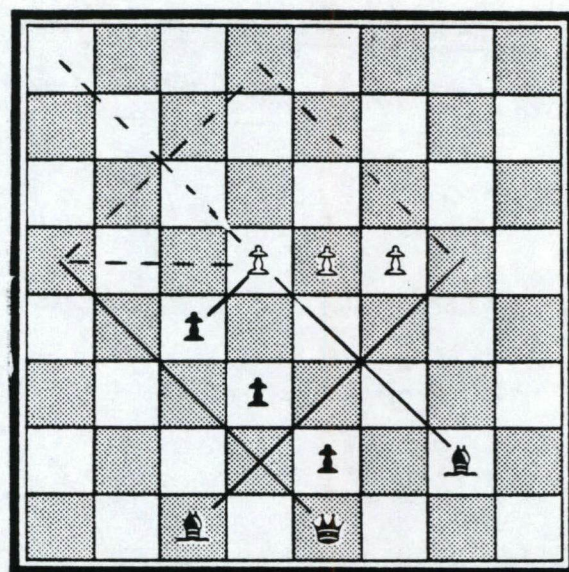


**THE ENGLISH
DEFENCE FOR
THE EIGHTIES**



The English Defence for the Eighties.

Written by Otto Hardy

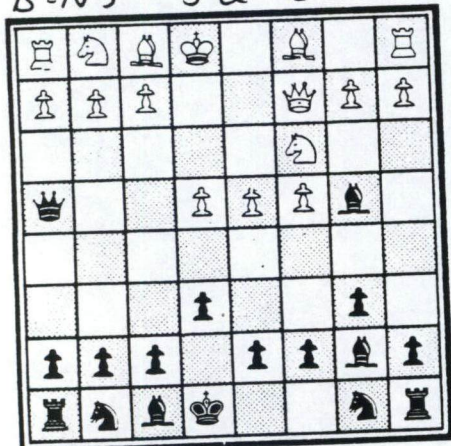
Edited and narrated by Michael Basman

First of all about the title. The English Defence was practiced by P.N. Wallis in the 50s and 60s, who scored some good successes with it. When Botvinnik came to Leicester in 1967, and gave a simultaneous display, Wallis tried the line out against him. It caught the attention of our young grandmasters Keene and Miles in the mid 70s, and was adopted in serious competition by them.

Ray Keene produced his first tape in 1977. Since then theory and practice has blossomed on the line.

Now where do I come in? I learnt about the defence for the first time in 1961, when Wallis took me by complete surprise and beat me with it in just over 20 moves. Here is that game:

B-N5 5 Q-B2



This looked to me a sensible way to guard the king pawn, but Wallis' next move, which was 5... Q-R5 struck me as slightly outlandish. Still, it did attack my king pawn again, so I defended this with 6 B-Q3 P-KB4 7 N-KB3 Q-N5

At this juncture I still could not believe what was happening to me, and I played 8 P X B P but after 8... Q X N P the truth finally dawned that I was losing a piece. I obtained little compensation for it and resigned 10 moves later. No wonder this game left such an impression on me!

After listening to Keene's tape in 1977, it became obvious that there was a need to classify the various systems employed against the defence. Thus I have divided the material on the tape into four parts. The first is where white sets up a solid pawn centre, at Q4, QB4 and K4, and often supports it further with PKB3. In the second part we look at white playing P-Q5 at various stages, to blot out the black bishop. In the third part, white goes via baroque sacrificing the exchange and sometimes a rook in an attempt to smash black's system. The fourth part deals with methods for black to avoid white's sacrificial attack, if necessary. This section is rather short.

Besides the need for classification, there was also a need for supplementation. Since 1977 the employment of the English Defence has mushroomed at grand master level, and this tape endeavours to chart the subsequent development of our knowledge of the defence since the last release. I have drawn also upon my personal experience

of the defence, bearing in mind that the majority of buyers of this tape will not be grandmasters at all, and that therefore the games of a player of their own standard (or slightly higher!) will be of interest and value to them.

Finally, I should like to say something about Phillip Wallis. Phillip Wallis died in the early 1970s, and thus never lived to see his work come to fruition. It is very rare that it happens that an opening which has little reference in books catches the headlines, but it occurred in this case. There is still very little material to be found in any books, and consequently there is a wide open field for research.

No doubt 1967, when Botvinnik came to Leicester and Wallis confronted him with this system was both the birth and the death knell (almost) of the opening on the International Arena. Had Wallis won that game, had Botvinnik played a little less incisively, the whole idea would not have been consigned to the dustbin of English eccentricities. In fact, the system had to be almost entirely rediscovered, since none of the English players of the seventies had any knowledge of Wallis' game, and his pioneering work.

I will try to avoid any unnecessary repetition of Keene's 1977 tape, and will refer listeners to that tape if they are serious students of the opening, as my tape is supplementary to that tape.

Otto Hardy

Jan 1981

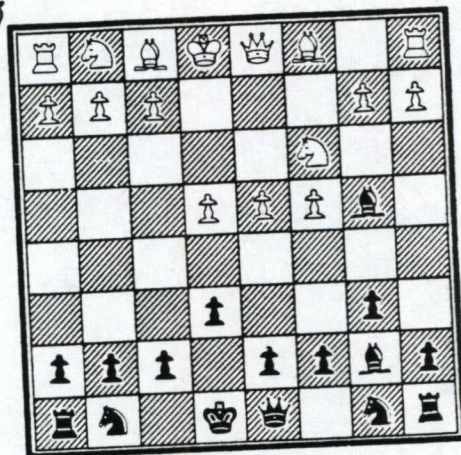
A BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE ENGLISH DEFENCE

If you are new to the opening, let me tell you a few of its underlying ideas.

The opening usually begins 1 P-QB4 P-QN3 2 P-Q4 P-K3 3 P-K4 B-N2 4 N-QB3 B-QN5.

In this way Black is threatening to capture the white king pawn.

Black's development is similar to lines of the Nimzo Indian, the main difference being that black's knight has not yet developed to KB3.

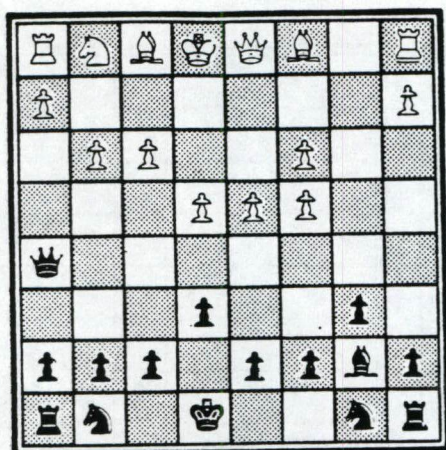


Previously, it was thought obligatory to bring out the black knight to KB3, to prevent White playing P-K4 and thus forming a three pawn centre. However, latest ideas show that in this case Black can allow this to happen, as long as he strikes back quickly.

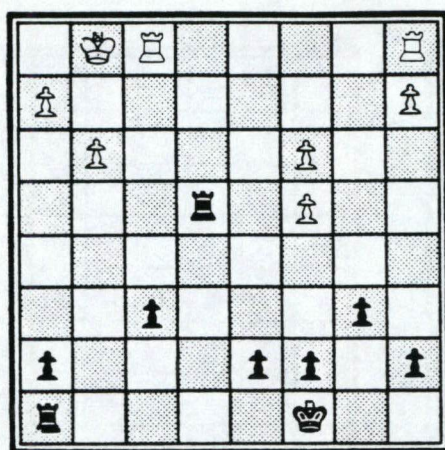
Not having a knight at KB3 means that Black can play ... P-KB4, and here the pawn and Black's QB work together very well. You may also notice that from the diagram, if White brings his bishop to Q3, the king pawn is actually pinned, and Black can take advantage of this by playing ... P-KB4, since if White answers P x KBP, Black captures B x KNP and lo and behold the rook in the corner is lost!

