# Yearbook

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# **CHESS OPENING NEWS**

**Edited by Jan Timman** 

# From the editor



# A keen eye

The best prepared player in the Tata Steel Tournament in Wijk aan Zee this year was not one of the top guns, but the Dutch 'outsider' Jorden van Foreest. He showed deep knowledge in various openings. An example is his White game against Firouzja with 6. Ig1 in the Najdorf. The rook move was popular at the turn of the century, but had almost been forgotten. Tibor Fogarasi wrote the Survey.

Another young player with interesting opening ideas is Daniil Dubov. Michael Adams investigates his baffling 8...d5!? in the Anti-Marshall.

It is a sensation when a top player like Alexander Grischuk loses in 24 moves. Erwin l'Ami shows how the young Spanish star David Anton Guijarro managed to do this in a Four Knights English. L'Ami's analysis features in the Survey by José Vilela.

David Navara is in general very well prepared, but recently he fell victim to incidents in two different openings. In the Forum Section, Robert Ris explains how the Czech GM got confused in a topical Sicilian Four Knights line and Tibor Karolyi illustrates in his Survey how Maxime Vachier-Lagrave outprepared Navara in a Two Knights Caro-Kann.

Correspondence games don't come to the fore often, and therefore it is important that Erwin l'Ami keeps a keen eye on the theoretical developments in this field. In the Forum Section about the Novelty of the Year we can also see the importance of following the developments in correspondence chess.

Highly instructive is Caruana's DVD on the Ruy Lopez. Glenn Flear writes the review, as always, on this remarkable publication as well as four others.

## Jan Timman

# **Opening Highlights**



## Jorden van Foreest

After ceding the Dutch title to his younger brother Lucas last year, the coming Dutchman made some remarkable progress. It all came to the surface at the Tata Steel tournament, where Jorden outstripped his illustrious compatriot Anish Giri and surprised the world top with many fresh ideas. One such idea was **6.Eg1? against the Najdorf in a fascinating game** with the other revelation of the event, Alireza Firouzja. Tibor Fogarasi investigates this umpteenth Najdorf sideline on page 53.

## **David Anton Guijarro**

At Gibraltar and Isle of Man last year, the Spaniard, a GM since he was 18, proved he can compete with the very best. In Douglas he just barely missed a spot in the Candidates, but in January he did qualify for the Tata Steel Masters of 2021. At the FIDE Grand Swiss, Anton produced a shocker by defeating Candidate Alexander Grischuk with **the testing 6.** At **the English Reversed Sicilian**. This sensational game is analysed by Erwin l'Ami in José Vilela's Survey on page 209.





#### **Kirill Alekseenko**

Some are sceptical about the wildcard's chances in the Candidates coming March. Meanwhile, we are talking about a 22-year-old who only lost to Ding Liren in the playoffs of the fourth round in the World Cup, and who occupied third board for Russia in the European Team Championships. There, he took **a lot of risk in a Bogo-Indian Catalan** that is provided with some awesome analysis by Ivan Sokolov (page 154), but we're sure the young Russian will be armed to the teeth in Yekaterinburg!

#### **Daniil Dubov**

For Daniil Dubov the word 'impossible' doesn't exist. **If you really want to avoid the** ...**d7-d5 push in the Ruy Lopez, you play the Anti-Marshall with 8.a4**, right? Well, unless you're facing Dubov, as 15-year-old GM Jonas Buhl Bjerre did at the European Teams. Is 8...d5 any good though? 8.a4 specialist Michael Adams investigates from page 119. And be sure not to miss another stunning Dubov novelty: **8.0-0-0 in his QGD spectacle versus Svane**, analysed by the Russian himself in René Olthof's Survey on page 125.





# Maxime Vachier-Lagrave

The French matador quite tragically missed the Candidates, while there is no chess aficionado who wouldn't like to see him sparkle there. As White, MVL has been actively **reviving the Two Knights Variation against the Caro-Kann**, with which Bobby Fischer was so unlucky in the 1959 Candidates. MVL is doing much better with this line and has refreshed it with many new ideas. In Tibor Karolyi's Survey on page 97, Vladimir Barsky analyses MVL's defeat of Navara with this line.

Alojzije Jankovic Alojzije Jankovic is a strong GM and proficient theoretician from Croatia. In his first Yearbook Survey he presents a creative Old Indian/King's Indian hybrid to get white players out of book early. It's something of a Croatian rapid/blitz specialty, characterized by the early, and probably surprising for many opponents, queen sortie ... 營a5+. Ideal for practical players, and a very nice 'universal' weapon against 1.d4 ! See Jankovic's Survey on page 193.





# Nico Zwirs

IM Nico Zwirs missed qualification to the Tata Challengers by a hair's breadth in January. He is one of the most active players in the Apeldoorn scene, and is focussing on furthering his chess career this year. Zwirs is a Najdorf connoisseur, and for his Yearbook debut he has written a Survey on **a new black weapon versus the fashionable 6.h3 Najdorf**. Check out his Survey on page 59, and see also how Jan Timman handled this line during his match with Zhansaya Abdumalik in his Survey on page 67.

# Yuriy Krykun

Our third new contributor is an originally Ukrainian FM living in the USA. Yuriy is active as a writer in various chess media, and is a highly versatile opening researcher. His first Survey highlights a clever reply against White's treacherous set-up with 5. Ad2 in the Rubinstein Nimzo-Indian. This line has been played by Sergey Karjakin and his second, the eminent theoretician Alexander Riazantsev. Quite something to come up against. See how Yuriy Krykun cracks this job on page 163.



# **Your Variations**

# Trends & Opinions

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HOT! = a trendy line or an important discovery
SOS = an early deviation
GAMBIT = a pawn sacrifice in the opening

# Forum

# Don't be afraid!

The FORUM is a platform for discussion of developments in chess opening theory in general and particularly in variations discussed in previous Yearbook issues.

Contributions to these pages should be sent to: editors@newinchess.com



Murali Karthikeyan

#### And the winner is...

by the Editorial team; game analysis by Davorin Kuljasevic KI 30.7 (E71) YB 132

... Murali Karthikeyan! For his queen sacrifice in the Neo-Makogonov Variation of the King's Indian, the young GM from India got more than 60 percent of the votes! 236 of 392 readers favoured him. 42 votes went to Magnus Carlsen for his 11... âa6 novelty against Ding Liren in the Open Catalan (Yearbook 133, page 173). Third in the contest came Benjamin Gledura with his move 10.gxh5 in the Slav (Wijk aan Zee 2019 – 37 votes), on which the Hungarian GM wrote a Survey himself in Yearbook 131, page 149. Andrea Stella received 28 votes for his novelty 9.exf5! against the English Defence, on which the Italian GM also wrote a Survey in Yearbook 132 (page

145). There were 21 votes for Alexander Grischuk's early 6.e3 in the 3.h4 line against Maxime Vachier-Lagrave's King's Indian (Yearbook 133, page 212). 18 votes went to Wesley So for his new move 7. 🚊 d3 against Shakhriyar Mamedyarov's Marshall Gambit vs the English (Yearbook 133, page 227). And finally, 10 readers voted for Pier Luigi Basso's novelty 14.②xe6 against Rajpara Ankit's Vienna Variation (Yearbook 133, page 183). One of the voters, W.A. Oudheusden, pointed our attention to two predecessors, by the way. Grischuk's 6.e3 was already played in the correspondence game Leimgruber-Laghetti (2017), and Basso's 14. (2)xe6 had already been seen in the correspondence game Putman-Schaub (2018). It gets harder and harder these days! John Saunders was kind enough to catch the winner,

Murali Karthikeyan, on camera for us towards the end of the Gibraltar Masters. There, the Indian did excellently too with 7 points out of 10 games, drawing, amongst others, with top GMs Adams. Navara and MVL. The winner of the raffle was Matt Guthrie (USA). He will receive a year's subscription to the Yearbook (4 issues). The winning game featured in the notes of Davorin Kuljasevic's Survey in Yearbook 132 (page 205). For this occasion, the Croatian GM provided us with a more extensive analysis of this entire amazing game:

#### Alireza Firouzja Murali Karthikeyan

Xingtai Ach 2019 (5) Among many beautiful opening ideas from 2019, one caught particular attention of the chess public. In the game Firouzja-Karthikeyan, Black made a remarkable intuitive queen sacrifice for two pieces in a topical variation of the King's Indian Defence as early as move 9! Considering the high profile of this game (Firouzja is perhaps the most promising young player in the world at the moment!) as well as the convincing way in which Karthikeyan made a case for the sacrifice, I believe that it is worth examining in more detail.

