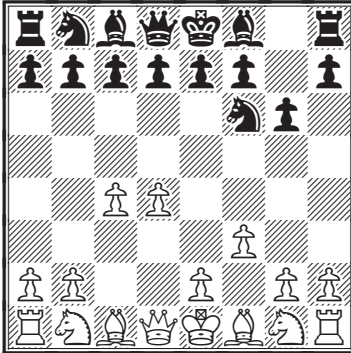


INDIAN GAME ALEKHINE ANTI-GRÜNFELD

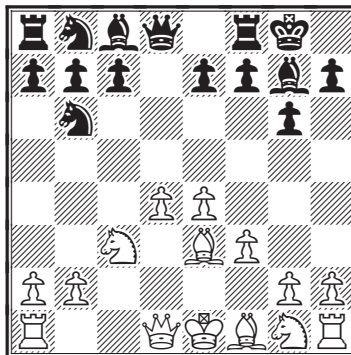


1.d4 Nf6
2.c4 g6
3.f3

Alekhine's Anti-Grünfeld system was introduced to the world in the 1929 World Championship match between Alekhine and Bogoljubow. It has never really caught on, largely because Black can actually carry out the Grünfeld strategy despite White's support of the center. Of course the opening makes little sense against players who have the King's Indian and Benoni in their repertoires, since Black can comfortably slide into those openings where the move f3 is well-established in the main lines.

EXAMPLES AND DISCUSSION

3...d5. Grünfeld players should not hesitate to confront White's strategy directly, daring the opponent to occupy the center with pawns in true hypermodern style. **4.cxd5 Nxd5; 5.e4 Nb6; 6.Nc3 Bg7; 7.Be3 0-0.**



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White has a huge classical center and Black is going to have to find a way to create counterplay.

8.Qd2. 8.f4 was Alekhine's choice, and it is returning to favor now that 8.Qd2 seems to be running out of steam. 8...Nc6; 9.d5 presents the Black knight with a choice: retreat to b8 or take up a risky post at a5. The latter is more ambitious and a lot more fun. 9...Na5; 10.Bd4 Bg4. Black takes the initiative and develops with gain of time. 11.Qd3 e5! Active play is still essential. 12.fxe5 (12.Bxb6 axb6; 13.b4 Nb3 is given as winning for Black by Alan Watson, but that seems a bit of an overstatement after 14.Rb1 Nd4; 15.a4 where White is certainly no worse.) 12...Nac4; 13.Qg3 h5; 14.Nf3 Qe7 and White may be slightly better after capturing on c4 and castling short, though queenside castling is also possible, as in Gheorghiu – Korchnoi, Zurich 1984.

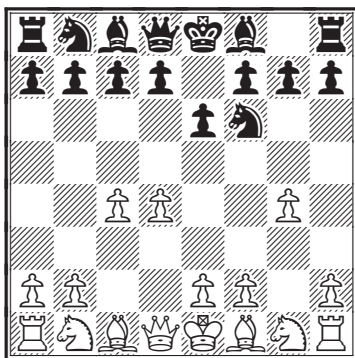
8...Nc6; 9.0-0-0. 9.Rd1 is a reasonable alternative, but Black obtains counterplay immediately with 9...e5! inviting 10.d5 Nd4. White should eliminate the knight at d4; with 11.Nb5! Nxb5; 12.Bxb5 Bd7; 13.Bxd7 and now the intermezzo 13...Nc4!; 14.Qc3 Nxe3; 15.Qxe3 Qxd7 is acceptable for Black, for example 16.Ne2 f5; 17.0-0 Rf7 and Alan Watson points out that Black can aim for equality with ...b6, ...Re8, ...Bf8, and ...Bd6.

9...e5; 10.d5 Nd4; 11.f4. 11.Nb5 Nxb5; 12.Bxb5 Bd7 was even in Padevsky – Pachman, Moscow 1956 and Varga – Jansa, Odorheiu Zonal 1995.

11...c5!; 12.fxe5. 12.dxc6 Nxc6 is better for Black, as Larsen suggests.

12...Bg4; 13.Re1 Bxe5!; 14.h3 Bd7; 15.Nf3 Nxf3; 16.gxf3 Qe7 is a much-discussed position, from Enevoldsen – Pachman, Moscow Olympiad 1956. The general consensus here is that Black has counterplay, and is at least equal.

DEVIN GAMBIT



1.d4 Nf6
2.c4 e6
3.g4

The idea behind this gambit is the same as in the Gibbins–Weidehagen Gambit. White gives up a g-pawn to take over the center, and win some time. The question is, does the inclusion of c4 and ...e6

make a big difference? I am not sure.

