

HAPPY NEW YEAR!

Dear friends, the *Chess Today* Team wishes you a Happy and Prosperous New Year – may all your dreams come true in 2003! Enjoy good health, enjoy life and, of course, play good chess!

The New Year Day is always special – people reflect on what happened in the past year and try to look into the future. This day has some magic and I would like to get some of that magic into this issue.

We will leave aside tournament news for a day or two and look at more global events. Let us start with a look back at the most important events of 2002!

January 2002.

Two rising Indian chess stars – Sasikiran (2569) and Harikrishna (2502) tied for 1st at Hastings, together with GM Barsov (2525, Uzbekistan) – on 6½ out of 9.

Viorel Bologan (2668) won a tournament in Pamplona with 7 out of 9, 1½ points clear of Radjabov (another rising star), Almasi and Andersson.

Nigel Short (2663) won his match against Hannes Stefansson (2604) in Reykjavik – 4½:1½!

Larry Christiansen and Nick De Firmian tied for first at the US Championship in Seattle. Christiansen won the tie-break match.

Evgeny Bareev won Corus tournament in Wijk aan Zee with 9 out of 13. Alexander Grischuk was second. Adams and Morozevich tied for third place.

Ukrainian Ruslan Ponomariov became the new FIDE World Champion after

defeating his compatriot Vasily Ivanchuk in Moscow – 4½:2½.

Einstein Group plc took over the rights (contracts or arrangements) previously held by the troubled Brain Games Network for the Brains in Bahrain (Man v Machine), Dortmund qualifier and 2003 Chess Championship match against Vladimir Kramnik.

February 2002.

Five GMs – Gregory Kaidanov (USA), Alexander Grischuk (Russia), Aleksey Aleksandrov (Byelorussia), Alexander Shabalov (USA) and Vadim Milov (Switzerland) tied for first at super-strong Aeroflot Open in Moscow (with 6½ out of 9). Kaidanov was first on tiebreak.

GM Eduardas Rozentalis (2598, Lithuania) won the huge open (678 players!) in Capelle la Grande with 7½ out of 9.

Well-known chess author GM Edmar Mednis died (1937–2002).

Loek van Wely drew his match vs. *Rebel* – 2:2, all games were decisive and White won every game!

March 2002.

Veselin Topalov and Boris Gelfand tied for first at NAO Masters (cat. 18) in Cannes. The winners scored 6 out of 9. Elo-favourite Alexander Morozevich had probably the worst result in his career, finishing clear last.

Garry Kasparov won Linares (cat. 20) – with 8 out of 12. Ruslan Ponomariov competed with his most of the distance and finished clear second on 6½ points, proving that his result results were justified. Kasparov won their mini-match 1½:½.

GM Yasser Seirawan proposed a plan on unification of the chess world. The

plan got support from Bessel Kok.

GMs Jaan Ehvest and Oleg Korneev, won the strong Reykjavik Open with 7 points out of 9.

GM Alexander Morozevich won the Amber tournament in Monaco (blindfold and rapid chess) with combined score of 15 points out of 22, ahead of Shirov (14½) and Leko (13½). Morozevich was best in blindfold chess, while Gelfand was best in rapid tournament.

GM Sarunas Sulskis (Lithuania) won the strong Goodricke International Open in Calcutta.

April 2002.

Peter Leko beat Alexander Grischuk in the final of FIDE Grand Prix in Dubai. Alexei Shirov was third. WGM Zhu Chen knocked out Ruslan Ponomariov in the first round of the event.

GM Alexander Onischuk, who settled in USA, won a strong closed tournament in Siberia.

May 2002.

Vishy Anand won a Rapid Chess tournament in Prague, organised by Bessel Kok. In the final he beat Anatoly Karpov. Kasparov lost to Ivanchuk earlier in the tournament.

Prague Agreement was signed by Ilyumzhinov, Kramnik and Kasparov. There were immediate complaints from some top GMs, who claimed that the agreement left them outside of World Championship for 2 years.

Young Cuban GM Lazaro Bruzon won Capablanca Memorial in Havana.

Russian GM Vadim Zvjaginsev (2645) had the best result of his career so far, winning category 16 tournament in Essen (Germany) with 7½ points out of 9 – 2905 performance! Peter Leko was second with also a great result – 7 points.