#### 1.d4 ②f6 2.c4 g6 3.②c3 ዿg7 4.e4 d6 5.h3 0-0 6.ዿe3

The Neo-Makogonov Variation of the KID has caught on lately.

#### 6...c5 7.∕Ωf3 ₩a5

Karthikeyan chooses a sideline, with the idea to quickly put pressure on the e4-pawn. The main line is 7...cxd4.

#### 8.⁄්)d2

Judging by Firouzja's 5-minute think here, this rare and ambitious move is likely an over-the-board inspiration rather than home analysis. White's idea makes sense he wants to resolve the issue of the e4-pawn by expelling the queen from a5 with a subsequent 9.公b3. However, White can gain a slight advantage with the simpler 8. 盒d3, as analysed in YB 132.

#### 8...cxd4 9.∕∆b3

So far, everything is according to the script. White is planning to get a Maroczy Bind with a slight plus once Black moves his queen. There are many reasonable options for Black here, but the one that Karthikeyan played after long deliberation completely changes the course of the battle.



#### 

A stunner! Karthikeyan shows that he is not afraid. which deserves the highest praise from a sporting point of view. From a general chess perspective, the idea to sacrifice the queen in return for two pieces and a superior pawn structure, while quite rare in practice, is viable. A similar opening concept in the King's Indian was presented in Bobotsov-Tal, Varna 1958 (successfully), and Karpov-Velimirovic, Skopje 1976 (unsuccessfully). Karthikeyan's move is a definite improvement over the previously played 9... ₩h5



**Davorin Kuljasevic** 

10. ≜e2 ≜g4 11. ∆xd4 ≜xe2 12. ∆dxe2 ∆c6 13.0-0±1-0 (36) Kursova-Chistiakova, Menorca 1996. It is interesting that 9... ¥xc3 is not on most engines' radar even at greater depths. The preferred move seems to be 9... ¥e5!? which retains the pressure on the e-pawn. After 10. ≜xd4 ¥e6 11. ≜d3 ∆c6 12. ≜e3 b6 we get a double fianchetto Hedgehog position, with mutual chances.

#### 10.bxc3 dxe3



This is an important moment for White. He has to choose between speeding up his development but allowing further damages to his pawn structure and keeping some structural integrity at the expense of his piece coordination. Firouzja chooses the latter, which proves to be an unsuccessful strategy. **11.f3?** 

# From Our Own Correspondent

# How hard it is to win

by Erwin l'Ami



In this column, Dutch grandmaster and top chess coach Erwin l'Ami scours the thousands of new correspondence games that are played every month for important novelties that may start new waves in OTB chess also. Every three months it's your chance to check out the best discoveries from this rich chess source that tends to be underexposed. It is hard to win games in correspondence chess. Having recently finished six games myself, I can surely testify to that. With just one win and five draws my debut in the world of correspondence chess is less 'stormy' than I had planned! Nevertheless, the deep exploration needed in this field is enjoyable to me, and so I've just started four new games!

That it is very much possible to win correspondence games is proved every time I need to pick new games for this column. There is simply too much to choose from! I hope you will enjoy my selection for this issue.

# Sasikiran's amazing find in the Scotch Gambit

KP 13.15 (C44)

Games by Krishnan Sasikiran seem to be a recurring theme in this column. I can't help it though; he keeps coming up with fascinating ideas! This time he revolutionizes a line in the Scotch Gambit with a long-term piece sacrifice.

#### Wieland Belka Krishnan Sasikiran

2019 USA – A (USA) ICCF 1.e4 e5 2.විf3 විc6 3.d4 exd4 4.<u>ද</u>c4

The Scotch gambit! A rare guest in high level games. 4…公f6



#### 5.e5

As a child I often played the line 5.0-0 公xe4 6.罩e1 d5 7.公c3, which looks like fun but Black can reach an endgame with a healthy extra pawn with a few precise moves:

A) 7... ≜e6 8. ≜xd5 dxc3 9. ≜xe4 ₩xd1 10. ≣xd1 cxb2 11. ≜xb2 f6;

B) 7...dxc4 8.\[2xe4+ \u00e9e7 9. 如xd4 f5 10. 单h6??! is one of the reasons I fancied playing this line when I was 12. The idea was 10...fxe4 (10...gxh6 11. 響h5+ 當f8 12. 公xf5 is bad) 11. 皇xg7 罩f8 12. 鬯h5+ 罩f7 13.<sup>I</sup>d<sup>1</sup> 'with huge threats'. In 2020 though, the engine spits out 13... 營d6 14. 创db5 營f4 15. \$h6 \vert xf2+ 16. \vert h1 \$d7! and it's time to resign. For completeness sake, 7. 溴xd5 剿xd5 8. ②c3 is the way to go, but here too, Black is on the good side of things. 5...d5 6. 皇b5 ②e4 7. ②xd4 皇d7 7... 2c5!? is a more direct alternative: 8. 2xc6 \$xf2+ 9. \$f1 bxc6 10. \$xc6+ \$f8 is dangerous for White, but practice has also shown that after 8. ge3 the double pawn sacrifice 8...0-0 9. axc6 bxc6 10. \$xc5 2xc5 11. \$xc6 區b8 12. 響xd5 響e7 is pretty

# **Chess without castling**

by Tibor Fogarasi

1.		e4			c5		
2.		ଦ୍ଧf <b>3</b>		d6			
3.		d4			cxd4		
4.		ත	cd4		<b>④f6</b>		
5.		Ф <b>с3</b>			a6		
6.		Ξe	<b>;1</b>				
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The latest news has it that the recently retired ex-World Champion Vladimir Kramnik is testing his reform scheme with artificial intelligence AlphaZero. The Russian GM's aim was to bring back blood-curdling excitement into the game of chess. The proposal sounds shocking at first: let's eliminate the opportunity of castling! Kramnik tried 'castling-free' chess with Alpha Zero, which learned it the same way as it learned normal, traditional chess. The sample games show that king safety is gone, and the arising positions are full of interesting tactical motifs. Who knows, maybe we will have tournaments with this new rule in the near future? In Round 8 of this year's Wijk aan Zee Super GM tournament we saw a clash of two excellent young GMs. If a beginner played 6. Ig1 in the Najdorf, his trainer would probably advise him to quit chess immediately - except, of course, if he

was well-versed enough in opening theory, and recognized that his pupil is ahead of his level in this respect. The move 6. If a courred quite a few times in tournament practice in the 1990s: it was tried by my compatriots Judit Polgar and Peter Leko, as well as by Vasily Ivanchuk, Michael Adams, Vadim Zviagintsev and many others. They all followed in the footsteps of GM Goran Todorovic.

# The fundamental idea

The advantage of 6. 二g1 is that it avoids the 'tedium' of popular lines with 6. 全g5 or 6. 全e3, and Black has to face an unusual task at a very early stage. Even Garry Kasparov, the world's strongest Najdorf specialist, gave in to this strange rook move, even if 'only' in a rapid game. In this aggressive attacking set-up White prepares g2-g4. The fundamental idea of the variation is that 6...公c6 is met by 7.g4! 公xd4 8.營xd4 公xg4 9.公d5!,



and White has great positional pressure for the sacrificed pawn.

