By GM Sarunas Sulskis

AN ODD OPENING STRIKES ITS DESIRED TARGET IN TORONTO

With Indian players overwhelming the chess world at a rapid pace, I found appropriate to comment on one of their mutual encounters in the Toronto Candidates. The game between Vidit and Praggnanandhaa saw, in my opinion and to my taste, the most extraordinary opening choice by the 19-year-old Pragg. As Black, he confronted Vidit's solid and super correct Ruy Lopez in a most defying manner by the Delayed Schliemann 4...f5!?.

I think this exciting game embodies all the key features of successful modern opening strategy – prepare well beforehand and aim not for dry correctness, but rather use mathematically incorrect means to strike a chilling surprise on your correctly-minded opponent. As it was, Vidit, taken by surprise, started spending copious amounts of time to make his way through uncharted territory, well-explored by his clever fellow countryman beforehand.

The course of the game displays Vidit's preconceived opinion that the openings of such kind must be punished. This stubborn conviction, however, cost Vidit even more time on his clock. Pragg bravely blockaded Vidit's main asset (the e6 pawn) with his knight, castled long which is quite unusual and fresh for a Ruy Lopez, and staked his whole strategy on the power and agility of his bishop pair. By suddenly marching his g-pawn down the board in Vidit's time scramble, Pragg brought his thoughtful vet bold game strategy to full fruition.

still stubbornly refuses to veer away

from his opponent's prep. This policy,

however, costs him a significant amount

of his allotted time. In hindsight, 9.0-0 was more prudent, as White doesn't need

to worry much about 9...c5 10.\(\hat{\pm}\)xg8 cxd4

10...d6! In return for the lost pawn, Pragg

retorts with a nice series of 'impossible'

moves, which were really delightful

to watch for the eager spectators! In a

predecessor game F.A.Rakotomaharo

2435 - J.S.Christiansen 2620, Paleochora

2021, the Norwegian grandmaster wasn't

ready for impossible moves. He simply

went 10...g6. There followed 11.0-0! h5 12. ②e3 ₩e7 13. ②d5 ₩c5 14.c4 and Black

10... \(\hat{2}\)xg2?? is, of course, suicidal, since

11. 2 On 11.e6?! **3** If 6, Black is out of

Initially, a simple 11.exd6 looks

to underline the futility of Black's

counterplay. Black, however, responds

with a second 'impossible' move 11... [™]d7!

was wiped off the board in 32 moves.

the woods and ready to castle long.

Black must resign.

9...\2\xb3 10.axb3

C70

Vidit Santosh	2727
R. Praggnanandhaa	2747

FIDE Candidates, Toronto 2024

1.e4 e5 2.\(\hat{Q}\)f3 \(\hat{Q}\)c6 3.\(\dag{\pi}\)b5 a6 4.\(\dag{\pa}\)a4



4...f5! Pragg starts off by dropping a bombshell in the form of a Delayed Schliemann. As we will see later, his unorthodox, yet entertaining to spectators, choice will be graciously rewarded.

5.d4 exd4 6.e5 Vidit has certainly felt massive preparation coming his way, vet refuses to turn off the highway.

6...b5 Skip back only 50 years and you could find the Delayed Schliemann in the Candidates Final Match of the day between Karpov and Korchnoi, Moscow 1974. It went 6... ≜c5 7.0-0 ②ge7 8. ≜b3 d5 9.exd6 \mathbb{\text{\mathbb{ following a good 50 moves fight.

7. **åb3 ②a5** Quite a fresh move! 7... **å**b7 is a more trodden path.

8.②xd4 There are certainly other ways to choose from, such as 8.2d5 c6 9.2xg8 \(\mathbb{Z}\)xg8 10.\(\mathbb{Z}\)xd4; or 8.0-0 c5?! 9.\(\mathbb{L}\)d5.

8...**≜b7** 9.**②**x**f5** Taken by surprise, Vidit



and on 12. ₩e2+ continues with a third one

After 13. 2e3 &xd6 Black obtains tangible compensation, determined by his nice bishop pair.

11... **a**d7 Continuing the theme of 'impossibilities'. Now both advances of the e5 pawn look equally damaging to Black, but Pragg shows how he has overcome deceptive appearances with his thorough prep!

12.e6 12.exd6+ \$\div f7!\$ only leads to a transposition from the previous comment. **12... a c6** Pragg has obviously got ready to

13. \(\delta g5!\)? Vidit pushes hard to prevent his opponent from getting his king to safety on the queenside. 13. 2xg7+? just doesn't work, since after 13...\(\hat{2}\xg7\) 14.\(\bar{4}\h5+\), the only way out is 14...∳d8.

13...g6 The reckless 13...\sum xg2?? leads to a quick mate after 14. 2xg7+ 2xg7 15.₩h5+ \$\dot\phi f8 16.\psi f7 mate.

On 13...\@e4 14.\@xe4 \&xe4 15.\@e3. White retains his extra pawn for the time

14.②e3 Defending the vulnerable g2 pawn, yet obstructing his own queen on is better after both 15... \$\div d7 16.exf8\$\div + $\Xi xf8$, and 15.exf8 Ξ + $\Phi xf8$..

14...h6 15. 总f4 ②e7 Pragg wisely delays castling long since a potential short castling may keep Vidit guessing. An impatient 15... ₩e4 runs into 16. ②c3! ₩xf4 17. 2cd5 ₩e5 18. 2xc7+ Φe7 19. 2xa8

16.c4



16...b4! A very important move that keeps



▲ S.Vidit vs. R. Praggnanandhaa

Black's windy strategy going. The white 10...d6! followed by 11...\deltad7. knight is denied its ascension square on c3. **17. 2 g4** Vidit is still in pursuit of an opening advantage long gone. With his latter move, however, he risks his bishop being trampled by Black's kingside pawns advance. On 17. 2 d2 \(\hat{g} g 7 \) 18.0-0 0-0, Black has easy play with White's d2 knight failing to find gainful employment, while 17.h4 ₩e4 is also fine for Black.

17... 2c5 Preventing both **2d5** and **3a5**. The alternative 17... 2g7? is a mistake, whereupon Vidit's last move allows 18.©d5!.

On 17...h5 Vidit would have probably resorted to something like 18. \mathbb{\mathbb{M}}g3 (or even 18.₩g5 \$h6 19.₩g3) 18...h4 19.₩g4 h3

17...0-0-0 was an alternative for Black, likely transposing to the game after 18.∜∆d2.

