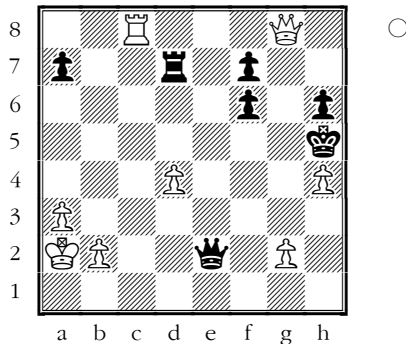


Test Yourself!

Golubev (2517) – A. Vajda (2421)

Memorialul Revolutiei din decembrie'89
Bucharest, ROM 2005



On This Day...

by GM Mikhail Golubev

The 1978 Polish Champion, GM **Adam Kuligowski** was born on 24 December 1955. He stopped playing in tournaments in 1989.



World Chess News

Russian Super-Final

Round five saw three decisive games. Kramnik, playing with Black, won against Tomashevsky. Morozevich, also with Black, defeated the tournament's outsider, Volkov. It was the second consecutive win by Morozevich after his unfortunate loss in Round 3.

Rublevsky, playing with White against Motylev's Petroff, managed to make a full point from what looked as a rather minimal advantage, at best. An impressive performance! After this victory, Rublevsky became sole leader.

Round 5 results:

Rublevsky – Motylev 1–0
Zvjaginsev – Bareev ½–½
Jakovenko – Svidler ½–½
Tomashevsky – Kramnik 0–1
Khalifman – Dreev ½–½
Volkov – Morozevich 0–1

Standings after 5 rounds:

1. Rublevsky – 4
2–3. Svidler and Zvjaginsev – 3½
4–6. Morozevich, Kramnik and Jakovenko – 3
7. Bareev – 2½
8–9. Motylev and Dreev – 2
10–11. Tomashevsky and Khalifman – 1½
12. Volkov – ½

[Official website](#)

XVIII Carlos Torre Memorial

Lazaro Bruzon defeated Michal Krasenkow in the final match after winning the third playoff game.

Final:

Bruzon – Krasenkow 3–2

[Official website](#)



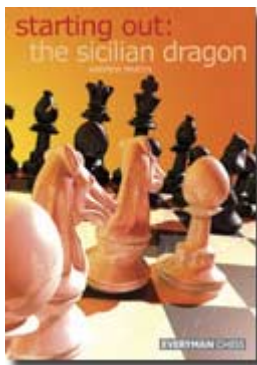
Chess Reviews

by GM Mikhail Golubev

Starting Out: The Sicilian Dragon, by IM Andrew Martin. Everyman, 208 pages.

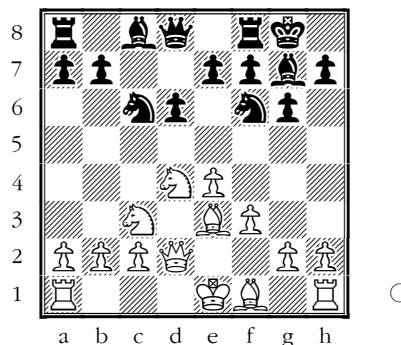
I did not know IM Andrew Martin was a Dragon expert, but I was still interested to get this new book. As the recent example of Edward Dearing taught me, it is not necessary to be a recognized expert in order to write an interesting book about the Sicilian Dragon. I can cite an even earlier example – the Dragon coverage by GM Paul Motwani in his book *STAR Chess*.

In comparison to the Dearing book, Martin's volume is smaller, thinner and has much less material. There are usually two diagrams per page, which take about 25% of all space. All of that is not a disadvantage, however, as the main target audience of this books are the club players who are new to the Dragon. Even a titled player sometimes might prefer a smaller book.



opinionated than most of life-long Dragon experts, who had to change their opinions too often in the past and learned to be careful. Let's look at few notable examples of Martin's use of the evaluation marks in the Yugoslav Attack

1.e4 c5 2.♘f3 d6 3.d4 cxd4 4.♘xd4 ♘f6 5.♘c3 g6 6.♙e3 ♗g7 7.f3 ♘c6 8.♚d2 0-0 (D)



