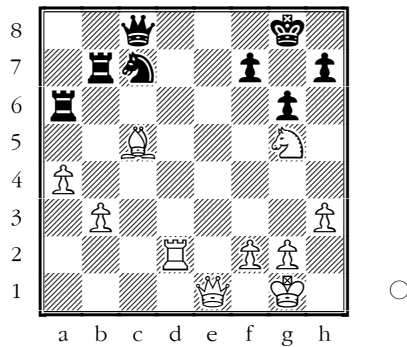


## Test Yourself!

### Sher (2475) – Pinski (2320)

Koszalin Open, POL, 1996



## On this Day...

Grandmaster Miron Sher was born on 29 June 1952.



## World Chess News

## Chinese League

### Standings after 7 of 22 rounds:

1. Shanghai Jianqiao Academy – 11 (21½)
2. Beijing AIGO – 10 (20½)
3. Jiangsu Taizhou – 9 (20½)
4. Chongqing – 9 (20)
5. Tianjin Qin Huangdao – 9 (19) (12 teams)

[Crosstable](#); [Individual results](#)  
 (Chess-Results)



## Annotated Game

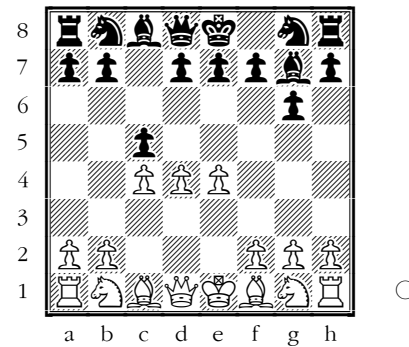
by GM Mikhail Golubev

**Golubev (2472)–Chernyshov (2570)** 3rd Geller Mem. Op-A Odessa UKR (4), 2007  
*KID/Four Pawns Attack – [E79]*

Perhaps I had to annotate this game earlier. Objectively... playing without big mistakes for as long as 38 moves has never been usual for my chess.

**1.e4 g6 2.d4 ♖g7 3.c4**

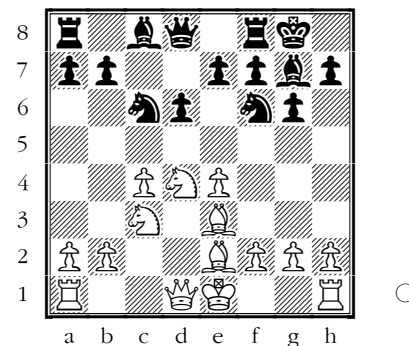
The only reason that I scored not badly with this move is that I had played it only in a special mood.  
**3...c5 (D)**



**4.♘f3**

Indeed, 4.d5 is at least no less important, but that was what I had usually played previously.

**4...cxd4 5.♘xd4 ♖c6 6.♙e3 ♘f6 7.♘c3 d6 8.♙e2 0-0 (D)**



**9.f4**

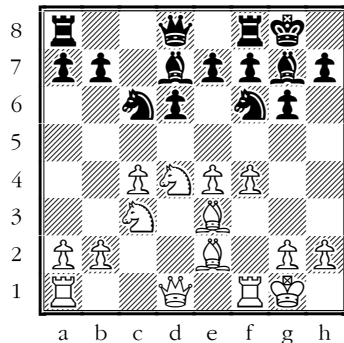
The most normal move is considered to be 9.0-0 but after recently looking at 9.f4 ♘g4 (CT-2289) I decided to give Black a choice.

The position after the text arises in the Four Pawn King's Indian.

**9...♙d7**

Instead, 9...♗xd4 10.♙xd4 ♘e6 11.0-0 is the line where White scores well.

**10.0-0 (D)**



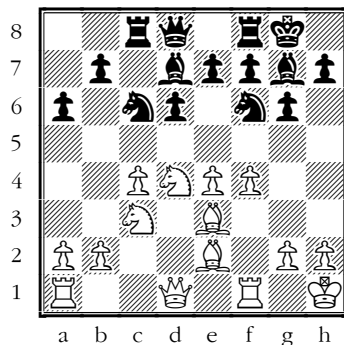
**10...a6**

Risky for Black is 10...♗b6 where White can try 11.♗f5 ♗xb2 12.♗a4. Quite a normal continuation is 10...♗xd4 11.♙xd4 ♘c6 where, by the way, 12.♙f3 a5 13.c5 dxc5 ½-½ was Martz-Petrosian, Lone Pine 1976.

**11.♗h1!?**

After 11.♗d2 risky for Black is 11...♗xd4 12.♙xd4 b5 13.e5 dxe5 14.fxe5 ♗g4 15.♗f4. Also possible is 11.a4 where Black should abstain from 11...♗b6?! 12.a5!

