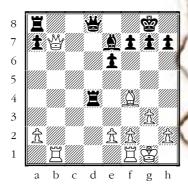
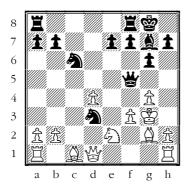
# **Test Yourself!**

Smyslov - Tolush Moscow, 1961



## Potemkin – Alekhine St Petersburg, 1912



# On This Day...

by GM Alex Baburin

Smyslov was born on 24 March 1921 in Moscow. Today he celebrates his 85th birthday. Smyslov established himself as one of the most promising Soviet players in the late 1930s, when he tied for first place with Belavenets in the Moscow championship. In 1940 he finished third in the USSR championship, repeating the same result in 1941. In 1944 he was second.

After finishing third in the Groningen tournament of 1946, Smyslov got a

place in the world championship of 1948, where he came second. In 1954 he drew (12:12) a world championship match against Botvinnik. In 1957 he defeated Botvinnik +6 –3 =13. In 1958 he lost the revenge match.

Smyslov remained one of the world's best players up to the mid 1980s, when he went all the way to the final Candidates match vs. Kasparov.

Later declining eyesight forced Smyslov to stop playing tournaments, but he remains very active, focusing on chess composition. We wish Vassily Vasilyevich good health and further creative achievements!

The 4<sup>th</sup> World Champion *Alexander Alekhine* died on 24 March 1946 in a small hotel in Estoril, Portugal. During his career Alekhine took part in 87 tournaments, of which he won 62. He played 23 matches, including 5 world championships. He won 17 of them, drew 4 and lost only 2 (to Nenarokov in 1909 and to Euwe in 1935).



# World Chess News

# **Women World Championship**

The final match between Xu Yuhua (2502, China) and Alisa Galliamova (2467, Russia), which consists of four games, has started in Ekaterinburg March 23<sup>rd</sup>. The first game was won by **Xu Yuhua**, who exploited careless play by Galliamova in an equal ending.

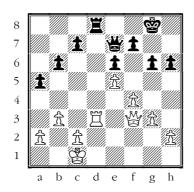
Official website

## White: A. Galliamova (2467) Black: Xu Yuhua (2502)

WWCC 2006 Ekaterinburg RUS (6.1), 23.03.2006 French Def/ -[C10]

1.e4 e6 2.d4 d5 3.公c3 公f6 4.公g5 dxe4 5.公xe4 公bd7 6.公xf6+ 公xf6 7.公f3 h6 8.公e3 A curious, but already well-known continuation for White is I.Zaitsev's 8.公xf6!? 營xf6 9.公b5+! c6 10.公d3

8... ②d5 9. 當d2 ②d6 10.0-0-0 當e7 11. ②e5 ②d7 12.f4N This is hardly an improvement over Leko-Bareev, Wijk aan Zee 2004 which continued 12. ②c4 ②xe5 13.dxe5 ②c6 14. 營d4 ②xe3 15. 營xe3 營g5 16.f4 營xg2 17. 黨hg1 營e4 18. 營xe4 ③xe4 19. 黨xg7 ½—½ 12... ②xe5 13.dxe5 ③xe3 14. 營xe3 ②c6 15. ②e2 0-0 16. ②f3 ③xf3 17. 營xf3 b6 18. 黨d3 黨d8 19. 黨hd1 黨xd3 20. 黨xd3 黨d8 21.g3 a5 22.b3 g6= (D)



White wasn't able to set any opening problems for her opponent. The endgame is drawish.

 $\bigcirc$ 

**23.g4** Unnecessary activity. What is White intending to attack?

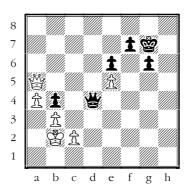
**23... 点xd3 24. 資xd3 費h4! 25.h3** Maybe White could seek a draw in the pawn endgame after 25. 量g3 量xg3 26.hxg3

**25... §g7 26. §b2?!** Essential was 26. **§e3!**, preventing further activation of the black queen.

Black's hopes for a win gradually becomes realistic.