# A stunning game

In the starting position, Black's options are 6...g6, 6...公c6, 6...b5, 6...e6 and the

most common reply 6...e5. According to the latest theory and to common knowledge, 6. Ig1 is not a dangerous continuation, as Black equalizes in all of these lines. However, my own experience does not justify this claim, as the move 6. Ig1 brought me 2 points out of 2 games, although it was 18 years ago... The incentive for this article is the stunning game Jorden van Foreest-Firouzja from the latest Tata Steel Chess Tournament. Firouzja, of Iranian origin, played under the FIDE banner in Wijk aan Zee. He is only 16 years of age and already the top junior of the world. He was leading the pack in the tournament until in rounds 9-11 he was stopped by the illustrious trio Carlsen, Caruana and Anand.

# The Dragon set-up

Against 6. Ig1 he chose the 'Dragon setup' (also favoured by Garry Kasparov) in this game. In Dorian Rogozenko's Survey 'The Potential of 6. Ig1' in Yearbook 64, page 20, much less emphasis was put on this continuation.

After 6...公c6 7.g4 g6 8.g5 公d7, Van Foreest's move 9.h4 is a novelty: after 9...公xd4 10.≝xd4 公e5



11.當d1!! 볼g8! 12.<sup>[</sup>신d5!, the weak b6-square guarantees White's advantage.

The big question is whether this move is really necessary.



Jorden van Foreest

White can also play 9. 皇e3 皇g7 10. 營d2 公de5 11. 皇e2 公a5 12.b3, and it is very hard to think up a feasible plan for Black (Moradiabadi-Ibraev, Moscow 2005). White simply takes the initiative in the centre by 公d5 and f4.

8. êe3 êg7 9.f3 was played by Kasparov against Ivanchuk (2002). Danner transposed to a main line Dragon with a small twist.

Black's other option is to leave the knight on b8 and play the 'Dragadorf' plan ...b7-b5 and ... 2b7. After 6...g6 7.g4 2g7 8.g5 2fd7 9.2e3 b5,



GM Todorovic's immediate kingside pawn storm h4-h5 is extremely dangerous for Black.

The more 'leisurely' 10.豐d2 皇b7 11.0-0-0 ②b6 12.②b3! pointed out the weakness of the a5-square in Petrosian-Ibraev, Alushta 2008.

## Playing for an early ...d6-d5

6...公c6 7.g4 d5 8.公xc6 bxc6 9.g5 公xe4 10.公xe4 dxe4 11.豐xd8+ 含xd8 12.皇f4 皇f5 13.0-0-0+ 含c8 14.簋g3!



We can see that Black's kingside has got stuck, and Gashimov's pieces overwhelm Black like an avalanche! 6...心bd7!? also prepares the early break ...d6-d5: 7.g4 d5 8.exd5 心b6 9.g5 心fxd5 10.心xd5 心xd5 11.c4 心b4 12.豐a4+ 豐d7 13.豐xb4 e5! 14.豐b3 exd4 led to a position with chances for both sides in Fogarasi-Szeberenyi, Budapest 2002.

### Conclusion

Things are not going well for Black in these Najdorf-Dragon hybrids. I am curious to see whether 6. \[g1!? will have a revival.

#### Dragon set-up 6...g6

#### Jorden van Foreest Alireza Firouzja

Wijk aan Zee 2020 (8)

The clash of the two young titans took place in round 8 of the Tata Steel Masters tournament: 1.e4 c5 2. 2f3 d6 3.d4 cxd4 4. 2xd4 2f6 5. 2 c3 a6 6. 2 g1!? This 'mystic' move was used successfully several times by GM Todorovic in the 1990s. Then the brilliant Vasily Ivanchuk also became interested, and followed suit ... 6 ... 2 c6 7.g4 g6 8.g5 <sup>(2)</sup>d7 9.h4 It's a big question whether this new move is really necessary. Adherents of castling would certainly prefer the 'boring' 11. @e2 2a5 12.b3, Black forgot about the weak b6-square, and played 12... &d7?! (12...0-0!?) 13. d5! 0-0 14.0-0-0 Ic8 15.f4 Dec6 16. @xc6 (16. @f3!?±) 16... @xc6 17. 总b6 響e8 18.f5! (and Black found himself in a very difficult situation. 18.h4!?) 18... gxf5? e6 21. 2c7 Ixc7 22. 2xc7 b5 23. 2xd6 \$xd6 24.\"xd6 bxc4 25.\"gd1 cxb3 (25... ≜c8 26.fxg6 fxg6 27. ₩b6!+-) 26.axb3 exf5 27.罩xd7 響xe4 28.響c5 '솔g8 29.單7d6! 單c8 30.單xc6 1-0

Moradiabadi-Ibraev, Moscow 2005. 9...②xd4 10.豐xd4 ②e5



Now AlphaZero turns into a man of flesh and blood! The young Dutch GM's shocking reply was played 'a tempo', so it was clearly the result of home analysis. 11. gd1!! The only way! The schematic 11. 2e2, or 11. 2g3 is met by 11... g7, and White has to lose a tempo with the queen. In a sharp Sicilian, this can be fatal. **11... <b>Eg8!** It may sound incredible, but this is the only move! A real 'no castling' chess game! After the rook move, Firouzja's face broke into a smile... 12. 2d5! 2e6 12... g4+?! 13. xg4! (13. e2?! ≜xe2+ 14. \$xe2 @d7!₹) 13...@xg4 14. 2b6 邕c8 (14... 息g7?? 15. 營a4+ 堂f8 16.②d7+ 堂e8 17.②f6+ 堂f8 18. (1. kn 7#) 15. (1 \_\_\_\_\_\_g7 17. ₩a4+ b5 18. ₩b3 @e5 (18...④h2!?) 19.a4!±. 13. 響b4 13. 響a4+!? 公d7 (13... 息d7 14. 響b3生)

14. @e3±. 13... Ib8 14.f4?! 14. ≜e3!? b5 15.a4!↑. **14... ⊘c6** 15.營b6 營xb6 16.公xb6 息g7 17.c3 White has some space advantage in the endgame. therefore Black compensates with active play: 17...f5! 18.gxf6 \_xf6 19.②d5! 當d7 20.邕h1 息g4+! **21. êe2** 21. **e**c2 **E**bf8 (21... **ê**f3? 22. @h3+! @d8 23. Ie1±) 22. @d3±. 21... @xe2+ 22. @xe2 b5 23. @e3 23. ②xf6+ exf6 24. ≗e3 b4!≠. 23... g7! 24. ad1 b4! 24...e6!? 25. 4b4 (25. 4b6+ 2c7 26. h5 g5! 27.fxg5 Igd8!∞) 25... (∆xb4 26.cxb4 'ġe7 27.Ĩd2±. **25.e5** 25.cxb4 ∅xb4 26.ዾb6+ \$e6=. 25...bxc3 26.bxc3 **三b2+27.** 学f3 三f8 27... 三xa2 28.h5!≌. 28.exd6 exd6 29.¤b1! **Zb5!** An excellent defensive move! It is safer than winning a pawn by 29... Ixa2 30. Ib7+ &e6 31. Id1! ... 30. Xb5 axb5 31. Xb1 Xb8 32.h5! gxh5?! 32...@e7! 33.@xe7 @xe7 34.hxg6 hxg6 35.c4 b4=. 33. 2g1?! 33.②b6+≥ ṡe6 34.簋xb5±. **33... ≗h8** 36. Ixh5 gxc3 1/2-1/2

#### Vasily Ivanchuk Garry Kasparov

Moscow tt 2002 (1) 1.e4 c5 2.2f3 d6 3.d4 cxd4 4.2xd4 2f6 5.2c3 a6 6.5g1 g6 7.g4 2g7 8.2e3 2c6 9.f3



