

(Day 8: 15:00-15:45 - Grivas)

The Passed Pawn

By definition, a pawn is passed when it can advance to promotion without encountering any opposing pawns in its path. Possession of a passed pawn and the ability to exploit its potential is a strategic element that can often determine the result of the game.

The passed pawn may prove significant in the middlegame, gaining space and tying down the opponent's pieces, but its true strength comes to the fore in the endgame. In practically all types of endgames, possession of a passed pawn is considered a decisive advantage, particularly when the remaining material is scant. Even if it proves impossible to promote the pawn, its mere presence is enough to restrict the enemy pieces, force material gain or simply to maintain the initiative.

Consequently, this strategic element greatly influences (and is influenced by) the matter of piece exchanges. A passed pawn must be blockaded, so as to have its power restrained as much as possible. The minor pieces (knight or bishop) are ideal for this purpose, as they can rarely be forced to retreat by enemy forces. On the other hand, the major pieces (queen and rook) find it difficult to achieve a stable blockade as they are easily harassed, while one must also consider that, for such valuable pieces, dealing with a mere pawn cannot be an efficient form of employment. Taking the above into account, it becomes clear that the side with the passed pawn should seek to exchange minor pieces and retain the major ones; the opposite applies to the other side.

A factor of crucial importance is the ability of the defending king (i.e. the one facing the passed pawn) to participate in the proceedings. After exchanging the major pieces (and especially the queens), the king can approach the passed pawn and blockade it (or generally stop its advance), thus

freeing the other pieces of its army for other duties.

A passed pawn that has been securely blockaded and efficiently neutralized may become a weakness and then this very important element may even lead to the loss of the game.

In general, the side possessing a passed pawn has clearer plans and aims. The other side usually seeks ways to blockade it or, if this proves impossible, obtain counterplay on another part of the board. One good option is 'harassment' of the opponent's king. In practice this option often proves very effective, but unfortunately it is not always employable!

The most fundamental rule of exploiting this strategic element is: passed pawns must be pushed!

□ Grivas,Efstratios

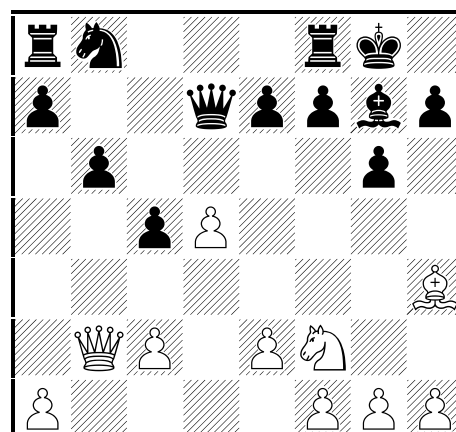
■ Colovic,Aleksandar

D91 Budapest 2001

1.d4 Nf6 2.Nf3 g6 3.c4 Bg7 4.Nc3 d5 5.Bg5 Ne4 6.Bh4 Nxc3 7.bxc3 dxc4 8.Qa4+ Qd7 9.Qxc4 b6 10.Qb3 Ba6 11.e3 Bxf1 12.Kxf1 c5

Another possibility is 12...0-0 13.Ke2 Nc6.

13.d5! 0-0 14.Rd1! (D)





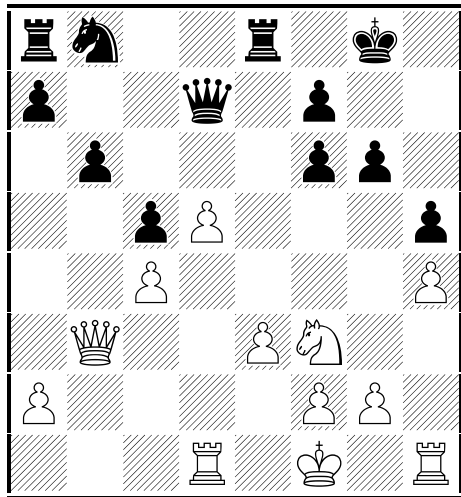
14...Bf6?

14...e5 is much better, when 15.dxe6 Qxe6 16.Qxe6 fxe6 17.c4! Nc6 18.Ke2 gives White only a slight edge, Grivas,E-Schmidt,W1 Novi Sad OL 1990. The text-move reduces the pressure on the e7-pawn but hands White a protected passed pawn, at the same time exchanging minor pieces.

15.Bxf6 exf6 16.c4!

Now the passed pawn cannot be assaulted. Instead, its advance would have been premature, as White has not completed his development.

16...Re8 17.h4! h5 (D)

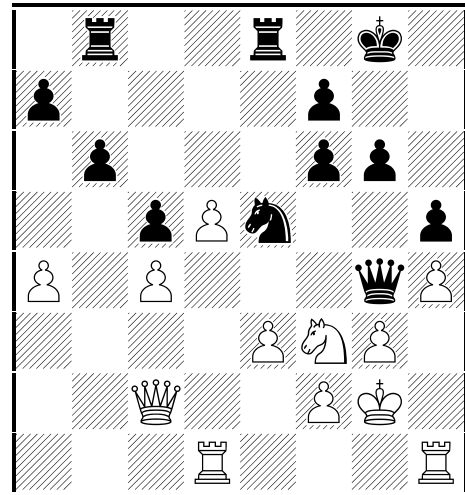


White was threatening to start an attack against the black king by means of the advance h5. Black has prevented this plan, but now his kingside pawn-mass cannot easily advance. Black's main problem in this position is the complete lack of any possibility for counterplay.

18.g3 Qg4 19.Kg2 Nd7 20.a4!

The process of advancing a passed pawn is never a simple matter. White is trying to open a second front on the queenside in order to keep Black's pieces occupied in defensive (and thus generally passive) positions. The combination of queenside initiative and passed pawn will increase White's advantage and lead to victory.

20...Rab8 21.Qc2 Ne5?! (D)



Exchanging the last remaining minor piece cannot possibly be in Black's favour. Lack of a good plan often leads to bad moves. Obviously 21...Qe4 (to exchange major pieces instead) was better, so that the black king could safely come to the centre and contribute to his army's defensive actions.

22.Nxe5 Rxe5

After 22...fxe5 23.e4 White totally dominates the position; for example: 23...Qd7 24.Rhf1 f5 25.f4!.

23.Rd2 Rbe8 24.Qd3!

Strengthening the e3-square, on which Black may have entertained the idea of a sacrifice to complicate matters. Indeed, 24.Rb1? Rxe3! would have disrupted White's plans.

24...Qd7

The rook ending arising after 24...Qe4+ 25.Qxe4 Rxe4 26.Rc1 does not offer Black any hope of survival.

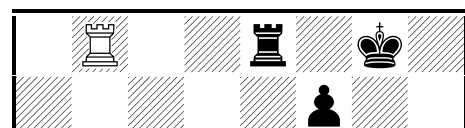
25.a5! Re4?!

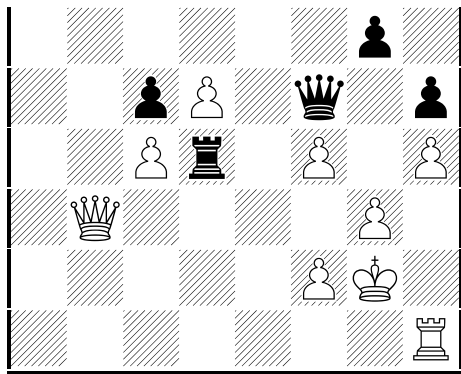
The passive 25...Qd6 offers more chances, although even then White would eventually exploit his significant superiority.

26.axb6 axb6 27.Rb2! f5

Making an effort for counterplay at any cost, as the b6-pawn was doomed anyway after Black's 25th move (27...Qd6 28.Rhb1).

28.Rxb6 f4 29.exf4 Rd4 30.Qb3! Qf5 31.Rb8! (D)





White has a material advantage, so he seeks piece exchanges.

31...Qe4+ 32.Kh2 Rxb8 33.Qxb8+ Kh7
 Or 33...Kg7 34.Qe5+! Qxe5 35.fxe5 Rxc4 36.Rd1 +/-.

34.Qc7! Kg8 35.Ra1! Rd2

At last the h1-rook joins the battle, since its earlier duties (protecting the king) are no longer required. 35...Rxc4 also loses quickly: 36.Ra8+ Kg7 37.Qd8.

36.Qxc5 Rc2 37.d6 Rxc4 38.Qe5 Qf3 39.d7! Qxf2+ 40.Kh3 Kh7 41.d8Q

The passed pawn has completed its mission and forces Black's resignation!

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□ **Kousta,Anastasios**

■ **Grivas,Efstratios**

C77 Athens 1982

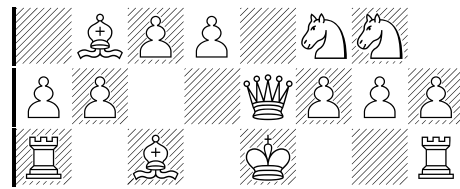
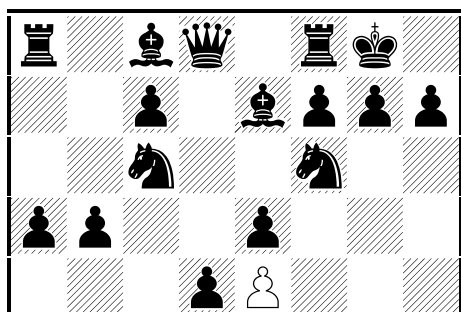
1.e4 e5 2.Nf3 Nc6 3.Bb5 a6 4.Ba4 Nf6 5.d3 d6 6.c3 Be7 7.Nbd2 0-0 8.Nf1 b5 9.Bb3

A better option is 9.Bc2 d5!? 10.Ng3 Be6 11.0-0 Nd7!? with unclear play, Barbulescu,D-Grivas,E Sofia Balkaniad 1982.

9...d5 10.Qe2

White had a couple of interesting alternatives: 10.exd5 and 10.Ng3!?

10...d4! 11.Ng3 a5! (D)



Black assumes the initiative on the queenside, threatening ...a4-a3.

12.a3 Be6 13.Bxe6 fxe6 14.a4?!

A waste of time. White should have preferred 14.0-0 a4 with just a slight advantage for Black.

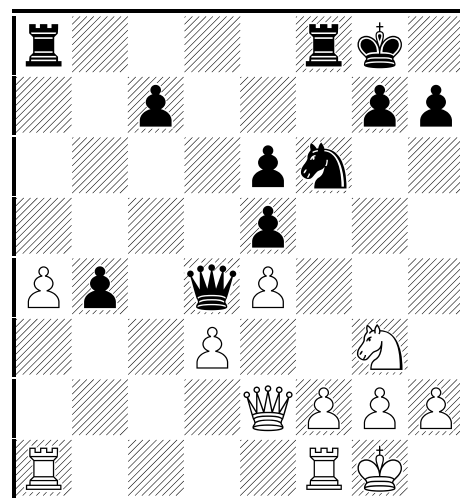
14...dxc3 15.bxc3

After 15.axb5 Nd4 16.Nxd4 Qxd4 17.0-0 Rfd8 18.bxc3 Qxd3! 19.Qxd3 Rxd3 20.Bg5 a4 Black obtains a dangerous passed a-pawn.