Martin's work has a clear concept behind it: coverage of the lines is based on the complete games. These games can be either spectacular or instructive in some specific way, or just involve great players such as Kasparov. The objective theoretical importance of those games was clearly not the author's priority. But there is nothing is wrong with such an approach, as this is not a theoretical manual. At the same time, it is obvious that Andrew Martin pays attention to all, without exceptions, fashionable theoretical trends. Thus, Botvinnik's line 6.♙e3 ♗g7 7.f3 a6, that started to reappear recently, or the Chinese Dragon (6.♙e3 ♗g7 7.f3 ♘c6 8.♚d2 0-0 9.♙c4 ♗d7 10.0-0-0 ♖b8) or the Topalov's Dragon (9.♙c4 ♗d7 10.0-0-0 ♖c8 11.♙b3 ♘xd4 12.♙xd4 b5) - everything of this kind is discussed.

Here after 9.0-0-0 both 9...♘xd4?! (page 73) and 9...♙e6?! (page 80) are claimed to be dubious.

In the 9.0-0-0 d5 system, the move 10.♚b1! (page 67) is preferred to the main line with 10.exd5.

After 9.♙c4, 9...♘xd4?! is called dubious (page 8).

In case of 9.♙c4 ♗d7 10.0-0-0 ♖b8, Martin advocates Leko's choice 11.♘d5! (page 101).

The Bibliography (which I think is hardly necessary for a book of this type), has several notable omissions such as Dearing's and Ward's books, and Rogozenko Dragon CD. The "Experts vs. the Sicilian" is not mentioned either. But several other important sources are there, such as the www.chesspublishing.com Dragon section by Chris Ward, whom Martin calls a Dragon guru. It is also obvious that the author, as it is almost always the case, used more sources than he listed in the bibliography. Sometimes Martin referred to the *Chess Today* notes, for example.

After 9.♙c4 ♗d7 10.0-0-0 ♖c8 11.♙b3 ♘xd4 12.♙xd4 b5, the most popular move 13.♘d5 is awarded with an exclamation mark.

Covering the variation 9.♙c4 ♗d7 10.0-0-0 ♖a5 11.♙b3 ♖fc8, Martin suggests for White 12. ♚b1! ♘e5 13.♙g5! (this part of his work was available online).

After 9.♙c4 ♗d7, an exclamation mark is given to 10.h4 (page 91), what in author's view is the most critical move order. Meanwhile other experts prefer 10.0-0-0 or even 10.♙b3, avoiding the Soltis Variation with h4 and ...h5.

The author displays strong opinions about the comparable value of different alternatives in the most critical lines. He tends to be more

The most radical example of awarding exclamation marks in the book is that even 5...g6 (a starting move of the

Dragon) got one on page 28. One should not be surprised then to see 6.f4 ♖bd7! (page 183)!

So, what to say about this approach? In most cases (even where I somewhat disagree with his evaluations), it is just a matter of taste. Thus, personally, I think that after 9.0-0-0 d5, the move 10.exd5 is more critical than 10.♖b1. But I also remember Ivanchuk telling me in 2002 that in his opinion, if White plays perfectly, he should be slightly better in the important endgame, which occurred in the game Adams-Ivanchuk, where the latter move was tested.

I don't feel that Martin is fundamentally wrong anywhere in his suggestions. One of my relatively strong objections is about Martin's statement that in the line 7...♗c6 8.♖d2 ♗d7 9.0-0-0 ♖c8 Black is holding up well (page 57). This sounds too good to be true! But, again, the correct answer cannot be mathematically proven here. Only the practice of top grandmasters can give us the idea what can be considered playable at the moment and what cannot.

Inevitably for such a thin book on a vast subject, a number of important possibilities are not considered. For example, 10.g4 ♗e5 11.♗e2!? in the above-mentioned line with 9...♖c8. More significantly, when Martin very briefly examines Soltis Variation 7...♗c6 8.♖d2 0-0 9.♗c4 ♗d7 10.0-0-0 ♖c8 11.♗b3 ♗e5 12.h4 h5, after the topical 13.♗g5 ♖c5 14.♖b1 he give a game with a rare 14...a5, but fails to mention 15.a4. But in my opinion, a2-a4 can be called an almost automatic White's reaction to the early ...a7-a5 in the Yugoslav Attack with 9.♗c4.

