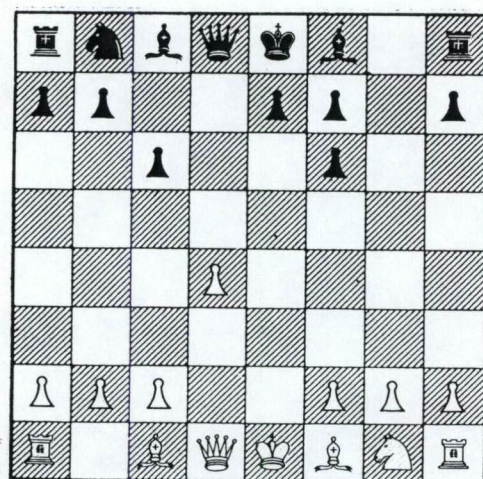


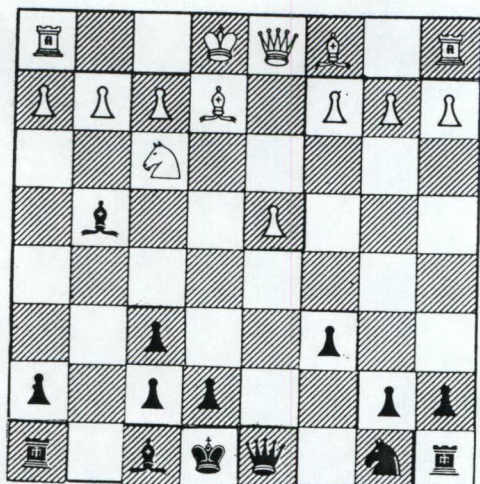
THE NEW CARO

by

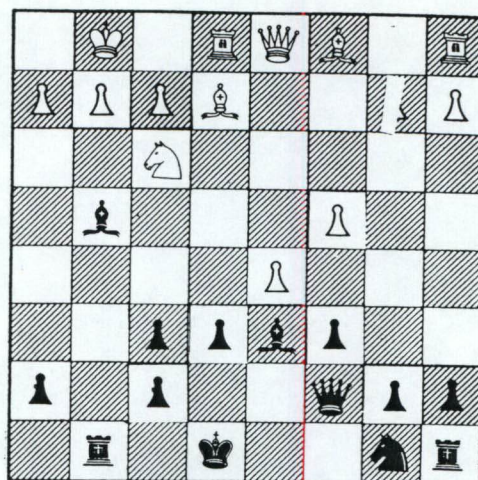
RAY KEENE



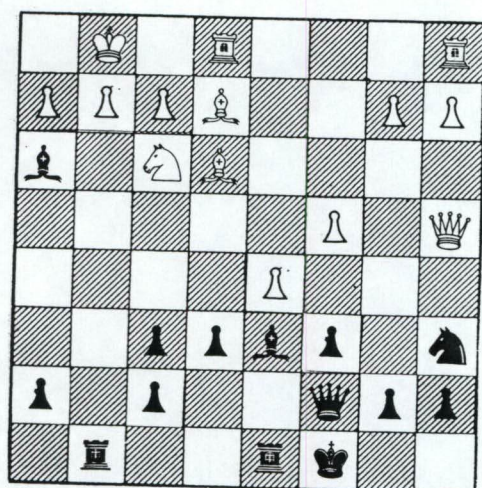
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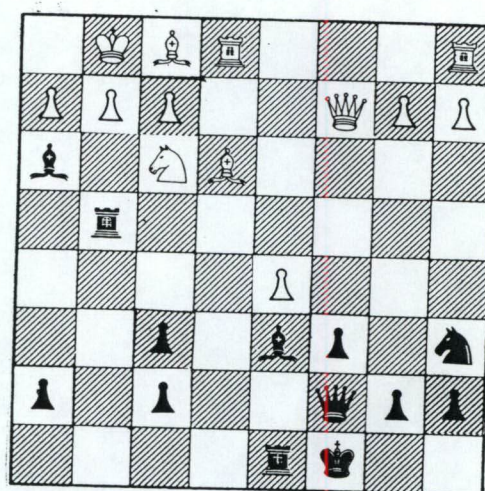
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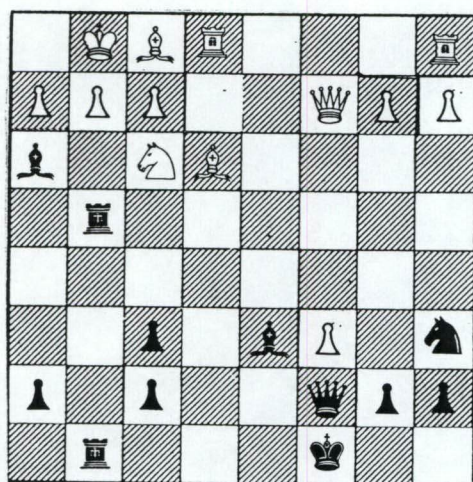
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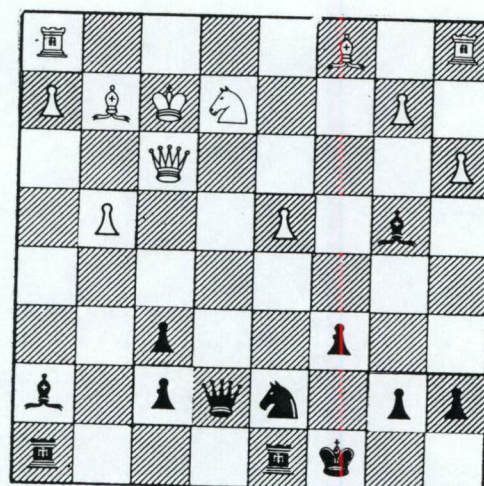
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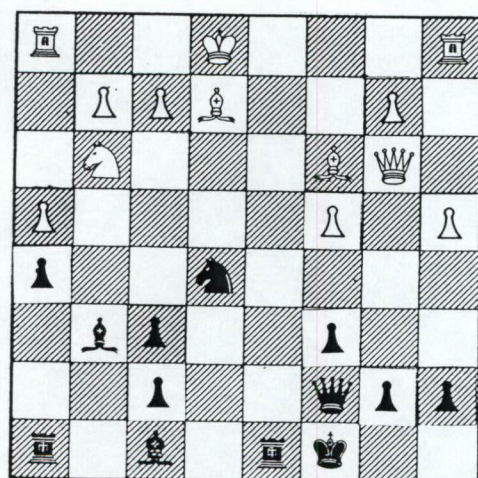
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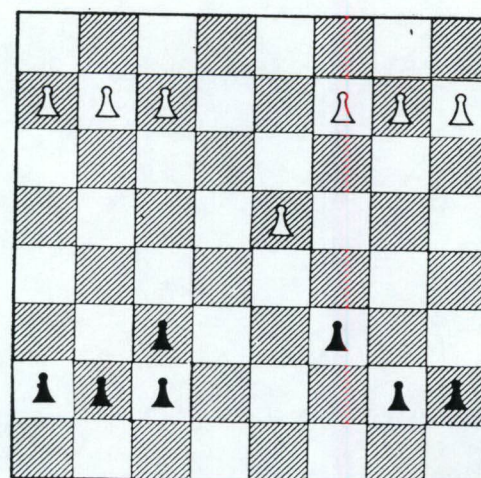
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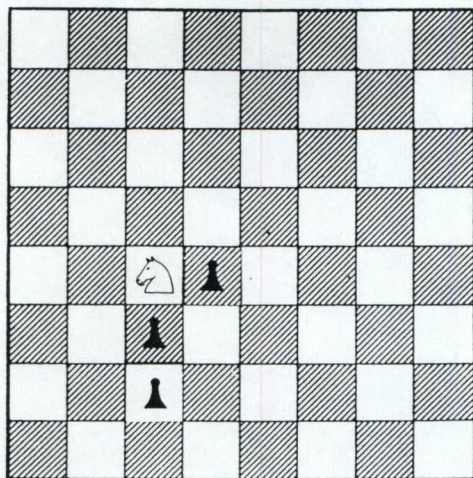
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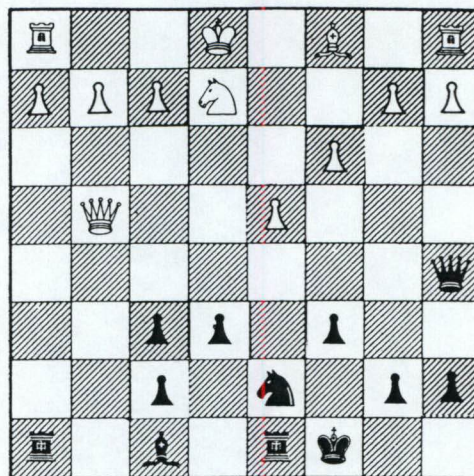
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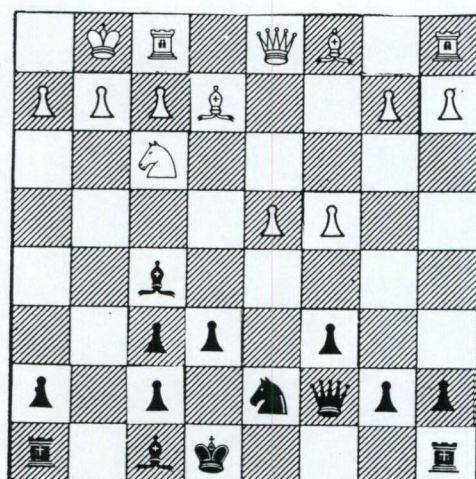
C2



