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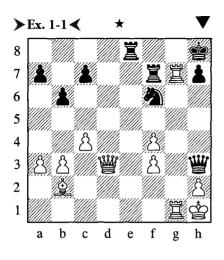
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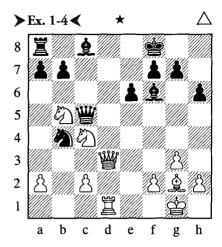
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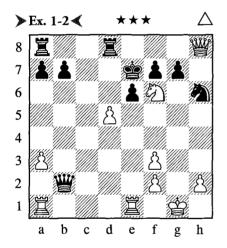
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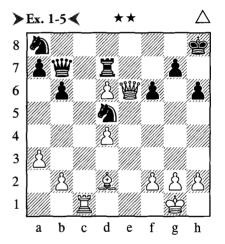
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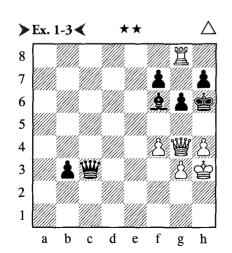
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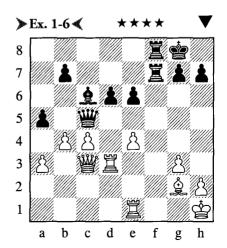


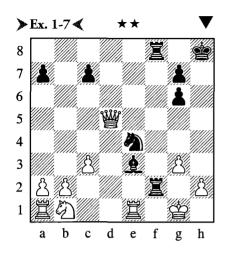


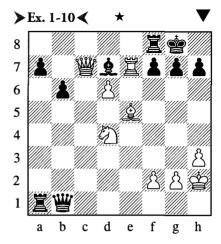


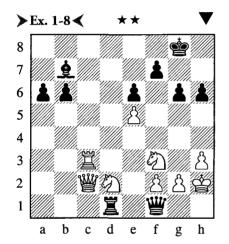


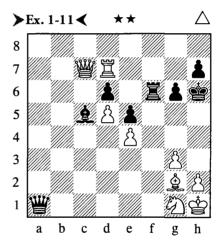


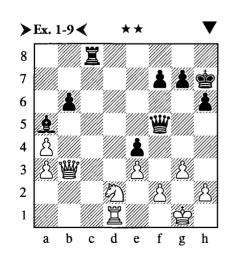


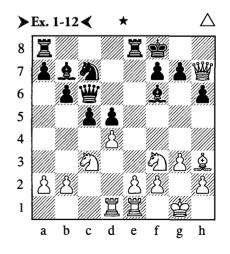


