SECOND PIATIGORSKY CUP

INTERNATIONAL GRANDMASTER CHESS TOURNAMENT HELD IN SANTA MONICA, CALIFORNIA, AUGUST 1966

EDITED BY ISAAC KASHDAN
THE FIRST PIATIGORSKY CUP CHESS TOURNAMENT, held in Los Angeles in 1963, opened new vistas in the American chess world. For the first time in a generation the reigning world champion participated in a tournament in the United States.

Eight of the greatest players in the world competed in a double round-robin. A number of magnificent games were added to the growing literature of chess. A dramatic growth of interest in the game was most noticeable in the Los Angeles area, and also felt throughout the country.

Mr. and Mrs. Gregor Piatigorsky, who established the Piatigorsky Foundation which sponsored the tournament, had determined that a second competition for the Cup would be organized within two or three years.

This second tournament would be of even greater historical significance, if good will and hard work could make it so. Those involved had encountered and resolved many problems in the first event, and many lessons had been learned in arrangements for the players and the spectators.

The basic plan was to be the same as in the first tournament. We were again to invite the greatest grandmasters in the world, with not more than two from any one country. The world champion and the American champion would be in the field, and they would have the sternest possible competition, to justify the world supremacy of the battle for the Cup.

The dates were set for July and August, 1966, and the site the Miramar Hotel in Santa Monica. This is a well known resort hotel overlooking the Pacific Ocean, with excellent facilities for the players. The tournament was held in a spacious ballroom, which proved ideal for both players and spectators.

The first thought was to have eight players, as in the first tournament in 1963. This was expanded to ten, still maintaining the double round-robin as much the fairest test of skill. As it turned out, this meant that eight countries were represented instead of the previous five.

The Americans were clearly to be our brilliant young champion Bobby Fischer, and the older but still powerful former champion Sam-
uel Reshevsky. There was no question about the Russians either. We wanted world champion Tigran Petrosian and his challenger Boris Spassky. The two were scheduled to play a match for the world title in the spring of 1966, and one of them had to be the champion in July.

For the other grandmasters there was considerable thought, since a number of them had established formidable records over the years. We invited those who were in the best form at the time. They were Jan H. Donner of Holland, Boris Ivkov of Yugoslavia, Bent Larsen of Denmark, Miguel Najdorf of Argentina, Lajos Portisch of Hungary, and Wolfgang Unzicker of West Germany. Every one was a keen competitor, quite capable of defeating any other in the group.

One proof of the status already accorded to the Piatigorsky Cup is that every one of the players invited accepted. The Russians acknowledged the invitation in person to Mr. Piatigorsky. As the world famous cellist, he had gone to Moscow in June of 1966 as one of the judges in the annual Tchaikovsky music competition.

The International Chess Federation, in its meeting in Tel Aviv, Israel, in 1964, had declared that the Piatigorsky Cup Tournament was of special significance, and had requested that no other international tournament be held at the same time.

One incentive for the players was that the total prize fund was increased from the $10,000 of the 1963 tournament to $20,000 for the second Cup competition, by far the largest amount ever awarded in a chess event. The first prize was $5,000 and even the last place was worth $1,000. In addition, of course, all traveling and living expenses were provided by the Piatigorsky Foundation.

The tournament was officially opened on Sunday, July 17 by Mr. Jerry Spann of Oklahoma City, former president of the United States Chess Federation, and vice-president of the International Chess Federation. The greatest ovation came when he introduced Mr. and Mrs. Piatigorsky. Their long and earnest efforts in behalf of chess were clearly well known and appreciated.

It was a great tournament, exciting to live through, with many thrills, surprises and upsets. For this editor, who directed the tournament, there were occasional problems and long hours, but the satisfaction of having been part of a historic event. Fortunately we had the same people on hand who had assisted so ably in 1963. Harry Borochow, George Goehler and Jack Moskowitz were ready for any chore, from watching the clocks during the critical moments to keeping the spectators as quiet as possible.
The tournament could be divided into three major phases, all related to the performance of the American champion Bobby Fischer. Though the world champion was present, and others who could well aspire to the title, it was Fischer who was the main center of attention. The chairs near his table always filled up first when people began to enter the playing hall before each round.

**Phase One**—This was the first eight rounds. At that stage Spassky had won three games and drawn five, for a score of \(5\frac{1}{2} - 2\frac{1}{2}\). In second place was Larsen, who had lost his very first game, then drawn four and won three. And Fischer? After winning one and drawing four of his first five games, he had lost three times in succession, and was tied for last place with Ivkov, each having 3-5.

**Phase Two**—Take the next eight rounds. Spassky was still moving along methodically, had still not lost a game, but had gained only one additional victory, while drawing seven times. His score was then 10-6. Larsen had only one draw in the same stretch, but had lost four games while winning three, and was tied for third with 8½-7½.

Fischer in the meantime had made what is certainly the most sensational comeback in the history of grandmaster chess. After drawing with Petrosian in the ninth round, Fischer won four games in succession, none of them going to adjournment. After another draw came two more victories, for a tally of seven points out of eight games. From a tie for last the brilliant young American had equalled Spassky’s score to tie for first!

**Phase Three**—There were just two games left. Could Fischer take it all? In the semi-final round he was to meet Spassky for the second time. Spassky had won in their first encounter, during Fischer’s bad streak, but the latter was now riding high. This was on the minds of the spectators who filled the playing room to capacity on Sunday, August 14. More than 900 got in, but many people were turned away, for the first time in American chess events.

For the final round on the following day Fischer’s opponent would be World Champion Petrosian, while Spassky would face Donner, then in a tie for last place. Obviously Spassky had all the advantage in this pairing. To win the tournament he had to draw with Fischer and win from Donner, while Petrosian could be counted on to hold Fischer. Actually, this is what happened. Fischer at his best was invincible, but he could not quite make up for his bad start.

Thus Spassky gained the first prize and custody of the Piatigorsky Cup by a half point margin. He was the only undefeated player, win-
ning five games and drawing thirteen. His steady performance throughout is indicated by his score of 6-3 in the first round-robin and $5\frac{1}{2}-3\frac{1}{2}$ in the second. Fischer's tallies were a miserable $3\frac{1}{2}-5\frac{1}{2}$ followed by a magnificent $7\frac{1}{2}-1\frac{1}{2}$.

Larsen, who also had his ups and downs, lasted through a late slump to finish third. He had been tied for first after eleven rounds. Larsen played for a win in every game, several times spurning offers to draw, to his later regret. He drew six games, less than anyone in the tournament, equalled Fischer's record of seven wins, but lost five times.

Portisch and Unzicker tied for fourth, scoring slightly above the halfway mark. Unzicker had the record for number of draws with fifteen, while winning twice and losing only once.

For Petrosian, tying at 9-9 with Reshevsky was hardly a world championship performance, and he was undoubtedly disappointed. Reshevsky had done better in the early rounds and faltered towards the end. It must be remembered that Petrosian had defeated Spassky in a long and grueling match shortly before the tournament, and perhaps he felt the burden more than the younger Spassky.

Najdorf, the old man of the tournament, was doing quite well and had a plus score until three rounds from the end. Three losses in a row dropped him to eighth place in the final standings. Ivkov and Donner were in the last two places, which someone has to fill. Each has won good tournaments since, and undoubtedly will again.

Interest in the tournament was at a high level throughout. There were generally 500 or more people who had paid admission to enter the playing room, a remarkable number for chess, which is hardly noted as a spectator sport.

A completely new device was used to show spectators the positions on every board, and keep them up as moves were made. There were five large screens, one behind each playing table. A boy was seated near each game with a small board and specially designed plastic pieces. The positions were reflected from these sets to the screens. Every time a player made a move, the same move was made by the youngster on his set, and the new position was seen immediately on the screen.

This idea, which was conceived and worked out by Mrs. Jacqueline Piatigorsky, proved far superior to the wallboards previously used, on which large pieces had to be adjusted for each move. Every time a move is made on such a board, the view of the audience is obstructed for a few seconds, and the boy running from one point to another could be
quite distracting. With the screen, there was no movement, except when
the boys unobtrusively relieved each other.

The time taken by each player, an important element in the games,
was also clearly visible to the spectators. There was an electric clock
with two dials on each playing table. These were connected and syn­
chronized with two large clocks, one for white and one for black, which
were attached near the screen for the corresponding game. Thus people
could tell when players were getting short of time. From any part of the
large hall they could see everything that was confronting the players—
the position and the time.

Another aid to the interest of the spectators, which was also available
in the first Cup competition, was a separate analysis room, where the
games in progress could be discussed.

The positions of all the games in progress were shown on large wall­
boards. Master players would discuss the possibilities and answer ques­
tions. As moves were made by the grandmasters, they would be brought
in to the analysis room, and the discussion would start over again.

Of special interest were the occasions when the tournament partici­
pants came in to explain a game just concluded. The analysis room
would quickly fill to capacity, as spectators in the main tournament
room would hasten to the other area.

For this, which is the official book of the Second Piatigorsky Cup
Tournament, all the players were asked to annotate all of their games.
This is actually a unique plan, which should prove of great interest.
Seven of the participants complied fully. Donner sent all but his final
game with Ivkov, which he apparently could not bear to go over. Resh­
evsky annotated six of his games, and Fischer only one.

Thus most of the games are annotated by both players, each working
independently. The notes are interspersed, following the moves to which
they refer. At times there is a duplication, when each player points out
the same possibility. Such cases are surprisingly rare. Much more fre­
quently, each player will explain his thoughts and motives, and the
reader will get a remarkable insight into the clash of two keen minds
absorbed in the problems over the chessboard, with the clock ticking
away.

Occasionally there are differences of opinion over a position or a tac­
tical point, and clear contradictions occur. We have made no attempt to
resolve these. The material is used as it came from the annotators, except
that translation was necessary in some cases.
The reader might question why two grandmasters, examining the same situation at leisure long after the tournament, will still disagree as to the value or accuracy of some move or combination. Actually, this is one answer for the growing fascination of chess, after so many centuries. New moves, new ideas, occur in every tournament. None of the players would claim that his notes are the final answer. These games will be played and studied for years.
CONTENTS

Index to Openings xi
Index to Games and Players xi
Cross Table and Final Standings xii
Introduction by Gregor Piatigorsky xvii
Progressive Round by Round Scores xxvi
Summary of the Play xxvii

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Round</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Round 1</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Round 2</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Round 3</td>
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</tr>
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<td>133</td>
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<td>155</td>
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<td>Round 14</td>
<td>166</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Round 15</td>
<td>178</td>
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<td>Round 16</td>
<td>188</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Round 17</td>
<td>202</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Round 18</td>
<td>215</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
BORIS SPASSKY  MR. AND MRS. GREGOR PIATIGORSKY
AND ROBERT FISCHER
INDEX TO OPENINGS

Following is a list of all the openings used. The numbers refer to games.

As is typical in master chess, P-Q4 was much the most popular first move, occurring 51 times in the 90 games. Of the other opening moves, P-K4 was second with 28, followed by P-QB4 with 6 and N-KB3 with 5.

Benoni Defense—23, 83.
Caro-Kann Defense—40.
Dutch Defense—38.
English Opening—77, 88.
Four Knights’ Game—75, 87.
Gruenfeld Defense—36.
King’s Fianchetto Game—37, 68.
King’s Indian Defense—2, 3, 12, 13, 14, 19, 25, 26, 30, 35, 52, 63, 70, 72, 74, 76, 79, 82, 90.
Queen’s Gambit—8, 20, 46, 59, 61.
Queen’s Gambit Declined—1, 32, 57, 71.
Queen’s Indian Defense—4, 10, 31, 48, 53, 64.
Reti Opening—60.
Ruy Lopez—6, 9, 18, 22, 27, 33, 47, 66, 69, 81, 84, 86.
Sicilian Defense—7, 15, 16, 24, 34, 42, 45, 51, 58, 62, 73, 80.
Slav Defense—39, 50.
Tarrasch Defense—28.
Vienna Game—43.

INDEX TO GAMES AND PLAYERS

The numbers refer to the games. Those in the horizontal columns indicate the players having the white pieces, and those in the vertical columns the players having the black pieces.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SP</th>
<th>FI</th>
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<td>36</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>56</td>
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<td>81</td>
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<td>27</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>80</td>
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<td>61</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>49</td>
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<td>54</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>30</td>
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<td>51</td>
<td>24</td>
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<td>33</td>
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<td>55</td>
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<td>89</td>
<td>67</td>
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<td>71</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>48</td>
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<td>63</td>
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xi
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<th>TOTAL SCORE</th>
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Note: 'x' indicates a draw.
INTRODUCTION BY GREGOR PIATIGORSKY

It is difficult to say something about the great game of chess that has not been said in centuries past. While things change fast, and in our civilization no one will take a donkey ride in preference to a jet plane, chess seems to remain the same royal game, though with no kings around to play it. Perhaps it is better so, for they might not appreciate the vocabulary among present day chess players, and find it downright impolite to be called patzers, swindlers, or cafe-house artists.

Those who know the marvels of chess and wonder why this game of all games does not enjoy greater popularity may also ask why Pepsi-Cola is consumed by more people than Chateau Lafite, or the Beatles are more familiar than Beethoven.

Yes, why? Why, if “Silence is gold,” do chess players have so much of one and so little of the other? Or, “if time is money,” why don't they get a penny more for a long game than for a short one? There are, of course, other inconsistencies.

A male scorpion is stabbed to death after mating. In chess, the powerful queen often does the same to the king without giving him the satisfaction of a lover. But, of course, a chess player is not a scorpion or necessarily a lover, though he can be a killer and a king—the first by instinct and the second by results.

As in everything competitive, it is the winning point that counts, though every draw, win or loss, has different nuances of sweetness and bitterness. A draw that should be a win is bitter to one and sweet to the other. A loss in time pressure, on the drop of a flag, seems less depressing than being outplayed; and an obvious blunder by an opponent does not build the winner’s ego. All of which is to say that although only points decide the outcome, somehow one win is more satisfying than two draws.

So now, as everyone knows everything about the nature of chess, I will proceed with brief sketches of the participants in the Second Piatigorsky Cup Tournament.

TIGRAN PETROSIAN

In the Soviet Union the World Champion is often referred to (especially by his fellow Armenians) as a “Tiger,” a symbol of ferocity and power. Though in Russian, “Tigran” sounds like “tiger,” nothing in him seems to suggest a blood-thirsty animal. It’s true he is dangerous at the chess table, but he is peaceful and gentle in life.
In this tournament he was accompanied by his charming, English-speaking wife. An enthusiastic chess player herself, she followed every game of her husband and analyzed his every move and position intelligently. Unlike some of the other people in the audience, she was extremely quiet and she spoke in a whisper so as not to disturb the Grandmasters during the play. When one considers that her husband would not be disturbed because of his hearing ailment, it showed her respect for others and for the game itself.

Mr. Petrosian came to Los Angeles alone for the first Grandmaster tournament in 1963. He missed his wife but fared better in that tournament than he did in this one, sharing first place with his countryman, the great Paul Keres. It is my guess that Keres, though possibly inferior to Mrs. Petrosian as a roommate, was superior at analyzing games.

For some inexplicable reason the World Champion's shoes, soft and extremely pointed, resembling the shape of the shoe I wore as a youngster in Russia, fascinated me almost as much as his expressive eyes, his broad smile, or his Russian-Armenian jokes. He is a fine and warm person who carries his responsible and high position as Champion of the World with great weight and dignity. Everyone in this country enormously appreciated his coming back to participate in this tournament.

BORIS SPASSKY

“O! gosh,” a lady exclaimed, “he doesn’t look like a chess player; so handsome, so neat, and everything!”

“Who?” someone inquired.

“Spassky, of course!”

Such persistent remarks could make him easily winner of a beauty contest. Instead, he won this chess tournament.

He might not look like a chess player (whatever that means) but a great chess player he is. He has already proved that with his many extraordinary victories known all over the world, and he confirmed his stature once more at the Battle of the Giants in Santa Monica. He was glad to win it, but the news that his little sister in Russia had won a championship in checkers seemed to make him prouder.

In non-competitive as well as competitive fields, I avoid the practice of labeling people’s achievements with the greatest, the first, etc., at the expense of others. To be great should be quite sufficient for anyone. Yet, once meeting a leading Grandmaster, known for his ferocity and stinginess in compliments, I could not resist asking him who, in his opinion,
was the greatest chess player. To my surprise, without hesitation he said, "Boris Spassky."

I confess to committing an indiscretion by relating this to Spassky. It feels so good to repeat nice things. Now I hoped Spassky would reciprocate by saying something equally complimentary about his admirer. And he did, but it turned out to be someone else.

"Ah, Misha! Greatest is not the word! He is living chess itself. Ah, Misha."

"Of whom are you speaking?" I asked.

Spassky looked at me perplexed. "You don't know? It's Tal, Tal."

Spassky's enthusiasm was as catching as his humor, which he demonstrated in his hilarious presentation at the awards banquet. But above all, one admires his even disposition, his tact and his sympatico feeling for colleagues and friends.

He showed his pleasure in being here and we could not be happier at having him with us.

P.S. I beg Mr. Spassky to accept my apologies, in advance, for repeating every word he said of Tal, should I have the pleasure of meeting him someday.

ROBERT J. FISCHER

Fischer's spectacular career and his undisputed prominence in chess would make any additional superlatives sound banal. Besides, I'm not quite certain how he reacts to praise. He's not a man of words and is likely to prefer something more tangible. I think such an attitude is reasonable. For praise in whatever field, especially when in excess, can be embarrassing. As for example:

"You are a god!" cried the chess enthusiast, shaking the hand of the Grandmaster.

"It's true, yes," the master agreed, "but what a responsibility."

Tense and taciturn one felt there was something tormenting deep down in him that he would not reveal.

A friend who is as fond of him as I said somewhat romanticising "Fischer is a volcano which only chess can make rumble and erupt—without chess it would be extinct."

We all watched Fischer grow from Bobby to Robert, out of dungarees into a custom-tailored suit, and from Master to Champion to Grandmastership. A unique colossus in chess history! His future achievements are immeasurable and as immense as are our expectations. Meanwhile, there is never a dull moment wherever Fischer appears. A tedium is
transformed into suspense and excitement. And should he generate com-
fort and peace instead, or worse yet, show his delight with the spectators,
or his love for the tournament officials, there would be no “Fischer.” He
would hopelessly lose his style.

Nothing is nastier in chess than the word “lose.” And unless it is an
opponent, who in this country wants Bobby to lose? be it his game, style,
or anything. He is not easy, to say the least, but we take him the way he
is, and that is not little. Amen.

BENT LARSEN

Many years ago my wife wrote, “I met in Los Angeles a very young
man named Larsen. What a chess player! What a bubbling personality.
Fabulous. He will go far.”

To make predictions (which were seldom realized) and to rave, had
always been strictly my department in the family, and I knew at once
that my good wife would not trespass this territory without solid reason.
And right she was. Soon everyone witnessed a new star being born.
There were no astronomers to discover it. A chess player has to create
his own star, to name it, to earn it, and to place it according to its worth.

Larsen did all these with as little inventive originality as all the other
true stars in the world of chess. With blood—sweat—sacrifice and an-
other little ingredient some people call “genius.”

In every chess gathering Larsen was discussed, admired and criti-
cized. At one time mostly criticized. “I don’t think much of his playing,”
one will hear. “But you lost to him.” “Only because I underestimated
him.” “But you lost to him again!” “True, but this time only because I
overestimated him.”

But everyone soon agreed that a loss to Larsen is dishonor to none!
The eminent Master, exuberant and facinating, was one of the great
heroes in this tournament. To see him analyze his game, still vibrant
after a brilliant win, was a memorable experience.

His sparkling vitality and his friendliness had a special charm. Even
his self-assurance which one spectator mistook for excessive self-esteem
(he will not die of an inferiority complex) could not make him less
attractive. Though emotional and not self-sparing he kept good humor
and he showed remarkable endurance throughout the grueling tourna-
ment.

Only once I noticed a trace of tiredness and sadness on his face. As if
sensing my thought he said with a smile, “The sun will be bright in the
morning.” It was.
WOLFGANG UNZICKER

Wolfgang Unzicker was the first to accept the invitation to participate in this tournament. (The Soviet Union was the last—oh, very last.)

As it goes with international endeavors, Mr. Unzicker's acceptance brought the tournament closer to reality and his extremely amiable letter gave us much pleasure and lift. Meeting Mr. Unzicker in person was as we all expected—an equally pleasurable experience. Well groomed, clean shaven, in well pressed suit, he was the quintessence of order. A click of his heels suggested rigid tradition and his eyes and smile, warmth of heart. During the consequent weeks he gained respect as a human being of broad mind and intelligence. I enjoyed our conversations in German and I wished everyone could hear what he said and learn the feelings and thoughts of a kind and cultured man.

As it was, people knew him only at the chess table, which was his purpose and our privilege. We admired his consistency in performance, the depth, soundness and beauty of his game. No wonder he occupies a place of honor among the high priests of the chess world!

We were fortunate to have him in Los Angeles. His art enhanced the quality of the tournament and we enjoyed his delightful company.

Auf Wiedersehen, dear friend.

LAJOS PORTISCH

“He is a hard worker, a great chess player and the finest of men.” So spoke Mrs. Petrosian of Lajos Portisch. To find additional strong points in Portisch would not be an effort at all. There is an air of solemnity and dedication around the young Hungarian Grandmaster. He approaches the chess board as if about to perform a sacrament, and when one watches his deep concentration at play, even his silence seems different from the silence of the others. It is more like the vow of a Trappist who would meditate in silence forever.

Perhaps there are monks who are also not permitted to smile—but if there are, Portisch is not one of them—for I actually once saw him smile. However, it was not after a victory or to a beautiful lady. It was on a hot day after a dive in the pool.

As a recognized patzer and respected kibitzer, I am not qualified to evaluate the Grandmasters' merits, yet no one can prevent me from spying on experts or to repeat what they say. But this time I was out of luck with the experts, who would not deliver the material I wanted on Portisch. All they would say was short, and pointed to one crime or another. “He is a compulsive strangler.” Or, “Look out, there he goes for a kill,”
and so on. Those blood-thirsty people frightened me. What I was really interested in was the opinion of Portisch’s opponents. But they barely said a word.

What could they say? Praise would be patronizing; unfavorable criticism would be out of place; and as indifference could not exist, obviously there could only be one feeling for Portisch, that of the deepest respect, a genuine recognition which unspoiled by words can be awarded only by the truly great to their equal.

It was Mr. Portisch’s first visit to California. We hope and wish he will come back soon. When he does, I promise to invite everybody to watch him dive, swim, and smile in the pool, and to see what a marvelous fellow he is.

SAMUEL RESHEVSKY

The phenomenon of Samuel Reshevsky is as inexplicable as that of his other fellow child prodigies, Mozart, Capablanca, Heifetz, or Fischer.

There is no question that if circumstances would allow him to dedicate his life entirely to chess, the world title would be won and held by Sammy.

Today with over half a century behind him, a Grandmaster par excellence, he is already one of the few immortals. To make a list of his past victories would make reading as entertaining as a telephone directory, and he is still competing and often winning from the younger and glamorous set.

At this tournament Mrs. Reshevsky was as lively as her husband was unperturbably quiet.

“How is Sammy doing?” one heard her circulating in the hall. “A draw?” “Is Sammy in time pressure again?” In her anxiety she mistook me for someone else. She wanted to know if Sammy was in a winning position. In my judgment, ‘Yes,’” I said knowingly. A few minutes later he resigned. “He is getting mellow,” one said. “Tournament chess means endurance,” remarked an athletic looking chess expert, the one whom Reshevsky next day beat mercilessly at ping pong. If not for Sammy’s declaration that the piano is preferable to the cello, I would not terminate my praise for him so abruptly.

MIGUEL NAJDORF

If you want to see a mercurial extrovert turn into a sphinx, watch Najdorf play chess. Such a metaphor does not come easily, but
Najdorf developed a system to counteract his natural, gregarious self. Observing him sitting still at the chess table, I could sense when his urge to burst open could not be resisted. He would take off, hurry across the hall and into a corridor where he was sure to find someone—no matter who—to pour his heart out to.

"I am hopelessly lost," he would gesticulate. "Schlemiel! Why did I play that lousy variation?" he would demand in despair. There was no use in telling him anything. Not craving sympathy, he would soon run back to the table and win.

"Nowadays tournaments are fit for nurseries," he complained one day. "Look at those kiddies," he pointed at Fischer, Spassky and Larsen. "Even Reshevsky is my junior! Oldest in age, spritely and ready for jokes, he was often the youngest in spirit. Cosmopolitan and everywhere at home, his uniquely colorful figure made even the gloomiest people feel at ease. A serious scholar, he would have great fun informally playing blitz games with anyone. I saw him at such a session in New York when an amateur, after losing innumerable games, decided to quit. "It is an honor to play with you, and I don’t mind losing," said the amateur. "It's only your calling my every move the best on the board that makes me feel stupid!"

"Oh no!" Najdorf protested. "You are very intelligent, very nice, and I invite you for dinner." The amateur accepted and paid for the meal. Who would not?

The lovable Grandmaster, as we know, is a holder of many titles, one of which is a blindfolded championship. His participation makes any tournament festive. With Najdorf, Los Angeles had two festivals. But had it been twenty tournaments he would have brought to each the same freshness, joy and importance.

BORISLAV IVKOV

Had Nietzsche known Mr. Ivkov, he would never have said, "Bescheiden sind nur die lumpen." Which means in my unreliable translation: "Modest are only the good for nothing." Ivkov! some good for nothing! There he stood, young, tall and handsome—the Grandmaster of global fame, imposing yet unassuming and modest. A hard fighter, he would not give up. Even in an obviously drawing position he would continue to play, and he would adjourn the game with a tenacity of undying hope, often sacrificing both his and his opponent's free day before consenting to a draw. There were many draws and losses and I wished he had had more wins. But even a chess player is human and as
such is entitled to off days and off games. Mr. Ivkov took full advantage of these human rights.

Ivkov's performance in this tournament I have been told was not of the highest caliber and of his expected excellence, nevertheless nothing would prevent chess lovers and experts from admiring his mastery and having great faith in his creative artistry. Though very reserved, he made the impression of having enjoyed his visit in California, and some people spoke of his humorous insight and witticism. I don't know who those people were, but they must have been fluent in the language of his country, the only one Mr. Ivkov speaks. He took a mild offense at my remark at the end of the tournament that I had not yet heard his voice. I really had not, a fact that makes a compulsive talker like myself only look up to him in astonishment that such a thing as spareness in words can be achieved.

Everyone had a sincere feeling of warmth and admiration for another Yugoslav—Svetozar Gligoric at the First Piatigorsky Cup, now the same sentiment had been fullheartedly shared for his compatriot in this tournament.

I wish I knew how to say in his language, "Please come again soon."

JAN HEIN DONNER

With the exception of the World Champion, of whom I spoke first, the other nine Grandmasters follow in the order of their final standing in the tournament, in which Mr. Donner came last. In a horse race it would be just that, but in an awesome contest such as this the last is not the least.

There was something in Mr. Donner's towering appearance that attracted irresistible attention. He was a figure one would least expect to encounter at a chess tournament. Much more likely one could see him as presiding judge of a court, or delivering a philosophy lecture, or in Parliament, depending on the garment he would be wearing. In this tournament he chose an informal open sport shirt.

At the first rounds of the tournament, Mr. Donner showed tremendous mastery and tenacity, forcing his frustrated opponents to call him a nut impossible to crack. Draw, draw, draw, one draw following another, building a suspense generally not associated with drawing games. However, things began to change with his losses. None of his many friends liked it. Some of the youngsters probably to camouflage their disappointment made silly jokes about Mr. Donner's shirt while more serious
people wished that his bad luck would inspire someone to write a treatise on brilliant games which ended in losses.

Every one gasped as Mr. Donner appeared at the final round in a marvelous new shirt.

The old discarded one was found in the hall under a table and is now kept in Los Angeles as a souvenir of a witty and unforgettable man.

There is an inscription: “Here rests a shirt of Mr. Donner. A man of charm, skill and honor.”

CONCLUSION

My brief sketches of the ten Grandmasters must follow with the eleventh one, our Tournament Director. Mr. Isaac Kashdan, a Grandmaster himself, brought great authority to the Tournament, demonstrating once more, as in the First Piatigorsky Cup, that only a person of his knowledge, tact and skill could inspire respect and lead to success.

To understand his accomplishment one need only picture the ten participating masters, each one of whom is a “one man army,” a unique virtuoso, a powerhouse of intricate self-expression and temperament, each one loaded with convictions and doubts, each a prima donna of peculiar whims and habits, and each one individualistic to the core, with strong ideas and fragile moods.

United, what an odd chorus, what an odd band they would make!

No ordinary Conductor could dream of keeping them together. Well, Mr. Kashdan was an extraordinary one.
## PROGRESSIVE ROUND BY ROUND SCORES

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xxviii
### Round Eleven—August 3

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### Round Sixteen—August 11

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### Round Seventeen—August 14

| Fischer ½   | Spassky ½   | Ruy Lopez               | 35    |
| Najdorf 0   | Petrosian 1 | King's Indian Defense   | 74    |
| Larsen 1    | Reshevsky 0 | Benoni Defense          | 45    |
| Unzicker ½  | Portisch ½  | Ruy Lopez               | 21    |
| Donner 0    | Ivkov 1     | Pirc-Robatsch Defense   | 35    |

### Round Eighteen—August 15

| Spassky 1   | Donner 0    | Ruy Lopez               | 35    |
| Ivkov ½     | Unzicker ½  | Four Knights’ Game      | 30    |
| Portisch ½  | Larsen ½    | English Opening         | 32    |
| Reshevsky 1 | Najdorf 0   | Nimzo-Indian Defense    | 54    |
| Petrosian ½ | Fischer ½   | King's Indian Defense   | 28    |
ANNOTATIONS BY PETROSIAN AND BY SPASSKY

ROUND 1

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

PETROSIAN
White

SPASSKY
Black

SPASSKY: This was our first meeting after the championship match and the first game of the tournament. I had no design to win at all cost—moreover, I had not succeeded during the match in winning a single game with Black. Besides, I try as a rule to play evenly, and carefully take the measure of my dangerous opponents.

1. P-Q4
2. P-QB4
3. N-QB3

PETROSIAN: A small nicety employed in several lines of the Queen's Gambit, when Black wants to avoid the development of the white KN on K2.

4. N-B3
5. B-N5
6. B-R4
7. P-K3

SPASSKY: I adopted this system of defense only once in the match, in the second game. Yet it would of course be interesting to learn what new ideas Petrosian had prepared.

8. R-B


8...B-N2
9. PxP
10. NxN

SPASSKY: In my 15th round encounter with Najdorf I played 10...BxN, which evidently is a sounder and more dependable continuation.

11. BxB

PETROSIAN: This is not new. In theoretical guides this position is considered as equal, although in practise it is by no means always so. This game may even serve as an example.

12. Q-R4
13. Q-R3
14. B-K2

SPASSKY: In this position Black's bishop, as compared with the second match game, stands on N2 instead of K3. This is perhaps more advantageous for White.

14...N-Q2
15. O-O
16. PxP

SPASSKY: The so-called "hanging pawns" position was created. The shortcoming of hanging pawns is that they present a convenient target for attack. As the exchange of men proceeds, their potential strength lessens and during the endgame they turn out, as a rule, to be weak. The power of hanging pawns is based precisely in their mobility, in their ability to create acute situations instantly. It should be kept in mind also that the semi-open files K and QN are a component of these hanging pawns, which frequently serve as an excellent springboard for the
development of aggressive play on the part of Black. In the situation at hand there is an essential shortcoming in Black’s position. The bishop is unsatisfactorily placed on N2 and Black is unable to take advantage of the QN file. Thus, the basic failing in Black’s formation lies in its passiveness. Of course, White is here in a position to begin a systematic siege of Black’s center.

17. R-B2 Q-Q3
18. KR-B Q-QN3
19. N-Q2

PETROSIAN: Black’s QBP is quite uncomfortable. Apart from a direct attack by means of a possible N-N3, an indirect attack is threatened with the aid of B-N4. Since an advance to QB5 would be a significant positional concession, Spassky decides to sacrifice a pawn.

19. . . . R-K

PETROSIAN: This was the only chance to obtain a positional advantage. 19. . . . R-B2 was unsatisfactory in view of 20. N-N3, QR-QB; 21. B-N4, and Black would be forced to counter with P-B5, after which 22. N-Q4 gives White a strategically winning game.

20. N-N3

PETROSIAN: Several of the grandmasters reproached the world champion for this move and proposed a more cautious counter with 20. B-B. In that case, however, Black would derive favorable chances to counter by means of 20. . . . P-QR4; 21. N-N3, P-B5; 22. N-Q4, N-K4.

20. . . . P-Q5!

PETROSIAN: An oversight that is difficult to explain. White hopes to seize the 7th rank but overlooks his opponent’s obvious reply.

21. NxBP NxN
22. RxN PxP
23. PxP R-K2

PETROSIAN: A stronger move was 23. . . . QR-Q, in order to respond to 24. Q-B3 with R-K2! threatening both QR-K and KR-Q2.

24. R-QN5
25. R(1)-B3 would be correct, preserving the extra pawn, although the active position of Black's pieces would also make very doubtful the realization of the material advantage.

**SPASSKY:** This continuation forced the game to a draw. It is doubtful, however, that White could have counted on more, since Black's forces were advantageously and harmoniously placed. For example: 24. B-B, QR-K; 25. R-K, R-Q. The threat of doubling the rooks on the Q file is very unpleasant.

24. . . .
25. QxQ
26. RxB
27. R(1)-B7

**PETROSIAN:** Mate threatens on Q1. A draw is inevitable.

28. R-Q7

**SPASSKY:** 28. RxBP would not do because of R-Q8ch; 29. R-B, (8)-Q7.

28. . . .
29. R(N)-B7

**DRAWN**

---

**ANNOTATIONS BY RESHEVSKY**

**ROUND 1**

*Game 2*

**KING'S INDIAN DEFENSE**

**REShevsky**

**White**

**FISChER**

**Black**

Fischer resorted to a well known variation of the King's Indian Defense. I emerged from the opening with a slight edge. Not being able to undertake anything promising, I decided to mark time and see what my opponent would do. Fischer advanced his queen side pawns and embarked on a plan involving the locking in of his KB. I was in a position where I could have made progress, but became very short of time. Consequently, I was compelled to simplify by forcing exchanges of pieces, leading to a theoretically drawn position.

1. P-Q4
2. P-QB4
3. N-QB3
4. P-K4
5. B-K2

6. N-B3
7. B-K3
8. O-O
9. PxP

9. P-Q5 is met satisfactorily by N-Q5.

9. . . .
10. QxQ
11. N-QN5
12. N-N5
13. NxN


13. . . .
14. P-B3
15. N-B3
16. KR-Q
17. K-B2

White enjoys greater freedom for his forces, but is unable to utilize it concretely.

17. . . .
18. P-QN3

18. . . . R-N2

Preparing to advance the QNP.

19. N-R4 N-Q2
20. N-N2 P-QN4
21. PxP PnP
22. KR-QB

The QR is needed to protect the QNP, as the sequence of moves clearly indicates.

22. . . . P-QR4
23. N-Q3 B-QR6
24. R-B6 P-NS

Deliberately locking in the bishop, with the idea of preventing P-QN4 after Black plays P-R5.

25. R-QN P-R5
26. N-B5?

I was anxious to gain time by simplification. But I could have improved my chances with either 26. N-K, followed by N-B2, since Black was unable to make any headway, or 26. P-KR3, followed by P-B4.

26. . . . NxN
27. RxN PxP
28. PxP P-B3
29. B-QB4

Better was simply 29. P-N3, followed by P-B4, with good prospects.

29. . . . BxB
30. PxB

Better than 30. RxB, R-Q; 31. K-K2, R(2)-Q2, followed by . . . R-Q6, which might have become annoying for White.

30. P-N6
31. R-N5 RxR
32. PxR P-N7
33. P-N6 K-B2
34. K-K2 K-K3
35. K-Q3 R-QB
36. B-Q2

Threatening 37. B-B3.

36. . . . R-B3
37. B-R5


37. . . . R-B4
38. B-B3 R-N4
39. K-B2 RxP
40. BxNP RxBch
41. RxR BxR
42. KxB K-Q3

Drawn
PORTISCH: Najdorf, as was to be expected, resorted to his favorite setup in the King's Indian Defense. He has had many notable successes with it. Naturally, I was aware of this, and prepared a little surprise for him.

8. P-K4

NAJDORF: A more elastic move, because it reserves the exchange in the center and prepares for an eventual Q-N3, with pressure in the center and queen side. Previously the immediate capture 8 ... PxP was played. In this case Black has to be careful because P-B3 becomes absolutely essential. For example, in my game with O'Kelly (white) in Dubrovnik, 1950, there followed 9. NxP, and when I hurried to fortify the QB4 square with 9 ... P-QR4, I was unpleasantly surprised by 10. KN-N5! with advantage for White.

9. R-N

PORTISCH: I had this move in mind when I decided to go in for this variation. Now the replies Q-N3 or Q-R4 would have been refuted by the simple 10. P-QN4. The best method for Black was demonstrated by Najdorf and Fischer against Donner later in the tournament. The more usual alternative is 9. P-KR3.

NAJDORF: This is the modern move. It is directed against Black's unpleasant Q-N3, and is the best square for the white QR for future activity. My experience with this move comes from a game with Eliskases in Buenos Aires in 1964 and from a previous encounter with R. Byrne, whom I consider to be the originator of the system characterized by the text.

9. ...
NAJDORF: According to the Soviet champion Stein, Black must immediately play 9... PxP; 10. NxP, Q-N3, as in his game with Bolbochan in Mar del Plata, 1965. This may lead to complex variations, which I preferred to avoid.

10. P-KR3 P-QR4
11. R-K PxP

NAJDORF: There are no good moves to maintain the tension in the center. In the game with Eliskases referred to above, I tried 11... Q-B2, but after 12. P-N3, PxP; 13. NxP, N-B4; 14. B-B4! Black has no adequate counter chances.

12. NxP N-B4
13. B-B4

NAJDORF: This annoying move has been known since my match with Reshevsky. The idea is to prevent the immediate KN-Q2, delaying Black’s development.

13... B-B

NAJDORF: A disagreeable necessity which indicates the difficulties Black has to overcome against precise play by White. The minimum is loss of time in development.

14. P-N3 KN-Q2

PORTISCH: We are now out of the opening stage. In my opinion White has the superior position.

15. R-N2?

PORTISCH: This turns out to be bad. The action is obviously going to be on the queen side. Taking this into consideration, the rook stands better on the knight file. Preferable was 15. R-K2, with an excellent game for White.

NAJDORF: This is not precise. Direct and active moves are not always best. When a weakness has been established (Black’s Q3) and the only compensation is the mobility of Black’s pieces, giving him enough counter play, the best for White is to complete his development and solidify his position, leaving for later the attack against the weak point. Preferable was 15. Q-B2, N-K4; 16. B-K3, with fewer threats but with a very solid formation and little chance for Black counter play.

15... N-K4
16. R-Q2 Q-N3

NAJDORF: The black queen now acts powerfully against the weakened queen side. The threat of P-R5 increases Black’s chances.

17. B-K3 P-R5
18. P-B4 KN-Q2
19. R-N2

PORTISCH: As a result of my previous inferior moves, my position is rather unpleasant.

NAJDORF: Portisch recognizes his error and attends to the weakness of his queen side. This shows the quality of great players. Not only do they objectively appraise each situation, but they are ready to rearrange their pieces.

19... PxP
20. PxP Q-N5

NAJDORF: All attention must now be paid to the blockade of White’s queen side. The initiative will go to the one who succeeds in this strategic battle.

21. Q-Q2 B-N2
NAJDORF: I had to avoid White’s N-B2 and arrange my pieces for the coming counter attack.

22. P-K5

PORTISCH: Best under the circumstances. Black was threatening BxN followed by NxNP. Offering the sacrifice of a pawn, I go in for complications.

NAJDORF: An important decision which changes the aspect of the game. White cannot keep waiting, because after N-K3 the blockade would be strengthened. He therefore takes forceful measures to break Black’s hold on the queen side.

22. . . . PxP
23. N-B2 Q-N3
24. P-QN4 PxP

NAJDORF: The key to the defense. The trap has worked both ways, and permits the piece to be saved.

25. PxP

PORTISCH: The only way. If 25. BxN, RxRch; 26. NxR, NxB; 27. PxN, QxPch, with a winning position for Black.

25. . . . RxB

PORTISCH: This is also forced.

NAJDORF: As he has foreseen, Black gives up the exchange for a pawn, with his pieces strongly placed, whereas White’s pieces are disorganized. Not feasible was 25. . . . BxN; 26. QxB, N-R5; 27. BxQ, and White wins because of Black’s undefended KR.

26. NxR

PORTISCH: It is difficult to say which is better—to capture with the rook or with the knight.


26. . . . N-K3


27. P-KB5

NAJDORF: White tries to exchange his weakest pawn, even at the cost of opening his own king side. Portisch plays calmly, although he has little time left for reflection.

27. . . . N-Q5

NAJDORF: Neither did I have time left and I played on principle. Also tempting was 27. . . . N-B5, but after 28. P-B5, Q-B2; 29. N-B4, I could not see a clear continuation.

28. P-B5 Q-B2
29. R-KB
NAJDORF

PORTISCH

Position after 29. R-KB

PORTISCH: In order to gain some time I gave up another pawn. After 29. PxP, RPxP, gaining control of the black squares, Black has the advantage.

NAJDORF: Better than 29. N-B4, N-K4! activating the black pieces.

29. . . . PnP

NAJDORF: Very risky, but I considered it necessary to avoid an eventual P-B6 for White. I did not have the time to work out the complications that would arise after 29. . . . R-R6; 30. P-B6 (if 30. N-K4, B-R3!) NxBP; 31. N-B4 (if 31. QxBN, N-R4, etc.) R-R; 32. QxBN (also possible is 32. N-N6, R-N; 33. QxBN, N-Q4; 34. Q-K4, etc. See the following variation.) N-Q4; 33. Q-K4, BxBN (if NxN; 34. Q-K8ch, B-B; 35. N-N6, R-N; 36. NxN, RxN; 37. RxN) 34. Q-K8ch, K-N2; 35. BxBN, Q-N6ch (if PxN; 36. N-Q6, etc.) 36. B-N2, B-K3! 37. QxBN, BxN, and White's position is weak in spite of his material advantage.

30. R-R2

NAJDORF: The idea of this move is good because it eliminates the black rook and avoids the pressure on the long diagonal. To regain the pawn immediately seems dangerous because of the discoveries by the black knight at Q2. White still should have played 30. NxBP! NxB; 31. RxB, N-K4; 32. R-N5! P-R3; 33. R-KN3, N-B5; 34. RxBch, KxR; 35. Q-Q4ch, N-K4; 36. N-K4, etc. with advantage. After the text Black has no difficulty in regrouping his pieces.

30. . . . RxR
31. QxBN N-B
32. Q-KB2 P-QN3
33. N-R4 Drawn

PORTISCH: Black still has the advantage. He might have continued: 33. . . . P-N4; 34. N-N6, B-K3, or 33. . . . PxP; 34. NxBP, N-N3. In both cases he has very good winning prospects. But being in time trouble, Najdorf accepted my proposal and agreed to the draw.

NAJDORF: The draw was agreed. It was a prudent decision because of the little time left, and it satisfied me because of the critical moments I had gone through. Nevertheless Black is better and I now share the opinion of world champion Petrosian, who stated that Black could have won with 33. . . . P-N4; 34. N-B3, N-N3! etc.
ANNOTATIONS BY IVKOV AND BY LARSEN

ROUND 1

Game 4

QUEEN’S INDIAN DEFENSE

IVKOV  LARSEN
White       Black

IVKOV: Before my game with Larsen, Najdorf had asked me: “What would Larsen reply if you offered him a draw in advance?” It was not difficult to answer that question, because the combativeness of Larsen, that fearless Viking of the chess board, is very well known to me. From our earliest meeting, at the first World Junior Championship Tournament, through our final game at Santa Monica, our encounters have always been eventful and hard fought, pitted to the bitter end. Due to this it is understandable that the chess was often below the level of both masters. It is much easier to play for an even score.

Accordingly, my reply to Najdorf was that Larsen would never accept such a suggestion. My old friend then gave me this fighting advice: “Play as if you were trying to draw, and Larsen will find a way to complicate the game in any way, in his wish to win.” I accepted this advice, perhaps too literally, which could be taken as the only explanation for such quiet play in the opening.

1. P-Q4       N-KB3
2. P-QB4       P-K3
3. N-KB3       P-QN3

IVKOV: Here is a surprise. I had expected a strong and complicated King’s Indian Defense, and my opponent chooses a system reputed to be very drawish! Is Larsen perhaps using my tactics, taking into account my desire for revenge, after our match a year ago? Should I then change my prepared plan for fighting tactics? No, by no means, not in this game!

4. P-KN3       B-N2
5. B-N2        B-N5ch
6. B-Q2        BxBch

IVKOV: Larsen had played the same way in the second game of our match last year. It seems that Black is rushing for the draw, looking for many piece exchanges. I knew this was not correct.

7. QxB        P-Q3
8. N-B3        O-O

IVKOV: My opponent is now showing his true colors. To play for sure equalization and a quick draw, Black would have to move N-K5, the key point in this defense. Instead, Larsen allows the move Q-B2, with the threat to occupy the full center. He willingly takes on a more passive position, for a chance of complications. I was now completely convinced of the correctness of my crafty strategy. Nevertheless I had a hard decision on the following move.

LARSEN: All this was played in our second match game in the 1965 Candidates’ Tournament. The variation with 5... B-N5ch is rarely played nowadays, though I don’t know why.

Ivkov’s next move is rather strange, but he also played without ambition against Spassky, Najdorf and Petrosian. They all played the Queen’s Indian against him and got very good games without difficulty.

10. NxB        P-K4
IVKOV: So Black has equalized the position with no difficulties. Special tactics or no, it seems to me I would never again repeat this play.

11. PxP

LARSEN: This is not easy to understand.

11. ... PxP
12. QxQ RxQ

IVKOV: I believe that 90% of masters would now agree to a truce. The position really seems completely even. It could be considered strange, therefore, that we started our most serious deliberations to find chances for play to victory.

13. P-K3

IVKOV: Now 13. N-K3, N-B3; 14. KN-Q5 would really lead to an unavoidable draw.

13. ... N-B3

IVKOV: Black now takes over the initiative.

15. P-KN4

LARSEN

Position after 15. P-KN4


LARSEN: Black has a very strong position, but now White starts setting problems. I spent too much time here on the possible sacrifice of the exchange: 15. ... P-KN4; 16. P-KR4, P-KR3; 17. PxP, PxP; 18. R-R6, K-N2; 19. RxN. This is not good for White, so he would probably have replied 16. P-KR3.

Either 15. ... P-KN4 or P-KR3 would have been very strong. My continuation does not lead to much.

15. ... Nxp

IVKOV: The move is weak only because a better one exists! I noticed too late that Black has a splendid answer with 15. ... P-KN4!, or even craftier 15. ... P-KR3, and only after 16. P-KR4, P-KN4! In that case the knight on N2 would long be left without a role. There is no doubt that Larsen had seen this possibility, but misled by the momentary initiative that follows, he went the wrong way.

16. NxP R-K
17. N-B3

IVKOV: If 17. P-B3, P-B4 could follow.

17. ... N-Q5ch
18. K-B N-B6
19. P-KR3 N-B3
20. R-Q QR-Q
21. N-Q5 NxN
22. PxN P-QB4

IVKOV: Finally, from a quiet position, a situation has arisen which promises a maximum to both parties. Instead of clear symmetry, various potentials have
developed: White is stronger in the center and Black on the queen side. Besides, the element of time trouble has appeared.


23. P-KR4 K-B
24. N-B4

IVKOV: Finally the piece from the sidelines has obtained a role.

24. . . . R-Q3
25. K-K2 N-K4
26. P-R4 N-B5
27. P-N3 N-R4
28. R-QN R-K5
29. K-Q3 R-K2

IVKOV: It would seem that Black had intended to play 29. . . . R-N5, but gave it up because of 30. K-B3. Interesting and risky in time trouble was 29. . . . RxN.

30. K-B3 P-N3
31. QR-K P-KR3
32. P-B3

IVKOV: I did not like the immediate 32. P-K4, due to R-KB3; 33. N-Q3, R-B6.

LARSEN: This is probably not a mistake, but it leads to an uncomfortable position for White.

32. . . . R-KB3
33. KR-B R-K4
34. P-N4

IVKOV: In serious time trouble, White finds the only proper plan, to activate his king.

34. . . . PxPch
35. KxP P-KN4?

Position after 35. . . . P-KN4?

IVKOV: The beginning of the end. Black is carrying out a completely wrong plan.

LARSEN: Even severe time pressure is not sufficient explanation for such a move!

A normal continuation would have been 35. . . . N-N2; 36. K-B3, N-Q3; 37. K-Q4, R-K; 38. K-Q3, N-B4; 39. N-N2, N-N6; 40. R-B2, N-K5; 41. KR-B. Black must then probably repeat moves, since winning the pawn by 41. . . . N-B4ch would give White very good chances with the advance of his center pawns.

36. N-R5 R-Q3
37. P-K4

IVKOV: The lone passed pawn has finally obtained support. Black’s position is already in great jeopardy.

37. . . . P-B4

IVKOV: Again questionable. Several moves had to be made in seconds to complete the time control. It felt as if a guillotine were menacing, ready to cut the thread of the game in a fraction of a second.
second, after five long hours of consideration.

38. RPxP
39. N-N3

LARSEN: There were better chances with 39. . . . P-B5, but the white center pawns must win. Best then is probably 40. N-R. If instead, 40. N-B5, QRxP would give Black drawing chances.

40. PxPch
41. N-B5

IVKOV: Though the danger of time forfeit had past, we both continued to play fast, following the principles of inertia. Sometimes, in the heat of battle, it is hard to curb one's hand!

41. . . . R-N3
42. R-KR
43. R-R8ch
44. R-R7ch
45. N-K7ch
46. RxR

IVKOV: The game was adjourned at this point, but Black resigned without resuming. After the sealed move 47. R-Bch, N-B4; 48. R-KR, White wins easily.

ANNOTATIONS BY DONNER AND BY UNZICKER

ROUND 1

Game 5

NIMZO-INDIAN DEFENSE

DONNER

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>White</th>
<th>UNZICKER</th>
<th>Black</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. P-Q4</td>
<td>N-KB3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. P-QB4</td>
<td>P-K3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. N-QB3</td>
<td>B-N5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. P-K3</td>
<td>O-O</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. B-Q3</td>
<td>P-Q4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. N-B3</td>
<td>P-B4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. O-O</td>
<td>PxBP</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. BxBP</td>
<td>QN-Q2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

DONNER: I was well prepared for this opening because this position had occurred between Unzicker and myself at least six times previously. I must confess that so far I never managed to get any advantage in this line, but I think that in this game I found the move that makes things most difficult for Black.

9. Q-K2

DONNER: Keres' move. When Black manages to play P-QN4 he has a game without difficulties.

10. P-QR3

DONNER: Interesting is 10. . . . PxP; 11. PxP, BxN; 12. PxB, P-QN4. In my opinion it is better to play 11. PxB.

UNZICKER: This retreat of the bishop is more logical than 10. . . . PxP, as I played against Reshevsky in the 16th round.

11. B-Q3


11. . . . B-B2


12. R-Q
13. PxP

**UNZICKER**: Simple, but very good.

13. . . .
14. B-B2

**DONNER**: Not immediately necessary. 14. . . . R-Q was more logical.

**UNZICKER**: White also has an advantage in development after 14. . . . R-Q; 15. RxB, QxR; 16. P-K4.

15. B-Q2
16. QR-B

**UNZICKER**: Better, but not quite satisfactory, was 16. . . . N-K4; 17. N-K4, N-Q4.

17. P-K4

**DONNER**: A more defensive player than Unzicker would have chosen 17. . . . P-R3; 18. P-K5, N-K; 19. N-K4, P-QR4.

**UNZICKER**: This leads to a strategically lost position. Preferable was 17. . . . P-R3; 18. P-K5, N-K, but it is not to everyone's taste to play such a cramped game!

18. B-N5

**DONNER**: With his 17th move Black weakened two squares. This proves to be a little too much.

**UNZICKER**: When playing 17. . . . P-K4 I had overlooked this excellent move.

19. . . .


20. N-B5

**UNZICKER**: The point of the previous move.

20. . . .
21. BxN
22. PxN

**DONNER**: Now White will penetrate via the squares K4 and Q5.

22. . . .

**UNZICKER**: Comparatively the best move. White was threatening 23. N-Q5, Q-Q3; 24. P-B6.

23. B-K4

23. . . . B-N3

UNZICKER: The loss of a pawn is unavoidable.

24. BxP R-R2
25. B-K4

DONNER: This gives away all the advantage. With 25. N-Q5, Q-Q; 26. NxB, White is a pawn up with a very comfortable position. I wanted to achieve more and saw chances for a mating attack. This turns out to be an illusion. If I had seen Black’s 27th move, I would never have fallen for the idea.


25. . . . QR-Q2
26. N-Q5 Q-Q
27. Q-B3

DONNER: It is true that 28. P-B6 is a threat, but Black has no real problems.

27. . . . N-R2

DONNER: The move I overlooked.

28. RxR


28. . . . BxR
29. P-B6 NxP
30. NxnCh PxN

DONNER: In time trouble Black does not see the possibility of 30. . . . QxN; 31. Q-B5, Q-Q3!

UNZICKER: Better was 30. . . . QxN! 31. R-B8ch, R-Q; 32. QxQ leads at once to a draw after 32. . . . RxB; 33. QxQRP, R-B8ch; 34. Q-B, RxQch; 35. KxB, BxNP, etc. I had feared 31. R-B8ch, R-Q; 32. Q-B5, but this was harmless because of 32. . . . BxPch! 33. K-B or K-R, B-N3. After the text move White still has a slight advantage, but not sufficient to win.

31. B-B5

DONNER: More logical was 31. P-QN4. White still has the better of it.

31. . . . R-B2
32. R-Q P-QR4
33. P-KR4 Q-N
34. P-QN4 PxP
35. R-N R-B6
36. Q-N4ch K-B
37. PxP Q-R2
38. Q-K2 R-QR6
The exchange of rooks guarantees the draw.

39. R-QB

R-R8

40. RxR

QxRch

41. K-R2

B-N3

42. Q-Q2

K-N2

43. K-N3

Drawn

ANNOTATIONS BY SPASSKY AND BY UNZICKER

ROUND 2

Game 6

RUY LOPEZ

SPASSKY: In this variation, which has recently become popular, Black derives a strong though somewhat passive position.

1. P-K4

P-K4

2. N-KB3

N-QB3

3. B-N5

P-QR3

4. B-R4

N-B3

5. O-O

B-K2

6. R-K

P-QN4

7. B-N3

O-O

8. P-B3

P-Q3

9. P-KR3

N-N

10. P-Q4

QN-Q2

11. QN-Q2

B-N2

12. B-B2

R-K

13. N-B

B-KB

14. N-N3

P-N3

15. B-N5

P-R3

16. B-Q2

B-N2

SPASSKY: Of course it is pleasant for a chess player, be he a grandmaster or a novice, to make 16 moves according to book and to know, moreover, that the position arrived at is fully acceptable to him. However, the player’s difficulties are just beginning. He must work out a game plan. Where can White gain the victory, on the queen’s wing or the king’s?

17. R-QB

UNZICKER: Spassky called this a “waiting move.” Indeed, White has no definite intention at this time.

17 . . .

P-B4


18. P-Q5

SPASSKY: In this manner White blocks the center and takes the game into a period of long positional maneuvering. White’s goal (and it is a quite difficult one!) lies in making use of a slight superiority in space to concentrate his forces on the weak part of the opponent’s position.

18. . . .

N-N3
UNZICKER: An unnecessary and artificial move. More in order was P-B5, followed by N-B4.

20. N-R2  N-R5
21. R-N  P-B5
22. B-B2  N-B4

SPASSKY: The German grandmaster has succeeded in somewhat improving his position.

23. N-N4  K-R2
24. Q-B3


UNZICKER: Not recommended was 24. BxP, NxN; 25. BxB, because of NxBP! 26. KxB, KxB, with very good prospects for Black.

24. ...  NxN

SPASSKY: Definitely a crucial move. 24. ... N-N would deserve attention in place of the text move. In that case I was prepared to continue with 25. P-KR4. After 25. ... Q-K2 (25. ... P-KR4? 26. NxRP! PxN; 27. Q-B5ch, etc.) 26. P-R5, R-KB, it is quite difficult for White to mount an offensive on the king’s wing.


25. PxN

SPASSKY: Black’s king will not feel completely comfortable, since the prospect of an attack along the KR file is quite unpleasant.

25. ...  Q-K2

UNZICKER: The beginning of a mistaken plan. Better was P-QR4.

26. P-N3

SPASSKY: The idea of this move is to exchange pawns and deprive Black’s knight of the Q6 square.

UNZICKER: An excellent move. White now has the better position on both wings.

26. ...  PxP
27.PxP  B-KB3

UNZICKER: An unhappy idea. Preferable was B-QB.

28. N-B  B-N4
29. N-K3

SPASSKY: Of course it is better for White to avoid an exchange of bishops. The bishop’s position on KN4 is rather insecure as White can prepare for P-KB4 after a preliminary P-N3.

