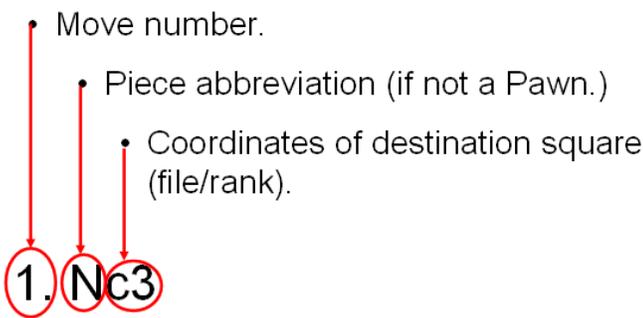


Greetings again to my fellow chess lovers. I want to begin this letter apologizing for the mistakes in the last packet. The way I had set it up was a bunch of cut outs and hand drawn diagrams that I then sent to my wife to type up with about two days' notice so it was very hastily done. This time we should not have those problems. Please write to PE with any questions or comments. In solidarity, David

Notation Recap:

Symbol	Meaning	Symbol	Meaning
K	King	Q	Queen
R	Rook	B	Bishop
N	Knight	x	Captures
+	Check	++ or #	Checkmate
O-O	Castles King's side	O-O-O	Castles Queen's side



8	a8	b8	c8	d8	e8	f8	g8	h8
7	a7	b7	c7	d7	e7	f7	g7	h7
6	a6	b6	c6	d6	e6	f6	g6	h6
5	a5	b5	c5	d5	e5	f5	g5	h5
4	a4	b4	c4	d4	e4	f4	g4	h4
3	a3	b3	c3	d3	e3	f3	g3	h3
2	a2	b2	c2	d2	e2	f2	g2	h2
1	a1	b1	c1	d1	e1	f1	g1	h1
	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h

Chess News:

Magnus Carlsen retains the world champion title after a tense battle with Sergey Karjakin. The 2016 World Chess Championship was a chess match between reigning world champion Magnus Carlsen and challenger Sergey Karjakin, to determine the World Chess Champion. Carlsen has held the title since 2013, while Karjakin qualified by winning the 2016 Candidates Tournament. The best of 12 match, organized by FIDE and its commercial partner Agon, was played in New York City, between November 11th and 30th. The match opened with seven consecutive draws before Karjakin won the eighth game. Carlsen evened the score by winning the tenth game. All other games were drawn, leaving the match at a 6-6 tie, so tie breaks decided the match. After two draws to begin the rapid chess tie break, Carlsen won the remaining two games to win the match and retain the title of World Champion.



I personally enjoyed game 16, you can see it below! Feel free to let me know if you found it interesting as well.

In this game Karjakin, as black, was forced to take risks because he had to win this game to stay in the match. He opened the match with a Sicilian defense, the only appearance of this opening in the match. Carlsen finished the game with the queen sacrifice 50 Qh6+!!, which leads to mate on the following move.

1.e4 c5 2. Nf3 d6 3. d4 cxd4 4. Nxd4 Nf6 5. f3 e5 6. Nb3 Be7 7. c4 a5 8. Be3 a4 9. Nc1 O-O 10. Nc3 Qa5 11. Qd2 Na6 12. Be2 Nc5 13. O-O Bd7 14. Rb1 Rfc8 15. b4 axb3 16. axb3 Qd8 17. Nd3 Ne6 18. Nb4 Bc6 19. Rfd1 h5 20. Bf1 h4 21. Qf2 Nd7 22. g3 Ra3 23. Bh3 Rca8 24. Nc2 R3a6 25. Nb4 Ra5 26. Nc2 b6 27. Rd2 Qc7 28. Rbd1 Bf8 29. gxh4 Nf4 30. Bxf4 exf4 31. Bxd7 Qxd7 32. Nb4 Ra3 33. Nxc6 Qxc6 34. Nb5 Rxb3 35. Nd4 Qxc4 36. Nxb3 Qxb3 37. Qe2 Be7 38. Kg2 Qe6 39. h5 Ra3 40. Rd3 Ra2 41. R3d2 Ra3 42. Rd3 Ra7 43. Rd5 Rc7 44. Qd2 Qf6 45. Rf5 Qh4 46. Rc1 Ra7 47. Qxf4 Ra2+ 48. Kh1 Qf2 49. Rc8+ Kh7 50. Qh6+!! 1-0

Famous Player:

I am currently working through Garry Kasparov's "On My Great Predecessors" series and since I wrote briefly about Wilhelm Steinitz in the last letter I will continue with the 2nd World Chess Champion in this letter.

