# **Matthew Sadler and Steve Giddins**

# **Re-Engineering the Chess Classics**

A Silicon Reappraisal of Thirty-Five Classic Games

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# INTRODUCTION

The starting point for this volume was the publication in 2021 of Matthew's book The Silicon Road to Chess Improvement (hereinafter referred to as Silicon Road). This dealt with the extremely valuable topic of how to use the modern chess engines for training purposes, to improve one's own play. Older chess engines, whilst fantastically useful for analysing tactics, were not much good for improving one's positional or technical understanding, but all this changed with the launch of AlphaZero in 2018, followed by the rest of the self-learning AI machines, such as Stockfish and Leela. These were far from being just monster tacticians, frightening though they were in that respect. The new machines understood chess much better, especially having a marvellous feel for piece activity and dynamism. Rather than only sacrificing when they could calculate a concrete justification, they frequently offered what seemed very speculative gambits and long-term material investments, relying on activity and dynamism to a far greater extent than previous machines. They were also able to demonstrate new strategic ideas and plans that human players had not previously thought of. Many of the standard middlegame pawn structures, which we thought we understood, have proved to be far richer than we imagined and a great many shibboleths about which positions are good or bad have been refuted.

Matthew's book showed how nowadays any chessplayer with a computer and an internet link can himself make use of AI engines and organise engine vs engine games, to test any position or opening one likes.

Thus it was that we had the idea of using a similar technique to analyse some of the great human games of chess history. Kasparov, in his Great Predecessors series, had re-analysed many famous games with an engine, but these were old, pre-AI machines, and whilst very good at finding unexpected tactical resources, they had little to say about positional and strategic aspects. In addition, Kasparov's books were written some 15-20 years ago, when the engines were much weaker. So we decided to select 40 grandmaster games, from the past 150 years, and see what the engines had to say about them and what lessons the human player could draw from the findings. By comparing the human decisions with those of the engines, particularly when the latter are critical of the former, we can learn a great deal about where even the best of us humans are going wrong.

The most instructive games are often those which are more strategic and technical. Any ordinary chess engine can find unexpected tactics (and no human can ever expect to be able to match them in that regard), but the AI machines can change our whole perception of the strategic and technical pattern. For that reason, we have included many strategic games and some technical endgame grinds, where it is often not obvious to the human player where the loser went wrong. The engines are really useful at pointing out the turning points in such games.

A word should be said about the detailed games and variations included in the annotations. At first sight, these may seem somewhat overwhelming at times – the late Gerald Abrahams was wont to refer to long pieces of analysis as 'exhausting rather than exhaustive'! Naturally, we do not expect readers necessarily to play over every note to its end, although there are some fantastic variations to see.

In effect, each game can be examined on two levels, firstly by concentrating on the main game itself and the relevant tactical variations, and secondly at a deeper level, by delving into the alternative approaches suggested by the engines. In order to assist readers, certain sections of the text are marked with a straight line down the lefthand side of the column. Those readers who wish to concentrate on the main narrative of the game can do so by ignoring those marked sections and just going through the unmarked text. Those who wish to delve more deeply into the engine alternatives can do this by examining the text which has the line next to it.

The really important thing for self-improvement is to understand the basic ideas and strategies which underlie the variations, and this is what we have tried to elucidate in as much detail and with as much clarity as possible. The detailed variations are, in a sense, the supporting data — it is there as back-up and for reference, but what really matters is what those variations illustrate. In order to maximise the instructional value of the book, we have also added a Postscript, which sums up the main lessons from the book.

This has been a great project to work on and we have both enjoyed making so many interesting discoveries about these games, even if, at times, we have been left wondering whether we actually understand anything at all about chess! (Needless to say, one of your co-authors has experienced this feeling rather more often than the other...). We hope that readers will find it both enjoyable and instructive.

GM Matthew Sadler & FM Steve Giddins Kent, England, March 2023

# Game 21 King's Indian Defence Mikhail Botvinnik Mikhail Tal

This was the sixth game of the

Moscow Wch m 1960

first World Championship match between Botvinnik and Tal, and was in many ways a turning point. Tal's meteoric rise through the ranks, including his victories in the Interzonal and Candidates tournaments, had astonished many people, especially with the manner in which he played, with his speculative sacrifices and attacks. But many sober voices remained convinced that such 'wild' methods could not succeed against the iron logic and imperturbable discipline of Botvinnik. At the start of this game, Tal led by a point, but had not yet done anything particularly outrageous. His 21st move in this game changed all that, and showed that his brazen sacrificial play could even succeed against Botvinnik. 1.c4 Øf6 2.Øf3 g6 3.g3 The g3 King's Indian was probably the most solid choice that Botvinnik could think of – useful against the young Tal!

3... gg7 4. gg2 0-0 5.d4 d6 6. 2c3

②bd7 7.0-0 e5 8.e4 c6 9.h3 ₩b6

First played in the 1950s, this is

still Black's most popular move, although this classical system

less popular than it was. 9...\begin{aligned}
begin{aligned}
begin

nudges White to release the central

tension by adding pressure on d4

with ...�bd7, ...e5 and ...c6 is

while preventing <u>\$\@</u>e3 by attacking the b2-pawn. Any early queen move carries some risk, however, and 9... <u>\$\@</u>b6\$ gives White the opportunity to dramatically change the nature of the position.



