Kasparov Karpov 5

Chess World Championship NewYork-Lion 1990

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The Kasparov-Kasparov fifth World Championship match in NewYork-Lion was one of the most interesting matches between these two players. Almost all the games were exciting, and the fight was fierce.

The time control was 40 moves in 2 hours and half, then 16 moves per hour. The referee was G.Gijssen (NL), who also directed the match in Siviglia. Kasparov's training team included Z.Dolmatov, M.Gurevich, Z.Azmaiparashvili, G.Georgadze, and A.Shakarov. Karpov's training team included N.Krogius, L.Portish, and R.Henley. In France O.Renet was added to the Karpov's team.

Press room commenters were notable grandmasters that found very difficult to assess in real time the moves of the two champions.

1 Game 1: New York, Oct 8, 1990

KARPOV-KASPAROV

KING'S INDIAN DEFENSE (E81/14)

1.	d2-d4	Øg8−f6
2.	c2-c4	g7-g6
3.	©b1−c3	<u>\$</u> f8−g7
4.	e2-e4	d7-d6
5	f2-f3	

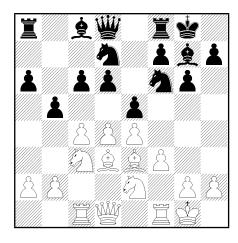
 $5 \bigcirc f3$ - games 3,5,7. Some months ago Kasparov has lost a game as Black in this variant against Gulko.

5.		0-0
6.	<u>&</u> c1−e3	c7-c6

The Byrne variation. Kasparov previously played 6. . . . , ©c6. The idea is to open a file on Queen side, to avoid White long castle.

7.	<u></u> \$f1−d3	a7-a6
8.	$\odot \mathrm{g}1 ext{-e}2$	b7-b5
9.	0-0	2b8-d7
10.	\aarta_a1−c1	e7–e5

Kasparov spent 6 minutes on this move. ECO has 10. . . . , 2b7; 11. 2d2, 2c4; 12. 2c4, 2b6; 13. 2b3, a5; 14. 2a4, 2fd7; 15. 2c2 = from Hort-Benko, Monte Carlo 1968.



11. a2-a3

Karpov spent 20 minutes on this new move. Previously played was 11. b3 exd4; 12. 2×d4 2=5; 13. c×b5 a×b5; 14. 2=2 d5, Diez del Corral - Spassky, Palma de Mallorca 1969. Seirawan suggested 11. b4. ECO also has 11. d5.

11.
$$...$$
 $e5 \times d4$

11. ..., $b \times c4$ or 11. ..., 2b7 were possible. 12. $6e2 \times d4$ 2c8-b7

Christiansen and Seirawan liked White's position. Shamkovich, Najdorf, and Zuckerman

liked Black's position. Dlugy thought it was even.

13. $c4 \times b5$ $c6 \times b5$

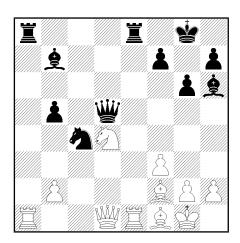
Most people (except Shamkovich) expected 13...., $a \times b5$. Robert Byrne preferred 13...., $a \times b5$ but thought about playing 13...., $c \times b5$ in his earlier career. He did not think that 13...., $c \times b5$ was earth-shattering, though.

Karpov spent 30 minutes on this move. Najdorf thought it was weak.

14.		2d7-e5
15.	<u></u> ≜d3−f1	\documents f8−e8
An alternati	ve is 15 , $\Xi c8.$	
16.	<u></u> ≜ e3−f2	d6-d5
17.	$e4 \times d5$	$\bigcirc f6 \times d5$
18.	Gc3×d5	

18 \bigcirc e4 was analyzed by many GMs. Seirawan looked at 18. \bigcirc e4 \bigcirc f4; 19. \bigcirc c5 \bigcirc g5; 20. \bigcirc g3 \bigcirc d5; 21. \bigcirc e3 \bigcirc h3+; 22. \bigcirc h1 \bigcirc e3; 23. \bigcirc xe3 \bigcirc f2+.

18.		₩d8×d5
19.	a3-a4	≜ g7−h6
20.	\(\begin{array}{c} \text{c1−a1} \\ \text{a} \text{c1−a1} \end{array}	
Or 20.	置c7 ≜ f4.	
20.		$\odot e5$ –c4
Or 20.	, b4; 21. \delta b3 \delta a5.	
21	a4×b5	$a6 \times b5$



22. <u>□</u> a1×a8

22. $\Xi \times e8+\Xi \times e8$; 23. b3 was what Seirawan expected. Deep Thought analyzed 22. b3! and now:

A) 22..., \bigcirc \triangle d6; 23. $\boxed{\Xi} \times e8 + (or perhaps 23. <math>\bigcirc$ $\times b5)$ 23..., $\boxed{\Xi} \times e8$ (23..., \bigcirc $\times e8$; 24. $\boxed{\Xi} \times a8$ $\triangleq \times a8$; 25. $\triangleq \times b5$) 24. $\bigcirc \times b5$ $\bigcirc \times b5$; 25. $\boxed{\Psi} \times d5$ $\triangleq \times d5$; 26. $\triangleq \times b5$ $\boxed{\Xi} b8$; 27. $\triangleq a4$.

B) 22..., $\mathbb{Z} \times e1$; 23. $\mathbb{Z} \times a8+$, $\mathbb{Z} \times a8$; 24. $\mathbb{Z} \times e1$, $\mathbb{Z} \times e1$, $\mathbb{Z} \times e1$; $\mathbb{Z} \times e1$

26. 響e8+, 含g7; 27. 響×b5. 24. ..., 公a3; 25, 公×b5. 公×b5; 26. 響e8+, 含g7; 27. 響×b5) 25. 盒×b5, 公×b3; 26. 響e8+, 含g7; 27. 公×b3, 響×b3; 28. 盒d4 (28. 盒c5, 響d1+; 29. 盒f1. If 28. ..., 盒e3+; 29. 盒×e3, 響c3) 29. ..., f6; 29. 響e7+, 含g8; (29. ..., 響f7; 30. 盒×f6+, 含g8) 30. 響d8+, 盒f8; 31. 盒c5, 響f7; 32. 盒c4, winning.

C) 22...., \bigcirc e3; 23. $\boxed{x} \times a8$, $\cancel{a} \times a8$ (23...., $\bigcirc \times d1$; 24. $\boxed{x} a \times e8+$, $\cancel{x} g7$; 25. $\boxed{x} \times d$) 24. $\boxed{x} d8$; 25. $\boxed{x} \times e3$, $\boxed{x} \times e3$; 26. $\boxed{x} \times e3$, $\boxed{x} \times d4$; 27. $\boxed{x} e8+$ wins.

D) $22. \ldots, \bigcirc d2; 23. \exists \times e8+ (23. \exists \times a8, \exists \times a8; 24. \underline{\mathring{a}} \times b5, \underline{\mathring{a}} f4) 23. \ldots, \underline{\Xi} \times e8; 24. \underline{\mathring{a}} \times b5, \underline{\Xi} d8; 25. \underline{\Xi} a2 (25. \underline{\Xi} a7, \underline{\Xi} c8; 26. \underline{\mathring{a}} e2, \underline{\overset{*}{B}} d7; 27. \underline{\mathring{a}} a6, \underline{\Xi} c7; 28. \underline{\mathring{a}} \times b7, \underline{\Xi} \times b7; 29. \underline{\Xi} a8+, \underline{\mathring{c}} g7; 30. \underline{\overset{*}{B}} a1, f6; 31. \underline{\overset{*}{B}} a3, \underline{\overset{*}{C}} f7; 32. b4, \underline{\Xi} c7; 33. b5)$

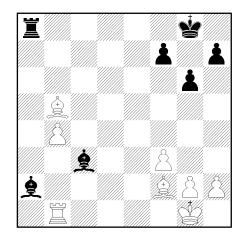
 $25..., \varnothing \times b5;$

 $(25..., 26. f \times e4, 26. f \times e4, 26. f \times e4)$

23.		<u></u> ≜b7−c6
24.	<u></u> ≜f1−d3	@c4-d6
25.	$\text{@b3} \times \text{d5}$	$2c6 \times d5$
26.	$\bigcirc d4 \times b5$	$\bigcirc d6 \times b5$
27.	$2d3 \times b5$	<u></u> \$\delta h6−g7
28.	b2-b4	<u></u> ≜g7−c3
29.	\(\begin{aligned} \begin{aligned} alig	<u></u> ≜d5−b3
30.	\(\begin{aligned} \begin{aligned} alig	

Not 30. Ξ d3?, Ξ a1+. If 30. Ξ c1, \triangle ×b4 (30..., \triangle d2; 31. Ξ b1, \triangle c2; 32. Ξ b2, Ξ a1+; 33. \triangle f1, \triangle e3 draw) 31. Ξ b1 (31. \triangle a4, Ξ ×b4; 32. \triangle ×b5, Ξ ×b5; 33. Ξ a1+ draw) 31..., \triangle a4; 32. Ξ ×b4, \triangle ×b5; 33. Ξ ×b5, Ξ a1+; 34. \triangle e1 draw.

30. ... \&\delta b3-a2



Kasparov offered a draw and Karpov accepted. Karpov had 7 minutes to make 10 moves. Kasparov had 15 minutes left.

2 Game 2: New York, Oct 10, 1990

Kasparov-Karpov

Ruy Lo	OPEZ $(C92/29)$	
1.	e2-e4	e7-e5
2.	$\odot \mathrm{g}1 ext{-f}3$	$$\triangle$b8-c6$$
3.	<u></u> ≜f1−b5	a7-a6
4.	<u></u> \$b5−a4	$\bigcirc g8-f6$
5.	0-0	<u></u> ≜f8−e7
6.	\(\overline{\pi}\) f1−e1	b7-b5
7.	<u></u> <u>\$</u> a4−b3	d7-d6
8.	c2-c3	0-0
9.	h2-h3	<u></u> \$c8−b7

Karpov used this defense to beat Timman in the Candidates' final in Kuala Lumpur.

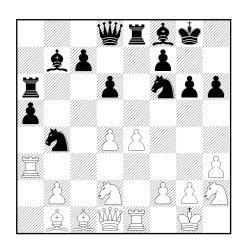
10.	d2-d4	\(\begin{array}{c}\) f8−e8
11.	$\mathrm{5d}b1\mathrm{-d}2$	<u></u> ≜e7−f8
12.	a2-a4	h7-h6

Against Timman, in the seventh game, Karpov preferred the caute 12..., $\frac{1}{2}$ d7.

13.	<u></u> ≜b3−c2	$e5 \times d4$
13 , 🖄	b8	
14.	$c3\times d4$	②c6−b4
15.	<u></u> ≜c2−b1	$b5 \times a4$
15 , c5	- game 4.	
16.	\documental a1×a4	a6-a5
17.	$\Xi a4-a3$	\(\begin{array}{c}\) a8−a6
18.	⟨ f3−h2	

Ivanchuk has introduced 18. \bigcirc h2. Timman played 18. \bigcirc h4, \bigcirc ×e4! in game 1 of his match with Karpov, then tried 18. \square ae3 in game 5.

18. ... g7–g6



19. f2-f3

Perhaps a new move. Kasparov spent 2 minutes on this move. Other moves have been 19. $\Im 4$, 19 e5, and 19. f4.

19. ... ₩d8–d7

Karpov spent 10 minutes on this move. Kasparov looked surprised.

20. $\sqrt[6]{d2-c4}$

Some GMs looked at 20..., a4.

21. \begin{aligned}
\begin{aligned}
21. \begin{aligned}
\begin{aligned}
23-c3 \end{aligned}
\end{aligned}

Christiansen expected 21. ©e3.

21. ... <u>\$</u>b7-c8

Najdorf analyzed 21. . . . , d5; 22 \triangle a3 $\$ b6; 23 e5 c5; 24 exf6 $\$ xe1+ ;

25 ∰×e1 c×d4.

22. <u>\$</u>c1−e3 **\$**g8−h7

Karpov spent 10 minutes on this move. This surprised many of the Grandmaster annotators who expected 22...., h5 or 22...., \$\mathbb{\begin{center} \begin{center} \begin{ce

Threatening 24. ②a3, winning the c7 pawn. Christiansen liked 23. &f2.

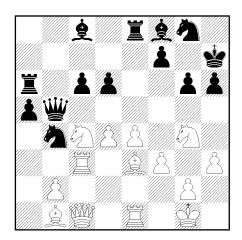
23. c7-c6

23. ..., $\underline{\mbox{$\mbox{$\mbox{$$}$}$}}$ 57; 24. $\underline{\mbox{$\mbox{$$$}$}}$ \times a5 $\underline{\mbox{$\mbox{$$}$}}$ x5; 25. $\underline{\mbox{$\mbox{$}$}}$ xc7. 24. $\underline{\mbox{$\mbox{$$}$}}$ h2-g4

GM Miguel Quinteros liked 24. 鱼f2 and 25. 響f4; Deep Thought preferred 24. 鱼f4.

Christiansen commented that Karpov was saving his pieces for the next game. Both 24..., $2\times g4$ and 24..., $2\times g4$ were extensively analysed by Christiansen. Alex Dunne expected 24..., $2\times g4$, commenting that Christiansen was trying to please the crowd with the

analysis of the other variations. Karpov spent 20 minutes on this move.



25. <u>≜</u>e3×h6

Kasparov spent 16 minutes on this move. After lots of analysis at a board with Geller, Portisch, Najdorf, and others, someone shouted mate! Someone was going to win. Dzindzi liked 25. \(\delta f4. \) Fedorowicz liked 25. \(\delta \times h6. \) Deep Thought liked 25. \(\delta f1. \)

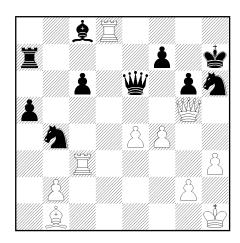
Christiansen and Wolff thought White was winning. Shamkovich and Dzindzi thought Black was ok.

28. $\sqrt[6]{d6} \times e8$ $\sqrt[8]{b6} \times d4+$

After 22 minutes of thought. Karpov was either thinking of 28. . . . , $\forall \times d4+$, 28. . . . , $\forall d8$, or 28. resigns!

Robert Byrne suggested 29. **@e3 @e5**. 29. ... **@d4-d8**

Or 29. ..., \(\mathbb{e}\)e5.



33. ... $\underline{\hat{g}}$ c8–a6 The GMs analysed 33. ..., f6 34. Ξ h8+ and 33. ..., Ξ d7. Deep Thought evaluated 33. ..., $\underline{\hat{g}}$ d7 as best .

GM Suetin looked at 35. $\mathbb{Z}h8+$, $\mathbb{Z}\times h8$; 36. $\mathbb{Z}\times h6+$, \mathbb{Z}

35. ..., ②d5?; 36. 罩h8+!, 鸷×h8; 37. 豐×h6+, 鸷g8; 38. exd5 36. 豐d2-f2

The crowd wanted to see 36. Ξ g3, $\subseteq \times$ g3?; 37. Ξ h8+, $\subseteq \times$ h8; 38. $\subseteq \times$ h8+, $\subseteq \times$ g8; 39. f6 and 40. $\subseteq \subseteq g7$ mate. Christiansen preferred 36. Ξ f3 with the idea of 37. f6 and 38. Ξ h8+ with the mate threat. Deep Thought preferred 36. $\subseteq \subseteq g7$ 6.

36. ... ₩e5–e7

Karpov had 2 minutes left to make 4 moves. Kasparov had 25 minutes left. Deep Thought looked at 36..., 富e7; 37. 富c5, 豐c7; 38. 豐d4, f6; 39. f×g6+, 全g7; 40. 富d6, 公g8; 41. 富h5, 全c8; 42. 富d8, 全e6.

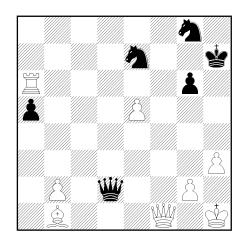
Threatening 38. Wh8 mate.

37. ... $\bigcirc h6-g8$ 38. e4-e5 $\bigcirc b4-d5$ 39. $f5\times g6+$ $f7\times g6$

40. $\Xi c3 \times c6$ $\Psi e7 \times d8$

Kasparov had 10 minutes left while Karpov's flag was hanging. Kasparov had the option of sealing with a likely chance of Karpov resigning before the adjourned game or playing on for 10 more minutes.

41.	$d4\times a7+$	2 d5–e7
42.	$\Xi c6 \times a6$	₩d8-d1+
43.	₩ a7–g1	₩d1-d2
44.	$ ule{\hspace{-0.1cm}/}$	



Karpov resigned.

3 Game 3: New York, Oct 15, 1990

KARPOV-KASPAROV

7.

KING'S	Indian Defense	(E92/4)
1.	d2-d4	$\odot g8-f6$
2.	c2-c4	g7-g6
3.	Db1-c3	<u></u> ≜f8−g7
4.	e2-e4	d7-d6
5.	$\bigcirc g1-f3$	0-0
6.	<u></u> £ f1−e2	e7-e5

Kasparov played 7. . . . , \bigcirc a6 in games 5 and 7.

₩d8-e7

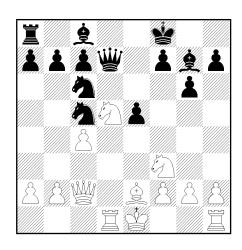
8. d4×e5 d6×e5 9. Øc3-d5 \$\end{a}\epsilon e7-d8

<u>\$</u>c1−e3

10. $\triangle e3-c5$ $\bigcirc f6 \times e4$

Not 10. ..., Ξ e8??; 11. \triangle e7! 1-0 Peek-Canfell, Netherlands 1988.

11.	g c5−e7	₩d8-d7
12.	$2e7 \times f8$	⊈g8×f8
13.	uledelldeltdeltdeltdeltdeltdeltdeltdeltde	2e4-c5
14.	\(\begin{al}\) a1−d1	∅b8–c6



15. 0-0

Another critical variant is 15. \bigcirc g5, \bigcirc g8; 16. b4, \bigcirc gd8; 17. \bigcirc xf7, \bigcirc xf7; 18. b×c5, \bigcirc d4; 19. \bigcirc ga4 -Deep Thought. Interesting is also 15. \bigcirc b6, a×b6 16. \bigcirc xd7 - Geller.

16. ②f6, e7; 17. ②d5, d7 draw.

 16.
 ...
 $a7 \times b6$

 17.
 $a7 \times b6$ $a7 \times b6$

 18.
 $a7 \times b6$ $a6 \times b7$

 18.
 $a7 \times b6$ $a6 \times b7$

 18.
 $a7 \times b6$ $a7 \times b6$

 19.
 $a7 \times b6$ $a7 \times b6$

 10.
 $a7 \times b6$ $a7 \times b6$

 10.
 $a7 \times b6$ $a7 \times b6$

 10.
 $a7 \times b6$ $a7 \times b6$

 11.
 $a7 \times b6$ $a7 \times b6$

 12.
 $a7 \times b6$ $a7 \times b6$

 13.
 $a7 \times b6$ $a7 \times b6$

 14.
 $a7 \times b6$ $a7 \times b6$

 15.
 $a7 \times b6$ $a7 \times b6$

 16.
 $a7 \times b6$ $a7 \times b6$

 17.
 $a7 \times b6$ $a7 \times b6$

 18.
 $a7 \times b6$ $a7 \times b6$

 18.
 $a7 \times b6$ $a7 \times b6$

 19.
 $a7 \times b6$ $a7 \times b6$

 19.
 $a7 \times b6$ $a7 \times b6$

Worth considering also 18. ..., \bigcirc cd4 or 18. ..., \bigcirc ed4.

19. b2-b3 e5-e4

19. **ℤ**d8.

20. $\sqrt[6]{1}$ f3-e1 f7-f5

Also 20. ..., ©cd4 was considered.

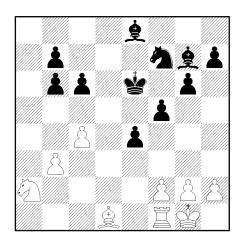
21. $\triangle e2-d1$ $\bigcirc c6-e5$

The activity of the Black pieces is impressive. All the White pieces have been constrained on the backward rows.

22. ©e1–c2

Interesting is also 22. h4.

