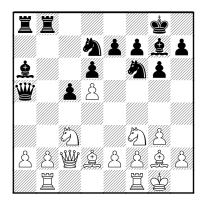
☐ Shirov,Alexei ■ Kalra,Agastya ShirovSimulOttawa [Upper,John] **A58 2723 1918**11.02.2010



ହି**ପୁ**4

[13... ②e8 14. ≝fe1 ②c7 15.a4 ∰b6 16.b3 ≜xc3 17. ≜xc3 ③xd5 18. ②e5!↑ 1-0 Kramnik,V (2807)-Topalov, V (2743)/Wijk aan Zee 2003/(57)]

[White has scored well after: 13... ♠b6 14.b3 ∰a3 15. ♠c1]

14.b3

[14.a4! ②ge5 (14...c4? loses the pawn to 15.②b5!±) 15.②xe5 ②xe5 16.b3± White has consolidated his extra ③, and now Black's usual try for activity with ...c4 can be met by b3-b4±/+-. 1-0 Kramnik,V (2807)-Van Wely,L (2668)/Monte Carlo 2003/(40)]

14...c4? one of our training games at the GM Kunte lectures two years ago (held at Agastya's house, BTW) the Black team played the ...c4 break like this. In the postmortem GM Kunte groaned and complained that the Black team 'clearly did not understand the position' since giving White's ♠ access to d4 was positionally awful. I'm happy to say I was on the White team, I'm not so happy to say we repeated the position for a draw in time trouble.

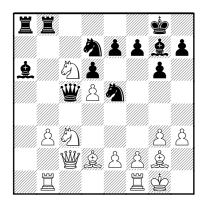
[After the usual 14...②ge5 15.②xe5 ②xe5 16.a4 Black has a little more space for his minors, but still has some problems to solve. And he's still down the gambit pawn.]

15.h3! **②ge5?!**

[15...cxb3 16.axb3 ②h6! lets Black temporarily keep control of d4, but White gets a clear plus after: 17.②a4 (17.g4!?) 17...豐b5 (17...豐xd5?! 18.②h4 豐e6 19.②xa8 亞xa8 20.豐c6! 莒a7 21.並h2±) 18.②xh6 ②xh6 19.②d4↑]

16. **2** d4± cxb3 17.axb3 **2** c5 18. **2** c6 Diagram

(Diagram)

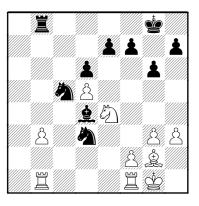


&xe2!N

[≤18... ∅xc6 19.dxc6+- 1-0 Bakalarz,M (2260)-Wehbe,R (2255)/Germany 1995/(26)]

19.ᡚxb8 ≅xb8 20.Ձe3 Ձd3 21.∰xd3 ᡚxd3 22.Ձxc5 ᡚ7xc5 23.ᡚe4 Ձd4± Diagram

[After 23... 2d4 24. 2xc5 dxc5! 25. 2e4 2b4 Black's dark square control and the lack of open files for White's ≅s make it surprisingly hard to make any progress]



Agastya is too nice to our guest. White is clearly better, but (as Shirov confirmed during the weekend lectures) Black's active pieces and compact pawns mean he should play on. **1-0**

☐ Shirov,Alexei
■ Laurin,Marcel
ShirovSimulOttawa
[Upper,John]

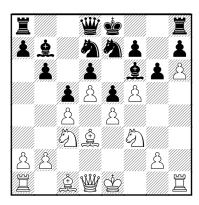
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 \bigcirc

1.e4 b6 2.d4 &b7 3.&d3 d6 4.c4 2\dd7 5.\dd2c3 e6 6.f4 \dd2c9e7 7.\dd2c3 g6 8.h4 &g7 9.h5 c5 10.d5 e5?!

[\bigcirc 10...exd5 11.cxd5 Black might be able to use e5 for a piece if White plays f4-f5]

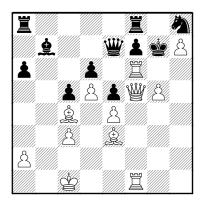
11.h6 **\$f6** 12.f5 Diagram



It's not everyday you see a Hippo squished by three pawns. 0-0 13.g4 息h8 14.g5 Would an old-fashioned beginner book chide White for not getting his King safely castled and for making 11 of his first 14 moves with his pawns? 心 8 15. 息e3 心 a6 16. 豐e2

[I assume most players would simply play 16.f6 and win by leaving Black with the useless \$\mathbb{L}\$h8. I was watching this game and asked Shirov about it later. He said of course f6 is winning, but the game continuation is the better way to win in a simul.]

16...ව්c7 17.0-0-0 a6 18.ව්h2 ව්c8 19.ව්g4 b5 20.ඕdf1 bxc4 21.፪xc4 ව්b5 22.fxg6 ව්xc3 23.gxh7+ фxh7 24.bxc3 ව්e7 25.ව්f6+ ፪xf6 26.ඕxf6 ව්g6 27.ඕhf1 營e7 28.營f3 ව්h8 29.營f5+ ජ්g8 30.h7+ ජ්g7 Diagram



White has lots of ways to win. Shirov chooses to play to the gallery. **31. \mathbb{Z}xd6**

[31.營h3 公g6 32.h8營+! 氫xh8 33.氫xf7+ 營xf7 34.弖xf7+ 含xf7 35.營e6+ 含g7 36.營f6+ 含h7 37.營f7#] 31...營xd6 32.奠xc5 奠c8 33.奠xd6 奠xf5 34.奠xe5+ 含xh7 35.exf5 f6□ 36.奠xf6 1-0

□ Shirov,Alexei
■ De Kerpel,Stijn
ShirovSimulOttawa
[Upper,John]

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 \bigcirc

1.e4 g6 2.d4 ≜g7 3.2c3 d6 4.f4 a6 5.2f3 b5 6.a4 b4 7.2d5 a5 Black scores 80% with ELO+180 in the 8

rated games in my Db 8.Ձd3 Ձb7 9.0-0 e6 10.ᡚe3 ᡚf6 11.e5! ᡚd5 12.ᡚxd5 Ձxd5 13.c4 bxc3 14.bxc3 0-0± 15.ᡚg5!?

[15. \(\ddot\)a3 looks reasonable, but less exciting.]

15... ②d7 16. ∰g4 ②b6 17. ②e3 ②c4? Black tries to trade off one of the light-square attackers, which is reasonable, especially when it's the world's best attacker whose pieces are all headed toward your King. Instead, Black could have added another defender with

[17... dd which leaves the dd to keep control of e4 and f3, and eyes the da4.]

18.**¤ad1**

[White can already sac on the light squares: 18.彙xc4! ②xc4 19.營h3! h6 20.②xe6! 營d7 (20...fxe6 21.營xe6++- wins two pawns and picks up the ②c4) 21.②xf8 營xh3 22.gxh3 ②xe3 23.罩f3± White will end up an exchange ahead.]

18...**包**d5??

[18... e8!∞ helps defend the light squares.] 19. h3+-

[19.\(\delta\)xc4! \(\Delta\)xe3 20.\(\delta\)h3 h6 21.\(\Delta\)xe6+-]

19...h6 20.2 xe6!

[20.4 xf7 is also very strong.]

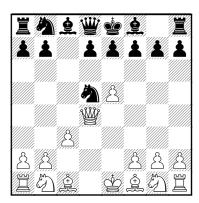
20...fxe6 21.\(\mathbb{2}\)xc4! \(\bar{2}\)xc3

[21... 2xe3 22. 2xe6+ 2h7 23. 2xe3 and White's up two pawns again.]

22. ½xe6+ фh7 23.f5! the most efficient Фxd1 24.fxg6+! фxg6 25. £f5+ фf7 26. £xh6! Black is up a Rook, but his King is defenceless, so Stijn sportingly resigned.

B22
□ Bertrand,Daryl 2093
■ Shirov,Alexei 2723
ShirovSimulOttawa 11.02.2010
[Upper,John]

1.e4 c5 2.d4 cxd4 3.c3 ②f6 Since his attention will be divided among 36 boards, Shirov sensibly avoids chaos of the Morra gambit, and steers into an Alapin. **4.e5 ②d5 5. ③xd4** Diagram



In "Anti-Sicilains: A Guide for Black", Rogozenko calls this "provocative...[but]... it is not very logical to play c3 and then to recapture on d4 with a piece." I'm not sure I understand the appeal to "logic" in chess openings, since there's more than one reasonable goal to pursue as White in an opening. In this game, White wanted to play a Morra Gambit middlegame, but since Black declined the gambit White can reasonable choose to go for a static central pawn structurewith no easy targets. At any rate, \(\mathbb{\mathbb{m}}\xxd4\) scores about the same as the far more popular 5. \(\tilde{\Delta}\)f3. \(\mathbb{e}\)6.\(\tilde{\Delta}\)f3.\(\tilde{\Delta}\)6.\(\tilde{\Delta}\)f3.\(\tilde{\Delta}\)6.\(\tilde{\Delta}\)f3.\(\tilde{\Delta}\)f3.\(\tilde{\Delta}\)f3.

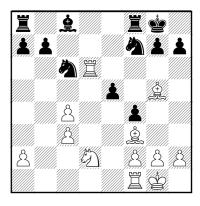
[7...f5! 8.營e2 b6 9.g3 a5 10.心h4 含f7!? 11.營h5+ 含g8 12.心xf5? exf5 13.总c4 0-1 Wahedi,A (1700)-Shirov,A (2690)/Frankfurt 1996 (rapid) (13.总c4 心ce7∓)] 8.c4 心de7 9.心c3 心g6 10.exd6 总xd6 11.总e2 f5!? 12.營c2 e5 13.急g5! 營a5 14.舀d1! 总b4 15.0-0℃ 总xc3 16.營xc3?!

[16.bxc3!?]

[16.\(\mathbb{I}\)d5! \(\mathbb{W}\)xa2 17.\(\mathbb{W}\)xc3\(\mathcal{C}\) Gambits a pawn for development and tempos against Black's Queen... as White tried to do when offering to play the Morra Gambit on move three!]

16...≝xc3 17.bxc3 0-0 18.\(\mathbb{G}\)d6 f4 19.\(\Delta\)d2 [19.c5!?]

19...වh8 20.ൠf3 മf7 Diagram



21. □ xc6! best

[21. এd5 空h8 22. 业xf7 罩xf7 23.f3 h6 24. 业h4 业f5 Black may have a long-term advantage against White's c-pawns.]

21...bxc6 22.食xc6 图b8 23.食e7 Cashes in on his lead in development, White wins back the exchange. If Black's

Bc8 had been developed, then his Rs wouldn't be trapped on the back rank. **\$b7**

[23...\(\mathbb{Z}\)b2! 24.\(\dot{\partial}\)xf8 \(\dot{\partial}\)xf8 25.\(\mathbb{Z}\)d1 \(\mathbb{Z}\)xa2 would unbalance the ending more.]

24.ዿxf8 ዿxc6 25.ዿb4!± e4 26.ᡚb3 ଞc8 27.ଞd1 ᡚe5 28.ଞd4 e3 29.fxe3 fxe3 30.ዿd6!

30...e2 31. 查f2 匿e8 32. 单xe5 匿xe5 33. 查e1 单xg2± 34. 匿d8+ 查f7 35. 匿d7+ 查f8 36. 匿xa7 匿h5?! 37. 查xe2 [37. ②d4! Δ匿xh2 38. ②e6+ 查e8 39. ②xg7+ 查d8 40. ②e6+ 查c8 41. ②d4± leaves White with decent winning chances.]

37... 置xh2 38.c5 h5 39. 空e3 置h3+ 40. 空d4 置h4+ 41. 空e3 置h3+

1/2-1/2

☐ Desjardins,Michel
■ Shirov,Alexei
ShirovSimulOttawa
[Upper,John]

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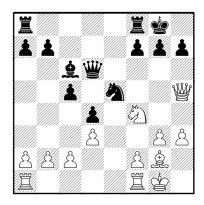
1.e4 c5 2.ଦିc3 ଦିc6 3.g3 e6 4.ଛୁg2 ଦିf6 5.d3 ଛୁe7 6.ଦିge2 d5 7.exd5 exd5 8.ଦିf4

[near the end of his "return match" the fat Fischer played: 8.\(\frac{1}{2}\)g5 d4 9.\(\frac{1}{2}\)xf6 \(\frac{1}{2}\)xf6 10.\(\frac{1}{2}\)e4 \(\frac{1}{2}\)e7 11.\(\frac{1}{2}\)f4 0-0 12.0-0 \(\frac{1}{2}\)e8 13.\(\frac{1}{2}\)h5 g6 14.\(\frac{1}{2}\)d5 \(\frac{1}{2}\)f5= \(\frac{1}{2}\)-\(\frac{1}{2}\)Fischer, R (2785)-Spassky,B (2560)/Belgrade 1992/(80)]

8...d4 9.夕cd5 夕xd5 10.夕xd5 0-0 11.0-0 **2d6=**[11...**2**g5 12.**2**xg5 營xg5 13.至e1 **2**g4 14.營c1 營xc1

15.\(\mathbb{Z}\) axc1 \(\mathbb{Z}\) ae8\(\mathbb{Z}\) 1-0 Abramovic,B (2445)-Kouatly,B (2440)/London 1988/(76)]

12.彙f4 彙e6 13.彙xd6 營xd6 14.句f4 彙d7 15.h3
Unnecessary; White should probably just finish developing with 囯e1 or 營f3 包e5 16.營h5 彙c6∓ Diagram



17. Efe1 Interestingly, computers rate this natural-looking move as more than a 1-pawn-worth mistake.

 \bigcirc

[△17. ½xc6 bxc6 18. Zae1=]

17... □ ae8! □ Black threatens to take over the f3 square by playing ...g6, and (if Qh5-d1) ...g5, then Bishop exchange on g2, ... **□** c6+, and ... **□** f3-+ **18. □ f1 f6 19. □ e4 g6 [** 19... f5!?]

20. ₩h6 &xe4!-+ 21.dxe4 f5

[21...②f7 22.營h4 g5-+ also wins]

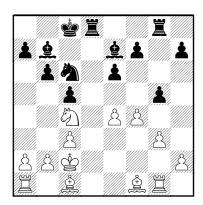
22.②d3 營c6 23.②xe5 営xe5 material is equal, but Black's threat of ...fxe4, ...e3 leaves White busted. Compare this to the position after move 16 and you might think Black got four free moves.

0-1

■ Marinkovic,Mate
■ Shirov,Alexei
ShirovSimulOttawa
[Upper,John]

B24 2198 272311.02.2010

1.e4 c5 2.包c3 包c6 3.g3 e6 4.d3 d5 5.皇g2 包f6 I was surprised to see that White scores under 50% from this position in games between 2100+ ELO players 6.f4 皇e7 7.包f3 dxe4 8.包xe4 包xe4 9.dxe4 營xd1+ 10.单xd1 b6 11.c3 皇a6 12.中c2 0-0-0 13.皇f1 皇b7!丰14.包d2 g5! 15.邑g1 邑hg8 16.包c4 Diagram



△a5!? I wonder how many non-GMs would see this position and consider allowing their pawn structure to get shattered in return for winning a pawn?

[Black has a bizarre combo here, taking advantage of White's awkward King and the Rg1: 16...b5 17.公a3 公b4+! 18.cxb4 总xe4+ 19.公b3 总d5+ 20.公c2 cxb4 21.公xb5 总c5!]