9...e5 10. 🖄 xc6 bxc6 11. 🖉 d2 🚊 e6 11...d5 12.g5 d4 13.gxf6 @xf6 14.@f2 dxc3 15.響xc3 0-0 16.罩d1 響c7 17.息c4 'ġg7 18. ġe2 a5 19.a3 ℤe8 20. ℤd3 ≜h3 21. \$d2 \$ad8 22. \$c1 \$xd3 23.cxd3 ∐b8= Spraggett-Zapata, Madrid 2002. 12.0-0-0 \$f8 12...d5? 13.g5 الأيد (13...d4 14.gxf6 الأيد المراجع ا dxc3 16. 響xc3 響c7 17.f4!±) 14.fxe4 d4 15. \$f2 dxc3 16. \$xc3 \$c7 17. \$c5±. 13. 2a4 h5!? 14.h3 2d7 14...d5?! 15. のc5 息xc5 16. 息xc5 dxe4 17. 鬯c3 心d7 18.fxe4 and Black's king is stuck in the middle of the board. 15. "C3! hxg4 16.hxg4 d5! A passive waiting move like 16... ₩c7 is not to be expected from Kasparov! 17.f4 公f6 18.fxe5 @xe4 19.exd6 @xc3 20.dxc7 ∅xa4 21. ĝg2. 17. ₩xc6 d4 17... Ĩc8 18. 響xa6 罩a8 19. 響b5 罩b8 20.exd5! The queen sac gives White a decisive attack: 20... Xxb5 21. &xb5 &xg4 22. Ixg4+-. 18. 2d2 Ic8 19. Wb7 **□b8** 19... (2) xa2!?. 20. (2) xa6 □ a8 21. Wb5 @xa2 21... Eb8!?. 22. @c4! **≜xc4** 22...**≅**b8 23.<sup>w</sup>d5!. **23.**<sup>w</sup>xc4 ₩f6?! 23... @g7!?. 24.g5! ₩d6 24... 響xf3 25. 響c6 罩b8 26. 息a5!±. 25. \$b1 \$\$h3 26. \$\$gf1 \$e7 27.b3 ₩a3 28. \$c1! ₩b4 29. ₩xb4 \$xb4



**30.f4!** This forceful break demolishes Black's centre. **30...트h4 31.트h1! 트xh1 32.트xh1 \$e7 33.f5! 트a6 34.트h7 신c5 35.호d2!! 트xa4** 35...호xd2 36.신xc5 트c6 37.f6+ \$d8 38.신d3 트e6 39. 国太行 堂 8 40. 国 g7 单 xg5 41. 国 xg6 单 xf6 42. 堂 b2+-. **36. f xg6!!** An elegant finish! **36... 单 xd2 37. 国 xf7+ 堂 e6 38. 国 f6+ 堂 e7 39. b xa4** ④ **xe4 40. 国 f5** Kasparov resigned, as Ivanchuk's g-pawn is unstoppable! **1-0** 

## Tibor Fogarasi Georg Danner

Budapest 2003 (2) **1.e4 c5 2.** 2h**f3 d6 3.d4 cxd4 4.** 2x**d4** 2h**f6 5.** 2c**3 a6 6. \Xig1 g6 7.g4** 2g**7 8. 2c<b>6 9.f3 0-0 10.** 2d 2x**d4 11.** 2x**d4** 2e**6 12.0-0-** 2d**a5 13.** 2b**1**  $\Xi$ **fc8** The game transposed into a Dragon where both players have an extra move: White has played  $\Xi$ g1, and Black has played ...a7-a6. **14.a3** 



14....Ôd7? 14...b5! 15.g5 (15. 2d5 響xd2 16.罩xd2 公xd5 17.exd5 17.¤xd2 @xd5 18.exd5±. **15.**⊘d5 15. \$xg7 \$xg7 16.f4!±. **15... \$d8 16. ≜xg7 ∲xg7 17. ⊘e3!** An ideal square for the white knight! ②f5+ is always a threat, and the c4-square is under control. 17.②f4!?. 17... 響b6 18.f4 ②f6 19. White goes for a slightly better endgame. 19. ≜d3! ₩d4 20.c3 ₩c5 (20... ₩a4 21. &c2 &b3 22. &xb3 ₩xb3 23.g5 @d7 24.f5!±) 21.g5 ∅d7 22. âc2± was more ambitious. 22. 2e2 White is better thanks to his space advantage. 22... **Zh8!** A fine defensive move. Black prepares counterplay if the h-file is opened. 22...b5 23.a4!±. 23.c4 **≜c8 24.b4! ¤c6 25.g5** 25. **≜**f3!?±. 25...hxg5 26.hxg5 2h5 27.f5? After the surprising 27.e5! dxe5 28.fxe5 罩e6 29.罩e4 b5 30.公c2!± Black would have been in trouble!

27...☆f4! 28...☆h4!? 29...☆f4! 28...☆h3!? 29...☆h3 ≣xh3 30..☆d5 e5 31.fxe6 ...☆xe6 32..☆b2=. 29..⊑f1 gxf5? 29...e5! 30.fxe6 ...☆xe6 31.≣d5 .... 32.≣d3 ...☆e6!≈. 30.exf5 .... 29....€2



31.f6+! exf6? This recapture seems to be natural, especially in time trouble, but the black king becomes vulnerable after the opening of the g-file. The (32.fxe7? 2c3+ 33. \$c1 2a2+ 34. \$d1 \$\$xg4+ 35. \$\$xg4 \$\$c3+ 36. \$c1 ∅a2+=; 32. \$xe2 ≣xe2 33.④d5 e5! 34.罩d3 罩xc4 35.④e7+ 堂xg5 36. 公xc8 罩xc8 37. 罩g3+ 空h4 38.Ig7 Icc2=) 32... 2xg4 33. 2xg4 ②c3+ 34.堂c2 罩xd2+ 35.堂xd2 少e4+36.堂e3 e6!! 37.堂xe4 蔦xc4+ 38. 🔄 f3 🔄 xg5 gave Black a chance to escape. 32.gxf6+ 🖄g6 33. 🖄 xe2! Ixe2 34. 例d5!+- 息f5+ 35. 空a1 Ĩe4 36.②e7+ Ĩxe7 37.fxe7 息d7 would have been more elegant. 38...f6 39.Ixd6 Ixd6 40.cxd6 \$f7 41. ac1 f5 42. ac7 ac6 42... see 43.e8≝++−. **43.⊑c8 ≜e8 44.⊒d8** 

#### Davit Gevorgi Petrosian Nurlan Ibraev

Alushta 2008 (7) **1.e4 c5 2.@f3 d6 3.d4 cxd4 <b>4.**@xd4 @f6 5.@c3 a6 6. $\blacksquare$ g1 g6 **7.g4 @g7 8.g5 @fd7 9.@e3 b5 <b>10.** $\blacksquare$ d2 10.h4 @b7 11.h5! b4?! (11...@c6!? 12.h6 @xd4 13.@xd4 0-0 14.@g7  $\blacksquare$ e8 $\infty$ ) 12.@d5 e6 13.@xb4 @xc4 14.h6! @e5 15.f4 a5 16.fxe5 axb4 17.exd6 e5 18. $\blacksquare$ g4 @d5 19.@g2  $\blacksquare$ a5 (19...@xg2 20.@e6! fxe6 21. $\blacksquare$ xe6+ @f8 22. $\blacksquare$ xg2+-) 20.@b3  $\blacksquare$ b5 21.@xd5  $\blacksquare$ xd5 22. $\blacksquare$ xb4 0-0 23. $\blacksquare$ d2  $\blacksquare$ e6 24.a3 $\pm$ Todorovic-Perisic, Nis 1995; 10.a3



#### The fundamental idea 6... ⁄ධc6

Melor Bedia Alexander Netrebko Dombai 2010 (7) 1.e4 c5 2.心f3 d6 3.d4 cxd4 4.心xd4 心f6 5.心c3 a6 6.罩1 心c6 7.g4 心xd4?! 8.豐xd4



**8...≙xg4?** 8...∆xg4 9.公d5!≌; 8...e5 9.₩a4+ (9.₩d1 ZviagintsevIvanchuk, Elista rapid 1998 – YB/49-25) 9... Ձd7 10. ₩b3≌ b5?! (10... &c6!) 11.g5 &e6 12.gxf6! &xb3 13.axb3 $\rightarrow$  Handke-Murdzia, Hamburg ch-city 2002 - YB/64-21. 9. Ixg4! 公xg4 10. Wa4+ Wd7 10...b5 11.公xb5 e6 12.公xd6+ (12.②c7+ 含e7 13.②xa8 響xa8 14. 息e2 公f6 15.f3 響a7 16. 空f1+-) 12.... 🖄 e7 13. 🖄 f4+-. **11. 🖄 b5 axb5** 13...②xh2 14.②xb5+-. 14.②d5 ₩d7 15.₩xb4 🖄xh2 16. ĝf4 🖄f3+ 17.ġe2 ₩g4 17... 2h4 18.₩b8+ 響d8 19.響b5+ 響d7 20.a4+−. 20. @e3! 1-0 20 ... @d4+ 21. @d3!+-; 20...必g1+ 21.啥f1!+-.

