The Life and Times of The Fiercest Opening in Chess

Volume 2

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Author: Andrew Burnett

Managing Editor: Daniël Vanheirzeele

Assistant Editor: Adrien Demuth

Software: Hub van de Laar

Graphic Designer: Diriq

Typeset: Dirk Dewitte

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Volume 2

Andrew Burnett

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Key to Symbols

- ! a good move
- ? a weak move
- !! an excellent move
- ?? a blunder
- !? an interesting move
- ?! a dubious move
- □ only move
- N novelty
- C' lead in development
- zugzwang
- = equality
- ∞ unclear position
- © with compensation for the sacrificed material
- \pm White stands slightly better
- **∓** Black stands slightly better
- ± White has a serious advantage
- **∓** Black has a serious advantage
- +- White has a decisive advantage
- -+ Black has a decisive advantage
- → with an attack
- ↑ with initiative
- Δ with the idea of
- △ better is
- ≤ worse is
- + check
- # mate

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Introduction

Welcome back to DragonMasters and to volume 2, which — covering the years 1974 to 1995 — has a more modern bent to it than its predecessor. As I am reminded daily by friends, family and most everyone, however, even these years (my own childhood, youth and young adulthood) are considered "ancient history" by the youngsters of today!

By 1974, the Dragon had already had its early era and in volume 1 we tracked its path from birth, through its informative years and youthful exuberance, to a rather painful period in its life. By the end of the book, the likes of Paulsen, Pillsbury, and Botvinnik defending the Dragon's honour had given way to Fischer and Karpov determined to put it out of business forever.

However, as John Nunn and Joe Gallagher wrote in their 1995 book "Beating the Sicilian 3": "The Dragon is one of the most controversial lines in the Sicilian. At various times over the years, it has appeared to be in its death throes only to be suddenly revived by the discovery of new ideas for Black.

"Practitioners regard the variation as their private property and defend it with an almost religious fervour against the many who wish to commit the heresy of mating Black down the h-file."

Indeed, and we will witness just how "religious fervour" displayed itself. Our current volume also coincides with a time of great change in the world of chess (emanating from the wider world itself, of course) with advances in technology and travel combined with a huge increase in player numbers thanks to the Fischer – Spassky match of 1972.

The number of tournaments increased exponentially, with it the number of games, and this saw theory rapidly expanding. Magazines and books proliferated. Gone were the days when a novelty might be hidden for a year. Now ideas and novelties were being tested on a monthly, sometimes even weekly basis (in volume 3 this would increase to daily and even hourly!).

This change in 'pace' is reflected in the contents of volume 2 and how it is written. Whereas, say 1000 games between 1851 and 1974 were whittled down to roughly 100, I've had to do the same with 10,000 games in our current 21-year period.

Everything was moving much more quickly, and often the stories that animated a particular game were less easy to spot, or ignored by the necessity for faster reporting, or simply aren't known for a number of other reasons (not everything of interest written in English, Spanish, Russian, 'Yugoslav', etc. has been translated into every language, for example!).

Joking aside, I have tried, nevertheless, to bring these historical characters and situations to life as much as possible. And, of course, this would be impossible without the numerous writers, journalist and players who preceded me in covering the greatest chess opening of all.

Thanks to them all and welcome, once again, to the life and times of the fiercest opening chess – the Sicilian Dragon!

Andy Burnett, Newcastle 2025

Chapter 1: Resurrection

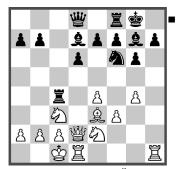


We left off our *DragonMasters* journey with Anatoly Karpov landing a crushing blow against the Dragon's viability, defeating Viktor Korchnoi in the 1974 Candidates Final (which became the de facto World Championship decider following Fischer's refusal to defend his title, Karpov crowned in 1975). As so often in the history of the Dragon, the

Brave warriors behind the black pieces were quick to find ways to plug the theoretical holes, fighting back with renewed vigour and creativity against White attempts to keep the fire-breathing beast at bay. One such response, taken up with some enthusiasm, had in fact been seen shortly before the Karpov-Korchnoi encounter...