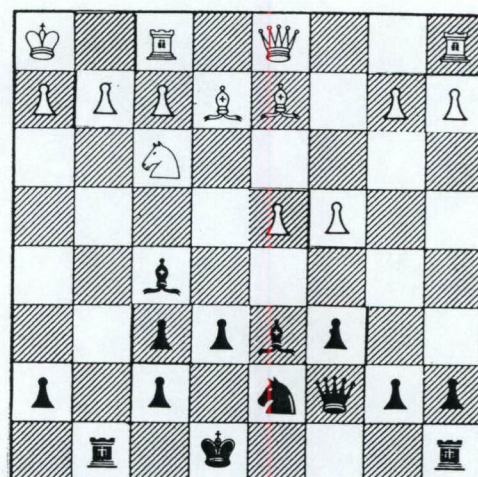
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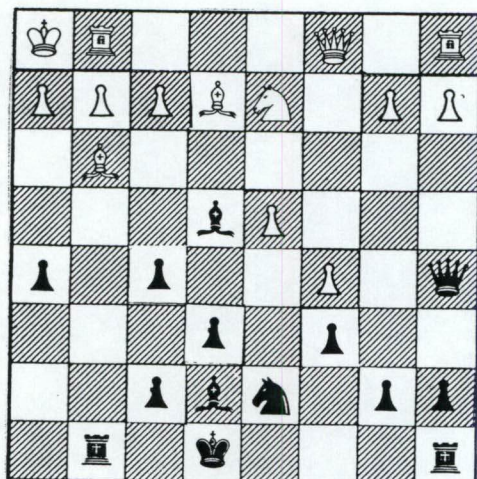
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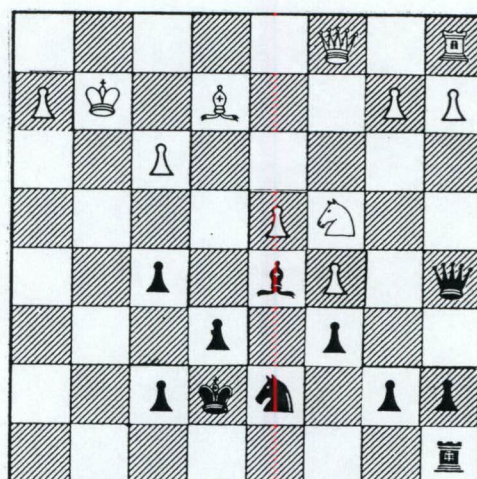
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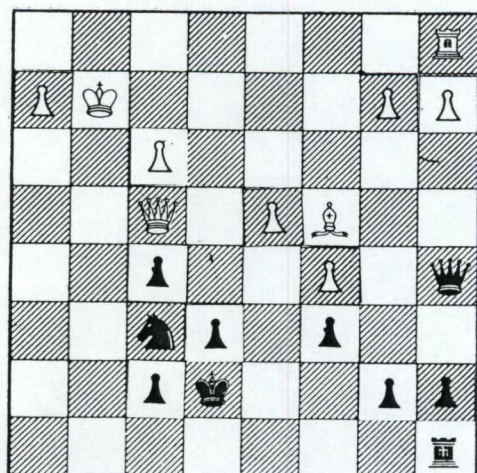
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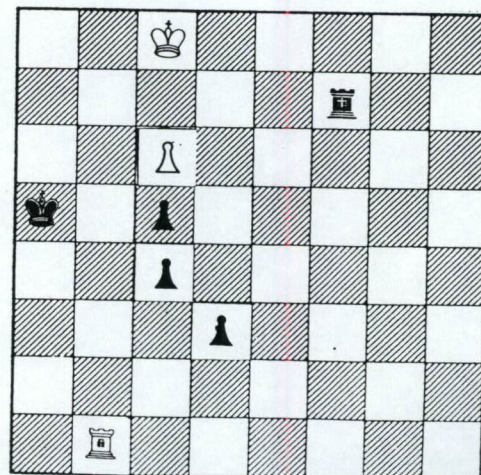
D4