29. ...  B-B
30. P-N3  N-Q2

UNZICKER: This move definitely spoils the position. Correct was P-QR4, followed by B-Q2.

31. Q-K2  N-B3
32. P-B3  P-KR4

SPASSKY: Black’s continuation, although difficult, is not without hope. 32. ... B-Q2 should be played. After 33. K-N2, K-N2; 34. R-KB, BxN; 35. QxB, P-N4, it would not be easy for White to win. After Unzicker’s move, White’s attack on the weakened black king position develops swiftly and irresistibly.

UNZICKER: Hastening the end, but the situation for Black was already fatal.

33. K-N2
**SPASSKY:** A threat is created by N-B5, because Black will not have a saving check by the queen at R2.

**UNZICKER:** When playing 30. . . N-Q2 I had overlooked this fine move.

33. . .

**SPASSKY: A threat is created by N-B5, because Black will not have a saving check by the queen at R2.**

33. . .

**UNZICKER:** Leading to a rapid catastrophe would be 33. . . PxP, because of 34. R-Rch, K-N2; 35. N-B5ch! etc.

34. R-KR
35. QR-KB

**UNZICKER**

**SPASSKY:** The winning move.

**UNZICKER:** A very beautiful sacrifice which decides the fight.

36. . .

**SPASSKY:** If 36. . . B-B, then 37. N-R6ch, K-N2; 38. PxP, NxRP; 39. RxN, PxR; 40. P-KB4 gives a decisive attack. For example: 40. . . KxN; 41. P-B5ch, K-N2; 42. QxRP, and Black has no defense to the threat of 43. R-KR.

**UNZICKER:** Also hopeless is 36. . . B-B; 37. N-R6ch, K-N2; 38. PxP, NxRP; 39. N-B5ch, K-N; 40. R-R2, etc., with decisive attack.

37. QxB

**SPASSKY:** 37. . . N-R2 does not help in view of 38. Q-R6, Q-B3; 39. P-N5, Q-R; 40. NxP, R-Q; 41. N-B5! A sample variation is 41. . . PxN; 42. RxP, Q-N2; 43. Q-QN6, B-Q2; 44. QR-KR, N-B; 45. Q-KB6, N-N3; 46. PxP, and wins.

38. Q-R6
39. PxP

**SPASSKY:** Black is forced to return the piece since if 39. . . NxNP; 40. QxRP, N-K6ch; 41. K-N, etc.

**SPASSKY:** The game was adjourned in this position. Analysis showed that Black's game was hopeless.

41. Q-N5ch
42. B-Q

**SPASSKY:** After the exchange of bishops Black is helpless.
UNZICKER: After the disappearance of the well-posted black bishop the black position is quite hopeless.

42. . . . BxB

43. RxB KR-B
44. R(1)-KB RxP
45. QxRP R-B7ch
46. K-R Resigns

ANNOTATIONS BY LARSEN AND BY DONNER

ROUND 2

Game 7

SICILIAN DEFENSE

LARSEN

White

1. P-K4
2. N-KB3
3. N-B3

DONNER: A Larsen oddity. Over the board I did not know what he had in mind after the logical 3. . . P-QR3 or 3. . . N-KB3. Is 4. P-K5 possible? With Larsen one never knows.

3. . . . N-QB3
4. P-Q4 PxP
5. NxP

DONNER: Now the variation is changed into an old fashioned line, which is not so good for Black.

5. . . . N-B3
6. B-KN5 P-K3
7. Q-Q2 P-QR3
8. O-O-O B-Q2
9. P-B4 P-R3
10. B-R4 NxP

DONNER: I must say that at this moment I did not at all like the way the game was developing.

11. Q-K N-B3
12. N-B5 Q-R4

13. NxBPch BxN
14. RxB O-O-O
15. R-Q2

DONNER

LARSEN

Position after 15. R-Q2

LARSEN: Donner is playing a variation which got a rather bad reputation about 10 years ago. I knew that modern theory has 15. R-Q and 15. Q-B2 (if then N-K2; 16. RxRP!!) as very strong continuations for White here, but I became afraid of some prepared improvement for Black. I ought to have trusted theory a little more, and Donner’s preparations a little less.

DONNER: R-Q is much better than the text, the difference being that then 15. . . N-K2 is impossible because of 16. N-Q5!

15. . . . N-K2
16. Q-K5
LARSEN: This wins a pawn, but it seems that Black gets sufficient counter play.

16. ... QxQ
17. PxQ

DONNER: Black never has to fear endings of this sort in the Sicilian Defense.

17. ... N-B4
18. BxN PxB
19. PxP B-B3
20. B-Q3 KR-N
22. P-KN3 BxN

DONNER: Black must hurry to win back the pawn. The threat was 23. R-K2

23. BxB RxR
24. KxB N-N5

DONNER: The knight is very active, and a strong opponent of the bishop.

25. B-Q3

LARSEN: Black is regaining the pawn, and White is looking for a chance to prove that a bishop is stronger than a knight in an open position, as stated in many books. But after capturing the KBP Black will get a very good game.

25. ... K-Q2

DONNER: Now White must do something. When Black takes the BP and consolidates his position he will have better chances.

26. P-QR4 P-QR4

LARSEN: After 26. ... NxBP; 27. R-KB, K-K2; 28. P-R5, White might get some winning chances, with the Black queen side pawns fixed on the color of the bishop.

Nevertheless, the text move was a surprise to me. I underestimated Black's 28th move.

DONNER: Black does not allow his pawns to be fixed on white squares.

27. P-N4 PxP
28. R-QN NxRP

DONNER: During the game I thought that in this struggle for pawns the knight would be stronger, but I now think that this was too optimistic. As the game goes, Black must fight for a draw.

29. RxP K-B2
30. P-R5

DONNER: Again this rule: fix the opponent's pawns on the color of your bishop.

30. ... N-B6ch
31. K-K2 N-K4
32. B-K4 N-B3

LARSEN: The knight got back in time. White has no winning chances now, and if he does not play energetically enough he gets into trouble because of the weakness of his KBP.

33. R-B4 R-QR

DONNER: Black must play very carefully. With such an enormous passed pawn as White possesses here, rook endings are easily lost.

34. BxN PxB
35. R-QR4 P-R4

DONNER: P-N4 must be prevented.

36. K-B3 R-KN
LARSEN: 36. . . . K-N2; 37. R-N4ch, K-B2, would have led to a draw at once. The text move is difficult to understand—and Donner was not in time trouble—I was!

37. R-QN4 R-QR
38. R-QR4 R-KN

DONNER: A repetition of moves is always welcome when both players are in time trouble.

39. P-R6 K-N3
40. P-R7 R-QR

DONNER: Larsen sealed his move here, and I spent hours during the night analysing the possibilities of the rook ending after 41. R-R4, RxP; 42. RxP. A probable line is: 42. . . . K-B2; 43. P-B4! P-B4! 44. RxPch, K-Q3, and Black will get his draw.

41. K-B4

LARSEN: Donner spent the night finding defenses to 41. R-R4. But that move would have made it more difficult for him.

DONNER: Now I had to find all the variations over the board. The queen ending is not without danger for Black.

41. . . . RxP
42. RxR KxR
43. K-K5 K-N3

LARSEN: 43. . . . K-N2; 44. P-B3, K-N3, also draws.

44. K-Q6 K-N4
45. K-K7 P-K4
46. KxP P-K5
47. K-N6 P-K6
48. P-B7 P-K7
49. P-B8(Q) P-K8(Q)

DONNER: White is on the move and his king attacks the RP. Things look sad for Black.

50. Q-N8ch

LARSEN: I was hoping for 50. . . . K-B4, when the black king is blocking his pawn and White gets some slight winning chances.

50. . . . K-R3

DONNER: This is better to leave free the path of the BP.

51. KxP Q-R8ch

DONNER: It is better to win the white BP this way than by 51. . . . Q-Q8ch; 52. P-N4.

52. K-N6 Q-K5ch
53. K-B6 QxP
54. P-N4 Q-B7ch
55. K-N6 P-B4
56. P-N5 P-B5
57. Q-B8ch K-N4
58. Q-KB5ch Drawn
ANNOTATIONS BY NAJDORF AND BY IVKOV

ROUND 2
Game 8

QUEEN'S GAMBIT

NAJDORF
White

IVKOV
Black

IVKOV: In all my games with Najdorf until now he had the white pieces. If the tournament here had not been a double round-robin, the tradition would have continued.

1. P-Q4
2. P-QB4
3. N-KB3
4. P-K3

NAJDORF: This simple development is the most effective against Black's defensive plan. I was not interested in the method of the Yugoslavian grandmasters: 4. Q-R4ch, P-B3; 5. QxP(4), B-N5 or B-B4, with very little advantage for White.

4. . . .
5. P-KR3

NAJDORF: The normal continuation is 5. BxP, P-K3; 6. Q-N3, BxN; 7. PxB, QN-Q2, with sharp play. I feel that White can maintain the initiative by quiet play. The text is important to have the option of avoiding the pin.

5. . . .
6. BxP
7. N-B3
8. O-O

NAJDORF: A risky move based on liberating his game by preparing for an opportune P-K4. It has been played successfully, for example O'Kelly-Smyslov, Havana, 1965, but I believe that White can keep his initiative.

9. B-K2

NAJDORF: The secret of White's strategy—to annul the pin of the KN and later attack the weakened Black queen side.

9. . . .
10. P-QN3

IVKOV: 10. P-QR3 and P-QN4 is considered more energetic, but Najdorf rightly prefers the development of pieces to such pawn moves.

10. . . .
11. B-N2

NAJDORF: Smyslov's move in the game referred to. It impedes White's N-K5 and prepares for P-K4. I do not think it is sufficient to equalize.

12. N-Q2

IVKOV: From the game O'Kelly-Smyslov in Havana. Believing in the infallibility of Smyslov in the openings, I played the move without previous analysis. How heartily Najdorf laughed after the game when I told him whose move it was. He was convinced it had been an experiment of mine.

12. . . .
13. BxB

IVKOV: Logical reasoning characteristic of my great opponent. He exchanges his passive bishop for my active one, along with a useful regrouping of his pieces.

12. . . .
13. QxB
NAJDORF: It appears that Black is developing his game, but I had foreseen how to maintain the advantage.

IVKOV: Isn't the making of this move Black's basic idea? Yet, he had to wait and resign himself to a passive formation.

14. P-Q5 N-QN5

IVKOV

Position after 14. . . . N-QN5

NAJDORF: Ivkov enters into the combination I had foreseen that guarantees me a definite advantage. More conservative was 14. . . . N-K2, although White would still have the edge. The main idea of the text is to provoke 15. P-K4, when the knight would be well placed after N-B7 and N-Q5.

15. N-B4!

NAJDORF: The key to White's strategy. An unexpected sacrifice of a pawn which Ivkov had not considered in his analysis, and which frustrates his plans. The continuation is forced by the bad position of the black knight.

IVKOV: Brilliant, in Najdorf's style! 15. P-K4 is also not bad, but the text is certainly superior.

15. . . . QNxQP
16. NxN NxB
17. KR-Q

NAJDORF: The pressure on the black pieces assures the return of the material with a net gain in position.

17. . . . Q-K3
18. NxB QxN

NAJDORF: There is no alternative, as 18. . . . PxN; 19. Q-B4! would leave Black with a hopeless ending.

IVKOV: It is amusing that I did not play PxN because of Q-B4, yet after the text I had not even considered the same move of White! I was counting only on 19. Q-B3, P-K5; 20. QxKP, P-QB3.

19. Q-B4

NAJDORF: This is the best method of utilizing the advantage. I was intent on winning the QNP, thereby disrupting Black's formation. Bad would be 19. P-K4, N-B5! Also ineffective would be 19. Q-B3, P-K5! 20. QxKP, P-QB3, holding the position.

19. . . . N-N3

IVKOV: The game is now lost. Najdorf's style of punishment is quick and effective.

20. Q-K4 Q-K3
21. QxNP

NAJDORF: This is the position I had foreseen when I planned the combination. White's advantage is clear. The structure of Black's queen side pawns is destroyed and his knight has no support points.

21. . . . KR-B
22. QR-B P-QB4
### Annotations by Portisch

#### Round 2

**Game 9**

**Ruy Lopez**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fischer</th>
<th>Portisch</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
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<tr>
<td>1. P-K4</td>
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<td>3. B-N5</td>
<td>P-QR3</td>
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<td>12. P-B5</td>
<td>Q-B2</td>
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<tr>
<td>13. BPxP</td>
<td>BXN</td>
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<td>14. B-N5</td>
<td>PxP</td>
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<tr>
<td>15. BxN</td>
<td>PxN</td>
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This variation was considered favorable for White for a long time. Three years ago in the first Piatigorsky Cup Tournament Petrosian adopted the line and proved that Black had nothing to fear because of the doubled pawn. It then became popular again.

16. QxP

A new attempt. In the game referred to Gligoric took with the knight, but Black obtained a good game. Petrosian eventually lost, but it had nothing to do with the opening.

16. . . . N-K4

17. QN-Q2 R-Q

Preferable was 17. . . . P-QB4; 18. Q-K3, P-B5, etc. Unfortunately I did not know that the whole line had been published in the May, 1966 issue of Chess...
Review. I saw that Fischer had to sacrifice the exchange, but I did not realize that it was satisfactory for him.

18. Q-K3 N-Q6
19. Q-R6

PORTISCH

Position after 19. Q-R6

Forced because of the threats of B-B4 and B-B5.

19. . . . B-B5


20. QxBP R-Q3
21. Q-B3 NxR
22. RxB Q-Q

Best again. 22. . . . R-N3 could be answered by 23. N-R4 followed by N-B5. 22. . . . BxB is unsound. White plays simply 23. PxN, R-N3ch; 24. K-B, and Black would have nothing.

23. R-K2 R-N3
24. K-R

To be considered is 24. K-B.

24. . . . B-K3
25. BxB PxB

The alternative is RxN. It is not favorable for White then to force the endgame with 26. N-Q4, BxN; 27. NxR, BxQ; 28. NxQ, RxN, but playing 26. N-N3! would give him a perfectly good game.

26. P-KN3 B-R3

Black needs the bishop. 26. . . . BxN; 27. RxB, followed by N-K5 would be even more unpleasant.

27. K-N2

Too passive. Naturally White cannot play 27. QxB because of R-B, but 27. N-N3 is indicated.

27. . . . R-B
28. P-K5

This is out of place. Still preferable was 28. N-N3, in order to get the knight to QB5. Black could not play 28. . . . P-B4; 29. NxP, P-N5, because of 30. Q-Q3.

28. . . . Q-Q4
29. N-K4 B-N2
30. P-N3 R-B
31. Q-B2

With the astonishing threat of R-Q2.

31. . . . R-B5

The initiative has now passed to Black.

32. N(4)-Q2 P-B4
33. R-K3 Q-B3

A rather questionable move. Correct was 33. . . . B-B, with the following variations: 34. N-K4, B-K2 improves
the position of the bishop. Black has a slight edge, but White can probably hold the game. 34. R-Q3, R-Q5; 35. RxR, PxR; 36. Q-Q3 (or 36. Q-K4, B-N5!) B-N2, and Black has the better of it.

34. N-K4 P-B5

I had this pawn advance in mind when I played Q-B3, but it turns out badly.

35. PxP PxP
36. N(4)-Q2

Unfortunately I had overlooked this simple move. The pawn cannot be defended.

36. . . . B-R3
37. R-B3 R-N2
38. R-Q3!

Of course not 38. NxP? RxKN; 39. RxR, R-KB2, winning a piece. 38. RxP would also be inferior because Black would have less trouble after exchanging rooks.

38. . . . Q-R
39. NxP Q-B3
40. N-R3 QxQ
41. NxQ R-QR5
42. R-Q8ch K-B2
43. P-R3 R-N3

Black's position is very difficult, but 43. . . . B-B8 offered better chances. At least the bishop is more active after 44. R-Q, B-N7; 45. R-QN, B-B6; 46. R-N3, R-QB5.

44. P-R4 B-B
45. N-N5ch K-K2
46. R-R8 P-R3
47. N-R7 B-N2
48. R-R7ch K-K
49. P-R5 R(3)-N5
50. P-B3?

PORTISCH

FISCHER

Position after 50. P-B3?

Fischer could now have forced the game as follows: 50. N-K3, BxP; 51. NxR, RxN; 52. P-B4, B-R8; 53. N-N5! and wins. The text gives Black a way out.

50. . . . R(N)-QB5
51. RxB RxNch
52. K-R3 Rxp
53. P-B4 R-B7
54. N-B6ch K-B
55. R-N4 P-R4
56. N-K4 R-B7
57. R-N6 R-K6
58. N-Q6 R(7)-B6
59. RxKP RxPch
60. K-R4 R-N8
61. P-B5 R-B7
62. R-K8ch K-N2
63. P-B6ch K-R2
64. R-K7ch K-N
65. K-R3 R-B6ch
66. K-R4 R-B7
67. K-R3 R-B6ch
68. K-R2 R(B)-KN6

The alternative 68 . . . R-K8 is also a draw.

69. P-B7ch K-N2
70. N-B5ch K-B
71. NxR RxN

Drawn

We agreed here because 72. R-R7, R-K6 leads to a theoretical draw.
ANNOTATIONS BY PETROSIAN

ROUND 2

Game 10

QUEEN’S INDIAN DEFENSE

PETROSIAN
White

RESHEVSKY
Black

1. P-Q4
2. P-QB4
3. N-KB3
4. P-QR3

After several moves a position arises that has occurred more than once in my games. Usually I play 4. N-B3 and only after B-N2 do I reply 5. P-QR3. The order of moves here is perhaps most exact, since Black is deprived of 4. . . . B-N5, which is possible after 4. N-B3.

4. . . . B-N2
5. N-B3 P-Q4
6. PxP NxB
7. P-K3 B-K2
8. B-N5ch

Here is one of the fine points in this line. White’s bishop lands on Q3 in two moves, after forcing Black to move P-QB3, which is not a very useful move.

8. . . . P-B3
9. B-Q3 O-O
10. B-Q2 N-Q2
11. NxN

It is interesting to note that in games played earlier, my opponents, including such strong grandmasters as Smyslov and Szabo, tried to avoid having a pawn on Q4, which blocks the diagonal of the bishop on QN2.

11. . . . BPxB

In case of capture by the KP, I was prepared to play 12. P-QN4.
12. O-O

At first glance this seems like a completely even position. The pawn formation has become stabilized in the center, and it would be difficult for either opponent to take the initiative. The only open file is the QB, which both sides can use, thus it tends to become the base for a rook exchange.

Still, a more attentive study of the position shows that White’s prospects are preferable. On QN4 it is possible to exchange the bishops on the black squares, after which a comparison of the bishops on Q3 and N2 is clearly in White’s favor. Black’s queen side is somewhat weakened. The knight on Q2 must guard the K4 square.

A summary would suggest that White, in the middle game, is beginning to threaten to take the initiative.

12. . . . B-Q3
13. Q-R4 P-QR3
14. B-N4 Q-K2
15. BxB QxB
16. QR-B KR-B
17. N-Q2 P-QN4
18. RxRch RxR
19. Q-Q N-N3
20. N-N3 N-B5
21. Q-K2
After this Reshevsky succeeds in gaining equality of chances by exact play. After 21. N-B5 Black would find himself faced by a difficult problem: he could capture on N2, thus agreeing, after 21. . . . NxNP; 22. BxPch, KxB; 23. Q-Nch, K-N; 24. QxN, to remain with an inferior bishop against a knight, or to allow White, after Q-B and P-QN3, to drive the knight from B5. It is possible that, everything considered, 21. Q-B is the strongest move in the position.

21. . . .  B-B3
22. N-B5  P-QR4

 Excellently played! When Black's pawn reaches QR5 it will become clear that White's knight may stand prettier, but it is doubtful if it is superior to Black's knight, which has also become unassailable. As we know, in case of an exchange on QB4, Black will have, depending on circumstances, a good choice between a recapture with the NP (QN file and White's QNP) and the KP (the diagonal QR1 to KR8).

23. P-KR4  P-R5
24. P-R5  P-R3
25. P-B4  P-B4

Vexed by his inexactness on the 21st move, White is attempting to complicate the position. The correct reaction for Black was 23. . . . P-K4, planning an exchange on Q4 followed by Q-B5.

Grandmaster Reshevsky, as is habitual with him, already felt the shortness of time in his consideration. It is no secret that many chess players, when the opponent is in time trouble, search for a continuation which is objectively not better, but which poses difficult problems. The last two moves by Black opened good prospects for an attack by White on the king side. 26. P-KN4 suggests itself.

Then, if 26. . . . PxP; 27. QxP, NxKP; 28. Q-N6, NxR; 29. B-B5! it looks rather dangerous for Black, but what is to be done after 29. . . . N-N6? In addition, 27. . . . B-K did not appeal to me at all, with the sudden appearance of an exchange sacrifice on Black's QB4.

Of course, in case of an unpleasant turn of events, it would be possible to play a move such as 26. P-KN4, counting on a perpetual check or on a gaff by the opponent when in time trouble. Turning chess into poker and hoping for a "bluff" is not one of my convictions.

26. R-B2  R-B
27. P-KN3  Q-K2
28. R-N2  B-K

Black has brought all his forces to the king side and a breakthrough has no more chance for success than it did previously. If 29. BxN, QPxB; 30. P-KN4, Black would reply B-B3, with acute play.

29. K-B2  R-B3
30. R-R2  R-B
31. K-K  R-B3
32. B-N  R-B
33. N-Q3  Q-QB2
34. K-B2  R-B3
35. R-R  R-B

Position after 25. . . . P-B4
### ANNOTATIONS BY SPASSKY

#### ROUND 3

*Game 11*

**NIMZO-INDIAN DEFENSE**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reshevsky</th>
<th>Spassky</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>Black</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. P-Q4     | N-KB3
2. P-QB4    | P-K3
3. N-QB3    | B-N5
4. P-K3     | P-QN3
5. B-Q3     | B-N2
6. N-B3     | O-O
7. O-O      | P-B4
8. N-QR4

This variation was in style in comparatively recent times. It is now met with rather rarely. Curiously, in the present tournament it appeared to be quite popular again.

8. . . .     | PxP
9. P-QR3     | B-K2
10. PxP      | P-Q3
11. R-K      | QN-Q2
12. P-QN4    | R-K
13. B-N2     | B-KB
14. N-B3

Black has achieved an excellent position. The isolated pawn on Q4 and the weak position of White's QB give Black good prospects in the middle game. The normal continuation is simply 19. . . . N-B3, followed by N-Q4. However, I decided to "strengthen" my position further by the advance P-QN4. Naturally, Reshevsky blocks my intention.

14. . . .     | P-N3
15. N-K4

A mistake, after which Black gains the initiative. A stronger move would be R-QB.

15. . . .     | NxN
16. BxN      | P-Q4

This is stronger than 16. . . . BxB; 17. RxB, P-Q4, because of 18. R-K, PxP; 19. P-Q5, and White has nothing to fear.

17. B-Q3     | PxP
18. BxBP     | B-N2
19. Q-K2     | P-QR3

14. N-B3

This is not a new opening idea. White has a definite advantage in space. He has no weaknesses and his men are quite harmoniously placed.

19. . . .     | Q-Q3
20. P-N5     | Drawn

The game was adjourned in this position and was drawn without further continuation. If White had not been able to find a good game plan 10 to 12 moves earlier, subsequent analysis showed that at this point it would be almost impossible to do so.
A strong counter and unexpected by me. In case of 20 . . . PxP; 21. BxNP, White's hold on the diagonal QR4 to K8 is quite unpleasant. After 20 . . . P-QR4; 21. N-K5, White has counter play with the knight’s possible incursion to QB6. I therefore accepted the draw. Still, it should be mentioned that after 20 . . . P-QR4; 21. N-K5, N-B3, Black continues to hold the advantage.

**ANNOTATIONS BY PORTISCH AND BY PETROSIAN**

**ROUND 3**

*Game 12*

**KING’S INDIAN DEFENSE**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Portisch</th>
<th>Petrosian</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>Black</td>
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<td>7. O-O</td>
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<td>8. P-Q5</td>
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<td>10. Q-B2</td>
<td>R-N</td>
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<tr>
<td>11. P-N3</td>
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</table>

**PORTISCH:** This is the modern and more promising method against this variation of the King’s Indian Defense.

11. . . . P-QN4
12. B-N2

**PETROSIAN:** This is one of the basic positions of the modern treatment of the King’s Indian. In recent years it has gained a reputation as being rather difficult for Black. In the present game Black did not succeed in correcting this opinion.

12. . . . PxP

**PORTISCH:** The QN file has finally resolved in White's favor. Preferable, therefore, was 12. . . . P-K4

13. PxP B-R3

**PORTISCH:** A rather dubious move.

14. P-B4 P-K4

**PORTISCH:** In the Interzonal Tournament at Stockholm, 1962, Bilek tried an interesting line against Korchnoi, but after 14. . . . N-N5; 15. N-Q, RxB; 16. QxR, B-KN2; 17. Q-B, BxR; 18. QxB, White had the better of it.

15. QR-K PxP
16. PxP N-R4
PETROSIAN: It was in the well known game Botvinnik-Donner in 1960 that 13. \ldots B-R3 was first employed. Donner then continued 16. \ldots R-K.

17. P-K3 R-K
18. N(3)-K4!

PETROSIAN

PORTRICH

*Position after 18. N(3)-K4!*

PORTRICH: From here on the initiative is firmly in White's possession. He has two well-defined advantages in the middle game—a strong center and more freedom of action for his pieces. In addition Black's pieces are very awkwardly located. Since Black is condemned to passivity, his line of defense must be dismissed as inadequate.

PETROSIAN: Grandmaster Portisch is famous as one of the experts on opening theory and in this game justifies his reputation. Grandmaster Boleslavsky pointed out the power of this move in his comments to the Botvinnik-Donner game, published in the Soviet book "Chess for 1958–1959."

18. \ldots B-B4
19. B-QB3 N-QN2
20. Q-R4 P-R4
21. \ldots Q-K2
22. KR-K B-Q2
23. Q-B2 B-B4
24. Q-R4
25. R-N6 QR-Q
26. Q-N3 B-B
27. N-B R-Q2

PETROSIAN: Black's position is already strategically lost. The knight on QN2 occupies a lamentable position as it has no chance for future improvement. White controls the center and the threat of advance by the pawn mass hangs over Black like an inevitable sword of Damocles.

Tardily and with regret I must state that in our day to play a difficult strategic scheme against a strong opponent is an unpermitted luxury.

21. R-N

PORTRICH: The following moves considerably improve White's position. The immediate threat is RxN. Black cannot therefore play 21. \ldots BxN; 22. NxB, P-B4; 23. RxN! RxR; 24. NxQP, etc.

21. \ldots Q-K2
22. KR-K B-Q2
23. Q-B2 B-B4
24. Q-R4
25. R-N6 QR-Q
26. Q-N3 B-B
27. N-B R-Q2

PETROSIAN: White is trying to gain time by repeating moves as long as the rule permits. If Petrosian had again played 24. \ldots B-Q2, then I wanted to answer 25. Q-R3, quite similar to the game.

24. \ldots K-B

PETROSIAN: Black refused to repeat moves only because in reply to 24. \ldots B-Q2, Portisch would play 25. Q-R3, which I considered White's strongest continuation.
PORTISCH: This simplifies White’s task. He had nothing better than 27. . . . P-B4, which, however, should lose. White would have two good moves, 28. N(4)-N3 or 28. N-B2. After 28. N(4)-N3, NxN; 29. PxN, followed by P-K4 would leave Black with a hopeless position. 28. . . . N-N2 is out of place. Black’s only hope is in the variation 28. . . . N-B3; 29. BxN? QxB; 30. RxN, BxR; 31. QxB, BxP. Naturally White can play simply 29. Q-N2, improving his position. But 28. N-B2! is even better. White’s next move is N-N3, and at the proper moment P-K4, which forces the issue.

28. N(1)-N3

PORTISCH: Black could already resign at this point. The weakness of the point KB3 turned out to be disastrous.

28. . . . NxB

PORTISCH: Of course not 29. B-B6? when Black, by playing NxN, gets three pieces for the queen. Now the square KB6 cannot be defended.

29. . . . B-N2

30. Q-N2 P-B4

31. BxBch QxB

32. N-B6 Resigns

PORTISCH: My best game of the tourna­

MENT.

ANNOTATIONS BY IVKOV

ROUND 3

Game 13

KING’S INDIAN DEFENSE

<table>
<thead>
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<th>IVKOV</th>
<th>FISCHER</th>
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<tr>
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<td>Black</td>
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<tr>
<td>1. P-Q4</td>
<td>N-KB3</td>
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<td>2. N-KB3</td>
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<td>3. P-KN3</td>
<td>B-N2</td>
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<tr>
<td>4. B-N2</td>
<td>O-O</td>
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<tr>
<td>5. O-O</td>
<td>P-Q3</td>
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<tr>
<td>6. N-B3</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

A man will sometimes ask himself why he did not play the normal, “classical” moves, as Najdorf has stated it. Really, why is not the better move 6. P-B4, which I had been playing in innumerable games up to the present? I wanted to get away from the prepared variations of my young partner—that would be the only explanation for the inferior move 6. N-B3. I would say with astonishment that to a reason­able extent I succeeded—the position which I obtained during the opening was actually better.

6. . . . P-Q4

33
After 10 minutes of thought Fischer decided on this move, although he was unaware of the game between Spassky and Bronstein, which White won after this same P-Q4 move. It is true that the QN now stands ineffectively, but White is able to play as in some positions of the Caro-Kann.

7. N-K5

As far as I remember, Spassky advanced P-K4 aided by R-K.

7. ... P-B3
8. P-K4 B-K3

A little inaccuracy. Why not the simple 8. ... PxP; 9. NKP, NxN; 10. BxN, B-R6 with approximately equal play?

9. PxP

Not bad, but according to Petrosian and Spassky it is much better to maintain the center.

9. ... PxP
10. N-K2 N-B3
11. N-KB4 B-B4
12. P-QB3 B-K5

Weak—the bishop is misplaced here.

13. B-R3 Q-B2
14. N(B)-Q3

The previous plan was 14. P-B3, B-B4; 15. P-KN4, B-B; 16. P-N5, BxB; 17. PxN, PxP; 18. NxN, BxR; 19. NxQP, Q-Q2; 20. N(6)-K7ch, K-R; 21. QxB. There is nothing worse than inconsistency in chess! In this position Black would have to consider seriously how to save himself, since he can hardly make use of the weakened white king's wing after the further continuation: 21. ... KR-K; 22. B-B4, RxN (but not 22. ... B-B due to 23. NxBP) 23. NxR, QxN; 24. R-K. White is superior. Besides the only open file he has the pawn potential in the center, while Black's king side pawns are doubled and immobile.

Besides this possibility and the move played, which is also not bad, White had a third satisfactory continuation: 14. NxN, QxN, or PxN; 15. P-B3, B-B4; 16. BxB, PxB; 17. N-Q3. Sometimes it is a problem when a man has several good moves at his disposal—he very often plays the one that is least effective.

14. ... BxN!

I thought that Bobby would not give up one of his bishops, due to his known love for these pieces. But Bobby always plays the strongest moves regardless of his favorites.

15. NxB P-K3
16. B-B4 Q-Q
17. R-K R-K
18. B-N2

It seems to me that 18. B-KB was better, to deploy the bishop to Q3, where it would act on the opponent's king's wing and at the same time delay Black's action on the other side.

18. ... N-Q2
20. B-B3?
In similar positions in the Queen's Gambit, with colors reversed, I am aware that Black always plays P-QR4, to delay White's advance on the queen side. The corresponding move in this position would be 20. P-R4. It is not clear to me why I did not play it. Moreover, it is not clear how I could find so many weak moves in one game. It seems that such things happen.

20. . . .
21. P-R3
22. Q-K2?

A move without sense.

22. . . .
23. B-Q6?
24. B-K5?

Less harmful would be B-B5.

24. . . .
25. NxN
26. Pxn
27. RpxP

And so White, from a better position, had reached a very difficult ending, which nevertheless is not lost. The trouble is time pressure, into which White has come.

28. Q-K3

Probably it was better, considering his opponent's time shortage, to keep the queens on the board.

29. RxQ
30. Pxp
31. B-K2

32. R-R3
33. R-N3
34. K-N2

If 34. P-QB4, PxP; 35. R(N)-B3, planning R-K4, the reply is 35. . . . P-B4!

34. . .
35. B-R6
36. R-B3?

FISCHER

Position after 36. R-B3?

The last error—thank God!

36. . . .
37. R-N5
38. B-N7
39. R-K3
40. B-B8
41. R-K
42. B-Q7

White Resigns

The game was adjourned here, but I resigned without continuing. Fischer, with his fine technique, took advantage of the poor play of his opponent.
ANTEATONs BY DONNER AND BY NAJDORF

ROUND 3

Game 14

KING’S INDIAN DEFENSE

White          Black

1.   P-Q4     N-KB3
2.   P-QB4    P-KN3
3.   P-KN3    B-N2
4.   B-N2     O-O

NAJDORF: I have several times played the King’s Indian against Donner, with excellent results. Nevertheless, considering that he is a good theoretician, I was certain that I would encounter something specially prepared.

5.   N-QB3    P-B3

NAJDORF: This move came to my attention while studying the game Donner-Ivkov, played in the Team Tournament, Hamburg, 1965. White did not play exactly in that instance, although he won the game. I decided to try the move, which would not involve any risk.

6.   P-K4     P-Q3
7.   KN-K2    P-QN4

DONNER: I saw Portisch play this in the first round against Najdorf and I realized immediately the strength of the move. White delays the development of his QB. He first places his rooks on N1 and K1 and plays P-KR3. When Black exchanges on Q4, the QB is brought to KB4. The whole system is based on this idea—do not move the white queen. She is best placed on her own square.

An added advantage of the rook move is that now 9. . . . Q-N3 is useless. 10. P-KR3 follows and if the center pawns are exchanged the white knight will bear strongly on Q6.

In the Portisch-Najdorf game the white knight was on KB3.

9. . . .  R-K
10.   P-KR3

NAJDORF: I could now get in some ideas of my game with Portisch in the first round, but I wanted to exploit the undesirable position of the knight at K2.

10. . . .  P-QR3

DONNER: Here is the difference. With the knight on KB3, White can fight against P-QN4 by the reply P-B5. See the game Donner-Reshevsky in the 15th round.

NAJDORF: Directed against the white QB4, the weakness of which I have already indicated.

11. P-QN4?
DONNER: A horrible move. Best was 11. P-Q5, but almost any other move was preferable to this terrible weakening of the important square QB4.

NAJDORF: A compromising advance for White because he abandons the battle for QB4. He should try P-Q5 or P-N3.

11. ... P-QN4
12. PxNP R PxP
13. B-K3 B-N2
14. R-K

NAJDORF: Black is clearly superior. My pieces are well developed and I have exchanged my QRP for White's QBP, which gives me the theoretical advantage of the center pawns, besides the opening of the QR file bearing on a weak pawn of my adversary. Nevertheless, by playing precisely, White could possibly neutralize the danger.

Already there is the threat of P-QR4, eliminating his weaknesses. Unfortunately, in order to reach my objective, N-QB5, I have to abandon my pressure in the center. If now 14. ... N-N3; 15. PxP, winning.

14. ... PxP
15. N xQ P N-K4

DONNER: Black is clearly better. 11. P-QN4 was really a bad move. I cannot understand myself that I played the move again against Fischer in the 13th round.

16. P-QR4

NAJDORF: Well played. He is exchanging his weak point and reducing the firm support to the knight at B5 by taking some strength away.

16. ... PxP
17. N xRP N-B5

NAJDORF: Black has the initiative, but actually White has no weaknesses and his badly situated pieces can be regrouped.

18. B-QB P-B4

DONNER: Too aggressive. The move only leads to a series of exchanges. Better for holding the advantage was 18. ... N-Q2.

NAJDORF: A very tempting move which requires White's maximum attention. The only chance for victory lies in utilizing the disconnected formation of White's pieces. A slower development with 18. ... N-Q2 would allow White to reorganize with 19. N-QB3.

19. P xP B xP
20. R-N4

NAJDORF: Donner shows great precision in his calculations. Attack and defense are just on time.

20. ... B xB
21. RxRch

NAJDORF: Necessary so that his queen would not be diverted from the defense of the knight at Q4.

21. ... NxR
NAJDORF: Naturally he opens the bishop's diagonal and assures himself access of the queen to Q4.

22. KxB PxP
23. NxP

NAJDORF: This is the key to White's defense. Wrong would be 23. . . . Q-Q4ch; 24. Q-B3, QxN(B); 25. RxN! etc.

23. . . . R-B

NAJDORF: Vacating White's long diagonal, but allowing the time necessary for White to unite his forces. Tempting was 23. . . . N-K4 or N-R4, but after 24. R-R4 Black's chances would disappear.

24. N(B)-N3 Q-K2

DONNER: The position looks like a perfect draw, but Najdorf manages to find ways to continue the battle.

25. R-N5 N(K)-Q3

NAJDORF: The attack continues, but White's salvation is already faintly visible.

26. R-QB5 Q-K5ch
27. N-B3

DONNER: 27. Q-B3 was not possible because of RxR; 28. NxR, QxN; 29. Q-R8ch, B-B; 30. B-R6, N-K! From now on Black's pin on the long diagonal is annoying.

NAJDORF: The only move but sufficient. If 27. Q-B3, RxR, winning, or if 27. P-B3, the defense of the white king would be weakened, giving ideas to the black pieces.

27. . . . RxR

NAJDORF: Although I preferred not to simplify the position, it was not possible to keep the rooks. White could have played R-Q5, repelling Black's initiative.

28. NxR Q-B3

NAJDORF: The last remaining chance is the pin of the white knight, but it is evident that it cannot be taken advantage of.

29. N-N3 P-R3

NAJDORF: Air for the king and also an attempt to play P-N4, which would restrict the mobility of the white bishop and gain time for an eventual P-R4 and P-N5. But Donner, who has defended himself so well, also solves this situation.

30. B-B4 N-B4
31. Q-Q8ch

DONNER: 31. K-R2 was better.

31. . . . K-R2
32. Q-B7

DONNER: The original idea was 32. P-N4, but when I saw Black's reply B-B3, I did not have the courage. From now on Black's pin on the diagonal is permanent.

32. . . . Q-Q4

NAJDORF: The game could have been called a draw, but the psychological impact of Black's previous advantage induces him to refuse at this time. The remaining moves are fruitless efforts.

33. Q-B5 Q-K5
34. Q-R7 P-N4
35. QN-Q2 NxB
36. BxN Q-Q4


37. B-K3 B-B3

DONNER: Now 37. . . . P-B3 looks dangerous, but White escapes with 38,
Q-R4, P-R4; 39. Q-K8. Nevertheless, Black can win a piece with 37. . . . P-R4; 38. BxP, N-Q5, but this also draws after 39. Q-R3, NxN; 40. QxN QxB; 41. QxBP.

38. Q-R6

DONNER: Wins the necessary tempo.

38. . . .
39. Q-K2
40. K-N
41. K-R2

Donner

Drawn

K-N2
Q-K5
Q-N8ch
Q-K5

ANNOTATIONS BY UNZICKER AND BY LARSEN

ROUND 3

Game 15

SICILIAN DEFENSE

UNZICKER: The book move is 6. . . . P-K3, but the text has been played now and then. Averbach played it quite regularly for some years. However, my following three moves have not been seen before, as far as I know.

1. P-K4
2. N-KB3
3. P-Q4
4. NxP
5. N-QB3
6. B-KN5

7. Q-Q2
8. QxN
9. O-O-O
10. P-KR4

LARSEN: The book move is 6. . . . P-K3, but the text has been played now and then. Averbach played it quite regularly for some years. However, my following three moves have not been seen before, as far as I know.

1. P-K4
2. N-KB3
3. P-Q4
4. NxP
5. N-QB3
6. B-KN5

LARSEN: This set me thinking. In case of an early O-O-O for Black the white KR can now come very quickly to the queen side via KR3. So I decided not to castle.

10. . . .
11. BxN
12. R-R3

LARSEN: A good square for the rook, for both attack and defense.

12. . . .
13. Q-K3

UNZICKER: A risky move. To be considered was 13. . . . P-KR4.

14. B-N5


LARSEN: Probably the best—and certainly unpleasant for Black. Of course 14. . . . BxB? is bad because of 15. P-B4, Q-R4; 16. P-KN4. There was another interesting possibility: 14. P-QN4!? Black answers P-B4, with a very unclear position. I was a little afraid of this, but weakening his own position in that way is not Unzicker's style.


LARSEN: The only move! The point is that now 15. P-B4, Q-QB4; 16. QxQ, PxQ; 17. BxBch, PxB is very good for Black in spite of the doubled pawns.

15. P-B4  Q-QB4
16. Q-K2

UNZICKER: White will get no more than equality after the exchange of queens: 16. QxQ; PxQ; 17. BxBch, PxB; 18. R-Q2, R-Q, since the open KN file gives Black good compensation for the poor pawn position.

16. . . .  P-R3

UNZICKER: This move allows White to get a very strong and dangerous attack. Preferable was the more solid 16. . . . B-K2.

LARSEN: N-Q5 was one of White's potential threats, so Black wants to have that square protected by two pawns!

17. BxBch  PxB
18. P-K5!

UNZICKER: Threatening 19. N-K4

18. . . .  P-B4
19. P-KN4!

LARSEN: White is doing all he can to get his knight to K4. Black's next is the only defense, all other moves lose quickly.

19. . . .  Q-N5!


20. Q-B3  P-Q4
21. PxP  R-N!

UNZICKER: The only move. 21. . . . PxP loses immediately because of 22. NxP! PxN; 23. QxP, etc.


22. P-N3

UNZICKER: Not clear is 22. PxP, QxNPch; 23. K-Q2, B-N5! with good counter-chances for Black.

22. . . .  PxP
23. R-N3

40
LARSEN: I understand this move was extensively discussed in the analysis room. In my opinion it is White's best. Against 23. N-K2, Q-K5 looks good, and 23. P-K6 gives no real attack.

23. ... R-N5

UNZICKER: After 24. ... Q-K5; 25. QxQ, QPxQ; 26. RxR, PxR; 27. R-Q4, the endgame would be in White's favor. For instance: 27. ... R-Q; 28. RxRch, KxB; 29. K-Q2, etc.


25. N-Q4 R-QN3

UNZICKER: The best move.

LARSEN: Probably there is nothing wrong with Black's position, but I was not so sure during the game. I was tired of finding a series of 'only' moves—and I had just five minutes for 15 moves now!

26. K-N

UNZICKER: More prospects were offered by 26. P-K6! For instance: 26. ... Q-R6ch; 27. K-N, B-N2; 28. Q-K3, with a very dangerous attack. After 28. ... P-B4, would follow 29. PxPch, KxB; 30. R-K, with decisive threats, for example: 30. ... BxB; 31. QxK8ch, K-B3; 32. Q-Q8ch, etc. But in time pressure the calculation of such complicated variations is very difficult.

26. ... B-B4
27. P-B3 Q-R6
28. NxKBP

LARSEN: 28. NxQBP, RxR; 29. QxQP, K-B; 30. Q-Q8ch, K-N2; 31. Q-B6ch, K-R3; 32. QxP(7)ch, R-N2; 34. QxBPch, K-N; 35. Q-K6ch gives White a draw and nothing more. And 28. P-K6, BxN; 29. PxPch, KxB; 30. PxB, Q-Q3, is probably very good for Black, so White takes his pawn. But after a long period of difficult defense, Black is ready to attack.

28. ... P-R4

UNZICKER: This attack on the white king, with the position weakened by the move 27. P-B3 (which was necessary to win a pawn!) saves the Black game.

29. N-Q6ch K-B
30. RxR

LARSEN: Black's P-R5 is a strong threat, and I do not see how White could play for a win.

30. ... PxB
31. QxB PxBch
32. RxR QxBch
33. K-R Q-K6ch
34. K-K6 Q-Q6ch
35. K-R Q-R6ch
36. K-Q6 Q-N6ch
37. K-R Q-B4
38. K-N Drawn
LARSEN: A very exciting game, and in my opinion a very good one by both players. Certainly I had a very difficult time all the way, but that does not prove that I had a bad game, and if Unzicker had not attacked with all his energy he might suddenly have found himself in trouble because of my strong pawn center.

ANNOTATIONS BY SPASSKY AND BY LARSEN

ROUND 4

Game 16

SICILIAN DEFENSE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SPASSKY</th>
<th>LARSEN</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>Black</td>
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<tr>
<td>1. P-K4</td>
<td>P-QB4</td>
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<tr>
<td>2. N-KB3</td>
<td>N-QB3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. P-Q4</td>
<td>PxP</td>
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<tr>
<td>4. NxP</td>
<td>N-B3</td>
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<tr>
<td>5. N-QB3</td>
<td>P-Q3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. B-KN5</td>
<td>P-K3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Q-Q2</td>
<td>B-K2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. O-O-O</td>
<td>O-O</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. B-R4</td>
<td>P-K4</td>
</tr>
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</table>

LARSEN: Geller's variation, which has almost disappeared from master practice. It was quite popular in 1953 to 1955.

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>11. N-B5</td>
<td>BxN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. PxB</td>
<td>Q-R4</td>
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LARSEN: In my opinion superior to the normal R-B.

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<tr>
<td>13. K-N</td>
<td>QR-Q</td>
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</table>

SPASSKY: It should be admitted that the selection of this line by the Danish grandmaster was unexpected for me and I wasted an hour of time on moves that are well known in opening theory.

14. BxN

SPASSKY: White had to deal with both 14... P-Q4 and 14... PxP. The move played guarantees control of Q5 and allows White to try for an advantage.

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>14. ...</td>
<td>BxB</td>
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<tr>
<td>15. N-Q5</td>
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LARSEN: White's only chance for initiative.

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>15. ...</td>
<td>QxQ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16. RxQ</td>
<td>PxP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17. NxBch</td>
<td>PxN</td>
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</table>

SPASSKY: The outcome appears more favorable for White. Black's weakened pawns can become a convenient target for attack. Moreover, White's bishop can turn out to be stronger than the opposing knight.

LARSEN: I had seen this in my analysis and considered the position even. But now I am not so sure. I was rather nervous during the game.

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>19. R-KB</td>
<td>R-K5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20. B-B3</td>
<td>R-K2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SPASSKY: The best reply. 21. KR-Q is a very strong answer to 20... R-K4, when White's superiority is obvious.

LARSEN: 20... R-K4 is bad because of 21. KR-Q. The game continuation in-
dicates that White should play 21. P-QR4 now!

21. P-QR3 N-K4

SPASSKY: A necessary move as 22. B-Q5 would threaten the pawn on KB4.

22. B-Q5 N-N5
23. RxP N-K6

SPASSKY: Black's knight challenges the control of Q5. 23. . . . NxP was not advantageous since dangerous threats would result from 24. R-Q3.

24. B-N3

SPASSKY: The beginning of an incorrect plan after which White loses his advantage. The correct continuation was 24. B-B3.

LARSEN: This must have been a difficult decision for Spassky. The bishop might be better off on the other diagonal.

24. . . . R-K4
25. R-Q3 K-B

SPASSKY: 25. . . . NxBP was poor because of 26. QR-KB3. Also inferior was 25. . . . RxP; 26. R-QN4, with advantage for White.

26. P-N4 P-N4

SPASSKY: The Danish grandmaster played this portion of the game excellently. Now, after P-Q4, Black prepares to establish a strong post for his knight at QB5.

27. P-QR4 P-R3

SPASSKY: Suddenly it becomes clear that White's pieces are not well placed. They are not able to improve the position of the king, and cannot attack the opponent's weak pawns.

28. R-QB3 P-Q4


29. R-Q4

SPASSKY: In this position I wasted much time calculating variations starting with 29. R-B6. Finally I declined the move and to cap it all I got into time trouble. Nevertheless it was a possible continuation.

During the game we both felt that 29. . . . R-K5 was the most dangerous reply. After 30. RxR, PxR, the following lines occur: 1—31. RxRP, N-B8; 32. RxP, P-K6; 33. RxPch, K-K; 34. R-B6, R-Q2, and Black wins. 2—31. RxBP! N-B5; 32. RxKRP, R-Q8ch; 33. K-R2, P-K6; 34. BxN, PxB; 35. R-R8ch! K-K2; 36. R-R3, etc., and White is out of danger. 3—31. RxBP! R-Q8ch; 32. K-R2, N-Q4; 33. P-B4! (the only move that saves the game) NxR; 34. BxR, PxP; 35. B-K2, and White cannot win. Finally, if White wanted to avoid the
complications arising after 29. R-B6, a steady 29. R-N4 could have been chosen. Then after 29. . . . N-B5; 30. BxN, QPxB; 31. P-N3, R-K8ch; 32. K-N2, R(1)-Q8; 33. R-R3, a draw is evident.

Black's chances appear more favorable after my move. The chief shortcomings of White's position are passiveness, the absence of counter play and the unsatisfactory position of the king.

29. . . .  K-K2
30. P-R3  N-B5
31. R(3)-Q3

SPASSKY: 31. BxN, NPxB; 32. P-N3 is now the simplest way to gain a draw.

31. . . .  R-Q3
32. R-Q    N-K6
33. R(1)-Q3 K-Q2
34. R-KB4  N-B5
35. R-B    K-B3

SPASSKY: Black's advantage in the present ending is that he has mastery of the K file. Moreover Black has an active king and a knight superior to the bishop, while White must also contend with the threat of P-KR4.

36. K-B    R-Q
37. R(1)-Q P-KR4

LARSEN: Probably the best move in the position, but also inspired by Spassky's time pressure.

38. PxRP

SPASSKY: The threat was 38. . . . PxP; 39. PxP, N-K6, or even the simple 38. . . . P-R5.

38. . . .  R-KR
39. R-N3  RxRP
40. R-N8  RxRP

SPASSKY: The game was adjourned in this position, and I jotted down my sealed move.

41. R-B8ch

SPASSKY: Not the strongest move. White must draw by means of 41. PxPch, PxP; 42. BxN, QPxB (if 42. . . . NPxB; 43. R-B8ch, K-N3; 44. R-Q8, K-B4; 45. R-B8ch comes to a draw since 45. . . . K-Q3 is followed by 46. RxBP) 43. R-B8ch, K-N2; 44. R(8)-Q8, R-R2; 45. K-N. After the text Black's chances for a win become quite real.

LARSEN: The sealed move. According to my analysis White had a rather safe draw with 41. PxPch, followed by BxN. To avoid those variations I now had to play my king to N2 instead of N3.

41. . . .  K-N2
42. R-B8  RxP
43. RxPch K-N3
44. R-Q7  N-K6
45. R-K    R(6)-B6
46. R-Q6ch K-R4
47. PxP    KxP

LARSEN: A surprise to most of the spectators, but logical. The RP gives Black new possibilities.

48. K-Q2

SPASSKY: White's task is not to allow Black's pawn to advance to R5. Therefore it would be more exact to play 48. R-Q8, threatening checks in the rear.

48. . . .  R-K4
49. K-B

SPASSKY: At this point 49. R-Q8 should follow with fair possibilities for a draw.

49. . . .  P-R4
50. R-Q8  R-B5
51. R-N8ch
SPASSKY: An error after which White’s position becomes critical. The only way to prevent the continuation P-R5 is 51. K-N. If then 51. . . . P-R5; 52. BxQP! and after RxB; 53. R-N8ch followed by 54. RxN. With the positioning of the white king at N1 Black has no chance for a fatal check on KB8.

51. . . .
52. R-QR8
53. R-Q8

SPASSKY: Having achieved a winning position by excellent play, the Danish grandmaster, finding himself in time trouble, selected a faulty plan for the realization of his advantage. The proper continuation was 55. . . . P-B4. If then 56. R-R, P-B5, White does not have perpetual check. I will also note that if White should succeed in blocking the RP, then the threat of penetration by White’s rook into Black’s rear is rather unpleasant. In view of the poor position of the white king, one rook cannot leave the first rank.


56. R-QR8
57. R-Q
58. R-R7ch
59. P-N3

SPASSKY: The only possibility of giving respite to White’s king.

59. . . .
60. R-QB
61. R-Q
62. K-N2
63. K-B
64. R-Q2
65. R-Q
66. R-Q2
67. R-Q
68. PxP
69. R-K

LARSEN: If 53. RxP? N-B5!

53. . . .

SPASSKY: Thus in the present situation the attack on the RP turned out unfavorable since in reply to 53. RxP Black wins with N-B5.

53. . . . P-R5

SPASSKY: Thus Black reached his goal and drove the bishop from N3. Black is now prepared to organize an attack along the second rank and to activate his unobstructed BP.

54. B-R2
55. K-N

LARSEN

Position after 55. . . . K-B2?
SPASSKY: With this move White starts a counter attack which saves the game.

69. . . . N-B6
70. R-K6ch K-N4
71. R-N7ch K-R4
72. B-N3 R-N4
73. R-QB7

SPASSKY: A sealed move. Analysis of the position at adjournment showed that White had no chance for a win.

LARSEN: The second adjournment, and this time Spassky’s sealed move was the very best!

73. . . . . P-Q5

74. K-N2 R-B8
75. R(7)-B6 P-B4
76. K-R3

SPASSKY: A perpetual check is needed, as White is threatening mate in one move.

76. . . . R-R8ch
77. K-N2 R-N8ch
78. K-R3 R-R8ch
79. K-N2 R-N8ch
80. K-R3 R-R8ch

Drawn

SPASSKY: A very tense and exhausting game.

ANNOTATIONS BY NAJDORF AND BY UNZICKER

ROUND 4

Game 17

NIMZO-INDIAN DEFENSE

NAJDORF  Unzicker

White  Black

1. P-Q4 N-KB3
2. P-QB4 P-K3
3. N-QB3

NAJDORF: Against the classical players I prefer to play clearly, and I do not avoid natural methods.

3. . . . B-N5
4. P-K3 O-O
5. B-Q3 P-Q4
6. N-B3 P-B4
7. O-O N-B3

NAJDORF: The German grandmaster is a classical player and prefers the older lines. Frequently used today is 7. . . . PxBP; 8. BxBP, P-QN3, with straightforward equality. The text is an old routine which gives White the advantage of the two bishops.

8. P-QR3 BxN


9. PxB PxBP
10. BxBP Q-B2
11. B-Q3

NAJDORF: The traditional move. My old move, 11. P-QR4, was refuted by Reshevsky, and 11. B-N5 is very artificial.

11. . . . P-K4
12. Q-B2 R-K

NAJDORF: Better than Q-K2 as preferred by Spassky, although it permits the complications of 13. P-K4, P-B5! etc.

13. PxKP
UNZICKER: Leading to an even game is 13. P-K4, P-B5; 14. BxP, PxP; 15. PxP, N-QR4; 16. B-Q3, QxQ; 17. BxQ, NxP.

13. ... NxB
14. NxN QxB

UNZICKER: White has the pair of bishops, Black the better pawn position. The chances are about even.

15. P-B3

NAJDORF: This is the classical position of this variation. White has the bishops and the possibility of advancing P-K4 with dominance in the center. Black in return has more space and a solid queen's wing.

15. ...

B-K3

NAJDORF: This move is less frequently used because the traditional 15. ... B-Q2 gains time, since White must play P-QR4 to meet the eventual threat B-R5.

16. R-K

NAJDORF: A mechanical move, to gain time by B-B as a reply to P-B5. The immediate 16. P-K4 seems preferable.

UNZICKER: Also to be considered was 16. P-K4 at once.

16. ...

QR-Q
17. R-N

NAJDORF: Hoping to gain time by the attack on the QNP, I enter a variation that brings me into difficulties. I had to avoid an eventual B-N6 for Black, and wanted to continue with P-QB4 and B-N2, with advantage. Perhaps 17. B-B, N-Q4; 18. R-N was the right way.

UNZICKER: In order to prevent B-N6. However, more logical was 17. B-B.

17. ...

Q-Q4

UNZICKER

Position after 17. ... Q-Q4

NAJDORF

This strong move confronts me with an interesting sacrifice by my opponent which I cannot accept. Nevertheless, my position is very solid and I do not face serious danger.

18. B-B

NAJDORF: Not good was 18. R-Q because of B-B4! 19. P-K4, NxBP! with variations similar to the main line.


18. ...

B-B4
19. P-K4

UNZICKER

QxP
20. Q-N3!
NAJDORF: The sacrifice could not be accepted. If 20. PxN, RxP, and Black wins. Luckily I did not lose my head and remembered the saying of my old master Tartakover, that in order to lose a game it is not enough to make only one mistake. By the text I activate my pieces and am better off.

UNZICKER: A very surprising salvation. I count this among the most interesting moves I met with in my chess career. Unsatisfactory for White would be 20. PxN, RxP; 21. RxR, BxR; 22. Q-N2, BxR; 23. QxB, Q-Q8; 24. Q-N2, Q-K8! followed by 25. . . . R-Q8, etc.

20. . . .  
NXP

NAJDORF: My opponent took a whole hour for this move and resigned himself to equality. It is strange that no advantage can be found. If 20. . . . QxQ; 21. RxQ, N-Q3; 22. RxRch, RxR; 23. B-KB4! with advantage.


UNZICKER: Of course not 24. RxRP, because of R-K8. The extra black pawn is unimportant considering the strong position of the white rook.

24. . . .  
R-K2

25. R-N8ch  
R-K

26. R-N7

NAJDORF: My position is very good, but I have to remember that I am still a pawn minus, therefore . . .

