

# ZEALOT

For Those Religiously Fanatical Gambit Players

## INTRODUCTION

I was first introduced to the Blackmar-Diemer Gambit when I was president of the Melbourne Chess Club in Florida during the 1990's. One of the local expert players who just loved the gambit would badger me every week to take it up. Unfortunately, I did not.

It wasn't until I had moved to Phoenix in 1999 and began life as a full time chess coach before I had the chance to re-introduce myself to the gambit. In summer of 2002, one of my young students loved to play d4 over e4 as his first move. As his coach I felt he was not ready to take on all the complications of the Queen's Gambit and began to look for an alternative opening for him using d4. Enter the Blackmar-Diemer Gambit.

When researching the opening in order to teach it to my student, I began to think that it would be a handy weapon to bring into my own opening arsenal as a surprise weapon against my opponents. Little did I know the affect of how it would take hold of me and I became one of its most adherent followers.

I bought every book, database and CD that I could get my hands on about the opening. As I continued to employ the BDG more and more, it soon became my mainstay opening of choice as White allowing me to beat players 200-300 rating points above mine.

Not long ago, I decided to abandon the BDG for more conventional "solid" opening. After losing several games with my new opening choice, I consulted LM Sonny Kamberi about what I was doing wrong? It was simple; he asked me why had I quit playing the BDG? When I told him I thought I should play better chess openings that were more solid, he asked me why would a more solid opening be better if I can not win with them when in fact he knew I loved playing the BDG and that I had an excellent record with it. He stated that I should go back to playing it and not worry over what other players say about it.

I spent much time in thought about what he had said and found his conclusions were correct and jumped back into the BDG with both feet. With the BDG back as my main opening as White, I began to win again.

Tom Purser wrote and edited Blackmar-Diemer Gambit World magazine for 15 years, (1983-1997) to help encourage others to take up the opening. Since then, there have been a few books and CD's published on the opening, but nothing in the way of BDG World. It is my hope that the BDG ZEALOT will fill that void. My goal it to supply you with games, analysis, articles, news and events on the BDG so you can continue to improve yourself as an adherent player and help other chess players to discover the richness of the tactics and the swiftness of the attacks in playing the BDG.

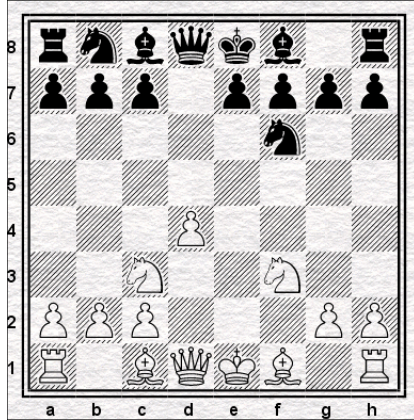
Why the name ZEALOT? Simple; I have found that most players of the BDG are fanatics like myself and play the opening religiously. With all chess players, you either love the gambit or hate it. Rarely is there an in-between.

As Tom Purser said at the introduction to BDG World #1; "We hope you'll join us, and share the adventure and delight of the chess world's most exciting opening."

