

Sam Palatnik:

Chess GPS

The ability to question oneself during the game about the possible ways of improving the position and to question about the most important move for this matter, which in many cases leads to good practical results, significant finding and allows you to develop your personality in the prism of chess (in the realm of chess). The establishment of such a questioner in your thought process is similar to establishing a GPS for conducting a chess game! If under the circumstance, you are required to defend the demands to your move, then it is desirable to keep these demands on the highest level. Meaning, to try to make the least possible amount of impulsive moves, and to input in your moves as much usefulness and meaning as possible. If you, while making your move, realize how important it is and for what, then it is your move, and it is your chess game. The full responsibility for that move lies with you, and you have nothing to blame yourself for. The following two games can serve confirmation that Chess GPS can be really established and bring seen improvements in your chess practice. Working Chess GPS helps you to adhere to a correct direction of movement of your chess game, thus your energy is more full liberated, same as the imagination, extends an opportunity of use of your theoretical knowledge. In the first game, then still my student, the young chess player from Memphis has passed good school. Besides the game by us by an attentive image was analyzed. The accents in the analysis, which also will be offered to our readers, were made on necessity during game to find the answers on if only two constant questions: How I can improve the position? And "What move is for this purpose most important?". Readers in to the

following game, holding two months later, will be visible occurred of change in the best side in game of the young chess player. In other words, in the second game Chess GPS was already used, has taken place up-grade and at this new level enough place for disclosing talent already was found. The gemstone always wins from correct framing.

Kleiman J. : Palatnik S.
Memphis 2001

1.e4 c5 2.c3

Here we shall afford to make deviation and to be set by a question, why in practice of the young chess players there are not basic opening continuations more often? The business that development of the chess player occurs not in regular intervals, - any components of game leave on a master level, and any already are blanks in chess education. Therefore, when it fails to liquidate these blanks, the natural attempts look to bypass situations, where these lacks will be appreciable. More all it concerns to openings, when the strategically simplified variants from chess childhood should be applied in chess youth. When passes youth, there come also more mature openings, the truth, at sufficient "obstinacy" is possible manages "children's" openings up to the old age.

2...Nf6 3.e5 Nd5 4.d4 cd4 5.cd4 d6 6.Nf3 Nc6 7.Bc4 Nb6 8.Bb5 de5 9.Ne5 Bd7 10.Nd7 Qd7 11.Nc3 e6

While it is logical. The control above a square d5 is key to similar situations. Can Black strengthen this control, and at him all will be in the order, and if it's will not present - so it's will not present.

12.Qg4

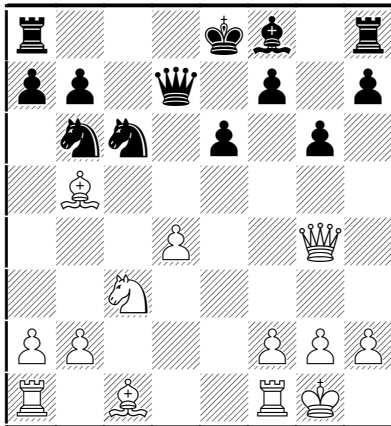
Active move. Attempt to break development of the opponent or to cause easing in his position.

12...g6

But how differently it is possible to release Bf8. Move h5 resulted to remitting on the

King flank.

13.0-0



13...Nd5!?

It's the most important move! As most important idea for Black now is to not miss the control above d5, we already mentioned it earlier. Mistake would be natural

13...Bg7? 14.d5! ed5 (or 14...Nd5 15.Rd1)

15.Re1 Kf8 16.Qd7 Nd7 17.Nd5 with initiative in both variations.

14.Be3?!

That not so similar to the most important move.

14...Bg7 15.Rfd1?!

And it's empty move at all, there is nothing here to do for Rook, unless to look in a back to a footless Pawn d4.

15...0-0 16.Rac1 Rac8

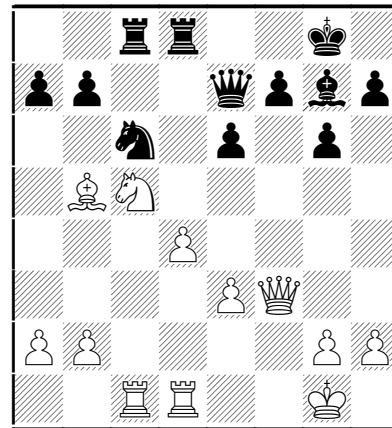
Result of several more important moves - at Black there are no problems and his position looks more perspective.

17.Ne4 Ne3!?

It would seems Black can be proud of Knight on d5. He needed to move second Rook on d8, but thus by a White move Bg5 can deprive black Rook obtain of pleasure on an open file, and itself with tempo can will be moved Bishop on more active position. Means with the purposes of improvement of a position Black there is a sense to be exchanged on e3 and it to ensure an unobstructed exit for Rook on more active position, also forms in White's Pawns

structure some islands. It will be by the most important decision!

Alternative consist in 17...f5 18.Nc5 Qf7 19.Qh3 f4 But Black has counted that it is not necessary to pass to active actions if there is an opportunity even more to strengthen the position 20.Ne6 (Or 20.Bd2 Nd4 21.Bf1 (21.Bd7 Rc5 22.Rc5 Qd7)) 20...fe3 21.Bc4 (21.fe3 Qf2 22.Kh1 Ne3; 21.Nf8 ef2 22.Kh1 Rf8) 21...Qf2 22.Kh1 e2. **18.fe3 Rfd8 19.Nc5 Qe7 20.Qf3?**



Now at Black all is ready.

20...Nd4! 21.Qb7

21.ed4 Bd4 22.Rd4 (22.Kh1 Bc5) 22...Rd4 23.Nb3 (23.Qc3 Rd5 24.b4 b6 25.Bc4 Rdc5! 26.bc5 Qc5 27.Kh1 b5-+) 23...Rc1 24.Nc1 Qc5-+.

21...Rc7 22.Qa6 Rd6

22...Nb5?! 23.Rd8 Qd8 24.Qb5.

23.ed4

23.Qa4 Nb5 24.Qb5 (24.Rd6 Nd6) 24...Rd1 25.Rd1 Qc5.

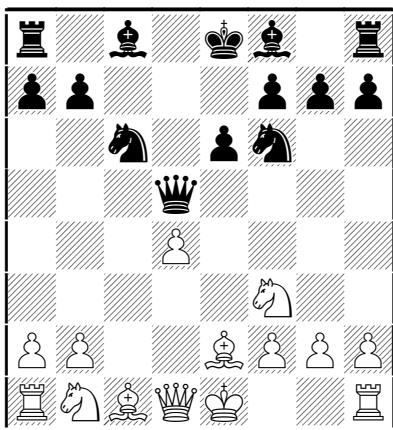
23...Ra6 24.Na6 Bd4

If now 25.Kh1 Rc1 26.Rc1 Qg5 27.Rc8 Kg7 28.a4 Qe3-+ **0:1.**

Kleiman J. : Magar T.

Philadelphia 2001

1.e4 c5 2.c3 d5 3.ed5 Qd5 4.d4 Nc6 5.Nf3 Nf6 6.Be2 cd4 7.cd4 e6



8.0-0!?

Attention, Chess GPS is included. The made move is more important, as natural 8.Nc3 encounters on 8...Bb4. There is an idea to use a course Nc3 only then, when it will be most effective. Attention, »cruise – control« is included. The made move is more important, as natural 8.Nc3 encounters on 8...Bb4. There is an idea to use a course Nc3 only then, when it will be most effective.

8...Be7 9.Bf4!?

Again correct choice between natural and more important. After 9.Nc3 Qd6 not taking away a square d8 from his Rook and leaving the Queen on more prestigious position. if now 10.Nb5?! it's deflect Knight from important control on d5: 10...Qd8 11.Bf4 Nd5.

9...a6 10.Nc3

At right time, at right place.

10...Qd8 11.a3!?