EXAMPLES AND DISCUSSION

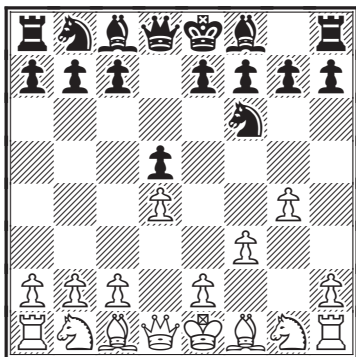
3...N \times g4; 4.e4 Qh4 is available. 5.Nh3.

5.Qf3 Nxf2!? is not as good as it looks, since after 6.Qxf2 Qxe4+; 7.Be2 Black cannot capture at h1 because the queen is trapped after Bg3! Play might continue 7...d5; 8.Nf3 dxc4; 9.Nc3 Bb4 with a complicated position. White's piece may prove more powerful than the three pawns.

5...Bb4+; 6.Bd2. 6.Nc3 Bxc3+; 7.bxc3 Nf6 and White's position is almost hopeless.

6...Bxd2+; 7.Qxd2 Nf6 is clearly better for Black.

GEDULT ATTACK



1.d4 Nf6
2.f3 d5
3.g4

The **Gedult Attack** is an opening which involves depraved indifference to kingside pawn structure. It is like a Gibbins – Wiedehagen Gambit without the gambit, but with a stupid looking pawn at f3. Benjamin and I described by stating that “This deformed opening seems to have been inspired by toxic waste!”

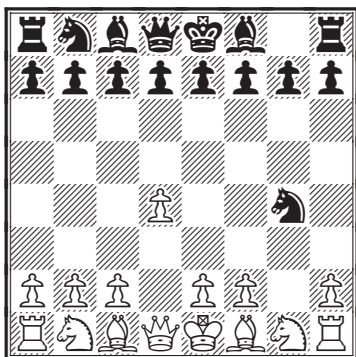
A decade later I feel the same way about it.

EXAMPLES AND DISCUSSION

3...c5; 4.g5 Nh5 and the White pawns are simply sick. Black can continue with a kingside fianchetto and castle to safety, then go on the attack against the weaklings.

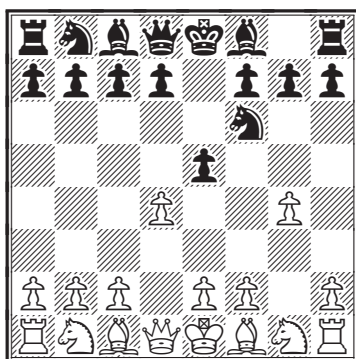
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GIBBINS-WIEDEHAGEN GAMBIT



1.d4 Nf6
2.g4 Nxg4

This gambit is a favorite of many unorthodox specialists, including Hawaii's Clyde Nakamura. White gets a big center and an open g-file for the attack. The compensation is long-lasting, but is probably not sufficient to justify the investment of a pawn. White scores well with it in correspondence play.



EXAMPLES AND DISCUSSION

2...e5 is an interesting way of declining the gambit. It is the **Oshima Defense**.

a) 3.dxe5 Nxg4; 4.Nf3 Bc5 (4...Nc6; 5.Bf4 Bc5; 6.e3 d6; 7.Bc4 dxe5; 8.Qxd8+ Nxd8; 9.Bxe5 Nxe5; 10.Nxe5 Bf5 is a balanced endgame, Drüke – Mieck, Postal 1983.) 5.e3 Nc6; 6.Nc3 Ngxe5; 7.Nxe5 Nxe5; 8.Qh5 d6; 9.Be2 g6; 10.Qh6 was played in Nakamura – Oshima, Hawaii 1985. Black has a much better game, but fell for the tempting 10...Qf6, which is not best. Instead, 10...Bb4; 11.Qg7 Rf8; 12.Bd2 h5 gives White no way to attack.

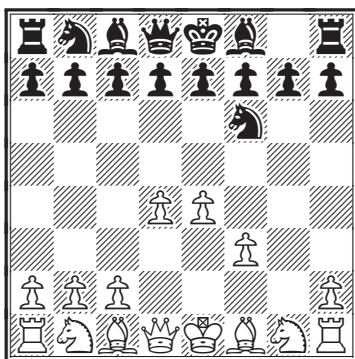
b) 3.Bg2 has been seen a couple of times.

b1) 3...Nxg4; 4.h3 Nh6; 5.dxe5 (5.Bxh6 gxh6; 6.dxe5 Qg5! is a justifiable queen excursion.) 5...Nf5 is a superior choice.

b2) 3...Nc6; 4.d5 Nd4; 5.h3 c5; 6.c4 e4; 7.g5 (7.e3 Nf3+; 8.Nxf3 exf3; 9.Bxf3 and Black has a miserable position.) 7...Nh5; 8.Bxe4 Qe7; 9.Nc3 f5; 10.gxf6 Nxf6; 11.Bg5 and White had a tremendous game, Nakamura – Oshima, USA 1985.

c) 3.g5 Ne4; 4.Nf3 exd4; 5.Qxd4 d5; 6.Be3 (6.Nc3 Nxc3; 7.Qxc3 Nc6; is about even, Barton – Unknown, London 1975.) 6...Nc6; 7.Qd1 Be7; 8.h4 f6; 9.Nbd2 Bf5; 10.Rg1 Nb4; 11.Nd4 Bg6; 12.Bh3 ffg5; 13.hxg5 Nfg5; 14.Bf5 Ne4; 15.Rxg6 hxg6 was drawn in Simon – Lambert, Ludwigshafen 1984.

