A White Chameleon

by Eric Prié

1. d4 d5 2. a3



One of the greatest mysteries of the chess game is the practice of playing with reversed colours. Why, for instance, when the Dutch is a 'living' defence against 1.d4 (1.c4, 1.\(\Delta\)f3), is the Bird Opening 1.f4 a *rara avis* in master practice, like so many other reversed systems?

Well, it's all a question of rhythm! The opening is a dynamic and subtle thing, swinging harmoniously between action and reaction. The black player systematically adapts himself to what White undertakes, and in systems with reversed colours that produce equal positions, the advantage of the first move will quickly fade away.

So is there not a single reversable defence that can serve to break out of this process? A kind of remedy for all ailments, hypereconomical from the viewpoint of theoretical investment, since it is based on a Black system?

In all their wisdom, the classics recommended using the first move to set foot in the centre and threaten to put the second pawn there as well. But is this a universal law?

After 1.e4 c5 there is the dynamic Bezgodov idea 2.a3 and 3.b4 – see his Survey in Yearbook 74 – but this lies outside the scope of this Survey. The question is: can such modest rook pawn moves be feasible to reach a good reversed system?

'Chromatically', 1.e4 with 2.h3 seems to work well against the two moves that hinder 2.d4, 1...e5 and 1...e5. Which is normal, as controlling the f5 and g4 squares hinders the development of the enemy light-squared bishop, as we regularly see in the Ruy Lopez or the Rossolimo Sicilian...

So what about 1.d4? After 1...d5 2.c4 White must already be prepared for a myriad of black alternatives. A highly popular one nowadays is the Chameleon (Chebanenko) Variation 4...a6 in the Slav Defence, which is a useful move that exerts pressure on c4 without hindering the development of Black's own light-squared bishop.

Now we reach the esoteric use of the a-pawn: If 1.e4 goes well chromatically with 2.h3, the same may go for 1.d4 with 2.a3 and ...a6, when Black has a pawn on d5.



Eric Prié

Multiple Purposes

Let's examine the move 2.a3!? in reply to all Black reactions to

A) 1.d4 2 f6 2.a3?!



2...e6 3.c4 c5 4.₺f3 is pleasant for White. He intends ₺c3 and e4 to play against a Hedgehog system in which the critical line 1.d4 ₺f6 2.₺f3 c5 3.c4 cd4 4.₺d4 e5!? is avoided. In the line 2...e6 3.c4, 3...b6 4.₺c3 would

be an improved version of the Petrosian Variation of the Oueen's Indian, where White avoids the Bogo-Indian 1.d4 ②f6 2.c4 e6 3. ②f3 ≜b4 as well as 1.d4 e6 2.c4 \(\frac{1}{2}\)b4 and the move ... \(\hat{2}\) a6, while at the same time he keeps his king's knight flexible. The problem is, however, Black's reply 2...g6! or 2...d6 since against black squares set-ups, the control of the b4 square is generally of lesser importance, and White usually does not have to support his b-pawn with a2-a3 if he wants to advance it two squares, like in the Bayonet Attack of the King's Indian or the main line of the Old Indian.

B) 1.d4 e6 2.a3!



The move 1...e6 is a multiple-purpose one, avoiding the Trompowsky and keeping many options open. But now 2.a3! is very useful, as White can play c2-c4 without allowing ...\$b4, and e2-e4 is not ruled out yet.

B1) 2...b6?! 3.e4 \(\hat{D}\) b7 4.\(\D\) c3 is the best line for White in any case in the English Defence;

B2) 2...\(\tilde{0}\)f6 3.\(\tilde{0}\)f3, with the idea of c2-c3, and \(\tilde{0}\)g5, probably transposing to the Torre-Trompowsky Attack or 3.\(\tilde{0}\)g5 c5 4.dc5 \(\tilde{0}\)c5 5.e3, which is how Antoaneta Stefanova plays the Trompowsky with 2...c5, see Game 1;

B3) 2...c5 3.c3, possibly followed by b2-b4; this is the Reversed Chameleon, but here

Black's light-squared bishop is already locked inside its pawn chain;



5...0-0 6.公f3 d5 (e2-e4 was coming) 7.总f4, with a 'Trashcan-Stonewall' with White's bishop outside the pawn chain – Game 2.

The Prié Attack Proper

The real Prié Attack is introduced when Black plays 1...d5, so:

C) 1.d4 d5 2.a3.

C1) 2...e6 3. 2 f3 (Games 3-9), and now:

Black's first main possibility is 3...c5 4.c3 \(\tilde{Q} \)c6 5.\(\tilde{Q} \)f4 \(\tilde{Q} \)f6 (5... § b6? was Prié-Flear, Marseille 2005, and now, with 6.b4!. White realized the Prié idea most powerfully, which also features in the 'regular' Slav Chameleon!) 6.e3 \(\hat{2}\)d6. Now Prié-Flear, Narbonne 2005, went 7.\(\hat{\pm}\)g3 0-0 8.\(\Delta\)bd2 a6 9.\(\hat{\pm}\)d3 **国e8** 10.**②e5 臭e5** 11.de5 **②d7** 14. \$\ddotsh7 \disph7 15. \disph5 \disp\g8 16. ₩e5 f6, and Black has the centre and a strong bishop, but his king remains exposed. Yet today I would prefer 7. \(\hat{2}\)d6!? \(\begin{aligned}
\text{d}6\) 8.4bd2 0-0 9.b4 b6 10.4b5.

Black's other main line is 3... \$\tilde{\Delta} f6 4.\tilde{\Delta} g5 \tilde{\Delta} e7 (4...c5 5.c3; 4...h6! 5.\tilde{\Delta} f4 \tilde{\Delta} d6) 5.e3 h6 6.\tilde{\Delta} f4 0-0 7.\tilde{\Delta} bd2 b6 (7...\tilde{\Delta} h5 8.\tilde{\Delta} e5 \tilde{\Delta} d7 9.g4) 8.\tilde{\Delta} e5 \tilde{\Delta} b7, Prié-D.Adams 2004/05, and now 9.h4!.

C3) 2...a6!?3.\(\hat{o}_5!?\) h6 4.\(\hat{o}_1\) h4 c6 5.e3 \(\begin{array}{c} \begin{array}{c} \begin{array

C4) 2...h6. This is not the counterpart of 2.a3. At the very least, White is playing an improved London system with c4, for instance 3. 263 and now:

C41) 3....童f5? 4.c4!, and now 4...c6? is no good because of 5.cd5. Now, after 5...童b1 6.量b1 營d5 White has the equivalent of an advantage of two tempos, as the a2-pawn is not hanging and White can move the queen to the best square at once with 7.營c2!. e2-e4 is threatened and there are concrete problems cropping up for Black: 7...昼f6 8.e3 threatening 童c4, 昼e5 or 童d3 and e4, and sometimes b4, which can be interposed to provoke ...a6.

On 5...cd5, White plays 6.豐b3; or 4...e6? 5.豐b3 (no point in exchanging on d5 first when the black queen cannot go to b6) 5...公c6 6.豐b7+—, as Black no longer has b4 anymore, e.g. 6...公a5 7.豐a6 公c4 8.豐c6.

After 4...dc4 5. 23 & f6 6.e3, White wins back the pawn in a considerably improved version of the QGA or a Slav in which White has played a3 instead of allowing a weakness on b4 with a4.

C42) 3... \$\overline{0}\$f6 4.\$\overline{\psi}\$f4 c5?! (the thematic reaction; 4... \$\overline{0}\$c6 was a

rapid game Prié-Hamdouchi, where 5.e3 g5 6.皇g3 ②e4 7.皇b5 ②g3 8.hg3 皇g7 9.②e5 營d6 was interesting, but Black lost because his position contained too many holes) 5.皇b8 置b8 6.dc5, and Black will not see his pawn back:

C5) 2...e5? 3.de5 4.c6 4.e4 (Prié-Guadalpi, 2004, Game 13). A gigantic advantage on the clock in a reversed Lemberg Variation, and soon a large advantage instead of pleasant equality with reversed colours.