"On the chess board lie and hypocrisy do not survive long. The creative combination lays bare the presumption of a lie; the merciless fact, culminating in a checkmate, contradicts the hypocrite." –Emanuel Lasker

Emanuel Lasker (December 24, 1868 – January 11, 1941) was a German chess player, mathematician, and philosopher who was World Chess Champion for 27 years (from 1894 to 1921). In his prime Lasker was one of the most dominant champions, and he is still generally regarded as one of the strongest players ever.



Bundesarchiv, Bild 102-10459
Foto: o. Ang. | 19. März 1929

His contemporaries used to say that Lasker used a "psychological" approach to the game, and even that he sometimes deliberately played inferior moves to confuse opponents. Recent analysis, however, indicates that he was ahead of his time and used a more flexible approach than his contemporaries, which mystified many of them. Lasker knew contemporary analyses of openings well but disagreed with many of them. He published chess magazines and five chess books, but later players and commentators found it difficult to draw lessons from his methods.

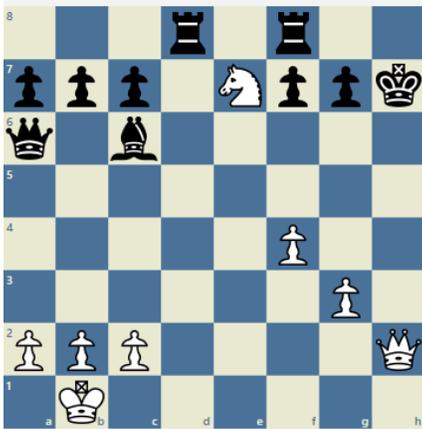
Below is game 5 from the 1910 World Chess Championship between Emanuel Lasker and David Janowski.

1. d4 d5 2. c4 e6 3. Nc3 c5 4. cd5 ed5 5. Nf3 Be6 6. e4 de4 7. Ne4 Nc6 8. Be3 cd4 9. Nd4 Qa5 10. Nc3 O-O
O 11. a3 Nh6
12. b4 Qe5 13. Ncb5 Nf5 14. Rc1 Ne3 15. fe3 Qe3 16. Be2Be7 17. Rc3 Bh4 18. g3 Qe4 19. OO Bf6 20. Rf6 gf6 21. Bf
3Qe5 22. Na7 Kc7 23. Nac6 bc6 24. Rc6 Kb8 25. Rb6 Kc8 26. Qc1 Kd7 27. Ne6 fe6 28. Rb7 Ke8 29. Bc6

Now let us move on to some tactics. Last letter we went over some pins and some opening mates on the pattern of Legals' famous mate. This time we will go over some common mating patterns and the discovered attack. They should be interesting and I will try to include more puzzles for you to work through.

Anastasia's Mate

Arab or Anastasia's Mate | 1-0



1. Ne7+ Kh8 2. Rxh7+ Kxh7 3. Qh2#

Legall's Mate

Legall's Mate | 1-0



1. Nxe5 Bxd1 2. Bxf7+ Ke7 3. Nd5#

Blackburne's Mate

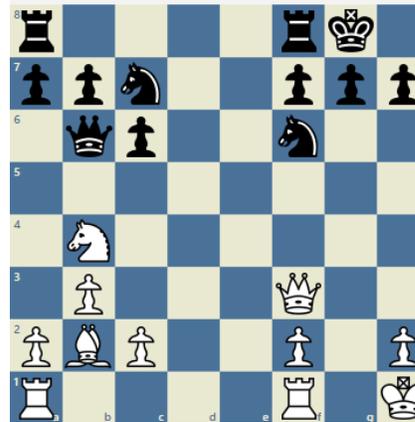
Blackburne's Mate | 0-1



1... Qxh3+ 2. gxh3 Bxe4#

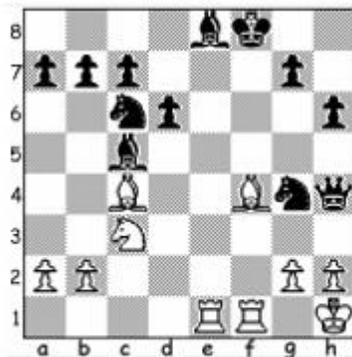
Morphy's Mate

Morphy's Mate | 1-0



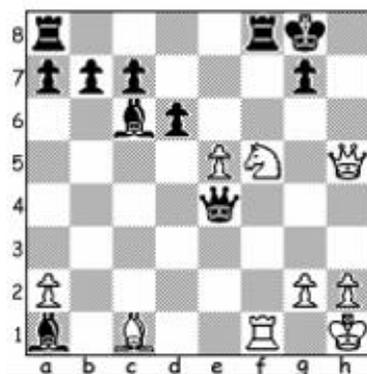
1. Qxf6 gxf6 2. Rg1+ Kh8 3. Bxf6#

Puzzles:



