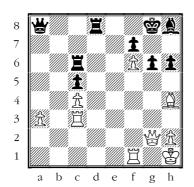
Test Yourself!

M. Oleksienko (2567) – M. Golubev (2472) Geller Memorial, Odessa 2007





World Chess News

World Chess Championship

It was a day-off at the tournament yesterday. Round 5 will be played today.

Standings after 4 rounds:

1–2. Anand and Kramnik – 2½ 3–6. Morozevich, Aronian, Gelfand and Grischuk – 2 7–8. Leko and Svidler – 1½.

Round 5 Pairings:

Anand – Svidler Grischuk – Morozevich Leko – Kramnik Gelfand – Aronian

Official website

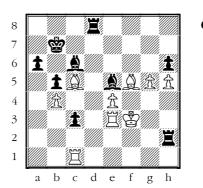
More on Round 4

by GM Mikhail Golubev

The 4th round of the World Championship was quite surprising, in my view – an Atypically bad loss for Leko to Aronian, and the leaders Kramnik and Anand both failed to convert the advantage in their favourite types of positions: Kramnik in the technical endgame against Grischuk and Anand in some concrete

dynamic position against Morozevich. Well, no doubt that there will be many other surprises in the tournament. Here is Anand's missed victory:

Morozevich (2758) - Anand (2792)



55... **汽**xh5?

56. Qe7! Ze8 56...**Z**d2! was still winning though it is somewhat more messy than one move earlier.

57.**曾g4! 国h2** 58.**凰f6! 国g2+** The tricky 58...**国g8!** still would have offered some winning chances to Black.

59.**當h3 買h2+** 60.**曾g4 買g2+** 61.**魯h3** ½-½.

Geller Memorial, Odessa

by GM Mikhail Golubev

The 3rd Efim Geller Memorial finished in Odessa, Ukraine on 16 September 2007. With more than 20 GMs and WGMs in the Section 'A' it became the strongest open in Ukraine. Three players scored points. Alexander Zubov from Crimea, who was leading or sharing first place during the whole tournament, became the winner due to the better tiebreak. As stated by the chief arbiter, the winner. with some reservations, scored the GM norm (the same applies to IM Denis Shilin). IM Mikhail Podgaets took the prize for the best result among the veterans. First place among women was taken by WGM Natalia Zhukova.

Usually I write that the organisation of this chess event in my town is nearto-perfect, but this time there were problems with the sanatorium Belava Akaziya which hosted the event. They failed to make the tournament room free on time on three days (when they had some other events in the same room, such as conferences of the railway workers and the real estate dealers), and as a result three of rounds started with approximately one hour delays. The Sponsors organisers have something to learn for the future.

In the Annotated Game section I will show my game versus the tournament winner. There is also a selection of games from the tournament in today's database. One of the most interesting encounters is M.Brodsky-D.Kovalev, where White sacrificed a rook in the endgame.

Final Standings:

1–3. IM Zubov (2552), GM Korobov (2530) and GM Sumets (2529) – 7 out of 9,

4-6. GM Zubarev (2504), IM Firman (2517) and IM Shilin (2380) – 6,5, 7–19. GM Oleksienko (2567), GM Zinchenko (2497), GM Drozdovskij (2567), GM Brodsky (2595), GM Malaniuk (2522), GM Vysochin (2518), GM Solodovnichenko (2582), IM Smirnov (2423), IM Podgaets (2460), IM Lushenkov (2447), Korobkov (2423), GM Lutsko (2418) and Podolchenko (2458) – 6, etc (107 participants).

Full final standings can be found at the website of the <u>Ukrainian chess federation</u>.

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John Watson's Chess & Books Show on ICC

by John Henderson



Tune-in for this Show on ICC Chess.FM every Tuesday at 21:00 EST. John's 90+ minute show will review the latest titles, followed by a discussion of books and other chess topics with his guests. This week (18th Sept), John's guest will be former World Championship challenger, coach and columnist GM Nigel Short MBE.

In 1979 at 19, Nigel was the world's youngest grandmaster. In 1993 in London, after defeating Boris Gelfand, Jon Speelman, Jan Timman and Anatoly Karpov in Candidates Matches. Short unsuccessfully challenged Garry Kasparov for the World Championship title. Along with his playing activities, Short is regarded as a witty, yet often controversial columnist on the game, notably for two of the UK's leading broadsheets, The Sunday Telegraph and The Guardian.