- A Martin Gonzalez, Angel
- ▲ Tarian. James Edward
- Malaga 1974

1. e4 c5 2. ②f3 d6 3. d4 cxd4 4. ②xd4 ②f6 5. ②c3 g6 6. Ձe3 Ձg7 7. f3 ②c6 8. 豐d2 0-0 9. ዴc4 Ձd7 10. h4 罩c8 11. ዴb3 ②e5 12. 0-0-0 ②c4 13. ዴxc4 冨xc4 14. h5 ②xh5 15. g4 ②f6 16. ②de2



Position after: 16. 2 de2

To those unfamiliar with this system, back in the good old days there were plenty of games with 16. \$\mathscr{L}\$h6



Position after: 16. \$\mathbb{L}\$h6

White continues with the simple plan of wanting to deliver mate down the h-file. Now 16... ②xe4 17. ∰e3 冨xc3 18. bxc3

②f6 19. ②xg7 ③xg7 and upon 20. ③h6+ (we'll see the move 20. ⑤h2 later in the book, in the hands of none other than Gary Kasparov) the response 20... ⑤h8 to facilitate a defensive ... ⑤g8-g7 manoeuvre. In the meantime, the 'Karpovian' text kills two birds with one stone as the central knight is withdrawn from the firing line to offer support to its compatriot on c3 so as to dissuade the thematic exchange sac there.

White has plenty of other move 16 options available but I'd like to highlight just one, more recent, example that caught my eye: 16. 曾b1 星e8 17. b3 星c8 18. ②d5 ②xd5 19. exd5 e5 20. dxe6 fxe6 21. 豐h2 豐f6



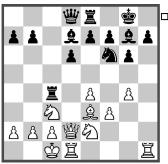
Position after: 21... 当f6

22. a4!!?? (Go figure! After 22. 營xh7+ 查f7 Black is threatening the queentrapping ... 基h8 and while 23. g5 營e5 24. 基h6 營xe3 25. 基xg6 基g8 looks dangerous it was evidently rejected! The game move is, as you may have guessed, an engine concoction, as was the continuation 22... g5 23. 營xh7+ 查f7 24. 營h5+ 營g6 25. 兔xg5 基h8 26. 營xg6+ ⑤xg6 27. 基xh8 基xh8 and with

the bishop pair as compensation for the pawn, Black managed to grovel for a draw in the endgame in the catchilynamed pairing Ethereal 14.24 (3535) – KomodoDragon 3.2 (3587) tcecchess.com INT 2023.

You'll find numerous engine ideas peppered throughout this book, but generally only for a good reason. Often it will be to show the unusual, as above, but I will also use modern assessments when it varies (sometimes wildly) with that of the world's most famous players. Not as a stick to beat them with, of course, but to highlight how modern chess varies from our predecessors.

16... **ℤe8!?**



Position after: 16... \(\bar{2} e8!?

English GM and DragonMaster Chris Ward believes this is "almost certainly" Black's best. He explains the idea behind the rook's short shuffle: "Over-protecting e7 but enabling h6 to be met by ... h8 preserving the Dragon bishop without having to sacrifice the exchange."

16... 營a5 was the move seen in the denouement game of DragonMasters volume 1, when Karpov defeated Korchnoi after 17. 息h6



Position after: 17. \$\dagger\$h6

Now there are two main pathways for Black to follow:

A) 17... 💄 h8



Position after: 17... \$h8

This is the move Black would love to play, keeping the Dragon bishop and simply ignoring the hanging rook on f8, but is it viable?

A few attempts have been made it prove it playable, perhaps the most interesting coming almost 50 years(!) after the present game.

18. ≜xf8 **\$**xf8



Position after: 18... \$\display\$xf8

Ward points out that that Tarrasch allegedly asserted 'the bishop pair is as good as a rook and a knight' and writes:

"I notice that in recent times people have been trialling various flat positions (pitting engine against engine!) with those scenarios and also with the bishops having an extra pawn to boot. Interestingly, the computer generally does well with the 'extra material' compared to the practical play edge that humans might have with the diagonal dominance. This position provides another excellent example. My view was always that over the board Black would have reasonable compensation with the bishop pair and a pawn for the rook and the knight. The engine assessment is just as the maths states you are about (5+3) - (3+3+1)=1pt down!"

19. **營e**3

White threatens e5, followed by g5, winning material.

19... 臭c6 20. 堂b1 豐c5 21. 豐d3 堂g8 22. 公c1



Position after: 22. 42c1

The threat of 40b3 almost forces Black into the following exchange sacrifice.

23... 🖄 xe4



Position after: 23... 2xe4

A nice move to play but with the queens off it is likely that White is just better.

24. 豐xc5 ②xc5

Two sets of 'bishop and pawn versus rook' is a highly unusual material imbalance.

