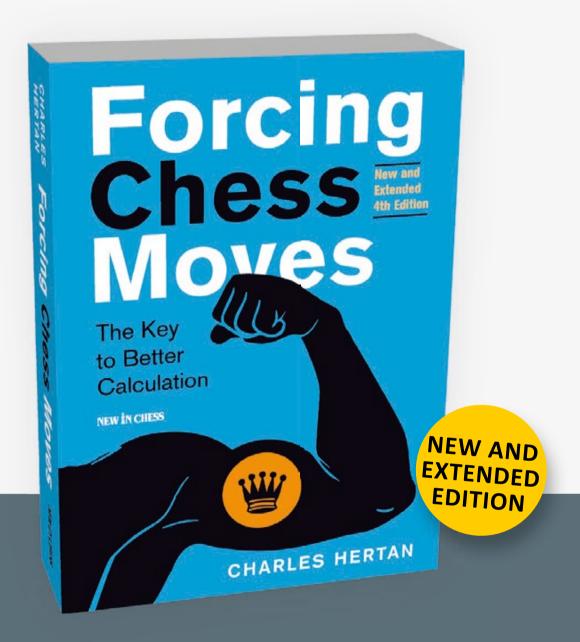


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Sergei Tiviakov presents a complete repertoire for Black with the Queen's Indian Defence. The grandmaster explains everything one needs to know after 1.d4 Nf6 2.c4 e6 3.Nf3 b6, more profoundly, extensively and thoroughly than ever before. Of the total running time of more than 9 hours, 6 hours alone are dedicated to White's most popular continuation 4.g3. The material of the single chapters is based mostly on the author's own games and his life-long experience with the QID. Attached to this DVD, there is an exclusive collection of Sergei Tiviakov's complete games with the Queen's Indian Defence and a compilation of selected annotated games.

29,90 €

NICHOLAS PERT: A SICILIAN STUNNER -THE KALASHNIKOV

The Kalashnikov is closely related to the Sveshnikov but with much less theory to learn. This increasingly popular opening is easy to pick up as the Black pieces can usually be developed quickly and smoothly. The starting position for this video series is 1. e4 c5 2. Nf3 Nc6 3. d4 cxd4 4. Nxd4 e5. Pert: "When I was looking for a Sicilian variation to play, this one ticked all of the boxes. Many of the ideas are thematic and Black can achieve attacking positions in several of the variations. The lines have all been thoroughly checked and will hopefully provide the viewer with the confidence to play this opening."

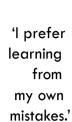
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NEW IN CHESS



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Inside Chess

t is a scene we've seen captured many times by photographers and replicated in the movies: prison inmates playing chess against each other, whether it be through the bars of the cell or perhaps even in the exercise yard.

But now prisoners are representing their country at chess in international



American inmates representing their country as they compete internationally. Online, of course.

competition, and over multiple continents. And for obvious reasons they had to do so online.

In early August, the first International Online Chess Tournament for Prisoners, under the auspices of FIDE, pitted inmates from seven countries against each other.

Anatoly Karpov made the ceremonial opening address via a live video link and awarded special prizes. After some fierce competition, where, er, no prisoners were taken, hot favourites Russia – who only recently held a tournament with 21,000 inmates taking part – took the title. Belarus and Italy tied for second place, Armenia came in fourth, the United States fifth, Brazil sixth and England seventh.

The inspiration behind the event was Karpov and Dr. Mikhail Korenman, the Russian emigré academic who is also his long-time associate and who set up a pioneering chess program for inmates inside Cook County Jail in Chicago.

Their work has been applauded

and closely observed by the Department of Corrections (DOC). 'This is not just another activity in our jail... This sport is transformative,' Cook County Sheriff Tom Dart commented. 'Patience, planning ahead and learning to be less impulsive are some of the benefits of playing chess,' he added.

Korenman also noted that a study in Brazil found that chess-playing prisoners were less likely than others to return to incarceration, an advantage he said could be related to the game. 'It teaches them a different way of thinking,' he said. 'That's my guess. In a real-life situation, they can predict what will happen if they do something.'

Whatever did happen to...

ver the years, *The Onion* has garnered a reputation as being America's best-known satirical newspaper. Normally, they would take a mainstream political story and turn it into something so silly, so ridiculous, that, momentarily, you could be forgiven for thinking it just could be for real, realize it isn't, and just laugh.



The mocked-up photo of Deep Blue spending its days unrecognized in Washington Square Park.

However, in today's politics they face formidable challenges as anything could be real.

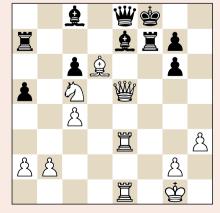
But when you can't rely on politics, then there's always chess – and one Onion story that brought tears to our eyes was the revelation that it had uncovered the sad plight of IBM's Deep Blue, with a wonderful mockedup photo about how it had hit hard times in retirement, and reduced to hanging out all day unrecognized at the public chess tables in Washington Square Park in New York.

'Deep Blue used to be a legend,' said park regular Natalie Bryant. 'Today, hardly anyone wants to play with it, and not because of its bruteforce, quasi-artificial-intelligence approach to the game. It's just a sad, old, washed-up box to these kids.' Other Washington Square Park regulars said the retired computer 'seems completely fine' with simply entering sleep mode and spending its cold, lonely nights on a park bench.

Decades Apart

espite going a little more grey on top, some players continue to impress with their longevity in the game. Mickey Adams, for example, whom we congratulate after winning his seventh British Championship title in Torquay over the summer. Undefeated on 71/2/9, not only did Adams take the first prize of £5,000, but he also had the personal satisfaction of edging out his nearest rival, David Howell, who replaced him as the new England No.1, and now seems set to reclaim his longtime top spot in the ratings.

Here's how Adams beat IM Richard Pert (twin brother of GM Nicholas Pert!) in an attractive attacking game that brought him the sole lead.



Adams-R.Pert
Torquay 2019
position after 28.. 🗒 a7



Mickey Adams was rightly pleased with his 7th British title in thirty years.

29. **愛5!** Taking full advantage of the back-rank mate. 29... **愛d8 30. 愛h4!** Like some sort of medieval torturer, Adams is very adept at ruthlessly stretching opponents in such positions. **30... 堂e8 31. ②xe7** Black resigned. There's no answer to 31... **基axe7** 32. **愛h8+ 工f8** 33. **愛xg7!**.

Adams' latest victory comes in the 30th anniversary of his first British championship win back in 1989 at the age of 17 – a British age record he still holds today. The span between these victories led many to speculate whether this, too, could be a world record?

Far from it, it seems. For many years, Sammy Reshevsky held the record with 33 years between his first (1936) and the last (1969) of his eight US titles. Others also had victories decades apart, with New Zealand legend Ortvin Sarapu 38 years between his first (1952) and last (1990) national titles and Max Euwe 34 years between his first (1921) and last (1955) victories in the Netherlands.

These are the three top established gaps – as far as we're led to believe – between first and last national title victories. Does anyone know any different? If so, we'll be only too glad to hear from you.

The secret of his success

ow often have chess players been caught in a toilet, as they were trying to cheat with the help of their smartphone? Too often, and

you'd love to think that at some point nobody would be stupid enough to try it again – but obviously not!

The latest GM 'flushed with success' is Igors Rausis, who at 58 is the oldest among the world's top 100 grandmasters. Over the past few years he had steadily risen to No. 52 with an Elo of 2685. At an age when a player should be haemorrhaging Elo points, the Latvian/Czech actually gained some 200 points. Many wanted to know the secret of his success, but others had become suspicious about Rausis' rise and had already placed him on a 'watch list'.

Thanks to another smartphone function of taking photos – sneakily taken by a private and unidentified individual not connected to the tournament – the grandmaster was caught red-handed using a smartphone in a toilet cubicle to analyse one of his games during the Strasbourg Open in France. A remorseful Rausis later told the Czech newspaper *Lidovky*: 'I signed a statement that I am guilty in full ... I completely ruined my name and also destroyed the trust of all my colleagues and friends.'

Rausis is now suspended, with his case set to go before the FIDE ethics committee, and he's resigned to the fact that he'll likely be stripped of his title. There's talk that his wrongdoing has also been reported to the French police.



The fateful photo of Igors Rausis as he is caught red-handed in a French toilet.

Knight Rider

ust where the hell are all those flying cars we were promised as kids? They're still not here yet, so instead we may have to make do for now with cars that can play chess. Yes, you heard right: cars that play chess.

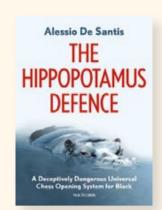
The Tesla electric car company started pushing out a new 'Arcade' app for its in-car infotainment system back in late June at the annual E3 gaming conference. The highlight of the software update was the somewhat bewildering hoopla announcement that the car can now play humans at chess.



A Tesla that plays chess? Self-driving sounds challenging enough.

But Elon Musk likely didn't imagine that his innovative car company was designing a chess program that would immediately be challenged by one of the world's best players! A couple of days after the launch, a video appeared on YouTube of Fabiano Caruana taking on the Tesla Model 3. But Deep Blue versus Kasparov, this was not. The car made some questionable moves and was crushed in 21 moves and in under five minutes. Caruana gives it a little credit at the end of the video, diplomatically calling the game 'challenging'. In the car's defence, it was stationary, with the engine not running – we think the odds go up significantly for the car when it hits 70 mph on the freeway! ■

NEW IN CHESS bestsellers



The Hippopotamus Defence

A Deceptively Dangerous Universal Chess Opening System for Black

Alessio De Santis

320 pages - €29.95

"Little short of a revelation. De Santis really has come at his subject from all conceivable angles to leave no stone unturned. Did you know that the hippopotamus is the most dangerous of all large animals? In chess opening terms, I would argue that it's also the case." – GM Glenn Flear

"Presents a very good view on the many ideas that the Hippopotamus offers." – *IM Dirk Schuh*

An Attacking Repertoire for White with 1.d4

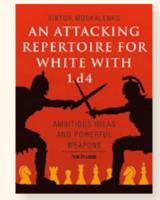
Ambitious Ideas and Powerful Weapons

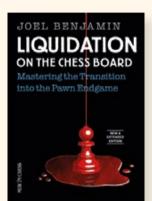
Victor Moskalenko

368 pages - €29.95

"Crammed full of opening ideas which will suit players of all strengths. His mix of wit, weapons and wisdom strikes me as the ideal source for anyone seeking inspiration." GM Glenn Flear

"A host of interesting new and dangerous ideas." John Upham, British Chess News





Liquidation on the Chess Board – New and Extended Edition

Mastering the Transition into the Pawn Ending

Joel Benjamin 304 pages - €27.95

"An excellent guide to a difficult theme that has been badly served in chess literature."

IM Frank Zeller, Magazine Schach

"Benjamin tackles one of the most important (and underappreciated) aspects of endgame practice." GM Daniel Naroditsky, Chess Life Magazine

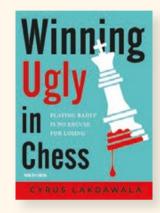
Winning Ugly in Chess

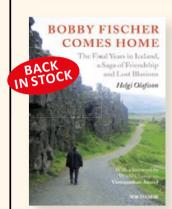
Playing Badly is No Excuse for Losing

Cyrus Lakdawala

336 pages - €22.95

When was the last time you won a perfect game? Lakdawala demonstrates the fine art of gaining undeserved victories by refusing to resign in lost positions, throwing vile cheapos, provoking unforced errors and other ways to land on your feet after a roller-coaster ride. If you rather win a bad game than lose a good one, this is your ideal guide.





Bobby Fischer Comes Home

The Final Years in Iceland, a Saga of Friendship and Lost Illusions

Helgi Olafsson

144 pages - €19.95

"A personal and heartbreaking account. Destined to be a classic." – John D. Warth, ChessCafe

"A fascinating read, in turns poignant and perplexing, and I recommend it wholeheartedly to anyone interested in the second Pride and Sorrow of American Chess." Ken Surratt, ChessVille

The Longest Game

The Five Kasparov-Karpov Matches for the World Chess Championship

Jan Timman

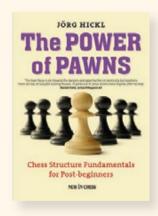
304 pages - €29.95

"The ultimate book on Karpov-Kasparov. Jan Timman has again written a monumental history book."

Johan Hut, Noord Hollands Dagblad

"There is something extremely satisfying about reading about events that you know well, and then discovering that you've forgotten or never noticed some important details!" Grandmaster Matthew Sadler





The Power of Pawns

Chess Structures Fundamentals for Post-Beginners Jörg Hickl 192 pages - €18.95

"The didactic concept of the book is admirable. Each chapter defines the structures, explains the typical characteristics and shows the plans for both White and Black. The reader invariably receives useful tips for practical play." Harry Schaack, KARL magazine

"There are lots of valuable training lessons, in particular in areas where chess engines offer no help." Harald Fietz, SchachMagazin 64

Strategic Chess Exercises

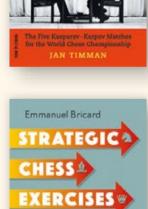
Find the Right Way to Outplay Your Opponent

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Finally an exercises book that is not about tactics!

"Bricard is clearly a very gifted trainer. He selected a superb range of positions and explains the solutions extremely well." – *Grandmaster Daniel King*

"For chess coaches this book is nothing short of phenomenal." – Carsten Hansen, author of The Full English Opening



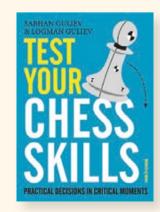


A Solid but Dynamic Chess Opening Choice for White Alfonso Romero & Oscar de Prado 336 pages - €26.95

Reveals the secrets behind sharp ideas such as the Barry Attack, the Jobava Attack and the hyper-aggressive Pereyra

"With plenty of fresh material that should ensure that it will be the reference work on the complete London System for years to come." — *GM Glenn Flear*

"Encyclopedic in scope." - John Hartmann, ChessLife



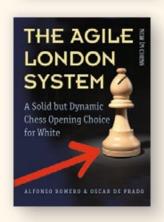
Test Your Chess Skills

Practical Decisions in Critical Moments

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"The best book in this genre that I have seen in recent times. The reader has to face the same problems as during a real game. Working diligently with this entertaining work will improve the performance of a wide range of club players. Above all their strategic and analytical skills."

Uwe Bekemann, German Correspondence Chess Federation





Superiority

I was puzzled when reading Judit Polgar's column in New In Chess 2019/5 to see her group together Alekhine, Fischer, Karpov and Kasparov as examples of champions who demonstrated their superiority not only in matches but also in tournaments. To group Fischer with the three, who more than any of the others (before Carlsen) dominated tournament play while they were champions, seems a gross injustice. A remarkable talent, undeniable, great results prior to becoming champion, no argument, but as World Champion - as we all know - Fischer did not win as much as a single game of chess either in tournament or match play. That is not the way to demonstrate superiority.

> Markus Lømo Fredrikstad, Norway

Just checking

In New In Chess 2019/5 you asked GM Romain 'Who is your favourite chess player of all time?' I laughed out loud upon reading his reply. He did equivocate when, after answering 'Magnus Carlsen', by saying, 'I believe it's the first time we have a World Champion who is better than all his contemporaries in all aspects of the game.'

The GM needs a history lesson. Surely he has heard of Bobby Fischer, a player who was lightyears ahead of every other human player on earth at every form of chess played when he was playing. Then there was Paul Morphy, who was certainly far above every other chess player living at the time 'in all aspects of the game.'

Michael Bacon Lavonia, GA, USA

Disturbing picture

While I enjoy your magazine I have to comment on the terrible photo of Ian Nepomniachtchi that defaces the cover of New In Chess 2019/5. I have never seen such an angry expression of a chess player captured by a photographer. I wonder what the photog-

rapher did to generate such wrath?

I find the picture so disturbing that I have to leave the magazine turned over so that it is hidden. Both Nepo and your readers deserve better.

Dave Broughton Port Hope, Canada

Write to us

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Letters may be edited or abridged

Only victories

In reaction to the experiment with the Armageddon Norway Chess format (see New In Chess 2019/5): another idea to reduce the number of draws could be to count only the victories. It would be nice to once try this format in a tournament too. Just analyse several crosstables and you will easily see the differences.

Nol van 't Riet, Gouda, The Netherlands

Falklands/Malvinas (1)

Writing about the Islas Malvinas/ Falkland Islands, Nigel Short looks at the conflict exclusively from the British viewpoint, while so many died on both sides because of the British attack. Former Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher spoke about 'aggressors'. How many times in its history has the United Kingdom – once the greatest colonial power – been the aggressor?

A FIDE-Vice President should not write exclusively from one point of view. Martin Dissertori Appiano-Eppan, Italy

Falklands/Malvinas (2)

The readers of your prestigious magazine have been able to read in New In Chess 2019/5 GM Nigel Short's views about the Malvinas-Falkland chess affair. Evidently he presents a partial vision, as member of the ECF, that ignores resolutions of the UN and the

International Olympic Committee and is deprived of impartiality.

I believe that you should also give the President of the Argentine Chess Federation, Mario Petrucci, the opportunity to give his version and to share his vision of this chess tournament held in the islands, that sought to unite people under the motto 'Gens Una Sumus'.

> Arturo Alvarez Rosario, Argentina

Falklands/Malvinas (3)

Thinking that I was a subscriber to a chess magazine, I was unpleasantly surprised by the article of Nigel Short in New In Chess 2019/5. Was he writing as a FIDE Vice-President or just as someone from the U.K.? It was an uninteresting article about a totally insignificant event in one of the remnants of the famous British Empire, made mighty by God, as they are still singing over there. The photo of Short at Falkland Home settled it for me. A waste of pages.

Bab Wilders Amersfoort, The Netherlands

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Magnus on the March, in Perspective

Magnus Carlsen has been the top-ranked player for more than a decade and World Champion since 2013, so it is not news that he is the best player in the world. But this year, he has been on a tear, winning tournament after tournament and going undefeated

against the best of the rest of the world. His streak is quite impressive, but he still has a way to go if he is to surpass the all-time benchmarks for consecutive tournament victories and longest unbeaten streak, as the following charts show. DYLAN LOEB McCLAIN

Most classical, or slow, games played in world-class competitions without a loss*



Ding Liren 100 games August 2017 -November 2018

The strongest Chinese player to date, Ding's streak was part of his rise to a rating of over 2,800. He is currently ranked No. 3 in the world.



Mikhail Tal

95 games October 1973 October 1974

Though the former World Champion was known for a highly risky style of play, particularly early in his career, during the early 1970s, he played far

more

positionally.



Mikhail Tal

86 games July 1972 -April 1973

Tal enjoyed a resurgence in the early 1970s that would take him to the No. 2 ranking in July 1973.



Vladimir Kramnik

82 games January 1999 July 2000

The streak
was just before
his title match
against Garry
Kasparov a match in
which he went
undefeated to
win the title.
Given how
solid Kramnik
was, his

presence on

this list is not

a surprise.



Wang Yue

82 games March 2008 December 2008

He has faded a bit in recent years and been eclipsed by younger players, so it can be easy to forget that he was once seen as China's great hope.



Magnus Carlsen

79 games July 2018 -Present

His last loss was to Shakhriyar Mamedyarov in the Accentus Grandmaster Tournament in Switzerland.



Wesley So

67 games July 2016 -April 2017

During the streak, he won the Sinquefield Cup, London Classic and Tata Steel tournaments and also went undefeated in the Chess

Olympiad.



Maxime Vachier-Lagrave

67 games October 2015 -September 2016

By the end of the streak, he was ranked No. 2 in the world and had a career-high rating of 2819.



José Raúl Capablanca

63 games 1916 - 1924

Capablanca won the World Championship during the streak (a 14game match against Emanuel Lasker).

Most consecutive elite tournaments won (includes ties and rapid and blitz, which have become popular formats in recent decades)

Garry Kasparov Alexander Alekhine Anatoly Karpov Carlsen 15 tournaments 10 tournaments 9 tournaments 8 tournaments Tilburg Norway Tilburg, London **HSSR** Optiebeurs, Kecskemet. Bugojno Sinquefield Cup 2018 Champ. Amsterdam Netherlands Hungary 1932 1977 1980 2019 1981 1988 1989 1927 Bugojno, GMA. Belgrade Bradlev Pasadena Amsterdam World Blitz, Grand Bugojno, Belfort 1980 Chess 1982 1988 1989 1929 1978 2018 Tour, Zagreb U.S.S.R. San Remo, Linares. Tata Steel. Moscow Mexico Montreal Tilburg Netherlands Interzonal Champ. Italy City 1980 Spain 1930 1932 1982 1988 2019 Niksic. GMA. Bled. Paris Waddinxveen. Shamkir. 1933 Montenegro Reykjavik Slovenia Netherlands Azerbaijan 1983 1988 1931 2019 🍿 OHRA, GMA, Tilburg Bern. Grenke Brussels Barcelona Switzerland 1986 1989 1932 2019 S.W.I.F.T. GMA, Bern. Bad Kissingen, **Grand Chess Tour** Skelleftea Swiss Champ. 1987 1989 1932 1980 2019

^{*} This list excludes the performances of three players who had long unbeaten streaks, but whose games were not always against the world's best. Those players are Sergei Tiviakov, who went 110 games without defeat during 2004 to 2005 (though he did play Vasily Ivanchuk, Teimour Radjabov, Levon Aronian, and Carlsen during that period); Bogdan Lalic, who also went undefeated over 110 games, from June 2006 to March 2007, and 101 games in 2008; and Milan Drasko, who had a streak of 84 games from October 2006 to September 2007.

Fair Ct Square

Hunter Davies: 'In the chess world they can't decide whether chess is a sport, a game or an art. After 24 hours in their company, I'd say chess is a drug. They are all addicts, players and press.' (The British author and only authorised biographer of the Beatles, profiling Nigel Short for The Independent newspaper during his 1993 Candidates Final against Jan Timman)



Daniil Kharms: 'When two people play chess, I am always under the impression that one is fooling the

other. Especially if they play for money.' (The mid-1930s Soviet avant-gardist absurdist poet and writer)

Daniil Dubov: 'Whenever I see chess, I start to feel better.' (The World Rapid Champion in a Eurosport '24 Hours with...' video profile)



Henrikh Mkhitaryan: 'I play football like chess. You have to think a lot and anticipate what could happen

after you make your move. If you make a mistake, your opponent can punish and you end up losing the game.' (Arsenal's talismanic midfield play-maker)

Boris Johnson: 'Chess is a fantastic game, it teaches rules and discipline, it is a very logical game, it directs the energy of children in a certain direction, otherwise they might start making mischief, it makes sense to encourage them

to deal with chess, it's the biggest puzzle game ever invented.' (The new British Prime Minister, in 2014, when he was Mayor of London, at the London Chess Classic)



Robert Grudin:
'Chess, which
exists predominantly in two
dimensions, is one
of the world's most

difficult games. Three-dimensional chess is an invitation to insanity. But human relationships, even of the simplest order, are like a kind of four-dimensional chess, a game whose pieces and positions change subtly and inexorably between moves, whose players stare dumbly while their powerful positions deteriorate into hopeless predicaments and while improbable combinations suddenly become inevitable. To make matters worse, some games are open to any number of players, and all sides are expected to win.' (The American writer and philosopher, in his 1982 book 'Time and the Art of Living')



Demis Hassabis: 'The reason that I could not become a professional chess player is that it didn't feel pro-

ductive enough somehow.' (The former England leading junior player and now DeepMind CEO, interviewed in the August edition of Wired magazine)

Bent Larsen: 'I don't care very much for miniatures. I don't try to beat my opponents quickly because if they are strong, I think

I should respect them. It is too risky to play sharply to beat them in 20 moves.'

Alexander Grischuk: 'Maybe classical chess can be compared to the Tour de France, because it's very boring and goes on for days.' (During the Rapid and Blitz Paris Grand Chess Tour)



Malcolm Gladwell: 'There are no instant experts in chess – certainly no instant masters or grandmasters.

There appears not to be on record any case (including Bobby Fischer) where a person reached grandmaster level with less than about a decade's intense preoccupation with the game. We would estimate, very roughly, that a master has spent perhaps 10,000 to 50,000 hours staring at chess positions...' (The chess-loving Canadian journalist and author of the best-seller 'Outliers' in 'The New Yorker' magazine in August 2013)

Wayne Xiong: 'Coaching is very important. Sometimes parents want to do too much by themselves. This is a professional job. You may be a great engineer, a great scientist. But you are not a great chess coach. Being a chess coach takes experience.' (The father of leading US junior GM Jefferey Xiong, speaking to US Chess Online during the World Open in Philadelphia)

Paul Morphy: 'The ability to play chess is the sign of a gentleman. The ability to play chess well is the sign of a wasted life.'



Public interest for the chess grandmasters in Zagreb was heart-warming and it was no secret who was everyone's favourite.

In another sparkling show of creativity and willpower, Magnus Carlsen continued his winning streak, outclassing the field in the first classical leg of the Grand Chess Tour. **ALEJANDRO RAMIREZ** watched the World Champion's chess with pleasure and wonders whether the Norwegian is nearing his theoretical maximum or poised to cross new frontiers.



hess form at elite level is a finicky thing. Many factors have to come together for a super-GM to perform at top level – study must be kept up, the player must be in the right state of mind, health issues should be minimal... the list goes on and on. To play at the very best of your capacity, game after game, for months and months, seems a hercu-

lean task. Somehow, Magnus Carlsen and his team have either figured it out or have been blessed with all the circumstances aligning, because it is clear that the World Champion is not only winning tournament after tournament, but doing so considerably ahead of his competitors.

The Grand Chess Tour is an important part of the chess calendar now, the strongest circuit in the world. Even before the start of the first leg of the 2019 tour, the Rapid and Blitz in Abidjan, there was little doubt

Carlsen's first game in Zagreb followed the style he has dazzled us with since the beginning of the year. Uncompromising, strategically risky chess in which material and structure can be shed for the power of initiative and attack. Anish Giri was unable to cope with the problems, something the World Champion might have foreseen. '...d6 was a case of playing the man and not the position... d6 is such a stupid move he wouldn't have looked at it.' This is what Carlsen told commentator Maurice Ashley about his decision to shatter his pawn struc-

It is clear that the World Champion is considerably ahead of his competitors.

that Carlsen would be among the top contenders, with possibly the only question remaining how dominant he would be. Rapid and blitz have always favoured the Norwegian, and his form after convincingly winning Wijk aan Zee, Shamkir and the Grenke Classic showed that his classical chess was coming back to that mythical 2014 level. Magnus half-joked during the World Championship match against Caruana that Carlsen 2014 would be his favourite player from the past. This might change soon.

The GOATs of chess

The intrepid format of this year's Norway Chess allowed for different interpretations by the puritans of classical chess of how the tournament really went. Carlsen 'only' scored +2 in the classical games, but won the tournament with a round to spare, dominating every Armageddon he played in, except against Caruana. His form in Zagreb, in the first classical leg of the 2019 Grand Chess Tour, however, cannot be contended – it was exceptional, impressive, and a final nail into the coffin of nay-sayers to the argument that he is a mandatory inclusion in the list of the GOATs of chess, along with Kasparov and Fischer.

ture and get a dangerous position. Giri was clearly not up to the job, and after making some questionable decisions he was simply getting mated.



Anish Giri Magnus Carlsen Zagreb 2019 (1) Sicilian Defence, Rossolimo Variation

1.e4 c5 2. \$\alpha\$f3 \$\alpha\$c6 3. \$\dot{\$\dot{\$}}\$b5 e6

A bit of a deviation. 3...g6 was the main topic of the first half of the World Championship, before Caruana switched to 3.d4.

4. ≜xc6 bxc6 5.d3 ⊘e7 6.h4 h5 7.e5

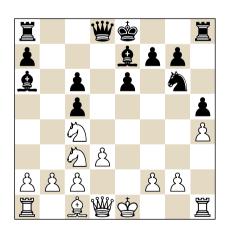




Anish Giri shares a joke with Garry Kasparov. His game against Magnus Carlsen turned into a cold shower as the World Champion successfully wrong-footed him with his risky opening choice.

7...d6 7...f6 is more or less the normal break, keeping the central structure intact. Surely, Giri had some idea here, but we might never know what it was.

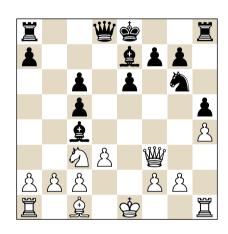
8.exd6 ②g6 9.②fd2 Played after a very long think. This may be a bit more precise than 9.②bd2 (although I don't think so), but from a practical point of view it was easier to develop normally.



12.學f3?! The start of a strange idea. 12.臭d2! was the only way to keep an advantage, simply not caring about the h4-pawn: 12...臭xc4 13.dxc4 公xh4 (13...學d4 14.學e2 公xh4 15.g3 公f5 16.0-0-0 seems very dangerous for Black, who can't really castle in any direction after taking on h4)

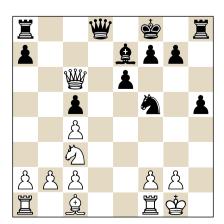
14.g3, and White recovers the pawn on h5.

12... ≜xc4



13. ₩xc6+ White gets c6, but it's not a great pawn. And h4 will not be saved. **13...** ★f8 **14.dxc4** ♠xh4 **15.0-0** Castling into the storm a bit, but still not a mistake.

15...ඉිf5



16.9e2?

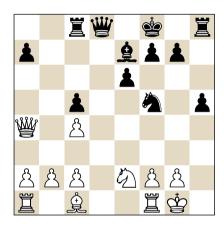
A very clumsy move. The knight going to d4 was not such a big threat as to warrant White wasting time to prevent it, certainly not with an already developed piece.

16. 皇e3 罩c8 17. 豐b7 keeps the game complicated.

16... **□c8** 17. **⋓a4**

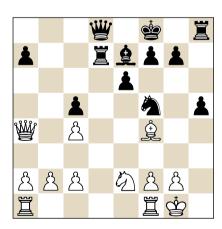
To me, this was the final mistake. A computer might hold it after this, but it was clear that Giri was not really aware of where the ball was rolling. The queen is completely misplaced on the queenside.

17. 營e4 公d6!? 18. 營d3 h4 looks nice for Black, but the game goes on.



17... **□**c7!

A lovely manoeuvre. Carlsen utilizes his pieces in a surprising but excellent way.



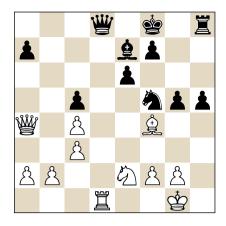
19.c3

The spoil-sport computer says that 19.②g3 gives White plenty of hope, but even here 19...②h4 is quite unpleasant.

19...g5 20.\(\mathbb{I}\)ad1?!

20. \(\delta \) e5 f6 21. \(\delta \) h2 h4 looks very ugly.

20... \(\bar{\pi}\)xd1 21. \(\bar{\pi}\)xd1



21... **B8! Giri had flat-out missed this idea. The queen on a8 does a superb job of attacking the kingside, and it cannot be opposed. White's position simply collapses.

22. **2c7 h4 23.f3 h3**

White resigned.

It is easy to get lost in only covering Carlsen's performance in this event, but the first round of Zagreb was one of the most epic ones in recent history, rivalling that first round of the 2015 Sinquefield Cup. Fabiano Caruana came up with a nice, home-cooked idea against Hikaru Nakamura's predictable Queen's Gambit system, and the U.S. Champion was unable to navigate the treacherous complica-

tions on his own. Wesley So outplayed Ding Liren from an equal position, and the Chinese player made things worse by blundering in an already difficult situation. So turned out to be a revelation in this tournament, but we will get to that later. Ian Nepomniachtchi had a blistering start, even though his chess was questionable at many points, including his first round win against Vishy Anand. Despite finding some good resources, it was clear that his opening play had left him in some trouble; but he turned things around and won.

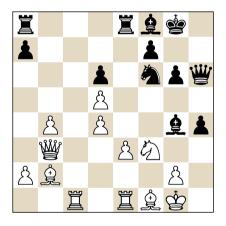
The tournament was off to a great start, and then things started to cool down a bit, at least in terms of decisive results. In the second round, the three 2800s of the event (Carlsen, Caruana, Ding Liren) had their opponents under immense pressure. Carlsen got into a superior endgame against Anand and was clearly outplaying his opponent, Caruana's recent adoption of the Sveshnikov gave him an overwhelming position against Nepomniachtchi, and Ding Liren's excellent exchange sacrifice had Karjakin's position in ruins. Yet even these three

aren't immune to mistakes, and in a surprising twist of events Carlsen was unable to convert a technical win, Caruana's time-pressure and over-zealousness cost him a point, and Ding Liren never found the coup de grâce. Nepomniachtchi emerged as the early leader, but with a questionable game in Round 1 and being against the ropes on Round 2, it was hard to say he was a favourite to win the tournament in such a long event.

We had it, at last!

Shakhriyar Mamedyarov is a player that brings wonderful imagination to the game, but sometimes he creates some really awful games, and that is what he did against Nepomniachtchi in Round 3, simply collapsing out of the opening with the white pieces and allowing his opponent to finish off the game in whichever way he pleased.

Shakhriyar Mamedyarov Ian Nepomniachtchi Zagreb 2019 (3)



position after 26...h4

Black's position looks so good that at the first glance you'd think that a serious sacrifice must have been made to achieve such promising control of e4 and kingside possibilities, not to mention that basically dead bishop on b2. But, no, it was just a pawn.

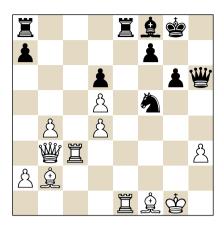
27. 2e5 Desperate. 27...h3!?

27...dxe5 28.dxe5 ②e4, and Black has no reason to believe that he has given up any compensation by taking the piece. But Nepomniachtchi wasn't interested in material just yet.



After three rounds Ian Nepomniachtchi was a full point ahead of Magnus Carlsen, but in the end the Russian finished $2\frac{1}{2}$ points behind his Norwegian friend.

28. ∅xg4 ∅xg4 29.gxh3 ∅xe3 30. ⊑c3 ∅f5



White's king is simply too exposed. **31. 31. 41 ** h5 32. 53 \$ h6 **** White resigned.

After three rounds, we had it, at last! Someone was a full point ahead of Carlsen in a tournament! Could we finally be talking about someone else winning an event? Would the Russian star have his breakthrough moment? A point ahead, but as Kasparov pointed out, Nepomniachtchi had yet to play Carlsen himself, and Carlsen was clearly hungry for another first place.

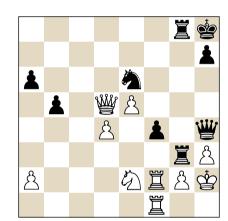
The next round was difficult to explain. Some blamed the heat that was engulfing the Croatian city, some the loud playing conditions. Some players pointed out that they were tired after a long series of events, which included the Grand Prix Series and Norway, others just shrugged their shoulders and said 'Well, that's chess'.

Nepomniachtchi was clearly worse against Karjakin after only 10 moves as White, but as if lacking the killer instinct, the former World Championship Challenger simply traded the queens into a drawn endgame instead of really pushing Nepomniachtchi's position. Karjakin's form in Zagreb was simply bad, and he let go of a few half points that should have been his.

Carlsen-Mamedyarov was an entertaining affair. Out of the opening, Mamedyarov was simply

busted. White got everything he could dream of with a strong pawn centre and an open h-file against the Grünfeld, and Carlsen had two choices of how to convert: the slow but methodical 12. 单d3 or the powerful 12. 2g5, which required precision and accurate calculation. True to his new style, he chose the attacking option, but he misplayed it badly and suddenly found himself in trouble. The game was tense, with Mamedyarov playing for a win for most of it, but Carlsen managed to hold on to that half point. To top it off, MVL and Giri suffered from a shared case of blindness.

Maxime Vachier-Lagrave Anish Giri Zagreb 2019 (4)



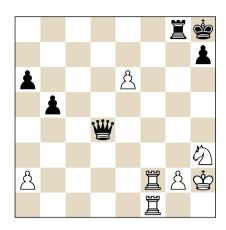
position after 33. \widetilde{\pi} xd5

After outplaying his opponent, Giri has become a bit over-aggressive and has been losing the thread of the game. His next move is a big blunder. **33...** ②**g5?** 33... ③8g6 keeps some compensation, and the game is quite murky.

34. ②xf4?? 34. ဩxf4 ဩxh3+ 35.gxh3 Wxh3+ 36. ⇔g1 looks extremely dangerous for White, but there is no effective check for Black. 'You're not surprised that there is a checkmate here for Black, so you don't question it if you see one,' was the way MVL justified the double oversight.

Here 36...公f3+ 37.堂f2 道g2+ 38.堂e3 公g1+ 39.道1f3 道xe2+ 40.堂d3 is just one example of the king escaping, which MVL pointed out he had missed from afar.

34... **②xh3** 35. **₩xg8+ ½xg8** 36. **②xh3 ₩xd4** 37.e6



The passed pawn on e6 gives about enough compensation to secure the draw.

37... 學d6+ 38. ②f4 罩f8 39.g3 罩xf4 40.gxf4 學xe6 41.f5 學h6+ 42. 拿g3 學g5+ 43. 拿h3 學h5+ 44. 拿g3 學g5+ 45. 拿h3 學h5+ 46. 拿g3

Draw.

After a couple of rounds with few headlines came Round 6. The first game clearly heading for a decision was Ding Liren-Nepomniachtchi. After surviving some questionable positions in the event, Ding's handling of the English was simply exemplary, and with the Russian's king stuck in the middle there simply was no way that he would let go of his win. The Chinese player applied the finishing touches with confidence. Wesley So played a very fine game against Mamedyarov.



Wesley So

Wesley So Shakhriyar Mamedyarov Zagreb 2019 (6) English Opening, Marshall Gambit

Chess-wise, Croatia was a very inspiring country for me. I don't think we ever before had such intense and focused audiences. Usually when people come to the venue, they stay

for a few moves, take their pictures and then hang out in the hallway chatting and watching the games on their phones, happy to let the engines do the thinking for them.

