The Daily Review Hayward, Calif.
Sunday, January 4, 1981

Experimenting with a new move

White: Anatoly Karpov. Black: Boris Spassky. Trilburg, 1980. Sicilian Defense

1	e4	c5	19	b4(m)	Rb5
2	Nf3	e6	20	Rgel	Kd7
3	d4	cd	21	c4	Rc5
4	Nd4	Nf6	22	bc	Bg5?(n)
4 5	Nc3	d6	23	f4	Qf6
6	g4(a)	h6	24	cd!(o)	Qa1
7	h4(b)	Nc6(c)	25	Kc2	Qa2
8	Rg1	d5!(d)	26	Kd3	Qd2
9	Bb5	Bd7	27	Rd2	Bf4
10	ed	Nd5	28	Ra2	cd
11	Nd5	ed	29	Ra6	h5
12	Be3(e)	Be7	30	Kd4	h4
13	Qd2(f)	Bh4(g)	31	Kd5	Rb8
14	0	Bf6(h)	32	f6	gf
15	Nf5(i)	Bf5(j)	33	Rf6	Bg3
16	gf	a6	34	Rf7	Kd8
17	Bc6(k)	bc	35	Rf8	Resigns
18	Bc5Rb8(1)				

(Annotations by world champion Anatoly Karpov, trans-

lated from "64," No. 21, Nov. 1980, pp. 16-17)

(a) This variation has been named after the renowned Paul Keres. White precipitates immediate action on the king side prior to completing his development. Black reacts to White's flank attack with a thrust to the center.

(b) The first time I have used this move. Usually, I play 7 g5 hg 8 Bg5, but in recent games with Swedish grandmaster Ulf Andersson, who specializes in this variation for Black, I have been unable to achieve full success and so decided to try another continuation.

(c) Black also plays 7...Be7 here, in order to take White's "h"-pawn under fire at the first opportunity and to

gain control over the d8-h4 diagonal.

(d) The most forthright way of contesting the center. White was already prepared to eject the knight from f6

next move with the "g"-pawn.

(e) Development first! On 12 g5 hg 13 hg Rh4 Black brings his rook powerfully into play, while the maneuver 12 h4-h5 fails any critical examination. White has yet another enticing possibility at his disposal: 12 Qe2, which, after 12... Qe7 13 Be3 Nd4 14 Bd7 Kd7 15 Bd4, confers some advantage, but the position resulting from 12... Be7 13 Nf5 Bf5 14 gf Kf8 did not look so clearcut to me.

(f) Also feasible is 13 Qe2, attempting to exploit the exposed position of the black king. However, even this continuation would subject White to reprisals along the unguarded a5-e1 diagonal, and, probably, on the "e"-file as well. Black may choose either 13 . . .Qa5 14 c3 Nd4 15 Bd7 Kd7 16 Bd4 Rhe8 17 Kf1 Bf6 18 Qf3 Re6 or 13 . . . O-O (threatening to capture the knight on d4) 14 O-O-O Qa5,



Richard Shorman

which appears more promising for White following 15 Bc6 bc 16 Kb1. In White's favor, too, is 13 . . . a6 14 Bc6 bc 15 O-O-O.

(g) There was a time when Spassky would hardly have glanced at such a pawn, but times change and the love of extra pawns has even affected players like him. Besides, Black's desire to rid himself of one of the pawns hanging over his position is dictated by a wish to castle kingside, 13...0-0, which cannot be played immediately on account of 14 Nf5, and if 14...Bf6, then 15 Nh6! gh 16 g5, with a winning attack.

(h) Of course, 14. . .Nd4 is bad because of 15 Bd7 Qd7 16

Bd4.