Still, my general impression is that coverage of most lines is adequate. The author's textual explanations, which is the essential part of any book of this kind, are nicely balanced with variations.

I noticed a few typos, such as a game reference, twice repeated in the bottom of the page 106 and on the top

of the page 107. But they are very rare and only prove that books are still written by humans!

Here is one possible factual mistake worth mentioning: the book claims that after 9.0-0-0, a pawn sacrifice 9...d5 was "recommended by Russian masters Konstantinopolsky" (page 59), while the common version is that 9...d5 was found by a little-known player Konstantinovskiy. But I did not try to check that – the truth must be hidden in the Soviet chess publications of the 1930s, somewhere near the photos of Josef Stalin!

So, this book is good value for the Dragon novices, but does it offer anything to the experienced Dragon players? Does the book contain something really new, i.e. original analysis and new recommendations? My impression is that Martin indeed provides a significant number of "small" suggestions here and there – but the number of new ideas of theoretical importance is limited.

Conclusion: My overall impression is positive. This book is a suitable introduction to the Dragon for non-professional players. As for the serious Dragon devotees (such as myself), who already own the Dearing book and a lot of other Dragon stuff, they should make their own mind whether or not to buy this book. If they find a new idea or two there, it might already justify the purchase.

Memorialul Revolutiei in Bucharest

by GM Mikhail Golubev

The **Memorialul Revolutiei din decembrie'89** was organised by the Chess Club Juventus Bucharest on December 14-22. This is pre-Christmas time in Romania: the Romanian Orthodox Church is celebrating Christmas in December (as contrary, for example, to the Russian Orthodox Church, which celebrates Christmas in January, in accordance with the old calendar). I already participated in the 2003 edition of the

Memorialul Revolutiei Open and found not many changes in 2005. Is it good or bad?

Well, from one point of view, a group of at least 10–15 professional or semi-professional players competed for relatively modest prizes. The first prize was 3500 RON (a bit more than one thousand euros). While, for example, the eighth place was already rewarded with 300 RON (approximately one hundred USD), and those who occupied places 11–13 received only 100 RON each. Also, taking in account the large number of players, the conditions for playing in the Juventus Club can hardly be called ideal. Even if they are, generally, acceptable by the Eastern European standards.

But, from a different point of view, the tradition of organising the Memorial of the Romanian December Revolution is continued. And this is, perhaps, the most important and is certainly positive. Several top players were provided a full-board accommodation. by the organisers The closing ceremony on December 22 took place in the Bucharest's *la Primarie Sectorului 2*, which is located in a very nice and modern building. It was attended by the press, as well as the local municipal officials. A talented girl, who sang the famous song in English from the *Bodyguard* movie, added a required international flavour to the ceremony. In the tournament itself, there were 17 foreigners among the total of 112 participants.

GM Dmitry Svetushkin of Moldova and **IM Constantin Lupulescu** showed very confident play in the course of the event. The Svetushkin vs Lupulescu clash in Round 8 became really crucial. Before this encounter, the adversaries were sharing the lead with 6 points out of 7. In the sensitive line of Sicilian Najdorf, White managed to find a hole in Black's preparation and obtained a technically winning position already by move 25. [This and several other selected games can be found in today's database.]

After his victory over Lupulescu, Svetushkin lead by himself with 7

points out of 8. This however, was still not sufficient to secure first place, because there were a number of followers with 6 points, against one of whom, IM Dragos Dumitrache, Svetushkin had to play in the final round with Black. Their game was quite curious. By move 17, White had an initiative for the sacrificed pawn, but later his activity gradually disappeared, and the Grandmaster from Moldova converted the extra pawn into a full point – reaching thereby the impressive final result of 8 points out of 9. Among those players who had 6/8 before the final round, only **IM Gabriel Mateuta** managed to win his last game, so he took clear second place.