**11...♞c8 (D)**



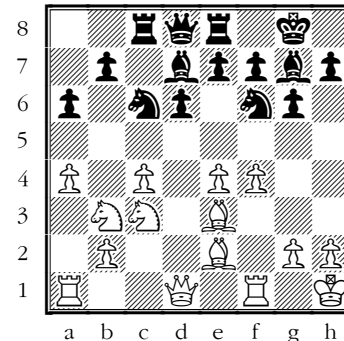
**12.a4N**

As one who is ignorant and played, fortunately, only a few Maroczy Bind games with both colours, I do not see special drawbacks of the early pawn pushes here. 12.♞c1 is probably good enough in order to meet ...b5 but I generally had the intention to play a5 sooner or later. After 12.♗b3! (Martz-Reshevsky, Lone Pine 1975) risky but curious 12...♗a5 13.e5 ♗xc4 with the idea of 14.♙xc4 ♗g4

**12...♞e8**

This is a bit dubious. A sensitive continuation is, possibly, 12...♗xd4 13.♙xd4 ♘c6 14.a5! e5! 15.♙b6 ♗e7 16.fxe5 ♗xe5 17.♙d4. Also has to be mentioned the line 12...e5 13.♗xc6 ♙xc6 14.fxe5 ♗xe4 15.♗xe4 ♙xe4 16.exd6 ♙xb2 17.c5!

**13.♗b3!± (D)**

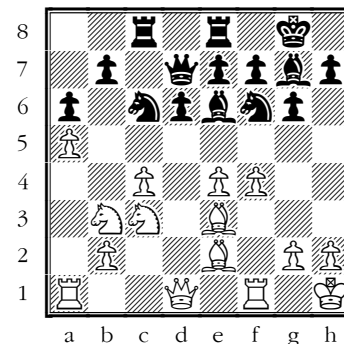


The attempt 13.a5! ♗xa5 14.e5 is refuted by 14...♗h5

**13...♙e6**

If 13...e5 14.f5!↑. After 13...b6 White should play slowly, abstaining from 14.a5! bxa5 15.c5 ♞b8

**14.a5 ♗d7! (D)**

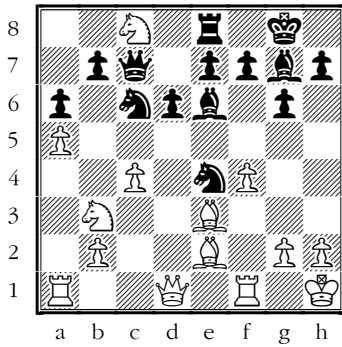


Black wants to develop the counter-play after ...♗g4. Here I was not especially sure what to do, and eventually decided that after winning an exchange for the pawn White will be somewhat better.

**15.♗d5**

15.♗a4 could have led to the same, at best.; A real alternative was 15.h3 where Black has not many ideas other than to give a piece for three pawns: 15...♙xh3! 16.f5! ♗xe4 17.♗xe4 ♙xf5 18.♗c3!?

**15...♗xe4 16.♗b6 ♗c7 17.♗xc8 (D)**



### 17...Rxc8

Capturing with the rook may look natural, but a serious alternative was 17...Nxc8

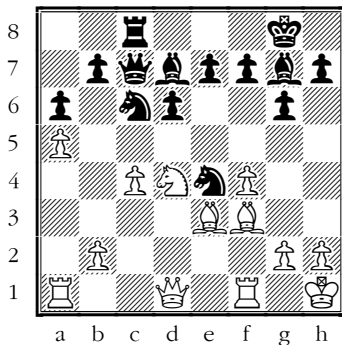
### 18. Nd4

Maybe, somewhat more precise is 18. Qb6!? Nxd7 19. Nd4

### 18... Qd7

After the greedy 18... Qxd4 19. Qxd4 Nxa5 20. Qf3↑ White's dark squared bishop becomes really strong.

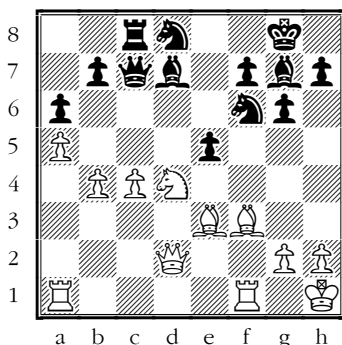
### 19. Qf3 ± (D)



### 19... Nf6?!

Retreating the knight (and then with another knight) was a curious but wrong plan. Black had to be present in the centre. After 19... Nc5 20. Nxc6 bxc6 an attractive idea is 21. b4 Qxa1 22. Nxa1 Nc6 and now maybe 23. f5! Another option was 19... f5

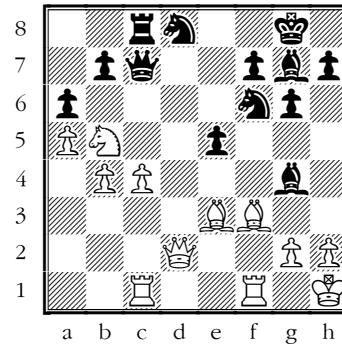
### 20. Nxd2 Nd8 21. b4 e5 22. fxe5 dxe5 (D)



### 23. Rac1!

Using the possibility to activate the only passive piece. 23. Nb3 would also have preserved the better chances. There 23... Nxc4? fails to 24. Rfc1 **23... Qg4?!**

Even worse is 23... Ng4? 24. Nb5; 23... exd4?! 24. Qf4 is bad for Black either. So, Black had to confess that he cannot do anything special. **24. Nb5! ± (D)**

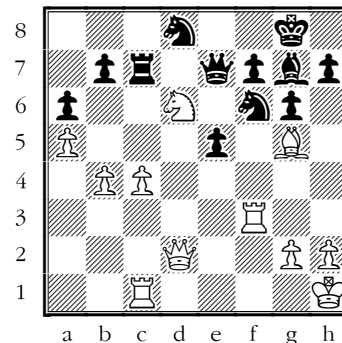


Indeed! The knight goes to d6 now.

