All,

I want to show you my game from the 4NCl round 6 match.

I don't proclaim it to be a masterpiece, far from it, but it illustrates

certain characteristics that one has to adapt when you are facing an almost

certain loss.

In comparison to that, I will put some notes to our board 6's game, where he

failed to take the same philosophy to that of mine and suffered a loss as a

direct consequence.

I hope you learn something from these thoughts.

[Event "4NCL/DIV3/BCA VS. HACK"]

[Site "Staverton, ENG"]

[Date "2009.02.08"]

[Round "6.3"]

[White "Ross, Chris"]

[Black "Shaw, Dashiell"]

[Result "1-0"]

[ECO "B19"]

[WhiteElo "2197"]

[BlackElo "1940"]

[PlyCount "109"]

[EventDate "2009.02.08"]

[WhiteTeam "Braille Chess Association"]

[BlackTeam "Hackney"]

{D03: Torre Attack}

1. d4 Nf6

2. Nf3 g6

3. Bg5 Bg7

4. Nbd2 d5

5. e3 O-O

6. Bd3 Nbd7

{A slightly unusual square for the knight. c7-c5 should be played and then

the knight should sit on c6, unless black wants to play b7-b6 and ba6

ideas.}

7. O-O h6?!

(weakening the king-side, which will come back to haunt him later. The

pushing away of the bishop achieves actually nothing. The light-squares are

now weak, especially g6. e3-e4-e5-e6 ideas are now on.}

8 . Bh4 Re8

{Obviously aiming for e7-e5 thrusts. Is this good for black? Probably not,

as the rook is stuck in the centre and could be open to veiled tactics.}

9. c3 c6

10. Ne5?

{A blunder, which I can not explain. There is no good excuse that springs to

mind for this inexplicable blunder.

I just had a mental block and thought that if black took on e5, then the

knight would have to retreat to d7, allowing e5-e6 ideas, or would have to

retreat to h7, allowing f2-f4 and the attack.

White's plan is naturally, f2-f4 and go to open some lines, since the move

h7-h6 has not helped black at all.

as soon as I played the move, I saw my blunder and I got up and walked away

from the board and went outside and fetched a coffee and calmed down for 5

minutes, allowing the anger with myself to drain away and not allowing my

opponent to see the turmoil within myself.

White is effectively blundering a central, vital pawn for no compensation at

all. In the highest level of chess, this could even constitute a

resignation.

In practical terms now, black is just winning, but actually being able to

switch from attacking mode into pure defence mode is incredibly difficult to

do.

My young, enthusiastic opponent would have received a great psychological

boost, thinking that he had simply won an easy pawn against a 2200 player

and that he should, in theory, convert and win easily.

OK, so outside, I drank my coffee, took nearly 10 minutes to myself and

assessed the situation.

I was losing a pawn, a central pawn for nothing. What could I conjure up for

compensation.

What approach should I take now against this young, inexperienced,

attack-minded player?}

10... Nxe5

11. dxe5 Ng4

{Obviously, attacking the pawn on e5 twice and not allowing f2-f4 moves, due

to Nxe3 tactics, winning a clear exchange.}

12. Nf3

{Played instantaneously. The knight is doing nothing and this forces black

to take the pawn immediately, or allow Bg3 ideas with protection of the weak

e5 pawn.}

12... Nxe5

13. Nxe5 Bxe5

14. f4

{Again, played without a second's pause.

At this point, my opponent sat for nearly 30 minutes, which indicated to me

immediately that my psychological approach to this was spot on.

The rapidness of my last four moves clearly indicated to my opponent that

the loss of the pawn on e5 was a indepth pawn sacrifice and that I wasn't

concerned about it's loss.

Also, the launching of the "F" pawn gives black some serious moments of

concern now.

From now on, white is completely and entirely active for the remainder of

the game. at no stage do I give my opponent a moment to rest, to make

consolidating moves and all of my play is targeted at the black king-side

and the hunt for the king begins.

yes, this is, as it were, a primitive but effective ploy.