Main prizes winners:

1. GM D.Svetushkin (MDA 2535) – 8
2. IM G.Mateuta (ROM 2465) – 7
3. IM C.Lupulescu (ROM 2528) – 6½
4. IM V.Shishkin (UKR 2527) – 6½
5. GM Co.Ionescu (ROM 2450) – 6½
6. GM M.Golubev (UKR 2517) – 6½
7. IM I.Cosma (ROM 2468) – 6½
8. IM V.Jianu (ROM 2487) – 6½
9. IM V.Sanduleac (MDA 2479) – 6½
10. IM A.Vajda (ROM 2421) – 6
11. IM N.Dobrev (BUL 2396) – 6
12. IM C.Nanu (ROM 2439) – 6
13. IM V.Slovineanu (MDA 2394) – 6

Women's prizes winners:

1. WIM C.Voicu ROM 2261 – 6
2. WGM A.Calotescu ROM 2298 – 5
3. WIM I.Ionica ROM 2229 – 5

What can I say about my own performance? After seven rounds I was going to lose approximately 12 ELO points! But, thanks to two wins in the final rounds, I finally managed to reduce that to a mere 4 points. In 2005, I played in three rated events and lost some rating points in each of them. Now I reasonably expect my ELO to drop under 2500 – for the first time since 1993. Remarkably, with the exception of the last round win (I played Caro Kann with White against IM Vajda), my other four victories were all achieved in the Sicilian Dragon: three times with Black and one with White. This is, perhaps, rather encouraging. My results in the

Dragon were much less impressive the recent years.

I am thankful to the tournament arbiter, Radu-Catalin Chirila for providing photos and the tournament information.



From left to right: A Bucharest municipal official; Gabriel Papa; WGM Margareta Muresan of the Romanian Chess Federation; veteran GM Theodor Ghitescu, coach of Sah Club Juventus

Annotated Games

by GM Mikhail Golubev

White: D. Nuta (2194)

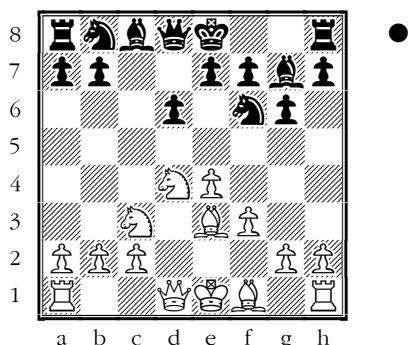
Black: M. Golubev (2517)

Memorialul Revolutiei din decembrie'89

Bucharest ROM (6), 18.12.2005

Sicilian Defence /Dragon - [B75]

1.e4 c5 2.♘f3 d6 3.d4 ♘f6 4.♗c3 cxd4 5.♗xd4 g6 6.♙e3 ♙g7 7.f3 (D)



7...a6!? If this edition of the Sicilian Dragon deserves a specific name, I would call it "Botvinnik's Dragon". Probably Black is a bit worse here, but the line is almost unstudied in comparison to the usual Dragon stuff

This issue is prepared by GM Mikhail Golubev; technical editor Ralph Marconi

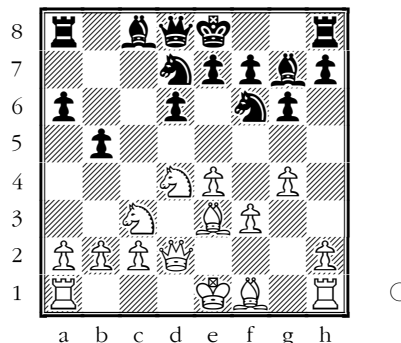
Subscription is 15 euro for 3 months. For further details please refer to <http://www.chesstoday.net>

CT-358(1873) Page 5 of 8

with ...♗c6, which I have always played in the past.

8.♙d2 ♗bd7 9.g4!? The very solid 9.♗c4 is what I suggested for White in the "Experts vs. the Sicilian".

