Andrew Martin

# play the Budapest gambit

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# **About the Author**

**Andrew Martin** is a FIDE Senior Trainer and International Master. He teaches in twelve schools, is an experienced chess writer and has produced numerous chess DVDs.

#### Also by the Author:

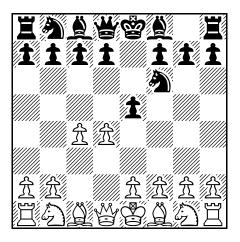
Starting Out: The Sicilian Dragon First Steps; The Queen's Gambit First Steps; The King's Indian Defence

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# Preface

1 d4 🖄 f6 2 c4 e5



This has been a tough book to write and I have agonised over the format for quite some time. In the end I have settled for an approach by which I hope the reader will get to like the Budapest as an ingenious concept and then be willing to take the risks involved in playing the opening.

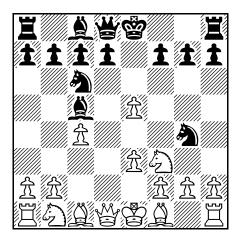
There can be no doubt in 2021 that the Budapest is a risky proposition, but you are playing for the win with Black and there is always the chance of blinding tactical masterpiece just around the corner. Make sure you are on the winning side!

Below master level, I believe that the Budapest can be used on a consistent basis, whereas above, say, 2300 level, discretion is required. The element of surprise must play a role. If you stick to these rules, results will probably be good, although there can never be an absolute guarantee.

Do enjoy this book. Set out with that attitude and the Budapest Gambit will reward you.

Andrew Martin, Bramley, May 2021

# 



The Maroczy variation is one of the sharpest options available to Black in the entire Budapest Gambit complex. Having forced e2-e3, Black seems to have rendered White passive, but his minor pieces are rather exposed and subject to imminent attack.

White's plans include:

1) Keeping strong control over the central squares, in particular d5.

- 2) Expanding on the queenside, with the pawn break c4-c5 as the ultimate aim.
- 3) The attacking jab f4-f5-f6, which can blow Black away if he is not very careful.

4) Strong pressure down the long dark-squared diagonal, with g7 as the focus.

An imposing list! We will be trying to meet 4  $\triangle$ f3 with the rook lift wherever possible, because that gives the most active chances. When we cannot, we will just have to make do and try to keep things solid. Black must beware in these other variations that he doesn't end up with a stodgy and prospectless position, where a draw is the best that can be obtained.

Black's first task is how and when to take the pawn back on e5. Some precision is necessary.

White has a number of options at this point and in order, we will look at 6 & e2, 6 a3, 6 & c3 and then White's remaining sixth moves.

# The Rook Lift in Action

Before we tackle the various options available to White, let's see a couple of examples of ideal Black victories in the rook lift variation. It is encouraging to see the rook lift variation working well. Our next encounter demonstrates what can happen to White if he is imprecise.

# Game 72 A.Whiteley-D.Agnos London 1994

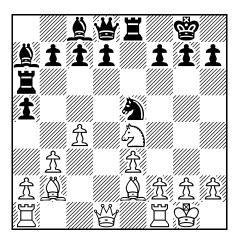
#### 1 d4 🖄 f6 2 c4 e5 3 dxe5 🖄 g4 4 🖄 f3 🗟 c5 5 e3 🖄 c6 6 🖄 e2 0-0 7 0-0 🖄 cxe5!?

An interesting early moment. By capturing with the knight on c6, Black takes the sting out of lines with 2d4.

#### 8 🖗 xe5

Black will meet 8 2d4 with 8...2f6! 9 2c3 d6 10 b3 2g4, which looks rather level. Importantly, the black knights have not got into a tangle.

8...②xe5 9 ②c3 罩e8 10 b3 a5 11 单b2 罩a6 12 ②e4 单a7



Following our rule that with the bishop on b2, Black should retreat to a7 wherever possible, keeping an eye on e3 and f2 beyond.

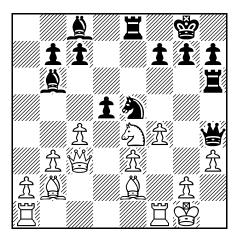
#### 13 ₩d5 ¤ae6!?