Something else: without black's knight at KB3, the black queen from Q1 can come to KR5, itself putting sideways pressure on the white king pawn. This is another revolutionary sort of idea, because it is repeatedly drilled into us that queen's should be left at home in the early opening, because they will be chased by minor pieces and pawns, and just end up losing time. But experience has shown that the queen can be very destructive even at this early stage of the game.

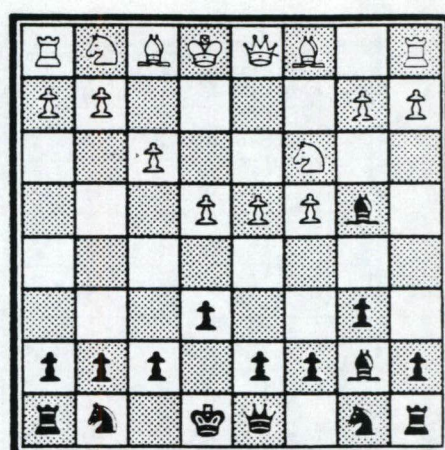
In the tapes that follow, look out for these ideas; of ... P-KB4 and ... Q-R5. They are the trade mark of the defence, which gives it its modernity and originality. Look out for the flexible development of the black king's knight, sometimes at K2, sometimes KB3, even KR3. Look out too for the famous gambit line, where white sacrifices his king's rook; this also is a patent of the English Defence, one of the most exciting and hotly disputed lines of modern chess.



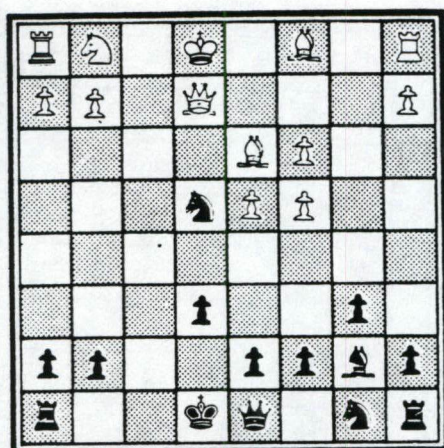
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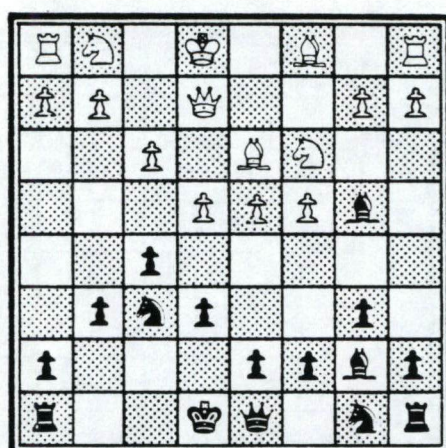
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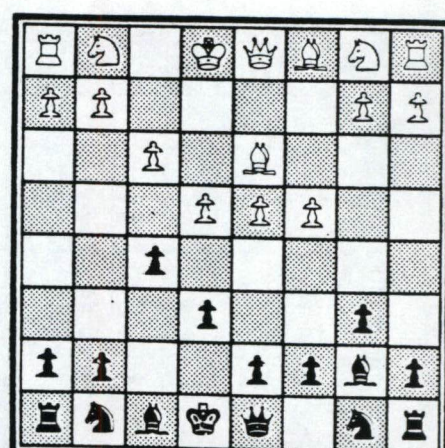
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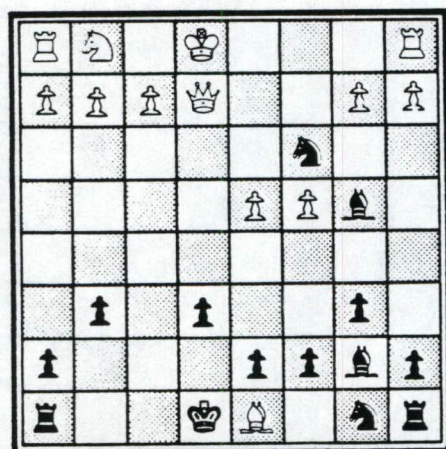
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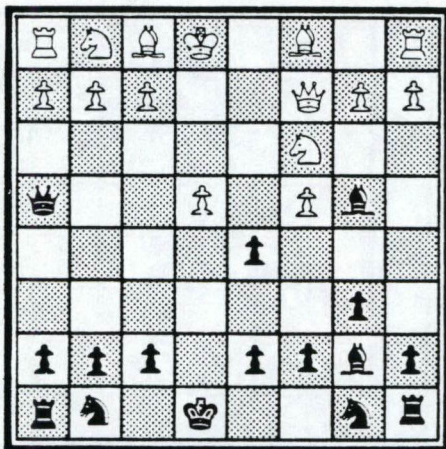
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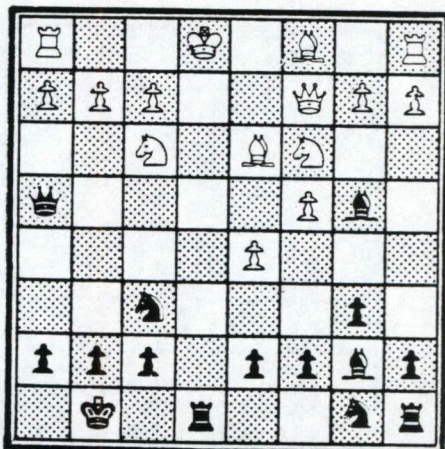
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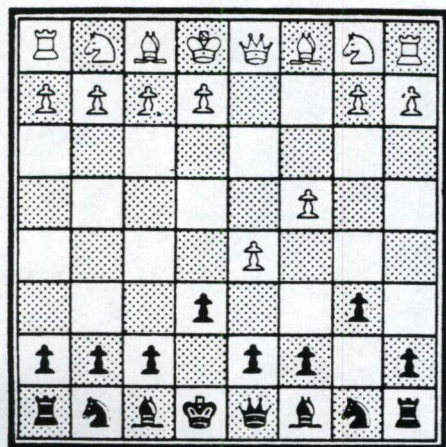
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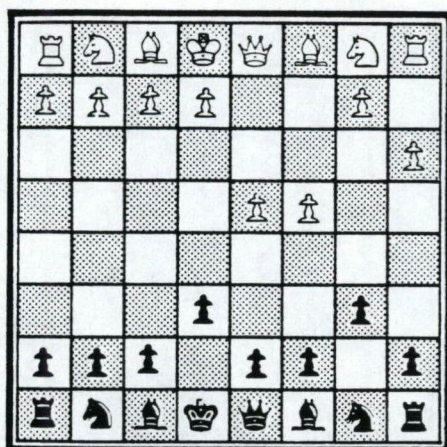
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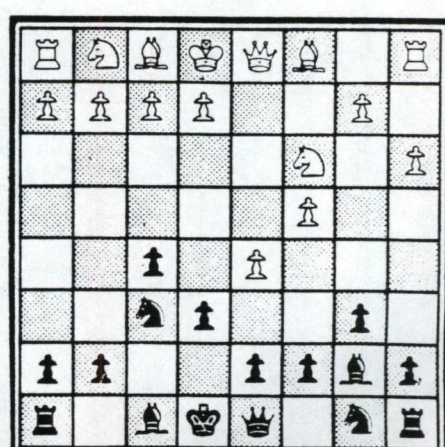
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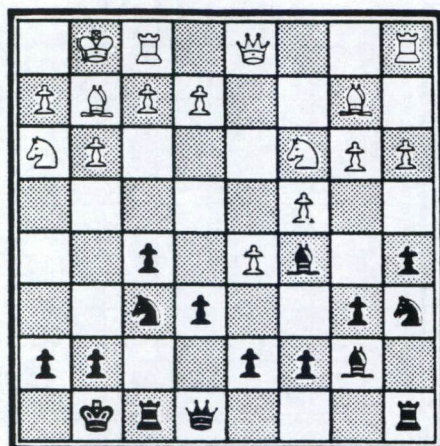
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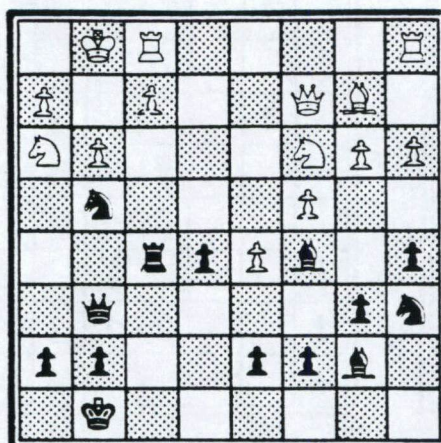
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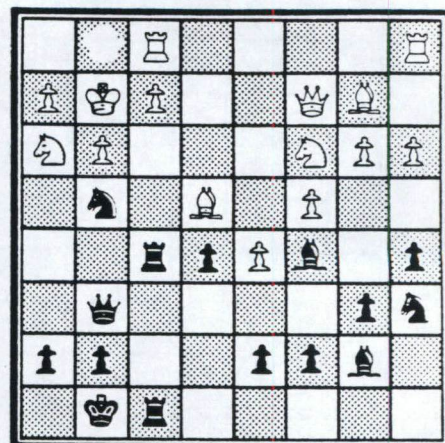
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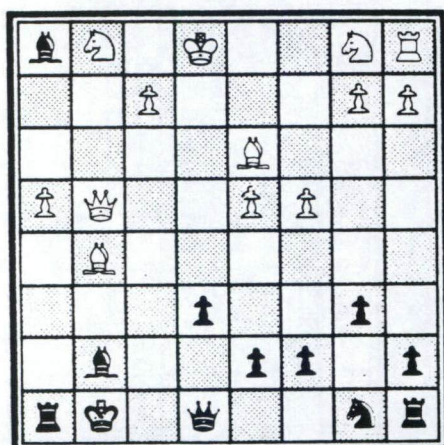
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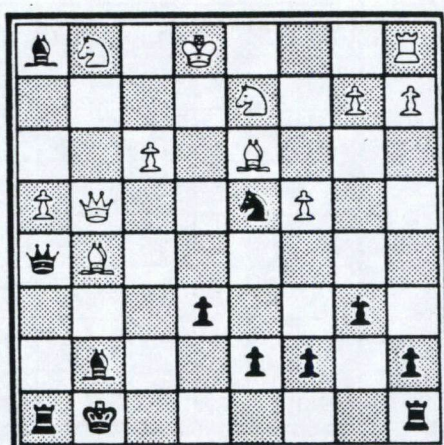
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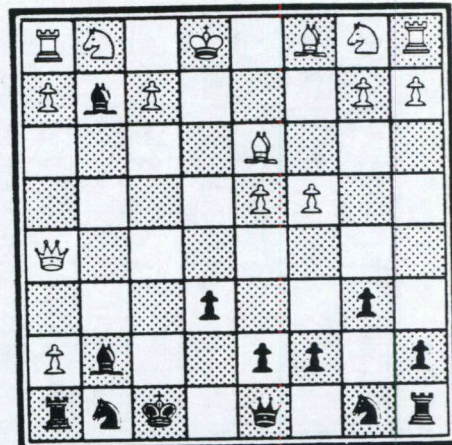
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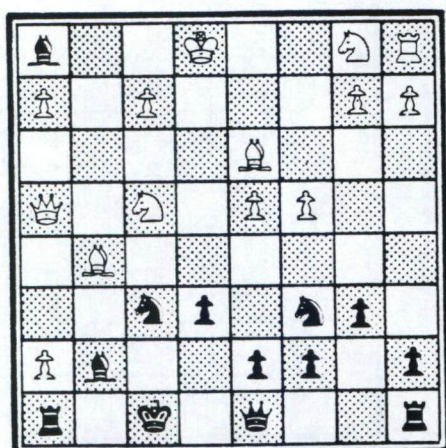
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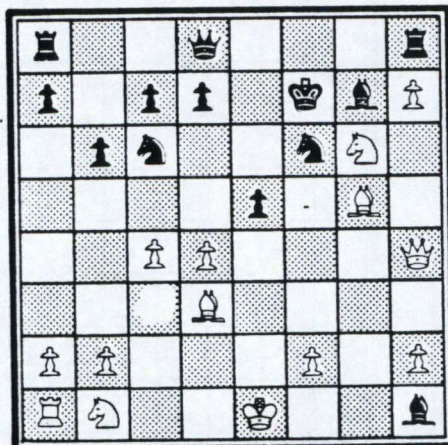
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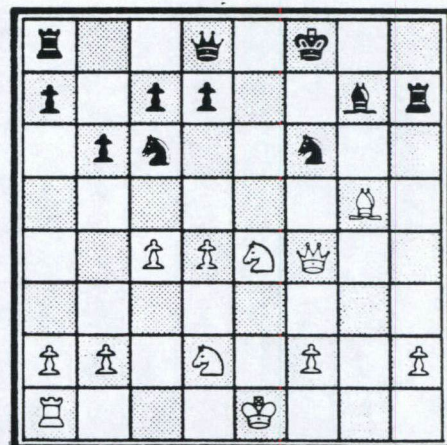
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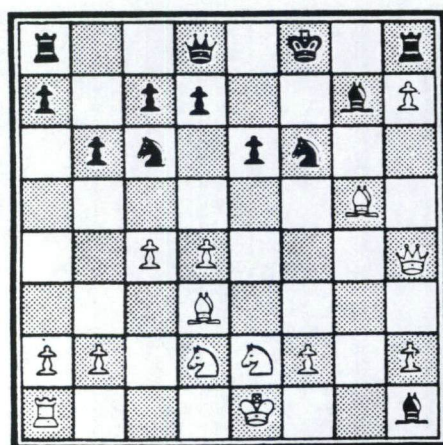
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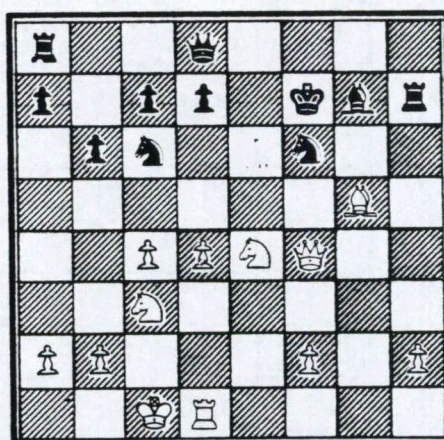
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19



