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in history such as Tal, Smyslov, Karpov, Kasparov, Kramnik and even Carlsen.

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Maxim Dhgy is a former US Junior Champion, World Junior Champion, a times National Open Champion, a times World Open Champion, a times World Open Champion, and a former President of the US Chess Pederation. He has belief prepare both Garry Ksaparov and Anatoly Karpon for major international events (including world chess championship matches), has an opening variation annot direct him and nany yong students in the top 50 sists in the US. His shows on ICC and chess, non has attracted a large molicane as he explains his choughts during the games.

Grandmaster Insides

Maxim DI

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Maxim Dlugy

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Introduction

I started to play chess when I was 7 years old, which was average for Russia, or more precisely the Soviet Union, the country I was born in. I immediately fell in love with the game of chess, and still carry that love more than 40 years later. I loved chess because, thanks to the tutelage of my father and grandfather, I was able to challenge adults and felt special being able to compete with many of them on even terms.

After a successful career in finance and management, I recently came back to my big love – chess, by deciding to spend a substantial amount of time teaching the game that gave me so much joy and happiness. As I am no longer an active professional chess player, having left the circuit about 25 years ago, my current level of play is extremely volatile; one day I could be beating a 2700 player, while the next I may lose to a good club player who manages a creative attack. This gives me an excellent vantage point from which to examine what makes a Grandmaster tick, as both strong moves and horrible blunders can be produced by one and the same head – not only in the same tournament, but even in the same game.

The concept of explaining precisely what a Grandmaster sees and what he does not came to me after some of these roller-coaster events. I firmly believe that understanding the true scope of an average Grandmaster's potential will help players of all levels better their game.

How? You may ask. My answer is simple: by showing the human side of Grand-masters, players of all levels will know that their aspirations to become better are quite realistic, as even the highest title in chess does not guarantee against a healthy portion of mistakes, miscalculations and outright blunders.

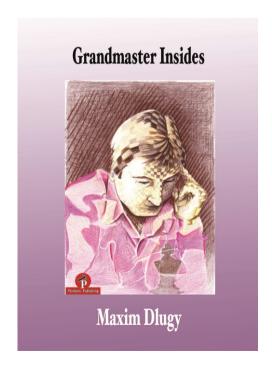
Besides this hopefully inspirational chapter, which you will find towards the end of the book, you will also be able to follow my exploits as a player who once made it to the top 50 in the world. In my relatively short professional career, spanning about 6 years, I came close to qualifying for the Candidates tournament, won the World Junior Championship and all the major Open tournaments in the U.S.

Although this book will by default be quite biographical in nature, my real goal here is to make it very instructional. The focus will be on how to improve your game whether it is for your child who is five or six years old, or for a master that has

stalled in his progress. By making a note of what and how I studied at every stage of my development and what mistakes I have made, you will find many interesting examples of ideas you may want to repeat or avoid yourself from my career. I will put these in italics in the text so you, dear reader, will have an easier time spotting them in the book.

Hopefully those memories, along with games and opening analysis from the past, will guide you towards a better understanding of how to improve in chess.

