4th Candidates’ Tournament, 1959
Bled-Zagreb-Belgrade
September 7th - October 29th

Harry Golombek
Edited by David Regis
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HARDINGE SIMPOLE PUBLISHING
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Notes on this edition

Harry Golombek doesn’t really need editing; it has been a pleasure to follow him through the round summaries, pen portraits, games and notes that I have reset for this edition.

The main point of publishing was to bring this book and these games to a wider audience. I have offered the notes a more generous layout than originally used and I sprinkled them with many more diagrams.

I have made minimal changes to Golombek's text, as noted below:

The chapter for each round begins with a small tabular summary of the games, to which I have added a column for the Encyclopaedia of Chess Openings code. I have also updated opening names on occasion; the "Queen's Pawn, Nimzowitsch Defence" is now much better known as the Nimzo-Indian. Golombek compiled a very detailed index of openings, which was also based on the older nomenclature; I have substituted it with one based on ECO codes with contemporary variation names.

In preparing this edition, I have used spellings of players' names more typical of our own time. I mostly followed the Oxford Companion¹, so, for example, I have restored the accents to Ölafsson and Gligorić, and I have used Ragozin and Averbakh rather than the author's Ragosin and Averbach. I made two exceptions to the Companion's practice: I believe HG's use of an umlaut in Benkö is correct, and it has been retained; secondly, his spelling Petrosian is so much more common than the more correct Petrosyan that I have kept it too, although it still tempts English speakers (if no-one else) to rhyme it with 'erosion'.

Two other changes: I have dropped the author's note explaining algebraic notation, which is no longer so strange in English-speaking countries, and I have appended the cross-table of the Portoroz Interzonal, the details of which may have escaped today's readership.

Many thanks are due to Phil Trussler and Harry Brooks who weeded out errors and inconsistencies from the manuscript; the credit for any which remain is of course mine alone.

The drama on and off the board is still so vivid after half a century. I am sure you will enjoy this masterly account of a magnificent tournament.

David Regis, Exeter, 2008

The chief prize of the tournament was the right of the winner to challenge Botvinnik in a match for the World Championship; but there were also eight money prizes: 1st 600,000 dinars, 2nd 400,000 dinars; 3rd 275,000 dinars; 4th 200,000 dinars; 5th 140,000 dinars; 6th 100,000 dinars; 7th 70,000 dinars; 8th 70,000 dinars. The participants could, if so inclined, receive their prize money in the currency of their own country; but in that event the rate was reckoned at 600 dinars to the dollar, so that the first prize was 1,000 dollars.
Introductions

Round-by-round scores

Players’ names are given in order of the draw; square brackets show the leader(s).

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<th>Benkö</th>
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iii
# The Candidates’ Records

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There have been four Candidates’ Tournaments: Budapest 1950 (where each player had 18 games); Zürich 1953 (28 games); Amsterdam 1956 (18 games) and the present tournament in Yugoslavia (28 games).
Introduction

The Candidates’ Tournament in Yugoslavia which these pages seek to commemorate has good claims to be considered one of the greatest tournaments of all time. In length alone, it must be so considered since it lasted almost three months – to be exact, some 56 days from September 6th 1959 to October 31st 1959. The competitors passed through quite a variety of seasons in Yugoslavia, from the late summer at Bled through the early autumn at Zagreb to the late autumn at Belgrade.

Then too, the tournament took twenty-eight rounds to complete, a number rarely surpassed or even equalled in the history of tournament chess. It included six of the world’s best players with one player who will probably become of such standard in due course and one only who was outclassed and not really worthy of the competition. It saw the triumph of a player, Tal, who was eventually to win the World Championship title and it witnessed the phenomenal rise of the young sixteen-year-old Fischer who may well acquire the same title in the future.

A remarkable feature of the tournament was the fierce combative spirit displayed by the competitors. Every player, even the usually peaceful Petrosian, was out to win in practically every game and the result was a very much smaller percentage of so-called grandmaster draws than had occurred in all the previous Candidates’ Tournaments. It is fitting that such a tournament should be won by the exponent of va banque in chess – Mischa Tal. He certainly deserved to win the event for quite a number of reasons – originality of thought, brilliance in combination, steadiness under pressure, lightning speed in calculation; above all, for his passionate enthusiasm for the game in which he has no rival. Tal’s second, grandmaster Averbakh, in conversation with me during an evening walk in Belgrade, told me he considered Tal to be the only player of true genius in the present period – high praise indeed but, despite his few years in international chess, he has already produced a great quantity of games stamped with the brand of quality that can only be termed genius.

The second prize-winner, Keres, was unlucky. Unlucky because, magnificently though he played (and one expert was heard to remark that he had never seen Keres play better), it so happened that one other great player, Tal, was excelling him. This was not so much in actual play with one against the other since for example in their individual encounters Keres, with three points to one, had much the better of it, but in the matter of endurance and staying power where Tal’s youth gave him a great advantage.

These two players towered over the rest as a glance at the score will show. Petrosian’s form, despite his third place, was not really representative of the height of his powers. He seemed more variable than usual and, though he played some games with a most refined positional feeling, still failed to produce the deep strategical chess necessary to come to the top of such an event.
Smyslov was an acute disappointment, both to himself and to his many admirers and supporters. Now and again he would play a game worthy of an ex-world champion and interspersed with these were games in which he was unrecognisable.

The USA Champion, Bobby Fischer, was improving all the time the tournament was played. It was in fact said of him that given fifty-six rounds instead of the mere twenty-eight he would have come first. Anyway, for a sixteen-year-old he did not do so bad if I may be allowed to fall into his own transatlantic idiom. He is at the moment no match for Tal, but his two victories over Keres and his equal score with Smyslov are sufficient in themselves to prove his true grandmaster class.

It is a curious thing that Gligorić actually suffered from being in his native country. It seems that so much is expected of him there that he is unable to produce his very best form, partly through over-anxiety and partly because of the ebullient nature of his supporters. Significant in this respect was his fine showing in the first half of the event (when he was away from home) and his almost collapse when the tournament moved to Belgrade, which is his centre and place of residence nowadays.

The Icelandic grandmaster Ólafsson started off in dreadfully bad form but worked his way back in the second half to that style of which we know him to be capable. He scored six and a half points in this second half as contrasted with his three and a half in the first.

Benkó's native talents were obscured by too many handicaps - failure to handle his clock with any degree of skill, lack of knowledge of modern opening theory, and a despairing attitude when faced by the leading players.

It seems rather a harsh thing to write but these last two players would not appear in an ideal Candidates' Tournament. But the fact remains that they did qualify from the preceding Interzonal at Portoroz in 1958. Nor would there be, one suspects, any general agreement as to who would replace them - Spassky, Bronstein, Geller, Reshevsky? Which pair out of these four, and this is only a short list.

Anyway, as the reader will discover, even the bottom-markers produced quite a considerable amount of fine chess and this collection of games is undoubtedly one of the finest of modern times.

But before I give the games I must not omit mention of those supporting yet very important figures - the seconds. Tal's second was Averbakh who was later joined in that capacity by Koblents. Keres had Mikenas, Petrosian Boleslavsky, Fischer Larsen, Gligorić Matanović, Ólafsson Johannsen, Benkó Marić.

Finally, perhaps I might explain what I was doing there. F.I.D.E. appointed me to act as chief arbiter at the event. As might have been expected, my chief troubles in this capacity were not concerned with the players but with the spectators whose immense enthusiasm needed much curbing to enable the players themselves to concentrate on the game.
The Games

Round 1. Monday 7th September, 1959

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<th>Result</th>
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<td>B99</td>
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<td>E50</td>
<td>Nimzo-Indian, Rubinstein</td>
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<td>E61</td>
<td>King's Indian Defence</td>
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The first round duly opened at four in the afternoon before a packed audience in the Casino at Bled. Bled, by the way, is a beautiful lake situated in the middle of the Julian Alps and its calm and peaceful atmosphere provided just the right milieu for such a great tournament. The players were lodged in the Grand Hotel Toplice, which had been the scene in 1931 of Alekhine's greatest tournament triumph. It is certainly one of the finest hotels in Yugoslavia and for once the players had no complaints to make about their board and lodging.

One of the complications in running such an event in Yugoslavia is that chess is too popular. It is difficult to restrain the enthusiasm of the onlookers and curb the encroachment of the Press so as to provide the players with the quiet that is essential for their concentration. This time, not only was there the usual horde of reporters and cameramen, but we had to contend with television and cine-film companies. However, I arranged that the players should turn up ten minutes beforehand so as to allow the whirring cameras of the film companies to do their worst and the television engineers, cameramen, etc. proved sympathetic and amenable to discipline so that the players were not too incommoded by the people who, after all, were helping in the cause of chess publicity and propaganda.

The style in which the first round was played augured happily for the sporting interest of the whole tournament. Every game was most fiercely contested and there was not the slightest evidence of the so-called grandmaster draw that one might have expected to see at such an early stage when players usually feel their way timidly forwards.

The two games that were finished in one session were both highly influenced by time pressure. The first to finish was a typical product of Petrosian's hyper-cunning, which seems to me the only way to describe the great Armenian's superlative wiliness. Without seeming to do very much he kept his pieces all working together and though they were not placed much to the fore yet they always were attacking. In Ragozin's phrase, "he was aggressive from the back rank". Ólafsson endeavoured to work up a counter-attack but in so doing used up far too much time, a fact of which Petrosian was well aware. In the end, he had only a split second left and, seizing a pawn, he made as if to capture it with his queen. Then, realising that he left his Rook en prise, he at once resigned.
In the other game, Gligorić was soon in trouble against Benkö owing to an incautious Knight move in the opening. He did, however, manage to establish some sort of uneasy equality, during which period he offered Benkö a draw which the latter refused. As the game wore on, Benkö consumed more and more time over what, to the onlooker, appeared to be fairly obvious moves so that, by the time the 35th move was reached, he had not more than five seconds for five moves. At this stage he himself proposed the draw and Gligorić, after thinking for some twenty minutes, accepted the offer. Most of the spectators thought Gligorić had wantonly thrown away half a point since it seemed that Benkö was sure to lose on time provided Gligorić could find reasonably good moves, but subsequent analysis proved that Benkö still had the superior position and it was difficult, if not impossible, to find a good continuation for Gligorić.

Curiously enough, this was the first time Smyslov and Tal met over the board. The interesting question was - how would Tal's razor-keen attacking style fare against the iron sureness of Smyslov's play? This time, not too well. Smyslov kept up a constant pressure on Tal's position and, when Tal desperately sacrificed the exchange in the search for counter-play, absolutely refused to have his calm control of affairs upset in the slightest. The game was adjourned on the 41st move, but it was already apparent that Smyslov had a won game and it took him only another fourteen moves to prove this when the game was resumed the following Wednesday.

Equal interest attached to the Keres-Fischer encounter. Keres had lost to the boy prodigy at Zurich a few months earlier and was reckoned to be set on gaining his revenge. For some time, in fact, it looked as though he was going to achieve this as Fischer fell into a prepared variation that looked, to put it mildly, extremely dangerous for him. But he survived all the perils of the position and when the dust was cleared it was Keres who had the lost game. On the adjournment Fischer had Queen and two pawns against Keres's Rook, Knight and three pawns and the win was only a matter of time. In the end Keres got into such acute time trouble that he allowed a mate on the move but he was hopelessly placed in any case.

N°1. Sicilian Defence

\[
\begin{array}{ccc}
\text{Smyslov V} & \text{Tal M} \\
1 & e4 & c5 \\
2 & \text{d}f3 & d6 \\
3 & d4 & cxd4 \\
4 & \text{d}x\text{d}4 & \text{d}6 \\
5 & \text{c}3 & a6 \\
6 & \text{e}2
\end{array}
\]
Smyslov has always preferred this quiet continuation to the more lively 6 \( \text{Ag5} \) or 6 \( \text{Ac4} \).

\[
\begin{array}{c}
6 \quad \ldots & \text{e5} \\
7 & \text{Nb3} & \text{Ae7} \\
8 & 0-0 & 0-0
\end{array}
\]

Now better than 12f3 because of 12...\( \text{d8} \), threatening ...d5.

\[
\begin{array}{c}
12 \quad \ldots & \text{bd7} \\
13 & \text{d5} & \text{xd5} \\
14 & \text{exd5} & \text{b5} \\
15 & \text{d3} & \text{fc8}
\end{array}
\]

The interesting pawn sacrifice 16...e4 is still in White’s favour after 17 \( \text{Ax} \text{e}4 \) \( \text{xe}4 \) 18 \( \text{xe}4 \) \( \text{Af6} \) 19 \( \text{d4} \) \( \text{e}8 \) 20 \( \text{f}8 \) g6 21 \( \text{h}3 \).

\[
\begin{array}{c}
16 & \text{fc1} & \text{xd3} \\
17 & \text{cxd3} & \text{g6}
\end{array}
\]

A blunder would be 17...\( \text{c}5 \) 18 \( \text{xc}5 \) dxc5 19 d6 \( \text{xd6} \) 20 \( \text{xb7} \).

\[
\begin{array}{c}
18 & \text{c}3 & \text{xc3} \\
19 & \text{bxc3} & \text{c}8 \\
20 & \text{c}4 & \text{e}4 \\
21 & \text{dxe4} & \text{xc4} \\
22 & \text{d2} & \text{c}2 \\
23 & \text{d1} & \text{c}3 \\
24 & \text{f1} & \text{c}5 \\
25 & \text{d4} & \text{d}3 \\
26 & \text{xc5} & \text{dxc5}
\end{array}
\]

White penetrates all the open lines after 26...\( \text{xd2} \) 27 \( \text{e}3 \) \( \text{b}2 \) 28 \( \text{c}1 \).

\[
\begin{array}{c}
27 & \text{e}2
\end{array}
\]
The necessity for this sacrifice is not apparent. True, Black is badly placed after 27...\texttt{\texttt{d}4} 28 f3 when White threatens \texttt{b}1, but then he can play 28...\texttt{b}4 with not inconsiderable drawing chances.

28 \texttt{d}2 \texttt{e}4+

If 29...\texttt{xf}2, then 30 \texttt{f}3 f5 31 \texttt{b}1 and White wins.

30 \texttt{e}2 \texttt{f}6
31 \texttt{b}1 \texttt{f}8
32 \texttt{b}3 \texttt{e}7

Allowing White the chance of creating a distant passed pawn on the h-file; but if 37...\texttt{fx}g6, 38 \texttt{f}8, with the threat of 39 \texttt{h}8.

38 \texttt{a}1 \texttt{e}7
39 \texttt{a}2 \texttt{b}4
40  h4    g6
41  g4    Ae1

The sealed move. The ending that follows is conducted with exemplary accuracy by Smyslov.

42  h5    g5
43  a1    d2
44  h1    gxh5
45  gxh5  c4+

Otherwise White supports his passed pawn with his Bishop and then switches his Rook over to attack the Queen’s-side.

46  Axc4    h6

47  Ef1    xh5

Equally, if 47...Ag5, to prevent White’s next move, then 48 Ae2.

48  Ef6    Ae4
49  Ae2+    g5

50  Exf7    Ae3

Or 50...Axa5, 51 Af3 Ad6 52 Ed7 and Black loses his pawns whilst White’s King penetrates the fourth and fifth ranks in support of its own pawn.

51  Ae7

A horrible mistake would be 51 Exb7 Ac5+.

51  ...    f4
52  Ad3    d6
53  Ab4    b6
54  axb6   xb6
55  Axa6    d4
56  Ae6    e5
57  Ac5    f7
58  Ad3    b2
59  Ag6    g5
60  Ae8    Aa3+
61  Ac6    f3
62  Ae4+    g5
63  Ah7    h6
64  Af5    g5
65  Ag4    Black resigns
The Knight’s moves are all disastrous. If 65...\(\text{h}2\), 66 \(\text{e}2\) cuts it off for good. If 65...\(\text{g}1\), 66 \(\text{d}6\) wins and after 65...\(\text{d}2\), 66 \(\text{a}4\) with \(\text{d}5\)-\(\text{d}6\) to follow.

\section{N°2. Sicilian Defence}

\begin{center}
\textbf{\textit{Keres P \hspace{1cm} Fischer R}}
\end{center}

1 \(\text{e}4\) \(\text{c}5\)  
2 \(\text{f}3\) \(\text{d}6\)  
3 \(\text{d}4\) \(\text{xd}4\)  
4 \(\text{xd}4\) \(\text{f}6\)  
5 \(\text{c}3\) \(\text{a}6\)  
6 \(\text{g}5\) \(\text{e}6\)  
7 \(\text{f}4\) \(\text{e}7\)  
8 \(\text{f}3\)

An aggressive alternative to 8 \(\text{d}2\), though the latter would appear to give White a more lasting initiative.

8 ... \(\text{c}7\)  
9 0-0-0 \(\text{bd}7\)

10 \(\text{e}2\) \(\text{b}5\)

Safer than this advance is 10...\(\text{c}5\) with...\(\text{d}7\) to follow.

11 \(\text{xf}6\) \(\text{xf}6\)

After 11...\(\text{xf}6\) 12 \(\text{e}5\) Black has the very promising exchange sacrifice 12...\(\text{dxe}5\); so White would then reply 12 \(\text{g}4\) with good attacking chances.

12 \(\text{e}5\) \(\text{b}7\)

13 \(\text{exf}6\)

This sacrifice of the Queen holds out intriguing prospects for both sides. In any case 13 \(\text{g}3\) \(\text{dxe}5\) 14 \(\text{fxe}5\) \(\text{d}7\) 15 \(\text{xg}7\) \(\text{xe}5\) is clearly in Black’s favour.

13 ... \(\text{xf}3\)  
14 \(\text{xf}3\) \(\text{xf}6\)  
15 \(\text{xa}8\) \(\text{d}5\)
to meet the requirements mentioned above. Much better is 21 e5 threatening 22 f6. If then 21...a7, White can, if he likes, force a draw by 22 c7 23 d5,

21 ... h6  
22 f6 gxf6  

In return for his Queen, White has Rook, Knight and pawn, with all his pieces developed. In addition Black's King is in some danger and his Rook is undeveloped. How to profit from all this is not so easy to determine. The trouble about such a position is that, given time, Black can complete his development and improve his game. What is required, therefore, is something forcing.

21 f5?
An artificial idea that fails

23 f4  
If 23 f1, ...g6 24 f4 g5.
23 ... h4  
24 d8+ g7  
25 e8 g1+  
26 d2 f2+  
27 e2 g6  
28 g3 f5  
A strong move that threatens to force exchanges by ...e6 and at the same time gives the King an approach square to the centre.
29 g8+ f6
30 $\text{B}x\text{g}6+$
Black has an easily won game after 30 $\text{B}d6+$ $\text{B}e5$ 31 $\text{B}x\text{g}6$ $\text{fxg}6$ 32 $\text{B}xa6$ h3.

30 $\ldots$ $\text{fxg}6$
31 $\text{gxh}4$ $\text{B}x\text{h}2$
32 $\text{B}d4$ $\text{B}h1!$

With the powerful threat of $\text{B}b1$.

33 $\text{B}c2$ $\text{Be}5$
34 $a4$ $\text{B}f1$
35 $\text{B}c1$

In order to prevent the advance of the f-pawn which can now be met by 36 $\text{B}d3+$

35 $\ldots$ $\text{g}2+$

If 36 $\text{B}d2$, $\text{B}e4+$.

36 $\text{B}b3$ $\text{bxa}4+$

37 $\text{B}a3$
The pawn must be left alone, for if

37 $\text{B}xa4$, $\ldots$ $\text{B}d2$ 38 $\text{B}a2$ $\text{B}d1+$ 39 $\text{B}a3$ f4 and the f-pawn cannot be stopped.
Or if 37 $\text{B}xa4$, $\ldots$ $\text{B}c2+$ 38 $\text{B}b3$ f4.

37 $\ldots$ $\text{B}c2$
38 $\text{B}d3+$ $\text{B}f6$
39 $\text{B}c5$ $\text{B}c1$
40 $\text{B}xa4$ $\text{B}e3$

41 $\text{B}xa6$
The sealed move; the alternative is 41 $\text{B}xa6+$ $\text{B}g7$ 42 $\text{B}e6+$ $\text{B}h6$ 43 $\text{B}d4$ $\text{B}h5$, when the h-pawn falls.

41 $\ldots$ $f4$
42 $\text{B}d4$ $\text{B}f5$
43 $\text{B}b4$ $\text{B}e7$
44 $\text{B}b3$ $\text{B}xh4$
45 $\text{B}d3$ $g5$

46 $c4$ $\text{B}g3$
47 $c5$ $f3$
48 $\text{B}c4$ $f2$
Nimzo-Indian, Rubinstein

Petrosian T

1. d4 e6
2. c4 c5
3. \( \text{dxc5} \) e5

And not \( 5 \text{d5} \) on account of \( 5...\text{dx}e4, 6 \text{f}6 \text{e}5 \).

\[ \begin{array}{c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c}
7 & 8 & 9 & 10 & 11 & 12 & 13 & 14 & 15 \\
\hline
0-0 & c6 & e4 & a3 & b4 & ab & c3 & e3 & d6 \\
\hline
\text{xf2} & \text{xf2} & \text{cxb2} & \text{c3} & \text{e2} & \text{xf3} & \text{e7} & \text{f}7 & \text{b7} \\
\hline
53 & \text{c4} & \text{e5#} & & & & & & \\
\end{array} \]

9. exd4 e7

The Bishop must retreat; if 9...c7, 10 c5 bxc5 11 a3 a5 12 dxc5 g4 13 h3 xf3 14 hxg4 xe2 15 xe2, with great advantage to White (Petrosian-Matanovic, Match USSR-Yugoslavia, 1959).

10 a3 e4

11 b4 f5

12 ab2 f6

13 b3 d6

14 c3 e7

Now that White has his Knight on c3 he threatens c4-c5; hence the text-move rather than 14...d7. White's 14 c5 on the previous move would have been met by 14...d5.
15  \( \text{ad}1 \)  \( \text{d}7 \)

16  \( \text{xe}4 \)  \( \text{xe}4 \)

More aggressive than 16...\( \text{xe}4 \); to which White replies 17 \( \text{d}2 \)  \( \text{b}7 \) 18 \( \text{f}3 \) with the better game.

17  \( \text{e}1 \)  \( \text{g}5 \)

Missing the chance of a promising pawn sacrifice to disrupt White's formidable pawn chain by 17...\( \text{b}5 \) 18 \( \text{xb}5 \)  \( \text{b}6 \) 19 \( \text{c}2 \)  \( \text{d}5 \), with a fine game for Black.

18  \( \text{c}2 \)  \( \text{f}7 \)

19  \( \text{c}1 \)  \( \text{xcl} \)

20  \( \text{xc}1 \)  \( \text{af}8 \)

The manoeuvre 20...\( \text{f}8 \) 21 \( \text{e}3 \) \( \text{g}6 \), with the further intention of ...\( \text{f}4 \), fails against 22 \( \text{h}5 \).

21  \( \text{e}3 \)  \( \text{a}8 \)

To avert the variation 22 \( \text{c}5 \) \( \text{dxc}5 \) 23 \( \text{dxc}5 \) \( \text{bxc}5 \) 24 \( \text{bxc}5 \), when the Bishop is attacked.
29 g3  
Allowing White to blunt the force of
his attack with his next move. Better
was 29...h4.

30 h4  
31 g2  
32 hxg5  

From now on Olafsson was under the
most severe time pressure.

33 e3  
He should not abandon the h-pawn
but should play 33...g6; and, if
34 h4, ...h7.

34 xh5  
35 e2

Preparing a blunder; much stronger
was 35...h7 and then 36...h6 with
real attacking chances.

36 f4  
exf3
37 xf3  

and Black resigns

Unfortunately for Olafsson, he was in
such great time trouble that only after
he had taken off the pawn did he
realize that he had left his Rook en
prise. In fact, Black would still have
had attacking chances after 37...h7.

N°4. King’s Indian, Ag5

@ Benkö P

@ Gligorić S

1 d4  
2 c4  
3 c3  
4 Ag5  
5 e3  
c5
Round 1

6  \( \text{Qf3} \)  \( \text{a5} \)

The Queen is misplaced here. Better is 6...0-0 followed by 7...\( \text{c6} \).

7  \( \text{bd2} \)

A good move that prevents the threatened 7...\( \text{le4} \).

7  \ldots  0-0
8  \( \text{e2} \)  h6
9  \( \text{h4} \)  \( \text{c6} \)

10  h3  a6
11  0-0  \( \text{b8} \)
12  a3  \( \text{xd4} \)
13  exd4  \( \text{d8} \)
14  \( \text{ad1} \)  \( \text{d7} \)

15  \( \text{fe1} \)

Stronger still was an immediate 15 d5 \( \text{a7} \) 16 \( \text{d4} \).

15  \ldots  \( \text{c8} \)
16  b4  \( \text{c8} \)

17  d5  \( \text{a7} \)
18  \( \text{e3} \)  b6
19  \( \text{d4} \)  \( \text{c7} \)

20  a4  b5

This sacrifice is practically forced since White was threatening 21 b5 followed by 22 \( \text{c6} \).

21  axb5  axb5
22  \( \text{dxb5} \)  \( \text{xb5} \)
23  \( \text{xb5} \)  \( \text{xb5} \)
24  cxb5  \( \text{b7} \)

25  \( \text{xf6} \)

If he retains the two Bishops by 25 \( \text{xf3} \), then Black gets good play by 25...\( \text{d7} \) 26 \( \text{c1} \) \( \text{e5} \).

25  \ldots  \( \text{xf6} \)
26  \( \text{d3} \)  f5
27  \( \text{c1} \)  \( \text{e4} \)

- 12 -
Round 1

The position is very much in White's favour but he is in such great time trouble that he is glad to get the draw.

28 £f1  £xc1
If 28...£xb4, then 29 £a3 £d4 30 £xc8+ £xc8 31 £xd6.

29 £xc1 £d4

30 £d2
And not 30 £c6, ...£f4.

30 ...  g5
31 £h1 £a7
32 f3 £e5
33 £c2 £a3
34 £d1 £e3

35 £d3
Draw agreed

The position is very much in White's favour but he is in such great time trouble that he is glad to get the draw.
Round 2

Round 2. Tuesday 8th September, 1959

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<td>C99</td>
<td>Ruy Lopez, Closed Morphy</td>
<td>0-1 59</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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Tal’s game was the only one to finish in the first session. He played the same sort of fierce attack against the King’s Indian that he had against Gligoric at Zurich with the difference that on this occasion he thought he had rather improved on the variation. In any case, Gligoric obtained an excellent game and one began to wonder what Tal was going to do about his King’s position since casting on either side was practically impossible. Knight moves, however, seem fatal to Gligoric; for once again he committed an error, this time with his King’s Knight in the middlegame and he already had a bad position when he blundered away a piece. True, he gained three pawns in return, but these were not the sort of pawns that really mattered and his position was quite hopeless for almost the latter half of the game.

Ólafsson and Benkö played a rather unsatisfactory type of game that was certainly little credit to either side. Benkö did not seem to do very much whereas what Ólafsson did was definitely bad. The Icelandic grandmaster was clearly out of form at the beginning of the tournament and once again was troubled by acute time pressure. The game was adjourned, but was manifestly quite lost for Ólafsson and the thirteen moves that followed were almost a matter of form.

Fischer looked ill at ease against Petrosian’s Caro Kann. His face took on a more and more worried aspect as the game proceeded whilst Petrosian was confident, almost contemptuous, in his expression. The American handled the opening tamely, allowed Petrosian to assume the initiative and lost a pawn, rather unnecessarily, in the middlegame. Though he put up quite a long resistance when the game was resumed after the adjournment it was always clear he was losing. Petrosian chose an original and most amusing way of forcing the win that consisted in using his King as a fighting piece despite the presence of such major pieces as Queen and Rook on the board.

The Smyslov-Keres game was played in fine style by Keres. He adopted a most active defence that gave good play to his minor pieces and Smyslov never had a satisfactory position. He gave up a pawn in an endeavour to come down to an ending with drawing chances but Keres held on to his advantage and won the ending in the most expeditious and accurate manner.

Now Petrosian was in the lead, followed, rather surprisingly, by Benkö with 1½.

N°5. King’s Indian

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{N}^5 & \quad c4 \quad g6 \\
\text{Tal M} & \\
\text{Gligorić S} & \\
1 & \quad d4 \quad f6
\end{align*}
\]
Best, otherwise White plays 12 g3 and 13 g5.

12 h3

Gligorić has had this position before. In the 1959 match between Hungary and Yugoslavia at Belgrade, Szabo played here against Gligorić 12 g5 h7 13 h4 f6, with about equal chances.

13 h4

The most aggressive; after 13 0-0-0 h4 14 b1 f6 15 a2 g5 16 e1 b5 (Sherwin-Gligorić, Portoroz, 1958) it is Black who has the attack.

13 ... hxg4

A doubtful exchange which opens up the position for White. Instead, 13...h6 deprives White's attack of most of its force.

14 fxg4 h6?

Curiously enough, now this move is a mistake. Having played ...hxg4, Black should have been consistent in his attempt to profit from the open lines and played 14...b6 at once. Gligorić afterwards told me he had overlooked the force of White's pinning 16th move.

15 h3 b6
16 g5 c4
17 d3

Capture of the b-pawn loses a piece after 17...xb2 18 f3 followed by 19 f1.

18 b3 a3

As soon becomes apparent, the Knight is very badly placed here. Better was 18...b6.

19 c1 xg4
This eventually leads to his giving up a Knight for three pawns, usually a fair exchange; but here the pawns merely play a silent role in the game and the piece is worth much more. His position is already bad but he could have tried 19...\textit{a}5 with a playable game.

20 \textit{A}xf6!

Not at once 20 \textit{b}b1, on account of 20...\textit{a}5+ 21 b4 \textit{xb}4+ 22 \textit{d}d2 \textit{b}5.

\begin{itemize}
  \item 20 \ldots \textit{A}xe2
  \item 21 \textit{xe}e2 \textit{xf}6
  \item 22 \textit{b}1 \textit{a}5
  \item 23 b4 \textit{xb}4
  \item 24 \textit{xa}3 \textit{xb}4
  \item 25 \textit{c}4 b5
  \item 26 \textit{b}6 \textit{ad}8
\end{itemize}

Another disadvantage for Black is his inability to get his Rooks into anything like reasonable action. Now Tal enlivens the game still further with a fierce attacking stroke.

\begin{itemize}
  \item 27 \textit{f}5+ \textit{g}5
  \item 28 \textit{cg}1 \textit{b}2+
  \item 29 \textit{f}3 \textit{f}4
  \item 30 \textit{g}2 \textit{b}4
  \item 31 \textit{d}7 \textit{c}8
\end{itemize}

32 \textit{f}6+

Naturally not 32 \textit{xf}8, on account of 32...\textit{c}3; but he misses the quickest winning way which was 32 \textit{x}g6 \textit{fx}g6 33 \textit{x}g6+ \textit{f}7 34 \textit{f}6+ and now either 34...\textit{g}7, 35 \textit{g}1+ or 34...\textit{e}7 35 \textit{h}7+.

\begin{itemize}
  \item 32 \ldots \textit{g}7
  \item 33 \textit{h}5+ \textit{g}8
  \item 34 \textit{x}c8 \textit{xc}8
  \item 35 \textit{c}2 \textit{xc}2
  \item 36 \textit{xc}2
\end{itemize}
36 ... \( \mathcal{a}3+ \)  
Black succumbs to a mating attack after taking the Knight; e.g. 36...gxh5 37 \( \mathcal{c}3+ \) \( \mathcal{h}7 \) 38 \( \mathcal{f}5+ \) \( \mathcal{g}7 \) 39 \( \mathcal{g}1+ \) \( \mathcal{f}8 \) 40 \( \mathcal{c}8+ \) \( \mathcal{e}7 \) 41 \( \mathcal{c}7+ \) \( \mathcal{f}8 \) 42 \( \mathcal{d}8# \).  

37 \( \mathcal{b}3 \) \( \mathcal{x}b3+ \)  
38 \( \mathcal{a}xb3 \) \( \mathcal{g}xh5 \)  
39 \( \mathcal{a}1 \) \( \mathcal{h}4 \)  
40 \( \mathcal{g}4 \) \( \mathcal{e}3 \)  
41 \( \mathcal{x}a6 \) \( \mathcal{c}5 \)  
42 \( \mathcal{x}h4 \) \( \mathcal{f}5 \)  

Desperation; but otherwise he has no means of preventing White from playing his King to f5 and gradually exhausting Black’s moves.  

43 \( \text{exf5} \) \( \text{e4} \)  
44 \( \text{b4!} \) \( \mathcal{a}xb4 \)  
45 \( \mathcal{g}5 \) \( \mathcal{f}7 \)  
46 \( \mathcal{a}7+ \) \( \mathcal{e}8 \)  

47 \( \text{f6} \)  
Black resigns

**Round 2**

**No. 6. Ruy Lopez, Closed**

\( \& \) Ólafsson F  
\( \& \) Benkö P  

1 \( \text{e4} \) \( \text{e5} \)  
2 \( \mathcal{f}3 \) \( \mathcal{c}6 \)  
3 \( \mathcal{b}5 \) \( \text{a6} \)  
4 \( \mathcal{a}4 \) \( \mathcal{f}6 \)  
5 \( 0-0 \) \( \mathcal{e}7 \)  
6 \( \text{e1} \) \( \text{b5} \)  
7 \( \mathcal{b}3 \) \( 0-0 \)  
8 \( \text{c3} \) \( \text{d6} \)

9 \( \text{h3} \) \( \mathcal{b}7 \)

This, in conjunction with the next move, constitutes a favourite manoeuvre of Benkö’s; it is, however, much inferior to the normal 9...\( \mathcal{a}5 \).

10 \( \text{d4} \) \( \mathcal{b}8 \)  
11 \( \mathcal{b}d2 \)

In a later round against Benkö, Keres demonstrated that White could gain a considerable advantage here by 11 \( \text{dxe5} \) \( \text{dxe5} \) 12 \( \mathcal{w}xd8 \) \( \mathcal{a}xd8 \) 13 \( \mathcal{a}xe5 \) \( \mathcal{a}xe4 \) 14 \( \mathcal{e}3 \) \( \mathcal{f}6 \) 15 \( \mathcal{g}4 \). The text-move is too slow and allows Black time to develop once again.

11 ... \( \mathcal{b}d7 \)  
12 \( \mathcal{c}2 \) \( \mathcal{e}8 \)  
13 \( \mathcal{f}1 \) \( \mathcal{f}8 \)
Round 2

14  \( \text{g3} \)  g6

15  h4

And now Black gets an excellent game by advancing in the centre. This could and should have been prevented by 15 d5.

15  \ldots  d5
16  dxe5  dxe4
17  \text{x}e4  \text{x}e4
18  \text{x}e4  \text{x}e4
19  \text{x}e4  \text{x}e5

20  \text{g5}

This results in the break-up of White's King's-side pawns; but still worse for him would be 20 \text{e}2  \text{f}3+ 21  \text{x}f3 \text{xe}4 22  \text{xe}4  \text{d}1+ 23  \text{h}2  \text{d}8.

20  \ldots  \text{xd}1+
21  \text{xd}1  \text{x}f3+
22  \text{gx}f3  \text{d}6
23  \text{de}1  \text{xe}4

24  \text{fxe4}  \text{e}8

25  f3

An inaccuracy that gives White an inferior ending owing to the possibility Black now has of creating a distant passed pawn. Correct was 25 \text{f}1.

25  \ldots  f5
26  \text{f}2  \text{f}7

27  \text{e}3

And not 27 \text{ex}f5 on account of 27... \text{g}3+.

27  \ldots  \text{fxe}4
28  \text{fxe}4  \text{e}6
29  h5

\( \text{Olafsson's play of all of this phase of the game is very weak indeed. Here, instead of encouraging Black to obtain a passed g-pawn, he should play 29 \text{f}8.} \)
Here the game was adjourned in a position that was quite clearly won for Black. Characteristic for both these great masters of time trouble was the fact that White had taken 2 hours 37 minutes for these moves and Black 2 hours 30, the time limit being, as usual in such events, forty moves in two and a half hours and sixteen in every subsequent hour.

42 \( \text{d}3 \)

A bitter necessity; if, instead, 42 \( \text{h}6 \), then 42...\( \text{x}d2+ \) 43 \( \text{xd}2 \) \( g2 \).

42 ... \( \text{xb}2 \)
43 a4 b4
44 \( \text{xb}4 \) g2
45 \( \text{e}4 \) \( e2 \)
46 \( \text{f}3 \) \( \text{xe}3+ \)
47 \( \text{xd}2 \) \( \text{b}3 \)
48 b5 \( \text{d}6 \)
49 \( \text{f}2 \) \( \text{e}6 \)
50 Ke2 Kd5
51 a8 \( \text{c}4 \)
52 a6 \( \text{c}5 \)
53 a6 \( \text{e}3+ \)
54 \( \text{d}2 \) \( \text{e}7 \)

White resigns
Round 2

N°7. Caro-Kann Defence.

Fischer R

Petrosian T

1  e4  c6
2  d3  d5
3  f3  g4
4  h3  xf3
5  xf3  f6
6  d3  e6
7  g3  b4
8  d2  d4

9  b1  xd2+

To some extent this relieves White's problems and more to the point is Keres's 9...b6, which he played against Fischer in rounds 8 and 22.

10  xd2  e5
11  g2  c5
12  0-0  c6

13  e2  g5

A bold move that is meant to deflect White from the thematic advance of his f-pawn. It is however fraught with risk and in a later round (16) Petrosian played the safer 13...e7 against the same opponent.

14  f3

After this move, White has a lot of trouble in getting his King's Bishop into action and better therefore seems 14 f4 all the same.

14  ...  h6

15  h4  g8

Better than 15...g4 16 d2 h5 17 f4, when White has good play along the f-file.

16  a3  e7
17  hxg5  hxg5
18  d2  d7
19  c3  0-0-0
20  cxd4  exd4
White has the pull after 21...cxb4 22 axb4  $\text{axb4}$ 23  $\text{axb4}$ 24  $\text{xa7}$  $\text{xd3}$ 25 $\text{d1}$.

22 $\text{fcl}$  $\text{ce5}$
White’s attack would be overwhelming after 22...cxb4 23 axb4  $\text{xb4}$ 24 $\text{a2}$.

23 $\text{xe5}$  $\text{xe5}$
24 $\text{c4}$  $\text{c8}$
25 $\text{ac1}$  $\text{g4}$
26 $\text{b2}$  $\text{gd8}$

27 $\text{a4}$
White takes no steps to get his Bishop into play, and hence is to all intents and purposes a minor piece down during this phase of the game. Much better was 27 $\text{f1}$, followed by $\text{e2}$.

27 ... $\text{e7}$
This was the sealed move.

42 \(\text{f4}\) \(\text{d7}\)
43 \(\text{c4}\) \(\text{b6}\)
44 \(\text{d1}\) \(\text{a5}\)
45 \(\text{f4}\) \(\text{d4}\)
46 \(\text{h6}\) \(\text{b5}\)

47 \(\text{e3}\)

White achieves nothing by an attempt at attacking the King; for if 47 \(\text{f8}\), \(\text{c7}\) 48 \(\text{a8+ d6}\), and the checks are at an end.

47 \ldots \(\text{b6}\)
48 \(\text{h6+ e6}\)
49 \(\text{e3 a6}\)
50 \(\text{e2 a4}\)
51 \(\text{c3 b6}\)
52 \(\text{e3 c5}\)
53 \(\text{f3 b4}\)
54 \(\text{h6+ c6}\)
55 \(\text{h8 d8}\)
56 \(\text{h7 d7}\)
57 \(\text{h8 b3}\)

Manifesting a sublime indifference to the Queen checks. In fact, Black's King now develops into a strong fighting piece.

58 \(\text{b8+ a5}\)

He cannot go at once to the next rank; for if 59 \ldots \(\text{b4}\), 60 \(\text{c6}\).

59 \(\text{a8+ b5}\)

White resigns

---

**N°8. Ruy Lopez, Closed**

\[\text{Smyslov V}\]
\[\text{Keres P}\]
1 \(\text{e4 e5}\)
2 \(\text{\textit{f3 c6}}\)
3 Ab5 a6
4 Ab4 Ab6
5 0-0 Ac7
6 ed1 b5
7 Ab3 0-0
8 c3 d6
9 h3 Ac5

A good move with a double purpose. If now 16 d5, Black can strike at the center with 16...f5; meanwhile he prepares to put pressure on the center by 16 ...Af6.

16 Ac3 exd4
17 Axd4 Af6
18 Adf5 g6

19 Ah6+
This check achieves nothing and the Knight is rather indifferently placed here on h6; better therefore is 19 Ag3.

19 ... Ah8
20 Ab1 Ag7
21 Ahg4 h5
22 Ah2 Ac5

14 f1

More logical seems 14 d5, so as to nullify the action of Black's Queen's Bishop.

14 ... Bac8
15 Ad3 Ad7
This eventually allows Black’s pieces to penetrate to c2. It would be better to maintain control of this point by playing 23...\(\textit{h}f1\).

\[
\begin{array}{c}
23 \quad \textcolor{red}{\text{	extit{d}5?}} \\
\text{-} \\
23 \quad \ldots \quad \textcolor{red}{\text{	extit{xd}5}} \\
24 \quad \textcolor{red}{\text{exd}5} \quad \textcolor{red}{\text{	extit{xd}3}} \\
25 \quad \textcolor{red}{\text{	extit{xd}3}} \quad \textcolor{red}{\text{	extit{c}2}} \\
26 \quad \textcolor{red}{\text{d}1} \quad \textcolor{red}{\text{fe}8}
\end{array}
\]

Threatening to win offhand by 27...\(\textit{e}1+\).

\[
\begin{array}{c}
27 \quad \textcolor{red}{\text{	extit{xc}2}} \quad \textcolor{red}{\text{	extit{xc}2}} \\
28 \quad \textcolor{red}{\text{f}1} \quad \textcolor{red}{\text{c}4} \\
29 \quad \text{b}3 \quad \textcolor{red}{\text{b}2}
\end{array}
\]

It would be better to eliminate the Knight by 30\(\textit{xb}2\) \(\textit{xb}2\) 31 \(\textit{xb}2\) \(\textit{xb}2\) 32 \(\textit{e}3\), though even then Black would have a distinct pull owing to his superior minor piece.

\[
\begin{array}{c}
30 \quad \ldots \quad \textcolor{red}{\text{xd}2} \\
31 \quad \textcolor{red}{\text{xd}2} \quad \textcolor{red}{\text{d}3} \\
32 \quad \textcolor{red}{\text{e}3} \quad \text{f}5 \\
33 \quad \textcolor{red}{\text{f}1} \quad \textcolor{red}{\text{d}4}
\end{array}
\]

Wrongly surrendering a pawn without a fight. He should play 34\(\textit{d}1\), when 34...\(\textit{e}5\) 35 \(\textit{c}3\) \(\textit{xd}5\) would be unsound on account of 36 \(\textit{e}3\).

\[
\begin{array}{c}
34 \quad \ldots \quad \textcolor{red}{\text{xf}2} \\
35 \quad \textcolor{red}{\text{c}3+} \quad \text{g}8 \\
36 \quad \textcolor{red}{\text{d}1} \quad \textcolor{red}{\text{c}5!}
\end{array}
\]
Neatly saving the piece, since if now 37 \( \text{fxe}2 \), \( \text{e}3 \)...

37 \( \text{d}4 \) \( \text{xd}4 \)  
38 \( \text{xd}4 \) \( \text{e}3 \)  
39 \( \text{e}6 \)

To prevent White's King from getting to f4 and at the same time aiding the advance of his own King.

46 \( \text{hxg}5+ \) \( \text{g}5 \)  
47 \( \text{d}3 \) \( \text{b}4 \)  
48 \( \text{d}2 \) \( \text{c}3+ \)  
49 \( \text{f}2 \) \( \text{h}4 \)  
50 \( \text{g}1 \) \( \text{f}4 \)  
51 \( \text{h}2 \) \( \text{e}4 \)  
52 \( \text{d}1 \) \( \text{a}5 \)  
53 \( \text{d}2 \) \( \text{f}4 \)

All this part of the game is played with the utmost skill by Keres. It would be quite wrong to take the second pawn since after 39...\( \text{xe}6 \) 40 \( \text{dxe}6 \) \( \text{xe}6 \) 41 \( \text{d}5 \) \( \text{f}7 \) 42 a4 bxa4 43 bxa4 \( \text{xe}7 \) 44 \( \text{a}5 \), White would almost certainly regain the pawn with an almost certain draw.

40 \( \text{g}5 \) \( \text{d}3 \)  
41 \( \text{e}6 \) \( \text{f}7 \)  
42 \( \text{h}4 \) \( \text{f}6 \)  
43 \( \text{e}2 \) \( \text{c}5 \)  
44 \( \text{xc}5 \) \( \text{xc}5 \)  
45 \( \text{f}3 \) \( \text{g}5 \)

Black was threatening 54...f3.

54 \( \text{f}2 \)  
55 \( \text{c}2 \) \( \text{xd}5 \)  
56 \( \text{c}8 \) \( \text{f}3 \)  
57 \( \text{f}8 \) \( \text{fxg}2 \)
Round 2

58  \text{\textbf{\textit{\texttt{f5+}}}}  \text{\textbf{\textit{\texttt{e4}}}}
59  \text{\textbf{\textit{\texttt{xa5}}}}  \text{\textbf{\textit{\texttt{h3}}}}

\textit{White resigns}
The pace showed no signs of slackening in this round. Every player was intent on winning and despite the fact that three out of the four games ended in a draw there was no design on the part of the players except to win. Tal, indeed, pushed this aggressive tendency a little too far. True, Keres adopted a rather indifferent type of English that failed to retain any initiative, but all the same the position was dead level when Keres proposed the draw. Tal not only refused the offer but, only a few moves later, went in for a dubious piece sacrifice that did actually gain him some attack and three pawns. But Keres dealt very coolly and competently with the attack and this was the sort of position in which the three pawns counted for far less than the piece. The game was adjourned, as were all the others, and on resumption of play on the following Saturday Keres accurately evaluated his advantage, stripping Tal of some pawns in the process.

Petrosian’s game against Smyslov was entirely typical of the Soviet champion’s style and methods. He made no great claims on the centre but contented himself with a series of complicated manoeuvres without exactly committing himself to any clear course of action. The idea of such a procedure is to bewilder the opponent and encourage him to bring about his own downfall. Normally these methods are highly successful, but this time Smyslov showed himself to be the master of just the kind of game Petrosian was playing. If anything, he seemed Petrosian’s superior and when the game was adjourned on move 41 what advantage there was lay in Smyslov’s hands. However, the material (two Knights and pawns on each side) was too level for anything else but the draw to which Smyslov reluctantly agreed after trying very hard to win for some time.

Fischer handled the opening rather badly against Benkö and was soon in trouble. Queens were exchanged early on, but despite this Benkö had a considerable pressure on the position, which pressure was subsequently concentrated on Fischer’s weak and isolated h-pawn. The fact that there were Bishops of opposite colour really told in favour of the attacking player and it looked as though Benkö might well be sharing the lead with Petrosian when this round ended, thereby confounding all those prophets (including myself) who had predicted that Benkö would finish last. However, he failed to play either incisively or accurately enough when the moment of crisis arrived and the USA champion showed what a resourceful player he is by seizing the opportunity to force a draw by perpetual check. This finish also came after resumption of play and it should be observed that Fischer’s over-night analysis was better than Benkö’s. As a matter of fact, it was not exactly overnight as it appears that Fischer conceived the idea for the drawing line whilst lying in bed rather late in
Round 3

the morning.

Of all the four games, the Gligorić-Ólafsson encounter contained the least to enthral the onlooker. Not that Gligorić did not try hard enough to win, but he was unfortunate enough to embark on a variation that lead to a dead-draw Rook and minor piece ending. He had Rook and Knight and pawns against Rook and Bishop and pawns when the game was adjourned, and at dinner that night Fischer was kind enough to inform Gligorić that he had not the slightest winning chance and indeed that Bishop won against Knight in the vast majority of cases. Whether Gligorić took this advice to heart, history will never be able to substantiate but the fact remains that he did agree a draw after only one more move had been played when the adjourned game was resumed.

\[\text{Diagram 9. English Opening}\]

\[\text{Keres P}\]

\[\text{Tal M}\]

1. \text{c4}  \quad \text{\textit{f6}}
2. \text{\textit{c3}}  \quad \text{\textit{g6}}
3. \text{g3}  \quad \text{\textit{g7}}
4. \text{\textit{g2}}  \quad 0-0

5. \text{f4}

This move does not fit in with the English Opening pawn formation, and after the advance of the f-pawn White is always in difficulties as to how to proceed with his centre pawns. Preferable are both \text{d3} and \text{\textit{f3}}.

5. \quad \ldots  \quad \text{c5}
6. \text{\textit{f3}}  \quad \text{d5}
7. \text{cxd5}  \quad \text{\textit{xd5}}
8. 0-0  \quad \text{\textit{c7}}

Wishing to play \ldots \text{b6} without allowing White to gain control of the long diagonal with \text{\textit{e5}}.

9. \text{b3}  \quad \text{\textit{c6}}
10. \text{\textit{b2}}  \quad \text{\textit{b8}}
11. \text{\textit{a4}}  \quad \text{\textit{xb2}}
12. \text{\textit{xb2}}  \quad \text{b6}
13. \text{\textit{c4}}  \quad \text{\textit{b7}}
14. \text{e3}  \quad \text{\textit{d5}}
15. \text{a3}  \quad \text{e6}
16. \text{\textit{c2}}  \quad \text{\textit{e7}}
Hoping to gain a King's-side attack by f4-f5.

17 ... b5
18  
19  fxe5

After 19 fxe5, f6 20 f3 ffc8, Black, ...who threatens both ...c4 and ...c3, stands very well.

19 ... bc8
20 a4 b4
21 f2 a5
22 h4 c7
23 b2 c4

It was just after this move that Keres proposed, and Tal declined, a draw.

24 bxc4 xc4
25 d4 a8

Partly as to be free to move the Knight without leaving a loose Bishop on b7 and partly so as to deprive the manoeuvre b5-d6 of some of its force.

Inviting the sacrifice that follows; or he can avoid it by 28 d4, and if 28 ...fd8, 29 c1 e7 30 xc8 xc8 31 g5.

28 ... xe3
29 c1

He cannot accept the sacrifice at once since if 29 dxe3, ...c6 and Black wins.

29 ... e7
30 dxe3

He must not be too greedy and play 30 xc8 xc8 31 xc8, on account of 31 ...xh4, when mate cannot be
Round 3

30 ... \( \text{gxh4} \)
31 \( \text{f1} \) \( \text{h3}+ \)
32 \( \text{e2} \) \( \text{gxg4}+ \)
33 \( \text{d2} \) \( \text{fd8}+ \)
34 \( \text{d4} \) \( \text{g3} \)
35 \( \text{f4} \)

This exchange helps White; instead he should have played at once 35...\( \text{g2}+ \) 36 \( \text{e2} \) \( \text{d5} \).

36 \( \text{xc1} \) \( \text{g2}+ \)
37 \( \text{e2} \) \( \text{d5} \)
38 \( \text{c7}! \)

A strong defensive and attacking move that would not have been at White's disposal had Black not exchanged Rooks on move 35.

38 ... \( \text{d7} \)
39 \( \text{c4} \) \( \text{g7} \)

40 \( \text{xd5} \) \( \text{xd5} \)

Or 40...\( \text{xd5} \), 41 \( \text{f3} \) forcing further exchanges.

41 \( \text{b5} \) \( \text{c7} \)
42 \( \text{e4} \) \( \text{a8} \)

The sealed move; Black's loss is now only a matter of time. His King's-side pawns are too backward to play any significant role in the game whilst his Queen's-side pawns are vulnerable to attack.

43 \( \text{e3} \) \( \text{c3}+ \)

This results in the speedy loss of the b-pawn, but, if 44...\( \text{c5} \) 45 \( \text{f1} \) \( \text{xe5} \), 46 \( \text{c1} \), threatening 47 \( \text{c8} \), when 46...\( \text{xe4} \) loses to 47 \( \text{f4} \).

45 \( \text{f1} \) \( \text{c5} \)
46 \( \text{xb3} \) \( \text{xe5} \)
47 \( \text{c1} \) \( \text{h5} \)
48 \( \text{c7} \) \( \text{f6} \)
49 \( \text{c5} \) \( \text{e5} \)
50 \( \text{d7}+ \) \( \text{d6} \)
51 \( \text{a7} \) \( \text{e5} \)
52 \( \text{xa8} \) \( \text{xd7} \)
53 \( \text{xa5} \) \( \text{h3}+ \)

Black could have spared himself (and his opponent) the remaining eleven moves since his position is quite hopeless.
54 $d2 \text{ h2}\+
55 $c3 \text{ h5}

4 $e3 \text{ f6}
5 $e2 \text{ c6}
6 $h3 \text{ h5}
7 0-0 $e7

8 $d3
If 8 d4, e4 9 $d2 $xe2 10 $xe2 d5
11 f3 exf3 12 $xf3 0-0, with a good game for Black.

8 ... 0-0
9 b3
Or 9 b4 a5 10 b5 c5 and Black will complete his development with 11...$bd7 after which he need not fear an eventual d3-d4 since this would give him an ideal square for his Knight on c5.

9 ... $bd7
10 $h4 $xe2
11 $xe2 d5
12 $f5 $b4
13 $b2 $e8
14 cxd5 cxd5
15 d4 e4
16 $fc1 $b6
17 $b5 $d7
18 $g3 $ec8

N°10. English Opening

$ Petrosian T
$ Smyslov V

1 c4 e5
2 $c3 d6
3 $f3 $g4

Black resigns
The exchange of the major pieces has left the position dead drawn, though Smyslov now makes strenuous efforts to extract some life out of the game.

27 \ldots \text{d}d{7}
28 \text{ge}2 b5
29 \text{f}4 \text{b}6
30 a4 bxa4
31 bxa4 a5
32 f3 f5

33 \text{f}2 \text{f}7
34 h4 h6
35 \text{fe}2 \text{c}6
36 \text{c}1 \text{b}4
37 \text{b}3 \text{c}4
38 f4 \text{c}2
39 \text{d}1 \text{e}7
40 \text{e}2 \text{d}6
41 \text{f}2 \text{c}6
42 \text{e}2 \text{d}6
43 \text{f}2 \text{b}4
44 \text{e}2 \text{c}6
45 \text{c}3 \text{a}7
46 \text{c}5 \text{c}8
47 \text{b}7+ \text{c}7
48 \text{c}5 \text{b}6
49 \text{f}2 \text{d}6
50 \text{e}2 \text{e}7
51 \text{f}2 \text{f}6
52 \text{e}2 g5
53 hxg5+ hxg5
54  g3   g6
55  f2   h5
56  e6   b2
57  fxg5  g6
58  f1   f7
59  c5   g6

After 6 dxc5, Black gets a good game by the familiar manoeuvre 6...a5.

6     h6
This and the ensuing pawn move not only weaken Black's pawn formation but cost valuable time. Better was 6...0-0.

7  h4  g5
7...0-0 was still to be preferred.

8  g3  h5
9  dxc5  xg3
9...a5 is no longer good since Black does not dispose of an eventual ...e4.

10  hxg3  dxc5
11  xd8+  xd8
12  0-0-0+  d7
13  e2  e6
14  e4  e7
15  d2  b6

16  d6  a6
So as to enable the Rook to defend the second rank.

17  d1  a7
18  h2  f6
19  g4  xg4
20  xg4  f5
21  f3  c7
22  xc8+  hxc8
23  g4  f4
24 exf4?

This gives the Black Bishop the valuable post on e4. White would have retained considerable pressure by 24 Ed3, followed by Eb3 or Ea3 according to Black's reply.