18.0-0 **≜g**7 19.**⊘**d2 0-0-0



There was an argument by some high-profile commentators, who, while conveniently wielding an evaluation bar in the comfort of their study, alleged 19...0-0 was better. I have no particular remarks in this regard other than that the long castling had firmly remained on the youngster's mind ever since he embarked on the marvelous sequence has been going on around the e1 square.

20.h4?! A similar, engine-induced argument was raised on the alleged strength of 20. 2d5! While I agree it should have been played, one needs to be extremely tactically sharp to self-inflict the bishop-queen battery while the clock is ticking down. 20... ∆xd5 21.cxd5 \dot xd5 22.e7+ \(\mathbb{G}\)d7 23.\(\mathbb{G}\)fe1 \(\mathbb{G}\)e8 24.\(\Dar\)c4 \(\mathbb{M}\)f5 when perhaps 25.₩g3 \(\mathbb{g}\) \(\mathb ¤xe7 27.≜xd6 ¤e4 28.≜xc7 offers an explanation for White's risky idea.

20...\mathbb{\mathbb{E}} de8 Now the best time for the **\mathbb{\mathbb{E}}**e3-d5 jump has passed. Low on the clock, and with his knights restricted, Vidit must now fight against his opponent's bishop pair, well-located on both long diagonals.

21.\mathbb{\mathbb{Z}}\ ad1 \mathbb{\mathbb{L}}\ xb2 22.\mathbb{\mathbb{D}}\ d5 \ Vidit now seizes his belated opportunity.

22...\daggedxd5 23.cxd5 No chance for the intermediate 23. 2e4? due to 23... 2f6-+. 23...\$xd5 24.e7+ \$\dot{\phi}b8 25.\$\dot{\phi}e3 \$\div b5\$ 26.₺c4



26... \(\delta\)c3 The text is better than 26...≜xc4?! 27.bxc4 ≌a4 28.c5, which is unsafe for Black.

27.≜d4 27.**\mathbb{\math}\m{\mathbb{\mathbb{\mathbb{\mathbb{\mathbb{\mathbb{\mathbb{\math** 27...\lambda hg8-+.

27... \(\mathbb{Z}\) hg8 28.\(\mathbb{L}\) xc3 Strong competition

With his last move, Vidit wrestles it from Pragg, but the emerging strong pawn on c3 will distract White's rooks. 28.\(\mathbb{I}\)fe1 was brave, but a hardly sound attempt -28...≜xe1 29.\(\mathbb{Z}\)xe1 \(\mathbb{L}\)xc4 \(\mathbb{Z}\)f5∓

28...bxc3 29. ₩d4 29. ፰fe1 c2 30. ፰c1 ₩xb3 is a good example of a rook distraction.

29...≜b7 30.₩xc3 After this, the last danger for Pragg is over and he can breathe a sigh of relief. 30.\(\mathbb{I}\)fe1 was more resilient. It's possible that Pragg was ready to launch a g-pawn march similar to the game – 30...g5 31.h5 g4 32.\sum xc3 g3! with a strong attack. wastes precious time. Better was 32. 2xb7 ₩xb7 33.\daggeddd although White's prospects



32...g5! Pragg now launches a powerful pawn march along the g-file, well supported by his rook, and wraps up the game!

33.h5 g4! 34.\(\mathbb{Z}\)fe1 g3!, 35.\(\Delta\)xb7 The slightest shiver of the f2 pawn loses on the spot, for example 35.f4 \bullet b6+ 36.\bullet f1 ₩f2 mate.

35...gxf2+ **36.⊈xf2 ₩xb7** Vidit's position has been irrevocably ruined.



37... \(\mathbb{Z}\) eg5 All roads lead to Rome now, even the primitive 37... \widetilde{\pi}xf3+ 38.gxf3 \mathref{\m

38. \mathrew xb7 + **\mathrew xb7 39.g4** There's no way to avert the loss of a second pawn. 39.\mathbb{Z}g1

39... \(\text{Z}\) xg4 40.\(\text{Z}\) e6 \(\text{Z}\) h4 41.\(\text{Z}\) xh6 \(\text{Z}\) 5 42.\mathbb{\mathbb{H}}h7 \mathbb{\mathbb{H}}hxh5 43.\mathbb{\mathbb{H}}d7 \psicon c8 44.\mathbb{\mathbb{H}}e7 ጀe5 45. ጀg7 ጀhf5+ White resigned

2 MAGNIFICENT 3

By GM Sarunas Sulskis

TAN ZHONGYI CONFIDENTLY NAVIGATES STORMY WATERS TO WIN THE CANDIDATES!

Meanwhile the Women's Candidates Tournament in Toronto had a somewhat more pronounced winner. The former Women's World Champion, Tan Zhongyi dominated the rest of the field from an early start right up to the very end. Her final tally, just like Gukesh's, consisted of 9 points out of 14. But while only the last moves of the titanic struggle between Caruana and Nepomniachtchi in the final round of the Open Candidates brought clarity to the final standings, Tan had practically secured her right to compete in the Women's World Championship Match by the start of the last round.

Chess fans will now eagerly await Tan Zhongyi's match for the Chess Queen's crown with an incumbent Women's World Champion Ju Weniun. It's worth

reminding the reader that it was precisely Ju Wenjun who deposed Tan Zhongyi from her throne in the World Chess Championship Final Match in 2018 in Shanghai, China. Consequently, there's no doubt that we are in for a delightful come-back attempt by Tan pretty soon!

So what's the secret behind Tan's confident victory in this Candidates tournament? As we can glean from her previous career, her play in Toronto featured a nice blend of high form, matured experience in her 30s, good self-control in tense moments of the game, much better time management compared to other competitors and her relentless willpower in working through the challenging amounts of sheer calculation carefully and undistracted.

