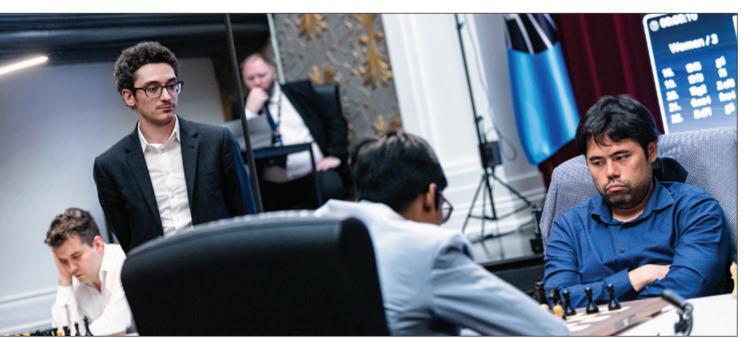
In the tournament where only first place matters, both American representatives in Toronto finished in shared second place

Tough Fight and Missed Chances

The outcome of the 2024 Candidates tournament eventually came down to the very last round – and a single decisive game. The winner of Caruana – Nepomniachtchi would have to enter a playoff with Gukesh, who drew his final game (against Nakamura) and was a full point ahead of the two. Caruana played an enterprising game, but in the end missed several chances against his incredibly resourceful opponent.

By GM John Burke



▲ Caruana kibitzing the Praggnanandhaa-Nakamura game



2024 Candidates has come and gone, with much more excitement than the previous edition. Two years ago, Ian Nepomniachtchi dominated and ran away with the event, but this time, half the field (4 out of the 8 players) was in contention for first place before the final round. In

addition, they were all playing each other! But let's back up for a second. Before I get into the specifics of how the event unfolded, I have to mention

the time control, which played a huge role in many of these games. Players had 2 hours for the first 40 moves, and then 30 minutes for the rest of the game. Unusually, there was no 30-second increment until move 41, so players had to leave themselves sufficient time, without the safety net of the increment. This resulted in wild time scrambles, and I'll point out which games had this extra element as a prominent factor.

A Hitchcock-like culmination and a heartbreaking miss for Fabiano

In the penultimate round, Nakamura held Nepomniachtchi with Black after getting in a bit of trouble from the opening. Caruana won a clutch game against Praggnanandhaa. The biggest story of all was that Gukesh took down Firouzja to vault himself into the sole lead with one round to play! A remarkable fact is that this was the first moment in the previous 3(!) Candidates in which Nepomniachtchi did not have at least a share of the lead.



John Burke was the 2020 US Junior Champion. The young grandmaster from New Jersev had already stunned the chess world in 2015 by breaking the record as youngest player ever to surpass 2600+ ELO. John's most notable victories include the 2018 U.S. Masters, the 2018 New York International Championship, and the 2019 Washington International Open. In 2021 he shared first at the Cherry Blossom Classic in Dulles, VA, and also in the World Open in Philadelphia, PA.



Live commentary for the audience by GM Peter Svidler

Before the last round, Gukesh was a half point ahead of Nakamura, Caruana, and Nepomniachtchi. The pairings were Nakamura White against Gukesh, and Caruana White against Nepomniachtchi. The scriptwriters couldn't have drawn it up any better! If two players tied for first, there would be a playoff the following day.

In terms of excitement on the board, it ended up only occurring in one game, as Nakamura failed to get any chances from the opening against Gukesh. In fact, he was slightly worse for most of the game, but Gukesh wisely played it safe and steered the game toward a draw, guaranteeing himself at least a tie for first.

2758

draw wouldn't help either player – they both needed a win to reach a playoff. Caruana was winning shortly before time control, but the clock was ticking down!

> hard enough game as it is without all these behind-the-scenes

considerations!

So it all came down to the Caruana - Nepo clash. A

Fabiano Caruana lan Nepomniachtchi

FIDE Candidates. Toronto 2024

D35

Besides the actual chess content of this game, there is a psychological element which is fascinating as well. The battle began before the game even started - how should the players approach the game? What openings to choose?

Caruana was obviously in a more favorable situation, having the white pieces. His main move is 1.e4, and he had played it in every game in the tournament so far. However, Nepo is very well-versed in the Petroff, which is sound theoretically and hard to break down. Then again, Nepo needs to win, so maybe he'll try a sharp Sicilian and make the game complex? Or, should he play the Petroff anyway, which would in a way blackmail Fabi and force him to do something aggressive, giving both players winning chances. Chess is a

1.d4 In the end, Caruana avoided the Petroff question entirely by starting with a queen's pawn. In the past, Nepo was a Grunfeld player, but in recent years he's been relying on a repertoire of the Nimzo and the QGD. So, Caruana could reasonably expect to get an opening along those lines.

1...**₺f6** 2.c4 e6 3.**₺c3** I think inviting the Nimzo is the correct choice under the circumstances. It narrows the scope of preparation greatly. After 3.₺f3 d5 4.₺c3, Nepo could choose from so many moves here, with 4...\$b4, 4...\$e7, and 4...c5 being just some of the options. Caruana would

have to be ready for so many lines, and it doesn't make sense to give the opponent such a wide choice in a must-win game.

3...d5 Nepo shies away from the Nimzo, but now Caruana can play the

Exchange Variation of the QGD. If Nepo played 3... \$\dagger\$b4, Caruana would have quite a few lines

one of the main lines but is probably too solid for such a game. 4.e3 is similarly popular but leads to a greater variety of positions, so maybe that would have been his choice. There are also some less popular but still playable lines like 4.a3, inviting the doubled pawns and immediately initiating

an unbalanced game. Perhaps that would have been ideal for both players.

4.cxd5 exd5 5.\$g5 \$b4 This is sort of a modern twist that many top players have adopted. It's a mix of the Exchange QGD and the Ragozin. 5... 2e7 is the historical main line. It's still a sound, solid option that keeps all the pieces on the board and promises a long fight.

6.e3 h6 7.\(\delta\)h4 g5 This is how Black justifies the bishop on b4 - he breaks the pin immediately and initiates direct play. He'll end up snagging White's dark-squared bishop for his knight, but obviously the weakened kingside could come back to haunt him.

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8.\(\delta\)g3 \(\Delta\)e4 9.\(\delta\)c2 h5 10.f3 \(\Delta\)xg3 11.hxg3



11... **2e6** Both players were probably happy here - Black has the bishop pair and long-term prospects if he can get his king safe, while White can try and break through in the center and prove that Black has overextended his pawns too early.

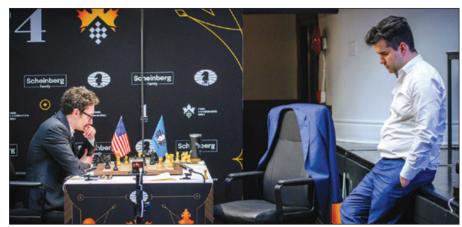
12.**≜**d3 c6 13.0-0-0 **②**d7 14.f4 Not the first move that comes to mind - it looks like White's center is built to support the move e3-e4, but instead White advances his f-pawn. It's a direct idea - Black is inconvenienced by the threat of f4-f5, trapping his bishop.

After 14.e4 dxe4 15.fxe4, White's center looks nice, but it can easily come under pressure. 15... ₩f6 16. Øge2 &xc3 Black has to remove this knight first. It's the ideal time to do so, as recapturing with the knight would hang the d4 pawn. (16...0-0-0 runs into 17.\(\Delta\)d5.) 17.\(\Delta\)xc3 0-0-0 18.\#hf1\\#e7



White actually doesn't have a clear path forward. Particularly, his e2 knight doesn't have a bright future. The tempting 19.d5 push doesn't amount to much. After 19...≜g4 20.dxc6 ②e5 21.cxb7+ ⊈xb7, White is up a pawn, but his king is in danger on the open c-file, and Black's pieces are all great, particularly the knight on e5.

14...≜g4 15.②f3 ≌e7 Natural, but it allows White a very dangerous central push. 15...gxf4 looks scary as it opens the e-file with the king on e8, but Black is fine.



▲ The pressure of the decisive game



- A) 16.gxf4 Compared to the game, Black doesn't have to worry about his g5 pawn hanging anymore. 16...₩e7 17.e4?! dxe4 18.≜xe4 0-0-0 19.\(\hat{Q}\)d5 \(\bar{\mathbb{W}}\)d6 20.\(\hat{Q}\)xb4 ₩xb4 Black can be more than satisfied here, as 21.d5? runs into 21... ②f6, when suddenly it is White who faces serious problems. For example, after 22.\(\delta\)f5+ \(\delta\)b8!. White's position is hanging all over.
- 18.\del del+ \delta d8 Black's king is safe, and White's g3 and d4 pawns are quite weak.
- **16.e4** Now Black has a narrow path to survival.

