## Simon Ottosson

 Peter Holmgren1．d4 d5 2．थf3 气f6 $3 . \mathrm{e} 3 \mathrm{e} 64 . \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{b}} \mathrm{bd}$
 8．0－0 0－0 9．㮣e2 息d7 10．包e5 品c8




 21．${ }^{\left[\frac{u g}{4} h 7 \#\right.}$ 1－0

Anders Eriksson Peter Vas

1．Vf3 d5 2．g3 ©f6 3．（G）e6 4．0－0息e7 5．d4 0－0 6．c4 dxc4 7．新c2 a6 8．蹨xc4 b5 9．蹓c2 息b7 10．息d2 息e4




 ©f6 24．耀f





 43．罂h8 h6 44．f5！exf5 45．e6？！
 47．घxh6＋追g5 48．岂cxg6＋！fxg6





D05

［51．．．息g5！52．hxg5 品e7＋53．高d2迠xf4 54．









1－0

B82
E05

## Jimmy Mårdell Joel Eklund

1．e4 c5 2． $\mathrm{Cl}_{\mathrm{f}}$ e6 3．0c3 a6 4．d4
 d6 8．f4 b5 9．高h1 思b7 10．e5！？dxe5 11．fxe5 欮xe5 12．息f4 聯c5 13．息e3

 ［18．0xg7！？］

21．息xh7＋！！桘xh7
［21．．．古h8 22．監h3＋－］

［23．．．g5 24．思xg5＋－］

## 24．${ }^{\text {maxf6 }}$




1－0

## $\square$ Magnus Wahlbom Kaj Andersson

1．d4 d5 2．c4 c6 3．认f3 分f6 4．0c3 dxc4 5．a4 思f5 6．e3 e6 7．©xc4 ©bd7 8．0－0 思b4 9．筧e2 0－0 10．e4 思g4

蹓xc3 17．a5 蹓xb3 18．axb6 息e2






追f5 31．
1－0

$\square$Anders Pettersson

1．d4 e6 2．c4 f5 3．g3 ©f6 4．思g2


 13．筧xd5＋古h8？


©a6 17．©c4 骂a8 18．d6？！
［18．思g5！＋－］
18．．．欮f7？

登xa7 24．घxxd7 $\ddagger$ ］
斯g8 22．a3！＋－ 0 c5 23．b4 思xb4


－D19

A85

## Jonathan Westerberg

D19
©b4 30．跨xb4
1－0

C42
Jens Altnäs

## Johnny Myrberg

 0－0 5．0－0 c6 6．d4 息xc3 7．bxc3 Qxe4
8．dxe5 d5 9．exd6 ©xd6 10．⿷g




［ 21．啕d5！？思g6 22．思c7！！］
 1－0

D33
．

## Daniel Skoog

 Johannes Frimodig d5 5．cxd5 exd5 6．d4 cxd4 7． $0 x d 4$



癸f6 19．0xe6！弨h6！

22．${ }^{4} \mathrm{xc} 3 \pm$ ］
20．f4 㗊xh3 21．fxe5 部xe6？
［21．．．思xe5 22．©f4 思xc3 23．0xh3
思xb2 24．\＃b1 思f6 25． $0 \mathrm{f} 4 \pm$ ］
 ［24．思xg7！］


 30． $\mathrm{m} 66 \pm$ ］
這f8 29． 1－0

C42

## David Nygren Stefan Bryntze



欮 d 7 11．0－0 h5
［11．．．0－0＝］
12．絔e3 0－0－0 13．b4 g5 14．思g3 f5？
［14．．．h4m］
15．bxc5 f4？

 16．c6！bxc6 17．蹓xa7 蹓e8 18．亿b6＋ cxb6 19．思a6\＃
1－0

## $\square$ Eric Nordin Josip Vrabec

1．e4 c5 2．0c3 g6 3．f4 ©c6 4． 0 f 3


骂f8 14．思xh6！！思xh6
［14．．．c4＋15．思e3士 ］
15． $0 x 6+$ exf6 16．${ }^{\text {思a4＋}}$
［ 16．घae1＋！？］
16．．．思d7