I am a pawn down, a vital central pawn down. I must be active and throw

caution to the wind and chuck everything at black.

In many previous years, I would have condemned this to hell, but I'm

starting to learn, "do as is done to you" and the hack begins.

In earnest. This attacking player should have taken time out himself here,

got away from the board and amended his mental approach to the game. He's

material up and can no longer go on the attack, as he has serious weaknesses

in his' king's position and he must now dig in deep and resourcefully to be

able to fend off white's desperate hack.

He must know that if the hack is fended off successfully, the material

imbalance and the superior nature thereof must win him the game.

So, with all this in mind, the pawn deficit is actually of little

consequence, as now the question to my opponent's defensive abilities comes

to the forefront.}

14... Bg7

15. f5

{Again, momentum. White must be energetic and not give black room for pause.

white wants to open up the light squares and naturally, the F file if he

can.

Notice the lead in development too. this helps immensely too.}

15...g5

{Of course, black must blockade, but this seriously weakens the light

squares and that all important f7 square has become very weak now.}

16. Bg3 e5?

{Again, not thinking "defensively" and sticking to his attacking instinctive

nature.

Black must dig in and ask white to show how he will open lines.

16.. Bf6! blocking up the F file and holding up the g5 pawn, which is

naturally going to come under attack with h2-h4 and Qg4 etc must be black's

plan. He can then run his king to h7/h8, play Rg8/rg7 and hope to cling on

like that.

Pushing the central pawn like this is just asking for trouble.

yes, he's trying to break out, but this weakens f6 and allows white to rid

himself of his F pawn, thereby opening up more lines and diagonals for his

pieces, weakening the black king-side even more.}

17. f6!

{Jettisoning the 2nd pawn!

This must be done, otherwise, black will blockade with e5-e4 and the white

pieces are simply shut out.

of course, activity. White has to keep black on his toes and make forcing

moves, otherwise, he will consolidate.

Black again thought for some time now, obviously not liking his position.

The black king-side is starting to look very scary.

17... Bf8

{maybe black has to put the question to white and ask him to prove his

compensation.

Allowing the F-pawn to stand so far into your position has to be dangerous.

All white has to do is pry open the king-side pawn chain and mating attacks

with that pawn on f6 are looming.

17… bxf6 18. Qh5 was the intention, whereas 18… e4 19. Qxh6 Bg7 19. Qh5

keeps the attack going.}

18. Bf5!

{A vital positional move. White is again making active moves. He doesn't

want to make retreating moves like Bc2/Be2 after the E pawn advances to e4.

So, he moves it into the camp and seeks an exchange with the bishop on c8,

which could be sat on e6, and allow it to defend the king-side.

No, no, the light squares are weak (h7, g6, f5 etc), so instead of allowing

this bishop to go passive on e2, we're swapping it off for that defensive

piece on c8.}

18... Bxf5

19. Rxf5 Re6

{Played with a draw offer!!

how about that then, you are a pawn up and you offer a draw.

This, naturally gave me great encouragement and a new sense of purpose. This

indicated to me that my opponent thoroughly didn't enjoy his position and

was starting to feel the pressure immensely.

After verifying with the team captain that the match didn't require a draw

from my board, I naturally played on, as I'm the active one and black has to

demonstrate that he's holding things together here.

So, the F pawn is en prise. I have to keep that, but that's OK, that is

easily done, until I can develop my queen's rook, I can't throw my queen

straight into the king-side.

But how many times can black attack the pawn on f6, only twice so far. My

h2-h4 move is going to open things up well before he can get a third

attacker on the pawn.}

20. Qf3

{20. bxe5? rxe5! 21. rxe5 Qxf6 is winning for black. White must be wary of

such tactics and not allow black back into the game.}

20... e4

21. Qf2 Bd6

{I'm not sure to whether black should be seeking this exchange. G7 is

certainly weak, but the f8 square needs to be cleared to allow the heavy

pieces to swing across and aid in the defense.}

22. Rf1 Kh7

{OK, moment of truth.

