

Chess

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Showing the chess-themed Christmas tree display of Vilnius, Lithuania from 2019

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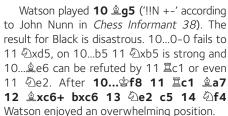
Reviving 4...f5

FM Stefan Bücker presents a daring line to shock the Ruy Lopez practitioner

Back in 1984 GM William Watson destroyed a minor line in the Ruy Lopez, the 'Delayed Jaenisch'. Against John Nunn he achieved this position:

1 e4 e5 2 ②f3 ②c6 3 ②b5 a6 4 ③a4 f5 5 d4 exd4 6 e5 ②c5 7 0-0 ②ge7 8 c3 dxc3 9 ③xc3 d5





10 皇g5 had been seen before, as in Jezek-Ratolistka, Sternberk 1962, but the inclusion in *ECO* made it official: 4...f5 is miserable. When the new *Encyclopaedia of Chess Openings Volume C* went to press in 1997, plus over equals had become '+-'. Such revolutions are rare in the Ruy Lopez. Subsequent rescue attempts did not succeed. One case may suffice: 9...0-0 10 ②d5! h6 11 皇b3 當h8 12 皇xh6! and White was winning in Hracek-Biolek, Czech Leaque 2010.

4...f5 was first examined in *Deutsche Schachzeitung* 1890 (pp. 161, 257). Its inventor Walter von Walthoffen preferred 5 d3, while Curt von Bardeleben pleaded for 5 d4! exd4 6 e5 全c5 7 0-0 ②ge7 8 c3! (instead of von Walthoffen's 8 草e1) 8...dxc3 9 全b3 d5 10 ②xc3 with an advantage, thus approaching the above diagram except for one move.

In the 1920s Frank Marshall and Rudolf Spielmann risked 4...f5, and from 1950 it was seen more often. Indeed, Correspondence World Champion Vladimir Zagorovsky believed in it and scored a fine 9 out of 15 with the Delayed Jaenisch.



Dr. Walter von Walthoffen, inventor of the Delayed Jaenisch variation in the Ruy Lopez.

G.Beikert-S.Bücker

Baden Championship, Sasbach 2018

Ruy Lopez

1 e4 e5 2 ②f3 ②c6 3 ②b5 a6 4 ②a4 f5!? In search of underestimated possibilities.

5 d4 exd4 6 e5 b5 7 &b3 &b7!



Apparently a novelty; there were only 7... 2a5, 7... 2ge7 and 7...d5 in the database. Since then my idea has slowly spread, so far with a collective three points from seven tries. 8 0-0

A natural choice, but the engines suggest 8 a4! – see the end of the article.

Instead, after 8 c3 2a5 9 2c2 d6! White

is only slightly better: 10 盒xf5 dxe5 11 ②xe5 (if 11 cxd4 盒b4+ or 11 0-0 營f6 12 盒g4 ②h6!) 11...營d5 12 營xd4 盒d6 13 營xd5 盒xd5 14 ②f3 ②h6 with compensation for the sacrificed pawn. Even less critical here is 9 cxd4 ②xb3 10 營xb3 營e7 11 ②c3 營b4 12 營d1, as in Kovchan-Matviishen, Kremenchug 2020, and now 12...營c4 is fine for Black.

8... 2 a 5 9 2 x d 4

a) 9 c3 ②xb3 10 axb3 ②e7 is harmless. David-L.Van Foreest, Cattolica 2020, continued 11 ②xd4 (if 11 營xd4 ②g6) 11...c5 12 ②e2 營b6 13 c4 b4 14 ②f4 0-0-0? 15 ②d5 when White had sealed the long diagonal and went on to win, but correct was 14 ..營c6! 15 f3 黨g8 followed by ...g5 with some advantage for Black

b) 9 全xg8 国xg8 10 公xd4 營h4 11 公c3 invites a strong attack with 11...0-0-0! (replacing the weaker 11...f4? 12 公f3? - 12 公d5!! would have been very strong - 12...營g4 13 a4 公c4? 14 axb5 from the blitz chaos of Morozevich-Sychev, Moscow 2019) 12 公xf5 營c4 13 公e3 營e6.

9...c5

Aggressive, and 9...②xb3? 10 ②xb3 would leave White clearly for choice.

10 🖺 xf5

This too looks aggressive, but Black is well armed.

