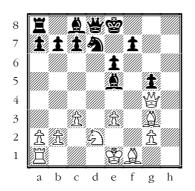
# The First Daily Chess Newspaper on the Net Saturday, 4 December 2010

# **Test Yourself!**

**Lipski (2205) - Golubev (2465)** Open Swieradow Zdroj POL (1), 1992





# **World Chess News**

# Women's World Championship

The Women's World Chess Championship takes place in Hatay, Turkey from 2–25 December 2010 (First round: Saturday 4 December). There are 64 participants.

Top rated participants are:
Humpy Koneru (2600, IND)
Hou Yifan (2591, CHN)
Tatiana Kosintseva (2581, RUS)
Nana Dzagnidze (2551, GEO)
Antoaneta Stefanova (2548, BUL)
Anna Muzychuk (2530, SLO)
Pia Cramling (2526, SWE)
Dronavalli Harika (2525, IND)
Ju Wenjun (2524, CHN)
Kateryna Lahno (2522, UKR)
Viktorija Cmilyte (2514, LTU)

The world champion Alexandra Kosteniuk (2507, RUS) is defending her title. The legendary Maia Chiburdanidze (2502, GEO) is playing as well.

The highest rated female players who are NOT participating in the championship are Judit Polgar (2686, HUN), Susan Polgar (i 2577, USA), Nadezhda Kosintseva (2576, RUS) and Xie Jun (i 2574, CHN).

More about the women's world championship – in the forthcoming CT issues!

# Official website

# 70th Italian Championship

It was unusual that a 2700+ player participated in a category 10 event: GM Fabiano Caruana won the Italian Championship, which finished in Siena on 4 December 2010.

It is Caruana's third Italian title. Adolivio Capece informed us that Caruana's next important tournament will be Reggio Emilia on December 28 – January 6.

#### Final standings:

1. GM Caruana (2709) – 9 out of 11 (perf. 2727), 2–3. IM D'Amore (2485) and GM Garcia Palermo (2465) – 7½, 4–5. IMs Brunello (2544) and D.Rombaldoni (2494) – 6, 6. GM Godena (2549) – 5½, 7. IM Piscopo (2399) – 5, 8–10. GM Ortega (2480), IM Genocchio (2433) and FM Bonafede (2310) – 4½, 11. IM Dvirnyy (2492) – 3½, 12. IM A.Rombaldoni (2471) – 2½.

#### Official website

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# 60th Greek Championship

The Elo favourite, GM Vasilios Kotronias preserved his lead and won the Greek championship in Vrahati which ended on 4 December 2010.

# Final standings:

**1.** GM Kotronias (2591) – 7, 2–4. IM Kapnisis (2511), GM Banikas (2590) and GM D.Mastrovasilis (2580) – 61/2

5-6. GMs I.Nikolaidis (2552) and

A.Mastrovasilis (2556) - 5,

7. Kanakaris (2285) - 3½,

8. FM K.Nikolaidis (2308) - 3,

9. Koukoufikis (2278) - 1½,

10. Spiliadis (1888) - ½.

# Official website

# **London Chess Classic**

Anand, Carlsen, Kramnik and Nakamura, as well as four top English players, Adams, Short, McShane and Howell, will compete in the 2nd London Chess Classic tournament from 8–15 December 2010.

# Official website

# **Svidler's Internet Interview**

On 2 December 2010, the Chess in Translation website published a Crestbook KC-Conference with Grandmaster Peter Svidler, Part 1.



# **Annotated Game**

by GM Mikhail Golubev

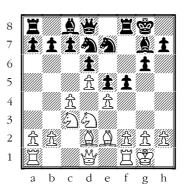
S. Bogdanovich - M. Golubev

Podgaets Mem Odessa UKR (10), 2010 *King's Defense – [E99]* 

Never say never – but already in 2009 I decided that 2010 will probably be the last year that I'll play in the classical/long tournaments. Additionally since I'm still in the top

1,000 players it is a good time to go. I'm glad then, that there were a couple of well played King's Indians in the November Odessa event.

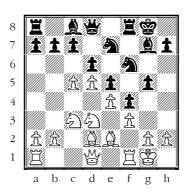
1.d4 회 6 2.c4 g6 3.회 c3 및 g7 4.e4 d6 5.회 f3 0-0 6.眞 e2 e5 7.0-0 회 c6 8.d5 최 e7 9.회 e1 회 d7 10.회 d3 f5 11.Дd2 (D)



### 11...公f6

Calmer is 11... \$\text{\text{\$\text{\$\geq}}}\$h8 and, especially, 11...fxe4. There is also 11...f4 which is usually considered to be dubious but maybe things are not that clear.