D5

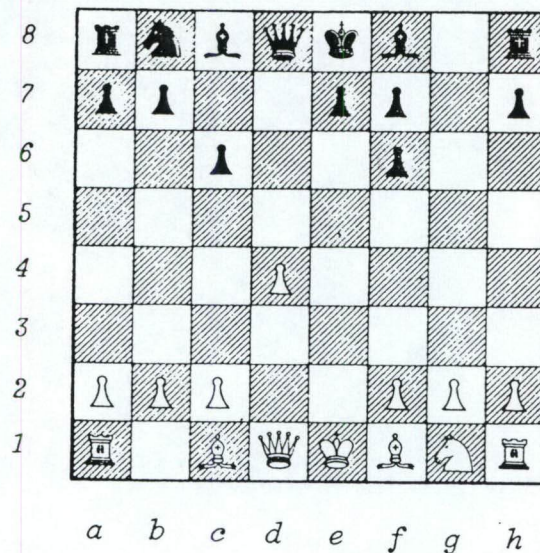


D6



Theoretical Breakdown of Variations

1c4 o6 2d4 d5 3 Nc3 dxe4 4 Nxe4 Nf6 5Nxf6+ gxf6



This is the basic position from which we will commence our theoretical investigation, adding some concrete variations to the strategic ideas adumbrated in Section II. From the DIAGRAM white has the following choice of reasonable moves which we will analyse in systematic fashion.

- | | | |
|---|-------|---|
| A | 6 g3 | } |
| B | 6 Qd3 | |
| C | 6 Be3 | |
| D | 6 Bc4 | |
| E | 6 Bf4 | |
| F | 6 Be2 | |
| G | 6 Ne2 | |
| H | 6 c3 | |
| I | 6 Nf3 | |

CAVEAT EMPTOR - there is obviously a lot of scope for transposition between these variations and you will have to keep your eyes open for these possibilities!

6g3

A reasonable idea in that White sees no future for his KB on such squares as c4 or e2 and would prefer it in fianchetto to fortify the k-side against Black's open g file. Unfortunately for White the move has a tactical drawback. Black plays 6... Qd5! 7 Nf3 Bf5 and of 8 Bg2 Qe4+! Winning the c pawn while 8 c3 Nd7 9 Bg2 Qc4 holds up White from castling, e.g. 10 Bf1 Qe6+ or even 10 Bf1 Qd5 with White having to demonstrate equality.

6 Qd3 is an odd-looking move but the plan is to prevent ... Bf5. However, Black should experience no difficulties against such artificial conceptions; Black does not play 6... Bg4, e.g. 7 Ne2 Bh5 8 Qb3! Qc8 9 Nf4 Bg6 10 Bc4 while 8... Qb6 9 Qh3! is also nasty. After 6 Qd3 best is 6...Nd7! 7 Ne2 Nb6 8 Nf4 (or 8 Ng3 h5 9 h4 Bg4 10 Bd2 Qc7 =) 8... e5 9 dxe5 fxe5 10 Qe4 Qe7 11 Nd3 Bg7 12 Bd2 Be6 13 Bb4 Qg5. Black has an active position with good development and his centre pawns will soon be on the march. Of course White can play differently after 6 Qd3 Nd7 but in my opinion he will always be hampered by the exposed position of his Q, which also blocks the development of the KB.

6 Be3

This move doesn't have much point to it, since f4 is usually the best square for the QB. Also the early move of White's QB allows the interesting counter-attack 6... Qb6!? e.g. 7 Qc1 Bf5 8 Ne2 e6 9 Ng3 Bg6 10 Be2 h5! 11 h4 Bd6! and White is annoyed on both sides of the board.

After 6 Be3 another good idea is Bronstein's 6... Bf5, e.g. 7 Ne2 Nd7 8 Qd2 Nb6 9 Ng3 Bg6 10 c4 h5 11 h4 e6 12 Be2 Bd6 13 O-O (if 13c5 Bxg3!) 13... Be7 14 Rac1 f5 15 Bf3 e5 with a very sharp position, Mantanovic - Bronstein, Hastings 1953/54.

If we go back to 6 Be3 Bf5 7 Ne2 Nd7 8 Qd2 Black can also play 8... e6 9 Ng3 Bg6 10 Be2 Qc7 11 O-O (O-O-O is better) 11... h5! 12 Rfd1 h4 13 Nf1 h3 14 g3 O-O-O 15 c4 c5 16 d5 e5 17 Rac1 f5 and Black has the typical K-side chances associated with this variation Bakulin - Bronstein, 32nd USSR Ch. 1964/65.

6 Bc4

Watch out for transpositions after this move. Under the heading of Section D we will only examine lines that do not transpose.

Black replies 6... Bf5 7 Ne2 e6 and now first of all we look at 8 Ng3 Bg6 9 h4 h5 10 Bf4 (not 10 Be2 Bd6 11 Nxb5 Bxb5 12 Bxb5 Qa5+ winning) 10... Bd6 11 Qd2 Qc7 12 Bxd6 Qxd6 13 O-O-O Nd7 14 Rhe1 O-O-O=

If White diverges after 6 Bc4 Bf5 7 Ne2 e6 with 8 O-O Black's best is 8... Bd6! 9 Ng3 Bg6 10 f4 f5=. The voluntary incarceration of Black's QB on g6 in this defence is a common theme. If White puts a N on f3 Black may be able to exchange his QB with ... Bh5, leaving himself with the super-solid P structure c6/e6/f7/f5. If, as here, White's N is on g3 Black can enliven his QB with ... h5 - h4, etc. In any case, the B on g6 is a very valuable defensive piece, which can hold the K-side while Black prepares ... O-O-O.