We have already seen in Oll-Holmes that 13...單h6! 14 毫xe5 c6 15 毫f6 gxf6 leads to nothing for White.

#### 14 ₩xa5

Whiteley always did like grabbing pawns. The real question is what happens after 14 c5!. I am not sure about Black's chances with the bishop on a7 shut down. 14...@h4! seems best and we are once again in unchartered waters, somewhat surprisingly. Black still has chances: for example, 15  $\Xi$ ac1  $\bigcirc$ g4 16 &xg4 @xg4 17  $\bigcirc$ g3 d6 18  $\Xi$ c4 @g6. I slightly prefer White, but it is game on.

#### 14.... 15 響c3 響h4 16 f4 当h6 17 h3 d5



A sacrifice on h3 seems inevitable.

# 18 🖓 g5?

18 c5! is a critical test of Black's resources: 18...dxe4! (or 18...皇xh3 19 營e1!! 公g6 20 營xh4 公xh4 21 gxh3 with advantage to White) 19 fxe5 罩g6 (if 19...皇xh3 20 營e1!) 20 罩f2 皇a7 21 營a5 皇b8 22 皇c4 and White is OK. These are complicated lines, not easy to see with the clock ticking.

#### 18...<sup>₩</sup>g3 19 c5

lf 19 營e1 營xe3+.

#### 19...ዿ**xh**3!

The timing is right.

#### 20 🖄 xh3 🖾 xh3 21 🖗 e1

There is nothing to be done.

21...響h2+ 22 當f2 ዿxc5 0-1

# Game 73 D.Skorchenko-K.Akbaev Dombai 2014

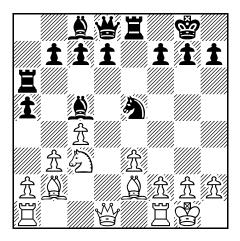
# 1 d4 🖄 f6 2 c4 e5 3 dxe5 🖄 g4 4 🖄 f3 🏝 c5 5 e3 🖄 c6 6 🖄 c3 🖄 gxe5?!

Although this is a great example of the demolishing power of the rook lift variation, Black is imprecise in his opening move order. Recapping, it is better to wait for 2e2 before taking on e5.

#### 7 ≗e2?!

White misses the opportunity to go into a favourable version of the Spassky attack: 7 2xe5 2xe5 8 f4 2g6 9 2d3!. He has scored well from this position.

7...<sup>(2)</sup>xf3+ 8 ≗xf3 <sup>(2)</sup>e5 9 ≗e2 0-0 10 0-0 <sup>II</sup>e8 11 b3 a5 12 ≗b2 <sup>II</sup>a6



Here we go. Black's attack can come very quickly.

# 13 🖄 d5 🖺 h6 14 g3

White probably has to try 14 f4! here, but it is already quite late with the rook on h6 menacingly placed. Nevertheless, White should hold in this line: 14...②c6 15 \$\overline\$g4! \$\overline\$xe3+ (15...d6!? 16 \$\overline\$xc8 \$\overline\$xc8 17 \$\overline\$d2 \$\overline\$here here \$\overline\$b4 is equal}) 16 \$\overline\$xe3 \$\overline\$xe3 17 \$\overline\$d2 \$\overline\$e8 18 \$\overline\$ae1 d6 19 \$\overline\$xc8 \$\overline\$xc8 20 \$\overline\$c3 f6. These variations show how White might take the focus of the game away from a crushing black attack.

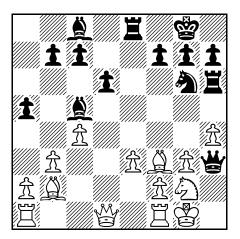
# 14...d6 15 🖄 f4 🖉 d7

Making her way, in time, to h3.

# 16 h4 🖄 g6

Sacrifices already loom around the white king.

17 ∅g2 <sup>w</sup>h3 18 ≜f3



#### Play the Budapest Gambit

Positions and ideas such as this should make the rook lift line tremendously attractive to club players world-wide. At higher levels it is a different story, but we have already seen the earlier game Cori-Firouzja, where even a 2670-rated player struggled with White.

As usual, it is knowing when to launch these opening lines that is the key. Among ordinary players I am sure the Budapest can be used all the time, but among masters the element of surprise is all important.

