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Chess Canada 99 problems

Chess Canada

Chess Canada (CCN) is the electronic newsletter of the Chess Federation of Canada. Opinions expressed in it are those of the credited authors and/or editor, and do not necessarily reflect those of the CFC, its Governors, agents or employees, living, dead, or undead.

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CCN is distributed by email to CFC members who have submitted their email address to the CFC:

admin@chess.ca

submissions

CCN is looking for contributions: tournament reports, photos, annotated games. For examples, see this issue or read the 2013.06 Appendix for other ideas.

suggestions

If you have an idea for a story you would like to write, email me:

cfc_newsletter_editor@chess.ca

- John Upper editor *Chess Canada*

Chess Canada



| 99 Critical Positions | 3 |
|-----------------------|----|
| Solutions: | |
| VIPs | 1: |
| Openings | 4 |
| Endings | 62 |
| Player Index | 10 |

Cover: 99 problems

No, not inspired by the rap.
Or Wayne Gretzky.
Sometimes a number is just a cigar.

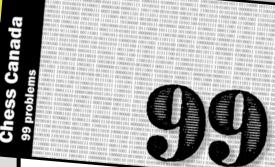
This issue of *Chess Canada* is entirely Critical Positions: where the fate of the game depends on finding (or avoiding) the one move that makes the difference between a draw and another result.

The 99 positions are sorted into three chapters:

- **1. VIPs:** games by Canadians against World Champions or their Challengers, or notable games played by world-class players in Canada.
- 2. Openings: with one or both kings uncastled, with a few positions either immediately or soon after castling in a highly theoretical opening.
- **3. Endings**: each player with three pieces or fewer.

Positions are not sorted by difficulty, but more objectively: chronologically, by ECO code, and by material (from fewer to more pieces), respectively. Positions with more analysis, or ones which *I* found specially difficult, are indicated by a red dot. YMMV.

- John Upper



This issue of *Chess Canada* is nothing but Critical Positions:

- winning combinations
- surprising tactics
- endgames requiring precise play
- simple calculation exercises
- moments when one player went badly wrong.

squares next to each diagram indicate Black or White to move. Numbers in the square indicate the game.

Game numbers highlighted by a red circle are either very difficult or feature significantly more analytical commentary.

The positions are divided into three sections:

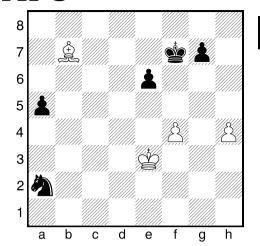
- **VIPs**: mostly World Champions and their Challengers playing in Canada or against Canadians;
- **Openings**: positions before both players have castled, or very soon after castling;
- **Endings**: positions with fewer than three pieces each.

VIPs

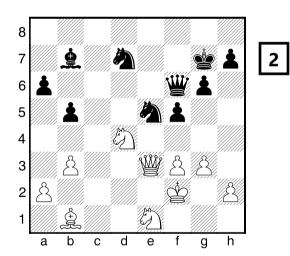
Critical Positions

(1-28)

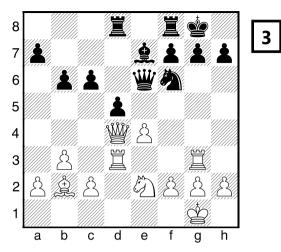
1



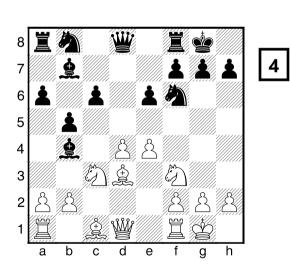
The World Championship is at stake...



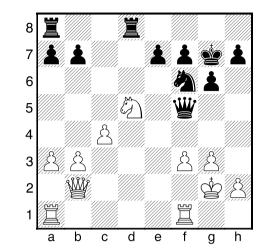
How should Steinitz activate his worst-placed piece?



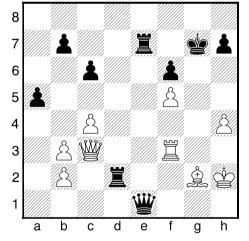
Pillsbury won this with his eyes closed.



Can you win this... with your eyes closed?



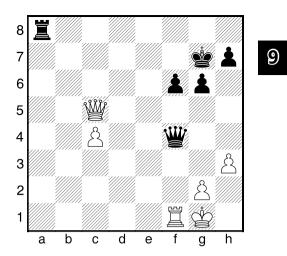
What would Bobby Fischer play?



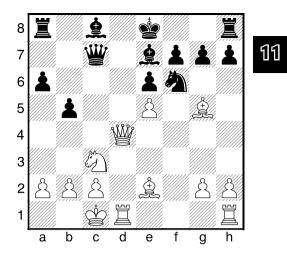
Find the quickest win.

6

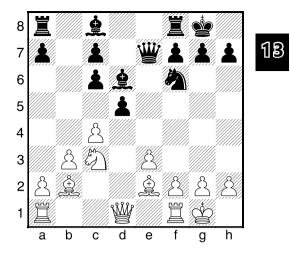
What would Bobby Fischer play?



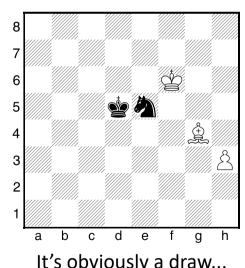
Can White win the f6 pawn if Black goes ... ₩e4?



What happens on: ... 4 d5, \$xe7 \$xc3?

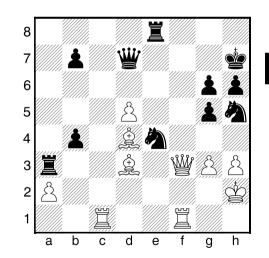


White has a safe position in an e3 English, with potential play on the c-file. What should Black do?

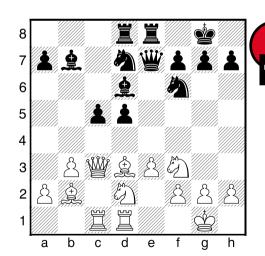


8

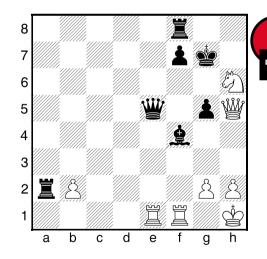
It's obviously a draw... so prove it.



What would you play against the 10th World Champion?

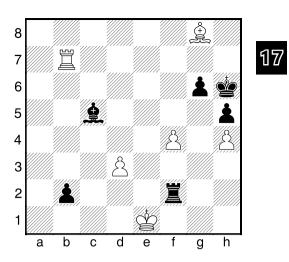


What happens on 15...d4!?

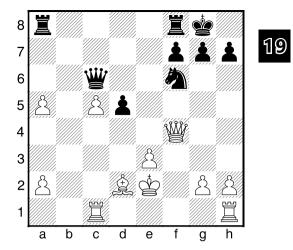


Defend this against a young Indian player named "Anand"*.

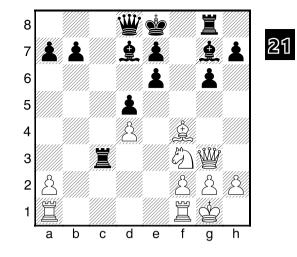
It's not "only a simul" when you're playing Kasparov.



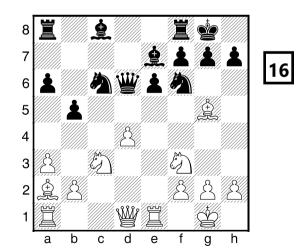
1988 World Blitz Championship: Rd. 3.



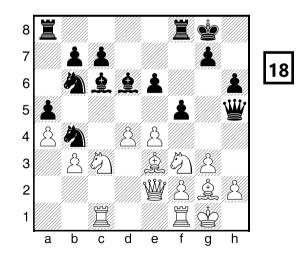
Korchnoi came to play!



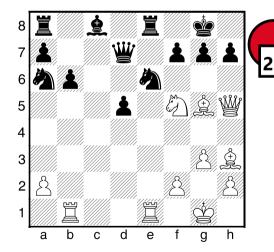
…≜xd4 or …≝f8



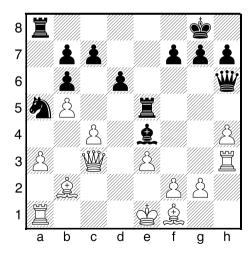
1988 World Blitz Championship: Rd. 2.



What happens after 22.d5?



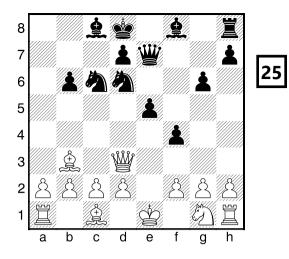
Voted the second best game in *Chess Informant* 100. How many ways are there to win this?



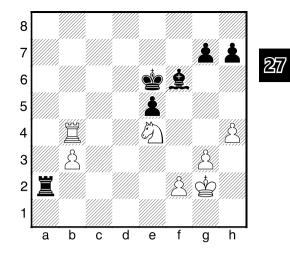
What would be *fun* to play against Shirov?

22

What can Shirov do if ... 2xa3!?



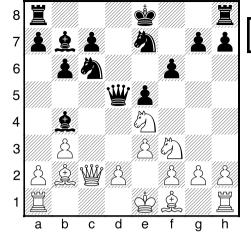
Shirov is threatening ...e4, what should White do?



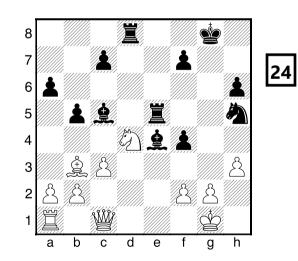
Magnus says best defence is...?

Openings

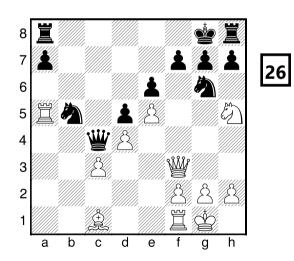
(29-54)



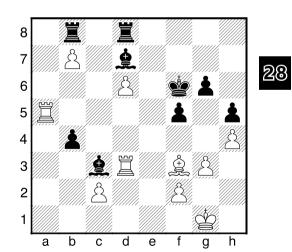
Black is ahead in development and has a pawn in the center. Can White live to fight another Day?



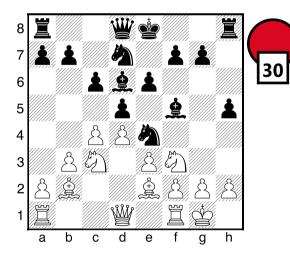
Shirov is scrambling for comp. What should White do?



What would Nigel Short play? What would *Alekhine* play?



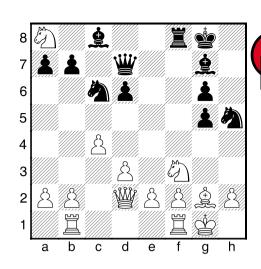
Can you put away the five-time World Champion?



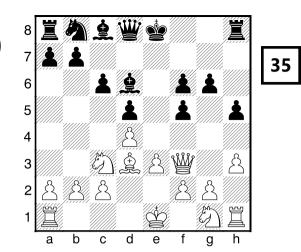
What happens on ∅xe4?

31

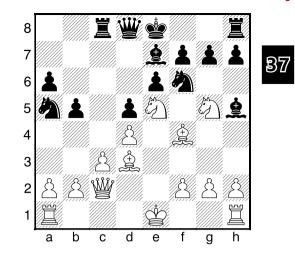
What should Nickoloff do if White takes on f6?



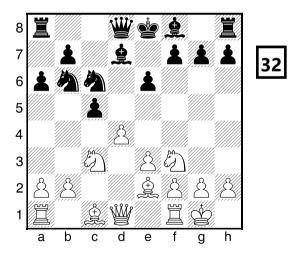
Who is better and why?



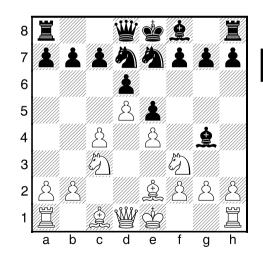
Black has made five pawn moves to control the light squares. Can White do anything about it?



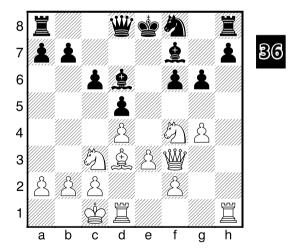
What's up with 2g5!?



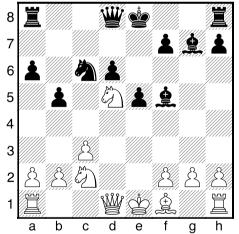
Is White trying to put Black to sleep?



KID-style with ...g6, or something else?



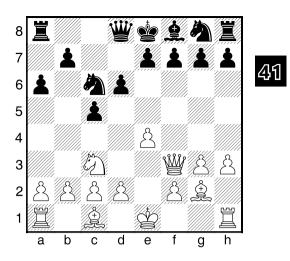
What should Black do?



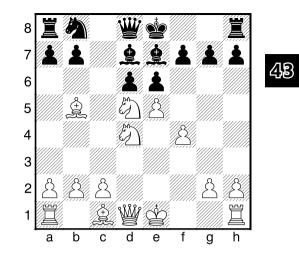
1976: should Spraggett challenge d5 with ... ② d7, or commit the ❖ with ...00?

38

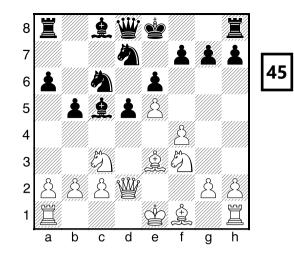
1994, and the Sveshnikov is still a tricky beast...



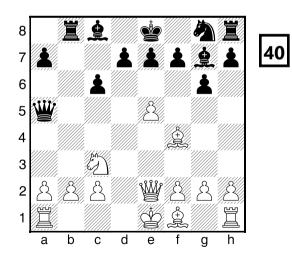
...g6 or ...e6



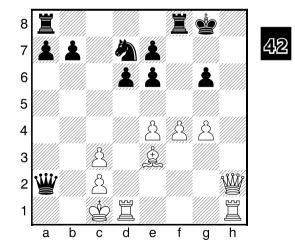
Sambuev played an anti-Sicilian sideline, can you figure out the best sequence of exchanges?



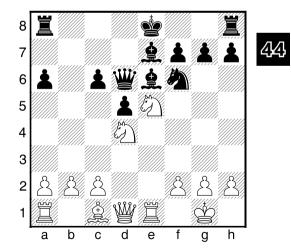
What happens if 10.\(\pma\)d3?



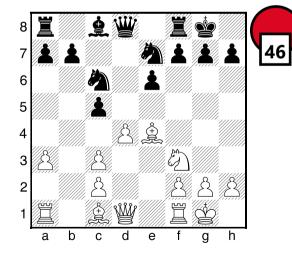
Igor Ivanov is attacking. What should White do about b2?



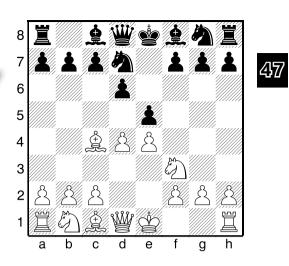
When you play the Dragon you have to know some lines a LONG way...



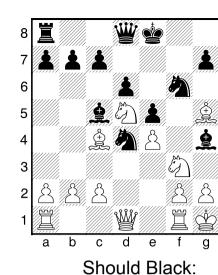
What should White do afterc5? After ac8?



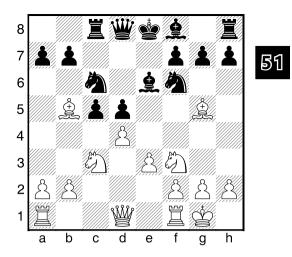
Is \(\pmaxh7+\) sound?



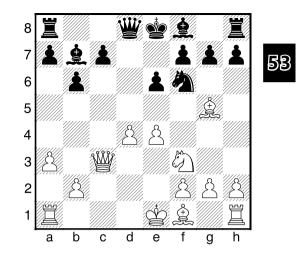
Yes, it's a Philidor. What should Black play, and what should Black NOT play?



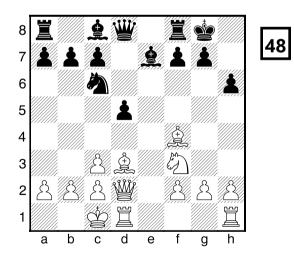
- A) castle kingside; B) capture on f3;
- C) play ...c6?



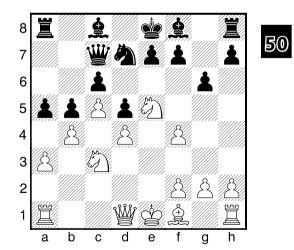
...h6 or something else?



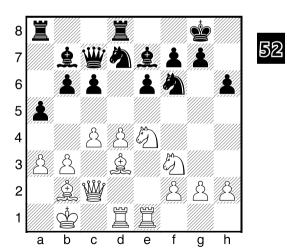
White is playing gambit style against a QID; what should Black do?



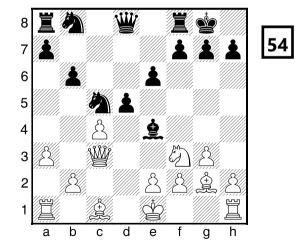
Should Frank Anderson take h6?



What's better: 2 xe5 or ... f6?

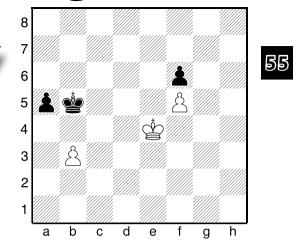


...c5 or ②xe4

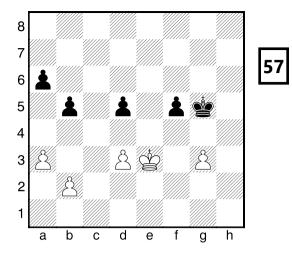


Should Spraggett castle, or try for more with \(\frac{1}{2}g5? \)

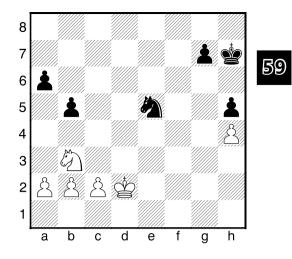
Endgames (55-98)



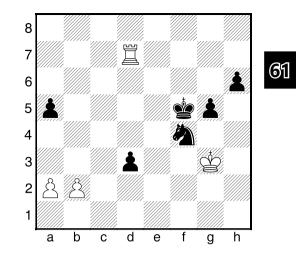
Too easy?



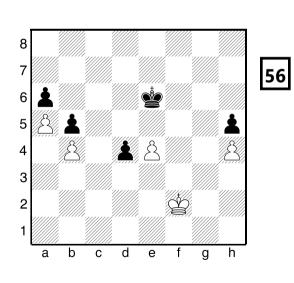
Glory or safety?



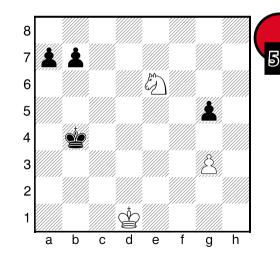
...ᡚc4+ or ...ᡚf3+



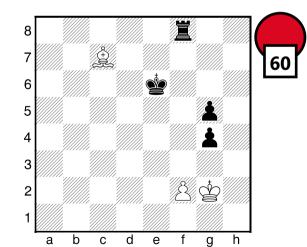
A National Championship and an endgame study!



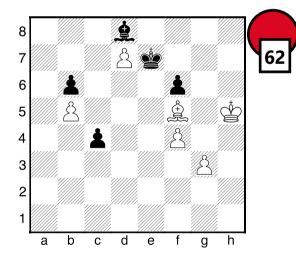
WIM vs GM



Karsten Müller approved!



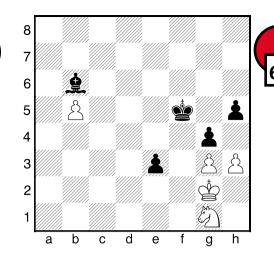
Spraggett has been defending an exchange down ending for 30+ moves. Can you hold it?



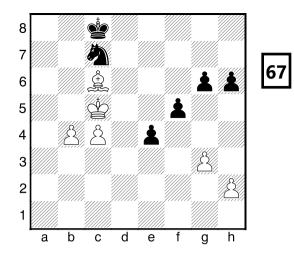
Who wants to practice opposite B endgames?

8 7 6 4 63 63 63 63 a b c d e f g h

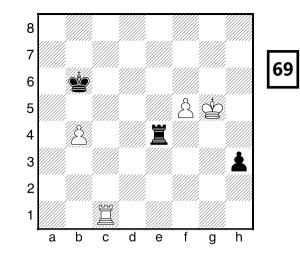
Practice Bishop endgames, said someone?



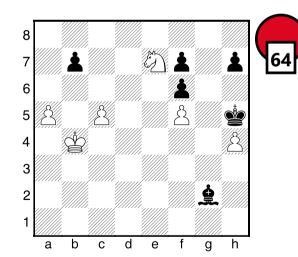
Can White spoil Black's shot at a GM Norm?



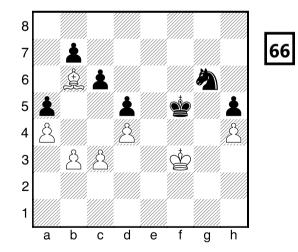
At stake: Fame and Film Stardom



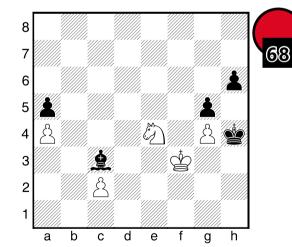
Passed pawns must be pushed, or Do not hurry?



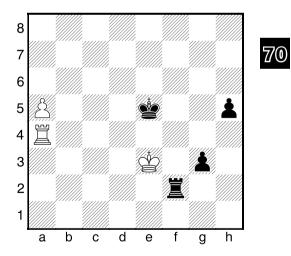
Crafty IM vs WYCC Champ.



Rank the following: 41. \$\ddot{9}3, 41. \$\ddot{8}d8, 41. \$\ddot{8}xa5.



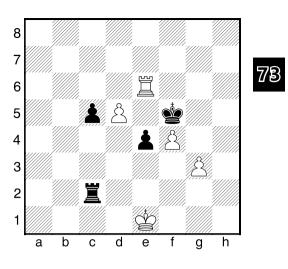
Black has a & vs with &'s on opposite sides, but now what?



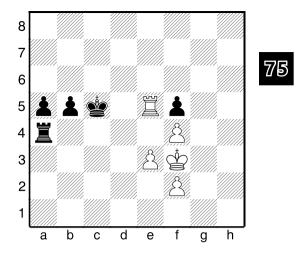
GM vs GM-to-be

8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 a b c d e f g h

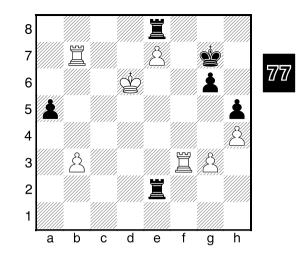
Passed pawns must be pushed, or Do not hurry?



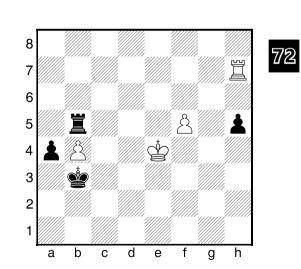
60... \Bg2 or 60... \Bc4?



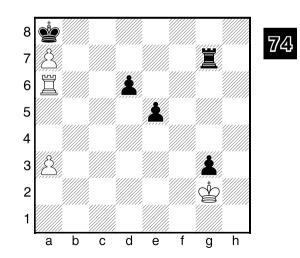
Vidmar - Yanofsky



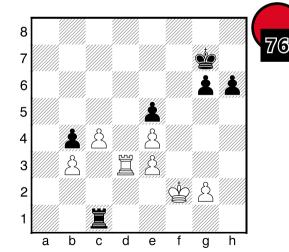
Black can hold!

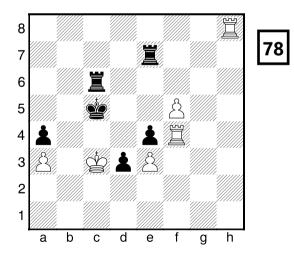


Beat White and he misses his GM Norm.



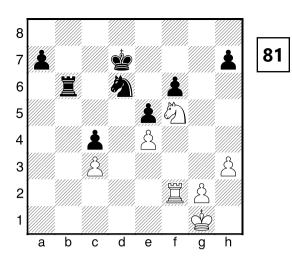
Aman on the GM Norm quest.



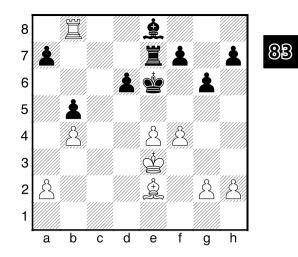


Krnan vs Preotu

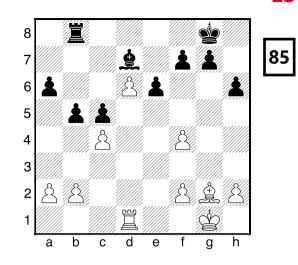
Admit it: you're not even going to try this one.



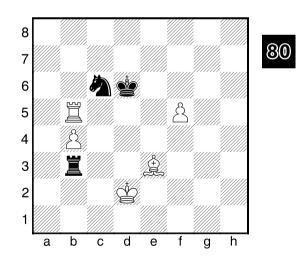
Trois-Rivieres



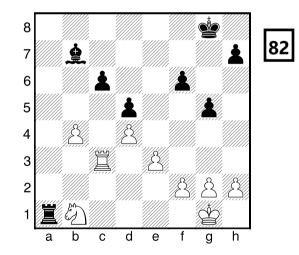
Black is under serious pressure: ...a6 or ...d5 or ...f5?



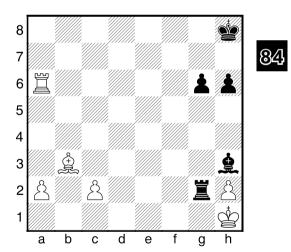
Kleinman going for the IM title.



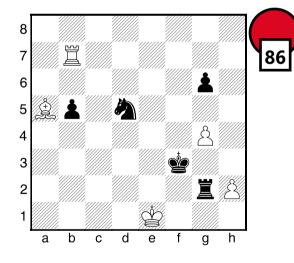
The 2012 World Championship Challenger is White...



WYCC U8

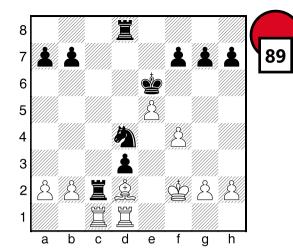


Susan Polgar is watching you...

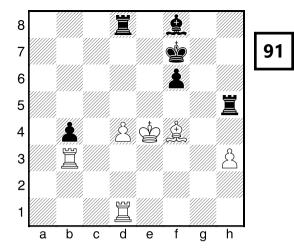


Sokolov – Kovalyov

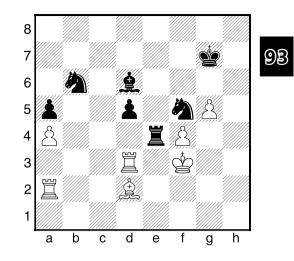
Just one more precise move...



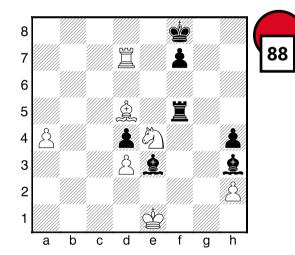
GM James Tarjan is alive; his opponent will not be unless he finds the best move now.



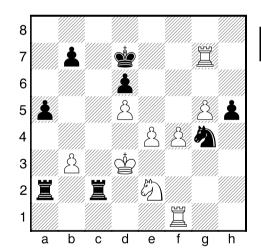
Does Black have a threat, and (if so) what should White do?



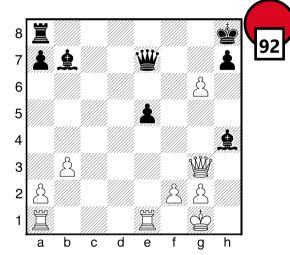
...ᡚd4+ or ...ᡚc4



Top Board, last round, 2600+ opponent, tough position...

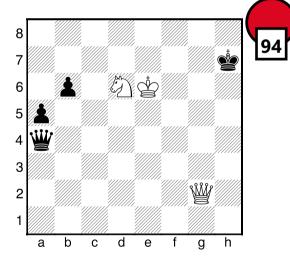


A long last-round game where White needs a win to reach 6/9 to be eligible for the IM title. How do you kill his hopes?

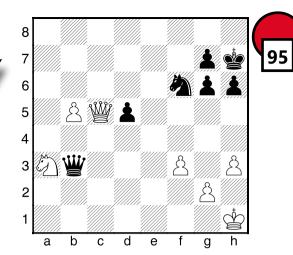


What happens on \u00e4xe5+?

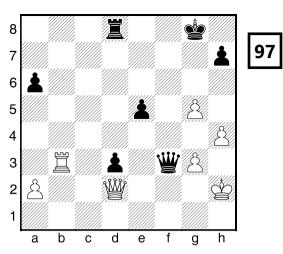
Hint: Krnan has the hardest-working rook you have seen.



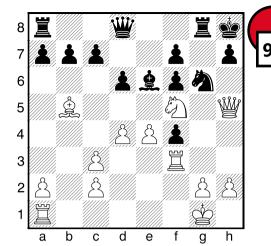
GM vs IM at World 50+ Teams

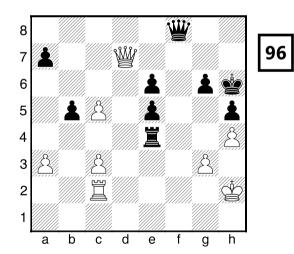


Safer king vs more advanced pawn...?

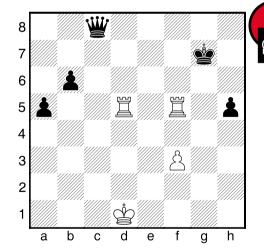


Ready to get dirty?





Board 1 vs a 2700+ opponent, everyone is watching... it's your move.



Major piece endgames are too difficult.

No one would blame you if you just looked at the answer.

Editor's Notes

Where are the middlegames?

There are some middlegames in the VIP section, but after collecting over 180 positions I decided to split the collection into two parts, and since middlegames were by far the largest group, they'll appear in a separate issue.

Many games in the PDF have been shortened at one end or the other. Full versions are in the **PGN**.

Computers have been used in (re)checking all games: Stockfish 12 or 13 were used on all games, and Leela on a few, and the Lomonsov tablebases for all games with 7-pieces-or-fewer. It was interesting, and a little unsettling, to discover how much better computers are than only 5 years ago: some formerly

"unclear" positions are decisive, while others which seemed so clearly in favour of one player turn out to be closer to "unclear" – as of 2021.3, the reverse may be true in 2024. Also, the newest engines tend toward more extreme evals than before – rating positions as +2 or more, which would be better described as "with initiative" when taking into account imperfect human OTB play – and I have tried to grade those positions "on a curve", regressing the evals to the mean. Postal players be warned.

Computers have also been used on **the photos**, some of which have been **colourized**. There is some resistance to this practice among historians. As either a concession or a misguided attempt to make their life more interesting, I converted several colour pictures to Black and White, with the rationale that this issue's "average photograph" will be more "true" to the original. It is also possible that I do not fully understand this controversy.

Half the positions come from my tenure as editor of *Chess Canada*; but 47 games are new. FWIW, my favourites are games 24, 51, 53, and game 60, which shows how preposterously complicated a Rpp vs Bp position can be – look on ye mighty, and despair.

Unless stated otherwise, all annotations are by the editor, as are *most* uncredited photos. If you know the source of an uncredited photo, please email me. Ditto with any examples which you think should have been here but aren't:

cfc newsletter editor@chess.ca

This section includes games by Canadians against World Champions or their Challengers, or notable games played by world-class players in Canada. Positions are ordered chronologically.



(1) Steinitz, William Lasker, Emanuel

D60 World-ch05 Montreal (16), 17.05.1894 drops a piece... but it is *still* a an excuse me draw.

42... 中f6-+ 43. 中c5 心c3
Cutting off the 中 while returning to the kingside.

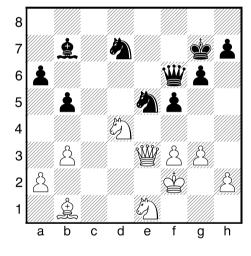
44.堂c4 44.**堂**f3 **营**f5 45.**堂c4 ②**d5-+.

44...②e2 (or 44...②d5-+) 45.蛰b5 ②xf4 46.蛰xa5 ②g6! 47.h5 ②f4 48.臭f3 蛰f5 48...蛰g5 49.蛰b4 ②xh5 wins too, but Lasker's way is less crude.

49. 中 b 4 e 5 5 0. 中 c 3 e 4 51. 皇 d 1 e 3 5 2. 皇 f 3 中 g 5 The 如 and 也 cut off the white 如. 53.**垫c2 垫h4 54.垫d1 垫g3** 0-1

(2) Steinitz, William Lasker, Emanuel

D67 World-ch05 Montreal (18), 22.05.1894

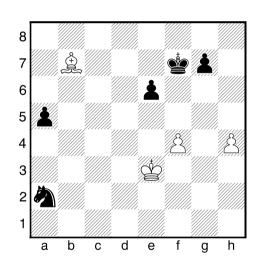


How should White activate his worst-placed piece?

40.��g2??

Other moves by this 2 are bad for the same reason. $\triangle 40.h3$ or 40.41=.

Montreal hosted the last third of the match.

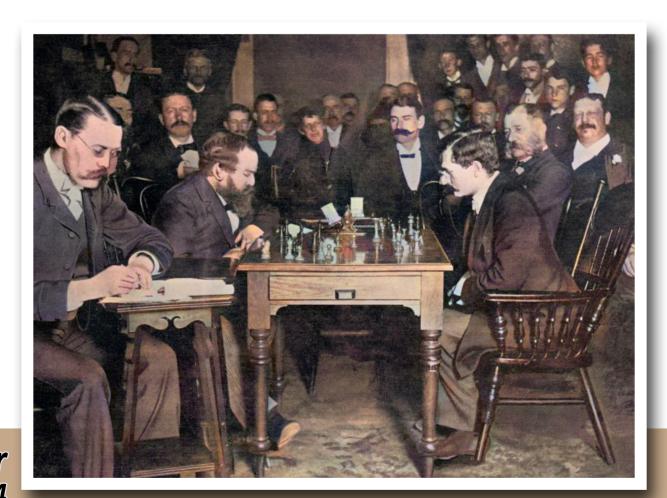


42.**⊈d4??**

42.f5□ is a tablebase draw after the exchange of pawns; e.g. 42...�b4 43.fxe6+ ♠xe6.

42...exf5? 43.\(\dock\)d5+ and Black

Steinitz - Lasker 1894



40...**②c6?**

40...≜xf3! wins a clear pawn, since ②xf3 allows a fork on g4.

41.②e6+ 望g8 42.এc2 豐e5 42...**②**ce5!∓ again, comboing through f3 and g4.