6 Bf4

Now you can either try Larsen's double edged pawn snatch 6... Qb6!? 7 Nf3 Qxb2 8 Bd3 which may well be playable, or continue more solidly with 6... Bf5 7 Bc4 e6 8 Nf3 Rg8 9 O-O Bd6 10 Bxd6 Qxd6 11 Nh4 Bg6 12 f4 f5! (the same idea) 13 c3 Nd7 reaching a position which gives Black fine K-side counterplay, e.g. 14 a4 O-O-O 15 a5 Nf6 16 a6 b6 17 Qb3 Nh5 18 g3 c5 with advantage to Black, Sokolsky - Konstantinopolski, USSR Ch. 1950.

Before leaving Variation E, here is a grisly warning, one example of Black's strategy going wrong in a typical fashion - this sort of thing should be avoided: 6 Bf4 Bf5 7 Bc4 e6 8 Qd2 Bd6 9 Ne2 Qc7 10 O-O-O Bxf4? (10... h5! 11 Rhe1 Nd7!) 11 Nxf4 Nd7 12 Qe3 O-O-O 13 Bd3 Bxd3 14 Rxd3 Kb8 15 Rhd1, Hubner - Bliemann, Groningen 1964/65.

White has a fantastically solid position - his K is very secure and Black has no visible counterplay.

A final general method of dealing with the development of White's bishops to f4 and c4 is the manoeuvre ... Nd7 - b6 - d5, as in Patterson - Keene, quoted in the games section. The KB could go to g7.

6 Be2

The purpose of this move is to sidestep the variation 6 Nf3 Bg4. However, after 6 Nf3 we actually recommend 6... Bf5 instead of 6... Bg4, which blocks the g file, so the text cannot be regarded as all that important. This observation is reinforced by the knowledge that after 6 Nf3 Bf5 theory recommends 7 Bd3! is White's strongest.

So 6 Be2 Bf5 7 Nf3 (for 7 Bf3 see Lasker - Nimzovich) 7... e6 8 O-O Qc7 9 c4 Nd7 10 d5. An advance of the centre and Q side pawns is White's most aggressive course. For 10 Bd2 see Kaplan - Larsen. 10... O-O-O! 11 dxc6 bxc6 12 Be3 Bc5 13 Qc1 Rhg8 14 Rd1 Qb6 15 Bxc5 Nxc5 16 Qe3 e5 with chances for both sides. Kavalek - Larsen, 2nd Match Game, Solingen 1970.

6 Ne2

Black can now try the interesting 6... h5!? directed against the K-side deployment of White's N, e.g. 6... h5 7 h4 Bg4 8c3 Nd7 9 Qb3 Nb6 10 Bf4 Qd7 11 O-O-O Be6 12 Qc2 a5 13 Ng3 Qd5 14 a3 Qa2 15 Qb1 Qxb1+ 16 Kxb1 Nd5=+ Yanofsky - Larsen, Dallas 1957. Alternatively, after 6 Ne2 the pawn sacrifice 6... Bf5 7 Ng3 Bg6 8 h4 h5! is well worth trying, as in Bellon - Larsen in games section. Here is another example:

Sindik - Christiansen, France 1974: 9 Be2 Nd7 10 c3 Qa5 11 b4 Qc7 12 Nxb5 a5 13 Nf4 axb4 14 Nxg6 Fxg6 15 axb4 e5 16 Rb1 O-O-O! with good compensation.

After 6 Ne2 Bf5 7 Ng3 Bg6 8 h4 h6 is also possible, as in Mecking-Larsen, San Antonio. After 9 h5 Bh7 10 c3 e6 11 Be3 Nd7 12 Qd2 Qa5 13 Be2 O-O-O 14 Bxh6 Bxh6 15 Qxh6 Bd3 (Larsen says he should have played ...e5 here) 16 Qe3 Bxe2 17 Qxe2 f5 18 a3 Rdg8 19 O-O-O Nf6 20 Rh4 Qd5 21 Qf3, White was on top, and won after 70 moves. But Black should have played 18... Qa4.

6c3 Bf5

This can often transpose into line g, 6 Ne2. Here we take a look at two variations with individual significance.

First of all 7 Bc4 e6 8 Ne2 h5 9 Ng3 Bg6 10 Qe2 Nd7 11 f4 f5 12 Nf1 h4 13 Nd2 Nf1 14 Nf3 Bh5 and Black's QB emerges, giving him a good game; the parallels here to Variation D are obvious.

Next 6c3 Bf5 7 Nf3 Nd7 and if 8 Bf4 Qb6 while 8 g3 (trying to reach an improved version of A - with identical strategic objectives) allows 8... Qa5 9 Bg2 Qa6 with at least equality.

6 Nf3

Black may play here 6... Bg4, as in our first illustrative game, but he may also try 6... Bf5, which has been the theme of our talk. We give a couple of examples of play, one in White's favour, one in Black's. First, Radulov-Larsen, Hastings 1972/3. 7 Bd3 Bg6 8 O-O Qc7 9 c4 Nd7 10 d5 (the ambitious pawn break) O-O-O 11 Be3 e5 (here 11... e6 may be better) 12 Be2 Kb8 13 Rcl f5 14 c5 and now if Black plays cx d5 15 c6 bxc6 16 Bb5 d4 17 Rxc6 Qb7 18 Nxd4 ex d4 19 Bf4ch Kh8 20 Qa4 with a winning attack. Larsen chose 14... Nxc5 but soon lost

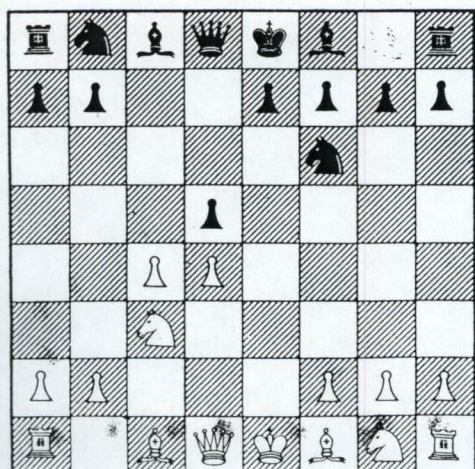
Also possible is 6 Nf3 Bf5 7 Bd3 Bg6 8 O-O Nd7 9 Bf4 Qa5 10 c3 OOO! 11 b4 Qh5 12 b5 c5 13 Bxg6 hxg6 14 Qa4 e5 15 dxe5 fxe5 16 Bg3 Bd6 17 Qxa7 Bb8 18 Qa4 f5.