26. . . .  
R-K2

Drawn

NAJDORF: An interesting game which contributes to theory and which indicates the solidity of the White method.
ROUND 4

Game 18

RUY LOPEZ

AN NOTATIONS BY DONNER

FISCHER

White

1. P-K4
2. N-KB3
3. B-N5
4. B-R4
5. O-O
6. R-K
7. B-N3
8. P-B3

DONNER

Black

1. P-K4
2. N-QB3
3. P-QR3
4. N-B3
5. B-K2
6. P-QN4
7. O-O
8. P-Q4

This sacrifice of a pawn nowadays is only played for drawing purposes. Especially against the very strongest masters it has proved to be quite useful to this end. Spassky played it several times in his match with Tal. When Spassky played me with the white pieces in the last round, when he had to win, he avoided the line by 5. Q-K2.

9. PxP
10. NxB
11. RxN
12. P-Q4
13. R-K
14. P-N3
15. B-K3
16. Q-Q3

Geller’s move. Black hopes that his two bishops compensate for the pawn.

17. RxB
18. B-Q3
19. N-Q2
20. N-B3

He cannot allow the knight into K5. Now White is a pawn up. The equalizing tendency of the bishops of opposite colors is strong, but this position is not what I had in mind when I played the Marshall Gambit.

21. RxB
22. PxP
23. R-Q3

Stronger was 23. R-Q. If Black captures QxNP, 24. KR-Q3 follows, and Black must give up his BP by 24. . . . K-R; 25. R-N, Q-R6; 26. BxP.

23. . . .
24. R-B
25. R(3)-Q3
26. PxR
27. R-B2
28. P-QB4
29. BxP

Black has not played very cleverly and is in a bad position. After 30. Q-N! he probably loses another pawn.

30. B-Q3?

Position after 30. B-Q3?
After touching the bishop Fischer sat for seconds with his finger on the piece desperately looking for another move. He had seen the point at the last minute—as usual—but there is no other move!

30. ... RxR

The exchange of queens leads to a dead draw.

31. BxQ RxB
32. QxR BxQ
33. K-B P-R3
34. K-K2 K-B

Drawn

ANNOTATIONS BY PETROSIAN AND BY IVKOV

ROUND 4

Game 19

KING'S INDIAN DEFENSE

PETROSIAN: White’s system is based on the moves 5. B-K2 and 6. B-N5. It has in general a quite inoffensive reputation, but sometimes bursts forth like a star of the first magnitude. For example, in this tournament, a similar method of development brought Najdorf success in his encounter with Fischer.

IVKOV: It is amusing that of so many variations in this opening this system was most favored.

6. ... B4
7. P-Q5 P-QR3
8. P-QR4 Q-R4
9. B-Q2 P-K3
10. N-B3 PxP
11. BPxP R-K
12. O-O Q-B2

PETROSIAN: A preventive move aimed at a possible and typical maneuver of Black—an exchange of bishop for knight, followed by P-QB5 and N-QB4.

14. ... QN-Q2
15. P-R3 BxN
16. BxB P-B5
17. P-QN4 R-K2

PETROSIAN: More in the spirit of the position was 17. ... N-K4; 18. B-K2, KN-Q2, despite the possible pawn loss after 19. P-B4, N-Q6; 20. BxN, PxB; 21. QxP. Active play by his pieces would easily compensate Black for his small material disadvantage. This is true even if 21. ... Q-N3ch; 22. K-R2, Q-Q5 is played.

IVKOV: To this point it is identical with the game Portisch-Gligoric in the match between Hungary and Yugoslavia in 1966. The text is an idea of Najdorf, while Gligoric placed his rooks on the K and QB lines. It seems to me that Najdorf’s doubling of the rooks is better. Black can concentrate his forces on the attack against the most sensitive point of his opponent, the KP.

18. KR-K QR-K
19. QR-B

50
IVKOV: White on his part is building up to attack the QBP. The position is typically balanced by activity on both sides.

19. . . . P-R3
20. P-R5 Q-N

IVKOV: Black removes his queen from the line on which at any moment White could put his attack into operation. Black does not have a more useful move, and besides, in some later variations, the queen could go to R2.

21. Q-N

PETROSIAN: By means of 20. P-R5 White deprived his opponent of the possibility of defending his QBP with his QNP, and is now hoping to win it.

21. . . . K-R

IVKOV: A paradoxical move which caused some laughter and a remark by Najdorf: "I do not understand how someone in chess can say 'pass'." As a matter of fact, both sides have completed the re-grouping of their forces to their best interest, and if either changes the balance, he must be prepared for a risk. What can Black play in this position without spoiling the fine array of his pieces? Evidently the only move is P-KN4. But I would like to see my critic try that move against the world champion, when he is not compelled to do so. On the other hand, the continuation 21. . . . K-R involved a trap, in which Petrosian entered, intentionally or unintentionally. By his previous move White had jeopardized the existence of the QBP, Black's weakest and at the same time most important forward point. Black's last move provokes the attack.

22. N-R4

PETROSIAN: The game ends suddenly and unexpectedly after this move.

IVKOV: And White has accepted the provocation.

22. . . . N-K4
23. B-K2 N(4)-Q2

PETROSIAN: White had overlooked something here. Not only is the KP under attack, but NxQP is also a threat. In case of 24. P-B3, NxQP; 25. BxBP, White retains somewhat better chances, but 24. . . . Q-R2ch is extremely unpleasant, followed by Q-B7 on any retreat of the king, after which Black’s N-R4 opens prospects for him on the black squares in the king’s field. Therefore . . .

24. B-KB3 N-K4
25. B-K2

IVKOV: On 25. N-N2, NxBch; 26. PxN, Q-B; 27. K-R2, R-B2, the pawn is protected, while the ruined white king wing will be a factor.

25. . . . N(4)-Q2
Drawn

IVKOV

PETROSIAN

Final Position

IVKOV: Also poor for White would be 26. P-B3? Q-R2ch, followed by N-R4 or Q-B7. Here is a variation which justifies 20. . . . Q-N!
ANNOTATIONS BY PORTISCH

ROUND 4

Game 20

QUEEN’S GAMBIT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reshevsky</th>
<th>Portisch</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>Black</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. P-Q4           P-Q4
2. P-QB4          PxP
3. N-KB3          P-QB4
4. P-K3           P-K3
5. BxP            N-KB3
6. O-O            P-QR3
7. Q-K2           P-QN4
8. B-Q3           PxP
9. PxP            B-K2


10. P-QR4        PxP
11. RxP           B-N2
12. N-B3          O-O
13. B-KN5         B-B3

Prudently avoiding the pawn sacrifice, which after 13. . . . P-QR4; 14. P-Q5! could be dangerous.

14. QR-R

To be considered is 14. R-B4, threatening BxN followed by RxB, etc. Black has nothing better than 14. . . . B-N2. Now White can again sacrifice the pawn, but after 15. P-Q5, PxP; 16. R-KR4, P-N3, it is questionable whether White’s attack is sufficient compensation. But if White continues simply 15. R-B, the rooks might stand better on the QB file.

14. . . . P-QR4
15. KR-Q          QN-Q2
16. N-K5

Going in for simplification, as he is short of time.

16. . . . NxN

Drawn

PORTISCH

RESHEVSKY

Final Position

Here Reshevsky offered me a draw, which was accepted. Is this a grandmaster draw? I do not think so. Reshevsky had consumed most of his time, and had only 30 minutes for the remaining moves. On my part it would have been pointless to rely on his time trouble as I saw that after 17. PxN, N-Q4; 18. BxB, QxB; 19. NxN, BxN; 20. B-K4, the draw is evident.

In such a strong tournament and against such outstanding players it would not be wise to try to win a game of this kind. One could only lose energy. Neither side had any advantage, so why try to force the issue?
ROUND 5

Game 21

NIMZO-INDIAN DEFENSE

PORTISCH
White
1. P-Q4
2. P-QB4
3. N-QB3
4. P-K3
5. B-Q3
6. N-B3
7. O-O
8. N-QR4

SPASSKY
Black
1. N-KB3
2. P-K3
3. B-N5
4. O-O
5. P-B4
6. P-QN3
7. B-N2
8. P-QP

PORTISCH: I adopted this move of Botvinnik because I felt that the advance of the queen side pawns would give White the initiative.

8. . . .
9. PxP

PORTISCH: In my opinion this is better than 9. P-QR3 which was played by Reshevsky against Spassky two rounds earlier. The bishop must retreat to K2 in any case.

9. . . .
10. R-K
11. P-QN4
12. B-N2
13. N-B3
14. P-Q5

SPASSKY: For the second time in the tournament I selected this solid, although somewhat passive, line. Undoubtedly the Hungarian grandmaster was ready for this choice and had prepared his continuation. It seems to me that White should not have set the center pawn configuration so early, but rather have replied with 14. R-QB.

14. . . .


15. N-Q2

SPASSKY: A good move, preparing for active operations on the queen side.

15. . . .

PORTISCH: Black's only counter chance consists in a king side attack.

16. N-N3
17. P-N3

PORTISCH: Prudently preventing N-B5. The point is that Black cannot play P-B4 at once, so his knight must take up a passive position.

17. . . .
18. P-B5!
PORTISCH: This sacrifice of a pawn is the key to White's strategy.

SPASSKY: A daring pawn sacrifice. In truth, White had another possibility at his disposal, namely 18. P-QR4 followed by P-R5, by which White's chances on the queen side are more practical than Black's on the king side. However, the text move, while perhaps not the strongest possible, had the advantage of being most unpleasant for me. It was not accidental that Portisch gained the advantage and had excellent chances to win.

18. . . . QPxP
19. PxP NxP

PORTISCH: A difficult choice. 19. . . . PxP might have been better, as the following variation shows: 20. B-N5, N-B4; 21. N-K4, B-N2; 22. N(N)xP, NxB; 23. NxN, R-K2, and Black can just hold it.


20. B-N5 N-Q2

PORTISCH: Or 20. . . . NxN; 21. QxN, and Black's game is cramped.

22. B-B6

PORTISCH: Doubtless preferable to 22. BxN, QxB; 23. N-B6, Q-Q3; 24. NxR, RxN, which would give Black counter chances.

SPASSKY: The Hungarian grandmaster refused to win the exchange by 22. BxN, QxB; 23. N-B6, Q-Q3; 24. NxR, RxN. In that case Black would have a pawn and fair counter play as a result of the weakening of White's king position. By the text move White continues to increase the pressure on the queen side.

22. . . . Q-B2
23. R-QB BxB

SPASSKY: In spite of the extra pawn, Black is in a rather difficult position. Thus White can gain material advantage by replying to 23. . . . N-KB4 with 24. N-B6, NxN; 25. BxR. In case of 23. . . . KR-B, the simple 24. Q-B3 is disagreeable and poses serious threats.

24. PxB N-QB4
25. N(K)xN

PORTISCH: After this move White's advantage disappears. His best course was 25. N(N)xN, PxN; 26. Q-Q7, R-K2; 27. Q-Q5! (I did not see this move), winning the QBP with a considerably superior game. This variation was shown by Spassky just after the game.

SPASSKY: A stronger move would be 25. N(N)xN, PxN; 26. Q-Q7, R-K2; 27. Q-Q5! and it is doubtful whether Black's position could be defended.

25. . . . PxN
26. Q-B3 QR-B
27. NxP QxP
28. QxP

PORTISCH: I had this position in mind when I played 25. N(K)xN.

SPASSKY: This curious combination, thought up by Portisch on the 25th move, turns out to be adequate only for a draw.

28. . . . BxN

SPASSKY: The tempting 28. . . . R-B2 is refuted by 29. N-Q7! and if RxN, the reply is 30. QxR(8), etc.

29. RxP
SPASSKY: Black seems to be defenseless, but . . .

29. . . . BxPch!

PORTISCH: As good as forced.

SPASSKY: This move saves the game.

30. QxB


30. . . . QxRch
31. BxQ RxR

PORTISCH: Unfortunately when I started the combination on the 25th move I did not see this simple reply. I had counted only on 31. . . . RxBch? which would have lost, since the white rook could not be taken because of mate. After the text the game is drawn.

32. B-N2 Drawn

SPASSKY: There remained three minutes on my clock for the following nine moves, and I accepted the draw. Perhaps Black has some positional advantage at this point.

ANNOTATIONS BY IVKOV

ROUND 5

Game 22

RUy LOPEZ

IVKOV

White

1. P-K4
2. N-KB3
3. B-N5
4. B-R4
5. O-O
6. R-K
7. B-N3
8. P-QR4

RESHEVSKY

Black

1. P-K4
2. N-QB3
3. P-QR3
4. N-B3
5. B-K2
6. P-QN4
7. O-O

To prevent the threatened Marshall Gambit I always play this move. If Fischer on principle always allows the gambit, which has been revived by Spassky, I avoid it—also on principle! Is it profitable for White to take a pawn and allow so lasting an initiative to the opponent? On the other hand Bobby’s arguments appear more convincing. If the gambit is correct, the Ruy Lopez has seen its days!

8. . . . P-N5

It is not quite clear whether P-N5 or B-N2 is better here. It may be only a matter of taste.

9. P-Q3

Our great specialist in this form of the Ruy Lopez, Matulovic, claims that the only move which promises advantage to White is 9. P-Q4. This may be true, but in any case the move I chose leads to a more complicated game.

9. . . . P-Q3
10. QN-Q2 R-N

A deep move. Szabo and Damjanovic automatically played 9 . . . N-QR4 followed by B-K3, and Geller played the immediate 9 . . . B-K3, which is even weaker. Reshevsky’s move has a waiting character. It offers the possibility of developing the QB in some other way, and at the same time the QR will eventually become active on the QN file, as White will have to play the “Ruy” move P-QB3.

11. N-B4 B-N5
I was wondering why my opponent wasted so much time before playing this move. Perhaps he was considering such variations as 12. N-K3, BxN; 13. PxB, N-KR4, or 12. P-B3, PxP; 13. PxP, BxN; 14. PxB.

12. B-K3   N-Q2
13. QN-Q2

A better move probably existed here, but my purpose was to get my opponent into a formation well known to me from the games referred to against Szabo and Damjanovic.

13. . .   N-R4
14. B-R2   P-QB4
15. N-B4   B-K3
16. KN-Q2  NxN
17. BxN    BxB
18. NxB    N-N3

With this move Reshevsky offered a draw. I refused it for several reasons. First, with some non-essential differences, after the transposition of moves, the game finally got to the position referred to above; second, my opponent had only about 30 minutes left for the next 22 moves, and third, and most important, my situation on the score board at the moment was not so brilliant that I could afford the luxury of a draw with the white pieces, and in only 18 moves.

19. N-Q2

Reshevsky had a comparative advantage, however. Against Szabo and Damjanovic I was able to place the knight on a more active point, K3.

19. . .   P-QR4

Personally, I would hardly decide on such a move.

20. P-QB3  P-Q4
21. PxQP   PxP
22. PxP    QxP
23. Q-B2

Due to the time difficulty of my opponent, this was more convenient than 23. N-B3.

23. . .   KR-Q
24. KR-N   P-B4

Black cannot quickly see all the consequences after 24. . . QxQP; 25. QxQ, RxQ; 26. N-B4, and therefore gives up the intended plan. Nevertheless I think that Reshevsky can safely capture the pawn.

25. N-B3   P-B5
26. P-B4!

Black has weakened, and White by this move should obtain a decisive advantage.

26. . .   Q-Q3
27. B-Q2   B-B3
28. R-R3   R-R
29. R(3)-N3  N-Q2
30. B-K ?

This is an unnecessary refinement. More natural and best considering the opponent's time trouble is 30. R-N5. It would be interesting to see what Black would play in that position, with his
pawn attacked and his flag threatening to drop at any moment.

30. . . . N-N!
31. N-Q2 Q-B
32. N-K4 N-B3
33. R-N6 N-Q5

Pieces in the center—one of the basic rules of chess. Sometimes, in order to circumvent this rule, a good deal of time is needed. Reshevsky always plays natural moves in time pressure, so I could assuredly expect the text instead of the better 33. . . . N-N5.

34. Q-Q B-K2
35. B-B3 P-B6?

Weak, but something has to be played.

36. BxN RxB

RESHEVSKY

IVKOV

Position after 36. . . . RxB

37. QxP??

After 37. PxP White would control the whole board. Actually, I simply forgot that the QP was no longer defended after the exchange of queens. Not the first or the last illusion of the tournament.

37. . . . QxQ
38. PxQ RxQP
39. R-K6 B-B

40. RxP RxP
41. NxP R-B

An easy draw was to be obtained by R-B6.

42. R-N5 B-Q3

The sealed move. Black complicates unnecessarily. Again, why not R-B6?

43. R-Q5 BxN

Black is now forced to exchange the stronger bishop for the knight. The game may still be drawn, but Black has made it considerably more difficult for himself.

44. R(N)xB RxR
45. RxR R-B6
46. K-B K-B2
47. K-K2 K-K3
48. P-R4 K-Q3
49. K-Q2 R-B6
50. RxP RxPch

This is still not the book ending with rook and bishop pawns, since the king side is not cleared of pawns. This can only be of advantage to White. Black would gladly give up his two pawns for the KRP, in order to obtain a theoretically drawn ending. But theory and practise are not the same thing. While Smyslov was able to draw several times with the weaker side, Keres always won when he had the two pawn advantage. Who is to be trusted?

51. K-B3 R-KR7
52. R-R5 P-R3
53. R-Q5ch K-B3
54. P-KR5 P-N4!

Although in time pressure for the second time, Reshevsky plays the best.

55. PxPe.p. R-KN7
56. R-QN5

56. ... RxP  
57. P-R5 R-N8  
58. R-R5 K-N2  

Black does not commit the error of defending his pawn and leaving his rook passive. The probability existed that he would still have to renounce his “last Mohican” under worse conditions. Therefore, Reshevsky willingly moves into the book ending.

59. RxP R-B8ch  
60. K-N4 R-N8ch  
61. K-B5 R-N8  
62. R-N6ch K-B2  
63. R-B6ch K-N2  
64. R-N6ch K-B2  
65. R-Q6 K-N2  
66. P-R6ch  

White unnecessarily rushes to sacrifice the pawn. The game should have been adjourned, to check the books for the best play for the stronger side. This was one more fault.

66. ... K-R2  
67. K-N5 R-N8ch  
68. K-B6 KxP  
69. P-B5 K-R2  
70. R-Q7ch K-N  
71. R-Q8ch K-R2  
72. K-B7 R-KR8  

Black knows the requirements of this ending. White must not be allowed a decisive tempo with threat of mate on the QR file.

73. P-B6 R-R2ch  
74. R-Q7 R-R  

The position is now a clear draw, but White checks his opponent’s knowledge for 20 more moves, which was hardly necessary.

75. R-B7 R-KN  
76. R-R7 K-R3  
77. R-Q7 K-R2  
78. R-Q8 R-N2ch  
79. K-Q6 R-N3ch  
80. K-B5 R-N4ch  
81. R-Q5 R-N8  
82. R-Q8 R-N4ch  
83. K-Q6 R-N3ch  
84. K-B7 R-N2ch  
85. R-Q7 R-N  
86. R-K7 R-KR  
87. R-N7 K-R3  
88. R-Q7 K-R2  
89. R-K7 K-R3  
90. R-B7 K-R2  
91. K-Q6ch K-N  
92. K-Q7 R-N  
93. R-R7 K-R2  

Drawn

ANNOTATIONS BY DONNER AND BY PETROSIAN

ROUND 5  
Game 23  

BENONI DEFENSE

| 1. P-Q4 | N-KB3 |
| 2. P-QB4 | P-B4 |
| 3. P-Q5 | P-KN3 |

| 4. N-QB3 | B-N2 |
| 5. P-K4 | P-Q3 |
| 6. N-B3 | O-O |
| 7. B-K2 |  |

**DONNER:** The old move. Today 7. B-N5 is considered superior. When Black is allowed to play P-K4 he has a fully satisfactory game.

| 7. ... | P-K4 |
| 8. O-O |  |
DONNER: Years ago, when I was young and beautiful, I tried to refute this move against Najdorf by playing 8. PxPe.p., PxP; 9. P-K5. The consequences were horrible.

PETROSIAN: Donner is not enticed by the popular 8. B-N5, although to this point it is not clear what kind of game plan will be acceptable to Black.

8. . . . N-K
9. N-K P-B4
10. N-Q3 N-Q2
11. PxP PxP
12. P-B4 Q-K2

PETROSIAN: As a rule White's P-B4 calls for the immediate reaction from Black, who moves his pawn up to K5. The text is useful for Black since, while not rushing to determine the fate of the KP, he can, for instance, if 13. B-K3, reply PxP, and White will not be able to get his knight to KB4 advantageously.

13. P-KN4

DONNER: Nobody likes to play a quiet positional game against the world champion. However, the move is not very good and weakens White's position.

PETROSIAN: Undoubtedly not only risky, but in so far as there is no positional basis, the move is not an important solution for the situation.

13. . . . P-K5

PETROSIAN: Should the pawn be advanced to K6 or not? This is the dilemma facing Black. I contemplated and conducted a plan based on defining the purely positional defects in White's plan. As a rule in my games, when I have a choice between two continuations, one of which has unclear consequences (although instinct tells me that my chances will be more favorable), and the other leads to a clear and lasting advantage, I always prefer the clarity to complexity and risk.

14. . . . BxN

DONNER: A very clever exchange of bishop for knight. The white pawn formation is ruined and the black knights become very active.

PETROSIAN: To my knowledge a similar exchange was first tried in the game with Bronstein in the Challengers' Tournament, 1956. The object of the move is to lessen the sphere of activity of White's QB, limited by the pawns on QB3 and KB4.

15. PxB PxP
16. NxNP K-R
17. K-R

PETROSIAN: 17. P-B5 was a must. Perhaps this pawn would have been lost, but White's QB would have become an effective piece.

17. . . . N-N2

DONNER: The struggle for the square KB5 begins.

18. N-K3 N-B3
19. B-Q2 N-N

DONNER: On the way to his KB4.

PETROSIAN: The maneuvers of Black's knights are directed towards establishing a sure control of the square KB4.

20. Q-K N-R3
21. Q-N3 N(2)-B4
22. Q-N5 B-Q2

PETROSIAN: Black does not avoid an endgame in which his advantage would in no way be lessened.

23. QR-K
DONNER: White should have exchanged queens, while on his side Petrosian should have avoided it by playing 22... R-B3 immediately.

23. ... R-B3
24. NxN NxN?

PETROSIAN

Position after 24. ... NxN?

DONNER: Petrosian was not in good form in this tournament. After 24. ... BxN, he would have had better chances. Then he could drive White from the KN file.

PETROSIAN: A flagrant error. After 24. ... BxN, the threat of advancing the KP followed by a check on K5, plus the possibility of occupying the KN file by the rooks and rushing the bishop or knight to KN5, would give Black a decisive advantage.

25. R-KN Q-B
26. B-R5

PETROSIAN: The only move, but it is more than enough. The thrust of the bishop has practically paralyzed both of Black’s rooks. Neither 26. ... R-N3 nor R-K can be played, and the KP is suddenly without defense.

Luckily, Black’s position is so strong that the lack of a pawn does not prevent him from gaining a draw. Too bad, but there is nothing one can do.

26. ... N-N2

DONNER: The pawn that White wins is of little importance because his bishop is inferior to the black one. As a matter of fact, it is White who has to fight for the draw.

27. RxP NxB
28. QxN R-K
29. RxR BxR
30. Q-K2 B-N3
31. R-N3 Q-B
32. K-N2 Q-B4
33. R-K3 R-B
34. P-KR3 Q-B7

PETROSIAN: There is no advantage in taking the BP, because of 35. R-K8.

35. B-K Drawn

DONNER: Black cannot play for a win. If 35. QxQch; 36. RxQ, B-Q6; 37. R-K7, BxP; 38. K-N3, BxQP; 39. P-B4!
ANNO TATIONS BY UNZICKER

ROUND 5

Game 24

SICILIAN DEFENSE

UNZICKER

White

1. P-K4
2. N-KB3
3. P-Q4
4. NxB
5. N-QB3
6. B-K2
7. N-N3
8. B-KN5

FISCHER

Black

1. P-QB4
2. P-Q3
3. PxP
4. N-KB3
5. P-QR3
6. P-K4
7. B-K2
8. P-QN5

In order to secure the square Q5 for the knight after the exchange BxN. Based on my recent experiences I would not recommend this move. The disappearance of the QB proves a disadvantage for White. Preferable was 8. O-O, followed by B-K3.

8. . . .
9. BxN
10. N-Q5

A superficial move instead of which 10. O-O, O-O; 11. Q-Q3 was indicated. In that case Black could not place the knight on the favorable square Q2, but would have to play N-B3.

10. . . .
11. O-O
12. Q-Q3
13. P-QB3
14. QR-Q
15. K-R

In order to avoid a check by Q-N3 in case of 16. P-KB4, PxP; 17. NxP.

15. . . .
16. N-K3

A weak move. In order and preferable was 16. P-KB4.

16. . . .
17. B-B3
18. Q-K2

The lesser evil was 18. N-Q2.

18. . . .
19. N-Q5

Forced, since any other move would lose a pawn.

19. . . .
20. PxB

It is clear that Black has a vastly superior position. His pawn majority on the king side is powerful, whereas the white majority on the other wing is almost insignificant.

21. Q-B2
22. B-K2
23. P-B3
24. N-Q2
25. P-QR4
26. N-B4
27. Q-N3
28. Q-R3

White can only disturb his opponent’s enterprises, but not prevent them!

28. . . .
29. Q-N4
30. Q-N6
31. N-R5
32. N-B4
33. KR-K
34. N-Q2
35. N-B
36. B-Q3

N-B3
P-R5
Q-K2
R-Q2
N-R4
B-B5
Q-N4
R-KR
R-KB2

37. R-K2  Q-B3
38. K-N  R-K
40. R(2)-K  N-B5
41. K-R  R-QB

FISCHER

UNZICKER

Position after 41. . . . R-QB

The sealed move. After 41. . . . P-R6! 42. P-KN3, N-N7; 43. R-K2, P-K5; 44. P-KB4, P-N4, the passed pawn would have assured Black the victory considering the poor position of the white pieces.

42. Q-B2  N-R4
43. K-N  B-B5
44. B-N3  R-B4
45. B-R2  Q-N4
46. Q-B2  R-QB
47. B-N  R-K
48. R-K2  Q-Q
49. R(2)-K  P-QN4
50. PxP  PxP
51. Q-B2  B-N4

52. B-Q3  Q-N
53. R-R  N-B5
54. B-B2  Q-N2

Of course not 54. . . . NxQP, because of 55. B-N3, Q-N2; 56. QR-Q, etc.

55. QR-Q  B-Q
56. Q-Q2  B-N3ch
57. K-R  R-KR

Also a strong continuation was 57. P-R6; 58. P-KN3, N-N7; 59. R-K2, B-R2, threatening Q-N3. After 60. Q-Q3, Q-N3; 61. N-Q2, there could follow 61. . . . P-K5! 62. PxP, N-K6; 63. R-R, N-N5. The endgame after 64. Q-Q4ch, QxQ; 65. PxQ, Bxp, is hopeless for White. If instead 64. R-KB, there would follow 64. . . . PxP; 65. RxRch, KxR; 66. Q-Q4, QxQ; 67. PxQ, P-K6, with a won game for Black.

58. N-K3  N-R4
59. P-R3

The threat was 59. . . . N-N6ch! followed by P-B5, etc.

59. . . .  B-R2

More promising was 59. . . . N-B5, followed by R-R4 and R-N4.

60. K-R2  Q-N3
61. B-Q3  N-N6
62. P-N4  R(1)-KB
63. P-QB4  P-B5
64. N-N4

A positional error. The right move was 64. N-B2.

64. . . .  PxP
65. BxBP  R-QN
66. R-QN  R-B2
67. B-R2  R(1)-QB
68. KR-QB  RxR
69. RxR  N-K7

62
With this clever but artificial, and therefore disadvantageous move, Black misses his chance to win the game. Fischer after the game recommended 69...Q-R3, but after 70. Q-Q! the consequences would not be clear, for instance: 70...RxR; 71. QxR, QxB; 72. Q-B7ch, and White has at least perpetual check. But the simple line 69...RxR; 70. QxR, N-K7; 71. Q-K, N-B6! would have secured Black the win. In the long run White's position cannot be defended, considering the weakness of the pawns at N4 and Q5, and the permanent mating threats on the diagonal KN1-QR7.

70. R-K
71. B-N

After 71...QxP, White plays 72. Q-QB2! etc.

72. RxN
73. Q-K

An important move.

73...
P-N4
74. R-B
75. RxR
76. NxP!

The salvation.

76...
QxQP

Black has no choice. After 76...PxN; 77. QxPch, K-B2; 78. Q-K6ch, etc., he would lose his bishop.

77. N-N4
K-B2

Drawn

ANNOTATIONS BY LARSEN AND BY NAJDORF

ROUND 5
Game 25

KING'S INDIAN DEFENSE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Larsen</th>
<th>Najdorf</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>Black</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. P-Q4</td>
<td>N-KB3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. P-QB4</td>
<td>P-KN3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. N-QB3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NAJDORF: Larsen is one of the great players against whom it is impossible to make any kind of preparation. He plays sharply in any variation. I must say I was not surprised at his decision to enter the classical King's Indian, because knowing him well I had nothing definite in mind.

| 3. ... | B-N2 |
| 4. P-K4 | P-Q3 |
| 5. B-K2 | O-O  |
| 6. N-B3 |     |
NAJDORF: This leads to the Yugoslavian attack or the Petrosian variation. Later, against Fischer, Larsen tried 6. B-N5.

6. . . . P-K4
7. O-O

NAJDORF: Now the situation is being defined. With P-Q5 followed eventually by B-N5 it would be the Petrosian system. On the other hand the text permits the carrying out of the Yugoslavian attack.

7. . . . N-B3
8. P-Q5

NAJDORF: This is the direct road to battle. Less clear is 8. B-K3, inviting N-KN5; 9. B-N5, etc. But Black has the alternative 8. . . . R-K; 9. P-Q5, N-Q5! with equality.

8. . . . N-K2
9. N-K N-Q2

NAJDORF: The development will result in a test of the pawn structures. White is preparing to force P-QB5 for strong action on the queen side, and at the same time he will try to defend his pawn chain with P-KB3. Black, on the other hand, will try to break the center with P-KB4 and build up an attack with pawns and pieces on the white formation.

10. N-Q3

LARSEN: Perhaps Najdorf was expecting 10. P-B3, P-KB4; 11. P-KN4, with which I won my first match game against Tal. But quite often I play a prepared variation just once!

Chess fans often ask about the way a master prepares for a tournament or important game. In my case the answer is that I do very little special preparation for a given occasion. I do a good deal of opening analysis all the time, and then, sometimes years later, I get the opportunity to use one of my surprise variations. Most of all I like "bad" lines, that is those considered bad, in my opinion unjustly, by "theory." The reason for the last quotation marks is that most so-called theory is only a collection of examples from master practice.

Here I am entering a variation which Najdorf knows very well. He has scored some fine victories with Black, the most famous probably being his game against Taimanov in the Candidates’ Tournament, 1953. Najdorf has also found improvements for White, and won with that side against Uhlmann in Moscow, 1956. Later, however, that game was improved for Black, and since then the statistics for White have been rather bad!

NAJDORF: White renounces the modern system which he used in his match with the Soviet star Tal. The point is to anticipate and break Black’s attack by 10. P-KN4!? Today the line is considered equal after 10. . . . P-KB4; 11. P-B3, P-B5; 12. N-Q3, P-B4! etc.

10. . . . P-KB4
11. B-Q2

LARSEN: The normal continuation eight or ten years ago was 11. P-B3, P-B5; 12. B-Q2, P-KN4; 13. R-B, N-KN3; 14. N-N5, P-QR3! But White was mated too many times, so everyone started to play 11. PxP.

The text move has its points, although some of them are more psychological than real. Najdorf of course wants his king-side pawn roller—he is used to winning with that. Since 11. . . . P-B5 is bad because of B-N4, he plays 11. . . . N-KB3, after which I consider his position extremely difficult! The right move must be either 11. . . . PxP or P-B4.
NAJDORF: Reviving old ideas. Larsen’s specialty is to improve ancient ideas that are nearly forgotten. This variation was first played in 1953.

11. . . . N-KB3
12. P-B3 P-B5

NAJDORF: This gives the game a wild character. Black transfers his attack from the square K5 to KB6, which makes it more dangerous. Black gives up the possibility of slowing down White’s advance on the queen side with 12. . . . P-B4.

13. P-B5 P-KN4
14. R-B N-N3

LARSEN: All this already occurred in a game Pachman-Padevsky, Dresden, 1956. There followed 15. N-N5, P-QR3; 16. N-R3, P-N5; 17. B-K, P-N6! and Black got an overwhelming attack. Romanovsky recommended 15. PxP, PxP; 16. N-N5, R-B2; 17. B-N4, but other theoreticians answered that after 17. . . . B-B, Black’s position is fine. So far as I know Romanovsky’s suggestion was never tried. Therefore the importance of White’s transposition on moves 11 and 12 was not noticed.

NAJDORF: The game is unfolding in accordance with the plans mentioned above. It is a real race, each on his own side.

15. PxP PxP

NAJDORF: A well-known maneuver. It prevents the powerful entrance of the knight at B7 and projects moving the rook to the KN or KR file. In addition it facilitates the defense of the base Q3 by B-B. Naturally, if 16. . . . Q-N3ch; 17. N-B2, etc.

17. Q-B2


It can be argued that the white queen does not stay on B2, but if White loses one tempo with his queen and Black two with his knight, it is a tempo won for White, and in such positions one tempo may decide!

17. . . . N-K

NAJDORF: This means resigning oneself to a defensive game and giving the initiative to White. I believe that proper play was 17. . . . Q-N3ch; 18. N-B2, P-N5; 19. N-B7, R-N; 20. Q-N3, QxQ, with an even game.

18. P-QR4 B-Q2

NAJDORF: Already there was the threat of NxBP.

19. Q-N3

LARSEN: A difficult choice. 19. N-B2 was also very good.

19. . . . B-KB
20. R-QB2 P-KR4
22. N-QR3 N-B3
23. P-R3

NAJDORF: Larsen calmly slows down my attack which already has suffered through the loss of time by my KN. His initiative on the queen side is very strong. The threats of N-B4, followed by N-N6, KR-B and R-B7 are hard to meet.

23. . . . R-N2
24. KR-B P-N5
LARSEN: Without play on the king side Black is bound to lose, so this sacrifice is more or less forced.

NAJDORF: The sacrifice of the pawn is badly calculated since I immediately have to attend to the queen side (danger of R-B7). I had a bad day, and in an inferior position the error was natural.

25. BPxP PnP
26. PnP N-K

LARSEN: Back again! There is nothing wrong with these many knight moves, but something is wrong with the black position. Now he is at least ready to activate his KB. I spent quite some time on this position. Among the moves I rejected was 27. N-B4, because of P-N4.

NAJDORF: If I try 26. . . N-R5; 27. R-B7 wins, since if I move my QB the rooks would be exchanged with check, depriving me of my main attacking piece. The comings and goings of the KN demonstrate the inferiority of my position.

27. P-R5 R-N
28. B-K

LARSEN: Strengthens the king's position. It is very difficult now for Black to find serious threats, while White is ready to play hisQN to N6 and break through on the QB file.

28. . . . B-K2

NAJDORF: Aggravates the situation. My only chance was to move to a direct attack with the queen on the king side. But now I have her surrounded with my own pieces and I cannot avoid an exchange, of which Larsen takes immediate advantage. Now I also lament the lost pawn that I can no longer recuperate.

29. Q-N6 QxQ
30. PxQ B-Q
31. B-R5 N-K2

LARSEN: A new situation. After the exchange of queens Black's attacking chances on the king side are gone and White is a pawn up. He has problems to solve, however, because of the two weak pawns. In many cases White must be ready to return a pawn for positional advantages. Black's most serious weakness is his QP.

32. P-QN3

NAJDORF: To fortify with N-B4, and if the knight is exchanged to recapture with the pawn and open the QN file.

32. . . . N-B

White has 12 minutes left, and Black 13.

33. N-B4 B-R5
34. N-Q2 B-Q

NAJDORF: I cannot plan to regain the KNP because my knight at QB would be undefended.

35. N-B4 B-R5
36. B-KB3 N-B3
37. N-Q2 N-K


NAJDORF: I cannot undertake anything, and it is clear that after the adjournment White will analyze to find the best way to win.

38. R-B3 R-R
39. N-B4 B-Q
40. B-K2 R-N

NAJDORF: The scene has not changed, and Larsen prepares now to materialize his advantage. The first step will be to
force P-N3 to exchange for Black’s strong BP.

41. R(1)-B2

**LARSEN:** It was adjourned here, with Black sealing this move. Compare this position with the one after White’s 33rd move. The only difference is that White’s rooks have moved one step forward, which is a very good preparation for P-N3. The main purpose of this is to gain space on the king side, and have an opportunity to play a white knight to KB5.

Analyzing the position I came to the conclusion that it should win, but not easily. It is impossible to analyze a position of this character so deeply that the win is automatic, but a good impression of the problems can be obtained. For example, I would have liked to find a safer square for my king before playing P-N3, but there was none available.

41. ... B-KR5
42. R-R3 B-Q

**LARSEN:** After 42. ... BxNch; 43. KxB, BxP; 44. BxB, RxB; 45. R-B, White doubles rooks on the KR file and plays B-N4. No better for Black is 43. ... N-B3; 44. N-Q2, BxP; 45. R-R6.

**NAJDORF:** Passive defense is bound to lose. I cannot recognize my own moves. I should try 42. ... BxNch; 43. KxB, N-B3, to look for counter play.

43. P-N3 PxP
44. RxP B-KR5

**LARSEN:** Against 44. ... B-QN4 the simplest is 45. N-K3, BxB; 46. RxB, BxP; 47. BxB, NxB; 48. N-B5, followed by P-N5 with an irresistible attack. Also very good, and illustrating a possibility in several similar positions, is 45. R-QN2, N-B3; 46. P-N5, N-Q2; 47. B-KN4!

45. R-R3

**NAJDORF:** Now it is clear that the invitation is poisoned. If 45. ... BxNch; 46. KxB, BxB; 47. BxB, RxB; 48. R-N3! with a winning position.

45. ... B-KN4
46. R(R)-QB3 B-Q
47. B-Q .

**LARSEN:** A useful move, clearing the way for both white rooks so that in some variations they can quickly get to the king side. In addition, the move is directed against Black’s B-QN4.

Black’s reply is probably not the best. 47. ... N-B3 would give White more problems. I would answer 48. R-R3.

47. ... N-K2
48. B-B3 N-B

**NAJDORF:** I cannot withdraw from the attack on the QNP, since if I liberate the knight on QB4 it would go to KB5 via K3 with decisive advantage.

49. N-Q
NAJDORF: The same maneuver just mentioned, with the other knight, at the cost of returning the material advantage. The forced exchanges of the QB and KR leave me without defense.

49. ... BxKNP

LARSEN: As White's N(Q)-K3 and B5 is a very strong positional threat, Black is almost forced to take the pawn.

50. BxB RxBch
51. R-N2 RxRch
52. KxR N-B3
53. K-B3 N-Q2

LARSEN: Black is even winning a pawn!

NAJDORF: Finally I am winning the NP, but at the cost of other difficulties.

54. B-N4 N(2)xP

NAJDORF: I could not try 54. ... B-K2 because of 55. N(Q)-K3 and N-B5! with decisive advantage. Larsen plays the remainder with his characteristic assurance.

55. NxQP B-K2

NAJDORF: There is no move. I should resign, but the inertia of the game induced me to go on a little longer.

56. NxN BxB

LARSEN: 56. ... NxN would give White the pleasant choice between 57. RxNch and 57. BxB, NxB; 58. R-B7. Both should win without much trouble.

57. NxN BxR
58. NxB K-B2
59. N-Q7 R-K
60. K-K3 R-K2
61. N-N6 R-B2
62. K-Q3 K-K2
63. P-N4 K-B3
64. P-Q6

LARSEN: Enough preparations! Certainly 64. N(3)-R4 was also very good.

64. ... R-R2

LARSEN: 64. ... R-N2 would make a difference, but White has many easy wins. One would begin with 65. N(3)-Q5ch, K-K3; 66. P-Q7, R-N; 67. K-B4, K-Q3; 68. N-B8ch!

65. N(3)-Q5ch K-K3
66. P-Q7 R-R
67. N-K3

LARSEN: The simplest. One point is 67. ... K-Q3; 68. N(3)-B4ch, K-B2; 69. NxP! KxN; 70. N-B7, which would not have been possible after 64. ... R-N2.

67. ... K-K2
68. N-B5ch K-K3

LARSEN: This must be a miscalculation. Najdorf was in time pressure. However, 54. ... B-K2; 55. N(Q)-K3, N(2)xP; 56. NxN, NxN; 57. N-B5, R-KB; 58. K-N4, or if 57. ... B-B; 58. BxP (or even 58. R-B7, N-B; 59. K-N4, followed by K-R5 and a bishop maneuver to KR6) is a rather easy win for White.
       69. K-B4 Resigns

LARSEN: Hard work!

NAJDORF: A bad day for me, but a fine demonstration of technique by the great Danish master.

ANNOTATIONS BY SPASSKY AND BY NAJDORF

ROUND 6
Game 26

KING'S INDIAN DEFENSE

SPASSKY
White

1. P-Q4
2. N-KB3
3. P-KN3
4. B-N2
5. O-O

NAJDORF
Black

6. . . .
7. P-N3
8. P-Q4

SPASSKY: In this instance Najdorf, who is an expert on the King's Indian, decided to forego his habitual and favorite variation.

NAJDORF: Against the plan adopted by White, this is the most positive way of neutralizing his initiative. I am using a psychological weapon which gives good results against players who like action, as does the world championship challenger.

6. P-B4
7. QN-Q2

NAJDORF: A risky move which reveals White's eagerness not to simplify the game. Known as somewhat better is 7. PxP, PxP; 8. N-K5, etc. On the other hand it would be a mistake to play a gambit with 7. N-B3, PxP; 8. N-K5, N-N5!

7. . . .
8. P-N3
9. B-N2

SPASSKY: Of course such unassuming opening play promises no particular advantage for White. Nonetheless, accuracy and exactitude are required in order that Black not find himself in an inferior position.

9. . . .
10. N-R4
11. QxN
12. P-K4
13. BxP

SPASSKY: Perhaps 9. . . N-Q2 would be more exact. Now White has gained some positional advantage.

NAJDORF: A necessary expansion with the view of attacking the solid formation of white pawns on the queen side.

10. NxN
11. B-B
12. PxKP
13. BxP


12. P-K4
13. B-R6
NAJDORF: White has succeeded in disturbing the equilibrium of the pawn formation and has more space for his pieces. On the other hand, I can now resolve the problem of developing my forces without disturbance.

14. KR-K
15. B-R

SPASSKY: 15. N-B3 would be more exact. I feared 15. . . . P-K4. However, in that case, the continuation 16. N-N5, B-R3; 17. P-B4, would give White good chances.

NAJDORF: Very doubtful. Better was 15. QR-Q in order to determine later the best location for the KB. If he moves it, 15. B-N2 seems better because my bishop is annoying.

15. . . . R-K
16. N-B3 P-R3

NAJDORF: Forestalling the jump N-N5, which would be an annoyance for my QB.

17. P-Q5

SPASSKY: A tempting move on which I placed high hopes. Actually, if Black continued normally with 17. . . . PxP; 18. PxP, BxB; 19. QxB, N-B3, then after 20. N-K5! White's position would become very threatening, as on 20. . . . NxP, an attack on the knight and on the KRP, by means of Q-Q2, can follow.

NAJDORF: A nervous move which only reduces the perspective of his KB. He should play the more tranquil and positive 17. QR-Q, for if B-N5; 18. Q-B4! with advantage.

17. . . . P-K4

SPASSKY: An excellent reply which destroys White's intention.

NAJDORF: A move not expected by White, which gains complete equality.

18. R-K3

SPASSKY: My original plan was to select the continuation 18. PxBp., BxP; 19. BxB, KxB; 20. QR-Q, which undoubtedly corresponded to the needs of the position and left White with a minimal advantage. However, being under the impression that my position was still better, I played the text with much optimism.

NAJDORF: The capture in passing would lead to an immediate draw and 18. PxBP would be inferior for White because his pieces are not well placed, and in addition Black has a mobile center.

18. . . . P-R5

NAJDORF: Now is the moment to act on the queen side. He must not permit White to use pressure in the center undisturbed.

19. P-QN4

SPASSKY: At this moment not a trace of my optimism remained, and I realized that it would be necessary to struggle for equality. At first I prepared to reply with 19. QR-K, but the simple RPxP; 20. RPxP, R-R7, would present Black with the initiative.

NAJDORF: A natural reaction to prevent a weakness on QN3 and an eventual R-R7, with pressure. But now the point QB4 is very weak.

19. . . . P-R6
20. B-B3
SPASSKY: This was necessary since 20. BxRP is poor in view of P-K5; 21. N-Q4, N-N3! 20. RxRP does not change anything because of RxR; 21. BxR, P-K5; 22. N-Q4, N-N3!

20. ... N-N3

SPASSKY: White must now play an exchange combination which, in the last analysis, is advantageous for Black.

21. NxP

NAJDORF

Position after 21. NxP

NAJDORF: Going into complications because there is no comfortable defense without accepting an inferior position.

21. ... RxN
22. RxR

SPASSKY: 22. BxR would have been stronger, although after NxBP; 23. Q-Q4, NxB; 24. RxN, Q-Q3; 25. QR-K, BxR; 26. RxB, PxP, Black has an advantage.

22. ... NxBP
23. Q-B4 NxR
24. BxN PxP

SPASSKY: I lost much time searching for the best chance for salvation, but I could not find anything. There remained 15 minutes on my clock and, having put a good face on the matter, I played . . .

25. BxB

SPASSKY: Black was threatening to compel an exchange of queens by means of Q-N4. 25. R-Q would not help either in view of Q-N4. For example: 26. QxQ, PxQ; 27. BxB, KxB; 28. RxP, R-QB; 29. R-Q, R-B7, with a winning conclusion for Black.

25. ... KxB
26. Q-K5ch

NAJDORF: It is White who has to fight to save himself. I have an extra pawn, and in order to regain it White is distracted while I activate my forces.

26. ... Q-B3

NAJDORF: I was interested to get into a rook and bishop ending in which my QRP is a very important factor, because it is far advanced and forms a blockade for White.

27. QxQch

NAJDORF: The only move. He cannot lose time because his king is in a choked situation. It is clear that my bishop is superior to Spassky's.

27. ... KxQ
28. BxP R-Q

NAJDORF: An energetic continuation to get the rook to Q7 and unblock my QRP.

29. BxNP

SPASSKY: 29. B-N3 is no better. After 29. ... R-Q7 White is deprived of any sort of counter play and must quietly await his fate.
**NAJDORF:** 29. B-N3 is not convincing because it is an inferior position with no visible counter play.

29. ... R-Q7
30. P-N5

**NAJDORF:** Hurrying the advance of his only hope.

30. ... B-K3
31. B-K4 RxRP?

**SPASSKY:** Being in time trouble, the Argentinean grandmaster lets slip from his hands the win to be gained by 31. ... R-N7. For example: 1—32. R-QB, K-K4; 33. B-B3, RxRP; 34. P-N6, R-N7; 35. P-N7, P-R7; 36. K-N2, R-N8, etc. 2—32. B-Q3, K-K4! (inferior is 32. ... RxRP; 33. RxR, BxR; 34. P-N6, B-Q4; 35. B-N, K-K2; 36. B-R2!) and Black wins the ending with no trouble. 3—32. R-N, K-K4; 33. RxR, PxR; 34. B-N, B-B4; 35. P-N6, K-Q3, and Black wins.

32. RxR
33. P-N6
34. P-N7
35. P-N8(Q)
36. Q-N

**SPASSKY:** Drawn

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**ANNOTATIONS BY LARSEN**

**ROUND 6**

*Game 27*

**RUY LOPEZ**

**FISCHER**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>White</th>
<th>LARSEN</th>
<th>Black</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. P-K4</td>
<td>P-K4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. N-KB3</td>
<td>N-QB3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. B-N5</td>
<td>P-QR3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. B-R4</td>
<td>N-B3</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>5. O-O</td>
<td>NxP</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**LARSEN**

"Play the open variation of the Ruy," is my advice to all ordinary club players, and recently I even wrote a book about it, seen from Black's point of view. Why does everybody try to copy the grandmasters' strange positional maneuvers in the 5. ... B-K2 variation, instead of fighting for the initiative? Probably because of those two games Euwe lost in 1948, against Keres and Smyslov, when no very good defense was known against 9. Q-K2.

In my opinion the open variation is
absolutely correct—and more interesting than the closed!

6. P-Q4  P-QN4
7. B-N3  P-Q4
8. PxP  B-K3
9. P-B3

The classical move. Does Fischer consider it better than Q-K2, or did he not want to play the same as Geller against me in two match games?

9. . . .  B-QB4

More solid is of course 9. . . . B-K2, as Unzicker played against the same opponent in Round 14.

10. QN-Q2  O-O
11. B-B2  B-B4

Three lines have been analyzed very deeply here: 11. . . . P-B4, 11. . . . NxN, and 11. . . . NxKBP. The text has a bad reputation, but most books give very strange reasons for this!

12. N-N3  B-KN5
13. NxB  NxN
14. R-K  R-K

14. . . . B-R4 is known to be bad because of 15. B-N5! If then 15. . . . BxN; 16. QxB, QxB; 17. QxQP, or 15. . . . Q-Q2; 16. B-K3, N-K3; 17. BxPch!

15. B-K3

The books give 15. B-B4. Fischer's idea may be better, but probably it would be more exact to play B-K3 one move earlier.

15. . . .  N-K3
16. Q-Q3  P-N3

Solid and good was 16. . . . N-B. I don’t like to weaken the black squares around my king that way, and I don’t know what got into me, but it was something about playing as energetically as possible.

17. B-R6  N-K2
18. N-Q4  B-B4
19. NxB  NxN
20. B-Q2  Q-R5

Perhaps nothing is wrong with the black position except that it is difficult! I recalled my game against 16-year-old Bobby in the Zurich Tournament of 1959, in which I had to defend a difficult position with two knights against Bobby’s beloved pair of bishops for about 70 moves to score half a point.

I was now ready to sacrifice a pawn, for instance: 21. Q-B3, N-N4; 22. QxP, QR-Q; 23. QBxN, QxB; 24. Q-B6, R-K3; 25. QxBP, R-Q7, with good chances. Fischer finds a very interesting maneuver.

21. Q-B  N-B4
22. P-KN3  Q-QB5

After the exchange of queens Black would probably be all right, and against 23. Q-R3, N-K5 is possible. So Black is getting some counter-play.

23. Q-N2  N-Q6
24. BxN  QxB
25. B-N5  P-QB3
26. P-KN4  N-N2
27. R-K3
Several annotators have called this move a mistake. I am not so sure. 27. QR-Q has been recommended, after which Black’s queen goes to B5, of course. The situation is very complicated. If White does not get a mating attack, Black has good counter-play on the queen side.

27. ... Q-Q7
28. P-N3

I had about a quarter of an hour left and was very nervous. Could I defend against a direct mating attack? The text move was a great surprise to me. Was it necessary for Fischer to worry about his queen side pawns?

Afterwards I found no clear win for White, but the position after 28. B-B6 or Q-R3 would have been very difficult for me to play with so little time left. In some variations Black takes the QNP, plays Q-B7 and parries the mating threats with P-N4. After that it becomes an exciting race between White’s advance on the king side and Black’s on the queen side.

Well, the text gives me a neat tactical chance. I have to take it.

28. ... P-N5
29. Q-R3??

Only this is the decisive mistake. I do not know what Fischer overlooked, but it must have been something simple. 29. P-B3 was the only move and offered almost even chances.

29. ... PxP
30. Q-R6 N-K3
Resigns

Three moves ago White had a promising position, now he has no defense. Strangely enough something similar, with the roles reversed, occurred in our second encounter, in Round 15!

Annotations by Petrosian and by Unzicker

ROUND 6
Game 28

TARRASCH DEFENSE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Petrosian</th>
<th>Unzicker</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>Black</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. P-QB4</td>
<td>N-KB3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. N-KB3</td>
<td>P-K3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. N-B3</td>
<td>P-Q4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

PETROSIAN: One must state with regret that the time has passed when 5. P-K3 led to a comparatively less familiar game. It is now as well analyzed as 5. BPxP, NxP.

| 4. P-Q4  | P-B4 |
| 5. P-K3  |      |
| 5. ...   | N-B3 |
| 6. BPxP  | KPxP |
UNZICKER: Also possible was 6... KNxP, but in my opinion Black does not need to fear the isolated pawn at Q4.

7. B-K2 B-K2
8. O-O O-O
9. PxP BxP
10. P-QN3 B-K3
11. B-N2 Q-K2
12. P-QR3

PETROSIAN: White considers it necessary to avoid a possible exchange of the bishops on the black squares. More consistent is 12. N-QN5.

UNZICKER: Also to be considered was 12. N-QR4, B-QR6; 13. Q-B, or if 12... B-Q3; 13. N-Q4. But the world champion follows a different strategy.

12. ... KR-Q
13. N-QN5 QR-B
14. QN-Q4 NxN
15. NxN N-K5

PETROSIAN: Both sides have even chances. White controls the Q4 square, but otherwise has nothing to boast about. At the same time Black's formation is excellent.

UNZICKER: More logical was 15... B-Q3, but there is no reason to criticize the text move.

16. B-Q3 B-Q3
17. Q-R5 P-KR3
18. P-QN4

UNZICKER: To be considered was 18. N-B5, but after BxN; 19. QxB, the continuation 19... Q-K3; 20. Q-R5, B-K2, followed by B-B3, would be sufficient to maintain the balance of the position.

18... N-B3
19. Q-K2

UNZICKER: After 19. Q-R4 the continuation would be N-Q2; 20. QxB, BxQ, followed by N-N3 and N-B5.

19. ... B-N5
20. Q-K

PETROSIAN: Of course, with 20. P-B3, White need not fear the weakness of the KP, but the move would deprive him of chances to take the initiative. This also explains the clumsy queen move.

20... B-Q2

PETROSIAN: Unzicker is playing very carefully. 20... Q-K4; 21. P-B4, followed by Q-N3 would lead to an intensification of the struggle.

21. P-R3 N-K5
22. P-B4 R-K
23. R-B3 Q-Q
24. N-K2 B-K2

PETROSIAN: The correct plan. White's formation is based on the bishop at N2, and Unzicker therefore hastens to oppose it with his bishop.

25. R-QB B-KB3
26. RxR BxR
27. Q-R Q-N3
28. BxB NxN
29. N-Q4 B-Q2
30. K-R2 Q-B2
31. N-K2 Q-N3
32. N-Q4 Q-B2

PETROSIAN: Black does not conceal the fact that he would agree to divide the point. Although White does not have the slightest advantage, he tries to continue the battle.

33. Q-K R-QB
34. N-K2
PETROSIAN: Black takes possession of the only open file, the QB, and White meanwhile covers all the possible squares of the incursion.

34. ... B-R5

PETROSIAN: 34. ... P-R3 deserved consideration with the intention, if the opportunity arose, of playing B-N4. White might then regret the fact that he had quite recently refused a silently offered draw.

UNZICKER: In order to play B-B7. The exchange of bishops would be favorable to Black because the white bishop protects the weak squares QB4 and K4.

35. B-B5 B-Q2
36. B-Q3 B-R5
37. B-B5 B-Q2

Drawn

PETROSIAN: A draw all the same. Unzicker did not even try to utilize the favorable situation that was developing.

ANNOTATIONS BY RESHEVSKY AND BY DONNER

ROUND 6

Game 29

NIMZO-INDIAN DEFENSE

RESHEVSKY: White emerged from the opening with a slight edge. Not suspecting White's intentions, Black made a non-committal move on his 23rd turn. This gave White an opportunity to seize the initiative by sacrificing a pawn.

1. P-Q4 N-KB3
2. P-QB4 P-K3
3. N-QB3 B-N5
4. P-K3 P-B4
5. B-Q3 P-Q4

DONNER: In Holland we call this line the Nimzo-Tarrasch. Two representatives of such different concepts of the game, decades after their deaths, are united at last!

7. ... PxBP
8. BxBP QN-Q2

RESHEVSKY: In the past the lines beginning with 8. ... P-QN3 and N-B3 were popular. But recently the text move has won the favor of the experts. Which line is best for Black to obtain equality is undetermined. The future will supply the answer.

9. B-Q3
RESHEVSKY: Another good continuation is 9. Q-K2, P-QR3 (if P-QN3; 10. P-Q5! gives White a distinct advantage according to the latest analysis) 10. P-QR3 or P-QR4, in either case promising for an opening advantage.

9. ... P-QN3

RESHEVSKY: Black must find a way to develop his QB, and this is as good as any.

DONNER: Now that White has retreated his bishop to Q3, it is better to go into the Queen's Gambit Accepted with 9. ... PxP.

10. P-QR3 PxP
11. PxP BxN

RESHEVSKY: To be considered was 11. ... B-K2; 12. R-K, B-N2; 13. B-B2, followed by Q-Q3, with a difficult game for both sides.

12. PxB B-N2
13. R-K Q-B2
15. Q-K2

RESHEVSKY: Preferable was 15. N-K5, NxN; 16. RxN, Q-B3; 17. P-B3, and if Black continued N-Q2, then White could have played 18. R-KR5, forcing a weakening of Black's king position.

