SERGEY IONOV PORTRAIT OF A CHESSPLAYER: ALEXANDER KHALIFMAN



Magnificent play in positions with the initiative is one of the strongest sides of Alexander Khalifman's style. He has focused his attention on studying openings since the very beginning of his chess career. He was especially attracted by those openings, in which he could thrust his opponent into the role of the defender by a pawn sacrifice. The Catalan Opening, which meets these criteria to the full extent, has served him hand and foot for a long time. The first game that introduced itself to notice was the following encounter.

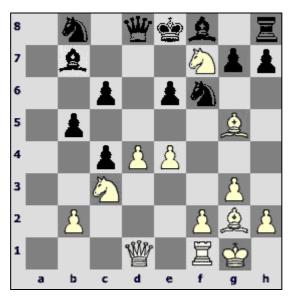
Khalifman – Novikov

Lvov 1985, USSR young masters championship

1.d4 d5 2.c4 e6 3.包f3 包f6 4.g3 dxc4 5.皇g2 a6 6.0-0 b5 7.包e5 包d5 8.a4 皇b7 9.axb5 axb5 10.單xa8 皇xa8 11.e4 包f6 12.包c3 c6 13.皇g5. Another possibility is an immediate breakthrough 13.d5.

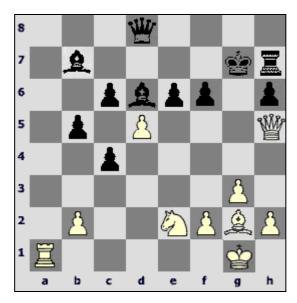
13...≜b7. More reliable is 13...**≜**e7 14.****all a1 ****all b7 15.****all a7 ****all c8 16.d5 0–0 17.de6 fe6 18.****all h3 ****all with mutual chances.

14.**②**xf7!?



- 14... 全 xf7 15.e5 h6 16. 全 h4. White retains compensation for a sacrificed piece also after 16. 全 f6 gf6 17. 營 h5 全 g7 18. 三 a1 f5 19. ② e2 三 g8 20. ② f4, as it was in a correspondence game Nesis Blok. 1985.
- 16...②bd7?! Having run across an unexpected novelty, Black did not decide on the principled 16...g5! 17. ef6 營f6 18.②e4 營g6 19.營a1 ②a6! cutting off the access to his camp, and it would be hard for White to prove his case.
- 17.exf6 ②xf6 18. 全xf6 gxf6 (18... 豐f6 19. ②e4 with unpleasant initiative) 19. 豐h5+ 全g7 20. 罩a1 罩h7. Novikov instinctively wants to protect the seventh rank from white rook's invasion, but disaster comes from a different side. 20... 罩g8!? can be proposed and in case of 21. ②e2 全d6 22.d5 cd5 23. ②d4 Black has 23... 豐e8 with chances for a successful defense.
- 21. 2e2 2d6. It seems that Black covered his vulnerable squares, but the breach happened in the most fortified spot.

22.d5! The knight joins the attack of the main weakness of Black – the e6-pawn.

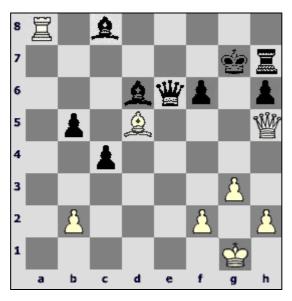


22...cxd5. Very bad is 22...ed5 23. 位d4 \$\dipha\$h8 24. \$\dipha\$h3! \$\dip e5 25. \$\dip f5 \$\dip d4 26. \$\dipha\$h7 \$\windthga e7 (26... \$\dip b2 27. \overline{\pi}e1) 27. \$\dip f5 \$\dip b2 28. \overline{\pi}a7 \$\dip d4 29. \overline{\pi}b7 \$\windthga e1 (29... \$\windthga b7 30. \$\windthga h6 \$\dip g8 31. \$\dip e6 \with a mate) 30. \$\dip g2 \$\windthga f2 31. \$\dip h3 \$\windthga f1 32. \$\dip h4\$, and white king escapes from checks.

23. ②d4 总c8? A decisive mistake. The struggle remained tense after 23... 当g8 24. 总h3 当f7 25. 当e2 f5 26. ②e6 含h8 27. ②d4 当e7 (worse is 27... f4 28. 当e1 with initiative) 28. 当h5 总c5. However, White has another way of developing his attack: 24. 当a7 含h8 25. 当b7! 当b7 26. 当h6 当h7 27. 当f6 当g7 28. 当e6 and now 28... 当e5 (28... 当d4? 29. 总d5) 29. 当c8 含g7 30. ②f5 含g6 (30... 含f6 31. ②e3) 31. 当g8, but it seems that Black is rescued by 28... 当h6 29. 当h6 当h6 30. ②b5 总c5 (30... d4!?) 31. 总d5 当f6 32. 总c4 当f2.

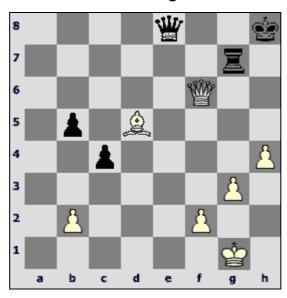
24. **②a8 營d7 25. ②xe6+!** A beautiful blow, however no less efficient was 25. **營g4 查f7 26. ②c8! 營c8 27. ②d5 查e7 28. 營e4.**

25...\₩xe6 26.\&xd5



26... 學d7 (26... 學e1 27. 全g2 皇e6 28. 學g4! 皇g4 29. 量g8 a mate!) 27. 量xc8! 學xc8 28. 學f7+ 含h8 29. 學xf6+ 量g7 30. 學xh6+ 量h7 31. 學xd6. In spite of the fact that Black is not in a very bad situation as regards material, unsafe position of the king kills him.

31... 互g7 32. 營h6+ 互h7 33. 營f6+ 互g7 34.h4 營e8



A few people could hit on an idea of such a bold piece sacrifice!

Alexander cogently refuted a risky opening strategy of his opponent in the next miniature.

Khalifman – Basin

Minsk 1985, USSR championship (first league)

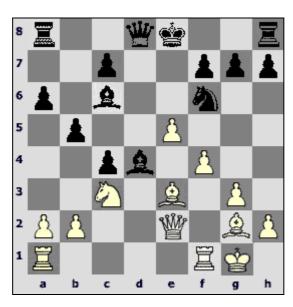
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1.d4 d5 2.c4 e6 3.包f3 包f6 4.g3 dxc4 5.皇g2 a6 6.0-0 包c6 7.e3 皇d7 8.包c3 皇d6 9.營e2 b5 10.e4 e5. More careful is 10...皇e7 11.d5 包b4 12.包e5 ed5, though in this position White also posed problems for Black in the game Gelfand - Bruzon, Bled 2002: 13.a3! (13.ed5 0-0 14.a3 包d3 15.包d3 皇g4! was played before with equality) 13...包d3 14.包d3 cd3 15.營d3 de4 16.包e4.

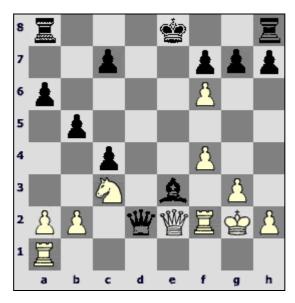
11.dxe5 ②xe5 12.②xe5 ②xe5 13.f4 ②xd4+. Lately Black tries keeping this position with the help of 13...②xe3 14.bc3 c6!?

