

Александр Кристев Цветков

Александър Христов Цветков



В 1939 году

Страны:	 Болгария
Дата рождения:	7 октября 1914
Место рождения:	Тополовград
Дата смерти:	29 мая 1990 (75 лет)
Место смерти:	София
Звание:	Международный мастер(1950)




Александр Кристов Цветков (*болг. Александър Христов Цветков*, [7 октября 1914](#), Тополовград – [29 мая 1990](#), София) – болгарский шахматист; международный мастер (1950), тренер. Шахматный теоретик и журналист. Один из основателей журнала «[Шахматна мисъл](#)». 6-кратный чемпион Болгарии (1938–1951). Участник ряда международных соревнований в составе национальной команды, в том числе Всемирных олимпиад (1939, 1954 и 1956).

Автор ряда книг по теории дебюта и эндшпиля.

Книги

- Шахматни дебюти, [ч. 1–3], София, 1955–58 (соавтор);
- Староиндийская защита, София, 1967.

MEN'S CHESS OLYMPIADS

OVERALL STATISTICS															
ap	years	pts	gms	+	=	-	%	medals won							
								team	individual						
3	1939, 1954-1956	20	36	12	16	8	55.6	0 - 0 - 0	0 - 0 - 0						
STATISTICS YEAR BY YEAR															
year	ttl	bd	flag	code	Elo	pts	gms	+	=	-	%	Elo _{av}	Elo _p	positions	
														tea	ind
1956	IM	res.		BUL		5½	9	3	5	1	61.1			6.	
1954	IM	4		BUL		5½	11	2	7	2	50.0			10.	10.
1952	Did not take part.														
1950	Did not take part.														
1939		1		BUL		9	16	7	4	5	56.3			20.	

MEN'S CHESS BALKANIADS

OVERALL STATISTICS														
ap	years	pts	gms	+	=	-	%	medals won						
								team	individual					
2	1946-1947	4	6	3	2	1	66.7	0 - 0 - 2	1 - 1 - 0					
STATISTICS YEAR BY YEAR														
year	ttl	bd	code	Elo	pts	gms	+	=	-	%	Elo _{av}	Elo _p	positions	
													tea	ind
1947		1	BUL		1½	3	1	1	1	50.0			3.	2.
1946		1	BUL		2½	3	2	1	0	83.3			3.	1.

Number of games in database: 127

Years covered: 1936 to 1965

Overall record: +23 -55 =48 (37.3%)*

* Overall winning percentage = (wins+draws/2) / total games

Based on games in the database; may be incomplete.

1 exhibition game, odds game, etc. is excluded from this statistic.

MOST PLAYED OPENINGS

With the White pieces:

[Ruy Lopez](#) (14)

[C82](#) [C74](#) [C97](#) [C91](#) [C89](#)

[Reti System](#) (7)

[A05](#) [A04](#) [A06](#)

[Ruy Lopez, Closed](#) (5)

[C92](#) [C97](#) [C84](#) [C91](#) [C89](#)

[Sicilian](#) (5)

[B74](#) [B58](#) [B84](#) [B72](#) [B24](#)

[English](#) (4)

[A15](#) [A16](#) [A10](#)

With the Black pieces:

[French Defense](#) (10)

[C10](#) [C12](#) [C05](#) [C02](#) [C01](#)

[Grunfeld](#) (8)

[D85](#) [D83](#) [D75](#) [D70](#) [D74](#)

[King's Indian](#) (8)

[E89](#) [E60](#) [E72](#) [E64](#) [E80](#)

[French](#) (7)

[C10](#) [C12](#)

[Orthodox Defense](#) (6)

[D55](#) [D50](#) [D57](#) [D66](#) [D61](#)

[Sicilian](#) (6)

[B43](#) [B50](#) [B76](#) [B73](#) [B55](#)



NOTABLE GAMES:

