

# **FIGHTING CHESS**

My Games and Career

**Gary Kasparov**

Translated by Eric Schiller

Career and Editing by Robert G Wade

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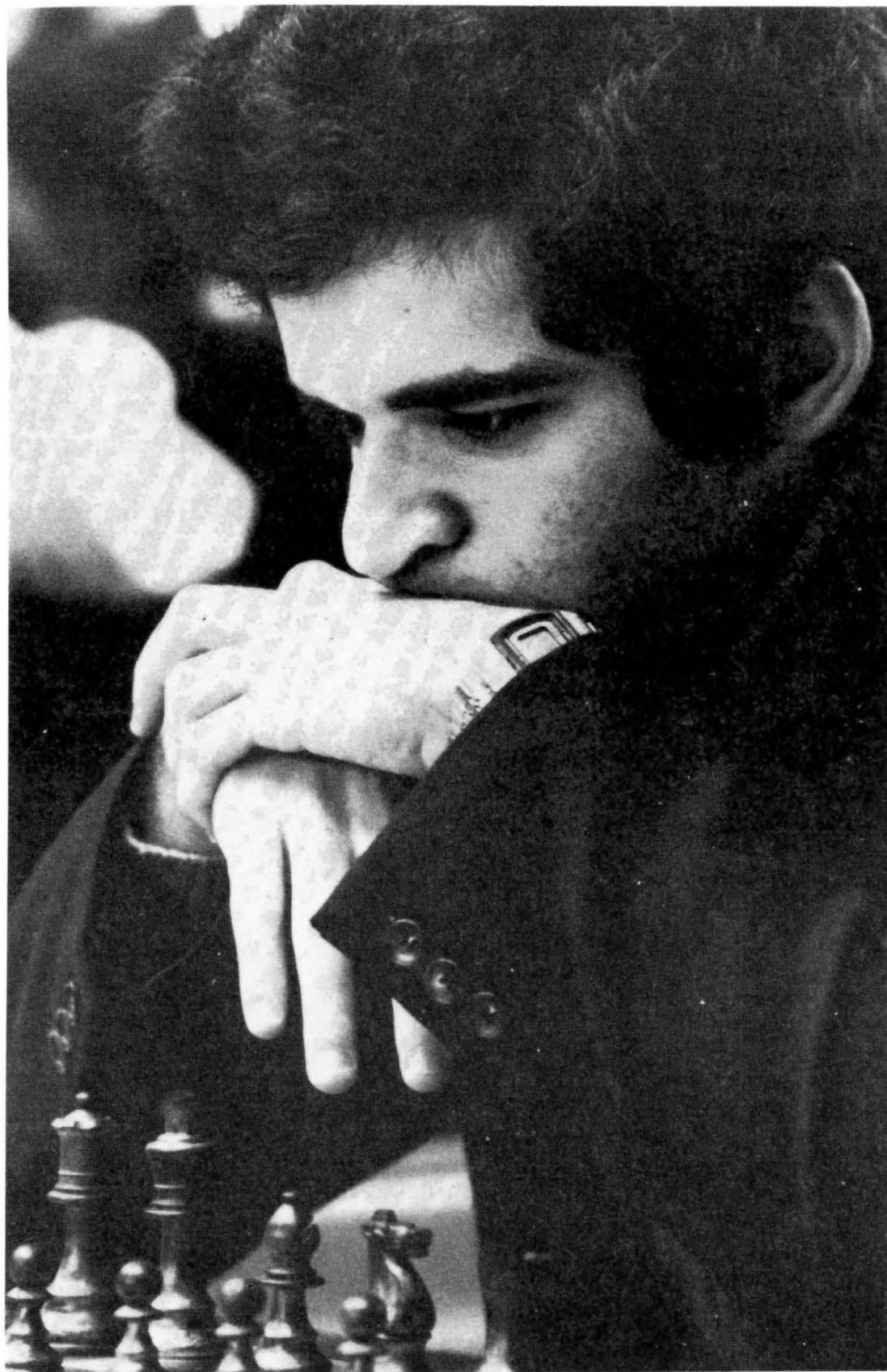
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### ERRATA

Owing to an error by the printers the  
illustrations on pages 19 and 133 are  
transposed.



## Preface

*. . . a whole galaxy of strong, young grandmasters has come to the fore, both in the USSR and abroad. . . my view Gary Kasparov holds the greatest prospects . . . (with a FIDE rating of 2690 on January 1st 1983 he has become the highest rated teenager in history – ed.) . . . my opinion Kasparov is en route to achieving a perfect and harmonious style like (world champion 1927-35, 37-45) Alekhine's. – Mikhail Botvinnik, world champion 1948-57, 58-60, 61-63. Many regard his progress to the world title as inevitable. But . . .*

This book contains 32 games annotated by Gary Kasparov (pronounced Kas-PA-rov), 1 annotated by Mikhail Botvinnik, 3 games with notes by Eric Schiller, 2 jointly by Gary and Eric, and 31 games and positions chosen by the editor – total 64 games and 5 positions. It has all been built up from a 36 page booklet *Rastut vo dvortsye shakhmatisti* (Growing up in the Palace of Chessplayers) issued by the Palace honouring Yuri Gagarin (astronaut – ed.) for Young Pioneers of Baku on January 20 1981.

Details of Gary's career and the background to his games have been inserted by the editor.

Robert G. Wade

## Acknowledgements

The author and editor gratefully acknowledge the help received in producing this book. This includes thanks to Eric Schiller and Raymond Keene for liaison with Gary, to B.T.Batsford Ltd. for liaison with VAAP, to the Soviet twice-monthly "64" and Frits Agterdenbos (p.134) for photographs, to Jon Speelman for additional translation, to George Fifield Jnr. for cover design, to Hilary Thomas for typesetting, advice on layout and design and corrections at manuscript and proof stages, to Leslie Smart for checking parts of the manuscript, to Paul Lamford for internal liaison, to Richard Sams for proofreading and to David Spanier for providing text for interview of Gary published in *Spiegel Buch* in 1981.

# Bibliography

The editor acknowledges the usefulness of source material from the Soviet chess periodicals *Shakmaty of USSR*, *Shakmaty* (Riga), *Shakmatny Bulletin*, *Shakhmaty* (Baku), 64 and *Bulleten Tsentralnogo Shakhmatnogo Kluba USSR*, from the *British Chess Magazine*, *Deutsche Schachblätter*, *Schaakbulletinen*, from the twice-yearly *Chess Informator*, from various tournament bulletins and from the 1981 Tilburg tournament book.

## Symbols

+	Check
± =	Slight advantage
± ≠	Clear advantage
±± ≠≠	Winning advantage
=	Level position
∞	Unclear position
!	Good move
!!	Outstanding move
!?	Interesting move
?!	Dubious move
?	Weak move
??	Blunder
Corres	Correspondence
OL	Olympiad
IZ	Interzonal
L	League
Ch	Championship
½f	Semi-final

1

1963-  
1974

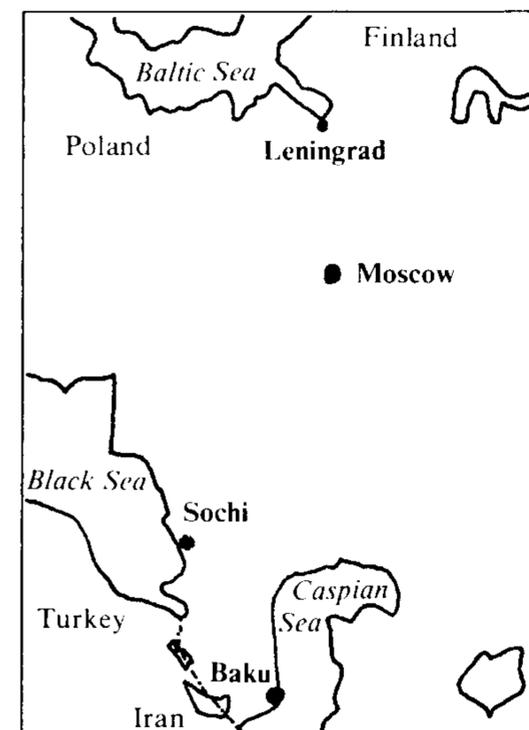
## In the beginning . . .

Gary Kimovich KASPAROV was born on April 13, 1963 in Baku, where he still lives.

Gary's father, Kim Moiseyevich Wainshtein, an engineer by training, was a cultured and versatile man. He was particularly fond of music and enjoyed playing the violin. It's understandable that he dabbled in chess: it is more of a surprise that his wife was also interested.

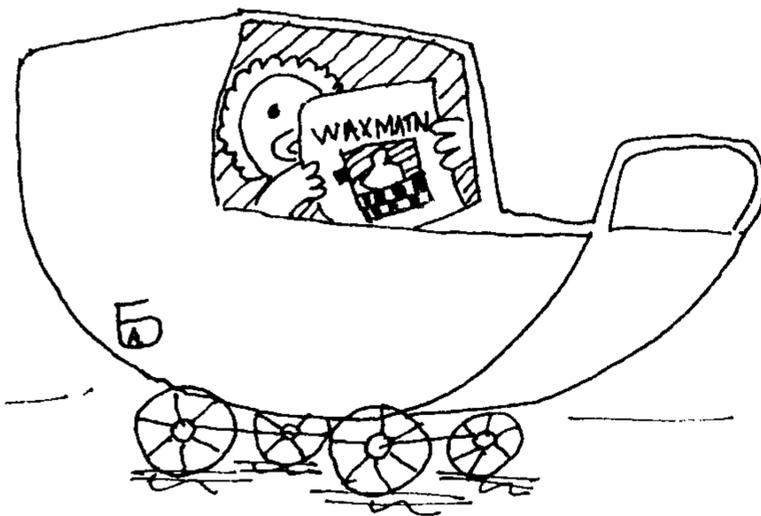
When Gary had just turned six the family reached a decision to teach him music. It is interesting to ponder what he would have contributed to music had the decision been carried through. Would the vacuum in chess have been filled by another genius?

*Baku - capital of Azerbaidzhan - one of the Soviet republics, lies 1700 km. (more than 1000 miles) south-east of Moscow, beyond the Caucasus Mountains. With its population more than a million, Baku is a port on the shores of the Caspian Sea noted as one of the most important oil extracting and refining centres in the world; its history goes back to the 8th century. It has one of the mildest climates in the Soviet Union - above 0°C in January and between 25-30° in July.*



That same evening of decision Gary's parents set up a position from the local newspaper column run by the old chess master, Suryen Abramian. Their little one, *Garik* (familiar form of Gary), did not raise his eyes from the board; after awaking next morning — at breakfast — Gary suggested a move to solve the position. This amazed the family; no one had taught him the game. His father, curious, tested him on the notation for the different squares!

Such skill only called for a partial raising of the eyebrows. After all, Garik had learnt to read and to add up when very young.



### Wainshtein to Kasparov

Gary's father, of Jewish background, died before he had reached forty when Gary was seven. Gary then lived together with his mother, Clara Shagenovna, and with her parents, who were of Armenian extraction. His mother, his maternal grandfather and grandmother were all called Kasparian. It was a natural sequel that Gary should adopt the Russian version of this surname when he legally could at the age of 12.

When Gary was seven, Rostik Korsunsky, a boy in the seventh grade from a neighbouring apartment, took Gary to the chess circle of the Young Pioneers movement. (Korsunsky has since become one of Baku's chess masters.)

---

*Chess in Azerbaidzhan territory perhaps dates back to the 6th century A.D.. Clear links between chess and poetry are there in the 12th century. Modern chess took root in about the mid-19th century. The Makogonov brothers, Vladimir and Mikhail, both masters, connected with Baku were well-known throughout Soviet chess in the 1920's and 1930's. Nowadays the republic can boast of 15 chess schools and a special twice-monthly 8 page Russian language journal "Shakmaty" (started March 1981).*

*The Baku Young Pioneers chess circle, started in 1937, has produced about 300 first category players and 25 candidate masters (c. Elo 2200). Suren Abramian (b. 1910) was their earliest leading trainer and developer while their best known graduates before Kasparov were grandmaster Vladimirov Bagirov (USSR championship competitor many times) and Tatiana Zatulovskaya (women's world championship candidate).*

### The Baku Young Pioneers

At the Young Pioneers, Gary's first trainer was Oleg I. Privorotsky, who already after just a few lessons was remarking "I do not know whether other cities have similar beginners; there certainly is no one like him in Baku."

Garik played, according to trainer Privorotsky, rather weakly, but by his exceptional memory differed from other novices. He learnt by heart the data (moves, results, scores) of world championship matches. And when the instructors began to dissect positions and studies the boy became cut off from his surroundings and totally involved in the unravelling of the complexities.

Impressive finishes interested Garik; it was not long before he came under the spell of the dynamic games of Alexander Alekhine (World Champion 1927-35, 1937-45) which were to have a long lasting influence on him.

Young Gary rapidly climbed the ladder of chess performances, from fourth category (c.1450 rating), to third category (c.1600), to second category (c.1800). It was thought worthy of a paragraph in both local and All-Union newspapers when as 9 year old and a first category player (c.2000 rating) Garik reached the final of the Baku lightning championship.

At the end of 1973 a Scheveningen system tournament was held in Baku of DYuS chess trainers versus first category players. Gary fulfilled the norm for a USSR candidate master (c.2150). And the specialists were beginning to size up Gary. Amongst the trainers' team was A. Shakharov who would become one of Gary's instructors in Botvinnik's school.

### Botvinnik's School

Indeed already in June 1973 Gary had played in his first serious All-Union event, the Youth Team Championship at Vilnius. In the final tournament the ten-year-old meeting candidate masters did not lose, despite all his opponents being older. Among the attending trainers was Aleksandr Nikitin who paid particular attention to Gary's play. The result — a month later the boy was invited to a session of Botvinnik's School.

Mikhail Botvinnik had been world champion 1948-1957, 1958-1960, 1961-1963 and was certainly the USSR's greatest player. His school, begun in 1963, had included talented pupils like Anatoly Karpov; all parts of the country were represented.

The main work of the school was conducted by correspondence. The pupils met their teacher in short sessions two or three times a year, normally during school vacations. A fresh, individually-tailored tough assignment of work would be allocated at the end of each session.

Kasparov said "In 1973 when I was still a boy who just liked playing chess Mikhail Moiseyevich (Botvinnik) invited me to join his school. There is no price I could name for the things I got from the course during the next five years. He does not . . . impose his views on his pupils.

"Botvinnik confirmed in me the view that Alekhine's chess was my sort also. When I became Soviet Junior Champion in 1977 Mikhail Moiseyevich congratulated me. Then he suggested that I go through my winning games; I was severely criticised at some points in them. But he made me happy with the remark that the quality of my play gave him great hopes for me."

Botvinnik wrote "It was clear from the beginning that he stood out among other boys because of his ability to calculate variations very skilfully and for many moves ahead. But Gary was a very excitable boy. I had to insist he think before making a move. I also used to say: 'Gary, there is a danger that you will become a new Larsen or Taimanov'. Even at a mature age these esteemed grandmasters sometimes make a move first and then think."

### Baku Young Pioneers 1973-74

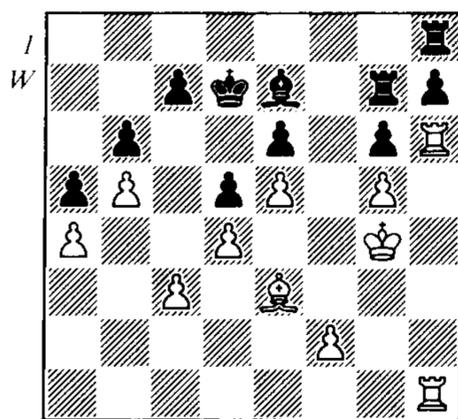
Baku's team of Young Pioneers (six boys, one girl) qualified for the All-Union final of the *Komsomolskaya Pravda* event by winning one of the zonal events at Kiev during the 1973-74 New Year break. Baku scored 27-8, ahead of Kiev 22½, Zaporozhye 19, Tashkent 18, Dnyepropyetrovsk 11 and Stavropol 7½. For their team both Rostik Korsunsky and Gary Wainshtein won all five games.

### G.Wainshtein-V.Vasilyenko

(Dnyepropyetrovsk)

French C03

1 e4 e6 2 d4 d5 3 ♘d2 ♘c6 4 ♘f3 ♘h6 5 e5 f6 6 ♙b5! ♙d7 7 ♙xc6 ♙xc6 8 ♘b3 ♘f7 9 ♙f4 f5 10 h4 ♙e7 11 ♖d2 b6 12 c3 ♙b7 13 ♙e3 ♖d7 14 ♘c1 ♙a6 15 ♜h3 ♖b5 16 ♘e2 ♖xe2+ 17 ♖xe2 ♙xe2 18 ♙xe2 0-0-0 19 ♘g5 ♘g5 20 hg ♜df8 21 g3 g6 22 ♜h6 ♜f7 23 ♜ah1 ♜g7 24 ♙f3 ♙d7 25 g4 fg+ 26 ♙xg4 ♙e8 27 b4 a6 28 a4 ♘d7 29 b5 a5?! (1) 30 c4! dc 31 ♜c1 ♜e8? 32 ♜xc4 ♙d8 33 ♙f4 ♜ee7 34 ♙e4 ♜gf7 35 ♜c6 ♜g7 36 d5 ed+ 37 ♙xd5 ♜e8



38 e6+ ♙c8 39 ♙d4 ♜gg8 40 ♜xh7 1:0

Not a badly played positional game for a 10 year old!

### "Komsomolskaya Pravda" Final 1974

Ten year old Gary Wainshtein was a member of Baku's Young Pioneers' team, headed by grandmaster Bagirov, competing with young pioneer teams from Moscow, Leningrad, Cheliabinsk, Riga and Chernovtsy in Moscow at the end of March 1974 for the *Komsomolskaya Pravda* prize.

Each team of six boys and one girl had its grandmaster-trainer who played a clock simultaneous against each of the other teams.

Gary beat Averbakh, drew with Kuzmin and lost to Tal (a truly memorable experience) to Taimanov and to Polugayevsky.

A special report on Gary read "His basic chess failing is over-exuberance leading to his reaching over-optimistic assessments hastily. This results in mistakes which are not always sorted out due to his faulty recording. But he is still just a child; he will succeed in becoming more solid without any forcing. Gary should have an experienced chess teacher (or even better, grandmasters) who, one must hope, will carefully sort out all his games."

### USSR Junior Championship 1975

Easily the youngest of the 42 competitors, which included 23 candidate masters, to participate in the USSR Junior Championship at Vilnius (Jan. 1975) was 11 year old "Garik" Wainshtein. He won his first three games, thus played most of the leaders, and finished a meritorious 7th. The winner, Evgeni Vladimirov from Alma-Ata, was 17 years old.

Top ten in the 9 rounds Swiss event:

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0	Rest
1 E.Vladimirov	★	½	1	1		½	1	1		2½	7½
2 E.Kengis	½	★	1	½		1	½	½		2	6½
3 V.Sokolov		0	★	1		0				5½	6½
4 L.Yurtayev	0	½	0	★	1		1	½	1	2	6
5 A.Yermolinsky	0			0	★		1			½	4½
6 R.Gabdrakhmanov		0				★		1			5
7 G.Wainshtein	½	½	1	0	0		★	½			3
8 S.Dvoiris	0	½		½		0	½	★			4
9 S.Pekker	0			0					★		5½
10 E.Magerramov		½			½					★	4½

The following game from the junior championship was included in the first western press report on Gary, by Leonard Barden in *The Guardian*, February 24, 1975. We quote:

Whatever happens to the world title in 1975, most experts predict that Karpov will be Fischer's successor - this year, in 1978, or in 1981. But who will be world champion after Karpov?

. . . in my opinion there is a very clear favourite for world champion in 1990. He is 11-year-old Gary Wainshtein from Baku, coached by IM Bagirov, youngest player in the USSR junior championship and youngest candidate master since Karpov. In English rating terms, Wainshtein is a 190 player (2120 on the Elo scale) and improving fast.

**E.Einoris-G.Wainshtein**  
**Sicilian B59**

- |   |      |     |
|---|------|-----|
| 1 | e4   | c5  |
| 2 | ♘f3  | ♘c6 |
| 3 | d4   | cd  |
| 4 | ♗xd4 | ♗f6 |
| 5 | ♗c3  | d6  |
| 6 | ♙e2  | e5  |

Now Gary prefers to push the e-pawn just one square forward.

- |   |     |     |
|---|-----|-----|
| 7 | ♗b3 | ♙e7 |
| 8 | 0-0 | 0-0 |
| 9 | f4  | a5! |

Reacting to White's seldom seen, and dubious, move in the theoretically approved manner.

- |    |     |       |
|----|-----|-------|
| 10 | a4  | ♗b4   |
| 11 | ♙f3 | ♙d7!? |

The manoeuvre ... ♙c8-d7-c6 is employed by Gary frequently in the Scheveningen. Here it represents a theoretical novelty. Black also stands well after 11 ... ♙e6.

- |    |      |      |
|----|------|------|
| 12 | ♖h1  | ♙c6! |
| 13 | ♗d5? |      |

A rather obvious blunder,

simply giving up a pawn for no reason. Having already ceded the d5 square to Black's pieces, White has nothing better than 13 ♙e1 (If 13 fe de 14 ♙g5 ♖xd1 ♚) 13 ... ♙ac8 with a tough fight ahead, where the chances are roughly equal.

- |    |     |       |
|----|-----|-------|
| 13 | ... | ♙xd5  |
| 14 | ed  | e4    |
| 15 | ♙e2 | ♗bxd5 |
| 16 | g4  | ♗c7   |
| 17 | g5  | ♗fe8  |

White's aggressive posturing does not intimidate the young Baku lad who simply surrounds his monarch with protection and concentrates on using that beautiful passed pawn on e4.

- |    |     |     |
|----|-----|-----|
| 18 | ♙d2 | ♗e6 |
| 19 | h4  | f5! |

The white king has borrowed the Emperor's new clothes, and if he captures on f6, his nakedness will become obvious e.g.: 20 gf? ♙xf6 21 h5 ♙xb2 22 ♙b1 ♖h4+ 23 ♖g2 ♙a3 ♚ as 24 f5 is met by 24 ... e3! 25 ♙xe3 ♖e4+ 26 ♙f3 ♙xf5 ♚.

- |    |     |      |
|----|-----|------|
| 20 | ♙e3 | d5   |
| 21 | c4  | ♗8c7 |

21 ... dc 22 ♙xc4 gives White excellent prospects.

- |    |     |      |
|----|-----|------|
| 22 | ♙b6 | ♖d6! |
| 23 | c5  |      |

Now the pressure on the Black centre has been released, and the connected passed pawns are free to roll. That White can regain material equality is irrelevant.

- |    |      |      |
|----|------|------|
| 23 | ...  | ♖d7  |
| 24 | ♗xa5 | ♙xc5 |
| 25 | ♙xc7 | ♗xc7 |

A wild draw from this junior championship:

**S.Dvoiris-G.Wainshtein**  
**Sicilian B89**

- |    |      |    |      |       |     |     |     |     |     |      |
|----|------|----|------|-------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|
| 1  | e4   | c5 | 2    | ♗f3   | ♗c6 | 3   | d4  | cd  | 4   | ♗xd4 |
| 5  | ♗f6  | 5  | ♗c3  | d6    | 6   | ♙c4 | e6  | 7   | ♙e3 | ♙e7  |
| 8  | ♖e2  | a6 | 9    | 0-0-0 | ♖c7 | 10  | ♙b3 | 0-0 | 11  | g4   |
| 12 | ♗xd4 | 12 | ♙xd4 | b5    | 13  | g5  | ♗d7 | 14  | ♖h5 | ♙d8  |

- |    |       |  |
|----|-------|--|
| 15 | ♗d5!? |  |
|----|-------|--|

ECO gives 15 e5 and 15 ♙g1. 15 ♗d5 was analysed by Aleksandr Nikitin in 1968.

- |    |      |     |
|----|------|-----|
| 15 | ...  | ed  |
| 16 | ♙xd5 | ♗e5 |
| 17 | f4   |     |

If 17 ♙xa8 ♙g4 18 ♖h4 ♙f3 gives Black the better chances.

- |    |     |    |
|----|-----|----|
| 17 | ... | g6 |
|----|-----|----|

17 ... ♙g4 18 ♖h4 ♙ac8 19 c3 ♙f3 would have been possible.

- |    |     |         |
|----|-----|---------|
| 18 | ♖h4 | ♗f3 (3) |
|----|-----|---------|

26 ♗xb7 ♙a7!  
Sitting on a splendid diagonal besides blockading the a-pawn.

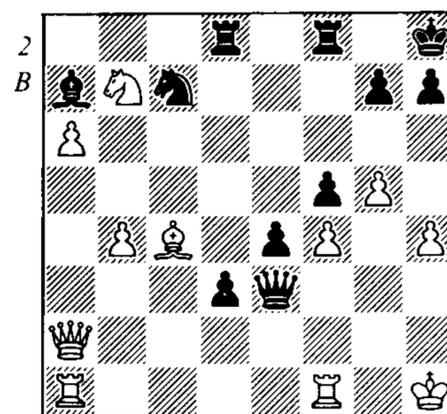
- |    |      |     |
|----|------|-----|
| 27 | a5   | d4  |
| 28 | ♙c4+ | ♖h8 |
| 29 | a6   | d3  |
| 30 | b4?  |     |

There is no possible role for this tortoise on the queenside. A last desperate idea is 30 ♙a5!?

- |    |     |       |
|----|-----|-------|
| 30 | ... | ♖d4   |
| 31 | ♖b3 | ♖e3   |
| 32 | ♖a2 | ♙ac8! |

Setting up a pretty exchange sacrifice.

- |    |         |      |
|----|---------|------|
| 33 | ♗d6     | ♙cd8 |
| 34 | ♗b7 (2) |      |



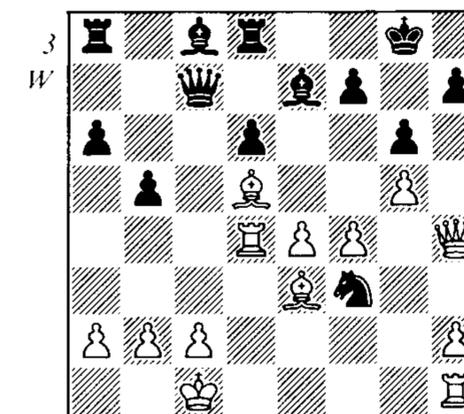
- |    |     |     |
|----|-----|-----|
| 34 | ... | d2! |
|----|-----|-----|

Intending 35 ... ♖h3 mate.

- |    |     |      |
|----|-----|------|
| 35 | ♖h2 | ♙d3! |
|----|-----|------|

Fleeing one attacker, the brave rook jumps into the arms of another!

- |    |      |      |
|----|------|------|
| 36 | ♙xd3 | ♖xd3 |
| 37 | ♖a3  | ♖xa3 |
| 38 | ♙xa3 | e3   |
| 39 | ♙aa1 | e2   |
| 40 | ♙h1  | ♙e8  |
| 41 | ♗d6  | e1♖  |
| 42 | ♗xe8 | ♖f2+ |
|    | 0:1  |      |



- |    |       |      |
|----|-------|------|
| 19 | ♙xf7+ | ♖g7  |
| 20 | ♖h6+  | ♖xf7 |
| 21 | ♖xh7+ | ♖e8  |
| 22 | ♖xg6+ | ♖d7  |

- |    |      |     |       |      |     |      |     |     |       |      |     |       |     |
|----|------|-----|-------|------|-----|------|-----|-----|-------|------|-----|-------|-----|
| 23 | ♖f5+ | ♖e8 | 24    | ♖g6+ | ♖d7 | 25   | ♙d3 | ♖c4 | 26    | ♙hd1 | ♙b7 | 27    | ♖h7 |
| 28 | ♙xe4 | 28  | ♙xd6+ | ♖e8  | 29  | ♖h8+ | ♙f8 | 30  | ♙xd8+ | ♙xd8 | 31  | ♙xd8+ |     |

♗xd8 32 ♖xf8+ ♕d7 33 ♖g7+ ♕e8 34 ♖h8+ ♕f7 35 ♖f6+ ♕g8 36 ♖d8+ ♕h7 37 ♖d7+ ♕g6 38 ♖e8+ ♕f5 39 ♖d7+ ♖e6 40 ♖xe6+ ♕xe6 41 b3 ♗xh2 42 c4 bc 43 bc ♗g4 44 ♕d2 ♕f5 45 a3 ♖b1 ½-½

### Baku "City Cup"

This knock-out micro-match (of two games with ties resolved by 5-minute blitz games) competition brought together 128 master, candidate-master and first category players in autumn, 1975. The final – a keen struggle – ended in a victory for the 6th class pupil over the chess master. Here is the decisive game:

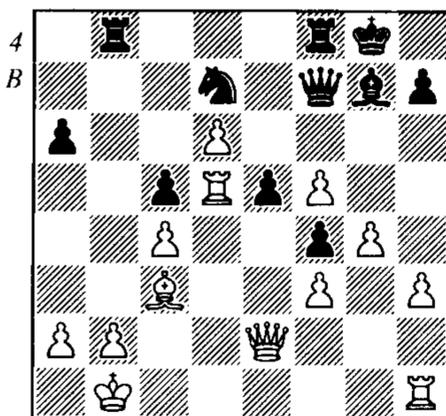
O.Pavlenko-G.Kasparov

King's Indian

E71

1 d4 ♗f6 2 c4 g6 3 ♗c3 ♖g7 4 e4 d6 5 h3 0-0 6 ♖e3 e5 7 d5 ♗h5 8 ♖e2 f5!? 9 ♖xh5 gh 10 ♖xh5 f4 11 ♖d2 ♗d7 12 0-0-0 ♗f6 13 ♖e2 ♖e8 14 ♗f3 c5 15 ♕b1 a6 16 g4 ♖d7 17

♗h4 b5 18 ♗f5 b4 19 ♗xd6 ♖e7 20 ♗f5 ♖xf5 21 ef? bc 22 ♖xc3 ♗d7 23 d6 ♖f7 24 f3 ♖ab8 25 ♖d5 (4)



25 ... ♗b6! 26 ♖hd1 ♗xd5?! 27 ♖xd5 e4! 28 f6 ♖xf6 29 ♖f5 ♖xc3 30 ♖xf7 ♖xb2+ 31 ♖xb2 ♖xb2 32 ♖e7 ef 33 ♖e1 f2 34 ♖f1 ♖d4 0:1

The violent flare-ups from the King's Indian Defence are a Kasparov characteristic.

Issue 42/1975 of the weekly 64 reporting the above event wrote that Kasparov, previously known as Wainshtein, now bore the maternal family name.

### Grandmaster/Young Pioneers 1975

The *Komsomolskaya Pravda* Grandmaster/Young Pioneers event was staged in Leningrad, November 1975. Gary drew with grandmasters Viktor Korchnoi (1978 and 1981 challenger), Lev Polugayevsky and Gennady Kuzmin, beat master Boris Katalimov and lost to ex-world champion Vassily Smyslov and world champion Anatoly Karpov.

Detailed results: Moscow 54 (Smyslov 38 from 42 – 6 clock simul. on 7 boards – plus his team's 16 points notched from other grandmasters), Leningrad 49½ (Korchnoi 37½ plus 12), Kuibishyev 42 (Polugayevsky 37 plus 5), Cheliabinsk 42 (Karpov 37 plus 5), Baku 39 (Bagirov 33½ plus 5½), Voroshilovgrad 37½ (Kuzmin 32 plus 5½) and Alma-Ata 30 (Katalimov 28½ plus 1½).

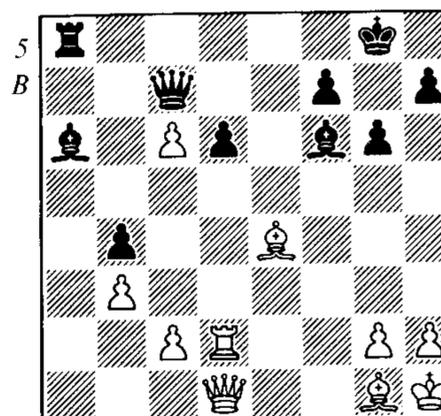
This was the first *crossing of swords* between Karpov, then the newly crowned world champion, and Gary Kasparov. The game:

A.Karpov-G.Kasparov

Sicilian

B92

1 e4 c5 2 ♗f3 d6 3 d4 cd 4 ♗xd4 ♗f6 5 ♗c3 a6 6 ♖e2 e5 7 ♗b3 ♖e7 8 ♖g5 ♖e6 9 f4 ef 10 ♖xf4 ♗c6 11 0-0 0-0 12 ♕h1 b5 13 ♖f3 ♗e5 14 ♗d4 ♖c4 15 ♖f2 b4 16 ♗d5 ♗xd5 17 ed ♖f6 18 ♖d2 ♖b6 19 ♖e3 ♖c7 20 ♖e4 ♖fe8 21 ♖g1 g6 22 a3 a5 23 ab ab 24 ♖xa8 ♖xa8 25 b3 ♖a6 26 ♗c6 ♗xc6 27 dc (5)



27 ... ♖e8?

"I had such a good position!" cried the young Baku boy after the game. Black actually did have the initiative, and after 27 ... ♖b5 White would have had an uphill battle to draw. Now the picture is radically altered.

28 ♖d5 ♖c3  
29 ♖f2 ♖e1  
30 ♖f3 ♖d4  
31 ♖xf7+ ♕g7  
32 ♖c4!

Kasparov had not seen this 'shot' beforehand. The double threat – mate on f8 and the capture of the bishop at a6, forces Black to go in for a losing endgame.

32 ... ♖xg1+  
33 ♕xg1 ♖xf2+ 34 ♕xf2 ♖xc4 35

bc ♕a7+ 36 ♕e2 ♖d4 37 ♖d5 ♖f6 38 ♖e4 b3 39 cb ♖b2+ 40 ♕f1 ♖c1+ 41 ♖e1 ♖f4+ 42 ♕g1 ♖d4+ 43 ♕h1 ♖b6 44 ♖e7+ ♕h6 45 ♖f8+ 1:0

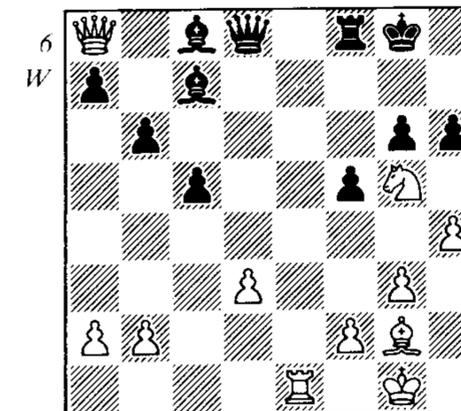
Here is Kasparov's draw with Polugayevsky:

G.Kasparov-L.Polugayevsky

Sicilian

A08

1 e4 c5 2 ♗f3 e6 3 d3 d5 4 ♗bd2 ♗c6 5 g3 ♖d6 6 ♖g2 ♗ge7 7 0-0 0-0 8 ♖e1 ♖c7 9 ♖e2 (9 a3! intending c3, b4) 9 ... b6 10 h4 ♗b4 11 ♗f1 (11 ♖d1 intending a3 is more patient.) 11 ... de 12 ♖xe4?! ♗xc2 (12 ... ♖b8!) 13 ♖xa8 ♗xa1 14 ♗e3! ♗f5! 15 ♗xf5 ef 16 ♖g5 f6 17 ♖xa1 fg 18 ♗xg5 g6 19 ♖e1! h6 (6)



20 ♖c6! ♖d6! (If 20 ... hg 21 ♖xg6+ ♕h8 22 ♖h6+ ♕g8 23 ♖d5+ ♖xd5 24 ♖g6+ ♕h8 25 ♖e7 wins.) 21 ♗e6 ♖xc6 22 ♖xc6 ♖xe6 (22 ... ♖f7 is met by 23 ♖d5, e.g. 23 ... ♕h8 24 ♗f4.) 23 ♖xe6 ♕g7 24 ♖e8 f4!? 25 g4 (Gary preferred to strengthen his position rather than to win a pawn by 25 ♖xg6+ ♕h7 26 ♖c6.) 25 ... ♖d8! ½:½.

Botvinnik, commenting at the time on this game, boldly asserted “*In the hands of this young man lies the future of chess.*”

**USSR Junior Champion 1976**

½-point better on the Buckholz tie-breaking system brought Gary the USSR junior title at the beginning of 1976. 38 youths under 18 contested the 9-round Swiss system event held in Tbilisi.

Details: 1. G.Kasparov 7-2 (includes draws with E.Lanka, E.Sturua and P.Gabdrakhmanov published); 2. E.Sturua 7; 3. P.Gabdrakhmanov 6½; 4. A.Vasilyenko 6½; 5-8. E.Lanka, S.Lputyan, A.Haritonov and L.Yurtayev 6; 9. A.Yusupov 5½. Maya Chiburdanidze, women’s world champion-to-be, won the girls’ championship held alongside.

G.Kasparov-M.Myerkulov  
 Sicilian B36  
 1 e4 c5 2 ♘f3 ♘c6 3 d4 cd4 ♘xd4 g6  
 5 c4 ♘f6 6 ♘c3 ♘xd4 7 ♖xd4 d6 8  
 ♙g5 ♙g7 9 ♖d2 0-0 10 ♙e2 ♙e6 11

L.Yurtayev-G.Kasparov  
 Sicilian B22  
 1 e4 c5 2 c3 ♘f6 3 e5 ♘d5 4 d4 cd5  
 ♙c4 ♖c7 6 ♖e2 ♘b6 7 ♙b3 d5 (7  
 ... d3!?) 8 ed ♖xd6 9 ♘f3 ♘c6 10

**2**  
**AGE**  
**13**

**A Thirteen Year Old Abroad**

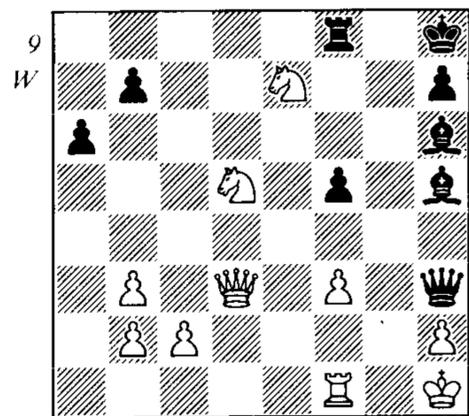
**World Cadet Cup**

Nyeplokho — not bad! That’s how the Russian fortnightly, *64*, greeted Gary’s performance in the 3rd World Cup for Cadets, juniors born after

There was a neat combinative finish to Gary's round eight game:

**G.Kasparov-I.Rogers**

**Sicilian B33**  
 1 e4 c5 2 d3 c6 3 d4 cd 4 dxd4 d6 5 d3 e5 6 db5 d6 7 g5 a6 8 a3 e6 (8 ... b5!? — Sveshnikov Variation) 9 c4 c8 10 e3 e7 11 xf6 xf6 12 c4 0-0 (12 ... g5 13 xe6 fe 14 g4 d4 led to a protracted struggle in Rohde-Dan Cramling, World Junior Ch 1977.) 13 b3 d4 14 0-0 g5 15 cd5 xb3 16 ab g6 17 h1 h6 18 d3 f5 19 ef gf 20 f4 h8 21 ad1 h4 22 e2 ef 23 c4 f7 24 d3 h5 25 dxd6 xd1 26 xc8 h5 27 ce7 f3 28 gf h3 (9)



29 f4! h4 (If 29 ... xf4 30 d4+) 30 d4+ (Intending 31 g6+ to win the black queen.) 30 ... f6 31 xf6+ xf6 32 hx5 f7 33 d5 f4 34 e1 1-0

**1976 Games**

Gary's reply to Lputian's Sämisch King's Indian, from the Caucasus Youth Games held at Tbilisi, is

an inspiring example of Black's counterattacking and combinative possibilities:

**S.Lputian-G.Kasparov**  
**King's Indian, Sämisch E83**

1 d4 d6 2 c4 g6 3 c3 g7 4 e4 d6 5 f3 c6 6 e3 a6 7 d2 b8 8 b1 0-0

9 b4  
 White's move promises both an interesting and complex struggle. White usually plays 9 ge2, strengthening the central point d4, and only then initiating operations on the queenside. By playing 9 b4 here, White actually provokes Black's reply and the following sacrifice of a pawn.

9 ... e5!  
 10 d5 d4 11 ge2 c5 12 dc bc!  
 13 dxd4 ed  
 14 xd4 e8!  
 14 ... c5 15 bc xe4 16 fe h4+ appears quite tempting, but after 17 d1! b1+ 18 xb1 xe4 19 xg7 xb1+ 20 c1 g4+ 21 d2 xc1+ 22 xcl xg7 23 cd d8 24 c5 c8 25 xa6 xc5+ 26 b2 the complications are concluded and an endgame reached which is favourable for White.

14 ... e8! poses White a more difficult problem: to find the correct path in the minefield. Perhaps the proper decision was 15 d3.

15 e2 c5!  
 16 bc xe4  
 Brings out a possible weakness of White's 8 b1, 9 b4 plan.  
 17 fe h4+

juniors. He lost two games, both to candidate masters. Here is one:

**O.Romanishin-G.Kasparov**  
**Bird's Opening A03**

1 f4 d5  
 Garik's dislike of the 1 e4 e5 openings discourages him from employing the From Gambit (1 ... e5!?) as White can then take the opportunity to transpose to the King's Gambit with 2 e4.

2 d3 f6  
 3 e3 g4  
 4 b3  
 A Nimzowitsch-Larsen type attack.  
 4 ... bd7  
 5 b2 c6  
 6 e2 c7  
 7 0-0 xf3!?

Black eliminates his 'enemy number 1' before it reaches an aggressive post at e5.

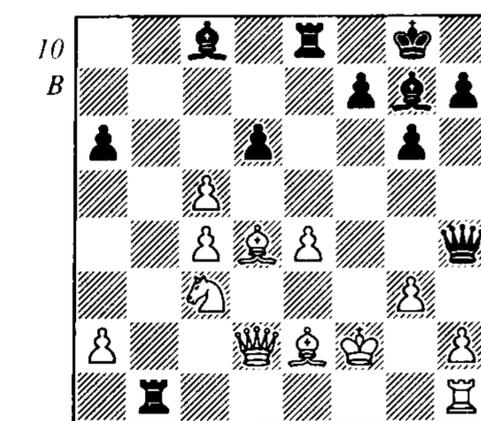
8 xf3 e5!  
 The passive 8 ... e6 would allow d3, bd2, e4. Kasparov, even at the age of 12 displays that obsession with the centre which has become such a characteristic of his later games.

9 d3  
 After 9 fe xe5 Black has a very comfortable game, but the e-pawn cannot be allowed to advance with impunity.

9 ... d6  
 10 g3 0-0-0!  
 Black plays boldly, inspired by White's insipid opening play. 10 ... 0-0 would have given him a fully equal, but much less interesting, game.

18 g3  
 On 18 f2 there would have followed 18 ... xc3 19 xh4 b1+ 28 f2 xd2 21 b1 dc with a serious advantage for Black.

18 ... b1+  
 19 f2 (10)



19 ... b2!!  
 20 gh xd2 21 xg7 xg7 22 e3 c2 23 d3 xc3+!

24 xc3 dc  
 The combination has given Black a technically won endgame, despite the material equality.  
 25 d3 b7  
 26 e1 e5  
 26 ... f5 27 e5 e4 28 xe4 xe5 would also have sufficed.  
 27 a4 f5  
 28 b1 xe4 29 b6 f4 30 xa6 f3 31 f1 f5 32 a7+ h6 33 d2 f2 34 e2 g4 35 d3 e1 36 f7 f5 37 a5 xd3 38 xf2 f1 0-1

Oleg Romanishin, Ukrainian grandmaster, guest of honour at the *Komsomolskaya Pravda* zonal event at Baku, early November 1976, played a clock simultaneous against 16 of the participating

11 c4!?

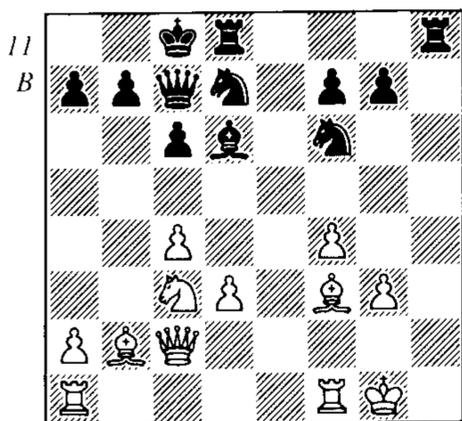
White sets up a 'Mujannah' formation. This pawn structure, dating from the 10th century, is not popular, but was occasionally employed by Staunton and Nimzowitsch. The bolstered c- and f-pawns are placed to try to contain the opponent's advance in the centre.

11 ... dc  
12 bc

After 12 dc? ♖b6! intending ... ef, Black is in a good position to try to win in under 20 moves, e.g. 13 fe ♖xe3+ 14 ♔h1 (14 ♜f2? ♙c5!) 14 ... ♗xe5 15 ♙g2 ♗e4!

12 ... h5!  
13 ♖c2 h4  
14 ♗c3 hg  
15 hg ef  
16 ef (11)

16 gf ♜de8!? 17 ♜ael may have been no worse, but Black can still employ the theme he demonstrates in the game.



### 1977 USSR Junior Championship

Gary Kasparov crushingly won the USSR Junior Championship at Riga in January 1977 as the following part table of the 9 round, 36 player, Swiss event shows:

16 ... g5!!

A brilliant conception, not because of the obvious 17 fg ♙xg3, where Black has an overwhelming attack, but because he boldly opens up the long diagonal of White's bishop at b2. The sheerchutzpah is also quite impressive.

17 ♗e4!  
Has Garik missed something?  
17 ... ♗xe4!  
18 de

On 18 ♙xh8 ♗xg3 is crushing, while 18 ♙xe4 ♜hg8 is still very unpleasant.

18 ... ♜hg8  
19 e5 ♙c5+  
20 ♔g2 gf  
21 g4 ♗xe5  
22 ♖f5+ ♖d7!  
23 ♖xd7+

23 ♖xe5 would have allowed mate after 23 ... ♜xg4+! Now White has no compensation for his material deficit.

23 ... ♗xd7  
24 ♔h3 ♗b6  
25 ♙f6 ♜d3  
26 ♜ac1 ♗d7  
27 ♙a1 f5  
28 ♔h4 ♙e7+  
29 ♔h5 ♜g5+  
0-1

not waiting for the finish 30 ♔h6 ♜d6+ 31 ♔h7 ♗f8+ 32 ♔h8 ♜h6 mate. (Notes by E.Schiller)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0	Rest	
1 G.Kasparov	★		1	1		1			1	1	4½	8½
2 A.Chernin		★		0	½	½	1	½			4	6½
3 L.Eolyan			★	1	½	0				1	3½	6
4 Z.Lanka		0	1	0	★			½			4½	6
5 B.Taborov		½	½		★			1	½		3½	6
6 A.Yusupov		0	½	1		★	½			1	3	6
7 R.Gabdrakhmanov		0				½	★	½	1		3½	5½
8 V.Kuporosov		½		½	0		½	★		0	4	5½
9 Y.Pigusov		0			½	0			★		5	5½
10 Z.Sturua		0	0			0		1		★	4½	5½

Kasparov beat L.Gitsin (3) in round 1, V.Romanchyenko (4½) in 2, E.Kengis (5) in 6 and drew with I.Yefimov (4½) in round 3.

From round 4:

L.Eolyan-G.Kasparov  
Caro-Kann B18

1 e4 c6

Garik frequently adopts variations from the opening repertoire of his trainer, Botvinnik, who used the Caro Kann so effectively in his 1958 world championship match with Smyslov and his 1961 match with Tal.

2 d4 d5

3 ♗c3 de 4 ♗xe4 ♙f5 5 ♗g3 ♙g6  
6 ♙c4 e6 7 ♗1e2 ♗f6 8 0-0 ♙d6  
9 f4 ♖d7!

A Boleslavsky idea. Instead Keres-Golombek, Moscow 1956, went 9 ... ♖c7 10 f5! ef 11 ♗xf5 ♙xh2+? 12 ♔h1 0-0 13 g3! ♙xf5 14 ♜xf5 ♙xg3 15 ♜xf6! clearly winning.

10 ♔h1

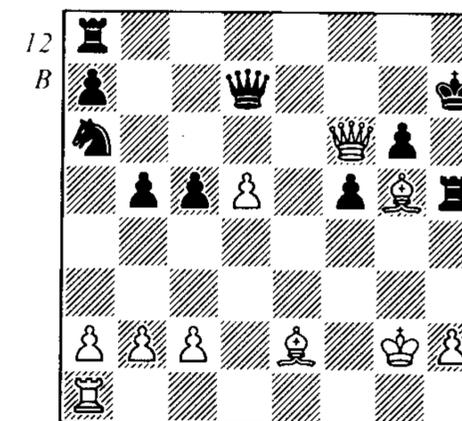
Not 10 f5?! ef 11 ♙d3 ♗e4!.

After 10 ♙d3 ♙xd3 11 ♖xd3 g6 equalises.

10 ... h5!

11 f5 ef 12 ♗f4 ♙xf4 13 ♜xf4 h4! 14 ♖e1+ ♔f8 15 ♗e2 h3 16 ♜h4 hg+

17 ♙xg2 ♙h5 18 ♗f4 ♗a6 19 ♗xh5  
♗xh5 20 ♖d1 g6 21 ♙g5 ♔g7 22  
d5! f6 23 ♖d4 c5 24 ♖c3 b5 25 ♜xh5  
♜xh5 26 ♖xf6+ ♔h7 27 ♙e2 (12)



27 ... ♜f8!  
28 ♖xf8

If 28 ♖e7+ ♜f7 29 ♖xd7 ♜xg5+!

28 ... ♖xd5+  
29 ♔g3?

White wilts under the constant pressure to maintain the cut and thrust. 29 ♔f2 gives good drawing chances, e.g. 29 ... ♜xg5 30 ♖e7+ or 29 ... ♜xh2+ 30 ♔e1 while 29 ... ♖d4+ 30 ♙e3 ♜xh2+ 31 ♔g1 is unclear.

29 ... ♜g5+

30 ♖h4 ♖g2! 31 ♗e7+ ♘g8 32 ♗e8+ ♘g7 33 ♗e7+ ♗f7 34 ♗e5+ ♗f6+ 35 ♗xf6+ ♘xf6 36 ♙xb5 ♘c7 37 ♙d3 ♘d5! 38 ♖f1 c4! 39 ♙xc4 ♘e3 40 ♘h3 g5! 41 ♖c1 g4+ 0:1.