15...b4! 16.Bb2 bxc3 17.Bxc3 Bb4!

The best way to defend the e5-pawn. After the forced exchanges that follow, the weaknesses on a4 and d3 are accentuated.

18.Bxb4 axb4 19.0-0 Nd4! 20.Nxd4 Qxd4! (D)



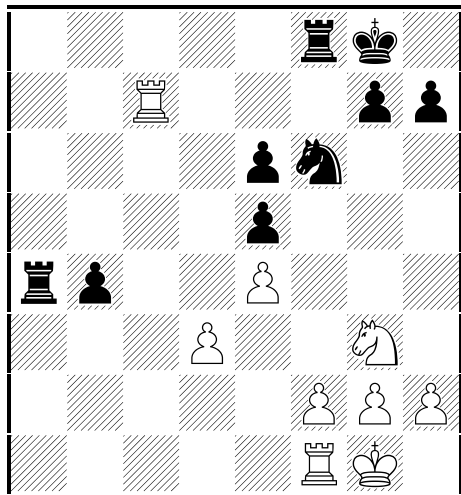
An important move. Black's weak pawns on the e-file cannot be attacked, in sharp contrast to White's weaknesses on a4 and d3. This difference promises Black the advantage.

21.Qa2! Ra6! 22.Rac1

Black would be better after 22.Rfc1 c5! while 22...Qxd3 23.Rxc7 Nxe4 24.Nxe4 Qxe4 is also good for him, but perhaps not enough to win the game.

22...Qd7 23.Qc4 Rxa4 24.Qxc7 Qxc7

25.Rxc7 (D)



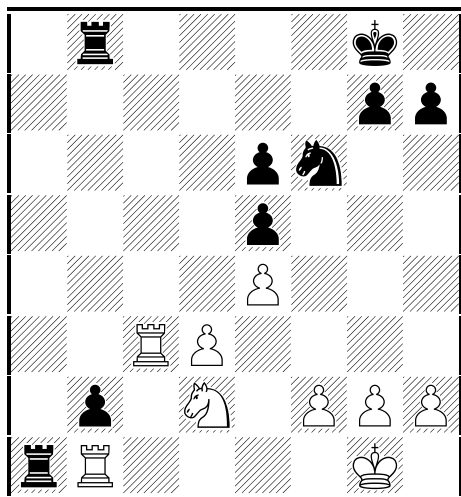
25...Rb8!

After more exchanges Black has obtained a strong passed b-pawn, which the rook rushes to support. The immediate 25...b3?? would be a gross error in view of 26.Rb7, when Black would have lost his advantage.

26.Rb1 b3 27.Rc3?

The last mistake. 27.Nf1 should have been played.

27...b2 28.Nf1 Ra1 29.Nd2 (D)



White was counting on this to hold the position, as now 29...Rxb1+ 30.Nxb1 Ra8 31.Rc2 is harmless. However, Black's positional advantage gives rise to a spectacular, original and very effective tactical shot.

29...Nxe4!! 30.dxe4 Rd8 31.Kf1

There is no salvation, as everything works in FIDE Trainers' Course – Antalya 2009

Black's favour! One nice line goes 31.Rc2 Rxd2 32.Rcxb2 Rd1+ 33.Rxd1 Rxd1#.

31...Rxd2 32.Ke1 Rd8

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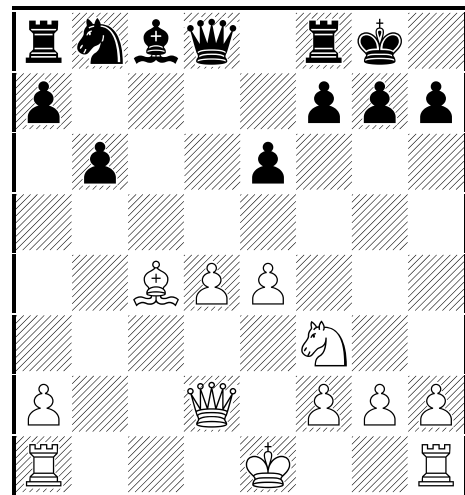
Sometimes a passed pawn might worth more than a piece, especially if it is protected (by another pawn) and ready to be pushed to its last rank. The game that follows could easily also belong to the Positional Sacrifice chapter.

□ Kortchnoi, Viktor

■ Najdorf, Miguel

D41 Wijk aan Zee 1971

1.c4 Nf6 2.Nc3 e6 3.Nf3 d5 4.d4 c5 5.cxd5 Nxd5 6.e4 Nxc3 7.bxc3 cxd4 8.cxd4 Bb4+ 9.Bd2 Bxd2+ 10.Qxd2 0-0 11.Bc4 b6 (D)



For 11...Nc6 see game Polugaevsky, L-Tal, M Moscow Ch-URS 1969 { @ A }.

12.0-0 Bb7 13.Rfe1 Nd7 14.Rad1 Rc8 15.Bd3

15.Bb3 Nf6 16.d5 exd5 17.exd5 Rc5 18.d6 is also good, Olafsson, F-Unzicker, W Lugano 1970.

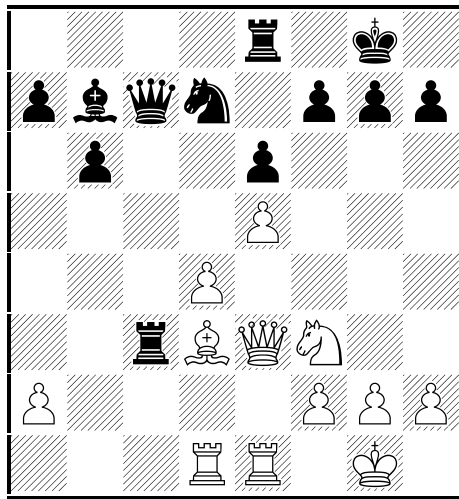
15...Re8 16.Qe3

White's other options are:

a) 16.Bb1 h6 (16...Nf8 17.Re3 Qd6 18.Qb2 Red8 ½-½ Prusikin, M-Levin, F Germany 2006) 17.h3 Qc7 18.Nh2 Qc3 19.Qf4 Nf8 20.Re3 oo Grooten, H-Horvath, C Leeuwarden 1995.

b) 16.h4 h6 17.Bb5 Re7 18.Bxd7 Rxd7 19.Ne5 Rdc7 20.Qf4 Qd6 = Mamedyarov, S-Marcelin, C Istanbul 2003.

c) 16.Qf4 Qf6 17.Qg3 Qg6 18.Qf4 Qf6
 19.Qg3 Qg6 20.Qf4 Qf6 += 1/2-1/2
 Pedersen,S-Gyimesi,Z Germany 2005.
16...Rc3 17.e5 Qc7 (D)



18.Ng5! Nf8 19.Ne4 Bxe4

Forced as otherwise the knight will land on d6-square.

20.Qxe4 Rd8 21.h4! Qe7 22.Qg4 Ra3?!

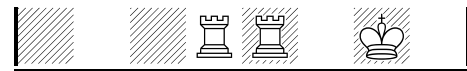
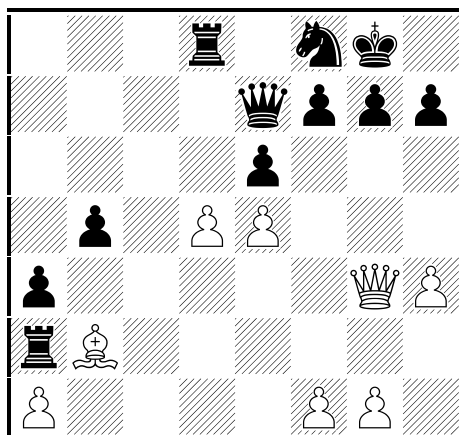
Black overestimates his chances. He should have played 22...Qa3 keeping White's advantage to the minimum.

23.Bc4 b5 24.Bb3! a5

It seems that Black has created sufficient counterplay in the queenside. But 'Viktor the terrible' now comes out with a great 'positional' combination.

25.d5! a4? (D)

In view of what happened, Black should try 25...exd5 26.Bxd5 +/- . But who can blame Miguel Najdorf for not seeing the future...



26.dxe6! axb3

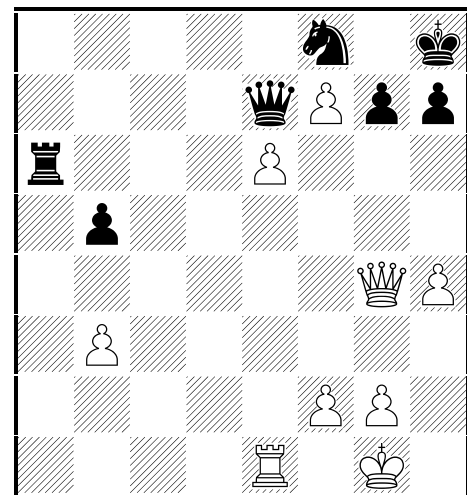
Black had no choice but to accept the sacrifice, as 26...fxe6 27.Rxd8 axb3 (27...Qxd8 28.Bxe6+) 28.Rxf8+ Kxf8 29.Rc1 is out of the question.

27.exf7+ Kh8

Unfortunately for Black, he cannot continue with 27...Kxf7 28.Rxd8 bxa2 (28...Qxd8 29.e6+ Kg8 [29...Nxe6 30.Qxe6+ Kf8 31.Re5 g6 32.Rd5 Qe7 33.Qc8+ Kf7 34.Rd7 bxa2 35.Rxe7+ Kxe7 36.Qc5+] 30.e7 Qe8 31.Qb4! Ra8 32.exf8Q+ Qxf8 33.Qxb3+ Kh8 34.Qxb5+- Rxa2? 35.Re8) 29.Ra8! Rxa8 30.Qf3+ Kg6 31.Qc6+ Qe6 32.Qxa8 Nd7 33.Re2 Nxe5 34.Rxa2 +-. .

28.Rxd8 Qxd8 29.axb3 Qe7 30.e6 Ra6 (D)

30...Rxb3 31.Rc1 h6 32.Rc8 Rb1+ 33.Kh2 Re1 34.Re8 Qd6+ 35.Qg3 is curtains. Now it seems that Black will get the important e6-pawn and probably the game, but the great Viktor had a different opinion!



31.f4!! h6

After the 'obvious' 31...Rxe6 and the forced continuation 32.Rxe6 Qxe6 (32...Nxe6 33.Qxe6) 33.Qxe6 Nxe6 34.f5 Nf8 35.h5! g6 (35...h6 36.g4! g6 37.f6) 36.h6!! gxf5 37.Kf2, White wins as he will capture with his king the black b-pawn, allowing his own b-pawn to queen. In the meantime Black can only play his knight around the f8-square, as his king is locked in a golden cage!

