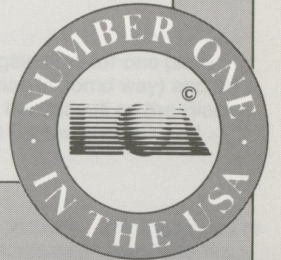


MANUAL

THE CHESSMASTER 2000



ELECTRONIC ARTS™



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**1. Greco, 1620**

Greco plays for mate right from the start as he sacrifices piece after piece.

2. Legal—St., Brle, 1700+

This game played sometime in the eighteen hundreds, is the only known game we have from the great French player Legal. The final position, known as Legal's mate, shows the folly of asking too many pawn moves in the opening and not developing the Kingside Pieces.

3. De la Bourdonnais—McDonnell, Match, 1834

A wild attacking game where both sides play for mate. This game has an incredible and amusing finish.

4. Harwitz—Staunton, London 1846

Staunton's piece force Harwitz to weaken his Kingside pawns, until his last move, 25.f6-d5 creates a decisive threat. (Qh8 checkmate and N x e7 winning the Queen).

5. Horwitz—Staunton, London 1846

Horwitz makes a decisive tactical mistake overlooking Staunton's family Knight fork.

6. Schulten—Horwitz, London 1846

This game features a wonderful Queen sacrifice in order to deliver a deadly "double discovered check" 16f5-d6+ (by the Rook and Bishop)

7. Anderssen—Kieseritsky, 1851

Anderssen sacrifices a Bishop for a handful of tempos (moves that gain time for one player while the other player is forced to retreat a piece or weaken his position in some way) and an attack on Black's Queen. Later he sacrifices both rooks to continue his assault on the Black King. Finally, Anderssen parts with his Queen for a pretty mate with his two Knights and Bishop. Hence, the "Immortal Game".

8. Anderssen—Dufresen, 1852

Anderssen's other name game, the Evergreen, played one year later in 1852. Black appears to have defended, and even created a winning counter attack, when Anderssen surprises his opponent with a beautiful Queen sacrifice leading to an unusually pretty checkmate.

9. Lichtenhelm—Morphy, 1857

Morphy gain shows the virtues of rapid development as he whips up a strong attack with his Queen and two Bishops.



10. Morphy—Amateur, New Orleans, 1858

A typical Morphy game, Morphy played this game during a simultaneous blindfold exhibition. Here sacrifices a handful of pieces while driving the opponent's King into the centre of the board, and a quick checkmate.

11. Morphy—Duke of Brunswick, Paris, 1858

Morphy develops his pieces quickly and effectively while his opponent's development is hindered by his own pieces. Morphy is rewarded for his better development by a beautiful attack, crowned with a Queen sacrifice and a pretty checkmate.

12. Morphy—Lowenthal, London, 1858

Morphy, the master of attack, plays a brilliant Pawn sacrifice to keep the opponent's King in the centre of the board. Showing masterly technique, Morphy finishes off his opponent as effectively as any world class grandmaster of today.

13. Morphy—Anderssen, Paris, 1858

Morphy and Anderssen play a widely tactical game for their match in 1858. Anderssen allows his King to get too exposed and he quickly succumbs to Morphy's attack.

14. Anderssen—Steinitz, London, 1866

Anderssen attacks and Steinitz defends and pushes his passed Pawn down on the board. Finally Steinitz counter attacks and wins.

15. Schiffers—Harmonist, Frankfurt, 1887

A beautiful attacking game with a nice example of deflection sacrifice. White temporarily sacrifices his Rook 16.e1-e8 to remove the Black Rook defending the Pawn at f7. But White allows Black to win his other Rook with a Knight fork 18.f4-e2+ because he sees that the attack on the Black King with Queen, Bishop and Knight will be overwhelming. Notice that Black's Queenside Rook and Bishop are out of play and unable to help defend the King.

