# (1) Lizak,P (2418) - Varga,Zo (2452) [A11]

FSGM February Budapest HUN (4.6), 07.02.2012

[J. Shaw]

1.c4 ②f6 2.g3 c6 3. ②f3 d5 4. ②g2 dxc4 5.0-0 This line has had a revival lately, not least because of Marin's work on it in the Grandmaster Repertoire series. 5... Dbd7 6. Da3 Db6 7. Wc2 Wd5 8.b3!? The new trend. [8. De1 was Marin's move, which GM Jan Timman (see below) also considers promising.] 8...cxb3 9.axb3 It looks very likely that White has sufficient compensation for the pawn here. Why not? 9... 15 [A wonderful recent game by Timman (as White) continued: 9... \$\delta e 6 \ 10.b4N \$\delta b 3 \ 11.\delta xb3 \$\delta xb3 \ 12.b5 c5 \ 13.d3\$\overline{\overline}\$ White doesn't need a queen to build an attack... 13... \$\Delta\$fd7 (In New in Chess, Timman suggested 13...g6 but then 14. \$\Delta\$5 looks promising. e.g. 14...h6?! (14... \( \) \( \ moment, White has only a rook for two minor pieces, but with g5 and a7 hanging, some pawns will soon be added to the kitty. In particular, Black is in trouble on the queenside where the soon-to-be-passed b5-pawn is a monster. Note that 17... 2c7?! 18. 2xg5 2xb5?! 19. 2fb1 2d4 20. 2xa7+- is crunching.) 14. 2d2 2d5 15.e4 2e6 16.f4 f6 17.e5 2d5 18.e6! Beautiful; losing the e-pawn is the key idea. 18... \$\dong xe6 19. \dong xb7 \dong b8 20. \dong c6 g6 21. \dong ac4 \dong c8 22. \dong e4 \dong f7 23. 4e5+! Exploiting the vacated e5-square. 23... 2xe5 (23...fxe5 24. 4g5+) 24.fxe5 \$\frac{1}{2}\$f5 25. 4xc5 \$\frac{1}{2}\$g7 26.d4 \$\frac{1}{2}\$d8 27.\(\bar{E}\)xf5! gxf5 28.e6+ \(\dot{\phi}\)g6 29.\(\dot{\phi}\)d7 \(\dighta\)d6 30.\(\dot{\phi}\)xb8 \(\bar{E}\)xb8 \(\dot{31}\).\(\bar{E}\)xa7 \(\dot{\phi}\)xb5 32.\(\bar{E}\)xe7 \(\delta\)h6 33.\(\delta\)e8+ 1-0 Timman -S.Ernst, Wijk aan Zee 2012.] 10.d3 e5 11.\(\hat{2}\)b2\(\frac{1}{2}\)\(\hat{3}\)d6?! Stepping in front of a pawn roller is A Bad Idea. As Marin mentions in his books, 1.c4 may be a flank opening, but White would still love to slam his d- and e-pawns straight through the middle (Mihail probably phrased it more elegantly). [Safer was 11... 2fd7 12.e4↑ but White still has plenty of play.] 12.e4 **h5** 13.d4± **6**fd7 Black goes into full grovel mode, as [13...exd4 14.e5 **a**xa3 15.**a**xa3 traps his king in the centre.] 14.d5 cxd5 15.包b5 \$b8 16. 2a3 The black king now has the same problem as in the previous variation, but at least he has two pawns for the trouble. Now there is some pressure on White not to botch his winning attack; he passes the test with plenty to spare. 16...dxe4 17. 豐xe4 ②f6 18. 豐b4!+- ②bd5 19. 豐c5 皇e6 **20. Efe1** Everything wins: [20. Ead1; 20. Oct. 20. Oc 22.\(\hat{L}\)xd5 \(\hat{L}\)xd5 23.\(\hat{L}\)ad1\(\hat{L}\) 21...\(\hat{L}\)a7 Now it's all over at once, but it was going anyway. e.g. \([21...\)axb5 22.\(\hat{L}\)xe6 fxe6 23.豐c8+ ģf7 24.豐xh8+-] **22.②c7**+ [22.②c7+ Black resigned as 22... ģd8 23.豐d6+ **2**d7 24.②xd5 wins a few pieces and then mates.] 1–0

## (2) Short,N - Jones,G [B20]

Bunratty, 20.02.2012

[J. Shaw]