C6) 2...\(\Delta \text{f6} 3.\(\Delta \text{f3}\), and now: C61) 3...\(\geq 6 4.c3 \) \(\frac{2}{3}g7 5.\(\Delta \text{f4}\)



The combination of g6 and d5 is dubious as the fianchettoed bishop is biting on the granite of an enemy pawn wall. It's not a Closed Catalan, where Black's queen's bishop is locked inside the pawn chain and cannot contribute to the important control of square e4 (Games 10-11).

There is a game Shipov-Volkov, Moscow 1996 (Game 14), in which Black took on the same set-up as White in our line, with 1.d4 d5 2.c4 c6 3.\(\Delta\)f3 \(\Delta\)f6 4.\(\Delta\)c3 a6 5.g3 \(\Delta\)f5!?, and won. It was analysed in Glenn Flear's book on the Slav Chameleon. With a similar set-up (in various move orders) I myself have won several games with Black.

C62) 3...a6!? (this seems more accurate than 2...a6) 4.\(\hat{2}\)f4 (4.\(\hat{\pm}\)g5 \(\hat{\pm}\)e4 5.\(\hat{\pm}\)f4 \(\hat{\pm}\)f5 6.\(\hat{\pm}\)bd2 e6=) 4...\(\hat{2}\)f5 5.e3 e6 6.c4 (with the move 2.a3 White has avoided ...\(\hat{2}\)b1, followed by \(\hat{2}\)b4) 6...c5!? 7.dc5! \(\(\Delta \)c5 8.\(\Delta \)c3 \(\Delta \)c6 9.cd5 2d5 10.2d5 ed5 11.2c1 **\$b6** 12.**\$d3 \$g4** 13.0-0 0-0 14.b4, with advantage for White; this is miraculously similar to Dorfman-Vaisser, Aix-les-Bains Leko-Kramnik. 2003. and Brissago 2004 - Games 15-16! C63) 3...\(\hat{2}\)f5?! (Game 12) 4.c4! c6 5.cd5! cd5 6.營b3 營b6 7. ₩b6 ab6 8. ②c3 ②c6 9. \$£f4 e6 10.e3, with a pleasant advantage for White (Prié-Kahler). The b-pawns are doubled and isolated, Black has abandoned square b5 and White's bishop is outside the pawn chain. All these factors will make White happy in the endgame (10...42h5? 11.\(\mathbb{Q}\)c7);

C64) 3...\D6bd7 (with the idea

of playing c7-c5 more quickly and possibly recapture on c5 with the knight) 4.\(\hat{o}f4\) g6 5.h3 \(\hat{o}g7\) 6.e3 0-0 7.\(\hat{o}bd2\) (Prié-Flear, Lattes 2005) 7...b6!? 8.c3 \(\hat{o}b7\) 9.\(\begin{array}{c}b3!\) \(\hat{o}e4\) 10.\(\beta d1!\), controlling e5. White loses two tempi with a3 and h3. This enables him to develop freely but is too slow for a real advantage;

C65) 3...c6. The prophylactic move which will allow Black to equalize without specific problems by allowing the natural development of his queen's bishop out of the pawn chain. What is White able to gain out of the opening then? This is what we shall see in the next issue!

Conclusion

The Prié Attack with 1.d4 and 2.a3 is applicable against all Black replies on the first move, except maybe for 1... 16, after which a White 2.a3 serves no real purpose after 2...g6!. And the set-up with 2... \$\alpha\$f6 and 3...c6, which we shall deal with in the next Survey, also seems perfectly viable for Black. In all other cases, this modest little move is quite useful, and not only to gain time on the clock! For those who like an uncommon strategic struggle, this opening holds plenty more than just surprise value.

Multiple Purposes 1.d4 & 2.a3

Prié,Eric 1 Rustemov,Alexander Bastia rapid 2004 (3)

1.d4 e6 2.a3 �f6 3.Ձg5 d5 4.e3 Ձe7 5.�d2 �bd7 6.f4 c5 7.c3 h6 8.Ձh4 g5! 9.fg5 �h7 10.�gf3 hg5 11.Ձg3 �hf8 12.Ձd3 c4 13.Ձc2 f5



14.a4?! [14.0-0 2g6 15.e4 de4 16.2e4 fe4 17.2e4→ 2f4 18.2g5 (18.2f4 gf4 19.2g6 \$\displays\$ fe8 20.\displays\$ 24.\$\displays\$ 18...2g5 19.2f4 \$\displays\$ 24.\$\displays\$ 18...2g5 19.2f4 \$\displays\$ 24.\$\displays\$ 11...2g6 15.e4 de4 16.\$\displays\$ ef6 21.\displays\$ 15.e4 de4 16.\$\displays\$ ef6 20.\displays\$ 22.\$\displays\$ 21.\displays\$ 21.\displays\$ 29.\$\displays\$ 22.\$\displays\$ 21.\displays\$ 29.\$\displays\$ 22.\$\displays\$ 21.\displays\$ 29.\$\displays\$ 22.\$\displays\$ 22.\$\displays\$ 23.\displays\$ 24.\displays\$ 21.\displays\$ 29.\$\displays\$ 27.\displays\$ 29.\$\displays\$ 27.\displays\$ 28.\$\displays\$ 29.\$\displays\$ 29.\$\disp

32.草f4 豐b5 33.草f7 全c7 34.草d1 草d8 35.豐g7 a5 36.h4 草a6 37.h5 ...
[The rest of the game score is missing. White played a reversed Stonewall – which I haven't played since because of the present game – with the bishop outside the pawn chain, allowing the sharp reaction 7...h6 8.单h4 g5! 9.fg5 心h7. This was a wild game in which 2.a3 proved useless]

Prié,Eric Baruch,Andrew England tt-2 2004/05 (4)

1.d4 e6 2.a3 f5 3.c4 2 f6 4.2 c3 e7 [4...d5 5. 2f4 (a typical Trashcan Stonewall for Black, with White's queen's bishop outside its pawn chain. White should obviously play c2-c4 and develop the gueen to c2, eveing f5 and the c-file, all possible because after 2.a3 White controls square b4. White has postponed 153 as it may be more useful to play f2-f3 and @ge2, in case a black knight appears on e4) 5...\$d6 6.\$d6 \$\delta\$d6 7.e3±1 5. Wc2! d5 6. Leaving the knight on g1 for the moment also gives White the extra option, in case of an exchange on d6, of first f2-f4 and then 45 and possibly c4-c5!?. It amazes me that in such positions, many white players (1500 to 40 according to my database) prefer g2-g3 above \$\omega\$f4, to hinder the development of the black queen's bishop on the long diagonal, even when Black has already committed himself to 4...d5 instead of g3-2g2, the white queen's knight is often automatically developed to c3, where it exerts no pressure whatsoever on Black's position] 6...c6 7.e3 0-0 8.... d3 q6 [8.... d5 bd7 9.cd5! cd5 (9...\(\hat{2}\)d5 10.\(\hat{2}\)d5 ed5 11.\(\hat{2}\)f5 響a5 12.會f1+- 罩f5 13.響f5 響b5 14.②e2



