D05 Simon Ottosson Peter Holmgren 1.d4 d5 2.冬f3 冬f6 3.e3 e6 4.冬bd2 c5 5.c3 冬c6 6.象d3 cxd4 7.exd4 象d6 8.0-0 0-0 9.營e2 象d7 10.冬e5 罩c8 11.f4 g6 12.冬df3 冬e8 13.冬g5 冬g7 14.營g4 象e7 15.冬xh7!! 冬xe5 [15\$xh7 16.冬xf7!+-] 16.fxe5 \$xh7 17.鼍xf7! 象g5 18.營h5+ \$	cxb6 51.鼍xh6 象d6 [51象g5! 52.hxg5 莒e7+ 53.协d2 ☆xf4 54.莒xg6 ☆xf3 is less clear.] 52.鼍xg6+ ��xh4 53.�e6 b4 54.axb4 象xb4 55.�f4 象d2+ 56.��xf5 象c1 57.鼍g2 莒d5+ 58.�e4 莒b5 59.�f4 象xf4 60.��xf4 �h3 61.邕d2 莒d5 62.�e4 莒d8 63.d5 b5 64.�e5 ��g3 65.莒d3 �f2 66.f4 ��e2 67.駡d4 ��e3 68.鼍b4 嶌e8+ 69.�f6 鼍d8 70.�e6 嶌e8+ 71.�ed6 鼍f8 72.�ec6 鼍f5 73.d6 鼍f6 74.�ec7 1-0
	Baa
E05         ▲ Anders Eriksson         Peter Vas         1.2if3 d5 2.g3 2if6 3.g2 e6 4.0-0         ge7 5.d4 0-0 6.c4 dxc4 7.營c2 a6         8.營xc4 b5 9.營c2 gb7 10.gd2 ge4         1.1營c1 gb7 12.gif4 2id5 13.2ibd2         2xf4 14.gxf4 營d6 15.2ib3 2id7         16.Ïd1 Ifd8 17.2ia5 gd5 18.2ie1         gxg2 19.2ixg2 營b6 20.2ic6 Ie8         21.營c2 gif8 22.II III ac8 23.營e4         21.營c2 gif8 22.III III ac8 23.營e4         21.營c2 gif8 22.III III ac8 23.營e4         22.Ac2 ge7 33.2if3 Af8 34.4ie4 g6         35.III ab4 36.4ie3 III ba8 37.III dc3         IIII ac6 44.f5! exf5 45.e6?!         [45.2if4+ big5 46.h4+! bixh4         47.IIII ac6 45.4ii 50.IIII6+ big5         51.IIII5+ big4 52.f3+ big3 53.IIII3#]         45fxe6 46.2if4+ big5 47.IIII big5 47.IIII16+	B82 Jimmy Mårdell Joel Eklund 1.e4 c5 2.&f3 e6 3.&c3 a6 4.d4 cxd4 5.&xd4 @c7 6.&d3 &f6 7.0-0 d6 8.f4 b5 9.&h1 &b7 10.e5!? dxe5 11.fxe5 @xe5 12.&f4 @c5 13.&e3 &e7 14.@d2 @c7 15.Eae1 0-0 16.&g5 &bd7 17.&f5 &d8 18.&f4 [18.@xg7!?] 18@b6 19.&d6 &c6 20.Ee3 &d5 21.&xh7+!! &xh7 [21&h8 22.Eh3+-] 22.Eh3+ &g8 23.&h6!! &f6 [23g5 24.&xg5+-] 24.Exf6 [24.@xd5 &xd5 25.Exf6+-] 24&7xf6 25.&xg7 &g4 26.&f6! &f2+ 27.@xf2! @xf2 28.Eh8# 1-0

D19 9b4 30. wxb4 Magnus Wahlbom 1-0 Kaj Andersson 1.d4 d5 2.c4 c6 3.9f3 9f6 4.9c3 C42 Jens Altnäs 8.0-0 \$b4 9.8e2 0-0 10.e4 \$g4 Johnny Myrberg 11.覍f4 鬯a5 12.鬯e3 ②h5 13.②e5 ②b6 1.e4 e5 2.9f3 9f6 3.9c3 2b4 4.2c4 <sup>₩</sup>xc3 17.a5 <sup>₩</sup>xb3 18.axb6 <sup>‡</sup>e2 0-0 5.0-0 c6 6.d4 \$xc3 7.bxc3 \$xe4 19.嶌fb1 營c2 20.嶌c1 營b2 21.嶌xa7 '₩xb6 22.₩xf7+!! ∲h8 [22...\Imeskip 23.IIIxa8+ IIIf8 24.IIIxf8+ 14.gad1 @a4 15.gfe1 @c6 16.ge4 . ∲xf8 25.∅d7++−] ₩a5 17.ዿc4 ዿf5 18. Zee1 Zad8 23.鼍xb7! 鼍xf7 24.أيxf7+ 空g8 25.鼍xb6 . Фxf7 26. ጃbxc6 ጃd8 27. ጃc7+ ∲f6 21...<sup>₩</sup>xc7 22.<sup>₩</sup>xd8+ 28.e5+ 空g6 29.邕7c6 邕xd4 30.邕xe6+ ∲f5 31.\2e7 1-0 1-0 **D33** A85 Daniel Skoog Johannes Frimodig Anders Pettersson Jonathan Westerberg 1.c4 e6 2.2c3 c5 3.2f3 2c6 4.g3 1.d4 e6 2.c4 f5 3.g3 4 f6 4. gg2 d5 5.cxd5 exd5 6.d4 cxd4 7.4 xd4 \$b4+ 5.約c3 0-0 6.約f3 b6 7.約d2 c6 ≜e6 8.≜g2 ≜c5 9.4b3 ≜b4 10.0-0 8.0-0 We7 9.Wb3 d5 10.cxd5 exd5 11.②xd5 cxd5 12.臭xd5+ ②xd5 13.<sup>₩</sup>xd5+ ∲h8? 16.②xe6 fxe6 17.②d4 鬯d7 18.臭h3 宮f6 19. ②xe6! 営h6! [13...<sup>₩</sup>e6! 14.<sup>₩</sup>xa8 <sup>∅</sup>c6∓] 14.營xa8 象b7 15.營xa7 象a5 16.d5! [19...\Imesize6 20.f4 ④f7 21.\Imesized4 IIxc3 ④a6 17.④c4 邕a8 18.d6?! 22.<sup>₩</sup>xc3±1 [18.<u></u> <u>\_\_\_</u>] 20.f4 🖾xh3 21.fxe5 🖄xe6? 18...⊮f7? ģxb2 24.≅b1 ģf6 25.∅f4±] [18... <sup>1</sup> We4 19.f3 <sup>1</sup> Wc6 20. <sup>2</sup> d1 <sup>4</sup> b8 21.d7 <sup>6</sup>∕<sub>2</sub>xd7 22.<sup>6</sup>∕<sub>2</sub>xa5 <sup>™</sup><sub>2</sub>c5+ 23.<sup>4</sup>⁄<sub>2</sub>f1 22.exd6 <sup>w</sup>xd6 23.<sup>w</sup>g4 <sup>w</sup>h6 24.<sup>g</sup>f6 \Implie Xa7 24.\Implie Xd7±1 [24. \_ xq7!] 24...<sup>₩</sup>xe3+ 25.<sup>4</sup>g2 <sup>□</sup>/<sub>2</sub>c4? ₩a8 22.a3!+- 2c5 23.b4 \$xb4 24. Wxb6 Za8 25. Wxb4 Wc8 26. 2e3 28.bxc3 ②e3+ 29.🖄h3 ②xg4 ₩c6 27.f3 ⓐa6 28.₩b6 ₩e8 29.¤d3 30.⊠b6±1