"The last couple of times I've played Nigel he has chosen the English but this time he reverted to 1.e4. I responded with the Sicilian and he surprised me with 2.b3. I couldn't really remember any theory on this other than a line recommended by Peter Heine-Nielsen in the Experts vs the Anti-Sicilians book. Therefore I chose 2...g6 and we had a crazy game! I was lost at various points but with little time Nigel failed to find the most convincing path and in the end I managed to grovel a draw in another rook and pawn endgame a pawn down." GM Gawain Jones on his blog gawainjones.co.uk 1.e4 c5 2.b3 g6 3.\donab2 \overline{0}f6 4.\donabf3 \donabf3g7N A novelty suggested by GM Peter Heine Nielsen in Experts on the Anti-Sicilians. 5.e5 2g8 6.e6 2f6 7.exf7+ 2xf7 8.g4 h6 9.2c3 [The line in the book continued: 9.h4 \$\infty\$c6 (9...d5 might also be interesting) 10.g5 hxg5 11.hxg5 \$\mathbb{Z}\$xh1 12.\mathbb{\mathbb{Z}}\$xh1 (12.gxf6 \(\frac{1}{2}\)xxf6!) 12...\(\frac{1}{2}\)h5] **9...d5** 10.h3 With g4 defended White looks to be threatening Nxd5. 10...€6 [10...♦c6? allows the trick: 11.♠xd5 ∰xd5 12. 2c4 Black is not quite dead, though after 12...2e6□ 13. 2xd5 2xd5 14. 2c2 2xh1 15.f3±; 10...2d7!? is a logical try, planning 11.0-0-0 \$c6∞ 11.0-0-0 \$c6 12.\mathbb{E}e1 \$\tilde{Q}\$d4 [12...\mathbb{E}f8!?] 13.\mathbb{E}g2 \$\tilde{Q}\$d7 14.\darkaf3 \$\tilde{Q}\$xf3 15.\mathbb{E}xf3 \$\tilde{Q}\$c6 16. 2d3 增d6 17.h4 g5 18. 2e2 a6 19.f4 gxf4 20.g5 2e4? Short has played superbly, and now has his first big chance: [A better defence was 20...hxg5 21.hxg5 罩xh1 22.罩xh1 ②e8] 21.g6+ Good but not best: [21.豐h5+! 空f8 22.gxh6 \(\begin{aligned}
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23.\(\Delta\)xe4!+-] \(\delta\). \(\Delta\)e7 [The ugly 21... \(\Delta\)g8\(\pm\) was required] \(\delta\)22. \(\Delta\)xd5+! Now Black's position should be falling apart; Jones holds it together with will power. 22...\(\hat{2}xd5\) 23.\(\hat{2}xg7\) \(\Delta g3\) 24.\(\hat{2}g4\) \(\Delta xh1\) 25.\(\hat{2}e5\) \(\hat{2}d8\) 26.g7 [26. 豐xf4 罩f8 27. 豐xh6+-] 26... 罩g8 27. 豐xf4 空d7 28.c4 盒c6 29. 盒c4 [29. 盒f5! 豐e7 30. 盒c3+-] 29... 豐e7 30. 盒xc6+ 空xc6 31.罩g1 [31.d4!] 31... 響d7 32. 響f3+ 空b6 33. 響xh1 罩ad8 34. 響h2 響f7 35. 響e2 響f5 36.h5 罩d7 37. 罩g6 空a7 38. \( \frac{1}{2}\) xh6 \( \frac{1}{2}\) dxg7 \( \frac{1}{2}\) xg7 \( \frac{1}2\) xg7 \( \frac{1}2\) xg7 \( \frac{1}2\) xg7 \( \frac{1 The white king escapes after 40. 響xe6! 罩g1+ 41. \$\dot{\phi}\$12 \$\dot{\pm}\$1+ 42. \$\dot{\phi}\$3 \$\dot{\pm}\$c1+ 43. \$\dot{\phi}\$a4 Black has a clever try but it's not enough: 43... \( \bar{\pi} \)g8! 44. \( \bar{\pi} \)xg8 \( \bar{\pi} \)xd2 With threats on b4 and h6: 45. \( \bar{\pi} \)xa6 (45... \( \bar{\pi} \)xa6 46. \( \bar{\pi} \)f7+ \( \bar{\pi} \)b6 47. \( \bar{\pi} \)e6+ 46.ጀ**d5 Φb6** 47.b4 cxb4+ 48.Φxb4 Φc6 49.a4 b6 50.a5 b5 51.ጀc5+ Φb7 52.Φc3 [52.cxb5 ጀxd2 53.b6 looks passive for Black, but White has no way to improve his position: 53... \( \bar{2}d4 + 54. \dot{\phi}c \bar{3} \) \( \bar{3} \) \( \bar{3} \) The black rook "passes" by chosing semi-random squares on the 7th.] 52...bxc4 53.\(\mathbb{Z}\)xc4 \(\mathbb{Z}\)h5 54.\(\mathbb{D}\)b \(\mathbb{D}\)d \(\mathbb{D}\)b 56.\(\mathbb{D}\)a 4 \(\mathbb{D}\)b 77.\(\mathbb{E}\)b4+

**호c7 58.**፱**c4**+ **호d7** Don't be fooled by all the (computer-assisted) improvements above: both players fought brilliantly, especially considering the rather quick time control. ½-½

### (3) Molner, Mackenzie (2449) - Parligras, Mircea-Emilian (2650) [B94]

Tradewise Gibraltar Chess Festival 2012 (9.22), 01.02.2012 [J. Aagaard]