28. 當e4 b5 29.a4 b4 30. 當c4 h5!? There were other tempting options, related to the advance of the g-pawn. 31. 當b5 當d4+ 32. 當b1 當xf4 33. 當xc5 hxg4 Curiously, Black

refuses to play 33... \$\text{\textit{\textit{g}}}f1+\$ and 34... \$\text{\text{\text{w}}}xh3 - while White has refused to exchange the pawns on h5 few moves earlier (so, as it seems, both sides have tried to avoid the same position).



 $\bigcirc$ 

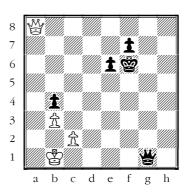
 $\bigcirc$ 

White's a-pawn is closer to the last rank than Black's g-pawn, but the obvious difference in the activity of queens, typically for the queen endgames, determines Black's advantage.

**37.含a2 曾c3 38.含b1 g5 39.曾d8** If 39.曾b6 g4 40.a5 g3 41.a6 , then 41...曾e1+ 42.曾a2 曾f2 43.曾xf2 gxf2 44.a7 f1曾 45.a8曾 曾e2! = , winning a pawn.

39...**資xe5** 40.a5 g4 41.a6 g3 42.**ᇦd2 ᇦg6!?** 43.a7 Maybe White could try 43.ᇦg2!? ᇦe1+ 44.ఄb2 ᇦf2 45.ఄe4+

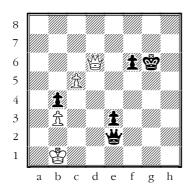
43...皆e4! 44.皆d8 g2 45.皆g8+ 皆f6 46.a8皆 皆xa8 47.皆xa8 g1皆+干 (D)



It is impossible to cover all the nuances of this not so simple game in such light notes. But, starting from this point, Black's win seems to be a clearly more likely outcome than a draw.

48. 當a2 曾g4 49. 曾d8+ 曾g7 50. 曾d3 e5 51.c4 曾g2+ 52. 當a1 曾g1+ 53. 當a2 曾f2+ 54. 當b1 曾e1+

## 55. 曾a2 e4 56. 曾d4+ 曾g6 57.c5 曾e2+ 58. 曾b1 e3 59. 曾d6+ f6 (D)



60.c6 Or 60.營g3+ 營f5 61.營h3+ 營e5 62.營g3+ 營d4 63.營d6+ 營c3 64.營xf6+ 營xb3 65.營f7+ 營c4-+

 $\bigcirc$ 

60...皆e1+ 61.皆c2 皆f2+! 62.皆c1 e2 63.皆d3+ f5 64.皆d6+ 皆h5 0-1.

### **Amber Tournaments**

### Round 5 results, blind:

Ivanchuk – Aronian ½-½ Topalov – Leko 0-1 Nielsen – Van Wely 1-0 Gelfand – Vallejo ½-½ Grischuk – Anand 1-0 Morozevich – Svidler 1-0

## Round 5 results, rapid:

Aronian-Ivanchuk 0-1 Leko-Topalov ½-½ Van Wely – Nielsen 1-0 Vallejo – Gelfand 1-0 Anand – Grischuk ½-½ Svidler – Morozevich 1-0 Official website

# 7<sup>th</sup> Poikovsky Tournament

March 23<sup>rd</sup> was a day off.

## Standings after 5 rounds:

1–4. Shirov, Zvjagintsev, Rublevsky and Najer – 3 5–8. Ponomariov, Bareev, I.Sokolov and Dreev – 2½ 9. Onischuk – 2 10. Bologan – 1. Official website (in Russian)

# Beer-Sheva Rapid

by IM Yochanan Afek

The traditional Beer–Sheva tournament was held over 3 days and had a rapid–chess format (25 minutes + 10 seconds increment). Korchnoi started the tournament with 3 consecutive defeats, however did not lose a single game afterwards.

## Final standings:

**1–2.** GMs Khuzman and Avrukh –8/11

3. GM Golod – 7

4. GM Roiz - 6½

5-6. GMs Korchnoi, A. Greenfeld – 6

7-8. IM Khmelniker, GM Ma.Tseitlin-5

9. GM Dvoiris - 4½

10. IM Vydeslaver – 4

11. IM Umarov - 3½

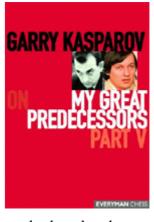
12. IM Klenburg – 2½.

