# **Andrew Martin**

# Play the Barry Attack



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# **About the Author**

**Andrew Martin** is a FIDE Senior Trainer and International Master. He teaches in several schools, is an experienced chess writer and has produced numerous chess DVDs.

# Also by the Author:

Starting Out: The Sicilian Dragon First Steps; The Caro-Kann Defence First Steps; The Queen's Gambit First Steps; The King's Indian Defence

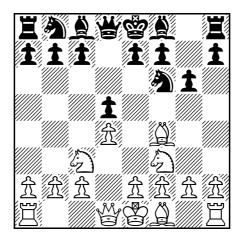
Play the Budapest Gambit

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# Introduction

# 1 d4 🗹 f6 2 🗹 f3 g6 3 🗸 c3 d5 4 🙎 f4



The Barry Attack was named after an offhand remark by George Hodgson, the late father of GM Julian Hodgson:

"Just give him some Barry!"

In other words, tell him what he wants to hear to get rid of him. Thus, in the chess world, Barry is slang for a bluff, BS, or rubbish. Make of that what you will.

Queen's pawn systems are incredibly popular with players of all strengths, shapes, sexes and sizes. They usually offer solidity and a variety of set plans which are easy to learn. Some even provide the opportunity of direct attack, as does the Barry.

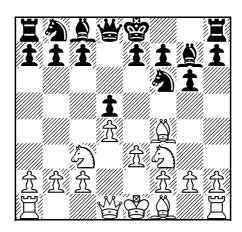
# Game 1 M.Carlsen-A.Salem Internet (blitz) 2017

# 1 d4 🖾 f6 2 🖄 f3 g6 3 🖄 c3 d5 4 🕸 f4

Not quite a London System and not quite a Veresov. Something in between. Does the position of the knight on c3 hinder or help the White cause? Back in the 1980s I remember that everyone had a hard time accepting that this idea could give Black problems, but the results were fantastic for White.

In this brief introduction, we will note that even Magnus Carlsen has been tempted to play this unusual opening.

# 4...≜g7 5 e3

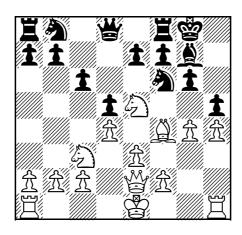


We can call this the main line move, although 5  $\triangle$ b5 is catching up and may well surpass 5 e3 as White's best try before very long. There are other ideas too, such as 5  $\mbox{@d2}$  and 5 h3, so there is plenty of choice for White already.

## 5...0-0 6 \( \hat{2}\)e2 \( \hat{2}\)g4 7 \( \hat{2}\)e5 \( \hat{2}\)xe2 8 \( \hat{2}\)xe2 c6

Black has chosen a solid and rather unambitious approach. This is a blitz game, and he is playing Magnus, but we will learn that an aggressive attitude is important if Black wants to counter the Barry successfully.

### 9 h4! h5 10 g4



This is a throwback to the 1980s, where there was a queue of black players around the block waiting to be mated by White's crude kingside pawn advance.

# 10... Øbd7 11 f3 e6 12 0-0-0 ₩e7 13 Zdg1

Even though White has set up what looks like an ideal attacking platform, it is still not so easy to break through.

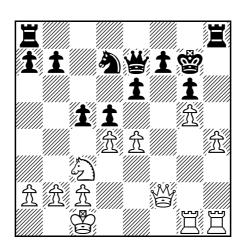
# 13...hxg4 14 fxg4 🖾 xe5 15 🚊 xe5 🖾 d7

15...②e4 was an alternative try, but tough decisions are having to be made at speed: 16 ②xe4 ②xe5 17 dxe5 dxe4 18 g5 ③g7 19 圖g2 圖c5!. This would be the point, intending 20 圖xe4 圖d5, but 20 圖g3! 圖ad8 21 h5 seems more dangerous, when the white attack persists.

# 16 ≜xg7 🕏 xg7 17 g5 🖺 h8 18 e4 c5

Salem's first lively move of the game.

### 19 **₩f2!**



Carlsen finds a way to keep the pressure on.

# 19...dxe4 20 公xe4 cxd4 21 豐xd4+ e5 22 豐e3 罩ac8 23 堂b1 罩c4 24 豐e2 豐b4 25 罩e1 罩c6 26 a3 豐e7

# 

Threatening \( \mathbb{Z} \) xd7.

## 31...②c5 32 ②f6+ \$\displaystyle{\phi}h8 33 ②d5 a6 34 \$\displaystyle{\phi}b6 1-0

If the Barry can be called an attack, then the blueprint for success is contained within this game. Quick development followed by a kingside pawn storm would appear to be the way.

Naturally, we are going to find that life is not that simple. Gone are the days when the kingside attack automatically crashes through.

# **Move Order Questions**

Queen's pawn systems often overlap and can transpose into one another. It's worthwhile looking at the different move orders White can use to get to the Barry Attack, or not.

The traditional move order goes 1 d4  $\bigcirc$ 16 2  $\bigcirc$ 13 g6 3  $\bigcirc$ 1c3 d5 4  $\bigcirc$ 14. In this move order, after 3... $\bigcirc$ 27 White must be prepared to play a Pirc and after 3...c5 we have a surprise waiting in store for Black which you will find in the final chapter.

Instead, 1 d4 266 (or 1...d5) 2 464 is the Accelerated London System, which is extremely popular at this moment in time. If Black plays 2...g6, you may easily transpose back into the Barry. Note that the move order 1 d4 d5 2 466 3 26 3 g6 is most uncommon, as Black has better options than 3...g6.

The London System proper begins 1 d4  $\triangle$ 16 2  $\triangle$ 17 g6 3  $\triangle$ 14. After 3... $\triangle$ 27 White can choose whether he goes into a Barry or not with 4  $\triangle$ 162 and a Pirc can result from this move order as well. Meanwhile 4 e3 leads into quieter waters.