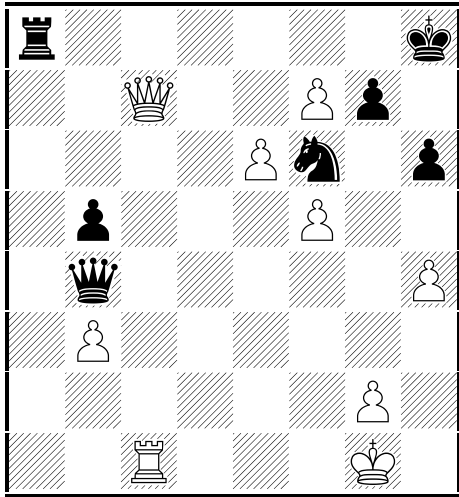
32.f5

Now, White's protected and connected passed pawns will carry the day.

32...Nh7 33.Rc1 Ra8 34.Qf4 Nf6 35.Qc7!

Breaking down Black's blockade.

35...Qb4 (D)



36.Qc8+?

White falls to Black's clever, last trap. 36.Qc5 was decisive: 36...Qxc5+ (36...Qe4 37.f8Q+ Rxf8 38.Qxf8+ Kh7 39.Qc5) 37.Rxc5 Rf8 38.Rxb5.

36...Kh7!

Not of course 36...Rxc8? 37.Rxc8+ Kh7 38.f8N+!! Kg8 39.Ng6+ Kh7 40.Rh8#.

37.Qxa8?!

37.Qc3 Qxh4 38.Rf1 Ng4 39.Qh3 Qxh3 40.gxh3 Ne5 41.Rc1 g6 42.Rc5 Nxf7 43.exf7 Rf8 44.Rxb5 Rxf7 45.fxg6+ Kxg6 was also leading to a draw, but White should have tried it.

37...Qd4+ 38.Kf1 Qf4+?

Black blunders on his turn. He could have achieved an undeserved draw with the simple 38...Qd3+!.

39.Ke2 Qe5+ 40.Kd1

Now White can avoid the perpetual check as his king escapes to the queenside, so Black resigned.

1-0

(Day 8: 16:00-16:45 - Grivas)

Won Positions - Lost Positions

Won Positions

The definition of a won position is simple: the result of the game is under control and entirely dependent on the player who has the 'won' position.

This means that it is his moves that will determine whether he will properly exploit it (victory) or whether he will mishandle it, partly (draw) or completely (loss). The opponent has no bearing on the events as regards his direct participation in the determination of the final result, but only the obligation to put up a stiff resistance.

Every chess-player has several games to show, in which he failed to exploit a winning position he obtained either after an excellent combination or simply after the opponent's mistakes. He may well have understood then that the conversion of a won position into victory is not such a simple matter.

As in all the topics we have discussed, here as well there are golden rules that we must take into account and obey:

1) *Stabilization of the advantage:* The advantage must be retained or even increased. When we are winning positionally, chasing after a slight material gain at the cost of other advantages is not obligatory. Increasing control and pressure must be our primary concern.

2) *Restriction of the opponent's counterplay:* We must not give the opponent possibilities to free his position. If we do not know how to win directly, we select some 'useful' moves while waiting for the right moment. We must not forget that it is easier to play a won position than a lost one! Patience and persistence are the fundamental elements of converting a won position.

Should we wish to proceed to tactical play, aiming at material or further strategic gain, we must always evaluate the amount of

counterplay allowed to our opponent. If we conclude that some, even slight, counterplay exists, then we have probably strayed from the right path. If our opponent sacrifices material to obtain counterplay, we must always examine the option of declining the material and focusing on our pressure or, if we are forced to accept the sacrifice, we examine the option of returning it (in part or in whole) to extinguish this counterplay.

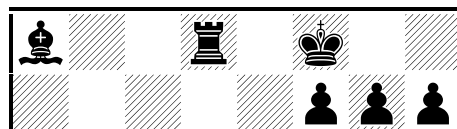
3) *Avoidance of pointless complications:* Naturally, this rule does not concern complications that can forcibly and positively determine the result. In general, it is better to avoid complications in a won position. If, however, we are forced to play along, then we proceed very carefully. We must not forget that our opponent has nothing to lose and naturally desires the complications, because they will surely give him more practical saving chances than those provided by passive defence.

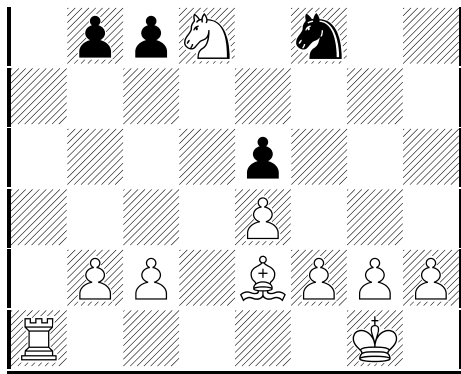
4) *Psychological factors:* Special importance must be attached to the psychological factor. Many chess-players have the bad habit of, upon arriving at a won position, relaxing and expecting the position to win itself. That is a serious mistake, as the game is not over yet and therefore we must try with the same (or perhaps even greater!) ceaseless intensity as before. *Our advantage lies only in the fact that from now on it is we that determine the result of the game.*

□ Grivas, Efstratios

■ Abramovic, Bosko

A46 Athens Acropolis 1989





White has acquired a series of slight advantages, such as possession of the (important) a-file, better minor-piece placement and weak black pawns (b6, c6 and e4). The combination of these three small plusses entitles White to a crystal-clear advantage. It is a fact that White has faultlessly exploited Black's slight inaccuracies and has reached this pleasant situation, just as it is also a fact that from now on he did everything that he shouldn't do, gradually losing his advantage as a result.

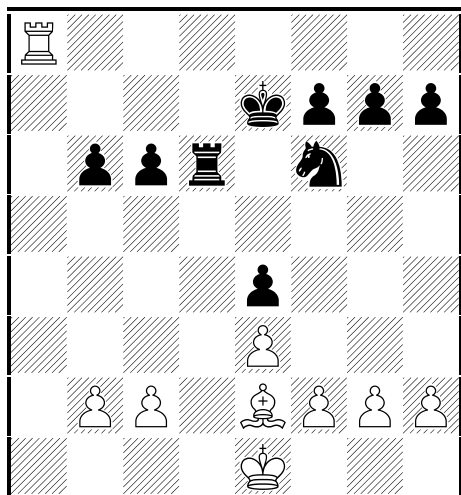
22.Kf1?

White's superiority could have been retained with the simple 22.Nc4! Nd5 (22...b5 23.Nb6! Bb7 24.Ra7 Rb8 25.b4!) 23.Ra7.

22...Rxd6!

Naturally! Black exchanges the excellent d6-knight for the useless a8-bishop and is able at the same time to protect his pawns. White's advantages disappear with alarming speed!

23.Rxa8+ Ke7 24.Ke1 (D)



24...b5!

The position now offers equal chances. White failed to register this change and clumsily continued his effort to achieve victory.

25.Ra7+ Rd7 26.Ra6 Rc7 27.Kd2 Nd5 28.c3

28.c4! offered better prospects.

28...f5 29.g3 g6 30.Kc2 Nf6 31.h3 Nd7 32.Ra1 Ne5 33.Rd1 Ra7 34.g4??

It was about time for White to acquiesce to a draw, with 34.h4.

34...Rd7!

Preparing the march of the black king with ...Kf6-g5-h4.

35.Rd4 Kf6 36.gxf5 gxf5 37.c4?

The last mistake, in time-trouble. Some drawing chances were offered by 37.Rxd7 Nxd7 38.c4!.

37...Rxd4 38.exd4 Nxc4 39.Bxc4 bxc4 40.Kc3 f4 41.Kxc4 f3

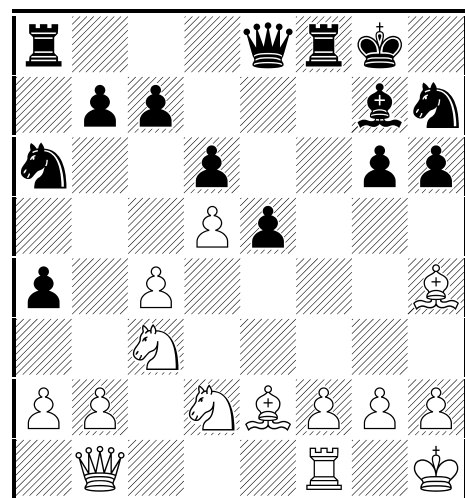
White lost the game because he didn't exploit his superior position, committing serious errors, while he also failed to 'compromise' when he lost his advantage. He didn't understand or didn't accept the fact that the game practically started all over again and kept playing under the illusion of his initial superiority.

0-1

□ Nenashev, Alexander

■ Grivas, Efstratios

E92 Aegina 1994



Black has won an exchange and of course,

material-wise, has a decisive advantage. White has some positional compensation on the light squares and the outpost on e4, but this can under no circumstances be considered enough to save the game! From a psychological viewpoint White is now relieved since he has nothing more to lose, while Black feels 'obliged' to prove the superiority of his extra material.

17...Bf6! 18.Bg3 Bg5 19.Nde4 Bf4!

Exchanges (as long as they don't provide the opponent with other compensating factors) favour the side with the material advantage.

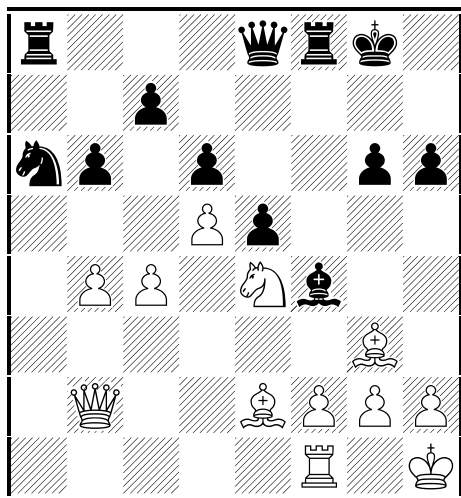
20.b4 axb3 21.axb3 Nf6?

A significant error, because it leaves the a6-knight out of play. The correct 21...Nc5! 22.Nxc5 dxc5 23.Ne4 b6 24.Bg4 Bxg3 25.hxg3 Nf6 would allow White only minimal chances for survival.

22.b4! Nxe4 23.Nxe4 b6?

The direct 23...Qa4? 24.b5 would justify White's play, but 23...Nb8! (intending ...Nd7-f6) 24.c5 Qe7 was necessary.

24.Qb2! (D)



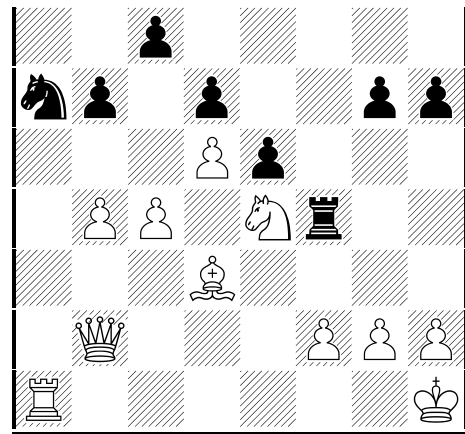
24...Qa4?

