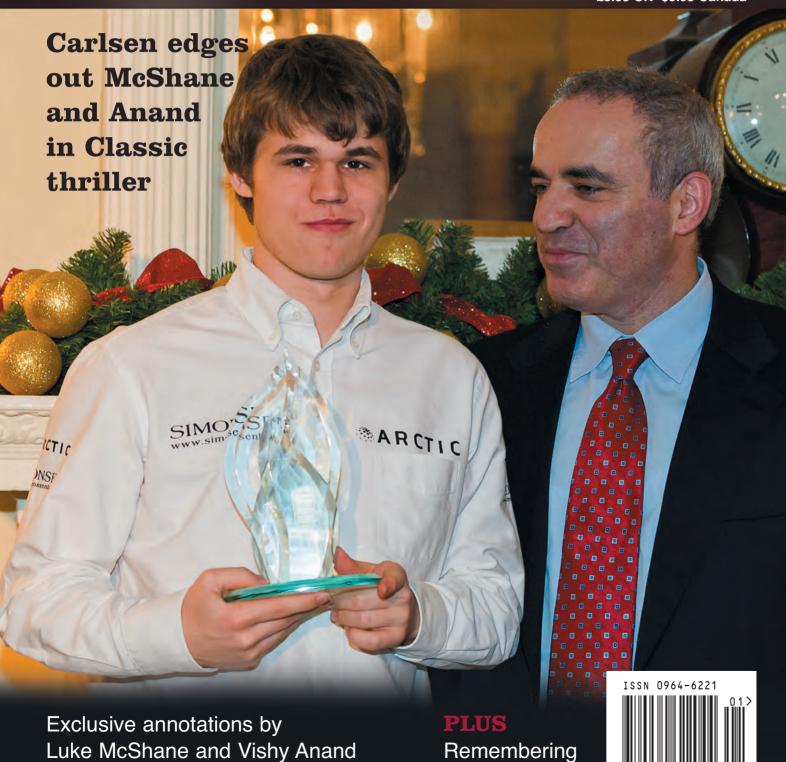


London Chess Classic 2010 Souvenir Issue

of their wins against Magnus Carlsen

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Larry Evans



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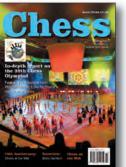
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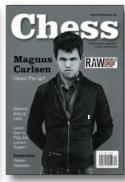




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Unfortunately Brian Stephenson's Studies feature and Colin Russ's Problem Album have been squeezed out this month due to the extended reporting of the London Chess Classic. They will be back in our February issue as usual.

Chess Editorial by Executive Editor, IM Malcolm Pein



The 2nd **London Chess Classic** saw another victory for Magnus Carlsen who ends the year atop the rating pile again after a rather uneven 2010. The tournament went well by any number of measures. We attracted many more spectators, the auditorium was regularly full and the commentary room packed to overflowing again. We received a huge number of plaudits for the online coverage which set new standards with live audio, video, telestrated boards and post game analysis from the players themselves. The commentary team of GM Danny King, GM Chris Ward, GM Jonathan Rowson, IM Lawrence Trent and GM Stephen Gordon were enjoyed by an astonishing 160,000+ users, the figures were immense. Enjoy the detailed report inside.

Chess in the Sky

We are always trying new ways to get the message across and our PR firm was responsible for this one. David Howell and Hikaru Nakamura were good sports, considering the arctic weather conditions, and agreed to take part in The Chess in the Sky promo. The fact that The Sun managed to find a chess playing Page 3 girl called Rhian had no bearing at all on this decision I am sure. The pictures were spectacular. I gather from David he managed to win a couple of games.

Although the bad weather didn't affect spectator attendance at the Classic and all of the players made it in time, it did delay Vishy Anand on his way back. The night after the closing dinner I took the champ to the West End production of Yes Prime Minister, he is a big fan.

The next morning he set off. Two hours later he called me from Heathrow, en route to Amsterdam and all flights were cancelled. I promptly booked him the evening Eurostar London to Brussels service and a hotel near Brussels station. The upside for us all is that Vishy stopped by at the London Chess Centre on the way to St Pancras railway station and gave me some notes on his victory over Magnus Carlsen. Vishy has had incredibly bad luck with his travel arrangements in 2010. Who can forget his epic journey to Sofia during the Icelandic volcano eruption?

Luke McShane's performance was tremendous and his victory over Carlsen was one of the best games played by an English GM in recent years. He kindly gave me his thoughts on the game which you will also find inside.



Pictured above: David Howell takes on Page 3 girl, Rhian, 50 metres above London Pictured below: Some of the players found the seats more comfortable than others



Pictured below (left): Never a spare seat in the hugely popular commentary room
Pictured below (right): Lawrence Trent and Danny King provide the analysis and entertainment





Mickey Adams played very well again but Nigel Short and David Howell struggled. For Howell this was no doubt due in part to the beginning of his academic studies at Cardiff University. However both Short and Howell shrugged off their disappointment. Nigel went to Reggio Emilia and defeated Vugar Gashimov and Alexander Morozevich in straight games as Howell went to his local tournament in Hastings and was on 5/5 at time of writing.

The debate over the 3 pts for a win rule continued to rage. Had Carlsen lost to Kramnik as he surely should have done, then he might still have won the tournament despite losing to his main rivals and, with a 'traditional score' of +1. The excellence of the chess and the exciting finish to the event rather decided it for me. The most telling point had to be that in the final round no fewer than five of the eight players were in with a chance and Michael Adams was also in contention going into the penultimate round. As I introduced the players on stage at Olympia for the last round there was a potential winner on every board.

GM Lubosh Kavalek took exception to the scoring system in his normally excellent column online in the *Huffington Post*: He felt that: 'In the annals of chess history the final results will be noted as follows: Carlsen, Anand, Luke McShane - 4 ½ points in 7 games.' Well no, that's not right, the players adapted to the rules as I reveal below. Had the traditional scoring system been employed they would have prepared and played differently so it's ridiculous to express the results in the traditional way.

I responded to Kavalek thus: 'I see there has been a lot of huffing and puffing on the three points for a win question. It's great to have a debate, even if some of the participants may be a little stuck in the past and want to put the kibosh on 3-1-0. Actually, I was not a great fan of the idea at the outset and even now, I am not totally convinced. However, from a sporting perspective we were absolutely delighted with the outcome. I suspect the no draws rule might be at least as influential in producing the fantastic fighting chess we had. More than one player contacted me before the event to ask which scoring system we were employing as it was going to affect which openings they prepared.

English Victory

Another heartening development was the doubling in size of the chess festival that ran alongside the main event and the great result in the FIDE Open which was won by Gawain Jones and Simon Williams. Simon was out in front before losing to Gawain who played what I still regard as a slightly dodgy opening. I gave vent to my feelings on the matter while analysing on the screen in the foyer and who was standing right behind me? Ahem. Gawain turned it round; he understood Simon does not like defending. The pair scored 7½/9 and there were some norms made. Thanks to Adam Raoof and Alex MacFarlane for running it without a hitch.

A full report on the FIDE Open, Women's Invitational and the other side events will appear in our February issue.

If all this wasn't enough Viktor Korchnoi returned to commentate and to give two more sell-out simuls and Garry Kasparov agreed to make a flying visit to sign books, speak to CNN and make a speech at the closing ceremony. CNN ran a big piece on chess with contributions from Garry and Vishy whom they interviewed on the stage for nearly half an hour.



Pictured above: Joint winners of the FIDE Open, GM Gawain Jones (left) and GM Simon Williams (right)

Pictured below: Garry Kasparov giving an interview to CNN during his time at the London Chess Classic.





Pictured above: A record 517 people participated in the London Chess Classic side-events, now what is the collective noun for a group of chess players?

Pictured below: In a repeat of last year Victor Korchnoi performed two 30 player simultaneous displays.





Chess in Schools and Communities

One of the principal objectives of the London Chess Classic is to support CSC both by showcasing the game with a view to raising funds and to provide a perfect setting for activities. Over 600 children came to visit the Classic and 400 took part in our first junior tournament ably run by Sabrina Chevannes with assistance from too many to mention. The children enjoyed a simultaneous display in the morning from 10 masters including CHESS Magazine columnist GM Daniel King where our photographer Ray Morris-Hill captured the following brilliant action shot (see right).

In the afternoon we had a celebrity visit from Alex Zane, star of TV and radio who was simply marvellous with the children and handed out the prizes. Alex stayed for most the day's play and enjoyed himself. I hope we can involve him again. The Classic was also the venue for the first Chess Teacher Training courses run by John Foley and participants came from as far away as Liverpool. I am delighted with how these went and we plan to do more.



Pictured above: Daniel King performing a speed simul

Pictured below: Just some of the 400 participants taking part in their first chess tournament.

All Photos: Rav Morris-Hill



Pictured above: The first ever CSC teacher training course

Pictured left: Alex Zane entertains the children during the tournament prize-giving.

Chess Players in Court

Chess in the park is part of New York life and I hope we can introduce it more parks in the UK. Recently Holland Park in west London installed a giant chess set. A group of players in NYC recently got on the wrong side of the law when playing on a park chess table which was located inside a children's section of Inwood Hill Park. The police rushed them and issued them with summonses for failure to obey park regulations. Three of the six agreed to a kind of plea bargain which should lead to dismissal of the case in return for six months good behaviour (No dodgy openings?) but two are fighting on and are going to have their day in court: one of them. Tacahudah Harrison said: "We did nothing wrong, yet for simply playing chess we were treated like criminals," Harrison, 49, told the New York Daily News. "Nobody deserves that kind of treatment."

players-move-court/story?id=12501406

http://abcnews.go.com/US/park-chess-

A World Record - sort of

Hou Yifan of China won the Women's World Championship which was a 64-player KO held in Turkey. At 16 years old she becomes the youngest ever world champion but the standard of play was poor and the best female players in the world are called Polgar in my view, even if only Judit plays much nowadays. I'd wager that Susan and perhaps even Sophia would defeat the best of the rest. Judit recently despatched Veselin Topalov and Vasily Ivanchuk in the same (!) tournament in Mexico City.

Another Junior GM but not a record

Illya Nyzhnyk from Ukraine has become GM at the age of 14 but has looked to be of GM strength to me since he was 11. He might have even broken Sergey Karjakin's record of 12 years and seven months but it never came to pass. It seems ridiculous that his feat makes him only the 11th youngest GM ever.

Deadlines, deadlines! Our apologies for the late delivery of the magazine but there was just not enough time to recover from the Classic and deliver the proofs before the printers shut down for Christmas.

But this one is - World Simul record broken in India

Last month we reported on Alik Gershon's feat in Israel when he broke the record for the number of games played simultaneously by one person. The record for the total number of games was broken again in December when a team of players headed by Vishy Anand took on about 20,500 people in the Indian city of Ahmadabad. The record was certified by Guinness and betters the previous record of 13,446 people that was set in 2006 in Mexico City

Russian Men's Superfinal

Vladimir Kramnik continues to prefer the London Chess Classic to the Russian Championship Superfinal. Next month we will report on Ian Nepomniachtchi's triumph in Moscow which ended a brilliant year for the twenty year old who has already captured the European Individual and Aeroflot Open titles. It all came down to an Armageddon play-off where Nepo recovered from a lost position to hold the draw with black against a very disappointed Karjakin who nearly took the title at his first attempt since "defecting" from Ukraine.

London Chess Classic

Magnus Carlsen, Minimal Margin... With annotations by Anand and McShane

The first London Chess Classic in 2009 was hugely successful and a hard act to follow but the second London Chess Classic managed the impossible and topped it. Once again it provided a fitting finale to the annual world chess circuit as the top players jockeyed for supremacy on the rating list.

The technology brought to bear on the event was simply awesome: chess fans worldwide were able to see as much of the action and post-match commentary as spectators at the venue, both in realtime and after the event. This constant spotlight on the players brought the best out of them. They responded with uncompromising play on the stage and some entertaining cut and thrust in the commentary room. Once you factor in the natural advantages of geography and language - London being one of the world's most famous cities and English being the dominant language worldwide, the whole thing became a virtuous circle. showcasing professional chess as the spectacular leisure activity that we know it to be. So the big winner, as last year, was chess itself.