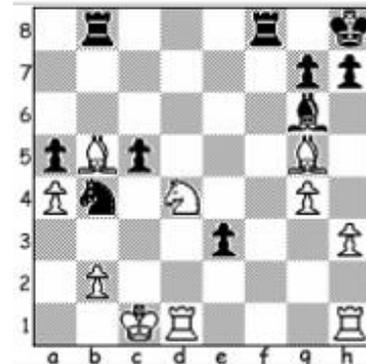
Mate in One Move- White to Move:

1. _____



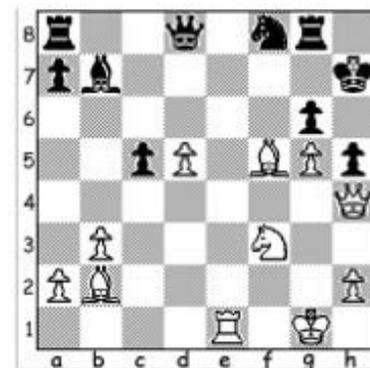
Mate in One Move- White to Move:

1. _____



Mate in One Move- Black to Move:

1. ... _____



Mate in One Move- White to Move:

1. _____

Games to Memorize:

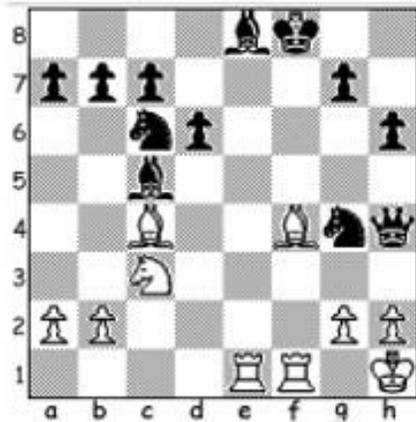
Karpov vs Kasparov

1. d4 d5 2. c4 e6 3. ♘f3 c5 4. cd5 ed5 5. g3 ♘f6 6. ♙g2 ♙e7
 7. O-O O-O 8. ♗c3 ♗c6 9. ♙g5 cd4 10. ♗d4 h6 11. ♙e3 ♖e8
 12. ♗b3 ♗a5 13. ♗c2 ♙g4 14. ♗f5 ♖c8 15. ♙d4 ♙c5 16. ♙c5
 ♖c5 17. ♗e3 ♙e6 18. ♖ad1 ♗c8 19. ♗a4 ♖d8 20. ♖d3 a6
 21. ♖fd1 ♗c4 22. ♗c4 ♖c4 23. ♗a5 ♖c5 24. ♗b6 ♖d7 25. ♖d4
 ♗c7 26. ♗c7 ♖dc7 27. h3 h5 28. a3 g6 29. e3 ♗g7 30. ♗h2 ♖c4
 31. ♙f3 b5 32. ♗g2 ♖7c5 33. ♖c4 ♖c4 34. ♖d4 ♗f8 35. ♙e2
 ♖d4 36. ed4 ♗e7 37. ♗a2 ♙c8 38. ♗b4 ♗d6 39. f3 ♗g8 40. h4
 ♗h6 41. ♗f2 ♗f5 42. ♗c2 f6 43. ♙d3 g5 44. ♙f5 ♙f5 45. ♗e3
 ♙b1 46. b4 gh4 47. ♗g2 hg3 48. ♗g3 ♗e6 49. ♗f4 ♗f5 50. ♗h5
 ♗e6 51. ♗f4 ♗d6 52. ♗g4 ♙c2 53. ♗h5 ♙d1 54. ♗g6 ♗e7
 55. ♗d5 ♗e6 56. ♗c7 ♗d7 57. ♗a6 ♙f3 58. ♗f6 ♗d6 59. ♗f5
 ♗d5 60. ♗f4 ♙h1 61. ♗e3 ♗c4 62. ♗c5 ♙c6 63. ♗d3 ♙g2
 64. ♗e5 ♗c3 65. ♗g6 ♗c4 66. ♗e7 ♙b7 67. ♗f5 ♙g2 68. ♗d6
 ♗b3 69. ♗b5 ♗a4 70. ♗d6

