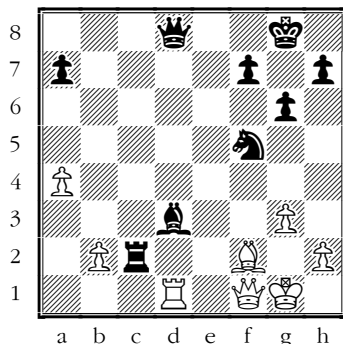


Chess Quiz

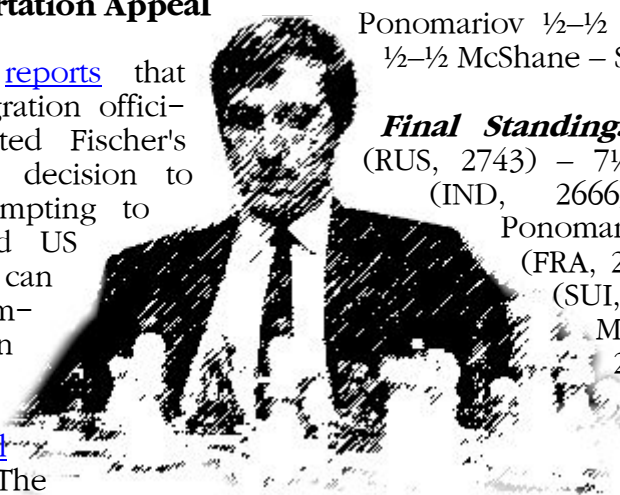
Tischbierek – Avrukh
Biel (3), 2004



Chess News

Fischer Loses Deportation Appeal

The *Scotsman* [reports](#) that Japanese immigration officials have rejected Fischer's appeal against their decision to deport him for attempting to travel on an invalid US passport. Fischer can appeal again. He claimed to have been physically mistreated. The ChessBase website has [more material](#) on this topic. The [Washington Post](#) writes that Fischer might claim to be a German citizen to avoid deportation to the USA.



Kasimdzhanov in Uzbekistan

While the new FIDE champion lives in Germany now, he recently visited his motherland. ChessBase published [interesting material](#) about the visit, with lots of photos.

New Interview with Lautier

Russian website e3e5.com has published an [interview](#) with ACP President GM Joel Lautier. One quote:

"If FIDE will do the same odd moves like nowadays, then we'll be in opposition to FIDE. But the permanent opposition isn't our function. We want to improve the situation."

Biel Chess Festival

Main GM Tournament

All 3 games were drawn in the last round, but only one (Bacrot-Pelletier) was a quiet affair. McShane tried to break Sasikiran's defence for many moves, while Morozevich and Ponomariov played a very entertaining game – see our Annotated Game section.

Round 10 results: Morozevich – Ponomariov ½–½ Bacrot – Pelletier ½–½ McShane – Sasikiran ½–½

Final Standings: 1. Morozevich (RUS, 2743) – 7½/10; 2. Sasikiran (IND, 2666) – 6; 3–5. Ponomariov (2722), Bacrot (FRA, 2712) and Pelletier (SUI, 2597) – 4½; 6. McShane (ENG, 2643) – 3.

**ACCENTUS-
Ladies
Tournament**

Final Standings:

1. T. Kosintseva (RUS 2462) – 7½/10; 2. Radziewicz (POL 2431) – 6½; 3–5. Repkova (SVK 2411), Pähtz (GER 2396) and Lahno (UKR 2472) – 5½; 6. Seps Monika (SUI 2097) – 0.

Biel Master Open

Round 10 top results:

Avrukh (7) – Rustemov (7) ½–½ Bauer (7) – Alekseev (6½) ½–½ Eljanov (6½) – Shariyazdanov (7) ½–½

Standings after 10 rounds: 1–4. Bauer (2590 FRA), Avrukh (2600 ISR),

Shariyazdanov (2572 RUS) and Rustemov (2589 RUS) – 7½, etc. 112 players.