9...b5 (D)



10.0-0-0 Ionica-Golubev from Round 2 continued 10.g5 ♗h5 11.0-0-0 (11.♗c6?! ♙c7 12.♗xe7? fails to 12...♗xc3!; But 11.a4, as suggested by Martin, deserves attention. Still, I was not sure what White would do with his king in this line) 11...♗b7 12.♙b1 (not especially impressive for White is 12.♗ce2 ♗b6 13.♗g3 ♗xg3 14.hxg3 d5! Shirov-Williams, 4NCL 2004/5) 12...0-0!? 13.♗ce2 d5 14.♗g3 e5 (probably strongest) 15.♗de2 (deserved attention 15.♗b3! d4 16.♗xh5 gxh5 17.♗f2) 15...♗xg3 16.♗xg3 (16.hxg3!?) 16...d4 17.h4 ♙e7! (Black is certainly OK also after 17...dxe3 18.♙xd7 ♙b6) 18.♗f2 ♗c5 19.♗e1 f5!? 20.gxf6 ♗xf6 21.♗g2?! (21.h5 ♗xf3 22.hxg6) 21...h5! with a clear advantage for Black', which I spoiled entirely on the 29th move - but White lost on time two moves later.; 10.♗c6?! ♙c7 11.♗xe7! forces Black to play 11...♗b7! as in Al Sayed-Cheparinov, Andorra 2004; After 10.h4!?, 10...h5 looks natural, but I would also think about 10...♗b7 11.h5 ♗g8

10...♗b7 11.h4 ♗e5

A new, objectively risky move. Earlier Black tried 11...♗b6 and 11...h5. **12.g5!?** 12.h5! was certainly best. Hard to say how I would answer. Maybe even 12...♗g8 (After 12...b4 13.♗b1! it is not easy to find a playable way for Black)

12...♗h5 13.♗g1 White plays too slowly. More interesting was 13.f4!?. I tried to understand whether I can go for 13...b4 (13...♗g3 14.fxe5!) 14.♗d5 ♗g3 15.♙xb4 ♗xd5 16.exd5 ♗g4

17.♖c6! ♖b8!? (17...♗d7 18.♗d4!)
 18.♗xb8 (or 18.♗xb8!?, etc.)
 18...♗xb8 19.♗xb8 ♗xe3 20.♗xa6 0-0
 21.♖c6 ♖a8 but most likely the answer
 in negative. So Black should try
 something else.

13...0-0 14.f4 ♗d7!? Now White has
 some problems with his e4 pawn.

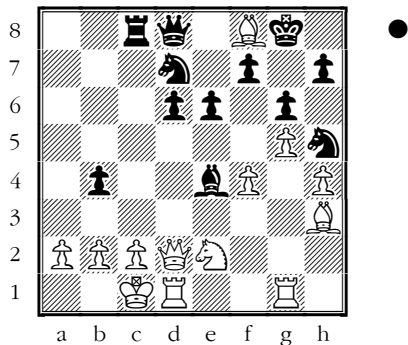
15.♗de2!? ♖c8 **16.♗h3** I expected
 16.♗g2 or 16.a3. In both cases Black
 could try 16...♗b6!?

16...b4! 17.♗d5 e6 18.♗xb4 ♗xe4!
 It gives more problems for White than
 18...a5 19.♗d3 ♗xe4

19.♗d4 Or 19.♗xd6 a5! with a strong
 initiative; White could try to defend by
 19.♗g2!?

19...a5 20.♗xg7 After 20.♗d3 Black
 can win a pawn by 20...♗xd4 21.♗xd4
 ♗xd3 22.♗xd3 ♗xf4 but I would
 consider other options as well.

20...axb4 Less tempting but also good
 was 20...♗xg7! **21.♗xf8 (D)**



Despite White's inaccuracies, the clear
 advantage for Black is still not too
 easy to prove.

21...b3!? The most natural is
 21...♖xc2+ 22.♗xc2 ♗xc2 23.♗xc2
 (23.♗xd6! ♗c8!) 23...♗xf8 , but
 White's pieces coordinates not badly.
 His knight protects the f4 pawn.;
 21...♗xc2 only gives White additional
 options like 22.♗xd6!?