#### 10.d5

Botvinnik chooses the most solid option, blocking the centre and thus (hopefully) reducing Tal's opportunities for tactical play. It puts some onus on Black to find an active follow-up as White will gain a useful development tempo on the queen with \( \mathbb{L} e 3 \) once b2 is defended, for example after \(\mathbb{\text{\psi}}\)e2. But the modern engines are very fond of the sharp 10.c5. This was known long ago, but not really taken very seriously until it was revived by Yusupov against Kasparov at Linares 1990. Black eventually won that game, but was in difficulties out of the opening. More recently, the line has undergone significant engine tests, most notably between Stockfish and Leela Zero, and Black has been suffering: 10...dxc5 11.dxe5 ∅e8 12.e6! (even stronger than Yusupov's 12.�a4) 12...fxe6 13.�g5.



analysis diagram

White's idea is to entomb Black's dark-squared bishop with f4 and e5. With a wrecked pawn structure, Black will be unable to challenge the e5-pawn with ...f6 while the c5-pawn blocks another possible diagonal for the bishop: 13...②e5 14.f4 ②f7 15.②xf7 ②d4+ (15...③xf7 16.e5 kills the ②g7 for the long term) 16.⑤h2 ③xf7 17.e5 (the dark-squared bishop has got in front of White's pawn structure, but it has left behind a lot of weak dark squares on Black's kingside) 17...③d7 18. 圖f3 ②c7 19.②e4 ②d5.



analysis diagram

Stockfish Classical chooses a plan of development similar to that chosen by Kasparov against Shirov (a somewhat uncomfortable draw for Garry). However, Leela simply absorbs the temporary black activity and then starts squeezing on the weak dark squares. It turns out that this is as good as it gets for Black.

20. 国b1 會h8 21. 皇d2 營a6 22. a3 營a4 23. h4 b6 24. 皇c3 皇xc3 25. bxc3 (one of Black's active pieces is exchanged) 25... 皇a6 26. 国f2 国g7 27. 皇h3 皇c8 28. 国bb2 c4 29. 国a2 b5 30. h5 營a5 31. h6 (tightening Leela's grip on the kingside dark squares) 31... 国e7 32. 營g4 營d8 33. 營g5 a5 34. ②d6, with a wonderful position for White, 1-0 (93) LCZero-Stockfish Classical, TCEC 2020.

#### 10...cxd5 11.cxd5 42c5



#### **12**.⊘e**1**

Botvinnik has clearly decided that this is to be a game where Tal's active intentions will be stifled, either by closing lines and diagonals (10.d5) or by exchanging active pieces (12.0e1). I (Matthew) have an ingrained mistrust of any white plan that involves spending several tempi to exchange the opponent's active pieces. My

intuition is that if White's system is any good, you should be able to fight effectively against the opponent's active pieces, not meekly seek to exchange them. In principle, the engine agrees with me, but Botvinnik's idea also gains some appreciation.

In fact, if the engines didn't think there was a good concrete way to deal with 12. 2e1, it would be as highly-regarded as the top moves 12. Ie1 and 12. Ie2. One must admit then that Botvinnik's approach is justified; after all, reaching a slight advantage with fewer pieces on the board is a pretty worthwhile goal to strive for against Tal! 12. ≝e1 ≜d7 13. ≜f1 still appeals much more, fighting for control of queenside squares and looking to turn the black queen on b6 and knight on c5 into targets. One idea for White is ∅f3-d2-c4, hitting the queen on b6 and the d6-pawn. However, the engines found enough play for Black to keep any disadvantage manageable.

The typical move 13...a5 gives White a resource as the queen loses a useful escape square on the queenside: 14. \(\hat{L}\)e3. White intends \(\bar{L}\)b1, \(\hat{L}\)f3-d2-c4, etc. The old game Keene-Penrose, England 1970, remains a textbook example of how to handle the white position in such structures: 14...\(\bar{L}\)fc8 (14...\(\bar{L}\)xb2 is too greedy and doesn't even win a pawn! 15. \(\hat{L}\)xc5 dxc5 16.\(\bar{L}\)e3 \(\bar{L}\)b6 17.\(\hat{L}\)xe5 \(\bar{L}\)ae8

18. 公f3 c4 19.e5 1-0 (61) Dragon 3.2-Stockfish, Classics 2023)
15. 墨b1 豐d8 16. 公d2 a4 17. 豐f3 公e8 18. 墨bc1 皇f6 (looking for .... 皇g5 to exchange off the dark-squared bishops) 19.h4 皇e7 20. 皇e2 公f6 21. 皇g5 h5 22. 皇b5 公e8 23. 皇xe7 豐xe7 24. 豐e2 皇xb5 25. 公xb5 豐d7 26. 墨c3 墨cb8 27. 墨ec1 b6. White looks a little better but the engines don't believe in White's chances: 28. 曾g2 曾g7 29. 墨a1 公f6 30. f3 公e8 31. 墨c2 墨a5 32. 公c3 墨a7 33. 墨cc1 ½-½ Dragon 3.2-Stockfish, Classics 2023.

