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47.**⊠e**6

Completely winning, as is the flashier: 47.鼍xg6! e.g. 47...空xg6 48.횿xe7+ 佥xf7 49.g7+ 空e8 50.f8#.

47...ĝxg5 48.f8₩

The first time in 25 moves that White has had a piece in front of her pawns.... and that's only because the [™]f8 was a pawn a move ago!

48.f8约+ would be overkill.

48... 創h4 49. 增xh4 名c6 50. 增hf6 宮b7 51. 增xg6#

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ORECON OPEN

Victoria Jung-Doknjas+

The 66th Oregon Open was held in Portland over the Labour Dav long weekend from September 3-5, 2016. The event was sponsored by the Portland Chess Club and the Oregon Chess Federation and directed by Gregori (Grisha) Alpernas. There was a guaranteed prize fund of \$10,000, which helped to attract 179 players from 9 different States (OR, WA, MA, NY, MI, NV, TX, CO, and ID) and 1 Canadian province (BC). There were 3 sections: Open, which was the only section that was both FIDE and USCF rated (top prize of \$2,000), U2000 (top prize of \$1,000), and U1600 (top prize of \$500), which offered 2-day and 3-day options that merged on Round 4.

There was less than a handful of Canadians at this event – 3 of these players were John Doknjas, Joshua Doknjas, who played in the Open section; and Neil Doknjas who played in the U2000 section. They travelled from BC and got caught up in the long weekend traffic that stretched what should have been a 4.5 hour drive to 8 hours. Fortunately, they planned ahead and arrived a day before Round 1 started. However, planning or prepping for each round proved to be more difficult as pairings often were posted only 5-10 minutes before the round started, making it almost impossible to prepare for a specific opponent.

Many US tournaments still use a time control with a 5 sec delay. This tournament was no different and used 40 moves/120 mins, SD/30 mins with delay 5 seconds which meant that even though games could last over 6 hours, it was still very possible to lose on time or cause fatal decisions under time pressure. For example, Neil played for over 5½ hours with at least 2 opponents who thought it was dead draw, e.g., Q+N vs. Q; but, Neil continued to press until they either blundered

into mate or blundered a piece in the endgame. Neil's tenacious play resulted in a 5.5/6 score and **Neil** winning the U2000 section and \$1,000 USD.

John scored 4.5/6 tying for 3rd Place overall and winning the 1st U2200 prize of \$500; and Joshua won the distinction of being the only player to score on the top seed GM James Tarjan (draw). FM Chris Chase, who travelled from Massachusetts, won overall. He also writes for the Boston Globe, and mentions Joshua's game with GM Tarjan in his report:

http://www.bostonglobe.com/ metro/2016/09/17/chess-notes/ wztlWJyn5WvpA9obVcwbEl/story. html?event=event12



Tarjan defeats Kramnik! While laying out this issue, JT defeated Vladimir Kramnik at the 2017 Isle of Man Open!

Notes by Joshua Doknjas Doknjas, Joshua Tarjan, James



A00 Oregon Open (2), 06.09.2016

My opponent, GM James Tarjan, played on Team USA at five Chess Olympiads from 1974-1982, and earned four team and three individual medals. In 1984, he stopped playing chess and became a librarian. Then, in 2014, GM Tarjan started playing in tournaments again. He has competed in many events since 2014 including the 2014 U.S. Open, the 2015 Gibraltar Masters, and the 2016 Canadian Open.

I wasn't able to prepare for this game as they posted the pairings only a few minutes before the round. However, I was able to guess that I might be facing a Caro-Kann, so I decided to check a few of the lines there.

1.e4 c6 2.∕∆c3 d5 3.⁄∆f3 dxe4 3...ዿੈg4 4.h3 ዿੈxf3 5.∰xf3 e6 is what I had mainly reviewed before the game.