White has completed development, has a strong pawn on f6, complete control

of the light squares and is on the brink of crashing through on the

king-side.

the one annoying thing in white's position is the rook on f5 and the queen

on f2. If those two pieces were swapped around, it would be just about

resignable for black.}

23. h4!

{Played after 30 minutes thought!

This is the natural move to pry open lines on the king-side. I spent a lot

of time trying to figure out a way to get my queen on f5, but none of it was

quite on.

There was lots of fascinating tactics with 23. rxg5 allowing Qf5+ ideas, but

Kh6 defended the pawn on g5 annoyingly and there was no coup de grace.

So, white has put the big question to black now, how are you going to

defend. Your king is now coming under fire. Can you hold your nerve?}

23... g4?

{no, he can't!

The final step in white's energetic play has now proven dividend, so richly

deserved with the excellent psychological approach of the game and the

active nature in which black has been kept on the back-foot.

23... gxh4 has to be tried at all costs.

23... gxh4 24. Rh5 Qg8

[24... Bxg3 is refuted by the mating attack 25. Qf5+ Kg8 26. Rxh6 Bf2+ 27.

Rxf2 Rxf6 28. Qh7+ Kf8 29. Rhxf6 Qxf6 30. Rxf6 Ke7 31. Qxf7+ Kd8 32. Rg6 Kc8

33. Rg8#]

[24... hxg3 is treated in a similar manner to the mate above.]

and white can either take on d6 or on h4 and the game goes on similar to the

game, but without losing the G pawn.}

24. Rh5

{Opening up the f5 square for the queen and allowing a devastating Qf5+

attacking finish. Black must rush across with his own queen to have Qg6

defenses.}

24... Qg8

25. Bxd6 Qg6

{Black can't retake on d6 due to 25... Rxd6 26. Rxh6+ Kxh6 27. Qf4+ Kh7 28.

Qxd6 and white is simply going to play g2-g3, rf5/Rg5/Rh5 and the position

is hopeless for black.}

26. Rf5

{Keeping control.

There is an argument for 26. re5 but I wanted the rook defending the f6 pawn

and stopping the black queen's access to g5. Also, with the rook on e5,

black might have annoying g4-g3 tempo gaining moves.}

26... Rxd6

27. h5 Qg8

{the only square.

Now, white has a complete and entire clamp on the position. he's still a

pawn down, but his pawns on f6 and h5 completely tie black down.

Now, to win my pawn back and open up the G file.}

28. Qg3 Re6

{Again, played with a draw offer. I think this was about the third or fourth

draw offer I had received, but by this point, I was thriving on the sheer

pleasure of playing such an immaculate game.

Now, my final piece enters the fight and causes some more devastation.}

29. R1f4 Qh8

{Black's only saving grace, if it is at all, is to put pressure on the f6

pawn and hope that it proves too weak. But tactics come to white's aid, as

well they should, since his positional element is so strong.}

30. Rxg4 Rg8

1{30.. rxf6? 31. Qe5! is a neat finish.}

31. Rxg8

{Although this is good enough, I missed the immediate 31. Qc7! which would

force my opponent's resignation.

31... rxg4 is met by 32. Qxf7+ Rg7 32. fxg7 Qxg7 33. Qxe6 winning a clear

rook. Incidentally, 31.. Rxf6 32. Rxg8 deflects the black queen's defence of

f6.}

31... Qxg8

32. Qc7

{completely tying black down. OK, I saw this idea a move late, but it's

still winning.

Notice, that I've won my pawn back and black is in zugzwang almost.}

32... b5

33. Qxa7

{Why not win a pawn!

Black can do very little. His queen is tied down and f7 must be defended.

the pawns on f6 and h5 and the rook on f5 control all of the most important

squares on the G file, g7, g6 and g5. The white queen can just go mopping up

now.