25. 罩hf1



Position after: 25. 罩hf1

25... ⊈f8

As Ward points out, perhaps 25... h5 26. gxh5 gxh5 followed by f6 and ...h4 was a better practical attempt. This, however, is a game between two engines! I have literally no idea what 'practical play' means to a machine.



Position after: 29... 2xf3

Black has won another pawn but at the cost of the bishop pair.

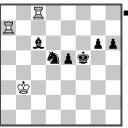
30. b4 公d7 (30... 公e6?? is met by 31. 基xe6 fxe6 32. 基f4+) 31. g5 f6 32. 基f4 兔c6 33. c4 a6 34. 含c2 e5 35. 基h4 含g7 36. gxf6+ 公xf6 37. b5 axb5 38. cxb5 兔xb5



Position after: 38... 2xb5

"It's all fascinating stuff ..." says Ward, revealing: "Standard engines have Black not far off equality but the heavy hitters conclude that retaining the one pawn (and not for long!) is adequate for the full point."

Again, in a practical game, none of this would deter DragonMasters from entering the position. The game finished:



Position after: 60. \$\displaystyle{\psi}\$b3

60... **②**b7 (60... **②**b5 61. **基**c5 picks up a piece.) 61. **基**xb7 **②**f4 62. **基**f7+ **③**e4 63. **基**c4+ **③**d5 64. **基**cxf4 exf4 1-0 (64) LCZero 0.31-dag-e429eeb — BT3 — 2 (3642) — Stockfish dev — 20231010-002636 (3673) tcec-chess. com INT 2023.



Position after: 19. 罩d3!

Chris Ward: "Seriously bolstering that knight on c3!"

19... **≜**e6

A historic moment in the Dragon was, of course, the famous Candidates final match game of 1974, which continued:



Position after: 24. e5

20. a3

Instead 20. g5 公h5 21. 公f4 營e5 22. 公xh5 gxh5 23. 基xh5 營g7 is unpleasant but at least avoids getting mated. What follows now though is difficult to get one's head around!

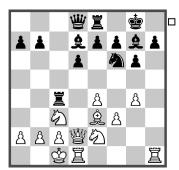
20... 罩4c5 21. 曾d2

Ok, White wants to get in b2-b4 without allowing the a3-pawn to drop but who saw that coming?

Yes with the king already nicely centralised on e3, White gets a better version of the aforementioned endgame which was now converted into a win (1-0, Stockfish dev – 20231010-002636 (3673) – LCZero 0.31-dag-e429eeb – BT3 – 2 (3642) tcec-chess.com INT 2023.)

Back to our main encounter after 16... \(\mathbb{\subset} \) e8!?

In his 1996 Batsford book, Anatoly Karpov's Best Games, the by-then former world champion agrees with Ward and states that the game move 16... 基e8 "seems safer for Black, as 17. 皇h6 is met by the retreat 17...皇h8."



Position after: 16... \(\begin{aligned} \beg

Tarjan actually played 16... \$\begin{align*} \text{\$\leq} 8\$ several times, with a healthy 2.5/5 against strong opposition. The Californian was one of several players from the USA who didn't receive as much praise as they perhaps deserved, the cloud of Bobby Fischer's genius and madness an ever-present when talk turned to the land of 50 states.

Tarjan, however, was an incredibly gifted player who could, and did, mix it with the best. Although he turned to a career as a librarian in the mid-80s, when he re-emerged some 30 years later he beat none other than Vladimir Kramnik in a sensational game at the 2017 Isle of Man Masters tournament.

His opponent in our present game was himself a four-time Spanish champion and four-time Olympian, although the Catalonian player never quite made it to Grandmaster status.

17. e5!?

The other version of the dangerous-looking central push is:

17. �h6 �h8 18. e5!?



Position after: 18. e5!?

(18. **Ye1** is Hartston-Sosonko, which we will see in our next game.) After 18... ♠xg4 19. fxg4 we have another branch;



Position after: 23... \$\div xg7\$

Tarjan, again as Black, defeated Albin Planinc after 24.
②g3 − "the knight is clumsily placed" say Miles and Moskow − but curiously 24.
②d4 has an almost perfect score over five games in the database, (Tarjan losing to both Browne in 1975 and Matulovic in 1976). This despite Black standing perfectly well at

this point with his three connected passed pawns for the piece.

B) 19... 2xe5! is considered to be more accurate by Dragon experts Sapi and Schneider (backed 35 years later by the engines) but now — fully 50 years on from the game — engines show no real preference for one move over the other.

