

London Chess Classic 2010 Souvenir Issue

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Remembering Larry Evans



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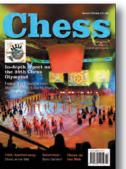
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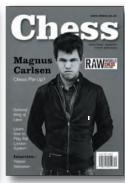




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Unfortunately Brian Stephenson's Studies feature and Colin Russ's Problem Album have been squeezed out this month due to the extended reporting of the London Chess Classic. They will be back in our February issue as usual.

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4NCL

The British Team League season begins

Report by Andrew Greet

The 4NCL returned to Daventry for the start of the 2010-11 season. The first division involves the now familiar format of two pools of eight teams. The top four teams in each pool will compete for the championship, leaving the bottom four battling to avoid relegation. Unlike last season, the two strongest teams (Pride & Prejudice and Wood Green Hilsmark Kingfisher (WGHK) 1) have been placed in separate pools, which should in theory lead to a grand finale at the end of the season. Snapping at their heels will be Barbican, Guildford, and several other familiar contenders.

Most of the first round matches went the way one would expect based on the average ratings of the respective teams. The closest match on paper should have been the meeting between Betsson.com and WGHK 2, but the former won convincingly despite an almost identical average rating. The big teams all won, despite a few notable individual upsets. Jonathan Hawkins of Cheddleton obtained an impressive draw with the black pieces against world class GM Sergei Tiviakov, representing P&P. Samuel Williams of Sambuca Sharks punished WGHK 1's Mohamed Tissir, and Tony Hynes of Warwickshire Select upset Sam Collins of Barbican 1. Despite these surprises, the three heavyweight teams all won their matches convincingly.

The following was the most spectacular and brutal of the first round upsets.

Round 1 Oxford 1 - Cambridge Un 1 M.Rose- E.Dearing Sicilian Defence 1 e4 c5 2 2c3 a6 3 2ge2 e6 4 g3 b5 5 **g2 gb7** 6 0-0 **b** 6 7 d4 Through a slightly unusual move order, we reach an Open Sicilian in which White's modest looking fianchetto development packs more punch than one might expect. 7...cxd4 8 2xd4 d6 9 \(\extbf{@} e1 \(\extbf{@} c7 \) 9...\(\extbf{@} c8!? \) has been played a few times. In certain variations the gueen is less exposed here; see for example the note to Black's eleventh move below. 10 gg5 White has also scored very highly with 10 a4 b4 11 4 d5! exd5 12 exd5+ 4 d8 13 4g5, with a powerful initiative for the sacrificed piece. 10... **≜e7?!** 10... **⑤**bd7 was safer. The text move might just be playable, but Black will have to dance on eggshells. 11 &xf6! Already Black must make a difficult decision. 11...gxf6? This leads to a hideous position for Black. The only

playable continuation was 11... 全xf6!. The problem with this move is the familiar trick: 12 心dxb5! axb5 13 心xb5 增b6 14 心xd6+ 含e7 15 心xb7



Analysis Diagram

This position has been reached in a few games, but so far nobody has found the correct defence for Black. Here are the different possibilities: a) 15... wxb7? 16 e5 wins easily, Jaracz-Glaser, Germany 1998; b) 15... £xb2 is not much better: 16 型b1 型xa2 17 e5 ②d7 (17... 型c8 18 ②d6 wins, Marrero-Olabe, Padron 2008) - this was Baran-Tulacz, Zamosc 1999, and now the swiftest route to victory would have been 18 c3! \(\mathbb{Z} c8 \) 19 \(\mathbb{W} d6 + \mathbb{I} \) \(\mathbb{W} xd6 \) 20 exd6+ de 21 \(\frac{1}{2}\) e2 and White wins a piece; c) 15... \(\delta = 5!! - \text{ this untested move is the only}\) one that keeps Black in the game. Black prevents the e-pawn from advancing while the knight remains trapped. Play might chances for both sides.