[A Tsvetkov vs Pachman, 1947](#) 1-0

[A Tsvetkov vs Hort, 1964](#) 1/2-1/2

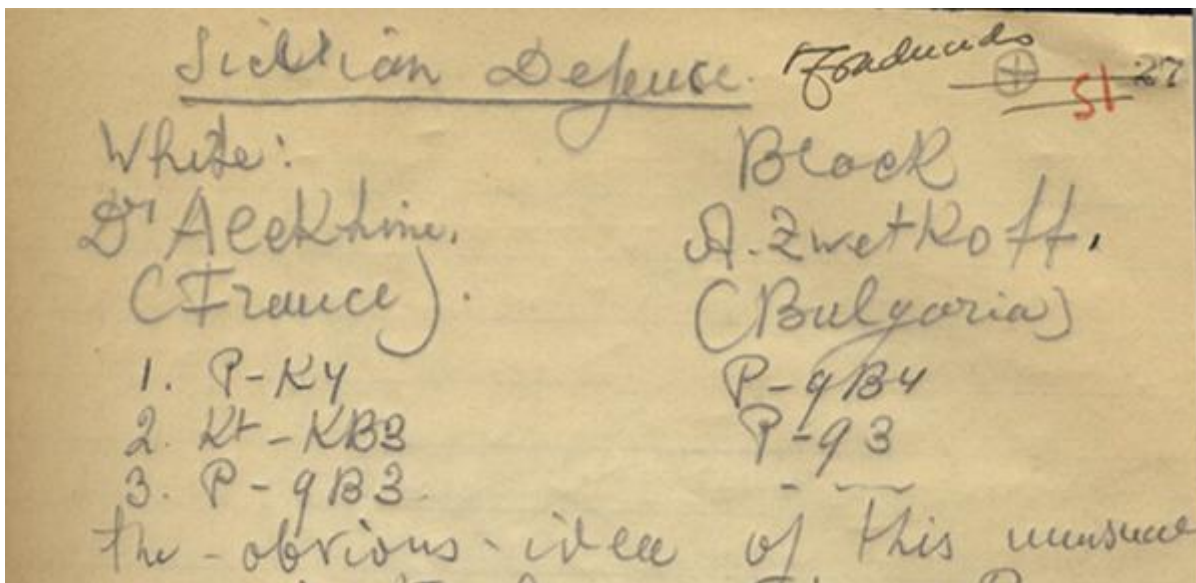
[Search Sacrifice Explorer](#) for Alexandar Tsvetkov

[Search Google](#) for Alexandar Tsvetkov

Best World Rank: **#94** (on the [January 1957 rating list](#))

Highest Rating: **2552** on the [December 1956 rating list](#), #99 in world, [age 42y2m](#)

Best Individual Performance: **2535** in [Rubinstein mem Polanica Zdroj, 1964](#), scoring 7.5/14 (54%) vs 2500-rated opposition



Original comment (verbatim) in English by Alexander Alekhine of his game against Bulgarian master [Alexandar Zvetkoff](#) (according to Alekhine's transliteration), played in the 1st round of the preliminary group 2 of the Buenos Aires chess

olympiad, on the 24th of August 1939. Alekhine, who had been defeated by Tsvetkov in a simul in Sofia in 1936 takes here his revenge, with determination and brilliant endgame play.

1.e4 c5 2.Nf3 d6 3.c3

The obvious idea of this unusual move is to build up a Pawn center by d4 etc in case if Black does not play immediately 3... Nf6; and after the Knight's move, White, by the King's Pawn advance is able to create situations which are mostly rather in his favour and have moreover the advantage not to have been as overanalysed as the most other variations of the Sicilian defence.

3...Nf6 4.e5 dxe5 5.Nxe5 Nc6!

Boldly consenting to spoil his Pawns position in order to eliminate White's only developed piece. The variations deriving from the alternative 5... Qd5 6. d4 would be to White's advantage.

6.Nxc6 bxc6 7.Bc4 Bf5

The play against White's backward Queen's Pawn should almost balance the weakness created by the doubled Pawns on the c file.

8.d3 e6 9.Qf3 Qd7 10.h3

In order to answer 10... Bd6 by 11. Kd2-e4 (or b3) - and 10... Rd8 by 11. 0-0 etc. The immediate 10. 0-0 could have been answered by 10... Bd6 eventually followed by ... Ng4 etc.

10...Be7 11.Nd2

Although the following transaction should have procured White per force a slightly preferable endgame, even more promising was perhaps 11. 0-0 Rd8 12. Rd1 Nd5 13. Be3 eventually followed by Nd2-e4 etc.

11...Rd8 12.O-O

Of course not 12.Ne4? Nxe4 13.dxe4 Bxe4 etc.

12...Bxd3 13.Bxd3 Qxd3 14.Qxc6+ Qd7 15.Qa6?

By playing simply 15. Qxd7+ Rxd7 16. Nc4 White would have forced about the same advantageous endgame which he actually obtained later - but per nefas (NdT: by being wrong in Latin) - in the actual game the text move is inconsequent as Black's chances in the middlegame are now at least equal to those of his opponent.

15...O-O 16.Nc4 Qc7 17.Qa5

Trying to make good his previous Queen's move.

17...Qxa5?

Fortunately for the first player Black gives here a proof of lack of initiative and decision: by avoiding the exchange of queens he could start a real middlegame fight, whose result would be by no means certain, for instance 17...Qb7 18.Be3 (18.Bf4? Qe4 or (probably best) 18.Bg5 Rd5 19.Bf4 Rc8 etc. with a development compensating the slight weakness of the Queen's side) 18...Nd5! 19.Bxc5 Nf4 The endgame which follows now is in spite of the apparent simplicity of the means used by White, highly instructive by offering a typical example of a determined exploitation of two enemy Pawns weaknesses on the same sector of the board.