Key games in the last round:

Rustemov (7½) – Shariyazdanov (7½)
Riazantsev (7) – Avrukh (7½)
Efimenko (7) – Bauer (7½)

[Official website](#)

Dortmund 2004

Both semi-final games were draws. The game Anand–Leko was rather short – White avoided the main lines of the Sveshnikov, but apparently without much success. Svidler defended the Black side of a Gruenfeld against Kramnik – draw on move 45.

In the play-offs for 5th place Bologan drew against Rublevsky, while Naiditsch beat Karjakin with White. You can find all these in our database today. [Official website](#)

Czech Open 2004

A big traditional festival of chess, bridge and games is in progress in Pardubice.

Key results of round 6: Stoczek (5½) – Grigoriants (5½) – 0–1 Zakhartsov (5) – Inarkiev (5) ½–½ Moroz (5) – Chernyshov (5) ½–½ Arutinian (5) – Azarov (5) 0–1 Schebler (5) – Turov (5) 0–1

Standings after 7 rounds:

1. GM Grigoriants (2530, RUS) – 6½;
2–3. GMs Azarov (2544, BLR) Turov (2536, RUS) – 6, etc. 376 players.
Official site: www.czechopen.net

North Ural Cup 2004

This women's super-tournament is in progress in Krasnoturinsk, Russia. ChessBase website has a very interesting [photo-report](#).

Standings after 6 rounds: 1–3. Skripchenko (FRA, 2453), Kovalevskaya (RUS, 2470) and Stefanova (BUL, 2527) – 4 points, etc.

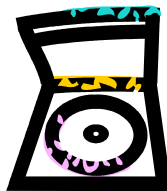
[Official website](#)

*This issue is prepared by GM Alex Baburin & GM Mikhail Golubev; technical editor Graham Brown
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Magistral Luciano Andrade

This tournament finished in Rio de Janeiro. **Final standings:**

1. GM Neuris Delgado – 9/11. 2. Diego Di Berardino – 8 3. GM Darcy Lima – 7½ (with one postponed game), etc.



Opening CD Review

by GM Mikhail Golubev

CD Sicilian Dragon 2 B75–B79 by GM Dorian Rogozenko, ChessBase 2004.

The list of publications on the Sicilian Dragon was recently enriched by Dorian Rogozenko's CD. Naturally, I looked at it with great interest.

Dorian hasn't played much in recent years (but his draws against Anand and Svidler in the Bundesliga should be mentioned!), instead developing into a serious and productive theoretician. Earlier he prepared opening CDs on The Slav and The Sveshnikov, and wrote a book on the Anti-Sicilian lines. Rogozenko's experience in playing the Dragon since 1993, and also his regular work as an annotator of Dragon games for ChessBase Magazine ensured a very solid background for the new project.

To begin with, it shall be noted that the main information on the CD is given in ChessBase format. Those who don't have this program can use its 'cut-down' version ChessBase Reader, which is available on the CD.

The CD's opening topic is defined by the moves **1.e4 c5 2.Nf3 d6 3.d4 cxd4 4.Nxd4 Nf6 5.Nc3 g6 6.Be3 Bg7 7.f3** – White's most dangerous weapon against the Dragon known as the 'Rauzer Attack' (the name, validly preferred by Rogozenko) or 'Yugoslav Attack'.

The main database 'Dragon B75–B79' consists of: 96 ChessBase Texts, prepared by Rogozenko, followed by almost one thousand annotated games and more than 25 thousand games without notes.

ChessBase Texts

These texts are an extremely important feature of Opening CDs. They are, basically, theoretical articles (with diagrams) on specified sub-variations, given in strict order. By printing them, one may get something similar to the book. But the Texts are more than that, because (apart from main lines, variants, explanations, historical references, etc.) there are hyperlinks which allow user to access immediately any of the games. Thanks to this option, the Texts themselves are not overloaded with data – they are approximately 2–3 printed A4 pages long.