26.營xh3 gxf6 27.鼍e1 營g5 28.鼍xe7 杏f8 29.營xh7 營g8 30.鼍e8+ 1-0	27.宮e1 a6 28.營xd8+ 營xd8 29.宮e8 營xe8 30.皇xe8 b5 31.dxc4 bxc4 32.h4 1-0	
□ David Nygren         ■ Stefan Bryntze         1.e4 e5 2.Åf3 Åf6 3.Åxe5 d6 4.Åc4         《xe4 5.Åc3 Åxc3 6.dxc3 Åe6 7.Åf4         Åe7 8.Åd3 Åd7 9.ੴf3 Åc5 10.Åe2         ⑦d7 11.0-0 h5         [110-0=]         12.營e3 0-0-0 13.b4 g5 14.Åg3 f5?         [14h4∞]         15.bxc5 f4?         [15Åxc4 16.Åxc4 f4 17.營e2 d5         [8.Åb5 c6 19.Åxc6 營xc6 20.營xe7±]         16.c6! bxc6 17.營xa7 營e8 18.Åb6+         cxb6 19.Åa6#         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 ②f6 2.c4 e6 3.②c3 ዿb4 4.e3 0-0 5.ዿd3 d5	
<ul> <li>□ Eric Nordin</li> <li>□ Josip Vrabec</li> <li>1.e4 c5 2.Åc3 g6 3.f4 Åc6 4.Åf3 &amp;g7 5.&amp;c4 d6 6.d3 Åf6 7.f5 gxf5 &amp;Ag5 Åe5 9.&amp;b3 h6 10.Åf3 Åxf3+ 1.\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\</li></ul>		

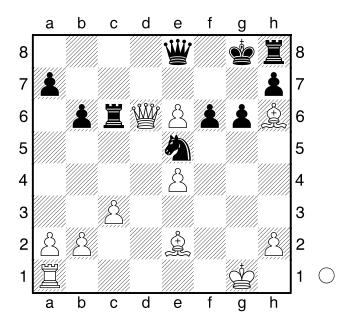
## 19.營e3 邕e7 20.營b3+ c4 21.營a3 公c5 22.皇e3 邕xe4 23.皇xc5 營xc5 24.營f3 1-0

Gusev 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. 24.營xe5!! fxe5 25.鼍f1 罩c8

[25...邕c7 26.彙d1! 邕e7 27.奠b3 b5 28.奠d5 a5 29.b3

**A)** 29...a4 30.c4 axb3 *(30...bxc4* 31.bxc4 *)* 31.axb3 bxc4 32.bxc4 c8 33.≌f7+- ;

**B)** 29...b4 30.c4 ₩d8 31.¤f7 ₩e8 32.¤xe7 ₩xe7 33.☆h1+-]

[KE: Compared to the main line as

played in the game, the "rough variation" given by Shipov appears more convincing: 25... <sup>w</sup>e7 26. <sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d1 ≅c4 27.≜b3 b5 28.h4! a6 (28...a5 29.a4!) 29.a4 We8 30.axb5 axb5 31. 魚a2! The crucial winning idea. 凹e7 32.b4 White creates a passed pawn on the b-file, not on the c-file. The Ac3 stavs where it is and thus hinders Black's counterplay; cf. the main line. ₩e8 (32...₩a7+ 33.¤f2+-)33.ዿxc4 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 Z invades at f8. Black is lost." (Shipov, The Complete Hedgehog, Vol. 1, p. 30 / 32)]

#### 

[KE: 26...增xe6 27.食b3 增xb3 28.axb3 Here White should win by marching his king to the queenside; e.g., a5 (28...a6 29.b4!+-) 29.営f3 (29.查f2?? Фf7) 29...営e8 30.查f2 営c8 31.查e2 営d8 32.営f1 営e8 33.查d3 営c8 34.查c2 b5 35.壹b1 営b8 (35...g5 36.c4+-) 36.查a2 a4 (36...邕c8 37.c4+-) 37.bxa4 邕a8 38.壹b3 bxa4+ 39.壹a3+-]