Back to our main game and Karpov states that 17. e5!?, a logical-looking, sharp pawn thrust in the centre, is "no good" due to the following sacrifice:



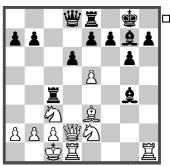
Position after: 17. e5!?

17... ∑xg4

The knight sac is actually forced.

17... dxe5 loses simply to 18. g5 chasing away a defender of d7; White wins a full piece.

18. fxg4 🖳 xg4



Position after: 18... \(\mathbb{L}\) xg4

19. exd6?!

This is described as "an error in a difficult position" by Sapi and Schneider. They explain: "By exchanging the pawn White avoids losing it. However, since exchanging queens is forbidden because of the loss of a piece on the e-file, this move only serves to activate the black queen."

- A) Karpov gave 19. 營d3 營c8 as the reason behind e5 not working, while the modern engine states empirically that;



Position after: 22... h5!

This is what we love to see. (If it's not, then I fear you have bought, borrowed, begged, or stolen the wrong book!)

Five connected pawns (four of them passed) against a rook. Throw in the bishop pair strafing the board and you've got all the elements necessary for... 0.00 according to the engines. For humans, of course, it's a visual treat and a battle of sorts between creativity and materialism, which might well describe a vast chunk of Dragon games.

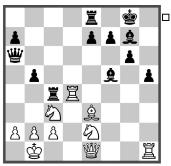
19... ≝xd6 20. ≝e1

White can't take on d6 for tactical reasons down the e-file, e.g. 20. 豐xd6 exd6 21. 基xd6 (21. 皇xa7 皇xe2 22. ②xe2 基xe2) 21... 基xe3



Position after: 21... 罩xe3

The game position is seen nine times in the database, with Black getting his revenge by scoring a dominating 8 wins against only one loss.

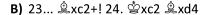


Position after: 23... h5

Similar to the note at move 17, where Black basically had three connected passed pawns for the piece, here he has four connected passed pawns (!) and a raking bishop pair – more than enough compensation.

Of the alternatives, two stand out for the simple reason that the Dragon bishop must be relinquished:

A) 23... 2xd4 is rarely something Black will do, giving up the dark squares, unless there is a dire need, or a forced win. Likewise:





Position after: 24... \(\mathbb{L} \text{xd4} \)

This falls into the latter category, but I'm not convinced any Dragon player would be completely happy.

25. 🚉 xd4 b4

- **B1)** 26. **基xh7** fails to the intermediate 26... **基xd4** (Not 26... **\$xh7??** 27. **\$\text{2}}}}}}}} } } \end{end}**



Position after: 27... h5

Yes, Black is winning, and no, it will never be comfortable while the bishop lives!

24. 基xc4 bxc4 25. 公d4 皇g4 26. 基f1 当b7 27. 当f2 f5 28. 皇c1



Position after: 28. \$\mathbb{L}\$c1

28... **፭**d8??

A bizarre move that changes the assessment from winning for Black to winning for White! It's hard to even imagine what Tarjan was thinking about here unless he had completely forgotten/overlooked/blanked on the fact that White's previous move defended b2.

Alternatively;

- A) 28... 營b6! 29. 公db5 營xf2 30. 基xf2 h4 and White can do nothing against the inexorable advance of the kingside pawns. Instead;

29. ②e6 罩c8

30. ∅xg7 ⊈xg7 31. ∰f4

With his dark-squared bishop gone, so too are Black's threats and White finishes things off efficiently.

31... 堂f7 32. 營h6 冨g8 33. 臭f4 營c8 34. 冨e1 冨h8



Position after: 34... 罩h8

35. **볼xe7**+

Remember the dark squares?

35... \$\dot{\psi}\$xe7 36. \$\dot{\psi}\$g7+ \$\dot{\psi}\$e6 37. \$\dot{\psi}\$xg6+ \$\dot{\psi}\$d7 38. \$\dot{\psi}\$f7+ \$\dot{\psi}\$c6 39. \$\dot{\psi}\$d5+

and Tarjan resigned here as 39... ∳b6 40. ∰b5# is mate.

1-0

The Hastings Premier of 1975-6 (the event is traditionally held over the New Year period) saw multiple outings for the Dragon, with Sosonko, Miles and Korchnoi all taking the black pieces. Those riding out on St. George's side in the English coastal resort (famous for its era-defining battle of 1066) included Hartston, Kaplan and Sigurjonsson.