The 95 Texts covers the entire body of the Rauzer Attack theory. As many as 65 of them are devoted to **7.f3 Nc6 8.Qd2 0–0 9.Bc4** lines. The alternative **9.0–0–0** is considered in 19 Texts and **9.g4** – in 7 Texts. The early deviations take remaining 4 Texts.

The most attractive side of Rogozenko's work is that he pays a lot of attention to all, without any exceptions, modern trends. One of the two lines which in 1990s put off many Black players from the Dragon is **9.Bc4 Bd7 10.0–0–0**. After **10...Rc8 11.Bb3 Ne5** White nowadays plays 12.Kb1(!). This is examined in 6 Texts – Rogozenko clearly prefers 12...Re8 to 12...Nc4, but still admits White's certain advantage. The author devotes 2 very interesting Texts to each of the modern Black attempts: 'Chinese Dragon' **10...Rb8** and Topalov's **10...Rc8 11.Bb3 Nxd4 12.Bxd4 b5**.

Covering the older, well-researched lines, Rogozenko is up-to-date as well. Thus, **10...Qa5** (followed by **11.Bb3 Rfc8**) is considered in 10 Texts. The author gives 12.h4 Ne5 13.Kb1 as the main line but also finds some problems for Black in other variations. There is a curious discussion with GM Chris Ward on 12.Kb1 Ne5 13.Bg5 (Rogozenko likes 13...Rc5 14.h4! for White). After 12.h4 Ne5 13.g4, Veresov's 13...Rc4!? hardly solves Black's problems – Rogozenko, typically for him, refers to the little-known but highly important game

Rodriguez Guerrero–Guerra Bastida, Linares open 2003 which followed 14.g5 Nh5 15.f4 Rxd4 16.Qxd4 Ng4 17.e5 Ng3 18.Rhe1 Nf5 19.Qd5 Qxd5 20.Nxd5 e6 21.Bg1.

Massive theory was accumulated in old variants arising after **10.0–0–0 Rc8 11.Bb3 Ne5 12.h4** (instead of 12.Kb1), and now **12...Nc4** of **12...h5**. These topics together take 32 Texts! After 12...h5 13.Bg5 Rc5, Rogozenko considers 14.Kb1 as "promising direction for White". Even more risky is 12...Nc4 13.Bxc4 Rxc4 14.h5 Nxh5 15.g4 Nf6, where the author once again confirms that after 16.Kb1 "Black has serious problems".

A very important alternative to 9.Bc4 is **9.0–0–0**. Here Rogozenko considers everything that has been played and published recently – and comes up with interesting observations. For example, about the line **9...d5 10.exd5 Nxd5 11.Nxc6 bxc6 12.Bd4 e5 13.Bc5 Re8**, he states that "together with 14.Ne4, the continuation **14.Bc4** represents the most critical reply" and refers to the little known correspondence game Thews–Hannesson, 1990, which continued 14...Qa5 15.Ne4 Qxd2+ 16.Rxd2 Bh6 17.Bxd5 Bxd2+ 18.Kb1 (! is given by Rogozenko) 18...cxd5 19.Nf6+ Kh8 20.Nxe8.

Here it is fit to say that MegaCorr, as well as Mega2004, is mentioned as one of the sources in "Bibliography". Rogozenko also used the Schneider's CD *"The Dragon For Experts"* (2001), all the important recent books and periodicals, etc.

Almost everywhere, Dorian is very accurate with the facts, referring to the authors of important ideas. The only small factual error which I noted is in the variation **9.0–0–0 Nxd4 10.Bxd4 Be6 11.Kb1 Qc7 12.g4 Rfc8 13.h4 Qa5 14.a3 Rab8**. Here after **15.h5 b5 16.hxg6 hxg6 17.Qg5** (which is not the best option for White), the author writes that 17...Qc7 18.e5 Nd5!? "has never been met with in practice". It's possible to find (also inside the notes to one of the games at CD) that 18...Nd5 occurred in Shevelev–Venediktov, Sverdlovsk 1957.