#### 19 🖄 xh4

19 gxh4 單g6! 20 h5 (or 20 总d4 总g4 21 总xg4 單xg4) 20...單g5 21 总d4 总f5 22 总xc5 总e4 sees White perishing in slow-motion.

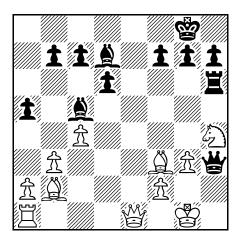
#### 19...**Ϊxe**3!

Ripping away the white king's cover.

#### 20 **Ξe1**

20 fxe3 營xg3+ 21 盒g2 營xe3+ leads to mate.

#### 20...≌xe1+ 21 ₩xe1 ዿd7!



It takes great restraint not to play 21...響xg3+, but curiously after 22 當f1 White might be holding on.

#### 22 ₩f1?

22 &c1 fights on into a position where White is merely two pawns down for nothing: 22... $\bigotimes$ xg3+ 23 &f1  $\bigotimes$ h3+ 24 &g2  $\bigotimes$ d3+ 25  $\bigotimes$ e2  $\bigotimes$ xe2+ 26 &xe2  $\boxtimes$ xh4 27 &xb7 &g4+.

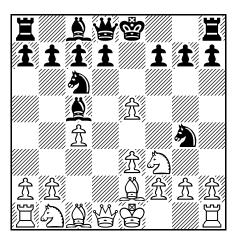
#### 22...≝xg3+ 23 ≝g2 ዿxf2+ 24 \$f1 ዿh3 0-1

We are looking to get this type of action going whenever we can.

# The Straightforward 6 🚊 e2

# Game 74 R.Wojtaszek-N.Short Poikovsky 2012

#### 1 d4 🖄 f6 2 c4 e5 3 dxe5 🖄 g4 4 🖄 f3 ଛc5 5 e3 🖄 c6 6 ଛe2



This is the most straightforward way to play the position. White develops and prepares to castle. Of course, when White does castle, Black has the rook lift line in his sights, with an attack on the white king as the focus.

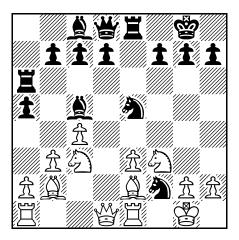
In general, Black should only recapture on e5 after White has played &e2, not before, unless forced by h2-h3. The main reason is that White's light-squared bishop is more active on d3, but, of course, it does not want to be attacked by a black knight.

Here, Short delays the capture for as long as possible to avoid systems with f2-f4 or to lessen their impact. There is a subtle move-order battle going on.

#### 6...0-0 7 🖄 c3 🕮 e8 8 0-0 a5 9 🖄 d4!?

This is a dangerous move. White makes way for f2-f4, and deters the rook lift. An examination of other ideas helps us to put the game move into perspective:

a) 9 b3 (the moves b2-b3 and f2-f4 don't mix too well and so Black is happy to take back his pawn) 9...②cxe5 10 堂b2 罩a6 11 罩e1?? (11 ②e4 ②xf3+ 12 堂xf3 營h4 13 堂xg4 罩xe4 14 h3 罩g6 15 堂f5 罩d6 16 營f3 罩e8 keeps Black active) 11...②xf2!.

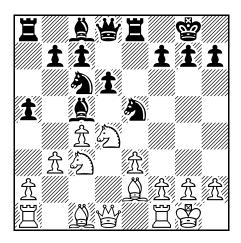


This is another Budapest trap worth noting: 12 響d2 (or 12 當xf2 公g4+ 13 當g1 ゑxe3+ 14 當f1 響h4!) 12...公fg4 13 公d1 罩d6 14 響c3 ゑb4 15 公xe5 ゑxc3 16 公xf7 響h4 0-1, M.Zhai-P.Ponkratov, Internet (blitz) 2020.

b) 9 ②d5 does not seem especially effective: 9...②cxe5 10 ②d4 ②f6 (this is why Black took with the knight on c6) 11 ③xf6+ 豐xf6 12 ②b5 豐d8 13 b3 罩a6 14 e4 罩ae6. Black has managed to effect a rook lift, albeit a short one and has the more active game, V.Tkachiev-M.Al Modiahki, Dubai (blitz) 2014.