Why taking move is more important, for example, than natural move. 11.Rc1, improving a white Rook location? We already stopped the attention on that as important for both sides in similar sorts positions is to keep the constant control above a square d5, in these purposes Black was ready in this case by the move 11...Nb4 to paste the Knights to this critical square by scotch tape.

11...0-0 12.Rc1 Nd5?! 13.Nd5 Qd5

After 13...ed5 14.Ne5 Ne5 15.Be5, White

kept advantage in a symmetric position.

14.Bc4!?

Making active Bishop, attacking the Queen and not weakening the control above a square d5, as there are a lot of pluses at one good move!

14...Qf5 15.Bc7!?

This move is more important than 15.Bg3 because additionally put under control d8 square.

15...Bd8?!

Black impatiently has considered stay Bishop on c7, but it has weakened the control above a square c5. Is felt, that in similar to "rat-race" game Black feels obviously not "under one's roof".

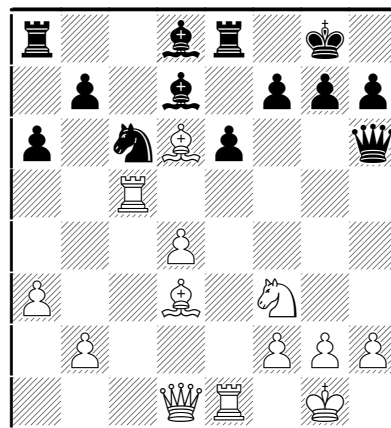
16.Bd3 Qh5 17.Rc5! Qh6 18.Bd6 Re8

18...Be7 19.Rc6.

19.Re1!?

In this game Kleiman shows the increased skill to address with Rooks, created for attack.

19...Bd7



20.Re4!

In the furious force white Rooks are not comparable with black Rooks now.

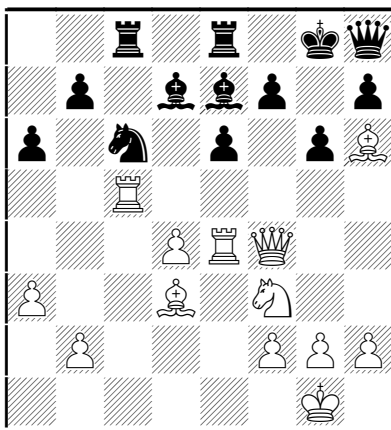
20...g6

At white pieces the direct questions to the black Queen have appeared, it is time to address to the lawyer.

21.Bf4 Qg7 22.Qd2 Rc8 23.Bh6 Qh8

It is already similar to home arrest.

24.Qf4 Be7



25.Rh5!

It was possible for White to bring up the attacking columns by chess GPS, and now it is possible to give to the pieces to show heroism.

25...Rcd8

25...gh5 26.Qg3.

26.Ng5!? f5

Two Rooks under attack? But last move wickened diagonal "a2–g8".

27.Ne6 Be6

27...fe4 28.Bc4 Na5 29.Nd8 Nc4 30.Qf7#.

28.Re6 Qd4

If 28...Rd4, than 29.Rg6! hg6 30.Bc4 Kh7 (30...Rc4 31.Qc4 Kh7 32.Qf7 Qg7 33.Qg7#) 31.Bf8 gh5 32.Qh6#.

29.Rg6!

Imagination of the young chess player and heroism of his pieces were plaited in decisive attack on the enemy King.

29...hg6 30.Bc4 Rd5

Only move. After 30...Kh7 31.Bf8 gh5 32.Qh6#.

31.Qd4 Nd4 32.Bd5 Kh7 33.Rh3 g5

It does not rescue from checkmate.

34.Bf8 Kg6 35.Rh6#

Is thought, that now benefit of application the chess GPS will not cause in the readers of superfluous questions. **1:0.**

Spyridon Skembris:

Inspiration from the Classics

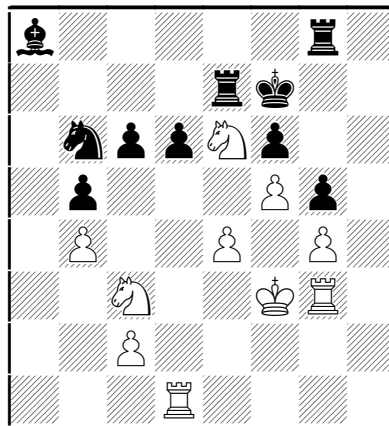
Most chess players nowadays tend to concentrate on opening preparation in their training. In this connection many old games seem useless - what did the old masters like Lasker and Capablanca know about modern openings? But if you look at the endgames many of their games are very helpful indeed and they can give us a lot of inspiration also today. Especially if you add a bit of the stories surrounding their games they don't seem so far away any more. Many of my students were impressed to see the masters of the classical times, who until then they knew only by their names, come alive by some of their greatest games. In this article I'd like to present a few of my favorites.

Emanuel Lasker (1868–1941)

In the famous tournament of Saint Petersburg (one of the strongest which had been played up to this time) the 26-year-old Capablanca had brought a clear lead out of the preliminaries. Shortly before the end he was a full point ahead of Lasker. For the World Champion, who was already 20 years older than the rising star from Cuba, this game presented the last chance to win the tournament. The whole game is very interesting but we join it at the point where Lasker shows how to exploit an advantage without allowing any counter game. All the diagram positions can be presented as exercises to the students. How should White continue?



Lasker E. : Capablanca J. R.
St Petersburg 1914



32.Th3!

Lasker ignores the pawn on d6. The obvious 32.Td6 Sc4 33.Td1 Th8 would have allowed Black to come into the game.

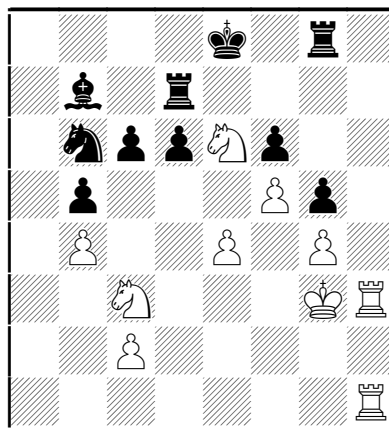
32...Td7

Now there is nothing better than to defend the pawn.

33.Kg3

The king goes out of the diagonal to avoid some tactical motives.

33...Ke8 34.Tdh1 Lb7



So how is White to proceed now?

35.e5!

This was the weak pawn? Now it frees the square for the knight which can come in via e4 soon.

35...de5 36.Se4 Sd5 37.S6c5 Lc8

Black cannot avoid the loss of an exchange.

38.Sd7 Ld7 39.Th7 Tf8 40.Ta1

And now the other rook is coming from the other side.

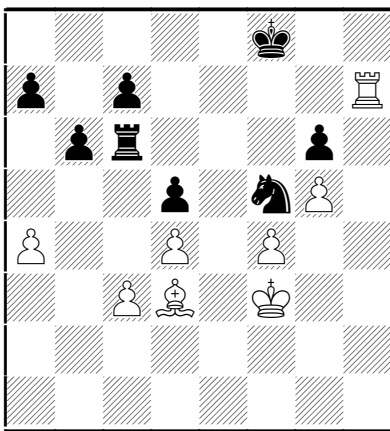
40...Kd8 41.Ta8 Lc8 42.Sc5

This was a bitter defeat for Capablanca, who seemed to be psychologically unsettled after that and lost also the next game to Dr. Tarrasch. So Lasker actually showed his long-time superiority one more time, as he scored yet another important tournament victory in his long career ... **1:0**.

José Raúl Capablanca (1888–1942)

It would be unfair to show only a loss of Capablanca, who lost so few games in his career and was already in his times considered as one of the greatest endgame experts ever. It often seemed as if he outplayed his opponents without any effort, but there is a lot of precision and sharp logic behind his way of playing. It's a good exercise to try to find a plan for White in the following position. It looks like Black has good counterplay with his active pieces, but Capablanca finds a surprising solution.

Capablanca J. R. : Tartakower S.
New York 1924



34.Lf5! gf5 35.Kg3!