20



21

A.

White defends his centre, often with P-KB3

The "solid" centre, supported by P-KB3.

1. Young v. Basman (Glasgow 1974)

The clear opening plus by black should lead to a quicker decision.

1 PQ4 PK3 2 PQB4 PQN3 3 NQB3 BN2 (by transposition) 4 PK4 BN5
5 PKB3 QR5ch 6 PN3 BxNch 7 PxB QR4 8 PB5 PKB4 9 PxBP NK2?!
(Better ... 9 ... Q xP 10 BQ3 QB2 +) 10 PxP O-O 11 BK2 NPxP 12 KPxP
(12 PKB4!?) NxP 13 PKB4 QB4 14 BB3 QRQN1 15 BxB RxB 16 NB3 NQ4
17 QQ2 PxP 18 QxP RK1ch 19 KB2 PQB4 20 QB4 N(Q2)N3 21 QN5 R(N2)K2
22 BQ2 PB5 23 KRK1 RK7ch! 24 KN1 RN7ch! 25 KR1 R(1)K7 26 RxR?
RxR (26 Q-K8ch offers unexpected resistance! though black is still better)
27 QB5 QK5 28 RKB1 RxB White resigns.

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2. Donner v. Miles (B.B.C. TV Master-Game Series 1976)

Early parts on tape (transposition by black into a favourable R & P ending).