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On the whole, his theoretical overviews are excellent. Rogozenko is not afraid to seek the truth and to say what he thinks. His opinions and evaluations are supported by efforts of generations of players and by his own work. Those wishing to argue with Dorian's conclusions would have to come up with some fresh and serious analysis.

Possibly, he could have said more about some topic such as 9.Bc4 Bd7 10.h4 (without early 0-0-0), but these are really deviations of secondary importance. At the same time, his analysis of some other side lines, for example, 9.g4 e5!?, changes much in their theory.

Annotated Games

Amazingly, 550 (!) of 971 annotated games are annotated by Rogozenko himself. Evidently, there are intersections with his notes for CBM, as well as a lot of fresh material. Rogozenko's annotations are of the most value, as they are logically linked with his observations, given in the Texts – and support the latter.

There are also 103 games, annotated by Andre Schulz (CBM, 1996–2000), and occasional contributions of many other players.

Games without Notes

Only this part of the database deserves some criticism. Regrettably, absent are many (few hundreds) of games, which were published in *New in Chess* and *Informator*. It should not be too hard to find them (without notes) and include in the database. But this is a rather common omission in ChessBase databases. As Dorian had many books to hand, he hardly could have missed anything of importance. Still, with such games as Suetin–Vasiukov, Voroshilovgrad 1955 or Timman–Miles, Netherlands vs England 1977, the database could have been better.

The games which are known primarily from printing sources are still absent on this CD. Dealing with such material

is not always easy – thus, it would be nice to see included the brilliant Tal win in the 1958 simultan game (7.f3 Nc6 8.Qd2 Bd7 9.0-0-0 Qa5 10.Kb1 Rc8 11.g4 h6 12.h4 a6 13.Be2 Ne5 14.g5 hxg5 15.hxg5 Rxh1 16.gxf6!! Rxd1+ 17.Nxd1!! Qxd2 18.fxc7), but, as there's still some uncertainty about the game data (see ChessCafe's Chess Notes 3159), it's only logical that ChessBase is not hurrying to input this game.

There is also a narrow category of games, which didn't appear on this CD only because their opening classification (wrongly) did not consider them to be related with B75–B79 topic. For example: 1.e4 c5 2.Nf3 Nc6 3.d4 cxd4 4.Nxd4 Nf6 5.Nc3 d6 6.g3 Bg4 7.f3 Bd7 8.Be3 g6 9.Qd2 Bg7 10.0-0-0 Rc8 11.Kb1 0-0 12.g4, etc., Czerniak–Smyslov, Amsterdam 1954.

Other useful features

Apart from the main database, the CD contains the ChessBase Tree and collections of training positions: for White and for Black. Also available is multimedia material: Rogozenko's lectures (in English and also in German), and the statements of the leading Dragon player Alexander Khalifman (in English).

Conclusion

Rogozenko's work, which he completed in March 2004, is a significant contribution to Dragon theory and a new step in its development. Beyond any doubt, for the moment it's the best source of information on the Rauzer Attack.
Highly Recommended

Annotated Game

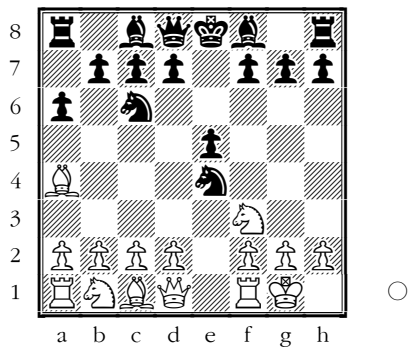
by GMs M. Golubev & A. Baburin

White: A. Morozevich (2743)

Black: R. Ponomariov (2722)

Biel (10), 29.07.2004. *Ruy Lopez, C80*

1.e4 e5 2.♘f3 ♘c6 3.♙b5 a6 4.♙a4 ♘f6 5.0-0 ♘xe4 (D)



The Open Variation of the Ruy Lopez. Black falls behind in development, but taking a central pawn is often worth it. Of course, Black cannot realistically hope to hold on to the extra pawn, but White will need to spend time getting it back. Play in this line is very different in nature to most closed lines arising after 5...Be7 (the Marshall Attack being an exception!). Korchnoi and Yussupov are two big experts in this variation for Black.