The emergency solution 10 总xg8 is no better though: 10...cxd4 11 总b3 (11 b4? fails to 11...曾c7 12 bxa5 曾c6) 11...公xb3 12 axb3 曾b6 13 c3 dxc3 14 公xc3 总c5 15 曾h5+ g6 16 曾h3 0-0 17 总f4?! 宣f7 18 逼ad1 and now in Ter Sahakyan-Mikaelyan, Yerevan 2020, 18...g5! 19 总e3 总xe3 20 fxe3 逼af8 would have left Black doing pretty well.

10...c4



11 **₩g4**

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Jan-Krzysztof Duda looks confident, but he would soon be some way behind on the clock as Aryan Tari surprised him with the Delayed Jaenisch.

There are alternatives, but in each case ... \$\widethin\$ b6 provides good counterplay:

- a) 11 a4 cxb3 12 axb5 營b6.
- c) 11 <u>\$\d2</u> <u>\$\begin{aligned}\begin{aligned}\exists 12 \&\delta d6 + \exists xd6 13 \exists 46 \\exists f8 14 \exists c3 \&\delta f6 \text{ is about equal.} \end{aligned}</u>
- d) 11 皇e3 豐c7 12 ②d6+ 皇xd6 13 exd6 豐c6 should also be OK for Black.

11...≝b6 12 ⁄ d6+

After 12 ②xg7+ ②xg7 13 警xg7 警g6! Black suddenly threatens mate on g2, while 12 罩d1 might be met by 12... 警g6 13 ②g5 ②c6 14 e6 dxe6 15 罩e1 ②d7 16 ②d4 ②e7 17 ②xe6 ③xe6 18 罩xe6 h5.

12... 🚊 xd6 13 exd6 0-0-0 14 👑 xg7



14... ₩xd6?

Here I managed to miss not just one, but two opportunities to win on the spot: 14...公f6 15 響xf6 萬hg8 16 兔g5 響c6 17 f3 響c5+ or 14...公e7! 15 dxe7 萬dg8 16 e8萬+ 墓xe8 17 兔e3 響e6 18 響h6 萬hg8 19 q3 響e4.

The rest of this game was flawed, eventually concluding as a lucky draw and can be ignored, but we should return to 10...c4.



There was a surreal moment when the subsequent encounter Duda-Tari departed from my stem game. How odd it is to watch your pet line not only being tested at the Norway Chess elite tournament, but also being discussed online by Judit Polgar and Vladimir Kramnik!

While Aryan Tari blitzed out his opening moves, Polish no.1 Jan-Krzysztof Duda spent 42 minutes over 10 ∅xf5. Kramnik explained Duda's conflicting feelings, as follows: You know Tari must have studied it, at the same time you doubt it is one hundred percent sound, but it remains a matter of principle or honour to take on f5.

J.K.Duda-A.Tari Stavanger 2020 *Ruy Lopez*

1 e4 e5 2 4f3 4c6 3 &b5 a6 4 &a4 f5

5 d4 exd4 6 e5 b5 7 åb3 åb7 8 0-0 ∆a5 9 ∆xd4 c5 10 ∆xf5 c4 11 ∆c3

11...≝b6 12 **ົ**∆d5

Here Mikhalevski suggests 12 罩e1 豐g6 13 ②g3 0-0-0 14 总d2 罩e8 which looks fine for Black and 14...h5! is likely even better

12...<u>\$</u>xd5?

A positional error. Correct is 12... wc6 13 of 4 0-0-0!.



Kramnik quickly identified this as the critical line. Sometimes Black can play ...g5: for example, 14 ≜d2? g5! (Mikhalevski) 15 △d4 ∰b6, when both white knights are

hanging. As such, two options remain for White:

a) 14 a4 cxb3 (14...g5 15 包d4 豐b6 16 包fe2 b4 17 皇a2 罩e8 is also quite unclear) 15 包d4 bxc2! 16 豐e2 豐c4 17 axb5 豐xe2 18 包fxe2 包c4 19 bxa6 皇e4 "with a very unclear position, which my computer evaluates as equal" — Mikhalevski.

b) 14 ②d4 營c7 15 a4 b4 16 臺e1 cxb3 17 cxb3 曾b8. So far we've followed GM Dejan Bojkov's analysis, who adds "White has compensation, but hardly any advantage." There are even alternatives, including the crazy 17...公c6 18 ②b5 axb5 19 ②d5 營a5 20 ②e3!. Earlier, White might try 16 ②a2 or 16 ②e3, and Black has 14...營c5.

