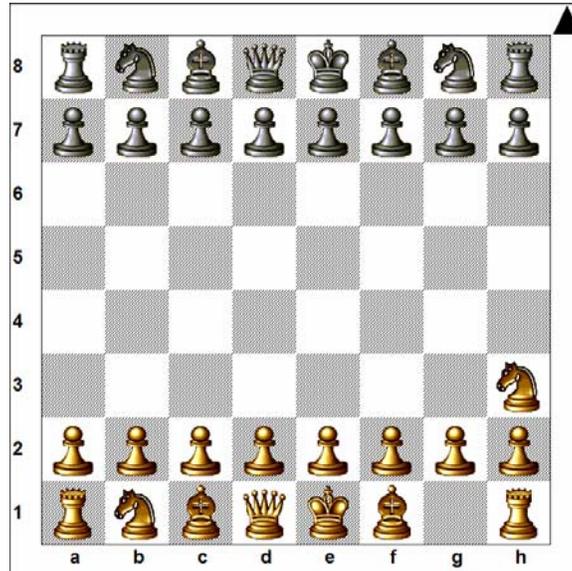


## Amar Opening

Analysis by FM Eric Schiller 1/15/2004

1.Nh3 The Amar, an absolutely mad and ridiculous opening. The drunken knight is almost falling off the board, and has a very limited range.



1...d5

1...e5 2.g3 d5 3.f4 is the Paris Gambit, analyzed in the next game.

2.g3

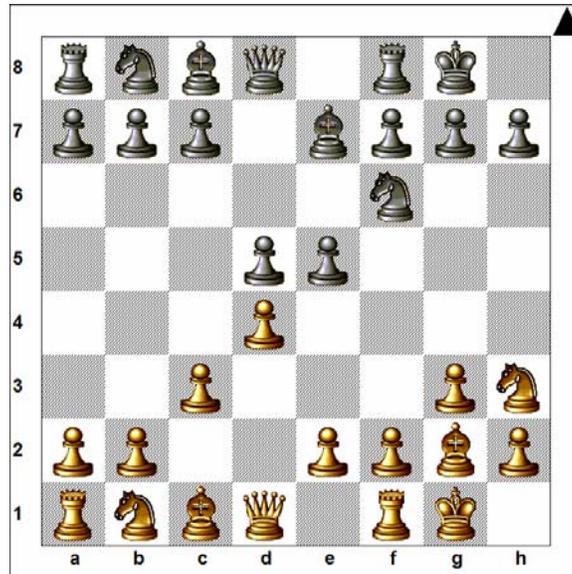
2.d4 Bxh3 3.gxh3 e6 4.Bg2 c6 The weakness of the pawn structure is more important than the bishop pair. Bulla-Veselsky, Hlohovec 1995.

2...e5 Of course Black should take advantage of the opportunity to occupy the center. 3.c3

3.Bg2 f5 was played in Tartakower vs. Marconi, 1932, but someone should have radioed in 4.c4 in Tartakower's usual hypermodern spirit, after which White would have some counterplay, but instead Tartakower castled and got into trouble.;

3.f4 Bxh3 4.Bxh3 exf4 5.O-O fxg3 6.hxg3 is a variation of the Paris Gambit, but this Gent Gambit is not any better. 6...Qd6 7.Rf3 Nd7 8.d4 O-O-O 9.Bf4 Qg6 (9...Qb6 is simpler, and stronger.) 10.Nc3 Bd6 11.Nxd5 Bxf4 12.Nxf4 Qh6 13.Bg2 White managed to equalize in Welling vs. Peleman, 1986.

3...Nf6 4.Bg2 Be7 5.O-O O-O 6.d4

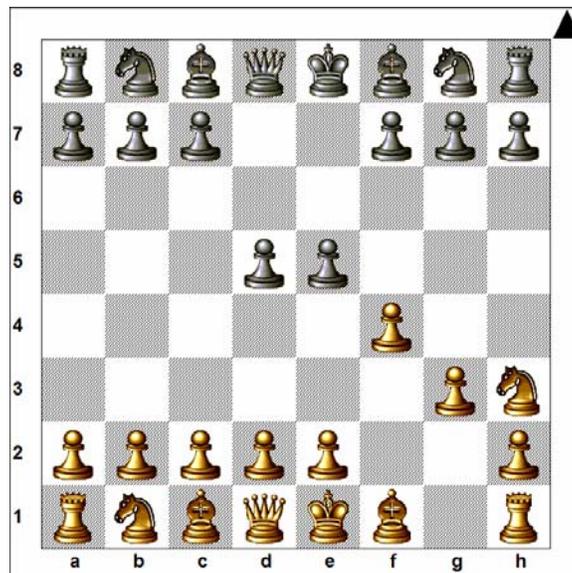


6...Nbd7 7.f4 exd4 8.cxd4 Re8 9.Nf2 Nb6 10.Nc3 Bb4 was agreed drawn in Kadas vs. Szabo, 1995. Maybe Black was just confused by the name of the tournament, because his position certainly looks more comfortable.