### 27.覍b3 b5 28.覍xc4?

[KE: It appears it would be better to play 'à la Shipov': 28.h4!
A) 28...a6 29.a4 營d8 (29...營a8 30.axb5 axb5 31.食a2! 營a7+ 32.☆h2 營e7 33.☆g2 - 29...營d8) 30.axb5 axb5 31.食a2! 營e7 32.☆g2 營g7 (32...g5 33.☆h2 g4 34.☆g3+-) 33.食xg7 ☆xg7 34.食xc4 bxc4 35.嶌f7+ ☆h6 36.e7 嶌e8 37.☆f3 g5 38.hxg5+ ☆xg5 39.嶌f5+ ☆g6 40.嶌xe5 ☆f6 41.嶌c5+- should be winning for White ;

B) 28...<sup>™</sup>e7 29.a4 a6□ 30.axb5 axb5 31.<sup>☆</sup>g2 (31.<sup>§</sup>a2+-)31...<sup>™</sup>e8 (31...<sup>™</sup>d8 32.<sup>§</sup>a2!+-; 31...g5 32.<sup>☆</sup>h2!+-) 32.<sup>§</sup>a2!+- White is winning (the idea being b4 and <sup>§</sup>xc4 à la Shipov), but Fritz needs some time to get the idea: <sup>™</sup>a8 (32...<sup>™</sup>d8 33.b4 <sup>™</sup>a8 34.<sup>§</sup>xc4 bxc4 35.<sup>§</sup>g3+-) 33.<sup>§</sup>h2 <sup>™</sup>d8 34.<sup>§</sup>g1 <sup>™</sup>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.c4 <sup>w</sup>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 ... Wa3 with counterplay against white's king. e.g. 32. 2g2 ₩a3□ 33.¤f3 (33.¤f7 ₩b2+ 34. $\oplus q3$   $\boxtimes xb3+=$  This wouldn't be possible with another white pawn on c3. Here Black needs his gueen with tempo on the white squares.) 33...₩b2+ 34.☆q3 ₩a3 35.☆q4 '₩e7 36.�g3□ ₩d6=; B) 31.b4!? Maybe this is the strongest try? Anyway, no win is apparent. For example: a4 32.b5 a3 33.b6 a2 34.b7 Wb8 35.c4 **B1)** 35...a1<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>? 36.<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>xa1 <sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>xb7 37.<sup>2</sup>f1 might actually be winning for White. <sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>e7 (37...<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>a7+ 38.<sup>4</sup>/<sub>2</sub>g2 ₩e7 39.¤f3!+-; 37...₩b6+ 38.空g2)38.空g2 g5 39.罩f5 g4 40.c5⊙ g3 41.\"f3!!+-; B2) 35...q5!! Black has to rid

himself with this pawn to draw. 36.c5 (36.h4!? a1<sup>W</sup> 37.<sup> $\blacksquare</sup>xa1$  Wxb7 38.<sup> $\blacksquare$ </sup>f1 We7 39.Ah2 Wd840.c5 g4 41.Ag2 g3 42.<sup> $\blacksquare$ </sup>f7 Wf6!43. $\blacksquare xf6=$ ) 36...a1W 37.<sup> $\blacksquare</sup>xa1$  Wxb738. $\blacksquare$ f1 We7 39.c6 Wc5+ 40.Ag2(40.Ah1 Wb4!=) 40...Wc2+41.Ag3 Wc5 42.Ag4 Wd6 43.c7 Wxe6+ 44.Ag3 Wg4+ 45.Axg4=Maybe there is a win in here to be found? Maybe this could be a challenge to the readers...]</sup></sup>

30.bxc4 a4

[30...增e7 31.空g2 增a3 32.営f7+-] 31.空g2 a3 [31...增e7 32.c5 增xc5 33.営f7+- e.g. 增a3 34.空g3 增xc3+ 35.空g4 ] 32.罩f2 增e7 33.罩f1 g5 34.罩f5 g4 35.c5 增d8 36.c6 增e7 37.c7 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
Berg,E	2612
Hillarp Persson,T	2538
ch-SWE Lund SWE (4)	06.07.2010

1.e4 c6 2.d4 d5 3.②c3 dxe4 4.②xe4 違f5 5.②g3 違g6 6.h4 h6 7.②f3 ②d7 8.h5 違h7 9.違d3 違xd3 10.營xd3 e6 11.違d2 ②gf6 12.0-0-0 違e7 13.營e2 c5 14.宮he1 0-0 15.②f5 宮e8 16.②xe7+ 營xe7 17.登b1N [17.c4 cxd4 18.②xd4 營c5 19.違c3 a6 20.空b1 宮ac8∓ Lonnqvist-Novik, Jyvaskyla 2004.] [17.d5 營d6 18.dxe6 宮xe6 19.違e3

<sup>™</sup>c6∓ Papp-Schneider Zinner, Austria

# 2008.]

17... 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... $\exists$ ad8!N is the correct move it appears. 18. $\exists$ g1 (18. $\forall$ b5  $\forall$ d6 19.&e3 a6 20. $\forall$ b3  $\bigcirc$ d5=) 18...e5! 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  $\bigcirc$ xe5 20. $\forall$ xe5  $\forall$ xe5 21. $\bigcirc$ xe5  $\exists$ xe5 22.g4 Black has  $\bigcirc$ xg4! 23. $\exists$ xg4  $\exists$ xd2∓ ] [ 17...cxd4 18. $\bigcirc$ xd4  $\forall$ c5 19.&e3!  $\forall$ xh5 20. $\forall$ xh5  $\bigcirc$ xh5 21. $\bigcirc$ b5± ]

# 18.**⊠g**1!?

[18.g4 ∅xg4 19.¤g1 f5 20.∅e5 ∅gxe5 21.dxe5 ∲h7∞]