White does not worry about his hanging pawn, but goes to activate his king. Soon the g-pawn will become really strong. This is a lot stronger than 35.Td7 Tc3 36.Ke2 c6 37.Ta7 Tc4 38.Ke3 c5, after which White cannot reach more than a draw.

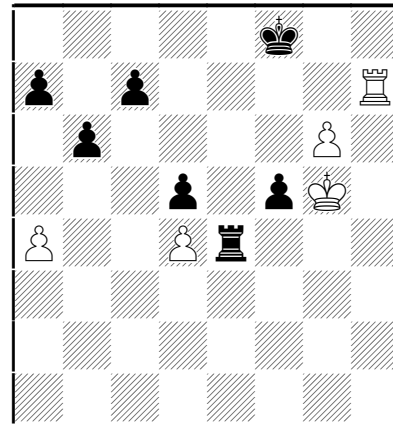
35...Tc3 36.Kh4 Tf3?!

This obvious move is not the most exact, but also nowadays it would be difficult for any Grandmaster to find the best continuation in a practical game. It looks like 36...a6 offers the best resistance, as after 37.g6 (37.Td7 Tf3 leads to a similar position like in the game, only the pawn is a bit less vulnerable on a6 than on a7) 37...b5 38.ab5 ab5 39.Kg5 b4 40.Tf7 Kg8 41.Tf5 White still has to work hard.

37.g6!

Great play! White gives another pawn, so his king can enter.

37...Tf4 38.Kg5 Te4



What should White do now? Also 38...Td4 39.Kf6 or 38...Tg4 39.Kf6 does not change a lot. Black is in trouble.

39.Kf6!

Of course, White does not take the pawn on f5, because it defends the king, so the black rook cannot disturb it with checks. This pattern, which is quite common in rook endgames, was named "umbrella" by Mark Dvoretsky.

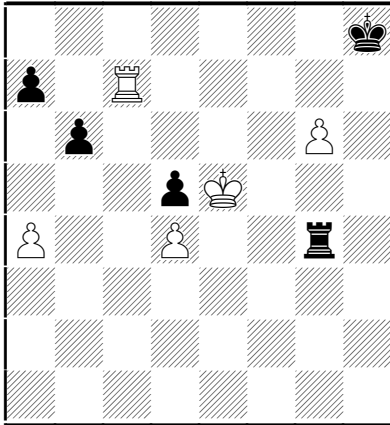
39...Kg8 40.Tg7!

White continues to play very exact - with this check he first forces the king to go to a worse square.

40...Kh8 41.Tc7 Te8 42.Kf5 Te4

Now also 42...a6 doesn't help anymore because of 43.Tb7 b5 44.ab5 ab5 45.Tb5 Td8 46.Tb7.

43.Kf6 Tf4 44.Ke5 Tg4



And now?

45.g7!

Of course.

45...Kg8

The pawn cannot be taken because of 45...Tg7 46.Tg7 Kg7 47.Kd5 and the white d-pawn will queen. Now the rest is simple.

46.Ta7 Tg1 47.Kd5 Tc1 48.Kd6 Tc2 49.d5 Tc1 50.Tc7 Ta1 51.Kc6 Ta4 52.d6 1:0.

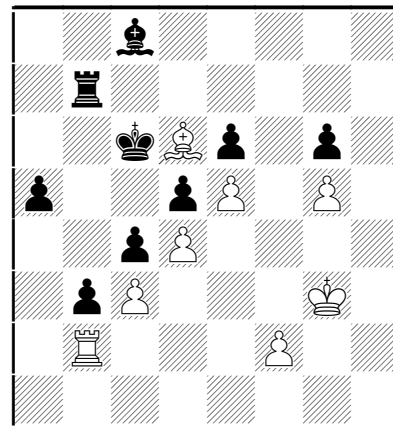
Aron Nimzowitsch (1886–1935)

Aron Nimzowitsch was born in Riga and later lived in Berlin and Copenhagen. He is mostly known as a chess author - his first book "My System" ("Mein System") is considered as one of the most influential chess books of all times. Of course, he also was a very strong player, in his best times around 1927–1931 he was considered the third best player of the world (behind Alekhine and Capablanca). In the following position it's mostly a question of finding the right idea. Black seems to have a clear

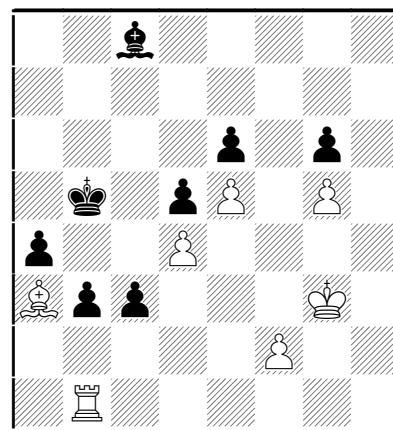
advantage on the queenside, but because of the different color bishops it's not easy to find a way through, because White has created a blockade on the black squares. But Aron Nimzowitsch, famous also as the author of "The Blockade", found a way to break this blockade. It's a nice exercise!]

Kmoch H. : Nimzowitsch A.

Bad Niendorf 1927



50...Tb4!! 51.cb4 a4 52.b5 Kb5 53.La3 c3 54.Tb1



A better chance was 54.Te2 with the idea f4–f5, but after 54...Kc4 Black should stay on top anyhow. For the moment White has managed to control the pawns, but now the black king comes in.

54...Kc4 55.f4 Kd4

And now also the d-pawn is freed. There's no way any more to stop them.

56.Kf2 Kc4 57.Ke1 d4 58.Ke2 Kd5

Also the direct 58...d3 was possible.

59.Kf3 Lb7 60.Te1 Kc4 61.Kf2 b2 62.f5

A last try, but the white break-through comes too late.

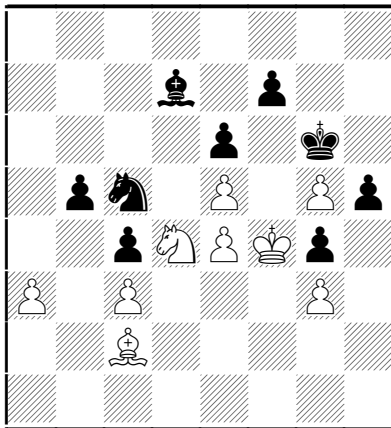
62...ef5 63.e6 Lc6 0:1.

Robert James Fischer (1943–2008)

I was wondering if I could include Bobby Fischer as one of the classics, but for young players nowadays he's probably almost as "ancient" a player as the ones mentioned above. In any case it was Bobby Fischer's games with which I learned chess, and I'm still impressed with his clear way of playing and his original plans. If you just play through the games it all seems clear-cut and logical, but it's not easy at all to find the correct moves yourself. The following game is not one of his most famous, but it's a really beautiful example for original plans and very strong ways of putting them into practice. So first of all here it's Black who has to find a way to improve his position.]

Bisguier A. : Fischer R.

New York 1967



42...Le8!

This move is explained if you see that White is already in a kind of zugzwang.

43.Lb1

More or less forced, as 43.Se2 Sd3! already wins material after 44.Ke3 (or 44.Ld3 cd3 →) 44...Se5 45.Kf4 Sd3 46.Ke3 Se1→.

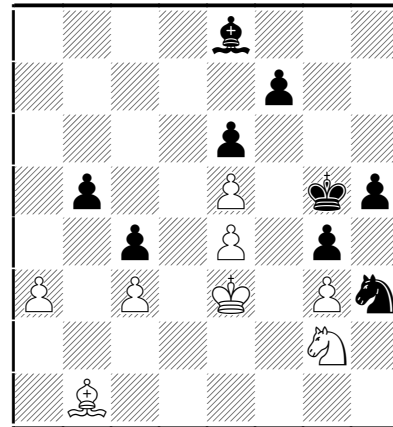
43...Sa4!

This is the start of an amazing knight travel.