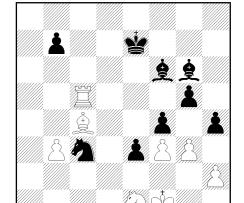
22.		\boxed{\boxed} a8×a2
23.	$ ulede{\mathbb{W}}$ d2 $-$ d5	∲ f8–e7
24.	©c2−b4	c7-c6
25.	$\text{#d5} \times \text{e6} +$	⊈e7×e6
26.	$\partial b4 \times a2$	∂\e5-f7



A new game begins.

The game is adjurned.

27.	<u></u> \$d1−e2	Gf7-d6
28.	②a2−b4	<u></u> ≜g7−c3
29.	b4-c2	f5-f4
30.	\(\begin{aligned} \begin{aligned} alig	h7-h5
31.	f2-f3	e4-e3
32.	g2-g3	g6-g5
33.	<u></u> ≜e2−d3	h5-h4
34.	\$ g1−f1	c6-c5
35.	\$ f1−e2	b6-b5
36.	$c4 \times b5$	$\odot d6 \times b5$
37.	<u></u> \$d3−c4+	\$ e6−e7
38.	$\Xi d1-d5$	<u>&</u> c3−f6
39.	$\Xi d5 \times c5$	Øb5−c3+
40.	$ angle$ e 2 – $\mathrm{f}1$	<u></u> \$e8−g6
41.	$\odot c2-e1$	



41. ... \(\psi\)e7-d6

The sealed move. GMs had analyzed 41...., $f \times g3$; 42. $h \times g3$, h3; 43. $\Xi c7+$, $c \times d6$; 44. $\Xi \times b7$, $c \times c2+$; (44...., g4; 45. $\Xi b6+$, $c \times c6$; 46. $\Xi c6+$, $c \times c6$; 47. $\Xi c3+$. 44...., $c \times c6$; 45. $\Xi c3+$.

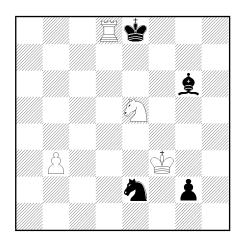
42. 罩 c5-a5

A fantasy variation is 42. \square c8, \lozenge f5; 43. \square f8, \lozenge h3+; 44. \trianglerighteq g1, \lozenge d4; 45. $g \times f4$, e2+; 46. \trianglerighteq h1, \lozenge d1; 47. $f \times g5$, \lozenge f2+; 48. \trianglerighteq g1, \lozenge d3+; 49. \trianglerighteq h1, \lozenge e1; 50 \square d8+, \trianglerighteq c5; 51. \square \times d4, \trianglerighteq \times d4; 52. \trianglerighteq \times e2, \trianglerighteq e3; 53. ..., \trianglerighteq f2, 54. ..., \trianglerighteq g2 mate

=>6 - 111000	•	
42.		$f4 \times g3$
42,	h3; 43. g×f4, ≜d4; 44.	$\mathbb{Z} \times g5$.
43.	$h2 \times g3$	$h4 \times g3$
43,	h3; 44. \$ g1.	
44.	$\mathrm{@e1-g2}$	b7-b5
45.	≅ a5−a6+	\$ d6−e7
46.	\(\begin{array}{c}\alpha 6−a7+\end{array}\)	‡ e7–e8
47.	\(\begin{aligned} \begin{aligned} alig	<u></u> \$f6−d8
48.	$\bigcirc g2{ imes}e3$	

An alternative defense is 48. \(\)

an and	ilative deletibe is	10.	<u>a</u> ,02.
48.			$b5 \times c4$
49.	$\bigcirc e3 \times c4$		g5– $g4$
50.	⊈ f1−g2		$\odot c3-e2$
51.	2c4-e5		$g4 \times f3 +$
52.	$ \g 2 \times f3$		g3-g2
53.	\(\begin{aligned} \begin{aligned} alig		

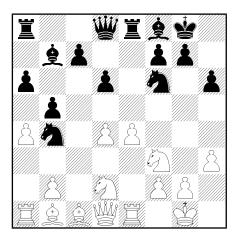


Draw

4 Game 4: New York, Oct 17, 1990

Kasparov-Karpov Ruy Lopez (C92/29)1. e2-e4 e7-e5

$\bigcirc b8-c6$	Øg1−f3	2.
a7-a6	<u></u> \$f1−b5	3.
$\odot g8-f6$	<u></u> ≜b5−a4	4.
<u></u> \$ f8−e7	0-0	5.
b7-b5	\(\begin{array}{c}\) f1−e1	6.
d7-d6	<u></u> ≜a4−b3	7.
0-0	c2-c3	8.
<u></u> \$c8−b7	h2-h3	9.
\(\begin{aligned} \begin{aligned} alig	d2-d4	10.
<u>\$</u> e7−f8	∅b1–d2	11.
h7-h6	a2-a4	12.
$e5 \times d4$	≜ b3−c2	13.
©c6−b4	$c3\times d4$	14.
	\$ c2−b1	15.



 15.
 ...
 c7-c5

 For 15.
 ...
 $b \times a4$ see game 2.

 16.
 d4-d5 $\bigcirc f6-d7$

 17.
 \boxed{a} a1-a3
 f7-f5

 18.
 $e4 \times f5$

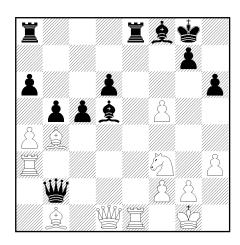
18. e5 is also possible. The move 18. \(\mathbb{\equiv} \) ae3 was played in Timman-Karpov, Kuala Lumpur 1990 (match).

21. <u>\$c1-d2</u>

Alternatives are 21. \bigcirc h2 and 21. \equiv ae3 21. ... \implies f6×b2

21. . . . , &c6; 22. &c3. Or 21. . . . , &xf3; 22. ~xf3, ~xf3; 22. ~xf3, ~xf3; 23. ~xf3 ~xf3; 24.

22. <u>≜</u>d2×b4



A move maybe not seen by Kasparov, that certainly preferred 22. . . . , 2×63 ; 23. 2×63 ; 2×64 ; 24. 2×64 ; 25. 2×64 ; 26. 2×64 ; 26. 2×64 ; 27. 2×64 ; 28. 2×64 ; 28. 2×64 ; 29. 2×64 ; 29. 2×64 ; 21. 2×64 ; 21. 2×64 ; 22. 2×64 ; 23. 2×64 ; 24. 2×64 ; 25. 2×64 ; 26. 2×64 ; 26. 2×64 ; 27. 2×64 ; 28. 2×64 ; 29. 2×64 ; 29. 2

23. $a \times b5$, $\underline{\text{@}} \times b4$; 24. $\underline{\text{@}} \times e8$, $\underline{\text{@}} \times e8$; 25. $\underline{\text{@}} \times a6$, $\underline{\text{@}} \times b5$.

23. 24.66

24. $\[\]$ ae3 d5; (24. ..., $\[\]$ ×a4; 25. $\[\]$ c2) 25. $\[\]$ a2 (25. $\[\]$ ×e8 $\[\]$ ×e8; 26. $\[\]$ ×e8 $\[\]$ ×e8; 27. $\[\]$ ×d5+ $\[\]$ af7) 25. ..., c4 26. $\[\]$ d4.

24. ... $\begin{picture}(20,0) \put(0,0){\line(0,0){100}} \put(0,0){\lin$

27. g2-g3

To be considered also 27. \widetheta{e}e2.

27. ... a6-a5

30. <u>\$</u>c2-d3

30. $\Xi \times e8$, $\Theta \times e2$; 31. $\Xi \times f8+$, $\Theta \times f8$; 32. $\Xi \times e2$.

30.		₩c4-c1+
31.	2 g1-g2	c5-c4
32.	<u></u> ≜d3−c2	$\mathfrak{L}_{\mathbf{f}7} \times e6$
33.	$\Xi e3 \times e6$	$\Xi e8 \times e6$

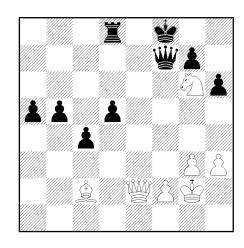
34. f×e6 34. ... ☆g8-h8

38. ②g6×f8+ **\$\delta\$**h7-g8 39. ②f8-g6 **\$\delta\$**f6-f7

40. $\bigcirc g6-e7+ \qquad \bigcirc g8-f8$

41. $\bigcirc e7-g6+$

The sealed move. Karpov offered a draw and Kasparov accepted.



5 Game 5: New York, Oct 22, 1990

KARPOV-KASPAROV

King's Indian Defense (E94/4)

1.	d2-d4	$\odot g8-f6$
2.	c2-c4	g7-g6
3.	∅b1–c3	<u></u> \$£18−g7
4.	e2-e4	d7-d6
5.	Gg1-f3	0-0
6.	<u></u> \$f1−e2	e7-e5
7.	<u></u> ≜c1−e3	Øb8−a6
8	0-0	

An alternative is 8. $d\times e5$.

8. ... c7–c6

 $8. \ldots, \text{ @e8}; (8. \ldots, \text{ Qg4 - game 7}) 9. d \times e5, \text{ Qg4}.$

9. $d4 \times e5$

9. d5, (9. $\mbox{@c2}$) $\mbox{@g4}$; 10. $\mbox{@g5}$, f6; 11. $\mbox{@d2}$, $\mbox{@h6}$ - Dlugy.

9. ... d6×e5 10. 變d1×d8 罩f8×d8

11. 罩 f1-d1

11. $\bigcirc \times e5!?$, $\bigcirc \times e4$; 12. $\bigcirc \times e4$, $\triangle \times e5$; 13. $\triangle g5$ - Dlugy.

12. h2-h3

12. c5, \bigcirc g4; 13. \bigcirc xa6, \bigcirc xe3; 14. f×e3, b×a6; 15. \boxed d6 - Dlugy.

12. ... <u>\$\delta\ g7-f8\$</u>
13. **\$\Q\ f3-d2 b7-b6**

13. . . . , &c5; 14. &g5, &g7; 15. &b3 - Rohde.

14. a2-a3 $\bigcirc a6-c5$ 15. b2-b4 $\bigcirc c5-e6$

16 Øf3 - Dlugy.

16. ... <u>\$</u>c8-a6

16. . . . , a5; 17. b×a5, b×a5; 18. \bigcirc a4, \bigcirc ×e4; 19. \bigcirc sf3, f5; 20. \bigcirc xe4, f×e4; 21. \bigcirc bc5; 16. . . . , \bigcirc d4; 17. \square a2, \square ad8; 18. \square ad2, \square xd2; 19. \square xd2 - Salov.

17. f2-f3

17 🍲 f1 - Dzindzi.

19. . . . , $\mathbb{Z} \times d1$; 20. $\mathbb{Z} \times d1$, $\mathbb{Z} d8$; 21. $\mathbb{Z} \times d8$, $\triangle \times d8$; 22. c5!, $\triangle \times f1$; 23. c×b6!, $\triangle a6$; 24. b×a7, $\triangle b7$; 25. $\triangle a5$, $\triangle a8$; 26. $\triangle a4$ - Dlugy.

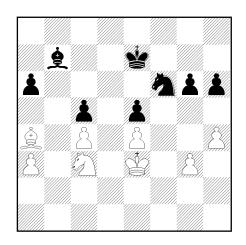
20. g2-g3

20. \(\beta \) h4 - Dlugy.

36.

20.		G_{1} f4 $- ext{h}5$
21.	\$ g1−g2	f7-f5
22.	\boxed{\boxed} a1−b1	$\Xi a8-c8$
23.	\begin{aligned} aligne	$\Xi c8 \times d8$
24.	\boxed{\boxed} b1−d1	\(\begin{aligned} \begin{aligned} alig
25.	$\bigcirc c3 \times d1$	$f5 \times e4$
26.	$f3 \times e4$	c6-c5
27.	$b4 \times c5$	$\odot \mathrm{e}6{ imes}c5$
28.	\bigcirc b3×c5	$\pm f8 \times c5$
29.	$2 f2 \times c5$	$b6 \times c5$
30.	$\Omega d1-c3$	€_h5-f6
31.	\$ g2−f3	<u></u> ≜a6−b7
32.	≜ f1−d3	⊈ g8−f8
33.	h3-h4	h7-h6
34.	<u></u> \$d3−c2	⊈ f8−e7
35.	<u></u> \$c2−a4	a7-a6

\$f3−e3



Draw

6 Game 6: New York, Oct 24, 1990

Kasparov-Karpov

RUY I	LOPEZ $(C92/15)$	
1.	e2-e4	e7-e5
2.	$\bigcirc g1-f3$	$\odot \mathrm{b8-c6}$
3.	<u></u> ≜f1−b5	a7-a6
4.	<u></u> \$\delta 5−a4	$\odot g8-f6$
5.	0-0	<u></u> ₫f8−e7
6.	\(\begin{aligned} \begin{aligned} alig	b7-b5
7.	<u></u> <u></u> <u>a</u> 4−b3	d7-d6
8.	c2-c3	0-0
9.	h2-h3	∅ <u>f</u> 6–d7
10.	d2-d4	<u></u> ≜e7−f6
11.	a2-a4	<u></u> ≜c8−b7
12.	$a4 \times b5$	

Kasparov played 12. $\triangle e3$ in game 8 and 12. $\triangle a3$ in game 12.

-	0	
12.		$a6 \times b5$
13.	\boxed{\boxed} a1×a8	營d8×a8
14.	d4-d5	©_c6−a5
15.	<u></u> \$b3−c2	©a5–c4
16.	b2-b3	$\bigcirc c4-b6$
17.	Ø\b1−a3	≜ b7−a6
18.		

18. $\triangle d3$, c6 = - deFirmian.

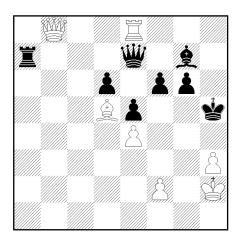
18.		c7-c6
19.	$d5 \times c6$	$ya8 \times c6$
20.	<u></u> \$c1−d2	<u>\$</u> f6−e7
21.	$\rm h2–g4$	\(\begin{array}{c}\) f8−a8
22	M = 1 = 2	

22. ②g4-e3

22 ∰c1 - Deep Thought; 22 ♠b1 - Valvo. 22. ... ⊘d7-f6 23. ⊘e3-f5 ♠e7-f8

24.	$\Delta d2-g5$	Øb6−d7
25.	c3-c4	$b5 \times c4$
26.	$b3 \times c4$	

	₃go -Deep rhoung.	
26.		$2a6 \times c4$
27.	$\bigcirc a3 \times c4$	$\text{@c6} \times \text{c4}$
28.	<u></u> \$c2−b3	₩c4-c3
29.	$ angle$ g 1 – $\mathrm{h}2$	h7-h6
30.	$2g5 \times f6$	$\bigcirc d7 \times f6$
31.	$\Xi e1-e3$	₩c3-c7
32.	≅ e3−f3	\$ g8−h7
33.	Ø_f5−e3	₩c7-e7
34.	$\mathrm{@e}3 ed5$	\bigcirc f6×d5
35.	$2b3 \times d5$	$\Xi a8-a7$
36.	₩d1-b3	f7-f6
37.	₩b3-b8	g7-g6
38.	\(\overline{\overline{\text{\pi}}}\) f3−c3	h6-h5
39.	g2-g4	\$ h7−h6
40.	$g4 \times h5$	$2h6 \times h5$
41.	\(\begin{aligned} \begin{aligned} alig	<u></u> ₫f8−g7
42.	$\Xi c8-e8$	



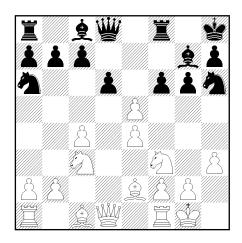
The sealed move. A draw was agreed the next day.

7 Game 7: New York, Oct 28, 1990

Karpov-Kasparov

King's Indian Defense (E92/2)

ING 5	INDIAN DEFENSE	(132/2)
1.	d2-d4	\odot g8–f6
2.	c2-c4	g7-g6
3.	∅b1–c3	<u></u> ≜f8−g7
4.	e2-e4	d7-d6
5.	$\bigcirc g1-f3$	0-0
6	\$ f1−e2	e7-e5



12. \dots f6×e5?!

Tal disliked this move, saying that 12. ..., $d \times e5$ was necessary.

13. <u>≜</u>c1−e3

13 &g5, &g8; 14 @d5, @g8.

14. ..., @e6 and 15. ..., c5 - Rohde.

15. Øf3–g5

15. ... $\sqrt[6]{f7} \times g5$

15. ..., $6e^{-6}$ - Shamkovich.

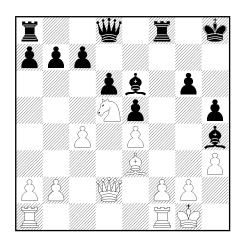
16. $\&e3\times g5$ &g7-f6

16. ..., ege = 8.

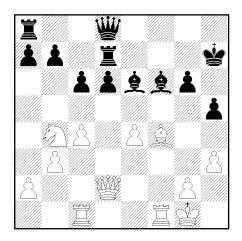
17. <u>\$g5-e3</u>

17. **å**h6

 exd4; 21. \bigcirc b5, $\ensuremath{\mbox{$\mbox{$\mbox{$$}$}$}\mbox{$\mbox{$$$}$}}$ e7.
 19. $\ensuremath{\mbox{$\mbox{$$}$}\mbox{$\mb$



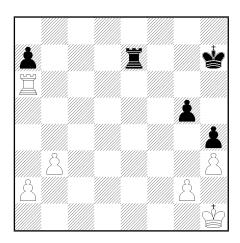
21.	• • •	≌ h8−h7
22.	\(\bar{z}\) c1−c3	
22. f4, e	$e \times f4$ and 23 , @b	6 - Tal.
22.		\(\begin{array}{c}\) f8−f7
23.	b2-b3	c7-c6
24.	$\bigcirc d5-b4$	$\Xi f7-d7$
25.	ℤ c3−c1	<u></u> ≜h4−f6
26.	f2-f4	$e5 \times f4$
27.	$2e3 \times f4$	



27. ... $\mbox{}\mbox{$

28.	2b4-d5	≌ a5–c5+
29.	⊈ g1−h1	

29. 🚊	e3, \$ g5; 30. 6 f6+	⊦, \$ h6; (30 ,
\$ g7) 31.	$\& \times c5, \& \times d2; 32.$	$\mathbf{Z} \operatorname{cd} 1, \mathbf{Z} \operatorname{dd} 8.$
29.	• • •	$2e6 \times d5$
30.	$c4\times d5$	uledellc5 $-d4$
30,	₩b5 31 a4 ₩×b3	$32 \text{ d} \times \text{c6 b} \times \text{c6 } 33$
e5 - Rohd	le.	
31.	$d5 \times c6$	$b7 \times c6$
32.	$\Xi c1 \times c6$	\(\begin{aligned} \begin{aligned} alig
33.	$\Xi c6-c4$	$\text{@d}4\times\text{d}2$
34.	$\mathfrak{A}f4\times d2$	≜ f6−e5
35.	<u></u> \$d2−e3	$\rm \pm e5-g3$
36.	\documents f1−f3	h5-h4
37.	<u></u> e 3−f2	$g3 \times f2$
37,	≣de7; 38. ≜×g3, l	$n \times g3; 39. \Xi \times g3,$
\(\overline{\pi}\) ×e4; 40	0. <u>□</u> ×e4, <u>□</u> ×e4; 41.	Ξ g5 - Dzindzi.
38.	$\Xi f3 \times f2$	$\Xi d7-e7$
39.	\(\overline{\text{\overline{1}}}\) f2−f4	$ m g6 ext{-}g5$
40.	\documents f4−f6	$\Xi e7 \times e4$
41.	$\Xi c4 \times e4$	$\Xi e8 \times e4$
42.	$\Xi f6 \times d6$	$\Xi e4-e7$
43.	$\Xi d6-a6$	



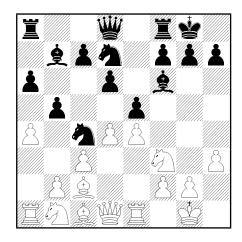
Kasparov resigns.

