chess canada Spring

Chess Canada

Chess Canada 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.

subscriptions

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

admin@chess.ca

submissions

Canada

S S $\overline{}$

Chess Canada 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 Spring

22 Critical Positions	
Sambuev: Beast Games 6	
Preotu: How I won 27	
Senior Moments 49	
2024 Hart House Reading Week	
Bonus Preview 83	

Cover: Mr.Knightly and Tulips

Canada 150 Tulips, with distinctive red-white-red bands like the Canadian flag, were a gift to Canada from the Netherlands, and were the "Official Tulip of Canada's 150th Anniversay".

photo: Sussex Avenue, across from the National Gallery, 2017.

Annotations by:

GM Bator Sambuev GM Razvan Preotu

Next Issue:

- GM Shawn Rodrigue-Lemieux "Beast Games"
- IM Shiyam Thavandiran "How I won... 2024 Canadian Closed"



Critical Positions

The following diagrams are critical positions from this issue of *Chess Canada*. You can treat them as exercises or as a teaser introduction to what you'll find this month.

These "critical positions" can be:

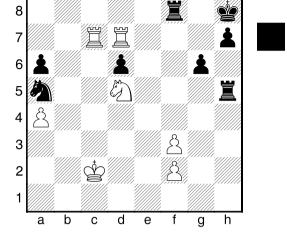
- winning combinations
- surprising tactics

• 1 •

- endgames requiring precise play
- simple calculation exercises
- variation-rich middlegames
- moments when one player went badly wrong.
- The and squares next to each diagram indicate the player to move.

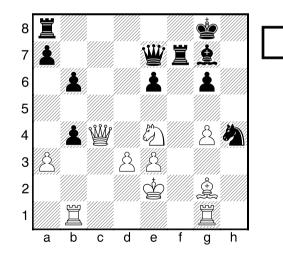
Solutions are in the game analysis **below the red diagrams** in the articles named under the diagram.

Critical postions usually feature significantly more analytical commentary than the rest of the game.

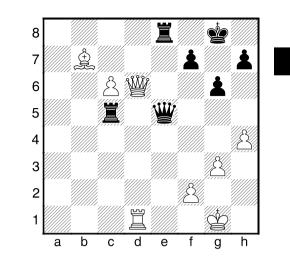


Black's pieces hug the edges of the board and Shirov is White!

see: Sambuev

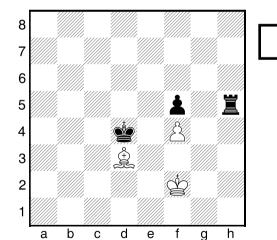


How to recapture on b4? see: Sambuev



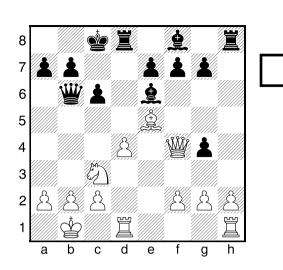
Should Black exchange 쌜s with ...쌜xd6, or ॾs with ...ॾc1?

see: Sambuev



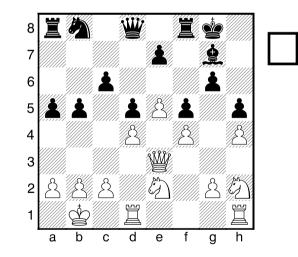
You're on increment at move 83.

see: Sambuev



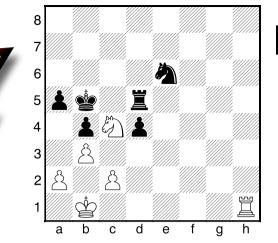
Should White do anything about ... f6?

see: Sambuev

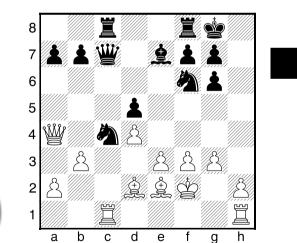


Find White's best pawn move.

see: Preotu

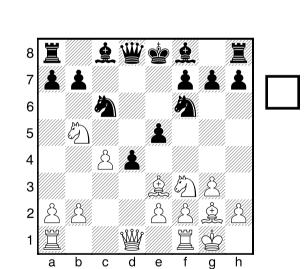


Is ...d3 and ... Zxd3 the simplest draw? see: Preotu



Jene(

Black trails the top-seed by 1/2 a point and needs winning chances. see: Preotu



1 W

Å

6

5

4

3

2

а

b

С d е

Å

Be brilliant, or lose.

see: Preotu

Ï

ë j

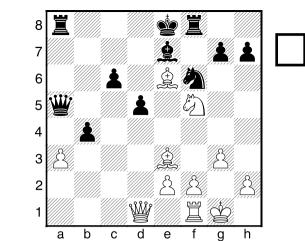
g

h

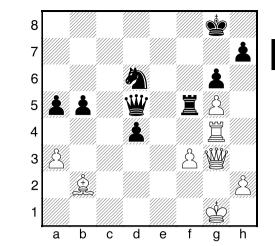
\$ \$

How badly has White mangled this opening?

see: Preotu

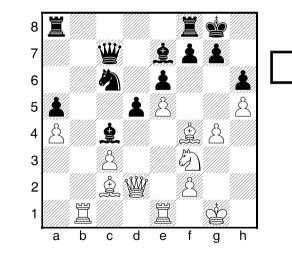


Play for the crowd! see: Preotu



Can Black save his d-pawn, or is there something better?

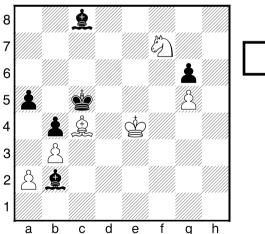
see: Senior Moments



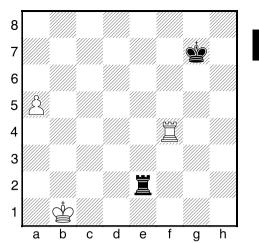
What happens if \$xh6? see: Senior Moments

ġ Å 2 b d е g h а С 2e5 or something else?

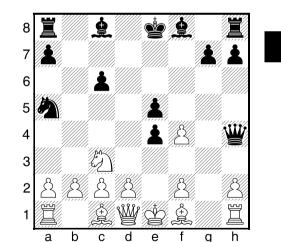
see: Senior Moments







Did you study your Dvoretsky? see: Senior Moments



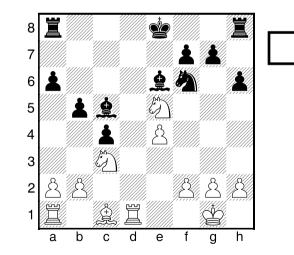
The Two Knights Lives?

see: Senior Moments

8 📕 5 Å Ð 3 <u>8</u> 8 8 Å Å Å Å 2 Ŵ Ï , É d b g h а С е

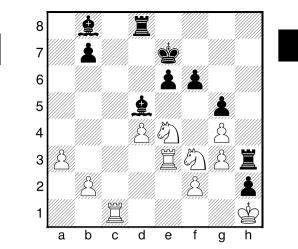
A Lopez sideline that appears more than once in this issue.

see: Hart House



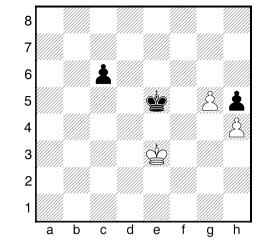
What happens if 约d5?

see: Hart House

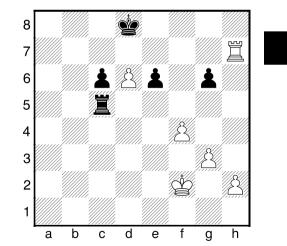


Hooliganism or safety?

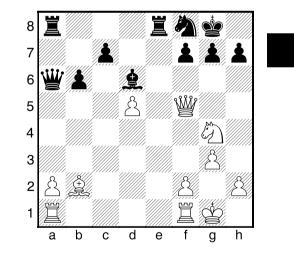
see: Hart House



Did you study your Dvoretsky? see: Hart House



Not *another* endgame!?? see: Hart House



Should Black improve his 營 with …營b5 or …營e2, or try to trade 營s with …營c8, or go …公g6, or something else?

Beast games: 2023

Bator Sambuev continues to be Canada's most active Grandmaster. While many adults play fewer and fewer tournament games – to protect their ratings or egos from much younger opponents?! - Bator competes almost non-stop (see table). I asked Bator to choose some of his favourite games from the past year to annotate for Chess Canada; below are 7 games that made the cut.

— editor

Εv	e	nt
-		

ADIEN

Event	Date	Games	Points	Place	TPR
Excelsior March Open	2024-03-17	5	3	=7th	2444
2024 Ottawa March Open	2024-03-03	5	5	1st	2622
2024 Excelsior February Open	2024-02-25	5	3	=7th	2300
Excelsior 1st Anniversary Open	2024-01-28	5	4	2nd	2451
2024 Ottawa Winter Open	2024-01-21	5	4.5	1st	2576
2023 Tournoi du Pere Noel A	2023-12-30	5	4.5	=1st	2562
2023 Ottawa December Open	2023-12-10	5	4	=2nd	2461
Excelsior November Open Top	2023-11-19	4	4.5	1st	2531
2023 National Capital Open	2023-11-05	5	3.5	=5th	2437
2023 Excelsior October Open	2023-10-29	5	4	=1st	2516
2023 Ottawa Fall Open	2023-10-01	5	4.5	1st	2624
2023 Excelsior September Open	2023-09-10	9	6.5	4th	2521
2023 Toronto Open Crown	2023-09-04	6	5	=1st	2582
4th Roi Mohammed VI	2023-08-13	9	4	=37	
2023 Quebec Open Section A	2023-08-04	9	7.5	=1st	2665
9th RIDEF (Francophonie)	2023-07-02	9	7.5	=1st	
2023 Excelsior June Open Ch Top	2023-06-25	5	4	=2nd	2508
2023 Excelsior June GM Norm	2023-06-23	9	5.5	=2nd	2588
2023 Eastern Ontario Open	2023-06-18	5	4.5	1st	2523
Cdn Transnational Classic Crown	2023-06-11	9	5	=15th	2593
Cdn Transnational Rapid Crown	2023-06-04	11	4.5	=25th	2468
Cdn Transnational Blitz Crown	2023-06-03	14	7	=20th	2386
2023 Ontario Open	2023-05-22	6	4	=4th	2450
56th Capablanca Memorial	2023-05-03	10	8	=1st	
2023 Excelsior April Open Top	2023-04-23	5	4.5	=1st	2538
2023 Canadian Closed	2023-04-11	9	7.5	=1st	2588
TOTALS: 26 events	11 months	179	129.5		2519

by **GM Bator Sambuev**

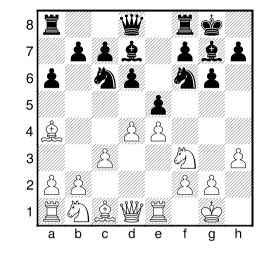
notes: **GM_Bator_Sambuey_**

In 2022 I had some issues with health, and as result I lost about 100 points of FIDE rating. It made me start working on chess a lot and completely change my opening repertoire. Many years ago I got an idea that it would be logical to fianchetto the dark-squared bishop in the Ruy Lopez, instead of the traditional ... ģe7-Ze8-ģf8 etc. This is how I started analyzing the Steinitz variation; but I couldn't even begin to imagine how complicated this opening was! I can say that the main line is one of the most complicated for playing and analyzing. This past year this opening has brought me a huge number of points, and the following game is one of the best games I ever played.

Noritsyn, Nikolay (2546) Sambuev, Bator (2514) *C79*

Canadian Championship Toronto (6.1), 09.04.2023

1.e4 e5 2.9 f3 ac6 3. ab5 a6 4. \$a4 d6 5.0-0 \$d7 6.c3 约f6



10. <u></u> <u></u> <u></u> <u></u> 2

So we got some mix between a Ruy Lopez and a King's Indian, and also it can transpose to something like Benoni, e.g. 10.约bd2 exd4 11.cxd4 约b4 12.≜xd7 [™]xd7 13.[©]f1 c5 14.a3 Image: Image

10...②h5 11.黛e3

Computers say the best move here is 11.a4, which is what Shirov played against me (see below).

The point is to have … 2 g8 in the

case of de de, gc5.

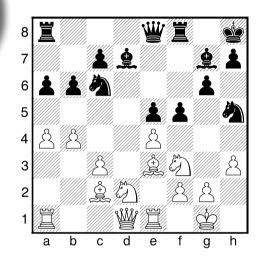
12.∕ີbd2 ≌e8 13.dxe5

Probably 13. C4 is a bit more accurate.



1

13...dxe5 14.b4 f5 15.a4 b6



16.⁄ව්b3?!

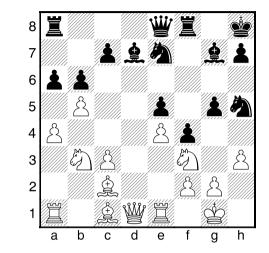
It's not a mistake yet, but it becomes clear that White underestimates Black's attack on the kingside. It would be better to keep more pieces around the king with 16.④f1.

16...f4 17.≗c1 g5!

This move obviously came as unpleasant surprise for White.

18.b5 If 18.^②xg5 then 18...⊠d8! followed by …營g6 with a huge attack.

18...∜∂e7!



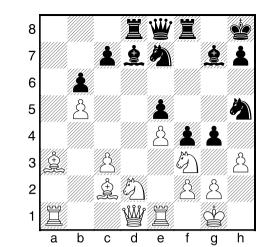
I wanted to keep my a8-rook on the board.

19.<u></u>倉a3?!

Too slow. It was necessary to launch counterplay on the Queenside: 19.a5! g4! 20.hxg4 逸xg4 21.axb6 cxb6 22.bxa6 公g6 with very sharp play.

19...axb5 20.axb5 営d8 21.곕bd2 g4

GM Bator Sambuev



22.��h2?

Now Black is winning. White had to take 22.hxg4 &xg4 and now 23.@e2 &f6 24.&b3! taking the g-file under control. Black's attack looks scary, but the computer says it's still equal, e.g. 24...@g6 25. Ξ ed1! Ξ g8!? 26.&xg8 Ξ xg8 27.&xe7 (27. \triangle f1 &f5! ∞) 27...&xe7 28. \triangle f1 \Box (28. Ξ a7? &h3-+) 28...&e6

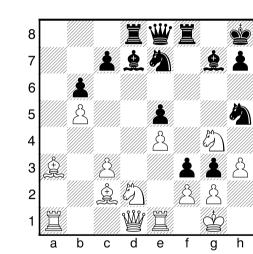




29. 2e1! (29. 2e1? f3! 30. 2dxf32f4-+) 29... 2xg2 30. 2f1 The computer says 0.00, but from a practical point of view it's definitely easier to play for Black.

22...g3口-+ 23.必g4 23.④hf3 gxf2+ 24.查xf2 黛f6 with an irresistible attack; or, 23.fxg3 fxg3 24.④hf1 ④f4 25.④xg3 黛xh3 winning.

23...f3!



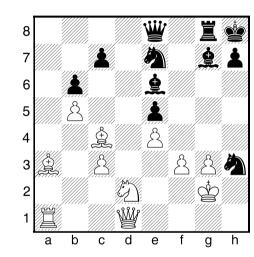
editor – the black pawn on g3 is not a typo.

24.gxf3 ∅f4 25.fxg3 ∅xh3+ 26.∲g2 ዿxg4

White could resign here but preferred to play for another 20 moves. The rest is just matter of simple technique.

27.⊠e3

editor: 27.fxg4 \le f2+□ 28.\overline xh3 \le dxd2-+ and White has to give up the \overline to stop mate.



Maybe there were no spectacular moves and combinations, but I played very accurately in an extremely complicated position that I had never played before.

0-1





notes: GM_Bator_Sambuev



Ľ

۱

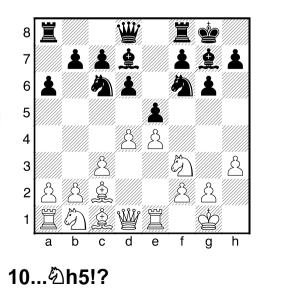
Shirov, Alexei (2668) Sambuev, Bator (2462) C79

Morocco King's Cup (3), 15.08.2023

1.e4 e5 2.ੴf3 थ∂c6 3.ዿੈb5 a6 4.ዿੈa4 थ∂f6 5.0-0 d6

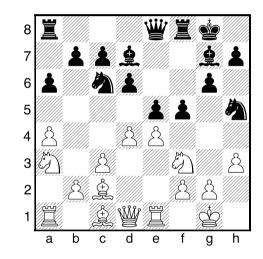
This move order allows me to avoid some lines. It doesn't mean I was scared of something, I just wanted to get a particular position.

6.⊠e1 ĝd7 7.c3 g6 8.d4 ĝg7 9.h3 0-0 10.ĝc2



This is not the only possible plan, and not even the best one. I've been analyzing this Steinitz Lopez for more than one year, played already about 20 tournament games in it... and still don't have the feeling that I understand it well enough.

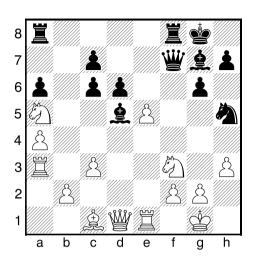
11.a4 ₩e8 12.ᡚa3 f5



I had analyzed this line until the endgame and couldn't imagine that my opponent had done the same. But during the game I was literally shocked: it turned out that there was some correspondence game that I did not have in my database, but he did!

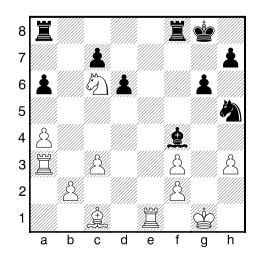
13.②c4 fxe4 14.힃xe4 鬯f7

15.dxe5! ዿੈe6 16.ዿੈxc6 bxc6 17.ঔa5 ዿੈd5 18.⊠a3!



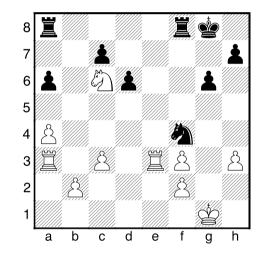
Here I realized that somehow my opponent was ready for this line. On the other hand, this ending is not dangerous for Black, the only problem is that I didn't analyze that far.

18...ዿੈxf3 19.₩xf3 ₩xf3 20.gxf3 ዿੈxe5 21.�ົxc6 ዿੈf4!



22.<u></u>皇e3

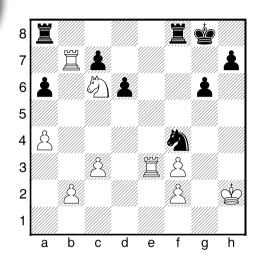
editor – Four months later, White *un*improved with: 22.彙xf4 ②xf4 23.邕b3 ③xh3+ 24.掛h2 ③g5 *(24...邕xf3∞)* 25.萤g2 邕xf3 26.邕b8+ 邕xb8 27.④xb8 a5= ½-½. Miranda Mesa,E (2495)– Figueredo Losada,L (2379) 33rd Carlos Torre Memorial op, 2023.



24.⊠b3

24...∕⊇xh3+ Here is a forcing way to get a

draw: 24...④d5 25.④e7+ ④xe7 26.鼍xe7 鼍ab8 (ed. - 26...鼍f7?? 27.鼍xf7 峦xf7 28.鼍b7 鼍c8 29.鼍a7+-) 27.鼍xb8 鼍xb8 28.鼍xc7 鼍xb2 29.鼍c6 d5=. The text move is also OK.



26…∲h8?!

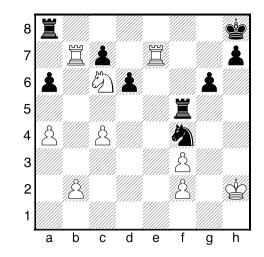
•

For some reason I didn't like position after the more natural 26...≅f7, but it's totally safe for Black; for example:

27.≌b8+ ≌xb8 28.∅xb8 c5 29.b4 cxb4 30.cxb4 ଢ̀d5 31.≌e8+ ✿g7 32.Ҩxa6 ≅xf3=; or

27.a5 ☆g7 28.c4 d5! 29.c5 g5 30.b4 h5= and there's no way for White to make progress.

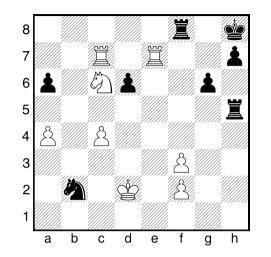
27.c4 ≌f5 28.≅e7



28....≌af8??

After this move White could win. I just didn't realize that in this position move order really matters. Correct was: 28...\"h5+! 29. 查g1 (or 29. 查g3 当f8 30. 当bxc7 33. \Larget xf7 \begin{aligned} begin{aligned} 34. \physical g a 3 \larget g a 1 + \larget a 3 \large 35. 南h2 邕c1 36.b3 ④c5 37. ④a5 ℤ*b*1=) <u>29...ℤg8!!</u> (on any other move White wins) 30. Zexc7 (30. 🖾 bxc7 q5 31. 🖾 cd7 (by the way, the only move) 31...g4 32.≌d8 qxf3+=) 30...≌e8 31.∅e7 34.☆d2 *(34.c5 *e6 35.\arrowd2 c6 ②xc5 36.邕xc5 邕e5+=) 34…dxc4 35. Xc4 g5 White still has some chances, but with accurate play it should be a draw.

29.邕bxc7 邕h5+ 30.蛰g1! 邕g5+ 31.蛰f1 邕h5 32.蛰e1 迩d3+ 33.蛰d2 迩xb2



34.∕වb4?

This move looks logical because when the knight appears on f6 it's over. The only problem is that now the knight will never reach this square! White had to choose a longer route: 34.②d4! 公xa4 35.④e6 骂b8 36.④f4 骂h6 37.④d5 g5 38.翯f7+- and ②f6 wins.

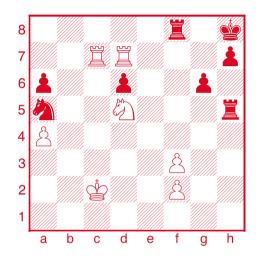
There was another way to win, much less obvious: 34.c5!? e.g. 34... 空 8 35. 空 2 2 4 36. 空 c3 当h4 37.f4!! 骂fxf4 38. 三 8+ 三 f8 39. ④ e7+ 查f7 40. 三 xf8+ 空 xf8 41.c6+-.

34...∲g8□

After this "only move" Black is safe, probably White missed that.

35.**⊠g7**+

35.∅d5 ∅xc4+ 36.☆c2 (36.☆c3 ¤xf3+ 37.☆b4□= (37.☆xc4?? ¤h4+-+)) 36...∅a5 37.¤g7+ ☆h8 38.¤gd7: Analysis Diagram



White's pieces could hardly be better coordinated while all Black's pieces are scattered around the edge of the board. Clearly there's no way to survive this when Shirov is White?

Clearly not: 38...≌xd5?? 39.≌xh7+ ☆g8 40.≌cg7#; or 38...≌h2?? 39.⊘f6!+-.

38...⁽²⁾c6□ 39.⁽²⁾f6 (39.⁽²⁾xc6 deflects the ⁽²⁾ from the 7th, allowing 39...⁽²⁾xd5 40.⁽²⁾xa6=



-

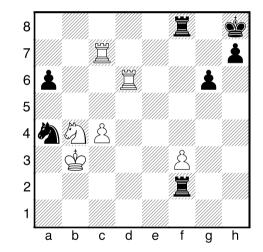
Helle

(**7**)

7,

(40.\alphacc7?? \alphac5+-+)) 39...\alphac5+□ 40.\alphad2 \alphae7□= blocking the mate on h7 and trading either a \alpha or the \alpha); e.g. 41.\alpha7 \alphaxf6□ 42.\alphaxe7 \alphac8=.

38…杢h8 39.骂gd7 骂h2! 40.骂xd6 骂xf2+ 41.杢b3



41...a5!?

 \mathbf{T}

My opponent already was in time trouble, so I decide to complicate things a bit. After the simple:

41...②b2 42.②xa6 営8xf3+ 43.查b4 ②d3+ 44.查b5 ②e5 45.c5 Black has no chances to convert the extra pawn. 42. ⁽²) d5?? I'd been hoping for this move. After the game Shirov said that he simply forgot that he could take my knight: 42. ⁽¹/₂xa4 axb4 43. ⁽¹/₂xb4 ⁽²/₃8xf3=.

42....営b8+! 43. ∲a3 営f1□-+ 44. ⁄ b4 営a1+ editor -44...axb4+ 45. ∲xa4 ≅xf3-+ also wins.

45.ඕa2 නිc3

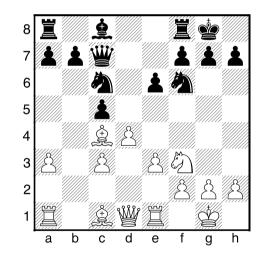
0-1

unidentified player having the time of his life



notes: GM Bator Sambuev

Sambuev, Bator (2462) Bosiocic, Marin (2541) E59 Morocco King's Cup Casablanca (2), 15.08.2023



A surprisingly rare move. Looks like nobody understands what's the point.

11...e5 12.h3! Not 12.d5?! ∅a5 (12... e4? 13.dxc6 exf3 14.⊮xf3± Reshevsky–Euwe, Candidates Tournament, 1953. (1-0, 20)) 17.[₩]e2 [₩]h4 18.h3 [₩]xf2+=.

-

. (

12...e4

Probably it's better to play 12... h6.

One of the key ideas: 12... \$ f5?! 13.e4!:

13...<u></u>\$q6? 14.d5 [□]ad8? (2391)-Aditya,M (2505) Fagernes op-A, 2023;

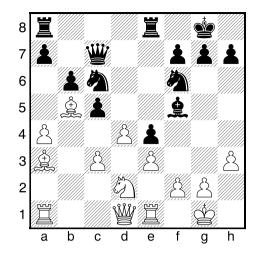
13...∜xe4?! 14.∜h4 ₩d7 15.^wf3 ⁽²⁾d6 16.⁽²⁾xf5 ^wxf5 17.[₩]xf5 ⁶/₂xf5 18.dxe5±:

②xe5 16.奠f4 邕fe8 17.④e6! fxe6 18.⊈xe5±.

editor - 12...cxd4?! 13.cxd4 **②xd4?!** 14.奠xf7+±.

It was better to delay this move: 14...b6 15. 2 a3 Zad8 and after 16. \$b5 the knight is not pinned.

15.ĝa3 b6 16.ĝb5



Now the position is quite unpleasant for Black because it's not easy to find moves.

16…営ad8

It was better to unpin the knight (probably it's better to play 17. ⓐf1) 17... ⓑd5 (17...exf3? 18. ^wxf3 <u>\$g6</u> 19.e4! cxd4 20.e5 dxc3 21.^wxc3 ⁽²⁾d5 22.^wc4 a6! 23.^wxd5 axb5 24.[±]d6 ^wd7 25.[□], ac1 □ c8 26.[□] xb5 and the position is close to winning.) 18.dxc5 bxc5 19.<u></u> \$xc5 当g6 20.空h1 営d8 21.営c1 営h6 22.臭f1 (one of the ideas of the move ≅e1: the f1 square is available for minor pieces) 22…约f6 (22… q5 23.q4 ዿc8 24.fxq5 ≌h4 25.₩e2 ④e5 26.₩h2 ④xg4 27. ^幽xc7 ^公xc7 28. *集d4* and

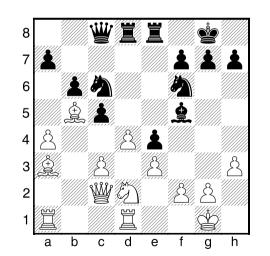
White is slightly better.) 23. 2d4 q5! 24.fxq5 ∅q4 25.xq4! ዿxq4 26.gxh6. The position is roughly equal, but it's easier to play for White.

17.₩c2

White's only inaccuracy in the game.

The immediate 17. 约f1 is better. e.g. 17...≌e6?! 18.⁄ဩg3 ዿg6 19.₩c2 ⓐa5 20.ᡚe2! cxd4 21.④xd4 舀e5 22.溴b4 舀g5 23.\$xa5 bxa5 24.\$\existsed1\$\pm t.

17...) C8 18. ^四 Ed1



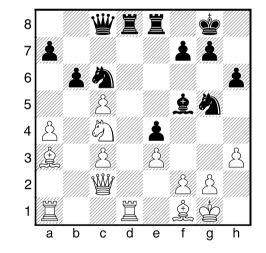
18....^ge6?

It's not easy to find the way to equalize: 18...\"d5! 19.c4 (19.\"f1 <u>\$</u>*xh3*!∞) 19...⁶*x*d4! 20.exd4 e3

21.[₩]b2 <u>\$</u>xh3! 22.cxd5□ (22. *qxh3??* ℤ*q*5+-+) 22…<u></u>𝔅*x*q2! 23.④f1 (23.营xg2?? ₩g4+-+) 23...[₩]g4! (23...[₩]h3? 24.fxe3□ '≝*h1*+ 25.☆f2±) 24.∕ົ∆xe3 ⊠xe3⊡ 25.fxe3 ዿxd5+= 26.∯f1 ∅e4 27.[₩]h2 [₩]f3+=.

There is another way, but it's definitely not for human chess: 18...h6!! 19. \$f1 约h7 (this is the point, but the complications are only beginning) 20. 2 c4 2 g5 21.dxc5:

Analysis Diagram

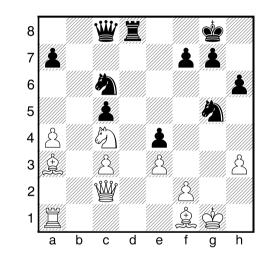


21... \$xh3! and somehow it's a draw:

22.gxh3 ∅xh3+ 23.ዿxh3 ⊮xh3= editor - White can't defend the checks on the light squares without allowing a perp; e.g.

24.營e2?? ②e5! (24...邕e6-+) 25.②xe5 鼍xd1+ 26.鼍xd1 鼍xe5-+ that thing on a3 may look like a piece, but it doesn't move like one.

22.≅xd8 ≅xd8 (after 22...⁄වxd8 23.≝e2 White can keep playing.) 23.gxh3 bxc5!!: Analysis Diagram



24.ዿੈg2 ∅f3+ 25.ዿੈxf3 exf3 26.☆h2 ⊮e6 27.∅b2 ⊮e5+ 28.☆h1 ⊮e6=;

24.舀d1 卻f3+□ 25.핲g2 舀d5!! 26.營xe4□ *(26.舀xd5 ②e1+-+)* 26...②g5! 27.營xd5□ 營xh3+ 28.핲g1 卻f3+ 29.營xf3 營xf3 and according to the computer it's just 0.00.

