All,

Here is a game from the recent 4NCL weekend.

This demonstrates excellently, how patience to convert advantage is

absolutely critical and that one needs to accumulate the small advantages

over a lengthy time, before any significant winning possibility is

discernable.

Black is a FIDE Master and full of experience. Taking out such a strong

opponent is not easy.

Enjoy!

[Event " 4NCL"]

[Site "Hinckley, ENG"]

[Date "2012.05.05"]

[Round "9.4"]

[White "Ross, Chris"]

[Black "James, David J"]

[Result "1-0"]

[ECO "B51"]

[WhiteElo "2226"]

[BlackElo "2153"]

[Annotator "Chris Ross"]

[PlyCount "153"]

[EventDate "2012.05.05"]

[WhiteTeam "Pandora's Box"]

[BlackTeam "South Wales Dragons"]

{B51: Sicilian: Moscow Variation}

1. e4 c5

2. Nf3 d6

3. Bb5+ Nd7

4. O-O Ngf6

5. Re1

{The more solid approach to this anti-Sicilian system. It’s a logical move,

centralising the rook. Similar ideas can be seen in the Ruy Lopez.

The other main alternative is 5. d4, but this often leads to the sacrifice

of the e4 pawn. Although white gains a lot of time for his development, I am

not convinced about the lines.}

5... a6

6. Bxd7+ Bxd7

7. d4 cxd4

8. Qxd4

{The correct way to recapture. Rapid development is white’s objective, and

hence, why the light-squared bishop has been exchanged. White is now

offering black to head into a Najdorf-type of position, but with several

tempi lost. Black is going to find it difficult to develop his dark-squared

bishop effectively. Fianchettoing the bishop would be the best option, but

the recapture on d4 with the queen discourages black from doing this. Black

has to contend with the potential opening thrust e4-e5 at some point too.}

8... e5

{Black makes the radical decision to fix the pawn structure in the centre.

This allows him to complete development, but gives him a backward D-pawn,

which he is hoping to be able to advance with a future d6-d5. If this

central break is possible, then his bishop pair will certainly come to

life.}

9. Qd3

{Since I have exchanged my light-squared bishop, it is essential to control

those squares. The e4 pawn needs protection and the c4 square is also

maintained. This is an important point, as will soon become apparent.}

9... h6

{A logical move, but again, this loses a lot of time, which white uses

wisely to complete his own positional placement. The Pr3 move is made to

control the g5 square, stopping any Bg5 development ideas by white. Bg5/Bxf6

is a common theme in these type of Sicilian structures, as the control of

the d5 square is critical. Black can not be permitted to break out with

d6-d5. If black were able to do this, then he would achieve equality without

any difficulties.}

10. Nc3

{Preferring rapid piece development, instead of the Maróczy Bind c2-c4.

Although the bind is an acceptable way to continue (see opening references

below), I prefer to use pieces to control the d5 outpost. I feel as though

black can hit the bind with a fast b7-b5 at some stage, unless I am willing

to play a2-a4. This is a plan, but I wanted to leave that for another part

of my grand scheme and as stated, I actually want the c4 square for

something else.}

10... Be7

11. Nd2

{The point. The king’s knight is no longer stood on it’s most effective

square. The e5 pawn prevents it ever getting any real play. H4 is a possible

route into f5, but that is fraught with danger and the f5 outpost is not as

secure as it appears. A d6-d5 break may leave the knight on f5 vulnerable to

tactics.

Hence, the knight is headed for the d5 outpost. Yes, that very important

square, which must be controlled. The knight is then rerouted around, as the

tempi invested is not damaging to white, since black has already wasted time

(h7-h6) in his opening. Black is not yet developed completely.

Moving the knight in front of the queen’s bishop appears wrong, but the

future of the white queen’s bishop is not yet determined. Indeed, has the

bishop got any good squares? No, not at all. I do have a future for it, but

at the moment, it is not visible. There is clearly no future on the c1-h6

diagonal at the moment and developing it, say to e3, is a futile plan.

Pieces do not have to be developed onto squares, if they do not have any

future there.

No, the black d6-pawn is a target. First, control the outpost (d5) and

thereafter, I can target the backward d6-pawn. Hence, the white queen’s

bishop is destined for a different square.}

11... Be6

{Trying to break with d6-d5. This is the pivot of black’s plan at the

moment. This break, as in many Sicilian structures, is the lever to

equality.}

12. Nc4

{Coming around to the d5 outpost. The c4 square is accessible as planned.