GM Sergei Movsesian (Czech Republic, 2624) won a category 16 tournament in Sarajevo, ahead of Ivan Sokolov, Shirov, Dreev, etc.

June 2002.

Garry Kasparov won the FIDE Grand Prix tournament in Moscow. In the final he defeated Alexander Khalifman, while in the semi-final he beat Teimour Radjabov. However, both matches were not easy for Kasparov.

Nigel Short won a strong closed tournament in Malmo

Vladimir Kramnik won a match in *advanced chess* in Leon, Spain, against Vishy Anand – 3½:2½. Only one game was decisive.

Polish GM Bartlomiej Macieja won the European Championship in Batumi, Georgia.

July 2002.

Peter Leko won the Dortmund Qualifier. He beat Alexey Shirov (2½:½). in the semi-final and in the final defeated Veselin Topalov (2½:1½), thus gaining the right to challenge Vladimir Kramnik.

China-USA match took place in Shanghai. The hosts won 20½:19½.

GM Ilia Smirin (2676, Israel) won closed tournament in Biel (cat. 16).

GM Loek Van Wely won the Lost Boys Open in Amsterdam with 8½ points out of 9 – 2949 performance!

August 2002.

Etienne Bacrot won the French Championship, defeating Joel Lautier in the final match.

September 2002.

GM Alexander Lastin (2625) won the

Russian Championship in Krasnodar.

The *New Match of the Century* took place in Moscow on 8–11 September. It was a 10 round Scheveningen rapid play (25 minutes + 10 seconds per move) tournament between 10 players from Russia and 10 from the Rest of the World. To the surprise of many, ROW won 52–48! GM Yasser Seirawan was captain of the winning team.

Shirov was the top scorer – 7 out of 10!. 3Ks – Kasparov, Kramnik and Karpov had a negative result.

Humpy Koneru became the youngest girl to become a GM, beating the previous record of Judith Polgar.

BOSNA Sarajevo won the European Team Cup, ahead of "Norilsky Nikel" (Norilsk), Polonia Plus GSM (Warsaw) and NAO.

GM Eduard Gufeld (1936–2002) died in USA from a heart attack.

October 2002

Etienne Bacrot beat Boris Gelfand in a match in France – 3½:2½. Only the last game was decisive.

Anand and Xu Yuhua defended their World Cup titles won in Shenyang China in 2000 as they won again in the FIDE World Cup in Hyderabad, India. In the final Anand beat Rustam Kasimdzhanov 1½:½.

Vladimir Kramnik drew against DEEP FRITZ in Bahrain – 4:4. He had an early lead (3:1), but then lost two games.

Young Hungarian GM Peter Acs (2591) won category 17 closed tournament in Netherlands.

November 2002.

Boris Gelfand won rapid tournament in Cap d'Agde, defeating Anatoly Karpov in the final (2:0).

Russia won gold in men's Olympiad in Bled (Slovenia), ahead of Hungary and Armenia.

In the women's event China won again, though Georgia led for most of the tournament. But that team collapsed on the finish. Russia took silver and Poland – bronze.

GMs Viktor Korchnoi and Yona Kosashvili won in Curaçao Open.

GM Thomas Luther (2538) won German Championship.

December 2002.

GM Igor Khenkin (2603, Germany) won strong open in Dominican Republic with 7½ points out of 9, ahead of peter Svidler, Sergei Volkov, Daniel Fridman and Hikaru Nakamura (7 points).

GM Ilya Smirin won Israeli Championship.

Russian GM Filippov won in the Torre Memorial in Mexico.

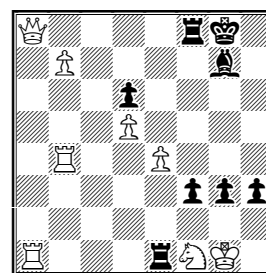
Anatoly Karpov defeated his old rival Garry Kasparov in rapid chess match in New York – 2½:1½.

GMs Kasimdzhanov and Bologan share first place at Pamplona.



As I said, the New Year Day is somewhat magic and so today I want to show you some truly beautiful and simply bizarre and weird positions – enjoy our collection!

Kudriashov – I. Ivanov
USSR, 1979



White to play

The last moves were **1.a8♖ h3!!**. Here White resigned despite being a queen up and able to get another one! As you can see here, his decision was quite reasonable:

2.b8♖ f2+ 3.♖h1 g2+ 4.♖h2 ♖e5+ 5.♖xh3 gxf1♖+ 6.♖g4 ♖g2+ 7.♖h5 ♖h3+ 8.♖g6 ♖g1+ 9.♖xg1 fxc1♖#.