1.e4 c5 2.包f3 d6 3.d4 cxd4 4.包xd4 包f6 5.包c3 a6 6.臭g5 包bd7 7.f4 豐c7 8.豐f3 h6 9.臭xf6 包xf6 10.f5 豐c5 11.0-0-0 g5 12.e5!? This pawn sacrifice continues to interest the masses. 12... 2xe5 13.g3 g4 14. 2d3 h5? This is too slow. It was necessary to violate all known principles in order to fight for the h1-a8 diagonal. [14...\displad5!N 15. ②xd5 (15.f6 ②xf6 16. ½g2 ½g7 17. ℤhe1 ∰g5+ 18. ₾b1 d5∞ looks better for Black, but needs further investigation.) 15... ∰xd5 16. ∰a3! Protecting a2 and preparing Bb5+. 16... ∑b8 17. ∰b4 (17. ½e2 h5∓; 17. ½b5+ axb5 18.豐a7 豐c5 19.豐xb8 臭g7 20.勺b3 豐e3+ 21.空b1 0-0 22.豐c7 臭xf5 23.閏he1 豐a7!弄) 17...豐c5 18.豐xc5 dxc5 19.�b5 \$d7 20.�c7+ \$\delta d8 21.�e6+ \$\delta c8!? (21...\$\delta e8=) 22.�xf8 \$\delta c6! 23.�d7 \$\delta xh1 24.�xb8 \$\delta f3 25.\delta f7 \$\delta xb8\$ 26.\(\mathbb{Z}\)xe7 \(\mathbb{Z}\)d8=] **15.\(\mathbb{L}\)g2** \(\mathbb{L}\)h6+ **16.**\(\mathbb{L}\)b1 \(\mathbb{L}\)e3?! [16...\(\mathbb{U}\)c5±] **17.**\(\Darksim C6!\)\(\mathbb{U}\)c5?! Better, but entirely unattractive in practice was: [17...bxc6 18. axc6+ 空f8 19. axa8 axf5 20. axa6 空g7 21. axa6 21 the game quickly with: 18. 24! 豐xf5 (18... 2xf5 19. 2xc5 2xd3 20. 2xd3 and wins.) 19. 豐xe3 bxc6 20. 2xc6+ 2d7 21. 2xa8 2xa4 22.b3 0-0 23. 3hf1 and the rest is over. 18... 2xe7 19. 3he1 2xf5 20. 3xe3+ 2xf8 21. 3xd6+ 3xd 22.\(\bar{\pi}\)xd6\(\pma\) White still has big chances in the ending. 22...\(\pa\)e8 23.\(\bar{\pi}\)d4 \(\bar{\pi}\)b8 24.\(\bar{\pi}\)e5 \(\bar{\pi}\)e6 25.\(\bar{\pi}\)e4 [25.\(\bar{\pi}\)e2!] 25...\(\bar{\pi}\)6 26. 95 \( \ext{Bh6} \) 27.h3 gxh3 28. \( \ext{2xh3} \) \( \ext{2xh3} \) \( \ext{2xh3} \) \( \ext{Bb7} \) 30. \( \ext{O} \) \( \ext{Ee7} \) 31. \( \ext{Exe7} \) \( \ext{O} \) xe7 32. \( \ext{O} \) d5+ \( \ext{O} \) f8 33. c4 \( \ext{O} \) g7 34..\$\dot\c2 [34.\bar\dot\c4!?] 34...\$\dot\c5 35.\bar\dot\c5 36.b3 b5 37.\$\dot\c5 bxc4 38.bxc4 \$\dot\c4 d6 39.\$\dot\c4 \Delta\c4 40.\bar\dot\c5 41.\bar\dot\c5 h8 2d6+ 42.\$\daggregar{\phi}\$d3 \$\Daggregar{\phi}\$f5 43.\$\Daggregar{\phi}\$xh5 \$\Bar{\phi}\$g6 44.\$\Daggregar{\phi}\$e4 \$\Daggregar{\phi}\$xg3 \$\Bar{\phi}\$xg3 46.\$\Bar{\phi}\$h2 \$\Daggregar{\phi}\$e6 47.\$\Daggregar{\phi}\$f4 \$\Bar{\phi}\$a3 48.\$\Bar{\phi}\$d2 \$\Bar{\phi}\$a4+ 49.\$\Daggregar{\phi}\$f3 ውe5 50.፰e2+ ውf5 51.፰c2 ፰a3+ 52.ውf2 ውg4 53.፰c4+ ውg5 54.፰c2 f5 55.ውg2 ውg4 56.ውf2 f4 57.ውg2 a5 58.ውf2 

### (4) From the blog [D12]

www.qualitychess.co.uk/blog www.qualitychess.co.uk/blog, 31.01.2012 [J. Aagaard]

One of our blog readers shared the following game he won as Black. 1.d4 d5 2.c4 c6 3.\(\Delta\)f3 \(\Delta\)f6 4.e3 \(\Delta\)f5 [4...\(\Delta\)g4 5.0c3 e6 6. 8b3 8b6 7.0h4 2h5 8.h3 is an Avrukh main line, which since has been played 100s of times. 5.0c3 e6 6.2h4 \( \frac{1}{2}\)g4?! This mixes up two ideas and leads to an inferior position. 7.\( \frac{10}{2}\)b3 \( \frac{10}{2}\)b6 8.h3 \( \frac{1}{2}\)h5 9.g4 White is a tempo up on the Avrukh line and should be said to have won the opening battle, but certainly not the game! 9...\$26 10. 2xg6 hxg6 11.g5 Apparently this is what Avrukh gives. I think it is a bit too direct, but there you go. We think differently. [11. 2g2 is a bit more flexible and would be my choice, but the text move is the favourite of the computer.; 11.2e2 is not liked by R4, but would probably be my choice over the board. I want to play h4-h5 and when gxh5 comes, I want to play g5 and Rxh5. This is just a plan and probably not best. I am just sharing my spur of the moment thoughts.] 11... 5h5 The knight cannot easily rejoin the game here, but White also no longer has any h4-h5 plans. This is one reason I would not have advanced the g-pawn too early. It loses flexibility. 12.c5 Again I don't like this move. It was better to keep the options open with [12.\(\delta\)d2] 12...\(\delta\)c 7 13.e4 White is neglicting his development - and weakening the f4-square. 13... 2d7 14.exd5 exd5 15. 2e2?! Finally White is losing it. When are the pieces supposed to get out. The position might still be equal, but Black has taken over the initiative with his next move. 15...b6! 16. 2e3+? Who does this check help? 16... 2e7 17.b4?! Creates another aim for the black attack. White is handling his pawns awfully. [17.cxb6 axb6 18.\d2 was more prudent. A typical positional idea here is: What is the worst placed piece? For Black it is the king, but castling is not easy. So we need to protect the bishop. This can be done with two ideas. ...b5 and ...Nb6 or ...Nf8-e6. Our other positional question - where are the weaknesses? - would help us decide there. The knight should be at e6 to target d4 and f4 as well as prepare ...c5. On the other hand the advance of the b-pawn would ruin the flexibility of the black pawns and make c6 a weakness. R4 is not much help here. After some minutes it is still rating ...Qd6 and the two other options within 0.07 of each other, all with even chances. In reality ... Nf8! should be the best move for positional reasons, and the position already greatly in Black's favour.] 17...a5! Black is better. White's pawn structure is falling apart. 18.b5 bxc5 19.bxc6?! [19.\(\frac{1}{2}\)g2 was better. Why should White clarify the situation in the centre? 19...cxb5?! 20.\(\frac{1}{2}\)c3! \(\frac{1}{2}\)b6 21.0−0 would give White some activity and a chance to fight for equality.] 19... Wxc6 20. 2a3?! [20. 2g2 was better, but Black has a clear advantage already. Note that White is made a fool of after 20...0-0! because of 21. \mathbb{\mathbb{m}} xe7? \mathbb{\mathbb{Z}} ae8 trapping the queen.] 20... 26: Black is now a pawn up and White's position is falling apart. 21. 22 cxd4!? Objectively this is the best move, but Black would have been better off playing safe with [21... Bxe3 22.fxe3 2xe5 23.2xd5 3c8 and Black should win with his extra pawn.] 22. 22 24 This enters a plea of no-contest. [22. 24 24! would have