#### Playing for an early ...d6-d5

## Vugar Gashimov Ernesto Inarkiev

Athens 2005

Let's commemorate Azerbaidzani genius Vugar Gashimov, who passed away at the tragically young age of 27! **1.e4 c5 2.公c3 d6 3.公f3** ②f6 4.d4 cxd4 5.公xd4 a6 6.重g1 ②c6 7.g4 d5



8. 2xc6 8.exd5 2xd5 9. 2xd5 ₩xd5 10. 2e3 2d7 11. 2g2 ₩a5+ 12.c3 e5 13. 2xc6 2xc6 14. 2xc6+ bxc6 15. ₩b3± Todorovic-Lazic, Svetozarevo 1990. The oldest game with 6. Ig1 in the Online Database. 8...bxc6 9.g5 2xe4 10. 2xe4 dxe4 11. ₩xd8+ 2xd8 12. 2f4 2f5 13.0-0-4 2c8 14. Ig3! 14. Id4 e6 15. Ic4 2b7 16. 2g2 2e7 17.f3 e5 18. 2xe5 2xg5+ 19.f4 Ihe8 20. Ib4+ 2x8 21. 2xe4 2xe4 22. Ixg5 2g6 23. 2xg7± Pridorozhni-Potkin, Sochi 2017. **14...f6** 14...e6 15.**□**b3!+--. **15.gxf6 gxf6 16.<b>□**c3 **ûd7 17.ûg2 f5** 17...e5 18.ûxe4! △ 18...exf4 19.□xd7 ὑxd7 20.ûxc6+ ὑe6 21.ûxa8±.



18. Ig3! A beautiful move, after which Black's kingside is stalemated! 18 ... 2e6 19. 2h3! Za7 20. Ic3! \$b7 20... dd7 21. Ib3 Ia8 22. \$f1!+-. **21.** \$xf5 21. \$d7+!! \$b6 (21... <sup>(2)</sup> xd7 22.<sup>(2)</sup>b3+ <sup>(2)</sup>c8 23.<sup>(2)</sup>b8#) 22. @e3++-. **21...** @h6 **22.** @xh6 \$xf5 23. Ic5 \$g4 24. Id4! The culmination of White's dark-square strategy! 24... \$b6 25. Idc4 Id7 25... Ic7 26. If4 Icc8 27. @e3+-. 26. xc6+ \*b7 27.b3! White has an extra pawn, plus the more active pieces. Gashimov's play is immaculate in the final stage as well. 27... 2e2 28. 2c3 Ig8 29. 2f4 If8 30. 2g3 2g4 31. \$b2 \$\vec{p}f7 32.a4! \$\vec{p}f6 33.\$\vec{p}c7+ 'ġa8 34.¤c8+ 'ġb7 35.¤b8+ ☆a7 36.¤b4+- ¤b6 37.¤xe4 ≜f5 38.≣ec4 e6 39.≜f4! 🕸a8 40. @e3 Ibd6 41. Ib4! Id8 42. Ic7 **26d7 43.2xd7 2xd7 44.2b6 2a7 45.\delta d6!** Black resigned, as he loses the a6-pawn too. 1-0

#### Tibor Fogarasi Adam Szeberenyi

Budapest 2002 (7) 1.e4 c5 2.⊘f3 d6 3.d4 cxd4 4.⊘xd4 ⊘f6 5.⊘c3 a6 6.里g1 ⊘bd7!? 7.g4 d5



#### Sicilian Defence - Najdorf Variation

8.exd5 🖄b6 9.g5 🖄fxd5 10.🖄xd5 公xd5 10... 響xd5 11. 息g2 響e5+ 12. ②e2∞ △ 12... 響xh2? 13. ዿf4 響h5 14. \d3+-. **11.c4** 11.\l2g3!?; 11.\2g2!?. **11... 2b4** 11... **2b6** 12. **2e3** e5 13. **2c**2 13. Wxb4 13. Wxd7+?! &xd7 14. &f4 f6 (14...0-0-0!?) 15.gxf6 gxf6 16.a3 e5 17.0-0-0 exf4 18.axb4 ≗xb4∓. **13...e5!** 13... <sup>w</sup>xd4? 14. <sup>e</sup>e3!±. 14. Wb3 14. Wb6!?. 14...exd4 15. 2d2 We7+? 15... Wc7! 16.0-0-0 **②e6 17. ③b1 b5 18. ◎f3 □c8 19. ◎f**4 ₩c5 20. @h3! bxc4 21. @xe6 fxe6 22. ₩e4!↑ – White would be better because Black's king is stuck in the middle; 15... 2d6 16.0-0-0 0-0∞. 16. ≜e2 ≜f5 17.0-0-0! 0-0-0 17... 響e4? 18. 息d3! 響xd3 19. 罩ge1+ يُe7 20.≝xe7+! أي f8 (20... أي xe7 21. 響xb7+ 當e8 22. 響xa8+ 當d7 23. 響b7+ 會e8 24. 罩e1+ 息e6 25. 響c8+ 會e7 26. 急b4#) 21. 響xd3 ≜xd3 22. ≜b4 ≜g6 23. äde1+-. 18. @f3! 18. @d3? Wc5!. 18... Wc7 19. 2a5! Wf4+ Now a spectacular

and surprising move turns White's initiative into a decisive advantage.



20. ₩e3! 20. ½d2 ₩c7 21. ½a5=; 20. ¾d2 ¾d7 21. ½b6∞. 20... ዿd6□ 21. ¾xd4 ₩xe3+ 22.fxe3 ዿxh2 23. ¾f1!± ¾xd4 24.exd4 ዿf4+ 24... ዿe6 25.d5 ዿd7 (25... ዿh3 26. ¾h1 ዿf4+ 27. ዿd2 ዿxd2+ 28. ৡxd2 ዿf5 29.c5±) 26. ዿe4!±; 24... ዿg6 25. ዿd5±; 24... g6 25. ¾h1 ዿf4+ 26. ዿd2 ዿg3 27. ዿe3 b6 28. ৡd2±. 25. ዿd2 ዿxd2+ 26. ৡxd2 ଛh3 26... ዿg6!?. 27. ¾e1! ¾d8 28. ৡc3 In spite of material equality, Black's position is hopeless in the endgame. **28... f6** 28...\$c7 29.c5! b6 30.b4 bxc5 31.bxc5 \$\overline\$e6 32.a3\pm ; 28...b6 29.\$\overline\$d5! \$\verline\$d7 30.\$\verline\$e6 30.c5! Fixing the weak b7-pawn. **30...\$\verline\$g8 31.\$\verline\$c4 \$\verline\$g3 32.\$\overline\$d5 \$\overline\$g2 32...h5 33.\$\verline\$e8+\$\verline\$d7 34.\$\verline\$h8 \$\overline\$f1+ 35.\$\verline\$b4 \$\verline\$d3 36.\$\verline\$h7+! \$\verline\$d8 37.\$\verline\$xd4+\$ 38.\$\verline\$a5!+-.\$** 



33.**2**e7!+- h5 34.**2**h7 a5 34...**2**g5 35.**2**e6+ **\$b8 36.d5 2**e5 37.**2**h8+ **\$a7 38.d6! 2**xe6 39.d7+-. **35.2e6+! \$d8 36.d5 2**f1+ 37.**\$d4 2**d3+ 38.**\$e4 2**d2 39.**2**xb7 h4 40.c6 **2**c2 41.d6! 1-0

#### Exercise 1



position after 34... 幻d7-c5

The next move is a bolt from the blue!