	Final Ranking crosstable after 14 Rounds - WOMEN	
--	--	--

Rk.	Name	Rtg	FED	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Pts	TB1	TB2
1	Tan ZHONGYI	2521	CHN		1/2.1/2	1.0	1.1	1/2.1/2	1/2-1	1/2.1/2	1.1/2	9	60,50	5
2	Humpy KONERU	2546	IND	1/2.1/2		0.1	1/2-1	1/2.1/2	1/2.1/2	0-1	1/2.1/2	7 ½	52,25	3
3	Lei TINGJIE	2550	CHN	0.1	1.0		1.0	1/2-1	1/2.1/2	1/2.1/2	1/2.1/2	7 ½	52,00	4
4	Vaishali RAMESHBABU	2475	IND	0.0	1/2.0	0.1		1/2-1	0.1	1.1	1/2-1	71/2	47,50	6
5	Aleksandra GORYACHKINA	2553	FID	1/2.1/2	1/2.1/2	1/2.0	1/2.0		1/2.1/2	1.1/2	1.1/2	7	47,00	2
6	Kateryna LAGNO	2542	FID	1/2.0	1/2.1/2	1/2.1/2	1.0	1/2.1/2		1/2.1/2	1/2.1/2	61/2	45,00	1
7	Nurgyul SALIMOVA	2432	BUL	1/2.1/2	1.0	1/2.1/2	0.0	0.1/2	1/2.1/2		1/2.1/2	51/2	39,50	1
8	Anna MUZYCHUK	2520	UKR	0.1/2	1/2.1/2	1/2.1/2	1/2.0	0.1/2	1/2.1/2	1/2.1/2		51/2	38,75	0

Below I have selected Tan's sixth round win over Anna Muzychuk. Out of an unassumingly-looking Colle System, Zhongvi first declares her true ambitions by driving her knight into Anna's territory with 10.0e5. Not having peace of mind with her -1 score at that moment, Muzychuk is eager for complications, but is that at the expense of her king safety? Throwing her queen into the fray by 13.\dd1-g4 heralds the start of Tan's attack on the king. She conducts it consistently, with no regard to substantial sacrifices. Muzychuk positions her rook on the fourth rank, winning a pawn and shadowing the steps of White's queen still stationed on g4. Meanwhile, Tan inches closer to the desired target by first marching

her kingside pawn with h2-h4-h5 and then sending another one into the battlefield – f2f4-f5. Meanwhile her back-up major pieces eagerly await Tan's command to attack.

Sensing Tan's relentless willpower to crash through Black's defensive line on the kingside, Muzychuk's nerves get the better of her and with 24...exf5? she opens the floodgates for the entry of White's major, after which the position still remains loaded with sharp variations of wild beauty. In time trouble, which has befallen poor Muzychuk, Tan shows her true colors by spurning the most practical 32.2xf6+ for a far more beautiful, but objectively weaker 32.\(\maxref{\pm}\xf6!\)? queen sacrifice. However Muzychuk still has enough reasons to reject the highly

poisoned queen offer. Her Chinese opponent is fearlessly pressing on a rook down with 34. ∅e7! and with Anna's clock ticking down, the Ukrainian heads for a breakdown with the wrong recapture 35... ∑xe4?.

Tan Zhongyi	2521
Anna Muzychuk	2520

FIDE Women's Candidates Toronto 2024

1.d4 d5 2.②f3 ②f6 3.e3 Muzychuk must have been surprised by this seemingly unassuming opening choice by Tan. White temporarily hems in her dark-squared

> bishop in order to bring it out on b2. The latter setup by Tan is probably best described as the Colle System.

3...e6 After some six minutes pondering over her choices, the Ukrainian player goes for the most solid line. This solidity. however, narrows down the scope of her lightsquared bishop. On 3... £f5 the game could have turned into the Slav Defense with 4.c4 c6 5.2c3 e6 6.2h4.

4.\$\d3 c5 5.b3 A necessary feature of the Colle-Zukertort System. Yet with foreknowledge of what happened in this game, it could be safely reframed into the Colle Attack!

5...**②c6 6.0-0 b6** More common continuations are 6... \@e7 and 6... \@d6. 7. \$\dagger b2 \dagger b7 8. \dagger bd2 \dagger c8 9.a3 \dagger e7



10.②e5 Zhongyi only briefly pauses before declaring her ambitions by driving her knight into Anna's territory.

10...cxd4 On 10...0-0 the Chinese player could have further asserted her control of the center by 11.f4.

Surprisingly, this natural queen thrust may be a novelty. In one low-profile game 13.b4 was played.

13...g6 14.b4! Restricting access to c5

14...a5 15.විf3 0-0 16. \alpha ae1 This overt aggression towards Muzvchuk's king is going to bring Tan's strategy to the point of 'win or die'. While it undoubtedly makes it a dream scenario for onlookers, it's very demanding for the players. As noted by Anand, White could also treat the game positionally, starting with 16.\mathbb{H}ab1 and followed by \(\exists d4\), c3 etc.

16...axb4 17.axb4 \(\mathbb{H}\)a8 18.h4 \(\mathbb{H}\)a4 **19.h5** Tan is not willing to compromise her attack for a pawn... 19.\&c3 \&c5 20. \$\dagger \bar{\mathbb{g}} \bar{\mathbb{g}} a3 21. \$\dagger \bar{\mathbb{g}} \bar{\mathbb{g}} a2.

19...≌xb4 20.ᡚd4



The first critical moment in the game. Muzychuk has managed to initiate counterplay on the queenside and her rook is tightly binding some of White's minor pieces. Meanwhile, Tan has progressed with her attack and is ready to strike mercilessly against the black king.

20...g5 The first thing to note, however, is the fact that the Chinese player has just boldly offered the sacrifice of a whole bishop.

20...\(\mathbb{Z}\)xb2 heralds a complex maze of sidelines that will mark this fabulous game until the very end. All variations are very informative, but in order to better maintain the reader's focus. I will cut them down dramatically. 21.hxg6 fxg6 (21...f5 loses to 22.exf6 \(\hat{\partial} xf6 \) 23.\(\hat{\partial} xe6+ \(\hat{\partial} h8 \) 24.\(\hat{\partial} xe7+− \) with a double attack. Or 21...\$\&\circ\$c5 22.gxf7+ Фh8 23. gxh7 \ Дxf7 24. gq6 \ Дq7 25. Дe3 →) 22.\(\hat{x}\)g6 \(\hat{Q}\)c5 23.\(\hat{\mathbb{H}}\)h5 hxg6 24.\(\hat{\mathbb{H}}\)xg6+ \(\hat{\mathbb{h}}\)h8 and now White can let her attack run carefree.

A clever attempt to muddy waters with 20... axe5 21. Exe5 &f6 is decisively combated with 22.hxg6 hxg6 23.\(\delta\)xg6 êxe5 24.êxf7+! ∳xf7 25.₩xe6+ ∲g7

21. **≜c3 ≅a4** 22.**f4 ≌c8** 23. **≜b2**! After some consideration Tan postpones a direct assault on the black king.

On 23. 2xe6 Muzychuk's somewhat mysterious last move is vindicated by 23...②c5! pinning the hostile knight. (Instead, leaving this knight ready for



▲ Tan Zhongyi vs. Anna Muzychuk

Photo by Lennart Ootes

action could prove fatal. The most beautiful line among many is 23...\sum xc3 Фh8 27. Фxf7+! \ \ xf7 28. \ g8 mate.)