12 營h5! After this White is already winning. Black is well behind in development, he is weak on the light squares and there are all kinds of knight sacrifices in the air. 12...全8 This depressing move was the first new one of the game. It is amusing to observe the carnage that has occurred after the alternatives. The suicidal 12...0-0? meets with a swift refutation: 13 公d5! 營d8 14

②f5! exf5 15 exf5 ②c6 16 □e4 1-0, Preissmann-Manouck, Issy les Moulineaux 1983; 12... □c5? 13 ②xe6! (13 e5! is also crushing) 13... □xh5 14 ②g7+



Eddie Dearing, seen playing in the annual Varsity Match of 2002, and looking uncannily like William Hague

and this cute tactical finesse netted White an extra pawn and a huge positional advantage, Murillo-Charpentier, San Jose 1994; 12... ∰c4 13 ဩad1 ᡚc6 14 ዿf1 ∰c5 15 ∑xe6! was a similar story in Hosek-Soukal, Czech Republic 2006. The only other sensible try looks to be 12... \$\delta\$f8!?, but this can be busted in a number of ways, the most attractive being 13 &h3! with a crushing attack. 13 2f5! exf5 A neutral move such as 13... 2c6 would lose a pawn after 14 ②q7+ ☆d8 15 ₩xf7. 13...b4 gives White a choice of powerful replies, the strongest of which seems to be 14 e5!. 14 **2**d5 **2c5** 15 **2**xe7



This simple capture does the trick. Interestingly, White does not win by checkmating directly, but can instead exploit his opponent's exposed king to

Despite this reversal, Cambridge won the match convincingly. Life would become more problematic in the next round, as they were pitted against the reigning champions, WGHK 1. Eddie Dearing managed to recover from the above reversal to hold Stephen Gordon to a draw, while Karl Mah and David Moskovic managed to hold GMs Speelman and Lalic respectively.

The rest of the games all went the way of the favourites, although it was not always plain sailing. The following game was one of the most dramatic 'back and forth' battles of the season so far.

Round 2 WGHK 1 - Cambridge Un 1
M.Tissir- D.Bisby
French Defence

1 e4 e6 2 d4 d5 3 ଥିd2 ଥିf6 4 e5 ଥିfd7 5 ଛd3 c5 6 c3 b6 7 ଥିe2 ଛa6 8 ଛxa6 ଥxa6 9 0-0



9...g6!? Bisby opts for a rare and provocative set-up. 9... or 7 and 9... or 7 have been seen more frequently. 10 c4!? 10 or 13 is also quite playable, but the text is a logical attempt to exploit Black's slow development. 10... or 11 cxd5 exd5 12 f4 12 or 13 or 13 or 13 or 10 looks solid enough for Black. 12... or 13 f5!? This aggressive move sets the tone for what follows. White could have obtained a modest edge with the more restrained 13 or 13... or 14 or 14 or 15 or 15





Mohammed Tissir won a sharp struggle

14 e6? This is asking too much of White's position. A previous game continued 14 f6 åf8 15 ∯f3 cxd4 (15...∮c7!? may well be an improvement. The position is rather unclear but I think Black should be holding his own) 16 ②exd4 ②xe5 17 ②xe5 \(\) xe5 18 Øc6 ₩e8 19 Øxe5 ₩xe5 when Black had some compensation for the exchange and managed to draw in Miroshnichenko-Savon, Ordzhonikidze 2001. The best move may well be 14 \$\Quad f4!?. The knight move lends further weight to the potential breakthrough with e6, without being too committal. Depending on Black's response, White can either play e6 on the following move, or continue to strengthen his position with \$\alpha\$f3. 14...fxe6 15 fxq6 hxq6 16 Øf4 cxd4?! Black could have seized the advantage with 16... 2xd4+! 17 dh1 4 f8. The critical line runs as ₩g7 20 Exf8+ Exf8 21 ₩xe6+ Ef7 22 43 &f6 wins for Black) 19...e5! 20 \(\mathbb{\text{\psi}}\)xd7 \(\Delta\)xd7 21 2 xd5 e4



Analysis Diagram

Black is a pawn up in the ending, with active pieces and a strong passed pawn. 17 ②xg6 營g5 18 ②f4 e5!? Bisby does not hesitate to counterattack. The players are heading for a jungle of complications.