He has gone on to coach young prodigies like Pentala Harikrishna, Sergey Karjakin, David Howell and Parimarjan Negi. In 1999 the Queen of Great Britain awarded him the honour of Member of the British Empire (MBE), in recognition of his chess accomplishments.



Letters to the Editor

by GM Alex Baburin

After we published in CT-2502 the review of Topalov's book by GM Jacob Aagaard, I got several e-mails from our readers. Some of them disagreed with what Jacob wrote in the review, but I don't see any problem here – reviewers just express their opinions – and those can't always coincide with all other views. By the way, I would like to stress out that all CT contributors express their views which are not necessary shared by yours truly or other members of the CT team. Now, to your e-mails:

"Greetings from Chessville, old friends!

I thoroughly enjoyed Jacob's review in CT-2502, but thought you should know that the facts in Elista have already been solidly established – with photos – by ace investigative reporter Robert Tuohey, who earlier this year sent us a report on the whole affair. Tuohey wrote, "Are these accusations true? What could the mysterious "signals" be? Let's go to the footage..." All the sordid details can be found at our website.

With best wishes, David Surratt"

Yes, that webpage *is* funny – and well worth a visit. I never believed in the "signal" theory – many chess players gesticulate a lot or make faces, etc. Probably this is some compensation mechanist at work – for not being able to talk much!

On the other hand, signalling to the player is not a new problem in chess – remember the infamous glass of yogurt from 1978?! Naturally, some chess players are concerned or even slightly paranoid with this issue. I bet that we'll hear more about this in the future – this problem is here to stay.

"Dear Alex,

With the world championship in Mexico going on, there seems to be a lot of discussions why Ivanchuk is not playing there. In the latest *New in Chess* Kasparov suggests that Ivanchuk lacks power outside the chessboard and in CT-2502 he was called the world champion we deserve.

All these statements are very nice but these are the results of round 2 of the qualifying tournament, the World Chess Cup in Khanty–Mansiysk in 2005:

I. Cheparinov 1½ V. Ivanchuk ½

This looks quite clear to me,

Maarten Alink, Munich, Germany"

Personally, I don't see much point in all these talks on who should be playing in Mexico and who should not. If we treat chess as a sport, all we need is a fair system, which gives anyone a chance to prove their ability. FIDE has been struggling to introduce such a system, but at least Ivanchuk had a chance to qualify from Khanty-Mansiysk. He has problems in short matches (remember Las Vegas 1999?), but this has little to do with our question. After 2000 I considered Kramnik to be the World Champion. I know that many GMs thought differently and I understand their point of view. I am glad that FIDE has brought clarity to this tricky situation, so, with all my respect to Ivanchuk and some other top players, I do not see any point in speculations on what World Champion we "deserve".

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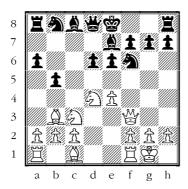
Annotated Game

by GM Mikhail Golubev

White: M. Golubev (2472) Black: A. Zubov (2552)

3rd Geller Mem Open-A Odessa UKR (5), 12.09.2007 Sicilian Defence [B87]

1.e4 c5 2.실f3 d6 3.d4 cxd4 4.실xd4 실f6 5.실c3 a6 6.실c4 e6 7.실b3 b5 8.0-0 실e7 9.발f3 (D)

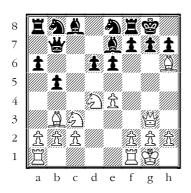


This queen's move was invented by Fischer in 1960. Looking at how many games were played in this line since then, no one should be surprised that the American champion these days prefers his own chess.

9...骨**b**6

The text is playable but riskier than a solid main line 11...b4 12.\(\Delta\)a4 \(\Delta\)bd7 13.f3 0-0 (as, for example, in Rublevsky-Ponomartiov, 4th game, Elista 2007); Clearly not the best of Black's options is 11...\(\Delta\)d7? 12.\(\Delta\)f5!, as in Ivanchuk-Shakhvorostov, Yurmala 1985.

