



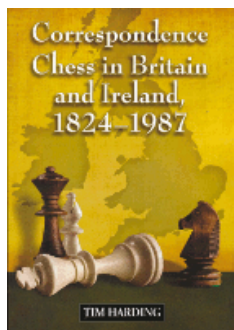
COLUMNISTS

The Kibitzer

Tim Harding



Translate this page



Play through and download
the games from
ChessCafe.com in the
[ChessBase Game Viewer](#).

Free Shipping!
On all Orders
More than \$95!

UPS GROUND
or Media Mail



When Two Pieces Beat a Queen

If you were Black in the position after 1 e4 c5 2 f4 d5 3 Nf3 dxe4 4 Ng5 Nf6 5 Bc4, what would you do?

Can you resist the temptation to win White's queen by ...Bg4?



[FEN "rnbqkblr/pp2pppp/5n2/2p3N1/2B1p2/8/PPPP2PP/RNBQK2R b KQkq - 0 5"]

Black has two possibilities here: the positional 5...e6 and the obvious but risky 5...Bg4, which is what chiefly interests us today.

Did you think White had blundered his queen and so you bashed out 5...Bg4 without further thought? Or were you so preoccupied with the threat to your f-pawn that you chose 5...e6 and did not notice the 5...Bg4 possibility?

Welcome to Bryntse's Gambit!

Now look at the board from White's position, showing the introductory moves of this line.

1 e4 c5 2 f4 d5 3 Nf3!?

In fact, Arne Bryntse was not a 1 e4 player but an aficionado of Bird's Opening. He used to reach the same position via 1 f4 d5 2 Nf3 c5 3 e4!? but it is far more likely to arise via 1 e4.

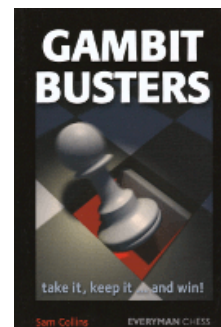
I looked at several books on the Sicilian Defence, and in particular on the Grand Prix Attack, to see what (if anything) they had to say about 3 Nf3. In most cases, only 3 exd5 and 3 Nc3 (and sometimes 3 e5!?) are discussed, and the consensus appears to be that 2...d5 has put 2 f4 out of business, so that Grand Prix players are advised to play 2 Nc3 and only after 2...Nc6 then 3 f4. The only exception is Gary Lane's 1997 book for Batsford on the Grand Prix Attack, which does not draw attention to the 5...Bg4 possibility, but only cites the Hector game (with 5...e6) mentioned below.

3...dxe4 4 Ng5!?

Yes, this is a reversed Budapest Defence where White has the extra move f2-f4, which is admittedly of questionable value in that opening. It is also possible to play 4 Ne5 (see below) but in that case no queen offer is involved.

4...Nf6 5 Bc4

Purchases from our
[chess shop](#) help keep
[ChessCafe.com](#) freely
accessible:



Gambit Busters
by Sam Collins



The Gambit Files
by Bill Harvey



The Alterman Gambit Guide
White Gambits
by Boris Alterman



[FEN "mbqkb1r/pp2pppp/5n2/2p3N1/2B1pP2/8/PPPP2PP/RNBQK2R b KQkq - 0 5"]

5...Bg4

The more sober option 5...e6 will be discussed later in the article.

After 5...Bg4, White has two moves (6 Bxf7+ and 6 Qxg4) which amount to the same thing. The latter may have the greater shock value but the same position is reached after 6 Qxg4 Nxc4 7 Bxf7+ Kd7 as would arise if the move pairs were played in the more obvious order. After **6 Bxf7+ Kd7** (the only legal move) White must play **6 Qxg4** as it is the only way to obtain two pieces for the queen. Then **7...Nxc4**.

In either case, White obviously plays **8 Be6+** and puts the question to Black: where does the king go?



[FEN "rn1q1b1r/pp1kp1pp/4B3/2p3N1/4pPn1/8/PPPP2PP/RNB1K2R b KQ - 0 8"]

White is scoring about 66% in thirty-five games in my database (correspondence and OTB); with 5...e6 Black scores many draws but White still comes out with 13/21.

There are four legal replies to the bishop check on e6, but clearly 8...Kd6?? loses back the queen immediately after 9 Nf7+. White's knight cannot be trapped after 9...Kxe6 10 Nxd8+ and so Black will lose at least a pawn.