22.axb3 ♗a5! 23.♗c3!? The best was
 23.♗b1! (preserving the knight on e2)
 23...♗xc2+ 24.♗xc2 ♖xc2 25.♗xc2
 ♗xf8 . Hard to judge whether it is
 more attractive for Black than
 21...Rxc2 line.; After 23.♗xa5?? Black
 mates by 23...♖xc2+ 24.♗b1 ♖c5+!
23...♗a1+ 24.♗b1 ♗xf8 25.♗ge1
 Somewhat more stubborn was
 25.♗gf1! , but White probably wished
 to force the capture on c2.

25...♖xc2+ 26.♗xc2 ♗xc2
27.♗xc2 ♗a7 28.♖f1 d5 29.♖d3?

The only move was 29.♗c3 but then
 29...♗c7 30.♖d4 e5! as it seems gives
 Black a huge advantage.

29...♗xf4 30.♖c3 d4 31.♖c8?

Another blunder in time-trouble,
 which does not change
 anything. White resigned. **0-1.**

White: M. Petrov (2418)

Black: M. Golubev (2517)

Memorialul Revolutiei din decembrie'89
 Bucharest ROM (8), 20.12.2005

Sicilian Defence – [B76]

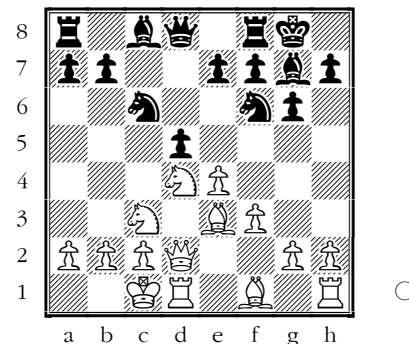
1.e4 c5 2.♗c3 ♗c6 Note! – after this
 the "Botvinnik's Dragon" can not be
 reached! But, in any case, before the
 game I decided to play the usual
 Dragon.

3.♗f3 g6 4.d4 cxd4 5.♗xd4 ♗g7

6.♗e3 d6 The main move 6...♗f6
 allows 7.♗xc6! with different kind of
 play.

7.♗d2 ♗f6 8.f3! After 8.0-0-0 there
 is 8...♗g4! (stronger than 8...0-0
 9.♗xc6 bxc6 10.e5 ♗g4) with the idea
 of 9.♗xc6 bxc6 10.♗d4 ♗h6!

8...0-0 9.0-0-0 d5 (D)



10.♗e1!? Golubev-T.Georgescu

(Round 1) saw 10.exd5 ♗xd5 11.♗xc6
 bxc6 12.♗d4 e5 13.♗c5 ♗e6 14.♗e4
 ♖e8 15.h4 h6 16.g4 ♗c7 17.g5 h5
 18.♗c4 ♖ed8 19.♗f2 , which is the
 very main line of 9.0-0-0 d5 Dragon.
 After 19...a5 20.a4 ♖ab8 21.♖he1 ♗b7
 22.b3 ♗h7N both my memory and
 confidence a bit failed. Actually, I
 considered this position in the
 "Experts vs. the Sicilian" (2004), where
 I wrote: "Two possible waiting moves
 are 22...♗h8 (Marin) and 22...♗h7. In
 either case quite a logical continuation
 seems to be 23.♖d2 (22.♗a3 is also an
 option) 23...♗f4 24.♗xe6 ♗xe6
 25.♗d6!?. Now either version of
 Black's exchange sacrifice (25...♖xd6
 and 25...♗d4) would hardly work well

This issue is prepared by GM Mikhail Golubev; technical editor Ralph Marconi

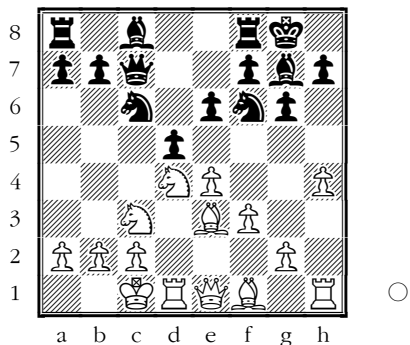
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for him, while after 25...Bbc8 White will at least have 26. Qc5! a with positional advantage." What I instead decided to play was weaker: 23. Bb2 Qf4 24. Bxd8 Bxd8 25. Qxe6 Qxe6 26. Qb6 Bb5! 27. Qc3 Bb7! 28. Qxa5 c5! 29. Qe4 c4! and Black had full compensation for the pawn; White's win in this game is explained by mistakes which Black made later.