#### **12**... **≜**d7

12... ②fd7 is the engine approach, after which they find nothing better than hoping for a repetition with 13. ②f3 ③f6.

13.句f3 (13.句d3 句xd3 14.豐xd3 f5. Black uses the time White has spent on exchanging the knight on c5 to start kingside operations. The engines quickly see the position as completely equal: 15. ≜e3 ②c5 16. ₩d2 ≜d7 17.exf5 gxf5 18.曾h2 罩ac8 19.罩ac1 a5 20. \( \bar{2}\)g1 \( \bar{2}\)h8 21.f4 \( \bar{2}\)d8 22.fxe5 êxe5 23.6 e2 ₩f6 1/2-1/2 Stockfish-Dragon 3.2, Classics 2023) 13...a5 (the engines think that Black can exploit the extra tempi!) 14.₩c2 ②b8 15. **Qe3 Qd7** 16. **We2 Qba6** 17. 2 d2 f5 18.exf5 gxf5 ½-½ (25) Stockfish-Dragon 3.1, Classics 2022.

#### 13. 公d3 公xd3 14. 豐xd3



#### 14... **Zfc8?!**

Tal described this as something of a feint, to convince Botvinnik that Black was playing exclusively on the queenside so that he would be shocked when Tal played on the kingside after all with ...f5!
As Tal explains in his classic book on the match, Black would like to carry out the break ...f5. He rejected the direct 14... ♠h5 because of 15.♠e3 ∰d8 16.∰e2

(16.②b5 is the engine preference, netting Black's light-squared bishop. Even without this normally important piece, Stockfish managed to drum up plenty of counterplay: 16...皇xb5 17.豐xb5 f5 18.豐b3 f4 19.皇d2 a5 20.罩ac1 ②f6 21.罩c2 ②d7 22.豐xb7 ②c5 23.豐b5 f3 24.皇h1 h5 25.罩xc5 dxc5 26.豐xc5 g5 27.豐c6 堂h7 ½-½ (38) Dragon 3.2-Stockfish, Classics 2023).

Now 16...f5? is bad because of 17.exf5, but the engines continue 16...豐e8, defending the 心h5 and again preparing ...f5 and ...gxf5: 17.皇f3 皇xh3 18.罩fc1. The line continues 18...f5 19.堂h2 (19.exf5

②f6! is Black's idea: now 20.fxg6?

∰xg6 is assessed as a decisive
advantage for Black, whose kingside
pressure after moves such as
...h7-h5-h4, etc. seems irresistible)
19...f4 20.⇔xh3 fxe3 21.fxe3 ②f6,
which they assess as equal.
But the main silicon choice is
14...②e8. No feints! The engines
want to start counterplay with ...f5
at once.

#### 15.罩b1

This is a strange and somewhat inefficient way of defending the b2-pawn, as the white queen is likely to move back to e2 anyway (d3 is a slightly exposed square). It looks like a case of excessive caution, but one imagines that better chance of stopping the black queen from hanging around on the queenside and causing confusion. In fact, we can guess that this safe move had a certain provocative effect on Tal. The fact that a black bishop on f5 will now attack the rook on b1 after ...f5, exf5 ... \(\hat{L}\)xf5 caused him to look immediately for risky kingside counterplay.

The engines like 15.a4 h5. Without the rook on f8, the engines don't seem keen on a quick ...f5 anymore. The engine-favourite march of the rook's pawn is thrown in to loosen up the white kingside structure at low cost before anything is attempted: 16.\(\mathbb{e}\)e 2 \(\mathbb{e}\)d8

(16...豐b4 would be the move one would worry about most as White: how disruptive can the black queen become? However, the engines see no problem in neutralising and then driving away the black queen: 17.皇e3 公h7 18.罩a3 皇f6 19.豐d1 豐c4 20.h4 皇d8 21.豐b3 公f6 22.f3 皇a5 23.罩c1 豐c7 24.皇f1 豐d8 25.曾g2 with a pleasant white edge, ½-½ (39) Dragon 3.2-Stockfish, Classics 2023)

17. ⊈e3 ₩f8.



analysis diagram

Black refines his eventual plan of kingside counterplay with ...f5 by looking for additional positional achievements. 17... \$\mathbb{\text{\text{#}}}\$f8 looks to exchange dark-squared bishops with ... \$\mathbb{\text{\text{\$h}}}\$6: 18. \$\mathbb{\text{\text{\$\exititt{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\

f4 appealed to me (Matthew). I like the positions that result even if the engines think that Black is fine: 18...exf4 19.gxf4 h4 20.\dot\frac{1}{2}f2 ₩e7 21.e5 (21.₩xh4 ②xd5) 21...②h5 ₩e8 25. gg5 gf5 26. ad1 @g3 with a complex struggle ahead ½-½ (30) Dragon 3.2-Stockfish, Classics 2023) 18...h4 (...≜h6 has been prevented so Black looks to weaken White's hold on the kingside dark squares) 19.a5 (19.g4 �h7 20.�h1 ₩e7 (looking for ... \(\mathbb{g}\)7-f6-g5) 21.g5 f6 △g5. The white kingside is a little sensitive too: ½-½ (31) Stockfish-Dragon 3.2, Classics 2023) 19...hxg3 20.fxg3 ∅h5 21.⊈h2 f5.



analysis diagram

This looks really risky with the rook on f1 and queen on f8 opposing each other, but the loosening of White's kingside gives Black additional ways of holding his kingside together tactically.