24 ... gxf4
25 Ed2 Ad4
26 Eh1 Eh8
27 Ad5 e5

28 Eh5

If 28 g5, h5 29 Af3 h4 30 g3 fxg3 31 fxg3 h3 and Black is safe enough.

28 ... Ef6
29 f3

Or 29 g5+, Eg7.

29 ... Eg7
30 Eh1 Ed7
31 Eh1 Ed6

43 a3

If 43 Ax6 White's extra pawn is useless and indeed soon disappears after 43...b4.

43 ... Ea1

The sealed move which, in conjunction with his next move, constitutes a kind of reflection of the line in the last note.

44 Ax6 b4
45 a4 Ed1
46 Ad4 Ac3
This was the idea Fischer conceived while lying in bed. The point is that if now 48 fxe4, ...\( \text{g1} \) 49 \( \text{g6} \) f3!

48 \( \text{Ax} \) e4 \( \text{e}2+ \)
49 \( \text{Ac}1 \) \( \text{e}1+ \)

Draw agreed.

N°12. Nimzo-Indian Defence

\( \text{Gligorić S} \)
\( \text{Ólafsson F} \)

1 d4 \( \text{e}6 \)
2 c4 \( \text{e}6 \)
3 \( \text{Ac}3 \) \( \text{Ab}4 \)
4 e3 \( \text{c}5 \)
5 \( \text{Ad}3 \) 0-0
6 \( \text{Af}3 \) \( \text{d}5 \)
7 0-0 \( \text{dx} \) c4
8 \( \text{Axc}4 \) \( \text{b}6 \)
9 \( \text{Ge}2 \) \( \text{Ab}7 \)

Up to here the same as the game Gligorić - Unzicker, Match Yugoslavia-West Germany, Bled 1956. In that game Gligorić continued 14 \( \text{Af}5 \) \( \text{e}8 \) 15 \( \text{Ge}5 \) \( \text{dx} \) e5 16 \( \text{dx} \) e5 \( \text{Ad}5 \) and then went in for the drawing line 17 \( \text{xh}7+ \). The move he now plays seems no improvement.

14 \( \text{Af}4 \) \( \text{Ah}5 \)
15 \( \text{Ge}3 \) \( \text{Hf}6 \)
16 \( \text{Af}4 \) \( \text{H}5 \)
17 \( \text{Ge}5 \)

Threatening an attack starting with \( \text{Gg}5 \) and thus inducing Black to move his King's-side pawns.

17 ... \( \text{g}6 \)
Round 3

18 \( \text{a}4 \) \( \text{a}e4 \)
19 \( \text{a}xe4 \) \( \text{a}d6 \)
20 \( \text{a}b7 \) \( \text{a}d7 \)
21 \( \text{a}xd7 \)

After the Queens are exchanged there is nothing left in the game but a draw. Instead White would retain some play by 21 \( \text{a}a6 \).

21 \( \ldots \) \( \text{a}xd7 \)
22 \( \text{d}5 \) \( \text{a}xe5 \)
23 \( \text{a}xe5 \) \( \text{exd}5 \)

Here the game was adjourned, only to last one more move.

42 \( \text{e}3 \) \( \text{a}2 \)
43 \( \text{c}4 \) \( \text{c}5 \)
44 \( \text{d}2 \) \( \text{xd}2 \)
45 \( \text{xd}2 \) \( \text{c}7 \)
46 \( \text{d}5 \) \( \text{f}6 \)
47 \( \text{f}4 \) \( \text{h}5 \)
48 \( \text{e}3 \) \( \text{e}6 \)
49 \( \text{e}5+ \) \( \text{f}6 \)

Draw agreed
Round 4. Friday 11th September 1959

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This was as eventful a round as was to occur in the whole competition, and though it was obviously impossible to say as yet whether any game would have a decisive effect on the final result, it was still clear that the issue of the Keres-Petrosian game was of great importance. If Petrosian won he would enjoy a lead of a full point; if Keres won it would mean he had stormed his way to the top despite a disastrous first-round result.

The first remarkable feature of the round lay in the fact that all four games opened with the Sicilian Defence. Indeed, the Tal-Ólafsson and Smyslov-Benko games pursued exactly the same course for the first fourteen moves. Then however the games diverged but in both cases White soon had a clear advantage. In the first-mentioned game Ólafsson’s decision to keep his King in the centre and forgo the right to castle was clearly a bad one. He got into the most acute time trouble in an endeavour to ward off the threats with which Tal was bombarding his King and could do very little to prevent the decisive breakthrough.

The Smyslov-Benko game ran a very surprising course, for Smyslov, after establishing what must be deemed for him a won game, faltered badly and allowed Benkö to gain very much the upper hand. Meanwhile Benkö, whose besetting sin is the mishandling of his clock, had got into great time trouble and had to make twelve moves in one minute. The consequence was that he was only too happy to agree to a draw, whilst Smyslov himself was relieved at gaining a half point from a game where he was positionally lost.

Gligorić was hardly in his best form against Fischer, for he committed the quite elementary crime of giving up his valuable fianchettoed King’s Bishop for a Knight in an endeavour to gain a pawn. He did indeed win the pawn, but in so doing laid his own King wide open to attack. Given half a chance Fischer knows very well how to extract the utmost from such a position. He sacrificed the exchange in order to lay bare the black King and meanwhile Gligorić’s time was running very short. With a few powerful blows Fischer engineered a mating attack and when Gligorić resigned on move 32 he could not avert mate.

The Keres-Petrosian game was in fact the only one to last till adjournment time. Here Keres established a kind of Maroczy bind and, in an attempt to shake off the grip that was threatening to strangle him, the Soviet Champion gave himself some very weak pawns. It was such a position that one might normally expect to see Keres win comfortably in view of his great command of technique. But now there intervened the factor of fatigue. Both Keres and Petrosian were due to play two adjourned games on the following Saturday and before these were started Petrosian mournfully told me that he expected to gain only half a
point from the two.

It was Keres, however, who looked, and no doubt was, the more tired of the two when they came to play their game. Instead of playing simply and thus maintaining his positional pressure he chose to accelerate matters by direct attack even though this allowed Petrosian some counter-chances. Nothing loth, the latter sacrificed a Rook for a mating attack. Shortly after taking the Rook he told me that either he was going to be a Rook up or else he would be mated, but that so far he had not seen the mate. Alas for his chances, Keres was so tired that he quite overlooked a pretty Queen sacrifice after which mate was inevitable. This was a stunning reverse that Keres took like the true gentleman he is and it was to be hoped that he would not allow this upset to influence his play in any way in the future rounds.

13. Sicilian Defence

1 e4 c5
2 d4 cxd4
3 e5 f6
4 Nf3 d6
5 Nc3 a6
6 Ng5 e6
7 f4 h6
8 Nh4 g5
9 a3 a3

Inferior to 9... axe4; the point being that Black cannot play 9...AXB on account of 10 axe4; but the Bishop move would in fact threaten the pawn.

10 Nh4 0-0

A double-edged move; he weakens his King's-side pawn formation but he gains the square e5 for his Knight.

11 Bf3 Be7
12 0-0-0 Bg7
13 g4 g5

Also strong is an immediate 15 h4, as Smyslov played in this round against Benko.

14 Bxa3 Bxc6
15 f4 Bxg5
16 Bg7 Bxh6
17 h4 Bf7

Black has an uncomfortably contorted position on the King's-side but 16...e5 leaves him terribly weak on f5.
And not 17...gxh4, 18 g5.

18 h5 a5

This sortie achieves nothing; better was 18...e5, which was, after all, the original motive for playing ...g5.

19 a2 b5
20 h1 f6
21 a2 c7

22 b3 f7

White regains his pawn with great advantage after 22...e4 23 c3.

23 e3 g8
24 b1 e5
25 c3 g7
26 d2 b8
27 fd1 e8
28 a2 a5

29 c3 xc3

After this exchange Black's pawn weaknesses are not to be defended. Better was 29...c6.

30 xc3 a8
31 b4 c6

Or 31...a4 32 xe5 dxe5 33 c4!

32 bxa5 xe4
33 b4

33 ...

Against 33...f3, White has the simple but effective reply of 34 c3.

34 c3 c6
35 xb5 xb5
36 xb5 d5
N°14. Sicilian Defence

\[\text{Fischer} \text{ R} \]
\[\text{Gligorić} \text{ S} \]
1. e4 c5
2. \(\text{\#f3} \) \(\text{\#c6} \)
3. d4 cxd4
4. \(\text{\#xd4} \) \(\text{\#f6} \)
5. \(\text{\#c3} \) d6

And not 6...g6, because of 7 \(\text{\#xc6} \) bxc6 8 e5.

6. \(\text{\#b3} \)
A new move which loses a tempo but places the Bishop in security. Normal are both 7 0-0 and 7 f4.

7. \ldots g6
8. f3 \(\text{\#a5} \)
A waste of valuable time that the second player can ill afford. Better is 8...\(\text{\#g7} \).

9. \(\text{\#g5} \) \(\text{\#g7} \)
10. \(\text{\#d2} \) h6
And now, instead of this weakening of the King's-side, one prefers 10...\(\text{\#c8} \).

11. \(\text{\#e3} \) \(\text{\#c8} \)

If 37...dxc4, 38 \(\text{\#d7} \) \(\text{\#xd7} \) 39 \(\text{\#xd7} \) \(\text{\#e8} \) 40 a6, and Black is helpless against the further advance of the a-pawn.

37. c4! \(\text{\#b8} \)

38. a6 \(\text{\#h8} \)
39. \(\text{\#a2} \) \(\text{\#xb4} \)
40. axb4 \(\text{\#xc4} \)
41. \(\text{\#d7+} \) \(\text{\#xd7} \)
42. \(\text{\#xd7+} \) \(\text{\#f8} \)

43. a7 Black resigns
Curiously enough, here White's King's Bishop is the more powerful Bishop and Black would have been better advised to play 12...\(\text{a}3\text{xb3}+\).

13 \(\text{e}2\) \(\text{xe}3\)

Black must go in for this exchange since if 13...\(\text{c}7\), 14 \(\text{db}5\).

14 \(\text{xe}3\) 0-0

The Black King is safer in the centre than on the King's-side and a better chance of fighting back was provided by 14...a6, with 15...b5 to follow.

15 \(\text{g}4\) \(\text{a}5\)
16 \(\text{h}4\) \(\text{e}6\)

Partly so as to limit the field for action of White's King's Bishop, but more particularly so as to deprive White's Knight of the d5 square after Black's own Knight has been forced away by \(\ldots\text{g}5\).

17 \(\text{de}2\) \(\text{c}6\)
18 \(\text{g}5\) \(\text{hxg}5\)
19 \(\text{hxg}5\) \(\text{h}5\)
20 \(\text{f}4\) \(\text{fc}8\)
21 \(\text{b}1\) \(\text{b}6\)

17 \(\text{de}2\) \(\text{c}6\)
18 \(\text{g}5\) \(\text{hxg}5\)
19 \(\text{hxg}5\) \(\text{h}5\)
20 \(\text{f}4\) \(\text{fc}8\)
21 \(\text{b}1\) \(\text{b}6\)

22 \(\text{f}3\)

Threatening a break-through by f4-f5, which Black prevents by his reply.

22 \(\ldots\) \(\text{c}5\)
23 \(\text{d}3!\)

A cunning move that induces Black to commit a losing blunder.

23 \(\ldots\) \(\text{xc}3\)?

This surrender of his all-important King's Bishop results in a quick loss. Instead he should have played 23...\(\text{f}8\).

24 \(\text{xc}3\) \(\text{xf}4\)
25 \(\text{f}3\) \(\text{h}5\)

If 25...e5, 26 \(\text{e}2\) \(\text{e}6\) 27 \(\text{h}3\), but now White has a shattering exchange sacrifice.

26 \(\text{hxh}5\) \(\text{gxh}5\)
27 \(\text{hxh}5\) \(\text{e}8\)
28 \(\text{h}6\) \(\text{xc}3\)
Round 4

29  bxc3  bxc3
Or 29...e3  30  h1  xc3  31  g6  g7  32  h2, and White wins.

30  g6  fxg6
31  h1  d4

32  h7+  Black resigns
White could also have won by 32  xe6+, but the text-move forces mate.

N°15. Sicilian Defence

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{1 e4} & \quad \text{c5} \\
\text{2 d4} & \quad \text{cxd4} \\
\text{3 dx} & \quad \text{cxd4} \\
\text{4 g5} & \quad \text{e6} \\
\text{5 g5} & \quad \text{a6} \\
\text{6 g5} & \quad \text{e6}
\end{align*}
\]

17  g3
To prevent Black freeing himself by ...d5.

17  ...  d8
18  h3  h7
19  h1
After this Black gets good counter-play by breaking through on the g-file. Better seems 19  h1, and if 19... hg7, 20  h2.
22 exd5  

Black’s King would be too open to an attack from the Queen and two Bishops after 22...\texttt{xb5} 23 \texttt{xc3} \texttt{xc3} 24 bxc3 \texttt{xf1} 25 \texttt{xf1}.

23 \texttt{xd5}  
24 \texttt{e1}  
25 \texttt{c3}  
26 \texttt{f5}  
27 bxc3  
28 \texttt{d4}  

Draw agreed

Black’s King would be too open to an attack from the Queen and two Bishops after 22...\texttt{xb5} 23 \texttt{xc3} \texttt{xc3} 24 bxc3 \texttt{xf1} 25 \texttt{xf1}.

23 \texttt{xd5}  
24 \texttt{e1}  
25 \texttt{c3}  
26 \texttt{f5}  
27 bxc3  
28 \texttt{d4}  

Draw agreed

Black was in such great time trouble that he thought it best to accept the offer of a draw. In fact, after 28...\texttt{xa3+}, he has very much the better hand.
Round 4

16  
17  
18  
19  
20  
21  
22  
23  
24  
25  
26  
27  

White could have safely captured the pawn here by 20...\textcolor{red}{\textbf{x}c5} dxc5 21 \textcolor{red}{\textbf{x}c5}, since if 21...\textcolor{red}{\textbf{x}e4}, 22 \textcolor{red}{\textbf{c}7} \textcolor{red}{\textbf{f}5} 23 \textcolor{red}{\textbf{b}6}, but obviously decided that the resulting freedom for Black would prove adequate compensation.

20 \textcolor{red}{\textbf{c}3}

20  
21  
22  
23  
24  
25  
26  

Preferable to this pawn weakening

27 \textcolor{red}{\textbf{h}4} f6

move was 27...\textcolor{red}{\textbf{e}6}.

28 \textcolor{red}{\textbf{e}3} e6
29 \textcolor{red}{\textbf{c}3} d7
30 \textcolor{red}{\textbf{d}4} f5
31 \textcolor{red}{\textbf{e}f}5 gxf5
32 \textcolor{red}{\textbf{d}2} \textcolor{red}{\textbf{x}d}4+
33 \textcolor{red}{\textbf{x}d}4 \textcolor{red}{\textbf{g}7}

34 \textcolor{red}{\textbf{h}1} \textcolor{red}{\textbf{g}6}

Threatening ...\textcolor{red}{\textbf{x}f}3, hence White's next move.

35 \textcolor{red}{\textbf{d}2} \textcolor{red}{\textbf{d}8}

Black would have better chances of counter-attack by 35...\textcolor{red}{\textbf{g}7}, and if 36 \textcolor{red}{\textbf{d}4}, e5.

36 \textcolor{red}{\textbf{ed}1} \textcolor{red}{\textbf{d}7}
37 \textcolor{red}{\textbf{f}2} \textcolor{red}{\textbf{d}8}
38 \textcolor{red}{\textbf{e}3} e5
39 f4 e4
40 \textcolor{red}{\textbf{e}2} \textcolor{red}{\textbf{dg}7}

Here the game was adjourned.
The commencement of a series of indifferent moves. Instead of the slow text-move he should play 42...b5.

42...a8
An interesting and characteristic move. If now 43.b4, axb4 44.axb4 d3.

43.g1 h5
44.b1 h4
45.bb2 g4
46.f2 d8
47.b4
The situation has become highly critical. Now Petrosian produces a beautiful coup.

47...g3!
48 hxg3
Though Black would have some advantage after 48.e1 d3 49.xd3 xd3, this would have been better for White than the position resulting position resulting after the Rook capture.

48...hxg3
49 fd2
White is quite lost after 49.bxc5 h4 50.d3 h2+ 51.f1 h1+ 52.e2 gxf2.

49...h4
50 e2 h7

51 f1?
Overlooking another beautiful move. 51.h5 was forced, though even then Black should win; e.g. 51...hxh5 52.f1 axb4 53.axb4 d3 54.xd3 h1+ 55.g1 exd3 56.f3 e6 57.c5 c4 58.d2 h4.

51...xf4+!
White resigns
Round 5. Monday 14th September 1959

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Petrosian held on to his lead with a remarkably brief game against Tal, its brevity being the only distinction attaching to the game. In fact, this round had the two unenviable distinctions of witnessing the first "grandmaster draw" and the first incident of an untoward nature in Benkö's loss on time against Keres.

The players had had a rest day on Sunday in which some of them went on an excursion up the nearby Julian Alps, but the intervening day of rest seemed to unsettle them rather than to provide any refreshment of energies. Petrosian set about exchanging Queens as soon as possible and though Tal avoided this on the first attempt he complied quickly enough once it was evident no disadvantage attached to the exchange.

Benkö's case was more complicated. Keres had been exerting strong pressure all through the game and, as usual, Benkö was afflicted by gross time trouble. Just as he made his 39th move, his flag fell and since the time-limit was 40 moves in 2½ hours I announced he had lost the game on time. Shortly afterwards he protested against this decision, claiming there were still two seconds to go on his clock when the flag fell (an amount of time which, incidentally, had swollen to five seconds when he subsequently handed in his written protest, no doubt after careful examination of the clock in question). However, the tournament board that considered the case the next day also examined the said clock carefully and came to the conclusion that it was functioning correctly. In consequence, Benkö's protest was unanimously rejected.

The Gligorić-Smyslov game was also greatly affected by the time factor. Here, however, Smyslov had established a won position by powerful and vigorous play and it was his opponent who was in considerable time trouble. Then came confirmation of the impression that Smyslov as yet was far from being in his accustomed sure form. With half an hour to spare on his clock, he seemed unable to make up his mind as to the best continuation and himself got into acute time pressure under which he not only threw away the win but drifted into a lost position.

Fischer was perhaps a little unlucky to lose to Ólafsson and this game was to be the start of a most unhappy period of the tournament for the USA champion during which hardly anything went right for him. With excellent positional sense, he made a sound sacrifice of the exchange against the Icelander but then played too passively in the follow-up with the result that Ólafsson was able to force the win by a pretty Rook sacrifice.

The leading scores now were Petrosian 4 (4 out of 5 in such a tournament represents an amazing start), Keres 3 (a fine achievement considering his bad beginning) and Benkö, Fischer and Tal 2½.
N°17. QGD Semi-Tarrasch

Start

Petrosian T

Tal M

1 c4 d5
2 c3 e6
3 f3 d5
4 d4 c5
5 cxd5 exd5
6 g3 cxd4
7 exd5 cxd4
8 e3 Qd7
9 e4

As the reader will see, very few gamelets of this nature were played in the tournament.

N°18. English Opening

Start

Benkö P

Keres P

1 c4 d5
2 c3 e5
3 f3 d6
4 g3 c5

This does not fit in well with his previous move and a better system of development lay in 9 d3 followed by c2 and c3.

9 ... d6
Round 5

10 \( \text{b}3 \)

And this move is hard to understand: he had two good alternative plans:

1. 10 a3 with \( \text{c}2 \) to follow;
2. 10 b3 followed by \( \text{b}2 \) and \( \text{c}1 \).

10 \( \text{e}4 \)

11 \( \text{d}1 \) h6

12 \( \text{c}2 \) exd4

13 \( \text{d}4 \) \( \text{d}4 \)

14 \( \text{xd}4 \) \( \text{c}5 \)

15 \( \text{b}3 \)

And not 15 b4 \( \text{e}6 \) 16 \( \text{d}1 \) a5, with advantage to Black.

15 \( \ldots \) \( \text{c}6 \)

16 \( \text{c}3 \) a5

17 \( \text{a}3 \) \( \text{g}5 \)

18 \( \text{e}1 \) \( \text{f}5 \)

19 \( \text{d}1 \)

Preferable was an immediate 19 e4.

19 \( \ldots \) \( \text{g}6 \)

20 \( \text{e}4 \) \( \text{g}4 \)

21 \( \text{f}3 \) \( \text{e}6 \)

22 \( \text{e}2 \) \( \text{g}5 \)

23 \( \text{d}2 \)

More promising than the Queen exchange seems 23 \( \text{f}4 \).

23 \( \ldots \) \( \text{xd}2 \)

24 \( \text{xd}2 \) \( \text{a}4 \)

25 \( \text{b}4 \)

Black was threatening \( \ldots \text{axb}3 \), but the text-move weakens White's Queen's-side and it would be better to play 25 \( \text{xc}5 \) dxc5 26 \( \text{f}4 \).

25 \( \ldots \) \( \text{d}7 \)

26 \( \text{c}1 \) \( \text{e}5 \)

27 \( \text{dc}2 \) \( \text{d}5 \)

28 \( \text{cx}d5 \) \( \text{cx}d5 \)
29 Qf4 dxe4
30 fxe4 Ad8
31 Bd5

A good move that converts a liability (the isolated pawn on e4) into an asset, since now the pawn becomes a passed one.

31 ... Bxd5
32 exd5 Qd3

And not 33...Qxb4 34 Qxb4 Qxb4 35 Bb1, when White regains his pawn with advantage.

33 Bd1 Be1

34 Qcd2 Qe3

35 Bc1 Qd6

A mistake would be 35...Qxb4, on account of 36 Bb2.

36 a3 Bc8
37 Bb2 Bc2

38 Qd4 Be8

39 Bxc2 and White exceeded the time limit.

After 39...Bxc2 40 Bb2 White still has a tenable game since 40...Qe3 is a dubious move on account of 41 Bc1, and if then 41...Qxa3, 42 Bf2 with eventual threats of Bc8+ and Qe4.

No19. QGD Slav Defence

Gligorić S
Smyslov V

1 d4 d5
2 c4 c6
3 Bf3 Qf6
4 Bd3 dxc4

5 a4 Qa6

A new move here though it has been played at a later stage in this opening. The normal move is 5...Qf5.

6 e3 Qg4
Round S

6...Af5 would bring us back to more usual lines.

7  ¿xc4  e6
8  h3

8 ¿xa6 would be a bad bargain for White since not only would it give Black the advantage of the two Bishops but it would also give him good play along the b-file.

8  ...  ¿h5
9  0-0  ¿b4

10  ¿e2  ¿e7
11  e4  ¿g6
12  e5  ¿fd5

Forced, owing to Black’s threat of 13...¿c2.

13  ¿e1

15  ¿xg6  hxg6
16  ¿f3  ¿d8

Missing an excellent opportunity for counter-attack. With 16...0-0-0, his own King would be in perfect safety whilst White’s would be vulnerable to an attack...

17  ¿d2  0-0
18  ¿e4  ¿d7
19  ¿b3  ¿a6

20  ¿a3

Preventing Black’s threatened 20...¿d3 and preparing to switch the Queen’s Rook over to the King’s-side.

20  ...  b6
21  ¿c1  ¿c8
22  ¿fg5  c5
23  ¿g3  ¿xg5
24  ¿xg5  ¿e2
25  ¿xb4  axb4
26  ¿f3  ¿xb2
As will soon emerge, this is a waste of a valuable tempo. Direct attack by 27 \( \text{h4} \) fails against 27...\( \text{xh4} \) 28 \( \text{h2} \) \( \text{xg5} \) 29 \( \text{xg5} \) \( \text{c4} \); but much better than the text is 27 \( \text{e1} \), and if 27...\( \text{xd4} \), 28 \( \text{e4} \) \( \text{c3} \) 29 \( \text{h4} \).

White's Rook moves are decidedly unfortunate. Now he should have played 29 \( \text{f1} \) (cf. his 31\textsuperscript{st} move).

29 ... \( \text{f6} \)
30 \( \text{g4} \) \( \text{c2} \)
31 \( \text{e1} \)

Throwing away two pawns and the game. He should have played 31...\( \text{h6} \), and only after 32 \( \text{g5} \), f5.

\section*{No. 20. Sicilian Defence}
\par\textbf{\textit{\textsuperscript{6}Lafsson}} F
\par\textbf{\textit{\textsuperscript{1}Fischer}} R
1 \( \text{e4} \) \( \text{c5} \)
2 \( \text{\textit{f3}} \) \( \text{d6} \)
3 \( \text{d4} \) \( \text{cxd4} \)
4 \( \text{\textit{xd4}} \) \( \text{\textit{f6}} \)
5 \( \text{\textit{c3}} \) \( \text{a6} \)
6 \( \text{\textit{c4}} \) \( \text{e6} \)

\par\begin{tabular}{l}
32 \( \text{\textit{xg6}} \) \( \text{h6} \)
33 \( \text{\textit{xf5}} \) \( \text{g6} \)
\end{tabular}

If 33...c3, 34 \( \text{\textit{f4}} \) \( \text{\textit{cd8}} \) 35 e6 \( \text{\textit{d6}} \) 36 \( \text{\textit{xd5}} \) \( \text{\textit{xd5}} \) 37 e7, and White wins.

34 \( \text{\textit{g3}} \) \( \text{e7} \)
35 \( \text{\textit{f6}} \) \( \text{c6} \)
36 \( \text{d5} \) \( \text{c8} \)
37 \( \text{d6} \) \( \text{f8} \)

\par\begin{tabular}{l}
38 \( \text{\textit{dxe7}} \)
\end{tabular}

Black resigns
Fischer, who played this variation throughout the Candidates', was wont to play $\text{a}3$ here. The pawn move originates with Darga, Ólafsson's second, and not only safeguards the Bishop from exchange but hinders Black from playing ...b5-b4

7 ... $\text{e}7$
8 0-0
9 $\text{a}2$ $\text{b}5$
10 f4 $\text{b}7$
11 f5 $\text{e}5$

Acceptance of the pawn sacrifice leads to a fierce attack for White after 12...$\text{xe}4$ 13 $\text{xe}4$ $\text{xe}4$ 14 $\text{g}3$ $\text{b}7$, when White can choose between 15 $\text{h}5$, threatening $\text{g}4$, and the further sacrifice 15 f6 $\text{xf}6$ 16 $\text{h}5$.

13 $\text{g}3$ $\text{c}8$
14 $\text{g}5$ $\text{b}6$

A promising pawn sacrifice which fails only because it is incorrectly followed up. He could also have played 15...$\text{c}4$, with good prospects.

15 $\text{h}5$ $\text{xc}3$

16 $\text{bxc}3$ $\text{h}5$

Better was 16...$\text{xe}4$ 17 $\text{xe}7$ $\text{xe}7$ 18 $\text{g}4$ $\text{g}5$; as played Black soon loses the initiative.

17 $\text{xe}7$ $\text{xe}7$
18 $\text{xh}5$ $\text{xe}4$
19 $\text{g}4$ d5
20 f6 $\text{c}5+$
21 $\text{h}1$ g6
22 $\text{ae}1$ $\text{e}8$

It is imperative for Black to be in a position to bring his Queen back to f8 to ward off a threatened mate on g7. He cannot afford the time to capture either pawn: e.g., 22...$\text{xc}3$ 23 $\text{g}5$ $\text{h}8$ 24 $\text{h}6$ $\text{g}8$ 25 $\text{xe}4$ $\text{dxe}4$ 26 $\text{xf}7$ $\text{c}8$ 27 $\text{xg}8$ $\text{xg}8$ 28 $\text{f}7$; or 22...$\text{xa}3$ 23 $\text{h}4$ $\text{c}8$ 24 $\text{xe}4$ $\text{dxe}4$ 25 $\text{xf}7+$ $\text{xf}7$ 26 $\text{hxh}7+$ $\text{e}6$ 27 $\text{xg}6$ and Black is helpless against the threat of f6-f7 discovered check.

23 $\text{h}4$ h5
24 $\text{g}5$
White was threatening 25 $\text{e}x\text{e}4 \text{dxe}4$ 26 $\text{gx}x\text{g}6+$.

25 $\text{ax}c4$  $\text{bx}c4$
26 $\text{xe}3$

And now he threatens 27 $\text{h}3$ $\text{h}7$ 28 $\text{hx}h5+$.

26  ...  $\text{f}8$
27 $\text{b}1$  $\text{b}8$
28 $\text{e}1$  $\text{xb}1$
29 $\text{xb}1$  $\text{xc}2$
30 $\text{b}7$  $\text{f}5$

Threatening not only the e-pawn but also the Queen by 32 $\text{a}7$ and $\text{b}8$.

31  ...  $\text{e}6$
32 $\text{xe}5$  $\text{xa}3$
33 $\text{h}3$  $\text{c}1+$
34 $\text{h}2$  $\text{g}5$
35 $\text{a}7$  $\text{h}4$
36 $\text{xa}6$  $\text{h}7$
37 $\text{a}1$!

Exchange of queens leads to a hopeless ending for Black, but if 37...$\text{xa}1$, 38 $\text{g}x\text{g}5$, with mate to follow. Similarly, if 37...$\text{d}2$, 38 $\text{d}1$.

38 $\text{xf}4$  $\text{gxf}4$
39 $\text{f}1$  $\text{d}4$
40 $\text{cxd}4$  $\text{g}6$
41 $\text{xf}4$  $\text{f}5$
Round 5

42  h3  \(\text{xf}6\)
43  e3  \(\text{gg}5\)
44  g3  \(\text{d}3\)

45  d5  \(\text{f}5\)

Black resigns
Round 6

Round 6. Tuesday 15th September, 1959

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<tr>
<th>#</th>
<th>White</th>
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<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>Keres (3)</td>
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<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>Petrosian (4)</td>
<td>Benkó (2½)</td>
<td>E62 King's Indian Defence, Fianchetto</td>
<td>½-½</td>
<td>42</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

A round of tough chess in which, on the whole, what one might term the "underdogs" had the impertinence to fight back and obtain equality.

The one exception to this was Tal's win over Fischer. Playing in vigorous, yet rather more composed a style than one is accustomed to see him wield, he established strong pressure on the Queen's side. Fischer tried to get some counter-balancing chances on the other wing, but, as so often happens in such cases, merely set up an object for attack on the King's-side by his opponent. The finish, characteristic of Tal, came like a whiplash.

Smyslov, obviously determined to get rid of the miasma of doubt and insecurity that had afflicted him in earlier rounds, played for the attack against Ólafsson almost from the very start. Ólafsson defended very well, but when the game was adjourned it looked bad for him. His King was under heavy pressure from all Smyslov's pieces and the general anticipation was that the Icelander would not last long. But once again, when play was resumed, Smyslov did not seem quite at his best, and though he tried hard to win he had eventually to content himself with a draw in a position where further attempt to win might well have reacted in Ólafsson's favour.

Keres, too, was exerting quite a lot of pressure against Gligorić, but the Yugoslav Champion always found the best move in defence and when the ending was reached it was apparent that a draw must be the inevitable result. Keres did manage to work up a semblance of a winning chance in the Rook and pawn ending, and this led Bondarevsky, who was sitting opposite the board in the auditorium, to express some optimistic hopes to me. But these hopes were dashed only a couple of moves later when Keres extended his hand to Gligorić in token of agreement to draw.

Petrosian and Benkó had a level game out of the opening. In the middlegame, however, Petrosian broke through on the Queen's-side and in so doing won the exchange in return for a pawn. Benkó, nothing dismayed, and in time trouble as ever, set to and so outplayed Petrosian to make the Soviet Champion quite content with a draw one move after resumption of play on the adjourned game day.
Round 6

N°21. King's Indian, Classical

Tal M

Fischer R

1 d4 d6
2 c4 g6
3 4f3 4g7
4 e4 d6
5 4e2 0-0
6 4f3 e5
7 d5 4bd7
8 4g5 h6

An immediate reaction is necessary; otherwise White commands the Black squares by 9 4d2.

9 4h4 a6

Or 9...g5 10 4g3 4h5 11 4d2 4f4 12 0-0 4c5, with about a level game (Petrosian-Juchtmann, Tiflis, 1959).

10 4d2 4e8
11 0-0

Double-edged is Ólafsson’s 11 g4, e.g.
11...4h7 12 4c2 4g5 13 h3 4c5
14 0-0-0 4d7 15 f3 4a4 16 4xa4 4xa4
17 b3 4d7 18 4f2 c5 19 h4 4h7
20 4e3 b5, and Black has a good counter-attack (Ólafsson-Fischer, Zürich, 1959).

11 ... 4h7
12 b4 4g5

12...f5 would be premature on account of 13 exf5, when 13...gx f5 loses after 14 4h5.

13 f3 f5
14 4f2 4e7
15 4c1 4f6
16 c5 4d7
17 4c2 4h5

18 b5 fxe4

Black must counter-attack on the King’s-side as vigorously as possible; after 18...dxc5 19 bxa6 b6 20 4c4 4d6
21 a4, White breaks through on the Queen’s wing with a4-a5 and 4b1 to follow.

19 4dxe4 fxe4
20 fxe4 4f4
21 c6 4g5
22 4f3 bxc6

23 dxc6 4g4
23...\textit{h}3 would be met by 24 \textit{g}3.

\begin{align*}
24 & \text{\textit{xg}4} & \text{\textit{xg}4} \\
25 & \text{\textit{e}3} & \text{axb}5 \\
26 & \text{\textit{xf}4} & \text{exf}4
\end{align*}

If 27...\textit{f}3, 28 \textit{xc}7 \textit{d}4+ 29 \textit{h}1 \textit{fxg}2+ 30 \textit{xg}2 \textit{xf}2+ 31 \textit{xg}2 \textit{ac}8 32 \textit{e}6, and White's powerful passed pawn gives him a won game.

\begin{align*}
28 & \text{\textit{c}4} & \text{\textit{c}8} \\
29 & \text{\textit{f}3} & \\
\end{align*}

He wins a pawn after 29 h3 \textit{g}5 30 \textit{e}6 \textit{ac}8 31 \textit{xc}7, but loses the game on account of 31...\textit{f}3 32 \textit{c}2 \textit{d}4+ 33 \textit{h}1 \textit{h}8.

\begin{align*}
29 & \ldots & \text{\textit{e}5} \\
30 & \text{\textit{cf}1} & \text{\textit{g}7} \\
31 & \text{a}4 & \text{a}8 \\
32 & \text{\textit{h}1}
\end{align*}

32 \ldots \textit{g}5?

Putting the Queen in the way of the \textit{g}-pawn and thus making the \textit{f}4 point indefensible. Correct was 32...\textit{g}5, and if 33 \textit{g}3, ...\textit{h}5.

\begin{align*}
33 & \text{\textit{g}3} & \text{\textit{af}8} \\
34 & \text{\textit{xf}4} & \text{\textit{xf}4} \\
\end{align*}

Or 34...\textit{xf}4 35 \textit{xc}7 \textit{xf}3 36 \textit{xf}3, and wins.

\begin{align*}
35 & \text{\textit{d}4} & \text{\textit{h}4} \\
36 & \text{\textit{xf}4} & \text{\textit{xf}4} \\
37 & \text{\textit{e}6+} & \text{\textit{h}8}
\end{align*}
Round 6

38 \( \text{d}4+ \) \( \text{e}8f6 \)

If 38...\( \text{e}6f6 \), 39 \( \text{E}xf4 \).

39 \( \text{E}xf4 \) \( \text{h}7h7 \)
40 e5 dxe5
41 \( \text{d}7+ \) Black resigns

Because of 41...\( \text{g}8g8 \) 42 \( \text{e}8+ \) \( \text{g}7g7 \) 43 \( \text{e}7+ \) \( \text{g}8g8 \) 44 \( \text{b}1b1 \) \( \text{xf}4xf4 \) 45 \( \text{b}8+ \) \( \text{f}8f8 \) 46 \( \text{xf}8+ \) \( \text{xf}8xf8 \) 47 \( \text{xf}8+ \) \( \text{xf}8xf8 \) 48 a5, etc.

No22. Sicilian Defence, Kann

\[ \text{Smyslov V} \]
\[ \text{Olafsson F} \]
1 e4 c5
2 \( \text{f}3f3 \) e6
3 d4 cxd4
4 \( \text{xd}4xd4 \) a6
5 c4 \( \text{f}6f6 \)
6 \( \text{c}3c3 \) \( \text{b}4b4 \)

7 \( \text{f}3f3 \) \( \text{c}7c7 \)

More vigorous is 7...\( \text{c}6c6 \), and if 8 \( \text{c}2c2 \), d5, as was played in the game Matanovic-van Scheltinga, Beverwijk, 1958:

8 \( \text{c}2c2 \) \( \text{d}6d6 \)
9 \( \text{e}2e2 \) \( \text{c}6c6 \)

10 \( \text{e}3e3 \) b6

10...\( \text{e}5e5 \).

11 \( \text{d}2d2 \) 0-0
12 g4 \( \text{c}5c5 \)
13 \( \text{g}3g3 \) d6
14 g5 \( \text{d}7d7 \)
15 h4 \( \text{b}7b7 \)
16 h5 \( \text{d}4d4 \)
17 \( \text{xd}4xd4 \) \( \text{xd}4xd4 \)
18 0-0-0 \( \text{c}5c5 \)
19 f3 \( \text{e}5e5 \)

20 \( \text{f}4f4 \)

20 \( \text{g}4g4 \) or 20 \( \text{h}4h4 \) would give Black
time to launch a counter-attack by 20...b5.

20 ... ad8
21 a5 e5 dx e5

22 h6

22 g6 gets nowhere after 22...fxg6 23 hxg6 h6.

22 ... g6
23 xd8 xd8
24 d1 d6
25 c2 d7

26 d3 f6

This opening up of the position favours White who has considerable attacking chances. Better was 26...c5.

27 gx f6 xd3
28 xxd3 xf6
29 b4 d6
30 g5 h5

31 c5 bx c5
32 bx c5 xc5

33 d8+ f8

Forced; Black is quite lost after 33...f7 34 h8.

34 c7 c8
35 xe5 f7
36 b3 d8
37 c4 b6+

38 c2 f6

38...f2+ would only encourage White to make the Knight manoeuvre e2-d4.

39 e2 c8
40 d4 d7
41 f4
Round 6

The sealed move, which threatens to attack e6 yet another time by f4-f5.

41 ... e7

42 a3

42 f5 gxf5 43 exf5 d6.

42 ... g4

43 g7+ d8

44 g8+ c7

45 xe6+ xe6

46 xe6 f2+

47 b3 xf4

And not 48 ... b8, 49 d8+ a7 50 d4+ b8 51 b6+, etc..

48 e7+ b6

54 c5+ d8

55 e5 f5

56 b6+ e7

57 f6+ d7

58 f7+

Missing the win by 58 e6+ c7 59 f7+ d6 60 d7+ c5 61 b5+ d4 62 b6+ e4 63 e7. Without the pawn advance White can force nothing but a draw.

58 ... c6

59 b7+ c5

60 c7+ d5

61 b7+ e6

62 c8+ d5

63 a5+ c6

64 a6+ d5

65 a5+ c6

66 a6+ c5

67 a7+ d5

Draw agreed
N°23. Ruy Lopez, Modern Steinitz

Keres P
Gligorić S

1 e4 e5
2 ∆f3 ∆c6
3 ∆b5 a6
4 ∆a4 d6
5 0-0 ∆d7
6 c4 ∆f6
7 ∆c3 ∆e7
8 d4 ∆xd4
9 ∆xd4 exd4

10 ∆xd7+ ∆xd7
Better than 10...∆xd7 11 ∆xd4 0-0
12 b3 ∆fe8 13 ∆b2 ∆f8 (Keres-Sir George Thomas, Hastings 1937-38); the difference being that, as Gligorić plays, Black's Bishop rapidly attains an aggressive position.

11 ∆xd4 ∆f6
12 ∆d2 0-0
13 b3 ∆c5
14 ∆b2 ∆e8
15 ∆fe1 ∆e5

16 f4 ∆xc3
Yielding White a little initiative, since his Bishop is a better piece than the opposing Knight in the ensuing stages of the game. He could have simply played 16...∆f6, with equality.

17 ∆xc3 ∆f6

18 e5
After 18 ∆xf6 gxf6 19 ∆xf6 ∆xe4, there is insufficient left for either side to hope for more than a draw.

18 ... dxe5
19 ∆xe5 ∆xe5
20 ∆xe5 ∆xe5
21 ∆xe5 ∆c8
22 ∆d1 f6
23 ∆b2 a5
24  f5

If 24  a3, ...e4 25  d7  c3, when 26  d2 fails against 26...b1.

24  b6
25  c1  h5
26  f4  a4
27  b4  e4
28  d3  c6
29  g3  b5
30  g2  bxc4
31  d4  c3

32  xc4  b5

And not 32...xa2, 33 b5.

33  f2  f7
34  e2  e8+
35  f2  c8
36  h3  e7
37  e3  f7
38  f3  d6

39  c5  b5
40  c2  d6
41  g4  hxg4+
42  hxg4  b5
43  d2  c7

44  d8

The sealed move, with which White threatens a mating attack by 45  c5, but this threat is easily met.

44  ...  g6
45  c5  gxf5
46  gxf5  c3
47  d2  a3

48  d3  b5

Black loses the Knight after 48...xa2 49  xa3  c1 50  e3.

49  g4  g7
50  e3  d7
51  h5  f7
52  e6  d4
53  xd4  xd4
Better winning chances are provided by 56 \( \text{g6} \) \( \text{b2} \) 57 \( \text{xf6} \) \( \text{xa2} \).

Clearly not 64...\( \text{xa6} \) 65 \( \text{e6}+ \), followed by 66 \( \text{xf6} \), when White has a won ending.

An interesting alternative is 12...\( \text{h5} \)
13 \( \text{Ag5} \) \( \text{Ag7} \) 14 \( \text{Ad2} \) h4 15 \( \text{Ke2} \) g5, with good attacking prospects for Black (Unzicker-Uhlmann, International Team Tournament, Munich 1958).

13 \( \text{Ke3} \) g5

14 \( \text{exf5} \) \( \text{xf5} \)

15 \( \text{Kd2} \) \( \text{xe3} \)

16 \( \text{xe3} \) \( \text{Kf5} \)

17 \( \text{Ke2} \) \( \text{Kd7} \)

18 \( \text{Ke4} \) b6

20 \text{f}xe4 \text{g}4

21 \text{K}xe5 \text{d}6

22 \text{f}xe5 \text{d}xe5

23 \text{K}d6 \text{d}xe5

24 \text{Ke5} \text{d}xe5

25 \text{K}e4 \text{Kd7}

26 \text{K}e5 \text{Kd7}

White has contrived to break through on the Queen's-side but Black has some counter-play on the other wing and the presence of Bishops of opposite colour makes the draw likely.

27 \( \text{K}e1 \) \( \text{f}8 \)

This, in conjunction with the next two moves, leads to the loss of the exchange, but in return Black gets his Bishop in a most dominating position.

28 \( \text{K}c3 \) \( \text{b}4 \)

29 \( \text{K}xe5 \) \( \text{d}6 \)

30 \( \text{K}xh6 \) \( \text{c}6 \)

31 \text{e}5 \text{d}xe5

32 \text{f}6 \text{f}4

33 \text{K}d1 \text{c}5+

35 \text{K}g2 \text{d}4

36 \text{K}xf7+ \text{xf7}

37 \text{ab1} g4
White's 42nd was the sealed move. He has no winning chances whatsoever and if anything Black can play for the win.

Draw agreed
Round 7

Round 7. Thursday 17th September, 1959

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<th>Black</th>
<th>ECO Opening/variation</th>
<th>Result</th>
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<td>Tal (3½)</td>
<td>A89 Dutch Defence, Leningrad</td>
<td>0-1</td>
<td>29</td>
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<tr>
<td>26</td>
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<td>Petrosian (4½)</td>
<td>B19 Caro-Kann, Capablanca</td>
<td>1-0</td>
<td>57</td>
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<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>Ólafsson (2)</td>
<td>Keres (3½)</td>
<td>A09 Réti Opening</td>
<td>0-1</td>
<td>40</td>
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<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>Fischer (2½)</td>
<td>Smyslov (2½)</td>
<td>B11 Caro-Kann, Two Knights</td>
<td>½-½</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Two more Caro-Kanns! This defence, once employed by a small minority of masters seems to be on its way to becoming quite a popular opening. Certainly, neither Black player could have any complaints about the position he obtained out of this defence. Petrosian in fact established a concrete advantage and looked well on the way to increasing his lead and scoring another win, all the more in view of the great time trouble in which Gligorić found himself. Then, surprisingly for Petrosian, he himself got into time trouble and was quite outplayed in the ensuing time scramble, with the result that Gligorić emerged with a won ending which he managed to consummate on adjournment game day, though not without experiencing some tremulous moments on his way to victory.

Smyslov adopted a rather unusual and possibly doubtful variation that derived from his second, Bondarevsky. However, Fischer, who seems to become transfixed with horror every time someone plays a Caro-Kann against him, played weakly and it looked as though the ex-world-champion was bound to obtain a won ending. For some reason or other, though, the old Smyslov was not present; the position he obtained in this game he would have certainly have conducted to victory in either of his two earlier matches against Botvinnik. But here he visibly faltered and Fischer, sensing the weakness, played really well in defence and counter-attack so that Smyslov could do no more than a draw.

Benkö proved no match for Tal in this round. Although he had Black, Tal was soon on the attack and he brushed aside Benkö’s defences with a nonchalant verve that was quite irresistible. Indeed, at one moment his pieces were actually penetrating behind Benkö’s defences and when the latter lost on time with eleven moves still to go he was faced with impending mate.

The game between Ólafsson and Keres was less one-sided. Both players were combining and counter-combining in most entertaining style. But here too the Soviet player soon held an initiative. He was perhaps a little lucky and the Icelander correspondingly unlucky in that, at the critical moment, Keres noticed just before he made his move that there was a possible Rook sacrifice by which Ólafsson might force mate. Hurriedly changing his intended move, Keres played another one which Ólafsson had not seen and forced a won position. To be exact it was when I had brought the envelope for sealing the move and handed it to Keres at adjournment time that Ólafsson decided the game was quite hopeless and accordingly resigned.
N°25. Dutch Defence, Leningrad

Benkö P
Tal M

1  \( \text{d}f3 \)  f5
2  g3  \( \text{g}f6 \)
3  \( \text{g}g2 \)  g6
4  c4  \( \text{g}g7 \)
5  \( \text{c}c3 \)  0-0
6  0-0  d6
7  d4  \( \text{c}c6 \)
8  d5

An interesting amalgam of the Yugoslav (King's Indian) with the Leningrad system. Hitherto 8...\( \text{d}e5 \) has been played here 9 \( \text{d}xe5 \) dxe5 10 e4 e6, and about equal chances.

9  \( \text{d}d3 \)

Not the best way of protecting his c-pawn as soon appears. Better is 9 \( \text{d}d2 \), or even 9 \( \text{d}a4 \) c5 10 dxc6 \( \text{xc}6 \) 11 \( \text{d}d1 \) \( \text{a}a5 \) 12 c5 \( \text{d}d7 \) 13 \( \text{a}a3 \) (Keres-Korchnoi, XX USSR Championship, 1952).

9  ...  c5

Necessary, since White was threatening b4.

10  \( \text{g}g5 \)

Since this Knight move has little point unless the Knight arrives at e6 – which it does not – then White would have been wiser to continue with 10 b3.

10  ...  a6
11  b1

Logical here was 11 \( \text{e}e6 \), and even though the move was double-edged it should have been played. As it is, White drifts into a bad game.

11  ...  \( \text{b}b8 \)
12  \( \text{d}d2 \)  \( \text{e}e8 \)
13  b3  b5
14  a3  \( \text{g}g4 \)

Threatening 14...\( \text{d}e5 \).

15  \( \text{f}f3 \)  bxc4
16  bxc4  \( \text{b}b3 \)

17  \( \text{x}b3 \)

Bringing Black's Knight back into the centre. Better was 17 a4, and if 17...\( \text{b}b4 \), 18 \( \text{x}b4 \) cx\( \text{b}4 \) 19 \( \text{a}a2 \) \( \text{x}a4 \) 20 \( \text{x}b4 \).

17  ...  \( \text{x}b3 \)
18  b1  \( \text{d}d4 \)
Adding another weakness to his position; preferable was 19 \( \text{dxd4 cxd4} \)
20 \( \text{dxd1 e5} \) 21 \( \text{cxd7 cxb2} \).

19 \( \ldots \) \( \text{xf3+} \)
20 \( \text{xf3 e5} \)
21 \( \text{e2} \) \( \text{xf3+} \)
22 \( \text{e2} \)

23 \( \text{d1} \)

Either pawn capture is disastrous for White; e.g. 26 \( \text{exf4 e3} \) 27 \( \text{e1 exd2} \)
28 \( \text{xe7 xc3} \) 29 \( \text{a4 g4} \); or if 26 \( \text{gxf4} \), ... \( \text{h3 h1 h4} \).

26 \( \ldots \) \( \text{h3} \)
27 \( \text{xf8+} \) \( \text{xf8} \)
28 \( \text{exf4} \)

Immediately fatal is 28 \( \text{exe4} \), on account of 28...\( \text{b8} \).

28 \( \ldots \) \( \text{b8} \)

Threatening ...\( \text{xc3} \)

29 \( \text{e2} \)

A rather longer resistance could have been made by 29 \( \text{b5} \), though he would still have been lost.

29 \( \ldots \) \( \text{b1+} \)

and White exceeded the time limit.

After either 30 \( \text{c1} \) or 30 \( \text{c1} \), Black
wins by 30...\textit{c}2.

\textbf{No. 26. Caro-Kann, Capablanca}

\textit{Gligorić S}

\textit{Petrosian T}

\begin{align*}
1 & e4 & c6 \\
2 & d4 & d5 \\
3 & \textit{c}3 & dxe4 \\
4 & \textit{xe}4 & \textit{xf}5 \\
5 & \textit{g}3 & \textit{g}6 \\
6 & h4 & h6 \\
7 & \textit{f}3 & \textit{d}7 \\
8 & h5 & \textit{h}7 \\
9 & \textit{d}3 & \textit{xd}3
\end{align*}

\begin{center}
\textbf{Diagram 16}
\end{center}

Thus far all as in Keres-Bagirov, Moscow Spartakiad, 1959. That game continued 16...\textit{xf}6 17 \textit{e}5 0-0-0 18 \textit{g}3 \textit{hg}8 19 \textit{d}3 \textit{e}8 20 \textit{f}4 \textit{d}6 21 \textit{f}3 \textit{f}6 22 \textit{g}6, with some difficulties for Black although he eventually managed to draw. Petrosian, who was also playing in the Spartakiad, must have known the line and now improves on it to some degree.

\begin{align*}
16 & \ldots & \textit{gx}f6 \\
17 & \textit{d}2 & \textit{b}6 \\
\end{align*}

He refrains from castling for fear of the attack White gets after 17...0-0-0 18 \textit{a}5 \textit{b}8 19 \textit{d}3.

\begin{align*}
18 & \textit{a}5 & \textit{d}6 \\
19 & \textit{d}3 & \textit{d}5 \\
20 & \textit{a}3 & \textit{c}4 \\
21 & \textit{b}4 & \textit{d}6 \\
22 & \textit{b}3 & \textit{a}5 \\
23 & \textit{d}2 & \textit{a}4 \\
24 & \textit{c}4 & \textit{axb}3
\end{align*}
Black has the upper hand after 25 cxd5 bxa2 26 bxa2 exa2 27 dxc6 bxc6.

25 ... a5
26 bxa5 bxa5
27 d2 e7
28 b1 g8

29 g3 f5

Up to here, Petrosian has played admirably, but now, under time pressure, he commences to make mistakes. Much stronger than the text was 29...f5.

30 c3 a1+
31 d2 g4

And now 31...ga8 was preferable.

32 xg4 fxg4
33 e3 b5
34 cxb5 cxb5
35 f4 f1

At this critical point both players were in great time trouble and now Petrosian completely spoils his chances by a serious mistake. Correct was 39...f5, and if 40 xd6+, xd6 41 xf5+ d6 42 xh6 xf2+ 43 xg4 e6 44 g8 when Black can force a draw by 44...f7 45 h6+ e6; or even play for a win with 44...b2.

40 e5 e2

Here the game was adjourned with a position that should have been won for White.

41 c3 e8
42 xf5 f2+
43 g6 f6+
44 h7 f3
45 xh6 xe6

36 d1 f5
37 d5 e1
38 e3 e2
Now it is Gligorić's turn to falter. Correct was 46...g6 and if 46...b4, 47...c6+ d7 48...xg4 xg3 49...c4; and the h-pawn will cost Black his Rook. Or if 46...xg3, 47...h6...h3 48.h7 g3 49...g2, and White wins.

46...b4 47...xg4 xg3+ 48...f3 xg3 49...xg3 bxc3 50...f3...f6 51...d3...g5 52...xc3

The last blunder; he should obviously play 52...xh5; then if 53...c4, ...g6 54...c5...f7 55...c6...e6 56.b4...e7 57...d5+...d8, with a draw.

52......b5+?

Overlooking the ensuing development; better was 5...a4+ followed by 6...xc4.
Round 7

5 ... \(a\)e6
6 \(c\)c2

After 6 \(a\)g5 \(a\)d5 7 e4 \(a\)c6 8 \(a\)xc4 h6
9 \(a\)h3 \(a\)d3 Black has the upper hand.

6 ... c5
7 \(a\)xc4 \(a\)c6
8 0–0 \(c\)c8
9 d3 \(d\)h6

A strong move that threatens to enhance Black's pressure on the central black squares by \(a\)-f5-d4.

10 \(a\)ce5

Black has the advantage after 10 \(a\)e3 b5 11 \(a\)a3 \(a\)d4.

10 ... \(a\)xe5
11 \(a\)xe5 \(a\)xe5
12 \(a\)xh6

Thus White has prevented Black from straightforward castling; but he manages to achieve this by artificial means and meanwhile Black has full control of the central black squares.

12 ... \(d\)d7
13 \(a\)ad1 f6
14 b3 \(f\)f7
15 e3 b5
16 \(a\)e2 \(a\)c3

17 h4

An attacking gesture which turns out merely a gesture, and one that weakens his own King's-side; preferable was 17 f4.

17 ... \(a\)hd8
18 \(a\)h2 \(g\)g8

19 e4

The surrender of the d4 point is a serious positional mistake; since 19 \(a\)f4 would be met by 19 ... \(a\)g7, with the threat of ...h6 and ...g5, White would do best to play 19 f4.

19 ... \(a\)c6

Threatening 20 ... \(a\)d6.
20 \(a\)f4

White would only isolate his d-pawn by 20 e5 \(a\)a6 21 exf6 exf6.

20 ... \(a\)a6
21 \(a\)e3 \(a\)d4
It would be rather better to get rid of the powerful Bishop by 22 \( \text{Q} \times d4 \).

22 \ldots \text{Qg7}

23 f4 \text{Qg4}

24 \text{Qf3} \text{Qxf3}

25 \text{Exf3} \text{g4}

Exchange of Queens does not relieve the pressure; e.g. 26 \text{Bf2} \text{Bxe2} 27 \text{Bxe2} e5, and White is permanently saddled with his weaknesses on d3 and a3.

26 \text{Bg2}

26 \ldots \text{Ac3}

27 \text{Be3} \text{Ad4}

28 \text{Ac1} e5

29 f5 \text{gxsf5}

30 \text{exf5} \text{h8}

31 \text{d2}

This results in the loss of a pawn; instead he could have just held the position by 31 \text{Ed2}, and if 31\ldots \text{g8}, 32 \text{e4}.

31 \ldots \text{g8}

32 \text{e1}

If 32 \text{h1}, c4 33 bxc4 bxc4 34 dxc4 e4.