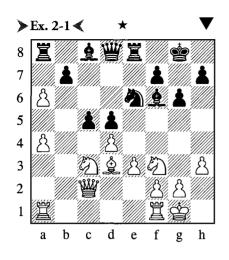


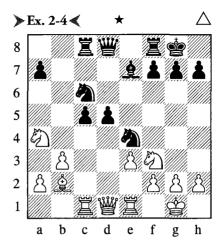


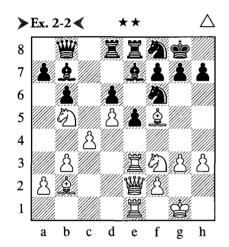


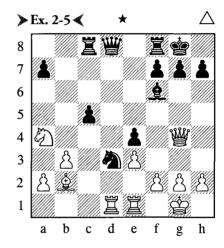


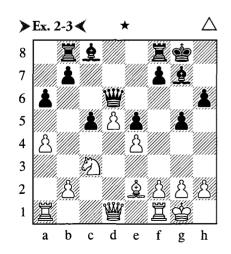


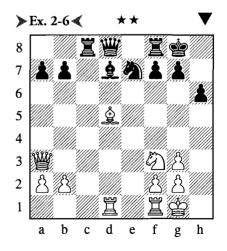


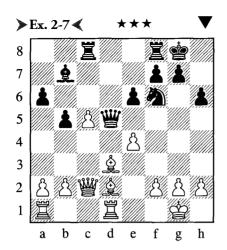


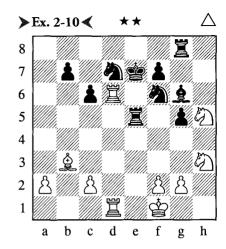


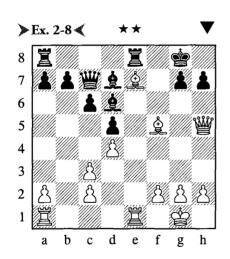




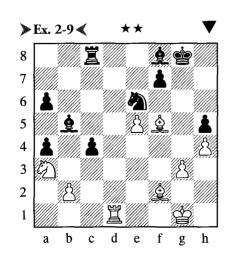


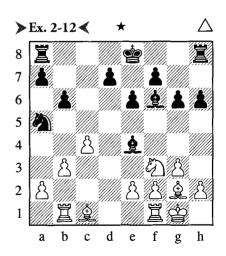


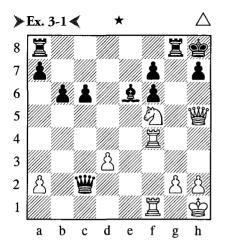


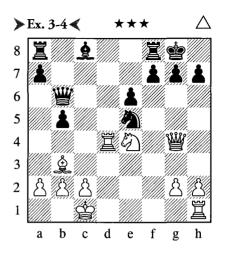




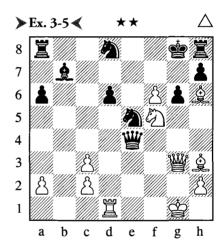


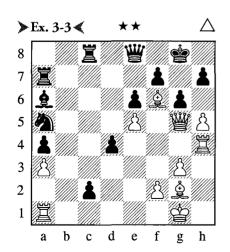


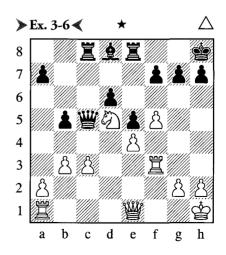


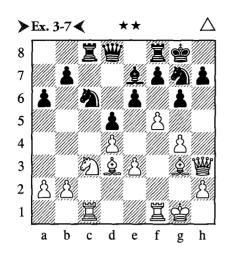


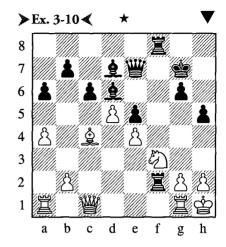


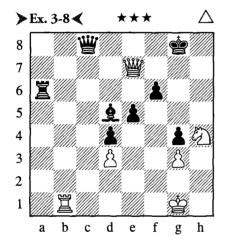