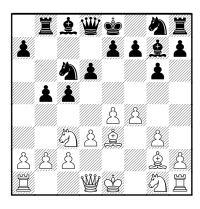
17.ᡚxa5 ዿxe4+ 18.₾b3 bxa5 19.ዿe3 ₾c7 20.a3 gxf4 21.ዿxf4+ ዿd6 22.ዿe3

24...\dot\dot\dot\dot\dot\dot\normale and winning the Bg2]

22... 国b8+〒 23. 中a2 皇d5+ 24.c4?! 皇e5 25.皇c1 皇e4-+ Black has only one extra pawn (sitting way back on a7) but he's approximately half-a-zillion tempos ahead in development. 26.皇e2 皇d4 27.臣e1 f5 28.皇d1 全d6 29.邑e2 皇d3 0-1

☐ Sharma,Pranav ■ Shirov,Alexei ShirovSimulOttawa [Upper.John] **B26 1509 2723** 11.02.2010

 \bigcirc



8.營c1?! not technically a novelty, but probably deserves to remain rare... used only on those occasions when it might induce your 800 point higher-rated opponent to think you don't know what you're doing.:-)

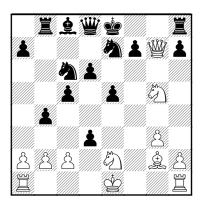
[8.\dd2 has been played by hundreds of players, including our next simul-giver Nigel Short, and if b4 9.\dd1 defends b2. \dd2 b6 10.\dd2 f3 \dd2 h6 11.a3 a5 12.axb4 axb4 is equal; Short-Kramnik,/Wijk aan Zee 2005/(1/2-1/2), 34)]

8...b4 9.②ce2 e5!? Transposing into a temp-down Botvinnik system. 10.②f3= ②ge7 11.f5!? thematic, but more dangerous with a White □ on f1; here, Black can just take it and defend (see notes to moves 13 and 14) gxf5! 12.②h6 ②xh6! 13.∰xh6 fxe4

[13...②g8!? looks cowardly, but Shirov didn't sign a contract saying he had to play like an 19th century romantic. Δ14. \$\mathbb{H}\$g7 \$\mathbb{H}\$f6 15. \$\mathbb{H}\$xf6 \$\mathbb{L}\$xf6 16.exf5\$\mathbb{T}\$ White's \$\mathbb{L}\$s don't look so frisky, while Black has nice central control, and will play to recover the \$\mathbb{L}\$f5 after finishing development.]

14. 2g5 exd3

15.\mathbb{m}g7 Diagram



\(\textit{\textit{g8??}}\) When this position was on the board I ran into Karoly in the hallway, who happily told me that Pranav had a forced win. Karoly was seated on the opposite side of the simul-circle from Pranav, so it couldn't have been his view of the board that alerted him to the impending win. Maybe the bug-eyed spectators? Or maybe _somebody_ (and his friend sitting next to him) couldn't stop grinning and looking around.

[15...☆d7□ 16.♠xf7 ∰f8 17.∰xh8 ∰xh8 18.♠xh8 dxe2

I think White has to choose whether to save the ♠h8 or eliminate the ♠e2. Computers rate Black as ₹/∓.]

16.♠xc6+!+- Shirov slapped his head, resigned, shook hands... and moved on to the next board. It would be about three more hours before he had to resign again.

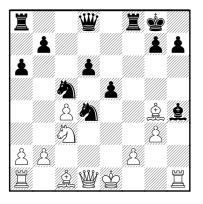
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B32
□ Torres,Alex 2128
■ Shirov,Alexei 2723
ShirovSimulOttawa 11.02.2010
[Upper,John]

1.e4 c5 2.ව්f3 වc6 3.d4 cxd4 4.වxd4 e5 5.වb5 d6 6.c4 ይe7 7.ව1c3 a6 8.වa3 f5 9.exf5 ይxf5 10.h4N a common move in some lines of the Shveshnikov, I can't find any example of it being played here. වf6 11.වc2 ይxc2 12.xc2 0-0= 13.ይe2

[13.ዿe3! ②d4 14.d2=]

(Diagram)



≜g5∓ Pyrotechnics declined.

[17... ② xg3! 18.fxg3 營f6 threatens 營f2# 19. ② e3□ (19. 營d2 營g6-+) 19... 營g6!↑ Black threatens ... ② c2+ and ... ② d3+ 20. ② h5□ 營xg3+ 21. 查d2 營g2+↑]

18.f4 **≜**h6 19.**4**d5 **₩e8 20.£e3**?

[20.42c7 ₩g6↑]

20...exf4!∓ 21.\buxd4

[21.gxf4 \mathscr{@}e4↑]

21...fxe3 22.罩xh6! gxh6 23.如f6+ 罩xf6 24.營xf6 營g6 [the unnatural looking 24...營f8! forces White to exchange on f8, which brings Black's 罩 into the game, which gives Black a huge lead in activity going into the endgame.]

[24...\text{\ti}}}}}} \ext{\te}\text{\texi}}\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\texi}\text{\text{\texi}}\text{\text{\texi}\tint{\text{\ti}\text{\text{\texi}\text{\text{\text{\text{\texi}\text{\text{\texi}\tex

25.營xg6+ hxg6 26.還d1 還d8 27.空e2 a5 28.皇f3 空g7 29.b3 空f6 30.還d4 h5 31.空xe3 b6 32.皇d1 罩e8+ 33.空f3 罩e6 34.皇c2 空e7 35.g4! hxg4+ 36.罩xg4 包d7 37.還h4

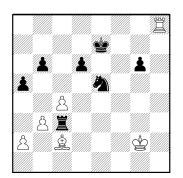
[37.\(\preceq\)xg6?? \(\hat{O}\)e5+-+]

37...ᡚe5+ 38.₾g3 罩f6 39.罩h7+?

[39.\(\hat{2}e4!\) brings the \(\hat{2} \) to a safer square and defends f3. 1

39...□f7!∓ White can't survive without the □ 40.□h8 □f3+41.□g2 □c3

[41... \Zc3∓ Diagram



I don't know why White resigned. He's definitely worse, but not lost yet. It looks like White will just lose the 豐side pawns, but that's not so clear. 42.彙e4 □e3 (42...a4!?) 43.□h7+ ☆f6 44.彙d5 □e2+ 45.☆g3 □xa2 46.□b7之]

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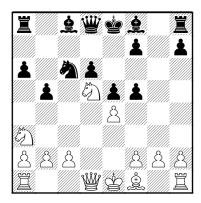
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☐ Shirov,Alexei
☐ Murray,Adam
ShirovSimulOttawa
[Upper,John]

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B33

1.e4 c5 2.2f3 2c6 3.d4 cxd4 4.2xd4 2f6 5.2c3 e5 6.2db5 d6 7.2g5 a6 8.2a3 b5 9.2xf6 gxf6 10.2d5 f5 Diagram



11.c3

[Shirov was a pioneer of the 11.\(\delta\xxb5\) line, but the mechanics of Black's defence have been worked out pretty well, and if Shirov has a line-busting innovation prepared here I don't think he'd expose it in a simul. Here are a couple of critical continuations: axb5 12.\(\Delta\xxb5\) \(\maxb2\xxb5\) \(\maxb2\xxb5\) \(\maxb2\xxb5\) \(\maxb2\xxb5\)

- **A)** 13... h4 14.0-0 \(\text{\textit{\texi}\text{\text{\text{\texi}\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\texi}\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\te\
- B) 13... 室xb4 14. ②bc7+ 蛰d7 15.0-0 罩g8! 16. ②xb4 (16.g3 罩b7! 17. 營h5 營g5! 18. 營xf7+ 皇e7□ 19. ②xe7 ②xe7 20. ②e6 營g6 21. ②f8+ 罩xf8 22. 營xf8 fxe4∓ 23. 罩fb1 罩c7 24.a4 e3! 25. fxe3 營e4! 0-1 Luther, T (2566)-Leko, P (2707)/Essen 2002) 16... ②xb4 17.c3 營xc7 18.cxb4 仝e7∓ 0-1 Onischuk, An (2237)-Voiska, M (2387)/Germany 2004 (31)]
- 11...gg7 12.@xb5 axb5 13.gxb5 gd7

[13...ዿb7 14.�b4 \(\mathbb{\text{\mathbb{G}}}\) 15.\(\mathbb{\mathbb{\mathbb{G}}}\) 16.\(\mathbb{\mathbb{G}}\) d5∞]

14.exf5 罩b8

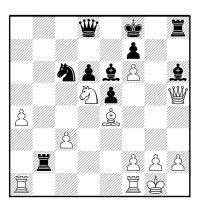
[14...0-0 is far more common. Here's one fantastic recent example with a local connection: 15.營4 全h8 (15...心b8!?) 16.營e4 買8 17.f6 急h6 18.急d3 買6 19.h4 營g8 20.心b6 買g4 21.營e2 e4! 22.急b5 e3! 23.心xa8? exf2+-+ 24.全f1 買xg2 25.營f3 心e5! 0-1 Istratescu,A (2636)-Moiseenko,A (2632)/Montreal 2008]

15. □ g4N Not really a novelty, but he's the first one over 2000 to try this.

15...**⊈**f8!

[15...0-0? 16. \pm xc6+- deflects the \pm d7 from pinning the \pm f5 $\Delta\pm$ xc6 17.f6]

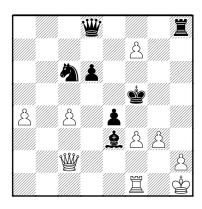
16.a4 ∰c8 17.âd3 ≅xb2∞ 18.0-0 h5 19.∰g5 ∰d8 20.f6 âh6 21.∰xh5 âe6 22.âe4 Diagram



Фe8

[30.\f3+]

30... 国内4! 31. 曾行3+ 皇行4! 32. 国 x h 4 国 x h 4 33. g 3 e 4! defends the 公 c 6 and unpins the 皇行4 34. 曾 g 2 国 g 4?? [34... 国 h 8!-+ saves the 国 while setting up a counter-threat on the g-file which saves the 皇行4. 35. f 7 (35. g x f 4? 国 g 8-+) 35... ② d 4 (35... ② e 5-+; 35... ② e 5-+) 36. g x f 4 ② f 3+ 37. ⑤ h 1 国 x h 2+-+]



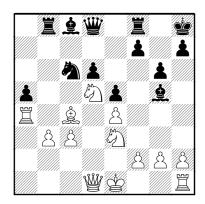
₩g5??

[△38...⊈f6±]

39.fxe4+!+- double-check, now the 當f1 supports the 為f7. White's up in material and Black's 空 is hopelessly exposed. 空e6 40.f8營 莒xf8 41.莒xf8 皇c5 42.營d1 (theatening 營d5+) ②d4 43.營f1 營g6 44.營f4 空e7 45.邑b8 空d7 46.a5 營h5 47.g4 營h7? 48.邑b7+1-0

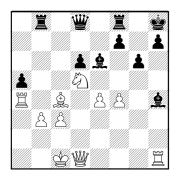
☐ Szalay,Karoly ■ Shirov,Alexei ShirovSimulOttawa [Upper,John] **B33 2356 2723**11.02.2010

1.e4 c5 2.ଡିf3 ଡିc6 3.d4 cxd4 4.ଡିxd4 ଡିf6 5.ଡିc3 e5 6.ଡିdb5 d6 7.ਫ਼ੈg5 a6 8.ଡିa3 b5 9.ଡିd5 ਫ਼ੈe7 10.ਫ਼ੈxf6 ਫ਼ੈxf6 11.c3 0-0 12.ଡିc2 ਫ਼ੈg5 13.a4 bxa4 14.ଞxa4 a5 15.ਫ਼ੈc4 ਫ਼ੈb8 16.b3 ⊈h8 17.ଡିce3 g6 Diagram



the main line of the Sveshnikov, Shirov has five games in the Megabase from here, all as Black (+2=1-2) **18.h4** [18.0-0 is about equally popular, but doesn't score nearly as well.]

18...\(\document{\partial}{2}\)xh4 19.q3 \(\document{\partial}{2}\)q5 20.f4



25.營d4+ (25.冨a2 &xd5 26.營xd5 營f6 27.營d4 營xd4 28.cxd4 &d8 29.冨ah2 h5 30.f5 &f6 31.冨g2 查g7 32.fxg6 fxg6 33.冨xh5 &xd4 34.冨xa5 冨b7= But... [SPOILER ALERT]... Shirov also lost this game when he blundered into a mate in two in Mista,A (2559)-Shirov,A (2726)/Warsaw 2008/(1-0, 50).) 25...查g8 26.查b1 &xd5 27.營xd5 &f6 28.全c2 營b6 29.冨f1 營e3 30.營d3 營c5 31.冨d1 冨b6= 0-1 Jakovenko,D (2708)-Shirov,A (2699)/Foros 2007/(53)]

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23... 2xd5 24. 2xd5 2e6 At the rate Shirov was playing (about seven minutes per loop), it must have taken about three hours to get this position... and they sitll haven't made any moves of their own.

[24...\$f6 25.4xf6 \(\mathbb{\text{\psi}}\)xf6 26.\(\mathbb{\text{\psi}}\)d4 \(\mathbb{\text{\psi}}\)xd4 27.cxd4 \(\mathbb{\psi}\)b7

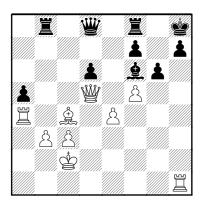
28.d5 suddenly it's a Benoni! 国 29.国ha1 h5 30.国xa5 国xa5 31.国xa5 h4 32.单d3 单g7 33.单e3 国h8 34.国a2 h3 35.国h2 单f6 36.单f3 g5= ½-½ Frolyanov,D (2557)-Tregubov,P (2649)/Ulan Ude 2009/(57)]

25.f5N

25... 2xd5 26. 4+ I don't see what this in-between check is supposed to do. It does block Black's from playing to g5, but White can prevent Kingside counterplay with:

[26.營xd5 營g5 27.營d4+ 全g8 *(27...*營*f6?? 28.*萬*xh4+-)* 28.萬g1!↑]

26...**≜f6!∞** 27.**₩xd5** Diagram



B6?! compare to move 28 of Jakovenko-Shirov: White has f4-f5 and the Black K is on h8 instead of g8.

[27...ዿg7 28.\(\mathbb{Z}\)xa5 \(\mathbb{U}\)g5∞ (28...\(\mathbb{U}\)b6∞)]

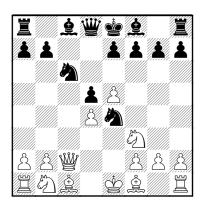
28. 28. d2! ± g5?? horrific,

1-0

☐ Pepin,Christian
☐ Shirov,Alexei
ShirovSimulOttawa
[Upper,John]

B50 2012 272311.02.2010

1.e4 c5 2.₺f3 d6 3.c3 ₺f6 4.∰c2 ₺c6 5.d4 cxd4 6.cxd4 d5= 7.e5 ₺e4 Diagram



Already a rare position, with only 7 games in the Db. **8.2b5** [8.2c3 2f5 9.2b3 2xc3 10.bxc3 2d7 11.2a3 2c8= 1/2-1/2 myslov,V-Fischer,R/1959 Candidates (46)]

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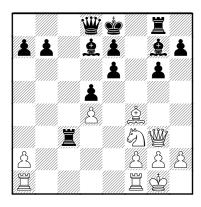
8...≜d7!? [8...**₩**b6!?]

9.e6!?N a novelty, (although there are only two other games from this position) fxe6 10.0-0 g6 11.₺c3 畳c8 12.₺xc6

[12.②xe4∞]

12... Exc6 13. e2 包xc3! 14. e5 makes sure the Black King stays stuck in the center 图8 15.bxc3 皇g7 [15... Exc3!]

16.₩g3 ጃxc3! 17.ዿf4!? Diagram



≜xd4?!

[17... 當f8 18. 增h4 當xf3!? 19.gxf3 黛xd4 20. 增xh7 黛b5章 Black can choose whether to play for more or to allow a draw.]

18.₩h4!∞ ጃxf3! 19.₩xh7□

[19.gxf3?? &b5!-+ frees d7 for the King and puts both Rooks under attack]

19...**営xf**4

[19...∳f8 20.∮h6+ ∮g7 21.gxf3∞]

[19... \(\text{\mathbb{Z}}\) xg8+ \(\text{\mathbb{E}}\) f8 21. \(\text{\mathbb{Z}}\) xg6+ \(\text{\mathbb{E}}\) f7 22. \(\text{\mathbb{E}}\) g8+= White has a perpetual - a reasonable result after plaing the disruptive 9.e6. White played well to keep Black under pressure.]