6.d4

Natural – White wants to open the centre while the enemy king is still there.

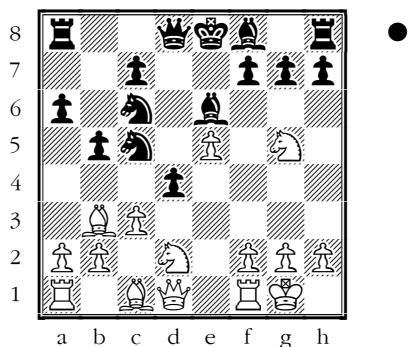
6...b5 7.♘b3 d5 8.dxe5

White seldom takes on e5 with the knight – 8.♗xe5 ♗xe5 9.dxe5 c6 gives Black a comfortable game.

8...♗e6 9.♗bd2

The line 9.♖e2 followed by ♖d1 used to be popular, but it is out of fashion now. The main line is probably 9.c3, when Black can choose between the solid 9...♗e7 and the more enterprising 9...♗c5.

9...♗c5 10.c3 d4 11.♗g5! (D)



A new appearance of Igor Zaitsev's sacrifice, which was introduced in the 10th game of the Karpov – Korchnoi 1978 match in Baguio. The quieter line 11.♗xe6 ♗xe6 12.cxd4 was tested many times between Karpov and

Korchnoi. Modern theory believes that Black is OK here.

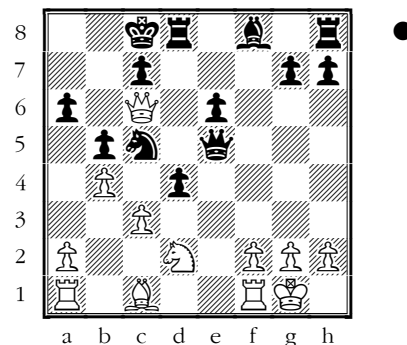
11...♖xg5

Dubious is 11...♗d5?! 12.♗xf7!, with attack, as in Svidler–Anand, Dos Hermanas 1999 (the game, in which White agreed a draw in a winning ending. The line 11...dxc3 12.♗xe6 fxe6 13.bxc3 ♖d3 suffered a huge blow in the famous 10th game of the Kasparov–Anand, New York 1995 match: 14.♗c2! (in the 6th game Kasparov followed the stem game Karpov–Korchnoi with 14.♗f3) 14...♖xc3 15.♗b3! (Tal) 15...♗xb3 16.♗xb3 ♗d4 17.♖g4! ♖xa1 18.♗xe6! ♖d8 19.♗h6!, etc.

12.♖f3 0-0-0!

Returning the knight, but making the king safer. Not so nice for Black is 12...♗d7?! 13.♗xf7+ ♖e7 14.♗d5 or 12...♖d7?! 13.♗d5!±.

13.♗xe6+ fxe6 14.♖xc6 ♖xe5 15.b4 (D)



The risky 15.cxd4 ♖xd4 16.b4 ♖xb4 17.a4 was tested in Ehlvest–Korneev, Reykjavik 2004. After 17...♗d6! Black successfully defended.

15...♖d5!

This Smyslov counter-sacrifice is Black's main hope here nowadays. 15...dxc3? 16.bxc5 cxd2 17.♖xa6+ gives White a strong attack.

