

□ Fischer, Robert James

■ Gadia, Olicio

Mar del Plata

[Hicks, E]

31.03.1960

B87

1.e4 This game was masterly and thoroughly annotated by FIDE Master and Academic Chess Instructor Ralph Dubisch. Ralph did an amazing job on explaining each and every move. The student will learn much about the SICILIAN by playing through this game. **c5** Preventing white from getting a pawn center. The Sicilian Defense. Probably black's sharpest reply to 1. e4. **2.Nf3** Choosing a natural developing move for the g1 knight, and preparing the move d2-d4. since the knight development allows white to avoid a recapture in the center with the queen (and a resulting loss of time). **d6** A flexible waiting move. The pawn controls the square e5 and prevents white from pushing on the knight when black plays Nf6. Notice black waits to see what white's plan is before he decides which way he will develop his two bishops. **3.d4** White faced a decision whether to pursue open development or to attempt to keep center pawns abreast on e4 and d4 by playing c2 or c3 first, intending a recapture on d4 with the pawn and thus claiming a pawn center. The c3 PAWN LEVER idea would take time, but does threaten center superiority with the pawn center. 3. c3 would be favorable except for the fact that the e4 pawn lacks support. Black can challenge the e-pawn immediately with Nf6! forcing white more time to look after its defense. Note that c3 is the natural square for the b1 knight, and that occupying this square with a pawn leads to a real dilemma when faced with the question on how best to defend e4 (Qc2, Bd3). **cx d4** Black's exchange of the c-pawn for the d-pawn in the open lines of the Sicilian means black gains a numerical central pawn advantage. This does not give black the right to simply rush up the center of the board, but it does give black extra pawn influence in the center, thus restraining white's ambitions there. Also as a result of the exchange of pawns, black has a HALF OPEN c

FILE and white has a HALF OPEN d file. These feature, the extra center pawn, and c vs d file – Indicate black's strategic play should be a MINORITY ATTACK on the Queenside. a MINORITY ATTACK is more favorable the further away from the center the half-open file is located, thus black has chances with the pawn based minority attack, with play on the c-file to create weaknesses on the c3 and c2 squares using the c4 square as a semi-outpost. (since white can guard it, but only at the cost of weakening other important c-file squares.) White has a less powerful option of minority attack on the kingside, since his file is too central. However, white has other things going in compensation, including an edge in DEVELOPMENT, and can make an attempt at Kingside attack intending mate. If black survives the attack, his queenside play yields a long-term advantage. **4.Nxd4** Recapturing and centralizing a piece. From d4, the knight eyes b5, c6, e6, and f5, all key squares. Though this move is moving a piece twice in the opening, it replies to time loss (initiating the exchange) and loses less time than a queen recapture, since after 4.Qxd4 would be met by the TEMPO gaining 4. ...nc6. **Nf6** Black's first develop a piece move and a very important one, more or less forcing white to play Nc3. Nc3 is not a bad move for white, but by requiring white to play it early, black avoids lines where pawn to c4 is played first. **5.Nc3 a6 6.Bc4 e6 7.Bb3 b5 8.0-0 Bb7 9.f4 Nc6 10.Nxc6 Bxc6 11.f5 e5 12.Qd3 Be7 13.Bg5 Qb6+ 14.Kh1 0-0 15.Bxf6 Bxf6 16.Bd5 Rac8 17.Bxc6 Rxc6 18.Rad1 Rfc8 19.Nd5 Qd8 20.c3 Be7 21.Ra1 f6 22.a4 Rb8 23.Nxe7+** Diagram

(Diagram)

If black takes, then Qd5 FORKING king and rook.

1-0