Vassily Ivanchuk vs Artur Yusupov

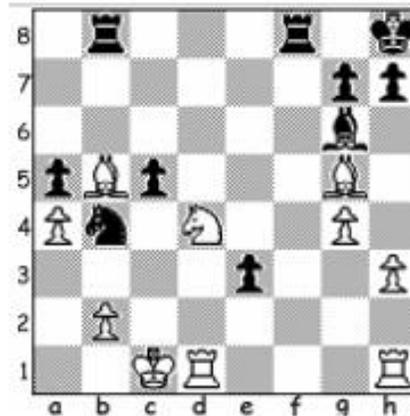
1. c4 e5 2. g3 d6 3. ♙g2 g6 4. d4 ♗d7 5. ♗c3 ♙g7 6. ♗f3 ♗gf6
 7. O-O O-O 8. ♗c2 ♖e8 9. ♖d1 c6 10. b3 ♗e7 11. ♙a3 e4
 12. ♗g5 e3 13. f4 ♗f8 14. b4 ♙f5 15. ♗b3 h6 16. ♗f3 ♗g4 17. b5
 g5 18. bc6 bc6 19. ♗e5 gf4 20. ♗c6 ♗g5 21. ♙d6 ♗g6 22. ♗d5
 ♗h5 23. h4 ♗h4 24. gh4 ♗h4 25. ♗de7 ♗h8 26. ♗f5 ♗h2
 27. ♗f1 ♖e6 28. ♗b7 ♖g6 29. ♗a8 ♗h7 30. ♗g8 ♗g8 31. ♗ce7
 ♗h7 32. ♗g6 fg6 33. ♗g7 ♗f2 34. ♙f4 ♗f4 35. ♗e6 ♗h2
 36. ♖db1 ♗h3 37. ♖b7 ♗h8 38. ♖b8 ♗b8 39. ♙h3 ♗g3

Puzzle Key



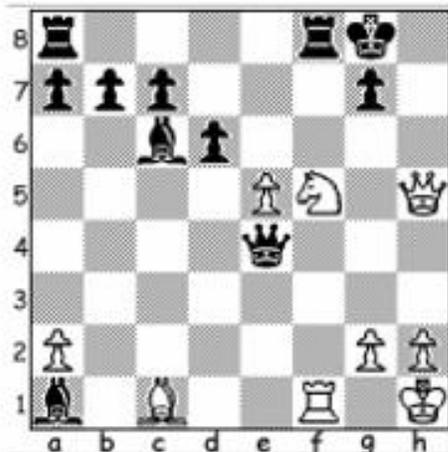
Mate in One Move- White to Move:

1. Bxd6#



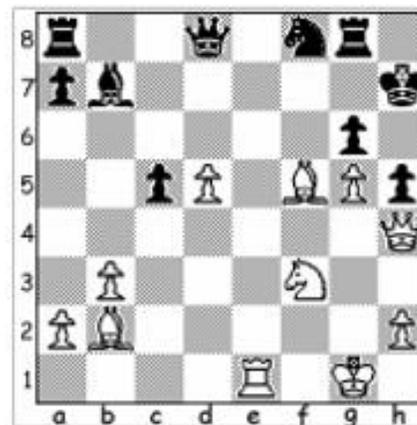
Mate in One Move- Black to Move:

1. ... Na2#



Mate in One Move- White to Move:

1. Ne7#



Mate in One Move- White to Move:

1. Qxh5#

THE NIMZO-INDIAN DEFENSE

It starts:

1. D2-d4 Ng8-f6
2. c2-c4 e7-e6
3. 3. Nb1-c3 Bf8-b4

WHITE SAYS:

"If you want to put your Bishop there it's fine by me. You'll probably have to exchange it off when I'll have the advantage of the two bishops. I'll play to control e4 and open up the position for my bishops. Who knows, I might even have the chance of a King-side attack."

BLACK SAYS:

"I'm quite happy to exchange off my Bishop for your Knight to keep control of e4. I'd like to double your pawns at the same time, giving me a positional advantage. I might keep the position closed so that my knights are better than your bishops, or I might open the position to attack your weak pawns. If you avoid doubled c-pawns I'll have a lead in development and perhaps catch your King in the centre."

In this lesson we look at three openings starting 1. d2-d4 Ng8-f6 2. c2-c4 e7-e6. In these openings the immediate battle is for the e4 square. White's most direct third move is Nb1-c3, with the threat of e2-e4, dominating the centre.

Now Black can contest the e4 square by playing Bf8-b4, PINNING the Knight. This is the NIMZO-INDIAN DEFENSE, named after Aron Nimzowitsch.

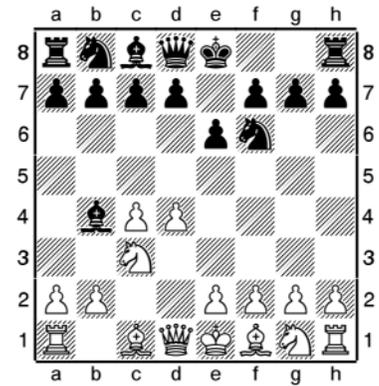
White can avoid the pin by playing 3. Ng1-f3 instead. Here we look at two moves for Black. He can still play 3... Bf8-b4+, the BOGO-INDIAN DEFENSE, named after Efim Bogoljubov. Or he can fianchetto his Queen's Bishop - 3...b7-b6 - which is the QUEEN'S INDIAN DEFENSE.