Not the Croatian fans. They lined up early and packed the hall to standing room only. Then they stayed for hours and watched every game, trying to work out the lines along with the players. Their intelligence was inspiring and I may have played better because of them. These are the kind of fans that I enjoy, because they enjoy the game and are not afraid to think for themselves.

1. 4f3 4f6 2.c4 g6 3. 4c3 \(\)g7

This was totally unexpected. A couple of rounds earlier Mamedyarov had played 3...d5. Since he does not play the King's Indian, I figured out that he was going to play Dubov's idea with 4.e4 e5. I spent a long time here trying to decide which line I should go for.

4.e4 e5



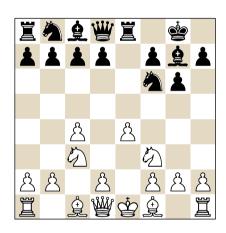
5.**②**xe5

Taking on e5 is the only way to fight for an advantage. 5.d4 won't yield anything. Actually, I played against it as Black three years ago against Lenderman, and I equalized smoothly. In fact, that was the last time that line was played at such high level:

5.d4 exd4 6.②xd4 0-0 7. ②e2 罩e8 8.f3 c6 9. ②g5 營b6 10.營d2 d5 11.cxd5 ②xe4 12.②xe4 cxd5 13. ②e3 dxe4 14.②b5 營f6 15.②c7 罩d8 16. ②g5 罩xd2 17. ②xf6 罩c2, with equality (½-½, 72) in Lenderman-So, St. Louis 2016.



Wesley So keeps urging online viewers to ignore engines and use their own brains. 'Watching chess would be exciting, instead of "boring", as many chat room "experts" claim.'



7. @d3 In the end I just decided to make a simple move, which I had also looked at.

I spent a long time calculating 7.d3 d5 8.cxd5 ②xd5 9. 2d2, which was actually the main line of what I had prepared, but I have no idea what is happening in this position. Is White better, or does Black have enough counterplay? 9... 2g4 (9... d6!? is another serious move, as is 9...c5!?)

10. ②e2 ③xf3 11.gxf3 ②b4 12. ②e3 ②8c6 13.a3 ②a6, and I remember that the engine gives a stable advantage for White here, for no real reason. After 14.h4 (14. ②b5!?) 14... ②d4 15.h5 ②c5 16.hxg6 hxg6 the situation is not so clear.

7... **Exe4** Up to here, Mamedyarov was still blitzing his moves. He always likes to blitz his moves in the opening. I think he has good memory.

I remember that the main line I looked at was 7...d5 8.cxd5 急f5 9.0-0 ②xe4 10.②xe4 毫xe4 11. 毫xe4 罩xe4 12.營b3 ②d7 13.d3, when I can fight for an advantage, although Black has compensation for the pawn.

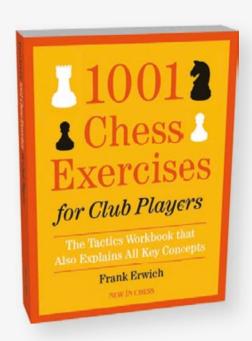
7...b5 8.0-0 bxc4 9. ≜xc4 ⊘xe4 is also worth considering.

8. 2xe4 8. 2xe4 does not work because of 8...f5.

8... 2xc3 After 8...f5 I have 9.d3.

These are the kind of fans that I enjoy, because they enjoy the game and are not afraid to think for themselves.

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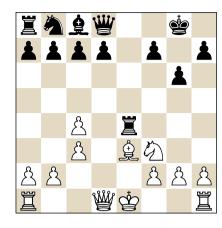
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9.dxc3 \(\) \(\



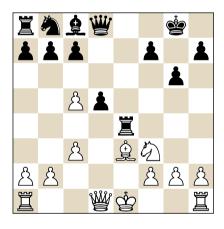
10...d6 More accurate for Black here is 10...
©c6!. Now 11.c5 is met by 11... b6, so White goes 11.0-0 d6, and here c5 can simply be recaptured because the queen is defended. After 12.

d2 the position is close to equal, but I imagine everybody would prefer White, given the choice.

10... 其xc4 11. 豐d5 leaves his rook at a difficult spot: after 11... 其a4 he wants to go ... 其a6, but 12. 公g5 should give me a huge attack.

11.c5 Because of his move-order now I get this extra option.

11...d5

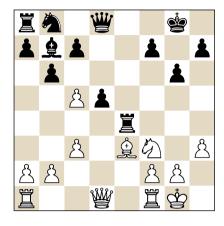


Best for me is 12. d2, when I have a large advantage. My knight can jump to d4 in one go, and I even get the option of castling queenside: 12...b6 13.0-0-0 c6 14.h4, and White is far better.

My first intention was 12. ②d2, but then I didn't want to allow 12... ℤxe3+13.fxe3 ৺h4+ 14.g3 ৺h3, when I have many weaknesses, but in fact I should be able to consolidate with

₩f3 or ₩a4 (14... ₩e7 is in fact stronger than 14... ₩h3, when White only has a slight advantage, so in retrospect I was right not to allow the exchange sacrifice).

12...b6 13.0-0 **\$b7**



14. **□e1**

After 14. 2d2 I was concerned about the exchange sacrifice 14... 2xe3 15.fxe3 bxc5, but in fact it does not give Black enough, so he should simply withdraw his rook to e8 instead: 16.e4! dxe4 17. 2xe4 2xd1 18. 6f6+, and White wins.

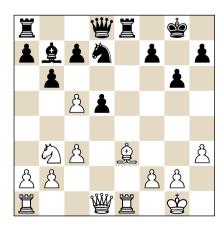
14...\(\alpha\)d7 15.\(\alpha\)d2

Also possible is 15.b4, when White gets strong dark-square control for the doubled pawns. I didn't see a way to improve after 15... e7, but the computer suggests 16. d3 to meet 16... bxc5 with 17. b5.

15...**⊑**e8

15... 罩e6 is worth considering.

16.⊘b3



16... ₩h4

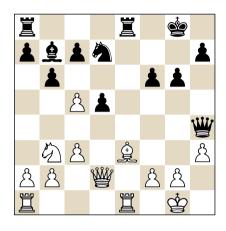
Here I realized I had to be careful with ...d4 ideas, freeing the b7-bishop from its tomb. My knight is quite far from the defence of my king. I have to watch out.

If 16...bxc5, I was simply going to recapture the pawn, 17. 皇xc5 基xel+18. 豐xel a5 19.a4, and maintain enduring pressure.

17. @d2 Fortunately, his ...d4 ideas do not work yet, and I have enough pieces to defend my king.

17...f6

17... ②e5 18. 皇g5 豐h5 19.f4 cuts Black's counterplay to pieces.



18.f4 I decided to make a practical decision and cut off his queen. This was what I was already planning when he played ... ₩h4, so I just made the move relatively quickly. In fact, I have other tempting possibilities here as well:

- 18. ≜d4 permanently cuts off his bishop from the long diagonal.

- 18. 总f4 is perhaps even stronger. The point is that after 18... ②e5 I have 19. 營d4, eyeing his queen, and after 19... ②d3 20. 營xd3 營xf4 21. 營b5 I consolidate and maintain a large endgame advantage: 21...c6 22. 營b4 營xb4 23.cxb4.

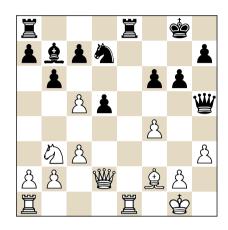
18... ₩h5

18...f5 is worth considering, when he gets the e4-square permanently. Since 19. ②d4 is met by 19... ②e4, it is funny that the computer suggests 19.a4. Not so easy to find, but with a simple idea: to weaken his dark squares even more. 18... ②e4 loses to 19. ②f2 營xf4 20. 營xf4 ②xf4 ②1. ②e7, when 21... ③d8 is met by the typical 22.c6! ②xc6 23. ②d4 ②b7 24. ②e6 ③e4 25. ③e1.

19. **≜**f2

Here I was already looking at c6 ideas. The pawn sacrifice is already possible: 19.c6!? ≜xc6 20. △d4 ≜b7 21. △b5 d4 22. △xc7! dxe3 23. ₩xd7

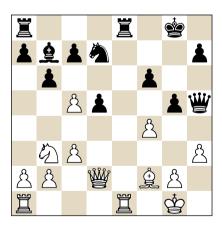
White wins the exchange. I decided to wait one more move. But in fact 19.c6 is seriously worth considering. 19.a4, with the idea of a5, is also possible, when Black should sac a pawn with 19...d4 and 20... ≝d5 to get some play on the long diagonal.



19...g5? This loses. For better or worse I thought that he had to go 19... d4 and hope to save the endgame a pawn down: 19...d4 20.營xd4 公xc5 21.公xc5 營xc5 22.營xf6 (or 22.營xc5 bxc5 23.总xc5) 22...營c6.

However, he had other alternatives. To begin with, 19... \$\displays f7\$ looks logical to me. Black does not threaten anything; he just improves the position of his king.

19...⊈f8 is the computer suggestion.



20.c6! A very strong move! Probably my best move in Croatia. In return for the pawn I get two tempi activating my knight and it disrupts the whole coordination of his pieces.

Normal moves do not give me anything particularly significant. If 20. \(\bar{\pma} \text{xe8} + \(\bar{\pma} \text{xe8} \) 21. \(\bar{\pma} \) e1 \(\bar{\pma} \text{xe1} + 22. \(\bar{\pma} \text{xe1} \) \(\bar{\pma} \) f7 I thought Black might just hold.

Celeb 64

John Henderson



Madonna

Back in 1983, Madonna Louise Ciccone caught everyone's attention when she burst onto the music scene as a gyrating, mischievous mess of bangles and swinging crucifixes with her breakthrough hit, 'Holiday'. As her career blossomed into that of iconic pop phenomenon, rumours persisted that the 'Material Girl' loved to play chess. The evidence mounted with chess scenes appearing in videos for two singles from her album, Ray of Light (1998). First, a brief cameo in the title song and then a complete chessplaying storyline for 'The Power of Good-Bye,' as Madonna and her lover engage in a chess match that ends with her destroying the board. The breakup storyline, Madonna revealed, was inspired by the chess seduction scene in the 1968 movie The Thomas Crown Affair, starring Steve McQueen and Faye Dunaway.

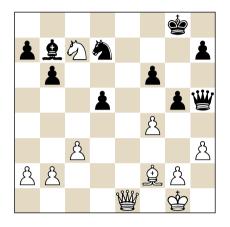
But then the media got wind that Madonna and her new (now ex) husband, film director Guy Ritchie, were serious enough about the game to hire a chess coach, Scottish champion Alan Norris! That story soon went viral, and the media even credited Madonna with making chess cool again.

Apparently Madonna still has the chess bug. Interviewed by David Blaine in 2014 for Interview magazine, the magician tasked her to list items she would place in an intergalactic space capsule, and one of her suggestions was 'a chessboard with chess pieces'.

Exe1+ Desperation, but 22...**E**ac8 offered a better defence.

After 22... \(\begin{aligned} \begin{aligned} \alpha \\ 23. \empty \\ \cha \\ \alpha \empty \\ \alpha \empty \\ \alpha \\ \empty \\ \alpha \\ \empty \\ \alpha \\ \empty \\ \alpha \\ \empty \\ \empty \\ \alpha \\ \alpha \\ \empty \\ \alpha \\ \al 24. ②b5 罩c8 both 25.a4 and 25.fxg5 ₩xg5 26.₩xg5+ fxg5 27.Ձg3 give White a large advantage. I win a pawn in the final position.

23. \(\bar{\pi} \) xe1 \(\bar{\pi} \) 24. \(\Omega \) xc7 \(\bar{\pi} \) xe1+ 25. **₩xe1**

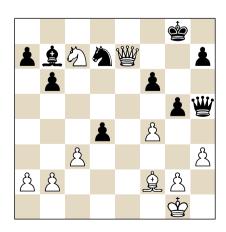


25...d4 Opening up the long diagonal, but a bit too late.

White would win with the same idea after 25...gxf4 26.\\end{after 27.\end{after 27.\end{after 26.}}\end{after 27.\end{after 26.}}\end{after 27.\end{after 26.}}\end{after 26.}\end{after 26.}\e ②f8 28. ②e8, when Black does not have an appropriate defence. 28... ∅e6 is met by 29. 學b8! 學f8 30. 公xf6+ 當f7 31.營xb7+ 當xf6 32.營xa7, and White snatches all his pawns.

26. ₩e7! The final accurate move, sealing the win.

26. \(\mathre{L} \) xd4 gxf4 27. \(\mathre{U} \) e7 \(\mathre{U} \) g6 offers Black bigger chances of a successful defence, but White should still win the endgame after 28. ₩d8+ 31. ₩f5, although it's much more difficult.



26...₩f7

As I told the commentator after the

game, White is winning in all lines, but it is much harder than it looks to calculate it yourself without using three engines:

할h8 29.쌜e8+ 할g7 30.쌜xd7+ 할h6 31.fxg5+ \dig g6 32.\dig e8+.

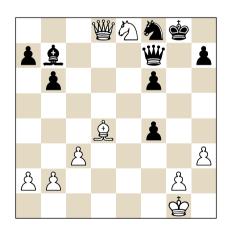
- 26...dxc3 27.\daggerxd7 cxb2 28.\daggerdd8+! 할g7 29.夕e6+ 할g6 30. 뷀g8+ 할f5 31. \triangle g7+, and it's mate.

The problem with following chess games live with computer engines is that it just shows the maths, without explaining why. It just gives +3 or +10, but it doesn't give any reasons. I believe people should start using their brains more when watching chess, instead of just looking at computer assessments without actually knowing where the pieces are. If they tried to think it out, watching chess would be exciting, instead of 'boring', as many chat room 'experts' claim.

27. ₩d8+ �f8

27... ⊈g7 is much more tenacious, when I can just capture the pawn on d4 with my bishop, or calculate the forced win arising from 28. 2e8+ 堂h6 29.fxg5+ 堂g6! 30.夕d6! 豐e6, when White has a variety of wins, but, again, it's 10 times more difficult to see it without engine help.

28. <u>≗</u>xd4 gxf4 29. **⊘**e8

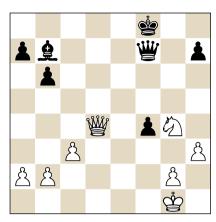


29...∜De6

29... \wedge e6 threatens to mate me, but my attack comes first after 30. 2xf6+ 會f7 31.豐c7+ 豐e7 32.豐xf4 夕e6 33. ₩f2 ②xd4 34. ②d5+, and White

Here Shakh decided to resign, while I was still calculating the position

after 30.∅xf6+ \$\ding{\phi}g7 31.ᡚg4+ ᡚxd4 (31... **\$\delta\$** g6 32. **\$\delta\$** e5+ forks his queen) 32.₩xd4+ �f8



ANALYSIS DIAGRAM

and in fact I didn't find a clear-cut way to win here, even though the computer gives the mathematical advantage of +4.00, so I should be able to win even if he played on.

Thank you to GM Zlatko Klaric of the Croatian Chess Federation for staging such an excellent and well-run tournament. Thank you to the wonderful Croatian chess fans who excited me with their dedication to the game of Kings.

The big divide

In the other games, almost as if to not be left behind, Caruana stepped out of his comfort zone a bit, playing the Arkhangelsk Variation in the Spanish against Maxime Vachier-Lagrave, who wasn't showing his best chess either in Zagreb. The American player dominated the game and emerged victorious in the complications. And there was more to come! Levon Aronian won a technical Berlin endgame against Karjakin, while Carlsen scored his 14th classical chess win against Nakamura.

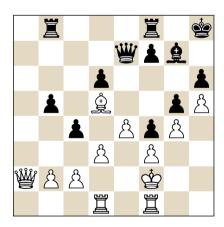
It was clear now that the top half of the event was playing well, and the bottom half were simply not having a good event. A full point separated the players tied for 4th with 3½/6 and the rest of the field. Carlsen and So caught up with Nepomniachtchi to claim a share of the lead.

Back on top

There is always something powerfully psychological about the way your previous games in an event have gone. Playing badly gives you a slight sense of paranoia and inferiority, while playing well inspires you to keep trying your best and fighting for every half point. These feelings are sometimes exacerbated or fed on a free day, when your mind starts reflecting on what has happened so far.

Carlsen played another Sicilian, this time in a key game against Nepomniachtchi. A complex position, in which the traditional computers prefer White but never have a clear plan, resulted in the World Champion slowly outplaying his opponent. The Russian also seemed a bit lost, because his king was a permanent weakness in case the centre came unstuck. In a critical moment, Nepomniachtchi was faced with the following task:

lan Nepomniachtchi Magnus Carlsen Zagreb 2019 (7)



position after 27. Zad1

27...f5 Played quickly, and despite it being based on an oversight, it's a good move.

28.gxf5? Nepomniachtchi didn't take as long for this move as one would have expected in such for crucial decision, but then again Nepo isn't the most patient player when it comes to time management.

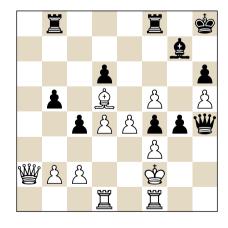


As Sergey Karjakin is being told by Maurice Ashley what he has missed in his game against Wesley So, the American is finding out the same as he quickly checks the tactics on a laptop.

had missed, when the king is surprisingly safe on h3) 30... £f2 the World Champion felt that Black was winning, but White has a miraculous and unusual draw: 31.b4!, and there is no good way to defend against the perpetual of \mathbb{\mathbb{W}}a1+ and \mathbb{\mathbb{W}}a7+, which is quite surprising.

28...g4 The king is totally helpless in this line, and Black won quickly:

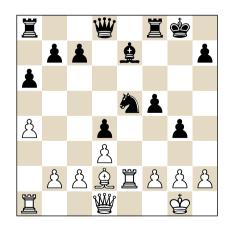
29.d4 ₩h4+



30. ee2 ₩h2+ 31. If2 gxf3+ White resigned.

Carlsen was back where we have grown accustomed to seeing him: atop the leader-board, no questions asked. Not only that, but he had also vanquished a traditionally tough opponent: this was Carlsen's first classical victory against Nepo. Second now was Wesley So on +2, and I think his survival of the following gaff can only be explained by the fact that Karjakin was no longer in the winning mindset.

Sergey Karjakin Wesley So Zagreb 2019 (7)

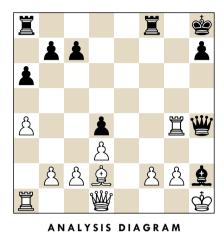


20. Exe5 Karjakin has some pressure on the position with his rook on e5 and the somewhat exposed king.

20... \(\hat{2}\)d6??

A horrible blunder, but without thinking much Karjakin withdrew

his rook. White would have been slightly better after 20... d7 21.c3. **21. 22??** 21. **2**xf5 did not cross the Russian's mind, and he quickly figured out that ... **2**xh2+ wouldn't work when Maurice Ashley told him about the continuation: 21... **2**xh2+ 22. h1 h4 23. **2**5+ h8 24. **2**xg4



and the queen cannot stay on the h-file due to the discovery.

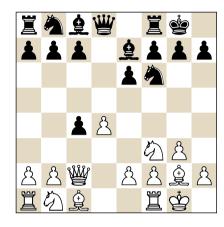
21... 当f6 22.c3 三ae8 23.g3 dxc3 24. 全xc3 当f7 25. 三xe8 三xe8 26. 当d2 当e6 27. 当g5+ 当g6 28. 当d2 当e6 29. 当g5+ 当g6 30. 当d2 当e6 White resigned.

The Magnus train was not about to stop: Carlsen defeated another player he had never managed to beat, Ding Liren. His second Peter Heine Nielsen guides you through that one.



NOTES BY
Peter Heine Nielsen

Ding Liren
Magnus Carlsen
Zagreb 2019 (8)
Catalan Opening, Open Variation



Ding shows his usual loyalty to his opening systems and plays his favourite line in the Catalan.

7...b5!?

Until a few years back, 7...a6 was considered mandatory, but now both 7...b6 and 7...c6, as well as the game move, have gained in popularity.

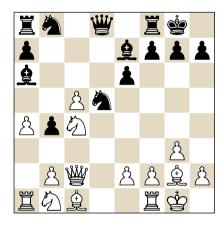
8.a4 b4 9. 4 fd2!?

White's most critical move, intending to play a positional pawn sacrifice. Interestingly, Magnus's second for the 2018 World Championship match, World Rapid Champion Daniil Dubov, tried 9. 少bd2 皇b7 10. 少xc4 c5 11. dxc5 皇e4 12. 豐d2!?, gaining a slight endgame edge against Nakamura in the Moscow Grand Prix.

9...4 d5!?

This, however, is very rare, and stylistically very different from the main line 9....c6, when 10.公xc4 營xd4 11. 當d1 營c5 gives White good compensation for the pawn. Again, the recent action was from the Moscow Grand Prix, with Grischuk beating Nakamura as White.

10. **②**xc4 c5 **11**.dxc5 **≜**a6!



Technically, a novelty. Black used to take back on c5 in the few existing games with this line. Magnus afterwards admitted that this was preparation for the World Champion-



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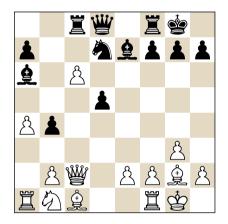
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ship match, and it is indeed typical 'computer' chess, in which one pushes the position to its absolute maximum, relying on tactics.

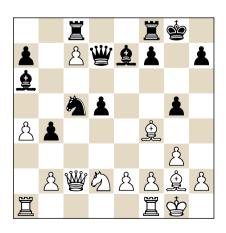
12. Dea Ding, not having the comfort of having checked this position with a computer, faced a difficult task evaluating the numerous options. Many ideas look tempting for White, but as the assumption is that the World Champion does not play bad lines, he has to tread very carefully.

12. ℤd1 is very logical, but after 12... ②d7 13.c6 ℤc8 14. ②e5 ②xe5! Black has excellent counterplay.

14... **□c8**



15. ②f4 Ding keeps finding good moves. 15. **基**d1 **②**e5 16. **②**xd5 **②**xc6! 17. **③**xf7+ **基**xf7 18. **基**xd8+ **②**xd8 is a strong queen sacrifice that yields excellent practical compensation. The computer says that White should try to force a draw straightaway in order not to be worse.



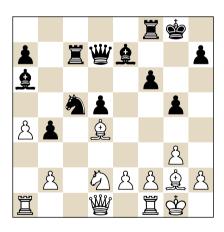
Continuing in modern computer



A firm handshake seals Magnus Carlsen's first ever classical win against Ding Liren. A great show of strength by the champ, who showed his skills in all three phases of the game.

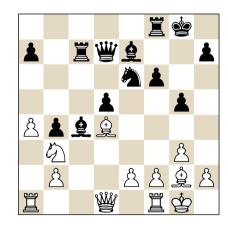
style and not caring for common sense chess like 17... 2d6 trying to round up the c7-pawn and restoring material equality, but again pushing the position to its limits.

18. **ge5** f6 19. **gd4 ⊑xc7** 20. **wd1**



Carlsen later said that while he was obviously happy being in prep when his opponent was not, his position still did not inspire him with all that much confidence. Objectively, Black is OK, but White's position is easier to play in view of Black's weakened king and numerous pawn structure defects. So Black has to keep exerting maximum pressure before White consolidates.

20... Øe6 21. Øb3 ዿc4!

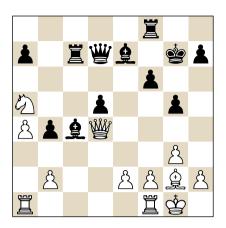


An important move, disturbing White's plans just in time. If now 22. 总e3 then 22...d4! 23.公xd4 公xd4 24. 总xd4 罩d8

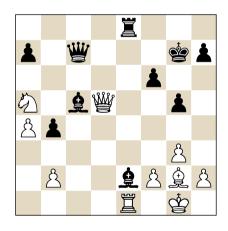
It is indeed typical 'computer' chess, in which one pushes the position to its absolute maximum, relying on tactics.

wins back the temporarily sacrificed pawn, with equality.

22. ∅a5 ∅xd4 23. ₩xd4 �g7!

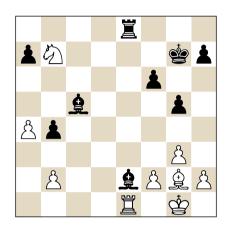


A nice move, removing the king from the light squares so that, for example, 2×45 will never be a check now. But it's noteworthy that Magnus chooses the more active position on g7 instead of the seemingly safer place at h8. However, in the continuation of the game it is obvious that protecting f6 and being closer to the centre later on, are important factors.



White has no way of exploiting the pin on the e-file and Ding has to start caring about safety. Here, however, he miscalculates. Now 28. C6! would be the correct way, the difference being that after 28... xc6 29. xc6 h5, White has 30. c1!, when he will manage to liquidate the queenside and make a draw.

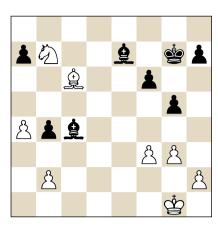
28. ₩b7?! ₩xb7 29. 🗘 xb7



29... ②f8 Now, however, things are different. As the game shows, Black has excellent chances due to the queenside targets he gets if the rooks are exchanged. So Magnus felt that 30. ②d8!? was by far White's best move, and while 30... ℤxd8 31. ℤxe2 ℤd1+ 32. ②f1 ②c5 is still not exactly pleasant for White, he seems to be able to draw with accurate play, e.g. 33. ℤe4 b3 34. ℤc4 ②d4 35. ℤb4 ℤd2 36. ℤxb3 ③xf2+ 37. ❖h1, when Black obviously has some initiative, but not enough for the win.

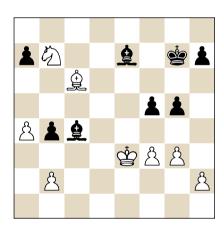
30. \(\) c6? \(\) Ee7 31.f3 \(\) \(\) c4 32.\(\) Xe7+\(\) \(\) xe7

Zagreb 2019															cat	. XXII
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12		TPR
1 Magnus Carlsen	IGM NO	R 2875	* 1	1/2	1/2	1/2	1	1	1	1/2	1/2	1/2	1	1	8	2948
2 Wesley So	IGM US	A 2754	1/2	*	1/2	1/2	1/2	1	1/2	1/2	1/2	1	1/2	1	7	2886
3 Levon Aronian	IGM AR	M 2752	1/2	1/2	* 1	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	6	2820
4 Fabiano Caruana	IGM US	A 2819	1/2	1/2	1/2	*	1/2	1/2	0	1/2	1/2	1/2	1	1	6	2814
5 Anish Giri	IGM NE	D 2779	0	1/2	1/2	1/2	*	0	1	1/2	1/2	1	1/2	1/2	51/2	2782
6 Ding Liren	IGM CH	N 2805	0	0	1/2	1/2	1	*	1	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	51/2	2779
7 Ian Nepomniachtchi	IGM RU	S 2775	0	1/2	1/2	1	0	0	*	1/2	1	1	1/2	1/2	51/2	2782
8 Sergey Karjakin	IGM RU	S 2748	1/2	1/2	0	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	*	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	5	2748
9 Vishy Anand	IGM IN	D 2767	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	0	1/2	*	0	1/2	1/2	41/2	2718
10 Shakhriyar Mamedyarov	IGM AZ	E 2774	1/2	0	1/2	1/2	0	1/2	0	1/2	1	*	1/2	1/2	41/2	2717
11 Maxime Vachier-Lagrave	IGM FR	A 2779	0	1/2	1/2	0	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	*	1/2	41/2	2717
12 Hikaru Nakamura	IGM US	A 2754	0	0	1/2	0	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	*	4	2682



Black's advantage is obvious: the bishop pair and targets on both wings. Is it enough to win? I assume it is borderline, but to quote Bent Larsen: what matters practically is whether there are winning chances.

33. \$\displays f2 f5 34. \$\displays e3



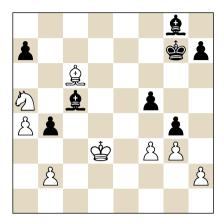
34... <u>∮</u>g8!

A beautiful move, which even got praise in a tweet from Anish Giri. It exploits the entire board and thus exemplifies the difference between the knight and the bishop in mobility.

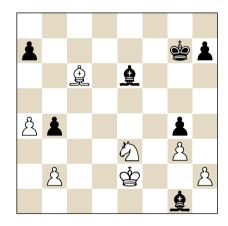
35. **\$\d3** g4!? 35... **≜**f6 is met by 36. **∕∆**d6, securing sufficient counterplay. Now, however, Magnus starts creating targets on the kingside, with ...h5 and ...h4 coming next. White's choice is which kind of fortress to go for. Playing f4 keeps the position closed, but risks the bishop landing on g1. fxg4, exchanging pawns, feels logical, but it leaves the black king a much easier path to White's camp via the centre. The right decision would actually have been to remain positive and push the a-pawn to a6, starting with 36.a5!. After 36...h5 37.a6, not only is the white pawn much closer to queening, forcing Black to be a bit more careful,

but it also leaves the b7-knight better protected. Black has several tries keeping practical chances, but objectively the position seems drawn.

36. 2a5 **≜c5**

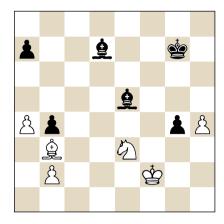


White's knight does get rerouted back to the defence, but at the huge price of allowing the bishop to penetrate to g1. 37. 公c4 皇g1 38. 公e3 皇e6 39.fxg4 fxg4 40.堂e2



Tactically White is OK, as after 40... 全xh2 41. 全f2 White threatens 42. 公f1, but Black will of course increase the pressure after forcing White into a completely passive position.

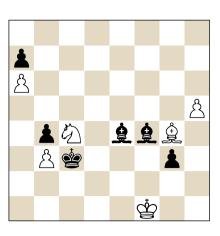
40...h5! 41. 2d5 2d7 42. 2b3 2xh2 43. 2f2 h4! 44.gxh4 2e5



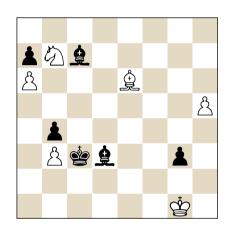
In principle every exchange should get White closer to the draw, but the fact that Black has created a passed pawn is a much bigger factor.

45. ②c4 g3+ 46. ③g1 ②f4 It's been a common quote of Magnus that he does not really believe in fortresses, a feeling that let him down in the fourth game of the World Championship match against Karjakin. But here everything is in order. Black's king will enter easily.

47. 2d1 2c6 48.b3 2h6 49.a5 2e4 50. 2f1 2g7 51. 2g1 2f6 52. 2f1 2e6 53.h5 2d5 54.a6 2d4 55. 2g4 2c3



56. ②e6 On 56. **③**d1, 56...g2+ 57. **③**g1 **③**d5 puts White in complete zugzwang. **56... ②c2 57. ②a5 ②c7 58. ②b7 ②d3+ 59. ③g1**



59... \(\hat{2}\) xa6!? White resigned.

My computer says 59... 2e4 is mate in seven, but criticizing a move that forces instant resignation is too much. An excellent game by Magnus, showing his skills in all three phases of the game.





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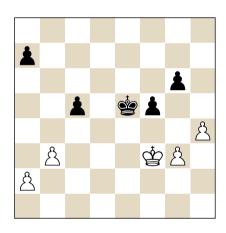
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That made it three in a row for Carlsen, two of them as Black. In the meantime, Wesley So took advantage of Nakamura's poor play in Zagreb. He outplayed his Olympic teammate with an interesting idea from the opening, but Nakamura fought back and was on the verge of saving the game when he sent his king the wrong way on move 36. Even then, at the very end, Nakamura could have made a draw, something that was shockingly missed by most of the chess media.

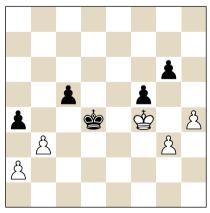
Wesley So Hikaru Nakamura Zagreb 2019 (8)



position after 47.b3

47...**∲e6??**

The right move was 47...a6!. Black can't give up space before weakening White's queenside first: 48.堂e3 a5 49.堂f3 (49.a4 堂d5 50.堂d3 堂e5 51.堂c4 堂e4=) 49...堂d4 50.堂f4 a4!



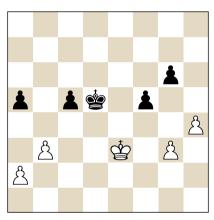
ANALYSIS DIAGRAM

Kind of the point. This can be played here or on the next move, but it's more logical to do it now. 51. \$\dispsis g5\$ \$\dispsis c3\$ (51...axb3 \$\dispsis c3\$ is the

Wesley So kept the pressure on Carlsen, but catching the World Champion proved to be impossible.

same) 52. \$\dispxg6\$ axb3 53.axb3 \$\dispxb3\$ 54.h5 c4 55.h6 c3 56.h7 c2 57.h8 \$\dispxc1\$ c1\$\dispxg6\$, and even though Black will still have to suffer endlessly to save the half point, the table bases do say this is drawn.

47...a5 48.\dig e3 \dig d5



ANALYSIS DIAGRAM

is one tempo short for Black. You can count them if you want.

48. 當f4 當f6 49.a3 a6 50.b4 c4 51.a4 當e6 52.當e3 當d5 53.當d2 當d4 54.當c2 c3 55.b5

Black resigned.

With this win, So kept the pressure on Carlsen, but catching the World Champion proved to be impossible. It is good to see So back near the top of the standings, because since his tournament victories in 2016 he hasn't particularly shone in any event. It was also nice for the spectators, since there was still someone who could challenge Carlsen's lead, and the tournament wasn't simply over with several rounds to spare.

In that same Round 8, Anish Giri added to Mamedyarov's misery with a nice attacking game. The Dutchman had a poor start, but recovered with this game and a further win against Nepomniachtchi on the final day.



NOTES BY

Anish Giri

Anish Giri Shakhriyar Mamedyarov Zagreb 2019 (8) Sicilian Defence, Rossolimo Variation

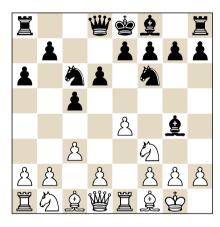
1. 公f3 c5 2.e4 公c6 3. 息b5

I had lost against Carlsen with the same Rossolimo in the first round, but I didn't think the third move was necessarily to blame for all my misfortunes in that game.

3...d6 Carlsen usually plays 3...g6 and 3...e6 in our game. Mamedyarov played the third option.

There are also rare moves like 3... e5!? or even 3... ⊌b6, by the way. Both were tried against me recently.

4.0-0 **2d7** 5.c3 **2**f6 6.**2e1** a6 7.**2**f1 **2g4**



8.d4

The old main line is 8.h3, and there is nothing wrong with grabbing the bishop. But I wanted to try this more direct move, which has gained in popularity recently.

8...cxd4 9.cxd4 d5

The main move has been 9...e5, but what Shakh did shouldn't have ended that badly either.

10.exd5

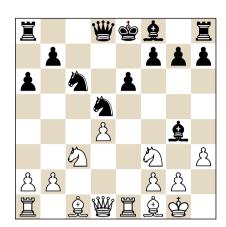
I recalled the lines arising from here and they looked pretty nice for White, but it's possibly not the most ambitious approach.

10.e5 felt more critical, and then some e6/\(\beta\)xe6 sacs was what I recalled, but I wasn't certain, so I decided to go for a small plus instead.

10...**∮**)xd5

10... 全xf3 11. 豐xf3 豐xd5 also needs further investigation. Maybe Black can try to hold here too.

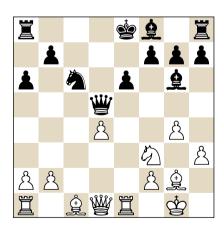
11. 2c3 e6 12.h3



12...h5? I was very happy to get to this position, as I remembered a Mickey Adams game in which he showed how White is supposed to play here. (Actually, I already realized during the game that the way that game proceeded was 8.h3 \$\oxedeta\$h5 9.g4 **≜**g6 10.d4 cxd4 11.cxd4 d5 12.exd5 ②xd5 13.②c3 e6 14.②xd5.)

奧e7 14.公xd5 營xd5 15.營xd5 exd5 would have led to a very, very long game. White is of course better, but it wouldn't be easy to get anything real here, with Black having a very solid position in exchange for White's bishop pair.

13.g4! **皇g6** 14.**公xd5 豐xd5** 15. g2



Suddenly Black is in trouble. His lag in development is not helping and ②e5 is looming.

15...0-0-0

There were no fun options, but this is just really bad.



Remembering a game of Mickey Adams, Anish Giri emerged from the opening with an overwhelming position. The rest was suffering for Shakhriyar Mamedyarov as White's hungry pieces descended on his poor king.

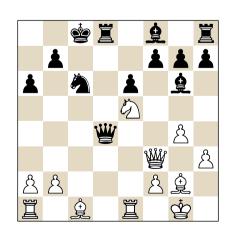
18. \(\hat{2} \) d2 \(\hat{2} \) xd2 \(19. \hat{2} \) xc6+ \(bxc6 \) 20. ₩xd2 is really bad for Black. He cannot castle in view of 42d7+, and his c6-pawn will fall.

After 15... 2e4, 16. Exe4 is a nice queen is lost.

16. ②e5 16. **≜**g5 felt winning, too, but the game move is simple enough. **16... ₩xd4 17. ₩f3!**

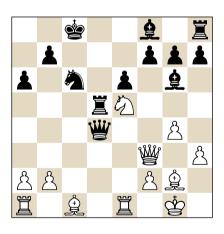
An important nuance, after which it

is evident that Black is losing.



17...罩d5

Shakh tries to muddy the waters. After 17... **b4 18. \$\dagger{2}\$ f4 \$\angle\$ xe5 19. \$\dagger{2}\$ xe5 åd6 I tried to find a forced win, but it was nice to know that even if I didn't find it, I could just play 20. \(\exists xg7\) and win slowly. There are many ideas, e.g. 罩e3-罩b3, 罩d1-罩d4, etc. The material is equal but the difference in king safety seals the deal for White. Still, I assumed this was the best defensive attempt for Black.