16... 2 xc3?!16...dxe417. **2** xe4gxf4!Scary, allowing all sorts of tactics on the e-file, but Black survives. (17...0-0-0 works only with the ...gxf4 trade included, but not here. 18. 4d5 \(\mathbb{U}\)d6 19. 4xb4 \(\mathbb{U}\)xb4 \(\mathbb{U}\)xb4 20.d5 ②f6 21. 違f5+ 空b8 22.dxc6 bxc6 23.fxg5±)





Caruana posing with young fans

- 19. \\ he1 \\ december e6 20.qxf4 White will regain the piece with f4-f5 next, maintaining a slight edge.)
- **A1)** 19.\(\mathbb{\ma $\exists xc6 \ 21. \exists xe7 + \ \dot{\oplus} xe7 - +) \ 20... \dot{\forall} e3 +$
- **A2)** 19.≜xb7 \(\bar{2}\) b8 20.\(\bar{2}\) xc3 0-0 The craziness continues here, with all three results possible. Practically, it seems easier to play Black - he will aim for the c-file and try to attack.
- **B)** 18.\(\mathbb{B}\)he1 0-0-0 19.\(\mathbb{L}\)xc6 \(\mathbb{W}\)f8 20.\(\mathbb{D}\)d5 åxe1 21.åxb7+ (21.åxd7+ Åb8 Chess isn't checkers – captures aren't Фa8 23.∰c6+ Фb8 24.₩c7+ leads to perpetual.



▲ All eyes were on the Caruana-Nepomniachtchi last-round game



17... ½xf3 After 17...dxe4 18. **½**xe4 0-0-0 19.\(\mathbb{I}\)de1! Black is in an awkward spot here, having to deal with ideas of \(\exists xc6\), d4-d5, and fxg5/ $\langle \hat{\Sigma} \rangle$ xg5.

18.gxf3 18.exd5 was worth considering, but Black gets a lot of material for the queen after 18... \(\hat{\pm}\) xd1 19.\(\hat{\pm}\)e1 \(\hat{\pm}\)g4 20.d6 ₩xe1+ 21.₩xe1+ Φd8 22.₩e7+ Φc8 23.fxg5 b5 It's still a crazy position, but Black will play ... \$\dot{\psi}\$b7 next and he has everything protected.

18...dxe4 19. \$\delta\$ xe4 19.fxe4 would be the positionally correct move, but recapturing with the bishop is the more ambitious one, as it will end up giving Black's king nightmares.

19...gxf4 20.g4! 0-0-0?! After 20...h4 Black doesn't have to worry about this pawn hanging in so many lines. 21. \$\documentum{1}{2}b1\$ Safeguarding the king and getting out of a

future ... \(\mathbb{\text{\tinte\text{\tin\text{\texi}\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\texi}\text{\text{\texi}\tint{\text{\texi}\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\texi}\text{\text{\texi}\tin 22.d5 Black is still under pressure.

21.d5! Now there are serious problems as the threats of dxc6 and gxh5 are looming, and you can't stop both! In case of 21.gxh5 විf6, Black threatens ...ව්xe4 just in time and is fine.

21...h4? A move too late – now White 28... 25 29. 27 xf4+ 2c7 crashes through. After the more precise 21...∳b8, there is 22.dxc6 ②c5 23.\(\mathbb{Z}\)d7 − a very nice touch.



- A) 23...\(\hat{Q}\)xd7 24.c7+ \(\hat{Q}\)a8 25.\(\hat{Z}\)xh5!! No need to take the rook yet. 25...\(\text{\texts}\) he8 Now taking the rook is more than enough to win, but I'll invite the reader to explore why the beautiful 26.\(\mathbb{U}\)c6! is even more crushing!
- B) 23... \(\text{Z}\) xd7 24.cxd7 \(\text{Z}\)d8 25.gxh5\(\text{L}\) And there's the importance of this pawn - now White has a passer and great winning chances.

22.dxc6 ②c5 23. \$£f5+ \$\dot{\phi}\$b8

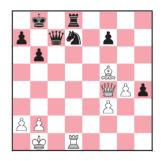


24. \dot{\psi}b1! Very precise – the only move to keep a winning position. 24.\mathbb{\mathbb{Z}}d7 doesn't lead anywhere vet. 24...\(\Delta\)xd7 25.c7+ \(\Delta\)a8 26.cxd8∰+ \(\mathbb{\texts}\)+ \(\mathbb{\texts}\)xd8=. However, 24.cxb7 \mathbb{\math avoid − hence 24.⊈b1.

24...b6 25.\mathbb{\mathbb{Z}}d7 One of many good options at this point – but the advantage of this choice is its forcing nature. It will take us closer to move 40.

25...≅xd7 25...**€**xd7 26.c7+ Now Black's light squares are weak, so this is untenable.

White has lost his great passed pawn, but gained something as valuable in return total domination. Black is all pinned up and his light squares are weak, meaning his king will never be safe. The only hope is the passed h-pawn, which is far from queening at the moment.



30.₩d2 h3 31.ዿe4 a5 32.₩d5 Фa7 33.₩xf7 h2 34.₩h7 Φb8



₩d5+ 104.Фa3 ₩d6 105.₩b5 ₩d4

106.\$\phi\$b3 \$\phi\$a7 107.\$\psi\$e2 \$\psi\$d5+ 108.\$\phi\$a3

This was certainly a heartbreaking miss for

Fabiano that will probably haunt him for a while. Let's hope he's able to recover and

continue playing at a high level.

\mathscr{\mathscr{M}}\mathscr{d}4 109.\mathscr{\mathscr{\mathscr{M}}}\mathscr{\mathscr{M}}\mathscr{\m}\mathscr{\mathscr{M}}\mathscr{\m}\mathscr{\m}\mathscr{\m}}\mathscr{\m}\ma

First Half

Caruana has played an excellent game so far, holding his nerves well. Black is all pinned up at the moment, in addition to being down a pawn. The only trump for Black is the h2 pawn. It won't become a queen, but it hopes to serve as a distraction.

35.a3! White has many good moves, but I like this move for its patience. It creates an escape hatch for White's king just in case. 35.\(\mathbb{I}\)h1 is an example of how going after the pawn immediately could bring difficulties for White. 35... 2f6 36. 2f6 36. 2f6 xc7+ pawns up in a rook endgame, but his king is far away and Black can activate his rook immediately. 38... \(\bar{2}\) d1+ 39. \(\bar{2}\) c2 \(\bar{2}\) g1 40. \(\bar{2}\) h4 \(\textit{\textit{Bg3}}\) It's still winning for White, but it looks really ugly with White's king cut off and his rook stuck on h4. So why go for this?

35... ≌e5 35... **Ξ**e8 Nepo could have tried to unpin, since if his knight is taken then his hpawn queens. He now wants to play ... 2f6. However, White has a killer resource. 36.₩f7! \Bar h8 37.\Bar d5 Threatening mate in ₫b8 40.f4+-. This variation shows the strength of the e4 bishop and White's light square dominance. In addition to making Black's king uncomfortable, in many variations it saves the day by guarding the h1 promotion square.

36.₩h6 Now that **Ψ**c6 is coming, Black's queen has to return.

36...≌c7 37.g5 This doesn't give anything away, but White had a simple win. He doesn't need to do anything with his passed pawns at the moment – they're well-defended as they are. Just focus on winning the h2 pawn and then the game wins itself. It's basically resignable for Black after 37.\(\mathbb{I} \)d2 - as he has no satisfactory way to continue. 37...\2c5 39.₩xh2++-.

37... \(\begin{align*} \begin{align*} 38. \(\begin{align*} \begin{align*} \Delta c5 & 39. \(\begin{align*} \Delta h7? \end{align*} \) This of steel and allowing a discovered check! doesn't give away the win, but I would still classify it as a huge mistake, since it severely complicates White's task. Upon 39.\(\dag{L}\)c2, the bishop is safe here and Black can't really create threats. He can't go anywhere with his queen, like 39... g3 for example, since the b6 pawn would hang.

39... \mathbb{\mathbb{Z}} xg5 The only chance, sacrificing an exchange for counterplay. Nepo doesn't miss chances like this.



40. ₩**xg5** ₩**xh7**+ It's move 40, so there's time to calculate now, but Carauna still makes the wrong choice. Granted, it's easy to overlook Black's idea, and the position is suddenly murky. The queen and knight work well together, and Black also has the idea of ...a5-a4 at certain moments, cementing control over the b3 square and conjuring up perpetual check mechanisms.



41. \dot{\psi}a1 41. **\dot{\psi}a2**! It's surprising to walk into a check on the a2-g8 diagonal, but it turns out it works for White, 41...\mathbb{ 42.Фa1 Фb3+ 43.Фb1 ₩xf3 (43...₩h7+ 44. ₾a2+-) 44. ₩e5+ Фa7 45. ₩xh2 It'll still take some work, but White should eventually find a way to trade queens and win. For example - 45... \(\mathbb{\psi}\)d3+ 46. \(\mathbb{\phi}\)a2 [™]c4 Now the tricky part is having nerves 47.\(\mathbb{I}\)d1! It turns out everything is covered. 47...Ød2+ 48.Фa1 Øb3+ 49.Фb1 ₩e4+ 50.⊈a2+−.

41...≌c2! A very easy idea to overlook - it turns out Black doesn't need to play ...Øb3+ immediately. Now if White plays ₩e5+ and ₩xh2, there is a perpetual with ...∅b3+ and ...∅c1+. Black can objectively draw now, but it's still super complex, and both players made mistakes until it finally looked like Caruana would win...