4.∕වxe4 ∕වf6



5.≝e2

5.2xf6+ is another option, but as White has already brought his Knight to f3, I think Black is completely fine here. 5...exf6 6.d4 (6.2c4 We7+ 7.2c2 Wc7 8.d4 2d6 9.0-0 0-0 10.h3 Zd8 11.2c3 2d7 12.c4 2f8 13.2d32g6 14.2c2 2e6 15.2fe1 Wd7 16.2d2 2xh3 was Karjakin,S – Jobava, B Tashkent UZB 2014 and Black won with a Kingside attack.) 6...2d6 7.2d3 (7.2e2 0-0 8.0-0 Ze8 9.2e3) 7...0-0 8.0-0 2g4.

5....覍f5

5...ዿੈg4 6.h3 ዿੈh5 7.∅xf6+ gxf6

8.g4 ĝg6 9.d3 With ∅h4 and f4f5 ideas. White will also likely go ĝd2 and castle Queenside.

6. 🖄 xf6+ gxf6 7.d4 🖄 a6!?

7...②d7 was the only line I was familiar with. After: 8.g3 e6 9.奠g2 奠g7 10.④h4 White has an advantage.

8.c3 ₩d7



9.g3

9. ②h4!? I only briefly considered this move as I was used to the g3 ideas in this line. 9... 逸g4 (9... 逸e6 10. 營c2; 9... 逸g6 10. 營f3 ②c7 11. 逸c4) 10.f3 (10. 營e4!?



④c7 11.h3 集e6 12.集d3) 10...集e6 here I didn't look any further and I just felt that Black was fine. 11.₩c2 ⑦c7 12.f4!?±.



9...≜h3 10.≜xh3 [₩]xh3 11.覍f4?!

11. 2e3 I think the Bishop is better placed here because now White doesn't have to move the Bishop if it is attacked with ...②c7-d5. 11...0-0-0 12.④h4 ⑦c7 13.0-0-0 ⑦d5 14.c4 ⑧xe3 15.[™]xe3 and I like White's position because he has ideas with d4-d5.

11...0-0-0 12.0-0-0 Ôc7 13.空b1 约d5 14.皇d2 e6



15.**②h**4 During the game I was pretty happy with my position here because I thought I was a bit better. However. Black can equalize with 15... (2)e7.

15...\$d6

15...④e7! followed by ...④g6 looks roughly equal: 16. We4 2g6 17.∕ົΩf3 ⊈d6.

16.^wh5?!

16.[™]f3! is much better than 16.[₩]h5 as White's Queen can help support c4-d5. 16...f5 17.c4 ②c7 (17...④e7 18.溴q5 \She8 19.d5 and White is much better.) 18. 食g5 営d7 19. 營e3 White will likely put his rooks on the d and e files and then has ideas with ² E8 21.f4 Black has no real plan here and I would definitely prefer this position over the one in the game.

16...骂d7 17.c4 约e7



On the next few moves I didn't play very well and went from a slightly better position to a worse position.



18.^wf3 f5 19.^gc3 19.ģg5 ⊠g8 20.₩e3.

19...邕hd8 20.أيdq2?! أيg6 21. ②e3 桌c7 22.d5 cxd5



23.cxd5

Draw!

23. gf6!? If8 24.cxd5 f4 25. Wg4 27.^ℤxd5 exd5 28.ዿੈd4) 27.[∅]h6 exd5 28. 约f5 White is down a pawn, but his pieces are much more active so White should be fine.

23...f4! 24.dxe6?!

24.\#g4 \#xg4 25.\2xg4 \\\\xxg4 \\\xxg5 26.\\\\xd5 \\\xd5 27.\(\?)f6=.

24... 🖾 xd1+ 25. 🖄 xd1 鬯f5+ 26.�a1

(Boston Globe photo)

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Josh does what no one in Oregon (or Kramnik) could do: not lose to this retired librarian with Olympiad gold.



26...≝c2

26...fxe6∓ 27.gxf4 [™]xf4 28.[™]xf4 [™]xf4 White has an unpleasant endgame but he should likely hold.

27.a3 fxe6 28.gxf4 ∅xf4 29.∅e3 ₩e2 30.₩e4



I didn't calculate anything after 30...[™]xf2 during the game but I didn't see a good alternative to 30. e4 so I went with it.