1 PQB4 PQN3 2 PK4 BN2 3 NQB3 PK3 4 PQ4 BN5 5 PKB3 QR5ch 6 PN3
BxNch 7 PxB QR4 8 NKR3 PKB4 9 NB4 QB2 10 KPxP QxP 11 BQ3 QB2
12 BK4 NQB3 13 PQ5 PxP 14 NxP O-O-O 15 BK3 NKB3 16 NxN QxN
17 BQ4 NxB 18 QxN BxB 19 QxQ PxQ 20 PxB QxK1 21 O-O RxP 22 RxP
RxP 23 RB3 PKR4 24 PKR4 RK1 25 QRKB1 KN2 26 R(1)B2 R(1)K4 27 KN2
R(K4)QB4 28 RQ2 PQ3 29 RQ4 RxR 30 PxR RQ4 31 RB4 PQB4 32 PxP
NPxP 33 PKN4 PxP 34 KN3 RQ8 35 PR5 RQR1 36 KxP PQ4 37 RB5 KB3
38 KN3 PB5 39 KN2 RK8 40 PR6 RK1 41 PR7 PB6 42 RR5 RKR1
43 RR1 PB7 (0 - 1)

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3. Westra v. Hardy (Scarborough 1977)

Early parts on tape (transposition by black into winning minor piece ending).

1 PQ4 PK3 2 PQB4 PQN3 3 NQB3 BN2 4 PK4 BN5 5 PKB3 QR5vh 6 PKN3
BxNch 7 PxB QR4 8 NKR3 PKB4 9 NB4 QB2 10 PK5 (This, too, weakens
white's centre) PKN4! (Gaining space on the K side, with a view of
... O-O-O and an attack) 11 NQ3 PKR3 12 BKN2 KNK2 13 O-O QNQB3
14 PKB4 PN5! 15 RK1 O-O-O 16 NB2 NQR4! (Forcing the exchange of
white's strongest piece and gaining more time. After this a possible
minor piece ending will always favour black as white's weak pawns will
count against him) 17 BxBch KxB! 18 RQN1 PKR4 19 QR4 KR1 20 KN2
PR5 21 BK3 NN3 22 R-KR1 necessary precaution as black's attack gains
momentum, but it merely leads to a wholesale exchange of major pieces,
and plays into black's hands PQ3 23 KPxP RxP 24 PQB5 QQ2 25 QxQ
RxQ -+ The rest is "technical execution" of a strategic win. 26 NQ3 R(2)KR2
27 R(QN1)K1 PxP 28 PxP RxR 29 RxR RxR 30 KxR N-B5! 31 BB1 KN2
Combatting a bad bishop, the two black knights combine into a formidable
force, causing the collapse of white's pawn structure 32 KN2 KB3 33
KB2 NK2 34 KK2 NQ4 35 NN4ch NxN 36 PxN KN4 37 PQR3 KR5 38 KQ3
NxRP 39 BPxP PxP 40 PQ5 KPxP (0 - 1, 48)

---oOo---

4. Mackay v. Hardy (Leicester League, 1978)

(Black obtains promising chances in early middle game).

1. PQ4 PK3 2 PQB4 PQN3 3 NQB3 BN2 4 PK4 BN5 5 PKB3 QR5ch 6 PKN3 BxNch 7 PxB QR4 8 BQ3 PKB4. Another possibility is 8 B-KB4. as played against me by the same opponent some months later. 9 PxP PxP 10 QK2ch? NK2. The open centre is to black's advantage, for white to occupy it with a queen is dubious. 11 BR3 PQ3 12 KQ2?! NQB3 13 PB5 QPxP 14 QPxP O-O-O+ (In this position white has great difficulties to defend himself, in actual fact, aided by some inaccuracies in a very fast time-limit he managed to survive to adjudication, and was then awarded a very fortunate draw - an irrelevant factor; there is no purpose served in providing the remaining moves).

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5. Analysis

White plays PKB3 before black's ... PKB4.

1 PQ4 PK3 2 PQB4 PQN3 3 PK4 BN2 4 NQB3 BN5 (4 PKB3 BN5ch!?) 5 BQ2 QR5ch 6 PKN3 BxBch 7 QxB Qr4 - Keene's tape) 5 PKB3 PKB4 6 PxP NKR3! (6 ... PxP 7 NR3 NQB3 leading to equality - Sosonko/Keene 1978) 7 PxP N-KB4 8 NK2 QPxP 9 BKB4 O-O 10 QQ2 QR5ch 11 NKN3 BQ3 12 BxB PxB 13 NK2 NQB3 14 O-O-O NxQP! + Panno/Miles Buenos Aires 1980 - a promising, quite original gambit line or 6 PK5?! NKR3 7 PQR3 BxNch 8 PxB NQB3 9 NKR3 NB2 10 NB4 QR5ch 11 PN3 QK2 12 BK2 BQR3 13 QR4 NQR4 14 BK3 O-O 15 O-O QK1! + Kraidman/Keene Netanya 1977 (Apparently 6 PK5 is the wrong advance - not in keeping with the theme).

---oOo---

6. Farago/Miles Hastings 1976/77

The "solid" centre, supported by QB2. "Reliving an experience of 16 years ago"

1 PQ4 PK3 2 PQB4 PQN3 3 PK4 BN2 4 NQB3 BN5 5 QB2 QR5 6 BQ3 PKB4 7 PKN3 QR4! (7. NKB3? BxNch! 8 PxB QN5 9 PxP QxNP 10 RKN1 QxN 11 PxP NKB3 -+ Hardy/Wallis!! Leicester 1961. My first drastic introduction to this opening, which sparked my interest - from black's angle - indirectly that game is responsible for the present tapes!! A fiery baptism indeed!) 8 BK2 QB2! 9 PKB3 BPxP 10 BPxKP NKB3 11 PQ5 O-O 12 NKB3 QN3 13 BQ3 QR4 A perfect illustration of how black exploits white's top heavy centre, slowing his opponent's progress and quickly reaching a dominating position. Note the number of times white's KB is forced to move in the opening - to no avail. 14 O-O NQR3 15 PQR3 BxN 16 PxB NQB4 17 BK3 NxB 18 QxN PxP (Even more decisive is 18 ... NKN5! 19 QK2 BR3!) 19 KPxP NxQP 20 PxN RxN 21 RxR QxR 22 RQ1 BR3 23 QQ2 BB5 24 BB4 PQ3 25 PKR4 RKB1 26 KR2 BK7 27 RKN1 RK1 28 RN2 BB5 29 RKB2 QK5 30 QQ4 BxP 31 QxQ RxQ 32 PR5 PKR3 33 PKN4 RQB5 (0 - 1)

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7. Botwinnik v. P.N. Wallis (Simultaneous Display, Leicester 1967)

"The theme of the Central Pawn Capture", (aspects of this game re-examined on tape).

Although the full score of this is given and analysed on Keene's original tape, the game score is repeated here. To avoid a reiterated commentary I give some of the annotation in point and confine my remarks exclusively to the one remaining theoretically important aspect of the opening, which, up to date, has not been given full attention.

1 PQ4 PK3 2 PQB4 PQN3 3 PK4 BN2 4 NQB3 BN5 5 BQ3 PKB4 6 QR5ch!
 PN3 (6 ... KB1 is not out of the question) 7 QK2 NKB3 8 PB3 PxP*
 9 PxP BxNch (9 ... NxP? 10 BxN QR5ch 11 KQ1! +- 9 ... NxP
 10 BxN BxNch 11 KQ1! PQ4 (11 ... BxB 12 QxB!) 12 BxQP BxB
 13 NPxB BN2 14 QxPch QK2 15 QxQch KxQ 16 BN5ch! +- 10 PxP NxP?!?
 A "mistake full of glory!" 11 NKB3! NKB3! 12 BN5 QK2 13 O-O PQ3
 14 NK5! O-O 15 NN4! QNQ2 16 RB2 RB2 17 NR6ch (1 - 0)

(* Keene suggests 8 ... KQ2 or 8 ... NQB3. I would not be afraid of
 8 ... O-O to bolster black's dark squares ... BK2!)

---oOo---

8. Briggs v. Hardy (Nottingham 1980)

The Double Pin Variation.

A case of black failing to realise the strength of his position, directly from the opening and letting white off the hook.