15. ... QR-B
16. QR-B B-Q4


DONNER: Difficult strategy for both sides.

17. P-B4 B-N2

RESHEVSKY: But now 17. ... BxN! 18. QxB, P-K4 was quite playable for Black.

18. P-QR4 Q-B3
19. B-B4 QxRP
20. R-R Q-B3
21. RxP R-R
22. RxR RxR

RESHEVSKY: In view of the two bishops, White has a slight edge.

DONNER: In my opinion this position offers equal chances to both sides. White has the two bishops, and his QB is especially strong, but Black has active play against the "hanging" pawns.

23. P-R3 R-R6

RESHEVSKY: With P-R3, Black would have avoided the ensuing complications, which favor White.

DONNER: I would never have played this move if Reshevsky had not been in time trouble. Again he proves that in that condition he is at his best.

24. P-Q5!

DONNER: A tremendous move.

24. ... PxP
25. PxP QxP

RESHEVSKY: Against NxP, White would have won with 26. B-QN5, Q-K3; 27. Q-N2, winning material.

DONNER: If Black does not capture, 26. B-B4 still follows.

26. B-B4 Q-QB4
DONNER

RESHEVSKY

Position after 26. . . . Q-QB4

RESHEVSKY: Of no avail was Q-KB4, on account of 27. Q-K7. For if then 27. . . . QxB; 28. QxPch, K-R; 29. R-K8ch, NxR; 30. Q-N8 mate. Also unproductive would have been 26. . . . Q-KR4; 27. N-N5, QxQ; 28. BxPch, K-R; 29. RxQ, etc.


27. BxPch! KxB

DONNER: Loses! After K-R there is no direct winning line for White. Of course he stands better, but the reduced pawns gives Black good drawing chances.

28. Q-K6ch K-N3

RESHEVSKY: Of course not K-B; 29. B-Q6ch.

29. B-Q6

RESHEVSKY: A fatal mistake would have been 29. N-K5ch, NxN; 30. RxN, B-B, and wins. A good alternative for White, however, was 29. N-R4ch, K-R4; 30. N-B5, Q-B3 (if Q-Q4; 31. P-N4ch, NxP; 32. PxNch, KxP; 33. N-K3ch and wins) 31. Q-B7ch, P-N3; 32. QxRPch! NxQ; 33. P-N4 mate.

29. . . . Q-QR4
30. N-K5ch


30. . . . NxN
31. RxN R-R8ch
32. K-R2 Q-R
33. Q-B5ch K-B2
34. R-K7ch K-N

DONNER

RESHEVSKY

Position after 34. . . . K-N

RESHEVSKY: It looks as if Black had weathered the storm, but White had an ace up his sleeve!

35. B-K5 R-K8
36. RxPch! Resigns

RESHEVSKY: Mate is unavoidable.
ROUND 6

Game 30

KING'S INDIAN DEFENSE

PORTISCH: This line of the King's Indian Defense was very popular in the tournament.

IVKOV: Portisch evidently had something prepared by getting into this variation, although Petrosian, two rounds earlier, had not obtained any advantage against me.

PORTISCH: This line of the King's Indian Defense was very popular in the tournament.

PORTISCH: White can also play 11. KPxP, but the text is more energetic.


PORTISCH: Rather unusual, but this move has its points. It prevents P-B5 and defends the KP at the same time.

IVKOV: The point of my opponent's idea. A sensitive spot for White, the pawn on K4, will thus be defended, and White thus avoids many tactical threats. The other value of the text is that it stops the essential P-B5 for Black.


IVKOV: Why, even after Portisch's continuation, should not this idea of Najdorf's be good?

17. R-R4!

PORTISCH: Rather unusual, but this move has its points. It prevents P-B5 and defends the KP at the same time.

16. . . . R-K2

PORTISCH: Rather unusual, but this move has its points. It prevents P-B5 and defends the KP at the same time.

18. B-K2 P-R3

PORTISCH: Rather unusual, but this move has its points. It prevents P-B5 and defends the KP at the same time.


19. K-R2 P-KN4
PORTISCH: A dubious move, but because of White's failure it turns out to be successful. From an objective viewpoint Black had nothing better than to wait and see what White would do.

IVKOV: Najdorf would laugh at my saying "pass." At any rate, Black cannot make neutral moves, as White threatens to get the upper hand with P-B4 and B-B3.

20. B-N4?

PORTISCH: At first sight this looks promising, but it gives Black counterplay. White intends to train his guns on the weak spot KB5, but the text weakens his king-side. White's best course was 20. P-KN3, followed by B-B3 and N-Q, in order to get the knight to B5 via K3.

IVKOV: Based on positional principles the move would not be bad. It would completely control the white squares on the king-side. But a chess game is the same as a woman—you must never approach it with any prejudices or dogmatically. One must always take into account the dynamics of the position, its whims and potentialities in the most innocent appearing situations.

20. ... NxBch
21. PxN B-K4ch

IVKOV: In deference to the rule that the king should be kept back, this is the right moment to say hello to the white monarch.

22. P-N3 N-B3
23. P-B3 Q-Q2

IVKOV: This incautious move might have cost the game. Correct was 24. N-Q, which after B-Q5 would give equal play.

24. ... P-R4!

IVKOV: Suddenly the position of the white king is in dire peril. There is no longer a real defense, as it is impossible to prevent Black's breakthrough on the king file and other lines which will be opened momentarily.

25. PxP

PORTISCH: White's position has become critical. No better was 25. BxP, PxP, etc.

25. ... NxRP
IVKOV: Breaks the foundation of White’s position.

27. N-B4

IVKOV: This is about the best that White could try, but not sufficient for defense.

27. ... PxP
28. Q-Q3


28. ... Q-N5

PORTISCH: Being in time trouble Black decided to play for the endgame. To be considered was N-B3.

IVKOV: Why suddenly this passive move for the ending? Why not BxN with always advantageous complications? Still, the game is won by the text as well.

29. QxBP QxQ

PORTISCH: N-B3 was still better. The text brings White’s rook into active play.

30. RxQ N-B3

IVKOV: Again an omission. NxN would of course have been better.

31. B-B3 NxKP
32. BxB RxB
33. R-N3

PORTISCH: Despite the fact that Black is a pawn ahead, White has drawing chances.

33. ... R(1)-K2
34. R-N6 R-Q2
35. R-K N-B3?

PORTISCH: An error in time pressure. He should have played K-B.

IVKOV: The last and decisive error. Black makes combinations although it is quite clear to him that he is in time trouble. In a won position the play should be kept simple. The constant threat of White’s N-R5 was of course evident, so best would have been 35. ... K-B, and on the intended 36. R-K3, N-Q7! which would prevent the opponent’s plan for a double attack on the QNP.

36. RxR N-N5ch
37. K-R3 NxR
38. N-R5 K-B
40. RxQP N-B5
41. R-Q7

PORTISCH: Black had not seen this move when he played 35. ... N-B3. He thought that White must play 41. R-Q8ch, which of course loses after K-K2.

IVKOV: When I started the combination with 35. ... N-B3? I saw that 40. ... K-K2 would not lead to anything, but I was convinced that 40. ... N-B5 was
quite sufficient reason for White to abandon the whole variation. I thought that White had only 41. R-Q8ch, which would really lose after K-K2. I did not see the simple and commonplace move 41. R-Q7, perhaps because the square was previously controlled by the knight. Yes, in time pressure a serious oversight always steals in, and the only good advice is not to get into time trouble.

41. . . . RxR
42. NxRch K K2
43. NxP Drawn

PORTISCH: The continuation might be 43. . . . NxRP; 44. P-QN4, K-Q3; 45. K-N4, KxP; 46. K-B5, K-B3; 47. NxNP, NxP; 48. K-B6, etc.

IVKOV: Here the game was adjourned and I still had the illusion that winning chances existed. It was only an impression after having a really easily won position for such a long time. Naturally, there was no longer any factual basis for a win, which I saw very soon. The most I could achieve would be: 43 . . . . NxRP; 44. P-QN4, K-Q3; 45. K-N4, KxP; 46. K-B5, K-B5; 47. PxN, KxN; 48. K-B6, and after each side gets a new queen I would have no chance of winning. So we agreed to a draw without resuming.

**ANNOTATIONS BY IVKOV AND BY SPASSKY**

**ROUND 7**

*Game 31*

**QUEEN'S INDIAN DEFENSE**

**IVKOV**

**Spassky**

**White**

**Black**

**SPASSKY:** Ivkov and I had played four games previously, which had all ended in draws. On this occasion my opponent selected a comparatively mild opening line.

1. P-Q4 N-KB3
2. P-QB4 P-K3
3. N-KB3 P-QN3
4. P-KN3 B-N2
5. B-N2 B-K2
6. O-O O-O
7. N-B3 N-K5
8. NxN

**IVKOV:** When Petrosian played this way in his match with Botvinnik, it was perhaps his best tactic. His opponent, confronted with a new system, felt less certain than in the regular variations of this defense. On the other hand, the position becomes fairly simplified and Black therefore has almost no chance for victory. Why was I following Petrosian's recipe for the first time in my practice? I wanted to draw this game.

8. . . . BxN
9. N-K BxB
10. NxB P-Q3

**IVKOV:** Botvinnik and many after him have played P-Q4 and P-QB4, which is also sufficient for equality. Spassky's move leads to quieter positions.

**SPASSKY:** As we know, in the third game of the Petrov-Botvinnik match the ex-world champion chose 10. . . . P-Q4. After 11. Q-R4, Q-Q2; 12. QxQ, NxQ; 13. PxP, PxP; 14. B-B4, Petrosian gained a slight advantage. Taking into account the peaceful mood of the Yugoslav grandmaster, I had no desire.
to define the pawn formation in the center and thus lessen the tension of the struggle.

11. P-K4

**SPASSKY:** Ivkov offered a draw at this point.

11. . . . N-Q2
12. B-K3

**IVKOV:** Incorrect. This is the place for the knight, and the bishop should have been developed on the diagonal QR1-KR8.

12. . . . Q-B
13. N-B4 P-QB3

**SPASSKY:** This move was made to counter 14. P-Q5, which can be followed by 14. . . . KPxB; 15. BPxP (or KPxB) P-QB4, with good play for Black.

14. R-B R-K
15. N-Q3

**IVKOV:** Again weak, allowing the following attack on the center.

15. . . . P-QB4
16. P-B3

**IVKOV:** On 16. PxP, NPxB! Black is better, and on 16. P-Q5, PxP; 17. BPxP, B-B3, Black is also better off.

**SPASSKY:** A passive move. Ivkov's bland play urged me forward, and I decided to create at least some difficulties for him before he arrived at a peaceful port.

16. . . . Q-R3

**SPASSKY:** Objectively this move could not have been the best since Black's queen at the side of the board is hardly well placed. However, the objectively stronger 16. . . . PxP would undoubtedly, after several moves, have led to a draw.

17. P-QR4

**IVKOV:** I considered for some time the possibility of 17. P-QN4, but since I could not foresee all the consequences I gave it up. In general the text move is quite good.

17. . . . B-B3

**SPASSKY**

**Position after 17. . . . B-B3**

**IVKOV**

**SPASSKY:** This move presents Ivkov with definite problems—it may be called a critical position.

White has several possibilities: 1—18. P-K5. After 18. . . . PxKP; 19. PxBP, P-K5, complications come about that one doubts would be desirable for the peaceable Yugoslav. 2—18. P-Q5. By means of 18. . . . PxP; 19. BPxP, P-QN4, Black becomes active on the queen side. The position of Black's queen on R3 is fully justified in this case. 3—18. PxP. In my consideration this seemed best on principle. It is doubtful that the continuation 18. . . . QPxP would be attractive for Black since, by 19. P-B4, followed by 20. P-K5, White would get good play. For the long term the best reply to 18. PxP would be NPxB. Now Black must first of all take 19. P-QN4 into account. After 19. . . . PxP; 20. NxP, Q-B; 21. QxP, B-K4, Black has some compensation for his sacrificed pawn.

83
However, it is difficult to say if this sacrifice was sound. In spite of all else my thoughts on the 17th move rested mainly on this variation.

After the game Ivkov said that he was not satisfied with 19. P-QN4 because of the reply B-Q5. It seems to me that after 20. BxB, PxP; 21. P-R5, White has a good game. Thus, of the three possibilities open to Ivkov not one pleased him and he preferred another path which, perhaps, turned out to be the most unfortunate.

18. N-B2?

**Ivkov:** After this Black gains the initiative, with a bigger advantage than would appear. I again gave up the intended 18. PxP, NPxP; 19. P-QN4! In my partner’s opinion this would give equal play.

**Spassky:** Black now gains an advantage which in the final analysis brings victory.

18. . . . PxP
19. BxP BxB
20. QxB N-B4
21. QxQP QxRP

**Ivkov:** With a number of exchanges the position has been simplified, but Black’s superiority is now clearly seen: the dominant position of his knight, his imminent capture of the Q file, and what is most important, the incurably ruined position of White’s pawns. If to all these advantages is added the fact that at this point I was in time trouble, could the outcome of the game be doubted?

22. Q-Q

**Spassky:** If 22. KR-Q, then Black wins a pawn with Q-N6.

22. . . . Q-N5
23. Q-B2

**Spassky:** This is the consequence of White’s 18th move. He has weaknesses in the center and on the queen side. Moreover, his pieces occupy passive positions.

23. . . . KR-Q

**Ivkov:** A good tactic when an opponent is in time trouble. Spassky holds the moves N-N6 and P-QR4 and R5 as permanent menaces which I always have to consider and lose time. As someone has said: “The threat is worse than the execution.”

25. RxRch RxR
26. R-Q

**Ivkov:** The other kind of ending also does not promise much: 26. Q-B3, QxQ; 27. RxQ, P-QR4; 28. R-B2, N-N6.

**Spassky:** Ivkov is striving to simplify the position, since Black’s pieces occupy such strong points.

26. . . . RxRch
27. NxR Q-K8ch
28. K-N2 P-QR4

**Spassky:** White’s position is difficult. His pieces, above and beyond weaknesses and lack of harmonious formation, are deprived of any activity.

29. P-R4

**Ivkov:** Missing the opportunity for 29. N-B2, Q-K6; 30. Q-Q, which would prevent the black king from entering into play.

**Spassky:** 29. N-B3 would not help either because of 29. . . . K-B; 30. Q-Q (the idea is to force a queen exchange) QxQ;

29. \ldots \quad K-B
30. $P-R5$ \quad K-K2
31. $N-B2$

**IVKOV:** This is too late now.

31. \ldots \quad Q-K6
32. $Q-Q$ \quad P-B3

**IVKOV:** White now hardly has a move.

**SPASSKY:** White has no useful moves and must meekly await his fate.

33. $K-B$ \quad N-N6

---

**ANNOTATIONS BY DONNER AND BY PORTISCH**

### ROUND 7

*Game 32*

**QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED**

**DONNER**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>White</th>
<th><strong>PORTISCH</strong></th>
<th>Black</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. $P-Q4$</td>
<td>N-KB3</td>
<td><strong>PORTISCH:</strong> Some players prefer 9. KN-K2 followed by O-O-O. The text insures White the initiative on the queen side, and Black must seek compensation on the other wing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. $P-QB4$</td>
<td>P-K3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. $N-QB3$</td>
<td>P-Q4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. $PxP$</td>
<td>$PxP$</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. $B-N5$</td>
<td>P-B3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. $P-K3$</td>
<td>QN-Q2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. $B-Q3$</td>
<td>B-K2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. $Q-B2$</td>
<td>O-O</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. $N-B3$</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**PORTISCH:** The other possibility is 10. \ldots N-K5, but after 11. $BxB$, $QxB$; 12. $P-QN4$, White has the initiative.

9. \ldots \quad R-K
10. $O-O$ \quad N-B

**DONNER:** A way of losing very quickly is 16. $P-N5$, $B-N5$; 17. N-Q2, $NxN(2)$; 18. $QxN$, N-R5, and Black wins, as I experienced in a tournament a few years ago.

**PORTISCH:** Necessary to be prepared for B-N5. 16. $P-N5$ is met satisfactorily by B-N5. In the game Taimanov-Nezmetginov, 31st Soviet Championship, White

---

34. $K-N2$ \quad N-Q7
35. N-R3

**IVKOV:** Finally that horrible move with its full effect.

35. \ldots \quad NxBP
36. $N-B4$

**SPASSKY:** In this situation one move is as good as another for Black.

36. \ldots \quad QxN

Resigns
then continued with 17. N-Q2? but after NxN(2); 18. QxN, N-R5! 19. P-B3 (there was no satisfactory defense against the threats B-B6, B-R6 or N-B6ch) QxPch; 20. QxQ, RxQ; 21. PxB, RxB, he had a lost position.

16. . . . B-N5
17. N-K

**DONNER**: The knight is very well placed here.

17. . . . QR-Q
18. N-R4 P-N4

**PORTISCH**: A well known method against the majority attack.

19. N-B5 N-Q3
20. R-R N-QB5
21. KR-N

**DONNER**: White is better, but he must play carefully. Not 21. R-R6 because of NxP! But now that the rook is away from QB1, 22. R-R6 is a threat.

**PORTISCH**: In order to play R-R6. He could not play it at once because of 21. . . . NxP! 22. PxN, QxPch, etc.

21. . . . R-R

**PORTISCH**: This move practically limits Black’s attacking chances. Preferable was 21. . . . R-Q3, giving Black counter chances on the king side.

22. Q-B N-R5
23. RxR RxB
24. R-R Q-Q
25. P-N3?


**PORTISCH**: By playing 25. RxR, QxB; 26. P-B3 and P-K4, White could have seized the initiative. Instead he goes wrong and Black has the better of it.

25. . . . N-B6ch
26. NxN BxN
27. B-B5

**DONNER**: I had thought that 28. B-Q7 was a threat, but Black’s reply proves that the whole idea was false.

**PORTISCH**: More prudent was 27. B-B.

27. . . . P-R4!

**PORTISCH**

*Position after 27. . . . P-R4!*

**DONNER**: Now, when White sneaks the pawn, he is mated: 28. B-Q7, RxR; 29. QxB, P-R5; 30. BxP, Q-Q3, etc.

28. B-R3


28. . . . P-R5
29. B-N2 RxR
30. QxB
PORTISCH: More promising was 30. . . . Q-B3. After the text White can hold the game.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Move</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>31. KxB</td>
<td>Q-QB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32. P-R3</td>
<td>PxP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33. KxP</td>
<td>N-Q3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

DONNER: The position is completely equal.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Move</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>34. K-N2</td>
<td>N-B4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35. Q-Q</td>
<td>N-R5ch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36. K-N3</td>
<td>N-B4ch</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Drawn

ANNOTATIONS BY UNZICKER

ROUND 7

Game 33

RUy LOPEZ

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unzicker</th>
<th>Reshevsky</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>Black</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. P-K4</td>
<td>P-K4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. N-KB3</td>
<td>N-QB3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. B-N5</td>
<td>P-QR3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. B-R4</td>
<td>N-B3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. O-O</td>
<td>B-K2</td>
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<tr>
<td>6. R-K</td>
<td>P-QN4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. B-N3</td>
<td>O-O</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. P-B3</td>
<td>P-Q3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. P-KR3</td>
<td>P-R3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. P-Q4</td>
<td>R-K</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. QN-Q2</td>
<td>B-B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. N-B</td>
<td>B-Q2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. N-N3</td>
<td>N-QR4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. B-B2</td>
<td>P-B4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15. PxKP</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

More promising was 15. P-QN3.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Move</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>15. . .</td>
<td>PxP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16. N-B5</td>
<td>N-B5</td>
</tr>
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In order to prevent 17. N-K3.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Move</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>17. N-R2</td>
<td>BxN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18. QxQ</td>
<td></td>
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</table>

Preferable was 18. PxB.

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Move</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>18. . .</td>
<td>QRxQ</td>
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</table>

An ingenious move after which White must play exactly to hold the balance.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Move</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>19. PxB</td>
<td>P-K5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20. N-N4</td>
<td>NxN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21. PxN</td>
<td>P-K6!</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Drawn

RESHEVSKY

UNZICKER

Final Position


After the text move Black has no chance to improve his position. If then 22. . . . N-Q7ch; 23. BxN, RxB; 24. R-K2, with an even game.
ROUND 7

Game 34

SICILIAN DEFENSE

White

1. P-K4
2. N-KB3
3. P-Q4
4. NxP
5. B-K3
6. P-QB4
7. N-QB3
8. QxN
9. Q-Q

Black

P-QB4
N-QB3
PxP
P-KN3
B-N2
N-B3
N-KN5
NxB

PETROSIAN: Everything to this point is quite engrossing for one not acquainted with the fine points of the modern opening, but will not surprise a modern master. The position that arose is well analyzed and is rather difficult for Black. True, I have a pleasant recollection regarding this line. In the Challengers' Tournament in 1959 I succeeded in getting quite good play against Keres.

9. . . .

PETROSIAN: I played this same move against Keres. Now, after further analysis, 9 . . . N-B3 seems preferable, although this does not change my estimation of the line.

10. Q-Q2
11. B-K2
12. O-O
13. QR-Q

White

P-QB4
N-QB3
PxP
P-KN3

PETROSIAN: Larsen uses a very active formation which differs advantageously from Keres’ plan: KR-Q, QR-B, P-B3, P-QN3, etc., which is very safe but does not place any great problems before Black. Now 14. P-B5 is threatened.

13. . . .
14. N-Q5

PETROSIAN: Here I thought for a long time as I was not able to find a plan suiting my taste. A capture on Q5 either now or after 14 . . . N-B4; 15. Q-B2 would lead to a very passive position. Therefore I stayed with a preventive move which, in any case, protected the KP.

15. P-B4

PETROSIAN: This move I do not understand. Why not 14 . . . N-B4; 15. P-B3, P-QR4?

LARSEN: This move I do not understand. Why not 14 . . . N-B4; 15. P-B3, P-QR4? I intended 16. KR-K followed by B-B, but it would not be easy to attack the solid black position.

PETROSIAN: 16. P-KB5

LARSEN: Now N-B4 would be met by 16. P-K5.


LARSEN: After 16 . . . NxB White would probably recapture with the KP, when Black would have very little counter
play, while White could build up a kingside attack.

PETROSIAN: This knight is heading for Q2 where it would occupy an ideal position controlling the squares KB3 and K4. These have become critical points.

17. B-N4

LARSEN: A difficult decision—and probably wrong! Very strong would have been 17. P-QN4! Black would probably move his knight once again, to N1, but then 18. P-N5 is very unpleasant, and if BxN; 19. QxB.

The text aims directly at the black king, of course, but he could probably have defended himself against this brutal attack.

PETROSIAN: 17. P-QN4, N-N; 18. P-N5 would be strong, after which both 18. . . . BxN; 19. QxB, with the threats of QxNP and PxP aiming at KB7, and 18. . . . B-Q2; 19. B-N5 would lead to lamentable situations.

Larsen forces matters, thus giving Black hope for counter chances.

17. . . . N-B4
18. PxP RPxP


PETROSIAN: After 18. . . . BPxP; 19. BxN, PxB; 20. B-K6ch, K-R; 21. R-B7, White maintains his advantage without any need for material sacrifice. At that point I had the fixed idea of luring my opponent forward, giving him the possibility of attack in order, if the attack did not lead to success, of leaving him no better off than when he began.

19. Q-KB2 R-KB
20. P-K5

PETROSIAN

LARSEN

Position after 20. P-K5

LARSEN: The only continuation of the attack! This is an example of a move that can be found by elimination. The others are not good—it is as simple as that. Winning the queen would give Black a strong position: 20. BxN, PxB; 21. N-B6ch, BxN; 22. RxQ, QRxQ. This White can never win, and he might lose. Winning a pawn also offers no real winning chances: 20. BxN, PxB; 21. QxQP, BxN; 22. RxB, Q-N3; 23. P-QN4, QxQch, etc.

PETROSIAN: The variations 20. BxN, PxB; 21. N-B6ch, BxN; 22. RxQ, QRxQ, or 21. QxQP, BxN, followed by Q-N3 did not especially disturb me. Also, I foresaw the situation that arose after White's 22nd move and did not consider it dangerous for me.

20. . . . BxP
21. Q-R4 BxN
22. RxB
PETROSIAN: If, five or six moves earlier, I had been told that the moment would soon be at hand when I would have the choice of several good possibilities, it is doubtful that I would have believed it, taking it for a pleasant joke. Now, considering the unpleasant character the game had assumed for many moves, I found myself in comparatively pleasant circumstances.

The simplest move, of course, is 22. ... P-K3. White can get two bishops for a rook: 23. QxQ, KRxQ; 24. RxB, PxR; 25. BxN, but the compact mass of pawns along with mastery of the Q file permits Black to think his position is not inferior. Also possible was 22. ... N-K5.

22. ... N-K3

LARSEN: The world champion overlooks my 25th move. He was probably a little depressed and dissatisfied with his position, and too quickly grasped what looked like a safe draw.

After the game Petrosian said that he should have played 22. ... N-K5, but then 23. B-B3, N-B3; 24. R-N5 gives White a clear advantage. In my opinion Black's best chance was 22. ... P-K3. I had almost made up my mind to reply 23. B-N5, but the situation after 23. ... Q-N3; 24. RxB, PxR; 25. B-K3 is very unclear.

The right answer to 22. ... P-K3 seems to be the simple 23. QxQ, KRxQ; 24. RxB, PxR; 25. BxN. I did not like it very much, since it seemed to me that Black would get good counter play, but now I believe that White would have winning chances in this variation, for instance: 25. ... P-B4; 26. B-Q, R-Q7; 27. B-N3! QR-Q (27. ... RxsQ; 28. B-Q); 28. R-K, RxsQ; 29. B-R3, R(7)-Q7; 30. B-B, R(7)-Q6; 31. B-N5.

23. R-B3 B-B3

LARSEN: More difficult for White would have been 23. ... P-B4, but 24. R-R3, K-B2; 25. BxBP, PxB; 26. Q-R5ch, K-B3; 27. P-KN4 is sufficient to win. If then 27. ... PxP; 28. QxP, R-KN; 29. R-B3ch, N-B5; 30. RxNch, BxR; 31. R-B5ch, K-K3; 32. R-KN5ch, K-B2; 33. Q-B5ch, K-K; 34. RxR. mate, or 27. ... R-R; 28. QxPch, K-N2; 29. RxB, etc.

PETROSIAN: After this White wins in spectacular fashion. It was still not too late for 23. ... P-B4; 24. R-R3, K-N2, offering hope for a successful defense. I had already noticed the danger when placing the bishop on B3, but by then it was too late. There remained one hope . . .

24. Q-R6 B-N2
25. QxP!

PETROSIAN

LARSEN: More difficult for White would have been 23. ... P-B4, but 24. R-R3, K-B2; 25. BxBP, PxB; 26. Q-R5ch, K-B3; 27. P-KN4 is sufficient to win. If then 27. ... PxP; 28. QxP, R-KN; 29. R-B3ch, N-B5; 30. RxNch, BxR; 31. R-B5ch, K-K3; 32. R-KN5ch, K-B2; 33. Q-B5ch, K-K; 34. RxR. mate, or 27. ... R-R; 28. QxPch, K-N2; 29. RxB, etc.

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24. Q-R6 B-N2
25. QxP!

PETROSIAN

LARSEN

Position after 25. QxP!

LARSEN: More difficult for White would have been 23. ... P-B4, but 24. R-R3, K-B2; 25. BxBP, PxB; 26. Q-R5ch, K-B3; 27. P-KN4 is sufficient to win. If then 27. ... PxP; 28. QxP, R-KN; 29. R-B3ch, N-B5; 30. RxNch, BxR; 31. R-B5ch, K-K3; 32. R-KN5ch, K-B2; 33. Q-B5ch, K-K; 34. RxR. mate, or 27. ... R-R; 28. QxPch, K-N2; 29. RxB, etc.

PETROSIAN: After this White wins in spectacular fashion. It was still not too late for 23. ... P-B4; 24. R-R3, K-N2, offering hope for a successful defense. I had already noticed the danger when placing the bishop on B3, but by then it was too late. There remained one hope . . .

24. Q-R6 B-N2
25. QxP!
Spectators were said to have been surprised. What move did they expect? 25. Q-R4?

Petrosian: Nc. It was not fated for my hope to be realized. Larsen had seen this move, which is basically uncomplicated, but nonetheless beautiful and rare. It was already possible to resign, but the “struggle” continued.

25. . . .  
Larsen: This makes no difference.

26. RxN  
27. B-K6ch  
Larsen: 27. . . . K-R2; 28. R-R4ch, B-R3; 29. BxB, P-KN4; 30. RxNP, Q-N3ch, is a very funny variation, since it shows that without the QBP the whole thing would have been incorrect! Of course there follows: 31. P-B5! After 29. . . . R-B4 in this variation White plays 30. RxR, PxR; 31. B-B7! P-K4; 32. R-R3, and the mating threat B-B8 decides.

Black’s QR is doing nothing and his Q not very much, so it is not so miraculous that analysis proves the queen sacrifice to be correct. All the white pieces are in the attack. After the text move the material is already about balanced, and with those black pieces on vacation . . .

28. RxR  
29. R-KN5  

28. RxR  
K-R

Larsen: Black secures an exit for his queen, which has not done any work yet. Well, it is very late.

30. R-N3  
Resigns

Larsen: My sense of self-criticism is probably not strong enough. I really do not blame myself for that mistake on move 17!

ANALYSIS BY NAJDORF

ROUND 7
Game 35

KING’S INDIAN DEFENSE

Najdorf  
Fischer
White  
Black

1. P-Q4  
2. P-QB4  
3. N-QB3  

Fischer plays all lines and with his own ideas. I also had to expect the Gruenfeld Defense, which he adopted in the following round against Spassky.

4. P-K4  
P-Q3

5. B-K2  
O-O

6. B-N5  

A modern system which is very incisive, preventing the classical P-K4 for Black. Driving the bishop back would cause serious weaknesses in Black’s king side. Practise in this tournament appears to give the advantage to the first player.

6. . . .  
P-B4

7. P-Q5  
P-K3

The classical method of opening lines in the center. The alternative could be a previous P-KR3, to see where the bishop
retreats. (B-K3! in Najdorf-Larsen, 14th round.)

8. N-B3 P-KR3
9. B-R4

Now there is nothing better than to maintain the pin.

9. . . . PxP
10. BPxP

The only way to maintain the initiative. I consider that White’s prospects are better.

10. . . . P-KN4
11. B-N3 P-N4

With the intention to expand, based on tactical considerations. If 12. BxNP, NxKP! with advantage. Nevertheless the basic piece in White’s strategy is his QB, which should have been exchanged with 11. . . . N-R4! Now with an adequate regrouping which avoids the dangers of P-QN5 and N-R4, White obtains a positive advantage.

12. N-Q2 P-R3


13. O-O R-K

Better was the immediate Q-K2 in order to continue with QN-Q2.

14. Q-B2 Q-K2

More adequate seems the maneuver R-R2 to K2. Bad was the apparent 14. . . . P-QN5; 15. N-R4, NxQP; 16. N-B4! etc.

15. QR-K QN-Q2
16. P-QR4

The typical attack against the weak formation on Black’s queen side. White obtains a strong post on QB4 which should prove decisive.

16. . . . P-QN5
17. N-Q N-K4

The KP was indirectly defended by the presence of the white rook on the same file as the black queen.

18. N-K3 N-N3

There is no defense to be seen. The intention to block with N-B5 comes too late.

19. N(3)-B4 N-B5

Trying to avoid at any cost the strong action of the QB, but White’s advantage shows itself in combinational themes.

20. BxN PxB
21. P-K5

FISCHER

NAJDORF

Position after 21. P-K5

A natural idea which emerges very forcefully due to the bad structure of the black pieces.

21. . . . PxP
22. B-B3 Q-B

There is no good refuge for the black queen. Preferable might be 22. . . . Q-R2, but the position offers no hope.

23. NxP B-N2
24. N(2)-B4 QR-Q

25. N-B6 RxR
26. RxR R-K

Black is suffocated, but he cannot simplify with BxN because the strong passed pawn would win immediately.

27. R-Q R-B
28. P-R3


28. . . . N-K
29. N(6)-R5 R-N

There is no satisfactory defense. If 29. . . . B-R; 30. N-N6 or Q-B5 would win.

30. Q-B5 N-Q3 ?

I had to win minor material (the pawn at B5) but this decides immediately. Fischer, demoralized because of his inferior position, did not notice the simple point.

31. NxN Resigns

Now I gain a piece. If 31. . . . QxN; 32. NxB, RxN; 33. Q-B8ch, etc. The fundamental weakness of 11. P-N4 was proven.

**ANNOTATIONS BY SPASSKY**

**ROUND 8**

*Game 36*

**GRUENFELD DEFENSE**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SPASSKY</th>
<th>FISCHER</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>White</strong></td>
<td><strong>Black</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. P-Q4</td>
<td>N-KB3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. P-QB4</td>
<td>P-KN3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. N-QB3</td>
<td>P-Q4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. PxP</td>
<td>NxP</td>
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<tr>
<td>5. P-K4</td>
<td>NxN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. PxN</td>
<td>B-N2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. B-QB4</td>
<td>P-QB4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. N-K2</td>
<td>N-B3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. B-K3</td>
<td>O-O</td>
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<tr>
<td>10. O-O</td>
<td>Q-B2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

As we know, ex-world champion Smyslov is a great expert in this system.

11. R-B R-Q
12. Q-K

I approach Black's opening pawn structure somewhat skeptically since it gives the pawn center to White. I have gained favorable results many times with this line. Some years ago, in a game with Leningrad master V. Shishkin (semi-final round of the USSR Championship, Tallin, 1959) I chose the acute 12. P-B4. After 12. . . . B-N5; 13. P-B5, NPxP, I sacrificed a piece by means of 14. BxPch, KxB; 15. Q-N3ch, P-K3; 16. N-B4. White has a quite dangerous attack. This time I was sure that Fischer had a remedy for the energetic 12. P-B4. So I was forced to begin searching for a new path. Such was the fruit of 15 minutes of contemplation on 12. Q-K.

12. . . . P-K3

Of course, the "win" of a pawn by 12. . . . PxP; 13. PxP, NxP, is impossible because of 14. BxPch, etc. Fischer, however, could have cast doubts on my previous move with 12. . . . Q-R4!, as neither 13. PxP nor P-Q5 would gain the desired goal in view of 13. . . . N-K4.

13. P-B4 N-R4

14. B-Q3  P-B4
15. R-Q  P-N3
16. Q-B2  PxQP

After the game Fischer stated that stronger than the text would have been 16. . . . B-B. In that case I had planned to continue with 17. P-N4, leading to sharp play.

17. BxP  BxB
18. PxB  B-N2
19. N-N3  Q-B2
20. P-Q5!

FISCHER

SPASSKY

Position after 20. P-Q5!

This energetic breakthrough in the center determines White’s advantage. The unstable king's position and the unfortunate placement of the knight on R4 are the basic shortcomings of Black’s game.

20. . . .  BPxP
21. PxP  QxKP
22. P-B5  Q-B2
22. . . .  PxP; 23. NxBP, Q-KB3, would be bad because of 24. Q-K3. White's attack is irresistible.

23. BxP  RxR
24. RxR  R-KB


25. B-N

It is understandable that White is avoiding exchanges beneficial to the defense.

25. . . .  Q-B3
26. Q-B2

In spite of the fact that the position has become simplified and Fischer has succeeded in resisting the direct threats, White’s advantage is still evident. The black king does not feel completely comfortable.

26. . . .  K-R


27. PxP  Pxp
28. Q-Q2

The KNP cannot be taken because of 28. . . . Q-B7ch, etc.

28. . . .  K-N2
29. R-KB  Q-K2
30. Q-Q4ch  R-B3

Fischer is defending well. In case of 30. . . . K-R2; 31. RxR, QxR; 32. P-KR4, White’s threats would continue to grow. I now decided to lead into an endgame
in which my bishop would be stronger than the knight.

31. N-K4     BxN  
32. BxB       Q-B4  

No other path is visible for Black to free himself of the bind by the white queen on the diagonal QR1 to KR8.

33. QxQ       RxRch

To my mind the continuation 33.... PxQ gave the best chances for a draw. If White then continues to exchange, Black, after 34. RxR, KxR; 35. P-KR4, can equalize by means of 35.... N-B5; 36. K-B2, N-Q3. If then 37. K-B3, N-B4; 38. BxN, PxB! 39. P-N3, K-N3, and the black king will get to KN5 with a draw.

After the game Fischer stated that he avoided 33.... PxQ in view of 34. R-B, believing that White’s advantage was sufficient to win. However, Black preserved fair chances for a draw with 34.... P-B5; 35. R-B3, R-K3; 36. B-B3, K-B3; 37. K-B2, P-N4.

34. KxR       PxQ

FISCHER

SPASSKY

Position after 34.... PxQ

In the resulting endgame White has a pawn plus on the king side and the superiority of a bishop over a knight, plus the fact that all the black pawns are isolated and that the white king has the possibility of moving to the black king side. All this speaks for the clear positional superiority of White.

35. P-KR4

This move fixes Black’s pawn on the same color as the bishop, and thus fetters the movement of the enemy king.

35.... N-B5  
36. K-K2      N-K4

After 36.... N-Q3, I was prepared to continue 37. K-Q3, followed by P-N4. With the black king placed on N2, he does not gain his objective by 37.... N-B4, when White has 38. P-R5.

37. K-K3      K-B3  
38. K-B4      N-B2  
39. K-K3

39. B-Q5 would have been more consistent, without fear of 39.... P-N4ch; 40. PxPch, NxP; 41. B-B4, and Black would be unable to prevent a breakthrough of White’s king to the queen side.

39.... P-N4

White’s task is now easier since he obtains a passed pawn. Stiffer resistance could have been offered by means of 39.... N-Q3.

40. P-R5      N-R3

It would be better now to play 40.... N-Q3, creating an unassailable fortress in the center. In that case, the winning plan lay in the march of White’s king to the queen side. After the text Black is defenseless since his knight is chained to the passed pawn.

41. K-Q3      K-K4  
42. B-R8       K-Q4  
43. K-B4       P-N5  
44. P-R4
The basic threat posed by White consists in a king advance to the enemy pawn at QR2, a maneuver which Black is in no position to prevent.

44. ... N-N

45. P-R5 N-R3
46. B-K4 P-N6
47. K-N5 N-N
48. B-N N-R3
49. K-R6 K-B3
50. B-R2 Resigns

**ANNOTATIONS BY PETROSIAN AND BY NAJDORF**

**ROUND 8**

*Game 37*

**KING'S FIANCHETTO GAME**

**PETROSIAN**

**NAJDORF**

*White*  
1. N-KB3 N-KB3
2. P-KN3 P-KN3
3. P-QN4

*Black*

**PETROSIAN:** Recently a similar fianchetto of the QB became rather popular.

**NAJDORF:** The world champion is trying something different from the lines he generally plays. This is a specialty of Smyslov who looks for an active game on the queen side. Nevertheless I consider that Black has no great problems to resolve.

3. ... B-N2
4. B-QN2 O-O
5. B-N2 P-B3

**PETROSIAN:** This is the simplest solution to Black's problem. There is a barrier on the QN file for the White pawn, which undergoes attack by means of P-QR4 and Q-N3.

**NAJDORF:** This move in combination with the immediate attack from the side by P-QR4 hastens the contact between the pawns and simplifies the game. White must not be permitted to prepare for an eventual P-N5, which would destroy the defensive strategy.

6. O-O P-QR4
7. P-QR3 PxP

**NAJDORF:** With the exchange of rooks and the later occupation of the center, the game is equal, with no prospect for changing the balance.

8. PxP RxR
9. BxR Q-N3
10. P-B3 P-Q4

**NAJDORF:** To be considered was 10...P-Q3, retaining the center.

11. P-Q3 QN-Q2
12. QN-Q2 Q-B2

**NAJDORF:** An inaccuracy which lifts the pressure on the adversary's queen side, enabling his immediate mobilization. In addition my queen will be exposed to future action on the QB file. Correct was the immediate 12...R-K.

13. P-B4 P-K4
14. Q-B2 R-K

**NAJDORF:** White has achieved a light initiative due to my unfortunate retreat with the queen. Somewhat disturbing to Black is the attack on the pawn chain...
that will be activated by an opportune P-N5.

15. PxP  NxP
16. R-N   P-QN4

PETROSIAN: A good move. The pawn on QN4, which had prepared to advance, is deprived of movement and can become the object of attack.

NAJDORF: A difficult move which in my opinion succeeds in equalizing the game. I avoid the slow development of my opponent intended to weaken my queen side and give up my passive defense, compensating my weakness with that of White’s QNP. I am now threatening to take the initiative with B-B.

17. P-K4   N(4)-N3
18. N-N3   Q-Q3
19. N-R5   N-N
20. P-R3   N-R5
21. B-B   B-Q2

NAJDORF: The only prospect White has is to force P-Q4, to try to exploit the situation on my queen side. The maneuver B-B does not seem good because it neglects his KP.

22. Q-Q   Q-K2
23. P-Q4

NAJDORF: This action could not be delayed because I threatened to take the initiative with N-R3 and P-QB4.

23. ...   PxP
24. NxQP   QxKP

NAJDORF: Equality is assured. There remain two weak pawns on the queen side, and the only negative aspect is that my pawn is fixed on a white square, which gives importance to the white bishop.

25. B-KN2   Q-K2

26. N(Q)xBP   NxN
27. NxN   BxN
28. BxB   R-Q
29. Q-K

NAJDORF: Provokes an ending with apparently an advantage for White. In reality if the right path is found the game is equal, but there was a hidden detail that I did not see.

29. ...   QxQch
30. RxB   BxB

NAJDORF: The immediate N-B6 guaranteed the draw.

31. RxB

PETROSIAN: The game had become complicated in a rather lifeless way. The grouping in the center led to mass exchanges and the game should end in a draw.

Najdorf’s peaceful intentions were obvious to me even at the beginning of the game and therefore I was not surprised when he offered a draw here. I declined, which my opponent evidently did not expect and he quickly replied with...

31. ...   R-Q5?

PETROSIAN

Position after 31. ... R-Q5?
PETROSIAN: If Najdorf had taken the trouble to ponder for a bit, he would have noticed that White had a slight chance. But being quite convinced that any move would result in a draw, he moved. 31... N-B6 would really draw.

NAJDORF: Falling into the trap. Correct was 31... N-B6! with complete equality. If then 32. K-N2 or K-B, N-Q4! 33. R-N, R-Q3! etc., or if 32. R-R3, R-Q8ch; 33. K-N2, N-Q4! A discouraging point comes after the text.

32. BxP N-B6

NAJDORF: It is already late because if 32... N-N3; 33. R-R6! with advantage.

33. R-R8ch K-N2
34. B-K8

PETROSIAN: Here is the trick. P-N5 is threatened and after R-R7 the BP is attacked.

NAJDORF: This is the problem. As foreseen I have to recapture the pawn, but I cannot defend against R-R7. I am losing the KBP and must play a long endgame in a state of inferiority.

34. ... RxP
35. R-R7 K-B
36. BxP R-K5

NAJDORF: Naturally I tried to exchange rooks to guarantee a draw. But such positions are a specialty of the great Soviet master, who uses all his technical resources to exploit his advantage.

37. B-N3 R-K2
38. R-R8ch R-K
39. R-R6 R-K2
40. K-N2 N-K5
41. B-B2 K-N2

NAJDORF: Now one has to face the advance of the white pawns. The ending is approaching a decisive moment.

42. R-QB6 N-B3

PETROSIAN: Strictly speaking, Black should bring the endgame to a draw without great difficulty.

43. R-B5

NAJDORF: Avoiding all the traps. I hoped for N-Q4, to be followed by N-N5 or R-QB2, with the desired simplification.

43. ... N-K
44. B-Q N-B3
45. P-R4 P-R3?

PETROSIAN: If this pawn is to be moved then it is better to advance it two squares.

NAJDORF: An error. With the slight material on the board 45... P-R4 would have been a good recourse, further simplifying the position. According to later analysis, it was sufficient to draw. On the other hand, White's chances are improving.

46. B-B2 N-R2
47. P-N4 N-B

NAJDORF: So that my knight would not be attacked by the advance of the pawns.

48. K-N3 R-R2
49. B-K4 R-K2
50. P-B3 R-KB2
51. B-Q5 R-R2
52. K-B4 R-K2

NAJDORF: I cannot abandon the second rank. Besides I keep trying to exchange pieces (N-K3ch) in order to get into an ending with real chances for a draw.

53. R-B6 R-Q2
54. K-K4 R-K2ch
55. K-Q4 R-R2
56. K-B5 R-Q2
NAJDORF: The excursion of the white king cannot succeed. But Petrosian wants to enforce the advance of his pawns at the best time. My knight is too much under control and cannot resist the advance of the KBP. Now one can appreciate the error on my 45th move.

57. R-N6 R-B2ch
58. K-Q4 R-K2
59. P-B4

PETROSIAN: White tried to move the king to the sixth rank in order to create, in the proper situation, a threat of a rook exchange, after which the poor position of Black’s knight could become a factor. When this did not succeed a last chance is attempted—moving the KBP into the fray.

NAJDORF: Now begins the decisive stage, which White has held over for the beginning of a new time control. His technique includes every detail.

59. ... N-R2
60. B-K6 N-B

PETROSIAN: Black firmly believes that he has built an unassailable fortress. But in vain. Now, when the pawn advance has created a weakness in White’s pawns, the active 60. ... N-B3 would be a stronger move for Black.

61. B-N3 N-R2
62. B-Q5 R-QB2

PETROSIAN: Here too 62. ... N-B3 would be good.

63. K-K5 R-K2ch
64. K-Q6 R-R2
65. B-K6 N-B
66. B-B8 R-KB2

NAJDORF: Very tempting was 66. ... R-R5, but Petrosian had prepared very well and would follow up with 67. R-N7ch, K-N; 68. P-B5! and if RxP; 69. B-K6ch, K-R (if Nb; 70. PxN, etc.) 70. K-K7, PxP; 71. KxN and wins, since I cannot play RxP because of B-B5 or B-N8 followed by mate. If 68. ... PxB; 69. PxP, RxP; 70. B-K6ch, winning.

67. P-B5 PxP
68. PxP N-R2

NAJDORF: A blockade would be difficult on KB3 because of the weakness of the point KN3 which would keep my king from the battle. Petrosian conducts the position with great security.

69. R-N

PETROSIAN: White has achieved the maximum strength of the position. The king occupies a very strong position and the BP, with the possibility of queening, is a real force. A good base was established on the KN file (KN6) from which the rook will attack the black pawn and thus support the advance of the passed pawn.

69. ... K-B3
70. K-Q5

PETROSIAN: Since 70. R-N is parried by the simple R-KN2, White, already having a strong base, unhurriedly maneuvers to gain a maximum strengthening of his position.

70. ... N-B
71. R-N6ch K-N2
72. K-K5 R-K2ch

PETROSIAN: Black obviously does not realize that his position is critical, otherwise he would have played 72. ... N-Q2ch, setting his hopes on the tendency to draw with the KB and KR pawns in a rook endgame. But we must not forget that this was the last move before the time control, a moment which
does not usually lend itself to the adoption of heroic decisions.

73. K-B4 R-QB2
74. B-N7

**NAJDORF:** It is interesting to appreciate the deployment of White’s king and bishop, which, after fulfilling their mission, return to their sector in order to complete their winning maneuver.

74. . . . R-B4
75. B-B3 R-R4
76. P-R5

**PETROSIAN:** This move, which takes the KN6 square from Black (after the move of the KB pawn) actually decides the fate of the game.

**PETROSIAN:** The stalemate after 83. RxN, RxBch! draws, but naturally Petrosian sidesteps it.

83. R-N7ch

**PETROSIAN:** The stalemate after 83. RxN, RxBch is too obvious to fall into.

83. . . . K-R
84. R-QB7 R-N4
85. R-B8 K-R2
86. K-Q6 Resigns

**NAJDORF:** There is no further resistance against the penetration with K-K7. I was sorry to lose this game because it was quite equal and I had to make two mistakes (my moves 31 and 45) in order to lose. Nevertheless the world champion demonstrated his well-known technique in making good use of the smallest opportunities.

**ANNOTATIONS BY LARSEN**

**ROUND 8**

*Game 38*

**DUTCH DEFENSE**

**RESHEVSKY**  **LARSEN**

**White**  **Black**

1. P-Q4  P-KB4

Among top grandmasters the Dutch is a rare defense, which is a good reason to play it! It has not been studied very deeply by many opponents, and theory, based on a small number of “reliable” games, must be rather unreliable.

2. P-KN3 N-KB3
3. B-N2 P-K3
4. N-KB3 B-K2
5. O-O O-O
6. P-B4 P-Q3
7. N-B3 P-QR4
A strange move. 7 . . . Q-K is usual. The text was quite common for a short while, until it was refuted in a match game Ilivitski-Pachman in 1956! I like to study such abandoned lines.

For the next six moves Reshevsky took a lot of time, and with good reason, although he was following in Ilivitski's footsteps. Why would I play an unsound pawn sacrifice? When would the surprise strike?

8. R-K  N-K5
9. Q-B2  N-QB3

Without this sacrifice Black gets a bad game. 9 . . . NxN; 10. PxN favors White.

The Ilivitski-Pachman game now continued 13 . . . B-K3; 14. P-QR3, N-R3; 15. B-K3. Black never obtained compensation for his pawn. The theorists were satisfied, the sacrifice was "proved" unsound.

But what is Black's most natural move in this position?

13. . . .  PxP!
14. NxP

Against 14. P-QR3 Black has two possibilities: 14. . . . N-B3; 15. NxP, B-R5, or 14. . . . N-R3; 15. QxP, N-B4; 16. P-R3, N-N6; 17. Q-Q5ch, K-R; 18. R-N, P-R5, followed by R-R4 and P-R4, with good attacking chances. I would have chosen the latter, which I had looked at the same day! But my first analysis, one or two years before, was for 14. . . . N-B3.

14. . . .  B-R5

I have also examined 14. . . . B-B3, but although the position is far from clear, I do not think it is good enough for Black.

15. B-K3

Best. 15. B-B3 or N-B5 are bad because of BxPch! and 15. R-B is not very good for White because of R-K; 16. Q-B4, B-B3!

15. . . .  R-K
16. Q-B4  R-B
17. Q-K4  R-K
18. Q-B4  R-B

There is nothing else. 18. . . . P-B4; 19. N-N5 gives White a winning game, and 18. . . . P-KN4 ruins Black's king position. After the latter, if 19. Q-B3, P-B4, Black really wins the exchange, but the price is too high. For instance, after 20. N-B5, N-B7; 21. Q-Q5ch, B-K3; 22. QnP, Black is in difficulties. The simple 21. B-Q2 is also strong.

LARSEN

RESHEVSKY

Position after 13. P-N4

This simple move was Ilivitski's innovation in 1956. 13. Q-N, B-B4; 14. P-K4, B-N5; 15. P-QR3, N-B3, gives Black a very good game, and the complicated 13. PxP, not mentioned in the books, does not look promising for White either, although to begin with he gets two pawns for the exchange.
On the other hand, White cannot very well avoid the repetition. He would have to give up either his KNP or the exchange, and in both cases Black would get the better chances.

So my surprise opening was only half a success. Reshevsky was not knocked out psychologically.

19. Q-K4  Drawn

ANNOTATIONS BY PORTISCH AND BY UNZICKER

ROUND 8

Game 39

SLAV DEFENSE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PORTISCH</th>
<th>UNZICKER</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>Black</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. P-Q4     P-Q4
2. P-QB4    P-QB3
3. N-KB3    N-B3
4. Q-N3

**UNZICKER:** A favorite move of Portisch in this opening.

4. . . .   PxP
5. QxBP     B-B4

**PORTISCH:** This position can also arise from the Queen’s Gambit Accepted: 1. P-Q4, P-Q4; 2. P-QB4, PxP; 3. N-KB3, N-KB3; 4. Q-R4ch, P-B3; 5. QxP(4), B-B4.

6. P-KN3    QN-Q2
7. B-N2     P-K3
8. O-O      B-K2

**PORTISCH:** This is better than 8. . . B-Q3, as Spassky played against me in the Interzonal Tournament in Amsterdam, 1964.

9. N-B3     O-O
10. R-K      N-K5
11. Q-N3

**PORTISCH:** An attempt to get the two bishops, as the continuation shows.

**UNZICKER:** Simpler than 14. . . . N-B3, after which White would have a little advantage in space. For instance: 15. P-B3, B-Q4; 16. P-QR3, followed by P-K4 and B-K3.

15. BxB     N-B5

**PORTISCH:** White now has the two bishops, but Black has the better development. The game is approximately even.

**UNZICKER:** Black has an even game. The pair of bishops is not important in this position.

16. B-Q3    P-QN4
17. P-K3    KR-Q
18. R-Q      B-N5

**PORTISCH:** In order to force 19. P-QR3.

**UNZICKER:** Intending to play B-B6 after 19. P-N3.

19. P-QR3    B-K2
20. R-N      P-K4
21. P-QR4    PxQP
22. PxQP     B-B3
23. PxP      RxP
24. PxP      PxP
25. P-N3     N-R6
Position after 25. . . . N-R6


UNZICKER: Still simpler was 25. . . . QR-Q; 26. PxN, RxB; 27. RxR, RxR; 28. B-B4, R-Q, with an easy draw.

26. R-N2 N-N4

PORTISCH: If 26. . . . RxB; 27. RxR, BxR; 28. BxB, N-N4, White would have the better of it because his bishop is superior to the opponent's knight. The continuation would be K-N2, B-B, and the bishop would get to QB5. Black's QBP is weak.


27. QR-Q2 QR-Q


28. B-B4 RxR
29. RxR RxR
30. BxR

UNZICKER: Now White has the advantage of the two bishops. Black must play very carefully.

30. . . . K-B
31. P-B4

PORTISCH: Having achieved my objective, I falter here. To make any headway, White must bring his king toward the center, but it was more logical to keep the pawns on their present squares and play 31. K-B. If then 31. . . . N-Q5; 32. B-B4, K-K2; 33. P-R4, and the king gets to Q3 via K1 and Q2. After the text Black can block the position.


31. . . . N-Q3
32. B-Q3 B-Q5ch
33. K-N2 P-N3
34. B-K2 P-QB4

UNZICKER: More secure was 34. . . . K-K2.

35. B-KB3 N-B4
36. B-K2

PORTISCH: Time trouble.

36. . . . K-K2
37. B-QR5 P-R4
38. P-R3 N-K6ch
39. K-B3 P-B4
40. B-N6 N-B7

UNZICKER: A little joke. Mate is threatened by 41. . . . N-K8!

41. B-B4 N-N5
42. B-R5
PORTISCH: At the time of adjournment I did not see how to make progress. I wanted to exchange the dark colored bishops at a moment when Black's knight could not reach his Q3. In such an ending White has real winning chances.

42. . . . K-B3
43. B-Q8ch K-N2
44. B-QB7

UNZICKER: Threatening B-K5ch with a winning endgame.

44. . . . K-B3

PORTISCH: 45. B-K5ch must be prevented.

45. B-Q6 N-B3
46. B-B8 N-N5
47. B-KR6 K-K2
48. B-N5ch K-B
49. B-N5 K-B2
50. B-Q8 K-N2
51. B-K8 N-Q6
52. B-R5 N-B8

UNZICKER: Simpler was N-N5, but the text move is also sufficient.

53. B-R4 N-Q6

54. B-Q2 N-B7
55. K-N2


55. . . . N-K5
56. B-K B-B6

PORTISCH: Finally Black forces the exchange, but he has a saving move.

57. BxB NxB
58. B-B6 P-R5

PORTISCH: Preventing 59. P-R4 forces the draw.

UNZICKER: A very important move. After 59. P-R4! White would have excellent winning chances, considering the weak black pawns on the king side.

59. B-B3 Drawn


ANNOTATIONS BY IVKOV AND BY DONNER

ROUND 8

Game 40

CARO-KANN DEFENSE

IVKOV

White

1. P-K4
2. P-Q4
3. N-QB3
4. NxP
5. NxNch

DONNER

Black

1. P-K4
2. P-QB3
3. P-Q4
4. PxP
5. N-B3

DONNER: Botvinnik plays this, and with success. White has many ways to fight against the strong defensive position Black has obtained. Especially in Holland the variations beginning with 6. N-K2 were analyzed over and over.

The line Ivkov plays appears to me to be very good strategy.

6. B-K2

IVKOV: A small finesse, the purpose of which is to prevent the development of
Black's bishop to KN5. I learned after the game, however, that Donner did not intend to play the variation with B-KN5.

6. . . .  
7. N-B3  
8. O-O  

**IVKOV:** It is rare that a monarch has such personal guard as the black king in this variation.

**DONNER:** A few moves later, when the other bishop is at N3, one could say that both bishops were fianchettoed on the same side.

9. P-B4  
10. B-K3  
11. P-Q5  

**IVKOV:** A well known penetration of the center seen in similar positions in this opening.

**DONNER:** This takes advantage of Black's splintered pawn formation.

11. . . .  
12. Q-N3  


12. . . .  
13. KR-Q  

**IVKOV:** In some variations the other rook would be better on Q1.

13. . . .  
14. N-R4  

**IVKOV:** This does not seem consistent.

14. . . .  
15. R-Q2  

**DONNER:** White has better possibilities in this position, but Black's defensive power is enormous.

15. . . .  
16. QR-Q  
17. Q-R4  
18. PxP  

**DONNER:** Ivkov must have thought that he was already winning. A further strengthening of his position with for instance 18. B-B3 would have been more difficult to answer

18. . . .  
19. R-Q7  

**DONNER**

**IVKOV**

*Position after 19. . . . Q-K4*

**IVKOV:** In this complex position I considered many variations, as for example: 19. . . . B-B7; 20. RxQ, RxRch; 21. BxR, BxQ; 22. BxB, NxB; 23. BxR, NxB; 24. N-B5, with a sizable advantage for White. But I could not foresee everything to the end, and as it happened I missed a simple point.