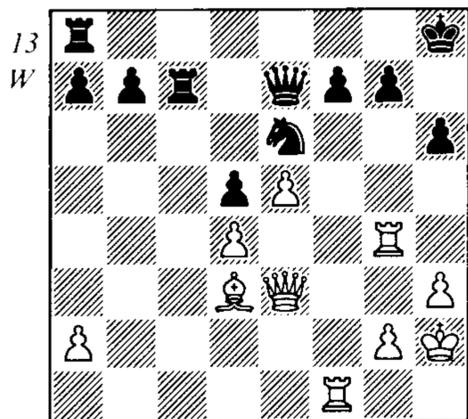
From round 5:

G.Kasparov-E.Pigusov

QGD, Exchange D36

1 d4 d5 2 ♘f3 ♘f6 3 c4 e6 4 ♘c3 ♘bd7 5 cd ed 6 ♙g5 ♙e7 7 e3 c6 8 ♙d3 0-0 9 ♗c2 ♖e8 10 0-0 ♘f8 11 ♖ae1 (Reminiscent of Botvinnik!) 11 ... ♘g6 (11 ... ♘e4!) 12 ♘e5! ♘d7 13 ♙xe7 ♗xe7 14 f4 ♘df8 15 e4! ♘xe5 16 fe ♙e6 17 ed ♙xd5 18 ♘xd5 cd 19 ♙f5 ♗b4 20 ♖d1 h6 21 ♗f2 ♖e7 22 ♖d3! ♖c7 23 ♖b3 ♗e7?! (Better to keep pressure on d4 by 23 ... ♗a4.) 24 ♖g3 ♘e6 25 ♗e3 ♘h8 26 h3 ♗b4 27 ♖g4! ♗xb2 28 ♘h2 ♗b4

29 ♙d3 ♗e7 (13)



30 ♖f6! (threatening 31 ♗xh6+) 30 ... ♘g5 31 ♖xg5 hg (If 31 ... gf 32 ♖h5) 32 ♗xg5! ♘g8 33 ♗h4! ♗a3 34 ♖f3! g6 35 ♙xg6 ♗xf3 36 ♗h7+! ♘f8 37 gf 1:0

From round 6:

E.Lanka-G.Kasparov

Caro-Kann B19

1 e4 c6 2 d4 d5 3 ♘c3 de 4 ♘xe4 ♙f5 5 ♘g3 ♙g6 6 h4 h6 7 ♘f3 ♘d7 8 h5 ♙h7 9 ♙d3 ♙xd3 10 ♗xd3 e6 11 ♙d2 ♘gf6 12 ♗e2 ♗c7 13 c4 ♙d6

14 ♘f5

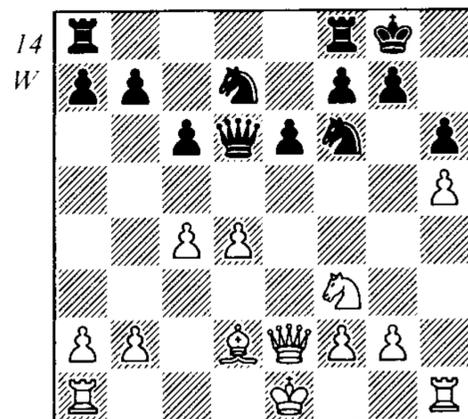
This position is often met in tournament praxis. Black cannot achieve equality easily if he chooses 14 ... 0-0-0 15 ♘xd6+ ♗xd6 16 ♙a5 ♖de8 17 ♘e5 ♗e7 18 f4.

In the 8th game of the 1974 match between Spassky and Karpov in Leningrad, 14 ... ♙f4 was played and after 15 ♙xf4 ♗xf4 16 ♘e3 ♗c7 17 0-0-0 b5 18 cb cb 19 ♘b1 0-0 20 g4 ♘e4 21 ♖hg1 ♘g5 22 ♘xg5 hg Black managed to survive after great hardship.

14 ... 0-0!

A bold decision. Black's king-side pawn structure might be smashed as a result of a pawn storm with g2-g4-g5. This plan takes time, however, and Black is already prepared to begin his own storm by b7-b5.

15 ♘xd6 ♗xd6 (14)



16 ♖h4?

A poor move which loses an

important tempo.

Theoretical debate centres on 16 0-0-0 b5 17 cb cb 18 ♘b1, and if Black defends the pawn with 18 ... ♗d5, then after 19 ♘e5 ♘b6 (The endgame after 19 ... ♘xe5 20 de ♗e4 21 ♗xe4 ♘xe4 22 ♙e3 favours White.) 20 f3 ♘c4 21 ♙c1 the threat of g2-g4-g5 is very unpleasant.

In the event of 18 ... ♖fc8 19 g4 (not 19 ♗xb5? ♖ab8 20 ♗e2 ♗b6 21 ♙c1 ♘e4!) 19 ... ♘xg4 20 ♖hg1 f5 21 ♘e5 ♘dx5 22 de ♗xe5 23 ♗xe5 ♘xe5 24 ♙c3 White has the advantage after either 24 ... ♖xc3 25 bc, or 24 ... ♖c5 25 f4 ♘g4 26 ♖d7 e5 27 fe.

Of course, Black doesn't have to take the g-pawn. By playing 19 ... ♗c6! 20 ♘e5 ♘xe5 21 de ♗c2+ 22 ♘a1 ♘e4 he obtains a solid position. If White replies to 18 ... ♖fc8 with 19 ♘e5, then once again Black is able to find real counterplay: 19 ... ♗c7 20 ♙c1 ♘xe5! 21 de ♘d5 22 ♖d4 (22 g4 ♗c4) 22 ... b4 23 ♖g4 ♘h8 and the threat of 24 ... ♖ab8 and 25 ... ♘c3 may turn out to be effective.

It is possible that White must force a draw with 24 ♙xh6 gh 25 ♗d2 ♘h7 (dangerous is 26 ... f6 27 ♖g6 ♖g8 28 ef ♗h7 29 ♘a1) 26 ♗d3+ ♘h8 27 ♗d2.

16 ... b5  
17 ♘f1 bc  
18 ♗xc4 ♗d5  
19 ♗e2 ♗b5

Black hastens to get to an endgame and thereby risks losing a large part of his advantage. 19 ... ♖fb8 would have been good, e.g.

20 b3 a5 or 20 ♙f4 ♖b4!.

20 b3?

This gives his opponent an opportunity to initiate a queenside attack. By 20 ♗xb5 cb 21 ♘e2 ♖fc8 22 ♘d3 White could have activated his king for the defence of important squares.

20 ... a5

21 ♘e5 a4 22 ♖h3 ♖fd8 23 ♗xb5 cb 24 ♘c6 ♖e8 25 ba ba 26 ♖c1 ♘b6 27 ♘e5

It is not worthwhile to remove his knight from a position in which it can temporarily limit the activity of his opponent's rook. Also possible, but by no means obligatory, is 27 ♘e2 ♘bd5 28 ♘d3 ♖ec8 29 ♖hh1 ♖a6 30 ♘e5 ♖xc1 31 ♖xc1 ♘xh5 32 ♖c8+ ♘h7 33 ♘xf7 ♘hf4+ 34 ♙xf4 ♘xf4+ 35 ♘e4 ♘xg2 36 ♖h8+ ♘g6 37 ♘xh6 ♖b6 38 ♘g4 ♖b2 39 ♘e5+ ♘g5 40 ♖g8 with a draw.

27 ... ♖ec8  
28 ♖b1 ♘e4  
29 ♙e1 ♘d5  
30 ♖b7 ♘d6!

This forces the rook off the seventh rank since on 31 ♖d7, 31 ... ♖a6! traps the rook.

31 ♖b2 ♖ab8  
32 ♖xb8 ♖xb8  
33 ♘d7

White would also be in trouble after 33 ♖a3 ♖a8 34 ♙d2 ♘b5 35 ♖d3 ♖c8.

33 ... ♖b1  
34 ♖a3 ♘c4

It was still possible to make a mistake: 34 ... ♘b4? 35 ♖xa4 ♘c2? 36 ♖a8+ ♘h7 37 ♘f8+ ♘g8 38 ♘g6+ ♘h7 39 ♖h8 mate.

35 ♖d3

35 ♖xa4 leads to the loss of the exchange after 35 ... ♗d2+ 36 ♘e2 ♗c3+ 37 ♘xd2 ♗xa4.

35 ... ♖a1

35 ... ♗f4 would have been immediately decisive, since if the rook retreats Black plays 36 ... ♗d2+.

36 g3 ♖xa2

37 ♗c5 a3

0:1

From round 7:

G.Kasparov-Z.Kengis

Queen's Pawn Game A47/A48

1 d4 ♗f6 2 ♗f3 b6 3 ♖f4 ♖b7 4 e3 c5 5 ♗bd2 g6 6 c3 ♖g7 7 h3 0-0 8 ♖e2 ♗c6 9 0-0 d6 10 a4 a6?!

White has played the opening modestly and Black has obtained a sufficiently comfortable position. At this point 10 ... ♗a5, inviting 11 b4, doesn't look bad, e.g. 11 ... cb 12 cb ♗c6 13 ♖b3 e5! or 13 ♖b1 a5!. After the move actually made by Black and White's reply, the weakness of the b6 square makes itself felt.

11 ♗c4 b5

11 ... ♗d5 12 ♖h2 b5 is weaker because of 13 ♗cd2! b4 14 e4 ♗f6 15 d5.

12 ♗a3 b4

13 cb ♗xb4?!

After 13 ... cb (13 ... cd? 14 b5) 14 ♗c4 White has a positional advantage. With the text move Black attempts to solve the problems which have arisen using tactical means.

14 dc ♗fd5!

Of course not 14 ... dc 15 ♖c1 ♗fd5 16 ♖e5 when White has a clear advantage.

15 cd! ♖xb2

15 ... ♗xf4 16 ef ♖xb2 17 ♖b3! ♖xf3! 18 ♖xf3 ♖xa1 19 de (19 ♖xa8 ♖xd6 yields nothing, and neither does 19 ♖xb4 ♖b8 20 de ♖xb4 21 ed ♖ ♖xd8 22 ♖xa1 ♖xa4) 19 ... ♖xe7 20 ♖xa8 ♖d4 with definite compensation for the pawn. At this moment Black, evidently, was hoping for even more ...

16 ♖h6! ♖e8 (15)

Kengis steadfastly decided to win the exchange, unimpressed by either 16 ... ♗c3 17 ♖d2 ♗xe2+ 18 ♖xe2 ♖xa1 19 ♖xf8 ♖xd6 20 ♖xe7 with an extra pawn for White, or 16 ... ed 17 ♖xf8 ♖xf8 18 ♖d2 ♖g7 19 ♗d4 with a positional advantage (19 ... ♖c3 20 ♖c1 ♖c8 21 ♗c4 is not dangerous).



17 d7!! ♖xd7

18 ♗c4 ♖xa1

19 ♖xa1 e5?

Having lured the black queen on to the d7 square, White had counted on regaining the exchange

after the superior 19 ... ♗f6 (19 ... f6 20 e4) by 20 ♗b6 ♖e6 21 ♗xa8, with a clear positional superiority.

Kengis found a resource to continue the struggle for material advantage (19 ... e5 20 e4? ♗f4! etc.) but, apparently, forgot the important diagonals and squares.

20 ♗cxe5 ♖e6

21 ♗g4 f6

22 ♖c4! ♖f8

23 e4! 1-0

The next game is from a training match with a local rival, played in Baku during 1977.

E.Magerramov-G.Kasparov

Queen's Gambit Declined D58

1 ♗f3 ♗f6 2 d4 e6 3 c4 d5 4 ♗c3 ♖e7 5 ♖g5 h6 6 ♖h4 0-0 7 e3 b6 8 ♖b3 ♖b7 9 ♖xf6 ♖xf6 10 cd cd

11 ♖d1

I had chosen this well-known

position of the Tartakower variation in order to test an interesting idea connected with the sacrifice of a pawn.

If 11 ♖d3 Black solves all the opening problems with 11 ... c5! 12 dc ♗d7 leading to equal play after 13 0-0 ♗xc5 or if 13 cb giving Black a strong initiative by 13 ... ♗c5 14 ♖c2 ♗xd3+! 15 ♖xd3 ♖b6. 11 ♖d1 is an attempt to restrain Black's counterplay, but ...

11 ... c5!?

12 dc ♗d7

13 c6!?

13 cb would meet the needs of the position better, but faced with a theoretical novelty Magerramov decided to play more safely.

13 ... ♖xc6

14 ♗d4?

After 14 ♖e2 ♗c5 15 ♖c2 ♖c8 one could certainly not speak



of White's "advantage". This most natural move by the knight unexpectedly leads into difficulties.

- 14 ... ♔xd4!
- 15 ♖xd4

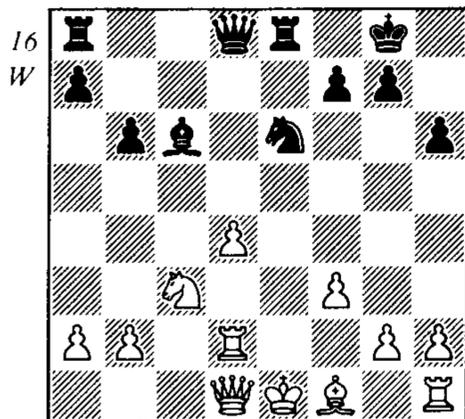
On 15 ed, 15 ... ♖g5 would be unpleasant.

- 15 ... ♗c5
- 16 ♖d1 ♗e6
- 17 ♖d2 d4!
- 18 ed

Black would have a strong initiative in the event of 18 ♗e2 ♖g5! 19 ♗xd4 ♗xd4 20 ♖xd4 ♖ad8!

- 18 ... ♖e8
- 19 f3 (16)

After 19 d5 ♗f4+ 20 ♔e2 (20 ♖e2 ♗xd5!) 20 ... ♗xg2+ 21 ♖f1 ♔d7! it is hardly possible to repulse Black's attack e.g. 22 ♖xg2 ♖g5+ 23 ♖f1 ♔h3+ 24 ♖e1 ♖g2. With the move in the game White prepares to evacuate the king to f2, not worrying about the discovered check, nor fearing 19 ... ♖h4+, viz. 20 g3 ♖f6 21 ♖f2!



- 19 ... ♔xf3!!

A terrible blow! The next few moves are forced.

- 20 gf

After 20 ♖xf3 ♗g5+ White has no prospects.

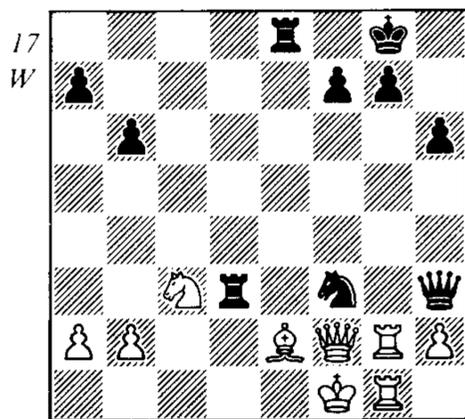
- 20 ... ♖h4+

21 ♖f2 ♗xd4+ 22 ♔e2 ♗xf3+ 23 ♖f1 ♖h3+ 24 ♖g2 ♗h4 25 ♖g1 ♖ad8

- 26 ♖e1?

The best chance was 26 ♖a4! ♗xg2 27 ♖xg2 ♖e5 28 ♖g4 ♖xg4 29 ♔xg4 f5 30 ♔f3 g5. White's position would be difficult, but a fight would still be possible.

- 26 ... ♖d3!
- 27 ♖f2 ♗f3! (17)



White's pieces are just about stalemated — a rare situation.

If 28 ♔xd3 ♗xh2 mate or 28 ♗d5 ♖d1+! 29 ♔xd1 ♗xh2 mate; 28 ♖g3 is met by 28 ... ♗d2+ 29 ♖e1 ♖xg3 30 ♖xg3 ♗f3+ 31 ♖f2 ♗xg1.

- 28 ♖h1 ♖de3
- 29 ♖g1 ♗h8
- 30 ♖h1 b5!

Intending 31 ... b4; if 31 a3 a5. 0-1

# 3

## AGE

# 14

## Age Fourteen: I

### Junior Qualifying

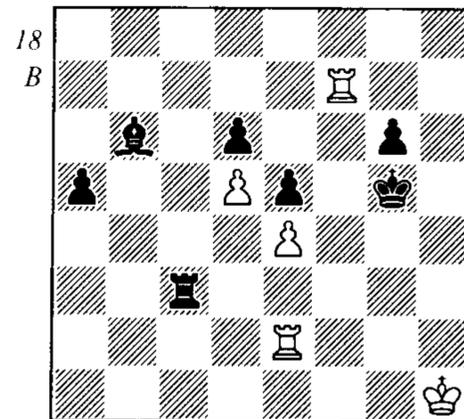
Artur Yusupov won the double-round qualifying tournament held in Leningrad in April 1977 as Kasparov turned fourteen. This event was to decide who represented the USSR in the coming Junior (under 20) World Championship to be held in Columbia. And Yusupov went on to win the world junior title.

#### USSR Junior Qualifying Leningrad April 1977

	1	1	2	2	3	3	4	4	5	5	6	6	7	7	
1	A.Yusupov	★	★	½	½	1	½	1	0	1	1	½	½	0	7
2	G.Kasparov	½	½	★	★	½	1	½	½	1	0	0	1	1	6½
3	Z.Lanka	0	½	½	0	★	★	1	1	1	0	½	0	½	6
4	E.Magerramov	0	1	½	½	0	0	★	★	0	½	1	1	1	½
5	L.Zaid	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	½	★	★	½	1	1	6
6	A.Haritonov	½	½	1	0	½	1	0	0	½	0	★	★	1	6
7	A.Yermolinsky	½	1	0	1	½	0	0	½	0	1	0	0	★	4½
8	S.Dolmatov	1		½	½									½	

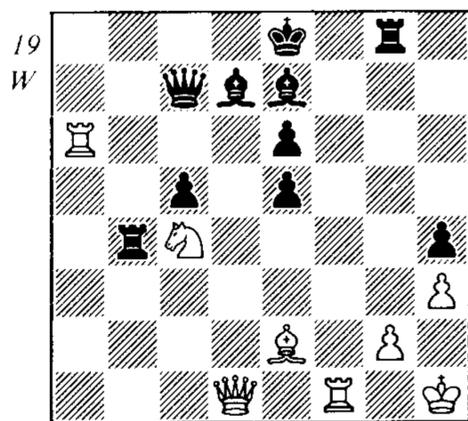
As usual Gary played extremely energetically. Here is his ending with Yermolinsky (white) (18):

Play went 50 ... ♖g4 51 ♖f6 ♖h3+ 52 ♖g2 ♖g3+ 53 ♖h2 ♔g1+ 54 ♖h1 ♔c5 55 ♖a2 ♔b4 56 ♖h2 ♖h3+ 57 ♖g1 g5 58 ♖f8 ♖f3 59 ♖g2+ ♖g3 60 ♖xg3+ ♖xg3 61 ♖f1 a4 62 ♖e2 g4 63 ♖d3 a3 64 ♖c4 ♔c5 65 ♖b3 ♖h4 66 ♖h8+ ♖g5 67 ♖c2 g3 68 ♖d3 a2 0-1



Round 3 from the same event:

**G.Kasparov-L.Zaid**  
**Sicilian, Najdorf** B97  
 1 e4 c5 2 ♖f3 d6 3 d4 cd 4 ♗xd4  
 ♗f6 5 ♗c3 a6 6 ♕g5 e6 7 f4 ♖b6 8  
 ♖d2 ♖xb2 9 ♗b3 ♖a3 10 ♕xf6 gf  
 11 ♕e2 ♗d7 12 0-0 h5 13 ♖d4 b5  
 14 ♗b1 ♖a4 15 c4 b4 16 f5 ♕e7 17  
 fe fe 18 ♗1d2 ♖c6 19 a3 ba 20 ♖h1  
 ♖b8 21 ♖xa3 ♖b6 22 ♖a1 ♗e5 23  
 c5! dc 24 ♗c4 ♖c7 25 ♗bd2 ♗xc4  
 26 ♗xc4 ♖b4 27 e5! (third pawn  
 to be sacrificed) 27 ... fe 28 ♖d1!  
 ♕d7 29 ♖xa6 h4 30 h3 ♖g8 (19)



31 ♖xe6! ♗d8  
 31 ... ♕xe6 32 ♕h5+  
 32 ♖xe5 ♖xc4!?  
 33 ♖d5!  
 If 33 ♕xc4 ♖xe5 34 ♕xg8  
 ♕d6!  
 33 ... ♖xg2  
 34 ♕xc4 ♖g3  
 35 ♖a8+ ♖c8  
 36 ♖a5+ ♗e8  
 If 36 ... ♖c7 37 ♖xc7+ ♗xc7 38  
 ♖xe7.  
 37 ♕f7+ ♗f8  
 38 ♕e6+ ♗g7 (Or 38 ... ♗e8 39  
 ♕xd7+) 39 ♖a1! ♗h6 40 ♖c1+  
 ♕g5 41 ♖xg5! ♖c6+ 42 ♕d5  
 ♖xh3+ 43 ♗g2 1-0

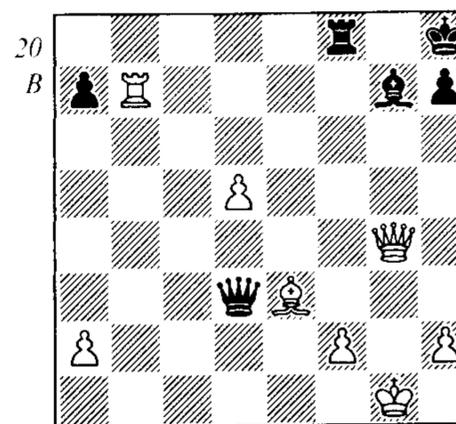
**Youth Games, Moscow 1977**

The Youth Games, staged in Moscow, July 3-13 1977 between teams of six juniors from the sixteen Soviet republics (including Moscow and Leningrad), was not a Kasparov sensation point-wise — he scored 4½ from 7 games on board one for Azerbaidzhan (best result S. Dolmatov 6½-1½) — but possibly an important learning step.

Ukraine won preliminary section 2 by 15-3 ahead of Azerbaidzhan (Gary's team) 11½, Estonia 5 and Kirgizstan 4½. In the match with Estonia Gary had a desperate struggle with a possible future rival:

**J.Ehlvest-G.Kasparov**  
**Caro-Kann** B13  
 1 e4 c6 2 c4 d5 3 ed cd 4 cd ♗f6  
 5 ♗c3 ♗xd5 6 d4 ♗c6 7 ♗f3 ♕g4  
 8 ♖b3 ♕xf3 9 gf ♗b6 10 ♕e3 e6  
 11 ♖g1 ♕b4 12 ♕b5 ♗d5 13 ♖xg7  
 ♖b6 14 ♖f1 ♗xc3 15 ♕xc6+ ♖xc6  
 16 bc ♕f8 17 ♖g5 ♕e7 18 ♖b5 ♖xf3  
 19 ♖xb7 0-0 20 ♖b1 ♕f6 21 ♖d1  
 ♖h3+ 22 ♗e2 ♗h8 23 ♖h1 e5 24  
 ♖f3 ♖e6 25 d5 ♖a6+ 26 ♗e1 ♕g7  
 27 ♖xf7 e4 28 ♖xf8+ ♖xf8 29 ♖xe4  
 ♕xc3+ 30 ♗d1 ♕g7 31 a4 ♖c8  
 32 ♖b5 ♖f6 33 ♖g4 ♖d8 34 ♗e2  
 ♖c3 35 ♖b7 ♖c2+ 36 ♗f1 ♖d3+  
 37 ♗g1 (20)

37 ... ♖g8! 38 ♕g5 ♖xd5 39 ♖xg7  
 ♖xg7 40 ♕f6? (40 ♖c8+ ♖g8 41  
 ♖c3 h6 42 ♗f1!? ♗h7! wins) 40 ...  
 ♖d1+! 0-1 (Time — 45 moves 2¼  
 hours).



In one semi-final section Georgia and Azerbaidzhan each scored 10-8, ahead of RSFSR 9½ and

Byelorussia 6½. The Korzubov-Kasparov game was to be one of the subjects of an article, headed *Zeitnot Sickness* in *Shakmaty Riga* No.12/1981, written by leading trainer Vladimir Zak, critical of the clock handling.

Georgia beat Ukraine 4½-1½ in the final play-off for first and second places and Azerbaidzhan drew 3-3 with Moscow for third/fourth places but lost on tie-break which was influenced by Gary's loss to Dolmatov.

**World Cadet Championship 1977**

16 year old Jon Arnason, already Iceland's national champion, won the first official World championship for Cadets (under 17) held at Cagnes-sur-mer in the South of France, September 8-19, 1977. This 32-player 11-round event was much stronger than the 1976 World Cadet Cup and Botvinnik considered Garik's result — a clear third behind Jay Whitehead (USA) — good. Gary was much younger than most of the other competitors. And he beat the winner.

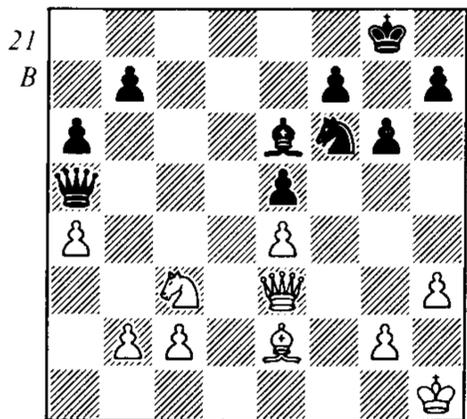
*World Cup for Cadets, Cagnes-sur-mer 8-19.9.1977*

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0	Rest
1 J.L.Arnason ISD	★	1	0	1	½	1	1	1			3½ 9
2 J.Whitehead USA	0	★	½	1	½	1	½				5 8½
3 G.Kasparov URS	1	½	★	0	½	1	½			1	4 8
4 M.Kappe GBR	0	0	1	★		½			1	1	4 7½
5 I.Morovic CHI	½	½	½		★		½	1	½		4 7
6 A.Negulescu ROM	0	0	0	½		★	1		1		4½ 7
7 M.Santo Roman FRA	0	½	½		½	0	★			0	5 6½
8 J.Pajak CDN	0				0			★			6½ 6½
9 N.Short ENG				0	½	0			★		5½ 6
10 A.Sendur TRK		0	0				1			★	5 6

11-12: C.McNab (SCO), M.Drasko (JUG) 6; 13-20: M.Bergstrom (SVE), J.Delaney (IRL), G.Soppe (ARG), A.Greenfeld (ISL), J.Jansson (NOR), F.Sequeira (POR), M.Andersen (DEN), B.Zuger (SWZ) 5; 21-24: A.Lopez (COL), D.Weider (POL), C.Depasquale (AUS), Jane Garwell (WLS) 5; V.Foucault (FRA), S.Trinidade (BRS), M.Leski (FRA), R.N.Bertholee (NLD), S.Ghazzai (TUN), R.Brever (BEL), Y.Godin (LUX), E.Di Cera (ITA)

**J.Arnason-G.Kasparov**  
**Sicilian, Scheveningen B85**

1 e4 c5 2 ♘f3 e6 3 d4 cd 4 ♘xd4  
 ♘f6 5 ♘c3 d6 6 ♙e2 a6 7 a4 ♘c6 8  
 ♙e3 ♙e7 9 0-0 0-0 10 f4 ♖c7 11  
 ♘h1 ♚d8 (ECO B85 gives 11 ...  
 ♘a5, 11 ... ♙d7, 11 ... ♘h8 and 11  
 ... ♘xd4) 12 ♖e1 (if 12 ♙f3 ♘e5)  
 12 ... ♘xd4 13 ♙xd4 e5 14 fe de  
 15 ♙e3 ♙e6 16 ♖g3 ♖a5 17 ♚ad1?!  
 (17 ♙g5 ♘h8 18 ♙d3 intending  
 ♘d5 is more active.) 17... ♚xd1 18  
 ♚xd1 ♚d8 19 ♚xd8 ♙xd8 20 ♙h6  
 g6 21 h3 ♙b6 22 ♙e3 ♙d4 23 ♖f2  
 ♙xe3 24 ♖xe3 (21)



24 ... ♖b4! 25 b3 ♖d4 26 ♖d3  
 ♘g7! 27 ♙f1 ♘h5! 28 ♖f3 (If 28  
 ♖xd4 ♘g3+! 29 ♘g1 ed 30 ♘e2  
 ♘xe2+ 31 ♙xe2 ♘f6 the bishop  
 ending is unpromising for White.)  
 28 ... ♖d2 29 ♖d3 ♖f2 30 ♘h2  
 ♘f4 31 ♖f3 ♖xc2 32 ♘d5 ♙xd5  
 33 ed ♖d2 34 ♙c4 f5 35 ♖g3 h6 36  
 d6 ♖xd6 37 ♖c3 ♘h5 38 ♙e2 ♘f6  
 39 ♖c8 e4+ 40 ♘h1 ♖e7 0-1.

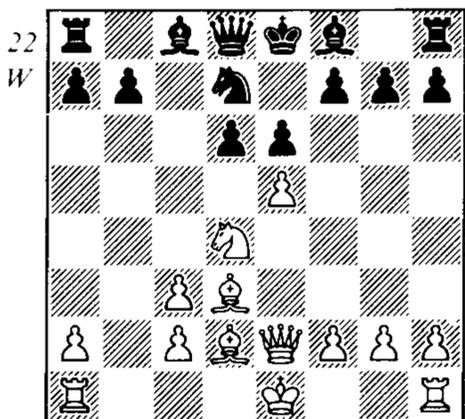
One report commented that Gary and Ivan Morović made a most effective team at table football!

**USSR v. Australia, telex**

Telex matches can be long drawn out affairs. But Gary Kasparov avoided this bleak prospect in the USSR-Australia Telex-Olympiad 8 board match (September 24, 1977) by beating Guy West on the junior board as follows:

**G.Kasparov-G.West**  
**Sicilian B40**

1 e4 c5 2 ♘f3 ♘f6 3 ♘c3 e6 4 d4  
 cd 5 ♘xd4 ♙b4 6 e5 ♘d5 7 ♙d2  
 ♘xc3 8 bc ♙f8 9 ♙d3 d6 10 ♖e2  
 ♘d7? (22)



11 ♘xe6! ♖b6  
 12 ♘c7+! 1-0

Even that had taken 4½ hours to play and transmit.

The top five boards were all drawn but the USSR three bottom boards all won.

“I was fourteen when I realised that chess was going to be my life.”  
 – Kasparov, 1982.

# 4

## AGE

## 14

# Minsk 1978

1978 saw Kasparov's dramatic leaps forward. He was first in a strong tournament at Minsk, and then first in the Otborochanii at Daugavpils which led to being easily the youngest to play in the Top League of the USSR Championship.

One immediately thinks of Capablanca's advance (beating Marshall in 1909, winning San Sebastian in 1911 aged 20-22), Tal's progress to the world title 1957-60 (aged 21-23), Fischer US Champion beginning of 1958 to Candidate 1959 (age 14-15) for comparison.

The first thrust went almost unremarked in many foreign periodicals. The young man from Baku playing in the 8th A.P.Sokolsky Memorial Tournament at Minsk in January, personally internationally unrated, beat his first grandmaster, Lutikov, in equal combat. He came first ahead of 14 rated players who averaged 2414 points; against these

*Sokolsky Memorial, Minsk 1978*

		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		
1	G.Kasparov	-	★	½	1	1	½	0	0	1	1	1	½	1	½	1	1	1	1	13	
2	V.Kupreichik	2530	½	★	1	½	½	½	½	1	½	1	1	1	1	½	½	½	1	12½	
3	M.Shereshevsky	2460	0	0	★	½	½	½	½	1	½	½	1	½	½	1	1	1	1	11	
4	A.Kapengut	2465	0	½	½	★	½	½	1	0	½	½	1	1	0	½	1	1	1	10½	
5	Ya.Klovan	2490	½	½	½	½	★	1	½	½	½	½	0	½	1	½	1	½	1	10½	
6	E.Mochalov	2450	1	½	½	½	0	★	1	0	½	1	½	½	½	1	1	½	½	10½	
7	V.Didishko	2415	1	½	½	0	½	0	★	½	0	0	1	1	1	0	½	1	1	9½	
8	A.Lutikov	2540	0	0	0	1	½	1	½	★	1	½	½	½	½	0	1	1	1	9½	
9	S.Yuferov	2450	0	½	½	½	½	½	½	1	0	★	½	½	0	1	½	0	1	9	
10	A.Roizman	-	0	0	½	½	½	0	1	½	½	★	½	½	1	0	0	1	1	8½	
11	A.Zakharov	2460	½	0	0	0	1	½	0	½	½	½	★	½	½	1	1	½	½	8½	
12	S.Begun	2380	0	0	½	0	½	½	0	½	1	½	½	★	½	1	½	1	0	8	
13	V.Smirnov	2275	½	0	½	0	0	½	0	½	0	0	½	½	★	1	1	1	1	8	
14	V.Litvinov	-	0	0	0	1	½	0	1	1	½	1	0	0	0	★	0	0	1	7	
15	B.Maryasin	2250	0	½	0	½	0	0	½	0	1	1	0	½	0	1	★	1	½	7	
16	N.Kagan	2340	0	½	0	0	½	½	0	0	0	0	0	½	0	0	1	½	★	4	
17	V.Veremeichik	2300	0	½	0	0	0	½	0	0	0	0	½	1	0	0	½	½	★	3½	
18	A.Lyuboshits	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	½	0	0	0	0	0	0	½	½	1	★	2½

score (10-4). Gary's performance earned him the USSR title of Master of Sport. He over-fulfilled the required norm by 3½ points!

A bewildered spectator at Minsk began to berate the Byelorussian chess organisers: "Our masters are losing to kids! There's something wrong . . ." The usually taciturn Janis Klovan standing nearby was provoked to retort "You're getting upset about nothing. You'll hear more about that kid."

The nature of Kasparov's success demanded such responses. His wins stemmed from full-blooded struggles evolving from Gary's tremendously energetic style backed by a constantly creative, (i.e. innovative and improvising) approach.

"... our chief figure is 15 year old Gary Kasparov of Spartak, Baku. He has studied in our school for five years and matured in all areas. At the time of the February examination session in 1978, I found myself without an assistant. Gary successfully filled this role in the parts concerning opening analysis.

"In January of that year, Gary participated in Minsk in a formidable tournament, the Sokolsky Memorial, where he took first place. Here is an example of the 'chief figure' of our school." - Botvinnik in *Sovietsky Sport*, April 9th 1978.

**G.Kasparov-A.Roizman**  
**Spanish C61**  
*(Notes by M.Botvinnik)*  
**1 e4 e5 2 ♘f3 ♘c6 3 ♙b5 ♘d4 4 ♘xd4 ed 5 0-0 ♙c5 6 d3 c6 7 ♙c4 d6 8 f4**

Characteristic of Kasparov's style of play: he begins active operations at the first opportunity.

**8 ... ♘f6**  
**9 e5 de**

Probably 9 ... ♘d5 was sharper, not allowing the opening of the f-file.

**10 ♙xf7+**

Now Black will have to forego castling, on top of which White will have a better pawn structure, but most important of all - the turmoil is beginning. The first attack, however, is successfully turned back by Black.

**10 ... ♙xf7**  
**11 fe ♙d5**  
**12 ef gf**  
**13 ♘d2 ♙g8**  
**14 ♘e4 ♙e7**  
**15 ♙f4 ♙g6**  
**16 ♙e2 ♙g4**  
**17 ♙f2 ♙ag8**

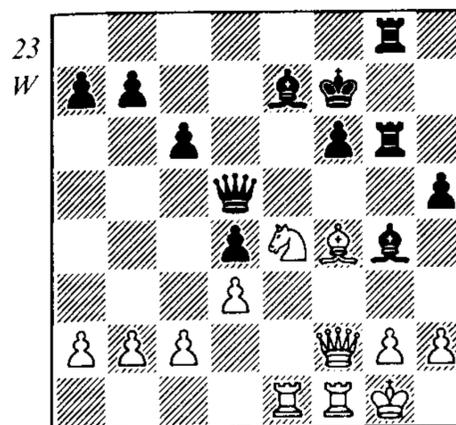
Black demonstrates that he too has play - along the g-file.

Black plays for the attack himself but his king remains in a precarious position. 17 ... ♙g7 was called for, followed by ... ♙h8.

**18 ♙ae1**

Envious comparison: White is not endangered by an attack on the pawn at g2, since he can seal the g-file with a minor piece. Therefore Black puts the h-pawn into the game.

**18 ... h5 (23)**



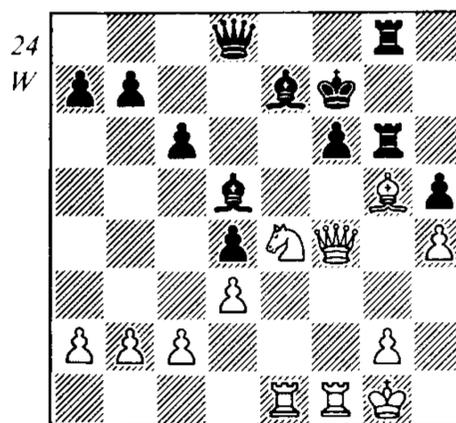
**19 ♙g5!**

As soon as his opponent feels secure, White unleashes an unexpected stroke - to reply 19 ... ♙xg5 isn't on, because of 20 ♘xf6! and Black's position is torn asunder. The hopeless position of his king begins to tell.

**19 ... ♙d8**  
**20 ♙f4 ♙e6**  
**21 h4**

Burning his bridges - the bishop has nowhere to flee. But what's next?

**21 ... ♙d5 (24)**



Black, it seems, had suspicions only about one danger: 22 ♙xf6 ♙xf6 23 ♙e5! with the unstoppable threats of 24 ♘xf6 and ♘g5+. But now there follows a new and already decisive blow! The only

possibility to continue the struggle was 21 ... ♙g4.

**22 g4!!**

Transgressing the standards of positional tenets, White exposes the position of his own king . . . but it is important that the rook on g6 turns out to be in danger - it is this which decides the battle.

**22 ... ♙g7**

Belated retreat. On 22 ... hg there would have followed 23 h5. It was hardly possible to prolong the resistance by 22 ... ♙xe4 because of 23 gh ♙g7 24 ♙xe4.

**23 gh fg**  
**24 ♙e5+ ♙h6**  
**25 hg6 gh**  
**26 ♙f5 ♙xg6**  
**27 ♙h2 1:0**

A dynamic game!

Kasparov comments:

"To the analysis by M.Botvinnik I should like to add a few beautiful variations."

"Black could defend the h-pawn which was attacked by the move 22 g4! with 22 ... ♙h8. Against this there was prepared 23 ♙xf6! ♙xg4+ 24 ♙xg4 hg 25 ♙xe7+! ♙xe7 26 ♘c5+, or 23 ... ♙xf6! 24 g5 ♙xe4 25 ♙xe4 ♙g7 26 ♙e6 ♙f8 27 ♙h2 - Black's position is very bad, but he could still continue to resist."

"After 19 ♙g5! Black had the curious counter-attacking move 19 ... ♙h3, which would have been best refuted by 20 ♘xf6 ♙xf6 21 ♙xf6+! with mate in a few moves, or 20 ... ♙xg2+ 21 ♙xg2 ♙xg2 22 ♙xe7+!"

G.Kasparov-S.Begun  
QGD, Semi-Tarrasch D42

1 d4 d5 2 c4 e6 3 ♖c3 ♗f6 4 ♗f3 c5  
5 cd ♗xd5 6 e3 ♗c6 7 ♔d3 ♙e7  
8 0-0 0-0  
9 ♗xd5

Glancing at the *Encyclopedia of Chess Openings* one may discover that 9 ♗xd5 does not give White an opening advantage. But the same conclusion is reached in this manual about the other possible continuations here - 9 ♗e4, 9 ♗e2, 9 ♗e1 and 9 a3.

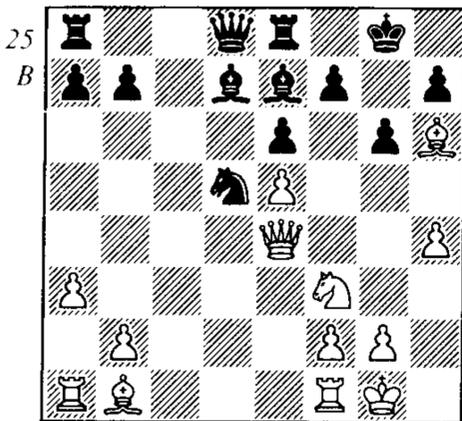
9 ... ♗xd5  
10 e4 ♗d8  
11 dc ♙xc5

The position arising after 11 ... ♗b4 12 ♙e2 ♙xc5 is considered to be equal, but is this really so? For example 13 a3 ♗c6 14 b4 ♙d4 15 ♗xd4 ♗xd4 16 ♙b2 ♗xe2+ 17 ♗xe2 and, notwithstanding the simplifications, White retains the initiative.

12 e5 ♙e7  
13 ♗e2 ♗b4?!

It would have been better to exchange knights with 13 ... ♗d4.

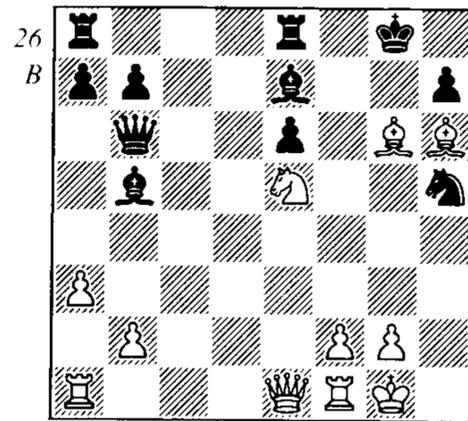
14 ♙b1 ♙d7  
15 a3 ♗d5 16 ♗e4 g6 17 ♙h6 ♗e8  
18 h4! (25)



18 ... ♗b6  
19 h5! f5?  
It is not simple to defend against White's violent attack. On the natural 19 ... ♗xb2 there would have followed 20 ♗a2 ♗b5 21 ♗g4 ♗a4 22 ♗g3 ♙f8 23 ♙xf8 ♗xf8 and now not 24 hg? fg 25 ♙xg6 ♗f4!, but 24 ♗d2! with the intention of transferring the rook to the kingside via d4.

Of course it seemed to Black that 19 ... f5 successfully solved the problems of defence. Indeed, after 20 ef ♗xf6 the storming pawn at h5 is lost. Nevertheless, Black's evaluation at this point, as at his 13th turn, proved to be superficial.

20 ef ♗xf6  
21 ♗e1! ♗xh5  
22 ♗e5 ♙b5  
23 ♙xg6! (26)



On 23 ... hg, 24 ♗e4 ♙f8 25 ♗xg6+ ♗g7 26 ♗g4 wins.

23 ... ♗f6  
24 ♙xh7+!

Crude, but correct. White mates after both 24 ... ♗xh7 25 ♗b1+ and after 24 ... ♗xh7 25 ♗e4.

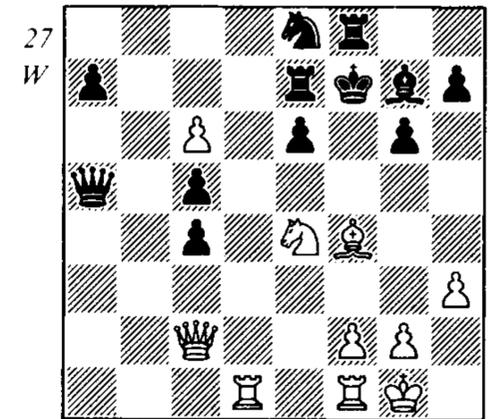
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Gary's first 'one to one' win over a grandmaster, played in the last round:

G.Kasparov-A.Lutikov  
Old Indian A46

1 d4 ♗f6 2 ♗f3 d6 3 ♗c3 ♙g4 4 e4 ♗bd7 (4 ... e6; 4 ... c6) 5 e5 ♗g8 (5 ... de 6 de ♙xf3 7 ♗xf3 ♗xe5 8 ♗xb7 ±) 6 h3 ♙xf3 (6 ... ♙h5 7 g4 ♙g6 8 h4 intending e6) 7 ♗xf3 c6 8 ♙f4 (8 ed! ed 9 d5 c5 10 ♙f4) 8 ... d5 (8 ... e6 9 ed ♗df6! 10 0-0-0 ♙xd6 11 ♙e5! ±) 9 e6 fe 10 ♙d3 ♗gf6 11 ♗e2 g6 (11 ... ♗b6 12 0-0-0 0-0-0 13 ♗xe6 ♗xd4 14 ♗xc6+ bc 15 ♙a6 mate) 12 ♗xe6 ♙g7 13 0-0 ♗h5 14 ♙g5?! ♗df8 (After 14 ... ♙xd4!? I planned 15 ♗xd5 cd 16 ♙b5 ♗f6 17 ♗ad1 ♗b6 18 ♙xd7+, but at home saw 16 ... a6 intending ... ♗c5) 15 ♗g4 ♗f6 16 ♗e2 ♗d6 17 ♗ae1 (intending f4, f5) 17 ... e6 (If 17 ... ♗f7 18 ♙h4! ♗e6 19 ♙g3, e.g. 19 ... ♗xd4 20 ♗e3 ♗b4 21 a3 or 19 ... ♗d7 20 ♙e5 followed by f4, f5) 18 ♗a4 ♗f7 19 b4 b6 (19 ... ♗xb4? 20 ♗c5) 20 ♗d2 ♗e8 21 ♙f4 ♗e7 (21 ... ♗d7 22 c4 dc 23 ♙xc4) 22 b5 ♗a3 (22 ... c5 23 dc bc 24 c4) 23 ♗c3 c5 24 ♗b1! ♗a4 (24 ... ♗b4 25 ♗xb4 cb 26 ♙d6; 24 ... ♗xa2?? 25 ♗c3) 25 dc bc 26 c4 ♗8d7 (26 ... dc 27 ♗c3 or 26 ... d4 to exploit the position of Black's queen) 27 ♗c3 ♗a5 28 ♗c2 ♗d8 (If 28 ... e5 29 ♙d2! d4 30 ♗e4

♗b6 31 ♗g5+) 29 ♙g5 ♗b6 30 a4 dc (30 ... ♗c7 31 cd ed 32 a5 ♗bd7 33 ♗xd5 ♗xd5 34 ♙c4) 31 ♙e4 ♗e7 32 a5 (32 ♙c6 intending ♗d1) 32 ... ♗bd7 33 ♙c6 ♗b8 34 ♗d1 ♗xa5 35 ♗e4 ♗f8! 36 ♙f4 ♗xc6 37 bc ♗e8?! (27) (37 ... ♗xe4 38 ♗xe4 ♙d4)



38 ♗d7! ♗xd7 39 cd ♗f6 40 ♗d6+ ♗e7 41 ♗xc4 (or 41 ♗b7!?) 41 ... ♗a6 42 ♙d6+ ♗xd7 43 ♙xf8 ♙xf8 44 ♗d3+ ♗e7 (44 ... ♗c7 45 ♗e1) 45 ♗d1 ♗d5 46 ♗e4 ♗f7 (46 ... ♗c3? 47 ♗h4+) 47 ♗e5+ ♗g8 48 ♗d7 c4 49 ♗b1 ♗d6 50 ♗b7 (50 ♗xf8!? ♗c3 51 ♗a8 ♗xb1 52 ♗xe6+ ♗f7 53 ♗g5+ ♗e7 54 ♗b7+ and ♗xb1 winning) 50 ... c3 51 ♗xf8 ♗xf8 52 ♗xh7 ♗f4 53 ♗xf4 ♗xf4 54 ♗f1 a5 55 ♗a7 ♗d5 56 ♗xa5 ♗f7 (Setting a trap: 57 ♗e2 ♗f4+ 58 ♗f3? c2 59 ♗c5 ♗d3 60 ♗xc2 ♗e1+) 57 g3 1:0 (Notes based on Kasparov's in *Shakmaty Riga*)

**5**  
**AGE**  
**15**

# Top League!

## Otborochnii at Daugapils

The Otborochnii (Qualifying) Tournament stage of the 46th USSR Championship held in the Latvian town of Daugavpils had 64 grandmasters and masters competing in a 13-round Swiss system event for one

place in the Top League (final) Tournament and a further eight players for places in the (semi-final) First League Tournament.

The fifteen year old 'Bakinsky' schoolboy, Gary Kasparov, took the giant step into the Top League by virtue of a streak of 5½ points from six from rounds 2-8 and a superior Bucholz tie-breaker. And this meant into the top echelons of world chess.

Gary's co-winner, Igor Ivanov, who started with two losses and then reeled off six straight wins before being contained by Gary in 40 moves in round 9, had to be content with a place in the First League, shared 14th place there and thus failed to reach the Top League. What such minute differences lead to!

*Otborochnii, Daugavpils 26.6 - 14.7.1978*

		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Rest	
1	G.Kasparov	★	½	½	½	½	1	½	1		4½	9
2	I.Ivanov	2415	½	★	1	½	½				6½	9
3	V.Kupreichik	2530	½	0	★	½	½	1		½	5½	8½
4	A.Mikhalchishin	2460	½	½	½	★		1		½	5½	8½
5	A.Kapengut	2465	½	½	½		★	½			6½	8½
6	A.Panchenko	2495	0		0		★			½	8	8½
7	V.Tseshkovsky	2550	½			0	½	★	1		6½	8½
8	L.Alburt	2510	0		½			0	★	½	7	8
9	S.Makarichev				½		½	½	½	★	6½	8

Kasparov also beat R.Korsunsky (R3), S.Lputian (R5), M.Tseitlin (2480) (R6), S.Palatnik (2490) (R7), drew with Yu.Nikolayevsky (2475) (R4), and lost to R.Holmov (2540) (R2).

From round 1:

**G.Kasparov-A.Panchenko**

**Sicilian B67**

1 e4 c5 2 ♘f3 ♘c6 3 d4 cd 4 ♘xd4  
 ♘f6 5 ♘c3 d6 6 ♙g5 e6 7 ♖d2 a6  
 8 0-0-0 ♙d7  
 9 f4 b5

A popular, but dubious, system. 10 ♙xf6 gf (10... ♖xf6? 11 e5 de 12 ♘dxb5) 11 ♘xc6 ♙xc6 12 ♙d3 (or 12 ♖e3, or 12 ♖e1!) gives White a stable advantage. The route I chose is not bad either.

10 ♘xc6 ♙xc6  
 11 ♙d3 ♙e7  
 12 e5 de  
 13 fe ♘d7

Weaker is 13 ... ♘d5 14 ♙xe7 ♖xe7 15 ♘e4 0-0 16 ♖hf1 with the threat of ♘f6+!

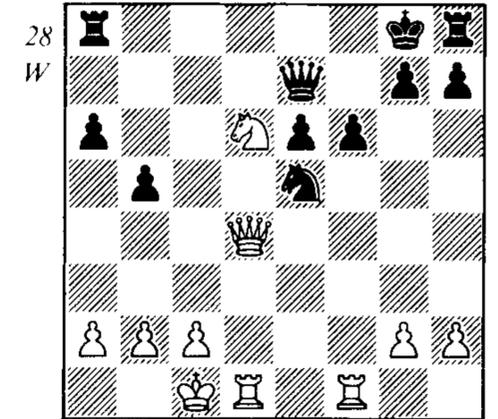
14 ♙xe7 ♖xe7  
 15 ♙e4! ♙xe4

A game with Yermolinsky in Leningrad 1977, complicated unfavourably for me: 15 ... ♖c5 16 ♖he1 ♖a7 17 ♙xc6 ♖xc6 18 ♖f2 ♖c5 19 ♖e3 0-0 20 ♘e4 ♖xe5 21 ♖g3 ♖aa8! and White was left missing a pawn. But the matter lies not in the strength of 15 ... ♖c5, but rather in the following mistakes by White. Thus, instead of 18 ♖f2, better is 18 ♖g5 or 18 ♖d6, and instead of 16 ♖he1 interesting is 16 ♙xc6 ♖xc6 17 ♘e4 0-0 18 ♘f6+! In this game, Panchenko chooses a much more principled continuation, accepting White's pawn sacrifice, even though afterwards Black will have to experience an unpleasant attack.

16 ♘xe4 ♘xe5

17 ♖d4 f6  
 18 ♘d6+ ♘f8  
 19 ♖hf1 ♘g8 (28)

It isn't easy to defend after 19 ... ♘f7 20 ♖b6 ♘xd6 21 ♖xd6 ♘f7 22 ♖e1 e5 23 ♖c6 either.



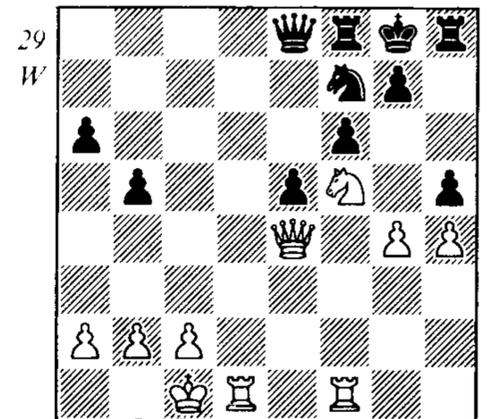
20 g4! h6  
 21 h4 ♘f7

Worthy of attention was the sacrifice of the exchange: 21 ... ♖d8!? 22 ♘f5 ♖xd4 23 ♘xe7+ ♘f7 24 ♖xd4 ♘xe7, but perhaps the most resistant was 21 ... ♖f8.

22 ♖e4! ♖f8  
 23 ♘f5 ♖e8  
 24 ♘d4 e5

On 24 ... ♘e5 there follows 25 g5, and now 25 ... hg 26 hg ♖g6 is no good because of 27 ♖xg6 ♘xg6 28 ♘xe6 ♖e8 29 gf!

25 ♘f5 h5 (29)



Black is cramped.

26 ♖g1 ♖h7

After 26 ... ♗h6 there is already the decisive 27 ♗xg7! ♗xg7 28 gh+ etc.