### (5) Laznicka, Viktor (2704) - Howell, David (2603) [D23]

Gibraltar (8.8), 31.01.2012

[J. Aagaard]

This game reminded me of Chess Tactics from Scratch and the work we did for it on candidate moves and calculation. There is a very nice tactical moment that Howell calculated accurately and won a pawn. Subsequently Laznicka did not play the best way and drifted into a worse position. 1.d4 d5 2.c4 c6 3.包f3 包f6 4.營c2 dxc4 5.營xc4 拿f5 6.g3 e6 7.拿g2 勾bd7 8.e3 拿e7 9.0-0 0-0 10.莒d1 勾e4 11.營e2 營b6 12.勾c3 莒fd8 13.勾e1 勾xc3 14.bxc3 **Qg6** 15.e4 c5 16.**Qe3 Ya5** 17.**Qd3 Yac3** 18.dxc5 **Zac8** 19.**Zab1** This is the moment I was thinking of. Black would love to take on c5, but there appears to be various variations with Rc1, attacking the queen and winning material. However, Howell looked deeper and saw the refutations to both of them. 19... 2xc5!! 20. Ebc1 Played without full control of the tactics, it turns out. [20.∅xc5 \( xd1+21.\) \( xd1 \) \( xxc5 \) gives us another important moment. Here White apparently is winning after 22.罩c1?, but Black has a brilliant riposte in 22...豐xe3!!, winning a piece. Instead White can exchange on c5 and take on b7 with a quick draw. Probably this was the way he should have played.] 20... 2a4!! 21. 2f4! [21. 2xc3? would give White a worse position after 21... 2xc3 22. 2del 2xd1 23. 2xd1 \(\mathbb{Z}\)c3! where the two rooks are better than the queen, not to speak of the extra pawn. \(\mathbb{2}\)1...\(\mathbb{Z}\)b4 22.\(\mathbb{Z}\)xd8+ \(\mathbb{Z}\)xd8 23. 2xg6?! [Laznicka starts drifting. The way to prove compensation for the pawn was to penetrate with the queen to c7. For my book on calculation I am working on the method of comparison, among others. Here it appears that the Qc2-c7 manoeuvre is worse when there are no back rank mate ideas. 23. \(\mathbb{m}\)c2! was the strong move (candidates!). The threat of Rb1 helps create sufficient counterplay. The amusing best play of both seems to be: 23... 公b6 24. 營c7 ②a8 25. ∰c2 ⑤b6=] 23...hxg6 24.e5?! [White was still in a position to play 24. ∰c2 ⑤b6 25. ∰b3! with the idea of exchanging queens and then take on b6 to enter a drawish ending a pawn down. Notice that(25.\mathbb{m}c7 is no longer very good. Black takes the initiative after: 25...\\@c8 26.\\@xb7 \\@xc1+ 27.\\\@xc1 \\@e1+ 28.\\\@f1 \\\@c5\\\=\)] 24...\\\@c5\\\=\ 25. \$\bar{2}g5 \Bd7 26. \$\bar{w}c2 b5 27.h4 a6 28. \$\bar{2}f3 \Bd4 29. \$\bar{w}b3 \Bar{w}a5 30. \$\bar{c}g2 \Bar{w}b6 31. \$\Bar{B}h1 \Bar{B}b4 32. \$\bar{w}d3 \Bar{B}b2 33. \$\bar{c}h3 \Bar{B}xf2 \Bar{B}s4 \Ba 

#### (6) Mamedyarov, Shakhriyar (2747) - Akobian, Varuzhan (2617) [D34]

Gibraltar (9.4), 01.02.2012

[J. Aagaard]

