## MOVE BY MOVE

by

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TRANSLATED BY ROY DeVAULT FROM:

Л. Я. АБРАМОВ, МАСТЕР СПОРТА СССР ПО ШАХМАТАМ

ход за ходом

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## Who Strikes First?

1 e4

The struggle for the center is not always conducted with a symmetrical Pawn formation. There are other popular answers to 1 e4. One of them is the Sicilian Defense.

1 ... c5

The characteristic Sicilian move.

2 **②f3** 

One usually develops the g $\ \ \,$  when his e $\ \ \,$  is not under attack.

 $2 \qquad \dots \qquad d6$ 

Now after developing the White-squared Bishop and castling, White could decide where to put his Black-squared Bishop, but in practice he prefers to open the center first. Of course, a good preparatory move is 3 c3, so as after d4 to recapture with a  $\triangle$ . But after 3... $\triangle$ f6 defending the e $\triangle$  is awkward (4  $\underline{\text{@c}}$ c2? e5!).

3 d4

Now Black must exchange his c\(\delta\).

 $3 \qquad \dots \qquad \text{c} \times \text{d} 4$ 

The  $\underline{\underline{w}}$  does not recapture the  $\underline{\underline{a}}$  because she would be attacked by enemy pieces brought into play with tempo.

4 ∅×d4

Therefore, the \( \Delta \) takes the Pawn.

4 ... **⊘**f6

To attack the enemy e\(\delta\).

5 \Quad \Quad \C3

Where is Black to place his black-squared Bishop? He could fianchettoe it (5...g6, 6... & g7, 7...O-O-the Dragon Variation) or after ...e6 (The Scheveningen Variation) or ...e5 (The Boleslavsky System) place it on e7. All these are fully possible, but Black first decides to keep White pieces from b5 by moving a Queenside Pawn.

5 ... a6

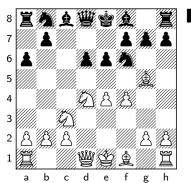
6 \(\pm\g5\)

Continuing his plan.

6 ... e6

Often played here is 7 營d2, but this can be met by the tactical 7...h6 8 魚h4 ②×e4! Therefore, 7 營f3 comes into consideration (to enable Queenside castling). But first White stops to place another Pawn in the center.

7 f4



Is there a threat of 8 e5? No, this is not true, as after 8...d×e5 9 f×e5 may be met by 9...@a5 and 9...@c7 and even 9...h6. This continuation is more dangerous after 7...@c6 8 @×c6 b×c6, but 7...@e7 meets the threat. The move 7...@b6 is involved with a Pawn sacrifice variation (8 @d2 @×b2 9 @b1 @a3 and now 10 e5 @fd7 11 f5). Thus Black does not need to defend e5 by ...@c6.

7 ... b5

Black continues aggressively.

8 響f3

White defends his eå against a threat of ...b4.

8 ... \delta b7

Hoping to induce a3 but after Queenside castling, the  $\triangle$  on a facilitates Black opening play on the Queenside by . . .b4. So White protects his eå with a piece.

> 9  $\mathbf{d}\mathbf{d}$

Best.

9 ≜e7

Continuing his development.

10 0-0-0

Continuing his plan.

10 **豐b6** 

11 ≌he1

Developing and centralizing the White

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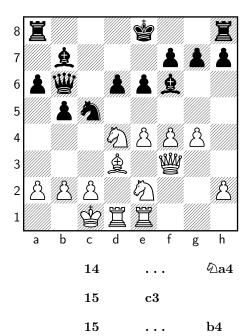
11 ව්bd7 **12**  $\triangle ce2$ 

122c5. . .

13 ≜×f6

≜×f6 **13** . . .

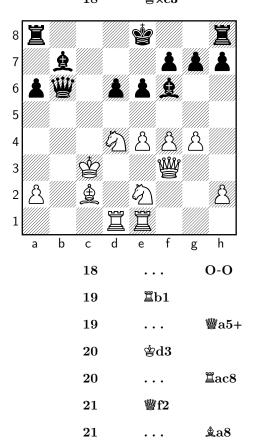
**14** g4

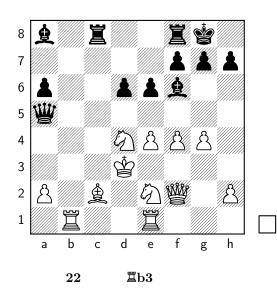


**16** &c216 ଏି×b2 . . . range de la compara de la com **17** 17  $b \times c3 +$ 

. . .

18 ⋭×c3





22 ... e5

23 g5

 $23 \qquad \dots \qquad \text{exd4}$ 