Incomprehensible. 24...Bxg3 25.hxg3 Qa4 26.Rb1 was essential.

25.Bxf4 Rxf4?

Black should have tried 25...exf4 although White seems to have many threats (Nf6+, Bg4 and Re1).

26.Ra1 Qe8 27.Bd3 (D)



White now has full compensation for the exchange and is naturally on top, as his pieces occupy their optimal positions while the a6-knight stands miserably and is constantly under the threat of c5. Black should now organize his defence with ...Qc8-b7 and ...Rff8, when things are not yet clear.

27...Nxb4?

Also incomprehensible! Black commits suicide, perhaps to inflict 'self-punishment' for his many mistakes.

28.Rxa8 Qxa8 29.Qxb4 Qa1+ 30.Qb1 Qd4 31.g3

White now has a won position and he exploits it with accuracy. The only explanation I can offer is that, having psychologically prepared for a great fight with a strong GM rated 2600+, my concentration was lost after his blunder and I simply felt obliged to win quickly, considering that the game was over. I forgot an important detail; that I would also have to prove it! Another paradox is that from the five games I played against the strong Uzbek GM this was the only one I lost!

31...Rf8 32.Qc2 Kg7 33.Kg2 g5 34.Be2 Kh8 35.Bf3 Rf7 36.Bg4 Rf8 37.Be6 Kg7 38.Qe2 Kh8 39.Qg4 Qxc4 40.h4 Rf4 41.gxf4 Qxe4+ 42.Qf3 Qxf4 43.h5 b5 44.Qd3 e4 45.Qc3+ 1-0

Lost Positions

It is a natural occurrence for a chess-player to end up in a lost position now and then. In contrast to the previous chapter, in this case control of the position belongs to the

opponent and the player with the lost position can only seek to place obstacles in his opponent's path.

The lost position is a stage of the game that most chess-players refuse to accept as a fact and, as a result, they fail to set up effective resistance until it is too late. Consequently, the first step in reacting to a lost position is its objective acceptance, based on the positional and tactical elements of the position.

The correct and most effective 'management' of a lost position is guided by the principle of 'resourceful play'. By this concept we imply the widening of the field of moves taken into account, examining moves to which we would hardly pay attention during the normal course of a game. It contains moves against the 'logic' of the position, material sacrifices aiming at the transition to a difficult ending but with several defensive resources, and other reactions in positions with a positional or material inferiority.

Besides, the side 'burdened' with the lost position has practically nothing to lose! The 'burden' of securing victory has passed to the opponent and he will desperately seek a conclusion, while avoiding risk. The inferior side is obliged not to surrender but to fight on, *in the context of constantly posing problems to the opponent*. A loss is of course still the most likely result, since the position is lost, but one is obliged to fight and not to surrender - and every so often resourceful play in a lost position will earn a half-point, or even a full point.

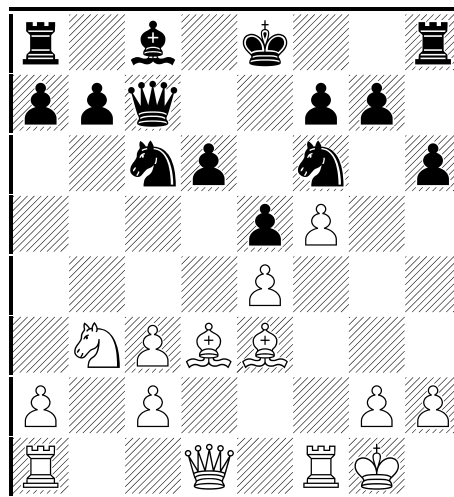
□ **Cela,Altin**
 ■ **Grivas,Efstratios**

B33 Kalavrita tt 1997

1.e4 c5 2.Nf3 Nc6 3.d4 cxd4 4.Nxd4 Qb6 5.Nb3 Nf6 6.Nc3 e6 7.Be3 Qc7 8.f4 Bb4 9.Bd3 Bxc3+ 10.bxc3 d6 11.0-0 e5 12.f5?!

For the details on the opening the reader is referred to the game Vouldis,A-Grivas,E Rodos Ch-GRE 1993 { @ A }.

12...h6! (D)



13.Qf3

In the game Radulov,I-Vragoteris,A Kavala 1991, White preferred 13.c4 b6 14.Qf3 Nb8 15.Rfd1 Nbd7 16.a4 a5 17.Nd2 Bb7 18.Nb1 Ba6 19.Na3 Nc5 20.Nb5 Bxb5 21.axb5 Ke7 with unclear play.

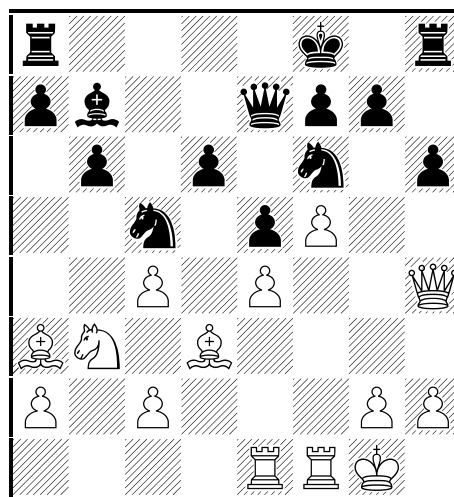
13...b6 14.Qg3 Kf8 15.Bc1?!

There also exists the suggestion of A.Avshalumov, the direct 15.Qf3 Bb7 16.g4 Nb8 17.h4 Nbd7. The plan followed by White, involving the transfer of the dark-squared bishop to the a3-f8 diagonal, is mistaken.

15...Nb8! 16.Ba3

Black won in Rogers,I-Avshalumov,A Belgrade 1989, after 16.a4 Nbd7 17.a5 Bb7 18.axb6 axb6 19.Rxa8+ Bxa8 20.Ba3 Bxe4.

16...Nbd7 17.Rae1 Nc5 18.Qh4 Bb7 19.c4 Qe7! (D)



Black has developed harmoniously and is ready to apply pressure on White's weak pawn-structure. Of course he still has some problems with the placement of his king but, as White cannot approach it, there is no immediate danger.

20.Nd2 Rc8 21.g4 Nfd7 22.Qg3 Ke8!

The black king finds a safe haven on the queenside, while White is lacking a dangerous plan. The balance is clearly shifting in Black's favour.

23.Nb1 Na4

Black even prevents White's simple plan of Nc3-d5, although it wouldn't offer anything special.

24.Bc1 Kd8 25.g5?!

White's only plan was the advance of his kingside pawns with h4.

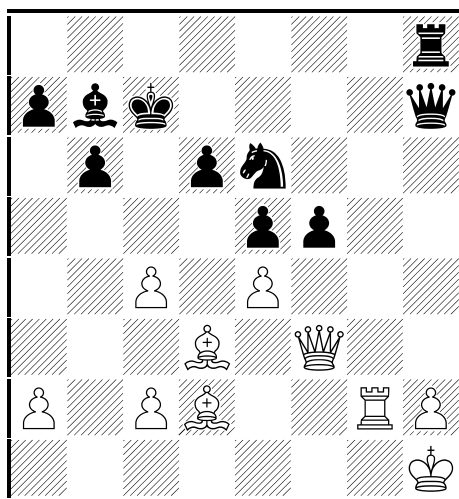
25...hgx5 26.Bxg5 f6 27.Bd2 Kc7 28.Rf2 Rcg8!

Black has completed the safeguarding of his king and now prepares his plan of counterattack against the white monarch. White is unable to react as his pieces lack harmony and no plan is available to him.

29.Kh1 g6! 30.fxg6 Nf8 31.Qf3 Rxxg6 32.Nc3 Nxc3 33.Bxc3 Ne6 34.Bd2 Qg7 35.Rg2

Forced, as otherwise the threatened 35...Rg8 would be decisive.

35...f5! 36.Reg1 Rxxg2 37.Rxxg2 Qh7 (D)



Black's position is won as, besides his positional plus, his tactical superiority is crushing. In other words, even if Black fails to mate then he will win the ending! During

the game I was wondering (once again!) why my opponent was continuing the game.

38.Qe3!? Nf4! 39.Rf2 fxe4?

39...Nxd3! 40.cxd3 fxe4 would end the game immediately.

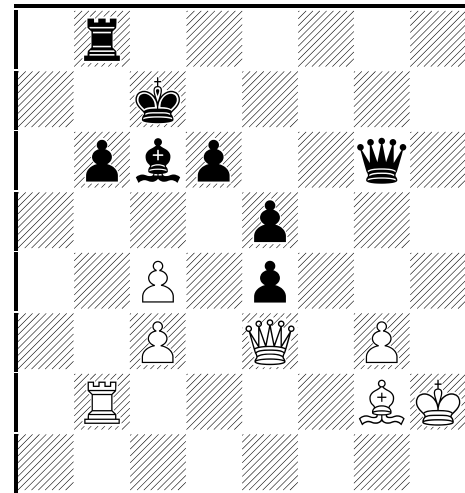
40.Bf1 Qg6 41.Be1!

White regroupes his remaining pieces, simply aiming to trouble Black as much as possible, hoping for mistakes.

41...Rg8 42.Rd2 Rf8 43.Bg3 Nh5 44.Bg2 Nxxg3+ 45.hxxg3 Rh8+ 46.Kg1 Qh7 47.Rf2 Qg6 48.a4!

While Black is wandering about aimlessly in his won position, White uses all his forces to attack the black king, which is anyway his only approachable target.

48...Rg8 49.a5! Bc6 50.Kh2 Kb7 51.axb6 axb6 52.c3! Kc7 53.Rb2 Rb8 (D)



The first good sign for White, having forced Black to turn to defensive duties.

54.Re2 Qe6 55.Qg5 Rg8 56.Qh4 Qxc4 57.Qh7+ Bd7 58.Rxe4 Qa2 59.c4 Rf8 60.Rh4!

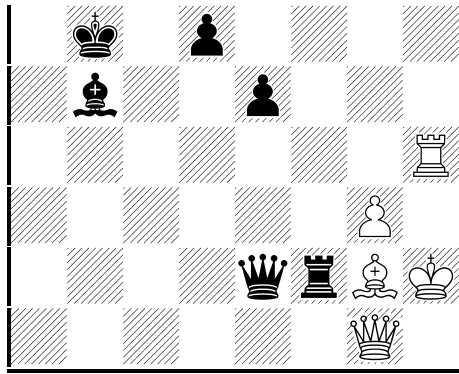
Suddenly White's threats have grown (61.Qe4 and 62.Rh7!).

60...Qe2 61.c5! Rf2

61...bxc5 62.Ra4 would be extremely risky for Black.

62.cxb6+ Kxb6 63.Qb1+ Bb5 64.Qg1 (D)





64...Qb2?

Black lost his calm and missed the simple 64...Qf1!, after which he would win without much effort. In any case, White had done his best, constantly creating problems and threats. Black had consumed a lot of time

and was already facing serious time-trouble. The next few moves were played in a flash. White, having the psychological advantage since he practically had gone to hell and back, did not encounter any difficulties in gaining victory! A triumph of persistent defence and faith in the position's hidden possibilities for White. At the same time, a deserved punishment for the arrogance and 'certainty' that Black completely unjustifiably displayed.