42.豐g8+ 空a7 43.空a2 a4 44.f4 **包b**3 45.\mathbb{\m{ **空b7 48.罩e1 ②c5 49.彎f1 彎d5+** 50.中b1 曾f5+ 51.中a1 曾c2 52.f5 包d3 56.₩h1+ фa7 57.\cap c1 \cap b3+ 58.\cdot a1 ₩e6 59.\(\begin{aligned}
59.\bigned
59.\bigne ₩f5+ 62.Фa2 Øc5 63.₩a8+ Φb5



Here's the last critical moment. If White queens, Black delivers a perpetual, but Caruana has a forced win with checks.

₩e6+ 65.\$b1 ₩e1+ 66.\$a2 ₩e6+=

64...⊈a6 65.\@a8+ \phib5 66.\@c6+?? Missing it for good. 66. ₩e8+ фa6





72...②xe4 72...h1₩?? 73.₩a8+ �b5 74.\2b4 mate.

75.\\daggera_a4+\dot{\phi}b7 76.\dot{\dot{\psi}}d7+\dot{\phi}a6 77.\dot{\psi}c8+ Фa7 78.f8₩ ₩xf8 79.₩xf8 h1₩ One extra pawn is not nearly enough to win -White's king will always be harassed with checks. A fun fact that many people may not know is that this is even a theoretical draw without Black's b6 pawn! I remember I was pretty surprised when I first learned that (I was already a GM at the time) check a tablebase if you don't believe me.

₩d4 83.₩f7+ Φb8 84.₩e8+ Φa7 85.₩e7+ Фb8 86.₩e1 ₩d6+ 87.₩b4 ₩f6 88.₩d2 ₩e7+ 89.b4 ₩e6 90.₩d3 ⊈a7 91. ∰c3 ⊈b8 92. ∰b3 ∰f6 93. ∰e3 ₩d6 94.фb3 ₩d5+ 95.фb2 ₩d6 96.\dong e8+ \dong a7 97.\dong f7+ \dong b8 98.\dong c3 ₩e5+ 99.Φd3 ₩d6+ 100.Φc4 ₩c6+ 101.∳b3 ∰d6 102.∰f3 ∰d4 103.∰e2

times. Let's examine their paths leading up to the dramatic final round. As always in the Candidates, players from the same federation must play each other in the first round, so the two

Fabiano Caruana and Hikaru Nakamura

came in as strong favorites, being the two

highest rated players in the event, as well

as the most consistent players in recent

Americans had an interesting battle to start things off. Caruana had a great position against Nakamura's offbeat Sicilian, but failed to make the most of it, and the game ended in a draw. The second round brought disaster for Nakamura, as he collapsed against Vidit as White right from the opening.

C65

Hikaru Nakamura	2789	
Vidit Santosh Gujrathi	2727	

FIDE Candidates, Toronto 2024

1.e4 e5 2.\(\Delta\)f3 \(\Delta\)c6 3.\(\Delta\)b5 \(\Delta\)f6 4.d3 \$c5 5.c3 0-0 6.0-0 d6 7.h3 2e7 8.d4



In this theoretical Berlin position, in which practically everyone to this point had preferred the obvious 8...\$b6, Vidit managed to spring a prepared novelty.

8...c6N This involves a pawn sacrifice. A predecessing game followed 8...\$b6 9.\mathbb{Z}e1 d5 10.2xe5 2xe4 11.2d2 2d6 12.2d3 f6 13. Øef3 &f5 14. Øb3 &xd3 15. Wxd3 which ended in a draw in M.Carlsen 2830 - W.So 2752, CCT Final playoff (rapid), Toronto 2023.

Hikaru Nakamura also enjoyed his fame as world's leading chess streamer

in the Candidates

counterplay.

67. ₩e2+! I guess the players missed

this retreating move. (But not 67.f8\mathbb{\mathbb{M}}??

₩d5+) 67... \dd3 (Or 67... b5 68. \dd3c6+ \ddarange a7

69.₩e7+ �b7 70.₩e3+ �b8 71.₩e6+-)

68. ₩xh2 ₩e6+ 69. Φb1 ₩e1+ 70. Фc2+-.

66...⊈a6 67.ℤe7 𝔻f1! Both ...**Ψ**c4+ and

...h1=₩ are ideas, so Black has enough

68.₩a8+ фb5 69.₩e8+ фa6 70.₩a8+

\$\dot{\phi}b5 71.\delta\ext{e}e8+ **\delta\angle a6 72.\delta\ext{e}e4** Forcing a

liquidation into a queen endgame.

Photo by FIDE



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9. d d d d Now the other point of Vidit's prep is revealed. It looks strange to voluntarily kick the bishop to d3, where it stands well, defending the e4 pawn. However, it turns out Black can still maintain the central

Upon 9.dxc5 cxb5 10.cxd6 ♠g6 White is up a pawn for now, but the pawn on d6 is far advanced and it's difficult to protect it. Here's a sample line. 11.\mathbb{I}e1 \&e6 12.b3 This looks like a natural try to activate the bishop on a3 and defend the d6 pawn, but Black can adequately meet it with 12...\bullet b6! 13.\alpha a3 a5 Black is ready to put a rook on d8 and shut the door on the a3 bishop with ...b5-b4. This was certainly not the best way for White to play, but Black has a fine position in all lines.

9...\$b6! Another pawn sacrifice, but it's only temporary. 9...exd4? 10.cxd4 Of course, Black should always avoid giving up the center without a good reason.

10.dxe5 dxe5 11.₺xe5



11... \(\delta xh3!\) A surprising tactic, striking on the kingside seemingly out of nowhere.

12.②c4? It's a bit surprising just how bad this decision turns out to be. Nakamura decides to keep pieces on the board, but his kingside will sorely miss that h3 pawn. It's not totally apparent at the moment that White's king will come under great danger, but all will become clear in the next few moves.

12.gxh3 [₩]b8! If the knight moves then ... \mathbb{\mathbb{M}} g3+, using the pin, is very powerful. The next move will show why the queen must be on b8, not c7. 13.\deltaf4 \deltac7 Black can recover the knight, and I would say his position is pretty comfortable to play, due to White's weakened kingside. Still, Nakamura should have gone for this.

12...≜g4 13.≌c2 ≜c7 14.e5 The best move under the circumstances, blocking Black's dark-squared bishop and snatching the h7 pawn. A normal development move like 14.\(\delta\)e3? loses the game pretty much



A Hikaru Nakamura kihitzing the Nepompiachtchi-Firouzia game

on the spot after 14...b5 15.\(\delta\)cd2 \(\delta\)g6 16. ∅a3 ∅h5−+. The knight is coming to f4, the queen is coming to h4, and the game won't last very long.

14...**②d7** 15.**总**xh7+ **⊉**h8



16. \(\ddleq\) d3!? The position is tough to play, but Nakamura probably should've tried something else here. 16.f3 &h5 (After 16...\$e6 17.a3!. suddenly White switches so simple.) 17.g4 2g6 17...b5 is also worth considering, but let's keep things simple. 18. £xg6 2xg6 19.f4 2g8 White's king feels really unsafe.

16. [™]e4 is a pretty crazy possibility that both players probably discarded after seeing Black's reply. 16...f5 looks like it wins for Black, but we have to go further. 17. ≜xf5! ≜xf5 18. ₩h4+ Фg8 19. ≜g5 It turns out Black is tied up and has to give some material back. 19...\(\mathbb{I}\)f7 20.\(\Delta\)d6 \(\Delta\)xe5 21.\(\hat{\pm}xe7!\) (21.\(\hat{\pm}xf7\) \(\dot{\pm}xf7-+\) 21...\(\bar{\pm}xe7\) 22. 2xf5 \(\text{\mathbb{g}} f7 \) and Black is still slightly

better thanks to his much greater piece

16...b5 17. 2 e3 2 xe5 18. 2 e2 18. 2 xg4 was objectively the last chance to take this bishop before it is supported by the f-pawn. 18... 🗓 xg4 19.g3 f5 Black is ready how White should survive this kingside assault. Maybe a computer would hold on, but if I had this on the board as White, I'd already be in despair.

18...f5! Now Black is always ready to recapture with ...fxg4, and his attack flows easily.

19.f4 \(\dagger)b6!\) Not the only way, but the strongest. The pin will decide the game.

20.⊈f2 20.fxe5 **₺**d5 21.**½**xg4 **₺**xe3

20...ᡚd5 21.\harmond h1+ фg8 22.fxe5







Nakamura and Vidit in a post-mortem discussion

Nakamura was able to press and win against

22...\mathece 23. \mathece 23. \mathece 23. \mathece 23. \mathece 23. \mathece 23. \mathece{\matheta} e1 \mathece{\mathece}{\mathece} xe3 White's position is in total tatters, so I don't think it's necessary to show the rest of the game. Black won in short order.

Nakamura drew his next two games without excitement and then got a badly needed win in round 5 against Alireza Firouzja, kickstarting his comeback.

Alireza Firouzja	2760
Hikaru Nakamura	2789

FIDE Candidates, Toronto 2024



It's been a long game in which both players have played pretty well, not making any significant mistakes. Firouzja now has a choice to make - allow trades with 53.\(\mathbb{Z}\)xd4 and a likely draw, or go for an unclear position with 53.f6+? It must be said that fortune doesn't necessarily favor the brave...