44.Se2 Sb2 45.Sd4 Sd1 46.Se2 Sf2!

First the trip goes to h3 to capture the pawn on g5.

47.Ke3 Sh3 48.Sf4 Kg5 49.Sg2



OK, Black has won a pawn but it is still not clear how he can convert it.

49...f6!

Black is not scared of exchanging off the white doubled pawns, because he'll get the necessary space to take his knight to better squares again.

50.ef6 Kf6 51.Sh4

Naturally White tries to keep the position blocked. 51.Kd4 Sg1! would not improve his position, and after 52.Ke3 Sf3 53.Lc2 Lc6 Black will sooner or later break through with ...h4.

51...e5 52.Lc2 Ld7 53.Lb1 Sg5 54.Lc2 Sf7 55.Lb1

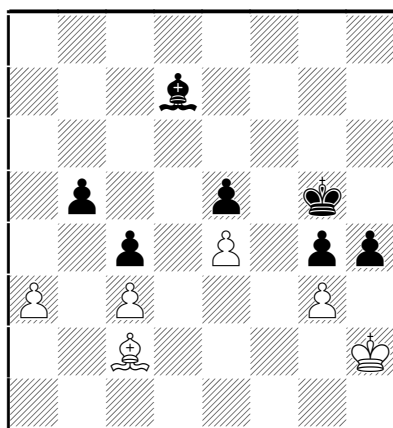
It is obvious that White can only wait, but how does Black get ahead?

55...Sh8!

Backwards! The knight goes to g6, to drive away his colleague from h4 or to exchange it, after which the break-through with ...h4 will be possible at the correct moment.

56.Lc2 Sg6 57.Sg6

With 57.Sg2 White can keep the knights on the board, but he cannot defend the breakthrough with ...h4, for example: 57...Kg5 58.Kf2 h4 59.g4 Sh4 60.Se3 Sg6 61.Sd5 (or 61.Kg3 Sf4+) 61...Kh4 and the black g-pawn is too strong. 57.Kf2 Kg5! leads to a similar position like in the game.
57...Kg6 58.Kf2 Kg5 59.Kg2 h4 60.Kh2



And what now?

60...h3!

In order to understand this move you have to see already the whole following plan.

After 60...hg3? 61.Kg3 the white blockade could not be broken any more.

61.Kg1 Kf6 62.Kh2 Ke7 63.Kg1 Kd6

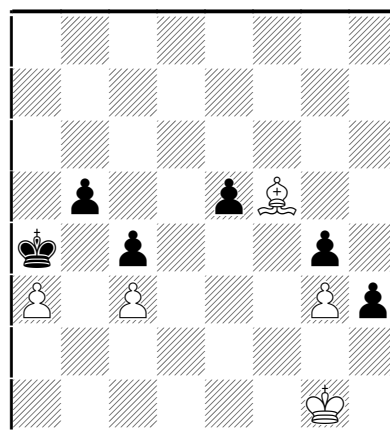
64.Kf2 Kc5 65.Kg1 Kb6 66.Kh1

White has nothing better than to wait for what is going to happen.

66...Ka5 67.Kg1 Lc6 68.Kh1 Lb7 69.Kg1 Le4!

That was the reason for the long king march and the whole plan.

70.Le4 Ka4 71.Lf5



What is the next move?

71...Kb3!!

Fischer is still very exact in converting his advantage. The text move is a lot stronger than 71...Ka3 72.Lg4.

72.Lg4 e4 73.Lh3

73.Lf5 e3.

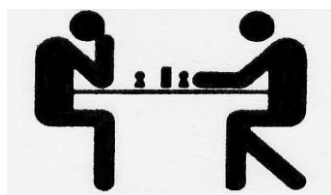
73...Kc3 74.g4 Kd2

One of the black pawns will win the race.

0:1.

Conclusion

I'm sure that other trainers will have other favorites, as there are plenty of examples from older times. From my personal experience both as a trainer and as a player it is very helpful to get to know such striking examples, and often they are easier to understand and remember than many complicated modern games. In any case, remembering such patterns and motives like in the above games can help any student to find similar ideas in his own games.



Adrian Mikhachishin :

Triangle central set up

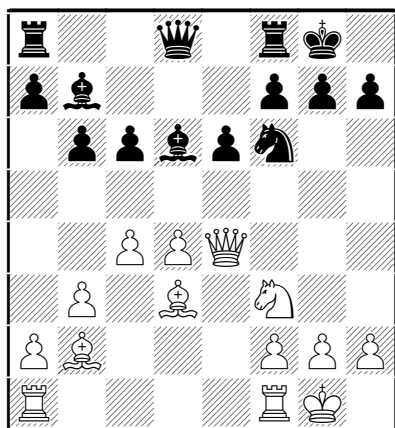
The set up with Black pawns c6-d5-e6 became universal weapon against closed openings. In such way Black avoids sharp play, slowly prepares b7-b6, Bc8-b7 and then is ready for central counterstrikes like c6-c5, sometimes e6-e5. White has two plans against this set up. First is old Pillsbury plan Nf3-e5, then f2-f4, making center position strong and then preparing for attack on the Kings side. Second plan is to play e4 and to open position maximally, but the main idea is still attack on the Kings side.

Jelen I. : Dizdarevic E., Maribor 2015

1.d4 d5 2.c4 c6 3.Nc3 Nf6 4.e3 e6 5.Nf3 b6 6.Bd3 Ba6 7.b3 Bb7 8.0-0 Nbd7 9.Bb2 Bd6 10.Qe2 0-0

In similar structures White Knight is in many cases not on c3, but on d2, then more effective seems to be Pillsburys plan Nf3-e5 and then f2-f4.

11.e4 de4 12.Ne4 Ne4 13.Qe4 Nf6



Weaker seems another defence 13...g6 14.Rad1 Be7 15.Rfe1 Qc7 16.Qe3 Bf6 17.Qh6 Rfe8 18.Ne5 Ne5 19.de5 Bg7 20.Qg5 c5 21.h4 Rad8 (21...h5) 22.h5 Rd7 23.hg6 hg6 24.Bc2 Red8 25.Rc1!? and White is a bit too aggressive. It is possible to give up the central file, but it is leading to very sharp position, Kamishov : Troitsky, Leningrad 1938.

14.Qh4 h6 15.Rad1 Nd7

Here were tried another insufficient options:

15...Qe7 16.Rfe1 Rad8 17.Bc1 (17.Ne5 c5 18.dc5 Bc5 19.Ng4 Ng4 20.Qg4 Qg5 21.Qg5 hg5 22.a3 Rfe8 23.h3 f5 24.Bc2 Kf7 25.b4 Be7 26.Ba4 and White keeps pressure, Weritz : Ydo, Goch 2003) 17...Nh7 18.Qg4 Kh8 19.Qh3 Bc8 20.Ne5 Be5 21.de5 Rd7 22.Be4 Ng5 23.Bg5 Rd1 24.Rd1 Qg5 25.Bc6 Qe5 26.Qd3 and White controls important central file, Petrosian T. :

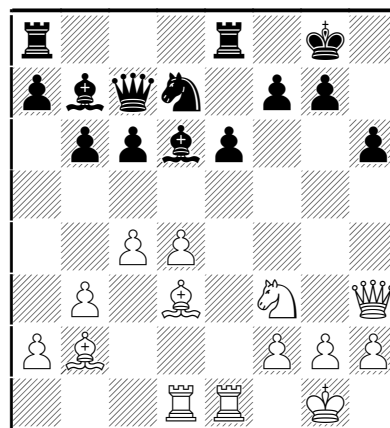
Ageichenko, Moscow 1968;

15...Re8 16.Rfe1 Bf8 17.Ne5 Nd7 18.Qh5 Ne5 19.de5 Qc7 20.Re3 Rad8 21.Rde1 c5 22.Rg3 Kh8 23.Bc1, with strong pressure on the Kings side, Baumstark : Joksich, Wuerttemberg 2004.