Notice that the other route for the knight was via f1, so controlling the c4

square with b7-b5 would not have done black any good, especially so when the

b5 pawn would be hit later on, making the queen-side pawns vulnerable.

There is also a tactical point to the knight on c4, in that the e5 pawn is

pressurised. This makes the d6-d5 thrust not possible, due to the e5 pawn

dropping off. A small feature, but important, as it delays d6-d5 that one

more move.}

12... Qc7

{Protecting the e5 pawn and hitting the knight on c4, which now has to move

for a 4th time. A lot of time, but well invested as now the ultimately

positional plan has been achieved.}

13. Ne3 Qc6

{A curious move and one that I still don’t fully understand. Clearly black

is striving for the d6-d5 thrust, but the queen seemed misplaced here. White

has to be wary of d6-d5, e4xd5 and e5-e4 tactics, which could make things

very unclear.

Now the king’s knight is sat on e3 instead of the dark-squared bishop,

completing development is not so easy. However, as mentioned before, there

is a plan for the bishop, which need not be initiated so immediately. First,

the outpost needs to be secured and established. The control of it has been

achieved, now the occupation of it.}

14. Ncd5

{Occupation achieved. The queen’s knight is the one that has to be used, as

the Maróczy Bind plan of c2-c4 has to be facilitated. Black also has a plan

of b7-b5 and b5-b4 undermining a supporting piece of the d5 outpost. In any

case, the white queen-side needs to advance at some stage. Piece development

is also being made available, but this will soon be seen.}

14... Bxd5

{The white knight can not stand unmolested on d5. Black’s bishop on e7 is

loose and he is unable to castle whilst that is a tactical liability. The

light-squared bishop has now been returned to me though. A big asset for

black has been relinquished. Any worries about the bishop pair of black no

longer concern white now.}

15. exd5

{We see now how the pawn structure has been reformed. This recapture gives

white a queen-side majority, which is what is going to be pushed through.

The d6 pawn is made permanently backward and a long-term target. Exchanging

knights on d5 for the knight on f6 is possible, but I did not want to free

up black’s cramped position by offering exchanges. In any case, the knight

on e3 stands well, not only protecting d5, but allowing c2-c4 and it

controls the f5 square, which is important, as black’s only plan now is to

thrust centrally with his own pawn majority. The longer I can restrain that,

the more time I have for my own advance. With the knight sat on f6, black

needs more time to get f7-f5 in.}

15... Qd7

16. a4

{It is essential to limit the black queen-side. The b5 square needs

protection if white is wanting to get tactics with Nc4/Nb6 in. That is the

immediate reason, preventing any Qb5 ideas by black.

Also, b7-b5 needs preventing, as this holds up the white Maróczy Bind. The

immediate 16. c4 may be hit by 16... b7-b5 undermining it.

Hence, the advance of the A-pawn makes b7-b5 tactically not possible, due to

the loose nature of the rook on a8.

Let us consider further. The d6 pawn is the target for the white

dark-squared bishop, which is now destined for a3 to attack it. ON a3, the

bishop does not want to sit in front of the A-pawn and hence, why this pawn

advance is a lot better than the immediate establishment of the Maróczy

Bind, which is coming, but not yet.}

16... O-O

17. a5

{Clamping down forever on the black queen-side. The pawn formation now is

becoming very clear-cut.}

17... Nh5

{Black now strives to achieve f7-f5 and begin pushing his own pawn majority.

The black knight seeks out an outpost on f4. This is an active plan, but

black may well have been advised to follow the slower path with 17... Rfe8

18. c4 and wait white out.}

18. Qf5

{A big decision. White is intent in removing any attacking potential black

may have. The occupation of the f5 square holds up black’s advance that bit

more. The white queen was going to be hit by Nf4 in any case. This is a

positional approach to the game. A more aggressive, but less convincing plan

was 18. Nf5 Bg5 19. Qh3 Rad8 20. Nxh6+

Bxh6 21. Qxh5 Bxc1 22. Raxc1 Qb5, or even 19... Nf6 is an alternative.

Although this looked attractive, it did not fall into my game objectives.