32 \ldots \text{xh4}

33 \text{h1} \text{g5}

The only move, but a perfectly adequate one; Keres's original intention had been 33\ldots \text{g4}, but he noticed just in time that then would come 34 \text{Bxh7+ Bxh7} 35 \text{Bh6 'mate}.

34 \text{e2} \text{g4}

35 a3 \text{c6}

36 \text{f1} c4

37 dxc4 bxc4

38 bxc4 \text{xc4}

39 \text{d2} \text{c2}
Round 7

8...\( \text{d6} \) 9 \( \text{d4} \) \( \text{f6} \) 10 \( \text{\( \text{N} \)xe6} \) \( \text{hxg6} \) 11 \( \text{\( \text{N} \)d3} \) 0-0-0 12 \( \text{\( \text{N} \)xc6} \) \( \text{\( \text{N} \)xc6} \) 13 \( \text{\( \text{N} \)xg6} \) \( \text{e5} \) 14 \( \text{\( \text{N} \)d3} \) \( \text{\( \text{N} \)b4} \) 15 \( \text{\( \text{N} \)d2} \) \( \text{e4} \) 16 \( \text{\( \text{N} \)b5} \), with advantage to White (Keres-Bondarevsky, Moscow 1941, USSR Absolute Championship).

9 \( \text{h4} \) \( \text{f6} \)
10 \( \text{\( \text{N} \)xe6} \) \( \text{hxg6} \)
11 \( \text{d4} \) \( \text{e6} \)
12 \( \text{\( \text{N} \)d3} \) \( \text{\( \text{N} \)f7} \)

\[ \text{N°28. Caro-Kann, Two Knights} \]

\( \text{\text{Fischer R}} \)
\( \text{\text{Smyslov V}} \)
1 \( \text{e4} \) \( \text{c6} \)
2 \( \text{\( \text{N} \)c3} \) \( \text{d5} \)
3 \( \text{\( \text{N} \)f3} \) \( \text{\( \text{N} \)g4} \)
4 \( \text{h3} \) \( \text{\( \text{N} \)h5} \)

Held to be inferior to the exchange of pieces, this line is a favourite of Smyslov's second, Bondarevsky.

5 \( \text{exd5} \) \( \text{cxd5} \)
6 \( \text{\( \text{N} \)b5}+ \) \( \text{\( \text{N} \)c6} \)
7 \( \text{g4} \) \( \text{\( \text{N} \)g6} \)

\[ \text{8 \( \text{\( \text{N} \)e5} \) \( \text{\( \text{N} \)c8} \)} \]

Black rightly abandons the idea of Queen's-side castling that has been hitherto employed in this line, e.g.
Since, in the long run, he cannot avoid exchange of Queens, it would be best to play 19 \( \text{\textit{a6}} \) \( \text{\textit{xa6}} \) 20 \( \text{\textit{d2}} \).

\[ \text{\textit{c2}} \]

19 \( \text{\textit{c2}} \)

An over-refinement; stronger was simply 31...\( \text{\textit{xd4}} \), and if then 32 \( \text{\textit{e7}} \), \( \text{\textit{f8}} \) 33 \( \text{\textit{ae1}} \) \( \text{\textit{c2}} \) 34 \( \text{\textit{d1}} \) \( \text{\textit{xf4}} \).

\[ \text{\textit{e2}} \] \( \text{\textit{g5}} \)

31 \( \text{\textit{e2}} \) \( \text{\textit{g5}} \)

Round 7

A promising and purely temporary pawn sacrifice; he could also have got considerable pressure by 25...\( \text{\textit{b8}} \) 26 \( \text{\textit{a3}} \) \( \text{\textit{a5}} \) 27 \( \text{\textit{e2}} \) \( \text{\textit{b4}} \).

\[ \text{\textit{he1}} \] \( \text{\textit{b4}} \)

25 \( \text{\textit{he1}} \) \( \text{\textit{b4}} \)

The sealed move; White, though under pressure, can hold the position for a draw.

\[ \text{\textit{exf5}} \] \( \text{\textit{g3}} \)

41 \( \text{\textit{exf5}} \) \( \text{\textit{g3}} \)

41 \( \text{\textit{exf5}} \) \( \text{\textit{g3}} \)

42 \( \text{\textit{e8}} \) \( \text{\textit{g7}} \)

43 \( \text{\textit{f8}} \) \( \text{\textit{f7}} \)

44 \( \text{\textit{a8}} \) \( \text{\textit{d6}} \)
Round 7

45  $f8  $f2+
46  $d3  $g2
47  f6  $g3+
48  $c4  $e6
49  $e1+  $f5
50  f7  $g7
51  $g1  $f6

$2  a4  $xf7
Draw agreed
Round 8

Round 8. Friday 18th September, 1959

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Players all having met each other once, the next cycle of the Tournament commenced with the same pairings as Round One but with the colours reversed. The results too were almost exactly reversed; for, if the reader will look back to see what happened in Round One he will discover that, with the exception of Benko and Gligorić who drew their game, this time the victors became the vanquished.

In no game was there a more dramatic reversal of result than in the Tal-Smyslov encounter. Smyslov once again played the Caro Kann Defence and Tal produced a most unusual way of meeting it. However, Smyslov appeared quite unperturbed and obtained a highly satisfactory game. But with the players castling opposite sides, there was ample scope for the development of the sort of game in which Tal delights - highly dynamic and fraught with great attacking possibilities. He went in for a piece sacrifice that may of may not have been correct - I am convinced that not even Tal was sure which assessment was right - and Smyslov proved unable to find an adequate defence. Finishing off the game with a delightful Queen sacrifice, Tal thus scored his first victory over the ex-world champion and one wondered how such tactics would fare if ever it came to a World Championship Match between these two. Apart from the actual chess he produces it is an impressive sight to see him get up after he has made what he obviously thinks is a winning move and pace around the table like a man-eating tiger in search of fresh meat.

This was the first time I have ever seen Keres play a Caro Kann Defence, and his choice was amply justified by the inept way in which Fischer treated the whole opening. Shortly after the beginning of play I remarked to Fischer about the high number of Caro-Kanns that had been played in the tournament; to which he replied, "they are all chicken; they just don't want to face B-QB4 against the Sicilian". For those not fully acquainted with the transatlantic idiom I should translate "chicken" as cowards, presumably derived from "chicken-hearted". Anyway, chicken or not, Keres was soon attacking vigorously on the Queen's side where Fischer had unwisely created a pawn weakness and where he was unable to develop his Queen's Knight. With a Rook manoeuvre reminiscent of the great Emanuel Lasker, Keres proceeded to gain control of the centre and an attempt at obtaining a King's-side attack merely precipitated disaster for Fischer who resigned when faced with the loss of much material.

The other two games where much longer and more strenuously contested affairs. Both were adjourned and both lasted a long time in the second session.

The Ólafsson-Petrosian game was at first a trifle unpromising. Ólafsson adopted a quiet exchange line against Petrosian's Ragozin variation and the
position looked drawish until Petrosian opened up the game in an endeavour to extract more than half a point; however, he opened up the game to Ólafsson's advantage and the Icelandic grandmaster obtained such a strong attack that Petrosian had to give up a pawn and the game was adjourned with Ólafsson having a won Rook and Pawn ending. This he managed to win eventually when the game was resumed but only after a very stiff fight in which Petrosian almost achieved a draw by a number of subtle finesses.

Benkő adopted a line of the Morphy Defence that had been the subject of a recent analysis by Dr. Euwe in his loose-leaf Archives. But Gligorić played a stronger move than that considered in the Archives and Benkő was soon under considerable pressure. This he withstood very well until the time pressure which invariably seems to accompany Benkő induced him to make some weak moves as a result of which Benkő lost a pawn. Even so, when the game was adjourned, the win, if win there was, looked exceedingly difficult and Gligorić himself was highly dubious as to whether he could win. However, once again Benkő obliged by getting into such acute time trouble that he overlooked a continuation that led straight into a deadly Knight fork.

The net result of all this was that Keres was in the lead with 5½ points; Petrosian has fallen back after the last two disastrous rounds (for him that is); whilst Gligorić had made a strong recovery from his bad start and was equal with Petrosian with 4½. The most surprising position was that of Smyslov, winner of two Candidates' Tournaments and now equal bottom with 3 points!

From the collection of Riccardo Andreis (website users.libero.it/ricky.and) with the owner's permission.
N°29. Caro-Kann, 2.d3

Tal M
Smyslov V

1 e4 c6
2 d3

A new move and a refreshing change from the normal 2 d4, or 2 ∥c3. Its idea is to induce Black to commit himself in the centre and then to strike hard at his pawn formation.

2 ... d5
3 ∥d2 e5

This is what White must have wished. Natural and good is 3...e6, and also satisfactory is 3...g6.

4 ∥gf3 ∥d7

A dynamic continuation that affords White pressure along the d-file.

5 d4

A winning attack after 5...∥gf6 6 dxe5 ∥xe4 7 ∥xe4 dxe4 8 ∥g5 ∥a5+ 9 ∥d2 ∥xe5 10 ∥c4.

6 ∥xe4 exd4
7 ∥xd4 ∥gf6

Much stronger than 8 ∥d6+ ∥xd6.

9 ∥xd6 ∥e7+, when a draw is very likely.

8 ... ∥e7
9 0-0-0 0-0
10 ∥d6 ∥a5

Rather better than the text-move, which takes the Queen too far away from the centre, is 10...∥b6, and if 11 ∥f5, ...∥c5. However, in reply to 10...∥b6, White could reply 11 ∥h4, with excellent attacking prospects.

11 ∥c4 b5
12 ∥d2 ∥a6

If 13...∥c5, 14 ∥h4 bxc4 15 ∥c3 ∥xa2 16 ∥xd7 ∥xd7 17 ∥h6+, and now if 17...gxh6, 18 ∥xf6, or 17...∥h8,
A sacrifice Tal must have envisaged when playing 11 \textit{c4}.

Looking again at this line one observes that White can, if he so wishes, force a draw by 15...g6 16 \textit{c3} Wha2 17 Wh6+ Wh7 18 Wf5+, etc., as Black dare not play 18...Wh8 on account of 19 \textit{xd7}. This brings us to our final point. White can still play for a win with 18 Wh4, in this last variation. If then 18...Wd1+, 19 Wd2 Wa6 20 Wh6+ Wg8 21 Wh5 and White wins. Or if 18...h5, 19 Wh6+ Wg8 20 Wh5 hxg4 21 \textit{xd7} Wf5 22 Wd6 Wa1+ 23 Wd2 Whc3+ 24 Wf2 and Black cannot avoid being mated, or else losing a great deal of material.

Not the best defence; with 15...g6 he could have made the game much more difficult for Tal. The consequences of the pawn move are far from clear and require much analysis. The first line that comes to mind is 16 \textit{c3} Wha2 17 Wd6 Wa1+ 18 Wd2 We4+ 19 We3 Wxg5 20 Wh6 mate.

But, attractive though this variation seems, it is not sound. Black need not play 19...Wxg5, and instead can capture the Queen by 19...Wh4, and if 20 Wxg5, ...Whx3 21 Wh7+ Wh7 22 Wxa1 Wd5+ emerging a piece to the good.
26. \( \text{ad4} \)  Black resigns.

Round 8

\[ \]

**\(^{30}\) Caro-Kann, Two Knights**

Fischer R  
Keres P

1. \( \text{e4} \) \( \text{c6} \)  
2. \( \text{\&c3} \) \( \text{d5} \)  
3. \( \text{\&f3} \) \( \text{\&g4} \)  
4. \( \text{h3} \) \( \text{\&xf3} \)  
5. \( \text{gxf3} \) \( \text{\&xf3} \)  
6. \( \text{d3} \) \( \text{e6} \)  
7. \( \text{g3} \)

Smyslov's idea of 7 \( a3 \), as played in the 1958 game of the World Championship Match, would avoid the Bishop pin that now ensues.

8. \( \text{... \&b4} \)
9. \( \text{\&d2} \) \( \text{d4} \)

\[ \]

9. \( \text{\&b1} \) \( \text{\&b6} \)

A more ambitious move than 9...\( \text{\&xd2+} \), as played by Petrosian against Fischer in Rounds two and sixteen with eventual equality. In fact, with this attack on the Queen's-side Black gains the initiative.

10. \( \text{b3} \)

A horrible-looking move; it would be preferable to "undevelop" by 10 \( \text{c3} \) \( \text{\&e7} \)

11. \( \text{a3} \)

A more ambitious move than 9...\( \text{\&xd2+} \), as played by Petrosian against Fischer in Rounds two and sixteen with eventual equality. In fact, with this attack on the Queen's-side Black gains the initiative.

10. \( \text{...} \) \( \text{a5} \)

Later on, in Round 22, ...Keres was to substitute 10...\( \text{\&bd7} \) for the text; but there is nothing wrong with the advance of the a-pawn which at once fixes and attacks White's weakness on the Queen's-side.

12. \( \text{\&g2} \)

Simple, obvious and bad. Instead he should play 12 \( \text{a4} \), with the idea of getting his Knight to c4 via \( a3 \).

12. \( \text{...} \) \( \text{a4} \)

13. \( \text{b4} \) \( \text{\&bd7} \)

14. \( \text{0-0} \) \( \text{c5} \)
15 \textit{\underline{e}a2}.

And not 15 bxc5, ...\textit{\underline{b}2}; the Rook move, queer though it looks, indirectly protects the b-pawn since if now 15...cx\textit{\underline{b}4} 16 axb4 \textit{\underline{x}b4}, 17 \textit{\underline{b}2}, winning the Bishop.

15 \ldots 0-0
16 bxc5 \textit{\underline{x}c5}
17 \textit{\underline{e}2} e5

Putting a swift end to White's hopes of a King's-side attack by 18 e5.

18 f4 \textit{\underline{f}c8}
19 h4

White is anxious to get one at least of his minor pieces (the King's Bishop) into play, but the text-move weakens his King's-side.

19 \ldots \textit{\underline{c}6}
20 \textit{\underline{h}3} \textit{\underline{c}7}

And this weakens his pawn formation still further; preferable was 21 \textit{\underline{x}d7} followed by 22 f5.

21 \ldots \textit{\underline{x}e5}
22 \textit{\underline{f}4} \textit{\underline{d}6}
23 h5 \textit{\underline{a}5}

A very strong move by which the Queen's Rook joins in the attack on the King's-side.

24 h6 \textit{\underline{g}6}
25 \textit{\underline{f}3} \textit{\underline{h}5}
26 \textit{\underline{g}4}

If 26 \textit{\underline{g}2}, ...\textit{\underline{x}f4} 27 gxf4 \textit{\underline{h}4} 28 f5 \textit{\underline{x}h2+} 29 \textit{\underline{f}2} \textit{\underline{f}4}.

26 \ldots \textit{\underline{x}f4}

27 \textit{\underline{x}h5}

Or 27 gxf4, ...\textit{\underline{h}4}.

27 \ldots 4\textit{\underline{x}h5}
28 g4 \textit{\underline{h}2+}
29 \textit{\underline{g}2} \textit{\underline{x}g4}
White resigns

N°31. Queen's Gambit, Ragozin

Ólafsson F

Petrosian T

1  c4  e6
2  d4  d5
3  d4  d4
4  d5  d5

5  cxd5

5 e3 c5 would transpose into a variation of the Nimzowitsch Defence.

5  ...  exd5
6  g5  h6
7  xf6

White also has a good game after 7 h4 c5 8 e3 c6 9 c1, as played by Ólafsson against Fischer at Portoroz,

1958.

7  ...  xf6
8  a4+  c6
9  e3  0-0
10  e2  e6
11  0-0  a6
12  fc1  d6
13  d1

White also has a good game after 7 h4 c5 8 e3 c6 9 c1, as played by Ólafsson against Fischer at Portoroz,

16  a4  c6

Hoping for time to play ... a5-c4; but White's vigorous reply spoils this plan. Instead he should have played 16 ... c5.

17  e4  dxe4
18  xe4  f4
Now the threat of $\text{f}1$ compels Black to move his King whereupon White wins the pawn with a won ending in sight even though this requires quite a lot of further play.

30 \ldots $\text{g}8$
31 $\text{xc}7$ $\text{f}6$
32 $\text{f}2$ $\text{e}5$
33 $\text{d}7$ $\text{e}8$
34 $\text{d}3$ $\text{e}4$
35 $\text{c}2$ $\text{h}7$
36 $\text{d}1$ $\text{e}6$
37 $\text{c}3$ $\text{g}6$

If he avoids exchange of Queens by 38...$\text{e}6$, there follows 39 b4, followed by b5 and the further threat of $\text{c}6$.

39 $\text{xc}2$ $\text{d}6$
40 $\text{f}2$ $\text{d}3$

Waste of valuable time; he should
have brought his King into action with 40...\textit{g}6.

\begin{center}
\begin{tikzpicture}
\begin{scope}[scale=0.5, every node/.style={scale=0.5}]
\draw (-8,-8) grid (8,8);
\foreach \x in {1,...,8} \foreach \y in {1,...,8} {
\node at (\x,\y) {\textcolor{black}{\x\text{\x}}};
}\node at (0,0) {\textcolor{black}{\textit{a}}};
\node at (0,8) {\textcolor{black}{\textit{b}}};
\node at (8,0) {\textcolor{black}{\textit{c}}};
\node at (8,8) {\textcolor{black}{\textit{d}}};
\node at (-8,8) {\textcolor{black}{\textit{e}}};
\node at (-8,-8) {\textcolor{black}{\textit{f}}};
\node at (-8,0) {\textcolor{black}{\textit{g}}};
\node at (-8,-8) {\textcolor{black}{\textit{h}}};
\draw[thick] (0,0) -- (8,0) -- (8,8) -- (0,8) -- cycle;
\node at (1,1) {\textcolor{black}{\textit{A}}};
\node at (1,7) {\textcolor{black}{\textit{B}}};
\node at (7,1) {\textcolor{black}{\textit{C}}};
\node at (7,7) {\textcolor{black}{\textit{D}}};
\node at (-1,1) {\textcolor{black}{\textit{E}}};
\node at (-1,7) {\textcolor{black}{\textit{F}}};
\node at (-7,1) {\textcolor{black}{\textit{G}}};
\node at (-7,7) {\textcolor{black}{\textit{H}}};
\draw[thick,red] (1,1) -- (7,7) -- (7,1) -- (1,1) -- cycle;
\draw[thick,red] (1,7) -- (7,1) -- (7,7) -- (1,7) -- cycle;
\draw[thick,red] (1,1) -- (1,7) -- (7,1) -- (7,7) -- cycle;
\draw[thick,red] (1,1) -- (7,7) -- (7,1) -- (1,1) -- cycle;
\node at (1,1) {\textcolor{black}{\textit{A}}};
\node at (1,7) {\textcolor{black}{\textit{B}}};
\node at (7,1) {\textcolor{black}{\textit{C}}};
\node at (7,7) {\textcolor{black}{\textit{D}}};
\node at (-1,1) {\textcolor{black}{\textit{E}}};
\node at (-1,7) {\textcolor{black}{\textit{F}}};
\node at (-7,1) {\textcolor{black}{\textit{G}}};
\node at (-7,7) {\textcolor{black}{\textit{H}}};
\end{scope}
\end{tikzpicture}
\end{center}

41 \textit{f}3 \textit{b}3

42 \textit{e}4 \textit{a}5

If 42...\textit{b}4+, 43 \textit{d}5 \textit{xa}4 44 \textit{e}4 \textit{g}6 45 \textit{f}2, and the e-pawn goes forward to Queen.

43 \textit{d}4

The sealed move; White’s passed pawn ensures a fairly easily won pawn ending.

43 \ldots \textit{g}5

44 \textit{e}4 \textit{g}7

45 \textit{f}2! \textit{b}4+

46 \textit{d}5 \textit{xa}4

47 \textit{e}5 \textit{a}1

48 \textit{e}6 \textit{b}5

49 \textit{e}7 \textit{d}1+

Or 49...\textit{e}1 50 \textit{d}6, threatening 51 \textit{f}8.

\begin{center}
\begin{tikzpicture}
\begin{scope}[scale=0.5, every node/.style={scale=0.5}]
\draw (-8,-8) grid (8,8);
\foreach \x in {1,...,8} \foreach \y in {1,...,8} {
\node at (\x,\y) {\textcolor{black}{\x\text{\x}}};
}\node at (0,0) {\textcolor{black}{\textit{a}}};
\node at (0,8) {\textcolor{black}{\textit{b}}};
\node at (8,0) {\textcolor{black}{\textit{c}}};
\node at (8,8) {\textcolor{black}{\textit{d}}};
\node at (-8,8) {\textcolor{black}{\textit{e}}};
\node at (-8,-8) {\textcolor{black}{\textit{f}}};
\node at (-8,0) {\textcolor{black}{\textit{g}}};
\node at (-8,-8) {\textcolor{black}{\textit{h}}};
\draw[thick] (0,0) -- (8,0) -- (8,8) -- (0,8) -- cycle;
\node at (1,1) {\textcolor{black}{\textit{A}}};
\node at (1,7) {\textcolor{black}{\textit{B}}};
\node at (7,1) {\textcolor{black}{\textit{C}}};
\node at (7,7) {\textcolor{black}{\textit{D}}};
\node at (-1,1) {\textcolor{black}{\textit{E}}};
\node at (-1,7) {\textcolor{black}{\textit{F}}};
\node at (-7,1) {\textcolor{black}{\textit{G}}};
\node at (-7,7) {\textcolor{black}{\textit{H}}};
\draw[thick,red] (1,1) -- (7,7) -- (7,1) -- (1,1) -- cycle;
\draw[thick,red] (1,7) -- (7,1) -- (7,7) -- (1,7) -- cycle;
\draw[thick,red] (1,1) -- (1,7) -- (7,1) -- (7,7) -- cycle;
\draw[thick,red] (1,1) -- (7,7) -- (7,1) -- (1,1) -- cycle;
\node at (1,1) {\textcolor{black}{\textit{A}}};
\node at (1,7) {\textcolor{black}{\textit{B}}};
\node at (7,1) {\textcolor{black}{\textit{C}}};
\node at (7,7) {\textcolor{black}{\textit{D}}};
\node at (-1,1) {\textcolor{black}{\textit{E}}};
\node at (-1,7) {\textcolor{black}{\textit{F}}};
\node at (-7,1) {\textcolor{black}{\textit{G}}};
\node at (-7,7) {\textcolor{black}{\textit{H}}};
\end{scope}
\end{tikzpicture}
\end{center}

50 \textit{c}6 \textit{e}1

51 \textit{xb}5 \textit{e}5+

52 \textit{a}4 \textit{e}7

53 \textit{xa}5 \textit{a}7+

54 \textit{b}4 \textit{a}8

55 \textit{b}3 \textit{h}5

56 \textit{c}5 \textit{c}8+

57 \textit{d}6 \textit{d}8+

Or 57...\textit{b}8, 58 \textit{b}2, and White wins a pawn as in the game.

58 \textit{c}6 \textit{c}8+

59 \textit{d}7 \textit{c}1

60 \textit{b}2 \textit{h}1

61 \textit{b}4 \textit{h}2

62 \textit{b}5 \textit{h}1

63 \textit{b}6 \textit{d}1+

64 \textit{e}6 \textit{d}8

65 \textit{b}7 \textit{b}8

66 \textit{f}5 Black resigns
Round 8

N°32. Ruy Lopez, Breyer

Gligorić S

Benkő P

1 e4 e5
2 ∆f3 ∆c6
3 ∆b5 a6
4 ∆a4 ∆f6
5 0-0 ∆e7
6 ∆e1 b5
7 ∆b3 d6
8 c3 0-0

9 h3 ∆b8

Inferior to the more usual 9...∆a5.

10 d4 ∆b7

11 dxe5

The most vigorous move and certainly better than the quiet 11 ∆bd2, as Ólafsson played versus Benkő in Round Two.

11 ... ∆xe4

No better is 11...dxe5, as Benkő played in Round Twelve against Keres.

12 e6

A nasty surprise for Black and certainly stronger than either ∆d5 or ∆c2 as given in the Archives.

12 ... fxe6

If 12...d5, 13 exf+ ∆xf7 14 ∆xe4 dxe4 15 ∆xd8+ ∆xd8 16 ∆e5, and White wins.

13 ∆xe6+ ∆h8
14 ∆d5 ∆c5
15 ∆xb7 ∆xb7
16 a4 bxa4

17 ∆xa4 ∆c5

It would have been better to continue with his development by 17...∆d7.

18 ∆g4 ∆c6
19 ∆a3 ∆f6
20 ∆c4 ∆e8
21 ∆g5 ∆xe1+
22 ∆xe1 ∆e7
23 ∆d1 ∆f8
24 ∆d5 ∆d7
25 ∆xf6 ∆xf6
26 ∆ce5 dxe5
27 ∆xc5 ∆d1+
28 ∆h2 ∆d6

White was threatening 29 ∆g5, followed by ∆e4, but a less passive
method of meeting this threat was 28...\textit{e}2.

29 \textit{x}d6 \textit{x}d6

30 \textit{a}4 a5

31 \textit{g}5 \textit{g}8

If 31...\textit{d}2, 32 \textit{c}4.

32 \textit{e}4 \textit{g}6

33 g4 \textit{f}8

34 \textit{g}3 \textit{e}7

35 f3 h6

36 h4 \textit{e}6

37 h5 \textit{d}8

38 \textit{c}5 \textit{e}8

39 \textit{b}7+ \textit{d}7

40 \textit{xa}5 \textit{a}8

41 b4 \textit{e}6

Or 41...\textit{xa}5 42 \textit{xa}5 \textit{xa}5 43 bxa5 \textit{c}6 44 \textit{f}2 \textit{b}5 45 \textit{e}3 \textit{xa}5 46 \textit{e}4 \textit{b}5 47 \textit{xe}5 \textit{c}4 48 f4 \textit{xc}3 49 f5 c5 50 g5 hgx5 51 h6 gxh6 52 f6 c4 53 f7 \textit{b}2 54 f8\textit{w} and wins.

42 \textit{a}1 \textit{a}7

43 \textit{f}2 \textit{e}7

Here the game was adjourned with White having a win but not without certain technical difficulties.

44 \textit{e}2 \textit{d}5

45 \textit{a}3 \textit{a}8

46 b5

A necessary preliminary to the advance of the c-pawn.

46 ... \textit{f}4+

47 \textit{e}3 \textit{d}8

48 c4 \textit{g}2+

49 \textit{f}2 \textit{d}2+

50 \textit{f}1 e4

A more tenacious resistance would have been provided by 50...\textit{f}4 followed by 51...\textit{d}3.

51 \textit{xe}4 \textit{e}5

52 c5 \textit{f}4

53 b6 \textit{xb}6
54 $cxb6$ $\mathcal{D}e3+$
A blunder, but if 54...$\mathcal{D}h4$, 55 $b7$ $\mathcal{B}b2$
56 $g3$, and wins.
55 $\mathcal{B}xe3$ Black resigns
Round 9

Round 9. Monday 21st September 1959

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<td>Tal (5½)</td>
<td>C97 Ruy Lopez, Tchigorin Variation</td>
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<td>26</td>
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<td>34</td>
<td>Benkö (3)</td>
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<td>42</td>
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<td>35</td>
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<td>Fischer (3)</td>
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<td>1-0</td>
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<td>36</td>
<td>Keres (5½)</td>
<td>Smyslov (3)</td>
<td>C92 Ruy Lopez, Closed Morphy</td>
<td>½-½</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Two games were finished before the adjournment stage, those between Gligorić and Tal, and Petrosian and Fischer. There is little to be said about the first game as both players were obviously content with a drawn decision after many early exchanges; but in the second the youthful Fischer revealed to what extent he still needs experience, despite his great strength as a player. In any case, he handicapped himself by the adoption of an inferior line in the opening, and then, when vigorous and immediate counter-attacking methods were essential on the Queen's-side, he chose to remain passive on that wing. Petrosian played the whole game with wonderful art and, with Fischer practically a piece down for most of the time, it was not to be expected that the American could put up much of a fight.

This round saw the meeting between the two experts at getting into time trouble, Benkö and Ólafsson, but it was Ólafsson who was the worse affected this time. He spoilt a position in which he had excellent chances through some very weak moves in the time scramble and when the players emerged from the time rush Ólafsson found himself two pawns to the bad. The position was obviously hopeless and, though the game was adjourned, Ólafsson subsequently resigned it without resuming play.

The return match between Keres and Smyslov excited much interest. Once again it was a Ruy Lopez and during the course of the opening Smyslov remarked to Keres, "I don't pretend to be an authority on this opening, I haven't written a book on the Ruy like you, only one on Rook and pawn endings". All the same, it was Smyslov who introduced an innovation at a fairly early stage of the game and it was Smyslov who obtained the upper hand out of the opening. Then Keres showed what a great player he is in defence as well as attack. Finding the best move with unerring accuracy time after time he managed to emerge from the stranglehold Smyslov was gaining on the position and had established a level game when he offered Smyslov a draw.

Smyslov, however, still under the influence of his early advantage, refused the offer only to get an inferior game in his turn. He then offered Keres a draw which the latter rightly refused. It looked as though Keres was going to score his second victory in succession over Smyslov, but he got into some time trouble and twice missed fairly clear winning lines. The game was adjourned, but, like the other adjourned game, it was not resumed, the players agreeing to a draw without further play.

Thus Keres and Tal were still sharing the lead with 6 points, closely followed by Petrosian with 5½ and Gligorić with 5.
N°33. Ruy Lopez, Tchigorin

Gligorić S
Tal M

1 e4 e5
2 d4 c5
3 dxe5 d6
4 Na4 cxd4
5 0-0 Nc6
6 Bb5 a6
7 Nb3 0-0
8 c3 d7
9 h3 Re8
10 c2 c5
11 d4 Nc7
12 Bbd2 Bd7
13 Nf1 Re8
14 a4

This move, usually good in the Ruy, is not particularly forceful here since it precludes the manoeuvre Ne3 followed by b2-b4.

14 ... cxd4
15 cxd4 Bc6
16 axb5 axb5
17 Nxa8 Nxa8

18 dxe5

Showing pacific intentions; however, if 18 Ne3, ...Na2 19 Nb1 Nc4 with a good game for Black.

18 ... Nxe5
19 Nxe5 dxe5
20 Ng5 Ne6
21 Ne3 h6
22 Nh6 Nh6
23 Nh6 Nh6
24 Nd5 Na5

A strong move; a mistake now would be 25 Nh6+ gxh6, when White loses a piece.

25 Nh2 Ng5
26 Ne2 Nc8

Draw agreed
N°34. Sicilian Defence, Najdorf

**Benkö P**

**Ólafsson F**

1. e4 c5
2. \( \text{\&}f3 \) d6
3. d4 cxd4
4. \( \text{\&}xd4 \) \( \text{\&}f6 \)
5. \( \text{\&}c3 \) a6
6. \( \text{\&}g5 \) e6
7. \( \text{\&}f4 \) \( \text{\&}e7 \)
8. \( \text{\&}f3 \) \( \text{\&}c7 \)
9. 0-0-0 \( \text{\&}bd7 \)
10. f5 e5

Depriving Black of the opportunity of placing a piece on this square. Preferable seems 10... \( \text{\&}e5 \).

11. \( \text{\&}de2 \) b5

12. \( \text{\&}g3 \) b4

It would be better to precede this move with ... \( \text{\&}b7 \), so as to have more control of d5.

13. \( \text{\&}xf6 \) \( \text{\&}xf6 \)

After 13...bxc3 14 \( \text{\&}xg7 \) cxb2+ 15 \( \text{\&}b1 \), White's King is in perfect safety, whereas Black has to worry about his own King's position.

14. \( \text{\&}d5 \) \( \text{\&}xd5 \)
15. exd5

As a result of these last exchanges White has obtained an ideal post for his Knight on e4.

15. ... 0-0
16. \( \text{\&}e4 \) f6
17. h4 \( \text{\&}d7 \)
18. g4 a5

Since this pawn storm is not quite an adequate counter to White's King's-side attack, it seems better to proceed rather more directly with 18... \( \text{\&}fc8 \) 19 \( \text{\&}d3 \) \( \text{\&}b5 \).

19. \( \text{\&}b1 \) a4

![Chessboard Diagram]

Black's Queen's-side attack becomes innocuous after 20...b3 21 cxb3 axb3 22 a3.

20. \( \text{\&}d3 \) \( \text{\&}a5 \)

21. g5 \( \text{\&}h8 \)
22. gxf6 \( \text{\&}xf6 \)

Allowing White's Knight further scope; better was 22...gxf6.

23. \( \text{\&}g5 \)

Threatening to win off-hand by 24 \( \text{\&}h5 \) h6 25 \( \text{\&}g6 \).

23. e4

[91]
A pawn sacrifice to give fresh life to his King's Bishop. After 23...h6 24.\(\text{Qe6} \text{Qxe6} \text{25.dxe6}\), White is too strong on the white squares.

24.\(\text{Qxe4} \text{Qe8}\)
25.\(\text{Qe6} \text{Qe7}\)

26.\(\text{Qxf8} \text{Qxf8}\)
Black's attack is inadequate after 26...\(\text{Qe5} \text{27.c3 bxc3 28.bxc3}\).
27.\(\text{Qd3} \text{c5}\)
28.\(\text{Qe3} \text{Qd4}\)
29.\(\text{Qhe1} \text{Qxe3}\)

29...\(\text{Qf6}\) fails against 30.\(\text{Qd3}\).
30.\(\text{Qxe3} \text{a3}\)
Preferable to this pawn move, which completely compromises Black's Queen's-side, is 30...\(\text{Qf7}\).
31.\(\text{Qd3} \text{Qf7}\)
32.\(\text{Qe7} \text{c8}\)
33.\(\text{Qxf8+} \text{Qxf8}\)
34.\(\text{Qe4} \text{b8}\)
35.\(\text{Qd4} \text{e8}\)
36.\(\text{c3} \text{Qe1+}\)
37.\(\text{Qc2} \text{bxc3}\)
38.\(\text{bxc3} \text{h1}\)
39.\(\text{Qb3} \text{g8}\)
40.\(\text{Qxa3} \text{f8}\)
41.\(\text{Qb4} \text{e7}\)
42.\(\text{a4}\) Black resigns
42...\texttt{d8} was Black's sealed move but he resigned without resuming play.

No.35 Nimzo-Indian, Rubinstein

\texttt{Petrosian T}

\texttt{Fischer R}

1. \texttt{d4} \texttt{\textasciitilde f6} \\
2. \texttt{c4} \texttt{e6} \\
3. \texttt{\textasciitilde c3} \texttt{\textasciitilde b4} \\
4. \texttt{e3} \texttt{d5} \\

5. \texttt{a3} \texttt{\textasciitilde d6} \\
A very bad move indeed; if he wanted to keep his Bishop he should have played 5...\texttt{\textasciitilde e7}; but natural and best is 5...\texttt{\textasciitilde xc3+}.

6. \texttt{\textasciitilde f3} \\
More exact was 6 \texttt{c5}, since now Black could have saved a tempo by 6...\texttt{b6}.

6. \ldots \texttt{0-0} \\
7. \texttt{c5} \texttt{\textasciitilde e7} \\
8. \texttt{b4} \texttt{\textasciitilde e4} \\
Not the right way of gaining counterplay; instead 8...\texttt{b6}, and if 9 \texttt{\textasciitilde b2}, \texttt{a5}, was correct.

9. \texttt{\textasciitilde b2} \texttt{\textasciitilde d7} \\
10. \texttt{\textasciitilde d3} \texttt{f5} \\
Another weak move; much better was 10...\texttt{\textasciitilde xc3}; now White prevents this possibility.

11. \texttt{\textasciitilde e2} \texttt{\textasciitilde f6} \\
12. \texttt{0-0} \texttt{\textasciitilde e7} \\
Hoping to free himself by 13...\texttt{e5}, White at once quenches this hope.

13. \texttt{\textasciitilde e5} \texttt{\textasciitilde xe5} \\
This being a blocked position, Knights are worth more than Bishops; hence 13...\texttt{\textasciitilde xe5} was better.

14. \texttt{dxe5} \texttt{\textasciitilde g5} \\
15. \texttt{\textasciitilde d4} \\
Threatening to win the Knight by 16 \texttt{f3}.

15. \ldots \texttt{\textasciitilde h6} \\
16. \texttt{f3} \texttt{\textasciitilde g5} \\
17. \texttt{c6!}
Threatening to win the exchange by 18 \( \text{a5} \).

17 \ldots \text{b6}

After which the Queen’s Bishop is buried alive; however, if 17...\text{b5}, 18 \( \text{a5} \) \text{f7} 19 h4.

18 \text{b5} \text{a6}

19 \text{a4} \text{axb5}

This opening of the a-file proves fatal to Black since he cannot then fend off the attack on his c-pawn; unattractive though the alternative may seem, he should have played 19...\text{a5}.

20 \text{xb5} \text{xa1}
21 \text{xa1} \text{f7}
22 \text{c3} \text{h4}
23 \text{a1} \text{g5}
24 \text{e1} \text{h5}

Exchange of Queens would clearly leave Black still fewer chances of counter-attack.

25 \text{a7} \text{g6}

He cannot defend the c-pawn by 25...\text{f7} on account of 26 \text{e4}; and 25...\text{f7} fails against 26 h4.

26 \text{h1} \text{h5}

Black does what he can with his slender resources; now he threatens 27...\text{xf3}.

27 \text{f4} \text{e4}
28 \text{xc7} \text{g5}
29 \text{xb6} \text{h8}
30 \text{xe4} \text{fxe4}
31 \text{c5} \text{g8}

Black resigns

White’s 32 \text{e7} is quite conclusive.
A new move which forms part of a good plan of defence; the Queen's Bishop is to be developed on b7 and the two Rooks are to be in cooperation as soon as possible.

10 d4 e8
11 a4

This hardly meets with the requirements of the position and results in the loss of the initiative. More aggressive is 11 g5 d8 12 f4.

11 ... b7
12 dxe5 xe5

In fact, after 13 xe5 dxe5 14 xd7 xe7, Black would be considerably better developed than his opponent.

13 ... xf3+
14 xf3 axb5
15 xa8 xa8
16 d2 f8
17 e3 c5
18 c2 a7

The advantages of the variation starting on Black's 9th move are now clear; his Queen is much more mobile in defence and attack than is normal in the Morphy Defence.
23  \textit{\texttt{\textsc{f3}}}

Threatening the familiar Greek gift sacrifice: 24 \texttt{\texttt{\textsc{xh7}}} + \texttt{\texttt{\textsc{xh7}}} 25 \texttt{\texttt{\textsc{g5+}}}, etc. Black at once takes steps to deal with this.

23 \textit{...} \texttt{g6}
24 \texttt{\texttt{\textsc{bxc4}}} \texttt{\texttt{\textsc{bxc4}}}

Not the best; immediately after the game Smyslov pointed out that here he should have played 24...\texttt{\texttt{\textsc{dxc4}}} 25 \texttt{\texttt{\textsc{xd7}}} \texttt{\texttt{\textsc{xc1+}}} 26 \texttt{\texttt{\textsc{e1}}} \texttt{\texttt{\textsc{e7}}}, with advantage to Black.

25 \texttt{\texttt{\textsc{a4}}} \texttt{\texttt{\textsc{e7}}}
26 \texttt{\texttt{\textsc{xd7}}} \texttt{\texttt{\textsc{xd7}}}
27 \texttt{\texttt{\textsc{c2}}} \texttt{\texttt{\textsc{a7}}}
28 \texttt{\texttt{\textsc{e1}}} \texttt{\texttt{\textsc{a2}}}
29 \texttt{\texttt{\textsc{e3!}}}

A fine move; Keres's play during all this part of the game is really admirable.

29 \textit{...} \texttt{\texttt{\textsc{b2}}}
30 \texttt{\texttt{\textsc{xb2}}} \texttt{\texttt{\textsc{xb2}}}

Here Keres proposed a draw but his offer was not accepted.

31 \texttt{\texttt{\textsc{d4}}} \texttt{\texttt{\textsc{b7}}}
32 \texttt{\texttt{\textsc{e6}}} \texttt{\texttt{\textsc{xe6}}}
33 \texttt{\texttt{\textsc{xe6}}} \texttt{\texttt{\textsc{a2}}}
34 \texttt{\texttt{\textsc{b6}}} \texttt{\texttt{\textsc{c8}}}

35 \texttt{\texttt{\textsc{g4!}}}

Another fine move; now White has very much the upper hand. Of course not 35 \texttt{\texttt{\textsc{b8}}} on account of 35...\texttt{\texttt{\textsc{a1+}}} followed by ...\texttt{\texttt{\textsc{d6+}}}.

35 \textit{...} \texttt{\texttt{\textsc{a8}}}
36 \texttt{\texttt{\textsc{c6}}} \texttt{\texttt{\textsc{e7}}}

37 \texttt{\texttt{\textsc{e5?}}}

In time trouble, Keres misses the best continuation:- 37 \texttt{\texttt{\textsc{c7}}} \texttt{\texttt{\textsc{f8}}}, when the threat of \texttt{\texttt{\textsc{c6}}} followed by \texttt{\texttt{\textsc{xe7}}} is not to be parried.

37 \textit{...} \texttt{\texttt{\textsc{d8}}}

- 96 -
Another unfortunate move, played in
the heat of the moment, that weakens
the position of the White King.
Correct was simply 38 \( \text{g2} \). Smyslov
now proposed the draw and it was
Keres’s turn to refuse.

\[
\begin{array}{l}
38 & \text{f3} \\
38 & \ldots \quad \text{a}b7 \\
39 & \text{d}d6 \quad \text{h}h4
\end{array}
\]

\[
\begin{array}{l}
40 & \text{d}d7 \quad \text{c}c8 \\
41 & \text{xd}5 \quad \text{a}1+ \\
\end{array}
\]

Draw agreed

Black sealed his 41st move but he draw
was agreed without resuming play
because of the variation 42 \( \text{g2} \) \( \text{e}1 \),
with perpetual check to follow.
Round 10. Tuesday 22nd September, 1959

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<td>40</td>
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<td>Fischer (3)</td>
<td>Benkö (4)</td>
<td>B57 Sicilian Defence</td>
<td>1-0</td>
<td>27</td>
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<td>Petrosian (5½)</td>
<td>A30 English Opening</td>
<td>½-½</td>
<td>28</td>
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<tr>
<td>40</td>
<td>Ólafsson (3)</td>
<td>Gligorić (5)</td>
<td>E62 King's Indian, Fianchetto</td>
<td>½-½</td>
<td>73</td>
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</table>

Now came the meeting between the two leaders, and anybody who may have expected a quick formal draw must have been most agreeably disappointed since both players were obviously intent on some clear-cut decision. Tal was in his most dare-devil, not to say reckless, mood. Keres, on the other hand, treated the position with the utmost sang-froid and seemed to enjoy taking all the material Tal was offering. However, it must be said that, by the time Tal went in for a double piece sacrifice of more than dubious nature, the Latvian Grandmaster was already in the inferior position. Faced with a position in which the ordinary player would have resigned himself to losing a pawn and then hoped for some counter-attacking chances, Tal promptly produced a sacrifice first of a Knight and then of a Bishop. This was as imaginative as it was unsound; for Tal had completely overlooked a simple Queen move that nullified any attempts at attack. In fact, he continued to try to extract some attack from a hopeless position and most onlookers thought he might well have resigned about ten moves earlier.

The other candidate for a leading place, Petrosian, seemed at one time likely to move closer to the top as he had Smyslov in a certain amount of difficulty during the later opening and early middlegame stages. But he failed to pay due attention to a liquidating possibility that Smyslov evolved and had to be content with a draw.

The two losses in succession suffered by Fischer in no way affected his resilient personality and he won an excellent game against Benkö in this round. Benkö played a couple of weak moves with his Queen shortly after the opening stage was at an end and this was a signal for Fischer to launch an irresistible King's-side attack. During the course of this he sacrificed a Knight and offered up a further Rook and in this game too the loser might have resigned earlier. In any case, this did not detract from Fischer's handling of what must be reckoned as one of the brightest games of the whole tournament. Ólafsson's besetting sin of time trouble again proved his worst handicap. He maintained a steady pressure against Gligorić throughout the first session's play and when the game was resumed the next day he got into acute time trouble during which his advantage was practically dissipated and, though he tried hard to win for another thirty-odd moves, Gligorić always found the best reply and a draw was the eventual inevitable result.

Now, at long last, Keres held the sole lead, a full point ahead of Petrosian and Tal who had 6 points, with Gligorić just behind them with 5½. The event now took on the aspect of two tournaments with 1½ points separating the top four from the bottom four, amongst whom figured most surprisingly the ex-World
Champion Smyslov.

N°37. Nimzo-Indian Defence

Tal M

Keres P

1 d4 d5
2 c4 e6
3 Nc3 Nf6
4 f3 dxc4
5 a3 e5
6 e4 Rather loosely played; Black now obtains control of the central dark squares. Better is the more restrained 6 e3.

6 ... dxe4
7 fxe4 e5
8 d5
Black has a clear advantage after 8 dxe5 Ngxd1+ 9 Bxd1 Ng4 10 Bf3 Nxe5.

8 ... Na6
9 Bg5
Not wishing to allow Black to play 9 ... Ng4.

9 ... a5
10 Bf3 Be7

11 Be3 Bd7
12 Be2 h6

13 Bf4
The exchange of Bishops by 13 Bc5, also gives Black a good game after 13 ... Ng4 14 Bxc5 Bxc5.

13 ... c6

A strong move that prevents once and for all White's 14 Bb5.

14 Bc4 Bc6
15 Bxd4 exd4
16 Bf4
Threatening e4-e5, which threaten Black at once parries.

16 Be5
Round 10

17 ... b6?

A premature attacking move after which White's game deteriorates rapidly. Correct was 17 0-0.

17 ... g4!
18 c2 d3+
19 xd3 a6

20 0-0

This sacrifice is quite unsound; since 20 xd4, fails against 20...c5; White's best chance of putting up a fight lay in 20 a4, even though this lost a pawn.

20 ... xb6
21 d6 xd6
22 e5 e7

23 ae1 d7
24 e6 fxe6
25 c5

The reckless sacrifices continue, but now it is immaterial what White does, his game is already quite gone.

25 ... xc5
26 g6+ d8
27 b4

Or 27 f7 g5, but the best procedure here for White was undoubtedly resignation.

27 ... axb4
28 xg4 cxd5
29 g3 d7
30 axb4 f8
31 xf8+ xf8
32 b5 e5
33 a1 c7
34 c1+ b8
35 b3 f6
36 c2 d8
37 a4 e4
38 f1 d6
39 a3 xb5
White resigns

**Round 10**

**No. 38. Sicilian, Classical Variation**

1. e4 c5
2. d4 cxd4
3. xd4 d6
4. Nf3 f6
5. Nc3 d6
6. Nc4 c6

A premature development of the Queen; better is 6...e6.

7. Nde2

Preferable to 7 Nb3, as Cardoso played against Benkö at Portoroz, 1958, since the Knight can be usefully employed in the King’s-side attack.

7 ... e6
8. 0-0 de7
9. Nb3 0-0
10. Nh1 Na5

Waste of time; he would play 10...Nd7.

11. Ng5 c5?

Further anti-positional play after which his game is badly compromised. Instead of the time-wasting text-move he should play 11...Nd8.

12. f4 b5

He now has no time for this slow counter-attack. Preferable was 12...Nh3 13 axb3 Nh8.

13. Ng3 b4

If 14...bxc3, 15 exf6 Nxf6 (15...gxf6,
Round 10

16...h6! 16...xf6 gxf6 17...e4 18...xf6 with a won game for White.

15...xf6 gxf6

White also has an overwhelming attack after 15...xf6 16...e4 e7 17...h5.

16...e4 d4
17...h5 xb3
18...h6!

The threat of 19...xf6, allows Black no time to capture the Rook.

18...exf4

Also fatal is 18...h8 19...xf6.

19...h5 f5
20...ad1!

Decisive; now that the Queen is lost, Black might as well resign.

20...e5
21...e6+ xf6
22...xf6+ xf6
23...xf6 c5
24...g5+ h8
25...e7 a6
26...xc5 xf1

Black resigns

N°39. Symmetrical English

Smyslov V
Petrosian T

1...c4 c5
2...f3 xf6

One of the tamer forms of the English; more aggressive is 3 d4.

3...g6
4...b2 g7
5 e3 0-0
6...e2 c6
7 0-0 b6
15 $\texttt{a}xg7$ $\texttt{gx}g7$ 16 $\texttt{b}2+$ followed by $\texttt{c}1$ with some slight plus for White.

14 ... $\texttt{a}b7$
15 $\texttt{c}3$ $\texttt{e}6$
16 $\texttt{fe}1$ $\texttt{a}6$
17 $\texttt{e}3$ $\texttt{b}5$
18 $\texttt{h}3$ $\texttt{fd}8$
19 $\texttt{ac}1$ $\texttt{h}5$
20 $\texttt{b}4$ $\texttt{d}7$
21 $\texttt{a}4$ $\texttt{b}6$
22 $\texttt{c}a1$ $\texttt{b}xa4$

If $\texttt{d}3$, $\texttt{d}5$, with a good game for Black.

8 ... $\texttt{c}xd4$

Cautiously played, but experience has shown that the hanging pawns White gets after $9 \texttt{exd}4 \texttt{d}5$ are a real handicap.

9 ... $\texttt{b}7$
10 $\texttt{f}3$ $\texttt{d}5$
11 $\texttt{xc}6$ $\texttt{xc}6$
12 $\texttt{e}2$ $\texttt{c}8$

In reply to $13 \texttt{c}1$, Black plays $13 ... \texttt{b}7$, with advantage.

13 ... $\texttt{xd}5$

In so far as there is any play to be obtained in such a position White would do better to play $14 \texttt{xd}5 \texttt{xd}5$

23 $\texttt{e}2$ $\texttt{c}4$

An attempt to keep the Knight in position by $23 ... \texttt{d}6$ would fail against $24 \texttt{e}5$.

24 $\texttt{f}4$ $\texttt{xe}3$
25 $\texttt{xe}6$ $\texttt{fx}e6$
26 $\texttt{g}7$ $\texttt{g}g7$
27 $\texttt{xe}3$ $\texttt{ac}8$
28 $\texttt{a}1$ Draw agreed
A somewhat premature conclusion since Black might well have hung on to his pawn by 28...\(\text{Qc6}\)

No. 40. King's Indian Defence

\[\text{\footnotesize Olafsson F} \]

\[\text{\footnotesize Gligorii S} \]

1 \(\text{c4} \) \(\text{e5} \)
2 \(\text{Qc3} \) \(\text{d6} \)
3 \(g3 \) \(\text{g6} \)

4 \(d4\)

Transposing to the King's Indian Defence. If he wishes to keep the game along English channels he must play 4 \(\text{Qg2}\) and d2-d3.

4 \(\ldots\) \(\text{Qc6}\)
5 \(\text{d5} \) \(\text{Qce7}\)

The Yugoslav idea of 5...\(\text{Qa5}\) would fail here against 6 \(\text{Qa4+ c6 7 b4 Qxc4 8 dxс6}\).

6 \(\text{e4}\) \(\text{Qg7}\)
7 \(\text{h4}\) \(\text{Qf6}\)
8 \(\text{Qe2}\) \(\text{h5}\)
9 \(\text{Qh3}\) \(\text{c5}\)
10 \(\text{Qg5}\) \(\text{Qd7}\)
11 \(\text{Qd2}\) \(\text{Qh7}\)
12 \(\text{f3}\) \(\text{Qxg5}\)
13 \(\text{Qxg5}\) \(\text{a6}\)

14 \(\text{a3}\)

Preparing to react vigorously against 14...\(\text{b5}\) with 15 \(\text{b4}\).

14 \(\ldots\) \(\text{f6}\)
15 \(\text{Qe3}\) \(\text{Qh6}\)
16 \(\text{Qxh6}\) \(\text{Qxh6}\)
17 \(\text{Qd2}\) \(\text{Qh8}\)
18 \(\text{b4}\) \(\text{b6}\)
19 \(\text{b1}\) \(\text{Qg8}\)
20 \(\text{f4}\) \(\text{Qh6}\)
21 \(\text{fxe5}\) \(\text{fxe5}\)
22 \(0-0\) \(\text{Qf7}\)
23 \(\text{Qf2}\) \(\text{Qh7}\)

24 \(\text{Qg2}\)

A necessary preliminary to 24 \(\text{Qf1}\) since otherwise Black can disturb the Rook by \(\text{Qh3}\).

24 \(\ldots\) \(\text{Qf8}\)
25 \(\text{Qf1}\) \(\text{Qg8}\)
26 \(\text{Qf6}\) \(\text{Qg7}\)
White controls the greater space and therefore has a clear advantage, but from now on his time trouble increases and becomes acute, hence his moves lack incisiveness and he tends to drift. It would be better here to try to get rid of his inferior Bishop by 29 a4.

29 ... ag8
30 gh1 c8
31 b5 a5
32 a2 b8
33 d1 g8
34 d2 b7
35 g1 c8
36 h2 d8
37 g1 e7
38 f1 h3+
39 e1 h7
40 d1 h6
41 c2 g4
42 f1 ef7
43 g5 f8
44 d3 xf6
45 xf6 e7

And not 46...xg5 47 hxg5 ef7 48 f6 when White plays a4 at his leisure winning the b-pawn.

46 a4 f7
47 f6 xf6
48 xf6 h3
50 f8 g2

He dare not go for the Queen's-side pawns by 51 a8 threatening a6, on account of Black's penetration of the King's-side by 51...f7.

51 ... g4
52 c3 h6
53 e2 h3
54 e8 g7
55 a4 g4
56 xg4 xg4
57 b2 f3
Round 10

58 \( \text{e}3 \) \( \text{g}4 \)
59 \( \text{d}3 \) \( \text{f}7 \)
60 \( \text{xf}7+ \) \( \text{xf}7 \)

White has the advantage in the ensuing ending since his Knight is stronger than the Bishop owing to the blocked nature of the position. But the position is too blocked and so the Kings cannot take a part in the game with the inevitable result of a draw.

61 \( \text{b}2 \) \( \text{e}7 \)
62 \( \text{a}4 \) \( \text{d}8 \)
63 \( \text{xb}6 \) \( \text{d}1 \)

White's gain of a pawn is purely temporary. In order to fetch his Knight back into the game he will have to give back the b-pawn.

64 \( \text{a}8 \) \( \text{c}8 \)
65 \( \text{b}6 \) \( \text{b}7 \)

Not at once 66...\( \text{xb}6 \), on account of 67 \( \text{b}5 \), winning the d-pawn.

66 \( \text{c}7 \) \( \text{a}4 \)
67 \( \text{e}6 \) \( \text{xb}6 \)
68 \( \text{f}8 \) \( \text{e}8 \)
69 \( \text{f}3 \) \( \text{c}7 \)
70 \( \text{g}4 \) \( \text{d}8 \)
71 \( \text{e}6+ \) \( \text{e}7 \)
72 \( \text{gxh}5 \) \( \text{gxh}5 \)

73 \( \text{e}3 \) \( \text{d}7 \)

Draw agreed
Round 11

Round 11. Thursday 24th September 1959

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<th>White</th>
<th>Black</th>
<th>ECO Opening/Variation</th>
<th>Result</th>
<th>Moves</th>
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<td>Ólafsson (3½)</td>
<td>Tal (6)</td>
<td>B41 Sicilian Defence, Kan</td>
<td>0-1</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Gligorić (5½)</td>
<td>Fischer (4)</td>
<td>B99 Sicilian Defence, Najdorf</td>
<td>1-0</td>
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<tr>
<td>43</td>
<td>Benkő (4)</td>
<td>Smyslov (4)</td>
<td>B41 Sicilian Defence, Kan</td>
<td>1-0</td>
<td>74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>44</td>
<td>Petrosian (6)</td>
<td>Keres (7)</td>
<td>A29 English Opening</td>
<td>½-½</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Only one game was finished in today's play, that between Petrosian and Keres. Round about this phase of the tournament the Soviet champion seems to have exerted a dampering influence on the course of the game, as regards winning at any rate. As a matter of fact, when the draw was agreed I thought Keres had a shade the advantage, but it was a fair enough draw for all that, and, as Keres said to me immediately afterwards, "One cannot play every game for a win?".