What should White do next?



He has a wide choice of moves here. Most players, meeting this opening for the first time, choose 4. Bc1-d2. This isn't a strong move - the Bishop is passively placed here. You don't need to be afraid of the pin in this position. More dangerous are: 4. Bc1-g5 (the Leningrad Variation, when play often continues 4... c7-c5 5. d4-d5 h7-h6, 4. a2-a3 (the Saemisch Variation, White is prepared to waste a move forcing Black to exchange on c3), 4. f2-f3 (the Shirov Variation - White plays for a quick e2-e4 at the expense of development), 4. Qd1-b3 (the Spielmann Variation, attacking the Bishop and avoiding doubled pawns), 4. g2-g3 (the Romanishin Variation, similar to the Catalan Opening, White goes for a quiet King-side development) and 4. Ng1-f3 (when Black can play b7-b6, a cross between a Nimzo and a Queen's Indian). But the most popular moves for White are 4. e2-e3 and 4. Qd1-c2. 4. e2-e3 is the Rubinstein Variation - White prepares to develop his King-side quickly. 4. Qd1-c2 is the Classical Variation - White controls e4 again and plans to

avoid doubled pawns by capturing on c3 with his Queen.



Ideas for White:

1. If you want to avoid doubled pawns you can play Qd1-c2 or Ng1-e2. 2. If Black exchanges on c3 and you recapture with the b-pawn, aim to open up the position and attack on the King-side. A useful idea for White is Ng2-e2, f2-f3 followed by e3-e4. 3. Don't develop your Queen's Bishop on d2 - it's not a good square in this opening. 4. If you play Qd2-c2 avoid getting too far behind in development. White's long-term chances are good but it's possible to lose quickly. 5. If Black plays d7-d5 and c7-c5 positions often resemble the Queen's Gambit. Make sure you know that opening as well.

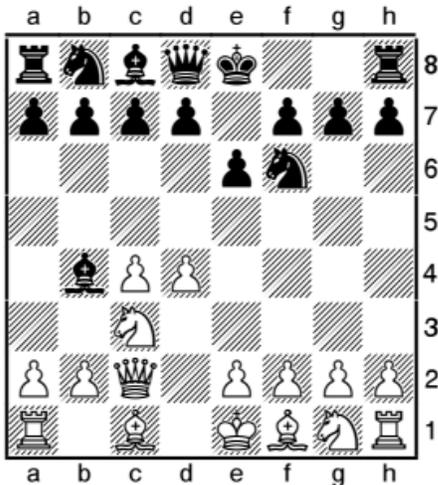
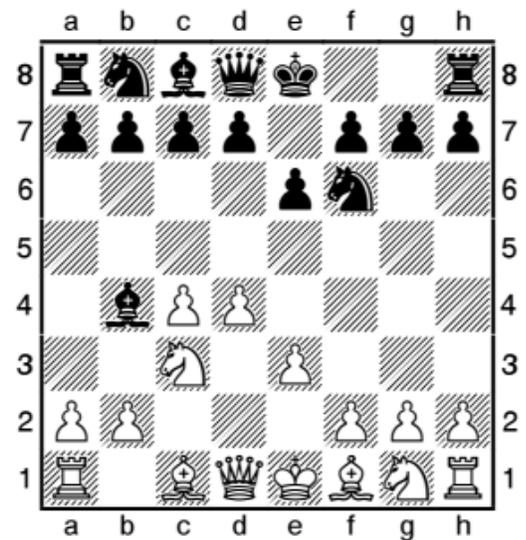
Ideas for Black:

1. In most lines you will use your c-pawn to attack the centre - c7-c5. You have the choice between d7-d5 and d7-d6. 2. If you play d7-d6 and your opponent has doubled c-pawns you can play Qd8-a5, b7-b6, Bc8-a6, Ra8-c8 to attack the c4 pawn. 3. If you double White's c-pawns and he plays e4, play Nf6-e8 to meet f2- f4 with f7-f5, blocking his attack. 4. If White has the two bishops, try to keep the position fairly closed. 5. If you play d7-d5 and c7-c5, the pawn formation, is like the Queen's Gambit - either player may have an IQP or Hanging Pawns - so learn that opening as well.