So, from a pawn down, I'm a pawn up!}

33... Qf8

34. b4

{No counter-play. None at all. Don't allow black to get ideas with c6-c5 and

d5-d4 trying to make a passed pawn out of his e4 pawn. No counter-play!}

34... Qe8

35. Qc7 Qf8

36. Qg3 Qh8

{With yet another draw offer. It was about here that I told my opponent

rather sternly to stop offering the draws. I'm the one who's trying to win

now. It's up to black to demonstrate that he can hold this, if at all.}

37. Qf4 Qd8

38. Kh2 Qd6

39. Kg3 Qd8

40. a3

{maybe not necessary, but it was the last move of the control. I had minutes

left now, so played this automatically and went off for a while. I now had

30 minutes to finish the game.}

40... Qh8

41. Kh4 Qd8

{Naturally, black's hoping that the pressure on f6 will prevent white from

doing anything.

But he has his G pawn, which now plays it's part in the whole setup, forcing

an outside passed H pawn.}

42. g4 Qd6

43. Kg3 Qxf4+

{Black can't move the queen away since g4-g5 and after hxg5, Qxg5 will bring

the queen into mating range of the black king.}

44. Kxf4 Kg8?

{After which, black goes down quickly.

44... Kh8 would make white work harder with g4-g5, Kxg5 and rf1/Kf4/Kf5 and

Rg1/Rg7 ideas.}

45. g5 Kh7

{45... hxg5 46. rxg5+ Kh7 47. rg7+ and Kf5 and Rxf7 is curtains.}

46. g6+ Kg8

{naturally taking on g6allows hxg6+ and the F pawn runs through.}

47. Kg4 Kf8

48. Rf1 Re5

{Stopping Kf5, after which Rg1 or rook anywhere would crash through.}

49. g7+ Kg8

50. a4!

{the finishing touch. White forces open a file so that the rook can swing

around to the 8th rank and force his pawn home.}

50... Rg5+

51. Kf4 bxa4

52. Ra1 Rxh5

53. Rxa4 Rg5

{thinking that he had the g8 square covered and the promotion square. Nice

try, but it fails.}

54. Ra8+ Kh7

55. Rh8+ 1-0

[Event "4NCL/DIV3/BCA VS. HACK"]

[Site "Staverton, ENG"]

[Date "2009.02.08"]

[Round "6.6"]

[White "Perryman, Dylan"]

[Black "Hilton, Stephen"]

[Result "1-0"]

[ECO "D80"]

[WhiteElo "1755"]

[BlackElo "1897"]

[PlyCount "67"]

[EventDate "2009.02.08"]

[WhiteTeam "Hackney"]

[BlackTeam "Braille Chess Association"]

{D80: Grünfeld}

1. c4 Nf6

2. d4 g6

3. Nc3 d5

4. Bg5 Ne4

5. Nxe4 dxe4

6. g3

{No, this isn’t the correct development for the king’s bishop. It’s slow and

doesn’t help with the whole positional idea of black’s choice of opening.

The principal reasons or, as it were, objectives, of the Grünfeld is to

fienchetto the king’s bishop on g7, and attack the d4 square. B2 is a

sensitive point and black intends to use a minority attack on the queen-side

to create tactics and pressure.

In that regard, the white pawn on e2 must go to e3 and therefore, logically

speaking, the bishop on f1 doesn’t belong on g2, as the pawn structure with

e3 and g3 is just wrong and entraps the bishop on g5.

White’s in trouble already and just making this positional analysis must

indicate that black is much better already.}

6… Bg7

{there is an argument for 6... c5, which is a common idea in the Grünfeld,

but the text-move is equally as good.}

7. Be3

{And at this point, black should sit down, take his time as he knows, just

by the aesthetical appearance of white’s 7th move, that something has gone

seriously, seriously wrong with his opening.

One thing that you need to do now, apart from take time and not play

automatically, which black was guilty of in this game, is to find a simple

and effective, energetic refutation to white’s play.

So, start at the basics of the opening initially and take it from there.

See my comments of the opening above and immediately, one can see that

7… c5! Is just incredibly strong for black.

Black wants to play this move in any case, so why not throw it in. the long

diagonal has to be opened and the bishop on g7 is just becoming a monster,

in comparison to that on e3, which is…well, just horrible.