The queen on h3 seemed misplaced and the advance on the queen-side is not

happening as I wished. Unless there is a decisive king-side attack, I felt

as though it was an unproductive approach.}

18... Qxf5

19. Nxf5 Rfe8

20. c4

{The Maróczy Bind achieved eventually. Here considerations of g2-g3 to

control the f4 square and even g2-g4, putting a pawn on a light square

crossed my mind. I was reluctant to advance on the king-side though, as this

was black’s side of play and I did not want to make any unnecessary pawn

moves, helping black in his own plan of action. In any case, how is black to

proceed?}

20... Bf8

21. b3

{It is important to go slowly. B4 is my long-term plan, gaining that

queen-side majority and eventually a passed pawn. The c4 pawn needs support

though and the dark-squared bishop must find a home on a3 to target that d6

square.

Obscure as it may seem, the rook lift Ra1-Ra4-Rb4 to hit the b7 pawn is not

such a stupid plan as it first appears. Slow, methodical chess and there is

no rush, since the queens are off the board, attacks are unlikely.}

21... Kh7

{Black has to force g7-g6 and f7-f5 to gain any play at all. This brings the

king away from the centre though, which is not that useful for the

end-game.}

22. Ba3 Rad8

23. Rad1

{Completing development of sorts. The rook is not best placed on the a1-h8

diagonal, especially so if black is going to fianchetto his Dragon bishop.

The d5 pawn is also supported, allowing for a future b3-b4 and c4-c5 thrust.

The d3 square is also controlled, preventing any penetration knight hops

from h5 into f4 and then into d3. Simple logical chess.}

23... g6

24. Ng3

{Effectively forcing an exchange of knights. The white knight has no real

future in this game as there is no obvious outposts. Bringing it around to

the b6 outpost was an option, but it would take too long and I was not

convinced of it’s ultimate value over on the queen-side.}

24... Nxg3

{24... Nf4 may be the better way to exchange, as this positional move comes

back to haunt black for the remainder of the game, as it gives white another

string in his bow. 24... Nf4 25. Ne2 appears to force the exchange, but

allowing this on e2 instead of the opening up of the H-file is preferable.}

25. hxg3

{Here, a lot of additional positional factors have to be taken into account.

The doubling of the G-pawns is actually a big advantage for white, as the

black king-side pawn majority advance can be held up a lot more effectively

than if the pawn was back on h2. See later how the pawn structure is formed

and how the g3 pawn is used to hold up the advance. With doubled G-pawns, it

is easier for white to defend the advancing black pawns, as the rooks can

assist in the hindering of there forward motion. Hitting doubled pawns with

advancing pawns is not as easy as it would be with a normal pawn formation.

However, what is not immediately obvious is a hidden square, innocuous in

it’s appearance, but deadly in it’s value. The square being the h3 square!

This became apparent to me when I considered the pawn formation on the

king-side, for once black advances through the centre, I am wanting to hold

it up somehow. Positionally, I want my pawns on light squares, as then they

are not vulnerable to the dark-squared bishop. In that sense, the former

h2-pawn should have sat on h3, but with the exchange, it is now on g3.

Following this on then, the pawn must advance to g4 as a result, as that is

a light-square.

Advancing to g4 then opens up the 3rd-rank. Rooks not only have an influence

vertically, but also horizontally. In that regard, the h3 square is very

effective as a fulcrum for a rook, which not only controls the H-file, but

also the 3rd rank, holding up the black pawn formation.

All of this long-term positional play gathered together so beautifully as

can be seen by the game continuation.}

25... f5

26. Kf1

{Bringing the king to the centre for the end-game, and eventually, bringing

it to the queen-side to the pawn majority. The king is best used in the

end-game for the support of a pawn majority. The king is, eventually,

destined for the d4 square!

In addition, the king gets out of the way to allow the rook to head for that

ever important h3 square.}

26... g5

{Black advances his own pawn majority, which is perfectly understandable.

The black king needs to get off the H-file too.}

27. Ke2 e4

28. Rh1 Kg6

{Played with a draw offer!

Black genuinely believed that he had achieved equality here and that the

position was tenable.

White is certainly better in this position. He has a lot of small,

inscrutable pluses, but they are there, however difficult they are to

comprehend and to apply.

Such features as: the better bishop; pawns on light-squares; the queen-side

pawn majority; more space (d5 pawn); a backward d6 pawn to target; more room

for the rooks; the all-important h3 square; a half-open H-file; and of

critical importance, the ability to hold up the black pawn majority whilst

being able to facilitate his own advance.