 32．h4
1－0

E54

## Polugaevsky，Lev

## Petrosian，Tigran

27th USSR Championship（14） 1960 ［Jacob Aagaard］

An example from SOVIET CHESS STRATEGY a compilation of Alexei Suetin＇s writings collected after his death （here page．120－121）．By checking the games we found a number of improvements over the Russian edition of this book．We included a great deal of them，but only when they were important for the readers experience．In this game we found two nice tactics，apparently not previously discovered．1．d4 2 f6 $2 . \mathrm{c4}$ e6 3．〇c3 思b4 4．e3 0－0 5．息d3 d5
6．$)^{\text {f3 }} \mathrm{c} 5$ 7．0－0 dxc4 8．息xc4 b6
 12．dxe6 思a5 13．exd7 蹓c7 14．e4
 ［16．炎h5！包f6 17．思f4！





 cxd4 20．${ }^{\text {mad }} \mathrm{d} 1+-$ ；







 1－0

## Gusev <br> Averbakh，Yuri L

Moscow
1951
［Klaus Eckler \＆Jacob Aagaard］


One of our readers pointed out that there were some improvements to my analysis of the following game in Attacking Manual 2，p．61／62．I had used the example，which is done to dead many places，to illustrate some basic ideas，but not gone deep．Others have，including
GM Shipov and our reader Klaus Eckler．

 28．悤d5 a5 29．b3

A）29．．．a4 30．c4 axb3（30．．．bxc4
31．bxc4）31．axb3 bxc4 32．bxc4断c8 33．${ }^{\text {mff7＋－}}$
B）29．．．b4 30．c4 씀d8 31． mf 欮e8

［KE：Compared to the main line as
played in the game，the＂rough variation＂given by Shipov appears more convincing：25．．．䠦e7 26．惫d1品c4 27．思b3 b5 28．h4！a6（28．．．a5 29．a4！）29．a4 欮e8 30．axb5 axb5
 32．b4 White creates a passed pawn on the $b$－file，not on the c －file．The $\}$ c3 stays where it is and thus hinders Black＇s counterplay；cf．the main line．
 bxc4 34．b5！＋－＂The white passed pawn successfully decoys the black queen away from protecting its king． After b5－b6－b7，there follows e6－e7 and the white 莒 invades at f8．Black is lost．＂ （Shipov，The Complete Hedgehog，Vol． 1，p． 30 ／32）］

## 26．思d1 㹂c4

 Here White should win by marching his king to the queenside；e．g．，a5 （28．．．a6 29．b4！＋－）29． $\mathrm{m} f 3$（29．起f2？？

 b5 35．起b1 堅b8（35．．．g5 36．c4＋－） 36．置a2 a4（36．．．岂c8 37．c4＋－）
37．bxa4 䍔a8 38．遠b3 bxa4＋
39．浡a3＋－］

## 

［KE：It appears it would be better to play＇à la Shipov＇：28．h4！

A）28．．．a6 29．a4 img（29．．．盟a8 30．axb5 axb5 31．思a2！欮a7＋
 30．axb5 axb5 31．鬼a2！쓸e7 32．罒g2
 34．
 37．
 should be winning for White ；
 axb5 31．直g2（31．思a2＋－）31．．．蹓e8 （31．．．${ }^{\text {Mig d }} 18$ 32．思a2！＋－；31．．．g5 32．啚h2！＋－）32．思a2！＋－White is winning（the idea being b4 and 悤xc4 à la Shipov），but Fritz needs some


欮e7 35．b4！＋－］
28．．．bxc4 29．b3 a5？May be this is the decisive mistake？After this，any counterattacks by the black queen via a3 will fail owing to the presence of the c3－ pawn．
［The drawing line is rather interesting： 29．．．cxb3 30．axb3 a5