It doesn't matter if white takes on c5, he can keep the pawn for 10 or 15

moves if he so wishes. The positional element of the long dragon’s bishop on

g7, the weakness on b2 and if black is worried about material, then the

immediate 8… Qa5+ and Qxc5 or Bxb2 or Qc7 or any other such dark-squared

play must be just good for him. How is white going to develop his king-side

and defend doubled isolated C pawns?

Even if black keeps his B2 pawn, qa5+ Qxc5 and c4 is weak and the white

queen-side is just collapsing.

So, the moral is to seek activity, seek refutations and don’t play too

automatically when obscure moves are played by your opponents.}

7... O-O

8. Rb1

{Clearly indicating that black should have gotten in c5 whilst he had the

chance. That chance has now gone, so black has to deal with the problems

that he’s now got.

but again, activity should be what he is seeking.}

8... e5?

{an ugly, undesirable positional move that has absolutely nothing to do with

the opening principals or the nature of the position.

Black can later, once developed, use his phalanx of pawns and lob f7-f5 and

maybe e7-e5 (although g6-g5 makes more sense, as the e7 pawn may be required

to stop white from extending his central pawn majority.)

Development though, development. Get the pieces out and pressurize d4, as is

the nature of the opening. How about this for an example of a quick

demonstration of how white’s position is a mess:

8... Nc6 9. d5 Ne5 10. Bd4 e6 11. Bxe5 Bxe5 12. Bg2 exd5 13. Qxd5 Qe7 14.

Bxe4 Rd8 15. Qa5 Bc3+

0-1 Riek,J-Tardel,O/Mecklenburg VP 1993/EXT 2002})

and if that isn’t a clear enough demonstration of how black should approach

the position and tackling it in true Grünfeld style, how about this

variation, again, attacking d4 (the principals) and giving black a huge

advantage:

8... c5 9. dxc5 Qa5+ 10. Bd2 Qxa2

OK, e5 attacks d4, but allows white to shut out the bishop on g7, which is

certainly not what black wants.}

9. d5

{Equalizing.

White’s position is suddenly playable. Before, I would say that his opening

play was almost losing, certainly grim. Having the bishop on g7 shut in,

white can develop and get his pieces out.

Again, black has to play actively now, just be energetic.}

9... b6

{giving white moment to develop. But why? Put the question to white, ask him

to make a decision.

9..... c6!? And white has to decide to take on c6, allowing Nxc6 and the d4

square to black, or play d5-d6 and maybe, that pawn could become weak, after

Be6, Nd7 etc. Also, playing d6 allows Qa5+ and Qxa2 tactics.

So, 9... c6 has to be the move.

Be active, when you can.}

10. Bg2 f5

11. Qd2

{this is the setup that black should have seen, which prevents him from

playing f5-f4. the f4 square can be covered, and especially after Nh3 ideas.

If f5-f4 can not be forced, then e7-e5 is a major positional blunder.}

11... Nd7

12. Nh3 Nf6

13. f3

{Protecting g4 and breaking open the pawn phalanx. After this, black’s

struggling.

But he’s not lost, not yet. He’s messed up badly, but must be on the alert

for opportunities, which may come his way when his opponent doesn’t exploit

his positional advantages to the full.}

13… exf3

14. exf3 a5?

{And the reason for this pawn push is what?

a5-a4-a3 is actually not a threat, as white is happy enough to play b2-b3

and a2-a3 and b3-b4 and c4-c5 as in the king’s Indian setup. There is no

knight on c5 to support and unless the idea is to support a piece on b4 (the

queen say) then, the pawn move is a passive response.

But be active. White is behind in development and the only active pawn break

black has is f5-f4. So, chuck it in, even if it is a pawn loss.

14... f4

15. gxf4 Nh5 16. O-O exf4 17. Nxf4

[17. Bxf4 Nxf4 18. Nxf4 Bh6 with a deadly pin.]

