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Ivan Sokolov was born in Bosnia in 1968. He was and still is one of the most flamboyant attacking players of his time, reaching several times, over a period of 0 i 3 years, the top 12 spot in the FIDE ranking. He notably has beaten world chess champions like Smyslov, Kasparov, Kramnik, Anand and Topalov. The list of first places he took in his life time achievement is immense, we remember him winning most recent, the World Open (Philadelphia), the Politiken Cup (joint first, in Denmark) in 2012 and the Admiral Niels Cup in 2013. Not to forget he was also the nationa Yugoslav champion in 1988 and Dutch in 1995 and 1998. He is also a successful and beloved writer bringing bestsellers as "Winning Chess Middlegames", "The Ruy Lopez Revisited", "The Strategic Nimzo-Indian" and "Sacrifice and Initiative". His columns in the last Chess Informants are also widely appraised. As a commentator he was best known to entertain his public at the Tata Steel tournaments

Ivan's Chess Journey Games and Stories



Ivan Sokolov

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Contents	
Key to Symbols used & Bibliography	- 4
Preface	- 6
Ch 1: Rookie Years	- 7
Ch 2: The Pre Computer Era	- 33
Ch 3: Living Out of a Suitcase	- 39
Ch 4: World Championships	- 69
Ch 5: Team Triumphs	- 81
Ch 6: Meeting World Greats	- 93
Ch 7: Mutual Agreement	- 190
Ch 8: He should already have been Dead	- 199
Ch 9: Impossible to Lose	- 212
Ch 10: Simple Endings	- 216
Ch 11: The King Chase	- 263

Bronstein & Geller



David Bronstein (photo Jos Sutmuller)

In the fall of 1987 I played a GM round robin tournament in Pancevo, Yugoslavia (nowadays Serbia).

My play in the tournament had (as usual) up and downs, the highlight of the tournament being an opportunity to play the two legends I studied a lot of games from... Bronstein and Geller!

I will start with Bronstein.

David Ionovich Bronstein was very popular in the former Yugoslavia.

Every serious player read his legendary book 'Zurich 1953', everybody knew his 12–12 versus Botvinnik and the crucial endgame he lost.

I have studied his KIDs since my very early years... His book 'Zurich 1953' in the Russian I

language version was a present from my father that kept me happy for weeks.

Now, having an opportunity to play a game against David was something very special for me (at the time).

At the moment of our game, I was almost 100 elo points higher rated... But the game itself was a one sided affair. In a standard isolated pawn position I got easily outplayyed and lost like a patzer!

å	Bronstein, David I	(2435)
İ	Sokolov, Ivan	(2525)

Pancevo 1987

1. d4 公f6 2. 公f3 g6 3. c4 臭g7 4. 公c3 d5 5. 当b3 dxc4 6. 当xc4 公c6!?



Position after: 6... 40c6

Nowadays this 6... 2c6 line is played a lot. Back in 1987 it was considered to be a side line. My coach at that time, Velimirovic was enthusiastic about this 2c6 line and even did some work for Kortschnoj to prepare him for the Candidates against Portisch. So theoretically I was well armed. But this was not enough as my general knowledge needed some extra education... ©

7. e4 0-0 8. <u>\$e2</u> <u>\$g4</u>

The pawn sacrifice 8... e5 9. d5 \bigcirc d4 10. \bigcirc xd4 exd4 11. \bigcirc xd4 c6 is played a lot nowadays.

9. d5 🖾 a5



Position after: 9... 2a5

10. ₩d3?!

Bronstein, true to himself, is trying to avoid the mainstream theory. However this move is not precise and Black now immediately equalises. 10. \$\mathrev{\text{b4}}\$ (or 10. \$\mathrev{\text{wa4}}\$) are both better moves, the main point being that 10...c6?? now simply blunders a piece to 11.e5. Actually after 10. \$\mathrev{\text{b4}}\$ (or 10. \$\mathrev{\text{wa4}}\$) White's threats are either capturing the Knight on a5 or win a piece with 11. e5. So Black is forced to exchange with 10... \$\mathrev{\text{axf3}}\$ 11. \$\mathrev{\text{xf3}}\$ and only then play 11... c6 A position with an isolated pawn will be reached and consequently giving White a small plus.