A） $31 . c 4$ 解e7！is less dangerous． Black＇s queen stays on the a3－e7 diagonal，simultaneously covering the f8 square，hindering the advance of the c－pawn，and keeping the option of ．．．Mina3 with counterplay against white＇s king．e．g．32．冨g2斎a3 $\square$ 33． 34．冨g3 蹓xb3＋＝This wouldn＇t be possible with another white pawn on c3．Here Black needs his queen with tempo on the white squares．）
欮e7 36．起g3 $\square$ 欮d6＝；
B）31．b4！？Maybe this is the strongest try？Anyway，no win is apparent．For example：a4 32．b5 a3

B1）35．．．a1熛？36．
37． mf 1 might actually be winning for


38．置g2）38．
40．c5－g3 41．，घf3！！＋－；
B2）35．．．g5！！Black has to rid
himself with this pawn to draw． 36．c5（36．h4！？a1政 37．品xa1






 Maybe there is a win in here to be found？Maybe this could be a challenge to the readers．．．］

## 30．bxc4 a4

 31．喜g2 a3




Averbakh resigned，one assumes，with the knowledge the this was far from the last time he would have to look at this position ．．．
1－0

B19

| $\square$ Berg，E | $\mathbf{2 6 1 2}$ |
| :--- | ---: |
| Hillarp Persson，T | $\mathbf{2 5 3 8}$ |
| ch－SWE Lund SWE（4） | 06.07 .2010 |

1．e4 c6 2．d4 d5 3． $0 \mathrm{c} 3 \mathrm{dxe4} 4 . \mathrm{V}^{\text {© }} \mathrm{xe4}$
 8．h5 悤h7 9．息d3 思xd3 10．避xd3 e6

燃xe7 17．喜b1N
［17．c4 cxd4 18．0xd4 Minc5 19．悤c3 a6 20．㯰b1 罥ac8干 Lonnqvist－Novik， Jyvaskyla 2004．］
［17．d5 欮d6 18．dxe6 皆xe6 19．思e3
欮c6戸 Papp－Schneider Zinner，Austria

2008．］
17．．．常ac8 After this move it is not so easy to equalise with Black as one could imagine．Probably it is possible，but subtleties or serious analysis might be needed．
［ 17 ．．．孯ad8！$N$ is the correct move it

 is better here．White is the one looking for equality．The main difference over this option on the next move in the game is that after 19．dxe5 xe5




18．莺g1！？

（ngxe5 21．dxe5 嗃h7m］
18．．．cxd4
［18．．．e5！19．dxe5 ©xe5 20．蝶xe5

is not $100 \%$ equal，but maybe $99 \%$ ．］
［ 18．．．$\left.{ }^{4} \mathrm{~d} \mathrm{~d} 6!?\right]$
19． $0 x$ xd It appears that White is a bit better here，although more practical tests are needed． 0 d5？

21．g4 Me5 ；20．思e3 ind5 21．©b5




20．c4 4 5b 6 ？
［20．．． 956 21．g4士 ］
21．b3士（2） 5 22．g4 f6 23．思b4 a6


 $33 . c 5$ ©xd6 34．exd6 b6 35．絔e4 1－0

|  | B12 |
| :--- | ---: |
| $\square$ Leko，P | $\mathbf{2 7 3 4}$ |
| $\square$ Le Quang Liem | $\mathbf{2 6 8 1}$ |
| Sparkassen GM（5） | 19.07 .2010 |

This game is relevant to GM7－The Caro－ Kann，page 130－131．1．e4 c6 2．d4 d5
 cxd4 7．0xd4 包7 8．c4 ©bc6 9．斯a4
 12．0－0 dxc4 13．0xf5N
［13．©xc4 ©xc4 14．崽xc4 思e4


in Schandorff＇s book．］
13．．． $0 x 5$ 14．思b6 思xa3 15．bxa3 0 c6 16．f4 g5！Schandorff recommends this approach almost everywhere．17．思xc4 gxf4 18．罗ae1 20．鍳xc4 骂g8＝Basically I think Black is ok here．21．© $\mathbf{A} 7$ If White is to find an advantage anywhere，it will have to be before this move．e7！Transferring the knight to the great d5－square，from where it conveniently controls c7．
 25．g3 畀h8！We had expected Black to want to exchange rooks with ．．．${ }^{\text {manc8，}}$ but this is of course a much better idea．The rook on h 4 will be less active and the rook on h8 less passive this way．26．a4 a5 27．\＃nc4 h5 White is struggling to find targets and his pawns are weak and divided．I would not be surprised if he was already in trouble here．28．${ }^{\text {nc }} \mathbf{c} 5$ b6 29．睘c6 h4
［29．．．＂g4 30．思a3 㟧b8］