Maxim Dlugy January 2017



Chapter 14a

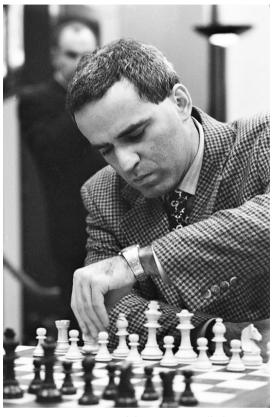


Kasparov

When my family immigrated from the Soviet Union in 1976, any chess player showing anti-Soviet tendencies would a priori become our friend, even if we didn't know them personally. Such was the case with Viktor Korchnoi, Boris Gulko, and Garry Kasparov. Viktor defected from Soviet Union and then played for the World Championship against Karpov, Boris was not allowed to leave for fear he would help Korchnoi take the title away from Karpov, and Kasparov – uncharacteristically for a Soviet player – made a brave move and spoke out openly against the joint decision of the Russian Sports Federation and Campomanes to cancel his first match with Karpov. That decision split the chess world, and I was among those who were categorically against the cancellation of a match where the challenger, after a heroic effort to stay in a match he was losing badly, just won two games in a row and finally had a reasonable shot at the crown. I met Kasparov during my stint at the 1986 World Championship match described above. It was a strange meeting, as I was going somewhere within the Park Lane Hotel and he was on the way somewhere during a free day with his entourage. We were heading towards each other and he just stopped, looked at me and without saying a word extended his hand, which I shook. After that, he went off on his way and I, happy to have met a legend who was only three years my senior, went off on mine.

Later in the year, I was playing on the U.S. Team at the Dubai Olympiad and during our match with the Soviet team, when I was facing Rafael Vaganian with the Black pieces on board 4, Kasparov would stop to look at our game intently and then walk off with Rafael discussing something. That was basically our second interaction, and it was not that pleasant to imagine what Garry might have been saying. Nevertheless, I drew that game, and after Yasser Seirawan won a slightly inferior endgame against Garry we even won the match!

A bit more than a year later, we were paired to play in the second elimination round of the World Blitz Championship. This was a tough match, with me winning game one, losing the next two, and then forcing myself to play a King's



Garry Kasparov (photo Jos Sutmuller)

Indian Defence to win on demand with Black against the reigning World Champion. When I won that game the theatre, packed with about 800 spectators, exploded. It was rare to see the reigning World Champion not to be able to draw with White to clinch the match. Armageddon games were not invented then, so we were playing until the first win with alternating colours in case of a draw. Garry picked White, and I stoically defended a really difficult Rook and pawn ending to eke out a draw in game five. As Garry was prancing nervously on stage, I forgot my preparation! Before the match, I told myself not to play the \$\frac{1}{2}\$f4 variation against Garry's Grünfeld, and somehow my hand played that move. I kept hoping Garry wouldn't know the novelty played against me by Maya Chiburdanidze a couple of months back, and like a hypnotized rabbit kept playing the same moves, finally being hit by the same idea once again. I lost a pawn and never recovered. Garry won the game and the match $3\frac{1}{2} - 2\frac{1}{2}$. Let's take a look at two of my wins:

△ Dlugy, Maxim (2550)
 ▲ Kasparov, Garry (2750)
 ◆ Saint John 1988 (2)

1. d4 d6 2. e4 4 f6 3. f3!



Position after: 3. f3!

This was my first ever game against Kasparov and, of course, the tension was quite high. Still, my blitz results were quite impressive; to get into the World Blitz Championship I played in an GM qualifier, where I started with 14(!) wins against 7 different grandmasters. I remember Bernard Zuckerman, a strong IM and a blitz specialist, who was one of the only non-GMs in the qualifier, asking me how many games I played and how many points I had. He kept repeating his question, as he simply couldn't believe the answer. I offered him to play, but he ran away. Of course I caught him later and finished him off with a characteristic 2-0. Garry had never seen 3, f3! and consumed over a minute trying to understand how to deal with this reasonably smart move order discovered by my coach Vitaly. He

liked it so much that soon afterwards he played it himself in a match against Curt Hansen, winning a nice game. While writing this comment I noticed that Anand also took up this move in his match against Mikhail Gurevich after failing to equalize against me in Wijk Aan Zee 1990.

3... 🖄 bd7 4. c4 e5 5. d5 💄 e7 6. 💄 e3



Position after: 6. \(\mathbb{L}\)e3

The position is similar to the Saemisch King's Indian, except Black's Bishop is not fianchettoed. Considering that Black needs some positional compensation for surrendering space on the queenside, it seems Black would be better off with the Bishop on g7 where it could become active if the game opened up.

6... c6 7. (2) c3 a6

Garry is a bit reluctant to show his hand as the position is quite new for him. Probably castling immediately would be a sounder decision.