14. 全 3 全 6? This natural response hits runs across a refined refutation. Black made an attempt of rehabilitating the variation in the game Vallejo – Korneev, Spain 2004: 14... 全 3 15. 世 6 5 4!? 16. ② e 2 世 e 7 17.e 5, and instead of 17... 互 d 8 18. 世 a 7 with a small advantage to White deserved attention 17... ② g 4 18. 世 e 4 互 d 8 (or 18...0-0) with unclear position. However, also possible is simple 16. ② d 5 ② d 5 17.e d 5 世 e 7 18. 世 e 7 全 e 7 19.d 6 c d 6 20. 互 f e 1 全 f 6 21. 全 a 8 互 a 8 22. 互 a d 1 with advantage.

15.e5!



17.exf6 營d2 18. 旦f2!



18...0-0-0 19. **營**d4 **2**1. **基**e2 **營**xf6 **2**2. **基**xe3 **含**b8 **23. 基**ae1 Black resigned.

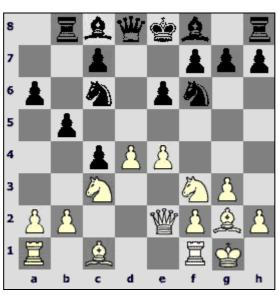
The next game is Alexander's bright win over his old rival and one of the strongest chessplayers of the world.

Khalifman – Ivanchuk

Minsk 1986, USSR Spartakiad

1.d4 d5 2.c4 e6 3.位f3 位f6 4.g3 dxc4 5.单g2 位c6 6.0-0 互b8 7.位c3 a6. It's quite possible to save on the move 7...a6 and advance the b-pawn immediately – 7...b5.

8.e4 b5 9. ₩e2!? An unexpected sacrifice of the second pawn. More popular is 9. d5 \(\Delta\) b4 10.b3! with a weighty compensation for a pawn.



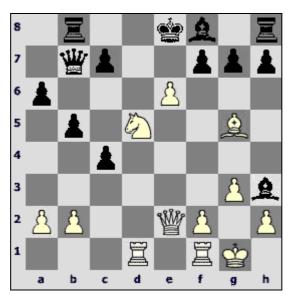
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- 9... ②xd4 10. ②xd4 營xd4 11. 全g5 營b6. 11... 全b7 12. 互ad1 營b6 deserved attention and it's not an easy task for White to prove the propriety of his plan.
- 12.e5 ②d5?! Stronger was 12...②d7 13. 国ad1 单c5 14. ②e4 0-0 15. 国d7 单d7 16. ②f6 gf6 17单f6, and after the only response 17... 国fd8! comes a draw 18. 豐g4 會f8 19. 国d1 會e8 20. 豐g8 单f8 21. 单g7 會e7 (21... 豐c5 22. 国d6) 22. 单f6. Black can play for a win13... 单b7 14. 豐d2 单d5 15. ②c5 豐c5 16. 单d5 豐d5 17. 豐d5 ed5 18. 国d5 ②b6 or 13... 单d4 14. 豐g4!? 单e5 (14... ②e5 15. 国d4! c5 16. ②d6 會f8 17. 豐e2) 15. 单e3 c5 16.f4 单b2 17. ②d6 會e7 18.f5 with immense complications.
- 13. **2**xd5! exd5 14. ②xd5 **2**b7. Another retreat of the queen was possible 14... **2**c6 15. **2**ad1 **2**e6 (15... **2**b7? 16.e6! (16. ②f6! gf6 17.ef6 **2**e6 18. **2**d6 19. **2**fe1 **2**e4 20. **4**d4 0—0 21. **2**e4 **2**c5 22. **2**e3 **2**c5 23. **2**e3 with big advantage) 16... **2**d6 (16... fe6 17. **2**c5 g6 18. **3**c5 23. **2**c5 2
- 15. **二ad1 . ad1 . ad1 . ad1 . ad1 . ad1 . ad2 . ad2 . ad3 . ad3 . ad4 . ad5 ad4 . ad5 ad5 ad4 . ad4 . ad5 ad4 . ad5 ad4 . ad6 ad6 ad6 ad7 a**
- 15...h6 leads to head-spinning complications: 16.營d2 (16.公c7 營c7 17.宣d8 營d8 18.彙d8 含d8 19.營f3 含e8 20.宣d1 溴d7 21.e6! fe6 22.營h5 White's initiative compensates a material deficit). Now wrong is 16...hg5? 17.公f6 含e7 18.公d7! (much stronger than suggesting itself 18.營d8 含e6 19.營e8 臭e7 20.營h8 營h1! (20...gf6? 21.營h3 g4 22.營g4 f5 23.營g7 with decisive threats) 21.合h1 身b7 with a perfect position for Black) 18...f6 19.宣fe1, and Black will suffer. For example, 19...合f7 20.e6 含g6 21.營c2 合h6 22.公b8 身d6 23.營f5 g6 24.營h3 含g7 25.營h8! 合h8 26.e7 身e7 27.宣e7 身e6 28.宣e6 營b8 29.宣de1! 含g7 30.宣e8 營~31.宣1e7合h6 32.宣h8#.

White's tasks are more difficult after the bishop's move: 16...\$e6

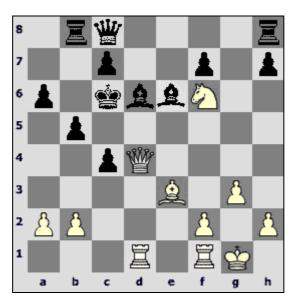
17.②f4 (17.②f6 gf6 18.急f6 息e7 19. 島h8 島h3 with approximately level position) 17...豐c8 18.②e6 fe6 19.兔e3 with sufficient compensation for a pawn; 16...島h3 17.②f4 (17.罝fe1 hg5 18.②f6 含e7 19.②d5=; 17. 島h4!?) 17...hg5 18.②h3 兔e7 with mutual chances; 16...島g4 17.島d8!? 兔c5 (17...罝c8 18.罝fe1 (18.兔c7!?) 18...豐c6 19.豐d4 兔d1 20.②f6 gf6 21.ef6 兔e7 22.兔e7 豐d7=) 18.②c7 含f8 19.豐d5=.

16.e6!



16... ≜xe6 17. 營e5 皇d6 □ 18. 營xg7 含d7 19. ②f6+ 含c6 20. ②e4. It's very difficult to defend this position, especially in practical play.

20... **營c8 21. 營d4 營d7 22. ②f6! 營c8** (more stubborn is 22... 營e7) 23. **②e3!**



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23...b4. Here there are many ways of winning. The one chosen by White is the most efficient.

The next encounter became the most memorable win of the Russian championship of 1996.

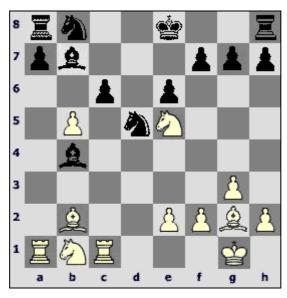
Khalifman - Sveshnikov

Elista 1996, Russian championship

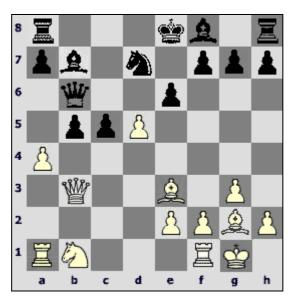
1.d4 d5 2.c4 e6 3. \bigcirc f3 c6 4.g3 \bigcirc f6 5. \bigcirc g2 dxc4 6.0-0. The alternative to the text move is 6. \bigcirc e5 (preventing 6...b5) \bigcirc b4 7. \bigcirc c3 or 7. \bigcirc gd2!?