When I was playing the European Team Championship in Greece I talked to a friend about the Tarrasch. He was very surprised that we had relied on ... h6-lines instead of "his" ... Qa5 move, which he found to be fully ok. We both had some concrete reasons (given in the book) and a bad feeling in general. The following game is the kind of thing I did not want to experience with Black - nor convince others that they should endure. 1.d4 d5 2.c4 e6 3.②c3 c5 4.cxd5 exd5 5.分f3 公c6 6.g3 公f6 7.盒g2 盒e7 8.0-0 0-0 9.盒g5 c4 10.公e5 盒e6 11.公xc6 bxc6 12.b3 營a5 [12...h6 13. 2xf6 2xf6 14.bxc4 dxc4 15.e3 2a5 is the main line from Grandmaster Repertoire 10 - The Tarrasch Defence. 13. 24 2 2b4 14. 2xf6 gxf6 15. 2fc1 2ad8 [15... 2ac8 16.bxc4 dxc4 17.a3 2xc3 18. 2xc3 18. 2xc3 19. 2xc3 2fd8 20.e3 c5 21.d5 &xd5 22.&xd5 \( \text{\texts} xd5 \( \text{23.} \text{\texts} xc4\text{\text{\texts}} \) Zhou Jianchao - Akobian, Beijing 2008, is probably something Black should draw, even if it is a bit uncomfortable.] 16.bxc4 dxc4 17.e3 c5 [17...f5?! has a bad reputation: 18.\(\text{\fixed}\)xc6 f4 19.a3 fxe3 20.營xe3 &xc3 21.還xc3 閏d6 22.&e4 閏fd8 23.d5 &xd5 24.營g5+ ģf8 So - Akobian, Wijk aan Zee 2010. Here So for some reason did not play: 25.\(\max\)c4!\(\pm\)] 18.d5 \(\max\)c3! The ending is more dangerous for Black with the queens on the board. 19... 2xd5 20.2xd5 \( \begin{align\*} 25. ™c2± f5 This is the position Black has been happy to enter. I am not really sure about the last move. Personally I would never advance the f-pawn unless it was absolutely forced. Still I think it is fair to say that White is a bit better and can press on for another 79 moves should he think so. 26. 图f4 图c6 27.h3 h6 28. 空h2 a6 29.a4 空g7 30.a5 图e6 31.營c3+ 營e5 32.營c4 營e6 33.h4 全g8 34.營c2 全g7 35.e4 fxe4 36.呂xe4 營f5 37.營b2+ 呂d4 38.呂xd4 cxd4 39.營xd4+ f6 40.營b6 h5 41.空g1 營d3 42.營b7+ 空g6 43.空g2 營c4 44.營b1+ 空g7 45.營f5 營c6+ 46.空h2 空h6 47. 空 1 豐 c 1+ 48. 空 2 豐 c 6+ 49. 豐 f 3 豐 d 6 50. 空 f 1 空 g 6 5 1. 豐 c 4+ 空 g 7 5 2. 豐 f 5 豐 c 6 5 3. 空 g 1 空 h 6 5 4. 空 h 2 豐 d 6 55. 查h3 豐c6 56.f3 豐c3 57.g4 hxg4+ 58.查xg4 豐b2 59.豐f4+ 查g7 60.豐c7+ 查g6 61.h5+ 查h6 62.查f5 豐b5+

### (7) McKay, Roddy - Aagaard, Jacob [D34]

Glasgow League New in Chess, 31.01.2012

[J. Aagaard]