1/2-1/2

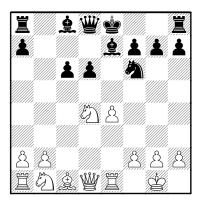
☐ Shirov,Alexei
☐ Xiong,Sonja
ShirovSimulOttawa
[Upper.John]

B51 2723 1930 11.02.2010

1.e4 c5 2.ହ1ና3 ହ1c6 3.ዿb5 d6 4.ዿxc6+ bxc6 5.0-0 ହ16

[5... 2g4 6.c3 ②f6 7.d3 (7. 2e1 e6 8.d4 cxd4 9.cxd4 d5 10.e5 ②d7 gives Black a good postion, according to Shirov's Chessbase DVD on the Rossolimo.) 7...e5 8.h3 2h5 9.2g5 2e7= ½-½ Rublevsky, S (2665)-Shirov, A (2709)/Poikovsky 2006/(52)]

6.\(\mathbb{Z}\)e1 e5 7.c3 \(\mathbb{L}\)e7 8.d4 cxd4 9.cxd4 exd4 10.\(\Dar\)xd4 Diagram



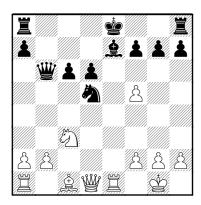
This position looks like long-term low-grade suffering for Black. She has all the disadvantages of hanging pawns, but because they're so far back they give none of the dynamic advantages. **B6N** A novelty here, although it transposes to a known position

[10...\(\delta\) d7 11.\(\Delta\) c3 0-0 12.\(\delta\) f4 \(\delta\) b6 13.\(\delta\) d2 \(\delta\) fe8 14.\(\delta\) ad8 15.\(\delta\) g5 h6 White stil has nagging central pressure. 1-0 Tiviakov,S (2648)-Noritsyn,N (2336)/ Ottawa 2007/(50)]

[10...c5?? 11.②c6 豐c7 12.②xe7 豐xe7 13.逾f4+-] 11.②f5 逸xf5 12.exf5 ②d5? Black wants to defend the 逸e7 so she can castle, but Shirov's next move simply threatens to trade the defending piece.

[\triangle 12... $\$ 07 13. $\$ 0c3 (13. $\$ 0e2 isn't thretening to win the $\$ 0e7 since White's back rank is weak: 0-0!! $\$ 014. $\$ 07 $\$ 08 $\$ 09 13...0-0 14. $\$ 09 $\$ 15 $\$ 16 $\$ 16 $\$ 16 $\$ 16 $\$ 16 $\$ 17 $\$ 17 $\$ 18 $\$ 18 $\$ 18 $\$ 19

13.②c3!± Diagram



₩b7?

[\(\triangle 13...\) \(\triangle xc3 \) 14.bxc3± and the pressure on \(\triangle e7 \) prevents Black from castling]

14.4 xd5 cxd5 15.4 h6??

[15.f6!+- gxf6 16.\(\delta\)f4! 0-0 17.\(\delta\)h6!+- I think Nunn said someplace that these two-step moves on the same line are particularly difficult to "see".]

15...0-0!± 16.₩g4 &f6??

[16... wxb2! a giant defensive move 17. ab1 (17. xe7?? wxa1+ 18. e1 wxe1#) 17... f6±]

17.\(\mathbb{L}\)xg7!+- h5

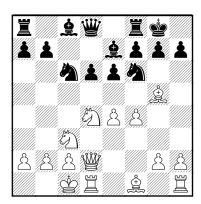
[17...\(\mathbb{2}\)xg7 18.f6 is #1]

☐ Shirov,Alexei
☐ Doubleday,William
ShirovSimulOttawa
[Upper,John]

B66 2723 2250

11.02.2010

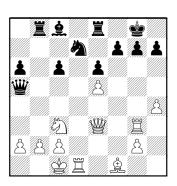
1.e4 c5 2.ᡚf3 ᡚc6 3.d4 cxd4 4.ᡚxd4 ᡚf6 5.ᡚc3 d6 6.Ձg5 e6 7.d2 Ձe7 8.0-0-0 0-0 9.f4 Diagram



a6?! After the game continuation Black has weak dark squares and long-term trouble developing the &c8

[Shirov has lots of experience on both sides of the main line:

11... 全才 Here, Shirov twice chose 12. 三d3 against Kramnik, but he's never played the mainline, where hundreds of games continue: 12.e5 dxe5 13.fxe5 全c6 14. 全d2 包d7 15. 公d5 營c5 16. 公xe7+ 營xe7 17. 三he1±]



18. □ xd7!? bet he didn't expect that! ②xd7 19. ②d3 (19. □ xg7+ ②xg7 20. □ g5+ ③f8 21. □ h6+= White can force a draw) 19...h6? (○19...g6 20. h5∞) 20. □ f4!! (20. □ e4! ⑤f8 21. □ xg7!+- transposes to the game)

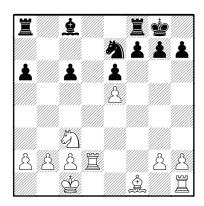
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A) △20... ∰c5 21. ②e4→ (≤21. ∰f6 ∰e3+□∞) 21... ∰b4 22. ☆d1!!+- with Black's ≠ on the first rank eliminated there is no defence to ☒xg7 and ∰f6 and ∰xh6 and ②f6: any dark-square sac wins!;

B) 20... #b4 21. #xh6+-;

12.\(\mathbb{Z}\)xd2 bxc6 13.fxe5 \(\Delta\)d5 14.\(\mathbb{L}\)xe7 \(\Delta\)xe7 Diagram



15.g3N

[15.\(\hat{2}\) d3! a5 16.\(\hat{2}\) a4 \(\hat{2}\) a6 17.c4! \(\hat{2}\) g6 18.\(\hat{2}\) xg6! hxg6 19.b3+- Black's \(\hat{2}\) is worthless, his \((\hat{2}\) s are weak, and White has the only open file. 1-0 Cheparinov,I (2621)- Alexander,C (1977)/Metz 2005/(33)]

15... 2g6 16. Ee2 Eb8 17. 2g2 2d7 18. Ed1 Efd8

19. ② e4± ×d6, × ∆a6, ∆c6 **\Bb**5

[∩19... ge8 20. Exd8 Exd8 21. 4 c5±]

20.c4! \Bb8 White wins a \& for \∆\A

[20... \(\text{Zxc5} \) 21.\(\text{Zed2} \) \(\text{\Delta} \) f8 22.\(\text{\Delta} \) c3 (\(\text{\Delta} \) xc5) \(\text{Zc8} \) c3 (\(\text{\Delta} \) xc5) \(\text{\Delta} \) c8 23.\(\text{\Delta} \) xd7 \(\text{\Delta} \) xd7 24.\(\text{Zxd7} \) Numerically, Black has better comp than in the game, but White is still winning.]

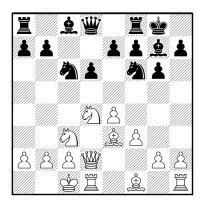
21.\(\mathbb{Z}\)ed2+- \(\Delta\)xe5 22.\(\Delta\)c5 \(\Delta\)xc4 23.\(\mathbb{Z}\)xd7 \(\mathbb{Z}\)xd7 24.\(\mathbb{Z}\)xd7

g6 25.b3 ②e5 26.還a7 還b5 27.②e4 a5 28.堂c2 堂g7 29.堂c3 還d5 30.②g5 還d3+ 31.堂c2 還d6 32.彙h3 h6 33.②xe6+ 堂f6 34.②c5 還d5 35.還xa5 now it's a whole Ձ 堂e7 36.②b7 還xa5 37.②xa5 f5 38.彙g2 堂d7 39.②c4 1-0

☐ Shirov,Alexei
■ Roth,Gerhard
ShirovSimulOttawa
[Upper,John]

B76 2723 1800 11.02.2010

1.e4 c5 2.ᡚf3 d6 3.d4 cxd4 4.ᡚxd4 ᡚf6 5.ᡚc3 g6 6.逸e3 逸g7 7.f3 ᡚc6 8.∰d2 0-0 9.0-0-0 Diagram



≜d7 Played by several 2600 players, including Nakamura and Bu.

[The simplifying 9...d5 is the invariable choice of the 2700 set: 10.exd5 公xd5 11.公xc6 bxc6 12.总d4 总xd4 (12...公xc3 13.營xc3 总h6+ 14.总e3 总xe3+ 15.營xe3 營b6 16.營xe7 总e6之 ½-½ Rublevsky,S (2702)-Gashimov,V (2730)/Poikovsky 2009/(26)) 13.營xd4 營b6 scores 50% in games between 2600+ players; Ivanchuk, V (2746)-Carlsen,M (2770)/Leon 2009.]

10.h4 h5 11.ge2

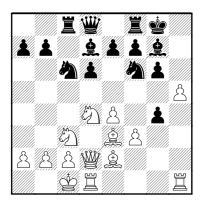
[11.\(\dong\)c4 transposes back to the main lines]

11...≌c8 12.g4

[12.\$\dot{\text{\ti}\text{\texi}\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\te

12...hxg4 13.h5 Diagram

(Diagram)



Surprisingly, there are only two games in the Megabase from here. **2xh5!** 14.**2d5N**

[14.fxg4 ②g3 15.\(\mathbb{G}\)hat \(\overline{\pi}\)xe2+ 18.\(\mathbb{G}\)xe2+ 18.\(\mathbb{G}\)xe2+ 19.bxc3 \(\mathbb{G}\)c8! 20.\(\mathbb{G}\)hat \(\mathbb{G}\)xc3\(\mathbb{C}\)0-1 Jessel,S (2309)-Mestel,A (2470)/Sunningdale 2008/(32)]

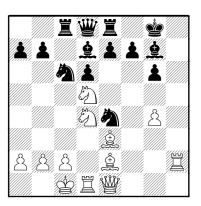
[Going the whole caveman route with: 14. 三xh5 doesn't work while Black can get the 豐 over to defend with 豐d8-a5-e5/h5, e.g. gxh5 15. 总h6 豐a5-+]

14...**≌e8**

[14...⑤g3!∓]

15.fxg4 🖄g3!

[15...②f6? 16.②xf6+ ②xf6 17.②xc6± (≤17.②f5 a5!)] 16.ℤh2 ②xe4! 17.e1 Diagram



ହିf6?

[17...e6!-+ the ∰d8 covers h4 with gain of tempo as the ∆d5 is attacked.]

18.∰h4! ②xq4??

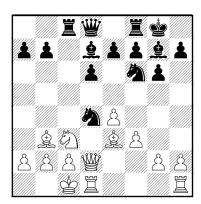
[18...♠xd4! 19.♠xf6+ exf6□ 20.♠xd4∞]

☐ Qin,Joey
■ Shirov,Alexei
ShirovSimulOttawa
[Upper,John]

B78 2248 272311.02.2010

1.e4 c5 2.2f3 d6 3.d4 cxd4 4.2xd4 2f6 5.2c3 g6 6.2e3 2g7 7.f3 0-0 8.2d2 2c6 9.2c4 2d7 10.0-0-0

罩c8 11. \$\Dagsab 3 xd4 Diagram



11...②e5 is ten times more popular, but this move is at least as good: Black prepares his own pawn storm by reducing White's conrol of b5, and Black slows down White's attack by breaking up the 豐魚 battery against h6.
12.象xd4 b5 13.h4

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[Other topical continutations are 13.\(\(\frac{1}{2}\)xa7 and 13.\(\frac{1}{2}\)d5 \(\frac{1}{2}\)xd5 which Shirov has seen from both sides: 14.\(\frac{1}{2}\)xg7 (14.exd5 \(\frac{1}{2}\)xd4 15.\(\frac{1}{2}\)xd4 a5 16.a3 b4 17.a4? \(\frac{1}{2}\)ee8!\(\frac{1}{2}\) 1-0 Shirov,A (2706)-Topalov,V (2733)/Moscow 2001/ CBM 086 (37)) 14...\(\frac{1}{2}\)xg7 15.exd5 a5 16.a3 \(\frac{1}{2}\)g8\(\infty\)1 \(\frac{1}{2}\)-2\(\frac{1}{2}\)Karjakin,S (2722)-Shirov,A (2730)/Bilbao 2009/ (24) 1

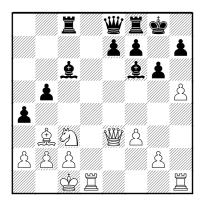
13...a5 14.e5!? Not a Novelty, but these are the two highest rated players to test this position.

[14.h5 a4 15.≜xf6 exf6 16.≜d5 (16.∰xd6 axb3 17.∰xd7 ∰a5 18.hxg6 hxg6 19.∰d5∞ 1-0 Berthelot,Y (2331)-Prie,E (2429)/Nantes 2003/(37)) 16...f5 17.hxg6 hxg6 18.g4∞ 1-0 Papp,G (2474)-Smerdon,D (2461)/ Paks 2007(41)]

[14.a4? bxa4 15.\(\) xa4 \(\) xa4 \(\) xa4 \(\) xa4 \(\) \(\) xa4 \(

14...dxe5 15.\(\hat{2}\)xe5 \(\hat{2}\)c6 16.\(\hat{2}\)e3 \(\hat{2}\)e8 17.\(\hat{2}\)xf6 \(\hat{2}\)xf6 18.h5 a4?! Diagram

[18...g5!?∞]



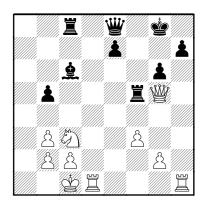
19.hxg6!↑ This might still be opening preparation (see note to move 23), but Joey definitely has the tactical skill to play this position. **axb3! 20.\mathbb{\mathbb{m}}h6! \mathbb{\mathbb{g}5+**□ the only way to stop the mate. **21.\mathbb{m}xg5 fxg6**□

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[21...bxa2 22.\mathscr{\mathscr{W}}h6! Black gets and extra \mathscr{\mathscr{W}}, but gets

mated.]

22.axb3± White's up a pawn and Black's structure is terrible. **■f5** Diagram



23.\#h4

[This has all been played before, although not in a high-profile game: 23.營e3! 營f7 24.營b6 營e8 25.ଛe4 ②xe4 26.營e6+ 全g7 27.fxe4!? 當fc5?? 28.冨d7!+-1-0 Demidowicz,M (1950)-Zakoscielna,K (2054)/ Szklarska Poreba, U20 Girls, 2007 (28.冨d7 冨xc2+29.全b1 冨2c7 30.營e5++- wins the 冨c7)]

23...豐f7 24.垫b1 罩f4 25.豐g5 罩f5 26.豐h4

White continues to think only of attacking the King. Instead, now that Black's had to make some concessions to stop the attack, White should centralize and play against Black's weak pawns. (as in the U20 Girls game above)

[26.\degree e3! Δ\degree he1 or \degree e4 or even \degree h6]

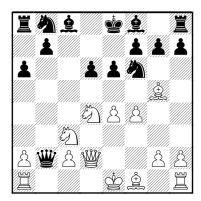
26... ☐ 14 27. ☐ 15 White has all the chances here, so it's a bit disappointing that Joey didn't press further; but a well played game, and possibly an important one for Dragon Theory.