30...≝d3 30...≝xf2:

31.₩a4 ₩a6 32.₩c2 ₩d3

32...[™]c6 Black could try to play on with this but White shouldn't have any problems after 33.[□]g1 or [□]d1.

33.**₩a**4

¹/₂=¹/₂

Notes by FM John Doknjas Sherrard, Jerry Doknjas, John B92 Oregon Open (2), 03.09.2016

This was my second game in the tournament and I played it against Candidate Master Jerry Sherrard.

Sherrard - John Doknjas



This move gives White some advantages and disadvantages. It gains space on the Kingside and constantly puts Black under the threat of a breakthrough. On the other hand, it severely weakens the dark squares and, if the centre is opened, the pawn on g4 could prove to be a major weakness.

8...h6 9.ĝe3 ĝe6

Preparing to develop normally and possibly aiming for ...d5

10.⁄ව්d5

This move makes sense. Playing normally here would most likely allow Black to free himself in the centre and subsequently get an easy game; e.g. 10. ∰d2 ⓓc6 11. g1 d5↑.



10....覍xd5?!

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10... bd7 may have been better. The idea is to delay capturing on d5 so that the e4-pawn is under attack. This would force White to play a move like f3, which he did not have to play in the game. 11.f3 \$\overline{x}d5 12.exd5 Now Black is just a tempo up compared to the game, and the pawn on f3 restricts White's e2-Bishop.

11.exd5 🖄 bd7



At this point I am still trying to keep my options open. Black has a couple of potential plans. The first one is to set up a Queenside blockade with ...b6 and ...a5, and to then take advantage of White's weak dark squares all over the board. The second plan would be launching a Queenside attack with ...b5 if White castles Q-side.

12.≌d2 �h7?!

I wanted to start immediately playing for the dark squares and to stop White from starting an attack with h4. However, this move gives up far too much control over the centre, and at this point I should still be developing my pieces.

12... ^wc7! is natural and better:
13.h4 [∞]∆b6 14. [≜]xb6 ^wxb6 15.f3
0-0 16.0-0-0 [∞]ac8∞ 17.g5 [∞]∆h5
18.gxh6 g6∞;
13.0-0-0 [∞]c8 14.c3 [∞]∆b6
15. [≜]xb6 ^wxb6∓.

13.₩b4

This move is good – it tries to weaken Black's Queenside structure and allows the Queen to transfer to the centre or kingside at any time.

13...b6

Black needs to play dynamically in order to get a satisfactory position, so better was 13...0-0 14.營xb7 皇g5 15.0-0-0 皇xe3+ 16.fxe3 ∅hf6≌.

14.0-0-0 0-0



15.∲b1

This move was played so that when White plays f4, Black cannot exchange the dark– squared Bishops. However, h4 may have been stronger.

15.h4! with the threat of g5. After that Black either has to take and open up the h−file and g−file, or give up his h−pawn. So, taking on h4 now is necessary, 15... (±) xh4 16. (±) xd6± and the passed d−pawn and Bishops will give White a long lasting advantage.

15...∕වc5 16.f4!

Opening the position is correct. White's two Bishops get activity and Black's strongest pawn is eliminated.

16...exf4 17.gxf4



17...∕ົ∆xb3!?

I was concerned of White moving his Knight to c6 or f5 via d4. However, taking on b3 does give up my best piece. Objectively, it was probably better to not take, but this move gives me some practical chances as I'm able to start pushing my Q-side pawns in an attack.

17...ģg5 18.ģxg5 ∅xg5 19.∅d4±.

18.^wxb3?! An inaccuracy. It was important exc sis r squ giv 18

to keep the Queen on b4 so that White could push his pawn to h4: 18.axb3! b5 19.h4 &xh4 20.&xd6± is similar to the game, except for the fact that Black is not able to exchange dark squared Bishops. This factor gives White a large edge.

18...b5



19.h4?!

This allows Black to untangle. Since Black cannot even do much at this point (the two Q-side pawns cannot advance quickly), it was better to prepare the h4 advance.

19.[™]g3! pressuring d6 and preparing to play h4. This move would have given White a

comfortable advantage.