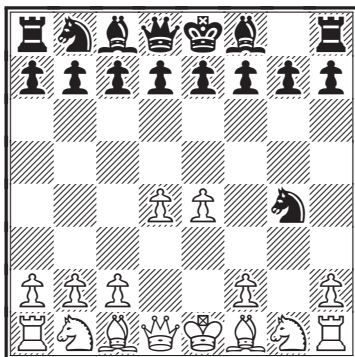
3.e4. 3.f3 Nf6; 4.e4 sets up the ideal pawn center.



This gives us the Bogie, or Maltese Falcon, used by the famous actor Humphrey Bogart, a dedicated fan of the Royal Game. 4...d6; 5.Be3 (5.Nc3 e5; 6.dxe5 Nfd7! and the threat of ...Qh4+ is strong. Or 5...b6; 6.Bf4 Bb7; 7.Nh3 e6; 8.Bb5+ Bc6; 9.Qe2 Bxb5; 10.Nxb5 Nbd7; 11.Qc4 gave White strong pressure in Winkelmann – Van der Heijden, Postal 1985.) 5...g6; 6.Nc3 Bg7; 7.Qd2 Nc6; 8.0-0-0 0-0; 9.Bd3 e5; 10.d5 Nb4; 11.Bc4 a5; 12.a3 Na6; 13.h4 Nh5; 14.Nge2 f5; 15.Bg5 Bf6. Black is clearly better, so Bogie tries a confusionary riff. 16.f4 exf4; 17.Nxf4 Nxf4; 18.Qxf4 fxe4; 19.Bh6 Re8; 20.Nxe4 Bg7; 21.Bxg7 Kxg7; 22.h5 Bf5; 23.hxg6 Bxg6; 24.Qh6+ Kg8; 25.Rdg1 Qe7; 26.Rxg6+ hxg6; 27.Qh8+ Kf7; 28.Rh7# 1-0 Bogart – Anonymous, USA 1933.

3.Nc3 d5; 4.Bg2 (4.Bg5 h6; 5.Bh4 Nc6; 6.Qd2 Bf5; 7.f3 Nf6; 8.Bxf6 exf6; 9.e4 dxe4; 10.fxe4 Bg4; 11.h3 Bh5; 12.Bb5 Bd6; 13.Nge2 0-0; 14.0-0-0 Ne7; 15.Rhg1 Ng6; 16.Rdf1 c6; 17.Rf5 Bxe2; 18.Bxe2 and Black is a bit better, Schirmer – Hof, Postal 1988.) 4...e6; 5.e4 Nf6; 6.e5 Nfd7; 7.Nh3 is Stopher – Vlha, Postal 1983, and here Black should play 7...c5 with a superior French Defense.

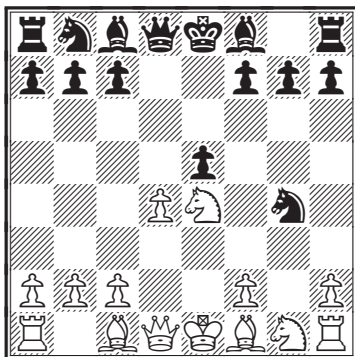
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3...d6. 3...Nf6; 4.e5 Nd5; 5.c4 (5.Nf3 d6; 6.c4 Nb6; 7.Nc3 dxe5; 8.Nxe5 Bf5; 9.c5 was better for White, despite the missing pawn, in Stummer – Steuer, Postal 1992.) 5...Nb6; 6.Nc3 (6.c5 Nd5 is a Hunt Variation of the Alekhine Defense, with White missing a g – pawn but having g2 available and an extra tempo as compensation. 7.Bg2 e6; 8.Nc3 Nxc3; 9.bxc3 d6; 10.cxd6 cxd6; 11.Nf3 Nc6; 12.Bf4 dxe5; 13.Nxe5 Nxe5; 14.Bxe5 Bd6; 15.Bg3 0–0; 16.Qh5 Qe7; 17.0–0 Bxg3; 18.fxg3 Rb8; 19.Rae1. This was agreed drawn in Schlenker – Groszek, USA 1983, but I would certainly play on with Black, and even greedily play 19...Qc3!) 6...d6 and here someone should try 7.Nf3 Bg4; 8.Rg1!?, making use of the open file. 3...d5 is a good move.