18. ∅xf7?!

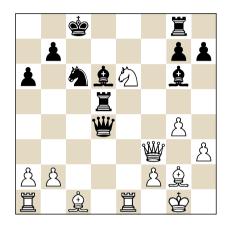
Some move must be responsible for this game lasting so long, and I believe this was the one to blame, although the position remains totally winning.

18. ∅xg6 is not necessarily better; just much simpler. Normally speaking, I would have played it, but when you haven't won any games for a while,

When you haven't won any games for a while, you assume that somehow it cannot be that simple.

you assume that somehow it cannot be that simple. After 18...fxg6 19. \(\)e3 ₩xb2 20.₩f7 it is really just game

18... **⊑**g8 19. **⊘**g5 **≜**d6 20. **⊘**xe6



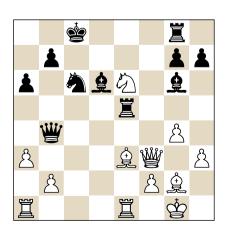
20... ⊎b4 20... **□**e5 is funky, but I can even walk into the trap: 21. 2xd4 罩xe1+ 22. 臭f1 匂xd4 23. 豐c3+ 臭c7 24. \widetilde{\pi} xd4 \quad \text{Id8} when, after 25. \widetilde{\pi} c4, White is nevertheless winning (25... 臭d3 26. 豐xc7+ 堂xc7 27. 臭f4+).

21. **⊈e3**

was a lazy way to do it.

21... Ee5 22.a3 For every queen move there is a good reply now.

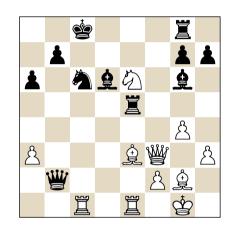
22. \(\begin{aligned} \text{ac1} & \text{wins as well, because after} \end{aligned} \) \$\ddot{\phi}\$d8 25.\ddot{\partial}\$g5+ \$\bar{\partial}\$f6 there is the strong 26. 皇xf6+ (not 26. 罩d1 含e7!) 26... gxf6 27.罩e6!, followed by 營d5+ and \(\bar{\pi} \)c6+, and then picking up the g8-rook in some lines.



22... "xb2 After 22... **"**c4 there

are two ways to win: 23. 2d4 \(\extrm{\$\pm\$}\extrm{e}4 24. 4xc6 \$\(\partial x\) xf3 25. 4xe5 \$\(\partial x\) xe5 \$\(\partial x\) xe5 \$\(\partial x\) xe5 \$\(\partial x\) xe5 or 23. ac1!? wxe6 24. axc6+ bxc6 After 22... \begin{aligned}
\b 23... 🗘 xd4 24. 🚊 xd4 🖺 xe1+ 25. 🗒 xe1 xf3 26.ዼxf3, and it will soon be more than just a pawn.

23.[□]ac1!

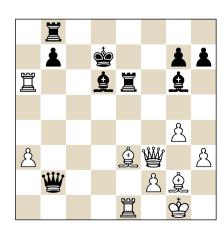


Not a very sophisticated piece of calculation.

25. Zxa6!? A little sadistic and lazy, but it does the job.

25. 罩d1! bxc6 26. 豐xc6+ �e7 27. 臭g5+ have to allow a check, and I don't like checks.

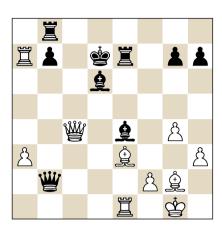
25...**ℤb8**



26. Za7 More direct was 26. **Z**xd6+ □xd6, and here, after 27. ②c5!, Black has no real defence: 27... \(\bar{\pi} e 8 \) 28. \(\bar{\pi} x e 8 \)

②xe8 29. ②xd6 ③xd6 30. ₩xb7, and despite a lot of trades, White wins because he is now up two pawns.

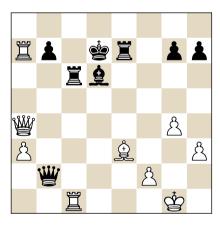
26... ∮e4 27. ⊮f7+ ℤe7 28. ⊮c4



28... \(\begin{aligned} \) After hanging on for way too long, Shakh finally gives up.

kept the game going, but it would have been hopeless, of course. Fortunately, White can even win with very dumb play: 30.\$\dot{9}f1 \deltah2 31.\$\deltah5+\$\dot{9}c8, and now 32. a4 is cool, but even 32. a5+ 當d8 33. 響f3 keeps an extra pawn and a safer king.

31.**ℤc1**



Black resigned. He is no longer able to defend his stuff, because there are too many pins.

Inspirational draw

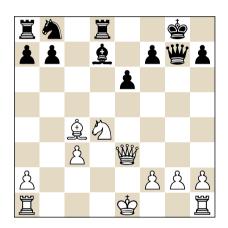
My favourite game of the event, incidentally, was a draw. Don't misunderstand me: I still think there is value in having winners in every bout, and as a spectator it's not fun when games end in 'peace'. But there are still draws, like the one between Carlsen and Aronian, that truly are inspirational. The quality

of that game was incredible, with the players constantly playing better than the weak online engines following the game.

Magnus Carlsen Levon Aronian

Zagreb 2019 (9)

Nimzo-Indian Defence, Ragozin Variation



This position has been reached in over 50 serious chess games, and White almost always castles kingside. The game would continue along normal paths, but Black has managed to equalize pretty confidently. Carlsen has injected a new level of interest in many openings, and his next move is particularly aesthetically pleasing:

15.0-0-0!?

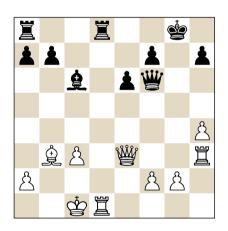
The king is clearly exposed on the queenside, but it is not easy to reach it. On the other hand, the plan of h4/\(\beta\)h3 might be very annoying with an already open g-file. Also, in certain endgames, the king is simply better placed near the centre!

15... 2c6 16. 2b3 2e8!

More precise than the more natural alternative: 16... ac8 17. b2 would leave Black in a bit of trouble trying to find a useful move.

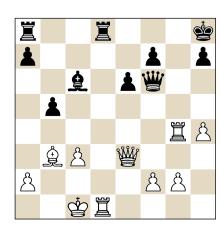


Levon Aronian's draw against Magnus Carlsen showed once again that also games 'without a result' can be fascinating epic struggles.

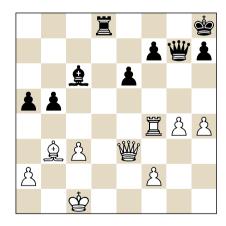


19...b5 A human move, trying to create counterplay on the queenside. Now ...b4 will always be annoying, although in the endgame, the weakness of c5 and the pawn on b5 might be costly.

20.\(\bar{2}\)g3+\(\pri\)h8 21.\(\bar{2}\)g4!?



So ingenious! A double rook lift, if such a thing exists, to shoo the queen away from its powerful square on f6 and pressurize f7. Not to mention that it prevents ...b5-b4.

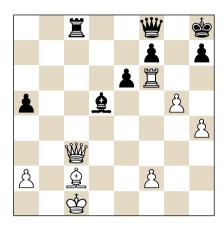


Carlsen spots an idea: stick a rook on f6 and kill the queen on g7. Aronian foresees this idea, but realizes he has enough counterplay.

24...b4 25.g5 bxc3 25... 響xc3+? 26. 響xc3+ bxc3 27. 罩xf7 is nearly hopeless. **26. 总c2** White is in no rush to capture the pawn. Once 罩f6 has been played, 罩h6 will be an issue now that the bishop has switched diagonals.

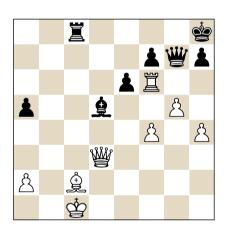
26. 其6 響f8 27. 響xc3 響a3+ is plenty of counterplay for Black, who has no need to trade queens in the ensuing complications.

26... ②d5 27. 罩f6 豐f8 28. 豐xc3 **罩c8!** The only move.



29. 學d3 Keeping the game going! 29. 基xf7+ 基xc3 30. 基xf8+ 堂g7 31. 基f4 (otherwise ... 鱼e4) 31...e5 32. 基a4 鱼c6 33. 基g4 鱼d7 34. 基g3 基c4, and Black recovers his pawn on h4 (thanks to the threat of ... 鱼f5). The game should fizzle out to a draw.

29... **₩g7** 30.f4



White has clear and evil intentions: he is only a few moves away from constructing an ideal set-up by pushing the h-pawn, but he is one tempo short.

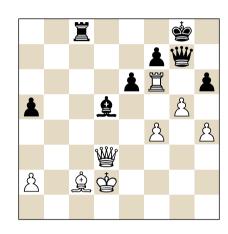
30... **會g8!** 31. **會d2** After 31.h5, 31...h6! is the point. With the king on g8, 基xh6 is not check, and White simply can't allow that queen on g7 to become active: his own king is too weak: 32. 基xh6 營a1+ 33. 含d2, and Black has options, but 33... 基xc2+ is a perpetual, to say the least.

After 31. \(\begin{align*} \begin{align*} \text{4.5}! & \text{the h6-rook looks} \\ \text{utterly silly.} \end{align*} \)

31...h6

A cool opening, a titanic middlegame, and an endgame that fizzled out to a satisfying draw!

Without this idea, Black's position is simply paralyzed. Opening a file and an avenue for the queen is what will give Black the counterchances he needs.

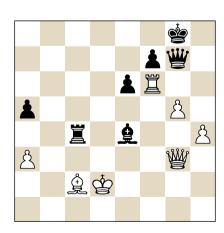


32.a3! I would never have thought of this move. The control of b4 is important in some lines, and it forces Black to find a move.

32...hxg5 33.fxg5 \(\subseteq C4!\) Aronian is up to the job. Again, the pinning of the rook on f6 is important, and h4 is under attack. There are no issues on the back rank, because White has no good way to manoeuvre into it.

34. \#g3 Threatening the devastating **\#b8+**, and Black again only has one resource, but it is enough.

34...ge4 Forced again.

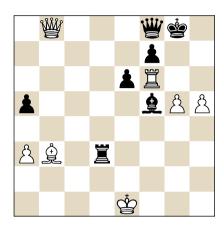


35. **≜**b3

 queen can't leave the defence of f7 (thanks, a3!) and g6 is coming. The computer still manages to hold this, but only with very accurate play.

- 36...e5!, followed by ... ₩f8, with a likely perpetual.

35... Id4+ 36. ee1 息f5 37.h5 Id3 38. ebs.+ efs



In the end, simplifications are forced, and the resulting endgame is just a draw.

39. 營xf8+ 含xf8 40. 全c2 單h3 41. 全xf5 exf5 42.h6 含g8 43.a4 單h4 44. 單xf5 罩xa4 45. 含f2 罩g4 46. 含f3 罩g1 47. 含f2 罩g4 48. 含f3 罩g1 49. 含f2

What a spectacular struggle, with both sides finding great resources. It had a cool opening, a titanic middlegame struggle, and an endgame that fizzled out to a satisfying draw!

It seemed as if the tournament was going to climax in a fated duel in the penultimate round between So, as White and trailing by half a point, against Carlsen. One of the reasons that the splitting of the point can be so difficult for chess publicizing is that it sometimes produces absolute duds, and sometimes the most dramatic of games. In this case, I think, no blame can be placed on So for the approach he took against Carlsen. The clear goal of the GCT being to qualify for the final event in London in December, where everyone starts from scratch, it is important to accumulate as many GCT points as possible to clinch that spot. Only two classical events are part of this year's line-up, and

they are considerably stronger in terms of GCT points than any of the Rapid and Blitz tournaments. Wesley So came, exchanged all the pieces, made a draw and secured a share of second place, even if everything went wrong against Aronian the next day. Besides, having the black pieces hasn't deterred Carlsen from beating up on people.

A point ahead of the field

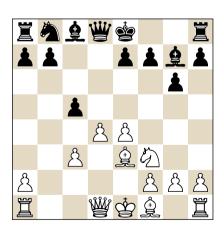
Carlsen's last-round game made it seem like he has been playing the Grünfeld endgames all his life, whereas MVL, arguably the world's greatest expert of this defence, had just picked it up before the game to give it a try.



Anish Giri

Magnus Carlsen
Maxime Vachier-Lagrave
Zagreb 2019 (11)
Grünfeld Indian, Exchange Variation

1.d4 ②f6 2.c4 g6 3. ②c3 d5 It is a safe bet that MVL will go for his pet opening, the Grünfeld Defence.



One of the main systems against the Grünfeld. Carlsen had played it shortly before, so it didn't come as a complete surprise to Maxime, who deviated from his usual line of defence.

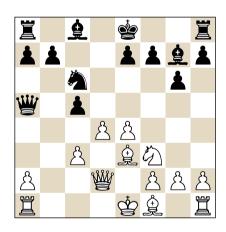
8...**₩**a5



Magnus Carlsen's last-round win against arguably the world's greatest Grünfeld expert made it seem as if MVL had just picked up the opening to give it a try.

The main line. Actually, Maxime has lately been going for the 8... 2g4 system, where it is certain that Magnus had something ready.

9. **≝d2 ∕**Ωc6



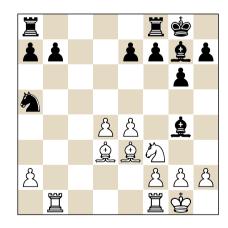
10. \(\) The point is to provoke ... a6 and only then go to c1 with the rook. Deep stuff.

10. Ic1 cxd4 11.cxd4 響xd2+ 12. 常xd2 0-0 13.d5 Id8 is supposed to be fine for Black if he knows a few more moves from here on in.

10...cxd4 A relatively fresh line, which caught my attention again when Jon-Ludvig Hammer, the other Norwegian, played it a few years back. Carlsen is obviously aware of this line, too.

11.cxd4 0-0 12. ≝xa5 ∅xa5 13. ≜d3 ≜g4 Black is hoping to create some quick play and challenge the d4-pawn. In such endgames it is often a matter of half a tempo and Black must be extremely precise if he wants to equalize.

14.0-0 Another critical move is 14.h3, but in view of Maxime's reply, this was certainly a good practical choice by Magnus.



14... **≜xf3?**

Maxime mis-remembered stuff. A tempo down, he comes too late to challenge White's pawn centre properly.

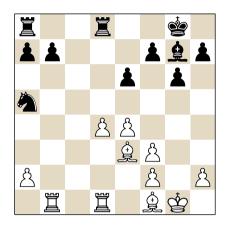
14...b6 is one of the moves suggested by the computer. It actually creates the amusing threat of 15... 2xf3 16.gxf3 and 16... 2xd4!, since the knight on a5 is not hanging after

17. \(\hat{2}\)xd4 \(\beta\)fd8 18. \(\hat{2}\)c3. This actually feels slow, but computers usually know what they are doing.

15.gxf3 e6 16.\(\bar{2}\)fd1

White obviously wants to keep his pawn mobility, but even 16.e5!?, followed by \(\hat{2} e4, \) would have lead to a huge advantage.

16...罩fd8 17.臭f1



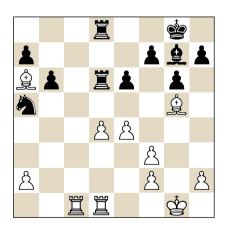
17...b6?! Black has no counterplay against the eventual d5 push. In addition, his a5-knight is really out of play here. However, 17... ☐ ac8 18.d5 exd5 19.exd5 b6 20.d6 was better.

17... \(\hat{2}\)f6! was the best move, intending to meet 18.d5 with 18... exd5 19.exd5 \(\hat{2}\)e7!.

18. 2a6 18. **Z**bc1 was also very strong. **18... Z**d6 **19. Z**bc1?!

19.e5!? was very rough, cropping the a5-knight out of the game completely: 19... \(\bar{2}0. \bar{2}dc1!. \)

19... ad8 20. ≜g5!

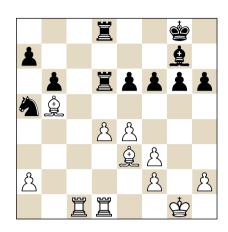


A typical, yet always elegant, standard resource to blind the g7-bishop.

20...f6 21. ≜e3 h6 21...**△**c6! was called for, when at least the knight joins the defence.

22. ②b5 22. **三**c7!? would have led to a winning endgame after 22... **②**c6

23.d5 exd5 24. 🗓 xd5 💆 b4 26. 🚊 c4 🖾 xd5 27. 🗒 xa7, and the b6-pawn falls, after which I assume White will just slowly queen the a-pawn.

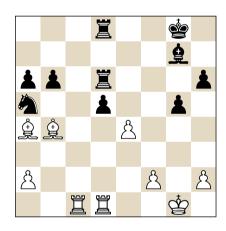


22...f5? 22...g5! was a much better defensive attempt, with 23...f5! only after 23.h4. After 23.d5 exd5 24. ac7 d4 Black is still fighting.

23.d5! After this push, 24 is an important resource in all lines.

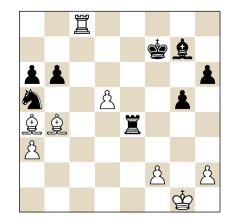
23...g5 A logical attempt to stop 2f4, but now:

24. \(\hat{2}\) d2! fxe4 25.fxe4 a6 26. \(\hat{2}\) a4 exd5 27. \(\hat{2}\) b4!



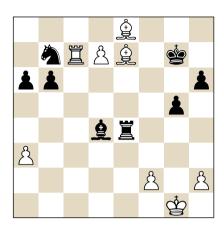
The bishop disrupts the harmony between the black rooks along the d-file. **27... 266 28. 2xd5 29.exd5** The d-pawn has a free pass now!

29... **Ee4** 30. **Ec8**+ **\$f7** 31.a3



With the knight so out of touch, there is really no way to stop the runner on the d-file.

31... 2e5 32. 2e8+ 2g7 33.d6 Id4 34.d7 2b7 35. 2e7 Ie4 36. Ic6 2d4 37. Ic7



It wasn't too hard to remove the last defender of the magical d8-square, and now White's pawn will soon queen.

Black resigned.

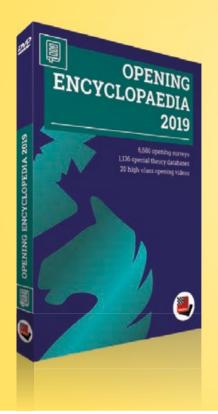
Thus concluded another win for Carlsen, a point ahead of the field this time. His dominance was never in doubt, and even though he mentioned how tired he was at the closing ceremony, it was clear that his form had not suffered.

Maurice Ashley asked the winner's father, Henrik, what explained Magnus's return, stronger than ever, after what he described as a 'lull' from his peak of something like five years ago. Henrik Carlsen said something important: 'If we go back to the last period in which he [Magnus] was doing so well, it took us some time to appreciate how well everything had been working together'. He spoke of work, of willpower, of being a happy person, and of how many factors had to align to reach your theoretical max playing strength. Only someone very close to the World Champion can say what has sparked this resurgence, or whether he really is near his theoretical maximum. As a spectator and commentator, all I can say is that it is a pleasure to watch his chess. ■



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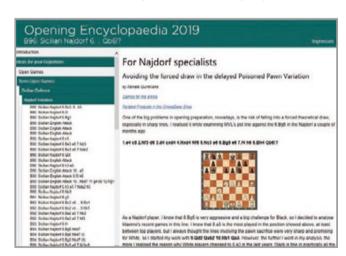
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And then Magnus created and caused control his home country.

JONATHAN TISDALL

explains why the World Champion's actions away from the chessboard suddenly made headlines and caused controversy in

a chess club

How a bitter feud about gambling may revolutionize chess in Norway

agnus Carlsen's seemingly endless streak of victories makes for pleasant reading in chess-mad Norway, but no one was prepared when he suddenly made the news outside the tournament arena. Many were puzzled when the World Champion killed a bid to stage a title defence in his home country, and even more so when he got involved in a national muck-flinging contest over the gambling industry.

Magnus then risked widespread dishonour and disrepute... by starting a chess club. For non-Norwegians many ingredients in the conflict may be unfamiliar, so let me try to shed a bit of light on these recent developments.

Carlsen's refusal to support a bid to stage the world title match in Stavanger was easy to understand. He said that he felt playing in Norway, but far from his literal home turf in the Oslo area, would mean undesirable additional pressure on him. In the background, but included in his public explanation, was Magnus'



displeasure with the way the federation had ignored his wishes during the bid-mounting process, and this was perhaps the more compelling explanation.

The other 'scandal', which I have dubbed Kindred-gate, was the proposal that Norway's chess federation (NSF) lobby for an end to the state monopoly on gambling, and for a licensing system of the kind that neighbours Sweden and Denmark have adopted. Kindred is a conglomerate of 11 of Europe's leading online gambling companies, with Unibet probably the best-known of the bunch, and Kindred would pay the NSF roughly NOK 50 million (currently just over five million euro) over five years for their lobbying.

Thanks to my nomadic background of USA to Norway via the UK, I got regular requests for explanation during this furore from baffled onlookers who live in places where gambling and betting are just mundane, everyday activities, and where state monopolies and benefits might be puzzling concepts. A crash course in some relevant aspects of Norwegian chess – and life – is necessary, and a quick explanation of my particular viewpoint is probably helpful as well.

When I heard this proposal, I expected (rightly) that the result would be the closest thing possible to chess civil war. It was guaranteed to violently polarize opinion, and particularly alienate traditional, established opinion. It turned old friends, all of whom wanted nothing but the best for the game here, against each other. It involved a range of volatile, emotional topics, political, ethical and more. To further fuel the fire, there was an ongoing national debate about the causes and alarming levels of gambling addiction here, with a focus on legal attempts to fight foreign companies advertising and operating in Norway.

The debate offered a wide range of hills for people to die on, and limited hope of calm discussion, especially in our modern 'social' media climate. I looked at this as someone who had seen aspects of the debate from a multitude of angles; who grew up in the individualistic US of A, but had now spent most of my life in radically different Norway; worked as a mainstream journalist, in corporate communications, and inside the impoverished chess federation; and had seen how fundamentally important the many local volunteer chess enthusiasts are here.

I could easily understand why such an incendiary idea – roughly NOK

When I heard this proposal, I expected (rightly) that the result would be the closest thing possible to chess civil war.

10 million a year for a rather vague commitment to help legalize an open gambling market in Norway - would be, and probably would have to be, handled quietly and secretly until it was ready to ignite. I am aware that even the pro-Kindred faction could admit seeing problems with the way that the proposal was rolled out and timed - just a month before a Congress vote at the annual general assembly of the chess federation. In the wake of the mismanagement of the title match bid negotiations, which caused a seething internal rift in the federation board, it didn't help to prevent a controversial cause seeing the light of day in a manner that could easily appear conspiratorial.

The Carlsen Effect

I like to explain the bizarre status of chess here in Norway by relating the astonishment of a visitor who is first stunned to see live prime-time, move-by-move chess coverage on national television, only to go into total shock when noticing that the tiny news ticker at the bottom of the screen is showing English Premier League football results. Live coverage of the Carlsen-Nakamura Fischer Random match was televised against the *Winter* Olympics – in *Norway*!

Chess sets literally sold out across the country during Magnus' title match in 2013, beginners books began to be stocked in supermarkets, national productivity dips when he plays, Oslo's dedicated chess pub The Good Knight has become a hip drinking spot for all. But – didn't I say the federation was impoverished? Membership, funding and sponsorship has not had the expected benefits, although chess in schools and certain projects have. But card-carrying federation growth, not so much.

Club chess continues to depend on a particularly Norwegian concept – dugnad. This is a kind of semi-compulsory community spirit that can cover anything from being roped into doing fund-raising duties despite paying dues for your kid's sports activity, to the kind of past miracle in which a group builds a newlywed couple's house during their wedding party.

Principles over cash

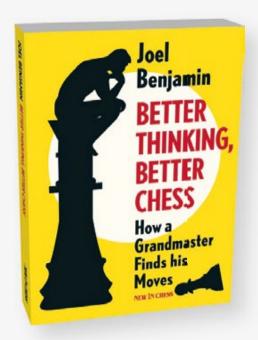
In very recent memory, the Norwegian federation voted against becoming part of the sports system, which would have entitled it to regular, and relatively generous, state funding. The reason, believe it or not: Norway frowns on competitive pressure on children, and chess becoming a sport would effectively mean that kids would have to be delayed in their chess development, an impossible situation in an increasingly 'younger' game.

The lure of financial stability was very tempting for a federation operating on a shoestring – and would there ever be another Magnusscale talent that would suffer from this compromise? One important footnote (not that it was an issue at the time): Norwegian sport is the major recipient of funding from Norsk Tipping (NT)... the state gambling monopoly.

Norway has a state monopoly on vices like alcohol and gambling. The country is also noted for its lifelong health service, its fully free education system, its very generous maternity and paternity leave, and so on. This something-for-money arrangement means that Norwegians are traditionally relatively happy taxpayers.

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Lotteries have been defined as a tax for the stupid, and here it is very easy to feel tempted to be stupid – state gambling funds culture and humanitarian causes as well as sport, including aid for gambling addicts. You can also earmark a bit of your wager for a chosen cause – so every time I decide to be taxed for daydreaming of swimming in gold coins, I can make sure a bit of it goes to my chess club. And here is another tricky element in the equation: Norsk Tipping's vast investment and exposure in the national media – constant advertising and cooperative projects bolster the newspapers, and the state broadcaster NRK televises the major lottery draws. All these factors give NT an entrenched position and a subtly positive aura. When the Kindred debate inevitably went public, the weight of the coverage was predictably

a sponsor of the last title match in London. But the Kindred deal was 'even worse' – it was money for *lobbying*. How on earth could that not be seen as political activity?

This seemed to me to be the most obvious hill to die on – gambling was not just a highly divisive issue; contemplating lobbying for it appeared to violate the essence of the federation's foundation. Moral arguments that purported to see gambling money as evil (or wonderful depending on who donated it...) could nevertheless be a hill for others.

The state of modern debate is ugly at the best of times, and in an argument in which most minds were firmly made up in advance, tempers were regularly frayed. Apparently frustrated with the level of abuse and the

State gambling funds culture and humanitarian causes as well as sport, including aid for gambling addicts.

hostile, and when Magnus decided to support the Kindred deal he was by no means immune to tacit accusations of links to the gambling industry.

Norwegian sporting heroes tend to be quite bullet-proof when it comes to their popularity, but bucking the establishment seemed to be possibly more controversial, image-wise, than, say, drunk-driving by winter sports athletes.

Even worse

To be honest, I thought the debate at the federation level was likely to fall at the first hurdle; the NSF is defined as a non-political organization, and this is an essential part of its charter and inclusivity. Kindred sponsorship would have been controversial enough: but one of its arms, Unibet, has been an unnamed sponsor of Norway Chess in the past, and was lack of meaningful dialogue with just under two weeks to go before the Congress vote, Magnus took action.

The World Champion founded a new chess club, Offerspill (a typical Magnus play on words: offer can mean sacrifice or victim, and spill: play or gamble) and promised to pay the federation registration fees for the first 1000 members. Since it was clearly stating that members should understand that they were joining a club that would back the Kindred deal, this was interpreted as an attempt to hijack the Congress vote by buying a voting bloc. The result was a wave of unprecedented media vitriol for Magnus.

A question of motive

The champ was accused of trying to exploit an administrative loophole to generate delegates, which he denied,

I believe the formation of OSK will go down as a brilliant manoeuvre, reminiscent of Carlsen's often baffling, infuriating and effective bits of late title match strategy.

claiming he was fighting to create better conditions for emerging and future players, either by Kindred or by club. I believe the formation of OSK (Offerspill SjakKlubb) will go down as a brilliant manoeuvre, reminiscent of Carlsen's often baffling, infuriating and effective bits of late title match strategy. It might appear dubious, but will be judged on results.

The club was swamped with online registrants and exceeded the 1000-member mark in hours. With OSK having the potential to sway the coming vote, the 'no' side was galvanized into action and reaction, and their unified turnout would eventually mean that the Kindred deal was doomed, all the more so when OSK voluntarily chose to limit their delegates to pre-existing and transferred federation members, and those paying dues.

The fallout generated headlines for days, as this was now followed by the typical legal circus (the nation's leading expert on this type of dispute opined that the new club's members should not have voting rights at the upcoming Congress, while other experts laid down conflicting rulings, based on the first expert's teachings, etc.).

A different angle actually produced shockwaves within 'chess Norway' – the revelation that a remarkable number of Norway's emerging talent had defected from their clubs to join OSK in solidarity with the beating Magnus was taking over trying to secure funding for the game. Suddenly, local clubs were listening – how fed up were the kids, and how much of this squabble might be a generational conflict over dated priorities?

The Effect is Magnus

The controversial timing of project OSK meant that almost no one noticed the seismic effects of Magnus forming his own club, sceptics being too busy with loud cries of conspiracy, and convinced in advance that free-loader members would never renew. Quality checking the registry list kept the club in the news after the Norwegian Prime Minister's name turned up as a bogus member. In the end, the number of real members was still over the 1000 'invitees' on the books.

Magnus had attracted interest from young talents, 'other gamers' (especially poker players, I believe), and most importantly, that mystical demographic – people who know the rules, sometimes barely, and just want to play, now more than in just an app or online.

In hours, he had created a club that formed a sizeable percentage of the federation – which, in 2019, had dipped to around just 3400 members. He had solved the federation conundrum of how to grow under Magnus – be Magnus.

OSK is a unique creature – a club with international membership that aims to have a 'bricks and mortar' presence. Facing the logistical problems of success, they have been active via lichess.org, but intend to field teams in the Norwegian leagues. Magnus plays online every week, and one of their board members told me that they plan to expand to other platforms, establish training sessions between selected top players, stream, produce learning material and set up physical clubs. Thanks to Magnus, there are natural partners like Chess24 and Play Magnus, and

I don't see why there aren't all sorts of possible new synergies – perhaps even with existing clubs, which might be able to help create a physical presence throughout the far-flung country.

I've been asked for OSK info for Indian prodigy Nihal Sarin and his trainer Srinath Narayanan, who were also captivated by the idea of having Magnus as a regular club mate and possible sparring partner, something that OSK found equally exciting...

And if Magnus spends a bit of time on regular promotions for the club, how easily can OSK expand in size? There can be no complaints about its legitimacy if it succeeds in its ambitions, and it could conceivably become a federation within the federation, not least in terms of voting power.

The future?

To me, OSK was an instant symbol of Magnus' creativity and fervour for the game and the kids he's inspiring, as well as of a new, evolving platform that I am not sure the traditional forces here will be able to keep up with. But for those with the energy to fight these messy battles, on either side, there will be opportunity afterwards.

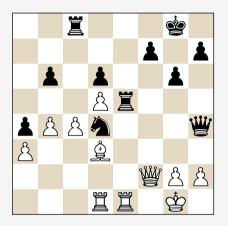
When the public spectacle finally resulted in a victory against Kindred, the chess community ended up pleasing the establishment, and a dialogue with politicians about the possibility of the NSF reaching a special type of sporting agreement with dispensation for young players is suddenly a talking point.

If successful, perhaps organized chess in Norway will get another shot at the kind of funding it so desperately needs. Of course, this could mean a new round of bitter argument about the ethics of gambling money, now that we can no longer ignore where the sports' funding comes from. Will Norwegian chess once again talk itself out of a financial deal? What are the odds?



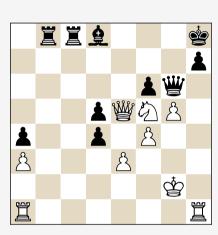
Find the best move in the positions below

Solutions on page 65

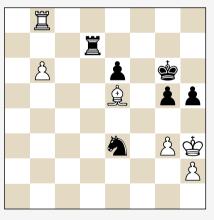


1. Black to play

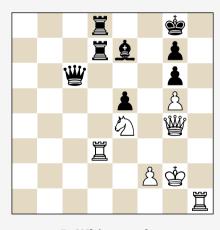




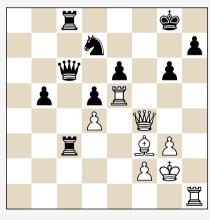
3. White to play



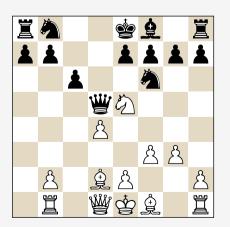
4. White to play and hold the draw



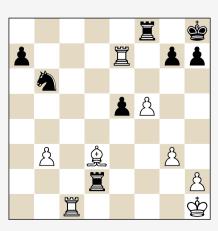
5. White to play



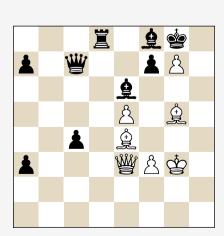
6. White to play



7. White to play



8. White to play



9. White to play



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The meteoric rise of Gukesh

Will the super-talent be the next Indian World Champion?

India is enjoying a chess boom of rare dimensions, and Chennai is the country's undeniable chess capital. Perhaps the greatest talent from the southern Indian metropolis to follow in the footsteps of the great Vishy Anand is 13-year-old Dommaraju Gukesh, the second youngest grandmaster

in history.

V. SARAVANAN

met the prodigy at his home and spoke to his parents and

coach.

Date: 18th to 25th

Social

Tamil Nadi State Chess Association

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The brand-new GM is feted by S. Kailasanathan (the CEO of his sponsor Microsense), Indian legend Manuel Aaron, and D.V. Sundar of the All India Chess Federation.

or Indian parents and coaches, the 'target' for their children's chess these days is breaking Sergey Karjakin's record of attaining the grandmaster title in 12 years and seven months. That record still stands, but Dommaraju Gukesh came close, though he ultimately had to settle for becoming the second

youngest ever at 12 years, seven months and 17 days, bettering the record of his countryman Praggnanandhaa by about three months.

Gukesh's rise to the title was truly meteoric. Starting in September 2017, when he scored his first IM norm in Malaysia, he amassed 185 rating points, scored three IM and GM norms and played a total of 276

rated games in 30 tournaments in a row. The successful completion of his grandmaster title came at the Delhi Open in January of this year.

Having achieved this landmark, he didn't exactly rest on his laurels. He didn't slow down at all, playing one event after the other in India and crisscrossing Europe. In the seven months after obtaining the GM title, he played 116 games, reaching a peak rating of 2543 in June.

'Very normal'

What makes Gukesh tick? What makes him play such an inhuman amount of chess and keeps him climbing the charts? To find out, I visited him and his parents at their home in Chennai and spoke to his coach, Vishnu Prasanna, a GM who is known for his diligence and profound ideas about the game. He sums up Gukesh's qualities as 'remarkable positional understanding, being very driven and focussed on his goals, fearlessness, thirst for knowledge, and the ability to understand chess concepts and apply them in his own games'.

Vishnu remembers how, in an early training session, he showed his pupil a position from an old Smyslov game, in which the former World Champion had conducted a deep and rather unexpected rook manoeuvre. Much to his surprise, Gukesh found the move instantly, terming it 'very normal'.

Ever since they started working in the middle of 2017, this ability to understand positional nuances was the most remarkable aspect of Gukesh's chess, says Vishnu. Especially his maturity in understanding positional concepts, his pure 'chess sense', startled Vishnu many times. 'Whenever I showed him an interesting position, he always came up with remarkable ideas, while it took longer or simply proved impossible for other kids to find them. His natural instincts are super-positional.'

Gukesh also has another remarkable side to his chess: the ability of 'being' rather than 'doing' on the board. Jonathan Rowson's excellent *Chess for Zebras* advocates the chess equivalent of 'mindfulness' on the board, in which the maxim 'Don't do something, just sit in there!' takes preference. Over the chessboard, this takes the form of 'being adaptive,

In the seven months after obtaining the Grandmaster title, Gukesh played 116 games, reaching a peak rating of 2543.

letting things happen, absorbing pressure, taking it easy', as defined by Rowson.

Vishnu and Gukesh worked on it extensively, with the games of Topalov and Carlsen as their material. Vishnu claims the concept



GM Vishnu Prasanna started working with Gukesh in the middle of 2017. 'The kid is running at a very fast pace!'

of 'being' is at a well-refined stage in Gukesh's play, especially as he doesn't like weakening his position. And curiously enough, they selected two players from different ends of the spectre: Carlsen, tightening screws on his opponent with deep positional principles, and Topalov, sacrificing material and then waiting for his opponent to crack up in the resulting tactical melee.

A striking example of 'being' is the game that Gukesh played against French GM Matthieu Cornette in the French league this year, which Gukesh himself claims to be one of his best games so far. You will find it at the end of this article, with his own notes.

Concepts

Gukesh and his trainer also work on 'concepts': any element of playing chess that can be understood with deep study and applied to your games, e.g. different kinds of flows of thinking over the chessboard: when should you calculate or when just make moves going with the strategic flow? When should you look for long lines in a position, and when should you keep it simple?

For this they choose a particular player and observe how he conducts a particular aspect of his chess. For instance, they studied Maxim Vachier-Lagrave's openings, noting that, for a top-class player, Vachier-Lagrave has a surprisingly modest repertoire. They observed during their study that due to the narrowness of his repertoire, he occasionally gets into difficult positions, but almost always comes out unscathed. How he extricates himself out of such difficult corners, is a concept.

Another concept is to study players with different over-the-board styles and psychologies. How the modern players approach the game. 'I really like the way Ding Liren plays his chess – dynamic but not rash, and very sound play all around,' says Gukesh.

Model parents

Vishnu also credits Gukesh's rise to his parents and the amount of effort and sacrifice shown by the family, calling them 'model parents'. When I sit down and chat with Rajnikanth and Padmakumari at their home at Korattur, a quiet area in the outskirts of Chennai, it is obvious that here is a family who have rearranged their lives drastically and willingly in the last few years to ensure that their son can pursue his passion.