# 12.f3 f4 13.c5 g5 (D)



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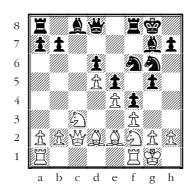
#### 14.cxd6

Topical here is 14.\(\mathbb{E}\)c1 \(\text{\sq}6\) and now 15.\(\text{\sq}b5\)!?. The old main line is 15.cxd6 cxd6 16.\(\text{\sq}b5\)\(\mathbb{E}\)f7 17.\(\mathbb{E}\)c2 \(\text{\sq}e8\) 18.a4 h5 19.\(\text{\sq}f2\) where dubious for Black is 19...a6?! 20.\(\text{\sq}a3\)! as in Ivanchuk–Golubev, Armiansk ch–Ukr jr 1983, this game, which is not yet in databases, opened my 2006 book on the K.I.D.

# 14...cxd6 15.分f2 **公**g6

The alternative 15...h5 invites White to insert h3 or to switch to positions with an early \(\mathbb{\Bar}\)a1-c1, because 16.\(\mathbb{\Bar}\)c2? is answered by 16...g4!. After the text White possibly has a larger choice, which is not necessarily good in a practical game.

16.\degree c2 (D)



# 16...買f7

After 16...h5 17.\(\Delta\)b5!? (usual is 17.h3) it can be dubious for Black to go for 17...g4 18.\(\Delta\)c7 g3 19.\(\Delta\)xa8 \(\Delta\)h7 though it deserves to be checked.

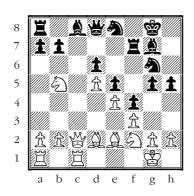
### 17. \ fc1 h5

After 17... 2e8 18.a4 h5 the unusual 19.2cd1!? led to a long manoeuvring fight in Aronian-Nakamura, Bursa 2010. Eventually, White won that complex game.

### 18.**公**b5!?

18...4 e8 (D)

18.h3 leads to the main position of the ☐fc1 set-up. (It occurred, as I remember, in my 1982 Ukrainian junior championship game against M.Gluzman, now an IM and chess coach in Australia ... During the last few years, I've been collecting all my preserved games at my web page. Alas, the majority of games from the junior tournaments have been lost). After the text, ♠c7 must be prevented.



#### 19.a4

Not 19. \(\textit{\Delta}\text{xa7?!}\) \(\textit{\Delta}\text{d7!}\) (much stronger than 19...\(\textit{\E}\text{c7?}\) 20. \(\textit{\Delta}\text{a5}\)) 20. \(\textit{\Delta}\text{b5}\) g4! with Black attacking (as in B.Maksimovic-J.Todorovic, Yugoslavia 1991).

## 19...Qf6!?N

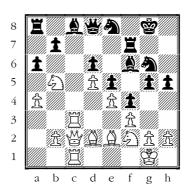
A move, which can be useful in attack and defence (still, in some lines Black may regret that the bishop interferes in

the development of the queen to h4 or g5). Premature is 19...a6?! 20.\(\Delta\)a3! 19... If 8 is, generally, more typical than the text. 19...2h4?! is also a typical move, but here it allows 20.\( \Delta xa7! \)\( \Beta c7 \) 21.\( \Delta a5 \)\( \Beta xc2 \) 22.\( \Delta xd8 \)\( \Delta \) After 19... 2d7 there was a recent game, as the database shows: 20.h3N (I was not sure about 20.\at a3 a6 21.2c7 but 21...2xa4 is maybe OK for Black) 20... 4f6 21. 2a3 4b8 22.a5 4d8 Matlakov-Baryshpolets, 23.42c3 Chotowa Wjun 2010: it looks playable for Black who could have tried 23...**全**f6!?

# 20.買a3

A tempting move. White correctly avoided the line 20.2xa7 \(\text{\mathbb{Z}}\)c7 21.\(\text{\mathbb{Q}}\)a5 (a better chance is 21.\(\text{\mathbb{Z}}\)c6! bxc6 22.\(\text{dxc6}\) which is quite unclear at first glance.) 21...\(\text{\mathbb{Z}}\)xc2 22.\(\text{\mathbb{Q}}\)xd8 \(\text{\mathbb{Z}}\)xe2 (it is good for Black to have a bishop on f6 here!) 23.\(\text{\mathbb{Z}}\)xf6 \(\text{\mathbb{Q}}\)d7= where Black wins a piece. Other options were 20.a5 and 20.h3 and a shift to a position from Matkalov-Baryshpolets is not improbable.