27 ♖b7 ♗h8

28 gh ♖e6

29 ♗xg7!! ♖xa2

It's easy to be convinced of the strength of White's threats after 29 ... ♖xg7 30 ♖xg7 ♗xg7 31 ♖g2+ ♗h8 32 ♖g1. 29 ... ♖c4 doesn't change anything after 30 ♗b1!

30 ♖e7 ♖g8

Or 30 ... ♖a1+ 31 ♗d2 ♖d8+ 32 ♖xd8+.

31 ♖xf6 ♖a1+

32 ♗d2 ♖a5+ 33 ♗e2 ♖xg7 34 ♖xg7 ♖xg7 35 ♖g1 1:0

From round 7:

G.Kasparov-S.Palatnik

Alekhine B04

1 e4 ♗f6 2 e5 ♗d5 3 d4 d6 4 ♗f3 g6

5 ♗c4 ♗b6 6 ♗b3 a5 7 a4 ♗g7

8 ♗g5 e6!?

A new idea, promising a sharper struggle than the traditional 8 ... d5 9 f4 or 9 0-0 0-0 10 ♖e1 ♗c6 11 c3 f6 12 ef ef 13 ♗e6 with better chances for White.

9 f4 de

10 fe c5

11 0-0?! 0-0?!

Black did not take advantage of White's inaccuracy: 11 ... ♖xd4+! 12 ♖xd4 cd 13 ♖xf7 (13 ♗xf7 0-0 14 ♗d6 ♖xf1+ 15 ♗xf1 ♗d7 16 ♗xb7 ♗a6!) 13 ... ♗xe5 14 ♖f1 ♗c6 released Black from all his difficulties. More precise would

have been 11 c3 cd 12 0-0! etc.

12 c3 ♗c6?

Now White's initiative becomes menacing. It was necessary first to exchange on d4. After 12 ... cd 13 cd ♗c6 White could have continued 14 ♗f3 f6 15 ♗c3! fe 16 ♗g5 ♖e8 17 de ♗xe5 18 ♗xe5 ♖xf1+ 19 ♖xf1 ♗xe5 20 ♖e1 with good play for the pawn.

13 ♗e4! ♗d7

13 ... cd 14 ♗g5 ♖d7 leads to quick ruin: 15 ♗f6+ ♗xf6 16 ♗xf6 dc 17 ♖c1.

14 ♗e3 ♗e7

15 ♗g5!

Black hopes to protect the weakened king-side with his knight, but White's reply forces further weaknesses.

15 ... cd

16 cd h6

17 ♗h4 g5

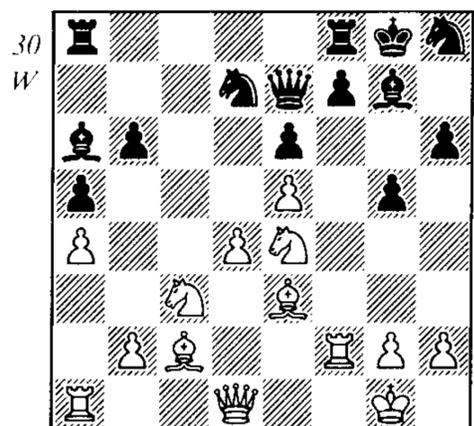
18 ♗f2

The attempt to immediately destroy Black's position fails to a counterblow: 18 ♗xg5? hg 19 ♖h5 ♗xe5!

18 ... ♗g6

19 ♗bc3 ♖e7 20 ♗c2 b6 21 ♗e3 ♗a6

22 ♖f2 ♗h8 (30)



Preparations for this move by f7-f5 would have facilitated Black's defence.

23 ♗xg5!

The beginning of a decisive attack. 23 h4! also seems good: 23 ... gh 24 ♖g4 f5 25 ef ♗xf6 26 ♗xf6+ ♖xf6 27 ♖xf6 ♖xf6 28 ♖e4! ♖d8 29 ♖h7+ ♗f8 30 ♗b5 with a very strong attack.

23 ... hg

24 ♖h5 f5

25 ♗xg5 ♖f7!

The most obstinate defence, since immediately losing are both 25 ... ♖fd8 26 ♖xf5! and 25 ... ♖fc8 26 ♖h7+ ♗f8 27 ♗xe6+.

26 ♗f5!!

The sacrifice of a second bishop finally destroys the defence.

26 ... ♖xf5

After 26 ... ef 27 ♗d5 ♖e8 28 e6 ♖f6 29 ♖h7+ ♗f8 30 e7+ is decisive.

27 ♖xf5 ef

28 ♗d5 ♖e8

29 ♖h7+ ♗f8

30 ♖xf5+ ♗g8

Or 30 ... ♗f7 31 ♗e6+ ♗g8 32 ♖g6.

31 ♖h7+ ♗f8

32 ♖a3!

32 ♗c7 also wins, but I wanted to conclude such a game with a direct attack.

32 ... ♖c8

On 32 ... ♖g6 there could have followed 33 ♖f3+ ♗e8 34 ♖g8+ ♗f8 35 ♖xf8+! ♗xf8 36 ♗f6+, or 34 ... ♗f8 35 ♗c7+ ♗d8 (35 ... ♗e7 36 ♖f7+!) 36 ♗ce6+ ♗e7 (36 ... ♗c8 37 ♖xf8+) 37 ♖xg6 ♗xg6 38 ♖f7+ ♗e8 39 ♗c7+ ♗d8 40 ♗ge6+ ♗c8 41 ♗xa8 etc.

33 ♖f3+ ♗f6

33 ... ♗f7 34 ♖xf7+ ♖xf7 35 ♗xf7 ♖c1+ 36 ♗f2 ♖f1+ 37 ♗g3 ♖xf7 also leads to material loss after 38 ♖h4!

34 h3! ♖g6

35 ♖xf6+ ♗xf6 36 ♗e6+ ♗e8 37 ♗xf6+ 1:0

Top League

A 15-year old young man could find his emergence into the Top League, the final tournament of the championship of the world's strongest country, a daunting task. He was to face seventeen international title-holders - sixteen of them grandmasters. One had to strike a balance between awe and confidence.

There were three specific targets in the Top League. Naturally to be first was one; another was that the first nine players would have places in the following (47th) Top League. If that became impossible there was a need to avoid ending in the bottom three positions as these would be cast back into the next Otborochinii and at least to stay in the First League.

Gary started with solid draws against Geller, Bagirov (perhaps a missed chance there) and Makarichev. Wins over Polugayevsky and Kuzmin in rounds four and six aroused dreams. But the next three rounds constituted a bad patch - losses to Timoshchenko and

Razuvayev. The need to battle to survive had the effect on Gary of giving a natural rein to his talents and abilities: a win over Belyavsky (only conceded at an adjournment session after round 14), a hard draw with Gulko, and then a miscalculated combination v. Mikhalchishin leading to a forlorn struggle ending on move 86.

Played in round 4:

**G.Kasparov-L.Polugayevsky**  
**Sicilian, Paulsen B43**

1 e4 c5 2 d3 e6 3 d4 cd 4 dxd4 a6  
 5 c3 c7 6 e2 b5 7 f3 b7  
 8 0-0 c6  
 9 xc6 dc

Polugayevsky rarely plays the Paulsen system, but he had specially prepared the variation for his game with Kasparov. A little-investigated position has been reached. Garik is not perturbed and unleashes his own novelty. It is true that it turns out to be defective, but in the end the boldness of the youth pays off.

10 e5?!

More solid is 10 a4.

10 ... xe5  
 11 e1 c7  
 12 h5 e7!  
 13 xe6 g6!  
 14 e1 d8?

The experienced grandmaster commits an error. He should accept the sacrifice, as after 14 ... gh 15 g5 c5 White is hard put to demonstrate its correctness.

15 f3 c5  
 16 f4! b6  
 17 g3 gh  
 18 c7

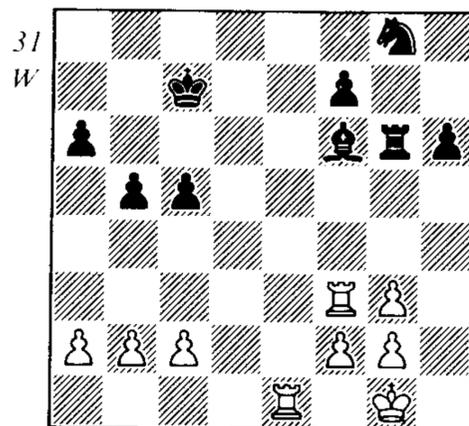
Worse is 18 g7? because of 18 ... g6 19 xe7+ xe7! 20 xh8+ d7 with an advantage

for Black.

18 ... g6  
 19 xd8 xg3 20 hg xd8 21  
 ad1+ c7 22 d5+ xd5  
 23 xd5 h6  
 24 xh5 h7

A dynamically equal position has been reached. The game should, in all probability, end peacefully in a draw, but Polugayevsky tries for the win and commits an inaccuracy.

25 he5 d7  
 26 e3 g7 27 d3+ c7 28 a3  
 g6 29 f3 f6?! (31)



30 c3! d7  
 31 d3+ c7  
 32 e8 e7

Finally the knight enters the game, but at an inopportune time. Better was 32 ... e7.

33 ed8 c6  
 34 e8d7+ b6 35 xf7 e7 36  
 e3 d6 37 f4 c4 38 h2 c5  
 39 e2 b4 40 e4 bc 41 bc f2  
 42 xc4 xg3 43 h3 e1

44 a4! a5  
 45 b4+ c5?

A blunder, but even after 45 ... c6 46 f5 xc3 47 xa5 Black would be unable to avoid losing.

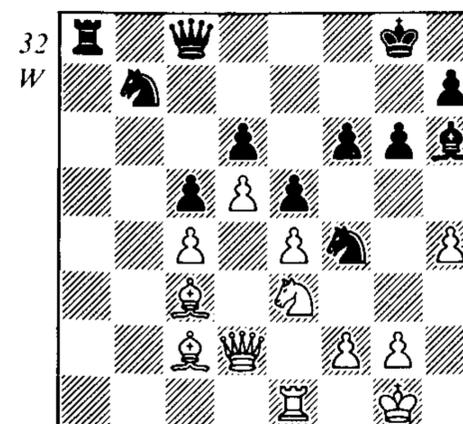
46 f5+ 1:0

This was Kasparov's first win against one of the strongest players in the world. At Bugojno, four years later, he recalled with fondness this encounter, and even Polugayevsky smiled.

From round 6:

**G.Kasparov-G.Kuzmin**  
**Spanish C97**

1 e4 e5 2 f3 c6 3 b5 a6 4 a4  
 f6 5 0-0 e7 6 e1 b5 7 b3 d6 8  
 c3 0-0 9 h3 a5 10 c2 c5 11 d4  
 c7 12 d5 c4? 13 a4! d7 14 b3  
 a5 15 ab ab 16 bd2 b7 17  
 b2 g6 18 c4 h5 19 cb xb5 20  
 c4 f6 21 d2 fb8 22 c3 f8  
 23 h2 f4 24 g4 g7 25 h4  
 c8 26 ge3 xc4 27 bc h6  
 28 xa8 xa8 (32)



29 d1!

At last the 'Spanish' bishop re-enters the game. The black knight on f4 becomes an object of attack.

29 ... a3

30 g3 h5  
 31 b2 a8  
 32 xh5 xe3

The white knight must not be allowed to reach f5!

33 xe3 gh  
 34 g2 d8

The attempt by this knight to re-enter the game ends in sorrow.

35 e2 f7  
 36 xh5 a6?  
 37 f3! b7

37 ... xc4? is not on because of 38 g4+ h8 39 xf6! or 38 ... f8 39 c8+ g7 40 f5! a7 41 xf6+ g8 42 d2 xe4 43 h6 g6 44 d8+ xd8 45 f8 mate.

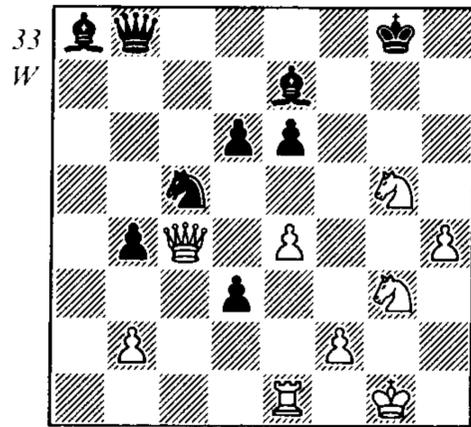
38 g4+ f8  
 39 f5 e7  
 40 xh7 a4  
 41 d2 1:0

From round 13:

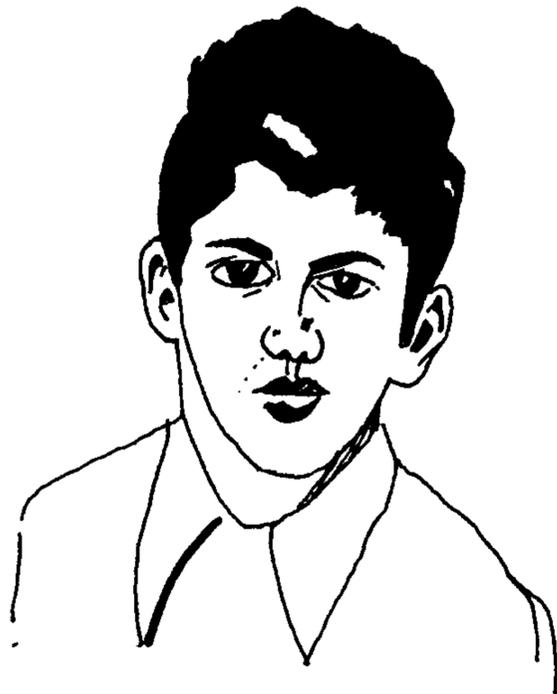
**G.Kasparov-I.Dorfman**  
**Spanish C92**

1 e4 e5 2 f3 c6 3 b5 a6 4 a4  
 f6 5 0-0 e7 6 e1 b5 7 b3 d6  
 8 c3 0-0 9 h3 b7 10 d4 e8 11  
 bd2 f8 12 a4?! (12 c2) 12 ...  
 h6! (12 ... b8? 13 ab ab 14 xa8  
 xa8 15 de de 16 xf7+ xf7 17  
 b3+ e7 18 a3+ ++ ) 13 d5  
 b8 14 c4 c6 15 ab ab 16 xa8  
 xa8 17 dc b4 (17 ... bc 18 xc4  
 xc6 19 a4 about equal) 18 a4  
 xc6 19 f1 b8 20 g4!? (20 g3  
 g6 intending ... c8 with a small  
 advantage to Black) 20 ... c8 21  
 g3 d8 22 g5 hg 23 xg5 xc4?  
 (23 ... e6 24 xe6 fe 25 h5  
 c7! +) 24 b3 d4? (24 ... c7  
 25 h5 h7! oo) 25 c2 (25

♖f3!?) 25 ... ♗d7! 26 ♙e3 ♗c5 27  
 ♙xd4 ed 28 ♙d5 ♙e7 29 h4 ♗de6  
 (29 ... ♙xg5 30 hg ♗de6 31 g6 fg  
 32 ♙xe6+ ♗xe6 33 ♖c4 ♖e8 34  
 ♖xb4 ±) 30 ♙xe6 fe 31 ♖c4 d3?  
 (33) (31 ... d5)



♗xe6 d2 33 ♖d1 d5 34 ed ♗xe6 35  
 ♖e4! ♙c5 36 ♖xe6+ ♗h8 37 ♙g2  
 ♖f4 38 ♖c8+ ♗h7 39 ♖xc5 1:0



46th USSR Ch (Top League), Tbilisi 2-27.12.78

		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		
1	M.Tal	2625	★	½	½	½	½	½	½	1	½	½	½	½	½	1	½	1	1	11	
2	V.Tseshkovsky	2550	½	★	½	½	½	½	½	1	½	1	½	0	1	1	½	1	½	11	
3	L.Polugayevsky	2620	½	½	★	½	1	1	½	½	0	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	1	10	
4	T.Georgadze	2535	½	½	½	★	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	1	1	½	½	½	9½	
5	O.Romanishin	2610	½	½	0	½	★	0	0	0	½	1	½	1	1	½	1	1	0	9	
6	E.Geller	2590	½	½	0	½	1	★	½	0	½	½	½	½	½	½	1	½	½	9	
7	A.Belyavsky	2530	0	0	½	½	1	½	★	½	0	½	½	1	1	½	0	1	½	9	
8	E.Sveshnikov	2565	½	½	½	½	1	1	½	★	½	1	0	½	0	½	½	½	½	9	
9	G.Kasparov	—	½	0	1	½	½	½	1	½	★	½	½	0	½	0	0	½	1	8½	
10	V.Bagirov	2505	½	½	½	½	0	½	½	0	½	★	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	8	
11	S.Makarichev	2495	0	0	½	½	½	½	½	1	½	½	★	½	½	½	½	½	½	8	
12	G.Timoshchenko	2530	½	½	½	½	0	½	0	½	1	½	½	★	½	½	0	1	½	8	
13	B.Gulko	2565	½	1	½	0	0	½	0	1	½	½	½	½	★	½	½	½	½	8	
14	Y.Razuvayev	2465	½	0	½	0	½	½	½	½	1	½	½	½	½	★	½	½	½	7½	
15	A.Mikhalchishin	2460	0	0	½	½	0	0	1	½	1	½	½	1	½	½	★	0	½	7½	
16	V.Tukmakov	2570	½	½	½	½	0	½	0	½	½	½	½	0	½	½	1	★	½	7½	
17	I.Dorfman	2550	0	0	0	½	0	½	½	½	0	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	★	6½	
18	G.Kuzmin	2560	0	½	0	½	1	0	0	½	0	0	½	½	½	1	½	½	0	★	6

Gary's 9th place meant he was in with this class of player for at least another year. He had consolidated his gains of 1978.

"He is an astonishingly talented junior. The result of his first performance in the Top League is an outstanding sporting achievement. It is reasonable to assume that Garik will make further big progress." Thus summed up Tal in an interview.

**6**  
**AGE**  
**16**

## Banja Luka – First Leg

Minus even a FIDE rating Gary was given the opportunity to play in this Yugoslav event in a field of sixteen in which fourteen players were very good international grandmasters. His remarkable performance here should forever enshrine the tournament among the epics of chess.

Banja Luka, 13.4 – 2.5.79

		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0	1	2	3	4	5	6		
1	G.Kasparov	-	★	½	½	½	½	1	½	1	1	½	1	1	1	½	1	1	11½
2	U.Andersson	2560	½	★	½	½	½	½	½	½	1	½	½	1	1	1	½	½	9½
3	J.Smejkal	2550	½	½	★	½	½	½	½	½	0	1	1	½	1	½	1	1	9½
4	T.Petrosian	2610	½	½	½	★	½	½	½	½	1	½	½	½	½	1	1	½	9
5	A.Adorjan	2525	½	½	½	½	★	½	½	½	½	1	½	½	½	½	½	1	8½
6	M.Knezević	2500	0	½	½	½	½	★	½	½	½	1	½	½	½	½	½	1	8
7	A.Matanović	2495	½	½	½	½	½	★	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	7½
8	W.Browne	2540	0	½	½	½	½	½	★	½	0	1	½	½	1	½	½	½	7½
9	E.Bukić	2495	0	0	1	0	½	½	½	★	½	½	½	1	½	½	½	½	7
10	Guil.Garcia	2490	½	½	0	½	0	0	½	1	½	★	1	½	0	0	½	1	6½
11	M.Vukić	2485	0	½	0	½	½	½	½	0	½	0	★	½	1	½	½	1	6½
12	D.Marović	2470	0	0	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	★	½	½	½	½	6½
13	S.Marjanović	2505	0	0	0	½	½	½	½	½	0	1	0	½	★	1	½	1	6½
14	B.Kurajica	2515	½	0	½	0	½	½	½	0	½	1	½	0	★	½	½	½	6
15	R.Hernandez	2500	0	½	0	0	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	★	½	½	6
16	M.Sibarević	2355	0	½	0	½	0	0	½	½	0	0	½	0	½	½	★	½	4

Gary's progress: round 1 - draw with Perosian; 2 - beat Sibarević (local master); 3 - beat Browne; 4 - beat Hernandez; 5 - beat Marović; 6 - drew with Smejkal; 7 beat Marjanović; 8 - beat Knežević; 9 - beat Bukić; 10 - beat Vukić (9 points - already an **International Master** norm!); 11 - drew with Andersson; 12 - drew with Matanović (already sure of first place); 13 - drew with Garcia (an **International Grandmaster** norm!); 14 - drew with Kurajica;



15 drew with Adorjan to finish 2 points ahead of the next.

Is there such a precedent in chess history? Robert J. Fischer at Zurich 1959 (3rd to Tal)? Boris Spassky at Bucharest 1953? Both were 16.

Played in round 3:

**G.Kasparov-W.Browne**  
**Queen's Indian** E12  
1 d4 ♘f6 2 c4 e6 3 ♘f3 b6 4 a3 c5  
5 d5 ♙a6!? 6 ♖c2 ed (6 ... ♖e7!?)  
7 cd d6 (More exact move order is  
7 ... g6 8 ♘c3 ♙g7 9 g3 0-0 10 ♙g2  
d6.) 8 ♘c3 ♘bd7?! 9 ♙f4! ♙e7  
10 g3 0-0 11 ♙g2 ♗e8 12 0-0 ♘h5?!  
(12 ... b5 is met by 13 b4!; 12 ...  
♙f8!?) 13 ♙d2 ♘hf6 14 ♗fe1 ♙f8  
15 a4! (Preparing ♘b5, ♙c3, e4,  
f4 and eventually e5.) 15 ... ♘g4  
16 ♘b5 ♙b7 17 e4 a6 18 ♘a3 ♗b8  
19 h3 ♘gf6

If 19 ... ♘ge5 20 ♘h2!

20 ♙c3

A fantastic line is 20 ♘c4 b5 21 ab ab 22 ♘a5 ♖b6 23 ♘c6 ♙xc6 24 ♙a5 ♖b7 25 dc ♖xc6 26 e5 de 27 ♘xe5 ♖c8 28 ♘c6 ♗xe1+ 29 ♗xe1 ♗a8 30 ♖b3 b4(?) 31 ♘d8!! ♗xa5 32 ♖xf7+ ♘h8 33 ♗e8!! ♘xe8 (if 33 ... h6 34 ♖e6! ♘xe8 35 ♘f7+ ♘h7 36 ♙e4+ and mates) 34 ♙d5 ♘df6 35 ♖g8+ with smothered mate to follow. But the whole variation has to be discarded because of 30 ... ♖a6!.

20 ... ♖c7

21 ♘d2 ♙c8

22 ♙f1

Holding up ... b5 and ... c4. Normal play for Black is to battle

to hold up White's e5. Browne seeks complications.

22 ... g5?!

If 22 ... ♘e5 23 f4 ♘ed7 24 ♖d3 planning ♖f3, ♗e3, ♗ael, e5 strategically winning.

23 ♘f3 h6

24 ♘c4

White has the advantage through the possibility of e5 and because of Black's weakened kingside.

24 ... b5

25 ab ab 26 e5! ♘xd5!? (If 26 ... bc 27 ef or 26 ... de 27 ♘cxe5 ♘xd5 28 ♘xf7!.) 27 ♘xd6 ♙xd6 28 ed ♖d8 29 ♘e5! ♘b4! (If 29 ... ♘xc3 30 ♘c6.) 30 ♖d2 ♘xe5 31 ♗xe5 ♗xe5 32 ♙xe5 ♘c6

33 ♖e3 ♘xe5

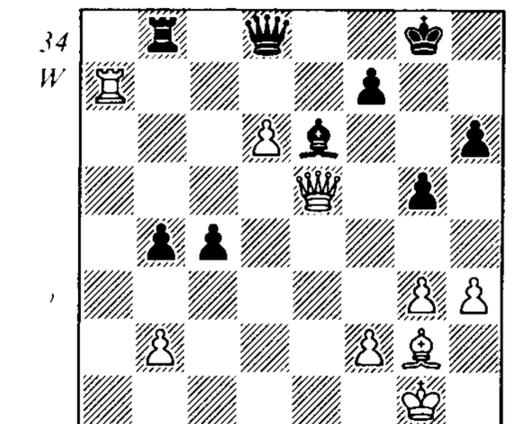
33 ... f6 34 ♙xf6!

34 ♖xe5 c4

35 ♙g2 ♙e6

Though material is level and Black has good queenside pawns, the issue is decided by White's more active pieces and Black's kingside weaknesses.

36 ♗a7 b4 (34)



37 ♙e4! c3

If 37 ... ♖b6 38 ♗e7.

38 ♙h7+! ♘xh7

39 ♖xe6 1:0

**G.Kasparov-D.Marović**  
**QGD Orthodox D61**  
 1 c4 e6 2 ♘f3 d5 3 d4 ♘f6 4 ♘c3  
 ♙e7 5 ♙g5 0-0 6 e3 ♘bd7  
 7 ♖c2 c5

This is considered the best reply. On 7 ... c6, 8 ♖d1 proves unpleasant, as it will be difficult to achieve the advance e6-e5.

8 0-0-0

It is well known that 8 cd achieves nothing in view of 8 ... ♘d5 9 ♙xe7 ♖xe7 10 ♙d3 g6 11 dc ♘xc5 12 ♖c1 ♘d3+ as in the Alekhine-Capablanca match, 1927.

8 ... ♖a5  
 9 ♘b1 h6?!

One can hardly recommend this move, which weakens the position of his king. 9 ... cd 10 ed dc seems more natural, e.g. 11 ♙xc4 ♘b6 12 ♙b3 ♙d7 with complicated play.

10 h4!? dc

It is risky to accept the piece sacrifice. After 10 ... cd 11 ed hg 12 hg ♘e4 13 ♘xe4 de 14 c5 White has a dangerous initiative.

11 ♙xc4 ♘b6?!

It is already too late for 11 ... cd. After 12 ed ♘b6 13 ♙b3 ♙d7 14 ♘e5 ♖ac8 15 ♖h3! White has the advantage.

12 ♙xf6! gf

On 12 ... ♙xf6 13 ♘e4 is rather unpleasant, for example 13 ... cd 14 ♘xf6+ gf 15 ♖xd4 ♘xc4 16 ♖g4+! ♘h8 17 ♖xc4 e5 18 ♘g5! fg 19 hg e4 20 ♖c5 ♖b4 21 a3! with a decisive attack.

13 ♙e2 cd  
 14 ed ♙d7

Black's position seems to be in danger, but if White acts slowly,

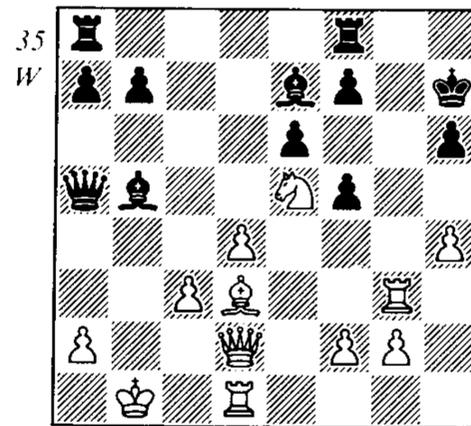
Black will create counter-play on the queenside.

15 ♖h3 ♘a4  
 16 ♖g3+ ♘h8  
 17 ♖d2 ♘xc3+  
 18 bc ♘h7

At first I thought that Marović would attempt to play 18 ... ♖f5+. In this case the simple 19 ♘b2 ♖g8 20 ♖xh6+ ♖h7 21 ♖f4, however, would retain the White advantage with a material bonus.

19 ♙d3+ f5  
 20 ♘e5 ♙b5 (35)

This is the only defence to 21 ♘g4. It seems that Black has turned aside all meaningful threats but the following move clarifies the situation.



21 ♖f3!

My strongest move of the game, and perhaps of all 15 of my tournament encounters. It creates a horrible threat of g2-g4.

21 ... f6

21 ... ♙f6 doesn't work because of 22 g4 ♙xe5 23 gf! ♙xd3+ 24 ♖xd3 ♖ad8 25 f6+! ♘h8 26 ♖e3 with an inescapable mate. The direct method of discouraging g2-g4 also meets with a strong tactical refutation, for example:

21 ... ♙xd3+ 22 ♖xd3 h5 23 g4! hg 24 ♖xf5! ♖b6+! 25 ♘c2 ef 26 ♖xf5+ ♘h6 27 ♖g1! with no comfortable defence against 28 ♘xg4+.

22 ♘c4 ♖c7

The problems of the defence are not solved by 22 ... ♖a6 because of 23 ♖e2 and the multiple threats (d5, ♙xf5+, Ue3) cannot be repulsed by Black.

23 ♖e2 ♙xc4

On 23 ... ♖d7 24 d5! is best of all.

24 ♙xc4 e5  
 25 ♖xf5

Marović defended brilliantly in time trouble, however, and came close to taking the half-point.

25 ... ♙a3  
 26 ♖e4 ♘h8  
 27 ♖h5 ♖h7  
 28 ♖xh7+

The simplest path to the goal was 28 ♙d3 ♖xe4 29 ♙xe4 ♘g7 30 de fe 31 ♖d7+ ♖f7 32 ♖xf7+ ♘xf7 33 ♖xh6 with an easy win.

28 ... ♘xh7  
 29 de ♘g6  
 30 g4 fe  
 31 ♖d7?

A mistake, which should have cost me a half-point. The simple 31 ♖xe5 would have won without any real difficulty. For example: 31 ... ♖xf2 32 ♖e6+ ♘g7 (If 32 ... ♖f6, then 33 h5+) 33 ♖d7+ ♘f8 34 ♖xh6. The move in the game, which creates the threat of ♙d3, also looks reasonable, but Marović finds an excellent reply ...

31 ... ♖ae8!

Bringing his last piece into the battle and defending against the threatened 32 ♙d3+. Thinking for more than 20 minutes, I was amazed to find that a direct win was nowhere to be seen and decided to play on my opponent's time pressure.

32 ♖xb7 ♖xf2  
 33 ♖xa7

Now Black has a lot of checks, but the draw can only be obtained by a quiet move - 33 ... ♖d8!. In this case White can either force a draw by perpetual check, or carry on the struggle. After 34 ♙f7+ ♖xf7 35 ♖xa3 ♖f2 36 ♘c1 with an objectively drawn position. But Black would still face many difficult obstacles. This is well demonstrated by the following variation: 36 ... ♖dd2 37 ♖xe5 ♖c2+ 38 ♘b1 ♖b2+ 39 ♘a1! ♖bd2 40 ♖a6+ ♘g7 41 ♖a7+ ♘f6 42 ♖f5+ ♖xf5 43 ♖a6+, winning. All the same, I think that if Black plays accurately he has drawing chances, but Marović now made a mistake, and as a result the 'psychological' ploy turned out to be effective.

33 ... ♙f8  
 34 ♖a6+ ♘h7  
 35 ♖f5

Here Black overstepped the time limit, but it is easy to see that his position is hopeless. The game taught me a good lesson. I learnt how one hasty move can be costly. But all's well that ends well.

7

AGE  
16

## 47th Championship

G.Kasparov appeared for the first time on a FIDE rating list, the 1.7.79 supplementary list, with 2545.

## Spartakiad, July 1979

Gary Kasparov played board 2 for the Azerbaidzhan team, behind Grandmaster Bagirov and ahead of Masters Magerramov, Korsunsky . . . in the Spartakiad (USSR internal Olympic Games) held at Moscow.

In the preliminary section Gary met:

Round 1:	A.Gipslis (b)	Latvia	(2500)	½.23
2:	bye			
3:	A.Veingold (w)	Estonia	2450	0.41
4:	L.Polugayevsky (b)	RSFSR	2635	1.37
5:	O.Averkin (w)	Moldavia	2435	½.44

With only 14 points from 36 the Azerbaidzhanis were placed in the third final section fighting for overall places 13-17.

Gary's results in this final:

Round 1:	bye			
2:	A.Kudryashov (w)	Turkmenia	(-)	1.58
3:	E.Mnatsakanian (b)	Armenia	2425	1.33
4:	M.Govbinder (w)	Tadzhikistan	(-)	½.42
5:	A.Butnoris (b)	Lithuania	(2410)	1.41

The Ukraine Republic team won the Spartakiad. Azerbaidzhan finished overall 13th. Gary's personal score was 4 wins, 3 draws and 1 loss.

Played in the preliminaries:

G.Kasparov-L.Polugayevsky  
Sicilian B80  
1 e4 c5 2 ♘f3 d6 3 d4 cd 4 ♘xd4  
♜f6 5 ♜c3 e6 6 ♙e3 a6 7 g4 ♜c6  
8 g5 ♜d7  
9 ♖g1 ♙e7  
10 h4 0-0  
11 h5

White has clearly demonstrated his predilection for a sharp struggle. But it is not easy to create real threats against the black king, even if his army approaches the very gates of his opponent's fortress.

11 . . . ♜de5  
12 ♜xc6 ♜xc6  
13 f4 b5  
14 ♖f3

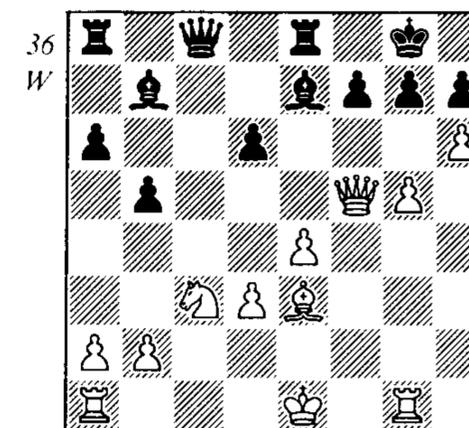
Probably an inaccuracy. More interesting is 14 ♙d3 and on 14 ... ♙b7 15 ♖g4!. If 14 ... b4, however, then possibly even 15 ♜d5!? ed 16 ed ♜a7 17 ♖f3 and White's attack can become very dangerous.

14 . . . ♙b7  
15 ♙d3 ♜b4!

Here, too, on 15 ... b4, 16 ♜d5! ed 17 ed ♜a7 18 ♖e4 g6 19 hg hg 20 0-0-0 is tempting.

16 f5 ef  
17 ♖xf5 ♜xd3+  
18 cd ♖c8!  
19 h6! ♖e8! (36)

On 19 ... g6, 20 ♜d5! is good. Polugayevsky plays very convincingly and it is no longer proper to speak of White's advantage. In fact White must be accurate, in order not to fall into a worse position.



20 hg ♖xf5

21 ef ♙xg5 22 ♖xg5 ♖xe3+ 23 ♜d2 ♖f3 24 ♜e4 ♙xe4

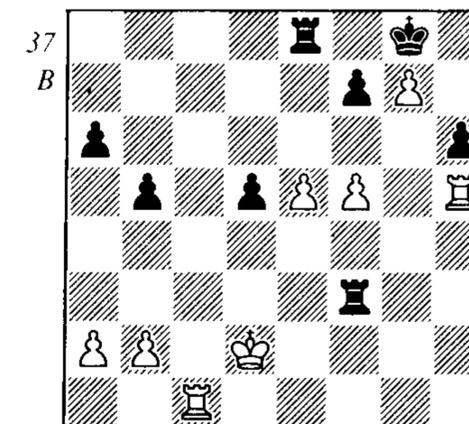
25 de ♖e8?!

After 25 ... f6 26 ♖h5 ♖a7 27 ♖c1 the game would have ended in a draw. Falling into time-pressure, Polugayevsky ruins his position with this and the following moves.

26 ♖c1 d5?!  
27 e5! h6  
28 ♖h5

The curious "sacrifice" of a rook by 28 f6 leads to an immediate draw: 28 ... ♖f2+ 29 ♜d3 ♖f3+ as the king cannot go to either the c-file or the e-file (because of ♖xf6), or to d4 (30 ♜d4? hg 31 ♖h1 ♖f4+ and ... ♖h4).

28 . . . ♖xe5? (37)



Directly into the awaiting net! He had to play 28 ... ♖xg7 29 ♜g1+ ♗h7 30 f6 ♜g8, after which 31 ♜xh6+ would have given White the better endgame.

29 f6!  
An effective winning stroke!  
29 ... ♜f2+  
30 ♖d3 ♜f3+ 31 ♖d4 ♜e4+ 32 ♖xd5 ♜e8 33 ♜xh6 ♜f5+ 34 ♖d4 ♜f4+ 35 ♖c5 ♜e5+ 36 ♖b6 ♜e6+ 37 ♜c6 1:0

Played round 5 of the finals:

G.Kasparov-A.Butnoris

Bogo-Indian

E11

1 d4 ♖f6 2 c4 e6 3 ♖f3 ♖b4+ 4 ♖bd2 0-0 5 e3 b6 6 ♖d3 ♖b7 7 0-0 d5 8 a3 ♖xd2 9 ♖xd2 (9 ♖xd2!?) 9 ... ♖bd7 10 cd ♖xd5 (10 ... ed 11 b4 ±) 11 b4 c5 12 ♜c1! cd (12 ... ♖xf3 13 ♜xf3 cd 14 ed ±/±) 13 ♖xd4 ♖e5 14 ♖a6 (14 ♖e2?! ♖e4 15 ♖e1 ♖d6! =) 14 ... ♖e4 15 ♖e1 ♜g5? (15 ... ♖d6 16 ♜e2 ±) 16 f4! ♜g6 17 fe ♖c5 18 ♖g3 ♖xa6 (38)

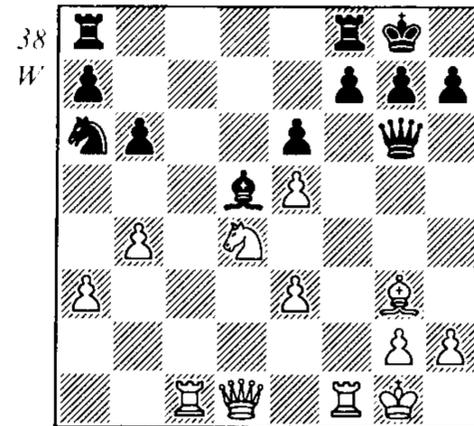
**Top League, 47th**

One has to be impressed by the inexorable progress that characterises Kasparov's career. Gary confounds those of us who chart junior's overall rise as a burst upward followed by a plateau of consolidation, followed by a new thrust, new plateau and so on. Gary continually progresses. For him to stand still would be to fail.

In the Top League (final tournament) of the 47th USSR individual championship held in Minsk, November 29 - December 27 1979, Gary received the third place bronze medal. He had been 9th in the previous event (Chapter 5). At the start of the Minsk event his expected score (based purely on his Soviet rating of 2510 - 36 below the championship average) was 7.6 points. So Kasparov made 2.4 points extra.

Gary beat Tamaz Georgadze in round one. Commentator Salo Flohr found the game puzzling. No sacrifices. Kasparov played *as Karpov, as Petrosian*. But very effectively. In round 2 another masterly positional

(Not 18 ... ♜e4 as 19 ♜e2 ♖xa6 20 ♜f4 ♜xe5 21 ♜g4 wins.)



19 ♖f5! ± ♜ae8 20 ♖d6 ♜e7 21 ♜f4 h5 22 e4 ♖a8 23 ♖h4 ♜d7 24 ♜c3 ♜h6 (If 24 ... ♖c7 25 ♜g3 ♜h7 26 ♜g5 g6 27 ♜a4 wins.) 25 ♜f1 ♖c7 26 ♜cf3! ±± f5 27 ef ♜xd6 (Or 27 ... e5 28 ♜c4+ ♖h7 29 fg ef 30 ♖f5! ♜d1+ 31 ♜f1 ±±) 28 f7+ ♖h7 29 ♖e7 e5 30 ♖xf8 ef 31 ♖xd6 ♜xd6 32 ♜d3 ♜e7 33 ♜c4 ♖h6 34 ♜xf4 (34 f8 ♜! ♜xf8 35 ♜xc7 g5 36 ♜d3) 34 ... ♖e6 35 ♜c8 ♜d6 36 ♜h8+ ♖g6 37 f8 ♖+ ♖xf8 38 ♜xf8 ♜d1+ 39 ♖f2 ♜d2+ 40 ♖g3 ♜e1+ 41 ♖h3 1:0.

win as Black against 2 c3 v. Sicilian specialist, Evgeny Sveshnikov. A very disciplined version of Kasparov!? Then in round three, this:

G.Kasparov-A.Yusupov

Spanish

C80

1 e4 e5 2 ♖f3 ♖c6 3 ♖b5 a6 4 ♖a4 ♖f6 5 0-0 ♖xe4 6 d4 b5 7 ♖b3 d5 8 de ♖e6 9 ♖e3

A little investigated continuation which is not at all bad. 9 ... ♖a5 was considered to be a sufficient response, but in Kupreichik-Slutsky, USSR 1979, White had an advantage after the simple 10 ♖d4 ♜d7 11 ♜e1 ♖xb3 12 ab ♖e7 13 b4.

9 ... ♖e7  
10 ♖bd2 0-0  
11 c3

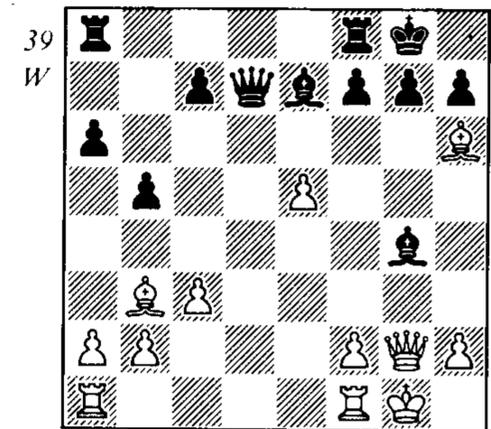
Inoffensive is 11 ♖xe4 de 12 ♖xe6 fe 13 ♖d2 ♜d5 14 ♜g4 ♖xe5 15 ♜xe4 ♜ad8. Besides, in this variation Black has the interesting possibility 12 ... ef, e.g. 13 ♖d5 ♖xe5 or 13 ♜d5 ♖b4 14 ♜xd8 ♜axd8 15 ♖b3 c5.

11 ... ♖g4  
In my opinion, more promising was 11 ... ♖xd2 12 ♜xd2 ♜d7.

12 ♖xe4 de  
13 ♜d5! ef

In the endgame arising after 13 ... ♜xd5 14 ♖xd5 ef 15 ♖xc6 fg 16 ♖xg2 ♜ad8 17 a4, White has a clear advantage. This was already demonstrated in a game from the Alekhine-Teichman match, in Berlin 1921!

14 ♜xc6 fg  
15 ♜xg2 ♜d7  
16 ♖h6! (39)



16 ... gh  
17 f3 h5?

Black defends unsuccessfully. Unsuitable was 17 ... ♖h8 18 fg ♜g8 19 h3 h5 20 ♜xf7 hg 21 ♜e4!, but better was 17 ... ♖c5+ 18 ♖h1 ♜ae8.

18 ♜ad1 ♜f5  
19 fg ♜xe5

19 ... ♜xg4 20 ♜d7 leads to a difficult ending. Taking on e5 leaves Black with the hope of equalizing the game in the event of the tiniest inaccuracy by White. Thus 20 ♜xf7 ♖h8! yields nothing, or 20 ♜f5 ♜e3+ 21 ♖h1 ♜ad8 22 ♜df1 ♖h8.

20 ♜de1! ♜c5+  
21 ♖h1 ♜ad8?

This loses a piece, but is very difficult to point out any kind of useful continuation for Black. After 21 ... ♜ae8 22 ♜f5 ♜d6 23 ♜xf7 ♜xf7 24 gh+ ♖f8 25 ♜g1 ♖h4! 26 ♜g8+ ♖e7 27 ♜xf7+ ♖d8 28 ♜d1 ♜e1+ Black has good drawing chances. Stronger is 23 gh+ ♖h8 24 ♜xf7 ♜xf7 25 ♖xf7

♖f8 26 ♖g1 with an unstoppable attack. White also has a decisive attack after 21 ... ♗h4 22 ♖f5 ♖d6 23 ♖ef1.

22 ♖f5 ♖d6  
23 ♖d5 ♖g6 24 ♖xe7 ♖xd5 25 ♗xd5 hg 26 ♖e4 ♖xe4 27 ♗xe4 ♖d8 28 ♖xc7 h5 29 ♗c2 ♖d5 30

♗b3 ♖f5 31 ♗g2 a5  
32 ♖xf7

The simplest method of breaking up Black's tightening resistance.

32 ... ♖xf7  
33 ♗g3 a4 34 ♗xf7+ ♗xf7 35 ♗h4 ♗g6 36 b3 a3 37 c4 bc 38 bc ♗f5 39 ♗xh5 ♗e4 40 ♗xg4 ♗d4 41 h4 1:0

Six successive draws came from rounds 4-9. Next in round 10 Gary blundered away what should have been a decisive advantage and lost to Konstantin Lerner; then he survived pressure to beat Rafael Vaganian, one of the Soviet Union's most talented grandmasters. Gary was then shaken by a loss first to Yuri Anikayev through an impulsive move, followed by a further one to Aleksander Belyavsky by a good position going sour. He pulled himself together to finish with wins over Viktor Kupreichik and the 1978 Junior World Champion, Sergei Dolmatov, and draws with Yuri Balashov and Mikhail Tal. Gary had scored four wins, six draws and only one loss against the eleven grandmasters in the event.

47th USSR Ch (Top League), Minsk 29.11.-27.12.79

		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		
1	E.Geller	2550	★	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	1	1	1	½	1	½	½	½	1	1	11½
2	A.Yusupov	2440	½	★	½	0	1	1	½	1	½	½	½	½	1	½	1	1	½	0	10½
3	Y.Balashov	2600	½	½	★	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	1	½	½	½	1	1	1	10
4	G.Kasparov	2545	½	1	½	★	1	1	½	1	0	0	½	½	½	1	½	1	0	½	10
5	T.Georgadze	2535	½	0	½	0	★	1	½	1	½	0	1	½	0	1	1	½	½	1	9½
6	V.Kupreichik	2540	½	0	½	0	0	★	0	1	1	½	1	1	½	½	0	1	1	9½	
7	S.Makarichev	2500	½	½	½	½	½	1	★	0	1	0	½	½	½	1	½	½	½	1	9½
8	R.Vaganian	2570	½	0	½	0	0	0	1	★	1	½	0	½	1	½	1	1	1	½	9
9	K.Lerner	2475	0	½	½	1	½	0	0	0	★	1	½	½	½	1	½	1	½	½	8½
10	A.Belyavsky	2595	0	½	½	1	1	½	1	½	0	★	½	0	0	0	0	1	1	½	8
11	Y.Razuvayev	2470	0	½	½	½	0	0	½	1	½	½	★	½	½	1	½	½	½	½	8
12	N.Rashkovsky	2500	½	½	½	½	½	0	½	½	½	1	½	★	½	0	½	½	½	½	8
13	O.Romanishin	2560	0	0	0	½	1	0	½	0	½	1	½	½	★	1	1	½	0	1	8
14	S.Dolmatov	2495	½	½	½	0	0	½	0	½	0	1	0	1	0	★	½	1	1	½	7½
15	M.Tal	2615	½	0	½	½	0	½	½	0	½	1	½	½	0	½	★	0	1	1	7½
16	E.Sveshnikov	2545	½	0	½	0	½	1	½	0	0	0	½	½	½	0	1	★	1	½	7
17	Y.Anikayev	2455	0	½	0	1	½	0	½	0	½	0	½	½	1	0	0	0	★	½	5½
18	V.Tseshkovsky	2560	0	1	0	½	0	0	0	½	½	½	½	½	0	½	0	½	½	★	5½

## Skara Teams

# 8

AGE

# 16

Rating 1.1.80: Kasparov 2595 (Karpov 2725)

Gary Kasparov's score (91.6%) and quality of play, when he played for the first time in a full USSR team (of 8 players, 2 reserves) as second reserve - in the final of the European Team Championship at Skara, Sweden, January 1980 - helped lift his team to a clear cut victory (USSR 36½-19½, Hungary 29, England 28½, Yugoslavia 28, Bulgaria 27½, Czechoslovakia 26, Israel 25 and Sweden 23½) despite some surprisingly lacklustre performances within the team (Karpov +0=4-1, Tal +0=4-1, Petrosian +0=5-0, Polugayevsky +3=3-0, Geller +2=4-0, Balashov +2=4-0, Romanishin +3=2-1, Vaganian +3=3-0, Yusupov +3=1-0 and Kasparov +5=1-0).

Gary's details:

Round	Opponent	Country	Rating	Result
1	S.Webb (w)	ENG	2425	1
2	J.Pinter (b)	HUN	2535	½
3	N.G.Renman (w)	SVE	2425	1
4	N.Spiridonov (w)	BLG	2470	1
5	J.Pribyl (b)	CZE	2395	1
6	did not play			
7	M.Vukić (b)	JUG	2460	1

N.Spiridonov-G.Kasparov is about equal.  
 Torre Attack v King's Indian A48  
 1 ♖f3 g6 2 d4 ♖f6 3 ♗g5 ♗g7  
 4 ♗bd2 c5 5 ♗xf6 ♗xf6  
 6 ♗e4 ♗xd4  
 6 ... ♖b6 7 ♗xf6+ ♖xf6 8 e3 b6  
 7 ♗xd4 cd  
 8 ♖xd4 0-0  
 9 c4!  
 If 9 e3 ♗c6 10 ♖d2 d5 11 ♗c3 e6! =/+.

- 9 ... ♖c6
- 10 ♖d2 d6
- 11 ♖c3 ♖e6
- 12 e4?!

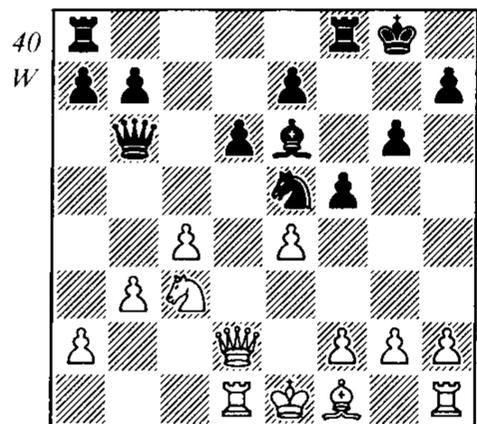
Better is 12 e3, e.g. 12 ... a6 13 ♖e2 ♖a5 14 0-0 ♖ab8 ±/=.

- 12 ... ♖b6!
- 13 ♖d1?!

If 13 ♖d5 ♖xd5 14 ed ♖d4! 15 ♖d1 e5 16 de ♖fe8! 17 ♖xd4 ♖xe6+ 18 ♖e2 ♖ae8 19 0-0 ♖xd4 20 ♖xd4 ♖xe2 ±.

Or 13 ♖e2 ♖d4 14 0-0 ♖ac8 or 14 ... ♖d4?!

- 13 ... ♖e5
- 14 b3 f5! (40)



- 15 ♖e2

If 15 ef ♖xf5 16 ♖d4! (16 f4? ♖af8! ±) 16 ... ♖xd4 17 ♖xd4 ♖af8 ±, while the immediate 15 f4 can be met by 15 ... ♖g4, e.g. 16 h3?! ♖e3+! 17 ♖xe3 ♖xe3 18 ♖d3 ♖c2+ 19 ♖d2 fe 20 ♖xe4 ♖f5! ±.

- 15 ... f4

Not 15 ... fe?! 16 ♖xe4 ♖f5 17 ♖c3 ♖c2!? 18 ♖xc2 ♖xf2+ 19 ♖d2 ♖f4+ only drawing.

- 16 ♖d5 ♖xd5
- 17 ♖xd5+ ♖g7
- 18 0-0

Now Black, if White's efforts to liberate his bishop and penetrate

with the rooks on the queenside can be contained, would have a clear advantage. Kasparov now suggested 18 ... ♖f6! meeting 19 b4 with 19 ... ♖xb4 20 ♖b1 ♖a3 21 ♖xb7 ♖ab8! as the way - ed.

- 18 ... ♖ac8?
- 19 b4! ♖xb4
- 20 ♖b1 ♖a3
- 21 ♖xb7 ♖f6!
- 22 h4!? h6!

Not 22 ... ♖xa2? 23 ♖g4!

- 23 ♖d1?

Instead after 23 ♖d2 g5 24 ♖b3! ♖c5 25 ♖b5 Black has difficulty avoiding a draw.