(solutions on page 244)

#### Exercise 2



position after 19... 2d7-e8

Sometimes pieces can move backwards as well. A backward move hits Black as a deadly strike in this position.

#### **Exercise 3**



position after 20... 🖄 c8-b7

A beautiful distraction is possible here, although it did not happen in the game. Caro-Kann Defence Two Knights Variation CK 1.9 (B11)

# A revival of the Two Knights – Part I

by Tibor Karolyi (special contribution by Vladimir Barsky)



If we compare today's top chess with before Kasparov we can spot a lot of differences. One of them is that today's great players play a lot of blitz and rapid tournaments. This is reflected in their selection of openings. There are lines they mainly employ in games with shorter time limits. The Two Knights Variation is such a line. According to my



**Etienne Bacrot** 

database, not only is Maxime Vachier-Lagrave the top player who employs the line most frequently, but he also does well with it, by scoring 10 wins, 6 draws and only one loss. After 3... 全g4 (the most common move) 4.h3 全xf3 5.營xf3 谷f6 6.全e2 e6 7.0-0 全c5 8.罩d1 全d4 he surprised Navara with 9.營f4, which is a pawn sacrifice. The number 1 Czech player did not take the pawn; even though the queen move was not a novelty, Navara seemed not to know what to do. He blundered a piece and resigned on move 19.

# Stopping d2-d4

In this small Two Knights series I will present a review of what is happening after the move 7.0-0. In this first instalment we will cover the bishop move 7....皇c5, designed to stop the central advance d2-d4. The continuation 8.e5 (Game 1) looks premature. After 8...公fd7 Black is ready to open the centre.

Dragan Solak introduced the move 8. ₩f4 against Berkes in 2011 (Game 2).



The Hungarian grandmaster answered with 8... 2b6 and the game ended in a draw relatively quickly. I think White can obtain an edge and refer to my notes.

# Bring out your pieces!

White can also play 8.d3, intending to just bring out his pieces. Then Black can obtain an easy position in several ways, but 8...公bd7 9.豐g3 0-0 is the accepted main line.



This position can also arise by other move orders. White may choose between several lines. 10. 皇g5 was seen in Dolezal-Peralta (Game 3). In Ni Hua-Le Quang Liem (Game 4), White was able to open up the position a bit after 10. 皇h6 谷e8 11. 皇f4, but it meant little danger for Black. Neither did 10. 皇f4 in Zelbel-Svetushkin and Ziaziulkina-M. Muzychuk (Games 5-6).

In Guo-Xiong (Game 7) White prepared the push f2-f4 with 10. 堂h1, but after the accurate 10... 皇d4 White was unable to make much headway.

Overall the line with 8.d3 has proved to be innocuous.

# Pushing d2-d4

It is logical for White not to accept no for an answer and to try to push d2-d4 anyway with 8.罩d1. If Black is consistent he will also stick to his concept with 8... 全d4. The traditional reply to this is 9.exd5, as already seen in Klovans-Simagin, Moscow 1964. However, in November 2018, Etienne Bacrot introduced the pawn sacrifice 9.營f4.



In Ragger-Fontaine (Game 8), Black played 9... 響b6 and White obtained an edge. Neither did Dreev's reply 9...公bd7 yield equality.

Vladimir Barsky analysed Vachier-Lagrave-Navara in New In Chess 2019/6 (Game 9). Black soon headed towards disaster. Instead of the move 9...e5?!, which also featured in the stem game in 2018, Barsky recommends winning a pawn with 9... 2xc3 ('more critical'). It looks reasonable for both sides and has been tested a few times since in high profile women's tournaments. See Games 10 + 11.

# Conclusion

I was surprised how many games have been played recently in this line. It may remain popular for some time to come.

In the second Part of this series we will look at all other black replies except 7...公bd7 8.d4 dxe4 9.公xe4 公xe4 10.豐xe4 公f6, which is the main line with well over 100 games in the Online Database.

10...cxd5 11.公b5 e5 12.響f5 公bd7 13. ∅xd4±. **11.** ∅xd5 cxd5 **12.a4 ≜f6 13.a5 ₩c6 14.c4** Logic says that opening the position works for White, still maybe keeping the position closed would work better as it limits Black's counterplay, e.g. 14.c3!? 0-0 15.d4 ∅d7 16. ≜d3±. 14...0-0 15. 息f3 15.cxd5 鬯xd5 16. \$f3 \end{absymbol{b5}} 17. \end{absymbol{b5}} a4 \end{absymbol{b5}} xa4 18. \lambda xa4 Ôc6 19.d4±. **15...Ôa6 16.cxd5** exd5 17.d4 17.d3 Ife8 18. e3 ≜xb2 19.≣ab1 ≜e5 20.₩g5±. **17... Ξfe8 18. @d2** 18. @e3 Ξad8 19.響f5 公b4 20.罩dc1 響d6 21.罩c3=. **18...Ξad8 19.Ξe1** 19.響f5 公c7. 19...耳xe1+ 20.耳xe1 h6 21. 響g4 響a4 22. ≜xh6 響xa5= 23.罩c1 ②c7 24. 盒g5 盒xg5 25. 響xg5 ⑦e6 26. 變e7 變d2 27. 罩d1 響xb2 28.罩e1 響b6 29.罩xe6 fxe6 30. 息g4 罩d6 31. 響e8+ 空h7 32.₩h5+ \$g8 33.₩e8+ \$h7 34. Wh5+ 🔤g8 ½-½

#### Maxime Vachier-Lagrave David Navara

9

Riga 2019 (1)

1.e4 c6 2. ②f3 d5 3. ②c3 息g4 4.h3 盒xf3 5. 徵xf3 ②f6 6. 鱼2 e6 7.0-0 盒c5 8. 量d1 盒d4 9. 徵f4!? 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.

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 (11.c4 0-0 12.cxd5 (12. @e3 1/2-1/2 Soltanici-Istratescu, Arad 2019) 12...cxd5 13.c4 ∅c6≌ Karolyi) 11... f5 Black is alright) 10... 公xe4 11. 罩b1 or 11. @a3!? - White has an active game, but a pawn is a pawn. See the next game. 10. \g3



10...dxe4 In the source game Bacrot-Zelcic, Zagreb 2018, 10...0-0 11.d3 響d6 12.exd5 cxd5 13. 心b5 was tried, with the initiative for White. 11.d3 exd3 12. 2xd3 2bd7 13. @e2?! The straightforward 13. 響xg7 罩g8 14. 響h6 with the threats of 15. £f5 and 15. £g5 would appear to be stronger – the black king will not feel safe either in the centre or on the queenside. White replies 15. £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... 2b6! was correct, and after 14. \vert xg7 (RR 14. @f5 g6 15. @xd7+ @xd7 16. @g5 (16.公c3 f5 17.皇g5 響c7 18.邕d2 0-0 19.¤ad1 ¤f7 20.@a4≌) 16...₩c7?! (16...f6!〒) 17.邕xd7?! (17.心c3 f5 ģc8 19. ≜f6 ≣e8 20. ⊘c3 ģb8 21. 2e4 a6 22. 2d6 Ie6?! (22... 2a7! 23. @xe5 Iad8 24. Id3 We7 25. 2xe8 ¤xe8 26. @c3∓) 23. @xe5 1-0 (58) Pähtz-Gunina, Skolkovo 2019 15.營h6 he has 15...e4! 16. 总c4 鬯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... Ie8 15.c3 @c5 16.@g5 \c7 17.\hat{h4} h6!? 18. 2xh6 2f8, and if 19. 9g5, then 19... ②e6. Of course, this entire defensive construction looks suspicious, but here, at least, Black does not lose immediately. 15. 单h6 ②h5 Black is also lost after 15.... 🖄 e6 16. 🔔 xe6 🖄 h5 17. 🖉 g4 fxe6 18. ₩xe6+ \$h8 19. \$e3. 16. ₩g4 **鬯d6 17. 鬯xh5 鬯xh6 18. 鬯xh6** gxh6 19.c3 1-0