Ólafsson sacrificed a pawn against Tal and built up a promising attack. But again, as so often in this tournament, he used up too much time on his clock and completely spoilt his game in a scramble to get his forty moves in. So, when the game was adjourned it looked hopeless for the Icelander. Why the game lasted so long on resumption only Ólafsson can explain. For he was playing for many moves no fewer than two pieces to the bad and might well have resigned twenty moves earlier.

Gligorić, knowing exactly the line favoured by Fischer in the Sicilian, had prepared an innovation for him on the 14th move and the USA champion never recovered from the opening. He lost a great deal of material and, though the game was somehow or other carried on by him till the adjournment, it was obviously a hopeless position for Black which he duly resigned without resuming play the following Saturday.

About the Benkő-Smyslov game one is compelled to exclaim, "How are the mighty fallen". Almost from the opening Smyslov seemed to be struggling, not only against his opponent, but against himself. Playing one against one is fair enough, but one against two is more than the human frame can stand. Smyslov lost a pawn in the later middlegame and though he fought on stubbornly enough for a very long time on adjournment game day it was always in a hopeless cause.

The results of this round led to a narrowing of Keres’s lead since he had 7½ points, followed by Tal 7 and Gligorić and Petrosian 6½ with 1½ points still dividing group from group.

N°41. Sicilian Defence, Kan

分泌

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Move</th>
<th>White</th>
<th>Black</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>e4</td>
<td>Ólafsson</td>
<td>Tal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>d2</td>
<td>Ólafsson</td>
<td>Tal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>d4</td>
<td>Ólafsson</td>
<td>Tal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>cxd4</td>
<td>Ólafsson</td>
<td>Tal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>c4</td>
<td>Ólafsson</td>
<td>Tal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>c3</td>
<td>Ólafsson</td>
<td>Tal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>d3</td>
<td>Ólafsson</td>
<td>Tal</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
A highly dangerous manoeuvre that encourages White to sacrifice a pawn for a strong attack. Better was simply 9...0-0.

8 de2 c7

9 0-0 e5

10 f4 xc4

And now, rather than take the pawn he should play 10...xd3.

11 h1 e7

White was threatening to win a piece by 12 b3.

12 b3 b6
13 e5 fd5
14 e4 f5
15 exf6 xf6
16 2g3 bd5

17 b2 0-0

The apparent win of the exchange by 17...e3 is foiled by 18 c1 xc1

18 c1 d8
19 e2 b5

20 xf6+

This exchange helps Black; instead White would retain a strong attack by 20 f5.

20 ... xf6

A mistake would be 20...xf6 21 xf6 xf6 22 e4, when White wins a piece.

21 h5 g6

22 xg6 e7

And not 22...hxg6 23 xg6+ h8 24 f5 exf5 25 f3 with a mate soon to follow.

23 xf6 xf6
24 f3 b8
25 d3 b7
26 e2 h8
27  

28  
A bad idea that merely helps Black to counter-attack. He should have centralised the Knight with 28  

28, ...  
29  
30  
31  
32  

33  
33  
33 xf6, would be immediately fatal on account of 33...e5. 

33, ...  
34  
35  
36  
37  

37  
A particularly disagreeable move to meet when in time trouble. As a result Black is able to force two united passed pawns in the centre. 

38  
39  
Waste of time; he should play 39  
at once. 

39, ...  
40  
41  
42  

If 42 8f7+, 8f7 43 8xf7 e2 44 8e1 8xg3 45 hxg3 d3, and Black wins. 

42, ...  

43  
Or 43 8xa6 8a7 44 8f1 8xa2 threatening ...e3-e2. 

43  

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Round 11

44 \textit{\#}e2 \textit{d}3
45 \textit{\#}xd3 \textit{\#}xd3
46 \textit{\#}xd3 \textit{e}2
47 \textit{\#}ge3 \textit{e}1\#+
48 \textit{\#}xel \textit{\#}xel+
49 \textit{\#}f2 \textit{a}1
50 \textit{\#}d2 \textit{h}6

Decisive; White must now lose another piece since he cannot play 51 \textit{\#}h3, on account of 51...\textit{\#}e4+.

51 \textit{\#}e3 \textit{\#}e1+
52 \textit{\#}f2 \textit{\#}e7
53 \textit{\#}f1 \textit{hxg5}
54 \textit{f}xg5 \textit{\#}g4

58 \textit{h}4 \textit{\#}g7
59 \textit{h}5 \textit{\#}f5
60 \textit{\#}c4 \textit{\#}d7
61 \textit{\#}c5 \textit{\#}e4
62 \textit{\#}e5 \textit{\#}e7
63 \textit{\#}x\textit{a}5 \textit{\#}c7
64 \textit{\#}a6 \textit{\#}c2+
65 \textit{\#}e1 \textit{\#}d4
66 \textit{\#}a7+ \textit{\#}f8
67 \textit{g}6 \textit{\#}f3+
68 \textit{\#}d1 \textit{\#}d2+
69 \textit{\#}c1 \textit{\#}h2
70 \textit{\#}f7+ \textit{\#}e8

71 \textit{\#}d1 \textit{\#}d3
White resigns

\textbf{42. Sicilian Najdorf, \#g5}

\textit{Gligorić S}
\textit{Fischer R}

1 \textit{e}4 \textit{c}5
2 \textit{\#}f3 \textit{d}6
3 \textit{d}4 \textit{cxd}4
4 \textit{\#}xd4 \textit{\#}f6
5 \textit{\#}c3 \textit{a}6
6 \textit{\#}g5 \textit{\#}e6
7 \textit{f}4 \textit{\#}e7
8 \textit{\#}f3 \textit{\#}c7
9 0-0-0 \textit{\#}bd7
10 \textit{g}4 \textit{b}5

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Up to this move all as in the game between the same two players at Zürich, 1959. At Zürich, however, Fischer recaptured with the pawn and the game went 11...gxf6 12 g2 Qb7 13 Qxe1 0-0-0 14 a3 Qb6 15 Qd3 Qb8 16 Qed1 with White having an advantage. Now Fischer varies his method of recapturing but it soon becomes clear that it is his opponent who has prepared the variation.

12 g5 Qd7
13 a3 Qb7

An improvement on his Zürich g2 since he now bears hard on the vital e6 square.

14 ... 0-0-0
15 f5!

A fine pawn sacrifice that is the natural consequence of his Bishop move but is also a demonstration of deep planning on White's part

15 ... Qxg5+

His game is much too cramped after 15...e5 16 f6 gxf6 17 gxf6 Qf8 18 f5.

16 Qb1 e5

A temporary sacrifice in return for which White makes a decisive gain in material.

17 ... axb5
18 Qxb5 Qc5
19 Qxd6+ Qb8
20 Qxf7 Qe7
21 Qxh8 Qxh8

White has acquired a Rook and no fewer than three united passed pawns in return for his two minor pieces. As, in addition, Black's King is still
exposed to attack it is clear that White has established a won game.

22 \( \text{He} \text{1} \) \( \text{Af} \text{4} \)
23 \( \text{Ab} \text{3} \) \( \text{Cc} \text{5} \)
24 \( \text{Ab} \text{5} \) \( \text{Cc} \text{7} \)
25 \( \text{b} \text{4} \) \( \text{Aa} \text{6} \)
26 \( \text{Ad} \text{7} \) \( \text{Cc} \text{8} \)
27 \( \text{Ed} \text{1} \) \( \text{Cc} \text{6} \)

Otherwise White simply doubles his Rooks on the seventh rank and wins the Bishop.

28 \( \text{Bx} \text{c6} \) \( \text{Cxc} \text{6} \)
29 \( \text{E} \text{x} \text{g7} \) \( \text{Cxe} \text{4} \)
30 \( \text{f} \text{6} \) \( \text{Ah} \text{6} \)
31 \( \text{E} \text{e} \text{7} \) \( \text{Cc} \text{7} \)
32 \( \text{f} \text{7} \) \( \text{Cc} \text{6} \)

33 \( \text{Ad} \text{7} \)
Forcing off one of the Bishops since if the Queen's Bishop leaves its diagonal White can play \( \text{E} \text{e} \text{8}+ \).

33 \( \ldots \) \( \text{Ab} \text{7} \)
34 \( \text{Ad} \text{6} \) \( \text{Cxd} \text{7} \)
35 \( \text{Bxh} \text{6} \) \( \text{Ab} \text{5} \)
36 \( \text{Bxh} \text{7} \) \( \text{Af} \text{8} \)
37 \( \text{Gg} \text{7} \) \( \text{Ac} \text{4} \)
38 \( \text{Bxe} \text{5} \)

\( \text{38} \ldots \) \( \text{Ae} \text{6} \)

Unfortunately for Black he cannot play \( \text{Bx} \text{f} \text{7} \) because of \( \text{39} \text{E} \text{f} \text{5} \); whilst exchange of Rooks leaves him with a hopeless ending.

39 \( \text{h} \text{4} \) \( \text{Cf} \text{6} \)
40 \( \text{h} \text{5} \) \( \text{Ad} \text{6} \)
41 \( \text{E} \text{e} \text{1} \) \( \text{Bxf} \text{7} \)
42 \( \text{h} \text{6} \) \( \text{Ae} \text{6} \)

43 \( \text{B} \text{g} \text{4} \) \( \text{Ah} \text{8} \)
Black resigns
This was Black's sealed move but he resigned without resuming play.

\( \text{N°} \text{43. Sicilian, Kan Variation} \)
\( \text{B} \text{enkö P} \)
\( \text{Smyslov V} \)
1 \( \text{e} \text{4} \) \( \text{c} \text{5} \)

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Round 11

21 \( \text{c4} \) \( \text{g5} \)

The Queen achieves nothing here and is missed in the centre. The best plan of defence was to play 21...\text{g6} followed by ...\text{c7}, ...\text{f6} and ...\text{e6}.

22 \( \text{f1} \) \( \text{g4} \)

23 \( \text{xd8} \) \( \text{xd8} \)

24 \( \text{a8} \)

Now White threatens to take the e-pawn.

24 ... \( \text{f8} \)

25 \( \text{b2} \) \( \text{f3} \)

This eventually leads to the loss of a pawn; he has, however, no adequate move. Against 25...\text{f6}, White plays simply 26 \( \text{a5} \).

26 \( \text{xe5} \) \( \text{xe5} \)

27 \( \text{xe5} \) \( \text{xe5} \)

28 \( \text{xf8} \) \( \text{xf8} \)

29 \( \text{xe5} \) \( \text{xe4} \)

This method of developing the Bishop is not altogether satisfactory; better seems 9...\text{e7} followed by 10...\text{c7}.

10 \( \text{d2} \) \( \text{e6} \)

11 \( \text{b3} \) \( \text{a7} \)

12 \( \text{c5} \) \( \text{a5} \)

13 \( \text{d2} \) \( \text{a4} \)

14 \( \text{a5} \) \( \text{e7} \)

15 \( \text{b4} \) \( \text{xb3} \)

16 \( \text{xb3} \) \( \text{0-0} \)

17 \( \text{b4} \)

White has succeeded in establishing a strong bind on Black's Queen's-side and in rendering his opponent's King's Bishop a most futile piece.

17 ... \( \text{ad8} \)

18 \( \text{c3} \) \( \text{b8} \)

19 \( \text{fd1} \) \( \text{h5} \)

20 \( \text{g3} \) \( \text{c8} \)
30  \( \text{c4} \)  \( \text{f6} \)  
31  \( \text{d6} \)  \( \text{f3} \)  

32  \( \text{c4} \)  
Not at once 32 \( \text{x}b7 \), on account of 32...\( \text{d}5 \) regaining the pawn.

32  ...  \( \text{d}5 \)  
33  \( \text{x}d5 \)  \( \text{x}d5 \)  
34  \( \text{x}b7 \)  \( \text{e}7 \)  
35  \( \text{f}4 \)  \( \text{e}6 \)  
36  \( \text{f}2 \)  \( \text{f}6 \)  
37  \( \text{e}3 \)  \( \text{h}1 \)  
38  \( \text{d}6 \)  \( \text{g}2 \)  
39  \( \text{d}4 \)  \( \text{h}3 \)  

40  \( \text{c}4 \)  \( \text{g}2 \)  
41  \( \text{d}6 \)  \( \text{f}1 \)  
42  \( \text{c}3 \)  \( \text{g}5 \)  
43  \( \text{d}4 \)  \( \text{xf}4 \)  
44  \( \text{xf}4 \)  \( \text{a}6 \)  
45  \( \text{f}5+ \)  \( \text{d}7 \)  

46  \( \text{c}4 \)  \( \text{b}5 \)  
47  \( \text{c}3 \)  \( \text{a}6 \)  
48  \( \text{b}3 \)  \( \text{b}5 \)  
49  \( \text{d}6 \)  \( \text{e}2 \)  

50  \( \text{c}3 \)  \( \text{e}7 \)  
51  \( \text{c}4 \)  \( \text{d}7 \)  
52  \( \text{e}3 \)  \( \text{e}7 \)  
53  \( \text{c}2 \)  \( \text{d}7 \)  
54  \( \text{d}4 \)  \( \text{f}1 \)  
55  \( \text{d}2 \)  \( \text{c}4 \)  
56  \( \text{e}3 \)  \( \text{f}7 \)  
57  \( \text{f}4 \)  \( \text{c}4 \)  
58  \( \text{g}4 \)  \( \text{f}7 \)  
59  \( \text{h}4 \)  \( \text{c}7 \)  
60  \( \text{e}6+ \)  \( \text{d}7 \)  

The long, and rather monotonous, shifting around of pieces in which Benkö has indulged is now relieved by an excellently played ending.
White’s plan now is to keep the enemy King occupied with one of the passed pawns and then tantalise the Bishop by advancing his other pawn or pawns (if this last should prove necessary); whilst the final winning manoeuvre consists of penetration by his own King right into the enemy position.

Black is reduced to Bishop moves only

as the King cannot move on account of White’s f6-f7.

Black resigns

Nº44. English Opening

1 c4 e5
2 d4 c6
3 d5 d5
4 e3 g4
5 h4
6 h5
7 h6
8 h7

Petrosian T

Keres P

Natural and best is 5 d5 at once.

8 d5
Round 11

This move is not very effective once Black has got in ...Re8 – except for the purpose of facilitating exchanges. Preferable is 8 A.d2.

8 ... A.f8
9 h3 d6
10 e4 A.d4
11 Axf6+ Axf6
12 Axd4 exd4
13 f4 a6
14 a4 A.b8
15 a5 c5
16 A.h2 b5
17 axb6 Axb6
18 Aa3 A.d7
19 b3 A.c6
20 A.d2 A.e7

Draw agreed
Round 12. Friday 25th September 1959

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<th>ECO Opening/variation</th>
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<td>1-0</td>
<td>78</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

A round of rather disappointing chess; Tal and Petrosian seem too much afraid of each other to launch out into any adventures whenever they meet and there was hardly any more play in this game than in their first encounter, whilst Keres met with very poor opposition from Benkő. The latter’s opening methods are far too rough and ready to against a theorist of Keres’s class. He has too an old-fashioned type of defence against the Ruy Lopez which, to my eyes at any rate, appears to be basically unsound. In any case, it was clear that most of his pieces were misplaced once the opening stages were at an end. Due credit must be given to Keres for the masterly subtlety with which he brought Benkő to desperation and when Benkő lost a piece by a blunder there was obviously no saving the game.

The other two games were adjourned after considerably more fight. As in his first game against Gligoríc, Smyslov soon established a distinct advantage and, by the massive play which one has learnt to be part of Smyslov’s make-up as a player in the past, the ex-World Champion won the exchange and a pawn and was, or seemed to be, certainly on the way to an easy victory.

However, just as soon as play started on the adjourned game on Saturday it was apparent that something was wrong with Smyslov. Instead of following a logical line, he flitted about from one short-sighted plan to another, allowed Gligoríc every possible chance of counter-attack and almost succeeded in losing the game. In fact, only Gligoríc’s generosity in forcing a draw by repetition of moves enabled Smyslov to save half a point. This was an astonishing failure on Smyslov’s part and augured badly for the future. Not by this means could he have the faintest hope of redeeming his bad start and outgrowing the leaders.

Ólafsson, and still more Ólafsson’s seconds, had a bad time on the Saturday. In the first session’s play honours were about even and a draw looked the likely outcome, but the next day Ólafsson managed to get into time trouble on two successive time controls with the result that his position suffered a sad change and he was quite hopelessly placed when the game was adjourned for the second time.

I should add that just before the adjourned game session started there was a pleasant little ceremony at which a Yugoslav soap manufacturing firm named Merima presented each player with a box of toilet soap and other toilet requisites.
Round 12

No45. Ruy Lopez, Tchigorin

Tal M
Petrosian T

1 e4 e5
2 ∆f3 ∆c6
3 ∆b5 a6
4 ∆a4 f6
5 0-0 ∆e7
6 ∆e1 b5
7 ∆b3 0-0
8 c3 d6
9 h3 a5
10 ∆c2 c5

11 d4 cxd4
More usual is first 11...∆c7 here, but
the text-move is a good method of
obtaining an open game for Black.

12 cxd4 b7
13 b3
Better is 13 d5, when Black's Queen's
Bishop is not so well placed.

13 ... ∆c6
14 ∆bd2
14 d5 would no longer be so effective
on account of 14...∆b4.

14 ... exd4
15 ∆b2 ∆d7
16 ∆xd4 ∆xd4
17 ∆xd4 ∆f6

A likely continuation is 23...∆xd6 24
∆xd6 ∆xf3 25 ∆xe8+ ∆xe8 26 gxf3
∆a8, and White's doubled pawn is
counter-balanced by the more active
position of his Rook—a game that
comes under the heading of
grandmaster draw not so much
because the players agreed to an early
draw but owing to their choice of a
variation leading to such a dull, flat
position.

No46. Ruy Lopez, Breyer

Keres P
Benkő P

1 e4 e5
2 ∆f3 ∆c6
3 ∆b5 a6
4 ∆a4 f6
5 0-0 ∆e7
6 ∆e1 b5
7 ∆b3 d6
8 c3 0-0
9 h3 ∆b8
10  \textit{d4}  \textit{\textit{\ motz} b7}  \\
11  \textit{dxe5}  \\

Stronger than 11 \textit{ebd2}, as \textit{\textit{\ motz} Olafsson played against Benk\é in Game N^6.}

11  \ldots  \textit{dxe5}  \\
Not liking, and with good reason, the position he obtained against Gligori\é in Game N^32 after 11...\textit{dxe4} 12 e6.

12 \textit{\textit{\ motz} xe8}  \textit{\textit{\ motz} xd8}  \\
13 \textit{\textit{\ motz} xe5}  \textit{\textit{\ motz} xe4}  \\

14 \textit{\textit{\ motz} xe3}  \\
Threatening f2-f3 followed by \textit{\textit{\ motz} c5.}

14  \ldots  \textit{\textit{\ motz} f6}  \\
15 \textit{\textit{\ motz} g4}  \textit{\textit{\ motz} d7}  \\
Black is also considerably embarrassed after 15...\textit{\textit{\ motz} e7} 16 \textit{f3} \textit{\textit{\ motz} f6} 17 \textit{\textit{\ motz} d4.}

16 \textit{\textit{\ motz} d2}  \textit{\textit{\ motz} xd2}  \\

17 \textit{\textit{\ motz} xe2}  \textit{\textit{\ motz} fe8}  \\
He must contest the e-file as otherwise White plays 18 \textit{\textit{\ motz} xf6} followed by \textit{\textit{\ motz} e7.}

18 \textit{\textit{\ motz} xe1}  \\
Too passive; he must try to free himself a little by 18...c5; even though then his position would still be inferior after 19 \textit{\textit{\ motz} ad1} \textit{\textit{\ motz} f8} 20 \textit{\textit{\ motz} xf6+} \textit{gxf6} 21 \textit{\textit{\ motz} h6.}

19 \textit{\textit{\ motz} xe1}  \textit{\textit{\ motz} c8}  \\

19  \ldots  \textit{\textit{\ motz} c8}  \\
Rather better would be 19...c5 20 \textit{\textit{\ motz} d1} \textit{\textit{\ motz} f8} 21 \textit{\textit{\ motz} xf6+} \textit{gxf6} 22 \textit{\textit{\ motz} d6} \textit{\textit{\ motz} e6} when Black has some drawing chances owing to the Bishops of opposite colour.

20 \textit{\textit{\ motz} c2}  \\
Threatening to win off-hand with 21 \textit{\textit{\ motz} f5.}

20  \ldots  \textit{g6}  \\
A blunder that loses a piece; he has,
Round 12

however, nothing much better than 20...h5 21 Qf5 hxg4 22 Qxd7 Qd8 23 Qxg4, when he is a pawn down with the worse game.

21 Qd1 Black resigns

No. 47. Nimzo-Indian, Rubinstein

Smyslov V

Gligoríc S

1. d4 Qf6
2. c4 e6
3. Qc3 Qb4
4. e3 c5
5. Qf3 d5
6. a3 Qxc3+

7. bxc3 0-0

Preferable is 7...dxc4 8 Qxc4 Qc7.

8. cxd5 exd5
9. Qd3 Qc6
10. 0-0 Qg4

11. Qe1 Qxf3

Black accepts the challenge and doubles White's pawns at the expense of allowing him two Bishops. A safer course was 11...Qc8 with the further intention of ...Qf5.

12. gxf3 e8
13. Qd1 Qh5
14. Qh1 Qh4
15. dxc5 Qe5
16. Qe2 Qf6
17. Qg1 Qxf2

18. Qb1 Qad8

If 18...Qab8, 19 Qg2 Qh4 20 Qb4 with great advantage to White; but as played Black would have the eventual resource of 20...Qc4.

19. Qg2 Qh4
20. Qg1 Qg6
21. Qxb7 Qh3
The best means of obtaining counter-chances; otherwise White simply forces exchange of Queens with $\text{bxc6}$ and has a won ending.

30 $\text{bxc6}$
31 $\text{c6}$
32 $\text{e4}$

And now 32 $\text{c5}$, because of 32...$\text{de7}$.

32 $\ldots$ $\text{df4}$
33 $\text{gc2}$
34 $\text{e3}$
35 $\text{b2}$
36 $\text{c1}$
37 $\text{df4}$
38 $\text{e5}$
39 $\text{g3}$
40 $\text{d3}$

Here the game was adjourned. The position is clearly won for White and should have been a matter of technique.

41 $\text{d7}$
42 $\text{d6}$
43 $\text{c3}$
44 $\text{d6}$
45 $\text{e5}$
46 $\text{e4}$
47 $\text{e1}$
48 $\text{c2}$
49 $\text{c8+}$
50 $\text{h7}$
Round 12

The Queen should not leave its centralised position; better is 50...g4 threatening f4-f5.

50...h6
51 f5

A move without much point; this is in fact the stage at which it is difficult to form a reasonable plan for Black in this defence. 11...e8 has been suggested along Kecsemé lines and Reshevsky played 11...d5 here against Smyslov in the 1948 World Championship Tournament. However, in that game White got the advantage by 12 d5 e8 13 dxe5 dxe5 14 f6 dxc6 15 f3.

11 0-0 h7
12 g3 f6
13 e1 h8

A tacit and wry commentary on his 11th move.
The resulting doubled pawns are not a handicap to Black since they give him control of d5 and f5.

19 Qxe6 fxe6
20 Qxe7 Qxe7
21 Ke2 g6
22 b4 f6
23 Kf2 Ke8
24 h5 g5
25 Ke3 Kd6
26 a4 Kd8
27 c1 Kc6
28 f3 g6
29 g4 b5
30 b5 a5
31 d1 b3
32 ab1 c5
33 a5 a4

Setting a trap; if now 34 Kc4, axb5 35 Kxb5 bx6.

34 dc1 c5
35 Kxc5 Kxc5
36 Ke3 Ke7
37 Kd1 f4
38 Kb4 a8
39 Kd1 h7
40 Kh1 d6
41 Ke2 b2

Here the game was adjourned and Black sealed his 41st move.

41 ... axb5
42 Kxb5 Kd7
43 Kxb7 Kxa5
44 K7b2 Ke7
Threatening to break through on the King's-side by 46 g5 hxg5 47 bg2.

50  g2

Only apparently threatening 51 xd7 xd7 52 xc5, for then Black would win by 52...d2+.

52  c6  a2+
53  b2  xb2+
54  xb2  f6
Threatening 70 f4+ \( \text{Qxf4} \) 71 \( \text{Exe5}+ \), etc.

69 ... \( \text{Ed3} \)
70 \( \text{Dg7} \) \( \text{Ef6} \)
71 \( \text{De8+} \) \( \text{Ee7} \)
72 \( \text{Dxc7} \) \( \text{Ed6} \)
73 \( \text{Da6} \) \( \text{De7} \)
74 \( \text{c7} \) \( \text{Ec8} \)
75 \( \text{Ec1} \) \( \text{Ed2} \)
76 \( \text{Eh1} \) \( \text{Ea2} \)
77 \( \text{Ed1+} \) \( \text{Ee7} \)

78 \( \text{Db4} \) Black resigns
Tal completed the double against Fischer and again beat him in no uncertain manner. Though Black, he soon assumed the initiative and finished off the game in his usual fierce yet elegant style. This meant that he crept a little closer to Keres who was far from having his own way against Gligorić. In fact, the Yugoslav champion obtained a clear advantage out of the opening and even won a pawn by use of his two Bishops. But in the course of the last twenty years Keres has developed into a very great defensive player and by fine play he procured a clearly drawn Rook and pawn ending. Gligorić tried in vain to win this but eventually was forced to agree to a draw after a large number of wasted moves.

The two other games were greatly affected (as one might have expected from the circumstance that Olafsson and Benkö each has a hand) by time trouble. Olafsson indeed twice spoilt his chances of a draw against Smyslov through recurrent time pressure. Benkö started off by losing a pawn through inaccurate play at a very early stage of the game and it looked as though Petrosian relaxed his efforts from then under the firm conviction that the game would practically win itself. But this is exactly what games of chess do not do and Benkö was allowed to obtain counter-chances quite sufficient for a draw, only to get into such time trouble that first of all he missed a drawing line and next he actually contrived to lose on time. Rather a lucky full point for the Soviet champion, but Benkö had only himself to blame for such a misuse of the clock.

### N°49. Sicilian Najdorf, Sozin

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<th>Result</th>
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<td>Tal (7½)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ólafsson</td>
<td>Smyslov (4½)</td>
<td>A21 English Opening</td>
<td>0-1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Gligorić</td>
<td>Keres (8½)</td>
<td>E53 Nimzo-Indian, Rubinstein</td>
<td>½-½</td>
<td>72</td>
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<tr>
<td>Benkö</td>
<td>Petrosian (7)</td>
<td>A11 English Opening</td>
<td>0-1</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For 7 a3, see Game N°20.

In their last encounter in this tournament (Round 27), Tal was to play here the wilder 7...b5.
After the game Fischer thought that this was insufficiently aggressive and Petrosian advocated $10 \text{g4}$ as the strongest move. However, Black should be able to counter this by developing his Queen's side and playing an eventual ...$d5$.

10 0-0

He should not permit his Queen's Knight to be attacked and driven away from c3; therefore 11 a3 was in order here.

11 $b5$

Ignoring the good old rule which says that Knights should not be placed on the edge of the board. Clearly he loses a piece after 12 $\text{c2e2 e5}$; but he could have kept the Knight centralised by 12 $\text{d1}$, when this piece would emerge usefully on f2.

12 ... $e5$
13 $\text{e2}$ $\text{b7}$
14 $\text{g3}$ $\text{bd7}$
15 $\text{e3}$ $\text{c6}$

The apparent win of a piece by 16 ...$a5$ is defeated by 17 a3.

16 $\text{f2}$ $\text{b7}$

Once Black achieves this thrust his position is strategically won.

17 $\text{fe1}$

17 ... $d5$!

Threatening to win quickly by 20...$\text{f6}$, hence White's next move
which would allow him to support e4 by Qc2 if necessary.

20  c4  g6!
A brilliantly dynamic idea typical of Tal's inventive genius - more lines are opened for the Black attack on the King's-side.

21  fxg6
Clearly White's King would be still more vulnerable after 21 g4 gxf5 22 gxf5 Nh8.

21  ...  f5
Also good enough to win was 21...hxg6, threatening 22...f5, but the text is rather more vigorous.

22  g7
He loses a piece after 22 gxh7+ Nh8.

22  ...  Qxg7
23  Qg3+  Nh8

24  Qe5
Preferring not to wait to be slaughtered by Black's 24...Nh8.

24  ...  Qxc5
25  Qxc5  Qxc5+
A mistake would be 25...Qxg2 on account of 26 Qxf4!

26  Qxc5  Qc7
27  He3  Hae8

28  He2
Fatalistic resignation; but if 28 g3, Black can choose between two winning lines (a) 28...Nh3+ 29 Nh1 f4, or (b) 28...Qg2.

28  ...  Qxe2+
29  Qxe2  Qxg2
30  Qxa6  Nh7+

31  Qxg2
Equally hopeless is 31 c5 Nb7 32 Nc4 Nxa6 33 Nxa6 Qxc5+.

31  ...  Nh8+
32  Nh3
The King has no safe square; if 32 Nh1, ...Nh7+; and if 32 Nh3, e4+ 33 Nh4 Nh4+ 34 Qxf5 Qd7+ 35 Nh6 Qg6 mate.

32  ...  Nh7
33  Nd1  He6
White resigns

Immediately after the game Tal said that he was threatening 34...\(\text{g}2+\) 35 \(\text{x}g2 \text{h}6+\); but Fischer pointed out that 34...\(\text{h}6+\) was just as good without sacrificing the Queen.

N°50. English Opening

\(\text{\`O}lafsson F\)
\(\text{Smyslov V}\)

1. \(c4\) \(e5\)
2. \(\text{\`c}3\) \(d6\)
3. \(g3\) \(\text{\`e}6\)
4. \(\text{\`g}2\) \(c6\)
5. \(d3\) \(\text{\`f}6\)
6. \(\text{\`f}3\) \(h6\)
7. 0-0 \(\text{\`e}7\)

Against the more vigorous \(8\text{b}4\), Black can play \(8...\text{d}5\), and if \(9\text{cxd}5\), \(...\text{\`x}d5\) \(10\text{\`x}d5\) \(\text{\`x}d5\) \(11\text{\`xe}5\) \(\text{\`x}g2\) \(12\text{\`x}g2\) \(\text{\`d}5+\) \(13\text{\`f}3\) \(\text{\`xb}4\).

\[\begin{array}{c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c}
8 &  &  &  &  &  &  &  & 0-0 \\
9 & e4 & c5
\end{array}\]

Necessary, since now White was threatening to play \(d3-d4\).
White has attained an excellent position but now, under the influence of time pressure, proceeds to lose his grip on the game.

20 ... $\text{Ef7}$
21 $\text{Gh1} \text{Ff6}$
22 $\text{Aa3} \text{Gh5}$
23 $\text{Dd2} \text{Ge7}$

Threatening first to capture on d5 and then on f4.

24 $\text{Ff5} \text{Gxd5}$
25 $\text{Gxd5} \text{Cc6}$
26 $\text{Dd2}$

After 26 $\text{Gxc6 bxc6} 27 \text{e5 d5}$, it is the White pawns that turn out to be more vulnerable to the attack.

26 ... $\text{Gb6}$
27 $\text{Gb4} \text{Cxb4}$
28 $\text{Axb4} \text{Cc7}$
29 $\text{Cc5} \text{Dxc5}$

30 $\text{bxc5}$
White wins the exchange but loses too many pawns after 30 $\text{Ge5 cxb4} 31 \text{Gb2 Gxe5} 32 \text{Gxe5 Dxe5} 33 \text{Gxd8+h Gh7}$.

30 ... $\text{Dd7}$
It is now necessary to take precautions against the threatened 31 $\text{Ge5}$.

31 $\text{Aa2+ Gh7}$

32 $\text{Aa4}$
Once again threatening $\text{Ge5}$, since the Black Queen is pinned to the defence of the Rook on d7.

32 ... $\text{Dd7}$
33 e5?
The surrender of a pawn is quite unjustified - except when one considers how short of time Ólafsson was getting. Instead he should play 33 $\text{Gh4}$ threatening, amongst other things, $\text{Gg6}$.
33 ... \( \text{xf5} \)
34 \( \text{g5+} \) \( \text{hxg5} \)
35 \( \text{xf5} \) \( \text{e6} \)
36 \( \text{e4} \) \( \text{h8} \)
37 \( \text{xb7} \) \( \text{g3+} \)
38 \( \text{hxg3} \) \( \text{h6+} \)
39 \( \text{g1} \) \( \text{xc5+} \)
40 \( \text{f1} \) \( \text{xc3} \)

Here the game was adjourned in a position where, despite the Bishops of opposite colour, a draw is not likely in view of the exposed nature of White's King.

41 \( \text{f3} \)
And not 41 \( \text{xa7} \), on account of 41...\( \text{d3+} \) picking up the Rook.
41 ... \( \text{c4+} \)
42 \( \text{e2} \) \( \text{e7} \)
43 \( \text{d5} \) \( \text{c1+} \)
44 \( \text{e1} \) \( \text{c8} \)
45 \( \text{e4} \) \( \text{a5} \)
46 \( \text{f3} \) \( \text{b4} \)

This active Bishop, in conjunction with the dangerous passed pawn, proves too strong for White.

47 \( \text{d1} \) \( \text{a6+} \)
48 \( \text{dd3} \) \( \text{c8} \)
49 \( \text{fe3} \) \( \text{c5} \)
50 \( \text{f3} \) \( \text{a4} \)
51 \( \text{e2} \) \( \text{a3} \)
52 \( \text{d2} \) \( \text{e6} \)
53 \( \text{g4} \) \( \text{b8} \)

Or 54 \( \text{d3 a2} \).

54 ... \( \text{a6+} \)
55 \( \text{e1} \) \( \text{b4} \)
56 \( \text{f2} \) \( \text{xd2} \)
N°51. Nimzo-Indian

Gligorić S
Keres P

1 d4  \( \text{\textit{f6}} \)
2 c4  e6
3 \( \text{\textit{c3}} \)  \( \text{\textit{b4}} \)
4 e3  0-0
5 \( \text{\textit{d3}} \)  c5
6 \( \text{\textit{f3}} \)  d5

7 0-0  b6

The main line here is 7...\( \text{\textit{c6}} \), to which White replies 8 a3, but Keres has always been fond of this early development of the Queen's Bishop.

8 cxd5

Anticipating the simplifying line of 8...dxc4, 9 \( \text{\textit{xc4 a6}} \).

8 ...  exd5
9 dxc5  bxc5

10 \( \text{\textit{e2}} \)  \( \text{\textit{c6}} \)

With the idea of gaining pressure on d4. Black has too passive a game if he is content with the defensive development of his Knight on d7, for example, 10...\( \text{\textit{g4}} \) 11 b3 \( \text{\textit{bd7}} \) 12 \( \text{\textit{b2}} \)  \( \text{\textit{e7}} \) 13 \( \text{\textit{g3}} \)  \( \text{\textit{fd8}} \) 14 \( \text{\textit{e2}} \), a line that occurred in the XIX USSR Championship, one of which Keres was fully aware since he commented on this game in his article on opening theory in the book of that tournament.

11 b3  \( \text{\textit{g4}} \)
12 \( \text{\textit{b2}} \)  d4

Black is not content to sit by and watch White increase his control of the centre squares, but the text-move involves an eventual pawn sacrifice.

13 exd4  \( \text{\textit{xf3}} \)
14 gxf3  \( \text{\textit{xd4}} \)
15 \( \text{\textit{xd4}} \)  cxd4
Naturally not 16...\texttt{Qxd4} 17 \texttt{Qxh7+}. Black now hopes to gain profit from White's broken King's-side.

17 \texttt{Qh1} 18 \texttt{Qg1} \texttt{Qd6}

He cannot play 19...\texttt{Qxf4} on account of 20 \texttt{Qxh5} \texttt{Qxh5} 21 \texttt{Qxg7+ Qh8} 22 \texttt{Qxh7+ Qg8} 23 \texttt{Qg1+ Qg5} 24 \texttt{Qxg5+ Qxg5} 25 \texttt{Qh8} mate.

20 \texttt{Qf3} \texttt{Qxf4}

The attractive sacrifice of 21 \texttt{Qxg7+ Qxg7} 22 \texttt{Qg1+} would succeed after 22...\texttt{Qh8} 23 \texttt{Qh5}! but instead Black can safely escape with 22...\texttt{Qh6}.

21 ... \texttt{Qad8} 22 \texttt{Qb2} \texttt{Qfe8} 23 \texttt{Qag1} \texttt{g6}

Misplaced aggression; he underestimates the pressure on \texttt{f7}. Instead he should play 24...\texttt{Qe5}, and if 25 \texttt{Qxe5}, \texttt{...Qxe5}, he even has rather the better chances with the threat of \texttt{...Qf5}; whilst after 25 \texttt{Qc1 Qe4}.

25 \texttt{Qc1} \texttt{Qd2} 26 \texttt{Qc6}

Threatening to win quickly by \texttt{Qxg6+}

26 ... \texttt{Qg7}

And not 26...\texttt{Qxc4}, 27 \texttt{Qxc4}, when
Round 13

Black loses a piece.

27 Ad5  ef6
28 Eg4  e5

Exchange of Queens leads to a lost position for Black, e.g. 28...efc6
29 axc6 e6 30 Ag2 Ah6 31 a4 followed by f2-f4.

29 Ab2  xbc6
30 Axc6  e6 31 a4 followed by f2-f4.

31 xxf7+?

Missing the conclusion winning move 31 Axg7, and if then 31...xf7
32 xf7+  xf7, 33 c7+, whilst against quieter moves White wins by
32 xf7+.

31 ...  xf7
32 axf7  xf6

A safety clause Black would not have had if White had played the
combination the other way round.

33 Ad5  xc6
34 axc6  c8

Black easily regains the pawn after
35 c1  d3 36 b4  d4 37 b5  xxb5.

35 ...  xb3
36 d7+  h6
37 Ad5  c5
38 xa7  d3

39 ff7

He cannot defend the pawn by
39 gl, because of 39...c1+ 40 gg2
ff4+.

39 ...  g5
40 h4+

Not wishing to allow the Knight to reach f4.

40 ...  xh4
41 a4

The sealed move; now, even though
White does remain a pawn up, the
material is too reduced for more than
a draw.

41  ...  \( \mathbb{c}3 \)
42  \( \mathbb{h}2 \)  \( \mathbb{c}5 \)
43  \( \mathbb{x}h7+ \)  \( \mathbb{g}5 \)

44  \( \mathbb{a}b1 \)

The Black Rook gets to the seventh rank after 44 \( \mathbb{d}5 \) \( \mathbb{c}2 \), and Black has little difficulty in holding the draw.

44  ...  \( \mathbb{c}1 \)
45  \( \mathbb{c}7 \)  \( \mathbb{x}b1 \)
46  \( \mathbb{x}c5+ \)  \( \mathbb{f}4 \)

In view of the favourable situation of the Black King as contrasted with its White counterpart, White can have little hope of winning the ending.

47  \( \mathbb{g}2 \)  \( \mathbb{b}4 \)
48  \( \mathbb{a}5 \)  \( g5 \)
49  \( \mathbb{a}8 \)  \( \mathbb{f}5 \)
50  \( a4 \)  \( \mathbb{g}6 \)
51  \( a5 \)  \( \mathbb{a}4 \)

52  \( \mathbb{f}3 \)  \( \mathbb{g}7 \)
53  \( a6 \)  \( \mathbb{f}4+ \)
54  \( \mathbb{e}3 \)  \( \mathbb{a}4 \)
55  \( f3 \)  \( \mathbb{h}7 \)
56  \( \mathbb{d}3 \)  \( \mathbb{f}4 \)

57  \( \mathbb{c}8 \)  \( \mathbb{x}f3+ \)
58  \( \mathbb{c}4 \)  \( \mathbb{a}3 \)
59  \( \mathbb{b}5 \)  \( \mathbb{g}6 \)
60  \( \mathbb{c}4 \)  \( \mathbb{f}5 \)
61  \( \mathbb{a}4 \)  \( \mathbb{b}3+ \)
62  \( \mathbb{c}6 \)  \( \mathbb{b}8 \)
63  \( a7 \)  \( \mathbb{a}8 \)

64  \( \mathbb{b}7 \)  \( \mathbb{x}a7+ \)
65  \( \mathbb{x}a7 \)  \( g4 \)
66  \( \mathbb{c}7 \)  \( \mathbb{e}4 \)
67  \( \mathbb{a}3 \)  \( \mathbb{f}4 \)
68  \( \mathbb{d}5 \)  \( g3 \)
69  \( \mathbb{a}4+ \)  \( \mathbb{f}3 \)
70  \( \mathbb{a}3+ \)  \( \mathbb{f}2 \)
Round 13

**Nº52. English Opening**

1. P
2. g3 d5
3. g2

If White wishes to play c2-c4, he must do it at once so as to be able to reply to 3...c6 with 4 b3.

3. ... c6
4. c4 dxc4

5. a3

Another inaccuracy; correct was 5 a4.

5. ... b5

6. d3 cxd3
7. e5 a6

8. 0-0

Too dangerous for White is 8 xc6 xc6 9 xxc6+ d7 10 xa8 xa8 11 eg1 g4.

8. ... a7
9. b3 e6
10. d1 c7
11. xd3 bd7

Now Black is a safe pawn ahead without any marked weaknesses since the backward c-pawn can easily be advanced.

12. xd7 xd7
13. c2 c7

14. e3

Better chances of retaining the initiative are provided 14 f4 e5 15 g5 e7 16 ac1.
14 ... c5
15 dxc5 bxc5
16 ... b4
17 ... d6
18 ... xe4
19 ... xe4
20 ... e4
21 ... e4
22 ... e4

23 d4 c2

In his eagerness to simplify, Black allows White unnecessary counterchances 23...c6.

24 e4 e4
25 a4 b8

Black once again fails to find the best move: 25...b4 would have set White some very awkward problems.

26 axb5 axb5
27 a7 b5
28 h4 b4

29 e5 b3
30 xg5+ f8

31 h5 h6
32 xh6 g7
33 xe6 a2

If 31 e5, ...c2.

34 c7 b2

and White lost on time
Round 14.

Tuesday 29th September, 1959

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<th>Black</th>
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This was the last round of the Bled section of the tournament and there was no change in the leading positions, since both the leader, Keres, and his nearest rival, Tal, won, though against quite different kinds of opposition.

Tal made short work of Benko, who allowed him to gain command of the centre without making much attempt to dispute it. It seemed practically inevitable that Tal would then proceed to sacrifice and it was not long before he gave up a Bishop to smash his way through Benko's King's side, finishing up with a typically beautiful Rook sacrifice.

Strangely enough for one with such a tough reputation, Petrosian already appeared tired. He made no attempt to win against Gligorić and indeed seemed fully satisfied with a draw, despite having White and also despite losing valuable ground as regards the leading pace. This result added some point to Bondarevsky's remark round about this stage that Petrosian was already finished.

Keres could make no impression at all on Ólafsson until the Icelander's besetting sin, time trouble, came to the leader's help. In an equal position Ólafsson blundered away a pawn after which his game was hopeless. Thus Keres emerged with the slender lead of half a point over Tal and was awarded a special prize for the best result achieved at Bled, a prize which he received amidst great acclaim at a banquet held to celebrate the end of the Bled stretch of the tournament.

Fischer showed what a great young player he is by giving the ex-world champion a very hard time of it. He sacrificed the exchange for two pawns and seemed to have some winning chances on adjournment. However, his winning attempts were all neatly foiled by Smyslov next day when a draw was agreed after another five moves.

So one half of the tournament was over and the results of this section appear in the table. The next day we were all due to move off by coach to Zagreb and I think we all regretted to leave the beautiful lake resort of Bled. We knew of course that Zagreb was a most interesting capital city; but it could not possess the idyllic charm of Bled. Apart from the beauty of the scene with the sunlit waters of the lake surrounded by a magnificent chain of mountains, there was the historic significance (in a chess sense) of the very hotel in which we stayed, where Alekhine had scored his famous victory in 1930. Many of the waiters and the manager of the hotel had been present and it was pleasant to feel one was still carrying on the history of chess at such a spot.
N°53. Schmidt Benoni

Tal M

Benkö P

1  e4  c5
2  d4  g6
3  d4  g7

Allowing White to gain ground in the centre with his next move. The game now resembles the Benoni Defence with the important difference that White has not played c2-c4 and that in consequence Black's King's Bishop has much less scope for action.

4  d5  d6
5  c3  f6
6  b5+  b7

7  a4
So as to restrain Black's natural counter-attack of ...a6 and ...b5.

7  ...  0-0
8  0-0  a6
9  e2  b8

10  e1  e8

The typical pawn sacrifice of 10...b5 will not work here, e.g. 11 axb5 axb5 12 ±xb5 ±xe4 13 ±xe4 ±xc3 14 ±xd7 and Black loses a piece.

11  f4  c7

12  f1
He could attempt to deter Black from playing ...b5 by playing 12 a5, but then would come just the same 12...b5, since after 13 axb6 ±xb6, Black would have ample compensation for his weak pawn in the pressure exerted along the b-file.

12  ...  b5
Round 14

13 \textit{d2}

Premature would be 13 e5, on account of 13...\textit{xe5} 14 \textit{xe5} \textit{exe5} 15 \textit{exe5} dxe5 16 \textit{xe5} \textit{d6} 17 \textit{e2} b4, when the d-pawn is lost.

13 \ldots \textit{e8}
14 h3 \textit{f6}

15 \textit{ad1}

An interesting preparation for the next move; in order to advance his e-pawn it is essential to have the d-pawn as strongly buttressed as possible. At the same time he is tempting Black with the bait of a pawn into the line 15...b4 16 \textit{d1} \textit{h5} 17 \textit{h2} \textit{xb2} 18 e5, when he threatens \textit{h6} followed by \textit{g5}, or first \textit{g4} and then \textit{h6}.

15 \ldots \textit{d7}
16 e5

Typically, Tal refuses to bother about the a-pawn but goes straight ahead with the attack. A more thrifty player would have first exchanged pawns with axb5.

16 \ldots b4
17 \textit{e4} \textit{xe4}

Black is subjected to a fierce attack if he takes the d-pawn, e.g. 17...\textit{fxd5} 18 exd6 exd6 19 \textit{c4} \textit{xf4} 20 \textit{xf7+} \textit{f8} 21 \textit{xd6+} \textit{g8} 22 \textit{xe8} \textit{xe8} 23 \textit{xf4}, so threatening, amongst other things, \textit{xd7}.

18 \textit{xe4} \textit{xa4}

Capture of the pawn allows White a tempi for the attack; a better chance was 18...\textit{f5}, and if 19 \textit{c4}, \textit{e6}, since 20 \textit{g4} fails against 20...exd5.

19 \textit{h6} \textit{h8}

The tempting 19...\textit{xc2} is met by 20 \textit{h4} \textit{xd1} 21 \textit{xf7} \textit{xf3} 22 \textit{h6} \textit{h5} 23 \textit{g5} gxh5 \textit{g5} with a forced mate.

20 \textit{e1}
Again, Tal chooses a bold continuation, Black is now faced by the problem of dealing with the pressure on the e-file.

20 ... f6?

A feeble move that meets with the fate it deserves. Admittedly the position was intensely difficult and probably lost. He cannot, for example, play 20...e6 on account of 21 dxe6 $\text{xe}6 22 \text{c}4; and 20...f5 21 $\text{f}4$e3 in no way relieves Black’s game.

His best chance lies in 20...dxe5 21 $\text{dxe}5$ $\text{xd}5$ (and not 21...$\text{xd}5$ 22 $\text{c}4$!) 22 $\text{b}3$ $\text{b}5$ 23 $\text{xb}5$ when there are some fascinating combination possibilities. If 23...$\text{xb}5$, 24 $\text{c}6$ $\text{c}3$ 25 $\text{xd}5$ $\text{xd}5$ 26 $\text{xe}7+$ $\text{xe}7$ 27 $\text{xe}7$ f5 28 $\text{e}8+$ $\text{f}7$ 29 $\text{f}8$ mate.

So, better for Black is 23...$\text{axb}5$, even though White would maintain a pressure by 24 $\text{c}6$ $\text{c}3$ 25 $\text{g}5$ f6 26 $\text{g}3$. Still, the concrete win has yet to be proved and certainly Black would have had better chances than those provided by the hopeless text-move.

21 e6 f5

22 $\text{h}4$ $\text{xb}2$

He might as well take the pawn, the game being positionally quite gone in any case. White’s attack also breaks through after 22...$\text{f}6$ 23 $\text{g}5$ $\text{c}8$ 24 $\text{g}4$.

23 $\text{f}8$!
Round 14

N°54. English Opening

Petrosonian T Gligoríć S

1 c4 c5
2 ♘f3 ♘c6
3 d4 cxd4
4 ♘xd4 ♘f6
5 ♘c3

5 g3 at once, and if then 5...d5, 6 ♘g2, gives White better chances of keeping his initiative.

5 ... d5
6 cxd5 ♘xd5
7 ♘xc6 bxc6
8 ♘d2

After 8 g3, Black can cheerfully play 8...♘xc3 since 9 ♗xd8+ does not particularly incommode him.

8 ... e6
9 g3 ♘e7
10 ♘g2 0-0
11 0-0 ♘a6

30 ♗h8+ Black resigns

N°55. Sicilian Defence, Kan

Keres P Ólafsson F

1 e4 c5
2 ♘f3 e6
3 d4 cxd4
4 ♘xd4 a6

Black was threatening 12...♘xc3 13 ♘xc3 ♗xd1 14 ♘fxd1 ♘xe2.

12 ♘f3
13 ♘c1 ♗b6
14 ♘b1 ♘fd8
15 ♘d1 ♗bc8
16 ♘a4 ♗b5
17 ♘c3 ♗b6

Draw agreed
5  \( \text{\texttt{Qc3}} \)  \( \text{\texttt{Qc7}} \)  
6  \( \text{\texttt{a3}} \)

Over-cautious; simply 6 \( \text{\texttt{Qe2}} \) was better.

6  ...  \( \text{\texttt{Qc6}} \)  
7  \( \text{\texttt{Qe3}} \)  \( \text{\texttt{Qf6}} \)  
8  \( \text{\texttt{Qe2}} \)

And now more aggressive was 8 f4, making Black play 8...d6 at once in view of the threat of 9 e5.

8  ...  b5

In the XXVI USSR Championship, Tal tried 8...d6 against Nezhmetdinov but had the worse game after 9 \( \text{\texttt{Qd2}} \) \( \text{\texttt{Qe5}} \) 10 f4 \( \text{\texttt{Qxd4}} \) 11 \( \text{\texttt{Qxd4}} \) \( \text{\texttt{Qxd4}} \) 12 \( \text{\texttt{Qxd4}} \) \( \text{\texttt{Qxf4}} \) 13 g3 \( \text{\texttt{Qc7}} \) 14 e5 \( \text{\texttt{Qd5}} \) 15 \( \text{\texttt{Qxd5}} \) exd5 16 0-0-0.

9  f4

9  ...  \( \text{\texttt{Qb7}} \)

Best; after 9...\( \text{\texttt{Qxd4}} \) 10 \( \text{\texttt{Qxd4}} \) \( \text{\texttt{Qb7}} \) 11 \( \text{\texttt{Qf3}} \) \( \text{\texttt{Qc8}} \) 12 e5 \( \text{\texttt{Qg8}} \) 13 \( \text{\texttt{Qe4}} \), White has a clear advantage (Nezhmetdinov-Nakarov, Semi-Final of the XXVI USSR Championship).

10  \( \text{\texttt{Qf3}} \)  d6  
11  0-0  \( \text{\texttt{Qe7}} \)  
12  \( \text{\texttt{Qe1}} \)  0-0

13  \( \text{\texttt{Qd1}} \)

He keeps a firmer hold of the centre by 13 \( \text{\texttt{Qg3}} \), and if 13...\( \text{\texttt{Qac8}} \), 14 \( \text{\texttt{Qxc6}} \) \( \text{\texttt{Qxc6}} \) 15 \( \text{\texttt{Qd4}} \), threatening e4-e5. The point is that, as played, Black can eventually get in ...e5 himself and thus equalise.

13  ...  \( \text{\texttt{Qac8}} \)  
14  \( \text{\texttt{Qxc6}} \)  \( \text{\texttt{Qxc6}} \)  
15  \( \text{\texttt{Qd4}} \)  e5  
16  \( \text{\texttt{Qe3}} \)  a5

The Queen’s-side counter-attack which is enough to hold the balance in the game, or would be, if Black did not get into atrocious time trouble a little later on.

17  \( \text{\texttt{Qg3}} \)  \( \text{\texttt{Qh8}} \)

Necessary, to meet the threat of fxe5 followed by \( \text{\texttt{Qh6}} \).

18  \( \text{\texttt{Qd2}} \)  b4
Premature; he should first deprive White's King's Bishop of its offensive power by 24...f5.

25 \( \text{Qe4} \) \text{exf4}

Preparing a blunder; correct was 25...\text{e8}.

26 \( \text{Qxf4} \) \( \text{Qa1+} \)

Again 26...\text{e8} was better.

27 \( \text{Qh2} \)

A mistake that overlooks the fact that Black's King has no outlet from the back rank. He should play 27...\text{Qe7}.

28 \( \text{Qxd6} \) \( \text{Qd8} \)

Only now does he observe that 28...\text{Qb6} fails against 29\( \text{Qc5} \).

29 \( \text{Qe5} \) \( \text{Qb6} \)

30 \( \text{Qd4} \)

The same combination as that mentioned above. White's passed pawn now gives him an easily won game.

30 ... \( \text{Qxd4} \)

31 \( \text{Qxd4} \) \( \text{f6} \)

32 \( \text{c3} \) \( \text{g5} \)

33 \( \text{d6} \) \( \text{bxc3} \)

34 \( \text{bxc3} \) \( \text{Qd7} \)

35 \( \text{Qd3} \) \( \text{Qa1} \)

36 \( \text{Qe3} \) \( \text{Qc5} \)

37 \( \text{Qe7} \) \( \text{Qe5+} \)

38 \( \text{Qxe5} \) \( \text{fxe5} \)

39 \( \text{Qd5} \) \( \text{Qd1} \)

40 \( \text{Qe4} \) \( \text{Qe1} \)

Because of 41...\text{Qc6} 42 \( \text{Qxc6} \) \( \text{Qxe5} \) 43 \( \text{d7} \)

\( \text{N56. Sicilian Defence, 3.c3} \)

\( \text{Smyslov V} \)

\( \text{Fischer R} \)

1 \( \text{e4} \) \( \text{c5} \)

2 \( \text{Qf3} \) \( \text{d6} \)

3 \( \text{c3} \) \( \text{Qf6} \)

4 \( \text{Qc2} \) \( \text{Qc6} \)
5  d4  cxd4

6  cxd4  d5
Good, but even better is 6...\(\text{Q}g4\), and if 7 \(\text{Q}e3\), \(...\text{c8}\), when White's Queen will have to move again.

7  e5  dxe4
8  \(\text{Q}c3\)  \(\text{Q}f5\)
9  \(\text{Q}b3\)  \(\text{Q}xc3\)

10  bxc3
And not 10 \(\text{Q}xb7\), on account of 10...\(\text{Q}a5\).

10  ...  \(\text{Q}d7\)
11  \(\text{Q}a3\)  \(\text{Q}c8\)
12  \(\text{Q}h4\)  \(\text{Q}g4\)
Simply 12...\(\text{Q}g6\) was preferable and retained the advantage for Black.

