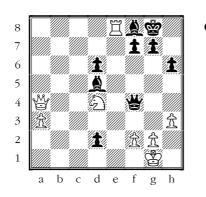
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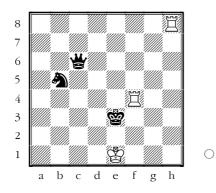
*The First Daily Chess Newspaper on the Net* CT-10 (3351) Sunday, 10 January 2010

# Test Yourself!

**A. Fier(2601) – H. Banikas (2608)** 7th World Team Ch., Bursa TUR 2010



**H.Rinck – Study** 1951



(White to play and draw.)

# On this Day...

The famous study composer, Henri Rinck was born in Lyon, France on 10 January 1870.

The Serbian current No. 1 female player, WGM/IM Alisa Maric, was born in New York on 10 January 1970.



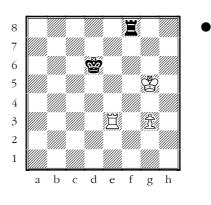


World Chess News

## World Team Championship Bursa, Turkey

The round 5 match India vs. Armenia was the first team draw (2–2) in the entire event. On first board Aronian missed a draw in a rook endgame:

### Sasikiran - Aronian



position after 53. \$25

Instead of **53... 肖g8+?** as Aronian played, 53...當d5! was the only move to draw. Mega Database 2009 shows three examples: Slobodjan in 1991, Nikcevic in 1996 in Petrushin in 1997 all made the same mistake as Aronian!

It was hard to expect before the start of the tournament that the USA team without Kamsky would be able to fight for the highest places, but after they defeated Israel everything seems possible.

### Round 5 results:

India – Armenia 2–2 Russia – Turkey 3½–½ Egypt – Azerbaijan 1–3 Israel – USA 1½–2½ Brazil – Greece 1–3

### Standings after 5 rounds:

1-2. Russia and USA - 8
3-4. Armenia and India - 7
5-6. Azerbaijan and Israel - 6
8. Greece - 4
9. Brazil and Egypt - 2
10. Turkey - 0.

## Round 6 pairings:

Armenia – Greece USA – Brazil Azerbaijan – Israel Turkey – Egypt India – Russia

Official website

# Mondariz, Spain

The Mondariz Open took place on 26-30 December 2009. GM Aleksa Strikovic took clear first place with 6 points out of 7. GMs Karen Movsziszian and Alejandro Hoffman scored 5½ points. There were 34 participants.

### Chess-results

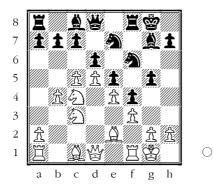
## Annotated Game

by GM Mikhail Golubev

#### White: B. Gelfand (2761) Black: H. Nakamura (2708) 7th World Team Championship Bursa TUR (5), 09.01.2010

King's Indian Defence – [E97]

1.d4 실f6 2.c4 g6 3.실c3 鼻g7 4.e4 d6 5.실f3 0-0 6.鼻e2 e5 7.0-0 실c6 8.d5 실e7 9.실d2 실e8!? 10.b4 f5 11.c5 실f6 12.f3 f4 13.실c4 g5 (D)

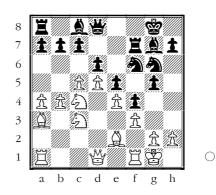


This curious variation may also arise through 9.b4. The theoretical assessment is between 'unclear' and 'winning for White', but in practice Black is successful quite often. In 1991 I won here a decent game against Vlatko Bogdanovski, but White had many serious possibilities to improve, and I returned as Black to this line only in 2002 after looking at the modern idea with ...d6xc5 (after White plays b4-b5).

### 14.a4

A principal alternative 14.2a3 may lead to the same positions after the further b4-b5, ...d6xc5, 2xc5, and a2-a4.

## 14....公g6 15. 鱼a3 莒f7 (D)

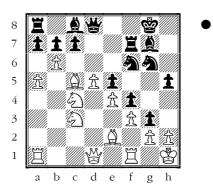


### 16.b5

This is a usual move, but in Beliavsky– Nakamura, Amsterdam 2009 (CT– 3211) White showed an interesting novelty after 16.a5 h5 17.b5 dxc5, i.e. 18.b6!?N and despite Nakamura's brilliant win in that game most annotators had the opinion that Black was objectively worse along the way. So, the question remains open there.

### 16...dxc5 17. Qxc5 h5 18.a5

In Bunzmann–Golubev, Bethune 2002 there was 18.d6!? (CT–787.cbv), 18.h3 as in Tishin–Golubev, Alushta 2006 (CT–2046) is a dubious approach here. **18...g4 19.b6 g3 20. Ch1** (D)



20...**Åf**8!