1/2-1/2

■ Bellgrau,Marion ■ Shirov,Alexei ShirovSimulOttawa [Upper,John] **B97 1743 2723** 11.02.2010

1.e4 c5 2.ᡚf3 d6 3.d4 cxd4 4.ᡚxd4 ᡚf6 5.ᡚc3 a6 6.Ձg5 e6 7.f4 ∰b6 8.∰d2 ∰xb2 Diagram

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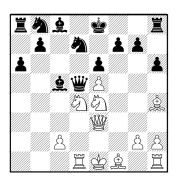


9.²b1

[9.\(\Delta\)b3 \(\delta\)a3 10.\(\delta\)xf6 gxf6 11.\(\delta\)e2 \(\Delta\)c6 12.0-0 \(\delta\)d7 13.\(\delta\)h1 h5∞ 0-1 Short,N (2655)-Kasparov,G (2805)/ London 1993/(40)]

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9...≌a3 10.\bar{\textbf{\pi}}b3

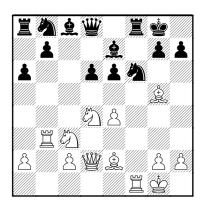


10... a5 11. e2 e7 12.0-0 0-0

[12...心bd7 13.營e3 0-0 compared to the game line at move 13, Black has much better development. 14.鱼h4 心c5章 0-1 Al Awadhi,K-Nunn,J (2610)/Novi Sad 1990/(36)]

13.f5 Bd8?! White has a huge lead in development, which has to be worth more than a △ **14.fxe6 fxe6** Diagram

(Diagram)



15.₩e3?!

[15.\(\textit{\textit{L}}\)c4! d5! 16.exd5\(\textit{\textit{L}}\) The computer assures me that this gives White a winning initiative. If I'd been playing White I'd have worried that the upcoming exchanges would diffuse White's development advantage, but that turns out to be 100\% backwards: White has seven active pieces and Black has four. If White trades three of them, that leaves White with an advantage of four active pieces to one (i.e. 4/1 is better than 7/4). Of course, that doesn't mean it will be easy to _find_ the moves, but they'll be there. Two lines go:

A) 16...exd5 17.②xd5! ②xd5 18.罩xf8+ 查xf8 19.逾xe7+ 查xe7 (19...②xe7 20.②e6++-; 19...營xe7 20.逾xd5 ②d7 21.罝e3+-) 20.營g5+ ②f6 21.營c5+ 營d6 22.罝e3++-:

B) 16... ②xd5 17. □xf8+□ 營xf8 18. ②xd5 exd5 (18... ②xg5 19. 營xg5 exd5 20. ②xd5+ 查h8 21. □f3 營e8 22. 營e5+-) 19. ②xd5+ 查h8 20. ③xe7 營xe7 21. □e3 營f8 22. 營e1 ②d7 23. ②xb7 □a7 24. □f3 營g8 25. ②d5! 營d8 26. 營f2+-]

15...இc6!∞ 16.\alpha fb1? wrong way!

16...**∕**∆e5

[16...�d5!]

17.a4 h6 18.ዿf4? ②fg4!↑ an incredibly fast turn around! Black may already have a winning initiative. 19.∰d2 ≅xf4! 20.∰xf4 ዿg5 21.∰g3 ዿe3+ 22.фf1 ዿxd4 23.ዿxg4 ∰f6+ 24.ዿf3 ②c4 25.e5?!

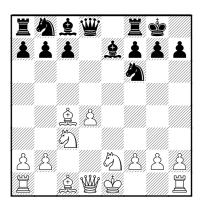
[25.營e1 ②e3+ (25...營g5∓)26.含e2 ②xc2∓] 25...②d2+-+ 26.含e2 氢xe5 27.含xd2 氢xg3 28.hxg3 d5 29.含e1 氢d7

0-1

□ Donev,Danail
■ Shirov,Alexei
ShirovSimulOttawa
[Upper,John]

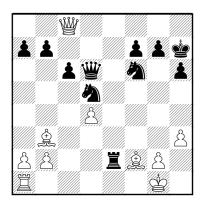
C01 1938 272311.02.2010

1.e4 e6 2.d4 d5 3.exd5 exd5 4.c4 &f6 5.&c3 &e7 6.&d3 dxc4 7.&xc4 0-0 8.&ge2 Diagram



This position can also arise from a Queen's Gambit Accepted, except there it is White to move: 1. d4 d5 2. c4 dxc4 3. e3 e5 4. Bxc4 exd4 5. exd4 Nf6 6. Nc3 Be7 7. Nge2. Another way to put that: Black is now a tempo up in a QGA. ②bd7 9.0-0 ②b6 10. ②b3 ②g4 11.f3 ②h5 12. ②g3

23.... **a**xf5! 24. **a**xf5 **Exe2** 25. **a**c8+ **a**h7 Diagram



26. [™]xb7??

[△23.\e1]

[26.ዿc2+!? g6 27.xb7∓ ΔΞxc2?! 28.xf7+ ☆h8 29.xg6ਛ]

26... "f4!-+ suddenly, Black is attacking with QRN and White is defending with B+p **27. 2e1**

[27.\(\bar{2}\)f1 \(\bar{2}\)e4-+ \((27...\(\bar{2}\)e3-+\)]

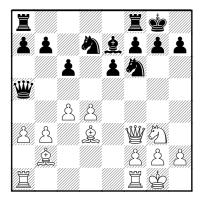
27...罩xg2+! Now he's defending with just the Bishop. [27...**罩xg2+ 28.**全xg2 ②e3+ 29.全h1 營f3+ 30.全h2 營g2#]

0-1

□ Shirov,Alexei
■ Hubley,Roger
ShirovSimulOttawa
[Upper,John]

C10 2723 1957 11.02.2010

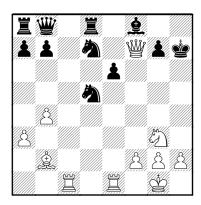
1.e4 e6 2.d4 d5 3.ົවc3 dxe4 4.ົවxe4 ûd7 5.ົවf3 ûc6 6.ûd3 වd7 7.0-0 වgf6 8.ົවg3 ûxf3 9.∰xf3 c6 10.b3 ûe7 11.ûb2 0-0 12.c4 ∰a5 13.a3 Diagram



The "Fort Knox" variation. While it looks as solid as a fort, Black has a terrible score from this position. The problem for Black is that there Black has no active play, so White has as much time as he wants. That's OK against weaker players, who have a smaller arsenal of plans at their fingertips, but it's disasterous against strong players. For example, I think one of the early classics in this opening was Spassky-O'Kelly, where Spassky held the center until he brought his \$\frac{1}{2}\$2 to stop any central breaks, and then doubled his rooks in the center before he pushed d4-d5. Interestingly, in both his games against the Ft.Knox, Shirov played too impatiently, and Black should have been OK both times. \$\mathbb{T}\$fd8 In the other Fort Know simul game, Van Dusen played 13...\$\mathbb{Z}\$ad8 14.b4 \$\mathbb{T}\$C7 15.\$\mathbb{T}\$fe1 \$\mathbb{L}\$f8 16.\$\mathbb{Z}\$ac1 \$\mathbb{D}\$8 17.d5 cxd5 18.cxd5 \$\mathbb{D}\$xd5 19.\$\mathbb{L}\$xh7+?!

[19.♠h5!?≣ there are a lot of open lines and pieces heading towards Black's ♠.]

[20.營xf7 營f4□ 21.營xe6 ②7f6 White has some comp (总总总 v ②) but Black isn't worse.]

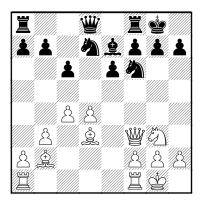


WTF! Black resigned, even though he isn't lost after 20... #f4!
1-0

☐ Shirov,Alexei
■ Van Dusen,Eric
ShirovSimulOttawa
[Upper,John]

C10 2723 1944 11.02.2010

1.e4 e6 2.d4 d5 3.②c3 dxe4 4.②xe4 皇d7 5.②f3 皇c6 Shirov took the gold in both of the simul games against the "Fort Knox" variation. (vs Hubley and Van Dusen) 6.皇d3 ②d7 7.0-0 ②gf6 8.②g3 皇e7 9.b3 0-0 10.皇b2 皇xf3 11.豐xf3 c6 12.c4 Diagram



₩a5

22.g3 🖄 g6

[22...\mathbb{Z}xe1+ 23.\mathbb{Z}xe1 d4!]

[12... □ 8 13. □ fe1 ② f8 14.h4 ভ c7 15. □ ac1 ② g6 16.h5 ② h4 17. □ e3 ② d6 18. ② e4 ② f4 19. ② xf6+ gxf6 20. □ e4 f5 21. □ e2 ② xc1 22. □ xc1 □ 1-0 Shirov, A (2670)- Huebner, R (2620)/Munich 1993/[Shirov] (51)]

13.a3! prevents ... ② a3, to trade another attacker. □ ad8 Halfway around the simul-circle, Hubley played 13... □ fd8

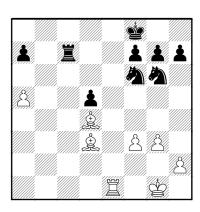
14.b4 □ c7 15. □ fe1 □ fe8 16. □ ac1 □ b8 17. d5?! too early. cxd5= 18.cxd5?! exd5?!

[It's not clear White has enough for the △ after 18... ② xd5! 19. ② f5? exf5 20. □ xd5 ② c5∓]

19. ② f5 ② d6! 20. ② xd6 □ xd6 21. □ f5 ② f8

[21... □ e6! ∞]

23. ②d4 b6 24.f3 罩xe1+ 25. 罩xe1 營d7 26. 營xd7 ± ⊥ 母 罩xd7 27.a4 罩c7 28.a5 bxa5 29.bxa5 查f8 Diagram [29... ②f8 30. ②f5! keeps dominating the ②s]



31.\(\mathbb{B}\) 1.\(\mathbb{D}\) 46 32.\(\mathbb{B}\) 8+! \(\delta\)e7 33.\(\mathbb{L}\)xg7?! [33.\(\mathbb{L}\)a8 \(\Delta\)c8 34.\(\mathbb{L}\)f5± looks simplest]

33...≅c8?

[33...f6! buys Black some tempos while White extracts his $\hat{2}$]

34.፱xc8 ව්xc8 35.ဋd4± හ්d6 36.හ්f2 h5?! 37.f4 ව්ge7 38.ဋe2 ව්c6 39.ဋg7 ව්b4? 40.ဋxh5 ව්xa6 41.ဋxf7+-ව්b4 42.ဋf8+ ව්e7 43.h4 a5 44.h5

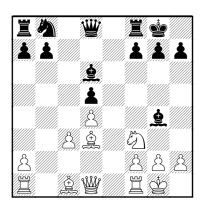
☐ Shirov,Alexei
☐ Tomalty,Alan
ShirovSimulOttawa
[Upper,John]

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 \bigcirc

1.e4 e5 2.ᡚf3 ᡚf6 3.ᡚxe5 d6 4.ᡚf3 ᡚxe4 5.d4 d5 6.Ձd3 Ձd6 7.0-0 0-0 8.c4 c6 9.cxd5

[9.\(\mathbb{E}\)c2 \(\Delta\)a6 10.a3 f5 11.\(\Delta\)c3 \(\Delta\)c7 12.b4 a5 13.c5 \(\text{\ti}\text{\texi}\text{\text{\text{\tex{\texit{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\te



12.h3

[12.\Bb1 \Dd7 13.h3 \&h5 14.\Bb5 (14.\Bxb7!? \Dd6 15.\&a6 leaves the \Bb7 stranded but safe) 14...\Db6 15.c4 \&xf3 16.\Bxf3 dxc4= \frac{1}{2}-\frac{1}{2} Topalov,V (2735)-Shirov,A (2736)/Wijk aan Zee 2004 (28)]

 \bigcirc

12....**臭h5** 13.罩b1 b6

[13...\did d7!? 14.\did b5 is Topalov-Shirov, above]

14.^図b5

[14.c4!? dxc4 15.≜e4 ∆d7 16.≜xa8 ∰xa8 computers prefer Black!?]

14...a6 15.\begin{array}{c} 15.\begin{array}{c} 15.\begin{array}{c} 14...a6 & 15.\begin{array}{c} 15.\beg

[15.\(\mathbb{Z}\)b3 \(\delta\)c6= \(\frac{1}{2}\)-\(\frac{1}{2}\) Christiansen,L (2555)-Akopian,V (2600)/Tilburg 1993/(41)]

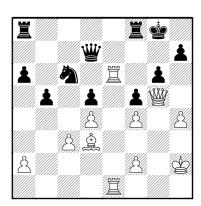
15... **a**3 16. **E**e2 **a**xc1 17. **m**xc1 **a**xf3 18. **g**xf3 **m**6 19. **f**4 **a**c6 20. **E**fe1 **m**6?! this just loses a tempo, since the White **a** will be better on h2 where it is out of the way of checks and the g-file is open for his **E**s.

[20...b5! the $\mbox{@f6}$ keeps pressure on both f4 and d4, Δ ... b4]

21. \$\dot{\phi}\$h2 b5 22. \$\div{\psi}\$e3 \$\div{\psi}\$d6 23. \$\div{\psi}\$g3 f5?

[△23...b4!]

24. □ **6**↑ White is using both his Rooks, and Black is barely using one of his. □ **d7 25.** □ **g5 g6** □ **26.** h4 Diagram



☑ac8? Black misses his last chance

[26...b4□ 27.h5 bxc3 28.hxg6 ②xd4□∞ hits the \(\mathbb{\text{\tint{\text{\tint{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\tint{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\tint{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\tin\text{\texi{\texi}\text{\texict{\texi{\text{\texi}\ti}\text{\text{\text{\texit{\text{\text{\text{\text{\ti

27.h5!+- 營f7 28.hxg6 營g7 29.gxh7+ 空h8 30.罩g6 營f7 31.臭xf5 罩a8 32.罩g8+! 罩xg8 33.hxg8營+

[33.hxg8增+ 罩xg8 34.增h6+ 增h7 35.增xh7#] **1-0**

□ Provencher,Bernard■ Shirov,Alexei

ShirovSimulOttawa [Upper,John]

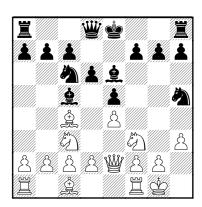
C50 2053 2723 11.02.2010

1.e4 e5 2.2f3 2c6 3.2c4 2c5 4.0-0

[The Evans Gambit 4.b4 \(\Delta xb4 \) 5.c3 was a staple of 19 century attcking play, and is still played by attackers like Nigel Short, but the modern line with \(\Delta e7 \) (rather than 5...\(\Delta a5 \)) 6.d4 \(\Delta a5 \) 7.\(\Delta e2 \) d6!? giving back the pawn to finish developing 8.\(\Delta a4 + c6 \) 9.dxe5 dxe5 10.\(\Delta xe5 \) \(\Delta f6 \) leaves Black safe and gives White little to be enthusiastic about. 11.0-0 b5 12.\(\Delta c2 \) 0-0 13.a4 \(\Delta c7 \) 14.\(\Delta f3 \) a6= \(\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \) Short, N (2683)-Svidler, P (2672)/ Internet 2000/(34)]

4... **16** 5. **16** 5. **16** C3 'The Giuoco Piano. Let's see him "set fire" to that!' d6 6.h3

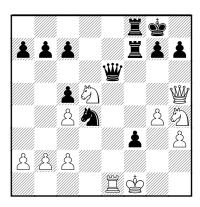
6...**≜e6 7.≝e2 ②h5** Diagram



8.d3??