Despite the strengthened line-up, with the addition of world champion Vishy Anand. victory once again went to Magnus Carlsen of Norway. This wasn't the triumphal procession of 2009, nor was it comparable to his Fischer-like victories in a number of other super-tournaments. In the very first round he received a severe pummelling from England's very own Luke McShane - the chess equivalent of the left hook unleashed by English boxer Henry Cooper which sent a young Cassius Clay sprawling on the canvas a short while before the latter became world heavyweight boxing champion and changed his name to Muhammed Ali! Carlsen won in the next round, only to be 'knocked out' again, this time by Vishy Anand, in round three. He was more than a shade lucky not to lose a third game, against Vlad Kramnik, but this was not a 'knock-out' event and he staged a remarkable recovery. He won four games in total, against Nakamura and the other three Englishmen. With no other player able to amass more than two wins, these four victories were worth three points apiece and enabled him to head Anand and McShane on the '3-1-0' points



system used in London. This ability to win tournaments from the front or from behind, in good form or not so good, is the mark of a sports champion and Magnus Carlsen proved beyond all doubt that he is that.

Vishy Anand's very presence was a signal honour to the tournament and he lived up to his reputation a great ambassador for the game as well as a superb player. His high point was the round three defeat of Magnus Carlsen, which was a reminder to the young man that it is one thing to win tournaments but quite another to win headto-head games against elite players something which Carlsen will have to learn to do consistently if he is ever to take Vishy's world crown. Vishy was very solid but his failure to put away a couple of highly advantageous positions in the early rounds probably cost him first place. It was great having Vishy playing chess in London. Let's hope we see him back here soon.

Luke McShane was the individual success story of the tournament. In the UK we've long known he is a player of prodigious talent - now the world knows it. Luke's rating trajectory would surely have taken him past 2700 some years ago but for the time taken out to study at Oxford and embark on a financial career. During the last year he has refocused on chess and he is now rapidly closing on the 2700 mark. Luke's brilliant first-round demolition of Magnus Carlsen demonstrated that he can beat anyone on his day, and he also showed he can hang in there and battle his way to a draw in bad positions. He and the world champion were both unbeaten at Olympia. On the January 2011 rating list he will move above Nigel Short for the first time, becoming the first Englishman to break the Adams/Short duopoly for nearly 20 years.

Vlad Kramnik was below his best at Olympia, but only slightly. His

uncharacteristic loss to Nakamura might have shaken a lesser man but he played steadily and consistently thereafter. His dry humour and relaxed charm made him a popular figure in the commentary room.

Hikaru Nakamura had a tough draw, with Black against the top three players, but started excellently with a draw and a win against Anand and Kramnik respectively. Unfortunately Carlsen in round four proved a bigger obstacle. Hikaru really needed to capitalise on his good positions against the two younger Englishmen but the win eluded him on both occasions. Overall, though, this was a good and encouraging event for the young American who has a lot of fans in the UK, and his reward is to see his name amongst the top ten on the live world rating list.

Mickey Adams started well with a comfortable win against David Howell but came unstuck against Magnus Carlsen in the next. His other five games were drawn but Mickey seemed to play pretty well in all of them. Overall it was a par performance for a consistent world top twenty player.

David Howell was the revelation of the inaugural 2009 Classic but he found things much tougher this year, perhaps because he is now a university student with other pressing claims on his time. But his back-to-the-wall draws with Anand and Nakamura were impressive and he so nearly held off Magnus Carlsen at his best. He came through a tough work-out pretty well, with only minimal damage done to his rating and some more invaluable experience of elite-level chess.

Nigel Short's tournament probably hinged on his second round game against Luke McShane when he failed to find the win against his opponent's Sicilian Dragon and then subsided to defeat. Both players might have had very different tournaments had White won that game. A tactical miscalculation also cost him his fourth round game against Anand and thereafter he looked out of sorts. He was as ebullient as ever in the commentary room and provided the audience with great entertainment. Nigel may be suffering from a crisis of confidence but it would unwise to write him off as he has bounced back from such crises before. As we go to press, he has started with two straight wins (against Gashimov and Morozevich) at the very strong Reggio Emilia tournament, so the green shoots of recovery may already be coming through.

Let's get straight down to the action: we're privileged to have Luke McShane's own comments on his wonderful victory over



The 2010 London Chess Classic began with a major sensation as England's Luke McShane (left) defeated last year's winner Magnus Carlsen in the very first round

Magnus Carlsen in the first round. It was sweet revenge for Luke's loss to Magnus in 2009. The game followed a known (if slightly obscure) line of the English Opening until Magnus experimented with 9...Ne5, when the more conservative ...Nxd4 and ...Bd7 have been tried before. Magnus found himself obliged to re-stable his horse again a couple of moves later. This (literally) cavalier play was faintly reminiscent of Carlsen's adoption of another off-beat knight-hopping defence against Mickey Adams at the Olympiad. It was a risky plan, going out on a limb in order to play for a win with Black, but it showed that Carlsen was acutely aware of the value of victory under the 3-1-0 scoring system. As things turned out, he would have the last laugh.

Round 1 (8 December)

Short 0-1 Kramnik
McShane 1-0 Carlsen
Adams 1-0 Howell
Anand ½-½ Nakamura

NOTES BY LUKE MCSHANE

Round 1 L.McShane - M.Carlsen English Opening 1 c4 c5 2 g3 g6 3 ଛg2 ଛg7 4 ଥିc3 ଥିc6 5 ଥିf3 d6 6 0-0 ଥh6



I was aware Carlsen had played this somewhere but didn't realise it was as recently as at the Olympiad. I had looked at it a little bit but it was one of ten things I had considered as vaguely possible. 7 d4 Malcolm Pein thought this gave White the edge as he had played this in the 1970s when Andersson showed White was doing well. I certainly thought White was comfortable after this. 7 a3 0-0 8 \(\frac{1}{2}\text{b} 1 \) b6 9 d3 \(\frac{1}{2}\text{b} 7 \) 10 \(\frac{1}{2}\text{d} 7 \) 5 was the continuation in Andreikin–Carlsen, at the World Blitz Championship in Moscow; 7 b3 0-0 8 \(\frac{1}{2}\text{b} 8 \) 9 e3 \(\frac{1}{2}\text{f} 5 \) 10 d3 a6 was played in Flores–Carlsen, Khanty Mansiysk Olympiad 2010. Carlsen won both of these earlier games. 7...cxd4 8 \(\frac{1}{2}\text{xh6} \) \(\frac{1}{2}\text{xh6} \) \(\frac{1}{2}\text{xh6} \) \(\frac{1}{2}\text{xh6} \) \(\frac{1}{2}\text{xh6} \)



I was happy to see this. It looks a little over-ambitious and I don't think people will be itching to play it again. He played it confidently. I could tell he was definitely trying to beat me with Black. 9... 2xd4 10 (Black should try and exchange pieces as he has less space so this is risky -Pein) 10 **₩b3** 10 e3 ②xc4?? 11 **₩**a4+, but I thought I needed to create threats or he could be a bit better with the bishops. 10...0-0 11 \(\frac{1}{2}\)fd1 \(\frac{1}{2}\)d7 12 \(\frac{1}{2}\)a3! Anticipating ∅c5. The moves e3 and ₩e2 are natural but I was concerned about g4 at some stage. 12...a5 The standard € a6 and b5 plan is not possible here. 13 **b4** Really important but I wonder if ∅a4 was a better move: 13 4 a4 a6 14 c5 dxc5 15 @xc5 @xc5 16 @xc5 \(\bar{2}\) d6; But 13 ②a4 \(\begin{aligned} \begin{aligned} \alpha \end{aligned} \begin{aligned} \alpha \end{aligned} \begin{aligned} \alpha \end{aligned} \begin{aligned} \begin{aligned} \alpha \end{aligned} \begin{aligned} \begin{aligned} \alpha \end{aligned} \begin{aligned} \begin{aligned} \alpha \end{aligned} \begin{aligne



Luke McShane: "Against somebody like Carlsen, you don't want to give him any chances... I tried to smother him."

promising. Maybe 13 ②a4 was the thing to do, but I was quite pleased with b4 and it threatens c5. 13... ☒a6 13... ②b6 was the critical response, hitting c4 and protecting the rook on a8 so that axb4 becomes possible. Now, after 14 c5 ②c4 15 ∰b3, the move 15... ②d2!? is a surprising shot. During the game I thought White had good chances in the tactical melee which arises after 16 ∰d5!?, but perhaps 16 ∰a4 is the correct follow-up after all. 14 b5 ☒a8 15 e3 a4 15... ②c5 16 ②e4 ③xe4 17 ②xe4 and c4-c5 comes and it's more potent with a pawn on b5 rather than b2. 16 ☒ab1 ②g7



17 ♠e4! White has a space advantage and aims for c4-c5. 17 ♠xa4? is answered by 17... ₱a5! 18 ₱b4 ♠c5 19 ♠b3 when 19... ♠b2 (and 19... ₱a7 are good for Black.) 17... ₱b6 18 ♠c6! Seen when playing 17 ♠e4! 18... ₱e8 18... bxc6 19 bxc6 ₱a5 (19... ₱xc6?? loses the queen to 20 ♠f6+) 20 cxd7 ♠xd7 21 c5 is good for White. 19 ♠b4! f5 Criticised by everyone but the players thought it was right. However, computers give alternatives such as 19... ₱a5 20 ♠d5 ♠b6, etc. 20 ♠c3 20 ♠d5! ₱d8 21 ♠g5! was the strongest continuation,

threatening to hop into the hole on e6. After 21...心c5 22 b6, to tell the truth, I didn't really calculate these lines and was worried he would play 22...e6 23 心c7 營xg5 24 心xa8, but this is nonsense as he has no real compensation. If he plays 22...宣f8 instead, then 23 心c7 宣b8 24 宣b5!. I missed this, but I was playing quite quickly (because he always plays quickly and I thought I'd better try and keep up). 20...曾c5? Big mistake. 20...e6! was forced, when 21 心a6, 21 心c6 and 21 心xa4 can be played, e.g. 21 心xa4 營a5 22 心a6 and the position remains messy. 21 心xa4! 營a7



22 ②a6! This looks ungainly but it can't be exploited and the threat is 23 ②c7 置f8 24 c5! 22...bxa6 23 b6 ②xb6 24 置xb6 Much stronger than capturing with the knight. 24...置b8 25 c5! ②e6 One of the reasons I played 24 置xb6 was that I thought 25...dxc5 26 營b3+ was almost winning but I had missed 26...c4, though 27 營xc4+ gives White an enduring initiative. 25...dxc5 26 營xc5 maybe even better. Fortunately everything is still good 26 置db1



The recurring theme now is checkmate to the queen! – Pein. 26...dxc5 26...曾c7 27 c6 is very strong, with 閏b7 coming. 27 閏b7 閏xb7 28 閏xb7 曾a8 29 公xc5 曾c8 29...皇f7 30 罝xe7! is winning comfortably, as the a6 pawn will also drop off after the exchange of rooks. 30 曾xa6 皇f7 30...曾xc5 31 曾xe6+ 全h8 32 皇c6 wins the e7 pawn as well. 31 皇c6 罝d8



32 2d7! An important move. Against somebody like Carlsen, you don't want to give him any chances so I tried to smother him. It completely knocks him out - he doesn't have any moves. The intention is \\ b6 and \\ ab8 to trap Black's queen. After 32 \subseteq xe7 \subseteq xa6 33 \&\ xa6 ≜xa2, I can't lose. It's a tempting, lazy option, but I had 15 minutes left enough time to calculate everything. 32... \(\mathbb{2} \) xd7 32... \(\mathbb{2} \) e6 33 \(\mathbb{W} \) b6 \(\mathbb{2} \) xd7 34 ≜xd7 ∰c1+ 35 ⊈g2 ጃf8 36 ∰e6+ wins. 33 &xd7 \(\mathbb{\text{\pi}} \c1+ 34 \(\mathbb{\text{\pi}} \frac{1}{1} \) \(\mathbb{\text{\pi}} \xf1+ 35 ⊈xf1 &c4+ 36 ⊈g1 &xa2 37 &a4 Forcing off a pair of bishops makes the technical task much simpler. 37...e5 38 f3 Good technique because 38 &b3+ ≜xb3 39 \subseteq xb3 e4 lets him struggle for a while, albeit without hope. After exchanging bishops, White will play e3e4 to fix a weakness on e5 before advancing the king. 38... \$\ddots h6 39 \$\ddots b3+



Magnus Carlsen on his game against McShane: "I knew it was a risky strategy".



A determined Mickey Adams (right) bulldozed his way through David Howell's Berlin Wall



He played quite quickly for the first 15–20 moves but by the time the game was over I was ahead on the clock.

David Howell tried to build a 'Berlin Wall' though, architecturally, this was a 'pre-Kramnik' version of the sturdy edifice which Vladimir Kramnik first erected in this same borough of London to keep out 'Big Bad Wolf' Kasparov in their 2000 world championship match.