16.Qh3 Qc7

Preferable was to keep Queen closer to his King with 16...Qe7.

17.Rfe1 Rfe8



18.Re4!

Great attacking move - transfer of the Rook to the attack is very powerful. Another way led to very messy position; 18.g4 c5 19.g5 Bf3 20.Qf3 Bh2 21.Kg2 Bf4 22.gh6 Bh6 23.Rh1 Qf4 24.Qf4 Bf4 25.Bh7 Kf8 26.dc5 Nc5 27.b4 Na4 28.Ba1 and suddenly Black has some problems with extra pawn.

18...Nf6 19.Rh4 Bf8

After 19...Rad8 20.d5! e5 21.Rh6 gh6 22.Qh6 Bf8 23.Qf6 Qe7 24.Be5 Qf6 25.Bf6 and White is better.

20.Bc1

Very dangerous attack promised logical 20.Ne5, f.e.: 20...c5 21.dc5 Qc5 22.Qg3 g5

23.Rf4 Nh5 24.Rf7 Ng3 25.Bh7 Kh8
26.Ng6#.

20...c5 21.Bf4

Once more 21.Ne5 was logical: 21...Rad8
22.Bg5 Rd4 23.Rh6 gh6 24.Bf6 Be4 25.Qg3
Bg6 26.h4 Rg4.

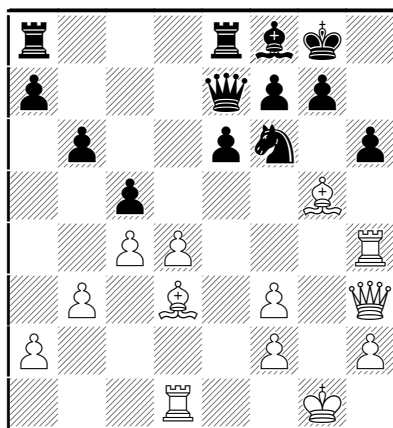
21...Qe7 22.Bg5?

More positionally solid would be 22.Ne5
Rad8 23.Be3.

22...Bf3!

Eliminating very dangerous attacking piece.

23.gf3



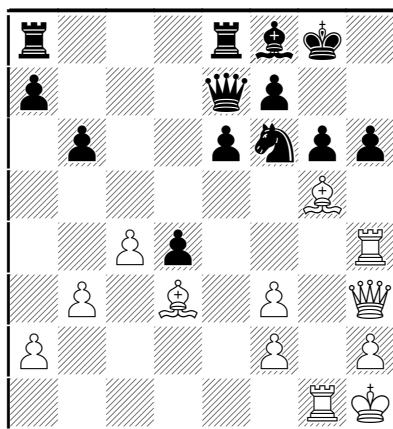
23...cd4?

Two possible Rook moves were clearly
better, but probably insufficient to keep
equality: 23...Rad8 24.Bh6 Rd4 25.Bf4 or
23...Red8 24.d5 ed5 25.Kh1 dc4 (25...g6)
26.Rg1 Rd3 27.Rh6.

24.Kh1!

Planning to use g file for attack.

24...g6 25.Rg1



25...Bg7

Did not help 25...h5 26.Rf4 Ng4 (26...Bg7
27.Qh4) 27.Qh4 Nf2 28.Qf2.

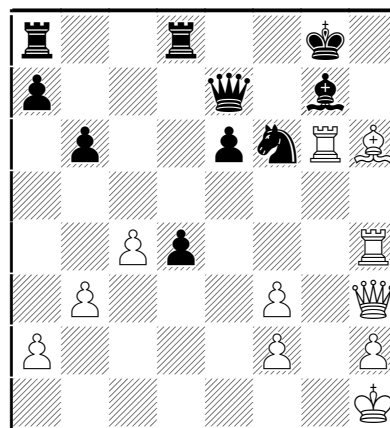
26.Bh6!

Too complicated was other way: 26.Rh6
Bh6 27.Qh6 Qb7 28.Rg3 Ng4 29.Qh4.

26...Red8 27.Bg6!

This blow completely destroys Black
position.

27...fg6 28.Rg6



28...d3 29.Bg7 Qg7 30.Qe6 1:0.

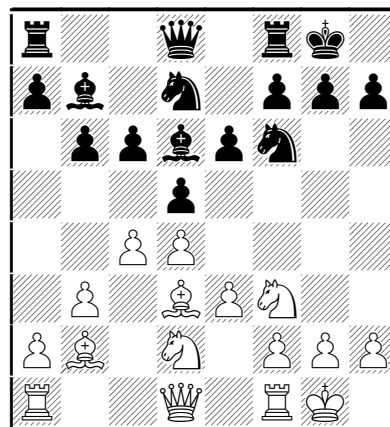
Sebenik M. : Dizdarevic E., Maribor 2015

1.d4 d5 2.c4 c6 3.Nf3 Nf6 4.e3 e6 5.b3

Nbd7 6.Bd3 b6 7.0-0 Bb7 8.Bb2 Bd6

Another development is a bit more flexible,
but there dangers of direct attack, which
one, non obligatory line shows: 8...Be7
9.Nbd2 0-0 10.Ne5 Ne5 11.de5 Nd7 12.f4
f5 13.ef6 Bf6 14.Qh5 g6 (14...h6 15.Bf6
Qf6) 15.Bg6 hg6 16.Qg6 Kh8 17.Rf3.

9.Nbd2 0-0



More precise way of conducting Blacks plan

would be 9...Qe7 10.a4 (10.Qe2 Ba3 11.Ba3 Qa3 12.Ne5 Ne5 13.de5 Nd7 14.Qh5 (14.f4 0-0 15.Qh5 f5 16.ef6 Nf6 17.Qe5 Qe7 18.Nf3 Nd7 19.Qh5 g6 20.Qh6 e5) 14...g6 15.Qg5 Qe7) 10...e5 (10...Bb4 11.Ne5 Ne5 12.de5 Nd7 13.f4 0-0 14.Nf3 dc4 15.Bc4 Rad8 16.Qc2) 11.de5 (11.cd5 e4 12.dc6 Bc6 13.Qc2 Bb7) 11...Ne5 12.Ne5 Be5 13.Be5 Qe5 14.Nf3 Qe7 15.cd5 Nd5 16.a5 Rd8 and Black faces no problems.

Here White could chose between two plans, typical for these structures.

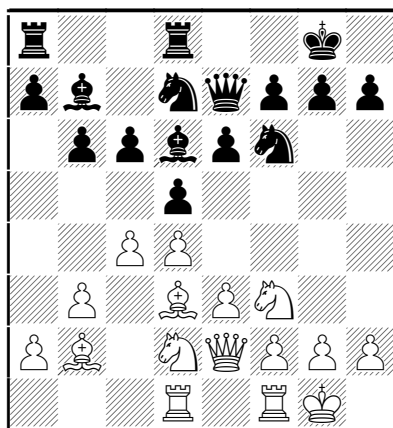
10.Qe2

More aggressive here is 10.Ne5!? c5 (10...Qe7 11.f4 Ba3 12.Ba3 Qa3 13.Qf3) 11.f4 cd4 12.ed4 Ne4 13.Qe2 Nd2 14.Qd2 f6 15.Nd7 Qd7 16.Qc2 g6 17.c5 bc5 18.dc5 Rac8 19.b4 Bb8 20.Rae1.

10...Qe7 11.Rad1

Once more preferable is 11.Ne5 Ba3 12.Ba3 Qa3 13.f4 c5 14.f5.

11...Rfd8



A bit too slow, it was possible immediate counterattack in the center: 11...c5 12.cd5 ed5 13.Ba6 Ba6 14.Qa6 Ne4 15.Qb7 Ndf6 16.Qe7 Be7 17.dc5 Bc5 18.Ne4 (18.Nb1 Rfd8 19.Rd3 Rac8 20.Rfd1 Bf8 21.Nc3 Nc3 22.Bc3 Ne4 23.Bb2 Rc2) 18...de4 19.Ne5 Rfd8 20.Nc6 Rdc8.