20. N-B3  

**IVKOV:** I did not think this was possible because of the coming check with the
queen at K8. Had I considered a little further I would probably have seen that the analysis did not end at the check.

21. RxR
22. RxRch
23. B-KB

IVKOv: Of course the threat of the white queen on K8, which had appeared so terrible a few moves before, has lost its value. If 23. Q-K8ch, B-B; 24. QxN, QxB; 25. B-R6, Q-K2, and Black is well protected and holds his pawn plus.

DONNER: The check at K8 is nothing: 23. Q-K8ch, B-B; 24. QxN, QxB; 25. B-R6, Q-K2.

23. . . .
24. QxP
25. Q-N8
26. P-QR4

IVKOv: With only a few minutes remaining at my disposal, I should have thought more seriously of reaching a draw.

26. . . .
27. Q-N5

IVKOv: Although Black has much more time he is not making a real effort to complicate the game. Objectively, the ruined position on his king’s wing does not give him real prospects, despite the time advantage.

27. B-Q2 Q-N8
28. P-R5 PxP
Drawn

IVKOv: With just two or three minutes to go, I could not judge whether the position could be continued to victory. In my opinion, despite the doubled BP, Black is not that much weaker.


ANNOTATIONS BY DONNER AND BY SPASSKY

ROUND 9
Game 41

NIMZOO-INDIAN DEFENSE

DONNER
White

1. P-Q4
2. P-QB4
3. N-QB3
4. P-K3

SPASSKY
Black

5. N-K2 O-O

DONNER: This move was played several times in the tournament. The line 5. N-K2, B-R3 proved to be favorable for White.

5. N-K2 O-O

DONNER: The Russian move, and the best.

6. P-QR3 BxNch
7. NxB P-Q4
8. P-QN4

DONNER: Theoretical analysis and practical experience have shown that the line 8. B-K2, B-R3 must be avoided.

8. . . . B-N2
9. PxP

SPASSKY: White takes the pressure off the center and strives, for his future development, to make use of the superiority of the two bishops. True their development lags a little in this
opening, thus giving Black the opportunity to counter.

9. \ldots \quad \text{NxP}
10. \text{NxN} \quad \text{QxN}

**DONNER:** 10. \ldots BxN is probably better.

**SPASSKY** An unimaginative reply which allows White to gain some advantage. 10. \ldots BxN would be stronger, and if 11. Q-B2 is played, then 11. \ldots P-KB4 followed by N-Q2 and P-B4.

11. P-B3

**DONNER:** Although Black is definitely ahead in development, the White position shows no weaknesses, and he has time to find the right posts for his pieces.

11. \ldots \quad \text{Q-KN4}

**SPASSKY:** An attempt to complicate the game is made. True, it brings Black no success. White completes his development and reaches his best prospects.

12. Q-B2 \quad R-B
13. P-K4 \quad Q-K2
14. B-K3 \quad N-Q2
15. B-K2 \quad P-QB4

**SPASSKY:** Thus Black activates his QBP.

16. QPxP \quad \text{PxP}
17. P-N5

**DONNER:** Better was 17. Q-N3. The position is of the kind in which the two bishops really have a meaning. After the text, however, there is no advantage left for White.

**SPASSKY:** A standard move that safeguards a small advantage for White.

17. \ldots \quad \text{P-QR3}
18. O-O \quad \text{Pxp}
19. BxNP \quad \text{B-R3}
20. P-QR4 \quad \text{P-R3}
21. Q-B3 \quad \text{BxB}
22. PxB \quad Q-Q3
23. KR-Q \quad RxR
24. QxR \quad Q-B2
25. Q-B3 \quad Q-N2

**SPASSKY:** White’s position is still preferable. However, it is hard to imagine that White would have any real chances for a win.

Final Position

**SPASSKY:** White’s position is still preferable. However, it is hard to imagine that White would have any real chances for a win.

**DONNER**
### ANNOTATIONS BY UNZICKER AND BY IVKOV

**ROUND 9**

*Game 42*

**SICILIAN DEFENSE**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unzicker White</th>
<th>Ivkov Black</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. P-K4</td>
<td>P-QB4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. N-KB3</td>
<td>P-Q3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. P-Q4</td>
<td>PxP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. NxP</td>
<td>N-KB3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. N-QB3</td>
<td>P-QR3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. B-K2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Ivkov:** For those who do not play regularly and for whom opening analysis and deep study is a weak point, this move is the best recommendation. Because after 6. B-KN5 there is a sea of variations, more and more analyzed. One cannot reasonably expect to rely on feeling or have time to examine the innumerable possibilities of Najdorf’s system, if one has not previously taken a careful look at the many lines and sub-variations.

| 6. . . .        | P-K4        |
| 7. N-N3        | B-K2        |

**Ivkov:** Some American masters play first 7. . . B-K3, follow with QN-Q2, and only then develop the KB.

| 8. O-O         | O-O         |
| 9. B-K3        | B-K3        |
| 10. P-B4       |             |

**Ivkov:** It could be said that White is mixing two systems. He should have played P-B4 on the previous move, or should now continue with 10. P-QR4.

| 10. . . .       | PxP         |
| 11. BxBP       | N-B3        |
| 12. K-R        | R-B         |

**Unzicker:** In my opinion this is more logical than 12. . . . Q-N3, which followed in the game Smyslov-Panno, Candidates’ Tournament, Amsterdam, 1956.

| 13. Q-K        | N-K4        |

**Ivkov:** Instead of placing the black knights at K4 and Q2, it was better to move the king knight to Q2 and K4.

| 14. R-Q        | KN-Q2       |
| 15. N-Q4       |             |

**Unzicker:** Perhaps 15. B-K3 was more exact.

| 15. . . .       | Q-N3        |
| 16. B-B        | KR-K        |
| 17. Q-N3       | B-B         |
| 18. N-B5       | K-R ??      |

**Unzicker:** An obvious oversight. The correct move was 18. . . . P-N3 with an even game.

**Ivkov:** White did not get any advantage in the opening, and it could even be said that Black’s position looks better. With his last move my opponent has set up a threat, RxP, because the defender of that point, the KB, is heavily engaged on the other side. Of course, I saw the threat before Unzicker played 18. N-B5, and here are my thoughts in the sequence that they followed.

The threat of 19. RxP could be averted in three ways, since 18. . . . N-N3 would not do. They are R-B3, BxN and P-N3. The first move, though I do not know exactly why, I declined immediately, and the second one I did not like after quick consideration, for the simple reason that I was not compelled to give up the bishop-pair, especially not the guardian of the square Q4. Thus,
by elimination, I came to the conclusion that the only good reply was P-N3. And then an absurd and sudden idea put into disorder all the logic of my consideration, and I began to wonder why the immediate P-N3. The pawn is pinned and does not threaten anything. Better first K-R and then P-N3! For just a second I forgot that in this position it was White who was threatening. All this on one move!

19. RxP

**IVKOV:** Of course, it was very easy to see the move, but my opponent, surprised and suspicious that I would just give him a point, considered for two or three minutes.

19. . . . Q-R4

**IVKOV:** Besides the loss of the pawn, the position of the knight is less secure. A vital point in the mechanism of Black’s position is missing. Therefore, if it was not much too early to resign, if the instinct of self-preservation was not so strong, and in addition if the rules did not forbid it, I would have thrown the pieces to the most distant corner of the playing room. Actually, I recalled the story about Alekhine, who after a lost game, threw his king far away. Though I am far from Alekhine’s genius, I could understand him at that moment.

20. QR-Q P-QN4

**UNZICKER:** If 20. . . . BxP; 21. P-N4! and White wins material.

21. P-QR3 BxN

**UNZICKER:** 21. . . . Q-B2 gave better prospects of holding the game, because the exploitation of the small material advantage would have been rather difficult.

22. PxN BxP

**IVKOV:** I knew that after the following forced moves, White would be able to hold his material superiority, but there was little else to play.

23. NxP RxP

**UNZICKER:** Entirely hopeless would be 23. . . . PxN; 24. QxB, QxQ; 25. PxQ, RxP; 26. BxP, or 25. . . . R-QN; 26. R-Q5, etc. 23. . . . BxP; 24. BxB, PxN, loses immediately because of 25. RxN!

24. N-Q4 RxQB
25. RxR BxP

**IVKOV:** At this point I was satisfied with the situation. For a rook I had a bishop and pawn. Now again came time trouble because after the 18th move I allowed the clock to go along, thinking about chess in general, its laws and injustice, asking for the best chances in the unpleasant position. Now I want just a little more time.

26. QR-Q N-KB3
27. Q-N3 B-B6

**IVKOV:** There is no point to comment on the following moves, since my opponent had enough time and I was moving at high speed.

28. B-B3 Q-B4
29. R-B QxN
30. QxB QxQ
31. RxQ P-KR4

**UNZICKER:** A little better was 31. . . . NxN, followed by P-KR4, but Ivkov was in horrible time pressure.

32. R-K3 KN-N5
33. BxN PxB
34. P-B6 PxP
Nevertheless, it was not hard to see the better 34. . . . R-K3.

35. RxP  
36. K-N  
37. K-B2  
38. K-N3  
39. RxRP  
40. R-R5

UNZICKER: An inaccurate move (my time was also already short!). Natural and good was 40. P-R4, PxP; 41. Pxp. In this position, in order to play K-N3, Black must first protect the knight by R-N4. There might follow: 41. . . . R-N4; 42. R-K2, K-N3; 43. R-KB2, N-Q2; 44. R-Q6, and the exploitation of the material advantage would be easier than in the game.

40. . . . N-B5

UNZICKER: This move should lose quickly. After 40. . . . K-N3! the sacrifice at K5 would lead to a draw. If 41. RxN, PxR; 42. RxP, K-R3; 43. R-K4, K-R4, and White cannot win.

41. R-K7ch  
42. R-QB5?

UNZICKER: A strange mistake after the time control was passed. 42. R-R6! won without any difficulty. If for instance 42. . . . R-N6ch; 43. K-B4! (but not 43. KxP? N-K6ch!) R-N7; 44. R(7)-K6, with an irresistible mating attack. The continuation might be 44. . . . RxP; 45. RxPch, K-N2; 46. R(B)-B6, etc.

IVKOV: This was White’s sealed move. I had analyzed only 42. R-R6! K-B4; 43. R-KB7, K-N4; 44. R-N7ch!, and as in previous variations the position after 44. . . . K-B4; 45. RxNP, RxPch; 46. KxR, N-K6ch and NxR is lost for Black. It is amusing to note that the ending with a KNP instead of a KRP would be a draw. I came to that conclusion when analyzing a similar position which I had with the Hungarian master Szabo. The difference in that game was that we each had another rook and I was on the stronger side.

But Unzicker had sealed a much weaker move and my hopes were again alive.

42. . . . N-Q3!

UNZICKER: A malevolent trap. The tempting move 43. R-K6 would be a mistake. For example: 43. . . . N-B4ch! 44. KxP, R-N5ch! and White would have the pleasant choice of mate at KR4 after 45. K-R3 or loss of a rook after 45. K-B3, N-Q5ch!

43. KxP

IVKOV: It was unpleasant, I imagine, for White to decide on this step, which is practically forced. In that way Black has achieved a good deal. He has exchanged a weak pawn, condemned to destruction, for the opponent’s NP.

43. . . . RxBch
44. K-R3  
45. R(7)-QB7  
N-K5
46. R-B2  R-R6ch
47. K-N4  N-Q3
48. R-KN2  R-R5ch
49. K-B3ch  K-B4
50. R-B5ch  K-K3
51. R-K2ch  K-B2
52. R-B7ch  K-N3
53. R-N2ch  K-B4
54. R-B5ch  K-K3
55. R-K2ch

**UNZICKER**: An inaccuracy due to shortage of time. The right move was 55. R-B6! in order to prevent the occupation of the important square K4 by the knight.

55. . . .  K-B2
56. R-Q5

**IVKOV**: One more such circle of the black king and the game would be drawn by repetition of moves. Therefore White gives up the “whirlpool.”

56. . . .  N-B5
57. R-KB5  K-N3
58. R-B4  N-K4ch
59. K-N3  R-R6ch
60. K-N2

**IVKOV**: So the white king has again been forced back to the second rank. It was a little victory for the weaker forces of the black army.

60. . . .  K-N4
61. R(2)-KB2  R-R3
62. R-B5ch  K-N3

**IVKOV**: The real war with the modern conception of fast action in attack and retreat.

63. P-R3  N-Q6
64. R-B  N-K4
65. K-R2  N-B2
66. R(5)-B4  N-K4
67. R(4)-B2  R-N3
68. R-N2ch  K-B2?

**UNZICKER**: A strategical error. After 68. . . K-R3! the win would have been very difficult.

**IVKOV**: The king should have run off to the rook file, because the position of the black knight in the center as well as the pawn would not allow White any possibility of a mating attack. Now the defense is more difficult.

69. P-R4  N-N3?

**UNZICKER**: Loses immediately. A little more obstinate resistance was 69. . . R-N5.

**IVKOV**: A typical example of a change in the order of moves. In my mind I had already played the intended 69. . . R-N5, expecting 70. K-R3, N-N3; 71. R-N4, R-N6ch; 72. K-R2, R-N4; 73. R(B)-KN, N-K4; 74. R-N7ch, K-K3; 75. R(1)-N3, R-N5; 76. K-R3, R-N8!, etc. White would have considerable trouble to make use of his material superiority, if at all possible. With the text move the game is lost immediately. After the “crime” on move 18, Black succeeded in delaying the “punishment” for almost 10 hours, only to reverse his
moves at the end, and come to a hopeless position. Can you tell then that a chess game reminds us so much of everyday life?

70. P-R5 \hspace{1cm} N-K4
71. P-R6 \hspace{1cm} R-N

Unzicker: Or 71. . . . N-N3; 72. R(B)-KN, P-B4; 73. P-R7, N-R; 74. R-N7ch, etc.

72. R-N7ch \hspace{1cm} K-K3
73. P-R7 \hspace{1cm} R-KR
74. K-N3 \hspace{1cm} P-B4
75. R-KR \hspace{1cm} K-B3
76. R-N8 \hspace{1cm} P-B5ch
77. KxP \hspace{1cm} N-N3ch
78. K-K4 \hspace{1cm} Resigns

Ivkov: This game was the completion of the first round-robin of the Piatigorsky Cup Tournament. With the poor balance of four defeats and just one victory I found myself in last place. It did not seem much comfort that my nearest neighbors were the champion of the world, Petrosian, and the young genius of American chess, Bobby Fischer.

The first defeat, against Najdorf, I accepted with a sincere smile. After the second zero, with Bobby, I found myself convincing Petrosian, who was disappointed at his game in that round against Portisch, that I was playing much worse. The third defeat against Spassky got me into an excited mood, but the fourth left me completely depressed. What followed in the second round-robin was only a logical and natural consequence of the misfortunes that preceded.

ANNOTATIONS BY LARSEN AND BY PORTISCH

ROUND 9

Game 43

VIENNA GAME

LarSEN \hspace{1.5cm} Portisch

White \hspace{1.5cm} Black

1. P-K4 \hspace{1cm} P-K4
2. B-B4

LarSEN: Against Portisch it is probably wise to play such an old fashioned opening. He knows a great deal of modern theory and feels at home in those openings. It is my impression that he feels uncomfortable in “museum” openings.

2. . . . \hspace{1cm} B-B4
3. N-QB3 \hspace{1cm} N-QB3
4. Q-N4 \hspace{1cm} P-KN3
5. Q-B3

LarSEN: Some old games continued with 5. Q-N3, but the text move must be stronger, and childish mating threats are not forbidden!

Funny enough, it is not the first time that I surprised Portisch with 5. Q-B3. I did it in our game in the Amsterdam Interzonal, 1964, but in quite a different position—after 1. P-K4, P-K3; 2. P-Q4, P-Q4; 3. N-QB3, B-N5; 4. PxP, PxP.

112
5. . . .  
6. KN-K2  
7. P-Q3  

LARSEN: 7. . . . P-KR3 may be better.

8. Q-N3  

PORTISCH: This line of the Vienna Game is a rarity in modern master practice. Here I gave a great deal of thought to the possibilities of 8. . . . B-K3, 8. . . . Q-Q2 and 8. . . . BxN. Theory says that any one of these moves is good for Black. During the game I realized that this judgment is not quite acceptable. If 8. . . . B-K3, then 9. BxB, PxB; 10. N-R4 and White has the better of it. Nor is 8. . . . Q-Q2 better because of 9. Q-R4. 8. . . . BxN is similar to the game.

9. P-B4  
10. N-Q5  
11. QxB  

LARSEN: It seems that this move does not solve Black's problems, most of which have something to do with the KB file. Better was probably 11. . . . N-K6. My plan was 12. BxN, BxB; 13. Q-N3, but after 13. . . . N-Q5, White's advantage must be studied under a microscope.

PORTISCH: As my hope was soon proven false, doubtless superior was 11. . . . N-K6. If then 12. BxN, BxB; 13. P-B5, Q-N4; 14. Q-B3 (threatening P-KR4) N-Q5; 15. NxN, PxN; 16. PxP, QxP(3); 17. R-KB, R-KB, and the game should have ended in a draw. Unfortunately I overestimated my chances and decided to play for a win.

12. Q-R3  

PORTISCH

Position after 12. Q-R3

LARSEN: White stops Black's castling, and threatens R-B with a very strong attacking position, so Black must do something.

12. . . .  


13. B-N5ch  
14. B-R4  
15. B-N3  

LARSEN: At first glance Black's position may look quite healthy, but he is in serious trouble. A modest move like 15. . . . N-Q2 was probably better than the text, but not quite satisfactory.

16. BPxP  
17. P-B3!
LARSEN: Very simple and very strong. I also looked at 17. R-B, but Black has an adequate defense with PxP. Black's best now is probably 17... B-K2, but White replies 18. O-O and faces Black with the serious problem of finding a safe place for his king in a position where the center will soon be wide open.

PORTISCH: Unfortunately I had not seen this simple reply. Black has no play left.

17. ... NxB

LARSEN: I see no reason to play this now.

18. PxN B-N3

PORTISCH: Or 18. ... B-K2; 19. O-O, etc.

19. R-B B-Q

LARSEN: 19. ... N-Q2 was better.

PORTISCH: If 19. ... PxP; 20. P-Q4, Q-K2; 21. B-N5 wins.

20. B-B4 Q-K3

LARSEN: Against 20. ... Q-K2; 21. N-Q4 would be very strong. The simplest against 20. ... Q-R4 would be 21. QxQ, NxB; 22. PxP, PxP; 23. B-K3, P-R3; 24. N-Q4, winning a pawn.

21. QxQch PxQ
22. N-Q4

LARSEN: Now Black cannot defend everything. 22. B-K5 looked tempting, but after 22. ... O-O; 23. N-Q4, PxP! 24. NxKP, R-K; 25. NxB, PxP, Black gets good counterplay. After the text, however, if 22. ... K-Q2; 23. B-K5 is a killer, for if 23. ... R-KB; 24. R-R6 with an easy win.

22. ... PxP

PORTISCH: Or 22. ... K-Q2; 23. B-K5, R-KB; 24. R-R6, etc.

23. NxBP R-R2
24. NxB RxN
25. R-R6 PxP


26. BxP

PORTISCH: 26. RxPch or 26. B-K5, keeping the bishop, was simpler.

26. ... RxB

LARSEN: Again Black has no choice.

27. RxPch K-Q2
28. KRxN RxP
29. R-Q6ch

LARSEN: Must I tell the whole truth and nothing but the truth? Well, the spectators were very noisy every time Fischer or Petrosian made a move, and it was very difficult to concentrate. Here I realized that in my calculations I had overlooked something very simple. If 29. RxP? RxP! I took some time to overcome the shock and study all the continuations carefully, and for the 10th to 15th time in this game the most straightforward line turned out to be the best.

PORTISCH: Probably he had overlooked, when playing his 26th move, that he could not play 29. RxP because of RxP!

29. ... K-K2
30. RxR KxR(3)
31. K-B2 R-R8
32. RxP R-QN8
33. R-Q2 K-K4
34. K-B3 P-R3

LARSEN: The ending is lost for Black. Most masters would probably have tried 34. ... P-R4, but after 35. K-N4
the win is rather easy. For instance:
35. . . . K-K5; 36. P-N3! K-K6; 37. R-Q5, etc.

35. P-QN4  K-B4

PORTISCH

Position after 36. . . . K-N5

LARSEN: This way Black at least makes it look like a race. Against 36. . . . K-K4 my plan was 37. K-Q3, followed by P-B4, or after 37. . . . R-QB8; 38. P-QN3, with the new threat R-R2. Both players were short of time here.


37. K-Q4  K-N6
38. K-B5  P-N4
39. K-N6  R-QR8

LARSEN: After 39. . . . R-N8; 40. KxP, RxP; 41. RxRch, KxR; 42. P-B4, White gets an ending with queen and two QN pawns versus queen, which is an easy win. The doubled pawns protect the king very well.

40. P-N3  R-QB8
41. KxP  RxP
42. R-N2

LARSEN: 42. KxP was also an easy win. Here the game was adjourned. Black's position is hopeless, but in some variations only one tempo is missing!

42. . . .  P-N5

PORTISCH: If 42. . . . R-B; 43. KxP, R-Nch; 44. K-B5, R-Bch; 45. K-Q6, R-QN; 46. P-N5, RxP; 47. P-N4 wins.

43. KxP  K-R7
44. K-R5  R-B
45. P-N5  R-Rch
46. K-N4  R-QN
47. K-B5  R-Bch
48. K-Q6  R-QN
49. K-B6  R-Bch
50. K-N7  R-B
51. P-N6  P-N6
52. K-R6  R-B7
53. R-N  Resigns

ANNOTATIONS BY NAJDORF

ROUND 9

Game 44

NIMZO-INDIAN DEFENSE

NAJDORF  Reshevsky
White  Black
1. P-QB4  N-KB3
2. P-Q4  P-K3

The little difference in the order of the moves was intended to avoid the Queen's Gambit Accepted which I considered as a possible weapon for Black. I had to take into account my opponent's quick draw with Portisch in the fourth round with that opening, and also Reshevsky's habit of repeating immediately any successful novelty, with-
out giving time to the analysts to discuss it.

Now I have to decide whether to allow the Nimzo-Indian Defense or as an alternative the Queen’s Indian, both much practiced by my opponent. In a case of this sort I am more influenced by my state of mind than by theoretical preparation.

3. N-QB3  B-N5
4. P-K3

The soundest way to guarantee a little initiative without taking a risk. In my first match with Reshevsky some 15 years ago I tried to defend Capablanca’s continuation 4. Q-B2, but Black had no difficulties.

4. . . .  P-B4
5. B-Q3  P-Q4
6. N-B3  O-O
7. O-O  QN-Q2

An old move which nowadays one prefers to precede with 7. . . . PxBP, to avoid some problems such as those I will comment on.

8. P-QR3  PxBP

The routine of making plans is sometimes deceiving. It was necessary to play 8. . . . B-R4, since if 8. . . . PxQP; 9. QNxP! with advantage for White.

9. BxBP

The same natural impulse and the desire not to consume time on apparently necessary moves, led to my missing the advantage that my adversary had granted me. With 9. PxB! PxQP (if 9. . . . PxB; 10. NPxP wins a pawn, or if 9. . . . PxNP; 10. BxBP, PxN; 11. PxP, with the two bishops and a strong center). 10. BxPch! NxB; 11. QxP, with advantage because it is more difficult to defend the QBP, for example: 11. . . . N-N3; 12. QxQ, RxQ; 13. P-K4 and B-K3.

It is strange that the same known possibilities simultaneously escaped the notice of both players. In my defense I think Reshevsky induced me into it by the assurance with which he made his moves. Nevertheless, when already too late I noticed and worked out the possibilities I had not taken advantage of, I received a psychological shock which did not permit me to think clearly for the rest of the game.

9. . . .  B-R4

Eager to complicate. Equality was available most simply with 9. . . . PxP; 10. N-QN5, etc. If 10. PxB, PxN; 11. PxP, Q-B2! with good play for Black.

10. B-Q3  Q-K2
11. N-K4

The tension is gone, but there is no longer any initiative. Stronger was 11. B-Q2.

11. . . .  NxN
12. BxN  N-B3
13. B-B2  PxP
14. PxP
To liberate my game I have to isolate the QP. With the bad situation of the black queen the game can be considered equal.

14. . . . P-KR3
15. Q-Q3 R-Q
16. N-K5 B-N3
17. B-K3 B-Q2
18. B-Q2

Having lost the initiative I would like to finish the game peacefully. But I have to activate my game in order not to get into an inferior position. I am threatening B-N4 and N-N4, but Black easily arrives at a defense.

18. . . . B-B3
19. N-N4

I would obtain nothing from 19. B-N4 but the improvement of Black’s queen, since the advance N-K5 for Black is always a sufficient defense.

19. . . . N-K5

Black is comfortable but my position is solid. My isolated pawn is now compensated by the unnatural advance of the black pawns. The moment of total equilibrium is close.

21. . . . B-Q4
22. QR-B QR-B
23. B-N3 RxR
Drawn

In effect with a future P-B3 the proud black knight will have to retreat and the chances are identical. A model of mutual confusion. I cannot be certain whether Reshevsky was influenced by the error in the early part of the game, because I do not know if he was aware of it at that time. The important point is that in the 12th round Spassky led the game along the same road, but the American grandmaster hastened to make the correct move, 7. . . . PxBP.

ANNOTATIONS BY PETROSIAN

ROUND 9

Game 45

SICILIAN DEFENSE

FISCHER
White

PETROSIAN
Black

1. P-K4 P-QB4
2. N-KB3 N-QB3
3. P-Q4 PxP
4. NxP P-K3
5. N-QB3 Q-B2
6. B-K3 N-B3
7. B-Q3

Fischer had not previously used a similar development, therefore this opening was quite a surprise for me.

7. . . . P-QR3
8. O-O N-K4

A maneuver invented by Suetin. Inasmuch as the immediate 9. P-B4, KN-N5 promises no advantage for White, the knight on K4 occupies a good square, and as a matter of course White must lose the tempo to safeguard KN4.

9. P-KR3 P-QN4
10. P-B4 N-B5
11. BxN QxB
In the early days of the revival of Paulsen's system I developed a rather skeptical attitude toward it. Actually, modern treatment often leads to a very modest activity by Black on the queen side, at the price of delaying the king side development. It is difficult to determine how many times Black has succumbed because of this. But again and again, while searching for one or another tactical possibility, the advocates of this system have staunchly defended it. As formerly, I have no taste for it. But in chess a fashion is a fashion.

12. Q-Q3 P-Q4

12. . . . B-N2 would be unpleasant after 13. P-QR4, QxQ; 14. PxQ, P-N5; 15. QN-K2, B-K2; 16. N-N3! I will also take note that after 13. P-QR4, NxP; 14. NxN, Q-Q4; 15. PxP, Black's queen side falls apart before he can make use of the QR1 to KR8 diagonal.

13. P-K5 N-Q2
14. QxQ QPxQ

PETROSJAN

FISCHER

Position after 14. . . . QPxQ

A glance at the position shows that the main defect of the system, the delay in development of Black's men, is present. But White must act quickly and decisively or Black's advantages might become telling. The most important could be the presence of two bishops. An especially brilliant future awaits the QB.

15. P-B5! NxP

A crucial and obviously correct decision! In case of 15. . . . N-B4, White could develop very strong pressure "free of charge" by means of an immediate 16. QR-Q or after a preliminary exchange on K6. Black at least now has a pawn for his difficulties.

16. PxP

16. B-B4 looked very strong. After the game it turned out that my opponent rejected this move because of 16. . . . P-B3, a move I did not care for. I was prepared to play 16. . . . N-Q2; 17. PxP, N-B3.

16. . . . BxP
17. QR-K N-Q2
18. NxB PxN
19. B-Q4

It seems that Black has succumbed. The position still holds many defensive resources, however.

19. . . . O-O-O
20. RxP

White's play is logical while Black has long been balancing on an abyss. Fischer, therefore, without long thought, captured the KP, feeling, not without foundation, that the agony of Black's army had begun.

But remember I have already stated that in this system it is the tactical points of concentration that often save Black. Now in the course of three or four moves comes a curious skirmish.

20. . . . N-B4
21. R-B6ch
If 21. RxB is played, then NxR follows.

21. ... K-N2  
22. RxN RxB  
23. QR-B5  

This leads only to the winning of a pawn. But White must be content with this as 23. R-B7ch, K-N3; 24. R-B8, which suggests itself, is refuted by 24. ... B-B4.

23. ... B-Q3  
24. R-B7ch K-B3  
25. RxP P-N5  
26. N-R4  

Henceforth to the end of the game the knight remains pinned to the edge of the board. But other retreats would be no better.

26. ... R-Q4  
27. P-QN3  

White evidently counted on 27. ... P-B6; 28. R-R7, but...

27. ... B-K4  
28. R-K7 P-B6  
29. R-K6ch B-Q3  
30. R-K4 R-KB  

After exchanging a pair of rooks the black king will feel safe while White, as before, is playing as if without pieces.

31. RxR BxR  
32. K-B2 B-Q3  
33. R-K2 R-B4ch  
34. K-K3 P-QR4  
35. R-B2 R-K4ch  
36. K-B3 R-B4ch  
37. K-K2 R-K4ch  
38. K-B  

White's king is also now out of play. There is a clear draw on the board.

38. ... P-R4  
39. R-K2 R-B4ch  
40. R-B2 Drawn  

ANNOTATIONS BY SPASSKY AND BY PETROSIAN

ROUND 10

Game 46  

QUEEN'S GAMBIT

SPASSKY  
White  
Petrosian  
Black  

SPASSKY: The present game demonstrates once again how grandmasters play when they do not care to win. Of course, it is not an interesting spectacle for the onlookers. However, if chess enthusiasts could find themselves in the position of the grandmasters they would not judge them so severely.

Concerning the opponents in the current duel it must be said that during our acquaintance, including the world championship match, we had already drawn 27 times. One draw more or less... If we are going to be criticized for drawing, then it should have been done long ago.

1. P-Q4 P-Q4  
2. P-QB4 PxP  
3. N-KB3 N-KB3  
4. P-K3 P-K3  
5. BxP P-B4  
6. O-O P-QR4  
7. PxP BxP  
8. QxQch KxQ
PETROSIAN: What can explain such an opening treatment by White? Could we perhaps explain it by the fact that once with black, Spassky had to endure great difficulty on the way to a draw in a game with Bronstein?

9. QN-Q2 N-B3
10. R-Q K-K2
11. N-N3 B-N3
12. B-Q2 R-Q
13. B-B3 B-Q2
14. QR-B B-K
15. P-KR3

PETROSIAN: An advance by a knight to Q4 would involve an obvious trap if 15. . . NxN? 16. B-N4ch, but no more than that as nothing would be threatened.

15. . . RxRch
16. RxR R-Q

PETROSIAN

SPASSKY

Final Position

ANNOTATIONS BY RESHEVSKY

ROUND 10

Game 47

RUY LOPEZ

FISCHER
White

RESHEVSKY
Black

In this game I selected an old defense to the Ruy Lopez, which turned out inferior. Fischer obtained control of the vital square, his QB5, and I was on the defensive throughout the game. I committed a tactical error on my 16th turn, from which I was unable to recover.

1. P-K4 P-K4
2. N-KB3 N-QB3
3. B-N5 P-QR3
4. B-R4 N-B3
5. O-O B-K2
6. R-K P-QN4
7. B-N3 O-O
8. P-B3 P-Q3
9. P-KR3 N-Q2
10. P-Q4 N-N3
11. QN-Q2 PxP
12. PxP P-Q4
14. P-K5 Q-Q2
15. N-N3 B-KB4
16. B-N5 KR-K?
Up to this move, the game went as in the Spassky-Tal game, played in the USSR in 1959, where Black played correctly 16. . . B-N5; 17. R-K2, KR-K; 18. R-B, N-B5, with White having a slight edge. After the text, Black’s position became unbearably cramped with no counter-play.

17. QBxB RxB
18. R-QB

White’s unchallengeable control of the QB file now became a worrisome problem for Black.

18. . . . N-N5

RESHEVSKY

FISCHER

Position after 18. . . . N-N5


19. N-B5!

A very fine move which forces Black’s hand.

19. . . . BxB

Bad would have been 19. . . . Q-B; 20. BxB, QxB; 21. Q-N3, N-B3; 22. NnP, etc.

20. Q-Q2!

After 20. RxB, Q-B4, White would have lost a pawn.

20. . . . Q-K
21. QxB N-QR4
22. Q-B3 B-N3

Black’s bishop now became subject to attack. Also unpleasant would have been 22. B-B4; 23. N-KR4, B-B; 24. P-B4, with telling pressure.


White’s threat was P-KB4 and B5. Black’s position being untenable, he decided on desperate measures in order to obtain some counter-play on the QN file, if his opponent obliged. He refused to do so.

24. Q-QN3 NxB
25. RxN P-QB3
26. KR-QB R-K3
27. P-B4 P-B4

There was nothing better. The obvious 27. . . . B-K5 would have been refuted by 28. P-B5, R-KR3; 29. Q-N3, K-R; 30. P-B6, PxP; 31. RxBP, or 31. Q-B4, and wins.

28. P-R4

White was in the enviable position where he was able to undertake action on either wing without much opposition.

28. . . . PxP
Neither would 28. . . . P-N5 have alleviated the situation. White would have continued 29. Q-B2, R-R3; 30. P-N4!

29. QxRP R-N

At last, a ray of hope for counter-action, but insufficient.

30. Q-R3

Rejecting any complications.

30. . . . Q-Q

Hoping for 31. RxRP, Q-N3; 32. R(5)-B5, QxBP; 33. QxQ, RxQ; 34. RxBP, RxR; 35. R-R, R-N7, with drawing chances.

31. NxB PxN
32. RxBP RxB
33. RxR Q-R5
34. RxP K-R2
35. R-N5 R-N5

There was no promising continuation, for if 35. . . . QxBP; 36. Q-K7, Q-K6ch; 37. K-R2, Q-B5ch; 38. R-N3, and wins.

36. Q-KB3 K-R3
37. P-KN3! QxRP
38. QxP Resigns

For if 38. . . . RxNP; 39. Q-K6ch, K-R2; 40. Q-N6ch, K-N; 41. QxP mate.

ANNOTATIONS BY NAJDORF AND BY PORTISCH

ROUND 10

Game 48

QUEEN'S INDIAN DEFENSE

NAJDORF: The Hungarian grandmaster is one of the best theoreticians in the world and his preferences for certain lines, such as the Nimzo-Indian, are feared because of his special preparation. I considered that it would be sensible to depart from these planned paths. Besides, on principle, I always try to play against the wishes of my opponents.

3. . . . P-QN3
4. P-K3

NAJDORF: I decided in favor of Rubinstein’s classical system which I have practiced since my youth and with which I have achieved many successes. Although this method is not much in general use, I did not expect to surprise
my opponent, who is known for his careful preparation.

4. . . . B-N2
5. B-Q3 P-B4
6. O-O B-K2
7. P-QN3 PxP
8. PxP P-Q4
9. B-N2 O-O
10. Q-K2

NAJDORF: This is a typical move of the planned system, which contains an important alternative. White’s QN must move to Q2 because of the weak center pawns if Black develops N-QB3. But if the second player continues with QN-Q2 then White’s knight can move advantageously to B3. In brief, one has to wait to see how the black QN develops.

10. . . . N-B3
11. QN-Q2 R-K

NAJDORF: A good play, key to the defensive system prepared by Portisch, to be continued by B-KB and P-KN3. This will protect the point K3, indirectly bear on the white queen, and block the action of the white KB, leaving for later the possibility of attacking White’s center with B-KN2. In this manner Black insures himself of equal chances.

12. QR-Q

NAJDORF: A move with a routine appearance which actually is based on much experience. Though the natural impulse is to move the rooks to the QB and Q files, the philosophy of the position is to reserve the KR to act in the K or KB file in case of the advance P-KB4. This little detail can be of decisive importance, making the difference of the success or failure of White’s strategy.

12. . . . B-KB
13. B-N?

NAJDORF: This move deserves a question mark because it seems to be too optimistic. I am risking much with this loss of time because the attack on the king side is absolutely not clear. I should pay more respect to the solidity of the black game as he has realized an excellent plan. While nothing of definite importance is happening, it was advisable to continue with KR-K and Q-K3, maintaining the KB with an option on both diagonals.

PORTISCH: In this variation, it is White’s plan to build up a king side attack. For this purpose it was better to play 13. Q-K3, followed by N-K5, as Najdorf recommended after the game. As the game goes, he loses time and Black seizes the initiative.

13. . . . R-B
14. N-K5 PxP
15. NxN


15. . . . BxN
16. PxP P-N3
17. B-Q3

NAJDORF: Admitting that the attack against Black was illusory, and it is now necessary to move N-B3 and K5 without having to fear the possible BxN. I am now in an inferior position and must play carefully.

PORTISCH: In order to play N-B3.

17. . . . B-KN2
18. N-B3 N-Q2
NAJDORF: A good move that avoids N-K5, which would give me a good game.

19. KR-K B-N2

NAJDORF: Black handles the position without rushing. Unsuccessful was 19. ... BxN; 20. QxB, P-K4; 21. PxP, BxP; 22. B-B5!, etc.

20. Q-K3 Q-B2
21. B-KB

NAJDORF: Finally after the failure of a possible attack my KB must protect the weak pawns. For the moment White’s greater space compensates for the weakness of his center.

21. ... KR-Q

PORTISCH: At first sight this looks rather risky, but White’s attempt at any attack can easily be thwarted.

22. N-N5 N-B3
23. P-KR3

NAJDORF: Recognizing my difficulties I limit myself to waiting, without further compromising the position.

23. ... N-K!

NAJDORF: The beginning of a masterful maneuver. He is planning to move the knight to Q3 and KB4, with strong pressure against my center.

PORTISCH: Black intends to train his guns on the weak White pawns. Now the knight also takes up a powerful position.

24. Q-QN3 P-KR3
25. N-B3 BxN

NAJDORF: Necessary against the possible invasion of my knight to K5. Besides, the natural rule of this battle against the pawns consists in simplifying the game.

26. QxB N-Q3
27. Q-QN3 N-B4

PORTISCH

Position after 27. ... N-B4

NAJDORF: Naturally 27. ... NxP; 28. R-B would give the advantage to White.

PORTISCH: A difficult choice. Another course and perhaps the better one was 27. ... NxP, forcing the ending of opposite colored bishops in Black’s favor as follows: 28. R-B, P-QN4; 29. QxP, R-N; 30. QxN (or 30. RxN, RxQ; 31. RxQ, RxB) QxQ; 31. BxQ, RxB, and Black wins a pawn. It is rather questionable whether this is sufficient for the win, but it would have left Black with at least as many chances as the text.

28. P-Q5

NAJDORF: A disagreeable but necessary advance. My weak pawn is now passed and will distract Black in his blocking action.

28. ... PxP
29. RxP RxR
30. PxR BxB
31. QxB Q-Q3
NAJDORF: In principle the queen is a poor blockader, but the intention in this case is to protect the weak black squares in his camp, for example KB3.

32. B-R6 R-Q

NAJDORF: The apparent move 32. ... R-N, threatening P-QN4 and QxP, failed because of 33. Q-B3! QxP; 34. Q-B7, Q-Q3; 35. QxRP, P-QN4; 36. P-QR4, PxP; 37. B-B4, etc.

PORTISCH: I did not play 32. ... R-N because of 33. Q-N5. Najdorf's recommendation 33. Q-B3 is also good.

33. B-B4 R-N
34. P-QR4

NAJDORF: The game is now equal. It was very important to avoid the advance on the queen side, because if in this situation Black can arrive with his pawns on QN5 and QR4, it is my opinion that he would technically have the victory assured.

PORTISCH: Naturally he must prevent P-QN4 and P-QR4, which would improve Black's position.

34. ... Q-B5
35. B-N5 R-Q
36. B-B6 N-Q5
37. Q-B3 R-QB
38. P-R5

NAJDORF: In spite of the little time we had left the battle did not weaken. Fortunately it was here that I found the most energetic method of liquidating the situation.

PORTISCH: The last attempt. White cannot take the RP because of R-N7, but after his next move, with the time trouble over, the draw is evident.

40. Q-R2 R-N3
Drawn

NAJDORF: Drawn at Portisch's proposal. Actually there is no way to break the equality.

ANNOTATIONS BY LARSEN AND BY IVKOV

ROUND 10

Game 49

PIRC-ROBATSCH DEFENSE

LARSEN: I was not feeling well and decided to play a quiet game.

IVKOV: With the changed order of moves the game is the Pirc Defense, in a variation which is not critical for this opening.

5. ... O-O
6. O-O B-N5

IVKOV: 6. ... P-B3 gives White freer play after 7. P-K5.

7. B-K3 N-B3
8. Q-Q2

IVKOV: After 8. P-Q5, N-N; 9. N-Q2, BxB; 10. QxB, P-B3, Black has good
counter play, as in the game between Matulovic and Parma, Belgrade, 1964.

8. . . . . P-K4
9. PxP

IVKOV: Larsen did not like 9. P-Q5, BxN; 10. BxB, N-K2, and while Black will execute a flank attack with P-KB4, White’s action on the queen side will be delayed because the QBP is on B2, a difference between this and the King’s Indian Defense.

9. . . . PxP

LARSEN: This gives White some initiative. Why not 9. QNxP? Ivkov seems well satisfied with the text move, as he repeated it against Reshevsky in Round 14.

10. QR-Q QxQ
11. RxQ KR-Q
12. KR-Q RxR
13. RxR N-K

IVKOV: Black plays for the point Q5, although he cannot hold it permanently, as he can in many variations of the King’s Indian. In this position, therefore, the white pawn at QB2 is an advantage.

14. N-Q5 BxN
15. PxB!


15. . . . N-Q5
16. B-Q N-K3
17. P-B3 B-B
18. B-R4

IVKOV

Position after 18. B-R4

LARSEN: All this was repeated by Reshevsky—but not automatically. He took more than 90 minutes for these moves! The text move is very funny. White wants Black to drive his knight away, so that R-Q7 will become a threat as soon as possible.

BxQP; 25. PxB, White keeps a very promising position.

18. . . . P-QB3


19. N-N4 B-B4
20. N-Q3 BxB

IVKOV: Perhaps it was better to admit the error and return to the defense of the pawn by way of 20. . . . B-Q3.

21. PxB

IVKOV: It is true that White did not get free of the doubled pawns, but this structure is essentially different from the previous one. The pawns can advance more readily than was the case just a move ago.

21. . . . R-Q

IVKOV: I have to admit that I had high hopes for this continuation—until this moment. Then I noticed that White with a simple move can avoid the intended N-B4.

22. R-Q.

IVKOV: In this way White avoids further exchanges of pieces, and due to his stronger bishop as well as possibilities for pawn action on both wings, Larsen's position is considerably better.

22. . . . P-B3
23. B-N3 N(1)-N2

LARSEN: I expected 23. . . . N-B2, but then 24. P-KB4 looks quite strong, so Ivkov's move is the safest.

IVKOV: Better was 23. . . . N-B2.

24. K-B2 K-B
25. P-QR4 P-QR4
27. B-B4 N-B2
28. P-N4 N(N)-K
29. B-N3

LARSEN: PxP here or on the next move would ruin White's position. Black would regain the pawn with R-R.

29. . . . N-Q3
30. P-R4

LARSEN: When is a bishop stronger than a knight? In an open position, say the books, but they should add, if there is play on both sides of the board. White now creates some possibilities on the king side, and on the other wing there is already tension. Black cannot play 30. . . . P-R3 or P-R4 because of 31. R-KN. You see, the long ranging bishop is already working on the king side!

IVKOV: In a situation when there is not enough time on the clock, such moves are very unpleasant! While the mechanism of the clock shows the last seconds, a man does not know on what side to turn his head. Such positions at the moment of play must be estimated, and I thought it was lost for me. Even now I would accept this estimate.

30. . . . R-QR
31. P-R5 P-KN4

IVKOV: For White it is necessary to open any line on the king side, and his rook, with the awful bishop, would immediately decide the game.

32. P-R6
IVKOV: The weak black KRP will remain forever menaced, and White at a good point may exchange the rooks.

32. \ldots \quad P-N4

LARSEN: Logically Black wants counter play, and if it leads to nothing else, it gets some queen side pawns off the board, which makes the defense easier.

IVKOV: Dark clouds of mutual time trouble have appeared above the position, and therefore I decided no longer to play passively. I considered that an open struggle on the queen side would have more chances.

33. RPxP \quad N(Q)xNP

IVKOV: I did not play 33. \ldots P-R5 probably because of 34. P-N6! N(B)-N4; 35. R-QR, NxPch; 36. K-Q2, N(Q)-N4; 37. B-B4, R-QN; 38. N-B5, RxP; 39. BxN, NxB; 40. RxP, and Black is in difficulties.

34. R-QB \quad N-Q3
35. R-QR

LARSEN: Taking advantage of some tactical tricks in the position. I am not sure it should win, but it is a very good chance, and who says White has any win in this position? Ivkov was in very serious time pressure.

IVKOV: This is what I wanted! White saw that in this way he wins a pawn and therefore he accepted the exchange of rooks. However, he had another way to take the pawn and at the same time hold the heavy pieces on the board: 35. PxP! RxP; 36. N-N4, K-Q2; 37. B-N8, R-R; 38. BxP, R-R; 39. B-B5ch, NxB; 40. PxN, RxP; 41. R-Qch. White should not have allowed the exchange of rooks even if he did not have this, because the chances for Black are improving now.

35. \ldots \quad PxP
36. RxR \quad NxR
37. NxNP \quad K-B!

LARSEN: This very good move was the result of Ivkov’s lack of time! He intended 37. \ldots P-QB4; 38. N-Q5ch, K-B2, moved 37. \ldots K-B2 at once, saw it was impossible, and put the king on B1. In the intended variation 39. N-N6ch, P-B5 gives Black good drawing chances, but after 39. K-Q3! White must win, for example: 39. \ldots K-N3; 40. B-R4, P-B5ch; 41. K-B2, N-B; 42. B-K8ch, KxP; 43. NxP, etc.

IVKOV: In annotating the previous game I mentioned that no one is spared from errors due to inverting moves, but that this happens very rarely. But it happened to me in this game as well as before with Unzicker. In time pressure, I had already “played” 37. \ldots P-QB4, expecting the variation 38. N-Q5ch, K-B2; 39. N-N6ch, P-B5; 40. NxP, NxN; 41. BxNch, K-N3, considering it sufficient for equality. What happened, however? I actually played immediately 37. \ldots K-B2!? and a unique tragi-comic situation occurred with a grandmaster putting his own king under the attack.
of his opponent's bishop! That is, instead of 37. . . . P-QB4; 38. N-Q5ch, K-B2, I immediately went to B2 with the king, on the attacked square. Larsen had looked at me queerly, but in the following fraction of a second we understood each other. I corrected myself immediately and put the king on B1.

But the most interesting part of the story comes only at the end. It is true that I twice inverted moves for unknown reasons in a space of 24 hours—perhaps there is a Freudian explanation—but this time it was fortunate! Because the “forced” 37. . . . K-B is in fact better than the intended P-QB4. Here is the reason: 37. . . . P-QB4; 38. N-Q5ch, K-B2; 39. N-N6ch, P-B5; 40. NxP, NxB; 41. BxNch, K-N3; 42. B-Q5, N-B2; 43. K-Q3, and Black does not have a satisfactory continuation. For example: 43. . . . KxP; 44. K-B4, K-N3; 45. K-B5, P-R4; 46. B-B4, and the bishop will hold the black pawns and the king and pawn will win the knight. Or 45. . . . NxB; 46. PxN, K-B2; 47. K-B6 and wins.

38. NxP N-KB2
39. N-N4


39. . . . N-N3

IVKOV: White had threatened to win the knight on QR1 by N-Q5.

40. N-Q5

LARSEN: 40. P-QB4 gave some winning chances. If then 40. . . . N-Q2; 41. N-R6.

40. . . . N-Q2?

LARSEN: His last move before the time control! 40. . . . NxB; 41. PxN, K-K2! draws.

IVKOV: With 40. . . . NxB; 41. PxN, K-K2; 42. K-Q3, NxB; 43. K-B4, N-B4! 44. K-B5, P-R4, or 42. B-B2, K-Q3! 43. BxP, NxP; 44. P-QB4, K-B4, White cannot win. Black will always be able to hold off the pawns on the king side and center, with the sacrifice of a pawn if necessary, and White will not be able to use the two connected passed pawns, because Black controls the squares QB4 and Q3 with his king and knight. Though I had twice saved similar games with two pawns less, against Janosevic in the Yugoslav Championship, 1963, and Evans in the Interzonal at Amsterdam, 1964, I did not decide for the same idea here.

41. B-R4 N-B4
42. B-B6

Position after 42. B-B6

IVKOV

LARSEN: The sealed move, and a very good one. My analysis convinced me that I could win. There were two main lines. One is seen in the game continuation, the other is: 42. . . . NxBP; 43. NxB, K-N2; 44. N-Q7, NxB; 45. BxB, and now for instance: 45. . . . K-K3; 46. P-QB4, K-K2; 47. B-B5, K-Q3; 48. K-Q3! K-B3; 49. K-B3, K-B4; 50. K-N3! and Black is in zugzwang. After
50. . . . NxB; 51. PxN, P-K5; 52. P-B6, White queens first.

42. . . .         N-Q?

IVKOV: After the game was adjourned, in the very first move after resumption, Black makes a serious error, apparently the last one. I saw the following variation: 42. . . . NxP; 43. NxP, K-N2; 44. N-R5ch, K-N3; 45. B-K8ch, N-B2; 46. N-N3, K-B3, and I concluded that Black's position could be held, despite the pawn less. Other possibilities such as 44. N-Q7 I did not even examine, considering them far weaker. For example: 44. N-Q7, NxN; 45. BxN, N-N; 46. K-Q3, K-B3; 47. K-B4, K-K2; 48. B-B5, N-B3; 49. K-B5, P-R4; 50. K-B6, P-N5! 51. PxP, PxP; 52. K-B7, P-N6; 53. B-R3, NxP; 54. P-B4, N-B4, and Black can hold the position. When I came to the board I thought of “improving” on my analysis with the move 42. . . . N-Q2, and later picking up the RP. I thought so, I did so—and as it usually happens—I immediately saw my error.

43. NxP!

IVKOV: Of course White does not risk anything, with four pawns for a piece, and especially since other variations are drawn.

43. . . .         NxB
44. NxPch        K-B2
45. NxPch        K-N3
46. P-R7         K-N2
47. P-KB4

LARSEN: With four pawns for a knight, it is not surprising if White wins, although there are some problems. The doubled pawn makes it more difficult, and it must be remembered that knight plus pawn at R7 with nothing else does not win! But the white king is very powerful once it gets into the black position, because the black knights have no protected squares.

47. . . .         N-Q2

IVKOV: After this Black has no chance to save himself. He should have played, even if it should lead to defeat, 47. . . . N-N! After 48. PxP it would become a magnificent position with much more of the character of a composed ending than a practical game. It would be a real curiosity! And what is most important, Black is not without chances here, because his knights coordinate excellently and they hold all the four pawns on the K and QB files.

Here is one of many variations: 47. . . . N-N! 48. PxP, N-B3; 49. P-K6, N-K2; 50. P-K5! N-N3; 51. P-K4, N-K2; 52. K-K3, N-B3! 53. P-B4, K-R; 54. N-B7ch, KxP; 55. N-Q8! N-K2; 56. K-Q4, N-N6ch; 57. K-B3, N-B4, etc. The variations are innumerable, and after long analysis I did not succeed in determining whether the position is drawn or lost. Another motive of Black's defense is the setup of the white knight on N5 and his pawn on R7. In many variations Black sacrifices both his knights for the pawns on the K and QB files, and the game is again a draw! All the same, whether drawn or not, a position so significant and interesting should have been realized, even at the price of a sacrifice! It is a pity, but such a possibility will never again appear for me.

The remainder of the game is more or less forced and routine, and therefore further commentary is unnecessary.

48. K-Q3         N-R4
49. P-B4         N-QB3

LARSEN: Interesting was 49. . . . PxP; 50. PxP, N-N3, but White has an easy win with 51. P-KB5, NxP; 52. K-Q4. The pawns are too strong, and Black
gets no opportunity to sacrifice both knights for the center pawns.

50. K-B3 N-B4
51. P-B5 N-Q2
52. K-N3 N-B4ch
53. K-R3

LARSEN: The board is just big enough!

53. . . . K-R
54. P-B6 N-Q2

LARSEN: The game was adjourned again. I know that Ivkov took 56 minutes for his sealed move, but I don’t know his move! Well, it does not matter. The win is easy. Black has nothing better than 57. NxP; 58. NxN, KxP; 59. K-N5, and the BP wins.

55. P-B7 N-B
56. P-B5 K-N2
57. K-R4 Resigns

ANNOTATIONS BY UNZICKER AND BY DONNER

ROUND 10
Game 50

SLAV DEFENSE

UNZICKER
White

1. N-KB3
2. P-B4
3. P-Q4
4. N-B3
5. P-QR4
6. P-K3
7. BxP
8. O-O
9. Q-K2

DONNER
Black

1. . . . P-Q4
2. . . . P-QB3
3. . . . N-B3
4. . . . PnP
5. . . . B-B4
6. . . . P-K3
7. . . . B-QN5
8. . . . O-O
9. . . . B-N5


10. P-R3

DONNER: Exchanging the bishop for the knight was also good. In this opening Black has little difficulty in getting equal chances.

11. R-Q
12. P-K4

DONNER: This move has frequently been played in this position. Nevertheless I think 12. . . . R-K is more logical.

13. P-K5

DONNER: Not necessary. 13. . . . P-K4 was not good for Black, so a waiting move such as 13. P-R5 was better.

13. . . . N-Q4
14. N-K4
15. PxPe.p.

UNZICKER: More solid was QNxP.

16. N-N3
17. B-KR6
UNZICKER: A better plan was 17. P-R5, followed by 18. B-Q2, or 18. N-K and N-Q3.

DONNER: The rook is better at K, so if White wanted to play B-Q2, he should have done so immediately.
17. . . . KR-K
18. B-Q2

UNZICKER: Preferable was 18. P-R5.
18. . . . P-QR4
19. BxB PxB

DONNER: Black sees the QRP as a possible point of attack.
20. B-N3 R-R4

UNZICKER: Logically played. The white QRP is very weak. However, Black's king position is not secure.
21. R-K N-B
22. Q-Q2 KR-R

DONNER: Threatening P-N4.
23. QR-B N-N3
24. N-K4

24. . . . NxP
25. R-B4

UNZICKER: After 25. BxN Black would play the intermediate exchange 25. . . . BxN!
25. . . . R-QN4


DONNER: I don't know why I did not play 25. . . . BxN, which would have held the pawn plus.
26. BxN RxB
27. N-B5 R(R)-R4
28. RxNP P-N3
29. RxR RxR
30. N-K4

DONNER: White has his pawn back and the game looks equal. As a matter of fact the game is called a draw on the next move, but not without both players making blunders!
30. . . . R-N6?

DONNER

UNZICKER

Position after 30. . . . R-N6?

UNZICKER: An artificial move. Natural and good was 30. . . . R-Q4, with an even game.
31. Q-B4? Drawn

UNZICKER: Petrosian and Spassky pointed to the interesting move 31. P-Q5. After 31. . . . BPxP; 32. N-Q4 wins the exchange. However, after 32. . . . RxRP; 33. PxR, BxN, Black has good counter chances, likewise after 33. NxPch, QxN; 34. PxR, P-K4; 35. N-K2, B-K5.
White's offer of a draw was a little premature in view of the unhappy position of the black rook, but in this game I was not content with my play.

DONNER: At the moment when the draw was agreed, Petrosian and Spassky, who had been following the last stage of the game, came running to the board and showed that Unzicker could have won with the problem move 31. P-Q5! The pawn move frees the square K4 for the knight and Black loses the exchange in all variations. The best chance is 31. . . . RxN, but after 32. PxR, BPxP; 33. N-N3, White wins with P-B4 and B5.

ANNOTATIONS BY UNZICKER AND BY SPASSKY

ROUND 11
Game 51

SICILIAN DEFENSE

Unzicker Spassky
White Black

1. P-K4 P-QB4

SPASSKY: I comparatively rarely adopt the Sicilian Defense. On this occasion I was in a militant mood and decided to give battle. However, as the struggle progressed my militancy vanished, and by the 22nd move I meekly offered a draw.

2. N-KB3 P-Q3
3. P-Q4 PxP
4. NxP N-KB3
5. N-QB3 P-QR3
6. P-KN3


SPASSKY: This line is a very solid one, and it is as if the grandmaster who adopts it says "I don't want to beat you! but you, please, just try to beat me!"

6. . . . P-K4

SPASSKY: "True" players of the Sicilian approach this move with a certain amount of bias. Meanwhile, Black is not so badly off since White's KB rests on his own pawn at K4, and the weakness of Q4 is negligible.