a) 4.Be2 Nf6; 5.e5 Nfd7; 6.e6 (6.Bg5 c5; 7.Nc3 cxd4; 8.Qxd4 Nc6; 9.Qxd5 e6; 10.Qd2 Be7; 11.Bxe7 Qxe7; 12.f4 Qh4+; 13.Kf1 0–0; 14.Nf3 Qh6; 15.Ng5 Nb6; 16.Bd3 f6; 17.Nxh7 Rd8 Bach-Jaap, Germany 1983.) 6...fxe6; 7.Nf3 (7.Nh3 Nf6; 8.Nf4 g6; 9.h4 Rg8; 10.Be3 Qd6; 11.Nc3 c6; gave Black a comfortable advantage in 0–1 Au – Datuin, Shofield 1984. 7.Qd3 g6; 8.Bf4 c5; 9.dxc5 Qa5+; 10.Bd2 Qxc5; 11.b4 Qc7; 12.Bc3 Nf6 and White has nothing to show for the pawns, Lykke – Urban, Postal 1992.) 7...g6; 8.h4 Bg7; 9.h5 e5; 10.hxg6 hxg6; 11.Rxh8+ Bxh8; 12.Ng5 Nf8; 13.dxe5 Bxe5; 14.Bd3 Qd6; 15.Qf3 Be6; 16.Na3 Nc6; 17.Nh7 was going swimmingly for Black in Barton – Steedman, Manchester 1976 and Black should have just gone with the flow and castled queenside, with a huge advantage.

b) 4.Nc3 dxe4; 5.Nxe4 (5.Bf4 Nf6; 6.Bc4 Bg4; 7.Nge2 c6; 8.Rg1 is Barton – Thomas, Nottingham 1986, where 8...e6 would have left White with a miserable position.) 5...e5.

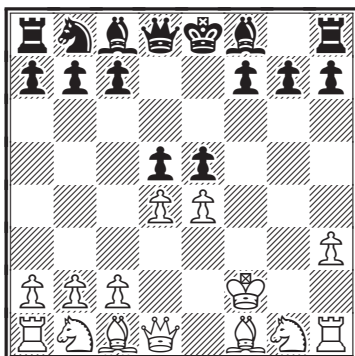


6.Qf3 (6.Nf3 exd4; 7.Bc4 Nc6; 8.Bg5 Be7; 9.Bf4 0-0; 10.Rg1 Re8; 11.Kf1 Bh4; 12.Neg5 Bxg5; 13.Nxg5 Nce5; 14.h3 Nxc4; 15.Qd3 Qf6 and White resigned in Panman – Danleyko, Postal 1992.) 6...Be7; 7.Bd3 exd4; 8.Bf4 Nf6; 9.0-0-0 c5 (9...Nxe4; 10.Bxe4 c6; 11.Ne2 Be6; 12.Nxd4 Qc8; 13.Nxe6 Qxe6; 14.Rhe1 Qxa2; 15.Bxh7 Qa1+; 16.Kd2 Qa5+; 17.c3 Na6; 18.Rxe7+ Kxe7; 19.Qe4+ Kf6; 20.Qd4+ Black resigned, Carson – Chase, Washington 1990.) 10.Nxf6+ Bxf6; 11.Re1+ Kf8! and Black’s king is safe, with the rook standing guard on the kingside. White’s king, on the other hand, is facing an avalanche of pawns.

c) 4.h3 with two possibilities:

c1) 4...Nf6; 5.e5 (5.Nc3 dxe4; 6.Bc4 e6; 7.Qe2 Nc6; 8.Be3 Bb4; 9.0-0-0 Bxc3; 10.bxc3 Ne7; 11.Bg5 Ned5; 12.Qd2 Qd6; 13.Ne2 e3; 14.Qd3 exf2; 15.Qf3 Bd7; 16.Rhf1 Bc6; 17.Bxd5 Bxd5; 18.Qxf2 Qa3+; 19.Kb1 Bxa2+; 20.Ka1 Bb3+; 21.Kb1 Qa2+; 22.Kc1 Qxc2# 0-1 Cardella – De Palma, Postal 1986) 5...Nfd7; 6.Bg5 c5; 7.Bg2 Qa5+; 8.Bd2 Qc7; 9.c3 e6; 10.f4 Nc6; 11.Nf3 g6; 12.Qc2 c4; 13.h4 h5; 14.a4 Na5; 15.Na3 Nb3; 16.Ra2 Tonjes – Wokittel, Germany 1985.

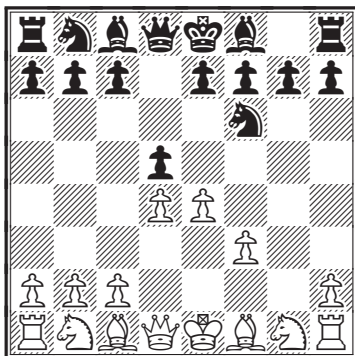
c2) 4...Nxf2; 5.Kxf2 e5 is a position of great appeal to any lover of the bizarre!