13  h3  \(\text{Q}h5\)
14  g4  \(\text{Q}g6\)
15  \(\text{Q}xg6\)  hxg6

16  \(\text{Q}g2\)  \(\text{Q}a5\)
He refrains from playing 16...e6 since after the exchange of Bishops it will be very difficult for him to unite his two Rooks and he will also be deprived of the possibility of counter-attack by \(...\text{f7-f6}\).

17  \(\text{Q}xd5\)  \(\text{Q}xd5\)
18  \(\text{Q}xd5\)  e6
19  \(\text{Q}xf8\)  \(\text{Q}xf8\)
20  \(\text{Q}g2\)  \(\text{Q}xc3\)

21  \(\text{Q}d2\)  \(\text{Q}a3\)
Better is 21...\(\text{Q}c8\), si as to be able to meet 22 \(\text{Q}hc1\) with 22...\(\text{Q}d7\).

22  \(\text{Q}hc1\)  f6
23  \(\text{Q}e2\)  \(\text{Q}d7\)
24  \(\text{Q}xf6\)  \(\text{gxf6}\)
25  \(\text{Q}c2\)  \(\text{Q}d6\)
26  \(\text{Q}d1\)  f5
27  g5  f4
31  

Threatening 32 e2 a4 33 d5 exd5 34 e6+. Black therefore decides to sacrifice the exchange and he very nearly succeeds in winning with the sacrifice.

31 . . .  axh3  
32 a6h3  xh3  
33 e2  d5  
34 b3  xb3  
35 axb3  xd4+

36  d3  e5  

And not 36...xb3, 37 c3+, winning the Knight.

37 b4  a5  
38 bxa5  bxa5  
39 b1  e4+

40 c3  e3  
41 fxe3  fxe3

42 b6  

He cannot win the Knight by 42 d1 because of 42...e2 43 xd4+ e5, and the pawn queens.

42 . . .  a4  
43 xg6  a3  
44 a6  b3

45 a3  e2  
46 a1  Draw agreed

And not 45 xb3, e2 and again the pawn cannot be stopped.

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# Half-way scores

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<th></th>
<th>K</th>
<th>T</th>
<th>P</th>
<th>G</th>
<th>S</th>
<th>F</th>
<th>B</th>
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<td>Keres</td>
<td>xx</td>
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Round 15. Saturday 3rd October 1959

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>White</th>
<th>Black</th>
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<th>Result</th>
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<tr>
<td>57</td>
<td>Smyslov (6)</td>
<td>Tal (9½)</td>
<td>B42 Sicilian Defence, Kann</td>
<td>½-½</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>58</td>
<td>Keres (10)</td>
<td>Fischer (5½)</td>
<td>A48 King's Indian Defence</td>
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<td>59</td>
<td>Petrosian (8½)</td>
<td>Ólafsson (3½)</td>
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<td>60</td>
<td>Benkó (5)</td>
<td>Gligorić (8)</td>
<td>D32 QGD, Semi-Tarrasch Defence</td>
<td>½-½</td>
<td>44</td>
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In the interval between the third phase of the tournament and the previous section the players were conveyed by coach from Bled to Zagreb, that is, from Slovenia to Croatia. On the way a stop was made at Ljubljana, the chief city of the first named republic, where the players were entertained to a reception by the government of Slovenia.

If the audiences had been surprisingly large at Bled, then they were still more impressive in their numbers at Zagreb where popular enthusiasm for chess is clearly very great indeed. The hall of play had some 700 seats, but all the tickets were sold well in advance and it was the custom for crowds to assemble outside the playing room at each session. One method of dealing with the problem was the demonstration of games as they were being played in the other halls in Zagreb, whilst a similar process was used in the other Yugoslav towns that were in direct communication with Zagreb such as Ljubljana, Fiume, etc.

Spectators got their money's worth in excitement in the first round at Zagreb. Despite Tal's wonderful record it was an open secret that Smyslov was rather contemptuous of his play which seemed to him to allow to great a role to chance and luck. In fact, a few days before he had given an interview to a reporter of the Zagreb Evening News in which he indicated how lucky he thought Tal had been thus far in the tournament and that he regarded it as part of his duties as a grandmaster to beat Tal in a proper manner when next they met.

It looked as though this is exactly what he was going to do when the game actually took place. Tal was quite outplayed and apparently hopelessly placed. In addition, he was in the greatest time trouble whereas Smyslov had plenty of time, some twenty minutes for his last move in time control. But, once again, what has been termed luck came to Tal's assistance. Of course this luck really is a direct consequence of Tal's great resourcefulness. All the same, this would not have been enough to have saved Tal if it had not been for the weakness Smyslov showed in this crisis, as he had done on other occasions in the tournament. Missing the winning move, he allowed Tal to bring off a Rook sacrifice that forced a draw by perpetual check.

This half point was invaluable to Tal since it enabled him to catch up with Keres who failed badly in his own game against Fischer. Possibly he underestimated the sixteen-year-old player since he grabbed a pawn at the cost of giving Fischer the two Bishops and a powerful pressure. Even so, he might have drawn but he sealed his doom by a horrible blunder that lost a Bishop.

Petrosian's poor form at the end of Bled seemed to carry on to this round. He lost a pawn against Ólafsson but still appeared to have the drawn in hand when the game was resumed. Adjourned games were held in a smaller room in a
Round 15

building that looked out on the chief square of Zagreb, the Republic Square. To compensate for the fact that there could be but few actual spectators of the play, demonstration boards were installed on an outside balcony and on this occasion a crowd of not fewer than 5,000 assembled to watch. Tram-cars slowed down as they approached the square, partly because the drivers wanted to see the game and partly because the passengers were also interested. Unfortunately, this impediment to the flow of traffic proved too much for the police who forbade the demonstration of games in the square on subsequent days.

The ending itself was played with surprising weakness by the Soviet Champion. Normally an endgame player of high class, he seemed rather like a second-rate amateur this time and Ólafsson won to the great acclamations of the crowd who cried out for him to appear on the balcony rather as though he was a visiting royalty or distinguished foreign minister. When he tried to go back to the hotel, the younger members of the crowd insisted on carrying him on his shoulders.

After all this drama, Benkő's game with Gligorić faded away into insignificance by comparison. As happened too often to him in this tournament weak opening methods left him with a clear disadvantage against the Yugoslav champion. But he managed to recover ground sufficiently in the middlegame to reach a drawn ending.

N°57. Sicilian Defence, Kann

\[ \text{Smyslov} \quad \text{V} \]
\[ \text{Tal} \quad \text{M} \]

1. e4 c5
2. \( \text{\&f3} \) e6
3. d4 cxd4
4. \( \text{\&xd4} \) a6

5. \( \text{\&d3} \)

In the eleventh round (Game N°41), Ólafsson played 5 c4 against Tal and had a good position after 5...\( \text{\&f6} \) 6 \( \text{\&c3} \)

\[ \text{\&b4} \] 7 \( \text{\&d3} \) \( \text{\&c6} \) 8 \( \text{\&de2} \) \( \text{\&c7} \) 9 0-0 \( \text{\&e5} \)
10 f4.

5 . . . \( \text{\&c6} \)
6 \( \text{\&xc6} \)

This is the drawback of White's fifth move; since d4 is unprotected, White must either exchange the Knight or lose a tempo by moving it. After 6 \( \text{\&e3} \) \( \text{\&f6} \) 7 \( \text{\&c3} \) d5, Black has completely equalised.

6 . . . bxc6

Later on, against Keres in Round 17, Tal was to obtain a satisfactory game by 6...dxc6.

7 0-0 d5
8 \( \text{\&d2} \) \( \text{\&f6} \)
9 \( \text{\&e2} \) \( \text{\&e7} \)
10 \( \text{\&e1} \) 0-0
The attack on the Queen's-side that is initiated by this move comes to nothing; better was 11...\( \textit{\text{c}} \text{d}7 \) 12\( \textit{\text{a}} \text{b}2 \) \( \textit{\text{c}} \text{c}5 \) with approximate equality.

12 \( \textit{\text{a}} \text{b}2 \) \( \textit{\text{a}}4 \)
13 \( \textit{\text{a}}3 \) \( \textit{\text{a}} \text{x} \text{b}3 \)
14 \( \textit{\text{c}} \text{x} \text{b}3 \) \( \textit{\text{d}}6 \)
15 \( \textit{\text{e}} \text{x} \text{d}5 \) \( \textit{\text{c}} \text{d}5 \)
16 \( \textit{\text{b}}4 \) \( \textit{\text{d}}7 \)
17 \( \textit{\text{c}} \text{b}3 \) \( \textit{\text{e}}5 \)

In order to prevent White from gaining control of more central squares by \( \textit{\text{d}} \text{d}4 \).

18 \( \textit{\text{f}}5 \)

And not 18 \( \textit{\text{a}} \text{x} \text{e}5 \) \( \textit{\text{a}} \text{x} \text{e}5 \) 19 \( \textit{\text{f}} \text{x} \text{e}5 \), because of 19...\( \textit{\text{f}}6 \).

18 ... \( \textit{\text{e}}4 \)
19 \( \textit{\text{e}} \text{c}1 \) \( \textit{\text{e}} \text{d}6 \)
20 \( \textit{\text{d}}4 \) \( \textit{\text{f}}6 \)

Black must lose material; he cannot play 25...\( \textit{\text{e}} \text{x} \text{f}5 \) on account of 26 \( \textit{\text{e}} \text{x} \text{e}7+ \); or if 25...\( \textit{\text{f}} \text{f}6 \), 26 \( \textit{\text{a}} \text{x} \text{e}5 \), winning a piece; finally, if 25...\( \textit{\text{e}} \text{x} \text{c}1+ \), 26 \( \textit{\text{a}} \text{x} \text{c}1 \) \( \textit{\text{e}} \text{c}7 \) 27 \( \textit{\text{e}} \text{x} \text{e}7+ \) \( \textit{\text{h}}8 \) 28 \( \textit{\text{e}} \text{x} \text{c}8 \) \( \textit{\text{e}} \text{x} \text{c}8 \) 29 \( \textit{\text{a}} \text{x} \text{d}7 \).

26 \( \textit{\text{a}} \text{x} \text{e}5 \) \( \textit{\text{a}} \text{x} \text{e}5 \)
27 \( \textit{\text{a}} \text{x} \text{c}8 \) \( \textit{\text{f}}3+ \)

This ingenious resource seriously weakens White's King's-side, but should not have been enough to save the game.

28 \( \textit{\text{g}} \text{x} \text{f}3 \) \( \textit{\text{g}}5+ \)
29 \( \text{f1} \) \( \text{xf5} \)
30 \( \text{xf8+} \) \( \text{xf8} \)
31 \( \text{fxe4} \) \( \text{dxe4} \)
32 \( \text{e3} \) \( \text{d8} \)
33 \( \text{g3} \) \( \text{g5} \)

Running into unnecessary danger; simply 34 \( a4 \) was best since 34...\( \text{d3} \) is bad on account of 35 \( \text{b8+} \).

34 ... \( \text{d1+} \)
35 \( \text{g2} \) \( \text{e6} \)

Again simpler was 36 \( \text{b8+} \) \( \text{h7} \) 37 \( \text{h8+} \) \( \text{g6} \) 38 \( \text{c8} \) \( \text{d7} \) 39 \( \text{c6} \).

36 ... \( \text{h7} \)
37 \( \text{c6} \) \( \text{d5} \)

Threatening 38...\( \text{e3+} \), and, if 39 \( \text{f3} \), ...\( \text{g1+} \).

38 \( \text{e5?} \)

Missing a clear win by 38 \( \text{h2} \), when 38...\( \text{e3+} \) is met by 39 \( \text{g3} \).

38 ... \( \text{g1+} \)
39 \( \text{h2} \)

Black has perpetual check after 39 \( \text{xg1} \) \( \text{d1+} \) 40 \( \text{g2} \) \( \text{f3+} \).

39 ... \( \text{h1+} \)
40 \( \text{g2} \) \( \text{g1+} \)

Draw agreed

\( \text{No}^{58}. \text{King’s Indian, London} \)

\( \text{Keres P} \)
\( \text{Fischer R} \)

1 \( \text{d4} \) \( \text{f6} \)
2 \( \text{f3} \) \( \text{g6} \)
3 \( \text{f4} \) \( \text{g7} \)
4 \( \text{bd2} \)
An innocuous system that gives little trouble to Black as far as equality is concerned.

4 ... c5

In the XXVI USSR Championship Bronstein played 4...d5 against Keres and after 5 e3 0-0 6 a e2 c5 7 0-0 cxd4 8 exd4 a c6 the game had transposed to an exchange variation of the Caro-Kann defence that was quite favourable to Black.

5 c3 cxd4
6 cxd4 d5
7 axb8

With this exchange he wins a pawn but loses much time and in addition allows Black two Bishops - no pawn is worth such odds and instead White should content himself with the quiet 7 e3.

7 ... axb8
8 a4+ d7
9 xa7 e4
10 e3 xd2
11 xd2 e5
12 b3 0-0

13 a c5

If White tries to continue with normal King's-side development by 13 a e2, then Black gets a most formidable attack after 13 ... a g5.

13 ... a c8
14 b4

He cannot afford the time to capture the d-pawn since 14 xd5 e7 15 xb7 exd4 or 15 a e2 a c6 both lead to a disastrous position for White.

14 ... a e8
15 a e2 exd4
16 a xd4 a h4
17 xb7 a xd4

Best; after 15 ... a g5 16 a3 a g4 17 a xg4 a xg4 18 0-0, White has escaped with his extra pawn and his King is in safety.
Better than 18...\texttt{Qxe3}, when again the King escapes by 19 0-0.

\begin{align*}
19 & \texttt{Bd1} & \texttt{Cc3}+ \\
20 & \texttt{Bf1} & \texttt{d4} \\
21 & \texttt{exd4} & \texttt{Be4} \\
22 & \texttt{Bg4} & \texttt{Cc2}
\end{align*}

23 \texttt{g3}

Forced, because of the threatened 23...\texttt{Bxd1+}.

\begin{align*}
23 & \ldots & \texttt{Bxa2} \\
24 & \texttt{Ab5?} \\
\end{align*}

A colossal blunder that loses a piece.

Correct was 24 \texttt{Af3} f5 25 \texttt{Bf4} with an almost certain draw.

\begin{align*}
24 & \ldots & \texttt{Bd5} \\
25 & \texttt{Bxe8} & \texttt{Bxh1+} \\
26 & \texttt{Be2} & \texttt{Bxe8+}
\end{align*}

27 \texttt{Bd3} \texttt{Be1}

White resigns
This allows Black to establish a Knight on d5; better was 14 a6 and if 14... a6, 15 x a6 c8 16 x c8 xc8 17 d5 with a level game.

14 ... e7
15 f4 c8
16 e5 fd5

17 b5
This attack on Black's a-pawn misfires; preferable is 17 e4, threatening d6.

17 ... a6
18 a4 f5
19 b3 a8
20 f3 b7
21 g4 g5

Better is 22 x g5 hxg5 23 d6.

22 ... fd8
23 d3 d7
24 x g5 hxg5
25 x f5 exf5
26 d6 f6

After 27 h2 f4, the Bishop is out of the game for good.

27 ... xb7
28 d6 f7
29 c1 d8
30 c6 bd7
31 a3 b8
Threatening 32...b5

32  e6

White in turn threatens ed6.

32  ...  bd8
33  f1  d4
34  ed6  xd6
35  xd6  e6
36  d5  d4
37  c7+  g8
38  e7  xd5
39  xa7  xb3
40  b7  d2+
41  e2  c4

The sealed move; Black is a pawn up but the pawn is not particularly valuable and the game should be drawn.

42  b4  e5+
43  f1  e8

This Rook and Pawn ending should be drawn in view of the favourable position of White's King as opposed to the poor one of the Black King.
Round 15

60  b3  h7
61  c3  h6
62  b3?

But this is altogether too passive. He should not allow the Black King to approach and should play 62 c5, and then if 62...g5, 63 c6 g6 64 b6, etc.

62  ...  g5
63  c3  f5
64  c8  a3+
65  g2  f4
66  c4+  e3
67  g3  g5
68  h4  d3
69  b4  c3

For the pawn ending is lost after 77 h8+ g5 78 xh3 gxh3+ 79 xh3 f4, etc.

N°60. QGD Semi-Tarrasch

Benkö P
Gligorić S
1  d4  f6
2  c4  e6
3  f3  c5
4  e3

Too tame; he should play d4-d5.

4  ...d5
5  cxd5  exd5
6  c3  c5
7  e2  a6
8  0-0  d6

After 9 a3, with the intention of
playing dxc5 followed by b2-b4, Black can play with effect 9...c4 10 b3 b5.

9  ...  axc5
10  b3  0-0
11  a2b2  a7

12  b2c2

c2 is far from being an ideal square for the Queen in this line; better is 12 a1c1 with the idea of playing a4 and c5.

12  ...  b7e7
13  a1d1  d8
14  a1f1  h6
15  b2d4  xd4
16  exd4  d6
17  b2d3  e6
18  b2f3  ac8
19  b2c1  d7

20  b2a4

Now this has little point and 20 g3 was preferable.

20  ...  af5
21  e3  e4
22  xc8  xc8
23  c5  xc5
24  dxc5  xc5
25  e5  d4
26  xb7  xb7
27  xf5  b4
28  d1  c6

29  h3

And not 29 xdx4 d8 when the pin is lasting and deadly.

29  ...  c3
30  c1  e8
31  d3  b5
32  xb5  axb5

33  g1  b4

33...d3 fails against 34 a1d2.

34  a3  bxa3
Round 15

35  $\text{dxa3}  \text{He5}
36  $\text{d6}  \text{d5}
37  $\text{e7}  \text{d3}
38  b4  d2
39  c5  f5
40  e3  g5
41  e2  e5
42  d3  $\text{xb4}
43  $\text{xd2}  \text{c5}

44  f4

Draw agreed
Round 16. Sunday 4th October 1959

A crucial round as regards the lead. Tal, being the only player to win in this round, went ahead of Keres in the lead, a position he was to retain right till the very end of the tournament. It was probably also a crucial round for Gligorić who never really regained his place in the limelight after this heavy reverse. Despite the length of the game Gligorić always seemed to be losing it. Tal won a couple of pawns by a strong attack and though the game was adjourned after 43 moves it was in a position where Gligorić could have entertained no real hope of saving the ending. Even though both players queenied pawns on resumption of play, Gligorić never seemed to have any chance of saving the game.

Keres had to win against Smyslov in order to keep up with Tal, but he was on the defensive for most of the game and was in fact rather relieved at getting the half point.

Olafsson and Benkő had a rather dull, level struggle, but there was a really hard fight between Fischer and Petrosian. For reasons best known to himself the Soviet champion abandoned the aggressive method of meeting Fischer's rather suspect treatment of the Caro-Kann and adopted a line that allowed White considerable counter-play. The players castled on opposite sides and proceeded to attack and counter-attack with great fury. A fresh pair of Queens were made and in consequence an interesting and intensely difficult ending was reached where the chances were with White. Fischer's expressions of disappointment on gaining only half a point at the end of the game were very vocal.

Nº61. Queen's Indian Defence

1. d4
2. c4
3. e3
4. e5
5. f4
6. Nf6
7. Ne4

Black has an excellent game after 7 exf6 e5 8 bxc3 Na6.

7 ... g5

Tempting but not altogether
satisfactory as the sequel shows, Black’s King’s-side pawn structure
being somewhat of a liability. Safer is
7...\texttt{Axc3+} 8 bxc3 \texttt{d6} 9 \texttt{d3} \texttt{bd7}
preparing to castle Queen’s-side by
\texttt{e7}, \texttt{etc.}

\begin{center}
\begin{tabular}{c}
8 \texttt{g3} \texttt{e4} \\
9 \texttt{c2} \texttt{xc3+} \\
10 bxc3 \texttt{d6}
\end{tabular}
\end{center}

\begin{center}
\begin{tabular}{c}
11 \texttt{d3} \texttt{xg3} \\
11...f5 is dubious on account of 12 \texttt{d5}
\texttt{exd5} 13 \texttt{cxd5} \texttt{xd5} 14 \texttt{d4}, as was
played in Tal-Duckstein, Zürich, 1959.
\end{tabular}
\end{center}

12 h\texttt{xg3} \texttt{d7}

Threatening \texttt{a4-a5} and thus inducing
Black to weaken his Queen’s-side pawn formation, which, in view of the
fact that he hardly dare castle King’s-
side, gives Black some embarrassment as to where he can place his King in
safety

\begin{center}
\begin{tabular}{c}
13 ... a5 \\
14 \texttt{b1} g4
\end{tabular}
\end{center}

A further loosening of his pawn
position but what else can he do? If he
prepares to castle Queen’s-side by either
14...\texttt{f6} or 14...\texttt{e7} then
15 \texttt{e4} is very strong; whilst he
cannot prevent the Bishop manoeuvre
by 14...\texttt{f6} on account of 15 \texttt{g5}.

\begin{center}
\begin{tabular}{c}
15 \texttt{h4} \texttt{f6}
\end{tabular}
\end{center}

\begin{center}
\begin{tabular}{c}
16 \texttt{d5} \texttt{e7} \\
If Black accepts the sacrifice then after
16...\texttt{exd5} 17 \texttt{cxd5} \texttt{xd5}, 18 \texttt{c4} \texttt{bd7}
19 \texttt{f5}, or in this line 17...\texttt{xd5},
18 \texttt{e4} threatening c3-c4, White has
good attacking possibilities. However,
the line is of the speculative type so
greatly favoured by Tal and is not
necessarily correct. It seems that
Gligorić would have done better to
have accepted the pawn and then to
have tried to withstand the storm.
\end{tabular}
\end{center}

17 \texttt{0-0} \texttt{d7}

He refrains from castling Queen’s-side
on account of the loss of the exchange
after 17...0-0-0 18 \texttt{xe6} \texttt{xe6} 19 \texttt{g6},
but Black would then have good
attacking chances after an eventual
...h6-h5-h4.

\begin{center}
\begin{tabular}{c}
18 \texttt{dxe6} \texttt{xe6}
\end{tabular}
\end{center}

\begin{center}
\begin{tabular}{c}
19 \texttt{f5} \texttt{xc4}
\end{tabular}
\end{center}
Curiously enough, Gligorić now accepts a pawn sacrifice that is much more dangerous to him than the one he declined earlier on. Safer was 19...\texttt{\textit{e}}7.

\texttt{20} \texttt{\textit{f}d1}

Threatening to win the Queen by 21 \texttt{\textit{d}4} \texttt{\textit{c}5} 22 \texttt{\textit{b}5} \texttt{\textit{c}6} 23 \texttt{\textit{e}4}.

\texttt{20} \ldots \texttt{\textit{f}6}

\texttt{21} \texttt{\textit{d}4} \texttt{\textit{c}6}

\texttt{22} \texttt{\textit{e}6}

\texttt{22} \ldots \texttt{\textit{g}8}

If 22...\texttt{\textit{f}xe6}, 23 \texttt{\textit{g}6+} \texttt{\textit{e}7} 24 \texttt{\textit{g}7+}.

\texttt{23} \texttt{\textit{c}4}

Stronger than 23 \texttt{\textit{f}5}, to which Gligorić intended playing 23...\texttt{\textit{d}5}.

\texttt{23} \ldots \texttt{\textit{f}8}

\texttt{24} \texttt{\textit{b}5} \texttt{\textit{c}5}

\texttt{25} \texttt{\textit{c}4} \texttt{\textit{e}5}

\texttt{26} \texttt{\textit{x}c7} \texttt{\textit{e}4}

\texttt{27} \texttt{\textit{d}3} \texttt{\textit{d}5}

\texttt{28} \texttt{\textit{c}6} \texttt{\textit{b}8}

\texttt{29} \texttt{\textit{c}4} \texttt{\textit{g}5}

Or 29...\texttt{\textit{d}xc4} 30 \texttt{\textit{d}xe4} \texttt{\textit{dxe4} 31} \texttt{\textit{x}c4}, and Black's endgame difficulties are just as great as after the text-move.

\texttt{30} \texttt{\textit{c}5} \texttt{\textit{d}4}

After 30...\texttt{\textit{b}xc5} 31 \texttt{\textit{d}xc5+} \texttt{\textit{g}7} 32 \texttt{\textit{x}b8} \texttt{\textit{x}b8} there comes 33 \texttt{\textit{b}5}, and not 33 \texttt{\textit{c}8} at once on account of 33...\texttt{\textit{b}4}

\texttt{31} \texttt{\textit{e}d}4 \texttt{\textit{d}4}

\texttt{32} \texttt{\textit{d}e}4 \texttt{\textit{e}4}

\texttt{33} \texttt{\textit{c}xb6} \texttt{\textit{c}2}

\texttt{34} \texttt{\textit{x}c2} \texttt{\textit{d}7}

\texttt{35} \texttt{\textit{b}7} \texttt{\textit{c}5}

\texttt{36} \texttt{\textit{b}5}

A quicker win could have been achieved here by 36 \texttt{\textit{f}4}, and if 36...\texttt{\textit{d}5}, 37 \texttt{\textit{b}5} \texttt{\textit{d}1+} 38 \texttt{\textit{h}2} \texttt{\textit{e}6} 39 \texttt{\textit{f}5} \texttt{\textit{d}8} 40 \texttt{\textit{c}8}, etc., or if 36...\texttt{\textit{g}xf3 e.p.}, 37 \texttt{\textit{xf}3} \texttt{\textit{b}5} 38 \texttt{\textit{b}5}.

\texttt{36} \ldots \texttt{\textit{b}7}
Round 16

37  ßcb2
And now 37 ßf5 would have left Black with no good reply.

37  ...  ßxb5
38  ßxb5  ße7
39  ßf5+  ßd7
40  ßxh6  ßc7

8
7
6
5
4
3
2
1
a b c d e f g h

41  ßxf7  ßf8
42  ßh6  ßd8
43  ßg5  ßd1+
44  ßh2  ßa1
45  ßxg4

8
7
6
5
4
3
2
1
a b c d e f g h

This was the sealed move; Black's game is obviously hopeless and one rather wonders why he wastes time continuing playing.

45  ...  ßc5
46  ßc4  ßc6
47  ßf5  ßxa4

8
7
6
5
4
3
2
1
a b c d e f g h

48  ßd4+  ßb6
If 48...ßd5, 49 ßxa4 ßxa4 50 ßb3, winning the remaining Black pawn.

49  ßxa4  ßxa4
50  g4  ßc3
51  ßg3  a4
52  ßf4  a3
53  ßc2  a2
54  g5  ßc5
55  g6  ßd5+
56  ßg5  ßc4
57  g7  ße7
58  f4  ßc3
59  ßa1  ßb2
60  f5  ßxa1
61  f6  ßb1
62  fxe7  a1=ß
63  e8=ß  ßa5+
64  ßh6  Black resigns

- 162 -
Black's checks are soon exhausted, e.g. 64...\(\texttt{b6+}\) 65 \(\texttt{g6+}\), or 64...\(\texttt{d2+}\) 65 \(\texttt{h7}\) \(\texttt{d3+}\) 66 \(\texttt{g6}\).

\[\text{N°62. English Opening}\]

\[\text{Ølafsson F}\]

\[\text{Benkø P}\]

1  \texttt{c4}  \texttt{g6}
2  \texttt{g3}  \texttt{\textcolor{blue}{g7}}
3  \texttt{\textcolor{red}{g2}}  \texttt{c5}
4  \texttt{f3}  \texttt{\textcolor{blue}{c6}}
5  0-0  \texttt{\textcolor{blue}{h6}}
6  \texttt{\textcolor{red}{c3}}  0-0
7  \texttt{a3}

White gets very little out of this flank attack; instead he should turn his attention to the centre and since Black obviously is aiming at control of d4 should make preparations for occupying this square himself. Hence 7 e3 followed by \(\texttt{\textcolor{red}{e2}}\) and \(\texttt{d1}\) was in order.

7  \ldots  \texttt{\textcolor{blue}{b8}}
8  b4

8  \ldots  b6

Refusing the gambit since after 8...\(\texttt{\textcolor{red}{cxb4}}\) 9 \(\texttt{axb4}\) \(\texttt{\textcolor{red}{xb4}}\) 10 \(\texttt{a3}\) (not 10 \(\texttt{\textcolor{red}{xa7}}\), ...\(\texttt{\textcolor{red}{a6}}\)) 10...\(\texttt{c6}\) 11 d4, White has adequate positional compensation.

9  \texttt{\textcolor{blue}{b1}}  \texttt{\textcolor{blue}{b7}}

10  \texttt{d3}  \texttt{\textcolor{blue}{f5}}

Considerably better than 10...\(\texttt{\textcolor{blue}{xc3}}\) 11 \(\texttt{\textcolor{red}{xh6}}\), when White has a strong initiative.

11  \texttt{\textcolor{blue}{e4}}  \texttt{d6}
12  \texttt{e3}  \texttt{e6}
13  \texttt{\textcolor{red}{bxc5}}  \texttt{\textcolor{blue}{dxc5}}
14  \texttt{\textcolor{red}{c2}}  \texttt{\textcolor{blue}{d6}}
15  \texttt{\textcolor{blue}{c3}}  \texttt{\textcolor{blue}{e5}}
16  \texttt{\textcolor{blue}{xe5}}  \texttt{\textcolor{blue}{xe5}}
17  \texttt{\textcolor{red}{b2}}  \texttt{\textcolor{red}{xb2}}
18  \texttt{\textcolor{blue}{xg2}}  \texttt{\textcolor{blue}{g7}}
19  \texttt{\textcolor{red}{e2}}  \texttt{\textcolor{red}{xb2}}
20  \texttt{\textcolor{blue}{xb2}}  \texttt{\textcolor{blue}{dc7}}

With the double exchange of Bishops, what life there was in the game has departed and a draw is already in the horizon.

21  \texttt{\textcolor{blue}{f4}}  \texttt{\textcolor{red}{fd8}}
22  \texttt{h4}  \texttt{\textcolor{red}{f5}}
23  \texttt{\textcolor{red}{e2}}  \texttt{\textcolor{red}{e7}}
24  \texttt{\textcolor{red}{d1}}  \texttt{e5}
25  \texttt{\textcolor{blue}{h3}}  \texttt{\textcolor{red}{c6+}}
26  \texttt{\textcolor{red}{h2}}  \texttt{\textcolor{red}{b7}}
27  \texttt{\textcolor{red}{g5}}  \texttt{\textcolor{red}{bd7}}
28  \texttt{\textcolor{red}{e4}}  \texttt{f5}
29  \texttt{\textcolor{red}{c3}}  \texttt{\textcolor{red}{f6}}
30  \texttt{\textcolor{red}{bd2}}  \texttt{\textcolor{red}{g7}}
Round 16

31 \( \text{g}1 \) \( \text{e}6 \)
32 \( \text{b}2 \) \( \text{f}6 \)

Draw agreed

\[ \text{N}^\circ 63. \text{Caro-Kann Defence} \]

\[ \text{Fischer R} \]

\[ \text{Petrosian T} \]

1 e4 c6
2 \( \text{c}3 \) d5
3 \( \text{f}3 \) \( \text{g}4 \)
4 h3 \( \text{x}f3 \)
5 \( \text{x}f3 \) \( \text{f}6 \)
6 d3 e6
7 g3 \( \text{b}4 \)
8 \( \text{d}2 \) d4
9 \( \text{b}1 \)

10 \( \text{x}d2 \) e5
11 \( \text{g}2 \) c5
12 0-0 \( \text{c}6 \)
13 \( \text{e}2 \) \( \text{e}7 \)

Obviously, in the interval between this and the second round Petrosian had decided that 13...g5, as he played then, is too risky an attempt at preventing White's f2-f4.

14 f4 0-0-0
15 a3

With the energy of youth, Fischer prepares an immediate onslaught on the Queen's wing.

15 ... \( \text{e}8 \)

Partly so as to strengthen his centre by ...f6 and partly because he realises his King stands in need of protection by the minor pieces.

16 b4 \( \text{cxb4} \)

17 \( \text{c}4 \) f6

And not 17...\( \text{bxa3} \) 18 \( \text{fxe5} \), when White has great pressure on both wings.

18 \( \text{fxe5} \) \( \text{fxe5} \)
19 \( \text{axb4} \) \( \text{c}7 \)

Not liking the attacking possibilities for White after 19...\( \text{xb4} \) 20 \( \text{fb1} \) \( \text{e}7 \)

Remaining true to the line he had followed in Round Two against the same opponent, but better and more aggressive is 9...\( \text{b6} \) as Keres played in Game N°30.
21 $a5.
20 $a5 $b5
21 $xc6 $xc6
22 $f2 g6
Not a particularly good move, as White soon shows; better is 22...$hf8.
23 h4 $b7
24 h5 $xb4
25 $f7+ $b6
There is a reminiscent flavour about this wandering with his King that recalls his second round game, but this time the King is in much greater danger.
26 $f2 a5
Necessary, since White was threatening to remove the Knight protection from this pawn by 27 c4.
27 c4 $c3
28 $f1 a4
29 $f6
Threatening not only the e-pawn but also to win the Queen by 30 $g7 and 31 $b7+.
29 ... $c5
30 $xh7 $df8
Best; after 30...$xh7 31 $xd8+ ($ moves) 32 hxg6, White is winning easily enough.
31 $xg6 $xf1+
32 $xf1 $xh7

33 $xh7 a3
With the elimination of both Rooks the danger to Black's King, though still a real one, is not nearly so acute. Both sides now make fresh Queens and we get the amusing and complicated situations of four Queens on the board.
34 h6 a2
35 $g8 a1 $d6
36 h7 $d6
It is now necessary to give his King an outlet to c5.
37 h8 $c5
38 g4 $c5

39 $f8 $ae7
In view of White's extra pawn, Black must avoid the exchange of both Queens, e.g. 39...$xf8 40 $xf8+ $b6 41 $b4+ $a6 42 $a3+ $b7 43 $xa7+ $xa7 44 g5, and the pawn cannot be stopped.
40 $a8 $b4
41 $h2 $b3
Here the game was adjourned in what looked like a winning position for White.

42 \( \text{a1} \)

The sealed move threatens mate on the move but nevertheless is not the best. He should have played 42 c5, and then, after 42...\( \text{xc5} \) 43 \( \text{g8}+ \) \( \text{a3} \) 44 \( \text{c2} \) \( \text{b4} \) 45 \( \text{a8}+ \) \( \text{a4} \) 46 \( \text{xa4}+ \) \( \text{xa4} \) 47 \( \text{xc6} \), White should win, though the winning process would take a long time.

Fischer realised that he has missed a golden opportunity during the adjournment and his subsequent play reflects a natural disappointment.

42 \( \ldots \) \( \text{a3} \)
43 \( \text{xa3}+ \) \( \text{xa3} \)
44 \( \text{h6} \) \( \text{f7} \)
45 \( \text{g2} \) \( \text{b3} \)
46 \( \text{d2} \) \( \text{h7} \)

\[ 47 \text{g3} \]

A mistake which loses a pawn; he should have played 47 \( \text{e1} \), though it is by now doubtful if he has any winning chances.

47 \( \ldots \) \( \text{xe4} \)
48 \( \text{e2} \)

White would even lose after 48 dxe4 \( \text{xe4}+ \) 49 (moves) \( \text{xd2} \), and also fatal for him would be 48 \( \text{xc3}+ \) dxc3 49 dxe4 c2, etc.

48 \( \ldots \) \( \text{h1} \)

Draw agreed

N°64. Nimzo-Indian, Rubinstein

\[ \text{Smyslov V} \]
\[ \text{Keres P} \]

1 \( \text{d4} \) \( \text{f6} \)
2 \( \text{c4} \) \( \text{e6} \)
3 \( \text{c3} \) \( \text{b4} \)
4 \( \text{c3} \) \( \text{c5} \)
5 \( \text{d3} \) \( \text{d5} \)
6 \( \text{f3} \) \( \text{b6} \)
7 \( \text{e4} \) \( \text{exd5} \)
8 \( \text{dxc5} \) \( \text{bxc5} \)

\[ 10 \text{a4} \]

In Game N°51 Gligorić played here 10 \( \text{e2} \) against Keres and obtained a good position. With the text-move
Smyslov hopes to get immediate pressure on the hanging pawns.

10 ... \( \text{bd7} \)
11 \( \text{b3} \) \( \text{b6} \)
12 \( \text{b2} \)

Not a very attractive retreat, but Black obtains a clear advantage after 12 \( \text{xb6} \) axb6 13 \( \text{b2} \) a6.

12 ... \( \text{g4} \)

White's best chance of gaining the initiative resides in allowing Black to double his f-pawns in the hope of play for his two Bishops. If instead 13 \( \text{e2} \), then 13 ... \( \text{e4} \) with the threat of ...\( \text{c3} \) is very strong.

13 ... \( \text{xf3} \)
14 \( \text{gxf3} \) \( \text{d4} \)
15 \( \text{h1} \) \( \text{c3} \)
16 \( \text{g1} \) \( \text{g6} \)
17 \( \text{e4} \) \( \text{h5} \)

Threatening to attack White's weakened King's-side by ...\( \text{f6} \).

18 \( \text{g5} \) \( \text{c7} \)
19 \( \text{ad1} \) \( \text{f4} \)
20 \( \text{f1} \) \( \text{xb2} \)

Best; otherwise White can blockade the central pawn position by \( \text{d3} \).

21 \( \text{xb2} \) \( \text{f5} \)
22 \( \text{b4} \) \( \text{fxe4} \)
23 \( \text{bxc5} \) \( \text{xc5} \)

Round 16

24 \( \text{fxe4} \) \( \text{d3} \)

Black has very much the upper hand after 25 \( \text{xd3} \) \( \text{xd3} \) 26 \( \text{xd3} \) \( \text{xf2} \) 27 \( \text{d2} \) \( \text{af8} \).

25 ... \( \text{c4} \)
26 \( \text{c3} \) \( \text{e6} \)
27 \( \text{xd3} \) \( \text{e5} \)

28 \( \text{b3} \)

And not 28 \( \text{xc5} \) \( \text{xc5} \) when White loses the exchange.

28 ... \( \text{b6} \)
29 \( \text{c4} \) \( \text{xc4} \)
30 \( \text{xc4} \) \( \text{ac8} \)
31 \( \text{d3} \) \( \text{xf2} \)

Regaining the pawn and with it some pressure; but both Kings are too exposed to diagonal checks for either side to hope for more than a draw.

32 \( \text{g2} \) \( \text{f7} \)
Round 16

33 Qe3 Qf4
34 Qxf4 Qxf4

35 Qd5+ Draw agreed.
Round 17. Tuesday 6th October 1959

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With a lead of half a point, Tal would have been quite content with a draw in this round and it was imperative for Keres to win if he wished to change the lead. With Tal for once making simplifying moves aimed at a speedy draw, Keres had to force the pace in order to get anything out of the position. As it turned out he over-reached himself, compromised his position then sacrificed unsoundly in the hope of a winning attack that failed to materialise. Tal demonstrated that he knew very well how to defend as well as to attack and Keres resigned just before adjournment, leaving his opponent in the happy position of being one and a half points in the lead. In an interview at the end of the tournament Tal was asked what he regarded as the turning point of the event and he replied "The game against Keres in Round 17".

Petrosian got into time trouble at a very early stage against Smyslov and had lost a pawn by the thirteenth move. Since, in addition, his position was bad, he was never allowed a chance of recovery and Smyslov began to lift himself from the slough of despond in which he had been sunk for so long.

The time factor once again proved an impossible task for Benkő. He got the better of the middlegame against Fischer but was then so afflicted by time pressure that he completely spoilt his position and had to fight hard to save the ending.

Gligoríc played well against Ólafsson and thoroughly deserved to win. He won a pawn by continuous pressure and when the game was adjourned after 41 moves he appeared to have a won ending. As it turned out, it was unnecessary to come to an ending since shortly after resumption of play Ólafsson, by some weak play, allowed the Yugoslav champion to obtain a mating attack.

N°65. Sicilian Defence, Kan

* Keres P
* Tal M

1. e4 c5
2. ∆f3 e6
3. d4 cxd4
4. ∆xd4 a6
5. ∆d3 ∆c6
6. ∆xc6 dxc6

Up to here as in Game N°57 from the 15th round where Tal played the inferior 6...bxc6 against Smyslov.
Round 17

7 0-0 e5

The equalising move after which White, whose Bishop is not particularly well placed on d3, has not got much at which he can strike.

8 \( \texttt{\textcolor[rgb]{1.00,0.00,0.00}{d2}} \)

8 \( \texttt{\textcolor[rgb]{0.00,0.00,0.00}{f4}} \) has been suggested here, but then would come 8... \( \texttt{\textcolor[rgb]{0.00,0.00,0.00}{c5+}} \) with advantage to Black.

8 ... \( \texttt{\textcolor[rgb]{0.00,0.00,0.00}{c7}} \)
9 a4 \( \texttt{\textcolor[rgb]{0.00,0.00,0.00}{f6}} \)
10 \( \texttt{\textcolor[rgb]{0.00,0.00,0.00}{f3}} \) \( \texttt{\textcolor[rgb]{0.00,0.00,0.00}{c5}} \)

Better than 10...g4 11 g3 h5 12 c4 when Black is under some pressure.

11 \( \texttt{\textcolor[rgb]{0.00,0.00,0.00}{c4}} \) 0-0

12 \( \texttt{\textcolor[rgb]{1.00,0.00,0.00}{e3}} \)

Hoping to gain a King's-side attack by transferring this piece to the King's wing, a hope that is never fulfilled. Instead, the positional 12 a5, or the more direct 12 g3 e8 13 h6 h5 14 h4 g6, both look preferable.

12 ... \( \texttt{\textcolor[rgb]{0.00,0.00,0.00}{e8}} \)
13 a4 \( \texttt{\textcolor[rgb]{1.00,0.00,0.00}{e6}} \)
14 \( \texttt{\textcolor[rgb]{1.00,0.00,0.00}{xe6}} \) \( \texttt{\textcolor[rgb]{0.00,0.00,0.00}{xe6}} \)
15 \( \texttt{\textcolor[rgb]{0.00,0.00,0.00}{f5}} \) g6
Threatening 20...\textalphanice x f2+.  

20 h4  
Now that the Bishop is protected White need not fear the move in the previous note and is himself threatening strongly 21 \textalphanice d1 followed by \textalphanice d7.  

20 \ldots \textalphanice x b2  
21 \textalphanice d1 \textalphanice d4  
22 \textalphanice d3  
Stronger was 22 \textalphanice h2, when Black cannot play 22...\textalphanice x c2 on account of 23 \textalphanice x d4 \textalphanice x d4 24 e5 \textalphanice f8 25 \textalphanice x f6 (now playable since with the King move Black can no longer play ...\textalphanice c1+ picking up the Knight) 25...d3 26 \textalphanice g7+ \textalphanice x g7 27 \textalphanice x f7+ \textalphanice x h6 28 \textalphanice f8+ \textalphanice h5 29 \textalphanice f4 h6 30 g4+ \textalphanice x h4 31 \textalphanice g3+ \textalphanice g5 32 \textalphanice h3 \textalphanice d2 33 f4+ \textalphanice x f4 34 \textalphanice h4 mate.  

22 \ldots \textalphanice x c2  
23 \textalphanice x d4 \textalphanice x d4  
24 e5 \textalphanice f8  
A beautiful move that was not easy to foresee.  

25 \textalphanice x f6  
White cannot play 25 \textalphanice x f6, on account of 25...\textalphanice c1+ 26 \textalphanice h2 \textalphanice x h6; and if 27 \textalphanice g5, ...\textalphanice g7 28 \textalphanice f6 \textalphanice x f6 with a won ending for Black.  

25 \ldots \textalphanice c3  
Another fine move; in order to avoid the exchange of Queens, White must surrender another pawn; for if 26 \textalphanice f4, ...\textalphanice e1+ 27 \textalphanice h2 \textalphanice e5.  

26 \textalphanice g4 \textalphanice e1+  
27 \textalphanice h2 \textalphanice x f2  
28 \textalphanice h3 \textalphanice e1  
29 \textalphanice b3 b5  
30 axb5 cxb5  
From now on both players had very little time left on their clock and most of the subsequent moves were made \textit{a tempo} with a resultant frequency of error.  

31 \textalphanice a3+ b4  
32 \textalphanice b3 \textalphanice e5+  
33 \textalphanice h1 \textalphanice e1+  
34 \textalphanice h2 \textalphanice e5+
35 \( \text{h1} \)

After 35 \( \text{h3}, \ldots \text{e3}+ \) wins for Black.

35 \ldots \ \text{d6}

Here he should have played 35...\text{c5}.

36 \( \text{g1} \) \text{d3}

Once again he should have played 36...\text{c5}, when 37 \( \text{h1} \) fails against 37...\text{e1}+ 38 \( \text{h}2 \) \text{e5}+ 39 \( \text{h}3 \) \text{e6}+.

37 \( \text{d1} \)

Missing at least a draw by 37 \( \text{c4} \), since then Black would even lose if he played 37...d2 38 \( \text{xd2} \) \text{xd2} 39 \( \text{c8}+ \) \text{e8} 40 \( \text{c5}+ \).

37 \ldots \ \text{c5+}

38 \( \text{h1} \) \text{c2}

39 \( \text{f3} \) d2

40 \( \text{xd2} \) \text{xd2}

...and with the time rush over White had time to resign.

White resigns
Petrosian and Smyslov played the same opening in the XVII USSR Championship, 1949, when, instead of developing the Knight, Petrosian played 9 a4 \textit{bd}7 10 e4 cxd4 11 e5 \textit{g}4 12 axb5 \textit{c}5 13 bxa6, and Black gained an advantage by 13...0-0.

9 \textit{bd}7
10 \textit{d}1 \textit{d}6

A useful variation from the usual 10...\textit{e}7, which Black plays as a rule with the idea of placing his Queen on \textit{c}7. Smyslov has prepared quite another manoeuvre.

11 e4 cxd4
12 \textit{xd}4 \textit{b}8
13 \textit{f}3

This loses a pawn without any compensation; correct was 13 g3.

13 ... b4
14 \textit{d}5 exd5
15 e5 \textit{xe}5

Rightly satisfying himself with the pawn since an attempt at winning a piece would not only fail but result in losing back the pawn after 16...\textit{xe}5 17 f4 \textit{d}7 18 \textit{xd}5.

17 \textit{f}3
17 \textit{g}4 \textit{xg}4 18 \textit{xg}4 \textit{xh}2+ 19 \textit{h}1 \textit{e}5 20 \textit{xd}5 \textit{d}8.

17 ... \textit{e}8
18 \textit{d}3 a5

A subtle move that not only threatens ...\textit{a}6 and ...\textit{e}2 but also prepares an interesting combination.

19 \textit{g}5 \textit{g}4

Not now 19...\textit{a}6 20 \textit{f}5 \textit{e}2 on account of 21 \textit{xf}6 \textit{xd}1 22 \textit{g}5.

20 g3

Forced, for if 20 h3, ...\textit{h}2+ 21 \textit{f}1 \textit{a}6, when the hidden point of Black's
Round 17

18th move becomes manifest.

20 \ldots Ac5
21 Bd2 a7

22 Ef1

This loses the exchange; better is 22 Ef1, though even then his position would be practically untenable.

22 \ldots h6
23 Af4 Aa6

24 Ef5

Equally hopeless is 24 xD5 Axf1 25 xf1 Ad8.

24 \ldots Axf1
25 xg4 Ac4
26 Axh6 g6
27 axc4 dxcb

28 Bd7 a6

Very precisely played; it is essential to keep the Queen's Rook protected since if instead 28...Ab6, there comes 29 xf7 xf7 30 d7+, and now, since 30..e7 fails against 31 d5+, Black must play 30...e7 31 d5+ f6 32 g5 with mate soon to follow.

29 c7 d6
30Af4 d5
31 Bd7 e6

Forcing exchange of Queens after which Black's material superiority is such that White's position is hopeless.

32 xoe6 xoe6
33 ec7 Ab6

34 Bb7

Or 34 xc4 e2.

34 \ldots c3
35 bxc3 bxc3
36 \( \text{g}f1 \) \( \text{d}8 \\
37 \text{g}g5 \text{f}6 \\
38 \text{xf}7 \text{xf}7

White resigns

\text{Round 17}

N°67. Sicilian Najdorf, Sozin

\text{Benkő P} \\
\text{Fischer R}

1 e4 c5 \\
2 \text{g}f3 d6 \\
3 d4 cxd4 \\
4 \text{xd}4 \text{f}6 \\
5 \text{c}3 a6

6 \text{c}4 \text{bd}7

The natural move here is 6...e6, which does in fact give Black a good game; the idea of the text is to leave the e-pawn undisturbed so as to be able to make a King's fianchetto.

7 a4

Preserving the King's Bishop from exchange and also cutting down Black's counter-chances on the Queen's-side. If 7 a3, g6 8 0-0 \text{g}7 9 a2 0-0 10 e3 \text{c}7 11 f3 \text{b}6 12 d3 d7 13 de2 \text{ac}8 14 \text{ad}1 \text{c}4, with the better game for Black (Cardoso-Matanovic, Portoroz, 1958).

7 \ldots g6 \\
8 0-0 \text{g}7 \\
9 \text{g}5 0-0 \\
10 \text{d}2 \text{c}5

The somewhat tortuous maneuvre leaves White in full control of the central White squares; preferable was 10...\text{fc}7 11 d5 \text{xd}5 12 \text{xd}5 \text{f}6.

11 f3 \text{d}7 \\
12 a5 \text{c}8

Threatening 13...\text{c}xe4 and thus inducing White to move his King's Bishop, or else support it by a pawn move.

13 b3 \text{e}6 \\
14 \text{e}3 \text{c}7 \\
15 de2 \text{c}6 \\
16 \text{a}2

He wishes to have his c-pawn amply protected before he plays Nd5, Black's only counter-chance at the moment.
residing in his pressure along the c-file.

16 ...  \[ \text{d7} \]
17 \[ \text{d5} \]  \[ \text{d8} \]
18 \[ \text{ec3} \]  \[ \text{c7} \]

19 \[ \text{b4} \]

White, knowing the maxim that one should not exchange pieces when one's opponent is in a constricted position, pushes it a little too far. Instead 19 \[ \text{d1} \] would have been most embarrassing for Black.

19 ...  \[ \text{e5} \]
20 \[ \text{e2} \]  \[ \text{e8} \]
21 \[ \text{a4} \]  \[ \text{xa4} \]
22 \[ \text{xa4} \]  \[ \text{c6} \]
23 \[ \text{d5} \]  \[ \text{xd5} \]

24 \[ \text{exd5} \]

Better is 24 \[ \text{xd5} \], and if 24...\[ \text{e5} \], 25 \[ c4 \]  \[ \text{c6} \] 26 \[ \text{d2} \]  \[ \text{d7} \] 27 \[ \text{c1} \]  \[ \text{c5} \]

28 \[ \text{a3} \] followed by b3-b4.

24 ...  \[ \text{e5} \]
25 \[ \text{d4} \]  \[ \text{d8} \]
26 \[ f4 \]  \[ \text{d7} \]
27 \[ \text{xg7} \]  \[ \text{xg7} \]
28 \[ \text{g4} \]  \[ \text{c5} \]
29 \[ \text{xd7} \]  \[ \text{xd7} \]

30 \[ f5 \]

White is still not without attacking chances but his possibilities of breaking through have been much diminished by the exchange of all the minor pieces.

30 ...  \[ \text{f6} \]

And not 30...\[ gx5 \] 31 \[ \text{h4} \]  \[ \text{h8} \] 32 \[ \text{h6} \]  \[ \text{g8} \] 33 \[ \text{f3} \].

31 \[ \text{fxg6} \]  \[ \text{hxg6} \]
32 \[ \text{h4} \]  \[ \text{g5} \]
33 \[ \text{e4} \]  \[ \text{c7} \]
34 \[ \text{c4} \]  \[ \text{xa5} \]
If 35 $\text{Bxe}7+$, $\text{Bxe}7$ 36 $\text{Bxa}5$ $\text{Bf}3+$ 37 $\text{Bh}1$ $\text{Bxb}3$ 38 $\text{Bc}7+$ $\text{Bf}7$ 39 $\text{Bxd}6$ $\text{Bxc}4$, with a won ending for Black.

35 $\ldots$ $\text{gxh}4$
36 $\text{Bf}e1$ $\text{e}5$
37 $\text{dxe}6$ $\text{Bg}5$
38 $\text{Bxh}4$ $\text{Bc}5+$

39 $\text{Bf}2$
After 39 $\text{Bh}1$ $\text{Bh}5$ Black would gain the upper hand, whereas exchange of Queens leads to a drawn Rook and pawn ending.

39 $\ldots$ $\text{Bf}5$
40 $\text{Bg}4+$ $\text{Bh}6$

41 $\text{Bxc}5$ $\text{Bxe}1+$
Better than either 41...$\text{dxc}5$ 42 $\text{Bxe}5$ $\text{fxe}5$ 43 $\text{Be}4$ or 41...$\text{Bxc}5$ 42 $\text{Be}3$ $\text{Be}5$ 43 $\text{Beg}3$ $\text{Bxe}6$ 44 $\text{Bg}6+$ $\text{Bh}5$ 45 $\text{Bg}7$; in both cases with a winning advantage to White.

42 $\text{Bf}2$ $\text{dxc}5$
43 $\text{Bxe}1$ $\text{Be}8$
44 $\text{Be}4$ $\text{Bg}7$
45 $\text{g}4$ $\text{Bg}8$
46 $\text{Bf}4$ $\text{b}6$
47 $\text{Bd}2$ $\text{Be}8$
48 $\text{Be}4$ $\text{Bh}8$
49 $\text{Bf}4$ $\text{Bh}2+$
50 $\text{Bd}3$ $\text{Bh}3+$
51 $\text{Bd}2$

51 $\ldots$ $\text{a}5$
And not 51...$\text{Bxb}3$ 52 $\text{g}5$, and White wins.

52 $\text{g}5$
This no longer wins since the Black Rook can reach the back rank; however, it brings about an ending in which White, although a pawn down, is certain of a draw.

52 $\ldots$ $\text{fxg}5$
53 $\text{e}7$ $\text{Bh}8$
54 $\text{Bf}5$ $\text{g}4$
55 $\text{Bg}5+$ $\text{Bf}7$
56 $\text{Bxg}4$ $\text{Bxe}7$
57 $\text{Bg}7+$ $\text{Bd}6$
58 $\text{Bg}6+$ $\text{Bc}7$
59 $\text{Bc}3$ $\text{Bb}7$
60 $\text{Bf}6$ $\text{Ba}6$
61 $\text{Bg}6$ $\text{Bh}3+$
Round 17

62 \( \text{Nb}2 \) a4
63 bxa4 \( \text{Nc}5 \)

\[ \begin{array}{c}
1 \\
2 \\
3 \\
4 \\
5 \\
6 \\
7 \\
8 \\
\end{array} \]

a b c d e f g h

64 \( \text{Nf}6 \)
Draw agreed

King's Knight is transferred to the Queen's-side for attacking purposes.

10 d4 \( \text{Nb}6 \)
11 \( \text{Nc}3 \)

Still stronger was 11 \( \text{Nd}2 \), as Tal was to play against the hapless \( \text{Olafsson} \) in the next round (Game \( \text{No}69 \)).

11 \( \text{exd}4 \)
Tal got a fierce attack with White against Darga at the Munich Olympics Team Tournament, 1958, after 11...\( \text{Nb}8 \) 12 dxe5 \( \text{Nxe}5 \) 13 dxe5 dxe5, with 14 \( \text{Nh}5 \).