[8.호xe6 fxe6 9.營c4 營d7 is still equal.]
8... ②g3!∓ 'Black plays a forte "Piano".' 9.營d1 ②xf1
10.亞xf1 ②xc4 11.dxc4 0-0 12.②d5 f5 13.②g5 營d7
14.exf5 莒xf5 15.②e3 e4! 16.②h4 莒f7 defends 營d7, so that on 17.②xc5 dxc5 18.②f6+ gxf6 Black's 營d7 is defended. 17.②xc5 dxc5 18.營h5 莒af8 19.f4 exf3
20.g4 ②d4 21.莒d1 營e6 22.莒e1 Diagram

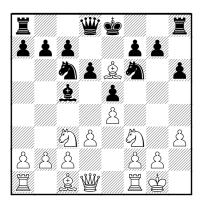
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1.e4 e5 2.�f3 �c6 3.�c4 �c5 4.d3 �f6 5.�c3 d6 6.h3

[6.2a4!? \$\frac{1}{2}\$b6 7.c3 \$\hat{0}\$e7 8.0-0 \$\hat{0}\$g6 9.\$\bar{\text{\mathbb{E}}}e1 0-0 10.\$\hat{0}\$xb6 axb6 11.\$\hat{\text{\mathbb{E}}}s\$ White's \$\hat{\text{\mathbb{E}}} pair might give some long term advantage \$\bar{\mathbb{E}}e8 12.\$\hat{\text{\mathbb{E}}}d2 \hat{\mathbb{E}} h6 13.a4 \$\hat{\text{\mathbb{E}}}d7 14.h3 \$\hat{\mathbb{E}}c6 15.\$\hat{\text{\mathbb{E}}}c2 d5= \$\frac{1}{2}-\frac{1}{2}\$ Ivanchuk,V (2703)-Aronian,L (2768)/Jermuk 2009/(46)]

6... ge6 7.0-0 h6 8. gxe6 Diagram



Rather than criticize this as too timid a use of the White pieces in a once-in-a-lifetime opportunity against a 2700+ firebrand, I'll suggest that Jerry's plan was to lull our jet-lagged guest into sleepy inattentitiveness and then pounce on his blunders between moves 10 and 15. This strategy has met with mixed success in the chess praxis of Bergero, Rosmari, and Oesterie (below). **fxe6** 9.2e3

[9.\(\mathbb{\mathbb{m}}\)e2 d5 10.exd5 exd5 11.\(\mathbb{\mathbb{e}}\)e3? d4 12.\(\mathbb{\mathbb{d}}\)d2?? dxc3 13.\(\mathbb{\mathbb{e}}\)xc3-+ 0-1 Bergero,B (550)-Giaccone,P (626)/San Francisco 2000/(48)]

9...**≜**b6

[9... 0d4 10. 0a4 0xf3+ 11. 0xf3 2xe3 12. 0xe3= 0-1 Cuberli, A (532)-Rosmari, B (600)/San Francisco 2000/ (50)]

10.\(\document{\partial}{\partial}\)xb6 axb6 11.d4

[11.②h4 ②xe4?? 12.營h5++- 含d7 13.營f7+?? (13.②xe4+-) 13...營e7?? 14.營xe7+ ②xe7 15.②xe4+-½-½ Oesterle,S (704)-Ruedel,A (1040)/Tamm 2001/ (40)]

11...exd4 12.②xd4 ②xd4 13.營xd4 e5 14.營c4 營d7 15.還ad1 g5 16.②b5 營h7 17.還d3 營f7 18.營xf7+= 營xf7 19.②c3 ঔd7 20.a3 ඵe6 21.f3 ②h5 22.②e2 ②f4 23.②xf4+ gxf4 24.營f2 b5 25.營fd2 營d7 26.ඵf2 c6 27.還d1 營g8 28.ڱd2 h5章 29.h4 d5 30.exd5+ 營xd5= [After 30...cxd5 White can keep the 營s doubled on the d-file, which should prevent Black from making any progress.]

31. Exd5 cxd5 32. Ed3 Ec8 33.c3 全d6 34. Ed1 全c5 35. Ee1 Ee8 36.b3 e4 37. fxe4 dxe4 38. Ed1 Eg8 39. Ed4 e3+ 40. 全f1!

[40.\(\dong{\psi}\$f3??\) \(\overline{\psi}\$g3+ 41.\(\dong{\psi}\$xf4 e2 42.\(\overline{\psi}\$e4 \(\overline{\psi}\$g4+-+]\)
40...\(\overline{\psi}\$g4 41.g3!\) \(\overline{\psi}\$xg3 42.\(\overline{\psi}\$xf4\)
\(\frac{\psi}{2}\)-\(\frac{\psi}{2}\)

C62

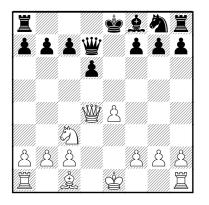
☐ Shirov,Alexei 2723

■ Xiong,Wei 1591

ShirovSimulOttawa 11.02.2010

[Upper,John]

1.e4 e5 2.ଥିf3 ଥିc6 3.ଛb5 d6 4.d4 ଛd7 5.ଥିc3 exd4 6.ଥxd4 ଥxd4 7.ଛxd7+ ଞxd7 8.ଞxd4 Diagram



ଏ f6

[Shirov's been here before 8... ②e7 9.0-0 ②c6 10. 豐e3 g6 11. ②d5 逾g7 12. 豐b3 0-0-0 13. 逾g5 罩df8 14. 罩ad1 f5 15.exf5 罩xf5 16. 逾e3 罩e8= 17.c4 罩e4 18. 豐d3 罩g4 19.f4 罩f8 20. 罩fe1 豐f5 (20... g5! 之) 21. 豐d2 罩h4? 22.b4 1-0 Shirov,A (2736)-Sulskis,S (2582)/Tallinn 2004 (22.b4! Black has no defence to the threats after b4-b5, e.g. ⑤b8 23.b5 ⑤d8 24. ②xa7+!+- with a winning attack)]

9.0-0 **Qe7** 10.**Qg5 Yg4** 11.f4 0-0 12.h3 **Ye6** 13.**Zfe1** h6 14.**Qh4 Zfe8** 15.e5?! In several of the simul games, Shirov rushed to make central breaks before it was necessary or optimal.

[15.\(\mathbb{Z}\) ad1 gives White a small but comfortable plus]

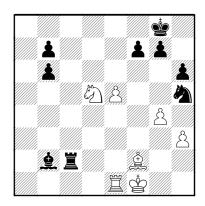
15...dxe5 16.\(\mathbb{Z}\)xe5 \(\mathbb{W}\)b6

[16... defends the Ze8 and prepares ... defends the Ze8 and defends the Ze8 and

17.\bullet xb6 axb6 18.\alpha ae1

[23...\subseteq c8 is also good]

24. 全f2 罩c3! 25. 包d5 罩xc2 26.g4 Diagram



Shirov had finished about half his games already, and so was coming around faster and faster, which made the next few moves even more nerve-wracking; but Black plays well and emerges with an advantage. **Ed2!** 27.**2e7+ \$\delta\$f8** 28.**2f5 \$\alpha\$6**

[28... 2 f4! 29. 2 d3 30. 2 xf4 d3++]

29.ዿe3 閏h2! 30.ዿxh6+ ชg8□ 31.夕e7+ ชh7 32.gxh5 閏h1+ 33.ชe2

[33. 全f2! Δ罩xe1 34.hxg6+ 全xh6 35.gxf7 全g7 36. 全xe1 Is an improved version of the game which should guarantee White the draw.]

33... \(\bar{\pi} \) xe1+ 34. \(\phi \) xe1 \(\phi \) xh6 35.hxg6 fxg6?

[35... \(\delta a 3!! \) 36. \(\Delta \cong \delta x g 6 \) 37. \(\Delta x b 6 \) \(\Delta f 5 \opi \) Black has winning chances]

36.e6□ **ชg7 37.ᡚd5!** The ᡚd5+∆e6 keep the ⋬g7 away. **Ձd4**

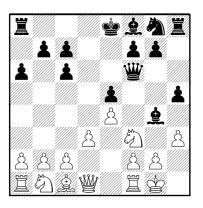
1/2-1/2

☐ Smilovici,Emil ■ Shirov,Alexei ShirovSimulOttawa [Upper,John] C68 1958 2723 11.02.2010

1.e4 e5 2.②f3 ②c6 3.逾b5 a6 4.逾xc6 dxc6 In theory, White plays the Exchange Lopez to get a better endgame: after exchanging Black's △e5 with d2-d4, White's Kingside 4v3 majority will be able to produce a passed pawn, while Black's crippled 4v3 Queenside majority will not. I suspect that for players under 2400 the goal is to avoid theory and aim for a familiar and dull middlegame. 5.0-0 逾g4 Stops d2-d4 and so shortcuts the "endgame plan". 6.h3 h5 The main line 7.d3

[On 7.hxg4? hxg4∓ White has to give up the �f3 or allow ... ∰h4-h1#]

7... **₩f6** Diagram



8.\delta e3

[8.②bd2 ②e7 9.罝e1 ②g6 10.d4 氢d6 (10...②f4 11.hxg4 hxg4 12.g3 gxf3 13.營xf3 營g6 14.②b3 ②e6 15.dxe5 罝h5 16.急f4 0-0-0 17.罝ad1 罝e8= ½-½ Spraggett,K (2597)-Miton,K (2604)/Vrsac SRB 2008/(27)) 11.hxg4 hxg4 12.g3 gxf3 13.②xf3 營e6 14.②g5 營f6 15.c3 氢e7∞ ½-½ Naiditsch,A (2678)-Kamsky,G (2729)/Dresden GER 2008/(30)]

8...ዿxf3 9.∰xf3 ∰xf3 10.gxf3 ዿd6 11.ᡚd2 ᡚe7 12.ᡚc4

[Shirov's old Novelty is equally popular: 12.\(\mathbb{I}\)fb1!? \(\hat{\Delta}\)g6 (\(12...c5!\)) 13.b4 f6 14.a4 \(\hat{\Delta}\)f7 15.\(\hat{\Delta}\)f1 \(\hat{\Delta}\)f8 16.\(\hat{\Delta}\)e2 \(\hat{\Delta}\)e6= 0-1 Shirov,A (2690)-Topalov,V (2725)/Madrid 1997/ (82)]

12...∮g6 13.∯h2

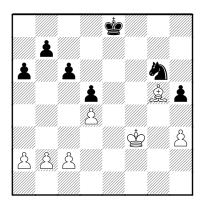
[13.\(\frac{1}{2}\)add \(\frac{1}{2}\)-\(\frac{1}{2}\) Roiz (2680) - Golod (2578/Germany 2008]

[13.\(\bar{\pm}\)fd1 f6 14.\(\bar{\pm}\)f1 \(\bar{\pm}\)f7 15.c3 c5 16.d4! cxd4 17.cxd4 exd4 18.\(\bar{\pm}\)xd6+ cxd6 19.\(\bar{\pm}\)xd4\(\bar{\pm}\) (2538)-Shirov,A (2737)/Germany 2003]

13...f6 14.ጃg1 ⊈f7 15.ᡚa5N

[15.\mathbb{Z}g3 has been played a few times]

15... 国hb8 16. 公c4 公h4 17. 公xd6+ cxd6 18. 空g3= g5 19. f4! exf4+ 20. 皇xf4 空e6 21. 皇d2 公g6 22. f4! gxf4+ 23. 皇xf4 国g8 24. 皇e3! f5 25. exf5+ 空xf5 26. 国af1+ 空e6 27. 皇g5= 国af8 28. 国xf8 国xf8 29. 国e1+ 空d7 30. d4 国e8 31. 国xe8 空xe8 32. 空f3 d5 Diagram



White's played well enough to keep his 2700+ opponent to an equal ending, Although White has 魚 vs 〇 ending with pawns on both sides, his 魚 has nothing to attack, so its extra mobility isn't so important. I wonder if Shirov -- in a simul, of course -- would have accepted a draw offer here!? 33.a4 位d7 34.b3 位e6 35.c3 位f5 36.h4 包f8 37.愈e7 ②e6 38.愈d6 a5 39.愈c5 包f4 40.愈b6 ②g6 41.应g3?

[41.\(\frac{1}{2}\)d8 \(\dot{\phi}\)e6 42.\(\dot{\phi}\)g3 \(\dot{\phi}\)f5 43.\(\dot{\phi}\)f3= if Black stops attacking the \(\delta\)h4 then his \(\delta\)a5 is lost]

41... ชื่e4!∓ 42. ĝxa5 ชื่d3 43. ĝb4 ชื่c2!-+ Notice how Black's වg6+ åh6+ åe5 keep the White \$\dot{\phi}\$ out of the game. 44.a5 ชิxb3 45. ชิh3 ชิc4 46. ชิg3 ชิd3 47. ชิh3 විf4+ 48. ชิg3 ชิe3 49. ชิh2 ชิf3 50. ĝe7

[50.\dong{e}7 \dong{\phi}g4-+ Black wins all the \deltas] **0-1**

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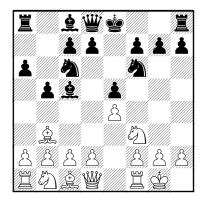
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1.e4 e5 2.2f3 2c6 3.2b5 a6 4.2a4 2f6 5.0-0 b5 6.2b3 2c5 Diagram



The Megabase has 45 games with Shirov as Black in this Neo-Arhangelsk variation of the Ruy Lopez. In fact, after I started these notes, Chessbase released a 6hr long DVD by Shirov on this line, which he calls the "Tkachiev Ruy Lopez". (http://www.chessbase.com/shop/product.

asp?pid=513) 7.c3 d6 8.d4

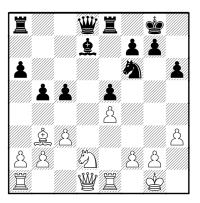
[Shirov and most of his opponents have continued with an attack on Black's \(\Delta b 5 : 8.a4 \) \(\Bar{2} b 8 \) 9.d4 \(\Delta b 6 \)

- A) 10.axb5 axb5 11.營d3 0-0 12.皇g5 (12.營xb5 營e8!?。) 12...exd4 13.cxd4 h6 14.皇h4 g5!? 15.皇g3 公h5∞ ½-½ Sutovsky,E (2654)-Shirov,A (2741)/ Poikovsky 2008/(42);
- **B)** 10.√2a3 âg4 11.axb5 axb5 12.√2xb5 0-0 13.âc2 âxf3 14.gxf3± 1-0 Inarkiev,E (2675)-Shirov,A (2755)/ Poikovsky 2009/(33)]
- 8...\$b6 9.\(\mathbb{Z}\)e1 0-0 10.h3 h6

[10...\docode{D}b7 11.\docdede{D}e3 exd4 12.cxd4 \docode{D}a5 13.d5 \docdede{D}xb3= 0-1 Lautier, J (2630)-Shirov, A (2690)/Monte Carlo 1997(72)]

11.臭e3 罩e8 12.包bd2 臭d7

[12...\(\mathbb{Z}\)b8 13.a4 exd4 14.cxd4 \(\Delta\)b4 15.\(\mathbb{Z}\)b1!? c5 16.e5 cxd4 17.\(\mathbb{L}\)xh6! dxe5? (17...d3 18.exf6 gxh6 19.\(\Delta\)e4\(\to\)) 18.\(\mathbb{Z}\)g6! 1-0 Zdebskaja,N (2419)-Malaniuk,V (2534)/Warsaw 2008]



The next ten moves are about outposts on the d-file: will White use d5 before Black can use d3? 17. **②f1** [17. **②**d5!?=]

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17...**ậc6 18.∰f3 c4 19.ậc2 ᡚh7 20.**\(\mathbb{E}\)ad1 [20.ᡚe3 ᡚg5 21.\(\mathbb{E}\)g4±]

20...②g5 21.∰g4= ∰e7 22.ᡚg3 ≌ad8 23.ᡚf5 ∰f6 24.h4 ᡚe6 25.ᡚe3 ᡚc5

[25...⑤f4!]

26.g3

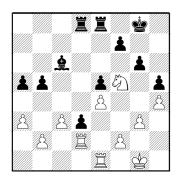
[26.4 d5=]

26...a5 27.a3 �d3∓ 28.≜xd3 cxd3 29.\d2 h5!∓ 30.\d2 f5 [30.\d2 xh5 \\ 2xe4∓ Δ31.\d2 q4? \d2 f3-+]

30...\\xixtin xf5 31.\(\alpha\)xf5?! g6!∓

[31...g6 Diagram

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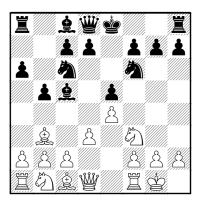
32. \triangle e3 &xe4 33.a4 &c6 (33...b4? 34.cxb4 axb4 35. \triangle g4! \rightleftarrows) 34.axb5 &xb5∓ Black has a big advantage, but has some work to do to break White's dark-square blockade.]