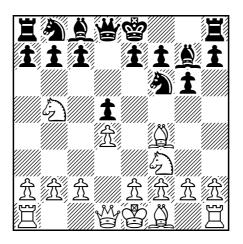
Finally, 1 d4  $\triangle$ 16 2  $\triangle$ c3 d5 3  $\triangle$ f4 is the Jobava London System, where the difference is that White has left the knight at home on g1 and has opened up the option of playing f2-f3 and then either e2-e4 or g2-g4 as the position demands. With this move order, it is rare for Black to play 3...g6 and rarer still for White to then play 4  $\triangle$ f3, going into a Barry. Any of 4 f3, 4  $\cong$ d2 or 4  $\triangle$ b5 would be more common.

My conclusion is that if White has his heart set on a Barry and he knows that Black plays 2...g6 or similar, the best way is to use the traditional move order with 2  $\triangle$ f3 and 3  $\triangle$ c3. The threat of 4 e4 forces Black to think about whether he should play 3...d5 or not.

Andrew Martin Surrey, November 2022

# Chapter Three The Modern 5 ∅b5

1 d4 4 f6 2 4 f3 g6 3 4 c3 d5 4 2 f4 2 g7 5 4 b5



Many strong players, some even from the elite, are playing 5  $\triangle$ b5 now, admittedly mostly in blitz events, so there must be something to it apart from the obvious, crude threat to c7. The main positional idea is to force 5... $\triangle$ a6, which puts the black knight on a poor circuit. It will cost Black time to get the knight back into the game and White intends to use that time constructively to build up an advantage by more or less playing normal developing moves.

This is the modern main line of the Barry and Black must be careful. Having said that, I think I can show that there are various routes to an equal game. This should not deter White, as getting to a complex, unclear middlegame is surely the intention.

I'm going to divide the chapter up into two sections, where in the first section White plays with an early h2-h3 and in the second section White delays or even omits this move,

preferring to save the tempo for something else.

To begin the chapter, let us see what White is playing for after 5 ∅b5.

# Game 52 **R.Irizanin-V.Matta**Arandjelovac 2022

# 1 d4 \$\alpha\$f6 2 \$\alpha\$f3 g6 3 \$\alpha\$c3 d5 4 \$\alpha\$f4 \$\alpha\$g7 5 \$\alpha\$b5 \$\alpha\$a6

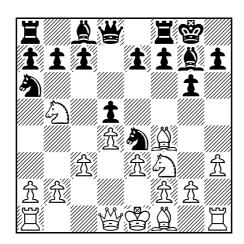
The extraordinary 5...0-0?! has been played in this position. It may be good for bullet or rapid chess if you like sacrificing, but it is hard to believe. White should capture on c7: 6 2xc7! (6 2xc7 2h5! is the trick and White should avoid this position) 6...4c7 e3 2c6 8 2c93 when White is a pawn up, as far as I can see. Black can fish in troubled waters with 8...2e94 and maybe this is not so bad, but a pawn is a pawn.

#### 6 h3

Often White prefers 6 e3, delaying or even omitting h2-h3 altogether.

#### 6...0-0 7 e3 2e4

Opening fire with the bishop on g7 and preparing ...c7-c5. 7... $\triangle$ e4 is an active choice. **8 c3** 



White shuts down the long diagonal.

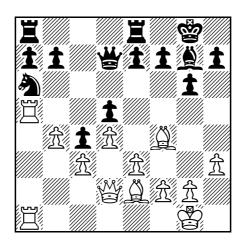
#### 8...c5

8...c6 is often preferred, as we will see later, when both players will have a knight on the edge. Then 9  $\triangle$ a3  $\$ b6 10  $\$ b3 leads to a position which I think is OK for Black, but where White has won the majority of games. We must discuss this later.

### 9 êe2 wb6 10 0-0 c4 11 a4 êd7 12 ad2 axb5 14 axb5 wxb5 15 b3!

I don't think either player has done anything particularly wrong yet, but Black still has the problematic knight on a6 and although White is a pawn down, he has very active pieces and may well regain the pawn right away.

15 b4 單fe8 16 罩a5 營d7 17 罩fa1 is another way to go for White, which also looks pretty good.

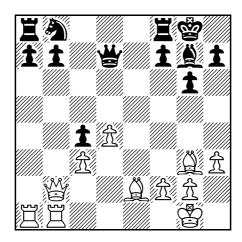


Black is under pressure and faces the idea of ②d1-a4. In one game Black elected to return the extra pawn, perhaps the only correct way to play on: 17...②c7 18 罩xa7 罩xa7 19 罩xa7 ②b5 20 罩a5 豐c6 21 ②d1 b6 22 罩a2 ②d6 23 ②xd6 豐xd6 24 ②f3 e6 25 罩a7 h5 26 h4 ②f6 27 g3. With a normal time control, the game should surely end in a draw. That it did not is indicative of superior blitzing technique as White went on to win in M.Bluebaum-M.Szpar, Internet (blitz) 2021.

### 15...\₩d7

15...e5 is recommended to me by every engine I possess, presumably to eventually get the knight back into the game on c5. Let's take a pawn! After 16 dxe5 (Black has some compensation following 16 ②xe5 ③xe5 17 dxe5 營c6 18 bxc4 dxc4 19 單fd1 公c5 20 ②xc4 a5) 16...宣fd8 17 宣fb1 營c6 18 bxc4 dxc4 19 營a2 White holds the advantage.

16 bxc4 dxc4 17 \bigwedge b2! e5 18 \dold g3 exd4 19 exd4 \ddr b8 20 \bigwedge fb1



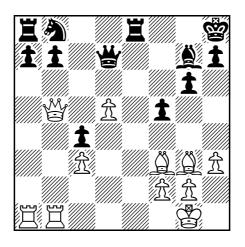
White has managed to create a strong queenside attack.

### 20...**≝e**8

# 21 🕸 g4!

Provoking ...f7-f5, weakening the black kingside.

# 21...f5 22 &f3 2c6 23 9b5! \$h8 24 d5 b8



### 25 **₩xc4**

The safe way. Yet after playing so well, White could top it off with 25 豐xb7! 罩e1+ (after 25...豐xb7 26 罩xb7 a5 27 d6 ②a6 28 罩xq7! 堂xq7 29 d7 Black is done for)

26 罩xe1! 營xb7 27 罩e8+ 鱼f8 28 罩xf8+ 🕸g7 29 罩e8 公d7 30 罩e7+ �h6 31 h4 and there is no escape for the black king.