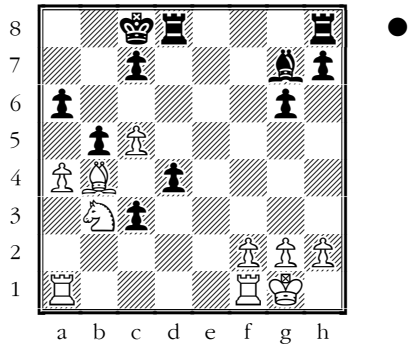
16.♖xd5 exd5 17.bxc5 dxc3

Black has only two pawns for a knight, but they are very dangerous.

18.♗b3 d4 19.♗a3 g6

Another, even less tested version of the same idea is 19...♗e7 20.♗b4 ♗f6 21.a4 (as in Timman – Smyslov, Bad Lauterberg 1979) and now 21...d3!?

20.♗b4 ♗g7 21.a4 (D)



21...d3!

This is an important improvement over 21...♖d7 22.axb5 axb5 23.♞fd1! ♜e6 24.♞ac1!±, as in Kasparov-Shirov, Linares 2001. Maybe Ruslan prepared this line for Garry?

22.axb5 d2!

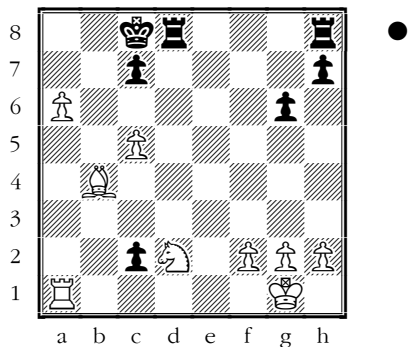
Not 22...axb5? 23.c6! and the black king is in trouble.

23.bxa6

If 23.c6 here, then Black plays 23...♜b8! and stands well.

23...c2 24.♘xd2 This is better than 24.♙xd2? ♙xa1 25.♞xa1 ♞d3!.

24...♙xa1 25.♞xa1 (D)



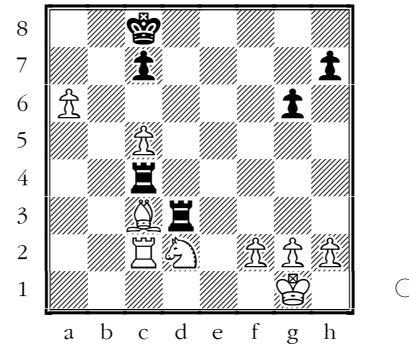
25...♞he8

After 25...♞d4? 26.♙c3 Black can't follow up with 26...♞d3 – this is one of the 'small' differences between 19...♙e7 and 19...g6.

26.♞c1

This results in equality. Both 26.c6 ♜b8! and 26.f3 ♞d4! also suits Black. The real attempt to play for advantage is 26.a7! ♜b7 27.a8♙+ ♞xa8 28.♞c1 and here a draw was agreed in Delchev-Gyimesi, Nova Gorica 2004. According to complicated analysis by GM Delchev in the new Informant, Black should be able to maintain a balance after 28...♞a2 29.♜f1! ♜c6 30.f3! ♜b5 31.♙c3 ♜xc5 32.♜f2 ♜b5!.

26...♞e4 27.♙c3 ♞c4! 28.♞xc2 ♞d3! (D)



29.♞b2!

White's best – otherwise he can be only worse.

29...♞cxc3 30.a7 ♞a3 31.♞b8+ ♜d7 32.a8♙ ♞xa8 33.♞xa8 ♞xd2=

The draw is inevitable. White isn't going to blunder mate in one, but he can't hold on to an extra pawn.

34.g4 ♜c6 35.♜g2 ♜xc5 36.♜g3 ♞d7 37.f4 ♜d4 38.♞a1 ♞f7 39.♞d1+ ♜e3 40.♞e1+ ♜d4 41.♞d1+ 1/2-1/2

Solution to our quiz:

26...♞c1! 0-1

Contact information. Have some comments about Chess Today? [E-mail us](mailto:ababurin@iol.ie) – we appreciate your feedback!

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