1 PQ4 PK3 2 PQB4 PQN3 3 NQB3 BN2 4 PK4 BN5 5 BQ3 PKB4 6 QK2
 NKB3 7 BKN5 PxP 8 BxN QxB 9 BxP BxB 10 QxB NQB3 11 NKB3 BxNch
 12 PxP O-O 13 O-O QB5. A standard position that has occurred on
 several occasions. Keene on audio-tape: "If white exchanges queens, black
 has the better ending on account of white's weak Q-side pawns, if white
 avoids the exchange of queens, black achieves promising play by trebling
 up on the f file." He must be right, his opponent Roderiguez (Alicante,
 '77) did not even dare to retake the pawn on move 8!! 14 QQ3 QKB4?!
 15 QK2 NK2?! 16 PQ5 NN3 17 NQ4 NB5 18 QK3 QN3 19 PKN3 KPXP 20 KR1
 QRK1 21 QKB3 NQ6 22 QQ5ch KR1 23 PKB4! PQB4 (All credit to white
 for refusing to die, once he is presented with the slightest chance -
 he had no idea of the opening - I did!) 24 NKB3 RK7 25 NKR4 QK5ch
 26 QxQ RxQ 27 QRQ1 NN7? and 1/2 - 1/2 (38) - after at one stage
 even a white win had looked possible.

---oOo---

9. M. Hill v. Hardy (Derby 1966)

An early game. Weak play by white loses an early pawn - and the game

1 PQB4 PQN3 2 NQB3 PK3 3 PQ4 BN2 4 PK4 BN5 5 BQ3 PKB4 6 QK2
 NKB3 7 BKN5 PxP 8 BxP BxB 9 BxN QxB 10 QxB O-O 11 PKB3? NB3
 12 NK2 BxNch 13 PxP NQR4 14 PQ5 PxP 15 QxPch QB2 16 O-O NxP
 17 KRQ1 NK6 18 QxQch RxQ 19 RQ3 RK1 20 NQ4 PQR3 21 NN3 PKN4
 22 NQ2 NB7 23 RQB1 RK8ch (0 - 1, 55)

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B White plays for P-Q5.

10. Shannon v. Hardy (Game 1) Leicester League 1978

1 PQ4 PK3 2 PQB4 PQN3 3 NQB3 BN2 4 PK4 BN5 5 QB2 QR5 6 PQ5
PKB4 (for 6 ... PxP see next game) 7 PxBP PxQP 8 NKB3 QK5ch
 9 QxQ PxQ 10 NQ4 KNK2 11 RKN1 QNB3 12 NxN BxN 13 PKN4 BxNch
 14 PxP O-O-O 15 BKN5 QRK1 16 O-O-O PQ3 17 BN2 PKR3 18 BR4 PKR4
 19 BxN RxP 20 PKR3 PxP 21 PxP RR7 22 QRK1 RK4 23 RK3 RB4 24 RR3
 RxR 25 BxR RxP 26 KN2 KQ1 27 BB1 RB4 28 RKR1 KK2 29 RR7 KB3
 30 BR6 BN4 31 BB8 BK7 32 PN5ch KxP 33 RxNPch KB3 34 RN6ch KK2
 35 BK6 PQ4 Wrongly adjudicated 1/2 - 1/2. The position is clearly
 0 - 1 (R. Keene)

---oOo---

11. P. Bielby v. Hardy (Leicester 1980)

"A harmless trap!?" - early part discussed on tape.

1 PQ4 PK3 2 PQB4 PQN3 3 NQB3 BN2 4 PK4 BN5 5 QB2 QR5 6 PQ5
PxP 7 KPXP NKB3 8 BQ3 O-O 9 NKB3 RK1ch 10 BK3 RxBch 11 KB1 RxN
12 PxR QR6ch?! 13 KK2 BxN 14 QxB NQR3 15 QRKN1 RK1ch 16 KQ2
QR3ch 17 KQ1 NB4 18 BB2 PQR4 19 PKR4 NKR4 20 RN5 PKB3 21 RN4 PQ3
22 PKB4 BB1 23 PB5 RK4 24 RK1 KB1 25 PKB4 NxKBP 26 QQ2 NR4
27 QxQ RxRch! 28 KxR PxQ (0 - 1 45)

---oOo---

12. Hornyanstky v. Hardy (London Evening Standard 1978)

Slow routine play by white in the opening enables black to impose his will on the game from the opening.

1 PQ4 PK3 2 PQB4 PQN3 3 NQB3 BN2 4 PQ5 BN5 5 PQR3? BxNch 6 PxB
QR5 7 QQ3 NKB3 8 NKB3 QK5 9 QPXP QPXP 10 NQ2 QN3 11 QxQ RPxQ
12 PKB3 QNQ2 13 PK4 O-O-O 14 NN3 NK4! 15 PB5 NQ6ch 16 BxN RxB
17 BPXP RxQBP 18 RQN1 RPXP 19 O-O RQ1 20 BKB4 R(1)Q6 21 NB1 RQ2
22 PQR4 RQR6 23 RN4 BQB3 winning a second pawn, the rest is simple.
0 - 1 (41)

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13. P. W. Walsh v. Hardy (Harrogate 1980)

"The black Queen that cannot quite be caught". - early part referred to on tape.

1 PQ4 PK3 2 PQB4 PQN3 3 NQB3 BN2 4 PK4 BN5 5 BQ3 PKB4 6 PQ5
BPXP 7 BxP QR5 8 QK2 NKB3 9 BB3 O-O 10 BK3 NK5 11 QQ3 PxP
12 PxP NB4! 13 QB2 PQ3 14 PKN3 QB3 15 O-O-O BxN + 16 QxB
QxQch 17 PxQ QNQ2 18 BK2 QRK1? Missing a straightforward win;
18 ... NK5 is correct here, leaving white no chances. 19 NR3 NK5
20 BQN5 RK2 21 KB2 QNKB3 22 NB4 NN5 23 KRK1 PQR3 24 PKR3(!)
NxRch 25 RxN PxR 26 PB3 PKN4 27 NR5 BB1 28 PKN4 NxP 29 RxR
NxR White is skating on thin ice, but apparently just can hang on
30 RN7ch KR1 31 KxN BN2 32 RxBP BxP 33 RQ7 BxPch 34 KQ2 PQ4
35 RQ6 BK5 36 RxNP KN1 37 NB6ch KN2 38 NxB PxN 39 KK3 1/2 - 1/2

---oOo---

14. Williams v. Miles (B.B.C. TV Master-Game Series 1976)

Early parts referred to on tape. - A typical piece of Miles' knight manoeuvring seems to produce a clear advantage. But white 'digs in' and the win is never easy.

1 PQ4 PK3 2 PQB4 PQN3 3 PK4 BN2 4 PQ5 BN5ch 5 BQ2!? QK2 6 BxB
QxBch 7 QQ2 QxQch 8 KxQ PKB4 9 PKB3 NQR3 10 NQB3 NK2 11 BQ3
O-O 12 PxBP PxQP 13 RK1 NxKBP 14 PxP NQN5 15 NKR3 NQ3 16 BK4
PQR4 17 PQR3 NQR3 18 BB2 PQN4 19 NK4 NB5ch 20 KB1 BxP 21 RQ1
NK6 22 RQ2 BxN 23 BxB NQB4 + (with a trap 24 BxR NN6ch wins a piece)
(0 - 1, 75)

Listeners interested in the whole game can find it with appropriate commentary in the B.B.C. publication book.

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15. Ogaard v. Miles (Reykjavik 1978)

3 PQ5 and 3 PQR3 - analysed on tape.

The sheer ferocity of black's attack must have surprised even its creator. One of the finest games with the English Defence on record.

1 PQ4 PK3 2 PQB4 PQN3 3 PQ5!? QR5 4 PK3 NKB3 5 PQR3 BN2 6 NKB3 QR4 7 QPXP BPXP 8 BK2 QN3 9 NKR4 QR3 10 BKB3 NQB3 11 PKN3 PKN4 12 PK4 NK4 13 BN2 QN2 14 PKB4 NPxN 15 BPxN NKN5 16 BKB4 O-O-O 17 NQB3 BQB4 18 QQ2 NxKP 19 PQN4 PR6 0 - 1

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16. Karpov v. Miles (Bugojno 1978)

Black reaches equality (or as near as matters) in the middle game only to go astray. In later games, Miles rejects the ultra sharp 3 ... Q-R5. Is it because of this game? If so, I think it is a pity.