While the attack is dangerous, Black may just survive. The first rule: never take on b3 prematurely. The purpose of ...c4 is to keep the bishop out of play. Often the bishop can be allowed to escape to a2 and king safety has always to be the priority for Black.

13 \(\mathbb{\text{\psi}}\)xd5 \(\mathbb{\text{\psi}}\)c6 14 \(\mathbb{\text{\psi}}\)d4

14 營d1 is also strong. After the mistake on move 12, the game has lost its theoretical value, but human play is always a struggle. Moreover, at this point White was already short of time, it is still complicated, and what about that bishop on b3?

14...≝e6 15 **②**d6+?

15 豐e4! d5 16 豐g4 全d7 17 豐f4 is clearly better for White, as shown by Mikhalevski.

15... 2xd6 16 exd6



16 Ø f67

Missing White's threat. 16...當f7 17 營c3 ②c6 was necessary. In spite of his insecure king, Black is hardly worse.

17 豐c3! 0-0 18 豐xa5 公g4?! 19 豐c3 冨ae8 20 魚g5 cxb3

21 wxb3 wxb3 22 axb3 ze2 23 f3 of6 24 zfc1 h6 25 of1 zfe8 26 oxf6 gxf6 27 ze1 1-0

Over the board humans prefer 8 0-0. Indeed, Duda needed only 50 seconds for this decision, the direct attempt to refute 7... b7. However, the engines all like 8 a4, to preserve the Spanish bishop, which also deserves our attention. We will focus on the main line and keep it short. Any impact on future human practice remains purely hypothetical.

1 e4 e5 2 ②f3 ②c6 3 &b5 a6 4 &a4 f5 5 d4 exd4 6 e5 b5 7 &b3 &b7! 8 a4!

Recommended by FM Joshua Doknjas in *The Ruy Lopez* (Everyman, 2019), and later supported by Mikhalevski: "Probably 8 a4 is the most accurate."

8... 2a5 9 âa2 c5 10 0-0 ₩b6



11 **ℤe**1

We are following Mikhalevski's analysis. There are tempting alternatives:

a) 11 c3 ②e7 12 b4! is clearly better for White according to Doknjas, but I have my doubts: 12...cxb4 13 cxb4 ②c4 14 ②bd2 ②d5 15 ③xc4 bxc4 16 a5! (16 ②xd4? ②c3 wins) 16...豐c7 (and not 16...豐a7? 17 e6) 17 豐xd4 罩c8 18 兔b1 兔xb4 19 兔xf5 ②e7 20 兔c2 兔c5 21 豐h4 兔xf3 22 gxf3 豐c6 can only leave Black slightly worse and 23 兔e4 (or 23 曾g2!? ②g6 24 豐xc4 豐xf3+) 23 ...豐e6 24 罩d1 豐xe5 25 兔f4 豐e6 26 罩e1 兔b4 27 含f1 含f7 simply seems rather unclear.

b) 11 🖸 a3 🖸 e7 (11... ½ e4!? 12 Ĭe1 ½ e7 13 c3 d3! 14 ½ e3 👑 b8 15 🖸 g5 c4 is also quite possible) 12 e6 d5 (12... d6 13 c3 g6 14 b4 🗗 ac6 15 ½ f4 ½ g7 16 a5! favours White somewhat, and if 16... 👑 a7?! 17 ½ xd6 cxb4 18 cxb4 🖺 d8 19 ½ c5 👑 b8 20 👑 d2!) 13 axb5 axb5 14 🖺 g5 b4 15 🖺 f7 bxa3 16 🖾 xh8 axb2 17 📛 h5+! 😅 d8 18 🖺 f7+ 🖒 c8 19 ½ xb2 👑 xe6 20 Ів e1 📛 g6 21 💆 xg6 🖾 xg6 and Black must be able to hold.

11...**⁄**2e7 12 e6

12 b4 cxb4 13 e6 d6 14 ②xd4 g6 (14 ..bxa4 15 鱼e3 0-0-0?! seems risky, but Black might consider 15...豐c7!?) 15 鱼e3 豐c7 16 axb5 f4 17 b6 豐c5 18 鱼xf4 鱼g7 leaves Black only slightly worse.