Sincerely, Leopold Lacrimosa,  
Chess Coach

<p><b>IN THIS ISSUE:</b></p> <p>BDG History.....page 2</p> <p>BDG News .....page 4</p> <p>BDG Tourneys .....page 4</p> <p>BDG Article .....page 4</p> <p>BDG Games .....page 8</p>	<p>d5 2. e4 dxe4 3. f3) and was the first player to publish analysis on the opening in <i>Brentano's Chess Monthly</i>, June 1882.</p> <p>The evolved, modern form of gambit owes much to the German master Emil Joseph Diemer (1908-1990), who popularized the interpolating move 3. Nc3, delaying the thematic f-pawn offer until the next move. The position resulting after 3. ... Nf6 4.f3 reflects the main line of the gambit accepted, although other Black responses on move three are possible. After many years of analysis, Diemer wrote a book on the opening in the late 1950s, titled <i>Vom Ersten Zug An Auf Matt!</i> (Toward Mate From The First Move!), with most of the published analysis devoted to the Ryder Gambit, a double pawn sacrifice characterized by the moves 4...exf3 5. Qxf3.</p> <p>It is easy for Black to decline the gambit on the second move with 2...e6 (leading to a French Defense) or 2...c6 (leading to a Caro-Kann Defense), although doing so does not eliminate White's ability to offer alternative gambits such as the Alapin-Diemer</p>	<p>Gambit or the Diemer-Duhm Gambit.</p> <p>As with most gambits, White aims to achieve rapid development and active posting of his pieces in order to rapidly build up an attack at the cost of the gambit pawn. It is one of the very few gambits available to White after 1.d4.[2] Sidelines of the Blackmar-Diemer Gambit include the Ryder Gambit (5. Qxf3) and the Zilbermints Gambit, the latter being particularly unsound.</p> <p>Dismissed by many masters, on the one hand, and embraced enthusiastically by many amateurs, on the other, it is most likely the case that, with accurate play, Black can defend his position and consolidate his extra pawn to good chances in the endgame. As a result, this opening is rarely seen in top-level play, but enjoys a certain popularity among club players.</p> <p>Below is a sample game that features the unusual feat of Grandmaster Efim Bogoljubov beating Diemer with his own favorite opening:</p>
<p><b>Blackmar-Diemer Gambit History:</b></p> <p>From <i>Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia</i></p> <p>The Blackmar-Diemer Gambit is a chess opening characterized by the moves</p> <p><b>1.d4 d5</b>  <b>2.e4 dxe4</b>  <b>3.Nc3,</b></p> <p>intending f3 on the next move.</p> <p>This gambit is considered an aggressive opening, though its soundness continues to be the subject of much debate both on and off the chessboard. Its roots lie in an opening known as the Blackmar Gambit, named after Armand Edward Blackmar, a relatively little-known New Orleans player of the late 19th century who popularized its characteristic moves (1. d4</p>		

**Bogoljubov - Diemer,  
Baden-Baden 1952:**



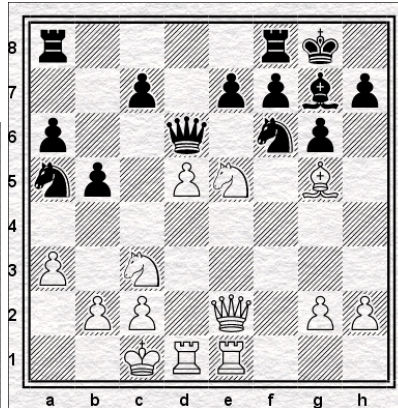
1. d4 d5 2. e4 dxe4 3. Nc3 Nf6 4. f3 exf3 5. Nxf3 5... g6 This is known as the Bogoljubov Variation.

6. Bg5 Bg7 7. Qd2 (7. h4 is the "Mad Dog Attack")

7... O-O 8. Bc4 White develops his pieces before deciding which side to castle on.

8... Nc6 9. O-O-O a6 Blacks opts for queen-side expansion.

10. d5 Na5 11. Be2 b5 12. a3 Bg4 13. Ne5 Bxe2 14. Qxe2 Qd6 15. Rhe1 b4 After 15 moves, White has completed his opening development in fifteen moves by bringing his last rook into play.



16. axb4 Qxb4 17. Nd3 Qb6 18. Qxe7 Rab8 19. Na4 Qb5 20. Nc3 Qb6 21. Na4 Qd4 22. Ndc5 Nxd5 23. Rxd4 Nxe7 24. Rd7 Nf5 25. Nxa6 Rbe8 26. Rxe8 Rxe8 27. Nxc7 White now has two passed pawns on the queen side.

27... Re1+ 28. Rd1 Rxd1+ 29. Kxd1 Nc4 30. Nd5 Nxb2+ 31. Nxb2 Bxb2 32. Ke2 Be5 33. h3 h6 34. Ne7+ Kf8 35. Nxf5 hxg5 36. Ne3 Ke7 37. Kd3 f5 1-0 It is possible that Black ran out of time here, but with his passed pawn on the c-file, White would have the advantage here.