Hodgson - Bronstein, YMCA Blitz Tourn. 1976
The position is very unclear and Black eventually won.

WHITE DIVERGENCES TO AVOID YOUR SPECIAL VARIATION

Most of these are harmless, but some of them require detailed attention and you cannot hope to play the ...gxf6 C/K successfully unless you are forewarned about White's attempts not to co-operate. There follows a list of possible divergences after 1 e4 c6

- a) The Closed Variation 2d3 d5 3Nd2 This was a great favourite of the late Soviet Grandmaster, Leonid Stein (see "Leonid Stein, Master of Attack", by R.D. Keene). It is possible to play 3...g6 which leads to intricate play (personally I favour White), but Black can obtain a highly respectable position by means of 3...dxe4 4 dxe4 e5! 5 Ngf3 Bc5! 6 Bc4 (if 6Nxe5 Bf2ch 7 Kxf2 Qd4ch) 6...Qe7 7 O-O Nf6 8 Qe2 O-O
- b) 1 e4 c6 2 Ne2 d5 3 e5 This weird idea has been tried by Larsen, eg Larsen-Pomar, 1973...Bf5 4 Nd4!? Qd7? (4...Bd7) 5 Nxf5 Qxf5 6 d4 and white has acquired the bishop pair free of charge. Black's best is 3...c5! with an easy position. The loss of tempo is not important, since Black will get a kind of French with unrestricted development for his QB.
- c) 1 e4 c6 2 c4 After 2...d5 this should transpose into the Panov-Botvinnik, which we will shortly examine, although other 2nd moves such as ...e5 are possible. If you want something unusual, how about 1 e4 c6 2 c4 Nf6 3 e5 Ng8 followed by ...d6, undermining White's centre?! We should not overlook, however, that after 1 e4 c6 2 c4 Nf6 3 Nc3 Black has nothing better than ...d5, going back into the Panov-Botvinnik.
- d) The Advance Variation 1e4 c6 2d4 d5 3e5 was popular with Nimzovich and Tal; Black should avoid 3...c5? 4 dxc5! and play 3...Bf5! eg. 4 h4 h5! when 5 c4 can be met by... dxc4 or e6. After 3 e5 Bf5 4 Bd3 Bxd3 5 Qxd3 e6 6 Ne2 Qb6 followed by ...c5 or ...Qa6 Black has a very reliable position.
- e) The Gambit Line 1 e4 c6 2 d4 d5 3 f3; possible now is 3...dxe4 4 fxe4 e5 5 Nf3 Be6 but I prefer 3...e6 4 Nc3 c5!? going into the discredited Marshall variation of the French defence, minus one tempo, but the tempo is f3, which weakens White's position on the dark squares, and blocks the best developing square for White's KN. I like Black.
- f) 1 e4 c6 2 Nc3 d5 3 Qf3?! An artificial idea. Black obtains a free position with no problems after 3...dxe4 4 Nxe4 Nd7! followed by either N to f6. Other third moves (such as 3...d4 4 Bc4!) could involve Black in difficulties.
- g) The Panov-Botvinnik Attack 1e4 c6 2 d4 d5 3 exd5 cxd5 4 c4 (Also possible is 4 Bd3, when Black's best is probably 4... Nf6, ...Qc7...Bg4) 4...Nf6 5 Nc3 DIAGRAM



Now Black has quite a wide choice, including 5...Nc6 6Nf3 Bg4 or 5...g6 6 Qb3 Bg7 7 cxd5 O-O 8 Be2 when Black could try the interesting gambit 8...Na6 9 Bf3 Bg4!? Black's last move has not been mentioned in any theory book so your own analysis will equip you to play it if you think it is sound.

Finally, returning to the DIAGRAM; 5...e6 6 Nf3 Nc6 (6...Bb4 is interesting) 7 cxd5 Nxd5 8 Bd3 or 8 Bc4 with a typical IQP position, which obviously gives chances

for both sides. These positions have been analysed extensively, so you should refer to one of the C/K manuals mentioned in the Bibliography before venturing to handle them. Note also that the same type of position can arise (by transposition) from the Semi-Tarrasch in the Queen's Gambit, or even the Nimzo-Indian.

h) The Two Knights' Variation 1 e4 c6 2 Nc3 d5 3 Nf3 Of course Black can now play 3...dxe4 4 Nxe4 Nf6 which will probably transpose into the main line, but it has recently been discovered that the old method 3...Bg4 4 h3 Bh5!? is actually playable, and if this is the case, it obviously deserves preference, since the pin is very annoying for White. Grefe-Commons, U.S. Ch. Oberlin 1975, continued;- 5 exd5 cxd5 6 Bb5ch (the old refutation) 6... Nc6 7 g4 Bg6 8 Ne5 Rc8 9 d4 (9h4 f6 10 Nxg6 hxg6 11 d4 e6 12 Qd3 Kf7 13 h5 gxh5 14 gxh5 Nge7 15 Be3 Nf5 Fischer-Smyslov, Candidates' 1959) 9...e6 (Not 9...f6 10 Nxg6 hxg6 11 Qd3 Kf7 12 Nxd5 Qxd5 13 Bc4) 10 Qe2 Bb4 11 h4 Ne7! (A key improvement on 11...Qb6) 12 h5 Be4 13 f3 (Trapping the bishop, but Black gets tremendous compensation. If 13 0-0 0-0! should give Black a promising position) 13...0-0! 14 Nxc6 Nxc6 15 Be3 Qf6 16 fxe4 Nxd4 17 Bxd4 Qxd4 18 Rd1 Bxc3ch 19 bxc3 Qxc3ch 20 Rd2 dxe4 21 0-0 Rc5 22 Bd7 Rg5 23 Rfd1 Qh3 White lost on time.

i) 1 e4 c6 2 d4 d5 3 Nc3 (or 3 Nd2) 3...dxe4 4 Nxe4 Nf6 5 Ng3 This was the move usually adopted by Nimzovich's opponents, such as Sir George Thomas, Ahues, Henneberger etc., (see "Aron Nimzovich, A Reappraisal") and it was also favoured by Alekhine. Nimzovich liked to clear up matters in the centre at once with 5...c5, while 5...h5 6 h4 Bg4 7 Be2 Qc7! is also worth consideration.