10... c6 11. h3 🖳 xf3

Had I been flexible enough I would have realized that now I could have kept the pair of bishops. I am not forced to enter an isolated pawn position and could have played 11... \(\hat{2}\)d7! with an idea to take 12...cxd5 and after 13. exd5 Black has 13... \(\hat{2}\)f5. After 11... \(\hat{2}\)d7, Black has a very comfortable game (actually White should be careful not to get worse!).

12. **a**xf3 cxd5 13. exd5



Position after: 13. exd5

An isolated pawn position has been reached. A kind of Tarrasch colours reversed. The position is balanced.

13... a6?!

Poor strategic judgement and the start of a faulty plan.

It is difficult to explain why I rejected the natural 13... 罩c8 14. 0-0 ②c4=

14. 0-0 b5

By playing 13...a6 and 14...b5 I was under the impression to be 'taking space' and getting 'an initiative' © on the queenside. In reality my queenside became vulnerable to White's a2-a4 pawn push and also, as later became clear, my c6 square is weak. A strategic lesson was under way!

15. 罩d1 公b7 16. 臭e3 豐d7



Position after: 16... \delta d7

17. **≌**f4

Bronstein is preparing his a2-a4 pawn push compromising my queenside.

Due to tactical reasons even the immediate 17. a4! was possible, Black not really having a good answer

- A) 17... 公d6 18. axb5 axb5 19. 皇c5士



21. ②c6! yes, the weak c6 square! Thanks to my 13...a6 & 14...b5 pawn push! 21... a5 22. ②c3± White can get his pawn back

anytime he likes with numerous ideas and a clear advantage.

17... 🖄 d6 18. a4



Position after: 18, a4

18... **公f5**?

19. **皇c5 罩fc8 20. 皇a3 罩ab8 21. axb5 axb5** 22. **皇b4**±



Position after: 22. \$\mathbb{L}\$b4

Black is in serious trouble. The 'a' file is lost, the 'b5'-pawn is weak, the square 'c6' ready to be penetrated, the whole queenside vulnerable, 'e7'-pawn potentially weak and zero counter play in sight.

22... 🖄 d6

22... ②e8 23. 冨a6 ②ed6 24. g4! ②h4 25. ②e4+

23. 冨a6 公c4?!

This 'pseudo-active' move will only make matters worse. 23... ②fe8 however allows further weaknesses 24. §g4

- **A)** 24... **4** f5 25. **2** xf5 gxf5 ±
- **B)** 24... f5 25. \(\mathre{L} \) e2±

24. b3 曾b7 25. 冨c6 夕b6 26. 臭f3+-



Position after: 26. \$\&\pm\$f3

The plan to advance the queenside pawns (13...a6 and 14...b5) ended in the worst possible way. White has achieved all his strategic objectives. Black cannot prevent an immediate collapse.

26... 曾d7 27. 曾e3 ②e8 28. ②xb5 ②a8 29. ②a7 冨c7 30. 冨xc7 ②axc7 31. ②c6 冨b5 32. ②xe7+ ��h8 33. d6

My next game against Bronstein was in Reykjavik 1994... the complicated game finished in a draw.

In the next years I was to visit Iceland many times and David was often around (invited for the Reykjavik open or something similar).

In 2002-2003 we talked on a number of occasions. David was quite unhappy about the discrepancy between his financial problems and the entire chess community celebrating how 'great' he was. I remember one occasion quite vividly. I was in Reykjavik playing something and David was also there. I was close to being rated 2700, one of the highest rated players invited and appropriate to my rating, the organizer gave me an accommodation in one of the best hotels in Reykjavik — 'hotel

Borg' (a famous hotel, where Alekhine stayed during his Reykjavik visit in 1931).

On one of the sightseeing trips the organizer told me we were to pick up Bronstein to join us. Very much to my surprise David was given a modest 'hostel'. Yes, you are reading it correctly – not a hotel... a 'hostel'!

I was quite shocked and once alone with the organizer suggested him perhaps to provide David with a more appropriate accommodation. 'No, no need Ivan... David is quite happy there' – was a quick reply.

What to do... once alone with David, I asked him whether he was happy with his treatment. David was not furious, he was simply too disappointed to be angry or to complain. He simply disappointedly said something like: 'it's been like this for years... people treat me (materially) like shit, while constantly telling me how great I am and how honoured they are having me as a player!'

Efim Petrovich Geller is a player I would strongly advise every young aspiring player to study a bit.

In early 1987 (some months before the Pancevo GM tournament) I got a hold of the Soviet Championships '1950-1956' books. I found them accidentally in an antiquarian book shop somewhere in Belgrade and bought them all. The books were like tournament bulletins (tables, results & games)... with occasionally some short comments.