43. ②gf4 ﷺxe3+ 44. ♣xe3 ②b4 45. ½b1 ②e5 46. ②d4 ♣f7 47.a3 ②d5+ 48. ②xd5 ½xd5 49. ½d3 ♣e7 50. ½e2 ♣d6 51. f4 ②d7 52. g4 fxg4 53. ½xg4 ②b6 54. h4 ½b7 55. ½e6 ②d5+ 56. ½xd5 ♣xd5 57. ②f3 ½c8 58. ②g5 h5 59. ②e4 ½f5 60. ②c3+ ♣c5 61. ③e4+ ♣d5

1/2-1/2

sous veneer



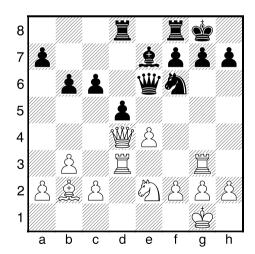
Original match postcard.

(3) Pillsbury, Harry Nelson – Collins (?)

C62 Blindfold simul Montreal, 03.11.1900

Notes: Stephen Wright

1.e4 e5 2.包f3 包c6 3.息b5 包f6 4.0-0 d6 5.d4 息d7 6.包c3 包xd4 7.包xd4 exd4 8.息xd7+ 營xd7 9.營xd4 息e7 10.b3 0-0 11.島b2 c6 12.罩ad1 營c7 13.罩fe1 b6 14.罩e3 罩ad8 15.罩g3 營d7 16.罩dd3 營e6 17.包e2 d5?



Looks like a good central counter, but White's attack is faster; 17...g6 is necessary.

18.**②f4?**

Right idea, wrong move order. □18.\(\mathbb{Z} \text{xg7+!} :

18... ♠h8 19. ∰e3□ ♠xg7 (19... □g8 20. □xg8+ □xg8 21.exd5+-) 20. ∰g5+□ ♠h8 21. ♠f4□ □g8 (21... 豐d6 22. ♠e5□+-) 22. ♠xe6 □xg5 23. ♠xg5 ♠g8+-

- Stephen Wright.

18...∰xe4□ 19.ଞxg7+! ⊈xg7??

Black should decline the sacrifice with 19... ♣h8!, when 20. ♣xh7+ (20. ♣xe4? dxe4-+) 20... ♠xh7 21. ♣h3+ ♠g7 22. ♣g3+ ♠h7□= is only a perpetual; the key difference is that in this line Black's missing h7 pawn gives the ♠ an extra square to avoid mate.

20.**ጃg3+** Φh8

20... ∰g6 21. ᡚh5+! ∱h8 22. ጃxg6 fxg6 23. ᡚxf6 ዿxf6 24. ∰xf6+□ ጃxf6 25. ዿxf6+ ∱g8 26. ዿxd8+-;

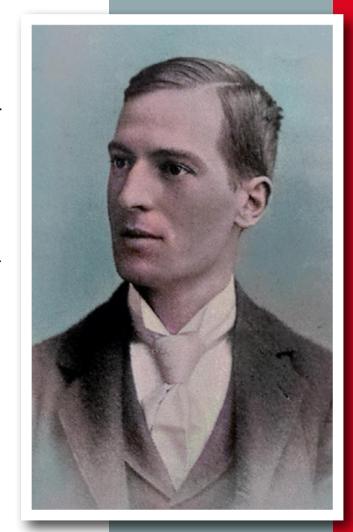
20...⊈h6 21.∰d2 *(21.ᡚe2!?+-)* 21...⊈b4 22.ዿxf6 ዿxd2 23.⊑h3#.

21.\dongardxxf6+ \dongardxxf6 22.\dongardxxf6#

Pillsbury's mate, so named by Renaud and Kahn in their 1953 book *The Art of the Checkmate*. – Stephen Wright

1-0

Pillsbury



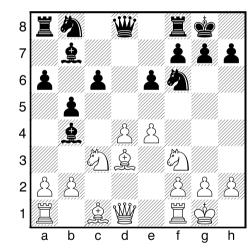
World-class player and blindfold simul master.

Yar D45 simu 1938

(4) Koltanowski, George Yanofsky, Daniel

simul exhibition Winnipeg, 1938

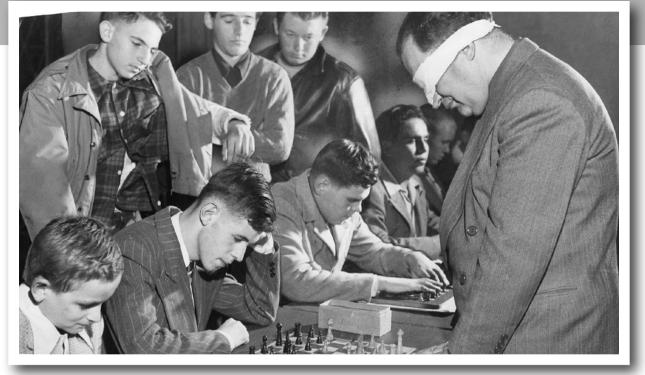
1.d4 ②f6 2.c4 e6 3.②c3 \$b4 4.e3 d5 5.②f3 c6 6.\$d3 0-0 7.0-0 dxc4 8.\$xc4 b5?! 9.\$d3 a6?! 10.e4! \$b7



11.**≌e2!**?

I wonder if Koltanowski may have played this — rather than immediately going for the classic xh7+ which he must have seen — to give his 13 year old opponent a chance!?

△11.e5+- 🖄 d5 *(11...ఏ fd7*



12. ②xh7++-) 12. ②xh7++- ②xh7 13. ②g5+ ③g6 14. ②xd5 ③xd5 (14...cxd5 15.h4! (or 15. ⑨g4) 15... ②c6 16. ⑨d3+ f5 17.h5+ and mates with ⑥h3+ or wins the ⑥with ⑥xe6+.) 15. ⑨d3+ f5 16. ⑨h3 threat ⑩h7# can't be stopped with ... ⑤h8 since Black's ⑤s are not connected. 16... f4 17.g4! (or ⑩h7+ then h4).

11...c5 12.e5 **②**fd7 13.a3 □13.**½**xh7++-.

13...cxd4 14.axb4 dxc3 15.bxc3 ∰c7 16.≜xh7+ Фh8 16... ⊈xh7 17. ②g5+ ⊈g6 18. ∰d3+ f5 19. ∰g3 (19.exf6+ is also winning, but less clear cut.) 19... ∰xe5 20. ዿf4□+-.

17.皇e4 ②c6 18.②g5 g6 19.營g4 ②dxe5 20.營h4+ 查g7 21.②h3!?

21. 營h7+ 全f6 22.f4 公g4 (22... 公c4 23. 皇xg6!+- or 23.f5!+-) 23. 營h4 全g7 24. 皇b2! or 24. 營xg4 both win.

21...f5 22.彙h6+ 中g8 23.彙xf8 fxe4 24.彙c5 豐g7 25.豐xe4 白d8 26.豐d4 白dc6 27.豐d6 豐f7 28.f4 ②c4 29.營d3 &c8 30.営f3 e5 31.fxe5 &f5 32.営xf5! gxf5 33.②f2 営d8 34.營g3+ 全h7 35.営xa6 ②4xe5 36.營h4+ 全g6 37.象d4!? (37.營xd8!) 37...營d5 38.營g3+ 全f7 39.營f4 ②d7 40.g4

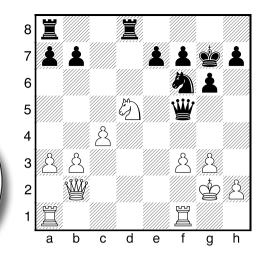
1-0

(5) Sobel, Robert Fischer, Bobby

B70 Canadian Open Montreal (2), 26.08.1956

1.d4 ②f6 2.②f3 g6 3.g3 臭g7 4.臭g2 0-0 5.0-0 d6 6.②c3 c5 7.e4 cxd4 8.②xd4 ②c6 9.②de2 臭d7 10.b3 營c8 11.臭b2 臭h3 12.f3 臭xg2 13.益xg2 d5 14.exd5 當d8 15.營c1 ②b4 16.a3 ②bxd5 17.②xd5 ②xd5 18.臭xg7 查xg7 19.c4 營e6 20.營b2+ ②f6 21.②f4 營f5 22.②d5 (22.營ae1!±)

anad



What would Bobby Fischer play?

22...e6?? Is what Bobby Fischer *did* play...

... he *should* have played 22... e5!= , blocking the long diagonal and unpinning the ♠ f6. White has no time to lever open the f-file: 23.f4? ♠ xd5 24.cxd5 (24. fxe5?? ♠ e3+-+) 24... ∰ e4+∓.

23.g4□+- 營g5 24.h4□ 營xh4 25.閏h1□ 營g5 26.閏xh7+□+-

Essential: without this White has just given a pawn and weakened his \$\dot\delta\$.

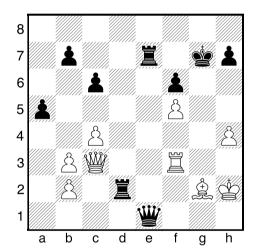
26...**∲**f8

27.\\xi\xf6

1-0

(6) Fischer, Bobby Fox, Maurice

A05 Canadian Open Montreal (4), 28.08.1956



Find the quickest win.

41...\₩xh4+!

41... \mathbb{Z}xg2+! also wins, but more slowly.

42.閏h3 閏xg2+! 43.营xg2 閏e2+ 44.查g1?

△44.⊈h1 we4+ and ... wb1+ is the fastest mate.

44...\dot\dot\end{array}e1+?

It *is* possible to love \(\exists \) endings too much... or maybe White actually did play 44.\(\doc{\psi}\)h1!? \(\triangle 44...\(\delta\)f2+ and mate next.

45.營xe1 罩xe1+ 46.全f2 罩b1 47.全e3 罩xb2 48.全d4 b6 49.全c3 罩f2 50.罩h5 罩f3+ 51.全b2 罩g3 52.罩h2 罩g5 53.閏f2 中f7 54.中c3 中e7 55.罝e2+ 中d7 56.罝d2+ 中c7 57.罝f2 中d6 58.中d4 罝g4+ 59.中d3 中e5 60.罝h2 罝g3+ 61.中c2 罝g7 62.罝h6 中xf5 Less than two months later, Fischer played his "Game of the Century" win over Donald Byrne.

0-1

Bobby Fischer, casual game with 1908 Canadian Champion **Joseph Sawyer**. CFC President **John Prentice**, **Sidney Bernstein**, and **Larry Evans** watch.



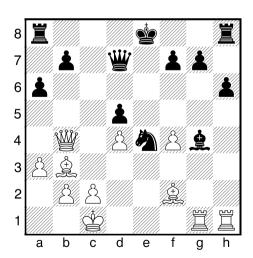
(Iviontreal Gazette photo)

(7) Fischer, Bobby Zalys, Ignas

C33

Montreal simul, 23.02.1964

1.e4 e5 2.f4 exf4 3.\$c4 \$\overline{0}\$f6 4.\$\overline{0}\$c3 c6 5.\$b3 d5 6.exd5 cxd5 7.d4 \$\overline{0}\$d6 8.\$\overline{0}\$ge2 f3 9.gxf3 \$\overline{0}\$h5 10.\$\overline{0}\$e3 \$\overline{0}\$b4 11.a3 \$\overline{0}\$a5 12.\$\overline{0}\$d3 a6 13.0-0-0 \$\overline{0}\$e6 14.\$\overline{0}\$g3 \$\overline{0}\$xg3 15.hxg3 h6 16.f4 \$\overline{0}\$xc3 17.\$\overline{0}\$xc3 \$\overline{0}\$d7 18.g4 \$\overline{0}\$xg4 19.\$\overline{0}\$dg1 \$\overline{0}\$f6 20.\$\overline{0}\$f2 \$\overline{0}\$e4 21.\$\overline{0}\$b4 \$\overline{0}\$d7



What would Bobby Fischer play?

A Back and forth King's Gambit has resulted in a crazy position

where White has only one good move...

22.gh4??

Is what Bobby Fischer actually did play; his attack on e7 creates threats of both \(\mathbb{Z}\)xg4 and \(\dag{\mathbb{L}}\)xd5.

22.\(\mathref{L}\)a4?? pins and... loses to 22...\(\mathref{b}\)5-+;

He *should* have played 22.\(\mathbb{Z}\)xg4\(\mathbb{D}\), with complications:

22... ♠xf2 23. □g5!! Threat is □e5+ then □xd5.

(23. □e1+? ♠e4 24. □xg7
0-0-0∞) 23...0-0-0
24. □xd5 □g4 25. □e1+material is equal, but
White has a huge initiative against the Black □
and (maybe?) the more dangerous passed pawn;

22...[™]xg4 23.[®]xd5 [™]xf4+□ (23...[©]xf2?? 24.[©]e1+□+-) 24.[©]b1 [©]d6□∞.

22...a5□**-+** 22...f5?? 23.≜xd5+-; 22...g5? 23.≜xg5! a5

(23... 🗓 xg5 24.fxg5+-)

24.₩e1□∓

23.₩e1□

23. ₩b6 \(\mathbb{B}\)a6 traps the \(\mathbb{B}\).

23...f5!

Not the computer's top choice (...00), but an excellent safe move, defending everything and killing White's open lines.

From here on, every move marked by an "!" is SF12's top choice:

24.中b1 b5! 25.里g3 h5! 26.皇g5 中f7! 27.里e3 里he8! 28.c3 里a6! 29.皇c2 里ae6! 30.中a1? 如xg5!

0-1

Bobby Fischer, "the Mozart of chess" during his 1964 Montreal simul.



every six seconds. The 20-year-old expert from Brooklyn has captured the United States championship six times.

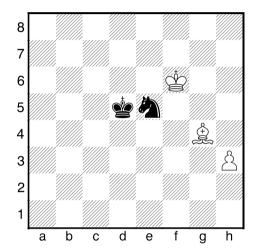
anace

(8) Fischer, Robert Taimanov, Mark E

B44

Candidates qf Vancouver (2), 18.05.1971

81.**⊈**xf6



81... **⊈e4??**

Kasparov writes in MGP v.5:
"Undoubtedly the most
terrible nightmare in the chess
biography of Mark Taimanov.
Black had a simple choice of
four moves, three of which led
to a quick draw, and one to an
equally quick loss. And this was
the one that Taimanov made..."

White draws with:

81... ช่d4 82.**\$**c8 **©**f3 83.**\$**b7 **©**h4□ 84.**©**g5 **©**e5□ 85.**©**xh4 **©**f6=:

as well as the elegant: **81... ② d3**82.h4 **②** f4口
83. **查** f5 **查** d6!
84. **查** xf4 **查** e7=

82. **\$c8**□+-82. **\$e**6? **½**f3□= 83. **½**g6 **½**f4 84. **½**h5 **½**g5 85.h4 **½**f3= and **∮**)xh4. 82...**∲**f4

82...∅f3 fails to 83.ໍgb7+□ фf4 84. gxf3 фxf3 85. фg5□+-.

83.h4□ **②**f3

83... ②g4+ 84. ☆g7+- threatening h5 and ≜xg4.

84.h5 ②g5 85.皇f5 85.h6 ②h7+ 86.茔g7 ②g5 87.茔g6 *zugzwang*.

85...ᡚf3 86.h6 ᡚg5 87.ჶg6 ᡚf3 88.h7 ᡚe5+ 89.ჶf6

1-0



Bobby Fischer and **Mark Taimanov** inspect the set with Arbiter Bodizar Kazic before their 1971 Candidates Match in Vancouver. (UPI photos)

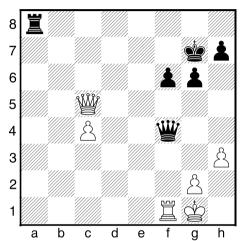
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(9)

Taimanov, Mark Fischer, Robert

D80

Candidates af Fischer-Taimanov Vancouver (5), 27.05.1971



Can White win the f6 pawn if Black goes ... We4?

44...\%e4!?

Almost everything draws, but this gives White a chance...

45.\\cong c7+ \dot{\phi}h6 46.\(\pi xf6??\)

... to blunder. Almost anything else draws easily.

46...₩d4+

46...₩d4+ 47.\frac{\pi}{2}\frac{\pi}{a}1+-+ wins the \.

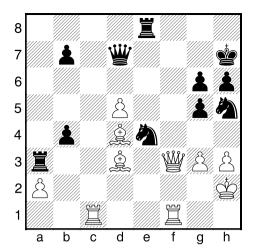


If horse goes here ...? Taimanov and Fischer review a game on Bobby's pocket set.

That was Fischer's 5th win en route to his +6 = 0 - 0 whitewash.

0-1

(10)Spassky, Boris **Suttles, Duncan** *B07* Canadian Open Vancouver (6), 29.08.1971



31...4d2? 32.\#f7+\#xf7 33.\(\mathbb{Z}\)xf7+ \(\dot{\phi}\)g8 34.\(\dot{\pm}\)xg6 \(\mathbb{Z}\)e2+ 35.ዿf2□+-;

31...�f4!!-+ 32.gxf4 �d2 33.g3

₩xd4 36.\(\pmax\)xg6+ \(\pha\)xg6 37.\(\max\)xd4 ℤe2+! 38.\dagge Даха2!-+.

32... ② exg3 33. □ fe1 □ xe1 34.\\xe1 \&\f5±.

33.\fe1! \delta d6 34.\delta g1 34.∯g2!.

34...h5 35.gb2 q4 36.₩d4??

36...**②**f5□-+ 37.**₩**d3 gxh3??



37... ₩b6+!-+ White has to give a piece to avoid mate;

37...♦h4 38.hxg4 ∰f4-+.

38.\(\mathbb{Z}\)xe4 \(\mathbb{Z}\)xe4 \(\mathbb{Z}\)+??

39...₩b6+□ 40.ዿd4□ ∅xd4 41.₩e7+ фh6 42.₩e3+=.

1-0

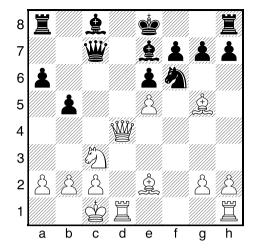
(11) Tal, Mikhail Larsen, Bent

B66 Montreal 1979 (5), 16.04.1979

1.e4 c5 2.②f3 ②c6 3.d4 cxd4 4.②xd4 ②f6 5.②c3 d6 6.Ձg5 e6 7.營d2 Ձe7 8.0-0-0 a6 9.f4 營c7 10.Ձe2 ②xd4 11.營xd4 b5 12.e5 dxe5 13.fxe5

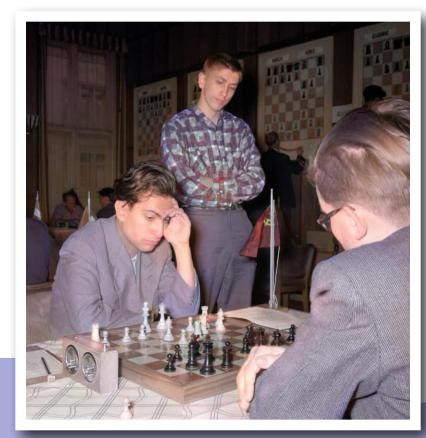
20 year earlier...

Tal vs **Larsen** at 1959 Zurich Candidates, with spectator.



What happens on ... ∅d5, ≜xe7 ∅xc3?

13...Ød5 14.\(\mathbb{L}\)xe7 \(\varthi\)xc3



15.鼻f3! **②xd1??**

15... ②e2+□ This deflection saves the \(\mathbb{Z}\) and gives Black just enough time to bail out to a worse ending: 16.\(\mathbb{L}\) xe2 \(\mathbb{W}\) xe7 17.\(\mathbb{L}\) f3 \(\mathbb{L}\) b7 18.\(\mathbb{L}\) xb7 \(\mathbb{W}\) xb7 19.\(\mathbb{W}\) d6 \(\mathbb{Z}\) c8 \((19...\)\(\mathbb{W}\) e7?? 20.\(\mathbb{W}\) c6++-) 20.\(\mathbb{Z}\) d2± If ...\(\mathbb{W}\) c6, White's \(\mathbb{Z}\) activity will probably be enough to win a pawn, but that might not be enough to win a multi major piece ending.

16.**≜**d6□+-

Saving the 🚉, gaining a tempo

on the [™], and keeping Black's [™] stuck in the center.

16...**₩c4**

16... #a7 17. \$\dangle c5 \delta d7 18. \dangle xd1 \delta xd4 19. \dangle xd4+- and there's no good defence to both \$\dangle c6+ and \$\dangle xa8. 19... \delta b8 20. \$\dangle c6+.

17.營b6! 17.罩xd1? 營xd4±.

17...**②f2 18.皇c6+** 皇d7 19.**皇xd7+** 空xd7 20.營b7+ 空d8 21. 營xa8+ 營c8 22. 營a7!
Threatening mate and the 公f2.

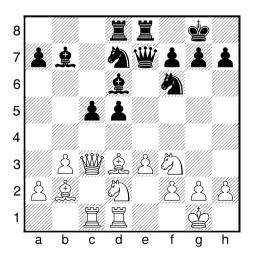
1-0

(12) Spassky, Boris Tal, Mikhail

F14

Montreal 1979 (10), 24.04.1979

1.d4 ②f6 2.c4 e6 3.②f3 b6 4.e3 &b7 5.&d3 d5 6.b3 &d6 7.0-0 0-0 8.&b2 ②bd7 9.②bd2 營e7 10.罩c1 罩ad8 11.營c2 c5 12.cxd5 exd5 13.dxc5 bxc5 14.營c3 罩fe8 15.罩fd1 (15.罩fe1!? would discourage ...d4, but Black might try 15...c4!? 16.bxc4?! &b4章)



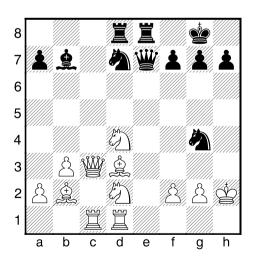
What happens on 15...d4!?

15...d4?! 16.exd4! cxd4 17.₩a5?

Spassky blinks... or nods.

Clearly not, 17. \(\delta\) xd4? \(\delta\)c5∓ and there will be trouble on the d-file.

Instead, White must take, or the d-pawn cuts his team in half. After 17. △xd4□ Black has only one serious continuation; not this 17... △c8? 18. △c4±, or this 17... △g4?! 18. △f5!± and White's attack is more deadly! Instead, 17... ②xh2+ is the Tal move that would frighten anyone who knew him as well as Spassky. After 18. △xh2 △g4+ we reach the position where the real analysis should begin:



But here, *both* of White's reasonable moves — $\stackrel{.}{\underline{\Phi}}$ g1 and $\stackrel{.}{\underline{\Phi}}$ g3 — give an advantage:

19. ♣g1?! ∰h4 20. ♣xh7+!! (20. ♠2f3? ∰xf2+ 21. ♠h1 ♠de5↑) 20... ♠xh7 21. ∰h3!± Black won't have enough activity for the pawn.

<u>19.</u> <u>\$\Delta\$ g3!</u> boldly plays for the win:

- **a)** 19...h5 20.∯f5□+-;
- **b)** 19... ₩e5+ 20.f4 ₩e3+ 21. 2f3!:
- 21...∰f2+ 22.∯h3□ (22.∯xg4? ĝxf3+□-+) 22...≌e3 (22...ᡚe3 23.≌d2+-) 23.≌d2+-;
- 21... \(\frac{1}{2}\x\)xf3 22.\(\frac{1}{2}\x\)xh7+! There are lots of sidelines here, but in all of them White ends up with an extra pawn and the more active \(\beta\)s; e.g. 22...\(\frac{1}{2}\x\)xh7 23.\(\beta\)xe3 \(\beta\)xf3 \(\delta\)gf6 25.\(\frac{1}{2}\x\)xf6 gxf6 26.\(\beta\)c7 \(\beta\)e7 27.\(\beta\)xa7+-;
- **c)** 19... ∰d6+ 20.f4 □ ②df6 21. ∰c5! ဩe3+ 22. ②2f3+- when tactics using the ③-fork on e4 don't work:
- 22... \subseteq xd3 23. \subseteq xd6 \subseteq xf3+ 24. \delta xf3 \delta e4+ 25. \delta xg4+-;
- 22... \(\mathbb{\textrm{\text{\tint{\text{\te}\text{\texi}\text{\t

17...ᡚe5□-+ 18.ᡚxe5 ዿxe5 19.ᡚc4 ፱d5!

19... £xh2+! works immediately, but Black needs the \(\mathbb{Z}\) in the attack, so this transposes.

20. 營d2 **奧xh2+!** 21. **空xh2** 骂h5+!

22. ♣g1 ♠g4 23. ♣f4 ♣h4 and White's five pieces on the queenside are embarrassingly useless. 0-1

(13) Timman, Jan Karpov, Anatoly

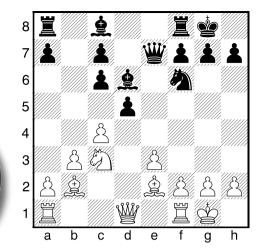
A28 Montreal 1979 (11), 25.04.1979

1.c4 ②f6 2.②c3 e5 3.②f3 ②c6 4.e3 ②e7 5.d4 exd4 6.②xd4 0-0 7.②xc6 bxc6 8.②e2 d5 9.0-0 ②d6 10.b3 營e7 (Threat: ...營e5.) 11.②b2

#2 and #1 World's top two, Tal and Karpov, =1st in Montreal.



Jontreal Gazette pho



White has a safe position in an e3 English, with potential play on the c-file. What should Black do?

11...dxc4!

Black voluntarily degrades his pawn structure, but if \$\pm\$xc4 Black gains time and freedom for a kingside attack. Since this game. White has typically preferred to exchange on d5 first.

12.bxc4

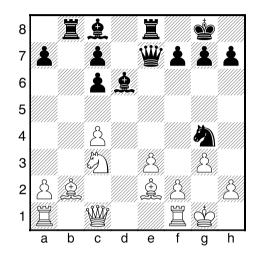
12.\(\delta\)xc4! gives up any hope of an advantage, but was better than the game, since White will not have to defend the ু\$b2. 12...�g4 13.g3□ �xh2!? (13...♦ e5!?) 14.♦ xh2 ₩h4+ 15.☆g2 h3+□ 16.☆g1 ዿg4 17. **≜**e2□ **≜**xg3□ 18.fxg3 **₩**xg3+ repetition.

12... Zb8! 13. 型c1

13.\pib1? \pixb2 14.\pixb2 \pie5-+.

13...②q4 14.q3 14.h3 ₩e5 15.g3 4 xf2!-+.

14....罩e8



15.**②**d1

15.\(\dag{\psi}\)f3 \(\delta\)f6 16.\(\dag{\psi}\)g2 \(\delta\)h6 17.h4 (17.h3 🗓 xe3! 18.fxe3 💃 xh3-+) 17...g5! 18.c5 gxh4! 19.e4 \(\mathbb{\text{\psi}}\)h5! 20.cxd6 hxg3 21.\(\mathbb{Z}\)d1 gxf2+ 22. 中f1 单a6+ 23. 中e2 Exb2! Defelcting the \(\mathbb{\mathbb{M}}\) so there is no \wg5+ 24.\wxb2 \who h2 and ... g1# 0-1 Khismatullin, D (2552)-Tomashevsky,E (2523) Serpukhov, 2004.

15...②xh2! 16.c5

16. \$\dot\dot\x\h2 \\\dot\h4+ 17. \$\dot\dot\g1 \dot\x\x\g3 18.fxg3 \(\mathbb{\text{\psi}}\)xg3+ 19.\(\mathbb{\phi}\)h1 \(\mathbb{\perp}\)e4-+. 16...**②xf1!** 17.cxd6 **②xg3**□ The desperado Timman said he missed.

20.≜d4 ₩h2+

"The fact that the game continued can be explained only by Timman's unwillingness to resign so early." - Kasparov

21.**⊈e1 ∰xg3+ 22.⊈d2** ₩g2! 23.4 b2 \(\partial a6 24.4 d3 \) \$xd3! 25. Фxd3 罩bd8 26.ዿf1 ₩e4+ 27.фc3 c5! 28. xc5 豐c6 29. 空b3 罩b8+ 30. 中a3 罩e5 31. 臭b4 豐b6

0 - 1

Seriously?

An eidetic memory and memory booster pills?

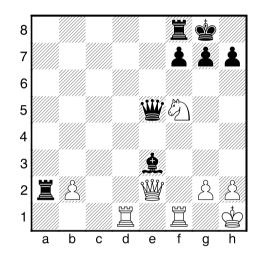


(14)

Anand, Viswanathan (2345)

Hergott, Deen (2240)

B33 Olympiad Thessaloniki (4), 22.11.1984



Both sides play this sharp position very well, and I suspect the effort put at least one of them in time trouble.

27...ዿf4□ 28.g4! g5□ 29.\(\mathbb{Z}\)de1! h5!

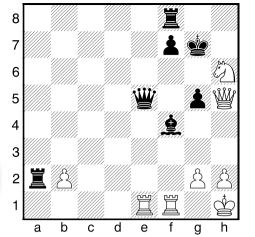
29...\fomuf6? 30.\fomuxf4+-;

29... ₩c7? 30.h4 f6 31. \(\mathbb{E}\)e7+-

30.�h6+! ⊈g7□ 31.∰xh5







Defend this against a young Indian player named "Anand"*.

31...\mathsquare xb2?

Wins a pawn and threatens g2, but White's tactics hit first.

31... \dd d5? 32. \document xf4+-;

31... a5? Looks good, keeping the W defended and attacking ≡e1 prevents ≡xf4, but... 32.♠xf7!! \(\mathbb{Z}\)xf7!! \(\mathbb{Z}\)xf7 33.\(\mathbb{Z}\)e6□+- White is down a piece, but Black will lose more trying to prevent mate. 33...q4 Defends h6 and the fifth rank, (33...≌a1? 34.\\hat{\mathscr{m}}h6+ #2; 33...\(\mathbb{I}f6?\) 34.\(\mathbb{I}e7+\) \(\mathbb{I}2)\) 34.\(\mathbb{I}g6+!\) **☆f8** 35.**₩h8+ ☆e7** and Black must lose in the major piece crossfire: 36.\documentum c8!+- threats include \modelse 6#, \modelse g8, and (if the

is another win: 36... . dd7 37.₩xq4+ ₩f5 38.h3 and the pins win.) 36... ₩d5 37. Ze1+ \$e5 38.\g8+-;

31...⊮̃f6□ 32.∜g4! ₩̈d6!? qxf4=.

32.∮)f5+□+-

32...**⊈**α8

32... ⊈f6!? 33. \(\frac{\pi}{2} \) defending the mate on g2, threatening 2e7 Black bails out to a drawn ending.) Δ33... ⊈xf5 34.g4+ ⊈f6 35.₩h6#.

33.\g4!

Defends q2 and threatens \(\mathbb{Z}\)xf4.

33...₩d2

33...₩b4 34.�e7+ ₾g7 35.∮∂d5+-;

33... \begin{aligned}
\begin{aligned}
\delta & 34.h4+-.
\end{aligned}

34.²d1!

34.h4!

35... 写f2 36. 写fd1!+-.

36.h3! **☆**h7 37.\alphadxf4! qxf4 38.\g7#

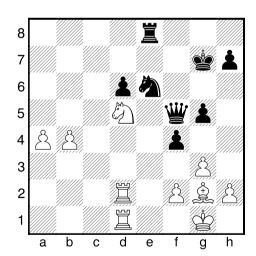
1-0

(15)Kasparov, Garry Hamilton, Robert

A39 Cannes simul FRA (10), 14.02.1988

Notes: Stephen Wright

34. \ Cd2



34...f3? Black has no immediate way to take advantage of this wedge,



After the chess, more chess.

1988 Saint John organizer Robert Hamilton plays blitz winner Mikhail Tal.

> whereas the move closes lines, gives White use of the e3 square, and expends a vital tempo. h7-h5-h4 is more to the point.

35.\(\dom\)f1! h5 36.a5 h4 37.�e3□+- ₩e4

editor - Black has no time to get to the h-file: 37... Wh7 38. Xd6

₩xb4 40.a6 \(\mathbb{E}\)f8 41.a7 41. \subseteq xe6 is also winning.

43.\(\preceq\)xa6

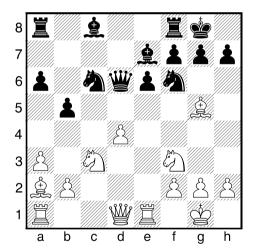
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(16) Kasparov, Garry Dlugy, Maxim

D26

World Blitz Championship Saint John (2), 19.02.1988

1.c4 c5 2.包f3 包f6 3.包c3 e6 4.e3 包c6 5.d4 d5 6.cxd5 包xd5 7.皇c4 cxd4 8.exd4 皇e7 9.0-0 0-0 10.閏e1 包f6 11.a3 a6 12.皇a2 營d6 13.皇q5 b5? (13...閏d8!±)



14. **\$xf6?!** ±

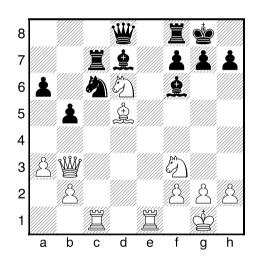
Kasparov misses his shot... IQP positions can stump even the best!

14.d5!!+-:

a) 14...exd5 15.公xd5! **急**e6

(15...\(\Delta\)xd5 16.\(\Delta\)xd5 \(\Delta\)e6 (16...\(\Delta\)xg5 17.\(\Delta\)xf7++-) 17.\(\Delta\)xc6+-) 16.\(\Delta\)xf6 gxf6 17.\(\Delta\)xf6++-;

- **c)** 14...②xd5 15.②xd5 營d8 (15...③xg5 16.②f6+ ⑤xf6 17.營xd6+-) 16.②xe7+ ②xe7 17.營xd8 冨xd8 18.⑤xe7+-.

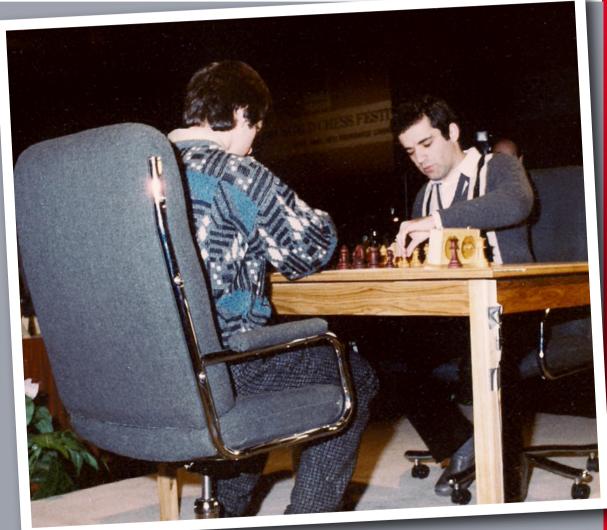


20... **②e5?**

20...ዿe8? 21.⊘xe8 \(\mathbb{Z}\)xe8 \(\mathbb{Z}\)ze8+! \(\mathbb{Z}\)xe8 23.\(\mathbb{Z}\)c2□+-;

20...�a5? 21.ᡚxf7□+-�xb3 22.ᡚxd8+ ₾h8 23.ଞxc7+-; 20... ②e6□ blocks the attack on f7, and although it undefends the ②c6, it also pins one of the two attackers, so the ③ is not really hanging. 21. ②xe6 (21. □xe6? ②d4!-+) 21... ③xd6□= and Black catches up in development.

1-0



... and he was never seen again.

Georgiev defeated **Kasparov** in the first World Blitz Championship at the **1988 World Chess Festival** in Saint John... (photo: R.Hamilton)

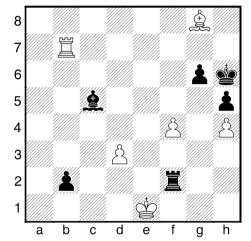
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(17)Georgiev, Kiril **Kasparov**, **Garry**

A38

World Blitz Championship Staint John (3), 20.02.1988 **Notes: Stephen Wright**

51.**皇**g8



51...q5??