It is interesting to see why ...h6

is better than ...h5: 18...h5?! 19.彙f1 ④h7 20.④c4 ④g5 21.dxc5 彙xh3 22.鼍xd8 鼍xd8 (22...④xd8 23.營d1! 彙g4? 24.營d5!+- X④g5 and ④d6 fork.) 23.gxh3 bxc5 24.鼍d1 ④f3+ 25.萤g2 鼍d5 26.營xe4 ④g5 27.營h4!±. It proves to be that the pawn on h6 makes the whole difference: knight must be protected.

19.��f1!

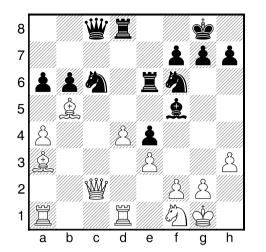
This natural move required very precise calculating.

19...cxd4

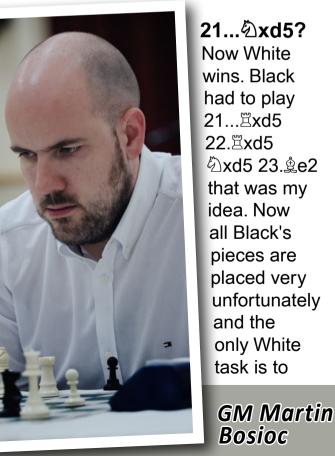
If White gets to play 🖄g3 then Black loses all attacking chances and White's bishop pair and strong centre will tell very shortly. That was Black's idea, but he missed one intermediate move.

editor – the intermediate move... on move 28!

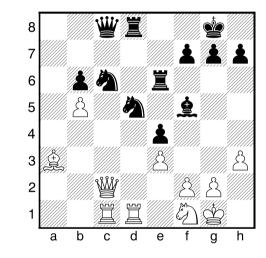




21.d5! 21.ዿੈe2?? ∅xd4□∞.



22.23. 23. 23. 23. 23. 23. 25. 25. 25. 26. 27.<



23...<u></u>⋬xh3

If Black had traded rooks on move 21 he could play here 23...[™]a8, but now there will be 24.bxc6 [™]xa3 25.c7□+-.

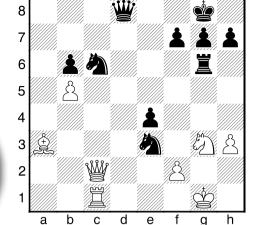
23...∲a7? 24.∰xc8 ∲xc8 25.≅xd5+-.

24.gxh3 ጃg6+ 25.∅g3 ∅xe3 26.ጃxd8+ ₩xd8

-7



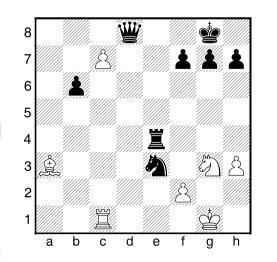
Janac



27.[™]xe4! 27.[™]b3 also wins: 27...[™]d4 28.[™]xe3 [™]f5 29.[™]d2!, but the text move is stronger.

27... 266 28.bxc6! This is the point.

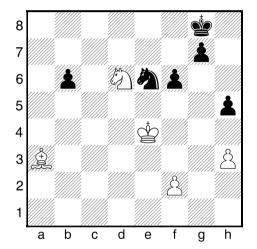
28...≅xe4 29.c7□



editor – Worth a diagram: Materially, White has only a ዿ for a ^w, but all of Black's pieces are hanging and White's pieces perfectly support the passed pawn.

29...增c8 30.②xe4 包d5 31.④d6 增xc7 32.邕xc7 包xc7 The rest is simple.

33.∲g2 f6 34.∲f3 h5 35.∲e4 ∛e6



I'm proud of this game: only one inaccuracy and very precise calculation in a very complex middlegame.

1-0

IM Alex Reprintsev watched by familiar faces

notes: GM Bator Sambuev

Reprintsev, Alexander (2361) Sambuev, Bator (2510) B24 Excelsior April Open Toronto CAN (4.1), 23.04.2023

1.e4 c5 2.g3 ②c6 The most principled move, from my point of view, is 2...d5; but I know practically nothing about the following weird line: 3.exd5 ¹/₂xd5 4.²/₂f3 <u>\$g</u>4 5.<u>\$g</u>2 ¹/₂e6+ 6.⁴/₂f1∞.

3.ĝg2 g6 4.∕වc3

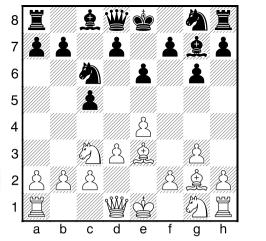
So we get a Closed Sicilian. It's difficult to gain any profit from the absence of the knight on c3: 4.222 237 5.c3 e5!

4...<u></u>\$g7 5.d3 e6 6.<u></u>\$e3



14





6...∜ີd4

A small inaccuracy. More accurate is 6...d6, and only after 7. 2 ge2 2 d4. My idea was to do without ...d6 so I could play ...d5 in one move if possible.

7.ඕge2

Here White could play 7. ∅ ce2! followed by c3 with some edge.

7...∕වe7 8.a3?!

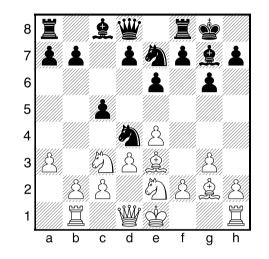
Very strange plan. It would be better to launch play on the other side: 8.h4 The idea is to secure g5 square for the dark-squared bishop: 8...h5 9.0-0 0-0 10.2g5

8...0-0

• 1 •

After the previous White move it was very unlikely that my opponent would play h4, so I castled. From a computer point of view, more accurate is 8...d6 in order to meet 9.h4 with 9...e5!

9.⊠b1?!

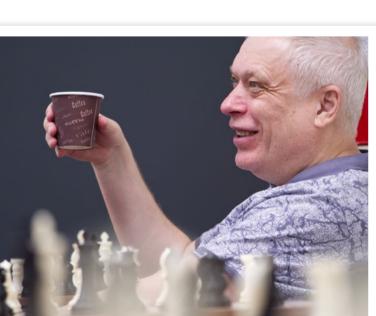


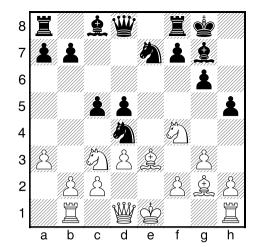
Yes, yes: we all know from Alpha Zero that in any position we should play 9.h4!

9...d5

At least consistent. Apparently, in a Closed Sicilian it's better to keep the pawn on d6: 9...d6 10.b4 b6∓. On the other hand, the text move is obviously not a mistake.

10.exd5 exd5 11.∕ৈf4 h5!



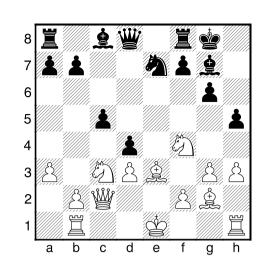


It's useful to provoke weakening.

12.h3

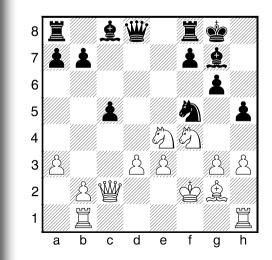
12.ⓓfxd5?? ⓓxd5 13.ዿxd5 (*13.ً\xd5 ዿg4-+*) 13...ዿg4 14.f3 ⓓf5!-+.

12...∕ᡚxc2+! 13.xc2 d4



14.Øe4?

This move came as a pleasant surprise to me. I considered only 14. 創d2 dxc3 15. 創xc3 ②f5 16.0-0 ②d4 17. 創xd4 創xd4 18.b4 White's activity compensates for the opponent's bishop pair and better pawn structure.



That's too optimistic. After the more cautious 16.[™]f2 Black is clearly better but White is still in business.

16...b6!

.

I understood that this position is practically winning for me. Of course it was tempting to sacrifice something immediately: White is literally asking for this. I spent some time calculating different versions of a sacrifice on e3 but didn't find anything convincing. Black gets adequate compensation but not more, e.g. 16...h4 17.q4 🖄 xe3 18. 🖄 xe3 f5 19.∕⊇xg6 ≌e8 20.gxf5 ≜xf5 21.^wc4+ \$e6 22.^wxc5 \$f7 23.例f4 鬥c8 24. wxa7 b6 25. 鬥bc1 [₩]xd3+ 28.⁴g4 [₩]e2+ 29.⁴xh4 [≝]xe4+ 30.≜xe4 [₩]xe4+ 31.₫g5 ₩e5+ 32.�a4 ₩e2+=.

Eventually I realized that my main enemy is the knight on e4; so it should be eliminated.

17.**[⊮]c**4

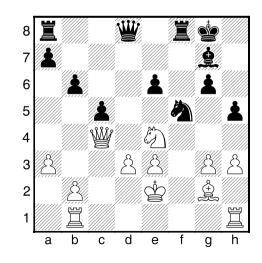
Frankly speaking, I didn't see this move, and somehow it confused me. I was ready to sacrifice a piece on the previous move, but now for some reason I chose to protect the pawn.

After 17.②xc5 it's time to sacrifice: 17...h4! 18.ዿxa8 *(18. g4 ②xe3-+)* 18...hxg3+ 19.空e2 bxc5 20.臭e4 臭h6 21.罝hf1 ②xe3! 22.空xe3 臭xh3 23.營xc5 營h4 24.罝f3 臭g4-+.

17....<u></u>鲁e6?

After 17...ዿb7 18.∅xg6 b5! 19.₩a2 ₩xd3 Black wins.

18.∕ᡚxe6 fxe6 19.∲e2□



Somehow I missed this simple move, and after a long think I realized that now White's king is totally safe.

19....≝e7

My very first thought was 19... \triangle h8! but I wasn't sure what to do after the simple 20. Ξ hf1 (20. \textcircledarrow xe6?? \bigtriangleuparrow Xe3! 21. \triangle xe3 \textcircledarrow d4+ 22. \triangle e2 Ξ ae8-+ and ... Ξ f2+ is next.) I missed 20... \textcircledarrow d5! and Black is clearly better.

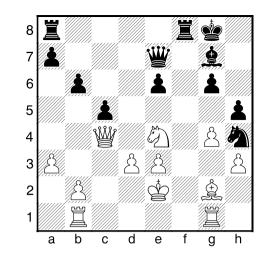
20.g4!

20.ℤhf1? b5! 21.xb5 ዿ̀d4! 22.ℤf3 ዿ̀xe3∓.

20...⁄වh4

Here I missed an interesting possibility: 20...b5!? 21.@xb5@h4 and White should give up the bishop: 22.@xc5(22.@hg1? @c7!-+) 22...@xc523.@xc5 @xg2 but after the accurate 24.b4! according to the computer it's equal. But not 24.@hg1?! which gives Black some chances: 24...@xe3! 25.@xe3 @ad8 26.b4! (26.@b3@d5) 26...@d4+ 27.@e4 @xg128.@xg1].

21.⊠hg1



21...hxg4?!

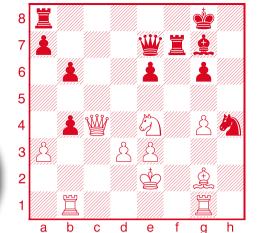
I had to accept that fact that I lost all advantage and just to continue playing normal chess: 21...萬ae8 22.gxh5 營c7 with dangerous threats. White still should be accurate: 23.h6! 黛xh6 24.④f6+! 鼍xf6 25.營xh4= Instead I followed a weird idea that could lead me to defeat.

22.hxg4 🖾 f7?? 23.b4

White could win after 23.ⓓg5! ⓓxg2 24.ⓓxf7 ⓓh4 (24...ⓓxe3 25.e4!+-) 25.☱bf1 ☱f8 26.g5!+-.

23...cxb4





24.^wxb4?? Any other capture keeps the position equal, now Black suddenly wins.

editor - 24. 约f6+? invites Black's '₩ in: 24...⊮xf6□ 25.ጃgf1 (25.ዿxa8 ₩f2+-+; 25.\begin{bmatrix} bf1 \begin{bmatrix} b2+- bit b2 +- bit +) 25...^we5 26.^kxa8 (26.^kxf7 [∅]xg2-+) 26...[₩]h2+-+.

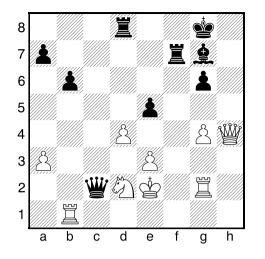
24...[₩]c7! Eveing h2 and c2.

25.₩e1 🖄 xg2

25...Ξaf8! 26.Ψxh4 Ψc2+ 27.∅d2 <u>ģ</u>c3 28.≅bd1 <u>ģ</u>xd2 29.≅xd2 ≅f2+ is more convincing, but my way also works.

26.⊠xg2 [™]c2+ 27.∕ d2 [™]d8 28.d4 e5! 29.\hread heta

1.e4 🖄 f6 2.d3



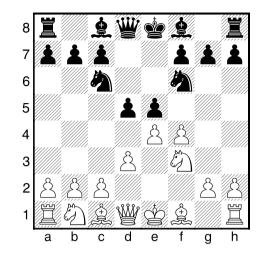
29...<u></u>\$f6 29....³dd7 is even better.

30.g5 exd4! 31.^we4 d3+ 32.叠e1 盒c3 33.鬯xg6+ 杏f8 34.₩h6+ ∲e7

0-1

When I was a kid I liked to play different tricky lines in the opening. For example, I used to play the Alekhine Defence, and there was one interesting line:

e5 3.f4 🖗 c6 4. 🖗 f3 d5



5.exd5

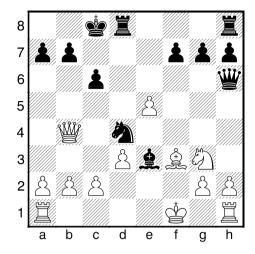
I was especially impressed by following line: 5.fxe5? dxe4! 6.exf6 exf3 7.^wxf3 ⁽²⁾d4! 8.^we4+ *g*e6 and it's practically winning

for Black. - Sambuev

5....②xd5 6.fxe5 ĝq4 7.ĝe2 ĝxf3 8.⊈xf3 ∰h4+ 9.∲f1 *editor* – ∩9.q3 [₩]d4 10.c3 [₩]xe5+ 11.[₩]e2 [₩]xe2+ 12.[♠]xe2± is Alekhine's Stockfishapproved analysis.

9...0-0-0 10.Ôc3 <u></u> ஜீc5 11.�e4 �e3+ 12.ĝxe3 ĝxe3 13.₩e1 ₩h6!∓

14. 2 g3 2 d4 15. 2 b4 c6



16.**₩a**4

editor − ∩16.c3 (2)c2 17.(2)f5 ^I xd3∓, Alekhine, once again, confirmed by Stockfish 16.

16.... 空b8 17. 営d1 営he8 18.h4 營f4 19.鬻h3 b5! 20.衸h5 bxa4 21. 2xf4 \$\overline{x}xf4 22.c3 \$\overline{x}xf3 \$\overline{x}xf4 22.c3 \$\overline{x}xf3 \$\overline{x}xf3 \$\overline{x}xf3 \$\overline{x}xf4 \$\overline{x}xf4 \$\overline{x}xf3 \$\ 23. \\\\ Xf3 \\$xe5 24. \\\\ Xf7 \\\\ f8

0-1

Maroczy - Alekhine, New York, 1924.

It is because of unusal lines like this that I like this line I played against the Dutch:



notes: GM Bator Sambuev



-

1

Sambuev, Bator (2407) Vlachos, Anatole (2454) A04

Cannes 36e (8), 25.02.2023

1.∕ົ2f3 f5 2.d3

That's why I like this line against the Dutch: it can transpose to the game mentioned above.

Obviously it's not the best line, normal moves like 2.g3 or 2.c4 are definitely better. But this move is very tricky and leads to completely different positions.

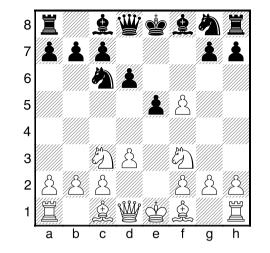
2...d6

It's difficult to stop 3.e4, e.g. 2...[©]f6 3.e4 fxe4 4.dxe4 [©]xe4 5.ĝd3 [©]f6? 6.[©]g5+-.

3.e4 e5 4.හිc3 හිc6

Now in the case of 4... (2) f6 5.d4 we transpose to Maroczy – Alekhine reversed, but it leads to an equal position. For many years I was sure that 5.d4 is the best move, but stronger is 5.exf5! (2) xf5 6.d4 e4?! 7.(2) h4! (2) g4 8.(2) e2±.

5.exf5



5...∕⊠ge7!

That's why 4.... 公c6 is more accurate. In the case of 5.... 象xf5 6.d4 exd4 (6...e4 7.d5! exf3 8.dxc6 bxc6 9.營xf3±) 7.公xd4 公xd4 8.營xd4 c6 9.g4! 象xc2 10.象g2 營f6 (10...營b6 11.營c4 0-0-0 12.0-0+-) 11.營c4 this position is very dangerous for Black.

6.g4

I thought that this natural move is a novelty, but it proved to be that there were few correspondence games.

6...h5 7.gxh5 🖄 xf5

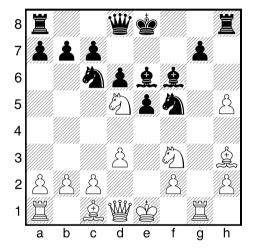
It's better than 7… এxf5 8. 创h4.

8.**⊠g**1

A good alternative is 8.h4, and it was also played in some correspondence game.

8...ዿੈe7 9.∕2d5 ዿੈe6 10.ዿੈh3 ዿੈf6

The best move according to the computer is 10.... 當f8 and then 11. ② xe7 營 xe7 12. 當g6!? with initiative.



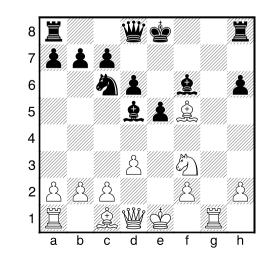
11.h6

11...<u></u>象xd5

11...Bd7 may lead to the variation from the previous note: 12.2xf5 2xf5 13.2xf6+ (13.2h4!? 2xh4?? 14. Ξ xg7+-) 13...gxf6 14. Ξ g7.

It is interesting that in the case of 11...gxh6 the winning move is 12.c4!! Black is completely paralyzed.

12.<u></u>\$xf5 gxh6



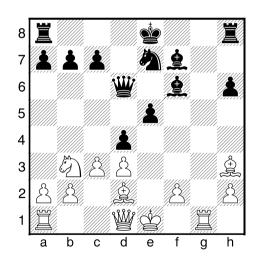
13.∕ົ∆d2?!

White had to play 13.c4! 黛xf3! (13...黛f7?! 14.營b3 and White is clearly better.) 14.營xf3 公d4 15.黛g6+ 空e7 16.營d5 the position looks dangerous, but apparently Black should be fine.

13...ዿੈf7 14.c3 d5 15.∕ີ∆b3 ≌d6 16.ዿੈe3

The idea was to provoke ...d5d4. More cautious is 16.[™]f3.

16...∕වe7 17.≗h3 d4 18.ዴd2



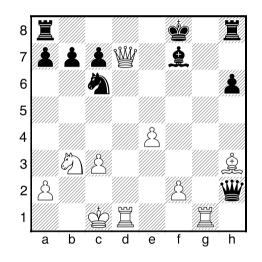
18...e4?

I'd been counting on this move. Black had to play 18...dxc3 19.黛xc3 営d8 with equal chances in this sharp position.

19.dxe4 dxc3 Here my opponent realized that he missed 19... ^幽xh2 20. ^幽g4! (any other move and Black wins) 20... ^食e6 21. ^幽xe6 ^幽xg1+ 22. 空e2 ^幽g6 23. [〈]公xd4+-.

editor: Black can stop the attack with 23...ዿxd4 24.[™]xg6+ [™]xg6 25.cxd4+- but White's central passers and ዿ-pair are a winning combo.

20.皇xc3 皇xc3+ 21.bxc3 營xh2 22.營d7+ 空f8 23.0-0-0± ②c6?



Now all I need is some accuracy.

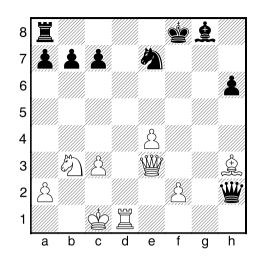
24.≌f5

24. 公c5 was stronger, but the text move doesn't spoil anything.

24...営**g8** 24...營e5 25.營xe5 公xe5 26.f4 looks totally hopeless.

2023 Cannes Open Sambuev lower right

25.₩c5+ ᡚe7 26.⊠xg8+ ዿxg8 27.₩e3!



Now everything is protected.

27...ዿੈf7 28.ᄤxh6+ ✿g8 29.ᄤg5+ ✿f8

29...②g6 30.ዿe6 ⊮f4+ 31.⊮xf4 ②xf4 32.ዿxf7+ ☆xf7 33.≌d7++-.

30.卻c5! 營xh3 31.卻d7+□ 空e8 32.營g7 卻d5 33.営xd5 ዿxd5 34.卻f6+

1-0

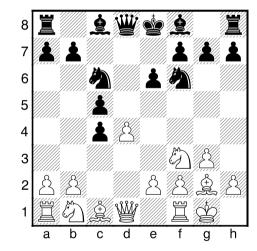


notes: <u>GM Bator Sambuev</u>

Meshkovs, Nikita (2573) Sambuev, Bator (2448) E04

Transnational Crown Montreal CAN (4.6), 09.06.2023

1.d4 e6 2.থිf3 থੈf6 3.g3 d5 4.ዿੈg2 c5 5.c4 dxc4 6.0-0 थेc6



7.≊a4

The most popular and logical move, but 7.dxc5 or 7.②e5 愈d7 8.②a3 cxd4 9.②axc4 probably promise White more chances.

7...ĝd7 *editor −* 7...cxd4 8.⁄ົ∆xd4 [⊮]xd4



-

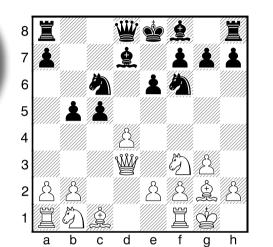
S

RE CANADIENN

Ľ

9.ዿxc6+ ዿd7 10.≅d1 scores well for White after both 10...ዿxc6 (or *10...*[™]*xd1*+) 11.[™]*x*c6+±.

8.₩xc4 b5 9.₩d3



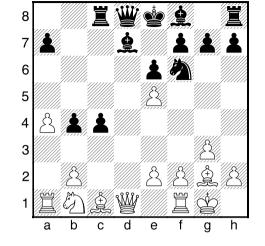
9...c4

It is interesting that I analyzed this line a bit just a day before the game. The main alternative is 9... Ec8 but I never understood what's the point. From my point of view, after the text move White cannot claim any advantage.

10.d1 ⊠c8 11.a4?!

After this move Black is simply better. If White wanted to play ②e5 he had to do this immediately: 11.②e5 ②xe5 12.dxe5 ②g4 13.營d4 f5 with a roughly equal position.

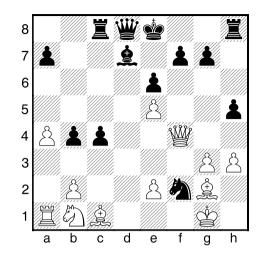
11...b4 12.ඕe5 ඕxe5 13.dxe5



13...⁄වg4?!

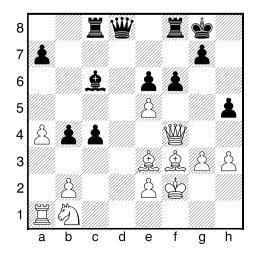
I was feeling that my position is already better and thought that it's time to sacrifice something because White is going to have to play another couple of moves with his Queen. Unfortunately, my following sacrifice gives Black adequate compensation but not more.

Comparing this to the position without moves 11.a4 b4, here White has some problem with development of the knight, so better was: 13...②d5 14.食xd5 exd5 15.營xd5 食c5 16.②d2 食e6 17.營xd8+ 鼍xd8 18.②e4 食d4 with a clear advantage.



18.✿xf2

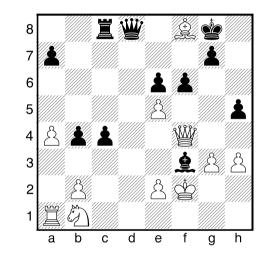
The other capture also leads to equal position: 18. @xf2 &c6 $19.\&xc6+ \Xi xc6 20.$ @d2 c321.bxc3 bxc3 22. @f3 @d1+23. @e1! @xe1+ 24. @xe1 0-0=.



21.<u></u>_c5?!

It's not a mistake yet, but the first step into an abyss. After the simple 21.心d2! c3 22.bxc3 bxc3 23.心e4 fxe5 24.營xe5 營d5 25.營xd5 魚xd5 the most probable result is a draw.

21...覍xf3 22.覍xf8



22....覍b7

There was an interesting possibility: 22...[™]d1!?:

a) 23.exf3?? ⊠xf8 24.[₩]xc4 fxe5 25.[₩]e2 [₩]h1-+;

b) 23.營d2 might be dangerous: 23...營h1 24.魚xb4! 營g2+ 25.全e3 魚d5 26.營e1! 營e4+ 27.空f2 h4 28.營g1 c3! with accurate play White still should be fine, but it looks like there's no risk for

Black;



ł

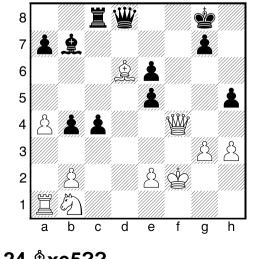
c) 23.②c3! 營xa1 24.彙xg7! 營h1 25.exf3 bxc3 26.彙xf6 營h2+ 27.聲e1! 營d2+ 28.營xd2 cxd2+ 29.聲xd2 舀b8 30.聲c3 and most likely it's a draw.

I decided that this was too complicated, and played a more natural move because I saw one idea...

23.<u></u> 食 d6

23.奠xb4 營b6+ 24.營e3 營xb4 25.公c3 fxe5 26.営d1 allowed White to finally complete development with a pretty safe position.

23...fxe5



24.曵xe5??

I'd been hoping for this move.

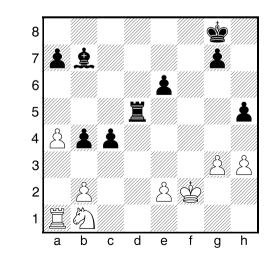
After 24. $\overset{@}{=}$ xe5 $\overset{@}{=}$ b6+ 25. $\overset{@}{=}$ f1 $\overset{@}{=}$ d8 26. $\overset{@}{=}$ d2! $\overset{@}{=}$ xd6 27. $\overset{@}{=}$ xd6 $\overset{@}{=}$ xd6 28. $\overset{@}{=}$ xc4 $\overset{@}{=}$ d5 29. $\overset{@}{=}$ e1! it looks like this ending is slightly better for Black, but it's just a draw.

On the other hand, if I see that in one line I win and in the other I get a draw if the opponent finds some precise moves, then I think it's a better choice than going into some crazy unclear attacking position.

24...⊮d5

Now it's just over.

25.ዿੈd6 ⊠d8 26.₩e5 ⊠xd6 27.₩xd5 ⊠xd5



White's problem is that he cannot

even complete development.

editor – Move 30 and White didn't move his ⊠a1 or ⊘b1.

0-1

notes: GM Bator Sambuev

Mikhalevski, Victor (2519) Sambuev, Bator (2434) A14

Excelsior March GM Norm Toronto CAN, 15.03.2023.

In this game both players committed a number of mistakes; but it was played in the 6th round of the event with a very tough schedule of two games a day and very decent opposition, so please don't be too harsh on us.

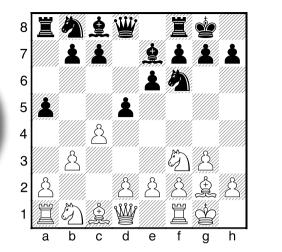


GM Nikita Meshkovs



I •

1.�1f3 d5 2.g3 ₺1f6 3.ዿg2 e6 4.0-0 ዿe7 5.c4 0-0 6.b3 a5



The computer gives a very simple recipe: always meet c4 with ...d4 and Black has no problems. I prepared the text move for one of my students some years ago.

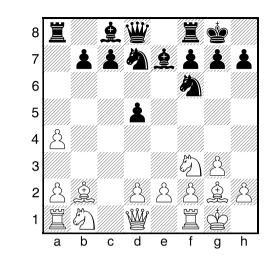
7.覍b2

The most logical move of course is 7.公c3 d4 8.公b5 but it's not exactly what White wanted to get playing this opening.

7...a4 8.bxa4 🖄bd7

Black already has no problems, and it is rather White who should be accurate not to get an inferior position.

9.cxd5 exd5



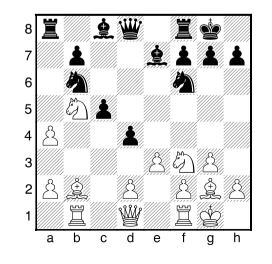
10.∕වc3

10.a5! 🖾xa5 11.a4 and it's still equal. Now Black is slightly better.

10...∕වb6 11.⊠b1 d4

11...ዿf5 was probably was a bit more accurate: 12.d3 d4 13.⁄2b5 c5∓.

12.⁄2b5 c5 13.e3

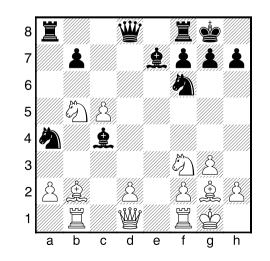


This move allows ...ዿf5 so it was better to first play 13.⊮c2 lava4 14.ዿa1 ዿe6 15.a3 lab6 16.e3 with an equal position.

13...∕වxa4?!

After the game I found I'd overlooked the following exchange sacrifice: 13...ዿf5 14.exd4! ዿxb1 15.⊮xb1 \arrowxb1 \arrowxb1 16.dxc5∞ and with pawn and bishop pair White is quite safe.

On the other hand, the only question is "can Black win this or not?". I had to accept that, but during the game I overestimated my position and wasn't satisfied by such an outcome. So after a long think, I played the text move.

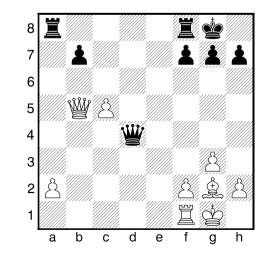


16.<u>覍</u>xf6?!