Geller's games immediately caught my eye... Such a principal play with the white pieces! Predominantly 1.d4 (like me). Against Nimzo – a full centre Saemisch (what I also liked!). Against Slav – a Geller gambit (who cares about a pawn- let's take space!).

Geller's whole White's repertoire was based on space, space and more space!

Contrary to my extensive conversations with Bronstein, Smyslov or Spassky, I never spoke to Geller about anything apart exchanging our views on the two games we played.

At the time of the game we played in Pancevo 1987, Efim Geller was already at an advanced age. Geller's style however... did not change a single bit! Space, space and more space! It was an interesting game, with an interesting opening idea...

<u> ద</u> ి	Geller, Efim P	(2515)
İ	Sokolov, Ivan	(2525)
	Pancevo 1987	

1. e4 c5 2. ②f3 e6 3. d4 cxd4 4. ②xd4 ②c6 5. ②b5 d6 6. c4 ②f6 7. ②1c3 a6 8. ②a3 b6 9. êe2 êb7 10. 0-0 ②e5



Position after: 10... 2e5

This standard hedgehog position has been reached. Instead of playing the 11. f3 what most (like 90%) players do, Geller came up with a rather agressive idea (a novelty at the time!).

11. f4 ⊘ed7 12. ዿf3 ዿe7 13. ⊯e2 0-0 14. g4!?



Position after: 14. g4

Straightforward play! Despite being 62 years old, at the time of the game, Geller follows

the principles he learned in his youth – space, space and space! Actually White's set-up (starting with 11.f4) is an interesting idea and a bit surprising not really to have found many followers (not even in rapid games). White's only drawback is his misplaced knight on a3 as it will take some time for this Knight to enter the fray... meaning that in many sharp lines... White simply might be a piece down on the kingside. Surprised by White's opening idea and not willing to touch my kingside pawns (f.i. with 14... h6), I decided to answer my opponent's flank attack – by the most recommended response: a central pawn break!

The other interesting idea (for White) is to first to develop and than try follow up with the g4 pawn push 14. 20

- **A)** 14... **營**c7 15. **冨ac1 冨ac8** 16. g4∞
- **B)** 14... \mathbb{Z} c8 15. \mathbb{Z} ac1 ∞ with (depending what Black does) 16. \mathbb{Q} ab1, \mathbb{Q} d2 (first improving the White's \mathbb{Q} a3), g4 to follow or even an immediate 16. g4.

14... d5!?

- **A)** Computer engines propose 14... h6 and though after
 - A1) 15. h4?! is premature for White.
 - **A1.1)** 15... b5 16. cxb5 d5 17. e5 ②e4∓ **A1.2)** 15... ②h7 16. g5 hxg5 17. hxg5 e5! 18. ∰h2 exf4 19. �\$f2
 - **A1.2a)** 19... ②xg5! wins for Black 20. 国h1 f5—+

A1.2b) 19... \(\mathbb{L}\) xg5

White's coffee house attack objectively does not offer sufficient compensation... though eventually Black messed it up and lost in Sanz Alonso,F (2420)–Franco Ocampos,Z (2490) /Leon 1989 / EXT 1997 (63).

- **A2)** 15. 2e3 evaluations start with something like 0.00, the position however looks messy and unclear to me.
- **B)** 14... e5 15. f5 h6 is another computer proposal with evaluations starting with the same 0.00, and again the position looking rather unclear to me.

15. exd5

15. cxd5 exd5 16. e5



Position after: 16. e5

leads to positions where due to White's open position of his King (and overextended kingside's pawns), Black has compensation for the sacrificed pawn 16... 皇xa3 17. bxa3 罩c8 18. 皇b2 ②e4 19. ②xe4 dxe4 20. 皇xe4 皇xe4 21. 營xe4 ②c5 22. 營f3 營d3 (see analysis diagram)



- A) 23. 罩ad1 營c4毫
- B) 23. f5 營xf3 24. 基xf3 基fd8忌



Position after: 19... f5

20. gxf6

White wants to destabilize the black Knight on e4. However, Black has enough tactical resources and now will get his sacrificed pawn back obtaining descent play.

20. \triangle c2 \pm hanging on to his extra pawn can be improvement for White.