53.f6+ 53.\mathbb{\mathbb{Z}} xd4 would be the safe way, leading to an equal rook endgame. 53...\daggedxd3 54.\daggedxd3 \daggedxd3 \daggedxf5 55.\daggede2 \daggedc7 Barring any further miracles, this 3 vs. 3 rook endgame should end in a draw.

53... ⊈xf6 54. \(\beta\)f2+ \(\beta\)f5 Bravely walking into a discovered check. 54... \$\dot\pig7?? 55. 2b5! was one of Firouzja's traps – now his passed pawn becomes very hard to stop. 55...②c6 56.e7 \(\mathbb{E} = 8 \) 57.\(\mathbb{E} = 6 + - \).

55.\mathbb{\mathbb{Z}xf5+ \mathbb{\mathbb{L}}xf5 **56.e**7 \mathbb{\mathbb{L}}xd3 56...\mathbb{Z}e8?? 57.≜b5+−.

57.e8₩ **Ξxe8** 58.**Ξxe8**

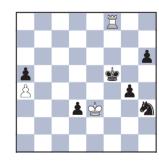


The forced sequence has ended and we have an unclear endgame. It still should be a draw with best play, but both players can still go wrong. If Black is careless, then White can take the a5 pawn and start running it up the board. Knights are notoriously bad at stopping passed pawns, especially a- or h-pawns, so this is a serious danger. On the other hand. Black already has a passed pawn, and potentially two more connected ones if he can snag the h3 pawn.

58... **∆f4!** I love this decision. Now it's Hikaru's turn to take risks. 58... ②b2 would practically secure the draw. If Black takes the a4 pawn he can never lose. The only way for White to stop this is 59.\mathbb{Z}a8, but this would lose for him. 59.\mathbb{\mathbb{Z}}a8?? (59.\mathbb{\mathbb{D}}f1 ②xa4 60.\(\mathbb{Z}a8=\) 59...d3 60.\(\mathbb{Z}xa5+\\\\\\\mathbb{D}e4\) 61.≌a8 d2−+.

59.⊈f1 59.**⊈**d8? **⊈**e4 White shouldn't let the black king come closer.

59...d3 60.\dongdef2 \&\dongde\dongdexh3+ 61.\dongdedeqe3 g4 **62. ⊈xd3**?? With seconds on the clock, Firouzia blunders and loses immediately. Correct was 62.\(\mathbb{I}\)f8+.



White has many moves that objectively draw, but none of them are easy, especially in time trouble. 62...\$\dot{\psi}g5 63.\$\mathbb{Z}g8+ \$\dot{\psi}h4\$ has temporarily halted Black's pawns, he has to create his own passed pawn on the other side of the board, 66.\mathbb{\mathbb{Z}}a8 \psi h2 (66...h4 70.a5 h2 71.\(\mathbb{I}\)f1 \(\vartheta\)f4 72.a6 \(\vartheta\)e6 73.a7 \(\vartheta\)c7 77. ₾f4=) 67.\(\bar{\pi}\)f4=) 67.\(\bar{\pi}\)xa5 g3 68.\(\bar{\pi}\)a8 g2 69.\(\bar{\pi}\)g8 If

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Black queens then White's pawn is too fast. 69...g1\ddotd+ 70.\ddotsg1 \ddotsg1 71.a5 h4 72.a6 $\triangle f4! 73. \triangle xf4 (73.a7 \triangle d5+ 74. \triangle f3 \triangle b6$ 75. \$\ddag{q}4=\) 73...h3 74.a7 h2 75.a8\ddag h1\ddag=.

62...g3 Black wins thanks to a fork trick. **63.**\mathbb{\mathbb{E}}**f8**+ 63.\mathbb{\mathbb{E}}**g8 g2** 64.\mathbb{\mathbb{E}}**xg2** \@f4+-+.

63...**∲e**6 White resigned

In the same round, Caruana preserved his plus one score with a miraculous save against Vidit.

Vidit Santosh	272
Fabiano Caruana	280

FIDE Candidates, Toronto 2024



Vidit has played a great game to this point and has a nice position. He's up a pawn, and Black's king is still in the center. Black's main hope lies in the open a-file - if he can bring his other rook into play, he could develop counterplay. But if Black castles, he runs into h4-h5. So what to do?

22...e5? A big oversight. After 22...\mathbb{Z}xh4 23.\(\mathbb{Z}\xh4\)\(\delta\xh4\)24.\(\delta\xg7\), White is a clear pawn up.

22...0-0 was probably the best try, scary as it is. 23.h5 \(\mathbb{9}\)f4 (23...q5 24.h6+-) 24.f3 holding together for now.) 24...\daggeddd da 25.\daggedd e 3 ₩xe3 26.\(\daggerxe3 \(\text{\text{\figs}}\) da8 27.a3 b4 Black survives to a pawn-down endgame in which he can at least activate his rooks and create some play.

23. ₩g3! It seems Caruana simply missed this move. Now he doesn't have a good way to defend the e5 pawn and is just lost.

23... **a**7 After 23... f6 24.g5+- White crashes through on the kingside.

24.\dongardxe5 \dongardxa2 25.\dongardxg7 Black's checks don't lead anywhere, so Vidit calmly takes a free pawn.

25...≅f8 Now there's only one important



▲ ► Vidit Santosh vs. Fabiano Caruana

move left to find and White will be home free. But Vidit fails to stop his opponent's idea. The immediate 25...\alphaa1+ fails, due to 26.Фc2 ₩a4+ 27.b3 \alphaa2+ 28. gb2 wxe4+ 29. c1 wf4+ 30.\d2+-.



26.\mathscr{\mathscr{M}}e5? 26.\mathscr{\mathscr{M}}c2! White's king will find safety on the other side of the board. Black's gueen and one rook can't harm White. 26... Wa4+ 27.∳d2 ₩b3 28.∳e2+-.

26...≌a4 Now White's king can't escape and he has to choose between giving a perpetual, or playing the unclear 27.b3.

27. ₩b8+ After 27. **Φ**c1? f6, the queen must give up defense of the bishop. 28. ₩e6 \alpha a1+ 29.\dot{\psi} d2 \begin{aligned} \psi xd4+−+. \end{aligned}

27.b3 ¹/₂xb3+ 28.2b2 f6 (Black can also play 28... \(\mathbb{Z}a8\), keeping the queens on.) 29.\daggedc3 \daggedc3 xc3 \daggedxc3 \daggedxxc3 \daggexxc3 \daggedxxc3 \daggedxxc3 \daggexxc3 \



27... åd8 28. ₩e5+ åe7 29. ₩b8+ åd8 30.₩e5+ &e7

At the end of the first cycle, the standings were as follows. Nepomniachtchi led with 4½/7. He was closely followed by Caruana and the two young Indian prodigies, Gukesh and Praggnanandhaa, all with 4/7. Nakamura and Vidit were on an even score, 3½/7. The two other players, Alireza Firouzja and Nijat Abasov, were out of contention, with 2½ and 2 points respectively.



Hikaru Nakamura, entrepreneur Michael Hvatt and Fabiano Caruana

Second Half

The Nakamura - Caruana clash in round 8 proved crucial for the paths of both players. Nakamura won a phenomenal game to bring himself closer to the lead.

C78

Hikaru Nakamura	2789
Fabiano Caruana	2803

FIDE Candidates, Toronto 2024

1.e4 e5 2.\(\Delta\)f3 \(\Delta\)c6 3.\(\Delta\)b5 a6 4.\(\Delta\)a4 ②f6 5.d3 &c5 6.0-0 d6 7.c3 0-0 8.\(\mathbb{Z}\)e1 **2e7** The game started as a Ruy Lopez, but Nakamura opted for a quiet, nontheoretical path, and we will soon see structures that resemble the Italian.

9. 2bd2 2g6 10. 2f1



10...d5 A novelty in this exact position, but one that always should be considered. If it works for Black, it can often equalize immediately.

11.exd5 ②xd5 12.②b3 12.**②**xe5 The bishop

is on c5 and not a7, so this actually merits consideration, as there is a fork trick.

A) 12...\(\hat{Q}\)xe5 13.d4! (13.\(\hat{Z}\)xe5 \(\hat{\\hat{L}}\)xf2+ 14. \dot xf2 \dot f6+);

B) 12...\$xf2+ 13.\$\dot\xf2 \&\dot\xe5 14.\$\dot\g1 ව්g6 White has the bishop pair and a reasonable position. White's king might have some problems down the road thanks to the missing f-pawn, but it's not a huge deal at the moment.

12...c6 13.d4 exd4 14. ②xd4 This might not look like the most interesting position in the world, but there's plenty of room for both players to outplay the opponent.

14...⊘f6 One of many fine approaches, aiming to give White an isolated pawn. 14...\$e6 is also a typical move in such positions - developing the bishop to a comfortable square. If it is ever taken, then White will have to deal with pressure along the f-file on the f2 pawn.

15.h3 &xd4 16.cxd4 \(\hat{Q}\)d5



So, Black has a better pawn structure and good prospects in the endgame, while White has the bishop pair and potential kingside attacking chances.