The following game was played on board one in the local league where I live. Rod is a talented IM who decided to just play for fun on rare occasions. Many times I have been in trouble with him, just to make up for it in time trouble. Recently I seem to have gotten the best of him. The game was played with 1 hour for 30 move and another 15 to the end. I played a bit fast while Roddy got into time trouble, accelerating his downfall. Most of the game it was just unclear, I think. 1.2f3 d5 2.g3 c5 3.2g2 2c6 4.d4 2f6 5.0-0 e6 6.c4 2e7 7.cxd5 exd5 8.2c3 0-0 9.2e3 c4 10. 2e5 \( \) £f5 [10...h6 is interesting, in order to play ...Bf5, but I was ready for the main line a moment ago and I am ready now. Such options are more important for people who wants to play 9.Bg5 cxd4. The main point is to avoid; 10... 2e6?! 11. 2xc4! dxc4 12.d5± .] 11. 2g5 2e6 12.e3 h6 13. 2xf6 2xf6 2xf6 14.f4 2e7 15. Ef2 This has been played twice in the database. My response is obvious, but still a novelty. Knowing the typical ideas of the positions helped me a lot during this game. [15.g4 is Khalifman's idea, but is neutralised with: 15...b5!N as can be seen in Chapter 4 of Grandmaster Repertoire 10 - The Tarrasch Defence.] 15... 2b8!N 16. 4b5 g6! [I could not resist the temptation of hitting the queen back and playing this standard regrouping. Especially after calculating the consequences of Qxh6 accurately. However, in the cold light of day, one it tempted to ask what the White idea is after 16...b5. Maybe it was 17.f5 planning planning 17...Bc8 18.Ng4. But what about 17...\(\hat{2}\)xf5 18.\(\maxstrac{\pi}{2}\)xf5 g6. Here the computer gives the amazing line: 19. 公xd5!? 公xd5! (19...gxh5 20. 公xf6+ 始8 21. 置xh5 空g7 22. 置f1 with compensation.) 20. 2xg6 2xe3 21. 2f3 2xd4 22. 2xf8 2xf8 23. 2b1 and allegedly the position is equal - though I prefer Black in a practical setting. 23... 2d1+ 24. 2h1 \( \frac{1}{2} \) = 8 25. \( \frac{1}{2} \) \( \frac{1}{2} \) \( \frac{1}{2} \) = 17. \( \frac{1}{2} \) xh6?! is refuted by 17...\$\tilde{0}f5 18.\$\tilde{\text{m}}h3 \(\frac{1}{2}\xeq xe5!\) The move order is important. a) 18...\$\tilde{0}xd4?! 19.\$\tilde{0}g4!\$; b) 18...\$\tilde{0}xe3?! 19.g4 \(\frac{1}{2}\xeq xe5?\) (19... ②xg4!∞) 20. ∰xe3±; 19. fxe5 ②xe3∓ 20. g4? ②xg4 21. \(\begin{align\*} \begin{align\*} \Delta \text{xe5} & \Delta \text{22.} \(\begin{align\*} \begin{align\*} \Delta \text{g4} & \Delta \text{F} & \Delta \text{This is not} \\ \Delta \text{xe5} & \Delta \text{c4} \\ \Delta \text{c5} & \Delta \text{c4} \\ \Delta \text{c5} & \Delta \text{c6} \\ \Delta \text{c4} \\ \Delta \text{c5} & \Delta \text{c6} \\ \Delta \text{c4} \\ \Delta \text{c5} & \Delta \text{c6} \\ \Delta \text{c4} \\ \Delta \text{c6} \\ \De how you normally play and here it is just a bit inaccurate I think. [I played quite quickly throughout the game, not wasting time on seeing that 18...b5 was ever so slightly more accurate and that White did not have 19.f5 gxf5 20.gxf5 because of 20... 0xf5! 21. 0c6 25↑.] **19.h3** A bit slow. [19.gxf5! 20.26] (20.e4!? dxe4 21.2xc4+ фh7∞) 20... ge6 21. gg3 gf5 22. gf3=] 19... b5 20. gf3 b4!? Preparing to sacrifice the exchange, if allowed. [20.... dd 21. g2∞] 21. da4 gc8 22. g2 [22. dc5 gxc5 23.dxc5 &xe5 24.fxe5 dc7≅] 22... &xe5 23.fxe5 f4 [23... da5] 24.b3 c3∞ was also possible. The computer says Black is just better, but I personally find the position rather unclear. I was only too happy to protect my queen a bit.] 24. 24. 265? certainly does not work now. After 24... 2xc5 25.dxc5 fxe3 26. ∰xe3 d4∓ White's position is unbearable.] **24... ∰d7** I quite liked this move, even if the details were lost on me. There are other good moves such as [24...c3!?, but the main question is of course why I did not play; 24... ₩a5 . What I saw was that my usual idea does not work here: 25. ♠c5 \(\frac{1}{2}\) xc5 26.dxc5 fxe3? (26...g5!?\(\overline{1}\)) 27. \(\overline{1}\) xe3 d4 fails to get compensation on account of 28. 營xd4! 罩xf3 29. 營d6 查f7 30. 罩f1± and White keeps his extra exchange without having to face an avalanche of pawns.] 25.b3 [I did not have full control over 25. wxb4 fxe3 26. ft] 2c6 27.豐c3 ②xe5 28.dxe5 豐xa4 29.豐xe3 查h7平, but Black is doing ok here.; 25.②c5 is still met with 25...罩xc5 26.dxc5 fxe3 27. ∰xe3 d4, although the position is not nearly as clear as I imagined during the game (and I still found it pretty unclear). The main point is that it is unpleasant for White.] 25...c3 26. We1? [I expected 26. Wd3 which I found stronger because of the ...Ne7-h4 manoeuvre. It was to become apparent that my opponent had not anticipated this idea at all.] 26...g5! The attraction of putting the knight on h4 is just too great to miss. [26...♦26!?∓ with the point of 27. 2c5?! 2xe5! was something I did spot during the game, but I did not see the point of it. The point is to play ...Qe7-g5, force White to take on f4 and with the d4-pawn. Too deep for my wrists I must say.] 27.a3 Seeking counterplay. [27.h4? 266 28.hxg5 hxg5 would only favour Black as he is the one on the attack.] 27...bxa3!? [I refrained from playing 27... ∅g6!∓, because I did not see what to do after 28.axb4? ∅h4 29.\@f2 ᡚxf3+ 30.\@xf3 âxg4 31.hxg4 營xg4+ 32.含f2 fxe3+ 33.營xe3 Admittedly I did not look very hard either. Or I would have seen 33... \(\mathbb{Z}\) xf3+ 34. \(\mathbb{Z}\) xf3 \(\mathbb{Z}\) xf3+ 34. \(\mathbb{Z}\) xf3 \(\mathbb{Z}\) x some difficult improvement here, but practically there was nothing better for him with 40 seconds on the clock. 28... ②g6∓ 29.\(\mathbb{Z}\) xa3?" [After 29.\(\mathbb{L}\)d1 \(\mathbb{L}\)h4 30.\(\mathbb{Z}\)f2 my intention had been to play 30... Qe7, which is actually quite a good move it turns out. But even stronger would have been 30...h5! 31.exf4 hxg4 with a devastating attack.]