20... 🗘 c5+

This check is playable, but also was not necessary – as it actually improves White's king and also (later) his Bishop will come under attack with 23.b4. I guess in the case of an immediate 20... ②dxf6= I probably was not totally feeling confident about but Black is just fine after 21. ②e3 ②xd5=

21. 當h1 公dxf6 22. 公c2 營xd5 23. b4 息f8 24. 息b2



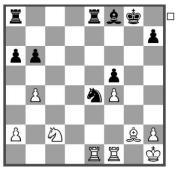
Position after: 24. 💄b2

It looks as if Black came under some deadly pins... but Black has some defensive (tactical) resources in store...

24... ≝d2! 25. ≜xf6

25. 營xd2 公xd2 26. 臭xa8 公xf1=

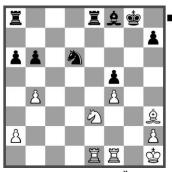
25... ₩xg2+ 26. ≜xg2 gxf6 27. ဩae1 f5



Position after: 27... f5

After this tactical struggle, the smoke has cleared. White perhaps has some light pressure, but far from enough to create any real winning chances. Now after almost 30 years time, I do not remember whether I erred because my alertness level went down (thinking the 'tough part' had passed and now it's a 'dead draw') or I simply got outplayed in this 'simple' ending. Whatever it was... I was not able to hold the balance until the time control, move 40, was reached.

28. \$\dagger{2}\text{h3} \one{\phi}\d6 29. \one{\phi}\e3



Position after: 29. 2e3

29... a5!

A clever move, simplifying matters further.



Position after: 33. &b3

33... ≗h6

Trying to get active I underestimated my opponents reply...

A) 33... 罩e4=

B) 33... 罩cd8=

34. **罩**d1!

Now was the time to get focussed again! However, I became uncertain and my time pressure also played a role...

34... \(\beta\) cd8?!



Position after: 35. 罩xd6

35. **፭d**3±

Now White is getting real winning chances.

35... 罩f8



Position after: 35... 罩f8

36. ⊈g2?!

Enabling Black to save his skin by tactical means. 36. Ξ d5! \pm or 36. \pounds a4 \pm

36... 罩f6

36... a4!

- A) 37. 臭e6 罩f6=
- **B)** 37. 2×4 2×4 was the way to go and the tactical idea behind 36...a4!

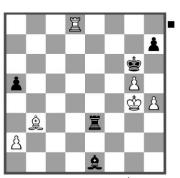
37. 當f3 冨e8 38. 冨fd1 息f8 39. 冨d5± 冨h6 40. 公xf5 公xf5 41. 冨xf5



Position after: 41. 罩xf5

The time control has been reached. Black is in real problems. Not only a pawn down, but also his King is getting trapped in a mating net. Geller's execution was guided by a steady hand.

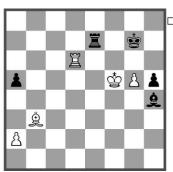
41... 臭b4 42. 堂g3 冨g6+ 43. 冨g5 堂g7 44. 冨d7+ 冨e7 45. 冨d8 冨xg5+ 46. fxg5 堂g6 47. h4! 臭e1+ 48. 堂h3 冨e3+ 49. 堂g4



Position after: 49. \$\ding{\diag}g4\$

49... h5+

50. 當f4+- 嘼e7 51. 嘼d6+ 當g7 52. 當f5 ≜xh4



Position after: 52... 2xh4

After this game I played Geller only once more, in Dortmund, the grandmaster tournament 1989. I was playing Black again. We drew in a Ruy Lopez Anti-Marshall.

1-0

Chapter 2 – The Pre Computer Era



Anatoly Karpov (photo Jos Sutmuller)

What we all have in common is not being able to be fully objective about our own ideas! They always per definition look to us better than they in reality might be.

Nowadays, unfortunately, when it comes to opening novelties in chess – there is a cold shower called the computer engine(!) with Houdini or Stockfish or some other engine, they will quickly show us our place and kill our 'inventor's enthusiasm'!

Well, in the 'pre computer era', some twenty+ years back, it was a rather different story!

Very often flying on his optimism and own belief, a player would produce (objectively dubious) a novelty. Feeling like a genius and influencing his opponent with his 'energetic radiation', such novelties often scoring excellent in practice.

One of the best examples comes from the famous K-K World Championship match.

(2700)

▲ Van der Wiel, John

(2555)

Brussels 1986

The next example we are going to witness is remarkable as both players had a team of world class players working for them!