2.♖xe1 f2+ 3.♖h1 fxe1♖-+;

2.♖xf8+ ♖xf8 3.♖b2 ♖xa1 4.b8♖ h2+ 5.♖xh2 ♖xf1+ 6.♖xf1 gxh2-+.

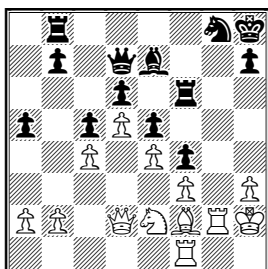
(from the book *⇒ The Most Amazing Chess Moves of All Time's* by GM Emms)

In the above position the White king did not survive the attack of Black's passed pawns. In our next few examples the king caught cold, walking too much on the board. Let us start with a classical example:

Averbakh-Kotov

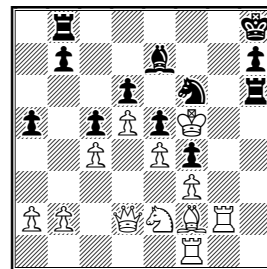
Zurich 1953

1.d4 ♖f6 2.c4 d6 3.♖f3 ♖bd7 4.♖c3 e5 5.e4 ♖e7 6.♖e2 0-0 7.0-0 c6 8.♖c2 ♖e8 9.♖d1 ♖f8 10.♖b1 a5 11.d5 ♖c5 12.♖e3 ♖c7 13.h3 ♖d7 14.♖bc1 g6 15.♖d2 ♖ab8 16.♖b3 ♖xb3 17.♖xb3 c5 18.♖h2 ♖h8 19.♖c2 ♖g8 20.♖g4 ♖h6 21.♖xd7 ♖xd7 22.♖d2 ♖g8 23.g4 f5 24.f3 ♖e7 25.♖g1 ♖f8 26.♖cf1 ♖f7 27.gxf5 gxf5 28.♖g2 f4 29.♖f2 ♖f6 30.♖e2 (D)



White has better bishop, etc. but the presence of the pawn on h3 allows Black to start beautiful attack:

30...♖xh3+!! 31.♖xh3 ♖h6+ 32.♖g4 ♖f6+ 33.♖f5 (D)



White's king is on its own and has hard time surviving the attack. Here the easiest way to win was **33...♖g4! 34.♖xf4 ♖g8 35.♖h5 ♖hg6 36.♖g5 ♖xg5 37.♖xg4 ♖f4+ 38.♖h3 ♖xg2 39.♖xf4 exf4-+.** But in the game Black also prevailed:

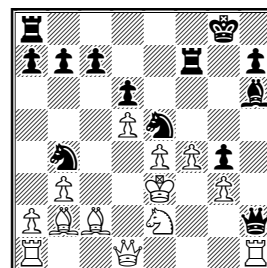
33...♖d7 34.♖g5 ♖f8+ 35.♖g4 ♖f6+ 36.♖f5 ♖g8+ 37.♖g4 ♖f6+ 38.♖f5 ♖xd5+ 39.♖g4 ♖f6+ 40.♖f5 ♖g8+ 41.♖g4 ♖f6+ 42.♖f5 ♖g8+ 43.♖g4 ♖xg5 44.♖xg5 ♖f7 45.♖h4 ♖g6+ 46.♖h5 ♖fg7 47.♖g5 ♖xg5+ 48.♖h4 ♖f6 49.♖g3 ♖xg3 50.♖xd6 ♖3g6 51.♖b8+ ♖g8 0-1

Another classical example of a queen sacrifice:

Polugaevsky-Nezhmetdinov

[A53] Sochi, 1958

1.d4 ♖f6 2.c4 d6 3.♖c3 e5 4.e4 exd4 5.♖xd4 ♖c6 6.♖d2 g6 7.b3 ♖g7 8.♖b2 0-0 9.♖d3 ♖g4 10.♖ge2 ♖h4 11.♖g3 ♖ge5 12.0-0 f5 13.f3 ♖h6 14.♖d1 f4 15.♖ge2 g5 16.♖d5 g4 17.g3 fxc3 18.hxc3 ♖h3 19.f4 ♖e6 20.♖c2 ♖f7 21.♖f2 ♖h2+ 22.♖e3 ♖xd5 23.cxd5 ♖b4 24.♖h1 (D)

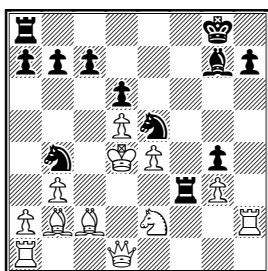


24...♖xf4!!