6...b5 7.a4 **≜**b7 8.**②**e5 **₩**b6. The main continuation is 8...a6.

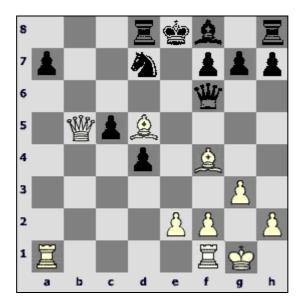
9.b3!? cxb3 10.營xb3 心bd7. Black did not dare to treat himself to the second pawn, he is too underdeveloped. 10...營xd4 11.急b2 營b4? (11...營b6 12.axb5 cxb5 13.急d4! 營xd4 14.急xb7 營xa1 15.營xb5+ 心bd7 16.心xd7 心xd7 17.急xa8 營e5 18.營a4 營c7 19.邑d1 急d6 20.心c3 (20.急c6 含e7) 20...0-0! 21.心b5 營b8 – Black was defending himself in this variation) 12.營xb4 兔xb4 13.axb5 心d5 14.旦c1!



- 11. **Qe3 c5.** 11... ②d5 12. ②xd7 **xd7** 13. ②d2 White has a long-term initiative because black king loses the right to castle (13. ②c3?! bxa4 14. 豐c4 豐b3).
- 12. ②xd7 ②xd7 13.d5!? Regaining the pawn 13. ②xb7 營xb7 14. 營xb5 with a small advantage that could be insufficient for a win did not suit Alexander.



- 15.②c3 d4 (15...豐e6 16.單fb1 息c6 17.②xd5! 息xa4 18.②c7+ 含e7 19.②xe6+-; 15...息c6 16.②xd5 息xa4 17.②xb6 axb6 18.息xa8+-) 16.②d5 (16.罩fb1? 息xg2!) 16...息xd5 17.息xd5 罩d8 18.息f4 豐f6 (18...息d6 19.罩fb1 豐c7 20.息g5!? (20.罩b7 息xf4 21.罩xc7 息xc7 22.豐b3 0-0 23.罩xa7 息b8 (23...息e5 24.息e6!) 24.罩b7±) 20...息e7 21.兔xe7 含xe7 22.罩b7 豐d6 23.兔c6, and no one will envy Black) 19.豐b5!



Black's hopes for quiet evacuation are never to be fulfilled!

It's much more difficult to seize the initiative playing Black. The King's Indian defense stops yielding fruits when entering the dense atmosphere. Adding the Volga gambit into the opening repertoire became a godsend from Alexander. The next game diminished the popularity of one of the main anti-Volga lines midnineties.

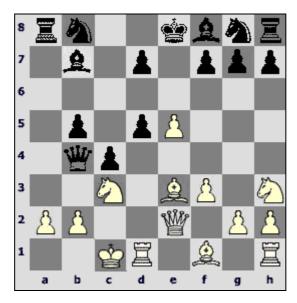
Lalic – Khalifman Linares 1997

1.d4 (2)f6 2.c4 c5 3.d5 b5 4.cxb5 a6 5.f3 e6. The most principled response. The alternative is 5...ab5.

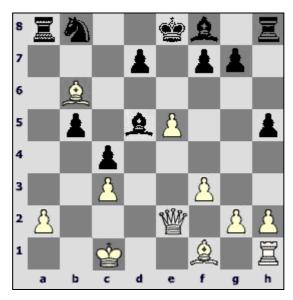
6.e4 exd5 7.e5. Calmer is 7.ed5. There is a completely imbalanced position on board.

7... $\$ e7 8. $\$ e2 $\$ 0g8 9. $\$ 0c3 $\$ b7 10. $\$ 0h3 c4 11. $\$ e3 (preventing $\$ c5) 11...axb5 12.0-0-0. The game Ivanov – Khalifman (St. Petersburg 1997) saw 12. $\$ 0xb5 $\$ b4+ 13. $\$ 0c3 $\$ 0e7 14.a3 $\$ a5 15. $\$ f2 $\$ a6! 16. $\$ d2? (16.b4!? cxb3 17. $\$ d2 $\$ d2 $\$ e7) 16... $\$ 0f5 17. $\$ gf2 $\$ gc5 18. $\$ d1 $\$ gxf2+ 19. $\$ 0xf2 0-0 $\$ 7, and Black ended the game triumphantly.

12... **쌀b**4

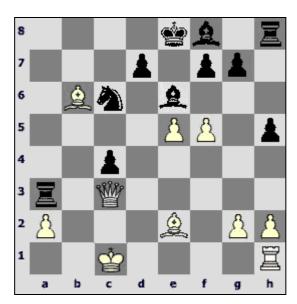


- 13. ②f4. 13. □d5 is met by a queen sacrifice with excellent compensation: 13... □c3! 14.bc3 ②d5.
- 13...②e7 14. ♣b6. 14. ₩f2 which was tested later is more careful.
- **14...h5!** Bringing the rook into action and almost forcing White to capture on d5.
- 15. 互xd5 營xc3+! 16.bxc3 公xd5 17. 公xd5 总xd5.



Black has only a rook and a knight for the queen, but an open position of White's king and his difficulties with developing the kingside give Alexander good chances for an attack.

19...心c6 20.f4 b4 21.f5. White counted on this move. 21...bxc3 22.營xc3 耳a3!

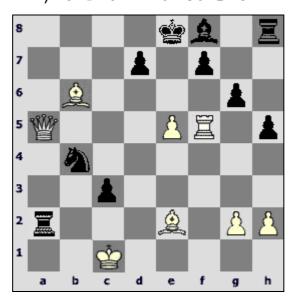


Without granting a respite.

23. 學b2. More stubborn is 23. 學a1 &xf5 (23... &d5 24. 單d1 ②b4 25. 單xd5! ②xa2+ 26. 會d1 ②c3+ 27. 學xc3 罩xc3 28. &d4 罩a3 29. &xc4) – strong bishops balance the position. Black's initiative is very unpleasant, especially in a practical game.

23...c3 24.營b5 总xf5 25.互f1. Missing the next move. It was necessary to play 25.总c4干.

25... 罩xa2! 26. 罩xf5 心b4 27. 營a5 (27. 单d3 罩a1+ 28. 单b1 c2 (28...g6? 29. 罩f4+-) 29. 營xb4 息xb4 30. 含xc2 罩h6-+) **27...g6!**



With inevitable \$\ddots\$h6. White resigned.

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An interview to Russian TV during the Olympiad in Bled

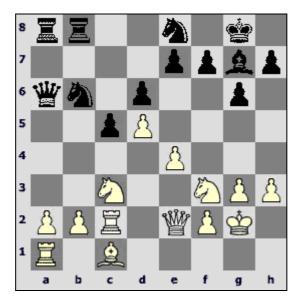
Alexander achieved a good victory over a strong opponent in the main variation of the Volga gambit.

