

Identifying the Goal

Do we struggle to defend, manoeuvre or convert advantages? Amatzia Avni ponders

Experienced players usually know, just from looking at a position, what their goal should be, whether it is an attack on the enemy king, exchanging an inferior piece, putting pressure on a weak pawn, concentrating on defence, and so forth.

Y.Kraidman-Y.Bernstein

Israel Championship 1967



White is losing material and his chances clearly lie in attacking the black king, along the a1-h8 and a2-g8 diagonals.

27 \daggedd d4 e5 28 \dagged g4 \dagged e8?

Correct is 28... Id8!, with advantage to Black.

29 d6! &xd6

≜xd6 31 罩d2.

30 罩f3 公xd1 31 罩xf7 豐xf7

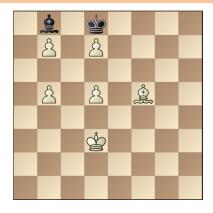


A killer.



Ma.Tseitlin-A.Caspi

Israeli Championship 2000



White's position seems absolutely winning, but due to stalemate possibilities, the task is not as easy as it looks. The goal is clear: White has to invade with the king; but as in the previous game, it needs the hand of a strong player to decipher the tactics.

58 \$c4 \$c7 59 b6+ \$d8 60 \$b5 \$e7 61 \$\ddota6 \ddota68 62 d6 \ddotaa7! 63 b8\ddota+! \ddotaxb8 **64 \$\delta\$b7 \$\delta\$xd6** Or if 64...**\$\delta\$a7** 65 **\$\delta\$e4**.

65 \$\dot{a} a 8 1-0

In the first two examples, White's strategy was obvious, and the players only had to perform the task of calculating the details. However, the answer to the question 'what should be done?' is not always evident. The next episodes are definitely more complex.

J. Polášek Ceskoslovensky Sach, 2001



White to play and win

What should White's goal be? The natural inclination would be to increase his material advantage, or to push a flank pawn.

Black is able to draw after 1 罩xd7? 罩a2+! 2 \$q1 \$\mathbb{Z}\$xa4 3 h6 \$\mathbb{L}\$f5 4 h7 \$\mathbb{Z}\$h4 5 \$\mathbb{Z}\$e7 \$\mathbb{L}\$q6 6 e6 曾f6 or 1 h6? 罩h3+ 2 曾q2 罩xh6 3 罩xd7 罩a6

1...dxe6 2 h6! 罩h3+

2... 🖺 xa4 3 h7 🖺 a8 4 🖺 g2+ 🕸 f4 5 🖺 g8 is winning too.

3 \$g1! \(\frac{1}{2}\)xh6 4 \(\frac{1}{2}\)h2! \(\frac{1}{2}\)f6 5 \(\frac{1}{2}\)g2+ \(\frac{1}{2}\)h3 6 ≣f2 ≣g6+ 7 �h1!

Liquidation by exchanging the rooks is imminent. In retrospect, White's non-routine goal was to reach a pawn ending, as his apawn then promotes without hindrance.

A. Avni & M. Minski

2nd HM, Shakhmatnaya Kompositzia, 2019



White to play and win

It seems, from an initial impression, that it's the black king that White is chasing.

1...含a3 2 罩f2 營a2+

2...h2 3 罩xf7 h1 彎+ 4 會c2 a5 5 罩b5 wins.

3 ⊈c1 h2!

Playing for stalemate.

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5 c4!!

This stunning move is the only way to win. Instead, 5 罩b1? 瞥b2+! 6 罩xb2 is stalemate, while another faulty path is 5 罩h3!? 豐a1+! (but not 5...豐b2+?! 6 含d1!! axb47 cxb4+, with a discovered attack) 6 含c2 豐a2+7 含c1 豐a1+8 罩b1 豐b2+9 罩xb2 with only a draw.

5...含xb4 And not 5...axb4? 6 罩h3+b3 7 **息**c5#. **6 息c5+! 含b3**

6... acts 7 d4+ would be a second deadly discovered attack, and 6... acts 7 d3+ a third deadly discovered attack.