［31．酱1c4 hxg3 32．h4！$\rightarrow$
was a strange chance to fight back．］


 39．


 f2 50．思xf2 xf2＋51．


 0－1

E04
Kramnik，Vladimir Naiditsch，Arkady

2790
2684
Dortmund Dortmund GER（5）19．07．2010 ［Jacob Aagaard］

This is relevant to Grandmaster
Repertoire 1－1．d4 volume One，page 70－71．1．d4 ©f6 2．c4 e6 3．$\hat{\text { f }}$ f d5 4．g3 dxc4 5．息g2 c5 6．0－0 c6 7．筧a4

 $0-0$ ！First introduced by Peter Heine Nielsen at the Dresden Olympiad 2008， one or two days before Grandmaster Repertoire 1－1．d4 volume one was released．Later on Boris Avrukh wrote an article for New in Chess Yearbook， stating that he did not find any advantage in this line．However，the jury is still out and it is not $100 \%$ clear that Black has equalised，as can be seen in the following game．
甾xc6 15．思h6！$\pm$
思d4 16．欮d2 蹓c7 17．©d1！？





30．覴xb1 覴xb1＋31．思xb1 ©c3
32． $\mathrm{S}_{\mathrm{O}} \mathrm{xc} 31 / 2-1 / 2$ Avrukh－Nielsen，Dresden 2008．］
17．．．䜿fb8 18．a3 留c4
［Golubev suggested 18．．．ª4！？
with the idea of 19． 1 c3？！皆 $\mathrm{c} 4 \overline{\bar{\omega}}$
in Chess Today．19． 0 e3 might be the
critical try．］

［19．．．思xe3！20．袘xe3 e5！
was the improvement suggest by
Golubev in CT．If you are planning to play this with White，this is the position
to analyse．］
 23．©xc2 息f5？
［23．．．悤c3！？$\pm$ ］
24．$x$ xd4！鬼xb1 25．0c6士 This ending looks awful for Black．The rook on a4 is
 27．思b2 思xf3 28．exf3 e4 29．fxe4 堅xe4
 $33 . f 3$ 罟e7 34．g4 罟c7 35．古e2 分d7





 1－0

B04

## Shaw <br> Green

Scottish Championship（3）19．07．2010
1．e4 ©f6 2．e5 ©d5 3．d4 d6 4．©f3



## 11．dxe5

［I thought 11．©xe5 悤e6 looked very solid for Black；in fact it turns out to be main line theory．］
11．．．䣽g4 12．h3 息xf3 13．蹓xf3 e6
14．a4 蹓c7 15．
17．h5 ©e7
［Perhaps 17．．．${ }^{\text {mig d }} \mathrm{d} 8$ to stop Bg5．］ 18．⿷⿱㇒⿸⿻日丿乚厶力刂5 c5 19．c3 ©c6 20．hxg6 hxg6
 sac to analyse，but I took some time to convince myself that it was sound．fxe6 23．）${ }^{4} \mathrm{xg} 6$ The plan is a rook lift to e3（or e4）and then turn right to the $g$－or h－file． It seems a little slow，but Black cannot arrange a defence．欮c6 Black had too many defensive tries for me to analyse them all before sacrificing．A couple of fun lines I figured out after the game are：
 and White wins．］

26．岂h8＋！亜xh8 27．政xf7 思xf6

And Ra3－h3 is a good swinger．］

［After 25．．．常ff7 I planned Bxg7 when
Black cannot recapture due to mate on e8，but also good is 26．蹓h7＋迠f8
27．甾h8＋思xh8 28．岂xh8\＃］
 as mate is unavoidable．