29...心h4 30.兔e2 [I was expecting 30.蛋f2 心xf3+ 31.蛋xf3 兔xg4 32.hxg4 營xg4+ 33.內f2 fxe3+ 34.營xe3 Here I had looked at ideas such as ...Qxf3 and ...Rxc3 afterwards, but the computer points to a simple solution I would have found for sure, had I gathered my thoughts. 34...黑xf3+! 35.營xf3 and now either 35...Qxd4+ or 35...黑f8, but winning.] 30...心xg2 [30...f3 also won of course, but I saw a simple way to win a rook and went with it.] 31.空xg2 f3+! 32.兔xf3 營f7 White resigned. The point is of course that after 33.兔e2 Black wins with 33...黑xc3! 34.營xc3 營f2+ 35.內h1 營xe2 36.鼍a1 蛋f2 and mate is near. 0-1

### (8) The Kaufman Repertoire - for Black and White [D34]

New in Chess New in Chess, 30.01.2012

[J. Aagaard]

"The Kaufman Repertoire for Black & White" was published by New in Chess just a few days ago. The book has some interesting features in it, but also some I doubt that have come to stay (here I specifically talk about having a front page in each end, so you have to turn the book over to read the 'other' half of the book. Beyond the first 10 seconds light appreciation of this gimmick, I just found the idea annoying.). We quite like his approach to the repertoire, based on simplicity, which we think a lot of readers will like. This is also what we are aiming for in our Playing 1.d4 and Playing 1.e4 books out this spring. I would personally be a bit afraid to play some of the very sharp lines he recommend with only 1-2 games in my memory database. But for many this is exactly the place to start. Obviously the most interesting aspect for us is how the book reacts against our recent publications. It was with delight I noticed that we were clearly ahead when it comes to the Tarrasch. 1.d4 d5 2.c4 e6 3.₺c3 c5 4.cxd5 exd5 5. 2 f3 2 c6 6.g3 2 f6 7. 2 g2 2 e7 8.0-0 0-0 9.dxc5 2xc5 10.a3! Nikos and I suggested this move as the most dangerous in our book: Grandmaster Repertoire 10 - The Tarrasch Defence. We also came up with a very interesting and non-compliant way to meet it: Kaufman's main attention is drawn to the following line: 10... 2e6? This is a very passive move. I am surprised that Kaufman did not realise that this is not how Black wants to play this opening. [10... 2e4! was our reaction. The fight for the e4- and d4-squares are in general the positional topics of this opening. If Black takes on d4 without controlling the square, White appears to be better. And in this line (as other places), White will be better if he controls the e4-square comfortably, as it prevents activity. 11.營xd5 (11.公xd5N 急e6 12.₺c3 is the other critical variation. We claim that Black has enough compensation for the pawn in more than one way. This has yet to be tested it seems.) 11... 2xc3 12. 2xc5 2xe2+ 13. 2xc1 4. 2xc1 66 15.b4 (15. 2c3 2e8 16. 營b5 Tokarev - Bezgodova, Kazan 2010. 16...h6! 17. 還d1 還b8=) 15.... 2g4 16. ②g5 還ad8 17. 2xc6 bxc6 18.f3 2f5 19. De4 &xe4 20.fxe4 Bb2,, 1/2-1/2 Hiarcs 13.1 T4-Thinker 5.4D x64 T4, Antalya 2010.] 11.b4 &e7 12. b2 \mathbb{Z} \mathbb cannot remember exactly what we had against Kaufman's suggestion 13. Zc1 [because we ditched the entire variation for Black on account of 13. bl!!±, which controls the e4-square. Only one game was played with this and it was a pure smacking: 13... 2d 7 14. 2d 1 2fd 8 15. 2g 5 d 4 16. 2b 5 2f 5 17. 2d 2± 2d 5? 18. 2xd 4+- 2xg 5 19. 2xf 5 28. ½e3 ½f8 29. ½d4 ½e7 30. ½c5 ᡚd6 31. ½c6 a6 32. ½b6 ②c4+ 33. ½xa6 ②xa3 34. ½xb5 ②c2 35. ½a5 ②e3 36. ½d3 Øf1 37. 2xf5 1-0 Wieczorek - Olenderek, Suwalki 1999.] 13...h6 [The other line given by Kaufman is: 13... dd] 14.e3 \(\exists fd 8 \) 15.\(\overline e 2 \) \(\overline e 4 \) 16.\(\overline f 4 \) a6 17.\(\overline e 2 \) \(\overline d 6 \) 18.\(\overline x \) (The computer's suggested improvement on 18.\(\overline f d 1 \) \$\frac{1}{2}\text{xf4 19.exf4\pm}\$ Mikhalchishin - Halkias, Terme Zrece 2003, though it should be said that White was close to winning this game as well.) 18...fxe6 Slightly unnatural to me, I would take with the pawn, but it is fair to say White is a bit better anyway. 19. ②d4±] **14.** ②**d4** ②**xd4 15.** ③**xd4± a5? 16.** ②**xd5!**± and so on, Hera - Kostic, Graz 2011. Line

#### (9) Catalan analysis - GM Rep 1 [E04]

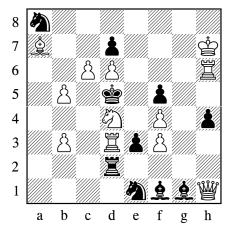
29.02.2012

[J. Shaw]

