(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.)

$$
\begin{gathered}
\text { Smyslov - Ólafsson } \\
12^{\text {th }} \text { round, Reykjavík International } 1974
\end{gathered}
$$

## 1.d4 Nf6 2.Nf3 g6 3.c4 Bg7 4.Nc3 c5

I had expected that Olafsson would, as usual, employ the Grünfeld Defence. The choice of opening spoke of the Icelandic grandmaster's desire to complicate the game.

## 5.e3 0-0 6.dxc5 Na6 7.Be2 Nxc5 8.0-0 b6 9.Nd4

This move is made with the idea of playing b2-b4. The immediate $9 . \mathrm{b} 4$ will not do on account of 9...Nce4 10.Nxe4 Nxe4 11.Nd4 Nc3, and after the exchange of the bishop on e2 Black obtains a comfortable game.
9...Bb7 10.b4 Nce4 11.Nxe4 Nxe4 12.Bb2 d5 13.f3 Nd6 14.cxd5 Bxd5 15.e4!


Limiting the opponent's light-squared bishop. On 15...Bc4 there could have followed 16.Nc6 Qc7 17.Bxg7 Bxe2 (or 17...Kxg7 18.Bxc4 Qxc6 19.Bd5) 18.Qxe2 Kxg7 19.b5 with a positional advantage. In the case of $15 \ldots . \mathrm{Nc} 4$ possible is 16.Bxc4 Bxc4 17.Nc6! Qd6 18.Qxd6 exd6 19.Bxg7 Kxg7 20.Rfd1, winning a pawn.

## 15...Bb7 16.Qd2 Rc8

(Translator's note: Later, in the correspondence game Gipslis-Nesis (USSR, 1983) Black played more strongly: 16...e5! 17.Nb3 Qe7 18.b5 Rfd8 19.Ba3 Qe8!, etc.)

## 17.Rfd1 Qe8

17...Nc4 is to White's advantage on account of 18.Bxc4 Rxc4 19.Nf5 Qxd2 20.Nxe7+ Kh8 21.Bxg7+ Kxg7 22.Rxd2 Rxb4 23.Rc1 followed by an invasion on the 7th rank.

## 18.a4 Nc4 19.Bxc4 Rxc4 20.Nb5 Bxb2 21.Qxb2 Qb8 22.Rd7 a6

Also deserving attention is 22...Bc6. After 23.Rxe7 Bxb5 24.axb5 Qd6 25.Rexa7 Rxb4 Black equalises the game.

## 23.Na3 Rc7 24.Rd2 Rd8 25.Rad1 Rxd2 26.Rxd2 Rc8 27.Nc2 Bc6

On $27 . . . \mathrm{Qf4} 4$ intended to play $28 . \mathrm{Ne} 1 \mathrm{Qe} 3+29 . \mathrm{Kf1}$.

## 28.b5 axb5 29.axb5 Qf4

Black is carried away by the pursuit of attacking chances. 29...Be8 ought to have been preferred.

## 30.Nd4 Qe3+ 31.Kf1 Be8



## 32.Nc6!

Destroying the co-ordination of the black pieces. Now White obtains a far-advanced pawn, since the exchange on c6 is effectively forced.

## 32...Bxc6 33.bxc6 Qc5 34.Rc2 Qd6 35.e5 Qc7

The threat of the advance $c 6-c 7$ has to be reckoned with.

## 36. Qb5 Ra8 37.Rc1 Kg7

On 37...Ra5 there would have followed 38.Qd3, and 38 ...Rxe5 is impossible on account of 39.Qd7.

## 38.f4 h5 39.h3 h4

A risky advance - the h4-pawn soon becomes the object of attack.

## 40.Qb2 e6 41.Qf2 Rh8

As often happens with all mortals, after a tense struggle Ólafsson seals an unfortunate move. Passive defense of the pawn soon leads Black into zugzwang. Better was $41 \ldots$...b5, activating his passed pawn.


The white king is now in complete safety. Black is in zugzwang. On $44 . . . \mathrm{b} 4$ there follows 45.Qd6 Qa7 46.c7 Rc8 47.Qd8 Qb7 48.f5!, and on 48...b3 - 49.fxe6, while on 48...gxf5 - 49.Rc4 with irresistible threats.

## 44...Qa5 45.Rd1! Qa4

On 45...Rc8 decisive is 46.Qe7 Qc3 47.c7! Qxc7 48.Rd7, while on 47...Qg3+ - 48.Kh1 Qxf4 49.Qd7 Qa4 50.Rf1.
46.c7 Qxf4+ 47.Kg1 Rc8 48.Rd8

Black resigned.