12.0-0-0 [Slightly optimistic. Simpler was 12.\(\mathbb{I}\)f1!\(\mathbb{I}\) 12...\(\alpha\)f2 13.g5 \(\alpha\)g4 14.\(\alpha\)h4 **୬h6 15.୬f3** [15.୬g6!? ୬g4 16.୬e5 (better was 16. ₩d2 hg6 17.h3 @e3 18.營h5 營e7 19.g6 (19.罩d1 公d7) 19...h6!∞ 20.ᡚf7 (20.罩d1 g5) 20...ᡚc3 21. Wh6 22 22. b1 Wf6 23. Wh7 bf8 24. 公d6 罩e7 25. 營h6 營g7-+] **15...**公**g4** [15... 2f7 16.h4] **16. 4d2 e5 17.h3 ②e3** [17...ed4 18.hg4 dc3 19. ∰c3 ℤe3 20.\(\bar{L}\)h7! d4 21.\(\bar{L}\)\(\d)\(d4\) \(\disp\)h7 22.\(\bar{L}\)h1 \(\disp\)q8 18. **e3 e4 19. ae6?** [19... **a**f8 20.cd5 cd5 21.2c2 f4 22. #f2 ef3 23. Ie5; 19... Ze6!? (Fritz) 20.h4 with interesting compensation for the pawn] 20.cd5 &f7 [20...cd5 21.\displayb5] 21.\displaye4 fe4 22.\displaye5 [22. 2e4! 2d7 (22... g7 23.d6 2d5 24. 4 fd2) 23.dc6 bc6 24. 4 e5] **22... d5** [22...cd5 23.h4 2c6 24.2f7 167 25.h5] 23.h4 ☑d7 24.☑g4 e7 25.h5 gh5 26. Ih5 If8 27.g6! hg6 28. Ih6 **"g7** [28... **\$**g7 29. **3**g6 **\$**g6 30. **\$**h6 할f7 31.營h5 할q7 32.②e3 營f7 33.黨q1 29. Eeh1 Ef3 30. Eg5 Ef5 [30... f7 31.ᡚe4] **31.**ℤh8

Prié Attack Proper 1.d4 d5 2.a3

Prié,Eric Sharif,Mehrshad

France tt 2004 (10)

1.d4 e6 2.a3 [This move is absolutely logical after Black's compromising 1...e6, which closes in his light-squared bishop. The motif of playing c2-c4 without allowing a bishop on b4 gave me the 'Prié idea'] 2...d5 [2...b6 3.e4 &b7 4.62c3; 2...c5 3.c3; 2...66 3.c4 c5 (3...b6 4.\(\tilde{\O}\)c3 \(\Q\)b7 5.\(\Y\)c2) 4.\(\O\)f3 cd4 (4...d5 5.dc5 \(\mathbb{L} \)c5 6.e3) 5.\(\alpha \)d4 \(\alpha \)c6 6.∅c3 ∰b6? 7.∅db5 d5 8.Ձe3] **3.**∅f**3** 7.cd5 ed5 8.公c3 a5 9.₩c2 &a6 [12...②fd7 13.臭e7 響e7 14.②c6!! ②c6 15.公d5 營d6 16.營c6!] **13.a4 b4 14.**公**e2** ②e4 15.≜e7

─e7 16.②g3 ②g3 19.b3±] **18...*@e6 19.*Zac1 f6** [19...***e**h8 20. ②e5 ②e5 21.de5 豐e5 22.罩fd1±; 22.罩fd1 罩h6 23.罩d4±; 19...b3 20.豐c3 attacking a5; 19...宣c8? 20.仝e7] **20.**宣**fe1! 2e8 21.e4! de4** [21...b3 22.豐c3 de4 23.d5 豐d5 24.亘ed1 豐c6 [24...豐e6 25.亘d7! 豐d7 26.豐c4) 25.豐c6 宣c6 26.亘c6 仝e5 27.亘b6] **22.**逗e4 [박] **22...豐e4 23.豐c4 26. 27. 26. 27. 26. 27. 26. 27. 26. 27. 26. 27. 26. 27. 27. 26. 27. 2**



26. △d8! h4? [27. 對f7+--; 26... 對b7
27. △b7 萬e2 28.b3 萬d2 29. △a5 △e6
30. △c6 △d4 31. △d4 萬d4 32.a5! 萬d6
(32... 萬d3 33.a6 萬b3 34. 萬a1) 33. 對f1 對f7
34. 對e2 對e6 35. 萬c5 g6 36. 萬b5 萬a6
37. 爲b6] 1-0

Prié,Eric Apicella,Manuel

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France tt 2005 (3)

3

1.d4 e6 2.a3 d5 3.4f3 4f6 4.4g5 åe7 5.e3 0-0 6.4bd2 4bd7 7.åd3 b6 8.c3 &b7 9.\bigop\b1 h6 10.\alphaf4 c5 17. Øe4 de4 18. Øe5 Øe5 19. **≜**e5 **≜g5 20.⊑a2 f6 21.≜g3 f5 22.≜e5** f4 23.ef4 &f4 24.&f4 \(\begin{aligned} \begin{aligned} \text{4} & 24.&\text{4} & \begin{aligned} \begin{align 28.\(\mathbb{Z} e2 \) \(\mathbb{W} g6 \) 29.\(\mathbb{Z} ee1 \) \(\mathbb{Q} d5 \) 30.\(\mathbb{W} g3 \) ₩f6 31.₩e3 ₩g6 32.₩g3 ₩f6 33. ₩e3 �h8 34. ₩d2 总c6 35. Ie3 38. e1 2b7 39. d1 [2.a3 has served to support the 12.b4 push here] 1/2-1/2

Prié,Eric Pons Carreras,David

Catalunya tt-2 2005 (7)

1.d4 e6 2.a3 d5 3.\(\tilde{\tilde{1}}\)f3 \(\tilde{\tilde{1}}\)f6 4.\(\tilde{\tilde{2}}\)g5 \(\tilde{\tilde{2}}\)e7 5.e3 \(\tilde{\tilde{1}}\)bd7 6.c4 \(\tilde{\tilde{2}}\)e4 7.\(\tilde{\tilde{2}}\)e7 8.\(\tilde{\tilde{2}}\)bd2 [8.\(\tilde{\tilde{2}}\)d3 8...\(\tilde{\tilde{2}}\)d2 9.\(\tilde{\tilde{2}}\)d2 0-0 10.\(\tilde{\tilde{2}}\)c1 11.\(\tilde{\tilde{2}}\)a5 \(\tilde{\tilde{2}}\)e8 [11...\(\tilde{6}\)

Prié,Eric Dobrev,Nanko

San Sebastian 2005 (7)

1.d4 d5 2.a3 ∅f6 3.∅f3 e6 4.Ձα5 **2e7** 5.e3 h6 6.**2**h4 [6.**2**f4!] 6...0-0 7.4bd2 b6 8.4e5 c5 9.c3 4fd7 10. 2 d7 2 d7 11. 2 g3 cd4 12.cd4 **15.0-0?!** [15. ₩c2 (to prevent 15... ∠e8!) so large but very pleasant advantage!] [20. 全f4 f5 21. 營h3 with the idea of f3 and g4] 20...b5 21.\(\mathbb{Z}\)c7 \(\mathbb{C}\)c7 22.\(\mathbb{C}\)d2 a4 ℤf7 29.ed5 ed5 30. 2h4 f5 31. 2g6 🛊 h7 32.፟ົົົົົົ h4 g5 33.፟ົົົົົ f3 g4 34.ٰົົົົົົົ \$q7 35.₩d2 b4 36.ab4 ₩b4 37. ₩b4 Ձb4 38. Ic7 f4



39.gf4? [39.\(\text{g}\)g6! \(\text{\te}\text{\texitex{\text{\text{\texitex{\text{\texi{\texi{\texi\texi{\texi{\text{\texite\texi{\text{\texi{\texi{\texi{\texi{\texi{\texi{\texi{\texit{\

[2.a3 has permitted White to make the surprising recapture towards the centre c3xd4!, because the b4-square was under control]

Prié,Eric 7 Adams,David

England tt-2 2004/05 (10)