1 PQB4 PQN3 2 PQ4 PK3 3 PQ5 QR5 4 NQB3 BN5 Would some brave soul put the line to the test with 4 ... QxP? 5 BQ2 NKB3 6 PK3 BxN 7 BxB NK5 8 QB2 NxB 9 QxN O-O 10 PKN3 QK5! 11 PB3 QN3 12 NK2 BN2 13 O-O-O PQ3 14 PKN4 NQ2 15 PKR4 QB3 16 QxQ NxQ 17 PK4 NQ2 18 NB3 NK4 19 BK2 NN3 20 KQ2 NB5 21 BQ3 BR3 22 KK3 NN7ch 23 KQ2 NB5 24 RR2 QRK1 25 PN3 RK2 26 KK3 PK4 27 NK2 NxB? (Correct is 27 ... NxN 28 RxN BB1, planning ... PKB4) 28 RxN RQR1 29 NN3 BB1 (With a poor bishop and no space, black soon drifts into a poor position) 30 PQN4 PQR4 31 PQR3 RPXP 32 RPXP RR5 33 RN2 RK1 34 RQB3 BQ2 35 PB5 R(K)QR1 36 BPXP BPXP 37 NB5 BxN 38 NPxB RQR6 39 RB2 KB1 40 RxR RxR 41 KB2 The remaining moves are inexorable 1 - 0 (56)

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17. Steane v. Miles (London 1980) - analysed on tape

The introduction of a full Dutch Defence here is a bold innovation by Miles.

1 PQB4 PQN3 2 PQ4 BN2 3 NQB3 PK3 4 PQR3 PKB4 5 PQ5 NKB3 6 PKN3 BB4 7 BN2 PQR4 8 NKR3 O-O 9 O-O NQR3 10 PQN3 QK1 11 BN2 PK4 12 PK4 QN3 13 QB2 NKN5 14 PXP RXP 15 BK4 QRKB1 16 KN2 RXPch 17 RxR NK6ch 18 KR1 NxQ 19 RxRch BxR 20 BxQ NxR 21 BXPch KxB 22 BxN NB4 23 NQ1 NxP 24 BxP NQ7 25 BxP NxP 26 NB3 BxRP 27 NN5ch KN3 28 N(N5)K4 PQN4 29 NxP BxP 30 NB3 BB3 31 KN1 BN5 0 - 1

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18. Shannon v. Hardy (Game II) Leicester County Championship 1979

Against the "safety" line (3 PQR3) black follows Keene's simple recommendation of opting for a good time in Queens Gambit Declined - to good effect in this and the next game.

1 PQ4 PK3 2 PQB4 PQN3 3 PQR3 NKB3 4 NQB3 BN2 5 BN5 BK2 6 PK3 PQ4 7 NKB3 O-O 8 RQB1 PQB4 9 QPxBP NPxBP 10 BQ3 QNQ2 11 O-O PKR3 12 BKR4 NK5 13 BxB QxB 14 BN1? NxN 15 RxN BQR3! 16 BQ3 PK4! 17 BB5 NN3 18 PQN3 QPxBP 19 QK2 NQ4 20 R(3)QB1 QKB3 21 NPXP QxB 22 PK4 NB5! 23 QN2 QN5 24 White resigns.

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19. Shannon v. Hardy (Game III) Leicester League 1980

1 PQ4 PK3 2 PQB4 PQN3 3 PQR3 PQ4 4 NQB3 NKB3 5 BKN5 BK2 6 PK3
 0-0 7 NKB3 BN2 8 BQ3 QN2 9 0-0 PQB4 10 QK2 RQB1 11 KRQ1 BPxP
 12 KNxP NK4 13 BPxP NxN 14 QxN NxQP 15 BxB QxB 16 NxN BxN
 17 QRQB1 1/2 - 1/2

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20. Cooper v. Basman British Championships, Brighton 1980
 (opening)

White plays QN3 in an attempt to counter black's pin.

With best play black comes out well from the opening.

1 PQB4 PK3 2 PQ4 PQN3 3 NQB3 BN5 (This tactic is possible with this
 move order) 4 QN3 NQB3 (4 QQ3 NKB3 5 PK4 PQB4 6 PxP BQN2 7 PK5
 NK5 8 NK2 QR5 9 BK3 NxP (c5) 10 QQ4 BK5 11 NKN3 NQB3 12 QQ2
 BKN3 13 BKN5 QQ5 14 QxQ NxQ 15 RQB1 NR5 is satisfactory for black
 Larssen/Timman, Montreal 1979) 5 NKB3 PQR4 6 PQR3 PR5 7 QB2 BxNch
 8 QxB NKB3 (8 PxP PKR3 → ... PQ3) 9 BKN5 P-KR3 10 BR4 P-KN4!
 is okay for black (Basman)

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21. Forintos v. Hecht International Correspondence 1979/80

This time white's QN3 is played under quite different circumstances, as
 white is not committed to P-Q4! Rather an offshoot from the usual, only
 possible in English Opening complex.

1 PQB4 PQN3 2 NQB3 BN2 3 PK4 PK3 4 NKB3 BN5 5 QN3?! NQR3 6 BK2
 NK2 7 PQR3 NB4! 8 QB2 BxN 9 QxB 0-0 10 PK5 PQ4 11 PxPep QxP
 12 PQ4 NK5 13 QQ3 QRQ1 14 0-0 PQB4 15 RQ1 PxP?! 16 NxP NB4
 17 QB2 BK5 18 QQ2 PK4 19 NB3 QxQ 20 NxQ BQ6 21 BxB RxB 22 RK1 NB3
 23 PQN4 NQ5 24 RN1 NR5 25 KB1 PK5 26 RK3 RK1 27 NN3 NB7 28 RxR
 PxR 29 BK3 PKB4 30 PN3 NB6 31 RB1 KB2 32 BQ2 NK5 33 RQ1 RQ1
 34 BB1 PQ7 35 BN2 RQ6 36 NR1 NxRP 37 BxN RxB 38 NB2 RKB6 39 NQ4
 RQ6 0 - 1

The theoretical significance of this game could be that white cannot easily
 avoid playing P-Q4, if he wishes to follow with Q-N3. In any event this
 follow up may be doubtful, allowing black counter-play.

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C The Gambit Lines

22. J.W. Sugden v. Hardy Brighton 1972 (early parts on tape)

"Going the Whole Hog". The next three games see white, hoping to exploit
 visions of a quick K side attack, by sacrificing the exchange. If black
 survives, he will win - to do so he must play with accuracy.

1 PQ4 PK3 2 PQB4 PQN3 3 PK4 BN2 4 BQ3 PKB4 5 PxP BxNP 6 QR5ch
 PKN3 7 PxP BKN2 8 PxP dis.ch KB1 9 PxN = Qch KxQ 10 QN4 BxR.
 This position is mentioned on Keene's original tape on the opening, but
 not developed further. 11 BN5 QK1. More precise than 11 ... QB1,
 suggested in a recent article by John Nunn. 12 PKR4 BQN2? Black has to
 learn his lesson the hard way. This retreat is time-wasting and wrong
 13 NQB3 PQ4 14 KKN2 QN2 15 0-0-0 QB2 16 NB4 NB3 17 QxP QxQ
 18 NxQ NK5 19 BxN PxP 20 NxB KxN 21 PQ5! KRK1 Having seen any
 winning chances dissipate, black now finds that the "drawing margin" is

very narrow. Although still the exchange up, black's pieces are tied down - white has two pawns for it and will soon gain a third with a winning advantage. 22 RQ4 PQB3 23 PQ6 PQB4 24 RQ1 BB3 25 PQ7 KRQ1 26 BxR RxB 27 RQ6 BxP 28 NxP KB2 29 NB6 Resigns.
An instructive game, well played by white.