Barsky M/19-6-52

10

## Elisabeth Pähtz Valentina Gunina

Monaco 2019 (6)



11.≝b1 ₩e7 12.≗f3 🖄g5 13.≗h5 0-0 14.d3 f6 15. "a4 15. "e1≌ ②f7 16. 響b4 (16. 響g4!?) 16... 響xb4 17. Ixb4 2d8 18. a3 (18.c4!?) 18...g6 19. 2g4 Ie8 20.c4 ad7 21.cxd5 cxd5 22.f4 (≥ 22.c4 ②e5 23. ≗e2 ¤c8∓) 22...<sup></sup><sup>II</sup>C8∓ Lahav-Girya, Batumi Ech-tt W 2019. 15... "c7?! 16. 2e1 16. 響g4!? e5 17. 息a3 c5 18.h4 公f7 19. @e6 g6 20. @f3 21. @xd5 لَهُهُ b6 22. @f3±. **16...e5 17.c4** 17. @a3 Id8 18. 響g4 g6 19.f4! (19.h4 gxh5 20.響f5 勾f7 21.罩e3 勾h8 22.響xf6 ②g6=) 19... ②d7 (19...gxh5 20. 響f5 ②f7 21.罩e3 ④h8 22.豐xf6 ④g6 23.f5+-) 20.fxg5 f5 21. 營h4 gxh5 22. 響xh5 公f8 23. 響h6±. 17... 公d7 18. 2a3 18.cxd5 cxd5 19. Wb3 Wd6 20. âa3 @c5 21.f4!?±. 18... Ifd8?! 18...罩fb8; 18...公b6 19.響a5 罩fc8.

English Opening Reversed Sicilian EO 24.10 (A23)

# A knight on the rim

by José Vilela (special contribution by Erwin l'Ami)



Black's idea with 4...c6 is, of course, to establish a strong pawn centre e5/d5. Meanwhile, by immediately attacking the pawn on e5 with 5.创f3 White hopes to force Black to defend his e5-pawn with 5...d6, thus renouncing his intended central advance. That would be, to some extent, a psychological and positional success for White. But the real test, and the reason why 5. 413 has been so scarcely played at high level in the past, is 5...e4, driving away the king's knight and winning space in the centre, without renouncing the advance ...d7-d5. In the diagram position White is at a crossroads. Where to move the knight? The alternatives are 6. ②g5, 6. ②g1 and 6.9h4.

In the recent Isle of Man Grand Swiss, the young rising Spanish GM David Anton Guijarro chose the latter of the three paths vs Russian star Alexander Grischuk. It places the knight into a visually not very attractive position, where it even runs the risk of being trapped in some variations. The game quickly became very sharp and went completely astray from the theoretical roads. In the ensuing complications, Anton played brilliantly, sacrificing a piece and eventually finishing off his strong opponent in just 24 moves. The game was one of the absolute highlights of the event.

## Knight on the rim - 6. 公h4

The placement of the knight on the rim has not been White's main line in the past (6.公g5 has been more popular).



With 6...d5, Black not only defends his e-pawn, but also denies White's knight the f5-square and even threatens to trap the knight by ...g7-g5.

The move 6. A was first registered in 2007, and after a couple of lowlevel encounters, it made its debut at master level in 2014, in the game Heberla-Artemiev at the Turkish Team Championship (see Game Section). Both Heberla and Anton followed in what can be considered the most principled way (after Black's natural 6...d5): the exchange 7.cxd5 cxd5 followed by the undermining of the black centre by 8.d3.



In this position, Artemiev played 8... Bb4. But Grischuk came up with the far more aggressive and critical move 8...公g4!?. By the way, this move had already been played in a game Khismatullin-Paravyan in 2016, an encounter which disembarked into this position after no less than 10 moves, through a most unexpected move order (1.c4 e5 2.公c3 息b4 3.公d5 <u>ề</u>c5 4.④f3 c6 5.④c3 d6 6.g3 ④f6 7.<u>ề</u>g2 e4 8. 4 d5 9.cxd5 cxd5 10.d3). About one month after Anton's game, the same line (6.约h4) featured again in a rapid encounter Nepomniachtchi-Anand, during the very strong Tata Steel Rapid and Blitz Tournament in Kolkata, India. This time the Russian grandmaster deviated with 7.d4. a move that had not been tried before. The game developed positionally for some moves, but then Black erred and a quick combination abruptly decided the issue.

And then, when yours truly's article was ready for print, another important game at the highest level appeared: Caruana-Van Foreest, at the Tata Steel Chess Tournament 2020. Caruana followed in Khismatullin's footsteps with 8... 2g4 9.0-0 g5 and now played 10.dxe4 instead of Anton's 10.d4. Van Foreest produced a couple of weak moves which brought



**David Anton Guijarro** 

him quickly to the edge of the abyss. But when Caruana failed to deliver the final blow, he came back into the game and was even close to getting a full point. In the end they settled for a draw. It should also be mentioned that White has the option of not inserting 7.cxd5 cxd5 before the break d2-d3. For this line we refer to Petrov-Jakovenko and its inserted fragments.

Finally I have included under Iturrizaga-Grigoriants, games that have reached at some point the following position...



... which, by the way, is the same position that would have arisen in Nepomniachtchi-Anand had the Russian Candidate taken with the knight on f3, instead of the rook. It has occurred in several games (through different move orders though!), only one of them with a classical time control. So one should be careful with drawing conclusions based on the available material.

# 

The first move that probably comes to mind is 6.2g5, attacking the e4-pawn while placing the knight in an advanced position, from where, if necessary, it will be able to retreat to h3. But to play this with full confidence requires that White first assess 'une petite combinaison' that Black has at his disposal:  $6... \pounds xf2+!?$ 7.  $\pounds xf2 \pounds g4+ 8. \pounds g1$  (or  $8. \pounds e1) 8... \nexists xg5$ .



White will take back on e4 now, restoring the material balance. Meanwhile the first player has lost the right to castle, but he has acquired the bishop pair, which might prove useful in the ensuing middlegame. This annotator thinks that the position is quite rich in possibilities for both sides, and in principle these tactics should not be a reason for White to avoid playing 6. 25. There are some available games with this tactical line, but unfortunately not of a high enough level. Nevertheless I have included one in the Game Section, to be able to discuss the subject to some extent.

That said, the most usual reply after 6. 2g5 is the natural 6...d5. You can find three examples in the Game Section. In one of them White attacks Black's centre with d2-d3, in the other two the first player bypasses the attack on the centre by advancing d2-d4. The struggle is strategically rich in all these cases. My personal impression is that Black can be satisfied with the positions that arise after the opening moves.

# Undeveloping – 6.公g1

Undeveloping the knight is not an attractive option.



If the final destination for this knight will be h3 anyway, in principle it is preferable to place it on g5 rather than on g1. But from g1 White can also deploy it to e2 (preferably after bringing the queen bishop outside the pawn chain). Nevertheless, understandably, few (and not strong) players have opted for this knight retreat. In the Game Section you can find one sample, the game Del Rosario-De los Santos, where White used the strategy of bringing out the bishop and then deploying the knight to e2.

## Conclusion

Anton's spectacular victory, and later on Nepomniachtchi's success vs Anand and Caruana's near-win vs Van Foreest, will most surely raise the interest in the 6. <sup>(1)</sup>h4 line. The line is very rich in possibilities for both sides, so there are enough reasons to test it further, either in the variation 6...d5 7.cxd5 cxd5 8.d3 (Anton and Caruana) or in the variation 6...d5 7.d4 (Nepomniachtchi).