8. **≜**d3



Position after: 8. &d3

8... 0-0

Black should not be playing on the queenside where he has less space and is therefore weaker. After a possible 8... cxd5 9. cxd5 b5 10. b4 \(\bar{Q}\) b6 11. a4! Black would get saddled with a weak pawn on the queenside, although after 11... \(\bar{Q}\) c4 12. \(\bar{Q}\) xc4 bxc4 13. \(\bar{Q}\) ge2 0-0 14. 0-0 \(\bar{Q}\) d7 15. \(\bar{Q}\) d2 there would still be a lot of proving to do in order to establish a clear advantage.

9. �ge2 �h5 10. ∰d2 g6 11. 0-0 �g7



Position after: 11... 夕g7

Garry is reluctant to spend time to transfer his Bishop to g7, and prepares his only remaining counterplay f5 with the Knight on g7. I prepare for the opening up of the position.

12. 🕸 h1!

A strong prophylactic move, aiming to open up the position with g4 when the possibility arises.

12... f5 13. exf5



Position after: 13. exf5

13... gxf5?

This turns out to be an inaccuracy. Capturing correctly on f5 is an art in the King's Indian and similar structures. Here, surrendering the e4-square is not as important, as Black stands to grab my e3 Bishop after capturing with the Knight. After 13... \triangle xf5 I would have to choose between the passive 14. 2f2? when Black would be close to equality after 14... 2g5! 15. 3d1 2f6, or the real test of the position: 14. 2xf5! gxf5

15. এh6 當f6 16. g4 心b6 17. b3 with some advantage for White.

14. f4

14... e4 15. ≜c2 c5

It may have been objectively better to play 15... ②f6 keeping the pawn structure fluid, but Garry was clearly worried that after 16. b4 he would be eventually saddled with a weak d6 pawn.

16. g4!



Position after: 16. g4

I am carrying out the typical plan for White in these positions - blowing up the kingside for my pieces to come in.

16... fxg4 17. ②xe4 ②f6

Black's options here would not make much difference. On 17... b5 I could simply play 18. b3, and if Black ever contested the b-file with his Rook, I could fight for it with 當b1. On 17... 公f5 I would continue by attack with 18. 公2g3 公xe3 19. 營xe3 公f6 20. 公g5 and it's quite clear that the Knights are going to crush through to the King.

18. ፟፟ᡚ2g3 ፟ᡚxe4 19. ዿxe4



Position after: 19. \$xe4

19... **£f6?**

This was inaccurate. It was important to create a diversion with 19... b5! here. After 19... b5 I could play in many different ways, but Black would get some counterplay in all cases. One example is: 20. 曾c2 h5 21. 皇xc5!? dxc5 22. d6 昌a7 23. dxe7 昌xe7 24. 昌ad1 曾b6 25. 皇d5+ 全h8 26. f5 昌ee8 27. b4 h4 28. f6 昌xf6 29. bxc5 昌xf1+ 30. 昌xf1 曾h6 31. ②e2 bxc4 32. c6 ②f5 33. 曾c3+ 曾g7 34. 皇xc4 曾xc3 35. ②xc3 g3 and Black somehow survives.

20. **≌c2!**



Position after: 20. 營c2!

After this Black is forced to weaken his kingside and my advantage becomes obvious

20... h5?

Objectively this move already loses, but finding the killing shot in a blitz game was a challenge I was not up to. Still, even after the relatively better 20... 堂h8 21. 皇xh7 皇xb2 22. 墨ab1 豐e7 23. 墨fe1 皇f6 24. 皇xc5 Black is in dire straits.

21. <u></u> **≜**g6?

21... h4



Position after: 21... h4

22. 🖄 h5

Not a bad move under the circumstances, though the killer idea 22. 鼻h7+ 含h8 23. 營g6! would still win. After 23... hxg3 24. 營h6 當f7 25. 鼻g6+ 含g8 26. 營h7+ 含f8 27. 鼻d4!



Position after: 27. \$d4!

27... cxd4 28. 基ae1 Black's King cannot escape the mating net.

