# Mini-Lessons From Short Games Of 21st Century 

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There is only one reason why I collected and am showing the games presented in this article: nostalgia! These games remind me of my younger years when I posted the Bishop on c4, or moved the f 2 pawn to f 4 (or both!) with the idea to quickly pounce on f 7 , the weakest square around the opponent's King. Believe me, it was an exciting time!

However, when I saw the following recent games, I was surprised how these old and almost forgotten openings still lead to very interesting and highly emotional chess, even after all these years.

## C25 P. Hommerson - J. Klein Douwel

Helmondsee 2000

## 1.e4 e5 2.Nc3 Nc6 3.f4 exf4 4.Nf3 g5 5.h4 g4 6.Ng5 d6

Considered better is the immediate 6...h6 7.Nxf7 Kxf7 8.d4 and not 8...d6, but 8...d5.

## 7.d4 h6 8.Nxf7 Kxf7 9.Bc4+ Kg7?

Clearly Black is not familiar with the history of this continuation. A long, long time age Bilguer recommended $9 \ldots \mathrm{Kg} 6$ ! 10. $\mathrm{Bxf4} \mathrm{Bg} 7$.


## 13.Bg5! Nxd4

If 13...hxg5 14,Qxg5+ Kf8 15.Qg6 Qe8 16.Rxf6+ and White wins.

## 14.Nd5!!

This wins by force. But not 14.Qxd4 hxg5 15.hxg5? Rh1+! 16.Kxh1 Qh8+ and mate on the next move.
14...Ne2+ 15.Bxe2 Nxd5 16.Qxd5 Qe8 17.Bd2 Rf8 18.Bc3+ Kh7 19.Bh5 Rxf1+
20.Rxf1 1-0

## C25 M. Lyell - E. Kislik

Budapest 2009

## 1.e4 e5 2.Nc3 Nc6 3.f4 exf4 4.Nf3 h6?

Black tries to play ideas from two different variations. After Nc6, the move h6 is a waste of time, and probably is the decisive mistaken! The theory recommends $4 \ldots \mathrm{~g} 5$, and 5.d4 g4.

## 5.d4 g5 6.d5 Nb8 7.Qd4 Nf6 8.e5 Nh5

Now, with so many tempi ahead, White opens the position.


## 9.g4! fxg3

The alternative $9 \ldots \mathrm{Ng} 710 . \mathrm{h} 4$ ! is even worse.

## 10.hxg3 Nxg3 11.Bxg5 Be7 12.Bxe7 Qxe7 13.Rg1 Nf5 14.Qe4 d6 15.Bh3

Black is already lost.
15...Na6 16.Bxf5 Nc5 17.Qg4 h5 18.Qg7 Qf8 19.Bxc8 Rxc8 20.0-0-0 1-0

C25 D. Pruess - A. Moreno
San Francisco 2009
1.e4 e5 2.f4 Nc6 3.Nc3 exf4 4.d4

The sharpest and most risky continuation.

## 4...Qh4+ 5.Ke2 d5 6.Nf3 Bg4 7.exd5 0-0-0 8.dxc6 Nf6!?

The book main line is $8 \ldots$ Bc5, which is unclear.

## 9.cxb7+??

As we shall see later, this is the decisive mistake! Correct is the immediate 9.Qe1.

## 9...Kb8 10.Qe1 Bxf3+ 11.gxf3 Re8+ 12.Ne4 Qh5 13.Kf2 Nxe4+!

Now this is winning because of the mistake 9.cxb7?? - see next note.

## 14.Kg1

If 14.fxe4 Qh4+ 15.Ke2 Rxe4+ and Black wins the Queen. However, if Black's King is on c8, then it is possible to play 15.Kf3! Qxe1 (15...Qh5+ =? ) 16.Bh3+!


## 14...Bb4 15.Qxb4 Qxf3 16.Qe1 Ng3 0-1

## C29 B. Valentine - D. Curry <br> England (Team ch) 2005

## 1.e4 e5 2.Nc3 Nf6 3.f4 d5 4.fxe5 Nxe4 5.d3

This variation of the Vienna Game has existed for more than one hundred years and still produces new strategic ideas.

## 5...Nxc3 6.bxc3 d4

Considered obligatory by theory.

## 7.Nf3 Nc6 8.Be2 Bg4

After 8...dxc3 9.d4 Bg4 10.Be3 White has good attacking chances as compensation for the pawn because of the center and f-file!

## 9.O-O Bc5 10.Kh1!?

Instead of 10.c4, White follows the more promising idea of a pawn sacrifice.