### 25...②a6

The knight is leading a miserable life.

# 26 d6 国ac8 27 豐d5 公c5 28 国xa7 皇xc3 29 国c1 豐g7 30 d7

Missing another combinative finish with 30  $\mathbb{Z}xb7!$   $\mathbb{Z}xb7$  (or 30... $\mathbb{Z}xb7$  31 d7) 31  $\mathbb{Z}xb7$   $\mathbb{Z}xb7$  32 d7.

#### 30...**②xd7** 31 **≅xb7**

This way wins, of course.

# 31... 🖺 e7 32 🗟 d6 🖺 ee8 33 🗒 xd7 👑 xd7 34 🗒 xc3 🗒 xc3 35 🗟 e5+ 🗒 xe5 36 👑 xd7 🗒 e1+ 37 🕸 h2 🗒 xf3 38 👑 d4+

Or just 38 營f7! 罩xh3+ 39 qxh3 h5 40 營xq6.

# 38... 🛊 g8 39 營d5+ 🛊 g7 40 營xf3 罩e4

There is no fortress here.

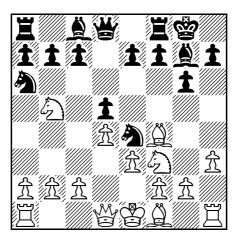
# 41 g3 h5 42 \(\delta\)c3+ \(\delta\)h7 43 \(\delta\)c7+ \(\delta\)h6 44 h4 1-0

We will see quite a few similar games in this chapter. Black never really got his act together, mainly thanks to the awkward knight on c6 preventing a normal development plan. This is a peculiar variation.

At the time of writing, Black's counter to 5  $\triangle$  b5 in the coming game is all the rage.

# Game 53 H.Niemann-D.Dubov Internet (blitz) 2022

1 d4 🖄 f6 2 🖄 c3 d5 3 🕸 f4 g6 4 e3 🕸 g7 5 🖄 b5 🖄 a6 6 🖄 f3 0-0 7 h3 🖄 e4!



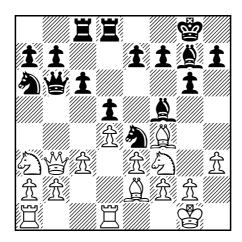
I think this is a steady equalizer. The main idea is to prepare ...c7-c6, when  $\triangle$ b5-c3 will result in doubled pawns for White. Other obvious benefits include a good outpost for the knight on e4 and an uncovering of the bishop on g7.

#### 8 c3

8 20d2 has been mentioned by Le Quang Liem as an attempt to frustrate Black, but there is no real advantage for White after 8...20xd2 9 20xd2 c6 10 20c3 20b8 (it would be unwise to allow 20xa6, but there is also 10...20c7 11 20c2 f6 12 e4 e5 13 dxe5 fxe5 14 205, as in A.Shimanov-A.Bodnaruk, St. Petersburg 2021, when 14...20d9 is already looking very comfortable for Black) 11 0-0-0 20c3 12 20f6 16 20xf6+ 20xf6 and the position is level, Le Quang Liem-P.Svidler, Saint Louis (blitz) 2021.

Instead,  $8 \triangleq d3$  is natural enough, but runs into  $8...c6 9 \triangleq c3$  ( $9 \triangleq a3? \equiv a5+! = 10 \triangleq d2$   $\triangleq ac5!$  is a tactical idea worth noting)  $9... \triangleq xc3 = 10$  bxc3  $\equiv a5$  when Black is in good shape. Likewise,  $8 \triangleq e2$  c6 is similar.

# 8...c6 9 🗘 a3 🖐 a5 10 & e2 & f5 11 🖐 b3 🖐 b6 12 0-0 🖫 fd8 13 🖺 fd1 🗒 ac8



Black has successfully mobilized his army.

### 14 2h4 &e6 15 2f3 &f5

Offering a repetition. 15... $\bigcirc$ c7, getting the offside knight back into the game, is also satisfactory: 16  $\bigcirc$ b1  $\bigcirc$ e8 17  $\bigcirc$ bd2  $\bigcirc$ 8d6 18  $\bigcirc$ g5  $\bigcirc$ xg5 19  $\bigcirc$ xg5 f6 20  $\bigcirc$ f4  $\bigcirc$ f7 21  $\bigcirc$ h2 c5 22  $\bigcirc$ f3 cxd4 23 exd4  $\bigcirc$ c6 was M.Annaberdiev-M.Linsenmeyer, Riga 2018. White won in the end, but this probably had more to do with his higher rating than the actual current state of the position, which is OK for Black.

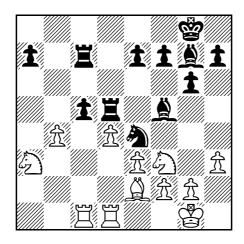
#### 16 **\mathbb{\mtx\\\\a**

To his credit, White keeps the game going.

# 16... 2c7 17 c4 xb3 18 axb3 c5!? 19 xc7 xc7 20 cxd5 xd5?! 21 b4!

Dubov has played optimistically and sharply, but after 21 b4 he will not get the reward, he desires.

### 21...b6 22 bxc5 bxc5 23 b4



The second wave arrives.

# 23...c4 24 &xc4 \( \begin{aligned} &xc4 \( \beta \) dd7 25 g4 \( \beta \) e6 26 \( \beta \) xe6 fxe6 27 \( \beta \) c4

Black is toiling, a pawn down. He does not save the game.