Let's see how the former, a two-time British champion, fared against a former Soviet Russian émigré who would soon become a two-time champion of the Netherlands (adding the 1978 title to that of 1973.)

- 👌 Hartston, William R
- Sosonko, Gennadi
- Hastings 1976

1. e4 c5 2. ②f3 d6 3. d4 cxd4 4. ②xd4 ②f6 5. ②c3 g6



Position after: 5... g6

Bronstein-Korchnoi in round 11 had seen the old classical variation with 2e2, 2e3 and 2b3, followed by kingside castling, with Bronstein winning a long game. Sigurjonsson and Sosonko drew in round 7 with the Icelandic player using Karpov's favoured version of the classical line, 2e2, 2g5 and 2b3. Earlier, Sigurjonsson had used a similar variation, but with f4 instead of developing the dark-squared bishop. Also, in round 3, Michael Stean drew a 102-move game with Sosonko after 6.g3.

Most of these variations were discussed in some depth in volume 1 and are regularly trotted out when White isn't quite ready or willing to enter the sharper 'Yugoslav Attack' lines.

6. åe3 åg7 7. f3 🖒 c6 8. åc4

8.

d2 0-0 9. 0-0-0 was Julio Kaplan's choice against Sosonko, also in round 11. Why have I mentioned all these games? Because it shows just how popular the Dragon variation was at the time. Nowadays you can go entire tournaments without seeing anyone brave enough to essay the Dragon, but as you will see — and I will argue in volume 3 — the Dragon is still alive, kicking and even (dare I say it?) sounder than ever!

12... h5 was seen in the same round 5 as our present game, in the encounter between Julio Kaplan and Tony Miles, which resulted in a resounding win for the Argentinian-born, Puerto Rican IM.

Miles, however, had won a nice game with it on home ground earlier in the year en route to his first GM norm. Let's take our usual detour to have a look at that game...

13. **公**de2?!



Position after: 13. 🖾 de2?!

"This discourages exchange sacrifices but it does nothing to further White's own attack," states Mayer of this otherwise solid-looking move.

13... b5 14. 🚊 xa7?



Position after: 14. \(\mathbb{L}\)xa7?

Pawn-grabbing on the queenside opens lines towards his own king. As Mayer correctly points out, "White can rarely win in the Soltis variation with a policy of strict materialism."

That being said, modern engines confirm that White is already short of promising ideas, whereas Black's play will flow easily.

14... b4 15. 🖒 d5 🖒 xd5 16. exd5



Position after: 16. exd5

16... ₩a5

Very natural, and not bad, but 16... ②c4! is already close to game over. 17. ②xc4 (17. ∰xb4 ②xb2+ 18. ❖b1 ②a3!



Position after: 18... &a3!

19. 營e1 冨c7 20. Qd4 營a8 gives Black a crushing attack.) 17... 冨xc4 18. Qe3 營a5 19. 含b1 Qf5 20. 冨c1 冨a8



Position after: 20... \alpha a8

This shows why the capture on a7 was such a highly dubious plan.

17. **Å**d4



Position after: 17. \$\mathref{L}\$d4

17... **公c4**?

If one week in politics is a long time, then one move in the Dragon can be even more important! Now this knight foray isn't best. Instead:

17... 當c7 as indicated later by Miles, retains Black's superiority. The intention is simply to double on the c-file, while the f8-rook is now also free to visit a8. If White continues as in the game 18. 豐g5 豐a6 (18... 當fc8) 19. ②f4 急a4 to remove the main defender of the white castle. 20. 當b1 兔xb3 呈a8



Position after: 21... 罩a8

and you can enjoy yourself finding defensive tries and their subsequent demolition.

18. **₩g5 ②e5**

Black admits his last move was a mistake. It was also possible to play the just-seen 18... 營a6 (18... 當c7 19. \$\hat{2}\$xg7 \$\hat{2}\$xg7 20. g4 and White's attack is off-and-running.) 19. \$\hat{2}\$xg7 \$\hat{2}\$xg7 20. g4 and now if 20... \$\hat{2}\$a5 21. \$\hat{2}\$d4)

19. **⊉**b1 **≜**a4



Position after: 19... \(\mathbb{2} a4

20. 🖒 c1

Pawn-grabbing with 20. "we7 looks a little dicey but 20. "e3 was good:



Position after: 20. ₩e3

White intends to recapture on b3 with the queen, keeping queenside lines closed. It is a bit unusual, so unsurprising that it wasn't played – in the Dragon, if anywhere, there are so many thematic ideas that sometimes it's very difficult to start thinking outside the box.