**Efim Bogoljubov**

(Bogoljubow, Bogolyubov), twice a World Champion contender, was a much stronger player than Diemer and beat him numerous times. Below is an earlier game which I found where Diemer employs his opening idea though instead he captures with the queen (The Ryder Gambit) on move 5 rather than the knight.

**Diemer - Bogoljubov,  
South Baden Champ 1949:**

1. d4 d5 2. e4!? dxe4 3. Nc3 Nf6 4. f3 exf3 5. Qxf3 g6 6. Bd3 Bg7 7. Nge2 O-O 8. Bf4 Nc6! 9. O-O-O Bg4 10. Qf2 Nb4 11. Bc4 c6! 12. h3 Bxe2! 13. Nxe2 b5! 14. Bb3 a5! 15. Bd2 a4! 16. Bxb4 axb3 17. a3 Bh6+ 18. Kb1 bxc2+ 19. Kxc2 Nd5! 20. Qh4! Bg7! 21. Bc5! Ne3+ 22. Kc1 Bf6! 23. Qe4 Nxd1 24. Rxd1 Qd5 25. Qxd5! cxd5 26. Nc3 Rfb8! 27. Nxd5 Bg5+ 28. Kb1 Rb7! 29. Rd3 e6! 30. Nc3 f5! 31. Ka2 Rd8 32. Kb3 e5! 33. d5 e4 34. Rd1 Bf6! 35. Kb4 Bxc3+! 36. Kxc3 Rbd7 37. d6 Kf7 38. Rd4 Ke6 39. a4 Rc8! 40. b4 bxa4 41. Kc4 a3 42. Rd2 Ra8 43. Ra2 Rxd6! 44. Bxd6 Kxd6 Black wins. 0-1 All explanation marks by E.J.Diemer

## Blackmar-Diemer Gambit News:

Though I don't have a lot of news to report at this time, but I would like to tell you about a young, up and coming player by the name of Phillip Perryman.

He's the 12 yr old stepson of my friend who is also a full time chess coach along with me.

I've worked with Phillip a time or two showing him the basics of the BDG. He has used this opening to raise his rating to a high of 1626 USCF missing the top 100 boys 13 and under by 1 point.

Here are a few games by Phillip, two of which he used the same trap on unsuspecting stronger players:

**P.Perryman (1347) -  
W.Schreiner (1705)**  
Phoenix, Az 27.01.2007

**1. d4 d5 2. e4 dxe4 3. Nc3 Nf6 4. f3 exf3 5. Nxf3 e6 6. Bg5 Be7 7. Qd2 h6 8. Bh4 (8. Bf4 O-O 9. Bxh6!?) 8... a6 9. Bd3 Nc6 10. O-O-O Nxd4 11. Nxd4 Qxd4?? 12. Bb5+ Discovered check! 1-0**

**P.Perryman (1347) -  
M.Anderson (1745)**  
Phoenix, Az 06.02.2007

**1. d4 d5 2. e4 dxe4 3. Nc3 f5!?** Black has transposed into a variation of the Dutch Defense which can be reached by 1. d4 f5 2. Nc3 d5 3. e4 dxe4. This variation is much favored by German players to combat the BDG.

**4. f3 exf3 5. Nxf3 e6 6. Bc4 Nf6 7. Bg5 Bd6 8. Bd3?! h6 9. Bxf6 Qxf6 10. O-O Nc6 11. Kh1 Nxd4 12. Nxd4 Qxd4?? 13. Bb5+** And Black drops his queen in this game also.

And one last game by Phillip;

**P.Perryman - L.Billman**  
Phoenix, Az 29.09.2007

**1. d4 d5 2. e4 Nf6?! 3. e5 Nfd7 4. Bd3 Nc6 5. e6!? Nb6? 6. exf7+ Kxf7 7. Nf3 Be6? 8. Ng5+ Kf6 9. Qf3+ Bf5 10. Qxf5# 1-0**

Send your BDG games to  
coach\_leopold@  
AmChessCoaching.com

## Blackmar-Diemer Gambit Tourneys:

I can find no tourneys at this time. If anyone knows of any BDG thematic tournaments being played, please e-mail me with the info at coach\_leopold@AmChessCoaching.com

Who knows, I might just have to get one started soon myself!