19 公f3 Possibly more critical was
19 公xd5!? 營g6 (19...e4 20 營b3! 公ac5
21 公f6+ 全h8 22 營h3+ 營h6 23 營xh6+

②xh6 24 公dxe4! White emerges with an extra pawn) 20 營b3 (20 公f3 營e6
transposes to 20...營e6! in the note to Black's 20th below) 20...營e6 21 營c4

公dc5 22 b4 b5 23 營xb5 營xd5 24 bxc5

②xc5 25 ②a3 ဩec8 The resulting position is double edged, but roughly equal according to the computer. 19...營f5
19...營h6 20 公xd5 營e6! transposes to the next note. 20 公xd5



20...e4? In this critical position Black fails to find the right path. 20...增h5?! 21 增b3 is unpleasant for Black. The best move was 20...增e6!. At first this looks strong, as the knight is trapped on d5, and 21 增b3? loses to 21...公ac5 22 增c4 b5. However, White has a variety of sacrificial possibilities:



Analysis Diagram

a) 21 ②g5 ∰xd5 22 ∰h5 looks scary, but Black seems to have enough defensive resources after 22...②f8, for instance 23 ②d2 (or 23 閏f7 罝ed8! 24 ②d2 罝d7 25

單af1 ②c5) 23...單e7 24 單f5 單c8 25 單af1 氧c6 Black has good chances to convert his extra material, if his nerves hold out! b) 21 ②e3!? is an intriguing possibility. After 21...dxe3 22 ②g5 豐c4 23 豐h5 豐d3 the game should end in a perpetual. 23...②f8? is too risky and can be punished by 24 罩xf8+! ❖xf8



Analysis Diagram

25 b3!! ∰f4 26 Ձa3+ ᡚc5 27 ∰f1 ⊞e7 28 g3 ∰xf1+ 29 ∯xf1 and White should win. c) Finally, White can simply leave the knight hanging on d5 with the astonishing 21 ᡚh4!?:



Analysis Diagram

21...宣f8!, covering the f5 square (21...宣f8!, covering the f5 square (21...宣xd5 22 查g4 包f8 23 鱼h6 gives White a dangerous attack) 22 包g6!!. Now both knights are hanging, but they defend one another by means of the potential fork on e7. Beautiful, isn't it? 22...逗xf1+23 遵xf1 鱼f8! By preventing the fork on e7, Black threatens both knights! 24 遵xa6 遵xd5 25 遵d3. The position hangs in the balance. The computer has it as dead equal, but in practice it could still go either way.



21 ②g5! ₩xd5 22 ₩h5 The position is the same as line a) in the above note, except that the black pawn is on e4 instead of e5. Ironically this 'free' move helps White in a big way, by exposing the black queen along the fifth rank. 22... 2f6 With the pawn on e4, 22... 168? loses trivially to 22 \subseteq xf8+ \dot xf8 23 \delta h7+ winning the queen. 23 \mathbb{Z}xf6 \mathbb{L}xf6 24 ∰g6+ åg7 25 åd2?? This might have cost White the game. After the correct 25 &f4! Black has no good defence against If1 with a mating attack. 25... Ee7?? This fails to address the primary threat. There were two superior ideas: a) 25...e3 should be enough for a draw, for instance 26 \(\mathbb{I} f1 \) \(\mathbb{I} xg5 27 \) \(\mathbb{I} xg5 \) exd2 and White has nothing better than 28 \d5+ with a perpetual. White can try for more with 26 Wh7+, but he might be putting himself at greater risk than his opponent: 26... \$\dot{\psi}\$f8 27 \$\dot{\psi}\$f1+ \$\dot{\psi}\$e7 28 \(\mathbb{\psi} xg7 + \(\dot{\phi} d6 \) 29 \(\dot{\phi} e1 \(\dot{\phi} c6! \) In practice the game could go either way, but according to the computer Black is on top. Even stronger was 25... Ze5!, which is the main reason why the bishop should have gone to f4 on the previous turn. A likely continuation would be 26 \bulleth h7+ \bulleth f8 27 \mathbb{I}f1+ \dotse\delta e8 28 \ddots\delta g6+ (or 28 \ddots\delta xg7 \mathbb{I}e7) 28... dd8 when the king escapes and Black should win with careful play.



26 **f1 1-0** Black resigned as he is helpless on the kingside.

Most of the other matches went according to rating; P&P won on seven out of eight boards, although credit must go to Darren Wheeler of the ADs who managed to topple Mark Hebden with the black pieces. Elsewhere Barbican 1 defeated WGHK 2 but the real stars of the day were White Rose, who overcame a considerably higher rated Guildford team.