Kasparov deals with the immediate mate, only to blunder into a second one. 51...b1\mathbb{\text{\tint{\text{\tint{\text{\tin}\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\\tint}\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\tin\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\\ti}\text{\texi}\text{\texi}\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\texi}\text{\text{\text{\texi}\text{\text{\texi}\text{\text{\texi}\tiliex{\texi{\texi}\texi{\texi{\texi}\text{\texi{\texi{\texi{\texi{\texi{\ti Black's advantage.

52.hxg5+ ₾g6 53.Ձh7#

1-0

(18)Korchnoi, Viktor Hjartarson, Johann E05

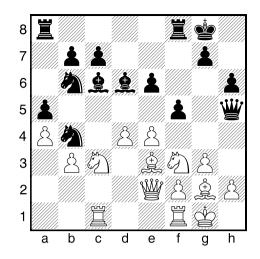
Candidates m 1/8 final-2 Saint John (8), 1988

This was the final game of the Candidates Match between Viktor Korchnoi and Johann Hiartarson, who won +3 = 3 - 2.

1.c4 (2) f6 2.d4 e6 3.g3 d5 4.\(\pmage2\) \(\pmae e7\) 5.4 f3 0-0 6.0-0 dxc4 7.\daggerc2 a6 8.a4 \$d7 9.₩xc4 \$c6 10.臭f4 a5 11.包c3 ව්a6 12.ଞae1 ව්b4 13.e4 **公d7 14.**罩a1 \$d6 15.\$e3 **②**c2 16.ዿg5 Øb6 17.₩d3 ②b4 18.₩e2 ₩e8 19.b3 f5 20. ac1 h6 21.≜e3 \text{\te}\text{\texi}\text{\text{\text{\texi}\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\texi}\text{\texi}\text{\text{\texi}\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\texi}\text{\text{\texi}\text{\text{

> Korchnoi v Hjartarson

> > 1987 Belgrade



What happens after 22.d5?

∩22.\fe1 or 22.e5 \\ e7\frac{1}{2} \text{ Gives} Black d5 and a free hand to push on the kingside.

22...fxe4□

22...exd5? 23.e5!±:

22...f4?? 23.\(\pmax\)xb6+-.

23.dxc6??

Terrible, and hard to explain: perhaps an overreaction after finding that d5 made his position worse.

22.d5?



23.፟∅xe4□ ∅6xd5! *(23...exd5?* 24.*ễ**xd*6+-*)* 24.**≜**c5₹.

23...exf3□-+ 24.\dd1

Maybe this is what White had miscalculated: 24.\(\mathref{L}\math

24...bxc6

24...∮xc6!-+.

罩f8 37.罩c1? 罩xf2+! 38.xf2 ሤxc1

Korchnoi qualified for one more Candidates matches, after this, getting eliminated by Jan Timman in the second round.

0-1

Korchnoi

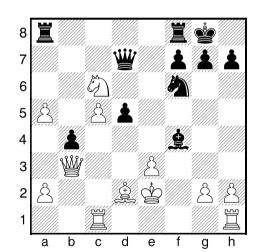
(19) Hebert, Jean (2415) Korchnoi, Viktor (2594)

E14 Quebec op Montreal (6), 21.07.2004

1.包f3 包f6 2.c4 b6 3.d4 e6 4.e3 &b4+ 5.象d2 &e7 6.包c3 &b7 7.象d3 d5 8.cxd5 exd5 9.營a4+ c6 10.包e5 0-0 11.b4 &d6 12.f4 b5 13.營b3 a5 14.bxa5 b4 15.包e2 包a6 16.至c1? (16.0-0= c5 17.dxc5 包xc5 18.營xb4 &xe5 19.fxe5 包xd3 20.營xb7 包e4=) 16...c5 17.&xa6 &xa6 18.包c6 營d7 19.dxc5 &xe2 (19...營xc6! 20.cxd6 營d7 (20...營xd6







21.\\\\\xb4?

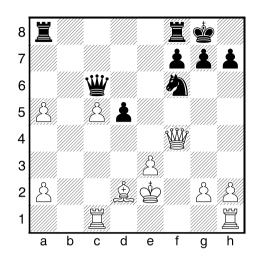
△21.exf4 ∰xc6 22.\(\begin{aligned}
\text{Aligned}

21...**₩xc6**

21... 全c7!-+ 22. 公d4 皇xa5 23. 營b2 皇xd2 24. 營xd2 公e4 25. 營c2 營g4+ 26. 全f1 罩a3-+ White is playing without the 罩h1.

2004 Quebec simul. (photos: Fillion)





22...d4!

Opening lines while the white king is in the center. Korchnoi plays the attack very accurately.

24...≌g6+! 25.⊈c4

25.全e2 當fe8+ 26.全d1 增d3 27.當e1 (27.營f1 營xd4-+) 27...當xe1+ 28.全xe1 當e8+ 29.全d1 公d5 30.營g3 公e3+ 31.營xe3 幫xe3-+.

25...**∕**2e4

Or 25...4 d5-+.

26.臭b4 營a6+! 27.空b3 營d3+□ 28.空b2 罩fb8



29.a3 ∰xd4+ 30.⊈c2 *(30.*⊈b3 *ᡚxc5*+) 30...≅xb4!-+.

29...ጃxb4+ 30.☆a1 ₩e2! 31.ጃb1 ᡚc3

31...[™]xa2+! is faster, but maybe unnecessarily flashy?

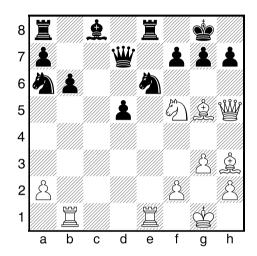
0-1

(20) Sandipan, Chanda Tiviakov, Sergei

E17 Canadian Open Ottawa (9), 14.07.2007

Voted second best game in Chess Informant 100, and one of only two games played in Canada to be included in The Mammoth Book of the World's Greatest Chess Games; the other was Timman – Karpov, game 13 above.

1.d4 ②f6 2.c4 e6 3.②f3 b6 4.g3 &b7 5.&g2 &e7 6.0-0 0-0 7.d5 exd5 8.②h4 c6 9.cxd5 ②xd5 10.②f5 ②c7 11.e4 d5 12.②c3 &f6 13.exd5!? cxd5 14.彙f4 ②ba6 15.罩e1 營d7 16.彙h3 ②e6?! (16...營d8□ Kasparov) 17.②e4! 彙xb2 18.罩b1 彙c8 19.②g5 彙f6 20.營h5 彙xg5 (20...②xg5 21.彙xg5 營c6 22.彙xf6 營xf6 23.②e7+) 21.彙xg5 罩e8



White is two pawns down but has a lot of pieces in menacing positions... and even more ways to win!

22.**臭f**6!

White has a winning attack on the dark squares — g7 is protected only by the pinned ②e6 — and the key in all winning lines is a piece sac on f6, g7 or h6.

In fact, White's position is so crushing that Stockfish

12 rates *nine* different moves as winning for White! Here is a brief overview, showing as many different winning maneuvers as possible. They are listed as SF ranks them, but if you are in a hurry, the most instructive are the game line and #2, and the most fun line is #6.

- 2) 22.②h6++- gxh6 (22... 空h8 23.②xf7++-; 22... 空f8 23.ዿf6+-) 23.ዿf6! 營d6 24.ዿxe6! ዿxe6 (24... 萬xe6 25.營xh6 萬xf6 26.萬e8+ #1) 25.營xh6 營f8 26.營g5+ #1.
- 4) 22.\(\delta\frac{1}{2}\)f1 \(\delta\frac{1}{2}\)b7 (22...\(\delta\frac{1}{2}\)ac7 23.\(\delta\frac{1}{2}\)f6 transposes) 23.\(\delta\frac{1}{2}\)b5+- wins material and keeps an attack.
- 5) 22. \(\mathbb{\text{\mathbb
- 6) 22.\(\mathbb{\text{\te}\text{\texi}\text{\text{\texi}\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\tex

see: removing the $\mbox{$\mathscr{W}$}$ from the attacking zone; threat is $\mbox{$\lambda$}$ h6#, and if 26...h5 27. $\mbox{$\mathscr{W}$}$ d2 and $\mbox{$\mathscr{W}$}$ h6 wins; quite a trip for the queen.

- 7) 22.罩e2 g6 23.匂h6+ ቋg7 24.ቌf6+! ቋxf6 25.e5+ ቋe7 26.g7ロ 罩f8 27.罩xe6++-.
- 8) This line looks ridiculous, since White seems to throw away two tempi (here and on move 24), but it's another different win: 22.\(\mathbb{Z}\) = \(\Delta\) ac5 \(\Delta\) ac5 \(\Delta\) = \(\Delta\) f8 24.\(\Delta\) d2 \(\Delta\) = \(\Delta\) f5 \(\Delta\) g8 26.\(\Delta\) xg7 \(\Delta\) 27.\(\Delta\) f5 \(\Delta\) 27.\(\Delta\) f6+) 27.\(\Delta\) xd7 \(\Delta\) xd7 \(\Delta\) xh5 28.\(\Delta\) xe8++- with a winning material advantage in the endgame.
- 9) 22. ½g2 even undeveloping wins, though the margin is smaller: 22... ②ac7 23. ½f6 ②f4!? 24. ∰g5 □ Ξxe1+ (24... ②g6 25. ②xg7+- ∰g4) 25. Ξxe1 ②fe6 26. ∰g4 ②e8 (26...h5 27. ②h6++-) 27. ½b2 ½b7 28. ②h6+ ☆h8 (28... ☆f8 29. ½a3++-) 29. ∰f5 ②f6 (29... ②d6 30. ∰f6) 30. ½xf6 gxf6 31. ∰xf6+ ②g7 32. Ξe7 ∰c6 33. ∰xf7 ∰xh6 34. Ξxb7+-.



22...gxf6

22...②ac7 23.②xg7 (23.②h6+ gxh6 24. ∰xh6 and £f5+-) 23...②xg7 24. ∰h6+-;

22...g6 23.營h6 公ac5 *(23...*臭b7 24.罩bd1+-) 24.罩bd1 營c7 25.罩xd5+-.

23.₩h6

The 2e6 prevents mate on g7, and White can't sac for it, because ...fxe6 opens a defence along the 7th rank; so what can White do?

23...②ac5

23... **\$**b7 24. ***** xf6 (24. ***** bd1 d4 25. ***** xe6 fxe6 26. ***** xd4+-) 24... ***** ac5 25. ***** h6+ *****f8 26. ***** xe6 ***** 27. ***** f5 ***** g8 28. ***** xe6 fxe6 29. ***** h6#.

24.\Bd1!

To attack h7!

24...增b7 25.営d4 ②e4 26.営exe4! dxe4 27.營xf6 營c7 28.②h6+ 查f8 29.營h8+ 空e7 30.②f5#

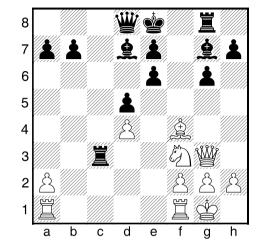
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(21) Pepin, Christian Shirov, Alexei

B50 Shirov Simul Ottawa, 11.02.2010

1.e4 c5 2.包f3 d6 3.c3 包f6 4.營c2 包c6 5.d4 cxd4 6.cxd4 d5 7.e5 包e4 8.单b5 单d7 9.e6 fxe6 10.0-0 g6 11.包c3 罩c8 12.单xc6 罩xc6

13.營e2 公xc3 14.營e5 **国g8** 15.bxc3 **皇g7 16.營g3 国xc3** 17.**皇**f4



...<u>\$</u>xd4 or ... **¤**f8

17...**\(\exists\)**xd4?!

□17... ☐f8 18. ∰h4 (18. £e5 £xe5 19. ∰xe5 (19. dxe5 ∰c7 Xe5) 19... ∰c7 20. ∰g7 ∰f4∓) 18... ☐xf3! this exchange sac leaves White with five isolated pawns and

Black's **\$**s with dangerous diagonals. 19.gxf3 **\$**xd4 20.***** xh7 (20.***** ad1 **\$**c5**+**; 20.**\$**h6? **\$**xa1 21.**\$**xf8 **\$**f6 22.***** h6 **\$**f7-+) 20...**\$**b5**+**.

18.營**h4!∞** 営**xf3! 19.**營**xh7**□ 19.gxf3?? ዿb5!-+ frees d7 for the King and puts both Rooks under attack

19...買xf4

White has a perpetual. 19...⊈f8!? 20.Ձh6+ Ձg7 21.gxf3∞; 19...≅xf4 20.∰xg8+ ≅f8 21.∰xg6+ ≅f7 22.∰g8+=.

1/2=1/2

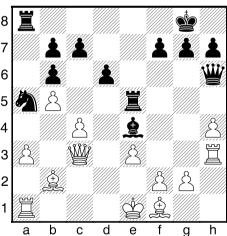
A reasonable result; White kept Black under pressure from 9.e6.



(22)Pacey, Kevin Shirov, Alexei (2722)

A28 RACC 2011 Shirov Simul Ottawa, 03.02.2011

1.c4 e5 2.യ്c3 യിf6 3.യിf3 ②c6 4.e3 \$b4 5.₩c2 0-0 6.4 d5 d6 7.a3 \(\partia\) a5 8.b4 \$b6 9. 2 xb6 axb6 10. \$b2 e4 11.b5 ⓐa5 12.ⓐq5 ≌e8 13.d3 单f5 14.dxe4 ②xe4 15.²0 xe4 **≜**xe4 16. ₩c3 ₩g5 17.h4 營h6 18.閏h3 閏e5



against Shirov?

Shirov RACC simuls

The threats include g5 and f4, hitting Black's majors and forcing open the attack on q7.

19...f5??

∩19...f6!± Xễa5:

19... \alpha ae8!? looks bad, but after 20.f4 Black stays in the game with (△20.\\$e2) 20...\\$q2□ 21.g5 (21.\(\preceq\xg2\)\(\preceq\xf4\) 22.0-0-0 ¤b3±.

20.q5!+-

The \(\preceq\)e4 is trapped!

20... h5 21. e2 hf7 22.f3 f4 23.exf4

25.\(\mathbb{Z}\)xe3 fxe3 26.0-0-0+-.

23...₩xf4

23. \$f5! 24 fxe5 \$xh3 25 exd6 cxd6 is bad, but leaves Black with more of a mess to conjure with.

24.fxe4 罩f8 25.罩d1! 營xe4 26.₩d3□+-

Defends e2 and creates a double attack on ₩e4 and Ee5, forcing off Black's \(\frac{\psi}{2}\) and killing any chance for tricks.

23.fxe4! \(\pi\)xe4 24.\(\pa\)d3 \(\pi\)xe3+

32. dd1 罩e3 33.h6 g6 34.单f3 \$d5+ wins more material.

26... \\ 27.\\ xe4 \\ xe4

28. Ed4 Ee6 29.h5 Efe8

30. Eh2 如b3 31. Ef4 如c5

Draw with Black, win with White, brought Kevin's simul score vs Shirov to +1=1-0.

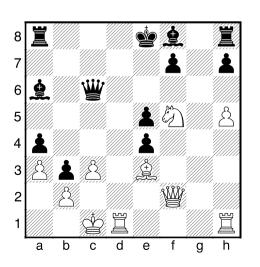
1-0

(23)Shirov, Alexei Doubleday, William

B33

RACC 2011 Shirov Simul Ottawa, 03.02.2011

29...dxe4



K.Pacey and B.Doubleday (2nd & 3rd from right) prove ready to fight.



What would be fun to play

19.g4!

ana ana



30.₺d6+?

30.h6? **&**d3 31.**②**g7+ **空**d8 32.**&**g5+ **空**c8 33.**營**f5+ **空**b7 34.**營**xf7+ **空**a6-+;

30.\(\mathbb{\matha\mathba\mathba{\mathbb{\mathbb{\mathba\mto}\matha\mto\mathba{\mathbb{\mathba\mto}\mtx\\\\a

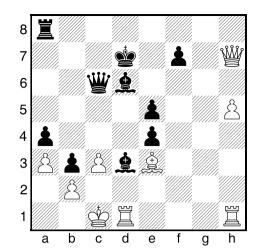
30...≜xd6 31.\feature f6

The only way to create any threats, and clearly White's idea behind 406+.

31...\geqd3?

So close! Black either didn't see that he could zig-zag out of trouble and keep the extra piece, or thought his counterattack was winning.

32.₩xh8+= �d7 33.₩xh7



What happens on ... \(\delta xa3!?\)

33...\gamma\text{xa3?

△33... ∰c4∞ defending f7 and threatening ... ≜xa3.

Safety first.
White can't be blamed for not finding the following lines in a simul:
34. ₩xf7+□+☆c8!? (34... ♣e7
35. ♣g5+-)
35. ♯d2□ ♣xb2+
(35... ₩xc3+
36. ☆d1 ♣xb2
37. ♯g2□+♣c2+ 38. ☆e2□
₩d3+ 39. ☆f2+-

) 36. 中d1□ (36. 中xb2 a3+-+) 36... 東xc3 37. 当g1□+- (37. 当g2? 単d7 38. 当g8+ 中c7 39. 東b6+ 中xb6□ 40. 単xd7 当xg8 41. 単e6+ 中c5 42. 世xg8 b2=) 37... 東c2+ 38. 中e1 東xd2+ 39. 東xd2□+-.

34...exd3 35.營xd3+ 臭d6= 36.營f5+ 空e8 37.至g1 a3! 38.至g8+ 臭f8□ 39.營xe5+ 空d7 40.營f5+ 營e6 41.營b5+ 營c6 42.營f5+ A real fighting game.

1/2-1/2

But now, I must destroy you... Host Gordon Ritchie made Shirov's visits possible.

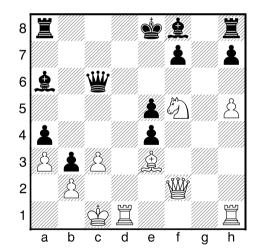


(24)

Dunne, Fracesco Shirov, Alexei

C77
RACC 2011 Shirov Simul Ottawa,
03.02.2011

1.e4 e5 2.②f3 ②c6 3.Ձb5 a6 4.Ձa4 ②f6 5.0-0 b5 6.Ձb3 Ձc5 7.e2 d6 8.h3 0-0 9.c3 h6 10.፰d1 ፰e8 11.d3 Ձb7 12.②bd2 ②e7 13.②f1 ②g6 14.②g3 ②f4 15.Ձxf4 exf4 16.②f5 d5 17.c2 dxe4 18.dxe4



18... \(\hat{\pmax}\) xe4?!

I asked Alexei if he thought this sacrifice was sound, or whether it was, as Tal used to say, "a bit of hooliganism". Shirov said





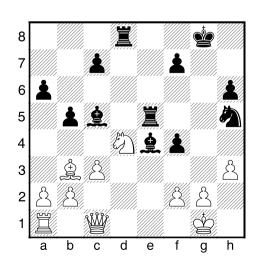
he didn't like his position and thought this gave him adequate compensation, but that he'd just missed White's strong defensive retreat on move 21; and if he'd seen 18... 28 he would have played it: 18... 28 c8! 19. 24 c4+ 20. 28 c7 28 c8. 28 c7 c8. 28 c9. 2

19.罩xd8 罩axd8 20.៉\hat{\Omega}xh6+gxh6 21.\psic1!

The move Shirov missed. If Black loses the $\triangle f4$ he's toast.

The other way to save the ∰ gives Black plenty of play: 21.∰e2 ½b7 22.∰f1 ½xf3 23.gxf3 □d2≅.

21...心h5 22.心d4! 罩e5



Black overlooked a White

defensive resource and is scrambling for compensation. What should White do?

23.f3??

23. ₩d1?! \(\mathbb{g}\)5 24.f3 \(\ddot\)g6∞;

△23.∯h2±;

23...**≜xf3!!**→ 24.gxf3?

24. 營f1! 彙c6 to support … 罩de8 if the 罩s get traded on the e-file. (24... 彙e2!?∓) 25. 垫h2 彙xd4 26.cxd4 罩xd4 27. 營f2=.

24...≅xd4!!

There's no stopping mate, which White sportingly allowed the spectators to see.

25.cxd4 ዿxd4+ 26.⊈g2 ℤe2+ 27.⊈f1 ౖ2g3#

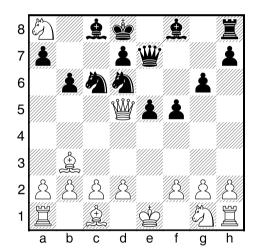
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(25)

Desjardins, Michel Shirov, Alexei

C27 RACC 2011 Shirov Simul Ottawa, 03.02.2011

1.e4 e5 2.包c3 包f6 3.桌c4 包xe4 4.營h5 包d6 5.桌b3 包c6 6.包b5 g6 7.營f3 f5 8.營d5 營e7 9.包xc7+ 全d8 10.包xa8 b6



Frankenstein-Dracula Variation

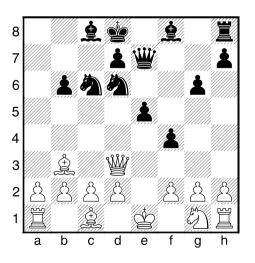
2011: Black obviously has some compensation in development and centre control, but is it enough for an exchange and a pawn? After a minute of analysis, Rybka rates this position +1.5, and Houdini +1.1. It is nice to

think that GMs still understand compensation much better than computers — think of David Bronstein's games against them — but maybe it's time for an opening survey done with the latest software!?

FWIW, Shirov is the highestrated player to play this position, but (oddly) Chessbase removed this game from their MegaBase after including it for a few years.

Update 2021: SF12 rates this position as ± after several White moves, including the game line and 11. ₩f3! and 11. Øe2!

11. ②xb6 axb6 12. ₩d3! f4



Black threatens ...e4.



13.c3? 13.5 e2!:

13...≜b7 14.⊘c3± ⊘d4 15.≜d5± (1-0, 38) Skliarov,V (2376)−Tay,J (2230) chess.com, 2020.

13... e4!? anyway.

after the game he ran Houdini on this position for 10 hours, and it couldn't find enough compensation for Black after 14. "h3! When I asked Alexei about this he admitted that he hadn't checked these lines with the recent generation of computer programs, but that once he'd started down this line with ... "axe4 he didn't see a way out of it.

2021: Checking this 10 years later with Stockfish12 supports the original conclusion: White is much better, but it's complicated: 14.營h3! f3 15.gxf3 (15.冬c3!?) 15...exf3 16.營xf3 彙h6 17.全d1!± (17.0-0?? 閏f8-+).

13...e4□ 14.\end{a}e2 ②e5!-+

15.≜c2? ∩15.†d1.

15....**臭b7**

15...f3! 16.gxf3 exf3 17.營e3 (17.公xf3 公xf3+ 18.全d1 单b7 19.營xe7+ 皇xe7∓) 17...公dc4 18.營e4 皇b7-+.

16.₩**f1?** 16.f3∞.

16...f3 17.gxf3 exf3 18.⊈d1 ∰h4 19.d4?

19..∕∆g4!-+ 20.ዿe3 ዿh6 21.∰h3

21. 臭xh6 公xf2+ 22. 空c1 營xh6+ 23. 空b1 公xh1-+.

21...**②xf2+ 22.皇xf2 營xf2** 23.**營xh6 營f1+ 24.全d2 ②c4#**

0-1

Short Work

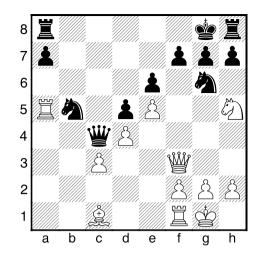
GM Nigel Short defeated **FM Aman Hambleton** en route to winning the 2012 Olympiad Waive tournament in Ottawa.

(26) Short, Nigel D Hambleton, Aman

C18
RACC Olympic Waive (4),
23.06.2012

1.e4 e6 2.d4 d5 3.包c3 单b4 4.e5 c5 5.a3 单xc3+ 6.bxc3 包e7 7.a4 b6 8.營g4 全f8 9.a5 cxd4 10.cxd4 bxa5 11.c3 營c7 12.營f3 皇a6 13.皇xa6 包xa6 14.包e2 全g8 15.0-0 營c4 16.鼍xa5 包c6 17.鼍a1 包c7 18.包f4 包e7

19.�h5 �g6 20.ജa5 �b5



What would Alekhine play?



21<u>\$</u>d2

Good enough for a winning advantage, but the Alekhine finish is 21. Wf6!! gxf6 22. Lh6 and 🖾 xf6#.

21... 年 c8 22. 日 b1 a6 23. h3 h6 24.⊈h2 ②h4 25.∰g4 ②g6 26. 型ba1 營d3 27. 单e1 名xc3 28. 单xc3 罩xc3 29. 罩xa6 罩c4 30.罩xe6 垫h7 31.罩a7 罩f8 32.\(\mathbb{Z}\)ee7 \(\mathbb{Z}\)xd4 33.f4 \(\mathbb{W}\)d1 36. 其xf7 心h4 37.f5 里d2 38.4)f6+

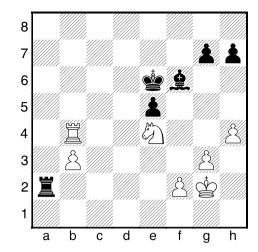
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(27)Carlsen, Magnus Wiebe, Isaac A96

New York Challenge sim New York (3.3), 22.09.2016

Simulcast

Magnus Carlsen live postmortem with Isaac Wiebe. who won his ticket to play via the "Play Magnus" app.



What's Black's best defence?

28... 以为2? Magnus went straight to this position in the postmortem (see photo), but analyzed it as though it was Black's move:

"You need to take control over the light squares on the kingside. Once I get in this [h4-h5], my king will come here [g4], my rook will... check your king away, and my king will come in [q4-f5]. So you need to play ...g6 and ...h5."

29.h5!

"Once you get this, 29...h5 I think I still have excellent winning chances, but it's much more difficult.... Once I get control over

the light squares it becomes very easy to play." - Magnus Carlsen

29....\$e7 30.罩b7 罩b1 31.垫f3 \[
\begin{aligned}
\begin 34. \ 为6+

Notice that keeping the pawn on b3 restricts the activity of Black's

34... 中d5 35.中f5 图h2 36.\Bb7 \&a3 37.\dag{4} g6 38.\d7+!

Pushing the black de either away from the e5-pawn or to where it will be exposed to a check which enables White's \alpha to gain a tempo to get back to the queenside. Even in a simul Magnus finds the most accurate finesse!

38.\(\mathbb{Z}\)xh7 gxh5+ 39.\(\mathbb{Z}\)xh5 \(\mathbb{Z}\)b2 is winning, but trickier 40. 4c3+ Фс5 41.\(\mathbb{Z}\)xe5+ Фd4 42.\(\mathbb{Z}\)a5□+-\$b4 43.**9**b5+ **\$c5** 44.**9**c3+□ \$xa5 45.5 a4+□+-.

38... **2**e6 39. **2**xh7 gxh5+ 40. 異xh5 異b2 41. 異h6+ 中d5

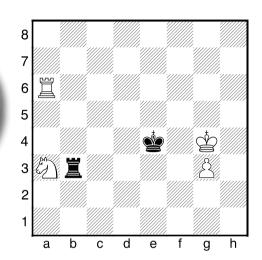
41... race 42. ab6 saves the b-pawn with none of the fuss of the variations above.





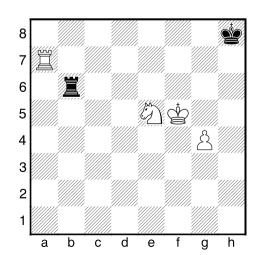
anada

42.②c3+ 含d4 43.②b5+ 含d3 44.②xa3 罩xb3 45.罩a6 e4 46.fxe4 含xe4



This would be a draw, if it weren't for that stubborn g-pawn.

47. □ a4+ 中e5 48. 中c4+ 中f6 49. □ a6+ 中g7 50. 中e5 □ b5 51. 中f5 □ b1 52. □ a7+ 中h8 53. g4 □ b6



It's a trivial win, but Magnus plays it computer-perfect for the minimum moves to mate.

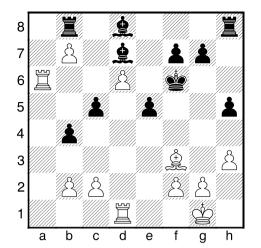
54.g5 罩b1 55.空g6 罩b6+ 56.空f7 罩b8 57.②g6+ 空h7 58.空f6+ 空g8 59.罩g7#

1-0

(28)
Anand, Viswanathan
Kovalyov, Anton
890

FIDE World Cup Tbilisi (2.1), 06.09.2017

1.e4 c5 2.包f3 d6 3.d4 cxd4 4.包xd4 包f6 5.包c3 a6 6.h3 e5 7.包b3 息e6 8.息e3 h5 9.息e2 包bd7 10.0-0 国c8 11.營d2 b5 12.国fd1 包b6 13.息xb6! 營xb6 14.a4! b4 15.包d5 包xd5 16.exd5 息d7 17.a5 營b7 18.營e3 息e7 19.營b6! 營xb6 20.axb6 国b8口 21.国xa6 息d8口 22.b7 空e7!? (22...国xb7 23.国da1±) 23.包c5? dxc5 24.d6+ 空f6 25.息f3



25... ☆f5□**∓**"When I played ...**☆**f5 I thought I had very good winning chances."
- Kovalyov

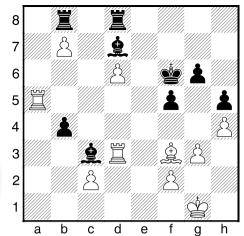
If Black can shut out or trade White's LSB then the b7-pawn is neutralized and Black wins. Here, and again at move 37 Black plays against the LSB.

26. 单d5 e4! 27. □e1 单f6?! 28. 单xe4+ 中g5 29. □a5 单xb2! 30. □xc5+ 中f6 31. □e3 g6! 32. □f3+ 中e6□ (32...中g7 33. 单d5≠) 33. □d3 □hd8 34. □a5 f5 35. 单f3 单c3 36. h4 中f6 37. g3? (△37. □a8 □)

Kovalyov - Anand







37...f4□**-+**An excellent clearance sac, giving the \(\frac{1}{2}\)d7 squares and unblocking the \(\frac{1}{2}\)d8.

38.堂e4 38.gxf4 **堂**f5-+.

Players reached the time control and gained an extra 30 min.

40...fxg3 41.fxg3 罩d7 42.罩dd5 空e6! 43.罩xf5 罩bxb7 44.罩xb7 罩xb7 45.罩xh5 空xd6-+ Black's 罩 attacks the c-pawn and White's pawns are controlled by the $\hat{\underline{x}}$.

41.⊈f1 41.**⊈**dd5 **≝**xb7-+. 41...≌d7 42.gxf4 ≌bxb7 43.≌e3+ ⊈f6

0-1





"I think I got a bit lucky today. I think he over-pushed in a more-or-less equal position. He made a sacrifice that, if it would have worked it would be the Game of the Year. But, it didn't work, hopefully for me."

Anton Kovalyov
 postgame interview
 with Anastasia
 Karlovich.



Openings

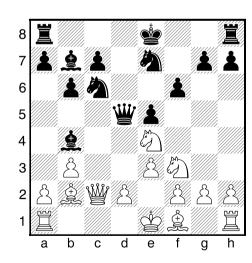
Positions in this "Openings" section have one or both kings uncastled. There are a few positions either immediately after castling, or soon after in any highly theoretical opening. Positions are in ECO order.



Spraggett, Kevin Day, Lawrence

A10 CAN-ch Ottawa (14), 1984

1. 分f3 b6 2.c4 息b7 3.b3 f6 4. ② c3 e5 5.e3 &b4 6. &b2 ଏ e7 7. ∰c2 ଏ bc6 8. ଏ e4 d5 9.cxd5 \(\mathbb{\text{\pi}}\) xd5



Black is ahead in development and has a pawn in the center. Can White live to fight another Day?

10.a3!

Black is busted, with only a choice of evils.

10...0-0-0? hoping for 11.axb4?? ☼xb4-+, might work in bullet chess, but loses to 11. 2c4! Wd7 12.axb4 ∅xb4 13.₩b1+-;

10... ②a5? 11.axb4 ⑤xb3 (11...[₩]xe4 12.[₩]xe4 &xe4 13.\\\\\\xb3+-;

10...f5? 11.ຝົg3 ∰c5 *(11...*ዿໍ*c5 12.b4*+-) 12.∰b1+-;

10... Ød8! is best 11. Øxf6+ gxf6 12.axb4±.

11.**总c4+**-

Traps the ₩.

11...ള്)d4

11... \mathre{\mathre{\pi}} a5 12. \bigantile \text{xd6+ cxd6 13.b4+-}

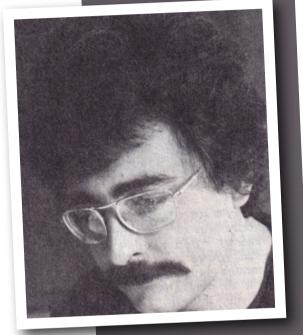


12.②xd6+!

Trades the 🖄 with tempo then takes d4 and White is up a piece.

1-0

Lawrence Day



En passant

(30)

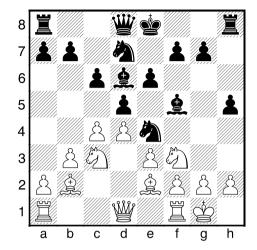
Malik, Omid **Atanasov, Anthony**

A12 Live Chess Chess.com. 08.02.2020

1.句f3 句f6 2.b3 d5 3.臭b2 \$f5 4.e3 e6 5.\$e2 **②**bd7 6.0-0 &d6 7.c4 c6 8.2 c3 h5

9.d4 (2) e4

London System Reversed



What happens on ∅xe4?

10.②xe4?!

Sadly, White's best move would be the illegal d4-d3, equalizing.

10...dxe4!

Premove.

11.**②d2**

△11.4 e5 is better, but Black has a strong initiative after 11... \mathbb{\mathbb 14.dxe5 &c5 15.&d4 0-0-0-+) 12...ዿh3! 13.g3 h4 14.4De5 (14.4)c5 hxg3) 14...f6 15.f4 exf3 16. ∅xf3 ₩xe3+-+.

₩h4+

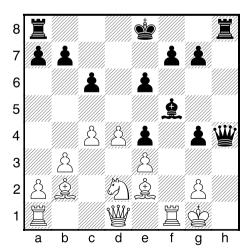
Premove.

13. 空g1 ②f6 Premove.

14.f3!

14.彙a3!? is the least likely looking defence.... but good! The idea is to play 彙d6 to defend h2. 14...當d8□ (14...0-0-0? 15.彙e7!±; 14...②g4? 15.彙d6+-) 15.鼍e1 ②g4 16.②f1□ Black can force a draw with 16...營xf2−h4, but can also play for more: 16...②xf2 17.營d2 當h6!? (17...⑥h3+ 18.蛰h1 ⑤f2+=) 18.營b4∞.

14...②g4□ **15.fxg4**□ **hxg4**□ Premove.



16. Exf5?NNovelty? Yep, this has all

happened before... between two IMs.

16.\(\begin{align*}
16.\(

White's best is: 16.\(\preceq\)xg4!

