Tackling the Trompowsky & Torre Systems

Including a Complete Answer to the Barry-Tarzan Attack

Vassilios Kotronias & Mikhail Ivanov



2025 Russell Enterprises, LLC Portsmouth, NH USA Tackling the Trompowsky & Torre Systems Including a Complete Answer to the Barry-Tarzan Attack

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Introduction

Throughout the years, I have come to the conclusion that there are basically two types of chessplayers. Those who try to force things, and those who do not. Those who like clarity and those who love keeping their options open, with calmer opening or middlegame choices.

The eternal question is which of those two approaches is better. Well, in fact I cannot answer it. I am an obstinate supporter of clarity and forcing play, but there are several times I have come to regret it. Everything is a matter of energy in both life and chess, and the better you manage your energy, the happier you will be

Having this in mind, I cannot criticize players who – when White – play the openings featured in this book. As you will see, these openings are far from meek or dull, and while they might appear to the uninitiated a bit vague, they certainly have their strategic points.

A main advantage of the three d-pawn openings examined here is that the c-pawn is kept (at least initially) on c2, a fact that makes the fight less direct. This injects some more security into White's set-up. An important feature of all three of them is that the queen's bishop comes out early to put pressure on Black. Be it to g5 (Trompowsky and Torre) or f4 (Barry-Tarzan Attack) it has an annoying influence as it either pins the 26 or controls the key square e5.

The title of this book expresses the authors' desire to meet these openings in a convincing manner. Although as Black you cannot hope to refute such systems, you can certainly make White's life difficult. There are recurring motifs based on the absence of the queen's bishop from the queenside which the defense has to master and use. Additionally, as this is a key piece of White's strategy, we should also try to contain and neutralize it. Especially in the Torre KID structures, my orientation has been to make it "hit thin air," and I believe this task has been accomplished very well. I have had my share of glory and failure while facing the Trompowsky, the Torre and the Barry Attack, but I can tell readers one thing: The source of failure was underestimation, the source of glory was elaborate preparation. Playing against the likes of Shirov, Aleksandrov, Movsesian, Macieja, Hodgson and other top grandmasters made me realize that such openings deserved my respect and that I needed to improve my understanding to fight them in a satisfactory manner. My findings, as well as those of co-author GM Mikhail Ivanov, are all now at your disposal in this book, hopefully to help you both win and enjoy yourselves.

> Vassilios Kotronias Athens June 2025

Part II Trompowsky Theoretical Section

Chapter 1

1.d4 勾f6 2.鼻g5 勾e4 3.h4

1.d4 幻f6 2.鼻g5

The Trompowsky has always been considered an unorthodox opening. White does not follow the well-known advice "Knights before bishops!" but instead goes his own quirky way, seeking to unbalance the game from the second move. The sortie of the bishop to g5 threatens to inflict permanent damage to Black's pawn structure. The seriousness of this damage is unclear, and opinions differ about avoiding or allowing it. Either way one thing is certain: it puts us on our toes from the get-go as decisions have to be made and decisions are never easy when development has barely started!

Faced with the task of building an anti-Trompowsky repertoire, we decided to offer you two systems. The first one, examined here, starts with the counter-attacking move 2....2e4, and seeks to fight unorthodoxy with unorthodoxy. To the bishop's rather eccentric sortie, we react by moving our knight twice in the opening, hardly in accordance with classical rules. The more solid 2...e6 will be examined in the second section of the book.

The common point of our chosen systems is that Black wants to avoid a weakening of his pawn structure, something that 1...d5 allows. In all honesty, we do not believe that 1...d5 can be a bad move. However, we decided that having an intact pawn structure is closer to our philosophy as players and writers. In any case, we believe our choices lead to lively positions with good chances for Black and that objectively Black is not worse after choosing either system.

2.....Qe4 3.h4!?

Speaking of unorthodoxy, here you have some more! We will start our journey in the realm of 2....2e4 with this rather eccentric choice which does have some meaning, or as they say, "method in its madness."



Although it appears strange at first glance, 3.h4!? can be quite dangerous against the unprepared; White wishes to maintain his bishop on g5 in order to keep the e7-pawn pinned, or profit from an opening of the h-file after ... De4×g5 h4×g5. Black now has to decide how to proceed with his development, and there are various ideas.

3...c5

Black resorts to the good old recipe of central action in reply to wing activity.

There is of course nothing wrong with the solid reaction 3...d5, preparing to play ...c7-c5 next move and freeing the Ac8. It should lead to a good game for Black. After 4.2d2 Black has a variety of interesting ways to proceed.



The rare move 4...f6!? is the one we like most, exploiting the bishop's position to increase our central control. Alternatively:

(a) You will find several games in the database with the more double-edged 4... 2×g5 5.h×g5 e5!? 6.d×e5 (6.g6?! f×g6 7.d×e5 ②c6 8. ②gf3 營e7 ∓ is better for although the computer shows "zeroes" we thought that maybe this is the type of position White wants to get. There could follow 7...\u00fcer e7 (7...\u00fcer g6!? 8.e3 \u00e4 e7! 9.c4 d×c4 10.Q×c4 0-0 11.\"b3 \2c6 12.鼻d3 鼻f5 13.鼻×f5 營×f5 14.\"×b7 ᡚ×e5 15.ᡚ×e5 \"×e5∞ is another possibility) 8.e3 g6 9.c4 d×c4 10.@×c4 @g7 11.@e4



11.... 최소년! (11... 발b4+? 12. 최fd2 @xe5? 13. 3g5+- is a variation demonstrating what can happen if Black neglects development.) 12. 발b3! 최xe5 13. 3xe5 @xe5 14. @xf7+! 활f8 15. @c4 a5 ∞ with complicated play.