7. N-N3 B-K2
8. B-N2 O-O
9. O-O P-QN3


SPASSKY: Looking ahead, 9. . . . QN-Q2 should have been played first, holding the possibility of both P-QN3 and P-QN4. I refrained from an immediate 9. . . . P-QN4 in view of 10. P-QR4, P-N5; 11. N-K2, P-QR4; 12. P-QB3, and White is first to proceed with activity on the queen side.

10. N-Q5
**UNZICKER**: In order to continue with P-QB4.

10. **...**  
11. **QxN**

**SPASSKY**: Another possible plan consisted in the continuation 11. PxN, in order to attack the K5 square by means of P-KB4. In that case I planned to continue 11. **...** P-QR4, giving good play to Black.

11. **...**  
12. B-K3  
13. Q-Q3  

**SPASSKY**: Black's game is satisfactory since the weakness on Q4 is negligible and his men occupy convenient squares.

14. **N-Q2**  
15. **P-QB4**  
16. **P-N3**  
17. **Q-K2**  
18. **KR-B**  
19. **P-QR4**  
20. **Q-Q**  
21. **P-R4**  
22. **KR-N**  

**UNZICKER**: Neither White nor Black can find a promising plan.

**SPASSKY**: Black's position is somewhat preferable. His plan must consist in moving P-QN4. However, it is no simple matter to activate this move at the proper moment. For example, 22. **...** P-QN4 now might be followed by 23. RPxP; PxP; 24. R-R5, PxP, 25. PxP, and it will be extremely difficult for Black to strengthen his position.

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### ANNOTATIONS BY DONNER AND BY LARSEN

**ROUND 11**  
**Game 52**

**KING’S INDIAN DEFENSE**

**DONNER**  
**White**  
1. **P-Q4**  
2. **P-QB4**  
3. **P-KN3**  
4. **B-N2**  
5. **PxP**

**LARSEN**  
**Black**  
1. **N-KB3**  
2. **P-KN3**  
3. **B-N2**  
4. **P-Q4**  
5. **NxP**


6. **P-K4**  
7. **N-K2**  
8. **P-Q5**  
9. **O-O**  
10. **P-QR4**
DONNER: It is not yet certain whether the knights will be placed on QR3 and QB3, or on QB3 and K2. So White makes a waiting move.

10. ... P-K3

LARSEN: The books say more about P-QB3 in this and similar positions, but the text move cannot be bad.

11. QN-B3 PxP
12. PxP R-K

DONNER: This weakens his KBP.

LARSEN: 12. ... N-R3 is better.

13. Q-N3 P-QB3?

LARSEN: A terrible mistake.

14. B-K3 NxQP
15. NxN PxN
16. BxQP Q-K2

DONNER: Here White misses a good opportunity. Very strong was 17. B-B5. If Black takes this bishop or the knight, he is in for a holocaust after 18. BxPch, so he must play 17. ... Q-B2. Then 18. N-B3 is very powerful. During the game I thought White's position was already so good that such a line with sacrifices was not necessary.


17. ... N-Q2

DONNER: Now Black reaches a reasonable position.

18. KR-K N-B4
19. Q-B4 B-R6

LARSEN: Black is all right now. Against 20. B-Q2, the simplest is N-K3.

20. N-B3 N-K3
21. Q-N3 P-QR4

LARSEN: To save this pawn, simply. After the game Donner gave 22. B-Q2 as strong now, but analysis showed sufficient resources after 22. ... Q-Q2.

22. QxP

DONNER: Gives up all intentions of winning.

22. ... QxQ
23. BxQ QR-N
24. B-B6 KR-QB
25. B-QN5 BxP

DONNER: I offered Larsen a draw here, but he refused.

26. R-R2 B-B6
27. R-QB B-Q5
DONNER: Funny, but the weakening of White's pawn formation has no meaning.

LARSEN: I had just declined Donner's offer of a draw, which was very much discussed later, for if and if and if, then I would have won the tournament. But I think I was right to play for a win in this position. A player who knows he must have missed a win often misses the draw as well. A case in point is the game Unzicker-Fischer. About move 70 Fischer must have had the unpleasant feeling that he had let Unzicker out. At that point Unzicker should have started trying for a win!

28. QR-B2 RxB
29. RxR BxB

LARSEN: This offers no real winning chances for Black and gives White an easy game. I should have played 29... B-B3. The position would not be too comfortable for White, with the black QB very annoying and not easy to drive away. One of Black's possibilities is P-N4 and N5. Even with very little time left this would be a very promising game for Black.

30. PxB B-B4
31. R-B3 R-Q

DONNER: If there is anyone better in this position, it would be White. His QRP is better protected. The advantage is microscopic, however.

33. P-R4 K-N2
34. K-K2 P-R3
35. N-Q2 B-Q4
36. N-B4 R-QB
37. K-Q3

DONNER: This whole adventure is very dangerous. Larsen was in time trouble.

37. N-B4ch
38. K-Q4 B-K5

Position after 38... B-K5

LARSEN: This move is a blunder. A safe draw was 39... B-B7; 40. NxP, N-K3ch; 41. K-Q5, BxP!

40. N-Q6

DONNER: Black loses a piece because 40... R-B2 is impossible.

40. N-K3ch
41. K-K5 Resigns
ANNOTATIONS BY IVKOV AND BY NAJDORF

ROUND 11

Game 53

QUEEN'S INDIAN DEFENSE

IVKOV  White  NAJDORF  Black
1. P-Q4  N-KB3
2. P-QB4  P-K3

IVKOV: Since we have analyzed together variations against the King's Indian Defense, Najdorf was perhaps right to change his repertory. Nevertheless, could he betray his favorite defense?

3. N-KB3

NAJDORF: During recent years the Yugoslavian grandmaster chose the text development to avoid the Nimzo-Indian Defense. I understand that in this line White has few chances to maintain the initiative.

3. . . .  P-QN3
4. P-KN3

NAJDORF: There are a few alternatives for White: 4. P-K3, based on Rubinstein's system, of which a good model for Black is my game with Portisch in the 10th round; 4. N-B3 and B-N5, which can lead to violent moves if Black decides on the formation P-KR3 and P-KN4; 4. P-QR3, an idea of Petrosian which does not maintain sufficient initiative.

4. . . .  B-N2
5. B-N2  B-K2

NAJDORF: The classic method. The system 5. . . B-N5ch; 6. B-Q2, B-K2, in order to play later P-Q4, is not up to date.

6. O-O  O-O
7. N-B3  N-K5
8. Q-B2  NxN
9. QxN

NAJDORF: It is important to remember that 9. N-N5? fails because of 9. . . . NxPch, winning.

9. . . .  P-Q3


10. Q-B2  P-KB4

NAJDORF: Compelled to avoid N-N5, and threatening B-K5. The following simplification is inevitable.

11. N-K  BxB
12. NxB  Q-Q2

IVKOV: Only after the game did I learn from Najdorf that his game with Petrosian in the First Piatigorsky Cup went exactly like this one. There he played 12. . . . P-KN4, which is too committal.

NAJDORF: A move that appears strange, but is very useful to Black. Control of the white squares is vital because of the absence of the QB. The defense of K3 is also important, to avoid the establishment of the white knight supported by a pawn at Q5.

It is interesting that two rounds later World Champion Petrosian repeated the
same plan, including this move, also obtaining a satisfactory game.

13. R-Q N-B3
14. Q-R4

**IVKOV:** It seems that both of us overestimated the strength of this move, and therefore my opponent with the following reply offered a truce. Completely without basis I refused the friendly proposal.

14. . . . N-K4

**NAJDORF:** Going over to an ending without queens and therefore without defensive preoccupations. If White does not exchange, my knight will be well situated on KB2.

15. QxQ NxQ
17. P-N3

**NAJDORF:** After the apparently good 17. P-Q5, P-K4; 18. N-K6, KR-B, followed by N-B, gives Black good play.

17. . . . P-KN4
18. N-Q3 B-B3
19. B-N2 P-QR4
20. P-QR3 Drawn

**IVKOV:** I offered a draw now and Najdorf accepted, not feeling that he had the better position.

**NAJDORF:** I did not have the spirit to continue the battle, but here Black already has the advantage. Besides having more space at his disposal, there are points for breakthrough on the queen side which gives Black the initiative. I should have emulated Capablanca with KR-QN!, looking to force P-QN4, with good chances.

**ANNOTATIONS BY PORTISCH**

**ROUND 11**

**Game 54**

**NIMZO-INDIAN DEFENSE**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>White</th>
<th>Black</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. P-Q4</td>
<td>N-KB3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. P-QB4</td>
<td>P-K3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. N-QB3</td>
<td>B-N5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. P-K3</td>
<td>P-QN3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| 5. N-K2 | B-R3 |
| 6. N-N3 | BxNch|
| 7. PxB  | P-Q4 |
| 8. Q-B3 |

As is well known, I like to play this defense with the Black pieces, and it is generally good psychology to adopt a player’s favorite opening lines against him. Probably Fischer studied my games and found one, Bronstein-Portisch, Budapest, 1961, which went: 8. Q-B3,

Fischer expected that I would play this line now with White and prepared a little surprise. As a consequence of my experience I have concluded that 8. PxP, BxB; 9. KxB, QxP; 10. Q-Q3 (Gligoric-Portisch, Malaga, 1961) is preferable.

8. . . .
9. P-K4

9. PxP is still indicated. The text is a strategical error, leaving White with an unpleasant position.

9. . . .


10. NxP
11. QxN
12. Q-Q2!

A very unpleasant surprise. I considered only 11. . . . N-Q2, which is inferior because of 12. B-Q3, N-B3; 13. Q-R4, with initiative. After the text I realized that I had gotten into a prepared variation and that Black has a splendid position.

12. B-R3

A difficult choice. After 12. B-Q3, P-KB4; 13. Q-K2, N-B3; 14. O-O, R-K! 15. P-B4 (or B-B4) N-R4, White has no compensation for the doubled pawn and he is condemned to passive defense. Therefore I decided to give up my queen for the rooks in a hope to save the game, which nearly succeeded.

12. . . .
13. B-Q3
14. QxR
15. QxRch
16. O-O
17. QR-K
18. BxB
19. B-B

Supposedly best. Other moves are not productive.

20. PxP
21. B-B4
22. R-K2

Position after 11. . . . Q-Q2!

FISCHER

PORTISCH

Position after 22. . . . P-N4

FISCHER

PORTISCH

23. B-K5?

This is the move that really throws away the draw. Correct was 23. B-K3,
Q-N4 (or 23... Q-B3; 24. P-B4, P-N5; 25. B-B2) 24. P-B3! (but not 24. P-B4 because of N-Q3 followed by N-K5. Because of this variation I declined to play 23. B-K3, but did not take into consideration the simple move 24. P-B3!) P-K4; 25. B-B2, followed by KR-K, and it is hard to see how Black can make any headway.

23.... Q-Q
25. P-KR3 P-B5!

White has no play left. The rest is only a matter of time.

26. K-R2 P-R3
27. R-K4 Q-Q4
28. P-KR4

Desperation.

28. ... N-K6
29. R(1)xN PxR
30. RxP QxRP
31. R-B3ch K-K
32. B-N7 Q-B5
33. PxP PxP
34. R-B8ch K-Q2
35. R-QR8 K-B3

Resigns

ANNOTATIONS BY PETROSIAN

ROUND 11
Game 55

NIMZO-INDIAN DEFENSE

Reshevsky Petrosonian
White Black

1. P-Q4 N-KB3
2. P-QB4 P-K3
3. N-QB3 B-N5
4. P-K3 P-B4
5. B-Q3 O-O
6. N-B3 P-Q4
7. O-O PxBP
8. BxBP QN-Q2
9. B-Q3 P-QN3
10. P-QR3 PxP
11. PxP B-K2
12. R-K B-N2
13. B-Q2 P-QR3

A new move. Black prepares to deploy by means of P-QN4 followed by N-N3. After 14. P-QR4, which prevents P-QN4, advisable for Black is N-N and N-B3.

14. Q-K2 P-QN4
15. QR-Q N-N3
16. B-N5 R-B

17. N-K5 QN-Q4

After this the position quickly becomes more simplified. 17. ... R-B2 preserved the tension of the struggle, looking for Q-R if the opportunity arose.

18. N-K4 NxN
19. BxB NxB
20. BxN BxN
21. QxB Q-Q4
22. QxQ NxQ

Drawn

PETROSIAN

RESHEVSKY

Final Position
A draw because after 23. N-Q7, KR-Q; 24. N-K5, the strong position of the knight compensates for the presence of the isolated pawn on Q4.

ANNOTATIONS BY SPASSKY AND BY RESHEVSKY

ROUND 12

Game 56

NIMZO-INDIAN DEFENSE

SPASSKY

White

RESHEVSKY

Black

RESHEVSKY: After making an inferior move on the black side of a Nimzo-Indian Defense, I remained on the defensive. Spassky, who is usually best at attack, demonstrated conclusively that he is just as proficient in positional play. After obtaining a minimal advantage in the opening, he relentlessly attempted to improve his position. I had to employ various defensive maneuvers to survive. He finally won a pawn in the endgame, but this proved insufficient for victory.

1. P-Q4
2. P-QB4
3. N-QB3
4. P-K3
5. B-Q3
6. N-B3
7. O-O
8. BxBP
9. Q-K2

SPASSKY: In this line the text is inexact since Black does not succeed in activating P-K4. Therefore the standard 9. . . P-QR3 is more logical and reliable.

RESHEVSKY: Not the best. More advisable is 9. . . P-QR3; 10. P-QR4,


10. P-QR3


11. B-Q2


RESHEVSKY: An unpleasant decision but after 11. . . . B-B2, which I had planned to play, White could have continued with 12. P-K4, and if 12. . . . PnP; 13. N-QN5, with various annoying threats: NxP or B-N4 or P-K5.

12. BxB

SPASSKY: Also after 13. . . . P-QN3; 14. B-K, B-N2; 15. P-QN4, White's position is better.

13. KR-B

RESHEVSKY: Not the best. More advisable is 9. . . . P-QR3; 10. P-QR4,

14. RxN

15. QR-QB
SPASSKY: During the game I considered for some time the choice between the text move and 15. B-N5, after which I examined the following variation: 15. . . . PxP; 16. NxP, N-B4; 17. QR-QB, B-N2; 18. P-QN4, N-K5; 19. R-B7, KR-B, and Black saves the piece. However, if one continues the variation after 20. RxQ, RxRch; 21. Q-B, RxQch; 22. KxR, White obtains a winning endgame by virtue of his dominance of the seventh rank. Consequently, instead of the routine 15. QR-QB, the stronger move would be 15. B-N5.

RESHEVSKY: It appears as if Black had overcome his opening problems and would now be able to proceed normally in his development, but this turned out to be a mirage—Black's problems were just beginning. His major difficulty lay in the fact that he was not in a position to develop his bishop easily.


17. . . . Q-Q3

SPASSKY: The American grandmaster is defending resourcefully in a difficult position. If 18. R-B7, N-B4, and Black avoids danger.


18. B-B6

SPASSKY: A good move, preserving for White a firm positional advantage.

RESHEVSKY: 18. R-B7 would have been bad because of N-B4.


SPASSKY: A quiet reply which emphasizes the difficulty of Black's position. White controls the QB file and threatens to invade the seventh rank.

RESHEVSKY: Having control of the bishop file and with Black's rooks undeveloped, White obviously has the superior prospects.


RESHEVSKY: To vacate the square for the knight.


RESHEVSKY: The white knight had to be dislodged, otherwise Black's rooks would have continued to be inactivated.
Impossible was 23. . . KR-B on account of 24. P-K4, N-B5; 25. P-K5 or N-K7ch.

24. N-Q4

SPASSKY: After the game Reshevsky stated that he feared the continuation 24. Q-Q4, NxN; 25. QxQ, PxQ; 26. RxN, KR-Q; 27. R-B7, R-Q7; 28. R-N7, RxNP; 29. R(1)-B7, R-KB; 30. RxRP. Without doubt White has the advantage. However it is difficult to say if the superiority is enough for the win. I preferred to choose a different path.

RESHEVSKY: A possibility was 24. Q-Q4, NxN; 25. QxQ, PxQ; 26. RxN, KR-Q; 27. R-B7, R-Q7, with a difficult endgame for Black but with chances of survival.

24. . . .
25. RxR

RESHEVSKY

Position after 25. . . . NxR

SPASSKY

Position after 25. . . . NxR

SPASSKY: I am playing this part of the game with uncertainty. White has a winning position and should simply exchange queens by means of 28. Q-B3, after which Black would be deprived of all counter chances.

28. . . .
29. P-QR4
30. Q-N4

SPASSKY: 30. Q-B3 would have been sufficient at this point.

30. . . .
31. P-QN3

RESHEVSKY: White was consolidating and at the same time waiting for Black to weaken himself.

31. . . .
32. Q-K4

SPASSKY: White loses his advantage with this move. After 23. N-B3 Reshevsky would have rather difficult problems to solve.


Q-R8, Q-Q; 29. N-B6, Q-B; 30. QxN, QxQ; 31. N-K7ch, and wins.

26. Q-N3
27. R-B7

RESHEVSKY: Tempting was 27. Q-N8, but after 27. . . . Q-Q, it would have been most difficult for White to make any progress. For instance: 28. N-B6, Q-Q7, etc., or if 28. R-B7, P-K4; 29. N-B6, Q-Q8ch; 30. K-R2, N-Q3; 31. QxRP, N-N4.

27. . . .
28. R-B6

SPASSKY: 28. . . . P-QR4
29. R-B7
30. Q-N4

RESHEVSKY: In case of 25. . . . RxR; 26. RxRch, NxR; 27. Q-K4, with Q-R8 and N-B6 to follow, Black finds himself in a painful position.


N-Q3
33. Q-B3
QxQ
SPASSKY: During the game I had more fear of 33. . . . N-B4. However, now, when the heat of the game has long since subsided, it is easy to see that after 34. NxNch, NPxN; 35. RxNP, Q-R8ch; 36. K-R2, R-Q8, White retains the advantage by 37. P-KN4.

34. NxQ

SPASSKY: 34. PxQ gave more chance for a win, and if 34. . . . P-K4 is played, 35. N-B2 follows.

RESHEVSKY: It appeared as if White was going to win a pawn, but Black had a resource in mind, whereby he would obtain sufficient counter play.

34. . . . N-K5!

SPASSKY: The American grandmaster, in time trouble, conducts the struggle with great skill.

35. NxB

SPASSKY: A necessary move. If 35. RxNP is played, then 35. . . . R-Q8ch; 36. K-R2, P-N4! follows, with chances for Black.

35. . . . R-Q8ch
36. K-R2
37. N-B3
38. RxNP

SPASSKY: 38. . . . RxKP would most easily give a draw.

39. N-K5
40. N-B4
41. NxP

RESHEVSKY: Although White had two connected free pawns, he was still unable to score the point.

42. N-N7

RESHEVSKY

Position after 42. N-N7

SPASSKY: The sealed move. Analysis of the adjourned position showed that the game had to end in a draw.

RESHEVSKY: On anything else, Black would have advanced his KP with effect.

42. . . . NxBP
43. P-R5
44. P-R6

SPASSKY: The main variation of my adjourned game analysis was the following: 43. . . . N-Q5; 44. P-R6, R-R6; 45. N-Q6, R-R7; 46. N-B8, P-K4 (it is astonishing that a modest pawn saves Black) 47. P-R7, P-K5; 48. R-N8, P-K6; 49. P-R8(Q), RxQ; 50. RxR, P-K7; 51. R-R, N-B7, with a draw.

44. . . . N-B8ch
45. K-N
46. N-Q6

SPASSKY: The text was White’s final mistake after which a draw is unavoidable. By means of 46. R-N5! White had good chances for a win. For example- 46. . . . N-Q4; 47. P-R7, R-R6; 48. R-R5, RxR; 49. NxR, N-B2;
50. N-B4, N-R; 51. P-R4, with great winning prospects in the knight ending; 2—46. . . . R-B; 47. P-R7, R-QR; 48. R-QR5, and White's advantage is obvious.

46. . . .
47. N-N5

RESHEVSKY: If 47. K-B2, N-Q4; 48. R-B6, N-N5, etc.

47. . . . R-R8ch

RESHEVSKY: The point to Black's 43rd move.

49. R-B6 N-K4
50. R-Q6 N-B5
51. Drawn

SPASSKY: A draw at my suggestion. Indeed, the only chance for a win lies with 51. R-Q4. In that case 51.... N-N3; 52. P-R7, R-R4 deprives White of any prospect.

ANNOTATIONS BY PETROSIAN AND BY PORTISCH

ROUND 12

Game 57

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

PETROSIAN

PORTISCH

White

Black

1. P-Q4
2. P-QB4
3. N-QB3
4. N-B3
5. B-N5
6. R-B
7. P-K3

P-Q4
P-K3
B-K2
N-KB3
O-O
QN-Q2
P-B3

PETROSIAN: Nowadays, when the Queen's Gambit is played between strong chess players it usually becomes clear that the player with Black has no intention of losing. Today a system with the moves P-KR3 and P-QN3 can be recognized as the safest means to that end. This system appeared thanks to Tartakower and became regularized due to many years of theoretical research and practical application by Bondarevsky and Makagonov.

In this game Portisch chose perhaps the most classical variation of the opening, the orthodox system of defense.

8. B-Q3
9. BxBP
10. BxB
11. N-K4
12. NxNch

PxB
N-Q4
QxR
N(4)-B3

PETROSIAN: Usually 11. N-K4, followed by 12. N-N3, Q-N5ch; 13. Q-Q2 are associated with the turn to an endgame which was suggested in such detailed analysis in the Alekhine-Capablanca match that nowadays White does not even try to prove the advantages of his position—they are quite evident: an extra pawn in the center plus a more active bishop ensure a long-lasting initiative. Capablanca proved the viability of the Black position, but that was Capablanca!

In the game with Portisch, who approaches the problems of opening formation very seriously and who is evidently well informed about the fine points of Capablanca's games with Black, I did not want to proceed along well-known channels. After a short period of contemplation I came to the
conclusion that the only move that could give the game at least a minimal character of originality was the exchange of knights.

PORTISCH: A new attempt in this old line of the Queen's Gambit Declined.

12. ... QxN
13. O-O P-K4

PETROSIAN: Given the present-day level of chess technique not many people would be surprised if such a game would, already at this point, be recognized as a draw.

14. P-K4 PxP
15. QxP QxQ

PORTISCH: The key to White's strategy is that Black cannot avoid the exchange of queens. Without the queens Black has no counter play and his position is destined to be permanently cramped and under pressure. A similar strategy was demonstrated in the game Gligoric-Filip, Zagreb, 1965. I knew this, but after White's novelty I had no especially good choice of moves at my disposal, and had to trust to my defensive skill.

16. NxQ

PETROSIAN: It is difficult to suppose that the continuation of the struggle will hold forth a promise for one of the opponents to gain a victory. My experience has shown that many games ending in a draw (in actual fact they never got off the ground) were the result not so much of equality of position, but mainly because of lack of a fighting mood.

For myself I consider the present game a characteristic example. When the tournament standings make it incumbent to strive for victory, an early simplification would not become a hindrance to the creation of a more or less interesting endgame.

16. ... N-K4
17. B-N3 R-Q
18. KR-Q B-Q2
19. R-B5

PETROSIAN: 19. P-B4 deserved attention. White is conducting a different plan.

19. ... N-N3
20. R-B2 K-B
21. P-B3

PORTISCH: If 21. QR-Q2, also K-K.

21. ... K-K
22. K-B2 N-B
23. K-K3 P-KN3
24. P-B4

PETROSIAN: In the course of the preceding seven or eight moves White has achieved significant successes. The active position of his minor pieces creates a rather unpleasant pressure on Black's position. The KP and KBP build a phalanx which, with the help of the pieces, is prepared to move forward. Black's position has no real weaknesses, and Portisch is defending patiently, striving for an exchange of all four rooks.

PORTISCH: To be considered was 24. P-N4 in connection with P-KR4 and P-R5.

24. ... K-K2
25. P-KR3 B-K3

PORTISCH: The exchange of pieces eases Black's task.

26. QR-Q2 BxB
27. NxB RxR
28. RxR P-N3


29. N-Q4 R-B
30. P-K5 P-B3
31. PxPch KxP
32. P-KN4 R-Kch
33. K-B3 R-Q
34. N-N3 RxR
35. NxR P-KR3?

PETROSIAN: How often has it been repeated that pawn moves must be considered with discretion, and still even in the practice of grandmasters, we come upon superfluous and therefore unnecessary and sometimes, as in the present instance, harmful pawn advances.

PORTISCH: Having achieved my objective (a drawish ending) I falter again. The text enfeebles the king side pawns, and White gets some winning chances. Correct was 35. . . . N-K3, etc.

36. N-K4ch K-K3
37. N-N3

PETROSIAN: White makes use of the chance presented to him. He prepares to deprive the KB5 square of cover and to occupy it with his knight, when a fine perspective will unfold—the black KRP and his pawns on the queen side will be at a distance of one move.

37. . . . K-B3
38. P-KR4

PETROSIAN: Time control had elapsed and it became necessary to seal a move. There was a choice between 41. N-K4 and N-B5. The first move looks better in view of the prospect of placing a barrier before Black’s king on the sixth rank after N-K4 and P-B5. But a simple analysis shows that this cannot be realized. Black’s knight attacks the white pawns, requiring White to lose time on defense, after which Black’s king acquires freedom of movement.

I saw a different line: 41. N-B5, N-Q6; 42. N-K7ch, K-B3; 43. NxP, P-QR4 (somewhat better would be 43. . . . NxP; 44. Nxp) 44. P-N4! One could ask why I did not record the very best move if I saw it and if I realized its advantages. Alas, it is difficult to explain. Probably, this is notoriously poor form.

PETROSIAN: 38. P-B5, K-N4 would be indiscreet.

38. . . . N-K3
39. P-R5 N-B4
40. PxP KxP

PORTISCH

PETROSIAN

Position after 40. . . . KxP

PETROSIAN: 41. N-K4
PORTISCH: The sealed move, but not the best. 41. N-B5! won a pawn, and gave real winning chances.

41. . . . N-Q6
42. P-N3 N-N5
43. N-B3 K-B3
44. K-K4 N-B7
45. N-K2

PETROSIAN: A new attempt to regain lost chances. But is this knight now fated to appear on KB5?

45. . . . N-N5
46. P-R4 P-B4
47. N-N3 K-N3
48. N-B5 N-B3

PETROSIAN: The knight got to KB5, but cannot profit by it.

49. N-R4ch K-B3
50. N-B3 N-N5
51. N-K5 K-K3
52. N-B4 K-B3
53. N-Q6 N-B3
54. K-Q5

PORTISCH: Being in time trouble both of us falter again. Black should have played 53. . . . P-R3, and now White has as his best course: 54. N-B5, K-N3; 55. K-Q5, N-R4; 56. N-K7ch, K-B3; 57. N-B8, NxP; 58. NxRP, with very good winning prospects.

54. . . . N-K2ch
55. K-K4

PETROSIAN: If 55. K-B4 is played, then 55. . . . K-K3, with N-B3 to follow.

55. . . . K-K3

PORTISCH: I realized the danger.

56. N-B4 N-B3
57. P-N5

PORTISCH: The last attempt.

57. . . . PxP
58. PxP N-N5
59. N-K5 P-R3
60. P-N6 K-B3
61. N-Q7ch KxP
62. NxNP K-B2
63. N-Q5 P-R4

PETROSIAN: A final nicety. After 64. NxN, BPxN, when the white king heads for the pawn on QR5, Black succeeds in reaching the pawn on QN6 in time.

64. N-N6

PORTISCH: If 64. NxN, BPxN, and the pawn ending is a draw.

64. . . . K-K3
65. N-B4 N-B3
66. K-Q3 K-Q2
67. K-K3 K-K2
68. K-Q3 K-Q2
69. N-Q2 N-K4ch
70. K-B3 K-B2
71. N-K4 K-B3

Drawn

ANNOTATIONS BY IVKOV

ROUND 12

Game 58

SICILIAN DEFENSE

FISCHER  IVKOV
White       Black
1. P-K4       P-QB4

Against Fischer up to now I have tried all possible defenses, French, Caro-Kann, Ruy Lopez, and now it is the turn for the Sicilian. A very weak position in the tournament standings has forced me to this step.

2. N-KB3 P-K3
3. P-Q3!
Tremendous, psychologically a master stroke. All prepared variations, analysis and psychological preparations for the Sicilian can be completely discarded after the third move!

3. ... N-QB3
4. P-KN3 P-Q4
5. QN-Q2 B-Q3

After this game the whole system seems suspicious to me. But a man can come to such a conclusion only after a game with Fischer!

6. B-N2 KN-K2
7. O-O O-O
8. N-R4


8. ... P-QN3

The beginning of a bad plan. He should have played 8. ... PxP followed by N-N3.

9. P-KB4 PxP
10. PxP B-R3
11. R-K P-B5

Better, even though not satisfactory, is 11. ... P-K4.

12. P-B3 N-R4
13. P-K5 B-B4ch
14. K-R N-Q4

I intended to play 14. ... R-B, but noticed that White has the unpleasant reply 15. P-QN4! Perhaps it was better that I had not seen this and continued with the planned R-B. I would not be worse off than in the game.

15. N-K4

White already has the superiority and his game is playing itself.

15. ... B-N2
16. Q-R5

White is not satisfied with the positional advantages to be gained by 16. NxB, but is playing for a direct knockout.

16. ... N-K2?

The only hope for some defense was with the move 16. ... Q-K.

17. P-KN4!

Black has made many errors, and this could not pass unpunished against Fischer. A horrible storm is brewing over the residence of the black monarch. Defenses are dropping away from the black fortress, as if a tornado is passing over.

17. ... BxN
18. BxB P-N3
19. Q-R6 N-Q4?

Again a move with this knight, and again weak! I had intended to play 19. ... K-R, with the threat of N-N, to catch the queen. I gave up on this because White has the simple answer 20. N-B3. All the same, I should have continued that way, if it was necessary to play further.

20. P-B5 R-K

FISCHER

Position after 20. ... R-K
And here was the right moment for resigning. But a boxer very often is not aware of his own absurd movements, thinking that he is putting up resistance.

21. PxNP BPxP
22. NxP Q-Q2
23. N-B4 QR-Q
24. N-R5 K-R

25. N-B6 NxN
26. PxN R-KN
27. B-B4 RxP
28. QR-Q QR-KN
29. P-B7 Resigns

A fast victory for the American champion, and for me, the weakest game in a long period of time.

ANNOTATIONS BY NAJDORF AND BY DONNER

ROUND 12

Game 59

QUEEN'S GAMBIT

NAJDORF: Donner is a good theoretician and it is not easy to prepare lines against him. This is the only time in the tournament that he played the accepted gambit, and this made me suspicious, especially after my good opening with Ivkov in the second round.

3. N-KB3 N-KB3
4. P-K3 B-N5
5. P-KR3

NAJDORF: I believe that this is a very sound move and convenient for White's strategy. I am paying more attention than normally for fear of some surprise, and follow the plan of the above mentioned game with Ivkov.

5. . . . B-R4
6. BxP P-K3
7. O-O

NAJDORF: I do not have the pieces properly placed to play with the isolated pawn. I am changing my plan of action.
to a kind of gambit accepted with the minimal advantage for the first player.

10. ... BxP
11. P-R3 O-O
12. P-QN4 B-R2
13. B-N2 Q-K2

**DONNER:** The position is completely equalized.

14. N-K5

**NAJDORF:** Necessary. My queen does not have good squares and my opponents' white squared bishop is worth more than mine. My only chances consist in taking advantage of the weak points QN6, QB5 and Q6.

14. ... NxN
15. BxN

**NAJDORF:** After 15. BxB, KR-Q! 16. BxN, NxN; 17. Q-K2, N-B3, it comes to the same result.

15. ... BxB
16. QxB KR-Q
17. QR-B QR-B

**DONNER:** Najdorf refused my offer of a draw. This annoyed me very much, and that is probably the reason for my horrible play later on.

18. N-N3

**NAJDORF:** I am orienting myself on the weak squares of the queen's wing. All that remains is to eliminate the defender, the black bishop, to get strong pressure.

18. ... N-Q4

**NAJDORF:** A wrong conception for Black. He wants to provoke my advance P-K4 to open the game for his bishop.

He does not perceive that I am going to exchange it because it disturbs my plan to take advantage of the point QB5 as a post for my knight. The loss of time favors me greatly. More adequate was the immediate maneuver N-K to Q3, then P-QN4 and N-B5 with a symmetrical situation.

19. P-K4 N-B3
20. KR-Q N-K
21. QRxR RxQR
22. B-B4

**NAJDORF:** In order to gain my objective of exchanging the bishops and also to establish the point Q6 with P-K5. Observe the consequences of the error indicated in my previous note. The game begins to be unequal and I obtain real chances.

22. ... P-R3

**DONNER:** 22. ... R-B6 was more active, but Black has nothing to fear.

23. B-K3 BxB
24. QxB N-Q3
25. N-B5

**NAJDORF:** It is doubtful that Black can establish a symmetry with 25. ... N-B5 because of 26. Q-QB3, P-QN4; 27. R-Q7! with initiative.

25. ... P-QR4

**NAJDORF:** Trying to get rid of his weaknesses. But White's initiative is important because of his possibilities of limiting Black's knight with P-K5.

**DONNER:** 25. ... P-K4 was safer.

26. Q-Q3 PxP
27. PxP N-K
NAJDORF: This marks Black's inferiority. His one weakness on the queen side is in serious danger because of the small mobility of his forces. The resource 27... P-QN3 fails after 28. NxP! with advantage.

DONNER: After this move Black is lost. Good was 27... P-QN3.

28. P-K5

DONNER

Position after 28. P-K5

NAJDORF: The move I completely overlooked.

28. ... P-QN3

NAJDORF: The wrong way. Better was to try to liberate the pieces with 28... N-B2, when the alternatives were better than in the chosen method: 1—29. NxNP, QxP; 30. R-N, Q-B1! etc.; 2—29. Q-Q7, QxQ; 30. RxQ, N-Q4, etc.; 3—29. Q-Q6, R-K! etc., but not 29... K-B; 30. NxNP, R-N; 31. N-B5, winning.

29. N-R6 Q-N4

NAJDORF: An error in calculation is the basis of the plan erroneously adopted. My KP is invulnerable considering the situation of the black pieces. He could not play 29... N-B2 because of the pin with 30. Q-QB3, etc.

30. Q-Q7 R-R
31. P-N5 P-N3

NAJDORF: It is clear now that 31... QxKP is impossible because of 32. Q-B6! winning (but not 32. Q-N7? Q-K7! 33. R-Q7, QxNP, etc.). After 32. Q-B6! Q-K7; 33. R-Q7, Q-K8ch; 34. K-R2, QxP; 35. QxR, and there is no chance of perpetual check because of the simple P-N3 and Q-N2.

32. Q-Q4

DONNER: The QNP cannot be protected, so the strong passed pawn on the QN file will decide in a few moves.

32. ... N-N2
33. QxP

NAJDORF: Now it is good to exchange my KP for Black's QNP, because I free my QNP, the factor in an immediate triumph. One can see the artificial maneuver of the black knight, which has no prospect.

33. ... QxKP
34. Q-B6 R-KB
35. P-N6 Q-K7
36. R-R N-B4

NAJDORF: He does not arrive in time in any circumstance, because if 36... Q-N7; 37. R-KB, and nothing can prevent P-N7, winning.

37. P-N7 N-K2
38. Q-B7 Resigns

DONNER: This horrible game spoiled the fun of the tournament for me.
ANO N TATIONS BY LARSEN AND BY UNZICKER

ROUND 12

Game 60

RETI OPENING

LARSEN: White

UNZICKER: Black

1. N-KB3
2. P-KN3
3. B-N2
4. P-B4
5. N-B3

UNZICKER: Preferable was 5... P-Q4.

6. P-Q4

UNZICKER: After 6... P-Q3; 7. PxP, PxP; 8. QxQch, NxQ; 9. N-K5, White has somewhat better prospects.

7. NxP
8. O-O
9. QxN

UNZICKER: Now White has a little advantage in space. Black has a solid position, but not full equality.

9. ... P-Q3

LARSEN: In the good old days everybody said that this position gives White a slight edge. Now nobody is sure, as many tactical possibilities have been found for Black. In my ninth match game against Tal I played 10. R-Q, but he proved that the pawn sacrifice 10... B-K3 is sound. So now I return to an old recommendation by Euwe. 10. Q-Q3 and 10. Q-Q2 have also been played in recent years.

10. Q-R4

LARSEN: Even here B-K3 has been played with satisfactory results, but

Unzicker's move is probably just as good.

11. B-Q2
12. P-N3

UNZICKER: Not to be recommended was 12... P-Q4 because of 13. PxP, NxP; 14. N-K4, followed by N-N5, with advantage.

13. QR-B

UNZICKER: And now 13... P-Q4 was still worse because of 14. PxP, NxP: 15. Q-N5! with a winning position for White.

14. R-B2

LARSEN: Doubling rooks on this file seems logical to me for two reasons. If Black gets active play soon, it can only be with P-QN4. Then I can open the QB file. And if Black develops slowly, I can play N-Q5, where the knight will be very strong, and if Black takes it, the QB file is again opened.

15. KR-B


16. B-N5

UNZICKER: Black would get in a cramped position if he tolerated the move N-Q5 without weakening the QB.

17. PxP
UNZICKER: The move 17. N-Q5 would not now have a great effect considering the destruction of the white pawn formation on the queen side by 17. . . . PxP.

17. . . . PxP
18. Q-QN4 Q-Q2
19. P-KR4

UNZICKER: More promising was 19. P-K4. Then after 19. . . . P-R3; 20. BxN, BxB; 21. N-Q5, or 20. B-Q2, intending to play at the right time B-KB, Black would have more troubles than in the actual game.

19. . . . P-R3
20. BxN BxB
21. N-Q5


21. . . . BxN
22. BxB RxR
23. RxR Q-R2

LARSEN: I expected 23. . . . Q-B4, but the next move is not bad. Theoretically I have something, with the QB file and the weak black QNP, but the neutralizing effect of the opposite colored bishops makes all this worth very little. Black's king side is very solid, so the possibilities of creating play on both sides are quite small.

It is all right to play for a win with White here, especially as Unzicker had only a half hour left, but it should be done very calmly.

24. P-K3 K-N2
25. P-R5?

LARSEN: This is suicide. The tragedy of the 11th round starts repeating itself.

UNZICKER: Riskily played. White wants to win unconditionally.

25. . . . PxP
26. B-B3 P-R5
27. PxP Q-Q2

LARSEN: White's position is already extremely difficult. The best defense is probably 28. P-R5, planning K-B and K2. The ending after 28. . . . Q-R6; 29. Q-N4ch, QxQ; 30. BxQ, P-N5, favors Black, but can probably be held by White because of those wonderful bishops on different colors.

28. B-N4 Q-N2

UNZICKER: With this move Black offered a draw, also with regard to the shortage of time on both sides. But Larsen refused—a courage worthy of appreciation!

29. B-K2

UNZICKER: White overestimates his position. Preferable was 29. Q-KB4.

29. . . . K-R
30. P-B3 Q-Q4
31. Q-KB4 R-Nch
32. K-B R-N3

UNZICKER: 32. . . . Q-R4 did not appear convincing to me because of 33. B-Q3! BxP; 34. Q-K4! R-N3; 35. Q-R8ch, R-N; 36. Q-K4, etc.

33. P-N4

LARSEN: As good as any move! If Black misplays the attack, White is
ready to win the ending! But the attack plays itself.

33. . . .  Q-K3
34. K-K  R-N8ch

UNZICKER

LARSEN

Position after 34. . . . R-N8ch

35. K-B2?

LARSEN: 35. K-Q2 must be tried. There is no immediate win for Black, but White's position is rather hopeless. For instance: 35. . . . K-N2; 36. Q-K4, QxQ; 37. PxQ, BxP; 38. BxP, B-K8ch.


35. . . .  B-K4
36. Q-K4  Q-R6!

UNZICKER: Now White can avoid the mate only by sacrificing the queen by 37. QxBch, PxQ; 38. KxR. The endgame after 38. . . . QxRP is of course hopeless.

37. KxR  B-R7ch
38. K-R  B-N6ch
39. K-N  Q-R7ch
40. K-B  Q-R8 mate

ANNOTATIONS BY LARSEN AND BY SPASSKY

ROUND 13

Game 61

QUEEN’S GAMBIT

LARSEN  SPASSKY
White Black

1. P-Q4  P-Q4
2. P-QB4  PxP
3. N-KB3  N-KB3
4. P-K3  B-N5
5. P-KR3  B-R4
6. N-B3  P-K3

7. BxP  QN-Q2
8. O-O  B-K2

SPASSKY: A more natural continuation is 8. . . . B-Q3, with the goal of advancing P-K4. Black by the text move adheres to waiting tactics.

9. P-K4  O-O
10. B-K3

SPASSKY: The opening turned out in White's favor, as he has a strong pawn center.

10. . . .  B-N3
LARSEN: Typical of Spassky's opening play with Black. A modest but very solid position. Let White try to find something! After Black's next move the position looks very much like a variation of the Slav Defense, but White stands better here because he has not played P-QR4.

11. B-Q3 P-B3


12. P-R3 R-B
13. R-K B-R4

SPASSKY: White has no plan as yet, and must note carefully the actions of his opponent.

14. R-QB P-R4
15. B-K2 B-N3
16. N-Q2

SPASSKY: This is already a little gain for Black as the KN has ceased to control the K5 square.

16. . . . R-R

LARSEN: It is not easy for White to attack and Black takes his time. White's maneuvers are also rather slow. Perhaps my 13th move was not exact. If the white rook was on KB now, 17. P-B4 might be strong.

SPASSKY: This is perhaps not the best move in this position, but it is part of a definite plan and thus good for Black.

17. Q-N3 Q-N
18. B-B3 P-R3
19. P-N3 R-B
20. B-N2 P-N4

LARSEN: Black cannot wait forever, and as White seems reluctant to start a premature attack, Spassky decides to get things going. Probably he calculated the next five moves and considered the resulting position satisfactory. I thought I was getting some chances. Neither of us was very far wrong.

SPASSKY: After a series of maneuvers Black's plan is finally defined as based on a pawn attack on the queen side.

21. P-K5

SPASSKY: White's position can become worse if he continues as before to hold to passive tactics. Larsen therefore goes into active play.

21. . . . P-R5

LARSEN: 21. . . . N-Q4; 22. NxB is bad for Black (22. . . . BPxB; 23. RxRch, QxR; 24. QxNP) and after 21. . . . N-K; 22. N-K2 is very strong, the point being the possibility of a knight sacrifice on K6. However, if White now plays 22. Q-R2, N-Q4 gives Black a very strong position.

SPASSKY: This move practically forces a simplification since on a queen move 22. . . . N-Q4 would be good for Black. Deserving consideration was 21. . . . N-Q4. If then 22. NxB, BPxB; 23. RxRch, QxR; 24. QxNP, R-N; 25. QxRP, RxP, Black would have sufficient compensation for his sacrificed pawn.

22. NxRP PxN
23. QxQ QRxQ
24. PxN NxB
25. N-B4 N-Q4
26. N-K5 NxP
SPASSKY: This is inconsistent. 26. . . . RxP would have been stronger. I had no desire to sacrifice the exchange after 27. NxQBP, BxP; 28. BxN, PxB; 29. N-K7ch, BxN; 30. RxRch, K-R2. Actually Black’s position is in no way inferior.

27. RxN RxP

LARSEN: Overlooking Black’s 33rd move. 32. N-Q4, B-N6 leads to a draw.

32. . . . KxN
33. B-Q5 P-K4!

Position after 33. . . . P-K4!

LARSEN: Now 34. RxPch, K-Q3; 35. P-B4, R-B6 gives Black winning chances. Probably White’s best is 34. P-B4, K-Q3; 35. B-K4, PxP; 36. PxP, B-N6; 37. R-N3, which should draw without much trouble. But shocked and with only three minutes left I played two weak moves.

34. B-K4

SPASSKY: Black has a favorable endgame because of the active position of his king and the possibility of attacking the QRP. However, if White plays a precise defense it is doubtful that there is sufficient advantage to win. Larsen would have better chosen 34. RxPch, K-Q3; 35. P-B4, R-B6; 36. B-K4, with excellent chances for a draw.

34. . . . B-N6
35. B-N7
SPASSKY: 35. R-K would have been stronger, although now Black's advantage is beyond challenge.

35. ... R-B8ch
36. K-R2 R-QR8
37. RxPch K-Q3

SPASSKY: The Dane played the ending uncertainly, as he was in time pressure. After the loss of his QRP White's position is quite poor.

38. R-K3 RxP
39. P-N4 R-R7
40. K-N3 R-N7
41. R-K P-R6

LARSEN: The sealed move. This pawn wins easily.

42. B-K4 P-R7
43. P-B4

SPASSKY: If 43. R-QR, K-B4, followed by the black king's march to QN7, and White is defenseless.

43. ... R-Q7

SPASSKY: The threat of 44. ... R-Q8 is fatal.

Resigns.

LARSEN: After three successive losses my chances of winning the tournament were practically gone.

ANNOTATIONS BY UNZICKER AND BY NAJDORF

ROUND 13

Game 62

SICILIAN DEFENSE

Unzicker

White

1. P-K4
2. N-KB3
3. P-Q4
4. NxP

Najdorf

Black

5. N-QB3
6. B-K2

NAJDORF: Unzicker is a calm player, who looks for positional characteristics in his opening moves, and who in some ways is conservative, taking no risk without justification. Besides he is fully aware of the secrets of the lines he uses. I am therefore preparing to realize a sound plan in which all the pieces will participate.

7. O-O B-K2
8. B-K3 O-O
9. P-B4 B-Q2
10. Q-K NxB

NAJDORF: A well known maneuver to simplify the game and to place the QB on B3, with excellent development. This old variation has been revitalized by the Soviet star Korchnoi, and constitutes a good weapon in the Sicilian.

11. BxN B-B3
12. B-Q3
NAJDORF: Most used previously was 12. Q-N3, P-KN3 (Korchnoi) but Black has no difficulties. Nor does 12. B-B3, N-Q2 offer better chances to the first player.

12. ... N-Q2
13. Q-N3

UNZICKER: Premature. Preferable was 13. R-Q.

NAJDORF: It is preferable not to weaken the king side pawns now, since the text reaction is necessary in any case. The following maneuver permits the neutralization of White's superiority in the center.


NAJDORF: It is very sound to expel the enemy's queen from the simultaneous attack on KN7 and K5. In the future my KB should be deployed to KN4 or KB3.

15. Q-R3

UNZICKER: After 15. Q-B4 Black would have the choice between the repetition of moves by 15. ... B-KN4, etc., and the recapture of the pawn. In the latter case there could follow: 15. ... PxP; 16. BxKP, NxB; 17. QxN, Q-N3ch; 18. K-R, QxP; 19. B-B4, QR-K; 20. Q-KR5, P-KN3; 21. QxB, QxN, with an excellent game for Black.

15. ... NxP

NAJDORF: The choice of this move is important because my knight has no other good prospect. White's QB is strategically too valuable for him to allow the exchange BxN.

16. N-Q5

UNZICKER: I have to criticize my play in the opening of this game! Indicated was 16. QR-Q. The text move allows an exchange which is favorable to Black.

16. ... BxN
17. PxP P-KN3
18. P-B4

UNZICKER: After 18. BxN, PxB, the black pawn majority would be stronger.

18. ... B-B3

NAJDORF: Black consolidates his position, because the immediate threat of N-B6ch, with advantage, annuls White's attempts.

19. K-R B-N2

NAJDORF: An excess of prudence which prevents a hypothetical RxB and facilitates an eventual P-KB4, but the break on the queen side should have been slowed by 19. ... P-N3. Now White presses his chances, even giving up material.

20. P-B5

UNZICKER: A tactical error due to shortage of time. Not being content with his position White plays for complications. Objectively best was 20. Q-N3.

20. ... R-B
21. QR-B

UNZICKER: 21. P-QN4 would lose a pawn after 21. ... PxP; 22. BxP, NxB; 23. QxN, BxR; 24. BxR, QxB; 25. RxB, QxP.

21. ... PxP
Najdorf: The chosen line, as mentioned before, gains material. There was nothing better, as NxB would allow a general simplification after which White would have a passed QP.

22. QRxP RxR

Unzicker: In connection with the next move a very pretty combination, typical of Najdorf.

23. BxR QxP!

Najdorf: A simple calculation that gives Black a decisive advantage. But the German grandmaster has foreseen counter chances to find his salvation.

24. BxR NxB

Najdorf: The threat of N-B7ch seems to allow Black to remain with knight, bishop and pawn for the white rook, but...

25. Q-B3

Unzicker: Considering the deadly threat 25... N-B7ch!, White has no choice.

25... QxQ
26. RxQ N-K4
27. R-QR3

Unzicker: This move offers more chances for salvation than 27. BxB, NxB, etc.

Najdorf: The chance for salvation. The ending after 27. BxB, NxB, is technically a win for Black. The material advantage of two pieces for a rook is now lessened because of the forced simplification on the queen side and the activity of the white rook.

27... BxB
28. RxP P-N3
29. R-N7 B-B4
30. P-QN4

Unzicker: This move offers more chances for salvation than 27. BxB, NxB, etc.

Najdorf: The chance for salvation. The ending after 27. BxB, NxB, is technically a win for Black. The material advantage of two pieces for a rook is now lessened because of the forced simplification on the queen side and the activity of the white rook.

27... BxB
28. RxP P-N3
29. R-N7 B-B4
30. P-QN4

Unzicker: Considering the deadly threat 25... N-B7ch!, White has no choice.

25... QxQ
26. RxQ N-K4
27. R-QR3

Unzicker: Also after 30... B-Q5, no clear win for Black is evident. For instance: 31. P-QR4, N-B3; 32. P-R5, PxP; 33. P-N5, N-K4; 34. P-N6, K-N2; 35. R-N8, N-Q2; 36. R-Q8, etc.

Najdorf: There is no difference in B-B7 or B-Q5. My pieces have no points of
support, which helps White in his maneuvers.

31. P-QR4 N-B3

NAJDORF: The best chance because other moves would lead to an immediate draw. The text creates some practical problems for White, but Unzicker uses good judgement to resolve the situation.

32. P-R5 PxP
33. P-N5

NAJDORF: Very good. Now with a good maneuver my QRP will fall and White will be able to hold his dangerous passed pawn.

33. . . . N-K4

NAJDORF: With 33. . . . N-N5 variations similar to those after the text occur. White just manages to gain the draw.

34. P-N6 K-N2

NAJDORF: Forced by the threat of R-N8ch and P-N7.

35. R-K7 K-B3
36. P-N7 B-R2
37. R-K8 N-Q2

NAJDORF: Black is missing a single tempo for the victory. If it were his move in this position he would win without much difficulty.

38. R-QR8 B-N
39. RxP K-K3
40. R-R3

NAJDORF: White still has to play very exactly. He must rush to attack on the king side, either in front or by moving through QB8, before his QNP can be captured.

40. . . . P-R4
41. R-QB3 P-R5

UNZICKER: Somewhat more, but not sufficient winning prospects, were offered by 41. . . . K-Q4, threatening N-B4.

NAJDORF: Looking to restrict my adversary's flank and to create weak points. It is already clear that the conquest of the QNP cannot be realized, and this keeps my pieces so occupied that the game is equalized.

42. P-N3 PxP
43. PxP K-Q3

NAJDORF: Trying to make "curtains" with B-B2, but . . .

44. R-B8 B-B2
45. P-N4 P-N4

UNZICKER: After 45. . . . K-B3 White can force the draw by 46. P-N8(Q)! NxQ; 47. R-B8, etc.

NAJDORF: Naturally if 45. . . . K-B3; 46. P-N8(Q), NxQ; 47. R-KB8.

46. R-KN8 P-B3

NAJDORF: Being forced to this move, the attack on the seventh rank, combined with my weak point at KB3, is now very strong.

47. R-N7 K-B3
48. R-B7 Drawn

NAJDORF: Naturally. I cannot avoid the exchange of pawns, and the ending will be without prospects. It is interesting that the activity of the white rook was sufficient to save the game without his king ever moving.
White has been caught in an inferior position, but a better defense would have been 19. N-Q5. As the game goes, the white KP is becoming very weak.

As in my game with Najdorf in the third round.

Again the same mistake, of which Fischer takes better advantage than Najdorf did in the game referred to.

This knight is going to find an excellent post at QB5.

This loses a pawn.

This is the worst of all the possibilities.
ROUND 13

Game 64

QUEEN'S INDIAN DEFENSE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>IVKOV</th>
<th>PETROSIAN</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>Black</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. P-Q4   N-KB3
2. P-QB4   P-K3
3. N-KB3   P-QN3
4. P-KN3   B-N2
5. B-N2    B-K2
6. O-O     O-O
7. N-B3    N-K5
8. Q-B2    NxN
9. QxN     P-Q3
10. Q-B2   P-KB4
11. N-K     BxK
12. NxK    Q-Q2

IVKOV: White is diverging from the Najdorf game.

13. . . .       N-B3

PETROSIAN: Against Najdorf, Ivkov continued with 13. R-Q, and attained nothing. In the present game he was also not able to make use of the white pieces to gain an opening advantage. It seems to me the only possibility of trying for an advantage is with 13. N-B4, with an eye on K6, planning on Q-R4 as a reply to 13. . . . N-B3.

14. B-N2   P-K4
15. PxP   PxP
16. QR-Q   Q-K3
17. N-K3  

PETROSIAN: It is surprising but a fact. The next move in this position, which had been thoroughly studied up to the Ivkov-Najdorf game, had not previously been found in tournament practise. In any case, Pachman, who has a solid reputation for opening mastery, says nothing about the move.

13. P-N3

PETROSIAN: The mobile pawns at K4 and KB4, each of which is prepared to move forward at the proper opportunity, and the possibility of placing his pieces conveniently, give Black sufficient basis for being content with the outcome of the opening.
The advantages of White's position are: the possibility of occupying the Q5 square with the knight, the good bishop on N2 (which is waiting for an opportunity to exercise its full strength on the long Q diagonal), and the presence of an open Q file, with hope for the future.

There is no basis for talking of the superiority of either side, but all in all Black's position is more to my liking.

17. . . .  
18. N-Q5  
19. P-QR3  
20. K-N2  
21. P-B3  

PETROSIAN: The position seems to be a very lively one. But note what a slaughter of chess forces will occur in the following moves—the board will be emptied, the game finished.

It is of course possible to reproach the competitors for the fact that they played in a somewhat dull manner. Well, what can one do? White made the preventive moves P-B3 and K-N2, and gave clear warning against all Black's chances for an attack on the king's wing, while contemplating a continuous initiative, having prepared for P-QN4. Therefore, the incursion of the black knight to Q5 appears natural.

21. . . . N-Q5  

IVKOV: Black's formation is evidently more premature, but this advance is a little premature. The position now by forced moves will be converted to an unavoidable draw.

22. BxN  

PETROSIAN: The most precise reply. After the natural moves 25. QxQ, RxQch; 26. R-B2, RxRch; 27. KxR, B-B; 28. RxP, Black could make use of the position of the white king and rook on the same diagonal by playing 28. . . . P-B4. I will add that after the rook then retreats on the 29th move, Black can play 29. PxP, and the pawn on N3 would be safe because of the check on B4.

25. . . . QxQ  

IVKOV: The attractive move 25. . . . P-Q6 is better looking, but actually weaker. The continuation might be: 26. RxQ, RxRch; 27. QxR, PxQ; 28. R-K, and Black, of course, can no longer think of victory. With the text move he holds both rooks, with some chances.

26. RxQ  
27. RxP  
28. PxP  
29. R-Q  
30. R-N2  

IVKOV: One of the rare games when I played very fast. My position in the tournament was completely hopeless, and therefore it did not matter how I played. That was unfortunate for the world champion—I did not get into time trouble!
**ANNOTATIONS BY PORTISCH**

**ROUND 13**

*Game 65*

**NIMZO-INDIAN DEFENSE**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PORTISCH</th>
<th>RESHEVSKY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>Black</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. P-Q4       N-KB3
2. P-QB4      P-K3
3. N-QB3      B-N5
4. P-K3       P-QN3
5. KN-K2      B-R3
6. N-N3       O-O
7. P-K4       P-B4
8. P-Q5       P-Q3
9. B-K2       PxP
10. KPxP      BxNch
11. PxB

White's compensation for the doubled pawn consists of the two bishops, plus the fact that he has some attacking chances on the king side.

11. . . .    QN-Q2
12. O-O       R-K
13. Q-R4      B-N2

Hardly an ideal square for the bishop, but he had little choice. Either 13 . . . Q-B; 14. B-B4, N-K4; 15. B-N5, or 13. . . . B-B; 14. Q-B6, would have been troublesome for Black. After the opening stage White has a slight edge.

14. Q-B2      N-K4

Or 14. . . . N-B; 15. B-B4, N-N3, with the same position as in the game.

15. B-B4

To be considered was 15. B-Q2

15. . . .    N-N3
16. B-Q2      B-B
17. QR-K      B-Q2
18. P-B4      P-KR3

To prevent P-B5 followed by B-N5.

19. B-Q3

The only drawback to White's powerful position is the fact that his QB has to operate behind his own pawn structure.

19. . . .    RxR
20. RxR      N-B

Here I was offered a draw and declined.