Beliavsky – Khalifman Linares 1995

1.d4 ②f6 2.c4 c5 3.d5 b5 4.cxb5 a6 5.bxa6 g6 6.②c3 单xa6 7.e4 单xf1 8.全xf1 d6 9.②f3 ②bd7 10.g3 单g7 11.全g2 0-0 12.罩e1 **營a5.** Another popular plan is 12... 罩a6 with subsequent **營a8** and e6.

13.h3 耳fb8 14.耳e2. Opening the play in the center by 14. e5 is an alternative.

14... ②e8 15. 耳c2 ②b6 16. 豐e2 豐a6!



The Volga gambit differs from other gambits by the fact that Black aims not at the king but on White's queenside. Black often exchanges queens himself in order to escape a possible White's attack on the kingside. At the same time this exchange weakens White's control over the light squares (c4, d3) in his own camp.

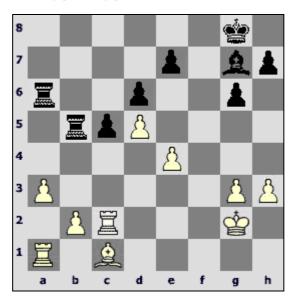
- 17. ②g1?! Illogical decision. The knight on e2 usually stands passively in the Indian structures. But also after 17. 豐xa6 罩xa6 18. ②d2 f5 19.f3 ②a4 Black has a compensation for a pawn (given by Khalifman).
- **17...②a4.** Perhaps one should have waited a little with this thrust and bring the second knight 17...**②**c7.
- 18. **營xa6 三xa6** 19. **②ge2 ②c7** 20.a3. A controversial decision that weakens the square b3, but White wanted to release the rook from defending the a-pawn. One should have preferred 20.f3.

20...f5 21.f3 fxe4 22.fxe4 2 xc3

22...②b5!?

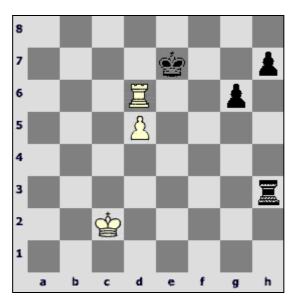
- b) 23.∅d1 ∅d4 24.∅xd4 ೩xd4≅ (24...cxd4 25.ℤc7 ∅c5 26.∅f2∞);
- c) 23. 里a2 如bxc3 (23... 如axc3 24. 如xc3 如xc3 25.bxc3 里b3

23. ②xc3 ②b5 24. ②xb5 罩xb5



25. **三**c4? (25. **三**a2 **三**b3 26. **三**e2 **三**a4 27. **\$**f4= - given by Khalifman) **25... \$**xb2 **26. 三**b1 **三**ab6 **27.a4** (27. **\$**h6!? **\$**d4 (27... **\$**xa3?? 28. **三**xb5 **三**xb5 **2**9. **三**a4 **三**b2+ 30. **\$**f1 **三**b1+ 31. **\$**e2 **三**b2+ 32. **\$**d3 **三**b3+ 33. **\$**c2 **三**b2+ 34. **\$**c3+-) 28. **三**xb5 **三**xb5 **29. 三**a4 **三**b2+ 30. **\$**f3 **\$**f7 31. **□**a8 **三**b3+ 32. **\$**g4 **\$**g7 33. **\$**xg7 **\$**xg7 34. **\$**f4=) **27... □**b3 **28.a5?!** White has no time to create a counterplay with the edge passer and loses it. However, Black's position is preferable in any case.

28... **2xc1** 29. **基bxc1 基b2+** 30. **基1c2?!** More stubborn is 30. **含**h1! **基a6!** 31. **基a4 含g7** 32. **基f1** (32.e5 **基d2**干) 32... **基b5** 33. **基fa1 含f6** 34. **含g2** (34. **基f1+ 含e5** 35. **基f7 基a7** 36. **基xh7 基b4**干 — given by Khalifman) 34... **含e5** 35. **含f3** (35. **基1a3 基b4** 36. **含f3 含d4**干) 35... **基b3+** 36. **含f2 g5** (36... **基b4** 37. **含e3**; 36... **基d3** 37. **h4 基d4** 38. **含f3 c4** 39. **基e1 c3**干) 37. **基f1 基d3**干.



47. **□e6+** (47. **□a6 □h5** 48. d6+ **�e6**) **47... �d7 48. □a6 □h5 49. �e6 51. □xh7 g5 52. □h1 �ef5.** It was not too late to miss a deserved win: 52...g4? 53. **□h6+ �ef7** (53... **�ef5** 54. **□h5+ �e4** 55. **□xd5 �exd5** 56. **�ed3=**) 54. **□h4 □g5** 55. **�ed3** g3 56. **□h1=** given by Khalifman.

53.፱f1+ **åe4** 54.፱g1 **åf3** 55.**åc4** ፱a5 White resigned.

Black's reaction to White's attempt of a new setup in the following game was more than convincing.

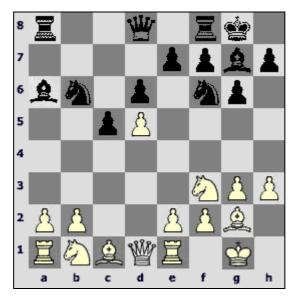
Aseev - Khalifman

St. Petersburg 1995

1.d4 ②f6 2.c4 g6 3.g3 c5 4.d5 b5 5.cxb5 a6 6.bxa6 奠g7 7.奠g2 d6 8.②f3 奠xa6 9.0–0. The following move order is considered to be more precise nowadays: 9.②c3 ②bd7 10.罩b1, to have a possibility of meeting 10...②b6 with 11.b3.

9... \(\tilde{\Omega}\) bd7 10. \(\tilde{\Z}\)e1. Now 10. \(\tilde{\Omega}\)c3 \(\tilde{\Omega}\)b6 11. \(\tilde{\Z}\)b1 hits 11... \(\tilde{\Z}\)c4 with two pawns attacked. White had an idea of waiting a little with the b1-knight development, to have a chance of placing him on d2.

10...0-0 11.h3 Db6

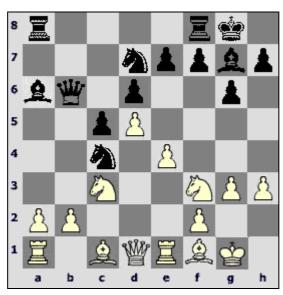


12.e4!? A usual 12.\(\varthi\)c3 \(\varthi\)fd7 led to the position with a good compensation for Black's pawn.

12... 🗗 fd7 13. 🗗 c3. Inconsistent; the weakening of d3 starts telling now.

13. ②bd2 c4! 14. ዿf1 ②c5↑; 13. ∰c2 deserved attention with the idea ዿd2-c3 13... ②c4 14. ②bd2 ②de5 (14... ②ce5 15. ዿf1 ∰a5≅) 15. ②xc4 (15. ዿf1?! ②a3! 16. ∰b3 ②xf3+ 17. ②xf3 ዿxf1 18. ♣xf1 ∰d7∓) 15... ②xc4 16.a3.