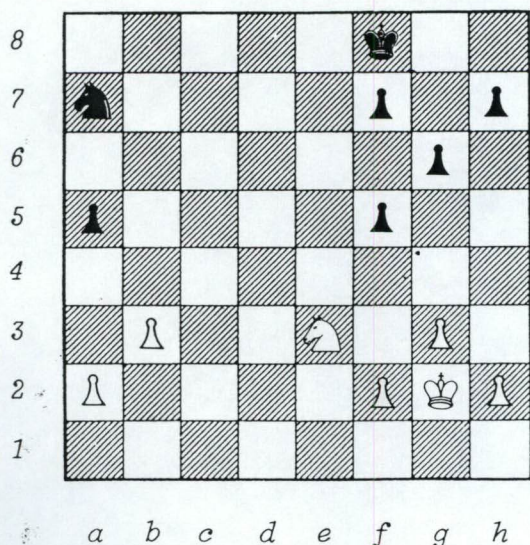
j) against the Tarrasch Gambit 1 e4 c6 2 d4 d5 3 Nc3 dxe4 4 Nxe4 Nf6 5 Bd3 a very good method is 5...Nxe4 6 Bxe4 Bf5! 7 Bxf5 Qa5ch and ...Qxf5 with a free and solid position. The trick that f5 is indirectly protected by ...Qa5ch is often valuable to Black in the C/K.

That deals with all of the White divergences which are liable to cause any trouble.

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KARPOV - BROWNE

This is the finale of the game Karpov-Browne, San Antonio 1972, mentioned on Part 2, side one.



32...Ke7 33 Kf3 Nc6 34 Nc4 Ke6 35 Ke3 Kd5 36 a3 Ke6
 37 Kd3 Kd5 38 f3 h6 39 Kc3 h5 40 Kd3 f6 41 f4 g5
 42 Ne3ch Ke6 43 h4 gxh4 44 gxh4 Ne7 45 Kc4 Ng6
 46 Ng2 Kd6 47 Kb5 Kd5 48 Kxa5 Ke4 47 b4 Kf3 48 b5
 Kxg2 49 b6 Nf8 50 Kb5 Nd7 51 a4 Nxb6 52 Kxb6 Kf3
 53 a5 Kxf4 54 a6 Ke3 55 a7 f4 56 a8(Q) f3 57 Qe8ch
 1-0

BIBLIOGRAPHY

If this survey of the Caro-Kann has awakened your interest in this defence, you might like to study some further literature on the opening, especially on the lines with which we have only dealt briefly (see section on divergences).

My treatment of the gxf6 variation has taken account of all of the sources mentioned here, and includes the most important theoretical points, but you may still wish to refer to some of them for background information.

General Treatises worth mentioning are as follows:

- i) The Encyclopedia of the Chess Openings published by Batsfords and Informator. The volume in question covers the Sicilian, Pirc and Caro-Kann, but it contains no verbal explanations, only symbolic evaluations.
- ii) Susic and Marovic King Pawn openings published by Batsfords. A sympathetic, but necessarily brief section is included on the Caro-Kann.
- iii) Boleslavsky german language - Sizilianisch/Caro-Kann . Most of what the Soviet GM has to say on ...gxf6 has now been superseded.

More specialist are:-

- iv) Schwarz C/K Verteidigung also German language and published in 1966, but an excellently researched volume dedicated solely to the Caro-Kann.
- v) Aron Nimzovich- A Reappraisal published by Bell's , author R. D. Keene. Blowing my own trumpet! But this account of Nimzovich's games and teachings includes many of his excellently played Caro-Kanns with 4...Nf6 (usually met by 5 Ng3).
- vi) Magazine articles: recommended for current study are:
 - a) Shak. Bulletin (USSR)
 - b) Chess Life and Review (USA)
 - c) The Chessplayer (English algebraic)
 - d) Informator (Figurine algebraic)

All of these are available from any good chess stockist and will help you to keep up with the theory of the lines which interest you.

ILLUSTRATIVE GAMES -- CHESS WORK STRIPS

The best way to study an opening is to play it. In order to maximise your experience of the line before trying it out over the board, we suggest you cover up the moves of the games on the following pages and try to work them out yourself *béfore* looking at the actual moves played. After you have been through the games in this fashion, go over them again with the notes to get a fuller picture.

ILLUSTRATIVE GAMES - WORK STRIPS (see previous page)