12...d6 13 🖄 g5 g6 14 🖄 f7 💄 g7 15 💄 g5



"With a clear edge for White", according to Mikhalevski in his ChessPublishing column.

15 2f4 0-0 16 2d2 c4 17 2xd6 2fe8 is only a little better for White.

15...≝c6 16 f3 h6



17 **≜f4 d5 18 △**xh8 **≜**xh8 19 **≜**xh6 b4 20 **≜g5 ₩**c7 21 **△**d2

Matters also look rather unclear after 21 f4 d3 22 cxd3 ≜xb2 23 2 d2 0-0-0!.

21...f4!? 22 營e2

Black is surely OK after 22 分f1 0-0-0 23 曾d2 當f8 24 魚h6 當f6, while 22 曾c1 c4 23 分f1 魚e5 24 當xe5 曾xe5 25 魚xf4 曾xe6 just looks pretty murky.

22...c4 23 Zad1 0-0-0



The position remains most unclear, as we can see from 24 豐f2 台f5 25 皇xd8 曾xd8 26 e7+ 曾e8! or 24 台f1 台ac6 25 皇xc4 dxc4 26 豐xc4 墨d5 27 h4 曾b8, with everything to play for in both cases.

While commentating on Duda-Tari, Kramnik expressed his doubt as to whether 7... £b7 will become very popular, "and everybody will start playing it tomorrow." Perhaps not, but the line looks like a decent practical try. Can we now talk about the strength of the Spanish bishop on a2?



Winter Warmers

Sean Marsh presents more of the best books of 2020 which you too may enjoy

Never have the words 'Happy New Year' had a greater meaning as right now, when we bid goodbye to 2020 and look ahead to its successor, more than a little unsure what to expect. For many, 2020 has undoubtedly been an *annus horribilis*, but the bottom line as far as chess literature is concerned is that the last 12 months have brought us a sparkling selection of books covering all aspects of the game.

Inevitably, many books went unreviewed in my regular column and now, as we clear the decks of 2020, it is time to catch up with a number of volumes I enjoyed. I would like to present brief snippets on and from each of these volumes to help explain why I am recommending them to readers.

Decision Making in Major Piece Endings

Boris Gelfand, 320 pages Quality Chess RRP £19.99 SUBSCRIBERS £17.99

Technically the fourth volume in Gelfand's impressive series for Quality Chess, this was released at there same time as *Technical Decision Making in Chess*, which is reviewed

in this month's regular new releases pages.

Major piece endings are real heavyweight affairs and can be very difficult to handle. Rook endings are included, of course. Gelfand tells a good story of how pleased he was to receive a copy of *Practical Rook Endings* (Olms, 1999) directly from the author – none other than the great Viktor Korchnoi. "Even though I was already a world-class player at that point, I was deeply moved by this gesture."

He goes on to demonstrate a typically instructive Korchnoi ending.

V.Korchnoi-V.Antoshin Yerevan 1954





Antoshin has just played 49... Za3-g3? and Gelfand explains why this is a mistake:

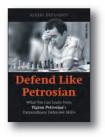
"If Black had played 49... If 3 he would answer both 50 f5 and 50 \$e5 with 50...f6+. After 51 \$f5 If 1 we get the important position to remember. Black simply waits. There is no *zugzwang*, as Black always has two squares available to him on the f-line. White cannot create a passed pawn and will thus not be able to win."

After the move played, Korchnoi immediately sets about creating a passed pawn:

50 \(\tilde{\textit{E}}\)f6 51 e5! \(\tilde{\textit{E}}\)xg4 52 e6 \(\tilde{\textit{E}}\)xf4+ 53 \(\tilde{\textit{e}}\)d5 \(\tilde{\textit{E}}\)f5 e7 \(\tilde{\textit{E}}\)e5

Antoshin had to sacrifice his rook when the pawn promoted on the next move and Korchnoi made no mistake in converting his rook against three pawn advantage into a win.

As with the other three volumes in the series, this is a book which demands time and effort from the reader. However, the rewards for such diligence will be readily apparent.