16. Steinitz—Lasker, Montreal, 1894

Steinitz, trying to defend his World Championship against Lasker, gives is a marvellous example of the power of connected passed Pawns in the endgame. Lasker won the match with 10 wins, 5 losses and 4 draws.

17. Lasker—Steinitz, Philadelphia, 1894

Lasker wins because of his better Pawn structure. Notice that Steinitz has three distinct Pawn islands while Lasker has only two. A nice endgame win by Lasker.



18. Steinitz—von Bardeleben, Hastings 1895

Steinitz takes advantage of his lead in development and his opponent's King being struck in the centre by playing one of the most remarkable rook sacrifices of all time.

19. Pillsbury—Tarrasch, Hastings, 1895

Pillsbury, a virtual unknown, comes to Hastings, England in 1895 and wins one of the strongest tournaments of all time. Here, he shows that the Queen's Gambit Declined opening can lead to a strong attacking position. Note Pillsbury's beautiful 44th and 45th moves.

20. Lasker—Steinitz, Moscow, 1896

In 1896 Lasker defended his World Championship title against Steinitz even more convincingly with 10 wins, 2 losses and 4 draws. Here he draws Steinitz into a mating net in the middle of the board.

21. Janowski—Schallopp, Nuremburg, 1896

Janowski gives us a marvelous example of a line blocking sacrifice with 12.c4-d5! This move defends the White Rook, attacks the Black Queen and allows White to continue his attack on the Pawn at c6.

22. Lasker—Napier, Cambridge Springs, 1904

Napier plays his best game of chess against Lasker, but loses in this truly remarkable game.

23. Marshall—Tchigorin, Ostend, 1905

Marshall, one of the original five Grandmaster of chess, shows his high level of tactical mastery in this game. It appears his Knight is lost, but Marshall defends it with clever tactics.

24. Dus-Chotimirski—Rubenstein, Lodz, 1907

This game has been called Rubenstein's "Immortal Game." Rubenstein gives up his Queen and a Rook to capture the best defender of White's King (i.e. the Bishop at e4). Mate soon follows as White's Kingside is fatally weakened.

25. Lasker—Marshall, World Championship, Memphis, 1907

Marshall attempts an attack without first completing his development. The attack fizzles while Lasker's counter attack comes to full steam.

26. Rubenstein—Lasker, St Petersburg, 1909

Rubenstein defends against Lasker's threats with a beautiful counter attack! He hangs onto his extra Pawn and neatly wins the endgame.



27. Capablanca—Marshall, Match, 1909

Capablanca outplays his opponent in the opening, establishes his Knight in front of Marshall's backward Pawn at c5, and wins a Pawn. Marshall then tries to muddy the waters with some tricky tactical play, but Capablanca outplays him tactically too.

28. Telchmann—Schlechter, Carlsbad, 1911

This game is a beautiful example of the power of the White Bishop on the a2-g8 diagonal. The Bishop applies pressure on the f7 square and is finally sacrificed there to bring up two more attacking pieces with gain of time. The Queen and Knight attacking the undefended Kingside waste little time in finishing the game. White uses his Rook for e1 for the deciding blow.

29. Rubenstein—Capablanca, San Sebastian, 1911

Rubenstein comes up with a remarkable middle game combination 15.c3 x d5 and 17.d-c1!! and then plays a nearly flawless endgame to win this masterpiece from one of the world's strongest chess players.

30. Capablanca—Bernstein, San Sebastian, 1911

The first encounter between Capablanca, the future World Champion from Cuba, and an established European master. Capablanca calmly gives up two Pawns on the Queenside to develop a Kingside attack. 28.f5 x g7 breaks up Black's defence. If 28.e6 x g7, then 29.h5f6+ and White captures the Bishop at d7, and the attack on the exposed Black King would be both swift and deadly.

31. Janowski—Marshall, New York, 1912

During this game, while Marshall captured a piece, offering Queen for a sacrifice, his opponent muttered, "Swindle", Marshall plays a series of beautiful moves taking advantage of his opponent not getting castled.