#### 9....②gxe5 10 b3

10 f4 ②g6 11 f5 ②ge5 12 f6 is the stabbing mechanism that Black has to keep in mind throughout the 4 ②f3 variation. White can get a sudden attack. In this case Black should be able to defend by playing 12...g6, and with ... 全f8 to come, Black is quite safe. **10...d6** 



pieces are in a tangle after 11... b8 12 de4 \$f8 13 f4!.

#### 11 🚊 b2 🚊 d7 12 🖄 db5

Perhaps intending 🖄 d5.

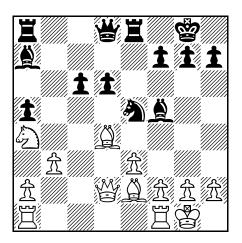
#### 12...Øa7

12...当c8 seems passive, but it is a solid move: 13 🖓 a4 b6 14 🖄 xc5 bxc5 and with ... Wh4 to come, Black may yet drum up an attack.

#### 13 🖓 a4 🖓 xb5 14 cxb5 ዿ f5 15 🖉 d5

15 公xc5 dxc5 16 營xd8 單axd8 17 單fd1 公d3 18 息c3 b6 maintains equality, despite White's bishops.

#### 15....c6 16 bxc6 bxc6 17 ₩d2 ዿa7 18 ዿd4



Wojtaszek appears happy to steer the game towards a draw. 18...全xd4 19 營xd4 營f6 20 営fd1 罩e6 21 營f4 營g6 22 公c3 h5 23 h4 全g4 24 f3 全h3 25 營h2 營h6! 26 營f4 營g6 27 營h2 營h6 28 營f4 ½-½

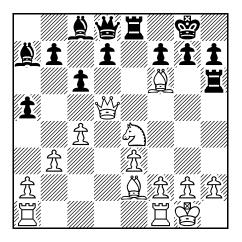
> *Game 75* **D.Frolyanov-S.Sevian** Internet (blitz) 2021

#### 1 d4 🖄 f6 2 c4 e5 3 dxe5 🖄 g4 4 🖄 f3 🎍 c5 5 e3 🖄 c6 6 🎍 e2 0-0 7 0-0 📕 e8 8 🖄 c3 🖄 gxe5

Black could certainly wait one more move, by playing 8...a5.

#### 9 🖄 xe5 🖄 xe5 10 🖄 e4

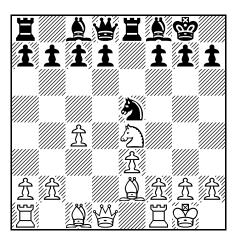
10 b3 a5 sees Black getting ready for the rook lift: 11 逸b2 罩a6 (once the white bishop goes to b2, ...罩a6-h6 becomes more attractive) 12 公e4 逸a7 13 營d5 罩h6 14 逸xe5 c6 15 愈f6 (of course, 15 營d3 罩xe5 is fine for Black).



We have mentioned this tactical idea before. It looks more frightening than it actually is: 15...gxf6 16 @f5 &b8 17 &g3 d5 (Black breaks free; now it is White that has to be very careful) 18 @f3  $\Xi$ e4!? 19  $\Xi$ ad1  $\Xi$ eh4 (shall we call this the double rook lift?) 20 h3 &g4! 21 @xg4+  $\Xi$ xg4 22 &xg4 &xg3 23 fxg3  $\Xi$ g6 24 cxd5 cxd5 25 @h2 @d6 26 e4 d4 27  $\Xi$ f5  $\Xi$ g5! (it is a question now of whether Black can break down the white blockade; it is going to take some doing) 28 e5 @c7 (28...@c5! looks better, keeping an eye on d4) 29  $\Xi$ xg5+ fxg5 30  $\Xi$ xd4 @xe5 was A.Hakobyan-S.Sevian, Internet (blitz) 2020, finally won by Black in 164(!) moves.

Instead, 10 f4 always has to be respected and watched carefully. In this case, Black should respond with 10...266 11 f5 266, not fearing 12 f6 (12 @e1 f6 13 266 b6 14 26 xc5 bxc5 15 262 d6 leads to a strange position where Black is not worse) 12...g6 when the bishop can drop back to f8 when necessary.