27... \( \bar{L}\) b7 28 \( \alpha\) a5 \( \bar{L}\) b8 29 \( \alpha\) c6 \( \bar{L}\) b6 30 \( \alpha\) d6 31 \( \alpha\) b3 \( \alpha\) e4 32 \( \alpha\) c5 \( \alpha\) xc5 33 \( \bar{L}\) xc5 a6 34 \( \bar{L}\) dc1 h6 35 h4 \( \overline{L}\) f7 36 g5 hxg5 37 hxg5 \( \bar{L}\) d5 38 f4 \( \overline{L}\) f8 39 e4 \( \bar{L}\) d6 40 e5 \( \bar{L}\) d7 41 \( \overline{L}\) f7 \( \alpha\) d8 49 \( \overline{L}\) a5 \( \overline{L}\) f7 47 \( \overline{L}\) c6 \( \overline{L}\) b5 \( \overline{L}\) b5 \( \overline{L}\) a5 \( \overline{L}\) d7 53 b6 \( \overline{L}\) h1 54 b7 \( \overline{L}\) b1 55 \( \overline{L}\) a7 \( \overline{L}\) d5 56 \( \overline{L}\) xd5 exd5 exd5 57 \( \overline{L}\) c6 \( \overline{L}\) e6 58 b8 \( \overline{L}\) \( \overline{L}\) xb8 59 \( \overline{L}\) xe7+ \( \overline{L}\) f5 60 \( \overline{L}\) xb8 \( \overline{L}\) e4 61 \( \overline{L}\) xg7 1-0

Despite the result of this game, 7... 2e4! is a good move, delaying ...c7-c6 until a better moment. It just seems to lead to a comfortable early middlegame position for Black.

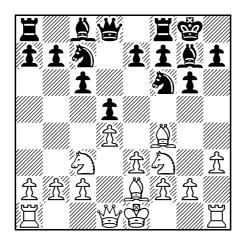
More blitz now follows, but also an interesting game when we are trying to understand this variation.

# Game 54 L.Moroni-D.Dvirnyy Italian Blitz Championship, Chianciano Terme 2018

# 1 d4 d5 2 &f4 \$\angle\$ f6 3 e3 g6 4 \$\angle\$ c3 &g7 5 \$\angle\$ b5 \$\angle\$ a6 6 &e2 0-0 7 \$\angle\$ f3

White just settles for quiet development, delaying h2-h3 and lets Black attack his advanced knight.

7...c6 8 🖾 c3 🖾 c7 9 h3



I anticipate that this will be a very common sequence if you start playing 5  $\triangle$  b5. Black has begun the process of getting his knight back from the dead. Moreover, now that ... $\hat{2}$ g4 has been prevented, he must find a good square for the bishop on c8.

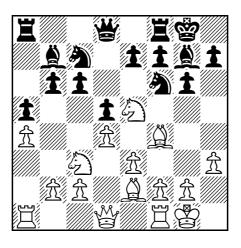
### 9...b6!?

We will examine 9... ②ce8 10 0-0 ②d6 next.

#### 10 a4

How does White take it from here? The central break e3-e4 is some way off and so White looks for an initiative on the queenside. I suppose White could also continue in a non-committal way with 10 0-0 \$\delta b7\$ 11 \$\delta h2\$, which cannot be too bad.

## 10...a5 11 0-0 \$b7 12 \$\alpha\$e5



This position has cropped up a few times with good results for White, who has more freedom of movement for his pieces.

### 12...②ce8

The knight heads for the influential square, d6.

12...②d7! is a good alternative, intending to exchange off White's well-placed knight: 13 ②g3!? (I am not sure I see too much for White after 13 ②xd7 營xd7 14 置e1 ②e6 15 ②h2 c5) 13...②xe5 14 dxe5 (I would prefer 14 ②xe5 with a slight edge after 14...②xe5 15 dxe5 c5 16 營e1 營d7 17 f4 d4 18 罩d1) 14...c5 15 f4 was D.Anton Guijarro-A.Shimanov, Internet (blitz) 2021, and now 15...d4! gives Black a nice position.

There is also 12...②fe8!?, perhaps planning ...f7-f6. This is also an acceptable idea: 13 \( \hat{2}\) d6 14 \( \hat{2}\) b1!? \( \hat{2}\) e8 15 \( \hat{2}\) d2 f6 16 \( \hat{2}\) ef3 e5 17 c4 \( \hat{2}\) a6 18 cxd5 cxd5 19 \( \hat{2}\) b4 and Black is well placed, H.Melkumyan-N.Meskovs, Internet (blitz) 2018.

These examples tend to suggest that Black is OK overall, with several good defensive methods.

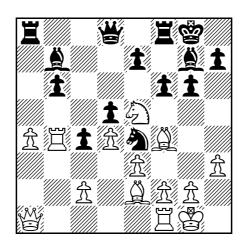
#### 13 \( \bar{2}\) b1 \( \bar{2}\) d6 14 b4! axb4 15 \( \bar{2}\) xb4

White has logically pursued his quest of queenside space. Does he have anything in this unusual position? Maybe not, but the game is set up to be decisive and not stodgy in any way.

#### 15...c5 16 \( \bar{2}\) b3

Opening the queenside with 16 dxc5 bxc5 17 \( \bar{2}\) b3 would have been logical.

## 16...c4 17 \( \bar{2}\) b4 \( \bar{2}\) fe4 18 \( \bar{2}\) xe4 \( \bar{2}\) xe4 19 \( \bar{2}\) a1 f6



If you put your knight on e5, make sure that you keep an eye on ...f7-f6.

### 20 勺f3 桌c6 21 豐b2 罩a6?

#### 22 **≅**xc4

Clearly missed.

22... 全xa4 23 罩b4 b5 24 全xb5 全xb5 25 罩xb5 罩c6 26 營b3 e6 27 罩a1 g5 28 全h2 營e8 29 罩b6
White has mystified his opponent enough to claim an advantage. As this is blitz, I will keep the remaining comments to a minimum.

# 29...豐c8 30 罩b8 豐d7

30...≌a6! was indicated.

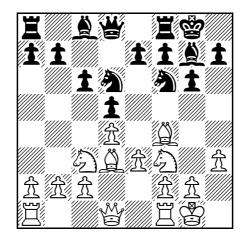
31 \( \bar{2}\) \(

# Game 55 M.Perez Gormaz-R.Diaz Villagran Chihuahua City 2022

1 d4 ♠f6 2 ♠f3 g6 3 ♠c3 d5 4 ♠f4 ♠g7 5 ♠b5 ♠a6 6 e3 c6 7 ♠c3 ♠c7 8 h3 0-0 9 ♠d3 ♠ce8

This is straightforward play by Black. The knight is coming to d6.