Position after: 20. 42c1

20... 罩c7

Here 20... & xb3 21. cxb3 (21. ②xb3? allows a good version of 21... 學xd5) 21... 學xd5 22. & xe5 學xe5 23. 學xe5 & xe5 24. ②d3 is close to equal.

21. 罩he1

The alternative 21. f4 is reasonable but very committal. 21... \bigcirc g4 22. \bigcirc xg7 \bigcirc xg7 23. f5 (23. \square hf1?? f6 which is a thematic queen trap!) 23... \bigcirc f2 24. g4! \square h8= (24... \bigcirc xg4 25. \square he1)



Instead, 25. g4 罩xc2 26. gxh5 e4 27. hxg6+ fxg6 28. 罩d2 just about holds on, although Black is much better. (28. 豐xa5??



Position after: 28. \widetilde{\psi} xa5??

25... 學a8 26. 罩d3

26... e4

26... 罩xc2 also works immediately.

The alternative 29... 2xb2+ leads to mate in 9 after 30. 2xb2 2xd3 according to the engines, but the text is the human approach.

30. 🖾 xd3 b3

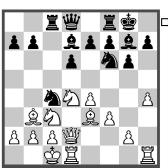
...and White resigned as 31. a3 營xa3+mates while 31. ②b4 營a3 32. 營d2 富c2



Position after: 32... 罩c2

is a sweet finish. (0-1 Haag, E – Miles, A Birmingham 1975.)

Ok, following that lengthy aside, let's get back to **Hartston-Sosonko**...



Position after: 12... 🖒 c4

13. 臭xc4 罩xc4 14. h5 ②xh5 15. g4 ②f6 16. ②de2 罩e8 17. 臭h6 臭h8 18. 豐e1



Position after: 18. We1

We have just seen the immediate 17. e5 and the delayed 18.e5, but Hartston comes up with something different. It looks like White wants to play in 'Grand Prix Attack'-fashion by quickly bringing the queen to h4 via e1. It's far from clear what her majesty plans to do from there, though, and as we see Black quickly builds counterplay. The queen sometimes uses this square just to

sidestep the d-file, to oppose the d1-rook and Black's d8-queen, but here there appears to be little or no tactical justification behind the manoeuvre.

18... b5! 19. b3

White immediately has second thoughts.

19. 營h4 b4 20. 公d5



Position after: 20. 夕d5

This looks good (White wants to remove the f6-knight and target h7) until you see that Black has 20... ******©c8 and strikes first after;

A) 21. 罩d2 ②xd5 22. exd5 臭f5!!



Position after: 22... \$\mathbb{L}\$f5!!

Utilising the pin on the queen and once again confirming that the sharpest lines

of the Dragon often rely on landing the first big blow. Or;

B) 21. 臭g5 Ignoring Black's threats doesn't work out well: 21... 基xc2+ 22. 堂b1



Position after: 22. \$\display\$b1



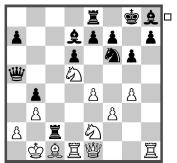
Position after: 27... 公h5!

shows Black's counterattacking capabilities.) 25. gxh5 ②c3+ 26. ②xc3 ∰xc3 and Black gets there first.

19... 罩c8 20. 掌b1 豐a5 21. 臭c1?

An admission by Hartston that his kingside plan has failed.

21... b4 22. 公d5 罩xc2!!



Moves like this show why Sosonko was a feared Dragon specialist. It was only the very best players in the world who could withstand his relentless attacks.

The Hastings Premier tournament itself was saved that year by a last-minute injection of £5000 from football "Pools" (a massively-popular, pre-internet, betting game) tycoon Paul Zetter, who reportedly "dropped in from the Canaries en route to a safari in Africa to attend the final banquet."

After Sosonko's blow in the game, it would take rather more than a philanthropic tycoon to save the day for White here. The king hunt is on...

23. 🖾 xb4



Position after: 23... \widetaxa2+

A) 24. 當d3 公xd5 (24... 臭b5+?? allows the king to run with 25. 當e3) 25. exd5 豐xb3+

A1) 26. **�**d2 **₩**xd5+



A2) 26. \$\frac{1}{2}\$e4 f5+ 27. \$\frac{1}{2}\$f4 \$\frac{1}{2}\$e5+ 28. \$\frac{1}{2}\$g5 \$\frac{1}{2}\$xf3 Heading for the open road was never likely to be any safer and here the king is caught deep in enemy territory with no escape.