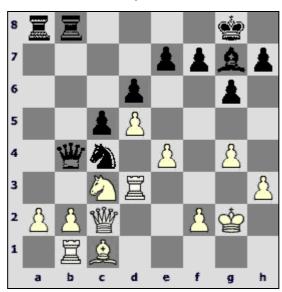
13...②c4 14.臭f1 b6≅



15.營c2 (15.營b3 營b4 (15...宣fb8!? 16.彙xc4 營a5) 16.營xb4 cxb4 17.句d1 句a3 18.彙xa6 罝xa6 19.句e3 罝c8≅ (given by Khalifman) **15...句ce5**.

- 15... 互fb8 16. 互b1 學b4 17. 息xc4 學xc4
- a) 17...\$xc4 18.\$d2∞;
- b) 17... \$\(\delta\) xc3!? 18.a3 b1)18. \$\(\delta\) d2? \$\(\delta\) xd2 \$\(\delta\) e5! 20. \$\(\delta\) xd2 \$\(\delta\) b2. \$\(\delta\) xd2 \$\(\delta\) xd4 \$\(\delta\) xd4 \$\(\delta\) xc4 \$\(\delta\) xc5 \$\(\delta\) xc5
- c) 18. **≜**e3 **₩**d3∓

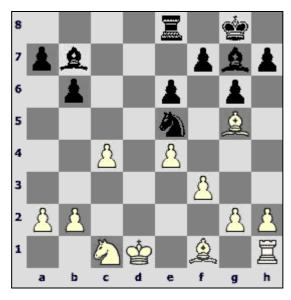
16. ②xe5 ②xe5 17. 查g2 罩fb8 18. 鱼xa6?! (〇 18. 罩b1) 18... 豐xa6 19. 罩d1 ②c4 (19...c4 20. 鱼d2 ②d3 21.b3 豐b6 22. 鱼e3 豐b4 23. 鱼d2=) 20. g4?! (〇 20. 罩b1 豐a5 21. 罩d3) 20... 豐a5 21. 罩d3 ②e5 22. 罩d1 ②c4 23. 罩d3 ②e5 24. 罩d1 豐b4 25. 罩b1 ②c4 26. 罩d3. Black gets a substantial advantage by force, however a piece of good advice was to the point.



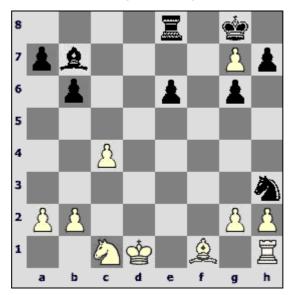
Khalifman's games often transit from the opening into the ending almost leaving aside a middle game. At the same time the final stage of the game is connected with the opening. In this case he also practices his main principle, which says that activity is paramount (in addition the attacking forces a rejoined by a new participant – the king). Here come a few examples on this subject.

Arlandi - Khalifman

Groningen 1985, European junior championship



18...f5 19.exf5 🖄xf3! 20.f6 🖄xg5 21.fxg7 🖏h3!

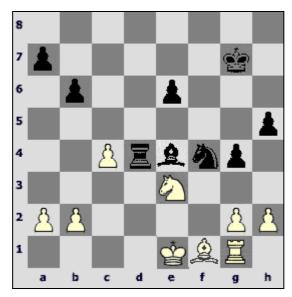


We've seen the similar idea (but on the queenside) in a later game Aseev – Khalifman.

22. ②d3 \$\dot{g}\$xg7 23. \$\dot{g}\$e1 單d8干. It's very difficult for White to free his locked kingside.

24. ව් e5 g5! 25. ව් g4 (25. ව් f3 g4) 25...h5 26. ව් e3 g4 27. ඵe2 ව් f4

28. 里g1 里d4 29. 单f1 单e4

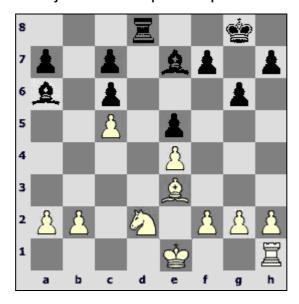


Complete domination!

30.a3 e5 31.g3. Weakening light squares decisively. However even after a more stubborn 31. ∅d1 bringing the king, Black should convert the advantage.

Naumkin - Khalifman

Jurmala 1982, USSR junior championship



17.h4 **当b8.** Immediate17...f5 is met by 18. 皇g5, exchanging one of the bishops.

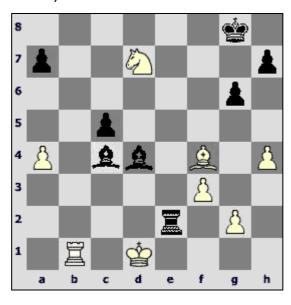
<u> Alexander Khalifman - Page 21</u>

18.b3 f5 19. 2 f3. It was possible to try keeping the position semi-closed – 19.g3 \(\delta\) d3 20.f3, however, in this case Black would also have the initiative. Advantage of Black, who has a pair of bishops along with an active rook (the most dangerous combination), increases after the game opening.

19...f4 20. 2d2 2xc5 21. 2xe5?! Now the rook bursts into White's camp.

21.**≜**c3 **≜**b4∓;

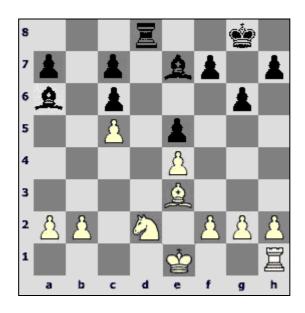
21.h5 deserved attention, bringing the rook into play – 21... 宣e8 22.hxg6 hxg6 23. 全c3 全d4 24. 全a5 with an idea 公d4 and f3 provided more chances for a draw.



32. **□**b8+ **查**f7 33. **②**d6 (□ 33. **□**b7 **查**e6 34. **□**xa7 **□**xg2−+) 33... **②**c3 34. **②**g3 c4 35. **□**b7 (more stubborn is 35. **□**c8) 35... **□**xg2−+ 36. **②**e5+ **查**f6. 36... **ﯜ**e6 would win quicker.

37. ②d7+ 含e6 38. ②f8+ 含d5 39. 罩d7+ 含c6 40. 罩c7+ 含b6 41. ②d7+ 含a5 42. 罩xa7+ 含b4 43. 臭d6+ 含b3 44. ②c5+ 含a2 45. ②xd3 cxd3 46. 臭c5 罩b2 White resigned.

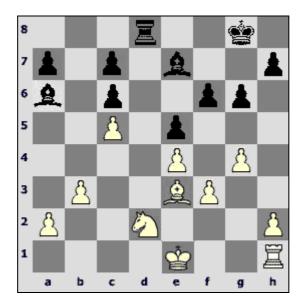
Barbero – Khalifman Plovdiv 1986



17.g4. It's for sure a stronger move than 17.h4 used by Naumkin.

17...□b8 18.b3 f6 19.f3 (19.♣d1!? □**b5 20.h4** △ 20...♣xc5 21.a4 □a5 22.♣xc5 □xc5 23.□h3 □a5 □ (23...♣c8? 24.□d3!))

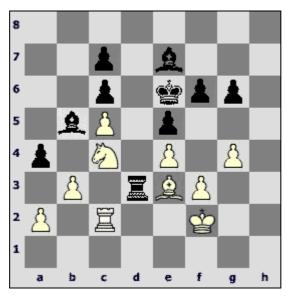
19...罩d8!



Black immediately attacks white bishop that has lost support.