**65.Kh1 Ka5 66.Qe1+ Qd2 67.Qa1+ Kb6
68.Rh7 Kc5?? 69.Qa3+ Kd4 70.Qxd6+
Kc3 71.Qxe5+ Kb4 72.Rh4+ Ka5 73.Qc7+
Ka6 74.Bb7+ Ka7 75.Bc6+ Ka6 76.Qb7+
1-0**

(Day 8: 17:00-17:45 – Mikhalchishin)

Combinations and the Role of Calculation

Calculation is the most valuable tool of the chess player. Every plan has to be supported by it.

When player calculates, he goes in the direction of plan and checks his opponent's counterplay. In some sense it is prophylactic process. After every move and the end of variation he checks the evaluation of the position either.

There are such kinds of calculation.

1 Killing calculation-when the player decides to finish the game. It is like Capablanca small combination. It includes a lot of tactics.

Generally 3-5 moves.

2 Long lines calculation.

Here there is 5-8 moves calculation. As jokes Alekhine and Fine claimed, that they can calculate 25 moves!

3 Calculation in the endgames.

It is simple calculation with the use of endgame methods. Not too many side variations.

Generally 3-6 moves.

4 Calculation in critical positions.

Here we have different lines with long variations and transpositions into endgames.

5 positional calculation.

When we conduct positional plan we just check opponent's plans development and his small tactics.

Generally 3-5 moves.

There are many typical mistake of calculation.

1 Overlook of opponents tactical and intermediately moves.

2 Wrong evaluation of the final position during the calculation.

3 Overlook of the first opponent's move-problems with new tactical elements after the move.

4 Automatical recapture in the variation-overlook.

(3176) Mikhalchishin,A - Kasparov,G
[A31]

USSR (ch) 32/64 USSR (ch) 32/64, 1981
[Kasparov,G]

Chess Informant **1.d4 Nf6 2.c4 c5 3.Nf3 cxd4 4.Nxd4 e5 5.Nb5 d5 6.cxd5 Bc5 7.N5c3 0-0 8.e3 e4 9.Be2?! Qe7** [9...Na6!? Ue 32/(64); 9...Bf5 Ue 32/(64); 9...Re8 Ue 32/(64)] **10.Nd2 Rd8 11.a3 Nxd5 12.Nxd5!?** [12.Ncxe4?! Ue 31/77] **12...Rxd5 13.Qc2 Bf5 14.b4 Bb6 15.Bb2 Nc6 16.0-0 Qg5!** [16...Rad8?! 17.Nc4 Qg5 18.Rfd1!² Bg4? 19.Rxd5 Rxd5 20.Qxe4!] **17.Kh1!** [17.Nc4 Bg4! 18.Bxg4 (18.Rfd1 Bf3!) 18...Qxg4³] **17...Rd6** [17...Rc8!? 18.Rac1 Rdd8!γ] **18.Nxe4!** [18.b5 Na5!? (18...Rh6!? 19.g3!γ) ; 18.Rfd1!? #C5 #CDF1] **18...Bxe4** [18...Qg6 19.f3 Bxe4 (19...Bxe3 20.Qb3! Bxe4 21.Qxe3±) 20.fxe4² #D2] **19.Qxe4 Rd2 20.b5?** [20.Bd3 Qg6!-+; 20.Ba6!! bxa6 (20...Qe7? 21.Qxe7 Nxe7 22.Bxb7 Rb8 23.Bc1!+-) 21.Qxc6 Rad8 22.Bd4 (22.Bc3 Rc2 23.Rac1 Qf5!©) 22...Bxd4 23.exd4 Qf6!²] **20...Rxe2!** [20...Na5? 21.Bc3 Rxe2 22.Qa4!γ] **21.bxc6 Rxb2 22.cxb7 Rf8 23.Rac1** [23.Rab1 Rxb1 24.Rxb1 Qc5!-+; 23.Rfc1!² Bc5 (23...Qg6? 24.Qe5! Rxf2 25.Rg1 f6 26.Qd6! Qe8 27.Rac1! Bxe3 28.Rc8 Bf4 29.Qd5+ Qf7 30.Rxf8+ Kxf8 31.Qc5+!+-) 24.Qc6 (24.Rab1 Bxa3! 25.Rxb2 Bxb2 26.Rc8 Qb5! 27.Kg1 Be5-+) 24...Be7!μ] **23...Ba5! 24.Rc8 Qb5! 25.Rfc1 Qxb7 26.Qe8 Qxc8! 27.Qxc8 Bd2! 28.h3™** [28.Kg1 Bxc1 29.Qxc1 Rfb8-+] **28...h6! 29.Qc4 Bxc1 30.Qxc1 Rxf2 31.Qc7 a6! 32.Qa7 Rf6-+ 33.a4 Rd8 34.a5 Rd1+ 35.Kh2 Rd2 36.Qb8+ Kh7 37.Qb4 Rff2 38.Qe4+ f5 0-1**

(3177) Werle - Van Delft

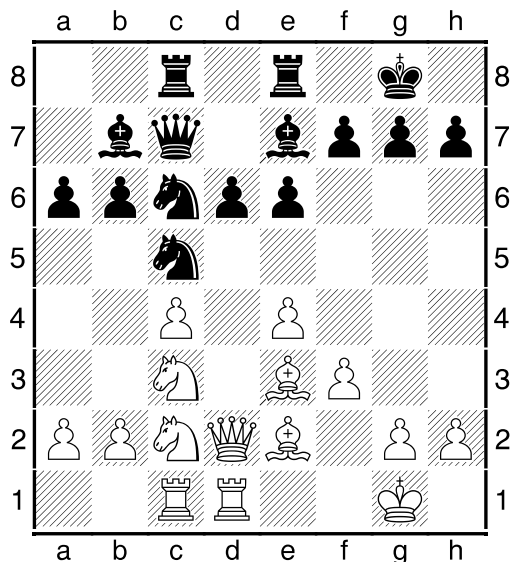
Tilburg Tilburg, 2000

1.Bxc5 Bxe5 2.Bxf8 Bxa1 3.Bxb4 Be5 4.f4 axb4 5.fxe5 Qxe5 Line

(3178) Zheliandinov,V - Bobotsov,M
[B44]

ARMIES-ch 3rd Prague (10), 1966

1.e4 c5 2.Nf3 Nc6 3.d4 cxd4 4.Nxd4 e6
5.Nb5 d6 6.c4 a6 7.N5c3 Nf6 8.Be2 Be7
9.0-0 0-0 10.Na3 b6 11.Be3 Bb7 12.Rc1
Nd7 13.Qd2 Nc5 14.Rfd1 Re8 15.f3 Qc7
16.Nc2 Rac8 Diagram



17.b4 Nd7 18.c5 bxc5 19.b5 Ncb8 20.bxa6
Bxa6 21.Bxa6 Nxa6 22.Nb5 Qb7 23.Nxd6
Bxd6 24.Qxd6 Nb6 25.Na3 Rc6 26.Qd3 h6
27.Qb5 Nc7 28.Qb3 Qa6 29.Rxc5 Rxc5
30.Bxc5 Rb8 31.Bd6 Rc8 32.Qd3 Qa7
33.Qd4 Rd8 34.Nc4 Qxa2 35.Nxb6 Nb5
36.Qc4 Qa6 37.Qc5 Nxd6 38.Rxd6 Qa1+
39.Kf2 Rb8 40.e5 Qb2+ 41.Kg3 Qe2
42.Kh3 g5 43.Qd4 1-0

(3179) Van weersel - Baert

Tilburg Tilburg, 2005

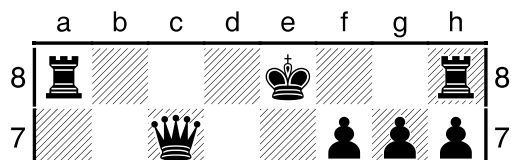
[Mihalcisin,A]

1.Bxh7+ Kxh7 2.Ng5+ Kg6 3.Qxg4 f5!
Line

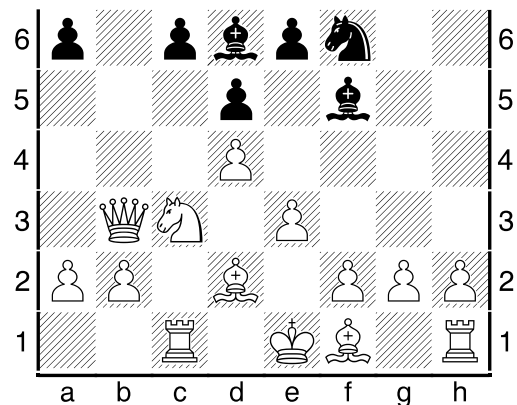
(3180) Malaniuk,V (2540) - Hector,J
(2535) [D12]

Espergarde PC Espergarde (1), 1992

1.d4 d5 2.c4 c6 3.Nf3 Nf6 4.e3 Bf5 5.cxd5
cxd5 6.Qb3 Qc7 7.Nc3 e6 8.Bd2 Nc6 9.Rc1
a6 10.Ne5 Bd6 11.Nxc6 bxc6 Diagram



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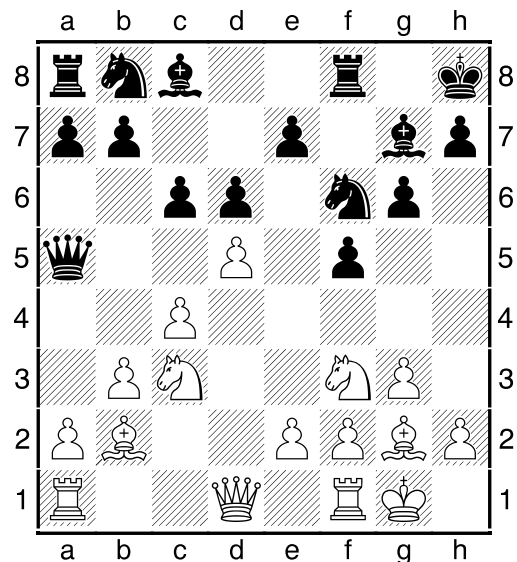


12.Bxa6? Overlook of the resource at the
end 12...Rxa6 13.Nb5 Qb8 14.Nxd6+ Qxd6
15.Qb7 Bd3! 16.Qc8+ Qd8 17.Rxc6 0-0
18.Qxd8 Rxd8 19.Rxa6 Bxa6 20.f3 Rc8
21.Bc3 Bc4 22.a3 Nd7 23.Kd2 Bb3 24.Kd3
Nb6 25.g4 Na4 26.g5 Nxc3 27.bxc3 Bc4+
28.Kc2 Be2 29.Rb1 Bxf3 30.Rb7 Ra8
31.a4 h6 32.gxh6 gxh6 0-1

(3181) Robatsch,K (2440) - Jansa,V (2535)
[A87]