## Blackmar-Diemer Gambit Article:

### Why Play Gambits?

By Leopold Lacrimosa

The word gambit most likely comes from the Italian phrase *dare il gambetto*, meaning to trip up. When we play a gambit, we are really looking to trip up our opponent with the offer of a free pawn or piece in order to obtain a more advantageous position.

People that like to play gambits, enjoy playing at-

tacking chess games rather than the classical calculated buildup preceding an attack. The gambiteer, the person playing the gambit, is betting he can justify his material disadvantage by concluding the game with a smashing victory, while his opponent must try overcoming his positional disadvantage by grabbing the extra material.

Playing a gambit conjures up the romantic era of chess when chess play was characterized by brash sacrifices and open, tactical games. The attack on the king was everything. Players such as Adolf Anderssen, Paul Morphy, Rudolf Spielmann and Henry Joseph Blackburne played chess not to win, but to win with style, so much, in fact, that they considered it un-sportsmanlike to decline a gambit. They lived by the creed; "the only way to refute a gambit was by accepting it." And accept it they did, playing the King's Gambit, Scotch Gambit, Evans Gambit, Milner-Barry Gambit and

many others. They even had gambits named after them such as Steinitz Gambit, Morphy Gambit, Breyer Gambit, Muzio Gambit, Kieseritzky Gambit, Blackburne Gambit and others.

Many of the world champions such as Steinitz, Spassky, Fischer and even Kasparov played gambits at one time or another. Who could forget Kasparov's crushing Evans Gambit where he defeated Anand in 25 moves:

Kasparov,G (2805) - Anand,V (2715) [C51] Riga Tal (4), 1995

**1.e4 e5 2.Nf3 Nc6 3.Bc4 Bc5 4.b4 Bxb4 5.c3 Be7 6.d4 Na5 7.Be2 exd4 8.Qxd4 Nf6 9.e5 Nc6 10.Qh4 Nd5 11.Qg3 g6 12.0-0 Nb6 13.c4 d6 14.Rd1 Nd7 15.Bh6 Nxe5 16.Nxe5 Nxe5 17.Nc3 f6 18.c5 Nf7 19.cxd6 cxd6 20.Qe3 Nxh6 21.Qxh6 Bf8 22.Qe3+ Kf7 23.Nd5 Be6 24.Nf4 Qe7 25.Re1 1-0**

Or how a young Bobby Fischer devoured the

noted chess author Dr. Ruben Fine with the same opening:

Fischer,R - Fine,R [C52] New York, 1963

**1.e4 e5 2.Nf3 Nc6 3.Bc4 Bc5 4.b4 Bxb4 5.c3 Ba5 6.d4 exd4 7.0-0 dxc3 8.Qb3 Qe7 9.Nxc3 Nf6 10.Nd5 Nxd5 11.exd5 Ne5 12.Nxe5 Qxe5 13.Bb2 Qg5 14.h4 Qxh4 15.Bxg7 Rg8 16.Rfe1+ Kd8 17.Qg3 1-0**

And what about the King's Gambit? Here Spassky uses it to displace his nemesis Bobby Fischer:

Spassky,B.- Fischer,R. Mar del Plata 1960

**1 e4 e5 2 f4 ef4 3 Nf3 g5 4 h4 g4 5 Ne5 Nf6 6 d4 d6 7 Nd3 Ne4 8 Bf4 Bg7 9 Nc3 Nc3 10 bc3 c5 11 Be2 cd4 12 O-O Nc6 13 Bg4 O-O 14 Bc8 Rc8 15 Qg4 f5 16 Qg3 dc3 17 Rae1 Kh8 18 Kh1 Rg8 19 Bd6 Bf8 20 Be5 Ne5 21 Qe5 Rg7 22 Rf5 Qh4 23 Kg1 Qg4 24 Rf2 Be7 25 Re4 Qg5 26 Qd4 Rf8 27 Re5 ("Incredibly,**