10 0-0 ♠d6



Let's pause. White is slightly ahead in development, but is no closer to opening up the position so that it means something. All the pieces are on the board and the middlegame is bound to be complex, but I see no real reason why Black is worse.

#### 11 &e5!?

This type of early middlegame move makes the Barry Attack almost completely different from the normal London System and perhaps gives a clue why so many top players are using the line in 2022. New and complex positions are reached early on, which while they might not be objectively better for White, offer plenty of opportunity for Black to go wrong.

11 a4 has been played frequently, an attempt to claim some queenside space. Here 11...②fe4! (a rejoinder in the centre seems appropriate; also possible is 11...a5, just blocking and I am not sure what White gains from these mutual pawn advances: for example, 12 ②e2 b6 – or 12...②f5 13 b3 ②xd3 14 ③xd3 ②de4 15 c4 至e8 16 至ac1 e6 17 ②h2 ②d7 18 至fd1 ⑤e7, Le Quang Liem-R.Sadhwani, Kolkata (blitz) 2021, and the position is perfectly respectable for Black – 13 c3 c5 14 b4 was S.Bharath-G.Sankalp, Dhaka 2022, and now 14...axb4 15 cxb4 ②fe4 is looking nice for Black) 12 ②d2 ③xc3 13 bxc3 was K.Akshat-K.Bhakti, Budapest

2022. I can now recommend 13...f6! 14 c4 e5 15 &h2  $\triangle$ f7 16 cxd5 cxd5 17  $\Xi$ b1 b6 when Black is certainly not worse.

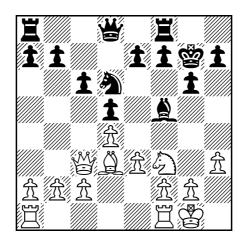
# 11...എfe4

Diaz Villagran is not intimidated by the thought of exchanging off his dark-squared bishop and aims for equalizing simplification.

# 12 ዿxg7 ②xc3 13 ₩e1

13 bxc3 \$xq7 14 \$\displayses 2 \$\displayses a5 does not offer White anything at all.

# 13...當xg7 14 豐xc3 息f5



Black is happy to continue playing sensibly. Already, the game looks like it is heading for a draw.

# 15 ⊑fe1 a5 16 a4 🕏 g8 17 🖾 d2 👑 d7 18 e4

A critical moment. If White cannot get anything over the next few moves, he will never get anything at all.

# 18...dxe4 19 ∅xe4 ≜xe4 20 ≜xe4 e6 21 **\( \) ad1 \( \)**fd8

The position is dead level.

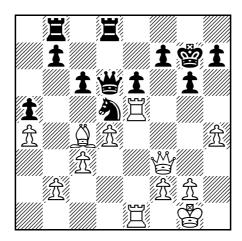
# 22 2d3 2e8 23 2c4 wd6 24 wf3 2c7 25 c3 ab8 26 e5 2d5

Black can certainly consider 26...b5.

# 27 **≝de1** \$g7!?

I quite like the manoeuvre 27...豐f8 28 h4 豐h6 29 g3 豐d2, which maintains equality. Here 30 罩5e2 豐h6 31 罩e5 豐d2 is just one way the game may fizzle out.

#### 28 h4!



White finds the right moment to press.

## 28...h5 29 **월1e**4

I am surprised White did not play 29 &xd5 cxd5 30 q4! when Black is passive.

# 29... Id7 30 Ie1 Ih8

Black is now safe again.

31 豐g3 豐e7 32 호d3 罩h6 33 호b1 豐f6 34 罩1e4 b6 35 豐d3 豐d8 36 豐c4 罩d6 37 g3 豐d7 38 罩e1 罩h8 39 豐a6 罩b8 40 豐e2 罩d8 41 豐f3 ②f6 42 罩g5 ②h7 43 罩ge5 ②f6 44 罩g5 ②h7 45 罩ge5 ②f6 46 罩g5 ½-½

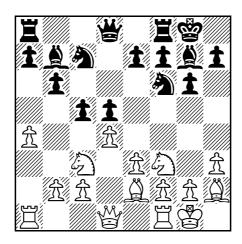
It seems that White can only count on the minutest of advantages in this line.

# Game 56 L.Aronian-M.Vachier-Lagrave FIDE World Cup, Tbilisi (blitz) 2017

1 d4 🖄 f6 2 🖄 f3 g6 3 🕸 f4 🕸 g7 4 🖄 c3 d5 5 🖄 b5 🖄 a6 6 e3 0-0 7 h3 c6 8 🖄 c3 🖄 c7 9 🕸 e2 b6 10 0-0

An unpretentious opening by Aronian has led to a position where he could say that he has neutralized any deep preparation that Vachier-Lagrave might have done. We enter a balanced middlegame where I think that White has the more comfortable position, but no real concrete advantage.

10... \$ b7 11 \$ h2 c5 12 a4



Black is covering the e4-square and so with a central pawn advance off the table, the action must start somewhere. Aronian probes the queenside.

# 12...a5

Allowing White to play a4-a5 might put Black under some pressure.

# 13 🖺 e5 🗐 d7 14 🖺 xd7

If White is looking for improvements, he should start with 14 f4!?.

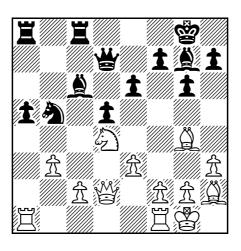
# 14... 🖞 xd7 15 💄 g4 e6 16 🖞 d2

Gentle play by Aronian continues to keep the game in the balance.

# 16...\$c6 17 b3 \$\mathbb{I}\$fc8 18 \$\angle\$e2 cxd4 19 \$\angle\$xd4 b5

19.... 身 7 20 單fd1 seems rather level too, but not dull.