It seemed appropriate to show a game from this match, although it just so happens that the most attractive game ended in favour of the losing team. Here it is!



Stuart Conquest produced a dazzling finish

Round 2 The ADs - Guildford A&DC 1
I.Gourlay- S.Conquest
Réti Opening

1 \$\tilde{\Omega}\$f3 d5 2 g3 \$\tilde{\tilde{g}}\$g4 3 \$\tilde{\tilde{g}}\$g2 \$\tilde{\Omega}\$d7 4 c4 e6 5 cxd5 exd5 6 \$\tilde{\Omega}\$c3 \$\tilde{\Omega}\$gf6 7 0-0 \$\tilde{\tilde{g}}\$e7 8 d3 0-0 9 \$\tilde{\tilde{g}}\$f4 c6 10 \$\tilde{\tilde{g}}\$c2 \$\tilde{\Omega}\$c5 11 h3 \$\tilde{\tilde{g}}\$xf3 \$\tilde{\Omega}\$e6 13 \$\tilde{\tilde{g}}\$c1 \$\tilde{\tilde{g}}\$e8 14 \$\tilde{\tilde{g}}\$e1 \$\tilde{g}\$c5 15 \$\tilde{\tilde{g}}\$d2 \$\tilde{\tilde{g}}\$c7 16 \$\tilde{\tilde{g}}\$f1 \$\tilde{g}\$ad8 17 \$\tilde{g}\$b1 \$\tilde{g}\$d6



After a quiet opening Black has already obtained the more comfortable position. His pieces are harmoniously placed and the loss of the bishop pair is not a serious issue. 18 b4?! 18 dg2 was more prudent. 18... gxg3! Conquest is never one to pass up such an opportunity. 19 fxg3 wxg3 Black has two pawns for the piece, and the makings of a strong attack. White's kingside has been permanently wrecked, and his pieces are poorly coordinated. 20 gg2? This is too slow. The best try was 20 b5!, aiming for queenside counterplay and also facilitating a possible rook lift along the fourth rank to assist on the kingside. Play may continue with 20... #xh3+ (20...c5 is possible, but the inclusion of the last two moves definitely helps White as the d5pawn might become vulnerable in certain variations) 21 \(\pmggq g2 \mathred{\pm}g3 22 \\pmgqf3 (22 \mathred{\pm}b4 ②g4 23
☐xg4
☐xg4
☐xg4 24 bxc6 bxc6 is

clearly better for Black) 22... 2g4 23 2xg4 24 bxc6 bxc6 25 2d1! and White is still alive.



20...心h5! Threatening to invade on f4, while incidentally vacating the f6-square for a rook. 21 e3 21 e4 心ef4 22 业xf4 心xf4 23 營d2 d4 24 心a4 営d6-+ 21...心g5 22 營d1 22 心d1 does not help, as after 22...心xh3 Black threatens a beautiful mate with ...營f2+ followed by ...心g3, not to mention a rook lift to f6. 22...心xh3 23 營f3



23... 図d6! Black can leave the queen where it is, as the capture on g3 leads to an immediate mate. 24 空2 公3f4+ 25 空f1 25 空d1 drops the bishop on g2. 25... 公xd3 26 包e2 After 26 豐xg3 公xg3+ 27 空g1 公xe1 28 至xe1 White can struggle on for a while, but the ending offers him little hope. 26... 曾h2 27 皇c3



27...罩g6 With the terrible threat of ...罩g3. 28 罩ed1 罩xe3 29 彎xe3 彎xg2 mate. A great game by the former British Champion

Division 1 Pool A crosstable

Team	Р	W	D	L	GP	pts
Pride & Prejudice	2	2	0	0	13	4
Barbican 4NCL 1	2	2	0	0	12	4
Betsson.com	2	2	0	0	11.5	4
Cheddleton 1	2	1	0	1	8.5	2
The AD's	2	1	0	1	6.5	2
Wood Green Hillsmark 2	2	0	0	2	5	0
Pandora's Box Grantham	2	0	0	2	4	0
Warwickshire Select 1	2	0	0	2	3.5	0

Division 1 Pool B crosstable

Team	Р	W	D	L	GP	pts
Wood Green Hillsmark 1	2	2	0	0	12.5	4
White Rose 1	2	2	0	0	10	4
Guildford A&DC 1	2	1	0	1	8.5	2
e2e4.org.uk 1	2	1	0	1	8.5	2
Oxford 1	2	1	0	1	7	2
Cambridge University 1	2	1	0	1	6.5	2
Sambuca Sharks	2	0	0	2	5.5	0
Barbican 4NCL 2	2	0	0	2	5	0

After 7 rounds, the top 4 teams in each preliminary pool qualify for the final championship pool. At the end of the season 4 teams will be relegated.