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23. Lehmensick v. Hardy Brighton 1972 (on tape)

As last game, up to white's 12th move, 12 ... N-QB3! The correct reaction 13 NQB3 NxP! The alternative 13 QN-Q2 is discussed on tape later. 14 O-O-O QB2 15 NK4 BxN 16 BxB QxKBP (16 QxB QxK 17 QxRch KB2!) 17 BQ2 RKB1 (17 RQ2 QB8ch 18 RQ1 QxBPch 19 KN1 RKB1 20 PR5 RB8 21 PR6 RxB 22 QxR BxRP etc.) 18 PR5 QB3! Same threats as before and the white king is more exposed than its adversary! 19 RK1 NB4 20 BB3 QR3ch 21 KN1 QxRP 22 BxN QxBch 23 QxQ rXQ (0 - 1, 32)

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24. M. Allcock v. Hardy Loughborough 73, Forrest Cup, East Midlands Final

Again first 12 moves the same; 12 ... N-QB3 13 NQB3 NxP 14 O-O-O QB2 15 BK4 BxB 16 QxB PQ4 17 PxP PxP 18 QxP QxQ (18 NxP QxKBP 19 NK7ch KB2 20 QN6ch KB1 or 20 QK5ch NK3 +) 19 NxQ KB2! Black's pawn sacrifice has clarified the position 20 RQ3 PB3 21 NK3 PB4 22 PB4 BB3 23 NN2 QRQ1 24 RK3 KRK1 25 RxB RxB 26 KQ2 KN3 27 PR5ch KB2 28 NK3 RKN1 29 NR3 NB6ch 30 KK2 NxB 31 PxN BxKNP 32 NQ5 BB3 0 - 1 (48)

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25. W. Browne v. Tony Miles Tilbury 1978 (on tape)

White refrains from the Knight Capture on Move 9 in the same variation as above, in favour of developing his KN to K2 - B4 with a rapid attack. 1 PQ4 PK3 2 PQB4 PQN3 3 PK4 BN2 4 BQ3 PKB4 5 PxP BxNP 6 QR5ch Pn3 7 PxNP BKN2 8 PxP dis.ch KB1 9 NK2 NKB3 10 QR4 BxR 11 BKN5 NQB3 12 NB4. The first of two recent attempts by white to find an improvement on the above and therefore of great theoretical significance. 12 ... KB2? black succumbs to the surprise element, but with correct play, white's line is refuted. This is discussed on tape. 13 BN6ch KK2 14 NR5 QKB1 15 NQ2 PK4 16 O-O-O NxP - Black's strategy is on the right lines - unfortunately he is too late! 17 RxB NK3 18 PKB4 PQ3 19 NK4 etc. 1 - 0

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26. Stasans v. Sanddler (Riga 1978)

1 PQ4 PK3 2 PQB4 PQN3 3 PK4 BN2 4 BQ3 PKB4 5 PxP BxKNP 6 QR5ch PN3 7 BPxP BKN2 8 PxPch KB1 9 NK2 BxR 10 BKN5 NKB3 11 QR4 NQB3 12 NB4 NxP 13 NN6ch KB2 For black this move allows white the option of a draw by repetition, should he so wish. However, black can "change his mind", or play 13 ... KK1 immediately, and the variations arising from this are analysed on tape. Instead of 13 NN6ch, white can try 13 QN-Q2 (guarding f3) when 13 ... NB4 (→ ... RxP) looks possible for black. Another line here is 13 QNQ2 NB6ch 14 NxN BxN 15 NN6ch KK1 16 NK5 BR4 17 BxN QxB 18 QxBch KQ1 19 NB7ch KQB1 20 NxR QxNP! 21 BK4! (if 21 RQ1 BxN +) (or here 21 QK8ch KN2 22 BK4ch PQ4! - a unique position with every white piece en prise!) 14 NK5ch KB1 15 QxN PQ3 16 NN6ch KB2 17 NxRch QxN 18 QKR4?! NxP 19 BxN BxQNP 20 QR5ch

KB1 21 QN6 BxR 22 KB1 BQB3 23 PKR4 RN1 (out of harm's way) 24 NQ2
 BK1 25 QQ3 BB2 26 BK4 QB6 27 QK2 PQR3 28 BQ3 QK4 29 NK4 QR7
 30 QKB3 QK4?? (There is now an immediate white win by the tactic 31 BN6
 QN2 22 QN2 BR6!) 31 BB6?? But he loses a piece instead! - and the game.
 Were both players in time-trouble? Q-KB4! 0-1

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27. Hazel v. Hardy Peterborough 1979 (early parts on tape).

(An offbranch of the same theme)

1 PQ4 PK3 2 PQB4 PQN3 3 PK4 BN2 4 BQ3 PKB4 5 PxP BxP 6 QR5ch
 PN3 7 PxP BN2 8 PxPch KB1 9 NKB3 NKB3 10 QR4 BxR Again white is
 committed to sacrifice a whole rook - if 10 Q-N6?! BxN 11 R-KN1 Q-K2
 12 B-R6 RxRP and black consolidates his advantage. The lines based on
 9 NKB3 do not appear too dangerous, provided black is prepared 11 N-K5
 N-QB3? But this is a mistake. Correct is 11 ... PQ3 and now the
 sharpest line is 12 BR6 PxN 13 BxBch KxB (or 13 PxP QxB 14 BxBch
 KxB 15 QN5ch QN3 16 PxNch KB2) 14 QN5ch KB2 15 QN6ch KK2 (15 PxP
 NK5 - or 15 BN6ch KK2 16 PxP NQ2 17 NQB3 NxP 18 QxN QQ3) 16 QN7ch
 KQ3 (16 PxP QKB1) 17 PxPch KB3 18 PxN NR3 + 12 BKN5 NxN! 13 PxN
 KB2 14 NQB3 PQ4 15 O-O-O BB6 16 RQ2 QK2 17 QB4 BR4 18 PxP PxP
 19 BxN? BxB Black is in a tangled web of his own making, but at the
 critical moment, white's nerve snaps 20 PxP QxP 21 QxPch QK2 22 QB4ch
 QB3 23 QB7ch QK2 24 QB4ch 1/2 - 1/2

(In the final position white can still try for a win, but is very short
 of time and decides to share the spoils.)

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28. Akesson v. Short Junior World Championships, Dortmund 1980
 (game analysed on tape)

White refrains from the Knight Capture in Move 9 as before, but selects
 development KN-K2, immediately followed by QN-Q2.

1 PQB4 PQN3 2 PQ4 PK3 3 PK4 BN2 4 BQ3 PKB4 5 PxP BxP 6 QR5ch
 PN3 7 PxNP BKN2 8 PxPch KB1 9 BN5 NKB3 10 QR4 NB3 11 NK2
 BxR 12 NQ2(!) PK4 13 NKN3 PK5 The critical line is 13 O-O-O - this
 is discussed on tape in conjunction with the next game. 14 BxP BxB
 15 N(3)xB RxP 16 QB4 NxP 17 BxN BxB 18 NxB QK2ch 19 N(2)-K4
 RR5! 20 NN4ch QB2 21 QN3 RK1 22 KB1 QxQBP 23 KN2 NB4 24 QQR3ch
 PQ3 25 White resigns.

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29. Magerramov v. Psachis Riga 1980 - analysed on tape.

13 O-O-O(!) probably presents the most serious challenge to the system.
 It forms the climax of white's second recent attempt to find improvements.

1 PQ4 PK3 2 PQB4 PQN3 3 PK4 BN2 4 BQ3 PKB4 5 PxP BxNP 6 QR5ch
 PN3 7 PxNP BKN2 8 PxPdis: ch KB1 9 BKN5 NKB3 10 QR4 BxR 11 NK2
 NQB3 12 NQ2 PK4 13 O-O-O PK5 14 BxP BxB 15 NxB RxP 16 QB4 KB2
 17 N(2)B3 RR4 18 PKR4 NQN5 19 PQR3 PQ4 20 NxN BxN 21 PxN QQ3
 22 QN4 QR-KR1 23 NxP BxBch 24 PxP (1 - 0)

Black blundered in time-trouble at this point, but his game is already
 quite lost.