12.e4

Another classical positions could arouse after 12.Ne5 c5 13.f4 Ne4.

12...de4 13.Ne4 Ba3 14.Ba1

Very interesting was 14.Ba3 Qa3 15.Ne5 Qe7 (15...Ne4 16.Qe4 (16.Be4 Ne5 17.de5 Qe7 18.Qf3 Rac8 19.Rd8 Rd8 20.Bc6 Bc6 21.Qc6 g6) 16...Nf6 17.Qe3 c5 18.dc5 Qc5

19.Qc5 bc5 20.Rfe1 Kf8=) 16.f4 c5 17.Ng5 Rf8 18.d5 ed5 19.cd5 Bd5 20.Bh7 Nh7 21.Rd5 Ne5 22.Re5 Qd6 23.Rd1, with better play.

14...Bb4

Dangerous was 14...Ne4 15.Qe4 Nf6 16.Qe3 Qd6 17.Ne5 c5 18.d5.

15.Bb1 h6

It was possible to consider counterattacking tries like 15...b5.

16.Nf6 Nf6 17.Ne5 Bd6

Not good was 17...c5 18.Nd3 cd4 (18...Ba5 19.d5 Rd7 20.de6 Qe6 21.Qe6 fe6 22.Ne5) 19.Nb4 Qb4 20.Bd4.

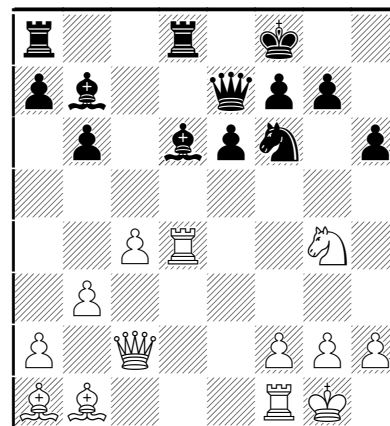
18.Qc2

Very aggressive transfer of the Rook was possible: 18.Rd3 c5 19.Rg3 cd4 20.Bd4 Bc5 21.Ba1.

18...c5 19.Ng4

Nothing promised 19.f4 cd4 20.Bd4 Bb4 21.Ba1 Ne4 (21...Be4 22.Qe2 Bc5 23.Kh1 Qb7), but very interesting would be 19.d5 Be5 20.Be5 ed5 21.Rfe1 Kf8 22.Bf6 (22.Bc3 Qd6 23.cd5 Bd5 24.Qf5) 22...Qf6 23.Qh7 g5.

19...cd4 20.Rd4 Kf8



21.Re1

Here much better was 21.Rd6 Rd6 (21...Ng4 22.Rd8 Rd8 23.h3 Nf6 24.Qe2±) 22.Nf6 gf6 23.Qh7 Ke8 24.Qh6.

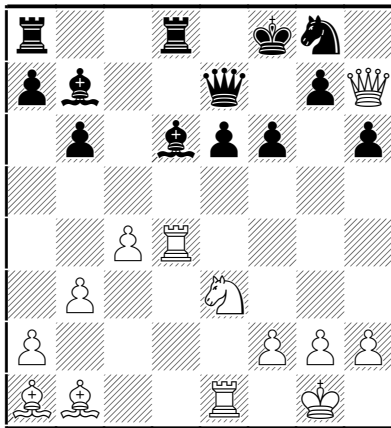
21...Ng8?

Correct here was 21...Bb4 22.Rd8 Rd8 23.Bf6 gf6 24.Qh7 Ke8 25.Qg8 Kd7 26.Rd1 Bd6 27.Qg7 Kc8.

22.Qh7 f6

22...Qg5 23.h4 Qh4 24.Re6 fe6 25.Rf4 Bf4 26.Qg7 Ke8 27.Bg6#.

23.Ne3?



Winning was 23.Bc3 e5 24.Qh8 Kf7 25.Rd3.

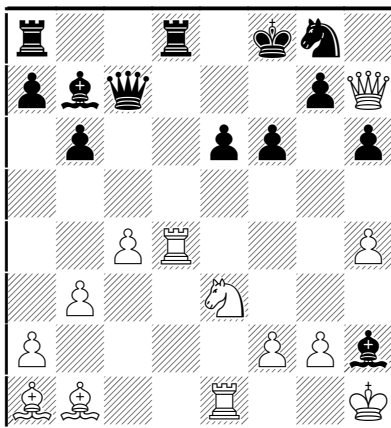
23...Qc7

To very interesting end led 23...Bc5 24.Rf4 g5 25.Rf6 Nf6 26.Qh6 Qg7 27.Qf6 Qf6 28.Bf6 Be7 29.Bc3.

24.h4?

24.Nf1±.

24...Bh2 25.Kh1?



Still it was possible to keep better chances after 25.Kf1.

25...Rd4 26.Bd4 Qf4! 27.Bc3 Qh4 0:1.

Koneru H. : Dzagnidze N., Doha 2011

1.Nf3 Nf6 2.c4 e6 3.Nc3 d5 4.d4 c6 5.e3 Nbd7 6.Qc2 b6

This variation many players prefer to avoid possible forced lines, especially in Shabalov's Gambit. Black simply completes development and just then start to concentrate on topical pawn break c6–c5.

But some more aggressive approach is possible too - first to play Rc8 and c6–c5, without castling.

7.Bd3

Different captures on d5 did not promise any real gains for White: 7.cd5 ed5 (Maybe better is another recapture 7...cd5 8.Nb5 Bb4 9.Bd2 Bd2 10.Nd2 0–0 11.Rc1 a6 12.Qc6 Rb8 13.Nd6 b5 14.Nb3 Nb6 15.Nc8 Rc8 16.Qb7 Rc1 17.Nc1 Na4 and Black sizes the initiative, Young : Kaidanov, New York 1997) 8.Bd3 Bb7 9.0–0 Be7 10.e4 de4 11.Ne4 0–0 12.Ne5 c5 13.Ng5 g6 14.Bc4 Ne5 15.de5 Nd5 16.Rd1 Bg5 17.Bd5 Bd5 18.Bg5 Qg5 19.Rd5 Rad8 20.Rad1 Rd5 21.Rd5 Re8 22.Qc3 Qf5 23.h3 Qb1 24.Kh2 Qa2 25.Rd6 Qa4 26.g3 Qb4 27.f4 Qc3 28.bc3 Rb8, 0:1, Yang : Dreev, Richardson 2010.

7...Bb7 8.0–0 Be7

A bit risky is direct plan 8...dc4 9.Bc4 c5 10.Rd1 Qc8N (10...Qc7; 10...a6; 10...cd4; 10...Bf3) 11.d5 ed5 12.Nd5 Bd5 13.Bd5 Nd5 14.Rd5 Be7 15.e4 0–0 16.Bg5 Re8 17.Rad1



with total control over central file, Wang : Carlsen, Wijk aan Zee 2009.

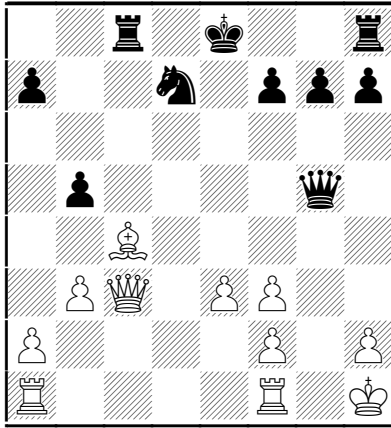
9.b3

Possible is direct opening of the center: 9.e4 de4 10.Ne4 Ne4 11.Be4 Nf6 12.Ne5 Rc8 13.Rd1 Ne4 14.Qe4 0–0 15.Bf4 Ba8 16.Rd3 c5 17.Qe3 Qe8 18.d5 ed5 19.cd5 c4 20.Rdd1 Bd6, with very sharp play, Mamedyarov : Timofeev, Moscow 2004.