Black must lose a piece. While trying to figure out what was going on in Spassky's head, I blundered and lost the game!" - Fischer) **27...Rd8 28 Qe4 Qh4 29 Rf4 1-0**

Today gambits are played at all levels of chess. At master level, gambits are still played, though they are just not as common as at club level. Why? It is my opinion that most players who have made it to master level don't want to lose their exalted status. If they don't quit playing altogether, in order to keep their rating, then they switch to openings that they deem safe for the same reason. Those that still venture into the romantic side of chess, do so, not for rating points, but for the love of creating excitement and beauty across the 64 squares.

Now let me add a few more compelling reasons to play gambits:

A gambit usually allows you to gain tempo for the sacrificed pawn or piece. This gives you the initia-

tive to attack your opponent's troops while he/she is off balance and not ready to create their own counter attack against your army and king. Wilhelm Steinitz, the first world champion said, "The player who has the imitative is compelled to attack."

Playing gambits means that you will be playing a tactical game of chess compared to a positional one. Constantly you must be on the look out for these tactical opportunities. This means you will have to practice tactics a lot. Remember, Richard Teichmann said, "Tactics are 99% of chess." If you are weak at tactics, then you will quickly grow stronger tactically by playing them.

Another interesting aspect of playing gambits is that you will forge a stronger understanding of check mate patterns and how to apply them, even while in the mist of an opening or middle game. The German master Emil Diemer played his chess always

with this motto in mind: "Play for mate from move one." He even used this phrase as the title of his book on chess.

Last, here is a game where it takes at least a Grandmaster to beat an expert:

**M.Deutschmann (2165)-  
Zsuzsa Polgar (4-time  
Women's World Cham-  
pion)**

Lasker Exhibition Opening,  
Berlin Germany  
05.11.2005

(Taken from the website  
Chessbase.com)

*Deutschmann played with White and he did what he is famous for on the stage and on the chessboard: going at it sharp and with biting aggression.*

*He opted for the Blackmar-Diemer-Gambit, and soon burnt all bridges behind him. The World Champion in New York had to cope with great difficulties and had to defend carefully against Deutschmann, though she still took the time to let Deutschmann know that*

*she teaches her pupils to castle as soon as possible. Deutschmann's king remained in the middle, which, however, was a fate he shared with Polgar's king.*

**Notes by Zsuzsa Polgar:**

Matthias Deutschmann played a tough game. I felt that I was somewhat better but it was definitely a very dangerous position for me. He had a lot of compensation for the sacrifice and my King was unsafe.

**1.d4 Nf6 2.Nc3 d5 3.e4 dxe4 4.f3 exf3**  
[4...Bf5 ; 4...e3 ]

**5.Nxf3 Bg4 6.h3 Bh5**  
[6...Bxf3 7.Qxf3 c6 8.Be3= ]

**7.g4 Bg6 8.Ne5 c6**  
[8...e6 9.Qf3 c6; 8...Nbd7 9.Qf3 c6 10.Nxg6 hxg6]

**9.h4 e6** [9...Be4 10.Nxe4 Nxe4 11.Qf3 Nd6]

**10.h5 Be4 11.Nxe4 Nxe4 12.Qf3 Nd6?!**

[12...Nf6 13.g5 (13.c3 Qd5 14.g5 Qxf3 15.Nxf3) 13...Qxd4-/+ ]