17.\(\delta\)c2 \(\delta\)e6 \(18.\delta\)g3 \(\delta\)df4 Hinting at playing ... 2d5, which would put some pressure on White's kingside.

19.\alpha e4 \@\d5 It looks like Black just lost a tempo, which he technically did, but White's rook on e4 also kind of gets in the way. It could be a target soon, and it also interferes with his nice bishop on c2. Additionally, White had ideas of playing 2e4 and bringing the knight to c5 or g5, so the rook stands in the way of that, too.

20.a3 Always a useful move, preventing ... 40b4 permanently. For instance, White may want to play [₩]d3 in the future, setting up a battery, but then ... 4b4 could be a problem, hence this prophylactic move.

20... 2e8 21. 总d2 心f6 Not a mistake by any means, but it allows White strong practical pressure. The knight is good on d5 − no need to move it. I like 21... \begin{aligned}
b6 the
\end{aligned} most, trying to break White's coordination by attacking the b2 pawn.

22. \(\delta\)g5 Of course, this was the idea -Nakamura wasn't planning on giving away the d4 pawn.

22...h6 23. &xf6 \(\mathbb{\text{\psi}}\)xf6



24. [™]d2 On the surface, Black's problems are completely solved – he has gotten rid of White's bishop pair, while the weak pawn on d4 remains. That would be my first impression upon seeing this position. However, a closer look reveals that it's not easy for Black to deal with White's attacking possibilities. White has easy play - he can double on the e-file, he can bring his knight to h5 or e4 in the future, and also there is the idea of pushing his h-pawn to h5 to kick Black's knight away.

move. If Black trades a pair of rooks he doesn't have to worry about any attack, but there's a strong reply in 25.\mathbb{\mathbb{Z}}g4!. Then, after 25... e6 26. 4h5 Wd8 27. Eg3, White has tremendous pressure.

25.□e3 □f4 This move is good, but what's not good is that Caruana spent 20 minutes on it! He went from 33 minutes down to 13, and in this time control, that's unforgivable.

26.h4! A key move to see from afar – the queen is kicked away from its active post, enabling White to keep attacking.

can keep the knight, but at the cost of ruining his king safety. 28.\(\mathbb{Z}\)ae1 looks like a nightmare for Black - his king is weak and his queen is completely out of play.

27.□e4 □g6 27...**□**xg2!? A totally strange possibility – maybe in hindsight Caruana should have gone for it to change the course of the game, but for a human this move looks ridiculous. The knight can't be taken immediately due to ...f7-f5, but if White doesn't take it immediately, how exactly does it escape?



28. ₩c3! Getting out of any ... ♠xh4-f3 fork tricks. (28.\mathbb{E}e5?? \@xh4! 29.\mathbb{E}xd5 ②f3+-+) 28...≜h3 29. Фh2 ②f4 The knight escapes miraculously due to mate threat on g2. 30. \(\mathbb{Z}\)g1 \(\mathbb{Z}\)xe4 \(\mathbb{Y}\)f5 32.d5 \(\mathbb{L}\)g2 Defending against the mate on g7. The line continues and it looks like Black survives by the skin of his teeth, but most people wouldn't go for this.

28.\(\mathbb{Z}\) ae1 Now Black's position is really difficult - White's rooks are monsters and his play is straightforward.

28...②f8 28...**Ξ**ad8 29.f4! An extremely strong idea – threatening f5.



Fabiano Caruana vs. Alireza Firouzia



30... 2d7? It's tempting to try to trade rooks, but this allows White's knight to enter with decisive effect. Both 30... 4d7 and 30... 4b6 would prolong the fight, although White has an unquestionable advantage.

b5? Ends the game immediately, but the position was lost already. 33...\$d7 34.\daggedxxb7\daggedxxf5\daggedxxf5\daggedxxa8\daggedxxc2\daggedxc2\daggedx6.\daggedxdx6\daggedxdx 37.\(\mathbb{Z}\)c8 Materially Black is doing okay, but he's tied down completely. There's a nice trick if he tries to defend the c6 pawn. 37...≜e4 38.\d8 \delta e7 39.\delta e8+-.

34.**②**e7+ **№**h8 35.**②**d5 Black resigned

Nakamura suffered vet another crushing defeat in the rematch against Vidit in the following round, which threatened to kill all the momentum he had built up from defeating Fabi. Nonetheless, he brought himself back up and in round 10 scored a win against Abasov, who fought his hardest in this tournament despite being outrated, but tended to be outplayed at critical moments.

In the same round, Caruana scored a nice win against Firouzja. By this point it was clear that the young talent was not in his best form, and was having a second disappointing Candidates Tournament in a row. Both players had less than 10 minutes with 10 moves to play until time control, but Caruana held his nerves far better than his opponent.

Fabiano Caruana	2803
Alireza Firouzja	2760

FIDE Candidates, Toronto 2024



This endgame is around equal, but White is probably slightly happier here, since Black has a fixed target on a light square - the f5 pawn. On the other hand, White's pawn on g2 isn't so safe – it's currently under attack, and if it ever moves to g3, then Black can try ...h5-h4 or putting a rook on the g-file. If White could get his king to f2 and defend it, then that would be a dream come true, but that takes time.

30.c5! Here 30...≜xg2 fails to 31. \(\mathbb{Z}\)g1, so White takes time to cement his rook.

30...h4? Allowing White to execute a

nice maneuver. 30...\mathbb{Z}xd6! No need to fear giving White a passed pawn – it's not going to advance very far. 31.cxd6 \(\mathbb{I} \)d8 32.ℤe7+ (*32*.ℤ*e6* ዿ*d5*) 32...⊈f6 33.ℤe5 It looks like White will take the f5 pawn with check and Black will have to defend an unpleasant endgame, but there's a simple solution. 33...\(\hat{2}\)d7! is the key move that the players probably missed from afar. Everything is secure and Black can play ... \(\hat{2}\)e6 next, followed by ... \(\beta\)xd6.

31.□e7+ **Фg6 32.□e5!** Now Black is in all sorts of tactical trouble.

32... \(\begin{aligned}
2 \) Again 32... \(\beta\) xg2 doesn't work, because of 33.\(\hat{x}\)f5+ \(\dot{\pi}\)g7 34.\(\mathbb{T}\)e7+ \(\mathbb{T}\)f7 (34...∳f8 35.\(\bar{\B}\)c7 \(\bar{\B}\)xd6+ 36.cxd6+-) 35.\g6++-.

Interesting line was 32...\mathbb{\mathbb{Z}}xd6 33.cxd6 êxg2 34.d7 êc6 35.êxf5+ ∲f6 36.∲e2, when Black can't play ...h3 since White can simply take it.



36... 2xd7 This trick almost works...

▼ Hikaru Nakamura and Fabiano Caruana

to the critical g2 pawn. **37...⊈g7** 37...**£**xg2 38.**∃**e2++−.

> **38.№f2** Now everything is safe for White and the d6 pawn remains on the board, so it's completely winning.

) 37. \(\exists xd7 h3 What to do about the h-pawn?\)

38.\(\mathbb{Z}\)e6+ \(\phi\)g7 39.\(\mathbb{Z}\)b6! h2 40.\(\mathbb{Z}\)xb7 h1\(\mathbb{Y}\) 41. 2c6+ 4f6 42. 2xh1 \(\frac{1}{2}\)xh1 43. 43.

33. \$1 Safe, but there was a knockout.

eighth rank. Black's king is getting hunted. 33...\$g7 (33...\$xq2 34.\$\mathbb{2}q8++-)

into a discovered attack. 35... \$\dot\dot\gq Black

can kick the rook next with \$d5 and try

37.©e1! Excellent patience under

pressure. Instead of trying to give a check

right away, Caruana uses the threat of the

discovered attack to move his king closer

It seems a bit strange to me to walk right

34.≜c4+−.

to fight on.

38...a5 39.a3 b5 40.\dd3 Time control is reached and the rest is easy.

41...\$\dot\delta f6 \ 42.\dot\delta xb5 \ \textbf{\text} xd6 43.\deltad7+− Once the rooks come off White can create a passed pawn on the queenside and/or bring his king to h3 and target the h4 pawn. Black will always be tied to his f5 pawn, so he can't really do much to resist.

Exd6 44.**Ec6 Exc6**

45.\(\dag{\pm}\)xc6 \(\dag{\pm}\)b3 46.\(\dag{\pm}\)d7 \(\delta\)g6 47.\(\delta\)g1 Black resigned

With four rounds to play, Gukesh and Nepo had 6 points, and Caruana, Nakamura, and Pragg were only a half point behind with $5\frac{1}{2}$ points.

Getting Closer To The Goal

Round 11 was one of the most exciting yet. Gukesh and Caruana faced off, and played a high-level game which resulted in a draw. Both players could be satisfied with this result. Caruana had the black pieces, which meant that he couldn't really play for a win without taking huge risks. On another board. Nakamura outplayed Pragg in a beautiful endgame victory. The most dramatic game of the whole tournament (besides the last round) took place between Vidit and Nepo. Vidit missed multiple wins, but none were that easy, and after nearly 6 hours of play, he collapsed, and Nepo took the full point, jumping back into the lead.