1.d4 d5 2.a3 e6 3. △f3 △f6 4. ②g5 [If one has grasped the spirit of the concept, White now plays against a black Colle, which is always pleasant, with or without a2-a3!] 4... ②e7 [4... C5 5.c3; 4... h6 was better, with the idea 5. ②f4 ②d6] 5.e3 h6 6. ②f4 0-0?! [6... ②h5 7. ②e5 ②d7 8.c4 (watch out for the knight on h5!) 8... ②e5 9.de5 dc4? 10. ※d8 ②d8 11.g4+—] 7. ②bd2 b6 [7... ②h5 8. ②e5 ②d7 9.g4!] 8. ②e5! [Signalling the attack. Black cannot afford to play f7-f6 on account of the hole on g6] 8... ②b7



9. Wf3 [White wants to attack with his pieces. Maybe 9.h4 would have been more accurate, to attack with the pawns immediately. The control of square e4 does not seem important when the white bishop is not yet on d3] 9...c5 10.c3 a5 [Another important tempo lost] 11.h4! 14. 學g4 含h8 15. 學h5 含g7 does not yield more than a draw by repetition, since 16.單h3? 罩h8 17.罩f3 營e8 18.罩g3 含f8 19. 學g4 总d8 allows the black king to escape] 12... 2c6 13. 43! 2de5 [13...f6 14.42c6 &c6 15.4e6] **14.de5** ₩c7 15.₩h5 [It's always nice to see when Fritz quickly switches from a black to a white advantage when the mating attack appears on its horizon] 15... 2a6 **16.≜c2 罩fd8** [16...**罩**fe8 was a tad 17. Ig3 \$\delta f8 [17... \delta f8 18. Ig7! (there's no escape!) 18... \$\dig g7\$ 19. \$\dig h6\$ \$\dig g8\$ 20.豐h7 \$f8 21.豐h8X] 18.鱼h6 豐e5
19.鱼g5 f5 [19...g6 20.鱼g6 fg6 21.豐g6
鱼g7 (21...豐g7 22.豐e6 \$h7 23.鱼d8)
22.鱼f6] 20.全f3 [20.鱼d8 單d8 21.仝f3
豐f6 22.單g6 also wins] 20...豐d6
21.鱼d8 公d8 22.公g5 鱼e7 23.豐h7
[2.a3 has been useful because it delayed a black counter on the queenside with ...c4 and ...b5 and especially as it allowed, if necessary, the recapture toward the centre with square b4 firmly under control] 1-0

Prié,Eric 8 Flear,Glenn

Narbonne-Plage rapid 2005 (5)

1.d4 d5 2.a3 [The great test against the GM 1...d5 expert] 2...e6 3. 2 f3 c5 4.c3 ②c6 5.ዿf4 ②f6 6.e3 ዿd6 7.ዿg3 [7.皇d6!? 豐d6 8.包bd2 0-0 9.b4 b6 10. £b5] 7... 0-0 8. 4 bd2 a6 [8... \(\bar{\pm} \) e8 9.b4! b6 10.\$b5 \$b7 11.\daggeraps a4] 9.\$d3 [9.b4!? b6 10.\(\Delta\)d3 \(\Beta\)e8 11.dc5 (11.0-0?! 11...bc5 12.e4] 9... **Ee8 10. e5 e5** 11.de5 ∅d7 12. ₩g4 [This is the idea behind White's last five moves, but if I had to do it again, I would have chosen the alternative given after White's 7th move; 12.f4? c4 13.ዿc2 ∰b6] **12...**�de**5** 13.Ձe5 ⊘e5 14.Ձh7 ṡh7 15.₩h5 \$q8 16.₩e5 f6 17.₩h5 e5 18.0-0 **≜e6** [18...e4!? (Flear) 19.c4 d4? 20. ₩c5] 19.e4 @d7 20.\(\mathbb{I}\)fe1 \(\mathbb{I}\)f7 21.\(\mathbb{I}\)h4



21... 世**96** [A dubious plan, I think. Closing the centre with d5-d4 was preferable, although White will attack with f2-f4]
22. 直 23 [22.f4 de4 23. ②e4 ②d5 24. ②g3 ef4 25. 豐f4 豐c2 26. 豐f2 豐f2 27. ⑤f2=]
22... ⑤f7? [22... d4 23. 亘g3 豐f7; 23... 豐h7 24. 豐f6] 23. ed5 ②d5 24. 亘g3 [Now White obtains a strong attack] 24... 豐f5? [24... 亘h8 (Flear) 25. 豐a4 豐f5 26. ②c4 豐e6 27. ②e3 ②c6 28. 豐c2 g5! ∞;

24... @c2! 25. @g4] **25. @c4** @e6 26. 學h5? [A fingerfehler. 26. 學h7! 罩g8 27. 2e3 \$\displays f8 (27... \textbf{\textit{Z}} ad8 28. 2f5) 28. 2d5! ₩d5 29. Id3 ₩e6 30. Iad1 &e7 31. Id5! e4 34. ∰d2+-] **26... ∳f8 27.** ∅**e3** ∰**f7** 28. wh7 le6 29. f5 lf5 30. wf5 ¤ad8 31.h4 ¤d5 32.¤e1 e4 33.₩f4 ₩e6 34. Ige3 ₩e5 35. ₩e4 ₩e4 36. Ee4 Ee4 37. Ee4 Ed1 38. ⊕h2 \(\mathbb{I}\)d2 39.b4 \(\mathbb{I}\)f2 40.bc5 \(\mathbb{I}\)a2 41.a4 Ĭa3 42. Ĭc4 a5 43. Ġg3 Ġf7 44. \$\dig q4 g6 45.h5 gh5 46. \$\dig h5 \boxede a2 47.g3 Ih2 48. g4 Ia2 49. f5 If2 50. 9e4 Ig2 51. 9f3 Ia2 52. 9e3 \$e6 53. ¥f4 f5 [Here the crucial function of 2.a3 was that this pawn wasn't hanging on a2 in various lines!1 1/2-1/2

Prié,Eric Gérard,Nicolas

Nantes open 2005 (5)