## 18...cxd4

[ 18...e5! 19.dxe5 ∅xe5 20.⊮xe5 ⊮xe5 21.∅xe5 ≅xe5 22.g4 is not 100% equal, but maybe 99%. ] [ 18...⊮d6!? ]

**19.** ② **xd4** It appears that White is a bit better here, although more practical tests are needed. ② **d5**?

[19...ı̈́c5!? 20.ዿc1! (20.c3 ı̈́xh5 21.g4 ı̈́e5∞; 20.ዿe3 �\d5 21.�\b5 \(\alpha\xe3 22.fxe3 \) \(\extsf{e}e7 23.\(\alpha\d6 \) \(\extsf{e}c6 24.\(\alpha\extsf{e}e4 \) \(\extsf{e}c4=) 20....\)<sup>\$</sup>xh5 (20...\(\alpha\b6 21.g4 \) \(\extsf{f}d5 22.g5 \) \(\alpha\extsf{a}4 23.\)<sup>\$</sup>a1±) 21.\)<sup>\$</sup>xh5 \(\alpha\xh5 22.\)<sup>\$</sup>\)b5±]

## 20.c4 🖄5b6?!

[20...②5f6 21.g4±] 21.b3± ②c5 22.g4 f6 23.象b4 a6 24.罩ge1 營f7 25.象xc5 罩xc5 26.f4 e5 27.④f5 ②c8 28.罩d2 營f8 29.罩d7 ②e7 30.②d6 罩b8 31.b4 罩c6 32.fxe5 ②c8 33.c5 ②xd6 34.exd6 b6 35.營e4 1-0

Leko,P

Le Quang Liem Sparkassen GM (5)

**2681** 19.07.2010

This game is relevant to GM7 - The Caro-Kann, page 130-131. 1.e4 c6 2.d4 d5 3.e5 gf5 4.9f3 e6 5.ge2 c5 6.ge3 cxd4 7.�xd4 ∅e7 8.c4 ∅bc6 9.₩a4 a6 10.2a3 🖞a5+ 11.🖞xa5 🖄xa5 12.0-0 dxc4 13. 3 xf5N [13. ②xc4 ②xc4 14. 奠xc4 奠e4 15. I ac1 单d5 16. 单e2 I c8 17. I xc8+  $2 \times 18.$   $2 \times 18.$   $2 \times 16^{\circ} \text{ d}$ in Schandorff's book. ] 16.f4 g5! Schandorff recommends this approach almost everywhere. 17. 2xc4 gxf4 18.邕ae1 ②e3 19.邕xf4 ②xc4 20. It is a solution of the second se ok here. 21. 奠c7 If White is to find an advantage anywhere, it will have to be before this move. 2e7! Transferring the knight to the great d5-square, from where it conveniently controls c7. 25.g3 Zh8! We had expected Black to want to exchange rooks with ... Zc8, but this is of course a much better idea. The rook on h4 will be less active and the rook on h8 less passive this way. 26.a4 a5 27. Ehc4 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. 28.2c5 b6 29.<sup>四</sup>c6 h4 [29...,,g4 30., a3 [b8]

[ 29...≚g4 30.౾a3 ≞b8 ] 30.ీa3 ≌d8 31.∲f2? [ 31.≌1c4 hxg3 32.h4!<del>∠</del> was a strange chance to fight back. ]

31...hxg3+ 32.hxg3 ⊠g4∓ 33.⊠d6+ ∲e8 34.⊠h1 ⊠xd6 35.ዿxd6 ≅xa4 6

**B12** 

2734

36.a3 包c3 37.档h4 f5 38.档h8+ 查f7 39.鼍f8+ 查g7 40.鼍e8 包e4+ 41.查e1 包g5 42.鼍b8 鼍g4 43.鼍xb6 鼍xg3 44.鼍a6 f4 45.鼍xa5 鼍g1+ 46.查f2 包h3+ 47.查f3 鼍g3+ 48.查e4 f3 49.夐c5 f2 50.ᅌ皇xf2 包xf2+ 51.杏d4 查g6 52.鼍a8 鼍d3+ 53.杏c4 鼍d5 54.鼍g8+ 查f7 55.鼍g3 包e4 56.鼍h3 包c5 57.壹b5 包d7+ 58.查a6 包xe5 59.a4 包c4 0-1

	E04
Kramnik, Vladimir	2790
Naiditsch,Arkady	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. 🖄 f3 d5 4.g3 dxc4 5. 桌g2 c5 6.0-0 ②c6 7. 鬯a4 **黛d7 8.xc4 cxd4 9.⁄公xd4 \Zc8** 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.

[12...ዿੈc6 13.⊠d1 ₩b6 14.ዿੈxc6+ ⊠xc6 15.ዿੈh6!±]

13.ዿੈxb7 ⊠b8 14.ዿੈf3 ⊠b4 15.₩ੌg5 ዿੈd4 16.₩̈d2 ₩̈c7 17.৶ၳd1!?N

[17.ጃd1 ጃfb8 18.營d3 營c5 19.e3 象e5 20.④e4 ④xe4 21.營xd7 ④f6 22.營c6 營xc6 23.象xc6 象xb2 24.ጃb1 g5 25.ģd2 \arrowdd2 4b6 26.ģf3 g4 27.ģe2 ģe5 28.ģd3 \arrowdd5 29.ģa5 \arrowdd5 xb1 30.\arrowdd5 xb1 \arrowdd5 xb1 32.ģxc3 \sqrt{2-1/2} Avrukh-Nielsen, Dresden 2008. ]

#### 17...骂fb8 18.a3 骂c4

[Golubev suggested 18...≌a4!? with the idea of 19.७c3?! ≌c4≣ in Chess Today. 19.७e3 might be the critical try. ]

#### 19.∕වe3 ≌a4

[ 19... 2xe3! 20. 2xe3 e5! was the improvement suggest by Golubev in CT. If you are planning to play this with White, this is the position to analyse. ]

20.営b1 e5 21.b4 a5 22.營c2!≛ 營xc2 23.②xc2 皇f5?!