 31. \$\disp2 \quad \quad g8 32. \$\dispf2 \quad \dispha h8 (this looks terribly risky but Black is safe!) 33. \$\quad \quad g2 \quad \dispha e4 + 34. \$\quad \quad xe4 + \quad \dispha f5 \quad \quad xe4 + \quad \quad f5 \quad \quad xe4 \quad \quad f5 \quad \quad xe4 \quad \quad f5 \quad xe4 + \quad \quad xe4 \quad \quad f5 \quad xe4 + \quad xe4 \quad \quad f5 \quad xe4 + \quad xe4 \quad xe4 \quad f5 \quad xe4 + \quad xe4 \quad xe4 \quad f5 \quad xe4 + \quad xe4 \quad xe4 \quad f5 \quad xe4 + \quad xe4 \qu



#### 15...Øh5

15...a6 16. If 3 h5 was the engine approach, looking to make little space gains on both the queenside and the kingside. The engine recommendations are very interesting and instructive. When the pieces are placed properly (the black king's rook still on f8) then the engines aim for quick counterplay with ...f5. When the pieces are improperly placed, they find restrained ways to create additional gains (for example with a march of the rook's pawn) to keep the position in balance.

17. 263 ¥a5 18. 2fc1 2h7 19. 2d2 2f6 (looking for either ... 2g5 or ...h4) 20.h4 b5 21. 2f1 2d8. The bishop will be activated along the a7-g1 diagonal. This manoeuvre is very common in the Old Indian where the black

bishop is developed to e7 in the opening, and even in the Ruy Lopez. It's also very effective here: 22.曾2 豐b6 23.②d1 ②f6 24.皇d3 墨xc1 25.墨xc1 豐b7 26.豐e2 皇b6 27.墨a1 曾g7 28.f3 ½-½ Dragon 3.1-Stockfish, Classics 2022.

#### 16. ge3 wb4 17. we2

The queen drops back to e2, eyeing the knight on h5 in case Tal wants to break on the kingside with ...f5 (hint: he does!).



#### 

This looks fairly normal to human eyes: Black is intending to double rooks on the c-file. However, effective wing attacks against a solid target are normally realised by a combination of pawns and pieces: the pawns drive pieces away or create holes in the structure and then a combination of major pieces and minor pieces drives in behind. It isn't immediately obvious, but the queen on b4 and rook on c4 are hanging in the air somewhat. It didn't matter when the queen was on b4: she had a choice of squares to run to if it was attacked. However, in the new situation, not

only does the rook on c4 take away an escape square from the black queen, the need to defend the rook also stops the black queen from escaping out of danger.

17...a6 starts to involve Black's queenside pawns in his queenside pressure: 18. \$\dispha h2 b5 (establishing) a foothold on the queenside) 19.a3 ₩c4 20.₩d1 ₩c7 (the queen is safe!) 21.公a2 a5 22.罩c1 豐d8 23.豐e2 公f6 ②e8 27. Qd2 豐b6 28. 豐e2 h5 29. 區c2. White has a slight edge but Black's defences are harmoniously-placed, ½-½ (75) Stockfish-Dragon 3.1, Classics 2022.

Instead, 17...f5 seemed natural, especially as – like in the game - Black wins a tempo against the rook on b1 after exf5 ... \(\hat{\pm}\)xf5. 18.exf5 ②xf5 19. \( \bar{2}\) bc1. The tempo has been won... but now Black has the serious threat of g4 to deal with: 19...\විf6 20. 4b5 4e8 21. 4xa7 \( \bar{\text{2}}\)cb8 22.a3 ₩a5 23.�b5 ዿd7 24.�c3 and White had won a clear pawn, 1-0 (78) Dragon 3.2-Stockfish, Classics 2023.

#### 18.罩fc1

It's quite ironic that the little move 18.a3 could have helped Botvinnik so many times to a decisive advantage, but he avoided it every time. One suspects that this arises from his determination seen in the opening phase – to avoid giving Tal any entry point into his position and to restrict the activity of Tal's pieces. However, a3 continually disrupts the coordination of Black's major

pieces: it emerges that on b3, the queen can't do any more damage than on b4; in fact, the queen is dragged away from connecting with key squares and becomes much more vulnerable to attack: 18... b3 19.罩fc1.



analysis diagram

White's idea is to play the lightsquared bishop to d1 via f3 after which... the black queen is trapped. The engines think that Black needs to perform a quick about-turn to stand any chance of surviving: 19...罩cc8 20.臭f3 勾f6