Black isn't risking anything, since there is always a repetition with 16... #h2-#h4+, but Black should keep testing White with 16... £xg4, and now:

the IM game went: 17.營e1? 營h2+ 18.全f2 罩h5! 19.罩h1 罩f5+ 20.全f3 罩xf3+! 21.全e2 營xg2+ 22.全d1 罩f2+ 0-1 Lu,C (2203)-Vo,T (2399) Johor, 2017.

But White might survive with: 17.營c2□∞ when Black can again repeat for a draw with 17...營h1-h4 checks, or continue with the rook lift with 17...營h2+ 18.全f2 型h5 19.公xe4□ 型f5+ 20.全e1 型xf1+ 21.全xf1 急f5□ threatening ...營h1+ then ...營h4. 22.公d6+! 營xd6 23.營f2章 with equal material and opposite 兔s; Black might even consider playing down a piece with 17...f5!?

"premove"

A move entered in online chess during the opponent's turn, which will be immediately played if legal. Useful for recaptures, promotion races, and in wack-a-mole time-scrambles.

(Leelenstein) 18. \(\mathbb{I}f4\) (just \(\frac{try}{t}\) to figure out why \(\frac{that}{that}\) is an only move \(\ext{\omega}\)) 0-0-0 preparing ...g5, even as an exchange sac!?

Hooligans rejoice.

18.**⊈**xg3 **₩**h4#

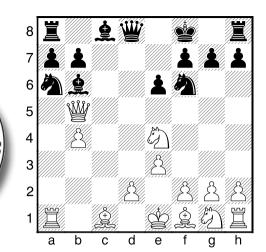
0-1

(31) Hamilton, Robert Nickoloff, Bryon

CAN-ch Winnipeg (4), 07.1986



11.e3 **包**f6



What happens if White takes f6?

12.②xf6! ₩xf6?? 12...gxf6□ 13.**½**a3±.

13.\(\Box\)xa6\(\Disp\)+- bxa6 14.\(\Box\)c6\(\Box\)a1!
Good try. 14...\(\Box\)b8 15.\(\Box\)d6++-.

15.∮)e2□

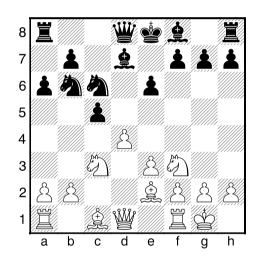
It's never too late to blunder away the win: 15.\$\div d1?? \$\div e7!-+ 16.\$\div xa8 \$\div d7 17.\$\div xh8 \$\div a4+-+ \text{White is going to lose both \$\div s\$ and still have an unsafe \$\div and no development.}

1-0

(32) Upper, John Huang, Qiuyu

A17 Quebec Open Longueuil (9), 28.07.2018

1.c4 e6 2.2c3 d5 3.e3 2f6 4.2f3 c5 5.cxd5 2xd5 6.2c4 2b6 7.2e2 2c6 8.d4 2d7 9.0-0 a6?!



10.dxc5!±

White allows the \$\mathbb{L}f8\$ to develop in one move, but to a vulnerable square. The possibility of using \$\alpha\$s to chase the \$\mathbb{L}\$-pair is an idea I remembered from some QGA lines, and it worked here.

10...ዿxc5 11.ᡚe4! ₩e7

11... £e7 12. ②d6+ £xd6 13. ₩xd6± with at least the £-pair and an open center.

12.a3±

□12. □xc5 wxc5 13.e4± threatening to skewer with &e3; but I didn't see this idea until after Black's next.

12...f5 13.**②**xc5 營xc5 14.e4!

Stockfish 12 and Leelenstein 15 both rate this position as more than +2.

14...**∮**)c8

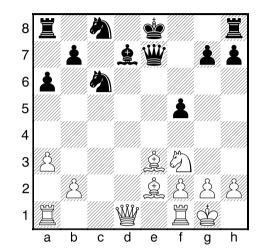
14...fxe4 15.\(\mathbb{L}\)e3 \(\mathbb{L}\)e7 16.\(\alpha\)g5 \(\alpha\)d5 17.\(\alpha\)xe4 \(\alpha\)xe3 18.fxe3+-.

15.ዿe3 ₩e7 16.exf5

16. ac1
developing
and
supporting
\$\(\preceq \) 5, 16...
fxe4
17. \$\(\preceq \) g5+(17. \$\(\preceq \) g5?
exf3!\$\(\preceq \)
17...0-0
18. \$\(\preceq \) xe4+Black's pawn

structure is worse and White's minors dominate the central dark squares.

16...exf5



SF12 rates this position as +6.6, but I played the next phase so badly that my advantage is minimal after 10 more moves.



Sambuev - Huang Qiuyu won their 2018 CoQ game.

17.≝c1

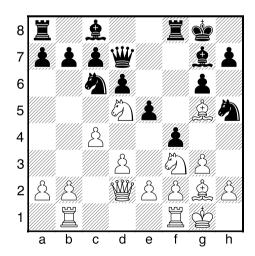
∩17.**½c**4 **≜e**6 *(17...***≝***d*6 *18.***⊑**e1+-*)* 18.**≜**g5+-.

18...**约**8e7 19.罩fd1?! (△19.ዿg5!) **19...ዿໍe6** (19...0-0-0? 20.\documbbb b6+-.) **20.\documbbb** c4? (△20.\(\mathbb{Z}\)xc6!? or 20.\(\mathbb{L}\)g5) **₩f7 24.₩xf7+?** (△24.₩e2 0-0 25.\$c5+- with a materialwinning bind.) 24... \$\div xf7\$ White has a small advantage, but converted.) 25... \$\div e6? 26.4 q5+! \$\dot{\phi}\$f6 27.f4 \$\dot{\phi}\$c8 28.罩e1! 空g6! 29.臭c5 罩d8 30.罩e6+! 空h5 31.卷xh7 図d5 32.b4 a5 33.h3! axb4 34.axb4 **②**d4 35.\(\mathbb{Z}\)e8□ (△37.\deltad7) **37...\deltad2 38.\deltaf3** 38...≌d1+ 39.⊈h2 ⊈g6 40. ②e5+ 含f6 41. 單d7 罩d2 42. ge3 \(\begin{aligned} \text{2c2 43. gb6 g6} \end{aligned} \) 44.**≜**d8+ **№**e6 45.**≅**g7 **№**d5 46.\(\mathbb{Z}\)xg6 \(\dot{\phi}\)e4 47.\(\dot{\phi}\)g3 \(\mathbb{Z}\)c3+ 50. 中4 單c7 51. 皇f8! 罩f7

1-0

(33)
Coudari, Camille
Spraggett, Kevin

Match Montreal (1), 20.12.1975



It's a King's English where Black has played the typical ...f4 break,

which here also threatens to trap the \(\pmu g5\). What should White do?

12.gxf4?

A serious mistake, but it's not at all easy to see how White can get enough play for his endangered \(\existsq q5.\)

12.g4?! [™]xg4 (12...h6∓) 13.[™]xc7 h6∓ is similar to the game, but [™]Black doesn't have f4 for an attacking piece;

12.②h4!? is possible; but best seems to be the indirect 12.b4! to deflect the ②c6 from e7. 12...h6 13.b5 hxg5 (13...②d4 14.②xd4 hxg5 15.②c2±) 14.bxc6 bxc6 and although it looks like White will get crushed by Black's kingside and central pawns, there's a saving trick: 15.②xg5!? tactically saves the ②d5 with the fork to ☒a8. (15.৺a5!?; 15.②c3? g4-+) 15...♣h6 16.②e6! with a lively mess.

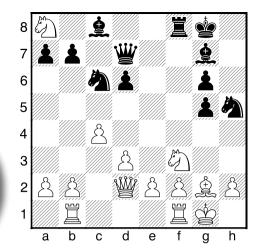
12...h6□ **13.fxe5**The critical line.
13.\(\frac{1}{2}\) h4 exf4-+ and ...g5.

13...hxg5□ 14.e6 營xe6!! 14...營d8 15.營xg5! (15.營xg5 ⑤e7∓) 15...ዿxe6 16.營xg6 ዿf7 material is equal; the computer prefers Black but a human might not like this.

15.ᡚxc7 ∰d7 16.ᡚxa8

Camille Coudari





A really good position to test your evaluation with the computer's: who is better and why?

Materially, White has a big advantage (罩pp vs 兔). The ②a8 is probably a goner, and if we count it as lost then White has an insignificant material advantage (罩pp vs 兔②). Black obviously has attacking chances on the kingside, but how much is that worth?

Stockfish 12 says Black is winning: -3.7. How can that be?

Here is a neat trick to help understand computer engine evaluations using your chess software's copy-and-paste: copy the position and paste it into a new board; then, edit the new board [in ChessBase, click S] and move one piece to various squares, using the engine to evaluate each, then compare the evaluations. For instance, in this position, move the offside and unsafe (2) a8 to:

- the offside but safe square a1 and... the computer says Black is still winning (-2);
- the safe but more active a3, then Black is only a little bit better (-.5);
- the safe *and active* c3, then... White is winning (+3).

So the key here is not material, but the activity of the pieces.

More specifically, Black's greater power to get pieces into the attack than White's to get pieces over to defend.

There are too many defensive tries to fully analyze here, so the variations which follow show just a few of Black's winning maneuvers.

16...**�**f4□ 17.�e1

17.⊈h1 ∰xg2 18.⊈xg2 *(18.*₩xg5 ∰f4 and an eventual ... £b7 will

17...**g**e5!

17... ②d4! also works, but is more complicated. 18.e3 ②xg2 19.exd4 ②xe1 20. ☐fxe1 ∰g4+21. ♣f1 ∰f3-+ and ... ♣h3+.

18.e3 **₩h7**□

18...**②**xg2? 19.**②**xg2 h7 20.f4∞.

19.f3

19.exf4 \(\hat{\mathscr{L}}\)xf4 threatening mate and the \(\hat{\mathscr{W}}\).

19...**②**xg2 20.xg2 **ዿ**h3 21.xg5

21.∰f2 ዿxf1 22.⊈xf1 \(\bar{\text{\pi}}\)xa8-+.

21... 當f5! 22. 營xf5 gxf5

0-1

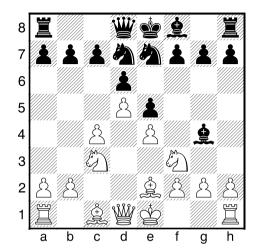
(34)

Cummings, David Bykhovsky, Avigdor

Chess to Remember Toronto (3.2), 23.09.2018

Notes: IM David Cummings

1.c4 e5 2.②c3 ②f6 3.②f3 ②c6 4.e3 d6 5.d4 ዿg4 6.d5 ②e7 7.ዿe2 ②d7 8.e4



KID-style with ...g6 or something else?

8...g6?

Black soon ends up in a King's Indian setup where he is missing the key light-squared bishop. Looking at Bykhovsky's games in the database, he doesn't appear to be a KID player, so no doubt was not comfortable with the way things went.

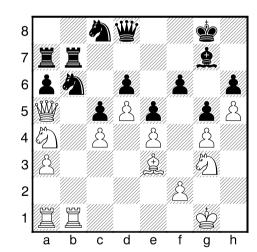
8...f5? 9.4 g5+-;

△8...ዿxf3 9.ዿxf3 g6± Black has conceded the ዿ-pair and space, but it's better than the game line.

9.h4

Not a bad idea, but White missed the tactical solution: 9.♠xe5! which wins a pawn since 9...♠xe2 10.♠xd7□ ♠xd1?? 11.♠f6# takes advantage of the move 8...g6.

9... 皇g7 10. ②g5 皇xe2 11. 營xe2 h6 12. ②f3 0-0 13.h5 g5 14.g4 f6 15. 皇e3 閏f7 16. ②d2 c5 17.0-0 a6 18.a3 ②c8 19.b4 b6 20. 閏fb1 閏a7 21. ②f1 閏c7 22. ②g3 ②e7 23.bxc5 bxc5 24. 營c2 閏a7 25. 營a4 ②b6 26. 營a5 ②ec8 27. ②a4 閏fb7



28.<u>\$</u>xc5!

The sacrifice on c5 is a theme you should know when playing White against KID. I don't recall where I first saw this, probably in the famous Zurich 1953 book.

As this was a Rapid game, I didn't have time to calculate everything, but was confident that White had enough resources to make it work in this particular situation.

28...dxc5 29.②xc5 罩b8 30.②e6 營e8 31.c5 ②d7 32.罩xb8 ②xb8 33.罩b1 ②d7 34.②f5 臭f8 35.c6 ②db6 36.罩xb6 ②xb6 37.營xb6 罩a8 38.②c7 罩b8 39.②xe8 罩xb6 40.c7 罩b1+ 41.查g2 罩c1 42.d6

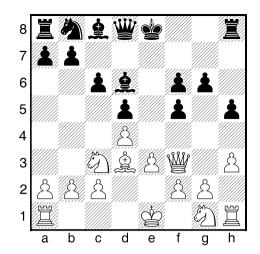


(35) Southam, Todd Cote, Jacques

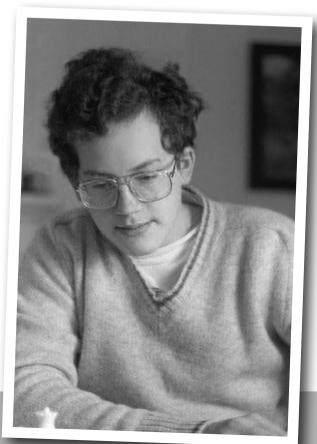
North Bay op North Bay, 1996

1.d4 f5 2.包c3 d5 3.皇g5 包f6 4.皇xf6 exf6 5.e3 c6 6.皇d3 皇d6 7.營f3 g6 8.h3 h5





Black has made five pawn moves to control the light squares. Can White do anything about it?



9.g4!±

SF12 rates this position as +1.6 at 28 ply; more-or-less winning already.

9.②ge2 is too slow 9...☆f7!∞ connecting Q and R and defending g6 when 10.②xd5?? is terrible: 10...cxd5 11.৺xd5+ ☆g7-+.

9...fxq4

9... [™]d7? 10.gxf5± gxf5 11. [△]ge2+- Hebert,J (2400)-Merstorf,D Metz, 1995 (1-0, 41);

9...hxg4 10.hxg4 \(\mathbb{Z}\)xh1 11.\(\mathbb{M}\)xh1 fxg4 12.\(\mathbb{L}\)xg6+ \(\mathbb{D}\)d7 13.\(\mathbb{D}\)ge2± material is equal, but White has much faster development and a better pawn structure. (1-0, 32) Egorov,E (2355)−Ankudinova,E (2124) Pavlodar, 2010.

10.hxg4

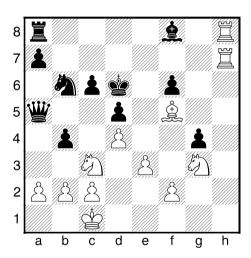
10.ዿxg6+? ⊈e7∞.

10...≜xg4 11.\\xg4□+-

This is the point of 9.g4: for the $\mbox{$\frac{\omega}$}$, White gets a $\mbox{$\frac{\omega}$}$ and $\mbox{$\frac{\omega}$}$, initiative against an exposed Black $\mbox{$\frac{\omega}$}$, and terrific light square pressure.

Not 11. ≜xg6+? ⊈e7 12. ∰g2∞.

11...hxg4 12.買xh8+ 息f8 13.鼻xg6+ 空e7 14.包ge2 包d7 15.鼻f5! Threat 買h7+.



20.②ce4+!! dxe4 21.②xe4+ **垫d5 22.**②xf6+! **垫d6** 22...**堂**c4 23.**\$**d3#.

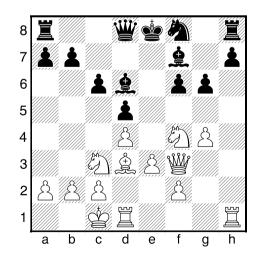
An excellent King hunt by Todd, and a game anyone would be proud to have played.

1-0

(36)
Pacey, Kevin
Villeneuve, Luc

Arnprior op (1), 30.04.2011

1.d4 f5 2.②c3 ②f6 3.彙g5 d5 4.彙xf6 exf6 5.e3 c6 6.彙d3 g6 7.營f3 彙e6 8.h3 彙d6 9.g4 (as in T.Southam-Cote, above.) 9...fxg4 10.hxg4 彙f7 11.②ge2 ②d7 12.②f4 ②f8 13.0-0-0



What should Black do?

13...**₩c7?**

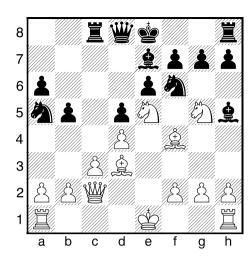
△13... we7 14.e4! and Black is in trouble but maybe not lost.

1-0

(37) Doknjas, Neil Murray, David

B13 Oregon Open (4), 05.09.2016 **Notes: Neil Doknjas**

1.e4 c6 2.d4 d5 3.exd5 cxd5 4.彙f4 ②f6 5.c3 ②c6 6.彙d3 a6 7.②d2 彙g4 8.豐b3 ②a5 9.豐a4+ b5 10.豐c2 e6 11.②gf3 彙e7 12.②e5 罩c8 13.②df3 彙h5 14.②g5!?



This move sets a trap...

14...h6

14...≜g6?? 15.≜xg6 and Black loses to ễxe6 or either ễf7.

△14...②c6 or ...②c4, removing the attacker on e5. 15.②xc6 □xc6= 16.③xh7?? ⑤xh7 17.ዿxh7 g6-+.

15.**②gxf7**?

△15. ﴿\Delta xe6!! The same idea, but prevents Black from castling. 15...fxe6 16. ﴿\Delta g6+ \Delta f8 (16... ﴿\Delta xg6? 17. \Delta xg6+ \Delta f8 18. \Delta f7#) 17. \Delta f7 \Delta e8 18. \Delta xh8 \Delta xg6 19. \Delta xg6+-+.



17.臭xf7+ 罩xf7 18.豐g6 豐f8! 19.ዿxh6 ②c4 20.∑xf7 ₩xf7 21.₩xf7+ Φxf7 22.\$c1 b4 23.f3 bxc3 24.bxc3 2 a3 25.中d2 夕b5 26.单b2 a5 27.a4 Ød6 28.⊈d3 Øc4 29.桌c1 **公d7 30.h4 e5!?** 31.h5 exd4 32.cxd4 \ 图b8 33.h6 gxh6 34.\(\mathbb{Z}\)xh6 \(\bar{Q}\)f6 **35.≅h3** (△35.g4 **≅**b3+ 36.**⊈**e2.) 35...≌b4 36.g4 ⊈g7 37.g5 ②e4! 38. Фc2 ②ed6 39. Za2 ②f5 40. \$\dagger d1 \dagger \text{xd4 41.f4} ②b6 44.\$d2 \(\mathbb{Z}\)e4+ 45.\(\mathbb{D}\)f3 See Endgame section for this. 45... **公**d4+ 46. **営xd4 営xd4** 47.ዿc3 ₾g6 48.ዿxd4 ᡚc4 49.**⊈g4**

1-0

(38)
Tarjan, James
Spraggett, Kevin

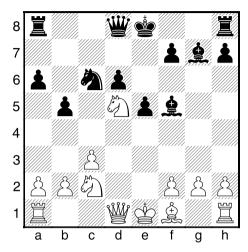
B33

Baul Karas Mamarial (1st) Va

Paul Keres Memorial (1st) Vancouver (9), 26.06.1976

1.e4 c5 2.4 f3 4 c6 3.d4 cxd4 4.4 xd4 4 f6 5.4 c3 e5

6. 2 db5 d6 7. 2 g5 a6 8. 2 a3 b5 9. 2 xf6 gxf6 10. 2 d5 f5 11. exf5 2 xf5 12. c3 2 g7 13. 2 c2



It's 1976, when this opening still had that new Sveshnikov smell!

Should Black challenge the 4 d5 with ... 4 d7, or commit the 4 with ... 00?

13...**②e**7?!

Challenging the 4d5 makes strategic sense, but doing so immediately costs Black the B-pair, and leaves him with worse pawns, as in Adams-Shirov below.

△13...0-0∞ 14.∜\(\hat{\O}\)ce3 \(\partia\)e6 15.\(\partia\)d3 f5 16.0-0 e4 (16...\(\partia\)h8!) 17.\(\hat{\O}\)f4

§f7 18. §c2 §e5 19. ②fd5 ±
Topalov, V (2740) - Carlsen, M
(2861) Abidjan (blitz) 2019 (0-1, 28).

14. ②xe7 營xe7?? 14... ②xc2! 15. 營xc2 營xe7± (½-½, 111) Adams,M (2630)-Shirov,A (2685) Chalkidiki, 1993.

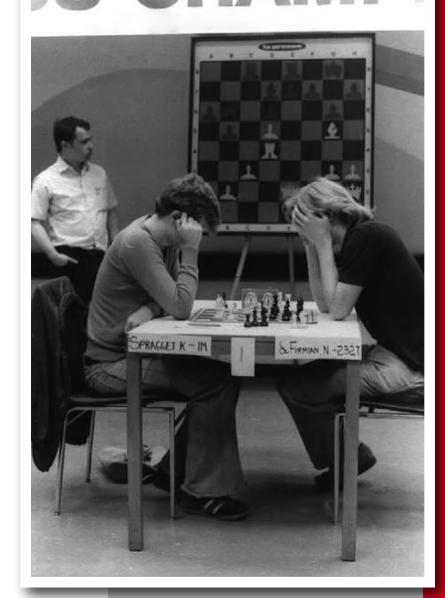
15.**₩f3**

Fork. This trap has caught more players than Spraggett: at least 55 others, including Somlai,L (2385)-Porper,E (2485) (Borsodtavho, 1991), which continued... 15.\(\text{\tex{

GM Tarjan won this 1st Keres Memorial by two full points, with 9/10.

1-0

Spraggett - de Firmian Toronto, 1976.

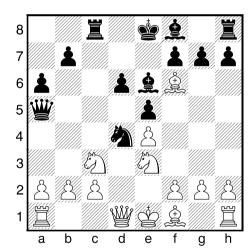


(photo: Scoones)

(39)Floyd, Brian Ivanov, Igor B33

North Bay int North Bay, 1994

1.e4 c5 2.₺f3 e6 3.d4 cxd4 4.2xd4 2f6 5.2c3 ②c6 6. ②db5 d6 7. ዿf4 e5 8.ዿg5 a6 9.2a3 ዿe6?! (△9... b5 keeping the 2a3 offside.) 10.夕c4 宮c8 11.夕e3 ₩a5 12. 单xf6! **公d4!**



It's 1994, and the new Sveshnikov smell is gone... but it's still a tricky beast.

13.**≜**d3! No tricks for you!! Trying to save the \$f6 is disastrous, and must have been what Black was banking on:

13. ₩d2? gxf6 14. ዿd3 囯g8 and White can't castle due to ... 4 f3+. and f2-f3 allows ...\$h6:

13.**\(\dagge)**h4?? \(\mathbb{Z}\)xc3□ 14.\(\mathbb{M}\)d2 (14. bxc3 \(\mathbb{\text{\tinx}\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\tint{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\tinx}\text{\tinx}\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\tinx{\tinx{\tinx{\tinx{\tinx{\tinx{\tinx{\tinx{\tinx{\text{\texi\tinx{\text{\tinx{\text{\tetx{\text{\text{\text{\texi}\tinz}\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\tinx{\tinc{\tinx{\text{\texi}\tinz{\texi}\tinx{\text{\text{\text{\ti}\tinttit{\text{\ti}\tint{\text{\text{\texi}\tint{\text{\texi 14... \(\mathbb{Z}\) xe3+\(\mathbb{Z}\) 15.fxe3 \(\alpha\) xc2+\(\mathbb{Z}\)+; 13.\\Boxed b1+- is also strong, but it's not clear the \(\mathbb{Z}\)b1 is well placed, while \(\partial d3 \) has obvious virtues.

13...gxf6 14.0-0+-

Black has a horrible Sveshnikov. Ivanov tried well from here, but White continued to play better and won.

16.營h5 臭g7 17.a4! 0-0 18.\ab1 \cong c7 19.\ab4 \ab8 20.閏fb1 ②c6 21.②d5! Offering an exchange for a winning light-square attack.

21...\$xd5 22.exd5 \$\alpha\$xb4



1994 North Bay

left: Boris Spassky, Igor Ivanov

right: Rosentalis, Shirov

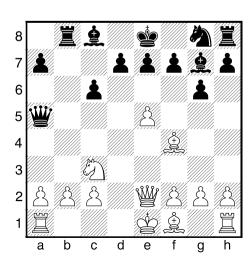
23. 學xh7+ 本f8 24. 異xb4 f5 25. ₩xf5 \(\mathbb{Z} e8 26.g3 a5 \) The finish might be 28. \mathbb{Z}xg7 党xq7 29.₩h7+ фf6 30.₩h6#.

1-0

(40)**Bolduc, Steve** Ivanov, Igor

B34 Quebec-ch Montreal (8), 18.06.1988

1.e4 c5 2.\$\hat{\partial}\$f3 \$\hat{\partial}\$c6 3.\$\hat{\partial}\$c3 g6 4.d4 cxd4 5.2 xd4 2g7 6.\$e3 \$\frac{1}{2}\$ f6 7.\$\frac{1}{2}\$ xc6 bxc6 8.e5 ②g8 9.ዿf4? (△9.f4∞) **9...**₩**a5! 10.₩e2** (△10.₩d4∓) 10.... 型b8!



Ivanov is attacking the dark squares again. What should White do about b2?

11.0-0-0

Not this... but it was kind of a trick question, since White had no good moves in the diagram: 11.罩b1? 罩xb2 12.罩xb2 營xc3+-+; 11.彙d2 hangs e5, but avoids immediate disaster.

11... **営xb2!-+ 12. 營e3** 12. 全xb2 營b4+ 13. 全c1 (13. 全a1? 營xc3+ wins the 公 and 总f4.) 13... 资xf4+ 14. 營e3 營xe5+-.

12...罩b4 13.罩d4 罩xd4 14.蹭xd4 匂f6!?

Funny guy: taking the 26 follows the pawn and the 26.

15.彙d2 ②d5 16.彙c4 ②b6 17.f4 豐a3+ 18.蛰d1 d5 19.彙b3 0-0 20.h3 c5 21.豐f2 c4

0-1

Oh, the humanity!!

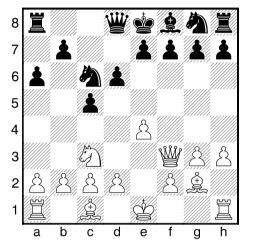
(41) Biyiasas, Peter Timman, Jan H

B50 Hoogovens Wijk aan Zee (6), 22.01.1980

1.e4 c5 2.Øf3 d6 3.Øc3 a6 4.g3 Øc6 5.ዿg2 ዿg4 6.h3



≜xf3 7.₩xf3



...g6 or ...e6

7...g6?!

7...e6± White has the \(\pma\) pair but a lot to prove.

8.e5!

This guarantees White a long-term advantage, minimally because the \(\preceq g2\) is now unopposed and unblocked.

This pretty liquidating tactic seems to have been overlooked by two rather good players

8...dxe5?

8...ዿg7 9.exd6±; 8...ዿxe5 9.ພxb7 ፰b8 10.ພxa6±.

9.\\xc6+!

The real point, and the tactical problem with 7 ...g6: White has a strategically winning endgame.

9...bxc6 10.彙xc6+ 營d7口 11.彙xd7+± 中xd7 12.少a4中c6 13.b3 e6 14.彙b2 f6 15.0-0-0 (15.f4!?) 15...彙d6 16.單de1 少e7 17.單e4 少f5 18.單c4! 單ab8 19.單e1 單b4 20.單ee4 單hb8 21.彙a3 單4b5 22.c3 彙f8 23.罩e2 中d5 24.g4! 少d6 (24...少g7 25.f4!) 25.罩xc5+ 罩xc5 26.彙xc5 彙h6 27.中c2 彙f4 28.彙e3 g5 29.d4 exd4 30.彙xf4! gxf4 31.c4+ 少xc4 32.bxc4+中xc4 33.罩xe6 d3+ 34.中d2 罩b4 35.罩e4+

1-0

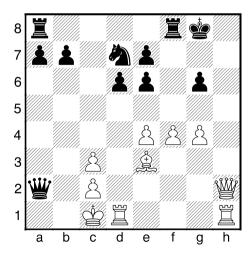
Peter Biyasas Hoogoveen, 1980

(42) Preotu, Razvan Ludwig, John

*B*76

44th World Open Philadelphia (7), 03.07.2016

Notes: Keith MacKinnon



It might be pushing it to classify this as an Opening Position, but when you play the Dragon you have to know some lines a LONG way.

19…包f6?

19... ☆f7□ White is only slightly better after 20. 營h7+ ☆e8 21.e5 (21. 營xg6+ ☆d8 22. 營g7∞ KM) 21... dxe5 22. 營xg6+ ☆d8∞ 23. 兔c5 (23. 營e4 營a1+ 24. ☆d2 營a5∞ (1-0, 56) Iljiushenok,I (2499) – Kanter,E (2375) Kazan, 2016.) 23... ☆c7 24. 兔xe7 宮xf4 25. 營d3 營a1+ 26. ☆d2 營a6 27. 營xa6= Sivuk,V (2532) – Jones,G (2657) Gjakova, 2016 (½-½, 66).

20.**g**d4 e5

Black puts up the best defence, but it's too late.

editor – nowhere to run and nowhere to hide: 20... фf7
21. ♣xf6□ exf6 (21... фxf6
22. ₩h7+-) 22. ₩h7+□ фe8
23. ₩xb7+- threatening ₩xa8 and ℤh7, both mating; those edgeℤs are useless defenders.

21.fxe5 dxe5 22.\text{\text{\text{\text{\$\geq}}}}xe5□

no help against the perpetual checks.

22...營a3+ 23.全b1 營d6 24.營g5 ②xe4 25.營h6 全f7 26.営hf1+ ②f6

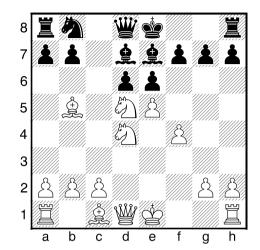
27. **全xf6 營b6+ 28. 中c1 exf6** 29. **增h7+**

1-0

(43) Sambuev, Bator Sethuraman, SP

B82 Edmonton 11th Edmonton (9), 26.06.2016

A tricky move which was played a few times by Dutch GM John Van der Weil in the 1990s, but has nearly disappeared since Black now usually plays 6...a6, which is what Kasparov always played. **7...≜d7** (7...**②**bd7? 8.e5!+-) **8.e5 ②**d**5?!** (△8...dxe5 9.fxe5 **②**d5=) **9.②**xd**5**



White has played a Sicilian sideline, and Black has to figure out the correct sequence of exchanges.

9...exd5?

9...\$xb5? 10.\(\)xe7 \(\)\$a6 11.\(\)xe6! fxe6 12.exd6+-;

9...dxe5□ best, but not as good as trading on the previous move, because here the �d5 has extra options:

10.ễxe7!? exd4 11.xd4± âxb5 12.xg7 ፰f8□ *(12...*♠xe7?? 13.ሤg5++-) 13.♠g8±;

10.⁶√2 xe6 fxe6 (10... [™]a5+?

11. \(\ddot{2}\) d2+- the fork on c7 defends the \$b5) 11. Wh5+ q6 12. [™]xe5[±] with an advantage at no cost.

10.e6!+-

If Black had first exchanged on e5 then we take off the pawns on f4 and d6: this difference is that here the d6-pawn does not allow the black w to defend d5 after

... \(\dag{\pmax}\) xb5, and that matters.

10...**.**\$c6

10....\$xb5 11.exf7+ \$\dagger{\phi}\$xf7 12.\dongame{4}\dongame{4}h5+ q6 13.\dongame{4}\dongame{4}xd5+ Фe8 and takes on b5 with an extra pawn and a winning advantage.

10...fxe6 11.6\xe6+åh4+ (11... ₩a5+ 12.åd2 ₩*xb5? 13.* © *c7*++-) 12.g3 ₩e7 13.ዿxd7+ (13.0-0!) 13... ⊈xd7 14.f5 **£**f6 15.∰xd5 ②c6 16.0-0 ≌ae8 17. ≜f4 g5 18. \(\mathbb{I} \) fe1 gxf4 19. ∅c5+ 1-0 Klinger,J (2450)-Ammann,P (2220) Velden, 1994.

11.exf7+ **☆**xf7

12.\(\preceq\)xc6 bxc6 13.\(\preceq\)xc6 ②xc6 14.₩xd5+ \$\dot{\phi}f8 15.₩xc6+-

White is up two pawns for nothing and converted with no drama.

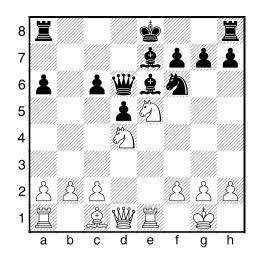
(1-0, 58)

Edmonton 2016



(44)Anderson, Frank Hayes, Rea *C*09 CAN-ch Vancouver (3), 25.08.1951

1.e4 e6 2.d4 d5 3.4 d2 c5 4.exd5 exd5 5. 2 gf3 2 c6 6.\$b5 a6 7.\$xc6+ bxc6 8.0-0 &e6 9.dxc5 &xc5 10. 4 b3 \$e7 11.ᡚbd4 ∰d6 12.፰e1



What should White do after ...c5? After ... \(\mathbb{Z}\)c8?

13...c5

very strong.) 14... \$\dag{\pm} xf7 (14... \dag{\pm} xf7 *15.\(\displie\)* 15.\(\displie\) xe6+-.

14.∮\xf7□+- Фxf7 15.**②**xe6□ 15.\\\xe6??\\\\d\d\\\\\d\\d\\\d\\\d\\\d\\\\.

15...മe4 16.മf4

Simplest. 16. 4 c7! wins too, but is unnecessarily tricky, 16... \alpha ad8 17.\dongardf3+\dongardf6 18.\dongardf4+-.

16... Zhd8 17.c4! dxc4 18.₩c2 Øf6 19.₩xc4+ Фe8 20.②e6

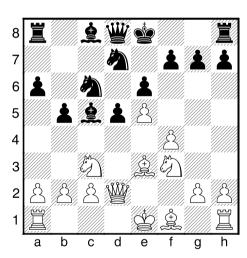
1-0

(45) Yuan, Yuanling Repkova, Eva

C11 41st Olympiad Tromso (11),

14.08.2014 **Notes: WIM Yuanling Yuan**

1.e4 e6 2.d4 d5 3.②c3 ②f6 4.e5 ②fd7 5.f4 a6 6.②f3 c5 7.≗e3 ②c6 8.d2 b5 9.dxc5 \$xc5



What happens if 10. \$\d3?

10.<u></u>\$d3

I had prepared for this line well before the game.

My opponent threw me a questionable look after I played \$\ddots d3\$, clearly thinking that I had

just blundered; but she did spent 15 minutes before replying with the natural move.

editor – Negi's book hasexcellent short strategicsummaries. About this positionhe writes:

"When going through the variations ahead, you should keep in mind that White's main strategic plan involves playing against Black's 'bad' light-squared bishop. As long as Black's counterplay (such as ...f6 or ... q5) can be kept under control, virtually any endgame with a white knight established on d4 and the black bishop still on the board will be more pleasant for White. The computer does not always agree, and I cannot say if the machine is objectively right or not. What I do know is that a practical game, such positions are always easier to play with White, who can improve his position slowly, while Black's position can feel suffocating."

- Parimarjan Negi,

GM Repertoire 1.e4 vol.1 (Quality Chess, 2014).