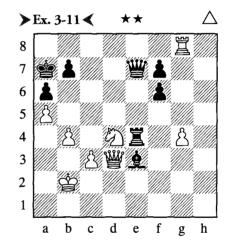


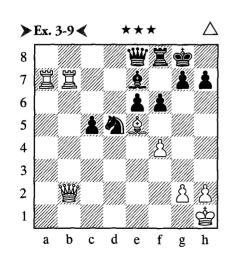


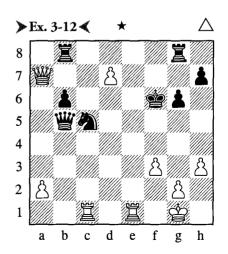


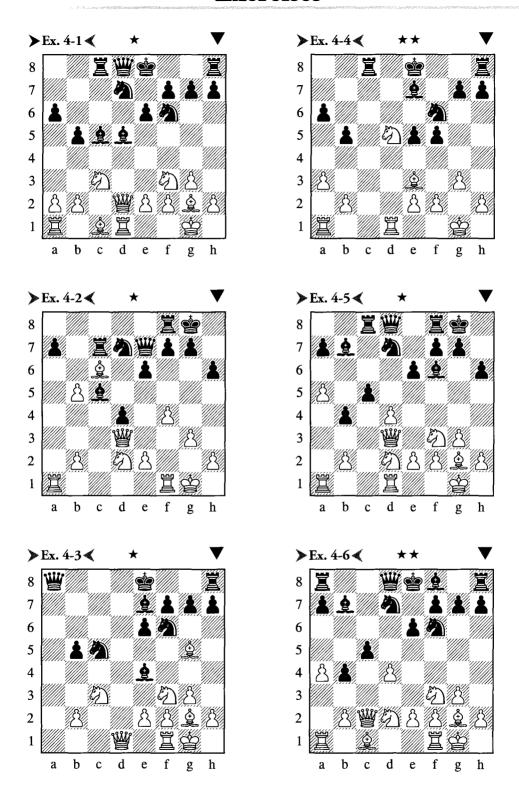


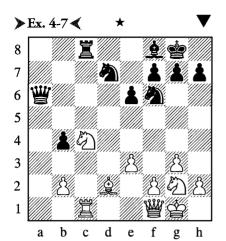


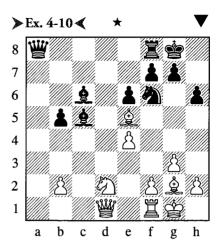


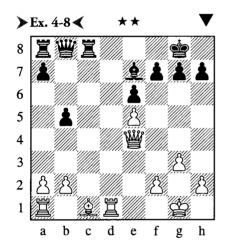




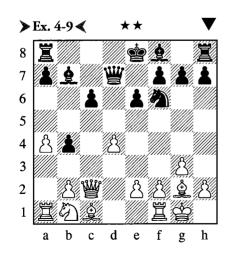


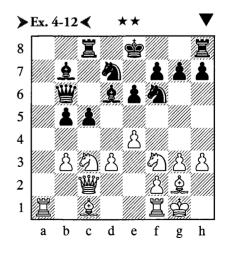


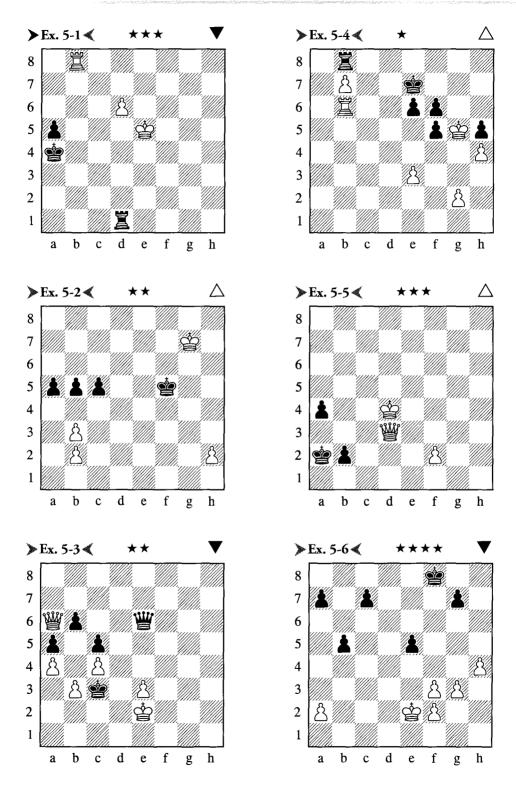


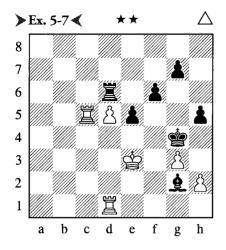


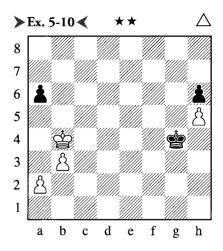


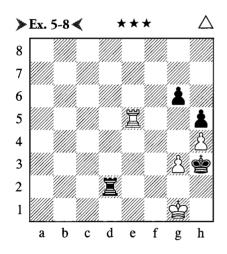


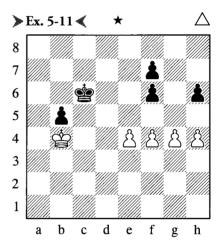


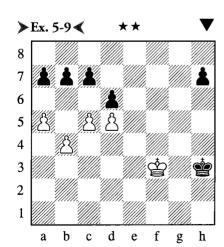


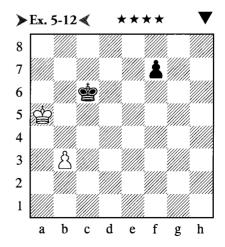












Contents

- ✓ A lead in development in open positions
- ✓ A pawn sacrifice for the initiative
- ✓ The Steinitz principle