19...ዿੈxh4 20.ዿੈxd6

20. $\forall a3 would have been better.$ White loses his h-pawn, but at least he has opened the file. White would have good compensation, e.g. 20...&e721. &d3 @g5 22. @de1@.

20...≝xd6 21.⊠xh4 ⊠fe8

Now Black has an edge. White's Bishop has very little scope and g4 and d5 are weaknesses.

22.<u>ĝ</u>f3 ₩g3



Trying to take advantage of the temporary discoordination of White's pieces.

23.^図h5?

This allows Black to win the exchange.

23.\\#hh1 \@g5 24.\\#hf1 \\#ad8 25.a3 \\#d6\\# Black has some unpleasant pressure, but White is holding the position at the moment.

23...∕ົ∕]g5 24.⊠xg5 hxg5-+

Now Black is winning. The rest mainly just requires some technique.

26.營d5 営d8 27.d7 営xd1+ 28.皇xd1 營e1 Preparing to transfer to e7 "with tempo", because White has to deal with the pressure on the back rank.

29.a3 ₩e7 30.≗f3



30...≝xd7

30...営**xd7?!** 31.營a8+ ∲h7 32.營xa6 Black is still winning, but there is a potential danger of White's Q-side pawns becoming a major threat. **30...∲h7** removes the threat of



Cashing FM John Doknjas wins \$500 US with Organizer Mike Morris. [™]a8+, 31.[™]c6 [□]xd7 32.[™]xa6 But this leads to the same position as the above variation.

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31.營xg5 營d2 32.營c5 營d6 Using the threat of a Queen exchange to improve the position of my Queen.

33.營g5 邕e8 34.營h4 營d2 35.創b7 邕e2 36.空a2



36...≝d7

36...增xc2!? would have made things quicker, but since I was already winning I decided not to take any risks. 37.增d8+ 杏h7 38.增h4+ 杏g6 39.增h5+ 杏f6 40.噌h4+ (40.噌f5+ 鬯xf5-+) 40....杏e6 with mate to follow soon.

37.∲b1 g6?!

Removing the threat of $rac{1}{2}d8+$, because now I can move my King to g7. However, there was a way to win the Bishop:

37...[₩]xb7?? 38.[₩]d8+ ☆h7 39.[₩]h4+ ☆g6 40.[₩]h5+ ☆f6 41.g5+ ☆f5 42.[₩]xe2∓;

38. 氯f3 營e7 39. 營g3 營e5 Once again using the threat of a Queen exchange to improve my Queen's position.

40.h4 ≌e1+ 41.✿a2





Provoking b3 so that White's King will be exposed.

42.b3 營e5 43.營d8+ 空g7 44.皇d1 營f6 45.營d2 營f1 46.營d4+?

The \hat{a} has no safe squares so this loses on the spot. White could have played $\hat{a}c3+$ and kept the game going on for a little while longer: 46. $\hat{a}c3+\hat{c}h7$ 47. $\hat{a}f3$.

46...∲h7

I scored 4.5pts./6 games, losing only to the eventual overall winner, FM Chris Chase. This was good enough for me to tie for 3rd place overall, as well as take the \$500 USD prize for best U2200.

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Notes by Neil Doknjas Doknjas, Neil Murray, David B00 Oregon Open (4), 05.09.2016

Going into the fourth round, there

were only 4 players, including myself, with a perfect score (my opponent David Murray, Brent Baxter, and Moshe Rachmuth) so I knew this would be one of my most difficult rounds.

1.e4 c6 2.d4 d5 3.exd5 cxd5 4.≗f4 �∂f6 5.c3



This leads to a Carlsbad pawn structure. White aims to attack on the King-side mainly with his pieces. Black's main plan is to start a minority attack on the Queen-side and give White pawn weaknesses.

5...∕වc6 6.≗d3 a6

Controlling the b5 square and preparing to push the b-pawn.



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6...ዿੈg4 is the main line of the Caro−Kann, 7.b3 d7 8.⁄ఏd2 e6 9.⁄ఏgf3.