(20...f5 is all too late: 21.exf5 \(\hat{L}\)xf5 22. এe4 罩f8 (22... 包f6 23. 鱼xf5 gxf5 24. If 3 wins the f-pawn as Black's queen is too far away to defend it: 24...f4 25.gxf4 exf4 26.\(\hat{2}\)xf4 \(\bar{\bar{2}}\)c7 27. \$\diph1 \boxed{\textit{g}}f7 28. \boxed{\textit{g}}g1 \boxed{\textit{Laf8}} 29. \boxed{\textit{g}}e3 ②e8 30.₩e2 \$\dispha h8 31.\textbf{\textit{Z}}g4 a5 32. \( \begin{aligned} \begin{ 3.2, Classics 2023) 23. £xf5 \$\mathbb{Z}\$xf5 24. ₩b5 gives Black a horrible King's Indian ending to defend: 24... wxb5 25. 0xb5 If 7 26. 0xa7 ②f6 27. \( \bar{2}\)d1 h5 28. \( \Omega\) b5 1-0 (66) Dragon 3.2-Stockfish, Classics 2023)

## 21.g4 \(\hat{2}\)f8

(21... C4 22. Xc4 Zxc4 23. 2e2 Zcc8 24.a4 h6 25.f3 2f8 26.a5 a6 27.b3 Zc7 28. 2a4 Zac8 29. 2b6 Zxc1+ 30. Zxc1 Zxc1+ 31. 2xc1 g5 32. 2a3 2b7 33. 2d3 gives White a significant advantage: d6 is weak, Black has no counterplay and White can engineer a breakthrough on the queenside with b3-b4-b5, 1-0 (110) Dragon 3.1-Stockfish, Classics 2022)

The engines think the humiliating retreat with 18... Icc8 was best, but no human player would do this, of course! Tal keeps on pumping up the pressure, but it gives Botvinnik a huge chance.



19. \$h2

Sensible, removing the king from the back rank and protecting h3 and g3, but completely missing the dynamics of the position. Having analysed a game between Botvinnik and Bronstein elsewhere in this book (see Game 16), one is struck by some similarities in the approach that Botvinnik took as White against his dangerous and creative foes. It seems that he had programmed himself in both cases to set up an unbreakable structure against which the waves of his opponents' creativity and attacking talent would exhaust themselves. Against Bronstein, he got himself completely confused: Botvinnik's 11.f3 in that game was, one suspects, intended as a prophylactic measure against a future ...e4 by Bronstein, which could be met by f4. However, it created severe weaknesses in his own position, which landed him in a horrible position. Against Tal, he did much better. We have been unenthusiastic about a number of Botvinnik's moves in this game – most notably 12. Øe1, 15. ℤb1 and 19.\deltah2 – but he got into a very strong position with them. One could almost claim that Botvinnik played a little like Petrosian with these exaggeratedly cautious moves! However, we would also argue that Botvinnik had programmed himself too thoroughly in a reactive mode. His plan was to let Tal launch his 'unfounded' attack and watch it fail miserably. In fact, by the time Tal's storm hit him, it had gathered

so much pace that it was extremely difficult to deal with, whatever the objective merits. Looking at the position with the engine, it is clear that Tal was at his most vulnerable not during the execution phase of his counterplay, but during the build-up play. If Botvinnik had noticed a3 on either move 18 or 19, then Tal would most likely have been forced back in disarray and we would have been praising Botvinnik's skill in manoeuvring, against which a wild attacker was no match. Instead...

19.a3 營b3 (19...營a5 20.皇f1 followed by 營e1 or 營d2, and Black will most likely have to give up the exchange) 20.皇f3 was very strong, intending 營d2 and 皇d1, winning the black queen.



analysis diagram

A) 20... If 8 21. ②xa7 (always this move, it seems – see later in the game!) 21...f5 (looks like a Tal-like way to play, but the black queen simply cannot escape its cage) 22. 圖e3 f4 23. 圖d3 fxg3 24. ②d1 (winning the queen) 24... gxf2+25. ②xf2 公f4 26. 圖f1 Ixc3 27. Ixc3 圖b5 28. 圖xb5 ②xb5 29. ②h4 1-0

- (75) Dragon 3.1-Stockfish, Classics 2022;
- C) 20... এxh3 21. এxh5 gxh5 22. 營xh5 এd7 23. 堂g2 followed by 国h1 and it's curtains for Black on the kingside!;
- D) 20...b5 21.豐e1 罩4c7 22.盒d1 豐c4 23.b3 豐d3 24.盒e2 traps the queen. 1-0 (27) Dragon 3.2-Stockfish, Classics 2023;
- 19. 皇f1 is another possibility. Tal mentions this and says that 'of course, Black's reply would be 19... f5', but the engine gives White a decisive advantage after 20.exf5 皇xf5 21.a3 豐b3 22. 罩a1. Now the threat of 23.g4 forces Black to retreat: 22... ②f6 23.g4 皇d7 and now 24. 豐d1 豐xd1 25. 罩xd1 罩4c7 26. 皇xa7 simply nets a pawn for nothing. One suspects that Tal would not

have acquiesced in such a scenario and would again have put his knight on f4 somewhere along the way, but objectively White is much better.

#### 19...f5

Tal rolls the dice! In all fairness, it's now or never and the engines want it too. We have seen how fragile Black's queenside set-up is: Black will be pushed back if his activity doesn't lead anywhere soon.