8 Game 8: New York, Oct 29, 1990

Kasparov-Karpov Ruy Lopez (C92/15)1. e2--e4e7--e52. Øg1−f3 ②b8−c6 3. ₫f1-b5 a7-a64. **≜**b5−a4 Øg8−f6 0 - 0**≜**f8−e7 5. 6. ${\bf \Xi}\, f1\text{--}e1$ b7-b5 d7-d67. <u></u>≜a4−b3 c2--c30 - 08. h2-h39. 6-d7

Kasparov played 12. $a \times b5$ in game 6 and 12. $\triangle a3$ in game 12.

12.		$\rm @c6-a5$
13.	<u></u> \$b3−c2	2a5–c4
14.	<u></u> \$e3−c1	



14. ... d6-d5

New move. Usual is 14..., \$\infty\$cb6.

15. $d4 \times e5$ $2 \times e5$ 16. $2 \times e5$ $2 \times e5$

17. $a4 \times b5$

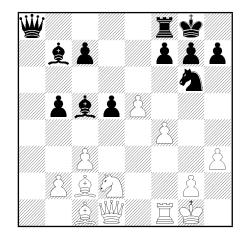
17 f4 4 c4 18 e5 & h4 - Shamkovich.

17. $a6 \times b5$

18. ..., $& \times a8$; 19. $e \times d5$, $& \times d5$; 20. $& \times d5$, $& \times d5$; 21. $& \times d6$; 22. $& \times d6$; 23. $& \times d6$, $& \times d6$; 24. $& \times d6$; 26.

21. . . . , d4; 22. **e**2 (22. **e**34, **e**4). 22. **b**1-d2 **e**7-c5+

22...., d4 (22....,f5; 23. g4 or 23. 公f3, c5) 23. 豐e2! (23. c×d4, 魚×g2; 24. 置f2, 魚h3; 25. 豐e2).



23. \ddg g1-h2 \d5-d4

23. ..., &e3 24. &f3 &×c1 (24. ..., &×f4+25. &×f4 &×62 26. &×h7+ or 26 &b5).

24 ∅b3 ∅b6 25 **₩**e2.

24. $d4 \times c3$

25. $b2 \times c3$

25 \bigcirc e4 \triangleq ×e4 (25. ..., c×b2 26 \triangleq ×b2) 26 \triangleq ×e4 \Longrightarrow a2.

25. . . . , Ξ e8 26 Θ e4 Θ ×e5!? - Rohde.

26. \bigcirc d2–e4 \triangle c5–a3

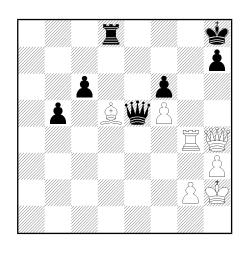
27. <u>\$\delta</u>c1\timesa3 **\$\delta**b7\timese4

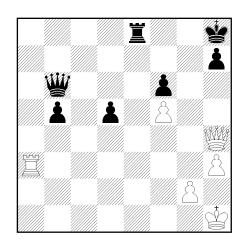
27. . . . , \times x3? 28 e6! f×e6 29 \bigcirc g5 - Dlugy.

28. <u>we2×e4</u> <u>wa8×a3</u>
29. f4-f5 <u>o2g6-e7</u>

29. ..., ②f8 30 e6 f×e6 31 f×e6 豐d6+ 32 \$\dip h1 豐×e6 33 \boxed{1}\dip xf8+.

30. ₩e4-h4 f7-f6 ₩h4-g3 31. **\$**g8−f8 32. ₩a3-c5 **\$**h2−h1 33. $e5 \times f6$ $g7 \times f6$ 34. **≜**c2−b3 @\e7−d5 35. ₩g3-h4 **\$**f8−g7 36. \(\begin{aligned}
\textit{\textit{Z}}\) f1−d1 c7-c6 $\text{@c5}\times\text{c3}$ 37. 38. \(\begin{aligned}
\textit{\tit{\textit{\textit{\textit{\textit{\textit{\textit{\textit{\texti **\$**g7−h8 39. 鱼b3×d5 ₩c3-a1+ 40. **\$**h1−h2 $\leq a1-e5+$





41. <u>≅</u> g4–g3

The seal	ed move.	
41.		$c6 \times d5$
42.	₩h4–g4	₩e5–c7
43.	$rac{4}{3}$ g4 $-d4$	₩c7-d6
44.	\$ h2−h1	

44. h4 (44. 豐g4 豐d7! 45. 豐d4 豐×f5) 44..., d4; 45. 罩d3 b4; 46. h5 罩g8; 47. 豐×d4, 豐×d4; 48. 罩×d4, 罩b8; 49. h6, b3; 50. 罩d1, b2; 51. 罩b1, 黛g8; 52. 黛g3, 黛f7; 53. 黛f4, 黛e7; 54. 黛e4, 黛d6; 55. 黛d4, 罩b7; 56. 黛c3, 黛e5; 57. 罩×b2, 罩×b2; 58. 黛×b2, 黛×f5; 59. 黛c3, 黛g5; 60. 黛d4, 黛×h6; 61. 黛e4, 黛g5; 62. 黛f3 draws - Ljubojevic.

44.		<u> </u>
45.	Ψ d4 $-$ g4	
46.	$\Xi g3-d3$	\document{\text{\$\overline}}\document{\text{e8}−e1+}
47.	\$ h1−h2	\document{\overline{\pi}} e1−e4
48.	$\Psi g4-g3$	

48. **幽**d1? (48. **幽**×e4??, **幽**c7+) **幽**d6+; 49. **알**g1 **幽**e5 threatening 50. . . . , 富e1+.

48.

48,	₩×f5; 49. ₩b8+ and	50. ×b5
49.	\documental d3−a3	$\Xi e5 - e8$
50.	₩g3-f4	₩d7–b7
51.	\$ h2−h1	₩b7-b8
52.	$ ule{4}$ f4 $-$ h4	₩b8-b6

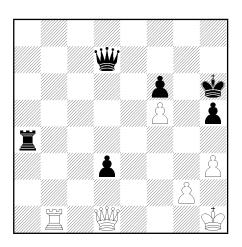
E 2	₩h4–b4
53.	₩114-D4

53.	≣g3??,	\(\mathbb{\textsq}\) e1+; 54.	\$ h2,	₩g1	mate.
53					d5-d4

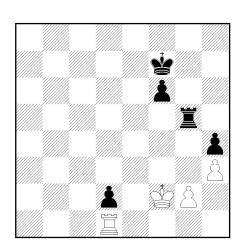
53 , ¥	₩f2.	
54.	$\Xi a3-g3$	₩b6-c7
55.	$\Xi \mathrm{g}3\text{-d}3$	₩c7-c1+
56.	\$ h1−h2	₩c1-f4+
57.	\$ h2−g1	₩f4-c1+
58.	2g1-h2	₩c1-f4+
59.	\$ h2−g1	Ξ e8–c8

59 ,	\$ g7; 60, ∑ ×d4,	≣e1+ wins.
60.	$\Xi d3-d1$	$\Xi \mathrm{c}8\text{-d}8$
61.	$ ext{$ ilde{ tem}$} ext{b4}{ imes} ext{b5}$	₩f4-e3+
62.	⊈ g1−h1	d4-d3
63.	₩b5-a5	ÿ e3−d4
64.	₩a5-a1	₩d4-b6
65.	₩a1-a2	\$ h8−g7
66.	₩a2-d2	$ ule{b}6-c5$
67.	\documental d1−f1	$\mathbf{Z} d8 - d4$
68.	\(\text{\overline{\tint{\overline{\text{\overline{\text{\overline{\text{\overline{\text{\overline{\text{\overline{\text{\overline{\text{\overline{\text{\overline{\text{\overline{\text{\overline{\text{\overline{\text{\overline{\text{\overline{\text{\overline{\text{\overline{\tint{\overline{\overline{\tint{\overline{\tint{\overline{\tint{\overline{\tint{\overline{\tint{\overline{\tint{\overline{\tint{\overline{\tint{\overline{\tint{\overline{\overline{\tint{\overline{\overline{\tin\overline{\over	uledeploon c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c
69.	\documents f3−e3	$\Xi d4-a4$
70.	\(\mathbb{\textit{\overline}}\) e3−e1	h7-h5
71.	<u></u> ≅ e1−b1	$ dightharpoonsdef{d}d6-d7$
72.	₩d2-d1	angleg7 $-$ h 6

\(\begin{array}{c}\) e4−e5



73.	₩d1-d2+	\$ h6−g7!
74.	uledelldelta d2 $-e3$	h5-h4
75.	₩e3-f3	⊈ g7−h6
76.	₩f3-e3+	\$ h6−g7
77.	₩e3-f3	d3-d2
78.	₩ f3−h5	₩d7–f7
79.	$h5 \times f7 +$	⊈g7×f7
80.	\bullet b1−d1	\(\begin{aligned} \begin{aligned} alig
81.	\$ h1−g1	$\mathbf{Z} \mathrm{d}4 \mathrm{-d}5$
82.	angle g1– $f2$	$\mathbf{\Xi} d5 \times f5 +$
83.	\$ f2−e2	$\mathbf{\Xi}\mathrm{f}5 ext{-g}5$
84.	anglee2 $-$ f2	

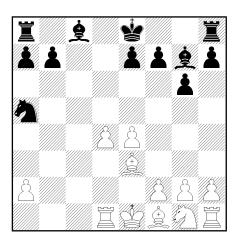


Draw on Karpov's offer

9 Game 9: New York, Oct 31, 1990

KARPOV-KASPAROV			
Grunfel	D (D85/5)		
1.	d2-d4	2g8-f6	

2.	c2-c4	g7-g6
3.	©b1−c3	d7-d5
4.	$c4\times d5$	\bigcirc f6×d5
5.	e2-e4	$\bigcirc d5 \times c3$
6.	$b2 \times c3$	<u>\$</u> f8−g7
7.	<u></u> \$c1−e3	c7-c5
8.	₩d1-d2	$c5 \times d4$
8, O-O		
9.	$c3\times d4$	Øb8−c6
10.	\(\mathbb{\overline}\) a1−d1	
10. ∅f3.		
10.		$\forall d8-a5$
11.	$\text{#d}2\times\text{a}5$	$\bigcirc c6 \times a5$



12. Øg1-f3
A new move Yusupov played 1

A new move. Yusupov played 12 $\mbox{\@d} 3$ against Gulko at Linares 1989.

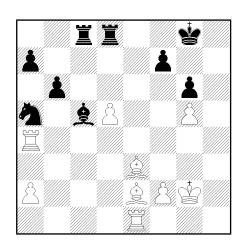
12.		0-0
13.	<u></u> \$f1−e2	2c8-d7
14.	<u></u> \$e3−d2	b7-b6
15.	0-0	\(\begin{aligned} \begin{aligned} alig
16.	\document{\text{d}} d1−c1	<u></u> ≜d7–g4
17.	d4-d5	∅a5–b7
17,	f5 (17, e6; 18.	≜×a5, b×a5; 19

 $17. \dots, f5 (17. \dots, e6; 18. \ \ \& \times a5, b \times a5; 19. \ \ \& c4!)$ $18. \ \ \& d3, f \times e4; 19. \ \ \& \times e4, \ \& f5!?$ - Wolff.

18. h2-h318. $\Xi c7$, Cc5!; 18. b4, e6!.

-c. <u>=</u> c.,	~, ±0. , <u>%</u> , 51, 00.	•
18.		≜g4×f3
19.	$2e2 \times f3$	∅b7–c5
20.	<u></u> ≜d2−e3	\(\begin{aligned} \begin{aligned} alig
21.	<u></u> ≜f3−g4	\(\begin{aligned} \begin{aligned} alig
22.	\(\overline{\overline{\pi}}\) c1−c4	h7-h5
23.	<u></u> g 4−f3	e7-e6
24.	\(\overline{\pi}\) f1−e1	$e6 \times d5$
25.	$e4 \times d5$	<u></u> ≜g7−e5
26.	g2-g4	$h5 \times g4$
27.	$h3 \times g4$	©c5−b7
28.	\(\overline{\overline{\text{\pi}}}\) c4−a4	©b7−a5

29.	g4-g5	\bullet b8−c8
30.	<u></u> \$ f3−e2	<u></u> \$e5−d6
31.	2g1-g2	$\Delta d6-c5$



32. <u>\$e3-d2?</u>

A rare blunder of Karpov's. He throws away an entire strategy! 32. 食c1 (32. 食f4, 食d6; 33. 食d2) 食e7 (32. ..., 食f8; 33. 食b2, 食g7; 34. 食f6, 富d6; 35. 食d7, 富d7; 36. 食g4) 33. 富e4 (33. 富h4, 富×c1 and 34. ..., 食×g5) 33. ..., 富c7; 34. 食f4, 富cd7 (34. ..., 食d6; 35. 食×d6, 富×d6; 36. 富e8+, 鸷g7; 37. 富h1, 富×d5; 38. f4, f6; 39. 富eh8 wins) 35. 食b5, 富×d5; 36. 冨×d5, 冨×d5; 37. 冨×e7, 冨×b5; 38. 冨e8+, 鸷g7; 39. 食e5+, f6; 40. 食×f6+, 鸷f7; 41. 冨e7+ and 42. 冨×a7 wins.

32.		$\mathbf{Zd8} \times \mathbf{d5}$
33.	2e2-f3	$\mathbf{Z}d5$ - $\mathbf{d}8$
34.	$\triangle d2 \times a5$	

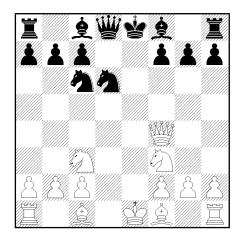
Draw

10 Game 10: New York, Nov 2, 1990

Kasparov-Karpov

Petroff (C43/19)

ETROFI	F(C43/19)	
1.	e2-e4	e7-e5
2.	Gg1-f3	2g8-f6
3.	d2-d4	$e5 \times d4$
4.	e4-e5	∅f6–e4
5.	$\text{@d1}\times\text{d4}$	d7-d5
6.	$e5 \times d6$	$2e4 \times d6$
7.	\bigcirc b1–c3	$$\triangle$b8-c6$$
8.	₩d4–f4	

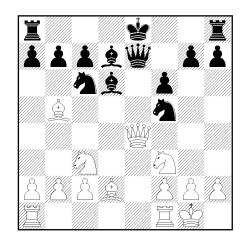


8. ... $\bigcirc d6-f5!?$ New move. Other tries are 8. ..., g6, 8. ..., $\bigcirc e7, 8.$..., $\bigcirc e6, 8.$..., $\bigcirc f5.$

9.	<u></u> ≜f1−b5	<u>\$</u> f8−d6
10.	₩f4-e4+	$ ule{d}$ d8–e7
11.	<u></u> \$c1−g5	

11 \triangle e3 (11 O–O $\mbox{@}\times$ e4 or 11. . . . , \triangle d7 12 \triangle ×c6+) \triangle ×e3 (11. . . . , $\mbox{@}\times$ e4 12 \triangle ×e4 \triangle ×e3 13 \triangle ×d6+ c×d6 14 f×e3) 12 \triangle ×c6+ \triangle ×c6 13 $\mbox{@}\times$ c6+ \triangle f8 14 f×e3 $\mbox{@}\times$ e3+ 15 \triangle e2 - Benjamin.

11.		f7-f6
11 ,	₩e6 12 O-O-O O-O -	Wilder.
12.	2g5-d2	2c8-d7
13.	0-0	



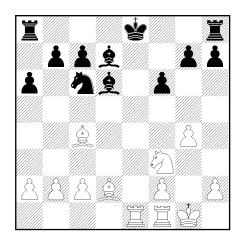
White threatens 14 $@\times$ c6 $@\times$ c6? 15 $@\times$ f5. Tal preferred 13. O–O–O, $@\times$ e4; 14. $@\times$ e4, @e7; 15. @f4, O–O–O; 16. g4, g5; (16. ..., @fd4; 17. $@\times$ d4!).

13.		₩e7×e4
14.	$\text{@c3}{ imes}e4$	<u></u> <u></u>
14 ,	O-O-O 15 g4 @\fe7 -	Dzindzi.

15. g2-g4 15 \(\frac{1}{2} \)f4 (15 \(\frac{1}{2} \)c3 - Wilder) O-O-O 16 g4 g5

- Shamkovich. 15. ... a7–a6

15. ..., \bigcirc d6 16 \bigcirc ×d6+ (16 \bigcirc ×d6+ \bigcirc ×d6 17 \bigcirc de1+ \bigcirc e7 18 \bigcirc d4 - Kamsky) \bigcirc xd6 17 \bigcirc he1+ \bigcirc e7 18 \bigcirc xd7+ \bigcirc xd7.



Draw offered by Kasparov.

11 Game 11: New York, Nov 5, 1990

Karpov-Kasparov

KING' INDIAN (E92/13)

1. d2-d4 Øg8-f6 2. c2-c4 g7-g6 3. Øb1-c3 &f8-g7

Back to the King's Indian! The Grunfeld is too dangerous!

 4.
 e2-e4 d7-d6

 5.
 $\bigcirc g1-f3$ 0-0

 6.
 $\bigcirc f1-e2$ e7-e5

 7.
 $\bigcirc c1-e3$ $e5 \times d4$

Kasparov tries another road. 7. ..., \lozenge a6 - game 7.

8. $\bigcirc f3 \times d4$ $\boxed{2} f8 - e8$ 9. f2 - f3

9. \cdots c7-c6 10. $\forall d1-d2$

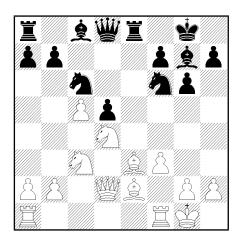
More common is 10. 00, d5; 11. $c \times d5$, $\bigcirc \times d5$; 12. $\bigcirc \times d5$, $c \times d5$; 13. $\bigcirc b3$, $\bigcirc c6$. 10. ... d6-d5

11. $e4 \times d5$ $c6 \times d5$ 12.0-0 $\bigcirc b8-c6$

A game Gligoric-Fischer, Stokolm 1962, continued 12..., $d \times c4$ 13 Ξ ad1, a6; 14. $\triangle \times c4$ b5; 15. \triangle b3, \triangle b7; 16. \triangle f2 and White is slightly better.

13. c4-c5

A move quite new. Karpov has studied last theory, but Kasparov did not sleep!



13. ... \(\beta\) ≥ e8×e3

A new move. Previously were played 13. . . . , - h5. 14. - d7, and 13. . . . , - h5. - d8–f8

Not immediately 14. ..., \bigcirc g4; 15. \bigcirc ×c6, \bigcirc ×e3; 16. \bigcirc ×d8.

15. $\lozenge d4 \times c6$ $b7 \times c6$ 16. $\diamondsuit g1-h1$

Ljubojevich suggested the more aggressive 15. $\triangle d1$, $\Xi b8$; 16. $\triangle d1$.

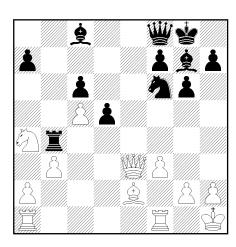
16. ... \(\mathbb{\mathbb{Z}}\) a8−b8

Deep Thought recommended 16. . . . , & f5. 17. & c3-a4

17. $\mbox{$\mbox{$\mbox{$$}$}$} d2$ (17. b3?, d4; 18. $\mbox{$\mbox{$\mbox{$$}$}$} \times d4$, $\mbox{$\mbox{$\mbox{$}$}$} d5$ wins the knight) 17. . . . , $\mbox{$\mbox{$\mbox{$$}$}$} \times c5$.

17. ..., \(\hat{\(\beta\)}\) f5 - Shamkovich.

18. \(b2-b3\)



18. ... <u>\$</u>c8-e6?

An insolit lost time by the World Champion. 18...., $\triangle h5$ 19 Ξ ad1 Ξ h4 (19...., $\triangle h6$ 20 $\mbox{\@model gf2}$ – \triangle enjamin; 20 $\mbox{\@model gc3}$ - Wolff) 20 $\mbox{\@model gf2}$ $\Xi \times h2 + (20...., \mbox{\@model ge7}$ - Christiansen) 21 $\mbox{\@model ge8} \times h2 \mbox{\@model ge5}$ - Dzindzi.