1 e4 c6 2 d4 d5 3 Nc3 dxe4 4 Nxe4 Nf6 5 Nxf6ch gxf6

1e4 c6 2Nc3 d5
3 Nf3 dxe4
4 Nxe4 Nf6
5 Nxf6ch gxf6
GAME 6

GAME 1

GAME 2

GAME 3

GAME 4

GAME 5

GAME 6

6 c3	6 Nf3	6 Bc4	6 c3	6 Nf3	6 Bc4
Bf5	Bg7 (a)	Bf5	Bf5	Bg4 (a)	Bg7
7 Ne2	7 Bd3	7 Nf3	7 Ne2	7 Be2	7 h3
Nd7	Bg4 (b)	Nd7	h5	Qc7 (b)	Bf5
8 Ng3	8 c3	8 Bf4	8 h4	8 c3 (a)	8 0-0
Bg6	Nd7	e6	Nd7 (a)	Nd7	e6
9 h4	9 Bc2	9 0-0	9 Ng3	9 Qa4 (d)	9 Re1
h5	e6	Nb6	Bg4 (b)	e6	0-0
10 Be2	10 Bf4	10 Bb3	10 Be2	10 Bd2	10 d4
Qa5	Qb6 (c)	Bg7 (a)	Bxe2 (c)	Rg8 (e)	Nd7
11 b4 (a)	11 Rb1	11 Re1	11 Qxe2	11 0-0-0	11 Bf4
Qc7 (b)	0-0-0	Nd5	Qa5	Bf5 (f)	Re8
12 Nxh5	12 h3	12 Bg3	12 0-0	12 Rde1 (g)	12 Qd2
a5 (c)	Bh5	0-0	0-0-0	Rg4 (h)	Bg6
13 Rh3 (d)	13 0-0	13 Nh4	13 a4	13 h3	13 c3
axb4	Ne5 (d)	Bg6	Nb6	Re4 (i)	Nb6
14 cxb4	14 g4	14 Nxg6	14 b4 (d)	14 Qb3	14 Bb3
e6 (e)	Nxf3ch	hxc6	Qd5	0-0-0	a5
15 b5 (f)	15 Qxf3	15 c3	15 b5	15 Be3 (j)	15 a3
c5 (g)	Bg6	Bh6 (b)	e6	c5 (k)	Nd5
16 Bf4	16 Bxc6	16 Bc2	16 bxc6	16 Nd2	16 Bh6
Bd6	hxc6	Kg7	Qxc6	cxg4 (l)	Qb6
17 Bg3 (h)	17 Bh2	17 Qg4 (c)	17 a5	17 Nxe4	17 Bxc7
cxg4	f5 (e)	f5	Nc4 (e)	Bxe4 (m)	Kxc7
18 Qxd4	18 Qg3	18 Qh3 (d)	18 Bf4	18 Bd2 (n)	18 Ba2
e5 (i)	Bf8 (f)	Rh8	Rd5 (f)	Nc5 (o)	Rad8
19 b6	19 Qe3 (g)	19 Be5ch	19 Ne4 (g)	19 Qb4	19 c4
Qc6	Bd6	f6	e5	Nd3ch	Ne7
20 Nxf6ch	20 Bxd6	20 Qg3	20 Nd2 (h)	20 Bxd3	20 Rad1
Nxf6	Rxd6	fxe5	Nxd2	Bxb4	Qc7
21 Bxe5	21 Kg2	21 Qxe5ch	21 Bxd2	21 Rxe4	21 Qc3
Bxe5	Rd5 (h)	Qf6	Rg8	dxg3	Bh5
22 Qxe5ch	22 f4	22 Qxe6	22 g3	22 Bxc3	22 Rd3
Kf8 (j)	c5	Qxe6	Rg4	Rxd3	Bg6
23 Kf1	23 Rfd1	23 Rxe6	23 Be3 (i)	23 Rxb4	23 Rd2
Rxa2	Rhd8	Rae8	Rd7	Rxc3ch	Rd7
24 Rd1	24 dxc5 (i)	24 Rael	24 dxe5	0-1	24 Nh2
Qxb6	Qc6	Kf7	fxe5		h5
25 Qf4	25 Rxd5	25 Rxe8	25 Bxa7 (j)		25 Nf3
Qb2	Qxd5	Rxe8	f6 (k)		Red8

26 Red1	26 Rfb1	26 Rd1	26 Kf2	Black won quickly.
b6	Rxh4	Re2	Qxa2	
27 Nh4	27 f3	27 Bb3	27 Re1 (j)	
Nf5	Rg7	Rxb2	Qxb2	
28 Nxg6	28 Bf2	28 c4	28 Re2	
fxg6	Bc5 (e)	Nc3	Qb5	
29 Bb1	29 Kg2	0 - 1	29 c6	
c5	e4 (m)		b6	
30 Bxf5	30 Rh1 (n)		30 gxf5	
cxh4	Rf4		Qxf5	
31 Rxd4	31 Kh2		0 - 1	
Rxd4	exf3			
32 Rxd4	32 Qf1			
Rxd4	Rh4ch (o)			
33 Qxd4	33 gxh4			
gxf5	Qd6ch (p)			
34 b4	34 Kh3			
axb4	Qd7ch			
35 axb4	35 Kh2			
Kf7	Bd6ch			
36 Kf1	36 Bg3			
Ke7	Bxg3ch			
37 Ke2	37 Kgl			
Qb7	Belch			
38 c5	0 - 1			
Qa6ch				
39 Qd3				
Qa2ch				
40 Kf3				
Qa8ch				
41 Kg3				
bxc5				
42 bxc5				
h4ch				
43 Kh2				
Qb8ch				
44 Kgl				
Qc7				
45 Qa3				
Kf7				
46 Qb4				
Qc6				
47 Qb6				
Qe4				
48 Qa5				
Qblch				
Kh2				
Qb8ch				
DRAW				

NOTES TO GAMES

GAME 1 Bellon-Larsen Las Palmas 1976

- a) White wins a pawn, but in doing so weakens his queen's side; his king henceforth has no really safe square.
- b) 11...Qd5 was played in Karaklaic-Bhend; after 12 Bf3 Qc4 13 Qb3 Black was in difficulties.
- c) A sharp rejoinder; white has not a wide choice of replies, since after 13 b5 cxb5 his c pawn is hanging; and if 13 bxa5 Qxa5 strikes at the knight and the c pawn; so White must allow the isolation of his d pawn.
- d) 13 Nf4, as in Sindik-Christianson (see theoretical section) looks better.
- e) It is interesting now that both Black rooks now have active play-but neither has yet moved at all!
- f) White pushes on; how else can he defend his b pawn? 15 Rb3 allows Qh2; 15 Bd2 Qb6 hits both white pawns; whilst 15 a3 allows Bxb4ch.
- g) Another sharp move, though 15...cxb5 also looks possible; if now 16 dxc5 Bxh5 17 Bxh5 Qe5ch forks both rook and bishop.
- h) 17 Bxd6 Qxd6 would have left White in the same uneasy position with regard to his d pawn; with 17 Bg3, as played, White hopes to be able recapture on d4, and hold his position.
- i) This is the winning move; of course White would answer 18...Bxg3 by 19 Nxxg3, but now he just can't keep an eye on all his stray lambs. If he plays 19 Qd1 Bxh5 20 Bxh5 Rxh5 21 Qxh5 Qc3ch picks up the rook on a1- because the white bishop on g3 blocks the other rook's defence of c3. An interesting example of disharmony on the chess board. White decides to sacrifice rather than lose a piece, but never gets enough.
- j) White has 3 pawns for the piece but they disappear fast.