17... Nxf4 18. Bxf4

and it’s unclear to what is going on. The dark-squares have been opened up,

the bishop on g7 brought back to life, Bf5 is coming in for black and the f3

pawn is blocking in the bishop on g2.

Positionally, this must be ok for black, even if he’s a pawn down. He’s got

activity, white has bizarre pieces (knight on h3, pawn f3 etc) and black has

the bishop pair on g7 and f5 raking down the board.

Activity, exploiting the lack of development and forcing white into moves.

Don’t allow him to sit back and play what he wants, force, create energy and

your opponent may just crack under the pressure.

So, If there is no active pawn breaks, then black has to develop.

He needs to decide where his pieces belong. He needs to take time, consider

carefully the most active squares for the pieces.

Since the C and D files are important, you would imagine a rook belongs on

the D file. Maybe the one on a8, to remove it off the diagonal. OK, then the

other rook can come into e8. Fine, where does the queen belong then?

I am guessing f7, or maybe f8 to hold up c4-c5 ideas.

Wherever it is (my vote is f8), it must be off the E file as that is

half-open for white to play on. Never put a queen vis à vis an opponent’s

queen, if you can help it.}

15. O-O Qe7

16. Rfe1 Ba6

{Alarm bells should be ringing here. The rook has been played to e1 to

create tactics. Putting the bishop on a6 doesn’t actually do much, as white

can meet the threat of Bxc4 easily enough. If b2-b3 consolidates his pawn

chain and places the bishop on a bad square, then Ba6 should be avoided,

since the c4 pawn could be left loose later in tactics.

16… re8 defending the e5 pawn and putting the rook where it belongs is

simple and best.}

17. b3 Rad8

18. Bd4 Ne8?

{OK, the threat has to be met, but again, simple position elements are being

completely ignored.

There is only one move here and one only.

18... nd7 is the only candidate move.

the text-move disconnects the rooks, blocks up the square where the f8 rook

belongs and on d7, the knight defends e5 and holds up c4-c5, allowing Rfe8

and Qf8. Also, with the knight on d7, it is an additional defender of e5,

which avoids the following viable tactics by white.}

19. Nf4?

{An amazing blunder.

Just looking at this, the sheer appearance of it, shows you that it has to

be wrong. The knight doesn’t belong on f4. If it wants to get to d3, then f2

is the safer route. Why on earth would you ever put a knight en prise when

something already is being attacked.

This is where black should not fear tactics, look at the positional with a

cool head, understand that the knight move is a sheer blunder and think of

the simple refutation.

OK, why can’t the knight be taken? Because the pawn is pinned against the

queen.

Solution: unpin the queen.

Incidentally, instead of this bizarre knight move, white could win with

19. Bxe5 Bxe5 20. Qe3 as the pin still remains (note that 20. f4?? Loses to

Qc5+, so the long diagonal must be blocked and the pin maintained.)}

19... Bc8?

{Solving the immediate threat of Ne6, but that isn’t necessary, since white

has 2 pieces en prise.

Unpin the queen, a simple solution to the problem you have. Naturally, keep

defending the e5 pawn, which is attacked.

19... Qd6 20. Ne6 exd4 is just winning material for black and giving him a

huge advantage.

Black should always be on the look out for the opportunity when your

opponent lets you back in games. Here is that chance and normally, you don’t

get second chances. Be ware, be alert, take your time, scrutinize every move

by your opponent and ask yourself to whether it serves his or your purpose.}

20. Nd3

{20. Bxe5 Bxe5 21. Qe3 Qa3 22. Qxe5 Qxa2 is better for white.}

20... e4

21. Bxg7 Qxg7

{Again, positional chess. Connect the rooks with 21… nxg7 if nothing else!}

22. fxe4 Qd4+

{A spite check that does black no good at all, since the queen will be hit

again after rxe4. There is no sense in throwing the queen in and allowing

tempi to be gained on it and allowing white to double on the E file rapidly.

black is just lost now. He could in fact resign after white’s simple king

move.}

23. Kh1 fxe4

24. Rxe4 Qg7

25. Rbe1 Nd6

26. Re7 Rf7

27. Qg5 Rdf8

28. Nf4 Nf5

29. Rxf7

{29. Re8 followed by Qd8 is probably more accurate. But it doesn't really

matter.}

29… Qxf7

30. d6?