**13.Bd3** [13.Bf4 Be7 14.0-0-0 h6+/= ]

**13...f6 14.Nc4 Nxc4**  
[14...Nf7 15.Bf4 Qd5 16.Rf1 Qxf3 17.Rxf3]

**15.Bxc4 Qxd4 16.Bxe6**  
[16.Qe2 e5 17.c3 Qd6 18.Bd2]

**16...Nd7 17.Be3 Ne5 18.Qe2 Qxb2** [18...Qd6 19.Bf5 Qd5 20.Kf2 Be7=/+]

**19.0-0 Qa3 20.h6 Rd8**  
[20...Qe7 21.Bb3 gxh6 22.Rad1]

**21.Rad1?** [21.g5 Rd6 22.Bb3 Kd7+/= ; 21.hxg7 Bxg7 22.g5+/= ]

**21...Rxd1 22.Rxd1 gxh6**  
[22...Qe7 23.Bb3 gxh6]

**23.Qf2 Bd6?** [23...Be7 ]  
**24.Bb3! Rf8 25.Qf5**  
[25.Bxa7]

**25...Kd8!-/+ 26.Bxh6 Re8 27.Qxf6+ Kc7 28.Bf4 Nf3+ 29.Kg2 Bxf4 30.Qxf4+ Ne5**

**31.Re1** [31.Rh1 Qe7-/+ ]

**31...Qc5 32.Re4 b6 33.a4 Kb7 34.Qe3 Qxe3 35.Rxe3 h6 36.Kg3 Kc7 37.c3 Kd6 38.Bc2 Rg8 39.Bf5 h5 40.Kf4 Nxg4 41.Rd3+ Kc5 42.Rd7 a5 43.Rh7 Nf6 44.Rh6 Nd5+ 45.Ke5 Re8+ 46.Be6 Nc7 0-1**

Send your BDG games to  
coach\_leopold@  
AmChessCoaching.com

## Blackmar-Diemer Gambit Games:

*Have a Blackmar-Diemer Gambit game you would like to share? Please send it to coach\_leopold@AmChessCoaching.com in .pgn, Chessbase or Chess Opening Wizard formats. Wins, losses and annotated are all welcomed.*

### I.

#### The Teichmann Variation:

1. d4 d5 2.e4!? dxe4 3.Nc3 Nf6 4.f3 exf3 5.Nxf3 Bg4

**KempoMasterUSA (1535) –  
Paperback (1666)**  
Playchess.com 2007.10.28  
blitz

1. d4 d5 2. e4 dxe4 3. Nc3 Nf6 4. f3 exf3 5. Nxf3 Bg4 6. h3 Bxf3 7. Qxf3 Nc6 8. Bb5 Qd7 9. d5 a6 10. dxc6  
1-0

### II.

#### The Gunderam Variation:

1. d4 d5 2.e4!? dxe4 3.Nc3 Nf6 4.f3 exf3 5.Nxf3 Bf5

### III.

#### The Bogoljubow Variation:

1. d4 d5 2.e4!? dxe4 3.Nc3 Nf6 4.f3 exf3 5.Nxf3 g6

#### Angel, Harold B. - Gerasimenyk, Mi.

Italian championship semifinal  
2007.07.05

Notes by Dario Mione

1. d4 d5 2. e4!?

I give the move e4 !? because this opening is under a persistent cloud. -Ryan Ripley  
In practical play Black often tries to avoid the Gambit with 2...e6, the French defense, or 2...c6, The Caro-Kann. The French may be met by 3. Be3, the Alapin Gambit. -DR

dxe4 3. Nc3 Nf6

Black takes up the challenge. 3...e6 would lead to a French defense.

4. f3

Black now has two ways to continue: (1) The Gambit Declined & (2) The Gambit Accepted.

exf3

This is the BDG "Accepted." Here are many forks in the road. You can either continue Nxf3, or Qxf3. Both continuations lead to interesting posi-

tions which allow for further research and improvements. 4...Bf5 and 4...e3 are the main alternatives.

5. Nxf3 g6

Bogolubov Variation 5...Bg4 and 5...e6 are more popular.

6. Bc4 Bg7 7. Bg5

The immediate 7.0-0 is more flexible.

7...O-O 8. O-O Nbd7 9. Qd2

9.Qe1 is probably a bit more precise.

9...Nb6 N

This looks to be a novelty. 9...c5 was the only move played before.

10. Bb3 c6 11. h3 Nbd5 12. Rae1 Bf5 13. Ne5 Qc7 14. Rxf5!?

This is probably not correct, but White has to complicate the position if he wants to get some compensation for the sacrificed pawn.