Wroclaw（2）
27．06．2010
［John Shaw］
An author can save the reader all sorts of suffering with a well constructed
opening repertoire．I believe one of the strengths of Lars Schandorff $/ \mathrm{s}$ GM
Repertoire 7 －The Caro－Kann is the way he carefully selects his recommended move order to avoid lines where White has easy attacking play．The following game was played yesterday and shows exactly the sort of thing Lars avoids．1．e4
 5． 0 g 3 悤 g 6 6．h4 h6 7．0f3（2d7 8．h5息h7 9．思d3 息xd3 10．跣xd3 e6 11．思d2 Ogf6 12．0－0－0 息e7 13．欮e2 This is a dangerous line，especially if Black plays a little too automatically．品c8 Fridman is a lot higher rated than me，but I think this prepares a move that needs no preparation．
［Lars suggested the direct 13．．．c5！
 only then 0－0）14．．．emic7 ］
［The simple 13．．．0－0 is risky after 14． 0 f1 planning g2－g4－g5 with a crude but effective attack．］
 proves effective here．
［Instead 15．${ }^{\text {Cle5 }}$ c5 was fine for Black in Saric－Vallejo Pons，Rijeka 2010．］
15．．．c5 16．g4 I won＇t get involved in an exhaustive analysis，but White＇s position is certainly easier to play，as shown by the fact that White，although out－rated by about 250 points，hacks straight through．
c4
［ 16．．．cxd4 was an alternative，but after
17．g5 White is faster．］
 ［Of course 19．．．cxb2 is tempting，but in opposite－side castling positions such pawns on b2 generally help the white king to hide behind．In this case，
20．宽h6！is strong，as e8（20．．．$x$ xh


20．2e5 2 xe5？Now Black goes down in flames．
［The computer calmly suggests 20．．．这fd8 when I can＇t see a direct breakthrough．My first idea was 21．監e1 to avoid a rook exchange after（Maybe 21． 0 c4！？but that is undeniably a guess．）21．．．${ }^{0}$ xe5 22．dxe5 and then © d5 23．ing 4 when I thought the black king had to run．I was wrong．The computer shows a stunning
combination：©b4 24．a3 登d4！！


White is a rook and knight up and dead lost．］



Making sure one rook survives to kill the

 33．${ }^{\text {骂 }} \mathrm{g} 1$
1－0

## Slav novelty for reprint <br> ［Jacob Aagaard］

Improvement to GM1．This is included in the reprinted edition．1．d4 d5 2． V f3 c6 3．c4 ©f6 4．e3 思5 5．©c3 e6 6．©h4思g6 7．⿷e2 ©bd7 8．0－0 0 e4 9．g3 ［9．0xg6 hxg6 10．cxd5 exd5 11．${ }^{\text {exe4 }}$ dxe4 12．d5
was the recommendation in the first print，but this idea suffered a big blow in a number of games and Boris noted it down as the one recommendation from this book that should certainly not
be followed．息d6！13．g3 c5！14．※ira4蹓e7 15．崽b5 0－0－0 16．思d2（14f6




 Malakhov，Denmark 2009．］
9．．．＇d6 This was Shirov＇s idea．It is hard to see any other reason to play 8．．．Ne4．
After 9．．．Be7 10．Nxg6 hxg6 11．cxd5
exd5 12．Nxe4（12．f3！？＋／＝）12．．．dxe4 13.
d5 small edge．White has a good version
of Boris＇s original idea，Schlosser－
Marusenko，Pardubice 2009．10．c5！？N
［ $10 . \mathrm{b} 3$ was played in Inarkiev－Shirov， Poikovsky 2008．Black won a beautiful game．思e7 11． $0 x g 6 \mathrm{hxg} 6$ 12．${ }^{\mathrm{M}} \mathrm{m} \mathrm{c} 2$ ©f6 13．蜀d1 15．思g2 跁h 16．c5 ©f5 17．h3 皆dh8