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Is it sound? Not really. 6.Qh5! The beginner's tactic actually works here. Black really misses the defensive power of the knight at g8. 6...exd4; 7.exd5 Nd7; 8.Bb5! Bc5. A discovered check is not always to be feared. 9.Bg5! d3+; 10.Kg2 dxc2; 11.Nc3 Be7 was eventually won by White in Knoerich – Winkelmann, Postal 1983, but here 12.Re1 would have been most efficient.

d) 4.f3 is a sensible continuation, and Black should just retreat with 4...Nf6.

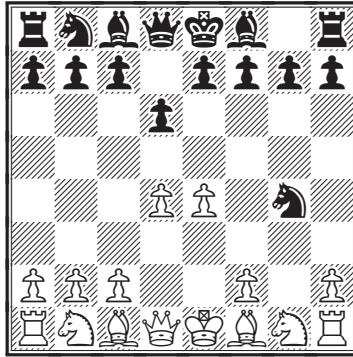


5.Nc3 (5.e5 Nfd7 doesn't give White much play, since 6.e6 is far too optimistic. 6...fxe6; 7.Bh3 g6; 8.Bxe6 Nf6; 9.Bxc8 Qxc8 and White remains down a pawn. That's the problem with many two-pawn sacrifices. One pawn can be returned with a better position and still a little spare change in the bank.) 5...dxe4; 6.fxe4 g6; 7.Be2 Bg7; 8.Bg5 c5; 9.d5 (9.Nf3 cxd4; 10.Qxd4 Qxd4; 11.Nxd4 Nxe4 isn't a Sicilian picnic!) 9...Qa5; 10.Qd2 Qb4; 11.e5 Ne4; 12.Nxe4 Qxe4; 13.0-0-0 Qxe5; 14.c3 Bf5; 15.Bb5+ Kf8; 16.Re1 Qc7?? (16...Be4; 17.Nf3 Qf5; 18.Nh4 Qe5; 19.Nf3 holds the draw.) 17.d6 Bxc3; 18.Qxc3. Black resigned, Nakamura – Alvarez, Hawaii 1986.

e) 4.e5 deprives Black of the f6-square, but simple development keeps the advantage. 4...g6 (4...Bf5; 5.h3 Nh6; 6.Bxh6 gxh6; 7.Bd3 Bg6; 8.e6 fxe6; 9.Bxg6+ hxg6; 10.Qd3 Rg8; 11.Qb5+ Nc6; 12.Nf3 Bg7; 13.Qxb7 Nxd4; 14.Nxd4 Bxd4; 15.Qc6+ Kf7; 16.c3 Bf6. White resigned, Breuer – Winkelmann, Postal 1983.) 5.Be2 and now:

e1) 5...h5; 6.Bf4 (6.h3 Nh6; 7.Bg5 c6; 8.Nc3 Be6; 9.Nf3 Qc8; 10.h4 Bg4; 11.Qd2 e6; 12.Bf6 Rg8; 13.0-0-0 Nf5; 14.Kb1 c5; 15.dxc5 Nd7; 16.c6 bxc6; 17.Ng5 Bxe2; 18.Qxe2 Nxf6; 19.exf6 Bd6; 20.Nf3 Qd8; 21.Qa6 Qb6; 22.Qxb6 axb6; 23.Rhe1 0-0-0 0-1 Fricke – Pape, Postal 1993) 6...Bg7; 7.Nf3 c6; 8.c3 Qb6; 9.Qd2 a5; 10.Nh4 Na6; 11.Bf3 Nh6; 12.Na3 Nf5; 13.Ng2 Be6; 14.0-0 Rd8; 15.Nc2 Bc8; 16.Nce3 Nc7; 17.a3 Senechoud – Larand, Poitiers 1992.

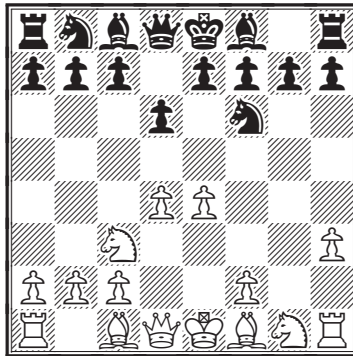
e2) 5...Nh6; 6.Nf3 (6.Nc3 Nf5; 7.Nf3 Bg7 is very solid for Black.) 6...Bg7; 7.Bf4 and now instead of 7...Bf5?; 8.Qd2 Ng8; 9.Nc3 Nc6; 10.Nh4 Bh3; 11.Qe3 with an initiative for White in Philips – Bishop, Postal 1990, Black should play the logical 7...Nf5 with a good game.