#### 10... \_£f8



As a rule of thumb, I would say that Black should play....\$f8 when the white bishop is on c1 and ...\$a7 when the bishop is on b2.

#### 11 🖄 g3 a5 12 b3 🖾 a6

Here it comes.

#### 13 😩 b2

White positively encourages ...罩h6.

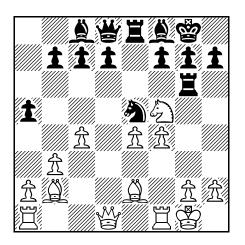
#### 13...Inf 14 🖄 f5

This was the intention.

#### 14...≝f6

14... 罩g6 15 f4 公c6 16 象h5 罩ge6 would lead to a very unclear situation. I think Black is OK though and should be able to repel any white attack on g7. 17 罩f3 公e7! 18 公xg7!? would be a typically direct way, but Black can take and live: 18...象xg7 19 象xg7 參xg7 20 營d4+ 罩f6 21 罩g3+ 公g6 22 f5 c5 23 營c3 d5!.

#### 15 e4 **≝g6 16 f**4



#### 16...≜c5+

The computer suggests that 16...②c6! 17 单h5 罩ge6 18 单f3 g6 19 ④d4 单c5 is a better approach for Black.

#### 17 🖆 h1 🖄 c6 18 🚊 f3

18  $\pm$ h5! was the way for White to improve, when g7 looks like it is falling.

#### 18...d6 19 h3

19 \$h5 \$xf5 20 exf5 \leftah6 21 f6 gxf6 22 \leftag4 + \$xf5 23 \leftaae1 \leftad4 holds the position.

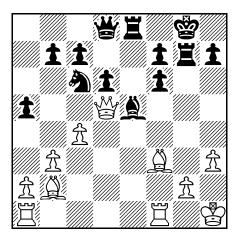
#### 19...≜xf5 20 exf5 **¤g3 21** f6

lf 21 當h2 營h4.

#### 21...gxf6 22 🖄h2 ॾg7 23 ₩d2?

Blitz... 23 d5 was the right square.

#### 23...ዿੈe3 24 ∰d5 ዿੈxf4+ 25 🔄h1 ዿੈe5



Black has managed to get his act together with the help of a mistake from the opponent.

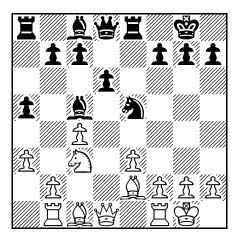
26 ₩d2 &xb2 27 ₩xb2 ¤e5 28 ₩f2 ₩e7 29 ¤ad1 ¤gg5 30 ¤d2 \$g7 31 ¤d5 @b4 32 ¤d2 c6 33 a3 @a6 34 ¤dd1 @c5 35 b4 axb4 36 axb4 @e4 37 &xe4 ¤xe4 38 ¤d4 ¤e2 39 ₩f3 ¤e3 40 ₩f2 ¤eg3 41 ¤f4 ¤g6 42 \$h2 ¤e3 43 ₩h4 ₩e5 44 \$h1 ¤eg3 45 ¤4f2 d5 46 cxd5 cxd5 47 b5 ₩e4 48 ₩xe4 dxe4 49 ¤e2 ¤6g5 50 ¤f4 f5 51 ¤ef2 \$g6 52 ¤d2 ¤b3 53 ¤d6+ \$g7 54 ¤d5 ¤b1+ 55 \$h2 ¤b2 56 ¤dxf5 ¤bxg2+ 0-1

Yet another blitz game you might say, but the early opening skirmishes were most interesting. In the early days of the rook lift line, Black won many crushing games, usually with the help of a sacrifice on h3, but Frolyanov to an extent showed how Black's threats might be parried and answered with threats of White's own.

> Game 76 G.Grigore-V.Moskalenko Sitges 2007

# 1 d4 බිf6 2 c4 e5 3 dxe5 බිg4 4 බිf3 \$c5 5 e3 බිc6 6 බිc3 0-0 7 \$e2 බිgxe5 8 බිxe5 බිxe5 9 0-0 Ĩe8 10 a3!?

This is an important variation, where White tries to interrupt the idea of a rook lift. **10...a5 11 \Zeta b1 d6** 



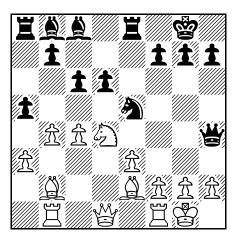
The Budapest specialist knows what he has to do. As stated earlier in this chapter, when the rook lift can't be played, Black must beware falling into a passive position.

