

INTRODUCING THE...

RUY LOPEZ

AND

QUEENS GAMBIT

Two 30 minute talks by

Byron Jacobs

GAMES FOR "BASIC PRINCIPLES IN THE QUEENS GAMBIT EXCHANGE"

TAL - SAVON, USSR 1972

1 d4 d5 2 c4 e6 3 Nc3 Nf6 4 cd: ed: 5 Bg5 Be7 6 e3 0-0 7 Bd3 Nbd7
8 Nf3 Re8 9 0-0 Nf8 10 Qc2 Be6 11 Ne5 Nbd7 12 Bf4 Ne5: 13 Be5: c6 14 Na4
(Black has played passively and will have difficulty generating counterplay)
f6 15 Bg3 Bf7 16 b4 Bd6 17 Rab1 Bg3: 18 hg: a6 19 Nc5 Re7 20 a4 Rc7 21 Rfcl
Qe7 22 Rb3 g6 23 Rc3 (White is now much better, and prepares to go b5).
Black now makes a tactical oversight in a difficult position) Rac8? 24
Nb7: Rb7: 25 Ba6: Ra8 26 Bb7: Qb7: 27 Qb3 Ra6 28 b5 cb: 29 Rc7 Qb6 30
ab: Ra5 31 Rlc6 Qb5: 32 Qb5: Rb5: 33 Rf6: and white won 1-0, 38.

In the following game, white plays too passively, and allows black to gain the initiative and mount a powerful k-side attack.

ZILBRSTEIN - KLOVAN, USSR 1973.

1d4 Nf6 2 c4 e6 3 Nc3 d5 4 cd: ed: 5 Bg5 Be7 6 e3 0-0 7 Bd3 Nbd7
8 Nf3 Re8 9 0-0 c6 10 Qc2 Nf8 11 Bf6: Bf6: 12 b4 Bg4 13 Nd2 Rc8 (To in-
hibit whites queenside expansion) 14 Rfcl Be7 15 Rab1 g6 16 Qb3 Be6 17
Qb2 Nd7 18 Rc2 Bd6 19 Rlcl Qe7 20 a3 f5 (White has made no progress on
the queenside and now black commences his attack) 21 Nb3 Nf6 22 Nc5 Bf7
23 g3 h5 24 Nd1 h4 25 Rf3 Ng4 26 Qe2 Kg7 27 h3 Nf6 28 g4 f4 29 Bbl Nh7
30 f3 Ng5 31 Kg2 fe: 32 Re3: Qf6 33 Nd3 (The threat was Qf4, against
which white has no reasonable defence) Qd4: 34 Re8: Re8: 35 Qf2 Qf6 36
Nc3 Bg3 37 Qf1 Re3 38 f4 Nh3: 39 Nd1 Rd3: 40 Bd3: Nf4:+ 41 Kh1 Be6 42
Rc2 Bg4: 43 Ne3 Bh3 44 Qd1 Qd4 0-1.

The next game is a good example of the white plan of castling Q-side and launching an attack against the black king.

TIMMAN - KARPOV, BUGOJNO 1978.

1 d4 d5 2 c4 e6 3 Nc3 Nf6 4 Nf3 Be7 5 cd: ed: 6 Bf4 c6 7 Qc2 Nbd7
8 e3 0-0 9 Bd3 Re8 10 0-0-0 Nf8 11 h3 Be6 12 Kbl Rc8 13 Ng5 b5 (This
method of generating counterplay does not turn out successfully, a better
way to play is 13...c5, with pressure in the centre) 14 Be5 h6 15 Ne6:
Ne6: 16 g4 Nd7 17 h4 b4 18 Ne2 Bh4: (A risky capture, but black must
try to confuse the issue) 19 f4 c5 20 Ba6 (Winning the exchange, but
the bishop on e5 is short of squares) Be7 21 Bc8: Qc8: 22 Ng3 f6 23 Rh6:!
Nef8 24 Rh3 c4 25 Nf5 fe: 26 fe: Qc6 27 Rdh1 Ng6 Now Timman played 28
Nd6 and won in 46 moves (1-0,46). Quicker would have been 28 Ng7: Kg7:
29 Rh7 Kg8 30 Rh8 Nh8 31 Qh7.

Another plan for white is to attempt to utilise his extra central pawn, by advancing in the centre.

BOTVINNIK - ROBATSCH, AMSTERDAM 1966.

1 c4 Nf6 2 Nc3 e6 3 d4 d5 4 cd: ed: 5 Bg5 c6 6 e3 Be7 7 Qc2 0-0 8 Bd3
Nbd7 9 Nf3 Re8 10 0-0 Nf8 11 Rael Ne4(With this move, black hopes to pre-
vent white from carrying out his plan) 12 Be7: Qe7: 13 Be4: de: 14 Nd2 b6
15 Qa4 f5 16 f3 (Nevertheless, white manages to open the centre and gains
a powerful attack) ef: 17 Nf3 Bb7 18 Ne5 Qe6 19 Qc2 Bc8 20 e4 Qd6 21 Rd1
Ne6 22 Qb3 fe: 23 Rf7! (A powerful blow which ends black's resistance.)a5
(Black had no reasonable move. One line is 23...Ng5 24 Ne4: Ne4: 25 Rf8
and mate) 24 Ne4: 1-0.