David admitted to the commentary room that he had not played this particular line of the Berlin Ruy Lopez before but had looked at it some weeks before. Mickey wasn't prepared for it but found a playable line which offered him an edge. The GM pundits reckoned that 14... 2d3 was the first wrong step for Howell and he was gracious enough to plead guilty to all charges when brought before the trial judges in the commentary room. "I expected Mickey to play 15 \(\mathbb{Z} e2 \) and when he started thinking, it dawned on me that I'd missed 15 \(\mathbb{Z}e3!\), he confessed to the audience. Giving up the b-pawn and getting the rook onto the third rank supercharged the white attack on the queenside. Mickey thought 16... 2a6 might have been better than 16... 2xg5 but after that most of the assembled experts regarded Howell's

position as unsalvageable. "I had given up and was just trying to keep a straight face at the board," admitted David Howell, to the laughter of the large audience.

Round 1
M.Adams - D.Howell
Ruy Lopez, Berlin Defence
1 e4 e5 2 ଥି f3 ଥି c6 3 ଛb5 ଥି f6 4 0-0 ଥି xe4 5 d4



The Berlin Defence made five appearances at this year's Classic. In round five, Anand opted for 5 Ze1 against McShane. He secured a small edge and the pundits despaired for McShane's chances for a while, but the defence held. 5... e7 5... d6 is 'the real Kramnik', as used to wrest the world title from Garry Kasparov in 2000. It was played three times in London, in Anand-Nakamura (round one), McShane-Kramnik (round three) and Anand-Kramnik (round seven). All three games were drawn, though Luke McShane came uncomfortably close to losing against 'Mr Berlin'. 6 \(\mathbb{\text{@}}\)e2 \(\bar{Q}\)d6 7 \(\partia\)xc6 bxc6 7...dxc6? is rarely played as it leads to big trouble after 8 dxe5 ⊕f5 9 \mathbb{g}d1 \mathbb{2}d7 (only move) 10 e6! fxe6 11 2 e5 2d6 12 more frequently seen. 9...0-0 10 42c3



10...f6 Nigel Short chose 10... 三e8 against Hou Yifan at Corus 2008 but lost quite quickly. 11 三e1 fxe5 12 營xe5 皇f6 13 營g3 A new move, where 13 營h5 had previously been preferred. 13... 公c5 14 皇g5



14... Ød3? Black regretted this move, which gets him into trouble. 14...d6 is perhaps a better alternative, keeping a wary eye on White's kingside build-up and continuing with development. 15 **Ee3!** David Howell had originally expected 15 \(\mathbb{Z} e2 \) but when White started to spend a long time on his reply, he suddenly became aware of this more forceful response. 15... 2xb2 There is little else for it but to follow through with this capture. 16 Zae1 **gxg5?!** Mickey Adams said he had expected 16... 2a6 when he might have replied 17 20e4 with some play for the pawn, though there is chess left in the position. 17 ②xg5 ₩f6



Anything else and 18 罩e7 would be unanswerable. 18 罩f3 營d8 19 公ce4 White has a choice of good moves. Another is 19 營e5, which craftily closes on the black knight, e.g. 19...公xc4 20 毫xf8+ 營xf8 21 營e4 with twin threats of 營xh7 mate and 營xc4. 19...全a6 20 公xh7! 20 冨xf8+ is also very good, e.g. 20...營xf8 21 公xh7! 全xh7 22 公g5+ 全g8 23 營h3! and it's all over. 20...冨xf3 21 gxf3 仓xh7 22 公g5+ 全g8 23 營h4 象xc4 24 營h7+ 全f8



25 罩e5 25 營h8+ 臭g8 26 罩e5 is also lethal. 25...臭e6 25...營f6 26 營h8+ 臭g8 27 公h7+ 全f7 28 公xf6 also wins. 26 營h8+ 全e7 27 營xg7+ 全d6 28 公e4 mate

"I played strategically and got mated," said a whimsical Nigel Short of the final stage of his loss to Vlad Kramnik. Nigel has had some splendid results with oldfashioned 1 e4 e5 openings over the years (including a good win against French star Laurent Fressinet at the Olympiad) but he made little impression on the former world champion, who built up a solid positional advantage based on his central pawns. Eventually an e-pawn thrust cut Short's position in half, separating his queen from his vulnerable king, and Kramnik conjured up a powerful kingside offensive to kill the white king. Short tried a few defensive alternatives in the commentary room and let out an audible expression of pain as Kramnik announced a particularly vicious refutation of his idea.

Hikaru Nakamura also played a 'Berlin Wall' but this was the standard Kramnik recipe used to tranquillise Garry Kasparov. Vishy was playing his first chess game in Britain for 16 years but he looked very composed as he set about grinding out an endgame win. English GMs Jon Speelman and John Nunn were practically salivating at the prospect of a long-distance endgame. Vishy can remember when endgames really were endgames (with those strange rituals called adjournments, sealed moves and resumptions which Magnus, Hikaru and co will be blissfully unaware of), but in the



Enter The Dragon: (I to r) Daniel King, Luke McShane, Nigel Short and Dragon expert Chris Ward.

end Vishy couldn't break down Hikaru's rugged resistance. Yesterday Hikaru wasn't best pleased with his tournament draw - Black versus Anand, Kramnik (in round two) and Carlsen (in round four), but his first result was a good one.

Round 2 (9 December)

 Kramnik
 0-1
 Nakamura

 Howell
 ½-½
 Anand

 Carlsen
 1-0
 Adams

 Short
 0-1
 McShane

England's Luke McShane became the sole leader of the Classic after beating Nigel Short in a complicated tactical struggle in round two. Two points behind him was Hikaru Nakamura who scored a great win against former world champion Vladimir Kramnik after the Russian uncharacteristically gave up a piece for what proved to be inadequate compensation in the opening.

The Sicilian Dragon is one of the sharpest openings on a chess board and that was the chosen line for Luke McShane against Nigel Short - unusually so, because Luke is not a regular Dragon player. As always with this opening, it soon became highly tactical and mindbendingly complicated. At one point Nigel appeared to be a couple of moves away from a big kingside mating attack but, when he came to calculate variations, he found Luke had counterstrokes against his major ideas. Looking at the game later with computers, it seemed that the obvious 22 \(\mathbb{Z}\)xh5 might have succeeded had it been followed up correctly but, in time pressure, he tried 22 g5 and suddenly the tactics didn't work. Luke found a way to exchange queens after which his extra pawn and superior position told. It was still an exciting spectacle as the two players raced passed pawns down the board, but there could only be one winner as Luke had more pawns. The win took McShane into sole lead in the tournament with a maximum six out of six.

Round 2 N.Short - L.McShane

Sicilian Defence, Dragon Variation

1 e4 c5 2 ②f3 d6 3 d4 cxd4 4 ②xd4 ②f6

5 ②c3 g6 6 ②e3 ③g7 7 f3 0-0 8 營d2
②c6 9 g4 ②e6 10 ②xe6 White usually disdains this capture and plays 10 0-0-0, thinking to get on with the traditional kingside offensive, but it is interesting to see what happens if he does play the obvious move. 10...fxe6 11 0-0-0



11...≅c8 Rather unusual. Most Black players prefer to stop White's next move with 11... 6 e5 first, and this is probably better than the text. 12 &c4 Completely logical. White seeks to exploit the weakness on the a2-g8 diagonal. 12... ∰d7 13 Ձb3 ᡚa5 14 h4 ᡚc4 Superficially, 14... (2) xb3+ to knock out the light-squared bishop is tempting, but it is not clear then where Black's queenside counterplay is coming from. If he cannot conjure up something, he might simply get mated on the kingside. This is an occupational hazard of playing the Dragon, of course. As Nigel Short put it in the commentary room: "Dragon players don't really mind getting mated", though one could hear Dragon expert GM Chris Ward in the background saying "oh yes, they do!". 15 \dd d3 \dc c6 You might find your computer gets excited at the prospect of 15... 2xb2!? here, with the idea of 16 days 2 days 17 exd5 xc3 18

ভc6+ 21 ፸d2 a5, etc, but the two players were dismissive of this line, feeling that White's rook and two bishops were more than adequate compensation for the queen. 16 ᡚe2 ᡚd7 17 ᡚd4 ভa6 18 f4 18 ᡚxe6? Ձxb2+ 19 ჶb1 ፰xf3 20 ቧg5 ፰xe3! 21 ভxe3 Ձf6 gives Black a very useful attack for the small material investment. Besides which, White doesn't want pawns, he wants to give mate. 18...e5 19 fxe5 ᡚdxe5 20 ভe2



20...♠h8 It would all too easy to fill up the page with analysis here but let's look at just one alternative: 20...d5!? 21 exd5 ♠xg4 is another try if Black is afraid of being mated. However, White could continue with 22 ♠g5!?, e.g. 22...♠f2 23 d6! ♠xd1 24 ∰e6+ ♠h8 25 d7! and White seems to emerge with an advantage. 21 h5 gxh5



22 g5? Both players were in severe time trouble by now. Here Nigel Short thought he must be winning on the kingside but calculated that his likeliest tries were flawed, e.g. 22 \(\mathbb{Z}\)xh5!? \(\alpha\)xe3 23 \(\mathbb{W}\)xe3 23... If 1! 24 Ih 1 (24 Ixh 7 + 4xh 7 25 [™]h3+ ½h6+ (the fact that this is check is vital, of course) 26 g5 4 d3+!! is another stunning resource for Black) and now the implausible 24... #d3!! comes to Black's rescue. But 23 Wh2! would surely have won the game after all. 22... 2g4! 23 单g1 An annoying necessity. 23 \(\mathbb{Z}\) xh5 \(\delta\) cxe3! 24 \(\mathbb{Z}\) xh7 + \(\mathbb{D}\) xh7 25 \(\mathbb{Z}\) h1+ comes close but 25... \$\ding{\phi}\$g6 and the black king is perfectly safe. 23... ②ce3! Forcing the exchange of queens more or less



Magnus Carlsen bounced back from his first round defeat with a win against Mickey Adams

guarantees that Black will not be mated on the kingside. 24 營xa6 bxa6 25 ②xe3 ②xe3 26 国d3 ③xd4 27 国xd4 国c5! The endgame is a very different story. Black is already a pawn up and has further white pawn weaknesses to target. 28 国d3 ②g2! Indirectly defending the h-pawn with a fork on f4. Nigel had hoped for 28...国f1+?? 29 国xf1 ②xf1 30 国f3 ②h2 31 国f8+ ②g7 32 国g8 mate. 29 国g3 ②f4 30 ③d2 国e5 31 国e1 ③g7 32 ⑤e3 ⑤g6 33 c3 国xg5 34 国xg5+ ⑥xg5 35 国g1+ ⑤h6 36 e5 dxe5 37 ⑥e4



Though Black has three sets of doubled pawns, his endgame advantage is secure. 37... 包g6 38 皇c4 a5 39 空d5 罩f2 40 b4 axb4 41 cxb4 h4 42 a4 h3 43 a5 h2 44 罩h1 空g5



Nigel might have resigned around here ordinarily but he sportingly plays on to a more clear-cut conclusion for the benefit of the big crowd watching. 45 b5 空4 46 b6 axb6 47 a6 空3 48 a7 罩f8 49 空c6 Both advanced pawns can queen and 'buy' a rook but Black has a back-up supply of potential new queens, of course. 49... ②f4 50 罩a1 e4 51 皇a6 ②h3 52 皇b7 ②g1 0-1

Magnus Carlsen bounced back from his first round defeat with a win against Mickey Adams. It was deep, positional game, in which it seemed for a while that Mickey stood well and Magnus's play didn't really impress. Then, short of time, Mickey embroiled his pieces in a kingside escapade that didn't achieve much, whilst the Norwegian pieces took advantage on the opposite side of the board and won material. Faced with an enemy pawn about to queen, Mickey resigned.