20.h4 (more careful is 20.h3) 20... 互d3 21.心f1 单b5. Alexander points out that in this case it would be much stronger to fix a weakness on h4 by 21...h5!

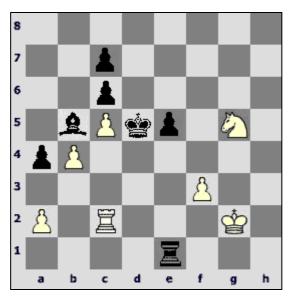
22.h5! a5 23.hxg6 hxg6 24.單h2 彙f8 (24...a4!?) 25.罩c2 (25.罩d2 罩c3 26.罩d8 巢xf1 27.巢h6 ✿h7〒 (given by Khalifman)) 25...✿f7 26.✿f2 ✿e6 27.②d2 奠e7 (27...a4 28.bxa4 ≗xa4 29.②b3= (given by Khalifman)) 28.②c4 a4



29.b4? Black does not stand the pressure 29.\(\Delta\)b2! axb3 30.\(\Delta\)xd3 bxc2 31.\(\Delta\)c1= (given by Khalifman).

29...f5 30.gxf5+ gxf5 31.exf5+ 含xf5. 31... 含d5? complicated the struggle: 32. ②b2! 单h4+ 33. 含g2 罩xe3 34. 罩d2+ 单d3 with unclear consequences.

32. **\$c1 \$h4+ 33. \$g2 \$e6 34. ②d2 罩e3**干 **35. ②e4 罩e1 36. \$g5 \$xg5** (36... \$f1+ 37. \$h2 罩xe4 38.fxe4 \$xg5-+) **37. ②xg5+** \$d5.

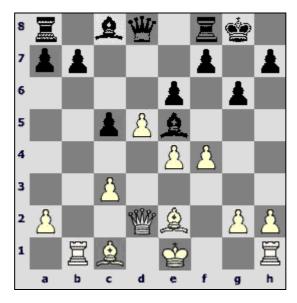


38.②e4?! Hastens the inevitable defeat. 38.當f2 罩b1 39.當e3 罩xb4 (39...a3 40.②e4 罩b2 41.罩xb2 axb2 42.②d2 单f1 43.a4 单a6 44.a5 单b5-+) 40.②e4 罩c4 41.罩h2 罩d4-+.

38... **2**d3 39. **3**d2 **4**c4 40. **2**f2 (40. **4**f2 **3**c1 41. **4**e3 **2**xe4 42. **4**xe4 **3**e1+ 43. **4**f5 **4**xb4-+) 40... **1**f1+ 41. **4**g3 **4**xb4 42. **2**g4 **2**c3 43. **3**d7 **2**b5 44. **3**xc7 **4**b2 White resigned.

Khalifman – Ivanchuk Tilburg 1994

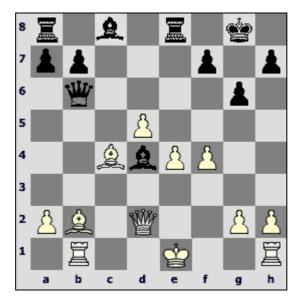
1.②f3 ②f6 2.c4 c5 3.②c3 d5 4.cxd5 ②xd5 5.d4 ②xc3 6.bxc3 g6 7.e4 臭g7 8.罩b1 0-0 9.臭e2 ②c6 10.d5 ②e5 11.②xe5 臭xe5 12.豐d2 e6 13.f4



13... 27. More popular continuation now is the original 13... 2c7, not letting White build up a strong center – 14.0–0 (14.c4?? 2a5) ed5 15.ed5 2a516.d6. Khalifman had two triumphal games with this variation – against Tseitlin and against Mikhalevski, that were played in the match St. Petersburg – Beer Sheva, 1999.

14.c4 exd5. The game Khalifman – Greenfeld that was played in the same match continued as follows: 14...b6 15.≜b2 兔xb2 16.星xb2 兔a6 17.星b3! (after 17.0–0 exd5 18.cxd5 兔xe2 19.營xe2 f5 Black smashes White's center) 17...星e8 (17...exd5 18.cxd5 兔xe2 19.琀xe2) 18.星e3 exd5 19.cxd5 兔xe2 20.星xe2 營h4+21.g3 營h3 22.星f1 b5 23.f5↑.

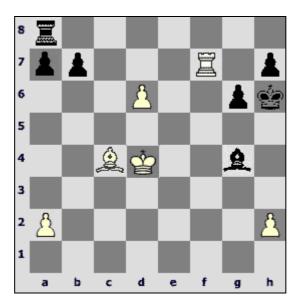
15.cxd5 单d4 16.单b2 增b6 17.单d3 c4 18.单xc4 罩e8.



The point of Black's idea. However, Alexander had a deeper

assessment of the arising ending, in which White, in spite of his minus pawn, has the initiative due to a greater pieces activity and, first of all, his king.

19. 營xd4! (19. 息d3 息f5 20. 息a1 營f6 21.e5 息xd3 22. 營xd3 息xa1 23.0-0 營a6 24. 營e3 冨ad8=; 19.e5 息f5 20. 營xd4 營xd4 21. 息xd4 息xb1 22. 含f2 冨ec8∞) 19... 營xd4 20. 息xd4 冨xe4+ 21. 含d2 冨xd4+ 22. 含c3 冨xf4 23.d6 含g7? (□23... b6 24. 息d5 冨b8 25. 冨hf1 畐f5 26. 含d4 h5 = protecting from g4) 24. 畐hf1! exchanging the only active piece of Black 24... 畐xf1 25. 冨xf1 息f5? (25... 息e6! 26. 息xe6 fxe6 27. 含d4 畐f8 □ ± 28. 畐b1 畐f5; 25... f6? 26. 畐e1 息f5 27. 畐e7+ 含h6 28. 含d4+-) 26. g4! 息xg4 27. 畐xf7+ 含h6 28. 含d4!+-



Complete domination of white pieces.

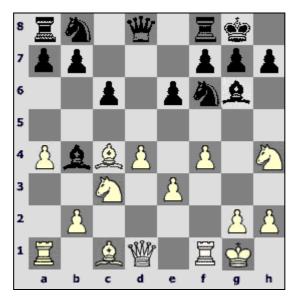
28... **罩c8** 29. **\$\d\$d5** (29. **\\\\\z**b7? **\\\\\\z**c6 30. **\\\\\z**d5? **\\\$**f3+) **29... \\zg**5 30. **\\\z**e5 h5 31.d7 **\\\Z**d8 32. **\\\z**e6 **\\z**h4 33. **\\x**xg4 **\\x**xg4 **34. \\z**h6 **\\z**h3 35. **\\z**h7 Black resigned.

Lputian – Khalifman

Lvov 1990, zonal tournament

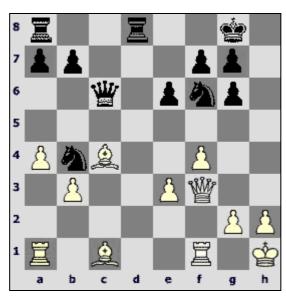
1.d4 d5 2.c4 c6 3. \$\overline{\Omega}\$f3 \$\overline{\Omega}\$f6 4. \$\overline{\Omega}\$c3 dxc4 5.a4 \$\overline{\Omega}\$f5 6.e3 e6 7. \$\overline{\Omega}\$xc4 \$\overline{\Omega}\$b4 8.0-0 0-0 9. \$\overline{\Omega}\$h4 \$\overline{\Omega}\$g6. Black delays the queen's knight development so that the knight could be on a more active position on c6 after the possible c6-c5. Black's plan proves to be 100% correct after a too active moves of White.