23 ... ♖b8!  
24 ♖c7 ♖fc8 25 ♖xc8 ♖xc8 26 ♖b7 ♖c5 27 ♖b2? (Already time-trouble. Better 27 ♖b1 ±.) 27 ... ♖b6! 28 ♖c1 g5 29 ♖d5 e6! 30 hg+?! hg

- 31 ♖d1

If 31 ♖d2 ♖b8! ±±.

- 31 ... ♖e7

Even more effective is 31 ... ♖h8 planning ... ♖c7-h7.

- 32 ♖c2?

Somewhat better 32 ♖c3 but then still 32 ... ♖h8.

- 32 ... ♖b8

33 ♖a4 g4 34 ♖a3 ♖c5 35 ♖c3 g3 36 ♖f1 gf+ 37 ♖xf2 ♖b1+ 38 ♖f1 ♖e3! 39 ♖xe3 fe 40 ♖c2 ♖xc4! 0-1

G.Kasparov-Pribyl

Grünfeld

D85

1 d4 ♖f6 2 c4 g6 3 ♖c3 d5 4 cd ♖xd5 5 e4 ♖xc3 6 bc ♖g7 7 ♖f3 b6?!

Usually 7 ... c5 or 7 ... 0-0 8 ♖e2 c5 are played.

- 8 ♖b5+ c6

- 9 ♖c4 0-0 10 0-0 ♖a6 11 ♖xa6 ♖xa6

- 12 ♖a4

Simpler, probably, is 12 ♖g5 ♖d7 13 ♖d2 where the strong centre and unfortunate position of the ♖a6 secure an advantage for White.

- 12 ... ♖c8
- 13 ♖g5 ♖b7
- 14 ♖fe1 e6
- 15 ♖ab1 c5

A natural and practically forced move. Indeed, 16 c4 was threatened and on the preliminary 15 ... h6, 16 ♖e3 is unpleasant.

- 16 d5!

If even one preparatory move, say 16 ♖ed1, then it is easy for Black to seize the initiative with 16 ... f5.

- 16 ... ♖xc3
- 17 ♖ed1 ed
- 18 ed ♖g7

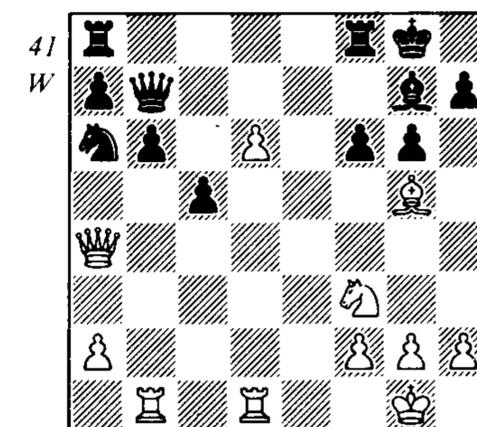
The strong passed pawn and the unfortunate placement of his opponent's pieces compensate White for the small material loss. It is not easy for Black to defend: if 18 ... ♖c7, then 19 ♖e7 ♖fe8 20 ♖d7, and on 18 ... ♖b8 White has the choice between 19 ♖c4 ♖g7 20 ♖xc5, regaining the pawn, and 19 ♖h4 with an attack.

- 19 d6 f6 (41)

White would have a pretty good position after 20 ♖f4, but I much preferred a more energetic and interesting continuation.

- 20 d7!! fg

Other possibilities: 20 ... ♖ad8 21 ♖c4+ ♖h8 22 ♖e5!! fe (22 ... fg 23 ♖f7+) 23 ♖xd8 ♖xd8 24 ♖e6



25 ♖e7 ♖b8 26 ♖b3; 20 ... ♖b4 21 ♖b3+ ♖h8 22 ♖e5!! fe (22 ... fg 23 d8♖) 23 d8♖ ♖axd8 24 ♖xd8 ♖xd8 25 ♖xd8 with an obvious advantage for White in both cases.

- 21 ♖c4+ ♖h8
- 22 ♖xg5 ♖f6

22 ... ♖d4 loses immediately because of 23 ♖xd4 cd 24 ♖xd4+ ♖g8 25 ♖e6.

- 23 ♖e6 ♖c7

Again forced. Bad is 23 ... ♖b4 24 ♖f4 ♖c6 25 ♖xf8 ♖xf8 26 d8♖ ♖xd8 27 ♖xd8.

- 24 ♖xf8 ♖xf8
- 25 ♖d6

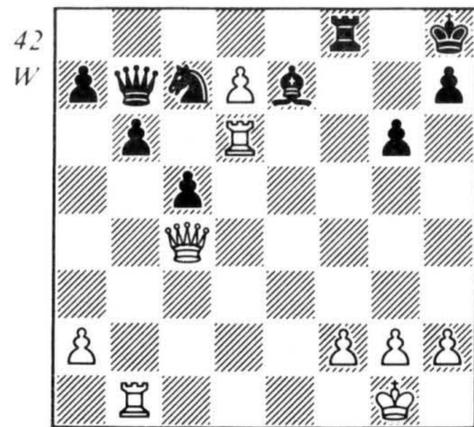
The endgame after 25 ♖xc5 ♖xg2+ 26 ♖xg2 bc 27 ♖b7 ♖e6 28 ♖d6 ♖f4+ 29 ♖f1 ♖d8 30 ♖xa7 is clearly better for White, but I wanted more.

- 25 ... ♖e7 (42)

Black's difficulties are illustrated by the variations 25 ... ♖b8 26 ♖bd1 ♖d8 27 ♖c6 ♖g7 28 h4, which is almost zugzwang, or 25 ... ♖d8 26 h4 ♖a6 27 ♖c3+ ♖g8 28 ♖c2 (not letting out the queen) 28 ... ♖h4 29 ♖xg6+!

- 26 d8♖!! ♖xd8

26 ... ♖xd8 loses: 27 ♖xd8+

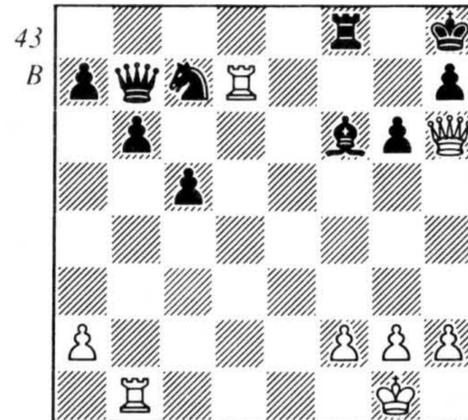


42 W  
 ♔xd8 28 ♖f7 ♖d5 29 ♖xd5 ♘xd5  
 30 ♗d1.  
 27 ♖c3+ ♔g8  
 28 ♗d7 ♔f6  
 29 ♖c4+ ♔h8  
 30 ♖f4

The forcing variation has concluded and White has regained his piece. In the position that has been

created Black's best chance was 30 ... ♔g7 31 ♖xc7 ♖xc7 32 ♗xc7 ♔d4, although even here after 33 ♗f1 a6 (33 ... a5 34 a4) 34 ♗c6 ♗f6 35 ♗xf6 ♔xf6 36 ♗e1 White should realize his advantage. Quite unexpectedly, Black gets mated!

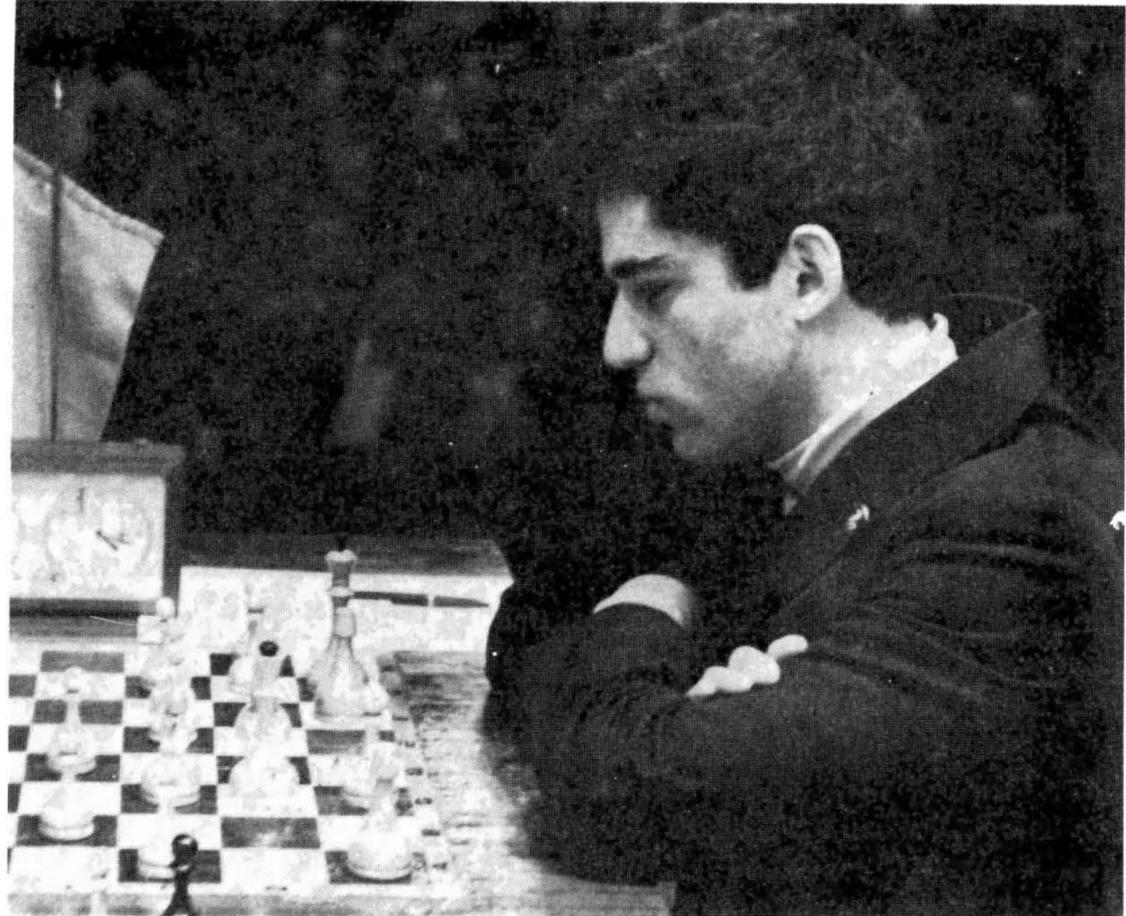
30 ... ♖a6?  
 31 ♖h6! (43) 1:0



**9**  
  
**AGE**  
**17**

## Baku – Second Leg

Gary duly gained his second and final norm for the International Grandmaster title when the opportunity arose in the event organised by the USSR Central Chess Club in his home city, Baku, March 29 – April 18 1980. (FIDE grandmaster titles are awarded for appropriate scores according to the opposition's strength in two or more category 7 or higher tournaments in which a total of at least 24 games are played.) The average rating of 2487 made Baku 1980 a category ten tournament which meant that the score needed for a grandmaster norm was 10 points. As when making his first norm at Banja Luka 1979 (Chapter 6) Gary clearly over-fulfilled the title norm and left no doubts as to his rights to the title.



*Baku, 29.3. – 18.4.80*

		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	
1	G.Kasparov	2595	★	1	1/2	1/2	1	1	1	1/2	1/2	1	1	1/2	1	1	1	11 1/2
2	A.Belyavsky	2590	1/2	★	1	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1	1	1	1/2	1/2	1	1	1	11
3	K.Grigorian	2475	0	0	★	1/2	1/2	1	1/2	1/2	1	1/2	1/2	1/2	1	1	1	8 1/2
4	E.Gufeld	2510	1/2	1/2	1/2	★	1	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1	1/2	1/2	8 1/2
5	A.Mikhalchishin	2490	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	★	1/2	1/2	1	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	0	1	1	8 1/2
6	E.Torre	2520	0	1/2	0	0	1/2	★	1	1	0	1/2	1/2	1	1	1	0	8
7	M.Chiburdanidze	2400	0	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	0	★	0	1	1/2	1/2	1	1/2	1/2	1	8
8	I.Csom	2510	0	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	0	1	★	1/2	1	1/2	1/2	1	1/2	1/2	8
9	J.Lechtynsky	2450	1/2	0	1/2	1/2	0	1	0	1/2	★	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1	1	7 1/2
10	E.Magerramov	2435	1/2	0	0	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	0	1/2	★	1/2	1	1/2	1	1	7 1/2
11	N.Padevsky	2415	1/2	0	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	★	0	1/2	1	1/2	1/2	7
12	V.Antoshin	2480	0	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	0	0	1/2	1/2	1	★	1/2	1	0	1	6 1/2
13	I.Zaitsev	2490	0	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	0	1/2	0	1/2	0	1/2	★	1/2	1	1/2	6
14	L.Vogt	2510	1/2	0	1/2	0	1	0	1/2	1/2	1/2	0	1/2	1/2	★	1/2	1/2	6
15	S.Martinović	2475	0	0	0	1/2	0	1	0	1/2	0	0	1/2	0	0	1/2	★	4
16	S.Garcia	2450	0	0	0	1/2	0	0	0	1/2	0	0	1/2	1	1/2	1/2	0	★ 3 1/2

Played in round 1:

**G.Kasparov-Csom  
Nimzo-Indian Defence E41**

1 d4 ♘f6 2 c4 e6 3 ♘c3 ♗b4 4 e3  
c5 5 ♘e2 cd 6 ed 0-0 7 a3 ♗e7 8 d5  
ed 9 cd ♖e8 10 g3 ♗c5

11 ♗g2

Isn't it strange that this natural move by the bishop is a theoretical novelty! Previously 11 ♘a4 ♗f8 12 ♗g2 was met, but how to play after 11 ... b6! The variation 12 ♘xc5 bc 13 ♗g2 ♗a6 14 ♗e3 ♘g4 does not impress.

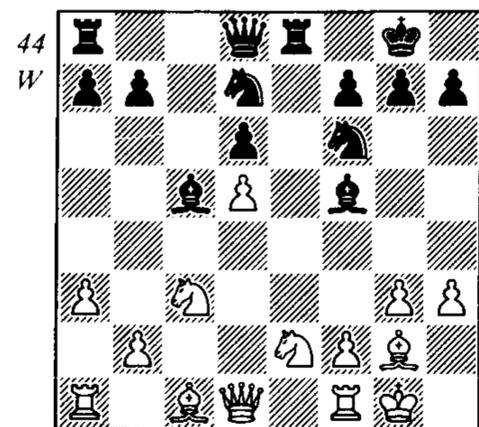
11 ... d6

The attack on the f2 square doesn't give Black any advantage: 11 ... ♘g4 12 0-0 ♖f6 13 ♘f4 ♘xf2 14 ♖xf2 ♗xf2+ 15 ♘xf2 g5 16 ♘e4 etc., while after 12 ... ♖b6 White can choose between the tempting pawn sacrifice 13 ♘e4 ♖xe4 14 ♗xe4 ♘xf2 15 ♖xf2 ♗xf2+ 16 ♘g2 and the simple 13 ♖e1.

12 h3! ♗f5

13 0-0 ♘bd7 (44)

This simple move is the primary cause of Black's later difficulties. 13 ... ♘e4 14 ♘a4 ♘d7 would probably have given him reasonable piece play.



**14 g4!**  
The unexpected advance of the pawns on the king-side is fully justified: it seriously restricts Black's knights (even without this move they had limited manoeuvring possibilities) and promises to overgrow into a serious attack. On top of that the bishop on c5 cannot take part in the coming battle.

14 ... ♗e4  
15 ♘g3 ♗xg2  
16 ♘xg2 ♘f8  
17 g5 ♘6d7  
18 h4 ♘e5

The last chance to generate any counterplay was connected with the moves 18 ... ♖c8, 19 ... ♗b6 and 20 ... ♘c5.

19 h5!

Now White's threats are clearly drawn: 20 ♘ce4 and later, or immediately, 21 h6, or 21 b3 and 22 f4.

19 ... f6  
20 ♘ce4! fg  
21 ♗xg5 ♖b6 22 h6 ♘f7 23 hg ♘d7  
24 ♘f6+ ♘xf6  
25 ♗xf6

It is difficult to say where Black could have played more strongly. White simply throws his forces onto the king-side. White now threatens to win the bishop with 26 b4.

25 ... ♖b5  
26 ♖h1 ♗b6  
27 ♖f3! ♘e5  
28 ♘f5! ♘f7  
29 ♖xh7 1:0

A complicated struggle from round 7:

**G.Kasparov-I.Zaitsev  
QGD Tartakower System D58**  
1 d4 d5 2 c4 e6 3 ♘c3 ♘f6 4 ♗g5  
♗e7 5 e3 0-0 6 ♘f3 h6 7 ♗h4 b6

This system was introduced by S.Tartakower and developed by I.Bondarevsky and V.Makogonov. Now 8 ♖b3 is recommended but I decided upon a complicated plan with long castling.

8 ♖c2 ♗b7  
9 ♗xf6 ♗xf6 10 cd ed 11 0-0-0 c5  
12 dc ♘d7!

Earlier theory based on 12 ... bc 13 ♘d5 ♗xd5 14 ♗c4 ♘d7 15 ♖xd5 ♖b8 16 b3 had given this as satisfactory for Black but this picture had been altered by the games Lapenis-A.Petrosian, Spartakiad 1979 and Gavrikov-Lputyan, USSR Young Masters Ch 1980. In the first after 16 ... ♖e7 17 h4! ♘b6 18 ♖e5! ♖c7 19 ♖e4 White kept an extra pawn and established a *block* on c4. The second game continued 16 ... ♖c7 17 ♘d1 ♖fc8 when, instead of 18 ♘e2 (=) as played, the obvious 18 ♘d2! (with *block* on c4) would give White a visible advantage.

Naturally the idea of 12 ... ♘d7 would find a sympathetic brain wave. Indeed in Lapenis-Klovan 1979 after 13 cb ♖xb6 Black's initiative offsets White's minimal material advantage. Play against the isolated pawn by 13 c6 promises little; true in Nikitin-Kirpichnikov, 1980, White gained the advantage after 13 ... ♗xc6 14 ♘d4 ♗b7 15 ♗e2 ♖c8 16 ♘b1 ♘c5 17 ♗g4 ♖a8 18 ♗f3 but Black's play can be improved

(e.g. interesting is 15 ... a6 to be followed by ... b5).

In analysing 12 ... ♘d7 I had reached the conclusion that with 13 ♘xd5 it would yet be possible to wrestle an advantage.

13 ♘xd5 ♘xc5

After 13 ... ♖c8 the moves 14 ♘xf6+ ♖xf6 15 ♖xd7 ♗xf3 16 gf ♖xc5 17 ♗c4 are practically forced and if Black now grabs the pawn by 17 ... ♖xf3 White's threats grow by 18 ♖g1 ♖c6 19 ♖d4 b5 20 ♖c3! g6 (If 20 ... bc 21 ♖g7+ or 20 ... g5 21 h4) 21 ♖xg6+!! ♖xg6 22 ♗xf7+ ♖xf7 23 ♖d8+ etc ... But stronger is 17 ... ♖fc8 when White can enter a queen ending with an extra pawn after 18 ♖hd1 ♖xc4 19 ♖d8+ ♖xd8 20 ♖xd8+ ♖xd8 21 ♖xc4 but after 21 ... ♖g5! without winning chances. I was contemplating after 17 ... ♖fc8 the difficult to evaluate 18 b3 b5 19 ♖hd1 bc 20 b4.

14 ♗c4

If 14 ♖f5 ♖c8! 15 ♘xf6+ gf 16 ♖xc8 ♖axc8 17 ♘b1 ♘e4 with the better play.

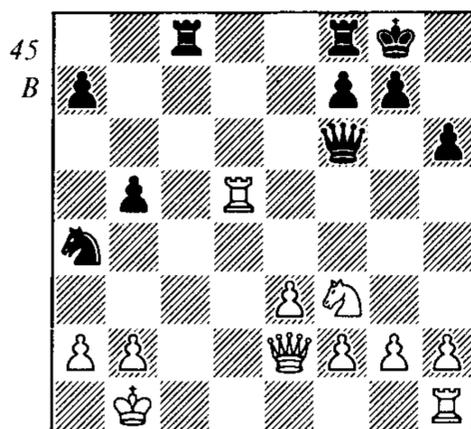
14 ... b5

15 ♘xf6+

15 ♗xb5 ♗xd5 16 ♗c4 is met effectively by 16 ... ♗e4! 17 ♖xd8 ♖fxd8 18 ♖e2 ♖ac8 with White's king in a vice.

15 ... ♖xf6  
16 ♗d5 ♖ac8  
17 ♘b1 ♘a4  
18 ♖e2 ♗xd5  
19 ♖xd5 (45)

The menacing position of the knight at a4 gives Black counterplay. Can White consolidate? In



my analysis I had considered now 19 ... ♖g6+ 20 e4 ♖xg2 (and 20 ... ♜fe8 21 ♜e1 ♖xg2 22 ♜xb5) 21 ♜g1 ♖h3 22 ♜g3 ♖e6 23 ♜d4 ♖f6 24 ♜f5 as ±.

19 ... ♜c4!

A brilliant move threatening both ... ♖g6+ and ... ♜b4 as well as preparing ... ♜fc8.

Now 20 ♜xb5 allows a dreadful attack, e.g. 20 ... ♜fc8 21 ♜e5 ♖a6! 22 ♜xc4 ♖xb5 23 ♜c1 ♜xc4! 24 ♜xc4 ♜c3+ winning my queen. 20 ♜d4 is weak because of 20 ... ♖g6+ and 21 ... ♖xg2.

White's reply is forced.

20 ♜d4 ♜fc8

21 ♜hd1

If 21 ♖d3? ♜c5 and now:

a) 22 ♖e2 ♖g6+ 23 ♜a1 ♜b3+!! 24 ab ♜c1+ 25 ♜xc1 ♜xc1+ 26 ♜a2 ♖b1+ 27 ♜a3 a5! wins as after 28 ♜d8+ ♜h7 29 ♜g5+ ♜g6 30 ♜d6+ f6 White has run out of good checks.

b) 22 ♜xc4 ♜xd3 23 ♜xc8+ ♜h7 24 ♜c2 ♖g6 干.

After 21 ♜xc4 bc defence is difficult.

21 ... ♖g6+?

At first sight the position after 21 ... ♜c2 22 ♖xc2 ♜xc2 23 ♜xc2

seems favourable for Black; with 23 ... ♖g6+ 24 e4 ♖xg2 25 ♜e5 ♖xf2+ 26 ♜d2 ♖xe3 White's kingside disappears. But White's previous plan was not so bad; 24 ♜d2! ♜xb2 25 ♜c1 ♖xg2 26 ♜e2 keeps a grip on events.

With 21 ... ♖g6+ Black regains material parity, but ...

22 ♖d3 ♖xg2

23 ♖f5!

Suddenly White switches, unfurling his own considerable militancy ...

Now Black should fight to draw by 23 ... ♖g6 (though 24 ♜d8+ ♜h7 25 ♖xg6+ fg 26 ♜e5 ♜c1+ 27 ♜xc1 ♜xd8 28 b3 ♜b6 29 ♜c7 is ±).

23 ... ♜f8?

24 ♜d8!

If 24 ♜g1 ♜c5! (24 ... ♖xf2 25 ♜d2 ♖xe3 26 ♜xg7+ and mates) 25 ♖e4 ♜fc8!

24 ... ♜c7

25 ♜xf8+ ♜xf8

26 ♜d4! ♜e7 27 ♜xb5 (27 ♖xb5? ♜c3+!) 27 ... ♜xe3 28 ♜d6 ♜f3 (28 ... ♜g8 29 ♖c8+ ♜h7 30 ♖c2+ and wins the rook.) 29 ♖c8+ ♜e7 30 ♖e8+ ♜f6 and 1:0 (31 ♖xf7+ ♜e5 32 ♜d5 mate).

The woman world champion, Maya Chiburdanidze, had closely tailed the two leaders until her encounter with Gary in round 11:

**G.Kasparov-M.Chiburdanidze**  
**King's Indian E92**  
 1 d4 ♜f6 2 c4 g6 3 ♜c3 ♜g7 4 e4 d6 5 ♜f3 0-0 6 ♜e2 e5 7 ♜e3 ♖e7 8 d5 ♜g4 9 ♜g5 f6 10 ♜h4 h5 11 h3 ♜h6

12 ♜d2 c5!

The Women's World Champion has carried out the opening stage of the game quite successfully; now Black can plan operations on the queen-side without worrying about the king-side (13 g4 hg 14 hg ♜f7 with a later ... ♜h6 is quite pleasant for Black).

13 ♜f1 ♜f7

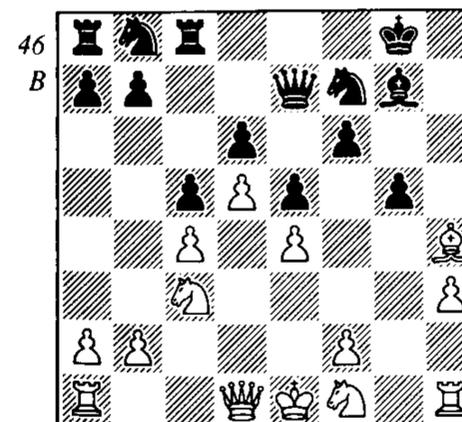
To no purpose! Correct was 13 ... ♜a6, then ... ♜c7, ... ♜d7, preparing b7-b5.

14 g4! hg

By 14 ... g5 15 ♜g3 h4 Black could "lock" the king-side, but after 16 ♜h2 ♜h8 17 ♜e3 ♜g6 18 f3 ♜f4 19 ♜f1 White, by continuing ♜g1, ♜h2, a3, b4 etc. would have seized the initiative on the queen-side.

15 ♜xg4!! g5

16 ♜xc8! ♜xc8 (46)



17 ♜e3!!

If 17 ♜g3, then 17 ... f5 18 ef e4 with reasonable counterplay. The positional sacrifice of a piece yields White a strong attack along the g-file, in the face of which

Black is limited to defence without counterchances.

17 ... gh

18 ♜f5 ♖d8

A bit better is 18 ... ♖f8, although this hardly has substantial meaning, as White will carry on in the same spirit as in the game: 19 ♖g4 ♜g5 20 ♜xh4 ♜a6 21 ♜f5 ♜c7 22 h4 ♜h7 23 ♜g1 ♜e8 24 ♜e2.

19 ♖g4 ♜g5

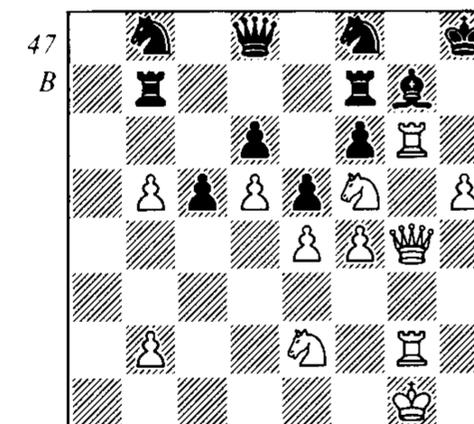
20 ♜xh4 ♜c7 21 ♜f5 a6 22 h4 ♜h7 23 ♜g1 ♖f8 24 ♜e2 ♜a7 25 a4 b6 26 ♖h5 ♜h8 27 ♜g6 ♜d7 28 ♜ag1 ♜ab7 29 ♖g4 ♜bc7 30 ♜g2 ♜b7 31 ♜f1 ♜a7 32 ♜g1 ♜f7 33 ♜e2 ♖c8

34 f4

34 ♜eg3 ♜f8 35 ♖h5+ also would have won: 35 ... ♜h7 36 ♜xd6 ♖f8 37 ♜xf7+ ♜xf7 38 ♜f5 etc.

34 ... b5

35 ab ab 36 cb ♜ab7 37 h5 ♜f8 (47)



38 ♖h3! ♜xg6 39 hg+ ♜g8 40 gf+ ♜f8 1:0.

Black resigned without waiting for a reply.

**10**  
**AGE**  
**17**

## Junior World Champion

Young players who become accustomed to meeting adult grandmasters often encounter difficulties in seriously applying themselves when they return to competing in a junior event. Ask Nigel Short.

But Gary, utterly convincingly, won the 19th World Junior (under 20, 1.9.80) Championship organised at Dortmund, West Germany, August 17-31, 1980.

### Junior World Championship, Dortmund 17-31.8.1980

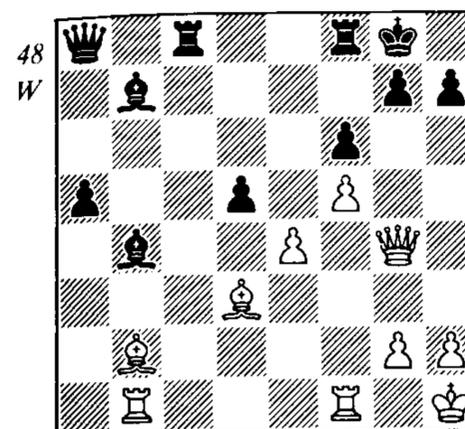
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0	Rest	
1	G.Kasparov	URS 2595	★	½	½	½		1	1	1	½	1	3½	10½
2	N.Short	ENG 2360	½	★	½	½		1	0		1	½	5	9
3	I.Morović	CHI 2380	½	½	★	½	1	0	½				5½	8½
4	A.Negulescu	ROM 2410	½	½	½	★		0	½	½	1	½	4½	8½
5	K.Bischoff	FRG			0		★		1	½			7	8½
6	R.Akesson	SVE 2230	0	0	1	1		★	1	1			4	8
7	M.J.Tempone	ARG 2235	0	1	½	½	0	0	★				6	8
8	S.Danailov	BLG 2295	0			½	½	0		★	½	1	5½	8
9	T.Karolyi	HUN 2300	½	0		0			½	★	½		6½	8
10	G.Hjorth	AUS	0	½		½			0	½	★		6½	8

(13 rounds, Swiss system)

Also on 8: B.Züger SWZ, C.Hansen DEN, J.Arnason ISD and D.Barua IND.  
Kasparov beat F.Cuypers NLD 6, P.Gerbert FRG 7½ and C.McNab SCO 6, and drew with B.Toro CHI (2265) 7.

Played in round 6:

### G.Kasparov-R.Akesson



27 ♗xf6! ♜xf6 28 e5 ♜h6 29 f6 ♜c7 30 e6 ♜d8 31 e7 ♜xe7 32 fe ♜xe7 33 ♜bc1 ♜d8 34 ♜f5 ♜b8 35 ♜f7+ ♜h8 36 ♜c7 1:0

Played in round 10:

### G.Kasparov-G.Hjorth

QGD, Tarrasch D34  
1 d4 d5 2 c4 e6 3 ♗f3 c5 4 cd ed 5 g3 ♗c6 6 ♗g2 ♗f6 7 ♗c3 ♗e7 8 0-0 0-0

9 ♗g5

Kasparov now prefers 9 dc – see Kasparov-Gavrikov, Chapter 16. Strange though, since this game amounts to a virtual refutation of Black's next move.

9 ... c4?!

Perhaps not dubious, since it was believed to be fully playable at the time. Now it is considered that Black must play 9 ... cd 10 ♗xd4 h6 11 ♗e3 ♜e8 or 11 ... ♗g4, which gives good chances for equality.

10 ♗e5 ♗e6  
11 f4! ♗xe5  
12 fe!

Kasparov's novelty. The fighting nature of the Tarrasch is well illustrated by Azmaiparashvili-Lputian, USSR 1980: 12 de d4! 13 ef gf 14 ♗h6 dc 15 bc (If 15 ♗xf6 cb 16 ♗xe7 ♜xe7 Black has excellent compensation.) 15 ... ♜b6+ 16 e3! (16 ♜h1 was played in Rubinstein-Perlis, San Sebastian 1912!) 16 ... ♜xe3+ 17 ♜h1 ♜fd8 with a titanic struggle ahead, which Black won eventually.

12 ... ♗e4

If 12 ... ♗g4, 13 ♗xe7 ♜xe7 14 ♜d2 ♜ad8 15 h3 ♗h6 16 g4! and White has a great advantage.

13 ♗xe7 ♗xc3

14 bc ♜xe7

15 e4!

On 15 a4, Black can limit the damage by playing 15 ... f5!, although White stands better.

15 ... ♜d7

16 a4!

The hasty invasion 16 ♜h5 allows Black to create counterplay with 16 ... b5!.

16 ... ♜fd8

17 ♜h5

An interesting plan is 17 ♜b1!?, e.g. 17 ... ♜ac8 18 ♜b5 de 19 ♗xe4 and again White has a clearly superior position.

17 ... ♜ac8

18 ♜f4 ♜c7

19 ♜af1

Now White's attack is getting ready to roll.

19 ... ♜xa4?

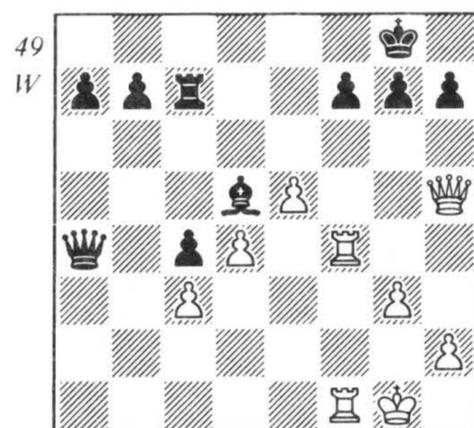
Black blunders in a difficult position. Relatively best is 19 ... ♜e8!? 20 ♜h4 h6 21 ed ♗xd5 22 ♗xd5 ♜xd5 23 ♜g4 ♜h8 24 ♜f6

♖f8, although even here White is better. Perhaps White could try 20 g4!?

20 ed ♖xd5

The only move, since 20 ... ♗xd5 21 ♗xd5 ♖xd5 22 ♖xf7 is obviously unacceptable.

21 ♗xd5 ♗xd5 (49)



Black needs just a single tempo to bring his queen back into the defence, after which he is no worse.

22 e6!

This sacrifice gives White the open lines needed to force his opponent's capitulation.

22 ... ♗xe6

23 d5! ♖b5

What else? If 23 ... ♖c5 24 ♖xf7! wins, while 23 ... g6 only created additional problems after 24 ♖h4!

24 ♖h4!

The most precise destructive weapon. On 24 ♖e5 Black might fall for 24 ... ♖c5 25 ♖xc6!. More likely the struggle would have been prolonged by 24 ... ♖c8. 24 ♖h4 ♖xd5 25 ♖d4 looks good, but again Black hangs on for a while: 25 ... g5! 26 ♖h6 ♖c5+.

24 ... ♖c5+

25 ♖f2 ♗xd5

25 ... ♖xd5 26 ♖xh7+ ♖f8 27 ♖d4 is no better.

26 ♖d4!

Just a little bit more efficient than 26 ♖xh7+ ♖f8 27 ♖h8+ ♖e7 28 ♖xg7.

26 ... ♖d7

27 ♖f5! 1:0

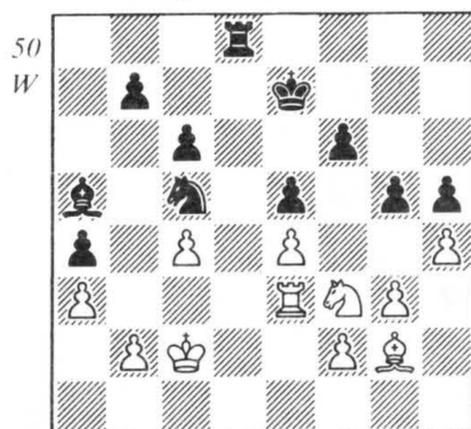
G.Kasparov and E.Schiller

Positional domination in round 11:

S.Danailov-G.Kasparov

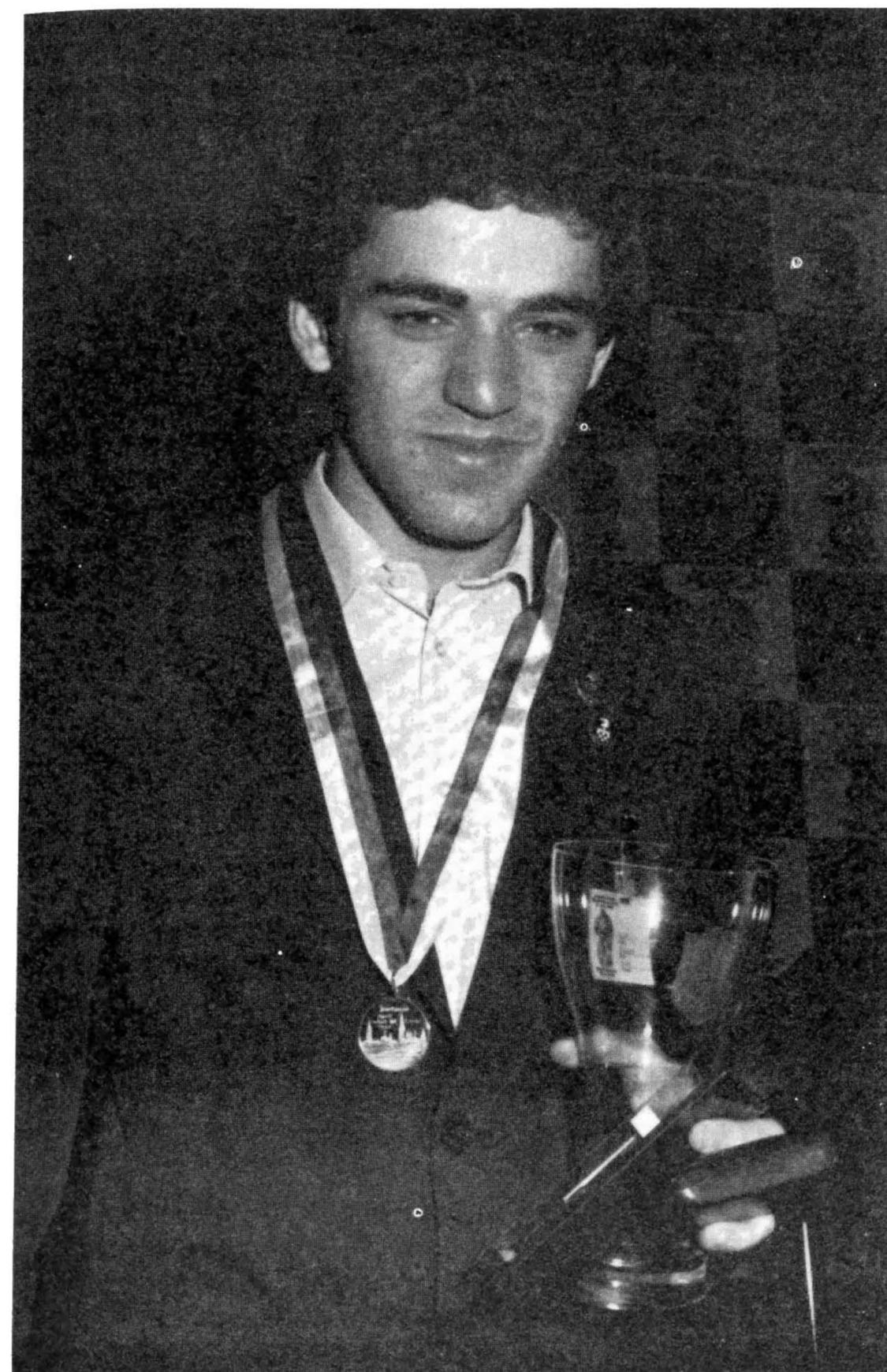
King's Indian E92

1 c4 g6 2 ♖f3 ♗g7 3 ♖c3 d6 4 d4 ♗f6 5 e4 0-0 6 ♗e2 e5 7 de de 8 ♖xd8 ♖xd8 9 ♗g5 ♗bd7 10 ♗d5 c6 11 ♗e7+ ♖f8 12 ♗xc8 ♖dxc8 13 0-0-0 ♗c5 14 ♗xf6 ♗xf6 15 ♗d3 a5 16 ♖he1 ♖e8 17 ♗f1 ♗d8 18 g3 a4 19 ♖c2 ♗a5 20 ♖e3 ♖ad8 21 ♖xd8 ♖xd8 22 ♗h3 f6 23 ♖e2 ♖e7 24 ♗g2 ♗d3 25 a3 ♗c5 26 h4 h5 27 ♖e3 g5 (50)



28 hg hg 29 ♖e2 ♗b3 30 ♖b1 ♖f6 0:1

White is in zugzwang.



**11**

**AGE  
17**

## Malta Olympiad

As must be expected of any self-respecting second reserve of one of the strongest teams in an Olympiad – World Teams Championship – Gary scored heavily in the Olympiad valiantly staged in Malta, November 20 - December 8 1980. He won eight and drew three; his one loss came when Georgiev

(Bulgaria) found an inadequacy in Gary's usually well prepared opening repertoire.

Round 1:	-	-	VEN	-	-
2:	T.Natsis	b	GRC	2240	1.32
3:	P.Roth	b	OST	2300	1.41
3:	S.Marjanović	b	JUG	2490	1.23
5:	K.Georgiev	w	BLG	2455	0.63
6:	G.Ligterink	b	NDL	2455	1.24
7:	I.Csom	w	HUN	2510	½.23
8:	J.Speelman	w	ENG	2490	1.37
9:	-	-	CSR	-	-
10:	M.Petursson	b	ISD	2425	1.34
11:	Shamkovich	w	USA	2515	1.54
12:	S.Giardelli	w	ARG	2300	1.32
13:	T.Ghitescu	b	ROM	2460	½.18
14:	C.Hansen	w	DEN	-	½.33

2nd Reserve: Nikolić (JUG) 6½/8 – 81.25%, Kasparov 9½/12 – 79.16%

Results: USSR 39, Hungary 39, Yugoslavia 35, USA 34, Czechoslovakia 33, England 32½, Poland 32½ . . . 82 countries.

The Valletta Olympiad will be remembered for the grim struggle for first between Hungary (1978 winners) and the Soviet Union. The table below depicts the round by round battling. The USSR team won on a Sonneborn-Berger tie split.

			Venezuela	Greece	Austria	Yugoslavia	Bulgaria	Holland	Hungary	England	Czechoslovakia	Iceland	USA	Argentina	Romania	Denmark			
	USSR		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14			
1	A.Karpov	2725	1			½	½	½	½	½	1	1	1	1	½	1			9
2	L.Polugayevsky	2635	½	½	½		½		½	½	0								3
3	M.Tal	2705	½		1		1		½		½	0							3½
4	E.Geller	2565	½	1		½	½			½	1		½	1	1				6½
5	Y.Balashov	2600		1	1	½		1		½		½	½	1	½	1			7½
6	G.Kasparov	2595		1	1	1	0	1	½	1		1	1	1	½	½			9½

			Scotland	Norway	Sweden	Israel	USA	England	USSR	Yugoslavia	Finland	Holland	Czechoslovakia	Romania	Bulgaria	Iceland			
	HUNGARY		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14			
1	L.Portisch	2655	1	1	½		½	1	½	½	1	½	½	½	1	1			9½
2	Z.Ribli	2610		½	1	½	1	1	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	1			8½
3	G.Sax	2570			1	½	0		½	½	½	1	1	½	1	½	½		7½
4	I.Csom	2510	1	1	1		1		½	½	1		½		½				7
5	I.Farago	2505	1				1		0			0							2
6	J.Pinter	2535	1			1	½							1		1			4½

### G.Kasparov-S.Marjanović

Queen's Indian E17

1 d4 ♘d6 2 c4 e6 3 ♘f3 b6 4 g3 ♙b7

5 ♙g2 ♙e7 6 0-0 0-0 7 d5!? ed 8

♘h4 c6 9 cd ♘xd5

10 ♘f5

This variation became popular after the 12th game of the match Polugayevsky-Korchnoi. In return for the sacrificed pawn, White receives an active position with good chances for an attack. After 10 ... ♙c5 11 e4 ♘e7 12 ♘xg7! ♘xg7 13 b4 ♙xb4 14 ♙d4+ f6 15 ♙xb4 Polugayevsky, exploiting

the hopeless position of the black king, achieved a brilliant success.

10 . . . ♘c7

11 ♘c3 d5

12 e4 ♙f6

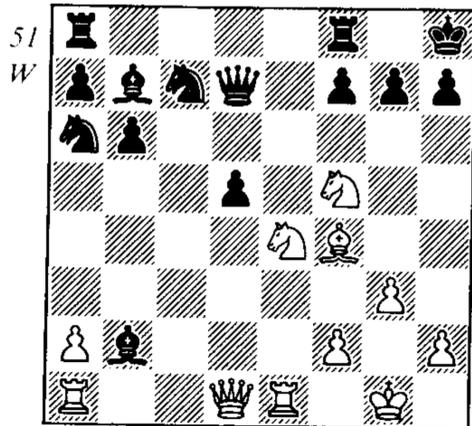
13 ed cd

14 ♙f4 ♘ba6

15 ♙e1 ♙d7?

Black has probably chosen a fully acceptable arrangement for his pieces, but his last move was unfortunate. Better was 15 ... ♘c5, for example 16 ♙d6 ♙e8 17 ♙g4 g6 18 ♙xc7 ♙xc7 19 ♘xd5 ♙xd5 20 ♙xd5 ♙xe1+ 21 ♙xe1 ♙d8.

16 ♖h3! ♔h8  
17 ♘e4! ♙xb2 (51)



18 ♘g5!!

Now it is apparent that by his 15th move Black has drawn upon himself strong fire (admittedly it wasn't easy to foresee white's 17th and 18th moves). There is already no defence to the multiple threats to the black king.

18 ... ♔c6  
19 ♘e7! ♗f6 20 ♘h7! ♗d4 21 ♗h5 g6 22 ♗h4 ♙xa1 23 ♘f6+ 1:0  
Mate is inescapable.

Played in USSR v Holland, round 6:

G.Kasparov-G.Ligterink  
Queen's Indian E18

1 d4 ♘f6 2 c4 e6 3 ♘f3 b6 4 g3 ♙b7  
5 ♙g2 ♙e7 6 ♘c3 ♘e4 7 ♙d2 ♙f6  
8 0-0 0-0 9 ♙c1 c5 10 d5 ed 11 cd  
♘xd2 12 ♘xd2 d6

13 ♘de4! ♙e8  
If 13 ... ♙e7 14 f4 ♘d7 15 g4  
with initiative on the kingside.

14 ♗d2 a6?!  
14 ... ♙e7 - Kasparov; 14 ... ♗e7 - Ligterink!

15 b4! ± ♙e7

If 15 ... ♙xc3 16 ♙xc3 cb 17 ♙e3! a5 18 ♘xd6! ♙xe3 19 ♘xb7 wins.

16 bc bc  
17 ♗f4

Hemming Black in; the knight cannot go to d7.

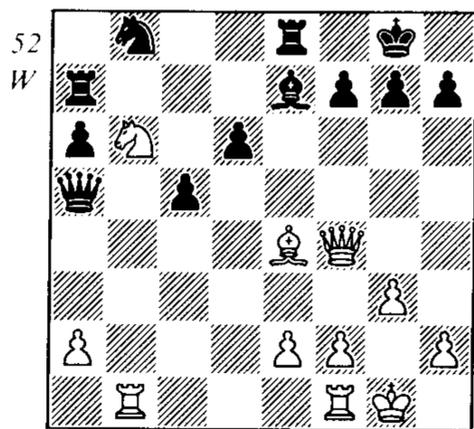
17 ... ♗c7  
Not 17 ... ♙c8 18 g4!. Black could try 17 ... ♙f8.

18 ♘a4  
Threatens 19 ♘xc5.

18 ... ♙a5?!  
Though after 18 ... ♗d8 White can continue 19 ♙fd1 intending ♘b2-c4.

19 ♙b1 ♙xd5  
After 19 ... ♙a7 White wins by 20 ♘xd6 ♙xd6 21 ♗xd6 ♗xa4 22 ♗xc5.

20 ♘b6 ♙xe4  
21 ♙xe4 ♙a7 (52)



22 ♘c8!! ♘c6  
If 22 ... ♙xc8 23 ♗f5 or 22 ... ♙c7 23 ♙xb8 ♙f8 24 ♘xd6! ♙xb8 25 ♘c4 ±±.

23 ♘xa7 ♘xa7  
24 ♙d5 1:0  
On 24 ... ♙f6 25 ♙b7 wins material. A gem of a game.

12

AGE  
17

## Encounters with Karpov

Rating 1.1.81: Kasparov 2625 (Karpov 2690)

### Four Teams' Event

As a special event in honour of the USSR Party Congress the USSR Chess Federation staged an invitation four teams event in Moscow, February 23-28, 1981.

Teams played each other twice. Result: First 28½/48, Young 23½, Veterans 23, Second 21. The teams comprised of

- USSR First Team: Karpov, Spassky, Polugayevsky, Petrosian, Tal, Belyavsky, Balashov, Geller
- USSR Young Team: Kasparov, Yusupov, Psakhis, Dolmatov, Kochiev, Mikhalchishin, Lputyan, Chiburidanidze
- USSR Second Team: Romanishin, Tseshkovsky, Vaganian, Kuzmin, Kupreichik, Rashkovsky, Georgadze, Makarichev
- USSR Veteran Team: Smyslov, Bronstein, Taimanov, Vasyukov, Averbakh, Bagirov, Gufeld, Suetin

Kasparov played:

Round	Opponent	Rating	Result
1	O.Romanishin (b)	2590	1.43
2	V.Smyslov (w)	2580	1.27
3	A.Karpov (b)	2700	½.41
4	O.Romanishin (w)	2590	0.34
5	V.Smyslov (b)	2580	1.39
6	A.Karpov (w)	2700	½.41

This event will always be particularly remembered for the two fiercely contested games between the World Champion, Anatoly Karpov, and Gary Kasparov.

Played in round 1:

**G.Kasparov-O.Romanishin  
Grünfeld D85**

1 d4 ♘f6 2 c4 g6 3 ♘c3 d5 4 cd  
♘xd5 5 e4 ♘xc3 6 bc ♘g7 7 ♘f3 c5

8 ♘e3

8 ♖b1!? - ed.

8 ... ♖a5

9 ♖d2 ♘c6

In case of 9 ... 0-0 10 ♖c1 cd 11 cd ♖xd2+ good is 12 ♘xd2 - for a fine illustration of White's possibilities in that position see Karpov-Hübner, Tilburg 1980.

10 ♖c1 cd

11 cd ♖xd2+

12 ♘xd2 0-0

White has the classical pawn pair and his king in the centre - plus and minus factors.

Now here White usually played automatically 13 ♘b5 but after 13 ... f5! Black obtains piece play, e.g. Platonov-Tukmakov, Tashkent 1980, as improved by Chekhov-Romanishin, 48th USSR Ch 1980, viz. 14 ef ♘xf5 15 ♖hd1 ♘e6 16 ♘c4 ♘xc4 17 ♖xc4 ♖f5 18 ♘d3 e5!. I tried to intensify White's play.

13 d5 ♖d8

14 ♘e1

Unveiling at an opportune moment White's plan which had lain hidden in the *store room* for nearly a year. The lack of harmony for some time among White's pieces is outweighed by the time gained at the expense of Black's knight.

14 ... ♘a5!

On a5 the knight is poorly

placed except for the control of c4 and limiting White's f1-bishop.

Instead after 14 ... ♘e5 15 ♘xe5 ♘xe5 16 f4 (16 ♘c4 ±) 16 ... ♘g7 17 ♘f2 White has a clear advantage.

If 14 ... ♘b4 15 a3! (15 ♘d2!?) 15 ... ♘a2 16 ♖c4! e6 17 ♘g5 ♖d6 18 e5 ♖b6 19 ♖c2 ♖b1+ 20 ♘d2 ♖a1 21 d6 ♘d7 22 ♘b5! 1:0 Lovass-Gy.Honfi, Hungary 1981.

15 ♘g5! ♘f6

If 15 ... ♘f8 16 ♘d2 b6 17 ♘b4; 15 ... ♘d7!? is Tatai-Ftacnik, Dortmund 1981.