12 cxd4 \( \text{Na}5 \)
13 \( \text{Nc}2 \) c5
14 \( \text{Nc}3 \) \( \text{Na}4 \)

\( \text{N}068 \). Ruy Lopez, Closed 9...\( \text{Nd}7 \)

Gligorić S
\( \text{Olafsson} \) F

1 e4 e5
2 \( \text{Nf}3 \) \( \text{Nc}6 \)
3 \( \text{Nb}5 \) a6
4 \( \text{Nc}4 \) \( \text{Nf}6 \)
5 0-0 \( \text{Ng}7 \)
6 \( \text{Be}1 \) b5
7 \( \text{Bb}3 \) d6
8 c3 0-0
9 h3 \( \text{Nd}7 \)

15 \( \text{Nc}1 \) cxd4

Preferable is 15...\( \text{Nf}6 \) at once, and, if then 16 b3, cxd4.

16 \( \text{Nxd}4 \) \( \text{Nf}6 \)
17 a4 bxa4
And not 17...\( \text{b}4 \) on account of 18 \( \text{Nc}6 \).

18 \( \text{Nxa}4 \)

An idea of Tchigorin's by which the
18 . . .  c7
A questionable move; instead he
should have freed himself by
18... a4 19 bxa4 b6.

19 b3  e5
20  a2  b7
21  a1  b8
22  f5  d8
23  a3  g6

24  e3
He cannot capture the d-pawn, since if
24 d, ... e7.

24 . . .  a7
25  d5  x5
26  xd5  a4
27  bxa4  ab8

28  h2
In order to play 29 f4 followed by c4

28 . . .  g5
29  g3  e7
30  g2  f8
31  c4  xc4
32  c4  b6

Too passively played; he should have
tried for a counter-attack by 32... e8
33 e8  e8 34 c6  e7 35 x6  e4+

33  b4  db8
Equally, after 33... a5 34 c3, the
threat of d4 constrains Black to play
34... g7, with similar variations to
those in the game.

34  c3  g7
35  xg7  xg7
36  d4+  g8
37  c6
Threatening to win the d-pawn by
38 a5.

37  6b7
A very powerful move, and certainly stronger than the simple win of a pawn by 38 $\texttt{xa7} \texttt{xa7} 39 \texttt{xd6}$, on account of $39...\texttt{b4}$, when Black wins back his pawn.

38 \texttt{f6}

Here the game was adjourned; White's grip on the position is such that Black can hardly expect to last more than a few moves.

42 $\texttt{xd7} \texttt{xd7}$
43 $h5 \texttt{d8}$

He is in a mating net after 43...$\texttt{xd5}$ 44 $h6 \texttt{xe4+} 45 \texttt{h2}$.

44 $\texttt{d4} \texttt{gxh5}$
45 $d6 \texttt{d7}$
46 $e7 \texttt{c6+}$
47 $\texttt{h2} h4$
48 $\texttt{gxh4} \texttt{d8}$

If 49...$\texttt{xd6}$, 50 $\texttt{e8+}$ winning the Queen.

50 $\texttt{g5+} \texttt{f8}$
51 $\texttt{f6}$ Black resigns

Mate on either f7 or h8 is not to be averted.
Round 18. Wednesday 7th October 1959

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The leader went further ahead as a result of this round’s play. Tal, irrepressible as ever, might have been playing his first round game, so full of life and vigour was he against Ólafsson. He sacrificed a Bishop for three pawns plus a strong attack and, with Ólafsson getting into desperate time trouble, Tal had little difficulty in winning.

Both Keres and Petrosian, on the other hand, appeared jaded and disappointed at their recent setbacks. Hence the early draw in what was in fact a level position but one that permitted further play if the players had not been otherwise inclined. It should be noted that, as a general rule, games were bitterly contested in this event which had a much smaller quota than usual of so-called grandmaster draws, but, where such a draw did take place, then one of the guilty parties was inevitably Petrosian. It seems a pity that so gifted a player should be tainted with this readiness to draw and lack of combative spirit. But for this he might well be the most serious candidate for World Championship honours.

In contrast, the draw between Fischer and Gligorić came only after a very hard fight. Fischer surrendered a pawn so as to gain the advantage of the two Bishops and indeed this pawn was hardly worth much since it was a doubled Rook’s pawn and eventually the draw came through a repetition of position.

Smyslov’s loss to Benkő in the previous cycle of games clearly rankled the loser for he came to the board in a deadly spirit of determination and much more like the Smyslov of old. This time there was no mistake and no relaxation of the concentration but a gradual accumulation of advantages so characteristic of the best Smyslov. Benkő could do little to prevent his slow but sure loss and the time adjournment was reached Smyslov was a pawn to the good with the better position. Equally marked was the accuracy with which Smyslov conducted the ending on resumption of play.

7  b3 0-0
8  c3 d6
9  h3 d7
10 d4 b6

Nº69. Ruy Lopez, Closed 9...d7

Tal M

Ólafsson F

1  e4
2  f3 c6
3  b5 a6
4  a4 f6
5  0-0 e7
6  e1 b5
Thus far all as in Game No. 68. Now Tal improves on the Qe3 played in that game.

11...Qbd2 exd4

One of the drawbacks of this line for Black is that, unless he is prepared to give ground in the centre, he has no suitable means of developing his Queen's Bishop.

12...cxd4 d5

13...Ae2 Qe6

If 13...dxe4, 14.Qxe4 and not 14...Qxe4, when Black frees his game by 14...Qf5.

14 e5 Qd7

15 Qb3 Qa4

16 Qg5

No real sacrifice since after 16...Qxb2 White would regain his pawn by 17 Qb1.

16...Qb4

Against 16...f5 White does not help Black emancipate his position by 17 exf6 e.p. Ax f6, but instead plays 17 Qc1, leaving Black's Queen's Bishop most passively posted on e6.

17 Qxe7 Qxe7

18 Qb1 h6

Better than this weakening of the King's-side was 18...Qxc2.

19 Qc1 Qac8

20 Qh7+ Qh8
21 $\text{c5}$

Even stronger was the simple 21 a3, when, in order to save a piece, Black would have to wreck his King's-side position by 21...g6.

21 ... g6
22 $\text{xg6} \text{xc5}$
23 $\text{xc5} \text{fxg6}$
24 $\text{xg6} \text{f7}$

This passive defence is far from the best; instead he could have put up a much stronger resistance with 24...f5.

25 $\text{xh6}+ \text{h7}$
26 $\text{f6}+ \text{xf6}$

27 $\text{exf6} \text{d3}$

Black has now too many threats for him to have any chance of survival; White was not only threatening a2-a3 but also g5; whilst if Black had played 27...f7, then 28 e5 xf6 29 a3, winning the Knight.

28 $\text{c6} \text{d7}$
29 $\text{xa6} \text{g8}$

30 h4

An amusing way of defending the h-pawn; if now 30...g4, 31 e5 xe5 32 dx e5 xh4 33 f7 followed by e5-e6.

30 ... $\text{f4}$

31 g3 $\text{h3}+$
32 $\text{g2} \text{g4}$
33 $\text{e5} \text{f4}$
Round 18

34 \( \Delta h2 \)

And not 34 gxf4 \( \Delta c8+ \).

34 \ldots \( \Delta e6 \\
35 \( \Delta e1 \) \( \Delta f5 \)

White was threatening 36 \( \Delta xe6 \) \( \Delta xe6 \) 37 f7 (\( \Delta g8 \) moves), 38 \( \Delta g6+ \) etc.

36 \( f7 \) \( \Delta f8 \\
37 \( gxf4 \) \( \Delta xh4+ \\
38 \( \Delta g3 \) \( \Delta h3+ \\
39 \( \Delta g2 \) \( \Delta g7 \\
40 \( \Delta e3 \) \( \Delta h5 \\
41 \( \Delta g3+ \) \( \Delta h7 \\

42 \( \Delta g5 \) Black resigns

\(2 \) \( \Delta f3 \) \( \Delta c6 \\
\(3 \) \( \Delta b5 \) \( a6 \\
\(4 \) \( \Delta a4 \) \( d6 \\
\(5 \) \( c3 \) \( \Delta f6 \\
\(6 \) \( 0-0 \) \( \Delta e7 \\
\(7 \) \( d4 \) \( \Delta d7 \\
\(8 \) \( \Delta bd2 \) \( 0-0 \\

9 \( \Delta e1 \) \( \Delta e8 \\

The Kecsemet line of supporting the centre by 9...\( \Delta e8 \) 10 \( \Delta b3 \) \( \Delta d7 \) 11 \( \Delta f1 \) \( \Delta f6 \) allows White too great a hold on the white squares in the centre after 12 \( \Delta e3 \). It is exactly this type of position which Gligoric aims at avoiding, as will soon be seen.

10 \( a3 \)

White follows an idea Bronstein has introduced into the Ruy Lopez by which the Queen's-side pawns are advanced so as to keep the King's Bishop safely ensconced on the diagonal a2-g8.

10 \ldots \( \Delta f8 \\
11 b4 \( d5 \\

Nº70. Ruy Lopez, Modern Steinitz

\(\heartsuit\) Fischer R

\(\clubsuit\) Gligorić S

1 \( e4 \) \( e5 \\

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More promising seems 12 dxe5 Qxe5 13 Qxd7 Qxd7 14 Qxe5 Qxe5 15 f4 e8 16 e5 Qg4 17 h3 Qh6 18 g4, with a powerful position for White, but Fischer is playing so as to preserve the two Bishops.

12 ... Qg4
13 h3 Qh5
14 dxe5 Qxe5
15 g4 Qxf3

If 16 Qxf3, dxe4 17 Qxe4 Qxe4 and now 18 Qxe4 Qg6 and 18 gxh5 Qd6 leave Black with a good game.

16 ... Qxe4
17 gxh5 Qxf3
18 Qe8 Qxe8
19 Qxf3

Thus White has gained the advantage of the two Bishops; but Black's position is compact and he also has sufficient initiative so as to nullify this advantage.

19 ... Qe1+
20 Qg2 Qe8

And not 21 Qxb7 on account of 21...Qe4.

21 ... c6
22 Qc2 Qe2
23 Qxe2 Qxe2
24 Qd1 Qe8

If 25 hxg7, ...Qxg7 26 Qb2 Qd5 27 Qc1 Qe1, with advantage to Black.

25 ... Qd5
26 Qd2 gxh6
27 c4 Qg7
28 Qc1 Qc7

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This loses a valuable tempo; instead he should have played 30 ...e4, when he threatens both d7 and f5.

30 ... e4
31 g4 f5
32 h5 e4
33 d1 f8
34 d3 e7
35 d1 e6
36 f3 d4+
37 g3 e6
38 f3 d4+
39 g2 e6

Thus far as in Game №21, where Fischer now played 9...a6 followed by ...e8, without notable success.

9 h4
10 g3 h5
11 0-0 f4

Owing to the strong central posts for the Black pieces, White dare not attempt anything positive without it.
Rather better seems first 12...c5 as mentioned in the notes to the above game.

13 exf5 dxe2+

In this position the advanced Knight is worth more than the Bishop; whilst 13...xf6 would be bad on account of 14 dxf4 exf4 15 g4, when White retains the extra pawn, there seems nothing against 13...c5 followed by ...dxe5, since 14 b4 cxd3 would be good for Black.

14 xe2 f6
15 c5 dxf5

A mistake, based on the false assumption that White will now play 17 a5, when 17...e8 18 dxf6 xf6 19 c4 d4 is good for Black. Instead Black should play 16...d7.

22...e6
23 b4 cxb4 24 Nb5 with a multiplicity of threats (such as xxc7, or xxe5 or d5-d6+).

18...b6
19 d3 e7
20 d5 f7
21 bxc5 bxc5
22 xc7

Regaining his pawn and gaining the post of e6 for his Knight; meanwhile many of Black's pawns have become vulnerable.

22...ac8
23 e6 b6
24 a6 xe6

If 25...xe6, 26 xc5 xf7 27 e4 with considerable pressure for White.

26 a3 c7
27 xc5 fc8
28 a5 xa3
Overlooking another neat stroke by White; it would have been better to have unpinned the pawn by 29...Ee7.

30 $d4! \text{ } b7
31 $c6

Protecting the e-pawn by reason of 31...Exe6 32 $d8.

31 ... $f6
32 $xa7 $xa7

After 33...Exe6 34 $c1 the Knight will go to c6 with a comfortably won ending for White.

33 $xa7 $a8
34 $c6 $xa2
35 $b1 e4
36 $e5 $xe5
37 $xe5 $d5
38 h3 $a6
39 $b8+ $g7
40 $b7+ $f6
41 $d7+

The sealed move; it is amusing to see how White once again guards his pawn by threats of a fork.

41 ... $f5
42 g4+ $f4
43 $c5 $c6
44 $f7+ $e5
Round 18

\[ \text{Round 18} \]

\[ \begin{array}{ll}
45 & \text{f5+ } \text{d6} \\
\end{array} \]

Again, he cannot play 46...ex6 on account of 47 d8+.

\[ \begin{array}{ll}
46 & \text{b7+ c7} \\
\end{array} \]

\[ \begin{array}{ll}
47 & \text{xd5 bx7} \\
48 & \text{e5 c8} \\
49 & \text{e7 e8} \\
50 & \text{xe4 c7} \\
51 & \text{e6 d7} \\
52 & \text{hxh6 xe7} \\
\end{array} \]

\[ \begin{array}{ll}
53 & \text{g2 Black resigns} \\
\end{array} \]

N°72. Semi-Tarrasch Defence

\[ \begin{array}{ll}
\text{Keres P} & \text{Petrosian T} \\
\end{array} \]

\[ \begin{array}{ll}
1 & \text{e4 c6} \\
2 & \text{d4 d5} \\
3 & \text{exd5 cxd5} \\
\end{array} \]

\[ \begin{array}{ll}
4 & \text{c4 f6} \\
5 & \text{c3 e6} \\
6 & \text{f3 e7} \\
\end{array} \]

\[ \begin{array}{ll}
7 & \text{xd5} \\
\end{array} \]

Transposing into a form of Queen's Gambit Accepted that presents few problems to Black. If White wants to retain any initiative he must play 7 g5.

\[ \begin{array}{ll}
7 & \ldots \text{xd5} \\
8 & \text{d3 c6} \\
9 & \text{0-0 0-0} \\
10 & \text{e1 f6} \\
\end{array} \]

\[ \begin{array}{ll}
11 & \text{a3} \\
\end{array} \]

So as to prevent the manoeuvre ...b4-d5

\[ \begin{array}{ll}
11 & \ldots \text{b6} \\
12 & \text{f4 b7} \\
13 & \text{c1 g6} \\
\end{array} \]

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Nipping in the bud any ideas White may have entertained of a King's-side attack by $\text{b1}$ and $\text{d3}$.

14 $\text{c4}$ $\text{c8}$
15 $\text{d3}$ $\text{g7}$
16 $\text{cd1}$ $\text{a5}$

17 $\text{b5}$ $\text{d5}$
18 $\text{e5+}$ $\text{g8}$

Draw agreed

For no particular reason – except that at the moment both players are tired of chess.
That Tal and Petrosian are very good friends away from the chess-board is an undoubted fact. They enjoy the same sort of jokes together and appear to have a great deal of mutual interests. This seems to have some inhibiting effect when they meet in a tournament. Neither player makes any real effort to attack the other and they indulge in the most shadowy of shadow-boxing over the board. This was emphatically the case in the nineteenth round and the early draw meant that Keres was able to lessen the distance between himself and the leader by half a point. Not that his win was particularly convincing. He soon obtained a good position against Benkö but never seemed to be able to attain a concrete advantage and it was unfortunate for him that Benkö, involved in a time scramble as usual, blundered badly right at the end of the game.

Smyslov continued his rise to better form by winning very nicely against Gligorić. Whilst the ex-world champion seemed to be getting quite a new lease of vigour, the Yugoslav Champion on the other hand appeared quite tired and with this round commenced a rapid downward slide. In fact, after this game Gligorić never looked a likely candidate for one of the leading places. In the game in question he overlooked a neat little combination by Smyslov that won a pawn and then was ground down in typical Smyslov fashion.

Ólafsson and Fischer had their usual hard tussle with Fischer attacking on the King’s-side and Ólafsson bringing considerable pressure to bear in the centre. The draw was a just result.

73. Nimzo-Indian, Classical

orman#2

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The whole variation that White has chosen is quite innocuous. The text is fairly passive but White gains nothing.
by 7 a3  a3+ 8  a3  a3, when Black’s firm hold on e4 is full compensation for the two Bishops.

7   ...  a3
8  e3

Another tame move; preferable now was 8 a3.

8   ...  b6
9  a3  a7

And now Black could have been more aggressive with 9... a6.

10  0-0  a4

This liquidation of material is best here and leaves White nothing to play for. Inferior is 10... c8 on account of 11 b5  xd2 12  xd2, when White has pressure on a number of weak squares (Flohr-Tolush, XV USSR Championship, 1947).

11  a4  a4
12  d3  d3

And not 12... a3, 13 a3, when White has the advantage.

13  xd3  xd2

The final liquidation now ensues and the position is indeed dead-drawn. A little more life might have been given the game by 14... c8 15 b3 d5.

15  xd5  xd5

Draw agreed

No 74. English Opening, Closed

 Benkő P
 Keres P

1  c4  a6

A most unusual move that seems to argue that Black is ready to play a Tchigorin Defence after 2 d4 d5.

2  g3  e5
3  a2  g6
4  a3  a3
In this position White can usefully develop the Knight on $\text{d}h3$ with a further $\text{d}2$-$\text{d}3$ and $\text{f}2$-$\text{f}4$ in mind.

5  $\text{e}3$

6  $\text{d}6$

7  $\text{ge}2$

8  $\text{ge}7$

He plans a general Queen’s-side pawn advance but before so doing wishes to get his Rook out of the reach of the Black King’s Bishop. A preferable line was 7 $\text{d}4$, and if 7...$\text{exd}4$, 8 $\text{exd}4$ $\text{ge}5$ 9 $\text{d}5$ $\text{ge}5$ 10 0-0.

9  $\text{d}5$

10  $\text{b}4$

11  $axb4$

So that if now 12 0-0, $\text{c}6$ 13 $\text{dc}3$ $\text{d}7$

with a not unsatisfactory game for

Black.

12  $\text{e}4$

13  $\text{d}4$

If now, 13...$\text{bc}6$ 14 $\text{xe}7$ $\text{xe}7$ 15 $\text{d}5$

with advantage to White.

14  $\text{g}5$

Forced; both 14...$\text{xg}5$ 15 $\text{xc}7+$, and 14...$\text{c}8$ 15 $\text{f}6+$, would be very bad for Black.

15  $\text{e}3$

16  $\text{xd}4$

17  $\text{xd}4$

18  $\text{a}1$

He must keep the Bishop on the long diagonal since after 18 $\text{e}3$ 0-0 19 0-0

f5 Black has good counter-chances.

18  ...  $\text{ge}5$

19  $\text{e}2$

20  $\text{e}3$

21  0-0

There was no need to abandon the pawn. Instead he can play 21 $\text{f}4$, since 21...$\text{b}6$ fails against 22 $\text{c}5$.

21  ...  $\text{xe}3$

22  $\text{xe}3$

23  $\text{h}6$

$\text{e}7$
Round 19

24 \textit{f}d1 \textit{a}2

Imprecisely played; instead he should play at once 24...\textit{f}f7, and if 25 \textit{d}4, ...\textit{f}8 26 \textit{f}4 \textit{e}5.

25 \textit{d}4 \textit{f}7
26 \textit{a}1 \textit{x}a1
27 \textit{x}a1 \textit{e}5
28 \textit{a}7 \textit{c}5
29 \textit{x}e5 \textit{f}xe5
30 \textit{f}4 \textit{c}8

31 \textit{f}5 \textit{f}6

And not 31...\textit{g}xf5 32 \textit{e}xf5 \textit{f}6 33 \textit{h}5+ \textit{e}7 34 \textit{xb}7.

32 \textit{c}1 \textit{c}xb4
33 \textit{c}4+ \textit{g}7

34 \textit{c}7+

In time trouble, White snatches at the check instead of the simpler and better 34 \textit{xb}4, when he would have an excellent game.

34 ... \textit{h}6
35 \textit{a}8 \textit{d}8
36 \textit{c}1+ \textit{g}7
37 \textit{h}4 \textit{b}3

Threatening 38...\textit{b}6+ followed by ...\textit{b}3-b2.

38 \textit{h}1

Another serious error; it is imperative to get the King off the back rank with 38 \textit{h}2, since then 38...\textit{b}6 39 \textit{xc}8 \textit{xc}8 40 \textit{xc}8 \textit{b}2 41 \textit{d}7+ \textit{h}8 42 \textit{e}7 \textit{e}3 43 \textit{f}6 would be good for White.

\footnote{Of course, 43 \textit{f}8 instead is mate; perhaps 41...\textit{g}8 was intended, but after the given
This was the sealed move, but White resigned without resuming play since after 42 \( \text{xf}2 \) \( \text{xc}7 \) his position is hopeless.

N°75. Nimzo-Indian, Rubinstein

\[ \begin{align*}
38 & \text{...} & \text{e}f8 \\
39 & \text{f}6+ & \text{xf}6 \\
40 & \text{e}3 & \text{b}2 \\
41 & \text{f}2+ & \text{g}7
\end{align*} \]

If 9 \( \text{c}2 \), \( \text{a}a5 \) 10 \( \text{d}7 \) \( \text{xc}5 \) \( \text{xc}5 \) 12 \( \text{e}4 \) \( \text{xe}4 \)

An innovation; he guards the c-pawn once again so as to be able to retire the King's Bishop when White plays a2-a3. After 8...\( \text{xc}6 \) 9 a3 \( \text{xc}3 \) 10 \( \text{bxc}3 \) \( \text{xc}7 \) we would have the so-called normal line.

\[ \begin{align*}
9 & \text{a}3 \\
10 & \text{c}2 & \text{d}7 \\
11 & \text{dxc}5 & \text{xc}5 \\
12 & \text{e}4 & \text{e}4
\end{align*} \]

And not 13...\( \text{xb}4 \) 14 axb4 when both 14...\( \text{xb}4 \) 15 \( \text{a}3 \), and 14...\( \text{f}5 \) 15 \( \text{d}3 \) \( \text{c}6 \) 16 \( \text{d}4 \), both lose for Black.

\[ \begin{align*}
13 & \text{b}4 & \text{h}5 \\
14 & \text{xe}4 & \text{c}6 \\
15 & \text{f}4 & \text{b}6 \\
16 & \text{b}2 & \text{d}7 \\
17 & \text{g}3 & \text{g}6
\end{align*} \]

moves 42 \( \text{e}7 \) (42 \( \text{e}8+ \) is faster) 42...\( \text{e}3 \)? 43 \( \text{f}6 \) it's also mate in one, and after 41...\( \text{h}6 \) White still mates quickly following 42 \( \text{f}6 \) (DR).
has at least an equal game. The fact that White fails to realise this is the source of the errors he commits in the succeeding phase.

18  \( \text{\textit{d4}} \)

If 18 \( \text{\textit{d4}} \), \( \text{\textit{xg3}} \) 19 \( \text{\textit{hxg3 \textit{xf3}}} \) 20 \( \text{\textit{gxf3 \textit{xd4}}} \), leaving White with a weak pawn position. In this variation White cannot play 20 \( \text{\textit{xb6}} \), since 20 \( \text{\textit{... \textit{xb6}}} \) wins a piece.

18  \( \text{\textit{a4}} \)
19  \( \text{\textit{fc1 \textit{g3}}} \)
20  \( \text{\textit{hxg3 \textit{fd8}}} \)
21  \( \text{\textit{e2 \textit{f6}}} \)

Here the Knight, as the sequel shows, is not well placed. Instead he should play \( \text{\textit{e1-e2}} \), and then, after \( \text{\textit{f3}} \), the Rooks would be exchanged with a drawn ending.

24  \( \text{\textit{... \textit{f6}}} \)
25  \( \text{\textit{g4}} \)

Again, better than this loosening move was 25 \( \text{\textit{f1}} \) with a similar procedure to that outlined in the last note.

25  \( \text{\textit{... \textit{e5}}} \)
26  \( \text{\textit{f1 \textit{ac8}}} \)
27  \( \text{\textit{xd8+ \textit{xd8}}} \)
28  \( \text{\textit{e2?}} \)

Quite overlooking the ensuing combination; he must play 28 \( \text{\textit{e1}} \), and if 28 \( \text{\textit{... \textit{d3}}} \), 29 \( \text{\textit{a1 \textit{d2}}} \) 30 \( \text{\textit{e2}} \) and he can defend himself adequately.

28  \( \text{\textit{... \textit{xf2}}} \)
29  \( \text{\textit{xf2 \textit{d3}}} \)
30  \( \text{\textit{c5 \textit{xc5}}} \)
31  \( \text{\textit{bxc5 \textit{d2+}}} \)
32  \( \text{\textit{xf3 \textit{xb2}}} \)

A pawn has been won but the Rook and pawn ending presents a number of technical problems and the smooth efficiency with which Smyslov solves these is most impressive.

33  \( \text{\textit{d1 \textit{a6}}} \)
34  \( \text{\textit{d7 \textit{h6}}} \)
So as to bring the King into the game via g6

35  \( \text{b7} \)  a5

Now, if 36 c6, bxc6 37 \( \text{xc6} \), the Rook will no longer be attacking a pawn and Black will have time to place his own Rook in the attacking position by 37 ... \( \text{b3} \).

36  \( \text{e4} \)

If 41 \( \text{c8} \), ... \( \text{b5} \) 42 \( \text{xg7} \) \( \text{xc5} \) 43 \( \text{xb7} \) \( \text{c3} \).

41  \( \ldots \)  \( \text{d2} \+)

42  \( \text{e7} \)  \( \text{d5} \)

43  \( \text{f7} \)  \( \text{e4} \)

The e-pawn, becoming, as it does, the only advanced passed pawn on the board, proves the vital winning factor.

44  \( \text{xg7} \)  \( \text{xe3} \)

45  \( \text{xh6} \)  e4

46  \( \text{xb7} \)  \( \text{xc5} \)

47  g4  \( \text{f4} \)

This, and the next King move, form a subtle manoeuvre that wins quickly. At once 47 ... \( \text{f3} \) would not be so good since White can reply 48 g5, and with his Rook able to check on the files, can cause Black a lot of trouble. But now the White Rook is forced to the fourth rank where it cannot impede the advance of the e-pawn for long.

48  \( \text{b4} \)  \( \text{f3} \)

49  g5  e3

White resigns
Round 19

Nº76. King's Indian, Fianchetto

Ólafsson F

Fischer R

1  d4  f5
2  c4  g6
3  g3  g7
4  g2  0-0
5  f3  d6
6  0-0  c6
7  d5  a5
8  fd2  c5

9  c3

Rather preferable seems 9 dxc6  xc6
10  c3  e6 11 b3 followed by 12 b2,
when White's King's Bishop enjoys
greater scope of action than in the

9  ...  e5
10  a3  b6

Forced, since White was threatening
to win the piece by b2-b4.

11  b4  b7
12  b1  e8
13  de4  f5
14  g5  e4
15  b3  f6
If $24 \text{c}2$, with advantage to Black.

If $24 axg7$, $\cdots\text{axg7} 25 \text{c}3 \text{xc3} 26 \text{xc3 e3}$, with advantage to Black.

$24 \text{c}3$ $\text{a6}$
$25 \text{c}3$ $\text{h5}$
$26 \text{b}2$ $\text{h4}$
$27 \text{e1}$ $\text{h3}$
$28 \text{f1}$ $\text{f6}$
$29 \text{xe8}$ $\text{xe8}$
$30 \text{e1}$ $\text{xe1}$
$31 \text{xe1}$ $\text{cxb4}$
$32 \text{axb4}$ $\text{d4+}$

Or $33 \text{f6}$ $34 \text{xd4 xd4+} 35 \text{f2 c3 36 e1}$ when a draw is again in sight.

$34 \text{xf2}$ $\text{f6}$
$35 \text{d1}$ $\text{a1}$
$36 \text{e3}$ $\text{c3}$
$37 \text{d1}$ $\text{xc4}$
$38 \text{e5}$ $\text{c1}$

The only move, but an adequate one owing to the eventual pin on White's Bishop.

$39 \text{xd7}$ $\text{xd1}$
$40 \text{b2}$ $\text{e1}$

Draw agreed

White plays 41 $\text{f6}$, whereupon Black must take the draw by perpetual check ($41\cdots\text{e3+}$).
Round 20. Sunday 11th October 1959

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This round was notable for one of the best games of the tournament. Keres, always most formidable with the Ruy Lopez, built up a strong attack against Gligorić's King in impeccable style and broke through the Yugoslav champion's defence with a striking Rook sacrifice. This was emphatically a game for the anthologies.

So, too, but in a rather different sort of way, was the game Tal brought off against Fischer. It was a good example of the Riga grandmaster's versatility of attack. First of all, he pinned down the American's forces on the Queen's side and then he suddenly switched his attack to the other wing. The final touches involving the sacrifice of a Knight and a pawn were elegant and typical Tal.

Petrosian-Benko was not a particularly distinguished game. For most of the time Petrosian, rather like Gilbert's House of Lords, "did nothing very much, and did it very well". Benko, trying in vain to fathom the meaning of Petrosian's intricate manoeuvres on the back two ranks, got into his habitual time trouble and contrived to lose two pawns by two separate blunders. The game was adjourned but Benko resigned without resuming play.

Smyslov combined two systems against Ólafsson's Sicilian Defence: a close system together with the Nimzowitschian idea of Bb5 and Ne5. Ólafsson met these well and went in for a manoeuvre that involved exchanging two minor pieces for a Rook and two pawns. This proved sufficient for equality and might even have been worth more at one stage, but the Icelandic grandmaster was quite content with the draw.

**N°77. King's Indian, Petrosian**

♀️ Tal M

♂️ Fischer R

1  d4  e5
2  c4  g6
3  c3  g7
4  e4  d6
5  e2  0-0
6  f3  e5
7  d5  bd7
8  g5  h6

So as to be able to play ...e8 without having to worry about White's b5.

For the consequences of 9...g5, see Game N°71.
An attempt to improve on his game against the same player in Round 6 (Game No. 21) when he played 12...\(\text{g}5\) 13 f3 f5; but this is certainly inferior to his previous plan. It loses time and weakens Black's King's-side.

13 \(\text{xf}6\) \(\text{xf}6\)
14 \(\text{b}3\) \(\text{e}7\)
15 \(\text{d}2\) \(\text{h}7\)

Black is in a hurry to get in ...f5 in the hope of getting a King's-side counter-attack. Since this is quite fallacious it would have been better to have fortified his Queen's-side by 16...b6.

16 \(\text{e}3\) \(\text{g}8\)

Or 18...\(\text{xf}5\) 19 \(\text{d}3\) \(\text{f}7\) 20 \(\text{ae}1\) threatening f2-f4-f5.

19 \(\text{f}4\) \(\text{xf}4\)

This leaves him desperately weak on the diagonal h7-b1. Preferable was 19...e4, even though White would still retain an advantage then by 20 c6.

20 \(\text{xf}4\)

This pawn sacrifice is much stronger than 20 \(\text{xf}7+\) \(\text{xe}7\) 21 \(\text{xf}4\), when Black can play 21...\(\text{g}6\) with a reasonably comfortable game.

20 ... dxc5

Rather than accept the proffered pawn Black should play 20...\(\text{e}5\).

21 \(\text{d}3\) cxb4
22 \(\text{ae}1\) \(\text{f}6\)

A beautiful and decisive piece sacrifice; a blunder would be 23 \(\text{e}4\) on account
Round 20

of 23...&b6+.

23 ... &xc3
24 &xf5+ &xf5

If 24...&g7, 25 &g6+ &f7 (or 25...&h8, 26 &xh6+) 26 &xd7+ &xg6 27 &g4+ &h7 28 &xf8 &e3+ 29 &f1 &d3+ 30 &e1 &e3+ 31 &d1 &d3+ 32 &d2 and with Black's checks at an end he can resign.

25 &xf5+ &h8

26 &f3 &b2

Giving up the Queen also fails to stem the White attack; e.g. 26...&df6 27 &xc3 &xe6 28 dxe6 &xc3 29 &e5 c2 30 &c3 &e8 31 &xc2 &xe6 32 &xc7 with an easy win for White.

27 &e8

Threatening 28 &g6.

27 ... &df6
28 &xf6+ &xf6
29 &xf6 &g7
30 &ff8 &e7
31 &a5 h5
32 h4 &b8

33 &c4

Threatening, amongst other things, 34 d6.

33 ... b5
34 &e5 Black resigns

N°78. Sicilian, Grand Prix Attack

Peter S. Smyslov

Poul &Oslash;lfasson

1 e4 c5
2 &c3 &c6
3 f4 e6
4 &f3 d5

5 &b5

This turns out to have little real force; preferable seems 5 g3, followed by &g2.

5 ... &ge7
Otherwise Black forces White to give up the two Bishops without any compensation by 6...a6.

If 6...exd5, 7 d4 a6 8 e2, when White will have some pressure on Black's d-pawn.

It is best to resolve the tension on this wing at once, since after 7...c7 8 f3, White has threats on both sides of the board.

Rather tamely played; if White is to get anything out of the position he must play 12 f5, but now Black can prevent this.

So as to be able to develop his Bishop. If instead 14 h5, ...d4+ with the better game for Black.

Or 16 c2 c4+ 17 d4 c5 with an excellent game for Black.

Here the two minor pieces are not so effective as they are badly posted and
have little field for attack.

21 \( \text{a}2 \) \( \text{ab}8 \)
22 \( \text{a}c1 \) \( \text{b}5 \)

23 \( \text{d}4 \) \( \text{fb}8 \)

A mistake that allows the enemy pieces to come into action. Correct was 23...c4 24 \( \text{c}3 \) \( \text{a}5 \), with good winning chances for Black.

24 \( \text{dxc}5 \) \( \text{xc}5 \)
25 \( \text{e}3 \) \( \text{c}2 \)
26 \( \text{d}4 \) \( \text{cb}2 \)

27 \( \text{b}3 \)

After 27 \( \text{xe}6 \), Black cannot win a piece by either 27...\( \text{e}8 \) 28 \( \text{d}4 \), or 27...\( \text{e}2 \) 28 \( \text{xa}7 \); but instead gets a won ending 27...\( \text{b}1+ \) 28 \( \text{xb}1 \) \( \text{xb}1+ \) 29 \( \text{g}1 \) \( \text{a}1 \).

27 ... \( \text{a}5 \)
28 \( \text{d}4 \) \( \text{c}2 \)
29 \( \text{xa}5 \) \( \text{a}8 \)

\text{N}°79. Ruy Lopez, Tchigorin

\( \text{K} \) Keres P
\( \text{G} \) Gligorij S

1 \( \text{e}4 \) \( \text{e}5 \)
2 \( \text{f}3 \) \( \text{c}6 \)
3 \( \text{b}5 \) \( \text{a}6 \)
4 \( \text{a}4 \) \( \text{f}6 \)
5 0-0 \( \text{b}5 \)
6 Ab3 Ae7
7 Be1 d6
8 c3 0-0
9 h3 Da5
10 Ac2 c5
11 d4 Dc7
12 Bd2 Ad7
13 Df1 Fe8

14 a4 cxd4

At Munich 1958, Gligorić played against the same opponent 14...g6
15 Dg5 Ac6 16 De3 c4 17 axb5 axb5
18 Dd5 Dxd5, and after a number of
exchanges an early draw resulted; however, in this line White could
retain pressure by 18 d5.

15 cxd4 Cc6
16 De3

Stronger than exchanging off pawns as
Gligorić himself against Tal in Game
No.33: 16 axb5 axb5 17 Dxa8, again
with an early draw.

16 ... Db4

17 Ab3 bxa4

17...Dxe4 would be a terrible mistake
on account of 18 Dd5.

18 Dxa4 Dxa4
19 Da4 a5
20 Df5 Da8
21 Dg5 Dd7

22 Da3

A strong move that not only prevents
22...Da2 by 23 Dc3, but prepares to
switch the Rook over to the King's-side
to aid in the attack there.

22 ... d5

This opening up of the centre favours
White's attack; Black should have
played 22...Dc2.

23 dxe5 Dxe5
24 Df4 Dxg3+
25 \text{\textit{Exf3}} \text{\textit{d7}}

As will soon be apparent, the Queen is vulnerable to attack here and preferable is 25...\textit{b7}.

26 \text{\textit{g3}} \text{\textit{a6}}?

Overlooking White's startling reply that wins the Queen. 26...\textit{g6} was essential, though even then 27 \textit{h6} would retain a strong attack for White.

27 \textit{Exg7+} \textit{xg7}

The Queen is lost however he plays; for if 28...\textit{Eg6}, 29 \textit{h6+ Exh6} 30 \textit{Exd7}.

29 \textit{Exf5} \textit{f6}

Or 29...\textit{Eae6} 30 \textit{Ec1 dx e4} 31 \textit{Ec7}

30 \textit{d7} \textit{fe6}

31 \textit{e3} \textit{dxe4}

Immediately fatal is 31...\textit{Exe4} 32 \textit{Exe4 Exe4} 33 \textit{d8+ f8} 34 \textit{h6}.

32 \textit{g3} \textit{a8}

The Rook has to be removed from the Queen's vicinity as White was threatening 33 \textit{h6}.

33 \textit{d4} \textit{g6}

34 \textit{xe4} \textit{c8}

35 \textit{b3} \textit{c6}

36 \textit{d3} \textit{e6}

37 \textit{c4} \textit{ee8}

38 \textit{g3} \textit{e6}

39 \textit{h6}

A pleasing way of exploiting Black's King's-side weakness; if now 39...\textit{Exh6}, 40 \textit{Eg4}.

39...

40 \textit{xg7} \textit{xg7}

41 \textit{c3+} \textit{g8}

42 \textit{h4} \textit{e7}

43 \textit{Exg6+} \textit{hxg6}

44 \textit{xa5} \textit{c1+}
Round 20

N°80. Nimzo-Indian, Leningrad

Petrosian T

Benkő P

1. d4  \( \text{\textit{\&f6}} \)
2. c4  e6
3. \( \text{\textit{\&c3}} \)  \( \text{\textit{\&b4}} \)
4. \( \text{\textit{\&g5}} \)  c5
5. d5  \( \text{\textit{\&xc3+}} \)
6. bxc3  e5

7. \( \text{\textit{\&c1}} \)

So as to be able to play \( \text{\textit{\&xf6}} \) if Black should play ...\( \text{\textit{\&a5}} \).

7  \( ... \)  d6
8  e3  \( \text{\textit{\&bd7}} \)

9  f3

Not particularly aggressive; more chances of attack reside in 9 f4.

9  \( ... \)  h6
10  \( \text{\textit{\&h4}} \)  g5
11  \( \text{\textit{\&g3}} \)  \( \text{\textit{\&e7}} \)
12  e4  \( \text{\textit{\&f8}} \)
13  \( \text{\textit{\&f2}} \)  \( \text{\textit{\&g6}} \)
14  \( \text{\textit{\&e2}} \)  \( \text{\textit{\&d7}} \)
15  \( \text{\textit{\&b1}} \)  \( \text{\textit{\&b8}} \)
16  \( \text{\textit{\&e3}} \)  \( \text{\textit{\&d8}} \)

It being clear that Black's King cannot go over to the King's wing, he shifts it over to the Queen's-side where it is quite safe - or should be so at any rate.

17  \( \text{\textit{\&c1}} \)  \( \text{\textit{\&c7}} \)
18  \( \text{\textit{\&a3}} \)  \( \text{\textit{\&a8}} \)
19  \( \text{\textit{\&d2}} \)  g4
A careless blunder that throws away a pawn; instead 25...f5 would have given him a good game.

26 \textit{a}xc5 \textit{b}6

For if 26...dxc5, 27 d6+ \textit{a}xd6 28 \textit{b}xb7+ \textit{c}c6 29 \textit{b}b3, and White wins.

27 \textit{a}e3 \textit{g}2

An equally careless blunder that loses another pawn; he could still have made a fight for it by 27...f5.

28 \textit{a}xb6+ \textit{axb}6
29 \textit{g}1 \textit{b}8
30 \textit{g}xg2 \textit{h}3
31 \textit{f}1 \textit{f}4
32 \textit{d}2 \textit{g}5
33 \textit{b}2 \textit{h}5
34 \textit{g}1 \textit{f}6
35 \textit{a}1 \textit{h}4
36 \textit{e}2 \textit{g}6
37 \textit{e}3 \textit{h}5
38 \textit{g}2 \textit{h}8
39 \textit{c}1 \textit{e}7
40 \textit{gb}2 \textit{c}8

A trap; if now 24 \textit{a}xh6, ...\textit{f}6, regaining his pawn with advantage.

24 \textit{c}1 \textit{g}5
25 \textit{e}2 \textit{bf}8

Black resigns

Here the game was adjourned but Black resigned without resuming play.
**Round 21. Tuesday 13th October 1959**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>White</th>
<th>Black</th>
<th>ECO</th>
<th>Opening/variation</th>
<th>Result</th>
<th>Moves</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>81</td>
<td>Benkő (6½)</td>
<td>Tal (14¼)</td>
<td>B87</td>
<td>Sicilian Defence, Najdorf, ½c4</td>
<td>0-1</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>82</td>
<td>Gligorić (10)</td>
<td>Petrosian (11)</td>
<td>C18</td>
<td>French Defence, Winawer 7 ♗g4</td>
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<tr>
<td>83</td>
<td>Ölafsson (6)</td>
<td>Keres (13)</td>
<td>D29</td>
<td>Queen’s Gambit Accepted</td>
<td>0-1</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>84</td>
<td>Fischer (8½)</td>
<td>Smyslov (10¾)</td>
<td>B87</td>
<td>Sicilian Defence, Scheveningen</td>
<td>0-1</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This was the last round played at Zagreb; but by the way the players went to it one might have thought it was the first, so vigorous and lively were the games in this round.

One player who must have felt particularly happy about his stay in this beautiful town was Tal. For, at the end of this third phase he was leading by a margin of 1½ points. He met with little serious opposition at the hands of Benkő. The ex-Hungarian grandmaster played much too wildly in an attempt at gaining a King's-side attack and all he achieved by advancing his pawns on that side was to weaken his pawn position to such an extent that he was forced to surrender a pawn. That he lost his Queen through a blunder on the 33rd move was due to great time trouble, but in any case his position was incurably lost.

The other game affecting the leading positions was that between Ölafsson and Keres. Here Ölafsson, without making positive blunders, still found the initiative flowing more and more Keres's way. The Estonian grandmaster played a superb game, not in the violent style of Tal but in the subtle and harmonious way which has characterised Keres in his (what one might call) Schlechter period. Two pawns down and faced with a deadly passed pawn on the sixth rank Ölafsson wisely decided to abandon the unequal struggle.

Petrosian’s adoption of the French Defence against Gligorić was rather surprising—for two reasons: Gligorić plays well against this defence and Petrosian seems much more of a Caro-Kann expert. The Soviet Champion was soon in trouble but rallied well and, with Gligorić unable to find a decisive continuation, White’s advantage almost disappeared. The game was adjourned but when play was resumed the next day it was found that Gligorić’s sealed move allowed a chance for a draw by repetition of moves—and Petrosian was nothing loath to make use of this chance.

Fischer, no respecter of persons, was soon attacking Smyslov with the utmost energy. Perhaps he did it with too great an enthusiasm, since Smyslov calmly accepted the sacrifices and surmounted the attack as tranquilly as though it had never existed. Though the game was adjourned Fischer might well have resigned the hopeless Rook and pawn ending. It needed only another four moves when play was resumed for Smyslov to force resignation.

**Round 21**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Sicilian Najdorf, ½c4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>81</td>
<td>Benkő P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>82</td>
<td>Tal M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>83</td>
<td>Ölafsson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>84</td>
<td>Fischer</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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This formation is an indifferent one here since White wants to be able to play f2-f4 and deprive Black’s Knight of the e5 square. Hence 8  \textit{e}2 seems preferable.

8 \textit{...}  \textit{e}7  
9  \textit{e}3  0-0  
10  \textit{d}2  \textit{c}7

11  \textit{g}4

A wild move indicating a spirit of despair rather than aggression. Correct was simply 11 0-0.

11 \textit{...}  \textit{c}6  
12  \textit{x}c6  \textit{x}c6  
13  \textit{g}5  \textit{d}7

14  \textit{d}5  \textit{d}8

And not 14...\textit{exd}5 15  \textit{xd}5, when White wins the exchange and a pawn.
A pawn is lost however White plays, for if 24 axa2, \ldots \text{xd}2 25 \text{xd}2 \text{xc}5.

24 \ldots \text{xc}4
25 \text{e}3 \text{xc}2

26 \text{xc}3
If 26 \text{xa}5, \ldots \text{xd}3 27 \text{xd}3 \text{xf}2
28 \text{xf}2 \text{xb}2+.

26 \ldots \text{xf}2
27 \text{xf}2 \text{c}7
28 \text{a}1 \text{c}4

29 h4
He is mated after 29 \text{xa}5 \text{xa}5 30 \text{xa}5 \text{f}1.

29 \ldots a4
30 \text{g}2 \text{c}8
31 \text{a}7 \text{f}8
32 \text{e}1 \text{b}3
33 \text{b}7?
A blunder due to acute time trouble, but his position was in any case quite lost.

33 \ldots \text{f}1+
White resigns

\text{N}°82. French Winawer, 7 \text{g}4

\text{G}ligorić S
\text{P}etrosian T
1 e4 e6
Round 21

2 d4 d5
3 c3 b4
4 e5 c5
5 a3 xc3+

Botvinnik's favourite move, by which Black is able to defend g7 laterally. Preferable seems 6...e7.

7 g4 f5

If 8...cxd4, 9 cxd4 e7 10 d2 0-0 11 d3 b6 12 e2 a6 13 f4, with advantage to White (Reshevsky-Botvinnik, The Hague, 1948).

9 xg7
Preferable to the passive 9 d2 0-0 10 d3 b6 11 h3 a6 with equality (Smyslov-Botvinnik, 14th match game, Moscow, 1957).

9 ... g8

And not 13...xf3 14 xe7, when White wins.

14 xxe7

After 14 cxd4 at once, Black could force a draw by 14...h8 with a perpetual attack on the Queen.

14 ... xxe7
15 cxd4 d7
16...e2 would be too dangerous on account of 17...h5+, when Black has to move his King since 17...g6 fails against 18 h4.

17...h5+ g6
18...e5 0-0-0
19...xg6 e8
20...e2 xg6
21 g3 h8

22 d2

If he plays 22 h4, so as to prevent Black's next move, then there comes 22...h5.

22...h3
23...e5 xe5
24 dx e5 dh8
25...e3 xh2
26 xh2 xh2
27 f3 e8

28 g4 fxg4
29 fxg4 d8
30...b1 b6
31...b4 h1
32...f4 e1+
33...d4 g1
34...e2 e7
35...f6 a1
36...f3 g6
37...c3 d8
38...c6 f7
39...c3 g6
40...c6 f7

41 c3

Draw agreed
N°83. Queen’s Gambit Accepted

\[ \underline{\text{Round 21}} \]

\[ \begin{array}{ll}
\text{\( \Phi \)} & \text{\( \text{\( \Phi \)} \)} \\
\text{\( \text{\( F \)} \}) & \text{\( \text{\( P \)} \)} \\
\end{array} \]

\[ \begin{array}{ll}
1 & \text{d4} \\
2 & \text{c4} \\
3 & \text{\( \text{\( f3 \)} \))} \\
4 & \text{e3} \\
5 & \text{\( \text{\( xc4 \)} \))} \\
6 & \text{0-0} \\
7 & \text{\( \text{\( e2 \)} \))} \\
8 & \text{\( \text{\( b3 \)} \))} \\
9 & \text{\( \text{\( d1 \)} \))} \\
10 & \text{a4} \\
\end{array} \]

\[ \begin{array}{ll}
11 & \text{\( \text{\( bd2 \)} \))} \\
\end{array} \]

Black regains his pawn with advantage after 11 axb5 axb5 12 \( \text{\( xa8 \)} \) \( \text{\( xa8 \)} \) 13 \( \text{\( xb5 \)} \) \( \text{\( xf3 \)} \).

\[ \begin{array}{ll}
12 & \text{\( \text{\( b6 \)} \))} \\
\end{array} \]

A quiet but very clever move. If now 18 \( \text{\( xb5 \)} \) ...\( \text{\( xd4 \)} \); or if 18 \( \text{\( xb5 \)} \) ...\( \text{\( xf2+ \)} \); in both cases with great advantage to Black.

\[ \begin{array}{ll}
18 & \text{\( \text{\( e3 \)} \))} \\
19 & \text{f3} \\
20 & \text{\( \text{\( c2 \)} \))} \\
21 & \text{\( \text{\( f2 \)} \))} \\
22 & \text{\( \text{\( xc5 \)} \))} \\
23 & \text{\( \text{\( e1 \)} \))} \\
24 & \text{h3} \\
25 & \text{\( \text{\( c2 \)} \))} \\
26 & \text{\( \text{\( b1 \)} \))} \\
27 & \text{\( \text{\( b6 \)} \))} \\
\end{array} \]

\[ \begin{array}{ll}
14 & \ldots \\
15 & \text{\( \text{\( xa8 \)} \)) \\
16 & \text{e4} \\
17 & \text{\( \text{\( xd4 \)} \)) \\
\end{array} \]

White is playing too passively and thus allows Black to dictate the course of the game. Instead he has a promising pawn sacrifice in 12 e4, and if 12...\( \text{\( xd4 \)} \), 13 e5.

\[ \begin{array}{ll}
12 & \ldots \\
13 & \text{\( \text{\( g3 \)} \))} \\
14 & \text{axb5} \\
\end{array} \]

It would be preferable to develop and clear his Queen’s-side by 14 \( \text{\( d2 \)} \) followed by \( \text{\( e1 \)} \).

\[ \begin{array}{ll}
14 & \ldots \\
15 & \text{\( \text{\( xa8 \)} \)) \\
16 & \text{e4} \\
17 & \text{\( \text{\( xd4 \)} \)) \\
\end{array} \]

\[ \begin{array}{ll}
28 & \text{f4} \\
\end{array} \]

He can only hope to defer the evil day
on which he has to give up the b-pawn since if 28 \( \text{d}2 \), \( \text{c}4 \) wins the pawn at once.

\[
\begin{align*}
28 & \ldots \quad \text{c}4 \\
29 & \text{d}8+ \quad \text{g}7 \\
30 & \text{e}5 \\
\end{align*}
\]

Trying to build up a mating net by \( \text{e}4 \) and \( \text{f}6 \); but Black refuses to allow even this counter-chance.

\[
\begin{align*}
30 & \ldots \quad \text{b}7 \\
31 & \text{e}4 \quad \text{c}5 \\
32 & \text{x}b7 \quad \text{x}b7 \\
33 & \text{f}3 \quad \text{xb}2 \\
34 & \text{d}2 \quad \text{bd}3 \\
\end{align*}
\]

\[
\text{g}3 \quad \text{xf}4
\]

White resigns

One of the finest positional games in the whole tournament.

\( \text{N}^84. \text{Sicilian, Scheveningen} \)

Fischer R

Smyslov V

\[
\begin{align*}
1 & \text{e}4 \quad \text{c}5 \\
2 & \text{f}3 \quad \text{e}6 \\
3 & \text{d}4 \quad \text{cxd}4 \\
4 & \text{xd}4 \quad \text{f}6 \\
5 & \text{c}3 \quad \text{d}6 \\
6 & \text{c}4 \quad \text{e}7 \\
7 & 0-0 \quad \text{a}6 \\
8 & \text{b}3 \quad \text{b}5 \\
9 & \text{f}4 \quad 0-0 \\
10 & \text{f}5 \\
\end{align*}
\]

Instead of this doubtful pawn sacrifice, he should play 10 a3.

\[
\begin{align*}
10 & \ldots \quad \text{b}4 \\
11 & \text{ce}2 \quad \text{e}5 \\
12 & \text{f}3 \quad \text{b}7 \\
\end{align*}
\]

Not at once 12...\( \text{xe}4 \) on account of 13 \( \text{d}5 \).

\[
\begin{align*}
13 & \text{g}3 \quad \text{xe}4 \\
14 & \text{xe}4 \quad \text{xe}4 \\
15 & \text{e}1 \quad \text{xf}3 \\
16 & \text{xf}3 \quad \text{c}6 \\
17 & \text{e}4 \quad \text{d}4 \\
\end{align*}
\]
A bad blunder would be 18...\(\texttt{\textbackslash e}18...\texttt{\textbackslash x}b3\), when Black loses after 19 f6 g6 20 \(\texttt{\textbackslash h}4\) h5 21 fxe7.

23 \(\texttt{\textbackslash h}1\)

A precaution against the threat of 23...\(\texttt{\textbackslash d}b6\), when 24 \(\texttt{\textbackslash e}3\) fails against 24...\(\texttt{\textbackslash x}c3\).

32 ... \(\texttt{\textbackslash f}5!\)

The saving grace. Against 33...\(\texttt{\textbackslash f}8\) 34 \(\texttt{\textbackslash x}g5\) would be decisive.
35  h4
The f-pawn likewise falls after 35 \textit{h}f2 \textit{h}bb6.

35  \ldots  \textit{h}xf6
36  \textit{h}xf6  \textit{h}xf6

37  \textit{h}h5
If 37 \textit{h}xe4, \ldots \textit{h}f4 38 \textit{h}xf4 \textit{h}xf4 39 \textit{g}g4 \textit{f}5; or if 37 \textit{h}xg5, \ldots \textit{h}f4 38 \textit{g}g4 \textit{h}5.

37  \ldots  \textit{f}4
38  \textit{h}h2  \textit{g}7
39  \textit{h}xg5  \textit{h}xg5
40  \textit{h}xg5+  \textit{h}xg5
41  \textit{h}xg5+  \textit{f}6

The position has resolved into a won Rook and pawn ending for Black, but it is remarkable to see how swiftly Smyslov finishes off the game.

42  \textit{h}h5  \textit{h}b1
43  \textit{g}g3  \textit{f}1
44  \textit{h}h4  \textit{f}5
45  \textit{h}h5+  \textit{e}6
46  \textit{h}h6+  \textit{f}6
47  \textit{h}h4  \textit{e}3

White resigns
Round 22

Round 22. Sunday 18th October 1959

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>White</th>
<th>Black</th>
<th>ECO Opening/variation</th>
<th>Result</th>
<th>Moves</th>
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<td>85</td>
<td>Gligorić (10½)</td>
<td>Benkö (6½)</td>
<td>B65 Sicilian Defence, Classical</td>
<td>½-½</td>
<td>57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>86</td>
<td>Ölafrsson (6)</td>
<td>Petrosian (11½)</td>
<td>D58 QGD Orthodox Defence</td>
<td>½-½</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>87</td>
<td>Fischer (8½)</td>
<td>Keres (14)</td>
<td>B11 Caro-Kann, Two Knights Var.</td>
<td>0-1</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>88</td>
<td>Tal (15½)</td>
<td>Smyslov (11½)</td>
<td>B84 Sicilian Defence, Scheveningen</td>
<td>1-0</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

There was quite a considerable interval between the third and fourth tours of the tournament. After two days (on October 15 to be precise) the whole party of players, seconds and officials embarked on the seven-hour train journey from Zagreb to Belgrade. It having proved impossible to book seats on the international express that was stopping at Zagreb on its way to Belgrade, special instructions were issued from Belgrade by which a coach was attached to the train solely for the use of chess players so that we all travelled in lordly fashion to our destination.

After a couple more days to allow the players time to settle in and rest at Belgrade, where, by the way, they were housed in the most modern hotel in Yugoslavia, the first round of the Belgrade part of the tournament commenced at a big building in the centre of the city - the Dom Sindikatov, which means Trade Union House, before an audience of 2,000. Despite this being the biggest hall of its kind in Belgrade, it was regularly full throughout the seven rounds played in the Yugoslav capital and on a number of occasions police had to be called in to deal with and turn back the disappointed crowds that had failed to gain admission.