- 1. e4 c5 2. 🖄 f3 e6 3. d4 cxd4 4. 🖄 xd4 🖄 c6
- 5. 🖄 b5 d6 6. c4 🖄 f6 7. 🖄 1c3 a6 8. 🖄 a3



Position after: 8. 🖾 a3

8... d5?!

The novelty of the K-K World championship match! Based on Kasparov's brilliant victory in the 16th game, this opening idea was instantly praised by many.

9. cxd5 exd5 10. exd5 4 b4 11. 2 e2

11... &c5



Position after: 11... \$c5

12. <u></u>≜e3!

It took Karpov a whole year to find this simple tactic (!!) and it was equally missed by the teams of seconds and commentators!! 12. 0-0 0-0 13. 皇f3 皇f5 leads to a famous Kasparov 16th game victory: 14. 皇g5 冨e8 15. 營d2 b5 16. 冨ad1 公d3 17. 公ab1 h6 18. 皇h4 b4 19. 公a4 皇d6 20. 皇g3 冨c8 21. b3 g5! 22. 皇xd6 營xd6 23. g3 公d7 24. 皇g2 營f6 25. a3 a5 26. axb4 axb4 27. 營a2 皇g6 28. d6 g4! 29. 營d2 營g7 30. f3 營xd6—+ 31. fxg4 營d4+ 32. 臺h1 公f6 33. 冨f4 公e4 34. 營xd3 公f2+ 35. 冨xf2 皇xd3 36. 冨fd2 營e3 37. 冨xd3 冨c1 38. 公b2 營f2 39. 公d2 冨xd1+ 40. 公xd1 冨e1+ 0-1 Karpov, A (2720)—Kasparov,G (2700)/Moscow 1985.

12... ≜xe3 13. ₩a4+

This simple check was missed by the both Ks and their mighty teams during the World championship match. Nowadays, such a mistake would never occur in our computer era. White is a healthy pawn up.

13... 🖄 d7



Position after: 13... 夕d7

14. **≝**xb4

14. fxe3 \pm was probably a better move, not allowing Black to keep the dark squared Bishop.

14... \$\dagger c5 15. \$\dagger e4+ \$\dagger f8 16. 0-0\pm\$

To make Karpov's misery in this line even bigger, Van der Wiel would escape with a draw in this game.

1/2-1/2

I had a number of similar situations of my own, but the one I remember the most comes from the Dutch championship in 1994.

A few **b**3 Gruenfeld specialists participated in the event (Piket, Sosonko...), being (at the time) a Gruenfeld player myself, I thought it would be handy to surprise them.

A couple of days before the event I came up with an 'interesting novelty'. The tournament drawing of lots gave me Black in the first round against Sosonko – well, 'a perfect occasion' I thought.

To make things even better, I agreed with Jan Timman to, after the drawing of lots, visit him at his home in Amsterdam. 'Excellent' I thought, Jan is also a Gruenfeld player himself, so I can show him my novelty and ask for his judgment.

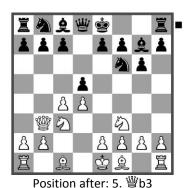
The former 'Best of the West' welcomed me in a jovial mood... 'Ahaa Ivan, look, this is Meerlust Rubicon, an excellent wine from South Africa... yes... yes... interesting novelty... ahaa... let me give you some more wine... yes... sure... it will work perfectly against Genna(!)... should I open another bottle...? These rhetorical questions...

The more we were drinking, the more my novelty was looking better and better... © Now, let's show you how my game the following day proceeded!

A Sosonko, Gennadi (2525)Sokolov, Ivan (2650)

Amsterdam 1994

1. d4 \$\angle\$ f6 2. c4 g6 3. \$\angle\$ c3 d5 4. \$\angle\$ f3 \$\mathre{L}\$ g7 5. **₩b3**



5... c5?!

This was my new idea. But actually it was played before in one of Euwe's games which I was not aware of. Because of my debacle in this game the idea didn't get many followers. In fact only 6 games in the mega database can be discovered with this 5...c5 line. The idea appeared to me as a 'typical Gruenfeld' and encouraged by my natural optimism together with Jan's approval ©. I played it without a second of thoughts! The main problem is that the resulting positions are not much fun for Black. Either he gets passive or a pawn down for only dubious compensation.

6. cxd5!