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1.d4 d5 2.a3 \$\angle\$ f6 [2...e6 3.\$\angle\$ f3 c5 4.c3 ©c6 5. £f4 ₩b6? 6.b4! (Inspired by the famous Slow Slav (or Chameleon by transposition) theme with reversed colours: 1.d4 d5 2.c4 c6 3.2/13 2/16 4.e3 2/15 5.2/23 a6!? (5...e6 6. 4 h4 is mainstream theory) 6. 學b3 b5!? (instead of the 'Morozevichian' 6... Za7) 7.cd5 cd5 8.a4 b4 9. ₩b4 🖾 c6 with complications) 6...cd4 7.cd4 4 f6 (7...a5 8.b5! 誉b5 9.公c3 誉b6 10.罩b1 營d8 Compared to the note on the Artiaga game below, Black did not even have the possibity to exchange the dark-squared bishops with . d6. Prié-Flear, Marseille 2005] 3. d6 e6 4. **2f4** [4. **2**q5 c5 5.c3 (5.e3 **a**b6 6. **2**c3 ②e4) 5... 學b6 6. 罩a2 (6.b4 cd4 7.cd4 a5 8.b5 2e4 The drawback of having the bishop on g5) 6... De4 7. 2f4 2d6=] 4...c5 [4...\2d6 is better, I guess, exchanging the 'good bishop', right, but against White's most active piece! 5.2g3 (5.2d6 4d6 (5...cd6!? intending a6, b5, 2d7-b6-c4) 6.e3 0-0 7.c4 (otherwise Black will play 2c6, e6-e5) 7...c5 6.e3 ∅g3 7.hg3∞] **5.c3** [5.e3 **⋓**b6 6.∅c3 @d7 7. \(\bar{2}\) b1 cd4 8.ed4 \(\hat{2}\) d6 - the drawback of having the bishop on f4] 5... e7 [5... b6 6.b4!? (this idea also seems to work, thanks to the extra tempo with the black knight better placed on f6 than c6!) 6...cd4 7.cd4 a5 8.b5 彎b5 9.公c3 彎c6 12. 2 d6 \$\dispersecond{\text{d}} e7 13. 2 c4 \$\dispersecond{\text{d}} f4 14. 2 ce5 \$\dispersecond{\text{d}} e5 15.de5) 10.₩b3! with promising compensation... (10.\(\mathbb{Z}\)c1 \(\dagge a3\) 11.\(\Delta\)e5 ûd6 9.ûd6 ₩d6 10.ûc3± Prié-Artiaga, Lattes open 2005] 6.e3 0-0 7. 2 bd2 b6 8.42e5 42fd7 [8...\$a6 9.42c6! (9.\$a6 ②a6 10. ₩a4 ②b8) 9... ②c6 10. Qa6 ₩d7 11.營f3 总d6 12.总g5 =] 9. 总d3 [Not the most accurrate. In fact, White can win a tempo here with 9. Wg4, 9. Wh5 or even the more compromising 9.h4] 9... 2e5 10. ge5 ga6 11. gg4 gf6 [11...g6? (this provides White with the target he has been looking for) 12.2a6 2a6 13.h4 h5 (17.h5 🖄 e5 18.de5 g5) 17... 🕏 h7 18.🖄 f3! (extremely perilous for Black) 18...f6 19. 25 fq5 20.hq5 \$\dig q8 21.\dig e6 \dig f7 22.\dig h8X\] 12. 2a6 2a6 13.f4 2b8 14.0-0 2c6 15. If a large state of the sta kingside to frighten Black! 15. 2 f3 2 a5 19.ଢf3 ∰e4] **15...q6 16.**ℤh3 ዿg7 **17.△f3** [17.**≜**g7 **Ġ**g7 18.**△**f3 **△**e7] 항g7 20.필f1 公f5 21.빨e1 公d6 22.公d2, the weakening move 17...h5 gives White some hopes of an attack] 18. 2g7 *g7 **19.**♠**g5!** [19.♠e5 ♠e5 20.fe5 f6 21.∰h4 h5 22.\(\bar{L}\)f1 \(\bar{L}\)ae8 23.\(\bar{L}\)hf3 f5 24.\(\bar{L}\)e1 (threatening h2-h4, followed by the installation of a rook on g5, but...) 24...h4! and White has nothing!] 19... In 19... 19. 20. Øf3 intending If1 and Øe5 is more effective when Black's h-pawn has already advanced; 20.\(\mathbb{I}\)h6? \(\delta\)h6 21.\(\delta\)h4 \(\delta\)g7 22. 47 46 23.e4 48 24.e5 45 21. 2e6 \$\displays f6] 20. If1! 2a5 [After having defended well since the beginning of the game, Black decides it is time for a counteroffensive]



21.f5!? [It is now or never!] 21...ef5 22. 45 h5 [22...gf5 23. 46 46 24.\(\mathbb{I}\)h6X; 22...f6 23.\(\mathbb{I}\)d5 fg5 24.\(\mathbb{I}\)d7] 23. #g3 f6 [23...gf5 24. 2e6 \$f6 25. we5 sg6 26. wg7X] 24. af3 we3 25. **♦ h1 Zae8** 26. **Zd5** [No panicking, everything has been forecast...] 26... Ze7 [26...豐c1! 27.公g1 罩e1 28.罩d7 \$h6 29. 響f2? (so I would have had to content myself with perpetual check? 29. 單h5! \$h5 (29...gh5?? 30.營g7X) 30.營h3 \$g5 31. g3 \$f5! (yes, but there is no perpetual!) 32. #f3 (32. #d5 &e6 33. #d6 查f7 34.豐c7 罩e7) 32...豐f4 (32...查e6? 33. wd5X) 33. Zd5 Ze5 34. wf4 (34.de5? \(\mathbb{I}\)h2X is the problem of the whole 'holy' line initiated by White some 13 moves ago...) 34...\$f4 35.de5 fe5 36.\$\alpha\$f3 \$\alpha\$c4 (36...e4 37.42e5; 36... 2e8 37.42d2 e4 38. \$\dightarrow\$q1=) 37.b3 \$\alpha\$a3 38. \$\alpha\$e5 \$\dightarrow\$e4 39.c4 罩f8 40.h4! when White has not said his last word) 29... If 1 (completely missed. I am almost sure I would have played 29. 響f2? instantaneously instead of the more realistic 29.\(\bar{\pm}\)h5!; 29...\(\bar{\pm}\)he8 30.\(\bar{\pm}\)h5! \$\dipsi h5 (30...gh5 31.\dipsi f6X) 31.\dipsi h7 \$\dipsi g5 31. Ie3 cd4 32. Id4 Ic8, with the annoying idea of 4c4 and 4b1] 27.dc5 bc5 28. \(\bar{Z}\)d1 [28. \(\bar{Z}\)dh5 \(\bar{Z}\)h5 (28...\(\bar{W}\)c1 29.公g1 罩e1 30.營c7) 29.罩h5 公c4 30. Lh4 ②e5 31. 營h3 ②f3 32. Lh7 含q8 33. \(\bar{2}\) h8 \(\delta\) f7 \(34. \bar{2}\) h7 \(28... \bar{2}\) he8! [Missed again!] 29. Ih5 4 c4 30.h3? [30. Zh4! (a draw would have been a fair result to this game but I doubt I was in such an objective state of mind as to look it!) 30...⊘b2 31.h3 (31... 響e1?? 32. 罩e1 罩e1 33. 公g1) [31... Wd3! (keeping the queen protected on the third rank) 32. \$\dispsi g1 c4 33. \$\bar{\pma}\$h4 ②d1!! 34.豐f4 (34.罩f4 公c3; 34.罩d4 ②c3!) 34...g5 35. ②g5 (35. 豐c4 豐c4; 35... 營e3 36. 含h2 gh4 37. 罩d1) 35... 營e3 36. ₩e3 ②e3] **32.** ℤ**h4??** [From this stage, with a few minutes left on the clock for both players, plus the increment of 30 seconds per move for the rest of the game, things are going to 'swing' a little. 32. 星h7 含h7 (32...含f8 33. 學g6) 33. ②g5 fg5 34.營c3 公a4 35.營c2 罩e1 (35...罩e4 36.星f7) 36.星e1 星e1 37.�h2 夕b6 38.豐c5 \$h6 39.豐f8 \$h7 40.豐f7 \$h6 41. wa7+-] 32... wd3 33. og1 c4 34. If4 Ie6! [34...c3 35. If6 c2! 36. Ic6