What I expected, but White could simply play: 16.鼍e1! ②xc5 17.彙xf6 彙xf6 18.d4 ②e6 19.a4 彙xb5 20.鼍xb5 ③xd4 21.鼍xb7 ③xf3+ 22.彙xf3 營xd1 23.彙xd1 and now it is *Black* who has to fight for a draw, even if most likely he will succeed.

16...<u>\$</u>xf6 17.d4

Now, in the case of 17. In the case of 17. In the case of 17. In the same 17... 全d3! 18. 全f1 全xb1 19. With the same chances for both sides. Don't complicate things without necessity!



STEDERATON OF CHARACTER STATES

Jenace

Strangely enough, I managed to reach the position I was aiming for. After the best move it still should be a draw, but White suddenly played...

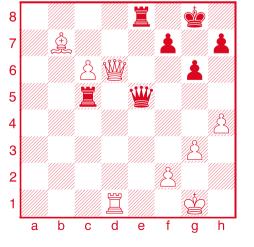
22.এxb7? The hishon is c

The bishop is obviously misplaced there.

After the simpler 22.^wxb7 ^{II}xa2 23.c6 it's very unlikely that Black will manage to convert this.

22...営xa2 23.c6 営c2 Maybe White can hold this position somehow, but the way it goes he plays without his bishop.

24.營f5 邕c5 25.營d7 營e5 26.邕d1 g6 27.營d6 邕e8 28.h4



Should Black exchange Ws with

....營xd6, or 骂s with ...骂c1?

28...ጃc1?

This attractive move should lead to an immediate draw.

Black retains good winning chances after: 28...[™]xd6 29.[™]xd6 [™]e2. It is difficult to estimate chances in this ending. I think with absolutely perfect play White can survive, so it's something like 75% for a win vs 25% for a draw.

Black Ξ s are stuck on the c-file to prevent c6-c7 then it's a kind of dynamic stalemate. But Black can free one of his Ξ s by bringing his Φ to e8 (so the Ξ will hang if c6-c7). Although White's only weak point is f2, Black can target that with his Ξ c2 and other Ξ on the f-file. Trading Ξ s would let Black's Φ attack f1 from e1,





ł

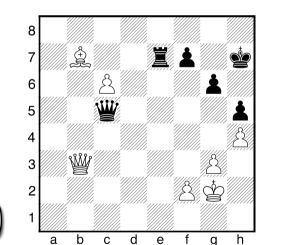
1

and if White defends f2 with If 1 it will surely soon be a real zugzwang.

29.≝d2?

I was sure that after trading rooks it should be winning for me because White has no counterplay. What we both missed is that after the simple: 29.\arrowxc1! \arrowxd6 30.c7 it's time to agree to the draw.

29...営xd1+-+ 30.營xd1 營c5 31.營d2 h5 32.空g2 営e7 33.營d1 空h7 34.營b3



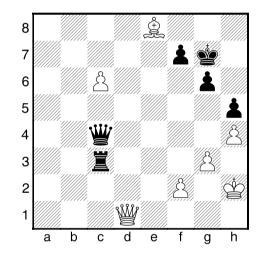
34...[™]d4?? Suddenly a big mistake! Black had to play 34...[□]e6!

35.[™]**f3??** White misses his chance to

activate the bishop: 35.ዿੈa6□ [™]c5 36.[™]c4! [™]xc4 37.ዿ̂xc4 and Black can keep trying, but now it's a draw.

35...☆g7 36.≵c8 Now in the case of 36.**≵a6** [₩]c5 the only way to protect the pawn is to go back to b7.

36...⊮c4 37.ĝd7 ⊠e1 38.∲h2 ⊠c1 39.ĝe8 ⊠c3 40.⊮d1

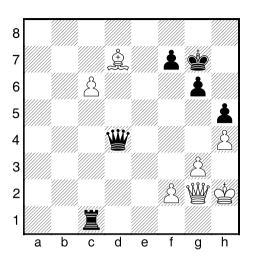


40...[₩]c5

It's the very last stand and Black only needs to find a final regrouping: 40...邕c2 41.營f3 營e6! 42.黛d7 營e1 43.空g2 邕c1-+

41.空g2 營e5 42.臭d7 營e4+ 43.空g1 空h7 44.營f1 營d4 45.空h2 営c2 46.空g1 空g7 46...營c3! 47.營g2 營a1+ 48.空h2 ₩d1 49.ዿh3 ₩e1-+ etc.

47.g2 ጃc1+ 48.☆h2



48...≌d3

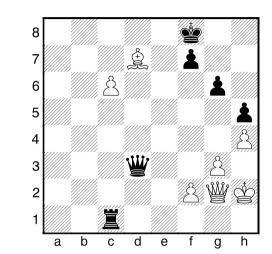
Here I missed that after 48...營f6! White is in zugzwang. *editor* – e.g. 49.奠e8 邕c2 50.空g1 營a1+ 51.空h2 營e1-+ forking f2



and e8.

49.핲h3 ��f8?

50.∲h2



50...∲e7?

This whole idea – blocking the

c-pawn with the ☆ – is wrong, and even gives White some chances.

51.✿h3 ✿d6

□51...営c2 52.亞h2
避e2 53.亞g1 営c1+
54.亞h2 営f1-+.

52.✿h2 ✿c7 53.g4 ৺d6+



TERMEDERATON OF CANADIENNE DES

-

Ľ

1

1

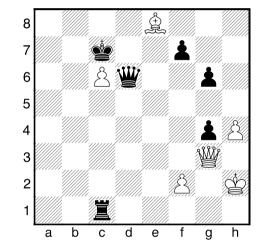
7

Anyway. The position is still winning, but now I should calculate something instead of just making moves. Of course, I failed...

54.∰g3

editor – 54.∲h3 ≌c3+ 55.f3 ⊮f4-

54...hxg4 55.<u>象</u>e8



55...f6??

I got that feeling that I'm losing control over the game, and after this mistake I have to win it all over again.

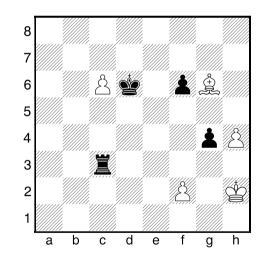
I was still winning after 55... f5! 56.奠xg6 (56.營xd6+ 亞xd6 57.奠xg6 空e5 58.奠e8 空f4 59.空g2 罩c2□ and ...g3 or ...空g3 wins.) 56...f4□ 57.營xg4 f3+ \Box 58. $rac{1}{2}$ g3 $rac{1}{2}$ xg3+ \Box 59. $rac{1}{2}$ xg3 Ξ g1+ \Box -+. Somehow, I missed that I win the bishop in the end.

56.<u></u> 象xg6

56.[₩]xd6+ ☆xd6 57.☆g3 f5 58.ዿxg6 is the same.

56...ጃc3?

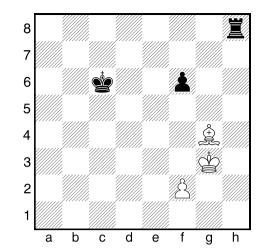
57.xd6+□ ✿xd6



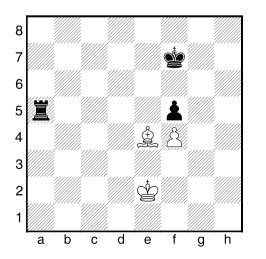
58.覍f5

lt's draw after 58.ዿੈe8! ☆e5 59.h5!=.

58...≌h3+∓ 59.ชg2 ชxc6 60.ዿxg4 ≌xh4 61.ชg3 ≌h8

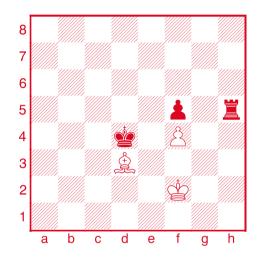


According to the tablebase it's a draw, and it was a draw until the very end.



Trying to restrict some how the bishop.

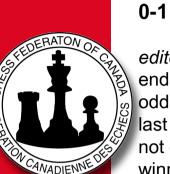
73.皇c6 邕c5 74.皇b7 空e6 75.空e3 邕c4 76.皇h1 空d6 77.皇b7 邕c7 78.皇g2 邕g7 79.空f2 邕h7 80.皇f1 空d5 81.皇d3 邕h5 82.空e3 空c5 83.空f2 空d4



I have made a lot of progress and finally get a chance. In this position only one move saves White, and my opponent doesn't find it.

84.<u>ĝ</u>a6?

The only saving move is quite logical: 84.逸b1! keeping f5 under attack and preventing ... 空e4 leaves the 罩 tied down. But after 84.逸a6 空e4 85.空g3 罩h7-+ there are no checks to dislodge the



Canada

T

editor – the game score ends here — which seemed odd since White made the last move and Black has not demonstrated the final winning maneuver — so I asked Bator about it:

black king, so Black will win

the pawn and the game.

"I don't remember exactly... according the live stream he forfeited on time but I'm not sure. I think right after 2a6 he realized that he's losing the pawn and resigned."

- Bator Sambuev



GM Bator Sambuev preparing for his next game

How I won....

editor:



-

Ľ

ł

In 2021, Quality Chess published *Winning*, by Nigel Short. Far from a "Best Games" collection, *Winning* includes all 79 games Short played in eight round-robin tournaments he won. As one would expect, those games include many excellent and instructive attacks, and almost as many choice words – "coryphaeus", "gurning", and "funambulist" are three I noted. But *Winning also* incudes: one loss, 7 draws in under 20 moves, and too many "winning ugly" games to count. Showing the good, the bad, and the ugly gives a fuller picture of what it takes to win a competitive tournament than any collection of Best Games... and may even serve as a mithridate for those poisoned by perfectionism.

That was *one* reason I asked GM Razvan Preotu to annotate all five of his games from a recent weekend Swiss he won. The other was that it saved me from having to make a hard choice...

When preparing an issue, I usually review all the available games from an event's PGN or live feed, and choose one or two from the winner and a couple of interesting ones from the rest of the field. But in the Excelsior 1^{st} Anniversary Swiss – January 26-28, 2024 - all five of Razvan's games were interesting, and all five interesting in different ways: from a feeble draw with White against an opponent he out-rated (by 500 points!) but did not out-play in round 1, to a game he had to resort to a time-trouble endgame trick after wasting a huge opening advantage, to a very complex GM vs GM showdown in round 4, to a final round win over an FM capped by an irresistible queen sacrifice.

None of these games might make a short list of Razvan's Best Games, but this is what it takes to win a weekend Swiss in 2024...

notes: GM Razvan Preotu

Preotu, Razvan (2534) Loadman, Ian (2054)

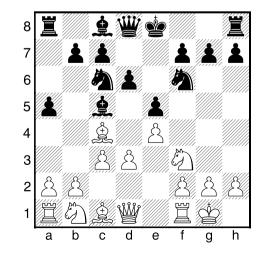
2023 Excelsior Anniversary (1), 26.01.2024

1.e4 e5 2.থිf3 থੈc6 3.ዿੈc4 থিf6 4.d3

I decided to play a slow positional game, which in retrospect was not a great choice. 4. ②g5 is how to get a complicated game.

editor – see: Berengolts – Loadman, in "Senior Moments".

4.... 違c5 5.c3 d6 6.0-0 a5



by **GM Razvan Preotu**

A useful move to allow for ... 2a7, which gets out of the move d4 and prevents White from expanding on the queenside with b4.

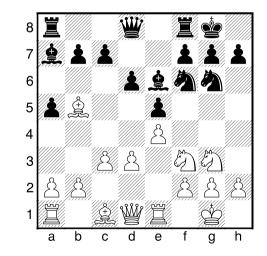
7.⊠e1 ዿੈa7 8.∕ີbd2 0-0 9.∕ົ∫f1 ዿੈe6

Trading light-square bishops is one of Black's main ideas.

10.**≗b5 ∕**වe7

Maneuvering the knight to g6 and allowing for ...c6. My opponent knew the opening ideas very well.

11.ඕg3 ඕg6



12.h3?! This is a useful move to control g4 and prepare d4, but it gives



Black time to play ...d5 first. 12.d4 is what White should play. I didn't like that Black has the idea of ... 2g4 with pressure against d4, but with the knight on g6 instead of c6 this is not so strong, and White can play 2e2 or 2e3 in response. 12... c6 13.2f1 2g4 14.2e3 White intends h3.

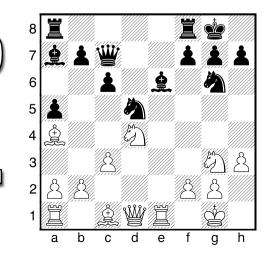
12...c6 13.Ձa4 d5!

Black strikes in the center before White can push d4 and now has a good position.

14.exd5 🖄 xd5 15.d4

15.②xe5?? runs into a common tactic in the Italian: 15...②xe5 16.罝xe5 힕xf2+! 17.岱xf2 營f6+ 18.營f3 營xe5-+.

15...exd4 16.∕ᡚxd4 ₩c7!



Black does not need to worry about 必xe6 and can finish development. I was not happy with how the opening went, as already Black is slightly better.

17.��f1?!

My idea was to prepare 公xe6 as there are no tactics with the knight on g3, but this is passive and allows the very strong …心df4.

17.㉒xe6?? ዿxf2+! wins material 18.✿xf2 fxe6+ 19.✿g1 ৺xg3-+.

17.④h5! was stronger as it controls f4, playing against …心df4. I didn't like that …食b8 essentially forces me to repeat with ②g3, but objectively White is the one trying to equalize. 17...萬ae8 18.奠b3 奠b8 19.②g3=.

editor – a week after this game was played, White failed to equalize in an all–GM game after: 17. (2) e4 Ξ ae8 18. (2) xe6? Ξ xe6 19. (2) c2 Ξ fe8 \mp 20. (3) g4 (2) e5 (2)... Ξ e5-+ and ...f5 cashes in the e-file battery.) 21. (3) h5 g6 22. (2) c4 23. Ξ e2 f5-+ 24. (2) d3 b5 (2)... Ξ e5-+)





-

I

25. ⓐg5 ĝxf2+?!, not best, but sufficient for the draw Black needed to wrap up this two game match; (½-½, 35) Vokhidov,S (2596)–Anton Guijarro,D (2672) Chessable Masters Div 2 rapid, 2024.

17...**⊠ae**8?!

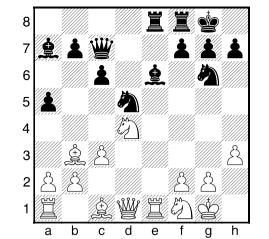
The rook belongs on d8 to put pressure against the queen, so I was happy to see this move. I was mainly worried about 17...≅ad8.

17...②df4! would have been very strong. Black threatens罩ad8 and has ideas of黛d5 and ...④h4 attacking g2. White's position is critical.

Not 18.②xe6? fxe6 19.彙e3 ②h4 gives Black a decisive attack 20.奠xa7 巠xa7 21.②e3 ②hxg2-+.

Instead, 18.ዿc2! when White intends ዿxg6 to force the knight away from f4. 18...Ξad8 19.ዿxg6 xg6 20.ዿe3∓.

18. 鲁b3



Improving the bishop, as on a4 it was doing nothing.

18...<u></u>⋬xd4?!

Black trades to no longer have to worry about ②xe6, but this was not a threat because opening the f-file is still extremely dangerous for White.

18...b5∓ gaining space and intending ...a4-a3 is what I was mainly worried about.

On 18...⁽²⁾df4 I was planning 19.⁽²⁾xe6 fxe6 20.⁽2e3 but Black still has the initiative after 20...⁽²⁾xe3 21.fxe3 ⁽²⁾d8↑ with ...⁽²⁾d3 ideas.

19.[™]xd4 I was happy with the position

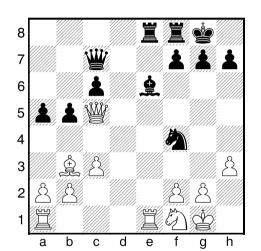
now as I no longer felt I was worse and in danger.

19...b5 20.[™]c5 Preventing ...c5-c4.

20...⁄වdf4

A good move to eliminate White's bishop pair

21.覍xf4 곕xf4



22.⊠ad1

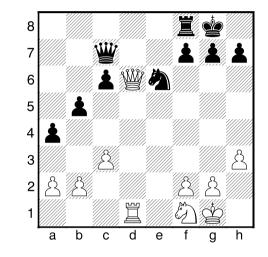
I would like to play 22.黛xe6?? to not allow ...黛xb3, but this fails to 22...心d3-+.

22...a4

23. 黛xe6 筥xe6 24. 筥xe6

I considered 24. ②e3 to try and keep more pieces on, but I was worried by …置g6 ideas with pressure against g2. Turns out this is not dangerous: 24…置g6 (24…置fe8 25.c4=) 25. 查f1=.

24...∕වxe6 25.₩d6=

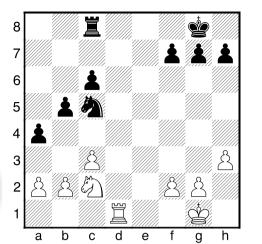


The position is completely equal. I was hoping that I could somehow outplay my opponent in the endgame if I can get an active rook on d6.

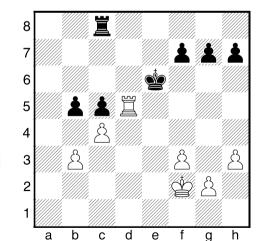
25...增b6 26.增e7 增c5 27.씜xc5 ົ∆xc5 28.ᡚe3 ጃc8 29.ᡚc2



Ľ



I didn't see any other idea but to go for 心b4 and 骂d6 attacking c6.



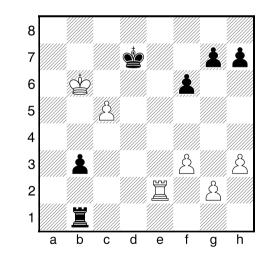
37...b4 A good move to allow for ...⊠a8-a3 counterplay. In rook endgames it is important to have an active rook.

37...bxc4 38.bxc4 is of course drawn, but Black will have to defend a bit because of the passive rook.

38.空e3 罩a8 39.罩xc5 罩a3 40.空d4 罩xb3 41.罩e5+ 空d7 42.空c5

I was hoping to go ∲b6 and advance the c−pawn.

42...f6 43.ጃe2 ጃb1 44.☆b6 b3 45.c5



45...ጃc1!

Not a hard move to find, but an important one, preventing c6+ and intending ..., ⊠c2 and ...,b3-b2.

Preventing ... Ic2.

46.営d2+ ☆e6 47.c6 営c2 48.営d1 b2 Black threatens …営c1 so White has no time to promote the c-pawn. 49.営b1 *(49.c7?? 営c1-+)* 49…☆d6=

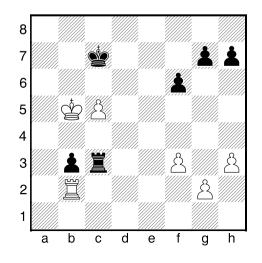
46...ጃc3

Here I didn't see what I could do and decided to go after the b3pawn, although this is clearly not a winning attempt

47.∲b5

White can advance the kingside pawns with 47.h4 before deciding on a plan, but during the game I didn't see what this accomplishes.

47...∲c7



Black's king is in front of the pawn so the game is a dead draw now.

Not a good game by me and a bad start to the tournament. I never had an advantage and was in a bit of danger in the early middlegame had my opponent played more aggressively. $\frac{1}{2}-\frac{1}{2}$

notes: GM Razvan Preotu

Singh Dhaliwal, Jaipreet (2104) Preotu, Razvan (2534) ^{B01} 2023 Excelsior Anniversary (2), 27.01.2024

1.e4 d5!?

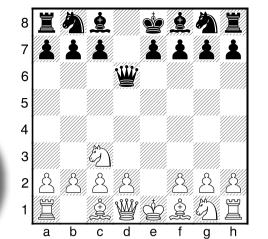
I felt after the first round game that I needed a new strategy, and that I should surprise my opponents in the opening.

2.exd5 xd5 3.থेc3 ₩d6

30



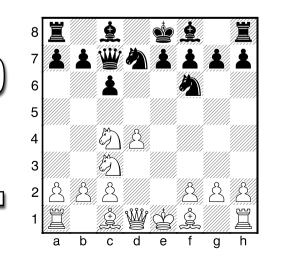
Ľ



This is a favourite of Sergei Tiviakov. Magnus Carlsen has played this a number of times in blitz as well, if that means anything.

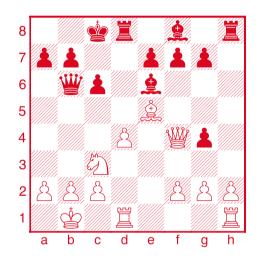
4.d4 ④f6 5. ④f3 c6 6. ④e5 White centralizes the knight to play against ... <u>拿g</u>4.

6...∕වbd7 7.∕වc4 ≌c7



8.g3

8.營f3 is a better way to prepare 創f4, as White develops the queen and allows for 0-0-0. I played this as White against Tiviakov in the 2014 Canadian Open: 8...心b6 9.힕f4± 營d8 10.힕e5 힕g4 11.營f4 힕e6 12.心xb6 營xb6 13.0-0-0 0-0-0 14.힕e2 h5 15.堂b1 心g4? 16.힕xg4 hxg4: *Analysis Diagram*



Should White do anything aboutf6?

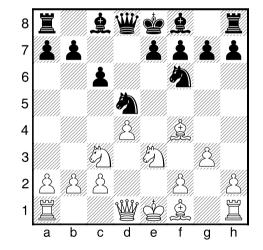
17.₩e4 Ih5 18.gg3?! Ia5 19.b3 gf5 20.₩e3 e6 21.4e4 Iad5!∓ 22.₩f4 gxe4 23.₩xe4 Ixd4 24.Ixd4 ₩xd4 25.₩xd4 Ixd4-+ Black has an extra pawn and the active I and converted methodically. (0-1, 47) Preotu,R (2341)-Tiviakov,S (2656) Montreal, 2014. [game in PGN]

∩17.d5+-:

17...cxd5 18.≅d3! threatening ً ∆a4 and ≌c3+;

17... ĝxd5 hoping to use the 當h8 across the 6th rank, but 18.^公xd5 cxd5 19.[□]d3 [□]h6 20.[₩]xg4+ [□]Ee6 (20...e6 21.[□]c3++-; 20...[₩]e6 21.[□]c3+ [☆]d7 22.[₩]a4++-) 21.[□]hd1+-Black gets sliced to ribbons.

8...∕වb6 9.ዿ̂f4 ≌d8 10.⁄වe3 ∕වbd5!



Black has less space and benefits from trading pieces. I also wanted to develop the bishop to f5.

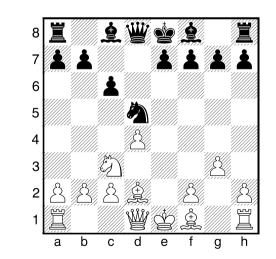
11.②exd5

11.營f3 keeping more pieces on and preventing ...黛f5 would make it more uncomfortable for Black. 11...公xf4 12.營xf4 e6 13.黛g2 奠e7 14.0-0 0-0= Black has the bishop pair but is not better because of the passive light-square bishop.

11...⁄公xd5

I was very happy with my position and thought I was gaining the initiative. White was not in time to play 拿g2 and can't trade on d5 due to …營xd5.

12.<u></u>創



12... 拿f5 Threatening … **心**b4, with a double attack on c2, and one on d4.



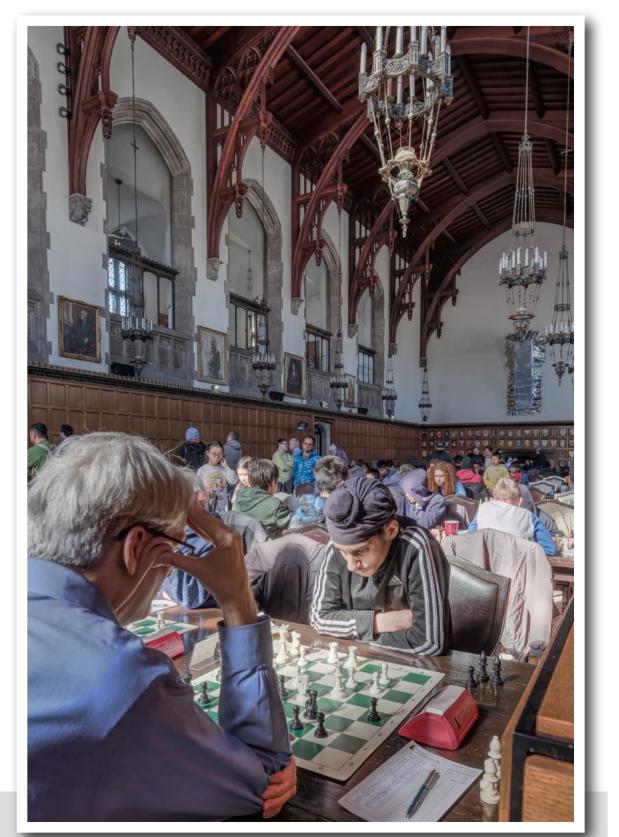
12...心xc3 13.彙xc3 營d5 is a strong idea and was what I was originally intending, but I wasn't very excited about the line 14.邕g1 彙f5 15.彙g2 營e6+ 16.營e2 營xe2+ 17.杳xe2 e6 as although Black is very comfortable in the endgame, I didn't think my winning chances were so good. If instead 17...彙xc2 18.d5 allows White to activate the bishops, giving great compensation for the pawn.

13.営c1?

My opponent defends against …必b4, but loses valuable time.

I thought 13.&g2! was the critical line, accepting the challenge after ...&b4 13...&b4 Black doesn't have to go for this and could just play ...e6, but then the position is equal 14. Ξ c1 \textcircled xd4 Black is a pawn up and threatens ...000 to force a queen exchange against 0-0, but White has 15.a3! \textcircled a6 16. \textcircled e2! \cong preparing &e3 against ...000. Both sides have chances: Black is a pawn up, but White has better development. (16.0-0? 0-0-0! \mp forces a queen exchange.)

> Jaipreet Singh Dhaliwal Hart House Reading Week Open



13...ව්**xc3** Black has a greatly improved version of 12...ව්xc3 (above).

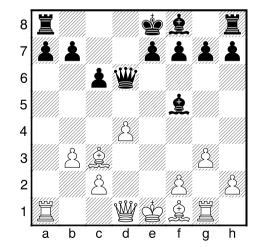
14. 愈xc3 營d5 15. 宮g1 營xa2 A greedy move, but there is nothing wrong with taking the pawn.

I also considered 15...0-0-0, playing for development with moves like ...e5 or ...g6 and ... g7.

16.b3 **₩a**3

Returning the queen to d6 where it is centralized is a good idea.

17.⊠a1 ≌d6



18. □8. □18. 1.1



18.q4! With the idea to meet ... <u>\$</u>g6 with d5 was the only idea for White to complicate the position: 18...[₩]e6+ *(18...*<u>\$</u>*q*6 19.d5 Black can't capture on d5 because \$\$b5+ would be very strong 19...e6 20.dxc6 ^wxc6 *21.*ℤ*q*3≅ White intends Bq2 and has some compensation) 19.掛d2 *(19.ዿੈe2 ዿੈe4*∓ White can't play f3 because of ... gxf3 so it is not clear how to proceed.) 19...[₩]h6+ 20.⁴e1 \$d7∓ Black threatens ... [™]xh2 and ...e6 completing development. The computer thinks White has some compensation, but practically I don't think it's enough.

withe6, preventing d4-d5 once

and for all.

18...[₩]g6

18...e6∓.

19.✿d2!

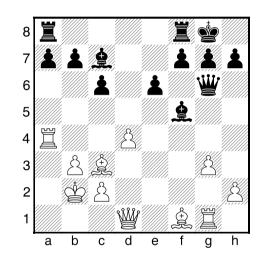
Walking the king to c1 makes a lot of sense as White couldn't castle.

19...e6∓

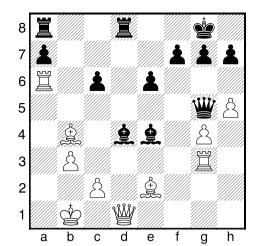
White no longer has d5 and Black is just a clean pawn up.

21. g2 0-0 22. c1 is a better defense, but Black is still likely to win with the extra pawn and better piece coordination.

21...ዿੈxf4+ 22.✿b2 ዿੈc7 23.ጃa4 0-0-+

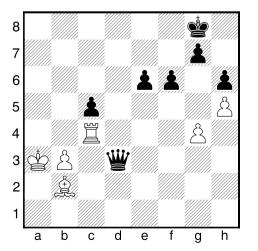


Black is two pawns up and the rest is a matter of technique.



31... இC3 Winning the Queen or the Bishop.

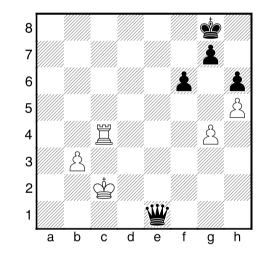
32.營xd8+ 営xd8 33.営xc3 営d2 34.営xa7 h6 35.象f3 象xf3 36.営xf3 営d1+ 37.空a2 營c1 38.象c3□ 營xc2+ 39.空a3 営d3 40.営xd3 營xd3 41.象b2 c5 42.営a4 f6 43.営c4



editor – Black doesn't even need the \triangle to win:

 force White to give up a piece for the e-pawn;
 break up White's kingside pawns and win them.

43...e5 44.営xc5 e4 45.溴c3 e3 46.空b2 營e2+ 47.空a3 營c2 48.空b4 e2 49.営c4 營xc3+! 50.空xc3 e1營+ 51.空c2



51...f5! *editor* – leaving White with doomed isos.

52.gxf5 鬯f2+ 53.空c3 鬯xf5 54.b4 鬯xh5 55.邕c5 鬯f3+ 56.空c4 鬯e4+ 57.空c3 g5 58.b5 g4 59.b6 g3 60.邕c8+



notes: GM Razvan Preotu

☆f7 61.≝c7+ ☆q6 62.≝c8 q2

63.ጃg8+ ☆f7 64.b7 ₩e5+!

Preotu, Razvan (2534) Filipovich, David (2124) B15 2023 Excelsior Anniversary (3), 27.01.2024

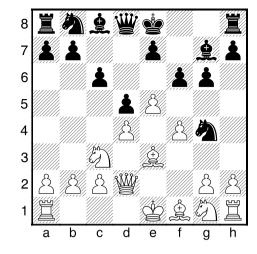
1.e4 a6

I was happy to see the Modern, as it is not a solid opening.

2.d4 ዿੈg7 3.∕වc3 c6 4.ዿੈe3 d5 5.e5

This is one logical setup by White, gaining space and blocking the bishop on g7.