10...e6 A move, which I suggested in New In Chess back in 1988, and sometimes analysed later – but never played. 10...e5 is a bit more promising, but it is not possible to play the same things all the time.

11.h4 In 1997, my opponent once played 11.g4?! but there Black has 11...e5!! 12. Qxc6 bxc6 13. exd5 cxd5 14. Qg5 Qb7! , which is well known since Savchenko, with whom we analysed this line, defeated Morozevich in 1991.

11...Qc7 (D)



The main move, about which I told in Bela Crkva, to Boris Alterman in 1990, who a bit later introduced it in the game against Kramnik.

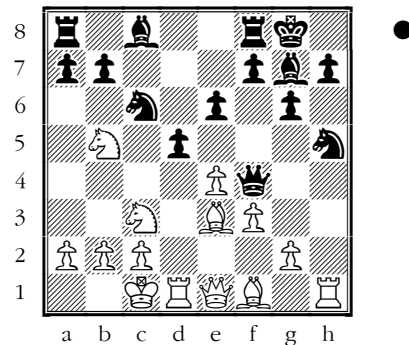
12.h5 Kramnik–Alterman, Sochi 1990 saw 12. exd5 Qxd5 13. Qxd5 exd5 14. Qd2 . The main word there is probably still 14... Bb8 15. h5 Bxe3 16. Qxe3 Qxd4! 17. Bxd4 Qxd4 18. Qxd4 (18. Qe8+ Qg7 19. h6+ Qf6 20. Qh8+ Qg5!! 21. Qxd4 Qf4+) 18... Qf5 19. Qd3 Qxd3 20. Qxd3 Qe5 and Black hardly risks much, Leko–Hodgson, Groningen 1996.

12...Qxh5 13. Qdb5 A rare move. Instead, 13.g4 has been tested often,



but with decent results for Black. In 1990, my idea was 13. exd5 exd5 14. Qxd5 Qe5 15. Qc4 Qe6! , but perhaps things there are less bright for Black that I thought then. This line is discussed in Dearing's book, which, alas, I do not have in hand at the moment. One serious idea for White is 16. f4!? (calmer is 16. Qf2) 16... Qxf4 17. Qh4 Qh5 (17... Qe2+!? is remarkable) 18. Qf4 where Black must make a choice between 18... Qe4 and 18... Qxd4.

13...Qg3 14. Qf2 Qf4+ 15. Qe3 (D)



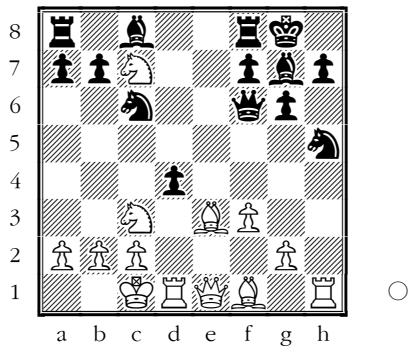
15...Qf6 Objectively dubious, but how else to play for a win? Topalov once made the same choice in a position with exd5, ...exd5 included. I remembered that game a bit, but somehow thought that it ended in a repetition!

16. exd5 16. Qc7!? is of interest too. **16...exd5** Now we have suddenly transposed to

Adams–Topalov. **17. Qc7 17. Bxd5!?** as in Adams–Topalov, Wijk aan Zee 1996 is possibly critical. Maybe White's chances are better, but the position is quite incalculable.

