(The annotations to this game, by V. V. Smyslov, are from his autobiographical work $V$ poiskakh garmonii (Fizkultura i Sport, 1979). The translation from the original Russian is by Douglas Griffin.)

Furman (TsSKA) - Smyslov (Burevestnik)<br>Board 2, $5^{\text {th }}$ Round, USSR Cup, Rostov-on-Don 1971

1.Nf3 Nf6 2.c4 b6 3.d3 c5 4.e4 Nc6 5.g3 g6

The fianchetto of the dark-squared bishop appears to me to be the most logical in the given situation. The development of the bishop on e7 (after 5...e6) is less active.

## 6.Bg2 Bg7 7.0-0 0-0 8.Nc3 d6 9.h3

The tempting $9 . e 5$ is refuted with $9 . .$. dxe5 10.Nxe5 Nxe5 11.Bxa8 Bg4 12.f3 Bh3, and after any reply Black obtains the better game.

## 9...Rb8 10.Rb1

10.d4 would have been mistaken on account of 10...cxd4 11.Nxd4 Nxd4 12.Qxd4 Be6 13.Qd3 Qc8! with a double attack.

## 10...a6 11.a3 Nd7 12.Ne2 b5 13.cxb5 Rxb5!

Much stronger than the routine $13 . . . a x b 5$, on which there could have followed 14.b4.After the capture by the rook on b5 Black develops active play on the queen's flank.

## 14.d4 a5 15.Nc3 Rb8 16.Be3 Ba6 17.Re1



## 17...Bc4!

The bishop penetrates to the weakened b3-square. 18.Nd2 cannot be played on account of 18...Bd3, while on 18.b3 there would have followed 18...cxd4 19.Nxd4 Bxd4 20.Bxd4 Bxb3! with an extra pawn.

## 18. Qd2 Bb3 19.dxc5 dxc5

Black retains control over the d4-square. 19...Nxc5 would have been mistaken on account of 20.e5!.
20.Bh6


## 20...Nde5!

With exchanges Black forces the occupation of the d-file and gains favourable prospects in the endgame.

## 21.Nxe5

On 21.Qxd8 there could have followed 21...Rfxd8 22.Bxg7 Kxg7 23.Nxe5 Nxe5 24.f4 Nc4 25.Re2 Rd3 winning a pawn.

## 21...Qxd2 22.Bxd2 Bxe5 23.Rbc1 Bd4

Defending the c5-pawn, Black prepares the manoeuvre 24...Ne5.

## 24.Bf4

On $24 . \mathrm{Ne} 2$ there could have followed 24 ...Ne5 $25 . \mathrm{Nxd} 4$ cxd4, and the threats of $26 \ldots \mathrm{Bd} 3$ and $26 . . \mathrm{Nc} 4$ (while $26 . \mathrm{Bf1}$ is impossible on account of $26 \ldots \mathrm{Nf}+$ ) with the presence of the passed d4-pawn determine Black's advantage.

## 24...Ne5 25.Bxe5

A forced exchange. On $25 . \mathrm{Ne} 2$ there would have followed 25...Nd3 26.Nxd4 cxd4 27.Bxb8 Rxb8 28.Bf1 Nxe1 29.Rxe1 Bc2 30.Re2 Rxb2 31.Rd2 Ra2, and Black retains an extra pawn.

## 25...Bxe5 26.Re2 e6

Depriving the knight of the d5-square and not fearing 26...e6 27.f4, on which there would have followed $27 \ldots \mathrm{Bd} 4+28 . \mathrm{Kh} 2 \mathrm{Bc} 4$ with unceasing pressure.
27.Bf1 g5 28.Rd2 Rfd8 29.Rxd8+ Rxd8 30.Nb5 c4 31.Nc3
31.Bxc4 is impossible on account of 31 ...Rc8.
31...Rd2


White resigned. On 32.Rb1 there follows 32...Bd4.