It is true that 5...Bg4 can be played with the intention of accepting a quick draw by repetition, since Black might play **8...Ke8** in the diagram position. Then after 9 Bxc4?!, the black king is safely placed and it is highly unlikely that White could have compensation for the sacrificed material. Therefore, after 8...Ke8, White must repeat moves by **9 Bf7+ Kd7 10 Be6+** and if Black is content with a no-contest, he can play **10...Ke8** again, and after a further repetition he can claim the draw.

From White's point of view, therefore, it is better to play the Bryntse Gambit against a higher-rated opponent, who won't want to lose rating points, or in a match or tournament situation where a draw is sufficient to give a satisfactory result, such as a minor prize or title norm result. Or you could play it in a tournament situation where the opponent must play for a win whatever the risk. (In that case Black would do better to choose 5...e6.)

In practice, though, when Black plays 5...Bg4 the quick perpetual check has not been arisen in any of the games in my databases.

Assuming Black does not want a draw, a really mad position soon arises, in which White's two minor pieces have in practice frequently vanquished the black queen.

Black's choice in the last diagram position, if he is playing on, is between 8...Kc7 and 8...Ke6. The king is not really safer on the former square because after 8...Kc7 9 Bxg4 there is an immediate threat of a knight fork on e6, obliging Black to play 9...Qe8, whereas 8...Kc6 9 Bxg4 offers Black more options. I find that although my database does include games with 8...Kc7, the majority feature 8...Kc6. Later in the article, you can see an example of 8...Kc7 but mostly I shall examine the main line.

Origin of the Line

Before going into some detail, a little history of the variation seems in order. The gambit with 3 Nf3 and 4 Ng5 appears to be the invention, in the 1960s, of a Swedish correspondence player: Arne Bryntse. Apparently, he even tempted opponents to accept the gambit by the use of conditional move offers, which were common in the postal chess era. In case his opponent might not see the point, when he posted the move 5 Bc4 he would add the conditional offer "if 5...Bg4 6 Qxg4." Good psychology! After that, fewer opponents would "chicken out" and prefer 5...e6.



Arne Bryntse

In the 1960s and early 1970s, Bryntse was a regular competitor in the Swedish correspondence chess championship, and he won the title in 1972. Bryntse played the Bird regularly but unfortunately few opponents played the necessary sequence that allowed him to offer the queen. He did, however, play analogous lines in some other games.

In the twenty-seventh championship (1967) Bryntse's opponent Olle Smith declined the kind offer with 5...e6, as shown further on. However, the following year, one opponent, Gösta Österling, accepted the offer. Three years later, the same opponent came back for more punishment. Here are the games I know by Bryntse in which his opponent accepted the queen sacrifice.

Arne Bryntse – Gösta Österling

Swedish Correspondence Chess Championship-28, 1968
Sicilian Defence, Bryntse Gambit [B21]

1 f4 d5 2 Nf3 c5

After 2...g6, Bryntse played 3 e4 dxe4 4 Ng5 Nf6 5 Bc4 against Arne Bjuhr, in the 1972 Swedish Correspondence Chess Championship and in other games. In the 1973 championship, Sune Hjorth, decided not to play 5...Bg4.

3 e4

Also 1 d4 f5 2 c4 Nf6 3 g3 e5 4 dxe5 Ng4 5 Nf3 Nc6 was a pet line of Bryntse's with Black – a cross between the Dutch and Budapest.

3...dxe4 4 Ng5 Nf6 5 Bc4 Bg4

5...e6 was played in the earlier game Bryntse-Smith, shown below.

6 Qxg4 Nxg4 7 Bxf7+ Kd7 8 Be6+ Kc6 9 Bxg4 e6 10 Nc3 Bd6

Three years later Österling played the improvement 10...Nd7 as shown below.

11 0-0 Rf8 12 d3 Na6

Black is not keen to open lines that his opponent may use; if 12...exd3 13 Nxe6 with Bf3+ probably to come.

13 Nxe6 Qh4 14 Be2 Nb4 15 dxe4 a6

This prevents Nb5 and Bb5+ but cuts off the black knight's retreat.

16 Bd1 Rf6 17 g3 Rg6

Black threatens to draw by perpetual check (18...Rxg3+) so Bryntse prevents that.

18 Kg2 Qe7 19 f5



[FEN "r7/1p2q1pp/p1kbN1r1/2p2P2/1n2P3/2N3P1/PPP3KP/R1BB1R2 b - - 0 19"]

19...Rxe6

Black must surrender the exchange one way or another (19...Rf6 20 Bg5).

20 fxe6 a5 21 a3 Na6 22 e5 Qxe6

22...Bxe5 could lead to a neat finish: 23 Rf7 Qxe6 24 Bf3+ Kb6 25 Rxb7#.