Solutions to Positional Exercises (from page 53)

L.Aronian - S.Karjakin

Amber Rapidplay, 2008

This position is about structure. The black bishop on e6 is not a great piece, but the knight on c5 is. However, to be able to create targets in the black position, White needs to exchange the good knight for the less impressive bishop. 29 2xe6! 29 3b1!? looks attractive, but 29... 2d5! 30 2xb7 2xb7 31 ¤xb7 ₩xb7 32 ₩xb7 ¤xb7 33 ¤xb7 ¤xa4 gives Black fair chances of holding the ending, although his bishop is little more than a big pawn. 29... ** xe6 30 d5! The point! The pawn on c6 was keeping Black's structure together, mainly by keeping it closed. Once opened, the knight on d6 lacks stability and the pawns on e4 and b7 quickly becomes great weaknesses. 30...cxd5 31 Wd2! An accurate move; 31 \(\begin{aligned}
\begin{aligned}
\begin{alig damaging. 31... 2a5 This loses fairly straight forward, but the alternatives were grim. For example: 31... \$\mathbb{Z}\$e7 32 \$\mathbb{Z}\$xd5 \$\mathbb{Z}\$33 \$\mathbb{Z}\$xd5 \$\mathbb{Z}\$a6 34 \(\mathbb{I} \) dd4 and White should be able to win this rook ending, although it would not be won without good technical play. 32 Ed4! b6 33 ≅xd5 ᡚb7 34 ≅xa5 bxa5 35 ∰c2 f5 36 gxf5 ∰xf5 37 &xe4 ∰g5+ 38 &g2 ᡚd8 39 ፰d5 ∰f6 40 ≅xa5 ≅f8 41 ≅a8 ₩a1+ 42 &f1 ₩a3 43 ₩a1+ 47 Фh2 Øe5 48 ₩d4 ₩xd4 49 exd4 ②c4 50 ⊈g3 g5 51 ⊈g4 1-0

R.Byrne - R.Fischer

Sousse Interzonal, 1967 White's weakness is the e4 pawn. He was maybe hoping to control the d5 square, but he is

not in time to do so. Already here Black could play 13...b4, when White would have to answer 14 \$xf6 \$\times xf6 15 \$\times d5 \$\times xd5 16 exd5, due to the weakness of the c2 square. However, that position would not necessarily be so bad for White. He has the e4 square for the knight and Black's pieces are not too active either. However, the knight on g3 is not comfortable. Black is able to exploit the fact that he has yet to castle by nudging the unhappy steed on g3. 13...h5!! This is a strangely fascinating move, not because it is so surprising, but because it decides the game as early as move 13, by positional means. 13... Exc3?, by the way, doesn't work at this juncture. After 14 bxc3 Black can still play 14...h5, which is probably the best move, though not how one would usually follow up the exchange sacrifice. If he plays 14... 2xe4?, White follows up with 15 2xe4 2xe4 16 \(\precent{Line}\)xe7 \(\precent{Times}\)xe7 17 \(\precent{Line}\)d5 and the expected activity is not going to happen. 14 h4 White has no good moves; his position is already essentially lost. 14...b4 15 &xf6 &xf6 15... 2xf6 16 2d5 ½xd5 17 exd5 ∅g4 was maybe even clearer, but it is all details. 16 ᡚd5 ₤xh4 17 ᡚxh5 ∰g5 17... ≜xd5! 18 ≜xd5 ∰g5 was maybe a bit more precise. The reason is that the check on e3 can come in handy, for example after 19 f6, when one of the winning lines is 19... e3+ 20 4h1 easily winning rook ending: 22 wxe1 &xe1 23 matter what Matanovic wrote in Informator at the time. 24 ∰f3 ᡚxb3 25 axb3 ≅xh3 26 ∰xh3 &xd5 27 exd5 \mathbb{

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