5...f6 6.f4 ∕⊇h6 7.₩d2 ⁄⊇g4



Black guarantees the knight for bishop exchange which is normally quite favourable, but here the position is relatively closed and Black is moving the knight many times in the opening.

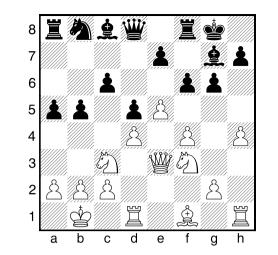
8.0-0-0 0-0 9.**İ**b1

It's nearly always useful to defend a2 and get off the c1-h6 diagonal.

9...b5 10.∕⊡f3 ∕⊡xe3 11.≌xe3 a5

Black is advancing the queenside pawns to start an attack but this is quite slow.

12.h4!



Threatening h5 is dangerous for Black. I was very happy with my position.

editor – Canadians who learned chess from Suttles and Day games might be shocked to find that Stockfish 16 rates this position as +2, even after Black's best move, which he played...

12...<u></u>g4 13.<u></u>ge2

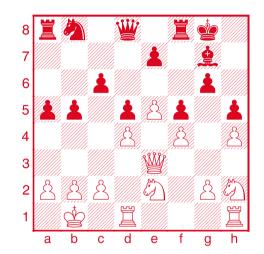
Sacrificing a pawn to open lines is more direct: 13.h5! gxh5 (13... 魚xh5 14.g4! 魚xg4 15. 魚h3+-) 14. 谷e2! followed by 約g3 and it is very likely White's attack will lead to victory.

13...h5 14. ②h2! White, of course, wants to prepare g4.

14....<u></u>象xe2

14...f5 15.公xg4 fxg4 16. 义xg4! hxg4 17.h5+- sacrificing a piece to open lines is strong, and very similar to the improvement in the next note.

15.⁄වxe2 f5



What is White's best pawn move?

A very critical moment in the game, as if Black has enough time to consolidate with ...e6 ...心d7 it is not clear how White will put on any pressure.

16.e6??

This is completely wrong and changes the evaluation from winning for White to equal. I



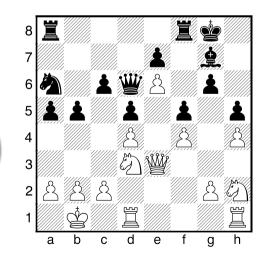
Janac

7,

saw the right idea of g4 and sacrificing the knight to open lines, but was not confident with myself and didn't want to risk being a piece down. My idea with e6 was to prevent Black from playing ...e6 公d7, but the clear downside is that Black's bishop gets opened

16.g4! or 筥dg1 and then g4 is completely devastating: 16...fxg4 17.②xg4! hxg4 18.営dg1+- or 18.h5+- Black is simply unable to get enough pieces to the defense.

16...≝d6= 17.থිc1 থੈa6 18.থੇd3



18...営**ac8!** A strong move, preparing ...c5.

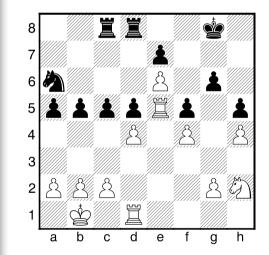


I completely missed the idea of …鼍c8 and …c5 when playing e6. Worse are 18…②c7 19.②c5±, and 18…邕f6 19.邕he1±.

19.⊠he1 c5 20.⁶ e5 ≜xe5

20...cxd4 21.營xd4 筥fd8 Was a better option, keeping the queens on the board. White has to be a bit careful with ... ②c5xe6 being a threat.

21.[₩]xe5 [₩]xe5 22.^ℤxe5 ^ℤfd8=

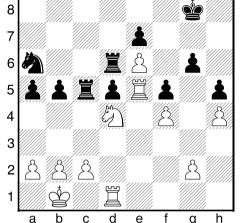


The endgame is dynamically balanced. It is not clear if the pawn on e6 is a strength or a weakness.

David Filipovich Finding a solution to 16.e6?

23.dxc5 営xc5 24.例f3 営d6 25.∜)d4





е

q

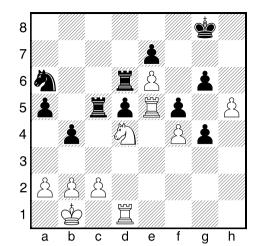
26.q4

I was happy with this move and thought Black's position is all of a sudden dangerous.

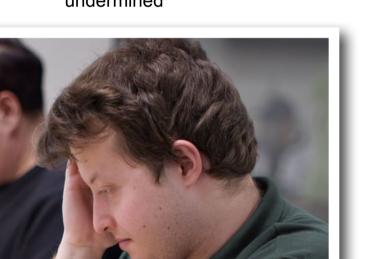
26...hxg4

26...fxq4 is also possible 27.2g5 28.f5 was my idea, but after 28... 28! Black is in time to get the knight to f6 and defend h5.

27.h5



Black's position is critical as the defense of the f5-pawn has been undermined

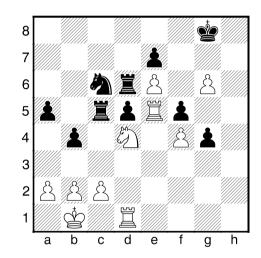


27...④b8!

Intending … 约c6 to exchange knights. I overlooked this important resource for my opponent when playing 26.g4. 36

27... ②c7? intending ... ②b5 is not the same, as the rook on e5 won't be attacked 28.hxg6 4b5? 29. (5) xf5+-.

28.hxg6 🖄c6



The position becomes very forcing, and Black continues to play well.

29. 🖗 xf5 🖗 xe5 30. 🖗 xd6 ∅xg6 31.
∅f5
∅xf4 32. ②xe7+ 杏f8 33. ②f5 ②xe6 34. 2e3

GM Razvan Preotu Finding something after 16.e6?

7

25...b4

С

A good positional move to advance the pawn, but during the game I thought this was a mistake because I considered my next move to be very strong.

I was expecting 25...约c7 to prevent the move I played in the game 26.a3= White prevents ...b4 and can slowly improve with b3, \triangle b2, but there is no dangerous plan afterwards.



White wins the g4-pawn.

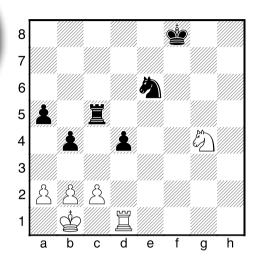
34...d4 34...g3 35.∅f1 g2 36.∅e3=.



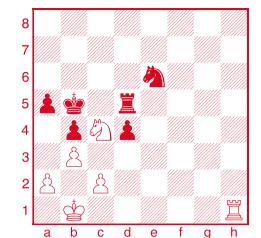
-

J.

35.∕⊠xg4=



Despite not having an objective advantage I felt I have chances to outplay my opponent, as Black's pawns are more vulnerable than mine and, most importantly, I had a serious time advantage: my opponent only had around 5 minutes (+30s) for as many moves as I could force him to make.



Doesn't ...d3 and ... I Zxd3 simply draw?

Trying to annoy my opponent with 邕h6. I was also setting a trap by allowing ...d3, as I knew my opponent would be tempted by this move to trade pawns.

41...d3

41...a4 42.≌h6 axb3 43.axb3 ∅f4=.

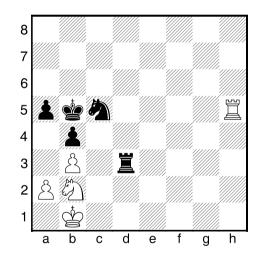
42.cxd3 🖾xd3??

A decisive mistake as the pin after Ξ h5+ Oc5 proves to be fatal!

42... (2) c5 or ... (2) f4 was better. White can win the a5-pawn, but that's not enough to win the game: 43. (2) kd3 44. (2) b6+ ∲c5 45.⊠a6 ∲d4=.

43.⊠h5+□ ∅c5 *editor* – 43…☆c6 44.∅e5++-.

44.∕වb2⊡

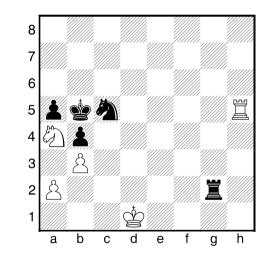


White gets ^I⊘a4 and — amazingly — Black is losing!

44...ጃg3

44... \boxtimes d8 45. \bigotimes a4 \boxtimes c8 defends the knight, but Black is an eternal pin: only the rook can move along the c-file or the \bigotimes is lost. White's winning plan involves advancing the king to the back rank where it will take away the c7/c8 squares from the rook: $46.\Phic2 \ \Xi c7 \ 47.\Xi d5 \ \Xi c8 \ 48.\Phid2$ $\Xi c7 \ 49.\Phie3 \ \Xi e7 + 50.\Phif4 \ \Xi f7 +$ $51.\Phie5 \ \Xi e7 + 52.\Phif6 \ \Xi e6 +$ $53.\Phif7 \odot \ \Xi c6 \ 54.\Phie7 \ \Xi c7 +$ $55.\Phid8 \ \Xi c6 \ 56.\Xi h5 \odot \ \Xi d6 +$ $57.\Phic7 \ \Xi c6 + 58.\Phib8 \odot +-.$

45.⁄වa4 ጃg1+ 46.∕₫c2 ጃg2+ 47.⁄⊉d1



The checks run out and Black is not able to save the knight.

47...≅xa2

47....^{III}g1+ 48.空e2 IIg2+ 49.空f1 IIC2 50.空e1 空c6 Escaping the pin, but 51.空d1+- White is just in time to play 空d1.

48.営xc5+

The pawn on b3 can't be traded, so White is technically winning.



-

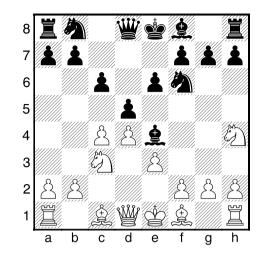
1

1-0

notes: GM Razvan Preotu This is the critical round of the tournament. I had 2.5/3 points while my opponent was 3/3.

Sambuev, Bator (2584) Preotu, Razvan (2534) D12 2023 Excelsior Anniversary (4), 28.01.2024

এe4



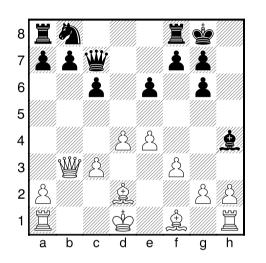
I decided to repeat the line I played against Bator in the 2023 Canadian Transnational Chess Championship in Montreal, as the opening was quite successful. This line usually leads to very fighting positions, which was perfect for my tournament situation

7.f3

White guarantees the bishop pair advantage, but the move f3 is weakening. Because of this White's main idea in many lines is to go for 0-0-0, leading to sharp play.

knight on h4.

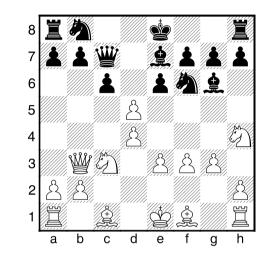
Our game in Montreal went: 9. 魚d2 魚e7 10.cxd5 心xd5 11. 心xg6 hxg6 12.e4 心xc3 13.bxc3 魚h4+! 14. 空d1 0-0=: *Analysis Diagram*



With the king on d1 Black has good play by trying to open the center with moves like ...c5.

15.営b1 b5 16.g3 溴e7 17.h4?! 營xg3 18.空e2 營c7! 19.h5 g5!∓ 20.空f2 a6 21.c4 e5 22.ዿh3?! (22.d5∓) 22...exd4 23.営bg1 塗d7 24.ዿxg5 ዿxg5 25.営xg5 營f4!-+ 26.芎hg1 bxc4! 27.営xg7+ 空h8 28.營xc4 營e3+ 29.空g2 (29.空f1 営ab8-+ or 29...營xf3+-+) 29...空xg7 30.ዿxd7 空h8 31.營xc6 莒g8+ 32.ዿg4 營f4 33.空h3 莒ad8 34.営d1 莒c8! 35.營d7 莒c2 36.營xd4+ f6 37.營g1 営xg4! if 38.fxg4 営c3+. 0-1 Sambuev,B (2448)-Preotu,R (2475) Montreal, 2023.

9...<u>ĝ</u>e7 10.cxd5



10...cxd5! The best way to

The best way to recapture as it opens the c6-square for the knight.

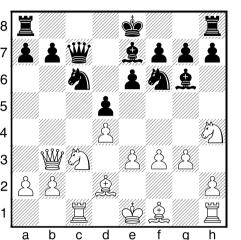
10...②xd5 11.e4 White gets the center 11...③xc3 12.ዿf4! A strong Zwischenzug to develop with tempo 12...灣b6 13.④xg6 hxg6 14.bxc3± 10...exd5 leads to a pawn structure that favours White. Black will have a hard time challenging the center with ...c5 because it weakens the d5-pawn, while White can more easily prepare e4. 11.②xg6 hxg6 12.녳d2±.

11.ĝd2 ∕වc6 12.⊠c1



-

1



12...0-0

I was out of my opening preparation and after some thought decided to play normally by allowing 公xg6.

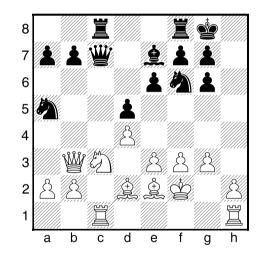
12...&h5!? preventing @xg6 is an interesting option 13.&e2 g5 14.@g2 Black keeps the bishop but has weakened the kingside, so I was unsure about this 14...0-0 15.0-0 &g6=.

13. ②**xg6 hxg6 14.** 查f2 罩ac8 Preparing … ②a5-c4. I decided to move the a8 rook to keep the option of … 當fe8 and …e5.

15. 倉e2

15. 总d3 seemed more natural to me, but my opponent must have not liked that he will likely have to move the bishop again if I play ...e5. 15... 營d7 Followed by ...e5 is a strong idea other than ...心a5-c4, as after dxe5 ...心xe5 White has to move the bishop again.

15...⁄වa5



16.**≝a**4

16. ②xd5 was possible, and something I had to calculate when playing … ②a5, but it is not dangerous: 16… ③xb3 17. Ξxc7 ②xd5 (17… Ξxc7 18. ③xe7+ Ξxe7 19. 食b4! White gets the exchange back and will be a pawn up, but Black will have enough compensation with the active rook: $19... \equiv c7 \ 20. \& xf8$ $riangle xf8 \ 21.axb3 \equiv c2 \ 22. \equiv b1 \ 2 \ d5$ $23.e4 \ 2 \ b4=$) 18. $\equiv xc8 \equiv xc8$ 19.axb3 $\equiv c2 \ 20. \equiv d1 \equiv xb2 \ 21.e4$ ightarrow b4 White has to bail out with & xb4 and d4-d5 as otherwise the b3-pawn is lost. 22.& xb4 & xb4 $23.d5 \ exd5 \ 24. \equiv xd5=$.

16...∜)c4

Having activated the knight to c4 I felt good about my position.

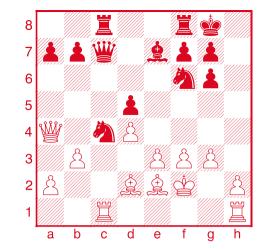
17.②xd5!?

Opening the c-file to follow up with b3. The nature of the position changes completely.

I was expecting 17. $\&xc4 \ @xc4=$ with an equal position. 17... dxc4!? intending ...a6 and ...b5 is an ambitious try for Black.

17. ②b5 鬯b6 18. 逸xc4 dxc4 Black has ...a6 against 罩xc4 winning b2, so the position is completely fine. 19. 罩xc4?? *(19. 鬯a5!=)* 19... a6 20. 罩xc8 *(20. ②c3 鬯xb2-+)* 20... 罩xc8 21. ②c3 鬯xb2-+.

17...exd5 18.b3



Black trails the top-seed by 1/2 a point and needs winning chances.

18...⁄වxd2!?

The simplest move and I thought the most ambitious for me. Black gets rook and two pieces for the queen, which is more than enough material. The problem is the knight on d2 is trapped deep in White's side of the board, but I felt I'd have enough activity with the rooks on the open c-file.

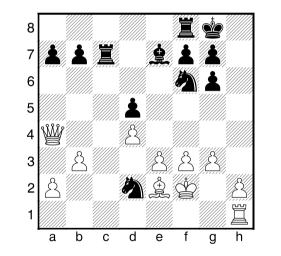
18...b5 19. \underline{W} xb5 \Box = doesn't achieve anything for Black.

18... a3 is a strong move that wins the exchange, but the position remains complicated after 19.bxc4 (19. allows THE PRESS OF THE P

1

Black to save the knight, and is an idea I missed during the game. After 20.[™]xb5 [™]b6□ bxc4 fails to ... [™]xb5 and the rook on c2 is not defended, but after 21.[™]xb6 [™]xb6-+ Black is up a piece for two pawns.) 19... [®]xc1 20.[™]xc1[™] White has a pawn and the bishop pair for the exchange, giving good positional compensation.

19.뙤xc7 뙤xc7



20.営d1!

A very important move. White wins the knight immediately as ...≌c2 is met with ✿e1.

20.[™]xa7? wins pawns, but Black gets to keep the knight 20...[™]c2 21.[™]xb7 [™]e8∓. 20.營a5?? attacks the rook and knight, but fails 20...邕c2 21.邕d1 邕e8! preparing to attack e3 and Black has a winning advantage, as 邕xd2 fails to ...b6! 22.全e1? *(22.邕xd2? b6-+)* 22...④xf3+! wins on the spot *(22...遑b4 transposes)* 23.違xf3 違b4+ 24.營xb4 邕xe3+ 25.全f1 邕xf3+ 26.全g1 邕ff2-+ *editor* – there's no way to keep the أ

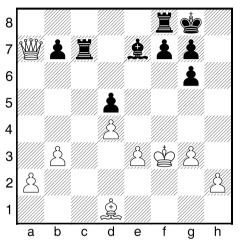
20...∜de4+

Wins the exchange with … ②e4-c3.



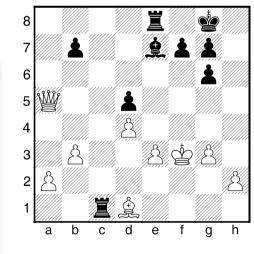
20...≅c2 21.☆e1 ⊘de4 22.fxe4 ⊘xe4= Black has enough compensation for the queen, but is clearly fighting for a draw.

21.fxe4 ∅xe4+ 22.✿f3 솋c3 23.ᄤxa7 솋xd1 24.ዿxd1



The start of a very interesting endgame with the material imbalance of queen and pawn vs two rooks. Generally, queen and pawn is worth a bit more than two rooks, but here my king is very safe and the rooks have a lot of potential to get active with the open c-file and weak e3-pawn. I felt I was fine and that both sides have chances to outplay the other, which was perfect for my tournament situation.

24...ጃe8 25.₩a5 ጃc1



26.≝d2?!

GM Razvan Preotu Neck and neck with GM Bator Sambuev.



-

1

Retreating the queen was unnecessary. 26.¹⁰/₁₀b5! improves the queen by attacking e8 and b7:

26.... №f8?! is natural since it keeps the rook on e8, but after 27. 魚e2 魚g5 28. ☆g4! prevents ... 鼍xe3 and White gets the advantage 28... 魚xe3□ (28... 魚h6?? 29. ৺xd5 鼍xe3 30. 魚c4+-) 29. ৺xd5 ☱ White has the initiative with threats of 魚c4 and Ѷxb7;

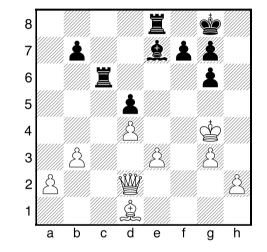
26... \alpha d8 27.\alpha xb7 \u00e9g5 28.\u00e9g4 (28.\u00e9e2 \alpha c3\u00e7) 28...\alpha xd1 (28...\u00e9xe3 29.\u00e9e7 \alpha f8∞) 29.\u00e9xg5=. The position is equal as Black's rooks are very active and White's king can be in some danger.

26…邕c6

I wanted to focus my play against the e3-pawn. The threat is …黛g5.

26...≅ec8 is also strong, keeping control of the c−file. White is tied down here.

27. 空g4! Prevents … 黛g5 and now if Black gets …骂xe3 it won't be with check.



27...≌f6?

Not a good move. I thought …筥f5 and …黛g5 could be strong, and I'm also playing against 黛f3, 空h3-g2, which I thought my opponent wanted to get; but in reality the rook is awkwardly placed on f6.

I considered 27...f5+ 28.空h3 塗g5 but didn't like that I'm potentially weakening my king, and White has 29.塗f3 attacking d5. But I missed that 29...☆h7! 30.ዿxd5 ⊠d6 is good for Black because of ...≅xe3 next; e.g. 31.ዿf7 ≅xe3 32.b4 ⊠d7 33.f8 ⊠d8 34.c5 ≅e2∓.

27...≅e6 is simple and strong, targeting e3 28.≗f3 ≗f6 29.≜xd5 ≅xe3∓ and we get the same pawn structure eventually reached in the game where Black is the one playing for the win.

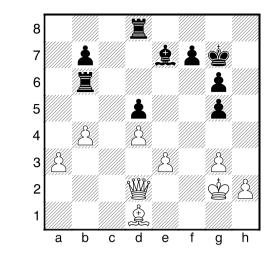
28. h3 g5!

I really like this idea of improving the king with ...g6 and ... 空g7, where it will be on a darksquare.

29.∲g2 g6 30.≗f3 ⊠d8 31.b4 ⊠a6 32.≗d1 Intending ≜b3.

32.b5 III a4! followed by …III b4 gives Black counterplay; but 32…III a3 33. 单d1! followed by 单b3 and the rook on a3 is misplaced.

32...ጃb6 33.a3 ∲g7



I felt good about my position as I secured the my king and prevented my opponent from advancing his queenside pawns.

34.<u></u>創b3

This surprised me as it allows ...g4, a move I wanted to achieve.

34.h3? prevents ...g4 but is too slow, and Black strikes on the queenside with 34...\approx c8!∓ threatening ...\approx bc6-c3 giving Black the advantage: 35.\u00e0bb3?! \approx bc6 36.\u00e0f3 \approx c3 37.\u00e0xxd5 \approx xa3 38.\u00e0xxb7 \approx c3-+.

34.[™]b2![∓] preparing to advance the pawns with b5 and a4 is the best move and keeps the position relatively balanced, although I still prefer Black.

34...g4!

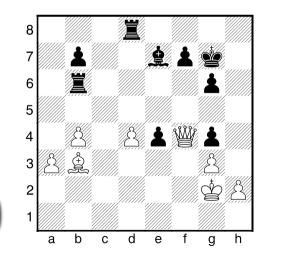
Threatening ... \$g5. I thought I'm nearly winning here, but I underestimated my opponent's next move.

35.e4!

An important move, allowing White to trade the weak e3pawn.

35.ዿੈd1 f5∓ is really bad for White due to ...ዿੈg5 and ...ጃe6.

35...dxe4 36.[™]f4 Threatening [₩]c7 and [₩]xe4.



36…営**f6!** 36…f5?? 37.營c7-+ is terrible. 36…塗f6? 37.營c7 is very unpleasant, and what I originally missed when playing ...g4. editor – here, the computer shows Black has a preposterous save with 37...e3□ and if 38.營xb6 e2□ 39.營xb7 (or 39.營xd8=; 39.✿f2?? ዿxd4+-+) 39...e1營□ 40.營xf7+ ✿h6 41.營xf6= with a perpetual coming soon.

37.[₩]xe4

White got a favorable exchange but I still felt my position is easier to play as my king is safer.

37...<u></u>ĝf8?!

37...ዿੈd6! with the idea of ...ዿੈc7b6 is stronger, when 38.xg4 ≅e8!∓ followed by ...≌e3 and Black is taking over the initiative.

38.ዿc4? Allowing ...≌a8 is a serious mistake.

38.[₩]xg4 [□]Ee8!↑ followed by ...[□]Ee3 and White is on the defensive.

38.d5! is best, moving the pawn to a more secure square and playing against … 四名 as White can save the queenside pawns with a4.

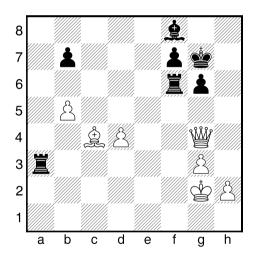
38...**⊠a**8!

Targeting the a3-pawn. White no longer has a3-a4, so this is very strong because the rook will get active.

39.[₩]xg4

39.[₩]e3 defends a3, but White no longer gets the g4 pawn. 39...Sc8 40.[₩]e2 ^{Sf3-+} with a huge advantage for Black.

39...≅xa3 40.b5



40...ጃc3?

Missing a big opportunity to dominate White's queen. At this point we both had around 5 minutes left and I made the decision to speed up, but of course that means not playing precisely. 40....邕e3! controlling e4 and e2. White's queen has a hard time centralizing itself: 41.營d1 急b4!-+ preventing 營d2. White can't chase the rook from e3 and is dominated. Black has ideas of禽e1 and邕f2+, and if White ever plays d5 there is禽c5 with excellent coordination.

41.₩e2 ዿd6

My plan was ...<u>\$</u>c7-b6.

42.<u></u>.d5 営c7?!

Defending b7 and possibly intending ... Ze7.

42...b6!∓ preventing White from playing b6 and stopping all counterplay is stronger. I didn't want to take away the b6 square for the bishop, but Black can attack the d4-pawn in other ways, like ... 2b4-c3.

43.覍f3

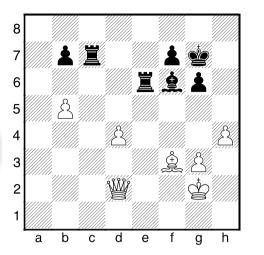
43.b6! at any moment is a good inclusion for White, fixing the b7-pawn as a target; e.g. 43...≌e7 44.∰b2∓.

43....[⊠]e6 44.[™]d2 ≜e7?! Intending ...**≜**f6 and ...[™]d7. 44... b6!∓.



45.h4 🚊f6





46.h5

A logical move to try and open my king, but it's not actually easy to win the pawn back. It also creates a target on g3 that I can attack.

46.d5! is a better version of the game for White: 46...≝e5 47.b6 ⊠d7= White can simply wait and it's hard to imagine how Black improves.

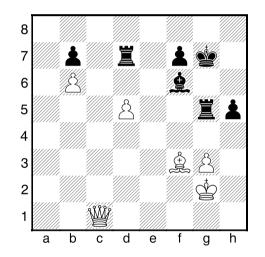
46...gxh5 47.d5!

47.≜xh5 ≅e4! is strong, and what Bator told me he missed after the game. Black surrounds and wins the d-pawn, so this is clearly not a good exchange for White.

47...**≊e**5

My plan was to attack the g3pawn with ... \Big5. The position remains complicated as White has counterplay with the d and b pawns, but I felt confident after finding this idea because I will be the one attacking during the time scramble.

48.b6 ⊠d7 49.c1 ⊠g5



50.**≌c**7!

A nice move that I completeley missed! Luckily for me, Black can simply move the rook.

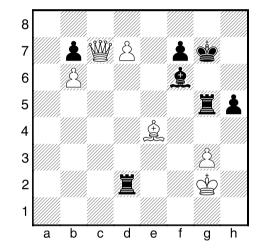
50...**蒕e7 51.d6 蒕e3 52.d7** 蒕d3

Stopping the pawn. I have threats of ...h4 and ...罩d2,+ so I thought the position is dangerous for White.

53.曵e4

53.ዿxb7 h4 l felt was very dangerous during the game because... 54.ዿe4 \arrowdd2+ ...and the white King is forced to the back rank, but after... 55.☆f1 \arrowdf1 56.☆e1□= seems to defend.

53...ጃd2+



54.∲f3

This is objectively the best move, but White needs to find a brilliant resource against ... 2d4.

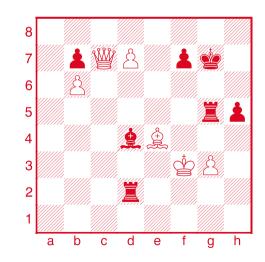
Not 54.☆h3?? ዿe5□-+ when White can promote but gets mated.

I was expecting 54. dif1? and

thought I would have good chances with White's king stuck on the back rank. A sample computer line is: 54... 当b5 55. 空 e1 当bb2 56. 算f3 当a2 57. d8營 当xd8 58. 奠xh5 当a1+ 59. 空 e2 当e8+ 60. 空 f2 当e7-+ and Black should be winning as the b6-pawn will fall. The king on g7 remains incredibly safe while White's king is not.

54....<u></u>創4

The best practical move. White's king is in a mating net and I thought I was winning, but White has a brilliant defensive resource which we both missed.



Be brilliant, or lose.

55.g4?? Having no time, my opponent



1

7,

move and loses right away. 55. 逸xb7?? 営g4!-+ is the important idea, preventing

White's king from escaping.

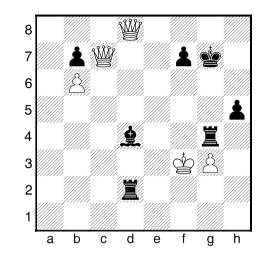
was unable to find the correct

55. ▲d3? is what I expected, when Black wins with 55... \(\Box xd3+ 56. \overline e4 (editor - 56. \overline e2 \overline xb6\) the \(\Box s cover all the checks, 57.d8\) (57.\) xb6 \(\Box xd7-+) 57... \(\Box xd8 58.\) xb6 \(\Box d7-+) 56... \overline xb6!\) White has no checks 57.\) xb6 \(\Box xd7-+.\) Black has a decisive material advantage and the king is safe enough so that White doesn't have realistic chances of perpetual, but it will still require good technique to win.

55. 魚g6!! is the only drawing move! It opens an escape square on e4, and it is important that the bishop attacks the h5 pawn to prevent ... 選g4. An amazing concept!

55... 宮f2+ 56. 空e4 宮g4+ 57. 空d3 White's king escapes 57... 宮f3+ 58. 空e2 宮gxg3 59. 營xg3! 宮xg3 60. d8營 食f6 with a dead draw 61. 營d5 宮xg6 62. 營xb7 食d4=;

55...≅xg6 56.d8[™] ^I Ig4: *Analysis Diagram*



White can give up a queen or both queens to prevent mate:

57.f4 ≌f2+ 58.☆e4 ≌fxf4+ 59.gxf4 ዿg1=;

57.f8+ ☆xf8 58.xf7+ ☆xf7=, stalemate.

55...**⊠xg**4

A very important win for me to overtake Bator in the standings.

