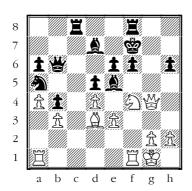


# The First Daily Chess Newspaper on the Net CT-313(1462) Monday, 8 November 2004

## **Chess Quiz**

**Vysochin (2582) - Metz (2260)** 8. OIBM Bad Wiessee GER (5), 03.11.2004



### **Chess News**

by Mikhail Golubev

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# Karpov - Sadvakasov Match (Astana)

he classical part of the match ended with the score 2½-1½ in Darmen Sadvakasov's favour:

Nov 4: Karpov – Sadvakasov ½–½

Nov 5: Sadvakasov – Karpov 1–0

Nov 6: Karpov – Sadvakasov ½–½

Nov 7: Sadvakasov – Karpov ½–½

Today is the day off. Four rapid games will be played on 9<sup>th</sup> and 10<sup>th</sup> November.

Official site: www.chess.awd.kz

### **European Internet Championship**

32 players competed yesterday in the final stage of the 2<sup>nd</sup> European Internet Championship at the Playchess.com server.

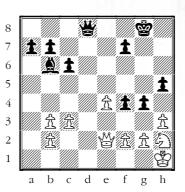
Apart from qualifiers from the Candidates swiss tournament (which took place on Saturday), several strong German players and well-known Grandmasters such as Adams, Bacrot, Dreev, Gelfand, Short, Sutovsky and Van Wely were allowed to participate.

There were 8 preliminary groups, four players in each. Two best scorers from each group got tickets into the final knockout phase.

The Danish Grandmaster **Pieter Heine Nielsen**, who took 2<sup>nd</sup> place in Group G and then consequently outplayed Andrei Kharlov, Nigel Short, Boris Gelfand and Michael Adams in the KO, became Champion. The 1<sup>st</sup> prize was 2. 400 Euro.

This is how Nielsen won the decisive game of the final:

M.Adams - P.H.Nielsen Internet ECh KO Final (4.3) Playchess.com, 7.11.2004



**32...f3! 33.gxf3 gxh3 34.f4 \mathbb{h}4 35.\mathbb{h}f3 \mathbb{L}xf2**, etc (0−1, 54).

The achievement of Nielsen hardly should be compared with Rustam Kasimdzhanov's success in Tripoli – despite in both cases the winner needing to outplay GM Michael Adams in the final and to defeat other top players at previous stages.

Still, yesterday's games produced a lot of fun and we include them all in today's cbv and pgn files. Note that the real players names and not nicknames are used there. The original game file we received from Playchess events director, Martin Fischer.

The results of KO matches were: Last 16

Adams vs Bologan 2½:½
Petrosian vs Jakovenko ½:2½
Sutovsky vs Azarov ½:2½
Dreev vs Psakhis 2:3
Bryzgalin vs Turov 2½:½\*
Gelfand vs Kobalija 2½:½
Short vs Bacrot 3:1
Kharlov vs P.H.Nielsen ½:2½

\*Turov made a draw with Black in the sudden death 5<sup>th</sup> game and qualified to the next stage.

Quarterfinal Adams vs Jakovenko 2½:½ Azarov vs Psakhis ½:2½ Gelfand vs Turov 3:0 Short vs P.H.Nielsen 1:3

Semifinal **Adams** vs Psakhis 3:1 Gelfand vs **P.H.Nielsen** 2:3

Final Adams vs **P.H.Nielsen** ½:2½

The <u>full results</u> (including preliminaries) are available at Chessbase.de site.

## 8<sup>th</sup> Bavarian Open, Bad Wiessee

The bloody final 9<sup>th</sup> round once again has changed everything at the top at the strongest open in Germany, The Bavarian Masters. The sole leader, GM Sergey Volkov lost, and six other players shared first place. The prize fund was 18 000 Euro.

GM Konstantin Landa drew his game yesterday, but managed to play in the European Blitz Championship (alas, he took the last 4<sup>th</sup> place in the preliminary group B).