Upon 23.₺f5 Black's defense hinges on

23... ②c5 Muzychuk rushes to grab the initiative from Tan, yet she does so at the expense of her king. Personally I would have tried to boost the defense around my king by 23...h6, when there could follow 24.f5 (24. 2xe6 runs into the pin 24...②c5!) 24...②c5 25.f6 ②xd3 26.cxd3 ₫c5. This line actually could have also occurred in the game.

24.f5 On 24.fxg5 Muzychuk must have intended 24...\20xd3



A) 25.cxd3 [₩]c2! 26.g6 (26.^½xc2 ^ℤxg4) 26...₩xb2 27.gxf7+ Φh8 works well for Black.

B) 25.g6 ②xb2 (25...②*xe1* is also possible - 26.qxf7+ \$\display\$h8 27.h6 \$\mathbb{Z}\$q8 28.fxq8\$\mathbb{Z}\$+ Black makes her last stand by 27... \(\mathbb{I} \) g8

24...exf5? Now White's light-squared bishop is released from its predicament and all hell breaks loose on Muzychuk. Upon 24... ②xd3 she naturally feared 25.f6! Yet she shouldn't! After 25...h6 26.fxe7

(26.cxd3 &c5) 26... \(\Delta xb2 \) 27.exf8\(\Beta + \Beta xf8 \) a wild battle just keeps raging on.

Perhaps 24...h6 was possible too, although I admit that 25.f6 is scary. For example, 25... d8 26. c1 h8 27. xg5

25. 2xf5 The most natural and best.

On 25.\mathbb{Z}xf5, Black is just in time to eliminate the dangerous bishop -25...\(\Delta xd3 \) 26.e6 (26.cxd3 h6 27.e6 f6 28.\(\mathbb{I}\)f2 \(\mathbb{M}\)e8) 26...\(\Delta\)xb2 27.\(\mathbb{Z}\)xg5+ \(\Delta\)h8. 25. 2xf5 would have led to spectacular complications after 25...\mathbb{\mathbb{Z}}xg4 26.\mathbb{\mathbb{D}}xe7+



A) 26... фg7? 27. ∅xc8 d4 (27... ∅xd3 28.cxd3 d4 29.h6+! \$\dot{\psi}\$xh6 30.\$\dot{\psi}\$f6+ ⊈g7 31.ᡚd6+−) 28.h6+! ⊈h8 29.ᡚd6 \(\frac{1}{2}\)xd3 31.cxd3!!+-.

B) 26...⊈h8! 27.∮xc8 d4!∞.

25...**₩d8**



52 AMERICAN CHESS MAGAZINE #39 · 2024 AMERICAN CHESS MAGAZINE #39 · 2024 53



26.h6 A very natural advance, but hardly the best. White's attack is already very dangerous with many of her pieces targeting the black king. However by bringing her bishop on b2 into direct action with 26.e6 she could have rapidly made the game unbearable for Muzychuk - 26...f6 (26...h6 27. ½xh7+ Фxh7 28. ₩f5+ Фh8 29. ₩g6 Qe4 (An important detail against Tan's 26.h6 is that with the pawn on h6. Black could now defend herself with 29... \alpha g8. Without it, however, she simply gets mated in one -30. ₩h6 mate.) 30. Exe4! dxe4 31. Df5 &c5+ 32.⊈h1 ∰c7 33.e7+− and it's all over.

26...\$c8 27.e6! f6 At another critical moment, Muzychuk tries to blunt White's bishop on b2, but her position remains worrisome. 27...fxe6 indeed looks scary, but in my home analysis I managed to find a couple of hard-to-see moves for Black.



- A) It's possible that Tan intended and Muzychuk feared 28. 2xe6 despite exposing the white queen. After 28... \(\text{\texts} \) xg4 29. 2xd8 I suddenly found 29... 2e4! (29... \(\bar{\Pi}\)xf5 30.\(\bar{\Pi}\)xe7 \(\bar{\Pi}\)xf1+ 31.\(\bar{\Pi}\)xf1 \(\bar{\Pi}\)f4+ 32. \$\dagge a1 \rightarrow : 29...\dagge xd8 30.\dagge xh7+! \dagge xh7
- (31...\$d6+) 32.\$h3 \(\frac{1}{2}\)xd8∓;
- A2) 30.\(\hat{\pm}xg4\)\(\hat{\pm}c5+\) 31.\(\hat{\pm}h2\)\(\hat{\pm}xg4\) 32.\\x\f8+ \&xf8\\:
- **B)** 28. \(\mathbb{Z}\)xe6 \(\mathbb{L}\)f6 Another hard-to-find move. leading to unfathomable complications, for example 29. £xh7+
- **B1)** 29... $\stackrel{\bullet}{\triangle}$ xh7 is no easier to fathom 30.₩f5+ Φh8 31.\(\mathbb{Z}\)xf6 (31.\(\Delta\)c6 \(\delta\)xe6

B2) 29...⊈h8

B2a) or 30.\(\mathbb{I}\)fxf6 \(\mathbb{I}\)xf6 (30...\(\mathbb{U}\)xf6 and White keeps her attack going.) 31.\daggreg xg5 \daggreg f1+ 32.\daggreg xf1 \daggreg xg5 33.\daggreg f3+ d4 34.\(\mathbb{Z}\)e8+ \(\phi\)xh7 35.\(\Delta\)xg5+ \(\phi\)xh6±;

B2b) 30.\(\mathbb{Z}\)exf6 \(\mathbb{Z}\)xf6 \(\mathbb{Z}\)xf6 \(\mathbb{Z}\)xg4 32. 2xd8 4xh7 33. \(\text{\$\Pi} xf6 \) \(\text{\$\Pi} b4. \)

28. 2xh7+! Tan is breaking through!

28...⊈xh7 29.≝f5+ **⊈h8** On 29...**⊈**xh6 she continues with the rook lift 30.\mathbb{I}e3 \mathbb{I}h8

31. \mathbb{Z} h3+ \mathbb{Z} g7. Now after 32. \mathbb{Z} c6 the bishop on b2 displays its full might - 32...2xe6 33.₩xg5+! Фf7 34.ᡚxd8++-.

30. ②c6 ₩e8 Anna was too low on time to fancy an enterprising queen sac by 30...©xe6!?