Black starts crushing attack. What makes it beautiful is that Black develops the attack with quiet moves,

being a queen down.

25. ♖xh2 ♜f3+ 26. ♚d4 ♙g7! (D)



27. a4

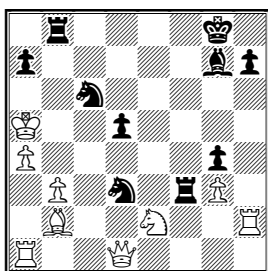
White could not save the game, as the following variations show. They are based on the analysis of Nezhmetdinov himself, which you can find in the book *Nezhmetdinov's Best Games of Chess* (available at the [GM Square online shop](#)).

27. ♘g1 ♜xg3 28. ♗e2 ♜f3 29. ♘g1 ♗ed3+ 30. ♜c4 ♗xb2+ 31. ♜xb4 ♙c3+ 32. ♜a3 b5! 33. ♚d4 ♙xd4 34. ♗xf3 ♙c3 35. b4 ♗c4+ 36. ♜b3 ♙xa1-+.

27. ♗c3 ♗ed3+ 28. e5 ♙xe5+ 29. ♜c4 ♗xb2+ 30. ♜xb4 ♙xc3+ 31. ♜a3 ♗xd1 32. ♜xd1 ♜xg3-+.

27. ♜f2 c5+ (or 27... ♜xf2 28. ♜e3 ♜f3+ 29. ♜d2 ♙h6+ 30. ♗f4 ♜xg3-+) 28. dxc6 ♗ed3+ 29. e5 ♙xe5+ 30. ♜c4 b5+ 31. ♜xb5 ♜b8+ 32. ♜a4 ♗xb2+ 33. ♜a3 ♗xd1-+.

27... c5+ 28. dxc6 bxc6 29. ♙d3 ♗xd3+ 30. ♜c4 d5+ 31. exd5 cxd5+ 32. ♜b5 ♜b8+ 33. ♜a5 ♗c6+ (D)



0-1.

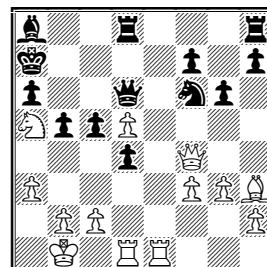
And finally, a modern example, played on the highest level – one of the best games of the past decade!

Kasparov–Topalov

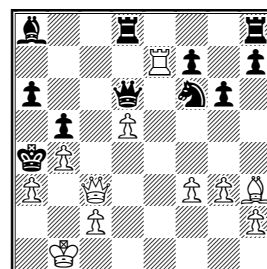
Wijk aan Zee 1999

1. e4 d6 2. d4 ♗f6 3. ♗c3 g6 4. ♙e3

♙g7 5. ♚d2 c6 6. f3 b5 7. ♗ge2 ♗bd7 8. ♙h6 ♙xh6 9. ♜xh6 ♙b7 10. a3 e5 11. 0-0-0 ♜e7 12. ♜b1 a6 13. ♗c1 0-0-0 14. ♗b3 exd4 15. ♙xd4 c5 16. ♙d1 ♗b6 17. g3 ♜b8 18. ♗a5 ♙a8 19. ♙h3 d5 20. ♜f4+ ♜a7 21. ♜he1 d4 22. ♗d5 ♗bxd5 23. exd5 ♜d6 (D)

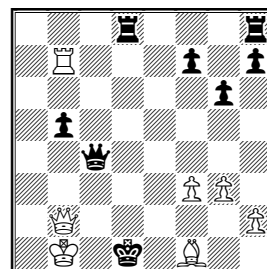


24. ♙xd4! cxd4 25. ♜e7+ ♜b6 26. ♜xd4+ ♜xa5 27. b4+ ♜a4 28. ♜c3 (D)



Objectively stronger was 28. ♜a7!, for example, with the following nice line possible: 28... ♗xd5 29. ♜xa6+ ♜xa6 30. ♜b2 ♗c3+ 31. ♜xc3 ♙d5 32. ♜b2 ♜e6 33. ♙xe6 fxe6 34. ♜b3+ ♙xb3 35. cxb3#.