The spectators had their money's worth in excitement, at any rate, in the 22nd round. The focus for this was the Tal-Smyslov game in which Tal sacrificed a piece for an attack that certainly should not have been sufficient. All seemed over and I had left the scene to type out my report giving the result as Smyslov 1 Tal 0, when the assistant director of the tournament came over to me and said that Smyslov had resigned. In fact Smyslov's last move was a complete blunder throwing away the game. I had to rewrite my report whilst the Russian journalist who had already informed Moscow that Tal had lost had to contact Moscow again by telephone and eat his words.

For Keres, who was still entertaining some faint hopes of ousting Tal, this was all intensely disappointing. He himself won competently enough against Fischer, who had still to find a reasonable method of meeting the Caro Kann Defence, and had practically a lost game out of the opening.

In the other two games Ölafrsson won the exchange but could make no headway against Petrosian's stubborn defence; whilst Gligorić, with much less chance of making something of the game against Benkö, strove on for quite a large number of not very attractive moves in his endeavour to avoid the draw.
N°85. Sicilian Defence, Classical

Gligorić S
Benkö P

1 e4 c5
2 d4 cxd4
3 c3 d6
4 e5 e6
5 d2 e7
6 0-0 0-0
7 f4 d4
8 c5 e6
9 d4 

16 d3
Black has a good game after 16 b5 a6 17 d3 b5 18 e4 b8.

16 ... b6
If 16 ... c6, 17 h1 d8 18 e4 d7 19 b5 a8 20 d6 with some pressure for White (Unzicker-Rossolimo, Madrid, 1957).

17 e4 b8
18 he1 b7
19 d7 c4
20 xe4 c6
21 b5 d8
22 c7

Thus far as in Unzicker-Darga, Madrid, 1957, where both players now contented themselves with an agreed draw. It must be admitted that though White has what little play there is, a draw looks the most likely outcome.

22 ... bc8
23 xc8 xc8
24 c4 e7
25 xc8+ xc8
26 d2 f8
27 e3 e7
28 g4 d7

29 c4 a6
30 d4 f6
31 e4 fxe5

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Round 22

32  ëxe5  ëd6
33  b3  ëf7+
34  ëe4  ëd6
35  ëf3  a5
36  a3  ëc5
37  ëe1  ëd6
38  ëd3  ëg5+

39  ëe3  ëh7
40  ëd4  ëf6
41  ëe5  ëe8
42  h4  ëf6
43  b4  axb4
44  axb4  ëh7
45  ëd3  ëf6
46  ëe5  ëh7
47  g5  hxg5
48  ëf7+  ëd7
51  ëc5  ëg5
Draw agreed

Not 49... ëxg5  50 hxg5  ëd6  51 ëe4

N° 86. QGD, Orthodox Defence

F Ólafsson
T Petrosian

1  c4  ëf6
2  ëc3  e6
3  ëf3  d5
4  d4  ëe7
5  ëg5  0-0
6  e3  h6
7  ëh4  b6
8  ëc1  ëb7
9  cxd5  exd5
This leads to a difficult game for Black; instead he should free himself by
9...cxd5 10 axd5  dxe7 11 axd5  

10  a d3  b d7
11  0-0  c5
12  f5  e8
13  c2  f8
14  e5  g6
15  d3  a6
16  f4  c8

17  xf6
A relaxation of pressure for which Black should be grateful; after 17 xf2, White would have marked pressure on
the King's-side.
17  ...  xf6
18  f2  c7
19  cd1  c4

20  b1  b5
21  a3  h7
22  e4  g7
23  f5  g5

24  g4  dx e4
He cannot allow White to play e4-e5.
25  f6  f8
26  h1  h5
27  e5  e6
28  xe4  xf6
29  xb7  xb7

30  f5  g4
Better seems 30...h6 since if 31 e4, ...
...xe4 32 xf7 xf6.
31  g5+  g7
32  e4  a7
79. Caro-Kann, Two Knights

\[ \begin{array}{c}
\text{Fischer R} \\
\text{Keres P}
\end{array} \]

1 e4 c6

Keres subsequently told me that he very rarely used the Caro-Kann Defence but, in view of the weak methods employed by Fischer against it, he regularly played it in this tournament against him.

2 d4 d5

3 c3 c5

4 f3 g4

5 h3 h5

6 e5 d6

7 dx6 e5

8 dxe5 c5

9 dx6 dxe6

10 b3 c6

In Game No. 30 Keres played the equally good 10...a5.

11 g2 a5

12 a3 xd2

13 xd2 c5

14 d1 h5

Draw agreed
Preferable is 15 f4, since with the Knight on f3 it proves difficult to avoid the exchange of Knights whereupon White's Bishop is much inferior to the opposing Knight.

15 ...  $c3+
16 $e2  $c5
17 $d2  $e5

18 b4

Instead of this he should play 18 $e1 followed by 19 f4.

18 ...  $xf3
19 $xf3  $e5
20 $f4  $d7
21 $xe5  $xe5
22 bxa5

Instead of this exchange which weakens his pawn structure he should play 22 $g2, with f2-f4 to follow.

22 ...  $d7
23 $hb1  $c7
24 $b4  $xa5

25 $g2

And not 25 $xd4 c5 when White loses the exchange.

25 ...  g5
26 f4  gxf4
27 gxf4  $g6
28 $f3  $g8
29 $f1  e5

30 fxe5

30 f5 $f4 would leave White's Bishop permanently fixed on the back rank.

30 ...  $xe5+
31 $e2  c5
32 $b3  b6
33 $ab1  $g6
34 h4

If 34 f2, with the aim of shutting the enemy Rook out of White's King's-side, then 34...h4, and the Rook penetrates in any case via g3.

34 ... a6
35 h3 g3
36 f1 g4
37 h3 xh4
38 h1 a8
39 bb1 g8
40 bf1 g3
41 f5 g2+
42 d1 hh2

53 c1

After 53 xd4 xc3+ he either loses the Rook by 54 c1 xe2+ or else is mated in the corner.

53 ... c3
54 h7 h4
55 f7+ e3
White resigns

N°88. Sicilian, Scheveningen

Tal M
Smyslov V

1 e4 c5
2 f3 d6
3 d4 cxd4
4 xd4 xf6
5 c3 e6
6 e2 a6
7 0-0 bd7
8 f4 b5
9 f3 b7
10  a3
Black has the better game after 10 e5 Qxf3 11 Qxf3 dxe5 12 fxe5 b4 13 exf6 bxc3 14 fxg7 Qxg7.

10  ...  c7
11  Qe1  e7
12  h1
Again e4-e5 would be bad, this time on account of 12 e5 dxe5 13 Qxb7 Qxb7 14 fxe5 Qc5.

12  ...  b8
By further protecting his Bishop, Black again puts a stop to White's e4-e5.

13  b3  0-0
14  Qb2  fe8

15  g3
White is playing in a curiously (for Tal) restrained fashion; otherwise he would have ventured on 15 g4 Qc5 16 g5 Qfd7 17 g3 with good attacking chances.

15  ...  f8

16  Qae1
Preparing to play e4-e5; but Black strikes first.

16  ...  e5
17  f5  h8
18  h4  exf4
19  Qxf4  e5

20  e3  g6
21  h6  g7
22  d5  xd5
23 exd5 f6
And not 23...xc2 24 xf7+ xf7 25 xf7.

24 Ae4?
An unsound sacrifice since White gets insufficient attack in return for his piece. Instead he must play 24 h4, though Black still has a fine game after 24...xf3 25 exf3 f5.

24 ... g5
25 f5 axh6
26 xf6+ a7

27 f5
If 27 xg5, ...g6 28 xg6 xe3.

27 ... g6
28 h3 xb2
29 xg6 e7

30 h6 g8
And not 30...e8 on account of 31 xh7+ xh7 32 xe8+.

31 f5 c8
32 f3 g4
If 32...c3, 33 xh7 xf3 34 e4+ g7 35 h7+ and Black is now two pawns down in return for the piece whilst White still has an attack.

33 d3 e5
34 c4 bxc4
35 bxc4 e7

36 c5 dxc5
Stronger was 36...e7 when 37 cxd6 fails against 37...g5.

37 d6 a7
Again he misses the best move—correct was 37...d8 and if 38 xh7,...g5.

38 d5 d8
Black's last move before the time control throws away the game. He can still win by $40...\text{gd}8 \ 41 \text{xf}8 \ \text{g}8 \ 42 \text{xf}8 \ \text{h}7 \ 43 \text{xf}7 \ \text{g}7 \ 44 \text{h}5 \ \text{d}8$ and now if $45 \text{xc}5$, $\text{e}6$; or if $45 \text{g}5$, $\text{xd}6$.

$41 \text{f}6$ \text{Black resigns}

There is no saving move; if $41...\text{xf}6$, $42 \text{xf}6+ \ \text{g}7 \ 43 \text{xd}8+$; or if $41...\text{g}8$, $42 \text{xf}8 \ \text{xg}8 \ 43 \text{f}8+$; and finally if $41...\text{g}7, 42 \text{f}8+$. 
Round 23. Monday 19th October 1959

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A bad day for White and one in which Tal forged still further ahead of the rest of the field. His chief rival, Keres, happened to strike on one of Smyslov’s better days in which the ex-world champion played in a style more like his true self. With Keres feeling the strain and playing somewhat limply Smyslov soon had the initiative and broke through with a fine powerful attack.

Petrosian seemed to be feeling much like Keres and made little real attempt to play aggressively or to win. In fact, at the end he appeared quite relieved to agree a draw.

In this round it became clear that it was Benkö and not Ólafsson who was doomed to occupy the bottom place. He was outplayed in the middlegame to such an extent that he lost first a piece and then a Rook. Both players are such experts at getting into time trouble that it was not surprising to see Benkö continue the game a whole Rook to the bad without any compensation in position. They got so short of time that they made some four moves too many before it was discovered that the time pressure was at an end.

Gligoríc-Tal was a typically fierce game on the Riga grandmaster’s part. Possibly Gligoríc could have held the game but he got into such severe time pressure that he was unable to formulate an adequate defence and when the game was adjourned the position was clearly lost for the Yugoslav champion. In fact he played only another six moves before resigning the next day.

N°89. Sicilian, Scheveningen

1. e4 c5
2. d3 d6
3. d4 cxd4
4. e4 e4
5. f3 e6
6. f4

This and the following move allow Black an interesting manoeuvre with his Queen that costs White some time. More exact therefore appears 6. e2.

6. . . . a6

- 228 -
13 a3

Illogical; had he wished to play this move then he should have done it a move earlier. As it is, with his Rooks concentrated on the King's-side, a King's-side attack was in order and 13 g4 was the indicated move.

13 ... \( \text{edx}3 \)
14 cxd3 \( \text{Ad7} \)
15 \( \text{Ee}1 \)

Again 15 g4 was the right plan.

15 ... \( \text{Eb8} \)
16 \( \text{Ea}5 \) \( \text{Ed8} \)
17 b4 b6
18 \( \text{Eb3} \) \( \text{Ee7} \)

19 \( \text{Eb1} \)

A very passive move that permits Black to take the initiative on the Queen's-side. This was White's last chance to play for an attack by 19 g4.

19 ... a5
20 \( \text{Ed4} \) axb4
21 axb4 \( \text{Eb7} \)
22 \( \text{Ed2} \) \( \text{Ea3} \)

23 \( \text{Ee2} \) b5

Otherwise White himself plays 24 b5 followed by \( \text{Ec6} \).

24 \( \text{Ec2} \) \( \text{Ea2} \)
25 \( \text{Eb3} \) \( \text{Ec8} \)
26 $\text{cd}4$

He would lose a piece after 26 $\text{a}5$ $\text{c}7$.

26 ... $\text{d}8$
27 $\text{xc}8$ $\text{xc}8$
28 $\text{c}1$ $\text{d}7$

29 $\text{h}1$

Again too passive in spirit; he is afraid of ...$\text{b}6$ followed by ...$\text{xf}2$ and ...$\text{e}6$-$\text{e}5$; but he should himself play $\text{e}4$-$\text{e}5$ at once e.g. 29 e5 $\text{xf}3$ 30 $\text{xf}3$ $\text{d}5$ 31 exd6 $\text{xf}4$ 32 $\text{c}5$.

29 ... $\text{a}8$
30 $\text{h}4$ $\text{b}6$

A pretty finish; clearly the Rook may not be taken on account of $\text{e}3+$.

38 $\text{c}8+$ $\text{h}7$

If 39 $\text{g}3$, ...$\text{xf}3$.

39 $\text{d}4$ $\text{xf}2+$
40 \textit{\textbf{\textcolor{green}{\textit{\textbf{g}1}}}} \textit{\textbf{\textcolor{red}{\textbf{x}d}4+}}

White resigns

\textbf{N°90. QGD Orthodox Defence}

\begin{itemize}
\item Petrosian T
\item Fischer R
\end{itemize}

1. \textbf{d}4 \textbf{d}5
2. \textit{\textbf{\textcolor{red}{\textbf{f}3}} e}6
3. \textbf{c}4 \textit{\textbf{\textcolor{red}{\textbf{e}7}}}
4. \textit{\textbf{\textcolor{red}{\textbf{c}3}} \textbf{f}6}
5. \textit{\textbf{g}5} \textbf{h}6
6. \textit{\textbf{h}4} 0-0
7. \textbf{e}3 \textbf{b}6

8. \textit{\textbf{d}3}

If White wishes to retain an initiative in this variation he must play 8 \textbf{cxd}5 here.

8 \ldots \textit{\textbf{b}7}

9 0-0 \textit{\textbf{d}d}7

\begin{itemize}
\item 10 \textcolor{red}{\textbf{c}1} \textcolor{green}{\textbf{c}5}
\item 11 \textit{\textbf{\textcolor{red}{\textbf{e}2}} \textbf{d}xc4}
\item 12 \textit{\textbf{x}c4} \textit{\textbf{e}4}
\item 13 \textit{\textbf{g}3} \textit{\textbf{x}g3}
\item 14 \textit{\textbf{h}xg3} \textbf{c}7
\item 15 \textit{\textbf{f}d}1 \textit{\textbf{a}d}8
\end{itemize}

16 \textbf{d}5

Best; otherwise Black plays 16 \textbf{h}1 \textbf{cxd}4 17 \textit{\textbf{x}d}4 \textbf{e}5 with a good game.

16 \ldots \textbf{exd}5
17 \textit{\textbf{x}d}5 \textbf{a}xd5
18 \textbf{f}d5 \textbf{f}6
19 \textit{\textbf{c}d}1 \textbf{e}5
20 \textbf{b}3 \textbf{xc}4
Round 23

(bxc4)
Or (21... (c6) 22 (e6) and Black stands well.

21 (c6)
22 (e6)
23 (c2) (xd5)
24 (cxd5) (d6)
25 (a4) (a8)
26 (e1) (e5)
27 (a6) (e7)

28 (c4)
28 (xe5) (xe5) 29 (b7) can be met by 29... (b8).

28 (c4)
28... (g5)
29 (h2) (d7)

Nº91. Queen’s Gambit Accepted

Benkö P

Olafsson F

1 (d4) (d5)
2 (c4) (dxc4)
3 (f3) (f6)

4 (a4+)
Preferable is the simple 4 e3.

4... (c6)
5 (xc4) (g4)
If $6 \text{e}5$, ...$\text{e}6$ 7 $\text{w}d3$ $\text{bd}7$ 8 $\text{xd}7$ $\text{xd}7$ 9 $\text{c}3$ $\text{wc}7$ 10 $\text{d}2$ $\text{e}5$ with a good game for Black (Pytlakowsky-Smyslov, Helsinki, 1952).

6 ... $\text{g}6$
7 $\text{g}3$ $\text{g}7$
8 $\text{g}2$ 0-0
9 0-0 $\text{a}6$
10 $\text{b}3$ $\text{c}5$
11 $\text{b}2$ $\text{d}5$

If 12 $\text{a}3$, ...$\text{c}8$, and the White Queen is in trouble.

12 $\text{ad}1$

If 12 $\text{a}3$, ...$\text{c}8$, and the White Queen is in trouble.

12 ... $\text{cxd}4$
13 $\text{xd}4$
Better is 13 $\text{xd}4$.

13 ... $\text{b}6$
14 $\text{d}3$ $\text{e}5$
15 $\text{h}3$

White could have safely resigned here as now he loses the exchange and is a Rook to the bad without a shred of compensation.

If 15 $\text{f}4$, $\text{e}4$ 16 $\text{xd}8$ $\text{fxd}8$ and again White loses material.

15 ... $\text{d}7$
16 $\text{d}2$ $\text{e}4$
17 $\text{xe}4$ $\text{xb}2$
18 $\text{xb}7$ $\text{c}5$
19 $\text{f}3$ $\text{c}8$
20 $\text{b}4$ $\text{f}6$

Round 23
Round 23

29  bxc4  \( \text{\textbf{\textit{x}}}_d1 \\
30  \text{\textbf{\textit{x}}}_d1  \text{\textbf{\textit{xe3}}} \\

N°92. Modern Benoni

Gligorić S

Tal M

1  d4  \text{\textbf{\textit{f6}}} \\
2  c4  c5 \\
3  d5  e6 \\
4  \\text{\textbf{\textit{c3}}}  exd5 \\
5  cxd5  d6 \\
6  e4  g6 \\
7  \text{\textbf{\textit{f3}}}  \text{\textbf{\textit{g7}}} \\

31  h4  \text{\textbf{\textit{e5}}} \\
32  f1  xg3 \\
33  h1  c7 \\
34  e1  \text{\textbf{\textit{d4}}} \\
35  e4  \text{\textbf{\textit{c5}}} \\
36  h2  \text{\textbf{\textit{e3}}} \\
37  e2  \text{\textbf{\textit{e7}}} \\
38  c2  \text{\textbf{\textit{g7}}} \\
39  h1  \text{\textbf{\textit{d6}}} \\
40  g2  h5 \\
41  f2  f5 \\
42  b2  f4 \\
43  c2  \text{\textbf{\textit{g3+}}} \\

44  h1 \\
and White resigned – not before time!

8  \text{\textbf{\textit{e2}}} \\
More vigorous is 8 \text{\textbf{\textit{g5}}}.

8  \ldots  0-0 \\
9  0-0  \text{\textbf{\textit{e8}}} \\

Tal is fond of this move in this variation. Development of the Queen’s Bishop is also possible, though after 9...\text{\textbf{\textit{g4}}} 10 h3 \text{\textbf{\textit{xf3}}} 11 \text{\textbf{\textit{xf3}}} a6 12 \text{\textbf{\textit{f4}}} White has an excellent game (Smyslov-Filip, Vienna, 1957).

10  \text{\textbf{\textit{d2}}} \\

In a game Averbakh-Tal, XXV USSR Championship, Black obtained a strong game after 10 \text{\textbf{\textit{c2}}} a6 11 \text{\textbf{\textit{f4}}} \text{\textbf{\textit{b4}}} 12 \text{\textbf{\textit{b1}}} \text{\textbf{\textit{xe4}}} 13 \text{\textbf{\textit{xe4}}} \text{\textbf{\textit{f5}}} 14 \text{\textbf{\textit{fd2}}} \text{\textbf{\textit{xd5}}}.

10  \ldots  \text{\textbf{\textit{a6}}} \\
11  \text{\textbf{\textit{b1}}}  \text{\textbf{\textit{d7}}} \\
12  \text{\textbf{\textit{e1}}}  \text{\textbf{\textit{b8}}}
13 b3 b5
14 Ab2 c7
15 c2 e7

And not 16...dxe4 on account of 17 d3.

17 f3 h5
18 f1

Not foreseeing the coming storm, otherwise he would have played 18 d2, and if 18...e3, 19 f1.

18 ... d5
19 exd5 f5
20 c3 g7
21 c1 xbl
22 xg7 xg7
23 xbl f4

Against 24 g3, Black plays 24...h5.

24 d3 e5

25 xb5
If 25 d3, ...d4.

25 ... xb5
26 f5+ xf5

White has at least equality after 26...xf5 27 xf5 gxf5 28 e8.

27 xe5 xe5

28 g3 e2+
If 28...xd5, 29 f4 e2 30 xf5.

29 f2 g8
30 e3 d4
31 f4 e4

Self-destruction in time pressure. Correct was 32 xf5 e2+ 33 f1 xh2 34 e4 xf5 35 e8+ g7 36 xb5 xg3+ 37 e1 xa2 38 d3 e2 with a probable draw.

32 g4?

32 ... xf4+
33 g2 xg4
Round 23

34 \( \text{c4} \) \( \text{f3} \)

35 \( \text{c1} \)

If 35 \( \text{xd6} \), ...\( \text{bb4} \), and then 36 \( \text{c4} \) fails against 36...\( \text{fxc4} \).

35 ... \( \text{f6} \)
36 \( \text{e3} \) \( \text{f8} \)
37 \( \text{e4} \) \( \text{b8} \)
38 \( \text{xh7} \) \( \text{e8} \)
39 \( \text{h8+} \) \( \text{e7} \)
40 \( \text{g7} \) \( \text{h4+} \)
41 \( \text{g1} \)

Here the game was adjourned.

41 \( \text{f3+} \)

42 \( \text{g2} \) \( \text{g6} \)
43 \( \text{c3} \) \( \text{d4} \)
44 \( \text{b4} \) \( \text{f8} \)

45 \( \text{e3} \)

If 45 \( \text{xc5} \), ...\( \text{e2+} \) 46 \( \text{g1} \) \( \text{d2} \).

45 ... \( \text{g3!} \)

46 \( \text{h3} \)
46 \( \text{hxg3} \) \( \text{g3+} \).

46 ... \( \text{f6} \)

White resigns

For if 47 \( \text{g4} \), ...\( \text{e2+} \).
Round 24. Wednesday 21st October 1959

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<td>E93</td>
<td>King's Indian, Petrosian</td>
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<td>70</td>
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<td>Petrosian (12½)</td>
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<td>King's Indian Defence, 5.(\mathcal{g}5) (\frac{1}{2}-\frac{1}{2})</td>
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<td>Tal (17½)</td>
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<td>D34</td>
<td>QGD Tarrasch, Rubinstein</td>
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Keres returned to his best form against Tal in this round and won a most difficult game that earned him the prize for the best game of the tournament. Tal, for once, was content with a passive approach to the opening problem and Keres soon held a marked initiative. He won a pawn and then gave it back for a strong King's-side attack. Shortly before the adjournment he once more won a pawn and the game was adjourned in a very tense situation. Both sides put in some heavy analysis during the interval and in fact Tal turned up nearly half an hour late when the game was resumed. For some time it looked touch and go whether Keres really had a win or not but he managed to avoid all the pitfalls set him by playing with the utmost accuracy. This win made the individual score between the two leaders Keres 3 and Tal 1 - an impressive result for Keres but all the same it was now too late for him to have any significant chance of overhauling Tal.

Olafsson further improved his position by winning well against Gligoric who, despite a strenuous resistance, never looked like saving the game. Benko, on the other hand, sank further down to the bottom of the table by achieving the unenviable record of being the only player in the tournament to lose to Fischer with a Caro-Kann Defence. Not, let me hasten to add, that the defence was at fault. Fischer, as always, had the worse position out of the opening (when it was a Caro Kann), but then proceeded to outplay Benko to such effect in the middlegame that it came rather as a dispatching mercy that Benko blundered away a Rook under time pressure.

Petrosian was obviously not intent on any serious battle in his game with Smyslov and an early Queen exchange left nothing in the game at all.

N°93. King’s Indian, Petrosian

\(\mathcal{g}\) Olafsson F

\(\mathcal{s}\) Gligoric S

1 c4 \(\mathcal{g}f6\)
2 \(\mathcal{d}c3\) g6
3 d4 \(\mathcal{g}7\)
4 e4 d6
5 \(\mathcal{e}e2\) 0-0
6 \(\mathcal{f}f3\) e5
7 d5 \(\mathcal{b}d7\)
13 f3 e7

For 13...f5, see Game No. 21.

14 h1 f5
15 c1 f6

16 c5 h5

If 16...dxc5, 17 bxc5 xxc5 18 b5 with great advantage to White.

17 cxd6

Even stronger is 17 c6, as was played in the last round by Petrosian against Gligorić (No. 109).

17 ... cxd6
18 a4 f4
19 b6 b8

20 b5 a5

The essential drawback of Black's early ...a6 is now apparent. The pawn is weaker still on a5, but on the other hand 20...axb5 21 axb5 leaves Black's Queen's-side paralysed.

21 xxc8 bxc8
22 xc8 xc8
23 c4 f6

24 exf5

So that if now 24 xxa5, ...xe4 with counter-chances.

24 ... gxf5
25 e3 h7
26 e1 d8
27 d2 c5
28 \( \text{d1} \)/\( \text{d7} \)
If 28...\( \text{e}x\text{b5} \), 29 \( \text{c2} \), threatening both \( \text{xf5} \) and \( \text{c8} \).

29 \( \text{a}4 \)/\( \text{h5} \)
30 \( \text{c}2 \)/\( \text{g7} \)
31 \( \text{f}4 \)/\( \text{e}4 \)
32 \( \text{xe}4 \)/\( \text{xe}4 \)

33 \( \text{fxe}5 \)/\( \text{g}5 \)
Allowing White a powerful pawn wedge, but also bad for Black would be 33...\( \text{dxe}5 \) 34 \( \text{g}3 \).

34 \( \text{e}6 \)/\( \text{e}8 \)
35 \( \text{f}2 \)/\( \text{xe}3 \)
36 \( \text{xe}3 \)/\( \text{xd}5 \)
37 \( \text{xe}4 \)/\( \text{xe}6 \)
38 \( \text{c}2 \)/\( \text{c}5 \)
39 \( \text{d}1 \)

Threatening not only 40 \( \text{xa}5 \); but also 40 \( \text{f}3 \).

39 . . . \( \text{e}4 \)
40 \( \text{b}3+ \)/\( \text{d}5 \)
41 \( \text{xa}5 \)/\( \text{c}2 \)

If 41...\( \text{c}4 \), 42 \( \text{g}3 \).

42 \( \text{g}1 \)/\( \text{f}5 \)
43 \( \text{b}6 \)/\( \text{h}5 \)
44 \( \text{a}5 \)/\( \text{h}4 \)
45 \( \text{f}3 \)/\( \text{b}2 \)

46 \( \text{c}3 \)/\( \text{c}2 \)
He loses the Rook after 46...\( \text{e}xb5 \) 47 \( \text{c}8+ \)/\( \text{g}7 \) 48 \( \text{d}7+ \).

47 \( \text{h}3 \)/\( \text{d}4 \)
Now if 47...\( \text{b}2 \), 48 \( \text{f}1 \).

48 \( \text{f}3 \)/\( \text{xf}3 \)
49 \( \text{xf}3+ \)/\( \text{f}7 \)
50 \( \text{a}6 \)/\( \text{bxa}6 \)
51 \( \text{bxa}6 \)/\( \text{a}2 \)
Round 24

Fischer R

Benkő P

\[ \begin{array}{cc}
\text{Round 24} & \\
52 & a7 \quad h3 \\
53 & \text{d1} \quad \text{e6} \\
54 & \text{g1} \quad \text{g2+} \\
55 & \text{h1} \quad \text{a2} \\
56 & \text{g1} \quad \text{g2+} \\
57 & \text{h1} \quad \text{a2} \\
58 & \text{e1+} \quad \text{d7} \\
59 & \text{g1} \quad \text{h4} \\
\end{array} \]

\[ \text{Black resigns} \]

No.94. Caro-Kann, Two Knights

\[ \begin{array}{cc}
\text{Fischer R} & \\
\text{Benkő P} \\
1 & \text{e4} \quad \text{c6} \\
2 & \text{c3} \quad \text{d5} \\
3 & \text{d3} \quad \text{g4} \\
4 & \text{h3} \quad \text{xf3} \\
5 & \text{xf3} \quad \text{f6} \\
6 & \text{d3} \quad \text{e6} \\
7 & \text{g3} \quad \text{b4} \\
8 & \text{d2} \quad \text{d4} \\
9 & \text{b1} \quad \text{b6} \\
10 & \text{b3} \quad \text{a5} \\
\end{array} \]

\[ \begin{array}{cc}
\text{Better is 11...e7, as was played in} \\
\text{Game No.30 so White's Queen's Knight} \\
\text{cannot get into the game.} \\
11 & \text{a3} \quad \text{xd2+} \\
12 & \text{xd2} \quad \text{c5} \\
13 & \text{d1} \quad \text{h5} \\
14 & \text{h4} \quad \text{bd7} \\
\end{array} \]

\[ \begin{array}{cc}
\text{Black resigns} \\
70 & \text{f4} \\
\end{array} \]
15  \text{ag2}  \text{ag4}

Preferable is 15...\text{ag5} when 16 f4 would be bad on account of 16...\text{ag}4 threatening ...\text{ad}e3.

16  0-0  g5

A bad idea which weakens his own pawn structure; better was 16...g6.

17  b4  \text{ae7}
18  \text{af} 3  gxh4
19  \text{axh} 4  \text{ad}e5
20  \text{ad} 2  \text{ag}8

21  \text{af} 4

threatening to win a piece by 22 f3.

21  . . .  f6
22  \text{bxa} 5  \text{xa} 5
23  \text{fb} 1  b5
24  \text{f} 3  \text{a} 4
25  \text{h} 3  \text{xf} 3+
26  \text{xf} 3  \text{d} 7

27  \text{ag} 2  \text{ag}7

If 27...\text{bxa} 3, 28 \text{bxa} 3 \text{xa} 3 29 \text{ag} 4 \text{hxg} 4 30 \text{xf} 6 and White penetrates into the King’s position.

28  \text{b} 4  \text{ga} 8
29  \text{xa} 4  \text{xa} 4
30  \text{ag} 4  \text{hxg} 4
31  \text{af} 4  \text{a} 8

32  \text{h} 1  \text{gg} 8

If 32...\text{bxa} 3, 33 \text{h} 6 \text{e} 7 34 \text{c} 7+ \text{f} 8 35 \text{d} 8+ \text{f} 7 36 \text{h} 8 and White wins.

33  a4  \text{bxa} 4
34  \text{b} 1  e5

This loses a Rook but his position was quite gone in any case.

35  \text{b} 7+  \text{d} 6
36  \text{xg} 7  \text{xf} 4
37  \text{xg} 8  f3+
38  \text{h} 1  \text{c} 5

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Round 24

No 95. King's Indian with \( \text{g}5 \)

\[\text{Smyslov V} \]
\[\text{Petrosian T} \]

\begin{align*}
1 & \text{c4} & \text{g6} \\
2 & \text{\&f3} & \text{\&g7} \\
3 & \text{\&c3} & \text{d6} \\
4 & \text{d4} & \text{\&f6} \\
5 & \text{\&g5} & \text{h6} \\
6 & \text{\&h4} & \text{g5} \\
7 & \text{\&g3} & \text{\&h5} \\
8 & \text{e3} & \text{c5} \\
\end{align*}

9 \text{ dx}c5

The ensuing Queen exchange yields White nothing; better is 9 \text{\&e2} followed by 0-0.

\[9 \ldots \text{\&xg3} \]

\[\text{Draw agreed} \]

No 96. QGD Tarrasch, Rubinstein

\[\text{\& T M} \]
\[\text{\& Keres P} \]

\begin{align*}
1 & \text{\&f3} & \text{d5} \\
10 & \text{hxg3} & \text{dxc5} \\
11 & \text{\&xd8+} & \text{\&xd8} \\
12 & 0-0-0+ & \text{\&d7} \\
13 & \text{\&e2} & \text{\&c6} \\
14 & \text{\&d2} & \text{b6} \\
15 & \text{\&db1} & \text{e6} \\
\end{align*}
2 d4 c5
3 c4 e6
4 cxd5 exd5
5 g3 c6
6 a4 f6
7 0-0 e7
8 c3 0-0

9 a4

Not wishing to allow Black the chances of counter-attack given by the gambit 9 dxc5 d4, but this has yet to be proved sound for Black.

9 ... e6
10 dxc5

If 10 c1, ... dxe4 11 exd7 exd7 12 dxc5 ed6 with a good game for Black (Najdorf-Michel, Mar del Plata, 1943).

10 ... ecx5
11 a4 b6

A remarkable idea; instead of allowing the White Knights to settle down on d4 and c5 (after 11 e7 12 c1 etc.) he gives up one of the two Bishops in order to retain control of the c5 square and also to give his Queen’s Rook a line of play.

12 axb6 axb6
13 d4 h6
14 f4 d7

15 a3

Instead of this timid move he should play 15 c1, so as to preserve his Bishops.

15 ... h3
16 d3 fe8
17 e1 xg2
18 xg2 e4

19 f3

White has been defeated in a major positional battle for the d4 square. If 19 e3, in order to maintain the
Round 24

Knight on d4, then 19...\text{\textgreek{g}}4.

19 \ldots \text{\textgreek{c}}ae8
20 \text{\textgreek{d}}d2

The Bishop must retreat as it now becomes essential to play e2-e3.

20 \ldots d4
21 e3 \text{\textgreek{d}}5
22 exd4 \text{\textgreek{x}}d4

Best; the tempting 22...\text{\textgreek{e}}5 is met adequately enough by 23 \text{\textgreek{c}}3.

23 \text{\textgreek{x}}e8+ \text{\textgreek{x}}e8

24 \text{\textgreek{e}}e2 \text{\textgreek{d}}6

Much stronger than 24...\text{\textgreek{e}}4 25 \text{\textgreek{e}}3 \text{\textgreek{d}}4 26 \text{\textgreek{d}}1 when White escapes from the pressure.

25 \text{\textgreek{e}}3 \text{\textgreek{d}}3

26 \text{\textgreek{g}}1

White cannot accept the pawn, for if 26 \text{\textgreek{xb}}6, \ldots \text{\textgreek{c}}4 27 \text{\textgreek{e}}3 \text{\textgreek{e}}65 and Black wins.

26 \ldots \text{\textgreek{c}}4
27 \text{\textgreek{e}}1 \text{\textgreek{b}}3
28 \text{\textgreek{c}}1 \text{\textgreek{xe}}3
29 \text{\textgreek{f}}xe3 \text{\textgreek{e}}5

30 \text{\textgreek{g}}2

He has to surrender a pawn since if 30 \text{\textgreek{d}}3, \ldots \text{\textgreek{d}}4 31 \text{\textgreek{c}}8+ \text{\textgreek{h}}7 32 \text{\textgreek{xe}}5 \text{\textgreek{xe}}2+ 33 \text{\textgreek{f}}2 \text{\textgreek{xb}}2.

30 \ldots \text{\textgreek{xb}}2
31 \text{\textgreek{d}}3 \text{\textgreek{e}}6
32 \text{\textgreek{f}}4 \text{\textgreek{b}}3

32...\text{\textgreek{a}}2 looks strong but then comes 33 \text{\textgreek{f}}5, threatening to obtain a draw by perpetual check.

33 \text{\textgreek{c}}3 \text{\textgreek{xc}}3
34 \text{\textgreek{xc}}3 \text{\textgreek{e}}4
35 \text{\textgreek{b}}3 b5

36 \text{\textgreek{xb}}5

He must capture this pawn as otherwise Black wins off-hand by
36...\( \text{Q}\text{e}5 \).

36 ... \( \text{Q}\text{xe}3+ \)
37 \( \text{Q}\text{f}1 \)  \( \text{Q}\text{f}3+ \)
38 \( \text{Q}\text{g}1 \)  \( \text{Q}\text{e}3+ \)
39 \( \text{Q}\text{f}1 \)  \( \text{g}5 \)
40 \( \text{Q}\text{e}2 \)  \( \text{Q}\text{e}5 \)

Giving back the pawn in order to concentrate his forces in the attack on the opposing King.

41 \( \text{Q}\text{xb}7 \)  \( \text{Q}\text{d}3 \)

The sealed move on adjournment, and much the strongest. If instead 41...\( \text{d}f3 \), 42 \( \text{c}c8+ \) \( \text{h}7 \) 43 \( \text{c}2+ \)  \( \text{g}7 \) 44 \( \text{c}3+ \) with exchange of Queens and a drawn ending.

42 \( \text{c}8+ \)

The Queen must be brought back to prevent the threatened mate and he cannot do it by 42 \( \text{g}2 \), on account of 42...\( \text{d}2 \).

42 ... \( \text{g}7 \)
43 \( \text{f}5 \)  \( \text{d}2 \)
44 \( \text{d}4 \)

This is White's best chance; if instead 44 \( \text{g}1 \), ...\( \text{d}1+ \) 45 \( \text{g}2 \) \( \text{c}2+ \) 46 \( \text{f}1 \) \( \text{b}1+ \) 47 \( \text{g}2 \) \( \text{f}4+ \) winning the Queen. Of if 44 \( \text{e}4 \), ...\( \text{e}1+ \) 45 \( \text{g}2 \) \( \text{f}2+ \) 46 \( \text{h}3 \) \( \text{f}1+ \) 47 \( \text{g}4 \) \( \text{f}2+ \). Finally if 44 \( \text{f}3 \), ...\( \text{d}1+ \) 45 \( \text{g}2 \) \( \text{e}1+ \).

44 ... \( \text{e}1+ \)
45 \( \text{g}2 \)  \( \text{e}3 \)
46 \( \text{d}5 \)

The Knight cannot move without loss; e.g. 46 \( \text{c}6 \) \( \text{d}2+ \) 47 \( \text{g}1 \) \( \text{c}1+ \) 48 \( \text{f}1 \) \( \text{c}5+ \) and Black wins the piece with check. Or if 46 \( \text{f}3 \), ...\( \text{e}2+ \) 47 \( \text{h}3 \) \( \text{f}2+ \) 48 \( \text{g}2 \) \( \text{d}1+ \) 49 \( \text{h}3 \) \( \text{f}1+ \) 50 \( \text{g}4 \) \( \text{e}3+ \).

46 ... \( \text{f}2+ \)
47 \( \text{h}3 \)  \( \text{f}1+ \)

Decisive; he avoids the plausible 48...\( \text{h}5+ \) 49 \( \text{x}g5 \) (if 49 \( \text{x}h5 \), 49...\( \text{h}3+ \) 50 \( \text{x}g5 \) \( f6 \) mate) 48...\( \text{f}6+ \) 50 \( \text{x}h5 \) \( \text{e}5 \), because of 51 \( \text{d}6 \), when it is White who wins.

49 \( \text{f}5 \)  \( \text{d}3+ \)
50 \( \text{e}5 \)  \( \text{g}4+ \)
51 \( \text{d}6 \)  \( \text{x}a3+ \)
52 \( \text{c}7 \)  \( \text{e}7+ \)
53 \( \text{c}8 \)  \( \text{e}3 \)
Round 24

54 \( \text{b5} \) \( \text{e4} \)
55 \( \text{b2} \) \( \text{g6} \)
56 \( \text{b6+} \) \( f6 \)
57 \( \text{e6} \) \( \text{c4} \)
58 \( \text{a6} \) \( \text{e5} \)
59 \( \text{c7} \) \( \text{c2} \)
60 \( \text{d6} \) \( \text{xh2} \)

With this capture White's plight becomes hopeless and he might as well have resigned.

61 \( \text{d5} \) \( \text{f2} \)
62 \( \text{b7} \) \( \text{xg3} \)
63 \( \text{xf6+} \) \( \text{h5} \)
64 \( \text{e6} \) \( \text{g4} \)
65 \( \text{e7} \) \( \text{f3+} \)
66 \( \text{c8} \) \( \text{h4} \)
67 \( \text{f5+} \) \( \text{h3} \)

Or 68 \( \text{xh6} \) \( \text{f8+} \) Sic.

68 \( \text{d8} \)
68 \( \ldots \) \( \text{h5} \)
69 \( \text{g6} \) \( \text{e5} \)
70 \( \text{e6} \) \( \text{g4} \)
71 \( \text{g6} \) \( \text{e5} \)
72 \( \text{e6} \) \( \text{d3+} \)
73 \( \text{d4+} \) \( \text{g4} \)
74 \( \text{d5} \) \( \text{f2} \)
75 \( \text{c8} \) \( \text{h4} \)
76 \( \text{e5} \) \( \text{e4} \)
77 \( \text{f6} \) \( \text{f4} \)
78 \( \text{f5} \) \( \text{e4} \)

79 \( \text{g6} \) \( \text{g4} \)

White resigns
Round 25. Thursday 22nd October 1959

There comes a moment in a very long tournament (and it must be remembered that this was one of the longest tournaments ever to have been played) when the players are overcome by a sense of jaded satiety and when the play itself suffers accordingly. Thursday was such a day. Keres's ominous words to me on that day "One cannot always play for a win" were a sign of how the competitors themselves felt.

The result was that two of the games were grandmaster draws in a double sense and that the quality of play was probably lower than in any other round. The games of the two leaders were contentless draws and only the lower-placed group made any efforts to win. The hardest contested was that between Gligoríc and Fischer. Gligoríc had an initial advantage and sacrificed a pawn for a King's-side attack, but Fischer handled the middlegame well, returned the pawn to stop the attack and even had the better ending when the game was adjourned. However, his advantage was not enough for winning purposes as was shown when the game was resumed the following day.

Benkő's besetting sin – time trouble – again proved his downfall. In an equal position he blundered away the exchange through time pressure and allowed Smyslov a comfortable win, sinking further down in his bottom place in the process.

N°97. QGD Semi-Tarrasch

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>White</th>
<th>Black</th>
<th>ECO Opening/variation</th>
<th>Result</th>
<th>Moves</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Petrosian</td>
<td>Keres (16)</td>
<td>D41 QGD Semi-Tarrasch Defence</td>
<td>½-½</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benkő (7)</td>
<td>Smyslov (13)</td>
<td>D11 Catalan System</td>
<td>0-1</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gligoríc (11)</td>
<td>Fischer (10)</td>
<td>B99 Sicilian Defence, Najdorf &amp; g5</td>
<td>½-½</td>
<td>57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Olafsson (8½)</td>
<td>Tal (17½)</td>
<td>E63 King's Indian, Fianchetto</td>
<td>½-½</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Best, since otherwise Black gains the upper hand by ...d5-d4.

6 ... ∆xd5

A timid continuation; instead he should play 9 e4, and if 9...∆f6, 10 d5.

9 ... exd5

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N°98. Catalan System

♀ Benkő P
♂ Smyslov V

1 d4 d5
2 ♖f3 ♖f6
3 g3 c6
4 ♖g2 ♖f5

And not 9...♖xd5 10 ♕e5 ♖xd4
11 ♖xc6 ♖xd1 12 ♖xe7+, etc.

10 ♕e3 c4
11 ♕e5 ♖a5
12 ♖d2 ♖c6
13 ♖xc6 ♖xc6
14 ♕c3 ♖b8
15 ♖e1 ♖f5

16 b3
After 16 e4 ♖xe4 17 ♖xe4 dxe4 18 ♖xe4 ♖f6, Black will play 19...♖d5, with the better game.

16 ... ♖xb3
17 axb3 ♕b6
18 ♖b4

Draw agreed

Black has some advantage after 18...♗b7, since White's b-pawn is weak.

So as to be able to move his Knight
without allowing exchange of Bishops.

12 \ldots dxc4
13 \textit{\textsc{d}}d2 \textit{\textsc{g}}6

14 \textit{\textsc{g}}2

White is forced to make a pawn sacrifice since if 14 \textit{\textsc{d}}xc4, ...\textit{\textsc{h}}5, with a double attack on the Bishop and pawn. Nevertheless, whether the sacrifice is involuntary or intended it happens to be correct since White gets sufficient compensation in position and time.

14 \ldots cxb3
15 axb3 \textit{\textsc{b}}5

16 e4 c5

Giving White a dangerous passed d-pawn; better was 16...\textit{\textsc{f}}d8, and if 17 f4, f5.

17 d5 exd5
18 exd5 \textit{\textsc{f}}6
Round 25

acute time trouble, he makes a bad blunder.

33 \( \text{dxc4?} \) \( \text{dxc2} \)
34 \( \text{dxcd6} \) \( \text{axa4} \)

White resigns

N°99. Sicilian Najdorf, \( \text{dxd5} \)

\( \text{Gligorić S} \)
\( \text{Fischer R} \)

1 \( \text{e4} \) \( \text{c5} \)
2 \( \text{dxf3} \) \( \text{d6} \)
3 \( \text{dxd4} \) \( \text{cxd4} \)
4 \( \text{dxc4} \) \( \text{axf6} \)
5 \( \text{dxc6} \) \( \text{a6} \)
6 \( \text{dxd6} \) \( \text{e6} \)
7 \( \text{f4} \) \( \text{dxe7} \)
8 \( \text{dxf6} \) \( \text{c7} \)
9 \( \text{0-0-0} \) \( \text{axd7} \)
10 \( \text{g4} \)

For 10 \( \text{dxe2} \), see Game N°2 and for 10 \( \text{f5} \), see Game N°34.

10 \( \ldots \ldots \) \( \text{d5} \)

11 \( \text{axf6} \) \( \text{gxf6} \)

Bad for Black is 11...\( \text{dxd5} \) as occurred between the same two players in Game N°42.

12 \( \text{f5} \)

To surrender the e5 square to his opponent’s Knight seems faulty positional policy. Preferable is 12 \( \text{dxe2} \), as he played against Fischer at Zürich 1959; also good is 12 \( \text{dxc6} \) at once.

12 \( \ldots \) \( \text{dxe2} \)
13 \( \text{dxc6} \) \( \text{h8} \)
14 \( \text{dxe2} \) \( \text{dxe2} \)
15 \( \text{dxe2} \) \( \text{dxe6} \)

If 16 \( \text{dxe6} \), ...\( \text{dxe6} \) 17 \( \text{dxe6} \) \( \text{dxe6} \) and Black has a good game.

16 \( \text{dxe6} \)
17 \( \text{dxe6} \) \( \text{dxe6} \)
18 \( \text{dxe6} \) \( \text{dxe6} \)
19 \( \text{dxe6} \) \( \text{dxe6} \)
20 \( \text{dxe6} \) \( \text{dxe6} \)
21 \( \text{dxe6} \) \( \text{dxe6} \)
22 \( \text{dxe6} \) \( \text{dxe6} \)

If 22 \( \text{dxe6} \), then not 22...

23 \( \text{dxe6}+ \) followed by mate but...
22...g6.

22 ... hxg4

The only move, but also a saving move with which he forces clear equality.

23 hxg4 hxf5
24 hxg8+ hxg8
25 hxf6 hxd5
26 hxg6 hxf5
27 hxf6 hxg5+

Black is no longer content with a draw by repetition of position and plays for the ending in which, however, his advantage is not enough for winning purposes.

28 hxg5 hxg5

29 hxf7 hxg4

29...g1 30 hx7 f1+ 31 h2 f2+ 32 c3 also leads to a clear draw.

30 hx3 hxf3
31 hx3 hxg1
32 hxh3 hxh1+
33 hxh4 hxh2+
34 hxh5 hxg1
35 hxh7+ hxg8

37 hx7 hxg4

37...e2 would force a draw by 38 c8+ with perpetual check to follow.

38 hxg4 hxg4
39 hxg3 e2
40 hxg3 hxg2

41 hxg4

Threatening to win the e-pawn by d3 and thus forcing the ensuing liquidation.

41 ... e1
42 bxel hxh2
43 bxel bxel
44 bxel bxel
45 b3 bxh2
Now White was threatening $h1.$

46 $c5$ $d7$
47 $b6$ $a2$
48 $xa6$ $xa3+$

49 $b7$

49 $xb5$ $c7$ is a simple drawn Rook and pawn ending.

49 ... $d6$
50 $b6$ $d7$
51 $b4$ $h3$
52 $c1$ $h8$
53 $xb5$ $b8+$
54 $a4$ $a8+$
55 $b3$ $c8$
56 $xc8$ $xc8$

Draw agreed

No 100. King's Indian, Fianchetto

$\text{\g} \text{\f} \text{\t} \text{\m}$

1 $c4$ $f6$
2 $c3$ $g6$
3 $g3$ $g7$
4 $g2$ 0-0
5 $d4$ $d6$
6 $f3$ $c6$
7 0-0 $a6$

8 $a3$

Waste of time; he can either enter regular paths by 8 e4, or else play quite well here 8 b3.

8 ... $g4$
Round 25

9  Qe3  e5
10  dxe5

A sign of peaceful intentions, otherwise he would play 10 d5.

10  ...  dxe5
11  h3  Le6
12  Wa4  Wc8
13  Wh2  We8
14  Wh5  We7
15  Wb3  Wa5
16  Wb4  Wc6
17  Wb3  Wa5

Draw agreed

White has to submit to this perpetual attack on his Queen since after 18 Wa2 h6 19 Wf3 e4 Black has a good initiative.
Round 26. Sunday 25th October 1959

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>White</th>
<th>Black</th>
<th>ECO Opening/variation</th>
<th>Result</th>
<th>Moves</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>101</td>
<td>Tal (18)</td>
<td>Petrosian (13½)</td>
<td>B94 Sicilian Defence, Najdorf</td>
<td>½-½</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>102</td>
<td>Smyslov (14)</td>
<td>Gligoric (11½)</td>
<td>E61 King's Indian Defence with Qg5</td>
<td>0-1</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>103</td>
<td>Keres (16½)</td>
<td>Benko (7)</td>
<td>B98 Sicilian Defence, Najdorf Qg5</td>
<td>1-0</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>104</td>
<td>Fischer (10½)</td>
<td>Olafsson (9)</td>
<td>B10 Caro-Kann, Two Knights</td>
<td>1-0</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

With an interval of a couple of days between this round and the previous one the players returned to the fray rested and in more vigorous mood. All, that is, except the unfortunate Smyslov who chose to play the worst game of his career and achieve the dubious distinction of losing the shortest game of the tournament. Never can he have made so many errors in such a brief space and to all the assembled experts the game seemed very much the sort of tragedy one comes across in simultaneous displays.

Not that the Yugoslav audience regarded it as a tragic moment. Here was the national idol, Gligorić, beating the ex-world champion and, what is more, taking only 18 moves to achieve this. There came a full-throated roar from over 2,000 of them and it was quite impossible for the other players to continue their games. So I hurriedly asked Gligorić and Smyslov to vacate the stage at once and, upon their so doing, it was possible to restore order and quiet once again.

Meanwhile Tal was slipping back a little towards Keres in the race. For once, he and Petrosian really did have a genuine struggle. Tal sacrificed heavily in order to get at his opponent's King but Petrosian was able to counter-sacrifice with effect and thus gain a draw by perpetual check.

Keres came half a point nearer Tal by smashing the hapless Benkö, who was now not only bottom but playing like it, whilst Fischer won well against Olafsson – perhaps because for the first time in the tournament he emerged from the opening against the Caro-Kann with a reasonable position.

Though on the face of it Keres appeared to have quite good chances of overthrowing Tal since he was only a point behind, in reality the scales were heavily weighted in Tal's favour; partly because Keres was the more tired of the two and partly because he had a tougher programme in the remaining rounds – Gligorić and Olafsson as opposed to Tal's Fischer and Benkö.

N°101. Sicilian Defence, Najdorf

| 1 | e4 | c5 |
| 2 | d3 | d6 |
| 3 | d4 | cxd4 |
| 4 | xd4 | f6 |
Usual here is 5...a6, since Black, with good reason, preserves the option of developing his Knight on c6 or d7.

9 0-0

9 0-0-0 b5 10 a3 b7 as was played in Matanovic-Tal, Portoroz, 1958, allows Black excellent counter-chances.

9 ... h6

A move Petrosian has already tried in the 1959 Spartakiad (against Gufeld). It is as well to do this quickly if at all, for if 10...e7, 11 a1 e5 12 b3 g5 13 g3 d7 14 f4 with advantage to White (Tal-Larsen, Portoroz, 1958).

11 g3 h5

Now if 15 xf8, Black has the saving intermezzo 15...c5+.

15 xf8+ xf8

The only move; if 16...f7, 17 b4; or if 16...xe6, 17 xe6+ d8 18 d1 and White wins in both cases.

17 c7+
17 \( \text{d5} \) looks promising but then there comes 17...\( \text{ex6} \) 18 \( \text{c7+} \) \( \text{xc7} \) 19 \( \text{xc7 e7} \) and Black should win.

17 ... \( \text{f7} \)
18 \( \text{f1} \) \( \text{xf1+} \)

19 \( \text{xf1} \) \( \text{c4} \)

There is no time to save the Rook since White's attack is overwhelming after 19...\( \text{b8} \) 20 \( \text{h3d5} \).

20 \( \text{h6} \) \( \text{c5} \)
21 \( \text{xa8} \)

Submitting to perpetual check; a bad blunder would be 21 \( \text{h5+} \) \( \text{g7} \) 22 \( \text{xa8} \) \( \text{g4} \) when Black would win the Queen.

21 ... \( \text{d2+} \)
22 \( \text{e2} \) \( \text{g4+} \)

23 \( \text{d3} \)

There is perpetual after 23 \( \text{xd2} \) \( \text{d4+} \).

23 ... \( \text{c4+} \)
24 \( \text{e3} \) \( \text{c5+} \)

Draw agreed

N°102. King's Indian with \( \text{g5} \)

\( \text{Smyslov V} \)
\( \text{Gligorić S} \)

1 \( \text{d4} \) \( \text{f6} \)
2 \( \text{c4} \) \( \text{g6} \)
3 \( \text{c3} \) \( \text{g7} \)
4 \( \text{g5} \) \( \text{c5} \)

5 \( \text{dxc5} \)

Inferior to both 5 \( \text{d5} \) and 5 \( \text{e3} \), this surrender of the centre allows Black's Queen's Knight to play an important part in the game.

5 ... \( \text{a6} \)
6 \( \text{g3} \)

And not 6 \( \text{e3} \) \( \text{g4} \) 7 \( \text{d4 e5} \).

6 ... \( \text{xc5} \)
7 \( \text{g2} \) \( \text{d6} \)

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White is planning a Queen's-side attack before he has developed his King's-side pieces. Instead he should play 8 _OPTS.

8 ... 0-0
9 b4?

A very weak move; instead he should play 9 _OPTS, and if 9 ... OPTS, 10 _OPTS.

9 ... c6
10 _OPTS a5

11 a3

11 b5, which would prevent the Black Rook from entering the game, leaves the c-pawn weak and also yields Black's Queen's Knight an ideal post on c5.

11 ... axb4
12 axb4 _OPTS

13 _OPTS?

Almost immediately fatal; correct was 13 _OPTS _OPTS+ 14 exf3 though even then White's situation would be unenviable.

13 ... _OPTS
14 _OPTS

His only chance, admittedly a poor one, of getting any sort of game was by surrendering a pawn with 14 0-0.

14 ... _OPTS
15 cxd5 _OPTS

16 _OPTS

Black was threatening ... _OPTS; if 16 0-0, _OPTS 17 _OPTS _OPTS 18 _OPTS _OPTS winning the exchange.

16 ... _OPTS
17 _OPTS

If 17 0-0, OPTS+ 18 _OPTS _OPTS winning.
Round 26

18 $bc1  $af5

White resigns

He loses at least a piece after 19 e4 $axh3 20 $axh3 $df3+.

No103. Sicilian Najdorf, $ag5.

Keres P

Benkö P

1 e4 c5
2 $df3 d6
3 d4 $xd4
4 $cxd4 $d6
5 $c3 a6
6 $g5 e6
7 f4 $e7
8 $f3

Better is 8...$bd7.

9 $c4 h6
10 $xf6 $xf6
11 0-0-0 0-0
12 $b3

12 ... $b6?

The Queen is needed on the King's-side and instead of this unfortunate Queen sortie Black should play 12...$e7, then if 13 g4, g5.

13 $de2 $c5

Black wrongly continues to denude his King's-side of its natural defences; correct here was 13...g6.

14 g4 $h4

Black seems passionately attached to the principle of letting the King look after itself - which explains why it is in a mating net within ten more moves. Again 14...g6 was in order.

15 $b1 $d7
16 $hg1 $xb3

17 axb3 $ac8

There is no time for this. he should at least have averted the ensuing thrust
by 17...g5.