Dr. Dommaraju Rajinikanth is an ear, nose & throat surgeon who has almost sacrificed his career to travel with Gukesh ever since things got serious. Dr. Padma Kumari is an Assistant Professor who works at the State Government Medical College at Chennai as a microbiologist, also teaching her subject to resident student doctors at the attached medical college.

The ride over the past few years has not been very smooth for the couple, because no one in their family was employed outside academia and absolutely no one in sports. So, ever since Gukesh learnt the game in school as an extracurricular activity at six years of age, and showed promise by the age of seven, the parents have gone beyond their means to look after his passion and early talent.

The Velammal group of schools have been a big boon for the chess players of Chennai. They allow their students to pursue chess and do not bother them with demands of attendance to classes, allowing them to attend examinations directly. Besides Gukesh, the illustrious alumni – and current students – of Velammal include a long list of chess players, with Adhiban, Sethuraman, Murali Karthikeyan, Aravindh Chithambaram and Praggnanandhaa the most prominent.

A life of only chess

But taking the decision to skip school and concentrate on playing chess tournaments, which meant almost



Gukesh's father, a surgeon, and his mother, a microbiologist, have rearranged their lives drastically in the last few years to ensure that their son can pursue his passion.

foregoing their monthly income in order to attend to their son, was a huge decision for his parents to make. Both Rajinikanth and Padma-

With journalists, he used to answer in monosyllables, or in sign language!

kumari swear that it was very tough, a decision taken purely because of the passion and promise shown by Gukesh from the very beginning. They initially decided to take the plunge for a period of one full year, 'not planning much about the future and letting fate take its course', as they say.

Two of the trickiest issues were the worry that their only son might miss

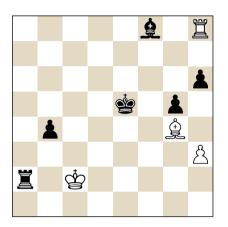
out on a normal childhood because of not attending school, and the financial need of providing for playing tournaments in Europe, which went beyond their reduced monthly income and ate into their life savings.

Rajinikanth also mentions Gukesh's inability to express himself to outsiders clearly till about 2017. 'With journalists, he used to answer in monosyllables, or in sign language! Most of the time, I had to sit with him to answer on his behalf. These were things a school education would have given him. Being limited to a life of only chess and tournaments from the age of around eight, he was always very shy.'

This was also a period when Gukesh struggled with time-pressure over the board, spoiling tournaments because of a single loss in the initial rounds and such. But having down-to-earth parents from a hardworking background slowly helped mould his chess career.

The Short incident

One of the incidents highlighting Rajinikanth's balanced temperament was when Gukesh defeated Nigel Short in the Bangkok Open in 2018. Short was two pawns up in an ending with rooks and opposite-coloured bishops in a seemingly winning position.



Gukesh-Short Bangkok 2018 position after 58...≌a2+

Here, having played 58... \$\bar{\subset}\ a2+\$, Short forgot to press the clock, which Gukesh noticed. Just as any other 11-year-old *might* do, he didn't alert his opponent but waited for his clock to run out of time, thus winning the game. To make it even worse, he got excited when the flag fell, stood up and called the arbiter to claim his point. An annoyed Short left the table without signing the score sheet, while Gukesh even ran after him to get his signed.

A furious Short wrote on his Facebook page: 'Lose with dignity they say. I will try better next time –

An annoyed Short left the table without signing the score sheet, while Gukesh even ran after him to get his signed.

although it is a bit hard when your opponent is fully aware that you have not pressed your cock (in a winning position) and jumps up and down with glee the moment your flag falls.'

Rajinikanth's response to Short's post was suitably mature and expressed regret about the incident: 'Extremely sorry and equally disappointed that a well-fought game ended in such an embarrassing manner in the end... But kindly excuse (Gukesh's) immediate getting up after the flag (fell) ... as he was totally overawed playing you and getting a lucky win... Apologies on his behalf. But (I) request everyone to kindly spare a thought for him ... It is quite natural to be overawed by the occasion of playing a legend and fighting almost close to 6 hrs and standing his ground, and then unexpectedly something bizarre like this happen(s)'.

Sponsorship

When I ask his parents how things are currently on the financial front, they are more than relieved that it has all worked out fine by now. Apart from sponsorship by the Velammal school, Gukesh has been assured of sponsorship by Microsense Private Limited, a Chennai-based company whose Managing Director Kailasanathan is an ardent chess lover. Rajinikanth happily admits that there has also been hint of further sponsorships, now that Gukesh's achievement has attracted wide publicity in the country, and the future looks much better than the past.

A typical kid

How is Gukesh at home? The parents chuckle that he is a typical kid, emotional and very attached to the family, with a different demeanour at home compared to his public posturings. He insists on his mother to hand-feed him, prefers to be told mythological stories at bedtime rather than reading on his own, and jumps around on drawing

Dommaraju <u>Gukesh</u>

Born: May 29, 2006,

Chennai, India

Career highlights

2013: Learns to play chess

2015: Gold at U-9 World Schools

2017: Malaysia, first IM Norm

2018: Moscow Open, second IM norm

Cappelle-la-Grande, final IM norm

5 gold medals at the Asian Youth

Championships

Under-12 World Champion

Bangkok Open, first GM norm

Paracin, Serbia, second GM norm

2019: Delhi, final GM norm

Second youngest GM ever at 12

years, 7 months, 27 days

Reaches his highest rating of 2543

n June



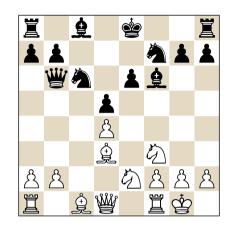
At home Gukesh is a typical kid, who loves to jump around on furniture and play cricket and badminton.

room furniture. He plays cricket and badminton inside the house with other members of his extended family and accompanies his grandfather on evening walks.

But the shy character has changed a lot in the past year or so. His confidence has grown ever since he tasted success over the chessboard and he consistently practices Meditation. Gukesh is much more at ease dealing with the press now, and is quite controlled with his emotions. Gukesh admits: 'I was really determined to beat Karjakin's record by making a GM norm at the Sitges Open in December 2018, and was quite disappointed that I couldn't achieve my aim. But I recovered from the emotion in a couple of hours'.

'Nowadays, when he loses a game, he plays the next game vigorously, unlike earlier. He has much more aggression and is pretty confident about his chess now,' says Rajinikanth. The best example is the way he conducted the game which yielded him the grandmaster title.

Dommaraju Gukesh **Dinesh Kumar Sharma** New Delhi 2019

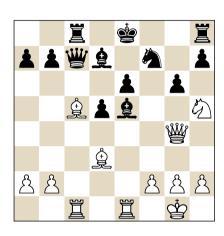


position after 11...47

It was a different Gukesh who walked to the board for this game, because he played aggressively from the word go and, in the middlegame, went in for the kill in great style.

- **12. ②f4?!** 12. **②**e3 or 12.b3 would have given White a typical edge on the white side of a French Defence.
- 12... 2xd4 13. 2h5 2xf3+? **14. 豐xf3** White has ample compensation for the pawn, and Gukesh conducts the game in a style we rarely see from him.
- 14... ∮e5 15. ∮e3 ₩d8? 16. ∮c5 The black king is in real danger and White only needs to find precise tactics to win.

16... **≜d7 17. ⊑fe1 ₩c7? 18. ⊑ac1 ⊑c8 19. ₩g4 g6**





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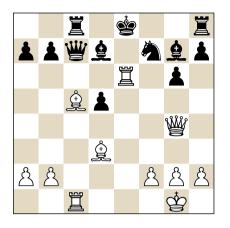
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White is winning, but the finish is still something to appreciate.

20. 297+! \(\hat{2}\)xg7 21. \(\bar{2}\)xe6+!



21... 含d8 After 21... **息**xe6 22. **豐**xe6+ **含**d8 23. **息**e7+ it will be mate soon: 23... **曾**e8 (or very soon: 23... **豐**xe7 24. **星**xc8 mate) 24. **息**b5+ **豐**c6 25. **息**c5+ **含**d8 26. **豐**e7 mate.

Headspinning complications

I ask Gukesh if he enjoyed playing this way. With a shy smile and the typically evolving voice of a 13-year-old, Gukesh admits that he did. But when I ask him about the reason for this transformation, he typically replies 'I don't know!', hinting of the kid inside him.

Then he says about the increased aggression in his game, 'Last June, I decided to play the Sveshnikov. We were packing to go to Russia, and I was getting bored. I still don't know why I decided to play it. Probably from studying the games from the Carlsen-Caruana match. I called my coach and told him, I have decided to play the Sveshnikov. He laughed and said, fine, carry on!'

He used to play the Réti with White and the Caro-Kann and Slav with the black pieces, but now he is expanding his repertoire, going for the Sveshnikov and the King's Indian. Why? 'Because I really like playing "crazy" positions, with headspinning complications. But I know that I can play them only if I prepare my openings thoroughly. I really look

forward to doing that in future,' he says confidently.

As I reflect on this statement, I see Vishnu's point behind his assessment of Gukesh that he is a responsible kid. Who understands that if he has to get something, he has to work towards that.

The future

So what does the future hold? Gukesh is typically full of his plans. He wants to prepare his openings, work on his calculation, which he feels is still open to much improvement, and to play lots of strong events.

For Vishnu Prasanna things are also clear: 'The kid is running at a very fast pace! I need not sit with him every day now to develop anything for him. I think he can go all the way, to the very top. But I don't want him to chase things. You have to be interested in chess. There should be a passion for the game, a desire to understand its mystery. And you succeed once you do.'

Without a doubt, Gukesh seems firmly set on that course.



NOTES BY

Dommaraju Gukesh

Dommaraju Gukesh Matthieu Cornette

Brest 2019

Réti Opening, Reversed Benoni

I was invited to be a part of the Cannes Chess Club at this year's French League. This was my first experience in being invited for a league and I was excited to play and do well, as it gave me the opportunity to face off against strong European Grandmasters.

1. **∕**∂f3 d5 2.g3

The Réti/King's Indian Attack has been a constant in my repertoire for the last couple of years.

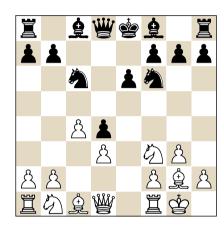
2... 46 3. 2g2 c5 4.0-0 e6

Before the game I was a bit confused about whether to go for my favourite KIA with 5.d3 or for the line I played in the game.

5.c4 d4 6.e3 <a>□c6 7.exd4 cxd4

7... 🗀 xd4?! is not a good exchange for Black: 8. 🗀 xd4 👑 xd4 (8... cxd4 9.d3 🚊 d6 10.b4! is also better for White) 9.d3 🚊 e7 10. 🗀 c3 0-0 11. 🚊 e3 👑 d6 12. 👑 e2 e5 13.h3 🚊 e6 14. 🔄 fel, with a white edge in Aronian-Shirov, Switzerland 2016 (1-0, 32).

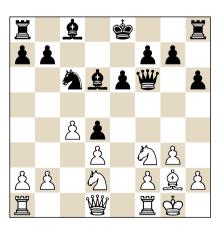
8.d3



8... 2d6 It was easy to predict that my opponent would go for this system with Black. He had already played this system in the past.

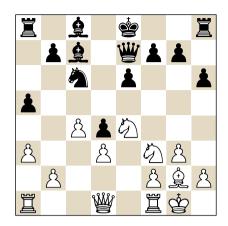
The critical move is 8... ②e7 9. ②a3!? 0-0 10. 罩e1 罩e8 11. ②f4 ②b4 12. 罩e2, when the rook looks a little awkward, but preventing Black from playing ...e5 is more important: 12... ②h5 13. ②g5 ③e7 14. ③xe7 營xe7 15. 營d2 罩d8 16. ②c2 a5 17. ②e5, and White was better in Wang Hao-Xu Yinglun, China 2013 (1-0, 46).

9. **皇g5** h6 10. **皇xf6 豐xf6** 11. **②bd2**



11... 響e7 Less strong is 11...0-0?! 12. ②e4 響e7 13. ②xd6 響xd6 14. 罩e1! e5 15.b4, and White has a pleasant plus.

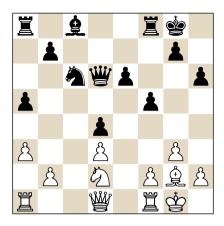
12.a3 a5 13. **2e4 2c7** All this has been seen before.



14.c5

14...0-0 15. \bigcirc **fd2 f5** 15... \bigcirc d7?! 16. \bigcirc c4, with the e4-knight coming to d6, is really unpleasant for Black.

16. ∅d6 **≜**xd6 **17.c**xd6 ****xd6



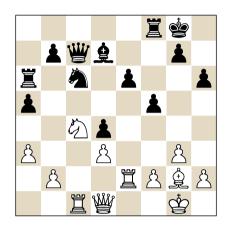
Both me and my opponent were prepared up to this point, but we had come to different conclusions about the assessment of the position. My opponent had prepared the same position with the white pieces, but he considered it equal and harmless for Black.

18. 公c4 ₩c7 19. ℤe1

This position I had still looked at in my preparation. White has given a pawn for the e5-square and it is not clear what Black is going to do with the c8-bishop. Although objectively Black should be fine, I thought practically it is a little unpleasant for him.

19... **≜**d7 20. **⊑**c1 **⊑**a6 21. **⊑**e2!

my opponent went 20... a6. The longer I looked at it, the more attractive it looked for White and I decided to go for it.



21... 道e8?! Better seemed 21...f4!?, with the idea of stopping White from playing f4: 22. 皇e4 皇e8! 23. 罩ec2 ②e7!?.



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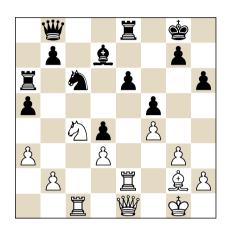


22. ₩e1!

The continuation to 21. E2. White's pieces are optimally placed to aim at e6 and also for White to play b4 at an opportune moment.

22... ₩b8 23.f4

I was in no hurry to force anything and understood that I could patiently improve my position. Black has to play pretty creatively to untangle his position and activate his pieces.

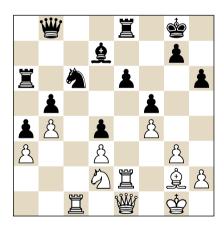


23...b5? Better was 23...a4!, stopping White from playing b4, when 24. △d2?! can be met by 24...e5!.

24. ②d2 a4 Here 24...e5? is not good in view of 25. **②**b3.

25.b4!

This is the problem with 23...b5.



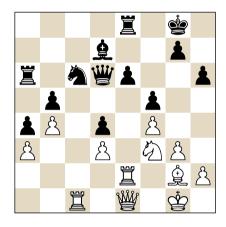
25... ≝d6? 25...axb3 26.**△**xb3 looks pretty bad for Black, with **△**c5 coming next: 26...**△**xa3 27.**△**c5.

It was still not too late for 25... e5! 26. \(\begin{aligned} \begin{aligned} \text{27.} \(\begin{aligned} \

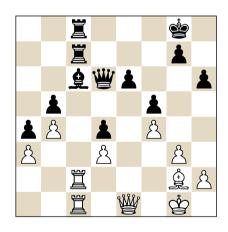
26.∕∑f3!



At the start of his game against Kherlen Tamir from Mongolia at the 2018 Asian Youth Championships, where Gukesh won 5 gold medals.



After this move it is total domination. 26... \(\bar{L} \) c8 27. \(\bar{L} \) e2 \(\bar{L} \) a7 28. \(\bar{L} \) e5 \(\bar{L} \) ac7 29. \(\bar{L} \) xc6! \(\bar{L} \) xc6

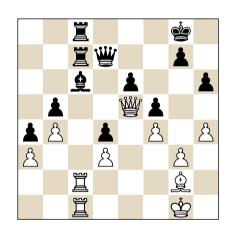


30. **₩e5!**

 is in a state of permanent paralysis

30... ♥d7 31.h4! With the idea of **♦**h2 and **½**xc6, when Black cannot take on c1 with check.

31. ☐xc6?? would be premature because of 31...☐xc6 32. ∰xb5 ☐xc1+.



31... 當f7?? Losing immediately, but Black's position was beyond saving anyway. After 31... **當f8** 32. **豐**c5+ **當e8** 33. **豐**b6 Black loses a piece.

Black resigned.

I was very happy with my win and with the way the game progressed, and especially with my main idea, □e2 and □e1. ■

Both me and my opponent were prepared up to this point, but we had come to different conclusions.

Armageddon in a Riga Library

Mamedyarov claims second FIDE GP

Once again Shakhriyar Mamedyarov proved what an unpredictable force he is. After he had been eliminated in the first round of the Moscow Grand Prix, the Azeri star bounced back with a win in the Riga GP, defeating Maxime Vachier-Lagrave in a long and tense final.

VLADIMIR BARSKY reports from the birthplace of the great Mikhail Tal.



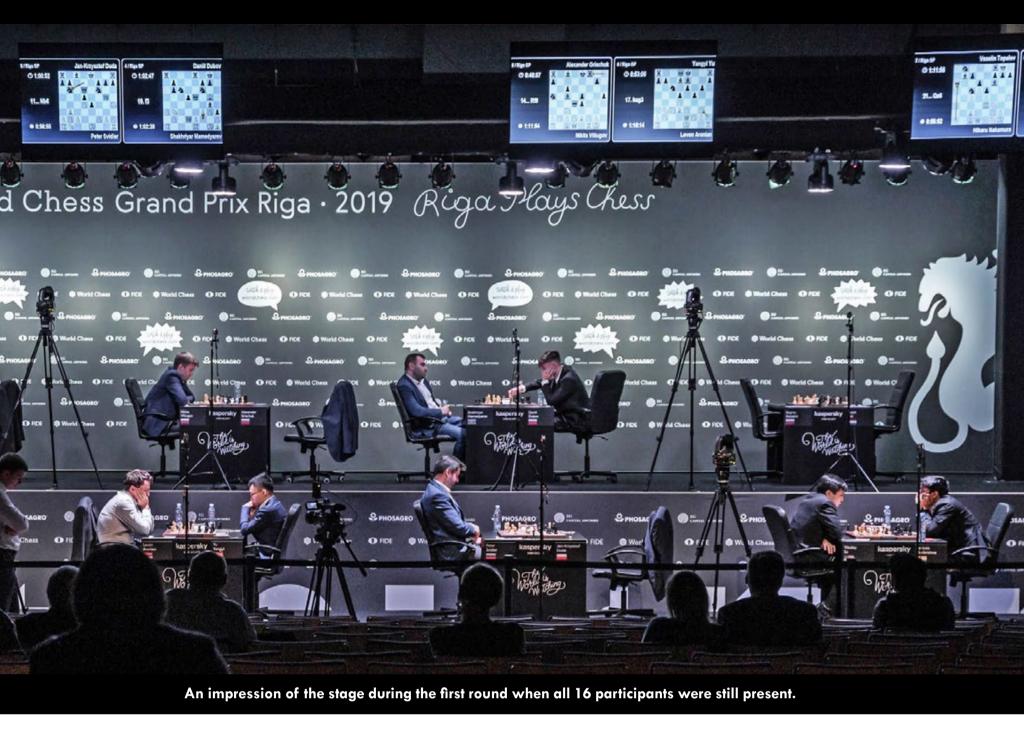
he second leg of the FIDE Grand Prix was hosted by the capital of Latvia, which for many generations of chess players is associated above all with the 'Magician from Riga' Mikhail Tal. Scenes from a 1960 newsreel immediately come to mind: the crowded railway station, where the 8th World Champion, only 23 years old, arrives after his victory over Botvinnik. He is greeted by a storm of applause, he is carried aloft and he floats above the crowd...

Of course, the organizers wanted to pay tribute to the memory of Mikhail Tal, and so in parallel with the Grand Prix stage there were impressive rapid and blitz tournaments, and also a 'Riga holidays' junior tournament. The juniors even competed in the same building, the Latvian National Library, and they were able to watch the play of the modern heroes of the

chess world and collect autographs and selfies.

The library itself, which was built on the banks of the Daugava opposite the historic city centre, creates a strong impression with its size and ultra-modern architecture. For chess it was simply ideally appropriate and for tournaments under the World Chess aegis this was practically a breakthrough: the grandmasters played not in an 'aquarium' behind sound-proof glass, but on a normal stage in a spacious auditorium. Perhaps there is no such thing as new?





There was also a VIP lounge, but it was practically empty: with rare exceptions, the only persons there were the members of the Appeals Committee and the players' seconds. In Moscow, in the Central Chess Club, there were far more people, but there one of the sponsors was 'Beluga' vodka, and you could try various cocktails. A coincidence? Possibly... Only on the day of the final tie-break did it become lively in the Riga VIP lounge, when Dana Reiznitse-Ozola, a strong chess player and a minister in the Latvian government, arrived there with her husband and three young children (while her older daughter worked at the tournament as a volunteer).

I should remind you that the FIDE Grand Prix consists of four knockout tournaments: the first took place in May in Moscow (where in the final Ian Nepomniachtchi defeated Alexander Grischuk), and the third and fourth stages will be held in November in Hamburg and in December in Tel Aviv. Twenty-two grandmasters are participating in the series, and each has three attempts.

I should also remind you that, according to the new rules, the pairings are made just a couple of hours before the start of the tour-

between players who, in a different scenario, could well have met in the final. The battle is extremely fierce, and already in the first round two matches went to the Armageddon.

The first round

On the day of the first games a headline-making event for the chess world occurred: at a tournament in France

The grandmasters played not in an 'aquarium' behind sound-proof glass, but on a normal stage in a spacious auditorium.

nament and without any particular deference to ratings (there are only four 'seeds'). Thanks to this, on the one hand, no one can prepare in advance for an opponent, and, on the other hand, in the very first round pairings are sometimes made

grandmaster Igor Rausis was 'caught red-handed'. In the last few years he has been representing the Czech Republic, and the strongest grandmaster of this country, David Navara, who reacts sensitively to any injustice, obviously took this entire ugly

cheating episode very much to heart. I was told that at breakfast Navara did not want to talk about anything other than this episode, returning to it all the time. To be honest, this was not the best frame of mind before a difficult encounter of your own – and he faced playing Black against the rating favourite of the tournament.

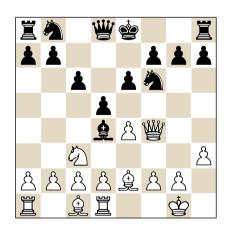
Maxime Vachier-Lagrave David Navara

Riga 2019 (1.1)

Caro-Kann, Two Knights Variation

We will not delve into the opening subtleties, but merely mention that the Two Knights Variation against the Caro-Kann Defence is firmly in the repertoire of Etienne Bacrot, who was helping MVL in Riga. Now the battle revolves around the d2-d4 advance.

The gambit continuation in the game is not a novelty; it was introduced last year. Nevertheless, to all appearances, for Navara it came as an unpleasant surprise.



9...e5?!

More critical, of course, is 9... ②xc3 10.bxc3 (in this way the bishop gains access to the a3-square, and the rook will be able to create pressure on the b-file; in the event of 10.dxc3 ②xe4 11. ②d3 f5 Black is alright) 10... ②xe4 11. ②b1 or 11. ②a3!? — White has an active game, but a pawn is a pawn.

10. ₩g3 dxe4

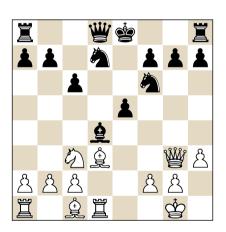
In the source game Bacrot-Zelcic (Zagreb 2018) 10...0-0 11.d3 \delta\delta\delta



Maxime Vachier-Lagrave reached the final of the Riga Grand Prix in a most efficient manner, without a single tiebreak.

12.exd5 cxd5 13. ∅b5 was tried, with the initiative for White.

11.d3 exd3 12. \(\(\partia\)xd3 \(\O\)bd7



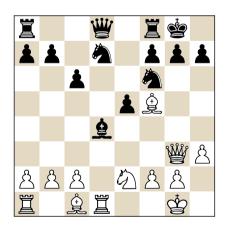
13.**②e2?!**

The straightforward 13. wxg7 \(\frac{1}{2}\)g8 14. \(\frac{1}{2}\)h6 with the threats of \(\hat{0}\)f5 and \(\hat{0}\)g5 would appear to be stronger – the black king will not feel safe either in the centre, or on the queenside. An important nuance: if 14... \(\hat{0}\)b6, White replies 15. \(\hat{0}\)f5!, ignoring the threat to the f2-pawn, when it would appear that Black's position collapses.

13...0-0? Now Black becomes the co-author of an opening catastrophe. 13... ♠ b6! was correct, and after 14. ∰xg7 ☐g8 15. ∰h6 he has 15...e4!

16. 总c4 豐e7 with counter-chances – his king can hide on the queenside.

14. §f5 Now the white bishops become a powerful force, whereas the black bishop, by contrast, becomes a target for attack.



14... ②c5? The decisive mistake, after which the centralized bishop loses all its retreat squares. It was possible to defend after 14... 逼e8 15.c3 皇c5 16.皇g5 豐c7 17.豐h4 h6!? 18.皇xh6 ②f8, and if 19.豐g5, then 19...②e6. Of course, this entire defensive construction looks suspicious, but here, at least, Black does not lose immediately.

15. ≜h6 ७h5 Black is also lost after 15...**⊘**e6 16. **≜**xe6 **७**h5 17.**₩**g4 fxe6

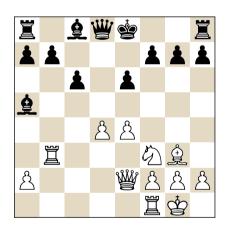
18. 營xe6+ 含h8 19. 全e3. **16. 營g4 營d6 17. 營xh5 營xh6 18. 營xh6 gxh6 19.c3** Black resigned.

In the return encounter MVL confidently defended the black pieces and qualified for the quarter final. Shakhriyar Mamedyarov also achieved his objective in 'normal time': his opponent Daniil Dubov both times played the opening very interestingly (this is in general his 'hobby'), but in the second game he failed to control things at a later stage.

So, the main heroes of the Riga stage, MVL and Shakh, immediately showed that they were in good form, but in all the other matches tie-breaks were required. In the following rapid game White succeeded with a spectacular attack.

Alexander Grischuk Nikita Vitiugov

Riga 2019 (1.3)



position after 16.e4

Alexander Grischuk is one of those who constantly and very successfully carry out research work in the opening, regularly bemusing his opponents with new ideas. In one of the lines of the Queen's Gambit White has sacrificed a pawn, gaining compensation in the form of a strong centre and a lead in development. It is clear that Black must somehow complete his development and shelter his king, but how? It is not easy to decide on 16...0-0 in view of the threats of e5 and hh4 with bg5, in one order or another. Needless to say, the computer easily defends itself in

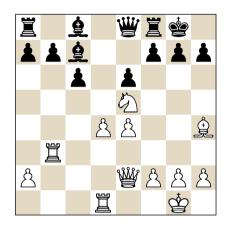
all lines, but Nikita took an understandably human decision: to wait a little, and for the moment not determine the position of the king.

16... **≜c7** 17. **≜h4 ₩d7**

17...f6!? deserved attention, with the idea of 18.e5 0-0 19.exf6 gxf6 20.罩d1 營e8!? (if 20...堂h8, then 21.包e5 營e8 22.罩h3!? looks threatening).

18. □d1 0-0? Inconsistent, to say the least – Black castles at the most inappropriate moment. It was possible to hold on after 18...f6 19. ○e5 ♥e7 20. ○c4 (20. ♥h5+g6) 20...b5!? 21. ○e5 0-0, when the pawn on c6 cannot be captured because of 22. ♥d6.

19. Øe5 ₩e8

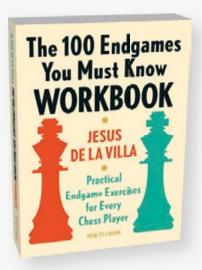


20. **②f6!** A combination, as though taken from the pages of a school chess manual! 20... **②d8** Or 20...gxf6 21. **②h5** with mate in a few moves. 21. **②xg7 ②xg7** 22. **罩g3+ ③h8** 23. **③h5** Black resigned.

Hikaru Nakamura was apparently so sure about his superiority over Veselin Topalov in rapid chess, that he did not especially exert himself at the classic time rate. However, the former World Champion reminded his younger opponent that he himself also plays rapid quite well. With White in an anti-Marshall he did not simply outplay, but practically stalemated Black, and in an already hopeless position Nakamura blundered a knight.

Also in two rapid games the young Polish grandmaster Jan-Krzysztof Duda defeated eight-time Russian champion Peter Svidler, and Wesley So overcame Pentala Harikrishna.

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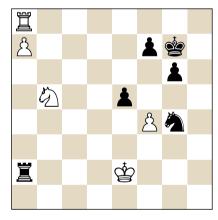
available at your local (chess)bookseller or at www.newinchess.com

Epic tiebreaks

The two remaining matches, Karjakin-Giri and Yu Yangyi-Aronian, went to an Armageddon. As Anish Giri wrote on Twitter, 'Fought hard, but despite all our efforts with @SergeyKaryakin it seems we still didn't manage to play the most epic tiebreak of the day. #RigaGP#Wimbledon'. Indeed, the tiebreak between Djokovic and Federer at Wimbledon was unforgettable. But also Levon Aronian and Yu Yangyi fought desperately in the first round. In the Armageddon Aronian gained a promising position with White, but was unable to convert his advantage. A 4½-4½ draw in the match, and the Chinese player went through to the quarter final.

Let us nevertheless take a look at an extract from the gripping match between the Russian and Dutch grandmasters.

Anish Giri Sergey Karjakin Riga 2019 (tiebreak-6)



position after 37... \begin{align*} 37... \begin{align*} 2 & 37... \beg

Just one accurate king move separated Anish from progressing to the next round. After 38. \$\displaystyle d3 \$\overline{\Omega}f2+\$ 39. \$\displaystyle c3\$ the checks would have come to an end, and Black would have had to give up his rook for the passed a7-pawn.

However, in time-trouble one purely instinctively wants, as a rule, to make some forcing move, to create a threat or attack something, and Giri played: **38. \$\display\$13?** In reply there immediately followed **38...f5!**

It is not just that the knight is defended, but 39...e4+ 40. \$\displays g3 \$\overline{\Omega} e3\$ is also threatened, with mate in a few moves. White was forced to exchange, **39.fxe5**, but after **39...** \$\overline{\Omega} xe5+ 40. \$\displays f4 \$\overline{\Omega} c6\$ the knight joined the defence in time, and soon a draw was agreed.

In the Armageddon Giri, with Black, made an 'unforced error' in a comparatively quiet and roughly equal position when he voluntarily weakened his king. Obtaining a clear target to attack, Karjakin cut through Black's defences in a few moves.

Quarter final

In the quarter final only Vachier-Lagrave achieved his objective in normal time. In the first game Topalov, playing White, decided to join battle in the main lines of the Najdorf Variation. This idea proved not very successful: MVL was clearly not inferior to his more experienced opponent in knowledge, and at the same time he was obviously more in practice, and superior in the calcu-

FIDE GP 2019 — standings						
		1	2	total		
1	Shakhriyar Mamedyarov	0	10	10		
2	Alexander Grischuk	7	3	10		
3	Ian Nepomniachtchi	9		9		
4	Maxime Vachier-Lagrave		8	8		
5	Radoslaw Wojtaszek	5		5		
6	Wesley So	1	3	4		
7	Hikaru Nakamura	3	0	3		
8-9	Peter Svidler	2	0	2		
	Daniil Dubov	2	0	2		
10	Wei Yi	2		2		
11	Jan-Krzysztof Duda	0	1	1		
12	Sergey Karjakin	0	1	1		
13	Yu Yangyi		1	1		
14	Veselin Topalov		1	1		
15-21	Anish Giri	0	0	0		
	Levon Aronian	0	0	0		
	Nikita Vitiugov	0	0	0		
	Teimour Radjabov	0		0		
	Pentala Harikrishna		0	0		
	David Navara		0	0		
	Dmitry Jakovenko	0		0		

1=Moscow; 2=Riga (To play: Hamburg and Tel Aviv)

fulness. Commenting on the game afterwards in the press conference, the former World Champion looked extremely disillusioned with his play. In the return game he obtained a dubious position with Black and already on emerging from the opening he offered a draw.

Grischuk and Mamedyarov quite

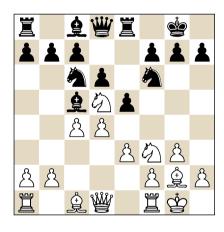
lation of variations and resource-

Grischuk and Mamedyarov quite confidently overcame their opponents in 25-minute games, while with So and Karjakin things went to blitz, where Sergey caught out his opponent in the opening.

Wesley So Sergey Karjakin

Riga 2019 (tiebreak-5)

English Opening, Four Knights Variation



All the preceding games had ended in a draw, and were not especially prolonged. The American grandmaster decided to change the opening tune, and instead of 1.d4 or 1.e4 (where Karjakin had confidently equalized) he went into an English Opening. But here also Sergey was well prepared.

9... <u>âg4!</u> 10.dxc5 e4 11. **∂**c3?

The correct move 11.h3 was tested in the game Nepomniachtchi-Vitiugov, Satka 2018.

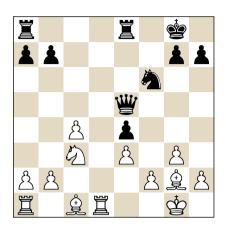
11...∜∂e5!

Black fully exploits all the benefits of the pin. Now 12. 2xe4 2xe4 13.h3 2xf3+14. 2xf3 2xh3 is cheerless for White, but Wesley So is justly famed for his resourcefulness.

12.**②**xe5! **≜**xd1 13.**②**xf7 **₩**e7

An accurate move, but it took Sergey a whole minute, if not more.

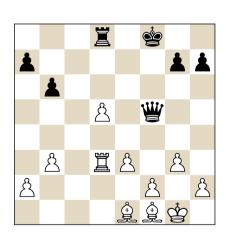
14.公xd6 cxd6 15.cxd6 營xd6 16.罩xd1 營e5



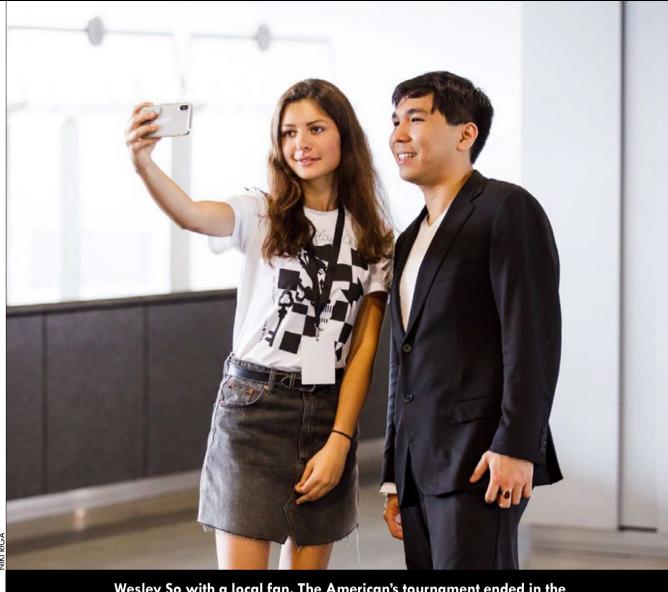
White has two bishops and two pawns for the queen, so that nominally he is only one pawn down. But all the black pieces are very active, and the queen is strong.

I have practically no doubt that after 22...d2!? 23.罩xd2 罩xd2 24.臭xd2 ②e4 25.②xe4 豐xe4 Karjakin with his technique would have converted the advantage into a win.

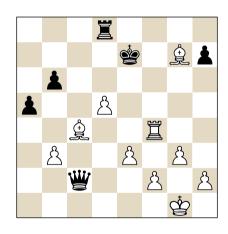
23. ∅d5! ∅xd5 24. ℤxd3 ∲f8 25.cxd5



It is very probable that initially Karjakin was intending to capture the pawn with 25... \(\begin{aligned} \begin{aligned} \mathbb{Z} \\mathbb{Z} \\m



Wesley So with a local fan. The American's tournament ended in the semi-finals when he was knocked out by Shakhriyar Mamedyarov.



30...**ℤd6**?

The decisive mistake. Black overlooked that a convenient opportunity to capture the powerful passed pawn had presented itself – 30... \$\overline{\text{z}}\d5!\$, when in the event of \$31.\overline{\text{z}}\d5!\$ \$\overline{\text{w}}\d1+\$ \$32.\overline{\text{w}}\d5+\$ and \$33... \$\overline{\text{w}}\xb3\$ Black is again playing for a win. Stronger is \$31.e4! \$\overline{\text{L}}\d5!\$? \$32.\overline{\text{L}}\d6+\$\overline{\text{w}}\d7\$; the computer produces '0.00', but it is a crazy position, with three results possible. Now, however, it all concludes quickly.

31. 皇f8+ 當d7 32. 皇b5+ 當c7 33. 罩c4+

Black resigned.

In the return blitz game the scenario was almost exactly repeated the other way round, but this 'almost' decided the fate of the qualification to the semi-final. Karjakin played the opening badly and was a pawn down in a difficult position. But he began 'clinging to life', seeking the slightest chances, and So faltered: after several inaccuracies it was his position that was now hopeless. Nevertheless, Sergey was the last to go wrong in this topsy-turvy tie-break, and Wesley escaped to a draw by perpetual check.

Semi-final

Surprisingly enough, in neither of the matches was a tie-break required, thanks to which the winners gained two whole free days before the final encounter.

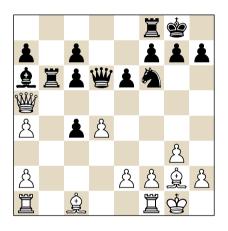
Shakh Mamedyarov's win against Wesley So was a typical example of modern opening battles: White requested his opponent to 'present his documents' in one of the forcing theoretical lines with a slight deviation from the well-trodden theoretical paths. If Black had known (or found at the board) the correct continuation, it would have immediately resulted in a draw. Mamedyarov pointed out the correct path immediately after the game – there was no point in concealing it, as anyone with a computer would immediately discover what was what anyway. But at the board So was unable to solve the problem.