7.∕ົ∆d2

7.h3 is more accurate. Now Black's light squared Bishop doesn't have a good square to go to. 7...g6 8.心f3 身f5 9.身xf5 gxf5 10.心bd2 骂g8 11.0-0 e6 12.赠b3.

7...ģg4 8.營b3 ∕∆a5 8...∕∆h5! 9.ģe3 e5.

9.≝a4+?!

Trying to provoke Black's pawns forward. However, this mainly just helps Black quicken his attack.

9...b5 10.₩c2 e6 11.ᡚgf3 ዿe7 12.ᡚe5



12...ጃc8

12.... h5 was probably better, preserving the Bishop and planning to defend the K-side on g6.

13.⁄වdf3

13.a4: 13...bxa4 14.營xa4+ 13...罩b8 14.④xg4; 13...營b6 14.axb5 axb5 15.0-0 and Black's pawns are weak.

13....創h5

13...ዿੈxf3 14.</br>13...ዿੈxf3 14.2xf3 2c4 wouldhave been better for Black.

14. @g5!? Sets a trap...



14...h6? 14...⁶∕₂c6 was better, removing

the attacker on e5. 15. 3×6 $\times c6$

15.⁄වgxf7?

□15.¹/₂xe6!! The same idea,
but prevents Black from
castling. 15...fxe6 16.¹/₂g6+ ¹/₂f8
(16...¹/₂xg6? 17.¹/₂xg6+ ¹/₂f8
18.¹/₂f7#) 17.¹/₂f7 ¹/₂e8 18.¹/₂xh8
¹/₂xg6 19.¹/₂xg6+-+.

17.녳xf7+ 筥xf7 18.鬯g6 鬯f8! 19.녳xh6 곕c4 20.곕xf7 鬯xf7 21.鬯xf7+ ✿xf7



Black's active pieces give him an advantage.

22.ģc1 b4 23.f3 bxc3 24.bxc3 ∅a3 25.✿d2 ∅b5



26.覍b2

editor – White is up the exchange, but Black has excellent comp with active pieces, targets on d4 and g2, and an initiative against White's exposed 空; e.g. 29...②xe4+ 30.堂e3 黛g5+!? 31.登f3 邕c2 with loads of activity and the chance for a quick finish like this: 32.h4?? 邕f2+ 33.堂g4 邕f4+ 34.登h5 g6#.

26...a5 27.a4 ④d6 Preparing to bring the Knight to c4.

28.✿d3 ②c4 29.黛c1 ②d7 30.h4





Trying to eventually create a passed pawn and use the K-side majority.

editor – A funny position: move 30 and White's only developed piece is his ☆.

30...e5!?

Loosening the pawn structure but trying to take advantage of White's King's position.

31.h5 exd4 32.cxd4 ⊠b8 33.h6 gxh6 34.⊠xh6 �16



35.⊠h3?

Allows future traps Black can do with ...②e4 or ...②g4 followed by ...≌b3+. ∩35.g4 ≅b3+ 36.☆e2.

35...≌b4 36.g4 ∲g7



37.g5? 37.☆c2± stopping ...≅b3. 37...∕⊇b6 38.g5 ⁄⊇e8 39.f4.

37...∜e4!

Now White's position is weak – his K-side pawns are targets and his King feels uncomfortable.

38.空c2 38.fxe4 띨b3+ 39.空c2 띨xh3-+.

38...②ed6 39.罩a2 ④f5 Blocking the Kingside pawns and

40.∲d1 lðxd4 41.f4

attacking d4.



41...∕ົ2f5

41...営b1-+ 42.営c3 心b3 Black threatens to take on c1 which will give him a winning position.



45...∕∆d4+? 45...∕∆c4 maintains the pressure on White.

46.舀xd4! 舀xd4 47.黛c3 空g6?

47...ዿe5□ 48.ዿxd4 ዿxd4 and Black has some drawing chances.

48.ዿੈxd4 ∕ৈc4 49.∲g4

Black resigned. After this round, only Brent Baxter and I had 4pts./4 games. However, we had to wait until the final 6th round to play each other due to us both having just played 2 consecutive games as White; therefore, we could not be paired in the 5th round.