28... ♜xd5 29. ♜a7 ♙b7 30. ♜xb7 ♜c4 [30... ♜he8!] 31. ♜xf6 ♜xa3 32. ♜xa6+ ♜xb4 33. c3+ ♜xc3 34. ♜a1+ ♜d2 35. ♜b2+ ♜d1 36. ♙f1 (D)



Is not chess beautiful?! Just look at what a journey the black king had to take!

36... ♙d2 37. ♙d7! ♙xd7 38. ♙xc4 bxc4 39. ♜xh8 ♙d3 40. ♜a8 c3

41.♖a4+ ♕e1 42.f4 f5 43.♗c1 ♖d2
44.♖a7 1-0.

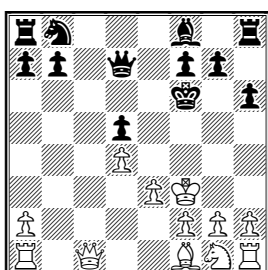
While all people enjoy attacks on the king, I also find pleasure in unusual positions. Like this one:

Smyslov-Pachman

Moscow Ol 1956

Queen's Gambit Declined

1.c4 ♘f6 2.♗c3 e6 3.d4 d5 4.cxd5
exd5 5.♗g5 c6 6.e3 h6 7.♗h4 ♗f5
8.♖f3 ♖b6 9.♖xf5 ♖xb2 10.♖c8+
♕e7 11.♗xd5+ cxd5 12.♖c1 ♖b4+
13.♗e2 ♖b5+ 14.♗f3 ♖d7
15.♗xf6+ ♖xf6 (D)



What a weird position, with kings on f3 and f6, instead of knights! This is some kind of 'Improved Petroff!' :-)

White is better because he has healthier pawn structure – the d5- and b7- pawns are somewhat weak.

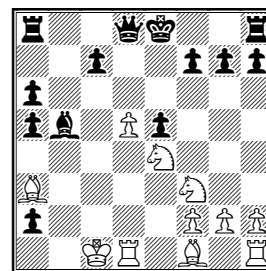
16.g3 ♖f5+ 17.♗g2 ♗d6 18.♖d1
g6 19.♗d3 ♖e6 20.♖b1 ♗c6
21.♖xb7 ♖ab8 22.♖xb8 ♖xb8
23.♗e2 ♗g7 24.♖a4 ♗e7 25.♖b1
♖xb1 26.♗xb1 ♗b8 27.♗c2 h5
28.♖b5 ♗c7 29.h4 a6 30.♖b7 1-0

Pawns chains can take various configurations and some are quite spectacular. Look at this game:

Epishin-Baburin

Vienna Open 1998

1.d4 d5 2.c4 dxc4 3.e4 ♗c6 4.♗e3
♗f6 5.♗c3 e5 6.d5 ♗a5 7.♗f3 ♗d6
8.♖a4+ ♗d7 9.♖xa5 a6 10.♗c5 b6
11.♗xd6 bxa5 12.♗a3 ♗b5 13.b3
♗xe4 14.♗xe4 cxb3 15.0-0-0
bxa2 (D)



Black's d-pawn made a great career – it took three enemy pawns! Black has tripled pawns – formation, often called the Irish Pawn Centre! As here these pawns are hardly central, I call it the Irish Pawn Chain.

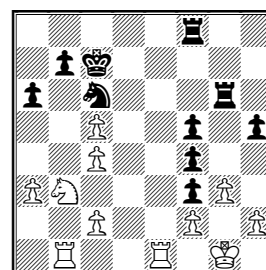
16.♖b2 f6 17.♗xa2 ♗f7 18.♖d2
♖d7 19.♗xb5 axb5 20.♖c1 b4
21.♗b2 ♖hd8 22.♖c6 ♗g8 23.♗c5
♖g4 24.♗e6 ♖xg2 25.♗xd8 ♖xd8
26.♗e1 ♖e4 27.♖c1 a4 28.f3 ♖e3
29.♖cd1 ♖b3+ 30.♖a1 a3 31.♗c1
♖c3+ 32.♖b1 ♖a8 0-1

Want to learn more about the Irish Pawn Chain? Then the following game is for you!