### Round 9 top results:

Khenkin – Volkov 1–0 Jaracz – Miroshnichenko ½–½ Polzin – Eingorn ½–½ P.Horvath – Landa ½–½ Golod – Rotstein 1–0 Hertneck – Kurnosov 0–1 Bunzmann – Van der Weide 0–1 Potkin – Siebrecht ½–½ Kindermann – Bobras 0–1 Khmelniker – Ramesh 1–0

### Final standings:

1-6. Kurnosov, Khenkin, Golod, Bobras, Van der Weide and Khmelniker – 7½; 7–19. Miroshnichenko, Landa, Eingorn, Potkin, Volkov, Siebrecht, Jaracz, Polzin, Farago, Savchenko, Vorobiov, Zude, P.Horvath – 7, etc (472 players).

### 7<sup>th</sup> InFoScore Festival, Baden-Baden

This small event, which has ended yesterday, is the likely reason that the winner, online chess guru GM Roland Schmaltz, didn't play in the European online blitz. Still, "Hawkeye" visited Playchess.com yesterday evening to watch the Ech blitz games.

## Final standings:

1. Schmaltz – 6; 2–4. Döttling, Kozakov and Starostits – 5½, etc. (62 players). Official site

## World Youth Championships Under 10, 12, 14, 16 and 18 (Heraklio, Crete)

After 5 rounds, Evgeny Tomashevsky of Russia and Ahmed Adly of Egypt are leading with 4½ points in the Boys U18 group. Valentin Iotov of Bulgaria is leading in the Boys U16 group with perfect score.

Official site

### 1st Calvià International Open

As we already reported, the Chess Olympiad is followed in Calvia by the open, which is taking place November 1–9. The prize fund is 12.600 euro.

## Standings after 7 rounds:

1–2. Felgaer and Vasquez – 6; 3–7 Conquest, Jay Gonzales, Del Rio, P.Carlsson and Senador – 5½, etc. (125 players).

Official site: www.calviafestival.com

## El Sauzal Rapid (Tenerife, Canary Islands, Spain)

The 5<sup>th</sup> El Sauzal rapid chess tournament was played on 6<sup>th</sup>-7<sup>th</sup> November. 18 GMs took part in the event.

The winners were:

1. Dizdarevic – 8 (out of 9); 2–5. Kurajica, Malakhatko, Moreno Carnero and Strikovic – 7½, etc.

## 4<sup>th</sup> Lucerne Open (Switzerland)

This tournament took place from 29 October – 1 November. Five players shared first place: 1–5. IM Lekic, Vuilleumier, IM T.Horvath, GM A.Horvath, IM Kelecevic – 6/7, etc (154 participants). Official site

## 19ème Open International du Touquet

The traditional open took place in Le Touquet (France) from 25-31 October. GM Oleg Korneev was the sole winner.

### Final standings:

1. Korneev – 7, 2–6. Goloshchapov, Bratanov, Dgebuadze, Cioara, Swinkels, Clery – 6½, etc. (46 players) Full crosstable

### **New Kasparov Interview**

On 6th November Garry Kasparov gave an interview to the radio station *'Eho Moskvi'* ('Moscow Echo'). We translated a few sentences:

"Despite the fact that the new starting date of the match (15 January) has been announced, not all financial questions have been clarified."

"Kramnik stated clearly that he does not want to participate in the reunification process. This seems very logical to me – after our match in London in 2002 Kramnik set out a goal of never playing me in a match again. He wants to remain the victor of Kasparov, but then he should have said so and not confuse people with re-unification and his wiliness to take part in it."

"Unlike Kramnik, I am ready to play in any qualifier – on one simple condition – Kramnik and I start from the same position/stage."

## The Armenia-Georgia Match

by GM Alex Baburin

Chess Today got a copy of the letter (see below) from the Israeli Chess Federation, concerning the last round match at the recent Olympiad between Armenia and Georgia. Georgia lost that match ½-3½, which nearly allowed Armenia to take silver medals (they got bronze on tie-break, after Russia won 3-1 vs. China). I already commented in CT-1460 that such results were not impossible even between roughly equal teams, but this letter mentions some suspicious details, so the case is still open. Interestingly, the letter is not on the FIDE website.

Attention: Mr I. Leong, Chief Arbiter of the 36th Chess Olympiad Copy: Fide President Fide General Secretary Chairman of the organizing committee

"Dear Sir,

Following my conversation with Mr Mena – Chief Arbiter of the men section, before the beginning of the last round, I hereby apply to you with an urgent request, to check deeply the course of events in the match between Georgia and Armenia.