## 20.exf5 @xf5 Hitting the rook on b1. 21. Za1

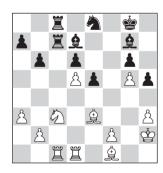


I (Matthew) freely confess that when I first saw this game many years ago, and even much later after that, I was so impressed by White having to waste a tempo with \( \begin{aligned} \begin believed in Black's position. If you're increasing your activity while gaining tempi, how can your position be bad? But Black's essential dilemma is that his activity is not particularly wellfocused. His queen and two rooks are pummelling a knight defended securely by a pawn on b2; his light-squared bishop attacked a

rook but it simply moved away and now it has no target left, while it is threatened with g4.

#### 21...Øf4!?

Tal's comment on this move was actually spot on, in that he said that arguments over whether the move itself is sound or not are beside the point – all other moves are bad and if this doesn't work, then it is Black's 17th move that deserves the question mark. That is precisely the view of the engines. Admittedly, none of them want this move, preferring 21...46. However, after that move, most of the engine games end in white wins and it would have been precisely the game Botvinnik was aiming for. Tal's choice unleashes a storm that Botvinnik had thought he could avoid.



analysis diagram

It doesn't look so bad for Black, but this is as good as it gets for him! White has lots of weak points to attack and plenty of time. 29... \$\delta f7 30. \$\delta a6 \quad a8 31.b4 \delta f5 32. \$\delta b5 \quad e7 33.a4 \delta f8 34.a5 e4 35. \$\delta g2 \delta d7 36. \$\delta c4 \delta b2 37. \$\delta d2 \delta e5 38. \$\delta xe4 \delta f5 39. \$\delta c4 \delta f7 40.f3 bxa5 41.f4 \delta g7 42.bxa5 was uninterrupted horror for Black, 1-0 (80) Stockfish-Dragon 3.1, Classics 2022.

### 22.gxf4 exf4



#### 23. \(\hat{L}\)d2?

Many human analysts have broken their heads over this position and the results have been frankly very impressive.

23. axa7? is met by a single-move tactic that is, however, deceptively difficult to spot: 23... and Black regains the piece.

24. \(\hat{\omega}\)f1 \(\hat{\omega}\)e5 25. \(\hat{\omega}\)g1 \(\bat{\omega}\)4c7 26. \(\bat{\omega}\)e1 \(\hat{\omega}\)xc3 27. \(\hat{\omega}\)xc3 \(\bat{\omega}\)xc3 r led to a fine position for Black: 28. \(\bat{\omega}\)f3 \(\bat{\omega}\)f8 29. \(\bat{\omega}\)xf4 \(\hat{\omega}\)xh3 30. \(\bat{\omega}\)e3 \(\bat{\omega}\)xe3 31. \(\bat{\omega}\)xe3 \(\hat{\omega}\)f5 32. \(\omega\) \(\delta\)g7 \(\frac{1}{2}\)-\(\frac{1}{2}\)Stockfish-Dragon 3.1, Classics 2022.

Grisha Goldberg, Botvinnik's second for the match, said White could have won with simply 23.a3,

disrupting the connection between Black's queen and the rest of the position. However, it's not really surprising that Botvinnik didn't play it: he had passed it by several times earlier in the game and one suspects by now it was clearly ruled out in his thoughts as too weakening.

Why is 23.a3 necessary? Once you get past the visual impression of total chaos, it starts off with fairly basic tactics. It forces a concession from the black queen. 23... a5 no longer attacks the b2-pawn so White can retreat the bishop to d2 without worry. 23... b3 loses contact with a5 so after 24. 2xa7.



analysis diagram

Black no longer has an easy way to trap the bishop on a7. That isn't the end of the story, of course. Black can try and trap the bishop with 24...b6 and White will have to show a lot of ingenuity to extract the bishop and stay material ahead. But equally, Black will have to show a lot of ingenuity too: it's no longer a case of re-establishing material parity with one move. There follows 25.a4, with variations similar to

those below. One important point is that although Black seems to have gained a tempo by saving on ... \(\hat{2}\)e. \$\frac{1}{2}\$ this means that d6 is hanging after 25... \(\hat{2}\)sc 26. \(\hat{2}\)b8 \(\hat{2}\)b7 27. \(\hat{2}\)xd6. After 23... \(\hat{2}\)b3 24. \(\hat{2}\)xa7, Tal, who describes 21... \(\hat{2}\)f4 as 'a purely positional sacrifice', says he intended (instead of 24... \(\hat{2}\)b6) to continue 24... \(\hat{2}\)e5



analysis diagram

with the large threat of 25...f3+. He then analyses three defences for White:

- A) Tal describes as the most interesting continuation 25. £ f3? which was the basis of Goldberg's criticism of Black's play. All analysts, Tal included, now considered only 25... b6, but the engine points out that simply 25... £ a8 traps the bishop and Black is clearly better;
- B) 25.堂g1 b6 (note that against 25.堂g1, the same idea as above fails, because of 25...宣a8 26.皇f1! 亞cc8 27.②b5) 26.營d1 營xb2 27.逗a2? 逗xc3!, winning for Black, was given by various analysts. The engine shows the improvement 26.a4 罩8c7 (26...罝4c7? now loses to 27.營b5) 27.皇b8 (27.皇f1 f3! 28.營xf3