A lead in development

As has already been emphasized (see Chapter 18 of *Boost Your Chess 1*), rapid mobilization of forces is very important in the opening.

A lead in development can play a decisive role in open positions. The position may develop its own dynamic: the developed pieces attack the opponent, in doing so they often gain extra tempi and hit the opposing defence like an avalanche.

In a closed position a lead in development clearly plays a lesser part. This means of course that the side which has a lead in development should try to open the game.

A lead in development often comes about as a result of a pawn sacrifice. For that reason, you must be very cautious about going pawn hunting: the tempi which are lost can end up being very expensive.

A lead in development is a dynamic advantage. If you do not play energetically enough, then your opponent can neutralize this advantage by developing his own pieces and exchanging some of your active pieces. The Steinitz principle that we featured in Chapter 3 on 'Attacking the king' is very important when the advantage is a lead in development. We may restate the principle: The side which has a lead in development must attack, otherwise it is in danger of losing its advantage.

Here are two examples which show how to obtain and exploit a lead in development.

R.Spielmann – A.Flamberg

Mannheim 1914

1.e4 e5 2.\(\Delta\)c3 \(\Delta\)f6 3.f4 d5

3...exf4 is not good here, since after 4.e5 the black knight is attacked and obliged to retreat. That would cost Black a lot of time.

4.fxe5 වxe4 5.වf3 இg4

White attacks the knight on e4, and at the same time threatens ₩b5†.

Diagram 6-1

6...€0c5?

A bad mistake; this costs Black even more time.

6... \triangle g5 (to try and exploit the pin) is answered by 7.b5†.

Simply 6... a xc3 is the best Black can do.

7.d4!

White accelerates his development, attacking the knight and opening the diagonal for his bishop.

7...\&xf3?!

Black wants to win the d4-pawn, but he is neglecting his development.

7...②e6 would be a bit more resilient, though still very pleasant for White: 8.豐b5† ②d7 (8...②c6 9.豐xb7 ②exd4 10.彙b5±) 9.彙e3±

8.\donumers.\don

Diagram 6-2

9.g3!

In order to gain time for development, White is willing to sacrifice two central pawns. In the resulting open position, he can attack very quickly.

9. ≝f2 ≝xf2† 10. ±xf2 ②e6 11. ②xd5 c6 does not promise White much advantage.

Winning a further tempo for development.

10...\#xe5

If 10... ₩b4, then 11. ½b5† develops a piece with check, another typical way gaining time. After 11...c6 12.0–0 White has a decisive attack.

11.0-0-0 c6

If 11... 2bd7, then 12. 2h3 0-0-0 13. 2xd5+-.

Diagram 6-3

12.包xd5!

White sacrifices a piece in order to completely open up the position. Black's king is left unprotected and his pieces do not get into the game in time.

12...cxd5 13.\(\mathbb{Z}\)xd5

13. \$\dag{2}xc5! is even stronger: 13...\$\dag{2}xc5 14. \$\dag{2}b5† \$\dec{\phi}68\$ 15. \$\dag{2}he1 \$\documed{\pm}g5† 16. \$\dag{\pm}b1 \$\dag{\pm}c6 17. \$\dag{2}xd5 \$\dag{\pm}d4 18. \$\documed{\pm}e4\$ f5 19. \$\documed{\pm}d3+-\$

13...\degree e6?!

After 13... 44 White can force an even more beautiful finish: 14.\(\hat{2}\)b5\† \(\Delta c6\) 15.\(\hat{2}\)xc5!! \(\begin{array}{c}\)\(\pi s6\)