Sochi Chigorin Memorial Sochi (1), 1974

1.c4 f5 2.Nf3 Nf6 3.g3 g6 4.b3 Bg7 5.Bb2
0-0 6.Bg2 d6 7.d4 c6 8.0-0 Kh8 9.d5 Qa5
10.Nc3 Diagram



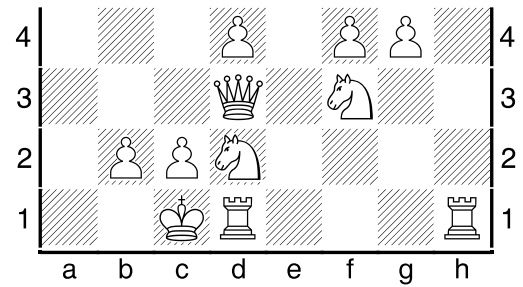
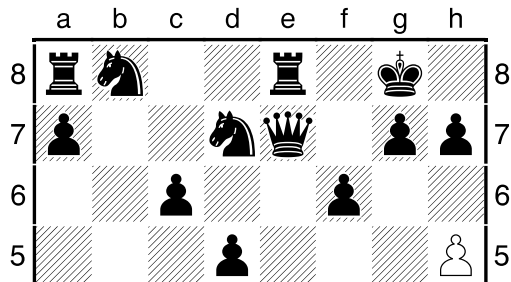
10...Nxd5? Overlook of the pin 11.cxd5
Bxc3 12.Qd2 Qxd5 13.Qxc3+ e5 14.Nxe5
1-0

(3182) Naiditsch,A (2585) - Koneru,H
(2496) [C42]

GMB Wijk aan Zee NED (8), 20.01.2003

1.e4 e5 2.Nf3 Nf6 3.Nxe5 d6 4.Nf3 Nxe4
5.Nc3 Nf6 6.d4 Be7 7.Bd3 Bg4 8.h3 Bh5

9.Be3 d5 10.a3 c6 11.g4 Bg6 12.Ne5 Bxd3
 13.Qxd3 Nfd7 14.0-0-0 0-0 15.f4 b5 16.h4
 f6 17.Nf3 b4 18.axb4 Bxb4 19.Nb1 Re8
 20.h5 Qe7 21.Bd2 Bxd2+ 22.Nbxd2
 Diagram



22...Qe3? Automatically recapture during
 the calculation 23.Rhe1 Qxd3 24.Rxe8+
 Kf7 25.Rde1 Qe4 26.Nxe4 Kxe8 27.Nxf6+
 Kf7 28.Ng5+ 1-0

(Day 8: 18:00-18:45 – Mikhalchishin)

Thinking Process - Elements of Evaluation

EVALUATION OF THE POSITION

This process according to Steinitz, consists of counting and considering the value of different elements of the position.

I'M Iossif Dorfman proposed for certain level to cut the quantity of these elements and to consider just the most important. He proposed 4 elements according to their importance

1 Position of the King

2 Material

3 Transfer into the endgame

4 Weaknesses-pawns and squares.

Of course trainers have to teach pupils to evaluate position on this simpler base.

Later of course they have to incorporate to their evaluation such elements as strong and weak pieces, coordination of the pieces, open files and diagonals, space (which is more difficult element).

(137) Zaichik,G (2200) - Mikhalchishin,A (2425) [D91]

URS-chT Riga, 1975

1.d4 Nf6 2.c4 g6 3.Nc3 d5 4.Nf3 Bg7 5.Bg5 Ne4 6.cxd5 Nxc5 7.Nxc5 e6 8.Qd2 h6 9.Nh3 exd5 10.Nf4 0-0 11.e3 c5 12.dxc5 d4 13.exd4 Qxd4 14.Qxd4 Bxd4 15.0-0-0 Nc6 16.Nfd5 Bxc5 17.Ne4 Bd4 18.Bb5 Bg7 19.Bxc6 bxc6 20.Ne7+ Kh7 21.Nxc8 Raxc8 22.Kc2 Rb8 23.b3 c5 24.Nd6 Bd4 25.f3 Rb6 26.Nc4 Re6 27.Rde1 Rfe8 28.Rxe6 Rxe6 29.Kd3 Bg7 30.Rc1 h5 31.Rc2 Re1 32.Na5 a6 33.Nb7 Re6 34.Kc4 f5 35.Nxc5 Rd6 36.b4 g5 37.a4 g4 38.b5 Rd4+ 39.Kb3 axb5 40.axb5 Rd1 41.Ne6 Bf6 42.f4 Rb1+ 43.Kc4 Be7 44.Nc5 h4 45.Nd3 Bd6 46.Kd5 Bb8 47.Kc6 Rh1 48.Kb7 Bd6 49.Kc6 Bb8 50.Kb7 Bd6 51.b6 Rxh2 52.Rc7+ Kg8 53.Kc6 h3 54.Kxd6 hxg2 55.Rc1 Rh6+ 56.Ke5 Rxb6 57.Kxf5 Rb3 58.Ne5 Rg3

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59.Kg6 Kf8 60.Kf6 Kg8 61.Rc8+ 1-0

(138) Giorgadze,T - Polugaevsky,L [E20] USSR 36/643 USSR 36/643, 1983

[Giorgadze,T]

Chess Informant 1.d4 Nf6 2.c4 e6 3.Nc3 Bb4 4.Nf3 c5 5.g3 cxd4 6.Nxd4 0-0 7.Bg2 d5 8.Qb3 Bxc3+ 9.bxc3 e5 10.Nb5 dxc4 11.Qa3 Nc6 [11...Qd7!? Ue 36/(643)] 12.Be3! N [12.0-0 Ue 33/63] 12...Be6 13.Rd1 Qb8™ 14.0-0 [14.Bc5 a6!] 14...Rd8 [#C5 #CDd5] 15.Qc5 Rxd1 16.Rxd1 a6 17.Nd6 [17.Na3 Nd7] 17...Nd7 18.Qa3 Qc7 19.Qa4 Na5 20.Nxb7!² Nxb7 21.Qc6! Qxc6 22.Bxc6 Rb8 23.Bxd7 Rd8 24.Ba4 Rxd1+ 25.Bxd1 Kf8 26.Bc1 Ke7 27.Ba3+ Kd7 28.Bc2 g6 29.f3 Kc6 30.Kf2 [30.Bf8!] 30...Nc5 31.Ke1 f5 [31...Kb5!²] 32.Bc1 Kd5 33.Bg5 e4 34.Kd2 exf3 35.exf3 Bd7 36.Bd1 Ba4 37.Be2 Nd3 38.Bf1 Bc6 39.Ke3 Nc1 40.Be7 Nd3 [40...Nxa2? 41.Kd2+-] 41.Bf8 h5 42.h4 Bd7 43.Bh6 [43.Bg2? f4+! 44.gxf4 Bf5=] 43...Bc6 44.Bf4 Nc5 45.g4!!+- Na4 46.gxh5 gxh5 47.Kd2 Nc5 48.Bg5 Nd3 49.Ke3 Kc5 50.Be2 Be8 51.f4 Bf7 52.Bf3 a5 53.Bb7 Be6 54.Be7+ Kb5 55.Kd4 Nc1 56.Bf3 Nxa2 57.Bxh5 Nc1 58.Be8+ Ka6 59.Ke3 1-0

(139) Vyzmanavin,A (2550) - Mikhalchishin,A (2475) [D87]

Moscow 47/566 Moscow 47/566, 1989

[Arkhangelsky,B; Vyzmanavin,A]

Chess Informant 1.d4 Nf6 2.c4 g6 3.Nc3 d5 4.cxd5 Nxd5 5.e4 Nxc3 6.bxc3 Bg7 7.Bc4 c5 8.Ne2 0-0 9.0-0 Nc6 10.Be3 Bd7 [10...Qc7 Ue 47/(566)] 11.Rc1 Rc8 12.Qd2 N [12.d5 Ue 44/(565)] 12...Qa5 13.d5 Ne5 14.Bb3 c4 15.Bc2 e6! 16.Rb1! [16.Nf4 Ng4 17.dxe6 Bxe6 18.Nxe6 fxe6³; 16.Rfd1 exd5 17.Qxd5 (17.exd5χ) 17...Qxd5 18.Rxd5 Be6= #C5 #CDd3; 16.h3 exd5 17.exd5

Nd3!?χ; 16.f4 Ue 47/(568)] **16...b6** [16...b5 17.dxe6] **17.f4 Ng4** [17...Nd3 18.dxe6 Bxe6 19.Bd4 #C5 f5 #EF] **18.dxe6 fxe6TM** [18...Bxe6 19.Bd4±] **19.e5± #82** [19.Qxd7 Nxe3 20.Qxe6+ Kh8 21.Rfc1 Rce8©] **19...Bc6 20.Nd4 Bd5 21.h3 Nxe3 22.Qxe3 Qc5 23.h4 Qe7 24.Qg3** [#C5 h5, f5] **24...Kh8 25.Rbe1 Rfd8 26.Qh3 Qf7**“ **27.h5 gxh5 28.f5+- Rg8 29.fxe6 Qe8 30.Rf7 Bh6 31.Rxh7# # 1-0**

(140) Gorelov,S - Mikhalchishin,A [D87]

Minsk 41/541, 1985

[Gorelov,S]

Chess Informant **1.d4 Nf6 2.c4 g6 3.Nc3 d5 4.cxd5 Nxd5 5.e4 Nxc3 6.bxc3 Bg7 7.Bc4 c5 8.Ne2 0-0 9.0-0 Nc6 10.Be3 Qc7 11.Rc1 Rd8 12.Bf4 Qd7 13.d5 Na5 14.Bb3** [H14.Bd3 Ue 40/584] **14...b5!?** N **15.Be3** [15.c4] **15...Qd6** [15...Nxb3 16.axb3 c4²; 15...c4 16.Bc2 Bb7 #C5 e6#D5] **16.c4 Nxb3?** [16...Nxc4! 17.Bxc4 bxc4 18.Rxc4 Qa6!.,] **17.axb3± Rb8 18.Nf4** [#C5 #CDd3 #5Ec5] [18.b4!/? ...cxb4 19.c5© #EE] **18...Bh6 19.e5! Qxe5 20.Nxg6 hxg6 21.Bxh6 bxc4 22.bxc4 Rb2 23.Re1 Qd6 24.Qa4 Ba6 25.Ra1 Rb6 26.Bg5 Rd7 27.Qc2!** [#C5 #CBe6] **27...Qc7 28.Ra3! Qb8**“ **29.Rae3+- Rb4 30.Re6! Qc8** [30...fxe6 31.Qxg6+ Kh8 32.Qh6+ Kg8 33.Qxe6+] **31.Rxg6+! fvg6 32.Qxg6+ Kh8 33.Bf6+!** [33.Bf6+ exf6 34.Re8+] **1-0**

(141) Geller,E - Mikhalchishin,A [B84]

USSR (ch) 26/476 USSR (ch) 26/476, 1978

[Geller,E]