32. Lewitzky—Marshall, Breslau, 1912

This is Grandmaster Marshall's most famous game. Marshall's 23rd move is truly amazing. Marshall was showered with gold pieces after the game. Any capture of the queen quickly loses. If you're not sure how, take the Queen and let the Chessmaster 2000 continue the play.

33. Lasker—Capablanca, St Petersburg, 1914

World Champion Lasker plays a beautiful game. Lasker shows us a wonderful Pawn sacrifice at move 35.e4-e5 in order to free the e4 square for his knight, which leaps in with devastating effect.



34. Lasker—Alekhine, St. Petersburg, 1914

Who's attacking whom? Both sides develop attacks against the other King, but White has a better attack, and a better defence due to his Bishop at g2.

35. Adams—Torre, New Orleans, 1920

This game is a beautiful example of an overworked defending piece. White attacks the Black Queen, which is tied down to defending the rock at e8. If the Black Queen leaves the defence of the rock the White will checkmate the Black King in two moves beginning with e2xe8+. With 18.d4-g4 White begins one of the most incredible series of moves in chess.

36. Capablanca—Lasker, Havana, 1921

Lasker parts with the exchange to develop an attack, but Capablanca is able to hold on and counter attacks to win.

37. Lasker—Capablanca, Havana, 1921

Capablanca didn't lose a single game to Lasker in their World Championship match of 1921. Lasker, behind the exchange, creates active play for his Rook and two Knights, but Capablanca's accurate defence snuffs out all resistance and any hope of winning attack.

38. Alekhine—Yates, London, 1922

Alekhine demonstrates how to win a chess game with crystal clear strategy and an extraordinary final combination. After move 11.f7-f5? Alekhine considers Black's game strategically lost. Black creates a permanent weakness at e5; since one White establishes a Knight there, Black can never drive it away with a Pawn. Alekhine takes control of the only open file with his Rooks, penetrates with them to the seventh rank and is able to double his Rooks on the seventh. Having control of the opponent's seventh rank, Alekhine marches up his King for the final assault on Black's position.

39. Rubenstein—Hromadka, Mährisch-Ostrau, 1923

White offers up a startling Queen sacrifice which cannot be accepted. The game ends four moves later when White wins a piece.

40. Reti—Bogoljubow, New York, 1924

Reti wins the brilliancy prize in one of the strongest tournaments of all time: New York 1924. He concludes the game with a beautiful line blocking sacrifice, 25.f7-e8 when checkmate is unavoidable. Ex: if 25... d8 x e8 26.f5 x f8+ e8 x f8 27.f1 x f8 mate; or 25... h7-h6 26.f5 x f8 + h8-h7 27.e8-g6 + h7 x g6 28.f8-f5 mate.



41. Torre—Lasker, Moscow, 1925

Lasker is upset by Torre in what has become a classic example of a "see-saw" check. With 25.Bg5-f6! White gives up his Queen, but by a series of force checks he is able to get Lasker's Queen and more, obtaining a won endgame.

42. Yates—Rubenstein, Budapest, 1926

White makes a short work of one of the best players in the world. Black overlooks the power of 11.c1-g5. He should have responded 11... h7-h6 right away. 12... h7-h6 is no longer any good because White would win the exchange with h4-g6 (attacking both the Queen and Rook). Notice the Pawn at f7 is pinned to the Black King. In the final position Black could respond f7 x e6, but after e2-g4+ he could choose to get checkmated or after e8-g6 lose his Queen to the move f5-e7+. He therefore resigned.

43. Alekhine—Tartakower, Kecskemet, 1927

Alekhine sacrifices two pieces in order to break up Black's Kingside. He gives up a Rook, Bishop and Knight for the opponent's Queen, which would be too much material for a Queen. But he is able to win another piece due to an attack on Black's undefended rook at a8.