10...d4?

A move that turns out to be a mistake. 10... #b6 is the correct response for Black.

editor – Negi's book gives several pages of analysis here, beginning with: 10... b6 11. 2f2! 2b7!? (or 11 ... b4, or 11...00) 12.a3!N.

11.②xd4

After I played this she spent 30-40 minutes thinking, during which I toured the playing hall and watched some of the final battles of the Olympiad.

11...වxd4 12.වe4

This is the critical response, threatening ≜xd4, followed by ♠d6 and ≜e4, with a double–attack on the ≜d4 and \(\mathbb{B}\)a8.

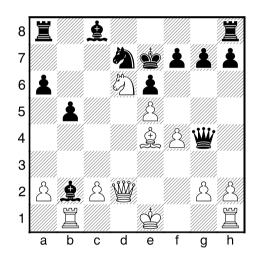
12...**≌h4**+

editor - 12...ዿb6 13.ଢ\d6+ \deltaf8
14.\deltae4+-;
editor - 12...\deltab6 13.\deltaxc5 \deltaxc5
(13...\deltaxc5 14.c3±) 14.\deltaxd4
\deltaxd3+ 15.\deltaxd3 and White is just up a \delta.

13.ዿ̂f2 ∰g4

editor - 13...②xc2+N 14.Ձxc2

(14.ሤxc2? Ձb4+‡) 14...Ձxf2+
15.ሤxf2 ሤxf2+ 16.₾xf2 "Black
falls a long way short of equality
in the endgame" - Negi.
16...₾e7 White has a big lead
in development and some weak
dark squares to go after, but
Black might still hold.



17... 営a7

The last few moves were forced.

18... 當c7 19.0-0 心c5? Another blunder. However, White was already much better in this position.

20.h3 ∰g3 21.�f5+!
The win was simple from here on.

21...exf5 22.營d6+ 空e8
23.皇c6+ 皇d7 24.營xc7
營e3+ 25.空h1 營d4
26.皇xd7+ ②xd7 27.罩bb1
營c5 28.營b7 空e7 29.罩bd1
營c8 30.營a7 罩d8 31.罩d6
營xc2 32.罩fd1 營c8 33.營d4
Threatening ...e6 and then
...營xg7 then ...罩xe6#. My
opponent resigned.

This game was perhaps the most seamless and effortless one I played throughout the entire tournament. Preparing for a few hours before each game eventually pays off.

Yuanling Yuan

1-0

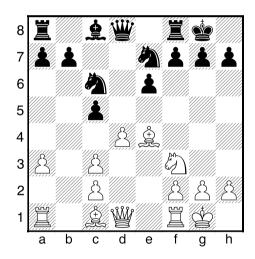
King and Queen

Danny King and Yuanling Yuan

(46) Pacey, Kevin Forget, David

C15 RA November Open Ottawa (4), 10.11.2013

1.e4 e6 2.d4 d5 3.2 c3 \$b4 4.a3 \$xc3+ 5.bxc3 \$e7 6.\$d3 dxe4 7.\$xe4 c5 8.2 f3 \$bc6 9.0-0 0-0



Is &xh7+ sound?



10.\(\polen\)xh7+!?

If White had a pawn on e5 then 2xh7+ would be automatic: it's an obvious win. Here it's not nearly so clear.

10... \triangle xh7 11. \triangle g5+ Black has to choose where to put his King: h6, g8 or g6.

11... **空g8??**Noooo! This makes it too too easv.

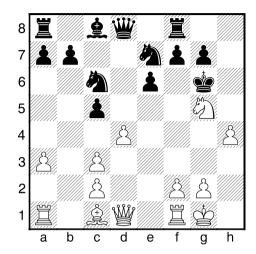
11...⊈h6? 12.∅xf7++- White wins the ∰d8 and two pawns for two minor pieces.

Black's only move is 11... 2 G □. White has several tries to continue the attack, starting with bringing out the Queen:

- **a)** 12. ^{\mathref{\}
- **b)** 12.\(\mathbb{\ma

≜xf5 19.ୱg3∞) 15...�h6□ 16.ୱg3□ ቭf5=;

But the most testing continuation is 12.h4!: *Analysis Diagram*



This lets White play for more, and may actually lead to an advantage, though the position is too complex for a definitive analysis.

White's immediate threat is h5+, forcing the Black \triangle off its only safe square. I'll consider three defences:

- a) 12... 15 f5 trying to make space for the $\stackrel{.}{\underline{}}$ on e7;
- b) 12... \(\mathbb{H}\) h8 to stop h4-h5+;
- **a)** 12...∅f5? 13.⊮g4! ⊮d5

(13...心h6? 14.h5+ 总f6 15.心h7+ 空e7 16.營xg7+-; 13... 含f6 14.心xe6!+-) 14.心xe6+! (14.h5+? 含f6章) 14...含h7 15.心xf8+ 含g8 16.營h5!+-;

b) 12...≅h8 13.\(\mathbb{g}4\) (13.\(\mathbb{g}d3+?\) \(\hat{0}f5\)\(\pi\) 13...f5\(\pi\) (13...e5?\) 14.\(\hat{0}\)e6+\(\dagge f6\) 15.\(\mathbb{g}g5+\dagge g6\) 16.\(\mathbb{g}xe7+\) and \(\mathbb{g}2.\)) 14.\(\mathbb{g}g3\)\(\dagge f6\) (14...f4!? 15.\(\mathbb{g}xf4!\)\) 15.\(\mathbb{g}=1!\rightarrow\);

c) 12...f5 13.h5+ ☆f6□ 14.≌e1:

14... \(\beta\)h8 15.\(\beta\)e2 threatening \(\beta\)xe6 mating. 15...\(\beta\)d6 (15...\(\beta\)d5 16.\(\delta\)f4!+-, \(\Delta\)c4 and \(\beta\)ad1) 16.dxc5 \(\beta\)e5 17.\(\delta\)e3 and White still has a strong attack, the key point being that 17...f4?? 18.\(\delta\)d4+- wins the Black \(\beta\) by deflecting the \(\Delta\)c6;

14...cxd4 15.cxd4 營xd4
16.營e2□ f4 (16...營xa1??
17.營xe6+ 兔xe6 18.鼍xe6#;
16...營d6 17.營f3! 營d4 18.鼍b1
It's hard to find good moves for Black. Although White is still down a piece for a pawn, he can get some material back with Һ7+.) 17.c3 營a4 (17...營e5

18.心h7+±) 18.心xe6 总xe6 19.營xe6+ 党g5 20.□b1 and the position is still unclear: for the piece, White has an exposed Black 亞 but only one pawn.

Conclusion: \(\text{\(\)}\xh7+ is not losing, and very seriously tests Black (and White); but White did have decent (but boring) alternatives, such as \(\text{\(\)}\dd d3 \) or even \(\text{\(\)}=1. \)

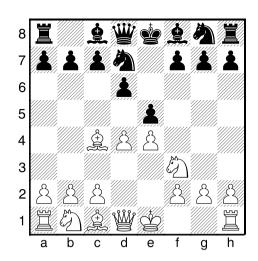
12. 增h5+- **営e8 13. 增h7+** 13. **增xf7+ 含h8 14. 含e1+-** also wins.

13... 全f8 14. 營h8+ 包g8 15. 包h7+ 空e7 16. 營xg7 空d7 17. 皇g5 包ce7 18.dxc5

1-0

(47)
Spraggett, Kevin
Boileau, Doug
C41
Quebec-ch Montreal, (2), 1973

1.e4 e5 2.4 f3 d6 3.d4 d7 d. 2c4



It's a Philidor. What should Black play, and what should Black NOT play?

4...<u>\$</u>e7??

Definitely not this.

△4...c6 controlling d5;

△4...exd4 5.\(\frac{\mathbb{\m

Guelph, 2019.) 9.♠xd7+ ♠e7± (½-½, 29) Kosteniuk,A (2469)-Skripchenko,A (2456) Warsaw (rapid) 2004.) 8...♠xe5 9.₩d5+ ♠f6 10.₩f5+ ♠e7 11.♠d5+ ♠d6 12.ዿf4+ ☆c6 13.⊮e6+ *(13.0-0-0+-)* 13...ዿd6 14.⊘b4+□+-.

5.dxe5 dxe5?

5...②xe5 6.②xe5 dxe5 7.\hbar{\pi}h5 g6 8.\hbar{\pi}xe5 \hat{\pi}f6 9.\hat{\pa}h6+-; 5...\hat{\pi}b6!? 6.\hat{\pa}b3±.

6.\d5

No good way to defend f7

1-0

(48) Anderson, Frank Mallinson, Stuart

Toronto-ch Toronto (4), 04.1947

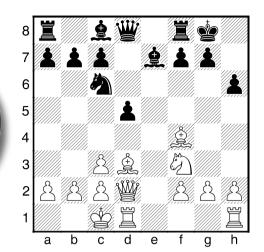
8...\$f6 and ...\$e6 are more flexible.

9.\d2 h6 10.0-0-0

10. 2xh6 is worth analyzing for anyone who plays either side of this.

10...d5

10... 2g4 11. 2xh6 2xf3 12.gxf3 gxh6 13. 2hg1++-.



Can White take on h6?

11. 单xh6!+-

11.h4 wins too, but the immediate capture is more direct.

13.g4? is clever, and almost works, but just too slow 13... ∰d6! 14. ∰h5 ⊈g7□ 15.gxf5 ∰h6+□-+.

13...罩f7

13...≌f6 14.ዿxd5+□ xd5 15.q5+□+-.

14.≜xd5 ₩e8 15.ℤhe1 and **②**g5.

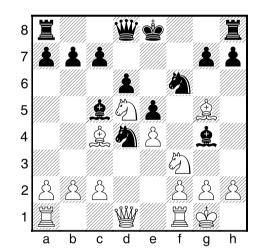
(49)

Felix, Chris Banks, Anthony

C63 2013 Charlottetown Open (4), 05.05.2013

Notes: Chris Felix

1.e4 e5 2.\$\alpha\$f3 \$\alpha\$c6 3.\$\bstyreps 55 4.d3 fxe4 5.dxe4 \$\alpha\$f6 6.0-0 \$\alpha\$c5 7.\$\alpha\$c4 d6 8.\$\alpha\$c3 \$\alpha\$g4 9.\$\alpha\$5 \$\alpha\$d4 10.\$\alpha\$d5



Should Black:

A) Castle kingside to prepare an attack down the f-file?

B) Immediately capture the \$\alpha\$f3 to damage White's Kingside and gain a tempo off the \$\mathbb{Z}\$f1 with \$\dtilde{\Delta}\$h3?

C) Play ...c6 to force the 4 d5 away?

10...**②xf3**+

White's play in the game shows why this isn't the best.

A) 10...0-0?? (loses a piece) 11.♠xf6+ ♠h8 12.♠xg4 ♠xf3+ 13.∰xf3! ∰xq5 14.∰e2+-;

B) 10... £xf3 (not bad, though White seems to keep a plus.) 11.gxf3 c6 12.c3 cxd5 13.cxd4 dxc4 14.dxc5 0-0 15.cxd6±;

C) 10...c6! 11. ②xf6+ (≤11. ②e3 ⑤xf3+!
12.gxf3 ♣h3!∓
unlike the game,
this line does not
allow White a quick
counterattack,
so Black's
better structure
dominates.) 11...
gxf6 12. ♣h4 (helps
block the g-file)
(≤12. ♣e3 ⑥xf3+

13.gxf3 ½h3 14. Ξe1 d5! 15. ½f1 (15. exd5?? Ξg8+-+) 15... Ξg8+ 16. ½h1 ½xf1 17. Ξxf1 d4∓) 12... ὧxf3+ (12... ὧd7! Δ13. ½xf6? ½xf3 14.gxf3 ὧh3-+) 13.gxf3 ½h5 Black will castle Queenside and have the initiative after a well—timed ...f5. (13... ½h3? 14.f4! ⇄ as in the game.)



1-0

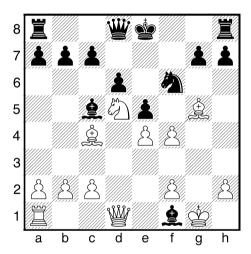
Max Euwe 1949 University of Toronto simul Frank Anderson is third from right. (photo: Hart House)

11.gxf3 **gh3**

△11...ዿੈh5.

12.f4!!

editor – !! The move of the game: the threat of ♠xf6+ and ∰h5+ is so strong that Black has to give back an exchange to survive.



editor: Attacking Practice
By material count, White is
down the exchange, but since
neither of Black's \(\mathbb{Z}\)s is doing
anything useful, it's best to think
of this position as White being
(temporarily) up one minor piece
with the Black \(\mathbb{L}\) caught in the
center.

13.**②xf6+?**

∩13.∯xf1→:

a) 13...h5 14.fxe5 dxe5 15.營f3!+e.g. 15...營d6 16.皇xf6 gxf6 17.公xc7+!! 營xc7 18.營xf6+-(X閏h8 and 皇b5+);

c) 13... 當f8 14.彙xf6 (14.b4!) 14... gxf6 15.覺h5+ 全d7 (15...當f7 16.憂b6+- White wins a whole 當) 16.覺f5+ 全c6 (16...全e8 17.覺e6+覺e7 18.覺xe7#) 17.a4 (threatening 彙b5#) 17...a6 18.彙b5+! (anyway!) 18...axb5 19.axb5+ 全xb5 20.罩xa8 覺xa8 21.憂xc7++-.

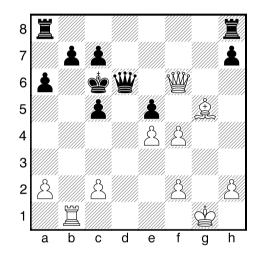
13...gxf6 14.營h5+ 空d7 15.營f7+ 空c6

15...⊈c8 16.≗e6+ ⊈b8 17.≜xf6 and after ... ₩e8, ... ₩f8 or ... ℤf8 White will have the better endgame.

16.₩d5+

16. ⊈xf1 was a better move, keeping the pressure on the black king. ∰d5+ was inaccurate, giving Black an advantage.

16... 空b6 17.b4 皇xc4 18.bxc5+ dxc5 19. 豐xc4 a6 20. 豐e6+ 豐d6 21. 罩b1+ 空c6 22. 豐xf6



The attack is over, I'll end up in the endgame an exchange down, but with a two passed pawns.

A mistake; ... \$\mathbb{I}\$ f8 was much better. The position is equal now.

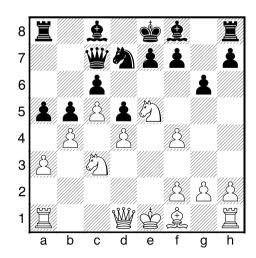
26.₩b3 ₩xf4?

28. \widetilde{\pi}xa8 \widetilde{\pi}d4 29. \widetilde{\pi}d5+ \widetilde{\pi}xd5 30. exd5 This would have been a good endgame. 27. \widetilde{\pi}d5#

1-0

(50) Botez, Alexandra Calugar, Arthur

D15 CYCC 2012 U18 Victoria (5), 2012



What's better: 2 xe5 or ... f6?

13...f6??

△13...\$g7 followed by ...00 and ...f6;

△13... ②xe5 14.fxe5 & g7 Again, followed by ...00 and ...f6. In both lines, White has space, but longterm the 2 c3 will be no match for Black's DSB, which will attack on either the h8-a1 or h6-c1 diagonals.

21.6) d6 \$xf5 22.b5 e4 23.bxc6 &c3+! 24. de2 **≜q4+** CYCC with 7/7

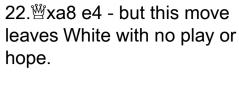
0-1

Arthur Calugar 2012 Pan-Ams

14.6)d3?

14. 公xc6!! is excellent. and the only move that doesn't leave Black better: 14... wxc6 15.≜xb5 ₩e6+ two pawns for the 2. a lead in development, and probably wins the \(\mathbb{Z}\)e1. SF12 rates this position as +2.5.

14....臭g7 15.h4 e5! 16.f5 exd4 17.**②**e2 0-0 18. 2 xd4 2 e5 19. 2 xe5? fxe5-+ 20.**②**xb5 ₩d8! Black can take - 20... cxb5 21.\dongardxxd5+ \dongardxh8



Arthur went on to win the U18

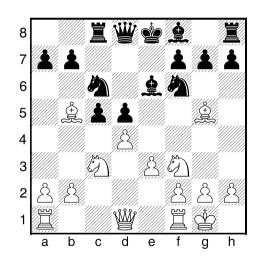


(51)

Nickoloff, Bryon **Dougherty, Michael** D32

Toronto op Toronto (6), 1993

1.d4 d5 2.c4 e6 3.4 f3 c5 4.cxd5 exd5 5.\(\delta\)g5! (I don't think Black can equalize now.) 5...②f6 6.②c3 ②c6 7.e3 (7. xf6! is good too.) **7... 2e6** 8.单b5 罩c8 9.0-0



...h6 or something else?

9...h6?

Black is dangerously far behind in development, and getting castled will probably cost at least a pawn (to \mathscr{W}a4 if nothing else); but this makes things worse.

_9...cxd4 10.\(\delta\)xd4 or 10.\(\delta\)xd4:

9...\$e7 10.dxc5 0-0 (10...\$xc5 11.\(\pmaxf6\)\(\pm\)\xd5± (12.\(\mathbb{Z}\)c1±)) 11.\(\mathbb{L}\)xc6 bxc6 12.b4±.

10.\(\polen\)xf6! \(\psi\)xf6 11.e4!+-

And the rest of this short game is extended initiative which White plays perfectly.

11...dxe4

11...cxd4 12.∮xd5+- ₩d8 13. (a) xd4 (b) xd5 14.exd5 (b) xd5 15.²√2xc6+- ¹/2xd1 (15...bxc6 *16.* ₩*xd5*+-) 16. ∅xa7++-.

12. (a) xe4 Wf4

12... [™]d8 13.dxc5 is a free pawn with a lead in development.

15.4 c3!

15.d6! also wins.

15...0-0

₩c7 18.₩a4 \$xd5 19.\2xd5 \textbf{\textbf{\textit{\textbf{\textit{g}}}}\textbf{\textbf{\textbf{\textbf{\textbf{g}}}}}\textbf{\textbf{\textbf{g}}}\textbf{\textbf{\textbf{g}}}\textbf{\textbf{g somehow, all the tactics just seem to work for White.

16.₩c1!

So subtle, and completey crushing.

16...₩g4

16...\subseteq xc1 17.\subseteq axc1 and Black loses one of his \(\mathbb{L}\)s.

17.**皇xc6 皇d6 18.dxe6 bxc6** 19.e7

1-0

(52) Yang, Kaiqi Plotkin, Victor

D45 Hart House Reading Week Open, Toronto (3), 19.02.2017

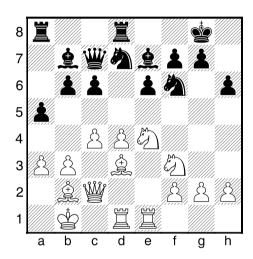
1.c4 ②f6 2.②c3 e6 3.d4 d5 4.②f3 c6 5.e3 ②bd7 6.豐c2 \$e7 7.b3 0-0 8.\$d3 b6 9.e4 dxe4 10.②xe4 \$b7 11.\$b2 h6 12.0-0-0!?

Unusual. White normally castles short, but unless Black can force open the b or c-files, the white K isn't in much danger; and Black's Bs don't make much of an impression. On the other hand, Black's Ah6 gives White a hook to aim at, and his two Bs are

already pointed at the Black K.

12...增c7 (12...b5!? 13.c5) 13.罩he1 a5 14.a3 罩fd8 15.фb1

Both sides have castled, so it's not really an opening anymore, but this position is a test of White's unusual opening decision to castle long.



...c5 or √2 xe4

15...c5?!

△15...②xe4 16.ዿxe4 ②f6 17.ዿd3 c5∞ or 17...b5∞.

16.d5!

A very strong pawn sac.

16...exd5 17.40c3!

17.cxd5 \(\partial xd5 \) 18.\(\Qrac{1}{2} \) c3 \((18.\(\Qrac{1}{2} \) d4?!;

18. Ded2 ≜f8∓ and Black's play against the White King should come first.) 18... ≜e6∞.

17...dxc4?

17...d4?? 18.∅b5 and the ∰ and ≜e7 are hanging.;

18.<u>\$</u>xc4

If Black's Rs were on e8 and d8 then the position would be balanced, but where they are now Black's position may already be beyond saving!

18...**≜xf3**!

18... 皇f8? 19. 曾g6!+-; 18... 包f8? 19. 富xd8 富xd8 20. 包e5+- wins f7 and the game; e.g. 20... 包d5 (20... 包e6 21. 包xf7+-) 21. 包xf7口 全xf7 22. 包xd5 皇xd5 23. 曾f5++- material will be equal for one ply, then Black will have to give up the exchange to save himself from the light-square attack.

19.gxf3 �168 20.�1d5 �1xd5 21.ዿxd5 \(\text{\$\fix}\)xd5 \(\text{\$\fix}\)

21... ac8? 22. g1+- Black's kingside is toast; e.g. 22... e6 (22... g6 23. xg6+-) 23. xg7+ xg7 24. c3+-.

22. \ xd5±

White is up an exchange for a pawn and with more active pieces.

22... Id8 23. If5 Ixd5 26.f4 q6 27.f5!+- (Trading a doubled pawn to degrade Black's kingside and open another file for the R.) **27...qxf5 28.\$b2** ₩c7 29.₩xf5 ₩xh2 30.₩f3 **營h4 31.**罩g1+ ₾f8 32.罩h1 ₩g5 33.₩a8+ &d8 34.\d1 h5 35.f4 ∰h4 36.фa2 фe8 **37.₩c6+** Materially, Black is ahead, with NPP for the R, but his K is so exposed that there's no way to save the game. In fact, almost 1/2 of White's next 30 moves were checks, which might indicate time trouble, but certainly shows who had the initiative.

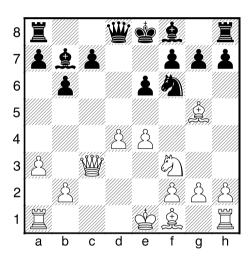
(1-0, 78)

(53)Spraggett, Kevin **Karklins, Andrew**

E12

Toronto Int. Toronto (5), 31.07.1985

1.d4 © f6 2.c4 e6 3. © f3 b6 4.a3 &b7 5.2 c3 d5 6.cxd5 ②xd5 7.₩c2 ②xc3 8.₩xc3 ව්d7 9. ඵුg5 විf6 10.e4!



White is playing gambit style against a QID; what should Black do?

10....営c8?

10...c5?? 11.ዿb5+ фe7 12.e5+-;

10...少xe4?? 11.单b5+ c6 12.\(\pmaxc6++-\);

10...**≜**xe4?? 11.**≜**b5+ **∲**e7 12. 2 e5! With such a huge lead in development White even threatens d5 and 000. 12...\(\mathbb{2}\)xg2

10...a6! 11.\(\document{\pmathbb{\pmathbb{\gamma}}}\)d3\(\document{\pmathbb{\gamma}}\) (1-0, 29) Spraggett,K (2560)-Speelman,J (2530) Taxco 1985; which was about a month before the present game; so it seems likely the next sequence was part of Spraggett's preparation.

This natural move is bad, but only because of a very hard-tosee reason.

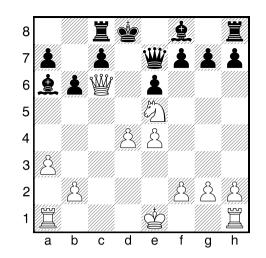
12.**≜**a6‼± **≜**xa6□ 13.₩c6+ **\$**d8

13...∳e7 14.∮e5 \de d8 15.₩xc7+ Фe8 16.₩c6+ фе7 17.₩a4 **\$**b7 (17...**\$**d3 18.**\(\mathbb{Z}**c1!!+-\) 18.∰xa7+-.

14.**②e5 ≌e7**

This next sequence deserves a diagram:

Kevin Spraggett 1984 Canadian Zonal



15.d5□ ₩e8 16.4 xf7+□ **₩xf7 17.dxe6**□ **₩e8**

18.0-0-0+?? \$d6-+ and \(\pi\xd6\) would self-pin the \u00ec.

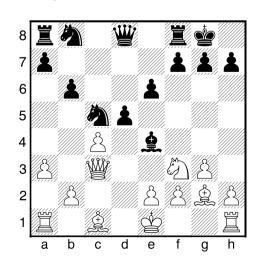
18...**⊈e**7

19.\doesigd7+ 如f6 20.e7+! AlphaZero couldn't have done it better!

1-0

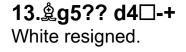
(54)Spraggett, Kevin Hebert, Jean E32 Montreal match (4), 1985

1.d4 (2)f6 2.c4 e6 3.(2)f3 b6 4. ② c3 & b4 5. ₩ c2 & b7 6.a3 **≜xc3+7. \mathrew** xc3 0-0 8.g3 c5 9.dxc5 ②e4 10.₩c2 ②xc5 11.ዿg2 ዿe4 12.₩c3 d5



Castle, or try for more with \(\preceq g5? \)

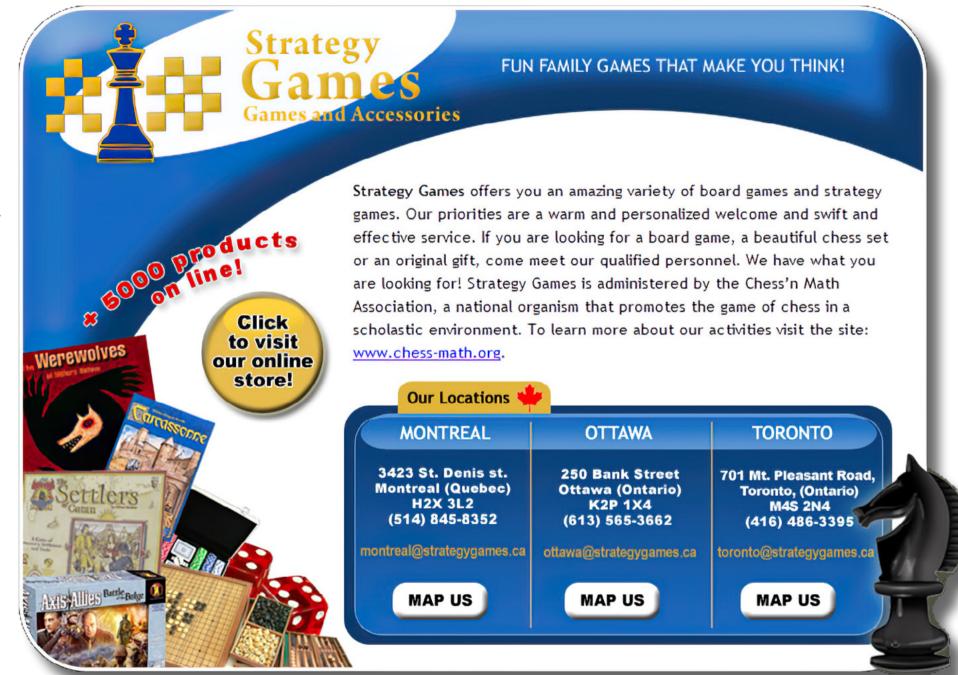




The \$\alpha\$f3 defends both \$\mathrev{L}\$s, so it doesn't control d4. Here are the gory details after 13...d4:

- **a)** 14.∜2xd4 ∰xg5-+;
- **b)** 14.\(\(\frac{1}{2}\)xd8 dxc3 15.b4 (15.\(\frac{1}{2}\)e7 cxb2-+) 15...\(\frac{1}{2}\)b3-+;
- **c)** 14.\(\mathbb{\ma
- **d)** 14. 增b4 the only square that doesn't allow ...f6 followed by ...心b2 forking the 增 and 罩, but 14...f6 15. 全位2 心c6 16. 增b5 a6 traps the 增.

0-1



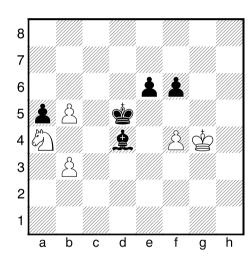
Endings

This section includes Canadians playing endgames: three pieces or less. Positions are sorted by material, from fewer to more pieces.



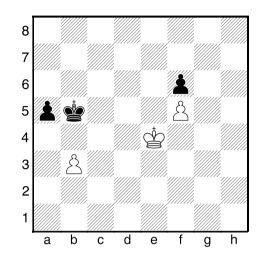
(55) Djerkovic, Miladin Short, Nigel D

RACC Olympic Waive (5), 23.06.2012



37.f5!= (White had 44 sec (+5 sec increment) left.) 37... e5 38. 查f3 e4+ 39. 查f4 e3 40. 查f3 查e5 41.b6 查d6 42. 查e2 查c6 43. 查d3 毫xb6 44. ②xb6 查xb6 45. 查xe3 (White 23s v Black 3m12s) 45... 查b5 46. 查e4?? 46. 查d3= 查b4 47. 查c2=; 46. 查d4= 查b4 47. 查d5 查xb3

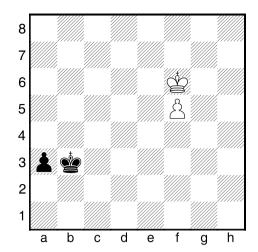
48. de 6 transposes to the game.



46...**∲b4?**?

46... \$\dots c5 □ Black wins by first shouldering the White King back before going after whichever pawn is left undefended: 47. \$\dots d3 \$\dots d5\$, or 47. \$\dots e3 \$\dots b4-+.\$

47.⋭d5□= ⋭xb3 48.⋭e6 a4 49.⋭xf6 a3



50.**⊉**f7??

ARRGH!! Time pressure and being SO close to a draw against a chess legend do terrible things to the nerves.

50.☆g7?? self-pins to lose a critical tempo: 50...a2 51.f6 a1∰-+;

50.全e7口 a2 51.f6口 a1增 52.f7口 增g7 53.全e8口 增e5+ 54.全f8 (54.全d7=) 54...全c4 55.全g8 增e6 56.全h8= If Black's K was much closer (e.g. on f5) this would be a win since Black can force mate after allowing the promotion; but not here.

50...a2 51.f6 a1₩ 52.Φg6 52.Фe7 ₩e5+-+.

52...**⊈c4** 53.f7 **₩h8**□+-

0-1



Just asking you to prove it...

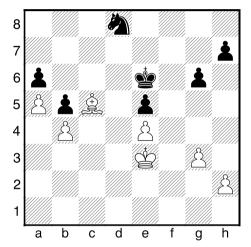
Miladin
Djerkovic
earned but did
not score the
draw vs
Nigel Short.

(56) Zhou, Qiyu Sambuev, Bator

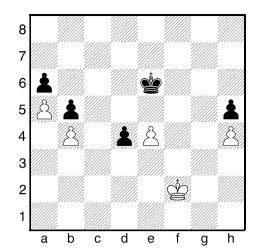
A84

Quebec Amateur Montreal, (3), 11.10.2014

49.e3



editor – From here on the position is 0.00 all the way. 49... \$\delta\$b7 50.\$\delta\$6 \$\delta\$d6 \$51.\$\delta\$d3 \$\delta\$c4 52.\$\delta\$c5 \$\delta\$f6 \$53.h3 \$\delta\$g5 54.\$\delta\$e7 \$\delta\$g7 \$55.\$\delta\$f6 \$\delta\$h6 56.\$\delta\$e7 \$\delta\$g7 \$57.\$\delta\$c5 \$\delta\$f8 \$\delta\$60.\$\delta\$e3 \$\delta\$g7 61.\$\delta\$d3 \$\delta\$66 62.\$\delta\$e3 \$\delta\$f6 63.\$\delta\$e2 h5 64.\$\delta\$f3 \$\delta\$d4+ 65.\$\delta\$f2 g5 66.h4 gxh4 \$\delta\$66 68.\$\delta\$xd4 exd4



69.**⊈e2**□

The d3 and e5 squares are "mined" — whoever steps on one first loses — but if neither does it's a draw.

69...**⊈d6**

As of the time of annotating this game, I've played six times against Bator. This is my only draw against him. :) - *Qiyu Zhou*

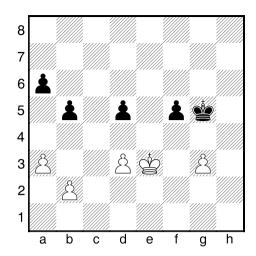
1/2-1/2

(57) Vettese, Nicholas Krnan, Tomas

C50

Oakville Invitational Norm Oakville, (4.3), 21.02.2020

37.hxg5 **⊈**xg5



Glory or safety?

38.**⊈d4??**

38.b4!? ☆g4□ 39.☆f2 f4 40.gxf4 ☆xf4 (40...d4?? 41.f5 ☆xf5 42.☆f3+-) 41.☆e2 d4 42.☆f2□ ☆g4□ 43.☆g2□=. 38.☆f3= a5 *(38...d4?? 39.b4+-)* 39.b3=.

38... 垃g4□-+ 39. 垃e5 39. **垃**xd5 **垃**xg3 40. **垃**e5 f4 Black wins the race.

40. \(\dag{\psi}\)xd4 \(\dag{\psi}\)xg3 41. \(\dag{\psi}\)e3 f4+ 42. \(\dag{\psi}\)e2 \(\dag{\psi}\)g2 wins this "race".

0-1

Vettese - Krnan Oakville, 2020

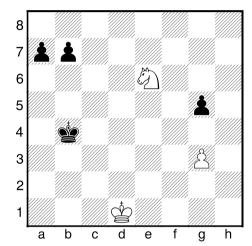


(58) Sapozhnikov, Roman Upper, John

*C*06

National Capital Open, Ottawa (5), 06.12.2009

66.**②**xe6



66...g4???

[editor – the following is a revised version of analysis I sent to engame guru Karsten Müller, which he published in his Endgame Corner column on Chess Cafe.]

What could be more obvious than ...g4: saving the pawn (for now) and putting it on the square the most tempi from the ②?

I've since reviewed this endgame with the 7-piece Lomonosov tablebases and discovered that of Black's 12 legal moves in the diagram only three of them are losing, the others are ... \$\div a4\$ and ... \$\div a5\$. In fact, if it was White to move in the diagram it would *still* be a draw.

Unfortunately, when I played the game I had read only the first two pages of the chapter on (a) endings in *Dvoretsky's* Endgame Manual; on the fourth page he shows that when pawns are head-to-head (like the g3/ g4 duo are now) the 🖄 can safely defend its & without being attacked, because then the Black åg4 prevents the opponent's \\ \dots from attacking both the 4 h5/ f5 and the \(\delta \g 3 \). On its own, that would still make it a draw, but the tempo Black spent on ...g5-g4 allows White to win a queenside A and still get back to defend the ∆g3, winning.

There are three key ideas in this ending:

1. White's only chance to win is to save his g-pawn while stopping Black's queenside

pawns.

- 2. The white King on its own can stop but not capture Black's pawn duo taking one would allow the other to promote.
- 3. If Black's

 vertex somehow cut off from the queenside (imagine Black's 4h3 and q4 pawn vs \$\div f2\$ and q3 pawn) the 🖄 could stop both the a and b pawns — it could even win one of them — but it would still be a draw because there would be no way for White to both stop the remaining pawn(s) and win Black's q4-pawn without losing the q3-pawn. Therefore, if Black keeps both queenside pawns and ties either of the white pieces to the defence of a3 then Black cannot lose.

So, Black should be concerned about only one of the following, either: saving both a and b pawns, or stopping White's g-pawn.