4.Be2. 4.Nc3 is a popular alternative, and it is as good as the text. 4...e5 5.Nf3 (5.Be2 Qh4; 6.Bxg4 Bxg4; 7.Qd3 c6; and White has no prospects of compensation. 5.d5 Qh4; 6.Nh3 Be7 is also good for Black.) 5...exd4 and Black is better regardless of which way White recaptures. 6.Nxd4 (6.Qxd4 Nc6; 7.Bb5 Bd7; 8.Bxc6 Bxc6; 9.Rg1 Qf6; 10.Qd3 Ne5; 11.Nxe5 Qxe5; 12.Be3 was played in Krabbe – Timman, Leeuwarden 1970, but why didn't the Black queen chow down on h2?) 6...Nc6; 7.Bf4 Nxd4; 8.Qxd4 Qf6; 9.Qxf6 Nxf6 and White is going to find it hard to get an attack going without the ladies on the board.

4.h3 is an inferior method of kicking the knight, because it fails to help with development. Still, Black must be careful after 4...Nf6 .

a) 5.Nc3 (5.Bg2 e5! shuts down the White bishop and secures the advantage, Diebert – Wygle, Ohio 1981.)

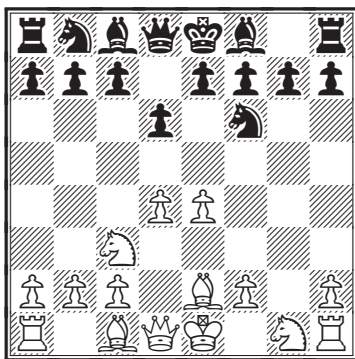


Now what is the most effective formation for Black? Solid defense with ...e6 or ...c6 is possible, but a classical player can hardly resist the temptation to slam the central door with 5...e5!?: 6.Be3 (6.dxe5 dxe5; 7.Qxd8+ Kxd8; 8.Bg5 Be6 and White has yet to demonstrate sufficient compensation for the pawn.) 6...exd4; 7.Bxd4 Nc6; 8.Bb5 Bd7; 9.Bxf6 Qxf6; 10.Nd5 Qd8; 11.Bxc6 bxc6; 12.Nc3 Be7; 13.Nf3 0-0 and Black's advantage is indisputable, Schmitzer

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– Emms, Bad Worishofen 1996.

b) 5.Bd3 e5; is good for Black. Compare this with the Anti-Pirc system 1.e4 d6; 2.d4 Nf6; 3.Bd3 e5. Here Black already has ...Nf6, and White is down a pawn, with no compensating factors. 4.f3 allows Black to play creatively with 4...e5!?: 5.fxg4 Qh4+; 6.Kd2 Qf2+ (6...Bxg4; 7.Qe1. 6...exd4; 7.h3 and Black cannot justify the sacrifice.) 7.Qe2 Qxd4+; 8.Qd3 Bxg4; 9.Qxd4 exd4; 10.c3 dxc3+; 11.Nxc3 c6 and Black has three pawns for the piece, Buchhauser – Kaul, Postal 1985. **4...Nf6; 5.Nc3.**



This is the Stummer Gambit, also seen above with Nc3 coming after 4.f3.

5...g6. There is no shortage of alternatives:

a) 5...c5; 6.Nf3 (6.dxc5 dxc5; 7.Qxd8+ Kxd8 is better for Black but not 6...Qa5; 7.cxd6 Nxe4; 8.Qd5 Qb4; 9.Qxe4 Qxd6; 10.Bf4 and White is winning, Stummer – Rau, Postal 1992.) 6...cxd4; 7.Nxd4 g6 is a Sicilian Dragon with White missing the g – pawn. 8.Be3 Bg7; 9.Qd2 Nc6; 10.0–0–0 Nxd4?! (10...Ng4!) 11.Bxd4 gave White some compensation for the pawn in Nakamura – Tsoy, Hawaii 1984.

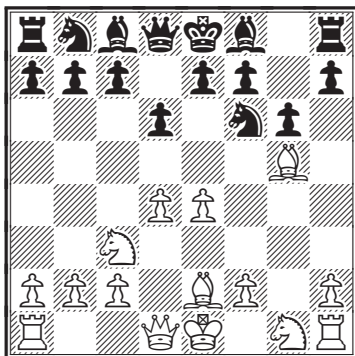
b) 5...Nbd7; 6.Nf3 e5; 7.Rg1 exd4; 8.Nxd4 Nc5; 9.Bf3 (9.f3 h6; 10.Be3 Bd7; 11.Qd2 g6; 12.0–0–0 was seen in Oberpriller – Wuest, Germany 1995 where Black should have played the simple 12...Bg7 with at least equality.) 9...Bd7; 10.Bf4 g6; 11.Qe2 Be7; 12.0–0–0 0–0; 13.Nf5 is Stummer – Schevchenko, Postal 1992, where Black should play 13...Bxf5 14.exf5 Re8; and swing the bishop to g7.