Here's the Pragg - Nakamura game from that round.

D06

R. Praggnanandhaa	2747
Hikaru Nakamura	2789

FIDE Candidates, Toronto 2024

1.d4 d5 2. 2 f3 2 f6 3.c4 c5!? Nakamura was full of opening surprises during this event, but this one was particularly out of left field. This symmetrical sideline isn't considered bad, but it tends to lead to positions in which White is slightly better with no risk, by virtue of having played the first move. In a game where Nakamura would really like to generate winning chances, this isn't the first opening you would think of, but he is content to drag his opponent out of theory, equalize, and attempt to outplay him from there.

8.g3 White's light-squared bishop belongs on the long diagonal in such positions -Black sometimes has trouble developing his queenside due to pressure against the b7 pawn.

8...e5 9.2b3

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9... \bigcirc **c6** 9... \bigcirc d7 is the most natural way of playing, trying to activate the "problem" bishop, but it doesn't solve Black's problems. 10. \(\hat{g}2\) \(\hat{g}6 11.0-0\) \(\hat{g}b4 12. \(\hat{g}d2\) âxg2 13.⋭xg2 ②c6 14.\alphac1 0-0-0 15.a3 åxc3 16.åxc3 This sequence of moves seems to be natural for both sides. White retains a slight pull thanks to ideas of &xe5 and 🖾 a5.

10. \(\delta\)g2 a5 A typical idea – knights on b3, b6, g3, or g6 can often get harassed by rook pawns. 10... \(\hat{\pm}e7?!\) is an example of how Black can get into trouble with lazy developing moves. After 11.0-0 0-0 12. êe3 êf5 13. êc5 White's knight will soon land on c5. We see how positionally dangerous Black's opening can be White's bishop on g2 is an unopposed monster.

11.②b5 A novelty, immediately occupying the newly-weakened b5 square. However, it's probably not the best try for an advantage, as Black can quickly solve his development problems with tempo. 11.0-0 a4 12.2d2 is strongly met by 12...\$e6!. It's critical to keep White's knight out of c4. White's pieces are a bit more restricted now, so Black should be able to complete his development in peace.

11...\$b4+ **12.\$d2 №e7** No need to castle anymore - the queens are off and the king feels perfectly safe in the center.

13.a3 &xd2+ 14.**②**xd2



14...a4! A very nice positional decision - clamping down on the light squares and



to be heading for a draw. Nevertheless, if Black is able to successfully complete development while preventing White from liquidating the b2 pawn, then White will be left without a clear path forward.

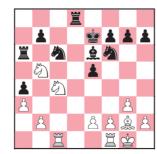
15.②c4 15.**≜**xc6 This idea always has to be considered - it compromises Black's pawn structure, but it gives away the light-squared bishop and opens the b-file for Black's rooks. 15...bxc6 16.\(\Delta \cdot c3 \) \(\delta e6 \) 17.\(\mathbb{Z}\)c1 The position is still equal, but I think Black can cause practical problems with an accurate move here. 17... hd8! It's not easy for White to get his h1 rook into the game thanks to this pressure on the d2 knight - plans like castling or playing f3, followed by \$\displaystyle{\psi}f2\$, are completely off the table. White should still be fine, but in my opinion his position is extremely difficult to play in practice.

15...≜e6 16.□c1 □a6! An important move, and one that Nakamura had to see

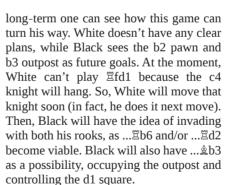
for a while back. This move deals with ②c7 ideas in a surprising way. It seems that Black is just putting his rook on a square which can still be attacked, but the tactics

17.0-0 17.ᡚc7 ≜xc4 18.ᡚxa6 (18.鼍xc4 \(\mathbb{\pi}\) a5 Or 18...\(\mathbb{\pi}\) b6 is good, too. White's knight is caught behind enemy lines.) 18...≜xa6−+ This is why the whole ... \alpha a6 idea works.

17...≌d8



White is beaten to the punch for control of the d-file as well. It's now clear that Nakamura has won the opening battle. It's not like he has an advantage vet, but in the



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18.②e3 Ξa5 18...**Ξ**b6 is tempting, but it leaves Black's a4 pawn out to dry, and Nakamura probably felt that he didn't want to let his opponent trade too many pawns so easily. 19. 2c3 \(\frac{1}{2}\) xb2 20. 2xa4 Exe2 21. Eb1 Black has won a pawn, but it's likely premature, as White has good piece activity and can target Black's b7 pawn.

19.\(\delta\)xc6 It was worth considering 19.₺c7, since it forces matters. Sometimes you have to seize the moment to go for a concrete line to stop a backslide into a worse position.



19...\(\tilde{\Delta} d4 \) (19...\(\delta b3?! \) 20.\(\delta xc6 \) bxc6 21.\(\mathbb{Z}xc6\)\(\mathbb{Z}d2\)\(22.\mathbb{Z}fc1\)\(\mathbb{looks}\)\(\mathbb{unpleasant}\) for Black, who has to be highly cautious.) 20.∮xe6 ∮xe2+ 21.∯h1 fxe6 (Not 21... Фxe6? 22. \(\bar{\pi} \) c7 when ... \(\bar{\pi} \) d7 fails to åh3+, so Black is in trouble.) 22. \alpha c7+ \alpha d7 23.\(\mathbb{Z}\xb7\)\(\mathbb{Z}\xb7\x\mathbb{Z}\xb7\)\(\mathbb{Z}\xb7\x\mathbb{Z}\xm2\x\mathbb{Z}\xm2\x\mathbb{Z}\xm2\x\mathbb{Z}\xm2\x\mathbb{Z}\xm2\x\mathbb{Z}\xm2\x\mathbb{Z}\xm2\x\mathbb{Z}\xm2\x\mathbb{Z}\xm2\x\mathbb{Z}\ happy with all the piece trades, especially since he's gotten rid of Black's bishop. The weakness of the b2 pawn should be compensated by Black's a4 pawn, which White can target with his bishop.

19...bxc6 20.②c3 &b3 21.②b1! It's necessary to remind Black about his own weakness - the c6 pawn, while conveniently preventing the ...\mathbb{I}d2 invasion.

21... \(\begin{aligned} \begin{aligned} 22.f4 e4 \\ \ext{This pawn advance is} \end{aligned} \) pretty risky - after all, it could become weak later.



23.⊈f2 I think Pragg would have been totally out of danger if he found 23.\(\mathbb{Z}\)c5 - White should seize the opportunity to activate his pieces. 23... 単b6 (23... もd5 24. ₾f2) 24. 心c3 \(\begin{aligned}
\text{Id} 25. \(\begin{aligned}
\text{Id} 2 \text{Not the only}
\end{aligned} move, but a safe one. 25...\pixb2 26.\pia5 White will win back the a4 pawn at least, and Black is the one who should be careful to equalize here.

23... \(\bar{2}\) b6 24. \(\bar{2}\) c3?! Again, I think 24. \(\bar{2}\) c5 is a key idea - getting the rook out first before the knight.

24...g6 25.\(\mathbb{E}\)b1 This move looks a little strange, but the idea is that ... \(\tilde{\pi} \) d2 is no longer so strong for Black, since the b2 pawn is protected. In my mind, this is the final admission of passivity. Now there's no going back.

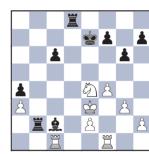
25.g4! \(\mathbb{Z}\)d2 26.f5! is not an easy idea whatsoever – just giving away the b2



A) 26...g5 27.h4 h6 28.hxg5 hxg5 29.\dot{\dot{B}}h1 \(\mathbb{Z}\) xb2 30.\(\mathbb{Z}\) h8 The rook will come to a8 and White should draw. Not easy to see from a few moves back.

B) 26... \(\text{Z}\) xb2 27. \(\text{Z}\) b1 \(\text{Z}\) xb1 \(\text{Z}\) White has threats of axa4 and g5 followed by ②xe4, so he's fine.

25...**മിd5! 26.¤bc1** After 26.മിxe4 മിxe3 27.⊈xe3 ≜c2 the b2 pawn will drop under the worst circumstances. 28.\(\mathbb{Z}\)bc1 \(\mathbb{Z}\)xb2



Compare this position to some of the previous lines where Black took the b2 pawn. In some of those lines Black was even ahead in material and White was okay, whereas here material is equal. The thing is, it's not actually about the b2 pawn at all, it's more about the activity of the pieces. Here White's rooks are totally passive, and the c2 bishop shuts the c-file down nicely. If Black manages to win the a-pawn, he will have a passed pawn a few squares from queening.

26...f5 The pawn push on move 22 has finally been justified for Black, albeit not without some cooperation from his opponent.

27.g4 A very understandable decision - trying to break at Black's pawn chain rather than consent to being locked up.

27...fxg4 28.\(\hat{Q}\)xg4 \(\hat{Q}\)xf4





29.⊈e3? One of the millions of examples that demonstrates why chess is so hard - the most natural move is a losing one. Upon 29. 2xe4? \(\frac{1}{2} \) White can't keep his king safe. For example, 30. Фe3 Øg2+ 31. \$\dd2 \quad d8+ 32. \$\dd2 \quad e6-+ The g4 knight is attacked and ... \(\bar{2}\) b3+ is coming. It's too much to deal with.