White's best. 6. dxc5 gives Black a 'Gruenfeld type' play 6... d4 7. 🖄 b5 🖄 e4 8. ∰a3 a6 9. e3 0-0

- **A)** 10. exd4 axb5! 11. **≌**xa8 **£**xd4∞
- **B)** 10. 🖾 bxd4 e5
 - **B1)** 11. ②b3 ②c6≅ with ...a5, ... ⑤b4 to follow.
 - **B2)** 11. **②**b5

- **B2.1)** 11... ②c6 12. ②d6±
- **B2.2)** 11... axb5! 12. **≌**xa8 **②**a6 I am not sure how objective this all is, but it has the advantage of being messy and that was the kind of game I was aiming for.

6... 0-0

Probably Black's best is 6... cxd4! however after (see analysis diagram)



Position after: 6... cxd4

- A) 7. 營a4+ 公fd7 8. 公xd4 0-0 9. e3 公b6
 - **A1)** 10. **≌**b3 a5≅
 - **A2)** 10. ∰a5 ②a6 11. b3 公c7 12. &c4 ②xc4 13. bxc4 ዿf5 14. ②xf5 ②xd5
 - **A2.1**) 15. ②h6+ ♦h8=

 - 17. 罩b1 gxf5 18. cxd5=
- B) 7. ②xd4 ②xd5 8. ②xd5 &xd4 (see analysis diagram)



Position after: 8... 2xd4

- 9. e3 is the old Euwe game mentioned 9... \$\dagge g7 10. \$\dagge b5+
 - **B1.1)** 10... 公c6! 11. 0-0 0-0 12. 罩d1 ₿e6 is fine for Black.

B2) 9. g3! \pm leads to a safe advantage for White. Black may be close to equality, but still remains rather passive.

B2.1) 9... e6 10. 公c3 營b6 11. 營xb6 \$\partial xb6 12. \$\partial g2 \pm \$

B2.2) 9... 0-0 10. **\$**g2

B2.2a) 10... ②c6 11. 0-0 e6 12. ②c3 ∰b6±

B2.2b) 10... e6 11. 公c3 學b6 12. 學xb6 axb6 13. 0-0 公c6 14. 冨d1±

7. e3 🖄 bd7 8. 🌲 e2 cxd4 9. 🖏 xd4



Position after: 9. 🖾xd4

This is a difficult position for Black. It resembles a kind of reversed Catalan. Black has some activity for the pawn, however the compensation is insufficient.

9... �\c5

9... ♠b6 10. ♣f3 ♣g4 11. ♣xg4 ♠xg4 12. ♠de2 again yes, some play for Black, but simply not sufficient compensation for the deficit of a pawn.

10. ∰a3 ፟②ce4 11. ②xe4 ②xe4 12. 0-0

(see diagram next column)

It is obvious that my experiment did not produce the desired 'flashy Gruenfeld play'. I was behind on the clock, a pawn down, my



Position after: 12. 0-0

best hope being somehow to get my pawn back and draw.

12... ≌e8

In the case of 12... "xd5 13. "xe7 it is not really possible for Black to take an advantage of White's exposed Queen.

13. 營b3 營d6 14. 基d1 a5

14... 2d7 15. 2f3 2g5 16. e4 2xf3+ 17. 2xf3 is also difficult for Black (though perhaps better than the game).

15. **營c2!**+



Position after: 15. 当c2

15... ②c5 16. e4 Åd7 17. Åe3 Ãac8 18. Ãac1

Black is now a pawn down for no compensation at all. However, I will lose in three moves. Here, I found a 'tactical' trick.

18... **≜a4?** 19. b3 **√**xb3?



Genna Sosonko (photo Jos Sutmuller)



Position after: 19... 🗓 xb3

20. ≝xc8

It is really not difficult to see that Black is getting mated.

20... ∑xd4

Or 20... ②xc1 21. 冨xc1 এxd4 22. এxd4 The black King is still mated.

21. **≅**xd4

Here I resigned not wanting to wait for 21... 基xc8 22. 基xc8 息f8 23. 息h6 1-0. I was totally devastated after this loss. Sosonko did not spend more than 45 minutes to crush my 'novelty'. Normally, after such a loss I try to leave the playing hall as fast as possible and find some consolation in a nearby bar. Here, contrary to my usual behaviour, I asked Genna whether he wanted to analyse. His response was: 'I would love to, but I have theatre tickets and I am already late!'. Then it dawned on me - Genna had wanted to offer a quick draw, but I forced him with my 'ingenious novelty' to beat me in only 20 moves!!

1-0