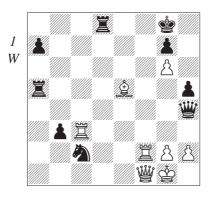
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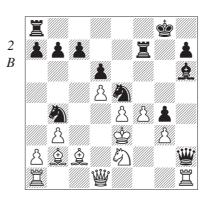
1 Going For Glory – Amazing Mating Attacks

This chapter deals with amazing moves that generally lead to checkmate (or alternatively massive material gains when the opponent avoids mate). Nothing gives the chess-player such a warm glow of excitement and contentment as a successful sacrificial attack on the opponent's king. Whether it's pinning the king down on its back rank or forcing it to stagger up the board to its death, going for checkmate has to be the prime reason for considering an amazing move. It should therefore be no surprise that this happens to be the biggest single chapter in the book.

There are 54 puzzles to solve in this chapter. In each position the **W** or **B** tells you whose turn it is to move. Some puzzles are much tougher than others, but there is no intended increase in difficulty as the chapter progresses. In a few of the more troublesome puzzles I've included a hint, while there's also the occasional red herring just for good measure!



Take away the rook from f2 and White would win immediately with 1 曾f7+. How can White exploit this fact, together with the vulnerability of Black's back rank?



White's king has gone on a walkabout, but at the moment it is managing to conceal itself behind a large defensive wall of pawns. How does Black make the breakthrough?

Answers for Chapter 1

Puzzle 1

Tietz – Schwalb Karlsbad 1900

There has been some doubts cast over this game's veracity, but there are certainly no doubts over the beauty of White's combination.

1 \[c8!!

The purpose of this sacrifice is to lure the black rook onto the undefended c8-square. Note that 1 罩f7? fails to 1...罩xe5, while 1 罩f8+ 罩xf8 2 罩c8 響e7 3 響c4+ 會h8 is only good enough for a draw, as 4 響h4?? loses to 4...罩a1+ 5 拿xa1 響e3+ 6 會h1 響c1+. However, 1 罩cf3! also wins: 1...響xf2+ 2 罩xf2 (or 2 會xf2! 罩xe5 3 響c4) 2...۞e3 (2...罩xe5 3 罩d2 罩f8 4 響c4+ 會h8 5 響f7!) 3 罩d2 罩f8 4 響d3 罩xe5 5 響xb3+ 會h8 6 h3.

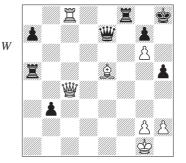
1....\alphaxc8 2 \alphaxc2!

Now we see the real point behind White's last move. The f2-rook moves with gain of tempo by attacking the c8-rook, while it also unblocks the line of the white queen, which threatens a deadly check on f7. This theme is sometimes called 'line-vacation'.

Another rook sacrifice on the empty c8-square! This time White is attempting to divert the black rook from protecting f7.

3...₩e7

- 3... 響f6 loses to 4 響c4+.
- 4 c4+ ≌h8 (D)
- 5 ₩h4!



Now White uses the fact that the black queen must stay defending f8. Somewhat miraculously, Black has no counterattack against the white king. **5...Za1+**

5...罩xe5 6 豐xe7 罩xc8 7 豐xe5 wins easily for White.

Now White has a forced mate.

Puzzle 2

Polugaevsky – Nezhmetdinov

 RSFSR Ch (Sochi) 1958

 (1 d4 2)f6 2 c4 d6 3 2)c3 e5 4 e4

 exd4 2)c6 6 2d2 g6 7 b3 2g7

 8 2b2 0-0 9 2d3 2g4 10 2ge2 2h4

 11 2g3 2ge5 12 0-0 f5 13 f3 2h6 14

 2d1 f4 15 2ge2 g5 16 2d5 g4 17 g3

 fxg3 18 hxg3 2h3 19 f4 2e6 20 2c2

 2f7 21 2f2 2h2+ 22 2e3 2xd5 23

 cxd5 2b4 24 2h1)

24...\\Zxf4!!

This stunning move is the start of a prolonged combination, forcing the white king to run up the board to its ultimate death.

25 邕xh2

White has to accept the queen rather than the rook, as Black wins easily after 25 gxf4 &xf4+ 26 &xf4 (or 26 &d4 @f2+ 27 &c3 @c5#) 26...&xc2+ or 25 &xf4 &xc2+.

25...邕f3+ 26 當d4 皇g7!

Despite being a whole queen down, Black has time for a quiet move. The threat is simply 27...b5, followed by 28... (2)c6#.

27 a4

This allows the prettiest finish: it prevents ...b5, but doesn't stop the mate.

Other defences are no more effective:

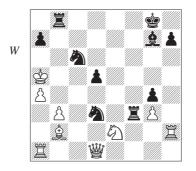
a) 27 0g1 $\boxed{=}$ xg3 28 0e2 $\boxed{=}$ f3 29 0g1 0ed3+ 30 0c4 (30 e5 0xe5+ 31 0c4 $\boxed{=}$ f4+ 32 0d4 $\boxed{=}$ xd4+ 33 0c3 0xd5+ 34 0d2 0f4+ 35 0e2 $\boxed{=}$ e8+ 36 0f1 0e3+ is complete carnage) 30...0xb2+ 31 0xb4 0c3+ 32 0a3 b5! 33 b4 (33 0d4 0xd4 34 0xf3 0c3 35 b4 0c4+ 36 0b3 0xa1 37 0g5 g3 is winning for Black) 33...a5 34 bxa5 0c4+ 35 0b3 0xa5+ 36 0a3 0c4+ 37 0b3 0a3#. This variation was pointed out by Nezhmetdinov fan Steve Giddins.

d) 27 公c3 公ed3+ 28 e5 (28 堂c4 公xb2+ 29 堂xb4 龛xc3+ 30 堂a3 b5 31 b4 a5 is similar to variation 'a') 28... 倉xe5+ 29 堂c4 公xb2+ 30 堂xb4 龛xc3+ 31 堂a3 公xd1 32 罩xd1 罩xg3 33 罩xh7 罩g2 and Black's material advantage is sufficient.

27...c5+ 28 dxc6 bxc6 29 ≜d3 ②exd3+ 30 \$c4

Or 30 e5 ዿxe5+ 31 \u00e9c4 d5#.

30...d5+ 31 exd5 cxd5+ 32 \\$b5 \\$b8+ 33 \\$a5 \\$c6+ (D)



0-1

After 34 當a6 Black has the lavish choice of three mates in one.

Puzzle 3

Blumental – MacGonnegal 1962

This beautiful move is the start of a methodical plan of ganging up on the g7-square. Unlike endgames, in the middlegame, the presence of opposite-coloured bishops is far from a drawing factor, and instead virtually gives the attacker an extra piece.

1...**¤d**7

Of course 1...gxh6 allows 2 ዿd4+ \$\u00e9g8 3 \u00e9\xh6#.

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