9...0–0

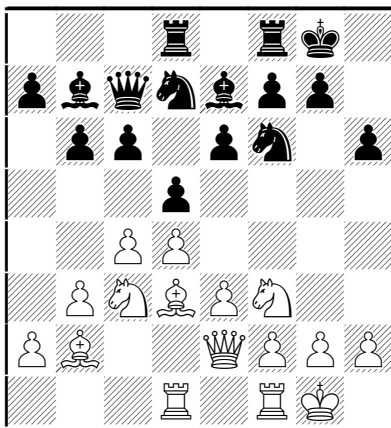
In classical game happened immediate counterstrike in center: 9...Rc8 10.Bb2 c5

(10...dc4 11.bc4 c5 12.d5!; 10...0-0
11.Rad1) 11.cd5! cd4? (11...ed5 12.Bf5)
12.de6 dc3 13.ed7 Nd7 (13...Qd7 14.Bf5)
14.Bc3 Bb4 (14...Bf6 15.Bf6 Qf6 16.Qe2)
15.Bc4 Bf3 (15...Bc3 16.Qc3 0-0 (16...b5
17.Qg7) 17.Qd4±) 16.gf3 Bc3 17.Qc3 Qg5
(17...b5 18.Qg7) 18.Kh1 b5



19.Qa5!, 1:0, Kramnik : Ivanchuk,
Dortmund 1997.

10.Bb2 h6 11.Rad1 Qc7 12.Qe2 Rad8



13.Ne5

Nothing promises now 13.e4 de4 14.Ne4
Ne4 15.Be4 Nf6 16.Bc2 c5.

**13...dc4 14.bc4 Ne5 15.de5 Nd7 16.f4 Nc5
17.Bb1 Rd1 18.Nd1 Rd8 19.Nf2**

Another plan was tried in a key game:

19.Qc2 g6 20.Nf2 h5 21.g4 hg4 22.Ng4 Nd3
23.Nh6 Kg7 24.Nf7 Kf7 25.Bd4 c5 26.Qd3
Rg8 27.Bc3 Qc6, with sharp play,
Zvjaginsev : Dreev, Groningen 1997.

19...Nd7

It was correct to start counterplay on the
Queens side immediately 19...b5!? But girls

prefer to defend a bit too passively ...

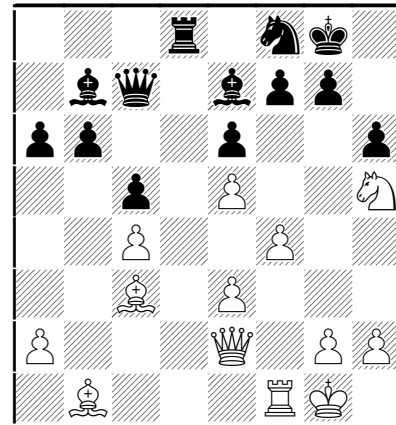
20.Ne4 c5

Funny, but best way was to try to drive
Knight from e4. But it demanded going back
- 20...Nc5.

21.Ng3 Nf8 22.Bc3 a6

Once more Blacks plan is a bit slow, better
would be 22...Ng6 23.Nh5 Ba6.

23.Nh5



23...g6

It was necessary colblooded 23...Qc6 24.Nf6
Kh8.

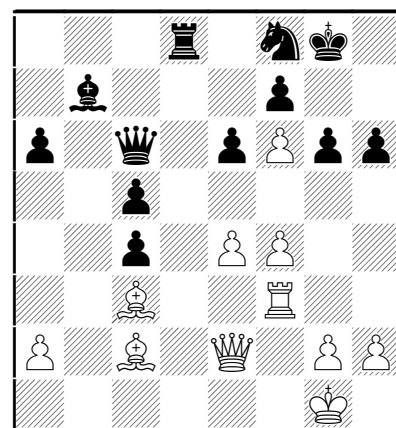
24.Nf6 Bf6 25.ef6 Qc6 26.e4 b5

Better later than never!

27.Rf3

Stronger was 27.Bc2 bc4 28.Rb1 and just
then capturing on c4, avoiding Qb5.

27...bc4 28.Bc2



28...Rd4!

Typical blockading exchange sacrifice,
reminded classics from Botvinnik.

29.Qe3 Qd6 30.f5

Last chance to break opponents defence.

Another try promises nothing: 30.Rg3 h5
31.Rg5 Nd7.

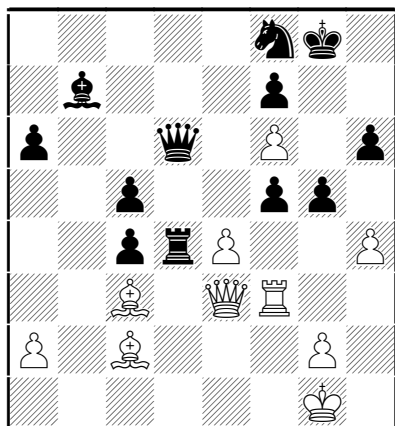
30...g5?

White would be in great trouble after correct
30...ef5! 31.Qh6 Qf6 32.Rf5 Rd1 33.Bd1
Qc3.

31.h4

Not bad, but maybe even stronger would be
31.Rh3.

31...ef5



32.hg5?

Now Koneru could obtain advantage after
32.Rf5 Bc8 33.Rc5 Qc5 34.Bd4.

32...Be4!

Now Dzagnidze is winning.

33.gh6 Bc2 34.Qg5

Does not help 34.Bd4 cd4 35.Qe7 Qb8
36.Kf2 f4.

34...Ng6 35.h7 Kh8 36.Bd4 Qd4 37.Rf2
Be4 38.Qh6 Qf6 39.Qe3 Qa1 40.Kh2 Qd4
41.Qd4 cd4 0:1.

Koneru H. : Ju Wenjun, Chengdu 2015

1.d4 Nf6 2.c4 e6 3.Nf3 b6 4.e3 Bb7 5.Bd3
d5 6.b3 Bd6 7.Bb2 0-0 8.0-0 Nbd7 9.Qe2
White can start her set ups in a bit different
way: 9.Nc3 c5 (9...a6 10.Qc2 c5 11.cd5 ed5
12.Rad1 Qe7 13.Bf5 Rfd8 14.Rfe1 Ne4
15.Ne4 de4 16.Nd2 cd4 17.ed4 Rac8 18.Qb1
and Black has problems with pawn e4,
Mamedyarov : Matlakov, Tromso 2013)
10.cd5 ed5 11.Rc1 (11.dc5 bc5 (11...Nc5
12.Nd4 Nfe4 13.Be4 (13.Ne4 de4 14.Nf5
Bh2 15.Kh2 Qg5))) 11...Qe7 12.Qe2 Rad8
13.Rfd1 Ne4 14.Ba6 Ba8 15.Bb5 Ndf6
16.Ne5 Nc3 17.Bc3 Ne4 18.Bb2 f6 19.Nd3

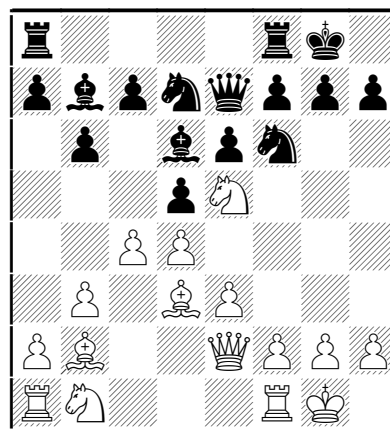
Kh8 20.Nf4, with typical pressure on the
center, Petrosian T. : Polugaevsky, Soviet
Union 1970.