0-1

notes: GM Razvan Preotu

Preotu, Razvan (2534) Findlay, Ian (2249)

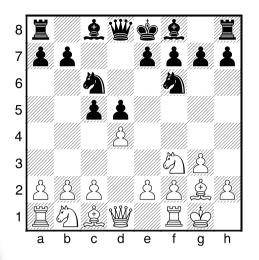
2023 Excelsior Anniversary (5), 28.01.2024

Going into the final round I was tied with FM Ian Findlay for 1st place on 3.5/4. Our previous game was in the 2023 Labour Dav Open where it was a Dragon Sicilian. I won the game, but expected my opponent to have an improvement ready if I played the same line again, so I decided to surprise him by playing the Reti.

1.②f3 ④f6 2.g3 d5

FM Ian Findlay Leans into a reverse Grunfeld

3.<u></u>ĝ2 c5 4.0-0 ∕වc6 5.d4



White is playing a reversed Grunfeld, one of the best openings to have an extra move in.

5...⊮b6

I saw that Ian played this in his round 2 game against David Filipovich and so I was able to prepare against it before the game. I find this idea to be very risky, as Black will be moving the queen many times in the opening. SSEEDERATON OF CANADIENNE DES

Ľ

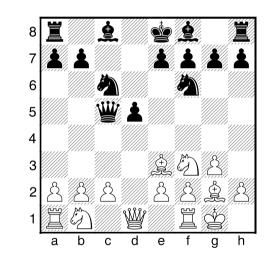
1

5...e6 is most solid, when 6.c4 transposes to the Catalan.

5...cxd4 6. 2xd4 followed by c4 and White has an amazing Grunfeld, being an extra move up.

6.dxc5 [₩]xc5 Black's idea is to play ...e5.

7. 逸e3



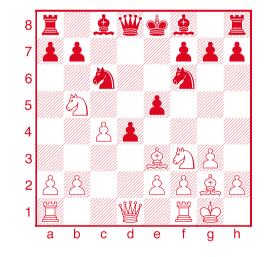
White develops with tempo and intends c4 to challenge the center. Black's position is dangerous because of White's superior development

7.②c3 is how the round 2 game against David Filipovich went, where the result was a draw.

7...≌a5

7...≝b4 playing against c4 8.ً c3 e6 9.a3 ≝a5 10.b4 ≝d8 11. b5↑ Followed by c4 and White has the initiative.

7...營d6 was my main preparation, keeping the queen in the center to prepare ...e5. 8.公c3 White intends the very strong 公b5 and c4. (8.c4 e5 is reasonable for Black.) 8...e5 9.公b5! 營d8 (9...營b8 10.食g5± threatening 黛xf6 and the d5pawn is weak.) 10.c4! d4: Analysis Diagram



11. ⓐxe5□ White sacrifices a piece for Black's strong center pawns and gets a very large advantage, nearly winning according to the computer:

11...dxe3 12.[₩]xd8++- and a white ∕∆s will fork a black \,;

11...②xe5 12.營xd4 Black can't trade queens because ②e5 hangs and there is the ③c7+ fork. 12...④fd7 13.営ad1 a6 14.④c3+- White has an overwhelming position as all the pieces are developed and Black can't get the king out of the center with ... 愈e7 0-0 because of f4.

8.c4!↑

Opening the center. White has the initiative because of better development.

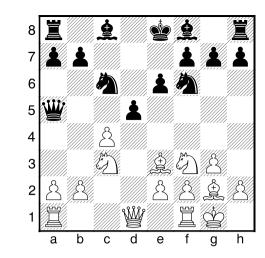
8...e6

8...dxc4 is risky after ∅a3 or ∅bd2.

9.∕⊇c3

Putting pressure against d5 and trying to provoke ...dxc4.

9.cxd5 🖄 xd5 10. 2d2 was also tempting for me as White can play e4 if Black retreats 10...2b4 11.a3 2xd2 12. bxd2 0-0 13.b4±. Black has issues activating the light-square bishop.



9...<u>₿</u>b4!

The best way to develop, putting pressure against the knight.

9...dxc4 10.⁽¹⁾d2 is very bad for Black 10...⁽²⁾e5 11.⁽²⁾ce4 ⁽²⁾xe4 12.⁽²⁾xe4± threatening ⁽²⁾d6+. White has more than enough compensation for the pawn.

10.cxd5 exd5 11.営c1

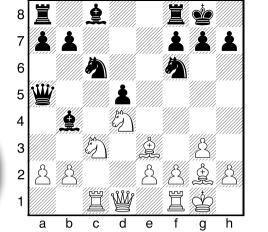
11.②a4 followed by a3 and 곕d4 is also good, and something I considered.

11...0-0 12.⁄වd4

12.a3 playing against ... ≜xc3 followed by ... ≝xa2 is a bit more precise. If 12... ≜xc3 13. \arXxc3±.

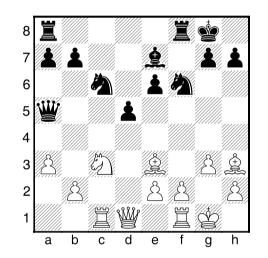


1



Opening the bishop and blockading the pawn. White has a nice position as the isolated pawn is a weakness. Threats are a3 and 2b3.

 and blocks the e−file, so there is no more ...≌e8 defense against loxe6 fxe6 then ≜h3.



Black has no good way to defend e6 while keeping the pieces coordinated. I knew the position was very good for me.

15...∲f7?

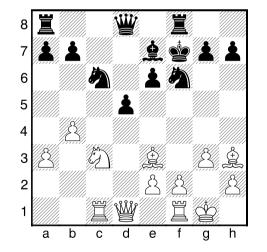
Not a good sign to move the king towards the center in the middlegame.

15...d4? intending Zad8

15...②d8? is too passive 16.營b3+- with threats of ②b5-c7 and White is dominating.

15.... ad8! simply giving up the pawn is what the computer recommends as the only good option 16. 魚xe6+ 空h8 17. 魚d2±. White is a clear pawn up with great chances to convert, but Black does have good piece coordination.

16.b4 **≌d**8



17.②b5

Opening up the rook. I had a strong idea prepared, but missed how Black can play against it.

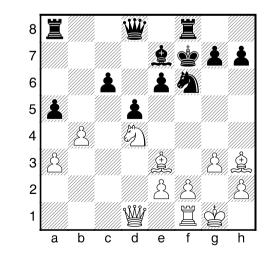
17.^wb3! developing the queen and intending Ifd1 is best. Black is tied down and White can prepare the pawn break e4 by moving the bishop from e3.

17...a5?!

A logical move to target the queenside pawns and activate the rook, but it allows me to execute my idea.

17... ^[2]e8! preparing ... ⁽²⁾ f8 to defend e6 is the only good move. ^[2]xc6 is no longer effective, and Black can follow up with ...a5. 18.^[2]d3 a5 19.bxa5 ^[2]xa5 20.^[2]fd1±.

18.⊠xc6! bxc6 19.∕∆d4+-



Black has no good way to defend e6. I was very happy to get



-

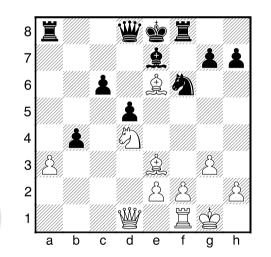
1

this as the only way for Black not lose material is to keep the king in the center which is very dangerous. White is objectively winning.

19...axb4

19... 空g8 secures the king but allows White to win material with 20. ②xc6 營d6 21. ③xe7+ 營xe7 22. 皇c5 營d7 23. 皇xf8 空xf8 24. 營d4+-. With the passed b-pawn and 骂b1 the position is technically winning for White.

20.ዿੈxe6+ 🖄e8



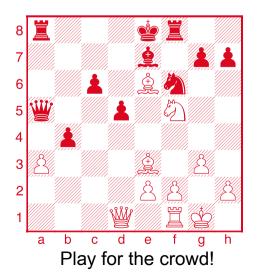
21.②**f5** I was attracted to the idea of 迩xg7#.

21. $\overset{\text{\tiny{!!}}}{\simeq}$ c2 Is also strong, with axb4 and $\overset{\text{\tiny{!}}}{\simeq}$ f5 ideas.

21.axb4! is best. White threatens 營c2 attacking c6 and keeps the option of ②xc6. 21... ②xb4 22. ③xc6 營d6 I saw this and rejected the line, not realizing that 23. ④d4+- is winning for White as Black's king is too weak. ④f5 and 營b3 are decisive threats; e.g. 23... ②c5 24. ④f5□+-.

21...**≌a**5

21... \mathbb{E} f7! giving up the exchange is best. White shouldn't accept the sacrifice, as the bishop on e6 is a monster and worth more than Black's rook. 22.axb4 \mathbb{E} xb4 23. \mathbb{E} d4! (23. \mathbb{E} xf7+? \mathbb{E} xf7±) 23... \mathbb{E} b7 24. \mathbb{E} c1 White has developed all the pieces and Black's weak king is decisive in the long run; e.g. 24... \mathbb{E} a6 25. \mathbb{E} xg7+ \mathbb{E} xg7 26. \mathbb{E} xb4+-.



22.≌a4

A beautiful queen sacrifice that I couldn't resist playing. "Xc6+ is a threat and Black's queen needs to control b6 to prevent mate in 2.

22.≝c2 followed by axb4 and ≌b1 is also completely winning, but not as pretty.

22...**₩a**6

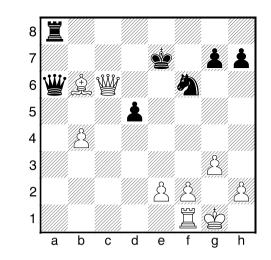
The only move. 22...[₩]xa4 23.⁴xg7+ ☆d8 24.<u>\$</u>b6#.

23.覍b6!

Another appealing move. This ends the game as Black can't defend against both 心xg7# and 營xc6+.

23...ጃf7

23...⊮xb6 24.⊮xa8+ ዿd8 25.ଢd6+ ✿e7 26.ଢc8+ ✿xe6 27.ଢxb6+-.



White is two pawns up and easily winning.

27...杏f7 28.b5 營a2 29.臭d4 筥e8 30.筥a1 營xe2 31.臭xf6

With this win I clinched 1st place with 4.5/5 points.

1-0

I felt very good about winning the tournament and was happy about my quality of play in the final two games.

- GM Razvan Preotu



s Canada

5 J CS

-

7





		Player	Rtg	Rd.1	Rd.2	Rd.3	Rd.4	Rd.5	Pts.
1	GM	Preotu, Razvan	2534	19w½	18b1	16w1	2b1	3w1	4.5
2	GM	Sambuev, Bator	2584	13b1	21w1	6b1	1w0	7b1	4
3	FM	Findlay, Ian	2249	8w1	16b½	17w1	6w1	1b0	3.5
4		Zhao, Jifan	2039	6w0	15b1	12w½	17b1	10w1	3.5
5		Huh, Isaak	2226	-1/2	9w1	7b½	-1/2	12w1	3.5
6		Singh, Mahip	2289	4b1	10w1	2w0	3b0	14w1	3
7		Kim, Noah	2174	12w½	19b1	5w½	14b1	2w0	3
8		Zhong, Ryan Yunhui	1999	3b0	-1	9w0	15b1	16w1	3
9		Wang, Andy	1927	15w1	5b0	8b1	-1/2	0	2.5
10		Hoekman, Samuel	1938	14w1	6b0	18w1	12b½	4b0	2.5
11		Chunchu, Ashwin	1961	16w0	14b0	13b½	21w1	17w1	2.5
12		Deepak, Laksshana	1967	7b½	20w1	4b½	10w½	5b0	2.5
13		Douglas, Richard	2074	2w0	17b0	11w½	-1	18w1	2.5
14		Maulucci, Anthony	2075	10b0	11w1	21b1	7w0	6b0	2
15		Campbell, Ryan	2244	9b0	4w0	20b1	8w0	21b1	2
16		Filipovich, David	2124	11b1	3w½	1b0	19w½	8b0	2
17		Harms, Reece	1962	20b½	13w1	3b0	4w0	11b0	1.5
18		Singh Dhaliwal, Jaipreet	2104	-1/2	1w0	10b0	20w1	13b0	1.5
19		Loadman, lan	2054	1b½	7w0	-1/2	16b½	0	1.5
20		Ghnatios, Ralph	2119	17w½	12b0	15w0	18b0	-1	1.5
21		Oancea, Nicolae	1986	-1	2b0	14w0	11b0	15w0	1

Steampunk Chess Clock 110% Authentic



Ordered on eBay.

Waiting for shipment. Must resell when it arrives. Or sooner.

\$700 firm.

Sale

Or more.

contact: editor

NO REFUNDS!!

Senior Moments

Ľ

F

2023 Canadian Senior 50+

The 2023 Canadian Senior was a pair of 7-round Swisses held at the Excelsior Chess Club in Etobicoke (next to the Toronto International Airport), October 5-8, 2023.

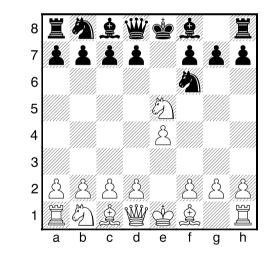
FM Victor Plotkin won the 50+ section with 6/7 (+5 =2 -0). Tied for 2nd-4th with 4.5/7 were FMs **Jura Ochkoos** and **Jan Findlay**, both of whom Victor defeated, and **Sergey Malakhovets**.

Victor's games didn't make it into the databases because he preferred to play in the larger playing room, which makes it easier to stretch your legs but does not have DGT boards. Victor kindly sent me the scores of two of his games for the Newsletter. I picked this one because it seems to me like a characteristic Victor Plotkin win with Black: safe but slightly worse out of the opening, exchanges down to an endgame where his opponent is slowly outplayed, winning when his opponent eventually fails to find the only moves to save the game.

Findlay, Ian (2257) Plotkin, Victor (2351) *C42 Canadian Senior 50+ (3),*

05.08.2023 Notes: John Upper

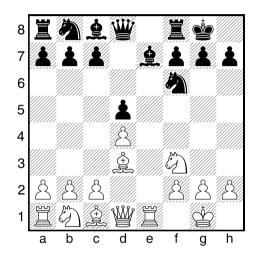
1.e4 e5 2. 16 3. 16 3. 1.e5



3...d6

Victor also plays 3...⁽²⁾xe4!?, which Nakamura recently demonstrated is not nearly the forced loss we were warned to avoid as beginners. With best play it is slightly worse for Black, just like this game.

4.�1f3 ∅xe4 5.d4 d5 6.ዿd3 ዿe7 7.0-0 0-0 8.⊠e1 ∅f6±

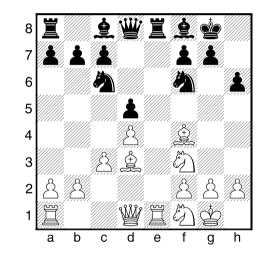


Transposing to a position from the exchange French where Black would have the move.

9.⁄②bd2

9...∕වc6 10.c3 ≌e8

11.�̀f1 h6 12.≗ֳf4 ≗f8≛



White's a little better, with more active minors and the chance to creates some kingside pressure, maybe with a 營倉 battery on c3h7.

13.⁄⊉g3 13.⊠xe8!? ∕⊇xe8 14.ዿc2±.

13...≌xe1+ 14.≌xe1 ዿe6 15.≌d2 ዿg4 16.⊘e5 ⊘xe5

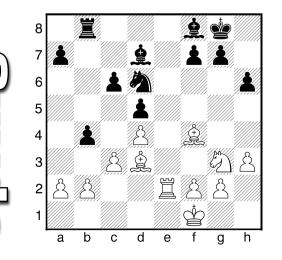


Janace

`]

With [™]/₂s off and the e−file secured, Black has no weaknesses and no problems.

22.ዿੈc1 ዿੈd7 23.⊠e5 c6= 24.✿ੈf1 b5 25.⊠e2 ≌b8 26.ዿੈf4 b4



Forcing White to choose his structure:

27.c4!?

27.ఌ̃f5 ģxf5 28.ģxf5∞. 27.cxb4 ⊠xb4 28.ģxd6 ģxd6 29.ģf5∞.



27...dxc4 28. 象xc4 罩d8

29.\$xd6 \$xd6= 30.\$e4 \$f8

Ï 7 ģ **é** <u>é</u> 8 Ø Å Å Å Ï Å 2 ÷ а b С d е a

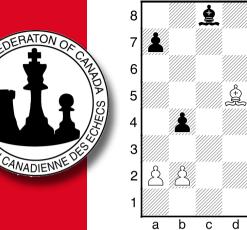
The structure has changed, and Black has the &-pair; but White's strong Oe4 keeps the balance, and trading it would fix the white pawns and head to an opposite colour & ending.

32...ዿੈe7 32...ዿੈxe4 33.fxe4 c5 34.d5 ዿੈd6!=.

33. 2×6 f8 34.g4 2×8 35.d5 35. 2×6 shows why computers are so hard to beat: it finds the tricky resource on move 39: 35... f5 36. 2×6 f4+ 37. 2×6 and 2×6 38.b3 2×6 f4+ 39. 2×6 f6 38.b3 2×6 f4+ 39. 2×6 f6 38.b3 2×6 f4+ 39. 2×6 f6 and 2×6 f4+ and 2×6 f6 and 2×6 f4+ and 2×6 f6 and 2×6 f4+ and 2×6 f6 and 2×6 f4+ and 2×6 f6 and 2×6 f4+ and 2×6 f6 and 2×6 f4+ and 2×6 f6 and 2×6 f4+ and 2×6 f6 and 2×6 f4+ and 2×6 f6 and 2×6 f4+ and 2×6 f6 and 2×6 f4+ and 2×6 f6 and 2×6 f4+ and 2×6 f4+ and 2×6 f6 and 2×6 f4+ and 2×6 f5+ and 2×6 f4+ and $2 \times 6 \times 6$ f4+ and $2 \times 6 \times 6$

2023 Canadian Senior 50+

Merlin Nazareno v FM Victor Plotkin, who played his games in the large room.



1

With the B-pair and pawns on both sides, Black can realistically play for the win. This would be a draw with best play, but White's drawing margin continues to get narrower.

Ð

÷

е

Å

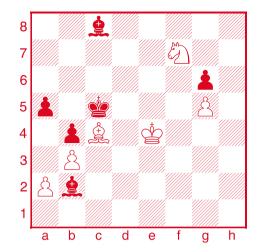
g

Å

Å

45.∕2e5! ዿf6 46.∕2f7+! ✿c5 47.g5⊡= hxg5 48.fxg5 ዿb2 49.✿e4!= g6



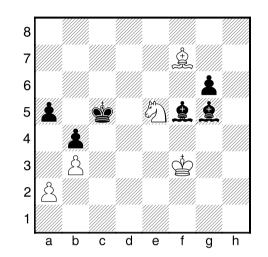


2e5 or something else?

50.②e5??

□50.彙d3!= looks weird which makes it hard to find but targets the g6 pawn and prevents …彙f5-b1: 50…奠d4 threatens …彙f5+ winning, but (50...彙e6 51.心d8=; 50...彙f5+ 51. 空e3 奠c1+ 52.空e2 奠g4+ 53. 空e1 奠h5 54.彙e2=) 51.心d6!! 奧f5+□ 52.心xf5 gxf5+ 53.空xf5 空d6=.

So good. So far.



53...<u></u>創b1

54.**ĝxg6**□

White can still draw, but the only moves in the following variations show the funambulistic skill he will need:

54...<u></u>≇xg6

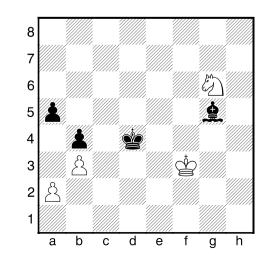
54….ĝxa2 55.ĝf7□ (55.ĝc2? ☆d4□ 56.ঔc6+ ☆c3 57.ĝd1 ĝxb3-+.)

a) 55...ዿੈf6 56.Ѽd7+□ ☆d6 57.Ѽxf6 ☆e7=;

b) 55...ዿੈd8 56.☆e4 a4 57.bxa4 (*57.*公*d*3+=) 57...ዿੈxf7 58.公xf7 b3 59.公e5=;

c) 55...a4 56.bxa4□ ዿੈxf7 57.心xf7□ b3 *(57...ዿੈf6 58.*∲e2=) 58.心xg5□ b2 59.心e4+□ ☆b4 60.心d2□=;

d) 55...☆d4 56.⊘c6+□= ☆c3 57.⊘xa5 ዿd8 58.⊘c6= and ⊘xb4.



I put the game up to here into chess.com's Analysis service, which reported:

"That game was pretty competitive. White played a bit better than Black in the opening. It was an incredible middlegame by both players. Both players had a nice endgame."

It also offered the following evaluations of the players moves:

White: 93% accuracy, 2550. Black: 92.4% accuracy, 2500.

But chess is brutal, and matching or outplaying your opponent for 55 moves is not enough if the game lasts longer, which this game did...

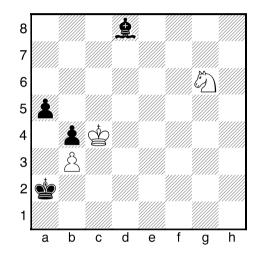
56.⁴g4??

. (

Т

56.堂e2= 堂c3 57.②e5 黛d8 58.②c4 堂c2 59.堂e3 (*59.a3? bxa3*□-+) 59...堂b1 60.堂d3 堂xa2 61.堂c2 a4 (*61...힃c7 62.②b2*= blockades the light squares.) 62.bxa4 b3+ 63.堂c1 힃a5 64.堂d1= there's no way to dislodge the ②c4.

Absurdly, White *also* draws with 56.∕ົ∆h8!? ✿c3 57.∕ົ∆f7 56... 創48□-+ 57. 中f5 中c3 58.中4 中b2 59.中d3 中xa2 60.中c4



60...a4! 61.ඕe5 a3 61...axb3 62.ඕd3 ☆a3□-+.

62.∕වc6 ዿੈe7

0-1

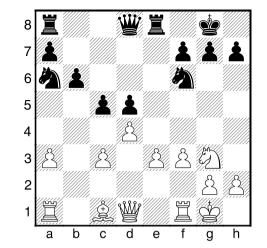
2023 Canadian Senior 50+ David Filipovich, FM Dale Haessel, FM Ian Findlay.

next page (L2R) Findlay, Haessel, Filipovich, IM Michael Barron, Sergey Malakhovets, Nicolae Oancea, Dmity Chernik.

Haessel, Dale (2203) Findlay, Ian (2257)

Canadian Senior 50+ Etobicoke CAN (7.8), 07.08.2023 **Notes: John Upper**

1.d4 ②f6 2.c4 e6 3.②c3 急b4 4.f3 d5 5.a3 急xc3+ 6.bxc3 c5 7.cxd5 exd5 8.e3 0-0 9. 息d3 b6 10. ②e2 息a6 11. 息xa6 ②xa6 12.0-0 筥e8 13. ②g3



A classic Nimzo-Indian middlegame: White plays to expand in the center, Black hopes his 2 s will be able to use the resulting holes.



ALEOR RATON OF CHARACTER

Janaca

1

13...⁄වb8?

This unprotects the 🖾 8, and gives White the tactics necessary to break in the center immediately.

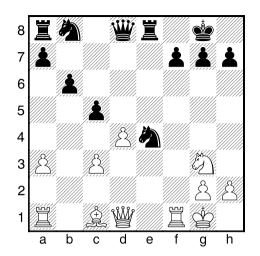
∩13...⁄ിc7:

14.≅a2 ∅b5 15.⊮d3 ∅d6 16.≅e2 ⊮d7 17.e4 ⊮b5□= 18.⊮xb5 ∅xb5 19.ዿb2 ∅d6 20.e5 ∅c4□ 21.exf6 ≅xe2 22.∅xe2 ∅xb2= Jones,G (2625)-Wojtaszek,R (2727) Gibraltar Masters 14th, 2016.

14.⊠a2

Three IMs and one GM have had this position as White, but none found the crushing attack after: <u>14.e4!!N dxe4 15.fxe4± 公xe4</u>:

Analysis Diagram



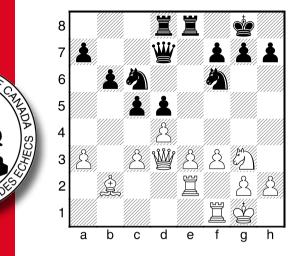
The following isn't a complete

analysis, but shows White's hardest-to-see tactics: 16.26f5!threat: @g4+-. (16.26xe4? $\exists xe4 \ 17.@f3 @d5!=) 16...26f6$ ($16...@f6? \ 17.26h6++-) 17.@f3$ tempo on a8. $17...26bd7 \ 18.26h6!$ $g6 \ (18...gxh6? \ 19.@g3+26g4$ $20.@xg4+@g5 \ 21.26xh6++-)$ 19.263 threat: 26d5 or 26g4, $19...@e7 \ (19...cxd4 \ 20.26g4+-;$ $19...26h8 \ 20.26g5+-) \ 20.26d5\Box$ $20.2625+-) \ 20.26d5\Box$

14...∕ົ⊇c6 15.⊠e2 營d7 16.龛b2



⊠ad8 17.[™]d3



White has his d- and his e-pawn well protected and is ready for the advance e4.

17...b5

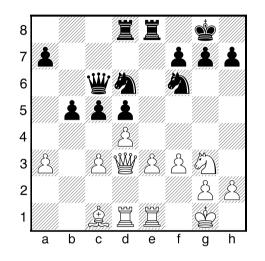
.

17...h5! "A typical idea in this kind of position and in general against the knight on a3. It is not so clear how to react to the black kicker." - Bologan, 18. Zee1 h4 19.40h1 h3 20.g4 40h7! "While preparing this line I was very delighted to see this idea, which not only allows Black to stop the march of White's pawns, but also to establish firm control on the kingside." - Bologan, MegaBase. 21.⁄ฏg3 ⁄ฏg5 22.⁄控h1 ⁄ฏa5∓ Eljanov, P (2732) - Bologan, V (2655) Poikovsky Karpov 15th, 2014.

18.**⊠ee**1

18.[₩]xb5?? ⁽²⁾xd4-+ Black wins the exchange with the intermediate ... ⁽²⁾xe2 check.

18...∕වa5 19.⊠d1 ∕වc4 20.ዿc1 ₩c6 21.≌fe1 ∕වd6

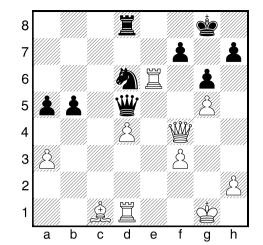


Black could hardly be better set against e3-e4.

22.∕⊡f5 ∕⊡xf5 23.⊮xf5 a5 24.g4

Playing to dislodge the 0 and push e4. This is consistent but risky, since it exposes his 0.

24...≌e6 25.g5 ⁄වe8 26.e4 cxd4 27.cxd4 g6! 28.⊮f4 ∕වd6 29.exd5 ⊮xd5 30.≅xe6

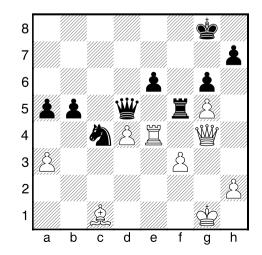


30...fxe6⊡-+ 30...[₩]xe6? 31.d5∞ or 31.[₩]f6∞.

31.ℤ**e1 ⁽²⁾C4** Keeping White off e5.

32.⊠e4 ⊠f8! 32...e5!! 33.dxe5 ⊮d1+ 34.☆f2 ⊠f8□-+.

33.**[₩]g4** [⊠]f5



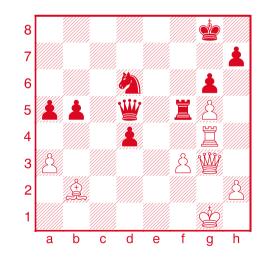
Black's pieces nimbly restrict White's majors while creating new threats. Notice how 8 of Black's 9 pieces are on light squares, where they can't be touched by White's &, which is also blocked by its own pawns.

34.₩g3 �d6 35.¤f4 e5!

35...≅xg5 also wins: 36.≅f8+ ∲xf8 37.ዿxg5 ⊮xd4+-+.

36.⊠g4 36.⊠xf5 [⊮]xd4+□-+.

36...exd4 37.遑b2



Can Black save his d-pawn?

37...d3! 37...≅xf3 also wins, but the game line is much prettier.



38.⊠d4 [₩]xd4+!! 39. **\$**xd4 d2

The ≜d4 prevents [™]xd6 from guarding the promotion square!

A really excellent game by Black, who won despite White making no serious mistakes.

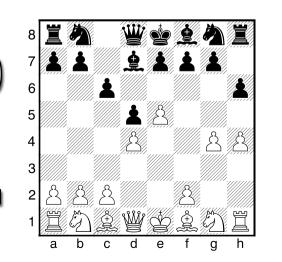
0-1

Ochkoos, Jura (2316) Filipovich, David (2139) B12 Canadian Senior 50+ (7),

07.08.2023 Notes: John Upper

1.e4 c6 2.d4 d5 3.e5 ዿੈf5 4.h4 h6 5.g4 ዿੈd7

5... 2 e4 6.f3 2 h7 7.e6 is an interesting but well-explored gambit.



After this White gets an ideal anti-French setup, and Black's ...h6, ...\$f5-d7 just look like a waste of time. Botvinnik got away with this in his 1961 rematch against an ill Mikhail Tal, but top players today only risk this in blitz.

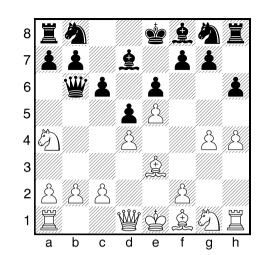
6.∕ဩc3!

Black's only play will be via ...c5, and the 🖄c3 keeps two eyes on d5, so Black must go ...e6 before ...c5, which frees White from defending g4. White doesn't need to support d4 with c3, since a minor piece on d4 will be very well placed.

6...e6 7.ዿe3 ≌b6

7...公e7 8.h5! 營b6 9.營d2 (9.公a4!) 9...公c8 10.0-0-0!? 公a6 11.f4± c5 12.dxc5 (12. f5!±) 12...兔xc5 13.兔xc5 公xc5 14.公f3 公e7 15.公d4± 罩c8? Now it looks like a bad Sicilian for Black. (*□15...0-0-0*) 16. ∲b1 0-0 17.g5!+- hxg5 18.fxg5 公c6 19.h6! g6 20.h7+ ∲h8 21.營f4+-Caruana,F (2791)-Vachier Lagrave,M (2766) Speed Chess Chess.com blitz, 2021.

8.∕⊠a4!



8...⊮c7

8....[™]a5+ 9.c3 b6 (9...b5? 10.[△]c5± where are any of Black's pieces going to go?) 10.b4! White offers four pawns for the â and a lead in development that the computer rates as winning: 10...âxb4□ 11.cxb4 [™]xb4+ 12.âd2 [™]xd4 13.[△]f3 [™]xg4 14.h5!±.