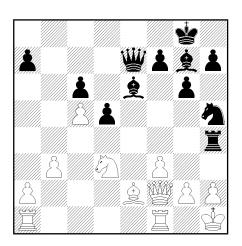
19. ∅a4–b2

A forced move, according to Kasparov. 19 \equiv ad1 \cong b8 20 \bigcirc b2 \bigcirc h5 21 \bigcirc d3 \equiv h4 22 f4? \bigcirc d4!; 22 \cong f3? \bigcirc g4 - Benjamin; 19 \equiv ac1? \bigcirc h6 20 \cong c3 \equiv h4; 19 \equiv ae1 \equiv h4 (or 19. ..., \bigcirc h6) 20 f4

19. ... ⊘f6–h5

19. . . . , \bigcirc d7 - Deep Thought.

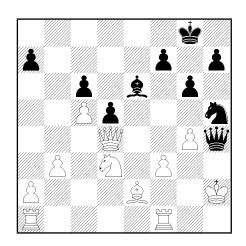
Threatening 21. . . . , 2d4 22 44? 23+23 24 24 , 24 24 , 24



22. g2-g4

22 \equiv ac1 \geq d4 23 \cong e1 \geq f5 24 g4 \cong ×e2 25 \cong ×e2 \geq g3+ 26 \cong g2 \leq ×e2 27 g×f5 \leq ×c1 - Shamkovich.

22. ... \(\geq g7-d4 \)
23. \(\psi f2 \times d4 \)

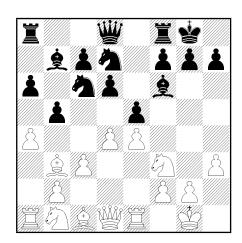


Draw by perpetual check.

12 Game 12: New York, Nov 7, 1990

Kasparov-Karpov

Ruy Lo	PEZ $(C92/15)$	
1.	e2-e4	e7-e5
2.	$\bigcirc g1-f3$	2b8-c6
3.	<u></u> ≜f1−b5	a7-a6
4.	<u></u> \$b5−a4	$\odot \mathrm{g}8 ext{-f}6$
5.	0-0	<u></u> ≜f8−e7
6.	\(\begin{aligned} \begin{aligned} alig	b7-b5
7.	<u></u> a 4−b3	d7-d6
8.	c2-c3	0-0
9.	h2-h3	16-d7
10.	d2-d4	<u></u> ≜e7−f6
11.	a2-a4	<u>\$</u> c8−b7



12. Øb1–a3

The most common continuation. 12 a×b5 - game 6; 12 \triangleq e3 - game 8.

12. $e5 \times d4$

12. ..., bb8 is too passive, but more normal is 12. ..., bb6.

13. $c3\times d4$ $\bigcirc c6-a5$

A game Adams-Short, 1987, continued 13. . . . , Ξ e8; 14. $\underline{\mbox{$\mathbb{M}$}}$ d2, Ξ e7; 15. $\underline{\mbox{$\mathbb{L}$}}$ c2, $\underline{\mbox{$\mathbb{M}$}}$ e8 with an even game.

14. <u>\$\\$\\$\\$\\$\\$\\$\\$</u>

Not 14. $a \times b5$?, $a \times b5$; 15. $\bigcirc \times b5$, $\bigcirc \times b3$; 16. $\boxed{a} \times a8$, $\boxed{a} \times a8$ 17. $\boxed{a} \times b3$, $\boxed{a} \times e4$ because this loses the bishops' pair.

14.		b5-b4
15.	©a3−c4	$\bigcirc a5 \times c4$
16	\$ a2×c4	₩ f8-e8

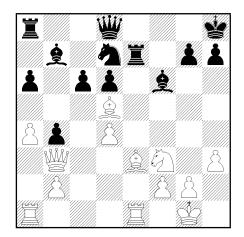
19. <u>♠</u> c1–e3

19. ... \(\begin{align*}
\begin{align*}
\text{ \text{\ti}\text{\texi{\text{\texi{\text{\texi{\text{\texi{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\texi}\text{\text{\texi}\text{\text{\texi{\texi{\texi{\texi{\texi{\texi{\texi}\texi{\texi{\texi}\tex{\texi{\texi{\texi{\texi}\texi{\texi{\tiin}}\tint{\texi{\texi{\ti

Black has to rearrange his pieces. After 19. . . . , a5 follows 20. &e6! and then &d2 and &f5 with initiative.

20. \(\delta f7-d5 \) c7-c6?

A weak move. Better was 20..., $2 \times d5$; 21. $2 \times d5$, 21.



21.	<u></u> \$d5−e6!	Ød7−f8
22.	<u></u> ≜e6−g4	a6-a5
23.	\(\mathbb{Z}\) a1−c1	Øf8−g6
24.	\$ g4−h5?	

A meaningless move. Stronger are 24. &f5, 24. &c2, or 24. g3.

24. ... \begin{align*}
\begin{align*

Maybe Karpov should have chosen 24. ..., $\triangle h4$; 25. $\triangle \times h4$, $\triangle \times h4$.

25.	<u></u> \$h5−g4	\(\begin{aligned} \begin{aligned} alig
26.	₩b3-c2	Ξ e7–c7
27.	$ ulederede{} c2-f5$	2 g6-e7
28.	₩f5-d3?!	

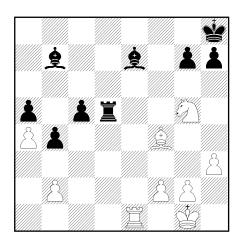
28.		②e7−d5
29.	<u></u> ≜e3−d2	c6-c5
30.	2g4-e6	$\odot d5-b6$
31	$d4 \times c5$	$d6 \times c5!$

Now finally Black position is unblocked.

32.	$\text{@d}3\times\text{d}8+$	≣b8×d8
33.	<u></u> \$d2−f4	ℤ c7–e7
34.	1f3-g5	∅b6–d5
35.	$4e6 \times d5!$	

Forced. The ending is inferior after 35. $\mathbb{Z} \times c5$, $\mathbb{Z} de8!$.

35.		$\mathbf{Zd8} \times \mathbf{d5}$
36.	$\Xi e1 \times e7$	$\pm f6 \times e7$
37	₩ c1_e1	



Kasparov offers a draw, and Karpov accepted, because he had only two minutes left. With more time he could discover 37...., \(\delta f8! \) 38. \(\frac{1}{2} \) e8, \(\delta g8! \) with a fine position.

The two players leave New York and transfer to Lion on even terms: one victory each. Kasparov left New York with a bad mood: he did not participate to the final press conference, that was instead attended by Karpov.

13 Game 13: Lion, Nov 24, 1990

KARPOV-KASPAROV GRUENFELD

JKUENFE	עענ	
1.	d2-d4	2g8-f6
2.	c2-c4	g7-g6
3.	$\rm 2b1-c3$	d7-d5
4.	$c4\times d5$	$6 \times d5$
5.	e2-e4	$\bigcirc d5 \times c3$
6.	$b2 \times c3$	<u>\$</u> f8−g7
7.	<u></u> \$c1−e3	c7-c5
8.	₩d1–d2	0-0

So far on two minutes each. In game 9 Kasparov played , $c \times d4$; $9.c \times d4$, $\bigcirc c6$; 10. $\boxed{2}d1$, $\boxed{4}d3$ and White had a small vantage.

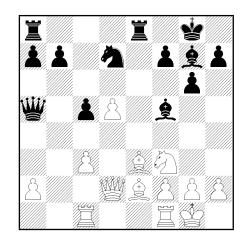
/ 👄	·	O
9.	\boldsymbol{\overline{\pi}} a1−c1	$ ulede{\text{dd}} ext{d} ext{d} ext{d} ext{s}$
10.	$\odot \mathrm{g}1 ext{-f}3$	e7-e6

Tisdall says: "I've seen this before". But nobody can find a game with it.

11.	d4-d5	$e6 \times d5$
12.	$e4\times d5$	\(\begin{aligned} \begin{aligned} alig
13.	<u></u> \$f1−e2	<u></u> ≜c8−f5
14	0-0	

The game hasn't found it's own personality—with good play for Black. yet. $20. \dots$

14. ... \$\infty\$b8-d7



Interesting is now: 15. $\triangle h4$ $\triangle e4$; 16. f3 $\triangle \times d5!$; 17. $\triangle \times d5$ $\Xi \times e3$; 18. $\triangle \times d7$ $\Xi \times e2$ with a big Black plus. In Piket-Korchnoi, Wijk aan Zee 1990, White played 15. $\triangle \times b2$. Mephisto thinks Black is better!

15. h2-h3 $\sqrt[6]{d7-b6}$

GM Lein thinks White is in deep trouble. GK might play Nb6-a4. Another of GK's ideas might be Qa5-a4.

16. g2-g4

The idea is 16..., 24; 17. 24, 24; 18. 24; 18. 24 with 19. 24 × 24 and 24 to come. After 16..., 24 also 17. 25 is interesting. After a slow start suddenly the game is very exciting. The Russians GMs in the pressroom found: 16..., 24; 17. 24, 24 with a Black edge.

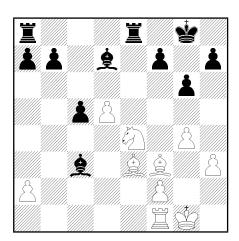
16. ... \&f5-d7

GM-elects Watson and Gallagher say Karpov is still under pressure, but improving. Mephisto 'think' its slightly better for Black. And the Russians say that Kasparov should have played h5, not \$\infty\$\)b6.

17.	c2-c4	$\text{\wideta}a5 \times d2$
18.	6f3×d2	Øb6−a4
19.	<u></u> \$e2−f3	$\bigcirc a4 \times c3$
20	\documer c1×c3	

Not $20. \triangleq \times c5$ $\triangle \times a2$ $21. \Xi b1 b6 22. \triangleq e3$ $\triangle c3$ with good play for Black.

20. ... \(\frac{1}{2}\)g7×c3
21. \(\phi\)d2-e4



21. ... \(\beta\) ≥ e8×e4

This is virtually forced, because 21...., &e5; 22. $\&\times c5$, &c8; 23. $\&\times d3$ and then c5 gives White too much freedom.

22.	<u></u> ≜f3×e4	$\Xi a8-e8$
23.	<u></u> ≜e4−d3	b7-b6
24.	g1-g2	

Tisdall: "The first one who can bring himself to offer a draw will get it". Where did Kasparov drop his advantage? Maybe ②c3 should have been prepared.

If Karpov plays &c1 to press f2-f4 (hoping for an endgame. advantage with f4-f5) GK might play $\Xie1$ to enter a drawn double-bishop ending.

24.		f7-f5
25.	$g4 \times f5$	₫d7×f5
26.	$d3 \times f5$	$g6 \times f5$

Karpov sits thinking alone at the board. Black &c3 is potentially weaker than Be3, but White pawn on c4 is GK's major target. White d-pawn looks strong (and it is) but right now its quiet. impotent. If advanced it'll just be lost, since &g8 is to close.

No good for Black is 27...., $\Xi e4$; 28. 25.Karpov must be considering lines like: 28.d6, 29. 26; 29. 26, 26

28.	$\mathbf{Z} d1 - d3$	<u></u> ≜c3−f6
29.	$\Xi d3-a3$	a7-a5
30	₩ a3-h3	

Time: White: 2:12 Black: 1:31. It might look simple, but in fact the game is balanced on an edge. Which is most important: Black weakness on b6 or White c4?

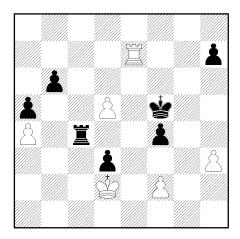
30. ... ≜f6−d8

People in the pressroom seemed to be losing interest a bit. The Russians think GK is slightly better, the Americans think AK is slightly better and it might be a draw.

If Karpov could get his king to d3, he might play on forever. But this is not the case. For instance, 31. 當f3, 富e4; 32. 富c3, 急f6. On 31. f3 follows 31. ..., f4! and the Black rook goes behind White lines.

31.		£	&d8−c' <i>i</i>	
A line in	n Karpov's favour is:	32.	\$ f3,	≅ e4;
33. ⊈ e2, f	$^{2}4; 34. \stackrel{\bullet}{\cong} d3 \text{ and } \boxed{\mathbb{Z}} e4$	has	to mo	ve.

32.	a2-a4	☆ f7−f6
33.	$ angle g2 ext{-}f1$	f5-f4
34.	<u></u> ≜e3−c1	⊈ f6−f5
35.	≡ c3−c2	 ≅ e8−g8
36.	\(\begin{aligned} \begin{aligned} alig	<u></u> _\$c7−e5
37.	<u></u> \$c1−b2	$\rm 2e5-d4$
38.	$\triangle b2 \times d4$	$c5 \times d4$
39.	$\Xi e2-e7$	d4-d3
40.	⊈ f1−e1	 g 8−c8
41.	$ angle$ e 1 – $\mathrm{d}2$	\(\begin{aligned} \begin{aligned} alig



Karpov sealed 42. $\mbox{\ \ } \pm \times \mbox{\ d}3$, but a draw was agreed upon before adjournement has resumed. Draw

14 Game 14: Lion, Nov 26, 1990

Kasparov-Karpov Scotch Game (C45) 1. e2-e4

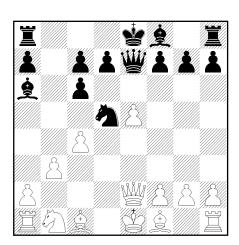
e2-e4 e7-e5

2. \bigcirc g1-f3 \bigcirc b8-c6 3. \bigcirc d2-d4

"What?!" everybody cried out in the pressroom. The Scotch Opening is a rare bird in World Championship matches. Generally it is regarded as to drawish. The two previous times the Scotch Opening was played in a World Championship match were in 1886 and 1892! It was in Steinitz-Zukertort and Chigorin-Steinitz. Anyway, this is the first time Kasparov has played this opening in an official game.

3.		$e5 \times d4$
4.	$\text{1}f3\times d4$	2g8-f6
5.	$\sqrt[6]{d4} \times c6$	$b7 \times c6$
6.	e4-e5	₩d8-e7
7.	₩d1-e2	6-d5
8.	c2-c4	<u></u> ≜c8−a6

9. b2-b3



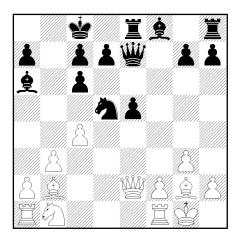
The books say: 9..., 000 but GM-elect Gallagher suggested 9..., \$\overline{\text{b4}}\$ h4!; 10. \$\overline{\text{wc2}}\$, \$\overline{\text{b4}}\$ where 11. \$\overline{\text{we2}}\$ might be White's best. A Mephisto computer gave Karpov a half pawn up if he played 9..., \$\overline{\text{b4}}\$ h4. A game Ljubojevic - Seirawan went 9..., 000; 10. \$\overline{\text{wb2}}\$ b6 11. \$\overline{\text{ge2}}\$. Black won in 39.moves. But in Hort - Unzicker 1983 white won in only 23 moves after 9..., 000; 10. \$\overline{\text{b2}}\$ b2.

Maybe a novelty. bb2 and bb2 have been tried before.

12. <u>≜</u>f1–g2

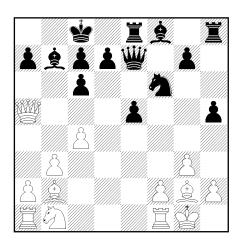
Obviously 12...., $f \times e5$ wins a pawn for Black but what about his $\triangleq a6$ and $\triangleq f8$?

12.
$$\dots$$
 f6×e5



Karpov is a pawn up, but he'll find it difficult to get 26, 58, and 58 h8 into play. He must play for a King side attack to avoid disaster in the Queenside.

15. \(\begin{array}{ll} \pm \d2-a5 & \d2a6-b7 \end{array}\)



16. <u>\$b2-a3</u>

Already a critical moment in the game. 16. *\widethinx\delta 27, *\widething\delta 5! could be very good for Black. Now 16..., \widething\delta f and 16..., c5 are the moves everybody is discussing. As for 16..., \widething\delta f 7: *\widethinx\delta 27 Black will be obliged to squeeze something from his kingside attack not to end up

16.		₩e7-e6
17.	≜a3×f8	\begin{aligned} aligne
18.	₩a5×a7	

Blacks has some problems. E.g.: 18..., e4; 19.a4, e3; 20.a5, e×f2+; 21. h1 and what can Karpov do about 22.a6!? Nothing! Lines like that make Karpov head for time-trouble.

18. ... <u>₩</u>e6–g4!

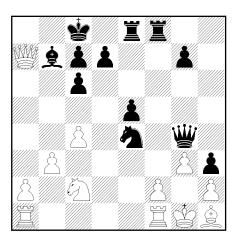
Karpov's idea is to play Qd4 to exchange Kasparov's \delta 7. This takes care of the advance of White a-pawn. Time: White: 0:33 Black: 1:42.

Valvo's idea 19. \bigcirc a3 seems strong. On 19. . . . , \bigcirc d4; 20.c5 to go \bigcirc a3-c4-a5 looks strong.

19. Ø\b1-a3

After 53 minutes Kasparov finally moved. Valvo doesn't think \lozenge a3 was an 53-minutes move.

19.		h5-h4
20.	$\odot \mathrm{a}3\mathrm{-c}2$	h4-h3
21.	≜ g2−h1	\$\f6−e4



22. a2-a4

What on 22. ..., \bigcirc d2!? Henley saw: 23. \bigcirc e3, \bigcirc f3+; 24. \bigcirc ×f3, \bigcirc ×f3; 25.c5 with a4-a5-a6 to come. GM-elect Gallagher is punching his way through to Kasparov's king with 23. ..., \square f3 and a multiple sac on g3. But it doesn't really work.

22.		@e4-c3
23.	\(\mathbb{\textcolor{1}}\) a1−e1	©c3−e2+
24.	\document{\text{\ti}}\text{\tin}\exititt{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\te}\tint{\text{\te}\tint{\text{\ti}}}}}}}}}}}}}}}}}}}}}}}}}}}}}}}}}}}	$yg4 \times e2$

25. \bigcirc c2-b4 d7-d5 White threatened 26. \bigcirc a6, \bigcirc xa6; 27. \bigcirc a8 ate.

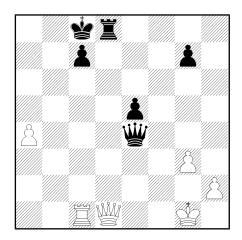
26.	$c4\times d5$	$c6 \times d5$
27.	≜h1×d5	$2b7 \times d5$
28.	$\bigcirc \mathrm{b4}{\times}\mathrm{d5}$	Ψ e2 $-$ c2
20	₩a7–a6	$\Phi c8-d7$

Not 29. . . . , b8?; 30. b4 entering in a mating net.

5		
30.	$\odot d5$ – $e3$	$ uledelle{c}2-e4$
31.	\forall f1−c1	$\Xi e8-b8$
32.	₩a6-f1	$\mathbb{Z}\mathrm{b}8{ imes}\mathrm{b}3$
33.	₩f1×h3	⊈ d7–d8

Both a few minutes left- and 6 moves. People are shouting in Lyon.

34.	₩h3-h5	2d8-c8
35.	₩h5-d1	\bullet b3×e3
36.	$f2 \times e3$	$e4 \times e3$
37.	⊈ g1−h1	₩e3-e4
38.	\$ h1−g1	₩e4-e3
39.	⊈ g1−h1	₩e3–e4
40.	\$ h1−g1	\(\begin{aligned} \begin{aligned} alig



The sealed move was 41. \(\exists c2\), but a draw was agreed.

Draw

15 Game 15: Lion, Nov 28, 1990.

Karpov-Kasparov

Grunfeld Defense (D85)

1.	d2-d4	2g8-f6
2.	c2-c4	g7-g6
3.	Db1-c3	d7-d5
4.	$c4\times d5$	$\text{G}f6 \times d5$
5.	e2-e4	$\bigcirc d5 \times c3$
6.	$b2 \times c3$	<u></u> \$ f8−g7

7.
$$\&c1-e3$$
 $c7-c5$ 8. $\&d1-d2$ $0-0$

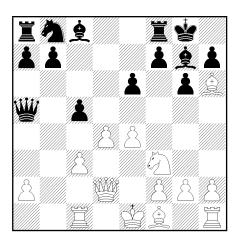
Now Karpov stopped and took a deep think. IM Valvo said: "Karpov has a terrific sense of danger". Maybe he suspected an improvement on the 13th game.