Chess Informant **1.e4 c5 2.Nf3 d6 3.d4 cxd4 4.Nxd4 Nf6 5.Nc3 a6 6.Be2 e6 7.0-0 Be7 8.f4 0-0 9.Kh1 Qc7** [9...Nc6!/?] **10.a4 b6** [10...Nc6!/?] **11.Bf3 Bb7 12.e5!± Ne8** [12...dxe5 13.fxe5 Nfd7 14.Bxb7! Qxb7 15.Bf4 Nc6 16.Qf3 Rac8 17.Ne4±] **13.Be3 Nc6 14.Qe2! g6** [14...dxe5 15.fxe5 Nxe5 16.Bf4+-] **15.Rad1 dxe5?!** [15...d5±] **16.fxe5 Ng7** [16...Nxe5 17.Bf4+-] **17.Nxc6! Bxc6 18.Qc4 Rfc8** [18...Bc5 19.Bxc6 Bxe3 20.Rd7 Qc8 21.Ne4+-] **19.Qxc6 Qxc6 20.Bxc6 Rxc6 21.Rd7 Re8 22.g4!+- h5 23.h3 hxg4 24.hxg4 b5 25.axb5 axb5 26.Ne4 Rxc2 27.Nf6+ Bxf6 28.exf6 Rxb2 29.fxg7 f5 30.Rf3 fvg4 31.Rf4 Rc8 32.Bc5**

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1-0

(142) Marshall,F - Capablanca,J [D34]

USA m New York (23), 1909

[ChessBase]

1.d4 d5 2.c4 e6 3.Nc3 c5 4.cxd5 exd5 5.Nf3 Nc6 6.g3 Be6 Mieses [6...Nf6 7.Bg2 Be7] **7.Bg2 Be7 8.0-0 Nf6 9.Bg5?** [9.dxc5 'H 9...Bxc5 10.Na4! (10.Ng5! ²/± Bogoljubov) 10...Be7 11.Be3 0-0 12.Nd4 ²/± Reti] **9...Ne4! 10.Bxe7 Qxe7 11.Ne5** [11.dxc5 Nxc3μ; 11.Rc1!? Nxc3 12.Rxc3 c4 13.Ne5 0-0 14.f4! ... 15.f5, 15.e4 ²/± Rubinstein(14.b3 Qb4² Rubinstein-Mieses)] **11...Nxd4** [11...Nxc3? 12.bxc3 Nxe5 13.dxe5 0-0 (13...Qd7 14.f4 g6 15.e4!; 13...Rd8 14.Qa4+ ... 15.£a7; 13...0-0-0?± b', ¥g2) 14.Bxd5 Rad8 15.e4 Bh3 (15...Bxd5 16.exd5 Qxe5 17.c4 b5 18.Re1!) 16.Re1 Qxe5 17.Qb3 b6 18.f4 Qe7 19.a4 ... a5 ± Tarrasch/Golombek] **12.Nxe4 dxe4 13.e3** [13.Bxe4? Bh3-+] **13...Nf3+** [13...Nf5 14.Bxe4 Tarrasch; 13...Nb5 14.Qa4 a6 15.Qxe4 Tarrasch] **14.Nxf3?!** [14.Bxf3 exf3 15.Qa4+ Kf8!/?χ (15...Kf8± 16.Rfd1 f6 17.Nxf3 Kf7 18.Qf4 Rhd8 19.Ng5+ Kg8 20.Nxe6 Qxe6 21.Qc7± Golombek; 15...Bd7 16.Nxd7 Qxd7 17.Qe4+ Qe7 18.Qxf3= Golombek)] **14...exf3 15.Qxf3 0-0!³ 16.Rfc1?** [16.Qxb7 Qxb7 17.Bxb7 Rab8-+; 16.e4 'H ... £e3,f4-f5, e5 f » Tarrasch] **16...Rab8μ 17.Qe4** ... ¥h3 [17.e4 'H Tarrasch] **17...Qc7 18.Rc3?** [18.f4 'H Panov] **18...b5 19.a3 c4 20.Bf3** [20.b3?! Qa5! 21.b4TM §c4!; 20.Rd1 'H 20...Rfd8 21.Rcc1 Lasker] **20...Rfd8 21.Rd1 Rxd1+ 22.Bxd1 Rd8μ** Queenside Pawn Majority. **23.Bf3 g6** ... 24... ¥d5 25.£g4 h5! -+, ... ¥f5, !d2 Tarrasch [23...Rd2? 24.Rc2 Bd5?? 25.Qe8# Tarrasch] **24.Qc6 Qe5!** ... !d2 [24...Qxc6 25.Bxc6 a6] **25.Qe4 Qxe4 26.Bxe4** ... ¥c2, Af1 **26...Rd1+!** **27.Kg2 a5 28.Rc2 b4 29.axb4 axb4 30.Bf3 Rb1 31.Be2 b3! 32.Rd2** [32.Rc3 Rxb2 33.Bxc4 Rc2!-+] **32...Rc1** -+ ... !c2 Tarrasch **33.Bd1 c3 34.bxc3 b2 35.Rxb2** [35.Bc2? Rxc2-+ Golombek] **35...Rxd1-+ 36.Rc2 Bf5 37.Rb2 Rc1 38.Rb3 Be4+ 39.Kh3 Rc2 40.f4 h5** ... 41...¥f5+ 42.£h4 !h2+ 43.£g5 £g7 and f6# **41.g4 hxg4+ 42.Kxg4 Rxh2 43.Rb4 f5+ 44.Kg3** [44.Kg5 Kg7] **44...Re2**

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**45.Rc4 Rxe3+ 46.Kh4 Kg7 47.Rc7+ Kf6
48.Rd7 Bg2 49.Rd6+ Kg7 0-1**

**(1) Vallejo Pons, Francisco (2415) -
Martinez Lozano, Miguel Angel (2160)
[B91]**

ESP-ch U20 Spain (5), 1998
25.Kh1 Qd8 26.Rg1 Re8 27.Bf3 Qb8
28.Qg2 b5 29.axb5 axb5 30.Ne4 Qd8
31.Nxd6 Re7 32.Nf5 1-0

**(2) Bacrot, E (2715) - Bologan, V (2683)
[D37]**

Poikovsky, 2005
[Bologan, V]
Inf 93/388 **24.Bc7!?** [24.Nxe6+ fxe6
25.Be5+ Bf6=] **24...Re8** [24...Rd7??
25.Be5+] **25.Rc2 Bf6** [25...Kg6 26.Rdc1
Bf8 27.f3 Nd6 28.Rc3±] **26.Nxe6+ fxe6**
27.Rdc1 g4TM [27...Re7 28.f3 Nc3+
29.Rxc3 Bxc3 30.Bg3!+-] **28.f3 gxf3+**
29.gxf3 Ng5 30.f4 [30.Bd6²] **30...Nf7**
[30...Ne4 31.f5 Kf7 32.fxe6+ Kxe6 33.Rd1
Red8! =] **31.f5 exf5?** [31...Nd8! 32.Kf3
(32.fxe6 Nxe6 33.Kd3 Nxc7 34.Rxc7+ Rxc7
35.Rxc7+ Re7=) 32...Nc6 33.Bf4 e5 34.Bg3
Rcd8 35.Rd2 e4+ 36.Kg4 d4,,] **32.Bxd5 Bg5**
33.Bb6 Rxc2+ 34.Rxc2± Nd6 35.Kf3 Bf6
[35...Kg6 36.Rc7 Re7 37.Rxe7 Bxe7
38.Kf4±] **36.Bc5 Ne4** [36...Be5 37.Bxd6
Bxd6 38.Bxb7 a5±] **37.Bb4 Ng5+ 38.Kf2**
b6?!“ [38...Nh3+ 39.Kf1 Rxe3 40.Bxb7 Ng5
41.Rg2 (41.Bxa6 Rb3 42.Rf2 Rxb2 43.Rxf5
Rxb2) 41...Rh3 42.Bxa6 Be5 43.Bc4±]
39.Rc7+ Kg6 40.h4 Ne6 [40...Ne4+ 41.Kf3
Bd8 42.Rc6+ Nf6 43.Bc3+-] **41.Rc6 a5**
42.Bc3 Bxb4+ 43.Kf3 Kf7 44.e4! 1-0

**(3) Short, N (2665) - Portisch, L (2630)
[C96]**

Tilburg Tilburg, 1988
[Short, N]
46/474 **25...g6?!** [25...Re6! Portisch, L
26.Bc3 (26.Bf5 Re7 27.Qh4 h6 ... lae8χ)
26...Rxe1+ 27.Rxe1 b4 28.Bb2 Qd7 29.Qh5
h6χ] **26.h4 Bg7?** [26...h5!² TM] **27.Bxg7**
Kxg7 28.h5± Rxe1+ 29.Rxe1 Re8 30.Rxe8
Bxe8 31.Qg5 Qc6 32.Qe5+ f6 33.Qe7+
Kh6 [33...Bf7 34.h6+ Kg8 35.Be4 Qb6
36.Bd5] **34.Be4 Qd7 35.Qxc5+- f5**
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[35...Qd1+ 36.Kh2 Qxh5+ 37.Qxh5+ Kxh5
38.c5] **36.Bf3 bxc4 37.Qe3+ Kg7** [37...g5
38.Qb6+ Kg7 39.h6+ Kf7 40.bxc4] **38.bxc4**
Kf6 39.c5 g5 40.c6 Qe6 41.c7 1-0

**(4) Gavrikov, Viktor (2600) -
Hracek, Zbynek (2530) [E01]**

Bundesliga 9495 Germany, 1994
28.Qb1 h6 29.g4 Bc8 30.b5 cxb5 31.Qxb5
Bc5 32.g5 Bd7 33.Qb2 Nh5 34.gxh6 Bc6
35.hxg7 Qd6 36.Be5 Qd3 37.Bc7 Rc8
38.Ne5 Qg3 39.Nxc6 Qxc7 40.Ne5 Nf4
41.Ng4 1-0

(5) Smyslov, V - Andersson, U [A30]

Biel (izt) 22/82 Biel, 1976
[Andersson, U]
21.Qc3 f6 22.Qe3! Nf8 [22...bxc4
23.Nxd6!+-] **23.Ba3 b4 24.Bb2 Qc7 25.Rd3**
Qc6 26.Qf3 Rc7 27.Nd2 Qxf3 28.Nxf3
Kf7? [28...Nd7 29.Rxd6? Bxd6 30.Rxd6 e5!
31.Rxa6? Nc5 #C5 #CBd1-b1-+] **29.a3!?**
bxa3 30.Bxa3 Rc6? [30...Rb8 31.Bxd6!?
Bxd6 32.Rxd6 Rxb3 33.Rxa6 Rc3!
(33...Rxc4? 34.Ra7+-)] **31.Nd4± Rb6**
32.Nc2 Rc6 33.c5! e5 [33...d5 34.b4 (#C5
e4) 34...Rb8 35.Ra1+-] **34.cxd6 Bxd6**
35.Ne3+- Bxa3 36.Rxd8 Ne6 37.R8d7+
Kg6 38.Nc4 Bb4 39.e3 Nc5 1-0