{Black has been given hope again!

you don’t get more than one chance to recover a bad position normally and

when you are given a second, you must, at all costs, without fail, take it.

Look at the move d5-d6. Does it look right? No, of course it doesn’t. White

is thinking of one-move tactics. One-move tactics can normally be avoided

easily.

How should black deal with the threat of Bd5 winning the black queen?}

30… Kh8?

{too passive. White has offered a pawn. Always look to see if you can take

it.

30... cxd6!

wins the pawn.

No, white can not win the black queen.

The theme of Bd5 is “a pin”. The pin can not be broken, so, to undo a pin,

you have to counter-pin.

So, 31. bd5 Bb7! Pins the bishop on d5 to the king on h1. After which, black

may be looking to draw the game after all!

Always be on the alert, always consider obscure moves that your opponent

plays. Punish those that look weird.}

31. Bd5 Qg7

32. dxc7 Qxc7

33. g4 Nd4

{OK, again, make your opponent find the best moves.

nxg6+ is white’s finishing tactic, one that you can only avoid with one

move. That is 33… Nh4. this defends g6 and also attacks the knight on f4.

White needs to be able to find 34. Nh3 Bb7 35. Qxh4 Bxd5+ 36. cxd5 Qf7 which

he should do, but make him play it out.}

34. Nxg6+

{mating with 34… hxg6 35. Qh6+ Qh7 36. Qxf8+ Qg8 37. Qxg8#}

34… 1-0

Opening references

Game 1.

A.

8... b6 9. a4 c5 10. c3 Bb7 11. Ne5 Nxe5 12. dxe5 Ne4 13. f4 Qc7 14. Nxe4

dxe4 15. Bc4 Kh7 16. Qb3 f5 17. exf6 exf6 18. f5 g5 19. Bg3 Qc6 20. Bb5 Qd5

21. Qxd5

Bxd5 22. c4 Bb7 23. Bd7

Kopec,D (2405)-Kuczynski,R (2485)/Saint John 1988/CBM 006/1-0 (35)}

B.

10. Bg3 Nh5 11. e4 Nxg3 12. hxg3 dxe4 13. Nxe4 Nb6 14. Qc2 Qc7 15. Rfe1 Bg4

16. Nc5 Bxf3 17. gxf3 Kh7 18. f4 e6 19. Re2 Nd5 20. Ne4 Nf6 21.

Nxf6+ Bxf6 22. Rae1 Rh8 23. Kg2 Kg7 24. Qd2 h5

Khutsidze,S (2011)-Skinke,K (2090)/Batumi 2006/EXT 2007/1/2-1/2 (44)}

Game 2.

A.

7. Qa4+ Bd7 8. Qc2 Bxd4 9. Bh6 c5 10.

Bg2 f5 11. Nh3 Qb6 12. Rb1 Qa5+ 13. b4 cxb4 14. O-O Nc6 15. Nf4 O-O-O 16. e3

Be5 17. Rfd1 Bxf4 18. gxf4 Be6 19. Rdc1 Rd7 20. a3 bxa3 21. Bg7 Rhd8

Decroix,R (2180)-Van Dongen,P (2250)/Paris 1991/TD/0-1 (38)

B.

7. Bg2 f5 8. e3

O-O 9. Ne2 Nd7 10. O-O h6 11. Bf4 g5 12. Be5 Nxe5 13. dxe5 Bxe5 14. Qb3 e6

15. Rfd1 Qe7 16. Rd2 Rd8 17. Rxd8+ Qxd8 18. Rd1 Qe7 19. h3 c6 20. f3 exf3

21. Bxf3

Qc7

Husson,F (1590)-Fourcart,M (1700)/France 2006/EXT 2007/0-1 (50)}  
  
Chris Ross  
February 2009