### 20...a6 21. 宣c3 (D)



# 21...Qd7

Not 21...axb5? 22.\(\mathbb{Z}\)xc8+-

# 22.4)a3∞

In the variation 22.2c7 2xc7 23.\(\mathbb{Z}\)xc4! Black should be OK.

#### 22...b5!?

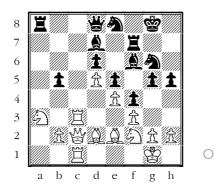
The start of the attack which at least gives Black serious practical chances. The line 22... ₩b8 23.a5 ₩a7 24. ♠c4 ♠d8 did not attract me (but maybe was playable?). There were 'short' moves like 22... ₭b8 where White cannot play 23. ♠c4? (23.h3!? is normal) because of 23... b5∓.

#### 23.axb5

A curious idea was 23.\(\mathbb{Z}\)c6 sometimes White can play like this.

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### 23...axb5 (D)



Already here White had a complex choice.

#### 24.買b3

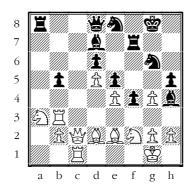
After 24.\(\Delta\xb5!\)? g4 25.fxg4 Black can consider 25...\(\Delta\hat{h}4\) (after the obvious 25...\(\hat{h}xg4\) 26.\(\Delta\xg4!\) Black cannot win a piece without losing an exchange. For example, 26...\(\Delta\xb5\) 27.\(\Delta\xb5\) \(\Delta\beta+\text{b}6+\text{28.\text{B}h1}\) \(\Delta\xb5\) 29.\(\Delta\hat{h}6+\text{Bg7}\) 30.\(\Delta\xf7\) \(\Delta\xf7\) and White can be somewhat better here) where 26.g3 can be checked (Avoiding 26.gxh5\) \(\Delta\xf2+\text{27.\text{B}xf2}\) \(\Delta\beta+\text{28.\text{B}f1}\) f3!). If 24.\(\Delta\xb5\) Black plays 24...\(\Delta\xa3!\) and should be OK as I thought. Again possible was 24.\(\Delta\xc{c}6!\)?

#### 24...g4

I also examined 24...b4 25.\(\mathbb{Z}\)xb4 g4 26.fxg4 \(\mathbb{Q}\)h4 but was afraid that it can be too much. In particular, I was far from sure whether Black has enough after 27.\(\mathbb{Q}\)e1 \(\mathbb{Z}\)xf2+ 28.\(\mathbb{Z}\)xf2 hxg4.

#### 25.fxg4

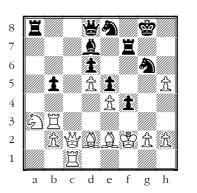
Also a serious move is 25. 2xb5 where I intended to continue 25... 2h4!? 25... 2h4 (D)



# 26.gxh5?!

Critical was 26.g3! where after 26...b4!? (I disliked 26...hxg4 27.\(\Delta\xxy\)xg4!? and 26...fxg3 27.hxg3 which was what I intended to check first, maybe Black can even try something like 27...\(\Delta\xi\)f4)

27. ②c4 (avoiding 27.gxh5 fxg3 28.hxg3 ②f4!) 27...fxg3 28.hxg3 ②a4 29. ③d3! is engine's suggestion for White. All this is very compex. 26... ③xf2+ 27. ③xf2 (D)



#### 27...**②h**4≅

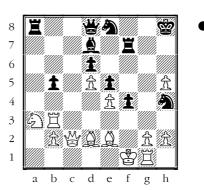
Probably correctly abstaining from 27... ₩b6+ 28. ₺f1 ₺h4.

# 28.**罩g1**?!

It is tempting to involve the rook in the defence, but after this move the white pieces lose co-ordination and things are getting even more dangerous for White. 28. 21!? could have been preferable, after which Black has a number attractive options.

#### 28...**含h8**

Again abstaing from the check 28... 曾b6+ 29. 當f1 當h8 (or 29... 包g7) **29. 當f1** (**D**)



### 29...**公f**6

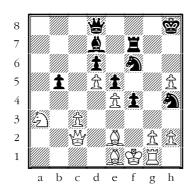
29... 對6 ('very strong' - Bogdanovich) was not clear to me, so I activated one more piece. 30. 且d1!? is a suggestion by 'Fritz' then (30. 且f3? 公xf3 31. 且xf3 b4∓; 30. 且e1 f3 31. 且xf3 公xf3 32. 且xf3 五xf3+ 33. gxf3 且h3+ 34. 且g2 營e3! 章) and if 30... f3 31. g4.