(b) If, on the other hand, Black is content with calm, peaceful play, then 4... \$\overline{15} 5.e3 c5 6.c3 c×d4 7.e×d4 h6= will do.

Let us return to 4...f6!?: 5...∞×e4 (5...¢f4 should be answered by 5...¢5 as well. After 6.e3 \begin{bmatrix} b6 7...€]



Black has the fine idea 7...c×d4 8.e×d4 e5! 9.&e3 &×d2 with balanced play, e.g., 10.&×d2! [10.&×d2?? e4 11.&g1 \textcircled ×b2-+; 10.&×d2?! e4 11.&g1 \textcircled ×b2-+; 10.&×d2?! e4 11.&g1 \textcircled ×c6∓] 10...e×d4 11.&f4 &f5 12.&×b8! \blacksquare ×b8 13.&d3 &×d3 14.c×d3 &b4 15.0-0 &×d2 16. \textcircled ×d2 0-0 17. \blacksquare ae1 \blacksquare be8 18. \blacksquare ×e8 \blacksquare ×e8 19.g3= and Black's extra pawn will not be enough to win the game) 5...d×e4 6.&f4 c5! (6... \textcircled c6 7.e3 &f5, as played in Simonovic-Kairbekova, Chess.com INT 2021, is antipositional. White gets a better position with the logical $8.\&b5\pm$) 7.e3 b6.



8. $\underline{\mathbb{A}}\times b8$? (The $\underline{\mathbb{A}}f4$ would turn out to be a liability after 8. $\underline{\mathbb{B}}h5+$ g6 9. $\underline{\mathbb{B}}\times c5$ $\underline{\mathbb{B}}\times c5$ 10.d×c5 e5 11. $\underline{\mathbb{A}}g3$ $\underline{\mathbb{A}}d7\mp$) 8... $\underline{\mathbb{B}}b4+$! (8... $\underline{\mathbb{Z}}\times b8$ 9. $\underline{\mathbb{B}}h5+$ g6 10. $\underline{\mathbb{B}}\times c5$ $\underline{\mathbb{B}}\times c5$ 11.d×c5 e6 is tenable, with a tiny plus for White. The text secures a draw.) 9.c3 $\underline{\mathbb{B}}\times b2$ 10. $\underline{\mathbb{A}}g3$ $\underline{\mathbb{B}}\times c3+$ 11. $\underline{\mathbb{S}}e2$ $\underline{\mathbb{B}}b2+$ 12. $\underline{\mathbb{S}}e1$ $\underline{\mathbb{B}}c3+=$

We are now in our main line which is a reaction more typical for Benoni/KID players.

4.d5

White picks up the gauntlet and advances in the center, but at the same time he weakens himself along the al-h8 diagonal.

Alternatively, 4.d×c5 is a logical reply, leading to a semi-open type of game with mutual chances. I (VK) recommend the following interesting idea.



4...d5! An excellent response, grabbing control of the center by making use of a tactical nuance.

This looks slightly superior to $4... \textcircledabla 5+!? 5. \textcircledabla 2 \textcircledabla xg5 6.h xg5$ g6!, a continuation that has given Black relative success. It has to be remarked here that it is important for the second player to fix the enemy pawn on g5 while furthering his development. Besides, the pawn on c5 will not run away unless White is prepared to resort to extreme measures to hold on to it, thereby weakening his position.

Playing 6.... ★×c5?! instead would be weaker as it allows White to obtain strong attacking chances with the pawn sacrifice 7.g6!↑. A recent game continued 7...f×g6 8.e3 2c6 9.2gf3 e6?! (9...g5!?) 10.2d3 ± and White's advantage was already considerable in Fier-Mikhalsky, Chess.com INT 2022.

After 6...g6!, White should probably play 7.c3!, threatening b2-b4 while putting a stumbling block to the activity of the black bishop, soon to be developed on the long dark diagonal. Instead, the following rook maneuver can hardly be recommended: 7. □h4?!



This can be described as an imaginative and bold attempt to hold on to the extra pawn. However, boldness is not always a guarantee of success in chess and the same goes for imagination. 7...勾c6 8.邕c4?!

It is not too late to accept that it is faulty to stubbornly hold on to the pawn and continue with 8.c3. After 8... $\bigotimes \times c5 9.$ $\bigotimes gf3 \bigtriangleup g7 10.e3$ $0-0 \equiv /=$ Black has only a tiny plus.

8... De5 9.b4?! This makes matters even worse.

9. Ξ c3! &g7 \equiv is the lesser evil for White, although Black has excellent compensation. After 10.2b3 (10.a3? $2c6\mp$), 10...Bb411.a3 Bh4 12.Bd2? (12.g3! Bh113.2cf3 $2xf3+14.\Xixf3$ &xb215. Ξ b1 &g7 16.Bd5 0-0 17. Ξ d3 \mp was better, keeping Black's advantage to a minimum) 12...2c4! 13. $\Xixc4$ Bxc4 14.0-0-0 0-0 15.2cf3 b6 16.e3 Be617.2cf4 Bg4 18.cxb6 Bxg519.bxa7 $\Xixa7$ 20.f4 Bf6 21.g4 h6 22.c3 Bb6-+, Black had