After 11... 罩a6 the rook is exposed and White can take advantage. Thus 12 b4! axb4 13 axb4 意f8 (13... 意a7 14 c5 罩h6 15 e4 intercepts Black's plan) 14 f4 ②g6 15 c5 罩a8 16 營d3 leaves White with at least slightly the better game. Nobody has come this way as Black, which is revealing, but I am not sure the position is so bad.

#### 12 b4 違a7

Moskalenko sees no reason to open the file just yet, but 12...axb4 13 axb4 &a7 is also playable, as Mamedyarov has shown: 14 @c2 (if 14 &b2 &e6 and 14 a1 can be met by 14...c6 15 &b2 @h4) 14...&e6 15 &b5 &b8 16 a1 @f6 17 &b2 &f5 18 e4 &g6 19 f3 c6 20 &c3 h5 21 a1 &a7+22 &h1 h4 23 af1 @f4 24 &c1 &e3, V.Ivanchuk-S.Mamedyarov, Moscow (blitz) 2008, which was drawn in 36 moves.

13 ∅b5 ዿb8 14 ዿb2 c6 15 ∅d4 ₩h4!



Play the Budapest Gambit

Black has definite chances on the kingside.

16 f4 🖓 g4 17 💩 xg4 💩 xg4 18 👑 d3 axb4 19 axb4 🖞 e7 20 h3 🖄 d7 21 🕮 be1 👑 e4!

Black has negotiated any early middlegame problems that have arisen and is a bit better due to his light-squared control and bishop-pair.

22 響c3 f6 23 ②b3 皇f5 24 g4 皇g6 25 f5 皇f7 26 ②d2 響e5 27 響xe5 dxe5 28 罩a1 皇c7 29 含f2 罩ad8 30 含e2 罩d7 31 罩fc1 罩ed8 32 皇c3 含f8 33 c5 罩b8 ½-½

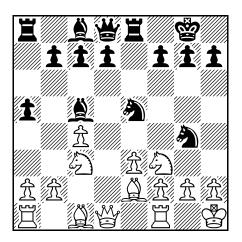
I think 10 a3 can be satisfactorily countered.

# *Game 77* **F.Braga-F.Garcia Trobat** Ponferrada 1991

# 1 d4 🖄 f6 2 c4 e5 3 dxe5 🖄 g4 4 🖄 f3 ଛc5 5 e3 🖄 c6 6 ଛe2 0-0 7 0-0 ॾe8 8 🖄 c3 a5 9 🕸 h1!?

White is imploring Black to capture on e5, after which he intends to set the Spassky f4f5-f6 attacking plan in motion. This game will show that Black's position cannot be taken by storm.

9....@cxe5!



Avoiding 9...②gxe5 10 ②d4. Any small gain must be taken in modern chess.

#### 10 🖄 xe5

Now 10 2d4 Wh4! is more than useful for Black.

# 10...②xe5 11 f4 ②g6

11...公c6 12 皇d3 d6 13 響h5 g6 also gives Black a fully defensible position.

# 12 🚊 d 3

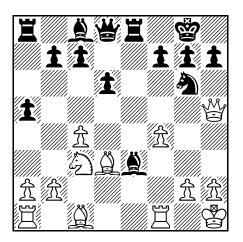
White has wasted a tempo by playing 鱼e2 first and then 鱼d3. Nevertheless, the attack starting with the imminent 營h5 cannot be underestimated.

12 e4 might be met by 12...b6 13 \$f3 \$b7 with interesting play.

#### 12...d6 13 谢h5

13 f5 ②e5 14 f6 g6 finds the white queen a long way from the g7-square. To get her there is impossible if Black plays correctly. I give a possible sequence: 15 皇e2 c6 16 豐e1 h5 17 營h4 皇g4 18 蠻g5 邕e6 and White's attack is no more.