 gxf5 24．

 f3＋32．真d1 e3 33．真e1 e2 34．㗊xe2等xf1＋0－1．］
10．．． $\mathrm{O}_{\mathrm{f}}$ 11． O 2 11．Nxg6？！looks dangerous，but White could also try 11. Nxf5 Bxf5 12．f3 with complicated play．息e7
［ 11．．．e5？！was recommended by Maxim Notkin in Chess Today，but it is refuted by 12．g4 ©h4 13．f4 and White will end up with a superior structure on both flanks：exd4 14．exd4
 17．g5士 ］
12． D 4 ！？We like this idea best，as it is most critical．12．b4 0－0 13．Nf4 is another idea．Black might try to break in the centre with 13／e5 14．dxe5 Nxe5，but
after 15．Bb2 Bf6 16．Qb3＋／＝White is probably a bit better．e5
［12．．．0－0 13．h4£ ］
13．dxe5 ©xe5 14．h4 d4！？This seems to be the most logical move．14．．．f6 is a computer idea，which is met with： 15. Qa4！Bf7（15／b55？is punished by 16. Nxb5！cxb5 17．Bxb5＋Kf7 18．Rd1＋／－with a strong attack）16．e4！dxe4 17．Rd1 Qc8 18．Nxe4 0－0 19．b3＋／＝14．．．h6 might be the best move．We think White is better after：15．b4！？d4（15．．．a5 16．Bb2！＋／＝ axb4？17．Ncxd5＋－）16．Ne4！Nxe3（16／ ldxe3？17．Bb2！＋／－）17．fxe3 Bxe4 18. Bb2！＋／＝White keeps the initiative and control of the centre．15．exd4 0 xd4

 some interesting attacking ideas on the light squares．After 20／Re8 21．Ne4 White has many threats and ideas with h4－h5 and Qg4 can be dangerous．g5
 Qxe1 24．घxe1 欮f6 25．e3 White has a winning attack．

## Ponomariov，R Wang Yue

4th Kings Tournament（7） ［Jacob Aagaard］

Avrukh novelty in play．Page 259－260 in GM1－1．d4 volume one 1．d4 d5 2．c4 c6 3．仓c3 气f6 4．e3 g6 5．仓f3 思g7

 12．d5 e4 13．公xe4 公xe4 14．酶xe4 （b6 15．睘b1


 22．䍃a5 培xa5 23．思xa5 b6 24．思e1 （24．冒b4 was a better chance．$\Delta$ 를 8
 24．．．쁨c8 25．a4 뜸2 26．b4 思c3
 30．古f1 克f7 31．超e1 真e6 32．真d2 h5 33．追d3 $1 / 2-1 / 2$ Gelfand，B（2741）－Wang Yue（2752）／Astrakhan RUS 2010／The Week in Chess 810］
15．．．घ⿱㇒⿴囗夊心
 but it seems that Ponomariov has had his own look at it，as he plays all Rybka＇s moves．17．．．Rf8 and 17．．．Re7 were Avrukh＇s moves in his annotations．
 was Avrukh＇s main line．）19．思e2 h5 20．息f3（20．宽d2！？$\ddagger$ looks like another


 Black had persistent problems with the b7－pawn and did not free himself in Arnaudov－Stoinev，Plovdiv 2010．］
 21．g3 蹓e7 22．${ }^{\text {d }} \mathrm{g} 2 \pm$ White is better here．He has the two bishops and Black has little to show for it．欮e8 23．exd4
 bishop on d 4 ．思g2 is better than b 6 ．I also like Rybka＇s suggestion：24．${ }^{\text {思g5 }}$
 pleasant long term pressure．I doubt many players will head this way on purpose with Black．鬼xc3 25．監xd8
 organise his pieces better here．27．\＃d1 h5 28．b3！$\pm$ Good domination of the
 b3 © c5 31．思f3 h4！was probably what Ponomariov was not certain about．I
think White is better，but in practice it looks hard to handle．28．h4 4 a4！ disturbs the coordination．h4 29．g4 登d6