9.
$$\sqrt[6]{g1-f3}$$

Game 13 saw $9.\Xi\,c1$ with a small edge for White.

IM Tisdall observed "This is the old mainline. Just swap queens and go to sleep!"

And now the game is back on the tracks laid out by the 13th game.



New move and certainly better than 11.d5 which Karpov tried in game 13. Karpov played \$\&_h6\$ immediately which indicated that he actually wanted to repeat the line, but just bluffed by spending 11 minutes on an unimportant transposition.

Watson thinks that White is a lot better after, say 11. ..., $c \times d4$; 12. $\triangleq \times g7$, $\triangleq \times g7$; 13. $c \times d4$, $\triangleq \times d2$ +; 14. $\triangleq \times d2$, earline constant con

At the most qualified analizing table the line discussed was 11...., $\Xi d8$; $12. \& \times g7$, $\& \times g7$. Some romantics want then to try 13. h4, but GM Gallagher said: 'It the most boring move in the position!" The reason is the line: 11...., $\Xi d8$; $12.\& \times g7$, $\& \times g7$; 13.h4, $c \times d4$; (forced) $14.c \times d4$, $\& \times d2+$; $15.\& \times d2$

and White is slightly better, but Black should be able to draw.

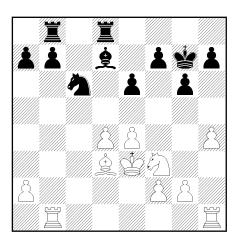
After a full 41 minutes did GK come up with a move. 11. \(\frac{1}{2}\) h6 was suggested by Boris Spassky during the 13th game. The main question now is whether Kasparov will accept the slightly inferior middle game after exchanges on d4 and d2, or if he'll risk not doing so. Time: AK: 0:28 GK: 0:45.

After 11 minutes, and practically forcing the Queens' exchange: White threatens a King's side attack.

"Maybe Kasparov is going to sweat a bit today" remarked IM Martin. True, the position after $\cong \times d2$ certainly is not much fun for Black, though it might be quite drawish after correct play.

14.		
15.	$\stackrel{\bullet}{\mathbf{r}}$ e1×d2	\(\begin{array}{c}\) f8−d8
16.	\$ d2−e3	å c8–d7

Some experts now toy with 17.h5. Karpov is working on how to stop Black's standard equalizing maneuvre: 富ac8 + ②(somewhere) + 置×置 and 置c8. And in the pressroom people try to bring some kind of drama into the game by pushing h4-h5-h6 in various ways. If done, though, the pawn might just become a 'weaky'.



A classical position in the Grunfeld-Indian. And not one which makes the chessminds of the

pressroom all too excited. It is actually interesting, but mostly to experts. Generally the opinion is that this kind of dry position favours Karpov.

18. ... ⊈c6–e7

Decreasing Black control in the center in this way leaves Karpov with many attractive possibilities. The straightforward \$\mathbb{\subset}\text{ hc1}\$ will force further exchanges, but 19. \$\oldots \text{e5}\$, \$\oldots \text{e8}\$; 20. h5!? opens for lines such as 20. ..., f6; 21. h6+\$\oldots \text{g8}\$ 22. \$\oldots \text{g4} \oldots \text{f7}\$ 23. \$\oldots \text{c4}\$. As for 19.\$\oldots \text{e5}\$ f6! and 20.\$\oldots \times \text{d7}\$ Kasparov will (if anything) be better by pumping up pressure on d4 with \$\oldots \text{bd8}\$ and \$\oldots \text{c6}\$.

Mike Valvo is trying to find something for Karpov after a rush with his kingside pawns. See g2-g4 and h4-h5 or g4-g5. In any case Black should put his bishop on c6 press against d4 with \(\beta \)d6 and (let's say) toy with a f7-f5. Might become very interesting still. Or might be an early draw because of their mutual lack of time.

19.	$\mathrm{h}4\mathrm{-h}5$	f7-f6
20.	$h5 \times g6$	$h7 \times g6$
21.	\boxed{\boxed} h1−h2	

This obviously is a critical moment in a not very dramatical game. In the commentators room Spassky joked that White best 20th move would have been 20.h5–h4!.

Now this is necessary.

22. g2-g4

The threat is g5, undermining e5.

22. ... e6-e5!

So Kasparov did accept Karpov's invitation.

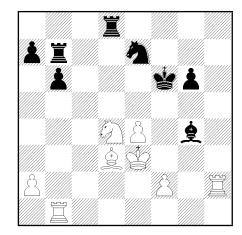
23.

$$d4 \times e5$$
 $\underline{\underline{\hat{a}}} d7 \times g4$

 24.
 $e5 \times f6 +$
 $\underline{\underline{\hat{a}}} g7 \times f6$

 25.
 $\underline{\underline{\hat{a}}} f3 - d4$
 $\underline{\underline{\hat{a}}} b8 - b7?$

Better was 25..., $\Xi h8$.



26. f2-f3?

Mephisto found a nice combination here. Karpov missed 26. Ξ h4!, Ξ bd7 (or 26..., $\underline{\mathring{a}}$ d7; 27. Ξ h7 with the threat of e5+; if 26..., $\underline{\mathring{a}}$ g5; 27. Ξ ×g4+!, $\underline{\mathring{a}}$ ×g4; 28. Ξ g1+ will do the trick; on 26..., $\underline{\mathring{a}}$ h5; 27. Ξ f4+ wins) 27. e5+!, $\underline{\mathring{a}}$ ×e5; 28. Ξ b5+, $\underline{\mathring{a}}$ d5+; 29. Ξ ×d5+, $\underline{\mathring{a}}$ ×d5 (or 29..., Ξ ×d5; 30. $\underline{\mathring{a}}$ c6+ nets a piece). 30. Ξ ×g4.

26. ... \(\beta\) b7-d7
27. \(\beta\) b1-b4

The chess-computer Mephisto claims that White is 3/4 of a pawn ahead. Wonder if Deep Thought would disagree? Time: White: 2:11 Black: 2:17.

27. ... <u>\$g4</u>–e6

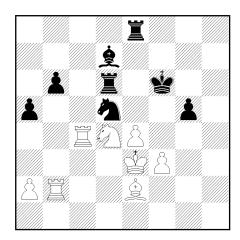
,		
28.	\boxed{\boxed} h2−c2	a7-a5
29.	\bullet{\bullet} b4−a4	g6-g5
30.	≜ d3−b5	\documental d7−d6

Now most people seem to think that Karpov has overdone it with his slow positional play. Time: AK: 2:20 GK: 2:20.

31.	<u></u> ≜b5−e2	<u></u> ≜e6−d7
32.	\documen a4−c4	₩ d8–e8

Time: AK: 2:25 GK: 2:22. Little is left of Karpov's advantage.

33. $\mathbb{Z} c2-b2$ $\mathbb{Q} e7-d5+$



Draw.

16 Game 16: Lion, Dec 4, 1990

Kasparov-Karpov

SCOTCH GAME C45

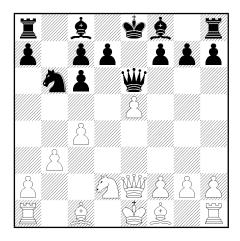
	0	
1.	e2-e4	e7-e5
2.	$\log 1$ –f3	Øb8−c6
3.	d2-d4	$e5 \times d4$

Kasparov is doing it again! Scotch Opening as in the already memorable 14th game.

0	arroad incinoration	
4.	$\text{1}f3 \times d4$	$\odot \mathrm{g}8 ext{-}\mathrm{f}6$
5.	$\odot \mathrm{d}4{ imes}c6$	$b7 \times c6$
6.	e4-e5	$\Psi d8-e7$
7.	uledelldelta d1-e2	16-d5
8.	c2-c4	Ø\d5−b6

9. $\langle b1-d2 \rangle$

Only one correspondence game is known with 9. \bigcirc d2: Seeliger - Palciauskas,1978, which continued: 9..., $\ensuremath{\textcircled{\otimes}}$ e6.



Just half an hour and ten moves has passed and already K and K are in a totally un-tested landscape. IM Martin, the new bulletin. writer, says that 10..., \$\&\ell_{e}\$7 should be expected now.

10. ... a7-a5

A novelty! Karpov only took six minutes only: it was prepared beforehand.

"An unusual and interesting position" says William Watson. Kasparov is in a kind of dilemma. If he allows AK's a5-a4, then he'll be running the risk that a lot of pieces will be exchanged. But to stop it will (with a2-a3) will soften up his squares b3 and c4 a lot.

11. <u>\$c1-b2</u> <u>\$f8-b4</u>

Watson thinks that White might be able to hold on to something quite substantial in the current. position. Even aften an exchange of Queens.

12. a2-a3

The pressroom was divided on what's going on in this position.

12. $ab4 \times d2$

Spassky thinks that Black equalizes by: $13. \text{@} \times \text{d2}$, a4; 14.c5, @ d5; 15.b4, f5!

Now on 13...., a4; 14.b4 runs into 14...., $\textcircled{2} \times c4$. An alternative line seems to be: 14.c5, 2 d5; 15.b4, 2 a6 and Karpov's strong 2 d5 ought to make up for his lack of space.

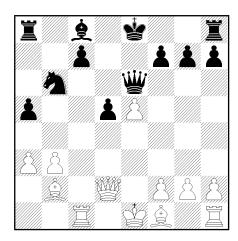
13. d7-d5

Time: GK: 0:36 AK: 0:54.

Rochal said "Karpov is playing for a win". But the opening clearly favors White: he has the two Bishops and a forthcoming King side attack.

14. $c4 \times d5$ $c6 \times d5$

15. \(\begin{aligned}
\begin{aligned}
\begin{



Spassky said that White will be slightly better after 15. \(\mathbb{Z}\) c1. White already has some good assets. Such as the c-line and a beginning superiority on the black squares. The general feeling is that AK should have played a5-a4 when he had the chance.

In the commentator-room Spassky and French IM Shariff are analizing things like 16. ..., f6; 17. \(\delta e 2 \), f\(\times e 5 \); 18. \(\delta g 5 \) with good winning chances for Kasparov. Something seems to have gone totally wrong for Karpov.

g2-g4

Karpov took his time to find \\downgeg6, but has since then played quickly. On the other hand Kasparov has slowed down dramatically. Time: GK: 1:20 AK: 1:36 His lead on the clock is not gone yet, but little of it is left. The common opinion is that Karpov is getting desperate. But Kasparov's position is becoming very exposed. After an exchange of rooks in the c-file, Karpov might take advantage of his control of the square c2. GM Lein thinks that it looks very dangerous for Kasparov. Maybe the whole evalution of AK's d7-d5 has to be change!? Maybe it was a stong pawn-sacrifice and attacking move.

A move that costs Kasparov half an hour. If now 19. . . . , \(\bar{\bar{\pi}}\) ac8

White has a strong reply in 20. \(\begin{aligned}
\text{ \text{ }}\) bloking the c-file and winning time to castle and to exchange the white-squared bishop with \(\frac{1}{2}\)b5d3. A plan that should lead directly to won endgames for White.

19.
 ...

$$\Xi$$
 a8-c8

 20.
 Ξ c7×c8
 Ξ f8×c8

 21.
 0-0

 Now on 21..., Ξ c2 White has 22. \column d4!.

A good move and Karpov's only chance. Most logical seems now 22.h3 $h\times g4$ 23. $h\times g4$ $\Xi c2$ 24. 對d4 對h6 25. 單f2. A good position for White. But I all similar situations in the match

h7-h5

Karpov has seemed capable of pulling some brilliant defensive moves out of his position. 22. h2-h3 $h5 \times g4$

23. ₫ b1-c2 $h3 \times g4$ Tisdall says: "Now I understand what Karpov is doing. His 6b6 is clinically dead but now he threatens to make it into a piece".

With the idea 24..., $2 \times b3$? 25.e6 and if the 6 b6 moves 26.e7.

24. ...
$$\begin{tabular}{lll} & & & & \\ 25. & & & \\ \hline{\ensuremath{\texttt{g}}} \ensuremath{\texttt{f}} \ensuremath{\texttt{-f}} \ensuremath{\texttt{2}} \ensuremath{\texttt{e}} \ensuremath{\texttt{g}} \ensuremath{\texttt{6}} \ensuremath{\texttt{-e}} \ensuremath{\texttt{6}} \ensuremath{\texttt{e}} \ensurema$$

Time: GK: 1:56 AK: 2:08 Seems that Kasparov wants to win by direct attack. 25..., $2 \times b3$ 26.2 d3! intending 2f5.

Frederick Friedel (one of the creators of Chess-Base) says: "I have never seen Garry a pawn up before!"

Time: GK: 2:05 AK: 2:09. Tisdall thinks that the game might get a 'gruesome' finish: Kasparov's attack should break through.

26.
$$...$$
 $\emptyset b6-d7$

IM W.Watson says: "Black is much worse, but your can never write off the greatest defender in chess."

27.	b3-b4	$a5 \times b4$
28.	$a3 \times b4$	∅d7–f8
29.	<u></u> \$b5−f1	2c2-b3
Time:	GK: 2:16 AK: 2:18.	
30.	<u></u> \$f1−d3	<u></u> \$b3−c4
31.	<u></u> \$\d3−f5	≝ e6−e7
32.	$\Psi d4-d2$	$\Xi c7-c6$

Time: GK: 2:19 AK: 2:24. If 32. ..., @e6??

33.	<u>\$</u> b2−d4	\(\begin{array}{c}\) c6−a6
34.	<u></u> \$f5−b1	≅ a6−a3
35.	\begin{aligned} aligne	

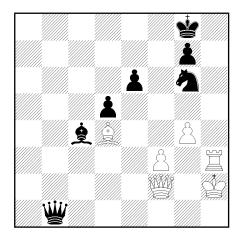
Time: GK: 2:25 AK:2:28

35.		\aaa−b3
36.	åb1−c2	₩e7×b4
37.	₩d2-f2	€\f8-g6
38.	e5-e6	-Z10 80

Interesting is also $38. \ 2 \times b3 \ 2 \times b3 \ 39. \ 11$ intending $40. \ 2 \times b3 \ 2$

A mistake that results in a very long ending. More consistent was 39.\$\disph2 \boxed{\omega}f1 \quad 40.e\times f7+\dispha\times f7 \quad 41.\displa\times g6+\dispha\times g6 \quad 42.\displace c2.

39.	$2c2 \times b1$	₩b4×b1+
40.	\$ g1−h2	$f7 \times e6$



The time-scramble wasn't really dramatic. Experts agreed that Black is closer to a draw than White is to winning. White sealed the following move.

A long night of analisys lead to the common evaluation that GK still had some chances to win.

41.		$\text{#b1} \times \text{b2}$
42.	$\Delta d4 \times b2$	2 g6-f4
43.	\boxed{\boxed} h3−h4	∅f4–d3
44.	<u></u> \$b2−c3	e6-e5
45.	\$ h2−g3	d5-d4
46.	<u>\$</u> c3−d2	

Black goal for holding a draw is clear: exchange e5 for f3, nail down the d-pawn on d3 and block the White g-pawn.

46.		<u></u> \$c4−d5
47.	$\Xi h4-h5$	\$ g8−f7
48		

GK took only 3 minutes on this move compared to AK's 18 minutes on \$\displaystyle{c}\$f7.

Time: GK: 2:57 AK: 3:08; before 3:30 the 56th move must be made. Kasparov's rook is on it's way to the a-file. Karpov's position looks difficult. Put White rook on a6, the Black King on f7 and a rush with the g4-pawn might bring Black in serious trouble.

49. ... ⊘d3-b2

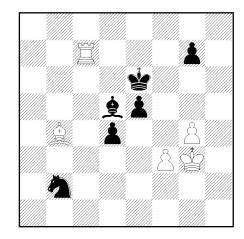
Time: GK: 3:00 AK: 3:11

50. \begin{align*}
\begin{align*}
50. & \begin{align*}
\begin{align*}
\begin{align*}
\delta \

A brick in Karpov's defense is the line: $51. \triangle b4+$, 2c6; $52. \angle xe5$, 3c6 winning a piece.

51.	<u></u> åa5−b4+	\$ d6−c6
52.	$\Xi e8-c8$	\$ c6−d7
53.	$\Xi c8-c5$	⊈ d7–e6
54	₩ c5-c7	

The last three moves were played quickly. GM Dlugy thinks that it's all within the homework done by K+K and their seconds. Time: GK: 3:06 AK: 3:25 and running. Karpov still has to make three moves in four minutes.



54. ... g7–g6

And not the expected 54. ..., ②c4, maybe because 55.f4!? nearly creates a mating trap around the black King. Karpov's 54. ..., g6 was a major decision since an endgame with the pieces: R plus g4 pawn against B plus g7 pawn is a possibility. And with the pawn on g7 it's a draw, according to GM Dlugy, but it not so clear with the pawn on g6. Some tricks: 55.\(\mathbb{Z}\)eff? \$6.\(\mathbb{Z}\)d7 \(\mathbb{Z}\)f7? 57.g5+ winning. And 56. ..., \(\mathbb{L}\)eff 657.\(\mathbb{Z}\)b7 looks good for White.

Spassky suggested $\triangle a2$ just before it appeared on the board. IM Martin thinks it's lost for AK. Kasparov has some nasty threats but Blacks d-pawn need just a little air to get going. Spassky gives 60% for a Kasparov win and 40% for a draw.

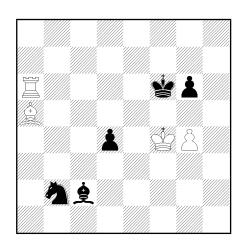
The pressroom indicates that Black is lost. The line in question is: $57.\ 2a7\ 2any\ 58.\ 2e7+2e6\ 59.\ 2g5$ with the plan $2a7-g7\times g6$ check.

\(\mathbb{\textsq}\) d7−a7

57.

57.		<u></u> \$a2−c4
58.	<u></u> ≜b4−a5	<u></u> \$c4−d3
59	f3-f4	$e5 \times f4$

Not 59..., e4? 60.\$ b6! winning the pawn. 60. \$ \$ g3×f4 \$ \$ d3-c2 61. \$ a7-a6+



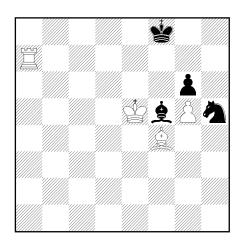
"Finished!" somebody is saying in the pressroom. "Really?!" doubts Tisdall.

om.	meany:: doubts risuan.	
61.		\$ f6−f7
62.	$ displant{1}{r} f4-e5$	Øb2−d3+
63.	degree 5 imes d4	2 d3-f2
64.	g4-g5	2c2-f5
65.	2a5-d2	⊈ f7–e7
66.	2 d4-d5	1f2-e4
67.	\(\begin{array}{c} \alpha 6 − a7 + \end{array}\)	‡ e7−e8
68.	$\stackrel{\triangle}{}$ d2 $-$ e3	©e4−c3+
69.	$ m ext{\dot{x}} d5 - e5$	2e8-d8
70.	<u></u> ≜e3−b6+	2d8-e8
71.	$\Xi \mathrm{a7-c7}$	

Time: GK: 4:21 AK: 4:22 71. \bigcirc c3-e4 72. \bigcirc b6-e3 \bigcirc c4-g3

Watson says: "If this is a draw, then it will be ont of the greatest comebacks in the history of the game".

74. \(\begin{array}{cc} \begin{array} \begin{array}{cc} \begin{array}{cc} \begin{array}{cc} \begin{array}{cc} \begin{ar



The winning plan includes the following stages:

- 1. Penetrate with the King to d8;
- 2. push the Black King toward the corner with $\ddelad6$;
- 3. close the net with 堂e8, 置f7 and 置f8.

The main problem with this long-range strategy is the 50-moves rule.

75.	<u></u> \$f4−h2	Øh5–g7
76.	<u></u> \$h2−g1	$\odot \mathrm{g}7\mathrm{-h}5$
77.	<u></u> \$g1−c5+	⊈ f8−g8
78.	m /e5-d6	\$ g8−f8
79.	2c5-d4	<u></u> \$f5−g4
Time:	GK: 5:04 AK: 4:35	
80.	$\Delta d4-e5$	<u>\$</u> g4−f5
81.	\(\overline{\pi}\) a7−h7	\$ f8−g8
82.	\\ \bar{\text{\ti}}}}}} \ext{\tin}}}}}} \ext{\texi}\text{\texi}\text{\text{\text{\text{\texi}\ti}}}}}}}}}}}}}}}}}}}}}}}}}}}}}}}}}}	\$ g8−f8

Rumours are now that Karpov's camp have had this structure on their analizing board this morning. If true, then its not just a brilliant defensive preformance by Karpov, it's also an one by his seconds.