9.匌f3

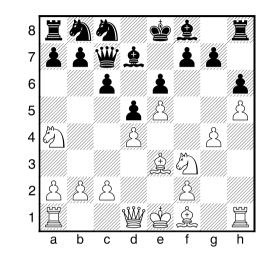
"...clearly better for White as Black's pieces are stuck, unable to come into the game."

> - Sethuraman (Chessable 1.e4 Repertoire)

9...∕වe7

9...b6 10.थेc3 थेe7 11.h5 a6 12.थेe2! c5 13.c3 थbc6 14.ዿg2 f6! 15.0-0 *(15.ዿf4 g5*⊡∞) 15... fxe5 16.dxe5∞ Mchedlishvili,M (2571)- Paichadze,L (2479) Tbilisi Gaprindashvili Cup, 2021.

10.h5 🖄c8



The same …必g8-e7-c8 maneuver MVL played against Caruana in the game quoted above. I didn't understand it there either.

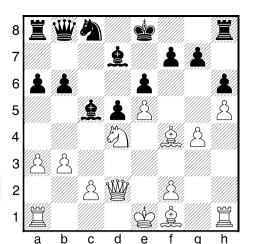
11.b3

 \Box 11.Oc5 b6 12.Oxd7 looks like an utterly anti-positional trade for a bad B, but SF16 rates it as winning after 12...Oxd7 13.g5↑.

11...b6 12.a3 c5 13.එc3 එc6 14.ዿੈf4 cxd4 15.එb5 ଞb8 16.ଞd2 a6 17.එbxd4 එxd4 18.එxd4 ዿc5



J.



19.9)f3!?

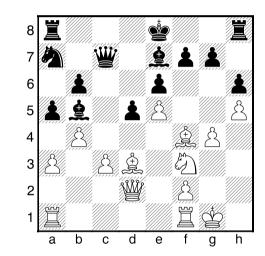
A good human move: keeping pieces on before denying Black's minors any central squares with b3-b4.

It's well known that today's top computers — Stockfish and Leela — rate space and development much more highly than even the best human players. But it's still a shock that in this position SF16 opts for the utterly inhuman 19.0-0-0!? the point being that after Black takes a free pawn with check extra space and connected rooks give multiple crushing threats, including 21.g5 or 21.必f5!

19...a5 20.c3

The computer wants to smash the kingside immediately: 20.g5! hxq5 21.\$xq5 @e7 22.h6 threat ĝxe7 and hxq7 or ₩q5+. 22... qxh6 23. gf6! ± and White owns the kingside, and a line which shows a reason to keep the 凹 on h1.

20.... a7 21.b4 ge7 22.gd3 \$b5! 23.0-0 ₩c7=



Black has done a good job to trade two pairs of minors...

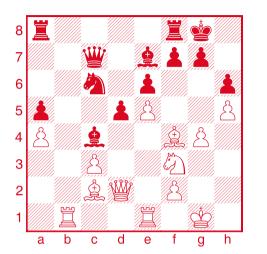
24.bxa5 bxa5 25.a4 gc4 ... but doesn't trade!?

25...ዿxd3 26.[₩]xd3 [□]C8 looks fine for Black.

26.骂fb1 0-0 27.象c2 约c6

28.営e1 營b6 29.営ab1 29.\$xh6!±.

29...[₩]c7



What happens if \$xh6?

30. \$xh6!?

30.^{\square}e3! defending the ^{\square}f3 sets up <u>\$</u>xh6.

30...gxh6?

After this Black is dead lost.

30...f5? 31.gxf5+- for

completeness, here's one of the longer lines: 31...gxh6 32.^wxh6 **糞c5 (32…糞d8 33.壺h1+-) 33.壺h1** '≝h7 34.¤g1+ ∲h8 35.₩xh7+ ☆xh7 36.f6+ ☆h8 37.⊠q6+-.

56

30...f6□ 31.exf6? ^I xf6 forking h6 and f3. 32.ዿxg7! (32.ዿg5 \, \ xf3-+) ₩g3+-+) 33...☆xh7□ 34.④g5+ ☆xg7 35.∅xe6+ ≅xe6 36.≅xe6 ₩g3+-+;

After the only move 30...f6. taking on f6 loses, so White's best is: 31.¢f4! fxe5 32.⁄2xe5: Analysis Diagram



Headspinning?

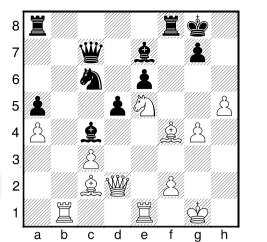
Jura Ochkoos takes a break.



•

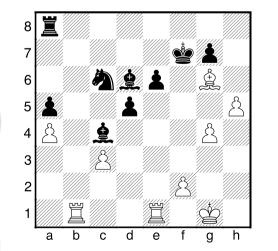
Ľ

۱



32...ģg5! 33.ģxg5 ∅xe5 34.≅xe5!∞.

32...営xf4!? leads to a very long forcing line where Black might end up OK if he plays perfectly: 33.營xf4 盒d6 34.營f7+!! 營xf7 35.公xf7 恷xf7 36.盒g6+: *Analysis Diagram*



36…∲f6□ *(36…∲f8 37.*⊠xe6 ⊠d8 38.⊠b7+-) 37.g5+! ∲xg5□ Of course, no one could expect Black or White to see more than a fraction of that, but if you see ...gxh6 is losing, you might start down this road just by process of elimination, and then anything could happen in these headspinning complications.

31.^wxh6+- f5 32.^wxe6+

Something is going to roll: either White's kingside pawns or the Black King's head.

1-0

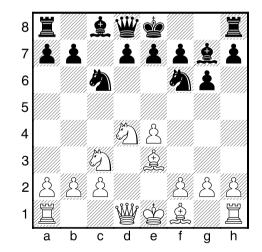
2023 Canadian Senior 65+

Ilia Bluvshtein and **IM Brian Hartman** tied for first in the 65+ section of the Canadian Senior. They drew with each other, and with Ian Loadman, who finished clear third, and won their other games to finish with 6/7. Here are two games with all the tactics and attacking chess you'd expect from a Dragon and a Two Knights defence with 4.公g5.

Hartman, Brian (2340) Berengolts, Isai (2018) B76

Canadian Senior 65+ Etobicoke CAN (6.1), 07.08.2023 **Notes: John Upper**

1.e4 c5 2.�13 g6 3.d4 cxd4 4.�2xd4 �2c6 5.�2c3 ₤g7 6.₤e3 �16



7.∕∕2b3!?

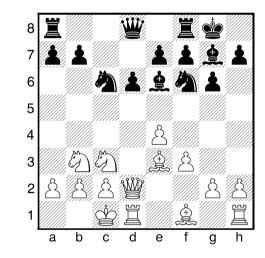
This voluntary retreat helps control d5, and so prevents one of Black's equalizing ideas in the Accelerated Dragon: ...d7-d5 in one tempo.

7...0-0 8.[₩]d2 d6

Black heads to a more typical Dragon, which might not have been his preference, given that he started with an Accelerated Dragon move-order.

Instead, 8...a5!? is a way to try to exploit the 心b3 while also preparing to support ...d5 with ...心b4.

9.f3 ge6 10.0-0-0



10...∕වe5

"We have a strange version of a 9.堂c4 Yugoslav Attack. Black should not rush to play …心c4, as then he would be two tempos behind (due to 黛xc4 coming directly as opposed to 黛c4b3xc4). However, White is also at risk of losing two tempos if he gets tempted to return his knight to d4."

– Gawain Jones, *GM Repertoire: Dragon* (Quality Chess, 2015)

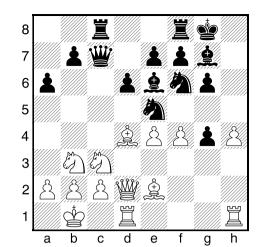
Here are two recent Carlsen games, wihch both continued: 10...営c8 11.空b1 ②e5:

12.ዿe2 ዿc4 13.ዿd4± ዿxe2 14.^wxe2 公c6 15.ዿxf6 ዿxf6 16.公d5 ዿg7 17.h4 e6! 18.公e3 ^we7 (*∩18...*^wb6 19.^gxd6 a5↑) 19.h5 d5 20.exd5 exd5 21.^wd2 d4= Carlsen,M (2847)-Martinovic,S (2548) FIDE World Cup, 2021;

12.h4 h5! 13.ዿe2 a6 14.ዿd4 ₩c7 15.g4 hxg4 16.f4: *Analysis Diagram*

Т

2023 Canadian Senior 65+ IM Brian Hartman



a) ∩16...≌fd8 17.fxe5? (*17.*≝e3!?; 17.h5!?) 17...dxe5-+; b) ∩16...b5!? 17.fxe5 dxe5
18.ģe3 b4 19.∅d5 (19.∅a4?
∅xe4 20.c1 Ҩg3∓) 19...ĝxd5
20.exd5 ⊑fd8∞ SF16;

c) 16...②c6?? looks sensible, but with the c-file closed Black has no threats and his king is in a shooting gallery and Carlsen shows perfect attacking technique: 17.逸xf6□+- 逸xf6 18.④d5□ 逸xd5 19.exd5□ ⑥d4 20.逸xg4! clearing the second

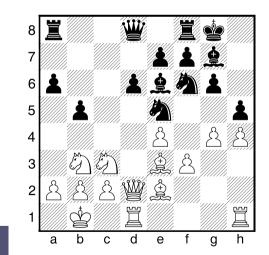


rank and hitting the 罩c8. 20...②xb3 21.axb3 a5 22.h5! Ignoring the 罩c8 and playing for mate. 22...a4 23.hxg6! axb3 24.cxb3 罩a8 25.營h2 1-0. Carlsen,M (2853)-Shevchenko,K (2684) Warsaw Superbet Blitz, 2023.

11.∲b1**±** a6N

Playing for ...b5-b4, which might help attack b2, but it seems slow. 11...\2c8 transposes to the Carlsen games in the previous note.

12.h4 h5 13.ge2 b5 14.g4



The game has turned into a more typical Yugoslav attack vs the Dragon, but Black misses the possibility of ... \arXx3, which

THE PERSON OF CHARACTER STATES

-

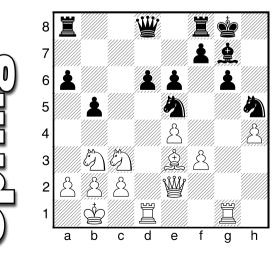
J.

would be very useful if White moved his f-pawn from the defence of e4.

14...<u></u>ĝc4?!

 \Box 14...hxg4 15.f4 (This is possible because the 公c3 secures the white center: a 罩c8 would allow Black to strongly counter this with ...罩xc3 and ...②xe4.) 15...②f3?! (\Box 15...b4! 16.fxe5 bxc3 17.營e1! ②xe4 (17...③h5∓) 18.h5!∓) 16.彙xf3 gxf3 17.h5!↑ (Again, imagine being able to play ...罩xc3 now!) 17...b4 \Box (17...③xh5? 18.f5 ④g3 19.營h2+-) 18.④d5 ③xe4 19.營h2 罩c8! 20.hxg6 fxg6 21.彙d4!↑ ⑤f6 22.彙xf6 罩xf6□±.

15.gxh5 ∕ົ∆xh5 16.⊠hg1≛ ≜xe2 17.≌xe2 e6



18.蹭f2?!

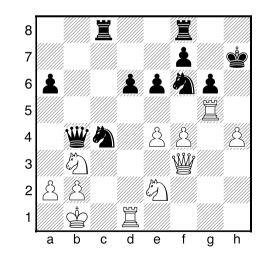
18.f4! ②c4 19.f5!± ③xb2? (19...灣xh4? 20.ዿg5! 營h3 21.≌d3+- traps the 螢.) 20.☆xb2 b4 21.fxg6!+-.

18...宮c8 19.鴬d4 鬯c7 20.f4 ②c4 21.覍xg7 杏xg7 Threatening ... 公xb2.

22.②e2± ✿h7 22...③xb2? 23.[₩]d4+□+-.

23.c3 b4?! 24.cxb4! ₩b7 25.₩f3 25.ὦg3!±.

25...≝xb4 26.⊠g5 أ∆f6



27.h5? The right idea, but tactically mistimed. △27.☆a1 then h4-h5.

27...∕වxe4⊡=

Exploiting the discovered attack to win the e-pawn.

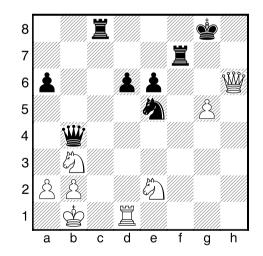
28.hxg6+

28.[™]xe4?? [©]a3+-+ shows why it was better to play ✿h1 first, getting the ✿ out of [©] checks.

28...∲g7⊡

28...fxg6? 29.h3+ ☆g7 30.፰xg6+□ ☆xg6 31.xe6+□+-.

29.gxf7+ ∅xg5⊡ 30.fxg5 ⊠xf7⊡ 31.ʷh3 ∅e5 32.ʷh6+ ∲g8

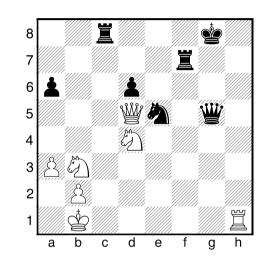


33.∕වed4? 33.∕වg3∞;

33.⊠h1?? ≝e4+⊡ 34.∲a1 ≝h7⊡-+. 33...≝b7!∓ 34.≝xe6 ≝d7?=

 □34...[™]e4+ 35.[☆]a1 [™]g4□∓ defending the [™]c8 while attacking the [™]d6 and [™]c1. Black should win this endgame.

35.₩d5 ₩g4 36.⊠h1 ₩xg5 37.a3



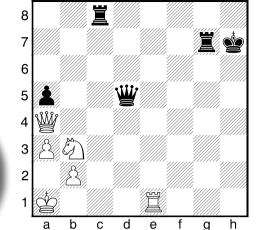
37...⁄⊡f3?? ∩37...⊮g6+ 38.∲a1 ≅e8∞.

38.[₩]xd6?

 \bigcirc 38.We6+- and White has a double attack on the unprotected pieces on c8 and f3.

38...∕ົ∆xd4 39.৺xd4 ⊠g7 40.☆a1≛ a5 41.৺a4 ৺d5 42.ጃe1 ☆h7





43.∕⊡xa5 43.৺xa5= ৺xb3?? 44.৺f5+□+-;

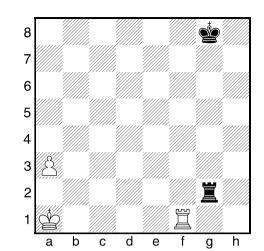
44.≝h5+?= only forces a repetition.

43...≌a8? 44.c2+!+- ∲g8 45.৶c4?

 $\triangle 45.$ $\triangle c6+-$ and $\triangle e7$ comes with a material-winning attack.

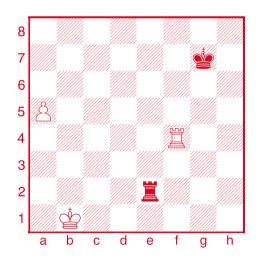
45...宮c8= 46.②b6 営xc2 47.②xd5 営gg2 48.②e3 48.営e8+!? 空行 49.営b8=.

48...≅xb2□ 49.∕∆xg2 ≅xg2= 50.≅f1



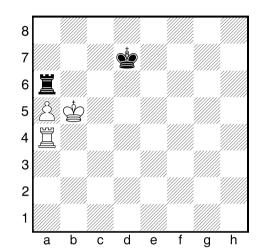
50... 蛰g7 Or 50... ^[2]g7 51. ^[4]b2 ^[2]f7= builds a bridge for the defending ^[4], which draws if it gets to c8.

51.空b1 空g8 52.a4 空g7 53.営f4 営e2 54.a5



54...Ξe5?? △54...Ξe6 or ...Ξe8 or ...Ξe7 55.✿b2 Ξa6□ 56.Ξa4 *(56.*Ξf5 塗g6= 57.営b5 塗f7 so there's no check on the 6th rank, 58.塗b3

塗e6 59.塗b4 塗d6=) 56...塗f7
57.塗b3 塗e7 58.塗b4 塗d7
59.塗b5: Analysis Diagram



59...≌a8? 60.a6 ☆c7 61.≌c4+ ☆b8 62.≌h4! *(62.☆b6? ≌a7*□= 63.≌h4 ≌b7+□=) 62...≌a7 63.≌h8+ ☆c7 64.≌g8⊙+−;

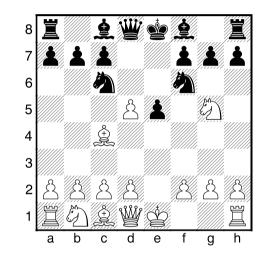
59...≌h6! 60.a6 ☆c7⊡ 61.a7 ≌h5+⊡= to force off ≌s.

61.**垫**b5

1-0

Berengolts, Isai (2018) Loadman, Ian (2132) C58 Canadian Senior 65+ Etobicoke CAN (3.1), 05.08.2023 Notes: John Upper

1.e4 e5 2.থිf3 থੈc6 3.ዿੈc4 থිf6 4.থੇg5 d5 5.exd5



5...∕වa5!

Allowing the Fried Liver Attack with 5...心xd5? 6.心xf7 ☆xf7 7.營f3+ 全e6 8.心c3 心cb4 may not be objectively lost, but strong players only risk this in blitz.

6.ዿੈb5+ c6 7.dxc6 bxc6 8.ዿੈd3

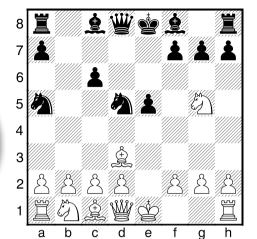
The Modern Main line in the Two Knights. 8. ≜e2 h6 9. △f3 e4∞ is the old main line.

-ł



Janace

Y)



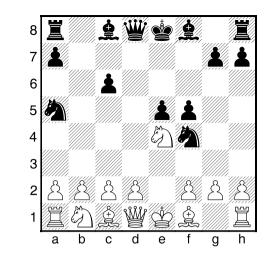
An important position in the Two Knights, with approximately equal chances for both sides, as seen in the recent super-GM games below.

9.∕2e4

9.h4 h6 10.營h5 營f6 11.ⓓe4 營e6∞ Nepomniachtchi,I (2771)− Firouzja,A (2777) AI Cup Div 1 L rapid, 2023.

9.₺f3 ዿd6 10.0-0 ₺f4 11.₺c3 ₺xd3 12.cxd3 0-0∞ Nakamura,H (2775)-Caruana,F (2764) Norway Chess 11th, 2023.

9...∕ົ2f4 10.≗f1 f5



11.g3? ∩11.卻ec3! ዿc5 *(11...c5 12.卻a3∞)* 12.a3:

"This is another incredibly rich position, of which we might see more practical examples in the future. I think Black's best is: 12.... b6!N leading to complex play, where Black has full compensation for the pawn." - Ntirlis, *Playing 1.e4 e5*, (Quality Chess, 2017).

□11.②g3!? 違c5 12.c3 違b6 13.d4
營e7 14.d5? (□14.違xf4 exf4+
15.②e2 looks terrible, but White has some hope of getting his 空
out of the center.) 14...0-0 15.b4
②b7 16.dxc6 ②d6 17.違e3 違e6
18.②d2 違xe3 19.fxe3 ③d5-+
Askarov,B (2416)-Wen,Y (2592)
Albena op-A, 2015.



lssac Berengolts

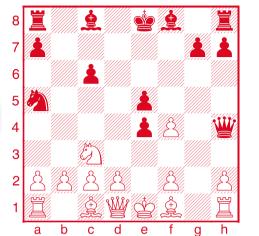
^{8...∕⊇}d5

11...fxe4⊡-+ 12.gxf4 營h4⊡ 13.∕ີΩc3



I

•



13...<u></u>倉f5?

13...exf4? 14.∅xe4∞ ĝg4 15.ĝe2 h5? (15...ĝf5∞) 16.d3+- 0-0-0 17.ĝxg4+ hxg4 18.ĝxf4+- Cop,T (2268)-Matijevic,H (2222) CROchT2 Center, 2011.

□13...違g4□. The 象 will go to f5, but this in-between move keeps the white 營 and 亞 boxed in. After 14.溴e2 黛f5□-+ Black continues piling up with ...象c5 and ...000.

14.e2□∓

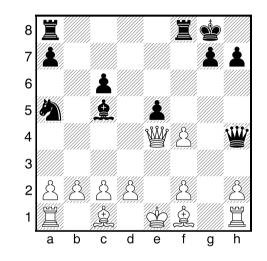
Guards f2, attacks e4, and makes space for the Φ on d1.

14...<u></u>全5

Threatening ... $\underline{\$}$ g4, trapping the \underline{w} or mating on f2.

15.⁄②xe4⊡ ዿ̂xe4 15...ዿੈg4? 16.d3 ⊠d8 17.g3□+-.

16.[₩]xe4 0-0!



Threatens ...≌xf4, and of course ₩xe5 loses to the e−file pin.

There are a lot of "?" in the next few moves, which is an indication of how non-standard and tactically volatile this position is, and not the general level of skill of the players. Something to consider before playing either side of this opening.

17.✿d1?

17.d4!! is best, but tough to take seriously without good nerves and A+ calculation. I'd expect Shirov would find it, and the idea of giving back the pawn to finish development mirrors Black's 4... d5, so it's not totally out of reach for lesser mortals. Here are three continuations after 17.d4!!:

a) 17...Ξae8!? 18.dxe5
Ξxe5!? leads to a forced draw:
19.Ψxe5□ Ψxf2+□ 20.☆d1
Ξd8+□ 21.ዿd3 Ψf3+ 22.Ψe2
(22.☆d2 心c4+-+) 22...Ψxh1+
23.Ψe1 Ψf3+=;

b) 17...ĝxd4 18.ĝd3 ĝxf2+ 19.∲e2□ ≌ae8!? *(19...exf4* 20.xh7+□=*)* 20.f5 ∅b7∞;

C) 17...exd4 18.^{\earrow}e6+ (18.^{\u03ex}e2? d3∓) 18...^{\u03ex}h8 19.^{\u03ex}h3 ^{\u03ex}b4+ 20.^{\u03ex}d1∞ ^{\u03ex}xf2?? 21.^{\u03ex}d3 h6 22.^{\u03ex}f1+- traps the ^{\u03ex}.

17....^図ae8?

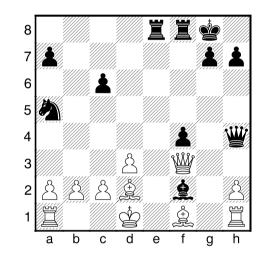
17...≅xf4□-+ 18.xe5 ≌e4□ 19.g3 *(19.xc5 g4+ #2)* 19...ዿ̂xf2-+.

18.d3? Weakening e3 turns out to be

fatal.

□18.^wg2 exf4 19.^wf3□ [≜]/₂xf2
20.[≜]/₂e2[∓] is similar to the game, but does not weaken e3.
□18.[≜]/₂e2 [∞]/₂xf4 19.^wg2 [∞]/₂xf2
20.^wg4[∓].

18...exf4⊡-+ 19.營f3 ዿੈxf2 20.ዿੈd2



Material is equal but Black obviously has an overwhelming lead in development.

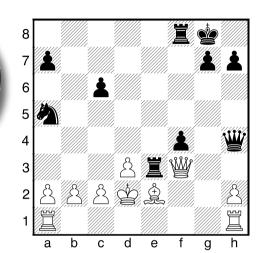
20....<u></u>鲁e1!

Trading the defender of e3 to invade on the e-file.

21.<u></u>倉e2

21.奠c1!? 奠c3! threatening mate on e1. 22.奠e2 奠d4 23.鬥f1 يe3-+ would be an amusingly roundabout way to get to e3.

21....創xd2 22.空xd2 筥e3



23.營f1 23.營g4 ②c4+! 24.dxc4 營f2□-+ (24...Ξd8+ 25.핲c1=) 25.Ξhf1 (25.Ξhg1 Ξxe2+ 26.營xe2 Ξd8+-+) 25...Ξd8+ 26.핲c1 Ξxe2!-+.

23...f3!

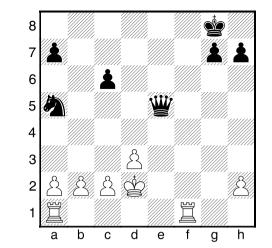
F

1

Not the only winning move, but nice.

24.壺xe3 鬯f4+ 25.壺f2 fxe2+ 26.壺xe2 鬯e5+ 27.壺d2 巠xf1 28.巠hxf1

> Ian Loadman Playing in Hart House



The end of the combo on move 23. White's Ξ s are terrible defenders and Black attacked with the \underline{W} and $\underline{\Diamond}$ to win.



28... ⁽¹⁾ xh2+ 29. 空c3 ⁽¹⁾ e5+ 30. 空d2 ⁽¹⁾ g5+ 31. 空c3 ⁽¹⁾ c5+ 32. 空d2 ⁽¹⁾ b4+ 33. 空c1 ⁽²⁾ b7 34.c3 ⁽¹⁾ d6 35. 空c2 ⁽¹⁾ h2+ 36. 空b3 ⁽²⁾ c5+ 37. 空c4 ⁽¹⁾ d6 38.d4 ⁽¹⁾ d5+ 39. 空b4 a5+ 40. 空a3 ⁽²⁾ e4 41. II ad1 h6 42. II fe1 ⁽²⁾ d6

0-1

Toronto Senior

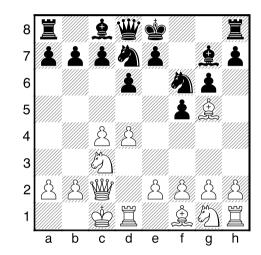
The 2023 Toronto Senior was also held at the Excelsior Chess Club, but at a more seniorfriendly rate of one game per week over 9 weeks, November-December, 2023. The top section was a Round Robin, handily won by second seed **Sergey Malakovets**, who won his first six games and had the tournament wrapped up with two rounds to go. Top seed IM Michael Barron also scored 6–0 against the bottom of the table, but suffered two losses and ended second.

Here are three games from the top three finishers.

Upper, John (2163) Barron, Michael (2286) A85

Toronto Senior (3), 19.11.2023 Notes: John Upper

1.c4 f5 2.থ\c3 থ\f6 3.d4 d6 4.ዿੈg5 থ\bd7 5.⊮c2 g6 6.0-0-0 ዿੈg7



Michael always plays the Leningrad Dutch, which ought to make it easy to prepare against him, but it's not at all a bad opening. When prepping I found that 7...h4 scores well for White, but all the lines I looked at had Black more-orless equalizing to positions he'd have enough experience to play comfortably. OTOH, looking at his games suggested that



7,

his most exploitable weakness would be tactics in non-standard positions; so I played for a direct but different attack...

7.f3!?

This was an over-the-board decision. I'd stuck it in the computer for 10 seconds and knew only that SF didn't like it, but decided to try it because (as I said above) I didn't have any better ideas, and this is so unusual it would require Black to step off traditional paths.

7...e5!

Opening the d-file looks risky, but SF16 rates it best.

8.dxe5

8.e3 is less ambitious, but maybe better.

8...dxe5?!

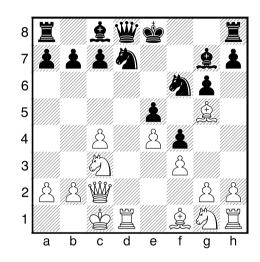
After 8...②xe5! I'd thought 9.c5!? would be good, leaving Black with a ragged center and exposed 空, but it turns out that White's 空 is more vulnerable if the c-file opens; for example: 9...0-0! 10.cxd6 皇e6!∓ (10... cxd6∓) 11.dxc7? 營xc7 12.空b1



ac8-+. For only one pawn Black has a winning lead in development.

9.e4! f4

Saving f5 and keeping the center closed; again, the top choice of SF16. Weaker is 9...fxe4 10.⁽²⁾xe4 0-0 11.c5±.



10.g3!? h6 11.gxf4?! The right idea, but there's a better execution: ∩11.ዿh4 g5 12.gxf4 gxh4 13.fxe5 with the h-file blocked and the g6 pawn gone, this is a better version of the game line for White.

11...hxg5 12.fxe5 c6! More cool defence, and again the top choice of SF16.

IM Michael Barron

Couldn't be more relaxed *even if* he knew how fruitless my prep was.



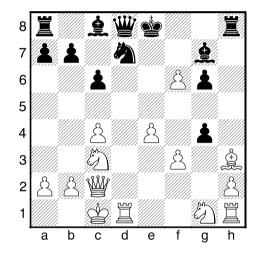
-

12...0-0!? 13.exf6 (13.ዿ̀h3?? g4□-+; 13.ຝ̀h3? g4! 14.ຝ⁄̀g5 ຝ⁄̀d5!-+) 13...⊮xf6∞.

13. 倉h3!

A good move that also looks like a tactical mistake, so bonus cheapo points. Going e6 helps Black castle long after ... 2xd7.

13...g4!? 14.exf6□



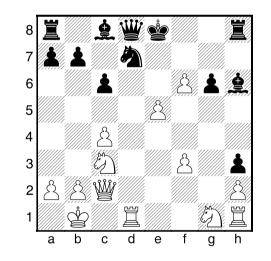
14....<u></u>倉h6+

This in-between move is very tempting — it makes the & safe and allows Black time to take on h3 — and I had expected it. But Black has a much better defence, which I'd seen but underestimated: take on f6 and play a pawn down. ດ14...[₩]xf6 15.ዿੈxg4 ⁄ິນe5 16.ዿੈxc8 ⊠xc8=.

15.⁴b1 gxh3? The losing move.

□15...[™]xf6 16.[‡]xg4 [™]e5□
17.[‡]xc8 (17.h3[±]) 17...[™]xc8[±]
Black is down two pawns, but gets at least one back, and his ^Φ is safer than in the game. I hadn't seen this at move 10, and underestimated it here.

16.e5**□**+-



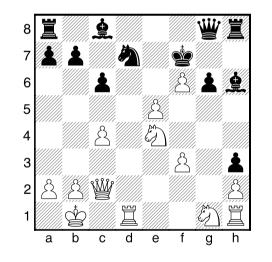
Everything else is losing, but now White threatens 營xg6+ and e6 regaining the piece. I'd seen this position when I played 13.創h3 and thought White was winning, which turns out to be true.

16...∲f7 17.∛e4!

Not the only winning move. In fact, White has several good options over the next few moves, which made choosing harder.

17.㉒xh3! e8 (17...a5 18.e6+□ ☆xe6 19.≌he1+ ☆xf6 20.≌d6+ mates.) 18.㉒e4 xe5 19.㉒d6+ ☆xf6 20.≌he1+-.