THE RUBINSTEIN VARIATION

1. d2-d4 Ng8-f6
2. c2-c4 e7-e6
3. Nb1-c3 Bf8-b4
4. e2-e3

Black has a choice of four moves here: b7-b6 (to play Bc8- b7 to control e4 again), c7-c5 (with the idea of taking on c3 and playing d7-d6), d7-d5 (like a Queen's Gambit) or 0-0 (the main line). White will usually develop his King's Bishop on d3 and his King's Knight either on f3 or e2 (to capture on c3 with a Knight and perhaps play f2-f3 and e3-e4).



THE CLASSICAL VARIATION

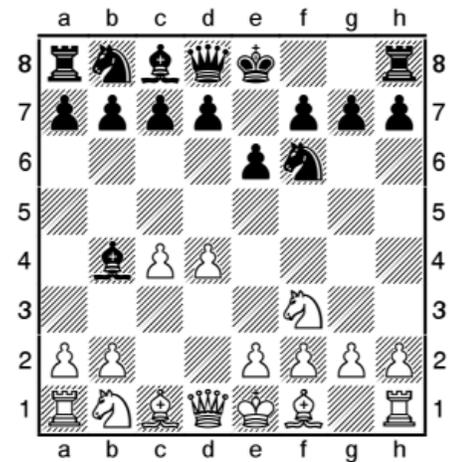
1. d2-d4 Ng8-f6
2. c2-c4 e7-e6
3. Nb1-c3 Bf8-b4
4. Qd1-c2

Here, Black has three main choices. The most popular move is 0-0, when play usually continues 5. a2-a3 Bb4xc3+ 6. Qc2xc3. Black can also play d7-d5, again usually met by either c4xd5 or a2-a3, or c7-c5, when White usually plays d4xc5.

THE BOGO-INDIAN DEFENSE

1. d2-d4 Ng8-f6
2. c2-c4 e7-e6
3. Ng1-f3 Bf8-b4

White has two moves here: Bc1-d2 and Nb1-d2 (Nb1-c3 would be a Nimzo-Indian Defense). After Bc1-d2, Black can exchange Bishops, but more often defends with one of Qd8-e7, c7-c5 or a7-a5. The idea of Nb1-d2 is to follow up with a2-a3, to win Bishop for Knight.



THE QUEEN'S INDIAN DEFENSE

1. d2-d4 Ng8-f6
2. c2-c4 e7-e6
3. Ng1-f3 b7-b6



Black plans to fianchetto his Queen's Bishop to continue the battle for the e4 square. White's most popular reply is g2-g3, to oppose Bishops on the long diagonal. Black can then simply play Bc8-b7 or try Bc8-a6 to attack the pawn on c4. White can also try the strange looking move a2-a3, the Petrosian System. The idea of this move is that White would like to block off the Bishop with d4-d5, but first prevents the nasty pin Bf8-b4. So play usually continues 4... Bc8-b7 5. Nb1-c3 d7-d5 with a position rather like a Queen's Gambit. White can also try simple development with 4. e2-e3 followed by Bf1-d3 and 0-0, or play Nb1-c3 followed by Bc1-g5, a line half way between a Queen's Indian and a Nimzo-Indian. **A note** on other third moves after 1. d2-d4 Ng8-f6 2. c2-c4 e7-e6 3. Nb1-c3 or Ng1-f3. Black can of course play d7-d5, with a QUEEN'S GAMBIT, or c7-c5, when White usually plays d4-d5 with a BENONI (see the King's Indian Defense book). One independent opening is 3. Ng1-f3 c7-c5 4. d4-d5 b7-b5, the BLUMENFELD GAMBIT, a cousin of the Benko Gambit.

Chess Quotes:

Chess helps you to concentrate, improve your logic. It teaches you to play by the rules and take responsibility for your actions, how to problem solve in an uncertain environment. -----Garry Kasparov

These young guys are playing checkers. I'm out there playing chess. ----Kobe Bryant

Chess is an infinitely complex game, which one can play in infinitely numerous and varied ways. --- Vladimir Kramnik

Chess is not for timid souls. ----Wilhelm Steinitz

**NIMZO-INDIAN DEFENCE
RUBINSTEIN VARIATION**

1. d2-d4 Ng8-f6
2. c2-c4 e7-e6
3. Nb1-c3 Bf8-b4
4. e2-e3 0-0
5. Bf1-d3 d7-d5
6. Ng1-f3 c7-c5

**NIMZO-INDIAN DEFENCE
HUEBNER VARIATION**

1. d2-d4 Ng8-f6
2. c2-c4 e7-e6
3. Nb1-c3 Bf8-b4
4. e2-e3 c7-c5
5. Bf1-d3 Nb8-c6
6. Ng1-f3 Bb4xc3+
7. b2xc3 d7-d6