(i) This move may foster a certain amount of criticism, inasmuch as White permits the exchange of one of his most dangerous attacking pieces while at the same time the doubling of the "f"-pawns hinders the break, g4-g5. In return, however. White acquires certain advantages: the pawn at d5 comes under attack without delay and, even more vexing for Black, the "g"-file is opened, which rules out escape to the king side by castling. White would like to push up the "f"-pawn, 15 f4, in order to create the threat of advancing the "g"-pawn. But I could not see a clear plus for White after 15. . . Qa5 (Black can also fight for equality by 15. . . Nd4 16 Bd7 Qd7 17 Bd4 O-O-O 18 Ba7 Qa4 19 Qf2 d4 20 g5 Qa7.) 16 Qa5 (if 16 Qe2, then 16. . . O-O-O) Na5 17 Bd7 Kd7, for here I only examined the forced line, 18 g5 hg 19 fg Be5 20 Nf3, which is refuted by 20. . . Bb2 and the fork on c4. Right after the game, however, I saw that White obtains excellent prospects in the line above with 18 Nf5!

(j) Once again, 15. . . O-O loses to 16 Nh6 gh 17 g5!

(k) It is always a pity to part with such a bishop, but White has no time for its retreat, since the "d"-pawn would then push forward, while Black's king would calmly head for f8 and, given an opportunity, g8.

(1) Quite sensible. Black strives to work up a counterattack before White succeeds in effecting his inevitable c2-c4. Spassky probably rejected 18. . .Qd7 because of the simple 19 Qd3, relegating Black's queen to passivity, while 19. .. Rb8 now allows 20 Bd4.

(m) Practically forces Black into the subsequent sacri-

tice of the exchange. White could have played the quieter 19 b3, answering 19...Rb5 by 20 Bd4.

(n) An error due to miscalculation. Black must play either 22. ...Qc7 or 22. ...Qb8. During the game, I regarded my position as superior at this point and intended to respond to 22. ...Qc7 (or 22. ...Qb8) with 23 f4, totally closing off the black bishop and compelling Black to move

double take on d5 while simultaneously threatening 24...Rd8. So White would have to react to 22...Qb8 with 23 cd! Bg5 24 Re3, and Black would have to seek salvation in 24...Be3 25 fe Qe5 26 dc Kc6 27 Qd7 Kc5 28 Qa7 Kb5.

(a) The grand point! The bishop must not be touched: 24

his "d"-pawn. But post-game analysis demonstrated that Black has the splendid reply, 23...Kc8, squelching the

(o) The grand point! The bishop must not be touched: 24 fg? Qa1 25 Kc2 Qa2 26 Kc1 Qa1 27 Kc2 Qa4, and bad for White are both 28 Kc1 Rb8 and 28 Kd3 Qc4 29 Ke3 hg.

LECTURE AND SIMUL BY JOHN GREFE

International master John Grefe, member of the U.S. Olympic Chess Team and former U.S. co-champion, will give a short lecture and then play against as many as 25 opponents simultaneously at San Francisco City College Wednesday.

The lecture, which will begin at 3 p.m., will be held in the S.F. City College Student Union Building. (Take BART to the Balboa Park station or drive north on Hwy. 280 to the Ocean Ave. exit.) Sets will be provided by the City College

Chess Club.
For more information, call Ulf Wostner, 239-3518, or Ann Morgan, 661-9061.

BAY AREA SPEED CHAMPIONSHIP

The Santa Clara Chess Club and the P.A.L. Checkmates are sponsoring the Bay Area Speed Chess Championship, to be held at the Jefferson Youth Center, 3505 Monroe St., Santa Clara (near Lawrence Expy., west of Hwy. 101), Jan. 17.

John Sumares, assisted by Flyn Penoyer, will direct the six-round Swiss system competition with two games per round (White and Black), using accelerated pairings (half-points paired in next highest score group). FIDE rules applicable to five-minute lightning chess will be in effect.

A players' meeting is scheduled for 9:45 a.m. Jan. 17. Round one begins at 10 a.m., round two at 10:45 a.m. and round three at 11:30 a.m. A lunch break extends from 12:15 to 1:30 p.m. Round four begins at 1:30 p.m., round five at

2:15 p.m. and round six at 3:30 p.m.

Entry fee, if mailed by Jan. 10 to the Santa Clara Chess Club, 741 Pomeroy Ave., Santa Clara, 95051, is \$5; late registration at the tournament site is \$2 more, if received by 9 a.m. All entry fees will be returned to the winners as prizes in six sections (Master, Expert, A, B, C, D-E-Unrated), with a trophy awarded to the overall champion.

Call T.D. John Sumares at (408) 296-5392 for informa-

tion.