16 ♘d2 b6

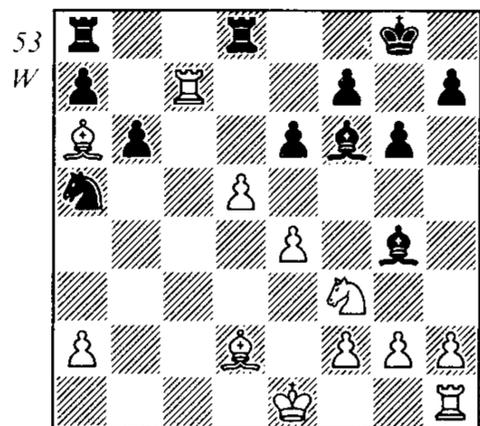
White has gained breathing space. Black's bishop by being on f6 holds up the advance of Black's f-pawn and makes the undermining ... e6 more difficult; but after Black develops by ... ♘b7 or ... ♘g4 this will become a threat. White concedes a tempo to stop Black functioning smoothly!

17 ♖c7! ♘g4

If 17 ... ♖d7!? 18 ♖c2 ♘b7 19 ♘b5 ♖dd8 ∞ or 18 ♖xd7!? ♘xd7 19 ♘a6 ∞.

18 ♘a6 e6! (53)

Opening the game when White's pieces (e.g. ♖h1) are least effective.



19 ♘g5!

If 19 ♘g5? ♘xg5 20 ♘xg5 ed 21 ♘xf7 ♖d7 ♖.

19 ... ♘e5

19 ... ed loses material to 20 ♘xf7 ♖d7 21 ♘h6+ ♘g7 22 ♖c8 ♖xc8 23 ♘xc8, e.g. 23 ... ♖c7 24 ♘xg4 ♘c3 25 ♘e6! but 23 ... ♘e6! holds out drawing chances.

20 ♖xf7! ed

If 20 ... h6 21 ♘f3 ♘xf3 22 ♖xf3 ed 23 ed ♖xd5 24 ♘xh6 White's extra pawn and two bishops give an advantage, e.g. 24 ... ♖e8 25 ♖e3 ♘c3+ 26 ♘e2 ♖d2+ 27 ♘f3 ♖xe3+ 28 ♘xe3 ♖xa2 29 ♖d1 etc.

21 f4!

New reserves come to the support of the advance guard.

21 ... ♘g7!

21 ... ♘d4 is weak because of 22 ♖xh7! which enables White to meet 22 ... ♘c4 23 e5 ♖e8 (threatens 24 ... ♘xe5) with 24 h3! to introduce the last reserve (rook h1) after 24 ... ♘xe5 25 fe ♖xe5+ 26 ♘f2 ♖f8+ 27 ♘g3 ♘xd2 by 28 hg! ♖xg5 29 ♖h8+ ♘f7 30 ♖1h7+ ♘e8 31 ♘b5 mating. This variation illustrates well the forces linking the white pieces.

22 f5!

Not 22 h3 ♘c8 23 ♘xc8 ♖dxc8! ♖.

22 ... de?

White retains a strong initiative after the better 22 ... gf!, viz. 23 h3! ♘h5 24 ♖xg7+ ♘xg7 25 ♘e6+ ♘f6 26 ef! (Weaker 26 ♘xd8 ♖xd8 27 ef ♘c4!) 26 ... ♖e8 27 g4 ♘f7 28 ♘c3+ ♘e7 29 ♘c7 or 26 ... ♖dc8 27 ♘xc8 ♖xc8 28 g4 ♘f7 29 ♘g5+ ♘e5 30 ♘f2! etc.

The game, still full of interesting points, now becomes affected by time trouble.

23 ♘xa5 ba

23 ... e3? 24 ♖xg7+ ♘xg7 25 ♘c3+.

24 ♘c4 ♘c3+!

Bad are 24 ... ♖ac8 25 ♖c7+ and 24 ... ♖d4 25 ♖xa7+ ♖xc4 26 ♖xa8+ ♘f8 27 ♘e6.

25 ♘f2 e3+!

26 ♘g3

26 ♘xe3? ♘d2+.

26 ... ♘e5+

27 ♘xg4!

If 27 ♘h4 ♖d4 leads to a draw after 28 ♖xa7+ ♖xc4 29 ♖xa8+ ♘g7 30 ♖a7+ ♘g8!.

27 ... ♖d4+

28 ♘h3 ♖xc4

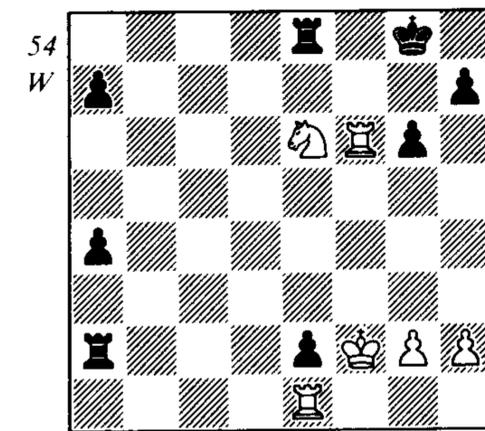
29 f6

It is not easy for Black to liquidate the mating possibilities, e.g. 29 ... ♖c7 30 ♖xc7 ♘xc7 31 f7+ ♘h8 32 ♘e6 ♘d6 33 ♖e1 leaving Black without prospects.

29 ... ♘xf6

30 ♖xf6 ♖e8 31 ♖e1 e2 32 ♘g3 (32 ♖e6!) 32 ... ♖a4 33 ♘f2 ♖xa2

34 ♘e6 a4 (54)



35 ♖b1!?

Looking for a mating climax,

but the actual mates prove illusory. White can win sensibly by 35 ♖d4 eliminating the e-pawn, e.g. 35 ... a3 36 ♜xe2 ♜exe2+ 37 ♜xe2 a2 38 ♜a6 or 35 ... ♜g7 38 ♜f3.

35 ... a3  
36 ♜b7 e1♞+  
More exact is 36 ... ♜b2 as 37 ♜g7+ ♜h8 38 ♜e7 ♜bb8 39 ♜xa7 ♜a8 40 ♜xa8 ♜xa8 41 ♜d4 a2 42 ♜b3 ♜b8 43 ♜a6 leads to a draw.

37 ♜xe1 ♜xg2  
38 ♜g7+ ♜h8  
39 ♜gf7 h5?  
39 ... h6! easily draws.

Botvinnik wrote in *Komsomolskaya Pravda* in 1982 "... a few words about the world champion. Karpov calculates variations very well. But his main strength does not lie in this. He exceeds Kasparov by far in the positional understanding of chess. When the present champion was quite young he already displayed fine understanding of the positional principles of chess play. Karpov has no match in the skill of placing the pieces on the board. His pieces are usually invulnerable while the pieces of his opponent are subjected to continuous pressure. In this respect Karpov's style is much better than that of Petrosian who, having achieved absolute security of his position, waits patiently for a mistake on his opponent's part. Karpov does not wait: he plays actively."

Gary's first one-to-one encounter with the world champion, played in round 3:

**G.Kasparov-A.Karpov**  
**Petroff C42**

1 e4  
I rarely play this and provide A.Karpov with a mild surprise.  
1 ... e5  
2 ♜f3 ♜f6  
Somewhat unexpected ...  
3 ♜xe5 d6  
4 ♜f3 ♜xe4 5 d4 ♜e7 6 ♜d3 d5 7

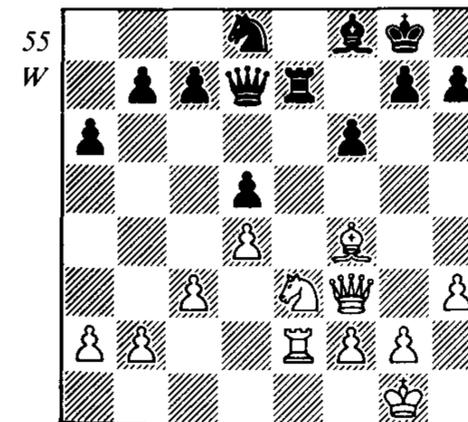
40 ♜f1 ♜xh2?  
The last move - a decisive error before the time control. Romanishin should have played 40 ... a2 and after 41 ♜xa7 not 41 ... ♜b2? 42 ♜g5!! (square conceded by 39 ... h5) 42 ... ♜e7 (if 42 ... ♜b1+ 43 ♜f2 a1♞ 44 ♜h7+ ♜g8 45 ♜xg6+ ♜f8 47 ♜f7 mate) 43 ♜f8+ ♜g7 44 ♜e6+ ♜h6 45 ♜h8 mating but 41 ... ♜xh2 (eliminating White's last pawn) 42 ♜xg6 a1♞+ 43 ♜xa1 ♜h1+ 41 ♜gl and drawing.  
41 ♜xg6 ♜xe6  
42 ♜xe6 ♜g8  
43 ♜xa7 1-0

0-0 ♜c6 8 ♜e1 ♜f5 9 ♜bd2 (9 c4 ♜b4 10 cd? ♜xf2!; 9 ♜c3; 9 a3) 9 ... ♜xd2 10 ♞xd2 ♜xd3 11 ♞xd3 0-0 12 c3 ♞d7 13 ♜f4 ± a6 (13 ... ♜fe8 14 ♞b5) 14 ♜e3 ♜ae8 15 ♜ae1 ♜d8! 16 h3 ♜xe3  
17 ♜xe3  
17 ♞xe3 leads to nothing because of 17 ... ♞f5!.  
17 ... f6  
17 ... ♜e8 does not directly solve all Black's problems, viz. 18 ♞f5! ♜e6 19 h4 g6 20 ♞h3 ♞e8 21 ♜xe6 ♞xe6 22 ♞xe6 fe 23 ♜g5! ±.

18 ♜e2 ♜f7  
Possibly 18 ... ♜e7 is more exact; in this event I was gathering courage to play 19 b3 c6 (19 ... ♞f5!? 20 ♞xf5 ♜xf5 21 g4!) 20 c4 ♞f5 21 ♞e3! maintains pressure.  
19 ♜d2! ♜e7  
If 19 ... ♜e7 20 ♜b3 ♜xe2 21 ♞xe2 ♜e7 22 ♞g4! ♞xg4 23 hg ♜d6 24 ♜xd6 cd with the better ending, though Black has drawing chances.

20 ♜f1 ♜f8  
21 ♞f3 ♜e7?  
Now White has a tangible advantage. 21 ... ♜d8 22 ♜e3 c6 was correct, though White has active possibilities, e.g. 23 ♜g3 ♜e6 24 h4 ♜e7 25 ♜d2 or 23 ... ♜e7 24 ♜d2 ♜e4?! 25 c4! ♜f7 (25 ... ♜e6 26 cd cd 27 ♞f5) 26 cd cd 27 ♞h5!

22 ♜e3 ♜d8 (55)



23 ♜xc7! ♞xc7  
24 ♜xd5 ♞d6  
24 ... ♜xe2 25 ♜xc7 ♜e1+ 26 ♜h2 ♜d6+ 27 g3 ♜xc7 28 ♞f5 ♜e7 29 ♜g2 is not easy for Black. Karpov's move gives very real possibilities of defending.  
25 ♜xe7+ ♜xe7

26 ♞e4 ♜f8  
27 ♞e8?!  
The critical position. 27 c4, setting problems, is more energetic; one variation is 27 ... b6 28 g3 ♜f7 29 ♜g2 g6 30 ♜c2! f5 31 ♞f4! ♞c6+ 32 ♞f3 etc.  
27 ... g6  
28 a4 ♜g7 29 b4?! ♞c7 30 ♜e3 ♜f7  
31 ♞e6 ♞d8! 32 a5 h5 33 ♞e4 ♞d7  
34 ♞e6 ♞d8  
35 ♜f1?

35 ♜e1! was the correct way after which Black unexpectedly runs short of moves, e.g. 35 ... ♜h6 36 ♞b6 ♞d5 37 c4! ♞xc4 38 ♞xb7+ ♜f7 39 b5! and the a-pawn cannot be held back, but after 35 ... ♜d6 36 c4! ♜xb4 37 ♜b1 ♞xa5 38 c5 Black defences hold, viz. 38 ... ♞b5 39 ♜b3 a5 40 ♜f3 ♞c6 41 ♜xf6 ♞xe6 42 ♜xe6 a4 43 ♜b6 ♜c3 44 ♜xb7 a3 45 ♜a7 ♜xd4 46 ♜xa3 ♜xc5.

35 ... ♜h6!  
36 g4  
If 36 ♞e4 ♞c8! 37 ♞d5 ♜f5 38 ♜d3 h4.  
36 ... hg  
37 hg ♜f7 38 ♜e2 ♜g5 39 ♞b6 ♞d7 40 ♜d3 ♜d6 41 ♜c2 1/2-1/2.  
If 41 ... ♜f4 42 ♜e2 ♜f7! =.  
(Abridged by RGW)

From round 6:  
**A.Karpov-G.Kasparov**  
**English A30**  
1 c4 ♜f6 2 ♜c3 c5 3 ♜f3 e6 4 g3 b6 5 ♜g2 ♜b7 6 0-0 ♜e7 7 d4 cd 8 ♞xd4  
Avoiding the simplifying that can follow 8 ♜xd4. The world

champion was obviously in a fighting mood — *ed.*

8 ... d6

Black shelters behind a *hedgehog* formation, a Nimzowitschian *small centre*, similar to the Scheveningen set-up, and tries to provoke White into a weakening advance while preparing various ways of breaking out (... b5, ... d5, ... e5) possibly combined with pressure against White's c4 and e4 bastions and along the c-file — *ed.*

9 g5 a6

If 9 ... h6 10 xf6 xf6 11 d3 threatening ffd1 and/or b5 with initiative — *ed.*

10 xf6 xf6

11 f4

11 d3 e7 occurred in the game Grigorian-Karpov, USSR Spartakiade 1975 — *ed.*

11 ... 0-0

11 ... xc3 leaves d6 chronically weak.

12 fd1 e7

13 e4 xe4

13 ... e5 (14 e3) weakens d5 — *ed.*

14 xe4 a7

Now Black already has problems about the c6-square. Can such a tiny advantage be converted into something more tangible? If possible, Karpov with his fine command of piece play is the player to demonstrate it. But Kasparov copes well with the difficulties — Salo Flohr.

15 d4 c8!

16 b3

If 16 a1?! c7 17 b3 b5.

16 ... e8

17 a4!?

White's plan is a general advance of the queen-side pawns in order to fix the weak point at c6. The minus side of this is that it cedes the c5-square to Black — *ed.*

17 ... c5

18 a2 f6

18 ... f8!? 19 a5 ba 20 da1 b6 21 xa5 c7 intending ... c5.

19 ad2 c7

20 b1! e7!

21 b4 h5

22 c2?!

22 b5! a5 (if 22 ... xc4 23 ba xa4 24 c6! f8 25 a7 or 23 ... xa6 24 xb6) 23 c6 f8 leaves White with some advantage.

22 ... ec8

23 b5?!

Rather than yield the initiative, Karpov sacrifices a pawn. But after 23 b3 Black could have chosen between 23 ... e5 24 f3 c6, with no insuperable problems concerning the c6-square, or 23 ... g6!? intending ... d5.

23 ... ab

24 ab

If 24 xb5 d7 f.

24 ... xc4

25 xc4

If the interposition 25 c6 then 25 ... xc2 26 xe7+ h8! (Not 26 ... f8 27 xc8 xe2 28 f1 xc8 allowing the penetrating 29 xh7.) 27 f3! e5! 28 xc8 xc8 and Black has won a pawn.

25 ... xc4

26 a2 c5

27 a8

Or 27 a7 c7 28 xc7 xc7

29 a1 d7! 30 a8+ f8 31 c6 e5 32 b8 c4 f.

27 ... xd4

28 xb8+

The knight is buried, unmoved, on its original square!

28 ... f8

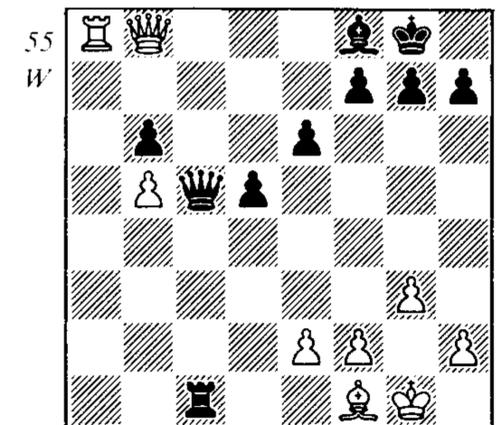
29 a1 d5?

29 ... h6 *securing* the back row is better, e.g. 30 f1 b4! 31 a8 d5 32 a7 b1 planning ... c1, or 30 e8 c4 31 c6 (if 31 a8 c1+ 32 f1 d5!! wins) 31 ... c1+ with the superior ending.

30 f1!

After 30 a8? d1+ 31 f1 h6 32 e8 d4 33 c8 (not 33 a7 f5 intending ... h3) 33 ... b4 34 g2 b1! 35 c7 e1 36 xf7+ h7 37 xf8 xf1+ 38 f3 b3+ 39 g4 xe2+ Black's attack would have proved the stronger.

30 ... c4  
31 a8 c1 (56)



The spectators followed this cut and thrust battle with much silent speculation as to the outcome.

32 e8 d4

Kasparov rejected the world champion's proposal of a draw — *ed.*

33 a7 f5

34 a8 c5

Now Kasparov was prepared to



agree to a draw . . .

35 g4?

. . . which Karpov should accept - *ed.*

35 . . . ♖d6?

To meet 36 ♖a7 with ... ♖c7. Time pressure is affecting play. Later Kasparov found the stronger 35 ... ♖b4! e.g. 36 ♖a7? d3! 37 ♖xf7+ ♔h8 38 ♖f3 d2 39 ♖a8 ♔g8! would win, while after 36 h3 h6 37 ♔g2 ♖c7! Black would survive and have the advantage - *ed.*

36 ♖d8 ♖b4

To follow with ... d3.

This is spectator chess at its best. Both grandmasters are seeking to extract the maximum. Attack, counter-attack, defence - involving each king - find their way across the board with the clocks relentlessly ticking . . . - *ed.*

37 ♖d7 h6

After the game Gary queried this and thought he should have played 37 ... d3 38 ♖xf7+ ♔h8, e.g. 39 ♖xd3 ♖xg4+ 40 ♖g3 ♖f5 with equality, but in this after 39 e4 h6 is forced while after 39 ♖f3 White is certainly not worse - *ed.*

38 ♖xf7+

Not 38 ♖xf7 d3! 39 ♖xe6 d2, nonchalantly allowing the discovered check - *ed.*

38 . . . ♔h7

39 g5! ♖b1!

40 g6+

Forces the draw immediately. White could have tried 40 ♔g2 - *ed.*

40 . . . ♖xg6

41 ♖xg6+ ♔xg6+  
1/2-1/2

What a feast we are promised if these two should meet in a world championship match! - *ed.*

# 13

## AGE

## 17-18

## Moscow Grandmasters

Gary's introduction to the super-grandmaster circuit (like Tilburg, Bugojno, Turin . . .) with its high category events, came in the category 15 (average rating 2605) tournament with a star studded field headed by World Champion Anatoly Karpov, staged in the Moscow Trade Centre.

*Moscow International, 4-24.4.1981*

		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0	1	2	3	4	
1	A.Karpov	2690	★	1/2	1/2	1	1/2	1/2	1	1	1/2	1/2	1	1/2	1	9
2	G.Kasparov	2625	1/2	★	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1	1/2	0	1/2	1/2	1	1	7 1/2
3	L.Polugayevsky	2620	1/2	1/2	★	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1	1/2	1/2	1	1/2	7 1/2
4	V.Smyslov	2545	0	1/2	1/2	★	1/2	1/2	1	1/2	1/2	1/2	1	1	1/2	7 1/2
5	F.Gheorghiu	2545	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	★	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1	1/2	1/2	7
6	L.Portisch	2650	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	★	1/2	0	1	1/2	1	0	1	7
7	Y.Balashov	2600	0	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	★	1/2	1/2	1	0	1/2	1	6 1/2
8	A.Belyavsky	2620	0	0	1/2	0	1/2	1	1/2	★	1	1	1/2	1/2	1/2	6 1/2
9	U.Andersson	2610	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	0	1/2	0	★	1/2	1/2	1/2	1	6
10	T.Petrosian	2585	1/2	1	0	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	0	1/2	★	1/2	1/2	1/2	6
11	J.Smejkal	2535	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	0	0	1/2	1/2	1/2	★	1	0	5 1/2
12	J.Timman	2620	0	1/2	1/2	0	0	1	1	1/2	1/2	1/2	0	★	0	5 1/2
13	E.Torre	2550	1/2	0	0	0	1/2	0	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1	1	★	5 1/2
14	E.Geller	2615	0	0	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	0	1/2	0	1/2	0	1/2	★	4

Indeed Karpov dominated the event from start to finish. But Kasparov, by sharing second, added fuel to the growing opinion that he was destined to be Karpov's chief rival of the 1980s.

Gary extricated himself resourcefully, almost magically, from a difficult opening in round one:

**A. Belyavsky-G. Kasparov**  
**King's Indian, Sämisch** E83

1 d4 ♘f6  
 2 c4 g6

In the top league of the 47th Championship of the USSR I played 2 ... c5 against Belyavsky, and obtained an excellent position. Sensing that my opponent would be prepared for this continuation, I decided to play a King's Indian.

3 ♘c3 ♗g7  
 4 e4 d6  
 5 f3 0-0  
 6 ♗e3 ♘c6

These moves were played in a quick tempo. Belyavsky always chooses the Sämisch Variation against the King's Indian, and, at the time, I preferred the move 6 ... ♘c6. However, on the next two moves Belyavsky took 40 minutes.

7 ♖d2 a6  
 8 ♘ge2 ♖e8?!

This continuation can hardly be considered advantageous when compared with the customary 8 ... ♖b8, but I wanted to take the game off the beaten track.

9 ♘c1  
 9 h4 leads to sharper play.  
 9 ... e5  
 10 d5 ♘d4  
 11 ♘1e2

White wishes to exchange the ♘d4 at all costs, but this gives his opponent additional possibilities. I would have preferred 11 ♘b3, after which Black has to choose between the dubious pawn sacrifice 11 ... c5 12 dc bc 13 ♘xd4 ed 14 ♗xd4 d5 and a position which is

slightly worse after 11 ... ♘xb3 12 ab c5 13 g4!

11 ... c5  
 12 dc ♘xc6!

This continuation would have been inconceivable with the knight on b3. Here it is logical, since it is difficult for White to exploit the weakness of Black's position because of his lagging development. The conventional 13 ♖d1 would allow Black to redeploy his forces with 13 ... ♗e6 14 ♘c1 ♖c8.

13 ♘d5!

The most energetic continuation, presenting Black with a difficult choice – whether to defend against the threat ♗e3-b6, maintaining material equality, or to try to exploit White's backward development, without concern for material loss.

I consumed a tremendous amount of time: 1 hour and 8 minutes, a personal record. After thinking for so long I could not head for passive defence after 13 ... ♘xd5 14 ed ♘e7 15 ♘c3 or 13 ... ♘d7 14 b4!, so I decided to sac the exchange.

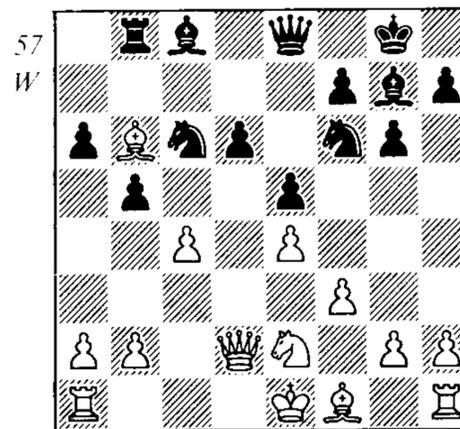
13 ... b5!  
 14 ♗b6

It would probably have been better to decline the trojan offer with a more positional continuation, particularly considering Black's time pressure, e.g. 14 ♘ec3 ♘d4 15 ♗d3 (15 ♘xf6+ ♗xf6 16 cb ab 17 ♘xb5? ♘b3 is much too dangerous.) In that case, however, Black would have retained equal chances.

However, Belyavsky grabbed the

exchange, considering that Black's activity would prove temporary.

14 ... ♖d7  
 15 ♘c7 ♖b8  
 16 ♘xe8 ♖xe8 (57)



Here Belyavsky plunged into thought. A quick glance at the position sufficed to indicate that all was not so simple. White has a wide choice of continuations which seem, at first glance, to be good. Detailed penetration into the heart of the position, however, brings Black's resources to light.

Let us look at a few variations: a) 17 c5. Black can sacrifice the exchange with 17 ... ♘d7 18 ♗c7 dc 19 ♗xb8 ♘dxb8, but he also has the unpleasant 17 ... ♖b7! (intending ... ♗f8). After 18 ♖xd6 ♗f8! 19 ♖d2 (19 ♖xf6? ♗e7 traps the queen) 19 ... ♗e6 20 ♘c3 ♖d7 21 ♖f2 b4, Black's active pieces are more than sufficient compensation for the exchange.

b) 17 ♗c7 ♖b7 18 ♗xd6 bc 19 ♗a3 (19 ♘c3? ♖d7 20 ♗xc4 ♖d8 21 ♖d1 ♘e8 wins a piece) 19 ... ♗e6 20 ♘c3 ♖d7 21 ♖f2 ♗h6 22 ♖d1 ♘d4 with a strong attack on the white king stranded in the centre. c) 17 cb. I think this would have

been the strongest continuation, even though 17 ... ♖xb6 18 bc d5! would have given Black counterplay. In addition, Black would have had an interesting possibility in view of the opposition of his queen and the white king: 17 ... ab 18 ♗e3 d5 19 ed ♘d4 20 ♘c3 (or 20 ♗xd4 ed 21 ♖xd4 ♗f5, where the dark-squared bishop is much stronger than the rook and two pawns) 20 ... b4 21 ♘e4 ♘xd5 with a lively game.

Trying to avoid all the pitfalls, White decides to get his king out of the centre as quickly as possible, but this gives Black time to grab a pawn, activating his pieces.

17 ♗e3?! bc  
 18 ♘c3 ♗e6  
 19 ♗e2

The tempting 19 ♘d5 would have presented Black with a rich selection, e.g. 19 ... ♗xd5 20 ed ♘d4 21 ♗xc4 ♘f5 22 0-0 e4 or 20 ... c3?! 21 bc ♘d4! 22 ♗c4 ♖c8, and finally 19 ... ♘xd5!? 20 ed e4 21 de ♖xe6. Black would have just two pawns for the rook, but the pawn avalanche in the centre and White's backward development would have made the position unclear.

19 ... ♘d4  
 20 0-0 d5  
 21 ed ♘xd5  
 22 ♘xd5 ♗xd5

The complications clearly favour Black, who has a pawn for the exchange and much more active pieces. The knight on d4 is a painful thorn in White's side: it is

not easy to drive it from its powerful centralised position, e.g. 23 f4? ♖xe2+ 24 ♔xe2 ef 25 ♜xf4 ♜xb2.

23 ♜f2 h5

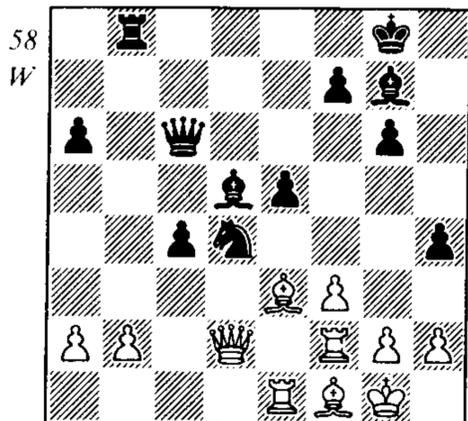
23 moves have gone by and the amount of time consumed has levelled, each of us still possessing around 10 minutes. This explains the uneven play and the horrible mistakes in the following moves.

24 ♜c1 ♔e6

25 ♙f1 h4

26 ♜e1 ♔c6 (58)

Here 26 ... ♖f5 should have been played.



27 ♙h6?

Here White misses a wonderful chance to get rid of the knight and equalise the game, viz. 27 f4! ♖f5 28 fe ♖xe3 (28 ... ♙xe5 29 ♜xf5 gf 30 ♙d4 ♙xd4+ 31 ♔xd4 ♔b6 32 ♜e8+! ♖h7 33 ♜h8+ ♖g6 34 ♜g8+ with perpetual check) 29 ♜xe3 (Black retains a clear advantage after 29 ♔xe3 ♙f8! 30 ♖h1 ♙c5 32 ♔d2 ♙xf2 32 ♔xf2 h3!) 29 ... ♙h6 30 e6! ♔c5 (30 ... ♙xe6 31 ♜xe6!) 31 ef+ ♙xf7 32 ♜e8+ ♜xe8 (Definitely not 30 ... ♙xe8 31 ♔xh6 ♜xb2 because of 34 ♙xc4.) 33 ♔xh6 ♜e4 34 ♔d2 with

a draw.

All right, it's not easy to work out all these variations when you have only 4 minutes for 14 moves, but nevertheless, he should have decided on 27 f4!

27 ... ♙h8

28 f4?

But now this active move leads only to disaster. 38 h3 would have been better, defending against the threat of h4-h3, although even then Black's edge is obvious.

28 ... e4

29 ♜d1 ♙e6

30 f5

If 30 ♙g5 ♖f5, the black pawn cannot be prevented from reaching e3, rendering further resistance by White useless. Belyavsky sacrifices a pawn in order to keep some sort of co-ordination of his pieces, but he is not able to alter the course of events.

30 ... ♖xf5

31 ♔f4 ♜e8

Not falling for the trap 31 ... ♜xb2? 32 ♜d8+ ♖h7 33 ♜xh8+!

32 ♜fd2

Now the stray bishop is doomed, but 32 ♙g5 ♔c5+! would not have saved White.

32 ... ♔c5+

33 ♖h1 ♙e5

34 ♔g5 ♖h7

Here the game could have come to an end, but for the fact that each player had just one minute left!

35 ♜d8 ♜xd8

36 ♜xd8 ♔f2

36 ... ♖xh6 would have clearly been much simpler.

37 ♜d1 ♖xh6

37 ... e3 would have been somewhat stronger, but the move in the game gives nothing away.

38 ♔xe5 e3

39 ♔c3

One way or another, there just isn't any defence to all of these threats, for example 39 h3 ♖f5 40 ♖h2 ♖g3.

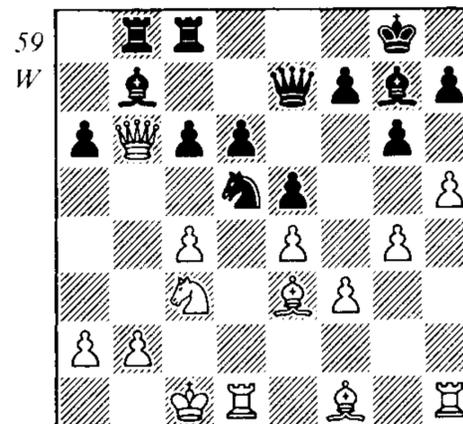
39 ... h3

40 ♔e1 ♖g4

40 ... e2! would have put an effective end to the game. The time scramble has finally ended and White resigned. The variation 41 ♜c1 ♙d5 42 ♔xf2 ef! intending ... ♖-e3 and ... h3xg2+ is quite convincing.

By round 4 Kasparov had 3 points, Portisch having escaped in round three with a draw after facing a stormy counter-attack. Escape featured in Gary's games in the next four rounds. On the black side of another Sämisch King's Indian, a piece down, he rivalled Houdini to get away with a draw.

J. Timman-G. Kasparov



This is a fine example of a line-clearing sacrifice, which can be seen to best effect in the Kasparov-Yusupov game from the 1981 USSR Championship. As we can see from a number of Kasparov games in the King's Indian, material is not always a relevant factor in determining the outcome of the game (see especially Timman-Kasparov and Kavalek-Kasparov from Bugojno 1982 - Chapter 17).

18 ed cd

19 ♜xd5

An error. Both players had evidently miscalculated in the heat of the battle, as the open line after 19 cd is not really dangerous. If Timman had continued in that way Kasparov would have tried 19 ... ♙a8 20 ♔a5 e4, but it is doubtful that Black has sufficient compensation.

19 ... ♙xd5

20 ♖xd5 ♔e6

21 ♔a7 ♜a8

Both players had calculated this far. Gary was hoping for 22 ♖c7, after which he would emerge with a substantial advantage following 22 ... ♔xc4+! 23 ♙xc4 ♜xa7 24 ♙xa7 ♜xc7 25 b3 d5!. Timman saw this, and also noticed that Black would stand very well indeed after 22 ♖e7+ ♖f8 23 ♖xc8 ♜xa7 24 ♖xa7 ♔f6 25 ♙e2 e4!. Therefore he decided to repeat the position and agree to a draw.

22 ♔b7 ♜ab8

23 ♔a7 ♜a8

24 ♔b7 ♜ab8

½-½

In round 6 the usually very rational Ulf Andersson made a romantic sacrifice of the exchange on move 14 to prove once again his great tenacity by drawing on move 83.

Gary over-pressed his winning attack in round 8 against the sly former World Champion, Tigran Petrosian, and lost.

One of the great virtues of Black's Sicilian Scheveningen was shown when Efim Geller over-reacted against Gary in round 10 and was bested in a tactical

melee.

Among Gary's three short concluding draws was this last round game versus Karpov, included here to complete the record of their encounters:

**G.Kasparov-A.Karpov**  
**QGD, Orthodox D55**  
 1 d4 ♘f6 2 c4 e6 3 ♘f3 d5 4 ♘c3 ♙e7 5 ♙g5 h6 6 ♙xf6 ♙xf6 7 e3 0-0 8 ♖d2 ♘c6 9 cd ed 10 ♙e2 ♙f5 11 0-0 ♘e7 12 b4 c6 13 ♖fc1 a6 14 a4 ♖d6 15 ♖b2 ♖fe8 16 ♖b3 ♘g6 17 ♖a2 ♙e7 18 b5 ½-½

### Soviet Republics Teams 1981

This championship of teams from all the republics of the USSR augmented by sides from Moscow and Leningrad was staged in Moscow, May 16-30 1981. The teams of eight boards (plus reserves) were divided into two sections based on their 1979 results.

The top section results: Ukraine (Belyavsky . . .) 43-29, Moscow (Petrosian . . .) 42½, Georgia (Georgadze . . .) 40½, RSFSR (Spassky . . .) 40, Leningrad (Taimanov . . .) 37½, Latvia (Tal . . .) 37, Byelorussia (Kupreichik . . .) 34, Moldavia (Lutikov . . .) 31½, Estonia (Nei . . .) 30 and Uzbekistan (G.Agzamov . . .) 24.

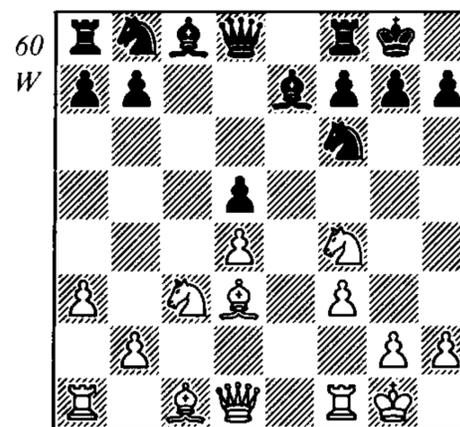
Azerbaidzhan played in the lower section, together with – an innovation – second teams from the giant RSFSR and from Moscow and Ukraine.

Gary, Azerbaidzhan's board one, had the best result on that board – 6½-2½. His details (not complete through an oversight – RGW):

K.Grigrorian (w)	Kazakhstan	2445	½.21
L.Yurtayev (b)	Kirgizia	2380	1.30
A.Kakagel'd'iyev (b)	Turkmenia	2370	½.24
S.Palatnik (b)	Ukraine 2	2480	1.41
A.Vaiser (w)	Tadzhikstan	2385	1.41
A.Ivanov (b)	Lithuania	2450	1.41
R.Vaganian (?)	Armenia	2565	?
Y.Razuvayev (?)	Moscow 2	2525	?
N.Rashkovsky (?)	RSFSR 2	2535	?

Section 2 results: RSFSR 2 49-23, Moscow 2 47½, Ukraine 2 42, Lithuania 40½, Armenia 39, Kazakhstan 38½, Azerbaidzhan 34, Kirgizia 25, Tadzhikstan 23½ and Turkmenia 21.

**G.Kasparov-L.Yurtayev**  
**Nimzo-Indian E48**  
 1 d4 ♘f6 2 c4 e6 3 ♘c3 ♙b4 4 e3 0-0 5 ♙d3 d5 6 cd ed 7 ♘ge2 ♘bd7 8 0-0 c6 (8 ... ♖e8!) 9 f3 c5 10 a3 cd 11 ed ♙e7 12 ♘f4 ♘b8 (60)



13 g4! ♙d6 14 ♖h1 ♖e8 15 g5 ♙xf4 16 ♙xf4 ♘h5 17 ♙xb8 ♖xb8 18 f4 g6 19 ♖f3 b6 20 f5 ♖b7 21 f6 ♙e6 22 ♖ae1 ♖d6 23 ♖e5 ♖d8 24 ♖e3 b5 25 ♙e2 b4 26 ab ♖xb4 27 ♙xh5 gh 28 g6! hg 29 ♖xe6 fe 30 ♖h6 ♖b7 and, without waiting for White's reply, 1:0.

### A DIALOGUE

In the next game Kasparov (K) and Vaiser (V) both provide a commentary to their theoretical battle on the merits of one of the sharpest variations of the King's Indian Defence.

**A.Vaiser-G.Kasparov**  
**King's Indian Defence E77**

V: A meeting with such a sharp chessplayer as Kasparov is a major event in the life of a master, and therefore I prepared for this game especially carefully. It was quite a temptation to try to beat a player who has one of the highest

ratings in the world, but above all I wanted to play interesting, fighting chess. To what extent I succeeded must be judged by the reader.

1	d4	♘f6
2	c4	g6
3	♘c3	♙g7
4	e4	d6
5	f4	0-0
6	♘f3	c5
7	d5	e6

V: This variation has served me well for 14 years. A sharp and little-investigated position arises which promises a tense struggle. I rather expected Kasparov to play 7 ... b5 here, as he has in the past.

8	♙e2	ed
---	-----	----

K: These well-known moves, played quickly by the combatants, require little comment. As a matter of fact, three years ago at the Qualifying tournament for the USSR Championship (Daugavpils), Vaiser and I played a blitz match. Every time I played Black we reached this position and Vaiser continued 9 cd. The only thing I remember about these games is the lamentable result of the opening. Three years had passed and I was well equipped to meet this furious attack, but an unpleasant surprise lay ahead . . .

9	e5!
---	-----

K: The exclamation sign is based on psychological considerations. My opponent knew that of the three principal continuations, 9 ed, 9 cd and 9 e5, the third would come as the greatest surprise. Now I was improvising.

V: The text has a major drawback in that it allows Black to practically force a draw if he so chooses, as happened in the game Vaiser-Petrushin, Dnepropetrovsk 1968: 9 ... de 10 fe ♘g4 11 ♙g5 f6 12 ef ♙xf6 13 ♖xd5+ ♖xd5 14 ♘xd5 ♙xg5 15 ♘xg5 ♘c6! 16 ♘c7 ♖b8 17 ♘ge6 ♙xe6 18 ♘xe6 ♖fe8 19 ♙xg4 ♘d4 20 0-0-0 =.

In my encounter with Kasparov, however, I had no fears of Black wishing to enter a drawn endgame. There was another advantage to 9 e5: in recent years I have played exclusively 9 cd, and to some extent this would nullify the opening preparation of my opponent.

9 ... ♘g4?!

K: This move is well-regarded by theory, which considers it the best response to White's impudent 9th move. One of the reasons for this evaluation is the variation 10 h3? d4 11 ♘e4 ♘xe5! 12 fe de and Black's pawn mass in the centre gives him the better chances, Bellon-Barczay, 17th Olympiad. White has a very strong continuation at his disposal, however, and this renders the evaluation of 9 ... ♘g4 a bit optimistic.

V: Black is adrift in a sea where many nets have been set. If not 9 ... de, then better 9 ... ♘fd7 10 cd de 11 0-0 ef 12 ♙xf4 ♘f6 13 ♖d2 ♙g4 with a complicated struggle, Nei-Polugayevsky, 1966.

10 cd de  
11 h3 e4  
12 hg

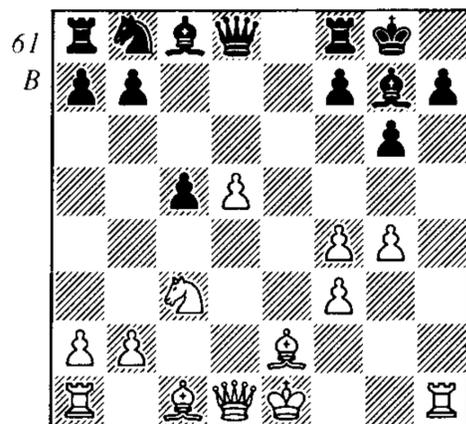
K: Isn't it strange that this

natural capture is ignored by ECO, which gives only 12 ♘xe4 ♘f6 with a good game for Black.

V: On 12 ♘xe4 Black can try 12 ... ♖e8, in addition to the simple 12 ... ♘f6.

12 ... ef  
13 gf (61)

V: In the game Vaiser-A.Shashin, Odessa 1977, complications arose after 13 ♙xf3 ♘d7 14 ♘f2 ♘f6 15 ♙e3 b6 16 ♖h2 ♖d7 17 ♖h4 ♙b7 18 ♖h1 ♖fe8 19 g5 ♖xe3. Although White did win, I was not satisfied with the result of the opening. Analysis showed that more decisive action was required. It was necessary to head straight for the black king, without concern for material.



K: Here I thought for a long time. Even before 9 ... ♘g4 it seemed to me that White would have no significant threats along the h-file, and that the hopeless position of the white king would give Black good counter-chances. But with the position now at hand, it became clear that matters were not so simple: problems arose one after the other, reaching Everest-like proportions, which could not

be dealt with in the time allocated. Black's chief woe is his lack of useful squares for the development of his pieces on the queen-side. It is possible that my experience at the board influences my pessimistic evaluation, but now I would prefer to play the White side of the position.

13 ... ♖e8

K: If I tried to prevent the advance f4-f5 by 13 ... f5, then the a2-g8 diagonal would be weakened, and that could prove the road to Black's destruction in the near future.

14 f5!

K: Now the bishop will be developed at h6 where it will disturb the only defender of the black king, which is also Black's only active piece. The variations 14 ... gf 15 ♙h6 ♙xh6 16 ♖xh6 ♖g5 17 ♖d2! ♖xd2+ 18 ♘xd2 fg 19 ♘e4 ♘d7 20 ♖ah1 and 14 ... ♘d7 15 ♙h6 ♙d4 16 ♖d2 intending 0-0-0 did not give cause for optimism, so I decided to train my sights on the b2 pawn, in order to somehow whip up a real will to attack.

14 ... ♖b6?

K: This move does not solve the problems of development. I should have tried to exploit the pin on the e-file by 14 ... b6!? Then the immediate 15 ♙h6? would have run into 15 ... ♙xc3+ 16 bc ♙a6, while after 15 ♘e4 gf 16 gf ♙xf5 17 ♙g5 ♖d7! 18 ♘f6+ ♙xf6 19 ♙xf6 ♖d6 Black takes over the initiative, notwithstanding the fact that his "King's Indian" bishop is

gone, having been "replaced" by the light-squared bishop! Therefore White would have had to take time out for a prophylactic move such as 15 ♘f1, although even here 15 ... ♙a6 would have given Black reasonable counterchances.

V: The trap 14 ... ♙d7 (with the idea of 15 ♙h6? ♙xc3+! 16 bc ♙b5 17 ♖h2 ♙xe2 18 ♖xe2 ♖h4+ 19 ♘f1 ♖xe2 20 ♖xe2 ♖xh6) is easily neutralised by 15 ♖c2, but 14 ... b6, with similar ideas, made sense.

15 ♙h6!

K: White pays no attention to the "mosquito bites" of his opponent and carries on with his general plan.

V: 15 ♖c2 would have been more peaceful, though it would have taken a tempo off the attack. Its main advantage is that White would not be burning his bridges, for example: 15 ... c4, putting an obstacle in the way of 16 ♙h6, might lead to 16 ♙g5 ♘a6 17 0-0-0 ♘b4 18 ♖d2, where Black has some play, but White's threats are the more dangerous.

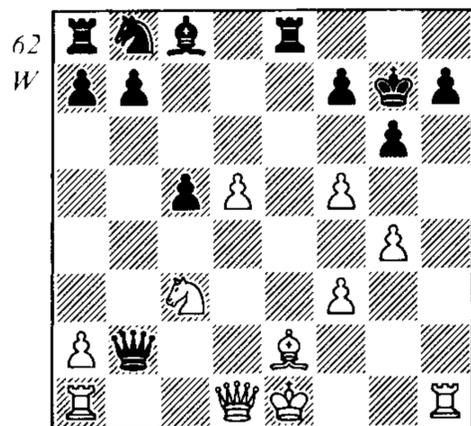
15 ... ♖xb2

K: I recognised the danger facing the Black position, but decided to be consistent and took the pawn. Perhaps it will turn out all right ...

V: Perhaps it wasn't so dangerous to play 15 ... ♙xh6 16 ♖xh6 and then either 16 ... ♖xb2 or 16 ... c4.

16 ♙xg7 ♘xg7 (62)

K: The abundance of White's attacking possibilities is noticeable at first glance, but I comforted



myself with the thought that not just any move would win. In order to feel the critical moment and find that single move it would be necessary for my opponent ... not to lose his head.

V: The culmination of the battle. White has a choice between 17  $\text{d}e4$ , 17  $\text{c}c1$  and 17  $f6+$ . The continuation 17  $\text{d}e4$  is immediately refuted by 17 ...  $gf$  18  $gf$   $\text{xf}5$  and the bishop joins in the defence of the exposed king.

It seemed to me that 17  $\text{c}c1$  was not sufficiently forcing. Detailed analysis, however, showed that in this case there would arise very difficult problems for Black:

I. 17 ...  $\text{g}g8$  18  $\text{c}c2$   $\text{b}b6$  19  $\text{d}d2$   $\text{d}d7$  (or 19 ...  $\text{f}f6$  20  $\text{d}e4$   $\text{e}e5$  21  $\text{h}h6$   $\text{g}g7$  22  $\text{x}xh7!$ +) 20  $\text{h}h6$   $\text{f}f8$  21  $\text{d}e4$   $f6$  22  $fg$   $hg$  23  $g5!$   $fg$  24  $\text{h}h8+$   $\text{f}f7$  25  $d6!$  with victory, and no better is 18 ...  $\text{b}b4$  19  $\text{c}c1$   $\text{d}d4$  20  $\text{b}b5!$   $\text{e}e5$  21  $\text{h}h6$   $\text{a}a6$  22  $\text{x}xh7+$   $\text{f}f8$  23  $\text{h}h8+$   $\text{x}xh8$  24  $\text{x}xh8+$   $\text{e}e7$  25  $f6+$   $\text{d}d8$  26  $\text{x}xe8+$   $\text{e}e8$  27  $\text{d}d6+$   $\text{d}d7$  28  $\text{d}d7$   $\text{e}e8$  29  $\text{d}d6+$   $\text{d}d7$  30  $f7$   $\text{e}e7$  31  $\text{a}a6$ ;

II 17 ...  $\text{d}d7$  18  $\text{c}c2$   $\text{b}b6$  19  $\text{d}d2$   $gf$  (or 19 ...  $\text{h}h8$  20  $\text{h}h6+$

$\text{g}g8$  21  $g5!$ ) 20  $d6!$   $\text{e}e6$  21  $gf$   $\text{x}xd6$  22  $\text{g}g5+$   $\text{f}f8$  23  $\text{x}xh7$  and mate is not far off;

III 17 ...  $gf$  18  $\text{c}c2$   $\text{b}b6$  (After 18 ...  $\text{b}b4$  19  $\text{c}c1$   $f4$  20  $\text{e}e1$  White's threats are very strong.) 19  $d6!$ . It is important to cut the black queen off from the ruins of the king-side.

Possible continuations are:

a) 19 ...  $\text{e}e6$  20  $\text{d}d5!$   $\text{x}xd6$  (20 ...  $\text{a}a5+$  21  $\text{e}e1$   $fg$  doesn't work because of 22  $\text{a}a1+$   $f6$  23  $\text{c}c1$ .) 21  $gf$   $\text{h}h6$  (21 ...  $\text{e}e8$  22  $f6!$   $\text{e}e8$  23  $\text{d}d3$   $\text{g}g3+$  24  $\text{d}d1$   $\text{h}h3$  loses to 25  $f4$ . Just as bad is 21 ...  $\text{e}e5$  22  $f6+$   $\text{e}e8$  23  $\text{d}d7!$   $\text{x}xd1+$  24  $\text{e}e1$   $\text{d}d7$  25  $\text{x}xh7+$   $\text{e}e7$  26  $\text{d}d3+$   $\text{e}e6$  27  $f4$   $\text{h}h5$  28  $\text{d}d8$  mate.) 22  $\text{a}a1+$   $f6$  23  $\text{g}g1+$   $\text{f}f8$  24  $\text{c}c1!$  with dangerous threats;

b) 19 ...  $fg?$ ! 20  $\text{d}d2$   $\text{e}e5$  21  $\text{h}h6+$   $\text{g}g8$  22  $\text{d}d5$   $\text{a}a5+$  (or 22 ...  $\text{b}b1+$  23  $\text{e}e2$   $\text{x}xc2$  24  $\text{d}d6+$   $\text{e}e8$  25  $\text{d}d8$ ) 23  $\text{e}e1$   $\text{d}d7$  24  $\text{c}c4!$   $\text{d}d8$  25  $\text{x}xg4+$   $\text{g}g6$  26  $\text{d}d6+$   $\text{e}e8$  27  $\text{x}xf8+$   $\text{x}xf8$  28  $\text{x}xg6$  with a beautiful mate;

c) 19 ...  $\text{d}d8$  20  $\text{d}d2$   $\text{e}e6$  21  $gf!$   $\text{x}xd6$  22  $\text{f}f4!$  and the attack must bring success.

So White was captivated by the third possibility. ...

17  $f6+$ ?

K: Well, here the pace picked up ... White couldn't hold himself back from storming the walls of the king's fortress and sends in a single column of attack. The impudent infantry cannot be captured: 17 ...  $\text{e}e6$  18  $\text{d}e4+$   $\text{e}e7$  19  $\text{b}b1$   $\text{e}e5$  20  $\text{d}d2$   $h5$  21  $gh$  and the retribution for the escapades

of the queen is inevitable. Leaving the pawn on  $f6$  seems to be even more horrible, but Black has no choice!

One does not like to consider a modest move such as 17  $\text{c}c1!$ , but it is just this quiet move which gives White an apparently unstoppable attack. The principal threats are 18  $\text{c}c2$  and  $\text{d}d2$ , or even sometimes 18  $\text{a}a1$ . Thus, by "hastening slowly", White would reach the goal most quickly, but Vaiser rushed ...

V: It seemed to me that Black had to take the pawn, after which White would gain the advantage. (see analysis above.) After 21 ...  $\text{h}h8$  22  $h6$  is good.

17 ...  $\text{g}g8!$

K: Now all that remains for the white army is the decisive sprint to the finish, but at this moment I intuitively felt that it would be wrong to look to the rear, and I began to glance at the white king, which was stuck in the centre.

V: The retreat of the king struck me as bad because of the next move, which I thought would force Black into an endgame which is favourable for White.

18  $\text{c}c1!$

K: It is impossible to decide the game by a frontal attack, for example 18  $\text{d}e4$   $\text{d}d7$  (18 ...  $\text{g}g4?$  19  $\text{b}b1$   $\text{e}e5$  20  $\text{d}d2$   $\text{d}d7$  21  $\text{h}h6$   $\text{d}d6$  22  $\text{d}d6+$   $\text{x}xf6$  23  $\text{x}xh7+$   $\text{f}f8$  24  $\text{h}h8+$  with an extra piece) 19  $\text{b}b1$   $\text{e}e5$  20  $\text{d}d2$  (20  $g5$   $\text{d}d8$  and the white pawns effectively block the way to the black king!) 20 ...  $\text{d}d6$  21  $\text{h}h6$

$b6!$  22  $g5$  (22  $\text{d}d6$   $\text{x}xf6+$   $\text{x}xf6$  23  $\text{x}xh7+$   $\text{f}f8$  24  $\text{h}h8+$   $\text{x}xh8$  25  $\text{x}xh8+$   $\text{e}e7$  26  $d6+$   $\text{d}d8$ ) 22  $\text{d}d6$  23  $\text{x}xh7+$   $\text{f}f8$  24  $fe$   $\text{d}d7$  and White's attack is exhausted.