# ChessCafé Updates

by GM Mikhail Golubev

The ChessCafé.com website was massively updated this week. One of the new articles is an interview with

**Garry Kasparov** by Hanon W. Russell. The interview is very



interesting. For example, here's what Kasparov had to say about Anatoly Karpov:

"... he was always able to fight with these new generations and come up with his usual magic technique, and the moves that could be recognized as great moves only when it was too late. His style is not one you can learn from, but I think if you look at modern chess there is always an element of Karpov, who was a great expert in picking up positions where the general recognition of the patterns in the middlegame could be far more important than concrete moves."

I should confess now that after reading Volume 5, and final in the series, of Kasparov's "Predecessors" [according to the interview, he is planning to launch a new series tentatively called Modern Series], I had real doubts that Kasparov was able to be so polite, when he writes about Karpov. But this excerpt the interview with Russell convinced me that there was more direct efforts by Kasparov in Volume 5 than I used to think.

Another part of Kasparov's Volume 5 is about Viktor Korchnoi. I was more impressed, though, by Korchnoi's own fresh (and, in my view, simply outstanding) biographical book, the Russian edition of which is called *Shachmaty bez Poshchady*. But, well, these books are of a very different nature.

# **Annotated Game**

by GM Mikhail Golubev

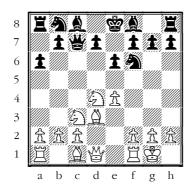
White: M. Golubev (2499) Black: I. Chirila (2339)

Ciocaltea Mem Bucharest ROM (12), 19.03.2006 Sicilian Defense - [B43]

## 1.e4 c5 2.\( \Delta\) f3 e6 3.\( \Delta\) c3

This move (usually followed by d4) somewhat narrows White's optons in the Kan and Taimanov systems, where he will not have lines with c2-c4 at his disposal. At the same time, several sidelines for Black after 3.d4 cxd4 4.\(\Delta\xd4\) are now avoided. Specifically, 4...\(\Delta\bdots\) b6, 4...\(\Delta\cdots\) and 4...\(\Delta\forall \text{6}\) 5.\(\Delta\cdots\)

3...a6 4.d4 cxd4 5.ᡚxd4 營c7 6.ቧd3 ᡚf6 7.0-0 (D)



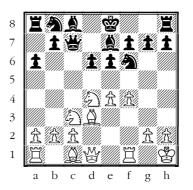
Typically in the Kan System, Black

has quite a wide choice here.

7... Qe7 After 7... 2c6 the move 8. Qe3 transposes to a line of the "Taimanov", which I played as White often. While 8. 2xc6!? is, possibly, more principled.; There is also, e.g. 7... Qc5 8. 2b3 Qe7, which occurred in two Anand vs Rublevsky 2004 games. As I annotated both these games for CT, I could possibly remember something over the board.

**8.4** If 8.f4, then 8...4c5!? must be taken into account.

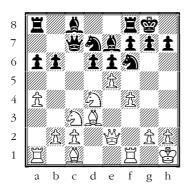
8...d6 9.f4 (D)



9...0-0 Now or on the next move 9... 2bd7 could have been somewhat more flexible.; 9...2c6 can easily lead Black to inferior versions of the Scheveningen. 10. 2e3, and the recent game Golubev-Al.Alexeev, Alushta 2005 followed 10...0-0 11.\\displays f3 \( \mathbb{Q} \)d7 12.曾g3 **4**b4 (12...b5 13.e5!?) 13.**4**e2!? \(\textsquare{a}\) ac8 14.a3 \(\textsquare{a}\)c6 (Now White has a full extra tempo a3 in comparison to the 且e2 Scheveningen) 15. 且ad1!? 當h8 16.ᡚf3!? ₩a5?! (16...ᡚh5 with the idea 17. \(\text{\textit{e}}\)17. \(\text{\text{d}}\)et \(\text{e}\)1 \(\text{d}\) \(\text{d}\) was a better way to defend against e5) 17.e5 2d5 18.2d2 19...Qxd6 20.Qxd5 exd5 21.Qc3 f6 22.\(\mathbb{Z}\)xd5 \(\Delta\)e7! 23.\(\mathbb{Z}\)xd6? (a dubious exchange sacrifice: it was necessary for White to accept that Black has some activity for the pawn, and to retreat the rook to d1 or d2) 23... \delta xd6 24. ⊈b4 \( \text{\text{\$\geq}} \) e6 25. \( \text{\$\geq} \) d3 \( \text{\$\geq} \) fe8 \( \text{\$\geq} \)