罩4c5 and the bishop on a7 falls) 27...罩c8 28.皇a7 罩8c7 with a draw by repetition;

C) But best is 25.f3. There are more than a few aesthetic considerations that White has to ignore in order to decipher this position! It looks disgusting to play f3, but this actually opens up two retreat squares for the dark-squared bishop once White achieves a3-a4-a5. After 25...b6,



analysis diagram

Tal gave the line 26.營d1 營xb2 27.這a2 這xc3 28.這xb2 這xc1 29.營d2 全xb2 30.營xb2 這1c2 31.營d4 這e8 32.營xf4 這ee2 33.營g3 這xg2+ 34.營xg2 這xg2+ 35.含xg2 b5 with a drawn opposite-coloured bishops ending.

But here again there is the move 26.a4, covering the b5-square, so as to allow \(\alpha\)b5 or \(\begin{aligned}
\text{b5}\) sand also teeing up \(\beta\)a3. This time it yields a winning advantage, e.g. 26...\(\beta\)b4 27.a5 bxa5 28.\(\alpha\)f2 is another point of 26.a4, whilst the direct bishop hunt 26...\(\beta\)887 runs into the thoroughly evil 27.\(\beta\)a3 \(\beta\)b4 28.\(\alpha\)b8 \(\beta\)c8 (28...\(\beta\)b7 29.\(\Delta\)a2) 29.\(\Delta\)a2! when the forced exchanges

29... 營xb2 30. 營xb2 皇xb2 31. 基xc4 基xc4 32. 基b3 皇e5 33. ②b4 leave White still a piece up in the ending) 27. ②d1 基xc1 28. 基xc1 營xa4 29. 皇b8.



analysis diagram

Black has managed to stop White from reopening the g1-a7 diagonal, but the bishop proves incredibly slippery! 29...豐a8 30.皇c7 豐xd5 31.皇d8



analysis diagram

and the bishop's rather nifty footwork will see it emerge alive via h4.

The conclusion is therefore that Tal's sacrifice should have lost, but White had to find 23.a3 ₩b3 24.êxa7 êe5 25.f3! b6 26.a4!.



#### 23... ₩xb2?

Played after 15 minutes' thought. It's hard to believe, but this move – that seems to accomplish everything Black could have dreamed of - is a serious mistake. It's worth considering what compensation Black actually has for the sacrificed knight on f4. Although the white king has been a little exposed by losing the g-pawn from its structure, it is clearly not threatened by any concerted danger. Incidental tricks have arisen – ... 2e5, threatening ... f3+ or ...f3, as a disruptive intermezzo but nothing is going to be fatal to the white king. Black's key achievement after ... 14 is to open the diagonal of Black's darksquared bishop (which Botvinnik had sought to close with 10.d5), increasing the pressure against White's knight on c3, and the achievement becomes even greater once White plays 23. \(\exists d2\), allowing Black to capture the b2-pawn when

all of a sudden the white knight on c3 is under fire from most of Black's army. And yet, a hidden downside of playing ...exf4 is that White's queen suddenly becomes active along the e-file and this gives White a tactical way to deal with the pressure against his queenside. Tal says he had even written down the correct move 23... \(\hat{L}\)e5 (this game was played back in the days when writing one's move down before playing it was not only legal, but recommended practice by writers such as Kotov!) but rejected it because of 24.f3 (24. £f3 looks more active, but the bishop on f3 is just as restricted for now as on g2, due to the discovered check threat 26. 基xb1 學c2 27. 基c1 學f5 is fantastic for Black, 0-1 (80) Stockfish-Dragon 3.2, Classics 2023) 24...\₩xb2 25.\@d1 (25.罩ab1 兔xb1 26.罩xb1 豐c2 27.罩c1 ₩f5 doesn't achieve anything for White).



analysis diagram

Now there are two lines:

A) 25...豐d4 26.黨xc4 黨xc4 27.黨c1 黨xc1 28.彙xc1 豐xd5 29.彙f1 which he assesses as approximately equal. The engine thinks White is rather better:

27.句f2 罩c2 28.句g4 罩xa2 罩xa2 31.營e1 罩cc2 32.營h4 h6 33. \\delta d8+ \\delta f7 34. \\delta d7+ \\delta f8 with perpetual check, 1/2-1/2 Stockfish-Dragon 3.2, Classics 2023) 29.②h6+ 曾f8 30.②xf5 gxf5 31.豐e6 \(\beta\) cc2. The engines try many things but everything ends in perpetual check. Black's pressure along the second rank is too 會f7 36. 營d7+ 罩e7 37. 營xf5+ \$\delta\$e8 38.\delta\$h5+ \$\delta\$f8 ½-½ Dragon 3.2-Stockfish, Classics 2023.



#### 24.<sup>罩</sup>ab1

Now 24. 2d1? loses to 24... ₩e5! as Tal correctly notes, exploiting the fact that the discovered check with ...f3+ is still open.

#### 24...f3

This was the move on which Tal had been relying. It is not the best move by any stretch, but this shocking intermezzo finally sent Botvinnik into a tail-spin!