It was pointed out to us that the following line is less clear than was first thought in Grandmaster Repertoire 1 - 1.d4 Volume 1. 1.d4 d5 2.c4 e6 3.句f3 句f6 4.g3 dxc4 5.皇g2 b5 6.a4 c6 7.axb5 cxb5 8.包e5 句d5 9.包c3 f6 The critical move, though more common is [9...逸b4 when White scores heavily after 10.0-0] 10.包g4 兔b7 11.e4 包xc3 12.bxc3 兔e7 [12...兔d6!?] 13.包h6 Avrukh's spectacular idea. [White could play in simple dull style with 13.0-0 0-0 14.包e3 and plausibly claim his centre compensates for the missing pawn.] 13...a6 14.營h5+ 內d7!N A wild idea that makes sense the more one looks at it: the king steps away, creating the threat of ...Qe8, exchanging queens. [14...g6 is the move mentioned in the book 15.營e2 e5!? A new idea suggested by a reader, but... 16.0-0! White should keep the centre open and thus avoid d4-d5. The question is: what happens if Black grabs the pawn? 16...exd4 (16...包d7 17.鼍d1) 17.cxd4 營xd4 (17...包c6 18.鼍d1鼍) 18.兔f4鼍 Black's passed queenside looks impressive, but his king will face the wrath of White's entire army. We shall offer a few lengthy but sensible sample lines: 18...包d7 (18...營d3 19.營g4 營d7 20.包f5 營c8 21.冨ad1 查f7 22.營h4 gxf5 23.營h5+ 查g8 24.兔h3! 兔xe4 25.冨fe1+-) 19.冨fd1! The other

rook is needed to take on a6 in some lines. (19.\mathbb{Z}ad1 \mathbb{Z}b6 (19...\mathbb{Z}a7 20.\mathbb{Z}xd7 \dots xd7 21.\mathbb{Z}g4+ \dots e8 22.\mathbb{Z}e6 \mathbb{Z}d4 (21.罩xd7 含xd7 22.exf6 豐xf6 23.罩d1+ 含e8 24.罩d6 复f3 25.豐xf3 皇xd6 26.豐xa8+ 豐d8=) 21...豐xf6 22.含xg2 0-0-0 23.罩xd7 罩xd7 24.豐f3 罩a7 25.罩e1,,) 19...豐b6 20.e5 盒xg2 21.exf6 包xf6 22.查xg2 查f8 23.f3 罩e8 24.豐b2 豐c6 (24... 中國 25. 中國 25. 中國 25. 中國 25. 中國 26. 中 29. 24 Saving the knight allows Black to play chase-the-queen, but sacrificial ideas simply do not work: [15.彙h3 gxh6 16.0-0 (16.豐f7 f5 17.d5 豐g8 18.dxe6+ 空d8干) 16...空c7 17.奠xe6 奠d6干; 15.包f7 豐e8 16.d5 g6 17. 營h3 營xf7 18. 奠e3 奠d8—+] **15... 營e8 16. 營h3 h5 17. 包e3 g5!** Two large pieces could be in trouble: the white queen and the black king. One "star" move could change everything, but so far it seems roughly level in a messy difficult position. 18.f3 The best defence. [The problem with 18.g4 hxg4 is that recapturing looks bad: 19. 2 g3 18... **空**c7! 19. **豐xe6** [19.0-0 **豐**g8 (19... **2**c8!?) 20. f4 **2**d7 slightly favours Black.] 19... **2**b4 20. **豐xf6!** White must go for it. [The simplifying 20. wxe8 &xc3+ 21. d2 &xd2+ 22. xd2 \square xe8 leaves White "just" a pawn down, but it's a big pawn.] 20...  $\hat{g}$ xc3+ 21.  $\hat{\Phi}$ e2  $\hat{g}$ xa1 White has decided to be a rook down rather than a pawn down, and yet he seems to be equal this way! 22. 2d2! This leads to a draw. I tried and failed to find a win with two alternatives. I will mention the troublesome defences in case someone else can do better: [22.\(\hat{\pma}\)a3 \(\hat{\pma}\)c3 23.\(\hat{\pma}\)d6+ \(\hat{\pma}\)c8 24.\(\hat{\pma}\)xg5 \(\hat{\pma}\)c6; 22. 4xc4 bxc4 23. \$\delta xg5 \delta c6 24. \$\mathbb{Z} xa1 \delta d7] 22...c3 [There is no time for 22...\$\delta b2?? 23. \$\delta a5+ \delta c8 24. \$\delta h3+ g4 25. Øxg4 hxg4 26. gxg4+ Ød7 27. @d6+-] 23. @xg5 cxd2 24. @c5+ Øc6□ 25. Ød5+ &b8 26. @d6+ &a7 27. @c5+ **b8**= A dull and disappointing draw... **Line** 

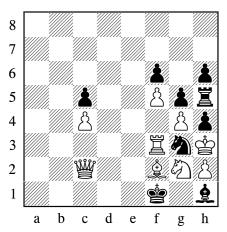
# (10) Bakshi, Gyorgy - Mate in 3 Sakkelet, 1998



White to play: mate in 3

#### (11) Berezhnoi, Yuri - Selfmate in 2

Chervony Girnik, 1966



White to play. Selfmate in 2 (that is, White forces Black to mate him, while Black tries to avoid mating White)

# (12) Bakshi, Gyorgy - Mate in 3

Sakkelet, 1998

[C. McNab]

#### (13) Berezhnoi, Yuri - Selfmate in 2

Chervony Girnik, 1966

[C. McNab]

Many players have difficulty getting their heads around this type of problem, in which White's task is to force Black to deliver mate, while Black tries to avoid doing so. Here Black's only move with the bishop, 1...Bxg2, would be mate, so White's aim is to somehow force that. Black has just three other legal moves (with the knight), although currently White is ready for them. After any of 1...Ne2 2.Qd3 or 1...Ne4 2.Qxe4 or 1...Nxf5 2.Rxf5, Black is forced to play 2...Bxg2#. However, there is no white first move which maintains these variations. Instead, after the solution, the response to each of the three knight moves is changed. 1.Ze3 2e2 [1...2e4 2.Zxe4 2xg2#; 1...2xf5 2.Zxf5 2xg2#] 2.Zxe2 2xg2#