23 exd6 Kb6 24 Bf3 h6 25 Bf4 g5 26 Rae1 Qg6 27 Re7 Rb8 28 d7 Rd8 29 Be4 Qg8 30 Be5 1-0

The second game was less one-sided, partly because of a slip by White, but the ultimate result was the same. After this Bryntse got no more takers in the Swedish corr championships.

Arne Bryntse – Gösta Österling

Swedish Correspondence Chess Championship-31, 1971
Sicilian Defence, Bryntse Gambit [B21]

Notes by Bryntse in the book *Korr-SM 1967–1976*, page 169, unless otherwise stated.

1 f4 d5 2 Nf3 c5 3 e4 dxe4 4 Ng5 Nf6 5 Bc4 Bg4 6 Qxg4!

'Has a queen sacrifice been seen as early as move 6 before?' asked Bryntse.

6...Nxb4 7 Bxf7+ Kd7 8 Be6+ Kc6 9 Bxb4 e6 10 Nc3 Nd7 11 Bxe6 Nf6 12 Nf7?

Bryntse gives this a question mark but no further comment at this point; the next note explains.

12...Qe8 13 Bc4 a6 14 Nxb8 b5

White believed he would win a whole rook but that is not the case. He now suffers a loss of momentum which is questionable in a sacrificial variation.

15 Bf7



[FEN "r3qb1N/5Bpp/p1k2n2/1pp5/4pP2/2N5/PPPP2PP/R1B1K2R b KQ - 0 15"]

15...Qc8! 16 Nxe4 Nxe4

White can now, in various ways, obtain rook and bishop or two bishops for the queen. The preferred option is the only line that gives White some chances.

17 Bh5 Qe6 18 Nf7 Kc7 19 Ne5 Qf5 20 Bf3 Re8 21 d3 Ng5 22 0-0 Bd6 23 Bg4 Qf6 24 Bd2 h5

The initiative threatens to return to White, but this attempt by Black is a failure.

25 Bxb5 Rh8 26 Bg4 Qh6 27 h3 Bxe5 28 fxg5 Qd6 29 Rae1 Bd4+ 30 Kh1 Rf8 31 Ba5+ Kb8 32 Rxf8+ Qxf8 33 Bf3 Qf7

White relies on the bishop-pair's strength on the long diagonals.

34 c3

34 Bc6 was tempting, but it is refuted by 34...Be5!!.

34...Bf2 35 g6!

Black's move would have given him chances, if this reply had not existed.

35...Qxg6 36 Re7 Bg3 37 Rd7 Bh4

TH: If 37...Kc8 38 Rd8# or 37...Bf4 38 Rd8+ Ka7 39 Ra8# or 37...Bc7 38 Bxc7+ Kc8 39 Re7 (or 39 Bg4).

38 Rb7+ Kc8 39 Rb6 Qxd3 40 Bg4+ Kc7 41 Rf6+ Kb8 42 Rf8+ Ka7 43 Bf3 1-0

Bryntse Gambit on the Internet

When I started to research this article, having found quite a few games in databases, I did a search for "chess Bryntse" on Google and was surprised to find several results. Let us review these first.

I discovered that [Dana Mackenzie](#) (two of whose games in the line were in my database) had written about this in *Chess Life* (March 2007) and also on his blog – but Mackenzie wrote his article on the basis that the line was good for playing against computers. I shall not be exploring that aspect.

So let us start with one of his games in which Black's play against Mackenzie was hardly inspiring. It does illustrate one of the many traps lurking around.

Dana Mackenzie – Drayton Harrison

Western States Open, Reno 2006

Sicilian Defence, Bryntse Gambit [B21]

1 e4 c5 2 f4 d5 3 Nf3 dxe4 4 Ng5 Nf6 5 Bc4 Bg4 6 Qxg4 Nxg4 7 Bxf7+ Kd7 8 Be6+ Kc6 9 Bxg4 e5?

Other possibilities will be considered further on, including a game where Mackenzie still won although his opponent played much better.

10 Nf7

White will now pick up either the e-pawn with check or the exchange, but Black was more generous:



[[FEN "rn1q1b1r/pp3Npp/2k5/2p1p3/4pPB1/8/PPPP2PP/RNB1K2R b KQ - 0 10"]

10...Qh4+?

10...Qe8 or 10...Qf6 would be better.

11 g3 Qxg4?? 12 Nxe5+ 1–0

A more serious test followed two days later when an IM took up the challenge but was defeated.