Vaiser proposes an endgame, where his opponent's lag in development and the strong  $Pf6$  would be factors operating in White's favour. But has he got a surprise coming!

18 ...  $\text{b}b4!$

K: This seems suicidal, since the entrance of the queen on  $h6$  creates two deadly threats. Black, however, would repulse them with the help of his own queen: 19  $\text{h}h6?$   $\text{x}xc3+$  20  $\text{e}e2$   $\text{d}d4+$  21  $\text{g}g3$   $\text{e}e5+$  22  $f4$   $\text{x}xf6$ .

There would have been little sense in the exchange sacrifice 18 ...  $\text{x}xe2+$ ? 19  $\text{d}d6$   $\text{x}xf6$ , when White would clearly have the better chances after 20  $\text{c}c3!$

V: I did not even look at the retreat of the queen. The  $Pf6$ , the semi-open  $h$ -file, the queen, which prepares to enter via  $h6$ , the uncoordination of Black's pieces, the fact that it is White's move — how is it possible not to find a mate?!

19  $\text{e}e1!$

K: White should have regrouped and, putting aside his ambitious thoughts, come to terms with the levelling of chances. To this end he should have played 19  $\text{d}d2!$   $\text{d}d7$  20  $\text{b}b1$   $\text{d}d4$  21  $\text{x}xd4$   $cd$  22  $\text{d}e4$   $d3!$  23  $\text{d}d3$   $\text{d}d6$  24  $\text{e}e2$  with a probable draw (24 ...  $\text{d}d5?$  25  $\text{b}b5!$ ).

By continuing his quest for the *Firebird*, White plays into Black's hands.

V: Of course I didn't want to go into an endgame a pawn down, but there was some hope for salvation after 19 ♖b1 ♗d4 20 ♘e4 ♘d7 21 ♗h6 ♘xf6 22 ♖d1 ♗e5 23 g5 ♘xe4 24 ♗xh7+ ♘f8 25 ♗h8+ ♗xh8 26 ♖xh8+ ♘e7 27 ♖xe8+ ♘xe8 28 fe. It is difficult to give an evaluation of the position which arises after 19 ♗d2 ♗d4 20 ♗xd4 cd 21 ♘b5.

In retreating the knight, White was full of radiant hope, all the more because Black had just 11 minutes left on his clock for the next 25 moves. If only he could have foreseen the brilliant reply to his 20th move!

19 ... ♘d7  
20 ♘b5

K: It looks pretty convincing — there seems no way to keep the queen from reaching its coveted square. Actually Black doesn't even try to protect his king, but with his next move creates the terrible threat of ... ♖e3, going over to the counter-attack.

V: In the light of dispelled illusions, shattered by Black's reply, 20 g5 was essential, with possible resistance.

20 ... ♗d4!  
21 ♘g2

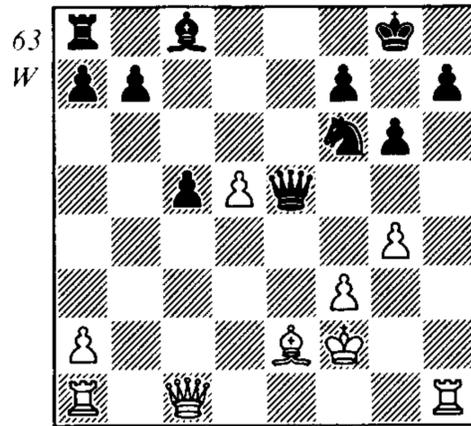
K: The direct 21 ♗h6 fails to the crushing retort 21 ... ♘xf6 22 ♘xe8 ♗xc3 23 ♘g2 ♘xg4! 24 ♘xf7+ ♘xf7 25 fg ♖e8, and White can do nothing against the united strength of Black's pieces.

21 ... ♖e3!

K: Much stronger than the "greedy" 21 ... ♗xf6, which would

give White considerable counter-play after 22 ♗h6 ♗g7 23 ♘e4!, despite being two pawns down.

22 ♘e2 ♗e5  
23 ♘f2 ♖xe2+  
24 ♘xe2 ♘xf6 (63)

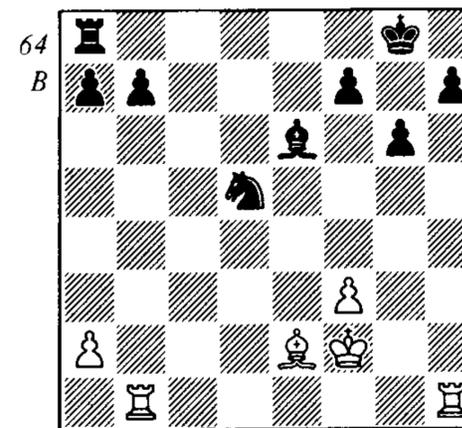


K: Now one can sum up the results of White's "blitzkrieg". His attack is exhausted, and the extra exchange hardly carries any importance. Black has two pawns for it, and the open position of the white king gives rise to many tactical operations. Thus, for example, after 25 ♖b1 the bishop sacrifice will give Black an unstoppable attack: 25 ... ♘xg4! 26 fg ♘e4+ 27 ♘e1 ♗g3+ 28 ♘d1 ♖e8! (29 ♘b5 ♗f3+! 30 ♘c2 ♗c3+ or 29 ♖b3 ♘f2+ 30 ♘e1 ♗g2!).

In avoiding the worst, White heads for an endgame, but Black manages to win yet another pawn, after which his advantage is beyond doubt. It should be noted that we were both in time trouble at this point.

25 ♗xc5 ♘xg4  
26 ♗e3  
(Not 26 fg?? ♘e4+ — ed.)  
26 ... ♗xe3+

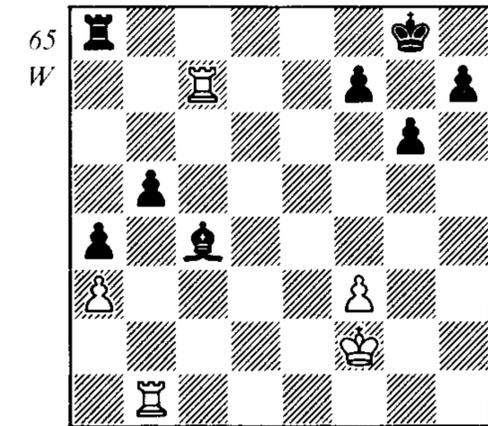
27 ♘xe3 ♘xd5+  
28 ♘f2 ♘e6  
29 ♖ab1 (64)



K: Now Black manages to trade the knight for the bishop and White's drawing chances are minimal. 29 ♘c4! would have given more chances: 29 ... ♖c8 30 ♘b3! (30 ♖ac1? ♘f4!). In this case I intended to continue 30 ... ♘g7 31 ♖ac1 (Nothing changes after 31 ♖hd1 ♖c5!) 31 ... ♖xc1 32 ♖xc1 ♘f6, centralising the king and retaining good chances for success.

29 ... b6  
30 ♖bc1 ♘f4  
31 a3 ♘xe2  
32 ♘xe2 b5  
33 ♖c7 a5  
34 ♖b1 ♘c4+  
35 ♘f2 a4! (65)

K: Such an antipositional pawn structure is justified, since supported by the pawn the bishop is no less strong than the rook.



36 ♖e1 ♖d8  
37 ♖e3 ♖d2+  
38 ♘g3 ♘g7  
39 f4 ♖b2  
40 ♖c5 h5

K: More precise would have been 40 ... ♖b3. Here the game was adjourned, but White, having sealed 41 ♘h4, resigned before resumption. One could argue with this, but Black does have a clear path to victory. His bishop will retreat to e6, after which he will push the b-pawn, eventually exchanging a pair of pawns on the king-side. The three passed pawns will then decide the contest.

Another, more technical, method is connected with the exploitation of the weak white pawns: 41 ... ♖b3 42 ♖g3 ♖b1! 43 ♖e3 ♖g1 44 ♖g5 (44 ♖g3 ♖h1+ 45 ♖h3 ♖f1) 44 ... ♖h1+ 45 ♘g3 f5!, cutting off the rook from the queen-side. The choice between these two plans is purely a matter of taste!

**14****AGE  
18**

## Graz Teams

Rating 1.7.81: Kasparov 2630 (Karpov 2700)

The strong USSR under 26 team headed by Kasparov, Psakhis, Yusupov, Dolmatov, coasted to a comfortable victory in the third biennial World Championship event. Gary scored the absolutely best individual performance with +8=2-0 (90%);

Psakhis 6½-2½, Yusupov 6-3, Dolmatov 4½-2½, Kochiev 1½-1½ and Vladimirov 5-1.

Final positions: USSR 32½/44, England 30½, Hungary 28½, USA 26½, France 24½, Israel 24½, Switzerland 24, Yugoslavia 24, Austria I 24, West Germany 24, Poland 24 ... 34 countries. Teams of four plus two reserves contested the eleven round Swiss system tournament in the Austrian town of Graz, 17-29.8.1981.

Gary's schedule:

Round 1:	A.Dür	b	OST	2355	1
2:	Z.Klarić	w	JUG	2440	1
3:	R.Morrison	b	CAN	2380	1
4:	B.Kouatly	b	FRA	2435	½
5:	J.Speelman	w	ENG	2550	1
6:	J.Fedorowicz	b	USA	2455	1
7:	A.Groszpeter	b	HUN	2475	½
8:	H.Schüssler	w	SVE	2485	1
9:	J.van der Wiel	b	NDL	2470	1
10:	J.Sunye-Neto	w	BRS	2475	1
11:	-	-	-	-	-

Eric Schiller writes – “It was at this event that I became aware of one of Garik’s superstitions. Like Samson, he seems to think that shaving may bring bad results, and therefore after his draw with Kouatly (for which he was clean shaven), he began to assume a more bohemian visage. Then he started winning again, finishing the tournament with a stunning 90% score against a field which was of good international calibre. The two most impressive games were against Speelman and Fedorowicz. In the Fedorowicz game he revealed an essential element of his style. As John fell deeper into time pressure, and his pieces began to wander to the queenside, Garik decided to ‘worry’ him a bit on the clock. The tactic succeeded admirably.

G.Kasparov-J.Fedorowicz

Queen’s Indian Defence E12  
1 d4 ♘f6 2 c4 e6 3 ♘f3 b6 4 a3 c5 5 d5 ♙a6 6 ♖c2 ed

The width, depth and grandeur of Gary’s opening ideas is well illustrated in his round 9 game against John van der Wiel (Black) which went 6 ... ♖e7?! 7 ♙g5 ed 8 ♘c3! ♙xc4 9 e4!! h6! (If 9 ... ♙xf1 10 ♘xd5!) 10 ♙xf6 ♖xf6 11 ed (11 11 ... ♙xf1 12 ♘xf1 with White having a clear lead in development and Black’s king *dangerously uncastled*, e.g. 12 ... ♙e7 13 ♘b5 or 12 ... d6 13 ♖a4+.

7 cd g6

Black adopts one of the sharpest continuations in reponse to the Petrosian System.

8 ♘c3 ♙g7

9 g3 0-0 10 ♙g2 d6 11 0-0 ♖e8  
12 ♖e1 ♖c7

A new idea. It turns out that Fedorowicz had already played this move in the 1981 US Championship but I wasn’t aware of this. An important point is that, after an eventual ... ♘bd7, Black will not aim to exchange via ♘d7-e5xf3, but will use that piece for

queenside operations. Usually the queen is developed on e7, where it only gets in the way after White sets up with e2-e4, h2-h3, ♙f4.

13 ♙f4

Perhaps it would have made sense to follow the standard plan here and play e2-e4 and h2-h3, but it seemed to me that I should try to make use of the position of the black queen. Now normal development is rendered more difficult, since 13 ... ♘bd7 will be answered by the unpleasant 14 ♖a4.

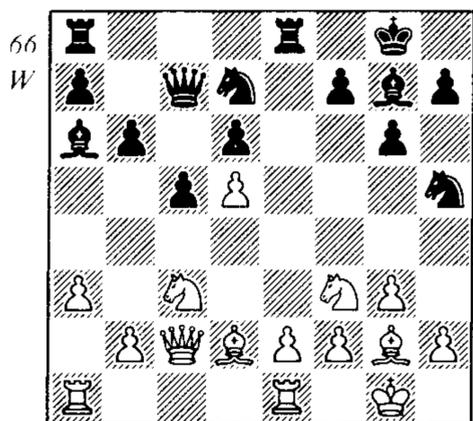
13 ... ♘h5

Jumping to the edge of the board doesn’t look very pretty, but now it is quite difficult for White to break in the centre with e2-e4-e5, and Black has real counterplay coming on the queenside with c5-c4, ♘b8-d7-c5, or by ♙b7, a7-a6 and b6-b5.

14 ♙d2 ♘d7 (66)

Now White must formulate a concrete plan of campaign for the present battle. 15 a4 is the typical manoeuvre in such positions, holding up the opponent’s attack to a certain extent, but after 15 ... c4 there is no clear way of

developing White's initiative.



15 ♖a4!?

After a bit of soul-searching White decides to carry out an original plan, which cannot be said to have arisen logically from the proceeding play.

15 ... ♗b7

16 ♖h4

Such a transfer of the queen is usually connected with an attack on the king, but here no such attack is included in the prognosis, as, given the scattering of pieces all over the board, she will be unable to move forward, or so it seems. The basic idea of the manoeuvre is to strengthen the attack on the queen-side. Black will have to send a number of pieces there, after which there may arise an opportunity to attack the black king.

16 ... a6

17 ♜ac1 b5

18 b4

The point of White's plan - in this way he jams his opponent's operation.

18 ... ♖d8

Obviously not 18 ... cb 19 ♗xb5! ±. If 18 ... ♗b6 19 g4 ♗f6

20 e4 ♗c4 21 ♗g5 or 21 ♗h6 I would get what I am after: Black has a big advantage on the queen-side, but White plays against the king. The situation is sharp and completely unclear. It seems that Fedorowicz did not like the queen sitting on h4, and he directly tries to drive it away. There arises forced play, by no means bad for Black, but requiring from him great precision.

19 ♗g5

On 19 ♗e4 he had prepared not 19 ... ♖xh4? 20 ♗xh4, but 19 ... ♜xe4! 20 ♖xe4 ♗hf6 intending ... ♗xd5 with more than sufficient compensation for the exchange.

19 ... ♗f6

19 ... ♗f6 doesn't work because of 20 ♗xf6, and if 20 ... ♖xf6, then 21 ♗e4! is quite strong, while on 20 ... ♗hxf6, then White's plan is fully justified: after 21 e4 it will be difficult for Black to defend his king.

20 ♗d2 f5

In such a way the e4 square is brought under control and the ♗h5 is marked for central activity.

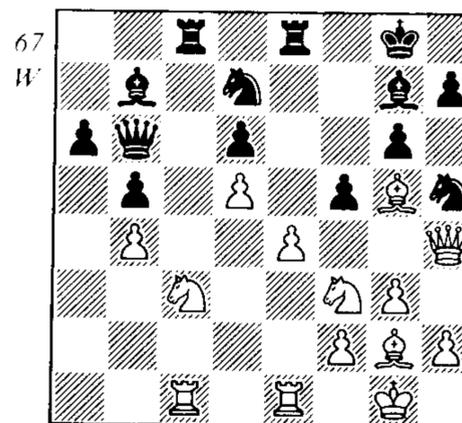
21 ♗g5 ♖b6?

Correct was 21 ... ♗f6!, maintaining approximate equality, for example 22 e4 cb 23 ab ♜c8 or 22 ♗xf6 ♖xf6. The weakness of the e6 square cannot be exploited by White.

22 e4 cb

Even in the case of 22 ... h6 23 ♗d2 (23 ef!?) 23 ... ♗f6 24 ♖h3 Black's defence starts to show cracks.

23 ab ♜ac8 (67)



The critical position. Both sides have achieved what they have been striving towards, maximally activating "their own" areas of the board. At this moment the exposed position of the ♗c3 and the weakness of the centre worried me, so I decided to repeat moves:

24 ♗e3 ♖d8

25 ♗g5 ♖b6?

This move was made quickly, and it was clear that my opponent had no objection to a draw. The correct move, as before, was 25 ... ♗f6, but it must be said that it was quite difficult to anticipate the amazing events which were to follow. Contemplating the position, I detected that there were some hidden combinational possibilities.

26 ef!

A paradoxical move: sacrificing a piece, White will not obtain any immediate gain. But there are all sorts of little things amiss in Black's position - the position of his queen, the ♗b7 and the ♗h5, which weaken the king's protective cover. The onslaught of the superior forces of his opponent turns out to be unstoppable. (tr. note - it ought to be mentioned that Fedorowicz

was drifting into serious time trouble, and that this factor played a rôle in the decision to sacrifice.)

26 ... ♜xe1+

27 ♜xe1 ♗xc3

It is understandable that he did not choose 27 ... ♜xc3, as White would have a decisive advantage after 28 ♗d8 ♗f6 29 ♜e8+ ♗f7 30 ♜e7+ ♗g8 31 ♜xd7.

28 ♜e7 ♜c4

It is difficult to find a defence here. The natural retreat of the knight to f8 or f6, for example, runs into 29 ♗e3!, and the black queen is trapped - 29 ... ♖d8 30 ♜xb7, of course, not counting. The attempt to counter-attack with 28 ... ♗f6 29 ♜xd7 ♜c2 is parried by 30 g4! (defending the f2 point) and on 29 ... ♜c1+ the easiest solution is 30 ♗xc1 ♗xh4 31 ♗e3, recovering the queen.

29 ♖h3!

A simple and strong answer: the queen lies in ambush. Her transfer from the queen-side has proved most successful!

29 ... ♗c8

Once again on the retreat of the knight from d7, ♗e3 will be decisive.

30 fg ♗df6

30 ... hg 31 ♖e6+ leads to an immediate rout.

31 ♗xf6 ♗xf6

32 gh+ ♗f8

On 32 ... ♗h8 33 ♖h6 would have been possible, as if 33 ... ♖xf2+, then 34 ♗h1. Actually, I intended to reply 33 ♗h4, also with an inescapable, but more effective, mate: 33 ... ♜xh4 34

♖xc8+ or 33 ... ♕xh3 34 ♖g6 mate.

33 h8♖+ ♔xe7

34 ♖g7+ 1:0

Black resigned because two queens will easily take care of his king.

**J. Speelman-G. Kasparov**

**English**

**A30**

1 ♖f3 ♖f6 2 c4 c5 3 ♖c3 e6 4 g3 b6

5 ♕g2 ♕b7

6 0-0 ♕e7

A popular set-up. Black waits for d2-d4, when he will exchange pawns and advance his other pawns to the third rank (... d6 and ... a6), the queen's knight going to d7. White chooses a less committal system.

7 b3 0-0

8 ♕b2 d6

More elastic than 8 ... d5, on which White obtains a comfortable formation for his pieces after 9 e3.

9 e3 ♖bd7

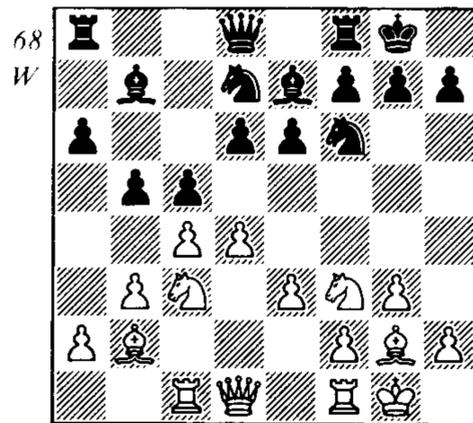
10 d4 a6

11 ♖c1

Smyslov, at the match tournament of select teams in Moscow, 1981, and Smejkal, at the Moscow International, 1981, both played 11 ♖e2 against me and after 11 ... ♖e4 there is approximate equality. The move selected by the English chessplayer is less effective, since it allows Black an interesting break out.

11 ... b5! (68)

At first glance White can win a pawn by 12 dc ♖xc5 13 cb ab 14 ♖xb5 intending 14 ... ♖xa2 15 ♕xf6, which would seem to force



15 ... gf. But the bold 15 ... ♕xf6! turns the evaluation of the position in Black's favour after: 16 ♖xd6 ♖xb3 17 ♖cd1 ♖xd6 18 ♖xd6 ♕xf3 19 ♕xf3 ♖d2 or 16 ♖xd6 ♕a6 17 ♖xc5 ♕e2! 18 ♖b1 4 ♖b2 with an extra exchange. An amusing combination: although the position is almost symmetrical Black finds a way to sharpen the struggle. If White does nothing then after b5xc4 and c5xd4 the slight weakness of the central White pawns will give Black a good game.

12 d5 ed

13 ♖xd5 ♖xd5

14 cd ♕f6!

The exchange of bishops will make it more difficult for White to achieve the break e4-e5, and also facilitates queen-side play.

15 ♕xf6 ♖xf6

The advantages of this move are obvious – the knight puts pressure on the centre. The drawback is equally clear – White will prepare the break e4-e5, and in this case the knight would be better off on d7, where it might be able to swing over to the queen-side. 15 ... ♖xf6 was preferable. The queen would sit nicely on the long diagonal,

keeping the possibility of supporting the pawn advances a6-a5, b5-b4 and a5-a4.

16 ♖h4 a5

17 e4 ♖e8

18 ♖e1 g6

The direct 18 ... a4 fails to 19 e5! ♖xe5 20 ♖xe5 de 21 ♖xc5 with advantage. On 21 ... e4, for example, there is the important resource 22 ♖f5! and the pawn on d5 cannot be captured. Black deprives his opponent of the chance to put his knight into the game via f5.

19 ♖d2 b4

Here 19 ... a4 is bad because of 20 b4.

20 a3

A natural development of events would have been 20 f4 ♖d7 21 ♖cd1 a4 22 ♖f3 ab 23 ab ♖b6 or 23 ... ♖a3 with a double-edged game. My opponent makes a controversial decision: to restrain Black's activity, he advances his pawn to an area of the board where his opponent is stronger.

20 ... ba

21 ♖a1 ♖e7!

Now on 22 ♖xa3 there follows 22 ... ♖xd5. The pawn on a3 may be weak, but it is a passed pawn nonetheless. Of course if one is to speak seriously about its promotion to a queen, well, this is not really a threat. Still, in several variations this pawn, by staying alive, can become quite dangerous. For example: 22 e5 is refuted by 22 ... a4! 23 ef ♖xe1+, then ab and a2.

22 h3

Preparing 23 ♖e3 intending

♖xa3. White stops ... ♖g4 and makes luft for the king at h2.

22 ... ♖e5

This threatens 23 ... ♖b2, but the main idea is contained in Black's next move. White has to take the pawn, and does so with pleasure, since with the queen on e5 23 ... ♖xd5 is weak because of the zwischenzug 24 ♖f3 and then 25 ed with an extra piece.

23 ♖xa3 ♖d4!

24 ♖xd4 cd

Another "passer", now on the d-file! True, it is a bit weak, but all the same it does cause disorganization in the White ranks. It is also important that it is difficult for White to get his bishop and knight into the game, since they are paralyzed by the black pressure on the centre.

25 ♖a4

With a simple point: 26 ... ♕xd5 27 ♖xd4 ♖ab8 28 ♖a1. More hopeful was 25 ♖d1 ♖xe4 26 ♖xd4 ♖c5 27 b4 ab 28 ♖xa8 ♖xa8 29 ♖xb4. Black would have the advantage after 29 ... ♖f8 due to the weakness of the pawn on d5, but there would be very good chances for a draw.

25 ... d3

26 ♖d1

It would seem that 26 ♖d4 ♕xd5 27 ♖xd3 leads to a position from the previous note, but the rook is not on d4. After 27 ... ♖ab8 28 ♖a1 ♕xb3 29 ♖xa5 ♖xe4 30 ♕xe4 ♖xe4 where the recovery of the pawn involves risk: 31 ♖xd6 ♕e6! 32 ♖g2 ♖e2 33 ♖a3 ♖bb2 34 ♖f3 h5, and despite

the material equality, it is by no means easy to hold the draw. It is possible that White may retain reasonable defensive chances without 30 ♖xe4.

26 ... ♗d7!

The d-pawn lives! 27 ♖xd3 ♗c5!, so White's reply is forced.

27 b4 ab

28 ♖xb4 ♗c5 29 ♗f3 ♖a2 30 e5! de

31 ♖c1 ♖c2

The idea is to get into an endgame with a 4:3 pawn majority on one flank.

32 ♖xc2 dc

33 ♖c4 ♗b3 34 ♖xc2 ♖xd5 35

♖c7 e4 36 ♗e1 ♗d4

37 ♖d7

Cautious, but insufficient. With the rook on c7 it was necessary to play 37 ♗c2, not fearing 37 ... ♗f3+, since after 38 ♖xf3 ef 39 ♗e3 intending 40 g4 and then ♖h2-g3 White would easily achieve a draw.

37 ... ♖e5

38 ♗d3?

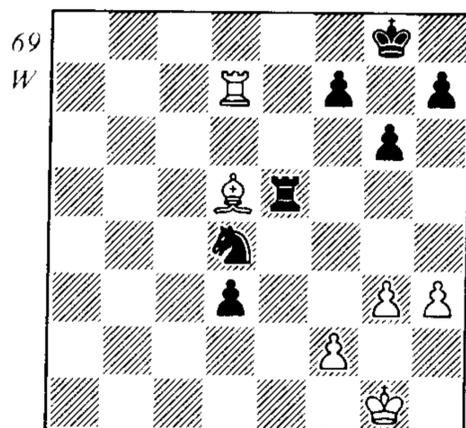
Even here it is not too late to return with 38 ♖c7.

38 ... ed

39 ♖xd5 (69)

39 ... ♗f8!

White was counting on 39 ... d2



40 ♖xf7+ and 41 ♖xd4. Now, however, on 40 ♖xf7 there follows 40 ♖e4! and the d-pawn can only be restrained at the cost of a piece.

40 ♖c4 d2

41 ♖xd4 ♖e1+

42 ♖g2 d1♔

43 ♖xd1 ♖xd1

The realisation of the extra exchange does not present any serious difficulty.

44 h4 ♖c1

45 ♖d5 ♖c5 46 ♖b3 ♗e7 47 ♖a2

h6 48 ♖b3 ♖c7 49 ♖a2 ♗d6 50

♗h3 ♗e5 51 ♗g4 ♖a7 52 ♖b3

♖b7 53 ♖d1 ♖b2 54 ♗f3 ♗d4 55

♖e2 ♖b3+ 56 ♗g2 ♗c3 57 ♖f3

♖b5 58 ♖c6 ♖c5 59 ♖e8 ♖c7 60

♗f1 ♗d2 61 ♖a4 ♖c1+ 62 ♗g2

♗e1 63 ♖b3 ♖c7 64 f4 ♗e2 65

♖d5 ♗e3 66 ♖a8 f6 67 ♗g1 ♖g7!

68 ♗g2 g5 69 hg hg 70 fg ♖xg5 0:1

**Eric Schiller further writes** – “Gary’s post-mortems, as is often the case with Gary, were filled not with concrete variations (as is often attributed to Fischer and Karpov), but with far more general reasoning. He seems less to work out all possible continuations than to evaluate the important positional aspects which may arise in the face of each different plan by his opponent. Only then are the concrete tactics worked out.

“Garik’s preparation just before the onset of the game is intense. Arriving early at the board he plunges into deep concentration, and

starts to get his juices flowing. The face which was calm and peaceful only moments before becomes creased with tension. Sitting down opposite him, one can literally feel the pressure. He is, quite simply, frightening to play against.

“Away from the board it is quite another manner, indeed. He enjoys blitz, although quickly bored when faced by ‘weak’ opposition. One evening he played a number of games against IM’s on our (USA) team, and won them all, save a loss to Gurevich in which he simply dropped a piece in a good position. The consensus among some of America’s finest blitz players (Fedorowicz, Gurevich, Benjamin, Kudrin) was that he is simply astounding. Gary told me that there is really only one interesting blitz opponent for him ... Karpov. I asked his opinion of Tal, and Gary indicated that he felt Tal was no longer likely to beat him. His confidence is immense, but never touches on arrogance. And he still worships at the shrine of Bobby Fischer, with whom the Soviets indicated there is still no comparison.

#### Gary – General Comments

Eric Schiller asking, “Why doesn’t Gary move to Moscow? He likes it in Baku and has strong roots in his native Azerbaidzhan. The weather is pleasant and the ‘atmosphere’ cleaner. He likes to stroll and the open air ‘training’ is an important part of his regime. A constitutional before and after each game is *de rigueur*. And girls? Garik just smiles . . .

We share an ‘illness’, both being slightly claustrophobic. Large gatherings make Gary uncomfortable. From the above the choice of Baku is clear enough. But Gary is often ‘commuting’ to Moscow (the trip costs about 30 roubles), where his trainer, Alexander Nikitin, lives.

Gary is an excellent teacher. He gave a lecture in Graz, in which some third world participants had their games analyzed afterwards. His exposition of the Botvinnik training method was superb, and the practical advice proved most useful. In fact, my own play improved noticeably in the next few months, and all I did was act as interpreter.

Kasparov is about to set another record. He has prepared a manuscript (in collaboration with his trainer Nikitin) on the Sicilian Scheveningen, to be published shortly. This must make him one of the youngest chess authors ever! He also writes regularly for a new chess newspaper in Baku, and his game commentaries appear all over the world. His literate style is in stark contrast to Fischer, and his general educational level is much higher. An avid reader, Gary’s suitcase is never without reading matter of a very high standard. His constantly improving English (may it never cost me my job!) has considerably widened his communicative scope.

**15**  
**AGE**  
**18**

## Interpolis at Tilburg

There was a disappointing feature about Gary's play in his second "super-grandmaster" event, the category 15 tournament at Tilburg (Holland), October 1-16, 1981, sponsored by *Interpolis*. A number of times he failed to make the most of good positions. He was the victim of the extreme resourcefulness that distinguishes the top grandmasters.

Tilburg, 1-16.10.81

			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0	1	2	
1	A.Belyavsky	2615	★	½	0	1	½	½	½	½	1	1	1	1	7½
2	T.Petrosian	2585	½	★	½	½	½	½	1	½	½	1	½	1	7
3	L.Portisch	2620	1	½	★	½	1	0	½	½	1	0	1	½	6½
4	J.Timman	2630	0	½	½	★	½	½	1	1	1	0	½	1	6½
5	L.Ljubojević	2590	½	½	0	½	★	½	½	½	1	½	1	½	6
6	U.Andersson	2600	½	½	1	½	½	★	0	½	0	½	½	1	5½
7	G.Kasparov	2630	½	0	½	0	½	1	★	0	½	1	1	½	5½
8	B.Spassky	2630	½	½	½	0	½	½	1	★	½	½	½	½	5½
9	B.Larsen	2610	0	½	0	0	0	1	½	½	★	1	0	1	4½
10	G.Sosonko	2585	0	0	1	1	½	½	0	½	0	★	½	½	4½
11	R.Hübner	2640	0	½	0	½	0	½	0	½	1	½	★	½	4
12	A.Miles	2565	0	0	½	0	½	0	½	½	0	½	½	★	3

In round two with good winning chances Gary was cleverly frustrated by Portisch. Gary, in time trouble, making some inaccuracies and a blunder, and afterwards missing a couple of opportunities, enabled Spassky to turn lost positions into a win in round five. Gary had a terrific initiative which led to Petrosian's king being driven across the board in

round seven; but like at Moscow 1981 the wily Armenian, not only had an amazing survival, but won. And finally in round ten against Larsen Gary must have missed his way in both the double rooks and single rooks endings. Gary's saving grace is that he was his own main critic and has the determination to stamp out the error-making.

At least he won excellently against Ulf Andersson. In fact in *Informator* 32 covering the games of July-December 1981, the experts voted this as the best game of the period. (And on their list as No.6 was Kasparov-Yusupov and as No.9 Kasparov-Gavrikov, both given in the next chapter.)

"... what game ... is the best one of your life?" "Maybe the game I won against Andersson ... I like that game very much."

**G.Kasparov-U.Andersson**  
**Queen's Indian Defence E12**  
**1 d4 ♘f6 2 c4 e6 3 ♘f3 b6 4 a3 ♙b7**  
**5 ♘c3 ♘e4?**

A seemingly logical reply, but White's 7th move will bury this variation once and for all.

**6 ♘xe4 ♙xe4**  
**7 ♘d2! ♙g6**

This is not the only move. 7 ... ♙b7 8 e4 is more common, where it had been thought that 8 ... ♗f6, striking at d4, would equalize, but after 9 d5! ♙c5 10 ♘f3! ♗g6 11 b4! White has a wonderful game. Geller suggests 8 ... d5!? 9 cd ed 10 e5 c5, in order to try to undermine the pawn chain, but this is not likely to resurrect the variation.

**8 g3**

Since Black has abandoned the long diagonal, it makes sense for White to take it over for himself.

**8 ... ♘c6?!**

White has a lesser, but still significant, advantage after 8 ... c6 9 ♙g2 d5 10 0-0 ♙e7 11 e4 0-0 12 b3 ±.

**9 e3!**

9 d5!? seems a bit premature,

but by fortifying his centre White increases his advantage.

**9 ... a6**  
**10 b4!**

On the mundane 10 ♙g2 Black could have responded 10 ... b5 11 cb ab. White could have played more quietly with 10 b3, which would also give him an edge, but after 10 ... d5 11 ♙b2 ♙e7 12 ♗c1 ♗d7 it would not have been as clear as the game continuation.

**10 ... b5**

Now 10 ... d5 would be met by 11 ♙b2 ♙e7 12 ♗c1 ♗d7 13 ♙g2 0-0 14 cd ed 15 ♗b3 with a very strong position for White.

**11 cb ab**  
**12 ♙b2**

Not 12 ♙xb5, which turns out to be a blunder after 12 ... ♘xb4.

**12 ... ♘a7**

In the true Andersson style. If nothing develops quickly he will play d7-d5 and manoeuvre his knight to c4.

**13 h4!**

But Kasparov does not play quietly!

**13 ... h6?!**

One square or two? In this case the h-pawn should have taken two steps, but Andersson hates to create weaknesses.

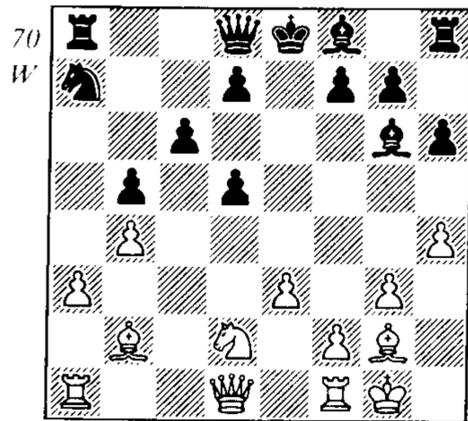
14 d5!

The d5 break is a Kasparov speciality!

14 ... ed

15 ♖g2 c6

16 0-0 (70)



Just look how White's advantage has grown! He has a crushing position, thanks to his lead in development and the weakness of the g7 square. Kasparov has achieved just the sort of position he loves — a clear strong initiative with a spatial and developmental advantage. Petrosian would have played 16 e4 instead of castling, tempting the Black f-pawn to f5 and creating a beautiful outpost for the knight at e5. Here the difference between the moves ... h6 and ... h5 becomes apparent, as if the pawn stood at h5 the bishop could answer the incursion of the knight with ... ♗f7.

16 ... f6

Now if the pawn had gone to f5, White would have driven his knight back into the game with 17

♗f3! ♖e7 18 ♗e5! ♖e6 and then 19 a4! would have given him a huge advantage on both flanks and in the centre as well.

17 ♖e1!

White patiently restrains his urge to occupy the centre with 17 e4, after which Black can create complications by 17 ... de 18 ♗xe4 ♗f7!

17 ... ♗e7

18 ♖g4 ♗f7

19 h5 ♗h7

20 e4 de

21 ♗xe4 ♗xe4

22 ♗xe4

The White forces begin to take aim at the weak g7 square.

22 ... ♗c8

Black would lose quickly on either 22 ... ♖f8 23 ♖ad1 d5 24 ♗xf6!! or 22 ... ♖e8 23 ♖g6+ ♗f8 24 g4!, which would be followed by ♗g3-f5.

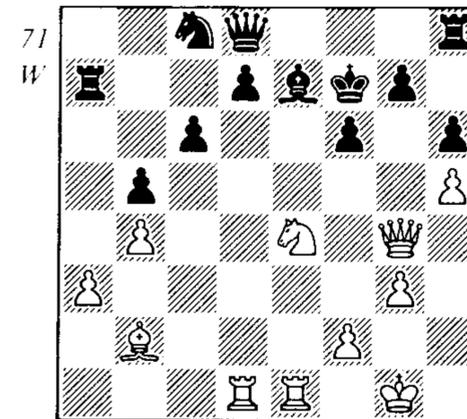
23 ♖ad1

As is so often the case with Kasparov, everyone gets in on the act! This ability to patiently marshal the reserve forces before going in for the final thrust is one of the "secrets" of Kasparov's success. Only very rarely is he caught over-extending himself. Not for him the 8,000 mile supply lines!. One can but admire the way in which every single piece, except for the king, is taking part in the attack, and at the same time there is absolutely no possibility that Black will be able to force the exchange of any of them.

23 ... ♖a7 (71)

Black could have resigned with

a clear conscience, but fortunately he decided to let us see a few pyrotechnics instead!



24 ♗xf6!! gf

On 24 ... ♗xf6 simply 25 ♖g6+ ♗f8 26 ♗xf6 gf 27 ♖e6! wins.

25 ♖g6+ ♗f8

26 ♗c1! d5

27 ♖d4

Now the merit of 23 ♖ad1 is made clear, as the rook enters the battle on the king-side.

27 ... ♗d6

28 ♖g4 ♗f7

29 ♗xh6+!!

Kasparov had this up his sleeve for a long time, having carefully worked out the combination.

29 ... ♗e8

30 ♗g7 1:0

"I will not play with Kasparov any more!" exclaimed Andersson, and he stopped the clock. On 30 ... ♖g8 31 h6 puts an end to Black's game.

(Notes by Kasparov, Petrosian and Schiller)

16

AGE  
18

## Gold!

To write about such a tense and uncompromising tournament as the Top League of the 49th USSR Championship is not at all easy. One must say that the USSR Championship always provides abundant material for study and analysis. It is here that new paths are explored, innovations tested, and all sorts of chess knowledge is made available to chess lovers.

In my opinion, the 49th championship exceeded all its predecessors in this respect. I think every single participant produced at least one game which can be favourably compared with their creative output to date.

49th USSR Ch (Top League), Frunze 26.11 – 23.12.81

		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
1	G.Kasparov	2630	★	0	½	1	1	½	1	1	1	½	½	1	1	0	½	1	1	12½
2	L.Psakhis	2535	1	★	1	½	1	½	1	½	0	½	1	½	½	1	1	½	1	12½
3	O.Romanishin	2590	½	0	★	½	½	1	1	0	½	½	½	1	½	½	0	1	1	10
4	V.Gavrikov	2365	0	½	½	★	½	½	½	1	½	1	0	½	½	1	1	½	½	9½
5	V.Tukmakov	2480	0	0	½	½	★	0	½	½	1	½	1	½	½	1	1	½	½	9
6	G.Agzamov	2435	½	½	0	½	1	★	½	½	½	½	0	1	1	0	1	½	1	0
7	A.Belyavsky	2615	0	0	0	½	½	½	★	½	1	½	0	½	1	1	1	1	½	9
8	I.Dorfman	2505	0	½	1	0	½	½	½	★	½	½	0	1	½	½	½	½	1	8½
9	A.Yusupov	2585	0	1	½	½	0	½	0	½	★	0	1	0	1	1	½	1	0	8½
10	S.Dolmatov	2575	0	½	½	0	½	½	½	½	1	★	½	½	½	0	½	1	½	8
11	V.Kupreichik	2580	½	0	½	1	0	1	1	1	0	½	★	0	0	0	1	½	½	8
12	E.Sveshnikov	2545	½	½	0	½	½	0	½	0	1	½	1	★	0	1	½	½	½	8
13	V.Tseshkovsky	2575	0	½	½	½	½	0	0	½	0	½	1	1	★	½	1	0	½	8
14	L.Yudasin	2345	0	0	½	0	0	1	0	½	0	1	1	0	½	★	1	½	1	7½
15	B.Gulko	2565	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	½	½	½	0	½	0	0	★	1	1	6½
16	G.Kuzmin	2550	½	½	0	½	½	½	0	½	0	0	½	½	1	½	0	★	0	6½
17	G.Timoshchenko	2505	0	0	0	½	½	0	½	0	1	½	½	½	½	0	0	1	★	6
18	A.Mikhalchishin	2545	0	0	0	½	0	1	½	½	0	½	½	½	0	½	½	0	½	5½

My own progress through the tournament was a difficult one. I started off in fine form with an effective first round win over Gavrikov:

### G.Kasparov-Gavrikov Tarrasch Defence D34

At the Bugojno International in May 1982, there were constant references to Kasparov's games in the 1981 Soviet Championship. There was also tremendous acclaim for this game. Perhaps the most exciting aspect of the encounter is White's strategy, involving an attack on the king. In the Tarrasch Defence it is usually the isolani at d5 which occupies White's thoughts. Direct actions against the enemy monarch are almost unheard of, and generally do not achieve their objective. Here we see Gary's prowess in both theoretical matters, brilliant attack and, most importantly, his ability to set up a decisive action through subtle manoeuvring. The bishop tour d5-f3-h5xg6 is one of the most beautiful plans to emerge in recent times.

1 d4 d5  
2 c4 e6  
3 ♘f3

This move order gives White more options against the Tarrasch than 3 ♘c3, when Black, in addition to the "normal" lines has several sharp and unclear gambit variations to choose from. The only drawback is that Black can play 3 ... ♘f6 and obtain a queen's gambit without having to worry about the exchange variation, as the g-knight has lost its option of developing via e2 in that line. This is not relevant here, as Gary does not employ the exchange variation and Gavrikov

is a well-known Tarrasch player.

3 ... c5  
4 cd ed 5 g3 ♘c6 6 ♘g2 ♘f6 7 0-0  
♘e7 8 dc ♘xc5  
9 ♘g5

Gary prefers the main lines to newer systems involving 9 ♘bd2, after which Black has good play, viz. 9 ... 0-0 10 ♘b3 ♘b6 11 ♘bd4 ♗e8, despite the blockade of the isolani. Nor is he impressed by Petursson's idea 9 a3, which is also used by Romanishin.

9 ... 0-0  
10 ♘c3 d4

The most popular move nowadays, although the old 10 ... ♘e6 11 ♘xf6 ♗xf6 12 ♘xd5 ♗xb2 13 ♘c7 ♗ad8 14 ♗c1! ♗xc1 15 ♗axc1 still sees action from time to time. 15 ... ♘e7 is then the most natural move, with good equalizing chances for Black after 16 ♘xe6 fe 17 ♗c4 ♘f6 18 ♗b1 ♗d6! as in Ornstein-Schneider, Eskjö 1981, because if 19 ♗xb7 ♘a5.

11 ♘xf6 ♗xf6  
12 ♘d5!

It was Jan Timman who first employed this move, securing the central light squares. The older 12 ♘e4 presents fewer problems for Black.

12 ... ♗d8

The retreat is safest; 12 ... ♗d6 blocks the a3-f8 diagonal, which may be needed by the bishop.

13 ♘d2!

Now the light squares are covered by an impressive army of two knights and a bishop, and the b3 and c4 squares are open for occupation by the ♘d2.

13 ... a6?

It is tempting to regard this as an outright blunder, even though until this game it was considered playable. Gavrikov, like most Tarrasch players, appreciates the necessity of being aware of theoretical developments. The recent trend in the Tarrasch involves the move ... g4, which pins the e-pawn and tempts White to weaken his king-side by pawn moves, after which the attacking nature of the Tarrasch will assert itself. 13 ... e8 is another way of putting pressure on the e-pawn. 13 ... g4, 13 ... e8 plus the new try 13 ... h3!?, deserve more attention. At the moment the soundest course appears to be 13 ... g4 14 f4 e8 15 f3 d6! = Leski-Cvitan, Groningen 1980/81. Other moves for White must falter in view of the threatened 14 ... d3!.

14 e1 a7  
15 c4!

Previously this piece had been wandering to the less effective e4 square, where it only got in the way. This novelty was well-prepared.

15 ... b8?

Such timidity is not a permitted luxury in this opening. Black would stand only slightly worse after 15 ... h3 16 xh3 xd5 17 g2 e6, and 15 ... e6 also comes into consideration.

16 f4! b5?

Just not his day. After two strategically faulty moves Gavrikov makes a tactical miscalculation. Perhaps 16 ... f5, when 17 d2

(intending to capture on c6 and play a5) might be met by ... c8!? leaving Black with some chances.

17 d6! xd6?!

17 ... e5 would have been a little better.

18 xc6 d8

If 18 ... e5, then White has an enjoyable game after 19 d3 f5 20 d6!

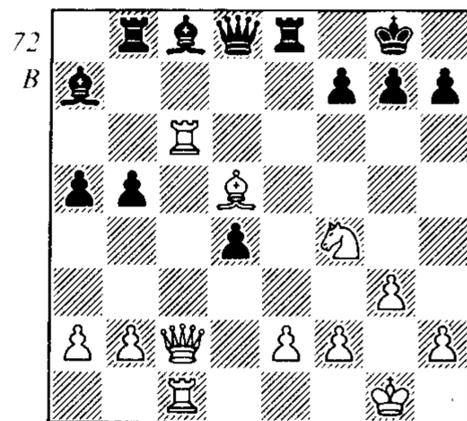
19 c2 e8?!

“One mark of a great player is the ability to induce the opponent to play badly.” After 19 ... b7 20 c7 xg2 21 xg2 b6 22 c6 White, objectively better, heads for the slow and painful death in the endgame.

20 e1 a5

Intending to develop the bishop on d7.

21 d5! (72)



The beginning of a fantastic odyssey, in which White runs roughshod over the weak light squares.

21 ... b6

Black is hopelessly lost after 21 ... b7 22 xf7+! xf7 23 c7+ e7 (on 23 ... g8, 24 b3+ h8 25 f7 wins) 24 b3+ f8

(There is no safety on the front lines: 24 ... f6 25 l6c6+! xc6 26 xc6+ g5 27 h4+ etc.) 25 e6+ xe6 26 xe6 xf6 27 xf6 gf 28 xh7 wins easily. Nor does 21 ... d7 allow Black to survive for long after 22 c7! c8 (22 ... b6 23 xf7+! xf7 24 f5+ is suicidal) 23 xc8 xc8 (Black falls prey to the now familiar sacrifice after 23 ... xc8 24 xf7+ xf7 25 b3+ e6 26 xc8 xb3 27 xe8 xe8 28 ab.) 24 c7 and White wins.

22 b3

Not a single light square wasted! The sacrifice 22 xf7+ might also have worked: 22 ... xf7 23 xh7 d3! 24 xd3! In any event, to adopt that ‘prosaic’ sacrifice would have eliminated the possibility of creating the poetic continuation of the game.

22 ... e7

23 f3!

Keep your eye on this piece!

23 ... e5?!

Deceived by the “retreat” of the bishop, the black rook “occupies” the centre. Better was 23 ... b7 24 d5! xc6 25 xe7+ xe7 26 xc6, although White’s advantage would still be great.

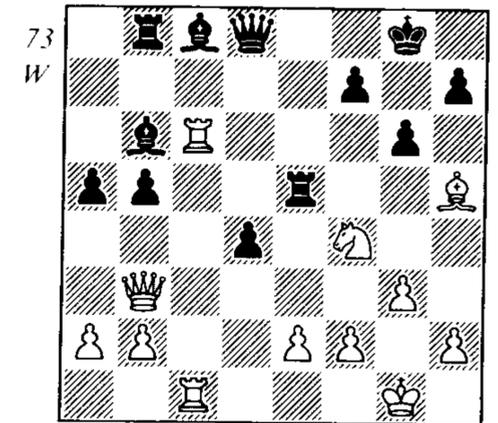
24 h5!!

Seized, perhaps, by religious fervour, the bishop enters into a real kamikaze action! Black’s reply is forced.

24 ... g6 (73)

25 xg6!

The point. It is not the move itself which deserves our admiration but the incredible build-up, the



epic journey of that bishop, which just 5 moves ago stood on g2!

25 ... hg

26 xg6+ f8

27 h6! e7

If the king attacks the impudent rook – 27 ... g7? – then the fearless attacker sacrifices himself to bring home the point: 28 h7+!! Should Black try to bring his own rook to the rescue with 27 ... g5, then White brings in his other big gun: 28 cc6! and on 28 ... b7! (28 ... g7 once again allows 29 h7+!, mating after 29 ... xh7 30 xf7+ g7 31 h6+!! xh6 with 32 h5 mate.) 29 f3! g8 30 h5! f5 31 f6+ g7 32 h5! wins. Finally, 27 ... d7 is met by 28 cc6! c7 29 g6+!.

28 cc6! f5

The f7 point must be protected. If 28 ... d7 29 g6+! wins, as on 29 ... fg 30 h7+ and 31 f7 mate, while 29 ... e8 allows 30 h8 mate.

29 f3!

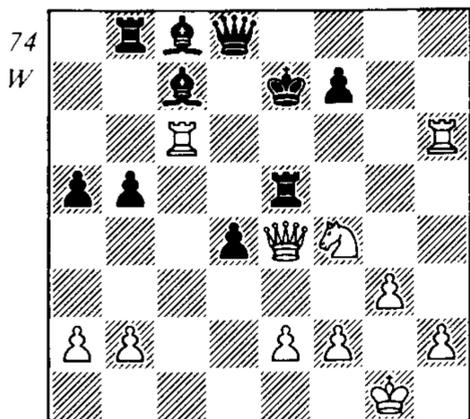
Now 29 g6+ would not prove fatal, as Black can play 29 ... fg 30 h7+ f8 31 h8+ g7 32 xd8 xd8, and White has given away a bit too much.

29 ... ♖c7

The black rook is overworked on the 5th rank. If the e-file is closed by 29 ... ♜e5, then 30 ♘g6+ works: 30 ... fg (or else 31 ♘xe5) 31 ♜f6+ etc.

30 ♜e4+ ♜e5 (74)

If the bishop is interposed on e5, 31 ♘d3 is decisive.

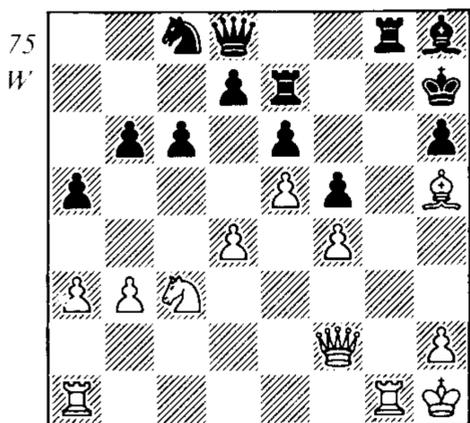


31 ♘g6+!! fg  
32 ♜h7+ ♖f8  
33 ♜xg6 1:0

Despite his two extra bishops, Black cannot avoid mate.

Notes by Eric Schiller based on Kasparov's comments.

The move (75) 31 ♘e4!! in the Yusupov game was considered the best move of the tournament:



the game finished 31 ... fe 32 f5

♜g5 33 ♜xg5 hg 34 f6 ♖h6 35 fe ♜xe7 36 ♘f7 d6 37 ♜f1 g4 38 ♘xe6 ♜xe6 39 ♜h4+ 1:0 (Time).

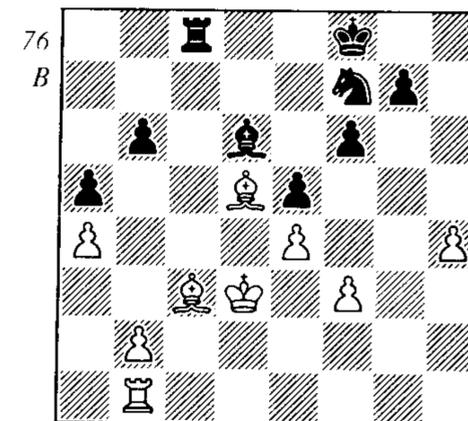
After the 9th round there was a complicated situation regarding just who was leading the tournament. Technically Romanishin and Kupreichik deserved the honour, but Psakhis and I were the clear potential leaders, each having four out of five with four unfinished games.