### 20 axb5 🖄 xb5



#### 21 c3?!

21 🖺 a2 🖄 xd4 22 exd4 a4 leads to a liquidation which heralds a draw after 23 bxa4 🗒 xa4

24 \( \mathbb{Z}\)xa4 \( \mathbb{L}\)xa4 \( \mathbb{L}\)xa4 \( \mathbb{Z}\)c3 \( \mathbb{Z}\)c6 26 \( \mathbb{Z}\)c1.

#### 21...②xd4?!

Black is content to keep the game level. Either 21... $\triangle$ d6 or 21...&b7 were better suited to play for the win.

#### 22 exd4 a4 23 b4

23 🖺 a 3 🎍 f 8 24 b 4 🖺 b 5 25 🖺 f a 1 seems a reasonable way of lining up the white pieces.

#### 23... \$\&b5 24 \Begin{aligned} \Begin{aligned}

Imprecise, as it lets White improve the lot of the bishop on h2, which is currently sitting on an unimportant diagonal.

Instead, 25...2xe2 26 wxe2 2h6 is starting to look better for Black, whose pieces seem more influential.

## 26 &xb5 豐xb5 27 &d6! 罩c6 28 &c5

White is now quite safe and can continue the fight on equal terms.

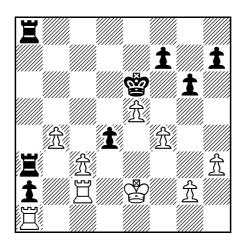
### 28... Ica6 29 Ia2 Wc4 30 We2 Wxe2 31 Ixe2 a2 32 Ia1 Ia3 33 Ic2?!

33 b5! would have given Black some problems.

### 33...≜f8 34 **\$**f1 e5

34...f6 was rather safer.

### 35 &xf8 &xf8 36 dxe5 &e7 37 &e2 &e6 38 f4 d4!



A nice pawn sacrifice to activate the king.

#### 39 cxd4 **\$**d5?

After 39...\$f5! White has two extra pawns, but is tied down. It is unlikely that he would be able to win.

#### 40 \( \bar{2} \) d2 \( \bar{2} \) c4?

40...\$e4! is correct and if 41 d5 \$xf4 42 d6 \$xe5 43 b5 f5 44 d7 \$\mathref{Z}d8 45 b6 \$\mathref{Z}b3! steers the game to a drawn position.

# 41 d5! \$\display xb4 42 d6 \$\display b3 43 \$\display f3 \$\display c3 44 \$\display f2 h5 45 \$\display g3 \$\display d4+ 46 \$\display h4 \$\display d5 47 \$\display g5?!

The pawn on f4 has remained, giving the white pawn chain a solid appearance, which

cannot be disturbed, but the position after 47 當g5 is surprisingly difficult to win. Instead, 47 d7! was very strong, with 47...單d8 48 罩fxa2 罩xa2 49 罩xa2 罩xd7 50 罩d2+ losing for Black.

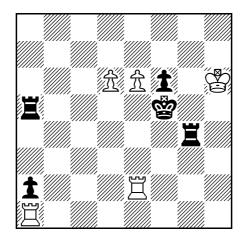
# 47... \$\div e6 48 g4 hxg4 49 hxg4 \$\div 3a5\$

49...f6+ is not good enough due to 50 exf6 \( \bigsig 3a5+ 51 \) f5+ gxf5 52 \( \bigsig e2+!. \)

# 50 \( \begin{align} \text{ee2} & \text{f6+} & 51 \( \begin{align} \text{syg6} & \begin{align} \begin{align} \text{g8+} & 52 \( \begin{align} \text{h6} & \begin{align} \begin{align} \begin{align} \text{g4} & 53 & f5+ \end{align} \end{align} \)

If 53 \(\maxa2\) \(\maxa2\) \(\maxa2\) fxe5 \(\maxa2\) fxe5 \(\maxa2\) fxe5.

## 53... \$\div xf5 54 e6



#### 54...≌a8?

54... 置aa4! was the only chance now and good enough to draw: 55 置f1+ (and not 55 e7?? 置g6+ 56 當h5 置g5+ 57 當h6 置h4 mate) 55... 置af4 56 置xf4+ 置xf4 57 置xa2 (or 57 e7 a1豐) 57... 當xe6 with equality. At the highest level, fine margins decide.

#### 

A pawn will gueen and there is no fortress to be erected,.

Note how the queen and king are a knight's move away from the enemy rook. This means progress.

66...\$c2 67 \$\mathrev{\text{@}}c5 + \$\mathrev{\text{Z}}c3 68 \$\mathrev{\text{W}}f5 + \$\mathrev{\text{\$b}}2 69 \$\mathrev{\text{\$e}}2 \$\mathrev{\text{\$z}}c2 + 70 \$\mathrev{\text{\$d}}3 \$\mathrev{\text{\$Z}}c3 + 71 \$\mathrev{\text{\$c}}3 72 \$\mathrev{\text{\$e}}5 + \$\mathrev{\text{\$b}}3 77 \$\mathrev{\text{\$c}}2 \$\mathrev{\text{\$a}}1 78 \$\mathrev{\text{\$w}}66 + 1.0 \$\mathrev{\text{\$c}}3 \mathrev{\text{\$c}}2 \$\mathrev{\text{\$c}}3 \mathrev{\text{\$c}}3 \mathrev{\text{\$c}}3 \$\mathrev{\text{\$c}}3 \mathrev{\text{\$c}}3 \$\mathrev{\text{\$c}}3 \mathrev{\text{\$c}}3 \mathrev{\text{\$c}}3 \$\mathrev{\text{\$c}}3 \mathrev{\text{\$c}}3 \mathrev{\text{\$c}}3 \$\mathrev{\text{\$c}}3 \mathrev{\text{\$c}}3 \mathrev{\text{\$c}}3 \$\mathrev{\text{\$c}}3 \mathrev{\text{\$c}}3 \$\mathrev{\text{\$c}}3 \mathrev{\text{\$c}}3 \mathrev{\text{\$c}}3 \$\mathrev{\text{\$c}}3 \$\mathrev{\text{\$c}

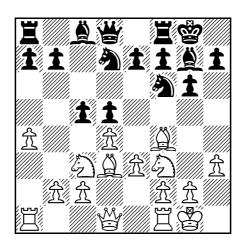
# Game 57 M.Hebden-A.Madan Liverpool 2007

1 d4 🖄 f6 2 🖄 f3 g6 3 🖄 c3 d5 4 🕸 f4 c6

Although the game we are about to see features 4...c6, preventing 5  $\triangle$ b5, a transposition to the Barry can occur after 4...2g7 5  $\triangle$ b5  $\triangle$ a6 6 e3 0-0 7 h3 c6 8  $\triangle$ c3  $\triangle$ b8 9 2d3  $\triangle$ bd7 10 0-0 c5.