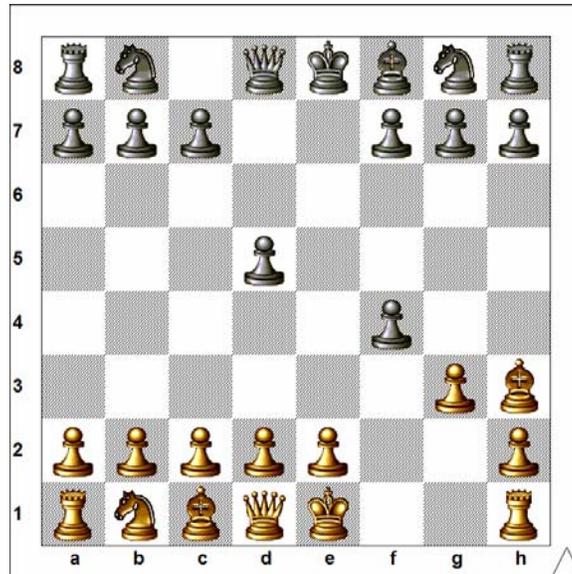
### Amar: Paris Gambit

Analysis by FM Eric Schiller 1/15/2004

1.Nh3 d5 2.g3 e5 3.f4 This is the Paris Gambit, a romantic but unprincipled move.



3...Bxh3 4.Bxh3 exf4 The Paris Gambit was perhaps inspired by an overconsumption of wine, because it combines a pawn sacrifice with a drunken knight move and stations the bishop somewhat unnaturally at h3.



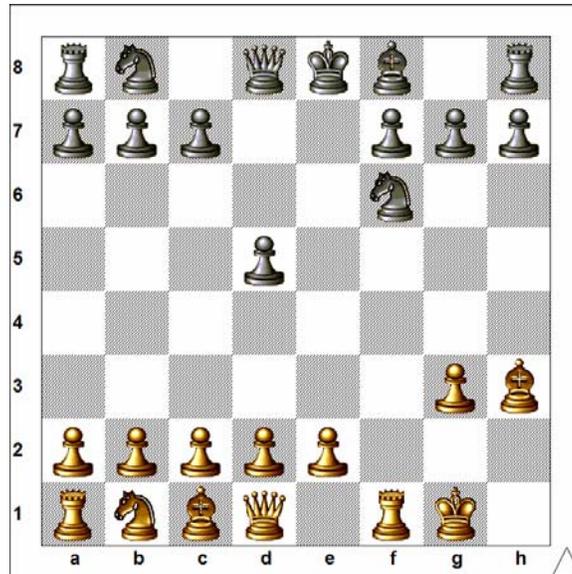
5.O-O

5.d4 Bd6! 6.Rg1 (6.gxf4? Qh4+) 6...fxg3 7.hxg3 c6 Black already has the advantage, and can now simply develop and then exploit the weaknesses of White's pawn structure later. 8.Qd3 Qe7 9.Nd2 Nf6 10.Nf3 White is forced to abandon his dream of e2-e4. 10...Nbd7 11.Bd2 Nh5 12.g4 What else? 12...Ng3 13.O-O-O White is prepared to give up the e- pawn to release the pressure, but Black is more ambitious than that! 13...Ne4! 14.c4?? Nf2 15.Qb3 Nxh3 Black won, Flugrath vs. Ter Braake, 1990

5...fxg3 6.hxg3

6.e4 d4 7.Qh5 is called the Amar Gambit Compromised, but all it compromises is White's position after 7...Nf6 8.Qb5+ Nbd7 9.Qxb7 since 9...Bc5 (9...gxh2+ 10.Kxh2 Bd6+ and Black will castle and then go king-hunting.) 10.d3 O-O 11.Bf4 is clearly better for White.

6...Nf6



7.d3 Nc6 8.Nc3 was played in Tartakower vs. Lilienthal, 1933, and now Benjamin suggests 8...Be7 9.Bf4

9.Bg5 h6 10.Bf4 d4 leads to the same result.

9...d4 and White is already in deep trouble.