©c4 37. \$\dispha h2! (otherwise the \$\displa e3\$ check prevents any activation of the white queen) 37... If7 (37... If1?? 38. Ig6 In8 39. If4 国h7 40.營f6) 38.国c1 is not so clear; 34... 👑 a3 35. 🗵 f6!! 👑 c5 36. 🕏 h1 🕏 f6 37. ②d4 ♚g7 38. ②f5 ♚h7 (38... f5 39.罩f5 idem) 39.豐h4 🕏g8 40.豐g5! 🕏h8 (40... **⊑**e6? 41. **©**h6 **♦**h8 42. **♥**c5; 40...公d3 41.營g6 含h8 42.公e7 營e7 43. 2f5) 41. 4h4! (g6 has to be captured with check! 41. 營h6? 罩h7 42. 營g6 罩f8) 41... 堂 g8 (41... 罩 h 7? 42. 豐 f6 堂 g8 43. 學g6) 42. 學g5 with repetition of moves] 35.\(\mathbb{I}\)d4 \(\mathbb{W}\)e3? \([35...\)\(\mathbb{W}\)a3] \(36.\)\(\mathbb{E}\)h2 c3?? [36... 營a3 37. 營g4 營c5 38. 公h4 ₩g5-+] **37.Ee1** ₩d4 **38.Ee6**? 43. 豐c7 堂h6 44. 豐a7+-; 39... 堂f8 40. 學g6) 40. 學c7 Yes, the knight on f5 also controls the e7 square] 38... #d8? [38... ******d7] **39.\(\beta\)**c6 **\(\Delta\)**d1? [39... **\(\Delta\)**e3! 40.罩c7 罩e7 41.②d4 含f7 42.罩e7 豐e7 43. ******c3] **40. ②h4!** [40. **②**d6? **②**e3!! 41. \(\bar{L} d8 \) \(\bar{L} f1 \) 42. \(\dec{L} g1 \) (42. \(\dec{L} h1?? \) \(\Dec{L} g3 \) 42... 🗘 q3 43. 🖺 e8 c2 44. 🖺 e1 🖄 e2 45. 🕏 f2 c1營 46. Ic1 公c1. Strangely, I somehow perceived this black resource which seems far more complicated than the trivial mistakes preceding it!] 40...g5 41. 45 **\$g6** 42.**¾d6 ₩b8?** [It is almost unbelievable considering the placement of his pieces, but Black can still hold on with 42... 👑 a5! 43. 🖒 h4 🕏 f7 44. 🗵 d1 gh4 45.營h4 營e5! 46.含h1 含g6 47.罩d3?? ₩e1 48.₩e1 Ie1 49.\$h2 c2] 43.₩d3 ②f2 [43...\$f7 44.₩d1] 44.②e7! \$f7 45. Wg6 [And Black lost on time just one move before getting mated] 1-0

Prié,Eric Wagner,Claude

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France tt 2005 (7)

1.d4 d5 2.a3 公f6 3.公f3 g6 [As mentioned in the introduction, this move does not harmonize well with 1...d5] 4.c3 全g7 5.全f4 0-0 6.e3 c5 7.公bd2 b6 8.h3 全b7 9.全2 公c6 10.豐b3 公e4 11.星d1 公d2 12.星d2 c4 13.豐c2 公a5 14.全d1 全c8 15.豐b1 全f5 16.全c2 全c2 17.豐c2 公c6 18.e4 e6 19.0-0 de4 20.豐e4 公e7 21.公e5 豐d5 22.豐e2 b5 23.星e1 星ad8 24.公g4 h5 25.公e5 公c6 26.公f3 豐f5 28.豐f3 e5

29. \$\times 6\$ ef4 30. \$\times 6\$ 31. \$\times 6\$ 43. \$\times 6\$ 33. \$\times 6\$ \$\times 6\$ 34. \$\times 6\$ \$\times 6\$ 35. \$\times 6\$ \$\times 6\$ 35. \$\times 6\$ \$\times 6\$ 35. \$\times 6\$ \$\ti



Prié,Eric 11 Flear,Glenn

Lattes 2005 (6)

1.d4 d5 2.a3 \$\angle\$16 3.\$\angle\$13 \$\angle\$bd7 4. 2f4 g6 5.h3 2g7 6.e3 0-0 7.4bd2 b6 8.c3 [8.4b5 4b7 9.4e5 a6 10.4c6? @e8 11.2a4 4b8 12.4b8 ₩a4 13.&c7 ₩b5∓] 8...&b7 [8...&e4!? 9. 2e4? (an instructive mistake. I should have played 9. ₩a4! **\$b7** (9... 42d2 13.0-0 **@c8** 14.**@e2 @c6**) 11...**\@b8** (11...公f6 12.皇c6) 12.0-0) 10.罩d1; 9.皇b5 \$b7 10.\$\@e4 (10.\$\@a4 c6! 11.\$\@c6 \$\@dc5 12.dc5 ②c5 13.營b5 (13.營c2 ②c6〒) 13... 2a6 (13...a6 14. 2c5 bc5 15. 2b7 罩a7 16.总c6) 14.營b4 公d3) 10...de4 11. 2e5 2e5 12. 2e5 2e5 13.de5 e6 (13...a6 14.\(\dagger\)c4(13...a6 15.\(\dagger\)c6 10.፟∅d2 (10.፟∅g5 ዿb7 11.∰c2 e5! ②c5 13.罩d1 響e7 14.b4 ②d3 15.臭d3 ed3 16.營d3 互ad8 17.營c2 互d1 18.營d1 全g2 19.互g1 鱼b7) 10...鱼b7 11.營c2 e5! (compared with the game against Wagner where the black knight was on c6, the idea is to mount the pressure with a quick ...c7-c5 and a possible recapture with the knight on c5. 11...f5 12.鱼c4 全h8 13.0-0-0) 12.鱼e5 (12...鱼e5 (12...鱼e5 44.0-0-0 全d3 15.鱼d3 ed3) 9.營b3! 全e4 10.互d1! [White is ready. He has maintained control of square e5] 10...全d2 11.互d2



11...e5? [11...f6 12.\(\hat{Q}\)h2 (12.e4!? e5 13. 2e3 ed4 14.cd4 f5 15.ef5 (15. 2g5 ¥e8 16.e5 h6 17. £f4 g5) 15... £f5 16. £d3; 12.c4 e5 13.de5 (13.\(\hat{L}\)h2 transposes) 13...fe5 14. 全g5 公c5 15. 營c2 營d7 16.cd5 e4 14. 公d2 f5 15.c4 c6; 13.de5!? fe5 14. 罩d5 ûd5 15. ₩d5 фh8 16. ûb5 Фс5 17. ₩d8 \(\begin{aligned}
\textbf{\subset}\) \(\text{2}\) \(\text{d4}\) \(\text ②c5 15. ₩c2 ②e4? 16. ②e6; 13...e4 14. 2g1 c6 15. 2e2) 14.cd5 cd5 15. 2b5 e4 16. ②g1 a6? 17. **皇**d7 營d7 18. 營b6] 17. Ifd1 Id6 18. In It is position is typical in a Slav with colours reversed. The pressure on d5 is tough] 18... Zad8 19. wa4 a5 20.c4! c6 [20... we6 21. Wc2! (threatening c7 after a general exchange on d5. 21.c5 &c6 22. Wd4 bc5 23. Wc5 a4 is horrible for Black, but maybe defendable) 21...c5 22.b4!? (the deeper purpose of 2.a3!;22.\(\bar{\pm}\)d3 \(\partial\)c6 23.\(\partial\)d5 \(\partial\)d5 26. 營d6 營h3 27. 營h2 營q4 28. 萬d8 含q7 28. was sig7 29. wd5; 24... sigc6 25. wb4

d4; 25... a8 26.cd5 ad5 27.e4) 25. ad6 罩d6 26.罩d6 彎d6 27.臭b7 c3 28.臭e4±; 20... a8 21.cd5 (21.c5!? (the secondary effect of 20.c4!) 21... 2.c6 (21...bc5 22. @a5 c4 23. wc7) 22. wc2 bc5 23. wc5 a4 24. Id4 Ib8 25. Id2 with a large advantage for White) 21... 2d5 22. 45 c5 26. 學b6] 21.cd5 cd5 22. Id4 學e7 23. Ic1 [Such positions are also won with other trumps than the weakness of the isolated pawn; 23.b4 2.c6 (23...ab4 24.₩b4 響f6 25.e4) 24.彎b3 h5] 23... gd7 24. gd7 25. gcd1 f5 26.g4 [With two black pawn weaknesses, White has excellent chances in the ending] **26...fg4 27.hg4 h6** [27...\$f7 28.g5] 28. 全g2 [28.e4 罩f6 29. 鱼h1! (I saw this after the game. White wins d5) 29... Zdf7 31. \(\mathbb{Q}\).g2]