Shakhriyar Mamedyarov Wesley So

Riga 2019 (3.1)

Catalan Opening, Open Variation

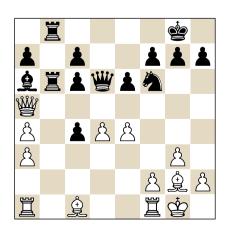
1.d4 ②f6 2.c4 e6 3.②f3 d5 4.g3 ②e7 5. ②g2 0-0 6.0-0 dxc4 7.②e5 ②c6 8.②xc6 bxc6 9.②a3 ②xa3 10.bxa3 ②a6 11.營d2 罩b8 12.營a5 罩b6 13.a4 營d6



14.a3!?

A novelty; previously White had tried 14.e4 \(\mathbb{

14... Ifb8 15.e4



Black has been set a specific question, and what should be the answer (or more precisely, two answers) was given by Mamedyarov himself:

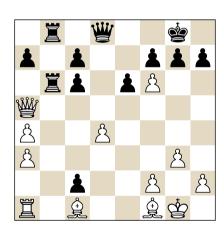
- A) 15... d8 16. d1 (White wants to place his bishop on b4, but after the immediate 16. d2? Black has 16...c3) 16... 817. d2 b3 18. b4 b7.
- B) It is also possible to sacrifice the exchange: 15... ②xe4!? 16. ②xe4 豐xd4 17. ②e3 豐xe4 18. ②xb6 冨xb6.

Wesley So spent a lot of time here (according to Mamedyarov, he even criticized his move 14... If b8, although it is quite normal) and he decided to give up two pieces for a rook and pawn. An emotional decision – soon it transpired that the position had become a technical one, so strong were the white bishops.

15...c3 16.e5 **₩d8**

16... 響xd4 17. 皇e3 響d3 18.exf6 国b1 19. 響g5 was also bad. Another hypothesis – in his calculation of the line 16... 響d8 17.exf6 皇xf1 18. 皇xf1 c2 Wesley overlooked White's reply 19. 国a2.

17.exf6 **\hat{2}**xf1 18. **\hat{2}**xf1 c2



19. Za2! An accurate move: White not only picks up the dangerous passed pawn, but also removes all threats on the back rank.

19... #d5 20. #xd5 cxd5 21. #xc2 gxf6 22. #xc7 #8b7 23. #c5 \$g7 24. \$g2 #b1 25. \$b5 #a1 26. #c3 #b6 27. \$gf4 #b7 28. \$gf3 #d1 29. \$ge3 #b1 30. \$g4 #h1 31.h4 \$g6 32. \$gd3+ f5+ 33. \$gf3 #d1 34.g4

Black resigned.

In the return game Shakhriyar confidently made a draw with Black.

Game of the tournament

Maxime Vachier-Lagrave, by contrast, began with a draw against Alexander Grischuk, but on the second day he won with Black, and in brilliant style. To my mind, this was the game of the tournament.



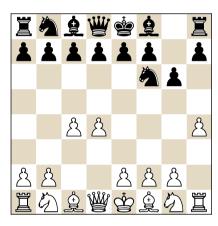
NOTES BY

Anish Giri

Alexander Grischuk
Maxime Vachier-Lagrave

Riga 2019 (3.2) King's Indian Defence

1.d4 4 f6 2.c4 g6 3.h4!?



This line is not exactly new. In fact, it has been around for a while and even I had the honour to play against it in the 2016 Moscow Candidates tournament, courtesy of Veselin Topalov. I thought it couldn't be good back then, but times are changing and now the top players are much more openminded and generally more patient when it comes to questioning established dogmas.

The idea is obviously aimed at the Grünfeld Defence, and the main point is that after 3... \(\hat{2}g7 4.\(\hat{2}c3 d5\) White has 5.h5!, which is a funny reversed version of the rule that an attack on the flank must be met with a strike in the centre. In fact, that is exactly how a game Grischuk-Nepomniachtchi in the Levitov Chess Week in Amsterdam went.

3...c5 4.d5 b5

Going for a Benko Gambit reply is also how I reacted to the premature-

looking Harry-the-h-pawn push. It turns out that things are not so simple, however, and it may not even be the best way to fight h4 at all.

5.cxb5 a6



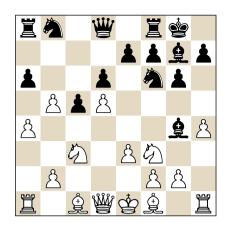
6.e3

Topalov obediently captured on a6, which did indeed lead to a fantastic Benko. Here White can develop a lot more freely. In fact, this is also a big system without the inclusion of the moves ...g6 and h4.

6... ዿg7 7. Øc3 0-0 8. Øf3 d6

It was worth considering something more energetic, connected with ...e6!?.

9.a4! <u>\$g4!?</u>



The most logical move in the position, but not a top choice of the engine, which is why Alexander Grischuk was on his own from here on in.

10.[™]a3

10.e4!? also made sense. Note that White is obviously postponing the development of the f1-bishop, so that he can capture on b5 in one go.

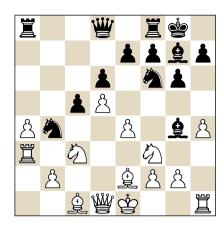
10...axb5

Black runs out of useful moves, while White still has e3-e4 in reserve. So he decides to capture after all.

11. ½xb5 🖾a6 12.e4 🖾b4

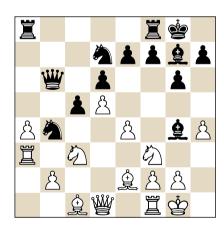
It was also interesting to send this knight elsewhere, for example to c7 or maybe to b6 via d7. Many options.

13. ⊈e2



13... ② **d7** I strongly disliked the look of this move, as I thought that in this particular Benko structure with the h-pawn on h4 it is more sensible to guard against the potential h5 push (after the light-squared bishops get traded), but on the other hand Black really needs to generate some play of his own, so this common knight manoeuvre does make sense. The only other sensible plan would probably be connected with ...e7-e6.

14.0-0 **b6 I am not sure what Black wants exactly, but one of his ideas is to try to establish a knight on d3 in the future and keep the ...f7-f5 break in mind. In the game it all works out perfectly, but at this point I wasn't so sure that Maxime Vachier-Lagrave was doing the right thing.

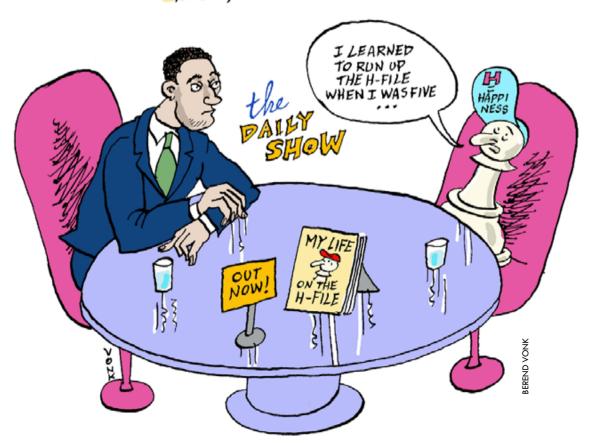


15.**⊑**e**1**?!

A terrible move in hindsight, because the rook simply goes back to f1 later in the game, away from a potential ... 2d3. The computer likes 15. 2b5!?, clearing the third rank for the rook and keeping 25 in reserve.

I also quite like the immediate 15. ②g5!?, when after 15... এxe2 16. 豐xe2 Black is yet to prove his compensation, while the h4-pawn no

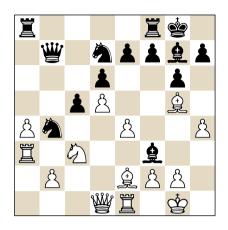
ALPHAZERO DRAMATICALLY CHANGED HARRY THE H-PAWN'S LIFE



longer seems awkward, now that h4-h5 may be on the agenda.

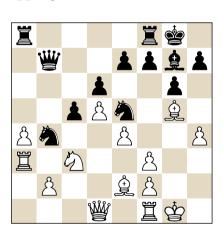
15... \bigs b7 16. \bigs g5 \bigs xf3

With the rook on e1, this idea is particularly attractive. The knights are heading towards the d3-square.



17.gxf3!? This saves White some time (he doesn't have to withdraw the bishop to e2), but ruining the pawn structure this way is very courageous. 17. ②xf3 ②e5 18. ②e2 c4 19. ③d2 ②bd3 20. ဩb1 f5 gives Black good counterplay, but after 21.exf5 gxf5 22. ②f4 White will manage to get rid of the d3-knight and keep things well under control.

17... ②e5 18. ፯f1!? 18. **②**a2!? was also possible, which would be another way of stopping the ... c4/... **②**d3 idea.



18...c4 The promised ... \bigcirc d3 idea is becoming as real as ever.

18...f5 is met nicely by 19.f4.

19.b3 □fc8 Keeping the tension is a good practical decision. 19... □xf3+20. ♠xf3 ♠xc3 21.bxc4 ♠e5 22. ♠g2 would give White an easy life.

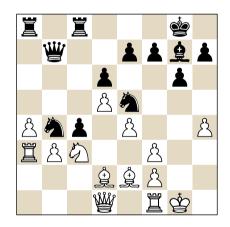
20. <u>∮</u>d2?!

It's hard to blame White for not seeing 10 strong moves ahead, but now things start getting out of hand, as MVL starts

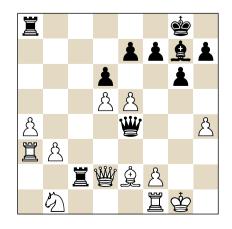


Alexander Grischuk was deeply impressed by the masterful play of Maxime Vachier-Lagrave in what turned out to be the game of the tournament.

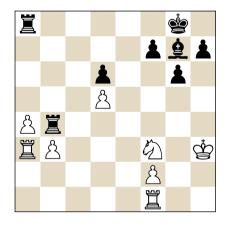
pulling French rabbits out of his hat. There was actually no threat to the c3-knight, so the real prophylactic move was 20. ♣ g2!, when Black wouldn't have his tactics working so nicely for him as in the game.



20...②bd3! 21.f4 營b4! 22.②b1 c3 Tempo play by Maxime; le move by move! 23.fxe5 ②b2! Machine! 24.營c2 cxd2 25.營xb2 營xe4! 26.營xd2 罩c2



A very powerful tactical sequence is coming to an end, and it now appears that White is losing back the piece and has to fight for survival in an ugly endgame.

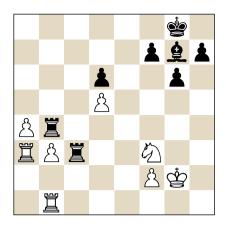


Black has to balance monitoring White's queenside pawns and thinking of his own plans on the kingside. So far Maxime is doing it very well, as the knight on f3 is clearly misplaced now and can't assist on the queenside.

35.\(\bar{2}\)b1 \(\bar{2}\)c8?!

This doesn't exactly work, because of a very beautiful saving resource that both sides missed. 35... \(\hat{L} \c22 c3!\) is the machine's choice.

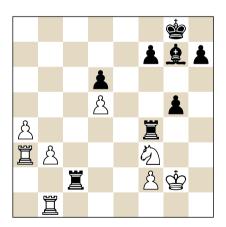
36.**∲g2 ⊑c**3



37. Ø**g1?** The normal defence, since it seemed that ... ℤg4+ was going to win Black a piece, but it turns out White had a path to salvation. White should have put more faith in his queenside pawns!

After 37. 4e1!! 4g4+ (if Black doesn't pick up the knight, White will play 4e3) 38. 4f1 4xf3 39. 4e8+ 4f8 White has given up a piece, but now it turns out that his slow but determined a-passer will just make it in time to the other side: 40.a5! 41.a6, and Black has nothing better than giving up a rook for the pawn, with a draw.

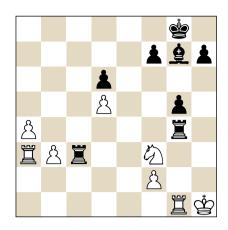
37... Ic2 38. Ig4+ 39. If1
If4 40. Ig2 Ig4+ 41. Igf1 If4
42. Igg2 g5! Here it turns out that the a-pawn is actually not in time. Compared to the other line, White still has his knight on the board, but Black's rooks are x-raying the f2-pawn and once it falls, checkmate is near.



43... **□g4+** 44. **♦h1**

44. ♣h3 was a better attempt to keep things going, but objectively speaking, White is already losing.

44...\(\bar{2}\)c3! 45.\(\bar{2}\)g1



45...[□]f4!

Maxime masterfully manoeuvres his heavy artillery. White's king is in a kind of a mating net, being under the crossfire of the black rooks.

46. ②h2 46. **②**xg5 would actually lose to the simple 46...h6, when the knight is trapped.

46... xf2 47. xg5 cc2

And White resigned, as there is no stopping the mate. Bravo!

Quite an incredible course

Before the final between Mamedyarov and Vachier-Lagrave, their score in classical chess was an impressive 6-1 (not counting draws) in Mamedyarov's favour. In rapid and blitz the score was roughly equal. But soon all these computations and forecasts had to be forgotten as the match took a quite incredible course. At the start, employing a new idea in the Grünfeld Defence, Shakh won in three hours and 28 moves.



NOTES BY Anish Giri

Shakhriyar Mamedyarov Maxime Vachier-Lagrave

Riga 2019 (20)

Grünfeld Indian, Exchange Variation

1.d4 ∅f6 2.c4 g6 3.∅c3 d5 4.cxd5 ∅xd5 5.e4 ∅xc3 6.bxc3 ≜g7 7.∰a4+

There are plenty of different systems against the Grünfeld, and most of them are pretty critical. I guess this is one of the few reasons that this other-

Riga 2019 FIDE GP

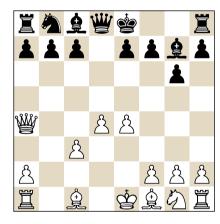
First round	
Giri- Karjakin	4-5
Harikrishna- So	11/2-21/2
Svidler- Duda	11/2-21/2
Dubov- Mamedyarov	1/2-11/2
Grischuk-Vitiugov	3-1
Yu Yangyi-Aronian	41/2-41/2
Nakamura- Topalov	11/2-21/2
Navara- Vachier-Lagrave	1/2-11/2

Quarter Final	
Karjakin- So	31/2-41/2
Duda- Mamedyarov	11/2-21/2
Grischuk -Yu Yangyi	21/2-11/2
Topalov-Vachier-Lagrave	1/2-11/2

Semi-Final	
So- Mamedyarov	1/2-11/2
Grischuk-Vachier-Lagrave	1/2-11/2

Final	
Mamedyarov-Vachier-Lagrave	5-4

wise excellent dynamic opening for Black has not been all that popular at the highest level recently.



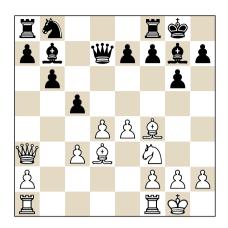
7...₩d7

7... ②d7 is an altogether different approach, but apart from some blitz games in his online match against Nakamura, Vachier-Lagrave has remained faithful to the queen move.

8. ■a3 In the last encounter between the same players in this position, St. Louis 2016, Mamedyarov tried 8. ②b5, with an eventual draw.

A new move. Suddenly Black's position is very critical. Bogner

played 12. \(\begin{aligned} \begin{aligned} \text{all against MVL in 2015,} \\ \text{worrying about the d4-pawn.} \end{aligned} \)

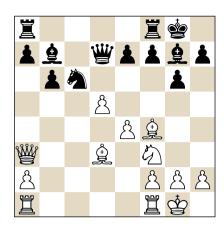


12...cxd4 13.cxd4 42c6?

As Black, you should generally try not to end up in a situation like this, when your only move is a risky pawn-grabbing adventure giving up the vital g7-bishop. That said, once you land in such a situation, you do usually have to go for it.

Black had to take the pawn, 13... \(\hat{\texts}\) xd4 \(\begin{align*} \text{xd4} \(\begin{align*} \text{xd4} \(\begin{align*} \text{xd4} \(\begin{align*} \text{xd4} \(\begin{align*} \text{xd4} \(\begin{align*} \text{xd4} \(\begin{align*} \text{xc4} \(\begin{align*} \text{xc7} \(\begin{align*} \text{xc7} \(\begin{align*} \text{xc4} \(\

14.d5

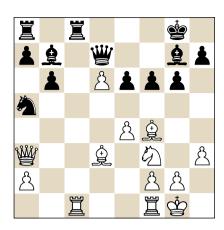


14... ②**a5?** This is already the second game that I annotate in this issue in which MVL has a knight out of play on a5 and eventually lets the d-pawn queen. On the other hand, that's the downside of the Grünfeld. Of course, in a parallel universe Maxime probably managed to get the knight to c4, to control the c-file and to eventually capture the d5-pawn, which, by the way, is exactly what happened in his game against Hikaru Nakamura in the London GCT last year. After 14... ②d4 15. ②xd4 ②xd4 Black at least doesn't have to deal with 'knight-on-the rim' issues.

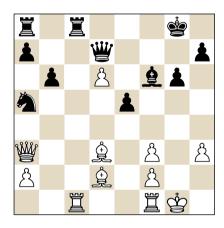
15. Zac1 Zfc8 16.h3 Black's only idea appears to be to challenge the d5-pawn with ...e6, and after d6 try to isolate it with ...f6, but Shakh notices that he has a strong antidote and just makes a useful waiting move.

16.h4! is a little more 2019, but the game move is very efficient, too.

16...e6 17.d6 f6



18.e5! A strong reply, not allowing Black to go ...e5, when he would have hopes of eventually gobbling up the d6-pawn. 18... 2xf3 19.exf6! Intermezzo! 19... 2xf6 20.gxf3 e5 21. 2d2!



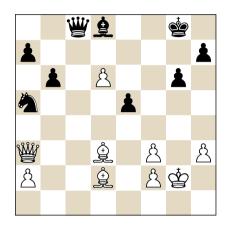
The h3-pawn is completely irrelevant, while the white bishops are raging.



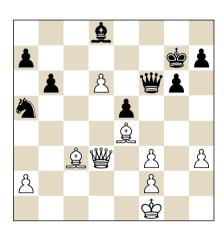
21... Exc1 After 21... Which are 22. Le4! the chances of a perpetual remain zero, despite Black picking up the h3-pawn and coming close with his queen.

22. \(\bar{\pi}\)xc1 \(\bar{\pi}\)c8

The trade of rooks doesn't help much, since Black will not be in time to surround the d6-pawn and his knight will never get into play.



25. ②e4! White's bishop is dominating the knight, because 25... **②**c4 fails due to 26. **②**d5+, followed by 27. **③**xa7+ or 27.d7.



Black has no moves at all and the e5-pawn is doomed to fall. With no perpetual in sight either and realizing how hopeless his situation is, he just resigned.

The next day, when the Frenchman needed to win 'to order', he chose a quiet variation of the Italian Game. On the emergence from the opening the position looked absolutely equal and 'empty', but MVL showed that he



Shakhriyar Mamedyarov seemed to be in clover after he won the first classical game in the final, but it was only in the Armageddon game that he decided the Riga GP in his favour.

is an excellent psychologist: Mamedyarov is not able to play for a draw, and the situation was uncomfortable for him. The Azeri grandmaster embarked on some strange queen manoeuvres, left his king without defenders, and succumbed to an irresistible attack. In order to gain revenge, Maxime needed the same three hours and practically the same number of moves – 32.

In the tiebreak the most gripping events occurred in the blitz and the Armageddon. After four draws Shakh again moved ahead, winning with Black. Again he needed only a draw, and with the white pieces. But an attempt to force himself to play reservedly did not succeed: not avoiding exchanges and simplification, MVL managed to seize the initiative in the endgame, win a pawn and convert his advantage.

Armageddon! Shakh was given Black, and again he would be satisfied with a draw... But here he acted very wisely: forgetting what result satisfied him, he went in for a grand battle, choosing the King's Indian Defence. In an open struggle Mamedyarov felt in his element! Objectively, White evidently gained the better chances from the opening, but in such a nervy situation this did not have particular significance: it was far more important that the pieces 'jumped' around the board, and the scene of battle constantly changed. Finally, in a dynamically balanced position White had to avoid a repetition of moves, but then the scales tipped in Black's favour – Shakhriyar converted his advantage into a win.

At the final press conference Shakhriyar Mamedyarov emphasized that Maxime Vachier-Lagrave conducted the Riga stage very strongly, winning all his matches in normal time. But when things came to the tie-break, he was less prepared than his opponent, who had already played a tie-break. And he remembered the knock-out World Championship in Libya in 2004, where Veselin crushed everyone in his path in 'normal time', but in the semifinal he stumbled in his very first tie-break.



Judit Polgar

Professional blunders

Blunders used to be really gross mistakes, but these days the use of the word is much farther-ranging. **JUDIT POLGAR** takes a look at high-level blunders that every player can draw lessons from.

lthough it's frequently used in chess folklore, the term 'blunder' does not have a clear meaning. Nowadays, many players use it for any weak move. Yet it feels more accurate to associate it with tactical oversights, which can occur in various different circumstances. A player's strength also makes a difference – a blunder at 2700+level and one in a beginner's game do not look the same.

In this article, I have further restricted the meaning by mainly referring to moments at which very strong players, immersed in deep strategic planning, overlook a simple and concrete detail early in their main variations.

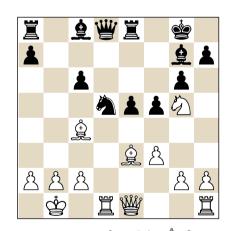
This makes things more interesting, because even when 'blundering' a small (or not so small) amount of material in one or two moves, the correctness of a player's strategic approach at least partly compensates for the damage done and keeps the game alive.

And if the 'blundering' player keeps his composure and focus in what follows, the final result may still be a happy one (or, at a superficial level, a lucky one).

For mere mortals, the fact that not even World Champions are immune to

blundering must be refreshing and encouraging.

Magnus Carlsen Gawain Jones Wijk aan Zee 2018



position after 16... 🚉 c8

In this typical Sicilian Dragon, White has the better queenside structure and the safer king, but Black's kingside majority may be threatening in the long run. White's general plan is directed precisely against this compact structure, which he should undermine with h2-h4-h5 and g2-g4, not only securing squares for his minor pieces, but also opening files for an attack.

17.g4?? Carlsen had obviously intended this as a pawn sacrifice,

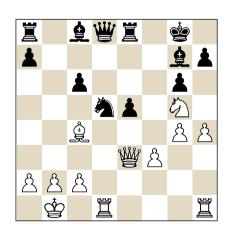
aimed at either opening the f-file for his attack, or yielding him the e4-square for the knight.

The correct way of starting the attack was 17.h4, over-defending the knight and getting ready for h4-h5.

17...f4! Despite the favourable result of the game, there is no doubt that while dreaming of the light squares, Magnus had overlooked this simple move, winning a piece.

His main line might have been 17...fxg4 18.h4 gxh3 19.\(\Delta\)xh3, with excellent attacking chances for the pawn.

18.h4 fxe3 19. \(\psi\) xe3

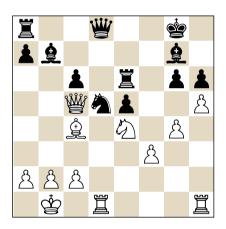


The remarkable thing is that the World Champion continued as if nothing serious had happened, and there actually are some good reasons for this. After all, White has got what he

For mere mortals, the fact that not even World Champions are immune to blundering must be encouraging.

wanted: the e4-square and the better structure all over the board. From a practical point of view, Black is still far from winning, even though objectively speaking there is no doubt about the evaluation of the position. Also, even a strong grandmaster like Jones must have found it hard to control his euphoria after winning a piece for a pawn and may have felt that it was only a matter of time before White would resign.

19...h6 20. 營c5 息b7 21. 公e4 罩e6 22.h5



22... 對b6? There is this general rule that the player with a material advantage should exchange pieces (especially queens). But this move is a clear sign of lack of patience. First of all, 23... **對**xc5 is not a threat, as after 24. ②xc5 **基**e7 25. ②xb7 **基**xb7 26. **基**xd5 White retrieves the material with interest.

Secondly, it is always a good idea to keep your king safe, which suggests 22...g5 as the simplest way to consolidate Black's advantage.

23.g5! Carlsen immediately uses his chance, continuing the main plan initiated by his blunder.

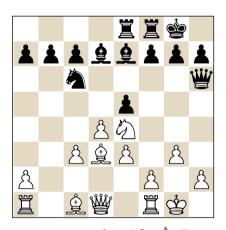
23...hxg5 24. a3 The position has turned unclear already and White went on to win against a probably demoralized opponent.

Apart from the psychological aspects involving Carlsen's composure and

Jones's emotions, the objective factor allowing this miracle to happen was the soundness of the strategic concept connected with the e4-square and the opening of the kingside files.

There are also cases in which a player can commit an apparent blunder based on subconscious elements, as in the next example.

Shakhriyar Mamedyarov Alexander Grischuk Stavanger 2019

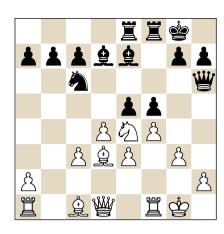


position after 13... 🚊 e 7

White's opening play had been strategically ambitious, aimed at gaining space and putting the enemy queen in an uncomfortable situation.

14.f4 f5 I was a commentator at this prestigious event and when, right after the game, I respectfully praised Grischuk for his interesting pawn sacrifice, I was surprised when he answered that it had in fact been a blunder!

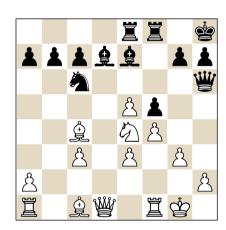
He must have been reluctant to release the tension with 14...exd4 15.exd4 (threatening f5) 15....皇f5 16.罩b1!. Now the main threat is 17.罩b5, playing against the blocking bishop, since 17.罩xb7 would run into 17...②xd4, followed by the double attack 18...豐c6. But later the pawn will be really hanging, causing Black to lose a tempo. 16...a6 17.②f2 皇xd3 18.豐xd3 ②a5 19.f5, with an initiative for White.



15. 2c4+ Grischuk blundered this move order, as he had calculated the capture on e5 only with the move order 15.dxe5? fxe4 16. **2c4+ 2e6**, with an extra piece for Black.

15... 含h8 15... **②**e6 is not indicated now: 16. **③**xe6+ **營**xe6 17.d5 **營**f7 18.dxc6 fxe4 19.cxb7, destroying Black's queenside and giving White an edge.

16.dxe5



Even though he had not anticipated this course of events, Black has got what he wanted: the bishop on c1 is passive and far from finding a decent way to develop. After a few precise moves, Black's compensation will be obvious.

16... ⊑d8! 17. ∅f2 ∅a5 18. Ձd3

18. \(\hat{\pmathbb{L}}\) e2 is too passive, allowing Black to build up dangerous counterplay: 18... \(\hat{\pmathbb{L}}\) c6 19. \(\hat{\pmathbb{L}}\) c2 g5. After ... gxf4 exf4, the dark-squared bishop could join its colleague for the attack with ... \(\hat{\pmathbb{L}}\) c5, with threats like ... \(\hat{\pmathbb{L}}\) h3 or ... \(\hat{\pmathbb{L}}\) g8xg3+, followed by ... \(\hat{\pmathbb{L}}\) h1, mate.

18... ≜b**5 19**. **Ψ**c**2 ≜**xd**3 20**. **⊘**xd**3 Ψ**c**6**

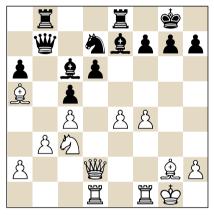
Black's control of the light squares and the passive bishop on c1 offer entirely adequate compensation.

21. Øb2 Øc4 22. We2 Øa3 23. Ød1 Øc4 24. Øb2 Øa3 25. Ød1 Øc4 26. Øb2 Draw.

In this game, Grischuk's blunder was entirely 'sound' and if he had not confessed to overlooking the best move order, it would have been accepted as a positional pawn sacrifice. Black simply achieved his initial aim: that of keeping the bishop on c1 passive.

But in the next game the blunder needed a radical plan to readjust to the situation.

Magnus Carlsen Richard Rapport Wijk aan Zee 2019



position after 24...\Zfe8

White is active and has more space. With his next move, Carlsen intended to win the pawn on d6, based on the pin along the d-file.

25.e5! **Quantification** 25.e5! **Quantification** 26. **Wag2**

Magnus later confessed that he had overlooked that the bishop exchange would force him to release the pressure along the d-file. But his better coordination allowed him to start a very strong attack, more than compensating the 'sacrificed' pawn.

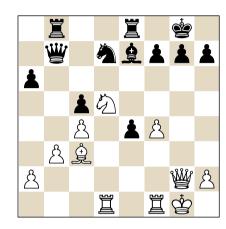
26...dxe5 27. 2d5 e4 The best practical chance. Black tries to keep the position as closed as possible. The alternatives lead to earlier problems than the game continuation.

If 27...exf4, the least White can do is winning an exchange with 28. \(\hat{L}\)c7, as any rook move would lose the queen to 29. \(\hat{L}\)xe7+.

While Rapport was thinking, Carlsen worked out the following line:

27... 皇d6 28. 全c7 皇xc7 29. 學xb7 罩xb7 30. 罩xd7 罩c8 31. fxe5, when the reserve rook would soon join the battle along the f-file, winning at least an exchange. These kinds of variations convinced Magnus that everything was working out well for him after his blunder and restored his confidence.

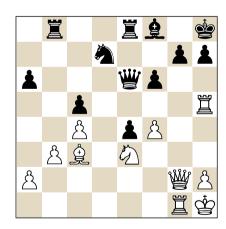
28. **≜c**3



Things have calmed down and White can gradually involve all his pieces in the attack.

28...f6 29. h1 h8 30. g1 f8 31. 6 at acking process fluent and preventing Black from clearing the e-file for his rooks with ...e4-e3. There is little to comment on in this phase, as White's pieces flow naturally towards the enemy king, clearing squares for each other on the way.

31... ₩c6 32. ℤd5 ₩e6 33. ℤh5



Another elegant manoeuvre. The rook has done a good job along the d-file after the blunder/combination, but now displays its horizontal mobility to join the kingside attack.

Or if 34...h6 then 35. △f5 \(\bar{\text{L}}\) b7 36. \(\bar{\text{L}}\) h4, followed by \(\bar{\text{L}}\) hg4. The knight sacrifice

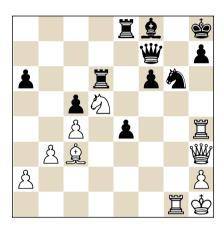
on h6 is also an issue, but White would do better to keep it in reserve.

35. \(\bar{L}\) h4 \(\bar{L}\) b6 36.f5

After the rook has reached the h-file, White can use the squares along the fifth rank for his pawn and knight.

36... ②**e5 37.** ②**d5 罩d6** 37...g5 leads to a more prosaic win: 38. **罩**xe4 **罩**c6 39. **皇**xe5 **罩**xe5 40. **罩**xe5 fxe5 41. **罩**xg5, when White has won a pawn and retains a huge strategic advantage.

38.fxg6 The start of a small combination. **38... ②xg6**



39. \(\text{\(\text{2}\) xf6+! \(\text{\(\text{2}\) xf6 40. \(\text{\(\text{2}\) xh7+! \)

Black resigned. After 40... wh7 41. wh7+ wh7 42. xf6+ White wins an exchange and the game.

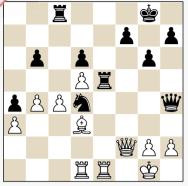
Carlsen's convincing win after the blunder was possible due to his re-assessment of his strategic pluses and his ability to put all the puzzle pieces into the right place.

Conclusion

- When designing deep strategic plans, or even simple concrete operations, always double-check whether your opponent can go for an early deviation.
- If you have nevertheless blundered, take a fresh look at the position and re-assess it without thinking of the previous phase. There could be elements offering you compensation, either along the lines of your original plan, or based on new ideas.
- There are cases when your blunder is not really a blunder, so it is useful to give some credit to your subconscious.
- But above all, do not lose faith and composure after blundering! ■

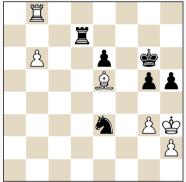
MAXIMize your Tactics

Solutions



1. Bu Xiangzhi-Jones Hengshui (rapid) 2019

32...②f3+! Since 33.營xf3 loses to 33...臺xe1+ White has to give the black major pieces access to the vital squares and lines: 33.gxf3 罩g5+ 34.貸f1 營h3+ 35.堂e2 罩g2 And Black easily converted.

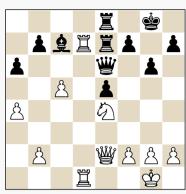


4. Moradiabadi-Neiksans St. Louis 2019



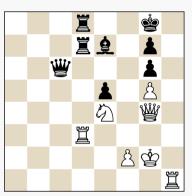
7. Dreev-Loiacono Forni di Sopra 2019

10.e4! 營xd4 10... **營**e6 11. **盒**c4 or 10... **營**d6 11. **營b3. 11. 營b3! 公xe4** The critical test – 11... **營**xe5 12. **營xb7** is completely hopeless as well. **12. 營xf7+ 貸d8 13. ②a5+** Black resigned in view of 13... **b**6 14. **②d1**.



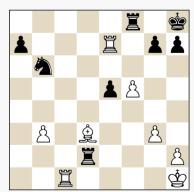
2. Roseneck-KrassowizkijMagdeburg 2019

24. Z7d6! Black resigned. If the queen retreats White wins the exchange with 25. 公f6+ while if he accepts the sacrifice Black sustains even heavier losses, the key line being 24... **Qxd6** 25.cxd6 **Zd7** 26. 公c5 **Yf5** 27.g4.



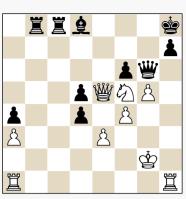
5. Arizmendi-Raetsky Llucmajor 2019

39. 當dh3 當d3 leads to equality, but **39. 當c1!** overloads the black queen: **39... 營xc1 40. 營e6+ 含f8** Black pinned his last hopes on 41. 當f3+ 營f4, but **41. 圖h3!** forced him to resign.



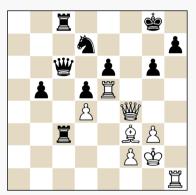
8. Rodshtein-Amin
France 2019

35.f6! gxf6 36. 皇f5! 36. 基cc7 基c8 or 36. 基xh7+ 曾g8 37. 皇f5 基c8! would give Black chances to survive. Now he is helpless against the 7th rank invasion. 36... ②d5 37. 基xh7+ 曾g8 38. 基d7! 曾h8 39. 皇e6 e4 40. 基xd5 e3 41. 基xd2 Black resigned.



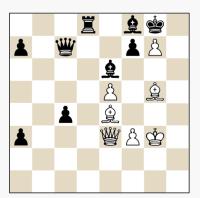
3. Schekachikhin-Matlakov Sochi 2019

34. 基xh7+! Black resigned as he is either checkmated or has to give up the queen: 34... 營xh7 35. 營e8+ 營g8 36. 基h1 mate or 34... 含xh7 35. 基h1+ 含g8 36. 營xd5+ 營f7 (36... 含f8 37. 基h8+) 37. ②h6+.



6. Michalik-Velicka Prague (rapid) 2019

31. 基xh7! ②xe5 32. 營h6! And White won. More challenging was 31... 含xh7 (31... 基xf3 32. 營h6!) 32. 營f7+ 含h8 33. 基e1! (33. 基xe6 基xf3! 34. 含xf3 營c3+ 35. 基e3 營c6) 33... 基c1 34. 基xe6 or 34. 是d1, winning.



9. Kunin-Sonis Radenci 2019

57. ②f6! ②xg7 To 57... **②**d6 White replies 58. **③**g5! **②**xe5+ 59. **②**xe5 **③**b6 60. **②**h7+! **③**xh7 61. **④**h5+, mating. **58. ④g5 ⑤f8 59. ④**xg7+ **⑤e8 60. ②c6+!** And Black resigned in view of 60... **④**xc6 61. **⑥**g8+ **⑤**d7 62. **⑥**xd8 mate.



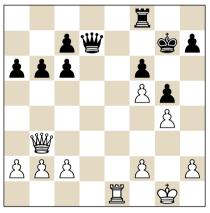
Chess Pattern Recognition

ARTHUR VAN DE OUDEWEETERING

I double-dare you!

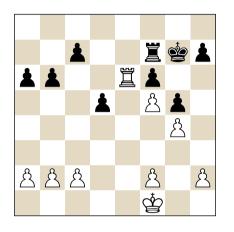
Inflicting doubled pawns on yourself by offering a queen exchange: why would you do that?

ur attachment to sound pawn structures often keep us from even considering, let alone playing, a move that would damage our own structure. But counter-intuitive decisions can make sense, as the following fragment, from a Mark Dvoretsky exercise, convincingly shows.



Adorjan-Lukacs Hungary 1970 position after 23... \$\dig g7\$

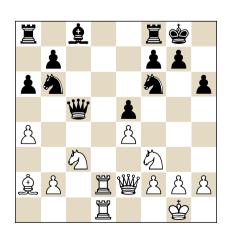
24. \\dd d3! \\dd d5 After 24... \\dd xd3 25.cxd3 罩f7 26.罩e6 c5 27.曾f1 罩d7 28.曾e2 White's pawn structure is of less importance than the obvious difference in activity of the rooks. Besides, Black should definitely worry about the pawn ending \$\displant \text{xf7 27.cxd3 when White seems to have}\$ a dangerous majority on the kingside A second surprise. White improves his opponent's pawn structure. 25...cxd5 **26. □6 □f7 27. □f1** It becomes clear that White's activity is constricting Black even more than after 24...\₩xd3. White proceeded to score a smooth win.