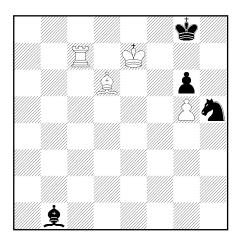
83.	2d6-c6	\$ f8−g8
84.	≅ c7−e7	\$ g8−f8
85.	$\pm e5-d6$	⊈ f8−g8
86.	 ≡ e7−e8+	\$ g8−f7
87.	≅ e8−e7+	⊈ f7−g8
88	å d6–e5	

GM Ron Henley confirmed that "We saw something like this" this afternoon. Now the game is 88 moves old, and at the 40th move Karpov's team looked at this kind of structure! 88. ... \square g8-f8

With move 88 they passed the 4th time-control in this long- distance game. GM Dlugy

thinks that "Kasparov has improved since the beginning of the adjourment!" He suggested an interesting possibility for White. Put the white 10. King on h6 and sac the rook on g6. The Black knight on h5 will end up being trapped. 11.

18110 011 110	will olid up boling	s crappea.
89.	\(\begin{array}{c} \begin{array}{c} \ext{e7−a7} \end{array}\)	<u></u> ₫f5–g4
90.	2c6-d6	<u>\$</u> g4−h3
91.	\(\bar{a}\) a7−a3	<u></u> ≜h3–g4
92.	\docume{\text{\overline}} a3−e3	<u>\$</u> g4−f5
93.	2d6-c7	\$ f8−f7
94.	\$ c7−d8	<u></u> \$f5−g4
95.	<u></u> ≜e5−b2	<u>\$</u> g4−e6
96.	<u></u> ≜b2−c3	<u></u> \$e6−f5
97.	≅ e3−e7+	\$ f7−f8
98.	<u></u> \$c3−e5	<u></u> ≜f5−d3
99.	Ξ e7 $-$ a7	<u></u> ≜d3–e4
100.	≅ a7−c7	<u></u> ≜e4−b1
101.	<u></u> ≜e5−d6+	\$ f8−g8
102.	2d8-e7	



Karpov resigns. There is no defense against $103.\Xi c8+$ followed by 104. 265 and mate.

17 Game 17: Lion, Dec 2, 1990

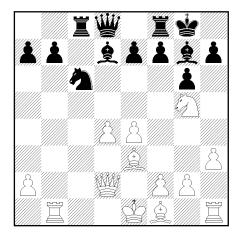
Karpov-Kasparov

Grunfeld Defense (D85)

RUNFELD	DEFENSE (D85)	
1.	d2-d4	$\bigcirc g8-f6$
2.	c2-c4	g7-g6
3.	$\odot \mathrm{b1-c3}$	d7-d5
4.	$c4\times d5$	$\text{16} \times \text{d5}$
5.	e2-e4	$\bigcirc d5 \times c3$
6.	$b2 \times c3$	<u>\$</u> f8−g7
7.	<u></u> ≜c1−e3	c7-c5
8.	₩d1–d2	0-0
9.	Ø\g1−f3	\$ c8−g4

In Game 15 Kasparov failed to equalize with

10.	G_{1} f3–g5	$c5 \times d4$
11.	$c3\times d4$	2b8-c6
12.	h2-h3	<u></u> \$g4 −d7
13.	\au\a1−b1	\(\begin{aligned} \begin{aligned} alig



The pawn is poisoned: $14.\mathbb{Z} \times b7$, $\lozenge \times d4!$; $15. \mathbb{A} \times d4$, $\mathbb{A} \times d4$; $16. \mathbb{A} \times d4$, $\mathbb{A} \times d4$,

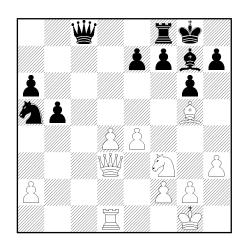
14.	$\odot \mathrm{g}5 ext{-f}3$	$\odot c6-a5$
15.	<u></u> \$f1−d3	<u></u> ≜d7–e6
16.	0-0	<u>\$</u> e6−c4
17.	\(\overline{\overline{\text{\pi}}}\) f1−d1	b7-b5
18.	<u></u> ≜e3−g5	a7-a6
Blook k	nes no counternley	

Black has no counterplay.

19. \begin{align*} \begi

Pressure on Black is increasing. Its knight is misplaced, and the two center White pawn are dangerous.

0		
19.		≜c4×d3
20.	$\Xi c1 \times c8$	$\Psi d8 \times c8$
21.	$\text{#d}2\times\text{d}3$	



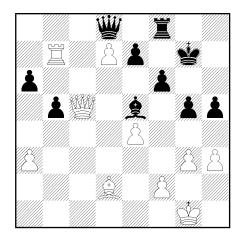
21.		\(\begin{aligned} \begin{aligned} alig
Now White	occupies the c-file	e. Maybe it was
better to look	for exchanging the	e Queens aiming
at activating the	he knight: 21	., \begin{aligned} alig
	7, 豐×e7; 24. 魚×e	

22.	\document{\overline{\pi}} d1−c1	₩c8-b7
23.	d4-d5	$\bigcirc a5-c4$
24.	1-d2	$\bigcirc c4 \times d2$
25.	$2g5 \times d2$	$\Xi e8-c8$
26.	\(\bar{\pi}\) c1−c6	ф g7−e5

Black is mated after 26..., $\Xi \times c6$?; $27.d \times c6$, $\Psi \times c6$; $28. \Psi d8+$, &f8; 29. &f6.

27.	<u></u> d 2−c3	<u></u> ≜e5−b8
28.	₩d3-d4	f7-f6
29.	2c3-a5	<u></u> \$b8−d6
30.	$ ule{d}d-c3$	$\mathbf{Z} \mathbf{c}8 - \mathbf{e}8$
31.	a2-a3	⊈ g8–g7
White vi	ctory is a matter of	technique.

vvmte	victory is a i	natter or	technique.
32.	g2-	-g3	2d6-e5
33.	₩c3-	-c5	h7-h5
34.	≜ a5−	-c7	$\rm \pm e5$ –a1
35.	≜c7 -	-f4	ÿ b7−d7
36.	∑ c6−	-c7	≝ d7−d8
37.	d5-	-d6	g6-g5
38.	d6-	d7	\(\begin{aligned} \begin{aligned} alig
39.	<u>\$</u> f4−	-d2	<u></u> ≜a1−e5
40.	\(\mathbb{\pi}\) c7−	-b7	



Kasparov resigns.

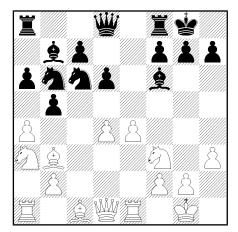
White wins easily with $\underline{\slashed @}$ c6 followed by $\underline{\slashed @}$ e3-b6.

18 Game 18: Lion, Dec 4, 1990

Kasparov-Karpov RuyLopez (C92)

1. e2-e4 e7-e5

2.	∅g1–f3	$\rm 2b8-c6$
3.	<u></u> ≜f1−b5	a7-a6
4.	≜ b5−a4	$\Im g8-f6$
5.	0-0	<u></u> ≜f8−e7
6.	\(\begin{array}{c}\) f1−e1	b7-b5
7.	<u></u> ≜a4−b3	d7-d6
8.	c2-c3	0-0
9.	h2-h3	G_{16} -d7
10.	d2-d4	<u></u> ≜e7−f6
11.	a2-a4	<u></u> ≜c8−b7
12.	∅b1–a3	$e5 \times d4$
13.	$c3\times d4$	Ød7−b6



In game 12 White came close to a win after 13.... $\emptyset \land a5.$

· · · · · , - ~ a.o ·		
14.	&c1−f4	$b5 \times a4$
15.	<u></u> \$b3×a4	$\bigcirc b6 \times a4$
16.	₩d1×a4	a6-a5

Karpov played this instantly. The plan, to anchor his knight at b4, was a part of his preparation.

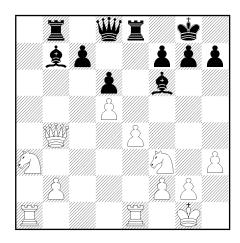
Undoubtly the result of Kasparov's effort when he took 46 minutes on his 14. § f4. But Karpov's fast reply indicates that this still wasn't new to him.

17.		\(\begin{aligned} \begin{aligned} alig
18.	d4-d5	2c6-b4

Almost forced. After 18..., $\bigcirc e5$; $19.\bigcirc \times e5$, $20.\bigcirc c4$ White has a very good position.

Karpov plays just like Kasparov would! And still he takes no time doing so. Karpov's power-houses on f6 and b8 should make up for it with ease. And the chessclock tells it's own story. Now Kasparov has used a full hour more than Karpov. No need to say who has psycological superiority today. As for the position: most

natural seems now 21. $\underline{\text{$\$\$}}$ d2 to be able to answer 21...., $\underline{\hat{}}$ a6 with 22. $\underline{\text{$\$\$}}$ b1 and b2-b4-b5 etc.



But this is much better! On 21..., $2 \times b2$; 22. $2 \times b2$ a2 looks strong, since 22..., $6 \times b2$ for and prepares $5 \times b2$ d4. GM Dorfman, GK's trainer for a decade, thinks that now 21..., $6 \times b2$ is o.k. for Black. Most of Karpov's confidence has disappeared after $6 \times b2$ decade aft

Another move is 21...., \$\overline{\psi}\$d7 with the simple plan of pushing c7-c6; Blacks seems to keep the balance, despite being a pawn down.

Time: GK: 1:18 AK: 1:01.

After AK's astonishing blitz-start a tough fight has evolved. Karpov do have nice assets in his strong pair of bishops, but Kasparov has a pawn and a solid grab on some important white squares. Some fireworks shown by John Jordan (bulletin-editor and amateur-player): 21...., 豐d7; 22.②b5, 魚×b2; 23.罩b1, 魚×d5 looks possible for Karpov, but 24.e×d5, 冨×e1+; 25.冨×e1, 冨×b5 opens up for 26.豐c7! winning on the spot!

After one hour and three minutes AK decided on this predictable move after all.

22.	2 f3 - d4	<u></u> ≜b7−a6
23.	$ ule{e}c4-c3$	c7-c5
24.	$d5 \times c6$	≜f6×d4
25.		
26.	b2-b4	

Spassky seems to think that Kasparov is simply a full pawn up.

26. ... h7-h6 27. 罩e1-e3 罩e8-e6 28. f2-f3

GM Larsen says: "GK has a positional advantage and an extra pawn: he ought to be able to win."

28. ... 罩 b8-c8 29. 罩 e3-b3

IM Davies: "GK is winning". 29. 🖺 b3 prepares for 29. ..., 🚊 b5 30. 👑 d5. GM Watson says "This is a crucial game. If Kasparov wins (and Watson indeed thinks he will) then Karpov has to score 4 points from the last 6 games in the match".

Rochal turns his thumb down on Karpov's position. White threatens $\Xi c2$.

30. ... ≝c6−b7

31. @a3-c2

Finally the knight can leave its lair.

31. ... \text{\tint{\text{\tint{\text{\text{\text{\tint{\text{\tin}\exiting{\text{\texi}\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\texi}}\text{\text{\texi}\text{\text{\text{\text{\texi}\text{\text{\text{\texi}\text{\tex{\texi{\text{\texi}\text{\texi{\texi}\tin}\tint{\text{\texi}\tex{\texi}\texi{\texi{\texi}\texi{\texi{\texi{\texi{\texi{\texi{\te\

32. ₩d4–f2

Vacating the d4 square for his Knight, which then will have made a blitz-promotion.

That should kill all of Karpov's hopes for mating on the back rank.

34. ... ≜b5–d7

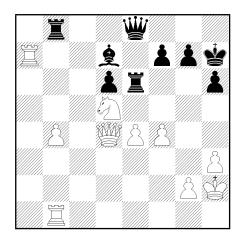
35. 罩 a1-a5

IM Davies says: "It's completely lost for Karpov".

35. ... ₩e5–e7

Spassky: "Karpov should spank his seconds for this result of bad preparations on his hands".

To meet 37. ..., $\triangleq \times h3$ with 6 = 7 + and $6 \times g6$.



41. \bigcirc c7 does not win immediately. The reason is: 41. \bigcirc c7, $\boxed{\mathbb{Z}} \times$ e4; 42. $\textcircled{\#} \times$ d6, # e7; 43. $\textcircled{\#} \times$ e7, $\boxed{\mathbb{Z}} \times$ e7; 44. \bigcirc d5, \bigcirc f5. It should win, but it may be a bit unclear.

41.	\bar{\bar{\bar{\bar{\bar{\bar{\bar{	<u></u> ≜d7−c6
42.	₩d4-d3	₩e8-f8

43. <u>≅</u> e1−c1

Kasparov moved instantly. Obviously he had everything worked out beforehand.

43. \ldots $\triangleq c6 \times d5$

A sad decision, but it was this or allowing two White rooks to penetrate and take full control of the 7th rank.

44.	$e4 \times d5 +$	Ξ e6–g6
45.	₩d3-f5	_

Kasparov still moved instantly.

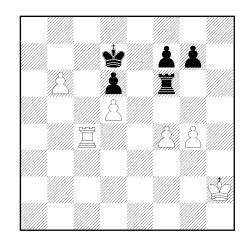
45.		\$ h7−g8
46.	\(\mathbb{Z}\) a7−c7	$\Xi g6-f6$
47.	$\Psi f5-d7$	

And now Karpov must resign, thought everybody. Isn't he just losing his Queen? No. Black is lost in this position, indeed, but Karpov wanted so see if Kasparov had done his homework well enough to pass the test.

47.		≅ b8−d8
48.	$\Psi d7 \times d8$	₩f8×d8
49.	≅ c7−c8	₩d8-f8
50.	\(\mathbb{Z}\) c1−c4	\(\begin{array}{c}\) f6−f5
51.	<u></u> ⊆ c8×f8+	\$ g8×f8
52.	\(\begin{aligned} \begin{aligned} alig	h6-h5
53.	b4-b5	\$ f8−e7
54.	b5-b6	‡ e7−d7
55.	g2-g4	

So Karpov's problem was that he couldn't stop the b-pawn.

55.		$h5 \times g4$
56.	$h3 \times g4$	\(\begin{aligned} \begin{aligned} alig
57.	\(\begin{aligned} \begin{aligned} alig	



Karpov resigned.

19 Game 19: Lion, Dec 12, 1990

Karpov-Kasparov

King's	Indian $(E94)$	
1.	d2-d4	2g8-f6
2.	c2-c4	g7-g6
3.	∅b1–c3	<u></u> ≜f8−g7
4.	e2-e4	d7-d6
5.	$\bigcirc g1-f3$	0-0
6.	<u>\$</u> f1−e2	e7-e5
7.	<u></u> \$c1−e3	c7-c6
8.	d4-d5	Gf6-g4
9.	$\rm ge 3-g5$	f7-f6

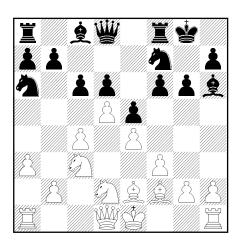
After 9. ..., bb6; 10. 00, $\textcircled{b} \times b2$; 11. a4 the Black Queen is confined to a3.

10.	<u></u> \$g5−h4	Øb8−a6
11.	Ø\f3−d2	Ø\g4−h6

This variant of the King's-Indian is very slow.

12.	a2-a3	$\rm 2h6-f7$
13.	f2-f3	≜ g7−h6
14.	<u></u> \$ h4−f2	

35



Seirawan: "This kind of position is much easier to play for White".

Kasparov took 15 minutes on this move. The game seems quiet, but in this kind of position open war might suddenly break out all over the place.

This type of position is thought to be just playable for Black, no more. And often he has to counter-attack on the kingside.

The game must open up someday and somehow, but where and when? Rumours in the press-room was that Karpov is a little better, but many seem to sense that Kasparov is trying to win today.

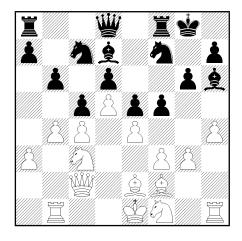
Played after full 25 minutes of thinking. 19. g2-g3

Surprise in the press-room. Karpov did take the challenge.

$$\begin{array}{ccc} 19. & & \dots & & & \underline{\mathring{\mathbb{A}}} f4-h6 \\ 20. & & h2-h4 \end{array}$$

Karpov played this instantly. Finally the game gets going. This must be the first time in his life that Karpov has moved all of his pawns ahead.

20.
$$\sim 6a6-c7$$



GM Watson says: "I don't know what is going on". This seems to be the kind evaluation that most of the experts make right now. Maybe the problem is that most of the people at the analyzing tables are "pro-Kasparov", which make them reluctant to accept that he is in danger of being overrun by Karpov's army of pawns. Time after 20th: AK: 1:19 GK: 1:20. GM Sosonko thinks that there are too many pieces on the board. "After 20 moves, there should have been some exchanges." says Sosonko. And GM Watson has made up his mind now: "Black is O.K. because where is White to put his King?"

21.	g3-g4	$f5 \times g4$
22.	$f3 \times g4$	<u></u> ≜h6−f4
23.	G f1-e3	©\c7−e8

Kasparov is building up pressure on the kingside, and if not careful, then Karpov might face great difficulties with his exposed king-position.

"All the British players here like Black position - right?" asked Rochal, and continued: "But I'm not British so I prefer White". Experts indeed are divided on their evaluation at this moment. And nearly no concrete lines are being discussed. The position simply isn't a tactical one, yet.

GM Speelman seems to think that Karpov is doomed to just hold the position. And that Kasparov will be fine if he can make something happen anywhere. Moves like 24..., \$\overline{\text{\text{w}}}\$c8 or 24..., \$\overline{\text{\text{C}}}\$f6 are discussed here, but nobody can find a way for Black to break through after 25.\$\overline{\text{\text{g}}}\$g1. And Speelman toyed with 24..., a5. But that would possibly give Karpov a heaven for his King after b4-b5. And in fact, White might consider calmly to walk with his King to a2 in many positions.

24. ... h7-h6

At the Russian table in the press-room GM Geller thinks 25.h5 is the best move for Karpov now. Time before 25th: AK: 1:50 GK: 1:48.

25. h4-h5 g6-g5

One more major issue is settled. Karpov can get his knight to f5 anytime, but after an exchange Black ought to be able to push e4 or g4, and thereby finding an exit for his pieces. Nobody leaves the board anymore.

26. \(\beta\) h1-g1 \(\beta\) e8-f6

Now Speelman thinks this is just very good for White.

Kasparov has played his last five moves in about 4 minutes.

Some in the press-room believe that it will be a draw. But draws counts less than nothing to Karpov, and he has a free shot at a win in this position though it may well prove impossible. But now the time ticks in GK's favour.

Time before 30th: AK: 2:14 GK: 1:53.

30.	\$ g1−h1	$c5 \times b4$
31.	$a3 \times b4$	a7-a5
32.	$\odot \mathrm{e}3 ext{-}\mathrm{f}5$	$d d 7 \times f 5$
33	$e4 \times f5$	

And suddenly the game is getting wide open! Kasparov might play 33. ..., $\bigcirc \times d5$ now, but it will bring life to Karpov's $\triangleq e2$.

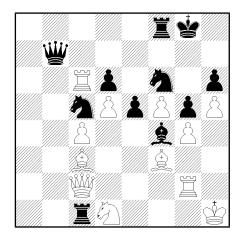
33.		$a5 \times b4$
34.	<u>≅</u> b1×b4	$\bigcirc \mathrm{b7-c5}$
35.	$\mathbf{\Xi} \mathbf{b} 4 \times \mathbf{b} 6$	$^{\circ}$ c5–e4
36.	\bullet b6−c6	₩c8-b7
37.	≜ f2−e1	

Karpov's mild time-trouble adds to the sudden excitement in the game.

Time before 37:AK: 2:24 GK: 2:10.