- A) 31.\(\mathbb{Z}\)xe6 \(\mathbb{L}\)c5+ 32.\(\mathbb{Z}\)f2 \(\mathbb{Z}\)f4! 33.\(\mathbb{W}\)xf4 (33.[₩]xq5 &xf2+ 34. Φh2 \(\beta\)h4+ 35.\(\beta\)xh4 \$xh4 36.\$ $$xd8 $\ $xd8 $37.$$ $$xf6 $\ $\ $ph7\ $= 1.5 33...gxf4 34.\(\Delta\)xd8 \(\Extit{Z}\)xd8 \(\Extit{Z}\)xd8 \(\Extit{Z}\)xd8 \(\Extit{Z}\)xf6+ \(\frac{\psi}{D}\)h7 d4=.
- B) On the most natural 31. 2xd8 Black has 31... \(\hat{2}c5+! \) 32. \(\div h2 \) (32. \(\div f2 \) \(\div f4 \) 32... \(\bar{2}\) h4+ 33. \(\bar{2}\) g3 \(\bar{2}\) d6+ and Black's counterattack works unless White finds the incredible 34.\(\mathbb{Z}\)e5!! (34.\(\mathbb{L}\)e5 fxe5 \(\begin{align*}
 \begin{align*}
 \be 35. ②xe6 ≜xe5+ 36. ₩xe5 winning.
- **31. \mathbb{\math}\m{\mathbb{\mathbb{\mathbb{\mathbb{\mathbb{\mathbb{\mathbb{\math** defenses in Muzychuk's time trouble and now is very close to her desired victory. 31...**\models**g8



Muzvchuk must have been too nervous to consider 31...\@xe6 seriously. Although White can eventually overpower Black with the obvious 32.\(\mathbb{Z}\)xe6, the Chinese player would need to tread carefully in order not to spoil the win $-32...\&c5+!33. \Xi f2!(33. \triangle h1?)$ \(\bar{2}\)h4+! 34.\(\bar{2}\)xh4 \(\bar{2}\)xe6\(\sigma\); 33.\(\bar{2}\)h2 \(\bar{2}\)h4+ 34. ±g3 ≡g4+ 35. ±xg4 ±d6+ 36. ±h4!+-) 36.\(\mathbb{E}\)e7 d4 37.\(\mathbb{E}\)xf7 fxg5 38.\(\mathbb{L}\)xd4+ \(\mathbb{D}\)g8 39.፱g7+ Φh8 40.ᡚe7 ፱g4+ 41.∯h2 ፱h4+ 42. ⊈g1 \(\frac{1}{2}\) \(\frac{1}2\) \(\frac{1}{2}\) \(\frac{1}2\) \(\ 32.\(\mathbb{Z}\)xf6?! By this stage Tan must have been in 'beauty mode'. Her last spectacular

move was nevertheless criticized by some

commentators, oblivious to the fact that the Chinese player was simply continuing to pile the pressure on her time-stricken opponent.

The prosaic 32.\(\hat{x}\)xf6+ would have got the job done more efficiently - 32...\(\hat{\omega}\)xf6 33. $\forall x f 6 + \triangle h 7$ 34. $\forall f 7 + (34. \triangle e 7 → is)$ strong too.) 34...\dagger xf7 35.exf7 \dagger f8 36.\dagger e8 Фе6 (36...Фd7 37.Фе5 🖺 а8 38.Фхd7 🚉 хd7 39.\(\mathbb{Z}\)xa8 \(\mathbb{Z}\)xa8 \(\mathb Vishy Anand for this last finesse.

32...2xf6 32...**2**xg5 33.**2**f8+!! is where Tan focused her attention while calculating 36.≜c1+− and White wins.

It was also possible to obstruct the long diagonal with 32...d4. On the other hand though, after 33. \$\mathbb{U}\$e5 \$\mathbb{L}\$xf6 34. \$\mathbb{U}\$xf6+ \$\mathbb{D}\$h7 35.ᡚe7 êxe6 36.ᡚxg8 ∰xg8 37.êxd4 ≅xd4 38. ∰xd4, Black still needs to be very careful if she is to survive.

33. \mathrew xf6+ **\mathrew h7 34. \alpha e7!** With Tan relentlessly piling on the pressure, Muzychuk now succumbs in the time scramble.

34... \(\mathbb{A} \) e4 Played instinctively under time pressure, but hardly the best. Instead, she could have cut the Gordian knot with 34...≜xe6 35.\(\mathbb{Z}\)xe6 \(\mathbb{Z}\)xe6 \(\mathbb{Z}\)xe6 \(\mathbb{Z}\)ag4 37.₩f5+ \Beg6.

34... \(\mathbb{Z}\) ag4, in turn, keeps White's chances alive: 35.\ddotdf5+ \ddotd4g6 36.\ddotdxg8 \ddotdxg8 (36...\dagga 37.\dagga f7+ \dagga xf7 \dagga d7 39.\(\mathbb{I}e8+-\) 37.h7+! \(\psi\)xh7 38.\(\mathbb{U}\)h5++-.

35.\(\mathbb{Z}\)xe4? In her time scramble Anna walks straight into Tan's trap. 35...dxe4 might have still offered her a narrow path for survival to cling to - 36.\(\Delta xg8 \) \(\Delta xg8 \) 37.₩e7+ Φg6 (37...Φxh6? loses quickly mate.) and now after 38.h7 \widetilde{\mathbb{W}}\text{xh7 39.}\widetilde{\mathbb{W}}\text{e8+} Фf5 40.₩xc8 (40.e7 \$d7) 40...Фxe6 loses to 41.g4+ but instead the neat 40... e7! would probably save the day for Black.



36.②xg8! The attacked white queen refuses to run away!

36... ≌xg8 As 36... **②**xf6 37. **②**xf6++− walks into a nice fork.

37. ₩f7+! The last point. **Black resigned** as upon 37... \(\mathbb{\text{\psi}}\) xf7 38.exf7, the little pawn runs away from the knight and reveals clearly why 35... 2xe4? was a wrong recapture.

A Personal Feel From Toronto During The Candidates

MEETING GODS AND GODDESSES

What did Toronto have to offer for enthusiastic chess fans and hungry journalists to make it an unforgettable experience?

By Dylan Quercia

A new era of chess dawned in Toronto, Canada where the 17-vear-old Indian phenom, GM

The Scene





By GM Sarunas Sulskis

THE CALM BEFORE THE STORM

Believe it or not, only in the penultimate round of the Grenke Open 2024 did Hans Niemann defeat his first grandmaster opponent, Frederik Svane from Germany. Hitherto his other victims in Karlsruhe were an assortment of IMs, FMs and untitled players.