Playing off several adjourned games in one evening presents well known problems. First of all there is less time for home analysis, as the attention gets divided between the positions which are to be played, and the mind often wanders between them. Secondly, only fifteen minutes are allotted between games, and it is psychologically difficult to put one game behind and gear up for the struggle of the next. (*tr. note*: These conditions seem to be unique to the Soviet Union — I know of no other major national championships which impose these difficulties.) Of course if the games are “normal”, then it is much simpler.

Dolmatov made my life somewhat easier by resigning without resumption, but the three other adjournments, with Belyavsky, Kuzmin and Kupreichik, remained. Each of them presented its own special analytical difficulties. In each, it was my opponent

who sealed the move. It is, of course, possible to make an error when sealing, but my trainer, Nikitin, and I naturally considered all possibilities. At the beginning of the resumption, notwithstanding the sleepless night, there were still unresolved questions. But one thing was certain: each of my partners had at his disposal a very strong continuation which would, to the greatest extent possible, make difficult the road to my desired goal, which was a win over Belyavsky and a draw in the other two games.

The first of the adjournments to be played off was the most “pleasant” for me, the one against Belyavsky. It was adjourned in the following position (76):



The two bishops, and in particular the d5-bishop, which has no opposite number, give White some winning chances. Black has to concern himself with stopping the threatened b2-b4, which will decisively rip open the queenside. Belyavsky spent 40 minutes sealing his move. What could he have chosen?

The first move we analysed was 43 ... ♘b4, in essence putting a stop to White's plan. Then the direct 44 ♘xb4 ab 45 ♖d2 ♘d6 46 ♜c1 leaves Black with some hope of salvation after 46 ... ♜c5! 47 ♜xc5 bc 48 ♖d3 ♖e7 49 a5 ♖d7 50 a6 c4+! 51 ♖c2! (51 ♘xc4 ♖c6) 51 ... ♘c8 52 ♘xc4 ♖c6 53 ♖b3 ♖c5. The correct method for White is 45 ♜g1! ♘d6 46 ♜g2!, trying to swap off rooks on the c2 square. Now if 46 ... ♜c5 47 h5! Black is in zugzwang and forced to disrupt his ideal arrangement: 47 ... ♘f7 48 ♜c2 ♜xc2 49 ♖xc2 ♘g5 50 ♖b3 ♘xf3 51 ♖xb4 or 47 ... ♜a5 48 ♜c2! ♜xa4 49 ♜c6 ♘e8 50 ♜xb6. In each case there is no doubt as to the eventual outcome of the game.

The desperate pawn sacrifice 45 ... g5!? 46 ♘xf7 ♖xf7 47 hg does not help, either. The weakness of the pawns proves fatal in the rook ending: 47 ... b3 48 gf ♖xf6 (48 ... ♜c2 49 f4! ♖xf6 50 f5 ♜xb2 51 ♜g6+ ♖f7 52 ♜xb6 ♜a2 53 ♜b4! b2 54 ♖c2) 49 ♜g2! ♜c1 50 ♜g8 ♜c2 51 ♜b8 ♜xb2 52 ♜xb6+ ♖g5 53 ♖c4 ♜c2+ 54 ♖xb3 ♜f2 55 a5 ♜xf3+ 56 ♖a4 ♜e3 57 ♜b4 with a win.

Black won't get anywhere with passive waiting moves. He cannot construct a “fortress” after 44 b4 ♜xc3+ 45 ♖xc3 ♘xb4+ 46 ♖d3 ♘d6, since White marches up the g-file using the h-pawn as a battering ram.

Well, that's it for this position, everything is clear, we decided. But suddenly a disturbing thought crossed my mind. “But what if Black plays actively, for example with 43 ... g5? At first glance, this seems an absurd move, since it provides White with a new object of attack, but its

major benefit is that it allows the Black knight to move.

Well, how should White react to 43 ... g5? It is tempting to create a passed pawn with 44 h5, but then what to do after 44 ... ♖b4? For a long time it seem to us that 44 ♖h1 would lead us to our goal, but it turned out that Black has a resource: 44 ... gh (Much worse is 44 ... ♖c7 because of 45 ♗xf7 ♖xf7 46 ♖c4 ♖h7 47 h5.) 45 ♖xh4 ♖g7! (Even here the reckless 45 ... ♖c7 would allow White to bring his king in via 46 ♗xf7 ♖xf7 47 ♖c4.) 46 f4 (Black would have an impregnable defence after 46 ♖g4+ ♗g5! 47 f4 ♖xc3+ 48 bc ef.) 46 ... ef (In this case the exchange sacrifice does not work since after 46 ... ♖xc3+ 47 bc ef 48 ♗xf7! ♖xf7 49 ♖h5! ♖e6 50 ♖f5 intending ♖c4-b5 White succeeds in breaking down Black's barriers.) 47 ♖g4+ ♖f8 48 ♗xf6 ♖c7!

Relentlessly we sought a win in this position and, although in the variation 49 ♗xf7 ♖xf7 (49 ... ♖xf7? 50 e5) 50 ♗d4 there was some hope left, it became clear that other measures were needed. The highly energetic 44 b4!? was also considered, but even here Black manages to create counterplay after 44 ... ab 45 ♗xb4 gh 46 ♗xd6+ ♗xd6 47 ♖xb6 ♖e7.

As a result we came to the conclusion that there simply wasn't a forced win in the position if he had sealed the best move. We focussed our attention on the most promising continuation, which we found to be the paradoxical 44 ♗xf7! White willingly parts with the pride and joy of his position — the ♗d5, but leaves Black with irreparable pawn weaknesses. 44 ... ♖xf7 45 hg fg. Notwithstanding the paucity of material, White can count on success: 46 ♖g1 ♖g6 47 ♗d2 ♗e7 48 ♗e3 ♖c6 49 ♖c1!

Now the bishop endgame is lost for Black: 49 ... ♖xc1 50 ♗xc1 ♗c5 51 ♖c4 ♖h5 52 ♗d2! (intending ♗xa5) 52 ... ♗d4 53 b3 ♖h4 54 ♖d5. The rook endgame, however, is not so clear: 49 ... ♗c5! 50 ♗xc5 bc 51 ♖c3! (much stronger than 51 ♖c4 ♖b6 52 ♖c2 ♖b4+ 53 ♖xc5 ♖xa4 54 ♖b5 ♖a2) 51 ... ♖b6 52 b3 and White, probably should win — but only probably! Too few pieces are left on the board.

It is easy to understand why I was so nervous when watching the judge with the sealed move envelope in his hands. Could Belyavsky, after thinking for 40 minutes, have missed his only chance? At just this moment the judge came up to the board and played the sealed move:

43 ... ♗h8

In our analysis we had only considered that after 43 ... ♗h8 44 h5, the break b2-b4 was unstoppable. All of the rest of our concentration was on 43 ... ♗b4 and 43 ... g5!

44 h5 ♗f7

Now the Black knight may be able to enter the game via the g5 square, but the loss of two tempi in the position will not go unpunished.

45 b4

Opening a front on the queenside. It is quite obvious that White has a winning position, but exactitude is required.

45 ... ab  
46 ♗xb4 ♖d8

Trying to keep his head somehow above water, Black is forced to allow the decisive entrance of the White king into his camp.

47 ♗xd6+?!

White makes matters more difficult for himself. The simplest win was the immediate 47 ♖c4, for example 47 ... ♗g5 48 ♖b5 ♗xf3 49 ♖xb6 ♖b8+ 50 ♗b7 or 47 ... ♗xb4 48 ♖xb4 ♗d6+ 49 ♖b3 ♗c8 50 ♗e6 etc. Now White is going to have to overcome some "submerged reefs" on the way to his victory.

47 ... ♖xd6  
48 ♖c4 ♗g5  
49 ♖b3!

At the board I was almost unable to resist the temptation to go after the b-pawn immediately with 49 ♖b5? ♗xf3 50 ♖a6 ♖e7 51 ♖xb6 f5! 52 ♖xd6 ♖xd6 53 ♖b6 fe 54 a5 (54 ♗xe4 ♗d2) which seems completely winning for White, but this is a deceptive situation. After 54 ... ♖xd5!! 55 a6 e3 56 a7 e2 58 a8♖+ ♖d4 White has to look for perpetuals! Fortunately, realizing the danger I protected the pawn on f3, leaving the capture of the pawn on b6 for a more fortuitous moment.

49 ... ♖e7

49 .. ♗h3 strikes thin air, as after 50 ♖b5 ♗f4 51 ♗c4! there is no

defence to the threat of ♖a6.

50 ♖b5 f5!

51 ♖a6 f4

Black seems to have some real counterplay, and it appears that White's attempts will fall short of success as the loss of the pawn on f3 will prove unpleasant, since Black's f-pawn is not all that far from its promotion square. But White allows this pawn to reach the high point of its career! He carefully calculates that the new pieces on the board will bring about a situation in which he will be able to press home his advantage by a series of forced events.

52 ♖b7!

Opening a clear path for the a-pawn.

52 ... ♖h6  
53 ♖xb6 ♖xb6+  
54 ♖xb6 ♗xf3  
55 a5 ♗d2

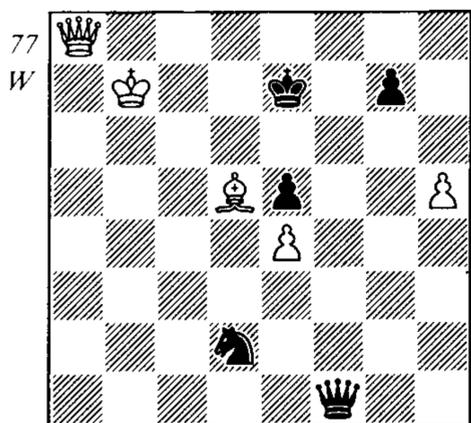
Here is an example of the superiority of a bishop over a knight when there are passed pawns on opposite flanks. The knight is forced to take up an uncomfortable position, otherwise the bishop will be able to restrain the passed pawn: 55 ... ♗d4 56 a6 f3 57 a7 f2 58 ♗c4.

56 a6 f3

57 a7 f2

58 a8♖ f1♖ (77)

The situation on the board has changed radically. One might think that the limited amount of material gives the black queen good chances of bringing off a draw, but Black does not have time, even up to the very end of the game, to catch his



breath, and in fact he can manage only a single check. Exploiting the huge difference in the position of the minor pieces and the fact that he is on the move (!), White creates unstoppable threats against the black king.

59 ♔c7!

This quiet move is the introduction to the mating attack. The Black king would manage to escape after the hasty ♗a3+? ♔f6 60 ♗d6+ ♔g5 61 ♗xe5+ ♔h4.

59 ... ♗c1+

The single defence to the threat of immediate mate. If 59 ... ♗f8 then 60 ♗a3+ ♔e8 61 ♗a4+ ♔e7 62 ♗d7+ ♔f6 63 ♗f5+ ♔e7 64 ♗e6 mate!

60 ♔c6 ♗xe4

There is no salvation in 60 ... ♗c3 because of 61 ♗e8+ ♔f6 62 ♗g6+ ♔e7 63 ♗xg7+ ♔e6 64 ♔d8! forcing 64 ... ♗a5+ 65 ♔e8 ♔d6 66 ♗f6+ ♔c5 (66 ... ♔c7 67 ♗d8+) 67 ♗xe5+ ♔b6 68 ♗xa5+ ♔xa5 69 h6 yet another White pawn turns into a queen. Having thought for nearly a half-hour (They are now in the third time control — tr.) Belyavsky decided

to try to mess things up with a piece sacrifice, but this does not prove sufficient.

61 ♗e8+ ♔f6

62 ♗g6+ ♔e7

63 ♗xg7+

The black knight is not going anywhere, so White takes the opportunity of grabbing another important pawn with check.

63 ... ♔e6

64 ♗g4+ ♔f7

65 ♗g6+

There would still be a small chance for Black after 65 ♗xe4 ♗g5! In conjunction with this I might add that now 65 ... ♔e7 66 ♗xe4 ♗g5 67 ♗g6! would be completely hopeless for Black.

65 ... ♔f8

66 h6!

The black knight has failed to distract White from the helpless black king! Against the two mating threats (♗g7 and ♗e8) there is only one defence — 67 ... ♔e7, but then after 68 h7 yet another white queen will appear, so Black resigned

1:0

Unexpectedly, I found that I had succeeded in duplicating Kupreichik's record achievement — 5 victories in a row! I credit this result, as I do the result of the tournament itself, to the fact that I managed to avoid time-trouble. That is a dangerous enemy indeed, and had bothered me the whole year long.

So, 6 out of 7 — an excellent start, but Psakhis was breathing down my neck the whole time,

always ready to race to the finish. The fifteen minute break ticked away and then I was involved in my resumed game with Kuzmin. As hoped I drew with him — and then with Kupreichik. In rounds 10 and 11 I lost to Gulko and drew with Agzamov and fell half a point off the pace set by Romanishin. Psakhis was already surging ahead and stood a full point in front of the field, ready to lay claim to his second gold medal. Then I recovered and grabbed three victories in a row — once again I was in contention.

In the 13th and 14th rounds I engaged in a heated theoretical discussion concerning the Botvinnik Variation of the Semi-Slav Defence. In both games my opponents, grandmasters Timoshchenko and Dorfman, approached the game not with empty hands, but having prepared improvements in the long forcing variation in which Dorfman particularly could lay claim to a considerable amount of experience. Nevertheless, the move and the result of the game cannot be separated from each other. But before turning to these interesting games, I should like to make a short digression.

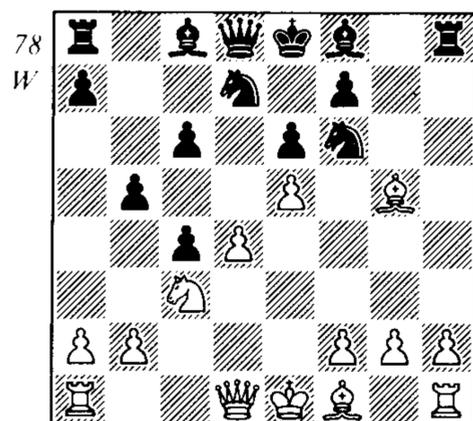
The classical approach to chess relegates the player of the black pieces to the rôle of defender, placing before him a clear-cut task, that of achieving equality. However chess innovators have

not been restricted to such a narrow approach to opening problems. Now there are openings in which Black takes over the rôle usually reserved for White; the right to obtain the advantage. By already adopting such an uncompromising attitude in the early stages of the game, Black sets himself the problem of how to seize the initiative.

One of those to take early steps in this direction was Botvinnik, the former world champion. He often turned to opening lines which were condemned by theory, relying on deep analysis and an exact understanding of the given positions. A number of brilliant successes were due to his use of such 'unfavourable' systems. And one of those systems carries even to this day the name of its researcher (Botvinnik). Even in this age of sharp counter-attacking variations, the Botvinnik Variation promises unusual and unexplored positions.

For a long time White could avoid this system, fearful of the possible dangers which would lie before him. It carried a black mark on the theoretical card. In recent times, however, theory has made quite a bit of progress, and White no longer hesitates to seek to refute the system outright.

Thus 1 d4 d5 2 c4 c6 3 ♗f3 ♗f6 4 ♗c3 e6 5 ♗g5 dc (This move initiates the plan which was deeply worked out by Botvinnik.) 6 e4 b5 7 e5 h6 8 ♗h4 g5 9 ♗xg5 hg 10 ♗xg5 ♗bd7 (78) (D44)



Here is the tabiya (starting position) of the opening. Thanks to the pin, material equality can be expected. White can now try for the advantage with either 11 g3 or 11 ef. For a long time the former was considered stronger, even though it allows Black a greater freedom of choice. The game Polugayevsky-Torre from the Moscow International tournament of 1981, overturned this evaluation. Since that game both moves have been considered to offer the same prospects, since Black can reach the same position via either move order. 11 ef ♖b7 12 g3 c5 13 d5 ♗b6. The move 13 ... ♘b6 has virtually disappeared from praxis ever since the above mentioned Polugayevsky-Torre game which continued 14 de! ♗xd1+ 15 ♖xd1 ♙xh1 16 e7 a6 17 h4! ♙h6 18 f4 and White's army of pawns turns out to be more powerful than the rook. 14 ♙g2 0-0-0 15 0-0 b4 16 ♘a4. Now where should the queen go? In the game Razuvayev-Vaiser, May 1981, Black unsuccessfully answered 16 ... ♗a6? and after 17 a3! b3 18 ♘c3 ♘b6 19 ♗g4 ♘xd5 20 ♘xd5 ♙xd5 21 ♙xd5 ♖xd5 22

♖fd1! was faced with insoluble problems. But after just a few days, in the very same tournament (the Team Ch of the USSR), Timoshchenko found the right road, 16 ... ♗b5! His opponent, Zaichik, did not manage to react correctly in this unknown situation and quickly fell into a bad position. The dialogue was renewed with fresh strength in the First League (October 1981). Dorfman, playing Black against Haritonov, confidently played his first 16 moves, but after White's reply was forced to think for quite some time.

16 ... ♗b5!  
17 a3!

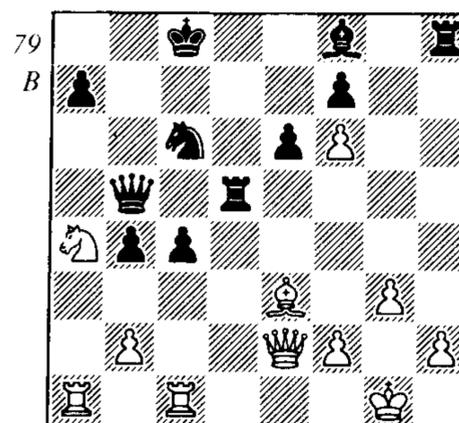
Here this reply is quite uncomfortable for Black. By opening up the queen-side White highlights the unfortunate position of the black king. Confronted by this novelty, Dorfman did not react in the best way. He played 17 ... ed, and after 18 ab cb 19 ♙e3! escaped disaster only through the inaccurate play of his opponent. Now it was Black's turn to come up with a new move. Sveshnikov and Timoshchenko together found the move

17 ... ♘b8

which made its debut a few rounds later in the game Anikayev-Sveshnikov. But this time the novelty was not so successful, Anikayev found the best moves at the board, the moves which will be recognised as best by the analysts as well.

18 ab ab  
19 ♙e3! ♙xe5  
20 ♙xd5 ♖xd5

21 ♗e2 ♘c6  
22 ♖fc1 (79)



This is the critical position for the evaluation of the move 17 ... ♘b8. In the stem game Sveshnikov played unsuccessfully — 22 ... ♘b7, and Anikayev exploited his opponent's mistake — 23 ♖xc4 ♘a5 24 b3! with a clear advantage, as 24 ... ♘xb3 is bad for Black due to 25 ♘c3! bc 26 ♖xa7+ ♘b8 27 ♖xf7 with an unstoppable attack. But even such a failure did not dissuade the 'seekers of secrets' of this variation. The most interesting developments were just beginning. It wasn't long before Black found a new answer. Already at the end of that very same First League, Timoshchenko unveiled his latest novelty! After 22 ... c3!? his opponent, Rashkovsky, fell into deep thought. But here too White came out on top. A bold piece sacrifice placed Black in a very difficult position — 23 ♗xb5 ♖xb5 24 ♘xc3!! bc 25 ♖xc3 ♘d7 (25 ... ♘b7 26 ♖ac1) 26 ♖a6 ♘d8 27 ♖xa7+ ♘e8 28 ♖c8 ♙d6, but heavy time pressure prevented Rashkovsky from finishing his brilliant conception properly.

Although Black did manage to scrape a half point out of this encounter, it became clear that 22 ... c3 could not quite rehabilitate the variation. In any event neither Timoshchenko nor Sveshnikov risked employing it further in the tournament. So, we find ourselves on the 15th December in the Sports Palace in Frunze. The game is Kasparov-Timoshchenko.

As the reader already knows, in the 13th round at Frunze the complications of the Botvinnik system were considered to be in White's favour. Having carefully studied the position after move 28 in the game Rashkovsky—Timoshchenko, I came to the conclusion that White has good winning chances. Therefore Timoshchenko's rapid play in the opening came as somewhat of a surprise for me, but it was a pleasant surprise indeed. I had no reason to doubt my own analysis, and therefore matched the speed of my opponent.

After 20 minutes from the start of the round, when the players on the other boards were still just beginning to develop their pieces, in our game the position, already familiar to our readers, arose after 22 ♖fc1. However Black's next move dashed my hopes of a quick win based on home analysis.

22 ... ♘a5!

This unprepossessing manoeuvre of the knight sets a few difficult problems before White, the nature of which are twofold. The strength of such a novelty lies in the forced loss of time for psychological re-

grouping, and as any chessplayer knows, the difficulty of leaving one's prepared analysis and turning to concrete, independent analysis at the board. It often happens, though, that the accompanying sense of danger actually helps mobilize one's inner resources.

My first impression of the position was one of discomfort. It is apparent that Black has a powerful centre, and the White queen-side forces are badly placed. The advantages of Black's position are aptly demonstrated in the following variation: 23 ♔xa7 ♖b7 24 ♘b6 c3!. So, has White's entire strategical plan been incorrect? Obviously the answer is no! But in order to refute Black's risky play in the opening energetic actions are required with each move. Black has not achieved these positional plusses cheaply — there has been a serious weakening of the pawns which ought to defend the black king, and the white pieces are in unpleasant proximity to the residence of that monarch.

Therefore ahead — on the attack! (I ought to mention that all of this seems pretty simple and logical on paper, but at the board it cost me 53 minutes!)

23 b3! c3

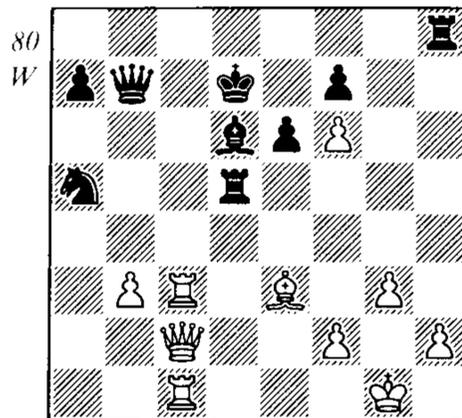
Black has no real choice. Could he possibly repulse the white attack after 23 ... ♘xb3 24 ♖xc4+ ♔d7 25 ♘c3! bc 26 ♖xa7+ ♔d8 27 ♖xc3! and the queen is doomed due to the threat of mate in three. Now White is forced to sacrifice a piece, even though the sacrifice

does not lead to a forced resolution of the position.

24 ♘xc3 bc  
25 ♖xc3+ ♔d7

Sensing an early grave on the queen-side the black king hastens toward the centre under the cover of his own forces. It would have been bad to play 25 ... ♖b7? in view of 26 ♖c2 ♔d6 27 b4! with decisive threats (27 ... ♘c6 28 ♖xc6!).

26 ♖c2 ♔d6  
27 ♖c1 ♖b7 (80)



It would seem that White's attack has fallen by the wayside, as trebling on the c-file does not seem to have had much effect. On top of that, Black now has the horrible threat of ... ♖xh2, developing a decisive counter-attack. But here, just as on move 23, the initiative comes to the rescue, involving once more the b-pawn's advance.

28 b4!

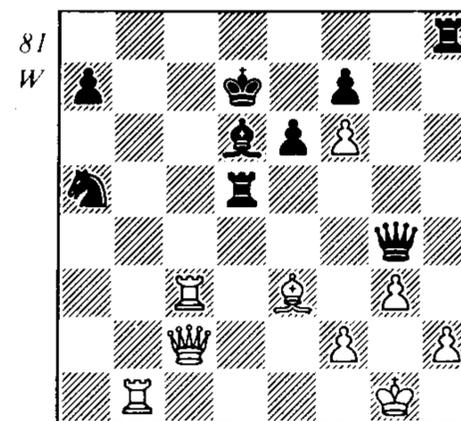
Now there is no more to fear from 28 ... ♖xh2, as then 29 ♖a4+ wins, as if 29 ... ♔d8 then 30 ♖c8+, while on 29 ... ♖b5 simply 30 ♔xh2. It appears that Timoshchenko had not noticed this resource

in his home analysis, as he thought for 25 minutes before making his reply. Now the cunning move 28 ... ♖b5 is of no help, because of 29 ba ♖xh2 30 ♖c6, after which the game is forced into an endgame which is winning! for White — 30 ... ♖bh5 31 a6! ♖h1+ 32 ♔g2 ♖xc1 33 ab ♖xc2 34 ♖xd6+ ♔c7 35 ♖d7+ ♔b8 36 ♔f4+ e5 37 g4! etc. One might be tempted to think that the struggle is over at this point but after Black's next move it is apparent that the fight is just beginning:

28 ... ♖xb4!

Played without prejudice. Black makes it clear that the check on c7, taken on its own, will not prove unpleasant. Actually, after 29 ♖c7+? ♔xc7 30 ♖xc7+ ♔e8 31 ♔c5 ♖b7 32 ♖xa5 White's initiative is insufficient compensation for the exchange. Therefore White, exploiting circumstances, seizes another open file with tempo.

29 ♖b1 ♖g4 (81)



The forced play has ended and now White is faced with the problem of making a decision. The entire course of the game hangs on his next move. Will he be

able to create new threats or will Black be able to swim safely to the shore? Here I thought for quite a while, and came to the feeling that the attack would be carried out on a purely intuitive basis. Still, an immediate method of obtaining a result from the position cannot be found. For example, 30 ♔f4 ♔xf4 31 ♖a4+ ♔d6 32 ♖e1 (32 ♖b4+ ♔e5!) 32 ... e5! 33 ♖b4+ ♔e6 34 ♖e7+ ♔f5 or 30 f3 ♖f5! (against the careless 30 ... ♖h3? White would be able to end the game with an effective combination — 31 ♖b7+!! ♔xb7 32 ♖a4+ ♔d8 33 ♔b6+ with mate) 31 ♖a4+ ♔d8 32 ♖bc1 ♖xf6 and the black king escapes. The last variation shows that the black king is not placed in danger by ♖a4+ because he can flee to d8. Therefore the pawn on a7 must be eliminated. This will, however, consume a valuable tempo, and how often the loss of time in an attack can lead to misfortune!

30 ♔xa7!!

From all that has been said above, it is clear why this ordinary capture of a pawn is adorned with such an enthusiastic evaluation. Wouldn't it be strange if such a paradoxical decision (to lose time in the middle of an attack), turned out to be optimal? Now the threat is 31 f3, a fatal blow. Timoshchenko decides to exploit this loss of time by fortifying and solidifying the position of his king. At this moment I have just a bit more than 20 minutes left on the clock and Timoshchenko has consumed

but 40 minutes!

30 ... e5

This frees e6 for his king. However the bastion of Black's defence is weakened the rook d5, and White quickly takes advantage of this fact.

31 ♖a2!

Unexpectedly, Black finds himself faced with a question which becomes increasingly difficult to answer — what is the future of the ♖d5? Timoshchenko wrestled with this move for more than an hour, but just because one spends a great deal of time in thought does not always mean that the quality of the move is also raised.

31 ... ♖d1+

The most direct, but not the best answer, since the horrible position of the ♖a5 now becomes a major factor. It is true, however, that the aggressive 31 ... ♖h3 would not save Black in view of 32 f3! ♖e6 33 ♖b5! (33 ♖d1? ♖xh2+!). Nor would the direct 31 ... ♖e6 work because of 32 f3! ♖f5 33 ♖d1 e4 34 fe ♖xe4 35 ♖e3. Nevertheless there is a move which would render White's task much more difficult — 31 ... ♖f5! Now 32 ♖xd5 does not work because of 32 ... ♖xb1+ 33 ♖g2 ♖b7. Nor does 32 ♖e1 achieve the desired effect in view of 32 ... ♖e6!, as on 33 ♖d1 e4 34 f3, Black has 34 ... ♖h5!. The "pretty" 32 ♖b7+ allows Black to defuse the attack with 32 ... ♖xb7 33 ♖xd5 ♖b1+ (33 ... ♖d8? 34 ♖d3 ♖xf6 35 ♖b8 ♖h6 36 ♖xd6 ♖xd6 37 ♖b5+) 34 ♖g2 ♖d8 35 ♖b3 ♖f5! (but not 35

... ♖c2? because of 36 ♖b6! ♖c7 37 ♖b5+ ♖e6 38 ♖b8) 36 ♖b6 ♖h3+ 37 ♖f3 e4+! 38 ♖e3 ♖h6+ etc. But 32 f3!! liquidates Black's threat of e5-e4, after which it does not seem possible to save the game, for example 32 ... ♖a8 (32 ... e4? 33 ♖a4+ ♖e6 34 fe) 33 ♖bc1! ♖xa7 34 ♖xd5 ♖xf6 35 ♖a3! etc. In any event 31 ... ♖f5 would have been the best practical chance. The exchange of rooks leads Black into a hopeless position.

32 ♖xd1 ♖xd1+

33 ♖g2 ♖h5

The knight cannot be saved under any circumstance, therefore Black tries to complicate. Naturally, White does not allow this to happen.

34 ♖a4+!

The immediate 34 h4 would have been much weaker in view of 34 ... ♖c6!

34 ... ♖e6

35 h4!

Now it's all over, since after 35 ... e4 36 ♖xe4+ ♖e5 36 ♖g4+ ♖f5 38 ♖e3+ ♖e5 39 ♖e2! Black cannot meet White's threats, and must part with his knight, leaving him two pawns down in a bad position. It is interesting to note that while at the thirtieth move White was way behind on the clock, the rôles have now been reversed and Black is in time trouble, while White still has 15 minutes left!

35 ... ♖e2

36 ♖xa5 ♖a8

A somewhat more resistant

move was 36 ... ♖e4+.

37 ♖a4!

Exact moves to the end. The attack on the king is renewed with new force.

37 ... ♖xf6

38 ♖d7 ♖g7

39 ♖f3 ♖c4

40 ♖xd6 ♖xa7

41 ♖xe5+ ♖h7

42 ♖f5

In the attempt to save his king from oblivion Black's pieces have become scattered and ineffective. There is nowhere to go and after giving a final death gasp with

42 ... ♖c6+

Black resigned following the obvious

43 ♖h2 1:0

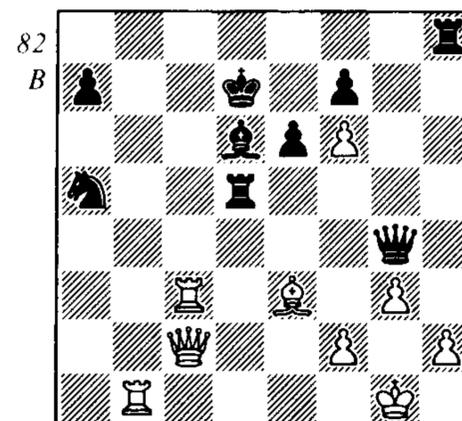
The game ended, but the argument which was being tested remained. Is the sacrifice of the piece correct? Where could Black improve? These questions were raised by almost every participant in the tournament. This theme was debated in lively discussions up to the very end of the round, with the loudest noise coming from the co-author of 22 ... ♖a5 — Sveshnikov. He proposed a variation which seemed to bear out his opinion that Black's position was playable, and in the final analysis the grandmasters agreed that the decisive error was 30 ... e5, where the strongest move would have been 30 ... ♖e5, allowing Black to repulse the attack. All of my attempts to refute this variation came to nought, and Sveshnikov loudly boasted that he would be

prepared to dispute this position with me over the board in the 16th round, playing 30 ... ♖e5. Knowing the mastery of the Chelyabinsk GM in theoretical matters, it was reasonable not to doubt that he would keep his promise.

Returning to the hotel, I could not relax for some time. Regardless of the pleasant result, the game did not leave me alone. Is it really possible that White's entire plan was a bluff? Again and again I wrestled with this question, and finally picked up a set and started analysing.

Only at two in the morning did I manage to find peace. My analysis conclusively proved that 30 ... ♖e5 would not save Black. Well, what the hell, I may as well wait for the 16th round, I thought to myself. But life doesn't work that way.

The spectators who arrived late for the 14th round looked up in amazement at one of the demonstration boards. Not much more than 40 minutes into the round the competitors in Kasparov-Dorfman had made 30 moves, reaching this complicated middlegame (82).



Both sides had hastened to this position each being absolutely certain of obtaining the full point without any difficulty. But unless Sveshnikov had found something incredibly deep in the position, then surely success would come to White, relying on his prepared analysis. Dorfman quickly played

30 ... ♗e5

but the following move by White came to him as a great surprise.

31 ♖c5!

Sveshnikov had considered that 31 f3 was forced here, which would allow Black to beat off the attack with 31 ... ♗d4+, i.e. 32 ♖h1 ♖xg3 33 ♖a4+ ♖d8 34 ♖b8+ ♖xb8 35 ♗xb8 ♗xc3 or 32 ♗xd4 ♖xd4+ 33 ♖h1 ♖d6! etc. The strong move in the game was based on the idea of destroying the chief defender of the black king, the ♖d5.

31 ... ♖xc5

There is no way to avoid this unpleasant exchange, as on 31 ... ♖a8 there follows 32 ♖xa5! ♖xa5 33 ♖b7+ ♖e8 34 ♖e7+ ♖f8 35 ♖h7 and mate is inescapable.

32 ♗xc5!

In this quiet move there lies the kernel of White's plan. The pseudo-active 32 ♖xc5? would be a false method of carrying out the attack, as Black can play 32 ... ♗c6! 33 ♖b7+ ♗c7 34 ♗b6 ♖c8, and White can make no progress. After the text move Black, despite having a number of moves to choose from, is completely defenceless. Here are some variations from my late night analysis: 32 ...

♖c8? 33 ♖d2+ and ♖xa5, or 32 ... ♖c4 33 ♖d2+ ♖c6 34 ♖b6+! ♖xc5 35 ♖xa5+ ♖d4 36 ♖b4. On 32 ... ♖b8, 33 ♖d1+ ♖e8 34 f4! wins the knight in view of the threatened ♖a4+, while on 32 ... ♗c7 33 ♖d3+ ♖c8 34 ♖b4! ♖f5 35 ♖a6+ and 36 ♖d4+ etc. Dorfman spent 1 hour and 5 minutes trying to find a saving plan, but it was already too late.

32 ... ♗c6

This attempt to throw the knight into the game doesn't hinder me in the least.

33 ♖d3+ ♖c8

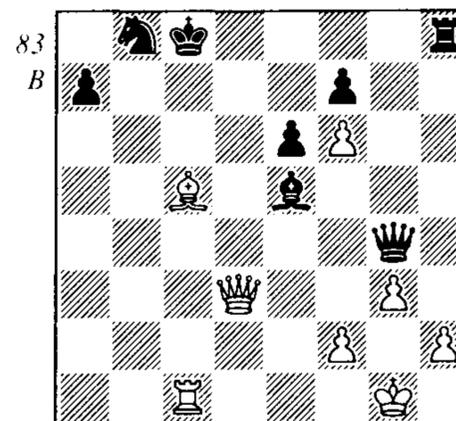
It is hopeless to try to close the d-file. 33 ... ♗d4 (33 ... ♗d4 34 ♖b7+ ♖e8 35 ♖b5) 34 ♖d1! (34 ♖b4? ♖f5) 34 ... ♖h4 35 ♖b5+ ♖c8 36 ♖a6+ ♖c7 37 ♗b6+! ♖d7 38 ♖b7+ and mate. After 33 ... ♖c8 White could, if he wished, force a winning queen ending by 34 ♖a6+ ♖d7 35 ♖b7+ ♗c7 36 ♖xc7+! ♖xc7 37 ♖b6+ ♖c8! (37 ... ♖d7 38 ♖b7+ ♖d8 39 ♗b6+) 38 ♖xc6+ ♖b8 39 ♖b6+ ♖c8 40 ♖a6+ ♖c7 41 ♗b6+ ♖c6 42 ♗d4+! ♖d7 (42 ... ♖d5 43 ♖b5+ ♖e4 44 f3+! with mate or the win of the queen) 43 ♖a4+! ♖c8 44 ♖a8+ and 45 ♖xh8. But White did not want to simplify the position, preferring to finish off with a direct attack.

34 ♖d1 ♗b8

If 34 ... ♖d8 the game would come to an end immediately upon 35 ♖a6+.

35 ♖c1! (83)

The hapless position of the black pieces make it impossible



for them to come to the aid of their monarch. Black decided to sacrifice one of them, but this does not delay the conclusion of the game:

35 ... ♖a4

36 ♗d6+ ♗c6

37 ♗xe5 ♖d8

As a matter of fact, I was now leading the tournament! But only ½ a point separated me from my rival Psakhis, who had still to play against Kupreichik, Gulko and Agzamov. I, on the other hand, was faced with Romanishin, Sveshnikov and Tukmakov. The next two rounds went to the Siberian, as he won both games while I could only manage draws.

Now we have reached the final round, and there are very few persons indeed who doubted that Psakhis would succeed. To begin with, he was still leading me by ½ a point. On top of that he had the white pieces against Agzamov, and then ... look at my opponent — Tukmakov! How on earth was I going to try and gain a full point with the black pieces against such an experienced player? He had only to draw to take the bronze medal. Still, Psakhis did the right thing and played for the full point against Agzamov, trying to wrap things up.

Obviously Psakhis was considered to have much better chances than I had against Tukmakov, but last rounds obey rules of their own making. The battle raged fiercely between Psakhis and Agzamov, with constantly changing fortunes. At one moment it seemed that Psakhis had the victory locked up, but then resilient defence by his opponent beat of the onslaught, leaving him with an extra pawn. Finally Lev decided not to take any more chances, and headed for a drawing continuation. Extending his hand, he was surprised to see his offer of a draw spurned. Now he found himself fighting for his ½-point. Nevertheless, the game was finally concluded peacefully in a position of some complexity, where

38 ♖b1! ♖d5 39 ♖b8+ ♖d7 40 ♖c7+ ♖e8 41 ♖xc6+ ♖xc6 42 ♖xc6 ♖xe5 43 ♖c8+ 1:0

43 ... ♖d7 44 ♖f8 a third pawn will be lost.

After this game it became clear that Black's hopes of resurrection by 17 ... ♗b8 are but a mirage. Therefore everyone was eager to see the 16th round game Kasparov-Sveshnikov, but the Chelyabinsk grandmaster chose to avoid the Botvinnik system, playing 5 ... h6 instead. One can say, though, that knowing Sveshnikov, this will reappear in the near future, and more theoretical discussion will take place.

the extra pawn for Black was compensated by the extra minutes on White's clock. At the same time my game came to an end. Because of the special significance of this game, both in terms of the result and the psychological circumstances pervading the battle, I consider this game to be one of the most important moments of my chess career.

**Tukmakov-Kasparov**  
**King's Indian Defence E74**

1 d4 ♘f6  
2 c4 g6

The King's Indian Defence did not, at the time, figure regularly in my opening repertoire as Black, but in this critical moment of my career, I decided to dust off this old and reliable weapon.

3 ♘c3 ♗g7  
4 e4 d6  
5 ♗e2 0-0  
6 ♗g5

The system Tukmakov has chosen does not promise much for white, but it has the advantage of prohibiting active counterplay by Black. I understood that a simple equalizing method, leading the game into quiet channels, would not accomplish anything in view of the tournament situation, and Tukmakov was well aware that I would have to turn aside from the customary theory (for which see Polugayevsky-Kasparov, Bugojno 1982) and play something risky if I wished to go all out for the win.

6 ... c5  
7 d5 b5?!

Objectively, this unsound pawn sacrifice deserves the question mark alone, but for its capability of introducing complications, it also merits an exclamation mark!

8 cb a6

9 a4!

It goes without saying that this is the strongest continuation and casts doubt upon the soundness of Black's gambit play. At Tilburg, against Spassky, I had the same position — but with the white pieces! The ex-world champion played wrongly here — 9 ... ♖a5?, and after 10 ♗d2! ♗bd7 11 ♖a3! found himself in a position where White's advantage was incontestable. The continuation adopted by Black in this game allows him considerably more scope for his pieces.

9 ... h6  
10 ♗d2

After 10 ♗f4 g5! 11 ♗d2 e6 12 de ♗xe6 White would have considerable difficulty developing his ♗g1.

10 ... e6  
11 de ♗xe6  
12 ♗f3 ab  
13 ♗xb5

White cannot establish a strong pawn on b5, since after 13 ab? ♗b3! 14 ♖c1 ♖xa1 15 ♖xa1 ♖e7! the pawn on e4 will soon be swept away.

13 ... ♗a6  
14 0-0 ♗c7

15 ... ♗b4 looks tempting, but after 16 ♗e3! White will inhibit d6-d5, thus obtaining a clear positional advantage.

15 ♖e1

15 ♗e2 would allow Black to achieve the d6-d5 break without hindrance: 15 ... d5 16 ed ♗fxd5 17 ♗xd5 ♗xd5. But even here Black only has compensation for the pawn — no more than that. With the text move White strives for more, even though it does allow Black to obtain the advantage of the bishop pair. It seemed to me at this point that White had already abandoned his drawing plans.

15 ... ♗xb5  
16 ♗xb5

After this move my optimism began to grow. This move hopes for too much. Tukmakov no doubt felt like punishing his opponent for such risky play in the opening. 16 ab would have opened lines for a sequence of exchanges that might have led to the half-point result which would have gathered in the bronze medal for my opponent. Now, however, the fight is just beginning.

16 ... d5  
17 ed ♗xd5  
18 ♗e5!

On the straightforward 18 ♖c2 Black would obtain a strong queenside position after 18 ... ♗b4! 19 ♗xb4 cb, and White would have considerable difficulty trying to hold things together on that flank. After the text move Black must turn his attention to defence — against the threat of ♗xg6.

18 ... ♖e8  
19 ♖c1

It is difficult to condemn such a natural move, especially when it adds additional forces to the battle as well as threatening the Pc5 advance. Nevertheless, it is just this move which later proves to be the cause of many problems for White. Dynamic positions such as these require the player to make the absolutely best move on each occasion, and moves which are "simple and good" often turn out to lead to nothing good whatsoever. The dynamic complexities of the position required the energetic 19 ♗c4!, which would have created unpleasant threats against d6 and strengthened White's advantage. Now Black manages to optimally activate his forces.

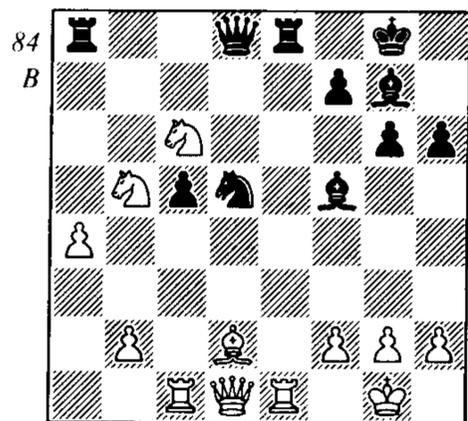
19 ... ♗f5!

Beginning at this moment Black starts to apply a "full court press". With each move a piece is thrust forward, forcing White to react extremely accurately: the slightest mistake may prove to be fatal. I manage to create dangers with each step, staying just slightly ahead of my opponent. But being slightly ahead, that is to say to have a very small initiative, proves the decisive factor in this game. It is just this initiative, and not material factors, which proves the most important.

20 ♗c6 (84)

This dubious expedition was practically forced, since the more obvious 20 ♗c4 would have given Black the opportunity of creating unpleasant threats: 20 ... ♖xe1+

21 ♖xe1 ♜f4! 22 ♜xd8+ ♜xd8. After 20 f4 g5! 21 ♜h5 ♜e7 there arises a position in which White's extra pawn is not significant. Nor would 20 ♖a5 radically alter the nature of the struggle, in fact the stormy complications would actually lead to an endgame in which Black stands better: 20 ... ♜xa5 21 ♜c6 ♜xe1+ 22 ♜xe1 ♜g5! 23 ♜xa5 ♜f4 24 g3 ♜e2+ (24 ... ♜g4 doesn't work because of 25 f3! ♜xf3 26 gf ♖e4 27 ♜d2) 25 ♜xe2 ♜xc1+ 26 ♜g2 ♖e6! 27 b3 ♜b1! and the activity of Black's pieces more than compensates for his slight material deficit. It seems, however, that White's move eliminates all the difficulties, since after 20 ... ♜b6 21 ♜a5! ♜xe1+ 22 ♜xe1 White holds on to his extra pawn. But surely Black's queen had more important things to do than babysit the c5 pawn!



20 ... ♜d7!

By sacrificing a second pawn, Black diverts the white rook, after which a major defect in White's position is unexpectedly exposed — the weakness of the first rank. After a few moves this defect will assume major proportions.

21 ♜xc5

It is rather hard to believe that this rook will actually not manage to find its way home!

21 ... ♜xe1+  
22 ♜xe1

Forced, since after 22 ♖xe1 ♜e8! the threat of ♜d5-f4 is unstoppable, i.e. 23 g3 ♜f4! while on 23 ♖a5 the black knight amazingly changes course, and enters the white camp via b4!

22 ... ♜e8  
23 ♜c1

Once again, the only reply. On 23 ♜f1 Black's next move would be considerably stronger.

23 ... ♜b6!

Not a moment to lose! White needs just a single move and he will have nothing to worry about, but he doesn't have time for it even up to the end of the game!

24 b3

This is not just a matter of protecting the a-pawn. If the black knight gets into a4 it will have a disharmonious effect on White's pieces, especially in combination with the ♖f5, which can infiltrate at d3. (note expanded - tr.)

24 ... ♜e2

Now Black's thought-process has become clear. White's pieces find themselves over on the queen-side, far away from the important action, which is near his king. The black pieces begin to approach and surround his residence. This is not to say that White lacks compensation, however. His two connected passed pawns on the queen-side will have the last word

if Black does not make anything out of his operations against the white monarch. Now White has come to a fork in the road — where should he put the bishop? Obviously 25 ♖e3 doesn't work because of 25 ... ♖b2 26 ♜f1 ♖d3 (threatening ♜xe3) 27 ♜d1 ♖xb5!, but the question is, to which of the remaining squares, c3 or a5, should the bishop go? "Further away from sin" decides Tukmakov; besides, then the knight will be attacked. In this totally irrational position, however, logical decisions do not always turn out best.

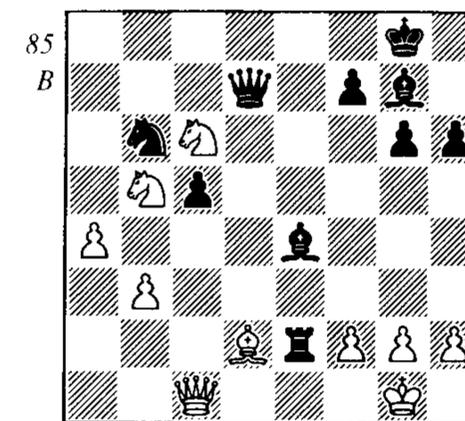
It is difficult to say now how the battle might have thickened after 25 ♖c3, but in my opinion this continuation would have been more in keeping with the spirit of the position. It is impossible to say that 25 ♖c3 would have beaten back the attack. The game might continue 25 ... ♜c2 26 ♜e1 ♖e4!, after which an exact evaluation of the complications does not emerge.

25 ♖a5

After this move I intuitively felt that Tukmakov did not fully comprehend all of the threats and, not sensing the danger, continued to rely on the strength of his position. At first glance White does indeed seem to have everything under control. The black knight is hanging and if 25 ... ♖b2 26 ♜f1 ♖d3 then the unpleasant 27 ♜b4! ends White's problems. But the tremendous potential energy stored in Black's forces is only beginning to show its true strength!

25 ... ♖e4! (85)

The black knight cannot be captured, since on 26 ♖xb6 ♜g4 27 ♜f1 ♜e1! White gets mated. Now, as Black's threats are beginning to take real shape, it would have made sense to think about 26 ♜f1, bringing the queen in to help with the defence of the king. Against this I would probably have played 26 ... ♜b2 27 ♖xb6 ♖xc6 (27 ... ♖g2!? leads only to a draw), retaining some compensation for the sacrificed pawns. Tukmakov, however, decides to rush his forces back from the queen-side, not paying sufficient attention to the danger which was facing his monarch.



26 ♜e5 ♜e7!

Continuing to support the attack and bringing fresh white targets into my sights.

27 ♜d4?

This move relieved me of all problems at the board, and facilitated my commentary as well. Isn't it strange that after this natural move White's position is probably defenceless, which is why I attach a question mark to it. Notwithstanding all the criticisms I have made concerning White's

play, the position is still unclear, but only if White plays a brilliant move: 27 ♖f1! Now Black has an effective drawing manoeuvre, if he wants it: 27 ... ♜a2 (27 ... ♜b2? 28 ♙xb6 ♙xe5 29 ♜xe5! ♖xe5 30 ♙d4 winning) 28 ♙xb6 ♙xe5 29 ♘c3 ♙xh2+!? 30 ♙xh2 ♖h4+ 31 ♙g1 ♙xg2! 32 ♙xg2 ♖g4+ with a perpetual check. In any other game this drawing line would have been acceptable, even a tremendous creative satisfaction, but on this day I was prepared to take any risk in order to avoid a draw! Fortunately, Tukmakov relieved me of the necessity to seek some chances in such a variation as 29 ... ♙xc3 30 ♜xc3 ♖f6 31 ♙a5! (31 ♜e3? ♜a1 32 ♜e1 ♙d3!) 31 ... ♖g5 32 f3! (32 ♙b4? ♜a1!) and if 32 ... ♖xa5, then 33 ♜c8+ ♙g7 34 fe. The transfer of the knight to the centre not only fails to solve his problems, it actually magnifies them, as the ♘d4 can come under many threats.

27 ... ♜a2

Now that the rook has left e2 White's only defensive resource evaporates and his game quickly rolls downhill.

28 ♙xb6

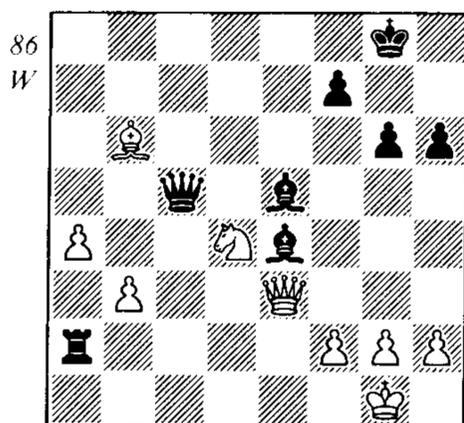
There is nothing better. On 28 ♘dc6, 28 ... ♖xc5! is decisive, and on 28 ♘df3, 28 ... ♙xf3 wins.

28 ... ♙xe5

And now, when the danger is seen with uncovered eyes, when it is obvious that Black's pieces occupy all the key positions, Tukmakov committed an incredible blunder, in severe time pressure

and facing all sorts of threats he managed to toss away the game in one move. Of course even the best defence would have left Black with a very strong attack after 29 ♖e1! (29 ♖xh6 ♖xc5!) 29 ... ♖d6! 30 ♘e2 (30 ♜c8+ ♙h7 31 ♙c5 is bad because of 31 ... ♙xh2+ 32 ♙h1 ♖f4) 30 ... ♙xh2+ (30 ... ♜a1? 31 ♜c1!) 31 ♙h1 ♙e5.

29 ♖e3? ♖xc5! (86)



0:1

This diagram will always be reflected to me in the shiny gold medal of the championship of the USSR!

Fifteen minutes after the end of this game the meeting between Psakhis and Agzamov also concluded. In the end the dramatic race had finished to the pleasure of both Lev and myself. We had battled throughout the tournament for first place, the lead changing hands several times. In the end we were tied. Usually in such circumstances various tie-breaking methods are used to determine a champion, but this was one of those fortunate situations in which we were both declared the victors!

# Super at Bugojno

Rating 1.1.82: Kasparov 2640 (Karpov 2720)

## 17

AGE

## 19

Gary Kasparov's clear-cut win of the super category 14 tournament at the Bosnian provincial town of Bugojno in Yugoslavia marks a new peak in a career in which sensational results had become commonplace. One compares this only with the greatest of champions playing at their very best.