12. 具h6 勾e8 (D)



13. 且g5?! 且xg5 14. ₩xg5 b4 15. ②a4 ₩xe4 16. ∃ad1 occurred in my ancient game versus Boris Gelfand from Klaipeda 1985, which ended in a draw.

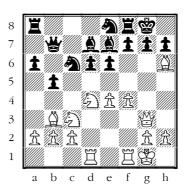
13...Qd7

After 13...46 (threatening with 14...4e5!) 14.4e3!? White was I think a bit better in Golubev-Kempinski, Bundesliga 2001/2.

14.f4

An alternative is 14.\(\mathbb{I}\)fe1 where Black should abstain from 14...\(\Delta\)c6? 15.\(\Delta\)d5! \(\Delta\)d8 (15...\(\ext{ext}\)5 16.\(\Delta\)xc6!) 16.\(\Delta\)f5! \(\ext{ext}\)5 17.\(\ext{ext}\)5 \(\Delta\)e5 18.\(\mathbb{I}\)xe5 \(\delta\)e5 19.f6 g6 20.\(\Delta\)e7++- (Gurieli-Sakhatova, Erevan 1985) and play, most likely, 14...\(\Delta\)h8 instead.

14...42c6!? (D)



15.f5!?

In our post-mortem analysis Zubov suggested 15.2g5, but 15...b4! looks good for Black; Curious but no so clear is 15.2xc6!? 2xc6 16.f5 \$h8 17.f6 2xf6 18.\(\text{Z}\)xf6 (Najer-Biriukov, St Petersburg 1998).

15...**公xd4** 16.**罩xd4**

Hardly can work for White 16.f6?! Axf6 17. Axf6 Axb3 18.axb3 h8; still, I spent a few minutes for it.

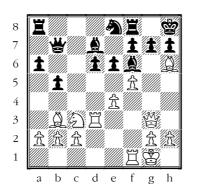
16...Qf6

The same position, but with a black queen on c7 instead of b7 is known in the 9... C7 line (Morozevich-Kasparov, Astana 2001, etc).

17. 其d3

The rook looks active on d3 but in fact it can be more a target of attack (.....\(\) b5! in further lines) than an attacking force. Perhaps 17.\(\) dd1!? is a serious alternative; Zubov opined that 17.\(\) deserves attention too 17...\(\) h8!?N (D)

 \bigcirc



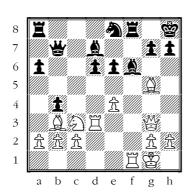
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In fact I once played everything up to this point. The game Golubev–Lambert, Oberliga 1997/8 followed 17...b4 18.fxe6 (18.2e2!! was later seen in an email game) 18...fxe6 19.2d5 4b5! 20.e5!! dxe5? (after 20...4xd3! Black is better in the further complications) 21.2xf6+ 2xf6 22.4xe6+ 4b8 23.4d7! and White won.

18.**⊈g**5

I had a difficult choice between this 18.fxe6!? fxe6 and 18... (18... (19.18) is bad due to 19.18 xf6!) 19.e5 (19.4g5 b4 leads to the game) 19...dxe5 20.4g5 (20.4e3!?), which gives important additional Black: possibilities 20...b4 to transposes to the game, but he has ideas such us 20...e4!? (or 20...4c6!?) 21.\(\mathbb{E}\)e3 (21.\(\mathbb{E}\)xe4? \(\mathbb{E}\)xe4 22.\(\mathbb{E}\)xd7 fails to 22...2d4+)21...2c6

18...b4! 19.fxe6 fxe6! (D)



According to Zubov, 19... (axe6!? also could have been playable, but the text is probably preferable.

20.e5

I also spent some time on 20.2e2 4b5 (Zubov in fact intended to go for 20... **Exe4!!? 21. **Ee3 **Eg6* which could have been sufficient for equality) 21. **21. **Laxe6 **Lax

21...②c7!! can be even better) 22.cxd3 ②c7! where I could see nothing good for White. An attempt is 23.營h3 but after 23...冱f7! Black is better.