On the other hand, Black is now losing anyway, the only alternative being 24... 皇xb1 25. 基xb1 營c2 26. 心b5!.



analysis diagram

This is the gorgeous point. 26... 265 (hoping to block the e-file due to the threat of ...f3+; 26... 27. 2xd6 and the threat of e6+ is terminal, quite apart from the fact that White is simply threatening 2xc4, winning back the sacrificed rook with a big material advantage). 27. 2xd6! (too late!) 27... 2xd6 28. 66+ 297 (if

28... 會h8, 29. 豐xd6 豐xd2 30. 豐f6+ 曾g8 31. 黨xb7 wins) 29. 黨xb7+ 黨8c7 30. 黨xc7+ 皇xc7 31. 豐e7+ 曾g8 32.d6 (bringing the light-squared bishop into the action too) 32... 豐xd2 33.dxc7 黨xc7 34. 豐xc7 豐xf2 35. 豐c4+ 曾g7 36. 豐c3+ with an extra piece for White. The win isn't trivial, but the engines scored 100% as White from here! 1-0 (82) Dragon 3.1-Stockfish, Classics 2022.



#### 25. \ xb2??

An astonishingly panicky reaction from the Patriarch! You can't help thinking back once again to his game against Bronstein where he sacrificed most of his advantage (worth a whole rook when he started!) just for the relief of exchanging queens. Perhaps aiming for the exchange of queens was also part of his programming for these games? In this case, you really feel that Botvinnik took the queen on b2 as an emotional decision and only looked afterwards at what he was threatened with. And that is quite a lot! Two huge pins along the c-file and the long diagonal and

a pawn on e2 just one move from queening. It's no longer surprising that White is losing something serious back.

During the game, both players calculated 25. ≜xf3 ≜xb1 26. ℤxb1 ⊮c2



analysis diagram

But back at the diagram, there are several ways to win and different engines choose their own favourites. A few days later, Salo Flohr pointed out 27. Le4!! Lxe4 (27...Le8 28. Xxc4 Xxc4 Xxd2 29. Le2 b5 30. Xxd3 Xxd3 31. Lxd3 1-0 (67) Stockfish-Dragon 3.1, Classics 2022) 28. Lxe4 which wins after both

The engine demonstrates another win for White in the line 27. **宣**c1 **ভ**b2, this time with 28. **皇**g4, e.g. 28... **宣**f8 (or 28... **皇**e5+ 29. **曾**g2 **国**8c7 30. **皇**e6+ **曾**h8 (30... **曾**g7 31. **皇**h6+) 31. **②**d1 **⋓**d4 32. **国**xc4 **⋓**xc4 33. **⋓**f3 **曾**g7 34. **皇**g5 and the attack is too strong) 29. **□**b1 **⋓**c2 30. **⋓**xc4 **□**xf2+ 31. **曾**g1 **⋓**xd2 32. **皇**e6+ **曾**h8 33. **②**e4 **□**g2+ 34. **曾**f1 and there are no more checks.

#### 25...fxe2



#### 26.<sup>罩</sup>b3

26. Ee1 2d3 27. 2f3 2xc3 28. 2xc3 Exc3 29. 2xe2 Ee8 is Dragon's best line for White... which says something! 0-1 (48) Dragon 3.1-Stockfish, Classics 2022.

#### 26...罩d4

Disrupting White's defensive structure. The bishop cannot remain on the only square from which it shores up both the knight on c3 and the rook on c1.

#### 27. **≜e**1

#### 27... ge5+ 28. gg1



#### 28...**≜**f4

Tal doesn't always choose the most efficient way of finishing the game, but it is more than enough. 28... \( \bar{\pi} xc3! \) 29. \( \bar{\pi} bxc3 \) (29. \( \bar{\pi} cxc3 \) \( \bar{\pi} d1 \) Ïg1 33.\&xe2 \&xe3 was one cute win in Dragon 3.1-Stockfish, Classics 2022 0-1 (42)) 29... \( \bar{2}\)d1 30. \( \bar{2}\)c7 \( \bar{2}\)b2 (or 30... \(\hat{L}\)f4, chasing the white rook off the first rank: 31. \( \bar{2} \)e7 \( \bar{2} \)xc1 32. \( \bar{2} \) \( \dagger d \) 33. \( \bar{2} \) \( \dagger f \) 34. \( \bar{2} \) e6 \$\delta f7 0-1 (40) Stockfish-Dragon 3.1, Classics 2022) wins at once, but Tal's line is also completely winning. He mentions that his concentration was interrupted when the arbiters insisted on moving the game to a closed room, because of the noise in the auditorium! Fearful that the interruption might

cause a miscalculation, he says he deliberately eschewed the quicker line in favour of the safety-first text.

29. ②xe2 ℤxc1 30. ②xd4

 $30.\triangle xc1$  **Ad1** wins back the piece with a huge advantage.

30... \\ xe1+ 31. \\ f1 \\ e4



The dust clears to reveal an ending where Black has an extra pawn, two powerful bishops, the more active rook and a target on d5. The rest is easy for Tal.

Now he has a passed pawn as well. **35.2c7** 

Now Botvinnik sealed 47.**Zd7**+

but resigned without resuming. **0-1**