44. Capablanca—Spielmann, New York, 1917

Capablanca won the brilliancy prize for this nice piece sacrifice. Capablanca gets more than enough compensation in three pawns, one being a strong passed Pawn which rolls down the board to victory.

45. Colle—Johner, Carlsbad, 1929

Johner neutralizes any ideas of a White Kingside attack by playing a stonewall defence (i.e. Pawns at d5, e6 and f5). With the centre stabilized and having castled on opponent's wings, Black proceeds with his Queenside attack. White is finally able to open some lines in the centre but it proves too late, as Black crashes through on the Queenside.

46. Canal—Johner, Carlsbad, 1929

White comes up with a surprising Knight move 20.d4-e6 which opens a line to the Black King. White's attack picks up steam as he gets his Rooks doubled on the King Bishop file and penetrates with decisive effect by 27.f5-f6 which threatens d3-g6 mate! If e6 x f6 then 28.f1 x f6 g7 x f6 29.d3-g6 + f6-e5 30.g6-f5 mate.

47. Mattison—Nimzowitsch, Carlsbad, 1929

A wonderful game by Nimzowitsch from his greatest tournament victory. The position is somewhat closed, which means that Knights will be stronger than Bishops. Black trades Queens and soon his Knights penetrate White's position with decisive effect.



48. Alekhine—Nimzowitsch, San Remo, 1930

Alekhine uses pins with goof effect in this game, especially on the c file. His opponent finally runs out of moves, as every move he can make will lose material. This is called *Zugzwang*.

49. Lasker—Thomas, c.1920

Lasker shows us what a King hunt is all about. After a beautiful Queen sacrifice, the Black King is forced to march straight into enemy territory. The final blow is that checkmate is delivered when White moves his King, allowing a discovered check by the Rook at a1.

50. Alekhine—Nimzowitsch, Bled, 1931

Alekhine completely dominated the tournament at Bled, 1931. This game is an example of his dynamic play.

51. Keres—Winter, Warsaw, 1935

Keres allows his greedy opponent to win three Pawns. In exchange for the Pawns, Keres gets a giant lead in development, which turns into an overwhelming attack.

52. Landau—Book, Kemerl, 1937

Landau uses the "Colle System" to great effect. A dazzling Kingside attack follows, and after most of the pieces come off the board, White ends up two Pawns ahead. Black resigns rather than play out a hopelessly lost endgame. White's first nine moves comprise a system of play called the "Colle System." White develops his pieces in preparation to play e3-e4 and if Black allows him, then e4-e5 with a strong Kingside attack.

53. Keres—Reshevsky, Stockholm, 1937

Keres, probably the strongest player never to become World champion, wins a game from the great American Grandmaster Reshevsky. This game was named the "Jewel of the Stockholm Olympiad of 1937."

54. Botvinnik—Capablanca, Holland, 1938

This is one of Botvinnik's most famous games. He plays a wonderful deflection sacrifice 30.b2-a3!! and a Knight sacrifice to advance his passed Pawn. The game ends when Capablanca runs out of checks.

55. Alekhine—Book, Margate, 1938

Alekhine sacrifices an entire Rook for a deadly pin on the a4-e8 diagonal, and the threat of Qe2-h5+. The Black King is stuck in the centre of the board and White uses all of his pieces to their full effect. Notice 17.d7 x e5 would lose to c1-g5+, winning the Black Queen.



56. Smyslov—Rudakovsky, Moscow, 1945

White places his Knight in a magnificent outpost at d5 where it dominates the game. White carefully eliminates all defenders of d5 and Black has no Pawn that can drive it away. Once his Knight is established and the centre closed, he finishes off his opponent with a Kingside attack. A very instructive game.

57. Byrne—Fischer, U.S. Championship, 1951

One of many famous Fischer games. This one against Robert Byrne, the brother of Donald Byrne. Fischer comes up with a surprising Knight sacrifice to break up the White Kingside. Then he gets rid of White's best defending piece and his attack comes quickly on White's unguarded light squares. Two grandmasters who were commenting on the game to spectators in another room believed that Byrne was winning, at the very moment he resigned. Fischer would have won after 22.d2-f2 d7-h3+ 23.f1-g1 e8-e1+ 24.d1 x e1 g7 x d4 when mate follows at g2.