Dana Mackenzie – David Pruess

Western States Open, Reno 2006

Sicilian Defence, Bryntse Gambit [B21]

1 e4 c5 2 f4 d5 3 Nf3 dxe4 4 Ng5 Nf6 5 Bc4 Bg4 6 Qxg4 Nxg4 7 Bxf7+ Kd7 8 Be6+ Kc6

8...Ke8 9 Bf7+ draws if Black continues to repeat (not 9 Nf7? Qd4).

9 Bxg4 e6

Rybka3 suggests 9...Qe8!? 10 Nc3 Na6 11 a3 h6 12 Ngxe4 Qg6 13 h3 Kc7 14 d3 Qc6.

10 Nc3 Na6

Mackenzie says in *Chess Life* that his opponent spent thirty-four minutes here, only to make the move Mackenzie was best prepared for because it had occurred in his practice games with Fritz9.

11 a3!

White amazingly can afford to spend a tempo ruling out ...Nb4. Later the move will prove useful as a preparation for b2-b4.

11...Bd6 12 0-0 Nc7 13 Ncxe4

White wants to trade a knight for Black's remaining bishop at an early stage. This can be better than trading it for a rook in some cases.

13...Qe7 14 Nxd6 Qxd6 15 d3 Rf8



[FEN "5r1r/ppn3pp/2kqp3/2p3N1/5PB1/P2P4/1PP3PP/R1B2RK1 w - - 0 16"]

Mackenzie explains at this point that White is not playing for an immediate attack on the king but his main concern is to keep Black's straight-line pieces bottled up. He has the bishop-pair so wants to open diagonals but keep files closed.

16 Bf3+

Not 16 Be3 as Black replies 16...Nd5 and can win the white f-pawn, thereby opening a file.

16...Kd7 17 c3

Not 17 Bxb7 says Mackenzie. "This opening is not about winning pawns, it is about active piece play" he says. I agree. When you have two bishops versus a queen, a pawn either way is unlikely to be a major factor. Nor is 17 Be3 good because of ...Nd5 again. White is not in a hurry and we shall see that eventually his dark-squared bishop will get into the game.

17...Nd5 18 g3 h6 19 Ne4 Qc7 20 b4!

Now Mackenzie felt sure he was getting an advantage. His human opponent was floundering in the same way that his computer opponents Fritz and Crafty had done in trial games.

20...cxb4 21 axb4 b6 22 Bd2 Rf7 23 c4 Nf6 24 Bc3 Ke7?

Black needed to exchange knights here, although his game remains difficult.

25 Be5 Qd7 26 Nd6 Rd8

Mackenzie points out that it is too late to return the queen, because after 26... Qxd6 27 Bxd6+ Kxd6 28 Ra6, followed by Rfa1 and Rxa7, White will soon have two extra pawns; e.g., 28...Rc8 29 Rfa1 Rcc7 30 c5+.

27 Nxf7

27 b5 is even stronger says Mackenzie. The knight is superior to the rook so why exchange them?

27...Kxf7 28 d4 Kg6

Black believed his game was lost so tried an unexpected move, but an objectively better try was 28...b5, which is met by 29 c5 Nd5 30 Rfb1 (threatening Ra6) 30...Qb7 (prevents Ra6 but puts the knight in a pin) 31 Ra3, followed by Rba1.

29 g4!?

White starts to think in terms of direct attack.

29...Rc8 30 c5 Qb5 31 Rxa7 Qd3 32 h4 h5 33 g5!



[FEN "2r5/R5p1/1p2pnk1/2P1B1Pp/1P1P1P1P/3q1B2/8/5RK1 b - - 0 33"]

33...Ne8

33...Ng4 fails to 34 f5+!; e.g., 34...Kxf5 (or 34...Qxf5 35 Rxg7#) 35 Be2+.

34 Kg2 b5 35 Re1 Kf5 36 Be4+

36 Bxh5! would have created a mating net but the text also wins, so long as White avoids traps.

36...Qxe4+ 37 Rxe4 Kxe4 38 Ra5 Nc7 39 Bxg7 Kxf4 40 Be5+ Kg4 41 g6 Kxh4 42 g7 Rg8 43 Ra7 Nd5 44 Rf7 Ne3+ 45 Kf3 Ng4 46 c6 1-0

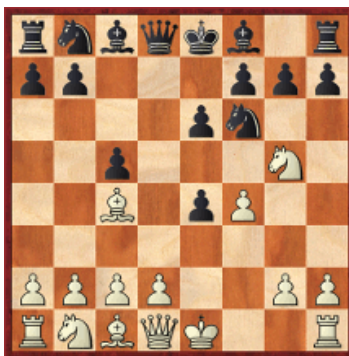
The Bryntse Gambit Declined

A wise Black probably declines the gambit and Dana Mackenzie says 5...e6 seems to equalise fairly comfortably. One of Bryntse's postal opponents played this move and White still managed to win.