 ［White needs to take the pawn！

 was one option．］

踏c7！would give Black enough counterplay．］
38．．．高xf6 39．b5 ©f4＋40．這f3 高e5
41．a5 古d6 42．高e4 公xh3 43．古f5

Black makes the draw by a tempo．



 57．
 axb6 63．axb6 克xb6
$1 / 2-1 / 2$

## Critical line for GM6 I

Opening for White according to Anand 1. e4－volume 13 by Alexander Khalifman and his team of strong analysts．The following four＇games＇show where this book and Grandmaster Repertoire 6 － The Sicilian Defence by Lubomir Ftacnik meet．The first two are on pages 307－ 311 in the Khalifman book，and page 370－371 in Ftacnik＇s book．1．e4 c5
 5． 0 c3 a6 6．息e3 e6 7．f3 b5 8．欮d2

Qud7 9．g4 b4 10．0ce2 h6 11．0－0－0媘c7 12．h4 d5 13． $\mathrm{m}_{\mathrm{B}}^{\mathrm{m}} \mathrm{f}$ This is the move we feared most，still Black＇s position seems tenable．学a5 This novelty of ours was anticipated by Khalifman＇s team as well．
［ 13．．．e5 14．思h2 ©b6 We simply rejected this line as too dangerous．

A）17．g6！？（ e 3 N This looks best． （He gives only 17．．．思b7 18．exd5 0－0－0 19． 0 c6 $\pm$ ，which is not a lot of resistance．）18．gxf7＋迼xf7 19．总d3
 21．品d1 崽d6 22．解g3！ ；20．．．a5

建g8：
B） 17.0 g 1 is the main move given in Khalifman＇s book，but for some reason 思b7N is not considered． Without going into details，I can say that Deep Rypka goes with 18．exd5崽xd5 19．思xc4（19． $\mathrm{V}^{2} f 5$ 悤e6
監c8 as the main line．This does not look horrific for Black．；
C）17．gxh6！N As far as I am concerned，this is the strongest move and the reason why we did not include 13．．．e5 in our book．However， Khalifman＇s second option looked strong as well：

19．党xf1 $\rightarrow$ ；
C2）17．．．党xh6 18． Y f 4 （18．exd5


19． 0 xd5 紫xa2 20．思xc4 滋xc4

欮b5 24．img g3 0－0－0 25．img $4 \pm$ ；
C3）17．．．g6 18．包4！！$\rightarrow$ 思xh6

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { 19.exd5 0-0 20. } 0 \text { c6 } 0 \text { cb6 }
\end{aligned}
$$

23．h5＋－］

14．dat dxe4 15．fxe4！？This is where Khalifman＇s analysis diverts from ours．
［15．思g2 思b7 is the main line in GM6．］ 15．．．$\rangle x g 4$
［ 15．．．宽b7 is probably efficiently refuted by：16． $0 \mathrm{~b} 3!\mathrm{N}$（16． $\mathrm{i}_{\mathrm{g}} \mathrm{g}$ e5 17．g5
 20．畕h3 a5 $\rightleftarrows$

A） $16 \ldots$ ．．． M d 8 17．0g3 e5（17．．． $0 x e 4$ 18． $0 x=4$ 悤xe4 19．思g2 思xg2

22． 0 a5！＋－）18．思e3 思e7 19．思h3士；



［ 15．．． 0 xe4 looks suicidal．Khalifman has this as his main line，and it is actually not that clear，so you can understand this．Still，I would want to keep the lines closed．16．${ }^{[\mathrm{m}} \mathrm{e}$ e3 思b7




 $24.95 \overline{\bar{\omega}}$ ］

## 16．${ }^{(2 g 2}$

［ $16 . \mathrm{e} 5 \mathrm{~N}$ 蹓 c 7 the simplest．
（16．．．思b7！？very risky，but also
 fxe6 19．思xg4 思d5 20．Mi̛x $x d 5$ ！exd5