58. Keres—Smyslov, Zurich, 1953

A remarkable game! Keres attacks on the Kingside and offers up a whole Rook for Smyslov to capture. Smyslov, unable to calculate all of the variations, plays a move based on his intuition and opens up the centre. White continues his attack on the King Rook file, which looks overwhelming, but accurate defence saves the day, followed by a strong counter attack.

59. Talmanov—Najdorf, Zurich, 1953

The Kingside attack is most effective when you control the centre of the board, or when it is closed. In this game, White attacks on the Queenside and Black attacks on the Kingside. Najdorf breaks through in brilliant style, sacrificing a Pawn to open up lines of attack.

60. Averbakh—Kotov, Zurich, 1953

Kotov makes a spectacular and intuitive Queen sacrifice to drive the opponent's King where there is no support. There is no forced mate in sight, but Kotov figured that he must be winning. And this game made chess history.

61. Keres—Fuderer, Gothenbourg, 1955

Keres, playing against what has since been known as the "Poisoned Pawn" variation of the Sicilian defence, plays havoc with his opponent's inaccurate defence. In the final position White threatens e4-c5+ forking the Black King and Queen.

62. Byrne—Fischer, New York, 1956

This game was dubbed the "Game of the Century." Thirteen year old Bobby Fischer, playing against international master Donald Byrne, plays a beautiful combination beginning with



11.Nb6-a5! but really uncorks the shocker with 17.g4-e6! giving up his Queen but getting an overwhelming attack.

63. Fischer—Larsen, Portoroz, 1958

Fischer slays Larsen's "Dragon Sicilian" defence with a nice exchange sacrifice on the King Rook file.

64. Tal—Geller, Riga, 1958

Future World champion Tal startles his opponent with a beautiful offer of the exchange (Rook for Bishop or Knight). The move gives Tal a Rook on the seventh rank and changes his weak Pawn at d5 into a strong one. Geller later plays a weak move 25.g7 x f6 and loses the game.

65. Nikitin—Tal, Tiflis, 1959

A spectacular game in which both sides have strong attacks against the opposing Kings. After the fireworks subside, an endgame ensues where Black's central Pawn mass decides the game.

66. Spassky—Bronstein, Leningrad, 1960

This famous game was named "The Bluebird," for its beauty. It even appeared in the James Bond film, *From Russia With Love*. Spassky and Bronstein take a time trip back 100 years and play the romantic King's Gambit opening. The King's Gambit is still played every now and then in tournament play today, but not by such top strength grandmasters. Bronstein considers his position lost after 9.c3-e4. The attack that Spassky plays is simply beautiful to watch. Hence the name, "The Bluebird".

67. Nezhmetdinov—Tal, USSR Championship, 1961

Tal, the supreme master of tactics, is given a taste of his own medicine. His King gets stuck in the middle of the board, and is unable to weather the storm.

68. Petrosian—Pachman, Bled, 1961

Petrosian, always known as a great defensive player, surprises his opponent with a wonderful Queen sacrifice, drawing Pachman's King into a mating net.

69. Spassky—Zinn, Lasne, 1962

Spassky creates a strong Kingside attack and sacrifices lots of material to expose the Black King. Spassky is able to gobble up material while driving the Black King across the board. Black finally realizes he is in a hopelessly lost endgame and resigns.

70. Liptal—Spassky, Lasne, 1962

White sacrifices a Knight, and then the exchange, for a Kingside attack, but accurate defence by Spassky leaves him a Rook behind.

71. Spassky—Ciric, Lasne, 1962

Spassky walks into prepared analysis, but comes up with a beautiful defensive move (17.f1-f4!), which was overlooked by the Yugoslavians in their home analysis.