29. Фe1! is a great resource that keeps White in the game. 29... 2e6 30. 2e5 Taking the e4 pawn just opens the position and allows Black to activate his pieces, so White plays "around" the pawn and will only take it when it's convenient. A strange concept to be sure. (30. $\triangle xe4 \ \Xi d4$ 31. Def2 Df4 Threatening mate in one. $32.40e3 \pm d6$ White's pieces are pretty stuck.) 30...\(\textit{2}\)c5 31.\(\textit{2}\)f4 White still has drawing chances.

29...\(\Delta\)d5+ 30.\(\Delta\)xe4 \(\Delta\)xc3+ 31.bxc3 31.\(\max\)c3 may be better objectively, but not many people would just give away the b2 pawn for free. 31...≜d5+ 32.Фe3 \(\frac{1}{2}\)xb2.

31...c5! The b6 rook, which has been staring down the b2 pawn for a while, suddenly switches directions and will come to the center of the board.

32. □ f4 Losing by force, but the position was already pretty hopeless. After 32. ⊈f4 Ee6 Black's rooks are way too good here, and White's knight is offside and vulnerable.

32...\$d5+ 33.\$e3



33...h5! The knight is short of good squares.

34.c4 34. 2e5 \(\frac{1}{2}\)e6-+ or 34. 2f2 \(\frac{1}{2}\)e6+ 35.ᡚe4 g5−+.

Once the f4 rook is gone, the h6 knight will be left to its own devices.

37. \$\dot{\psi}g3 \$\overline{\psi}h8 38. \$\overline{\psi}xf6 \$\dot{\psi}xf6 39. \$\overline{\psi}f1+ \$\dot{\psi}g7\$



40.②f5+ 40.**②**f7 **□**f8−+.

to get one pawn for the piece and will soon get a second, but his position is hopeless for two reasons. First of all, his passed pawns are not dangerous - they are neither connected nor far advanced. Second, the c4 pawn is fixed on a light square, which means that Black's bishop should be able to collect it sooner or later.

41...\Zc8 Not the only way, but I like it a lot. It makes more sense to me to protect the c5 pawn rather than the h5 pawn. Maintaining the c4 pawn as a fixed target gives Black an easy plan.

42.罩xh5 &b7 43.垫f4 &a6 44.垫e5



44...\Deltag6! The final important move. After 44...\(\hat{\pm}xc4\) 45.\(\hat{\pm}d6\) things suddenly become tricky since White will win the c5 pawn, and Black can't trade rooks due to having the wrong-colored bishop. It's still winning, but there's no need to complicate matters.

45.\mathbb{Z}\text{h4} \psig5 46.\mathbb{Z}\text{h3} \mathbb{\mathbb{L}}\text{xc4} 47.\mathbb{Z}\text{g3}+ **\$\delta\$h6 48.e4 \Beta\$c6** Keeping the king out 49. 中f5 息f7 50.中e5 c4 51.中d4 罩d6+ 52.堂c5 罩d3 53.堂b4 罩b3+ 54.堂xa4 White resigned

Both Americans picked up badly needed wins in round 12, while Nepo only drew. Nakamura beat Firouzja, who imploded and gave away the game in one move. Meanwhile, Caruana outplayed Vidit.

C54

Fabiano Caruana	2803
Vidit Santosh Gujrathi	2727

FIDE Candidates, Toronto 2024

1.e4 e5 2. 2 f3 2 c6 3. 2 c4 When you need a win with White, sometimes it's better to avoid the Berlin. At least in the Italian vou should be able to keep all the pieces on the board and play an interesting game.

3...ዿc5 4.0-0 Øf6 5.d3 d6 6.c3 a6 7.a4 åa7 8.₺bd2 0-0 9.h3



9...**②e7** A common idea − Black relocates the knight to g6, and can then play ...c6 and ...d5. We already saw this in the Nakamura–Caruana game from earlier.

10.□e1 □g6 11.a5 A bit of a mysteriouslooking move perhaps. It gains space on the queenside but might not appear to be White's first priority. The subtlety lies in the battle for both sides to play d3-d4 or ...d6-d5. There are some benefits to leaving the knight on d2 for now. Here's a sample line.

11. 2 f1 c6 12. 2 b3 h6 (12...d5 is also possible immediately, but then Black has to contend with 13.2a5.) 13.2g3d5! 14.exd5 ②xd5 Now 15. ○xe5 fails tactically, due to 15... 2xe5 16. Exe5 2xf2+ 17. ⊈xf2 ∰f6+ An extremely common idea in these Italian positions. This is one of the explanations for Caruana's 11th move - he leaves the knight on d2 rather than immediately transferring it to g3. If it were still on d2 here, then 2f3 could block the check and defend the rook.



▲ Fabiano Caruana vs. Vidit Santosh Gujrathi

11...c6 12.\$\delta\$b3 \mathbb{Z}e8 13.d4 Again, if 13. ∅f1, then Black could play ...h6 followed by ...d5 with no problems, so White decides to get the central strike in first.

13...d5 A typical response, provoking liquidation in the center.

14.dxe5 Upon 14.exd5, Black's usual response is 14...e4, but it actually leads to some really unusual tactics that I don't recall seeing in these structures very often. 15.മe5 cxd5



16. ව් xe4! The f7 pawn is loose, so Black is advised against capturing on e4. 16... \triangle xe5 (16... \triangle xe4 is met by 17. Ξ xe4 \pm . After 16...dxe4 17.\(\hat{\Delta}\x\)xf7 \(\hat{\Begin{array}{c}}\color c7 & 18.\(\hat{\Delta}\)d6+ &e6 19.@xe8 @xe8 20. $\&g5\pm$ White has two pawns and a rook for the minor pieces. Additionally, Black's e4 pawn is a bit weak.) 17. 2xf6+ \(\mathbb{U}\)xf6 Now if White recaptures the knight, the f2 pawn is hanging, but he can use the fact that it is temporarily pinned. 18.\(\delta\)xd5 \(\delta\)d7! 19.dxe5 ≜xf2+ 20.Φh1 (20.Фf1 \(\bar{\pi}\)xe5 21. $\exists xe5$ &c5+ Black gets the bishop out

of harm's way with check. 22.₩f3 ₩xe5 White can't take on f7 and open up the f-file for Black's rook, so he's worse here. 23. $\forall xf7+?? \, \dot{\oplus} h8 \, 24. \, \forall xd7 \, \exists e8-+)$ 20... \(\text{\$\pi} \text{xe5} \) 21. \(\text{\$\pi} \text{xe5} \) \(\text{\$\pi} \text{xe5} \) 22. \(\text{\$\pi} \text{xf7} + \) 党h8! White can't take on d7 because of ... \modele e1+. He's up a pawn, but the activity of Black's pieces forces him to simplify. 23. £f4 \(\mathbb{\text{\psi}}\) xf4 24. \(\mathbb{\text{\psi}}\) xd7 \(\mathbb{\psi}\) f8 25. \(\mathbb{\psi}\) d5 b6 White still has a material edge, but the opposite-colored bishops should enable Black both to create threats against White's king, and have the ability to hold most endgames.

\(\mathbb{Z}\xe1+\) 17.\(\mathbb{Z}\xe1\) \(\infty\) xe1 \(\infty\) xd5



After a forced line we have a position where White has some pull, but it's largely symmetrical and Black has no weaknesses.

18. £c2 Stopping ... **£**f5. 18. **£**xd5 White can give black an isolated pawn, but it's not worth giving up this bishop for. 18...cxd5 19.\2012f3 d4! Even if Black allowed \(\frac{1}{2}\)e3 it would hardly be a disaster, but this is simple enough. 20. 2xd4 2xd4 21.cxd4 &e6= Black controls the light squares very well, so White's extra pawn doesn't amount to much.

plav ... \(\mathbb{Z} e8 \) and/or ... \(\mathbb{L} f5, \) and it looks like he has no problems whatsoever. Caruana manages to pose a direct problem, though.

20.c4 Where does the knight go?

20... **②e7!?** A safe option, but White gets some advantage now. 20... 266 Of course this is where the knight wants to go, but you have to see the response to White's next move. 21. 25 Now 2xf6 is an annoying threat. 21... xh3! (But not 21... xc4?? 22.\(\documen\$xf6 qxf6 23.\(\delta\$e4+−) It turns out this works for Black, but you have to see so much in order to go for it, so I don't blame Vidit for not trusting this option.