#### 13...≜xe3!

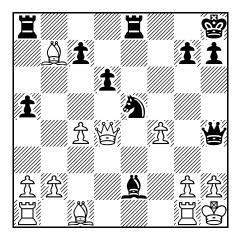


#### 14 🖉 e4

#### 14...<sup>;</sup> ₩h4?!

14... 오xc1! was the correct way, leading to complications which burn out to a draw: 15 ②g5! h6 16 ②xf7 ②xf4! 17 ③xh6+ (or 17 罩xf4 罩e1+ 18 오f1 鬯e7 19 罩xc1 罩xc1 20 鬯g6 鬯h4!! 21 g3 鬯xf4 22 gxf4 오h3 23 ③xh6+ 哈h8 24 ④f7+ with a draw) 17...gxh6 18 鬯xh6 ③xd3 19 鬯g6+ 哈h8 20 鬯h5+ 哈g8 and it's perpetual check.

#### 15 **₩e**2



#### 21 🔔 xa8??

White is befuddled by the complications that he initiated. 21 g3 怠f3+ 22 怠xf3 公xf3 23 gxh4 公xd4 24 怠d2 公f3 25 邕g2 公xh4 26 邕f2 leaves Black a bit better, but White might hold.

21...∕∆g4 22 h3 \#g3 0-1

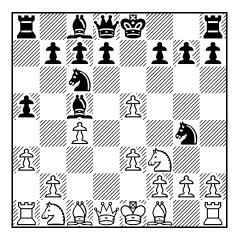
# Delaying &e2 with 6 a3

# *Game 78* H.Karl-A.Belezky Lugano 2009

# 1 d4 🖉 f6 2 c4 e5 3 dxe5 🖄 g4 4 🖄 f3 🌲 c5 5 e3 🖄 c6 6 a3

Many of the lines in this chapter overlap into one another and so we are looking for the differences. With 6 a3, I would say White is trying to delay  $2e^2$  for as long as possible, hoping to trick Black into an inferior position.

6...a5



# 7 ₩d5!?

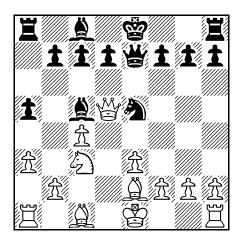
It is hard to believe that 7 <sup> $\oplus$ </sup>d5 can be effective, but it has been played quite frequently. **7...**<sup> $\oplus$ </sup>e7!

We are going to take our pawn back.

#### 8 🖗 c3 🖗 gxe5!

8...0-0 9 2b5! b6 10 c5 is awkward for Black to meet and so we must break our rule and take on e5 before 2e2. Of course, the white queen is on an exposed square.

# 9 🖄 xe5 🖄 xe5 10 🌲 e2



Instead, 10 f4 ②g4 11 響f3 ②f6 12 e4 d6 13 h3 0-0 14 息d3 罩e8 leaves Black with a comfortable game. Black can certainly switch plans here with something like 10...c6! 11  $\frac{10}{2}$  d6 12 0-0 0-0 13 b3  $\pm$  f5!. With the rooks coming to the centre, Black has a nice position.

#### 11 🖉 e4 🚊 a7 12 0-0 🖺 h6!?

Castling first was less committal, but he cannot resist lifting the rook.

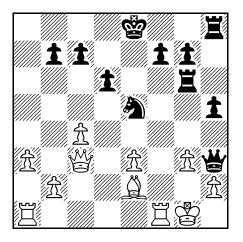
#### 13 🖄 g3

13 營xa5 grabs a pawn, but accelerates Black's development. There are some unusual tactics in this line: 13...象b6 14 營b5 0-0 15 f4 ②g4 16 象xg4 營xe4 17 c5 象xc5! 18 營xc5 d6 19 營g5 f6 20 象f3 營xf3 21 營xg7+ 塗xg7 22 罩xf3 象f5 fizzles out to a rough balance.

#### 13...d6 14 e4 ॾg6 15 🖄f5 ৠf6 16 ৠxa5 ዿb6?

16...拿xf5 17 exf5 螢xf5 18 螢xa7 營e4! 19 螢a4+ 含d8 was the right way to go. 17 螢c3?

A mistake from both players. For some reason, White avoids 17 響a4+ 公c6 18 急h5!. 17.... 象 xf5 18 exf5 響 xf5 19 急 e3 響h3 20 g3 急 xe3 21 fxe3 h5



Black now has a more or less winning attack.