27...h5 28.h3 hxg4 29.hxg4 a5 30.a4 \(\bar{2}\)d7 31.\(\div{2}\)e2 \(\div{2}\)f7 32.\(\div{2}\)d3 35.f3 \$\dip f7 36.c3 \$\dip e7 37.b4 axb4 38.cxb4 \$\preceq\$f7 39.a5 bxa5 40.bxa5 **□e7 41.a6** 1-0.

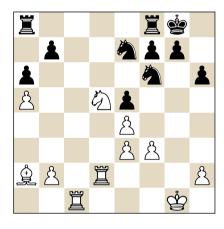
old Adorjan.

Keep this general idea in mind, while we would have yielded Black good fighting go to the middlegame and step things chances: 26.exd5 \(\subsection fc8\) (26...\(\Delta f5\) 27.d6 up a bit, allowing even isolated doubled ②xe3 28. Ic7) or 26. ②xd5 ②xd5 27.exd5 known 20-year-old.

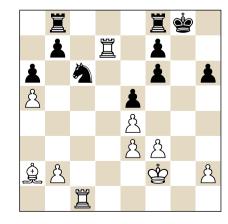


Botvinnik-Sorokin Moscow 1931 position after 19...e5

20. @e3! As Botvinnik himself wrote: 'In the 7 years that I had been playing chess, this is probably the most subtle positional move I managed to make'. True, but White had other moves that are even stronger. Sergey Smokti has suggested 20.\(\beta\)d6. The quiet 20.h3 (Kosikov), and certainly the more simple and straightforward 20. \(\begin{aligned} \begin{aligned} \alpha \ext{2} \ext{2} \\ \ext{2} \ext{2} \ext{2} \\ \ext{2} \\ \ext{2} \ext{2} \\ \ext{ (Voronkov), pushing back Black's pieces after, for example, 20... We7 21. We3, are other strong alternatives. **20... "¥xe3 21.fxe3** As Botvinnik noted, Black can hardly contest the d-file now, while the pawns on e5 and f7 are easier to target. But Black could have put up tougher resistance later on: 21... g4 22.a5 ②c8 23. Ic1 ≜xf3?! Better was 23... **⊑**e8. **24.gxf3 ⊘e7 25. ⊘d5**



Truly impressive play from the 20-year- **25... ②c6?** Voluntarily making a lot of strategic concessions. Now White has free play. Meanwhile, 25... 5fxd5 27. \(\bar{\textsq} \) d7 \(\bar{\textsq} \) ab8 28. \(\\dec{\textsq} \) f2

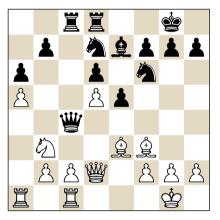


Now clearly White's strategy has succeeded, and Botvinnik skilfully converted his advantage (1-0, 55).

Don't let isolated doubled pawns automatically keep you from offering an exchange of queens.

Perhaps nowadays we are more used to doubled e-pawns, one dynamic advantage being the control of central squares. For instance, Botvinnik's e3-pawn deprived Black's c6-knight of the d4-square. Anyway, Botvinnik's original idea to voluntarily create a static weakness was impressive enough to find its way into many manuals.

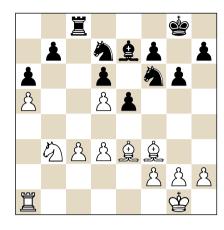
Here's a different example, where you have to look harder for the dynamics compensating the doubled pawn.



Mednis-Bouaziz Riga 1979 position after 16... ≝c4

17. \(\delta\) d3! \(\delta\) xd3 18.cxd3 It would seem that Mednis copied the idea from Smyslov, who used it in a slightly different position to inflict an almost traditional first-round loss on Tal in the historic Candidates Tournament of 1959. But no! In the Russian tournament book, Mednis refers to Geller-Martinovic, Nis 1977, which had seen 16... \wdot\b4 b5 17. \wdot\d3 \wdot\b4, a game now not even in the databases, but from a tournament in which Mednis participated as well. Those were the days! **18...g6 19. 2c3** As in the Smyslov game, it appears that Black cannot contend the just opened c-file and will soon be forced to improve White's damaged pawn structure.

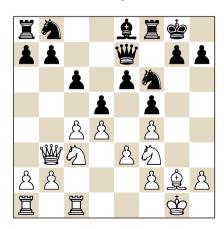
19... 🗓 xc3 20.bxc3 🗒 c8



21. **Ec1!?** Now the exact same position as in 1959 has been reached, when Tal met Smyslov's 21.c4 with 21...e4!? 22.dxe4 **Exc4** and White was still pressing after 23. ②d2. **21...** ②**e8 22.g4** ②**c5? 23.** ②**xc5 dxc5 24.c4** Now White's spatial advantage and half-open b-file yield a clear advantage, which Mednis duly converted (1-0, 64).

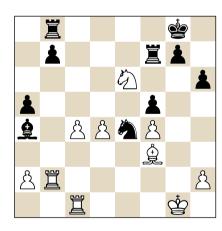
In In Search of Harmony Smyslov modestly called his 15. 43 'the correct treatment of the position'. I'm more inclined to go with Ragozin and Gligoric: 'A deep assessment of the situation!'

Similarly, a half-open b-file may give sufficient impetus to accept even isolated doubled rook pawns. Here you would have to be pretty confident about your dynamic chances, because no doubled pawns can become more static than those on the edge of the board.



Eljanov-Carlsen Wijk aan Zee 2017 position after 12... ≝e7

13. ₩a3! A novelty in this exact position, but we can be sure that it hardly came as a surprise to Magnus. After all, 13. Øe5 Øbd7 14. ₩a3 had been played here before, while in Tilburg 1990, Andersson ground down Short in an endgame arising from a Stonewall after the same queen exchange. 13... ₩xa3 **14.bxa3** It is a bonus for White, of course, that he will no longer have to fear a kingside attack, which is also one of the standard goals that a queen exchange aims for in general. **14... \ODDbd7 15. \Barackellar** Again White has a very pleasant endgame due to the pressure along the halfopen b-file and his spatial advantage. Eljanov got a large advantage, and even managed to exchange his forward doubled a-pawn in the followup: **15...58 16.a4 a5 17.52** ②e4 18. ②xe4 dxe4 19. ②g5 罩f6 20.f3 h6 21. 4h3 exf3 22. £xf3 罩f7 23. ②f2 c5 24. ②d3 cxd4 25.exd4 466 26.4c5 26.4e5, followed by c4-c5, seems even stronger. 26...**⊘e4 27.⊘**xe6 **≜**xa4



Later on, Eljanov lost the thread and even spoilt the draw (0-1, 60), but that in no way detracts from his fine 13. ₩a3!.

Conclusion

So, easier said than done, but don't let isolated doubled pawns automatically keep you from offering an exchange of queens. It may pay off to dive deeply into a position to detect the possible ensuing dynamics as shown in the above examples.

A world-class gathering at a private party



Ilya and Adele Levitov with their young son and their special guests in front of the Waldorf Astoria: Anish Giri, Evgeny Bareev, Boris Gelfand, Vladimir Kramnik, Vishy Anand, Peter Svidler, Alexander Grischuk and Ian Nepomniachtchi.

The Levitov Chess Week will in all likelihood go down in history as the most unusual chess tournament of 2019. Eight top GMs competed at the Waldorf Astoria in Amsterdam, almost unnoticed, including Vladimir Kramnik, who briefly came out of retirement. **DIRK JAN TEN GEUZENDAM** joined the happy few.

hat do you do to celebrate your 40th birthday? For Ilya Levitov it was an apt moment to make an old dream reality: to organize a private chess tournament. A tournament just for himself, a fine selection of grandmasters that he knew well, family and friends, and invited guests. In grand surroundings with nothing left to desire. His inspiration was the exclusive Amber tournament in Monaco that he had visited several times and where the players worked in secluded luxury and enjoyed each other's company after the games.

But he even went a step further. There was no need for spectators and the games were not broadcast live. In the evening, the games were sent to the main chess platforms and a daily recap by Peter Svidler was posted on YouTube (quite incredible, as Svidler also played himself and arrived jet-lagged in Amsterdam on the morning of the first day). In the meantime, everything was recorded by an omnipresent camera crew for a film by a leading Russian documentary maker.

Hanging out with the guys

Levitov had no wish to keep the event a secret; he just wanted his grandmaster friends to feel at ease and be allowed to create games that would not be rated. As he explained: 'For some reason I am upset with the situation in the chess world, especially with the role of the grandmasters. It's nobody's fault. The development of computer programs has made it clear that the grandmasters are no longer the magicians of the past, who knew more than the people who are watching the games. Now they know less. It's not that I don't want anybody to watch it, I just wanted to create a cosier atmosphere, so that they would feel as if they were playing more or less at home.'

And there was an added motivation: 'Lately I have been feeling that chess is not a sport. It's more like an art, a social occasion; it's a game. And there is a big difference between sport and a game. Football is a game, but it's mostly sport. You're for somebody, you love some team, you want them to win. I don't see chess this way. It's more of a social thing, an intellectual thing. All this competitiveness at the top level, which has always been there – who is first in the rankings – I am not particularly interested in this aspect. For me it's much more important to hang out with the guys, because they are very interesting

'Chess is not for everybody. The game itself resists becoming too popular.'

people. I like being around chess players. That's my motivation for the tournament.'

Ilya Levitov's passion for chess first came to the attention of a wider circle when, together with Evgeny Bareev, he wrote the award-winning modern classic *From London to Elista* (2007), a gripping insider account of the World Championship matches that Vladimir Kramnik won against Kasparov, Leko and Topalov. And from 2010 to 2014 he was the Executive Director of the Russian Chess Federation. In this capacity, he organized top-level events like the Tal Memorial and the 2012 World Championship match between Anand and Gelfand.

This time, his wish to organize a gathering of top players was purely private and had nothing to do with an urge to promote chess. 'Honestly speaking, I do not believe in the promotion of chess, because it's a very complex game. Chess, like classical music, is not for everybody. And there's nothing wrong with that. It's the best you can say about anything in the world right now, because everything is for everybody now. Chess is not for everybody. The game itself resists becoming too popular.'

Post-mortems returned!

The 'Levitov Chess Week' comprised three days of rapid chess, preceded by a blitz tournament and a classical



Chess for fun in the hospitality room with Genna Sosonko, Jeroen Piket, Peter and Olga Svidler, Jan Gustafsson, Judit Polgar and Anish Giri.

music concert by world-renowned musicians flown in from Moscow. For his venue, Levitov had chosen the Amsterdam Waldorf Astoria, an oasis of rest and luxury spread over six connected historical houses on Herengracht, the street along the city's most prestigious canal. Each round was divided into two two-game sessions, and at the request of the host, the players not playing followed the action in the hospitality room.

This, as Svidler noted, had a remarkable effect: post-mortems returned! Said Svidler: 'If you stop to think about it, it's really not a miracle that they disappeared. You just feel the futility of it, because you know you can spend two hours shuffling around pieces and then the computer will give you the answer in a couple of seconds. But when they do come back, it's very enjoyable, because this is a company of people who have known each other for ages, and for us to just sit at the board and discuss chess is very enjoyable. '

Not only chess-technical issues were discussed; there was also a lot of reminiscing, which actually added some useful footnotes to chess history. One day, the story was told of a young Kramnik who had gone out late during the 1993 VSB tournament in Amsterdam. He had done so in the company of Ivan Sokolov and it had been so late that Sokolov had spent the night in Kramnik's room. When Kramnik woke up, he asked who he was playing and with barely concealed worry, Sokolov said, 'Anand, with Black'. To which Kramnik replied, 'Ah, Anand with Black, couldn't be better!' A nice story, but Levitov added an important detail. It had not been a show of youthful self-confidence, but a sign of relief, since Kramnik had already prepared his opening for Anand.

And on the subject of Kramnik preparation, Anand revealed why 'Vladi' had made a very short draw



Vishy Anand and Peter Svidler in a light-hearted mood at the start of their last-round game that would end in an atypical loss in 23 moves for the former World Champion.

with the white pieces in his 1994 Candidates match against Yudasin, after he had won the first game with Black. Before the game, his second Tseshkovsky had provided him with a useful suggestion in the Sveshnikov, but in the playing hall Kramnik discovered – as he should have known, of course – that he was playing White!

Back to his best years

Only the youngsters Giri and Nepomniachtchi found it hard to completely detach themselves from their beloved

'For us to just sit at the board and discuss chess is very enjoyable.'

laptops. The Dutchman even had it with him all the time. Perhaps not surprisingly, the fight for first place in

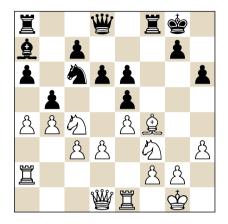
the final round was between them and Alexander Grischuk who, besides the starting fees, had persuaded Levitov to have a prize-fund and proved once more that such a stimulus works for him. 'Nepo' and Grischuk finished with the same number of points, but Nepomniachtchi was declared the winner of the 5,000 euro first prize on tiebreak.

At the end of this article, Nepomniachtchi annotates his win against Kramnik and has an interesting suggestion for Ilya Levitov in case he is going to organize another event. But first we'll look at some further highlights from a memorable tournament that produced a fine harvest of creative games. The notes are based on Peter Svidler's daily YouTube recaps and suggestions by Anish Giri.

To begin with, a win by Anand against his old rival, about which Svidler said: 'It felt like Vishy was back to his best years.' After the second day Anand was half a point behind the leading Nepomniachtchi, but the Indian dropped back on the final day.

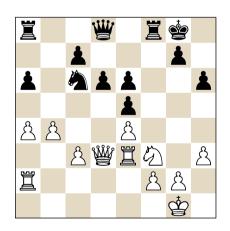
Vishy Anand Vladimir Kramnik

Amsterdam rapid 2019 (4) Italian Game, Giuoco Piano



15...bxc4?

Better was 15... Ixf4, but Kramnik probably felt that after 16. Ocd2 White's play on the queenside was more promising than Black's counter-chances on the kingside.

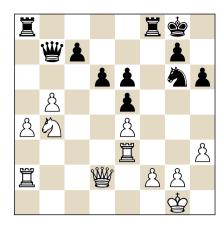


But this is a very pleasant position for White, and with pointed play Anand further increases his influence on the queenside. Watch how his knight on f3 will soon occupy a dominant position on c6!

18... ∅e7 19.c4! ₩b8 20. ₩d2 ₩b7 21. ∅e1 ℤad8 22.b5 ∅g6

After 22...c6, 23. ≝b2 cements White's advantage.

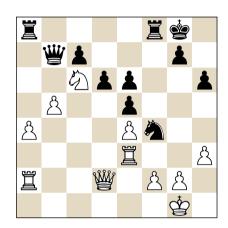
23. ∅d3 axb5 24.cxb5 **⊑**a8 25. ∅b4



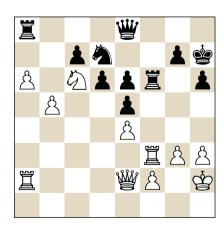
25...少f4

25... ②e7 was a better defence, but also insufficient after 26. ②a6!, when c7 and d6 are too vulnerable.

26.40c6



There it is, exerting very annoying pressure and making the passed a-pawn an even bigger force. In fact, it will be unstoppable.

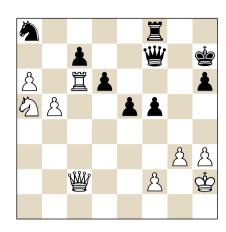


Trading off pieces only makes the situation on the queenside worse for

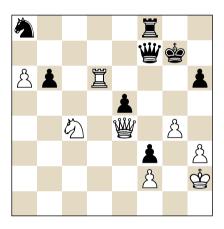
33... **当f7** 34. **三**xf6 gxf6 35. **三**c2 **公b6** 36. **公a5** f5 37. **三**c6 **三**f8 38. **豐c2** Now there is only one way left to cling on to the c-pawn.

38... 5 a8 39.exf5 exf5

But now Anand sacrifices one of his queenside pawns to fatally undermine Black's position.



40.b6! cxb6 41.公c4 \$g7 42.≌xd6 f4 43.g4 f3 44.∰e4



Now Black's only move is 44... If 4+, but after the exchange of queens his position is in ruins, so he resigned.

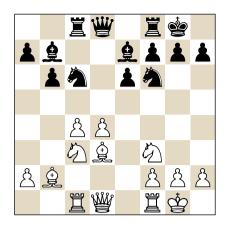
Don't tease Kramnik

Vladimir Kramnik was inevitably a bit rusty, but was ready to strike when the opportunity arose. Before this game, his friends were teasing him with his play on the first day, which may have had some effect.

Peter Svidler Vladimir Kramnik Amsterdam rapid 2019 (6)

Queen's Indian Defence

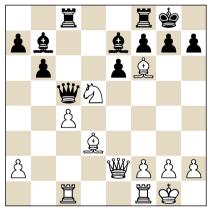
1.c4 e6 2. 2f3 2f6 3.b3 b6 4. 2b2 2b7 5.e3 2e7 6.d4 0-0 7. 2d3 c5 8.0-0 cxd4 9.exd4 d5 10. 2c3 dxc4 11.bxc4 2c6 12. 2c1



13. **e2? This move leads to trouble. White should have played 13. ***** [e1!, with the idea to meet 13... ② b4 with 14. ② f1, when after 14... ② xf3 15. ***** [xf3 *****] wxd4 White has the strong 16. ② d5.

13...⊘b4! A knight sortie that is quite unpleasant for White.

After the game Kramnik surprised Svidler by telling him that he had actually considered taking on d4. To make sure that no one will ever make this well-known mistake, Svidler showed the instructive punishment in his daily recap: 13...②xd4? 14.②xd4 豐xd4 15.②d5 豐c5 16. ②xf6



ANALYSIS DIAGRAM

16... ②xf6 (also disastrous is 16... gxf6 17. ②xe7+ 營xe7 18. 營g4+ 當h8 19. 營h4, and the only way to stop 20. 營xh7 mate is 19...f5, which loses the queen) 17. 營e4. Again lethally eyeing h7: 17...g6 18. ②xf6+ 當g7 19. 營xb7, and Black is a piece down.

14. **½b1 £xf3** 15.gxf3

Because 15. Wxf3 Zxc4 is not really an option. White seems to be holding some trump cards: the bishop pair and possible attacking chances along the g-file, too. But Kramnik finds a very strong continuation:

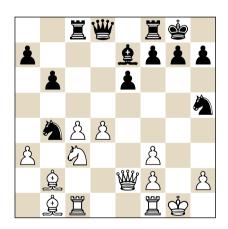
15...♦h5! 16.a3?



Vladimir Kramnik briefly came out of retirement to meet old friends and, despite being a bit rusty, showing sparks of great chess.

Hoping for 16.... 2c6 17.d5, and things don't look all that bad for White. But Black does not need to withdraw the knight.

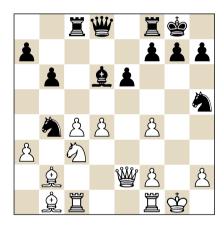
White should have tried 16. ②e4, when Kramnik was planning to play 16... ≜g5 17. ℤc3 ②f4, and although White is still in the game, this is a very unpleasant position to play.



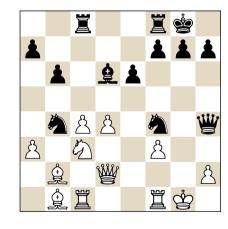
16... ②d6! A killer. Suddenly White is totally lost. What to do against the threat of ... **当**g5+, followed by ... **当**f4, is the first question.

17.f4 Because 17.②e4 **營**h4 18.②xd6 **②**f4 was hopeless.

Another try that won't work was 17. \$\mathbb{\text{e}}4\$ f5 18. \$\mathbb{\text{w}}xe6+ \disphate{h}8\$, and all the threats are there again. Svidler gave the following nice line: 19. \$\text{Q}e2\$ \$\mathbb{\text{g}}c6\$ (threatening 20... \$\displaxf2+) 20. \$\mathbb{\text{e}}8\$ \$\displaxh2+ 21. \$\displaxh2\$ \$\mathbb{\text{e}}\$ xh2 \$\mathbb{\text{e}}\$ h4+, followed by ... \$\mathbb{\text{g}}6+, and wins.



18...**⊘**xf4 19.**₩**d2



19...⊘bd3 A nice final shot. 0-1.

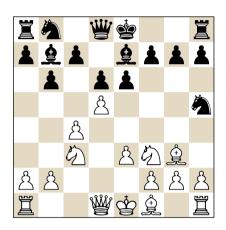
Rolling down the queenside

At 52, Evgeny Bareev was the oldest participant. After the following flashy win he thanked his daughters and grandchild, who had come to Amsterdam with him. This was the first game of his they watched in the hospitality room, and he urged them to do so more often.

Evgeny Bareev Boris Gelfand

Amsterdam rapid 2019 (6)

Queen's Indian Defence

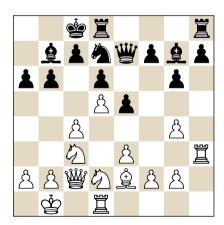


8...e5?! An understandable reply, but 8...≜f6! was stronger.

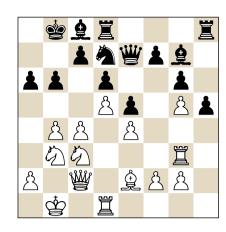
9. 2d2 g6 10. 2e2 2xg3 11.hxg3 2d7 12.g4! Forceful play, killing Black's kingside pawn mobility.

12... 息f6 13. 營c2 皇g7 14.0-0-0 a6 15. 罩h3 營e7 16. 全b1 0-0-0

With the open h-file, it's understandable that Black castles queenside. But how safe is the king there?

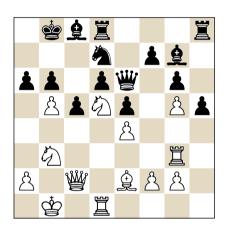


17.e4! Now Black has no breaks and White will come rolling down the queenside. 17... 常 18.b4 Here we come. 18... 公 16 19. 公 b3 全 20. 国 15 15 公 17 The white g-pawn may get lost at some point, but that's not what Bareev was worrying about.



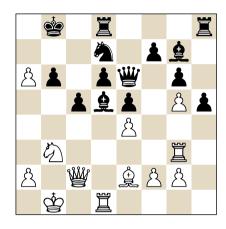
22.c5!? Making no secret of his intentions. More cautious would have been 22. □a4, followed by □c3, to prepare the advance of the c-pawn.
22...dxc5 23.d6! cxd6 24. □d5

₩e6 25.b5!



25... ②b7 Hoping to weather the storm by giving a pawn, when the white a-pawn might actually protect the black king. 25...a5 was clearly no option in view of 26. ○ xa5!, followed by ○ a4 and ○ xa5, plus mate. Almost all white pieces are ready to join the attack, whereas Black's are mostly offside.

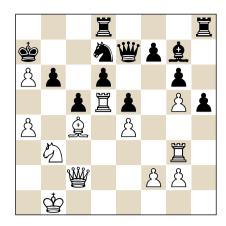
26.bxa6 **£xd5**



27... a7 28. ac4 we7 29.a4 Another invader joins the fray.



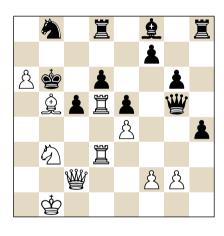
Evgeny Bareev with his daughters Anya and Olya and grandson Vova (Anya's son), who inspired him to create a classy attacking game against Boris Gelfand.



29... ②**b8** A better defensive attempt was 29... ②f8!?, although White retains good attacking chances after, for instance, 30. ②c1 ②e6 31. ②e2 ②d4 32. ∰b2 h4 33. ဩb3!?.

30. **≜**b5!

Now White will soon crash through. **30...h4 31. Zgd3 Zg5** There goes the pawn; but the real action is on the other side of the board.



34. 公xc5 \$\displayar 35. 公b7 \$\displayer 67 \$36. 公xd8 \$\display xd8 37. \$\displayer 65 + \$\displayer 66 \$38. \$\displayer xb6 + \$\displayer xb6 39. \$\displayer 56 \$\displayer 65 \$\dinpla

Fighting Nepo

In the last round but one, Giri had to beat Nepomniachtchi to catch up with him and Grischuk. He did so, but in the final round 'Nepo' decided the fight for first in his favour anyway.

Anish Giri Ian Nepomniachtchi

Amsterdam rapid 2019 (6) Caro-Kann Defence

1.e4 c6 A regular choice of Nepomniachtchi of late.

2.43f3 d5 3.d3



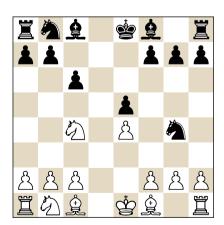
Spectating was an exclusive activity at the Waldorf Astoria, but besides Svidler's YouTube recaps an ever-present camera crew collected tons of footage for a chess film.



A rather unusual continuation, offering a queen swap and hoping for an edge in the resulting middlegame.

3...dxe4 4.dxe4 營xd1+ 5. 堂xd1 公f6 6. 公fd2 公g4 7. 堂e1! e5

8.公c4



8...b5 8... 2c5? looks tempting, but fails to 9.f3! 2f2 10.b4! 2d4 11.c3, and once Black has taken on h1 and White has taken the bishop, the black

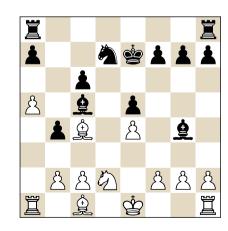
knight, together with Black, will be lost.

9. 2e3 \$c5 10. 2xg4 \$xg4 11.a4!



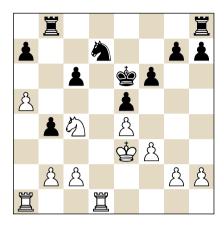
White has a very pleasant position thanks to the weak black queenside pawns and squares.

11...b4 12.a5!? ፟፟Ωd7 13.âc4 \$e7 14.⁄Ωd2



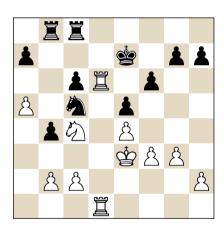
14... 2d6? This loses two tempi.

After 14... 2d4 15.f3 2e6 16. 2xe6 2xe6 White would still be better, but Black's situation would be less problematic than in the game.

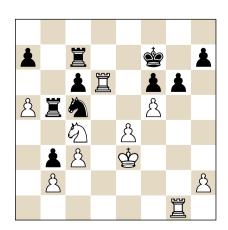


The situation doesn't look dramatic yet for Black, but White's advantage is considerable, thanks to his more active pieces.

21... ***e7** 22. **Id6 Ihc8** 23. **Iad1 C5** 24.g3! Opening a second front.



24... Ic7? Black could have put up more resistance with 24... Id8! 25.f4 Ib7. 25.f4 exf4+ 26.gxf4 Ib5? 27. Ig1 g6 28.f5 Now Black's kingside is ripped open. 28...b3 29.c3 ★f7



30.e5! The winning breakthrough. The rest was not too complicated.

30...fxe5 31.fxg6+ 堂g7 32.gxh7+ 堂xh7 33.單dg6 單b8 34.單6g5 堂h8 35.單xe5 公a4 36.單a1 公xc3 37.bxc3 單h7 38.堂d4 單xh2 39.罩b1 罩h3 40.公d6 罩d8 41.罩e8+ Black resigned.



Vladimir Kramnik Ian Nepomniachtchi

Amsterdam rapid 2019 (3) Queen's Pawn Opening

1. 分f3

One of my favourite events was the Amber Tournament, where leading grandmasters competed not only at rapid chess, but also at blindfold play. Such an unusual format was very much to my liking, and I always read the reports from there with great interest. Alas, I never managed to play there, but thanks to the Levitov Chess

I would like to take the opportunity to suggest that blindfold chess is added next year.

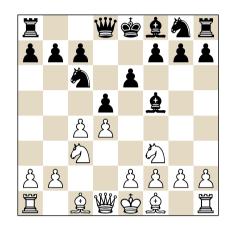
Week I was able partially to experience the atmosphere of the chess festival, which, as Ilya himself said, he wanted to recreate in Amsterdam. I would like to hope that the tournament will become a traditional one, and to thank Ilya for an excellent beginning! And I would like to take the opportunity to suggest that blindfold chess is added as one of the disciplines next year.

1...d5 2.d4 **\$f5**

An interesting set-up, in which it is not

so easy for White to pose problems for his opponent – especially in games with a shortened time control.

3.c4 e6 4. 2c3 2c6!? This move is advocated by grandmasters Indjic and Li Chao. Previously I had exclusively played 4...2f6. But the most popular continuation is 4...c6, as, for example, Morozevich has played.



5.cxd5!?

In principle, Black is not averse to capturing on d5 with a piece, so it may be interesting to deny him this additional possibility.

5...exd5 6. \(\hat{2}\)f4 \(\hat{2}\)d6 7. \(\hat{2}\)g3!?

7... **66** In my view, 7... **6** ce7 8.e3 c6 is a more accurate move order: then Black is not threatened with any pins on the h4-d8 diagonal.

8.e3 ②e7 9. �h4 ②e4

9...c6 10. Axf6 gxf6 leads to a well-known structure from the Queen's Gambit, where the limit of Black's dreams is a draw somewhere around the hundred move mark.



10. **≜**d3

A restrained move. Important variations arise after 10. ②xd5 ②xd5 and now:



ANALYSIS DIAGRAM

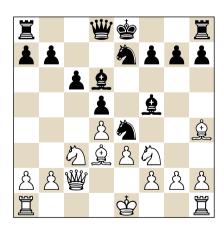
A) 11. \(\hat{\mathbb{L}}\xd8 \\hat{\mathbb{L}}\bhat + 12. \\hat{\mathbb{L}}\eq 2 \\hat{\mathbb{L}}\dc3 + 13. \hat{\mathbb{L}}\xc3 + 14. \\hat{\mathbb{L}}\eq 1 \((14. \\hat{\mathbb{L}}\d2? \) is bad because of 14... \(\hat{\mathbb{L}}\xa2 + 15. \\hat{\mathbb{L}}\eq 2 \\hat{\mathbb{L}}\c3 + \) 14... \(\hat{\mathbb{L}}\xd1 + 15. \\hat{\mathbb{L}}\xd1 = \hat{\mathbb{L}}\xd8, \) and the advantage of the two bishops allows Black thoughts about not just equalizing;

B) 11. \$\displaystyle b + \$\displaystyle d + \$\displaystyle 12. \$\displaystyle x d 8 \$\displaystyle b 4 + \$13. \$\displaystyle f 1 \$\displaystyle x b 5 + \$14. \$\displaystyle g 1 \$\displaystyle c 2 \$\displaystyle c 2 + \$17. \$\displaystyle x c 2 \$\displaystyle x

10...c6?!

This allows the opponent to create unpleasant tension in the centre. After 10... ②xc3 11.bxc3 ②xd3 12. ₩xd3 0-0 13. ℤb1 b6 White retains some pressure.

11. ₩c2



11...₩a5?

Virtually the only move leading to a decent position is 11...\$\delta b4 12.0-0 \$\overline{\text{\texi{\text{\text{\texi}\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{

12. £xe7 £xe7

A choice of two evils: 12... \$\disprex xe7 13.0-0

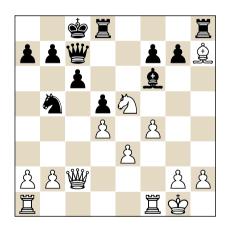


When in Amsterdam... Ilya and Adele Levitov decided that a boat was the perfect place to hand Ian Nepomniachtchi the winner's trophy and have the closing dinner.

△xc3 14. ≜xf5 △b5 15.e4, with an enormous advantage for White.

15...g6 fails to 16.፟∅xc6 \(\begin{array}{c} \perp c7 17. \(\Delta \text{xe7}.\)

16. 2xh7 2f6 17.f4 0-0-0

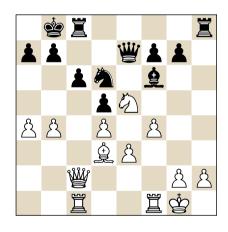


Vladimir and I hardly harboured any doubts about the result of the game. I realized that I had to rejoice over a small achievement: I had nevertheless managed to castle!

18. ≜d3 ⊘d6 19. ⊑ac1 🕏b8 20.b4 ₩e7 21.a4 ⊑c8

Somewhere around here I finally realized that the game would not end immediately. Yes, Black is a pawn down, at the same time he has a bad

position... but nevertheless in rapid chess even a small spark of counterplay can kindle a big fire.



22. **₩b3**?

White falls into what is probably the only trap. The solid move 22. #f2 deprives Black of even illusory chances of displaying activity.

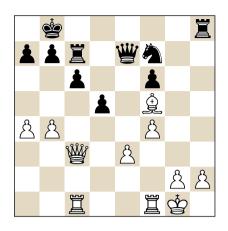
22... 2xe5 23.dxe5 f6

It stands to reason that Black cannot solve all his problems, but to force the opponent to defend a little is an unprecedented success by the standards of the course of this game.

24. **₩c3**

24.exd6?? is not possible because of 24... 響xe3+ 25. 掌h1 罩xh2+.

24...少f7 25.臭f5 罩c7 26.exf6 gxf6

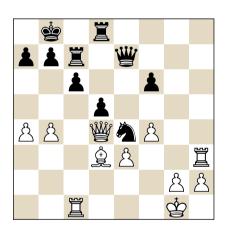


27. \(\) After avoiding an unpleasant thrust, Vladimir began making solid (and strong!) moves.

27... 夕d6 28. 臭d3 罩d8

The rook on the third rank excellently defends the kingside against any encroachments, but it is somewhat cut off from the centre of the board, to where Black switches the theatre of operations.

29. ₩d4 Øe4 30. ℤh3



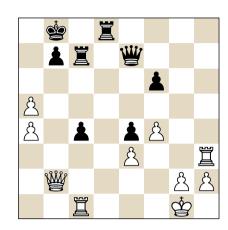
30...a5! Sink or swim! 31.bxa5 c5 32. \(\begin{array}{c} b2 c4 \end{array}\)

Objectively the advantage is still with White, but the scene has changed. He has not managed to avert the oppo-

nent's desperate breakthrough, and for a human the position has become extremely unclear.

33. ②xe4 33. **②**c2 **□**g8! with compensation for Black.

33...dxe4



34. Abs? I thought that this move was the most logical, since the rook must be brought into play as quickly as possible, but, strangely enough, now White loses.

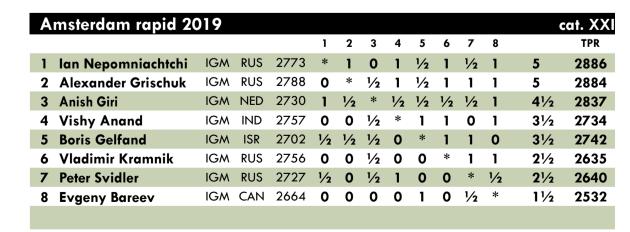
34. 国 39! would have retained an advantage. It looks awkward, but the intention is revealed in the variation 34...c3 35. 国 xc3 国 d1+ 36. 曾 f2 智 d8, and now 37. 国 g8! 智 xg8 38. 国 xc7 智 d5 (38...曾 xc7 39.智 c2+) 39.国 c2 and wins. But with the rook on h5 a similar idea does not work. Of course, Black is not obliged to play 34...c3, but then White acquires time to safeguard his king and set up a blockade of the c-pawn. However, Black's position remains quite playable.

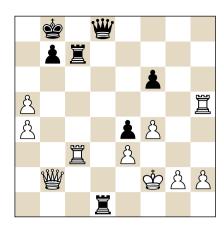
34...c3!

Now, after using nearly all of his remaining time, Kramnik played:

35. Exc3 but there is no longer any way of saving the game.

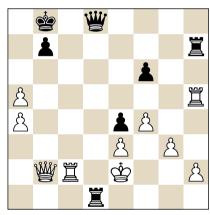
35... ⊑d1+ 36. ⊈f2 ₩d8





37. 含g3 37. **基**h8? **豐**xh8 38. **基**xc7 **豐**h4+ and mate next move.

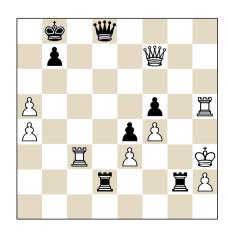
The best chance was the desperate 37.堂e2, when to win Black would have had to find 37...罩g7! 38.g3 (the escape square for the king is blocked) 38...罩gd7 39.罩c2 罩h7!.



ANALYSIS DIAGRAM

I am not sure that I would have coped ©.

38... **□**g7+ 39. **♦**h3 **□**gxg2 40. **₩**f7 f5



The king has nowhere to hide from the quick mate. White resigned. ■



The Blitz Whisperer
Maxim Dlugy

Learning from the Best

Games are often more instructive if the players differ considerably in strength and the mistakes can easily be pointed out. The same goes for blitz, argues **MAXIM DLUGY** as he tells us what he learnt from the Paris leg of the Grand Chess Tour.

s I started looking over the blitz games from the Paris leg of the Grand Chess Tour, I realized that these amazing players are all capable of providing us with excellent instruction, even by showcasing their own blitz games. In fact, I maintain that it's possible to learn much more from blitz games than most chess authors would imagine. The reason is that it's always far easier to understand the concept of a certain mistake if the punishment for it is shown in very destructive fashion.

This is also why, for example, I found Mikhail Botvinnik's collection of best games so instructive. His opponents were generally 200 to 300 points lower-rated than him, and this provided excellent instructional value.

The same applies to blitz, where the resistance level is much weaker, as you don't have much time. And the blitz in Paris was no different.

We start with a fascinating struggle from the last round between Fabiano Caruana and Alexander Grischuk.

Fabiano Caruana Alexander Grischuk

Paris 2019 (18)

Caro-Kann Defence, Advance Variation

1.e4 c6 2.d4 d5 3.e5 \(\hat{2}\)f5 4.\(\hat{1}\)c3 e6 5.g4 \(\hat{2}\)g6 6.\(\hat{1}\)ge2



Caruana chooses one of the most aggressive lines in the Advanced Variation of the Caro-Kann, popularized by John Nunn and Alexei Shirov. Grischuk will have to dig deep to remember all the key defensive ideas here.