72. Spassky—Evans, Varna, 1962

Spassky demonstrates how open lines can lead to a strong attack against then U.S. Champion Larry Evans. Spassky sacrifices two pawns against the King's Indian Defence and the investment pays off with a beautiful attack.

73. Averbach—Estrin, Moscow, 1964

White plays a very sharp opening, the Vienna variation of the Queen's Gambit declined. Black grabs a Pawn 10... f6 x e4? and underestimates the power of White's reply. Both Kings come under attack but all of the white pieces participate, and there's the difference.

74. Bakulin—Bronstein, USSR Championship, 1964

Bronstein parts with both a Bishop and a Rook in order to penetrate the Kingside with his queen. A beautiful example of how an enemy Pawn (at h3) can decisively weaken the King's position.

75. Fisher—Benko, U.S. Championship, 1964

Fischer gives us an excellent example of a blocking sacrifice, 19.f1-f6! prevents Black from moving his 'f' Pawn and prepares e4-e5, which opens up the diagonal for his Bishop, and would threaten h5 x h7 mate.

76. Velimirovich—Nikolich, Belgrade, 1964

Velimirovich clearly demonstrates that the amount of material you have is not as important as what you are doing with it. Here he sacrifices a Rook and a Knight to open lines of attack for his other pieces. His investment pays off beautifully.

77. Tringov-Fischer, New York-Havana, 1965

Fischer plays his favourite Poisoned Pawn Sicilian and improves on the known theory with 18...b8-c6! In the final position, he threatens not only a8 x c8 winning a piece, but also a Philidor mate. Ex: if White played 23.b3-b1 the mate would follow 23.g4-f2+ 24.h1-g1 f2-h3+ (check by the Queen and Knight) 25.g1-h1 (g1-f1 would allow c5-f2 mate) c5-g1+ 26.b1 x g1 h3-f2 checkmate.

78. Larsen—Petrosian, California, 1966

This is Larsen's "Evergreen Game" against the then World Champion Petrosian. A beautiful attack develops with two Rooks and two Bishops after Larsen parts with his Queen.

79. Bogdanovich—Suetin, Yugoslavia vs USSR, 1967

After parting with his dark squares Bishop, Black succumbs to a surprise attack on the undefended dark squares.

80. Fischer—Geller, Skopje, 1967

Fischer plays a beautiful attack against Geller but makes a fatal error and is quickly forced to resign. Instead of 20.a2-a3?, 20.f1-f4 would continue White's attack.

81. Gheorghiu—Uhlmann, Sofia, 1967

White makes a positional exchange (Rook for Knight or Bishop) sacrifice and shows us a beautiful display of tactics. Note how the advanced White Pawn plays a decisive role in the final attack. Black resigns without waiting for White's 27th move. The final combination would be 27.a1 x f6 c6 x e4 (if 27.g7 x f6 then 28.e4-g4+ g8-h8 29.g2 x c6 when White is a piece ahead) 28.f6 x f7 + f8 x f7 29.e6 f7 + g8 x f7 29.g2 x e4 and white is again a piece ahead.

82. Botvinnik—Portisch, Monaco, 1968

Botvinnik, not known for sharp tactical play, must have surprised Portisch with the combination beginning with 16.c2 x c7! The final assault is very pretty as the Black King is surrounded with the White pieces.

83. Bilek—Gheorghiu, Bucharest, 1968

White plays a pretty exchange sacrifice in order to get a quick attack on the Black King. Black has no way to defend his Pawn at h7 after 10c8-f5! 11.f1 x f5! White's attack follows quite naturally.

84. Nikolich—Fischer, Vinkovici, 1968

With the centre closed, Fischer mounts an attack on the Kingside. He gives up a piece just to open the King Rook file and the attack proves fatal.

85. Spassky—Petrosian, Moscow, 1971

Spassky defeats World Champion Petrosian during their match for the World Championship. He sacrifices a Pawn to open the lines to Petrosian's King, and then throws everything but the kitchen sink at him in this quick victory.