21. N-B5

A good alternative was 21. B-B5

21. . . .    Q-B2

A very important defensive move. If 21. . . . BxN at once, then 22. BxB, Q-B2; 23. Q-R4, and Black cannot exchange rooks. N-K7ch is not dangerous.

22. Q-Q      BxN
23. BxB       R-K
24. RxR       NxB
25. Q-K2      N-B3
26. P-N4

Now White undertakes an advance of his king side pawns, but Black has enough resource.

26. . . .    N-N3
27. P-N5


27. . . .    Q-K2
28. Q-Q3      PxP
29. PxP       N-Q2
30. BxN(N)    PxB
31. QxP       Q-K7
RESHEVSKY

PORTISCH

Position after 31. QxP

Black might have assured the draw in a simpler way: 31... N-K4; 32. Q-K4, Q-Q2! 33. B-B4 (the only move against the threats of Q-R6 and Q-R5) Q-N5ch;


32. Q-K6ch QxQ
33. PxQ N-K4
34. B-B4 K-B

Of course not 34... NxP, because of 35. P-KR4, and Black loses.

35. BxN PxB
37. K-B3 KxP
38. K-K4 P-N3
40. K-B3 K-K3
41. K-K4 Drawn

PORTISCH: I resorted to this popular line of the Ruy Lopez for psychological reasons—this is one of Spassky's favorite weapons when he has the black pieces, and I wondered what he was going to play against it.

10. P-Q4
11. B-K3

SPASSKY: This continuation is met with more rarely than 11. QN-Q2, and probably not by accident. It is rather difficult for White to fight for an advantage with the text move.

11. ...
12. QN-Q2 B-N2

PORTISCH: This move is stronger than 12... B-Q2, which I played against Kotkov in the Sochi Tournament of 1965.

ANNO TATIONS BY SPASSKY AND BY PORTISCH

ROUND 14

Game 66

RUY LOPEZ

SPASSKY

White

PORTISCH

Black

1. P-K4
2. N-KB3
3. B-N5
4. B-R4
5. O-O
6. R-K
7. B-N3
8. P-B3
9. P-KR3
P-K4
N-QB3
P-QR3
N-B3
B-K2
P-QN4
P-Q3
O-O
P-R3

SPASSKY: This continuation is met with more rarely than 11. QN-Q2, and probably not by accident. It is rather difficult for White to fight for an advantage with the text move.

11. ...
12. QN-Q2 B-N2

SPASSKY: This move is stronger than 12... B-Q2, which I played against Kotkov in the Sochi Tournament of 1965.

166
PORTISCH: A good alternative is 12...B-Q2, as Spassky played with Black against Kotkov, Sochi, 1965.

13. PxB

SPASSKY: Originally I was prepared to play 13. Q-N, contemplating P-QR4 to be followed by Q-R2. But I finally came to a prosaic decision. At that time the nervous strain of the tournament struggle was already so high, that it seemed to me inappropriate to fight for the initiative by means of so extravagant a path. My choice therefore fell to the quiet text move.

PORTISCH: This is not dangerous for Black. To be considered is 13. P-Q5, N-K2; 14. N-R2, as in Ivkov-Portisch, Sarajevo, 1963.

13. ... QNxBP

SPASSKY: If 13. ... PxBP, White could continue 14. P-QR4, with somewhat better chances.

14. NxBP  
PxBP
15. Q-B3  
P-B4
16. P-B4

SPASSKY: Black threatened to get good play by P-B5, followed by N-Q2 to B4.

16. ... Q-K2
17. P-QR4  
P-N5
18. P-R5

SPASSKY: Each of the players will now attempt to move a knight to the center. White would like to strengthen himself on Q5, and Black on his own Q5.

18. ... KR-Q
QR-B
20. KR-Q  
N-R2
21. N-B  
Q-K3

SPASSKY: 21. ... N-N4 would be somewhat better.

22. P-QN3  
B-K2

PORTISCH

SPASSKY

Position after 22. ... B-K2

23. Q-B5

SPASSKY: A more serious attempt to win would be the move pointed out by world champion Petrosian, 23. R-Q5! White could continue the struggle without any risk after 23. ... BxB; 24. BPxB. In spite of the loss of the exchange, White would begin to play—the knight moves to QB4, and the bishop on Q3 threatens the enemy pawn on QR6.

PORTISCH: An interesting possibility for White is the sacrifice of the exchange by 23. R-Q5. If 23. ... BxB; 24. BPxB, followed by B-Q3 and Q-K2, and because of the weakness of Black's QRP White has the superior game. But Black can play 23. ... N-B3 in order to take the rook with the knight with an even game.

23. ... N-B

Drawn
SPASSKY: White's position is somewhat preferable after 24. B-Q2, with the threat of moving the knight to K3 and Q5. Could I not therefore struggle for victory? Since weariness had taken its toll, I was uncertain about it. Consequently I offered a draw which my opponent decided not to decline.

PORTISCH: The game might have been continued, but the position is blocked and completely even.

ANNOTATIONS BY IVKOV

ROUND 14

Game 67

PIRC-ROBATSCH DEFENSE

RESHEVSKY

White

IVKOV

Black

1. P-Q4

P-KN3

Again the early flank move which later turns into the Pirc Defense. One would think that I had especially prepared this defense for the tournament. Not at all, actually this is the first time I am playing it. My games have been going down hill for some time, and therefore it is not important what I play in the opening. Besides, Reshevsky is one of a group of masters who almost never play P-K4 on the first move, and that is why I could expect him to avoid the critical variations.

2. P-K4

B-N2

3. N-KB3

P-Q3

4. B-K2

N-KB3

5. N-B3

O-O

6. O-O

B-N5

7. B-K3

N-B3

8. Q-Q2

P-K4

9. PxP

PxP

10. KR-Q

QxQ

11. RxQ

KR-Q

12. QR-Q

RxR

13. RxR

N-K

14. N-Q5

BxN

15. PxB

Even though most probably Reshevsky knew of the game Larsen-Ivkov from the 10th round, which was identical with this one, he checked carefully at every move, and at this point had used up half his time. I took this as a compliment to myself.

15. . . .

N-Q5

16. B-Q

N-K3

17. P-B3

B-B

18. B-R4

K-N2

As I stated in my notes to the game with Larsen, the text move is not only possible, but probably is the best.

19. N-N4

N-B4

20. B-B2

P-QR4

A completely different formation from that in the game referred to against Larsen. There my pawns were on QB3 and QR2, and here they are on QB2 and QR4.

21. N-Q5

R-R3

22. P-N4

Black was threatening P-QB3, trapping the knight.

22. . . .

PxP

23. PxP

N-K3

The position has suddenly become active. Black has almost gained the square Q5, and White has opened the game, which is useful for his bishops.

24. B-N3

R-Q3

25. K-N2

White in time trouble is playing neutral moves.

25. . . . N-B3
26. P-N5 N-R4
27. K-B P-QB3
28. PxP RxP
29. R-B2 RxB
30. BxR B-B4

Similar to the previous game, but at a later point and under more favorable conditions. It should be added that Black, looking for the best plan against the opponent's time trouble, has reached the same pressure himself!

31. B-Q2 N(R)-B5
32. B-K3

With the shortage in time White sees no plan and himself offers the exchange of bishops, which can only weaken his game. But who can judge and exercise foresight when he is forced to play fast?

32. . . . BxB
33. PxB NxN
34. PxN N-B4
35. K-K2 P-B4

Why rush this advance? Black should first have set up a barrier for the white king by 35. . . . P-N3! 36. K-Q2, N-N2; 37. K-B3, N-Q3! and White would have to make efforts to equalize. He would clearly have no advantage.

36. K-Q2 K-B3
37. K-B3 K-K2
38. K-B' K-Q3
39. P-K4 PxP

39. . . . P-B5 was of course better.
40. BxP N-Q2

Now White has the advantage and Black must play very precisely.

41. K-N5 N-B3

This was my sealed move. The following moves are more or less forced for both sides. Nevertheless Reshevsky took a long time after each move. Evidently my sealed move was a surprise to him.

42. P-QR4

Without analysis White is playing very exactly, but the position is only a draw.

42. . . . P-N4
43. P-R5 P-N5
44. K-N6 PxP
45. BxBP P-K5
46. B-N2 P-K6
47. B-B3 NxPch
48. KxP N-N5
49. K-N6 N-Q4ch
50. K-N7 N-N5
51. K-N6 N-Q4ch
52. K-N7 Drawn

Here I claimed the draw in accordance with the rule that the same position had occurred three times with the same player to move. Due to the reduced material the game cannot be won in any case. Black could even sacrifice the knight for the QRP and draw.
ROUND 14
Game 68

KING'S FIANCHETTO GAME

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PETROSIAN</th>
<th>DONNER</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>Black</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. N-KB3</td>
<td>P-Q4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. P-KN3</td>
<td>P-KN3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. B-N2</td>
<td>B-N2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. O-O</td>
<td>P-K4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. P-Q3</td>
<td>N-K2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.QN-Q2</td>
<td>O-O</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

DONNER: In my opinion it is quite possible to play against the King's Indian Defense with a tempo less, but Black must postpone castling. He should first play P-QB4 and QN-B3.

7. P-K4   P-QB4
8. PxP    NxP
9. N-N3   

PETROSIAN: The game is now given a distinct character.

9. . . .   N-Q2

DONNER: Not a good place for the knight.

10. R-K   R-N

DONNER: Another possibility was 10. N-K2.

11. KN-Q2 N-B2

PETROSIAN: Donner stays with a very simple line of strategy. He is protecting everything that is exposed or might be subject to an attack, preparing, by means of P-N3 and B-N2, to decide the problem of the QB.

White was faced with a difficult problem—whether to continue the game in a banal way, something on the order of 12. P-QR4 or N-B4. In that case White would complete his plan with no trouble. As we know, he who takes the first step must take the second. This is especially true of chess.

DONNER: Again 11. . . . N-K2 was better.

12. N-R5

PETROSIAN: White, by somewhat skilful means, prevents P-N3 for the second time.

12. . . .   N-K3
13. N(5)-B4 Q-B2


14. N-K4   N-N3

PETROSIAN: After 14. . . P-N3 now would follow 15. N(K)-Q6, B-QR3; 16. P-QR4, with N-N5 as continuation to give play on the queen side. Interesting is 14. . . P-QN4; 15. N(B)-Q6, B-QR3; 16. P-QR4, and if now 16. . . P-B4; 17. PxP, PxN; 18. RxB! and the knight on Q6 is protected. Perhaps Black should have followed this line in order to play P-N5 on the 16th move. After that White could comfort himself with the hope of mastering the QB4 square, as he would have nothing else to boast about.

15. N-B3

PETROSIAN: From here the knight threatens to go to N5, at the same time keeping an eye on the Q5 square.

15. . . .   B-Q2
16. P-QR4
DONNER: The battle of the knights is decided in White’s favor.

16. . . B-QB3

DONNER: Nevertheless, 16. . . KR-Q was a better defense.

17. N-N5 BxN
18. PxN NxN
19. PxN P-N3

PETROSIAN: It is possible to place a large question mark after the last four of Black’s moves. Black has parted with his white-squared bishop and White’s KB remains unopposed, ruling a long diagonal which when necessary can shatter Black’s defensive formations by tactical means. The pawn on QR2, deprived of mobility, and lying at the heart of the Dutch grandmaster’s position, is subject to siege—nothing can prevent White from concentrating his heavy pieces on the QR file. Black is in no position to oppose such salient factors, and thus one can speak of my opponents’ false estimate of the positional factors.

DONNER: 19. . . Q-N3 was better. Now that the pawns are fixed, White has a clear winning advantage.

20. P-QB3 KR-K
21. R-R6

DONNER: The threat of bringing three heavy pieces against the QRP is very annoying for Black.

21. . . R-K2
22. Q-R4 R-QB

PETROSIAN: Black’s defensive plan is becoming clear—the queen will go to N1, opening a spot for the QR, and the problem of defending the QRP will be resolved . . .

23. B-Q5!

PETROSIAN: After this move the outcome of the game is already decided. If the knight retreats, then by B-N5 White gains the decisive tempo to play R-R, and Black does not succeed in establishing his well thought out defensive formation.

23. . . Q-N
24. BxN

PETROSIAN: The exchange on K6 did not occur without some regret. Would Black suddenly play 24. . . RxB, considering the loss of the QRP a lesser evil?

24. . . PxB

PETROSIAN: But it is not such a simple matter to voluntarily part with a pawn. White’s victory is now a matter of a proper plan that should consist of the following: advancing the KRP not only to break up Black’s position on the kingside, but also to get at the bishop. It is clear that White, at the proper time, by exchanging bishops, can without difficulty take care of the black KP.

DONNER: Better was giving up the pawn by 24. . . RxB.

25. Q-Q
DONNER: White begins to prove that the weak black pawn structure is ready to be attacked.

25. . . .  
26. Q-N4  
27. P-R4  
28. P-R5  
29. QxRP  
30. Q-N4

PETROSIAN: There were considerably better chances by 30. . . R-B4, followed by P-R4.

DONNER: From now on Petrosian’s play is implacable. Without giving his opponent the slightest chance he maneuvers his pieces for the decisive attack.

31. B-K3  
32. Q-K4  
33. R(6)-R  
34. KR-Q  
35. R-Q2  
36. RxR  
37. Q-N4ch  
38. Q-R3

DONNER: All this just to keep the pawn.

39. R-KB

PETROSIAN: 39. Q-R5 would have been simpler, planning 40. B-N5ch and B-R6ch to complete the plan for realizing the advantage. But when close to making the move I suddenly desired to attack my opponent’s king by means of P-B4.

39. . . .  
40. Q-R4ch

PETROSIAN: The last two moves are characteristic of my uncertain, erratic play during the entire tournament. Up to a particular moment I would follow a definite line, and then doubts would come up and I would often move off the right track.

That is what happened on this occasion. After a well thought out plan, I contemplated something different, but then changed my mind and returned to the original idea. Luckily, my advantage this time was so great that nothing unexpected happened.

40. . . .  
41. B-R6ch  
42. BxR

PETROSIAN: 42. . . . QxB; 43. Q-N4ch, K-B2; 44. Q-R5ch, K-B3; 45. R-K would not have been at all better.

43. R-K

DONNER: Wins a pawn at last.

43. . . .  
44. RxP  
45. K-N2  
46. R-K4

PETROSIAN: The whole advantage is not alone in the fact that White has an extra pawn. Black has a more exposed king and two weak pawns on K3 and KR2. White can win easily by combining threats to the king with the possibility of winning one of the pawns.

46. . . .  
47. R-B4  
48. Q-R5ch  
49. Q-K5  
50. Q-K4  
51. R-R4  
52. R-B4  
53. Q-B3  
54. R-B8ch  
55. R-B6


DONNER: I resigned because I realized that Petrosian would continue this cat and mouse game for a number of moves if I did not.
Annotations by Unzicker

Round 14

Game 69

Ruy Lopez

Fischer

White

1. P-K4
2. N-KB3
3. B-N5
4. B-R4
5. O-O
6. P-Q4
7. B-N3
8. PxP
9. P-B3
10. B-B2
11. QN-Q2
12. N-N3

Unzicker

Black

1. P-K4
2. N-QB3
3. P-QR3
4. N-B3
5. NXP
6. P-QN4
7. P-Q4
8. B-K3
9. B-K2
10. O-O
11. P-B4
12. B-N3


13. QN-Q4
14. NxB

14. PxN also came into consideration. In that case the best reply for Black would be 14. . . . P-B5.

15. N-K2

15. NxB, QxN would give White no more than equality.

16. N-B4
17. P-QR4
18. PxP
19. Q-R5


19. . . .
20. Q-R6
21. P-B3
22. Q-R3
23. Q-N3
24. P-R4
25. BxN

An essential move in order to prevent P-R5.

26. B-N5
27. P-KB4

In order to play B-Q to B3. However, the move has its drawbacks, in view of the impossibility of moving the QB on the diagonal QBl to KR6.

27. . . .
28. B-Q
29. K-R2
30. B-B3
31. RxRch

Probably 31. QR-Q was preferable.

31. . . .
32. Q-B2
33. R-QR
34. R-R5

A strange move. Better was 34. B-B6 or R-R7.

34. . . .
35. Q-K2

36. K-R3

It was necessary to prevent the sacrifice at KR4.
Preferable was 36. R-R, R-R2; 37. R-Q. Now the White position becomes bad.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Move</th>
<th>Move</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>36.</td>
<td>R-R2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37.</td>
<td>RxR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38.</td>
<td>B-K7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39.</td>
<td>B-N5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40.</td>
<td>Q-Q</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In order to prevent the intrusion of the black king via QB2 and QN3.

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Move</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>52.</td>
<td>K-Q2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>53.</td>
<td>B-N7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>54.</td>
<td>B-N2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55.</td>
<td>B-N7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>56.</td>
<td>K-Q2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

FISCHER

Position after 40. . . . Q-N8

40. . . . P-Q5 also came into consideration, with good winning prospects. The decision was not easy in view of the shortage of time!

41. QxQ

Of course not 41. Q-K2? because of 41. . . . B-B7, with mate or loss of the queen.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Move</th>
<th>Move</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>41.</td>
<td>BxQ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42.</td>
<td>B-K7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43.</td>
<td>P-KN3</td>
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<tr>
<td>44.</td>
<td>B-R3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45.</td>
<td>K-N2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>46.</td>
<td>Pxp</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The best chance. All other continuations would be hopeless.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Move</th>
<th>Move</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>46.</td>
<td>P-B6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>47.</td>
<td>PxP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>48.</td>
<td>P-Q5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

50. K-K2 B-B4
51. K-K K-Q
52. P-Q6

UNZICKER

Position after 40. . . . Q-N8

69. K-B4 and K-Q5, etc.

57. K-K B-K6
58. B-B3 K-K3

After 58. . . . P-N4; 59. BPxP, K-K3; there is also no demonstrable win for Black. For instance: 60. BxP, KxP; 61. P-Q7, B-N3; 62. B-K8, etc.

59. B-N7 K-Q2

59. . . . P-N4 could be considered now as well, but the consequences were still not clear. For example: 60. RPxP, P-R5; 61. B-B8ch, K-B2; 62. PxP, BxP; 63. BxP, BxKP; 64. K-Q2, BxQP; 65. B-Q3, and Black cannot win, as for instance: 65. . . . B-KN6; 66. P-N6ch, K-B3; 67. P-R5, etc. After 61. . . . K-Q4 there could follow: 62. P-N6! PxP; 63. P-N7, K-B3; 64. P-K6, or 62. . . . P-R6; 63. P-N7, K-K5; 64. P-K6, P-R7; 65. B-N7ch, or 63. . . . K-B4; 64. P-Q7, P-R7; 65. B-N7, or 63. . . . K-B3; 64. BxP, P-R7; 65. B-K4ch, etc.

60. B-B3 B-B2
61. K-K2 B-R2
62. B-R8 B-B5ch
63. K-K B-K6

Drawn

Fischer claimed a draw here by repetition of moves after 64. B-B3!

---

**ANNOTATIONS BY NAJDORF AND BY LARSEN**

**ROUND 14**

*Game 70*

**KING'S INDIAN DEFENSE**

**N AJDORF**

**White**

1. P-Q4
2. P-QB4
3. N-QB3
4. P-K4
5. B-K2
6. B-N5

**LARSEN**

**Black**

1. N-KB3
2. P-KN3
3. B-N2
4. P-Q3
5. O-O

**NAJDORF:** The plan is similar to that in my game with Fischer in the seventh round. In this tournament the variation was a problem for Black.

**LARSEN:** In several games in this tournament Black had a difficult position in this variation—Portisch-Ivkov, Najdorf-Fischer, Larsen-Fischer and also in this game. Improvements in Black's play will have to be found. I used to play against it just as Fischer did against me in the 15th round, but I had come to the conclusion that the resulting position is bad for Black, so I tried something different here.

6. . . . P-KR3

**NAJDORF:** Perhaps the best reply for the second player. He must now carefully consider the retreat of the bishop.

7. B-K3

**NAJDORF:** The best. There is no point to 7. B-R4, P-B4; 8. P-Q5, Q-R4, etc., and 7. B-B4, N-B3; 8. N-B3, P-K4, etc., is inconvenient for White. The fundamental idea is to avoid a future Q-R4 for Black, which would form an important base, by reserving the opportunity for B-Q2.

7. . . . P-B4

8. P-Q5
**Najdorf:** The most accurate. White would lose the initiative after 8. PxP, Q-R4, etc.

8. . . .
9. Q-R4
10. KPxP

**Najdorf:** Not possible now is 10. BPxP, Q-R4, with the base already marked and good counter chances.

10. . . .

**Najdorf:** A very important moment because the characteristic of the game is being determined. Black plays naturally because he has confidence in the solidity of his structure. On the other hand White has more space and with the time gained he prevents the development of the black QB, which will remain a permanent problem for the second player. A possibility worthy of thorough analysis is 10. . . N-N5; 11. BxN, BxB; 12. BxP, BxB; 13. QxN, R-Kch, etc. White would apparently have an excellent position after 12. P-KR3.

11. P-KR3

**Najdorf:** A provocation requiring me to define my intentions on the king side. It turns out poorly, however, because of the loss of time involved. The alternative could be 11. . . R-K; 12. B-Q3, N-R4; 13. KN-K2, N-Q2, with a complicated game.

**Larsen:** Best is probably 11. . . R-K, but after 12. B-Q3! QN-Q2; 13. N-B3, N-K4, etc., I do not like the black position. Black has some of the same problems as in the game Larsen-Reshevsky in Round 17. After the text, Najdorf would not be Najdorf if he was afraid to play P-KN4.

12. P-KN4
13. N-B3

**Najdorf:** Considering the positional character of the game I have to safeguard my king's position and gain activity for my minor pieces. If Black does not react quickly, a further action against his king would be decisive. For this reason I am preparing to repel Larsen's action on the queen side.

15. . . .

**Larsen:** The only chance.

16. P-N5

**Najdorf:** An important intermediate move, because in order not to dislocate his KN Black must capture the pawn, and White can recapture later at an opportune time.

16. . . .
17. PxP

**Larsen:** Very risky, but not easy to refute.

18. B-K2

**Larsen**

Position after 18. . . P-R3

19. PxP?
NAJDORF: A serious error which compromises my position. Very strong was 19. P-N6! P-R4; 20. P-R3, N-R3; 21. P-N7, R-R2; 22. NxPch, K-N; 23. N-N5, BxN; 24. BxB, etc. or 19. . . . B-B4; 20. R-B, P-R4; 21. P-R3, N-R3; 22. NxPch, K-N; 23. P-N7, R-R2; 24. B-KB4, etc. The strategy employed by Black has now justified itself because it obtained activity for his pieces. My position is too weak to take into account the pawn plus.

LARSEN: Najdorf played this almost immediately, which was a great surprise to me. I was very fearful of 19. P-N6, but the situation is far from clear. An important variation was given by Najdorf after the game: 19. P-N6, P-R4; 20. P-R3, N-R3; 21. P-N7, R-R2; 22. BxNP, Q-N3! with strong counter threats.

19. . . . K-N
20. P-R3

NAJDORF: I am forcing Black to make moves that are necessary for him. It is interesting that if a player loses the thread of his strategy he makes errors that are otherwise inexplicable.

20. . . . NxRP
22. B-KB4 B-B4

LARSEN: Now I was quite satisfied. Black has good chances for his pawn, with queen side pressure and an unsafe White king position.

23. B-B3 R-N

NAJDORF: Black’s pressure begins and should culminate with the capture of material. All his pieces are in play and my king is exposed.

24. R-Q Q-Q2
25. K-N2 R-N6
26. Q-B

LARSEN: An oversight. It was impossible to hold the NP, and 26. B-N3 would have saved a tempo.

26. . . . KR-N
27. B-N3

NAJDORF: At this moment I was trying to find practical counter chances, to take advantage of the shortage of time of the Danish grandmaster. I could not intend a passive defense with 27. R-Q2, RxBN! 28. QxB (or 28. PxR, R-N8! with advantage for Black) N-K5; 29. Q-B, NxB; 30. QxB, RxBNP, etc.

LARSEN: Now White sees that 27. R-Q2 is met by N-R4; 28. BxN, RxBN!

27. . . . RxBN
28. Q-B4 QN-K

LARSEN: It was probably better to play 28. . . . R(7)-N3. I was convinced that I had the better game, but found it difficult to find a promising line.

29. QN-K4 NxN

LARSEN: Here certainly R(7)-N3 should be played, planning R-R.

30. BxN BxBch
31. QxB N-B3

NAJDORF: The rush because of time comes conveniently to help White. It was stronger to first play 31. . . . B-Q5, so that every piece would enter the game.

32. Q-KB4 R(1)-N3
33. KR-K N-R4

LARSEN: After this Black has no real winning chances. 33. . . . R(7)-N6 was much better. I had eight minutes left, Najdorf had 30.

34. Q-KN4 QxQ
35. R-K8ch
LARSEN: Thanks to Black’s inaccuracies because of his lack of time, I recuperate to equalize the game. This opportune check decreases the activity of my opponent’s pieces.

35. ... B-B
36. PxQ NxB
37. KxN R-N
38. QR-K K-N2
39. P-R4 R(7)-N2
40. RxR RxB
41. R-QR B-K2

LARSEN

Position after 41. ... B-K2

NAJDORF: An ending resulted with equal chances which normally should end in a draw.

42. N-K4 B-B3
43. R-R2

LARSEN: The sealed move. Najdorf later offered a draw, which I might just as well have accepted, at least after seeing the move. 43. NxB, KxN; 44. P-B4, P-N4 gives Black winning chances.

43. ... P-B5

NAJDORF: The advance of the passed pawn is intended to limit the activity of the white pieces. The exchange is forced and equality is inevitable because of the threat of B-N7.

44. NxB KxN
45. K-B4 P-B6
46. P-N5ch K-K2
47. K-K3 R-QB
48. R-B2 R-B5
49. P-R5 K-Q2
50. K-Q3 R-QR5
Drawn

ANNOTATIONS BY NAJDORF AND BY SPASSKY

ROUND 15
Game 71

QUEEN’S GAMBIT DECLINED

NAJDORF Spassky
White Black

1. P-Q4 P-Q4
2. P-QB4 P-K3

NAJDORF: Owing I am sure to his situation on the tournament scoreboard, Spassky develops a passive system looking for a quick equalization. Lately he has used the queen side fianchetto frequently, and I am prepared to meet this plan.

3. N-QB3 B-K2

NAJDORF: A little finesse used by Petro- sian in his match against Botvinnik for the world championship. It avoids the disadvantages of the exchange variation in which White prevents the comfortable
development of the black QB. In the present system, because for the moment it is not necessary to move the KN, Black has an extra move.

4. N-B3 N-KB3

**NAJDORF:** Once White’s KN has been developed the variation would be less menacing and not to be feared. A normal situation has now arisen.

5. B-N5 P-KR3

**NAJDORF:** Sooner or later it is necessary to free the square KR2 in order to avoid in some variations a double attack by B-Q3 and Q-B2, with simultaneous action on the QB file.

6. B-R4

**NAJDORF:** It is very risky to give up the pair of bishops so early by BxN, although White would gain a move in development. Practice seems to justify Black’s play. I prefer the classical, especially against so skilful and dangerous a player as the challenger for the world championship.

6. . . . O-O

7. P-K3 P-QN3

**NAJDORF:** With this we arrive at the plan previously noted. Black completes his development satisfactorily, although he might find himself with weak center pawns. In general the chances are even.

8. R-B

**NAJDORF:** This is an important point. With the immediate exchange in the center Black would have at his disposal B-K3, with a better location for the bishop. Now he must place it in a less ideal situation.

8. . . . B-N2

9. PxP NxP

**NAJDORF:** The capture with PxP is inferior because the QB is not well placed. The following simplification is necessary although it favors Black.

10. NxN

**NAJDORF:** A little more disturbing for the second player is 10. BxB, QxB; 11. B-K2. I did not want to complicate the game considering the strength of my opponent and the energetic game he had displayed in the tournament.

10. . . . BxN

**SPASSKY:** This is a safer continuation than 10. . . . PxN, as was shown in the first round game Petrosian-Spassky.

11. BxB QxB

12. B-K2

**NAJDORF:** The novelty 12. B-B4, BxN! 13. QxB, Q-N5ch; 14. K-Q, seems too dangerous to be used in important games.

12. . . . R-B

**NAJDORF:** Naturally 12. . . . BxP will not do because of 13. P-QN3. Black is now preparing to force P-QB4 obtaining equality, and he clears the square KBl to defend the queen if needed by K-B.

13. O-O P-QB4

14. Q-R4
SPASSKY: White has a convenient game after this move. 14. PxP would be more logical after which Black has two possibilities: 1—14. . . RxP; 15. RxR, QxR; 16. Q-Q2, N-B3; 17. R-B, Q-K2, and it is difficult to see how White could utilize the unfortunate situation of Black’s forces in the center; 2—14. . . . PxP, when White’s chances are somewhat preferable in view of the weakness of Black’s QBP.

14. . . . N-Q2
15. Q-R3 K-B
16. B-R6

SPASSKY: A mistake after which Black may get better chances.

16. . . . BxN

SPASSKY

Position after 16. . . . BxN

NAJDORF: Naturally, if 17. BxR? Q-N4, winning material.


17. . . . Q-N4ch

SPASSKY: 17. . . . R-Q would be stronger, and White has no sufficient compensation for his weakened king side.

18. K-R Q-R4

SPASSKY: 18. . . . R-Q would still be possible, giving Black good play.

19. BxR

NAJDORF: The draw is being accepted because there is no easy defense to the point KB3.


19. . . . QxBPch
20. K-N Q-N5ch

SPASSKY: Black does not have sufficient basis for a struggle to win after 20. . . . RxB; 21. P-K4

21. K-R Q-B6ch
22. K-N Drawn

SPASSKY: A draw by means of perpetual check.
ROUND 15

KING'S INDIAN DEFENSE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Larsen</th>
<th>Fischer</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>Black</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P-Q4</td>
<td>N-KB3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P-QB4</td>
<td>P-KN3</td>
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<tr>
<td>N-QB3</td>
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<td>P-KN4</td>
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<tr>
<td>B-N3</td>
<td>N-R4</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

This is of course better than Fischer's play against Najdorf in Round 7. Even so I like White's game.

12. N-Q2

12. . . N-B5 is worth consideration.

13. RPxN

N-Q2

The active 13. . . P-B4 seems to be bad because of 14. N-B4, as played by Portisch in a game in the Hungarian championship.

14. N-B4

14. P-KN4 is also very good.

14. . .

15. N-K3

16. Q-B2

17. B-N5

18. B-K2

19. P-B3

In my opinion Black ought to try 19. . . P-N5.

20. P-KN4

21. P-R4

22. K-B

23. B-N5

The beginning of a losing plan. White should quietly play 23. P-KN3 followed by K-N2. There was time enough to improve the position, for it is very difficult for Black to undertake anything active.

23. . .

24. N-B5

BxN

25. KPxB?

After 25. NPxB White still had a good position.

25. . .

26. N-K4

P-R3

27. B-K2?

Position after 27. B-K2?

After this Black has a winning position. I had seen a mirage with 27. P-B6. But this was still the best chance:

27. P-B6, BxP; 28. B-K2, B-N2; 29. N-N3, with some counter play.

27. . .

28. R-K

N-B3

29. N-B3

Q-Q2

30. P-R5

R-K

31. K-B2

Q-B2

32. R-R

P-B5

33. K-N3

R-K6

34. Q-Q2

QR-K

35. KR-K

P-R4

181
FISCHER

LARSEN

Position after 35. . . P-R4

ANNOTATIONS BY UNZICKER AND BY PETROSIAN

ROUND 15
Game 73

SICILIAN DEFENSE

Unzicker

\[ \begin{array}{ll}
\text{White} & \text{Black} \\
1. P-K4 & P-QB4 \\
2. N-KB3 & P-Q3 \\
3. P-Q4 & PxP \\
4. NxP & P-QR3 \\
5. N-QB3 & N-KB3 \\
\end{array} \]

Petrosian

Unzicker: Also 10. . . P-QN3, as was played in the games Unzicker-Bronstein, Goteborg, 1955, and Keres-Korchnoi, Tbilisi, 1959, came into consideration.

11. P-R5

Petrosian: More frequently played is 11. . . QN-Q2, which is more natural and a better move.

12. B-B3

Petrosian: In his haste to aim at the QBP Black did not rush the development of his QN.

13. R-K

Petrosian: This move, which is quite simple to look at, in fact refutes Black's plan. Since the QR will still be useful on the QR file (to protect his own pawn on R5, or if P-QN4, to bear on the black RP) the QBP is protected by the other
rook on K2, and the incursion of the knight to Q5 is again on the agenda.

13. ... QN-Q2
14. R-K2 Q-B2

PETROSIAN: A signal of retreat without a visible purpose—always the first true sign of losing a chess battle.

15. R-Q2 P-R3
16. B-K2 N-B4
17. P-B3

UNZICKER: After 17. NxN, PxN; 18. P-B3, Black could play P-B5 with good prospects.

17. ... R-Q
18. K-R N-K
19. NxN

UNZICKER: 19. N-Q5 without the exchange of knights also came into consideration.

19. ... PxN
20. N-Q5 BxN
21. RxB N-B3
22. RxRch RxR
23. Q-K Drawn

PETROSIAN

Final Position

UNZICKER: In the final position White has a slight advantage in consideration of the two bishops and the weakness of the black QBP. But time (as so often!) was a little short and in addition my opponent was the world champion.

PETROSIAN: I did not accompany the last moves with notes since in fact they would be superfluous. The concluding position is a well known one that is extremely unpleasant for Black. It was even more surprising then that my opponent unexpectedly offered a draw, which I of course was obliged to accept. A typical example of a draw from a position of strength.

ANNOTATIONS BY DONNER

ROUND 15
Game 74

KING'S INDIAN DEFENSE

DONNER Reshevsky
White Black

1. P-Q4 N-KB3
2. P-QB4 P-KN3
3. P-KN3 B-N2
4. B-N2 O-O
5. N-QB3 P-Q3
6. N-B3 QN-Q2
7. O-O P-K4
8. P-K4 P-B3
9. R-N P-QR3
11. B-K3
The best move here is 11. R-K. The KP must be protected.

11. ... P-QN4
12. P-B5 P-N5

If White’s KP had been protected, 13. PxKP! would have been very strong.

13. N-K2 NxKP
14. BPxP NxQP
15. NxP NxB
16. PxN BxKP

White has lost a pawn because 17. BxP will not do after 17. ... BxRP. He has enough compensation however in the excellent development of his pieces.

17. R-B B-QN2

Keeps the pawn, for if 18. BxP, BxQNP!

18. N-Q4 Q-Q2
19. Q-N3 P-QB4!

White cannot take the pawn: 20. RxP, BxN; 21. QBxB, N-K5!

20. N-B3 N-K5
21. KR-Q Q-N4
22. NxP RxN
23. B-B4 R-K3

Black’s position looks promising.

24. Q-Q3!

The only chance to keep the balance is in the ending, where White’s two bishops are strong.

24. ... QR-K
25. QxQ PxQ
26. P-B3 P-N4

Forced. After 26. ... N-B3; 27. RxB, White has the better of it.

27. PxN PxB
28. RxB BxP
29. RxP

This looks very dangerous but is actually forced. The rook ending after 29. BxB, RxB is better for Black.

29. ... BxB
30. KxB R-K7ch
31. K-B3 PxP
32. KxP R(1)-K6ch
33. K-B4 RxRP
34. R-Nch

Not 34. RxP, R-R5ch.

34. ... K-B
35. RxP R-B7ch
36. K-K5

Here I began to have winning illusions.

36. ... R-K6ch
37. K-Q5 R-Q7ch
38. K-B6 R(6)-K7
39. R-QN P-R4
40. P-R4 R-B7ch
41. K-N6 P-R5

Drawn

RESHEVSKY

DONNER

Final Position

The game was adjourned here and analysis proved to me that there is no winning chance for either player. If 42. P-R5, P-R6; 43. P-R6, R-K3ch; 44. K-N5, R(B)-B3! I therefore offered Reshevsky a draw.
ANNOTATIONS BY IVKOV AND BY PORTISCH

ROUND 15
Game 75

FOUR KNIGHTS' GAME

IVKOV
White
1. P-K4
2. N-QB3

PORTISCH
Black
1. P-K4
2. N-QB3

IVKOV: The Ruy Lopez is so frequently played that sometimes one wants to get away from it. The only faithful and sincere devotee to the Ruy is Bobby Fischer.

2. . . .
3. N-B3
4. B-N5

PORTISCH: This once popular opening is rarely played today.

4. . . .
5. O-O
6. P-Q3
7. B-N5
8. PxB
9. R-K
10. P-Q4
11. P-KR3
12. P-N4
13. B-KR4
14. B-QB4, B-R2 or N-K3, as theory recommends.

IVKOV: The proper move is 13. . . . N-K3. Black gives up a pawn for the moment, but obtains an excellent game. After the text Black has a lost position.

PORTISCH: A terrible mistake, overlooking White’s reply. The correct move is 13. . . . N-K3 as Unzicker played against Ivkov later. After my error Ivkov could have scored the point at several stages of the game, but somehow faltered each time. Black’s escape verges on the miraculous.

14. N-R2

IVKOV: This simple move is known from similar positions in the Ruy Lopez. Black evidently overlooked it.

14. . . .
15. B-B4
16. PxRP
17. N-N4

IVKOV: White has several good moves and ideas, and this led to some anxiety. A variation had to be chosen, and then a specific move. This cost a good deal of time in fact. Besides the text, other good moves were P-R6 or Q-B3.

17. . . .
18. R-K3?

PORTISCH: Black has no very good choice of moves at his disposal. As a result of his inferior 13th move, his position is lost.

IVKOV: The modern books recommend 10. . . . P-B4; 11. B-KB, N-K3, B-B.

PORTISCH: This move was preferred by Capablanco.

11. P-KR3
12. P-N4
13. B-KR4
14. P-B3

PORTISCH: Still better was 14. . . . N-K3 at once.

15. B-B4
16. PxRP
17. N-N4

PORTISCH: Black has no very good choice of moves at his disposal. As a result of his inferior 13th move, his position is lost.

18. R-K3?
Ivkov: I saw that after 18. K-R2, N(5)xP(4) 19. N-R6ch, PxN; 20. QxN, NxQ; 21. BxQ, KR-K; 22. BxQP, Black does not have a satisfactory reply. Nevertheless it seemed to me that the text move offered more. There are many good proverbs in every country, such as: “a bird in the hand is worth two in the bush.” But such sayings and everyday activities are quite apart.


18. . . . N(5)xP(4)
19. R-B3


19. . . . K-R
20. Q-QB R-KN
21. K-B?

Portisch

Position after 20. . . . R-KN

Ivkov: Looking for a method that would lead to the fastest and surest win, White has chosen the worst one. He has succeeded only in losing time, which makes his position worse. The proper continuation was 21. PxP, PxP; 22. Q-N5!


21. . . . PxP
22. B-Q3 Q-K3
23. NxN NxN
24. BxN PxB
25. PxP

Ivkov: And here is what White has obtained from that wonderful position! If he could have had more time.

Portisch: I was offered a draw here and declined, as the initiative has now passed to Black.

25. . . . R-N4
26. Q-K3 P-QB4
27. P-B3 QR-KN
28. K-K2 PxP
29. QxP

Ivkov: Here I had to consider the little time left on my clock, and therefore was not sure what move to play. The pawn would stand much better on Q4, but my king would be less secure.

29. . . . R-K4
30. K-Q2 P-Q4
31. PxP RxP
32. Q-KR4 Q-K5
33. QxQ

Portisch: But not 33. QxPch because of R-N2, and the bishop cannot be defended.

33. . . . BxQ
34. R-K3 R(1)-Q
35. RxB RxBch
36. K-K2
IVKOV: White had managed well in time trouble while the queens were on the board, but in this simpler position he goes wrong. After 36. K-B2 there would be no problem in holding the game.


36. . . . K-N2
37. R-K3 R-Q7ch
38. K-B3 R-B7
39. R-QN P-N3
40. R-N4 R(1)-Q7
41. R-N4ch K-B
42. R-N2 RxRP
43. P-R4 R-R4
44. R-R2

PORTISCH: Both of us being in time trouble could not keep score, and actually played "rapid transit" up to this point. Now the time control was passed and I sealed my move. In the adjourned position I did not find a real way to victory, and therefore decided to maneuver in the continuation.

44. . . . R-B4ch

IVKOV: This was sealed by Portisch. The move is pretty good, because it does not change anything in the position. White, during his last four moves, has jeopardized his game. Though neither Portisch nor I found a win for Black in our analysis, I felt that my defense would be very difficult, with small chance for success.

45. K-N3 K-N2

IVKOV: I considered that 45. . . . R-K4 was best for Black.

46. R-N2

IVKOV: White of course does not advance the RP. It is best placed just where it is, at R4.

51. R-Q4?

IVKOV: White was almost saved—who knows how many times this happened during the tournament—when he made the last and decisive error. With 51. R(K)-KB4, Black would have a choice of unpleasant continuations. If he protects with 51. . . . R-Q3, then 52. P-B4, P-N5; 53. P-B5 would draw, and if 51. . . . R-K3, the KRP's advance could be protected. This was the last chance in the game and in the tournament.

51. . . . RxB
52. PxR R-Q4
53. R-R3 R-Q2
54. P-R5 K-B
55. R-R5

IVKOV: Somewhat better is 55. R-R, but there is no longer any saving clause for White.

55. . . . R-N2
56. P-Q5 P-N5
57. P-Q6 P-N6
58. R-R P-R4
IVKOV: More precise than 58... P-N7; 59. R-QN, P-R4; 60. P-Q7.

59. P-R6  P-N7
60. R-QN  K-N
61. P-Q7  RxP
62. RxP  R-R2
63. R-R2  P-R5
64. R-R3  K-R2

IVKOV: The game is now easily won for Black.

65. K-N4  R-R4

PORTISCH: With an outside passed pawn and the rook behind it, the road to victory is routine.

66. K-B4  KxP

67. R-R3ch  K-N2
68. R-R3  K-B
69. K-K4  K-K2
70. K-Q4  K-Q3
71. P-B3  R-R
72. K-B4  K-K4
73. K-Q3  K-B5
Resigns

IVKOV: More elastic than 12... P-K4.

13. QR-N

SPASSKY: This is a well known theoretical variation of the King's Indian. The basic weakness of Black's structure lies in the unfortunate position of his knight on QR4. He must therefore play with much imagination and tactical inventiveness to make up for the minuses of his position.

13...  R-K

IVKOV: I must say that I borrowed this move from the Rumanian master Ciocoltea—he played this way in a game against me in Havana, 1965.

14. P-K4

IVKOV: Since the white KP was indirectly attacked, I protected it with 14. KR-K in the game referred to. Spassky's continuation is much better.

14...  B-Q2
15. KR-K

ANNOTATIONS BY SPASSKY AND BY IVKOV

ROUND 16

Game 76

KING'S INDIAN DEFENSE

SPASSKY  White

1. P-Q4
2. P-QB4
3. N-KB3
4. P-KN3

IVKOV  Black

1. P-Q4  N-KB3
2. P-QB4  P-KN3
3. N-KB3  B-N2
4. P-KN3

IVKOV: With half a point lead over Fischer, two rounds before the end, Spassky chooses a variation which leads to quiet play.

4...  O-O
5. B-N2  P-Q3
6. O-O  N-B3
7. N-B3  P-QR3
8. P-Q5

IVKOV: Of all the possible continuations in this position I consider this the best.

8...  N-QR4
9. N-Q2  P-B4
10. Q-B2  R-N
SPASSKY: The immediate problem for White is to organize his forces successfully for active play on the king side. If he could execute the maneuver N-Q to K3, White's position would gain considerably in strength. However at this point 15. N-Q would not lead to the desired goal because of 15. . . . NPxP; 16. NPxP, PxP; 17. BPxP, B-N4; 18. R-K, NxQP.

15. . . . B-R3?

SPASSKY: A mistake after which White gains a noticeable advantage. During the game I considered mainly the continuation 15. NPxP; 16. NPxP, N-N5, to which I was prepared to reply with 17. N-Q. In that case White's position would be preferable, but no more than that.

IVKOV: From previous experiences—the game between Petrosian and Portisch in this tournament and Donner and Larsen in the tournament at Wageningen, 1957—I was aware that this move in similar positions cannot be good. I felt that it was wrong to put the bishop on another diagonal, and nevertheless I did it. In the situation that my opponent was in, I would have been better advised to play for complications with 15. . . . N-N5.

16. PxKP

IVKOV: The ensuing position is satisfactory for White, who will have a small but sure advantage.

16. . . . BxP
17. N-Q5

IVKOV: Spassky must have considered the possibility of 17. P-K5, but it would show lack of prudence on my opponent's part if instead of his certain advantage he would try for more, at the price of unclear complications.

17. . . . B-N2

SPASSKY: The bishop must return since 17. . . . BxN; 18. BPxN is disadvantageous. White would then begin a systematic preparation to advance P-B4 followed by P-K5.

18. NxNch BxN
19. BxB QxB
20. P-K5! B-B4!

189

IVKOV

SPASSKY

Position after 20. P-K5!


IVKOV: An attractive move which, unfortunately, is not sufficient to cancel the advantage of the opponent.

21. PxQ BxQ
22. QR-B B-B4

SPASSKY: After the simplification White increased his advantage thanks to the strong pawn at KB6.

23. B-Q5
IVKOV: White's superiority is evident. While his pieces are all well placed, the pawn on KB6 is acting like a bone in Black's throat. Besides, Black has the problem of how to get his static knight in play.

23. . . . P-R3
24. N-K4?

SPASSKY: At this point Ivkov was already in time trouble. My last move eased Black's defensive load. Simply 24. P-B3 should have been played, and it is doubtful that Black's position is defensible, since the knight on R4 can offer no help.

IVKOV: Although his position will remain superior, Spassky is rushing with this move. Normally he would, no doubt, easily find the shortest way to victory, but in a tense finish, when every half-point has enormous significance, he allows me to simplify, a help in a ruined position. He should have played more calmly, and without haste. Thus with 24. P-B3! White would gradually strengthen his position and would threaten P-KN4. Black would have much greater difficulty.

24. . . . BxN
25. RxB RxR
26. BxR R-QB

SPASSKY: Black's only chance lies in bringing the knight back into the game.

27. K-B

SPASSKY: I pondered this move for 20 minutes and fell into time trouble. White declined the originally considered 27. R-Q in view of the following variation: 27. . . . PxP; 28. RxP, PxP; 29. RxP, P-N7; 30. RxN, R-K; 31. R-N5, RxB; 32. R-NP, R-KB; 33. R-NP. It is doubtful that White could win this ending.

IVKOV: 27. R-Q was attractive, but led only to a draw: 27. . . . PxP; 28. RxP, PxP; 29. RxP, P-N7; 30. RxN, R-K; 31. R-N5, RxB; 32. R-NP.

27. . . . N-B3

IVKOV: Finally!

28. R-K PxP
29. PxP N-K4
30. B-Q5 R-KB
Drawn

SPASSKY: I had two minutes left for 10 moves and offered a draw which Ivkov accepted. We established, after agreeing to draw, that continuing with 31. R-N, N-Q2; 32. R-N7, NxP; 33. B-B3, White, thanks to the threats of R-R7 and R-N6, would have better chances. One must sometimes remember, however, that grandmasters can exceed the time limit not only in a very good position, but also in a winning position.

IVKOV: Here White proposed a draw, although he still had the better position. He could try 31. R-N, N-Q2; 32. R-N7, NxP; 33. B-B3, followed by R-N6 or R-R7.
ROUND 16

Game 77

ENGLISH OPENING

PORTISCH

White

1. P-QB4
2. N-KB3
3. N-B3
4. P-Q4
5. NxP
6. P-KN3
7. B-N2
8. O-O
9. PxP

DONNER

Black

P-QB4
N-KB3
N-B3
PxP
P-K3
B-N5
O-O
P-Q4

1. P-QB4
2. N-KB3
3. N-B3
4. P-Q4
5. NxP
6. P-KN3
7. B-N2
8. O-O
9. PxP

PORTISCH: This impatient move might have caused the loss of the game. I played it without thinking, not realizing the danger. I can only explain it by nervousness and lack of patience as the result of my bad play in this part of the tournament. Correct was 16. R-K3, B-R3; 17. R(1)-K, with a good game for the pawn.

16. . . .

B-R3?


13. RxN
14. BxN
15. KR-B
16. R-B7?

DONNER: The position is of the kind that usually results from the Tarrasch Defense. Black has weak pawns but his pieces are active.

10. B-K3
11. R-B

R-K
B-N5

PORTISCH: The position is similar to the Tarrasch Defense. With the following sacrifice of a pawn White seizes the initiative.

12. Q-N3

BxN

DONNER: Wins a pawn and is probably good, but during the game I did not realize the dangers.

13. RxB
14. BxN
15. KR-B
16. R-B7?

DONNER: 16. . . . P-QN3 was absolutely necessary and good. Now that the bishop is away from the king side, Black is slaughtered there.
17. Q-KB3       N-N4
18. Q-B5       B-B5

PORTISCH: Too late. But if 18. . . .
QxR; 19. QxN, or 19. RxQ, R-K8ch;
20. B-B. If 18. . . P-KN3; 19. Q-Q7 (but not
19. Q-B4, R-K5! 20. Q-B6, RxB)
QxQ; 20. RxQ, N-K3; 21. B-B6 is also
hopeless for Black.

DONNER: Not 18. . . QxR; 19. QxN!
But 18. . . . P-KN3 was better, although
still losing.
19. RxNP       Resigns

PORTISCH: There is no satisfactory de­
defense against the threats of P-KR4
and P-N3.

ANNOTATIONS BY UNZICKER

ROUND 16

Game 78

NIMZO-INDIAN DEFENSE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RESHEVSKY</th>
<th>UNZICKER</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>White</strong></td>
<td><strong>Black</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. P-Q4</td>
<td>N-KB3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. P-QB4</td>
<td>P-K3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. N-QB3</td>
<td>B-N5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. P-K3</td>
<td>O-O</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. B-Q3</td>
<td>P-Q4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. N-B3</td>
<td>P-B4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. O-O</td>
<td>PxBP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. BxBP</td>
<td>QN-Q2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Q-K2</td>
<td>P-QR3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. P-QR3</td>
<td>PxP</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

As a result of my bad experience in the
game with Donner I avoided the more
logical move 10. . . . B-R4. But I am
now convinced that the text is not an
improvement.

11. PxP

After this move Black has little diffi­
culty in equalizing. In my opinion more
promising for White was 11. PxB, PxN;
B-N2, P-K4; 14. P-K4, N-N3; 15.
B-N3, B-K3; 16. BxB, PxB; 17. R-R5, or

15. . . . B-N5; 16. R-R5, with somewhat
better prospects for White. Even less
favorable would be 13. . . . R-N; 14.
B-Q3, P-QN4; 15. KR-B! followed by
P-B4, etc.

11. . . . BxN

Also possible was 11. . . . B-K2. But
this move did not please me because of

12. PxB       P-QN4
13. B-Q3       N-N3

13. . . . B-N2; 14. P-QR4 would be
favorable for White.

14. N-K5       B-N2
15. B-N5       QN-Q4

More exact was 15. . . . P-R3. 16.
BxN, QxB; 17. P-KB4 would not be
dangerous for Black. For instance 17.
. . . Q-K2; 18. P-B5, PxP, followed by
P-B3.

16. QR-B

Stronger was 16. Q-B3! in order to
play N-N4 or Q-R3. KR3 would be a
very good square for the queen. After
16. . . . P-R3 there could follow 17. BxN,
QxB; 18. Q-K4 with good prospects for
White. After 18. . . . KR-Q; 19. Q-R7ch,

16. . . . P-R3
17. B-Q2 N-K2
18. P-B3 N-Q2

The exchange of knights would be a relief for Black.

19. P-KB4 N-KB4
20. B-K R-B
21. R-N B-Q4
22. B-Q2 N-Q3
23. P-QR4 P-B4
24. PxP PxP
25. KR-B


25. . . . B-K5
26. BxB

Leading to a clear draw is 26. NxN, QxN; 27. BxNP, NxB; 28. RxN, R-KB3. The extra white pawn is insignificant considering the bishops of opposite color. But Reshevsky is not satisfied with a draw and plays to win in the following part of the game, a risky and strategically hardly justified attempt, especially when in time pressure!

26. . . . PxB
27. Q-N4 R-K
28. R-R N-B3
29. Q-N6 R-B2
30. R-R6 N-B4
31. KR-R N-R5

Both players were in time pressure. Impossible was 31. . . . NxP because of 32. R-R8. But 31. . . . P-N5! was a very strong move. After 32. N-B6 would follow: RxN! 33. RxR, NxP! Black is now threatening NxR and N-K7ch. After 34. R-R7, N-B4 Black has excellent winning chances. For instance: 35. B-K, Q-Q8, or 35. R(B)-B7, N-K2; 36. RxN (hopeless is 36. Q-N3, QxB; 37. RxN, RxR; 38. RxR, Q-Q8ch; 39. K-B2, N-N5ch, etc.) RxR; 37. RxR, QxR; 38. PxP, Q-R2ch; 39. K-B, P-K6, etc.

32. Q-N3 N-B4
33. Q-K Q-Q4
34. P-N4

Better was 34. R(6)-R5.

34. . . . N-Q3
35. P-N5 PxP
36. PxP N-Q2
37. B-B4 N-KB4
38. R-R7 RxR
39. RxR NxB
40. BxN R-R
41. Q-R Drawn
Why did I accept the draw offer by my opponent here? It was a premature decision. After 41. . . . RxR; 42. QxR, Q-N6; 43. Q-R8ch, K-R2; 44. QxP, QxP, Black has excellent winning chances. For instance: 45. Q-K2, Q-K6ch; 46. K-B, Q-R6ch; 47. K-K, P-N5. Black also has a clear advantage after 41. . . . RxR; 42. QxR, Q-B3.

Considering the 42nd move of my game with Ivkov in the 9th round, the reader can perceive that in this tournament I had a peculiar tendency to make unhappy decisions right after the time control!

ANNOTATIONS BY PETROSIAN AND BY LARSEN

ROUND 16

Game 79

KING’S INDIAN DEFENSE

PETROSIAN

White

1. P-QB4
2. N-QB3
3. P-KN3
4. B-N2
5. P-Q4
6. P-K3

LARSEN

Black

1. N-KB3
2. P-KN3
3. B-N2
4. O-O
5. P-Q3

LARSEN: A very solid move, but not one that makes it very difficult for Black. I was not expecting this move, although Petrosian played it in his last match game against Spassky. Black has a rather free choice now. I invented something directed against a later white B-QB3.

6. . . .
7. KN-K2
8. P-N3

LARSEN: To prevent White’s P-QN4.

9. O-O
10. B-N2
11. P-QR3

PETROSIAN: The effects of this move will be felt in the middle game. It requires exact and concrete play, the capability for which Larsen is generously endowed.

11. . . .

PETROSIAN: The greatest difficulty experienced by White is the lack of any clear perspectives. At this point Black, given the opportunity, will move a pawn to K5, subsequently building his game along the white squares, or take the initiative by way of P-QN4.

LARSEN: White does not allow P-K5.

12. P-R3
13. Q-B2

LARSEN: White does not allow P-K5.

13. . . .
14. K-R2
15. QR-B

P-K4
R-K
P-QN4
B-K3
Q-B2
P-QN4

194
**LARSEN:** Black tries to gain the initiative—and succeeds! My main reason for playing this energetic move was that White was ready to strengthen his position with KR-Q. Also, he has not promised never to play P-K4! 16. P-B5 seems doubtful now because of 16. . . . PxBP; 17. PxKP, N-Q2; 18. P-B4, P-N5. Petrosian thought for half an hour and played:

16. PxNP
17. Q-Q


17. . . . Q-K2
18. N-QN B-Q2
19. N-Q2 P-K5

**PETROSIAN:** Black managed to activate both of the above mentioned strategic ideas. White's position is already so bad that not only during the game but even now I find it difficult to give any sort of advice.

**LARSEN:** I did not quite understand Petrosian's last three moves, and before advancing the KP I studied the possible sacrifice of the exchange by 20. P-Q5, N-B4; 21. RxN, PxR; 22. BxN, which gives White a pawn for the exchange and a nice center. But Black retains the better chances.

20. N-KB4 P-Q4

**LARSEN:** Black is gaining ground, and the weakening of his QB4 means nothing, as there is no chance for White to get a knight there.

21. Q-K2 Q-Q3
23. KR-B RxR
24. RxR P-KR5

**LARSEN:** Weakens the white king side. Of course 25. PxP? N-R4 is very bad for White. If he had played 22. K-R to avoid this, Black would have replied B-R3, again with the idea of P-KR5.

25. N-B PxPch
26. PxP P-N5

**LARSEN:** An important move. White's QB is very bad now, and Black's QB gets the possibility of going to QR3, attacking White's knight at B1, and in this way participating in the attack against White's weak KN. 27. P-QR4 R-QB

**PETROSIAN:** Black is in no way disturbed by the exchange of the last pair of rooks. On the contrary, the advantages of his position stand out in bolder relief without the rooks. Black's main advantage is in the greater activity of his minor pieces.

28. RxRch BxR
29. P-R4

**PETROSIAN:** Of course now I could criticize myself for undertaking the exchange of the white squared bishops, but during the game I hoped that, given the opportunity, I could, by means of KN4, win at least a little space on the king side.