Arne Bryntse – Olle Smith

Swedish Correspondence Chess Championship-27, 1967
Sicilian Defence, Bryntse Gambit [B21]

1 f4 d5 2 Nf3 c5 3 e4 dxe4 4 Ng5 Nf6 5 Bc4 e6



[FEN "rnbqkb1r/pp3ppp/4pn2/2p3N1/2B1pP2/8/PPPP2PP/RNBQK2R w KQkq - 0 6"]

6 Nc3

Here I played 6 Qe2 in a Dublin league match, which I won't publish, as the

move is seriously inferior. Black gets opportunities of counter-attack based on ...Nb4 or ...Nd4, and it is by no means clear that the queen belongs on e2. I managed to draw in the end, but it was a struggle.

An amusing example of how the queen may strike was seen in the help-mate miniature J. Lebroche-J. R. Delmont, Champagne 2005, which went 6 Nc3 Be7 7 Qe2 Nc6 8 Nxe4 Nd4? 9 Qd3 0-0?? 10 Nxf6+.

6...Nc6

This or the immediate 6...a6 is usually played.

7 Ngxe4 a6

See the next game for an example of the more usual knight exchange on e4.

8 a4 b6 9 d3 Bb7 10 0-0 g6 11 f5 gxf5 12 Bg5 Be7 13 Bxf6 Bxf6 14 Qh5 Nd4 15 Rxf5 Nxf5 16 Bxe6 Bd4+ 17 Kh1 Qe7 18 Bxf5 Bxc3 19 bxc3 Bxe4 20 Bxe4 0-0-0 21 Rf1 f6 22 Qf5+ Kc7 23 Qxf6 Qxf6 24 Rxf6 Rd6 25 Rf7+ Rd7 26 Rf5 Re8 27 h4 h6 28 Kh2 Rg8 29 Kh3 Rgg7 30 g4 Rgf7 31 Rh5 Rd6 32 g5 hxg5 33 hxg5 Kd8 34 g6 Rg7 35 Rg5 Ke7 36 Kg4 Rf6 37 Kh5 Rf2 38 a5 Rh2+ 39 Kg4 bxa5 40 Rxc5 Rxc2 41 Kg5 a4 42 Bd5 a3 43 Kh6 Kf6 44 Rc6+ 1-0

Swedish grandmaster Hector probably learned about the Bryntse Gambit from its author. He obtained no opening advantage in the following game, but eventually Hector's Finnish opponent swindled himself.

Jonny Hector – Jouni Yrjölä

Gausdal zonal tournament, 1987

Sicilian Defence, Bryntse Gambit [B21]

1 e4 c5 2 f4 d5 3 Nf3 dxe4 4 Ng5 Nf6 5 Bc4 e6!

Solid alternative.

6 Nc3 a6 7 a4 Nc6 8 Ngxe4

White often captures with the queen's knight but it usually makes no difference.

8...Nxe4 9 Nxe4 Be7 10 d3 0-0 11 0-0 b6 12 Bd2 Bb7 13 Qh5 Nd4 14 c3 g6 15 Qg4 h5 16 Qd1 b5 17 Ba2 Nf5 18 Qe2

Lane's book stopped here, saying: "with a roughly equal position."

18...Qd7 19 Rae1 bxa4 20 Ra1 Bd5 21 Be1 a3 22 bxa3 Rfd8 23 Bb1 Qc7 24 Nd2 Bd6



[FEN "r2r2k1/2q2p2/p2bp1p1/2pb1n1p/5P2/P1PP4/3NQ1PP/RB2BRK1 w - - 0 25"]

Now Black stands better and he should have won the game.

25 Qf2 c4 26 d4 Rab8 27 Ne4 Be7 28 Ng5 Rb3 29 a4 Qb7 30 Bd2 Rb2 31 Rd1 Bf6 32 Nf3 Bxf3 33 Qxf3 Qxf3 34 gxf3 Bxd4+ 35 cxd4 Nxd4 36 Be4

f5?

Black should play 36...Ne2+ and then capture on d2. Even after the text he keeps some winning chances.

37 Be3 Ne2+ 38 Kf1 Rxd1+ 39 Rxd1 fxe4 40 fxe4 c3?

After this blunder, which deprives the knight of its flight square, White gets on top. Maybe Black's flag was hanging.