I can imagine how flabbergasted the German player must have been on the black side of the board to see a sleepy-looking 4.h3, coupled with 5.g3, coming out from his dreaded American opponent on an early Easter morning at 9.00 am... That certainly wasn't the way Svane believed the Sicilian should be treated in an all-decisive game! Hans then compounded the puzzlement of his German opponent with the quiet 8.d3, 10.\(\delta\)e3 and to top it all, with a retreat of his knight by 12. \$\&\delta\$3-d2.

Svane then apparently suspected health problems that from time to time haunt Niemann – which in fact he publicly admits. He rushed forward with 12...d6-d5. That was exactly what the American was waiting for. His 14.2f4, followed by the deep rook invasion 15.\(\mathbb{Z}\)a8, heralded the end of his opening slumber. By move 24 Black's pawn center had crashed, yet Syane continued fierce resistance thanks to his nice bishop pair. By move 30 Niemann had graciously given back the pawn to his opponent but in return isolated his bishop on the edge of the board. With material equality reestablished and quite limited material remaining, the American led a simultaneous charge on both the black king and his bishop miserably hemmed in on a6, until his attack sparked off the beautiful 36.\(\hat{\omega}\)xg6+! winning blow.

B50

Hans Niemann	2676
Frederik Svane	2617

GRENKE Open, Karlsruhe 2024

1.e4 c5 2.മിf3 e6 3.മിc3 മിc6



4.h3!? Modern chess! Niemann apparently wants to take the game away from the spotlight of opening theory. Yet is there any rationale behind this timid move?

4... \(\delta\) e7 I found only one high-profile game for reference. It's D.Paravyan 2602 - A.Dreev 2662, Douglas 2019, which went 4... ₩b6 5.b3 d6 6. \$b2 \$\div f6 7. \$b5 e5 8.\\exists e2 a6 9.\exists c4 \exists e7 10.\exists d5 \exists xd5 problems whatsoever for Black.

Niemann's idea can be seen upon 4... ♦ f6 5.e5 whereupon the black knight cannot get to g4 in order to attack the e5 pawn at his will.

5.g3 White continues his strategy to flabbergast his opponent with unexpected

must have originally anticipated from his American opponent. 8...\document{\mathbb{B}} b8 \quad 9.a4 \quad a6 \quad 10.\document{\mathbb{A}} e3 \quad b5 \quad 11.axb5 axb5 12.**②**d2 Dealing with the Sicilian throughout some 40 years of my chess career, I have never seen such seemingly backward strategies. I can therefore sense Svane's puzzlement. The alleged indecisiveness of his opponent provokes the German player to commence action in



6.≜g2 △f6 7.0-0 0-0 8.d3 Niemann

obstinately sticks to his slow motion

strategy. Instead, 8.d4 cxd4 9. 2xd4 would

have been preferred by many, but that

would have brought the game back into

the flow of an Open Sicilian, which Svane

12...d5 A move very hard to resist. Black threatens a deadly pawn fork. Yet this very move was exactly what Niemann was waiting for.

13.exd5 exd5 14. \$\frac{1}{2}\$f4! Thereby White discovers an alluring diagonal for his other bishop.

14... \(\bar{2}\) b6 15. \(\bar{2}\) a8 Landing the rook deep in the enemy rear must have bothered the second player. **15...h6** Svane has just covered g5 to keep his central d5 pawn better protected. Yet constantly looking at the intrusive white rook on a8 is getting on his nerves.

I wonder why he didn't deal with the intruder right away. 15...\(\mathbb{Z}\)a6 16.\(\mathbb{Z}\)xa6 \(\mathbb{L}\)xa6

17. g5 (17. ga 2b4) 17... b4 18. b3 d4 19.\(\delta\)xf6 \(\delta\)xf6 20.\(\delta\)e4 c4 21.\(\delta\)bc5 (21.dxc4 bxc4 22.\(\Delta\)xf6+ \(\Delta\)xf6 23.\(\Delta\)xd4 *c*3) 21...≜c8 22.∰d2 ②c6 and White has yet to prove why he is better.

16. 4 b3 ጀa6 16...b4 17. 4 a4 ጀb5 18. ጀe1 and White's corner rook still keeps getting on Black's nerves.

On 16...c4 17.dxc4 dxc4 (17...bxc4 18. 4 d4) 18. ₩xd8 ∃xd8 White cleverly picks up an exchange by 19.\(\hat{\omega}\)c7+-. 17.\(\mathbb{Z}\)xa6 \(\mathbb{L}\)xa6 \(\mathbb{L}\)xa6 18.\(\mathbb{Z}\)e1



slow moves. I can easily imagine Svane's frustration after having put in strong home preparation in various sharp Open Sicilian lines only to realize how pointlessly he has wasted his time...

5...d6 5...d5 6.exd5 exd5 7.d4 reveals one more bonus of the mysterious 4.h3 - the black bishop cannot go to g4 to pin the knight on f3. That said, Black's position is fairly playable after 7... \$\delta\$f6 8.\delta\$g2 0-0 9.0-0. Therefore 5...d5 could have been considered by Black.



18... Ze8?! Svane keeps playing cautiously. With his next move, however, Niemann skillfully exposes the drawback of keeping the rook on e8. It turns out that, with an imminent rook swap, some of Black's pieces – queen or knight – will be diverted from protecting the d5 pawn.

With hindsight, Black could have better replaced caution with a fistfight by

18...g5!? whereupon after 19.\(\hat{\pm}\)e5 (on 19.\(\delta\)d2 c4 20.dxc4 bxc4 the knight lacks a decent square of retreat.) 19...\(\Delta\)xe5 20.\(\mathbb{Z}\)xe5 \(\mathbb{L}\)d6 White now fails to displace Black's pieces by \(\mathbb{Z}\)xe8. Thus, 21.\(\mathbb{Z}\)e1 d4 22. 2e4 2xe4 23. 2xe4 2g7 and Black has little to worry about.

19. \documents e5! Spot on! Now Svane's pawns on the fifth rank are given a shake. 19.d4 b4 20. 2a4 c4 21. 2bc5 &b5.

19...②xe5 20.≅xe5 c4 20...**₩**c7? 21.**₩**e2 only makes the pin down the e-file worse for Black.

Due to the awkward position of his rook on e8, Black is now short of playing the natural 20... d6, as it fails to properly chase away the white rook - 21.\(\mathbb{Z}\)xe8+ ₩xe8 22. 2xd5.