c) 5...e5; 6.dxe5 dxe5; 7.Qxd8+ Kxd8 is better for Black, since White cannot mount enough of an attack to offset the missing pawn. 8.Bg5 (8.Nf3 Bd6; 9.Bg5 Be6; 10.0–0–0 Nbd7; 11.Bxf6+ gxf6; 12.Rhg1 Bc5; 13.Rg2 c6 and Black has a small advantage, Kalbermatter – Espig, Bern 1992.) 8...Be6; 9.0–0–0+ Nbd7; 10.Nf3 Kc8; 11.Bh4 Bb4; 12.Nd5 Nxd5; 13.exd5 Bf5 with a clear advantage for Black, Stummer – Meissner, Postal 1993.

d) 5...c6; 6.Be3 (6.Nf3 g6; 7.Bg5 Bg7; 8.Qd2 d5! and Black has a good Gurgenzidze Defense.) 6...g6 (6...Qa5, along the lines of the Czech Defense, is another good idea.) 7.Qd2 Bg4; 8.f3 Bh5! is better. The bishop cannot be

attacked here, and defends against the advance of White's h – pawn. Black has the better game here. (8...Bd7; 9.0-0-0 b5; 10.e5 dxe5; 11.dxe5 Nd5; 12.Nxd5 cxd5; 13.Qxd5 and White had the advantage in Stummer – Heydemann, Postal 1992.) 9.0-0-0 Bg7; 10.Nh3 Nbd7; 11.Nf4 Qa5 with a promising queenside attack.

6.Bg5.

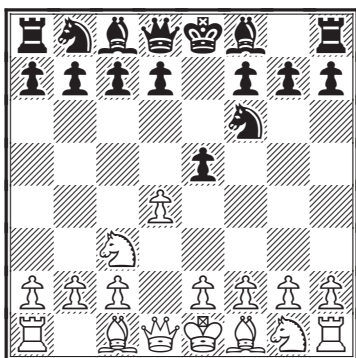


6...Bg7. 6...c6; 7.Qd2 b5; 8.Bd3 Nbd7; 9.0-0-0 Bb7; 10.f4 b4; 11.Nce2 c5; 12.d5 Qa5; 13.Kb1 Nxd5; 14.Nf3 N5f6; 15.Ng3 Bg7; 16.Rde1 0-0-0. White has nothing significant for the pawn, Nakamura – Leski, Honolulu 1994. **7.Nf3.** 7.Qd2!? h6; 8.Bf4 c6; 9.0-0-0 (9.h4 Qb6; 10.0-0-0 e5; 11.dxe5 dxe5; 12.Bxe5 Nxe4; 13.Qf4 Nxc3; 14.bxc3 0-0 and Black is better.) 9...Qa5; 10.h4 b5; 11.e5 b4; 12.exf6 bxc3; 13.Qxc3 Qf5; 14.Bxd6 (14.fxc7 Qxf4+; 15.Kb1 Rg8; 16.d5! and White is better.) 14...Bxf6; 15.Bf3 0-0; 16.Be5 Be6; 17.Bxf6 Qxf6; was eventually drawn in Stummer – Just, Postal 1993. **7...0-0; 8.Rg1 Nbd7; 9.Qd2 c6!** 9...e5; 10.0-0-0 exd4; 11.Nxd4 Ne5; 12.h4 Be6; 13.Nxe6 fxe6; 14.h5 gave White a strong attack in Stummer – Schevchenko, Postal 1992. **10.Bh6 b5; 11.Bxg7 Kxg7; 12.e5 dxe5?**

Opening the e-file is an invitation to disaster. 12...Ne8!; 13.e6 fxe6; 14.Ng5 Ndf6 gives Black more than enough defense. **13.dxe5 Ne8; 14.e6 fxe6; 15.Nd4 Ndf6??** as is so often the case in amateur games, the results are misleading. 15...Rf6; 16.Ne4 Qc7; 17.Nxf6 Ndx6; 18.Bf3 would have been only a little better for White. **16.Nf5+** and Black resigned in Stummer – Steuer, Postal 1992.

INDIAN GAME

MADDIGAN GAMBIT



1.d4 Nf6
2.Nc3 e5

I think that you need to be a little bit crazy to play the **Maddigan Gambit**. White's knight at c3 is a useful piece. Gambits such as this are more successful when White has done something foolish.

EXAMPLES AND DISCUSSION

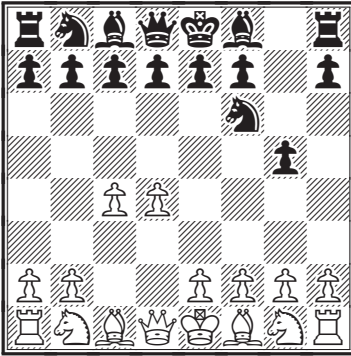
2.Nd2 e5 is the Lazard Gambit which is better than the Maddigan because the knight at d2 is just in the way and it is more difficult to hold on to the pawn. Still, after 3.dxe5 Ng4; 4.Ngf3 Qe7; 5.e4 Nxe5; 6.Nxe5 Qxe5; 7.Bd3. White is a little better. Of course, given the stupidity of White's second move, you are unlikely to encounter this one.