Bugojno, May 6-25 1982

		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0	1	2	3	4		
1	G.Kasparov	2640	★	½	½	½	½	½	1	1	½	½	½	1	1	1	9½
2	L.Ljubojević	2600	½	★	½	½	½	½	½	½	1	1	½	½	½	1	8
3	L.Polugayevsky	2600	½	½	★	½	1	½	0	½	½	1	1	½	1	½	8
4	B.Spasky	2625	½	½	½	★	½	½	1	½	½	½	½	1	½	7½	
5	R.Hübner	2620	½	½	0	½	★	½	½	½	1	½	½	½	1	7½	
6	T.Petrosian	2605	0	½	½	½	½	★	½	½	½	1	½	½	½	1	7
7	B.Larsen	2605	0	½	1	0	½	½	★	1	0	0	1	1	1	½	7
8	U.Andersson	2605	½	½	½	½	½	½	0	★	½	1	½	½	1	½	7
9	B.Ivanović	2485	½	0	½	½	0	½	1	½	★	1	0	½	0	1	6
10	J.Timman	2655	½	0	0	½	½	0	1	0	0	★	1	1	½	½	5½
11	M.Najdorf	2510	0	½	0	½	½	½	0	½	1	0	★	½	½	½	5
12	L.Kavalek	2590	0	½	½	½	½	½	0	½	½	0	½	★	½	½	5
13	S.Gligorić	2535	0	½	0	0	0	½	0	0	1	½	½	½	★	1	4½
14	B.Ivko	2480	0	0	½	½	0	0	½	½	0	½	½	½	0	★	3½

The slight relaxations and uncertainties that dogged Gary at Tilburg 1981 seemed swept away. He dominated the tournament from start to finish, that is except as usual for his game against Jan Timman. (At Moscow 1981 Gary somehow scrambled clear of the jaws of defeat, at Tilburg he had been well and truly beaten, and in the 11th round at Bugojno he lost a piece but, with the *luck of the hard-working*, conjured up enough complications to escape with a draw.

An enlarged edition of this book would include Kasparov's round 1, 3 and 4 wins against respectively Gligorić, Najdorf and Ivkov and the terrific scrap with Spassky ending in a draw.

"... he managed to play a refined positional game with Tigran Petrosian, one of the most skilful positional players in the history of chess. At the end of the game although material equality remained, Petrosian did not have a single acceptable move at his disposal. Kasparov was so pleased by this game that he dubbed it the best game of his life." Botvinnik in "Komsomolskaya Pravda".

**G.Kasparov-T.Petrosian**

**Bogo-Indian**

**E11**

1 d4 ♘f6 2 c4 e6 3 ♘f3 ♙b4+ 4 ♙d2 ♖e7 5 g3 ♙xd2+ 6 ♖xd2 0-0 7 ♙g2 d5 8 0-0 dc 9 ♘a3! c5 (9 ... ♙d8!? 10 ♖c2 c5 11 dc ±) 10 dc ♖xc5 11 ♙ac1 ♘c6

12 ♘xc4 ♖e7?

After this nervous move Black has extreme difficulty in mobilising his queenside.

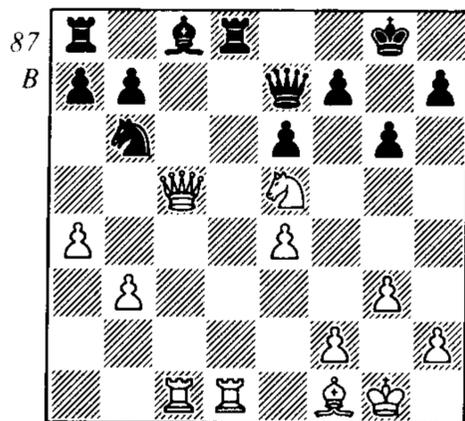
13 ♘fe5!

If now 13 ... ♙d7 then 14 ♘xd7! ♖xd7 15 ♖xd7 ♘xd7 16 ♘d6 would win material.

13 ... ♘xe5

14 ♘xe5 ♘d5 15 ♙fd1! (15 ♙xd5 ♙d8) 15 ... ♘b6 16 ♖a5 g6 (Or 16 ... f6 17 ♘c4 ♘xc4 18 ♙xc4 b6 19 ♖c3 - threatening ♙c7 - would win.) 17 ♙d3! ♘d5 (If 17 ... ♙d8 18 ♖c5! ♖xc5 19 ♙xd8+ ♖f8 20 ♙xf8+ ♘xf8 21 ♙c7 with a dominating rook on the 7th.) 18 e4 ♘b6 (18 ... ♘f6 19 ♙c7 ♖e8 20 ♙xf7!) 19 ♙f1! ♙e8?! (19 ... f6 20 ♘c4 ♙d7 shedding a pawn is relatively best.) 20 ♙dd1! ♙f8 21 a3 ♘g7 22 b3! ♘g8 23 a4 ♙d8 (As if 23 ... ♘g7 White continues major piece build-up by ♙c5 and ♖c3.)

24 ♖c5! 1:0 (87)



After 24 ... ♖xc5 25 ♙xd8+ ♖f8 26 ♙xf8+ ♘xf8 27 ♙c7 illustrates the faultiness of Black's strategy.

**L.Kavalek-G.Kasparov**

**King's Indian**

**E90**

1 c4 g6 2 ♘c3 ♙g7 3 d4 ♘f6 4 e4 d6 5 ♘f3 0-0 6 h3

Makogonov's patent. It is not an impressive system, but Kavalek was interested in a sharp struggle.

6 ... e5  
7 d5 ♘a6!  
8 ♙e3 ♘h5  
9 ♘h2!?

9 ♘d2 is the usual move here and Black develops a kingside initiative, e.g. 9 ... ♖e8 10 ♘b3 f5 11 c5 f4 12 ♙d2 ♘xc5 13 ♘xc5 dc (Uhlmann-Kapengut, East Germany - Byelorussia, 1967) and

now if 14 ♙e2 Barden suggests 14 ... ♙f6.

9 ... ♖e8

10 ♙e2?!

10 g4 ♘f4 11 ♖d2 intending queenside castling.

10 ... ♘f4

Black is following a standard strategy of the King's Indian.

11 ♙f3

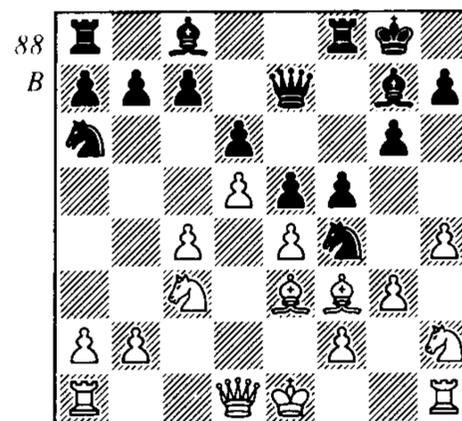
This seriously weakens the d3 square.

11 ... f5

12 h4 ♖e7!

Timman wrote that a quiet positional player would probably continue with 12 ... ♘c5 when Black has comfortable play. But Kasparov seeks more.

13 g3 (88)



13 ... ♘b4!!

A typical Kasparov shock. The knight heads directly for the weak d3-square.

The other knight cannot be captured, as on 14 gf Black plays 14 ... fe. Then White is in deep trouble, viz.:

a) 15 fe ♘d3+ 16 ♘d2 ♙xf3! 17 ♘xf3 ♙g4 18 ♘xe4 ♘xe5!, or  
b) 15 ♙xe4 ef intending ... ♙xc3+, or

c) 15 ♘xe4 ef 16 ♙d2 (If 16 ♙c1 ♙f5) 16 ... ♘d3+ 17 ♘e2 ♘c5! with a tremendous advantage for Black in each case.

There is no time for 14 a3, as Black simply replies 14 ... ♘fd3+ 15 ♘d2 ♘xb2 16 ♖b3 ♘d43 intending ... f4.

14 ♖b3?!

14 0-0 was relatively best, to which Kasparov intended to reply ... g5 and if 15 gf? gf! and the black queen will infiltrate via h4 with devastating effect, e.g. 16 a3 ♖xh4 17 ab ♙f6 18 ♙g2 ♙g6 19 f3 fe 20 ♖e1 ♖h3 20 ♖e2 ♙h6 21 ♙fc1 ♙f4 23 ♘f1 ♘h8! ♣. Better is 15 ef ♙xf5 ∞.

The only other reasonable alternative is 14 ♙b1 protecting b2, which is met by 14 ... ♘fd3+ 15 ♘e2 f4 16 ♙d2 fg 17 fg ♙xf3 18 ♘xf3 ♙g4 19 ♙f1 ♙f8, viz.:

a) 20 a3 ♖f6 21 ab? ♙xf3+ 22 ♘e3 ♙h6+, or

b) 20 ♙e3 ♙xf3!.

14 ... ♘fd3+

15 ♘e2

If 15 ♘d2 then 15 ... f4 with a crushing position.

15 ... f4

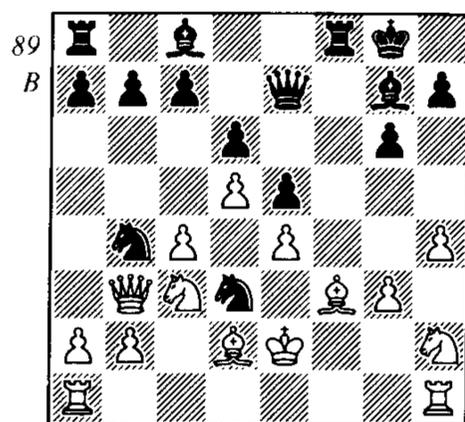
16 ♙d2 fg?!

Kasparov played this move much too quickly, using only 1 minute for thought. Immediately afterwards he spotted the brilliant 16 ... ♘xf2!! Now on 17 ♖xb4 there follows simply 17 ... fg! 18 ♙af1 (or 18 ♙g5 ♖f7 19 ♙af1 gh! intending 20 ... ♙g4) 18 ... gh 19 ♙xf2 ♙xf3!.

No better is 17 ♘xf2 ♘d3+ and now either 18 ♘g2 fg 19 ♘xg3 (19

♠f1 ♖xf3 20 ♜xf3 ♜f7+ 21 ♜e2 ♜c5!, or 19 ♜e2 ♜c5! fail to help White.) 19 ... ♖f4! 20 ♜g4!? (20 ♜xf4 ef+ ♢ and 20 ♜f1 ♖xf3+! 21 ♜xf3 ♜f7+ 22 ♜e2 ♜c5 are obviously unsuitable.) 20 ... h5 21 ♜e3 ♜f6 22 ♜g2 ♜xh4+ 23 ♖xh4 ♜g5+ wins, or 18 ♜e2 ♜c5! 19 ♜d1 fg 20 ♜g4 (20 ♜f1 g2 ♢) 20 ... g2 21 ♖g1 ♖xf3 22 ♜xf3 ♜xh4 23 ♜f2 (23 ♖xg2 ♜xg4+ 24 ♖xg4 ♖f8+ ♢) 23 ... ♜h3 24 ♜e3 ♖f8+ 25 ♜e2 ♜h6 26 ♜xh3 ♜xe3 etc.

17 fg (89)



17 ... ♖xf3!

The best move, but White should still be able to hold on to the draw with best play.

18 ♜xf3 ♜g4  
19 ♖af1 ♖f8  
20 ♜d1?

Kavalek misses his only chance, which is 20 ♜e3! Black now has nothing better than 20 ... ♜h6! 21 ♜xh6! (21 a3 ♖xf3! 22 ♖xf3 ♜xf3+ 23 ♜xf3 ♜f6+ and now we have a nice "duel": 24 ♜e2 ♜xe3 25 ♖f1 ♜c1+! or 24 ♜g2 ♜xe3 25 ♖f1 ♜e1+!) 21 ... ♜xf3+ 22 ♖xf3 ♖xf3 23 ♜xf3 ♜f6+ 24 ♜g2 ♜f2+ 25 ♜h3 ♜f3! 26 ♜h2! and a draw

is the best that can be achieved. Other tries are inferior for Black, for example 20 ... ♜f7 21 a3 a5 22 ab ♜xb4 23 ♜a4!, robbing Black of the d7 square and siezing the advantage. On 20 ... ♖f7 White can obtain an equal game without difficulty by 21 ♜b1!, and similarly on 20 ... ♜d7 White can equalise by 21 a3!. An interesting, but flawed option is 20 ... g5?! 21 a3 gh 22 ab hg 23 ♜xd3 g2 24 ♜d2! ±. Finally, 20 ... ♖xf3?! is refuted not by 21 ♖xf3 ♜f8 22 ♖hf1 ♜h6! 23 a3? ♜xe3 24 ab ♜c1+! ♢, but by 23 ♜xh6 ♜xh6 24 ♜a4! exploiting the weakness of the back rank.

20 ... ♜f7!

Now the game is virtually won, although there are still some tactical hurdles to overcome.

21 ♜e3! ♜xf3+

22 ♜d2!

Of course not 22 ♖xf3 ♜xf3+ and ... ♜xh1.

22 ... ♜d7

23 ♖hg1?!

This hastens the end. 23 a3 would have held out a bit longer, although Black would have had a big advantage after 23 ... ♜xh1 24 ♖xh1 a5! 25 ab ♜xb4.

23 ... ♜h3!

24 a3

On 24 ♜f2 ♜xf2 27 ♖xf2 ♜xe4!, and then if 26 ♖xf8+ ♜xf8 27 ♜xb4 ♜h2+ 28 ♜e1 ♜c2 mates.

24 ... ♜xe4

25 ♖xf8+ ♜xf8

26 ab ♜h2+

27 ♜c3 ♜c1!

0:1

White resigned because Black will pick up the rook with 28 ... ♜e2+, leaving him a piece ahead. If 28 ♜a4 then 28 ... ♜a2! is an elegant finish. This win gave Gary an incredible 7½ points out of 9 games, and from this lofty post he coasted to an easy first place finish.

### USSR Club Teams Championship

Kasparov (together with Petrosian and Polugayevsky) back from Bugojno were immediately thrown into play at Kislovodsk in the final of the tournament for teams of Sporting Clubs. All organised Soviet players must belong to one of these and those selected for representative teams need a very pressing excuse not to participate. Teams consisted of ten players (6 men, boy, 2 women, girl) plus reserves.

Gary played on board 2 for *Spartak* below Petrosian. His results:

1	Y.Balashov (b)	Burevestnik	2595	½
2	B.Gulko (b)	Lokomotiv	2565	0
3	O.Romanishin (w)	Trud	2580	0
4	Y.Averbakh (b)	Zenit	2490	1
5	V.Kupreichik (w)	Dinamo	2570	1
6	V.Tukmakov (b)	Armed Forces	2500	½
7	S.Palatnik (w)	Urodzhai	2505	1

Team results: Trud 43½-26½, Armed Forces 41, Burevestnik 40½, Lokomotiv 37, Dinamo 32½, Spartak 31, Zenit 29½ and Urodzhai 25. Trud join Burevestnik in the 1982-84 European Club Championship.

### V.Kupreichik-G.Kasparov

Sicilian B83

1 e4 c5 2 ♜f3 e6 3 d4 cd 4 ♜xd4

♜c6 5 ♜c3 d6 6 ♜e3 ♜f6

7 ♜e2

The first surprise. Kupreichik usually chooses a more aggressive system, involving f2-f4 and ♜f3.

7 ... ♜e7

8 f4 0-0

9 ♜d2

All the same, Kupreichik remains true to himself, heading for a complicated position with opposite side castling. White's chosen plan seems quite promising, since there are good prospects for a king-side pawn storm. An energetic

Black counterblow in the centre, however, turns the game into different channels.

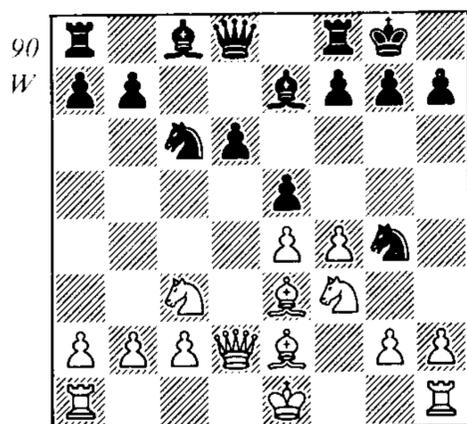
9 ... e5!

White will not be granted time to exploit the weakness of d5. In fact Black will occupy that square first. — E.S.

10 ♜f3

Of the three possible knight moves, this is the most natural. 10 ♜b3 is too passive, while 10 ♜f5 gives Black two promising tries: 10 ... ♜xf5 11 ef ef 12 ♜xf4 d5 with the initiative, or 10 ... ♜xe4 11 ♜xe7+ ♜xe7 12 ♜xe4 ef 13 ♜xf4 ♜xe4 with an unclear game.

10 ... ♜g4! (90)



Black carries on with his plan. Now White should settle for an even game after 11 ♖d5 ♖xe3 12 ♗xe3 ef 13 ♗xf4 ♕e6, but still Kupreichik hopes for an opening advantage, not having realized the hidden energy latent in Black's position.

11 f5?

Now all that remains for White is to play 12 ♖d5 and his advantage will be beyond doubt. But as so often happens, that one tempo just isn't there.

11 ... ♖b4!

This unaesthetic move, creating a primitive threat (12 ... ♖xe3 intending 13 ... ♖xc2+), changes the entire situation. The advance d6-d5 cannot be prevented, after which White's position in the centre falls like a "house of (playing) cards": For example: 12 0-0-0 d5! 13 a3 ♖xe3 14 ♗xe3 d4 15 ♗f2 ♗c7! Therefore White should turn to defence, settling for an inferior position after 12 ♕g1 d5! 13 ♖xd5 (13 a3? de ♣) 13 ... ♖xd5 14 ♗xd5 ♗xd5 15 ed ♕xf5. But Kupreichik does not want to recognise his mistake, and tries to pick up the pace of their fight.

12 ♕d3? d5  
13 ♖xd5 ♖xd5  
14 ed

Now 14 ... ♗xd5 15 ♕g5 (15 ... f6? 16 ♗e2!) looks quite acceptable for White. Kupreichik was probably counting on this, but Black has a much more powerful argument in reserve.

14 ... e4!

The unfortunate position of White's pieces and especially of his king makes this combination possible. The pin on the e-file destroys White, aided by the diagonal pins on c1-h6 and g1-a7.

15 ♕xe4 ♖e8

Now the combination yields two almost symmetrical variations, depending on the side to which White castles.

16 0-0-0

Black's task would have been much more complicated after 16 0-0. Then he would have had to find a problem-like move after 16 ... ♕d6! 17 h3 ♖xe3 18 ♗xe3 ♕xf5 19 ♖d2, namely 19 ... ♗e7!!, which creates two threats and wins a piece.

16 ... ♕f6!

Now the bishop is sent the other way, in order to meet 17 h3 ♖xe3 18 ♗xe3 ♕xf5 19 ♖d2 with the decisive reply 19 ... ♕g5!

17 ♕g5

Having come to terms with the unavoidable loss of a piece, White vainly tries to exploit Black's slightly backward development.

17 ... ♖xe4  
18 h3 ♖e5  
19 ♕xf6 ♗xf6

20 ♖xe5

On 20 ♖he1, the simple 20 ... ♕xf5 wins easily.

20 ... ♗xe5

21 g4 ♕d7

The rest is a matter of technique.

22 ♖he1 ♖e8

23 ♖xe4 ♗xe4

24 ♗a5

This hastens the inevitable. 24 b3 would have been more solid, and allowed further resistance.

24 ... ♗e3+

25 ♖b1 ♗xh3

26 ♗xa7 ♗xg4 27 ♖c1 ♕xf5 28

♗xb7 h5 29 b3 ♗d4 30 a4 ♗c3 0-1



For his preparations for the Interzonal Gary planned to spend two months (July-August) in a holiday hotel in Zagulba, a health resort by the Caspian, 45 km (28 miles) from Baku. "I'll do a lot of swimming. True, I promised my mother not to swim out more than 800m. I also intend to play a bit of football (despite exams Gary had followed all the world cup soccer from Spain during June shown on Soviet TV - *ed.*) - the man in charge of my physical conditioning is himself a good footballer. As a matter of fact, there will be a whole team made up of my friends. We either split up into two or else seek rivals on the beach. Oh, yes. I'll be taking my Peugeot bicycle along. I can pedal up to 50km per hour."

Chess-wise his preparations - "I've studied all the latest chess literature, and analysed my games, particularly the ones I lost. When I'm busy with chess, I like to listen to music, and especially pop songs . . ." Gary's supporting chess team were Aleksander Nikitin, Aleksander Sakharov, Evgenii Vladimir and Valerii Chekhov.

The Moscow Interzonal saw the secret dream of many of Gary Kasparov's admirers - firmly on the road towards the world title - come true. He qualified with a handsome margin together with Aleksander Belyavsky for the 1983 Candidates matches, they joining Korchnoi and Hübner (finalists 1980 series), Ribli, Smyslov, Portisch and Torre.

## Becoming a Candidate

18

Age  
19

Rating 1.7.82: Kasparov 2675 (Karpov 2700)

To become Chess Champion of the World can be a long arduous trek through five stages each of which could be a year apart. They are: 1. good performances to acquire a national nomination; 2. playing in one of sixteen *zonal* tournaments;

3. playing in one of three 14-player *interzonal* tournaments; 4. playing a knock-out (from 8 qualifiers) series of *candidate* matches; 5. playing a match with the reigning world champion for the first to win six games.

Gary Kasparov, as one of the highest rated players in the world, was fortunately seeded into the Moscow Interzonal Tournament, September 8-26, 1982. The time consumed by a World Championship cycle is strongly criticised by many leading players and publicists and there are moves to telescope the last three stages into under two years. Two qualifiers into the Candidates based on one 13-game event every three years makes the system a lottery. As Gary said "the players with the strongest nerves and greatest physical fitness will triumph. The younger players hold the advantage here." (Vassily Smyslov, 61 year old former world champion, qualified from the Las Palmas Interzonal. Lottery!? Eternally young!? - *ed.*) At least this made preparation absolutely imperative.

After Bugojno and the USSR Team Championship Gary returned to his college, the Foreign Languages Institute in Baku, where he is majoring in English. He sat five examinations in ten days. In an interview he dismissed a statement by one of his teachers about preparing for an exam and learning two textbooks by heart as exaggerated, "although I so far can't complain about my memory."

		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0	1	2	3	4		
1	G.Kasparov	2675	★	½	½	½	½	½	1	1	1	1	1	1	½	10	
2	A.Belyavsky	2620	½	★	1	½	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	½	1	8½
3	M.Tal	2610	½	0	★	½	½	½	1	½	½	1	½	1	½	8	
4	U.Andersson	2610	½	½	½	★	½	0	1	½	½	½	1	1	½	8	
5	Guil.Garcia	2500	½	0	½	½	★	½	1	0	1	1	½	1	0	1	7½
6	E.Geller	2565	½	0	½	1	½	★	½	1	0	1	½	½	1	½	7½
7	Y.Murey	2500	0	1	0	0	0	½	★	½	1	½	½	½	1	1	6½
8	L.Christiansen	2505	0	0	½	½	1	0	½	★	½	0	½	½	1	1	6
9	G.Sax	2560	0	1	½	½	0	1	0	½	★	½	½	0	½	1	6
10	D.Velimirović	2495	0	0	0	½	0	0	½	1	½	★	1	½	1	½	5½
11	F.Gheorghiu	2535	0	0	½	0	½	½	½	½	½	0	★	½	1	½	5
12	J.van der Wiel	2520	0	1	0	0	0	½	½	½	1	½	½	★	0	½	5
13	R.Rodriguez	2415	0	½	0	½	1	0	0	0	½	0	0	1	★	1	4½
14	M.Quinteros	2520	½	0	½	0	0	½	0	0	0	½	½	½	0	★	3

Kasparov thought that his round one game combining positional and tactical ideas was his best of the Interzonal:

**G.Kasparov-G.Sax**

**Grünfeld D85**  
 1 d4 ♘f6 2 c4 g6 3 ♘c3 d5 4 cd  
 ♘xd5 5 e4 ♘xc3 6 bc ♙g7  
 7 ♙c4

Rather than the recently popular  
 7 ♘f3.

7 ... 0-0

8 ♙e3 b6

8 ... c5 is more common.

9 h4 ♙b7

An improvement on 9 ... ♘c6 10  
 h5 ♘a5 11 hg! Knaak-Sax, Tallinn  
 1979.

10 ♙f3!?

This reinforces White's centre  
 and is a plus for leaving the knight  
 at g1.

10 ... ♙d7

11 ♘e2 h5

12 ♙g5! ♘c6

13 ♘f4 e6

If 13 ... ♘a5 14 ♘xg6 wins.

14 ♙d1 ♘a5

15 ♙d3 e5!

15 ... c5 loses to the forcing 16  
 ♘xh5! gh 17 ♙f6 ♙xf6 18 ♙xf6  
 ♙d8 19 ♙h6 threatening e5 and  
 ♙h3. 15 ... ♙c6 is insufficient as  
 after 16 ♙b1 ♙a6 17 ♙h3 ♙c4 18  
 ♙g3 Black's 18 ... ♙f1+ lacks  
 sting. The attempt to win a piece  
 by 15 ... f6 16 ♘xg6 fg 17 ♙xh5  
 ♙f7 gives White a complimentary  
 admission ticket to attack after 18  
 f3.

16 de ♙xe5

17 0-0 (±) ♙g4

17 ... ♙a4 18 g4.

18 ♙e3 ♙fe8

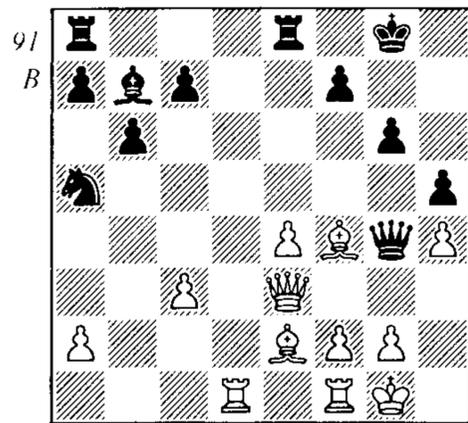
19 ♙e2

For if 19 ... ♙c8 20 ♘d5 ♙xd5  
 21 ♙xd5 with the two bishops and

great prospects.

19 ... ♙xf4

20 ♙xf4 (91)



20 ... ♘c4?

Embarking on an interesting  
 combination which unfortunately  
 fails to a counter not easily  
 foreseen. Sax has refrained from  
 20 ... ♙xh4 because of the positional  
 difficulties after 21 e5.

21 ♙xc4 ♙xe4

22 f3! ♙xf4

23 ♙xf7+! ♙g7

24 ♙d3!

And White achieves an ending  
 in which Black would be hard put  
 to maintain material parity.

24 ... ♙e3+

25 ♙xc3 ♙xe3 26 ♙d7 ♙h6 27  
 ♙xc7 ♙a6 28 ♙d1 ♙d3 29 ♙d2  
 ♙f5 30 ♙f2 ♙e5 31 ♙d5 ♙xd5 32  
 ♙xd5 ♙d8 33 c4 b5 34 ♙e3 a5  
 35 ♙f4 ♙b1

Loses at once. But 35 ... bc does  
 not rescue Black, viz. 36 ♙xc4  
 ♙d4+ 37 ♙e5! and now 37 ...  
 ♙xh4 is bad because of 38 f4 -  
 intending ♙g8 and ♙h7 mate 1/2-  
 e.g. 38 ... ♙b1 39 ♙g8 g5 40 f5 g4  
 41 ♙f6.

36 g4 hg

37 hg 1:0

Though he won a number of  
 spectacular games, Gary was  
 more concerned about the way  
 in which his round 5 game  
 against Mikhail Tal went:

**G.Kasparov-M.Tal**

**Semi-Slav, Anti-Meran D43**

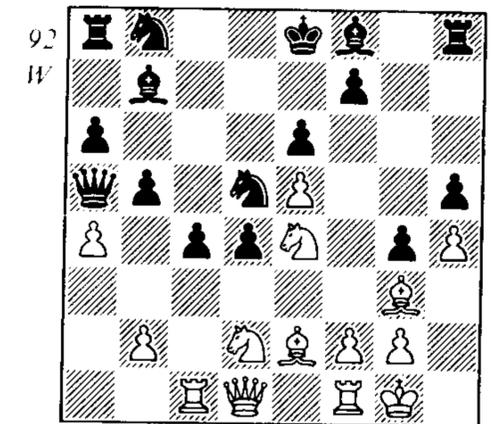
1 d4 ♘f6 2 c4 e6 3 ♘f3 d5 4 ♘c3 c6  
 5 ♙g5 h6 6 ♙h4!? (Usual 6 ♙xf6.)  
 6 ... dc 7 e4 g5 8 ♙g3 b5 9 ♙c2 ♙b7  
 10 e5

If 10 0-0 b4. Gary introduces a  
 prepared opening scheme. "As I  
 understood it came as a complete  
 surprise for Tal. And at first the  
 shape of the battle went very well  
 for me."

10 ... ♘d5

11 h4 ♙a5 12 ♙c1 g4 13 ♘d2 c5 14  
 ♘ce4 cd 15 0-0 h5 16 a4! a6 (92)

"But when it was necessary to  
 play the rather obvious combination  
 17 ♙xc4!? bc 18 ♘xc4 ♙b4 19 f3!  
 with the position of the black king  
 very dangerous, if not hopeless, I  
 was tempted by a refinement  
 which handed the initiative to  
 Tal.



17 b4 ♙d8!?

After 17 ... ♙xb4 18 ♙b1 and 17  
 ... ♙xb4 18 ♙xc4 bc 19 ♘xc4  
 White has strong threats.

18 ♙xc4 bc

19 ♘xc4 ♘c3! 20 ♘xc3 dc 21  
 ♘d6+ ♙xd6 22 ed ♙f6 23 ♙d3 0-0  
 24 ♙xc3 ♙d5 1/2-1/2.

Tal, very short of time, offered  
 the draw. The position has its  
 risks, e.g. after 25 ♙e1 ♘d7 26  
 ♙c7 ♙fd8 27 ♙xd7!? ♙xd7 28  
 ♙e5 White's threats are difficult  
 to evaluate. Though glad to have  
 escaped with a draw Gary talked  
 about the psychological shock,  
 the crisis of confidence, he suffered  
 over the manner of his erring.



19

AGE  
17

## Luzern – Soviet Triumph

Rating 1.1.83: Kasparov 2690 (Karpov 2710)

The USSR chessplayers determinedly re-asserted their superior strength in the 25th Olympiad at Luzern, October 30 – November 16, 1982. This came after poor performances at Buenos Aires 1978 (2nd behind Hungary) and Malta (1st after tie-break with Hungary).

Gary's performance on board two, with 6 wins and five draws made a powerful contribution to the USSR victory:

Round 1:	O.Sarapu	w	NZD	2315	1.46
2:	–	–	CHI	–	–
3:	L.Alburt	w	USA	2565	1.57
4:	S.Gligorić	b	JUG	2530	1.51
5:	J.Smejkal	w	CSR	2565	½.16
6:	G.Sosonko	b	NDL	2575	½.12
7:	R.Hübner	w	FRG	2630	½.13
8:	Z.Ribli	w	HUN	2625	½.18
9:	J.Nunn	b	ENG	2565	1.21
10:	V.Kortchnoi	w	SWZ	2635	1.36
11:	–	–	ARG	–	–
12:	M.Suba	b	ROM	2525	1.48
13:	U.Andersson	b	SVE	2610	½.17
14:	–	–	DEN	–	–

The most dramatic clash of the Luzern Olympiad came in the round ten match Switzerland v USSR. Gary, occupying board one for the day, had his first confrontation with Soviet emigrant Victor Kortchnoi, Karpov's challenger of Baguio 1978 and Merano 1981. For Gary, sensitive to the highly-charged emotional atmosphere, to the worries of the Soviet delegation and to the intense interest of a large but poorly-placed audience, the game was the hardest, the most demanding of his career.

The photograph captures Karpov and Belyavsky peering anxiously at the position – just before Kortchnoi played his disastrous 23 ♙d2.

V.Kortchnoi-G.Kasparov

Modern Benoni A64

1 d4 ♘f6 2 c4 g6 3 g3 ♙g7 4 ♙g2 c5

5 d5 d6 6 ♘c3 0-0 7 ♘f3 e6 8 0-0 ed

9 cd a6 10 a4 ♚e8 11 ♘d2 ♘bd7

12 h3 ♚b8

13 ♘c4 ♘e5

14 ♘a3

Exchanges like 14 ♘xe5 ease Black's defensive problems in the d-h area and therefore improve his prospects of marshalling the queenside pawn majority – *ed*.

14 ... ♘h5

15 e4

15 g4 ♙xg4 16 hg ♘xg4 and 15 f4 ♘xg3 16 fe ♙xe5 suit Black – *ed*.

In answer to 15 e4 only 15 ... f5 used to be considered with Black first sacrificing a piece, then winning queen for three pieces and then in the end reaching the worse position, viz. 15 ... f5 16 ef ♙xf5 17 g4 ♙xg4! 18 hg ♙h4 19 gh ♚f8 20 h6! ♙h8! and now instead of 21 ♘e4! there is Kovačević's inspired 21 ♘c4!! ♘g4 22 ♙xg4 ♙xg4 23 ♘xd6 etc..

Two years ago Jan Timman breathed new life into the opening with ...

15 ... ♚f8

to strengthen ... f7-f5. Now Timman's opponent, Scheeren, in the 1980 Dutch championship, played the naive 16 g4 and after 16

... ♙h4! 17 gh ♙xh3 18 h6 ♙h8 19 ♘e2 (19 ♙e2!?) 19 ... f5! was eventually routed. My opponent played more strongly

16 ♘h2

after which I fell to thinking. In principle I understood this position and yet despite this my next move was inexact.

16 ... f5?!

16 ... ♙d7 was probably better to meet 17 f4 with 17 ... b5! – an improved *model* of the game.

17 f4

Now if 17 ... ♘f7 18 ef ♙xf5 19 g4 and White wins.

17 ... b5!

Black burns his boats.

18 ab

If 18 fe ♘xg3 19 ♙xg3 ♙xe5+ 20 ♙f2 as in Birnboim-Arnason, Raanders 1982, Timman gives 20 ... ♙d4+ either driving the white king into the centre and then playing ... b4 to regain the piece or after 21 ♙g3 having a repetition by 21 ... ♙e5+ – *ed*.

18 ... ab

19 ♘axb5

First critical moment. After 19 fe the variation 19 ... b4? 20 ♘c4! would be curtly rejected and two lines seriously considered, viz.

a) 19 ... ♘xg3 (investigated by the Dutch team training for Malta in 1980! – *ed*), and

b) 19 ... ♙xe5 and on 20 ♘e2 ♘xg3 21 ♘xg3 (if 21 ♙h1 ♙h4 is possible) 21 ... f4, in both cases Black having a strong attack, the white pieces on the queenside having only static roles.

19 ... fe

Second critical moment. I was unaware that in the pages of *Informator* 33 was published Albur-H.Olafsson, Reykjavik 1982 which we have followed up to 19 ... fe. Only now does our game begin to assume an independent character. (Kortchnoi was in Reykjavik during that tournament and took part in a post-mortem! - ed.).

20 ♟xe4!

In Albur-Olafsson, play went 20 ♟a7 e3!? (20 ... ♟d7 is a possible improvement.) (Byrne & Mednis considered 20 ... ♟f3+ 21 ♟xf3 ef 22 ♟c6 ♟d7 23 f5 and now Jan Timman suggests 23 ... ♟f6 with White a plus pawn but absence of g2-bishop guarantees Black compensation - ed.) 21 ♟e2 ♟xg3! 22 ♟xg3 g5 23 f5!? ♟xf5 24 ♟xe3?! and now 24 ... ♟c4! (∞) would be possible - ed.

Next, in order of thinking, White can try 20 ♟xd6 when Black has two ideas, first simply 20 ... ♟xd6 21 ♟xe4 ♟b6 22 fe ♟xf1 23 ♟xf1 ♟xe5 (±/=) and second 20 ... ♟xg3!? 21 ♟xg3 ♟xd6 with the knight obviously untouchable and continue later ... ♟f7 and ... ♟f5 with enough compensation for the pawn.

I consider 20 ♟xe4 to be strongest. Now what should I do? I continue developing ...

20 ... ♟d7

21 ♟e2!

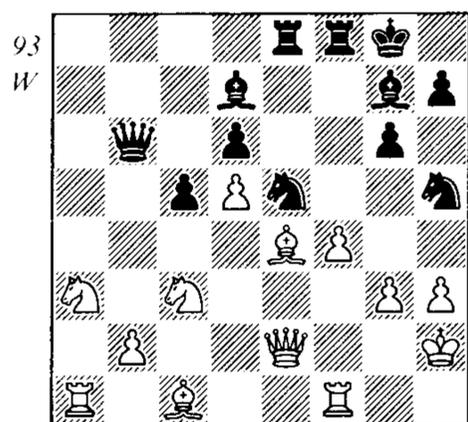
What else could be done about the attacked knight? If 21 ♟a7 ♟a8!; on 21 ♟a3 ♟c8 22 ♟g2 ♟g4! 23 ♟d2 ♟f5 24 fe ♟xe5 25

♟e2 ♟b3 with strong threats is possible; the third idea is 21 ♟xd6 ♟b6! when to take on e5 gains nothing, viz. 22 fe ♟xe5 23 ♟c4 ♟xg3+ 24 ♟g1 (If 24 ♟g2 ♟xh3+!) 24 ... ♟bf6.

21 ... ♟b6!

Many would find it impossible to move the queen away from the d8-h4 diagonal, but with this Black keeps up the pressure and accomplishes a useful regrouping (22 ... ♟be8). - ed.

22 ♟a3 ♟be8 (93)



Third and most critical moment - see photo.

Now what is to be done if Kortchnoi takes the knight? After 23 fe one can look into 23 ... ♟xe5 (23 ... ♟xf1 is also possible) 24 ♟f4 ♟xf4 25 gf ♟xf4+ 26 ♟g2 ♟d8 when White has an extra piece but some poorly placed, e.g. a3-knight, while Black has many advantages on the king's wing; if 24 ♟c4 ♟xg3+ 25 ♟g1 ♟d8. I think that this line is playable for Black.

At this moment my opponent made a serious error.

He could have played 23 ♟g2 to consolidate by taking the e5-



knight and following with ♟e2. According to some critics this would have refuted 16 ... f5. (Chief critic seems to be Kasparov himself in notes in *Deutsche Schachblätter* - he wrote ♟g2 und Schwarz is in Schwierigkeiten.) Surely after 23 ... ♟f7 24 ♟c4 ♟b8 the battle is still ahead? White's extra pawn has to be balanced by his weaknesses on central squares and poorly coordinated pieces.

After 23 ♟e3 ♟f7 24 ♟c4 ♟d8 White is congested.

Jan Timman suggests 23 ♟c2, keeping the option of the ♟d2-e1 plan to strengthen g3 and, if 23 ... ♟b3, White can become fully developed by 24 ♟d2 ♟d4 25 ♟ae1. - ed.

23 ♟d2? ♟xb2!!

Kortchnoi had overlooked that

the intended 24 ♟fb1 to trap Black's queen is met by the winning blow 24 ... ♟f3+!!.

24 fe?!

A claim backed by some analysis that 24 ♟a2 ♟b4 would lead to a win for White was made in the press next day. But Black would play 24 ... ♟b8 when, after 25 ♟g2 ♟f7, with no anchor pawn on b2, in my opinion the white position is loosely hanging together. And on 25 fe ♟xf1 26 ♟xf1 (26 e6 ♟ef8) 26 ... ♟xe5 what does White do? If 27 ♟e2 ♟xg3 28 ♟xg3 ♟b3 or even 27 ... ♟b3 immediately, while if 27 ♟e1 Black gains a piece by 27 ... ♟xc3 28 ♟xc3 ♟xe4 as after 29 ♟c4 ♟b5 30 ♟a1 (30 ♟b2 ♟e8) Black has a small combination 30 ... ♟xc4! 31 ♟a8 ♟e2+ 32 ♟g1 ♟g2+! emerging three pawns

up. These variations are by no means conclusive but one can appreciate that after 24 ... ♖b8 Black's defence is superior.

24 ... ♙xe5  
25 ♗c4

What else?

25 ... ♗xg3!  
26 ♖xf8+ ♖xf8  
27 ♗e1 ♗xe4+  
28 ♗g2 ♗c2

White is clearly lost!?

29 ♗xe5

Black now has two possibilities. 29 ... ♖f2+ and 29 ... ♗xd2. It's not difficult to see that 29 ... ♗xd2 wins in rather uncomplicated fashion, e.g. 30 ♖c1 ♗f3+ or 30 ♗xd7 ♗f3+ 31 ♗e2 ♗h4+ with white king moves 32 ♗h2 ♖f2+ or 32 ♗g1 ♗xc3 33 ♗e6+ ♗h8 meeting 34 ♗xf8 with mate by 34 ... ♗g3+ 35 ♗f1 ♗g2+ etc.. But at the board with my time practically exhausted I decided on ...

29 ... ♖f2+?

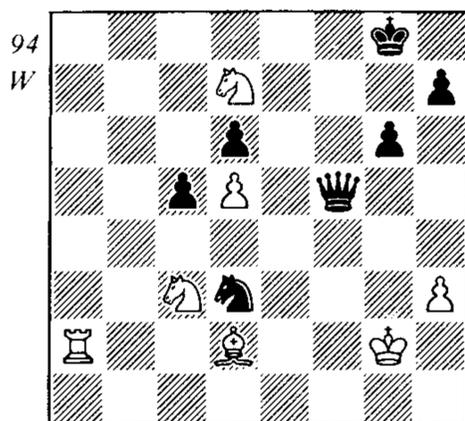
This spoils the game and makes the win uncertain. I had prepared for 30 ♗g1 ♖xd2 31 ♗xe4 ♖g2+ 32 ♗f1 (32 ♗h1 ♖h2+) 32 ... ♗b5+, but ...

30 ♗xf2!

gives me a choice between 30 ... ♗xf2 and 30 ... ♗xh3+. If the latter then 31 ♗g1! ♗xf2 32 ♖a2! poses Black a problem as to where to put the queen - if 32 ... ♗f5 33 ♖a8+ leads to perpetual check as the black queen obstructs his rook, or 32 ... ♗b3 33 ♖a8+ ♗g7 34 ♖a7+ ♗f8 35 ♗h6+ ♗e8 36 ♖a8+ ♗e7 37 ♗g5 mate and here if Black tries to run his king

through the centre by 34 ... ♗f6 White has 35 ♗f3 (threatening mate in four by 36 ♗g5+ ♗f5 37 ♖f7+ etc.) and after 35 ... ♗d3 another king chase by 36 ♗e4+ ♗f5 37 ♗xd6+ ♗g4 38 ♗h2+ ♗g3 39 ♗e4+ ♗h3 40 ♖xh7 mate. These variations show the active co-operation of White's pieces after 30 ... ♗xh3+. I intuitively chose ...

30 ... ♗xf2  
31 ♖a2! ♗f5!  
32 ♗xd7 ♗d3 (94)



After the game I devoted an enormous amount of time to analysing this position.

In severe time trouble, Kortchnoi played poorly ...

33 ♗h6? ♗xd7  
34 ♖a8+ ♗f7  
35 ♖h8?

If 35 ♗e4 I intended 35 ... g5 which requires some finesse to force the issue, e.g. after 36 ♖f8+ ♗e7! 37 ♖g8! ♗a4! the black king can flee the checks via the queen-side, but later I proved that 35 ... ♗e7 is simpler (e.g. 36 ♗g5+ ♗f6 intending ... ♗e5 etc...).

35 ... ♗f6  
36 ♗f3?? ♗xh3+  
0:1 Time

Reverting to the diagrammed position after 32 ... ♗d3 the question is "What should I do about his knight?".

If 33 ♖a7 Black can win the bishop by 33 ... ♗f2+ 34 ♗h1 ♗xd2 as after 35 ♗f6+ ♗f8 White does not have time to set up a drawing mechanism, while on 35 ♗ce4 Black exchanges a pair of knights by 35 ... ♗f2+.

But White has at his disposal a very crafty answer in 33 ♖a8+ ♗g7 34 ♖a7 ♗f2+ 35 ♗h1 ♗xd2 36 ♗e5+! and it's now "What to do with the black king?". If to f6 - fork; or to h6 - ♗g4+ leading to fork; or to g8 - draw by ♖a8+.

That leaves 36 ... ♗f8 and then after 37 ♖a8+ ♗e7 38 ♖a7+ the only try to escape the checks is 38 ... ♗d8, but then could come 39 ♗f7+! ♗e8 40 ♗xd6+ ♗f8 41 ♖f7+ ♗g8 42 ♗ce4! when best is to play into an ending with an extra pawn by 42 ... ♗e1+ and 43 ... ♗xe4 and that should be drawn; if here 39 ... ♗c8 40 ♗xd6+ ♗b8 41 ♖b7+ ♗a8 42 ♗cb5 (threatening mate) and now 42 ... ♗f2+ 43 ♗g1 (43 ♗g2? ♗e4) 43 ... ♗xh3+ 44 ♗h1 ♗xd5+ 45 ♗h2 ♗xb7 one can play on with three pawns for a knight but even that could be a draw.

A memorable clash.

		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	A.Karpov	2700	1	½	½	1	½	1			1	1			6½
2	G.Kasparov	2675	1	1	1	½	½	½	½	1	1	1	½		8½
3	L.Polugayevsky	2610	1	1	1	0		½	½	1		½	½		6
4	A.Belyavsky	2620	1	½	½	0		1	1	1		1	½	½	7
5	M.Tal	2610	1		½			½	1	1	1	1	½		6½
6	A.Yusupov	2555	1	½		1	1	1	0		1	1	½	1	8

Colour on odd boards: W B W B W B B W W B W B W B

For countries see list above)

### Candidates 1983

The drawing of lots for the 1983 Candidates matches made during the Luzern FIDE Congress, November 1982, had a lop-sided look about it, the strength being concentrated in the bottom half of the draw:

1. Hübner v Smyslov
2. Ribli v Torre
3. Korchnoi v Portisch
4. Belyavsky v Kasparov

Semi-Finals: winners 1 v 2 and 3 v 4.

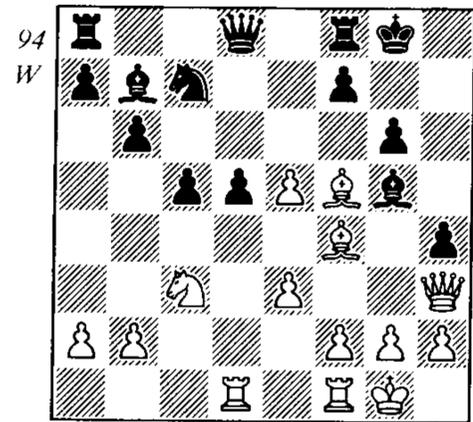
The Belyavsky-Kasparov match (best of ten games) began in Moscow on February 28, 1983:

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Kasparov	½	1	½	0	1	½	½	1	1
Belyavsky	½	0	½	1	0	½	½	0	0

Kasparov had White in odd-numbered games.

Game 5:

G.Kasparov-A.Belyavsky  
 QGD, Exchange D58  
 1 d4 d5 2 c4 e6 3 ♘c3 ♘f6 4 cd ed 5  
 ♙g5 ♙e7 6 e3 h6 7 ♙h4 0-0 8 ♙d3  
 b6 9 ♘f3 ♙b7 10 0-0 c5 11 ♘e5  
 ♘bd7 12 ♙f5 ♘xe5 13 de ♘e8 14  
 ♙g3 ♘c7 15 ♖g4 ♖e8 16 ♙d7  
 ♖d8 17 ♗ad1 h5 18 ♖h3 h4 19 ♙f4  
 ♙g5 20 ♙f5 g6 (94)



21 ♘e4 ♙xf4 22 ef gf 23 ♖xf5 de  
 24 ♖g4+ ♘h7 25 ♗xd8 ♗fxd8 26  
 ♖xh4+ ♘g8 27 ♖e7 e3 28 ♗e1 ef+  
 29 ♘xf2 ♗d2+ 30 ♗e2 ♗xe2+ 31

♗xe2 ♙a6+ 32 ♘f2 ♘e6 33 f5  
 ♘d4 34 e6 ♗f8 35 ♖g5+ ♘h7 36 e7  
 ♗e8 37 f6 ♘e6 38 ♖h5+ ♘g8 and  
 1:0 (After 39 ♖g4+ ♘h7 40 ♖xe6  
 wins easily.)

Game 8:

A.Belyavsky-G.Kasparov  
 King's Indian, Sämisch E81  
 1 d4 ♘f6 2 c4 g6 3 ♘c3 ♙g7 4 e4 d6  
 5 f3 0-0 6 ♙e3 a6 7 ♙d3 c5 8 dc dc 9  
 ♙xc5 ♘c6 10 ♘ge2 ♘d7! 11 ♙f2  
 ♘de5 12 ♘c1 ♙h6 13 ♘d5 e6 14  
 ♙b6 ♖g5 15 0-0 ed 16 f4 ♖h4 17 fe  
 d4 18 ♘e2 ♙e3+ 19 ♘h1 ♘xe5 20  
 ♙c7 ♖e7 21 ♙xe5 ♖xe5 22 ♖e1  
 ♙d7 23 ♖g3 ♗ae8 24 ♘f4 ♙c6 25  
 ♘d5 ♖xg3 26 hg ♗e5 27 g4 h5 28  
 ♘f6+ ♘g7 29 gh ♗h8 30 g3  
 ♗exh5+ 31 ♘xh5+ ♗xh5+ 32 ♘g2  
 f5 33 ♗ae1 fe 34 ♙b1 ♗c5 35 b3 b5  
 36 ♗xe3 de 37 ♗e1 bc 38 bc ♗xc4  
 39 ♗xe3 ♗b4 40 ♗b3 e3+ 41 ♘f1  
 ♙b5+ 42 ♘e1 a5 43 ♙e4 ♗xb3 44  
 ab ♘f6 45 ♘d1 g5 46 ♘c2 ♘e5 0:1.

“... you would have a chance  
 against Fischer and Tal at their  
 best?”

“Frankly yes. I would, incidentally,  
 like to repeat their success.”

The AIPE (International Chess Journalists Association) awarded the *Chess Oscar* for the most outstanding performances of 1982 to Gary Kasparov. Voting went 1. Kasparov 1021, 2. Karpov 943, 3. Andersson 594, 4. Ribli 513, 5. Tal 480... – the second time since 1973 that Karpov, to his chagrin, has not won it.

Gary will be 20 on April 13, 1983. Is it premature to write *Kasparov ante portas*?

## Opponents' Index

<i>Akesson</i>	57□		
Andersson	93▶	Marjanović	61★
Arnason	24□	Marović	40★
Begun	28★	Myerkulov	10□
Belyavsky	72★, 136□, 136□	Palatnik	32★
<i>Belyavsky</i>	101★	Panchenko	31★
Browne	39★	Pavlenko	8□
Butnoris	43□	Petrosian	120□
Chiburdanidze	54★	Pigusov	16□
Csom	52★	Polugayevsky	9□, 34□, 43★
Danailov	58□	Pribyl	48★
Dorfman	35□, 111★	Rogers	12□
Dvoiris	7□	Roizman	26■
Ehlvest	22□	Romanishin	13●, 64★
Einoris	6●	Sax	126★
Eolyan	15□	Speelman	88★
Fedorowicz	85★	Spiridonov	47□
Gavrikov	97●	Tal	127★
Hjorth	57▶	<i>Timman</i>	75□
Karpov	9, 66★, 67★, 76□	Timoshchenko	105★
Kavalek	120★	Tukmakov	114★
Kengis	18★	Vaiser	77★
Kortchnoi	131★	Vasilyenko	4□
Kupreichik	123★	West	24□
Kuzmin	35□	<i>Yermolinsky</i>	21□
Lanka	16□	Yurtayev	10□, 77□
Ligterink	62□	Yusupov	45★
Lputian	12★	<i>Yusupov</i>	100□
Lutikov	29★	Zaid	22□
Magerramov	19★	Zaitsev	53★

- ★ Kasparov's notes
  - ▶ Kasparov and Others' notes
  - Botvinnik's notes
  - Wade's choice, mostly Kasparov's notes edited
  - Others
- Italicised name – position only

# Opening Index (ECO index)

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