21.②d4 But now the white knight is on its way to b5, c6 or f5. 21.dxc4?! would have allowed Black to get rid of his weakness on d5 - 21...dxc4 22.\daggerxxd8 \daggerxxd8 23.\daggerxxe8+ ②xe8 24.②c5 b4 25.②xa6 bxc3 26.bxc3 \&f6 27.\&d5 \&d6= with nothing left to fish

21...\$c5 With his pawn chain falling apart. Svane now banks on his bishop pair. Soon some exciting tactics are bound to emerge.

22.②c6



22... ₩d6? Svane loses momentum. Instead he should have boldly struck Niemann with 22... £xf2+!

A) The cunning 23. \$\dot{\psi}\$f1 is a good try and probably discouraged Syane from playing 22... £xf2+. I nevertheless believe that Black can go through the resulting sharp lines unscathed: 23...∰d6 24.\(\mathbb{Z}\)xe8+ \(\alpha\)xe8



A1) 25.₩e2 ₩xc6 26.೩xd5 (26.\@xd5 cxd3 27. 2e7+ \$\dot{\psi}\$f8) 26...cxd3 27. 2e7 (27.\dagger xf2 \dagger f6) 27...dxc2 28.\dagger xf7+ 党h7 29.₩g8+ Фg6 30.₩f7+ Φh7=; A2) 25.42xd5 &xg3.

B) 23. \$\psi\$xf2 \$\psi\$b6+ 24.d4 \$\psi\$xc6 25. \$\Qangle\$xd5 ②xd5 26.≜xd5 ∰f6+ 27.₩f3 ≅xe5 28.dxe5 ₩e7=.

23.\(\Pi\xe8\)+ \(\Disp\xe8\)24.\(\Disp\xd5\) By masterfully deflecting the black knight from f6, Niemann has won a pawn.

24...⊈f8 The American is not afraid of ghosts as after 24...\dots xg3 25.d4! wins a piece for White.

25.₺c3 A stubborn refusal to retreat the knight and playing instead 25.d4 gives 26. 2c3 ₩d6 27.dxc5 ₩xc5 28. ₩d8 b4 29. 2d5. Although Black should still be very careful, probably Niemann thought that it's easier to play on a pawn up.

25...cxd3 The tempting 25... ₩xg3? again loses miserably to both 26.d4+- and 26.∜De4+−.

Black would have certainly wanted to play 25...≜b7, but after 26. ©xb5 probably failed to find the only move good enough to hold is 26... #f6!. It was necessary to realize that 27.\ddot\dot\dot f3 is met by 27...\ddot\dot\dot xb2!, when Black is perfectly okay!

26. \wideta\xd3 \widetaf6 On 26... \wideta\xd3 27.cxd3 b4 $(27...\sqrt[6]{d6} 28.d4 \ \text{$$^{$}$}b6 \ 29.\sqrt[6]{d5}) \ 28.\sqrt[6]{e4}$ Black must be cautious not to lose a second pawn.

27. ₩d2 ②d6 The straightforward but impatient 27...b4 will probably cost Black a second pawn - 28.2a4 2d6 29.2xb4 &b5 30.₺d5!+-.

28.b4! Despite resulting inconveniences due to Black's counterattack, Niemann is keen to keep the black bishop on a6 offside.



28...②c4 On 28... \$\(\hat{\text{\$x}}\)f2+ 29.\(\hat{\text{\$\text{\$w}}}\)xf2 \(\hat{\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$w}}}}\)xf3 White highlights the wretched position of the black bishop by 30. 966 9e1+ 34.₩xb7.

29.№e1 \$xf2+ 29...**\$**b7 is well met by the clever 30.4b8!.

Nor is 29...≜d6 30.⁄2e4 ₩e6 31.₩a1 cake for Black.

30.₩xf2 ₩xc3 Thus Svane has regained the pawn. But Niemann has intentionally given back this pawn so as now be able to launch a combined attack on the enemy king and his awkwardly placed bishop on

31. ∰c5+ ⊈g8 32. ②e7+ ⊈h8 Svane must follow a forced line. 32...\$\dot\n^2\$ loses much quicker to 33.\dagger f5+ \dot{\psi}h8 34.\dagger xf7 ₩xg3 35.₩g8 mate.



33. **♣**h2! This calm prophylactic move cuts down Black's faint hopes of counterplay against the white king.

However it must be noted that Black would have remained under strong pressure even after the straightforward 33.\daggercolor{1}{2}c7, but after 33... ₩d4+ 34. фh2 Niemann would have needed to deal with two of Black's defenses - 34... 9b6 35. 9d7 9b8; and 34...₩d6 35.₩a7! g6 36.₩a8+ фg7 37. ₩g8+ Φf6 38. Ød5+, with a winning

33...₩f6 Both 33...**₩**e3 34.**₩**c7! and 33... [™]e5 34. [™]a7 offer Black little hope.

34. \mathrew a7! Underscoring the miserable state of the black bishop on a6, although the first concern for Black is getting mated in 2-3 moves.

34...∲h7 The German player attempts

to flee from the mortal dangers to his king. Upon 34...h5 White wins nicely by operating from corner to corner with his queen. 35.\dagga + \dot{\phi}h7 36.\dagga + \dot{\phi}h6 37.\dagga h8+ \dot{\phi}g5 against &h3 mate!

35.≜e4+ **g6** Now, however, poor Svane is exposed to fine tactics.



36.≜xg6+! Much weaker is 36.**⊴**xg6? ସିd2! 37.ଛd3 ସିf3+ with an unpleasant counterattack.

36... ⊈g7 The only way to continue the game. 36...fxg6? loses quickly to 37.42d5+ ₩g7 38.416+ 4h8 39.14a8+.

37.≜d3 ②d6 38.②d5 Lethal damage has been done. White can now retreat to capitalize on his gains.

39...**\$**b7.

39... \mathscr{\mathscr{M}} xd5 40. \mathscr{\mathscr{M}} a1+ Only one pawn down and White's ferocious attack repelled, the game seems to be heading for a long haul, yet it wasn't.

40...f6 40... **∲**g8 41. **∯**f6 h5 42.h4 offers little relief for Black.

41.\daggeda7+\daggedaf8 42.\daggedb8+\daggedae7 43.\daggeda7+



43... ⊈d8 Having no illusions about Niemann going for a repetition, Svane bravely refuses to repeat the position himself. On 43... \$\displaystyle{\psi}\$f8 Black needs to brace himself for 44.\div c5!? \div xc5 45.bxc5 \div c4 (45...∮b7 46.c6 ∮d6 47.c7+−) 46.≜xc4 bxc4 47. \ddot g2+-.