0-1

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1.e4 e5 2.包f3 包c6 3.皇b5 a6 4.皇a4 包f6 5.0-0 b5 6.皇b3 皇c5 For notes on the opening, see Lebrun-Shirov 7.d3 Diagram

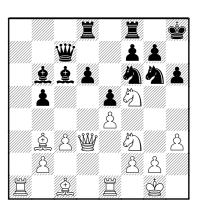


d6

8.h3

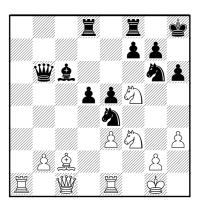
[8.a4 \(\Beta\)b8 9.axb5 axb5 10.\(\Delta\)e3 0-0 11.\(\Delta\)bd2 h6
12.\(\Beta\)e2 \(\Delta\)d7 13.c3 \(\Beta\)f6 14.g3 \(\Delta\)e7 15.\(\Delta\)h4 (15.d4\(\text{\Lambda}\) 15...b4 16.\(\Delta\)c4 bxc3= \(\frac{1}{2}\)-\(\frac{1}{2}\) Milos,G (2590)-Shirov,A (2700)/Groningen 1997/(38)]

8...h6 9.c3 0-0 10.፰e1 ½b6 11.ᡚbd2 ᡚe7 12.ᡚf1 ជា 13.a4 ፰b8 14.axb5 axb5 15.d4 ᡚg6 16.ᡚg3 ½b7 17.d5 c6 18.dxc6 ඵxc6 19.d3 c7= 20.ᡚf5 ฐbd8 Diagram



21.c4?! There's a tactical refutation to this.

21...bxc4 22.\(\mathbb{\text{\psi}}\)xc4 \(\Delta\)xe4!\(\Frac{1}{2}\)3.\(\mathbb{\text{\psi}}\)e3.\(\mathbb{\text{\psi}}\)xe4? d5□-+]



②c5

[26... 2d7!-+ leaves the 2f5 with no safe escape. 27. 25h4 (27. 2xe4? dxe4 28. 23h4 2f6-+) 27... 2xh4 28. 2xh4 2f6 29. 2f3 2xh3→]

27. ♠ 1 ♠ e6∓ As in a couple of other games, Shirov is clearly better (up a pawn with better structure), but his opponent could reasonably play on rather than resign. 0-1

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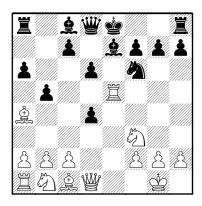
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1.e4 e5 2.වf3 වc6 3.ዿb5 a6 4.ዿa4 වf6 5.d4 the Lopez Centre Gambit exd4 6.0-0 ዿe7 7.፰e1 b5 8.e5 වxe5 9.፰xe5

[9.\(\tilde{2}\) xe5 bxa4 10.\(\tilde{2}\) xd4 0-0 11.\(\tilde{2}\) xa4 (11.\(\tilde{2}\) c3=)

11... 图b8 12. 公c3 图b4 13. 營a5 Leaves the White 營 a bit out of play.]

9...d6 Diagram



10.\exists e1

[≤10.\(\mathbb{Z}\)xe7+ gives Black \(\mathbb{Z}\)\(\delta\) for the \(\mathbb{L}+\(\delta\), and Black's extra center pawns will be worth more. \(\mathbb{Z}\)xe7 11.\(\delta\)b3 c5 Black's pawn-mass makes up for White's extra piece (which is sitting on b1 and will take some time to activate).

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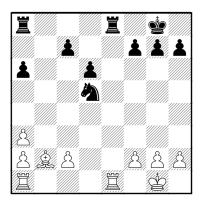
A) ≤12.c3 c4 13.\(\hat{2}\)c2 (13.\(\hat{2}\)xd4 cxb3 14.axb3 0-0 15.\(\hat{2}\)g5 \(\hat{2}\)e8 16.\(\hat{2}\)d2 \(\hat{2}\)b7∓ ½-½ Nogueiras Santiago,J (2435)-Frey Beckman,K (2405)/Bogota 1979/(27)) 13...d3 and Black is up the exchange ;

B) 12.a4 **≜**b7**≅**]

10...bxa4 11.②xd4 এd7 12.營f3 0-0 13.②c6 এxc6 14.營xc6∓ Black slightly outscores White in the games in the 150+ games in my Db, especially after 14...d5!∓ 溫e8 15.②c3 a3!

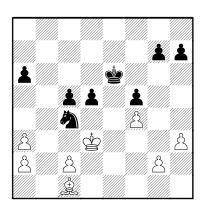
[15... 增d7 16. 增xd7 公xd7 17. 公xa4 皇f6 18. 皇d2 罩e6 19. 罩ad1 罩ae8 20. 空f1 空f8 21. b3 罩xe1+ 22. 皇xe1 罩e5 23. c4= 1-0 Ribli, Z-Karpov, A/Hungary 1969/(54)]

16.bxa3 ୱd7 17.ୱxd7 වxd7 18.වd5 ዿf6 19.වxf6+ වxf6 20.ዿb2 වd5 Diagram



White has weaker \(\text{\text{\Lambda}} \), and Black can create a passer with the c+d \(\text{\Lambda} \), so White should probably keep at least one \(\text{\Lambda} \) on. 21.\(\dot{\text{\Lambda}} \) f1 \(\delta \) b6 22.\(\text{\Lambda} \) xe8 23.\(\text{\Lambda} \) e1+ 24.\(\dot{\text{\Lambda}} \) xe1 \(\delta \) c4 25.\(\delta \) c1 f6 26.\(\delta \) e2 \(\delta \) f7 27.\(\delta \) d3 \(\delta \) e5+ 28.\(\delta \) e4 \(\delta \) e6∓ I think Black is winning, but I can't prove it. White would like to keep his \(\delta \)s from providing targets for the \(\delta \)., but I think the \(\delta \) can hop around and force the \(\delta \)s to come forward, after which Black might be able to use

the Åd+c to create a passed Å which White can stop but in stopping it will allow the Black 党+卷 to attack and win the other pawns. 29.h3 c5 30.f4 f5+ 31.全e3 名c4+ 32.全d3 d5 Diagram



33.a4?! The \(\text{\ti}}\text{\teta}\text{\texi}\text{\text{\text{\text{\texi}\text{\text{\text{\text{\texi{\text{\texi}\text{\text{\tet{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\texi}\text{\text{\text{\texit{\t

[33.\$\daggeq c3 \daggeq d6 (33...\$\daggeq d6 34.g3 g6 35.\$\daggeq d3 \daggeq c6 36.\$\daggeq c3 \daggeq d6) 34.\$\daggeq d3 d4 35.c4 (=35.c3) 35...dxc3 36.\$\daggeq xc3 \daggeq d5 37.\$\daggeq d3 (37.\$\daggeq b2 \daggeq e4 38.\$\daggeq c1 \daggeq b5+ 39.\$\daggeq c4 \daggeq d4) 37...c4+ 38.\$\daggeq c2 (38.\$\daggeq e3 \daggeq e4 39.g4 fxg4 40.hxg4 \$\daggeq f6 41.g5 \daggeq e4-+ 42.\$\daggeq f3 ; 38.\$\daggeq c3 \daggeq e4+ 39.\$\daggeq b4 \daggeq d4-+) 38...\$\daggeq e4 39.\$\daggeq b2 g6 40.\$\daggeq e5 \daggeq g3 (40...g5!? 41.\$\daggeq b8 g4-+) 41.\$\daggeq b8 \daggeq e4 42.\$\daggeq c3 \daggeq e2+ 43.\$\daggeq xc4 \daggeq xf4-+]

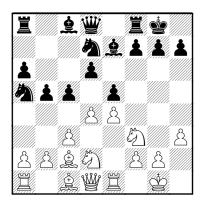
33... ②b6 34.a5 ②c4 35. ②d2? This makes it easier, since after ②xd2-+ the pawn ending is won. 36. ②xd2 d4 37. ②d3 ③d5 38.c4+ dxc3! 39. ③xc3 c4 40.g4 g6 41.gxf5 gxf5 42.h4 h5 43.a3 ④c5 44.a4 ②d5 45. ②c2 ⑤d4 46. ②d2 c3+ 47. ②c2 ⑤c4 Black's ② wins the a pawns for his c pawn, then goes over to pick off the ③f4 while White's ③ is stopping Black's passed △a6. 0-1

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1.e4 e5 2.ହିf3 ହିc6 3.ଛb5 a6 4.ଛa4 ହିf6 5.0-0 ଛe7 6.ଞe1 b5 7.ଛb3 d6 8.c3 0-0 9.h3 ହିa5 10.ଛc2 c5 11.d4 ହିd7 12.ହbd2 Diagram



§f6 Capturing on d4 with the c5 or e5 pawns are both far more common, and typically produce a Lopez/Benoni type pawn structure.

[12...exd4 13.cxd4 ②c6 14.d5 ③ce5 15.⑤xe5 ⑤xe5 16.a4 ②b7 17.f4 ②g6 18.⑤f3 Black has traded the ⑤b8 but still has to find something to do with his light-squared Bishop. see: Almasi,Z (2685)-Navara,D (2692)/ Novi Sad 2009/(1-0, 48)]

13.dxc5 dxc5 14.∅f1 ②c4± 15.a4

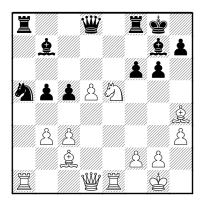
[15.b3 🖄 cb6 16.🖄 e3± 1-0 Atakisi,U (2384)-Tanrikulu,S (2131)/Ankara 2007/(49)]

[20.\delta e3]

20...�b6

[20...g5!?]

21.axb5 axb5 22.\(\Delta\)xe5 \(\Delta\)xd5 23.exd5 Diagram



a5?

[23...\deltade deltade deltade

24.\\hat{\mathbb{H}}\h5!→ h6??

[24...f5]

25.∕2g4!+- f5

[25...gxh4 26.豐g6 Threatening ②xh6+, 豐h7# f5□ 27.⑤xh6+ �h8 28.⑥xf5 White already has three pawns for the piece, and Black has no defence against the continued attack from the 豐⑥億+萬. 豐f6 29.豐h5+ 蛰g8 30.⑥e7++-]

26. 2xh6+ &xh6 27. ₩xh6 ₩xd5

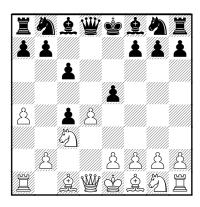
28.≌xg5+ 1-0

☐ Shirov,Alexei
☐ Forget,Dave
ShirovSimulOttawa
[Upper,John]

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1.d4 d5 2.c4 c6 3.40c3 dxc4 4.a4 e5 Diagram



5.**②**f3

[4...e5 scores very well, but Vigus's excellent "Play the Slav" (Everyman, 2008) does not reccommend it because "the white centre pawns can be quite a handful" after 5.dxe5! 營xd1+ 6.益xd1 彙e6 7.e4 I suspect Black's difficulties have more to do with the lack of 2600+ GM model games as it does with the objective merits of White's position; just like the Berlin defence before 2000. For instance, look at how poorly these strong players do from here: ②d7?! (7...②a6 Vigus) 8.f4 0-0-0 9.益c2 g6 10.②f3 ②c5 11.彙e3 f6 12.彙e2± h5?! 13.冨ad1 a6 14.g4? 冨e8? (14...冨xd1!=) 15.gxh5± gxh5? 1-0 Onischuk,A (2655)-Gonzalez,R (2440)/Philadelphia 2004]

5...exd4 6.2 xd4

[6.∰xd4 ∰xd4 7.ᡚxd4 Ձc5 8.ᡚc2 ᡚf6 9.e4 ᡚg4 10.ᡚd1∓ 0-1 Sarsam,S (2409)-Shaw,J (2484)/Bled 2002, (54)]

6...≜b4

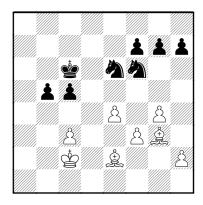
[6... ②d7 7.e4 ②e5 8. ②f4 ②d3+ 9. ②xd3 豐xd4 10. ②e2 豐xd1+ 11. □xd1 ②e6 12.0-0 ②f6 ½-½ Bindrich, F (2516)-Ansell, S (2380)/Winterthur 2009]

7.e3 c5 8.②db5 曾xd1+ 9.查xd1 皇xc3 10.bxc3 ②a6 11.②d6+ 查e7 12.②xc8+ 罩xc8 13.皇xc4± ②c7 14.罩b1 b6 15.a5 罩b8 16.axb6 axb6 17.e4 ②f6 18.皇f4 罩b7 [○18...罩hc8]

19. 中 c 2 中 6 20. 皇 e 5 田 d 8 21. f 3 夕 d 7 22. 皇 g 3 夕 f 6 23. 皇 a 6 田 b d 7 24. 田 h d 1 田 x d 1 25. 田 x d 1 互 x d 1 26. 中 x d 1 夕 h 5 27. 皇 b 8 中 d 7 28. 皇 b 5 + 中 c 8 29. 皇 d 6 夕 f 6 30. 中 c 2 中 b 7 31. 皇 d 3 夕 c 7 ? !

[31... c6±]

32.**≜c4 4**e6 33.g4 **4**c6 34.**≜g3** b5 35.**≜e2** Diagram



b4

[35...h5! trading off the h-pawns would narrow the pawn front and make the 急息 less dangerous against the ②②] 36.h4 bxc3 37.並xc3 ②d4 38.象d1 ②b5+ 39.並d3 ②c7 40.f4

[40.\(\math{2}\)a4+!]

40...ᡚd7 41.g5 ᡚb6 42.f5 ₾d7

[42...c4+!±]

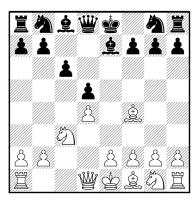
43. £f2± White's much better, but Black could play on. 1-0

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11.02.2010

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1.d4 d5 2.c4 e6 3.2c3 \(\frac{1}{2}\)e7 4.cxd5 exd5 5.\(\frac{1}{2}\)f4 c6 Diagram



The QGD exchange variation is among the least exciting QP openings, but it's a great test of both players' maneuvering ability. White typically plays either a minority attack (b2-b4-b5) or to deveop a big centre (0-0-0, f3, e4). In either case, Black has to figure out what to do with the ②c8: the ⊘b1-g6 would be ideal, but developing it early makes it a target for White's g and h pawns. In the game, Kevin manages to get White to solve the problem of the ②c8 for him! 6. ∰c2

[6.e3 \(\frac{1}{2} \)f5 7.g4!? was played several times in both the Botvinnik-Petrosian and Karpov-Kasparov World

Championship matches. It still scores well for White, though Karpov's 1985 idea of 9...心h6 is still holding up well: 单6 8.h4!? 心d7 9.h5 心h6!]

6...**∮**16

[6...\$d6!? Δ...\$e7, ...\$f5]

[6...g6 7.f3 心f6 (7...逾g5 8.逾e5 f6 9.逾g3 逾e3 10.營d3 營e7= Shirov,A (2495)-Magomedov,M/Frunze 1989/(1-0, 32)) 8.逾h6 逾f8N 9.逾xf8 迩xf8 10.0-0-0 心bd7 11.e4 心b6± Shirov,A (2726)-Ivanchuk,V (2786)/ Benidorm Rapid 2008/(½-½, 45)]

[6...\documeg4!? 7.f3 \documentship h5 8.0-0-0 \documentship f6 9.e4 \documentship g6! 10.\documentship d3 0-0\pm Shirov,A (2580)-Spraggett,K (2540)/Manila 1990/ (1-0, 41)]

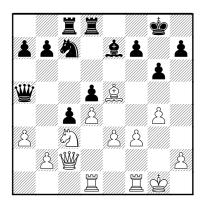
7.e3 0-0

8.kd3 2a6 9.a3

[9.≜xa6 bxa6 10.ễ)f3± ễ)h5 11.≜g3 f6 (≤11...≜b7 12.0-0 ễ)xg3 13.hxg3± Zugic,I (2370)-Pruess,D (2197)/ San Francisco 1999/(1-0,48)) 12.0-0 ễ)xg3 13.hxg3 ☐b8 14.Ё)a4 ≜d7± Spraggett,K (2586)-Martin Vazquez,J (2098)/Seville 2009/(1-0, 63)]

9...c5!?N 10.₺f3 c4! 11.₺f5 [11.₺e2!?]