16．．． $\mathbf{V}$ ge5！ N For some reason Khalifman ignores this move．


［17．⿹f3 思e7 18．©ed4 思f6 $\left.{ }^{(1)}\right]$

## 17．．． $0 x$ xe5 18． 0 c6 xc6 19．e5 ©x 5 20．思xa8 息e7 21．罥hg1 g6＝

## B80

## Critical line for GM6 II

1．e4 c5 2． $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{f}} \mathrm{d}$ d6 3．d4 cxd4 4．$勹 \mathrm{xd} 4$ （f6 5．仓c3 a6 6．蒐e3 e6 7．f3 b5

 14．徳b1 dxe4 15．fxe4 Here we shall consider a second viable option to meet Khalifman＇s ideas．＊übb 6 ！？N The idea behind this move is to actually threaten ．．． e5，as there is no b3 hitting the queen anymore．In this way it is not possible for White to coordinate his pieces as well as in Khalifman＇s lines．16．e5
［16．思g2 崽b7（16．．．e5 17．©f5 ©xg4


 17．g5 ©xe4 18．思xe4 思xe4 19．gxh6 gxh6 20．＂ूhe1 0－0－0×］
［16．0g3 e5！$\mp$ ］
16．．． 2 e4 In general I would not want to open up the position，but this is not the only move．
 19．0 ${ }^{\text {d }} 6+$ 思xd6 20．exd6 0－0 21．g5 h5


 is the refutation？20．0c6！？ Cc 6

23． $0 \times 97$ h5 24． $0 \times x$ 明xh5
25．皆xh5＋覴xh5 26．思xc6さ）23．思xe5
exf5 24．思d5＋思e6 25．Nequf5 思xd5




White looks better，but nothing concrete is apparent，and the endings are dodgy for White．］
17．㬎e3

hxg5 20．hxg5 屺xh3 21．思xh3 g6＝］

 quite solid and is about to play either ．．． 림d8 or ．．．0－0－0，in both cases probably with complete equality．

## Critical line for GM6 III

1．e4 c5 2． $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{f}} \mathrm{d}$ d6 3．d4 cxd4 $4 . \mathrm{V}^{2} \mathrm{xd} 4$

 11．0－0－0 说c7 12．h4 d5 13．鼻f4 e5
This line we felt was a bit shaky，as said in the book．14．${ }^{\text {⿷ }} \mathrm{h}$ 2 dxe4 15．g5 exf3 16．${ }^{\text {xff3 }}$
 is what we considered to be the critical line－and still is，but the Khalifman idea is quite good too．］
 interesting new idea by the Russians．
思b7！？N The only sensible reply．
［Their main line is a bit helpful：

This nice move is not possible if Black



18． 0 d5 趽c5


［19．．．h5 20． $0 \mathrm{f} 6+$ ©dxf6 21．gxf6 $\rightarrow$ ］

［21．思xg4 思xf3 22．思xf3 品a7 23．品he1
f6 ${ }^{\infty}$ ］
 24．${ }^{\text {g }} \mathbf{d x h} 2$ 0－0 and White＇s advantage seems to be minimal．

## Critical line for GM6 IV

1．e4 c5 2．$勹 \mathrm{f} 3 \mathrm{~d} 63 . \mathrm{d} 4 \mathrm{cxd} 4$ 4． 2 xd 4乌f6 5． 0 c3 a6 6．（思e3 e6 7．f3 b5

11．b3 思b7 12．a3 讹c7 13．axb4 d5 14．衰b1 dxe4 15．b5 恖e7 16．b6！ This was apparently played in the game A．Schmidt－Filipchenko，corr．2008－a game we do not have in our databases．
It looks critical．蹓c8 17．⿷⿱㇒⿸⿻日丿乚厶心夊4
［17．悤e2 悤d8（17．．．0－0 18．c4）




©f6 24.94 欮 $\mathrm{C} 6=$ ］
17．．．exf3N



 was apparently this corr．game．）
21．夢a2 $\pm$ ］

## 18．gxf3

［18．©xf3 0－0 19．．＂he1 思c6戸］