Defend Like Petrosian

Alexey Bezgodov, 272 pages New in Chess

RRP £22.99 SUBSCRIBERS £20.69

It is good to see more books about the giants of chess history and Petrosian's deep style is still a mystery in many ways. Bezgodov does a fine job in analysing a specific part of the great champion's playing style.

"My task here is to study Petrosian the defender. The greatest mistake would be to consider him a fan of boring passive defence. Defence according to Petrosian was always the search for counter-chances, bluffing, posing the most difficult practical tasks to the opponent. He was Tal reversed."

The author draws significant comparisons between Petrosian and Nimzowitsch, such as "the tireless search for little-studied lines" and "the preference for knights over bishops." The first part presents 78 annotated games showing Petrosian in action and examines the themes and strategies he used - including, inevitably, his favourite exchange sacrifices. The second part, 'Tigran against the titans' examines his best games against a plethora of world (and near-) champions. Bobby Fischer is a glaring omission, explained away (unconvincingly) by the author in his introduction. This is a weakness, as is the reliance on the abbreviation 'TP' in place of Petrosian's name.

Nevertheless, the material is excellent and it is very good to see Petrosian's games against his most fierce rivals receiving an overdue airing. His encounters with Korchnoi stand out in this respect, of course. Few chess rivalries crackled with 'hate energy' quite as much as theirs did.

One of Petrosian's most famous pieces of defensive brilliance came in a notable encounter with another special 'K'.

G.Kasparov-T.Petrosian

Tilburg 1981

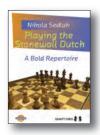


Young Kasparov is clearly on the warpath in this position. Every white piece (apart from the king) is aggressively placed and it looks like the *denouement* is about to happen. However, after Petrosian's next move it was Kasparov who resigned, just seven moves later.

The move in question is the extraordinary **35...☆c6!!**. Even now, 40 years on, this move looks to be far ahead of its time.

January 2021

Yes, indeed, we can all still learn plenty of ideas from the games of Tigran Petrosian.



Playing the Stonewall Dutch Nikola Sedlak, 320 pages Quality Chess

RRP £19.99 SUBSCRIBERS £17.99

The Dutch Defence is a difficult beast to handle; the Stonewall variation especially so. Many players will refuse to play with such a gaping hole on e5, yet those who take time to acclimatise to the special qualities of the Stonewall will find it to be a very good pointearner in club and tournament play.

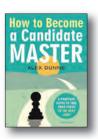
This book brought to my attention several ideas with which I was previously unfamiliar. The most startling of these is undoubtedly this one.



This already unusual, in that Black has moved the knight into e4 very early on and has eschewed the modern placement of the bishop, which is d6 rather than e7. Black now plays **7**... **6** and follows up immediately with 8...h5 and 9...h4! Of course, it is not unusual to see Black's kingside pawns hurtling down the board in a Stonewall Dutch, but the h-pawn is normally the last one to join the party.

Nikola Sedlak is a Serbian Grandmaster and he clearly likes to practise what he preaches (surely an essential trait for any author of opening books), as there are numerous illustrative games of his own. All of White's deviations from the main lines are covered in detail also – and there is additional material showing 1 ...f5 in action against both 1 c4 and 1 273.

The aggressive lines given in this book will be a boon for those who need to play for a win as Black in Swiss tournaments and the like.



How to Become a Candidate Master

Alex Dunne, 272 pages New in Chess

RRP £21.95 SUBSCRIBERS £19.75

Self-improvement is usually on the agenda as we head into a new year. Chess is just one part of the improvement plan, of course – but those who would like to become better players will find this book very useful.

Subtitled 'A practical guide to take your chess to the next level', this is a revised edition of the original 1985 book. FIDE Master Alex Dunne presents 52 games (one per chapter) to highlight the differences between 'you' (a typical player with a rating of 1800) and a plethora of opponents who are rated either higher or lower. Each game has annotations covering between four and six pages, and the aim is to help readers climb from the status of an average club player to a Candidate Master.

It is an interesting and easily accessible work, pointing out numerous pitfalls and faulty ways of thinking. One issue in particular will strike a very familiar chord with most readers. When you have the advantage against a player with a much higher rating, are you able to resist the temptation to halve out?



Here Black (the higher-rated player) offered a draw and White accepted.

"The 1800 player who expects to make progress must learn to beat – or at least try to beat – his Candidate Master opponent." Furthermore, "Though the 1800 player might not win, and, as we have seen, might even lose, he would learn more about chess and about his own abilities by continuing the fight. Taking the draw in such a position is a good way to remain an 1800 player."