3.dxe5 Ng4; 4.Nf3. 4.e4 Nxe5; 5.f4 Ng6; 6.Be3 Nc6; 7.a3 Be7; 8.Nf3 d6 turned into a fairly normal game in Schmaranzer – Senoner, Germany 1994.

4...Bc5; 5.Ne4! Bb4+. 5...Qe7 6.Qd5 is not quite as catastrophic for Black, but is still bad.

6.c3 Ba5; 7.h3 wins by force: **7...Nh6; 8.Bg5 f6; 9.exf6.** Black resigned, Rosch – Russel, Baden–Baden 1990.

MEDUSA GAMBIT



1.d4 Nf6
2.c4 g5

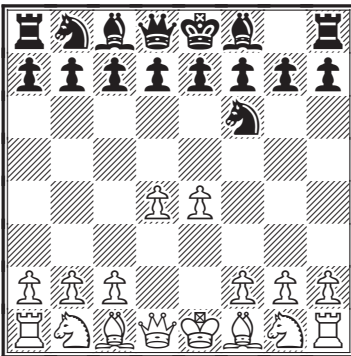
The **Medusa** is an empty gesture, offering a pawn for nothing.

EXAMPLES AND DISCUSSION

3.Bxg5. 3.Nc3 Bg7; 4.e4 white is also better when stubbornly refusing the offer, reaching a King's Indian where Black's kingside is simply weak.

3...Ne4; 4.Bh4 Bg7; 5.f3 just makes Black's opening look ridiculous. Here some wag may point out that 5...Nc5; 6.dxc5 allows 6...Bxb2 but the sad fact is that after 7.Nd2 Bxa1; 8.Qxa1 Rg8; 9.Qb1 Rg7; 10.e4. White has two pieces for the rook and pawn, and is way ahead in development.

OMEGA GAMBIT



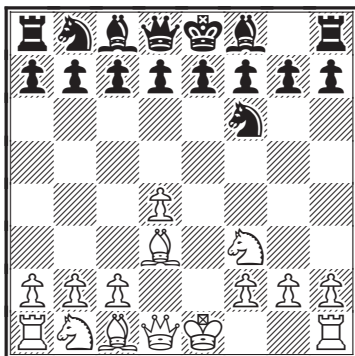
1.d4 Nf6
2.e4

The **Omega Gambit** is not likely to bring a quick end to Black's life. White gives up an important central pawn for a little development.

INDIAN GAME

EXAMPLES AND DISCUSSION

2...Nxe4; 3.Bd3 Nf6; 4.Bg5.
4.Nf3.



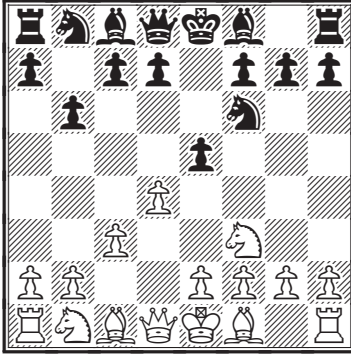
This is the Arafat Gambit. Mr. Arafat also plays the Omega Gambit. Territorial claims regarding the name will be ignored here in the interest of world peace. 4...d6 (4...d5; 5.c3 e6; 6.Bg5 c5; 7.Bb5+ Bd7; 8.Qa4 Bxb5; 9.Qxb5+ Qd7. White had nothing to show for the pawn in Arafat – Sammut, Dubai Olympiad 1986.) 5.c3 Bg4; 6.Bg5 Nbd7; 7.Nbd2 e5; 8.Bxf6 Nxf6; 9.dxe5 dxe5; 10.Bc4 Bd6; 11.Qb3 0–0; 12.Ng5 Bh5 and Black had a strong defense in Arafat – Ferreira, Lucerne Olympiad 1982. But let's get back to 4.Bg5

4...e6. 4...d5; 5.Nd2 e6; 6.f4 Nc6; 7.c3 h6; 8.Bh4 Qd6 and Black had a solid position in Nakamura – Roods, Hawaii 1985.

5.Nf3 Be7; 6.h4. 6.Nbd2 d6; 7.c4 Nbd7; 8.Rc1 c5; 9.dxc5 Nxc5. Black had a great Sicilian formation, with White missing the e-pawn, Arafat – Chudleigh, Lucerne Olympiad 1982.

6...Nc6; 7.c3 Ng4; 8.Nbd2 d5; 9.Bxe7 Qxe7; 10.Ng5 Nf6; 11.Qe2 e5; 12.dxe5 Nxe5; 13.0–0–0 Nxd3+; 14.Qxd3 Arafat – Awobokun, Malta Olympiad 1980.

SCHNEPPER GAMBIT



1.d4 Nf6
2.Nf3 b6
3.c3 e5

The **Shnepper Gambit** is just a pointless waste of a good pawn.

EXAMPLES AND DISCUSSION

4.Nxe5 Bb7; 5.Bg5 is much better for White.