For these reasons, white is able to confidently play on, spend a lot of time

manoeuvring, probing and testing the strength of black’s defences. White

only needs to find a chink in the armour and the pieces will soon fall

apart.

The time control of 40 moves is also looming. Once that is reached, white

can spend time and reassess his position.}

29. Bb2

{Making the bishop more of a force. Also, white wishes to exchange this

bishop. As it is, the d6 pawn is protected and although it can be attacked

by the dark-squared bishop, it can be equally defended by the black

counterpart, effectively neutralising that advantage. Removing one advantage

(dark-squared bishop vs. pawns on light squares) does not rid white of the

advantage that the d6 pawn is still backward.}

29... Rd7

{Black now begins a long series of shuffling along the first and second

ranks, demonstrating clearly that he has no active plan. The draw offer also

illustrated that black does not consider his position in any way

advantageous. It is white now probing, and as the time controls approaches,

this made black more and more nervous.}

30. Rh3 Rc8

{Another approach was 30... Bg7 31. Bxg7 Rxg7 32. Ke3 when the white king

steps into d4. The black rook may have ideas now of Rc5 and hitting the

slightly weak a5 pawn. That option is immediately snuffed out and the bishop

centralised with greater effect. Another possibility for black at some point

is also b7-b6 and after a5xb6, trying to bring a rook to the B-file and to

round up the b6 pawn. Again, that option is prevented.}

31. Bd4 Rf7

{The point is 31... Bg7 32. Ke3 and any exchange of the bishop allows the

king to stand on d4, protecting the c4 pawn, in that, any Rc5 moves

thereafter only achieves a loss of time, as b3-b4 hits the rook and protects

a5.}

32. Rdh1 Rh7

33. Rh5

{A temporary move. White was playing quickly to reach the time control. This

just limits black’s options as the idea h6-h5 is around. Also, the devious

intent was to implant into black’s mind that the thrust h6-h5 is an option

in the future and should be kept in mind. The occupation on the h5 square

demonstrates to black that I am worried that the pawn advance. Am I though?}

33... Re8

34. Ke3 Rc8

35. Kd2

{Reaching for the time control. This is not the time to make big decisions.

Possible was the plan of 35. g4 fxg4 36. Kxe4 Re7+ 37. Kd3 Rce8 but I did

not have the time to calculate that thoroughly. Ultimately though, the king

is headed for the queen-side and is not needed to hold up the black pawns,

as the white rooks will be able to do that easily enough.}

35... Re8

36. R5h3

{Coming back to where the rook belongs. Again, this is a time-saving plan.

Looking for tactics on g5 did not seem productive. 36. Be3 Rhe7 seemed to

resolve all of black’s troubles on the g5 square.}

36... Rc8

37. Kc3

{The white king can reach d4 equally as well from c3 than e3. The queen-side

white pawn advance is also looming. Not yet though, as c4 is a tactical

loose pawn, and this needs to be protected and prepared first.}

37... Rf7

38. Re1

{Bringing the rook back to where it belongs. The rook is needed to hold up

the black pawn majority. There is no real future on the H-file, but it was

put there to keep black mindful of the potential. All little probing moves,

but all very effective in the grand scheme of things.}

38... Re8

39. Rhh1

{Another time-control move. The rook is best placed on h3, but there is no

reason to make unnecessary decisions at the moment. There is also a lure

here, which black is duly enticed into.}

39... f4

{And black advances, hoping to gain more space. All this does though, is

actually weaken his position even further. And especially so, the e4 pawn.

If a break is desired, then 39... h5 has to be preferred. There is a way to

deal with that though, as can be seen later, by an exchange and then a rook

swinging from e1, into h1 and h8 penetrating with devastating effect. More

of that later though.}

40. g4

{White has achieved his g3-g4 move easier than should have been possible.

The g4 pawn holds up the black pawns, but allows the h3 square to become

more important for the white rook. Another advantage now secured.}

40... Rh7

41. Rh3

{With the time control reached, I begin to put my pieces back on the squares

where they belong).