### 24... Ne7

Black is firmly lost after 24... axb5 25. Qxg4 Nxc6 26. cxb5+- with the idea of 26... Nb8?! 27. Nxd7

### 25. Nd6 Rxc7 26. Qg5 Qxf3 27. Rxf3 (D)



### 27... Rd7?!

More stubborn is 27... Ne6± agreeing to go for 28. Qxf6? Qxf6 29. Rxf6 Nxf6 30. Ne8 Nc7 31. Nxc7 Nxc7

### 28. Rd1! Nc6 29. Qxf6!

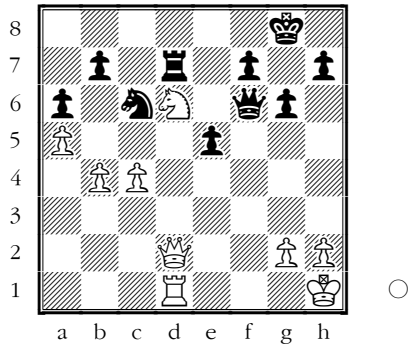
Forcing the transition to a technically winning position.

### 29... Qxf6 30. Rxf6

After 30. Nc8 Rxd2 31. Nxe7+ Qxe7 32. Rxd2 e4! Black has practical chances for a draw despite being two exchanges down.

### 30... Nxf6 (D)

## Solution to our Quiz:



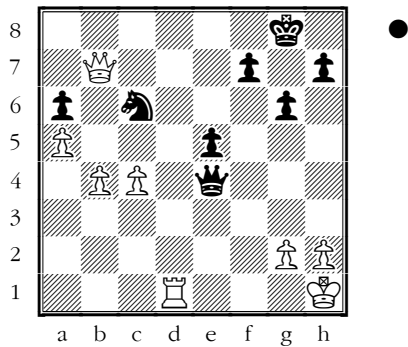
**31. ♖e4!**

After the game our arbiter asked me why I had not played 31. ♖e8?? and I was glad to answer that the reason is 31... ♗f1+!-+. On a good day one can see even this.

**31... ♗f4**

After 31... ♖xd2 32. ♗xf6+ ♖g7 33. ♖xd2 ♗xf6 34. ♖d7 where White will win both b7 and a6 pawns.

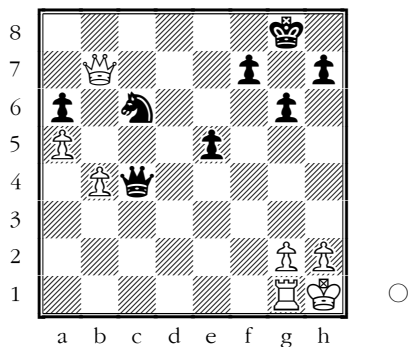
**32. ♗xd7 ♗xe4 33. ♗xb7 (D)**



**33... ♗c2**

Or, for example, 33... ♗e2 34. ♖g1 ♗d4 35. b5 ♗f5 (threatening mate in 2) 36. ♗c8+ ♖g7 37. b6+-

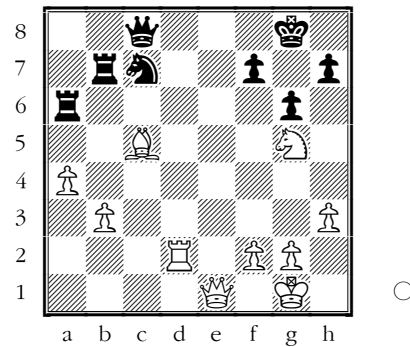
**34. ♖g1 ♗xc4 (D)**



**35. b5! axb5 36. a6 ♗c5 37. ♗c8+ ♖g7 38. a7 1-0.**

**Sher (2475) – Pinski (2320)**

Koszalin Open, POL, 1996



**32. ♗xf7! ♖e6**

32... ♗xf7 33. ♗e7+ ♖g8 34. ♖d7+-

**33. ♗d1+-**

Or 33. ♗h6+ ♖g7 34. ♗c1+-

**33... ♗e8 34. ♗d8! ♗xc5 35. ♗xe6**

**♗c3 36. ♗d4 ♗f6 37. ♖d3 ♗c5**

**38. ♗c2 ♗e7 39. ♗f3 ♗d5 40. ♗c4**

**1-0.**

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