5.Nf3 Nc6 6.Nc3 Be7 7.cxd5 exd5 8.d4 O-O 9.Be2

White's play in the opening was far from perfect and now Black tries to seize the initiative.

## 9...Ne4 10.O-O Bf6 11.Nxe4?!

Better is 11.Na4!?

## 11...dxe4 12.Ne5 Bxe5 13.dxe5 Qg5 14.Qd5?

Correct is $14 . Q c 2$.


## 14...Rd8! 15.Qxe4 Rd2

It is clear that White overlooked this double-attack. With an extra piece, now Black wins easily.

## 16.f4 Qf5 17.Qc4 Rxb2 18.Bd3 Qg4 19.Be4 Bf5 20.Bf3 Qg6 21.e4 Nd4! 0-1

For if 22.exf5 Nxf3+23.Rxf3 Qxg2\#

C42 V. Anand - Vl. Kramnik
Sofia 2005

## 1.e4 e5 2.Nf3 Nf6 3.Nxe5 d6 4.Nf3 Nxe4 5.d4 d5 6.Bd3 Nc6 7.O-O Be7 8.c4

This continuation is considered White's best.

## 8...Nb4

The main alternatives are $8 \ldots \mathrm{Bg} 4,8 \ldots \mathrm{Be} 6$ and $8 \ldots \mathrm{Nf} 6$. I think that the three are approximately with the same value - in all White achieves slightly better chances.

## 9.Be2!?

This appears better than the analysis by Keres, which dominated the theory for a long time: 9.cxd5 Nxd3 10.Qxd3 Qd5 11.Re1 Bf5 12.Ne5. Look what happens in the game Rogulj - Forintos, Austria (ch team) 1997: 12...g6!? 13.g4 Bh4! 14.Re2 Bxf2+ 15.Rxf2 Nxf2 16.Qe3 Bxb1 17.Nxg6+ Be4 18.Nxh8 Nxg4 19.Qc3 Qd6 20.Qd2 f5 21.h3 Qg3+ 01

## 9...O-O 10.Nc3 Bf5 11.a3 Nxc3 12.bxc3 Nc6 13.Re1 Re8

Or 13...dxc4 14.Bxc4 Na5 15,Ba2 c5 16.Ne5 with better chances to White.

## 14.cxd5 Qxd5 15.Bf4 Rac8 16.Qc1! Na5 17.c4 Qe4?

Now White wins by quite original double-attack along the $5^{\text {th }}$ rank. Accordin to Anand, correct is $17 \ldots \mathrm{Qd} 8$.

18.Bd1! Qd3 19.Re3! Qxc4 20.Re5! 1-0

## B42 Adam Horvath - Csaba Balogh

Hungary (ch) 2005

## 1.e4 c5 2.Nf3 e6 3.d4 cxd4 4.Nxd4 a6 5.Bd3 Bc5 6.Nb3 Ba7 7.O-O Nc6 8.Qg4?!

Risky business! Better is 8.Qe2, followed by 9.Be3.

## 8...Nf6!

The sacrifice of a pawn in order to open a file against the opponent's castled position is almost as a rule a good value!

## 9.Qxg7 Rg8 10.Qh6 Ne5 11.Nc3 b5 12.Bf4

If 12.h3, then $12 \ldots \mathrm{~d} 6$ with the hidden threat $13 . . . \operatorname{Rg} 6$ 14.Qf4 Nh5 winning White's Queen.

## 12...Neg4 13.Qh4?

White overlooks a simple double-attack by his opponent's Rook. Obligatory was 13.Qh3.

13...Nxf2! 14.Rxf2 Rg4 15.Qh6 Ng8 16.Qxh7 Bxf2+ 17.Kxf2 Rxf4+ 18.Ke2 Qg5 19.g3 Rf6 0-1