17...[₩]g8



18.⁄වd6+

18.e6+! opening the e-file also wins: 2xh3-g5+ and White attacks with all pieces.

18.... 2e6 19.f7?!

19...⊮h7!

Hoping to trade $rac{W}{S}$ with ...g5.

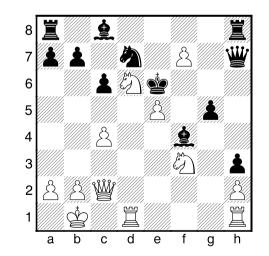
20.f4!

Giving a pawn to get the 2 and \blacksquare out, and now ...g5 fails to f4-f5+.

20....創xf4 21.例f3

Even 21.⁽²⁾xh3 wins; e.g. 21...⁽²⁾xh3 22.⁽²⁾xg6++-.

21...g5



Black plays to trade [™]/₈s, but I'd seen White's forced win.

THE PROPERTY OF CANADIENNE DES

1

22.∕ົ∕∆d4+! ∲xe5

22...☆e7 23.剡4f5+ ☆e6 (23...☆d8 24.e6+-) 24.剡xc8+-.

24.**⊠e6**+

24...∲q7 25.∛)4f5+

Black has to give the 🖞 to delay mate, and preferred to resign.

1-0

• 1 •

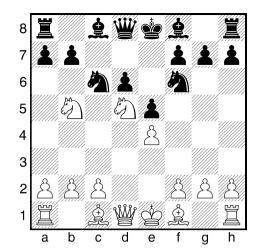
The top seeds met in the final round. Sergey had the tournament wrapped up, but Michael needed a win to clinch second place; and who plays a one-game-a-week event hoping for a quick draw?

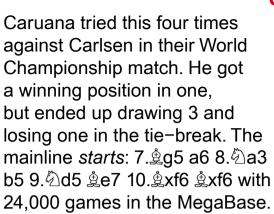
2023 Toronto Senior IM Michael Barron vs Sergey Malakhovets

Barron, Michael (2286) Malakhovets, Sergey (2181) ^{B33}

Toronto Senior (9), 14.12.2023 Notes: John Upper

1.e4 c5 2.ඕf3 බ්c6 3.d4 cxd4 4.ඕxd4 ඕf6 5.ඕc3 e5 6.ඕdb5 d6 7.ඕd5





7...∕වxd5 8.exd5 ∕වe7

Carlsen played both this and 8...心b8 twice in the Caruana match. In either case, White typically plays on the queenside, either with a pawn storm or dropping minor pieces on the weak squares, while Black tries to do something on the kingside with ...f5. The difference is that 8... 心b8 helps Black hold the queenside, while 8...心e7 is *supposed* to help Black on the kingside.

9...②g6 looks more natural, but with less defence of the d6 pawn White forces concessions with 10.營a4! 愈d7 11.營c4 邕c8 12.營b4± if the ② was on f5 here, d6 would be defended and Black could go ...a6 with a good game.

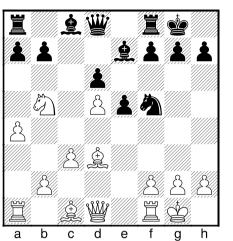


10.a4 ĝe7 11.ĝd3 0-0 12.0-0



j E

S



12…<u>禽</u>d7

If Black isn't going to play ...b5 then this doesn't help, since it can make it harder to defend d6.

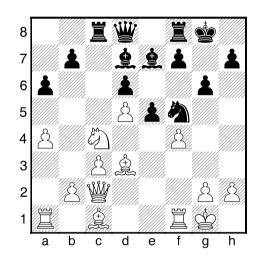
A few days later, a top GM game continued: 12...心h4 13.f4 a6 14.心a3 exf4 15.食xf4 心g6 16.食xg6?! hxg6 17.心c4 鬯c7 18.b3 b6 19.食e3 罩b8 20.食d4 食g5 21.心d2 罩e8 22.c4 食e3+! 23.食xe3 罩xe3 24.罩e1 鬯c5章 Erigaisi,A (2727)-Predke,A (2689) Chennai, 2023.

13.✿h1

. (

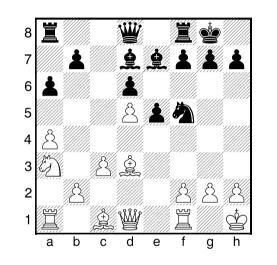
Black might need to find an improvement in this line: 13. 三e1 a6 14. ④a3 b5 15.axb5 axb5 16. 彙d2 營b6 17. 營b3 莒fb8 18. ④xb5 Ξxa1 19. 三xa1 횿xb5 20.彙xf5 營c7 21.營d1 彙c4 22.彙c1 g6 23.彙d3!± Huschenbeth,N (2608)-Abasov,N (2638) POL-chT Ekstraliga, 2021. If Sveshnikov players wanted to defend a difficult endgame like this, they'd play 1...e5.

Here's a game Black might have seen when preparing: 13.[™]c2 g6 14.f4 a6 15.[™]a3 [™]c8 (15...b5!) 16.[™]c4: Analysis Diagram



16... <a>16... <a>17. <a>16 <a>16 <a>17. <a>16 <a>17. <a>16 <a>18. <a>16 <a>16 <a>19.
□16...e4! 17.ዿe2 h5!∓ here's the kind of action that keeps attracting fans to the Sveshnikov:
Δ18.^wxe4 [□]/₂e8 19.^wd3 gh4!
20.g3 [□]/₂xc4!!-+ 21.^wxc4 gxg3!!
22.hxg3 [©]/₂xg3 23.[□]/₂f2 ^w/₂h4-+.

13...a6 14.🖄a3



14...∕ົ∆h4N

In the game, Black closes the kingside and the 2 turns out to be a liability here, but it could have been redeployed via g6.

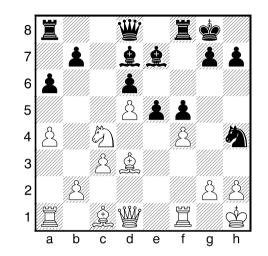
14...b5 looks like the consistent way to play, preventing ⁽²/₂)c4. Maybe even 14...<u>ĝ</u>g5!? is worth a look.

15.f4 f5

15...exf4± planning ...∕2g6-e5 is

a reasonable alternative, as in Erigaisi-Predke (above).

16.⁄වc4



16...e4?

After the game both players focused on this as being a critical error, after which Black can't get any kingside play since his f5 and e4 pawns are taking squares his pieces need. $\Box 16...$

17.ĝe2 b5 18.axb5 ĝxb5

18...axb5 19.\\[\]xa8 \\[\]xa8 20.\[2]b6 \\[1]b7 21.\[2]xd7 \\[1]xd7 22.\[2]b3 \\[2]b8 23.c4+- wins a pawn that's supported by the B-pair.

19. 鲁3

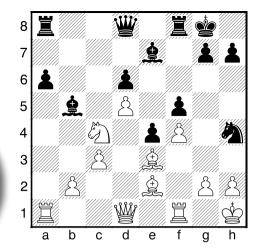


Genade

 γ

7,

1

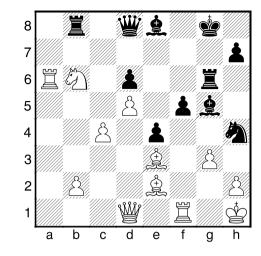


19....≌f6? ∩19...ዿxc4 20.ዿxc4 a5 is unpleasant for Black, but the game line loses the queenside immediately.

21.c4□+- ĝe8 22.ጃxa6 g5 Desperation. If Black does nothing White will simply go b4 and c5.

Sergey Malakhovets 2023 Toronto Senior Champion





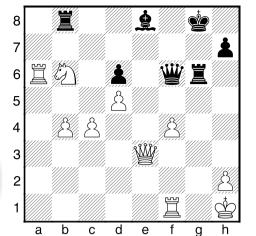
25.gd4! The simplest: secure the ⁽²⁾b6 and leave the ⁽²⁾h4 for later.

25.ዿxg5 wins, but who wants an easy win to turn into a race? 25...[₩]xg5 26.c5! dxc5 27.d6□+-၌c6!?

25...论f3 26.象xf3 exf3 27.營xf3 f4 The f4 pawn is pinned to mate on f8, so White ignores it.



7 |



32.f5! ≌f8 32...ጃg5 33.≝e6++-.

33.営a7 営f6 34.c5 dxc5 35.營g3+ Forking b8.

35...g6 Defending with the pin.

36.∕⊠d7!

1-0

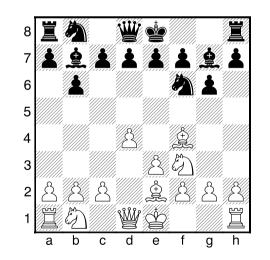
Black's 🖄 and Åh7 are the only pieces that aren't (currently) hanging.

A very smooth win by Michael, and Sergey's only loss of the tournament. Sergey played the London in all his White games in the Toronto Senior, scoring 4.5/5. Here is a smooth win over an IM from the 2023 Canadian Seniors 50+, where he finished =2nd-4th with FMs Jura Ochkoos and Ian Findlay.

Malakhovets, Sergey (2119) Duong, Thanh Nha (2252) A47

Canadian Senior 50+ Etobicoke CAN (5.10), 06.08.2023 **Notes: John Upper**

1.d4 ∅f6 2.ậf4 b6 3.e3 ậb7 4.∅f3 g6 5.ậe2 ậg7



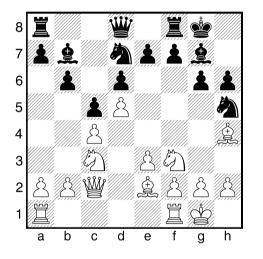
6.h3

A standard idea in London lines vs ...d5: White wants to keep

the DSB if Black should chase it. Another way of dealing with attacks on the 創4 is shown in the Eric Prie game below:

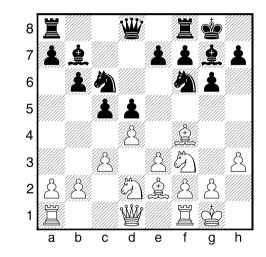
6.0-0 0-0 7.c4! Not dogmatically insisting on a London with c3. 7...d6 8. ②c3 ②bd7 9. 鬯c2 ②h5 10. 黛g5 h6 11. 黛h4 c5?! 12.d5:

Analysis Diagram



The IM playing Black has a very bad Benoni, and tries to break out by forcing off White's DSB, but gets cut to ribbons by his GM opponent's accurate attack: 12...②df6 13.④d2 g5 14.營d1±; 12...g5? 13.違xg5!+- 違xc3 (13... hxg5 14.④xg5 ④hf6 15.f4!+-Romero, The Agile London (NiC, 2016)) 14.bxc3 hxg5 15.④xg5 ⑤hf6 16.f4! 查g7 17.罩f3! 罩g8 18.罩g3! 查f8 19.營h7! 罩xg5 20.營h6+□ ✿e8 21.fxg5! ④e4 22.\scillag4 Black goes even further down on material since the has no safe squares and ...f5 營h5+ leads to mate; so 1-0 in Prie,E (2502)-Dumitrache,D (2467) FRA-chT Top 16 GpA, 2010.

6...0-0 7.0-0 c5 8.c3 d5 9.∕2bd2 ∕2c6



10. 含h2!? I don't see the point of this.

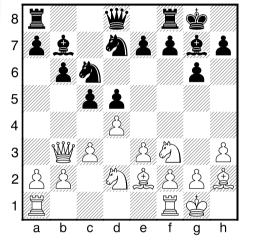
10.②e5 ②xe5 11.奠xe5 ②d7 12.奠xg7 空xg7 13.f4 ½-½ Nikolic,Z (2445)-Damljanovic,B (2420) YUG-ch sf Bela Crkva, 1986;

10.b3 c8 *(10...ὑd7!?)* 11.ཐfd1 搶a6 12.瀺xa6 ৬xa6 13.a4 c4 14.₩c2 ₩c8 15.ᡚe5 ᡚa5 16.ዿh2 ₩f5 17.₩xf5 gxf5 18.f3 ≌fd8 19.g4!± Demchenko,A (2641)− Preotu,R (2487) Leon blitz op 33rd, 2020.



1

10...∕ົ∆d7 11.₩b3



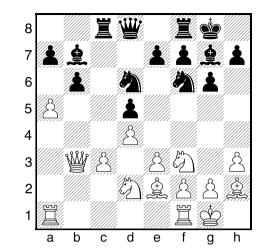
11...c4?!

□11...e5! leaves d5-hanging, but
White is in trouble if he takes it:
12.營xd5?! (12.dxe5=) 12...cxd4
13.exd4 ②xd4! 14.營xb7 ②c5!∓
traps the 營, or 14...②xe2+∓.

12.ଞrc2 නිf6 13.a4 නිa5 14.b3! cxb3 15.නිxb3 නිc4 16.නිbd2 නිd6

16…②a5!? and White has to work harder to open the queenside.

17.₩b3 ⊠c8?! 18.a5±



White creates a queenside pawn weakness and piles up on it.

18....⁄වfe4

18...bxa5? 19.黛xd6 hangs the 夐. 19...鬯xd6 20.鬯xb7 宮b8 21.鬯a6+the 谢 is safe.

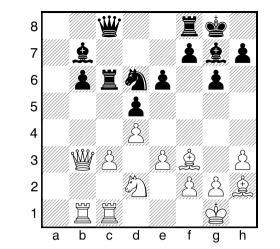
19.ඕxe4 ඕxe4 20.ଞfc1 ඕd6 21.axb6 axb6

21... ^幽xb6? 22. ^幽xb6 axb6 23. ^魚xd6 exd6 24. ^国a7+both Black 禽 are trash.

22.営ab1

22.⊠a7! ⊠a8 23.⊠xa8 ዿxa8 24.⊠a1±.

22...ጃc6 23.∕වd2 ₩c8 24.ậf3 e6



25.營a3 25.ዿxd6!? ⊠xd6 26.c4 ⊠c6 27.營b2± White has strong



queenside pressure, though maybe the 5v4 on the kingside would be hard to win.

25...∕වc4?

Loses the b-pawn and leaves White in total control over the queenside.

25...萬d8± and ...食f8 saves the b-pawn and makes White work for a way to break through; which isn't so easy: 26.營a7 wins the pawn, but leaves White tangled 26...食f8 *(26...食a6!?; 26...b5!?)* 27.鼍xb6 食a6!?∞ threatening ...论b5.

26.∕වxc4 ≌xc4

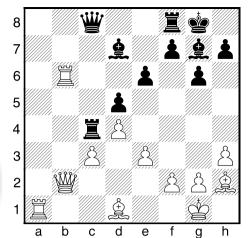
26...dxc4 27.逸xc6 營xc6 28.f3+-Black has no comp for the exchange.

27.営xb6

27.녳e2 also works, trapping the 罩: 27...骂c6 28.녳b5+-.

IM Thanh Nha Duong 2022 North York IM Norm Round Robin





31. . . . d6! Trades down and opens h2 for the 亞, just in case.

31....ጃe8

31...ጃxc3? 32.ጃb8+-.

32.営b8 營c6 33.営xe8+ 龛xe8 34.營b8 龛f8 35.龛xf8 峦xf8 36.営a7

36.≣a8 is close to zugzwang and threatens ≜e2-b5.

36...∲g7

36...≌xc3 37.ĝa4+-.

37.⊮e5+ ∲h6 37...∲h6 38.g4 is #2.

1-0

	Canadian Senior 50+	R1	R2	R3	R4	R5	F	R6	R7	Sc	ore	Perf	Ne
L	Plotkin, Victor	+8	=6	+4	=5	+3	-	⊦2	+9		6	2456	23
2	Malakhovets, Sergey	=0	-7	+10) +8	+11	1.	-1	+12	Z	1.5	2292	21
3	Ochkoos, Jura	+9	=11	-5	+15	-1	+	13	+6	Z	1.5	2167	23
1	Findlay, Ian	+10	+14	-1	=11	=7	-	=6	+5	4	1.5	2160	22
5	Haessel, Dale	=0	+12	+3	=1	=6	-	=7	-4		4	2292	22
6	Filipovich, David	+15	=1	+7	=0	=5	-	=4	-3		4	2247	21
7	Barron, Michael	=12	+2	-6	+9	=4	-	=5	-8	Э	8.5	2127	22
8	Oancea, Nicolae	-1	-10	+12	2 -2	=0	+	15	+7	Э	8.5	2067	20
9	Nazareno, Merlin	-3	+13	=11	7	+14	1 +	12	-1	Э	8.5	2005	20
10	Bordas, Gyula	-4	+8	-2	=13	-12	2 +	14	+15	Э	8.5	1858	19
11	Duong, Thanh Nha	+13	=3	=9	=4	-2	-	-0	-0	2	2.5	2087	22
12	Chernik, Dmitry	=7	-5	-8	+14	+1() .	-9	-2	2	2.5	1865	19
13	Momic, Jovan	-11	-9	+0	=10	+15	5.	-3	-14	2	2.5	1700	16
14	Uyanik, Mehmet	+0	-4	-15	-12	-9	-	10	+13		2	1673	11
15	Supsup, Ferdinand	-6	6 +0		-3	-13 -8		-10		2	1623	16	
	Canadian Senior 65+	R1	R2	R3	R4	R5	F	R6	R7	Sc	ore	Perf	Nev
1	Bluvshtein, Ilia	+0	=2	+10	+5	=3	+	-4	+6		6	2159	213
2	Hartman, Brian	+6	=1	+8	=3	+4	+	-5	+9		6	2109	233
3	Loadman, lan	+12	+4	+5	=2	=1	=	-6	-0	Z	1.5	2168	214
4	Fradkin, Benjamin	+7	-3	+6	+11	-2	-	·1	+8		4	1903	191
5	Berengolts, Isai	+8	+11	-3	-1	+7	-	2	+10		4	1801	199
6	Finlay, Ian	-2	+9	-4	+12	+8	=	-3	-1	Э	8.5	1841	183
7	Brown, John R.	-4	+12	=9	+10	-5	-	8	+11	Э	8.5	1600	142
8	Verde, Pino	-5	+0	-2	+9	-6	+	-7	-4		3	1661	148
9	Benggawan, Undriadi	=0	-6	=7	-8	+12	+	11	-2		3	1657	140
10	Wood, Monika	+0	=0	-1	-7	=11 +12		-5	3		1598	118	
11	Glew, Richard	=0	-5	+12	-4	=10) -	-9 -7		2		1359	164
12	Szucs, Nadia	-3	-7	-11	-6	-9	-1	10	+0		1	1180	152
	Toronto Senior	Rtg	1	2	3 4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Score	
1	MALAKHOVETS, Sergey				2 1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7.5	
2	BARRON, Michael	2286	1	* (0 0	1	1	1	1	1	1	7	
3	UPPER, John	2163	+ +	1	* ½	1/2	0	1/2	1	1	1	6	
4	OANCEA, Nicolae	2035	1 1	1 3	⁄2 *	1/2	1	1/2	1/2	1	1	6	
5	CAMPBELL, Brett	2053	0	0 3	1/2	*	1/2	1	1	1/2	1	5	
6	BERENGOLTS, Isaac	1996	+ +	0	1 0	1/2	*	1/2	1/2	1	1	4.5	
7	FRADKIN, Benjamin	1914	0	0 3	1/2 1/2	0	1/2	*	1/2	1	1	4	
8	CORRIE, Michael	1578	0	0	0 1/2	0	1/2	1/2	*	1	0	2.5	
	MOMIC, Jovan	1683	0	0 0	0 0	1/2	0	0	0	*	1	1.5	
9		1-000											

Hart House Reading Week



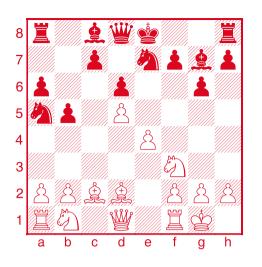
•**1**)

The Hart House Reading Week Open was held February 17–19, 2024, in the Great Hall in Hart House, University of Toronto. It attracted 251 players in six sections.

IM Nikolay Noritsyn won

the Crown section with an undefeated 5/6, ½ a point ahead of IM Mark Plotkin, who was held to draws by his father Victor and Nikolay in the final two rounds.– 3rd–5th were Jonathan Yu and FMs Eilia Zomorrodian and Victor Plotkin.

Noritsyn, Nikolay (2572) Chiku–Ratte, Olivier Kenta (2454) C60 Hart House Reading Week (6), 19.02.2024 Notes: John Upper



11...c5?! The game line shows why this is bad.



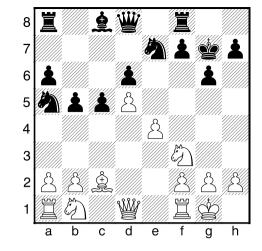
11...c6!? 12.&c3 (12.&xa5?! \boxtimes xa5 13.dxc6? &xb2-+) 12...&xc3 13. \bigotimes xc3 0-0 \pm is similar to the game, but Black has a better chance of getting counterplay against the White center.

11...②c4!? 12.奠c3 黛xc3 (12...④xb2?? 13.黛xg7!? (13.鬯e1!) 13...④xd1 14.黛xh8+-White already has a 罩黛 for the 營, and the black ④d1 is trapped.) 13.④xc3 ④xb2 14.鬯c1 ⑤c4 15.黛b3± (15.鬯h6?! looks annoying, but 15...⑤g8! 16.鬯g7 鬯f6∓);

11...ዿxb2!? 12.ዿxa5 ዿxa1 13.⊘c3 is a good exchange sac for White. 13...ዿb2□ *(13...ዿxc3? 14.ዿxc3+- the dark squares belong to White.)* 14.⊮d2± or 14.⊮b1!?.

12.ዿc3 0-0 13.ዿxg7 ช่xg7

IM Olivier Kenta Chiku-Ratte



14.h3! Shuts down the \$c8.

The game has transposed to a Modern Benoni where Black has activated his queenside majority with ...b5. The problem for Black is his minor pieces:

 the 違g7, normally his most important minor, is missing;
 the 違c8 has no future, h2-h3 prevented違g4;
 the Lopez 心 on a5 is misplaced.

14.b3! is also good, putting the 곕a5 on an even worse circuit, where its best fate would probably be to defend from f7.

14...⁄වc4 15.b3 ⁄වb6 16.a4!



17.a5!

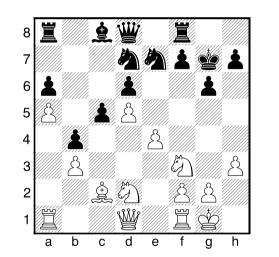


Jana

7

Prevents ...a5 and kicks a defender of c4. With the queenside stabilized, White is free to push in the center and kingside. This is positionally winning for White, and the game shows how.

17...ඕd7 18.ඕbd2



18...2b7 Black has to pick his poison. In the game he allows White to methodically build up in the center, and he gets squashed. Here he could try to break out of the bind with exchanges, but the holes behind are permanent,

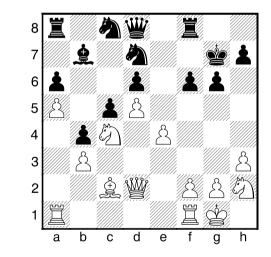


and the IM playing White will not be as easily confused as a clublevel player.

18...f5!? 19.exf5 ②xf5 20.②c4 營f6 21.違xf5 gxf5 22.罩e1+- if Black had time for ...違b7 and罩ae8 he'd be OK, but here 罩e6 comes too soon.

18...∅e5!? 19.∅xe5! dxe5 20.∅c4 f6 21.⊮d2 g5 22.ዿd1+-.

19.∕වc4 ∕වc8 20.₩d2 f6 21.∕වh2



21...**⊮**e7

21...②e5 22.f4 ②xc4 23.bxc4 ②e7 24.③f3+- and e4-e5 will create a passer and weaken Black's king.

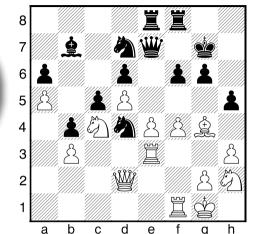
IM Nikolay Noritsyn Hart House Reading Week Open, rd.5.

22.f4 約a7 23.骂ae1 約b5 26.^四e3 h5



-

1

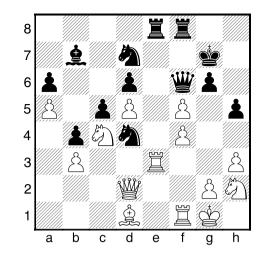


27.<u></u>₿d1 Patience. 27. 2e6 (2xe6 28.dxe6) [₩]xe6 29.⁴/₂xd6+-.

27...f5

Desperation, but Black is losing anyway, and it can't have been fun sitting there watching White's methodical build up, which could continue with 釣f3, removing the 创d4, Black's only good piece.

28.exf5 ^wf6



29.\argue{2}e6! Clearly best, and a no-brainer at IM level.

29...\$)xe6 30.fxe6 \$)b8 That's a one-way retreat.

31.②xd6 邕e7 32.f5 gxf5 33.∕Ώxf5+ [₩]xf5 Everything else gets mated.

34. II x f 5 II x f 5 35. 单f 3 II e 8 36. 桌 e4 舀ff8 37. e7 37.[™]g5+! was mate−in−2, but

the game line is easily winning.

1-0

Yu, Johnathan (2210) Findlay, Ian (2259) B.51

Hart House Reading Week (5), 19.02.2024 Notes: John Upper

Johnathan Yu plays in a lot of Toronto events, and FM Ian Findlay, who moved back to Toronto after the pandemic, plays when the golf courses are snowed under. Both were in contention for prizes on the last day. I've included this game because of the surprising number of unusual tactics that could have decided the game early on, and for its Tragicomic finish.

1.e4 c5 2. 13 d6 3. 2b5+ ④d7 4.0-0 a6 5. \$xd7+ \$xd7 6.d4 cxd4 7.^wxd4 e5 8.^wd3 h6

The main line: avoiding أ f6 皇g5.

9.c4 b5

8 🗮 6 Å Ð Ŵ

ß

С

d

Trading the d6 pawn for the e5

pawn while opening the center

like a good idea, especially if

White has struggled to prove

anything from this position, and

for Black's B-pair does not seem

White allows the W trade. OTOH,

е

Å 2

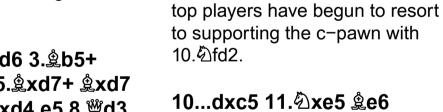
Ï

10.c5?!

R

Å

q



12.²¹因1

12.[₩]xd8+ [□]xd8 13.a4 **\$**d6 (∩13...b4∓) 14.9℃c6 ≅c8 15.axb5 axb5 16.2a7 🖾 a8 17.2bc3 (□17.営d1± 臭b8? 18.④c6!+winning the 凹 or mating on d8.) 17...ዿc4?? 18.ዿe3? (18. axb5!!+- more weird

Overleaf: Great Hall at Hart House

Everyone should enjoy a tournament hall like this at least once.

Ghess Canada Spring



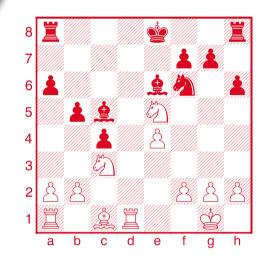


-

J.

Benmesbah,N (2223)-Brunner,N (2418) Cappelle Online Blitz op 1st, 2021. 1-0

12...^wxd3 13.ጃxd3 විf6 14.විc3 c4! ව 14...b4 15.වd5 ≅c8∞.



What happens if 2d5?

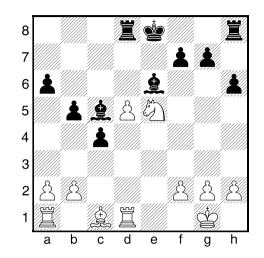
16.⁄වd5??

Hoping to hop into c7?

16...⁄වxd5?

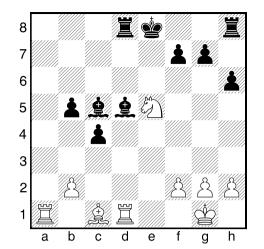
□16...0-0-0-+ and there's no good defence to ...论xe4. 17.心c6 looks annoying, but goes nowhere after 17...Ξd7 *(17...*Ξd6 *works too.)* 18.心e5 Ξd6 and ...论xd4.

17.exd5= ⊠d8?



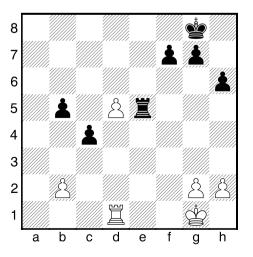
18.a4 ∩18.≜e3!+- defends the ⊠d1 and leaves two Black pieces hanging:

18...ዿੈxe3 19.dxe6+- and the pawn or أ∆ on f7 wins; e.g. 19...≅xd1+ 20.≅xd1 ዿf4 21.exf7+ ☆e7 22.ὦg6++-.



20.ዿੈe3? 20.⊘xc4!!= ዿੈxc4? *(20...bxc4 21.¤a5=)* 21.¤xd8+ ☆xd8 22.¤a8+±.

20...ዿੈxe3∓ 21.fxe3 0-0 22.ጃd4 ጃfe8 23.ጃad1 ጃxe5⊡ 24.e4 ጃd7 25.ጃxd5 ጃdxd5 26.exd5



The strange tactics are over, and

we have an endgame.

Black is up a pawn, but if it was White's turn then d5-d6 would force the Black I to defend and enable counterplay against Black's queenside pawns. But it's Black's move, and after...

26...∲f8⊡-+

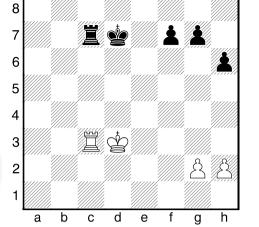
... the protected passed pawn is stopped by the Δ , and Black's Ξ can support the queenside.

33...≅xc3+ 34.≅xc3 bxc3 35.☆d3 ☆xd7-+ transposes.

33...b3? 34.c4!=.

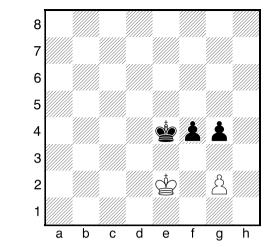
34.空d3 空xd7 35.営xc3





35...ጃ**xc3+**□ Of course, you'll never win this with ⊠s on.

36.✿**xc3** ✿**e6** #27 is what my computer says.



47.∲f2

48.∲e1

g1營+! 52.✿xg1

∲g**3-+**.