How to Become a Candidate Master will help players identify mistakes and mis-steps in their own games and the advice given will help to eradicate such errors.



Best Lessons of a Coach: Extended Edition*

Sunil Weeramantry and Edward Eusebi 432 pages, Mongoose Press (Due at Chess & Bridge in early 2021) Staying with the subject of self-improvement, here is another updated version of a highly-respected book. The original version of this one dates back to 1994 and this new edition has been expanded considerably.

In the words of the *back cover*, "The reader is invited to take a seat in the classroom of a renowned chess teacher, and learn how to answer such questions while experiencing the beauty, logic, and artistry of great chess games."

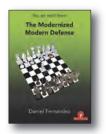
There are four sections to the book and 12 main lessons. Topics include 'Knight Music', 'King on the March', and 'Three for the Lady'. The third of these focuses on the unusual line from the Pirc Defence, in which White trades the queen for three minor pieces.



The fun starts after 6 e5!? when after 6 ... \(\) xd4 7 exf6 \(\) xe2 8 fxg7 \(\) g8 9 \(\) gxe2 we have one of the earliest (intentional) queen sacrifices to be found in any opening. The annotations to the game in this lesson and the others in the book are full of pertinent questions for the reader and excellent explanations. Additional illustrative games follow each lesson

There are two ways to use this book. It can be used as a fine set of entertaining, annotated games to help one's self-improvement or alternatively as a set of challenging and engaging lessons in a classroom or club setting.

*Keep an eye on chess.co.uk for details of when this book appears at Chess & Bridge.



The Modernized Modern Defense

Daniel Fernandez, 376 pages Thinkers Publishing

RRP £29.95 SUBSCRIBERS £26.95

There have been times in the past when I have struggled to keep up to date with the latest opening theory. Usually, a couple of my teammates have always managed to avoid the problem by utilising universal opening systems.

The Modern Defence (1...g6 against

anything and everything) is one such approach. The basic ideas are similar, no matter what White plays. Furthermore, most club players will have nothing new to show in terms of theory and will merely play a standard line in reply, such as the 150 Attack.

It is good to have a personal repertoire that is unlikely to be hit by a theoretical bomb. Having said that, the Modern Defence is not to everyone's taste. It won't work out so well for anyone who struggles to work with a space disadvantage, for instance.

I like the 'Modernized' series by Thinkers Publishing because it offers fresh and interesting ideas which I know will take opponents by surprise. Indeed, I've successfully used several suggestions from their *The Modernized Caro-Kann* (also by Fernandez).

Two aspects of this book are particularly noteworthy. First, it suggests good lines for White as well as for Black: for example, the trendy Sniper (1 e4 g6 2 d4 \(\frac{1}{2}\)g7 3 \(\frac{1}{2}\)c3 c5) is best met by 4 2e3! which causes problems. Second, the author doesn't go down the age-old route of copping out and claiming it is 'outside the scope of this book' when a transposition to the King's Indian Defence is on the cards. Instead, he examines 1 e4 g6 2 d4 💄g7 3 c4 d6 4 🖄 f3 e5. Black goes on to tread fresh ground with an early ...f6 and ... 4 h6 in some lines, with a trade of bishops after ... &h6 also on the agenda. This is something Black can spend a long time trying to achieve in a regular King's Indian, so the first player may end up confused.



If you cause your opponents new problems over-the-board there is more chance of them going wrong early in the game. Is 2021 the time to 'modernize' your own opening repertoire? 1...g6 against everything could be the way to go.



Winning Quickly with 1.b3 and 1...b6

Ilya Odessky, 464 pages New in Chess

RRP £25.95 SUBSCRIBERS £23.35

Help is also at hand for fans of queenside fianchettoes. This is a very entertaining book, featuring lines and material as eccentric as the author.

Odessky has a story to tell, which explains how and why this book came about: "I left chess in 2012. I did not touch it for several years. Then I decided to test my strength in Internet blitz. I started from scratch. The board floated before my eyes, and my knee twitched. Less than two months later, I crossed the grandmaster rating mark. My opponents, among them lots of players with a big name, played chess better than me."