14...gxf5 15. Bh6 f4?

The first mistake, after 15...Bxh6 16.Qxh6 Kh8 White do not have enough compensation, e.g.: 17.Qg5 Qb6 18.Nf3 Rg8 19.Qxf5 e6 20.Qe5 Rg7 21.Nxd5 Nxd5 22.c4 Ne7 23.Ng5 Rf8 and

Black is simply an exchange up.

**16. Bxg7 Kxg7 17. Nxd5 Nxd5**

17...cxd5 was probably better: after 18.Qxf4 Qd6 19.Qg5+ Kh8 20.c3 intending Bc2, White has the initiative, but Black can hold on.

**18. Bxd5 cxd5 19. Qxf4 Qxc2**

19...Qd6 was safer, e.g.:  
20.Re3 Qf6 21.Qg3+ Kh8  
22.Nd7 Qxd4 23.Nxf8 Rxf8  
24.c3 Qf6 25.Qc7 Re8  
26.Qxb7 Qb6 27.Qxb6 axb6  
and White has only a slight edge in the endgame.

**20. Qg5+ Kh8 21. Qxe7 Qd2??**

A horrible mistake. After 21...f6 Black can easily fight for a draw, e.g.: 22.Re3 (22.Nf7+ Kg8 23.Re3 Qg6 24.Nd6 Qg7 25.Qe6+ Kh8 26.Qxd5 Rad8=) 22...Qc1+ 23.Kh2 Qxe3 24.Ng6+ hxg6 25.Qxe3 Kg7 26.Qe6 Rf7 27.Qxd5 Rc8=

**22. Qf6+ Kg8 23. Rf1!**

Well done!

**23...Qxd4+ 24. Kh1 Rac8 25. Qg5+ Kh8 26. Rxf7! Rc1+**

The only way to avoid mate.

**27. Qxc1**

**1-0**

Black is a piece down, so he resigned. A nice win by Mr. Angel (reported as Italian on the official site), if you consider he is a not rated player, while his opponent was a 2150 master.

#### IV.

#### The Ewe Variation:

1. d4 d5 2.e4!? dxe4 3.Nc3 Nf6 4.f3 exf3 5.Nxf3 e6

#### V.

#### The BDG Declined:

1. d4 d5 2.e4!? dxe4 3.Nc3 Nf6 4.f3 e3

**KingLeopold (1809) – Chess-**

**mates55 (1658)**

Chess.com - Online  
19.10.2007

1. d4 Nf6 2. Nc3 d5 3. e4 dxe4 4. f3 e3 5. Bxe3 Bf5 6. g4 Bg6 7. Nge2 e6 8. h4 h5 9. Nf4 Nbd7 10. Nxc3 fxc3 11. g5 Nd5 12. Nxd5 exd5 13. Bd3 Kf7 14. c4 Qe7 15. Kd2 Qb4+ 16. Kc1 dxc4 17. Bd2 Qb5 18. Bc2 Bd6 19. Rf1 Rhe8 20. f4 Qd5 21. f5 Qxd4 22. Qf3 Ne5 23. fxc3 Kg8 24. Qxh5 1-0

#### VI.

#### Others Lines and Related Gambits:

**Diemer,EJ - Freitag**  
Germany, 1949

1.d4 d5 2.e4 dxe4 3.Nc3 Nf6  
4.f3 exf3 5.Qxf3 Qxd4 6.Be3  
Qb4 7.0-0-0 Bg4 8.Nb5 Na6  
9.Qxb7 Bxd1 10.Qxa8+ Kd7  
11.Nxa7 Qe1 12.Bb5+ Ke6  
13.Qc8+ Nd7 14.Qxd7+ Kf6  
15.Bg5+ Kg6 16.Bd3+ Kh5  
17.Qh3+ Kxg5 18.Nf3+ 1-0

Send your BDG games to  
coach\_leopold@  
AmChessCoaching.com

Visit  
[http://](http://AmChessCoaching.com)  
AmChessCoaching.com