Few hours before the match we heard numerous rumours about a possibility of an agreement in advance between the mentioned teams, including extremely strange odds on the outcome of the game in the Internet (<a href="www.betsson.com">www.betsson.com</a>). However, we didn't believe in such a thing to happen in such an important event, despite all the rumours around. These

rumours were reinforced by the fact that the team of Georgia didn't include their two first boards, which is absolutely unique in the last round.

Therefore I approached Mr Mena before the beginning of the games and informed him about the facts. Mr Mena was aware of the facts but understandably didn't take any actions.

The progress of the games verified our suspicions, as 3 Georgian players lost one after another in a very strange way and quite quickly, clearly not according to their usual level of play.

Though Georgian team felt down deeply, the players themselves were just smiling and even joking around.

I think this situation must be investigated, as the outcome of this match had a huge impact on the final results of the Olympiad.

Hence, we require to establish very urgently a special committee to check all the events regarding this match:

- 1. List of players
- 2. The possibility of an agreement in advance
- 3. The professional level of the games

Yours sincerely,

Innon Boim, President of the Israeli Chess Federation"



#### **Book Reviews**

by Andy Ansel

Chess Exam and Training

*Guide*, by Igor Khmelnitsky (Iamcoach Press, 2004) 318 pages, list price \$24.95

Everyone thinks reviewing chess books is easy, but it's not! About every two weeks Alex sends me a couple of new books. If I could read and understand all this material, I would be writing for *Chess Today* instead of reviewing books.

When I received Chess Exam my first thought was, "Oh another no, combination book!" But Ι was pleasantly surprised reading in through this book. It is as close to receiving personal coaching in text form that I have experienced for quite some time, and I highly recommend it.

The meat of the book consists of 10 tests of 10 questions each. Each question is divided into two parts. In the first part the reader is asked the seemingly simple question of "who stands better?", and in the second part the reader is given four moves to choose from. Each question has 10 points (5 points for each part) awarded for the correct answer with partial points (and even negative points to help penalize guessing) given for the other choices. The positions vary from easy to difficult as well as covering all stages of the game from opening to ending. What's more, not all positions are the typical "find the winning move" concept, but they also involve more realistic game situations.

What separates this book from other puzzle/problem books is the author's detailed method on how the reader scores his points. The book applies a statistical approach to its conclusions to help the reader better assess his strengths or weaknesses. The point totals for each individual answer are broken down into percentiles of correct answers according to rating classes. But even more useful is that the sum of all 100 exams is broken different down into twelve characteristics, which allow student (or teacher) to better evaluate the areas of strength and weakness for These characteristics each player. include: attack, counter-attack, defence, tactics, strategy, calculations to name a few of the major concepts. Clearly a lot of thought and practical application has been given to the selection of each quiz, allowing for a detailed analysis of the solutions into the various subgroups. In taking a few of the tests, I felt that the breakdowns were very accurate.

Finally, after the 100 quizzes, the author provides a short teaching guide to each of these twelve concepts. He includes a nice explanation and an example of the discussed theme. Also each section comes with a few reading suggestions to further develop the theme. The recommended reading list covers most major classics but tends to be geared toward newer releases.

I really enjoyed this book. The author used a more scientific and detailed approach to test and evaluate the chess student than most of the other quiz books. The examples were well chosen and covered all aspects of the game. Furthermore, there seemed to be the feeling of sitting next to a trainer instead of just reading a staid textbook. The book that I would most compare this one to, is Lev Alburt's excellent, *Chess Training Pocket Book* which is another outstanding training manual.

**Conclusion:** I highly recommend *Chess Exam* for players in the 1600–2000 rating range and for trainers of students as well. The examples are well thought out, cover a wide range of concepts and are realistic in their application.