The opponents may have played better chess, but Odessky still found a way to be successful: "Surprisingly though, I knew more. On a small island of chess theory, on to which I lured them, I was better equipped. Much better! About 30% of the games ended in wins around the 20th move. A quarter of the games simply ended in mate. In all games, I opened with the moves 1.b3 and 1...b6."

The book is full of sharp lines and traps for the unwary. Here is a sample trap: 1 b3 d5 2 åb2 åg4 3 f3 åh5 4 e4!? dxe4 5 營e2.



Sample pitfalls include 5...exf3?? 6 營b5+ followed by 7 營xh5 and the extended version 5...分f6 6 &xf6 exf6 7 營b5+ and 8 營xb5.

It is not entirely clear how the repertoire would stand up in serious, over-the-board play, especially when opponents can predict how you are going to play and can make suitable arrangements to frustrate your intentions. However, as nearly all chess over the past year has been played via a screen, using much smaller amounts of time on the clock than normal for club and tournament games, we can expect the trend to remain the same for most, if not all [Ed. – let's hope not!] of 2021. Therefore it is worth experimenting with these unusual lines to see where the adventures will take you.

Whatever 2021 has in store for everyone, please stay safe and well and rest assured that if there are more lockdowns ahead then there are plenty of good chess books to keep you all occupied.



A Model Attack

A.Lenderman-S.Shankland

U.S. Championship (rapid) 2020 King's Indian Defence

1 公f3 公f6 2 c4 g6 3 d4 盒g7 4 e3 0-0 5 盒e2 d6 6 0-0 公bd7 7 公c3 e5 8 營c2 冨e8 9 b4 e4 10 公d2 營e7 11 盒b2 公f8 12 冨fc1 盒f5 13 營d1 h5

Thematic, as the position continues to mirror a reversed King's Indian Attack.

Unstereotyped, but good. White now avoids the bishop sacrifice on h3, but at some cost. 18 ②xf5?!

18 ∰e1! followed by f4 was the way to try and defend.

18...gxf5 19 罩c2 勾g5 20 豐f1

Good defence, unlike 20 c5? \triangle ef3+! 21 gxf3 (or 21 \triangle xf3 exf3 22 \triangle f1 f4!) 21... \triangle xh3+ 22 \triangle g2 \triangle h7!, which would have decisively cleared g8 for a rook.

20...f4!? 21 exf4 營xf4



22 **∲**h1?

22 g3? 瞥f5 23 \$h2 e3 was also excellent for Black, but the ice-cool 22 句b5! was possible, since after 22... 句ef3+ 23 &xf3! (23 gxf3? exf3 24 &d3 &xb2 25 \$\tilde{z}\$xb2 \$\tilde{y}\$h4 26 \$\tilde{s}\$h2 \$\tilde{s}\$h8! wins, and if 27 ②xc7 \$\tilde{z}\$g8 28 ②xa8 ③xh3) 23... ②xf3+ (23...exf3!? 24 ②xc7 &xb2 25 \$\tilde{z}\$xb2 \$\tilde{s}\$h8! 26 ③xe8 \$\tilde{z}\$xe8 27 \$\tilde{s}\$h1 should also enable White to defend) 24 gxf3 \$\tilde{z}\$e5! 25 \$\tilde{s}\$h1 \$\tilde{z}\$g5 26 &xg7 \$\tilde{y}\$xf3+ 27 \$\tilde{s}\$h2 Black has nothing better than to keep checking with 27... \$\tilde{y}\$f4+ 28 \$\tilde{s}\$h1 \$\tilde{y}\$f3+.

22...∕∑ef3!

Crashing through in view of 23 gxf3 exf3 24 &d3 營h4 25 &f5 罩e5 26 &d7 罩d8.

Another unstereotyped, but strong exchange, reducing the pressure against e4 and enabling Black to switch focus to the g-file. 28 ②xc3 營g4 29 ②f6 哈h7! 30 區e3 區g8 31 c5 區g6 32 ②g5 區e8!? 33 cxd6 區xd6 34 區c1 區xd5 35 ⑤g2 c6 36 營c4 營f5 37 ②f4 a6 38 區h1 ⑤g8 39 a4 區d4 40 營c3 區ed8 41 ②h6 ⓒh7 42 ②f4 區d1! 43 區xf3 區xh1 44 q4 exf3+ 45 營xf3 hxq4 0-1

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