Round 2
M.Carlsen - M.Adams
English Opening

1 c4 ②f6 2 ②c3 e5 3 ②f3 ②c6 4 g3 ②c5 4...②b4 and 4...d5 are more frequently seen but this is respectable. 5 ②g2 d6 6 0-0 0-0 7 d3 a6 7...h6, to prevent the pin of the f6 knight, is by far the commonest move here. 8 a3 ②a7 9 b4





General view of the stage at the London Chess Classic

9....皇6 Yasser Seirawan, in his video commentary on the Internet Chess Club, thought 9...皇f5 was a useful alternative, with a view to getting in e5-e4 for Black and, if 10 e4 to prevent it, then 10...皇g4 and Black will have a good home for his c6 knight on d4. 10 包d2 图b8 Yasser Seirawan preferred the more direct 10...d5 here, but the choice is not critical. This line of the English is quiet and strategic, contrasting with the ultra-sharp Short versus McShane game going on alongside. 11 图b1 包e7 12 a4 營d7 13 b5 皇h3 14 皇a3 h6 15 e3 皇xg2 16 全xg2



16... \$c5 Very committal, but still not really classifiable as an error. 16...axb5 17 axb5 \$c5 would ensure that the resultant doubled pawn on c5 could be defended by the move b7-b6. 17 &xc5 dxc5 18 4 f3 We6 Black threatens to undermine White's pawns with e5-e4 so Magnus decides he has to stop that Superficially, 20...cxb5 looks attractive, to undouble the pawns, but 21 cxb5 \(\mathbb{\mathbb{m}}\)xb3 22 Exb3 ag6 23 Ec1 would leave Black's queenside pawns a little vulnerable to White's rooks. A player of Magnus's stratospheric ability would be quite capable of capitalising on such a small edge in the long run. 21 bxa6 bxa6 22

©c2 Black's c5 pawn is now a long-term weakness but White's backward d3 pawn is a compensatory factor from Black's point of view. 22... ②g6 With the immediate threat of ... ②f4+! but White can easily stop this. 23 ②g1 In a sharp, tactical struggle this sort of retreat would be costly in terms of time but in this quiet, manoeuvring game it does not count as a concession. 23... □b8 24 a5 ②d7 25 ②a4 曾d6 26 ②e2 曾c7 27 曾c3 White has to defend a second pawn weakness. 27... □fd8 28 □xb8 □xb8 29 f4



29...exf4!? Yasser Seirawan considered this the critical point of the whole game.



Mickey Adams started well but later went astray

He thought the text move was an error of judgement, preferring the idea 29...置b7!? with the idea of 豐b8 and an invasion along the b-file. But some analysis engines favour Adams's plan. 30 gxf4 豐d6 31 亞h1 罩b4 32 豐c2 包h4 Another turning point. Black could try 32...豐c7 here, with the simple threat of taking the a5 pawn, but perhaps he was afraid of a white kingside attack should he concentrate his major pieces on the queen's flank. 33 ②ac3 豐g6 34 ②g3



34... වf6? Perhaps this is the true turning point of the game. The text move allows White to play e4-e5 with tempo and establish a knight on e4. But it looks better to leave the knight where it is, defending the c-pawn, and play 34... We6! instead. Black seems guite handily placed then, with useful replies to pawn pushes, e.g. 35 f5? \dightarrow\digh White's progress stymied and Black is significantly better. 35 e5 4h5?! Black could admit his previous mistake and play 35... 4 d7 when he is not worse. 36 ᡚxh5 ∰xh5 37 ᡚe4 ₾h8? This is probably the fatal error. Black needs to play 37... [™]f5 when 38 ₩f2 ₩h3 39 \(\bar{\text{\$\\ext{\$\text{\$\ext{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\ext{\$\text{\$\text{\$\exitt{\$\ext{\$\ext{\$\exitt{\$\ext{\$\exitt{\$\ext{\$\exitt{\$\ext{\$\exitt{\$\ext{\$\exitt{\$\ext{\$\exitt{\$\ext{\$\exitt{\$\ext{\$\exitt{\$\ext{\$\exitt{\$\ext{\$\exitt{\$\ext{\$\exitt{\$\ext{\$\exitt{\$\ext{\$\ext{\$\exitt{\$\ext{\$\exitt{\$\ext{\$\exitt{\$\ext{\$\ext{\$\exitt{\$\ext{\$\ext{\$\exitt{\$\ext{\$\exitt{\$\ext{\$\exitt{\$\ext{\$\ext{\$\exitt{\$\ext{\$\ext{\$\exitt{\$\ext{\$\ext{\$\ext{\$\ext{\$\exitt{\$\exitt{\$\ext{\$\exitt{\$\ext{\$\exitt{\$\ext{\$\exitt{\$\ext{\$\text{\$\xitt{\$\exitt{\$\text{\$\exit things together, e.g. 40 axc5 \begin{array}{c} b2! 41 ₩xb2 ₩f3+ 42 Φg1 ₩g4+ 43 Φf1 ₩h3+ with perpetual check. 38 ₩f2 4 f5 39 ②xc5 Not 39 ₩xc5?? ₩h3! and White suddenly has insoluble problems. 39... **a**h4 This makes things relatively easy for White but Black was probably losing anyway. 41 g3 gxg3 42 hxg3 af3





Hikaru Nakamura, looking happy on his 23[™] birthday. He was even happier later that evening, after he had defeated former world champion Vladimir Kramnik with the black pieces.

43 單f1 Black's forlorn hope is 43 罩a1?? 罩b2! – a sneaky mating configuration beloved of all competition chessplayers.
43...心d4 44 堂g2 Magnus's king is on its way to e4 where it will be safe and ready to support pawn advances. 44...心e6 45 心xa6 罩a4 46 f5 心g5 There is no time for 46...তxa5 because of 47 fxe6 তxa6 48 exf7 and the pawn queens. 47 心c7 堂g8 Black would like to play 47...তxa5 but 48 e6! fxe6 49 fxe6 তxe5 50 d4! and White will soon have two united passed pawns on their way to promotion. 48 a6 堂f8 49 堂f2 1-0 49 堂f2 堂e7 50 তxe5 50 e6 soon decides the outcome.

Hikaru Nakamura celebrated his 23rd birthday on the day of the second round and his 'gift' from the tournament was a tough pairing - Black against Vladimir Kramnik. Vlad's own birthday gift seemed much more generous - a sacrificed piece. Vlad soon transposed from what looked like a Catalan into a Nimzo-Indian and seemed to getting a spatial advantage, but on move 12 he unexpectedly gave up a piece for some play.

Blunder or sacrifice? If the latter, how much play did he expect to get from it? It did require Hikaru to compromise his king safety but it still looked a pretty good deal for him. There were a few tactics as the players reached the time trouble and Nakamura's king had to flee up the board. But it all held together somehow and Hikaru had the perfect birthday gift after all - a win with Black against Kramnik. Add that to his rugged draw with Black against Vishy Anand in the

first round and he had made a remarkable start to the tournament.

In the early rounds Vishy Anand was getting good positions but couldn't quite seem to put his opponents away. At one point, near the time control, it looked as though David Howell might succumb to a concerted attack by Vishy's gueen and rook. David had to surrender a pawn but gained just enough play to hold off the world champion and eventually regained the pawn. It was a splendid rearguard effort by the young Englishman and a psychological boost after his unhappy first round. A second draw was bad news for the world champion, however, as it only garnered him a total of two points compared to three other competitors who had won one and lost one but scored three points for their win.

In the commentary room Nigel Short told a cherishable anecdote about a game he played the previous week in Saint Louis, Missouri, against the young US GM Ray Robson. Returning from the rest room, Nigel had glanced up at the demo board as he returned to his chair and saw that his opponent had played \$\dong g8\$. He sat down and promptly played \$\document{\delta}f2\$ in reply. His opponent's subsequent reply was unexpected. Not a chess move, but the astounding words "it's my move!". The young US GM hadn't played \$\dong g8 - or indeed anything else. Nigel's aberration was the result of a demo board error (the king was actually unmoved on h8). Is Nigel's unwitting attempt to play two consecutive moves unprecedented, I

wonder? Later in the same session, Nigel happened to be teasing Dragon expert GM Chris Ward: "Chris is one of these guys who plays "xc3 in every position in which it is legal!" but the earlier revelation provided Chris with the perfect riposte: "Yes, but only when it is my turn!"

Round 3 (10 December)

McShane ½-½ Kramnik
Adams ½-½ Short
Anand 1-0 Carlsen
Nakamura ½-½ Howell

Round three featured the ultimate clash world number one plays world number two, Vishy versus Magnus. Prior to the Classic they had faced each other nine times in 2010 with five of those being at longplay chess (the other shorter stuff doesn't really count to purists). Vishy led 3-2, with one win (in Bilbao, with Black, two months previous) and four draws. Linares 2009 was the last time Magnus had beaten Vishy in a longplay head-tohead so ideally he needed a win to emphasise to the chess public that he was not just a serial destroyer of lesser names, while Vishy's immediate problem was his position in the tournament. Two draws are only worth two points under the 3-1-0 system and McShane was already on 6. Plenty to play for, then.

The game started with a fairly standard Ruy Lopez but Vishy made a slip and Magnus emerged very well from the opening. But, just when Carlsen seemed poised to take advantage, he played 24... 2e4, which he himself described as a "huge oversight". He still might have saved himself but committed a few more serious errors.

Vishy might have converted well before the time control but for some errors of his own. Eventually it came down to a position where Vishy could play on and on and torture Magnus for many moves without risk to himself. White's main advantage was his vastly superior king safety and his ability to target Black's weak pawns. Carlsen endured as Vishy's pieces circled and tormented his depleted forces but in the end he couldn't hold out.

Despite a few flaws, this was an excellent win for the great Indian player, particularly in the final phase, and a good way to celebrate his 41st birthday the following day. It was also a severe psychological blow for the young man with designs on his crown. On the evidence of this game, Magnus still has a little way to go before he could hope to beat the likes of Vishy in a match. In some ways it was reminiscent of the game Spassky won against Fischer at the 1970 Siegen Olympiad. But time is



Vishy Anand versus Magnus Carlsen: "I was feeling like a wally allowing this to happen," said Vishy of his opening play but the sleeping tiger finally awoke from his slow start to defeat his young rival

on Magnus's side and we have also to bear in mind what Fischer did to Spassky in 1972.

Here is the game with Vishy Anand's own comments, exclusively for *CHESS*.

NOTES BY VISHY ANAND

Round 3



No surprise as we had reached this position three times already this year, at Bilbao, Kristiansund Rapid and Nanjing. All three games were drawn. At Bilbao I was winning but he was also better at some point. 15 b4 \$\mathbb{B}\$C8 New, and I should have been more careful. 15...\$\Delta\$b6 is theory: three games of ours and Shirov-Carlsen from Bilbao. 16 axb5?! Lack of concentration and a silly move anyway because \$\mathbb{E}\$C8 is designed to prevent this. 16...cxb5 17 \$\mathbb{D}\$D2 d5!



Black now has a slight edge. 18 exd5 I was feeling like a wally allowing this to happen. I had a long think here as the position was critical and I saw all the way to 30 Id1. 18 dxe5 ②xe5 (or 18...dxe4) 19 ②xe5 Ixe5 20 ②f3 Ie8 21 e5 ②e4 is fine for Black. I didn't like any of these lines. 18...exd4 19 Ixe8 Ixe8



20 c4 The only way to try and liquidate a little bit. Not 20 ②xd4 ②xd5, intending ②e5 and ②f4 with an awesome position.

20...bxc4 21 ②xc4? 21 ③xc4! ④xb4 22 ③xd4 a5 23 ⑤b3 ⑥d8 and I didn't see a defence to ②c5 winning the d5 pawn, but

the computer finds 24 d6 which is equal. 21... 2xd5 22 2xd4 2xb4 23 2f5 2xd3



24 [₩]xd3

24 ②h6+ Åh8 25 ②d6 doesn't work: 25... ½xd6 26 ½xg7+ Åxg7 27 ②f5+ Åf8 28 ②xd6 ∰e5 wins for Black. 24... Åe4? The funny thing is he doesn't have an obvious way to equality after this. The one thing I can say is that, when played 20 c4, I had seen all that follows: 24... ∰e6 25 ②cd6 ৣB8 (25... ৣc5 is the computer's choice, with a big edge for Black) 26 ③xb7 ৣxb7 27 ৣxa6 (27 ﴿2d4 and Black keeps his extra pawn with 27... ဩb5) and I had seen that 27... ②c5! was winning. 25 ∰d4 ﴿2xf5 26 ﴿2d6}



26... 26 I had foreseen 26... 26 e6 27 ♠xc8 ♠c5 28 ♣a3 ♠b3 29 ∰d8 ∰xc8 30 \(\text{\textsuper} d1 \) when thinking about 20 c4 and Magnus had missed this specific move, so I had gone one ply further. I had used an hour to this point. 27 axf5 f6 27... af6 followed by 31 g4 gives good winning chances. If 30... \(\bar{Z}\) d5 31 \(\bar{Z}\)xf6 Black cannot play 31... g7 because of 32 2e7+. If Black's rook had been on c8, this would have been a defence as he could have played \(\mathbb{Z} \)c8-c5 and h7-h5 exchanging a pair of pawns. After 27... 16 White would probably win in the long run. Carlsen did not like this at all - Pein. 28 \dd1 \dd2 28...≅c7 29 ₩d5+ фh8 30 ₩f7 ₩c8 31 △h6 ≜c5 32 ∰e6! Magnus saw this before me. 29 4h6+ gxh6 30 2g4+ 2g7 31 ∰e6+ фh8 32 ≅xd7 ∰f8 33 &a3 33

36 ∯h2 ∰f4+ and now 37 \(\mathbb{g}3!\) was the point I missed.