### **Annotated Game**

by IM Nikolai Vlassov

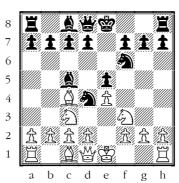
### White: A. Motylev (2651) Black: A. Shirov (2726)

Corsica Masters KO Bastia FRA (2.1), 02.11.2004

Four knights, Spanish variation – [C48]

Games between Shirov and Motylev are always interesting! You may remember their first match during the FIDE World Championship in Moscow in 2001 where they had to play six games to identify the winner. That time Shirov was the hot favourite – nobody had heard a lot of Motylev. At the Corsica Masters event Shirov was a favourite owing to the rapid time control. Motylev does not play much rapid chess.

1.e4 e5 2.\(\delta f\)3 \(\delta c6 \) 3.\(\delta c3 \) \(\delta f\)6 4.\(\delta b5 \)\(\delta d4 \)5.\(\delta c4 \)\(\delta c5 \)(D)



This is an acute variation of the Four Knights' Game that has been known for more than a century.

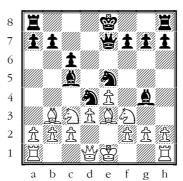
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6. 2xe5 2e7 7. 2f3 d5 8. 2xd5 2g4
Besides the move played in the game
8...c6 had also been tested; as well as
8... 2xd5

### 9.d3 c6 10. Qb3 公d7 11. Qe3!?N

I don't have this move in my database – this is a very interesting attempt to play for a win with White! 11.量5 was previously played 11...包xf3+ (11...增d6 12.包b1 增g6 13.星e3 星xf3 14.gxf3 增g2 15.常d2 包xf3+ 16.常c1 單d8 17.h3 星xe3+ 18.fxe3 包de5 19.增f1 增g5 20.增e2 包d4 21.增d2 包df3 22.增e2 包d4 ½—½ Bernstein—Rubinstein, Vilnius 1912) 12.gxf3 增xg5 13.fxg4 包e5 14.包a4 星xf2+ 15.查xf2 包xg4+ 16.零e1 增h4+ 17.零d2 增g5+ 18.常e1 增h4+ 19.常d2 增g5+ ½—½ Drabke—Delchev, St Vincent 2004.

### 11...2e5 (D)



After 11... 4xf3 12.gxf3 \$\ddot\delta h4 13.\ddot\delta d2 \delta e5 14.f4 \$\delta ef3+ 15.\ddot\delta c1\$ White is a pawn up and gets down to swapping the black knights - Ne2 or Nb1-d2.

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### 12. ②xd4!

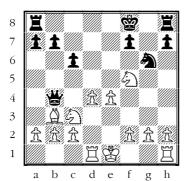
The queen sacrifice is the reason for the white bishop to occupy the e3– square. Otherwise, Black would have gained an advantage.

# 12... **Qxd1** 13. **Qf5** 皆f8 14. **Qxc5** 皆xc5 15. **d**4! 皆b4

Or 15... \$\delta\$ 16. \$\delta\$d6+ \$\delta\$e7 17. \$\delta\$f5+ \$\delta\$f8 18. \$\mathre{\mathrea}\$xd1 \$\delta\$g4 19. \$\delta\$d6 \$\delta\$h6 20. \$\delta\$xb7

with a good compensation for his queen too.

16.**畳xd1 公g6** 17.**公xg7+ <b>含f8** 18.**公f5** (D)



Now we can sum up the opening. White has a bishop, a knight and three pawns as a compensation for his queen. Now Black should find a job for his rooks. Otherwise, White's central pawns will carry everything before them.

### 18...a5?!

is too optimistic. White seizes the initiative. Much stronger is 18... \(\mathbb{Z}g8\) - a position of delicate equilibrium has arisen on the board, each player needs to be very accurate.

## 19.a3 曾b6 20.0-0 囯d8?!

Again stronger is 20... \(\mathbb{Z}\)g8 - successful defence is impossible without this rook.