44.₩**e3** ₩**g5 45.**₩**xg5 fxg5 46.**Ф**g2** And with two possible invasion routes for White's king - g2-f3-g4-h5 and g2-f3-e3-d4 being too many to handle, Black resigned the game.

SOLUTIONS - Exercises for solving

from page 68

WHITE TO MOVE

Illia Nyzhnyk	2611
Tianqi Wang	2347



against a good friend of mine who goes by the name of "Steve". Steve and I have had a history where he did extremely well against me in the last few classical games we played, and 14... 2e7 Suddenly, Black is just on

14. 2e4? It felt natural to make this move and, after having spent over to lose the game very quickly. 45 minutes calculating the correct 15.g4 ②xc4 16.\(\mathbb{\text{mxc4}}\) b5 17.\(\mathbb{\text{c2}}\) Unfortunately for me, this move 20.gxf6 \$b7 21.\mathbb{E}hg1+ \dot{\phi}h8 makes my attack slower than it would 22. 2e5 &e4 23. 2xe4 fxe4 24. 2g7 have been had I ignored the fact that | **25.f3**

leads to a favorable endgame for long. 14...f5 (14...hxq5?? immediately may seem like a transposition, but it en passant. 15.hxq5 f5 16.gxf6! \(\mathbb{Z}\)xf6



A) 17...hxg5 18.hxg5 b4 19.e2 │

actually a really nice finishing



22.\mathbb{\mathbb{H}}\dhat{dh1+- And the black king

B) 17...b5 18.\mathbb{\mathbb{\mathbb{B}}\)e2 \mathbb{\mathbb{\mathbb{\mathbb{B}}}\)b4 19.\mathbb{\mathbb{B}}\)h3 \mathbb{\mathbb{\mathbb{B}}\)xb2+ winning endgame for White.

time with everything. Being unable to make a change in my playstyle (the attack no longer works), I proceeded

₩xa2 18.g5 f5 19.\(\Delta\)f6+ \(\Delta\)xf6 White resigned

BLACK TO MOVE

Hikaru Nakamura	2789
Vidit Santosh Gujrathi	2727



game as one of the puzzles. What does

11... 2xh3! The only way to take why I decided against going into development advantage. White's this line. Unfortunately, there's queenside pieces will always be

sacrifice 12.gxh3!, because otherwise the devastating attack, using the fact that nothing to show for it. 12... \$\widetilde{\psi}\$b8 13.\$\hat{\delta}\$f4 \quad 20.\$\widetilde{\psi}\$xd6 is not as good, as White's rook on

15. \(\frac{1}{2}xh7 + \frac{1}{2}h8 \) 16. \(\frac{1}{2}d3?! \) Once again, \(\frac{1}{2} \) 22. \(\frac{1}{2}C5 \) \(\frac{1}{2}C6 \) 23. \(\frac{1}{2}xe5 \) \(\frac{1}xe5 \) \(\frac{1}{2}xe5 \) \(\frac{1}{2}xe5 \) \(\frac{1}{2} White is being a bit too passive. 16. We4!? 25.fxe3 2g6 26. Ee4 Wf5 27. Egg4±. f5 17.\(\delta\)rf5 \(\delta\)rf5 \(\delta\)rf5 18.\(\delta\)h4+ \(\delta\)g8 19.\(\delta\)g5 \(\quad 20...\)g6? This natural move doesn't really White has some practical fighting chances. 16...b5!? 17.\(\tilde{2} \) e3 \(\tilde{2} \) xe5



18. \(\mathbb{L} = 2 \)? Likely a final mistake, after which White's position is beyond repair. 18. 2xg4!? 2xg4 19.g3 was a must, but

18...f5! 19.f4 \$\ddots b6 \, 20.\ddots f2 \ddots d5-+ White's king is too weak, and it will not be time soon. The rest is simple. **Black won**

WHITE TO MOVE

David Navara	
Vaclav Finek	2435



just like in the following game, where 24.\(\mathbb{Z}\) 24.\(\mathbb{L}\) bd7 25.\(\mathbb{Z}\) xa8 \(\mathbb{Z}\) c6 28.\(\mathbb{L}\) xc4 \(\mathbb{L}\) c6 29.\(\mathbb{L}\) f5+ \(\mathbb{L}\) g8 30.\(\mathbb{L}\) xd4 David Navara previously sacrificed a 26.\(\beta\text{xf8} +! \Delta\text{xf8} (26...\\beta\text{xf8} 27.\\beta\text{e}2+-) \Delta\text{xa5} 31.d3 and Black resigned here,

20. \(\delta \cdot c4!!\) This amazing move allows 12. ② c4?! It was important to accept the White to reach a perfect piece synergy for 12... **2g4** 13. **2c2 2c7** 14.e5 **2d7** chances after 20... **2xd6** 21. **2c4 2d7**

②g6 23.②e5 ②xe5 24.∰c4+ ②e6 25.∰e4 20...∰xc8 would swiftly lose after settles, Black is objectively better, but 24.\(\Delta\)7xe5+\(\Delta\)f8 25.\(\Delta\)xg6+\(\Delta\)e8 26.\(\Delta\)f4+-.

> 20...a6 wouldn't save Black either, as and as soon as the f7 pawn falls, Black's

20... \$b4!? would have been Black's

A) Of course not 21.\mathbb{\mathbb{Z}}c7, because after 党h8 28.ᡚf7+ ፟፟፟g8 29.ᡚh6+ ፟፟ታh8=, the

B) 21. 2xe5 22. 2xf7+ 2h8 23. 2c4!

27.h6 reaching an amazing position when Black is up a queen for a piece and a bunch of pawns, but White's attack is that a queen doesn't make enough of a would have been a complete bishop pair

21.h5! a6 21...gxh5 22.g6! hxg6 **25.**2xe5 25.\(\mathbb{Z}h8+!?\) would have also been

22. ② xd6 ③ xd6 23.hxg6 hxg6 23... ④ xd4+-.

27. Фe2 De6 28. Eh4 Df4+ 29. Exf4 exf4 since he was missing quite a few pawns.

king will immediately be next in line.

best White can hope for is a draw.



4

IOIN BCM

A BRITISH

CHESS CLASSIC

ww. britishchessm

enough to win after 25... 2xh8 26. 2xf8+

25... **營xc8 26. 包xf7 營xc4 27.包h6+ 全h7**

72 AMERICAN CHESS MAGAZINE #39 • 2024 -