- A) 22.\(\hat{\pi}xf6\)\(\hat{\pi}g4!\) 23.\(\Delta\hat{h}4\)\(\maxf6\) 24.\(\maxfa\) ₩xh4 25.\(\mathbb{Z}\xxh3\) \(\mathbb{W}\d4\) 26.\(\mathbb{L}\xxh7+\) \(\mathbb{D}\g7\) Black's king is actually safe here − \(\mathbb{H} \)h8 comes next.
- **B)** 22. ②e5 ₩e6 23.gxh3 ℤe8 It's not technically a pin since White can move the knight to d3 or f3, but then Black can play ... \widetilde{\mathbb{U}}\text{xh3, uncovering a dangerous} attack on the queen. 24.\(\hat{\psi}\)f4 \(\hat{\psi}\)d4 25.4d3 \widetarks xh3 26.\widetaf1 \widetarkg4+ 27.\widetarkg2 êxf2+! Crazy stuff. White can't touch the bishop. 28. \triangle h1 (28. \triangle xf2 \triangle xf4; ₩f3+ 30.₩g2 ₩h5+=.
- C) 22.gxh3 \(\mathbb{\text{\mathbb{\ma The bishop can't return to g3 because of the pin, so White can't keep the defense together. It's still objectively equal (White has to give the piece back one way or another), but I won't bog you down in variations here.

major downside of the knight's placement on e7 − 22... £xc4 still can't be played due to 23.\delta\epsilon{4}, attacking the bishop and the h7 pawn. If the knight were on f6, this would never be a problem.

22...罩d8



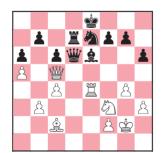
23. ₩ c5 By the way, remember 11.a5? See how it's shown itself to be a very useful move, freezing Black's queenside pawns. Sorry for the spoilers, but, believe it or not, Black's king is going to end up on that side of the board, and the dark-square control will give White a pretty dangerous attack!

23...h6 24.b3 ₩c7 24...₩d6 Black would like to play this to try to get rid of the white queen, but white has an annoying reply. 25.\darkard1 The queen can't be taken due to the back rank problem, so it has to go back to c7 anyway.

25.□e1 □f8 Black is just short of moves while White can slowly improve his position.

⊉e8 29.g4 Making luft, controlling the f5 square, and hinting at pushing g4-g5 at some point. White really doesn't have to worry about weakening his king, as Black's pieces are quite passive and are in no position to take advantage of it.

29...增f4 30.空g2 罩d7 31.罩e4 增d6



32. We3 The endgame is always going to be pleasant for White due to the space advantage, but how can you trade queens with your opponent's king on e8?

32...c5? Creating a target. I think Vidit planned to sacrifice this pawn, but miscalculated. 32...\(\mathbb{I}\)d8! was the best move, aimed against White's threat of △d4. Now the bishop can safely retreat



▲ Ian Nepomniachtchi, Hikaru Nakamura and Dommaraju Gukesh

to d7 or c8. Also Black can satisfactorily meet 33.g5 with 33...\$f5 or ...\$f5. It's still bad for Black, but there's no clear breakthrough.

26.፱e3 ἀe8 27.ឃh5 ἀf8 28.ឃc5 33.፱e5! ላር6 33...፱c7 34.g5 Now White controls the f5 square, so Black can't play ...≜f5 or ... ∮f5, meaning this advance spells huge trouble.

> **34.**□**d5!** An easy-to-miss nuance, kicking the queen before taking the pawn. 34.\(\maxc5\) \(\mathbb{Z} e7 \) was Vidit's idea. The rook on c5 is a little stuck, and Black threatens a discovered attack on the queen. 35. 2e4 White still has an advantage here, but it looks a little rickety to self-pin in this manner.

> **34...≌c7 35.Ξxc5 Ξe7** Now Black's queen is on c7 instead of d6, so White's queen is free to move and untangle.

36.₩c3 ₩d6



37.\(\mathbb{Z}\)h5? A really bizarre decision. After outplaying his opponent so well and winning a pawn without compromising his coordination, Caruana banishes his rook to the other side of the board. 37.b4 is strong, but also simple and very natural. The rook is cemented on c5 and White doesn't have to worry about it getting trapped anymore. White has the extra material plus a strong attack, "the material and the compensation" as they say. I think the game would have ended fairly quickly here.

37...f6! Shoring up the kingside pawns. Now it's totally unclear again – with White's rook out of play, he lacks coordination.

38. **≜g6**+ **Φd8** The king finally runs for safety on the opposite side of the board from which it castled, but there was an argument for going back home. 38... \$\dot\delta\$f8 Maybe Vidit was afraid of some kingside threat here, but they're non-existent. White can't play g5, and h4 can always be met with \(\hat{\pm} xg4\). White can try to activate his knight, but doing so takes time and would give up the d4 square, allowing Black to play ... \dd4, for instance. Also, White's rook can't do anything. So what does White do here? Your guess is as good as mine! It seems like the extra pawn doesn't help much.

Black had one more move to get his king to safety, he would be home free, but now

White regains control of the dark squares. which will help him rescue his rook.

39...⊈c8 39...**≜**xg4?? 40.**½**b6+ is the tactical justification.

40.^{\tilde{\Pi}}**b6 \dot{\Pi}b8?** The last move before time control, and an obvious one, but it turns out to be the decisive mistake. 40... #f4! Black has one move to try and cause problems before White can bring his rook back into the game, and this is the best way to do it. Now ... ≜xg4 is a big threat – for, example after 41.\(\mathbb{Z}\)c5, Black strikes with it.



41.≜f5 ≜xf5 42.\\ xf5 \\ c7 Black is still down a pawn and suffering, but his king is finally pretty safe, and White's a5 pawn might turn from a strength to a weakness as more and more pieces get traded.

41.ℤ**c5** White has a big threat of ℤxc6 followed by \(\mathbb{\text{\text{\$\mathbb{M}}}}\)d8, winning material. Black has to go into full passivity, meaning his position becomes hopeless again.

41...≜d7 41...**≌**c7 42.**Ξ**xc6+−.

42.b4 ₩f4



43. \(\delta f5?!\) This is really a "safety first" move. Black's position remains pretty undesirable, but there was an immediate win, 43.b5! It looks risky to allow 43... \$xg4. However, backwards knight moves are sometimes considered the toughest ones to spot, and 44. ව් g1! is no exception. The knight does an exceptional job guarding all the key squares and Black just can't create any threats here. 44...≜xh3+ 45.∅xh3 ∰g4+ 46.Фh2 ∰xg6 47.bxc6+-.

46. \mathrew d5 \mathrew e2 47.b5! A really nice way to win - it's time to convert the positional advantage into a tactical one. This gives the a5 pawn away, but it's a temporary sacrifice.

47...\$\xa5



48.②d4 48.b6?? Not vet! 48...**₩**xb6 The f2 pawn is hanging, so there's no time to take the knight.

48...≅b2 48...**≅**e5 49.**≅**xe5 fxe5 (49...**\ * * *** *xe*5 50.\\displad8+\displada a7 51.b6 mate.\) 50.\displae6 \displace6 \displace6 b6 $(50... \mbox{$\%$} xc4+-51. \mbox{$\%$} d6+) 51. \mbox{$\triangle$} c5 \mbox{ Every move}$ wins for White, but I like this knight transfer, which underscores Black's helplessness. 51...₩c7 52.�d7+ Фc8 53.ᡚxe5+-.

49.bxa6 ②c6 49...**②**xc4 50.₩g8+ ₩c8 (50...\$\dagge a7 51.\$\Dagge b5+ \$\Bar{\text{\$\text{\$\general} \$\dagge c6+\$}}\$ 53. [™] d5 Everything is covered and White will win with his extra material.) 51.a7+.

50.₩g8+ ᡚd8 51.ℤd5 фa7 52.ℤxd8 Black resigned

CONCLUSIONS

Congrats to Gukesh, making history at the age of 17, becoming the youngest ever challenger for the World Championship. His match with Ding will probably take place in November of this year. Let's hope the Chinese player manages to recover from a pretty disappointing performance in his last few tournaments. It would be great to see a high-level battle between these two.

As for Caruana and Nakamura, I'm sure they are both disappointed by the result. If this was any other tournament, they'd probably be guite pleased with their performance, but here, only first place matters. Interestingly, I think each player's last round game is emblematic of their tournaments. Nakamura failed to pose any problems against Gukesh and didn't seem to have killer opening weapons with White throughout the whole tournament. In the game against Vidit that I showed, he went all-out for the win even though he knew he was in his opponent's prep, and it backfired badly. Sometimes his low-key opening approach worked though, to be fair, like in the game against Caruana.

We could look back and say that if Hikaru didn't lose both games to Vidit, he would have won, but these hypotheticals are always complicated, as we could hypothetically change any result to benefit or hurt any player. There's not much more to say except that Nakamura

played great this tournament, just Gukesh was slightly better.

Caruana suffered from time management in some key moments. In his Black game against Nakamura, I mentioned a moment when he spent 20 minutes of his remaining time while still far away from move 40. One could argue that he would've put Nepo away easily in the last round if not for the stress of the clock. In general, other than the last-round game, he took advantage of his chances when he got them. If he had an advantage, he converted it into a full point. If not for his slips in the aforementioned two games, he could've won outright or at least made a playoff. But, chess isn't a game of "ifs".

In conclusion, I'm sure many of the players in this tournament will have a chance to play at least one more Candidates tournament. But, with the rise of the youngsters, is time running out for players like Nakamura, Caruana, and Nepo? Here's my bold prediction at least one of them will fail to qualify for the next Candidates. Only time will tell, but expect the youngsters to flood the top of the rating list pretty soon. Players like Abdusattorov and Erigaisi are already 2760+ at the time of writing. And who knows? We may have our youngest ever world champion at the end of the year.

John Burke

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