Or 9.Ne5 c5 10.Qe2 Qc7 11.f4 Ne4 12.Nc3
Ndf6 (12...Nc3 13.Bc3 Nf6 14.f5 ef5
(14...Ne4 15.Be4 de4 16.f6; 14...cd4 15.ed4
Rae8; 14...Rae8 15.Ng4 Ng4 16.Qg4 ef5
17.Bf5 cd4 18.Bd4 Bh2 19.Kh1 Be5) 15.Rf5
Ne4 16.cd5 (16.Bb2) 16...Bd5) 13.Nb5 Qe7
14.Nd6 Nd6 15.dc5 bc5 16.Rac1 Nfe4
17.Rfd1 a5 and Black started serious
counterplay, Filip : Botvinnik, Varna 1962.
Here in Chengdu was tried 9.Nbd2 Ne4
10.Qe2 Qe7 11.Ne5 Nd2 12.Qd2 Ne5
13.de5 Bc5 14.cd5 Bd5 15.Qc2 g6 16.Be4
Rfd8 17.Rad1 Be4 18.Qe4 Rd1 19.Rd1 Rd8
and Black had no problems, Gaboyan :
Girya, Chengdu 2015.

9...Qe7

Correct way here was demonstrated by
classics 9...c5 10.cd5 Nd5 (10...ed5 11.Ba6
Bc6; 10...ed5 11.Ba6 Qc8 12.Bb7 Qb7
13.Rd1) 11.Ba6 Ba6 12.Qa6 cd4 13.Nd4
Qh4 14.Nf3 Nc5 15.Qb5 Qh5 16.Nc3 Rfd8
17.Nd5 Qd5 18.Rfd1 Qb7, ½, Taimanov :
Polugaevsky, Palma de Mallorca 1970.

10.Ne5



Nowadays it is the favourite slow set up of
Humpy.

10.cd5 ed5 (10...Nd5 11.Ba6 (11.Nbd2 c5)
11...Ba6 12.Qa6 c5 13.e4 Nb4) 11.Ba6.

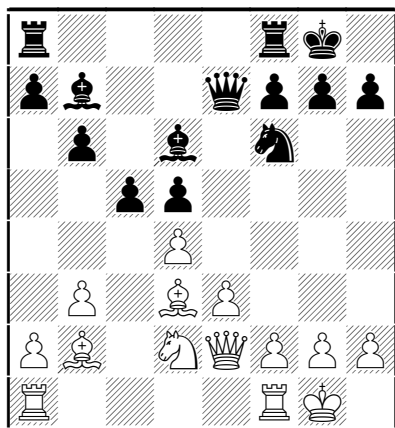
10...c5 11.Nd7

Possible is to complete the development,
11.Nd2 Be5 (11...Ne4 12.cd5 ed5 13.Ne4
de4 14.Bc4 Ne5) 12.de5 Ne4 13.Be4 de4
14.Qg4 Rad8 15.Ne4 Ne5 16.Be5 f5 17.Qg7
Qg7 18.Bg7 Kg7 19.Ng5 Bc8 20.Rfd1 and

White realized the extra pawn, Hook :
Shoumali, Buenos Aires 1978.

11...Nd7 12.cd5 ed5 13.Nd2 Nf6

Some players like to transfer to Isolani structure immediately: 13...cd4 14.Bd4 Nc5 15.Rac1 Nd3 (15...Ne4 16.Ne4 de4 17.Bc4) 16.Qd3 Ba3 17.Rcd1 Rac8 18.Nf3 Rfd8 19.Ba1 Qe4 20.Nd4 (20.Qd4 f6 21.Qe4).



14.Ba6!

Typical plan, with the idea to weaken the defence of d5 pawn.

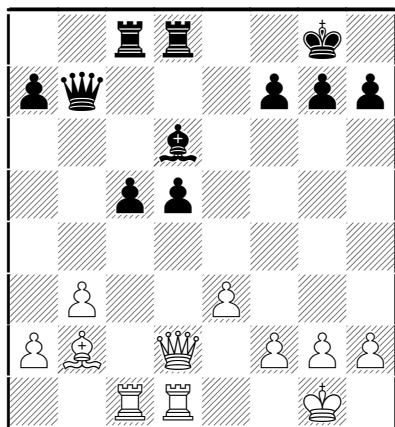
14...Ne4

Slight advantage kept White after 14...Ba6 15.Qa6 Qe6 16.Rfd1.

15.Bb7 Qb7 16.dc5 Nd2

White had much better play after 16...bc5 17.Ne4 de4 18.Rfd1; 16...Bc5 17.Nf3 Rfd8 18.Nd4 Rac8 19.Nf5 f6 20.Rac1 Bf8 21.Rfd1 Rc1 22.Rc1 Rc8 23.Rd1 Qd7 (23...Qc6 24.Qg4 (24.Qd3 Qc2 25.Qd5 Kh8 26.Rf1 Nd2) 24...Kh8) 24.Qg4.

17.Qd2 bc5 18.Rfd1 Rfd8 19.Rac1 Rac8



Now we have classical structure with

hanging pawns. Position is equal, but black has to be careful and to try the counterplay manoeuvre a7-a5-a4. So, better was 19...a5.

20.g3 Bf8 21.Qe2 h6

Still it was necessary 21...a5 22.Bc3 Ra8.

22.Rc2 Rd7 23.Qg4 Rdd8

It was not easy to improve White position after stubborn 23...Rcd8 24.Rcd2

(interesting is 24.Bf6 Rc8 25.Rcd2 h5

(25...Rd6 26.Be5 Rd7 27.Bc3 Rcd8 28.Ba5 Rc8 29.Qf3 Qb5 (29...Qa6 30.Bc3 Rcd8) 30.Bc3 c4 31.Rd5 Rd5) 26.Qg5) 24...Qc6 25.Bc3 Qe6 26.Qf3 Rd6 27.h4 Be7.

24.Rcd2 c4

A bit nervous reaction.

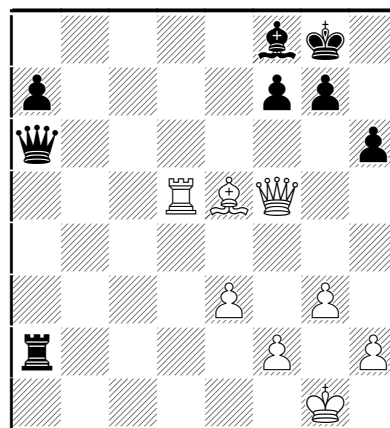
25.bc4 Rc4 26.Qf5 Ra4 27.Be5

Other way was 27.Bd4.

27...Qa6?

Better was 27...Qc6 28.e4 Re4 29.Qe4 de4 30.Rd8 Qa4 31.R1d7 e3! 32.fe3 Qa2 33.Bd6 Qb1 34.Kf2 Qc2 and White can not win.

28.Rd5 Rd5 29.Rd5 Ra2



30.Rd8

Now terrible threats are in the air!

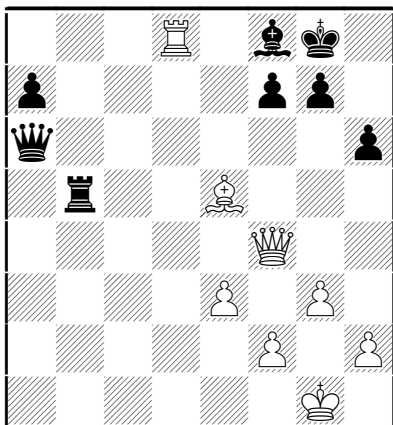
30...Ra5

30...Qa5 31.Rc8 Ra1 32.Kg2 Qd5 33.e4 Qd1.

31.Qf4 Rb5

Black can try few other options, but in vain.

31...Qc6 32.Rf8 Kf8 33.Qb4 Rc5 34.Bd4; 31...Qb7 32.Rb8 (32.Qd4) 32...Qd5 33.Qb4 (33.Bd4) 33...Rc5 (33...Qe5 34.Qf8 Kh7; 33...Qe5 34.Rf8 Kh7 35.Qb1 Qf5) 34.Rf8 Kf8 35.Bd4.



32.Qd4!

It was necessary to calculate precisely the Kings escape.

32...Rb1 33.Kg2 Qf1 34.Kf3 Qh1 35.Kg4

And Black resigned, as here there is no real defence against White threats.

35...h5 36.Kh3 Qf1 37.Kh4 1:0.