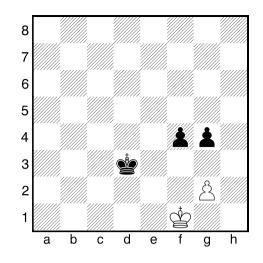
47...∲d3

48.∲f1

47.g3 fxg3

∲e3 49.∲f1

∲f3 50.∲g1 g2 51.∲h2



48...∲e3

48...☆d2 also wins 49.☆f2 *(49. g3 f3*□-+*)* 49...g3+ 50.☆f3 ☆e1 51.☆xf4 ☆f2-+.

49.∲e1 f3

or 49...g3 50.☆f1 ☆d2 51.☆g1 ☆e2 52.☆h1 f3 53.gxf3 ☆f2-+.



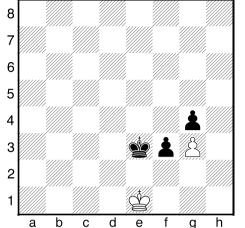
Jonathan Yu vs FM Ian Findlay

It's not just a matter of technique when you're hungry.

. (

54.**화f2 화d3 55.**화f1 화e3 56.**화e**1





but...

¹/2=¹/2

So, what happened?

"It was indeed a draw. Embarrassing how simple the win is after Kd3 Kxf2 Kd2. I had lots of time. I can only say a senior moment. I wanted to go for lunch :)"

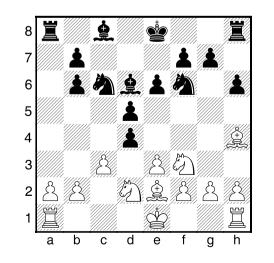
- FM lan Findlay, ChessTalk

Vadim Razin (UKR) began with three wins, including a win over IM OKCR, but then lost to both Plotkins and this game. I've included it because of the crazy tactics at move 34, and as a second Tragicomic ending that ended in Johnathan Yu's favour.

Razin, Vadim (2490) Yu, Johnathan (2210) D03

Hart House Reading Week (6), 19.02.2024 Notes: John Upper

1.d4 ②f6 2.②f3 e6 3.黛g5 d5 4.e3 h6 5.黛h4 c5 6.c3 鬯b6 7.鬯b3 ②c6 8.②bd2 黛d6 9.黛e2 cxd4 10.鬯xb6 axb6

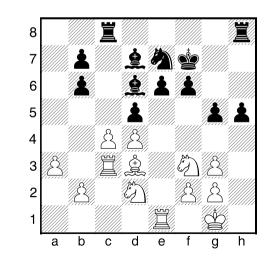


I used to play the Slav, and was

surprised to discover that Black actually outperforms White in positions with the doubled isolated b-pawns and the symmetrical pawn center we'd get here after cxd4.

14.≌fe1 g5 15.ዿĝ3 ②xg3 16.hxg3 f6∓ 17.a3 ✿f7 17...b5! stops White on the queenside, and leaves Black free on the kingside.

18.c4 h5 19.ঘac1 **坦ac8** 20.ঘc3

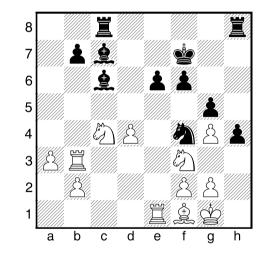


20...h4?! 20...g4 looks anti-positional,

but SF16 seems to love the fact that White's 约h4 is so badly sidelined. 21.约h4 f5∓.

21.g4 ⓓg6 22.\\$b3 ⓓf4 23.ዿf1 ዿc6 24.\\$xb6 24.g3!? hxg3 25.fxg3 ⓓg6 26.햎g2∞.

24...dxc4 25.থිxc4 ዿੈc7 26.⊠b3



26…<u>흹</u>d5

With both \$\overline{s}\$s pointed at the \$\prodectrm{g}1\$ it feels like there ought to be a way to break through, and there is, but it would be crazy hard to see long lines like these: 26...h3!:

27.gxh3 ∲g7 (27...⁽²⁾xh3+? 28.ዿੈxh3 \arrow xh3 29.(³)xg5+!+-) 28.(³)cd2 (³)xh3+ 29.ዿੈxh3 \arrow xh3∓;

JU ****

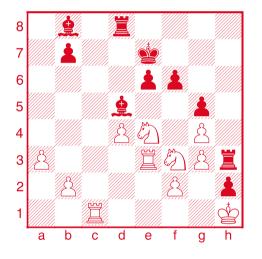


-

ł

27.g3 h2+□-+ 28.空h1 (28.②xh2 ጃxh2!-+) 28...②h3 29.ዿxh3 ጃxh3 30.空g2 h1營+! 31.ጃxh1 ጃxh1 32.空xh1 b5 33.②cd2 ዿa5-+ 34.空g1 ዿd5 White is going to lose at least a ②, 35.ጃxb5 (35.ጃe3 ዿxd2 36.②xd2 ጃc1+ 37.ⓒf1 ዿc4-+) 35...ዿxd2 36.②xd2 ጃc1+ 37.ⓒf1 ጃxf1+-+.

27.宮c3 象b8 28.宮ec1 宮cd8 29.心cd2 空e7 30.宮e3 h3 31.g3 h2+ 32.空h1 心h3 33.象xh3 宮xh3 34.心e4



Hooliganism, or safety?

34...ĝf4!?

According to Shirov, during postmortems Tal would call moves like these "Hooliganism" — with obvious glee! It's an excellent try in the opponent's time trouble: with best play White draws, anything less loses.

34...ዿc6 35.≅xc6! not the only move, but greatly simplifies White's game. 35...bxc6 36.≅b3∞.

35.gxf4□ [□] [□] [□] [∞] ¹

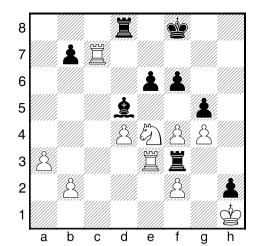
40.心h7+= down a 筥, White saves the game with this well-known repetition.

36.⊠c7+

36.፰xf3? 搶xe4 37.፰cc3 ፰h8□-+ and ...፰h3.

36.ⓓc3 ¤xe3+ (36...¤xf4+ 37.ⓓxd5+ ¤xd5=; 36...ዿc6 37.d5□ ¤xe3□=) 37.㉒xd5+ ¤xd5 38.fxe3 gxf4=.

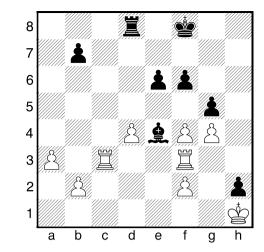
36...∲f8□**=** Not allowing **∛**xf6+xd5.



37.⊠xf3 37.☆xh2 ⊠xe3 38.∕∆xf6□ ≅e2 39.∕∆h7+= is the same mechanism as above.

37...ዿੈxe4⊡ 38.ጃcc3⊡





38... 図xd4??

38...gxf4= 39.∲xh2 ዿxf3□ 40.⊠xf3 e5?? *(40...*⊠xd4□=) 41.dxe5 fxe5 42.⊠b3+- e.g. 42...≅d7 43.∲g2 e4 44.≅b4 ≅e7

45.f3!+- breaks the pawns due to the threat of ⊠xf4+.

39.fxg5+- ∲e7

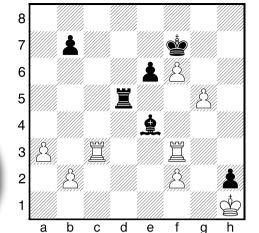
39.... 尔子 leaves the f-pawn pinned after 40. 尔尔和 全 xf3 41. 墨 xf3 〇 二 xf3 〇 xg4 42. 三 xf6+ 小 e7 43. f4+-.

Vadim Razin Perfect in the first half...



-

T



42.g6+?? This and White's next are probably due to the same oversight. Each move drops ½ a point.

42. $ext{d}xh2$ (or 42. $ext{l}c7$ + first) 42... $ext{d}xf3$ 43. $ext{l}c7$ + \Box (43. $ext{l}xf3$? $ext{d}xg5$ ±) 43... $ext{d}f8$ (43... $ext{d}g6$ 44. $ext{d}g7$ + \Box $ext{d}h5$ 45.f7 $ext{d}g4$!? (45... $ext{d}d8$ 46. $ext{d}g8$ +-) 46.f8 $ext{d}$ $ext{d}1$ 47. $ext{d}xf3$ ++-) 44.g6 $ext{d}d8$ (44... $ext{d}h5$ + 45. $ext{d}g3$ $ext{d}g5$ + 46. $ext{d}xf3$ $ext{d}xg6$ 47. $ext{d}xb7$ +-) 45. $ext{d}h7$ +- or 45. $ext{d}g3$, which is slower but also winning.

42...∲xg6± 43.f7??

Better was 43. 小xh2 黛xf3 44. 鼍xf3 杏f7 White has the better side of a draw. After the game move, the 杏 and 黛 can't stop the pawn, but... **43...**𝔅**f5**□**-+** Stops promotion and wins the 𝔅.

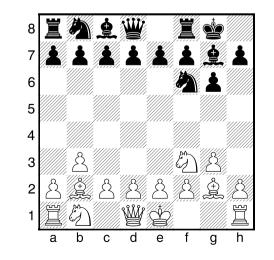
43... 営d8?? 44. 增xh2+- Black can win the f7-pawn, but only by trading down to a losing pawn ending.

0-1

Mao, Fengxi (2315) Shih, Matthew (2231) A11

Hart House Reading Week (6), 19.02.2024 Notes: John Upper

1.∕ົ∆f3 ∕ົ∆f6 2.b3 g6 3.ዿੈb2 ዿੈg7 4.g3 0-0 5.ዿੈg2



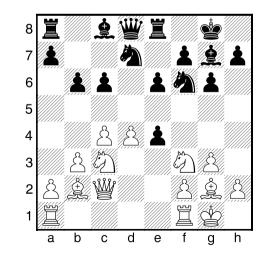
White scores 60% from here

(excellent) but only +14 Elo (not). This suggests it's an opening higher-rated White players try when they hope to outclass their opponents, and that they may be mistaken in doing so!?

5...d5

5...a5!? 6.0-0 a4 (6...d5 7.c4) 7.c4 d6 8.d4 ∅bd7 9.∅c3 ∅b6 10.⊮c2 d5 11.c5 a3 12.ዿxa3 ≅xa3 13.cxb6 cxb6 14.≅fc1 ዿf5= Carlsen,M (2838)−Jobava,B (2701) PRO League KO Stage rapid, 2017.

6.c4 c6 7.0-0 ≌e8 8.d4 e6 9.∕⊇c3 ⁄⊇bd7 10.≌c2 b6 11.e4 dxe4



12.^②xe4

12.⁄2g5!? and 12.⁄2e5!? are both Novelties. No extra charge ↔

12...⁄වxe4

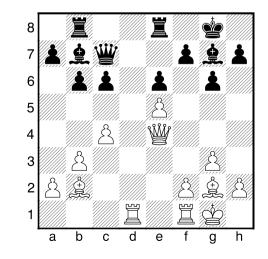
12...ዿb7?? 13.⁄∂d6+- ⊮c7 14.⁄⊇xe8+- 1-0, Jones,G (2670)-Dourerassou,J (2477) EU-ch qual Online, 2020.

14. If d1!? keeping the I a1 might get a better version of the c5 sac White tries in the game.

14...**≌c**7

14... 営 15. ②e5 鬯e7 16. 営d2 ③f6?! 17. 鬯f3 営ed8 18. 営fd1 営c7 19. 鬯e3 営dc8 20. h3± White has a solid space advantage. 20... 営b8 21. 逸c3 営bc8 22. 逸b2 営b8 23. 逸c3 営bc8. ½-½, Shoppen,C (2507)-Santiago,Y (2490) Vlissingen HZ op 24th, 2022.

15.�e5 �xe5 16.dxe5 ≌ab8





17.c5!?N

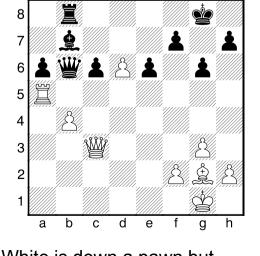
Stops Black from equalizing simply with ...c5.

17...bxc5 18.営d6 營a5 19.營c2

19.⊠a1 is not as stupid as it looks, and doesn't allow Black to liquidate the weak c5-pawn, since after 19...c4 20.[™]xc4 e5 is not hanging: 20...[®]xe5?? 21.b4+-.

19...c4! 19...⊮xa2?? 20.⊠a1+-.

20.臭c3 cxb3 21.axb3 鬯c5 22.b4 鬯c4 23.宮d4 鬯b5 24.宮a1 a6 25.宮a5 鬯b6 26.宮d6 宮ed8 27.鬯d2 宮xd6 28.exd6 臭xc3 29.鬯xc3



White is down a pawn but

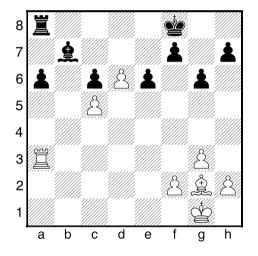
has more than enough compensation.

29....≌d8? 29...<u>\$</u>a8□=.

30.營c5!+-

The ₩b6 is trapped and the exchange on c5 will support White's △d6.

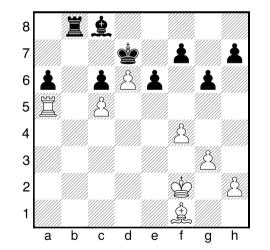
30...[₩]xc5□ 31.bxc5 ∲f8 32.¤a3?! ¤a8



33.**⊠a**5

Keeping Black's pawns blocking Black's pieces. White is still winning, despite the wasted tempi.

33.≌b3!? ≌a7□ 34.ዿf3 (34.≅xb7?? does not work 34...≅xb7 35.ዿxc6 ≅b1+□ 36. riangle g2 $riangle c1 \Box -+$) 34...a5 35. $ilde{g}$ d1! a4 36. $riangle a3 \Box riangle a5$ 37. $ilde{g}$ xa4 $\Box riangle xc5$ (37... $ilde{g}$ a6 38. $riangle b3 \Box +-$) 38. riangle b3 $ilde{g}$ a6 39. riangle b8+ riangle g7 40. d7+- Black has no miracle escape, though it is close: 40... riangle c1+ 41. riangle g2 $ilde{g}$ f1+ 42. riangle f3 riangle c3+ 43. riangle e4 riangle c4+44. riangle e5 (44. riangle e3 riangle c3+ 45. riangle d2riangle d3+ 46. riangle e1 riangle xd7 47. riangle xf1+would be a headache.) 44... f6+ 45. riangle d6! riangle xa4 46. $riangle 8^{th}$ riangle d4+47. riangle xe6 $ilde{g}$ h3+ 48. riangle e7 riangle e4+49. riangle d6 riangle d4+ 50. riangle xc6+-.



38.**≗xa6**?

 $\bigcirc 38. \buildrel e3 so the \buildrel can defend$ c5, or cross over via e5 andf6. If Black tries to sit tight with<math>38... $\buildrel a8$ 39.g4 f6 40.g5! so the White \buildred can attack e6 from e5. 40... 空e8! to defend e5 with the 空. I think White should win with something like 盒c4, 筥a2-b2b6, but even with the computer saying +5 haven't found a fully convincing line.

38...ዿੈxa6=

38...≌a8?? 39.ዿੈxc8+ ≌xc8 40.≅a7++-.

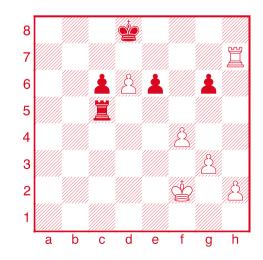
39.⊠xa6 ≌b5⊡=

Now that the &s are gone Black can immediately target the pawn that supports White's pride and joy on d6.

40.ጃa7+ ∲d8

40...☆e8 41.≌e7+ ☆d8□ (41...☆f8?? 42.≌c7+-).

41.뽑xf7 뽑xc5 42.뽑xh7=



42....^図h5??

42...\"\"\"d5? 43.\"\"h6□ (43.\"\"g7? ☆d7=) 43...☆d7 44.h4□+-;



42...e5□= 43.\2q7 exf4 44.qxf4 ≍f5 45.☆e3 ≍f6= even if all the pawns on the 6th rank disappear. the f and h pawns only draw if Black's 🔅 isn't stuck on the back rank.

43.\\\\\xxh5□+- axh5 44.h4

This wins, and may or may not be more straightforward than:

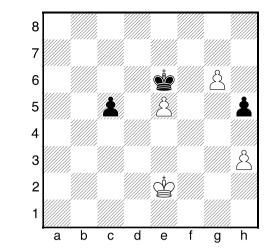
44.h3! ☆d7 45.g4 ☆xd6 46.g5□ c5 47. \$\phi e2:

☆a6 51.☆d6+-:

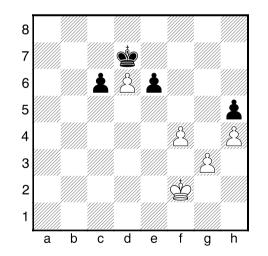
b) 47...h4 48.∲d3 e5 49.g6□ ∲e6 50.fxe5+-:

c) 47...e5 48.g6□ ☆e6 49.fxe5□+-:

Analysis Diagram



A winning position for White that reappears several times in this analysis.



45.g4□ ☆xd6 46.g5□+- e5 47.fxe5+?

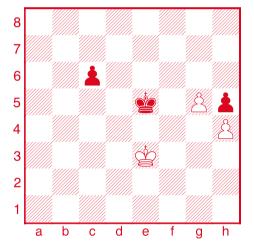
47.f5?= c5 48. che3 chd7 49. chd3 ☆e7 50.f6+ *(50.*☆c4 e4□=) 50... 空e6 51. 空e3 空f7 52. 空e4

c4 \square = Both \triangle 's can stop the pawns but never capture them.

47.g6!+- ☆e6 48.fxe5□+- as in the variations at move 44. But not 48.f5+? \$\$f6 49.\$\$e3 \$\$g7= or 49...c5=.

47. \$\dots f3!+- is simplest 47...c5 48.☆e4 (48.g6 ☆e6 49.fxe5□+-) 48...exf4 49.☆xf4□+-.

47...\$xe5= 48.\$e3



48...☆d5?? 49.☆f4□+- ☆e6 50. 中4 中d6 51. 中f5 c5 52. 中f6+-White's new W will check from d8 and c8, skewering the new piece on c1 before it has a chance to move.

the c5-pawn from d5 or d6 and stay within the square of the g5-pawn. 49.☆d3 ☆d5□ 50.☆c3 ☆e6 (50...☆d6?? 51.☆c4+-: ☆d5□= 53.☆a5 ☆e5= *(53...c4??* 54.☆b4+-).

49.☆d4 ☆a4

49...☆e6 50.☆e4□ c5 51.☆f4□ ∕∲d5[.]

52. \$\phif5 \$\phid6 53. \$\phif6+- with the same position as at the end of the previous note;

52.g6 also works, since White promotes with check; 52... 2 e6 53. 25 c4 54. 26 h6 c3 55. g7+-.

50.g6 🖄 xh4 51.g7 🖄 h3 54. **P**f2

1-0

Hart House Reading Week

homepage: https://harthousechess.com/2023/12/14/ hart-house-reading-week-open-2024/

more photos: https://www.facebook.com/media/set/?se t=a.993723028812224&type=3

P



Ke li te

R6 Score TPR New 2024 Hart House RW Open R2 R3 R4 R5 R1 2611 2578 Noritsyn, Nikolay =2 +6 5 1 =12 +16 +3 +7 2621 2501 Plotkin, Mark +9 =1 =3 4.5 2 =0 +12 +8 2549 2397 +8 =2 3 Plotkin. Victor +17 +14-1 =6 4 2431 2247 Yu. Jonathan =17 +16 =9 +8 4 4 -7 +52404 2266 Zomorrodian, Eilia +19 +17 +12 +9 -4 4 2413 2450 Chiku-Ratte, Olivier Kenta +5-8 -1 3.5 +7 =3 +10 2327 2335 Mao, Fengxi -6 +4+15 -1 -11 +14 3 2471 Razin, Vadim -3 2334 +13 +6 -2 -4 3 +19 2263 Findlay, Ian +14 -5 3 2290 =18 -2 +11 =4 2164 2285 -6 =11 3 Joseph Benher, Savio 10 -13 +19 =14 +15 2273 2230 11 Kang, Dorian +19 +7 =10 3 -16 =17 -9 2240 2368 12 Wu, Ruining (Ray) -2 +13 -5 -0 2.5 =1 +182190 2243 13 Zhu. Matthew -8 =16 -12 =17 =15 2.5 +102092 2217 14 Shih, Matthew +0-3 =10 -9 +16 -7 2.5 1952 2243 Huang, Youhe -10 +0 =13 2.5 -7 15 =02167 2218 Wiebe, Isaac -14 =17 2 16 +11-1 =13 -4 2130 2241 17 Kapra, Jerjis -3 =11 -5 =13 =16 2 =4 2037 2276 18 Singh, Mahip =9 -12 -0 -0 -0 -0 0.5 1876 2203 19 Kot, Emanuel 0 -8 -10 -5 -0 -0 -11

editor's nots

All **photos**, except the one of the Cannes Open on p.19, were taken by me. You can find additonal photos of these tournaments, and more, on the *Chess Canada* facebook page: https://www.facebook.com/ChessCanada/ Canadian chess clubs and CFC organized events may use those photos free of charge, so long as they are accompanied by this attribuion: "photo: John Upper"

Chessbase 17 crashed *many* times when compiling this issue, but only twice was it so bad I wanted to sledgehammer their programmers thumbs:

- it ballooned one database to 21Gb to completely fill my laptop HD.
- it no longer correctly exports PGNs without altering the text notes.

Luckily, I still have my copy of CB15 (downgraded to ver. 0.2), which will export to RTF without adding font links which break my Adobe layout program. Fingers crossed, it can still export PGNs with unmangled notes.

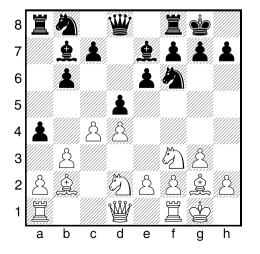
Not 1: trust Chessbase software. *Not 2:* delete old Chessbase programs or old photos. The following game was the last position in the previous all-tactics issue. Here's the full game, and it's a teaser for an upcoming issue where Canada's newest GM Shawn Rodrigue-Lemieux annotates his favourite games from the past few years!

Spoiler: this wasn't one of them.

Gordon, David (2221) Rodrigue-Lemieux, Shawn (2528)

Ottawa Winter Open Ottawa (2.2), 21.01.2023 *Notes: John Upper*

1.c4 e6 2.g3 d5 3.ģg2 ∅f6 4.∅f3 ģe7 5.0-0 0-0 6.b3 b6 7.d4 ģb7 8.∅bd2 a5 9.ģb2 a4=



Bonus Preview

This is a simple way for Black to equalize against many early b3 lines, including this doublefianchetto.

10.bxa4

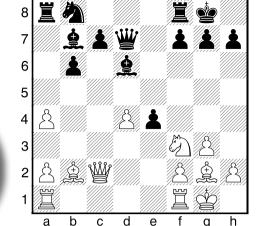
SF16's top choice, but still just equal.

10. \textcircled c2 \textcircled bd7 (10...a3 11. \textcircled c3=) 11. \textcircled e5 c5 12.dxc5 bxc5 13.cxd5 exd5 14. \textcircled dc4? This attempt to trade minors fails to Black's accurate play: 14...axb3! 15.axb3 \blacksquare xa1 So the \blacksquare a8 won't hang on \bigstar xb7. 16. \bigstar xa1 dxc4 17. \bigstar xb7 \textcircled xe5 18. \bigstar xe5 \textcircled b6 \square This double attack on b7 and b3 wins. 19. \bigstar xf6 (19. \bigstar f3 cxb3-+) 19...cxb3 20. \textcircled c4 \bigstar xf6-+ with connected passed pawns, White didn't last long in Yu,Z (2394)-Rodrigue Lemieux,S (2242) Montreal op, 2019.

10...蹭d7 11.cxd5 exd5 12.蹭c2 ዿd6 13.e4 xe4 14.ঔxe4 dxe4

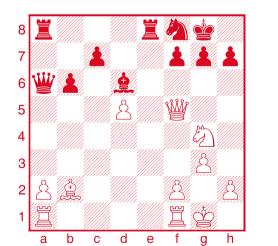


Ľ



15.⁄වe5 15.∕වg5!? f5 16.≝b3+ ∲h8 17.⁄වe6∞.

15...增xa4 16.桌xe4 桌xe4 17.增xe4 创d7 18.创g4 罩fe8 19.增d3 增a6 20.增f5 创f8 21.d5



Material is equal, Black's pawn structure is better, but White has

pieces menacing Black's king. Should Black improve his 營 with ...營b5 or ...營e2, or try to trade 營s with ...營c8, or go ...谷g6, or something else?

21...'≝e2??

21...[₩]b5?? 22.[∅]h6+ (or 22.[∅]f6+ or \$xg7, they all win.) 22...gxh6 23.[₩]f6+-;

21...c8?? 22.㉒h6+□+- gxh6 23.f6 ዿe5 24.ዿxe5+-;

21...②g6? 22.ዿxg7!!± ☆xg7 23.營f6+ ☆f8 24.②h6 罩e7 25.≌ae1□ (25.②f5? ዿe5-+; 25.≌fe1? ≌ae8=) 25...≌ae8 26.②f5□±;

If you don't see that White was threatening piece sacs on the dark squares g7, h6, and f6 then you'd never consider ... 2e7. The computer sees all that, and rates this as the only move to keep the

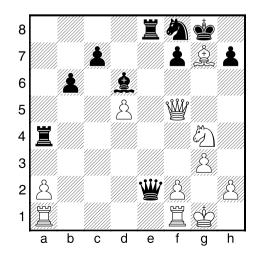
balance.

The game might continue: 21... 2e7 22. 2e5 f6 23. 2xc7 2b5! forks 2b2 and d5. Black has enough activity for the pawn; e.g. after something like: 24. 2fb1 2xd5 25. 2xb6 2eb8= White can't unwind without giving back the a-pawn.

22.ĝxg7□+-

Black's We4 attacks the &b2 and adds support to e5, so 0 sacs now both fail to taking the 0 then blocking the long diagonal on e5; e.g. 22.0h6+?? (or 0f6+) 22... gxh6 23.0f6 &e5-+.

22...≌a4



23.f4?

White spent 9:39 on this move, and it's a lemon. It defends the 294 and keeps Black pieces off e5, but neither of those were necessary: White can give the knight for time to reload the diagonal by moving the B:

 □23.奠c3 threatens immediate mate with 创h6. 23...營xg4 (23...営xg4 24.営ae1!+- skewers
 鼍e8.) 24.營f6□ 奠e5 25.奠xe5
 鼍xe5 26.營xe5+-;

△23.힕d4 営xd4 24.心h6+ 壺g7 25.營g5+ 곕g6 26.곕f5+ 壺g8 27.곕xd4+-;

○23.奠b2 營xb2 24.④f6+ 營xf6 (24... 查h8 25.④xe8+-) 25.營xf6 奠e5 26.營g5++- or 26.營c6+-.

23...h5!? allows White to force a repetition:

a) Not with 24.[™]xh5?? [≜]c5+
25.[⊕]h1 [™]e4+-+. Compare this with the game line: the Black
[≜]c5 prevents the maneuver
…[™]b5xd5 check.



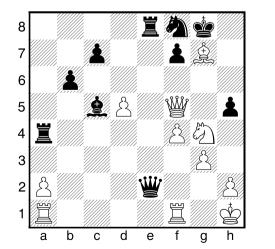
1

b) 24.ዿc3? hxg4 25.≌ae1 ⊮b5□ 26.⊮f6 ⊮c5+□-+ 27.☆h1 ⊮xd5+□-+;

c) 24.⁽¹⁾f6+ ⁽¹⁾xg7 25.¹¹/₁g5+ (25.⁽¹⁾xh5+ transposes) 25...⁽²⁾g6 26.⁽¹⁾xh5+ Black can't run since 26...⁽¹⁾f8?? (26...⁽¹⁾g8 27.⁽¹⁾f6+= *is the repetition*) 27.^[2]ae1+closes the exit with a tempo on the ¹¹/₂, and 27...¹¹/₂xe1 28.¹¹/₂h6+□ ⁽¹⁾/₂e7 29.^[2]xe1+ is hopeless.

24.控h1⊟ h5?

Gives White a second chance!



25.∕2**h6+??** 25.≜f6? [₩]xg4-+ and White's [₩] can't get to the long diagonal.

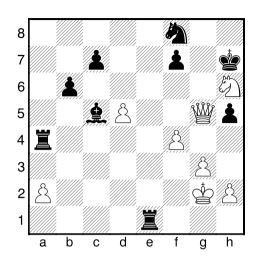
25.ዿc3□+- threatens أ∆h6# and prepares to reload the darksquare attack. Black has tries, but no escape:

a) 25...[₩]xg4 26.[₩]f6□ ዿੈd4 (26...⁴)g6? guards h8 at the cost of g7, 27.[₩]g7#) 27.ዿ̂xd4 ⊠xd4 28.[₩]xd4+-;

b) 25...⊮e4+ saves the K, but 26.⊮xe4 ≌exe4 27.④f6++- wins a whole rook with the discovered check;

C) 25...hxg4 26.\approx ae1□ \begin{bmatrix}{l} \begin{bmatrix}{l} b5 \\ defends e8, but 27.\begin{bmatrix}{l} f6□+- \\ forces Black into a hopeless \\ endgame: 27...\overline{c} d4 28.\overline{c} xd4 \\ begin{bmatrix}{l} \begin{bmatrix}{l} xd5+ 29.\begin{bmatrix}{l} b5 \\ defends e8, but 27.\begin{bmatrix}{l} b5 \\ defends e8, but 28.\begin{bmatrix}{l} b5 \\ defends e8, bt 28.\begin{bmatrix}{l} b5 \\ defends e8.\begin{bmatrix}{l} b5 \\ defends e8, bt 28.\begin{bmatrix}{

27.⊠ae1 [₩]xe1 28.⊠xe1 ⊠xe1+ 29.∲g2



White is attacking with queen and knight, and would be better if he had time for 5, but Black is faster.

29...ℤ**xa2+ 30.**✿**h3** ℤ**ee2** Threatening mate on h2.

0-1

Major 2024 Summer Events

May 31-June 2:

Maplewood Professional Cup Montreal https://maplewood2024.square.site/

July 9-12: CYCC Laval, QC. https://cycc2024.my.canva.site/

July 13-18: Canadian Open Laval, QC. https://cycc2024.my.canva.site/ canadianopen2024

Aug. 12-20: RIDEF, Francophonie Quebec City https://cycc2024.my.canva.site/site-ridef

Aug. 14-18: NA U20 Championship Calgary https://najcc.com/NAJCC/Home/Home