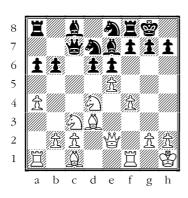
10.a4!? b6 11.৬e2 ১bd7 11... ♣b7 12.e5! dxe5 13.fxe5 ১fd7 14.♠f4 ১c5 and now 15.৬g4!? , as I correctly spotted during the game, transposes to Volokitin's games versus Rublevsky and Vescovi. What I forgot, however, is that position was reached via a totally different system, i.e. the ♣e2 Scheveningen!

12.e5!? (D)



As contrary to my expectations, after the game I found that this position is practically new.

### 12...**夕e8?!** (D)



 $\bigcirc$ 

A hard, but not an optimal decision. Even if it is not so easy for White now to use the weakness of Black's e6, h7 pawns and the a8 rook, some solution must exist. Instead, correct was 12...dxe5 13.fxe5 2xe5! (but not 13...\(\text{\text{\text{\$\pi}}}\)xe5 14.\(\text{\$\pi}\)c6! \(\pi\) \(\text{\text{\$\pi}}\)c5 15.\(\text{\text{\$\pi}}\)f3 \(\text{\$\pi}\)d6 where 16.2e3!? \(\text{\text{\$\geq}}\) 17.\(\text{\text{\$\geq}}\) xh5 18. 2e4!? what I planned, seems to be good enough) 14.2f4 2d6! (not 14... 2fd7 15. 2e4!? ±) and here White's advantage is not so easy to prove. For example, 15.2e4 (15.2db5!? axb5 16. ♠xb5 allows White to regain the pawn, but after 16... \(\text{\psi} c6\) \(\infty\) with the idea 17.�xd6 �xd3 18.₩xd3 莒d8!? Black has a decent counterplay) 15...2xe4 16.2xe4 (but not 16.2xe4?) ②xd3 17. ②xd6 ₩xd6 18. ₩xa8 which is refuted by 18... ②c5! 19.b4 △b7∓ with point being 20.bxc5 20.bxc516... 互b8 17. 互ad1 (another direction is of 21.4xa6 4xa6 22.4xa6 4f6 23.4f3 *Ag3*) 17...2c4! 18.2c6 (18.4xd6? විxd6 19.විc6 විxe4! 20.වxb8 විc5∓; 18.4c1!? might be over-optimistic) White is certainly not worse in all

these complications – but is he better? Hard to be sure.

### 13.exd6!? ↑

A result of 30 minutes of long reflection. After 13. \$\displayed e4 g6 (in the only preceding game with 12.e5, which was played in the Spanish league years ago, Black decided to resign here according to the database) 14. \alpha xa8 (14.2c6!? Ah4! and White's previous move can be justified only by 15.f5!, with still not too clear consequences) 14... 4b7 White is forced to continue 15. 2d5∞ (15. 2a7? fails to 15... 2xg2+ 16. \$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$a}\$}\$} 2 \$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$a}\$}\$} 17. \$\text{\$\text{\$a}\$}\$6 \$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$b}\$}\$} 18. \$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$a}\$}\$} 4 2c5-+) with very complex play after 16.≌a7 15...exd5 or 15...**2**xd5 當xh7 14. 營h5+ 當g8 15. 且f3 can hardly be correct: 15...\div c4!?, protecting the e6 pawn and threatening with 16...\dispf1 mate seems to be good enough for Black.; A serious alternative was 13.f5!? and after 13...2xe5 14.fxe6 fxe6 ₿xf8 15.\(\textit{\textit{xh}}\)7+ 17. \delta e4+! White will capture the black rook on a8, gaining the exchange. It is difficult for Black compensation. The most basic point is that after 17... \$\displays 8 18. \$\displays xa8\$ the white queen can not be caught: 18...\(\textit{D}b7??\) (18... \(\text{\textit{#}}f7\)) 19. \(\text{\text{\text{w}}}xe8\); The problem with 13. \delta f3?! is that it does not create a real threat, so Black can play 13...2c5! (The idea behind #f3 can be seen in the line 13... 4b7? 14. 4h3 g6 15. 2xe6 fxe6 16.\(\text{\textit{\textit{E}}}\)xe6+\(\text{\textit{\textit{E}}}\)f7 17.\(\text{\text{\text{\text{\$Q\$}}}\)c4+-\)