18.Nxa5 Rd6 19.Be3 Ra6 20.Nb3

White does not need to prevent the advantage of Black c Pawn which would, in fact, turn to his advantage after (20... c4) 21. Nd2 Rc8 22. b3 Nd5 23. Bd4 Bf6 24. Nxc4 Nxc3 25. Bxc3 Bxc3 26. Rc1 with a strong Knight and a Queen's side majority.

20...Rc8 21.c4!

Depriving the Black Knight of his best square d5. It is interesting to observe how from now on Black, without actually making any mistake will be first reduced to a full passivity and later forced to abandon material without being able to improve by this his consumptive position.

21...Kf8 22.Rfd1 Rd6

A reduction of forces is mostly welcome to the party which is more restricted in movements - as here Black, whose pieces are partly tied by the necessity to protect c5. But, as the following proves - the combination of the three pieces (Rook, Knight and Bishop), actively supported by the King, it is true - is all that White needs in order to increase his pressure (NdT: pressure) on the Queens wing in a decisive way.

23.Rxd6 Bxd6 24.Rd1 Ke7 25.Na5 Be5

Parrying the strong threat 26. Nb7.

26.Rd3!

Only because of the possibility of this active Rook manoeuvre Black's position which would be safe enough after, for instance 26. Rd2 Ne4 or 26. b3 Bc3 etc - gradually becomes critical.

26...Rc7

he could not play 26...Bxb2 27.Rb3 Be5 28.Rb7+ Rc7 because of 29.Nc6+! winning a piece.

27.Rb3 Nd7 28.f4

At the right moment as 28... Bd4 would lose a Pawn after 29. Bxd4 xcd4 30. Rd3 etc. and after 28... Bf6 the Bishop would be unable to cooperate to the defence of the weak spots on the Queen's side.

28...Bd6 29.Kf2 Nb6 30.Kf3 Kd7 31.Rd3

Immediately 31. Rb5 would perhaps spare a couple of moves. But as Black from now on will be condemned to complete inactivity, White really does not need to hurry.

31...Ke7 32.g4

The object of this and the following Pawn moves is clear: White is preparing the most favorable constellation on the right wing for the moment he will break through on the other side.

32...f6 33.h4 Na4

A very harmless demonstration which induces the opponent to execute a manoeuvre he would have done sooner or later anyhow.

34.Rb3 Nb6 35.Rb5 Kd7 36.h5 Ke7 37.a3 Kd7 38.Ke4

The initial move of the decisive manoeuvre: the King will be temporarily used for the protection of c4, which will permit the following elaborated Knight's trip bringing finally that price with a decisive effect from a5 to b5.

38...Ke7 39.Kd3 Kd7 40.Nb3 Na4 41.Nd2 Kc6

Also 41... a6 42. Rb8+ etc. would be of no help.

42.b3 Nb6 43.Ne4 Nd7 44.Ra5 Be7

Black has succeeded to protect adequately his c5 Pawn against the triple attack - but now comes the turn of the a Pawn!

45.Nc3! Rb7 46.Nb5 Kb6 47.b4 a6 48.Nc3 Kc7

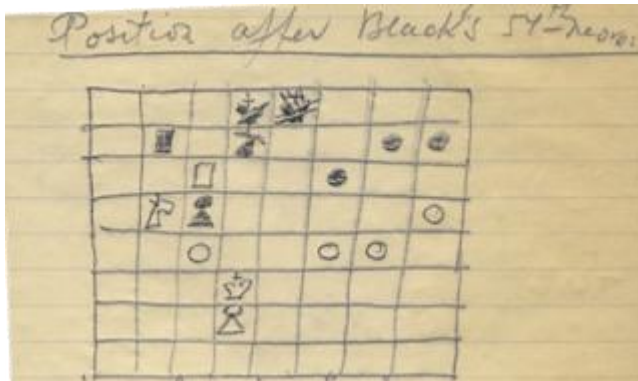
In view of 49. Na4 etc. the Pawn cannot be held anymore, and the alternative way to give it up by 48...Rc7 would prove as hopeless as the text move after 49.Ne4! Kb7 (or 49...f5 50.gxf5 exf5 51.Nc3 with the following Nd5 winning) 50.bxc5 Nb8 51.Nd6+ etc ±)

49.Rxa6 cxb4 50.Nb5+ Kd8 51.axb4 Bxb4 52.Rxe6 Bc5 53.Bd2!