# 5 h3 &g7 6 e3 0-0 7 &d3 \( \bar{2} \) bd7 8 0-0 c5

Black is trying to make the bishop on d3 a target for his advancing queenside pawns. **9 a4!** 



Hebden puts a stop to the queenside ambitions.

9 \( \begin{align\*} \) a4 is another way to do it, but one questions the value of \( \begin{align\*} \begin{align\*} \) as White is never able to find the right moment for e3-e4: 10...b6 11 \( \Delta \begin{align\*} \Delta b1!? (11 e4 leads to simplification in the centre and easy play for Black with 11...dxe4 12 \( \Delta \text{xe4} \cdot \cdot \text{xd4} \) 13 \( \Delta \text{xd4} \( \Delta \beta \text{b7}! \)) 11...c4 12 \( \Delta \frac{1}{2} \Delta b7 \) 13 \( \Delta \text{c3} \( \Delta \text{4} \) 14 \( \Delta \text{xe4} \) dxe4 dxe4 15 \( \Delta \text{c5} \Delta \text{5} \) 16 dxe5 \( \Delta \text{d5} \) 17 b3 cxb3 18 cxb3 e6 19 \( \Delta \text{d4} \text{was J.Pribyl-V.Kupreichik, Schwaebisch Gmuend 2002. Now 19...\( \Delta \text{b8}! \) to be followed by ...\( \Delta \text{d8} \text{was indicated.} \)

#### 9...b6 10 a5

10 \bar{w}b1!? is interesting here, with b2-b4 in mind.

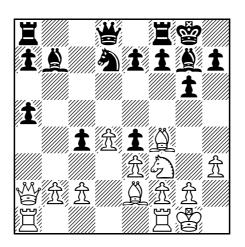
#### 10...bxa5

Black does not like 10...\$b7 11 a6 \$c6 (or 11...\$c8 12 \$b5!) 12 \$b5, although he should be OK after 12...\$c8 13 \$xc6 \$xc6 \$14 \$0e5 \$e6 15 \$f3 \$ad8.

# 11 ₩b1 �b7 12 ₩a2 c4

The more flexible 12...a6 will be seen in Game 102 later on.

## 13 &e2 2e4 14 2xe4 dxe4



### 15 🖺 e5

I am a bit surprised that White did not play 15 ②d2, which looks like it preserves a considerable edge after 15...e5 (if 15...②b6 16 豐xa5) 16 dxe5 ②xe5 (or 16...②xe5 17 ②xe5 ②xe5 18 豐xa5) 17 罩fd1! 豐e7 18 ②xc4 罩ac8 19 c3.

## 15...公xe5 16 dxe5 c3 17 罩fd1 cxb2! 18 豐xb2 豐c7

This way around, Black should be holding the game.

19 wb5 a6 20 wxa5 wxc2 21 2g4 2c8 22 ac1 wb3 23 b1 wc2 24 dc1 wd3 25 2d1 2e6 26 2c2 wd5 27 wa4 ac8 28 2xc4 exc1+ 29 exc1 wb5 30 wd4

Hebden is an absolute expert at keeping the game going, working with even the slightest edge. Black is not worse here, but my impression is that he was certainly feeling under pressure.

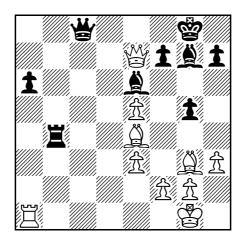
### 30...**≌b**8

30...a5 31 251 53!? intending ...a5-a4 was interesting. It is then arguable whether White has more than a draw after 32 43 57 33 47 455.

#### 31 **≝b1** ₩e8 32 **≡a1!**

White is now clearly better.

32... ₩c8 33 ₩a7 g5 34 ዿg3 \( \begin{align\*} \text{2} \text{9} \text{\$\ext{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\exitt{\$\ext{\$\ext{\$\ext{\$\ext{\$\ext{\$\ext{\$\ext{\$\ext{\$\ext{\$\ext{\$\ext{\$\ext{\$\exitt{\$\ext{\$\ext{\$\ext{\$\ext{\$\ext{\$\ext{\$\ext{\$\ext{\$\ext{\$\exitt{\$\exitt{\$\exit\\$}}}}\ext{\$\ext{\$\exitt{\$\ext{\$\exitt{\$\exitt{\$\exitt{\$\exitt{\$\exitt{\$\exit{\$\exit{\$\exit{\$\ex{\$\exitt{\$\exitt{\$\exitt{\$\exitt{\$\exitt{\$\exitt{\$\exitt{\$\exitt{



An excellent move.

#### 35... Xe4 36 Xd1 h6

36...全f8 37 單d8 豐xd8 38 豐xd8 h6 will not lead to a fortress, as White has 39 h4!, transposing to the game.