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30. Kordsachia v. Stean Hamburg 1977

White develops his QN to Q2 at an early stage.

Safety is of little consequence to black whose logic throughout is immaculate, and in complete character with the opening.

1 PQ4 PK3 2 PQB4 PQN3 3 PK4 BN2 4 PKB3 PKB4 5 NQ2 BN5 6 PxKBP
QR5ch 7 P-KN3 QxQP 8 BPxKP NK2 9 QK2 O-O 10 PQR3 BxNch 11 QxB
QNB3 12 BQ3 QKB3 13 BK4 QxKP 14 NK2 QxP 15 NKB4 NQR4 16 BxB
NxB 17 QxQP NQB4 18 QQ1 RxN 19 BxR NQ6ch 20 KB1 NxBch 21 KB2
NKB4 0 - 1

A beautiful attack executed with maximum economy.

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31. Polugaevsky v. Korchnoy Candidates Semi-Final 1977

Already analysed in detail on Keene's original tape on the Tournament Semi-Final, white is completely disorientated by black's opening tactics, and though finding himself in the latter stages within reach of a draw, misses the opportunity.

1 PQ4 PK3 2 PQB4 PQN3 3 PK4 BN2 4 QB2 QR5 5 NQ2 BN5 6 BQ3
PKB4 7 NB3 BxNch! 8 KB1 QR4 (if 8 BxB QN5 if 8 NxB NKB3) 9 BxB NKB3
(if 9 NxB NQB3 Δ ... NxP or Δ ... NN5, if now 10 QB3? QQ8x - an excellent
psychological blow so early in the game apart from anything else. White
will be doomed to feel uncomfortable throughout!) 10 PxP BxN (10 PK5
NN5) 11 PxB NB3 12 BB3 O-O (12 PxP NxP 13 PxPch NxP Δ
QR6ch and NxPch) 13 RK1 QR6ch 14 KK2 QRK1 15 KQ1 PK4 + 16 PxP
NxP 17 BK2 NxP 18 QQ3 RxB 19 RxR QN7 20 KRK1 NxR 21 KxN QxRP
22 RK7 QN8ch 23 KK2 QN5ch 24 KK1 PKR4 25 QKN3 QxQ 26 PxQ RB2
27 BxN PxB 28 RK8ch KN2 29 KB2 KR3 30 PQN4 KN4 31 RQR8 KxP 32 RxP
PQ3 33 PQR4 KK3 34 PR5 PxP 35 RxP PKB4 36 PB5 RR2 37 PxP PxP
38 PN5 PR5 39 PxP RxP 40 RR8 RQN5 41 RQN8 KQ4 42 KB3 (sealed)
RN6ch 43 KB4 KB4 44 RB8ch KxP 45 KxP RK6 0 - 1 (59)

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D Black's attempts at steering clear of the sacrificial variations based on C.

32. Pinter v. Forintos Budapest 1979.

Variations in which black tries to side-step white's sacrificial lines. In this game black uses a fairly simple straightforward idea of development. Whereas this avoids some of the risks in the previous games, it does not appeal to me, as white has few problems in maintaining a slight opening advantage with the middle-game; and I would not recommend this method of play, personally.

1 PQ4 PK3 2 PQB4 PQN3 3 PK4 BN2 4 BQ3 BN5ch or here 5 KB1(!)
5 BQ2 QK2. Also possible is 5 ... BxBch 6 NxB PQB4 7 PQ5 PK4
8 PKB4! PxP 9 NKB3 PQ3 10 PK5 QPxP 11 NxP NQ2 12 QR4 PKB3
13 NxN QxN 14 QB2 NK2 15 O-O = Pytel v. Schussler 1979 6 PQR3?!
Is this necessary? BxBch 7 NxB QN4 (?) 8 KNB3 QxP 9 RKN1 QR6
10 RxP QR3 11 RN3 NQB3 12 PQ5 QNK2 13 QR4 NN3 14 O-O-O N(1)K2
Better perhaps 14 ... NKB3 - O-O, though black has made no real
attempt to contest white's centre, and consequently has not equalised.
15 KN1 PQR3 16 QN4 PQR4 17 QR4 QB5 18 BB2 BR3 19 PKR4 PKR4
20 NN5 PK4 21 PQ6! NQB3 22 PxP QxRP 23 PB5 QB5 24 PxP PR5
25 RQB3 BK7 26 PN7 O-O 27 PxR=Q RxQ 28 NKR3 (1 - 0)

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33. Seirawan v. Schussler Malmo, Sweden 1979

A second "side-stepping" game, possibly more enterprising than the first - discussed on tape.

1 PQB4 PQN3 2 PQ4 PK3 3 PK4 BN2 4 BQ3 PKB4 5 PxP BN5ch (5 ... QR5 TN! - with great complications!!) 6 KB1 (Of course no other move comes under consideration here for white) PxP?! (But here I would like to see for black Basman's 6 ... NKB3 (or 6 ... NK2) 7 PxP PxP! put to some practical test. Black has sacrificed a pawn, but white has forfeited castling rights and black has play along the f-file. Or perhaps make it even a double pawn gambit with 6 ... NKB3 7 PxP O-O 8 PxP QxP) 7 PB5! PxP (Better than 7 BxP NKB3 - 8 ... O-O) 8 PQR3! PB5 (8 ... BR4 9 PxP PQB3 10 PQN4 BB2 11 BN2 QK2! 12 BxP BR3ch 13 BQ3 BK4 14 NB3 O-O may offer some counter-play for the pawns) 9 BxP BQ3 10 NQB3 NKB3 (10 ... QR5!?) 11 NKB3 QK2 12 BKN5 KQ1 - 13 NKR4 PKN3 14 PQ5 BB4 15 NQR4 BxBP 16 NKB3 BN3 17 NxB RPxN 18 PQ6 PxP 19 QQ4 RKB1 20 RK1(?) 1/2 - 1/2 (41).

Here white misses his chance; 20 QxPch KB1 21 RK1 QQ1 22 QxQP NQB3 23 RK6!! is winning.

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34. O.H. Hardy v. J.G. Collins (Hastings, Christmas 1978)

Often Masters accept a challenge by an opposing player who tries out their own pet line. The reason for this is that a master's long-standing experience and familiarity with a particular system has given him an objective insight with which he is hoping he is to outwit an opponent, regardless which side and colour he takes, assuming that his overall knowledge is superior to that of the other player.

1 PQ4 PQN3 2 PQB4 BQN2 3 NQB3 PK3 4 PK4 BN5 5 BQ3 QR5 The first little twist. Thematic though this move is for black, I didn't expect it here 6 PKN3 QK2 7 NKR3 PKB4 Black's manoeuvre has ruled out the white idea of inducing a sacrifice on f3, but white still hopes to keep the d1-h5 diagonal free for his Queen to cause possible black square weaknesses in the enemy camp. 8 Q-R5ch P-N3 9 Q-K2 N-KB3 10 PKB3 NQB3 The game has now taken on quite an original turn. In the next few moves black will try and hit at white's centre from the flanks, white in turn should try and keep the centre intact for as long as possible 11 BK3 PQ3 12 O-O BxN 13 PxB NQR4 14 NB2 PQB4!? 15 KRK1 O-O 16 BR6 KRK1 At this stage white wins a pawn, but with balancing Q-side weaknesses the position looks double-edged. 17 PxP NPxP 18 BxP PK4(!) (Counter-play, white probably does best to return the pawn and try and gain control of the black squares, surrounding the opposing king - say 19 B-KN5!?) 19 QR-Q1(?) QB2 20 QQ3(?) QR4 21 BB1 BxP 22 PKN4 BxNP 23 BxB NxB 24 NxN QxNch 25 KR1 PK5? At last! Until black's last move his game was easily equal, possibly even slightly better objectively. I had decided to take a desperate gamble, and in the critical position black slips up. The rest is rather satisfactory, for white. 26 RN1! PxQ 27 RxQch KB2? 28 RB1ch KK3 29 RKR4ch KQ2 30 RB7ch (1 - 0)

Loss of rook or mate is unavoidable for black.

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