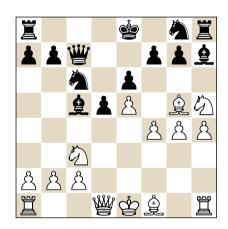
6...c5 7.h4 h5 8. 2f4 âh7 9. 2xh5 2c6 10.dxc5 âxc5 11. âg5 This move, a novelty at GM level, really starts the game, because Grischuk himself played 11. 2g2 against Bareev some time back.

11... **₩**c7

The move played in the one game in the database, 11... ₩b6, could lead to a very complicated position for Black after 12. ♠xg7+ \$\ddots\$f8 13. ♠xe6+ fxe6 14. ₩f3+ \$\ddots\$e8 15.0-0-0.

12.f4

Another way to play the position is to complete development with 12. 2d3 **\subset xe5+ 13. 1f1 2xd3+ 14. *\subset xd3, when Black's extra pawn is offset by White's better king position and development.



12...d4?

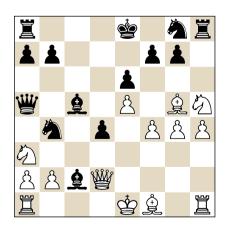
the kingside fully compensates for the sacrificed pawn.



15. ∅a3??

As it turns out, the position was already winning for White, as Black's pieces have got themselves completely penned in. The correct move here was 15. \(\begin{aligned} \sigma \) d6+, after which the \(\beta \) xg7+ threat, coupled with the transition to an endgame with a3, would be too much for Black.

15... ②xc2? Grischuk misses an important tactic! After 15... 公d3+! 16. ②xd3 ②b4 White must lose or sacrifice his queen, but the best compensation he will get will only preserve the balance. After 17. ②b5+ ③f8 18.f5! exf5 19.0-0-0 ②xd2+20. ②xd2 營b6 21.e6! ②e7 22.exf7 ②g6 23. ②de1 ③xf7 24. ②b4 ③e8! the position is wildly unclear, and White's best moves would be harder to find.



16. 4 c4?!

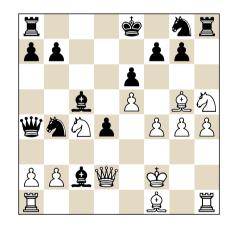


From the way he resigned you could see how thoroughly Alexander Grischuk enjoyed his last blitz game in Paris against Fabiano Caruana, even though he lost.

sation for the material, although if White manages to double rooks on the g-file, Black's position may not feel so rosy after all.

16...**₩**a4 17.**�**f2

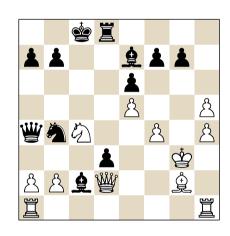
Fabi has decided that the safest square for the king is g3, whereupon he can start developing the rest of his pieces.



17...d3+?

It's hard to spot, but Black can simply go after White's knight on h5 if he keeps the d4-pawn where it is. After the defensive 17... \$\displays f8 18. \$\displays g3 \hat{2}g6!, planning to take on h5, Black seems to have a good game.

18. **會**g3 **罩**xh5 19.gxh5 **②**e7 20. **皇**xe7 **皇**xe7 21. **皇**g2 0-0-0



22. Øe3?!

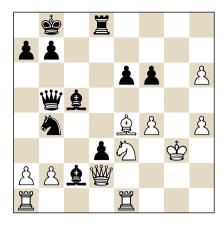
The knight stood very well on c4 – overlooking the d6-square. It was strong to continue moving the king into safety with 22. ♣h2, while planning to stabilize the knight with b3.

22...**ģb8** 23.**≝hc1 ≜c**5

23...f6 was also interesting to try and exploit White's king's position.

24. **基e1 營b5** 25. **এe4** f5 26.exf6 gxf6 27.h6

I maintain that it's possible to learn much more from blitz games than most chess authors would imagine.



In positions where you cannot control the flow of ideas, try to create positive assets that can be relied on to deflect your opponent's attention. In this case, Fabiano shows that the h-pawn can become strong if Black does not attend to it.

27...f5 Black had many promising moves at his disposal, e.g. 27... e8 or 27... d6; but it's natural to sharpen it up when time is getting short.

28. 2f3 2d6 Objectively not the best, but in such a crazy position best moves are tough to come by.

29. 2g2?

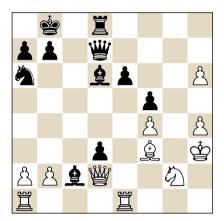
Going back is often wrong. After 29.a3 e5 30. 公xf5 exf4+ 31. 哈h2 豐xf5 32.axb4 White is better, although not clear to the naked eye... unless you spot the plan of 罩g1-g7.

29... ≝d7?! After 29... **≝**e8! 30. **ਊ**h2 **₩g6** Black is doing very well.

30. \\$\delta\$ h3 Bringing the queen out with 30. **\\$\\$\C2** collapse co

30...*⊈*\a6?!

Black should have hurried to knock off the h6-pawn. After 30... \$\begin{align*} \text{18 31.a3 } \text{20} \text{d5} \\
32. \text{2xd5 exd5 he would stand better.} \end{align*}



31. @e3 Once again bringing the queen out with 31. **@c3** was stronger. This reminds me of Jacob Aagaard's lecture at my academy recently: 1) Consider all your options, and 2) Bring out your pieces!

31...⊘c7 32.₩d4! Finally Caruana moves his queen to the key diagonal.

35...d2 36. Ee2 ②e4 37. Exd2 ②d5 Black is down an exchange, but clearly has good chances to hold. With seconds left on both clocks, impulses take over.

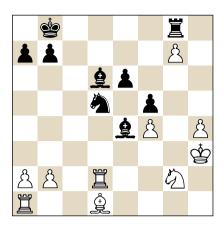


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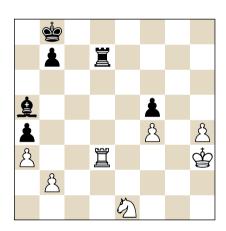
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Black is completely fine after 47... **=** g7 48. **=** e3 49. **=** g2 **=** xg2+ 50. **=** xg2 **=** d4 51. **=** xd3 **=** xb2.

Finally Fabiano finds a way to sac an exchange to get some winning chances.

49... ≜xd3 50. \alphaxd3

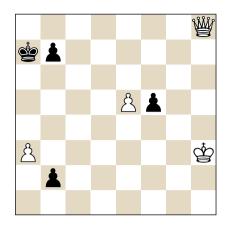


50...**ℤe7?**

It was not obvious that Black's saving resource was to 'use all his pieces'. After 50... 堂c7! 51. 罩xd7+ 堂xd7 52. ②f3 逸b6 53.h5 堂e6 54.h6 堂f6 55.h7 堂g7 56. ②h4 堂xh7 57. ②xf5 逸c5 Black draws by simply trading all pawns on the queenside.

It seems like the game is over, but suddenly Sasha finds an amazing resource.

54... ②c3 55.h7 The sly 55. **③**h4 **③**xe5 56. **③**d8+ **⑤**c7 57.fxe5 would have won quickly, but Fabi wasn't expecting anything special.

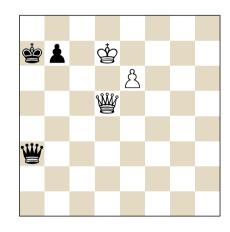


Suddenly it becomes a game regardless, because White has to convert this better queen+pawn ending. Still, Fabi is up to the task.

59.e6 b1營 60.營e5 營h1+ 61.全g3 營g1+ 62.全f3 營f1+

Of course, Black could have tried to get the queen to e7 after a series of checks starting with ... \$\widething{\text{\text{\text{g}}}}\$4+, but ultimately the position is very difficult for Black.

63. 當e3 響e1+ 64. 當f4 響h4+ 65. 當xf5 營h5+ 66. 當e4 豐e2+ 67. 當d4 營b2+ 68. 當d5 營b3+ 69. 當d6 營d3+ 70. 營d5 營g3+ 71. 當d7 營xa3

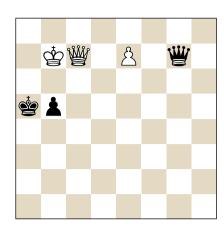


At this point, the engine announces mate in 15, starting with 72. ₩d4+. But Fabi's technique is up to it.

72.e7 營a4+ 73.含d8 營h4 74.營c5+ 含a6 75.營e5 b5 76.含d7 營h7 77.含d6 營d3+ 78.含c7 營h7 79.含d8

We can only imagine the clock situation; 79. ₩a1 mate would have been better.

79... 營h4 80. 營e6+ 含a5 81. 含d7 營h7 82. 含c8 營c2+ 83. 含b7 營g2+ 84. 含b8 營h2+ 85. 含c8 營c2+ 86. 含b7 營g2+ 87. 營c6 營g7 88. 營c7+



Whew! Black resigned.

In this game, Caruana taught me the force of sober resilience after having spoiled a huge opening advantage, and next solid endgame technique.

Here's a win by the same Grischuk with an opening he played several times in Paris.

Alexander Grischuk Ian Nepomniachtchi

Paris 2019 (17) King's Indian Defence

1.d4 4 f6 2.c4 g6 3.h4

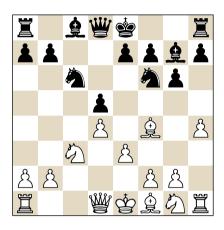
Although the first super-GM to play this in a serious game was Topalov in the 2016 Candidates against Giri, it seems Grischuk is serious about this experiment, which he first tried against MVL in the Riga Grand Prix. Let's wish Sasha all the best, as new ideas make chess a better game!

3...c6



Nepomniachtchi is a very pragmatic player when it comes to defending his favourite opening – the Grünfeld. Why play openings you don't play when you can play the openings you do play with an extra tempo? On the face of it, that may be true, but White has not fianchettoed his light-squared bishop, so he can use it better on the f1-a6 diagonal, and Black's ...g6 in the Slav cannot be much better than White's h4.

4. Øc3 d5 5.cxd5 cxd5 6. Ձf4 Ձg7 7.e3 Øc6



8. @e2! An excellent move, securing White's comfort. Black will feel obliged to prepare for h5, meaning that Sasha just won back the tempo he lent Black on his third move.

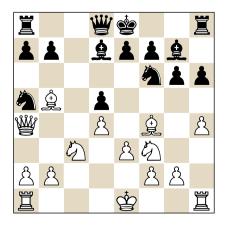
8...h6 9. ∅f3 ዿg4?

A serious mistake. Without the dark-squared bishop policing the d6-square, Black must keep his light-squared bishop in the defence. After 9...0-0 10. Ic1 b6 11. b3! xb3 12.axb3 2f5 13. 5 Ifc8 14.g4 2e6 15.f3 White would have a slight pull, but now things can get ugly fast.

10. 學b3! 公a5 The alternative was 10... 學b6 11. 學xb6 axb6 12.a3 0-0 13. 公e5 皇xe2 14. 全xe2 罩fc8 15. 罩ac1 公a5 16. 公b5, with a serious positional endgame advantage for White.

11. ₩a4+ �d7 12. �b5

A strong alternative was 12. \$\widetharpoonup b4 or 12. \$\widetharpoonup a3, with serious pressure.



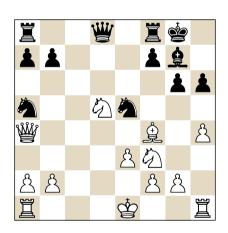
12...0-0?

Ian clearly doesn't like his position and decides to sacrifice a pawn to complete his development. This turns out to be simply bad, as Grischuk shows in a master class in technique. After the more tenacious 12...②c6 13.②e5 罩c8 14.②xc6 ②xc6 15.③xa7 0-0 16.0-0 ②d7 17.③xd7 ③xd7

Let's wish Sasha all the best, as new ideas make chess a better game!

18. b6 Black's two bishops would provide some realistic compensation for the pawn, although of course only White would be trying to win.

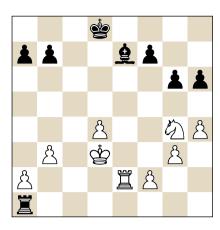
13. ≜xd7 **△**xd7 **14**. **△**xd5 e5 **15**.dxe5 **△**xe5



16. \(\preceq\) xe5

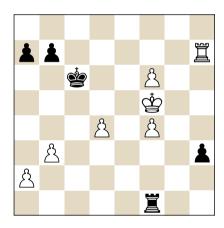
With more time, it would have been possible to find a killer sequence: 16.公xe5 營xd5 (16...皇xe5 17.罩d1!) 17.罩d1 營xg2 18.罩h2! 營g1+ 19.營e2, and the queen is lost.

16... ½xe5 17. ¾d1 ½g7 18.0-0 公c6 19. ¾d2 ¾a5 20. ¾xa5 公xa5 21. ¾c1 ¾fd8 22. ﴿sf1 ﴿sf8 23.b3 ¾ac8 24. ¾xc8 ¾xc8 25. ﴿se2 ¾c1 26. ﴿Qb4 ﴿gf6 27. ¾c2 ¾a1 28.g3 ½e7 29. ﴿Qd5 ﴿Qc6 30. ﴿Qd4 ﴿Qxd4+ 31. exd4 ½d6 32. ﴿sqd3 ﴿se8 33. ¾e2+ ﴿sqd8 34. ﴿Qe3 ½e7 35. ﴿Qg4



The knight is sent to systematically destroy Black's pawn structure.

35...h5 36.\(\tilde{\Omega}\)h6! f5 37.\(\tilde{\Omega}\)f7+ \(\delta\)d7 38.\(\tilde{\Omega}\)e5+ \(\delta\)c7 39.\(\tilde{\Omega}\)xg6 \(\delta\)d6 40.\(\tilde{\Omega}\)e7 f4 41.\(\tilde{\Omega}\)d5+ \(\delta\)c6 42.\(\tilde{\Omega}\)xf4 \(\delta\)xf4 43.\(\delta\)xf4 \(\delta\)h6 \(\delta\)xf4 45.\(\delta\)h6 \(\delta\)xf4 46.\(\delta\)e4 \(\delta\)h1 47.f5 h4 48.\(\delta\)e5 h3 49.\(\delta\)h7+ \(\delta\)c6 50.f6 \(\delta\)e1+ 51.\(\delta\)f5 \(\delta\)f1 52.f4



And Black had had enough.

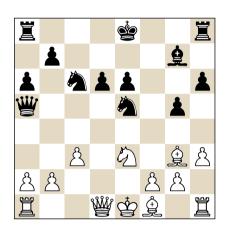
In this game, Grischuk showed the nuances of his opening preparation, transposing to the Exchange Slav with Black's bishop on g7, while also winning a crucial tempo with 8. \(\textit{\pm} \) e2!. His endgame technique was also quite instructive, as he sent his knight to singlehandedly destroy and capture his opponent's pawns.

In the next game, Anish Giri was successful with a new idea, deviating in an opening line that has been seen many times. He beat Maxime Vachier-Lagrave, who was in poor blitz form, but still managed to take first place in the overall Rapid & Blitz standings and win 'Paris'.

Anish Giri Maxime Vachier-Lagrave

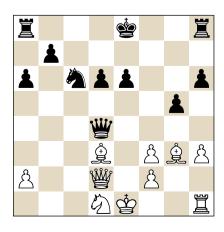
Paris 2019 (15)
Sicilian Defence, Najdorf Variation

1.e4 c5 2.\$\tilde{\Omega}f3 d6 3.d4 cxd4 4.\$\tilde{\Omega}xd4 \$\tilde{\Omega}f6 5.\$\tilde{\Omega}c3 a6 6.\$\tilde{\tilde{\Omega}}e3 \$\tilde{\Omega}g4 7.\$\tilde{\tilde{\Omega}}g5 h6 8.\$\tilde{\Dm}h4 g5 9.\$\tilde{\tilde{\Omega}}g3 \$\tilde{\tilde{\Omega}}g7 10.h3 \$\tilde{\Omega}e5 11.\$\tilde{\Omega}f5 \$\tilde{\Dm}xf5 \$\$\tilde{\Dm}xf5 \$\tilde{\Dm}xf5 \$\$\tilde{\Dm}xf5 \$\tilde{\Omega}xf5 \$\$\tilde{\Omega}d5 e6 14.fxe6 \$\$\tilde{\Omega}f6 15.\$\tilde{\Omega}e3 \$\tilde{\W}a5+ 16.c3 \$\$



16... ② **f3+** I found 219 games in the database in which Black played 16... ② f3+. Only in one game did White decide to double pawns with 17.gxf3. Amazingly enough, Anish Giri prepared a big surprise and repeated this move of correspondence player Dusan Poljak. That game ended in a draw, but when you face such a surprise in a blitz game, things may end badly for the recipient.

17.gxf3 To be fair, one of the key positions after 17.營xf3 is pretty crazy as well: 17... 全xc3+ 18. 全d1 營a4+ 19. 公c2 全xb2 20. 国c1 国c8 21. 全d3 国f8 22.營h5+ 全d7 23.營xh6 營xa2 24.營h7+ 公e7 25. 全e2 全xc1 26. 国xc1 營b2.

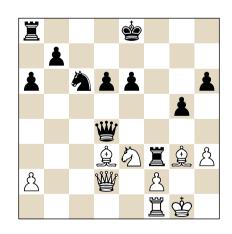




Despite a 'horror show' (his words) in the blitz, MVL took overall first in Paris, much to the delight of Gilles Betthaeuser, the president of his sponsor Colliers.

21...**I**f8

An official novelty and probably inaccurate. Black is not prepared to debate this complicated line fully. In the afore-mentioned correspondence game Black played 21...②e5, whereupon White captured on e5. I think it would have been interesting if Anish had tried 22. ②e2 instead, as in the endgame after 22...③xd2+23.③xd2 ②c8 24.②e3 ③e7 25.f4 gxf4 26. ②xf4 ③hf8 27. ③xh6 ③xf2 28.②g4 ②xg4 29.hxg4, defending against the two bishops and the passed pawns could become tricky in a quick game. 22.0-0 ③xf3 23.②e3



White is down some material, but it's still quite hard to decide what to do with the black king here. Should Black castle or keep it in the middle? Tough choices for blitz.

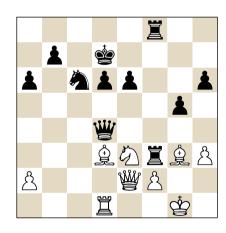
23...**∲**d7 24.**⊑**d1

Anish is eyeing the d6-square. Black's position is getting very dangerous.

24... **□**af8

The best move, but one that took MVL 45 seconds.

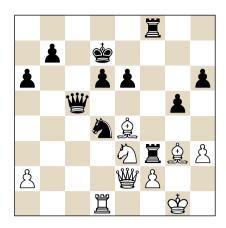
25. **₩e2**



25...₩c5?

A tactical mistake. Black had some interesting options, but I think 25...豐c3 was probably the best. Then, after 26. 鱼4 ②d4 27.豐d2! 基xg3+28.fxg3 豐xd2 29.基xd2 ②c6, the three pawns would give Black hope for a successful defence.

26. <u>\$e</u>4 **2**d4?



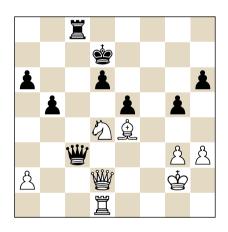
27. ₩d3

Strong but not the best. After 27. **b2! White's numerous threats will decide.

27... **Z**xg3+ 28.fxg3 e5?

With the queens on the board, Black has no chances. His last attempt was 28... ②c2 29. ¥xc2 ¥xe3+ 30. \$g2 d5 31. ₹d2, followed by ₹e2, and White is much better, although Black is still in the game.

29. 曾g2 b5 30. 曾d2 罩c8 31. ②f5 曾c3 32. ②xd4



Black resigned. Without his connected passed pawns he is hopelessly lost.

This game showed me the importance of analysing really rare lines in main openings and helped expand my understanding of knowing when to trade queens.

In the following game, Hikaru Nakamura shows his tenacity in bad positions, reversing his fortune after a failed attempt at aggression in the middlegame landed him into a piece-down fight with insufficient compensation.

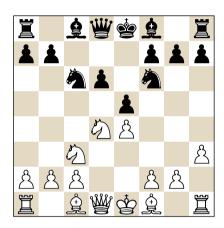
Hikaru Nakamura Anish Giri

Paris 2019 (14)
Sicilian Defence, Classical Variation

1.e4 c5 2.∅f3 d6 3.∅c3 ∅f6 4.h3 ∅c6 5.d4 cxd4

The somewhat rare move order 3. © c3 and 4.h3 enabled Anish Giri to transpose to the 6.h3 variation of the Four Knights Sicilian. This should give Black an easier game.

6. ∅xd4 e5



Hikaru tries to make the best out of a bad position by complicating as much as possible.

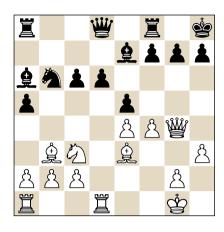
7. ac6 More usual is to try 7. **de2**, planning f4, although Black is fine in those lines as well.

7...bxc6 8. 2c4 2e7 9.0-0 0-0 10. 2c4 2d7 Anish decides against the natural 10... 2e6, planning to develop his bishop to a6.

11. □d1 □b6 12. ②b3 12. **②**a6 to trade off the light-squared bishop seems a tad better, as White's bishop on b3 is a bit out of play if Black sidesteps the pin on the f7-pawn with ... **③**h8.

12...a5 13. 2e3 2a6 14. 2f4 2h8 15.f4? This natural move turns out to be a blunder, since it has opened the diagonal leading to the king, and White no longer has 2xb6 as an option. White should have continued

reinforcing his position with 15. \$\mathbb{Z}\$d2, or trying to create some kingside weaknesses with 15. \$\mathbb{W}\$h5.

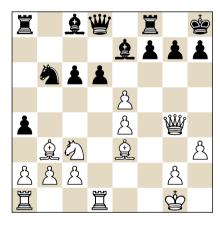


15...a4! 16.fxe5

From this point on, Hikaru tries to make the best out of a bad position by complicating as much as possible.

16... 2c8? Already an inaccuracy. Anish does not need to misplace his bishop to win a piece, so he should simply have captured on b3, with a winning position.

After 16...axb3 17.exd6 âxd6 18.e5 Black had probably missed the retort 18...ac4!, threatening the bishop and the e5-pawn.

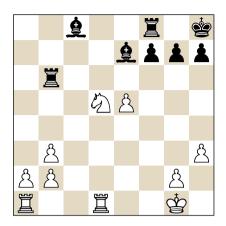


17. 學f3? Hikaru misses his best chance. After 17. 學f4 axb3 18.exd6 bxc2 19.dxe7 cxd1學+ 20. 基xd1 學xe7 21. 皇xb6 皇e6 22.b3 Black is much better, but there is a lot of work to do to convert the extra exchange.

17...axb3 18.cxb3 d5

Not obvious but more devastating for White would be repositioning the knight with 18... 2d7 19.exd6 2e5, followed by ... 2xd6, when White would hardly have any real compensation for the piece.

19. 豐f2 罩b8 20. 皇xb6 豐xb6



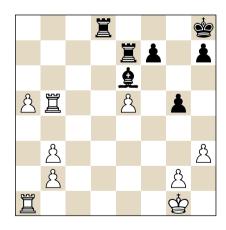
23... □e6? A very dubious decision, as the two bishops provide additional power to Black's position. Keeping the bishop pair with 23... **○**c5+ would have been decisive.

24. 🖾 xe7 🖺 xe7 25. 🖺 d5

Suddenly White has three pawns on the queenside for the piece and Black has to start calculating how to stop them. Although Black is still winning here, let's see how fast his position falls apart.

25... @e6 Another inaccuracy. The bishop belongs on b7 to make the e-pawn more accessible and to have an easier time blockading the oncoming queenside traffic.

26. \(\bar{L}\) b5 \(\bar{L}\) d8 27.a4 g5 28.a5



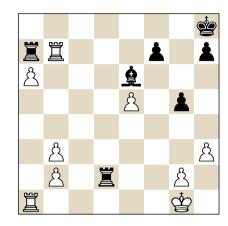
28... after which Black is no longer better. The rooks had to be kept overseeing the pawns, the point being that White must not be allowed to play a6 and aa5, since that would create a mechanism for White to continue pushing his pawns.

After the correct 28... \(\begin{aligned} \begin{aligned} \aligned & 29. \begin{aligned} \begin{aligned} \aligned & 29. \begin{aligned} \begi

simply piles up on the pawn with ... \(\begin{aligned} \) \(\begin{aligned} \\ \begin{aligned}

29.a6 \(\bar{a}\)a7 30.\(\bar{a}\)b7

Besides 30. Zaa5, this is also good enough for equality.

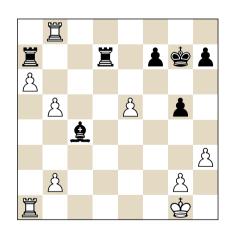


30... **≝**d7?

There was one nice way to equalize fully with 30... 基xg2+ 31. 堂h1 皇d5 32. 基xa7 基g3+ 33. 堂h2 基g2+.

31. \(\bar{L}\) b8+? Missing the logical 31. \(\bar{L}\) xd7 \(\bar{L}\) xd7 32.b4, when White will be a pawn up in a rook and pawn endgame after \(\bar{L}\) a5 and b5. If Black tries to stop White's pawn advance with \(\ldots \bar{L}\) c8, White will reposition his rook, with excellent winning chances.

31... \$\dig 7 32.b4 \(\hat{L}\)c4 33.b5



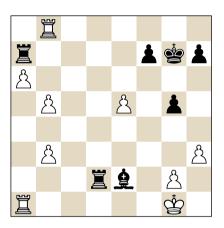
33... □d2? In time-pressure, it proved impossible to find 33... **□**d5 34. **□**a5 **□**d1+ 35. **□**h2 **□**d2 36.e6 fxe6 37. **□**b7+ **□**xb7 38.axb7 **□**d5 39.b8 **□ □**xg2+ 40. **□**h1 **□**g3+, with a draw.

34.b3!?

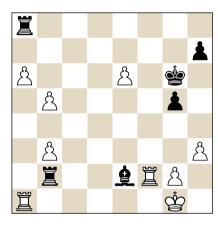
This move gives Black a chance to go wrong, but he should draw with best play. 33. \(\begin{array}{l} \begin{array}{l} \alpha \end{array} & \text{seemed stronger, but } \end{array} \) I was able to find a draw for Black in

all variations. I welcome you to try and analyse the position yourself!

34... ②e2?? The final mistake. For some reason, Anish decides to control the pawns by keeping the bishop on the a6-f1 diagonal, missing a neat tactic. After 34... ②d5 (the only move) 35.b6 基xg2+ 36. 堂f1 罩d7! Black's counterplay of posting both rooks on the second rank with a perpetual cannot be stopped. For example: 37.b7 ②xb7 38.axb7 罩dd2 39. 罩g8+ ��h6!.



35.e6! The opening of the seventh rank decides the game.



1-0. A cute finishing touch. Hikaru simply restricts all Black's pieces. The pawn onslaught cannot be stopped.

This game taught me an attractive opening plan with ②xc6 and ②c4 that may give White a little pull in slightly different positions from what a Sicilian player is used to. The fight of the pawns against the bishop was also very instructive, because Black's strongest counters always focused on White's king, rather than on blocking play against the pawns. ■



The good, the beautiful and the ugly

Flights of fancy, sound endgame advice or 'dark-square weakness hooliganism'. You'll find them all as **MATTHEW SADLER** gives you a taste of a rich harvest of new books.

In Chess 2019/4) I wrote that I hadn't dared pick up Oleg Pervakov's Industrial Strength Endgame Studies by Sergei Tkachenko (Elk and Ruby) before a tournament lest I depress myself by failing to solve them! However, since my chess activity is pretty much completed for the rest of this year, I thought I might have a go! Oleg Pervakov was born in the Russian city of Kirov in 1960 and published his first composition in 1977. After a gap of a few years, he returned to composition in 1983 and was immediately successful, sharing first prize in a

ome months ago (in New

The blurb at the back says that you may buy this collection of studies 'to test your endgame tactical abilities, to improve your endgame understanding, or simply to appreciate chess in all its beauty'. I strained for a while at the first

but then settled with great - though

competition together with no other

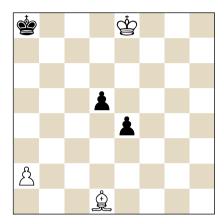
than Kasparian. This book brings

together 100 of Pervakov's best studies.

slightly guilty – satisfaction into the third reason! And indeed, treating this book as an art book, dipping into it from time to time to marvel at the miracles that Pervakov weaves with the pieces, has proven to be a great pleasure.

During the recent Dutch Championship, at a Deloitte sponsor's event at which Natasha Regan and I were talking about AlphaZero, the Dutch IM Manuel Bosboom came along and demonstrated a series of amazing positions (very impressively from memory) with stunning resources for both sides. I think he would enjoy these very much! Pervakov says that he likes studies with 'a battle between the two sides, tricks they can come up with. So it has to be a battle of equals. It's just like when two players of the same strength meet

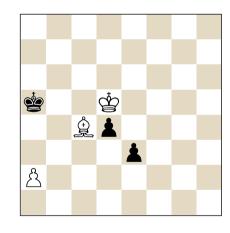
over the board and each has a set of aces up his sleeve'. It's this feeling of amazing ingenuity on both sides that makes his studies very appealing to practical players. For example, I loved the elegance of this study that I could easily imagine coming up in a blitz finish!



O. Pervakov & N. Kralin 64 Chess Review 1995 White to play and win

Black's two connected passed pawns threaten to slowly walk down to the first rank. How can the white bishop outplay them?

1. \$\doc{\phi}\$d7 d4 2. \$\doc{\phi}\$b3 e3 3. \$\doc{\phi}\$c4 \$\doc{\phi}\$b7 4. \$\doc{\phi}\$d6 \$\doc{\phi}\$b6 5. \$\doc{\phi}\$d5 \$\doc{\phi}\$a5

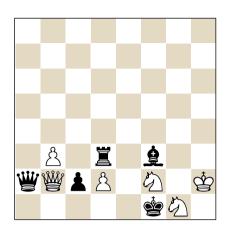


6. \$\display Aaaah! 6. \$\display\$ xd4 \$\display\$ b4 is zugzwang! 7. \$\display\$ d3 e2.

6...\$\dd{\psi}a4 7.\$\dd{\psi}d3 \$\dd{\psi}a3 7...\$\dd{\psi}b4 8.\$\dd{\psi}c2 e2 9.\$\dd{\psi}d2 d3 10.\$\dd{\psi}e1 \$\dd{\psi}b2 11.a4 \$\dd{\psi}c3 12.\$\dd{\psi}xd3 \$\dd{\psi}xd3 13.a5 Wonderful!

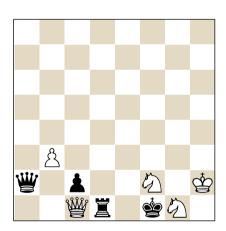
Dipping into the book to marvel at the miracles that Pervakov weaves with the pieces, has proven to be a great pleasure.

At the other end of the scale, there are mind-boggling flights of fantasy like this one!

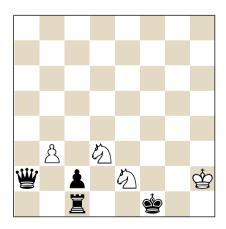


O. Pervakov 64 Chess Review 2005 White to play and win

1. 營c1+ ûd1 1... **含**xf2 2. **②**h3+ **含**e2 3. **②**f4+ **含**f2 4. **營g1** mate. **2. ②**x**d1 基**x**d2+** 2... cxd1 **營** 3. **營**xd1+ **含**f2 4. **營**e2 mate. **3. ②**f2+ **基d1** 3... **含**xf2 4. **營**xd2+ **含**f1 5. **〇**e2 mate.

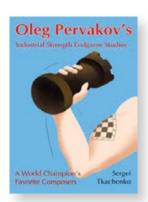


... and now(!): **4.4d3 Exc1 5.4e2**



Amazing!! 6. ②g3 mate is threatened and... 5... ★xe2 6. ②xc1+ ★d2 7. ②xa2 wins the house!

In summary, a wonderful treasuretrove of exquisitely beautiful ideas! Oleg Pervakov's
Industrial Strength
Endgame Studies
by Sergei Tkachenko
Elk and Ruby, 2019



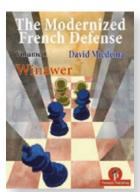
If you're brave enough to solve them, then it will certainly improve your calculation. If you're just lazy like me, then you'll have an even better time playing through them! 5 stars!

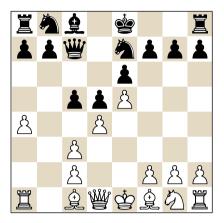
From all that is beautiful in chess to all that is ugliest: the French Winawer Defence! *The Modernized French Defence* by David Miedema (Thinkers Publishing) is a bright and cheerful book full of ideas, double exclamation mark novelties and... weak dark squares!

After reading through this book, I had to go and play through some Najdorf games just to remind myself that horrific holes aren't always necessary. Note that although it isn't completely clear from the title, this is not a complete French repertoire book, as the coverage starts from 1.e4 e6 2.d4 d5 3.\(\tilde{\O}\)c3 \(\dagge\)b4. Miedema cites Moskalenko's excellent, idiosyncratic works on the French (The Wonderful Winawer - New In Chess, 2010) a few times and indeed Miedema's book has a similar feel to those: lots of analysis, maybe sometimes a touch too much enthusiasm for rather dodgy-looking ideas, but nevertheless a stimulating read when you want to get some out-ofthe-box inspiration in your favourite opening.

I suppose the line that most shocked me was this recommendation against the 7.a4 line against the Winawer.

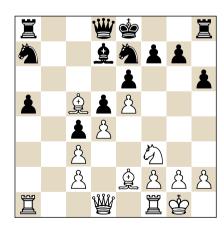
1.e4 e6 2.d4 d5 3.公c3 âb4 4.e5 公e7 5.a3 âxc3+ 6.bxc3 c5 7.a4 ≝c7 The Modernized
French Defence
by David
Miedema
Thinkers
Publishing,
2019
★★★☆





Miedema explains that he had poor results against 7.a4, but 'Then I had to go into my study-cave for a few days, hardly eating, renouncing all of life's pleasures, just a flat-out threesome with Stockfish, Komodo and me. But I found enlightenment, The Answer, not exactly to Life, The Universe and Everything, but at least to Black's worries in this line.'

8. 公f3 h6 9. 皇b5+ 皇d7 10. 皇d3 公bc6 11.0-0 c4 12. 皇e2 a5 13. 皇a3 b5 14.axb5 公a7 15.b6 豐xb6 16. 皇c5 豐d8



Pretty odd play. Miedema points out that Morozevich played a similar idea (starting with 10...c4 and 11...a5) but lost in 26 moves in rather brutal fashion... The plan is ...a4, ... 5b5 and 3a5. You must be real hard-core Winawer material to want to play this!

But I mustn't let my anti-Winawer prejudices influence me too much! There is plenty of interesting material to enjoy. But just keep your healthy scepticism switched on before trying out some of the more exotic ideas! Somewhere between 3 and 4 stars. I'll be generous and bump it up to 4!

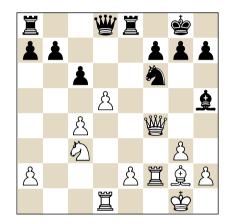
After being exposed to this dark-square weakness hooliganism, it seemed quite appropriate to start on a book called *Say No to Chess Principles!* by Evgeny Bareev (Thinkers Publishing). Also very appropriately, the very last game of the book features the same variation of the French... and even quotes the Oparin-Morozevich game, claiming a slight advantage for Black after 15 moves! So, what do I know!?

The book is a collection of 55 games from Bareev's illustrious career, organised in thematic chapters, each dedicated to an illustration of a general principle that didn't hold true! For example, we have chapters on 'Play without castling', 'When a piece in the centre is grim', 'At the edge of the board' and 'Rewards of doubled pawns'. Bareev's annotations are his typical mix of irony, forthright opinions on fellow players and excellent chess instruction which make it both an enjoyable read and a very interesting source of unusual chess knowledge. As I get a little older, I notice that my pleasure in playing through lots of variations has decreased significantly and that I am much keener on evocative examples of themes, and this book is full of them. For example, take these two examples from the chapter 'When a piece in the centre is grim'. I've pinned them into my memory!

Jan Timman Evgeny Bareev

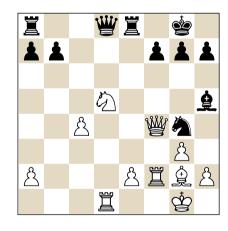
Wijk aan Zee 2002 English Opening, Reversed Sicilian

1.c4 e5 2. 2c3 2f6 3. 2f3 2c6 4.g3 2c5 5. 2g2 0-0 6. 2xe5 2xf2+ 7. xf2 2xe5 8.b3 2e8 9. 2f1 d5 10.d4 2eg4+ 11. xg1 dxc4 12.bxc4 2e3 13. 2xe3 2xe3 14. yd2 2e8 15. 2ad1 c6 16. yf4 2g4 17. 2f2 2h5 18.d5



This was the plan. White is under the wrong impression about the d5-outpost and the dividends it will bring. His impressions are usually correct, just not in this case.

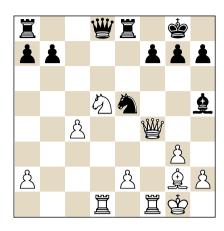
18...cxd5 19. 2xd5 2g4



20. Iff1 Maybe it was worth playing 20. ②e3 (giving up the occupation of the d5-square White fought so hard to achieve! – MS) 20... ②xe3 21. 基xd8 国axd8 22. 总d5 ②xd5 23.cxd5 基xd5 24. 營a4 b5 25. 營xa7 基de5, though

Bareev's annotations are his typical mix of irony, forthright opinions on fellow players and excellent chess instruction.