#### Knight on the rim 6.②h4

## David Anton Guijarro Alexander Grischuk

Douglas 2019 (8) 1.c4 e5 2.g3 ∅f6 3.≜g2 ≜c5

**4. 公c3 c6** This aggressive approach, aiming for central action, fits an earlier statement of Grischuk's that after 1.c4 e5 Black should be able to play on equal terms. 5. ②f3 5.e3 0-0 6. බge2 d5 7.cxd5 බxd5 8.d4 exd4 9.公xd5 cxd5 10.公xd4 has been seen in a couple of games but is very harmless. Anton's reply is the real test of this system. 5...e4 6. 4h4 d5 7.cxd5 cxd5 J.Vilela: Trying to trap the knight at once with 7...g5 fails to 8.d4!. 8.d3 🖄g4 9.0-0 g5 Both players have been striving for this position. Black is horribly overextended but with his last move he has trapped the knight on h4.



**10.d4 @e7** 10... **@**b6!? would stop 11.h3, as now 11...gxh4 12.gxh4 2c6! is strong, putting pressure on d4. White has better though, with 11.②f3!?, the idea being 11...exf3 12.exf3 ②f6 13. \$xg5 h6 14. \$h4 0-0 15.f4 with huge compensation. 16. 公xd5 is a threat and after, for example, 15... 公c6 (15... 營d6 16. 2b5!) 16. 2xd5 2xd4 17. Wxd4! <sup>(2)</sup>xd4 18.<sup>(2)</sup>xf6 <sup>(2)</sup>₩a5 19.<sup>(2)</sup>xd4, with just two pieces for the queen White is nevertheless dominating. Perhaps 11...h6!? (after 11. 2f3!?) is the way forward for Black when 12. 2e5 2xe5 13.dxe5 2e6 14. 2h1 <sup>(2)</sup>c6 15.f4 <sup>(4)</sup> god chances
<sup>(2)</sup> of resistance. There is nothing wrong with the game continuation though. **11.h3 Arf2** This move was widely condemned but I believe

that's too harsh. The alternative 11...gxh4 12.hxg4 leads to extremely messy complications following both 12... ②c6 or 12...hxg3. J. Vilela: Perhaps it is worth mentioning that insisting to win the piece is not a good idea: 11... 2h6 12. 빨b3! ∅g8 (12...gxh4 13. ≜xh6+-) 13. Wxd5 gxh4 (13... Wxd5 14. 2xd5 \$d8 15. \$xg5! \$xg5 16. \$c7+ \$d8 17. ②xa8±) 14. 響e5! ②f6 15. ③xe4 with massive compensation for the piece. 12. Ixf2 gxh4 13. Wb3 hxg3 This inclusion is likely a mistake. With 13... 息e6! 14. 響xb7 營d7! 15. 營xa8 0-0 Black could have asked some tough questions. White's queen is confined on a8 and with Black's centre still intact I believe the position is far from clear. The line continues 16. 2h6 Id8 17. 分xe4 分a6! 18. 對xd8+ ₩xd8 19.2c3 hxg3 20.2f3 2d6 and with the g3-pawn still alive, I think Black is alright. J.Vilela: In this line, Spanish GM José Cuenca mentions that 17... ②c6 (instead of 17... ②a6!) 18. ②c5! 单xc5 be considered better for White. 14. If4 ac6 The big difference after 14... 息e6 15. 響xb7 響d7 16. 響xa8 0-0 is 17. 罩g4+! 息xg4 (or 17... \$h8 18. \$h6! \$d8 19. \$g7+ \$g8 20. 2e5+ 2xg4 21. 2xb8) 18. Wxd5 and the queen escapes! That's why including 13...hxg3 14.邕f4 is not to Black's advantage. 15. Wxd5 f5 15... <a>wxd5 16.</a> <a>xd5 f5 is an</a> enterprising way to continue the fight for the initiative, but after the logical 17. 2c7+ \$f7 18. 2xa8 2xd4 19.¤f1 Black doesn't quite have enough compensation for the rook. 16. \$xe4! An important follow-up. After any other move, Black is simply better. 16...fxe4 This loses swiftly. 16... add 17. add! is also hugely unpleasant, but 16...₩xd5 17. 2xd5 2d7, despite being surely better for White, would still lead to a game where there is all to play for. 17. Wh5+ &d7 18. e3 Calmly finishing his development. Black is hopelessly lost with the king on d7.



Erwin l'Ami M/19-8-35

#### Fabiano Caruana Jorden van Foreest

Wijk aan Zee 2020 (5) 1.c4 e5 2.g3 &f6 3. g2 &c5 4. C3 c6 5. f3 e4 6. h4 d5 7.cxd5 cxd5 8.d3 &g4 9.0-0 g5 10.dxe4 David Anton's choice vs Grischuk was 10.d4. The text move had been employed in 2016 by Khismatullin vs Paravyan. White sacrifices the piece in a straightforward way. 10...gxh4



11. £f4 Caruana puts maximum emphasis on quick mobilization. Khismatullin-Paravyan, Chigorin Memorial, St Petersburg 2016, continued instead: 11.exd5 hxg3 12.hxg3 f5 (probably directed against an eventual 🖉 e4, but it weakens Black's position significantly) 13. £f4 Wb6 14.e3 \$d6 15.\$xd6 ₩xd6 16.₩d4 0-0 17.②b5 響b6 (17...響h6!) 18.響c4 (the endgame after 18.₩xb6 axb6 is quite complex, and not without compensation for White) 18... ②e5 19. 響b3 ②a6 20.d6+ ②f7 21.¤fd1 @d7 22.a4 ¤ac8 23.¤d4 @c5

# **DVDs, Videos, or Books?**

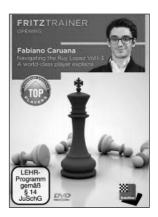
by Glenn Flear



Englishman Glenn Flear lives in the south of France. For every Yearbook he reviews a selection of new chess opening books. A grandmaster and a prolific chess author himself, Flear's judgment is severe but sincere, and always constructive. These days all sorts of newfangled media are used for studying chess. Apart from e-books (which can be considered as a halfway house between traditional paper books and computers), both online videos and DVDs have an increasing influence. For most of us, ChessBase is almost indispensable when we are dabbling with various chess activities on our computer, but this Hamburgbased company is also the leader in producing DVDs for all levels, an example being Caruana's set of three on the Ruy Lopez. Of course, for some of us, there is nothing like the feel of paper as we turn the pages of an opening monograph. Granted, but for a change you might enjoy a verbal explanation from time to time.

Fabiano Caruana Navigating the Ruy Lopez (volumes 1-3) ChessBase DVD 2019

It's pricey, the technology takes some getting used to (well it did for me!), but you might find it worth the effort. One of the DVDs kept crashing my ChessBase, but I will put this down to my out-of-date-and-out-ofshape computer plus general ineptitude on my part. Once my problems were sorted, I found it fascinating listening to the World No.2 explaining his way of thinking about the various options in the



Spanish. If you are able to give 16 hours attention, then you have a repertoire for White with 3. 2b5 whatever Black then throws at you. Caruana's English is of course excellent as is his ability to calmly but eloquently highlight the main aspects. These vary from the basic plans, with the aims and wishes of both sides evoked, right up to how the thinking by the elite has evolved. I suspect that it's actually easier to understand the pros and cons of a particular theme when they are described 'out loud'. A slight change in the tone of voice can better emphasize and put across the feelings of an expert than a clever turn of phrase on a page. I noted that Caruana's approach against the Breyer has been working well for White in some analogous positions.

1.e4 e5 2.2f3 2c6 3.2b5 a6 4.2a4 2f6 5.0-0 2e7 6.2e1 b5 7.2b3 d6 8.c3 0-0 9.h3 2b8 10.d4 2bd7 11.2bd2 2b7