10.f4?! More natural is 10.∅g6 hg6 11.c2 ∅bd7 12.ℤd1.



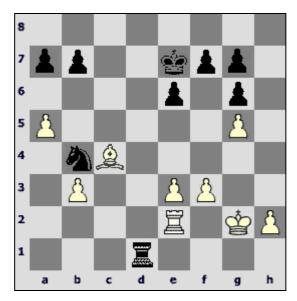
10...c5! 11. 2xg6 hxg6. Now we can ask, what for does a pawn stand on f4? White would return it on f2 with a pleasure – but pawns can't be moved back!

12. ②a2 ②c6 13. ②xb4 ②xb4 14.dxc5 (△14. 息d2 ②c6 15.dxc5 ②e4 16. 息e1 豐xd1 17. 基xd1 ②xc5= (given by Khalifman)) 14... 豐a5 15.b3 豐xc5 16. 豐f3 耳fd8 17. 含h1?! (17. 豐xb7? ②c2 18. 耳a2 ②xe3 19. 息xe3 豐xe3+ 20. 含h1 a5〒; 17. 息a3 豐b6=) 17... 豐c6!



Preventing e3-e4 with activating the dark-squared bishop.

18.a5 (18.營xc6 bxc6〒) **18...** □ **18...** □ **19.** □ **18.4** ② **d3 20.** ② **a3** ② **c5.** White had to exchange one of his bishops. Unsuccessful was 20...營xf3 21.gxf3 ② d5 22. ② xd3 ② xe3 23. □ c4!= (given by Khalifman).



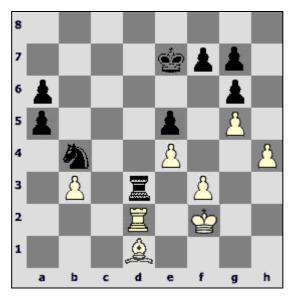
White has to suffer material losses.

29.a6 bxa6 30. 화f2 單h1 31. 화g3. Black's advantage increases – the difference of pieces activity is too big.

31...a5 32. 国d2 (32. 息b5 a6 33. 息a4 国d1 not allowing the opponent to activate his rook) 32...a6 33.h4 国g1+ 34.全f2 国h1 35.全g3 国g1+ 36.全f2 国c1 37. 息e2 国c3 38. 息d1. 38. 国b2 allowed black king's stirring up.

38... 🗖 d5! Provoking the decisive weakening of dark squares.

39.e4 ②b4 40.單d4 e5 41.單d2 罩d3!



Alexander Khalifman - Page 29

Black exchanges the white rook, which hampers his king to pass to the queenside, and the difference of the knight's and the bishop's strength becomes evident.

42. **含e2** (42. **三**xd3 **②**xd3+ 43. **含e**3 **②**f4-+) **42... 三**xd2+ **43. 含xd2 含d6 44. 2e2 含c5 45. 2c4**.

45. \$\dagger c3 \Qc6! 46. \$\dagger c4 (46. \$\dagger xa6 \Qd4 47. \$\dagger c4 \Qxf3 48. \$\dagger xf7 \Qxf3 48. \$\dagger c4 \Qxf3 48. \$\dagger c4 \Qxf3 48. \$\dagger c4 \Qxf3 48. \$\dagger c4 \Qxf3 \Qxf3 48. \$\dagger c4 \Qxf3 \Qxf3 \Qxf4 49. \$\dagger c4 \Qxf3 \Qxf3 \Qxf3 \Qxf3 \Qxf4 \Qxf3 \Qxf3 \Qxf3 \Qxf3 \Qxf4 \Qxf3 \Qxf3 \Qxf4 \Qxf3 \Qxf3 \Qxf4 \Qxf3 \Qxf3 \Qxf4 \Qxf3 \Qxf4 \Qxf3 \Qxf4 \Qxf3 \Qxf4 \Qxf3 \Qxf4 \Qxf4 \Qxf5 \Qxf3 \Qxf4 \Qxf4 \Qxf5 \Qxf5 \Qxf4 \Qxf5 \Q

45...a4 46.\(\dot\arrow\)xf7 a3 47.\(\dot\arrow\)c1.

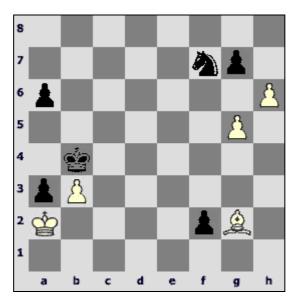
47. 堂c3 a5 48. এc4 (48. এxg6 公d3!) 48...公c6 49. 息f7 (49. 息e2 公d4 50. 息d1 堂b5) 49...公d4 50.h5 gxh5 51. 总xh5 公e6 52.g6 公f4—+ (given by Khalifman).

51.e5 f3 52.\$c4 \$\dip c5 53.\$\dip xa3 \$\overline{\Omega} c2+ 54.\$\dip a4 f2 55.\$\dip xa6 \$\overline{\Omega} e3 56.b4+ \$\dip d5 57.\$\dip e2 f1\$\dip 58.\$\dip xf1 \$\overline{\Omega} xf1

51...**②**f3 52.e5.

52. \$\frac{1}{2}\$ h5 @xh4 53.e5 \$\frac{1}{2}\$c5 54. \$\frac{1}{2}\$xa3 f3 55. \$\frac{1}{2}\$a4 f2 56. \$\frac{1}{2}\$e2 @f5 57. b4+ \$\frac{1}{2}\$d5 58. \$\frac{1}{2}\$a5 @g3; 52. \$\frac{1}{2}\$f7 @xh4 53.e5 f3 54. \$\frac{1}{2}\$c4 a5 55.e6 @f5 56. \$\frac{1}{2}\$d3 f2 57. \$\frac{1}{2}\$f1 a4 58. bxa4 \$\frac{1}{2}\$xa4 59. \$\frac{1}{2}\$d3 \$\frac{1}{2}\$b4 60. \$\frac{1}{2}\$a6 \$\frac{1}{2}\$c5 61. \$\frac{1}{2}\$xa3 \$\frac{1}{2}\$d6-+ (given by Khalifman).

52...②xe5 53. \$\dot{2}\$ e4 f3 54.h5 f2 55. \$\dot{2}\$ g2 \$\dot{2}\$ f7 56.h6 (56.g6 \$\delta\$ h6 57. \$\dot{2}\$ f1 a5 58. \$\dot{2}\$ g2 \$\delta\$ g8 59. \$\dot{2}\$ f1 \$\delta\$ f6).



56...②xh6! White resigned.

Alexander's play certainly has some drawbacks as well. It often turned dull, if he did not manage to seize the initiative from the very beginning. Stubbornness of defense was not the strongest feature of his play as well. Sometimes he lost control over position and suffered unplanned losses following a sudden change of the situation on board. However, he would never become a world chess champion, if he did not manage to overcome them!