**NIMZO-INDIAN DEFENCE
NIMZOWITSCH VARIATION**

1. d2-d4 Ng8-f6
2. c2-c4 e7-e6
3. Nb1-c3 Bf8-b4
4. e2-e3 b7-b6
5. Bf1-d3 Bc8-b7
6. Ng1-f3 Nf6-e4

**NIMZO-INDIAN DEFENCE
CLASSICAL VARIATION 1**

1. d2-d4 Ng8-f6
2. c2-c4 e7-e6
3. Nb1-c3 Bf8-b4
4. Qd1-c2 0-0
5. a2-a3 Bb4xc3+
6. Qc2xc3 b7-b6

**NIMZO-INDIAN DEFENCE
CLASSICAL VARIATION 2**

1. d2-d4 Ng8-f6
2. c2-c4 e7-e6
3. Nb1-c3 Bf8-b4
4. Qd1-c2 c7-c5
5. d4xc5 Nb8-a6
6. a2-a3 Bb4xc3+
7. Qc2xc3 Na6xc5

**NIMZO-INDIAN DEFENCE
SPIELMANN VARIATION**

1. d2-d4 Ng8-f6
2. c2-c4 e7-e6
3. Nb1-c3 Bf8-b4
4. Qd1-b3 c7-c5
5. d4xc5 Nb8-c6
6. Ng1-f3 Nf6-e4

**NIMZO-INDIAN DEFENCE
SAEMISCH VARIATION**

1. d2-d4 Ng8-f6
2. c2-c4 e7-e6
3. Nb1-c3 Bf8-b4
4. a2-a3 Bb4xc3+
5. b2xc3 c7-c5
6. e2-e3 Nb8-c6

**NIMZO-INDIAN DEFENCE
SHIROV VARIATION**

1. d2-d4 Ng8-f6
2. c2-c4 e7-e6
3. Nb1-c3 Bf8-b4
4. f2-f3 d7-d5
5. a2-a3 Bb4xc3+
6. b2xc3 c7-c5

**NIMZO-INDIAN DEFENCE
ROMANISHIN VARIATION**

1. d2-d4 Ng8-f6
2. c2-c4 e7-e6
3. Nb1-c3 Bf8-b4
4. g2-g3 c7-c5
5. Ng1-f3 Nb8-c6
6. Bf1-g2 Nf6-e4

**NIMZO-INDIAN DEFENCE
LENINGRAD VARIATION**

1. d2-d4 Ng8-f6
2. c2-c4 e7-e6
3. Nb1-c3 Bf8-b4
4. Bc1-g5 c7-c5
5. d4-d5 h7-h6
6. Bg5-h4 d7-d6
7. e2-e3 Bb4xc3+

**NIMZO-INDIAN DEFENCE
NIMZO-QUEENS HYBRID**

1. d2-d4 Ng8-f6
2. c2-c4 e7-e6
3. Nb1-c3 Bf8-b4
4. Ng1-f3 b7-b6
5. Bc1-g5 Bc8-b7
6. e2-e3 h7-h6
7. Bg5-h4 g7-g5

**QUEEN'S INDIAN DEFENCE
CLASSICAL VARIATION 1**

1. d2-d4 Ng8-f6
2. c2-c4 e7-e6
3. Ng1-f3 b7-b6
4. g2-g3 Bc8-b7
5. Bf1-g2 Bf8-e7
6. 0-0 0-0
7. Nb1-c3 Nf6-e4

**QUEEN'S INDIAN DEFENCE
CLASSICAL VARIATION 2**

1. d2-d4 Ng8-f6
2. c2-c4 e7-e6
3. Ng1-f3 b7-b6
4. g2-g3 Bc8-a6
5. b2-b3 Bf8-b4+
6. Bc1-d2 Bb4-e7

**QUEEN'S INDIAN DEFENCE
PETROSIAN VARIATION 1**

1. d2-d4 Ng8-f6
2. c2-c4 e7-e6
3. Ng1-f3 b7-b6
4. a2-a3 Bc8-b7
5. Nb1-c3 d7-d5
6. c4xd5 e6xd5

**QUEEN'S INDIAN DEFENCE
PETROSIAN VARIATION 2**

1. d2-d4 Ng8-f6
2. c2-c4 e7-e6
3. Ng1-f3 b7-b6
4. a2-a3 Bc8-b7
5. Nb1-c3 d7-d5
6. c4xd5 Nf6xd5

**QUEEN'S INDIAN DEFENCE
4. e3 VARIATION**

1. d2-d4 Ng8-f6
2. c2-c4 e7-e6
3. Ng1-f3 b7-b6
4. e2-e3 Bc8-b7
5. Bf1-d3 d7-d5
6. 0-0 Bf8-d6