[23...⋬c3!?±]

24. ②xd4! 奧xb1 25. ②c6± This ending looks awful for Black. The rook on a4 is virtually trapped. 鼍e8 26. ③xa5 奧e4 27. 奧b2 奧xf3 28.exf3 e4 29.fxe4 鼍xe4 30. 鼍d1 h5 31. 鼍d8+ 空h7 32. 空f1 h4 33.f3 鼍e7 34.g4 鼍c7 35. 空e2 ④d7 36. 空d2 f6 37.f4 ②c5 38. 鼍d4 空g6 39. 空c3 空f7 40.f5 ②e4+ 41. 空b3 ③c5+ 42. 空a2 ③a6 43. 鼍c4 鼍xc4 44. ③xc4 බc7 45. ③a5 බa6 46. 空b3 බc5+ 47. 空c4 බe4 48. 空b5 බc3+ 49. 奧xc3 鼍xa3 50. 空c4 鼍a2 51.b5 1-0

**B04** 

19.07.2010

Shaw ■ Green

Scottish Championship (3)

1.e4 විf6 2.e5 විd5 3.d4 d6 4.විf3 dxe5 5.ව්xe5 c6 6.විd2 ව්d7 7.ව්df3 g6 8.፪c4 ፪g7 9.0-0 0-0 10.፰e1 ව්xe5

# 11.dxe5

[I thought 11.<sup>公</sup>xe5 皇e6 looked very solid for Black; in fact it turns out to be main line theory.]

11...ዿੈg4 12.h3 ዿੈxf3 13.₩xf3 e6 14.a4 ₩c7 15.₩e4 ≌fd8 16.h4 ≌d7 17.h5 ᡚe7

[Perhaps 17...營d8 to stop Bg5.] 18.黛g5 c5 19.c3 公c6 20.hxg6 hxg6 21.黛f6 公a5 22.黛xe6!! A rather obvious sac to analyse, but I took some time to convince myself that it was sound. fxe6 23.營xg6 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. 營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:

## 24.Ee3 Ef8 25.Eh3 Ec8

[After 25...筥ff7 I planned Bxg7 when Black cannot recapture due to mate on e8, but also good is 26.營h7+ 空f8 27.營h8+ 食xh8 28.鼍xh8#]

**26.<sup>™</sup>h7+ ☆f8 27.<sup>™</sup>g3** Black resigned, as mate is unavoidable.

	B19
Dobrowolski,Piotr	2397
Fridman, Daniel	2654
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 // 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 c6 2.d4 d5 3.约c3 dxe4 4.约xe4 鼻f5 5. 2 g3 ga6 6.h4 h6 7. 2 f3 d7 8.h5 ≜h7 9.≜d3 ≜xd3 10.<sup>₩</sup>xd3 e6 11.≜d2 ④gf6 12.0-0-0 鼻e7 13.營e2 This is a dangerous line, especially if Black plays a little too automatically. Zc8 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! planning 14.dxc5 (Or if 14.宫he1 only then 0-0)14...鬯c7] [The simple 13...0-0 is risky after 14.④f1 planning g2-g4-g5 with a crude but effective attack.]

[Instead 15.②e5 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. ]

17.g5 hxg5 18.ĝxg5 c3 19.\arrowg1 \bigenomega as a second second

20. 4 e5 xe5? Now Black goes down in be followed. ≜d6! 13.g3 c5! 14.<sup>w</sup>a4 ₩e7 15.ģb5 0-0-0 16.ģd2 ④f6 flames. [The computer calmly suggests ②g4 20.違a5 ②xh2 21.営d1 營e6 breakthrough. My first idea was 21. Ze1 ②d4+ 25.exd4 鬯q4+ 26.空d2 骂xd1+ to avoid a rook exchange after (Maybe 21. $\bigcirc$  c4!? but that is undeniably a 27. Ixd1 Ixd4+ 0-1 Hillarp Perssonguess. ) 21... 2xe5 22.dxe5 and then Malakhov, Denmark 2009. ] <sup>4</sup>∕<sup>2</sup>d5 23.<sup>₩</sup>g4 when I thought the black **9... ④d6** This was Shirov's idea. It is hard king had to run. I was wrong. The to see any other reason to play 8...Ne4. computer shows a stunning After 9. ...Be7 10.Nxg6 hxg6 11.cxd5 combination: 约b4 24.a3 Id4!! exd5 12.Nxe4 (12.f3!?+/=) 12...dxe4 13. 25.<sup>₩</sup>xd4 <sup>4</sup>/<sub>2</sub>xc2 26.<sup>4</sup>/<sub>2</sub>xc2 cxb2+ d5 small edge. White has a good version of Boris's original idea, Schlosser -27.☆xb2 ዿxa3+ 28.☆b3 ዿf8! White is a rook and knight up and dead Marusenko, Pardubice 2009. 10.c5!?N [ 10.b3 was played in Inarkiev - Shirov, lost.] Poikovsky 2008. Black won a beautiful 21.dxe5 營b4 22.b3 ②e4 23.奠c1 ②c5 24. Ig4 Wa5 25. We3 Ifd8 26. Ixg7+! game. 溴e7 11. ②xg6 hxg6 12. 避c2 'ἀxg7 27.₩h6+ ✿g8 28.ᡚd2! ④f6 13.営d1 營c7 14.集f1 0-0-0 Making sure one rook survives to kill the 15. 食g2 凹h5 16.c5 创f5 17.h3 凹dh8 black king. **②e4 29.**罩g1+ **②g5 30. ③f3** 18.e4 dxe4 19.ģf4 🖞d8 20.q4 🖾xh3 図d1 31. 2xg5 営xc1+ 32. 営xc1 臭xg5 21.gxf5 <sup>II</sup>xc3 22.<sup>II</sup>xc3 <sup>I</sup>∆d5 23.<sup>II</sup>/<sub>I</sub>c1 gxf5 24. ∲f1 営h4 25. 集e5 營h8 33.営g1 26.空e1 IIg4 27. 創作 IIg1 28. 凹c4 1-0 營h4 29.空e2 違g5 30.\□db1 f4 31.□b2 f3+ 32.<sup>4</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d1 e3 33.<sup>4</sup>/<sub>2</sub>e1 e2 34.<sup>4</sup>/<sub>2</sub>xe2 D12 Slav novelty 10....②f5 11.②g2 11.Nxg6?! looks for reprint dangerous, but White could also try 11. [Jacob Aagaard] Nxf5 Bxf5 12.f3 with complicated play. **₿e7** Improvement to GM1. This is included in [ 11...e5?! was recommended by the reprinted edition. 1.d4 d5 2.4 f3 c6 Maxim Notkin in Chess Today, but it is 3.c4 ⊗16 4.e3 ≗f5 5.⊗c3 e6 6.⊗h4 refuted by 12.g4 3h4 13.f4 and White will end up with a superior [9.<sup>公</sup>xq6 hxq6 10.cxd5 exd5 structure on both flanks: exd4 14.exd4 11. (a) xe4 dxe4 12.d5 ②xg2 15.空xg2 f5 16. [2]e1! was the recommendation in the first 17.q5±] 12. 41? We like this idea best, as it is print, but this idea suffered a big blow in a number of games and Boris noted most critical. 12.b4 0-0 13.Nf4 is another it down as the one recommendation idea. Black might try to break in the centre with 13/e5 14.dxe5 Nxe5. but from this book that should certainly not