Analysis Diagram after 37 [□]g3



I felt I could torture him for a while and thought: "well, if Magnus had this position against me, he would play on for 170 moves." 41 營e6+ 全h8 42 全h2 罩c6 43 營b3 罩c8 44 皇d6 營g6 45 營b7 罩d8 46 皇g3 罩g8 47 h4 營f5 48 營c7 營d5 49 罩a5 營e4 50 營d7 營c4 51 營f5 營c8 52 營f3 營d7 53 皇f4



He can't liquidate anything so I can just organise – I don't know the evaluation but it's just very unpleasant. Eventually I can re-route the bishop onto the long diagonal. 53...曾f7 54 g3 罩e8 55 ջe3 罩g8 56 罩a6 罩e8 57 罩a7 罩e7 58 營a8+營f8 59 罩a6 罩e8 60 營c6 罩c8 61 營f3 營f7 62 罩a7 營e6 63 營b7 營g8 64 ջf4 罩d8 65 營a6



There are various endgames to consider. The rook ending is a draw but he has to put his rook on c5 so I cannot play 至e5 and then f4. After 至e5 and f4 I can get my king to h5 and win. If he can play his pawn to h5 or his king to g6, he holds. So I did not head for this. The bishop ending is also drawn. Only the queen endgame is won. 65...至e8 65...h5 66 单h6l 单xh6 67 增xf6+ 单g7 68 至xg7 增xg7 69 增xd8+ wins. 66 至c7 至a8 67 增c6 至e8 68 单e3 至b8 69 单d4 增f8 70 增c3 至e8 There was no defence. 71 至c6 增f7 72 单xf6 至f8 73 单xg7+ 增xg7 74 增e3 增b2 75 中g2 增b7 76 增xh6 增f7 77 至c2 1-0



77... 增f3+ 78 总h2 and the two extra pawns will decide eventually.

If Vishy versus Magnus was gruelling, Luke McShane versus Vlad Kramnik was utter torture. Not only did Luke's efforts to breach Vlad's Berlin Wall prove futile, he spent much of the game in grave danger of being crushed under the weight of falling masonry. It came down to rook versus rook and bishop - the endgame dreaded by players, arbiters, chess journalists and everyone else with an aversion to dry-as-dust endgames that last six or seven hours. Finally, at 9.37pm, seven hours and 37 minutes after they started play, Vlad abandoned his winning attempts and stalemated his opponent - draw! The Russian later told us this was his longest game ever in terms of elapsed time.

David Howell once again showed his talent for brinksmanship, both on the



It's great to be a world champion - sometimes you have an assistant to make moves for you!

board and on the clock. He defended a Fianchetto Grünfeld Defence against Hikaru Nakamura, following a line played by Karpov and Kasparov in their nostalgic rematch in 2009. David had not expected the opening and ate up gigantic amounts of time on his clock trying to decide what to do around move 12, while Hikaru seemed to think he was playing an online bullet game. Only kidding - the real reason for his speed was that he had prepared the line in some depth. After 25 moves David only had five minutes or so left while Hikaru had only used some 12-15 minutes altogether. However, David came up with a very nice 'fortress' plan to save the day; his rook, knight and king huddled together for safety whilst simultaneously protecting a couple of key pawns and preventing Hikaru's king from entering the fray. Hikaru's queen prodded and poked, and his king huffed and puffed, but the American couldn't blow the Englishman's house down.

Mickey Adams and Nigel Short have long been rivals for the title of English number one. Nigel pinched it from Mickey a year or so but Mickey raised his game and pinched it back again. Their third round game was hard fought, with Nigel playing a g6 move in the Caro-Kann which has been played quite a lot by his fellow Greek residents Skembris and Nikolaidis (for those who didn't know, Nigel lives in Athens and occasionally likes to refer to himself as an "olive farmer"). Mickey played the very plausible 11 e6 to break up Black's structure and then start an attack rolling down the kingside. Some cagey shadow-boxing ensued. It was a tough game though not quite the grim struggle the other three games were. White had a long-lasting initiative but



Doctor Short faces the Tiger of Madras. He thought he had him snared but there was a hole in the net.

nothing came of it - draw agreed (slightly naughtily, without consulting an arbiter, but it was the deadest of dead draws).

Thus Luke remained the overnight leader going into round four and ensured that not one Englishman had lowered his colours in this toughest of tough rounds of chess. No wonder the delighted home fans went on their way chanting 'Engerland, Engerland, Engerland!' (well, not audibly, but you can bet they were thinking it).

Round 4 (11 December)

Kramnik 1-0 Howell
Carlsen 1-0 Nakamura
Short 0-1 Anand
McShane ½-½ Adams

World champion Vishy Anand celebrated his 41st birthday by defeating backmarker Nigel Short to join Luke McShane (who drew with Mickey Adams) in the lead. It wasn't quite such a good day for the English players as round three as David Howell also lost, to Vladimir Kramnik. The last game to finish was Carlsen-Nakamura, which Magnus won after five hours of play.

So the scores just beyond the halfway mark were: Vishy Anand, Luke McShane 8/12, Vladimir Kramnik 7, Magnus Carlsen 6, Hikaru Nakamura 5, Mickey Adams 5, David Howell 2, Nigel Short 1.

After emerging from some initial difficulties with his Closed Sicilian opening, Nigel Short seemed to be doing quite well around move 28, when Vishy Anand allowed him to open the g-file and land a rook on the seventh. He worked a knight around to assist in the attack but then had an aberration, sacrificing first a pawn and then a bishop to hack a way through to Vishy's king. But there was a flaw in his calculation - Vishy had the simple move 38... #d6! which covered all the mating threats. He was left a piece

adrift, so fell on his sword, allowing a mating finish to entertain the crowd.

Round 4
N.Short - V.Anand



White has slightly the worst of it here, so he reacts aggressively, trying to open up lines to the black king. 28 h5 gxh5?! 28...曾c6 or the same move after exchanging on e2 would be better moves for Black. 29 鼍e7! The mate threat gives White a glimmer of hope. 29...鼍xe7 30 鼍xe7 ②e6 31 鼍xa7 Prefacing the pawn capture with 31 豐e1 may be a tad better since it forces the black knight to retreat to a passive square. 31...�h8 32 ⑤f2 ②f6 33 ⑤h3 h4 34 營f2 h6



Objectively the position is now approximately equal but White is still

focused on the black king and thinks he sees a tactic to (at least) draw. 35 ②g5? ②xg5! White is half-right: 35...hxg5 36 fxg5 forces 36... 2g7 37 營xh4+ 空g8 38 g6 ②f8 39 營e7 營e5 40 營f7+ 空h8 41 2f4! when Black has to settle for perpetual check with 41... 營e1+ 42 空h2 營h4+ 43 空g1, etc. 36 fxg5 hxg5 37 2xg5? White could limp on a pawn down with something like 37 a4 but he is still set upon his tactic. 37... 2xg5 38 營e2



38...曾d6! The one and only move for Black, and quite conclusive. If 38...皇h6? 39 營e7! 營g8 40 營e5+ 皇g7 41 至xg7 and White regains the piece with advantage. 39 營h5+ 營h6 40 營f3 40 營f7 achieves nothing: Black simply counterattacks with 40...h3 and wins. 40...至c8 41 營xf5 至c1+ 42 查h2 營d6+! White's last hope was 42...皇f4+? 43 查h3 and Black cannot avoid a perpetual check with the rook, while 43...宣h1+ 44 查g4 might even lose. 43 查h3 營g3 mate

Vladimir Kramnik built up a steady advantage from the opening (a Grünfeld) against David Howell and opened up the h-file for his rooks to infiltrate. It wasn't easy to make further progress and a liquidation occurred to what looked like a less dangerous position. However, Vlad established his rook on the seventh rank and his bishop on g4 and Black suddenly had difficulty protecting his king from their unwanted attentions. David tried a desperate b5 push and after a further inaccuracy found he couldn't prevent the advance of Vlad's d-pawn. Game over.

Luke McShane opened with the quiet 1 g3 and Mickey Adams gradually assumed the initiative. He established his queen and rook on the seventh rank but Luke had a tactical trick to swap the queens and relieve the pressure. Further exchanges were made and the game eventually came down to an opposite-coloured bishop - hence drawn.

Hikaru Nakamura answered Magnus Carlsen's English Opening with a sort of Dutch Defence, but the Norwegian emerged from the opening with a steady



"Great move, kid!" Magnus approved of his assistant's choice of first move and used it to defeat Hikaru Nakamura in fine style.

edge. One interesting juncture was when Magnus exchanged a bishop for a knight (23 \(\frac{1}{2}\)d4 and 24 \(\frac{1}{2}\)xb6). It looked as though Hikaru might be OK with his two bishops but Magnus's pressure told in time trouble when Hikaru didn't have time to work out the consequences of 33...\(\frac{1}{2}\)d8!? which he thought might have been a better try. He missed the desperado sacrifice 38 \(\frac{1}{2}\)xg6+ after which he was left a pawn down in an endgame. Magnus's technique was immaculate and he soon brought the game to an end.

Round 4 M.Carlsen - H.Nakamura English Opening

1 c4 Magnus is now a confirmed 'anglophile' when it comes to his choice of opening for White... 1...f5 ... while Hikaru favours the Netherlands with Black. Of course it is not a true Dutch as White does not play d4 at any stage. 2 g3 公f6 3 总g2 d6 4 公c3 g6 5 e3 总g7 6 公ge2 0-0 7 0-0 e5 8 b3 公bd7 9 d3 c6 10 总a3 營c7 11 營d2 莒e8 12 莒ae1 公c5 13 h3 e4



14 dxe4 14 d4 isn't really an option because of 14... d3 and the knight makes a nuisance of itself. 14... fxe4



So far, a lot of cautious jockeying for position has ensued, but now Hikaru makes a committal move. 21...a4 22 b4 ②d7 23 ②d4 Note that the immediate capture of the a-pawn with 23 營xa4 would be a very bad idea because of 23...②b6! 24 營b3 ②xc4 and White is actually losing material. However, the a-pawn remains a liability in the long term as it is awkward to defend. 23...②b6 23...②xd4 is not a good idea as Black would be giving up a key defender of the d6 pawn. 24 ②xb6! 營xb6 25 區b1 營c7 26 ②d4 區c8 27 區c1 營e7



28 \(\mathbb{B}\)d3 The a-pawn is still indirectly defended: 28 \mathbb{\mtx}\mn}\mtx\\\an\and\no\a Black. 28...c5 29 bxc5 \(\mathbb{Z}\) xc5 30 \(\mathbb{W}\) xa4 **Eec8 31 Eb1 Exc4 32 Wd1!** White was quite brave to surrender bishop for knight on move 24 but his positional plan appears to be to target Black's loose pawns on b7 and d6. 32...b6 After this White takes a firm grip of the position. Perhaps 32... \alpha 4c5!? was worth a try, e.g. 33 \(\mathbb{Z}\)xb7 \(\mathbb{Z}\)8c7 34 \(\mathbb{Z}\)xc7 \(\mathbb{Z}\)xc7 35 ∰d2 \(\bar{2} \) c1+ 36 \(\bar{2} \) h2 \(\bar{2} \) xd4 37 \(\bar{2} \) xd4 \(\begin{aligned}
\begin{aligned}
\begin{alig time. He looked at 33... ad8 34 f4 &f6 35 ♠xd6 ਵc3 36 ਵxb6 ₩c7 37 ਵxc3 to check all the implications. 34 2xd6 åxd6 35 ≅xd6 åxa2 36 ≅a1 ≅c1 37 Exc1 Exc1 38 Exg6+



A desperado move to secure the extra pawn. 38...hxg6 39 營xc1 營d6 40 h4 全f7 41 h5 內h7 41...gxh5 42 營c8+ 內g7 43 營xf5 is worse. 42 hxg6+ 內xg6 43 營c2 b5 44 g4 營e5 44...全6? 45 gxf5+ 全xf5 46 e4! wins a piece, but 44...b4!? seems worth a try since it is quite hard for White to restrain the b-pawn and Black's f-pawn is lost anyway. 45 gxf5+ 內g7 45...☆f6 46 營c6+! 內xf5? 47 全h3+ 內g5 48 f4+ wins the queen. 46 營e4 營d6



The exchange of queens leads to a win for White as we shall see shortly. 47 增h4 **&c4 48 &f3 增f6 49 增xf6+ ☆xf6 50 &e4 &a2** 50...b4 51 f4 b3 52 **☆**f2 b2 53 **&b1** wins. 51 f4 b4 52 **☆**f2 b3 53 **&d5 ☆xf5** 54 **☆**f3 **☆**f6 55 e4 **☆**g6



56 堂e3 It's now a straightforward technical win though those of us less skilled at the game could easily mess it up. For example, 56 堂g4? 单b1! is a draw. 56...堂h5 57 堂d4 堂g4 58 f5 堂g5 59 堂e5 1-0



The Adams-Kramnik game shortly before the Berlin Wall went up.