## 10...O-O 11.Bf4 Bxf3 12.Bxf3 Qd7 13.Qe1 dxc3 14.Qg3 Nd4

Maybe $14 \ldots$ Rfe8, intending $15 \ldots \mathrm{Bf} 8$, is the better defense.
15.Bxb7 Rab8 16.Be4 Qe6

17.Bg5! Ne2 18.Qh4 g6 19.Bf6 Rfe8 20.Rf3 Qxa2? 21.Qxh7+! 1-0

## C29 G. Antal - I. Tillet

Paris 2000

## 1.e4 e5 2.Nc3 Nf6 3.f4 d5 4.fxe5 Nxe4 5.Qf3 f5 6.Nh3

Who can remember the correct reply against this rare and very old continuation?

## 6...Bc5?! 7.d3 Nxc3 8.bxc3 d4 9.Bg5 Be7?

It looks ugly, but probably Black should try $9 \ldots$... d7, and if 10.Nf4 O-O.
10.Qh5+ g6? 11.Qh6 dxc3 12.Qg7 Rf8 13.Qxh7 Rf7 14.Qg8+ 1-0

C51 M. Krakops - S. Azarov
Bled (ol) 2002

## 1.e4 e5 2.Nf3 Nc6 3.Bc4 Bc5 4.b4

The Evans Gambit, already more than two hundred years old, is still a very dangerous weapon!

## 4...Bb6

Black does not accept the gambit. This means either that he is not a bold player or, most likely, that he doesn't remember anything about the theory of this opening.

## 5.b5 Nd4

Instead of the more common 5...Na5 6.Be2 etc.

## 6.Nxd4

But not 6.Nxe5? Qg5!

## 6...Bxd4 7.c3 Bb6 8.d4 Qe7 9.O-O Nf6 10.f4 exd4

If $10 \ldots \mathrm{~d} 6$, then $11 . \mathrm{Ba} 3$ looks very strong.

## 11.e5 Ne4 12.Kh1 O-O 13.Qf3 Nxc3 14.Nxc3 Qc5?

Obligatory was $14 \ldots . \mathrm{dxc} 3$.


C52 C. Baker - S. Collins<br>Sunningdale 2009

## 1.e4 e5 2.Nf3 Nc6 3.Bc4 Bc5 4.b4 Bxb4 5.c3 Ba5 6.d4 exd4

Recent theory considers $6 . . . \mathrm{d} 6$ to be Black's best defense.

## 7.O-O Nge7 8.Ng5?

It seems that in this game, Black is the better prepared player. This premature attempt for an immediate attack leads to disaster. Usual is $8 . c x d 4$ d5 9.exd5 Nxd5 etc. and White has compensation for the pawn.

## 8....d5 9.exd5 Ne5 10.Bb3 O-O 11.Qxd4 N7g6 12.Bc2 Bb6 13.Qd2 h6 14.Ne4 Qh4

Already Black stands better.

## 15.Ba3 Re8 16.Bc5 Bxc5 17.Nxc5 Nf4

The threat is $18 . . . \mathrm{Nf} 3+!$ 19.gxf3 $\mathrm{Qg} 5+$
18.f3

18...Nxf3+! 19.Rxf3 Re1+ 0-1

Because of 20.Rf1 Ne2+.

C57 D. Khalat - P. Lasinskas
Bad Homburg 2005

## 1.e4 e5 2.Nf3 Nc6 3.Bc4 Nf6 4.Ng5 d5 5.exd5 b5

This is a continuation that was popular in 1950's. In my opinion, it is at least as good as the play that is most often used in practice: 5...Na5.

## 6.Bxb5 Qxd5 7.Bxc6+ Qxc6 8.Nf3 Bd6 9.d3 O-O 10.h3?

Development is needed. This kind of waste of time usually turns out to be a mistake, and here it is the decisive mistake! Necessary was 10.O-O.

## 10...e4 11.dxe4 Ba6! 12.Be3 Nxe4 13.Nbd2 Rfe8 14.Nd4 Qb7 15.N2b3



## 15...Nxf2! 16.Kxf2 Rxe3 0-1

After 17.Kxe3 Qxg2 there is no defense against the threat 18...Re8+.

## C57 L. Cernousek - J. Kratochvil

Strmilov 2005

## 1.e4 e5 2.Nf3 Nc6 3.Bc4 Nf6 4.Ng5 d5 5.exd5 Nd4

Another rare and controversial continuation. It seems that in these old variations it is frequently Black who introduces surprises.

## 6.c3 b5 7.Bf1 Nxd5 8.cxd4

The theory recommends 8.Ne4!

## 8...Qxg5 9.Bxb5+ Kd8 10.Qf3 Bb7 11.O-O

The exciting variation 11.Nc3 exd4 12.O-O Qf4 13.Qh3 Nf6, in my opinion, is unclear.
11...e4 12.Qxe4? Bd6 13.d3

14...Bxh2+! 14.Kxh2 Nf4 15.Bxf4

Or 15.Qxb7 Qh4+ 16.Kg1 Ne2\#
15...Qh4+ 16.Kg1 Bxe4 17.Bg3 Qh5 0-1