**LARSEN:** Weakens KN4 and makes the prospects for the QB even darker. But the move is probably White's best defense, preventing Black's P-N4 for a long time. Very bad would be 29. Q-N5? P-N4; 30. N-K2, Q-B2.

29. . . . N-B2
30. B-KR3 BxB

**LARSEN:** The clearest. Now White can never get any counter play. After 30. . . . B-QR3 White might get some air
later with P-KN4. Furthermore, when your opponent has one very bad bishop, it is always good to exchange the other one.

31. NxB  B-B
32. K-N2  Q-B3
33. Q-Q  B-Q3
34. N-B2  N-K3
35. B-B  N-N2

**Larsen**: 35. ... Q-B6? 36. B-Q2, Q-N7 would only isolate the black queen.

36. B-Q2  N-B4
37. K-R3  Q-B
38. K-N2

**Larsen**: 38. P-N4, N-R3 does not promise White anything. Black later plays N-R2 and P-B4, or P-N4 followed by P-B4, according to circumstances.

38. ...  K-N2
39. N-R  N-R3
40. B-K  Q-R3

**Larsen**: For a change I had several minutes left, and this last move before the control was a very strong one.

41. N-B2  N-B4

**Larsen**: The sealed move. I analyzed the position until 7 a.m., and the analysis confirmed my impression of having a winning position—that pleasant feeling I had had since move 26. Of course it is impossible to go through such a position to clear wins in all variations. But the analysis may give one a much deeper understanding of the possibilities.

Against the threat QxNch White has actually only two moves, 42. Q-Q2 and B-Q2. Against these I found entirely different plans. Against 42. B-Q2 I intended N-R4, and made sure that 43. P-N4, NxRPch; 44. K-R3, N-B6; 45. PxN, Q-Bch; 46. K-N2, Q-B4 led to a winning attack. So White must play 43. N-R, and after B-N he has very few moves. Interesting is 44. Q-K, KNxP; 45. KNxN, NxRPch; 46. K-R, BxN! 47. NxB, N-B6; 48. Q-B2, Q-Q6, or 48. Q-Q, Q-Q6; 49. N-B, NxB; 50. NxN, QxKP; 51. N-B, Q-B7, in both cases with an easy win.

It is so difficult for White to maneuver, that 42. B-Q2 and Q-Q2 lead to different positions. Once the bishop goes to Q2, it finds it almost impossible to return to K1 to protect the KNP.

42. Q-Q2  B-N
43. N-Q  N-N5
44. K-N  P-B3

**Petrosian**: Black’s overwhelming advantage opens up to him a whole gallery of possible continuations. Larsen stayed with the idea of moving the pawn to KN4 when reviewing the game later. After this White is almost helpless, and must await the decisive blow without so much as a murmur.

45. K-N2  P-N4

**Larsen**: Advancing the NP gives Black new possibilities on the king side. It is a very natural plan, but in the early
part of my analysis I looked at something else: P-KB4, the exchange of a pair of knights on KN5 and sooner or later Q-Q6. The results were unclear, however, so I started looking at my KNP and became convinced that this was the right plan. It could always be carried out, even if White placed a knight on KR3. In many cases it could be played without preparation, as a pawn sacrifice, with the idea PxP, PxP; NxB, Q-KN3.

46. N-B2     N(N)-R3
47. PxP

LARSEN: Against 47. P-R5 Black plays P-N5 and wins easily. The plan would be N-K2 and P-B4, capturing the KRP and sending a knight to KB6. If White allows the exchange of pawns on R4, he gets a weak KRP and a very vulnerable king position.

47. ...     PxP
48. N-Q     K-N3
49. N-R2     P-N5
50. Q-QB2     B-Q3
51. N-B     N-N

LARSEN: The exchange of pawns has given Black two new possibilities, knight to KB6 and queen to KR6. The first is not easy to carry out because of white threats on the KNP. The second is seen in the game, and there is no defense against it. I had almost decided on this plan here, but being very sleepy I wanted to pass the time control on move 56 before making the final decision. This explains moves 53 and 56!

52. N-R2     N-B3
53. N-B     K-R4
54. N-R2     K-N4
55. N-B     N-R4
56. B-B2     N-B3
57. B-K     N-R4
58. B-B2     Q-R

LARSEN: White is helpless.

59. B-K     Q-R
60. Q-B6     BxP

LARSEN

Position after 60. Q-B6

PETROSIAN

61. BxB     N(R)xR
Resigns

PETROSIAN: Larsen conducted an excellent game.

LARSEN: Who wants to see more can enjoy variations such as: 62. NxB, Q-R6ch; 63. K-B2, QxNch; 64. K-K2, QxPch! I am much more proud of this game than of the queen sacrifice in the seventh round!
FISCHER: White
1. P-K4
2. N-KB3

NAJDORF: At a time when my variation of the Sicilian is much discussed because in practice it is more inclined to favor the first player, I did not consider it wise to try it against Fischer, who is one of the greatest specialists in this opening.

3. P-Q4
4. NxP

NAJDORF: I am looking for a comfortable way to enter the Scheveningen system in which I have great experience, but White takes another road.

5. N-N5
6. B-KB4

FISCHER: This is the sharpest line. Objectively speaking, 6. P-QB4, establishing an immediate Maroczy bind, is probably best.

6. ... P-K4

FISCHER: After 6. ... N-K4? 7. QN-R3! (Bronstein's idea) gives White the advantage. Euwe's suggestion to win a pawn by 7. Q-Q4, P-QR3; 8. NxPch?? BxN; 9. BxN, is refuted by 9. ... Q-R4ch! winning. This slightly inaccurate analysis by Euwe was pointed out to me by Zuckerman.

7. B-K3

NAJDORF: Theory proves the inferiority of 6. ... N-K4.

8. B-N5

FISCHER: Black can avoid the doubling of his pawns by 7. ... P-QR3; 8. KN-B3, N-B3; 9. B-KN5, B-K2. However, Najdorf may have been worried about 9. B-QB4!

After the text 8. B-QB4 is met simply by B-K3, but not NxP?? 9. Q-Q5 and wins, e.g., 9. ... B-K3; 10. QxKN, P-Q4; 11. BxQP!, etc.


NAJDORF: Correct was 12. N-B4, P-B4, with a little initiative for White. A familiar theme now presents itself of which unfortunately I did not make use.

12. . . . . P-N4?


prospects are excellent. The theme occurs in similar positions in the Sicilian, but in this situation Black has an advantage in time. Confused by my interest in controlling the squares Q4 and KB4 I did not go deeper in my analysis. After the text White can doubtless maintain his initiative.

13. BxB

**FISCHER:** Of course not 13. B-Q5?? P-N5.

13. . . . PxB
14. N-K2 N-B3

**FISCHER:** Black should get some scope for his pieces by 14. . . . NxN! 15. QxN, P-Q4.

**NAJDORF:** Loss of time and it permits an increase in White's pressure on the king side by an eventual N-N3. Evidently I lost control by omitting 12. . . . P-Q4! Necessary now was 14. . . . NxN! 15. QxN, P-KR4, with good prospects for defense.

15. N-N3

**FISCHER:** If at once 15. P-QB4, then Q-R4ch.

15. . . . Q-Q2

**NAJDORF:** From now on the possible check on KR5 will remain my permanent preoccupation.

16. P-QB4 N-Q5

**NAJDORF:** Proving my statement after move 14. White with good judgment tries to open the position. My difficulties will increase as soon as the pawns come into contact.

17. O-O P-N5

**FISCHER:** Later White is able to use the NP to open the QR file. Better was 17. . . . B-N2.

18. N-B2 NxN

**NAJDORF:** My intention to close the position leads to an inconvenient exchange for my situation. I had to give up the bulwark at Q5 because of the other knight, which dominates the king side. Now the pressure on the queen file and the eventual P-QB5 are cause for worry.

19. QxN P-KR4
20. KR-Q P-R5

**NAJDORF:** This artificial expansion does not justify the exchange mentioned above.

21. N-B R-KN

**FISCHER:** Better was 21. . . . P-R6; 22. P-N3, Q-B3, with play.

22. P-QR3!

**NAJDORF:** Very well played. Once opened, White will have no difficulty in dominating the position.

22. . . . P-R6

**NAJDORF:** A double-edged move. In one way it is good for me to have the white king locked in with a support point at KN7 for threats with my queen on the white diagonal, which can at least favor the possibility of exchanging her. On the other hand I lose the possibility of ever gaining time by Q-KN2 with a threat of mate.

23. P-KN3 PxP
24. RxRP Q-B3

200
NAJDORF: Failing was the recourse to 24. ... P-Q4, to advance to Q5 and block the pressure on the queen file. White would reply 25. R-KB3!

25. Q-K2 P-B4

NAJDORF: The key to my hope of salvation was to force the exchange of queens. But the excellent maneuver worked out by the young Fischer forced me to pay too high a price. It is interesting that the constant possibility of Q-R5ch never materialized. Fischer acted on the basis of the old saying that the threat is stronger than the execution.

26. P-B5!

NAJDORF

FISCHER

Position after 26. P-B5!

FISCHER: Smashing Black’s pawn formation. Now, if 26. ... QPxP; 27. Q-R5ch, K-K2; 28. QR-Q3, PxP; 29. R(3)-Q2, with a hopeless position for Black, while if 26. ... QxBP, then 27. Q-R5ch, followed by PxP, etc.

NAJDORF: A great conception. Among all the interesting possibilities the American grandmaster selects a simple ending to dominate without much difficulty. The pawn cannot be taken either way, and my only chance is to exchange queens, despite the destruction of my pawn center. In White’s conduct of the game one can appreciate the style of the great classical players.

26. ... QxKP 27. QxQ PxQ 28. PxP

FISCHER: Black’s game is in ruins. The rest is technique.

28. ... B-R3

FISCHER: To prevent N-K3 and B4.

29. R-R5 K-Q2

NAJDORF: Any kind of passive defense is impossible. I must complete my development even at the cost of losing pawns.

30. RxKP B-N2 31. RxP(4) BxP

NAJDORF: With these exchanges a remote hope appears in my QRP, because of the strength of the bishop, but White’s knight enters the scene very rapidly.


NAJDORF: White is activating his pieces too rapidly, and my practical chances to balance the game are disappearing. He is now threatening to win my bishop by 35. R-R7ch, K-B3; 36. R-B7ch, etc.

34. ... K-B3 35. R-R7 B-Q5 36. R-B7ch K-Q4 37. P-Q7

NAJDORF: The QP finally transforms itself into the direct factor of triumph. The combination of N-N6ch and R-B8, etc., permits of no resistance.

37. ... P-R5
NAJDORF

FISCHER

*Position after 37. . . P-R5*

**NAJDORF:** A desperate attempt, although also insufficient, to fight against 38. R-B8, RxR; 39. N-N6ch, K-B4; 40. PxR(Q)ch, RxQ; 41. Nxr, P-R6, etc., but Fischer plays simpler and stronger.

38. N-N6ch?

**FISCHER:** Najdorf was probably playing for 38. R-B8! RxR; 39. N-N6ch, K-B4; 40. PxR(Q)ch? RxQ; 41. Nxr, P-R6, with some practical chances. But 40. R-Bch! KxN; 41. RxR! breaks all further resistance.

38. . . . RxN
39. R-B8 R-Q3
40. RxR RxP
41. RxP P-K4

**NAJDORF:** It was proper to play to this point, but the tension of the game and the final freeing of the pieces hide for the moment the actual reality of an ending technically lost. Looking back, my great chance came on the 12th move when I overlooked a strong move, after which White demonstrated the great technique and style corresponding to his position as one of the great players of our time.

42. K-B R-QN2
43. P-B4 K-K3
44. PxP R-B2ch
45. K-K2 R-B7ch
46. K-Q3 BxP
47. R-K Resigns


**ANNOTATIONS BY SPASSKY**

**ROUND 17**

*Game 81*

**RUY LOPEZ**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>FISCHER</strong></th>
<th><strong>SPASSKY</strong></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>Black</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. P-K4</td>
<td>P-K4</td>
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<tr>
<td>2. N-KB3</td>
<td>N-QB3</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

The Marshall attack, in my view, is quite sound. Black receives definite compensation for his sacrificed pawn.
with a more advantageous development and a weakening of White's king side.

9. PxP  
10. NxP  
11. RxN  
12. P-N3

A comparatively new move. Fischer played that way against O'Kelly. The move should be looked at skeptically as White voluntarily agrees to a weakening of his king’s wing, neglecting the development of his pieces. The positive side of the continuation lies in the fact that White prevents the standard attack by Black through B-Q3 and Q-R5.

12. . . .  

Black, by means of 12. . . . B-Q3; 13. R-K, Q-Q2, could take the game into the usual variations of the Marshall attack. I desired, however, to try a different idea.

13. P-Q4  

Inconsistent. With my 12th move I had planned the continuation 13. . . . P-B4. But I declined at the last moment because of the reply 14. B-N5. Of course, only careful analysis can determine whether 13. . . . P-B4 is a good or bad move.

14. R-K  
15. Q-Q3

In case of 15. P-B3, B-KB4; 16. B-N5, P-B4, Black also has compensation for the sacrificed pawn.

15. . . .  

Black need not fear an exchange of queens since he still has an advantage in development that is sufficient to gain active play.

16. PxP  
17. QxQ  
18. B-KB4  
19. N-R3  
20. B-K3


20. . . .  
21. RxB  

By this invasion of the seventh rank Black gets sufficient counter play for a draw.

22. N-B2  
23. RxRch  
24. N-K3  

The active position of Black's pieces does not allow White to utilize his minimal material advantage.

25. B-B2  
26. P-N3  
27. P-QR4  
28. BxN

203
28. PxP would also not bring success because of NxKBP; 29. B-B5, P-N5!

28. ... BxB
29. PxP PxP
30. P-QN4 R-N7
31. P-N4 K-N2
32. K-B K-B3
33. R-R5

In fact the continuation comes to a draw.

33. ... R-N8ch
34. K-K2 R-N7ch
35. K-B Drawn

---

### ANNOTATIONS BY NAJDORF AND BY PETROSIAN

#### ROUND 17

**Game 82**

**KING'S INDIAN DEFENSE**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>White</strong></th>
<th><strong>Black</strong></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Najdorf</td>
<td>Petrosian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. P-Q4</td>
<td>N-KB3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. P-QB4</td>
<td>P-KN3</td>
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<tr>
<td>3. P-KN3</td>
<td>P-B4</td>
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<tr>
<td>4. P-Q5</td>
<td>P-Q3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. N-QB3</td>
<td>B-N2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. B-N2</td>
<td>O-O</td>
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<tr>
<td>7. N-B3</td>
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</table>

**Najdorf**: We finally enter a normal position of the Yugoslav variation of the King's Indian. I prefer the development of my KN at KB3 rather than KR3 (Benko) because I have more flexibility for maneuvers such as N-K and B2 or Q3, as well as N-Q2.

| 7. ... | N-R3 |
| 8. O-O | N-B2 |
| 9. P-QR4 |       |

**Najdorf**: Necessary because practice has shown the strength of the break with P-QN4, even with the sacrifice of a pawn.

9. ... R-N
10. P-R3

**Najdorf**: Premature. Better is N-K and B2, followed by R-N, to try to effect P-QN4. My plan is wrong because the break in the center without preparation favors Black.

10. ... P-N3

**Petrosian**: This move looks like a loss of time, but if 10. ... P-QR3; 11. P-R5 follows. After the Petrosian-Filip game, played at the international tournament in Zagreb, 1965, in which the Czech grandmaster had excellent play, I was much taken with the text move.

11. P-K4 P-QR3
12. P-K5

**Najdorf**: With the psychological pressure of an imminent break on the queen...
side by Black, I take the wrong way. There was still time to play N-Q2 to take care of the queen’s wing without compromising the situation in the center.

12. . . . N-Q2

**NAJDORF:** Forcing an immediate liquidation. Black is very comfortable and has nothing to fear. His break on the queen side will have to wait.

13. PxP
14. B-N5

**PETROSIAN:** After the normal move 14. . . N-B3, the position of the bishop on KN5 holds no promise of advantage for White. After long consideration I decided on a plan leading to a more complicated struggle.

14. . . . P-B3

**PETROSIAN:** The only defect of this move visible to the naked eye is the weakening of the K3 square—it is important that White’s minor pieces cannot reach that point. The protection against the incursion of a rook is rather solid.

15. B-B4

**NAJDORF:** This is a typical position for the world champion to show his ability as a strategist. Though he was apparently obliged to move P-B3, which might appear disagreeable, he derives an advantage from it by gaining a strong position on K4. White cannot exchange there without freeing the square Q3 for a strong knight and increasing Black’s mobility on the king side.

16. . . .

17. N-Q2
18. R-K

**PETROSIAN:** This is a necessary link in Black’s plan. He is preparing to move a knight to a superior position on KB2. The K4 transitional square is “mined” and it is possible to go to it only if the necessary precautions are taken.

After 15. . . . N-K4, the exchange by 16. NxN, QPxN did not appeal to me (possible was 16. . . . BPxN, leaving the K4 square to my opponent, and placing all my hopes on P-QN4, but that, as the saying goes, is “a horse of another color”). The continuation after QPxN might be 17. B-K3, P-QR4; 18. P-B4, and White dictates the movement of events.

16. P-R4

**NAJDORF:** In my anxiety to avoid or slow down Black’s expansion by P-KN4 I weaken my own king side. The error is actually a natural result of the wrong plan selected. Black has a positive advantage.

17. N-Q2
18. R-K

**PETROSIAN:** White is preventing a possible pawn move on the KN file, and at the opportune moment intends to occupy the diagonal KR3-QB8 with his bishop.

18. . . . P-KN4
19. PxP
20. B-K3
21. QN-K4
22. R-R3

**PETROSIAN:** The present game is extremely instructive in that White, while not making one visible error and going along all through simply with good moves, soon found himself in a situation without prospects. I think this is a good example to demonstrate the importance, in complex modern systems, of creating a sharp strategic picture of the struggle and taking tactical elements into consideration.
PETROSIAN: As a rule in the King’s Indian if Black succeeds in “swapping” the white QB for his knight it is a gain for him. This game is no exception.

23. Q-B R-N2

NAJDORF: Black continues to increase his pressure and does not make decisions until all his forces are in action. Unfortunately White can only wait to see what happens.

24. B-B3 QR-KB2

PETROSIAN: Black does not seem completely consistent in his plans, not only at the chessboard but also at his desk. Just above Black was discussing the importance of the white QB, and he now gives the opponent the option of exchanging the KB for the knight.

In spite of everything, White has a fairly good position. After all a safe control of his K4 means something. Therefore Najdorf decided to rush me into the exchange on K3 when he played 24. B-B3. When I gave him the possibility of giving up the other bishop, he accepted.

25. BxN BxB

NAJDORF: The pair of bishops increases Black’s advantage. Though I would have preferred to keep my KB I had no satisfactory alternative.

26. Q-N P-QR4

NAJDORF: Using fine judgment Black avoids the opening of a new front on the queen’s wing. His firm advantage on the other side should be sufficient to break through.

PETROSIAN: The impact of the game is in the center and on the king side, therefore Black obstructs the play on the queen side so he will not have to contend with breakthroughs on QR4 or QN5.

27. Q-B B-K4

PETROSIAN: After this White, by curious play, consolidates his position and hardly anything remains of Black’s initiative. 27. . . . N-B3; 28. NxNch, QxN; 29. R-N3, Q-N3; 30. RxP, Q-R4 promised more as the strongest attack. True, White does not have to agree to this line and can play 30. K-N2 instead of capturing the pawn. Still, an exchange of one white knight and moving the queen to the king side was the correct plan for me.

28. K-N2 Q-Q2
29. R-KR Q-B4

PETROSIAN

Position after 29. . . . Q-B4

NAJDORF: An obvious move that strongly threatens B-B6ch, but which turns out to be an error. The complexity of the situation concealed from the Soviet master the liberating blow that I had prepared.

PETROSIAN: Everything seems to be correct. 30. RxP loses a piece because of
B-B6ch. This deadly check preserves my strength. One can think calmly of continuing with N-B3, or after Q-N3 moving the knight via N2 to B4 or R4 . . . But alas, it would seem that so many plans have not been realized because of some tactical blow.

30. BxNP!

PETROSIAN: That's all there is to it. The KB6 square, which played such an important role in my calculations, turns out to be under the safe control of my opponent.

30. . . . PxB
31. P-B3 N-B3
32. PxB QxP
33. Q-Q QxQ
34. RxQ NxN
35. NxB

NAJDORF: The time control was reached in this critical position. White must activate his game to balance Black's action on the queen side. The error on the 38th move again compromised my position, requiring exact play.

41. R-K

PETROSIAN: The time control had passed, and I recorded my move. Of the three possible pawn captures the choice fell to the BP.

41. . . . RxBP
42. R-K6 RxBP

PETROSIAN: When the game was resumed after several hours, the opponents returned with at least some time of additional analysis. It showed me that the game must end in a draw. I had counted primarily on 42. R-K4.

The rook on the fourth rank occupies a very fortunate position, holding the bishop on Q5, which together with the rook on QB5 makes up Black's main striking force at the moment. After 42. R-K4, RxBP; 43. R-N4ch, it becomes clear that the black king cannot cross to the king side, for if K-B2; 44. R-B4ch, K-K2; 45. R-K2ch. By moving the knight to KB3 White easily maintains the balance.

43. RxBP R-N5
44. R-QB6 P-R5
PETROSIAN

NAJDORF

Position after 44. . . . P-R5

NAJDORF: Very tempting in this situation was to continue with: 45. N-B3, for if R×P; 46. R×R, B×R; 47. R×NP, P-R6; 48. R-QR6, P-B5; 49. N-K, with a good defense. But after 45. N-B3, B×P, the variations are favorable to Black, as for example: 46. P-Q6, P-R6; 47. P-Q7, R-Q; 48. N-N5, B-B6; 49. R-B8, B-B3; 50. N-K6, R-N7; 51. R×R, P×R; 52. R×Rch, B×R; 53. N×B, P-N8(Q); 54. N-K6, Q-B7ch, and wins. Even in the best case Black plays a queen ending with two connected pawns and the white king in the wrong position, which I consider lost for White.

PETROSIAN: Black plots to no avail. After 44. . . . B×P; 45. P-Q6, R-Q, Black would have every chance to win, before the knight can rush to help.

45. P-Q6 K-B2
46. N-B3 K-K3
47. N×Bch P×N
48. P-Q7ch

PETROSIAN: The QP cannot be saved and he therefore gives it up at the highest possible price for Black, leaving the king adrift on the second rank.

48. . . . K×P

NAJDORF: By the method selected White activated his pieces at the price of a pawn, nevertheless it is an ending difficult to play in which Black has many practical chances.

49. R-R6 R-B4
50. P-N4

NAJDORF: Advancing my counterchance. This pawn will try to distract Black's forces and neutralize his advantage.

50. . . . R-Q4


51. K-B3 P-Q6
52. R-KB6

PETROSIAN: Let us stop for a moment and estimate the position. Black has a good extra pawn. True, no direct path for its utilization is to be seen, but then White has no easy task in defending. The complexity of the problems facing the players can be seen in the fact that whenever the time control approached both experienced a lack of time for careful consideration.

52. . . . P-N4
53. R-B4 R-B5
54. R-K4 K-B3
55. K-K3

NAJDORF: During the period of maneuvering I have regrouped my forces, and no clear progress has been visible for Black.

55. . . . R-B7
56. P-N5 R-B8

PETROSIAN: To exchange the QP for the KNP means reconciling oneself to a
draw. As we know, an endgame with RP and NP against a pawn at N2 leaves no chance for success.

57. R-KN4

**NAJDORF:** The soundest, as my rook is best placed behind the passed pawn. The capture of the QP leads to a disagreeable ending after 57. RxQP, R-K8ch; 58. K-B4, R(4)xR; 59. RxR, R-Q7, etc.

**PETROSIAN:** A tempting move, for the rook occupies an ideal position behind the pawn, simultaneously holding the black king from the fourth rank. Yet 57. R-Q4 would be better, to get rid of the QP.

57. . . . R-K8ch
58. K-B2 R-K
59. P-N6 K-B4
60. P-N7 R(4)-Q
61. K-B3 P-N5
63. K-B3 P-R6
64. PxP?

64. . . . PxP
65. K-B2 R-KN
66. K-K3 R-Q2
67. RxP

**PETROSIAN:** If 67. R-QR2, there could follow: P-Q7; 68. RxQP, RxR; 69. KxR, P-R7; 70. R-N, RxP; 71. R-QR, R-N7ch; 72. K-B3, K-R5.

67. . . . RxRch
68. KxR P-R7
69. R-N RxP
70. R-QR R-N7
71. K-B3 K-R5

**NAJDORF:** A mistake caused by the fatigue of the sustained battle, and which loses by one tempo, as is shown by the forced continuation in the game. Correct was 64. P-N3!, when no direct progress for Black can be seen, though his position is clearly dominating.

**PETROSIAN:** The text is the path to destruction while 64. P-N3 preserved White’s chances for a draw. In this case the possibility of checks on the KN file would play an important role, holding back Black’s king.

It is not without interest to note that this game was played on Saturday and that on Sunday at 1 p.m. the final round was to begin, and this game had to be played to conclusion as soon as possible.

64. . . . PxP
65. K-B2 R-KN
66. K-K3 R-Q2
67. RxP

**PETROSIAN:** Black’s king managed to bar the path of his opponent in time.

72. R-R K-R6
73. R-KB R-N
74. R-KR R-Bch
Resigns
AN NO TATI ONS BY LARSEN AND BY RESHEVSKY

ROUND 17

Game 83

BENONI DEFENSE

LARSEN White

RESHEVSKY Black

RESHEVSKY: Prior to this game I had decided to play for a win, even though I had the black pieces. Every phase of the game was absorbing and complicated. Both players introduced new twists in the opening.

White emerged with play on the queen's wing and Black on the opposite side. On my 26th turn I decided to sacrifice material instead of continuing positionally, misled by the fact that Larsen had seconds left for the remaining moves. I could have forced a draw on my 33rd turn, but was still intent on winning. Larsen found the best moves and won.

1. P-Q4 N-KB3
2. P-QB4 P-B4
3. P-Q5 P-Q3
4. N-QB3 P-KN3
5. P-K4 B-N2

LARSEN: After 6. . . O-O, I would have played 7. B-K2, transposing into a variation that proved strong for White in several games in this tournament: Portisch-Ivkov, Najdorf-Fischer, Najdorf-Larsen and Larsen-Fischer.

7. B-B4


7. . . O-O
8. P-KR3 R-K
9. B-Q3 P-K3

RESHEVSKY: Black's strategy is clear and logical—he is opening the king file for action for his pieces.

10. KN-K2 PxP
11. KPxP

LARSEN: Black's main problem now is the development of his QB.

RESHEVSKY: Not good was 11. BPxP, P-B5; 12. B-B2, P-QN4, with strong counter-play on the queen side.

11. . . P-R3
12. O-O Q-K2

RESHEVSKY: In order to be able to develop the QN.

13. Q-Q2 Q-B
14. P-QR4 QN-Q2
15. P-QN3 N-R4
16. B-R2 N-K4
17. B-B2 P-B4
18. P-R5

RESHEVSKY: Initiating action on the queen's wing. The QN is headed for QR4. The setting is clear. White is planning action on the QN file, and Black must counter with aggressive action on the king side.

18. . . N-B2

210
The complications after 18. ... P-B5; 19. NxP, NxN; 20. QxN are in White's favor. The idea of the text move, which was a surprise to me, seems to be to play P-KN4 without being forced to answer P-B4 with PxP.

White decides to start an action on the queen side and force the exchange of the black QB, so that when Black seeks his chances on the king side, as he must, the advance of his pawns will give him a problem on the white diagonal towards his KR2.

19. QR-N
20. P-QN4
21. N-R4

In view of the threat of N-N6, I was compelled to give up the QB, but as compensation, White's KB was temporarily out of play, enabling me to proceed with my plan.

22. BxB
23. KR-B

A difficult decision. 23. P-N5 would allow Black less counter-play. Reshevsky, who has spent considerable time, now takes his chances on the king side.

23. ... P-KN4

Threatening to knock White's bishop out of commission with P-B5.

24. PxP
25. P-N4

Very sharp, but logical. White does not want his QB to be hemmed in by Black's P-B5, and if things develop quietly after the text move, White's knight will soon be very strong on K6 or KB5. But Reshevsky sees to it that things do not develop quietly!

25. ... PxP
26. PxP N-K4

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25. ... PxP
26. PxP N-K4

Here I could have proceeded satisfactorily with 26. ... N-B3; 27. P-B3 (if 27. N-Q4, N-K5; 28. Q-Q, BxN! 29. QxB, N-K4 with good prospects) N-Q2; 28. N-Q4 (if 28. RxP, N(B)-K4, with interesting possibilities for Black) BxN; 29. QxB, N(B)-K4, with the KBP in serious trouble.

27. BxN BxB
28. PxN Q-B6
29. Q-B2
Larsen: The only move! 29. R-B loses because of RxBP with the threat of B-R7ch.

Reshevsky: The only move, threatening perpetual check with Q-N6ch. Black was threatening B-R7ch, followed by RxN, etc.

29. ... B-R7ch

Reshevsky: Better chances were offered by 29. ... QxRP. For instance, if 30. R-N3, B-R7ch; 31. K-B, B-B5, attacking the rook and also threatening 32. ... RxN, and if 33. QxR, Q-R8 mate.

30. KxB QxBPch

Larsen: After 30. ... RxN; 31. Q-N6ch, the white attack comes first. A rook check decides either on QN7 or KN1.

31. K-R Q-B6ch
32. K-N R-K5

Reshevsky

Position after 32. ... R-K5

33. N-B4

Larsen: After this move I had five minutes left and Reshevsky three. Bad enough, but even so we should have played better. After the brilliant looking text move Black should reply RxN, and White would have nothing better than a perpetual!

I should have played the simple 33. B-Q7. Black has nothing better than QRxBP; 34. B-K6ch, K-B, hoping for 35. QxQR, Q-K6ch! 36. K-B, RxQ; 37. RxR, Q-B6ch, probably drawing. But in this variation a really brilliant move is hidden: 35. N-Q4! which wins easily.

Reshevsky: In my haste, I overlooked this fine rejoinder.

33. ... QxN?

Reshevsky: The final mistake. Not being content with a draw, I still played for a win. Here I could have drawn with 33. ... RxN, for if 34. Q-N6ch, K-R; 35. QxPch (if 35. Q-K8ch, R-B) K-N; 36. QxPch, K-R, and White would have to settle for the perpetual check.

34. Q-B2 Q-N5ch
35. Q-N2 Q-R5

Reshevsky: With 35. ... QRxBP, Black could have had good counterplay. For example: 36. B-N3 (other bishop moves would have been much worse) RxRch; 37. RxR, Q-B5; 38. R-B8ch, K-N2; 39. R-B7ch (if 39. Q-N2ch, R-K4) K-N, and again White would have had to be content with splitting the point.

36. B-Q7 QRxBP
37. RxR RxR
38. B-K6ch K-B
39. R-Bch
Larsen: Nothing wrong with that, but why not 39. Q-B2ch?

39. . . .
40. Q-KB2
41. RxQ
42. R-B6
43. RxP
44. R-N6

Larsen: That we each made four extra moves after the time control has the usual explanation—I hoped to avoid adjournment and Reshevsky was hoping for a miracle. We both knew that we had made the 40 moves required.

annotations by unzicker and by portisch

Round 17

Game 84

Ruy Lopez

Unzicker

Portisch

White

Black

1. P-K4
2. N-KB3
3. B-N5
4. B-R4
5. O-O
6. R-K
7. B-N3
8. P-B3
9. P-KR3
10. P-Q4
11. QN-Q2
12. B-B2
13. N-B
14. N-N3
15. B-Q2
16. Q-B
17. B-N5

Portisch

Position after 17. . . . Q-B


18. QPxP

ANNOTATIONS BY IVKOV

ROUND 17
Game 85
PIRC-ROBATSCH DEFENSE

DONNER
White

IVKOV
Black

A man may have lived in the chess world for 20 years, with his form varying from good to bad as the sun and rain alternate with the seasons, and not ever be aware of the real meaning of the word: last. When he begins to get indications and discerns signs that the word is for him, it is usually too late. To this writer, the new situation made him cynical: he thanked God that another participant was in even worse chess form.

1. P-Q4
2. P-K4
3. P-QB4
4. N-QB3
5. KN-K2

Surprising that White, even though playing the game for a draw, does not accept the exchange of queens by 5. PxP.

5. N-QB3
6. P-Q5
7. P-KN3

Black has profited in this unusual variation of the King’s Indian Defense. He has executed the flank attack by P-KB4 without the loss of time by N-KB3 and N-K.

8. B-N2
9. P-B3

White has noted the weak position of the black knight on K2 and with the text move he prevents the possible PxP and N-KB4.

9. O-O
10. O-O
11. K-R

The king is getting off the dangerous diagonal.

11. PxQP
12. BPxP
13. Q-N3

Clearly White is satisfied with a draw, and does not hide his intentions. The position after the exchange of queens is of course not weaker for him, but this is not recommended as best play for a draw. In passive play there is always danger of losing ground or making a tactical slip.

13. QxQ
14. PxQ
15. B-K3

Less convenient for me would be first 15. B-N5.

15. P-QR3
16. P-R3
17. QR-B
18. R-QB2

214
Preparing for the exchange of rooks on the QB file, White is losing time and playing into the hands of his opponent.

18. ... K-R2
19. KR-B B-R3

After the exchange of his bad KB for the one on K3, Black will be better off.

20. BxB KxB
21. N-R4

Of the various fields, White has chosen the worst one for his knight.

21. ... RxR
22. RxR R-B
23. RxR

Better even now was 23. QN-B3.

23. ... NxR
24. K-N

After a few weak moves White is drifting into a bad position.

24. ... P-QN4
25. QN-B3 P-N5

Black is fixing the weak pawn at QN3, and that will always tie up a white piece.

26. N-N B-N4
27. N-B N-N3
29. K-K3 N-B4
30. N-Q2 P-R4
31. P-B4?

His passive position and play have become unbearable to White, but he decided at a bad time to become active. Even though he was in a bind, he should have left it up to the knight on Bl to make moves. Black would then have to find a plan to strengthen his position.

31. ... BPxP
32. BxP PxPch
33. KxP QNxB
34. NxN NxN

The simplest!

35. KxN K-N4
Resigns

White is playing practically with a piece less.

ANNOTATIONS BY SPASSKY AND BY DONNER

ROUND 18
Game 86

RYU LOPEZ

SPASSKY White

1. P-K4
2. N-KB3

DONNER Black

3. B-N5
4. B-R4
5. Q-K2

SPASSKY: In the days of my chess youth I often adopted this variation. It is not accidental, therefore, that in the decisive moment of the struggle I returned to my “first love.”
DONNER: Spassky had to win this game to take the first prize. He fears the Marshall attack for its tendency to draw.

5. . . . P-QN4
6. B-N3 B-K2
7. O-O O-O
8. P-B3 P-Q4

SPASSKY: The Dutch grandmaster willingly employs the Marshall attack. Therefore in the present instance I did not want to meet his wishes and take up the challenge.

DONNER: Theory says that White cannot accept the pawn, but if he does not he has a good game, as is shown here.

9. P-Q3 P-Q5
10. R-Q

SPASSKY: A useful move which prepares for the development of the QN. Moreover, Black must deal with 11. PxP, and if then NxQP; 12. NxN, QxN; 13. B-K3, and White's QP is ready to advance. 10. QN-Q2 instead of R-Q would not be strong because of 10. . . . N-KR4, and White does not have 11. N-B.

DONNER: This waiting move is new. Theory only gives examples where White played 10. PxB.

10. . . . B-K3

SPASSKY: A mistake, as White is himself striving to occupy the QN3 square with a knight. Better is 10. . . . B-N2.

DONNER: This move is not completely satisfying, but it is doubtful if there is any better in this position.

11. QN-Q2 R-K
12. BxB PxB
13. N-N3 PxP

SPASSKY: Black's misfortune is that he has no active plan. Thus it is doubtful whether 13. . . . P-QR4; 14. PxP, NxQP (or 14. . . . P-R5; 15. N-B5) 15. QNxN, PxN; 16. P-QR4 would be any good. Donner therefore decides to give up the center and strengthen the K4 square.

14. PxP B-Q3
15. P-Q4 N-Q2
16. B-N5


DONNER: Of the many ways to use his advantage Spassky chooses the simplest from now on.

16. . . . Q-B
17. P-B4 NxP
18. QNxB PxN
19. P-K5

SPASSKY: White relegates the Black pieces to inferior positions and prepares an attack on the king side.

19. . . . B-B

DONNER: Later on Black exchanges the bishop, so the immediate 19. . . . B-K2 was a trifle better.

20. RxP P-B3
21. R-R4

SPASSKY: By this attack White forces a weakening of Black's king side.

21. . . . B-K2
22. BxB

SPASSKY: This is inexact. 22. Q-B2, N-B; 23. BxB, RxB; 24. N-N5, P-R3;
25. N-K4 would be stronger and give White a great advantage.

SPASSKY: Evidently this is the decisive mistake. Stronger would be 25. . . . Q-N3, with the idea of regrouping by means of Q-B4 and N-N3.

26. R-Q Q-N3
27. KR-Q4 R-KB
28. K-R

SPASSKY: The beginning of the decisive attack.

31. . . . PxP

SPASSKY: There is no saving Black, for example:

Position after 31. Q-N4!
ANNOTATIONS BY IVKOV AND BY UNZICKER

ROUND 18

Game 87

FOUR KNIGHTS’ GAME

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ivkov</th>
<th>Unzicker</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>Black</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. P-K4          | P-K4              |
2. N-QB3         | N-KB3             |
3. N-B3          | N-B3              |
4. B-N5          | B-N5              |
5. O-O           | O-O               |
6. P-Q3          | P-Q3              |
7. B-N5          | BxN               |
8. PxB           | Q-K2              |
9. R-K           | N-Q               |
10. P-Q4         | B-N5              |

UNZICKER: More usual was 10. ... N-K3; 11. B-QB, P-B4. The text move was often played successfully by Rubinstein.

11. P-KR3        | B-R4              |
12. P-N4         | B-N3              |
13. B-KR4        |                   |

UNZICKER: 13. N-R4, as played by Wolf against Rubinstein in the Teplitz-Schonau Tournament in 1922, came into consideration. Ivkov’s move is probably an improvement.

13. ...          | N-K3              |

IVKOV: It seems that Unzicker had studied my game with Portisch, played three rounds earlier. This was a very good reply.

UNZICKER: The best move, otherwise Black would get into a cramped position.

14. PxP          | PxP               |
15. NxP          | Q-B4              |
16. NxB          | RPxN              |

IVKOV: Much better than 16. ... BPxN.

17. R-N          | P-N4              |
18. B-N3         | QxQBP             |

IVKOV: Black has again equalized the material, but White’s game, with the pair of bishops and a more active position, remains better.

UNZICKER: Now White has the two bishops and Black the better pawn position. The chances are about even.

19. Q-Q3         | Q-B4              |
20. Q-K3         | QxQ               |

UNZICKER

Position after 20. Q-K3

IVKOV

It would be risky to accept the offered pawn: 20. ... QxP; 21. B-Q3.

UNZICKER: 20. ... QxP would have been risky. After 21. B-Q3, QxRP; 22. P-K5, N-Q2! 23. Q-K4, KR-Q! Black has nothing to fear. But by 21. QR-B, QxRP; 22. B-QB4, followed by BxN and RxP, White has good attacking chances, likewise after 21. ... Q-N7; 22. B-QB4, threatening both BxN and R-N.
21. RxQ       KR-Q
22. B-QB4     P-QN3
23. BxN       PxB
24. BxP       KR-QB
25. B-K5      RxP
26. BxN       PxB
27. R-R3      R-K7

IVKOV: Black prefers active play to passive defense, and in this ending that is the best method. On 27... R-B3, the continuation could be 28. R-R6, to be followed by R-N3 to R3, or 28. R-Q. Either way Black could not hold the pawn.

UNZICKER: Stronger than the passive move 27... R(7)-B.

28. R-R4

IVKOV: After 28. RxNP, PxR; 29. R-Rc, K-B2, White would not be able to utilize his material superiority.

UNZICKER: After 28. RxNP, PxR; 29. R-Rc, K-B2, the draw is evident. The extra white pawn is insignificant.

29. K-N2   K-N3
30. R-N3   R-QB
Drawn

ANNOTATIONS BY PORTISCH AND BY LARSEN

ROUND 18
Game 88
ENGLISH OPENING

PORTISCH   LARSEN
White  Black
1. P-QB4     N-KB3
2. N-QB3     P-B4
3. N-B3      P-K3
4. P-KN3     P-QN3
5. B-N2      B-N2
6. O-O       B-K2
7. P-Q4      PxP
8. QxP       N-B3
9. Q-B4      O-O
10. R-Q      P-Q3

PORTISCH: More usual is 10... Q-N, and White has only a slight edge.

LARSEN: Perhaps it was not very wise for me to go into a variation which I have not played for many years, but at least I was clever enough to find a way out of the books in time! The text move

is probably not bad, and the results with 10... Q-N; 11. QxQ! QRxQ; 12. B-B4, QR-B; 13. N-K5, have not been very good for Black.

11. P-N3     Q-N
12. B-N2

PORTISCH: Not 12. B-QR3 because of P-Q4!

LARSEN: 12. B-QR3, P-Q4! is good for Black.

12. . . .     P-QR3
13. P-K4     R-Q
14. P-KR3

PORTISCH: In order to play Q-K3, but more prudent was 14. N-K, preventing Black's next move.

14. . . .     P-QN4

LARSEN: Playable, but I took a long time for the move, and played it with a wrong idea!

15. PxP
PORTISCH: Foreseeing the coming combination I decided to go in for complications. To tell the truth, since I had permitted Black's 14th move I had nothing else good at my disposal.

15. ... PnP
16. NnP NnP?

PORTISCH: This will be refuted by the combination which Black overlooked. Correct was 16. ... P-K4; 17. Q-K3, N-QN5; 18. N-K, NxRP! (but not 18. ... BxP because of 19. Nxp! BxB; 20. N-B5, with complications in White's favor) and as the knight can get out Black obtains an even game.

LARSEN: Strange things always happen in the last round of a tournament. Correct was 16. ... P-K4; 17. Q-K3, N-QN5, regaining the pawn with an even game.

17. QxN N-K4
18. Q-KB4 BxN

LARSEN: Simple enough! I remember foreseeing this possibility, but am not able to explain what I had seen against it!

19. ... BxR

PORTISCH: Or 19. ... BxB; 20. BxN, and if then BxN; 21. KxN, BxB; 22. RxRch, etc.

20. BxN BxN

PORTISCH: If 20. ... B-R4; 21. Nxp wins.

21. BxB RxB
22. BxR

PORTISCH: As I had won a pawn the rest should be only a matter of time. But the game decided third place in the tournament, and the tension was too great and I was too nervous. This can be the only explanation for my spoiling the game. On the other hand it would tend to prove my theory that good and bad luck will approximately equalize each other. I had luck in my previous games and was "due" for bad luck.

22. ... P-R4

LARSEN: Well, now Unzicker had drawn with Ivkov, so a draw meant third place alone for me!

23. B-K4 Q-Q
24. R-B P-B4

LARSEN: Almost forced. Also, it is probably a good rule to attack with all you have in a lost position.

25. B-N7 K-R2
26. P-KR4

LARSEN: Indeed, strange things happen. After this "positional" move (it does stop a possible black P-R5, and for the
endgame they say "bishop on white, pawns on black") it may be impossible for White to win! 26. B-B3 was simple and good. Portisch still had more than 20 minutes left, I less than 10.

26. . . .  B-N5
27. B-N2

LARSEN: After 27. Q-N5, R-Q8ch; 28. RxB, QxRch; 29. K-N2, P-K4, Black may win!

27. . . .  R-Q7
28. R-B7


28. . . .  R-K7
29. R-R7

PORTISCH: In spite of the fact that White's previous moves were not the best, only this last one throws away the win. 29. P-R4 should still win. If then 29. . . . P-K4; 30. Q-B4, Q-Q8ch; 31. B-B, R-K8; 32. R-B8 wins. If 29. . . . Q-Q8ch; 30. K-R2, Q-Q7; 31. QxQ, RxQ; 32. R-B, RxB; 33. K-N, R-R7; 34. B-B6, etc.

29. . . .  P-K4

LARSEN: Although I had only three minutes left, I felt absolutely confident now. The main reason was that I had discovered the variation 30. Q-N5, QxQ; 31. PxB, R-K8ch; 32. K-R2, R-K7. White must repeat moves. That I could draw by exchanging queens was a good sign!

30. Q-N4

PORTISCH: I had simply overlooked that after 30. Q-N5, QxQ; 31. PxB, R-K8ch; 32. K-R2, R-K7 draws.

30. . . .  Q-Q8ch
31. K-R2  Q-Q5!

PORTISCH: Position after 31. . . . Q-Q5!

LARSEN: A wonderful move! After 32. Q-N7 or Q-K7, P-K5, White is lost. And after 32. QxQ, PxB, he must play well to hold the game. So Portisch sacrificed the rook and offered a draw, which meant third place for me.

32. RxPch    Drawn

PORTISCH: Or 32. Q-K7, P-K5, or 32. QxQ, PxB, and Black is actually better.
ROUND 18

Game 89

NIMZO-INDIAN DEFENSE

RESHEVSKY: Najdorf, with the black pieces, resorted to the same set-up that Spassky introduced in his game with Portisch in the fifth round. I devised a plan in which Black ran out of moves, drifting into a "zugzwang" position. He was finally forced to give up the exchange in order to extricate himself from a precarious situation.

1. P-Q4
2. P-QB4
3. N-QB3
4. P-K3
5. B-Q3
6. N-B3

NAJDORF: An old variation with which I seek to get away from too familiar lines, although I did not rely on it to surprise my opponent.

7. O-O
8. N-QR4
9. PxP

NAJDORF: The alternative is 9. P-QR3 to force B-K2, but the text will gain a tempo if the bishop must still retire.

9. ... B-K2


NAJDORF: 9. ... N-K5 would not be pleasant for White because the bishop at N5 prevents R-K, but the black pieces would not have good points of support.

10. R-K
11. P-QN4

NAJDORF: As we can see it is possible to advance on the queen side without the preliminary P-QR3.

11. ... QN-Q2
12. B-N2 R-K
13. N-B3 P-N3

RESHEVSKY: Spassky against Portisch continued 13. ... B-KB, but this does not alter the situation.

NAJDORF: Up to this point we followed the game in the fifth round between Portisch and Spassky where Black played 13. ... B-KB. The situation is balanced although White’s greater space gives him more comfortable play.

14. P-Q5

NAJDORF: A typical theme to obtain a strong point on QB6 and utilize the greater space more specifically. The pawn cannot be taken because of the fine play the white bishops would have.

14. ... PxP

RESHEVSKY: Spassky continued with 14. ... P-K4, but after 15. N-Q2, N-R4; 16. P-N3, followed by N-N3, White had excellent prospects on the queen side, effecting an eventual breakthrough with P-QB5.

NAJDORF: In the same situation Spassky tried 14. ... P-K4, but he had difficulties later against the break P-QB5, which
gave the advantage to the first player. I wanted to relieve matters by the exchange, opening lines that will favor simplification.

15. PxP  P-QR3

NAJDORF: It was necessary to avoid B-N5, bearing on my weakness on QB6. It should also be mentioned that in this formation White will later have the strong maneuver N-Q4.

16. P-QR4

RESHEVSKY: Otherwise Black would have continued P-QN4, followed by N-N3, with good play.

16. ...  B-KB


17. RxR  QxR
18. Q-N3  B-N2

NAJDORF: A natural move which gave me difficulties later. I should have considered the immediate simplification with 18. . . . N-K4; 19. NxN, PxN, preventing a future N-Q4. Exchanging pieces would be more comfortable for me.

19. R-K  Q-KB

RESHEVSKY: Black's plan becomes clear—to exchange rooks by challenging control of the K file by R-K. I was not content with halving the point and decided to prevent this simplification. I felt that my pieces had greater mobility than those of my opponent.

20. N-Q4

RESHEVSKY: Aiming to eventually post a strong knight at QB6.

20. . . .  R-K
21. R-Q

RESHEVSKY: Suddenly it became apparent that Black's pieces are inactivated. Black has no targets to go after, and has no really plausible plan to pursue.

NAJDORF: Exactly. Avoiding the simplification leaves me in great discomfort. My queen has no play and I now try an artificial maneuver which objectively cannot be good. Notwithstanding my poor play because of being tired and somewhat demoralized, with luck being against me in previous rounds, I must emphasize the firmness with which Reshevsky is conducting the game.


RESHEVSKY: Obviously to bring the queen to the king side.

22. B-K2

RESHEVSKY: Preparing to welcome the queen!

22. . . .  Q-R3

RESHEVSKY: If 22. . . . NxP; 23. NxN, KBxN; 24. BxB, BxN; 25. QxB, RxB; 26. B-K3! and the rook would have been trapped.

23. B-QB  Q-R5

NAJDORF: I continue knowingly to enter the lion's mouth. It was depressing to return with 23. . . . Q-B. The theme is now based on threats to my queen.

24. N-B3

223
RESHEVSKY: Ill advised would have been 24. N-B6, NxP; 25. P-N3, Q-R6; 26. B-B, Q-K3, with advantage.

24. ... Q-R4
25. P-R3

NAJDORF

RESHEVSKY

Position after 25. P-R3


NAJDORF: Tightening the circle around my queen. I cannot free myself by 25. ... Nxp; 26. N-KN5, RxB; 27. P-N4, etc.

25. ... P-R3
26. B-K3

RESHEVSKY: Now Black is in serious trouble, being unable to parry the threat. He is therefore compelled to give up material, after which the game is virtually over.

26. ... RxB

NAJDORF: A sad necessity which seals the fate of the game. White had planned to win my queen by 27. N-KN5, Q-R5; 28. P-N3, etc.

27. PxR N-K4
28. Q-B2 NxNch
29. BxN Q-K4

RESHEVSKY: While the position is theoretically won, White still has to play carefully and prevent Black from building up counter threats. My major task was to effect the exchange of queens, without paying too great a penalty for it.

30. Q-Q3 N-Q2
31. N-K2 P-QR4

RESHEVSKY: In order to post a strong knight at his QB4.

32. Q-K4

NAJDORF

RESHEVSKY

Position after 32. Q-K4

RESHEVSKY: I finally achieved an opportunity to force the exchange of queens at the expense of a pawn. I saw that this sufficed to score the point.

NAJDORF: Only Reshevsky's rushing justifies my continuing with the game.
He succeeds in his desire to exchange queens, entering a very simple ending.

32. . . .  
33. R-N

RESHEVSKY: Better than 33. QxQ, NxQ; 34. R-N, NxBch; 35. PxN, BxP; 36. RxP (if 36. P-K4, B-B5) BxP; 37. N-Q4, BxN; 38. RxB or PxB, B-B3, with better chances to hold the position than in the game.

33. . . .  
34. BxQ  

NAJDORF: A desperate attempt to keep the extra pawn. Nevertheless I exchange my best piece. The rest does not deserve commentary.

35. NxB  
36. B-B2


36. . . .  
37. R-Q  

RESHEVSKY: Against 37. . . . N-B3 would have come 38. R-Q3, winning the QBP. Najdorf’s only hope was in keeping this pawn.

38. RxP  

RESHEVSKY: And now the QBP is safe for awhile.

39. R-Q4  
40. P-K4

RESHEVSKY: Unwise would have been 40. R-QN4 because of K-K2; 41. RxP, K-Q3, followed by K-B4, with counter play. It was essential for me to bring my king to the queen side before undertaking any action against the passed pawn. The text is to prevent P-B4.

40. . . .  
41. K-B2

RESHEVSKY: Bad would have been 43. RxP because of N-Q5; 44. B-Q3, BxQRP. Or if 44. B-Q, P-B7; 45. BxP, NxB; 46. P-R5, N-Q5; 47. P-R6, N-N4; 48. R-N7, K-K3; 49. P-R7, NxP; 50. RxN, B-N4, with good chances of drawing.

43. . . .  
44. RxP  
45. R-Q3ch


46. B-Q  
47. R-Q2


47. . . .  
48. R-Q4  
49. K-K3

RESHEVSKY: The king was needed in order to make progress.

49. . . .  
50. R-N4  
51. B-K2  
52. B-N5  
53. R-Q4

RESHEVSKY: White was threatening R-Q to KB, etc.

54. R-Q  

As the moves progressed, the game assumed one of the basic positions of the King's Indian Defense. Fischer's next move was a surprise for me since I had not seen similar games played by him.

7. . . .
8. P-KR3

This is no worse than the usual 8. P-Q5, and has the advantage of being a relative innovation.

8. . . .
9. P-Q5
10. N-K

This is characteristic of a modern understanding of chess strategy. After Black played P-K4 and the center had become stabilized, White wanted to conduct a standard plan by placing a knight on Q3, where it can support a pawn attack on the queen side and simultaneously play an important role in the struggle for the center squares.

Why should Black retreat an already developed piece to its initial square? A retreat by the bishop to Q2 seems a little better. Of course it would be possible to tie the Bishop on Q2 to some kind of game plan. But what plan?

The classical idea for Black is to play P-KB4. It is necessary to move back the KN, but where? It would be possible to play 10. . . . B-Q2, followed by N-K and P-KB4. However, players of the King's Indian know how important it is, with the QN on K2, to be able to oppose something to the eventual white knight on Q3. This is especially important if it is considered that White intends, if the opportunity arises, to meet face to face with Black on the king side. This then is why Fischer retreated with the bishop to B1, leaving his Q2 square for the KN.

11. P-K4
12. N-Q3
13. B-Q2
14. K-R2
15. P-B3

Black is breaking, and White strengthens his center pawn wedge on K4 and Q5.

15. . . .

Frankly speaking, I understood the thought behind this move.

16. R-B

The classical idea for Black is to play P-KB4. It is necessary to move back the KN, but where? It would be possible to play 10. . . . B-Q2, followed by N-K and P-KB4. However, players of the King's Indian know how important it is, with the QN on K2, to be able to oppose something to the eventual white knight on Q3. This is especially important if it is considered that White intends, if the opportunity arises, to meet face to face with Black on the king side. This then is why Fischer retreated with the bishop to B1, leaving his Q2 square for the KN.

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Black is breaking, and White strengthens his center pawn wedge on K4 and Q5.

15. . . .

Frankly speaking, I understood the thought behind this move.

16. R-B

Position after 16. . . . P-QN4
So this is it! Black is not content that White's center is already attacked in accordance with all the rules—P-KB4 and P-QB3 have been played. Still another attacking unit is infused into the entire scheme. If now 17. P-N3, then N PxP; 18. N PxP, P xQ P; 19. B P xP, B-QR3! follows, with a strong pin. Once again the farsightedness of Black's plan, begun with the "strange" move B-B, is demonstrated.

The game took on a very lively character. In their thoughts over the moves the opponents had to deal with very exact variations.

17. PxNP P xQP
18. P xQP N(3)xP
19. NxN NxN

Black's position looks very threatening—his center pawns present a great potential strength.

20. N - N 4

But also a potential weakness. For example, if 20. . . . N - N 3, then 21. N - B6 and 22. B - N 4 are unpleasant.

20. . . . B - K 3
21. N x N B x N

It is easy to see that White can lead to a game of opposite colored bishops, by attacking the black queen with his QB. It would seem that this would be to White's benefit, as his queen would land on Q5, from which she could not be chased. Thus 22. B - R 5, QxB; 23. QxB, but then P-QR3, and if 22. B - N 5, QxB; 23. QxB, both the logical positional move 23. . . . P-K5, as well as the more acute 23. . . . P-B5, would give Black outstanding chances.

22. B - N 4 B x R P
23. R - B 6

The tempting 23. P-N3, Q-N3, would give nothing, as Black's counter blow on the QN file allows the bishop on R7 to be rescued.

23. . . . B - N

Not only does the bishop occupy a less than brilliant position, but he is also compromising his own king.

24. B x P R - K
25. R - K R - Q B
26. B - N 4


Fischer finds the best move.

26. . . . R - N
27. Q x Q
This is tantamount to an offer to draw. The play after 27. Q-K2 would be much more interesting. But I was not against concluding a tournament in which I had been so unsuccessful.

27. ... KRxQ

28. B-B3 P-K5

Drawn

The continuation could be 29. BxBch, KxB; 30. R-B7ch, K-R; 31. PxP, PxP, etc. The board would be completely empty after a few moves.
In August of 1966, Santa Monica, California became the site of the most important international chess event held in America for the last 70 years. The city played host to ten of the world’s greatest Grandmasters: each of them had been the national champion of his native country; each had competed in one of the qualifying rounds for the World Championship; one was the reigning World Champion; two others would meet, six years later, at Reykjavik. All had gathered to compete for the Second Piatigorsky Cup.

Understandably, with such a field, the tournament was exceptionally hard-fought, and it produced some of the most exciting, innovative and dramatic games of the post-war era. Some were spectacular, like the elegant Queen sacrifice used by Larsen to defeat Petrosian; others evolved into massive, complex positional struggles (Fischer-Spassky, Round 8), or erupted with overwhelming attacks (Fischer-Najdorf, Round 16).

If this volume contained only the 90 games of this historic tournament, it would be a crucially important document in modern chess. But in addition, this volume contains an element which makes it absolutely unique to chess literature—superb annotations to all of the games, provided by the Grandmasters themselves!

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