GAME 2 Santos-Smyslov, Lugano 1968

- a) The fortress formation.
- b) If White has plans to attack Black's king side by Bc2, Qd3 etc, Black can retreat his bishop now to h5-g6.
- c) A sharp reply; White could try castling here, 11 0-0 Qxb2 12 Rb1 Qxc3 13 Rxb7 Bxf3 14 gxf3 with some chances for his expenditure of pawn and position.
- d) With this move Black takes over the initiative; White must allow his king side to be weakened, for if 14 Be4, f5.
- e) Ignoring White's attacking play.
- f) An interesting rejoinder; 18...e5 would not be good on account of 19 gxf5 gxf5 20 Qf3 but alternatives were 18...Rd5 or 18...fxg4.
- g) White should have carried on with 19 Qb8ch Kd7 20 Qg3 (to guard the h pawn). Now Black simply exchanges into a heavy piece ending where White's king is always exposed.
- h) Possible here was ...Qd8 to redeploy the queen on h4.
- i) White hopes that this move will allow him to to simplify and take over the queen file; but Black's next is a reminder that his king is insecure.
- j) 27 Qc1 was the last attempt to maintain material equilibrium, but fails to 27...Qc4 28 Qe3 Rd3.

GAME 3 Patterson-Keene Match game 1963, London.

- a) Black adopts the fortress method favoured by Botvinnik.
- b) Playing to control f4.
- c) Losing a piece.
- d) White now intends to answer 18...f4 by 19 Bh4 g5 20 Qd3 Rh8 21 Rxe6 with a few swindling chances, but Black's next puts paid to all that.

GAME 4 Spassov-Basman, Student Olympiad, Harrachov 1967. (Notes supplied by Basman)

- a) Black plans to exchange his bishop for White's bishop by ...Bg4, and plays first ...Nd7 to give his bishop a retreat to e6; eg. if instead 8...e6 then 9 Ng3 Bg4 10 f3 Qc7 11 Kf2 and the bishop has no retreat, and 11...Bd6 12 Ne4 Bf5 13 Nxf6ch Kd8 14 Bg5.
- b) For lines with ...Bg6 see Bellon-Larsen and theoretical section.
- c) This exchange has far reaching effect on the White squares.
- d) White tries to expand, utilizing the exposed position of the Black queen; Black is quite happy, as long as he can prevent pawn to c4.
- e) White has advanced his queen side pawns and opened up the knight file, but Black still retains his vice like grip on c4.
- f) Another piece slams onto a white square. (I'm not quite sure of the reason for playing this move - perhaps it was just to defend the rook pawn- but it seemed the right one at the time.)
- g) During the game I was slightly worried that White might try to prise my knight away from c4 by Ra2, Rfal and then Ra4. But it seems Black has a good enough game not to mind. For example 19 Ra2 Rg8 20 Rfal Rg4 21 Ra4 Rxa5!? 22 Rxc4 Rxa4ch 23 Nf1 Rxf4- lots of material for the queen. The move played, 19 Ne4, attacks f6, among other things; Black should act fast now.
- h) 20 Nd2 - a neat reply; White frees c4 at last, but now black is ready for the counter attack.
- i) With a concealed attack on a7; now c4 is on the way too, so the Black rook drops back to d7.
- j) It looks as though White is succeeding; he threatens Rfb1 and Rb6 or Pa6; but a couple of heavy blows stops all that.
- k) The winning move! White suddenly must attend to his own king because of the threat ...Rxb4 and ...Rg7ch. Catastrophe on the g file!
- l) All Black's pieces are coming swiftly into action against the White king.
- m) Poor White! Even the pawns are against him. If fxe4 then ...Rxe4 Qf3...Rxb3ch should end up winning the queen.

- n) Offers an exchange of rooks - but Black is not having any.
 - o) The rook shunts back onto the h file- this time it's an offer White can't refuse.
- 33 Kgl Rxg3ch - the bishop is pinned.
- p) Time trouble makes the finish a little messy - 33...Bd5ch was quicker.

GAME 5 Levenfish-Konstantinopolski Leningrad 1942

- a) A popular move. For 6...Bf5, see theoretical section.
 - b) Controlling the h2-b8 diagonal before White does.
 - c) With this move White renounces intentions of a central pawn break.
 - d) White plans to place his king on the queen side and reasons that with a formation such as Be3, Qd2 the queen might become exposed to the concealed threats from the Black rook at d8. But a better plan might have been 9 Be3 and if 9...0-0-0, then 10 Qa4.
 - e) Black is not hurrying to castle queen's side; he has other good developing moves.
 - f) This is the beginning of a witty manoeuvre to bring the rook into the centre; another possible plan was queen side expansion with ...a5 and ...b5.
 - g) Not fearing 12...Rxg2 because of 13 Nh4; White moves the queen rook, not the king rook, which rather weakens his hold of the d file.
 - h) A sharp answer; note the threat ...Nc5 and if then 14 Qd1 Qa5.
 - i) Maintaining the threat - 14...Nc5 15 Qd1 Rxe2 and 16...Nd3ch.
 - j) Black seizes the opportunity to castle; he plans to make use of the d file, vacated by the White rook. A crucial question: Can White take advantage of the exposed position of the black rook on e4? eg 15 g4 Bg6 16 Nh4 threatening 17 f3; Black might play then 17...Nc5 18 dxc5 (18 Qd1 Rxe2) Rxd2 (the d file!) 19 Kd2 (19 Nxg6 Rxe2) Bh6ch 20 Kd1 Qd8ch.
 - k) White has a variety of replies to this thrust; he can push - 16 d5, which loses a pawn to 16 ...c4; he can capture by 16 dxc5 Nxc5 17 Bxc5 Qxc5 which leaves him helpless against ...Bh6ch. White chooses to win the rook on e4.
- l) Continuing the demolition work.
 - m) Also very promising was 17...dxe3 leaving the knight without a good retreat square; if 18 Bf3 exf2 is strong.
 - n) This is no better than 18 Bxd4 Nc5 19 Qc4 b5 20 Qxb5 Rxd4 with a decisive opening of the c file.
 - o) There is no place for the queen anymore, except off the board.

GAME 6 Smyslov-Botvinnik, World Championship match 1958.

This last encounter, a game of fine distinctions between two world champions, we leave for the reader to annotate.