41 Re1 Rb4 42 Kxe2 Rxe4 43 Rc1 Rxa4 44 Kd3 Kf7 45 Rxc3 Ra2 46 Rc7+ Ke8 47 Rc2 Ra4 48 Bd4 Ra5 49 h4 Ra3+ 50 Ke4 Rh3 51 Ke5 Kd7 52 Bf2 a5 53 Rd2+ Kc6 54 Kxe6 Rh2 55 Rc2+ Kb5 56 Kd5 a4 57 Rb2+ Ka6 58 Kc6 Rh1 59 Rb8 1-0

I now show you some lesser-known games in the queen sacrifice and Bryntse declined lines.

Martin Prorok – E. Nagy

Balatonlelle 2009

Sicilian Defence, Bryntse Gambit [B21]

1 e4 c5 2 f4 d5 3 Nf3 dxe4 4 Ng5 Nf6 5 Bc4 Bg4 6 Qxg4 Nxg4 7 Bxf7+ Kd7 8 Be6+ Kc6 9 Bxg4 e6 10 Nc3 Nd7



[FEN "r2q1b1r/pp1n2pp/2k1p3/2p3N1/4pPB1/2N5/PPPP2PP/R1B1K2R w KQ - 0 11"]

Mackenzie did not say in his article how he would have met this move.

White's treatment in this game does not seem to accord with his (or Bryntse's) way of playing the gambit and yet eventually he comes out on top.

11 Bxe6 Nf6 12 Nf7 Qe7 13 Bc4 a6 14 a4 Rd8 15 Nxh8 Rd4 16 Nf7 Ng4

16...Rxc4? 17 Ne5+.

17 Ba2 Qh4+ 18 g3 Qh3

Black has achieved some activity with the queen, but his rook is badly placed.

19 Ne5+ Nxe5 20 fxe5 Be7 21 Ne2 Qg2 22 Rf1 Qxh2 23 Be6 h5 24 Ra3



[FEN "8/1p2b1p1/p1k1B3/2p1P2p/P2rp3/R5P1/1PPPN2q/2B1KR2 b - - 0 24"]

A very strange position. Although the white queen's bishop never moves in the whole game, he seems to be winning.

24...h4 25 gxh4 Qxe5 26 Bf5 Bxh4+ 27 Kd1 Bg5 28 Nxd4+ cxd4 29 Rh3 Bf4 30 Bh7 Qe6 31 Rh4 g5 32 Rhxf4 gxf4 33 Rxf4 Kc7 34 Bxe4 Qg8 35 Bd3 Qg3 36 Rf1 1-0

The Bryntse Gambit seems to work well in correspondence chess. Wladyslaw Krol of Poland, an ICCF Senior International Master (a title with no FIDE equivalent) has played many games with it over several years. Here are two of his wins and a draw:

Wladyslaw Krol – Jose Roberto Morau

IECG correspondence 2007

Sicilian Defence, Bryntse Gambit [B21]

1 e4 c5 2 f4 d5 3 Nf3 dxe4 4 Ng5 Nf6 5 Bc4 Bg4 6 Bxf7+ Kd7 7 Qxg4+ Nxg4 8 Be6+ Kc7 9 Bxg4 Qe8 10 Ne6+ Kb6



[FEN "rn2qb1r/pp2p1pp/1k2N3/2p5/4pPB1/8/PPPP2PP/RNB1K2R w KQ - 0 11"]

11 b4!?

In his article, Mackenzie published two games against computers that reached this position. He preferred 11 d3, in order to prevent Black playing 11...Qg6, which would be prettily refuted by 12 Na3!! Qxg4 13 Nc4+ Kb5 14 a4+ Kc6 (14...Ka6 15 Nc7#) 15 Ne5+.

One of his games continued 11...h5 12 Bh3 and the other went 11...exd3 12 Na3. He wrote, "Sacrificing another pawn or two... The main thing is to get all of his pieces developed as quickly as possible."

11...Qg6!

This was the move Mackenzie wanted to prevent, but White still seems to have sufficient resources.

12 bxc5+ Kc6 13 Bh3 Nd7 14 Ba3 Qf6 15 Nc3 Qh4+ 16 Kd1 Nf6



[FEN "r4b1r/pp2p1pp/2k1Nn2/2P5/4pP1q/B1N4B/P1PP2PP/R2K3R w - - 0 17"]

17 Kc1

Maybe 17 Rb1 is better as there seems no immediate need to run away with the king.

17...b6 18 Rb1 g6 19 Rb3 Kb7?

Far from making the black king safer, this move assists White. The usual problem has arisen that White improves piece coordination while Black finds it hard to make his other pieces cooperate with the queen.

20 cxb6 axb6 21 Bc5 Nd7 22 Bd4 Bh6 23 Nd5

White is rightly uninterested in grabbing the exchange, which is on offer at h8. The central bishop, radiating power in all directions, is stronger than the rook.