after 15.Bb2 Bf6 16.Qb3+/= White is probably a bit better. **e5** 

[12...0-0 13.h4±]

**13.dxe5 3xe5 14.h4 d4!?** This seems to be the most logical move. 14...f6 is a computer idea, which is met with: 15. Qa4! Bf7 ( $15 \land b5$ ? 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/ \dxe3? 17.Bb2!+/-) 17.fxe3 Bxe4 18. Bb2!+/= White keeps the initiative and control of the centre. **15.exd4 (2)xd4** 16. 2xg6 hxg6 17. 桌f4 桌f6 18. Ze1 0-0 19. gxe5 gxe5 20. gc4 White has 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 21.4 We7 22.Wg4 ac2 23.4 xg5 **②xe1 24.**罩**xe1 營f6 25.**罩**e3** White has a winning attack.

	D10
Ponomariov,R	2733
Wang Yue	2752
4th Kings Tournament (7)	21.06.2010
[Jacob Aagaard]	

Avrukh novelty in play. Page 259-260 in GM1 - 1.d4 volume one **1.d4 d5 2.c4** c6 3.包c3 包f6 4.e3 g6 5.包f3 皇g7 6.皇e2 0-0 7.0-0 dxc4 8.皇xc4 皇g4 9.h3 皇xf3 10.鬯xf3 包bd7 11.舀d1 e5 12.d5 e4 13.包xe4 包xe4 14.鬯xe4 包b6 15.舀b1

[15.奠b3 ②xd5 16.奠xd5 cxd5 17.Ξxd5 避b6 18.避d3 Ξfe8 19.Ξb1 Image: Barbon Structure
Image: Barbon Structur

**15... ②e8 16. 鬯c2!N** Avrukh's novelty. **cxd5 17. ②b5 ③e6** This was not in GM1, 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.

[17...\邑c8 18.營b3 邑e6 (18...邑e7 was Avrukh's main line. ) 19.魚e2 h5 20.魚f3 (20.魚d2!?± looks like another good move. ) 20...邑d6 21.營d3 邑d7 22.b3 d4 23.魚b2 dxe3 24.營xe3 魚xb2 25.邑xd7 營xd7 26.邑xb2± Black had persistent problems with the b7-pawn and did not free himself in Arnaudov-Stoinev, Plovdiv 2010. ]

18.營b3 營h4 19.象d2 d4 20.象f1 営d8 21.g3 營e7 22. 溴g2 # White is better here. He has the two bishops and Black has little to show for it. We8 23.exd4 **≜xd4** 24.**≜c3** Getting rid of the strong bishop on d4. 🚊g2 is better than 🖄b6. I also like Rybka's suggestion: 24. 2g5 Idf 25. 身f3, which gives White a pleasant long term pressure. I doubt many players will head this way on purpose with Black. **溴xc3 25. Zxd8** organise his pieces better here. 27. 2d1 h5 28.b3!± Good domination of the knight. 28.ዿxb7 ∅a4 29.⊮c8+ ☆g7 30. b3 4 c5 31. £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 a4! disturbs the coordination. h4 29.g4 Zd6 30.営xd6 營xd6 31.臭xb7 곕d7 32.營c8+ · 🖄 g7 33.₩d8 ₩e6 34.☆g2 🖄 e5 35. Wd4 Wf6 36.b4 g5 37.a4?? [White needs to take the pawn! 37.<sup>w</sup>xa7 <sup>(2)</sup>d3 38.<sup>w</sup>e3 <sup>(2)</sup>xb4 39.a4 was one option. 37...∕2q6! 38.₩xf6+ [38.<sup>₩</sup>xa7 <sup>6</sup>/<sub>2</sub>f4+ 39.<sup>4</sup>/<sub>2</sub>h2 <sup>₩</sup>c3 40.<sup>₩</sup>e3 "
<sup>™</sup>c7! would give Black enough counterplay. ] Black makes the draw by a tempo. 46.营f6 h2 47.g5 h1營 48.奠xh1 公xh1 49.蛰xf7 ②g3 50.g6 ②h5 51.空e7 ②g7 ②h5+ 55.垫f7 垫d7 56.垫f8 垫c7 57. 空q8 创f4 58.g7 创e6 59. 空f7 创xg7 axb6 63.axb6 🖄xb6  $\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2}$ 

# Critical line for GM6 I

**B80** 

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 2.** 約f3 d6 3.d4 cxd4 4. 約xd4 約f6 **5.** 2 3 a6 6. 2 8 6 7.f3 b5 8. 2 d2 ☑ bd7 9.g4 b4 10.☑ ce2 h6 11.0-0-0
☑ c7 12.h4 d5 13.ዿf4 This is the move we feared most, still Black's position seems tenable. ☑ a5 This novelty of ours was anticipated by Khalifman's team as well.