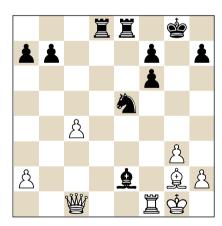
Black certainly looks better there. **20... 20e5**



Unbelievably, all of Timman's pieces are worthless! The centralized knight limits the scope of the bishop and one rook, while the queen and the other rook aren't doing anything on the f-file. On top of that, his pawn structure is ruined. Such was the price of the d5-outpost – it seems as though it cost too much.

21. 愛c1 A miscalculation. It was necessary to admit the plan's failure, trade the knight and thereby activate his other pieces: 21. **愛**f2 **②**g6 22. **②**f4 **愛**c7 23. **②**d5 with an equal position.

21... \(\hat{2}\)xe2 22. \(\hat{\Omega}\)f6+ gxf6 23. \(\bar{\Z}\)xd8 \(\bar{Z}\)axd8 Black has a material and positional advantage.



24. ②xb7 曾g7 25. ②d5 ②xf1 26. 營xf1 罩b8 27. 營f2 公d3 28. 營xa7 罩e1+ 29. 曾g2 罩b2+ 30. 曾h3 公e5 31.g4 罩ee2 32. 曾g3 罩xa2 33. 營c5 罩ad2 0-1.

It's interesting to compare these annotations with the mainly symbol comments by Ftacnik and Ribli in ChessBase: you just don't get the same impression of the game at all. That's the power of a strong player explaining

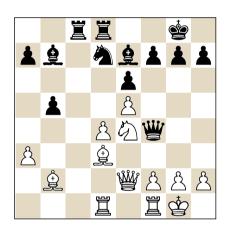
his own games to you, as well as the value of organising material thematically. The lessons to be learnt from a game just jump out at you so much better.

Evgeny Bareev Christopher Lutz

Turin Olympiad 2006

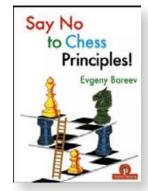
Queen's Indian, Petrosian Variation

1.d4 ②f6 2.c4 e6 3.②f3 b6 4.②c3 ②b7 5.a3 d5 6.cxd5 ②xd5 7.e3 ②e7 8.②b5+ c6 9.②d3 0-0 10.0-0 ②xc3 11.bxc3 c5 12.營e2 ②d7 13.e4 營c7 14.②b2 罩ac8 15.②d2 營f4 16.罩ad1 cxd4 17.cxd4 罩fd8 18.e5 b5 19.②e4



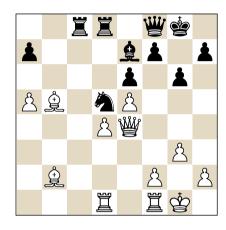
19... ७b6 Chess is like running in circles: first you learn to defend your pawns, then to sacrifice them. But you finally learn when to defend them and when to sacrifice them.

Say No to Chess
Principles!
by Evgeny Bareev
Thinkers
Publishing, 2019



At this point a relatively calm defence suggests itself: 19...a6 20.a4 bxa4 21.罩a1 心b6 22.g3 營h6 23.h4 g6 24. 总xa6 总xa6 25.營xa6 罩b8.

20.g3 \(\existsymbol{\psi}\)h6 21. \(\existsymbol{\psi}\)xb5 g6 22.a4 \(\existsymbol{\psi}\)f8 23.a5 \(\existsymbol{\psi}\)xe4 24. \(\existsymbol{\psi}\)xe4 \(\existsymbol{\Omega}\)d5



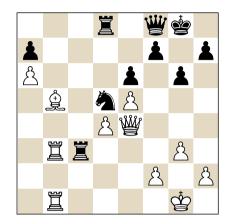
This is the crowning achievement of the career of the knight: an outpost on d5.

25.a6 ②a3 26. ②a1 ③b4 27. □b1

③c3 Lutz decides to bet it all on the knight which will ultimately end up being lame. In reality, the problem could have been solved mathemati-

cally after the forcing 27...公c3 (again exchanging off the central piece that Black has spent so much time establishing! – MS) 28. 皇xc3 皇xc3 29. 量fd1 量d5 30. 堂g2 罩cd8 31. 皇c6 罩xd4 32. 罩xd4 罩xd4.

28.\(\bar{L}\) b3 \(\hat{L}\) xa1 \(29.\bar{L}\) xa1 \(\bar{L}\) c3 \(30.\bar{L}\) ab1



As it turns out, the knight is practically – though temporarily – out of moves. Worse, White can exchange it whenever he wants, and he will.

30... 營h6 31. 皇f1 區cc8 32. 區b7 營f8 33. 營h4 區b8 34. 區1b3 區dc8 35. 營g5 區xb7 36.axb7 區b8 37. 營c1 a5 38. 區b5 全g7 39. 皇g2 a4 40. 皇xd5 exd5 41. 營c6 營a3 42. 營f6+ 全g8 43. 區c5 1-0.

All-in-all, some really good insights from a very strong player! 5 stars!

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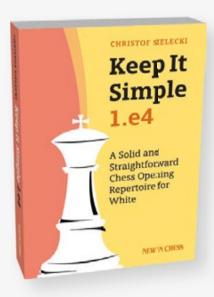
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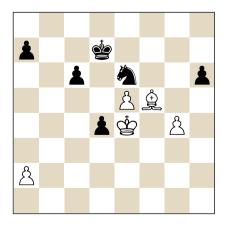
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Finally, we move back from the realm of fantasy and broken rules to the logical austerity of king and pawn endgames! I reviewed an earlier edition of Liquidation on the Chess Board by Joel Benjamin (New In Chess) a couple of years ago extremely favourably judging from the blurb on the back! - and it goes without saying that I am still of the same opinion. This edition adds 50 new examples and incorporates some corrections and analysis by a more recent analysis engine.

The book addresses the topic of when to liquidate from an ending with several pieces into a pawn endgame. It's obviously an important topic for good endgame play, but it doesn't really sound like a thrilling or rich subject: that was certainly my initial reaction. However, the inherent complexity of pawn endings continually throws up startling twists and turns in the games. After reading the book, I'm more than a little nervous of looking through such liquidation examples in my own games: who knows how many mistakes I have made! The difficulty with king and pawn endgames is that calculation plays a huge role from the moment you enter them, and that steering just on positional logic is asking for disaster. Take this rather tragic example!

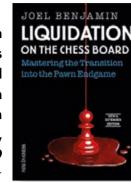
Viktor Kortchnoi Jordi Magem Badals Pamplona 1994/95



position after 47...h6

White has no obligation to lose. He can hardly lose after 48.\displaced d3 c5

Liquidation on the Chess Board - New and **Extended Edition** by Joel Benjamin New In Chess, 2019 ****

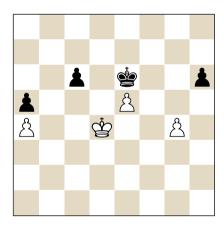


49. 堂c4 堂e7 50. 臭b1. But the pawn ending can be calculated to a draw.

48.a4

50.\$\displaysc5 \displaysc5 51.\$\displaysc5 \displaysc5 51.\$\displaysc5 \displaysc5 f4 52.\$\displaysc5 a6 \$\display\$xg4 53.\$\display\$xa7 h5 54.a4 h4 55.a5 h3 56.a6 h2 57.\$b8 h1\$\bigwidetheta{\bigselements}\$ 58.a7 (I imagine that Kortchnoi saw this draw but decided to give himself some extra leeway by already advancing his a-pawn closer to the queening square. It sounds sensible and logical... – MS).

48... **ġe7** 49. **≜**xe6 **ġ**xe6 50. **☆**xd4 a5

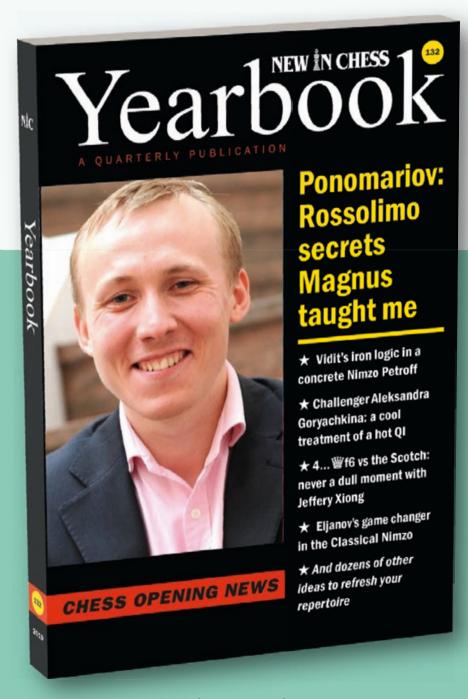


And White resigned as 51. \$\displace{\pi}\$c5 \$\displace{\pi}\$xe5 52. \$\div xc6 \div f4 53. \$\div b5 \div xg4 54. \$\div xa5\$ h5 55.\$b6 h4 56.a5 h3 57.a6 h2 58.a7 h1∰ wins!

Advancing your pawn two moves closer to the queening square made it slower to queen! Doesn't sound fair, but that's pawn endings for you, when having waiting pawn moves in reserve is often more important than the speed with which you advance them! All in all, a valuable and very enjoyable book to read! I think I gave it 4 stars before, let's go for 5 this time! ■

'There is something about nearly every opening one can think of.'

British Chess Magazine



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- How does Ding Liren equalize in the 7...a5 Giuoco Piano ?
- Just how good is Jeffery Xiong's 4... "#f6 in the Scotch?
- Has Andrea Stella refuted the 4... \(\overline{\pm}\)b4 English Defence?
- What are the latest trends in the 6. ♠e5 Slav?
- Does Anish Giri's intriguing knight move in the 6...dxc4 Catalan mean trouble for Black?
- With which early idea did Pavel Eljanov open an entirely new path in the 4.

 "c2 Nimzo?
- How did Goryachkina steer the 7.d5 gambit in the Queen's Indian to a win?
- What makes the Neo-Makogonov Variation such a dangerous weapon against the King's Indian?
- Has Robert Hungaski made the 7. "f5 line in the English Four Knights with 4.e3 playable again for Black?
- How can White use the Exchange Slav as a dangerous attacking weapon?
- and much more



Prodigious Pragga

The Xtracon Open ended in a sensational victory for 13-year-old Rameshbabu Praggnanandhaa. Seeded 21st the Indian prodigy was ruthless with White and solid with Black. **JAN TIMMAN** reports and tests the reader's tactical skills with a set of puzzles from Helsingor.

shadow hung over the Xtracon Open in Helsingor this year: Lars Bech Hansen, the great organizer of the tournament,

great organizer of the tournament, had died just under a month before the start. His death was a real blow for me. I had known Lars for many years as an amiable man with an enormous capacity for work; always busy, but always making time for a friendly conversation. I remember a situation from two years ago. Ivan Sokolov was giving a lecture, and he asked Lars whether he would be there. 'I would love to, but I have too much work to do,' Lars replied. 'But don't you have a back-up?' Ivan asked. The reply: 'I am my back-up'. This characterized Lars to a T - he didn't delegate.

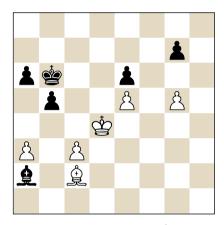
His death is a great loss to Danish chess; he also organized the Danish championship. He took out a lot of time for the Helsingor tournament, both for organizing the event and for running it. His wife Dorte and daughter Christine were always involved in the organization as well, and they were there again this year.

Three additional arbiters had been hired, and IM Jacob Carstensen acted as tournament director. A compliment is in order here: not only did the tournament run its customarily solid course, but the dates for next year's event have already been set.

There were no 2700+ players in Helsingor this time, but the Elofavourites had been at that level earlier: Grandelius, Korobov and Sargissian, to mention just a few big shots. None of them managed to win the tournament, though. Final victory was claimed by 13-year-old Rameshbabu Praggnanandhaa, who was seeded 21st. I have already written about the Indian phenomenon in New In Chess, before he secured his grandmaster title. The question then was whether he would become the youngest GM of all time. He didn't, but this is not really important. Nor does it matter that he seemed to stagnate for a while. These are common occurrences in the lives of young super-talents; sooner or later, the breakthrough will come. For Praggnanandhaa it came in Helsingor: his 8½ out of 10 score yielded him 29 rating points.

An important win for him was his sixth-round game against Korobov.

Anton Korobov Rameshbabu Praggnanandhaa Helsingor 2019 (6)



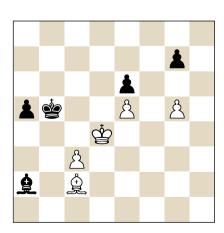
position after 44... \(\mathbb{L} \) a2

Is it possible that something is still going to happen in this bishop ending? The players could easily have signed the peace here. But Korobov has one more thing to try.

45.a4 A step in the wrong direction, but the equilibrium has not yet been broken.

45...a5 Of course. Black creates a dangerous passed a-pawn.

46.axb5 \(\frac{1}{2} \)xb5



47. \(\hat{2}g6??\) A terrible blunder. Called for was 47. **\(\hat{2}d3+ \)** to keep the black a-pawn in check.

47...a4 48. ⊈d3+ ⊈a5

I assume Korobov had overlooked that this square was now available to the king. This is a well-known sign of tiredness: forgetting that moving a piece or a pawn vacates a square.

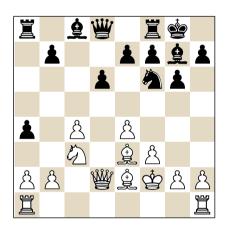
49. **\$\ddots\$ a3 50. \$\ddots\$ d2 \(\ddots\$ b3 51. \$\ddots\$ c1 \(\ddots\$ b6 White resigned.**

After this win the young Indian admirably stuck to his schedule: winning as White and drawing as Black. His style struck me as very technical, as witness, for example, this victory in Round 7.

Rameshbabu Praggnanandhaa Daniele Vocaturo

Helsingor 2019 (7)
Sicilian Defence, Accelerated Dragon

1.e4 c5 2.②f3 g6 3.d4 cxd4 4.②xd4 ②c6 5.c4 ②f6 6.②c3 d6 7.皇e2 ②xd4 8.豐xd4 皇g7 9.皇e3 0-0 10.豐d2 a5 11.f3 a4 12.尝f2



A remarkable move not unknown to chess practice. White does not castle, because he is preparing for an endgame.

12... a5 13. ac1 ae6 14. ad5 The consequence of the 12th move. **14... axd5 15. axd5** It is important to swap the queens; otherwise, Black might operate on the c-file.

15... 基xa5 16.cxd5 公d7

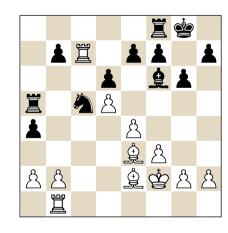
Vocaturo is going to take his knight to c5 in order to throw up a strong defence. The alternative was 16... e6, opening the centre. After 17. £f4



Another milestone. In Helsingor 'Pragga' won his first major international tournament at the tender age of 13 years and 11 months.

exd5 18. \(\hat{L}\) xd6 \(\betae8, Black has reasonable counterplay.

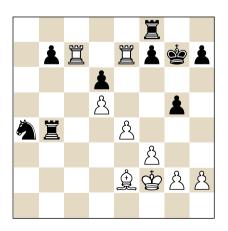
17. \(\bar{2} \) c 5 \(\bar{1} \) 8. \(\bar{2} \) b 1 \(\bar{2} \) f 6



19.b4

Schematic play. Probably stronger would have been to attack on the other wing with 19.g4. After 19...g5

19...axb3 20.axb3 這a2 21.b4 ②a4 22.這bc1 這b2 23. 魚h6 魚g7 24. 魚xg7 堂xg7 25. 這xe7 這xb4 26. 這cc7 g5 Black sacrifices his b-pawn to keep his defensive line intact. Had he gone 26...b6, White could have increased the pressure with 27.這c6 這d8 28.f4 ②c5 29. 魚f3, and the e-pawn advances powerfully.



27.e5!

In the lives of young super-talents, sooner or later, the breakthrough will come.

A strong breakthrough, especially from a practical point of view. Black will have to solve some difficult problems in time-trouble.

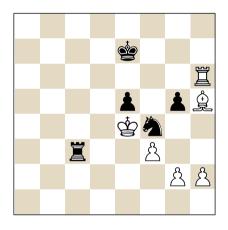
27. \(\bar{\pma}\)xb7 would probably have been objectively better here, but after 27... \(\bar{\pma}\)xb7 28. \(\bar{\pma}\)xb7 \(\bar{\pma}\)c5 29. \(\bar{\pma}\)b6 \(\bar{\pma}\)d8, Black has a less complicated job defending.

Just falling short. With 32... ac2+33. ac3 ac3 Black could have created sufficient counterplay. White has no realistic winning chances.

33. Ĭf7+ Ĭxf7 34. Ĭxf7+ ❖e6 35. Ĭxh7 ⊘d3+ 36. ❖e3 Ĭc3

36... ②b4 37. ②g4+ ❖f6 would have offered better chances of a successful defence. White would have found it hard to make progress.

37. ≝h6+ \$e7 38. \$e4 \$\angle\$f4



39.g3! Praggnanandhaa has spotted that this gives White a winning rook ending.

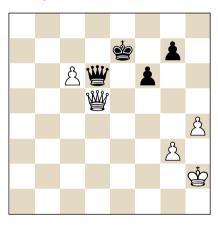
Black resigned.

Test Yourself

The following five exercises are based on actual game positions from the 2019 Xtracon Open. The solutions are given at the end of this article on page 97.

Things nearly came unstuck for Praggnanandhaa in the final round, in which he was squaring up to a young star from a different continent, American talent Samuel Sevian, as Black. Sevian had lost against 18-year-old Indian WGM Vaishali (Praggnanandhaa's sister!) in an earlier round, and now he could make up for it. The two of them sitting at the board made for a curious spectacle, with Sevian looking about three times the size of the young Indian. And Sevian nearly managed to secure tournament victory, only to let the win slip through his fingers deep into the endgame.

Samuel Sevian Rameshbabu Praggnanandhaa Helsingor 2019 (10)



Almost all games had finished when this position arose. White needs to find a square for his queen.

65. **₩e4**+

The wrong one! With 65. 當c4! White could have won, ending up with an elementary pawn ending. The main line goes as follows: 65... 當c7 66.h5 當d6 67. 當h3 營xc6 68. 營xc6+ 當xc6 69. 當g4 當d6 70. 當f5 當e7 71. 當g6 當f8 72.h6 gxh6 73. 當xf6, and wins.

65... 當d8 66. 營h7 營xc6 67. 營g8+ 營e8 68. 營xg7 營e2+ 69. 當h3 營f1+ 70. 當g4 營e2+ 71. 當h3 營f1+ 72. 當g4 營e2+ 73. 當h3 Draw.

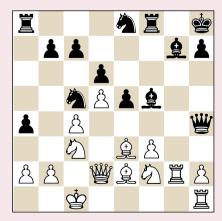
The brilliancy prize – put up by New In Chess – went to 26-yearold Kassa Korley, who also scored a grandmaster result. His win over Moiseenko was indeed spectacular.

Alexander Moiseenko Kassa Korley

Helsingor 2019 (4) Queen's Gambit Declined, Exchange Variation

1.d4 d5 2.c4 e6 3.公c3 公f6 4.cxd5 exd5 5.ዿg5 c6 6.e3 ዿd6 7.ዿd3 0-0 8. ∰c2 h6 9.ዿh4 ⊑e8 10.公ge2 a5 11.h3 公a6 12.a3 公c7 13.0-0 公e6 14.f3 公g5

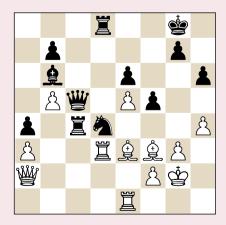
Exercise 1



Kryakvin-Ask (2) position after 17.**∑**g2

Black sacrificed a piece here with **17... \(\Delta\) b3+ 18.axb3 axb3**How should White have defended?

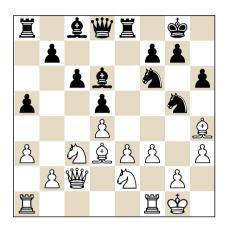
Exercise 2



Ivarsson-Cramling (2) position after 32. £f3

Pia Cramling wanted to win here and went for **32... ** xb5?** How could White have exploited this?

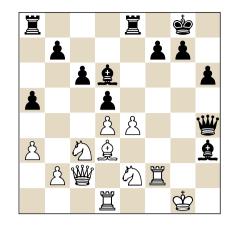
Korley played remarkably fast. Had he prepared everything?



15... (a) fxe4! The start of a magnificent combination.

16.fxe4 ②xh3+! The point of the previous move. Black will end up with three pawns and a strong attack for the piece.

17.gxh3 ₩xh4 18.\(\mathbb{I}\)f2 \(\mathbb{L}\)xh3 19.\(\mathbb{I}\)d1



19... Le5!! The *coup de grâce*. The rook offer is the most convincing way to crown the attack. But the prosaic 19...dxe4 20. ②xe4 全c7 21. 豐b3 星e6 would also have won.

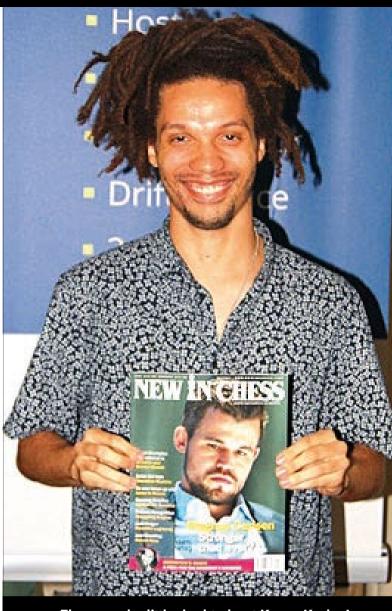
Korley played remarkably fast. Had he prepared everything? There turned out to be a different reason: he had already executed this combination last March. All the thinking had been done then!

Tanguy Ringoir Kassa Korley

Charlotte 2019

Queen's Gambit Declined, Exchange Variation

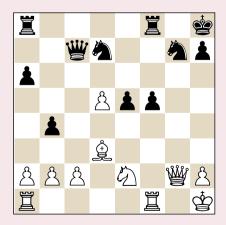
1.d4 d5 2.c4 e6 3.4c3 4f6



There can be little doubt about Kassa Korley's favourite combination now that it won him the New In Chess beauty prize.

4.cxd5 exd5 5. £g5 c6 6.e3 £d6 7. £d3 h6 8. £h4 0-0 9. ②ge2 ℤe8 10.h3 a5 11. ∰c2 ②a6 12.a3 ②c7 13.0-0 ②e6 14. ℤad1 £d7 15.f3 ②g5

Exercise 3



Hjartarson-Tari (7) position after 24... \$\delta\$h8

Black seems to be strategically strong, but White has a way to secure a large advantage. What should he play?

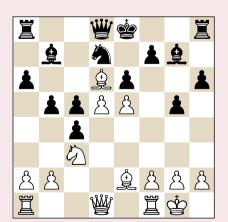
Exercise 4



Timman-Thaler (7)
position after 13. Zd1

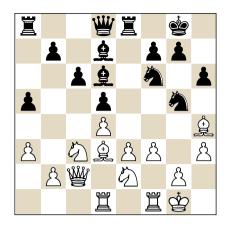
Instead of playing his queen, Black went **13...a5 14. a b c b fd7** How could White have exploited this?

Exercise 5



Vesterli-Christiansen (9) position after 15.d5

In the Moscow Variation White has just advanced his d-pawn. Black must take on e5. Which piece should he use?



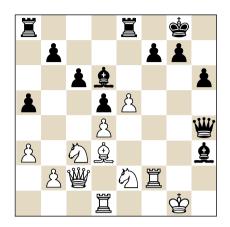
The situation is slightly different here, because \$\mathbb{Z}\$a1-d1 and \$\mathbb{L}\$c8-d7 have been played, which makes the situation after Black's sacrifices slightly less disastrous for White; he has a tempo more.

16.e4 Here, 16.f4 would have been correct, too, although Black would get sufficient compensation for the

Helsingor 2019

1	Rameshbabu Praggnanandhaa	IND	2540	81/2	
2	Aryan Tari	NOR	2620	8	
3	Gabriel Sargissian	ARM	2681	8	
4	Evgeny Postny	ISR	2601	8	
5	Samuel Sevian	USA	2667	8	
6	Allan Stig Rasmussen	DEN	2569	8	
7	Dmitry Kryakvin	RUS	2586	71/2	
8	Rasmus Svane	GER	2615	71/2	
9	Anton Korobov	UKR	2687	71/2	
10	Nils Grandelius	SWE	2691	71/2	
11	Jon Ludvig Hammer	NOR	2637	71/2	
12	Daniele Vocaturo	ITA	2612	71/2	
13	Mads Andersen	DEN	2605	71/2	
14	Dmitrij Kollars	GER	2581	71/2	
15	Vaishali Rameshbabu	IND	2344	71/2	
16	Bharath Subramaniyam	IND	2405	71/2	
17	Murali Karthikeyan	IND	2613	71/2	
18	Kristian Stuvik Holm	NOR	2469	71/2	
19	Alexander Moiseenko	UKR	2628	71/2	
20	Lars Oskar Hauge	NOR	2476	71/2	
21	Sebastien Mazé	FRA	2565	71/2	
22	Frank Sawatzki	GER	2385	71/2	
23	Sune Berg Hansen	DEN	2575	7	
24	Jonas Buhl Bjerre	DEN	2503	7	
25	Johann Hjartarson	ISL	2513	7	
26	Kassa Korley	DEN	2437	7	
27	Johan-Sebastian Christiansen	NOR	2548	7	
28	Pia Cramling	SWE	2479	7	
29	Martin Percivaldi	DEN	2379	7	
30	Thibault Fantinel	FRA	2374	7	
368 players					

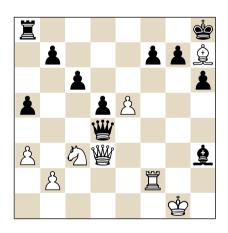
piece after 16... ②xh3+ 17.gxh3 〖xe3 18. ②f5 ∰c8! 19. ②xd7 ∰xd7.



20... Exe5! Again that rook sac. But now White no longer has an e-pawn, which, paradoxically, improves his chances of a successful defence.

This explains why the lack of a pawn on e4 works to White's advantage.

23...\$h8 24. \(\textsquare xd4 \textsquare xd4 25. \textsquare d3



White has done all he could defensively, but Black would have kept a large plus if he had taken on e5. However, he checked the white king on g4 instead, diluting his advantage. 25... \#g4+ 26. \\$h2 \#h4 27. \#g3 ₩xg3+ 28. \$\dig xg3 \$\dig xh7 29. \$\dig xh3\$ \$\displaysq\$g8 30.\$\alpha\$a4 \$\mathbb{I}\$e8 31.\$\alpha\$c5 \$\mathbb{I}\$e7 32.ℤc2 b6 33.⊘a4 b5 34.⊘b6 **<u>Ixe5 35.</u>Ixc6 <u>Ie2 36.b4</u> <u>Ie3+</u>** 37. **\$\delta\$g4** axb4 38.axb4 **\begin{array}{c} \begin{array}{c} \text{\$=}4+ \end{array} \end{array}** 39. **∲**f3 **\(\bar{2}\)**xb4 40. **\(\Delta\)**xd5 **\(\Bar{2}\)**c4 41. \(\begin{aligned}
 41. \(\begin{aligned}
 42. \(\begin{aligned}
 43. \(\begin{al □c4+ 44. e³e3 b4 45. 0xb4 □c3+ 46. 4d3 Ic7 47. 4f4 g6 48. 4xg6 Draw.

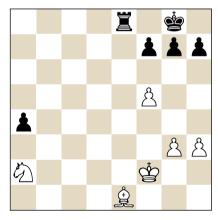
Moiseenko should not really have missed that game in his preparation. And there was another thing: the first 18 moves of Moiseenko-Korley had occurred in the Russian Championship more than 20 years ago. In Karpeshov-Meister, Perm 1997, White continued 19.e5, after which he was trailing Ringoir by a full tempo. Black made the now well-known sacrifice and was clearly winning. Yet this game, too, ended in a draw.

Halfway the tournament, I gave a lecture on my book *The Longest Game*, which was well attended and successful, something that could not really be said about my tournament.

The lecture gave me the chance to make some minor rectifications. Important was the assessment of the endgame of Game 2 in the second match of the two Ks.

Anatoly Karpov Garry Kasparov

Moscow second match 1985 (2)



position after 47. \$\displays f2

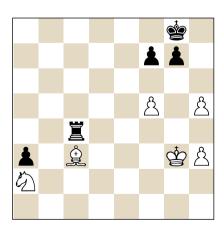
This is the position I want to show you. Kasparov now went:

47...h5

In my comments in New In Chess 1985/11, I put a question mark after this advance, observing that Black could have won with 47... \$\begin{align*}\begin{align

Sorokhtin is a carpenter from St. Petersburg who has been critically following Kasparov's analyses for years.

that line was a dead draw, I decided to restrict myself in The Longest Game to the brief comment that the black rook cannot penetrate. Such are the practical decisions you sometimes have to take when writing a lengthy book – there had been so many interesting moments in this game, and I had already so often disputed Kasparov's assessment. In February, New In Chess received a mail from Sergey Sorokhtin telling me that my original assessment had been correct after all. Sorokhtin is a carpenter from St. Petersburg who has been critically following Kasparov's analyses for years. In 2004, ChessBase published a number of his conclusions on Part I of My Great Predecessors. Sorokhtin had spent days analysing the endgame of Game 2 with the help of Stockfish 10, concluding that Black was winning. The main line went as follows: 49. **\$\ddots\$** d2 **\$\bar{2}\$** c4 50. **\$\ddots\$** c3 a3 51. **\$\ddots\$** g3 h5 52.gxh5,



ANALYSIS DIAGRAM

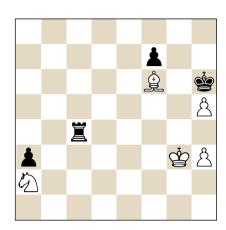
and now Black must go 52...

†h7! (instead of Kasparov's 52...

‡e4, when 53.

†f3 leads to a draw). White has no

defence: 53.f6 (or 53.单b4 罩d4!) 53... gxf6 54. 皇xf6 堂h6, and Black has a technically winning position.



ANALYSIS DIAGRAM

There are a few more possible lines, but it remains a fact that Kasparov could have made sure of this game.

The escape in this game had been of crucial importance to Karpov – otherwise he would have lost four games on the trot: the last two games of the first match and the first two of the second one. ■

Solutions

Exercise 1

White should have gone 19. \(\Delta\)b1! instead of 19. \(\Delta\) fe4, as in the game, because in reply to this move 19... \(\Delta\) f6! would have been strong and White will find it hard to withstand the pressure along the b1-h7 diagonal. After 20. \(\Delta\)d3 \(\Delta\)a1+ 21. \(\Delta\)b1 \(\Delta\)xe4 22. fxe4 \(\Delta\)xe4 23. \(\Delta\)hg1 \(\Delta\)xg2 24. \(\Delta\)xg2 \(\Delta\)h6 Black has excellent play.

After withdrawing the knight to b1 he would be fine, as witness: 19... a1 (otherwise White would block the

a-file by playing his knight to a3) 20. © e4 © f6 21. © ec3 and White has organized his defence.

Exercise 2

With 33. 量b1 White could have won. Not 33. 量ed1??, as in the game, which ran into 33... ②xf3 34. 基xd8+ ③xd8 35. 基xd8+ ⑤h7, and Black was winning because 36. ⑤xf3 would fail to 36... ⑥c6+.

With the rook on b1, Black has no defence, since 33... 5b3 would fail to 34. \$\mathbb{I}\$dxb3 axb3 35. \$\mathbb{I}\$xb3 and the black bishop would be lost.

Exercise 3

Very strong was 25. 23!. If Black now advances his f-pawn, White has secured all strategic trump cards. But there is little choice, because 25...e4 would fail to 26. 2xe4! fxe4 27. 2xe4 and there is no defence against the mating threat on h7. It is not difficult, but you have to spot the idea. Hjartarson played his rook to g1, cementing Black's position.

Exercise 4

With 15. Exd7! White could have won material. I didn't play it, because it looks as if Black would surround the white queen after 15... Xd7 16. Xb6 \(\hat{2}\)d4, when White has the elegant check 17. \(\hat{2}\)d5+!, keeping his material plus. In the game, I withdrew my queen to a3; real proof of bad form.

Exercise 5

His best bet is 15... 2xe5. If White then captures on e6, the knight can go to d3.

The game saw 15... ②xe5 16.dxe6 ②xd6 17. 營xd6 ②f6 18. 營e5! 營e7, and now 19.f4! (instead of 19. ②h5) would have been very strong. The black fortress will be smashed, e.g. 19... 營xe6 20. 營xe6+ fxe6 21. fxg5 ②d5 22. ②h5+ 含d8 23.g6, with a winning advantage.

Simen Agdestein

CURRENT ELO: 2560

DATE OF BIRTH: May 15, 1967

PLACE OF BIRTH: Oslo, Norway

PLACE OF RESIDENCE: Oslo, Norway



What is your favourite city?

Oslo, with the fjord on the lower side, lots of green spots and only 20 minutes on the tube to the forest with lakes.

What was the last great meal you had?

I normally care more about the company than the food.

What drink brings a smile to your face?

Fresh orange juice is fine with me.

Which book would you give to a friend?

Normally the last book I manage to read I want everyone else to read too.

What is your all-time favourite movie?

Grease, with John Travolta and Olivia Newton John at their best. Very cool!

And your favourite TV series?

Breaking bad and the Swedish comedies Solsidan (The Sunny Side) and Bonusfamiljen (Bonus Family) are fantastic.

What music do you listen to?

Currently, it's piano jazz.

Is there a painting that moves you?

I can be just as moved by a loving pic on the phone as by a great piece of art.

Who is your favourite player of all time?

I grew up with Karpov, Kortchnoi and Kasparov, but I consider my former pupil Magnus Carlsen to be the very best player of all time.

Is there a chess book that had a profound influence on you?

The Middle Game by Max Euwe was my first book. Kasparov's books on his predecessors are fantastic reading, but the analyses are way above my level.

What was your best result ever?

Hastings 1991/92 was the last good tournament in a streak of good results. Since then it's been totally random.

And the best game you played?

Perhaps my win against Speelman in 1991.

What is your favourite square?

Solid and in the middle, d4. I like fighting for the centre right away.

Do chess players have typical shortcomings?

Plenty! Spending so much time on just a game has a price.

What are chess players particularly good at (except for chess)?

We are good at being ourselves. No boring stereotypes in the chess world!

Facebook, Instagram, Snapchat, or?

I see obvious marketing reasons for being active on social media, but I dislike bragging and barely dare to post anything on Facebook.

How many friends do you have on Facebook?

1466. It's good to have them all there, but I don't communicate with many.

Who do you follow on Twitter?

A few, but I never check, so in fact no one.

What is your life motto?

In real life? Perhaps 'You can learn something from everyone'.

When were you happiest?

When I decided to stop playing chess full-time at 21 and enrolled in university and returned to soccer. I was so inspired

that I made the national Norwegian soccer team that autumn.

When was the last time you cried?

The last 15 minutes of *Bohemian Rhap-sody*. The music, the story, the effects; it all worked on me!

Who or what would you like to be if you weren't yourself?

An amateur sport maniac with no injuries.

Which three people would you like to invite for dinner?

My first childhood love, if one. My three kids, if three.

What is the best piece of advice you were ever given?

I very often regret personal decisions made under the influence of others. I prefer learning from my own mistakes.

What would people be surprised to know about you?

That I recently sang at a concert in Oslo Spektrum for 6,000 people?

If you could change one thing in the chess world, what would it be?

Stop agreed draws. That's match-fixing and cheating and not OK.

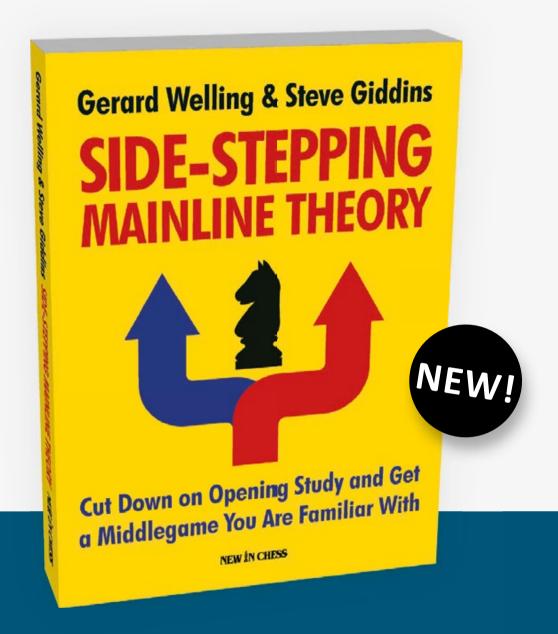
Is a knowledge of chess useful in everyday life?

Many have asked me if my chess-playing influenced my soccer, but I can't really see any relevant connections, neither to soccer nor to life in general.

What is the best thing that was ever said about chess?

Johann Hjartarson recently said: 'Chess is a hard job, but a good hobby'.

Spend more time studying what's really decisive in your games



World Champion Emanuel Lasker argued that improving amateurs should spend about 5% of their study time on openings. These days club players are probably closer to 80%, often focusing on opening lines that are popular among grandmasters.

The main objective for club players should be to emerge from the opening with a reasonable position, from which you can simply play chess and pit your own tactical and positional understanding against that of your opponent.

Gerard Welling and Steve Giddins recommend the Old Indian-Hanham Philidor set-up as a basis for both Black and White. They provide ideas and strategies that can be learned in the shortest possible time, require the bare minimum of maintenance and updating, and lead to rock-solid positions that you will know how to handle.

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