#### 

22 息d3 罩g5! maintains the attack. 22...心xf3+ 23 罩xf3 h4 0-1

To me, the rook lift or even the threat of the rook lift is so strong, that White has to have nerves of steel and precise knowledge to beat it back. It is all very well to show high-rated games, but they don't really bear much resemblance to what 99% of chess players experience. This mistake-filled, nervy game is more like the type of encounter you will have on your board if you venture the Budapest Gambit.

Objectively, using all the latest analysis tools at our disposal, the Budapest may be on the margins of playability. Practically, it can still be a killer opening.

# *Game 79* J.Yrjola-Liew Chee Meng Dubai Olympiad 1986

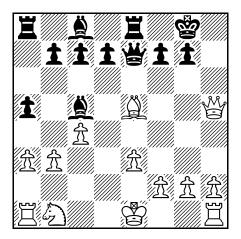
#### 1 d4 🖄 f6 2 c4 e5 3 dxe5 🖄 g4 4 🖄 f3 🖄 c5 5 e3 🖏 c6 6 a3 a5 7 b3 0-0 8 🖄 b2 🕮 e8 9 🖄 d3!?

With this aggressive-looking move White sets a trap, which Black may even invite, as the end result does not impress.

#### 9...d6!?

Black chooses to play in a tricky style of his own, quite in keeping with Budapest routines.

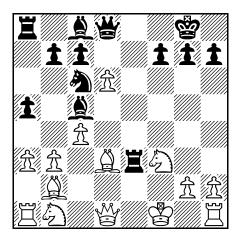
The so-called trap runs 9...②gxe5 10 ②xe5 ②xe5 11 总xh7+!? 含xh7 12 響h5+ 含g8 13 总xe5 響e7!.



White has won a pawn, but has done nothing for his development. This is not much of a trap and 14 &c3 (14 &b2 &xe3 15 0-0 &c5 16 Oc3  $\Xi$ a6 17 Od5 We2! 18 Wxe2  $\Xi$ xe2 19 &c3  $\Xi$ c2 is also level) 14...&xe3 (14... $\Xi$ a6!? 15 0-0  $\Xi$ g6 16 g3 b6 could be dangerous to White) 15 fxe3 (Black is OK too after 15 0-0 &h6) 15...Wxe3+ 16 Cd1 Wd3+ 17 Cc1  $\Xi$ e2 18 &d2  $\Xi$ xd2 19 Oxd2 Wc3+ 20 Cb1 Wd3+ forces a repetition.

#### 10 exd6 🖄 xf2!

10...豐xd6 is also reasonable, with excellent compensation for a pawn: 11 皇e2 豐h6. Is this a 'queen lift'? White is now struggling to even hold the position, as shown by 12 公c3 公xf2, 12 0-0 公xf2! and even 12 皇c1 豐f6 13 邕a2 皇f5 14 皇d2 邕ad8. **11 當xf2 邕xe3 12 當f1** 



The only reasonable move.

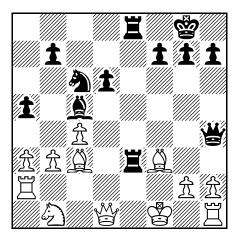
# 12...**≜g**4

Black plays a piece down after 12... ¥xd6!? 13 2e2 ¥xd1+ 14 2xd1 2f5 15 2c3 ¤ae8, but he has much the better of things, as White has no good way to unravel his position. If 16 g4 2xg4 17 2g2 ¤d3 18 ¤f1 2d4! 19 2xd4 2h3+ or 16 2e2 2d4 17 2xd4 2xd4 18 2d5 2xb2 19 2xe3 ¤xe3! 20 ¤e1 2xa3.

# 13 ዿe2 ዿxf3 14 ዿxf3 ₩h4 15 Ξa2 Ξae8

The rapidity of Black's development and attack is striking.

### 16 🚖 c3 cxd6



There is no great rush, as White is in such a terrible mess.

# 17 g3 ₩h3+ 18 ዿg2 ₩f5+ 19 ॾf2 ₩xf2+! 20 \$xf2 \$\vec{2}d3+ 0-1\$

There was quite a lot of analysis here for such a short game, but by playing through it you should have gained a strong feeling for the dynamics of a Budapest attack.