Smyslov-Botvinnik,

Moscow, m (19), 1954

1.e4 e6 2.d4 d5 3.♗c3 ♗b4 4.a3
♗xc3+ 5.bxc3 dxe4 6.♖g4 ♗f6
7.♖xg7 ♖g8 8.♖h6 c5 9.♗e2 ♗c6
10.dxc5 ♖g6 11.♖d2 ♗d7 12.♖b1
♖c7 13.♖d6 0-0-0 14.♖xc7+
♗xc7 15.♗d4 a6 16.♗f4+ ♖c8
17.g3 ♗d5 18.♗d2 e5 19.♗b3 ♗g4
20.♗g2 f5 21.0-0 ♗f3 22.♗h3 ♖f8
23.♖fe1 ♖c7 24.♗g2 h5 25.c4 ♗f4
26.♗xf3 exf3 27.♗xf4 exf4 (D)



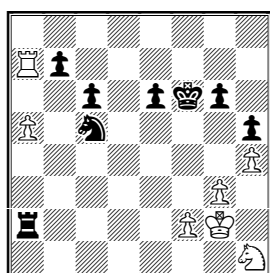
Both sides have tripled pawns – double Irish pawn centre!!

28.♗d2 fxc3 29.♗xf3 gxh2+
30.♖xh2 ♖fg8 31.♖h3 ♖g4 32.♖e6
♖xc4 33.♖f6 ♖g7 34.♖xf5 ♖xc2
35.♗g5 ♖e7 36.♖h4 ♗d4 37.♖f4

♖b5 38.a4 ♗c3 39.♞c4 ♞ee2
40.♞b6 ♗d5 41.♞xc2 ♞xc2
42.♗e6+ ♔d7 43.♞d6+ ♖e7
44.♞xd5 ♖xc6 45.♞d6+ 1/2-1/2

Pieces sometimes find most bizarre places to be in. Some positions are just hilarious (or sad, if you have such a piece!). One example, which I witnessed in Copenhagen in 1996:

Tseshkovsky-Nouro
Politiken Cup, Copenhagen 1996



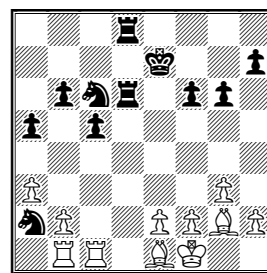
Black to play

White is not only a pawn down, he also effectively has a piece less.
41...♞b2 42.♞a8 ♞a2 43.♖h3 ♗b3
44.♞f8+ ♖g7 45.♞c8 ♗xa5 46.f3
b5 47.g4 ♖f6 48.♞b8 hxg4+
49.fxg4 ♗c4 50.♗g3 ♞a3 51.h5
gxf5 52.gxf5 ♗e3 53.♞f8+ ♖g7
54.♞f3 ♗b4 55.h6+ ♖g6 56.♖h4
♗f5+ 0-1.

While the white knight was a very sad piece in the above game, sometimes putting your knights to an edge can be interesting. I was pretty impressed with this game:

Psakhis-Speelman
Hastings 1987/1988

1.d4 d5 2.c4 dxc4 3.♗f3 c5 4.d5 e6
5.♗c3 exd5 6.♖xd5 ♖xd5 7.♗xd5
♗d6 8.♗d2 ♗e7 9.♗xc4 ♗xd5
10.♗xd6+ ♖e7 11.♗xc8+ ♞xc8
12.g3 ♗c6 13.♗g2 ♞d8 14.♗g5+ f6
15.♗d2 ♞d6 16.0-0 ♞ad8 17.♞fc1
b6 18.♖f1 a5 19.♗e1 g6 20.♞ab1
♗db4 21.a3 ♗a2 (D)



Speelman himself gave this move '?!' in his book, for objectively it is not sound. But it is very creative and for that deserves '!!!'. 22.♞c4 ♗d4 23.b3 ♗b5 24.♞b2 ♗ac3 25.a4 ♗d1 26.♞b1 ♗a3 27.♞cc1 ♗xb1

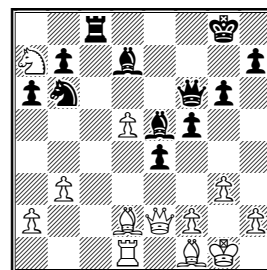
28.♞xb1 f5 29.♗b7 g5 30.♗a6 f4
31.♗d3 ♞xd3 32.exd3 ♞xd3
33.♖e2 ♞d5 34.gxf4 gxf4 35.♞c1
♗b2 36.♗c3 ♗d3 37.♞g1 ♗b4
38.♞g7+ ♖f8 39.♗b2 ♞d3 0-1

Again, this game is another good reason to visit [GM Square shop](http://www.gmsquare.com) in 2003! :-) There you can find excellent the book 'Jon Speelman's Best Games'.