7 \(\bar{2}\)h3+ \(\bar{2}\)xc4 8 \(\bar{2}\)a3

Domination. The black king has escaped, but it transpires that the target all along has been the black queen.

M.Carlsen-A.Onischuk

Biel 2007



26...\(\exists xc4+?\)

26...②a4 27 ②xe6 ②xa1 was correct.

27 ②xc4 ③b5 28 ②a6! ②f8 29 b4!
②xb4

Otherwise, with 30 a4 or 30 a3 White consolidates his advantage.

30 a4 ≦b7 31 ≦c1 公d5 32 ≦b1



It was difficult to see in advance that Black now falls under a nasty pin, which he will be unable to escape from. The game is decided, though it takes some more moves to realise it.

32...f5

White wins too after 32... \blacksquare e7 33 \triangle xb4 (33 \triangle d6 is a good alternative) 33... \blacksquare b7 34 \triangle xd5 \blacksquare xb1+ 35 \triangleq e2 \blacksquare c1 36 \triangle d6 f5 37 g4.

33 a5

Taking away the b6-square from Black,

freeing the knight and finally sealing Black's fate. **33...**\$\displain\$

Or if 33...≣e7 34 ②xb4 還b7 35 ②b6!. 34 ②e5 f4 35 exf4 e3 36 fxe3 ②xe3+ 37 \(\)eq1 ②d5 38 \(\)eh1 1-0

L. Mitrofanov

1st prize, North Caucasian ty, Vecherni Leningrad, 1969



White to play and win

White's cavalry is far away from the black f-pawn. It appears as if the best he might do is to sacrifice a knight for the pawn and draw. In fact, White succeeds in taking care of the f-pawn while preserving his own remaining h-pawn.

1 ②e7+

1 ର୍ଦ୍ରିମ? f3 2 ର୍ଦ୍ରିgh6+ ବ୍ରମ୍ଭ 3 ର୍ଦ୍ରିg4 ବ୍ରସ୍ତ 3 4 ର୍ଦ୍ରg5 ବ୍ରh4! is only a draw.

1... **g5 2 hg6! f3 3 h4+ \$h5** And not 3... **\$g4**? 4 **4 d5**.

4 ⊈f7! f2



5 🖾 d5!

A very surprising solution. White permits a birth of a black queen.

5...f1∰+ 6 🕸g7! ∰a1+

Black also loses after 6... 堂g4 7 ②e3+ 堂h5 8 ②xf1.

7 ∅f6+ Winning the black queen.

Goals may constantly change. Spotting the timing of such a change is difficult, and even great players sometimes miss it.



U.Andersson-C.Van Oosterom

Haarlem 2012



The pawn advantage in itself is insufficient for White to win; additional pressure is required. Andersson identifies two possible plans: targeting the f7-pawn and amassing his heavy pieces along the eighth rank.

46 營d5 營b2 47 罩e7 營f6

47...罩f6? 48 罩e8 罩b6 49 豐c5 wins.

48 **Ze8 Zd6 49 C5 Wd4 50 Wa3 Wd2?**

50...g5! was mandatory.



51 **⊮**a8?

51... 曾f4? 52 罩e4? 曾f6

The golden opportunity has passed.

53 wa2 Ia6 54 wd2 Id6 55 we3 Id1 56 g5 wa1 57 wc5 Ic1 58 we3 Ih1 59 wf2 Id1 60 we3 Ih1 61 wf2 Id1 62 Ic4 we5 63 Ic5 we7 ½-½

One method of leaving our rival guessing what our real intentions are is by evoking an error on their part, with sly, protracted manoeuvring. Here is a past master in action.

F.Gygli-A.Nimzowitsch

Swiss Ch., Winterthur 1931 Nimzo-Indian Defence

1 d4 ②f6 2 c4 e6 3 ②c3 &b4 4 響b3 響e7 5 ②f3 b6 6 g3 &b7 7 &g2 &xc3+ 8 bxc3 ②c6 9 &a3 d6 10 響a4 豐d7 11 ②d2 0-0 12 e4 e5 13 0-0 罩fe8 14 &b2 ②a5 15 響c2 c5 16 f4 罩ac8 17 fxe5 dxe5 18 d5

www.chess.co.uk









18...≝e7

Protecting against a potential 19 罩xf6 qxf6 20 约f3-h4.