86. Fischer—Rubinetto, Palma de Mallorca, 1970

Fischer, in fine form, sacrifices a piece for a Pawn and strong attack, and his opponent is quickly swept off the board.

87. Tal—Uhlmann, Moscow, 1971

Tal plays against Uhlmann, probably the world's leading authority on the French Defence. Uhlmann wins a Pawn but is shocked by Tal's 12th move, d4-f1! and spends almost two hours trying to find the right response. After his long think, Uhlmann decides to capture the Knight, but he is quickly despatched by Tal's sharp play.

88. Velimirovic—Ljubojevic, Yugoslavia, 1972

Velimirovic, a fierce attacking player, dismantles Ljubojevic's Sicilian defence with a Rook sacrifice at e6. Black survives the attack by giving back some material, but the endgame is hopeless due to White's strongly placed Knight and passed Pawns.

89. Spassky—Tal, Tallinn, 1973

Tal, one of the most brilliant attacking players of all time, has suffered with poor health for many years. Here he is feeling fine and demonstrated his skill on former World Champion Spassky. This game shows the power of the Queen and two Bishops to attack an exposed King.

90. Karpov—Korchnoi, Moscow, 1974

Karpov defeats his bitter rival Korchnoi with a nice Kingside attack against the Dragon Sicilian. The fight ensues around Black's lone defender of his King, the Knight at f6. Once the Knight is eliminated the attack comes in with full force down the King Rook file.

91. Karpov—Unzicker, Nice, 1974

Karpov slowly squeezes his opponent like a boa constrictor in this game. While running out of moves. Black weakens his Kingside. Karpov penetrates the weakened light squares with his Queen and Knight and the game ends.

92. Kasparov—Ligterink, Malta, 1980

Kasparov comes up with a beautiful Knight move 22.b6-c8 which his opponent probably overlooked. The Knight is defended by a threat. If Black has played e8 x c8 then White would play f4-f5 attacking the Rook at c8 and threatening mate in two with 23.Qf5 x h7 + g8-f8 24.Qh7-h8 mate.

93. Kasparov—Marjanovic, Malta, 1980

The 17 year old Kasparov plays a line first played by Polugayevsky in his match against Korchnoi. Marjanovic's pieces congregate on the Queenside and Kasparov sends his to the

Kingside. Marjanovic's Kingside Pawns are no match for all of the pieces sent against them.

94. Kasparov—Anderson, Tilburg, 1981

Kasparov demolishes one of the strongest players of today. Black errs at move 5.f6 x e4? and never recovers. By move 23.a1-d1 all of White's pieces poised for attack, while the Black pieces are badly misplaced and are unable to cooperate. The final combination is both swift and beautiful.

95. Kasparov—Petrosian, Bugojno, 1982

Kasparov manages to outplay Petrosian at his own game, i.e. positional chess. In the final position after 24... e7 x c5 25.d1 x d8 + c5-f8 26.d8 x f8+27.c1-c7 Black quickly runs out of moves.

96. Portisch—Pinter, Magyarorszag, 1984

Pinter surprises many time Hungarian champion Portisch with a theoretical novelty on move 13...c8-b7. Then he sacrifices a Knight to keep Portisch's King in the centre of the board, the beautifully finishes up the game with a mating attack using his Bishop, Rook, Pawn and King!

97. Kasparov—Karpov, World Championship, 1985

Even World Championships are human. Former World Champion blunders with 23.c8-d8?? Kasparov quickly finds the winning combination 23...g4 x d7. If Black had continued the game with 25...g7-g6, 26.d1 x d7 wins a piece because after b7-a6 27.e4 x c6 the Black Queen couldn't recapture because of 28.d1 x f7 checkmate.

98. Karpov—Kasparov, World Championship, 1985

The final game of the 1985 World Championships finds Karpov attacking on the Kingside. Kasparov plays accurate defence and then counter attacks in the centre. Karpov's position proves to be full of holes and Kasparov's counter attack finally breaks through to victory!