I once had ventured with my knight to a similar square too:

Baburin - J. Horvath
Budapest 1992

1.d4 ♗f6 2.c4 g6 3.♗f3 ♗g7 4.g3
d5 5.cxd5 ♗xd5 6.♗g2 ♗b6 7.0-0
♗c6 8.e3 0-0 9.♗c3 ♞e8 10.♗e1
e5 11.d5 ♗a5 12.e4 c6 13.♗c2 cxd5
14.exd5 f5 15.♖e2 ♗d7 16.♞d1
♗ac4 17.b3 ♗d6 18.♗d2 ♞c8
19.♞ac1 e4 20.♗a3 ♗e5 21.♗f1
♖f6 22.♗ab5 ♗xb5 23.♗xb5 a6
24.♞xc8 ♞xc8 25.♗a7 (D)



Not that I was happy to make that move... But everything else was even worse! Strangely, I survived in the game.
25...♞e8 26.♗e3 f4 27.♗c5 ♗f5

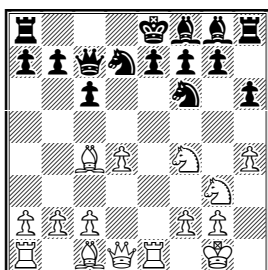
28.♖c6! bxc6 29.♗xb6 cxd5
30.♜xa6 e3 31.♜b5 ♖b8 32.♜xd5+
♗e6 33.♜c6 fxf3 34.♗xe3 ♖c8
35.♜e4 gxf2+ 36.♗xf2 ♗xh2+
37.♜xh2 ♜xf2+ 38.♗g2 ♗f7
39.♖f1 ♜xa2 40.♖xf7 ♜xf7
41.♜b7+ ♜f6 42.♜xc8 ♜xb3 ½-½

Finally, let us look at some strange bishops:

Porreca-Bronstein

Belgrade 1954

1.e4 c6 2.d4 d5 3.♗c3 dxe4 4.♗xe4
♗f5 5.♗g3 ♗g6 6.h4 h6 7.♗h3
♗h7 8.♗c4 ♗f6 9.♗f4 ♗bd7 10.0-0
♜c7 11.♖e1 ♗g8!? (D)



Again, very creative thinking! Black wants to play ...e6, but he does not want to allow any sacrifices on that square. So, his move is pretty logical!

12.♗d3 e6 13.♗f4 ♗d6 14.♗xd6
♜xd6 15.♗f5 ♜f8 16.♜f3 0-0-0
17.♗g3 ♗h7 18.a4 ♗xd3 19.♗xd3
♜d6 20.a5 a6 21.♖a3 g5 22.h5 ♜f4
23.♜e2 ♜c7 24.c3 ♖he8 25.♗e4
♗xe4 26.♜xe4 ♜xe4 27.♗xe4 ♗f6
28.♗f3 g4 29.♗d1 ♖g8 30.♖e5 ♖d5
31.♖a4 ♖g5 32.♗b3 ♖dxe5
33.dxe5 ♗d7 34.♗d1 ♗xe5 35.♖e4
♖xh5 36.♗xg4 ♗xg4 37.♖xg4
♖xa5 38.♖g7 ♖f5 39.g4 ♖f6
40.♜g2 ♜d6 41.♜g3 e5 42.♖g8
♜d5 0-1

If you come across unusual or bizarre positions, please send them in PGN or Chess Base format to ababurin@iol.ie. We will publish them in Chess Today!

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Chess Today is published by: Alexander Baburin, 3 Eagle Hill, Blackrock, Co. Dublin, Ireland. Tel: (353-1) 278-2276. Fax/phone: (353-1) 283-6839. E-mail: ct@gmsquare.com

Website: <http://www.chesstoday.net/>

Editors: GM Alexander Baburin, GM Ruslan Scherbakov, IM Vladimir Barsky, GM Mikhail Golubev, IM Maxim Notkin.

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