41... Rc7

{Black must maintain the pressure on the c4 pawn, as allowing b3-b4 without

the threat of a swift doubling on the C-file will make it easy for white to

continue with his plan.}

42. Re2 Rh7

43. Re1

{toying with black. Again, the second time control of 60 moves has to be

kept in mind and a few swift repetitive moves can save valuable time on the

clock. We were now in our 5th hour of play.}

43... Rc7

44. Kc2

{Triangulating the king around to Zugzwang black. The plan was to play Kd2

and then Kc3 and put the question to the black rooks and see how black can

move his rooks without one of them being on the C-file or the H-file. Both

files can not be kept an eye on, and of course, the rook on e8 is needed to

protect the weak e4 pawn. This triangulating though had the intent of

bringing the rook to h7 first, so that black would need two moves to get the

rooks to the C-file.}

44... Rh7

{Black has no good way to continue.

Either 44... Ree7 or 44... Rcc8 takes away the option of doubling on the

C-file, attacking the c4 pawn. My intent was 44... Rcc8 45. Kd2 Rc7 46. Kc3

and we have made a successful triangle, when 46...... Rcc8 allows 47. b4

without black being able to double on the C-file. A small point, but

important.}

45. b4

{The queen-side advance now begins. With black having stepped off the C-file

voluntarily, this advance can be played without the fancy king dance. The

next stage is now underway. Black lashes out on the king-side, with the

intent of advancing his own pawn majority.}

45.. h5

46. Reh1

{Putting the question to black. I was divided here on how to deal with this

plan. I realised that 46. gxh5+ Rxh5 47. Rxh5 Kxh5 48. Rh1+ Kg6 49. Rh8

must be advantageous to me as the rook has successfully penetrated. I felt

though as though my queen-side would be that bit more difficult to advance,

and my king needed to be with those pawns, instead of keeping an eye out on

the black central pawns. In that regard, I wanted both of my rooks on the

board to control the black central pawns. Tactics here then allowed me to

deal with the H-pawn advance. The double attack down the H-file forces black

to blockade. Blockading the pawn chain though, not only puts another pawn on

a dark-square, but prevents black from pushing through his pawns, as

captures on h5, allow future g5-g4 and g4-g3/f4/f3 breaks.}

46... h4

47. Re1

{The rook returns to pressurise the weak e4 pawn and to prevent e4-e3 ideas.

With this rook on e1 and the excellent rook on h3, all is covered neatly.

White can then concentrate on the queen-side advance.}

47... Rc7

48. Kb3 Rd7

{Again, black is running out of ideas. Here, he wishes to attack the d5

pawn, in the case of me pushing with c4-c5.

I thought it necessary here to once again perform a triangle king dance, to

force the black rook onto the ideal square. Before commencing that though, I

once again played a swift rook move, in order to gain time on the clock.}

49. Re2 Rdd8

{A curious move, and one that I did not fully expect. I was expecting 49...

Rc7, when I would return to e1 and perform that king triangle around a3, a4

and back to b3. In theory, this is probably still best, but I do not think

it matters much, as the approach I take is good enough.}

50. Rc3

{Toying with black even further. The rook does not really belong on c3, but

it is a clear sign that white is the one with the options. C4-c5 is a

potential that is going to cause black some concern, as then c5-c6 will

force a passed C-pawn.

Another ploy was to attack the e4 pawn with 50. Rh1 despite it being

contrary to my game plan to date.}

50... Bg7

{Again, a surprising decision by black. I fully understand his desire to rid

himself of a cramped position and this exchange certainly gives the black

king more scope for manoeuvring, especially on the long diagonal. White’s

very clever 54th move did not occur to black though and it is incredibly

difficult to conceive the idea in such a position.

Black should just wait and ask white to how he will break.}

51. Bxg7 Kxg7

52. Rh3

{The rook returns to it’s rightful square. However, the d4 square has now

become vacant for the white king. Once the white kings sits on such a

central square, the push c4-c5 is almost impossible to prevent and the e4

pawn is very loose indeed. This position has become very critical for black

now and he must stop the white king’s entry into d4, by the occupation of

the centre himself by his own monarch.}

52... Kf6

53. Kc3 Ke5

{And black has successfully centralised his king and prevented the white

king’s domination. This is all fine in itself, but there is a deeper

dimension.

I have outlined the advantages of the white position to date, the rooks

powerful positioning and the vulnerable nature of the black pawn majority.

Here, a neat tactical flourish exploits all the carefully structured play

white has so far taken such care with. A very clever way how to top off all

the key ideas white has put into practice.