30.e4!! [Fritz did not 'see' this winning move in ten moves!] 30... \$\div e6 31.ed5 [33...\$d6 34.\$d5 \$d5 35.\$d1] **34.**\$f4 **ġg5** [34...**ġ**g7 35.ℤe7 **ġ**g8 36.ℤff7 g5 37. Ig7 \$\displays f8 38. Igf7 \$\displays e8 39. Igb7 \$\displays f8 40. Ih7 \$\dig g8 41. Ih6 Id3 42. \$\dig g2; 42. f3? ¤f8] **35.** □f7! □d3 **36.f3** □8d5 [36...h5 37.ℤe5 �h6 38.g5X] **37.ℤe6 h5 38. ⊑ff6 hq4** [38...h4 39.**Ġ**h3 **⊑**b5 (39...b5 40.\(\bar{\pi}\)g6 \(\disp\)f4 41.\(\bar{\pi}\)gf6 (41.\(\disp\)h4 합f3 42.필gf6 합g2 43.필e2 합g1 44.g5) 41...\$g5 42.\$f7 b4) 40.\$g6 \$f4 41.\$gf6 \$q5 42.a4 \(\bar{\pi}\)b2 43.\(\bar{\pi}\)f5X] 39.\(\bar{\pi}\)g6 \(\bar{\pi}\)f5 [39...\$h5 40.\(\bar{\pm}\)h6 \$\disps g5 41.\(\bar{\pm}\)eg6 \$\disps f5 \$\displaysquare\$a2 48.\textbf{\textit{Z}}a5) 44.\textbf{\textit{Z}}e6 \displaysquare\$d4 45.\textbf{\textit{Z}}e4 \displaysquare\$c5 46.b4 ab4 47.ab4X surprising!) 43.罩hg6 \$\displays 15 44.\Bar{2}g4 \Bar{2}d6 (44...\Bar{2}b3 45.\Bar{2}h4 \displays g5 46.\(\mathbb{I}\)fh6! with another mating net!) 45.\(\mathbb{I}\)f8

Prié,Eric 12 Driessens,Patrick

Belgium tt-2 2005/06 (5)

1.d4 d5 2.a3 46 [2...\$f5 3.c4 e6 (3...e5? 4.de5 d4 5.\$\Tilde{\Delta}\$f3 \$\Tilde{\Delta}\$c6 6.e3\$\tmu\$ courtesy 2.a3!) 4.cd5 ed5 5.∰b3 \(\tilde{\Omega} \)c6 3.4 f3 &f5?! 4.c4! c6 [4...e6 5.cd5 ed5 6. \$\displays b3 @c6 7. \$\displays b7 @a5 8. \$\displays a6! c6 (8...公b3 9.營a4) 9.公bd2 10. 營d3±] 5.cd5 cd5 6. 營b3 b6 [6... 學b6 7. 學b6 ab6 8. 公c3 ± (b5 <, b6<) 8... Øc6 9. ዿf4 e6 10.e3 罩c8 (10... ∅b4 11. ዿb5 �e7 12. �d2) 11.h3 (11. \(\delta \) e2!? \(\Delta \) h5 \((11...\(\delta \) e7 \(12.\(\Delta \) d2) 12. 2e5 f6 13. 2g3 2g3 14.hg3±) 14. 2e2 2d6 15. 2d6 \(\bar{2}\)d6 16.g4 2g6 20. 0c7 Ic7 21. Ic3 Icc8 22. Ihc1 f6 23. ½ b5?! (23. ½ a6! ba6 24. \(\bar{\pi} \)c6 25. Ic6+-) 23... e8 24. 公b3±, White missed the bus and finds himself back with his nice advantage, obliged again to use a 'ginding-down' endgame technique he does not really master! Prié-Kahler, Germany tt 2005/06] 7. 2c3 e6 8. 2f4 **a6** [8...公c6 9.公b5 罩c8 10.營a4 營d7 11.罩c1! 息e7 12.包e5 包e5 13.罩c8 豐c8 14. 公d6] **9.e3** [threatening something...]



 variations, I didn't want Black to have the possibility of \(\mathbb{Z} xb5 \) at the right moment, provoking the queen exchange because the pawn was pinned to the rook on a1] 13... ₩b7 14. Ic7 ₩a6 15.a4! Qe7 [15... Za4 16. Wa4! Wa4 17. Zc8 &e7 18. 2d6X was the whole idea of the attack: 15... 🖄 e4 16. 🖺 d7 🕏 d7 17. 🖄 e5 🕏 e7 18. f3 公d2 19.營b4 含f6 20.營d2 罩a4 21.e4 **≜b4** 22.**≜g5X**] **16.≅d7! �d7 17.△e5 Ġd8** [17...**Ġ**c8 18.**Ĭ**c1 **Ġ**b7 19.**Ĭ**c7 **Ġ**a8 20. 學c3! (even stronger than 20. 單e7 罩c8! (20... a4 21. ac7 eb8 22. a6) 21. ac7 22. Ic7± Ia4 23.h3! Ia1 24. In 24. I 25. \$\begin{align*} \text{\$\text{\$\psi}\$} \text{\$\psi\$} \t 28.q3 q5 29.\$\div h5 \div e2 30.\$\div h6) 20...\$\div c5 21. Ic5 Øe4 (21... Ia4 22. Øc7 🕏 b7 23. 24. 學 c1 罩 c1 25. 罩 c1 空 a6 26.公f7) 22.營c1 bc5 23.公c7 含b7 24.公a6 Ĩa6 25.f3 ∅f6 26.∅f7+-] **18.**∅**f7 \$d7** 19. 4h8 **a4** 20. 4f7! **b4** [20... **b**4 21. 2e5 \$\ddots d8 (21...\$\ddots e8 22. \$\ddots b4 \$\ddots b4\$ 23. 2c7) 22. 2c6 \$\dip d7 23. \$\dip b4 \& b4 24. 2b8 is another fork to king and gueen!; 20...公q4 21.h3 罩b4 22.彎d1 彎b5 23.hq4 Ձe4 24.ଢିe5 ቄd8 25.a1! (25.c1 ፮b2 26. 公c6 \$e8 27. 公e7 \$e7 28. 響c7 響d7) [21... 🕹 e7 22. 公 c7 響f1 23. 🕏 f1 罩a1 27.\$\psi\h4\] **22.\$\overline{1}\$c6** \$\psi\columbf{c8}\$ **23.\$\overline{1}\$c1** [23.4ba7 \$b7 24.4b4 \$\daggerapsilon a7 25.\$\daggerapsilon c3 would have been more in the spirit of the game, e.g. 25... 264 26. 27 2a8 27. 2c8 ₩b8 28.₩b8X] 23...

2a1 [23...

b7 **24.**學**d1** 學**b5** [24...罩c1 25.學c1 息d2 26. 2ca7 \$\dd 27. \$\dd 27. \$\dd 28 28. 2d6 \$\dd 58\$ 29.豐f7X] **25.**公a7 **含b7 26.**公b5 罩c1 27. ₩c1 1-0

Prié,Eric 13 Guadalpi,David

Val d'Isère ch-FRA 2004 (5)

1.d4 d5 2.a3 e5? [2...c5 3.dc5 (the move 2.a3 is above all meant to hinder the reaction ...c7-c5 and force Black to lock in his queen's bishop with a move like e7-e6) 3...e5 4.b4 a5 5.总b2 ab4 (5...公d7? 6.營d5! Prié-Lorenzi, Bastia rapid 2004) 6.ab4 罩a1 7.总a1 b6 8.e3 bc5 9.总e5 公c6 10.总b5 營b6 11.公c3!±] 3.de5 公c6 4.e4 de4 5.營d8 含d8 6.公c3 总f5 7.总f4 公ge7

8.0-0-0 \$\,\text{\text{\$\etitx{\$\ext{\$\text{\$\exitit{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\exitit{\$\etitt{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\etitt{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\etitt{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\etitt{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\etitt{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\exititt{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\exitit{\$\text{\$\text{\$\texitex{\$\exititt{\$\text{\$\}\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\}}}\$}\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\tex{