I beat my Round 5 opponent (H. G. Pitre) and Brent drew

his Round 5 opponent (Moshe Rachmuth), which led to us playing in the final and deciding Round 6, with me being 1/2 pt ahead of Brent (4.5pts./5 games). There were 4 other players close to us with 4 pts./5 games.

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Notes by Neil Doknjas Baxter, Brent Doknjas, Neil A01

Oregon Open (6), 06.09.2016

This was the final round of a very long tournament. All of my 5 games had gone over 4 hours and 2 of them were back-to-back 5.5 hours+.

I needed a draw or win playing with Black pieces to win overall; whereas, my opponent Brent Baxter needed to beat me to win the U2000 championship. Prior to our game, the players on boards #2 and #3 (all having 4 pts./5 games) "encouraged" me to beat Brent so this would increase their chances for the 2nd Place prize of \$600 USD.

1.b3 d5 2.≗b2 ∅f6 3.e3 e6 4.∅f3 ≗e7 5.c4 0-0 6.≗e2 c5



Black's pawns control the center but White's pieces influence it



from a distance.

7.0-0 b6 8.∕වe5 ዿੈb7 9.ዿ̂f3 ∕වbd7 10.d4 ∰c7

White's plan to attack on the Kingside – Black's is to open the centre quickly and use his development advantage.

10...cxd4 11.exd4 ⁽²∕₂)e4 is probably better than 10... ⁽²/₂)c7.

11. 🖄 xd7 👑 xd7 12.cxd5?!



Opening the centre is a slight mistake because an open position favours Black's more active pieces. My opponent needed a win in this game so that's possibly why he tried to open the position.

12...exd5

12...^公xd5 Keeping the position more open was a good alternative.

13.②c3 ②e4?!

Now Black gets weak pawns. 13...c4! 14.bxc4 dxc4[∞] White has a strong centre majority while Black has a good Q-side majority. Black's majority is easier to advance but White's is more dangerous.



18. d2 ^図ad8

18...\$xf1? 19.\$xd5 \dd 20.\$xa8 [₩]xd2 21.\$xd2 \$d3 22.\$f3 the net result has Black losing a pawn.

19.営fd1 身b7 20.營b2 White is trying to create a weakness for Black.

20...f6 21.^wc2 🗄h8 22.^gb2 **≅c8**



23.₩e2

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25. 桌c3± White can attack d5 and prepare b4. Black in the meantime cannot do much due to the centre pawns needing defense.

23....,Ifd8 24. ga3 ga6

25.ĝa4?

White is trying to open up the position and trade Queens, but this results in losing the b3 pawn.

25.^{wd2} would have maintained the tension and given a roughly equal game.

25...\$xe2 26.\$xe6 \$xd1 27.^gxc8 ^gxb3



At this point, Brent and I had been playing for 2-3 hours. By forcing him to trade Queens, it results in me winning a pawn.

28.axb3 ຶ xc8 29.∲f1 ∲g8∓

I offered a draw, knowing that a draw would guarantee a first place win for me. Brent replied, "Well, I guess I have to accept"

as he knew that it would be very difficult and a long struggle for him to have chances of winning the endgame down a pawn. I won the 2016 Oregon Open U2000 Championship and \$1,000 USD (30% was withheld for taxes) with 5.5pts./6 games, and Brent Baxter tied for second with 5/6 and won \$550 USD.

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USCF Results:

http://www.uschess.org/msa/XtblMain. php?201609058512.1

FIDE Results for Open Section: https://ratings.fide.com/tournament_ report.phtml?event16=139379



44th World Open took place June 30 - July 4, 2016 in Philadelphia. With a huge \$225,000 guaranteed prize fund, and with sectional first-place prizes of \$10,000 and up, the World Open attracts thousands of ambitious players from around the world.

This year, over two dozen Canadians played, and two of them returned winners:

Cashing X2 Neil Doknjas wins \$1000; with Org. Mike Morris and TD Gregori (Grisha) Alpernas.