Round 5 (12 December)

Adams ½-½ Kramnik
Anand ½-½ McShane
Nakamura 1-0 Short
Howell 0-1 Carlsen

This round was an unofficial 'England versus the World' match as well as a critical juncture in the tournament as the joint leaders Vishy Anand and Luke McShane clashed. By the end of the round the number of leaders had swelled to three, as Magnus Carlsen took advantage of the 'football scoring system' to join Vishy and Luke at the head of the field.

The first game to finish was Anand-McShane, which ended in a draw. Luke seemed to be under some pressure from the opening and Vishy retained an edge for most of the game, but he was never able to amplify his edge. He tried a pawn sacrifice to activate his queen but it was only enough for a repetition of position.

Nigel Short had another off-day. In a spirit of recklessness born of desperation, he tried a sacrificial sideline of the Marshall Attack (9...e4) for which Hikaru Nakamura was barely prepared but was able to find a stable continuation based on 11 g3 which suggests that this line may not be feasible at super-GM level. Short's position after 20 \(\text{\textit{mf}}f5\) looked hopeless and so it proved. Nigel was his usual ebullient self in the commentary room and even treated us to a short burst of song at the end.

Round 5
H.Nakamura - N.Short
Ruy Lopez, Marshall Attack
1 e4 e5 2 ₺13 ₺c6 3 ₺b5 a6 4 ₺a4 ₺16
5 0-0 ₺e7 6 閏e1 b5 7 ₺b3 0-0 8 c3 d5
The Marshall. Nigel has played this a handful of times over the years but

Hikaru was probably not expecting it. 9 exd5 e4!?



The Steiner variation. It may be that, after GMs have analysed this game thoroughly, that the exclamation and question marks shown here swap places. "This is the sort of recklessness that happens when you've got ½/4" (Short). "I had an idea Nigel would play something a little bit crazy" (Nakamura). Nigel pointed out that Malcolm Pein plays this line and jokingly suggested that he played it in his honour. 10 dxc6 exf3 11 g3 This logical continuation, simply aiming at emerging from the opening with an extra pawn, was more or less improvised by Hikaru at the board. It has been played before but barely mentioned in books on this line. "The book recommendation is 11 d4 - maybe there will be a new book recommendation after this game" (Short); 11 \(\mathbb{\text{\psi}}\)xf3 is another way to play and one chosen by Bobby Fischer a couple of times. 11... Ze8 12 d4 Black's innocuous-looking last move actually carried a payload of venom. If 12 [™]xf3? ≜c5! and White is suddenly vulnerable to tricks against his rook and back rank, e.g. 13 \(\mathbb{I}\)f1 \(\mathbb{L}\)g4! 14 \(\mathbb{U}\)g2 \(\mathbb{U}\)c8, etc. 12... g4 13 g5 h6 13... d6 14

營d3 h6 15 ≜xf6 ≜xf6 16 △d2 營xc6 17 營g6!? ≜e6 18 營h5 rounds up the f3 pawn and ensures White keeps his onepawn advantage. 14 ≜xf6 ≜xf6



White's decision to give up his darksquared bishop wasn't too problematic as the residual black dark-squared bishop doesn't have much of a future against White's preponderance of pawns on black squares. 15 2d2 4d6 16 h3! &h5 16... \alphaxe1+ 17 \alphaxe1 \alphaxh3 18 \alphae4 e4 and White will soon be a pawn up once again, with an enhanced positional advantage. 17 Wc2! With the threat of #f5, embarrassing the h5 bishop. 17...≜g5 18 ②e4 ∰xc6 If 18... ∰g6 White and then 11 \(\pmace2\), while Black has only succeeded in bottling up his own pieces on the kingside. 19 2xg5 hxg5 20 2f5



Nigel told us that, paradoxically, he still had some belief in his position while he was a pawn down, but now the material was level, he completely despaired of it.

20... 思來1+ 20... 豐g6 21 豐xg6 魚xg6 22 魚d5 wins the f3 pawn, leading to a comfortable technical win. 21 思來1 思來8

22 思を5 Not 22 思來8+? 豐xe8 when the back rank threat would necessitate 23 豐e5 豐xe5 24 dxe5 and White has endangered his winning chances.

22... 思來5 23 dxe5 魚g6 Once again 23... 豐g6 allows 24 豐xg6 魚xg6 25 魚d5 and the f3 pawn drops off. 24 豐xg5 豐e4

25 豐d8+ 哈h7 26 豐h4+ 豐xh4 27 gxh4



27...f6 Annoyingly for Black, the doubled h-pawns almost help White's cause. If he tries to defend his f-pawn with 27...\$h5 the white king can now march out to attack it via h2 and g3 and then play \$\mathref{L}\$d1 to win it. 28 exf6 gxf6 29 \$\mathref{L}\$d5 a5 30 b4 axb4 31 cxb4 \$\mathref{L}\$d3 32 \$\mathref{L}\$h2 \$\mathref{L}\$c4



33 &e4+ 33 &xc4?? we can discount; 33 &xf3? is also sub-optimal as after 33...&xa2 Black might have a few tricks based on driving the b-pawn through (on a very good day, anyway). 33...&h6 34 a3 1-0





Howell-Carlsen: Magnus studies the position on the big screen (as Vlad does on the opposite page)

yourself on video 5.3 at the tournament website. Nigel graciously attributed the libretto to former British champion and joker extraordinaire GM Jonathan Mestel.

Mickey Adams confronted Vlad Kramnik's celebrated Berlin Wall with 4 d3, which the great Russian said he thought of as the "second main line" against his trademark barricade. After some exchanges, the players reached a position with a small edge for White but one which proved readily defensible by Black. After some further exchanges a draw was agreed.

David Howell, like his senior English colleague, found the cruel truth of the biblical quotation "he that has not, from him shall be taken even that which he has". There is always a tendency to gang up on players who are not doing too well in a tournament. Of course, the fact that he was paired with Magnus Carlsen didn't help. Even so, David was alive and only suffering from a slight disadvantage at the time control. However, he went astray almost immediately with 42 g5 and then the disastrous 43 \(\mathbb{m} \)g3 which cost him a piece.

Round 5 **D.Howell - M.Carlsen**Sicilian Defence

1 e4 c5 2 ଦିf3 d6 3 d4 cxd4 4 ଦxd4 ଦିf6 5 ଦିc3 a6 6 h3 White takes the game off the beaten track. 6...e6 7 g4 ይe7 8 ይg2 ଦିfd7 9 ይe3 ଦିc6 10 ፵d2 0-0 10... ଦde5 11 b3 ଦିxd4 12 ይxd4 was played in Dominguez-Topalov, Sofia 2009, and eventually drawn. 11 0-0 ଦde5 12 b3 ଦxd4 13 ይxd4 ଦg6 14 ይe3 ፵c7 15 ଦe2 b5 16 c4 bxc4 17 ፰ac1 ይb7 18 ፰xc4 ፵d7 19 ፰fc1 ፰ac8



Black has achieved a fairly easy equality out of the opening but, against an opponent rated 200 points lower, Carlsen wants to win. 20 \$b6 \(\mathbb{Z}\)xc4 \(\mathbb{Z}\)1 \(\mathbb{Z}\)xc4 \(\mathbb{Z}\)C8 22 \(\mathbb{\text{\psi}} \) c2 \(\mathbb{\psi} \) xc4 \(\mathbb{\psi} \) e8 24 a4 \(\mathbb{\psi} \) a8 25 f4 White tries to stay active and think in terms of aggression but the long-term effect might be to weaken his position slightly. 25...h6 26 \$f2 \$h4 27 \$e3 If 27 åxh4 Øxh4 28 åh1 then 28...d5!? becomes a possibility, e.g. 29 exd5?! åxd5 30 åxd5 exd5 31 ₩d3 d4 32 ₩g3 g5! and all the tactics favour Black. 27...ዿf6 28 ₩d3 ዿc6 29 Øg3 ዿe7 30 ẫh5 ậf8 31 ậf2 ∰b7 32 ∰c4 ᡚe7 33 ₩d3 d5



With seven moves to the time control and



Luke McShane was in trouble against Nakamura but some deft moves of his queen secured a draw.

his opponent short of time, Carlsen ratchets up the complexity a tad. 34 e5 34 exd5 ②xd5 ③xd5 ②xd5 leaves White's position a little too open for safety. 34...d4 A hint of impatience, perhaps. Carlsen sets a minor trap. 35 ②f1! 35 ②xc6 ②xc6 36 ②g3 ②b4!? 37 ③xd4 ④f3 38 ④e3 ⑤d1+ 39 ②h2 ②d3 and Black will regain his pawn and perhaps win a second one. 35...②d5 36 ④xa6 ④xb3 37 ⑤d3 ⑥xa4 38 ⑥xd4 ⑥a8 39 ⑥a7 ⑥c8 40 ⑥c5 Time control reached. 40...②c6 41 ⑥c3 ⑥a8



Black has the safer king and other small advantages but it doesn't add up to much. 42 g5? David prefers to seek counterplay but he should have been content to sit and suffer as this has a tactical flaw. 42... a4! Black's immediate threat is now 44... a4! Black's immediate threat is now 44... and 41 mate. White could defend with 32 but that would cost him his f-pawn and his position would collapse. 43 33? This loses a piece. White's best might have been 43 34 when 43... 44 462 45 22 45 22 245 245 245 25 25 25 30 21!



44 �f6+ Desperation. White could do nothing to defend his knight on h5. If 44 ∰h4 ይc4 45 ᡚg3 Black plays 45...ᡚd4! and all the tactics work for Black. For example, 46 ይxd4 ∰xd4+ 47 ∱h1 ይd5+ 48 ይg2 ይc5 49 ᡚe2 ∰d1+ and wins. 44...gxf6 45 gxf6+ ∱h8 46 ∰d3 ∰xd3 47 ይxd3 ᡚb4 48 ይb1 ይa2 49 ይe4 ᡚd5 50 f5 ᡚf4 51 ∱h2 exf5 52 ይxf5 ይe6 53 ይg4 ይxg4 54 hxg4 ᡚe6 55 ∱g3 ይc5 0-1



The unofficial 'England versus the World' thus ended 3-1 in favour of the World.

This third win for Magnus Carlsen catapulted him into the joint lead with Vishy Anand and Luke McShane; technically he was the leader on tiebreak because he has had more Blacks (and more wins) than his rivals. Asked whether he liked the 'football scoring system', Magnus smiled and answered "Now I certainly do!".

Round 6 (14 December)

Kramnik ½-½ Carlsen
Short ½-½ Howell
McShane ½-½ Nakamura
Adams ½-½ Anand

The sixth and penultimate round at Olympiad consisted of four draws out of four, so the leader board didn't change. All four games were hard fought, as usual, and winning chances came and went on various boards. In some ways it was the ideal result as it left a tantalising final round with five players still having a realistic chance of €50,000 first prize. Scores after round six: Magnus Carlsen, Vishy Anand, Luke McShane 10, Hikaru Nakamura, Vladimir Kramnik 9, Mickey Adams 7, David Howell 3, Nigel Short 2.

The first game to finish was the all-English battle between Nigel Short and David Howell. Nigel treated us to some 19th century romanticism - a King's Gambit. David chose a 1870s continuation by Blackburne (7....g7) rather than the older 7...gd6, as played by Staunton amongst others. In the spirit of the opening, the players disdained to defend pawns and attacked hard but eventually the pieces came off and a level position appeared on the board.

Adams-Anand was a cagey struggle. Mickey perhaps had slightly more targets to aim at but he couldn't make significant progress. It lasted 54 moves but always seemed likely to be a draw.

Luke McShane had a great battle with Hikaru Nakamura. Luke repeated his 1 g3 experiment of the fourth round. It transposed into the English Four Knights variation. Luke might have improved with ## a4 around move 18 and it did get mightily complex in the lead up to the move 40 time control, with both players short of time.

Hikaru could probably have improved his play and was close to winning but Luke was allowed to get his queen near the black king, setting up some perpetual check opportunities. Hikaru found a way to win material but Luke's queen rescued the draw on her own.