11...營a5 12.0-0 g6 13.皇xc8 閏axc8 14.包e5 包c7 15.g4?! 閏fd8 16.f3 包d7 17.閏ad1 包xe5 18.皇xe5 Diagram



♠b5!= 19.a4 ♠xc3 20.bxc3 b5?! 21.axb5 ∰xb5 22.e4 a5 23.\(\mathbb{I}\)fe1

[23.還a1! stops the ôa and prepares to take the b-file with 還fb1. If 營b3 24.營d2!±]

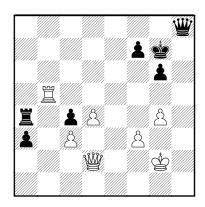
23...a4!〒 24.閏b1 營c6 25.exd5 營xd5 26.皇g3 皇f8 27.空g2 a3 28.h4 罩a8 29.h5 罩a7

[29...¤e8∓]

30.**≌**a2 **≅**a4

[30...≌b7**∓**]

31.፰e5!= ∰a8 32.፰eb5 ፰e8 33.hxg6 hxg6 34.Ձe5 ∰d8 35.፰h1 Ձg7 36.Ձxg7 ✿xg7 37.∰d2 ፰h8□= 38.፰xh8 ∰xh8 Diagram



39.₩e3! a2

[39...營d8 40.營e5+ 營f6 41.營e8 營e6□ 42.營d8 a2 43.營b8□ 營e2+□ 44.全g3 營e1+= Black has to play the perpetual]

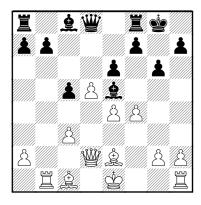
40. 增e5+ 增h7 41. 增h2+ perpetual ½-½

□ Palsson,Halldor Peter
■ Shirov,Alexei
ShirovSimulOttawa
[Upper.John]

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1.d4 ②f6 2.c4 g6 3.②c3 d5 4.cxd5 ②xd5 5.e4 ②xc3 6.bxc3 ②g7 7.②f3 c5 8.墨b1 0-0 9.②e2 ②c6
Shirov has never played this; for 9...cxd4 see Sadeghi-Shirov and Shirov-Chartrand (this simul) 10.d5 ②e5
[10...②xc3+ 11.②d2 ②xd2+ 12.營xd2 ②a5 13.h4 ②g4 14.h5 is risky but playable for Black.]

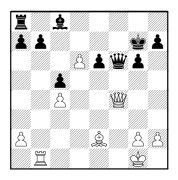


This was the hottest anti-Gruenfeld line of the early 1980s. **gg7**

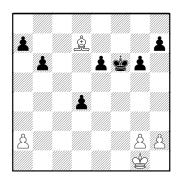
[13... 2c7! Looks strange, but it stops c3-c4 and Black has scored very well with it. 14.0-0 exd5 15.exd5 2a5 16.d6 b6 (16... 2b8 17. 2a3 2f5 18. 2b5 a6 19. 2xc5 2b6 20. 2h1 2xc5 21. 2xc5 2f5 20-1 Gajewski, G (2567)-Sutovsky, E (2650)/Rijeka CRO 2010/(53)) 17. 2f3 (17. 2b2 2f5 18. 2bd1 2d7 19. 2f3 2ae8 20. 2f61 ½-1/2 Onischuk, A (2670)-Mikhalevski, V (2592)/Lubbock 2008/(32)) 17... 2b8 18. 2b2 2f5 19. 2be1! b5 20. 2f4

[14.d6 e5 15.0-0 exf4 16. ∰xf4 ∰a5 ₹ ½-½ Dolmatov, S (2590)-Gavrikov, V (2430)/Severodonetsk 1982/EXT 1999 (44)]

[White has scored well with 14.c4 (strengthening the center), but it leads to a very complicated E堂vE堂 endgame that is hard to evaluate. 14.c4 Ee8 15.e5 f6 16.d6 fxe5 17.彙b2 exf4 18.彙xg7 中文g7 19.0-0 Ef8 (19...e5? 20.d7! a temporary sac 中文g7 21.世xd7+ 全xd7 22.至xb7 Ee7 23.至d1 至d8 24.彙g4 Black has to give back an exchange 全xg4 25.至xe7+ 中有6 26.至xd8中文g7 27.至d5!±) 20.至xf4 至xf4 21.世xf4 世f6! Diagram



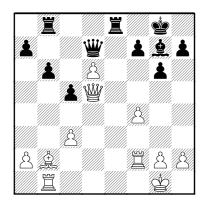
22. ∰e4 (22. ∰d2 b6 23. ≜f3 ≡b8 24.d7 &a6 25. ≡d1 ∰d4+ 26. ∰xd4+ cxd4 27. ≡xd4 ≡d8 28. &c6 e5 29. ≡h4 g5 30. ≡g4 ☆f6 31.h4∞ 1-0 Jussupow,A (2555)-Romanishin,O (2575)/Indonesia 1983/(55)) 22... ≡b8 23. ≡f1 ∰d4+ 24. ∰xd4+ cxd4 25.c5 &d7 26. &f3 ≡c8 27. ≡b1 b6 28.c6 &xc6 29. ≡c1 &d7 30. ≡xc8 &xc8 31. &c6 ☆f6 32.d7 &xd7 33. &xd7 Diagram



☆e5!N Yes really: the theory in the Gruenfeld goes this far.

In Chessbase, Marin writes: "In fact, this novelty does not belong to me entirely. In his book "Revolution in the '70s", Kasparov writes that he tried to make it playable, during his preparation against one of the matches against Karpov. According to Kasparov, he did not entirely trust it... My own conclusion is that the position is enormously complicated and that White is not completely out of the danger of losing, if he plays with ambition. The course of the game more or less confirmed these thoughts..."

14...exd5 15.exd5 罩e8N . 16.皇f3 b6 17.皇b2 皇a6 18.罩f2 皇c4 19.d6 罩b8 20.皇d5 皇xd5 21.營xd5 營d7章 Diagram



22.c4 ≜xb2 23.\(\beta\)fxb2 \(\beta\)e8 24.\(\beta\)d2 \(\beta\)be8 25.\(\beta\)f2?! [25.\(\beta\)f1 (\(\Delta\)f5) \(\Beta\)d8 26.\(\Beta\)f11 \(\beta\)e8! 27.\(\Beta\)f3 (27.d7?? \(\Beta\)e3+28.\(\Delta\)f2 \(\Beta\)e3+) 27...\(\Beta\)e3 28.\(\Beta\)f2\(\Beta\)White's passed \(\Delta\)d6 is well blockaded, but I major pieces don't blockade very efficiently, so it's hard for Black to do anything while maintaining the blockade. My hunch is that Black is better, if only because White can't afford to exchange majors, so this should give Black a chance to bully White's pieces off the good squares, but I don't think Black has good chances.]

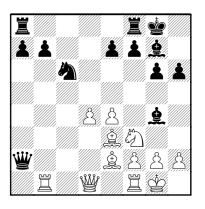
25... **26. 26. 查f3 26. 27.**

☐ Sadeghi,Saeid ☐ Shirov,Alexei ShirovSimulOttawa [Upper,John]

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1.d4 ②f6 2.c4 g6 3.②c3 d5 4.cxd5 ②xd5 5.e4 ②xc3 6.bxc3 ②g7 7.②f3 c5 8.ဩb1 0-0 9.②e2 cxd4 10.cxd4 營a5+ 11.②d2 營xa2 12.0-0 ②g4 13.②g5 h6 14.②e3 ②c6 Diagram



15.**¤a1**=

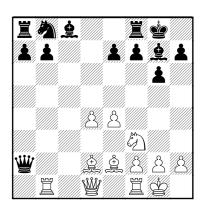
15...增b2 16.增b1 增a2 17.增a1 Is this a good reason not to agree to play Black in a simul? Or is it an easy non-loss for the simul giver?

☐ Shirov,Alexei
☐ Chartrand,Jean-Bruno
ShirovSimulOttawa
[Upper,John]

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1.d4 ②f6 2.c4 g6 3.②c3 d5 4.cxd5 ②xd5 5.e4 ②xc3 6.bxc3 Ձg7 7.②f3 c5 8.罩b1 0-0 9.Ձe2 cxd4 10.cxd4 營a5+ 11.Ձd2 營xa2 12.0-0 Diagram



In his 1999 book, "Understading the Grunfeld", Jonathan Rowson wrote: "Many Grunfeld players have spent hours trying to fathom the mysteries of this position and no one yet seems to know who is better here." And then gives one-and-a-half pages of text (no variations) explaining why it is so difficult to assess. To pick only one of his seven points:

White has a large lead in development, and Black will have a hard time developing the queenside without giving back the pawn, BUT White's &s aren't paticularly well developed, so it's not clear how much of a development advantage White really has. &g4 Ten years later, in 2009 on Chesspublishing.com, Glenn Flear could now claim that, "This is one of the most analysed positions in the whole of chess", but he didn't offer an evaluation of it either. I think the most sensible evaluation is the same as for the Grunfeld as a whole: risky but playable. 13.&g5 h6
14.&e3 &c6 15.d5 Shirov himself has had this position three times as Black. &xf3

[15... 2a5 16. 2c5 b6 17. 2xe7 3fe8 18.d6 2c6 19. 2b5 2xe7 20. 2xe8 3xe8 21.dxe7 3xe7 22. 3d8+ 2f8 1-0 Aleksandrov, A (2634)-Shirov, A (2699)/Turin 2006/(46)]

16.gxf3

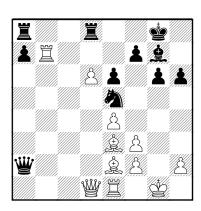
[16.≜xf3 ②e5 17.冨xb7 e6 18.dxe6 (△18.營e2!) 18...營xe6 19.冨xa7 冨xa7= 20.≜xa7 冨a8 21.≜c5 ③xf3+ 22.營xf3 冨a4 23.畐e1 f5 24.e5 營xe5! 25.營d1 營xe1+ 26.營xe1 冨a1 ½-½ Shulman,Y (2616)-Shirov,A (2739)/ Khanty Mansiysk 2007]

16...**∕**∆e5

[16... ②d4 17. ②d3!? (17. ③xd4 ③xd4 18. 營xd4 營xe2 19. □xb7 營xf3 20. □xe7 營g4+ 21. ②h1 營f3+ ½-½ Gladyszev,O (2473)-Kovchan,A (2520)/Kiev 2008 (23)) 17...a5 18.f4 (18. □xb7 營a3∞) 18...b5 19. ③h1 □fc8 20.f5 營a4∞ 1-0 Agrest,E (2563)-Bacrot,E (2653)/Leon 2001/(38)]

[≤18...②c4 19.≜xc4 ≝xc4 20.≝c1 ≝a6 (20...≝xc1 21.≣xc1 transpose to the game, with Black down a tempo.) 21.≝c7 ≡ac8 22.≝e7!? (22.≡xa7 ≝e2∞ 1-0 Zenyuk,I (2177)-Defibaugh,J (2110)/Philadelphia 2007/(44)) 22...≝e2 23.d7 (23.⊈g2? ≡c3!∓) 23...≝xf3 24.h3!± Δ∰xh3? 25.∰xf7+!!+-]

19.\exists e1 Diagram



<a>€)c4

[19... 👑 a5 20. 🖫 f1 frees the 👑 from defending the 🖫 e1 \blacksquare d7?! Shirov riskily plays for a win against a weaker opponent. (20... 🖢 f8! is the equalizing recipee from the superstars 21.d7 👑 a2 22. 🖫 e1 👑 a5 23. 🖫 f1 👑 a2 24. 🚊 b5 a6 25. 🚊 d4 🚊 g7 26. 🚊 xe5 ½-½ Kramnik, V (2790)-Kasparov, G (2825)/Linares 1998) 21. 🗒 xd7

[One week after the Shirov simul, another all GM game continued: 19... ∰a3 20.f4 ☐xd6 21. ∰c1 ∰xc1 22. ☐xc1 ☐xd3?! (22... ☐xc6! △23.e5 ☐xd4±) 23. ☐xc7± 1-0 McShane,L (2616)-Danin,A (2519)/Moscow RUS 2010/(72) 1

20.皇xc4 增xc4 21.增c1!?N 增xc1! 22.Ξxc1 Ξxd6 23.Ξcc7 a5!

[23... 当f8! looks hopeless, but White doesn't have time for both 当xa7 and 兔c5. 24.兔c5 *(24.*国xa7 兔d4!= *)* 24... 当d1+口 25. 中 26.兔xf8 兔xc7 27.兔xh6 兔b6=]

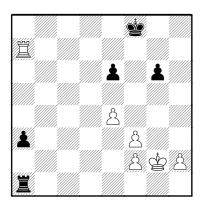
24. **営xf7 息h8!**

[24...ዿf8? 25.фg2! Δዿc5 or \(\begin{aligned}
\begin{aligned}
\delta \d

25.፪xh6 a4 26.፪g7! a3 27.፪xh8 호xh8 28.፰h7+! 호g8 29.፰bg7+ 호f8 30.፰a7!

[30.\mathbb{\mtx\\\\\an\and\cmr\and\cm

30...≅xa7 31.≅xa7 ≅d1+ 32.фg2 ≅a1 Diagram



33.h4?

[33.\$\dong{\psi}g3! g5! (33...a2? 34.\$\dong{\psi}f4!+- White's \$\text{\Delta}s\$ shield the \$\dong{\psi}\$ from checks, allowing the \$\dong{\psi}\$ to win the \$\times\$\text{\Delta}66\$ and then advance \$\text{\Delta}6+e5-e6\$ threatening mate and promotion.) 34.\$\dong{\psi}g4 \$\text{\Beta}g1+ 35.\$\dong{\psi}h5 \$\text{\Beta}g2 36.\$\dong{\psi}g6 \$\text{\Beta}xf2 37.\$\text{\Beta}xa3\$ \$\dong{\psi}e7 38.h3\dong{\Beta}\$\text{\Beta}h2 39.\$\text{\Beta}a7+ \$\dong{\psi}d6 40.\$\dong{\psi}xg5 \$\text{\Beta}xh3 41.f4+-]

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33...e5?!

[33...a2! draws fairly simply. White's Ξ is stuck on the afile, and his $\dot{\oplus}$ can't expose itself to back-rank checks, so the only way for White to make progress is with his pawns. But pushing the pawns lets Black exchange down to a drawn Ξ \$\text{\Delta}\$ v \$\Empsyre{\Omega}\$ ending. 34.f4 $\dot{\oplus}$ g8 35.h5 (35. $\dot{\oplus}$ f3 $\dot{\oplus}$ f8 36.f5 exf5 37.exf5 gxf5 38. $\dot{\oplus}$ f4 Ξ h1=) 35...gxh5 36.f5 $\dot{\oplus}$ f8 (36...exf5 37.exf5 $\dot{\oplus}$ f8 38. $\dot{\oplus}$ f3 h4 39. $\dot{\oplus}$ g2 h3+ 40. $\dot{\oplus}$ h2=) 37.fxe6 Ξ e1=]

34.f4! exf4 35.\(\dong{\psi}\$f3 a2 36.\(\dong{\psi}\$xf4 \quad \quad \text{Bh1} 37.\(\dong{\quad \quad \qquad \quad \qquad \quad \qua

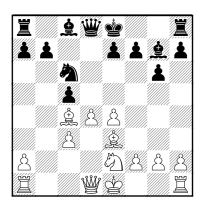
[I'm not certain about the following analysis, but White missed a good winning chance here: 39.罩e2! 罩f4 40.空e6 空e8 41.e5 空f8 42.罩d2 空e8 43.空d6 罩f3 44.e6 g4 45.罩c2 罩d3+ 46.空e5 罩f3 47.罩c8+ 空e7 48.罩c7+ 空e8 49.罩f7!+-]

39... 39... 39... 41. 40. 39... 39... 40. 39... 40. 39... 40. 39... 40. 39... 40. 39... 40. 40. 39... 40.