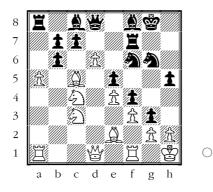
In the 2000s I tried to find a solution for Black in this line, which was

*This issue is prepared by GM Mikhail Golubev; technical editor: Ralph Marconi Subscription is 15 euro for 3 months. For further details please refer to <u>http://www.chesstoday.net</u> CT-10 (3351) Page 2 of 4*  recommended for White in Khalifman's "according to Kramnik" book (1st edition), and gradually came to a decision that this move is probably the most promising. A suggestion with some lines was included in my book *Understanding the King's Indian* (2006). Later, I found that Arbakov vs. Gufeld 1986 game, which was included in ChessBase database (EXT 2008), already featured this move.

### 21.d6N

Earlier only 21. 2g1 had been tried in practice: 21...2h4!? (The 1986 game followed 21...axb6!? 22.axb6 \(\begin{array}{c} xa1 \) 23. at h4 - intending 24.bxc7 h3! -24.h3 @xh3 25.gxh3 @c8 26.@g2 @h7 27.2xe5 2xe5 28.2d4 2g5 29.Eh1 and only here my 2006 analysis deviated from Arbakov-Gufeld with 29....2g4!?, of some interest is also 21... ④h7 ) 22. 邕e1? ④xg2 23. 魯xg2 ¤g7-+ Roussel Roozmon-Charbonneau. Montréal 2008. Unprofitable lines for White include 21.@xf8? @xe4!-+

### 21...axb6 (D)



### 22.**<u>Å</u>g1**

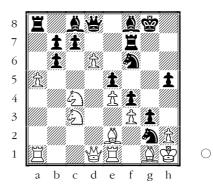
22.axb6 \exa1 23.\vert xa1 cxd6 24.\exa1 allows 24...\u03c0g4! 25.fxg4 \vert h4 26.\u03c0g1 hxg4 followed by ...f3 - White can hardly survive this.

### 22....**ఏh**4!

22...bxa5 'is unclear' - that all what was given in my book regarding 21.d6. But after 23.dxc7 ₩xc7 24. D5 White, despite being two pawns down for the moment, has an unpleasant initiative.

#### 23.莒e1

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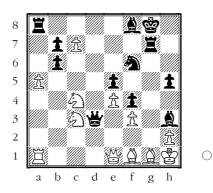
### 24.dxc7?

After 24.當xg2 邕g7 25.dxc7 an interesting attacking possibility is 25....營e7 (GM Zagrebelny in his live notes at ChessPro.ru provided the line 25...gxh2+ 26.登h1! hxg1營+ 27.邕xg1 營xc7 and then 28.axb6 邕xa1 29.bxc7 邕xd1 30.鼻xd1 邕xg1+ 31.登xg1 全e8 32.包d5 鼻e6 33.包xe5 鼻d6 34.包xf4 包xc7= with a probable draw) and if 26.包xb6 包xe4! with the idea of 27.營d8 鼻h3+!

24.... ②xe1! 25. 營xe1 g2+!

The most direct solution.

26.當xg2 莒g7+ 27.當h1 鼻h3 28.鼻f1 營d3!-+ *(D)* 

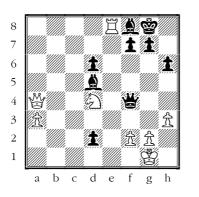


A picturesque position.

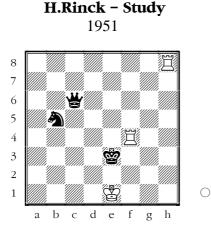
29. 2 xe5	Âxf1	30.營xf1	₩xc3
31.菖c1	₩xe5	<b>32.c8</b> ₩	<b>∐xc8</b>
33.\[]xc8	<b>₩e6 0-1.</b>		



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32....負c6! 33.罝xf8+ 當xf8 34.剑e6+ 當g8 0-1.



(White to play and draw.)

#### 1.**□C4! 營g2** Or 1....營xc4 2.□h3+ 當f4 3.□h4+= 2.□Lh3+ 營xh3 3.□Lc3+ ②xc3 stalemate ½-½.

**Contact information**. Have some comments about Chess Today? <u>E-mail us</u> – we appreciate your feedback! *Chess Today* is published by Alexander Baburin, 3 Eagle Hill, Blackrock, Co. Dublin, Ireland. Tel: (353–1) 278–2276. Fax: (353–1) 283–6839. E-mail: <u>ababurin@iol.ie</u> Website: <u>http://www.chesstoday.net</u> Editors: GMs Baburin, Scherbakov and Golubev, IMs Barskij and Notkin. Technical editors: Graham Brown and Ralph Marconi.

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