Round 6
L.McShane - H.Nakamura
English Opening
1 g3 e5 2 c4 �166 3 £g2 d5 4 cxd5
�xd5 5 �1c3 �1b6 6 �163 �1c6 7 0-0 £e7
8 a3 0-0 9 b4 ፲ e8 10 d3 £f8 11 £b2 a5
12 b5 �1d4 13 �1d2 c6 14 bxc6 �1xc6



15 ②c4!? 15 ②b5, 15 国b1 and some other moves have been played here before but this is new. 15....②e6 15....②xc4 16 dxc4 leaves White with an isolated c-pawn but gives him firm control of the d5 square by way of compensation. 16 ②xb6 營xb6 17 国b1 營a6 18 氢c1 国ac8



19 ≅e1? 19 ∰a4 is better, preventing Black's b-pawn advance and keeping it as a target along the file and long diagonal. After the text, the advantage passes over to Black. 19...b6 20 ≜d2 If 20 ∰a4 now, Black has simply 20... △d4

with a pleasant game. **20...≝ed8** 20...**\$**xa3?? 21 ₩a4 forks two pieces. 21 a4 ଥିd4 22 ଥିb5 **≜c5** Another possibility is 22... \$b4!? when 23 &xb4 axb4 is quite promising since 24 \(xb4? loses to 24... Øc2 forking the rooks. 23 2 xd4 2xd4 24 **≜e3 ≅c5** 24...\$xe3 25

fxe3 宮c5 brings only a minimal edge for Black. 25 **\$xd4 exd4 26** 宮c1 營c8 27 宮xc5 營xc5 28 營a1 宮c8 29 h4 營c3 30 **\$b7** 宮c7 31 **\$e4** f5 32 **\$f3 \$b3** 33 **\$f1**



The a4 pawn looks vulnerable but if 33... wb4 34 Eb1 and White will get the b6 pawn in exchange if Black captures on a4. 34 e3?! A high risk move in mutual time trouble. 34... #xd3+ 34...dxe3 turns out to be better: 35 \mathscr{W}a3+ \mathscr{W}b4 36 Exe1+ 39 day xe1 day xe4 and Black is a clear pawn up, though there is still chess left in the position. 35 dg2 dc3 36 da3+ **Фe8** 36... ₩b4 37 ₩xb4+ axb4 38 \(\bar{\text{\tint{\text{\te}\text{\texi}\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\texi}\text{\texi}\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\texi}\text{\text{\text{\t \[
\begin{aligned}
\begin a try, though it is not clear how Black untangles his pieces in order to make progress. 37 Wd6 White had about a minute left for four moves here, while Black had about three. 37 exd4+!? Wxe1 king is safe but it seems unlikely that Black's king can escape a barrage of checks. 37... 2d7 38 We5+ 2e7 39 Wb5+ **₫f8 40 ∰xf5+ 罩f7 41 ∰e5** 41 ∰g5?!, threatening mate in one with \mathbb{\mathbb{m}}\,d8, is tempting but Black replies as in the game and could be winning; some analysis engines plump for 41 \bigodednesdright but human players would be worried by 41... \(\tilde{\pi} xf3 42 dxf3 &d5+ 43 df4 d3 when it would be easy to overlook various threats to the exposed white king.



Magnus was slightly worse after Kramnik played quietly against his provocative opening choice and secured a strong light-squared bishop and knight versus two knights. There followed a typical Kramnik grind. Carlsen's defensive task seemed hopeless as Vlad's central pawns trundled down the board. The Russian eventually won a piece for a pawn but the reduced material gave Magnus a glimmer of hope.

The win proved elusive: Vlad could probably have won after 62 \(^2\)d3 and may also have missed a difficult computerinspired variation based on 69 g5! and 70 g3, and the game was drawn. A remarkable escape for the young man from Norway and a tribute to his resourcefulness in an utterly depressing position.

Round 6 V.Kramnik - M.Carlsen QGD Chigorin Defence

1 d4 d5 2 c4 公c6 The Chigorin Defence. An unusual choice at super-GM level, though Morozevich is a regular user and Ivanchuk and Short occasional dabblers. 3 2f3 g4 4 2c3 e6 5 gf4 Kramnik preferred 5 cxd5 exd5 6 &f4 against Nigel Short at the 2008 Dresden Olympiad and went on to win. 5... 2d6 6 **≜g3 ⑤f6** 6...**≜**xg3 7 hxg3 would open up the h-file and make kingside castling problematic for Black. 7 e3 0-0 8 a3 2e7 9 ₩b3 b6 10 ②e5 c5 11 ②xg4 ②xg4 12 15 ge2 gd6 16 gc2 h6 17 0-0 So far, quite a successful opening experiment for Black as White has responded quietly. But things now take a



Another good choice - 1 d4 for Vlad Kramnik, by British Girls' Under-10 champion, Imogen Turvey-Cross. Vlad had less to smile about by the conclusion, having missed a clear chance against Magnus.

turn for the worse. 17...c4?! "Never poke a sleeping bear with a stick". I've no idea if that is a Russian proverb but, if it isn't, it should be (the Hogwart's motto 'draco dormiens nunquam titillandus' means something very similar, of course). Kramnik has been comatose to this point but after this naive thrust he springs into immediate action. 18 b3! \mathbb{\mathbb{m}} xa3 18...cxb3 persistent edge. Not the sort of thing you want against the likes of Kramnik, but even so, perhaps preferable to the text. 19 bxc4 dxc4 20 &f3 20 &xc4 Wd6 21 Kramnik wants his bishop where it controls the board. 20... Zab8 21 Za1 ₩d6 22 Øb5 ₩d7 23 ₩xc4



Club players might be worried about gifting their opponent two connected passed pawns but Kramnik has the confidence to know (and the technique to ensure) that those pawns are going nowhere. 23...a5 24 e4 單fc8 25 營e2 罩c6 26 罩ab1 罩d8 27 罩fd1 罩dc8 28 d5 罩c2 Allowing a rook onto the seventh rank would also worry those of us who cling to our book-learned 'basic principles'. Super-GMs prefer to rely on concrete analysis and Kramnik has judged

correctly that this inroad into his position doesn't lead anywhere and that he can simply continue with his plan of pressurising the queenside and seeking the opportunity to push his central pawns forward. 29 曾e3 宮2c5 29...宮8c5 30 公d4 宮2c3 31 曾f4 and Black has no adequate defence for his b-pawn. 30 公d4 宮e8 31 曾d3 曾d6 32 曾a6 宮b8 33 公b3 宮c2



34 2d4 Analysis engines suggest 34 2 xa5!? but this looks far too messy: 34...₩c5 35 囯f1 囯a2 36 囯b5 ₩c7 and White is still some way from resolving the pin along the a-file. 34... \subseteq c5 35 \subseteq b3 ጃc2 36 ∰d3 ጃcc8 37 ᡚd2 ᡚg6 38 Ձe2 to stay positive. Remarkably this pawn survives to the very end of the game. 41 e5 Ød7 42 ∰xc3 ≅xc3 43 Øe4 ≅c7 44 Ea1 Ea7 45 d6 Material is still equal but White's dynamic central pawns give him a big advantage against Black's two static targets on the queenside. 45 \(\mathbb{Z} a \) looks a very good alternative here, planning to play 2c3 and eliminate the a4 pawn. Instead Kramnik goes for the b-pawn. 45... 2 gf8 46 2 c3 2 c5 47 2 d5 Ձc4 &f8 51 f5 એd8 52 ≌f1 એcb7 53 ≌e1 Another plan here is 53 \(\bar{2} \) d1 \(\bar{2} \) c5 54 \(\bar{2} \) d5 which looks close to terminal. 53...a3



54 e6? Surprising – the world's most patient chessplayer suddenly gets impulsive. The pawn advance can wait – 54 åa2 first looks better: 54... ላይር 55 ጀር1 ላይር 856 ጀር3 ሳይር 857 d7+ ሳይር 858 ጀር3 ሳይር 61 ጀር3 wins. 54...fxe6 55 fxe6 ላይር 66 67+ ሳይር 57 exd8ጀ+ ሳድላ 858 ጀር1 ሳይር 759 åa2



White has won a piece but the shortage of pawns makes the win slightly problematic. 59...置g5!? 59...置c5 is better but loses eventually after 60 公d5+ 全c6 61 公c3. Carlsen heads for a position with practical chances. 60 公d5+ 中c6 61 公c3 61 国d3!? 公e4 (61...公b5 62 公b4+ 中c5 63 公c2 also wins) 62 国xa3 公xg3 63 公e3 also looks a solid way to win. 61...置c5 61...置xg3?? 62 国xd6+ followed by 公e4+ and 公xg3. 62 国xd6+?! 62 国d3! would probably have been answered by Carlsen's resignation. 62...中xd6 63 公e4+ 中c6 64 公xc5 中xc5 65 中f2 中d4





Chess god at Olympia: Garry Kasparov arrives to watch the final first regardless of round, accompanied by tournament director Malcolm Pein. other results. Vish

66 堂f3 Garry Kasparov, watching from Warsaw Airport, called Malcolm Pein on arrival at Heathrow. He proposed 66 堂e2 堂c3 67 堂e3 堂c2 68 皇f7 堂c3 69 g4 堂c2 70 堂d4 堂d2 71 皇b3! 堂e2 72 堂c3 堂f2 73 皇d5 which wins, for example 73...g6 74 g5 h5. 66...堂d3 Kramnik thought for about ten minutes, perhaps realising that the win was more difficult than he had thought. 67 g4 堂d2 68 皇e6



68... 空d3 69 空g3? 69 g5! on this (or the previous) move wins, e.g. 69...hxg5 and now the very important 70 g3! 空d4 71 空g4 空e5 72 皇a2 空e4 73 空xg5 空f3 and now 74 空h4! is the killer, e.g. 74...g5+ 75 空h3 空e3 76 空g4 空f2 77 皇d5! and wins. 69... 空e3 70 空h4 空f2 77 皇d5 g6! 72 空h3 g5 White's king is now boxed in and his winning chances have evaporated. 73 空h2 空f1 74 皇e6 空f2 75 皇c4 空e3 76 空g3 空d4 77 皇e6 空e3 78 空h2 空f2 79 皇c4 空e3 80 空g1 空f4 81 皇e6 81 空f2 空xg4 82 g3 空f5 83 空f3 g4+ is also drawn. 81... 空e5 82 皇b3 空f4 83 皇e6 空e5 84 皇b3 空f4 85 皇e6 ½-½

Round 7 (15 December)

Anand ½-½ Kramnik
Nakamura ½-½ Adams
Howell ½-½ McShane
Carlsen 1-0 Short

Magnus Carlsen clinched first place and

the €50,000 first prize in the 2010 London Chess Classic at Olympia on Wednesday with a consummate positional win against England's Nigel Short. His fourth win meant that he also took home four times €1,500 in win bonuses. His was the second game to finish but the tiebreak ensured that Magnus would take other results. Vishy Anand and Vlad

Kramnik drew their game. These two results saw Magnus Carlsen reclaim his place at the top of the official rating list in January 2011. His mentor Garry Kasparov was present at the venue to comment on the games of the final round and see his protégé win the tournament for the second successive year.

The first game to finish was the pairing of the current world champion Vishy Anand and his great predecessor Vlad Kramnik. Vlad's own great predecessor Garry Kasparov was present in the building to see how his successors fared. Garry witnessed a Berlin Defence, which was his own nemesis in London in 2000. Vishy too was unable to overcome it. Vlad played 10...h5 in a position where he had previously played 10... ge7 or 10...b6. Vishy carried a token edge into the middlegame but it came down to an opposite-coloured bishop endgame where his extra pawn was of no consequence.

Nigel Short faced leader Magnus Carlsen with the black pieces and his plan seemed to be to play the French defence and swap off some material to try and stop the rampant Norwegian in his tracks. Unfortunately, exchanges did not relieve the pressure as Magnus restrained Nigel's queenside development and occupied strong points. Magnus gave up the two bishops to round up Nigel's apawn and it soon subsided into a straightforward technical win as Nigel's various tricks were defused. In the VIP room Garry Kasparov correctly predicted Magnus's plan of 27 \(\mathbb{Z}\) b5 and 28 a5 and then said "this is a technical win - let's look at another game!"