23...Kc6 24 Nxb6 Nxb6 25 Rxb6+ Kd7 26 Rb7+ Kc6 27 Rc7+ Kb5 28 Rc5 + Ka6 29 Nc7+ Kb7



[FEN "r6r/1kN1p2p/6pb/2R5/3BpP1q/7B/P1PP2PP/2K4R w - - 0 30"]

White now executes a problem-like manoeuvre to bring the king's rook into action.

30 Kb2! Ra4 31 Ka1! Rxd4 32 Rb1+ 1-0

Wladyslaw Krol – Francisco Rubio Doblaz

IECG correspondence 2001

Sicilian Defence, Bryntse Gambit [B21]

1 e4 c5 2 f4 d5 3 Nf3 dxe4 4 Ng5 Nf6 5 Bc4 e6 6 Nc3 a6 7 a4 Be7 8 Nxe4 Nxe4 9 Nxe4 0-0 10 Qh5 b6 11 Ng5 h6 12 h4



[FEN "mbq1rk1/4bpp1/pp2p2p/2p3NQ/P1B2P1P/8/1PPP2P1/R1B1K2R b KQ - 0 12"]

12...Nc6 13 Bd3 f5 14 Qg6 hxg5 15 hxg5 Bxg5 16 fxg5 Ne5 17 Qh5 Nxd3+ 18 cxd3 Qc7 19 Kd1 Rd8 20 b4 Kf8 21 Bb2 Qf7 22 g6 Qg8 23 Qg5 Ke8 24 Rh7 e5 25 Qh4 1-0

Wladyslaw Krol – Gino Figlio

ICCF correspondence 2005

Sicilian Defence, Bryntse Gambit [B21]

1 e4 c5 2 f4 d5 3 Nf3 dxe4 4 Ng5 Nf6 5 Bc4 e6 6 Nc3 Be7 7 Ncxe4 Nxe4 8 Nxe4 Nc6 9 d3 0-0 10 a3 b6 11 0-0 Bb7 12 Bd2 Nd4 13 c3 Nf5 14 Qe2 Qd7 15 Bb3 Rad8 16 Bc2 Ba6 17 Rf3 Bb7 18 Rh3 Qd5 19 Rf1 a6 20 g4 Nd6 21 c4 Qc6 22 Bc3 g6



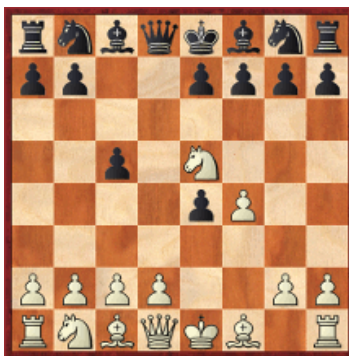
[FEN "3r1rk1/1b2bp1p/ppqnp1p1/2p5/2P1NPP1/P1BP3R/1PB1Q2P/5RK1 w - - 0 23"]

23 f5 Nxe4 24 dxe4 Bg5 25 Rhf3 Qc7 26 Qf2 e5 27 h4 Bf4 28 Rxf4 exf4 29 Qxf4 Qxf4 30 Rxf4 Rfe8 31 e5 Bc8 32 b4 h5 33 e6 gxf5 34 Rxf5 Rxe6 35 Rg5+ Kf8 36 Rxh5 Ke7 37 g5 Re8 38 Kf2 Kd8 39 Bf6+ Kc7 40 Bd1 Re4 41 Rh7 Kd6 42 Bf3 Rxc4 43 bxc5+ bxc5 44 Rxf7 Rxh4 45 g6 Rh6 46 g7 Rg8 47 Bc3 1/2-1/2

Postscripts

After my league game, my opponent said that I should have played my knight to e5 not g5, which surprised me, but I see that this also has been written about on the Internet. Since the knight going to e4 is characteristic of the Fajarowicz variation in the Budapest, the line here has been called the "Bryntse-Faj."

1 e4 c5 2 f4 d5 3 Nf3 dxe4 4 Ne5



[FEN "rnbqkbnr/pp2pppp/8/2p1N3/4pP2/8/PPPP2PP/RNBQKB1R b KQkq - 0 4"]

After my aforementioned league game, my opponent immediately said that this move is better than 4 Ng5 and maybe he is right. However, it does not involve a queen sacrifice so I shall not discuss this in any detail.

An [article about this](#) by Michael Goeller was posted in December last year. One trap that has occurred in Internet play is 4...Nf6 5 d3 exd3 6 Bxd3 g6 7 Nxf7 Kxf7 8 Bxg6+.