99. Chessmaster 2000—Sargon III, Los Angeles, 1986

This and the following game were played between Sargon III and an early version of CHESSMASTER 2000, both running on IBM PC computers at level 2. In this game, Sargon goes Pawn grabbing while the King is in the centre and is quickly punished by CHESSMASTER's sharp attack.

100. Chessmaster 2000 — Sargon III, Los Angeles, 1986

CHESSMASTER develops a better position out of the opening. SARGON creates a fatal weakness at move 18...g7-g5? White opens up lines of attack with 19.f2-f4 and makes short work of Black's Kingside defence.

The Chessmaster's Problems

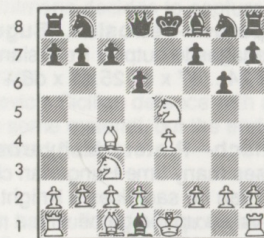
Solutions

Problem One:

1. c4 x f7+ e8-e7
2. c3 - d5 mate

1. Legal's Mate (See Classic Game #2)

Position After Move #5



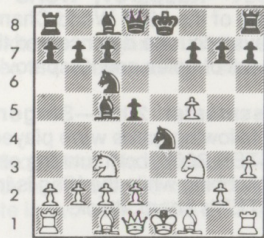
a b c d e f g h

White to move and checkmate in two moves.

Problem Two:

1. d8 - h4+ f3 x h4
2. c5 - f2+ e1 - e2
3. c6 - d4+ e2 - d3
4. e4 - c5 mate

2. Position from the Vienna opening



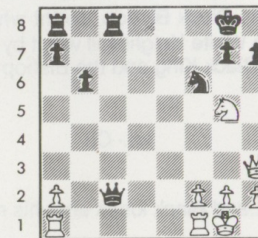
a b c d e f g h

Black to move and checkmate in four moves.

Problem Three:

1. h3 - e6+ g8 - h8
2. g5 - f7+ h8 - g8
3. f7 - h6 (Double discovered check) g8-h8
4. e6 - g8+ c8 x g8
5. h6 - f7 mate

3. Philidor's Legacy



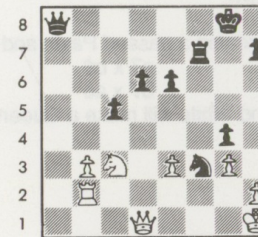
a b c d e f g h

White to move and checkmate in five moves.

Problem Four:

1. f3 - e1+ h1 - g1
2. a8 - h1+ g1 x h1
3. f7 - f1 mate

4. Charles Badley's Twist



a b c d e f g h

Black to move and mate in three.

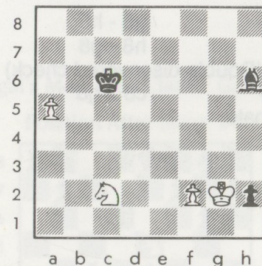
Problem Five: (The White Knight completely dominates the Black Bishop, so tht wherever it moves, the White Knight will win it by checking (forking) the Black King and the Bishop at the same time.)

1. c2 - d4+ c6 - Cc
if...c5xd4

2. g2 - h1!...and Black loses after his next move

3. a5 - a6... and White will make a Queen.
A Bishop move to c1 or d2 allows d4 - b3+ or any move to f4, g5, g7 or f8 allows d4 - e6+

5. Reti Domination Theme



White to play and win.

Problem Six:

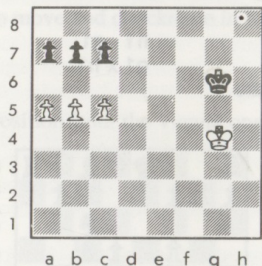
1. b5 - b6 Creates a passed Pawn and wins...

Example... c7 x b6

2. a5 - a6 b7 x a6

3. c5 - c6 and White will make a Queen in two moves!

6. Endgame



White to play and win.