☐ Shirov,Alexei
☐ Arseneau,Peter
ShirovSimulOttawa
[Upper,John]

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1.d4 ②f6 2.c4 g6 3.②c3 d5 4.cxd5 ②xd5 5.e4 ②xc3 6.bxc3 åg7 7.åc4 c5 8.②e2 ②c6 9.åe3 Diagram



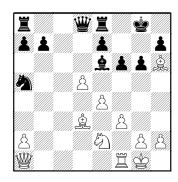
The Grunfeld games took the longest to annotate. That's partly because it's complex and interesting, and partly because I wanted to make sure the notes were up-to-date and the theory is still unsettled; Shirov has played this opening a lot (he has 14 games from this position in the Db, 7 White and 7 Black). **cxd4**

[9...0-0 10.0-0 ≜g4 11.f3 ②a5 12.≜xf7+ ∃xf7 13.fxg4 ∃xf1+ 14. ⊕xf1 is the "Seville" variation, played six times between Karpov - Kasparov in 1987-88.]

10.cxd4 0-0 11.0-0 gg4 12.f3 Øa5 13.gd3 [13.gd5!? gd7 14.gb1 a6 15.gxb7 ga7 16.gd5 gb5 17.a4! gxe2 18. gxe2 e6 19.gc4 gxd4 20. gfd1 gxe3+ 21. gxe3↑ 1-0 Krasenkow,M (2652)-Neverov,V (2542)/Rijeka CRO 2010/(29)]

13...**.**ge6 14.\alphac1

(Diagram)



A) 17. Φh1 Ξc8 18. Φf4 ½d7 19.e5 Φc4 20.e6 ½a4 21. Φxg6 hxg6 22. ½xg6 Φe5 23. ½e4 (Δ @e1-g3+) ½c2 24. ½xc2 Ξxc2 25. @d1 Φh7 26.f4 Φxh6 27.fxe5 @c8 28.exf6 Ξg8!? 29.f7 (29. @d3 Ξgxg2 30. @h3+ Φg6 31. @f5+ Φh6 32. @h3+=) 29... Ξgxg2 30.f8 @+ (30. @xc2 Ξxc2 31.f8 @+ @xf8 32. Ξxf8 Ξd2±/=) 30... @xf8 31. Ξxf8 Ξxh2+ 32. Φg1 Ξcg2+ 33. Φf1 Ξh1+ 34. Φxg2 Ξxd1 35. Ξd8 Φg6 36. Φf3 Φf6 37. Φe4 ½-½ Korotylev, A (2565)-Timofeev, A (2591)/Tomsk 2004;

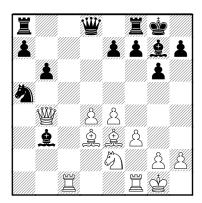
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B) 17.營d4 全f7 18.全b5 e5 19.營f2 宮e7 20.f4 exf4 21.營xf4 營b6+ 22.壹h1 全xd5! (so the 宮e7 defends g7) 23.exd5 營xb5 24.營xf6 營e8 25.營d4 宮f7! 26.冨xf7 營xf7 27.全d2 營g7! 28.營e4 (28.營xg7+ 查xg7 29.全xa5 宮c8⇄ White can't hold the △d5) 28...營f7 29.全c3 (29.全xa5? 冨e8-+) 29...冨c8!= 30.h3 公c4 31.營d4 查f8 32.營h8+ 營g8 33.營d4 營f7 34.營h8+ ½-½ Aronian,L (2759)-Shirov,A (2699)/Elista 2007]

14...≜xa2 15.₩a4 ≜b3

16.₩b4 b6 Diagram

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Shirov successfully defended Black's position twice in his victorious 1998 match against Kramnik. 17.\(\mathbb{Z}\)c3

[17.\deltag5 f6

A) 18.\(\(\hat{g}\)f4 e5 19.\(\hat{g}\)e3 exd4 20.\(\hat{Q}\)xd4 \(\hat{g}\)f7 21.\(\hat{g}\)a6 (21.\(\bar{\pi}\)fd1 \(\bar{\pi}\)e7 23.\(\bar{\pi}\)xe7 \(\bar{\pi}\)xe7 24.\(\hat{Q}\)c6 \(\hat{Q}\)xc6 25.\(\bar{\pi}\)xc6 ½-½ Kramnik,V (2790)-Shirov,A (2710)/Cazorla (m1) 1998;

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B) 18.ዿn4 ∰d6 19.∰xd6 exd6 20.d5 f5 21.exf5 gxf5 22.Дg3 ዿb2 23.Дxf5

B1) 23... ½xc1 24. Ξxc1↑ ΔΞae8 (Δ24... Ξac8? 25. ᡚe7+) 25. ᡚh6+ ☆g7 26. Ξc7+ ἀxh6 27. Ξxh7#; **B2)** 23... ½c4 24. ᡚe7+ ❖h8 25. ½xc4 Ξf4 26. ዿg5 Ξxc4 27. Ξce1 Ξc2 28. ᡚf5 (28. f4! Δ f4-f5-f6+-) 28... ᡚc4 29. Ξe6 Ξf8 30. ᡚxd6 ᡚxd6 31. Ξxd6 Ξe8 32. Ξd1 Ξee2 33. ❖h1 Ξxg2 34. Ξd8+ ☆g7 35. ዿf4 ዿf6 36. Ξa8 ዿg5 37. ዿe5+ ዿf6 38. ዿf4 ዿg5 39. Ξxa7+ ☆g6 40. Ξa8! ± ½-½ Kramnik, V (2790)-Shirov, A (2710)/Cazorla (m5) 1998 (65)]

17...曾d6?? Crazy. I suspect Black was trying so hard to remember variations that he didn't see the position in front of him.

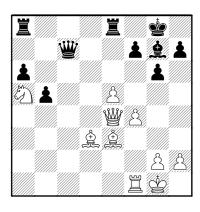
[17...ge6

A) 18. 25 □e8 (18...f6 19. 2f4∞) 19. 2b5 2d7
20. 2a6? (20. 2xd7 ₩xd7 21. □fc1 ₾d6! 22. ७a4
a6∓) 20... 2c6 21. □c4 b5! (21... 2c8!? 22. 2b5 2xd4
23. 2xe8 2e6! 24. □d3 2xe2+ 25. □xe2 2xc3-+)
22. □c5 (22. 2xb5 2a5 23. □d5 2xb5 24. □xb5
2xd4+ 25. 2e3 2xc3 26. 2xc3 □b8-+) 22... □b6
23. □xb6□ axb6 24. 2b7 2xd4 0-1 Timman, J-Hellers,
F/Sigeman and Co/1997/ (30);

B) 18.\(\mathbb{E}\)fc1 \(\mathbb{E}\)d6! now this should hold 19.\(\mathbb{E}\)xd6 exd6 20.\(\mathbb{E}\)a6 (20.\(\mathbb{E}\)c7 f5!\(\neq\)) 20...d5 21.\(\alpha\)f4 \(\mathbb{E}\)ad8 22.\(\alpha\)xe6 fxe6= ½-½ Alexandrova,O-Blazkova,P (2190)/ Herculane 1994/(27)]

18.營xb3+- ②xb3 19.營xb3 a6 20.e5 營b8 21.f4 e6 22.d5! Here come the 逸s exd5 23.營xd5 [23.公c3!]

23...Ξd8 24.∰e4 b5 25.ᡚd4 Ξe8 26.ᡚc6 ∰b7 27.ᡚa5 ∰c7 Diagram



Shirov's next moves support his dark-square blockade of Black's « passers, but this gives Black tactical shots against White's loose pieces.

There are lot of mistakes in the remaining moves, which is not surprising: the material is unbalanced, it's a nearly wide-open board so there are a lot of tactics, and it was late in a long simul. Still, this might be a way to play against Shirov the next time he comes: he plays much better than any of us in every phase of the game (except in book lines where you've prepared like a demon) but he can't possibly keep track of all the complications when his opponents have the initiative. So, 1) book up thoroughly on a complex line, and 2) constantly look for ways to sac for the initiative. 28.\(\mathbb{Z} \) a1?

[28.4 b7+-]

28.... ad8! 29. ≜d2??

[△29.ዿf1 ∰c3 30.\a2 g5!\text{\rightarrow}]

29...\c5+?!

[29...f6!?∓]

30.⊈f1!

[30.∯h1? ∰d4-+]

30...f5!

[Now 30... 營d4? just trades 營s and invites White's 总 to help consolidate 31. 營xd4 罩xd4 32. 总e2±]

31.₩e2 ₩d4?!

[31... ∰d5! (avoids ♠c6 threats) 32. ☐a3 ♠f8 33. ☐b3 ♠c5∞]

34.∰a2+□+- ∲h8 35.∮b7 ዿf8 36.≌b3 [36.≅xa6!]

36...₩a4 37.₩b2 ≌e6 38.g4?

[38.\(\delta\)b1]
38...fxg4 39.f5 \(\delta\)e7??

[39... □ec6 ₹ 40. □d6 (40.e6+ 中g8) 40... □c3!! 41. □xc3 □d1+ 42. 中f2 □f3+ 43. 中e1 □xe3+ ₹]

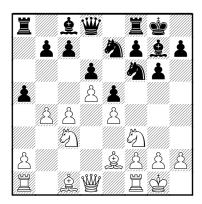
40.fxe6+- ≝f8+ 41.фg2 ≝f3 42.âc2 b4

1-0

☐ Shirov,Alexei ☐ Farah,Liiban ShirovSimulOttawa [Upper,John] **E97 2723 1592**11.02.2010

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1.d4 &f6 2.c4 g6 3.&c3 &g7 4.e4 d6 5.&f3 0-0 6.&e2 e5 7.0-0 &c6 8.d5 &e7 9.b4 a5 Diagram



Black disrupts White's #-side play. The other main option is 9... h5 going for the standard --side pawn storm.

10.bxa5 In "Opening for White according to Kramnik" (Chess Stars, 2000) Khalifman said 10. a3! is, "The only way to fight for the advantage. After 10.bxa5 xa5 11.a4 c5= Black works up a favourable pawn configuration." But years of experimenting suggest White has no more advantage in those lines; and Carlsen has played both.

[10.\(\frac{1}{2}\)a3 is more popular \(\hat{\text{\t

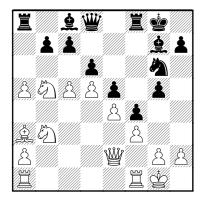
10...ളിh5

[10... ②e8 11.a4 c5 12. ②b5 \subseteq a6!? is a funny way to clog up the ∰-side, similar to Crouch-McShane, England, 2000.]

11. 2d2!? The Bayonette Attack (9.b4) became really popular after White realized that a Black 2f4 was tolerable so long as White had 2e2-f1. Apart from just avoiding lots of theory after 11. 2e1, I think Shirov's idea is that after bxa5 Black's 4-side (esp. c7) will be weaker when Black doesn't have ... 2f6-e8. 2f4 12. 2b3

[12.c5 f5 13.cxd6 cxd6 14. 2c4 ± 1-0 Gofshtein,L (2513)-Stellwagen,D (2384)/Hoogeveen 2001/(53)]

12... 2xe2+?! That's four tempos to get rid of the 2e2 that was about to be blocked in even more by its 3f3 13. 2xe2 f5 14.c5 ± f4 15.f3 g5



Strategically winning: White has huge 營-side pressure and Black needs several free moves to get counterplay. 當f6 18.當ac1 h5 19.cxd6 cxd6 20.公c7 當b8 21.公e6!? ②xe6 22.dxe6 舀xe6 23.當fd1 內h7 24.②c5 營f6 25.②b6 ②f8 26.當c7+ ②e7 27.公c1

[27.\(\mathbb{2}\)a7! would win the \(\delta\)b7 and Black still is a long way from \(\delta\)-side comp.]

27...⊈h6

[27...g4!? △28.fxg4 ②h4 with a little counterplay]
28.②d3 ②d8 29.宫c2 ②e7 30.②xd8 宫xd8 31.②b4± 宫c8? These exchanges leave Black without pieces that can attack the ③-side, so all that's left are weak pawns and squares on the 遵-side, on d6, and dangerously open space behind the Black ④.. 32.宫xc8+- ②xc8 33.②d5 營d8 34.營b5 ②a7 35.營xb7 營xa5 36.營f7 營c5+ [36...營c5+ 37.﴿sh1 營c8 38.④e7 wins the exchange AND the 營]

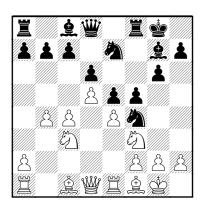
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☐ Shirov,Alexei
■ Li,David
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1.d4 ହିf6 2.c4 g6 3.ହିc3 ହୁଟ 4.e4 d6 5.ହୁe2 0-0 6.ହିf3 e5 7.0-0 ହିc6 8.d5 ହୁe7 9.b4 ହୁh5 10.፰e1 ହୁf4 11.ହୁf1 f5?! Diagram

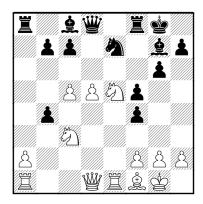
[\(\times 11...c6 \) [\(\times 11...a5 \)]



This has been frowned on since 1997; Shirov takes the approved counter-measures: 12.\(\hat{2}\)xf4! exf4 13.e5! dxe5 14.\(\hat{2}\)xe5 a5! 15.c5! axb4 Diagram

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16.d6N follows Psakhis' Informant notes

[There's nothing wrong with the more usual: 16.∰b3! ♠h8 17.∰xb4 ②xd5 18.②xd5 ∰xd5

A) 19. 国 ad1 營xa2 20. 營xf4↑ & e6?! (20... 營e6 21. 公d7 營xd7 22. 国 xd7 & xd7 23. 營xc7 & c6±) 21. 公xg6+! hxg6 22. 營h4+ 全g8 23. 国 xe6 国 a4 (23... 營xe6?? 24. & c4+-) 24. 營e7! 国 e4! 25. 国 d7! 1-0 Psakhis, L (2610)-Weeramantry, S (2290)/Honolulu 1997;

B) 19.彙c4! 營d8 20.ὧf7+ 冨xf7 21.彙xf7 彙xa1 22.冨e8+ 營xe8 23.彙xe8 彙e6 so far, Psakhis, but now White has an improvement which refutes his analysis: 24.彙xg6!!± Δhxg6 (24..﹒Ξxa2 25.c6+-) 25.營e1! forks the 彙s before picking off Black's loose △s]

16...\$xe5! 17.dxe7!

[Psakhis's line continued: 17.\(\mathbb{Z}\)xe5 \(\Delta\)c6 18.\(\mathbb{M}\)d5+ \(\Delta\)h8 19.\(\mathbb{Z}\)e7 bxc3 and ended here without evaluation (but if Black plays: \(19...\)cxd6!-+ White's busted)]

17...增xe7 18.增d5+ 增f7 19.增xe5 bxc3 20.增xc3 增g7?! [20... Za4!?]

21.皇c4+ 空h8 22.豐xg7+ 空xg7 23.罝e7+ 空h6!

[25.\(\mathbb{

25...罩d7!= 26.罩xc8?!

[26.\(\mathbb{Z}\)xd7]

26... \(\mathbb{Z}\) xc8 27.\(\delta\)e6 \(\mathbb{Z}\)dc7 28.\(\delta\)xc8 \(\mathbb{Z}\)xc8 \(\math

only Black can play for the win] 1/2-1/2