**BOGO-INDIAN DEFENCE
4. Bd2 VARIATION**

1. d2-d4 Ng8-f6
2. c2-c4 e7-e6
3. Ng1-f3 Bf8-b4+
4. Bc1-d2 Qd8-e7
5. g2-g3 0-0
6. Bf1-g2 Bb4xd2+

**BOGO-INDIAN DEFENCE
4. Nbd2 VARIATION**

1. d2-d4 Ng8-f6
2. c2-c4 e7-e6
3. Ng1-f3 Bf8-b4+
4. Nb1-d2 b7-b6
5. a2-a3 Bb4xd2+
6. Bc1xd2 Bc8-b7









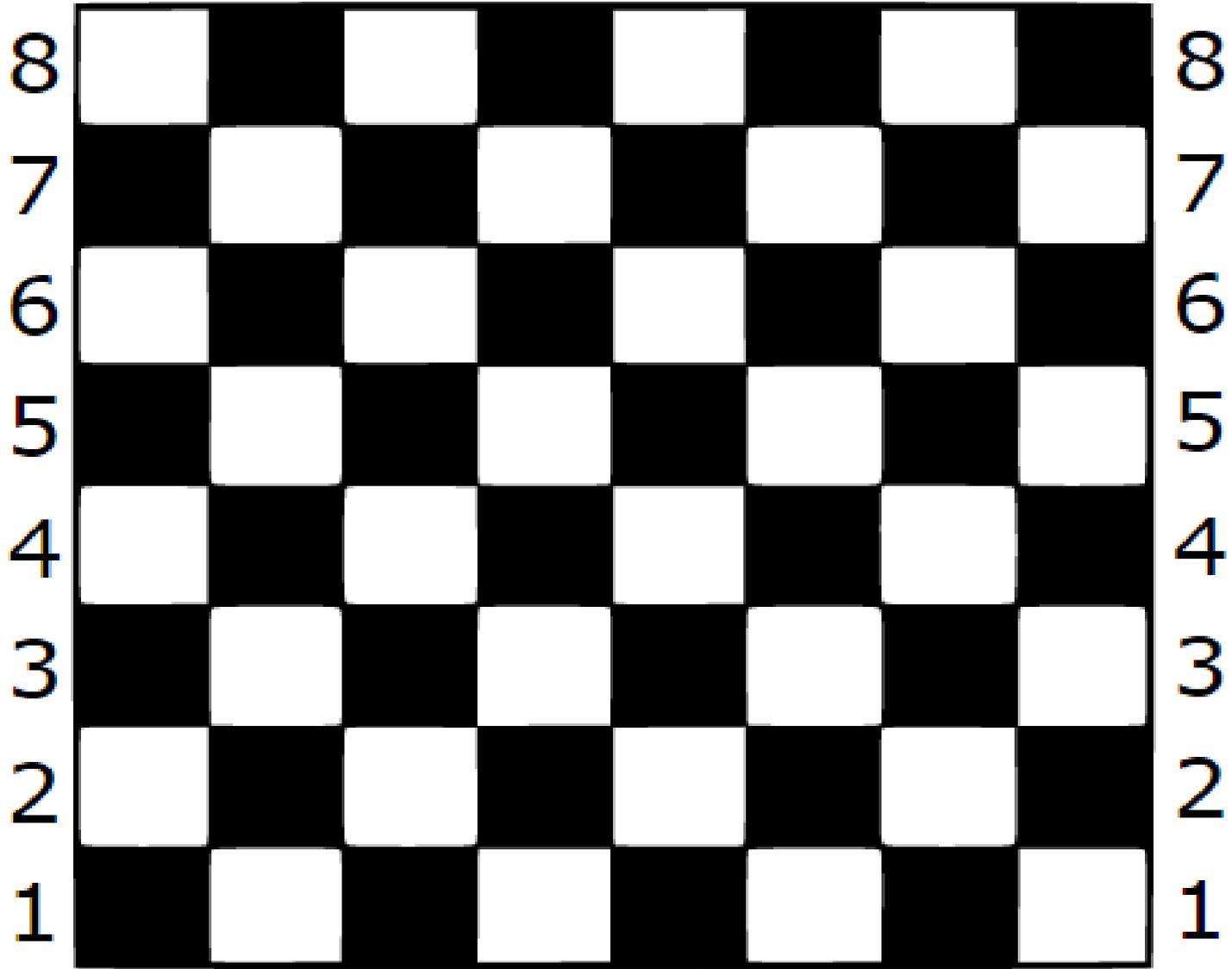








 a b c d e f g h



a b c d e f g h

















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