66... g4??? is triply bad: it loses a queenside pawn and wastes a tempo and creates the pawn structure which is easiest for White to defend.

△66...a6 or any queenside pawn move which saves them both draws.

△66... \$\document{\psi} c3 also draws:

transposes to the game, 67... 2 d3 68.2 h3 2 e3 69.g4 2 e4 the White 2 e4 takes three moves to defend the g4 pawn, which gives Black enough time to run the queenside pawns, so there's no way to use the 2 e4 to stop the a+b 2 e4 s without dropping the g2 e4. If the white 2 e4 gets in front of the black pawns to stop them then the Black 2 e4 can oscillate somewhere in the square of the g-pawn.

67. № e2!? is playing with fire, but objectively no worse 67... a5 68. ♠ xg5□= a4 69. ♠ e4+□ ♠ c2 70. ♠ c5 a3 (70... b5 71. ♠ d3 a3 72.g4 b4!= (72... a2?? 73. ♠ b4+ ♠ b2 74. ♠ xa2 ♠ xa2 75.g5+- White promotes with check.)) 71. ♠ d3□= b5 (71... ♠ c3 72. ♠ c1□=) 72.g4□ ♠ c3 73. ♠ c1□ b4 74. ♠ a2+ ♠ b3 75.g5□ ♠ xa2 76.g6 ♠ b1 77.g7 a2 78.g8 ♣ a1 ♣ 79. ♣ g1+ ♠ a2 80. ♠ a7+=.

67.∕a\d8!+- b5

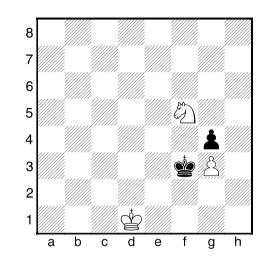
68.②c6+! It is now #35.

68...⊈c3 69.ᡚe5?

Either time pressure, or White hadn't finished the Dvoretsky chapter on 🗗 v 🖒 endings either.

Sapozhnikov & Upper

70.ଢ\dag{2}xb5 \delta e3 71.\dag{2}d6 \delta f3 72.\dag{2}f5 Analysis Diagram:



Black's g4 pawn costs him the game; remove it, and ...\$\dot\dot\gq\$4 would draw. 72...\$\dot\dot\dot\eq\$4 73.\$\displims\$g7 (or 73.\$\displims\$h4 \$\displims\$e3 74.\$\displims\$e1+-) 73...\$\displims\$f3 74.\$\displims\$h5+-.

69...b4= 70.∜0xg4

Now the Black ☆ can either attack the g∆ or safely sit on the



square in front of it to hold the draw.

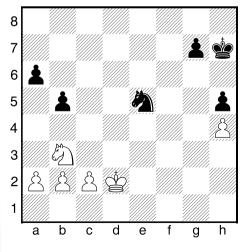
70... 空d3 71. ②h2 a5 72.g4 空e4 73. 空c2 a4 74.g5 空f5 75. ②f3 a3 76. 空b3 空g6 77. 空a2 空f5

1/2=1/2

(59) Preotu, Razvan Kamsky, Gata

2016 Washington International, D.C. (5), 15.08.2016 **Notes: IM Razvan Preotu**

32.**⊉**d2



...②c4+ or ...②f3+

Guelph, 2011 Zonal.

32...**②c4+?**

Kamsky should have gone after the h-pawn: 32...②f3+ 33.७e3 ②xh4 34.②c5 a5 35.②e4 ७h6 36.②d6 b4 37.c4 bxc3 38.bxc3∓ White may be able to draw because of the counterplay with the c-pawn.

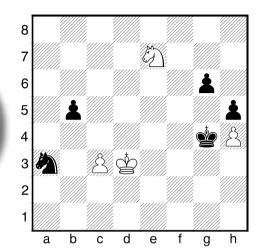
33.**⊈**d3?

33.堂c3 g5 looked extremely dangerous to me, but White is in time to get the king back to stop the pawn: 34.hxg5 堂g6 35.②d4 堂xg5 36.b3 ②e5 37.堂d2 堂f4 38.堂e2=.

33...②xb2+ 34.₾e4 ②a4 35.a3 ②c3+ 36.₾d3 ②b1 37.②c5 ②xa3 38.③xa6 ₾g6-+ 39.②c7 ₾f5 40.c3 ₾e5

Kamsky was probably confused on how to win the h-pawn without trading it for the g-pawn.

41.**②e8 g6 42.②c7 ☆f5** 43.₺d5 **bg4** 44.₺e7



44... q5?

A strange mistake. Black gives up an important tempo because the king will be on q5, not on q4.

46. ⊕d4 ②c4 47. ⊕e4 ⊕g5 48. 4 f4 h4-+ White won't be able to stop the h-pawn and protect the c3-pawn.

45.hxg5 **\$\delta\$**xg5 46.**\$\delta\$e3 \$\delta\$g4** 46...\$\b1 47.\$\d5 \phif5 48.\$\forall f4 h4 49.∮\d5 \daggered{\phi}e5 50.∮\f4 \daggered{\phi}f5 (50...♠xc3 51.♠g6+=) 51.♠d5 ₫q4 52.₫f2=.

47.**∲**f2

The king has gotten in front of the pawn, so it's an easy draw. Black's knight will always be stuck defending the b5-pawn.

47...\$\c4 48.\$\c6 \$\d6 49.⊈g2 ②e4 50.c4

the same winning plan as before:

A very important draw! The few points I gained were enough for me to cross 2500, meeting the last requirement I needed to achieve my GM title.

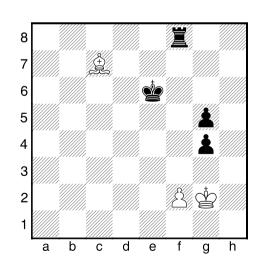
- Razvan Preotu

1/2-1/2

(60)Spraggett, Kevin Ivanov, Igor

E12 Match Ivanov-Spraggett Montreal (3), 09.1981

67. 全c7 罩f8



White has been defending an exchange down ending for over 30 moves. Can this be held?

68.**\$**g3?? Not like this.

68. ⊈g1 and 68. ⊈f1 both draw, and are the only moves which do.

68. ⊈g3?? looks fine but loses because the & has to be able to sit here, 68... \$\mathbb{I}\$f7:

Black saves the g-pawn with either ... \(\bar{1} f5+ \text{ or } ... \(\bar{2} g2+.; \) 69. \$\document\$ b8 \$\overline{\overline{1}}\$ b8 \$\overline{1}\$ b7-+ traps the \$\ddocument\$ on a nearly open board!

69.\$b6 \$\displaystyle{\psi}f5-+ With the \$\displaystyle{\psi}\$ unable to return to g3, Black brings the ☐ to the third rank and ☆ to h4 and plays ... g3 to trade White's blockading pawn to create a passer.

White can't take on f4, so now he runs out of safe moves with the & and Black can advance the and go into a winning pawn ending by taking on f2 or g3.

71. 中g2 中d3 72. 中f1 罩f3! 73.**⊈**g2

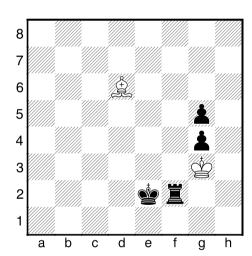
Kamsky - Preotu Calgary, 2016

73. e1 \square xg3-+;

73.≜c7 g3 74.≜xg3 ≅xg3 75.fxg3 g4□-+.

73... 空e2 74. . 堂. d6 74. **堂. g1 三 xg3+-+**;

74.党h2 党f1 *(74...骂xf*2+ *75.븿xf*2 党*xf*2 *76.*党*h*1 党*g*3-+) 75.党h1 骂xf2 76.븿xf2 党xf2-+.



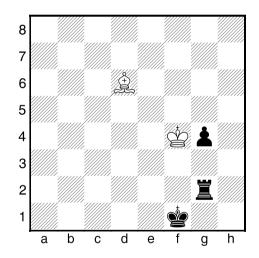
This could be a second Critical Position.

75...⊈f1?? Chess is difficult.

The key is for Black to give up one pawn, but save the other with a check from g1.

75... 當f6-+ 76. **\$**c7 (76. **\$**e7 **旨**f1 77. **\$**xg4 **\$**g1+-+) 76... **\$**c6 77. **\$**d8 **\$**c1 78. **\$**xg4 **\$**g1+ 79. **\$**f5 g4-+.

76.党xg4= 営g2+ 77.党f3□ g4+ 78.党f4□ 党g1 79.党g5! 党f2 80.党f4□ 党f1



To advance the pawn, Black needs to get his $\stackrel{\triangle}{=}$ to f3 or h3; and one way to do this is with ... $\stackrel{\cong}{=}$ g3 and ... $\stackrel{\triangle}{=}$ g2. White has to respond to ... $\stackrel{\cong}{=}$ g3 by attacking it with the $\stackrel{\triangle}{=}$ from the b8-g3 diagonal, or from the h4-e1 diagonal; and the only way to get the $\stackrel{\triangle}{=}$ to h4 without allowing a skewer is from d8. So...

81.**⊈**g5??

81.彙c7ロ= 宮c2 (81...查g1 82.查f5 (82.查g5 查f2 83.查f4=) 82...查f2 83.查f4 宮g3 84.彙d8 (84.彙a5 查g2 85.彙e1=) 84...查g2 85.彙h4=) 82.彙d8ロ 宮c4+ 83.查g3ロ=;

81... **當g1 82. 垫h4 垫e2**The **垫** gets to f3, supporting the **△** and winning White's **≜**.

0-1

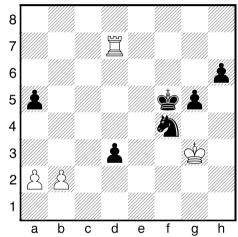
Sambuev - NoritsynMontreal, 2016 Zonal



(61) Sambuev, Bator Noritsyn, Nikolay

CAN Zonal playoff blitz Montreal (2), 01.07.2017

43.**⊈**g3



Pretend this is an endgame study and find Black's most elegant win.

43... Фe4
Good enough,
but 43... Фe6!!
is both pretty
and immediately
decisive. Leaving
the d−file allows



White's only try. Black is winning, but it's difficult. And at blitz time control, and after 9 rounds in the Zonal followed by 4 rounds of rapid, it would be nearly superhuman.

The game degenerated into a series of blunders.

46...axb**4??** (46...g4□-+ 47.bxa5 g3+□ 48. e1 (48. eg1 allows a 2e2+ controlling the promotion square.) 48...h3 49.a6 h2-+.) **47.a5= h3?** (47...b3□=) **48.a6+- h2 49. 2 h7?** (49. a7+- 4 d5 50.a8 h1 f 51. xd5+ skewers the new ₩.) 49...d2□= **50.a7 d1**罩 (Of course, this is not the move Black intended: spare W. and put an upsidedown \(\mathbb{Z}\) on the board. The Arbiter stopped the game, explained that an upside-down \(\mathbb{\mathbb{Z}} \) is still a I and the game continued...) 51.a8豐+ **②**d5 52.罩xh2 **営d2+ 53. 空g3 営d3+ 54. 空g4**

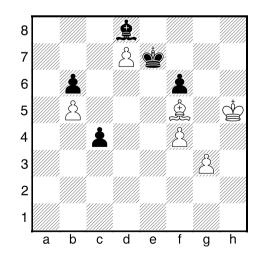
空d4 55. 増a7+ 空c4 56. 増a6+ 空d4 57. 増a1+ ②c3 58. 罩h8 空c4 59. 増b2 罩d4+ 60. 空xg5 罩d5+ 61. 空g6 罩d6+ 62. 空f7 罩d7+ 63. 空e6 罩c7 64. 罩h4+

1-0

(62) Pechenkin, Vladimir Haessel, Dale

A36
2015 Edmonton Invitational
(3.3), 07.11.2015
Notes:
FM Vladimir Pechenkin

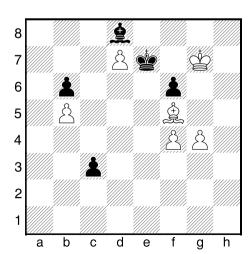
69.⊈h5 c4



70.g4? It's hard to refrain from this

advance with a minute on the clock, but now Black achieves a draw with a sequence of only (but relatively obvious) moves.

It is only when I went to sleep that the following move dawned on me: 70. \$\dingle\$g6! I rushed back to the computer to confirm that White wins in all the lines with the help of zugzwang. The main idea can be illustrated as follows: 70...c3 71. \$\dingle\$h6! \$\dingle\$c7 (71...\$\dingle\$f7 72.g4! \$\dingle\$c7 73.g5!+-) 72. \$\dingle\$g7 the triangle is completed, Black is in zugzwang. 72...\$\dingle\$d8 (72...\$\dingle\$d6 loses control of the d8-square and after 73.d8\$\dingle\$+ \$\dingle\$xd8 74.\$\dingle\$xf6 White wins easily) 73.g4 Only now! Analysis Diagram:



73...\$c7 is insufficient: 74.g5 fxg5 75.fxg5 \$e5+ 76.\$h7 c2

77. \(\frac{1}{2}\)xc2 \(\frac{1}{2}\)xd7 78.g6 and wins. The most stubborn defence is 73...c2 74. \(\frac{1}{2}\)xc2 \(\frac{1}{2}\)xd7 75. \(\frac{1}{2}\)f7 and, remarkably, Black is helpless. For example, 75... \(\frac{1}{2}\)d6 76. \(\frac{1}{2}\)f5 \(\frac{1}{2}\)d5 (76... \(\frac{1}{2}\)e7 77. \(\frac{1}{2}\)e8 and Black has to part with his bishop because of another zugzwang. 76... \(\frac{1}{2}\)c7 77. \(\frac{1}{2}\)e8 \(\frac{1}{2}\)c7 78.g5 fxg5 79.fxg5 \(\frac{1}{2}\)e5 80. \(\frac{1}{2}\)d7 and the g-pawn will cost Black his bishop.

Unfortunately, 73.g6 runs into 73...\(\preceq\gamma\)g7.

73....**臭f4**

The difference from the line above is that the g-pawn can't move.

74.d8豐+ 亞xd8 75.亞f6 亞c7 76.g6 皇h6 77.亞e6 (The remaining moves were played simply because I did not want to offer a draw for the second straight time.) 77...皇g7 78.皇e4 c3 79.亞e7 皇h8 80.皇f5 皇d4 81.皇e4

It can be concluded that the

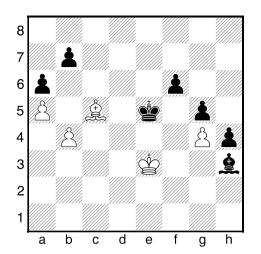
decision to exchange queens wasn't a bad one, as the resulting opposite-colour bishop endgame was a win for White.

1/2-1/2



B92 CUCC Toronto (3), 10.01.2015

57. Фe3 &xh3



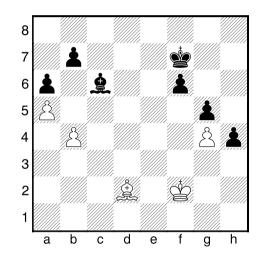
58. **\$d4+?**

Pushes the attacking King back, which is a good thing, but it puts the B on a square where it can't get to the only saving diagonal.



58. \(\dot{\psi} f3 \subseteq f5 59.gxf5 looks terrible, but it's a draw: 59...\2xf5 (59... \$\dot\pi\$xf5 60.\dot\pe\$e7=) 60.\dot\pe\$e7 62... \$\ddot 63. \ddot g3 \ddot c4 64. \ddot d6 h2 65.\(\dag{\pm}\)xb4 66.\(\dag{\pm}\)c7 b5 67.axb6□=.

58... 空e6 59. 空f3 拿f1? (59... f5□-+) **60.ዿe3= Ձb5 61.ዿd2** \$c6+ 62. \$f2 \$f7



63.\(\pma\)c3?

63. \(\partial e 3 \subseteq \text{ White draws by } \) attacking the passed pawns from behind with the Bishop, where it also cuts off the attacking King. 63... \$\dot\partial g6 64. \dot\dot\dot\beta 65.gxf5+ ₾xf5 66.\(\dagge\$d8 \oxing g4 67.\(\dagge\$e7 \oxing h5 68.**≜**d8 g4 69.**⊈**e3□ Black is up two connected passed pawns, but it is still a draw: the

Toronto, 2015 CUCC

queenside pawns are irrelevant. and Black can't get past the dark-square blockade. 69...g3 70. ⊈f4□ g2 71. ዿb6 h3 72. ዿg1 or ⊈g3.

63...⊈q6 64.⊈d4 f5 65.gxf5+ 4xf5 66.4g1 g4 67.∯h2 ∯q5 67...g3+ 68. 4h3 4g5-+.

68.ዿe3+ ⊈h5 69.ዿc5 g3+ 70. 中 3 单 d7+ 71. 中 g2 中 g4 72. 单d6 h3+

0-1



Nikita Gusev

Joey Qin M.Voloaca

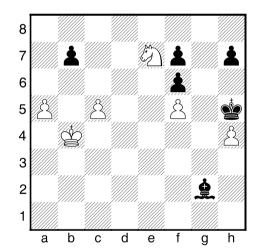
(64) Ivanov, Igor Sarwer, Jeff

*B*15

Saint John op-2 Saint John, 1988

The following game was played when Jeff was 10, and his opponent, IM Igor Ivanov, was the most successful tournament player in North America.

38.a5 ⊈h5



39.c6□

39. ♣b5? ♣xh4 40. ♣b6 ♣g4! 41.c6 ♣xc6 (41...bxc6 42.a6□ c5 43. ♠c6□+-) 42. ♠xc6 h5□ 43. ♠xb7 (43. ♠d4? h4 44. ♠xb7 h3-+) 43...h4 44.a6 h3 45.a7 h2 46.a8 ♣h1 ♣and ♠e5+ would win for White, if the N wasn't pinned. Instead, Black wins the f5-pawn and draws.

39...bxc6

39...ዿxc6? loses trivially: 40.ౖ0xc6 bxc6 41.a6+-.

40.a6

40. \(\documents\) c5? \(\delta\)f1 \(\text{Black stops the a-pawn and now White has to play carefully to avoid losing: \(41.\documents\)c8 \(\text{B} = \documents\)xh4 42. \(\delta\)d6 \(\text{C}\) \(\delta\)c8 \(\delta\) \(\delta\) White might have some miracle save, but I doubt it.) 42...\(\delta\)a6 \(\text{C}\) \(\delta\)c4+-) 43. \(\delta\)b6 \(\text{C}\) \((\delta\)2!!-+ Black now has two diagonals to stop the a-pawn, and it takes too many moves for the N to block one then the other.) 43...\(\delta\)f1 44.\(\delta\)c5 \((44.\delta\)xc6? \(h5-+\)) 44...\(\delta\)a6=.

40...**⊈**xh4

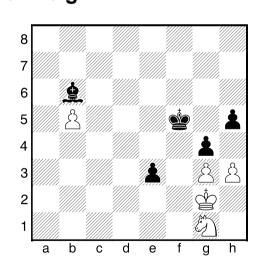
 41.堂c5! 堂g4 42.a7 h5 43.a8營 h4 44.營b8 h3 45.堂d4

1-0

(65) Erenburg, Sergey Preotu, Razvan

B80 2016 World Open Philadelphia (8), 04.07.2016 **Notes: IM Razvan Preotu**

54.h3 g4



55.**②e2**

editor – As far as I can tell, this is the losing move. After 55.hxg4+I can't find a way for Black to win:

55...xg4 and Black can win the g3-pawn, but with the wrong-corner and combo and White's advanced b-pawn it's a draw; e.g. 56.e2 c7 57.g1 (57.f1 f3 58.d4+ also draws, as the can give itself up for the e-pawn.) 57...xg3 58.b6= h4 59.b7 h3+ 60.xh3 e2 61.f2+= or 61.b8=;

55...hxg4 56. \$\dingle\$f1 \$\dingle\$e4 this is as dominating a position as Black can get, but White has an improbable fortress: 57. \$\dingle\$e2 (57. \$\dingle\$e1 also draws.) 57... \$\dingle\$c7 58. \$\dingle\$d1 \$\mathrm{\text{

55...**⊈e4** 56.**₹**f4 **£**a7 57.hxg4 hxg4

White is in *zugzwang* and must allow the Black king to go through.

58.②e2 空d3 59.②f4+ 空d2 60.空f1 息b8 61.②e2 息c7

Another *zugzwang*, White loses the g3-pawn and the game.

62.②d4 臭xg3 63.b6 臭b8 64.b7 g3 65.②f3+ 空d1 66.②d4 臭c7 67.②b5 e2+ 68.堂g2 e1營

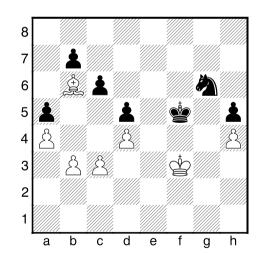
A very important win, as this allowed me to play for a GM norm in the final round!

- Razvan Preotu

0 - 1

(66) Smilovici, Emil Shirov, Alexei

C68 Shirov Simul Ottawa, 11.02.2010

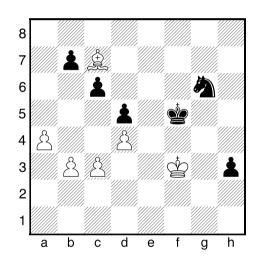


Rank the following: 41. \$\ddot{\pm}g3\$, 41. \$\ddot{\pm}xa5\$.

41.**⊈g3**?

41. 2d8! 4e6 42. 4g3 4f5
43. 4f3= if Black stops combining the attack on 4h4 with the threat to invade on e4 then his 4a5 is lost;

41. ②xa5?! leaves only Black with winning chances. 41... ②xh4+ 42. 查g3 ②g6 43. 查f3 (43. ②d8? 查e4-+) 43... h4 44. ②d8 h3 45. ②c7 Analysis Diagram:



I think this position is drawn, but it is easy for White to go wrong. 45... 168 46. 264 266 47. 268 295 48.a5! A useful move, giving White two ways to try to create a passed pawn: c4xd5 and b4-b5-a6, and c4-c5, b4-b5 followed by c5-c6. 48... 264 (48... 264 49.c4) 49.c4 (49... 263 50.cxd5 cxd5 51.b4

②h4□= (51...h2?? 52.೩xh2 ②xh2 53.b5+-) 52.b5 ②f5+ 53.₾d3 ②g3 54.೩xg3 ₾xg3 55.a6=) 50.೩h2□ (50.cxd5?? cxd5 51.೩h2 ②g3 52.₾f2 ②f5 53.೩e5 ②e7 54.b4 ②c6-+; 50.೩c7?? ②g3-+) 50...②g3 51.₾f2 ②f5 52.೩e5 h2 53.೩xh2 ②xd4 54.cxd5 cxd5 55.b4 ②c6 56.೩d6=.

41...**⊈e4!-**+

Black's $\stackrel{\triangle}{\cong}$ invades and White loses a Queenside pawn and any chance to create a passer, after which his $\stackrel{\triangle}{\cong}$ outperforms the bad $\stackrel{\triangle}{\circledast}$.

42.ዿxa5 ⊈d3 43.ዿb4 ⊈c2!-

Black's ②g6+3h5+3d5 keep the White ② out of the game, and they're all on light squares so they can't be kicked by the ②g.

44.a5 亞xb3 45.亞h3 亞c4 46.亞g3 亞d3 47.亞h3 ②f4+ 48.亞g3 空e3 49.亞h2 查f3 50.奧e7 亞g4-+ Black wins all the △s.

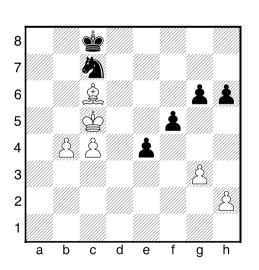
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(67) Sarwer, Jeff Waitzkin, Josh

E76 Charlotte USA Primary-ch Charlotte, 1986

This was the game that was the "inspiration" for the climactic game in the film Searching for Bobby Fischer.

38...e4



Fame and Movie Stardom are at stake...

39.b5??

"Once I got the winning endgame I simply lost my focus and didn't take the game seriously enough."

Jeff Sarwer,2010 USCF interview.

White had two ways to win: 39. \(\dot{\psi}\)d6+- preventing the \(\delta\) from redeploying, 39...\(\delta\)e8+!? 40.\(\delta\)xe8 e3 41.c5 e2 42.c6 e1\(\ddot{\psi}\) 43.\(\delta\)d7++-;

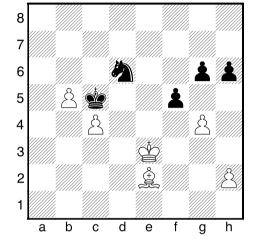
39. \$\dd+- \delta e6+ 40. \delta c3!\$
(40. \$\dd=3?\$ \$\dd=8 \ 41. b5 \$\delta c5\$
42. b6 g5 43. \$\dd=4 \delta b3+ 44. \$\dd=65\$
\$\dd=c8 \ 45. \$\dd=xf5 \ e3 \ 46. \$\delta f3 \$\dd=4+\$
47. \$\dd=e4 \ e2=) \ 40... \$\delta d8 \ (40... \$\delta c7\$
41. \$\dd=e8 \ g5 \ 42. \$\dd=g6+-) \ 41. c5 \$\dd=e7\$
42. \$\dd=c4+-.

39...e3?

39...②e6+□ 40.₾b4□ (40.₾d6?? ②d4-+) 40...②d4 41.Ձe8 e3 42.₾c3 ₾d8 (42... e2 43.₾d2±) 43.Ձxg6 ②f3□ 44.₾d3□ ②e5+ 45.₾xe3 ②xg6=.

Now White gets a second chance...

40.ዿf3!+- ②e6+ 41.⊈d5 ②g5 42.ዿe2 ⊈c7 43.⊈e5 (△43.c5) 43...②e4 44.⊈d4 ⊈d6 45.⊈xe3 ⊈c5 46.g4! ②d6



47.**₫f4??**

The final mistake. 47.gxf5+-②xf5+ 48. Φe4 ②d4 49. ♣d3 g5 50.b6 ②c6 51.b7+-.

47...g5+□= 48.혚e5 fxg4
49.蛰f6 g3! 50.hxg3 ②e4+□
51.蛰g6 ②xg3 52.巢d3 ②h1!
53.蛰xh6 g4 54.蛰g5 g3
55.巢e4 ②f2 56.巢d5 ②d1
57.蛰f4 ②c3 58.巢c6 ②e2+
(58...②xb5=) 59.蛰f3 ②d4+
60.蛰xg3 ②xc6 61.bxc6
蛰xc6 62.蛰f3 蛰c5 63.蛰e3
蛰xc4

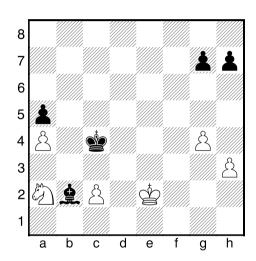
1/2=1/2

1986

(68) Samsonkin, Artiom Sambuev, Bator

C16 National Capital Open (5), 06.12.2009

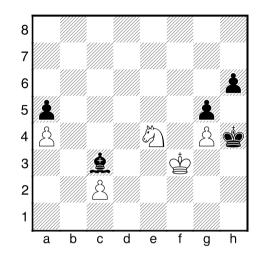
56.∕∑a2



The ②a2 looks bad, but White's pieces defend all the squares the Black ﴿ has to cross to attack the White ③'s, and there's no way to make the White ﴿ give way since the only way to take away its defensive squares (e2, f2, f3) either allows the ②a2 to move, or frees the ③c2. White has a dynamic fortress.

56...**⊈**d4 57.**⊈**f3 g5 58.**⊈**f2

ሟe4 59. Φe2 h6 60. Φd2 Φf3 61. Φc1 Φg2 62. Φd3 ይf6 63. Φe3 Φxh3 64. Φf3 (Nice! White doesn't need the Δh3 to blockade the light squares.) 64... ይc3 65. Φf2+ Φh4 66. Фe4



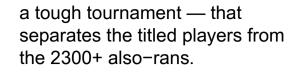
Black's been pressing all game, and has finally restored material equality and now has a ②vs② with ③'s on opposite sides. So obviously Black has all the winning chances... right...?

66...**≜e5**□=

Wrong!

This is the *only* move that stops the maneuver ②g3/e6-②f5 winning the △h6 and the game. I think it's this vigilance — on move 66 of the last round of

Sarwer & Waitzkin



67.c4 h5□

68.∕∑f2

 ∯d8 75.∯f2=.

68...hxg4+ 69.包xg4 皇d4 70.包h6 全h5 71.包g4 皇b6 72.包e5 皇c5 73.包g4 皇d4 74.包h2

If Black's \$\displays attacks the \$\displays -side \$\delta\$'s, White can either defend them with \$\displays b3\$ or trade minors to win the \$\displays 5\$ then prevent Black's a-file \$\displays from promoting by using a \$\displays vs \$\displays bodycheck to trap the Black \$\displays on the a-file.

With this draw, Samsonkin secured unshared first place.

 $\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2}$

(69)

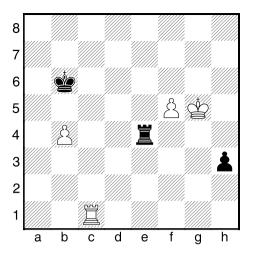
Thavandiran, Shiyam Swapnil, S. Dhopade

2016 Commonwealth Chess Championship (9), 06.08.2016

Notes:

IM Shiyam Thavandiran

52...h3!



"Passed pawns must be pushed", or "Do not hurry"?

53.f6??

I showed absolutely no concern about Black's counterplay and this cost me a =2nd finish. 53.\mathbb{Z}h1! or 53.\mathbb{Z}c2 and White still has winning chances.

53...≌e2□

Now Black gets his pawn to the second rank, after which the game must end in a draw.

54.f7 閏f2 55.☆g6 h2 56.閏h1 閏g2+□

I missed that I never get time to take on h2 because Black keeps checking, or White has to impede the f-pawn to hide! 57. 中 7 單f2 58. 中 g8 單g2+59. 中 f8 中 b5 60. 單e1 單g1 60... 單e2 61. 罩xe2 h1 豐=.

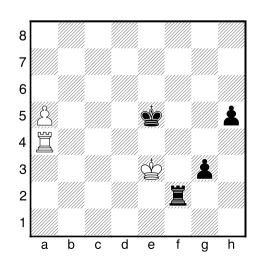
1/2=1/2

(70) Shankland, Samuel Hambleton, Aman

C07 Millionaire Chess Open Atlantic City (9), 10.10.2016

Notes: IM Aman Hambleton

51.**⊈e3**





Even though 47 ... a3 may have been more simple, I did calculate this variation very thoroughly, and saw it right until the end. Unfortunately, I chose another move at the very last moment that I considered to be winning as well, and got tricked.

51.... 图f8??

51... 當f1! 52. 當a2 h4 53.a6 h3 54.a7 g2 55.a8 營 g1營+ queening with check and leading to mate in a few moves.

editor – the unnatural 51... ☐f5! prevents the saving maneuver White uses in the game, and is the only other move that wins.

52.a6

52. h4 this move scared me as I was debating between ... f8 and ... f1. Although I knew ... f1 was winning, I thought that this move offered me the chance to win the brilliancy prize as well as my game! A case of being overly and unnecessarily fancy — a real shame.

52...g2 53.\(\mathbb{Z}\)xh5+ \(\dot{\phi}\)f6! 54.\(\dot{\phi}\)f2 \(\dot{\phi}\)g6+-+.

52...q2 53.\a5+□

The in-between move that somehow slipped my calculation because the pawn used to be on the a5 square. Very sloppy in the last moment of this game.

53...**⊈**d6

We agreed to a draw because White simply plays \(\mathbb{Z} \) 5 and collects my g-pawn. Instead, ... \(\dot{\phi} \) f6 was no better because of \(\dot{\phi} \) f2.

I was very proud of my opening preparation, especially against



a player as strong as Shankland
— but to not finish off the game
properly and collect the full point
was definitely a sour taste to end
the tournament.

- IM Aman Hambleton

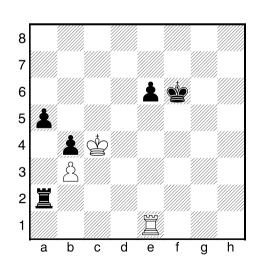
1/2=1/2

(71) Demchenko, Svitlana Chiku-Ratte, OlivierKenta

B75

RA December Open Ottawa (2), 08.12.2018

57.\e1

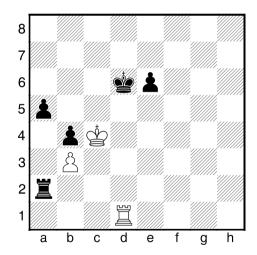


Passed pawns must be pushed, or Do not hurry?

57...**∲**f5?

57...e5□ with the pawn on the 5th White's checking distance is reduced enough that Black can block with the 罩, e.g. 58.罩f1+ (58.蛰d5 罩d2+-+) 58...蛰e6 59.罩e1 蛰f5 60.罩f1+ 蛰e4 61.罩e1+ 蛰f4 62.罩f1+ 蛰e3 63.罩e1+ 罩e2 64.罩xe2+ 蛰xe2 65.蛰d5 a4-+.

58.閏f1+□ фe5 59.罝e1+ фd6 60.罝d1+



60...**⊈**c6

a) 61...e5 62. 當h6= 當c2+ 63. 堂b5 當c3 64. 堂xa5 鼍xb3 65. 堂a4 骂b1 66. 堂b5! Simplest: Black's ☆ is cut off. and the 🖺 can't support both pawns, e.g. 66...e4 67.\(\mathbb{I}\)h4 \(\mathbb{I}\)e1 (67...e3 68.\(\mathbb{I}\)e4+=) 68.⊈xb4=:

b) 61...a4 62. \$\div \text{xb4}\$ a3 63. \$\div \text{a4}\$ e5 64.\(\mathbb{A}\)h6 \(\mathbb{A}\)a1 65.b4 a2 66.⊈a3=;

c) 61... **∲**f6 62. **ਊ**f1+□=.

61.\extreme e1??

stalemate.) 62.\(\mathbb{Z}\)d1! \(\mathbb{Z}\)a3 63.\(\mathbb{Z}\)d8 Black's rook escapes only by giving up the b4 pawn, and the only other attempt to make

progress is by pushing the e-pawn... which is lost without the support of the

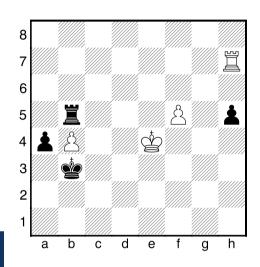
document of the document e5 64.\(\mathbb{Z}\)d1! simplest 64...e4 65.≌e1=.

61...≅c2+!-+ 62.фd4 фd6 65. 中d4 中b6 66. 里e1 e5+ 67. Фe4 \(\mathbb{Z}\)c3 68.\(\mathbb{Z}\)b1 a4 69.bxa4 \$\dip a5 70.\$\dip xe5 \$\dip d3\$ 71. 中e4 單d8 72. 單a1 b3 73. 中 2 中 3 中 4 74. 平 b 1 中 a 3 77.a5 b2 78.\frac{\pi}{2}f2 \pi a1

0-1

(72)Hambleton, Aman Van Foreest, Jorden E86

Reykjavik Open (8), 25.04.2017 **Notes: IM Aman Hambleton**



48...h4?