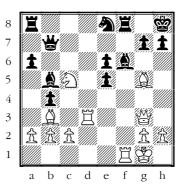
20...dxe5

My opponent did not consider seriously the move 20...bxc3!? , but it was a very interesting possibility. After 21.exf6 Black is not obliged to capture the pawn on f6 and can try 21...cxb2!? (or 21...♠b5!? 22.bxc3 ♠xd3 23.cxd3∞) with double-edged play after 22.fxg7+ ♠xg7 23.♣b1 and then, say, 23...♠f5 24.♣f2 a5

21.2)e4

A desperate 21. ₩h4? leads White nowhere after 21...bxc3 22. ℤh3 h6! + 21... ♠b5

Also possible was the less ambitious 21... \alpha xe4!? 22.\alpha xd7 and now 22...\alpha c6! 22.\alpha c5! (D)



An important move, which secures White's compensation

22...\geqeeeee7!

Probably better than 22...\$\Box b6 23.\$\Darksq 3 \\ \Darksq xd3 24.cxd3! (but not 24.\$\Darksq xe6!\) \$\Box xe6! \(25.\Darksq xe6 \Darksq xf1-+; \) after \(24.\Darksq xe3 \) I disliked for White \(24...\Box c6!! \) \(25.\Darksq xe5 \\ Box d6) ; Also inferior to the text seems to be \(22...\Darksq xd3 \) \(23.\Darksq xb7 \) \(\Darksq xf1 \) \(24.\Darksq c5!?

23.2) xe6 \(\mathbb{I}\)g8

After 23...②xd3?! I intended to play 24.②xf8!? where bad is 24...②xg5? (and even more so 24...②xf1?? 25.②g6+hxg6 26.》h4#; better but hardly sufficient for equality is 24...②e4!) 25.③xd3!+-⑤f6 and now 26.④xh7+⑤xh7 27.⑤g6#; A real alternative to the text was 23...⑤f7!? with messy play after, say, 24.②e3!? ③xd3 25.cxd3 ⑤d6 26.③c5

24. Qe3!?

I am not sure whether there was a stronger move, though White had plenty of options.

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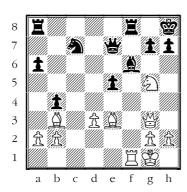
24...Qxd3 25.cxd3 Qc7!?

After 25... ad6 Zubov disliked 26. ac5!? (the sacrifice 26.2g5 \(\mathbb{Z}gf8 \) 27.2\(xh7 \) would, as contrary to the game, lead to a firm draw becuase the e4 square is under Black's control) and indeed White has compensation, but things are not too clear after 26... \sum ac8 or 26...\dd7(rather than 26...a5?! 27.d4!)

White hardly has any advantage in the line 26.4xc7 \displayxc7 27.4xg8 \displayxg8= . Or at least so I thought.

26... **运gf8?!** (D)

26.43g5



Black should have played 26...2xg5 27. ⊈xg5 \(\text{\text{\text{\text{\$\geq}}}}\) d6 (rather than 27... \(\text{\text{\text{\$\geq}}}\) c5+?! 28. ⊈xg8 ∃xg8 . I intended to continue 29.\(\mathbb{I}\)e1 \(\mathbb{I}\)e8 30.\(\mathbb{I}\)e3 , hoping to be marginally better.

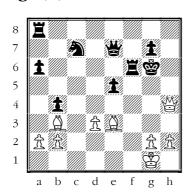
27. 分xh7! 含xh7

The simplest refutation of 27... 44? is 28.4xf8 4xg3 29.42g6+

The point. Clearly favours Black 28.\delta\h3+? \delta\h4

Otherwise Black loses: 28... \subseteq xf6? 29. \(\delta\)h3+ \(\delta\)g6 30. \(\delta\)g4+ \(\delta\)h7 31. \(\delta\)h5+; \$f5 31.\\$h5#

29. ₩**h4+** Now 29... ℤh6? gives away a queen. So, Black's answer is forced. 29...\$g6 (D)