[13...e5 14. 魚h2 心b6 We simply rejected this line as too dangerous. 15.g5 心c4 16. 營e1 心d7

A) 17.g6!? Deal and (He gives only 17...2b7 18.exd5 0-0-0 19.Dc6±, which is not a lot of resistance.) 18.gxf7+  $\Delta x$ f7 19.Ed3  $\Delta x$ f1 20.Exf1 2b7 (20...2c5 21.Ed1 2d6 22.Eg3!±; 20...a5 21.Ab1 2a6 22.Ed2±) 21.Eg3 Ec8 22.Ab1 2c5 23.Ed2 dxe4 24.fxe4+  $\Delta g$ 8∞;

**B)** 17. 23g1 is the main move given in Khalifman's book, but for some reason 2b7N is not considered. Without going into details, I can say that Deep Rypka goes with 18.exd5 2xd5 19.2xc4 (19.2bf5 2e620.2d4 2d5=) 19...2xc4 20.2d42c8 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:

**C1)** 17...②e3 18.≅d3 ④xf1 19.≅xf1→;

C2) 17...Ξxh6 18.ὦf4 (18.exd5
ὦe3 19.Ξd3 ὦxf1 20.Ξxf1 ĝb7
21.ὦf5 Ξf6 22.ὦe3±) 18...Ψa5
19.ὦxd5 Ψxa2 20.ĝxc4 Ψxc4
21.☆b1 ĝb7 22.ὦf5 Ξc6 23.ὦfe3
Ψb5 24.Ψg3 0-0-0 25.Ψg4±;
C3) 17...g6 18.ὦf4!!→ ĝxh6

19.exd5 0-0 20.公c6 公cb6 17...②xe5 18.②c6 ②xc6 19.e5 ③xe5 21.∅e7+ 🖄g7 22.d6 ₩c5 23.h5+-] 14. 2 b1 dxe4 15. fxe4!? This is where Khalifman's analysis diverts from ours. **B80** [15.gg2 gb7 is the main line in GM6.] Critical line for GM6 II 15...∜∆xg4 [15... 身b7 is probably efficiently refuted 1.e4 c5 2. 3 f3 d6 3.d4 cxd4 4. 3 xd4 by: 16.2b3!N (16.2g3 e5 17.g5 ④f6 5. ④c3 a6 6. 奠e3 e6 7.f3 b5 hxg5 18.⁄2b3 ≝c7 19.ዿxg5→ ዿc6N 8.<sup>10</sup>/2 <sup>10</sup>/<sub>2</sub>bd7 9.g4 b4 10.<sup>10</sup>/<sub>2</sub>ce2 h6 11.0-0-0 "c7 12.h4 d5 13.\$f4 "a5 20.<u>\$</u>h3 a5, ⇒ ) A) 16...<sup>₩</sup>d8 17.<sup>4</sup>g3 e5 (17...<sup>4</sup>)xe4 14. 2 b1 dxe4 15. fxe4 Here we shall consider a second viable option to meet 20.<sup>w</sup>xq2 <sup>I</sup>C8 21.<sup>w</sup>b7 <sup>I</sup>C4 Khalifman's ideas. Wb6!?N The idea 22.約a5!+-)18.溴e3 溴e7 19.溴h3±; behind this move is to actually threaten ... B) 16...<sup>₩</sup>b6 17.<sup>4</sup>g3 e5 18.g5 exf4 e5, as there is no 2b3 hitting the queen 19.qxf6 <sup>②</sup>xf6 20.<sup></sup><sup>幽</sup>xf4 <sup>四</sup>C8 21. <sup>食</sup>h3 anymore. In this way it is not possible for <sup>™</sup>c7 22.<sup>™</sup>f2±] White to coordinate his pieces as well as [15...<sup>②</sup>xe4 looks suicidal. Khalifman in Khalifman's lines. 16.e5 has this as his main line, and it is 18.ģf3 ∅df6 19.ģxg4 ∅xg4 20.₩d5 actually not that clear, so you can exf4 21.<sup>₩</sup>xa8 <sup>₩</sup>b7 22.<sup>4</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d6+ <sup>±</sup>/<sub>2</sub>xd6 understand this. Still, I would want to keep the lines closed. 16.<sup>₩</sup>e3 \$b7 17.g5 🖄 xe4 18. ½ xe4 ½ xe4 19.gxh6 19.\angle he1 → ) 19.\angle he1 \overline c3+ 20.\overline xc3 axh6 20.\"he1 0-0-0∞] ዿxq2 21.④d5 ዿxd5 22.\□xd5 ④d7 [16.∅q3 e5!∓] (22...,ℤc8 23.,ຶd4 🖄a4 24.ຶe5 ℤd8 16... ②e4 In general I would not want to open up the position, but this is not the 24.g5≣] only move. 16.<u></u> 集g2 [16...②d5 17.奠g2 溴b7 18.④f5 邕d8 19.<sup>2</sup>d6+ <sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>xd6 20.exd6 0-0 21.g5 h5 [16.e5N <sup>w</sup>C7 the simplest. 22.\[2]hg1 \[2]c8±] (16... b7!? very risky, but also entertaining. 17. 公xe6 公dxe5 18. 集h3 [16...<sup>②</sup>xg4!? 17.<sup>③</sup>g3 <sup>③</sup>dxe5 18.<u>巢</u>g2 □ a7 19.<sup>™</sup>e2 f6 looks risky, but where fxe6 19.\u00e9.xq4 \u00e9d5 20.\u00e9'xd5! exd5 21.ዿxe5 h5 22.ዿf5 \arrow h6 23.4 f4 d4∞) is the refutation? 20. 公c6!? 公xc6 17.ģg2 ģb7 18.⁄⊡g3 0-0-0∞] 21.<sup>₩</sup>xq4 ∲f7 22.<sup>1</sup>√f5 <sup>1</sup>√e5 (22...<sup>₩</sup>b5 16... ②ge5!N For some reason Khalifman 23.4 xg7 h5 24.4 xh5 1 xh5 25.<sup>₩</sup>xh5+ <sup>□</sup>xh5 26.<sup>±</sup>/<sub>2</sub>xc6<sup>±</sup>) 23.<sup>±</sup>/<sub>2</sub>xe5 ignores this move. [16...<sup>₩</sup>b6 17.e5 🖾a7 18.<sup>4</sup>g3ਛ] 26.\arrowxd5 \u00fcee e6 27.\u00fceh5+ q6 28.\u00fcee f3 17. \$xe5 [17.<sup>6</sup>/<sub>2</sub>f3 <u>\$</u>e7 18.<sup>6</sup>/<sub>2</sub>ed4 <u>\$</u>f6∞] ≜e7 29.h5 g5 30.<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>/e4 f5 31.<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> f1 <sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> f8 32.ຶ⊑xf5+ 🖄g8 33.ຶ⊑xf8+ 🛓xf8∞