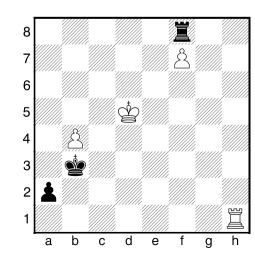
49. Фd5 h4 50.f6 a3 51.f7 □f4 access to the f4-square is the major difference between this variation and what happened in the game. 52. de 5 ☐ f2 53. de 4 a2 54.f8₩ 🗒 xf8 55.🗒 b7+ 🕏 c2 56. \$\mathbb{\pi}\array{\phi}\begin{array}{c} \phi\begin{array}{c} \phi for Black.

49. Фe5 h4 50.f6 a3 51.f7 a2 52.f8₩ a1₩+ the check ensures that Black can deliver a checkmate.

49.f6□=

Now the game is drawn.

49...a3 50.f7 罩b8 51.罩xh4 a2 52.\B\h1 \B\f8 53.\b\d5!



Olivier-Kenta Chiku-Ratte vs Zach Dukic Ottawa, 2018







The move my opponent missed, reminded us of a famous endgame study where White's King starts on h8 and manages to assist his passed pawn on c6 while catching Black's passed pawn on h5!

53... 営xf7 54.b5 営h7 55. 営a1 営h5+ 56. 全c6 全b2 57. 営xa2+ 全xa2 58.b6 営h6+ 59. 全c7 営xb6 60. 全xb6

This miraculous draw was the final notch I needed for the GM norm... Jorden went on to win his final two rounds in convincing fashion and came 2nd place in the Reykjavik Open while I went on to score 7/10 after drawing my final two rounds and securing my 10-round GM norm!

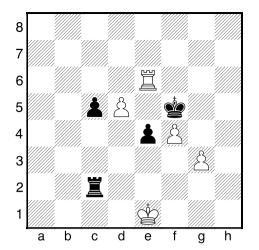
- Aman Hambleton

1/2-1/2

(73)
Upper, John
Dukic, Zachary

RACC Ch Ottawa (6), 22.02.2018

60.≌e6



60... \models g2 or 60... \models c4?

60...営c4??

61.**⊈e2??**

61. Ee5+□+- transposes to the game.

61... 5.2 62... 5.2 62... 6.2

64...≅c2+

64... фxg3 65. фe3□+- \ d4 66. \ g5+ (66. \ xe4?? \ xd5=; 66. f5?! \ d3+ 67. \ xe4 \ d4+ 68. 中 3 国 d 1 69. 中 2 口 中 f 4 70. f 6 中 x e 5 71. f 7 国 d 4 72. f 8 中 中 x d 5 + - winning, but difficult.) 66... 中 h 4 67. 国 g 2 国 x d 5 68. 中 x e 4 + - Black's 中 is cut off and doomed.

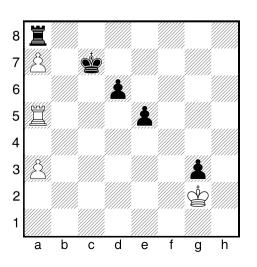
65. 空e3 営c3+ 66. 空xe4 66. 空xe4 営c4+ (66... 空xg3 67. 営g5+ 空f2 68.d6+-) 67. 空e3 営c3+ 68. 空e2 営c4 (68... 空xg3 69. 営e3++-) 69. 営g5+ 空h3 70.f5+-

1-0

(74) Motylev, Alexander Hambleton, Aman

London FIDE Open (6), 06.12.2017

Notes: IM Aman Hambleton



In a case of very comical geometry, my King cannot leave the d-pawn and my Rook cannot leave the a-pawn simultaneously. I was frustrated to find that this was not as easily winning as I had imagined.

58. \(\dot{\psi} xg3 \(\dot{\psi} xa7 \) 59. \(\dot{\psi} f2 \) (editor − 59. \(\dot{\psi} b5 \) = Lomonosov) 59... \(\dot{\psi} b6-+ \) is just winning.

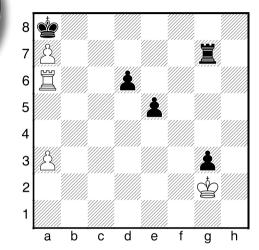
I had low time here and assumed that pushing my central pawns would result in a drawn position where they can't advance any further. I decided to simplify the position here because I didn't see how to win, but, in hindsight, not playing ...d5 here was ridiculous!

63...d5! 64.\(\mathbb{Z}\)a5 \(\mathbb{Z}\)d6 65.\(\mathbb{D}\)xg3 e4 66.\(\mathbb{D}\)f2 (66.\(\mathbb{D}\)f4?? d4 67.\(\mathbb{D}\)xe4 d3-+) 66...d4 67.\(\mathbb{Z}\)e5 e3+ 68.\(\mathbb{D}\)e1 \(\mathbb{D}\)xa7-+ should eventually be winning. Black cannot advance

his passed pawns any further, but White's King can never move to e2 in fear of ...d3+.

A big missed opportunity.

64.\a6



64...≅xa7?

64...d5□ 65.\(\beta\)d6 d4 66.\(\beta\)d5 \(\beta\)xa7 67.\(\beta\)xe5 \(\beta\)b6 68.\(\beta\)d5 \(\beta\)g4□ 69.a4 (69.\(\beta\)f3 g2-+) 69...\(\beta\)c6 70.\(\beta\)d8 \(\beta\)c5-+ is also completely winning. It's painful to analyze this game afterwards and discover this many obvious wins on the board.

winning attempt, more so as a draw offer because I didn't see how to make progress.

My opponent naturally pointed out the many chances I had to win this game in the endgame, which was tough to hear after such a long fight.

- Aman Hambleton

1/2=1/2

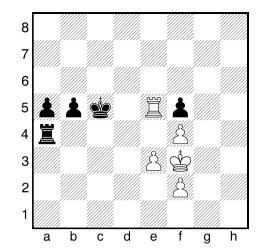
(75) Vidmar, Milan Sr – Yanofsky, Daniel

E17 Staunton Memorial Groningen (6), 20.08.1946

43.≌e5+

Euwe -Yanofsky

Groningen, 1946



43...**⊈**c4??

43... 中 c6 44. 三 xf5 (44. 中 e2 三 c4-+; 44. 三 e6+ 中 c7!-+) 44... b4 45. 中 e2 b3 46. 中 d2 三 c4-+.

44. **営xf5??**

44.e4!! only move to draw.

Creates a passed pawn and activates the rook on the e-file:

44...fxe4+ 45.\(\exists\)xe4+ \(\dot\)c3 46.\(\exists\)e5 (46.f5 \(\exists\)xe4 47.\(\dot\)xe4 b4=) 46... b4 47.\(\dot\)e3+ \(\dot\c4! (47...\(\dot\)c2? 48.f5 b3 49.f6 b2 50.\(\exists\)e2+ \(\dot\c3 51.\(\exists\)xb2+-) 48.\(\exists\)e4+=;

44... □ a3+ 45. □ e2 □ a2+ 46. □ e3 (46. □ e1? b4-+) 46... b4 47.exf5□ b3 48. □ e8□ (48. □ e7 b2 49. □ b7 □ a3+ 50. □ d2 □ b3-+) 48... b2 49. □ c8+□ □ b3 50. □ b8+ □ c2

> 51.f6 ≝a3+□ 52.фe2□ ≝b3 53.≝c8+ (53.≝xb3 фxb3 54.f7=) 53...фb1 54.f7=.

> 44...b4-+ 45.営h5 b3 46.営h1 b2 47.営b1 営b4 48.f5 a4 49.f6 a3 50.f7 営b8

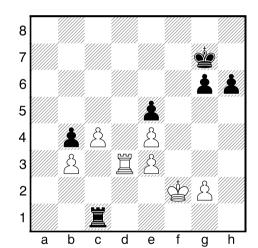


(76) Zhou, Qiyu Matras-Clement, Agnieszka

CWCC Zonal 2016 Ottawa (4), 24.09.2016

Notes: WIM Qiyu Zhou

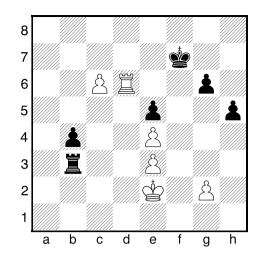
49.b3



49...**∲**f6??

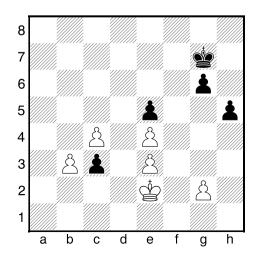
The move I considered during the game was 49... 型b1 after which it is most likely drawn, because there is no way I can improve the position of my king, or push my pawns. 50.c5 全f6 51.c6 堂c1 52. 堂d6+ 全f7 53. 全e2 h5 54. 全d2 罩c3 55. 全e2 罩xb3=

Analysis Diagram:



56.c7 宮c3 57.宮b6 宮xc7 58.宮xb4; 56.宮d7+ 中e6= (56...中e8 57.宮d5 宮c3 58.宮xe5+ 中d8 59.宮b5 (59.宮e6? 宮c2+ 60.中d3 (60.中f3 b3-+) 60..宮xg2-+) 59...宮xc6 60.宮xb4 中e7=) 57.宮g7 中f6 58.宮b7 宮c3 59.宮xb4 宮xc6=;

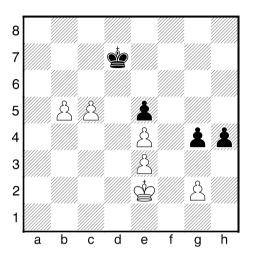
Interesting was **49... a** pointed out by my opponent during postmortem. 50. **a** xc3 bxc3 51. **a** e2 h5 *Analysis Diagram:*



At first glance I thought this was easily winning for White, but in fact it is just a draw, because Black can create her own passed pawn on the h-file if White doesn't watch out. [editor – but see below!]

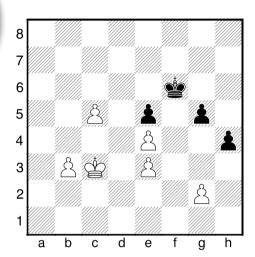
52. 中 d3 g5! 53. 中 xc3 h4! 54.c5 (54. 中 d2 g4 55. 中 e2 中 f6 is a positional draw, since neither side can safely advance their pawns or attack their opponent's pawns. 56.c5 中 6 57.b4 中 d7 58.b5 中 c7=) 54...中 f7 (54...g4??

55.c6 h3 56.gxh3 gxh3 57.c7 h2 58.c8¹ +-) 55. ¹ d3 (55.b4?? g4-+) 55...g4 56. ¹ e2 ¹ e6 57.b4 ¹ d7 58.b5





This is the same postional draw as other lines: 58...党c7 59.党f1 党b7 60.党e1 党c7= and neither side can make progress.



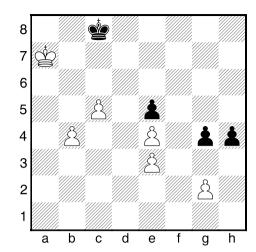
editor - 55. \$\ddot d3 g4 56. \$\ddot e2 \$\ddot e7\$ 57.b4 \$\ddot d7 58.b5 \$\ddot c7\$= is the same postional draw as in the previous diagram.

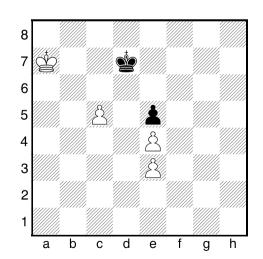
Instead, 55. 4!! wins for White:

55...g4 56. \$\dingle\$a5! (56. \$\dingle\$b5 allows a saving \$\dingle\$ check after the promotions.) 56...h3 57.gxh3 gxh3 58.c6 h2 59.c7 h1\$\dingle\$60.c8\$\dingle\$ \$\dingle\$xe4 61. \$\dingle\$c5!+- is a tablebase #49.

55... фe7 56. фb5 фd8 57. фb6

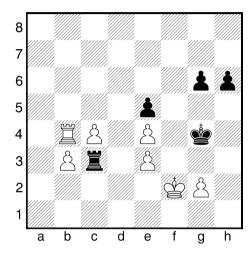
Фс8 58.b4 g4 59.Фа7





68... dc7 69.c6 dexc6 70. dea6+-White has the opposition and wins because her doubled e3pawn prevents the black \triangle from approaching and gives her the spare move she needs to avoid stalemate.

50.\(\mathbb{Z}\)d6+ \(\dot{\Delta}\)g5 51.\(\mathbb{Z}\)b6 \(\mathbb{Z}\)c3 52.\(\mathbb{Z}\)xb4 \(\dot{\Delta}\)g4



53.∲e2!editor – 53.≝b6? ≝c2+ 54.**∲**e1

g5! 55.≝xh6 ≝xg2⊋.

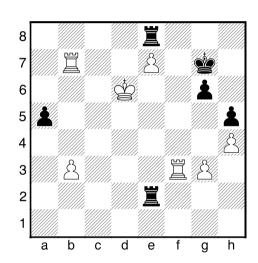
53... 営c2+ 54. 全d3 営xg2 55.c5 営f2 56.c6 営f8 57.c7 営c8 58. 営c4 h5 59.b4 h4 60.b5 h3 61.b6 h2 62. 営c1 全g3 63. 営h1 全g2 64. 営xh2+

1-0

This win over second-place Agnieszka made Qiyu the 2016 Canadian Women's Champion. (77) Chiku-Ratte, Olivier-Kenta

Ouellet, Maili-Jade A51 Quebec op Longueuil (2.5), 21.07.2019

59.b3



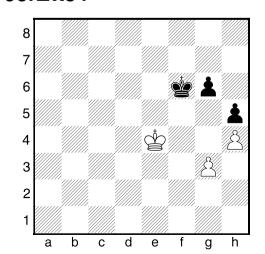
59...罩**e4?** 59...罩d2+? 60.全c5 (or 60.全c6) ...罩e2 61.全b5 罩e5+ 62.全a4 全g8 63.罩f6 全g7 64.罩bb6+-.

59... □ 61. □ 60. □ 60. □ 60. □ 60. □ 61

60.≌a7?

60.≝f8!+- ≝xf8 *(60...*≝*d4*+ 61.⊈*c5*+-) 61.e8∰++-.

60... Ze2 61. Zc7 Zd2+!= 62. **\$\delta\$e6 \$\mathbb{E}e2+** □ 63. **\$\delta\$d6** 営成2+64.空e5 営e2+65.空d4 **営8xe7 66.営c6 営2e4+** 67. 中d3 罩b4 68. 中c2 a4 (68... \mathbb{Z}eb7 69.\mathbb{\mathbb{Z}}a6 \mathbb{\mathbb{Z}}4b5\mathbb{\mathbb{L}}) 69.bxa4 \(\mathbb{Z}\)xa4 70.\(\mathbb{Z}\)c8 \(\mathbb{Z}\)q4 71. dd3 罩f7 72. 罩e3 罩d7+ 75.営c6 営g4 76.営c5 空h6 77.罩c8 空g7 78.罩b8 空h7 79.罩bb3 查g7 80.罩e6 查h7 81. Ebe3 空q7 82. Ee7 Exe7 83. 其xe7+ 如f6 84. 其e3 如f5 85.⊈f3 \(\frac{1}{2}\)a4 86.\(\frac{1}{2}\)c3 \(\frac{1}{2}\)g4 87.罩c5+ 全f6 88.罩c8 全f5 89.罩f8+ 空e5 90.罩e8+ 空f5 93.**\$**xe4



Curiously, all Black's legal moves draw.

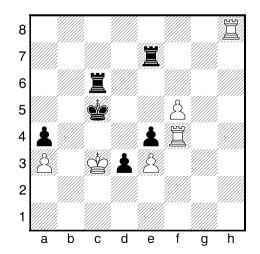
93... 中e6 94. 中f4 中f6 95.g4 hxg4 96. 中xg4 中g7 97.h5 gxh5+ 98. 中xh5

1/2-1/2

(78) Krnan, Tomas Preotu, Razvan

A12 Canadian Closed Guelph (6.3), 13.07.2015

54. 图h8 图c6



57. **d**1 **l**h7-+ #10;

55... 党b6?! lets White win the center pawns: 56.f6 罩c2+57. 党d1 罩f7 58. 罩h6±;

55... 空d5 56. 三d8+ 空e5 (56... 三d6?? 57. 三xd6+ 空xd6 58.f6+-) 57. 三d4!= 三c2+ 58. 空d1 三h7 59. 三dxe4+ 空f6 60. 三h4口 (60. 三e6+?? 空f7口 61. 三f1 三hh2-+) 60... 三g7 61. 三eg4 三b7 62. 三b4=.

55...ชd5+!-+ 55...**ช**d6+!! 56.**ช**d4 d2□-+ is a more spectacular win.

56.**∲**b4

56. №d2? ☐c2+ 57. №d1 ☐b7 is mating: 58. ☐d8+ №e5 ☐ 59. ☐e8+ №d6 60. ☐d8+ №c7.

56...≝b7+ 57.⊈a5 d2 58.≝d8+ 58.f7:

a) 58...d1? 59.፰d8+ ☆c4□

b) 58... 三xf7? 59. 三xf7 三c5+! is a miracle draw: (59...d1營? 60. 三d7+ 三d6 61. 三xd6+ 查xd6 62. 三d8++-) 60. 查b6 三c6+ 61. 查b7 三d6□ 62. 三f1 查c4= 63. 三d1 查d3 64. 查c7 (64. 三h2 查c2) 64... 查c2! (64... 三d5?? 65. 查c6+-) 65. 查xd6 查xd1 66. 查e5 查c2 67. 三d8 d1營 68. 三xd1 查xd1 69. 查xe4 查c2= and the race ends with both players promoting;

c) 58... \triangle c4□ 59. \exists xe4+ \triangle c3□ 60. \exists d8 (60.f8# d1#-+ White has no safe checks and his King is in trouble.) 60... \exists c5+□ 61. \triangle a6 \exists xf7 62. \exists ed4 \exists f6+ 63. \triangle b7 \exists f2-+ Black's passer is much further advanced than White's.

58... 當d6 59. 當xd6+ 亞xd6 60. 當f1 亞c5! 61. 亞a6 當b6+ 62. 亞a5 當xf6 63. 當d1 當d6 63... 當d6 64. 亞xa4 當d3! is zugzwang, and Black promotes or mates.

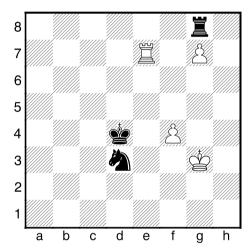
Ka Do A65 Reyk 24.0

(79) Karavade, Eesha Doknjas, John

Reykjavik Open Reykjavik (7), 24.04.2017

Notes: FM John Doknjas

80.f4



There is a move that saves Black, but one probably only an engine could find in a few seconds.

80...**⊈d**5?

80... ②b4□ 81. ♣g4 ②d5 The Rook is forced to either give up the g7-pawn, or the e-file. 82. ☐f7 ♣e4 with my King so close, it is an easy draw.

81.f5

Now White is winning.

81...**⊈d6 82.f6 4**e5 83.**⊈h3**□

Putting me in zugzwang.

If White had advanced her King to h4 or f4, I would have the … ②g6+ fork:
83. 堂h4? ②g6+ 84. 堂h5 ②xe7
85.f7 罩xg7 86.f8營=;
83.f7?? 罩xg7+-+.

83... 包g6 84. 型e4! 空d5 84... 空d7? 85. 空g4+- and Black is helpless against the White King advance.

85.\e1

85.\(\mathbb{E}\)e8!! This might have been the move of the game, had it been played. 85...\(\mathbb{E}\)xe8 86.f7 \(\mathbb{E}\)e3+ (86...\(\mathbb{E}\)b8 87.g8\(\mathbb{E}\)+-) 87.\(\mathbb{E}\)h2□\(\mathbb{E}\)e2+ 88.\(\mathbb{E}\)g1+-.

85... ②f4+ 86. 查h4 ②g2+?? 86... ②e6□ This draws. The threat is 87... ②xg7. 87. 罩g1 (87. 罩xe6? is a tempo slow 87... 查xe6 88. 查g5 查f7-+) 87... 查e5 88.f7 罩xg7 89. 罩xg7 查f6 90. 罩h7 查g6 91. 罩h5 查xf7=.

87.**⊈**g5??

Returning the favour. 87. ♣h5□+-♠xe1 88.f7 The point of 87. Kh5: I cannot take on g7 with check. 88... ☐xg7 89.f8 ∰+- And no matter what I do, either my Rook or Knight will be forked and taken by the Queen.

87... ②xe1 88. 空g6 ②f3
The Knight returns just in time.

89.f7 ②e5+

A funny position – Black is the one trying to exchange a Rook and a Knight for two pawns!

editor − or 89...≌xg7+ 90.⊈xg7 ᡚg5=.

90.蛰h7 罩xg7+ 91.蛰xg7 陷xf7 92.蛰xf7

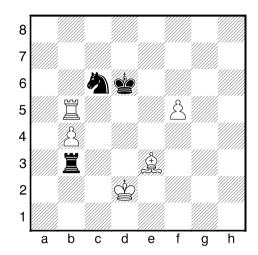
1/2=1/2

(80) Gelfand, Boris Kovalyov, Anton

EU8 Olympiad-41 Tromsoe (6.1), 08.08.2014

68.**⊈**d2

This position could also have been in the VIP section, since Gelfand drew a match for the World Championship against Vishy Anand in 2012 (6:6), but lost in the rapid playoff.



68...②xb4□ 68...**□**xb4?? 69.**\$**c5++-.

70.\(\mathbb{Z}\)xb4 \(\mathbb{Z}\)f3\(\mathbb{G}\) 71.\(\mathbb{Q}\)d4 \(\mathbb{Z}\)xf5\(\mathbb{G}\)=

This is a theoretical draw, but many strong players have lost it.

Anton defends by keeping his \(\begin{align*} \text{\text{def}} \), preventing the typical losing positions

where the \(\mathbb{Z}\) tries to check from behind, but gets blocked by the \(\frac{1}{2}\). IMO, this is a better drawing technique, as it rarely requires the defender to have to find "only moves".

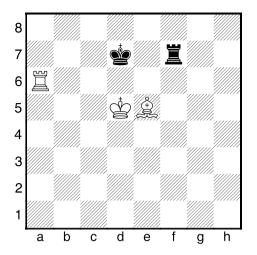
The analysis below is far from complete - check an endgame manual for that - but shows how several strong players have lost it

76. **\$f4 日**f5 77. **日**a4 **日**f7 78. **日**a5+ **中**e6 78... **中**c6 79. **\$e5 日**f1=, but 1-0 in 89 moves in Li,R (2374)-Nguyen,T (2227) Al Ain, 2015.

79.空e4 空d7 80.罩a6 罩e7+ 81.空d5 罩f7 82.臭d6 罩f5+ 83.臭e5 罩f7

Gelfand -Kovalyov

Tromsoe, 2014



There are 21 games in the MegaBase featuring this position; White has won 4 of them.

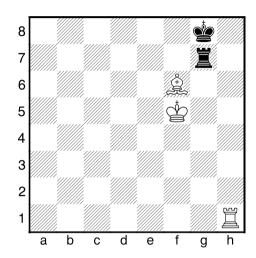
84.ዿf6 фe8 85.фe6 85.≌a8+ фd7 86.фe5 фc6□=, but 1-0 in 117 moves in Kramnik (2777)-Bruzon (2659) Baku World Cup, 2015.

85... 宮e7+口 86. 空f5 宮b7 87. 宮d6 宮d7 88. 宮e6+ 空f7 89. 皇e5 宮e7 90. 宮h6 宮d7 91. 皇d6 空e8 92. 宮h8+ 92. 空e5 空f7 93. 宮h1 空e8=, but 1-0 after 38 more moves in Vavrak, J-Simacek, P (2427) Slovakia, 2002.

93... 27!=, but 1-0 after 12 more moves in Priborsky,J (2229)– Chalupa,I (2149) Karlovy Vary, 2004.

94. □ g8+ 中f7 95. □ f8+ 中g7 96. □ f1 □ f7 97. □ g1+ 中h7 98. □ e6 □ g7 99. □ h1+ 中g6 100. □ e7 □ g8□ 100. □ h7?? 101. □ g1+ □ h6 102.⊈f6 ⊈h5 103.⊈f5 罩f7+ 104.ዿf6+-.

101.閏h2 閏g7 102.皇f8 閏g8 103.閏f2 空h7! 104.皇d6 空g6 105.閏h2 閏g7 106.皇f4 閏g8 107.閏g2+ 空h7 108.皇g5 空g6 109.罝g1 空h7 110.空f5 閏g7 111.閏h1+ 空g8 112.皇f6



112...**≝h7**□

113.≌a1 **⊈**f7

113...罩f7? 114.空e6!+- 罩b7 115.罩a8+! 空h7 116.空f5! 空h6 117.罩h8+ 罩h7 118.罩g8 罩d7 119.罩g1 空h7 (119...罩d5+ 120.臭e5 空h7 121.罩h1+ 空g8





122. 中6+- threatens mate and the 国.) 120. 国h1+ 中g8 121. 中6! 国h7 122. 国g1+ 中f8 123. 国a1 1-0 Van Foreest, L (2526) — Beerdsen, T (2482) Groningen, 2019.

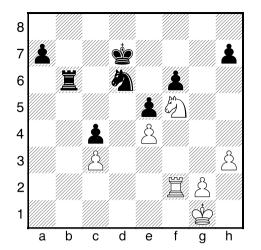
114. □ a6 □ h5+ 115. 业g5 □ h7 116. 业h6 中g8! (116... 中e8=.) 117. 中g6 □ g7+□ Repeating the offer from move 85.

118.**臭**xg7

1/2=1/2

(81)
Libersan,
Thierry
Hirschberg,
Valerian
D20
Mauricie op Trois-Rivieres (2), 19.03.2016

29.≝xd7 **∲**xd7



30.②g3? 30.**⊠**d2? a5-+ Black just advances the a−pawn.

30.∕axd6! is best, trading to a pawn-down Rook ending:

30... \subseteq xd6 31. \subseteq a6 32. \subseteq a6 33. \subseteq f2 Black is definitely better



— up a pawn — but White's ☐ is now much better placed than Black's, and when Black goes ♣b6/b5 to dislodge it, White has ☐ b4+ keeping the ♠ away;

30... 中xd6 gives back a weak pawn to activate the 中 and a-pawn, but it's not enough for a win 31. 日xf6+中c5 32. 日f7 a5 33. 日xh7 (33. 日e7中d6 34. 日a7 日b5 35. 日xh7 日b3=) 33...a4 (33...日a6 34.h4 a4 35.日b7 a3 36.日b1= if ...a2 then 日a1 and the Black中 cannot support the a-pawn.) 34.日a7中b5 35.g4日a6 36.日b7+日=.

30...≌b3-+

The target Black created on move 14 now falls.

31.\(\mathbb{Z}\)c2 a5-+ and the white \(\mathbb{Z}\) will be forced to abandon the c−pawn.

31...罩xc3 32.罩xa7+ 空c6 33.空f2 罩b3 34.罩xh7 c3 35.②e2 c2

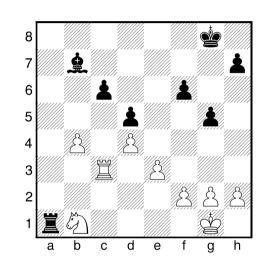
0-1

Valerian Hirschberg

(82) Vilok, V Gadwal Noorali, Aahil

D07 WYCC U8 (10.36), 27.12.2013

33.ᡚxb1 \alpha1



34.罩**c1?** 34.罩b3 **ዿ**a6, and now:

35.h3? is too slow: 35...ዿc4 36.\(\mathbb{Z}\)b2 \(\dagge\)d3-+ wins the \(\dagge\);

35.b5□ the key defensive move: gives up a pawn in return for a piece-saving tempo. 35...≜xb5 36.h3∓ &c4 37.\(\mathbb{\omega}\)b8+ saves the \(\mathbb{\omega}\) with tempo 37...\(\mathbb{\omega}\)g7 38.\(\mathbb{\omega}\)h2 unpins before the \(\mathbb{\omega}\) can attack \(\alpha\)b1.

McGill, 2016

3**na**0

Sets a trap!

35...**≜e2**□

Black could have given away the advantage with the careless 35...≜d3?? 36.40c3± unpins the and defends the
 \(\mathbb{Z} \) d1 with a big advantage for White.

36. Ec1 臭d3 37.g3 Exb1 Of course, Black avoids creating a self-pin with 37... \(\delta xb1?\)

38. **2**xb1 **2**xb1

0-1

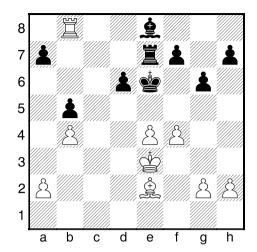
(83)Hergott, Deen Schmidt, Jorg B38

World 50+ Teams Dresden (1), 26.06.2016

Notes: IM Deen Hergott

My first serious chess game in over a decade!

34.^営b8



Black is under serious pressure: ...a6 or ...d5 or ...f5?

34...d5?

Black finally cracks.

34...a6? 35. \(\mathbb{\pi}\) b6+- and \(\mathbb{\pi}\) xa6 or e5;

34...f5!! 35.<u>\$</u>d3! and the d4-square for White's King provides for nagging pressure, but this was the only way for Black to play 39.fxe5+ \triangle xe5 and if there is a win here, I don't see it.) 35... fxe4 36.\(\pm\$xe4 d5 37.\(\pm\$d3 \\ddots d6+ 38. **☆**d4±.

35.\(\partia\)xb5

with check, easing Black's defence.

37.\2e5+

A spotty game, but a win's a win. As I suspected pre-tournament, the new time controls were going to prove challenging – that was true for nearly all of my games.

1-0



(84)

Demchenko, Svitlana Maccarini, Danitza Vasquez

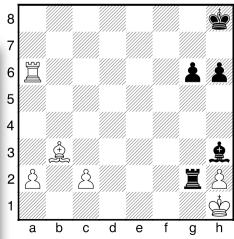
B84 2017 SPFGI St. Louis (5), 26.07.2017

Notes:

WFM Svitlana Demchenko

I played White against WIM Danitza Vasquez Maccarini. Her FIDE rating being over 2200, she has played on the national team of her country (Puerto Rico) for multiple Olympiads.

37.**∲**h1



St.Louis, 2017

(photo: Truong)

Demchenko - Maccarini

37...**⊈g**7??

Loses the exchange!

37...≅f2? does not work: 38.≅xg6 winning a pawn and stopping the back–rank mate;

37... \(\mathbb{Z}\)g5 would be better since it keeps the white king cut out of the game.

38.^四d6??

As the saying goes, "Mistakes come in pairs".

38. 2e6! would be quite a simple win, but I missed that chance. It seems really obvious now, but during the game, in time trouble, I couldn't find it.

38... □ f2 39. □ d1 = 魚g4 40. □ g1 □ xh2 41. □ d4 □ h4 42. 魚e6?! (Here, I could still fight for a win with 42.a4!↑) 42... h5 43. 魚xg4 hxg4 (After this, it is a clear draw.) 44. □ g2 □ h3 45. □ d3 □ h5 46. c4 □ c5 47. □ d4 □ a5 48. □ d2 □ c5 49. □ c2 □ f6 50. □ g3 □ e5 51.a4 □ a5 52. □ xg4 □ xa4 53. □ g5 □ d6 (85)

Kleinman, Michael Brunner, Nicolas

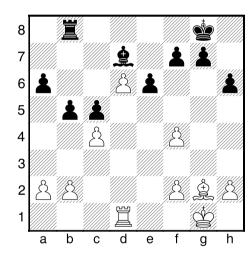
B51

Barcelona Sants Open (8), 24.08.2017

Notes:

FM Michael Kleinman

26.exd6 臭d7



27.b4□

editor – without the previous capture on d6 this would support the ②, but not create a deadly pair of passed pawns.

27...罩c8

27...cxb4 28.c5 \(\mathbb{Z} \) c8 29.c6 \(\mathbb{L} \) xc6 \(\mathbb{Z} \) 29.\(\mathbb{Z} \) c1 (29.

c6?? c2 30.\(\mathbb{Z}\)c1 \(\mathbb{Z}\)b1 31.cxd7 \(\mathbb{Z}\)xc1+ 32.\(\mathbb{Z}\)f1 \(\mathbb{Z}\)xf1+ 33.\(\mathbb{Z}\)xf1 c1\(\mathbb{Z}\)+-+ and Black can stop the pawns with either ...\(\mathbb{Z}\)c6+ or ...\(\mathbb{Z}\)b2+.) 29...c2 30.\(\mathbb{Z}\)e4!+-.

28.ዿb7 \Box 29.ዿg2

Repeating to get closer to time control.

29...罩c8 30.臭b7 罩b8 31.臭xa6 bxc4

31...cxb4 32.c5 followed by 單d4-xb4 should win; but 32.彙xb5? 彙xb5 33.cxb5 堂f8 might be OK for Black.

32.bxc5 c3 33.罩c1 **.**皇c6 34.**.**皇d3

34. Exc3 Eb1+ 35. 全f1 全b5 is Black's point. Even here, White actually still wins with 36. Eb3, but there is really no point to allow this.

34...≌a8 35.f3!

This move dislodges the Bishop from its ideal square on c6 by preparing \(\existseq e4\), and also makes space for the king.

35...**≜**xf3

35... \$\dagged f8 36.\$\dagged 4 \dagged xe4 37.fxe4+-;

35...f5 36.≜c4+-.

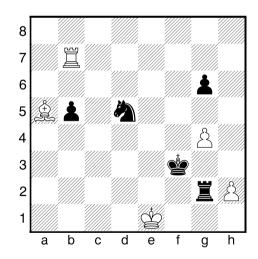
1-0

(86) Sokolov, Ivan Kovalyov, Anton

E42

Championnat Ouvert du Quebec Montreal (5), 24.07.2013

51.閏b7 含f3



52.☆d1?? Hangs the **≜**a5.

52.\(\mathbb{Z}\)xb5?? \(\hat{\Delta}\)e3-+ and there's no good way to prevent \(\mathbb{Z}\)e2#;

nac

52. ♣b6? stops both Black's attack on the ♠ and White's attack on b5 52... ☒xh2∓;

52.h4?! ∅e3 the ... ℤe2 mate threat saves the b-pawn. (52... ♠xg4? 53. ℤxb5=) 53. ℤf7+□ ♠xg4∓.

The solution is to recognize that Black's pieces are optimally placed and we have a sort of soft *zugzwang*: if Black's $\stackrel{\triangle}{=}$ or $\stackrel{\square}{=}$ take one of the kingside pawns then the mate threats are gone and White can safely take on b5. So

White can simply save the h-pawn with 52.h3!:

52... □ *a2!? 53.* □ *d7* or ♠ b6.

52...g5 isn't exactly a pass move because it puts the g-pawn on a vulnerable square 53.\(\frac{1}{2}\)d8=;

52... ②e3 53.≌f7+□ ₾e4 (53...₾g3 54. ②c7+= the fork on f3 saves the h-pawn) 54. □e7+ It's hard to see how Black will make any progress: 54... 堂d3 55. □d7+ 堂c4 56. □c7+ 堂b3 57. □c3+ 堂a4 58. □xe3 堂xa5 59. □e6 b4 60. 堂d1!=.

52...②e3+ 53.堂c1 罩g1+Both **堂**b2 and **堂**d2 lose the **堂** to ...**②**c4+.