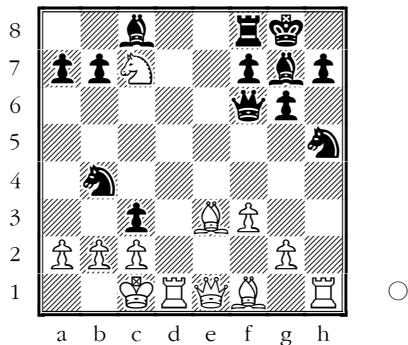
17...Qf5 18. Qd6 Qxc2 19. Qg5 Qe6 20. Qc4 Qe5 21. Qxc2 Qxc4 22. Qxc4 Qxc3 23. Qxe6 fxe6± is one of hundreds possible lines.

17...d4! (D)

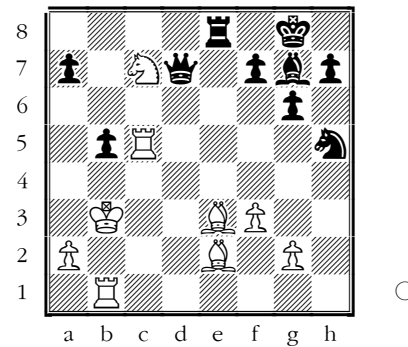


18. ♖xa8 White could have tried to find the luck in the messy lines after 18. ♖d5!?

18... ♜xc3! Now Black is doing well.
19. ♖c7!?! After 19. ♖xc3 ♖xc3 20. bxc3 Black certainly has sufficient compensation for the exchange, but I was not sure whether White is significantly worse. For example, 20... ♗g3 21. ♖g1 ♖e8 22. ♗f4!
19... ♖b4 (D)



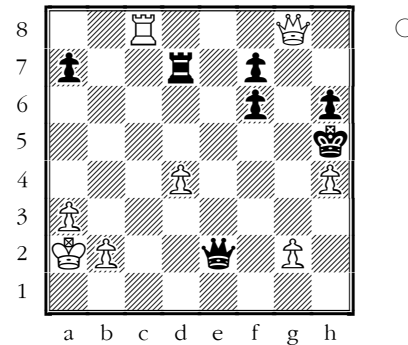
20. ♖d4? But this is a big mistake. I tried to understand what is Black's best option after 20. ♖d5! ♖xd5 21. ♖xd5 and would probably choose between 21... ♖e8, 21... ♖e6 and 21... ♖e7. The only thing I was sure about is that 21... ♗g3? is unplayable due to 22. ♖xg3 ♖e6 23. ♖d3 ♖xa2 24. bxc3
20... ♖xb2+ 21. ♖b1 ♖xc2! 22. ♖xc2 ♖c6+!-+ A decisive check.
23. ♖c4 ♗f5+ 24. ♖b3 ♖d7! Stronger than 24... b1♖+?! 25. ♖xb1 ♗xb1 26. ♖xc6 bxc6 27. ♗xa7
25. ♗e2 b5!?! A "humanistic" move. I wished to avoid 25... b1♖+ 26. ♖xb1 ♗xb1 27. ♖xb1 b5 28. ♖c2 where White is objectively lost, but Black still has some work.
26. ♖c5 b1♖+ 27. ♖xb1 ♗xb1
28. ♖xb1 Not better is 28. ♖d1 ♖e7
29. ♖d5 ♖e6 30. ♖xb1 ♖f6
28... ♖e8! (D)



29. ♖d5 After 29. ♖xe8 ♖xe8 White loses one of his bishops.
29... ♖xe3+ 30. ♖xe3
But now Black wins a piece anyway.
30... ♖e6+ 0-1.

Solutions to our quiz:

Golubev (2517) – Vajda (2421)
Memorialul Revolutiei din decembrie'89
Bucharest, ROM 2005



50. ♖c5+! ♖xh4 50... f5 51. ♖xf5+ ♖xh4 52. ♖f4+ ♖h5 53. ♖g3!+- 51. ♖c1 ♖e6+ 52. ♖a1 52. ♖a1 ♖g4 53. g3+!+- (or 53. ♖h1+ ♖g3 54. ♖h3+ ♖f4 55. ♖f3+) 1-0.

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Editors: GMs Baburin, Scherbakov and Golubev; IMs Barsky, Notkin and Vlassov. Technical editors: Graham Brown and Ralph Marconi.

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