37 罩d8+ 豐xd8 38 豐xd8+ 全f8 39 h4 罩c4 40 hxg5 罩c8 41 豐f6 全g7 42 豐f4 罩c4 43 e4 h5 44 g6! fxg6 45 全h4 a5 46 全f6 全f8 47 全d8 全g7

Instead, 47...a4 48 \(\extrm{\psi}g5!\) is a killer, and if 48...\(\extrm{\psi}f7\) 49 e6, 48...\(\extrm{\psi}h7\) 49 \(\extrm{\psi}f6\) or 48...\(\extrm{\psi}g7\) 49 e6, 48...\(\extrm{\psi}gh7\) 49 e6, 48...\(\extrm{\psi}gh7\) 49 e6, 48...\(\extrm{\psi}gh7\) 49 \(\extrm{\psi}f6\) 49 \(\extrm{\psi}f6\) 48...\(\extrm{\psi}gf6\) 48...\(\extrm{\psi}

48 豐g5 罩xe4 49 豐xg6 罩e1+ 50 堂h2 皇f7 51 豐g3 h4 52 皇xh4 罩xe5 53 皇f6 1-0

There now follows a most unusual game where a world-leading expert on the Barry loses to his own favourite opening, albeit for a good cause, the game taking place in the ECF's Charity Blitz Marathon back in early April.

# Game 58 M.Armstrong-M.Hebden Internet (blitz) 2022

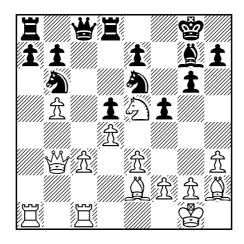
# 1 d4 🖄 f6 2 🖄 f3 g6 3 🖄 c3 d5 4 🕸 f4 🕸 g7 5 🖄 b5 🖄 a6 6 e3 0-0 7 h3 c5

A move on the flank deserves a counterblow in the centre.

### 8 c3 &d7 9 a4 c4 10 2e5 &xb5 11 axb5 2c7 12 2a4

12 b3 had been previously preferred, but after 12...②xb5! 13 bxc4 ②xc3 14 \(\mathbb{\text{b}}\)5 \(\alpha\)ce4! 15 f3 (15 \(\mathbb{\text{w}}\)xb7 \(\mathbb{\text{b}}\)6! is the tactical idea, and if 16 \(\mathbb{\text{b}}\)5 \(\mathbb{\text{a}}\)5 + 17 \(\mathbb{\text{b}}\)6 \(\mathbb{\text{a}}\)2 18 \(\mathbb{\text{b}}\)5 \(\mathbb{\text{a}}\)3 e5 + and a possible draw by repetition) 15...\(\alpha\)2 d6 17 \(\mathbb{\text{c}}\)2 d6 17 \(\mathbb{\text{c}}\)3 e6, R.Sadhwani-S.Lobanov, Internet (blitz) 2020, Black has a fine position, given that 18 0-0 is met by 18...\(\alpha\)2 d5!.

# 12... 2d7 13 b3 2b6 14 wb4 cxb3 15 wxb3 2e6 16 2h2 wc8 17 2e2 2d8 18 0-0 f5 19 **≝fc1**



White has played logically and holds an edge. The plan is c3-c4 and so Hebden acts against it.

# 19... 🕯 xe5 20 🕯 xe5 🖄 c4 21 ٌ xc4 👑 xc4 22 👑 xc4 dxc4 23 🖺 a4!

There are some issues for Black in this position.

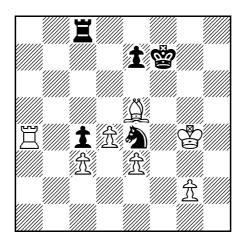
# 23...**≝dc8**

23...a5 is met simply by 24 bxa6 \( \mathbb{Z}\)xa6 25 \( \mathbb{Z}\)xc4.

24 \(\mathbb{Z}\)ca1 a6 25 bxa6 bxa6 26 \(\mathbb{Z}\)xa6 \(\mathbb{Z}\)xa6 \(\mathbb{Z}\)f7 28 \(\mathbb{Z}\)a4 g5 29 f3 h5 30 \(\mathbb{Z}\)f2 g4

The old warrior fights on, with drawing chances whilst White has no passed pawn.

# 31 hxg4 fxg4 32 fxg4 hxg4 33 \$\dig g3 \$\alpha g5 34 \$\dig xg4 \$\alpha e4\$



Is the outpost worth the pawn? Probably not.

Avoiding 41...\$f5 42 \$\mathbb{2}\$e6 \$\overline{\Omega}\$f3+ 43 \$\mathbb{2}\$f2 \$\overline{\Omega}\$xd4 44 cxd4!, which leaves Black lost.

### 42 d6 e5?

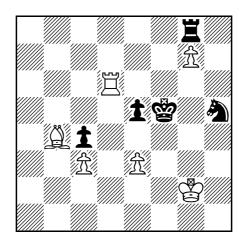
42...exd6 43 罩xd6 罩g6 was relatively best, according to my machine. Presumably Black can fight after 44 罩xg6 堂xg6 45 堂f2 堂f5.

#### 43 **≜**c5

43 \( \bar{a}\) a7+ \( \dagger{e}\) e6 44 d7 \( \bar{a}\) g8 45 \( \dagger{e}\) b6 would have been faster.

43... \$\displayse\$ 6 44 \$\displayse\$ b4 \$\displayse\$ 45 \$\mathbb{Z}\$ a7 \$\mathbb{Z}\$ g8 46 \$\mathbb{Z}\$ e7+ \$\displayse\$ d5 47 d7 \$\mathbb{Z}\$ d8 48 g4!? No time by the look of it or he would have played 48 \$\displayse\$ a5!.

48... ②f6 49 g5 ②xd7 50 g6 ②f6 51 g7 罩g8 52 \$g2 ②h5 53 罩d7+ \$e6 54 罩d6+ \$f5



Hebden has fought his way back into the game.

55 \( \begin{align\*}
55 \( \begin{align\*}
65 \\ \be

According to the database, White won on time when Black had mate in one on the board. Make of that what you will. To me, it says that there are far too many speed games being entered into modern day databases, with a resulting serious decline in standards. Back at the game, you could say that White played extremely well for the first 45 moves or so.

One of the main attractions of 5  $\triangle$  b5 is that it leads to a whole set of middlegame positions that are young in nature and not that well explored by comparison to the usual London System. With a board full of pieces, the possibility exists to outplay any opponent. Yet it is tough for White to claim any real advantage. He must settle for getting to the complex middlegame that he requires.