0-1

Ivan Sokolov

Montreal, 2013 CoQ

(photo: Preotu)



(87)

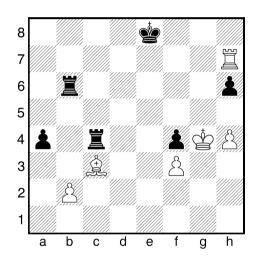
Maslik, Miroslav Krnan, Tomas

E63

Tatry Open Strbske Pleso (4), 28.09.2015

Notes: IM Tomas Krnan

42.h4 a4



White has done everything right until now in his defensive setup – improved his king, fixed the f4 weakness and kept Black's king cut-off on the 8th rank. He needs one more precise move to draw...

After 43.\mathbb{\mathbb{Z}}a7, the open 5th rank will be crucial and White's king will find himself in a mating net.

43.**£e**5!:

43... 型b5 44. 型h8+! d7 45. 型h7+ and Black will have to allow 型xh6+ if he wants to escape the perpetual: 45... 空e6 46. 型xh6+!=;

43... 型b5 44. 型h8+! 空d7 45. 型h7+ and Black will have to allow 型xh6+ if he wants to escape the perpetual: 45... 空e6 46. 型xh6+!=;

43... ≝e6 44.⊈f5 ≝e7 45.≝xh6 ≝c5 46.≝e6□=.

43...罩b5!-+

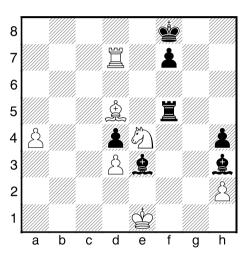
There is no defence against ...h6-h5+ followed by □b3.

44. 身f6 h5+ 45. 中h3 罩b3 46. 中g2 (46. 身c3 a3-+) 46... 罩c2+ 47. 中g1 罩d3 48. 身c3 罩d1+ 49. 身e1

(88) Cheng, Bindi Fier, Alexandr

A09 10th Grand Pacific Open Victoria (6.1), 28.03.2016

44.^図d7 **倉**h3



It's still equal, but Black's pieces are starting to tie knots around the white $\dot{\oplus}$, and even when you're leading the tournament on board 1 it's easy to see ghosts at the end of a long game in the last round of a six-round long-weekend event.

45. 型d8+??

White's ☆ can't move: 45.☆e2?? ੬f1+-+ wins d3 and setting up a mating net. Similarly, 45. 位d1 loses the 罩 to ... 罩f1+ then ... 罩f4, and Black threatens both ... 彙xd7 and ... 单f1+.

Also, the \alphad7 isn't immediately vulnerable to the \$h3. since Black is not actually threatening to win the \$d5 by chasing away the defending \(\mathbb{Z}\) with ...\(\dot{\phi}\)e8, since 45...⊈e8 (45...\frac{1}{2}f1+ 46. de2 &xd7 (46... \textbf{\textit{\text{\ti}}}}}} \exittem \text{\te}\text{\texi}\text{\text{\text{\texi}\text{\text{\text{\texi{\texi}\text{\text{\texi}\text{\texi}\text{\text{\texi}\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{ ₾e8 (47...₾g8?? 48.ੴf6+ ₾h8 49.\(\mathbb{I}\)h7#) 48.\(\walder\)f6+ \(\phi\)d8 49.\(\mathbb{L}\)c4 the 🖄 guards against ... 🙎 g4 and White has at least a repetition. This line shows why the white \mathbb{Z} has to stay on the 7th,) 47. \$\div xf1\$ the \$h3 was defending the \$\mathbb{Z}\$f1.) for White, and shows why the © e4 shouldn't move.

45... 全e7-+ 46. 當d6 當f1+! 46... 拿f4 wins a piece, but Black's move is better.

47.**⊉e2 罩g1**

There's no good defence to ... \(\delta g4\)#.

0-1

James Tarjan



Windsor, 2016 CO

(photo: Doknjas)

(89)

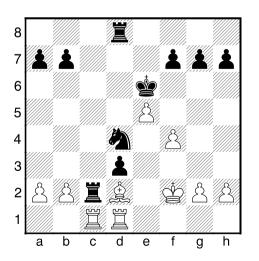
Vettese, Nicholas Tarjan, James

B12

2016 Canadian Open Windsor (2), 11.07.2016

Notes: GM James Tarjan

1.e4 c6 2.d4 d5 3.e5 c5
4.包f3 cxd4 5.包xd4 e6
6.c4 息b4+ 7.包c3 包e7
8.營b3 包bc6 9.包xc6 包xc6
10.cxd5 營xd5 11.營xb4
包xb4 12.包xd5 exd5
13.島b5+ 島d7 14.島xd7+
包xd7 15.0-0 国ac8 16.島d2
包c6 17.島c3 全e6 18.国fd1
国hd8 19.f4 d4 20.島d2 d3
21.全f2 包d4 22.国ac1 国c2



(photo: Scoones,

23.^図b1

editor 2021 - White is Iosina directly in the game line, but there is one line where Black has to navigate some very sharp tactics to end up with a difficult-to-win endgame. The tactics are short, but there are a lot of branches: the underlined part is best play:

23.\(\mathbb{Z}\)xc2! dxc2 \(\mathbb{Z}\) (23...\(\alpha\)xc2?= is just dead equal.) 24.\\footnote{\text{I}}f1!! creating tempo-winning tactics on the e and f-files (24.\mathbb{Z}c1? ②b3!! and ... ℤxd2 is the only way to win.) 24...∅f3!! (24...∅f5? 25. ⊈e2=) 25.f5+□ (25. £c1?! ⟨□xh2-+; 25. ⟨□xf3? □xd2 26. □c1 $\triangle d5$ -+ the black king invades or his rook feasts.) 25... 25... (25... \$\dagge xf5?? 26. \$\dagge xf3 \$\mathbb{Z}\$xd2 27. ⊈e3++- shows one point of 24.ℤf1.) 26.ዿc3+ ⊈xf5 (26...ຝົd4? 27. ∳e3+-) 27. ∳e2□ ≝d1! (27... c1\(\mathbb{\textcharge}!\)? 28.\(\mathbb{\mathbb{Z}}xc1\) and Black gets to a better ending after ... ②d4+∓.) 28.\(\mathbb{Z}\xf3+\!\) (28.\(\mathbb{Z}\xd1\) \(\cdot\)+ 29. ⊈xd1 ᡚxh2 30. ₤xg7 ⊈f4-+ the g-pawn is a goner.) 28... \$\ddot\delta\$e6 29.\(\dagger)d2 c1\(\dagger)d2 30.\(\dagger)d2 xc1 \(\dagger)d2 xc1 \(\dagge)d2 xc1 \(\dagger)d2 xc1 \(\dagger)d2 xc1 \(\dagger)d2 xc1 \(\dag White has escaped to a pawndown rook ending and Black still has a lot to prove.

23...h5 24. \$\div e3 \div f5+ 25. \$\div f3\$ **営d5**

White is clearly in trouble. He comes up with a nice trap.

26.桌c3 匂h4+ 27.虫g3 匂f5+ 27... ②xg2? 28. 单d2! trapping the

After the game Vettese pointed out the possibility of 27...g5 Seems convincing, though I don't see how he holds the position anyway, as the game went.

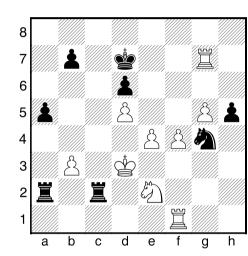
28.⊈f3 Øh4+ 29.⊈g3 Øg6 30. 單d2 罩xd2 31. 臭xd2 罩c5 32. 型c1 型c2 33. 型xc2 dxc2 **34. ∲f2 ∲f5 35.g3** (The only hope is to keep Black's king out of e4 with 35. \$\psi\$f3 but after 35... ②e7 it is lost anyway.) 35...∳e4 36.∳e2 h4 37.ໍ£c1 h3 38.b4?! b5 39.a3 2 e7 40.q4 ②c6 41.∯d2 ∯xf4 (Various ways to win I am sure, but always good in practice to choose the way that offers the opponent absolutely no chance whatsoever.) 42. $\triangle xc2 + \triangle xq4$ 43. ĝe 3 ⊈f 3 44. ⊈d 2 a6 45. \$\dag{2}\$c5 \$\alpha\$\text{xe5} 46. \$\dag{5}\$ g5

John Yoos

(90)Sarwer, Jeff Yoos, John

E70 CAN-ch Montreal (9), 28.08.2001

47.営g7+

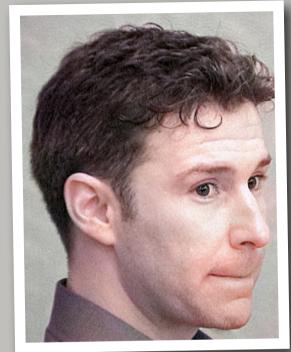


A long last-round game. White needs a win to reach 6/9 and be eligible for the IM title. White won a pawn in a ②ge2 KID, but Black has active Rs behind White's pawns. What should Black do?

47...**⊈d8?**

47... \$\document{\psi} c8? 48. \$\mathbb{Z} c1+-\$ forces off a R and leaves White's K safe. with an easy win.

47...∳e8□= 48.∮)d4 ♯d2+



(48...♦)f2+ 49.\(\mathbb{Z}\)xf2 \(\mathbb{Z}\)xf2 \(\mathbb{Z}\)xf2 \(\mathbb{Z}\)xf2 \(\mathbb{Z}\) 49.**☆c**3:

49...b5 there's no <a>∅ c6+, so White's K is stuck in a box. 50.\(\mathbb{G}\)c1 \(\bar{\partial}\)f2 51.\(\bar{\partial}\)xb5 \(\bar{\partial}\)d1+ 52. ⊈c4 (52. ℤxd1?? ℤac2#) 52...**②**e3+ 53.**☆**c3=;

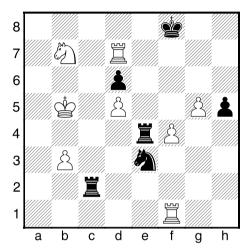
49... ©e3?! might transpose, but White has 50.\alpha a1! \alpha d1+□ 51. ⊈c4 *(51.* ℤxd1 ℤxd1 *52.* □ *xb7*∞) *51...* □ *xd4+!? 52.* □ *xd4* chances here.

48.�d4! \deltad2+

48...**②**f2+ 49.**□**xf2 □xf2 50.q6+-.

49.⊈c3 b5 50.ᡚc6+ ⊈e8 51.ᡚxa5! ≌e2

52.②b7 查f8 53.罩d7 罩ac2+ 54.垫b4 罩xe4+ 55.垫xb5 ②e3



56.²a1?!

56. 公xd6! 當d4 (56...公xf1 57. 公xe4+-) 57. 當a1! 當xd5+ 58. 全b6 Black has to give up an exchange to avoid getting mated: 58...當c8 59.當aa7! 當b8+ (59...當xd6+ 60.當xd6+-) 60.全c7+-.

56...②xd5 57.≌a8+ ≌e8
58.ଞxe8+ Фxe8 59.ଞxd6??
(59.≌d8+□ Фe7 60.f5□
wins. See PGN for notes.)
59...②xf4= 60.②c5 h4
61.②e4 ≌e2 62.②f6+ Фe7

63. 當d4 當e5+ 64. 全c6 包g6 65. 包d5+ 全f7 66. b4 當xg5 67. b5 h3 68. 當d1 包e5+ 69. 全c7 h2 70. 當h1 包f3 71. b6 當xd5 72. b7 and both sides have to give up their Rs to stop the pawns, so...

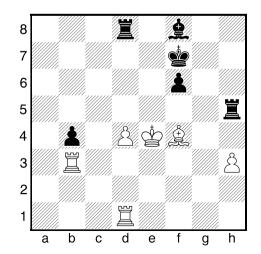
1/2-1/2

(91) Haessel, Dale Stefansson, Hannes

E12 Reykjavik Open (3.21), 09.03.2016

Notes: FM Michael Kleinman

40.gxh5 \(\mathbb{Z}\)xh5



Does Black have a threat, and (if so) what should White do?

41.d5??

editor – △41.\(\mathbb{I}\)f3! gets the \(\mathbb{I}\) on the other side of the \(\preceq\), so that after 41...\(\frac{f}{5}\)+ (41...\(\preceq\)c5 42.\(\preceq\)c7 \(\mathbb{I}\)d7 (42...\(\mathbb{I}\)h4+ 43.\(\mathbb{I}\)f4=) 43.\(\preceq\)g3 \(\mathbb{I}\)xh3 44.\(\mathbb{I}\)dd3 White should be able to stop the pawns from crossing the light squares.) 42.\(\mathbb{I}\)d3 the h3-pawn is defended.

41...≌e8+-+

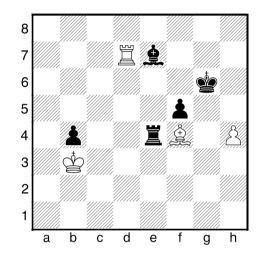
Or 41...f5+ 42. 中d4 里h4 43. 里f1 单d6 44. 里bf3 里c8! and White is paralyzed! It's a nice zugzwang; e.g. 45. 中d3 里c3+ 46. 中d2 里xf3-+ wins a piece.

42.**⊈d4**

42... **営xd5+?!**

editor – wins a pawn, but it's neither the best nor the most beautiful move: △42...□h4! 43.□f3 ②d6 44.□df1 □c8! same zugzwang as above.

43. 中xd5 国d8+ 44.中c4 国xd1 45. 国f3 皇e7 46. 皇g5 国b1 47. 皇d2 国b2 48. 国d3 f5 49. h4 中g6 50. 国d5 国c2+ 51. 中b3 国c5 52. 国d7 国e5 53. 皇f4 国e4



54.\(\delta\)d6??

54. ♣d2□ ☐e6 55. ☐d5 and White should draw, though it's slightly unpleasant.

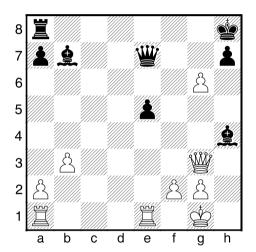
54... **\$xd6 55. 罩xd6+ 垫h5-+** 56. **罩f6 f4**

(92) Krnan, Tomas Kernazhitsky, Leonid

B31 Tatry Open Strbske Pleso (3), 25.09.2016

Notes: IM Tomas Krnan

24.h4 &xh4



What happens on [™]xe5+?

I had the impression that my opponent played this move with added excitement, possibly thinking that I overlooked this. But the variation continues of course...

27.\\B\n5! \\dot{\phi}\\g7?

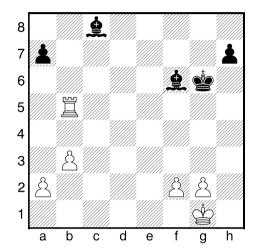
Seems logical, but equality could have only been achieved with 27... \(\delta xa1! 28.\)\ \(\mathbb{Z}xh7 + \delta g8 \)
29.\(\mathbb{Z}xb7 \delta d4 \) and Black's strong bishop combined with the available counterplay against White's pawns fully compensate for their majority: 30.g4 \(\mathbb{Z}f8 \)
31.\(\mathbb{Z}f7 \)\(\mathbb{Z}xf7 \)
32.\(\mathbb{Z}g2 = \) would be completely drawn.

28.営c1?!

28... 全xq6 29. 图b5 图c8?!

Perhaps Black thought exchanging a pair of rooks will lead to an easily drawn endgame, but this is not the case. 29... 2e4 30. 3a5 3d8! 31. 3a7 3d6 and Black will create enough counterplay against the White's kingside with ... 3d4. All his pieces will be

ideally placed and the position should be very close to equal. Now one can note the significant difference between 28.\(\mathbb{Z}\)c1 and 28.\(\mathbb{Z}\)d1!



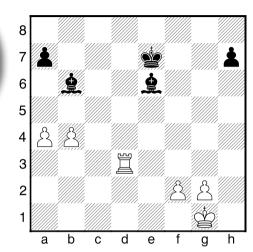
The position appears close to a draw, but there are a number of reasons why defending this position is not at all easy. Firstly, Black's counterplay possibilities are now completely reduced, since he can never attack White's pawns twice. Secondly, Black has the two edge pawns, which gives White's rook enough squares to maneuver along 5th rank and which will keep Black's pieces stretched. Thirdly, if White is able to create a passed pawn on the queenside, Black's

bishops alone can never doubleprotect any square. And fourthly, the bishops the never protect one another, which would be very important in an endgame like this. Based on these reasons, it is obvious that a B+N combination would be much more preferred for Black in a position like this.

31.\(\mathbb{Z}\)c5! \(\dagger)f5 32.\(\mathbb{Z}\)c6 \(\dagger)g5 33.f4+ ₫g6 34.⊈h2! This is the move I missed. Without this move Black is able to either defend a7 or threaten the f4 pawn withge4 andgf5. 34...gg4 35.g3 followed by \alpha a6 (or 35....\alpha f5 36.\Zc7) and White will get the a7 pawn with excellent winning chances. My plan was to try and create a passed pawn on the 'a' file, after which I thought I'll have excellent winning chances. Therefore letting the bishop to b6 seemed fine as I would be able to attack it with b4 and a5. or create a passer on the 'a' file along the way. But Black is fast enough to avoid this...

Black successfully drives the rook away and is now close to a draw.

36.\d3



36...a6

Not a mistake, but a slight concession that might allow White to create a queenside passed pawn easier. After 36...\$\d20exd7 37.a5 \$\d20exc7 38.\$\d20exd4 h5!= White will run out of ways to improve the position and the game should be easily drawn.

37.**\g3!**

The only way to create problems for Black. White seemingly only aims at the h7 pawn, but that is not the only threat...

37...\2d4?!

Missing White's reply and giving him additional chances.

△37... ♠f6 38. ☒c3 ♠d7 39. ☒d3 ♠e7 40.b5 axb5 41.axb5 ♠f5= and White's passed 'b' pawn is nowhere near as effective as it would be on the 'a' file, as Black's pieces are closer together and White has one less file for the rook to maneuver.

38.**\g5**!

This was also threatened. Now White can again attack both of Black's pawns and the defence becomes very difficult.

40.\dd5

With Black's pieces stretched to the defence of his edge pawns, there is always an attacking square for the rook on the 5th rank. Obviously not 40.b5?? \(\frac{1}{2}c3\) or 40....\(\frac{1}{2}b6=.\)

40... **åe5 41.b5 axb5** 42. **罩xb5 åd4?**



Tomas Krnan

The decisive mistake, but defending this position is extremely difficult. It was necessary to sacrifice the h7 in order to stop the advance of the 'a' pawn: 42...\$d7! 43.\$\bar{\pma}\$b4 \$\bar{\pma}\$c3 44.\$\bar{\pma}\$c4 \$\bar{\pma}\$e1 45.\$\bar{\pma}\$d4 \$\bar{\pma}\$e6 46.\$\bar{\pma}\$f5

Oakville, 2020

48. 當h5 followed by a5) 48. 查f1 奠c3 49. 置xh7 奠d7 50. 置h4 亞c5± and converting this into a win is not at all easy.

43.a5+-

The black king has to defend the h7 pawn, but it now becomes clear that the bishops cannot stop the a-pawn alone.

43... ♣a7 44.a6! h6
Loses fast.
Black had one
last resource to
make White's
task more difficult:
44... ♣xa6! 45. ♣a5
♣xf2+ 46. ♠xf2 and
according to the

tablebases, White wins in 80 (!) moves, which suggests White could potentially have some real converting difficulties. During the game I knew this was the best defence but assumed the position would be winning.

Needless to say I was happy to see 44....h6 played.

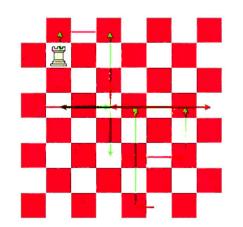
45.閏h5 空g7 46.閏d5 **皇e6** 47.閏d8 **皇c5**

One last trick was possible: 47...\$\dot\delta\$ f6 48.\$\dot\alpha\$ a8 (48.\$\dot\delta\$h8 \$\ddot\delta\$g7 49.\$\dot\alpha\$ \$\ddot\delta\$ f50.a7+-) 48...\$\ddot\delta\$ d4 49.a7?? \$\ddot\delta\$f7!

48.\Bb8 \dot f6 49.\Bb7

editor – this rook made 19 of White's 49 moves, 11 of them on the 5th rank.

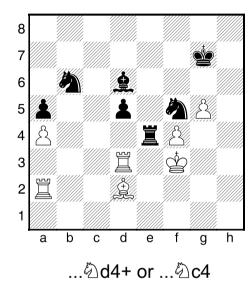
1-0



(93) Doknjas, Neil Murray, David

B13

Oregon Open (4), 05.09.2016
Notes: Neil Doknjas



45...ව්d4+?

45...©c4 maintains the pressure on White.

47...**≜**c5? 48.**\(\mathbb{Z}\)**d2+-.

47... 2e5□ 48. 2xd4 2xd4 49. Ee2!± and Black has better chances than in the game.

48.≜xd4 **②**c4 49.**⊈**g4

1-0

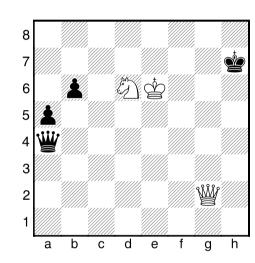
(94) Plaskett, James Hébert, Jean

*C*06

World 50+ Teams Dresden (3.7), 28.06.2016

Notes: IM Jean Hebert

58.**₩g2+ ⊈h7**



Now White could have won, but with a quiet move humanly impossible to find, as in an end-game study.

59.\\hat{\mathbb{M}}\h1+?

59. \mathbb{\mathbb{m}}g3!!, the only move and the computer announces #14!

If you find a good enough reason why a human player should find

editor 2021 – 59. h3+!! also wins, and is even faster — #9 according to the computer — which shows just how far computers have advanced in the 5 years since Jean annotated this game and I proofread it.

59...**∲**g6

Now it's drawn. White gets no more chances. Sometimes I wonder if games like this makes you grow older faster. :)

60.營g2+ 空h5 61.包f5 營c4+62.空f6 營c3+口 63.空f7 營c4+64.空e7 營c7+65.空e6 營c4+66.空e5 營c5+67.空f6 營c3+68.空e6 營c4+69.空d7 營b5+70.空e6

As a final comment, I would like to especially thank Dave and Paul Ross who where the

brains that made this exciting chess adventure possible. On a financial note, the FQE should be thanked for its contribution to my expenses without which this trip may not have been possible.

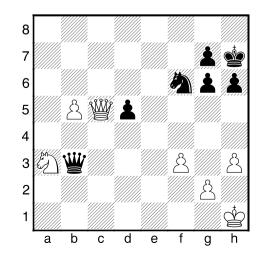
Along with the Ross brothers, Tom O'Donnell and Deen Hergott proved as expected to be perfect teammates and companions...

1/2-1/2

(95) Yang, Kaiqi Lenderman, Alek

Canadian Open Sault Ste Marie (3.2), 10.07.2017

36.[™]c5 ⊈h7



Material is equal. Both sides have passed pawns; White's is further advanced but Black's is well-placed behind it and a3 is not well placed. Finally, Black's earlier ...fxg6 capture has left his is better protected from is checks than White's is.

37.₩d6?

This makes sense on general principles — it gets ready to advance the b-pawn while defending the ② and staying behind Black's passer — but it loses to the very precise sequence which Black plays.

△37.∯h2;

37.b6?! isn't as losing as it looks 37... ②d7 38. ∰b5□ ∰xb5 39. ②xb5 ②xb6 40.f4!

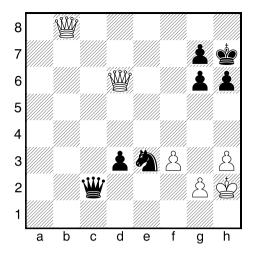
∓.

37...d4!-+ 38.b6 ፟\d5! 39.⊈h2 d3! 40.ᡚc4 ∰xc4 41.b7

White is going to promote (first), but Black aims at a more important target.

41...**②e3!** 42.b8₩ ₩c2□

Kaiqi Yang



White has to give up a ^w to stop the mate on g2, after which the d-pawn should win.

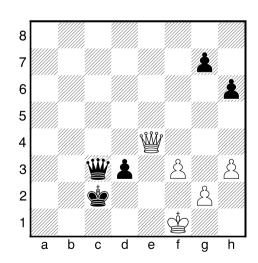


43.₩xg6+!

43.\dong3 \dong1f5+-+; 43.\dong3 \dong1f1+-+.

46. **增e8+ 增d6** 47. **增d8+**47. **增xe3** d2 48. **增b6+ 增e7-+**Black zigzags back to h7 when there will be no perpetual because the black **增** defends the diagonal.

47... 空c5 48. 營e7+ 空c4 49. 營e4+ 空b3 50. 營xe3 營c7+ 51. 空g1 空c2 52. 營e4 營c3 53. 空f1



Black has shown great resourcefulness to create

Oakville, 2020



imbalances and great accuracy to turn them into a winning position... but now he starts to drift. No doubt time trouble was a factor.

53...g5

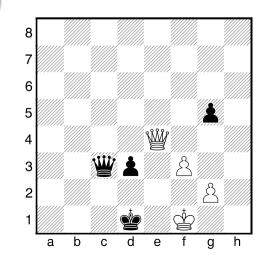
Unnecessary. 53... dc1!

54.h4! **∲b2** 55.hxg5 hxg5 56.**₩**d5 **∳c2**

△56... ∰c1+ 57. ⊈f2 ∰c2+ 58. ⊈g3 d2-+; △56... d2 57. ⊈e2 ⊈c1-+.

57.₩f5 ₩c4

58. 空e1 營c3+ 59. 空f1 空d1?! 60. 營e4!



60...d2?? 61.\mathscr{W}b1+\mathscr{W}c1 62.\mathscr{W}a2!=

Black will have to move his , and White will repeat with a check on the first rank.... but somehow this game ended as a win for White? It must have been a flag.... and that's why nobody plays the French (if you listen to the guys on chess.com).

1-0

(96) Abrahams, Daniel Li, Chao B

Reykjavik Open (1.2), 04.03.2014

Notes: Daniel Abrahams+

From Daniel's introduction:
...we had a little over an hour
to prepare once the pairings
were posted. I was both excited
and relieved when I saw that I
was paired against Li Chao...
relieved because I did not
have to worry about actually
scoring in the first round. On
the way to the tournament hall
someone asked me if I was
worried and I responded that

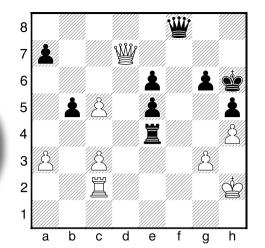
I was enjoying "the peace of mind of someone who knows their fate." Preparation was short and simple. Not only did I not have time to prepare for everything, but he likely wouldn't waste anything from his normal repertoire against someone he should be able to beat easily. The top four boards were on an elevated stage at the front of the hall, with a sizable gap before any other tables so that the organizing committee could speak and pedestrians could pass by at the same time. There was a webcam behind each board, and no shortage of reporters who wanted pictures of the top boards for the tournament's official site,

ChessBase, or anywhere else. The chairs were very comfortable, with wheels and the ability to recline. I almost fell off my chair during the

opening ceremony, testing just how far I could go. ... Instead of hunching over the board, agonizing over surely-worse positions like most of my illfated compatriots on the top boards. I instead spent most of my time leaning back, hands behind my head, looking out over the playing hall. Since I had no expectations for this game, instead of stressing over the board I resolved to enjoy myself and lord my position over the majority of the players who would never get to have a game on the stage. I was going to lose, of course, but this was still my moment and I was going to enjoy it.



42.bxc5 ₩f8



The key moment of the endgame.

I thought that I had winning chances, but I was not sure. Black has a lot of options at his disposal and even if some of them are basic and simply parried it is still a lot for a player of my caliber to keep straight. The two moves I identified fairly quickly were \$\dong g2\$ and c6. I ended up choosing \$\ding{\Delta}g2\$ because I felt it had the higher floor: if it did not win, I had a clear and definite draw. On the other hand if I had miscalculated c6 and was simply losing the pawn, then I would definitely be lost.

43.**⊈**g2?

King;

Keith M: Throwing away the win, but an understandable move especially if time was a factor. 43.c6! "Passed pawns must be pushed":

43...\(\mathbb{Z}\)c4 44.c7 threatening \(\mathbb{\mathbb{M}}\)d8 and 1-0 44...\(\mathbb{M}\)c5 45.\(\mathbb{\mathbb{M}}\)e8 \(\mathbb{M}\)xc7 46.\(\mathbb{Z}\)d2! and Black will lose his Queen defending his

43... 增f3 44. 增d2+ 罩e3口 (44... 查g7 45.c7 罩g4 46. 增d7+ 查h6 47. 罩g2+- and the pawn will Queen) 45. 增g2 增f7 46.c4!+-.

43...営c4 44.営f2 營xc5 45.營d2+

After the game, I asked him about an earlier move that I thought might have been winning. He shrugged and excused himself, probably because the move I suggested was actually terrible and would have been losing for him.

Allegedly, he told the arbiter to "keep an eye" on me but... I did not hear about this until after the tournament. Presumably both he and the arbiter saw my play across the rest of the tournament and decided that I could not possibly have been cheating. In retrospect, the game itself was not really that good of

a game: I did not play very well as White but the position was stale enough that I managed to not lose quickly, and then I took advantage of the one chance he gave me. In fact, outside of 40. © c5 I did not find any actually good moves, my opponent just blundered at the right time.

The next day, after being tipped off by Magnus, I went out to find a copy of the Frettablabbi which gives one memento of the game. On account of being on the front page of the newspaper I also had one local introduce themselves to me, since they had seen me in the paper. The rest of the tournament was not very notable — I played mostly poorly and may have embarrassed myself in front of Kasparov — but this is the one result that everyone will remember, and I am okay with that.

45... 空g7 46. ² d7+ 空h6 47. ² d2+

1/2-1/2

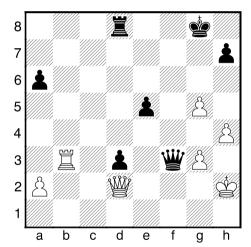


(97) Hua, Lefong Colas, Josh

E00 CCSCSL Autumn Invitational St Louis (9.9), 22.11.2016

A "Very dirty" win. - Lefong Hua.

47.∲h2 ₩f3? (△47...₩d5 48.g6 hxg6 49.₩g5 ₩d6-+)



48.g6□**⇄**

Only move, White now has significant counterplay.

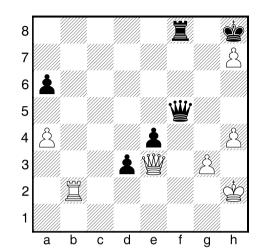
48...₩f5

48...hxg6 49.\\g5□=;

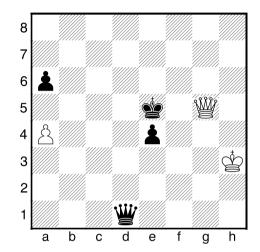
48...\don'\don'\e2+ 49.\don'\don'\xe2 dxe2 50.gxh7+ \don'\xh7 51.\don'\e3 \don'\d2 52. 中g1□= (52. 中h3 □xa2 53. □xe5 a5 54.g4 a4-+ Black goes ... □d2 and gets both pawns on the 2nd rank, when ...e1= 世 decoy followed by ... □b1+ will win the □.) 52... □xa2 53. □xe5 a5 54. 中f2 a4 (54... 中g6?? 55. □xe2+-) 55. □a5!= (55.g4?? a3 56. □a5 □a1□-+ as above. 57. □xe2 a2 58. □f2 □h1-+) 55... a3 56. □a7+! (56.g4 □a1-+ as above.) 56... □g6 57. □a6+ □f5 58.h5! □a1 59. □xe2 a2 60.h6! □h1 61.h7=.

49.gxh7+ **Φh8 50.□**b7? **□**c8∓ (**□**50...**□**f8-+) **51.□**e3

営f8 (△51...d2□-+) **52.≅b2** (52. g4=) **52...e4 53.a4**



53... ₩e5? (53... ₩f3!-+ 54. ₩d4+ ₩f6□-+) 54. ℤf2= ℤxf2+ 55. ₩xf2 Φxh7 56.營f7+ 空h6 57.空h3 d2 58.g4 d1營 59.g5+ 營xg5 60.hxg5+ 空xg5 61.營g7+ 空f4 62.營h6+! 空e5 (62...查f3?? 63.營h5++-) 63.營g5+



63... **☆d6??**Played very quickly.

64.₩**d8+** So was this.

1-0



Lefong Hua

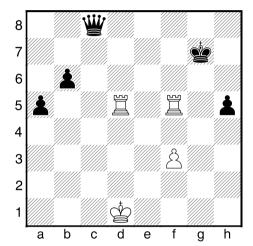
Sends Josh to the showers

St.Louis, 2016

(98) Bark, Tom Plotkin, Mark

B40 Ontario Open Brantford (2), 16.05.2015

47.営fxf5



Major piece endgames are among the most difficult to calculate.

47...h4?!

47...a4!:

48.\(\perpsize{\pi}g5+\) Creates entirely new geometry. 48...\(\phi\)f6 49.\(\pi\)xh5 a3 50.\(\pi\)d6+ \(\phi\)g7 51.\(\pi\)hd5\(\pi\)=;

48.\(\maxrac{\pi}{x}\)h5 48...a3 49.f4 trying to

48.²日h5

48...h3

48... [™]c4 49. [™]g5+ White has a perpetual;

48... 營c3 keeps an eye on the kingside checks, but White can set up a checking box with: 49. 單df5! 營e3 50.f4! White has a perpetual.

49.罩dg5+ 全f6 50.罩b5 營d8+ 51.罩bd5 營a8 52.罩hf5+

The Q can't stop the f-Rook from checking, so it's a perpetual.

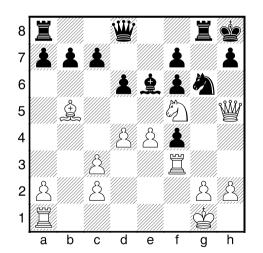
 $\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2}$

(99+)

Capablanca, Jose Raul Spencer, RJ

Capablanca simul Winnipeg, 12.05.1912

1.e4 e5 2.包f3 包c6 3.包c3 包f6 4.息b5 息b4 5.0-0 0-0 6.d3 d6 7.皇g5 皇xc3 8.bxc3 包e7 9.包h4 空h8 10.f4 exf4 11.皇xf6 gxf6 12.營h5 包g6 13.包f5 置g8 14.d4 皇e6 15.罝f3



Capablanca wrote that White is, "Threatening mate in 16 with 豐xh7+." His analysis continued: 16.豐xh7+ 空xh7 17.罩h3+ ②h4 18.罩xh4+ 空g6 19.罩h6+ 空g5 20.h4+ 空g4 21.②e3+ fxe3 22.閏f1 奠c4 23.奠xc4 d5 24.奠e2+ 查g3 25.閏f3+ 查g4 26.查h2 營d6+ 27.罝g3+ 查f4 28.罝xf6+ 營xf6 29.罝f3+ 查g4 30.罝f5+ 查xh4 31.罝h5#.

Capablanca.
 lated by Edward Winter

Translated by Edward Winter; see: CFC NL Jan 2010.

However, it turns out there is an error in Capa's analysis, and so there is a problem in this "problem". Can you find it?

The game continued:

15... 包f8 16. 當xf4 當g5 17. 增h6 d5 18. 彙d3 c5 19. exd5 彙xd5 20. 包e3 包g6 21. 當af1 營f8 22. 營xf8+ 當xf8 23. 彙xg6 hxg6 24. h4 ...

[Black resigned shortly.]

1-0

Answer in next issue.