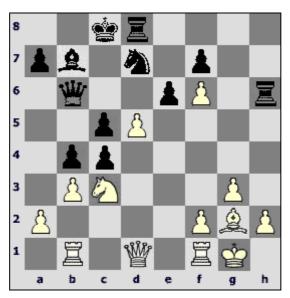
Two world chess champions

Two lessons that Khalifman gave to his opponents who did not take the used variations seriously, come in conclusion.

Khalifman - Galkin

Elista 1998

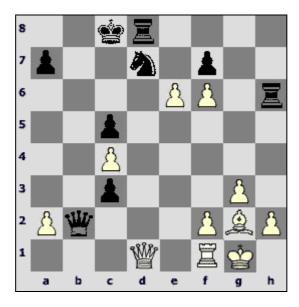
1.d4 d5 2.c4 c6 3.包f3 包f6 4.包c3 e6 5.臭g5 dxc4 6.e4 b5 7.e5 h6 8.兔h4 g5 9.包xg5 hxg5 10.兔xg5 包bd7 11.g3 兔b7 12.兔g2 營b6 13.exf6 0-0-0 14.0-0 c5 15.d5 b4 16.罩b1 兔h6. The bishop thrust was put away for good after this game. The main continuation is 16...營a6. 17.兔xh6 罩xh6 18.b3!



A wonderful idea, invented by Dutch gramdmasters Piket and van Wely.

18...bxc3. In the previous encounters, in which this variation was played, the capture of the knight that seems dangerous and lets the b-file be opened proved to be correct. 18...cxb3 19. ♠a4 ♣b5 20.axb3 exd5 21. ♣c1 and White got advantage in the game Piket – Illescas, Dos Hermanas 1995.

19.bxc4 營a6 20. 基xb7 營xb7 21.dxe6 營b2. Black's counterplay was based on this move. 21... 營b6 22. 營c1 基xf6 23.exd7+ 含xd7 (23... 基xd7 24. 急h3) 24. 營xc3 led to a situation in which in case of approximate material equality the opened position of the black king left a little chance for rescue.



22.e7! The refutation of Black's idea. White got nothing after 22.exd7+ 罩xd7 23.營f3 c2 24.營c6+ 含d8 (Novikov – Ivanov, St.Petersburg 1996); 22.營d6 fxe6 23.營c6+ 含b8 (Tella – Ivanov, Benaske 1997). White had to be satisfied with a perpetual in both cases.

22... 三8. Natural 22... **三**dh8 is refuted by 23. **世**b6 (23... **三**xf6 24. **皇**h3! **世**b7 25. **世**e5+-) 24. **三**d1 **世**c7 (24... **②**xf6 25. **世**a8+ **空**c7 26. **世**d8+ **三**xd8 27. exd8 **世**#) 25. **世**xf7 **②**xf6 26. **世**f8+ **②**e8 27. **世**f5+ with a mate.

23. **②** c6 **營** d2 (23... ② xf6 24. **②** xe8 c2 25. **營** d8+ **⑤** b7 26. **②** d7 c1 **營** 27. **營** c8+ **⑤** b6 28. **⑥** c6+ **⑥** a5 29. **⑥** xc5+ **⑥** a6 30. **②** c8+ **⑥** b7 31. **⑥** b5#) **24. ⑥** b3 **⑥** b2 **25. ②** xd7+ Black resigned. 25... **⑥** d7 26. **⑥** a4 **⑥** ~ 27. **⑥** e8 finishes the struggle (variations are given by grandmaster Ivanov).

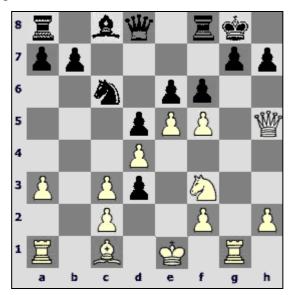
Khalifman - Nikolic

Moscow 1990

1.e4 e6 2.d4 d5 3. 2c3 \$\darkled{\text{b4}}\$ 4.e5 c5 5.a3 \$\darkled{\text{xc3+}}\$ 6.bxc3 \$\darkled{\text{c7}}\$ 7.\darkled{\text{wg4}}\$ 0-0 8.\$\darkled{\text{d3}}\$ \$\darkled{\text{D}}\$ bc6 9.\darkled{\text{wh5}}\$ \$\darkled{\text{cf5}}\$ Unsatisfactory is 9...h6 10.\$\darkled{\text{xh6}}\$ gxh6 11.\darkled{\text{wxh6}}\$ \$\darkled{\text{cf5}}\$ 12.\$\darkled{\text{xf5}}\$ exf5 13.0-0-0 with irrefutable attack. The text-move also did not stand the test neither in this nor in subsequent encounters. 9...\$\delta\$ g6 is considered to be the only possible response now.

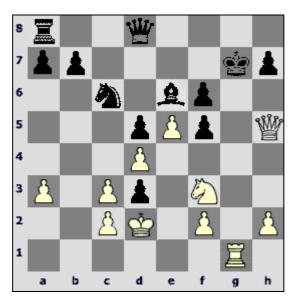
10. \$\overline{\Omega}\$ for 11.g4 c4 12.gxf5! 12. \$\overline{\Omega}\$ e2 \$\overline{\Omega}\$ fe7 was used before, with an acceptable position of Black.

12...cxd3 13. ^国g1.



- **13...exf5.** Black can't repulse the attack, which is proven by the following examples:
- 13... 營a5 14. 互xg7+ 含xg7 15. 身h6+ 含h8 16. 身xf8 營xc3+ 17. 含f1 營xa1+ 18. 含g2+- (Schipper Cubas, Switzerland 1991);

- 14. **②**h6 **□**f7 15. **②**d2! **②**e6. Does not save 15... **②**e7 16. **②**xg7 **□**xg7 17. **□**xg7 **☆**xg7 (17... **②**xg7 18. **③**e8++-) 18. **□**g1+ **②**f8 (18... **③**h8 19. **②**h4+-) 19. **③**h6+ **③**e8 20. **□**g8+ **③**d7 21. **□**g7+- (given by Khalifman); 15... **②**d7 16. **②**xg7 **□**xg7 17. **□**xg7+ **⑤**xg7 18. **□**g1+ **⑤**h8 19. **②**h4 **⑥**xe5 20. dxe5 **③**b6 21. **⑥**g6+ **⑥**g8 22. **③**h4 d4 23. cxd4 dxc2 24. **⑥**e7+ **⑥**f7 (24... **⑥**h8 25. **⑥**6+-; 24... **⑥**f8 25. **□**g8+ **⑥**xe7 26. **⑥**xf6++-) 25. **⑥**xh7+ **⑥**e6 26. **⑥**xf5+ **⑥**xe7 27. **□**g7+ **⑥**f8 28. **⑥**xd7 c1 **⑥**+ 29. **⑥**xc1 **⑥**c6+ (29... **□**c8+ 30. **⑥**xc8+ **⑥**xg7 31. **⑥**d2 **⑥**xd7 31. **□**xd7+-.



Now both 18...會h8 19.心h4 心e7 20.ef6 豐e8 21.豐h6 豐f8 22.單g7 臭g8 23.心f3 and 18...會f8 19.豐h7 心e7 (19...臭f7 20.單g7 豐e8 21.心h4 會e7 22.心f5 會e6 23.心d6) 20.ef6 心g8 21.單g8 臭g8 22.豐g7 會e8 23.心e5 are hopeless (given by Khalifman), that's why Black laid down arms. 1-0