24 營c2 營d7

Strangely, Black avoids capturing c4. Perhaps he was worried that it wouldn't be enough to win, or he was after bigger things. 25 ②c1 f6 26 罩f3 罩f7 27 罩f2 罩df8 28 豐d1 ②c8 29 ②d3 豐g4 30 ②e2 豐d7 31 ②d3 豐e8 32 ②e2 ②d7 33 ②d3 豐c8 34 ②f1 ②g4 35 豐c2 ②h3 36 ②d3 豐d7



The white player, as well as the reader, is bewildered: what does Black want? Why doesn't he try to do something active?

Nimzowitsch is leaving the opponent in a fog, regarding his real intentions. It is true that he used to take the concept of manoeuvring to such lengths that Dr. Euwe once wondered if what Nimzowitsch does is really manoeuvring or just marking time. Is it chess or psychological warfare? Whatever it is, it frequently worked.

37 ∰d1 ≜g4 38 ∰c2 h5 39 分f1? 公axc4

If White was thinking that Black was determined to never capture on c4, he was mistaken.

40 ≜xc4 ∅xc4 41 ≝b3 ∅d6 42 c4 f5 43 ∅d2 ∅xe4 0-1

44 ②xe4 fxe4 45 罩xf7 豐xf7 is hopeless.



M. Matous

2nd HM, Ceskoslovensky Sach, 2001



White to play and draw

1 国a3+ 曾a7 2 c7! 国c4

3 h61

Ostensibly, the idea is to achieve stalemate, following 3...豐xa3 4 c8豐+ 罩xc8.

- 3... @a6 But what do you do now?
- **4 曾b2!** And not 4 曾a2? 罩c6!.
- 4...≌c6 5 🕸a2



Astounding. A queen short, White just stands and waits. The ending after 5...豐xa3+6 含xa3 罩c4 7 含b3 is a draw, as the black king is locked out of play.

5... ac3 6 ab1! ac5 7 ab2!

Avoiding 7 罩a2? 罩c6!.

7...≌c6 8 🗳a2 ½-½

L.Comas Fabrego-I.Morovic Fernandez

Capablanca Memorial, Havana 1999



19...f6!

If deciding what we are after is not easy, the difficulty is doubled when we try to fathom what our enemy wishes to do.

What is the purpose of the last move? Surely it is devised only for defensive measures...

20 罩f2? 營e8! 21 勾g4 勾g8! 0-1

....But now Black's real intention is revealed – 22...g5 is in the offing and White loses material.

Finally, it can happen during a game that both sides miss their opponent's intentions.

M.Euwe-P.S.Milner-Barry

Hastings 1938/39



With a two-pawn advantage, White maintains fair winning chances, although the opposite-coloured bishops will not make it easy. **35 b4?**

35 罩c7 总b6 36 罩c2 maintains White's superiority.

35... §b6 36 a4 Expecting 36.. **E**d4 37 a5!, but missing Black's intermediate move.

36... ad1+! 37 e e 2 ad4

White is losing one of his pawns, as after 38 a5 his bishop on e4 is captured with check. The game now becomes drawish.

38 &c2 \(\bar{Z}\) xb4 39 \(\bar{Z}\) h7 \(\bar{Z}\) h4 40 h3 \(\bar{Z}\) e5 41 f3 \(\bar{Z}\) f4 42 \(\bar{Z}\) e4 \(\bar{Z}\) g3 43 \(\bar{Z}\) f1 \(\bar{Z}\) h2 44 \(\bar{Z}\) g7 \(\bar{Z}\) g3

Black was doing well and his king was perfectly fine where it was. Still, the text doesn't spoil anything.



46...≜xa5?

46... 2 d4 keeps the balance, but Black misses White's plot.

47 \$\delta\$e5 There is no way back, in view of 47...**\$**b6+ 48 **\B**xb6.

48 g3! ဩxh3 49 🕸g2 ဩh5 50 ဩa6 🕸b6 51 ቧg6 1-0

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