# 30.⊈e1 \(\mathbb{\pi}\)c8

It is at least logical to exchange rooks before pushing ...f3.

31.\(\mathbb{Z}\)c3 \(\mathbb{Z}\)xc3 \(32.bxc3\) (D)

 $\bigcirc$ 



#### 32...f3!

32...②xd5? 33.exd5 ⑤f5 34.⑥f2 ⑥e3+35.⑥xe3 fxe3+ was considered by me as an alternative, but I could not see the full compensation there. In fact, even 36.⑥f3 (36.⑥e1! ⑥h4+37.⑥d1± was the main reason why I did not go for that line) 36...⑥h4 37.⑥e2! turns out possible, because 37...e4?! (37...⑥a4!?) fails to 38.⑥xe3 with the idea of 38...exf3 39.⑥h6++-

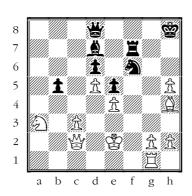
# 33. Axh4

Not 33.gxf3??  $\triangle$ h3+; After 33. $\triangle$ xf3  $\triangle$ xh5!?  $\rightarrow$  Black has a strong attack for not so much sacrificed material.

#### 33...fxe2+

33... 2g4?? is nice, indeed, but it does not work at all: 34. 2xd8 2xh2+35. 2f2 2g4+36. 2g3+-

#### 34. \$\dispxe2 (D)



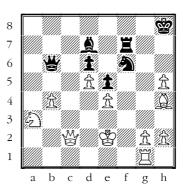
# 34...b4!∓

Sacrificing one more pawn (in order to have access to the d4 square) is the key move, otherwise Black might have had problems. For example, 34...\$b6? 35.\(\mathbb{E}\)f1 \(\mathbb{Q}\)g4+ 36.\(\mathbb{E}\)d2 \(\mathbb{Q}\)xd5 37.exd5 \(\mathbb{E}\)xf1 38.\(\mathbb{E}\)g6 where Black should fight for a draw by 38...\(\mathbb{E}\)f2+! 39.\(\mathbb{Q}\)xf2 \(\mathbb{E}\)xf2+ 40.\(\mathbb{E}\)c1 b4! Or 34...\(\mathbb{Q}\)g4+? 35.\(\mathbb{E}\)d3!

#### 35.cxb4

After 35. ₩d2 bxa3 36. ₩h6+ ₡g8 37. ₩g6+ ₡f8 38. ₩h6+ Black, importantly, has 38... ₡e8 ∓.

My main intention after 35.2c4 2b5 36.cxb4 was 36...c8 (36...2c7! $\mp$  and if 37.2f1?! 38.2xf6+ 5h7) 37.2xf6+ 15h2xf6 but here it is not clear whether Black can win after 38.2c1! (my idea was 38.2d3? 15h2!-+1) 35...4b6!-+4D)



Stronger than 35... \( \textit{2}\)g4+?! 36.\( \textit{3}\)d3 \( \textit{9}\)b6. After the text it is hard to suggest anything for White.

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# 36. **≜**f2 **\ \ \** a6+!?

The Engine at least for a while prefers other moves, but the text is certainly good enough.

# 37.b5

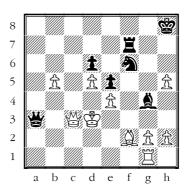
37.營d3? loses instantly to 37...童g4+! 38.營d2 ②xe4+!. After 37.②c4 my main idea was to continue 37...②xe4!? 38.營xe4 單f4 39.營xf4 exf4 40.ঐd4+營h7 41.單c1 ⊉b5 42.營d3 and here White is firmly lost: for example, 42...營a2 should win a piece for Black(42...營a3+!? can be even stronger)

**37... Qg4+!** Simplest.

#### 38.曾d3

Or 38. d2 da5+ (for example) and wins.

# 38...\degree xa3+ 39.\degree c3 (D)

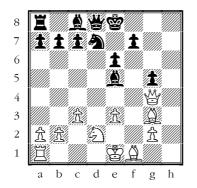


# 39...\\degree xc3+

I did not expect that White would try to resist, being two pieces down.

# **Solution to our Quiz:**

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