Round 7
M.Carlsen - N.Short
French Defence
1 e4 e6 2 d4 d5 3 ∅d2 dxe4 4 ᡚxe4



Too obvious to deserve an exclamation mark. The bishop prepares to go to f3 and paralyse the queenside. 12... 2e4 12...b6 13 &f3 \(\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\geq}\$}} \) 14 \(\text{\$\text{\$\geq}\$} \) c6 \(\text{\$\text{\$\geq}\$} \) 15 b4 \(\text{\$\geq} \) e7 16 \$f4 and only the awful 16... De8 avoids immediate material loss. 13 4 d3 e7 14 **åe3 h6?!** 14...b6! 15 Øe5 or 15 a4 would restrict White's advantage. 15 a4 a5?! 15... \alphad8 16 a5 a6 17 \&b6 would also be weakening. 15... 4 d6 may be slightly better. 16 g3 \(\bar{2}\)d8 17 \(\bar{2}\)e5 \(\bar{2}\)f6 18 \(\bar{2}\)c4 **≅xd1+** 18... ②d5 19 ②b6 ②xb6 20 **≜**xb6 国d7 21 单b5 国xd1+ 22 国xd1 leaves White with a dominating position. 19 \(\mathbb{Z} \text{xd1} \(\Dd \) d5 20 46 Effectively winning the game despite material being equal. 20... 2xe3 21 fxe3 \(\bar{2}\)b8 22 \(\bar{2}\)f2 e5 Losing a pawn but what else? 23 \(\mathbb{2}\)d5 \(\mathbb{2}\)e6 24 \(\mathbb{Z}\)xa5 \(\mathbb{Z}\)d8 25 &d3 &f6 25...e4 26 &xe4 \(\bar{2} \)d2+ 27 ₫f3 g5 28 ₫f5 wins. 26 e4 \daggedd4



At this point, Garry Kasparov in the VIP room correctly predicted Magnus Carlsen's next two moves, pronounced Black technically dead and urged the commentators to look at a different game. 27 閏b5 g6 28 a5 蛰g7 29 蛰e2 臭g4+ 30 蛰f2 臭e6 31 蛰f3 h5 32 包d5 臭d8 33 b4 臭c8 34 蛰e2 臭g4+ 35 蛰e1 f5 35... 兔c8 36 a6! bxa6 37 閏b8 wins material. 36 罩xb7+ 蛰h6 37 왼e3 臭f3 38 a6 fxe4 39 臭e2 臭g5 40 a7 1-0



Home and dry: Magnus Carlsen relaxes in the commentary room with Lawrence Trent and Stephen Gordon (right) after his final round victory over Nigel Short secured him the top prize.

David Howell and Luke McShane are the heirs apparent of English chess and they played a full-blooded Sicilian Dragon. The game followed theory until Luke's 17... ge6 (17... e5 has been played before). David seemed to have much the best of it of the early part of the game and it appeared his attack was crashing through when he played 33 \(\mathbb{Z}\xd5.\) But next move he hesitated and demurred to play 34 \(\mathbb{Z}\xh7+\\dightarrow\gammag8\) when White has the improbable 35 \(\mathbb{Z} f7!! \) and all the tactics seem to work. Luke then missed his defence and David once more had the chance to win had he played 38 \(\mathbb{Z} xh7+ \) and 39 \(\mathbb{Z}\)he7 which surely wins. Instead the game was drawn by repetition. A watching Garry Kasparov made a wicked observation: "Is Howell a member of Amnesty International?" So the game was drawn and Luke McShane had improbably remained unbeaten in the tournament.

Round 7 **D.Howell - L.McShane**Sicilian Dragon

1 e4 c5 2 1f3 d6 3 d4 cxd4 4 1xd4 1f6 5 2 c3 g6 6 ge3 gg7 7 f3 0-0 8 dd2 ②c6 9 0-0-0 d5 10 exd5 ②xd5 11 ②xc6 bxc6 12 &d4 &xd4 12...e5 13 &c5 &e6 14 ②e4 \(\frac{1}{2}\)e8 15 h4 is a sharp line which has had more outings than the text. **13 ∰xd4 ∰b6 14 ᡚa4 ∰a5** 14...∰xd4 is not so good as it concedes the c5 square to White's knight, which will then control several squares where Black would like to locate his knight; Magnus Carlsen experimented with 14... er in 2009 and it has subsequently been taken up by other players, with variable results. 15 b3 \(\mathbb{B}\)c7 Having provoked the weakening b3 move, Black is content to retreat. 15...\$f5 has

been tried here when, after 16 g4 \(\frac{1}{2}\)e6 17 \(\frac{11}{2}\)e5 \(\frac{11}{2}\)b4 18 c4 \(\frac{1}{2}\)f6, White could press ahead with 19 h4. **16 h4** \(\frac{1}{2}\)f5 16...h5 has been played in a couple of GM games, with respectable results. McShane prefers to be provocative. **17 g4**



17... **e6** The intermezzo move 17...e5 was played in the game Blehm-Charbonneau, USA 2006, which ended in



David Howell very nearly spoiled Luke

a draw. 18 2c5 2ad8 19 2c4 This developing move is preferable to giving

up the well-placed knight for Black's less favoured bishop. 19.... 2c8 20 h5 White has secured an edge from the opening. 20...e5 21 營f2 21 營d2!? 心f4 22 營e3 also seems to maintain strong pressure against Black's position, e.g. 22... 三xd1+23 三xd1 gxh5 24 心d3!? 心xd3+25 盒xd3 and the black kingside is vulnerable. 21... 營e7 22 心e4 g5 It would take a strong nerve to try 22... f5!? here, though that is one silicon-assisted suggestion. McShane decides he has no option but to block the kingside lines against his king. 23 h6 空h8 24 營c5!?



Now Black has blocked the kingside, Howell decides to prosecute his plan without the queens. 24... **Bxc5 25 **Dxc5 f5 26 gxf5 **Exf5 27 **Ehe1 **Exf3 28 **Exe5 g4 29 **De4 **White could gain a pawn here with 29 **£xd5 cxd5 30 **Edxd5 **Edf8 31 **Ee7 **Eh3 32 **Exa7 **Exh6 but the advanced black g-pawn, assisted by menacing rooks, might prove a handful, particularly since both players were running short of time. 29... **Edf8 30 **£xd5 cxd5 31 **Dg5 **E3f6 32 **Ee7 Indirectly defending the h6 pawn. 32... **Eg6? 32... **Exh6? 33 **Of7+ wins material; 32... **Esf5 is a more accurate defence. 33 **Exd5 g3



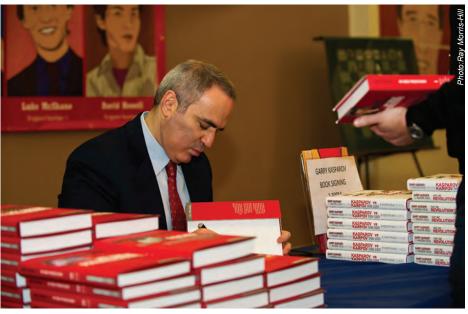
34 單f7? In time trouble White misses 34 區xh7+! 查g8 35 單f7!! and White wins, e.g. 35...區xf7 (35...區xg5? 36 區xf8+ is a killing intermezzo; 35...區xf6 is the best of a bad job: 36 區xf8+ 查xf8 37 區d8+ 查g7 38 區xc8 g2 39 包f3 單f6 40 區c4 區xf3 41 區g4+ and White will be two pawns up in the endgame) 36 區d8+ 單f8 37 h7+ 查g7 38 區xf8 and wins. 34...區e8 35 區e5?! 35

蛋xh7+ 查g8 36 匿e7! 閨f8 37 h7+ 查h8 38 閨f7! transposes to the line above.
35... 富d8 36 呂d5? 36 冨xh7+ 查g8 37 国he7 冨xh6 38 畐e8+ 冨xe8 39 冨xe8+ 查g7 40 冨xc8 g2 41 包f3 閨f6 42 冨c4 and we're back at a line given in the above notes.
36... 畐e8 37 畐e5 畐d8 38 畐d5 ½-½



Black can now effect a threefold repetition with 38... \(\begin{align*}{l} \ext{Ee8}. \(\text{Around here} \) Kasparov made his joke about David Howell being a 'member of Amnesty International'. Easy to say if you're the strongest player of all time – or indeed sitting on your favourite sofa at home looking at a computer running Ultra—Deep Rybka, but not so easy in the heat of battle. A definite let—off for 'Lucky Luke' McShane.

The game between Hikaru Nakamura and Mickey Adams went right down to the kings - a most appropriate end to a fighting tournament. Mickey played his favourite Marshall Attack and Hikaru exited the 'book' when he played 17 a4. It is very possible that Hikaru could have improved on move 21 when he allowed a discovered attack on his queen. The queens came off and Mickey retained some compensation for his sacrificed



Garry Kasparov wasn't in London just to have fun! Here he is signing copies of his latest book, 'Kasparov on Modern Chess, Part 4'. The queues wrapped all round the foyer of the building...

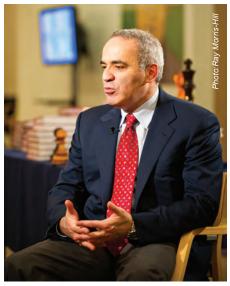
pawn in the shape of the two bishops and pressure against Hikaru's hanging pawns. Eventually he managed to equalise material and draw the game.

The official crosstable using '3-1-0' scoring is given below, with Vishy Anand and Luke McShane level in second place on every conceivable tie-breaking system, but Hikaru Nakamura placed ahead of Vlad Kramnik.

For the record, using conventional scoring, the places would have been as follows (on Sonneborn-Berger):

1-2 L McShane 4½
 1-2 V Anand 4½
 3 M Carlsen 4½

... and the other places would have been unchanged.



... and here's Garry giving a TV interview for CNN, in front of the Classic audience in the foyer.

2nd London Chess Classic				O	Olympia			8-15 December				
Player	Nat	Elo	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	TOTAL	TPR
Magnus Carlsen	NOR	2802	*	0	0	3	1	3	3	3	13	2816
Viswanathan Anand	IND	2804	3	*	1	1	1	1	1	3	11	2815
Luke McShane	ENG	2645	3	1	*	1	1	1	1	3	11	2838
Hikaru Nakamura	USA	2741	0	1	1	*	3	1	1	3	10	2772
Vladimir Kramnik	RUS	2791	1	1	1	0	*	1	3	3	10	2765
Michael Adams	ENG	2723	0	1	1	1	1	*	3	1	8	2725
David Howell	ENG	2611	0	1	1	1	0	0	*	1	4	2583
Nigel Short	ENG	2680	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	*	2	2422

Classic Observations

The size of **Luke McShane's** grin after beating Magnus Carlsen in round 1.

30 minutes before it occurred, Viktor Korchnoi foresaw that Carlsen's a4 pawn was not so poisoned after 22 ♠a6!! bxa6 23 b6



Commentators Stephen Gordon and Lawrence Trent usurping 'Ant & Dec' as Britain's funniest double act. More stylish too: Stephen sported a pink shirt with black tie; Lawrence a black shirt with pink tie.



- Nigel Short playing blitz with David Norwood after his 3rd consecutive loss. Nigel won 4-3, thereby taking the Bolton championship back home to Greece. This was the tournament that REALLY mattered!
- Danny King giving schoolkids a simul, majestically sprinting from one end of the hall to the other, all flowing locks he looked like Tarzan in a pinstriped suit (see picture on page 6 of this issue).
- Being asked to give a coaching session to 9-year old Singaporean, Cameron Goh. I began a game to gauge his strength... only to find

myself 2 pawns down after 15 moves. I'm pleased to report I succeeded in teaching the youngster something... the fine art of swindling.

Unsuccessfully trying to bribe some kids to play 1 h4?! for Anand's first move, explaining it was a good idea to get the rook out and checkmate. Anand sportingly refused to retract their choice of 1 e4 in favour of what he knew to be the best move. Next year, I clearly need to bring more cash.



- Stephen Gordon and Lawrence Trent playing blitz on a giant chess set, which ended in a wrestling contest to stop each other reaching the clock in time trouble.
- Nigel Short's gallows humour after losing his games, and for entertaining the public at the press conferences even though there was no obligation or expectation to do so.
- Malcolm Pein getting excited whenever someone risked a disreputable opening in search of 3 points. "I used to play that in the 70s!" (Magnus' 6... h6 in game 1). "I used to play that in the 80s!" (Short's 9...e4 in the Herman-Steiner variation of the Ruy Lopez).
- Garry Kasparov explaining to a CNN journalist why Russia hosting the World Cup is not necessarily a good thing. "Why do you think Russians always must have positive views about Russia... Aren't we allowed negative

by Rajko Vujatovic

views?... We do not have the infrastructure... or the money..."

Viktor Korchnoi's simultaneous displays. Taking every game seriously but wanting to enjoy himself, he eschewed playing the English Opening on every board, favouring widely varied openings and speculative sacrifices. It was a delight to see his endgame technique when it came to the last few boards.



- Chris Ward pipping Malcolm Pein and arbiter Albert Vasse to win the loudest tie prize.
- Kasparov's recoil when a fan brought out 15 books at the booksigning. After composing himself, Garry dutifully signed and dated every single one.



Watching John Nunn talk about his other passion in life, astronomy.



All Photos: Ray Morris-Hill