13...  $\triangle$  xd6 13...  $\triangle$  xd6?! runs into 14.f5! (after 14.  $\triangle$ d5?! exd5 15.  $\forall$  xe7  $\exists$  e8  $\pm$  White does not have anything special; , while the sacrifice 14.  $\triangle$  xe6? fxe6 15.  $\forall$  xe6+  $\exists$  f7 16.  $\triangle$  d5  $\forall$  d8  $\mp$  is just incorrect) 14...  $\triangle$ c5 15.f6  $\triangle$  xf6 16.  $\exists$  xf6 gxf6 17.  $\triangle$  h6 f5 18.  $\forall$  e3!+-; After 13...  $\forall$  xd6?! 14.  $\forall$  e4  $\triangle$  ef6 15.  $\forall$  xa8  $\forall$  xd4  $\pm$  Black hardly has any compensation for the exchange.

#### 14.f5 e5?!

After 14...②c5 I planned 15.fxe6 fxe6 16.\(\mathbb{Z}\)xf8+ \(\mathbb{Z}\)xf8 17.\(\mathbb{Z}\)c4\(\dagger\) with the better chances.

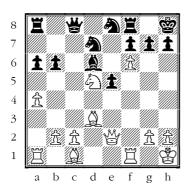
15.4)d5!± (D)



15...費b8 By making his previous move, Black missed that after 15...費b7 there is 16.且e4! exd4 17.包e7+ 且xe7 18.且xb7 且xb7 19.覺xe7+-; After 15...覺c5 very strong is 16.包b3! (simpler than 16.且e4 且b7) 16...覺xd5 17.且e4 and the black queen is trapped.; Finally, 15...覺d8 16.包c6 覺h4 17.g3 覺h3 18.且e4 is also objectively lost for Black. E.g.: 18...包ef6 19.且g2 覺g4 20.覺xg4 包xg4 21.h3 包gf6 22.包xf6+ 包xf6 23.且d1+-

16.**②c6! 營b7** 17.**②ce7+ 登h8** 18.**②xc8 營xc8** Otherwise Black loses material: 18...營xd5 19.**②**e4+-; or 18...爰xc8 19.**②**xa6+-

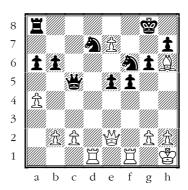
19.f6! (D)



Not giving Black the possibility to consolidate by ... ②ef6.

23...當c5 24.買ad1!? 白ef6 24...當xe7 25.鱼xg8 當xg8 26.當c4+ 當h8 27.當c6 (or maybe 27.鱼g5) and White should be technically winning.

25. \( \text{\( xg8 \text{\( \text{\( xg8 \text{\( \text{\( xg8 \text{\) \ext{\( xg8 \text{\( xg8 \text{\) \ext{\( xg8 \text{\( xg8 \text{\) \ext{\( xg8 \text{\) \ext{\) \ext{\( xg8 \text{\( xg8 \text{\) \ext{\( xg8 \text{\( xg8 \text{\) \ext{\( xg8 \text{\( xg8 \text{\) \ext{\( xg8 \text{\( xg8 \text{\( xg8 \text{\( xg8 \text{\) \ext{\( xg8 \text{\( xg8 \text{\) \ext{\( xg8 \text{\) \ext{\) \ext{\) \ext{\( xg8 \text{\( xg8 \text{\) \ext{\( xg8



26.Ag5

26. 學f3! with the idea of 26... 트e8 27. 學b3+ 學h8 28. 學f7

 $\bigcirc$ 

26...**\$g**7?!

A blunder in a hopeless position.

27. 点xf6+ 与xf6 28. 互d8 1-0.

Solutions to our quiz:

Potemkin - Alekhine

16...**②**xd4! 17.gxf5 **②**xf5+ 0−1.

White resigned in view of 18. \$\mathbb{G}g4\$ h5+ 19. \$\mathbb{G}g5\$ \$\mathbb{L}h6\mathbb{#}\$.

**Smyslov - Tolush** Moscow, 1961

17. \( \mathbb{Q}\) b8!! 1-0.

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