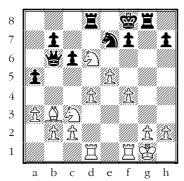
### 21.e5

White might have been in a hurry moving his pawn here. 21.♠h6 deserves consideration.; 21.₺d3 with the idea of Rf3; or 21.₺a4 ⇔c7 22.₺h6

### 21... **三g8** 22.f4

More careful is 22.g3

### 22...公e7 23.公d6 (D)



#### 23...43c8?!

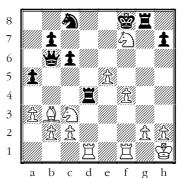
The problem with this knight should have been solved radically: 23... 是xd6! 24.exd6 包f5 25. 是fe1 (25. ②e4 looks dangerous, but here the a5-pawn comes in useful: 25... a4! 26. 包f6 營d8 27. ②xg8 axb3 - the knight on g8 is

lost – Black obtains an edge.) 25... 2xd6

### 24. ②xf7?!

And again White is in a hurry. He should have involved his second knight, exchanged the first one and retained his central pawns: 24.\(\Delta\)a4 \(\Delta\)a7 25.\(\Delta\)xc8 \(\Delta\)xc8 \(\Delta\)c5 - now the e- and f-pawns are ready to move forward while Black faces serious difficulty in counterplay.

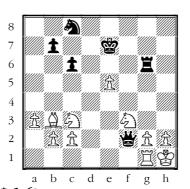
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After 25.\(\mathbb{Z}\)xd4 \(\mathbb{Z}\)xd4+ 26.\(\mathbb{Z}\)h1 a4! 27.\(\mathbb{Z}\)xa4 \(\mathbb{Z}\)g4 28.\(\mathbb{Q}\)g5 \(\mathbb{Z}\)e8 29.g3 \(\mathbb{Z}\)xg5 30.fxg5 \(\mathbb{Z}\)xe5 31.\(\mathbb{Z}\)c3 \(\mathbb{Z}\)xg5 a draw would have been the most likely outcome.

#### 25...a4?!

Black decides to divert the enemy's pieces by sacrificing his outside pawn, which is clear from the psychological point of view. However, he should have been more greedy: 25... \( \beta xd1 \) \( \beta f2 \) 27. \( \beta g5 \) \( \beta g6! \) 28. \( \beta g1 \) (after 28. \( \beta xh7+ \beta e7 \) 29. \( \beta g5 \) \( \beta b6 \) - the presence of the a5-pawn can be weighted in favour of Black. ) 28... \( \beta h6 \) it is not a problem for Black to equalize.



33... **b6?**Black should not have let the white knight occupy the e4-square – after

33... \≡g4 Black is OK.

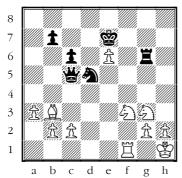
### 34.ᡚe4! ₩e2?

More intensive is 34...營e3 35.萬e1 營f4 36.句d6 營g4 37.萬g1 but here Black also stands a bit better.

## 35.公g3! 曾f2 36.闰f1 曾c5 37.e6

37. ②h4 deserves consideration 37... ②g4 38. ②hf5+ 當d8 39.e6 (39. ②d6 當c7) 39... ②c8 - Black is holding out owing to the only possible moves. 40. ②f3±

### 37...公d5 (D)



 $\bigcirc$ 

38.公d4! 耳f6

38...**₽**d8

## 39. 2gf5+

### 39...曾e8

Better is 39...\dd8

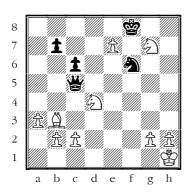
#### 40.**②**g7+

40.c3 當f8 41.g4 包e7 42.g5 買xf5 43.包xf5 包xf5 44.Qc2 曾d5+ 45.曾g1 曾xe6 46.買xf5+ 當g7 Black's chances for a draw are more preferable than White's chances for a win.

## 40...**⊉**f8

After 40... \$\delta d8!\$ Black has almost beaten off.

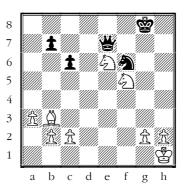
## 41. 其xf6+ 公xf6 42.e7+? (D)



### 42...\degree xe7??

After 42... \$\frac{1}{2}xe7-+ Black is playing for a win - White does not have ample compensation for his queen without his e-pawn.

### 43. 2) de6+ 2 g8 44. 2) f5+- (D)



Black's queen is unable to get away from the discovered check. **1-0** 

### The Cake for *Chess Today*

The ChessVille site has <u>congratulated</u> CT on our 4th birthday. Thanks, dear colleagues!

# Solution to our quiz: 27.4\(\)xd5! 1-0

**Contact information**. Have some comments about Chess Today? <u>E-mail us</u> - we appreciate your feedback!

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