22... b5

Understandably, Garry wants to create counterplay, but concentrating on defence with 22... ②xh5 23. ②xh5 ②g7 24. f5 g3 25. ②g6 and only now 25... b5 may have been better, though I would still have the edge after 26. 罩ae1! 營f6 27. b3 bxc4 28. bxc4

23. f5 bxc4 24. \(\partial xc4\)



Position after: 24. Wxc4

24... 🙎 b7

This looks like an option that complicates White's life, but in fact it's now easier to play. The best choice would have been 24... 心xh5 25. 兔xh5 罩a7 (instead after 25... g3, 26. 營g4+ 兔g7 27. 兔g5 營b6 28. 冨ab1 and White's threats are stronger) 26. 營xg4+ 冨g7 27. 兔g6 兔xb2 and although White is better, there are still problems to be resolved.

25. \\ ad1\

Over-protection of a weak point is your road to success, to paraphrase Nimzowitsch.

25... ₩e7

Garry is in trouble and he is panicking. After 25... 公xh5 26. 总xh5 g3 27. 營g4+ 总g7 28. 总g5 營d7 29. 总xh4 gxh2 30. 虽de1 总xd5+ 31. 公xh2 昌ab8 32. 虽e7 虽xb2+ 33. 公h3 my threats would be decisive.

26. Ձh6



Position after: 26. \$\&_h6

A strange decision. The simplifying 26. ②xf6+ 營xf6 27. 營xg4 would be completely decisive, as I am threatening 臭g5 followed by f6 or 營xh4 and 營h7 mate.

26... **≝e5 27. 罩fe1**

In mutual time-trouble, I spotted the Bishop on b7.



Position after: 29... 罩xf6

Not the best.

After zwischenzug 30. 罩e3! Black would just resign, as there's no counterplay starting with 豐f3 next move.

30... ∰f3+ 31. ⊈g1 ♠xf5 32. ♣h7+ ♣h8 33. ♣xf5?

With my flag rising considerably, my instincts took over, and all thinking seized.

After 33. 罩f1! Black would be lucky to play on after 33... ②xh6 34. 罩xf3 罩xf3 35. 臭c2 when the end would be near around the h7-square.



Position after: 34... c4

35. **₩xf**3

This is not bad, although the engines announce mate in 12 after 35. 皇g7, while the sounder looking 35. 豐e8 is "only" mate in 18.

35... gxf3 36. 🕸 f2

Going for mate with 36. 當ee7 would get there in 21 moves after the best series according to Komodo.

36... **∑**g8



Position after: 36... \(\begin{align*} \begin{align*} \text{\$\text{\$\section}\$} \ext{\$\text{\$\text{\$\$g8}}} \ext{\$\text{\$\$}} \]

37. **ℤg1**??

This is just hand motion! Black has no mating threats, so why not just double on the 7th rank and see what gives? Now I am just much better.



Position after: 41... c3

42. 罩c6?

42... d4?

Very short on time, Garry misses his chance to draw! After 42... 罩d2+ 43. ②xf3 罩xh2 44. a4 d4 45. 臭g5 h3 46. ②f6+ ⑤h7 47. ②xd4 罩a2 48. 罩xc3 h2 49. 罩c1 罩xa4 50. ②e5 Black would still have a challenge of making a draw in this ending with hanging flags, but at least theoretically the position would be drawn.

43, a4?



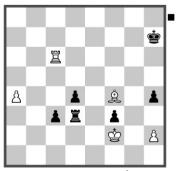
Position after: 43, a4?

And once again I miss the mark. Defending the h2-pawn was of paramount importance. After 43. 2 f4 I would still be winning.

43... ⊈h7?

Here it is – the final mistake! After 43... 물d2! it was still a draw. We both simply missed this tactic.

44. 🚊 f4!

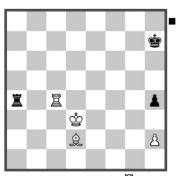


Position after: 44. \$f4!



Garry Kasparov (photo Jos Sutmuller)

Finally winning.



Position after: 51. \(\begin{aligned} \begin

The right corner on h8 secures an easy win.