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

### 17.**<sup>™</sup>e**3

[ 17.營e1 公dc5 18.営h3 魚b7 19.g5 hxg5 20.hxg5 営xh3 21.魚xh3 g6= ] 17...魚b7 18.営h3 公dc5 19.g5 hxg5 20.hxg5 営xh3 21.魚xh3 g6 Black looks quite solid and is about to play either ... 営d8 or ...0-0-0, in both cases probably with complete equality.

# Critical line for GM6 III

1.e4 c5 2.②f3 d6 3.d4 cxd4 4.②xd4 ②f6 5.②c3 a6 6.彙e3 e6 7.f3 b5 8.營d2 ②bd7 9.g4 b4 10.②ce2 h6 11.0-0-0 營c7 12.h4 d5 13.彙f4 e5 This line we felt was a bit shaky, as said in the book. 14.彙h2 dxe4 15.g5 exf3 16.②xf3

[ 16.gxf6 fxe2 17.<sup>™</sup>xe2 gxf6 18.2h3 is what we considered to be the critical line - and still is, but the Khalifman idea is quite good too. ]

16...②g4 17.②f4! We missed this interesting new idea by the Russians. 象b7!?N The only sensible reply.

[Their main line is a bit helpful: 17...公xh2? 18.鼍xh2 奠b7 19.奠h3! This nice move is not possible if Black had not played ...公xh2. 鼍d8 20.公d5 營d6 21.鼍e2±]

[17...②b6 18.龛g2 龛b7 19.鬯e2±] **18.②d5 鬯c5** 

[18...\_\_\_\_xd5 19.營xd5 三c8 20.三d2±] 19.彙h3 營xd5

[19...h5 20.<sup>2</sup>/<sub>1</sub>f6+ <sup>2</sup>/<sub>2</sub>dxf6 21.gxf6→] 20.<sup>2</sup>/<sub>2</sub>xd5 <u>\$</u>xd5 21.<sup>2</sup>/<sub>2</sub>xd5 [21.<sup>§</sup>/<sub>2</sub>xq4 §xf3 22.<sup>§</sup>/<sub>2</sub>xf3 <sup>2</sup>/<sub>2</sub>a7 23.<sup>2</sup>/<sub>2</sub>he1 f6∞ ]

**B80** 

21... 创 b6 22. 営 d2 创 xh2 23. 创 xe5! 皇c5 24. 営 dxh2 0-0 and White's advantage seems to be minimal.

## **Critical line for GM6 IV**

1.e4 c5 2.<sup>2</sup>/<sub>2</sub>f3 d6 3.d4 cxd4 4.<sup>2</sup>/<sub>2</sub>xd4 約f6 5.約c3 a6 6.集e3 e6 7.f3 b5 8. Wd2 b4 9. 2a4 bd7 10.0-0-0 Wa5 14. 2b1 dxe4 15.b5 ge7 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. We c8 17. gc4 [17. 逸e2 逸d8 (17...0-0 18.c4) ₩b8 (20...₩c6 21.\\xxd5 exd5 22.<sup>(2</sup>)xb7 <sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>xb7 23.<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d1 <sup>(2</sup>/<sub>2</sub>f6∞ ) 21.<sup>4</sup>√xb7 <sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>xb7 22.<sup>2</sup>/<sub>2</sub>xd5 exd5 23.<sup>2</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d1 ∅f6 24.g4 <sup>™</sup>c6=] 17...exf3N [17...④e5 18.溴e2 0-0 19.c4 a5 20.₩b2 ②g6N (20... ②d3 21.ዿxd3 exd3 22.集f4 約d7 23.约b5 約c5

24.ዿੈd6 ዿੈf6 25.₩a2 أ\xa4 26.bxa4± was apparently this corr. game. ) 21.☆a2±]

#### 18.gxf3

[18.㉒xf3 0-0 19.宫he1 힕c6∓] 18...㉒e5 19.힕e2 0-0 20.c4 ㉒g6∞

#### **B80**