37.		\boxed{\boxed} a8−a1
38.	<u></u> \$e2−f3	2e4-c5
39.	å е1−с3	

"Who is winning?" is the standard question at the press-room. Looks like Karpov is about to eat d6. And Kasparov can hardly afford to exchange pieces here, but then the position of Karpov's pieces seem a little backward.



Draw

Everybody is shouting at the press-room. A strange end to a strange game. GM Speelman thinks that Karpov must have been scared of losing after, say, an exhange of Queens plus e5-e4 and 6 fe-d7-e5. Black keeps getting beautiful positions. Maybe Karpov was very right to take Kasparov draw-offer without even giving it a second thought.

20 Game 20: Lion, Dec 15, 1990

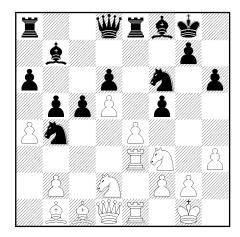
KASPAROV KARPOV

Ruy Lo	PEZ	
1.	e2-e4	e7-e5
2.	Gg1-f3	$\bigcirc b8-c6$
3.	<u></u> \$f1−b5	a7-a6
4.	≜ b5−a4	$\odot \mathrm{g}8 ext{-f}6$
5.	0-0	<u></u> \$f8−e7
6.	\document{\overline{\textit{\overline{1}}}} f1−e1	b7-b5
7.	<u></u> \$a4−b3	d7-d6
8.	c2-c3	0-0
9.	h2-h3	<u></u> \$c8−b7
10.	d2-d4	\(\begin{aligned} \begin{aligned} alig
11.	1-d2	<u></u> ≜e7−f8
12.	a2-a4	h7-h6
13.	<u></u> \$b3−c2	$e5 \times d4$
14.	$c3\times d4$	$\bigcirc c6-b4$
15.	<u></u> \$c2−b1	c7-c5
16.	d4-d5	16-d7
17.	\documental a1−a3	f7-f5
	_	

The two players are tracking the 4th game from New York. Without thinking Kasparov now decided to follow in Timman's path.

18. \(\beta\) a3−e3 \(\beta\) d7−f6

Karpov took 4 minutes on this move. Maybe he had hoped for $18.e \times f5$ as Kasparov played in New York?



19. Ø\f3-h2

The name of this line is "The Zaitsev- variation of the Ruy Lopez", but it ought to bear Karpov's name since he has made it popular. In his game against Timman in February Karpov choosed 18..., f4, but 18..., \$\overline{\alpha}\$f6 is known (was already known) from a footnote to the de-Firmian - Ivanov, Chicago 1988, where Black too choosed 18..., f4. So Karpov took 4 minutes on the untested 18..., \$\overline{\alpha}\$f6, only to be meet by Kasparov's immediate replay 19.\$\overline{\alpha}\$h2, the real novelty in this game.

One idea is: $20.e \times f5 \equiv \times e3 \ 21.f \times e3!? \triangleq \times d5$ 22.e4 $\triangleq f7 \ 23. \bigcirc df3$ with a direct attack on Black weakened King-side. Time at 20th: GK: 0:34. AK: 0:37

Karpov is under pressure. Look at Kasparov's powerful bishops (put Bc1 on b2), his Rook on the 3rd rank, Nh2 which might jump to g4 and naturally Qd1.

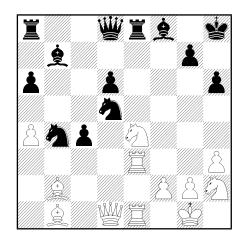
Karpov has to neutralize Kasparov's bishop on b1 with Nd3. GM Lein thinks that this must be better for White. Everybody seems to agree, but Karpov's last move 21...., c4 do look like a good try to kill White's attack on the king-side before it even get started.

Watson thinks that Kasparov has a strong attack. Rochal thinks that Blacks position "smells".

22.
$$\dots$$
 f5×e4

Karpov decided on this after 34 min. IM Davies thinks that Karpov was a bit paranoid about \$\frac{1}{2}\$b1 when he played c5-c4. And he also thinks that we're seing the end of the match today. If Kasparov does win this game, then Karpov's situation would be nearly impossible indeed. GM Lein just said that he doesn't believe in this for Black.

Polugajevski just agreed to that "Karpov destroyed his position" by not playing 22. ..., 宣c8; 23. 盒c3, a5.



Deep Thoughts suggested here $24.\mbox{\@mbox{\@mbox{$\leftchar}{B}}h5!$ as winning. One line: $24.\mbox{\@mbox{\@mbox{$\leftchar}{B}}h5, c3; }25.\mbox{\@mbox{\@mbox{$\leftchar}{B}}\times c3!}, \mbox{\@mbox{\@mbox{$\leftchar}{B}}\mbox{\@mbox{$\end{array}}}h5, c3; }25.\mbox{\@mbox{\@mbox{$\end{array}}}\times c3!}, \mbox{\@mbox{\@mbox{$\end{array}}}}\mbox{\@mbox{\@mbox{\end

A good defensive move, planning for Qe7 and Re8 with strong counterplay, but will it be enough? "The move is fantastic! Maybe he can hold the position now." says Spassky. But he also kept touching his nose to indicate that Blacks position still smells bad.

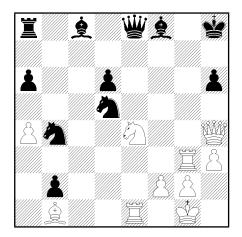
⟨¬h6−f5

Time: GK: 1:41 AK: 2:22. Karpov only has 8 minutes to make his last 13 moves before the time-control.

At the european analysing board everybody moves the pieces around frantically in search of mating lines. And at the All-Soviet analysing-table nobody moves the pieces but everybody talks and wave with their hands. It seems that they trust White possibilities.

27.

29. $\begin{tabular}{lll} \begin{tabular}{lll} \be$



31. **\$\delta**g1−h2

Found and made to bring Karpov in even worse time-trouble.

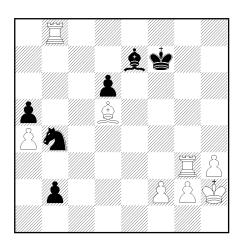
31.		e8-e5
32.	$\bigcirc e4-g5$	Ψ e5 $-$ f6
33.	\(\mathbb{\textcolor{\textcolor{1}{2}}}\) e1−e8	<u></u> \$c8−f5

Karpov replyed instantly. Not wasting expensive seconds, but probably overlooking what follows.

34.	Ψ h4×h6+	₩f6×h6
35.	©g5−f7+	\$ h8−h7
36.	<u>\$</u> b1×f5+	₩h6-g6
37.	$\pm f5 \times g6 +$	\$ h7−g7
38.	$\Xi e8 \times a8$	

What fireworks! The last moves were blitzed out in only fraction of a minute. Here Kasparov stopped to think for a moment.

38.		≜ f8−e7
39.	\tilde{\pi} a8−b8	a6-a5
40.	<u>\$</u> g6−e4+	\$ g7×f7
41.	å e4×d5+	38.



Karpov resigned.

It looked like a very very hard decision, Karpov thought for several minutes before he finally gave in. Some call this the end of the match. In any case, it surely was the most colorful fireworks of the match.

21 Game 21: Lion, Dec 19, 1990

KARPOV KASPAROV

King's Indian

1.	d2-d4	Øg8−f6
2.	c2-c4	g7-g6
3.	$\triangle b1-c3$	<u>\$</u> f8−g7
4.	e2-e4	d7-d6
5.	f2-f3	

The Samisch-variation chosen by Karpov with f2-f3 is one of the best King's Indian nutcrackers. And it completes a nice full circle. Last time Karpov played the Samish-line was in game one in New York.

5.		0-0
6.	<u></u> \$c1−e3	e7-e5
7.	d4-d5	∅f6–h5
8.	₩d1-d2	f7-f5
9.	0-0-0	a7-a6

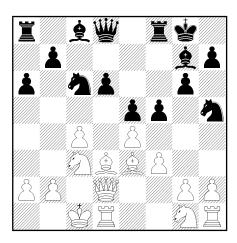
Karpov is thinking. The position is standard, so Karpov is probably checking his preparations. In the 1st game Kasparov tried a minor anomality with 6..., c6. Today Kasparov probably prefers to leave it all up to Karpov and make him create the game, for the simple reason that a draw now counts 0.9 points for GK and 0.1 points for Karpov.

After 12 minutes Karpov played what appears to be a new move. 10. \$\delta b1\$ has always been played here (according to the NIC and Chess-Base files).

10.
$$c7-c5$$

Time after Blacks 10th: AK: 0:27. GK: 0:09 GM Speelman found just a few games with this type of position in the databases. Kasparov's 10....,c5 seems be a provocation.

11.
$$d5 \times c6$$
 $6 \times b8 \times c6$



The position is already very unstable. Karpov may win the pawn on d6 in many different ways, but his king might easily get into serious trouble in the meantime.

12. Ø\c3-d5

IM Ligterink says: "Looks like a very good position for White." Black should not allow bb = 12..., bd = 13. e2.

12. ... <u>\$c8</u>-e6

Kasparov took 14 minutes on this. Time after Blacks 12th: AK: 0.35 GK: 0.24

14. $\sqrt[6]{g1-e2}$

Karpov's advantage is beyond discussion.

16. \quad \quad \quad \text{h1−e1}

Alburt thinks that this dynamic position could be slightly better for White, due to his plusses on d5 and b6. One interesting idea pointed out by Alburt was that Black might counterattack by using 614 as a platform.

16. ... \\$\\$g8−h8

The general opinion at the pressroom seems to be that Kasparov's position is "playable" if not equal.

17. <u>\$</u>d3-c2

Karpov thought for 22 minutes to find this. The quality of the move is that it keeps "control". Always a key-word to the understanding of Karpov's play.

17. ... Ø\h5-f6

Lev Alburt says "It's pretty equal".

18. <u>\$\delta</u>c2-d3

What kind of move is this? Well, it is a "Karpovian move!" Like no other grandmaster Kar-

pov makes moves which are not understood until the day after.

18. \dots 6 - d7

19. &b6-g1 &d7-c5

IM Tisdall feels that Black is better now. 20. \bigcirc d5-b6

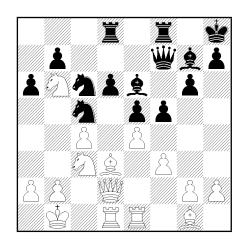
In the press-room very few people analyze the game. "The match is finished so why bother?" Hampered as he is by blockade of b6 and the lack of counter-play in general, Kasparov has to find something not to drift into a far too passive position.

20. ... \(\begin{aligned}
\begin{aligned}
\text{ \text{\$\overline{1}}} \cdot \cdot \cdot \end{aligned}
\end{aligned}

Time after Black 20th: AK: 1:28 GK: 1:25

21. \bigcirc e2-c3

Lev Alburt says: "It still equal. Now Kasparov has to play \$\overline{\infty} b4\$ to prepare an exchange on d5. I don't believe that Kasparov should allow White's knights to go to b6 and d5." Time after W 21th: AK: 1:33 GK: 1:32.



"The less conventional approach" according to Lev Alburt.

22. ∅\c3–d5

Karpov replied nearly instantly. Having his knights on their optimal squares just can't be bad. But then again - they look nice but also a bit harmless.

22. ... $\& e6 \times d5$

Time after Black 22nd: AK: 1:37 GK: 1:38

23. $\sqrt[6]{b6} \times d5$ $f5 \times e4$

Also played instantly. Whatever advantage Karpov might have had - it's difficult to put an eye on now. Kasparov is equally well represented in the center after getting his $\bigcirc h5$ to

24. $f3 \times e4$ b7-b5

25. $\Xi e1-f1$ -d7

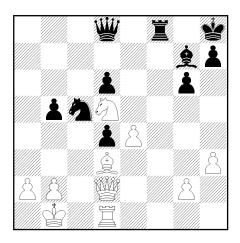
A very unbalanced situation has arisen. If Kasparov can hold on to his attacking chances, then he might even win the game. If not - then he might end up with an endgame with a very weak pawn on b5 and lose.

26. $c4 \times b5$ $a6 \times b5$ 27. $\Xi f1 \times f8 +$ $\Xi d8 \times f8$

Now GM Alburt thinks that "White is slightly better. Black should have delayed the exchange of the f-pawns. Anyway, Kasparov should be able to hold on."

Time after Black 28th: AK: 2:11. GK: 1:52 Everybody at the pressroom agrees that Karpov's position is favorable, but now he's seriously getting short on time.

29. $\underline{\$} g1 \times d4$ $e5 \times d4$



30. @d2-e2

Karpov might win the pawn on b5, but it would also open up for Kasparov's counter-play on the black squares. The game seems to become increasingly unbalanced as the pieces are being exchanged.

Time: AK: 2:12 GK: 2:07. GM Alburt says that "we can very well have a decision today". Karpov last move really most have caused Kasparov problems.

Karpov answered instantly. Isn't the pawn hanging on e4 after 31. ..., $\Xi \times f1$ 32. $\Xi \times f1$ $\Xi \times f1$ 32. $\Xi \times f1$ $\Xi \times f1$ 32. $\Xi \times f1$ $\Xi \times f1$ 33. $\Xi \times f1$ 4. $\Xi \times f1$ 32. $\Xi \times f1$ 4. $\Xi \times f1$ 32. $\Xi \times f1$ 4. $\Xi \times f1$ 32. $\Xi \times f1$ 32. $\Xi \times f1$ 4. $\Xi \times f1$ 32. $\Xi \times f1$ 4. $\Xi \times f1$ 32. $\Xi \times f1$ 4. Ξ

32. \(\begin{align*}
\begin{align*}

Time after Black 32nd: AK: 2:17 GK: 2:16 Rumours in the press-room are that Black might be better here.

33. a2-a3

Time after White's 33rd: AK: 2:21 GK: 2:21

33. ... h7–h5

It is difficult to see the idea behind Kasparov's h7-h5. It surely weakens his white squares.

34. \&\displant \begin{array}{c} \displant \begi

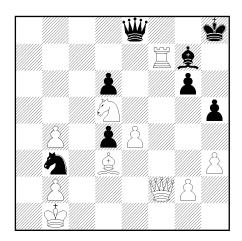
A far more sensible way to kill future back rank problems. But Karpov took full 5 minutes on this. Time: AK: 2:26 GK: 2:23.

34. ... b5-b4

35. a3×b4 \(\preceq a1-a8+\)

"I think Black is slightly better" says Lev Alburt.

36.	\$ a2−b1	$\odot c5-b3$
37.	hob 1 – $c2$	©b3−a1+
38.	\$ c2−b1	<a>□a1−b3
39.	$ ule{e}e2-f2$	$ ule{g}5-d8$
40.	\(\begin{aligned} \begin{aligned} alig	$\frac{1}{2}$ d8×e8



Karpov is going to seal his next move. "Unclear" says Alburt about the position. The experts at the pressroom are in doubt about the position, where a whole World Championship is at stake.

One good line for White goes: 41. \bigcirc e7, $\boxed{2}$ a1+; 42. ec2, ea4; 43. e×g6+, eh7; 44. $\boxed{2}$ ×g7+ e×g7 45. ef8+ e×g6 46.e5+.. More complex is 41. ee7, $\boxed{2}$ a1+; 42. ec2, ec5; 43.e×g6+, eg8; 44.ee7+, eh8 possibly with a draw! Notice that 44. . . , e×e7 in this line doesn't work because White wins after 45. $\boxed{2}$ ×e7, $\boxed{2}$ c1+; 46. e×c1, 46. e×d3+ and White b-pawn is decisive.

Another line is 41. \bigcirc e7, \boxed{a} a1+; 42. \boxed{a} c2, \boxed{a} c5; 43. \boxed{a} \times g6+, \boxed{a} h7; 44. \boxed{a} \times g7+, \boxed{a} \times g7; 45. \boxed{a} \times d4+, \boxed{a} \times g6: 46. b \times c5, d \times c5 where

White seems unable to grab the c5- pawn without allowing Black strong counter-play.

GM Dlugy found the far more pragmatic 41. \bigcirc e7, $\boxed{2}$ a1+; 42. \bigcirc c2, \bigcirc c1! where White very well might have to settle for a immediate draw with 43. \bigcirc d2, \bigcirc b3+; 44. \bigcirc c2, \bigcirc c1 etc.

41. b4-b5

Surprise! The whole world has been analysing 41. ©e7 (and 41. ©b6). "It's probably a draw now" says Alburt.

41.		\$ a8−a1+
42.	\$ b1−c2	\bigcirc b3 $-$ c5
43.	$\mathbf{\Xi}\mathrm{f}7{ imes}\mathrm{g}7$	$2h8 \times g7$
44.	$ ext{@f2} \times ext{d4} +$	e8-e5
45.	$\text{@d4} \times \text{e5} +$	$d6 \times e5$
46.	b5-b6	\$ a1−g1
47.	$\bigcirc d5-e3$	⊈ g1−e1

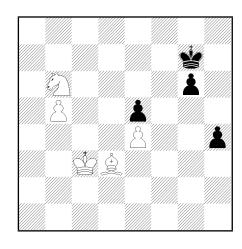
Those eight moves were blitzed out on no time at all. Both Karpov and Kasparov obviously had done their homework well in this endgame. White might very well win Kasparov's knight for his strong b6-pawn in many lines, but the cost will be his kingside pawn. And in a later race between b2 pawn and h5-pawn Black might come first.

The second repetition of this position. GM Lev Alburt believes that Black will be able to hang on to a draw.

Karpov played this after a good ten minutes thought. Kasparov came back and seems to hesitate to repeat Ξ e1-g1.

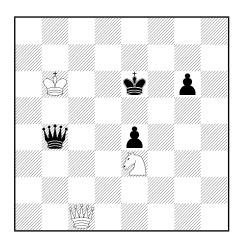
After 28 minutes of "deep thoughts" Kasparov did repeat his move. Now it's Karpov who hesitates. He can take a draw immediately with 51. 2e3 but that's hardly the big idea.

,	_ / _ U · /	_
51.	b2-b4	$g1 \times g2 +$
52.	\$ c2−c3	©c5−a4+
53.	\$ c3−b3	$\bigcirc a4 \times b6$
54.	$\text{@c4}{ imes}b6$	2g2-g3
55.	\$ b3−c3	$^{*}g3 \times h3$
56.	b4-b5	h5-h4



And again, all the critical moves were blitzed out. Alburt says "Now it is a draw. Not 100 percent, but 95!" The line which he thinks of most be: 57. ②d7, 罩f3; 58. ②×e5, 罩f4; 59. b6, h3; 60, b7, h2; 61, b8=>, h1=>.

o, h3; 60.	b7, h2; b1. b8=響	y, n1=響.
57.	6-c4	\$ h3×d3+
58.	m c3-d3	h4-h3
59.	b5-b6	h3-h2
60.	b6-b7	h2-h1 $RR=QXY$
61.	b7−b8 \ R	R=QX Y h1-f1+
62.	⊈ d3−c3	Ψ f1 $-$ c1 $+$
63.	⊈ c3−b3	uledev c1-d1+
64.	\$ b3−a2	$\operatorname{\text{$\overline{\Box}$d1-a4+}}$
65.	$\odot c4-a3$	₩a4×e4
66.	₩b8-c7+	crightarrow g7-h6
67.	$\bigcirc a3-c4$	Ψ e4 $-$ d5
68.	\$ a2−b2	e5-e4
69.	₩c7-f4+	angleh 6 –g 7
70.	\$ b2−c3	$ ulede{W}$ d5 $-$ d3 $+$
71.	\$ c3−b4	₩d3-d4
72.	ÿ f4−h4	\$ g7−f7
73.	\$ b4−b5	$ ulede{d}d4-d5+$
74.	\$ b5−b4	$ ulede{W}$ d5 $-$ d4
75.	쌀 h4−h7+	uledeld4–g7
76.	₩ h7−h1	
77.	₩ h1−h4	\$ f7−g8
78.	₩h4–f4	$ \stackrel{*}{\cong} g8-g7 $
79.	₩f4-c1	$ cup{g}$ g7 $-$ f 6
80.	\$ b4−b5	$\Psi d4-d5+$
81.	\$ b5−b6	$\Psi d5-d4+$
82.	\$ b6−c6	$ displant{1}{c} f6-e6$
83.	2c4-e3	$\Psi d4-a4+$
84.	$ cdot{c}6-b6$	₩a4-b4+



Draw

22 Game 22: Lion, Dec 26, 1990

Kasparov-Karpov

Ruy	Lopez
1	

1.	e2-e4	e7-e5
2.	$\odot \mathrm{g}1 ext{-f}3$	$\odot b8-c6$
3.	<u></u> ≜f1−b5	a7-a6
4.	≜ b5−a4	$\odot g8-f6$
5.	0-0	<u></u> ≜f8−e7
6.	\(\begin{aligned} \begin{aligned} alig	b7-b5
7.	<u></u> ≜a4−b3	d7-d6
8.	c2-c3	0-0
9.	h2-h3	<u></u> ≜c8−b7
10.	d2-d4	\(\begin{aligned} \begin{aligned} alig

"Karpov is offering him the World Championship" said Tisdall. And Kasparov did seem to give a thought to 11.公复5 to ask Karpov if he would be interested in 11....,置f8; 12.公f3 (宣e8) and draw.