30.**₩g**4+

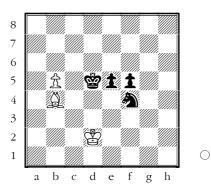
Having, as did my opponent, only a few minutes before the "eternal zeitnot" I decided to finish the game, underestimating my chances in the line 30.\degree e4+! \degree f5 31.g4! . Zubov planned to play the correct 31...\forall f6 (after 31... \$\mathbb{G}7?!\) quite strong is 32.d4! - Zubov), but even here White can play for a win and is objectively better: 32.h4!? (what I saw is that grabbing the knight by 32.gxf5+? \(\mathbb{G}\)xf5 33.\(\mathbb{G}\)c6+ \$\mathbb{B}h7 34.\mathbb{B}xc7 makes no sense: after 34... If8 35. Ic1 Ig4+ 36. Ih1 If3+ 37. \$\mathref{g}1\$ Black has not only the perpetual check, but also the winning *37...≌f6!–+*) 32...�h7 33.gxf5 34. 2c5! . And now Black should probably play 34... \(\text{\$\mathbb{H}} e8 \) (the line 34...\(\mathbb{G}\)d8?! \(35.\mathbb{Q}\)e7! \(\mathbb{G}\)b6+ \(36.\mathbb{G}\)g2 \(\mathbb{G}\)d4 37.\(\text{\textit{B}}\)f3 \(\text{\text{\text{B}}}\)f4 \(38.\text{\text{\text{\text{B}}}}\)h5+ \(\text{\text{\text{\text{B}}}}\)h6 \(39.\text{\text{\text{\text{B}}}}\)xh6+ gxh6 40.f6± looks grim for him)

30...當h7 31.皆h4+

This game exhausted me - before it I had won four games in the row (three of them were quite tense), but after it I lost three - performing in the end accordingly to my current ELO level. There also was a curious ending in the 7th round. ½-½.

A Mutual Zugzwang

M. Golubev (2472) - A. Sumets (2529) 3rd Geller Mem Op-A Odessa UKR (7), 2007

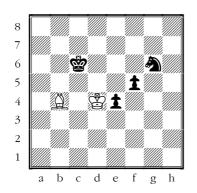


48.b6!? **\$\delta\$c6** 49.b7 **\$\delta\$xb7** 50.**\$\delta\$d6!** ଏପ୍ର6 51.ਊe3!

(Threatening with 52.4xe5! 4xe5 53.曾f4).

51...e4! 52. 2d4! 2c6 53. 2b4! (D)

 \bigcirc



Position after the text is mutual zugzwang. White can not allow the black king to reach f7, so he should preserve the bishop on the a3-f8 diagonal. But 53. 2a3? 2d7 54. 2d5 loses to 54... 2f4+! 55. 2e5 2d3+56. 2xf5 e3-+

53...骨b5

Here 53...\$d7 54.\$d5! \$e8 55.\$e6! is a draw. So Black is intending to go with his king to c2.

54. \(\mathbb{Q} \) c5

Playing in the mode 30 seconds per move I failed to see the key method of defence: 54.4a3 \$a4 55.4d6 \$b3 56.4c7! (or 56.4c5! \$a2 and now 57.4b4!) 56...\$c2 and now 57.4a5! \$d1 58.\$e3! . The text gives Black additional possibilities, though it is still a draw.

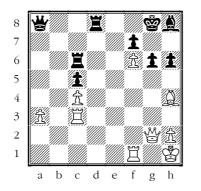
54...@e5!? 55.@a3?

This loses. Correct was 55.\dd5! **55...\dd3-+ 56.\dd5 \da4** Or 56...\e3

57. 46 4b3! 58. 4g3 4c2 59. 4e6 f4 60. 4h4 e3 61. 4f5 4d2 62. 4e4 e2 0-1.

Solution to our quiz:

M. Oleksienko (2567) – M. Golubev (2472) Geller Memorial, Odessa 2007



38... 🗓 xf6! 39. 🗓 xf6

39.\(\mathbb{I}\)xf6 \(\mathbb{I}\)d1+ 40.\(\mathbb{I}\)f1 \(\mathbb{I}\)xf1+ 41.\(\mathbb{I}\)xf1\(\mathbb{I}\)f6+ 42.\(\mathbb{I}\)g2 \(\mathbb{I}\)f1#

40.\(\mathbb{Z}\)xf6?\(\mathbb{Z}\)d1+; 40.\(\mathbb{Z}\)xa8\(\mathbb{Z}\)xf1+41.\(\mathbb{Z}\)g2\(\mathbb{Z}\)xa8 42.\(\mathbb{Z}\)xf1 f5!?

40...皆a5 41.莒f3 莒xf3 42.皆xf3 皆a4 43.皆e3 皆xc4 44.莒c1 皆d5+45.皆g1 皆d4 0-1.

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