Threatening to simplify in a decisive way by 54. Ba5+ Bb6 (or Nb6 55. Rc6 etc) 55. Rxb6! Rxb6 (Nxb6, 56. c5) 56. Kd4! etc.

53...Nf8 54.Rc6 Nd7

Position after Black's 54th move:



55.Ke4!

The disappearance of Black's e6 allows the White King to initiate a mating attack which finishes the game much more rapidly than any exploitation of the material advantage obtained.

55...Ke7 56.Kd5 Bg1 57.Bb4+ Kd8 58.Ke6!

Threatening 58. Be7+ followed by mate and thus forcing further substantial gains. Resigns.

1-0

Munich ol (Men), 1936	not rated on August 1936 list	2369	-9 (4/17, 24%)	-6 (2/10, 20%) vs 2514-rated opposition	N/A
Buenos Aires ol (Men) prel-B, 1939	not rated on August 1939 list	[2477]	-2 (2/6, 33%)	-2 (1/4, 25%) vs 2591-rated opposition	N/A
Buenos Aires ol (Men) f-B, 1939	2351 (#245 on September 1939 list)	[2392]	+4 (7/10, 70%)	= (1.5/3, 50%) vs 2370-rated opposition	+0.1
JUG-ch Novi Sad, 1945	not rated on January 1945 list	-	+1 (12/23, 52%)	no games vs rated opposition	N/A
Hilversum (Zonal), 1947	2490 (#114 on January 1947 list)	2484	-2 (5.5/13, 42%)	-2 (2.5/7, 36%) vs 2556-rated opposition	-0.5
Balkaniad tt Sofia, 1947	2483 (#151 on November 1947 list)	[2593]	= (1.5/3, 50%)	= (0.5/1, 50%) vs 2700-rated opposition	+0.3
Moscow (Chigorin Memorial), 1947	2483 (#151 on November 1947 list)	2444	-11 (2/15, 13%)	-10 (2/14, 14%) vs 2654-rated opposition	-2.2
BUL-CSR Sofia, 1949	2436 (#195 on January 1949 list)	[2549]	= (1/2, 50%)	= (1/2, 50%) vs 2609-rated opposition	+0.4
CSR-BUL Prague, 1950	2457 (#204 on January 1950 list)	[2480]	-1 (1.5/4, 38%)	-1 (1.5/4, 38%) vs 2542-rated opposition	-0.1
Marianske Lazne (Zonal), 1951	2470 (#196 on January 1951 list)	2448	-5 (5.5/16, 34%)	-5 (3.5/12, 29%) vs 2558-rated opposition	-1.3
DDR-BUL Halle, 1954	not rated on February 1954 list	[2501]	+1 (1.5/2, 75%)	+1 (1.5/2, 75%) vs 2466-rated opposition	N/A
Amsterdam ol (Men) fin-A, 1954	2447 (#261 on September 1954 list)	[2596]	= (3.5/7, 50%)	+1 (2.5/4, 63%) vs 2594-rated opposition	+1.2
Amsterdam ol (Men) pre-II, 1954	2447 (#261 on September 1954 list)	[2453]	= (2/4, 50%)	-1 (1/3, 33%) vs 2518-rated opposition	-0.3
Moscow ol (Men) fin-A, 1956	2480 (#207 on September 1956 list)	[2568]	+2 (4.5/7, 64%)	+1 (2.5/4, 63%) vs 2556-rated opposition	+0.9
Moscow ol (Men) prel, 1956	2480 (#207 on September 1956 list)	[2614]	= (1/2, 50%)	= (0.5/1, 50%) vs 2733-rated opposition	+0.3
BLG-URS Sofia, 1957	2552 (#94 on January 1957 list)	[2438]	-1 (0/1, 0%)	-1 (0/1, 0%) vs 2537-rated opposition	-0.5
Sofia, 1958	2523 (#146 on January 1958 list)	2465	-2 (4.5/11, 41%)	-2 (2/6, 33%) vs 2543-rated opposition	-0.9
Baku, 1964	not rated on January 1964 list	[2551]	-1 (0.5/2, 25%)	= (0.5/1, 50%) vs 2633-rated opposition	N/A

Rubinstein mem Polanica Zdroj, 1964	not rated on January 1964 list	2535	+2 (8.5/15, 57%)	+1 (7.5/14, 54%) vs 2500-rated opposition	N/A
URS, 1964	not rated on January 1964 list	[2473]	= (0.5/1, 50%)	= (0.5/1, 50%) vs 2509-rated opposition	N/A
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Ulan Bator, 1965	2501 (#191 on January 1965 list)	[2410]	-2 (0/2, 0%)	-2 (0/2, 0%) vs 2543-rated opposition	-0.9
Elenite op, 1986	not rated on January 1986 list	-	-1 (0/1, 0%)	no games vs rated opposition	N/A