**(17) Uhlmann, Wolfgang - Smyslov, Vassily
[E15]**

Alekhine Memorial Moscow, 1956
[Chekhov]
1.d4 Nf6 2.c4 e6 3.Nf3 b6 4.g3 Ba6 5.b3 d5
[5...Bb4+ 6.Bd2 Be7 7.Bg2 c6 8.Bc3 d5
9.Ne5 Nfd7 10.Nxd7 Nxd7 11.Nd2 0-0
12.0-0²] **6.Bg2 Bb4+ 7.Nfd2?!** [7.Bd2!?
Be7 8.cxd5 exd5 9.Nc3 0-0 10.0-0 Bb7
11.Rc1 Nbd7²] **7...c5 8.dxc5?!** [8.a3!?
Ba5 (8...Bxd2+ 9.Qxd2) 9.0-0 ...cxd4 10.b4]
8...Bxc5 9.Bb2 0-0 10.0-0 Nc6 11.Nc3 Rc8
12.cxd5 [12.Na4!?
Be7 13.cxd5 exd5]
12...exd5 13.Na4?! [13.a3!?
Re8 14.Re1 ...
b4/] **13...Nd4!μ 14.Nc3** [14.Re1 Nc2
15.Qxc2 Bxf2+-; 14.Bxd4 Bxd4 15.Rb1
b5 16.Nb2 Qa5μ] **14...Qe7** [14...Bb4
15.Ndb1! Rxc3 16.Qxd4] **15.Re1?** [15.e3!?
Bxf1 16.Nxf1 Ne6 17.Nxd5 Nxd5 18.Qxd5
Rfd8μ] **15...Nc2!+- 16.Rf1** [16.Qxc2 Bxf2+
17.Kxf2 (17.Kh1 Bxe1 18.Rxe1 d4+-)
17...Ng4+ 18.Kf3 Qf6+ 19.Kxg4 Rc4+

20.bxc4 Bc8+ 21.Kh5 Qh6#] **16...Nxa1**
17.Qxa1 Rfd8 18.Bf3 Ba3 0-1

(18) Uhlmann,Wolfgang (2570) -
Smyslov,Vassily (2620) [E18]

Alekhine Memorial Moscow (13),
12.12.1971

1.c4 Nf6 2.Nc3 e6 3.Nf3 b6 4.g3 Bb7 5.Bg2
Be7 6.0-0 0-0 7.d4 Ne4 8.Bd2 d5 9.cxd5
exd5 10.Rc1 Nd7 11.Bf4 c5 12.dxc5 Nxc3
13.bxc3 Nxc5 14.Be5 Re8 15.Re1 Ne4
16.Qa4 a6 17.c4 Bc5 18.e3 dxc4 19.Qxc4
Rc8 20.Qe2 Nxf2 21.Qxf2 Bxf3 22.Bh3
Rxe5 23.Bxc8 Bc6 24.Bh3 Qe8 25.Bg2
Rxe3 26.Kh1 Bxg2+ 27.Kxg2 Qe4+ 28.Kh3
Qe6+ 29.Kg2 Qd5+ 30.Kh3 Re6 0-1

(19) Nogueiras Santiago,Jesus (2510) -
Robatsch,Karl (2430) [E01]

Graz+ Graz, 1984

1.d4 Nf6 2.c4 e6 3.g3 d5 4.Bg2 c6 5.Qc2 b5
6.c5 e5 7.dxe5 Nfd7 8.Nf3 Nxc5 9.0-0 a5
10.Nc3 Nba6 11.Nd4 Nb4 12.Qd1 Ne6
13.e3 Nxd4 14.exd4 Bf5 15.Be3 Qd7 16.a3
Nc2 17.Rc1 Nxe3 18.fxe3 Be7 19.e4 dxe4
20.Nxe4 Bxe4 21.Bxe4 Ra6 22.d5 cxd5
23.Qxd5 Qa7+ 24.Kg2 0-0 25.Rxf7 1-0

(20) Leko,Peter (2743) -

Khalifman,Alexander (2667) [C18]

Istanbul ol (Men) Istanbul (3.1), 30.10.2000
[Psakhis]

1.e4 e6 2.d4 d5 3.Nc3 Bb4 4.e5 c5 5.a3 Ba5
6.Qg4 Ne7 7.dxc5 Bxc3+ 8.bxc3 Ng6 9.Nf3
Nd7 10.Bd3 Qc7 11.0-0 Nxc5! Much
stronger than [11...Ndxe5 12.Nxe5 Qxe5
13.Bb5+ Bd7 14.Bxd7+ Kxd7 15.Qa4+ Ke7
16.Qb4 Rab8 17.f4± Leko,P-
Khalifman,A/Linares 2000/CBM 75/ ½-½
(38)] **12.a4N** Later on Leko played [12.Be3
but after 12...Bd7! (12...0-0 13.Bxc5 Qxc5
14.Ng5 Qxc3 15.Rae1 f5 16.exf6 Rxf6
17.Qh5 h6 18.Bxg6 Rxg6 19.Qxg6 hxg5
20.Qe8+ 1-0 King,D-Schmidt,B/BL 1988
(20)) 13.Bxc5 Qxc5 14.h4 Qxc3 15.Qg3 0-
0-0 16.Rab1 f6 17.Rfe1 Nxe5 18.Nxe5 fxe5
19.Qxg7 Rdg8 20.Qxe5 Qxe5 21.Rxe5 Kc7=
½-½ Leko,P-Vaganian,R/Istanbul olm 2000/
(22) didn't got opening advantage] **12...0-0**
[Too risky for Black 12...Nxd3? 13.cxd3
Qxc3 14.Ba3±] **13.Ba3 b6 14.Rfe1 f5!**

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15.exf6 Nxd3!? [15...Rxf6 16.Bxc5?] **16.cxd3 Rxf6 17.Qg3!?** **Qxg3** [17...Qxc3!?
18.Bd6 (18.Qd6 Ba6! 19.Rac1 Qxd3
20.Rxe6 (20.Rc7 Nf4!)) 20...Rf7 ...21.Ng5
Rxf2! 22.Kxf2 Qd4+ 23.Ke1 Qg1+ 24.Kd2
Qxg2+) 18...Qxd3 19.Rac1 Qb3 20.Rc7©] **18.hxg3 Bd7 19.Bd6² Rc8 20.Be5 Nxe5**
[20...Rxf3 21.gxf3 Nxe5 22.Rxe5 Rxc3
23.f4 g6 (23...Rxd3 24.Rc1!) 24.Re2!?! Rxd3
25.Rc1f; 20...Rff8 21.Bd4!] **21.Nxe5** The
logical follow-up to the exchange of the
black knight : occupation of square e5.White
keeps maybe not so big but stable
advantage and Black must be ready to suffe
for long time! **21...Be8 22.Ra3 Rc5 23.f3**
Ra5 24.Rea1 Kf8 25.Kf2 Ke7 26.d4 Bd7
27.Ke3 Rf8 28.Kd2 Rb8 29.R3a2 Be8
30.Nd3 Rc8 31.Ne5 Kd6 32.Kc2 Kc7
33.Kb3 Kb7 34.g4 White will
systematically improve his position, and it is
difficult for black to defend both flanks
34...h6 35.f4 Rc7 36.Kb4 Ka6 37.Ra3?!
Inaccuracy! [37.f5!?! kept clear advantage]
37...Rb7! Hinting that white's king also can
be in danger **38.Kb3** [38.c4 Rc7] **38...Rc7**
[It was possible to play 38...b5!?! but after
39.Nd3 (39.axb5+ Rxb5+ 40.Kc2 Rxa3
41.Rxa3+ Ra5=) 39...bxa4+ 40.Kc2 Kb6
(40...Bg6 41.f5!) 41.Rb1+ Rb5 42.Re1f
white's chances are better] **39.R3a2 Kb7**
40.Kb4 Ka6 41.f5 exf5 42.gxf5 h5 43.Rf1
Rb7!? **44.Nd3!** [44.f6? b5!?!] **44...Rc7**
45.Ne5 Rb7 46.Nd3 Rc7 47.Kb3 Kb7
48.Re1 Bc6 [48...Bd7 49.Re5] **49.Re6 Bd7**
50.Re5 Bc6 51.Nf4 h4 52.Ne6 Leko finally
managed to improve position of all his
pieses, but Khalifman continue stubborn
resistance. **52...Rd7 53.Re3 Kc8 54.g4**
[54.Rh3 Rf7 55.Rxh4 Rxf5 56.Nxg7 Rf1
57.Rh8+ Kd7 58.Rh7 Rf7 59.Nh5!; 54.g3!?!
Rf7 55.gxh4 Rxf5 56.Nxg7 Rf1²] **54...Re7!**
[54...hxg3 55.Rxg3] **55.Rh3 Bd7 56.Nf8**
[56.Rxh4 Bxe6 57.Re2 Kd7 58.Rxe6 Rxe6
59.fxe6+ Kxe6 60.Kb4 (60.Rh5 b5) 60...g6!]
56...Re4? Obverlooking brilliant chance!
[After 56...Bb5!! Khalifman could level
game , for example 57.axb5 (57.Ra1 Bc4+
58.Ka3 Bb5=) 57...Rxb5+ 58.Ka4 Ra5+
59.Kb3 Rb5+ 60.Ka4=] **57.Nxd7 Kxd7**
58.Rxh4 Ke7 [58...Kd6 59.Rh7 Rxg4
60.Rf2!]] **59.Rg2** [59.Kb4 Rc5!?!] **59...b5**

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60.Rh7! [60.Kb4 Rxa4+ 61.Kxb5 Rc4±]
60...Kf8 [60...Kf6 61.g5+ Kxf5 62.Rxg7
bxa4+ 63.Kb4 Ra6 64.g6+-] **61.g5 bxa4+**
[61...Kg8 62.g6 bxa4+ 63.Ka3! (63.Kb4 Ra6
64.Rgh2 Kf8 65.Rh8+ Ke7 66.Rg8 Kf6
67.Rf8+ Kg5 68.Rg2+! Rg4 69.Rxg4+ Kxg4
70.f6 a3 71.fxg7 a2 72.Rf1 Rxg6 73.Kc5
Rxg7 74.Kxd5+-) 63...Ra6 64.Rgh2 Kf8
65.Rh8+ Ke7 66.Rg8 Kf6 67.Rf8+ Kg5
68.Rg2+-] **62.Kb4 Ra6 63.f6 a3**
[63...gxf6? 64.g6!] **64.Rxg7 Rec6!** [64...a2

65.Rh2! Ra4+ 66.Kc5 Ra5+ 67.Kd6 Ra6+
68.Kd7+-] **65.Rb7!+-** [65.Rh2?? Reb6+
66.Kc5 Ra5#] **65...a2** [65...Re1 66.Kc5
(66.Rh2? Rb1+) 66...Ra5+ 67.Kd6 Ra6+
68.Kxd5 Ra5+ 69.Kd6 Ra6+ 70.Kc5 Ra5+
71.Rb5+-] **66.g6 Ra4+** [66...Reb6+ 67.Rxb6
Rxb6+ 68.Kc5 Rxf6 69.Rxa2+-] **67.Kb3**
The technical part of the game was nicely
conducted by Leko[67.Kb3 Ra3+ 68.Kc2!
Rxc3+ 69.Kb2!] **1-0**