And with lightning speed I finished off the game, so that even the DGT boards couldn't get all the notation. It felt good to beat my idol in the first ever game against him.

1-0

8	Kasparov, Garry	(2750)
İ	Dlugy, Maxim	(2550)
(3)	Saint John 1988	

1. c4 🖄 f6 2. 🖄 c3 g6

I was in a must win situation against a player who hardly lost any games with the White pieces.

The only chance I had was to play an opening where most pieces remain on the board for as long as possible.

With no chance for my favourite Queen's Gambit Accepted, I had to make up theory as I went.

I did the same thing during my 4 game exhibition match with Jonathan Speelman played during the 1986 K-K match.

I won that game to even the match, and now was trying to do the same against one of the main protagonists!

3. e4 d6 4. d4 ዿg7 5. ዿe2 0-0 6. ዿ∫f3 ዿg4

I did not know the theory of this variation, and just relied on my common sense to find reasonable moves.

I realized that I will not be equalizing in the opening, so I tried to move the main fight to the middlegame.

7. 💄e3 🕗bd7



Position after: 7... \(\overline{\Delta}\) bd7

A rare though not completely ridiculous move. I am ready to part with my light-squared Bishop, but will keep flexibility in determining the pawn structure in the centre and on the queenside.

8. h3

It's interesting that some years later I won a nice game against Fred Lindsay, a solid U.S. master, playing the same way. That game went 8. ②d2 ≜xe2 9. ¥xe2 e5 10. d5 ♦ h5 11. g3 a6 12. 0-0 ₩e8 13. f3 f5 14. 鼻f2 分hf6 15. b4 鼻h6 16. 公b3 公h5 17. 營d3 fxe4 18. fxe4 公df6 19. 當g2 豐e7 20. c5 公g4 21. 臭g1 豐g5 22. 當h1 公e3 23. 營xe3 營xe3 24. 臭xe3 臭xe3 25. 罩ae1 臭f2 26. 罩d1 b6. 30. 堂xf3 息b6 31. 堂g2 罩f8 32. 罩f1 h3 息d4 36. 罩f3 罩b8 37. 堂f1 h5 38. \$\displaysquare\$e2 h4 39. g4 \$\overline{\Omega}\$h7 40. \$\overline{\Omega}\$d2 \$\overline{\Omega}\$g5 41. 罩d3 罩f8 42. 公d1 罩f4 43. 罩a3 掌f6 44. 罩xa6 匂xh3 45. 罩a5 匂g1+ 46. 當d3 h3 47. 罩a8 當g7 48. 罩c8 臭b6 Fred Lindsay - Maxim Dlugy National Open, Las Vegas 1993 0-1.

8... \$xf3 9. \$xf3 c6!



Position after: 9... c6!

When playing for a win, keeping the pawn structure as fluid as possible is an important component of forcing your opponent to think.

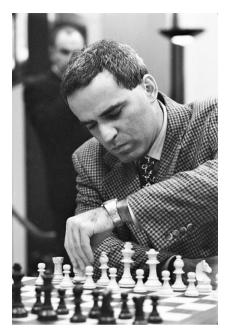
10. 0-0 a6 11. 罩c1 e5 12. d5

Keeping the tension in the centre is not so easy for White. After 12. 營d2 exd4 13. 皇xd4 星e8 14. 星fd1 營e7 the Bishop on f3 is slightly misplaced, giving Black a reasonable position.

12... c5 13. a3 ②e8 14. b4 營c7 15. 營b3 b6



Position after: 15... b6



Garry Kasparov (photo Jos Sutmuller)

typical blitz trick. I am hinting that I want to recapture with the b-pawn on c5, when I am actually planning something completely different.

16. bxc5?

A positional concession. Garry would be better off continuing to improve his position with let's say 16. 2e2 before deciding when to capture on c5.

16... dxc5!

Clearly the sharpest continuation and therefore the best under the circumstances. My Knight on d6, will be targetting c4 and e4 and supporting the f5-advance. Hopefully there won't be any endgame to play!