OK, to fully understand the concept, you have to consider the objective of

the white king, which is headed for d4, but has been successfully cut off by

the black king. Keep in mind too, the weak nature of the vulnerable e4 pawn.

Now, combine the two ideas.}

54. Rd3!

{What a sickening move to have to face!

The rook’s domination of the 3rd rank is once again born fruit, as the rook

is now permitted to jump into d4, winning the e4 pawn. The rook can not be

captured, naturally, due to the e4 pin. In this regard, the d4 square will

become white’s for his king. An incredibly difficult concept to perceive and

one that black clearly did not see when he forced the bishop exchange.}

54... Rf8

{This must have been a very depressing position for black to play now. All

of his illusions have been shattered and defeat is just about guaranteed

now. Technique is only needed to convert this now into a material advantage.

54... Kf6 allows 55. Rd1 and the white king will step into d4, as the black

king’s return to e5 only allows 56. Rd4 or 56. Rde1.}

55. Rd4 e3

{Desperation. Black tries anything now to muddy the waters. A calm approach

is only needed in this end-game to convert the victory.}

56. Kd3

{Ensuring a rook penetration on e4. The e3 pawn is still pinned and is not

running away. The pawn majority for black is now collapsing.}

56... Rd7

{I was actually expecting 56... h3 57. gxh3 Rh8

58. Re4+ Kf6 59. fxe3 Rxh3 60. Kd4 which is clearly winning for white.} 57.

Re4+ Kf6

58. fxe3 Kg7

59. exf4 gxf4

60. Re7+

{The end-game is so much easier with one pair of rooks off the board. A

material gain has been obtained, now the rest needs simple technique. The

only other issue to resolve is the potential passed black H-pawn.}

60... Rxe7

61. Rxe7+ Kg6

{Thankfully, we had reached the second control, so I had time to figure out

the following lines:

61... Kh6 62. Ke2

[62. Rxb7 is not advisable as that pawn is deadly bait and will cause White

grave problems with 62... h3 63. gxh3 f3]

62... Rc8 63. Re4 which is an easy win for white again with simple rook

end-game technique.}

62. Ke2

{Accuracy must be maintained. Snatching pawns immediately is not necessary.

Cutting out any counter-play by black is crucial. 62. Rxb7 ruins all of

white’s wonderful work as 62... h3 63. gxh3 f3 gives the point away to

black.}

62... Rb8

{As good as throwing in the towel.

Alternatives were 62... Rc8 63. Re4 or 62... Rc8 63. Rxb7 Rxc4 64. Rb6 Kg5

both of which are clearly winning for white.}

63. Kf3 b6

{Following up on the intention. No good would be 63... Rc8 as 64. Re4

secures everything.}

64. Kxf4

{Winning a second pawn, with the third, h4, to follow shortly. The rest of

the game needs no comments, as it is easily won.}

64. bxa5

65. bxa5 Rc8

66. Re6+ Kf7

67. Rxd6 Rxc4+

68. Kg5 Rc5

69. Rxa6 Rxd5+

70. Kxh4 Kg7

71. g3 Kh7

72. g5 Kg7

73. Kh5 Rd3

74. Ra7+ Kg8

75. g4 Rd5

76. a6 Rd6

77. g6 1-0

Opening references:

A.

10. c4 Rc8 11. a4 Qc7 12. b3 b5 13. axb5 axb5 14. Na3 bxc4 15. Nxc4 Be6 16.

Be3 Bxc4 17. bxc4 Be7 18. Ra7 Qxc4 19. Qa3 Qe6 20. Qa4+ Kf8 21. Rb1 g6 22.

Rbb7 Re8 23. h3 Kg7 24. Nd2 Rhf8

Dgebuadze,A (2544)-Paragua,M (2469)/Trignac 2002/EXT 2003/0-1 (42)})

B.

11... b5 12. a4 b4 13. Nd1 Qc7 14. Ne3 O-O 15. b3 Be6 16. Bb2 Qc6 17. Rad1

Rfd8 18. Qf1 Rac8 19. f4 Ng4 20. f5 Nxe3 21. Rxe3 Qb6 22. Qf2 Bg5 23. Re2

Qxf2+ 24. Rxf2 Rxc2 25. Ba1 Rxd2 26.

Rdxd2

Plenkovic,Z (2388)-Cebalo,M (2500)/Zagreb CRO 2010/0-1 (32)})

Chris Ross  
May 2012