Material for Comparison

Shipov,Sergey Volkov,Sergey

Moscow 1996 (9)

1.d4 d5 2.c4 c6 3.全f3 公f6 4.全c3 a6 5.g3 总f5 6.总g2 e6 7.0-0 h6 8.全e5 总e7 9.总f4 0-0 10.營b3 b5 11.cd5 cd5 12.墓ac1 營b6 13.墓fd1 g5 14.总e3 營d6 15.f3 公bd7 16.公d3 墓fc8 17.a3 墓ab8 18.公b1 墓c4 19.总f2 營c6 20.墓c3 營b7 21.g4 总h7 22.e3 a5 23.总f1 b4 24.ab4 总d3 25.总d3 墓b4 26.嫈a3 总d6 27.墓c2 營b6 28.总e1 墓d4 29.營a5 墓d3 30.墓d3 公e5 31.營b6 32.墓d1 公f3 33.ৡf2 公h2 34.墓c8 ৡh7 35.总c3 公hg4 36.ৡf3 e5 37.公d2 ৡg6 0-1

Dorfman,losif 15 Vaisser,Anatoli

Aix-les-Bains ch-FRA 2003 (7)

1.d4 d5 2.c4 e6 3.4f3 4f6 4.4c3
4e7 5.4f4 0-0 6.e3 c5 7.dc5 4c5

8.cd5 4d5 9.4d5 ed5 10.a3 4c6

11.4d3 4b6 12.0-0 4g4 13.h3
4h5 14.b4



14...a6 15.\(\mathbb{Z}\)c1 d4 16.g4 \(\lambda\)g6 17.e4 Ĭe8 18.Ĭe1 Ĭc8 19.e5 Øe7 20.Ձc4 ℤc4 21.ℤc4 d5 22.⊘d2 Ձd3 23.ℤc1 Ձb5 24.b3 Ձc6 25. ₩d5 公d5 26. 2g3 d3 27. 公c4 30. ∅ b2 ∅ c3 31. ℤcc2 [Missing a rare and fantastic combination: 31. 2d3!! 2d3 32. \$\dispha \displae4 33. \boxed{\pi}d6! (winning back the piece) 33... 2a7 34. 2c3+-] 31...dc2 32.ℤc2 ℤc6 33.ஓg2 g5 34.h4 h6 35.hg5 hg5 36.f3 \$\displaystyle{\psi}f8 37.\displaystyle{\psi}e1 \displaystyle{\psi}d4 38. 2c3 Ic3 39. Ic3 2c3 40. 2d3 \$e7 41.f4 gf4 42.\$f3 b5 43.\$f4 a5 44.ba5 &a5 45. e4 f6 46. b4 ef7 47.ef6 \$\ddots 648.\ddots d5 \ddots 49.\ddots 6 57.a5 âa5 1/2-1/2

Leko,Peter 16 Kramnik,Vladimir

Brissago Wch-m 2004 (5) 1.d4 �f6 2.c4 e6 3.�f3 d5 4.�c3

\$e7 5.\$f4 0-0 6.e3 c5 7.dc5 \$c5 **h5 14.b4 a6 15. a6** [15...d4?! 16.g4 <u>\$\display\$g6</u> 17.<u>\$\display\$g6</u> hg6 18.b5± Gagunashvili-Sammalvuo, Plovdiv Ech-tt 2003] **16. 2a6** [16.g4 **2**g6 17. **2**g6 hg6 Van Wely-Kasparov, Wijk aan Zee 2001] 16... a6 17.b5 a3 18.bc6 bc6 19. Ic6 Ia7 [19... Ie6 20. Ic1 (20. Ie6 fe6 21. Wc1 Wa8 Atalik-Short, Ohrid Ech 2001 (21... Za6 22. Wc6 We8 23. Zc1 Wc6 24. Ic6 Ia1 25. In 26. 27.\(\begin{align*}
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27.\(\begin{align*}
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24.\(\begin{align*}
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26.\(\begin{align*}
26.\begin{align*}
27.\begin{align*}
26.\begin{align*}
26.\begin{alig Schenk-Zumsande, Germany Bundesliga 2002/03) 22.公g5!±) 20...罩c6 21.營c6 息f3 25. 學d5 总c7 Dreev-Kir. Georgiev, Sarajevo 2001] 20.\(\bar{2}\)d6 [20.\(\bar{2}\)b3 \(\bar{2}\)f3 21.gf3 \(\bar{2}\)c7 22. Ic7 Ic7 23. Oc7 Wec7 24. Wed5 Web Malakhatko-Pigusov, Ohrid Ech 2001] 20... Id7 21. 当d5 Id6 22. 当d6 当d6 23. gd6 gf3 [23... gd8 24. gg3 (24. gf4 @g6 25.\(\bar{\Pi}\)c1 \(\partial\)e4 26.\(\bar{\Pi}\)c4 \(\partial\)d5 27.\(\bar{\Pi}\)b4



26. **堂g2** [26. 罩b5 g6 27.f4 罩d8 28. **息**b4 32.罩f5± Gritsak-Kruppa, Alushta tt 2002] 26...g6 27.f4 \$\dig g7 28.\bar{\bar{\pi}}b7 \bar{\bar{\pi}}e6 29. Id7 Ie8 30. Ia7 Ie6 31. 2c5 [33...\(\bar{\pi}\)c8 Barsky; 33...f5] **34.\(\bar{\pi}\)b3 \(\omega\)f6** 35. \(\bar{\pm} b8 \) [\(\triangle \) 36. \(\dagge f8X \) 35... h5 36. \(\bar{\pm} b5 \) &c3 37. 2b3 &f6 38.e4 2a5 39. de3 Ĭa4 40.e5! [40.�f3 �d4] 40...�e7 41. Eb7 \$\psi\$f8 42. Eb8 \$\psi\$g7 43. \$\psi\$f3 Ĭc4 44. \$\div e2 \ \ \alpha a4 \ 45. \$\div d3 \ \ \alpha h4 Ĭa3 49.Ġc4 Ĭa4 50.Ġd5 Ĭa5 51. \$\dipc6 \quad a4 52. \$\dipc5 \dipce e7 53. \$\dipdot d5 56.e6 ≜f6 57.e7 \(\bar{2}\)d4 58.\(\bar{2}\)e3 \(\bar{2}\)e7 **59.\$d4 \$\Delta\$h4** [59...f5?! 60.**\Delta\$c7** △ 61. \$\div e5] 60. f3? [60. \(\bar{\pi} c2! \\ \div f6 \) (60... f5 64. If 6! \$\dip f6 65.h4 \$\dip f7 66. \$\dip d6 \$\dip f6\$ 67. \$\dip d7 \dip f7 68.f3+- Yakovenko) 61. \$\dip e4\$ \$\displays 66 62.f5! gf5 63.\$\displays f4+− Motylev] 60...f5 61.\(\begin{align*}
61.\(\begin{align*}
61.\(\begin{align*}
64.\(\begin{align*}
64.\(\begin{align* [61...\$f8 62.\$e5 \$g8 63.\$e6 \$f8 64. \(\begin{aligned}
 & \delta q 7 & 65. \(\begin{aligned}
 & \delta d 5 & \delta d 5 & \delta d 3 & [62... ge1 (Yakovenko) 63. Ic6 gef7 64. \$\div e5 \ \div a5 \ 65. \bar{s} c8 \ \div b6=\begin{array}{c} 63. \bar{s} c6 \\ \div c6 \\ \di \$q7 64.\$e5 h4 65.\$c7 \$h6 66. ac4 \$\psiq 7 67. \$\psi e6 \&\text{h2 68. ac7} \$h6 69.\$f7

Timman M/04-7-17 M/05-1-95