White can also play the same way against the Caro-Kann – all the same moves except that Black's pawn is less actively placed on c6 instead of c5. That is, 1 e4 c6 2 f4 d5 3 Nf3 dxe4 and now of course White will definitely play 4 Ng5 not 4 Ne5, because he has no checks on the a4-e8 diagonal. Krol has tried this. One main difference after the gambit is accepted is that, the square c6 being unavailable, Black must play his king back to e8. Then Mackenzie thinks White has nothing better than taking the draw, and also he thinks that the 5...e6 line is more troublesome for White with ...c6 than in the

A PDF file of [this month's column](#), along with all previous columns, is available in the [ChessCafe.com Archives](#).

Comment on this month's column via our [Contact Page](#)! Pertinent responses will be posted below daily.

Readers' Responses

Brian Gosling from the **UK** – Many thanks for Tim's review of John Brown which I am happy with. As expected I slightly disagree with his: "By no means was it the case that the majority of Brown's compositions were published in the *Illustrated London News*" In ch.V of the book, I list J.B's compositions that appeared in the *ILN* for certain periods and I stand by my original statement that most of JB compositions were originally published in the *ILN*.

Patrick from the **Netherlands** – Tim, you missed one book in the *Chess Secrets* series, also by Pritchett: [Heroes of Classical Chess](#). In that book the author discusses Smyslov and a few other giants like Anand and Fischer.

Louis from the **USA** – Smyslov, along with Rubinstein, Fischer, Anand, and Carlsen were covered by *Chess Secrets: Heroes of Classical Chess* by Craig Pritchett.

Tim Harding – The title mentioned does not appear to have been sent to me for review.

Tony from the **USA** – I understand what you meant but just a small quibble with your comment about post modern. Postmodernism is a concept that encompasses a wide range of ideals, methods and practices. It is more importantly not a philosophical movement in itself, but rather, incorporates a number of philosophical and critical methods that can be considered 'postmodern', the most familiar include feminism and post-structuralism.

Julian from the **USA** – In his column Mr. Harding mentions that Lasker's biography by Hannak is now outdated and more complete or thorough works are available. Does he have any particular works in mind? If he could list some in a future column, it would be very helpful.

Editor – *Emanuel Lasker Denker Weltenbürger Schachweltmeister* edited by Richard Forster, Stefan Hansen, and Michael Negele, 1,079pp. (Berlin, 2009).

Hans Renette from the **Netherlands** – A bit more information on Speyer in Richmond (1912) can be found at <http://kranten.kb.nl>. There are two articles on this subject published in the *Algemeen Handelsblad* (August 3 and August 24). In the article from August 3, it is stated that Speyer isn't a member anymore of the Dutch chess bond and thus cannot participate in the Dutch championship. The game between Speyer and Wähltuch was published in another newspaper: *Het nieuws van den dag voor Nederlandsch-Indië*, on June 14, 1913.

Craig Pritchett from the **UK** – With regards to my reference to "post-modern" in *Giants of Innovation* (p.80). The phrase is used in a straightforward dictionary sense and I certainly don't labour the concept! It is linked directly at pp.80-81 (on the only two occasions I use it) to the explicitly

"modern" ideas of Steinitz. Steinitz consciously used such terms as "modern ideas" and "modern school" frequently and linked his and others' development of them to specific historic moments (I mention two of these L. Paulsen's early 1860s influence and the Steinitz & Potter analyses of the later London-Vienna correspondence games – in chapter one on Steinitz). I am a little surprised that anyone could doubt that Lasker (perhaps particularly) did not both drink in Steinitz's teachings and adapt them in accordance with his own fighting and especially highly calculating playing style; i.e., in a positive, if sceptical, forward-looking "post modern" way, in the very low-key sense that I actually define and use the term in context. I trust I'm not really so "vague" or "anachronistic"!

 [TOP OF PAGE](#)

 [HOME](#)

 [COLUMNS](#)

 [LINKS](#)

 [ARCHIVES](#)

 [ABOUT THE
CHESS CAFE](#)

[\[ChessCafe Home Page\]](#) [\[Book Review\]](#) [\[Columnists\]](#)

[\[Endgame Study\]](#) [\[The Skittles Room\]](#) [\[ChessCafe Archives\]](#)

[\[ChessCafe Links\]](#) [\[Online Bookstore\]](#) [\[About ChessCafe.com\]](#)

[\[Contact ChessCafe.com\]](#)

© 2012 BrainGamz, Inc. All Rights Reserved.

"**ChessCafe.com**®" is a registered trademark of BrainGamz, Inc.