11.	∅b1–d2	<u></u> ≜e7−f8
12.	a2-a4	h7-h6
13.	<u>\$</u> b3−c2	$e5 \times d4$
14.	$c3\times d4$	@c6-b4
15.	<u>\$</u> c2−b1	c7-c5
16.	d4-d5	$\sqrt[6]{6-d7}$
17.	\au\a1−a3	f7-f5

Karpov follows his own footsteps from the 20th game.

18.
$$e4 \times f5$$

The move which brought Kasparov into a lot of trouble in the 4th game at the New York leg of the match.

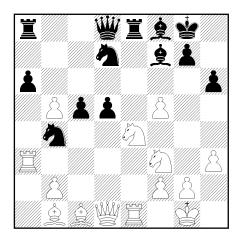
18.
$$ab7 \times d5$$

GM Alburt thinks that this is a good choice by Karpov, from a psycological point of view.

9. $\sqrt[6]{d2-e4}$ $\frac{2}{2}d5-f7$

One point in Karpov's favour here is that $20. \text{ } \times \text{d6}$ doesn't work to $20. \dots, \text{ } \times \text{e1+}; 21. \text{ } \times \text{e1}, \text{ } \text{ } \text{e5}.$

20. $a4 \times b5$ d6-d5



21. © e4-c3

Karpov surely has build an impressive center, but it might rest on "feet of clay".

Kasparov looks as if he's building up concentration, while Karpov often stares out into the playing-hall. Alburt thinks that: "This is basically what Karpov needs. A complex game where GK has committed himself to a kingside-attack."

Alburt suggested: 22..., d4; 23. \(\) \(\) \(\) e4!?. On 22. \(\) \(\) ×e1 Kasparov had to find a good answer to 22..., d4; 23. \(\) e4, a×b5. Chopping off too many pieces would leave Karpov with an endgame which he could win on his automated-pilot due to his strong central pawns.

Time after W 22nd: GK: 0:42 AK: 0:29.

Alburt liked the move choosen by GK and said that he was planning to play: 22...., d4; 23.@a2!, @ \times a2; 24.@ \times a2, @ \times a2; 25.E \times a2, a \times b5; 26.E \times a8, $\text{@}\times$ a8; 27.\mathbb{\text{@}b3+, \text{\$\$\delta\$h8}; }28.\mathbb{\text{@}}\timesb5 with an edge for White.}

Dlugy said that Kasparov was heading for 22. . . . , d4; 23. \triangle e4!?, Ξ b8; 24.b×a6, d×c3; 25.a7 and White looks right. And on 23. . . . , d×c3; 24. \triangle ×a8 and \triangle d7 is hanging after 24. \cong ×a8.

Another suggestion was 22..., a5.

The common opinion (Alburt, Dlugy and others) is that White has an edge. And the idea

behind Kasparov's last move 22. \bigcirc ×e1 is obvious now. After 22. ..., d4; 23. \bigcirc e4!, $d\times c3$; 24. \bigcirc ×a8 his \bigcirc d1 will be hitting \bigcirc d7. And as for 22. ..., $a\times b5$; 23. \bigcirc ×b5, that will just leave White a pawn up as Dlugy remarked pragmatically. Alburt now is convinced that Kasparov has got out of the opening with a significiant advantage. But "It's not without counter-chances for Black. It's not a position where only GK can play for a win" says Alburt.

22. ... d5–d4

Karpov has spent 40 minutes on this move.

23. Ø\c3-a2

23. ... $\emptyset b4 \times a2$

24. \displayb1 \times a2 \quad c5-c4

The product of Karpov's 44 minute "think" on his 22nd move.

25. $\mathbb{Z} \text{ a}3 \times \text{a}6$ $\mathbb{Q} \text{d}7 - \text{c}5$

A line like 26.\(\mathbb{Z} \times a8\), \(\mathbb{W} \times a8\); 27.\(\mathbb{L}\) b1, d3 hardly can be Kasparov's idea of big fun.

Alburt says: "It is unclear if Kasparov will be able to save the game." And at the analysing table Kasparov's top-second, Mikhail Gurevich (9th in the World) looks for lines where White might draw after sacrificing a piece on Karpov's strong pawns.

28. <u>\$</u>c1−e3

Alburt says: "Kasparov is in trouble, but he has many ways to try to save position."

Kasparov's problems are plenty. First of all he'll have problems hanging on to his b-pawns. Spassky is saying that White may draw with 29.

29. b2-b3

Time after W 29th: GK: 1:23 AK: 1:26.

29. ... ∅\c5×b3

30. $\sqrt[6]{e1} \times d3$ $c4 \times d3$

31. <u>\$b</u>1×d3

Alburt says: "Karpov is better, but Kasparov has very good chances to draw."

31. ... \(\beta\) b3-c5

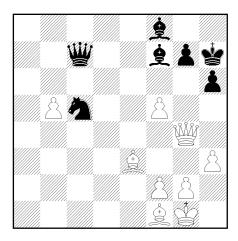
32. <u>≜</u>d3–f1

Kasparov's last move indicates that he's going to "sit" from now on - and watch how Karpov is going to break through.

 Time after B 32nd: GK 1:29 AK: 1:51.

The general opinion in Lyon is that White should be able to draw this, but not without difficulties. Alburt thinks that Kasparov has improved his chances of drawing the game.

33. $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$



Karpov clearly is trying to keep up as much tension as possible. Which is why he tries to avoid an exchange of bishops on c4. Alburt says: "Karpov could have tried to get more from the position than he has got. It looks even more drawish than it did a few moves ago."

The point is that Karpov cannot win an endgame where he only has &f8 against White army of pawns for the simple reason that the black-squared bishop and the h6-pawn cannot win. An exchange on c4 evidently will lead to further exchanges and draw. All experts in Lyon agree now: Draw.

34. ... ≜f7×c4

And Karpov chances for a win are diminishing dramatically. Kasparov looks relaxed now.

Not the most exciting position in a game which might decide a whole World Championship.

36. **ÿ**c4−f7 **≜**f8−d6

37. g2-g3

Time after W 37th: GK: 1:50 AK: 2:23.

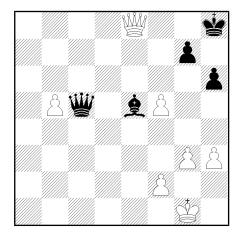
37. ... <u>₩</u>e5–e7

So - can Black win after 幽×曾 and 魚×②? Karpov seems to think so, at least. A World Championship might be balancing on the correct evaluation of the endgame after 38. 豐×e7, 魚×e7; 39. 魚×c5, 魚×c5. "Immediately draw" says Roshal, that usually is one of Karpov's supporters.

Another line is: 38. $\frac{1}{2}$ g6+, $\frac{1}{2}$ h8; 39. f6, $\frac{1}{2}$ ×f6; 40. $\frac{1}{2}$ ×f6, g×f6; 41. $\frac{1}{2}$ ×h6 and Black only has one single pawn to put his hopes on.

Alburt says: "I'll not be surprised if Kasparov tries to play a few moves. He might try 39. b6."

39.	<u></u> ≜e3−d4	2d6-e5
40.	$\Delta d4 \times c5$	ege e 7 imes c 5
41.	Ψ g6-e8+	\$ h8−h7
42.	₩e8-g6+	☆ h7−h8
43.	₩g6-e8+	



Draw

Kasparov is confirmed World Champion, having reached 12 point out 24 possibile.

23 Game 23: Lion, Dec 29, 1990

Karpov-Kasparov

King's Indian Defense

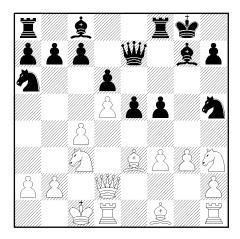
1.	d2-d4	$\odot g8-f6$
2.	c2-c4	g7-g6
3.	$\bigcirc b1-c3$	<u></u> \$ f8−g7
4.	e2-e4	d7-d6
5.	f2-f3	0-0
6.	<u></u> \$c1−e3	e7-e5
7.	d4-d5	6 - h5
8.	₩d1–d2	₩d8-h4+

Deviating from the 21st game.

10.	0-0-0	f7-f5
11.	$e4 \times f5$	$g6 \times f5$
19	Ø α1−h3	_

12. \bigcirc h3 is, if not unknown, then a least less common than moves like 2d3 and 2b1.

12. ... Øb8–a6



This version of the King's Indian Samisch variation is quite different from the mutual kingside attack position which arose shortly after the opening in game 21. Here the battle-ground first of all is e4 + e5 + f4 + f5 squares. Karpov might get a vicious attack on Kasparov's king if he can open up the g-file in the right way, but Black might (nearly) get equally well counterplay from the very same squares.

Karpov took 17 minutes on this. 13. \(\)\ g1 makes it possible for White to play g3-g4 without any further preparations.

13.		h5-f6
14.	⟨ h3−f2	\$ g8−h8
15.	<u></u> ≜f1−e2	<u></u> \$c8−d7
16.	å e3–σ5	

Tension is building up. The point is that after 16. . . . , \bigcirc c5; 17. \bigcirc d3, \bigcirc ×d3; 18. \bigcirc ×d3 Black will not be able to keep control of the key-square e4 after a White g3-g4. And once on the hands of White, the e4-square will be a platform for an attack on the Black king.

16. ...
$$\bigcirc$$
 a6-c5 17. $g2-g4$

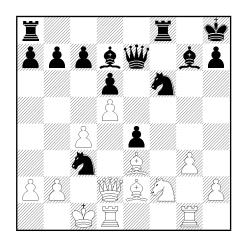
Alburt says: "White maybe is slightly better, but Black has different kinds of counter-play.

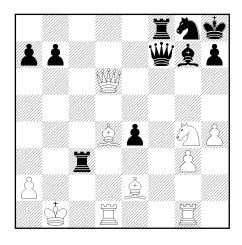
17. ...
$$e5-e4$$
18. $f3\times e4$ $f5\times e4$

Alburt says: "It's not clear. It very likely that White will win the e4 pawn but maybe Black will get some compensation."

 19.
 $\bigcirc g5-e3$ $\bigcirc c5-a4$

 20.
 g4-g5 $\bigcirc a4 \times c3$





Kasparov resigned.

21. $b2\times c3$

This looks very ambitious. Kasparov doesn't look worried, but very very sceptical. Could this be right? Can Karpov really play such an structure? There are some details which support this idea. Control of d4, 6 f6 has to go to either e8 or g8, and e4 is weakened.

21. ... \bigcirc f6-g8 22. \bigcirc f2-g4 c7-c5

This puts Karpov in a dilemma: he can hardly afford to lose access to d4, but 23. $d\times c5$ e.p., $b\times c6$ opens up for a Black attack.

23. $d5 \times c6$ $d7 \times c6$ 24. h2-h4

Time after W 24th: AK: 1:40 GK: 1:40.

GM Henley just suggested 24. ..., d5; 25. c5, b6; 26. h5, b×c5; 27. h6, &e5; 28. &×e5, &×e5; 29. &×c5 threatening &d4.

24. ... d6-d5

That's a man(!) who just needs a draw. $c4 \times d5$ $& c6 \times d5$?

25. $c4\times d5$ $&c6\times d5$?
26. $&d2\times d5$ &a8-c8

"Do you understand? Nobody understands!" said French GM Olivier Renet.

29. <u>\$\delta\$</u>e3-d4

24 Game 24: Lion, Dec 31, 1990

Kasparov-Karpov

RETI 1. \bigcirc g1-f3 \bigcirc g8-f6 2. c2-c4 e7-e6 3. \bigcirc b1-c3

Kasparov's choice of opening came as a surprise to everybody, and probably to Karpov as well.

3. ... <u>\$</u>f8-b4 4. <u>\$\$d1-c2\$ 0-0\$</u> 5. a2-a3 <u>\$</u>b4×c3 6. <u>\$\$c2</u>×c3

It looks like that Kasparov wants to repeat his tactics from the 24th and last game in the Sevilla match in 1987. Kasparov then needed to win the final game to keep his title, and therefore settled for a slow and very long game. And Kasparov needs to win this game to keep his newly defended title nicely polished.

6. ... b7-b6

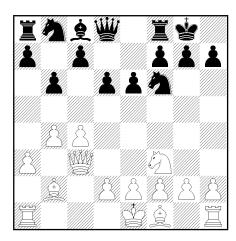
7. b2-b4

Alburt says: "A very normal move."

7. ... d7–d6

In Sweden last year, at the Haningen tournament, Karpov played a similar opening with Black against Van der Wiel.

8. \delta c1-b2



Alburt says: "According to theory this is slightly better for White." Kasparov has chosen an ambitious set-up, considering that he only needs a draw. He gambles with a lot of money. 200.000 dollars is the difference between a lost and a drawn game for Kasparov today. This is maybe the most expensive game in the whole chess-history right now.

Time after W 10th: GK: 0:28 AK: 0:45.

Black has to be careful not to end up in a position where he'll regret that he parted with his bishop.

10. ... ②b8-d7 11. 0-0 罩a8-c8

A game Drasko - Arnason continued: 12.d3. Black won in 38, but that's just what IGM Arnason was surposed to do. Alburt thinks that it's still a very elastic position. And Kasparov now has to choose which structure to base his game on. One with d2-d4? Or one with the slower d2-d3 and e2-e3.

If Kasparov wants to repeat his strategy from the 24th game in Seville 87, then now 12.d3 is the move to secure a long battle. By the way, many think that an adjournement isn't impossible at all.

12. d2-d3

One plan for White here is to play e2-e4, preferably to provoke a Black e6-e5, so to make use of the f5-square with Nh4, as suggested by Alburt.

12. ... 罩f8-e8

In the before mentioned game Drasko - Arnason Black played 12. . . . , d5, so maybe this is unknown territory.

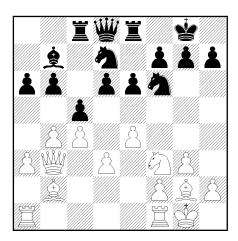
13. e2–e4

A major decision which might explain why Kasparov took full 27 minute to do it.

13. ... a7–a6

A useful waiting move. It prevents a White b4-b5 followed by a3-a4-a5, since now Black can close the Q-side with a6-a5. Kasparov is working hard now. He has to look out for a Black b6-b5, and also, at the moment Karpov seems better developed with his rooks on c8 and e8, so a Black break with d6-d5 might turn out well for Karpov. The few experts who are interested in the game - and not already celebrating New Years eve - seems to think that Kasparov's advantage has diminished, if it ever has existed.

14. ₩c3-b3



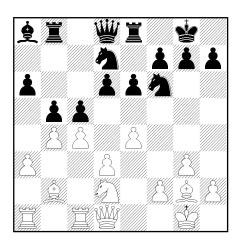
Designed to pull the teeths out of both b6-b5 and d6-d5.

14. ... b6-b5

Looks like Karpov is giving up the ball now. Kasparov replied immediately.

15. $\sqrt[6]{f3-d2}$ $\equiv c8-b8$

Alburt thinks that: "This is a very complex position to play, expecially at such high stakes. I don't think that this was the best line for Kasparov to play if he just wants to make a draw."



Not a pawn-sacrifice since after: 17. ..., $c \times b4$; 18. $a \times b4$, $b \times c4$; 19. $\triangle \times c4$, $\square \times b4$; 20. $\triangle a3$ White will win the pawn back on d6, with a fat interest.

17. ... $\mbox{}\mbox{$

Now Kasparov might consider moving his knight like ②b3-d2-f1-e3-f5. A nice plan, but it's unlikely that Karpov will sit on his hands for so long. Both Kasparov and Karpov appears to be deeply concentrated. A mutual adjustment of the position might now be 20.②d2, ②f8; 21.②f1, ②e6; 22.②e3. But in general Black has to be careful not to open up the center in a way which will bring life to ②b2.

20. f2-f3

"Looks a bit strange" says Alburt. 20. f3 do strenghten White center, but it looks very "slow".

20. ... h7-h5

An aggressive move? Only a little. White nearly is obliged to answer with 21.h4, after which Black will have to choose between a blitz-attack based on g7-g5 (not Karpov's style) and a positional structure based on g7-g6 and ②d7-f8-e6.

 $\begin{array}{ccc} 21. & b4 \times c5 & d6 \times c5 \\ 22. & a3-a4 \end{array}$

So that was Kasparov's plan with f2-f3.

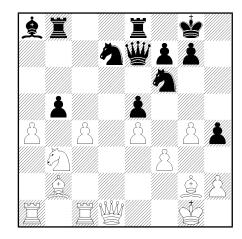
22. ... h5-h4

"A complex struggle" according to Alburt. Black has real chances to exploy the black squares around White king, but if Karpov doesn't break through, then he might end up with a positionally bad, maybe even lost, position.

23. g3–g4

This stops Black's immediate access to the black squares on the king-side but as Spassky stated: "23.g4?! That's not serious business". What Spassky considered right was: 23. \triangle a3 h×g3 24.h×g3 \triangle h5 25. \triangle h2 \triangle g5 with great complications mountaining up. Alburt says: "I don't like White's position - it's obvious that Karpov is better".

23. ... c5-c4? 24. d3×c4



Kasparov virtually jumped back on stage when he saw Karpov play 23. . . . , c4.

24. $b5 \times a4$

25. \delta b2-a3!

Much better than 25. $\Xi \times a4?$, $\bigcirc c5$; 26. $\triangle a3$, $\Xi \times b3!$ and Black comes out on top.

26. Øb3–c5

Alburt says: "Probably Black is still slightly better, and probably White now can hold the position. 23...., c4 might have been premature, since it simplifies the position to early."

26. ... <u>\$</u>a8-c6

27. $\sqrt[6]{c5} \times a4$ $\sqrt[6]{f6} - h7$

Karpov obviously toys with the theme: $\bigcirc g5$ + h3 + $\bigcirc g5$ + $\bigcirc xe4$. Kasparov might have to play h2-h3 sooner or later, which will leave Black with clear compensation for the pawn after a $\bigcirc h7-g5-e6-f4$. Alburt thinks that Karpov's pawn-sacrifice was a "bluff".

29.	$\odot c5 \times d7$	≜c6×d7
30	₩ c1-c3	

Alburt still thinks that the game should be a draw. He predicts that GK will offer a draw in the 38th or 39th move, if he has a slightly better position.

30.		
31.	$\Xi c3-d3$	<u></u> ≜d7−a4
32.	₩d1-e1	₩a5-a6

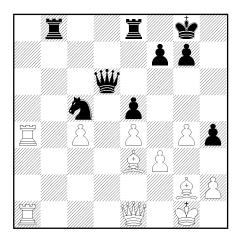
All agree that Kasparov is better. Alburt doesn't think that White is winning, but he still believes that a draw will be agreed in a few moves.

33.	<u></u> ≜a3−c1	\odot g5–e6
34.	$\Xi d3-a3$	$^{\circ}\!$
25	& a1 a9	

35. ≜c1-e3 White is winning - says Alburt.

35. <u>wa6-d6</u>

Kasparov has a very pleasant choice between moves like $36.\Xi \times a4$ or $36.\Psi \times h4$ - if his wants to keep it simple.



Draw.

No doubt that Kasparov is winning in the final position. The match for the 1990 World Championship title has ended with a win for Garry Kasparov at 21:53 New Year's eve local time in Lyon. The final score of the match is: Kasparov 12.5 points - Karpov 11.5 points.