18 g5 hxg5
19 fxg5 g6

If 19...f6, 20 g6 d6 21 h5.

20 g4 f2
A piece is lost after 20...f2 21 h3.

21 f6 b5
22 b5 b5
23 d3 Black resigns

Round 26

Safer is 5...e6; all along Black walks along the edge of an abyss in the following phase of the game.

6 d4 c5
7 dxc5 xc5
8 ed4 c6

More vigorous than 9 e2 g4 10 0-0 d4 11 dx4 xe2 (Sokolsky-Holmov, XVII USSR Championship).

9 ... a6
10 xc6+ bxc6
11 0-0

Threatening d3, hence Black's next move.

11 ... b6

A typical sacrifice when Black has neglected his development, as in this game. In return White gets ample compensation by control of the e5 square and the difficulty Black...
experiences in developing the King's-side

Round 26

12 ... fxe6
13 \( \text{Af4} \) g6
14 \( \text{Ae5} \) \( \text{Af6} \)
15 \( \text{Ag5} \) \( \text{Ah6} \)

\[ \text{Diagram 1} \]

16 \( \text{Axe6} \) \( \text{Axe6} \)
17 \( \text{Axg5} \) 0-0
18 \( \text{Ad2} \) \( \text{Af5} \)
19 \( \text{Aae1} \) \( \text{Ad8} \)

\[ \text{Diagram 2} \]

20 \( \text{Acc3} \) \( \text{Ad7} \)
Otherwise Black locks off the Bishop from its best diagonal 20...d4.
21 \( \text{Ae6} \) \( \text{Axe6} \)
If 21...\( \text{Ab8} \), 22 \( \text{Ah6} \).
22 \( \text{Axe6} \) d4
23 \( \text{Ab4} \) \( \text{Ad5} \)
24 \( \text{Aa3} \) \( \text{Ae7} \)
25 \( \text{g3} \) \( \text{Ac7} \)
26 \( \text{Ee5} \) \( \text{Dd5} \)

\[ \text{Diagram 3} \]

27 \( \text{Dd3} \) \( \text{Df6} \)
28 \( \text{Cc4} \) \( \text{Gg4} \)

\[ \text{Diagram 4} \]

29 \( \text{Ce6} \) \( \text{Db5} \)
This leads to a lost endgame; a better chance was 29...\( \text{Db7} \).
30 \( \text{Db5} \) \( \text{xb5} \)
31 \( \text{Cc6} \) \( \text{Ce5} \)
32 \( \text{Cc8+} \) \( \text{Gg7} \)
33 \( \text{Cb4} \) \( \text{Ff3+} \)
34 \( \text{Gg2} \) e5

\[ \text{Diagram 5} \]

35 \( \text{Dd1} \) \( \text{g5} \)
Allowing the following liquidation; but if 35...\( \text{Cg5} \), 36 \( \text{Cc5} \), winning another pawn.
36 \( \text{Cf8+} \) \( \text{xf8} \)
37 \( \text{Exf8} \) \( \text{Exf8} \)
38 \( \text{Exf3} \) \( \text{Ef7} \)
39  c3  d6
40  cxd4  exd4
41  e4  f7

42  f3  Black resigns
Round 27. Monday 26th October 1959

The leading positions were unchanged at the end of this round, but it might easily have been very different. Keres won easily enough against Gligoric who sacrificed a pawn for inadequate compensation and at one stage in the round it looked as if he was going to overhaul Tal. For the Latvian grandmaster, perhaps under the influence of his three previous wins against Fischer, took matters much too lightly and allowed his opponent an overwhelming attack. Fortunately for Tal, and unfortunately for Keres, Fischer missed the deciding move and even lost the game.

The other games had not this dramatic content. Benko gained an advantage against Petrosian but then the inevitable time factor intervened. Under the strain of time pressure he weakened and Petrosian secured an ill-deserved draw.

Ólafsson’s game against Smyslov was a similar story except that the Icelandic grandmaster not only dissipated his advantage when in time trouble but even lost the game.

No 105. Queen’s Gambit Accepted

\[
\begin{array}{ll}
1. d4 & d5 \\
2. c4 & dxc4 \\
3. \text{g}3 & \text{f}6 \\
4. e3 & e6 \\
5. \text{xf}4 & c5 \\
6. 0-0 & a6 \\
\end{array}
\]

\[
\begin{array}{ll}
7. & \text{dxc}5 \\
8. & c7 \\
9. & c2 \\
10. & b3 \\
11. & g3 \\
12. & b3 \\
\end{array}
\]

Threatening to win off-hand by 11...\text{d}4.
13 \( \text{ad2} \) b5  
14 \( \text{ac1} \) b7

15 a4 bxa4  
This allows White to concentrate on Black's Queen's-side weaknesses; correct was 15...b4 followed by ...\( \text{ae7} \).

16 \( \text{axa4} \) \( \text{ac8} \)  
17 \( \text{c5} \) \( \text{ge5} \)  
18 \( \text{e3} \) \( \text{xf3}+ \)  
19 \( \text{xf3} \) \( \text{a8} \)

20 \( \text{e2} \)
And not 20 \( \text{xa6} \), on account of 20...\( \text{b7} \), winning a piece.

20 ... a5  
21 \( \text{fd1} \) \( \text{e7} \)  
22 \( \text{a4} \) \( \text{b7} \)  
23 \( \text{b6} \) \( \text{c7} \)  
24 \( \text{c4} \) \( \text{c5} \)  
25 \( \text{xc5} \) \( \text{xc5} \)  
26 \( \text{e3} \) \( \text{xe3} \)

Round 27

27 \( \text{xe3} \) \( \text{cc8} \)  
28 \( \text{c4} \) \( \text{b8} \)

29 \( \text{a4} \)
If 29 \( \text{d7} \), ...\( \text{c8} \).

29 ... h6

30 f3 \( \text{fd8} \)
He can no longer protect his a-pawn since if 30...\( \text{a8} \), 31 \( \text{b6} \) \( \text{a6} \) 32 \( \text{d7} \) followed by \( \text{c5} \).

31 \( \text{xc6} \) \( \text{xc6} \)  
32 \( \text{xa5} \) \( \text{xd1}+ \)  
33 \( \text{xd1} \) \( \text{a8} \)

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A weak move in time trouble; correct was 34 e2.

34 ... f5
35 exf5 Axf3
36 ef1 Ah5
37 fxe6 Axb4
38 ef5 Ag6
39 e5 Afx8
40 Axc6 Ae4
41 e7+ Ae8
42 Ad8 Ac1+

Draw agreed

N° 106. Nimzo-Indian, Rubinstein

Gligorić S
Keres P
1 d4 Af6
16 b3
An unnecessary weakening of his a-pawn. Better is 16 d2, preventing 16...a5 on account of 17 xc6, etc.

16 ... d7
17 bxc4 bxc4

18 ad1
Nor is this pawn sacrifice at all justified; instead he should exchange off the minor pieces by 18 b4 xb4 19 xd7 xd7 20 axb4.

18 ... dxe5
19 dxe5 xa3
20 e1 fd8

21 f4 ab8
A fine illustration of the maxim that the best defence is a counter-attack; if passively 21...e7, 22 f5 xe5 23 f6, with a very strong attack for White.

22 f5 b3
23 c1 e8
24 e6

24 ... f6
White has an overwhelming attack after 24...fxe6 25 f6.

25 h1 eb8
26 h3 d6
27 h4 a5
28 h5 e5
29 d4 h6
30 g4 3b7
31 g5

Something immediate must be done; if 31 h4, ...d4 threatening both the Rook and ...g3.

31 ... hxg5
32 c2 c6
33 f3 xd4
34 exd4 f4
35 xf4 gxf4

36 g2

Also hopeless is 36 xf4 b2 37 ff2 c3.

36 ... b2
37 ff2 xc2
38 xc2 a4
39 f3 a3
40 xf4 b2

and White resigned without resuming play in the adjourned position.
White loses yet another pawn by

41 cc3 bb3 42 cc2 dd3.

N°107. English Opening

◆ Ólafsson F
◆ Smyslov V

1 cc4 ee5
2 cc3 cf6
3 g3 gb4
4 gg2 0-0
5 ff3 ee8
6 0-0 ee4

Since in the long run he will have to abandon the e4 point, it would be a better plan to play ...c6, and if 7 d3, ...f8.

7 dd4 cc6

8 cc2 xc3
9 dxc3

Stronger is 9 bxc3 e5 10 d3.

9 ... ee5
10 b3 d6
11 gg5 ed7
12 dd4 h6
13 xf6 xf6
14 ee3 ee7
15 \textbf{e}ae1

He wishes to open the e-file and in order to do this must first have his Knight adequately protected. If instead 15 \textbf{d}d5, ...\textbf{x}d5 16 cxd5 \textbf{e}e5 17 \textbf{e}ad1 \textbf{g}g4 with a level game.

\begin{align*}
15 \; & \ldots \; \textbf{d}d7 \\
16 \; & \textbf{f}4 \; \textbf{exf}3 \\
17 \; & \textbf{exf}3 \; \textbf{c}c6 \\
18 \; & \textbf{c}c2 \; \textbf{d}d7 \\
19 \; & \textbf{b}4 \; \textbf{e}e7 \\
20 \; & \textbf{f}2 \; \textbf{xe}1 \\
21 \; & \textbf{xe}1 \; \textbf{a}5 \\
22 \; & \textbf{xc}6 \; \textbf{bxc}6
\end{align*}

23 \textbf{c}5 \textbf{dxc}5

After 23...\textbf{d}5 24 \textbf{d}d4, White dominates the important central points.

24 \textbf{f}4

An over-refinement that gives Black the possibility of a counter-chance. Correct was 24 \textbf{xc}5, and then if

\begin{align*}
24 \; & \ldots \; \textbf{a}4 \\
25 \; & \textbf{xc}5 \; \textbf{axb}3 \\
26 \; & \textbf{axb}3 \; \textbf{d}d2
\end{align*}

27 \textbf{e}e3 \textbf{b}2

28 \textbf{h}3

28...\textbf{a}2 would be still more embarrassing after 28 \textbf{xc}6, so White prepares to play \textbf{e}2 and so avoids the variation 28 \textbf{e}2 \textbf{a}1+ 29 \textbf{f}2 \textbf{g}4+.

28 \; & \ldots \; \textbf{a}2 \\
29 \; & \textbf{f}3 \; \textbf{c}5

30 \; & \textbf{g}4 \; \textbf{g}6

And not 30...\textbf{xb}3 31 \textbf{g}5 \textbf{hxg}5 32 \textbf{fxg}5 \textbf{h}7 33 \textbf{e}8+ \textbf{f}8 34 \textbf{g}6 with very good counter-chances for White.

\begin{align*}
31 \; & \textbf{c}4 \; \textbf{g}7 \\
32 \; & \textbf{d}1 \; \textbf{c}2 \\
33 \; & \textbf{e}1 \; \textbf{b}2 \\
34 \; & \textbf{e}3 \; \textbf{h}5
\end{align*}
35 g5 h7
36 c3 b1+
37 f1 f8
38 e3 e6

39 h4
A mistake under great time-pressure. Correct was 39 e5+ followed by 40 f6.

39 ... d1
40 e5+ h7

41 f5
41 f6 no longer being playable on account of 41...g4+.

41 ... b1
White resigns
Black gives mate by 42 fxe6 xf1+ 43 h2 b2+ 44 g3 g2+, etc.

Round 27

N°108. Sicilian Najdorf, Sozin

Fischer R
Tal M
1 e4 c5
2 f3 d6
3 d4 cxd4
4 xd4 f6
5 c3 a6
6 c4 e6

7 b3 b5
Safer is 7...e7, as Tal played against Fischer in Game N°49.

8 f4 b4
Acceptance of the pawn sacrifice is too dangerous; he should play 8...b7.

9 a4
Better than 9 e5 dxe5 10 fxe5 bxc3 11 exf6 xf6 12 bxc3 h4+ 13 f1 f6+ 14 g1 c5, with advantage to Black.

9 ... xe4
10 0-0 g6
11 f5 xf5
If 11...xf5, 12 d5 a7 13 c6 xc6 14 xc6+ d7 15 xe4 fxe4 16 d4.

12 xf5 g8

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And not 12...exf5 13 d5 a7 14 d4.

13 d5 a7
Forced, since White has a won ending after 13...exd5 14 xd5 xf5 15 xf5 a7 16 xe4+ e7 17 xb4 e2 18 g5 xg5 19 xg5 xg5 20 xb8+ d8 21 xd8+ xd8 22 c4.

14 xe4 exf5

15 xf5
Also good, possibly stronger still, was 15 d5, but the text should win.

15 e7
16 f8 c8
17 f4 c6
18 f3 c4
19 xd6 c6
20 xb8 b6+
21 h1 xb8

22 c6+
Throwing away the game; correct was 22 ae1.

22 ... d7
23 ae1+
23 ad1 is met by 23...d6.

23 ... e7

24 xf7
Or 24 d1 c7 25 a8+ d8 26 c6 g6.

24 ... xf7
25 e6+
If 25 xd7, then 25...d6; as indeed he plays later in the game

25 f8
Black's King is surprisingly safe, though much exposed. If 26 $f1+$, $g7 27 $f7+ $h8 28 $xd7 $d8 29 $xh7+ $xh7 30 $xe7+ $g6.

26 ... $d6
27 $b7 $g6
28 c3 a5
29 $c8+ $g7
30 $c4 $d8
31 cxb4 axb4

The most precise; the win would be much more difficult after 34...$e7 35 $c7 $f7 36 $a7 followed by 37 a3.

34 $xc4 $b6

32 g3
Allowing an exchange of Queens after which the win is only a matter of time; but if 32 a3, ...$d2 33 $g1 $b6.

32 ... $c6+
33 $e4 $xc4
The sealed move; penetration by the Black Rook leaves White with a hopeless game.

42  a2  f3+
43  e2  f7
44  d3  d4
45  a3  b3
46  c8  xb2
47  d8+  c6
48  b8  f3+
49  c4  c3+
50  b4  c7
51  b5  a1

White resigns
Round 28. Thursday 29th October 1959

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The situation when the last round commenced was that Tal needed only a draw to make sure of first place alone. If he lost and Keres won then there would be a tie and an eventual play-off for the right to challenge Botvinnik. But, as Tal was paired with the bottom-marker, Benkō, now playing very much like one outclassed and dispirited, whilst Keres had to meet Ólafsson who had made a marked recovery from his earlier bad form and was now a most formidable player to encounter at such a moment, there seemed very great odds on Tal winning outright.

And so it proved. Benkō, fearing – or pretending to fear – the hypnotic power of Tal’s eyes, turned up wearing dark sunglasses. The effect of these, however, seemed to be deleterious since, after refusing the offer of a draw on the eleventh move, Benkō lost two pawns by an arrant blunder some five moves later. His position was naturally quite hopeless but, in view of the situation, Tal was content to force a draw by perpetual check.

Meanwhile Keres was experiencing great difficulties against Ólafsson. The position he obtained in the middlegame was about level and then, in an attempt to extract more out of it than the position actually warranted, Keres exchanged a Queen and a pawn for two Rooks. Normally a profitable transaction this turned out to be a bad one on the occasion since the Queen proved most powerful in attack on Keres’s King. The game was adjourned but Keres resigned without resuming play and thus still remained in second place since there was nobody within striking distance of him.

The remaining four players also fought on bitterly in an attempt to better their respective positions. Petrosian outplayed Gligorić and thus passed Smyslov on the post; for the ex-world champion, much fallen away from his regular self, soon found himself in trouble against Fischer. He tried for a King's-side attack but this was soon beaten back with loss of time and a resulting position that was quite won for the young American champion. Sad though it was to see Smyslov so badly beaten it yet was a happy augury for the future as regards Fischer that is, and there was this possible consolation for the unfortunate loser that he was defeated by a potential world champion.
All thus far as in Game N°93, Ólafsson-
Gligorić; now Petrosian improves on
17 cxd6 as played in that game.
17 c6 b6
18 exf5 gxf5

19 g3
Threatening the win of a piece by
20 f4.
19 ... f6
Black would have a bad game after
19...f4 20 g4 f6 21 hxg5 hxg5
22 dxe4, and he would lose valuable
ground after 19...f6 20 f4 exf4
21 gxf4 dxe4 22 h5
20 f4 g7
21 c4 exf4
22 gxf4 b5
23 d2 e4
24 xf6 xf6
25 f3 a5
26 a3 axb4

27 axb4 g6
Sacrificing a pawn so as to get his
Queen's Bishop developed; if 27...a3,
28 d1 a1 29 d4, with great
advantage to White.

28  \(\text{dxe4} \) \(\text{fxe4} \)
29  \(\text{xe4} \) \(\text{f5} \)
30  \(\text{xf5} \) \(\text{xf5} \)

31  \(\text{h5} \) \(\text{f6} \)

If 31...\(\text{f7} \), threatening to win the Queen, White has the useful liquidation 32 \(\text{xg6+ xg6} \) 33 \(\text{g1} \).

32  \(\text{g1+} \) \(\text{h8} \)
33  \(\text{ce1} \) \(\text{f7} \)
34  \(\text{xf7} \) \(\text{xf7} \)

35  \(\text{e4} \) \(\text{h7} \)

Allowing White to capture the b-pawn in the hope of attaining counter-chances rather than playing the passive 35...\(\text{b8} \).

36  \(\text{xb5} \) \(\text{a2} \)

37  \(\text{d4} \)
A mistake that allows the Black Rook to penetrate via the e-file; correct was 37 \(\text{c3} \).

37  \(\ldots\) \(\text{xd4} \)
38  \(\text{xd4} \) \(\text{e7} \)
39  \(\text{f5} \) \(\text{ee2} \)

40  \(\text{h4} \) \(\text{f2} \)
Forced, since White threatened 41 \(\text{f6} \) followed by \(\text{g7+} \) and \(\text{xh6} \) mate.

41  \(\text{b5} \) \(\text{ab2?} \)
Black in his turn blunders and allows White pretty winning continuation: correct was 41...eac2, when the game should be drawn.

42 b6l exb6
42...cxb6 43 c1 b2 44 xc2 xc2 45 g4.

43 hg4 b8
44 g7+ h8

45 7g6 Black resigns

Since White wins easily after 45...h7 46 f6 f8 47 g7+ h8 48 xc7.

N°110. Sicilian, O'Kelly Variation

Keres P
Ólafsson F
1 e4 c5
2 f3 a6

3 d4
3 c4 is rightly recommended by opening theory as strongest here.

3 ... cxd4
4 xd4 f6
5 c3 e5
6 f3 b4

7 xe5 0-0
He could also have played 7...xe4, as 8 d5 e7 9 xe4 f6 is good for Black.

8 d3 d5
9 0-0
Bad for White is 9 exd5 e8.

9 ... xc3
10 bxc3 dxe4
11 e2 c7
12 c4 d8
13 f4 e7
Round 28

14  b6

Owing to serious pawn weaknesses on the Queen's-side, this exchange of Queen for two Rooks turns out badly. Better is 14 c1.

14  ...  xd1
15  fxd1  c6
16  xxa8  g4
17  xg4  xg4
18  c7  c5

19  g3

It would have been better to have placed his Rooks in co-operation with 19 d2 xc3 20 ad1.

19  ...  e3
20  fxe3  xe3
21  f2  g5
22  xe3  xe3+
23  h1  xc3

24  d5  c5

And not 24... xc2 25 b4 when White wins a piece since 25... xb4 allows mate by 26 d8.

25  d2  h6
26  e1  d4
27  c3  e6
28  h3  h7
29  f1  g5

30  f4

30 h4 is met by 30... e4.

30  ...  a3
31  c2  d6
32  c4  b5
33  h4  bxc4
34  d4  e5
35  cxc4  e6
36  d1  e2
37  dc1  xa2

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The win of a second pawn and this time a passed one leaves White with no hope or chance of saving the game.

38 \( \text{f4} \) \( \text{f8} \)
39 \( \text{c7} \) \( \text{d2} \)
40 \( \text{f1} \) \( \text{d7} \)

41 \( \text{a7} \) and White resigns

This was White's sealed move but he resigned the game without resuming play.

N°111. Sicilian Najdorf, \( \text{Ag5} \)

\( \text{Smyslov V} \)
\( \text{Fischer R} \)
1 \( \text{e4} \) \( \text{c5} \)
2 \( \text{f3} \) \( \text{d6} \)
3 \( \text{d4} \) \( \text{cxd4} \)
4 \( \text{xd4} \) \( \text{f6} \)
5 \( \text{c3} \) \( \text{a6} \)
6 \( \text{Ag5} \) \( \text{e6} \)
7 \( \text{f4} \) \( \text{e7} \)
8 \( \text{f3} \) \( \text{c7} \)
9 0-0-0 \( \text{bd7} \)
10 \( \text{g4} \) \( \text{b5} \)

11 \( \text{xf6} \) \( \text{xf6} \)

A safer alternative is 11...\( \text{gxf6} \), as Fischer played against Gligorić in Game N°99.

12 \( \text{g5} \) \( \text{d7} \)
13 \( \text{h3} \)

But this is certainly inferior to 13 \( \text{a3} \) (Gligorić-Fischer, Game N°42), the point being that now Black is able to attack White's e-pawn with great speed and force.

13 ... \( \text{b4} \)
14 \( \text{ce2} \) \( \text{b7} \)

15 \( \text{b1} \)

Preparing to play f4-f5 without having to fear Black's capture of the g-pawn with check.

15 ... \( \text{c5} \)
16 \( \text{g3} \) \( \text{d5} \)

Already the weakness of White's 13\(^{th}\) move is apparent; the e-pawn is lost since he cannot play 17 \( \text{exd5} \) \( \text{xd5} \)
Round 28

when the exchange goes.

17  f5  dxe4
18  g4  exf5
19  dxf5  g6
20  xe7  xe7
21  f4  0-0
22  d6  ad8
23  f6  d5
24  g4  d7

And not 25... xf6 26 gxf6, when White's mating attack is not to be parried.

25  ef1  e3

By the threat of ... g2 Black induces White to exchange Queens after which the ending is hopeless for White even though the game still lasts another twenty-five moves.

26  b3  d2

27  xd7  xd7
28  e1  e8
29  h4  d5

30  c4  xc4
31  bxc4  d4
32  c5  xh4
33  c6  c8
34  d6  c4
35  b2  g7
36  b3  g4

37  e2  e6

More exact than 37... xg5 38 xb4, when the White King would be more active than Black's.

38  ed1  g2
39  f4  xh6
40  xd6  d2
41  d3  f2
Threatening to win off-hand by ...\textit{\texttt{exf4}}.

\begin{center}
\begin{tabular}{cccccccc}
42 & \textit{\texttt{ed4}} & \textit{\texttt{e2}} & & & & & \\
43 & \textit{\texttt{ed3}} & \textit{\texttt{ef5}} & & & & & \\
44 & \textit{\texttt{c7}} & \textit{\texttt{ef3}} & & & & & \\
45 & \textit{\texttt{c8e}} & \textit{\texttt{exxc8}} & & & & & \\
46 & \textit{\texttt{e4}} & \textit{\texttt{ef5}} & & & & & \\
47 & \textit{\texttt{exe2}} & \textit{\texttt{exxd3}} & & & & & \\
48 & \textit{\texttt{cxd3}} & \textit{\texttt{exxd3+}} & & & & & \\
49 & \textit{\texttt{exxb4}} & \textit{\texttt{ed5}} & & & & & \\
50 & \textit{\texttt{g2}} & \textit{\texttt{h6}} & & & & & \\
51 & \textit{\texttt{gxh6+}} & \textit{\texttt{exxh6}} & & & & & \\
52 & \textit{\texttt{a4}} & \textit{\texttt{g5}} & & & & & \\
53 & \textit{\texttt{c2}} & \textit{\texttt{d6}} & & & & & \\
54 & \textit{\texttt{ec5}} & \textit{\texttt{ee6}} & & & & & \\
\end{tabular}
\end{center}

White resigns
16 ... e5
A bad blunder that loses two pawns and leaves his King very much exposed to attack; correct was 16...hxh5.

17 f5+ gxf5
18 g5+ h7
19 xf5+ g8
20 xf6 e3+

21 e2 h7
22 f5+ h8
23 f6+ h7

24 f5+ Draw agreed
White contents himself with a draw by perpetual check since this is enough for first place.
Indexes

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Openings index

RÉTI OPENING
A09 1 d3 d5 2 g3 g6 3 Ag2 Ag7 4 c4 dxc4 5 Qa3 Qe6 6 Qc2 c5 7 Qxc4 Qc6 8 0-0 Qc8
9 d3 Qh6 10 Qxe5 Qxe5, Olafsson- Keres, Game 27
A11 1 d3 d5 2 g3 d5 3 Ag2 c6 4 c4 Qg4 5 Qa3 b5 6 d3 cxd3 7 Qe5 a6 8 0-0 Qb7
9 Qb3 e6 10 0-0 Qc7, Benkô- Petrosian, Game 52

ENGLISH OPENING
Indian analogues
A10 1 c4 g6 2 g3 Qg7 3 Qg2 c5 4 Qf3 Qc6 5 0-0 Qh6 6 Qc3 0-0 7 a3 Qb8 8 b4 b6 9 Qb1
Qb7 10 d3 Qf5, Ólafsson- Benko, Game 62
A16 1 c4 d6 2 Qc3 g6 3 g3 Qg7 4 Qg2 0-0 5 f4 c5 6 Qf3 d5 7 cxd5 Qxd5 8 0-0 Qc7 9 b3
Qc6 10 Qb2 Qb8, Keres- Tal, Game 9

“King's English”
A29 1 c4 e5 2 Qc3 d5 3 g3 Qg7 4 Qg2 0-0 5 Qf3 Qe8 6 0-0 e4 7 Qd4 Qc6 8 Qc2 Qxc3
9 dxc3 Qe5 10 b3 d6, Ólafsson- Smyslov, Game 107
A25 1 c4 Qc6 2 g3 e5 3 Qg2 g6 4 Qc3 Ag7 5 e3 d6 6 Qge2 Qge7 7 Qb1 a5 8 a3 Qe6
9 Qd5 Qf5 10 b4 axb4, Benkô- Keres, Game 74

Smyslov System
A21 1 c4 e5 2 Qc3 d6 3 g3 Qe6 4 Qg2 c6 5 d3 Qf6 6 Qf3 h6 7 0-0 Qe7 8 b3 0-0 9 e4 c5
10 Qh4 Qc6, Ólafsson- Smyslov, Game 50
A21 1 c4 e5 2 Qc3 d6 3 Qf3 Ag4 4 e3 Qf6 5 Qc2 c6 6 h3 Qh5 7 0-0 Qe7 8 d3 0-0 9 b3
Qbd7 10 Qh4 Qxe2, Petrosian- Smyslov, Game 10

Four Knights System
A29 1 c4 Qf6 2 Qc3 e5 3 Qf3 Qc6 4 g3 Qc5 5 Ag2 0-0 6 0-0 Qc8
7 e3, Benkô- Keres, Game 18
7 d3, Petrosian- Keres, Game 44

Symmetrical Variation
A30 1 c4 c5 2 Qf3 Qf6 3 b3 g6 4 Qb2 Ag7 5 e3 0-0 6 Qe2 Qc6 7 0-0 b6 8 d4 Qxd4
9 Qxd4 Qb7 10 Qf3 d5, Smyslov- Petrovian, Game 39
A31 1 c4 c5 2 Qf3 Qc6 3 d4 Qxd4 4 Qxd4 Qf6 5 Qc3 d5 6 cxd5 Qxd5 7 Qxc6 Qxc6
8 Qd2 e6 9 g3 Qe7 10 Ag2 0-0, Petrosian- Gligorîc, Game 54

Schmidt Benoni
A43 1 e4 c5 2 Qf3 g6 3 d4 Ag7 4 d5 d6 5 Qc3 Qf6 6 Qb5+ Qbd7 7 a4 0-0 8 0-0 a6 9 Qe2
Qb8 10 Qe1 Qe8, Tal- Benkô, Game 53

MODERN BENONI
A78 1 d4 Qf6 2 c4 c5 3 d5 e6 4 Qc3 exd5 5 cxd5 d6 6 e4 g6 7 Qf3 Ag7 8 Qe2 0-0 9 0-0
Qb8 10 Qd2 Qa6, Gligorîc- Tal, Game 92

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DUTCH DEFENCE, *Leningrad Variation*

A89 1 d5 f5 2 g3 d6 3 d2 g6 4 c4 Ag7 5 0-0 c6 6-0-0 d6 7 d4 0-0 8 d5 c5 9 g3 cxe4 10 gxe4, Benkő-Tal, Game 25

CARO-KANN DEFENCE

B10 1 e4 c6 2 d3 d5 3 d2 e5 4 Agf3 d7 5 d4 dxe4 6 dxe4 exd4 7 Agxd4 Agf6 8 Ag5 Ae7 9 0-0-0-0 0-0 10 d6 Ae5, Tal-Smyslov, Game 29

*Two Knights System*

B10 1 e4 c6 2 Agc d5 3 d2 Agf6 4 e5 Ag4 5 e6 Ae7 6 d4 dxe4 7 dxc5 0-0 8 e5 d5 9 Ag5 Aeg6 10 dxe6, Fischer-Ólafsson, Game 104

B11 1 e4 c6 2 Agc d5 3 d2 Agf6 4 e5 Ag4 5 e6 Ae7 6 d4 dxe4 7 dxc5 0-0 8 e5 d5 9 Ag5 Aeg6 10 dxe6, Fischer-Benkő, Game 94

B11 1 e4 c6 2 Agc d5 3 d2 Agf6 4 e5 Ag4 5 e6 Ae7 6 d4 dxe4 7 dxc5 0-0 8 e5 d5 9 Ag5 Aeg6 10 dxe6, Fischer-Ólafsson, Game 104

Capablanca System

B19 1 e4 c5 2 0-0 d5 3 c3 dxex 4 0xe4 Agf5 5 dxe4 Ag6 6 h4 h5 7 c3 dxc4 8 bxc4 0-0 9 0-0 Ae7, Smyslov-Ólafsson, Game 26

SICILIAN DEFENCE

Closed Variation

B23 1 e4 c5 2 d4 c6 3 d3 0-0 4 e6 5 dxe5 dxe5 6 e4 c6 7 Ag5 e5 8 e5 fxe5 9 0-0 Ae7, Smyslov-Ólafsson, Game 26

Alapin Variation

B50 1 e4 c5 2 d4 c6 3 d3 0-0 4 d4 0-0 5 c3 dxc4 6 e4 c6 7 c3 dxc4 8 e5 fxe5 9 0-0 Ae7, Smyslov-Fischer, Game 56

O’Kelly Variation

B28 1 e4 c5 2 0-0 a6 3 d4 cxd4 4 dxd4 d5 5 c3 e6 6 e3 dxe5 7 0-0 0-0 8 d3 d5 9 0-0 Ae7, Smyslov-Ólafsson, Game 104

Accelerated Dragon

B39 1 e4 c5 2 d4 0-0 3 d3 d4 4 dxe5 fxe5 5 0-0 c6 6 e4 dxe4 7 fxe4 ef5 8 g4 fxg4 9 fxg4 e6 10 Ae7, Keres-Petrosian, Game 16
Kan Variation

B41 1 e4 c5 2 f3 e6 3 d4 cxd4 4 exd4 a6 5 c4 d6
6 a3 d5 7 cxd5 exd5 8 b4 b6 e5 9 dxe5 dxe5 10 d4 e4, Benkö- Smyslov, Game 43
6 a4 b6 b4 c6 d4 e5 f4 c4, Ölafsson- Tal, Game 41
6 a4 d6 e5 b6 c6 10 a6 b6, Smyslov- Ölafsson, Game 22

B42 1 e4 c5 2 f3 e6 3 d4 cxd4 4 exd4 a6 5 a3 c6
6 c4 d5 7 b3 g6 8 f3 e5 9 a4 f6 10 b3 c5, Keres- Tal, Game 65
6 b4 b6 d4 e5 f4 e7 10 b5 0-0-0, Smyslov- Tal, Game 57

B48 1 e4 c5 2 f3 e6 3 d4 cxd4 4 exd4 a6 5 c3 c6 6 a3 e7 7 a4 b6 8 a5 h6 9 e5 b5 b4, Keres- Smyslov, Game 22

Scheveningen Variation

B57 1 e4 c5 2 f3 c6 3 d4 cxd4 4 exd4 e6 5 c3 d6
6 c4 d5 7 b3 g6 8 f3 e5 9 a4 c4 6 b6, Fischer- Benkö, Game 38
6 c4 b6 7 d2 e6 8 d3 e7, Fischer- Gligorić, Game 14

B65 1 e4 c5 2 f3 c6 3 d4 cxd4 4 exd4 e6 5 c3 d6 6 b3 g5 6 e5 c6 7 a5 h6 9 c3 e7, Gligorić- Benkö, Game 85

Najdorf Variation

Dragon Variation

B77 1 e4 c5 2 f3 g6 3 d4 a6 4 g7 5 c3 c6 6 e3 cxd4 7 a6 d6 8 b3 c4 0-0 9 b2 e5 10 c3 b5, Tal- Benkö, Game 112

B82 1 e4 c5 2 f3 d6 3 d4 cxd4 4 a4 b6 5 c3 e6 6 f4 a6 7 g3 b6 8 b3 e5 9 d3 e7 10 c3 e7, Keres- Smyslov, Game 89

B84 1 e4 c5 2 f3 d6 3 d4 cxd4 4 a4 c6 5 c3 e6 6 a2 e6 7 0-0 d7 8 g5 9 a3 a6 10 b7, Tal- Smyslov, Game 88

B87 1 e4 c5 2 f3 d6 3 d4 cxd4 4 a4 e6 5 c3 a6 6 g4 e6

Sozin System

B86 1 e4 c5 2 f3 d6 3 d4 cxd4 4 a4 e6 5 c3 a6 6 a4 e4 7 a3 e5 8 0-0 0-0 9 a2 b5 10 h4 b7, Olafsson- Fischer, Game 20

B90 1 e4 c5 2 f3 d6 3 d4 cxd4 4 a4 e6 5 c3 a6 6 b3 e5 7 a3 e4 10 b5, Fischer- Tal, Game 49

Other systems in the Najdorf

B92 1 e4 c5 2 f3 d6 3 d4 cxd4 4 a4 e6 5 a3 a6 6 e3 e7 8 0-0 0-0 9 d2 a5, Smyslov- Tal, Game 1

B94 1 e4 c5 2 a3 d6 3 d4 cxd4 4 c3 f6 5 c3 a6 6 b3 d7 6 a4 a6 7 a5 g5 g6 8 b2 e6 9 h4 g5 10 h4 g5, Tal- Petrosian, Game 101
Richter Attack

B96 1 e4 c5 2 ∆f3 d6 3 d4 cxd4 4 ∆xd4 ∆f6 5 ∆c3 a6 6 ∆g5 e6 7 f4 h6 8 ∆h4 ∆b6 9 a3 ∆c6 10 ∆f2 ∆c7 11 ∆f3 ∆e7 12 0-0-0 ∆d7 13 g4 g5 14 ∆xc6 ∆xc6 15 h4, Smyslov- Benkö, Game 15
15 fxg5, Tal- Ólafsson, Game 13

B98 1 e4 c5 2 ∆f3 d6 3 d4 cxd4 4 ∆xd4 ∆f6 5 ∆c3 a6 6 ∆g5 e6 7 f4 ∆e7 8 ∆f3 ∆bd7 9 ∆c4 h6 10 ∆xf6 ∆xf6, Keres- Benkö, Game 103

B99 1 e4 c5 2 ∆f3 d6 3 d4 cxd4 4 ∆xd4 ∆f6 5 ∆c3 a6 6 ∆g5 e6 7 f4 ∆e7 8 ∆f3 ∆c7 9 0-0-0 ∆bd7
10 ∆e2 b5, Keres- Fischer, Game 2
10 f5 e5, Benkö- Ólafsson, Game 34
10 g4 b5 11 ∆xf6
11...gxf6, Gligorić- Fischer, Game 42
11...∆xf6 12 g5 ∆d7
12 ∆a3, Smyslov- Fischer, Game 111
12 a3, Gligorić- Fischer, Game 99

FRENCH DEFENCE, Winawer Variation

C18 1 e4 e6 2 d4 d5 3 ∆c3 ∆b4 4 e5 c5 5 a3 ∆xc3+ 6 bxc3 ∆c7 7 ∆g4 f5 8 ∆g3 ∆e7 9 ∆xg7 ∆g8 10 ∆xf7 cxd4, Gligorić- Petrosian, Game 82

RUY LOPEZ (Spanish Game)

Modern Steinitz Defence

C71 1 e4 e5 2 ∆f3 ∆c6 3 ∆b5 a6 4 ∆a4 d6 5 0-0 ∆d7 6 c4 ∆f6 7 ∆c3 ∆e7 8 d4 ∆xd4 9 ∆xd4 exd4 10 ∆xd7+ ∆xd7, Keres- Gligorić, Game 23

C75 1 e4 e5 2 ∆f3 ∆c6 3 ∆b5 a6 4 ∆a4 d5 5 c3 ∆d7 6 d4 ∆ge7 7 ∆b3 h6 8 ∆bd2 ∆g6 9 ∆c4 ∆e7 10 ∆e3 0-0, Fischer- Ólafsson, Game 48

C87 1 e4 e5 2 ∆f3 ∆c6 3 ∆b5 a6 4 ∆a4 d6 5 c3 ∆f6 6 0-0 ∆e7 7 d4 ∆d7 8 ∆bd2 0-0 9 ∆xe1 ∆xe8 10 a3 ∆f8, Fischer- Gligorić, Game 70

Closed Morphy Defence

C92 1 e4 e5 2 ∆f3 ∆c6 3 ∆b5 a6 4 ∆a4 ∆f6 5 0-0 ∆e7 6 ∆e1 b5 7 ∆b3 0-0 8 c3 d6 9 h3 9... ∆d7 10 d4 ∆e8, Keres- Smyslov, Game 36
9... ∆d7 10 d4 ∆e8
11 ∆e3, Gligorić- Ólafsson, Game 68
11 ∆bd2, Tal- Ólafsson, Game 69

Breyer Variation

C95 1 e4 e5 2 ∆f3 ∆c6 3 ∆b5 a6 4 ∆a4 ∆f6 5 0-0 ∆e7 6 ∆e1 b5 7 ∆b3 d6 8 c3 0-0 9 h3 ∆b8 10 d4 ∆b7,
11 dxex5 dxex5, Gligorić- Benkö, Game 32
11 dxex5 ∆xd4, ...Keres- Benkö, ...Game 46
11 ∆bd2, Ólafsson- Benkö, Game 6

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**Tchigorin Variation**

C96 1 e4 e5 2 f3 c6 3 b5 a6 4 a4 f6 5 0-0 e7 6 b5 b5 7 a4 0-0 8 c d6 9 h3
C8d2 10 c2 c5 11 d4

11...cxd4 12 cxd4, Tal- Petrosian, Game 45
11...c7 12 bbd2

12...cxd4 13 cxd4 b7, Smyslov- Keres, Game 7
12...d7 13 f1 e8 14 a4 cxd4 15 cxd4 c6

16 axb5 axb5 Gligorić- Tal, Game 33
16 e3 Keres- Gligorić, Game 79

**CATALAN OPENING**

D11 1 d4 d5 2 c4 e6 3 f3 d5 4 a4+ e6 5 cxd4 c6 6 b3 e7 7 e3 d7 8 c3 e4
D12 9 b2 a5 10 a3 c1 0-0, Benko- Smyslov, Game 98

D22 1 d4 d5 2 c4 dxc4 3 f3 a6 4 a4+ c5 5 a4 xc4 g4 6 b2 g6 7 g3 g7 8 b2 0-0
D23 9 a6 10 b3 c5, Benko- Ólafsson, Game 91

**QUEEN’S GAMBIT**

D16 1 d4 d5 2 c4 c6 3 f3 f6 4 c3 e6 5 e3 f5 6 g3 f4 7 a4 e7, Gligorić- Smyslov, Game 19

D27 1 d4 d5 2 c4 c6 3 f3 e6 4 e3 a6 5 e3 f6 6 dxc4 e6 7 b3 f5 8 c3 e4
D28 9 b4 10 c2 c7, Benko- Petrosian, Game 105

**Queen’s Gambit Accepted**

D29 1 d4 d5 2 c4 c6 3 f3 e6 4 e3 d5 5 cxd5 exd5 6 c3 a6 7 a4 b5 8 c3 c7
D30 9 a4 e7, Ólafsson- Keres, Game 83

D31 9 c3 bbd7 10 a4 e7, Petrov- Smyslov, Game 66

**Semi-Tarrasch Defence (by transposition)**

D42 1 e4 e6 2 d4 d5 3 exd5 cxd5 4 c4 f6 5 c3 e6 6 b3 a6 7 c3 e7 8 d5 a6
D43 9 a4 10 c6, Benko- Petrosian, Game 72

**Ragozin Defence**

D38 1 d4 e6 2 a4 f6 3 b4 d5 4 d4 c5 5 cxd5 exd5 6 g5 h6 7 a4+ c6 9 e3 0-0 10 a2 e6, Ólafsson- Petrosian, Game 31

**Tarrasch Defence**

D32 1 d4 d6 2 c4 e6 3 f3 c5 4 e3 d5 5 cxd5 exd5 6 a3 c6 7 c2 e2 a6 8 b3 0-0
D35 9 c5 0-0, Benko- Gligorić, Game 60

D34 1 f3 d5 2 d4 c5 3 c4 e6 4 cxd5 exd5 5 g3 c6 6 d2 d6 7 0-0 e7 8 c3 0-0
D37 9 a4 c5 10 b3 e6, Tal- Keres, Game 96

D41 1 d4 c6 2 c3 e6 3 f3 d5 4 d4 c5 5 cxd5 exd5 6 c3 c4 7 exd5 exd5 8 a4+
D42 9 e3 10 a2 c6, Petrosian- Keres, Game 97

D43 1 c4 e6 2 a4 f6 3 c3 c5 4 g3 c6 5 g2 d5 6 cxd5 exd5 7 0-0 e7 8 d4 0-0
D44 9 e2 c4, Petrosian- Tal, Game 17

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Orthodox Defence, Tartakower Variation

D8  1 c4  d6  2  c3  e6  3  d3  d5  4  d4  e7  5  g5  0-0  6  e3  h6  7  h4  b6
     8  c1  b7  9  cxd5  exd5  10  a3  dbd7, Ólafsson-Petrosian, Game 86
     8  a3  b7  9  0-0  dbd7  10  c1  c5, Petrosian-Fischer, Game 90

NIMZO-INDIAN DEFENCE

E13  1 d4  d6  2  c4  e6  3  d3  b6  4  c3  a6  5  g5  a4  6  e3  h6  7  h4  g5  8  g3  e4
     9  c2  xc3+  10  bxc3  d6, Tal-Gligorić, Game 61

E20  1 d4  d6  2  c4  e6  3  d3  a6  4  g5  f6  5  d5  a3  e7  6  e4  dxe4  7  fxe4  e5
     8  d5  c5  9  g5  a5  10  f3  e7, Tal-Keres, Game 37

Leningrad Variation

E30  1 d4  d6  2  c4  e6  3  d3  a6  4  g5  a4  c5  6  dxc5  a6  7  d2  xc5  8  e3  b6
     9  e2  b7  10  0-0  c4, Petrosian-Tal, Game 73

Classical Variation

E39  1 d4  d6  2  c4  e6  3  d3  a6  4  c2  0-0  5  f3  c5  6  dxc5  a6  7  d2  xc5  8  e3  b6
     9  e2  b7  10  0-0  c4, Petrosian- Tal, Game 73

Rubinstein Variation

E40  1 d4  d6  2  c4  e6  3  d3  a6  4  d5  a3  c5  5  e5  c5  6  c4  a4  7  e2  b6  8  cxb6
     9  axb6  cxb6, Gligorić- Keres, Game 106

E42  1 c4  e6  2  d3  a6  3  d4  a4  d5  4  e3  c5  5  e5  d5  6  c3  a6  7  c2  xc6  8  xc6
     9  dxc6  a4, Petrosian- Tal, Game 3

E50  1 d4  d6  2  c4  e6  3  d3  a6  4  c2  c5  5  e3  0-0  6  e2  b6  7  0-0  b7  8  a4  cxd4
     9  exd4  a7  10  d3  e4, Petrosian- Tal, Game 3

E53  1 d4  d6  2  c4  e6  3  d3  a6  4  c2  c5  5  d3  d5  6  cxd5  0-0  7  h4  b6  8  cxd5
     9  c3  c6, Gligorić- Keres, Game 51

     10  d3  c6, Gligorić- Keres, Game 51
     10  a4  d7, Smyslov- Keres, Game 64

E54  1 d4  d6  2  c4  e6  3  d3  a6  4  c5  5  e5  d5  6  c3  d5  7  0-0  dxc4  8  c4
     8...b6  9  a7  10  d1  d4, Gligorić- Ólafsson, Game 12
     8...e7  9  a3  a5  10  c2  d7, Gligorić- Smyslov, Game 75

E56  1 d4  d6  2  c4  e6  3  d3  a6  4  c5  5  d3  d5  6  a3  a3  c3  7  bxc3  0-0  8  cxd5
     9  a3  a3  d6, Gligorić- Keres, Game 47

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KING'S INDIAN DEFENCE

London System

\[ \begin{align*}
\text{A48} & \quad d4 \ \text{f6} \ 2 \ \text{g}3 \ g6 \ 3 \ \text{f}4 \ \text{g}7 \ 4 \ \text{b}d2 \ c5 \ 5 \ c3 \ cxd4 \ 6 \ cxd4 \ d5 \ 7 \ \text{x}b8 \ \text{xb8} \ 8 \ \text{a}4+ \\
\text{d}7 \ 9 \ \text{xa}7 \ \text{e}4 \ 10 \ e3 \ \text{xd}2, \ \text{Keres-} \ \text{Fischer, Game 58}
\end{align*} \]

Smyslov System

\[ \begin{align*}
\text{E61} & \quad d4 \ \text{f6} \ 2 \ c4 \ g6 \ 3 \ \text{c}3 \ \text{g}7 \ 4 \ \text{g}5 \ d6 \ 5 \ e3 \ c5 \ 6 \ \text{f}3 \ \text{a}5 \ 7 \ \text{xd}2 \ 0-0 \ 8 \ \text{e}2 \ h6 \ 9 \ \text{h}4 \\
\text{c}6 \ 10 \ h3 \ \text{a}6, \ \text{Benkö-} \ \text{Fischer, Game 11}
\end{align*} \]

\[ \begin{align*}
\text{E61} & \quad d4 \ \text{f6} \ 2 \ c4 \ g6 \ 3 \ \text{c}3 \ \text{g}7 \ 4 \ \text{g}5 \ d6 \ 5 \ e3 \ c5 \ 6 \ \text{f}3 \ h6 \ 7 \ \text{h}4 \ g5 \ 8 \ \text{g}3 \ \text{h}5 \ 9 \ \text{dxc}5 \\
\text{\text{c}xg}3 \ 10 \ \text{hxg}3 \ \text{dxc}5, \ \text{Benkö-} \ \text{Gligorić, Game 4}
\end{align*} \]

\[ \begin{align*}
\text{E61} & \quad d4 \ \text{f6} \ 2 \ c4 \ g6 \ 3 \ \text{c}3 \ \text{g}7 \ 4 \ \text{g}5 \ c5 \ 5 \ \text{dxc}5 \ \text{d}6 \ 6 \ \text{g}3 \ \text{c}x\text{c}5 \ 7 \ \text{d}g2 \ \text{d}6 \ 8 \ \text{e}1 \ 0-0 \\
9 \ \text{b}4 \ \text{e}6 \ 10 \ \text{a}2 \ \text{a}5, \ \text{Smyslov-} \ \text{Petrosian, Game 95}
\end{align*} \]

Fianchetto Variation

\[ \begin{align*}
\text{E62} & \quad c4 \ e5 \ 2 \ \text{c}3 \ d6 \ 3 \ g3 \ g6 \ 4 \ d4 \ \text{c}6 \ 5 \ \text{d}5 \ \text{e}ce7 \ 6 \ \text{a}4 \ \text{g}7 \ 7 \ \text{h}4 \ \text{a}6 \ 8 \ \text{e}2 \ h5 \ 9 \ \text{d}h3 \ c5 \\
10 \ \text{a}5 \ \text{d}7, \ \text{Olafsson-} \ \text{Gligorić, Game 40}
\end{align*} \]

\[ \begin{align*}
\text{E62} & \quad d4 \ \text{f6} \ 2 \ c4 \ g6 \ 3 \ \text{c}3 \ \text{g}7 \ 4 \ \text{g}2 \ 0-0 \ 5 \ \text{d}c3 \ \text{d}6 \ 6 \ \text{f}3 \ \text{a}c6 \ 7 \ 0-0 \ \text{e}5 \ 8 \ \text{d}5 \ \text{a}7 \ 9 \ \text{e}4 \\
\text{c}8 \ 10 \ \text{e}1 \ \text{f}5, \ \text{Petrosian-} \ \text{Benkö, Game 24}
\end{align*} \]

\[ \begin{align*}
\text{E63} & \quad c4 \ \text{f6} \ 2 \ \text{c}3 \ g6 \ 3 \ \text{g}3 \ \text{g}7 \ 4 \ \text{g}2 \ 0-0 \ 5 \ \text{d}c3 \ \text{d}6 \ 6 \ \text{f}3 \ \text{a}c6 \ 7 \ 0-0 \ \text{a}6 \ 8 \ \text{a}3 \ \text{g}4 \ 9 \ \text{a}e3 \\
e5 \ 10 \ \text{a}xe5 \ \text{dxe}5, \ \text{Olafsson-} \ \text{Tal, Game 100}
\end{align*} \]

\[ \begin{align*}
\text{E66} & \quad d4 \ \text{f6} \ 2 \ c4 \ g6 \ 3 \ \text{g}3 \ \text{g}7 \ 4 \ \text{g}2 \ 0-0 \ 5 \ \text{d}f3 \ \text{d}6 \ 6 \ 0-0 \ \text{a}c6 \ 7 \ \text{d}5 \ \text{a}5 \ 8 \ \text{f}d2 \ \text{c}5 \ 9 \ \text{a}c3 \\
e5 \ 10 \ \text{a}3 \ \text{b}6, \ \text{Olafsson-} \ \text{Fischer, Game 76}
\end{align*} \]

Sämisch Variation

\[ \begin{align*}
\text{E89} & \quad d4 \ \text{f6} \ 2 \ c4 \ g6 \ 3 \ \text{c}3 \ \text{g}7 \ 4 \ e4 \ \text{d}6 \ 5 \ \text{f}3 \ 0-0 \ 6 \ \text{a}e3 \ \text{e}5 \ 7 \ \text{b}e2 \ \text{c}6 \ 8 \ \text{d}5 \ \text{c}xd5 \ 9 \ \text{c}xd5 \\
a6 \ 10 \ \text{\text{c}d}2 \ \text{\text{c}d}7, \ \text{Tal-} \ \text{Gligorić, Game 5}
\end{align*} \]

Classical Variation, Petrosian's System

\[ \begin{align*}
\text{E93} & \quad 5 \ \text{f}3 \ 0-0 \ 6 \ \text{a}e2 \ \text{e}5 \ 7 \ \text{d}5 \ \text{\text{c}d}7 \ 8 \ \text{g}5 \ \text{h}6 \ 9 \ \text{h}4 \\
9...\text{a}6 \ 10 \ \text{\text{c}d}2 \ \text{\text{c}d}8 \ 11 \ \text{\text{c}d}2 \ \text{h}7 \ 12 \ \text{b}4, \\
12...\text{f}6, \ \text{Tal-} \ \text{Fischer, Game 77}
\end{align*} \]

\[ \begin{align*}
12...\text{g}5 \ 13 \ \text{f}3 \\
13...\text{f}5, \ \text{Tal-} \ \text{Fischer, Game 21}
\end{align*} \]

\[ \begin{align*}
13...\text{\text{f}e}7 \ 14 \ \text{\text{f}h}1 \ \text{f}5 \ 15 \ \text{\text{f}c}1 \ \text{\text{f}e}6 \ 16 \ \text{c}5 \ \text{h}5 \\
17 \ \text{c}6 \ \text{Petrosian-} \ \text{Gligorić, Game 109}
\end{align*} \]

\[ \begin{align*}
17 \ \text{cxd}6 \ \text{Olafsson-} \ \text{Gligorić, Game 93}
\end{align*} \]

\[ \begin{align*}
9...\text{g}5 \ 10 \ \text{\text{g}3} \ \text{h}5, \ \text{Smyslov-} \ \text{Benkö, Game 71}
\end{align*} \]
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### Portoroz Interzonal Tournament

**August-September 1958**

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | Total | Tiebreak |
| Tal, M | X ½ ½ 1 ½ ½ ½ 0 1 ½ 1 ½ ½ ½ ½ ½ 1 ½ ½ 1 1 13½ | 12 13 |
| Gligorić, S | ½ X ½ ½ 0 ½ ½ ½ 1 ½ 1 ½ ½ ½ ½ ½ 0 1 1 ½ 1 13 | 12 13 |
| Petrosian, T | ½ ½ X ½ ½ ½ ½ ½ 1 ½ 1 ½ ½ ½ ½ ½ 0 1 1 ½ 1 12½ 117.3 | 12 13 |
| Benkö, P | 0 ½ ½ X ½ ½ 1 ½ 1 ½ ½ 0 ½ ½ ½ ½ 1 1 1 11 12½ 115.3 | 12 13 |
| Ölafsson, F | ½ 1 ½ ½ X 1 0 1 ½ 1 ½ ½ ½ ½ ½ 0 1 0 1 1 1 12 115.8 | 12 13 |
| Fischer, R | ½ ½ ½ 0 0 X ½ ½ ½ ½ ½ ½ ½ ½ ½ ½ 1 ½ 1 1 1 11 106 | 12 13 |
| Bronstein, D | ½ ½ ½ ½ ½ 1 ½ X ½ ½ ½ ½ ½ ½ ½ ½ 1 ½ ½ ½ ½ ½ 11½ 112.8 | 12 13 |
| Averbakh, Y | ½ ½ ½ ½ 0 ½ ½ X 1 0 ½ ½ ½ ½ 1 ½ 1 ½ ½ ½ 1 11½ 105.5 | 12 13 |
| Matanović, A | ½ 0 0 ½ ½ 0 X 1 ½ ½ ½ ½ ½ ½ ½ 1 ½ 1 ½ ½ 1 11½ 105.5 | 12 13 |
| Szabó, L | 0 ½ ½ ½ 0 ½ ½ 1 0 X ½ ½ 1 ½ 0 ½ 1 1 1 1 11 111 99.75 | 12 13 |
| Pachman, L | ½ 0 0 ½ ½ 0 ½ ½ X ½ ½ ½ ½ ½ ½ 1 ½ 1 ½ 1 1 1 11 111 99.75 | 12 13 |
| Panno, O | 0 0 ½ 1 ½ ½ ½ ½ ½ ½ ½ ½ ½ X ½ 1 ½ ½ ½ ½ 1 1 1 ½ ½ 1 104.3 | 12 13 |
| Filip, M | 0 ½ ½ ½ ½ ½ ½ ½ ½ ½ ½ ½ ½ ½ ½ ½ 1 ½ ½ ½ ½ ½ 1 11 98 | 12 13 |
| Sanguineti, R | ½ ½ ½ 0 ½ 0 ½ ½ ½ ½ ½ ½ ½ ½ ½ ½ 0 ½ 1 ½ 1 ½ ½ 10 | 12 13 |
| Neikirk, O | ½ 0 ½ ½ 1 ½ ½ ½ 0 ½ 0 ½ 0 ½ 0 ½ 0 X ½ 1 ½ ½ ½ 9½ | 12 13 |
| Larsen, B | 0 0 1 ½ 0 0 ½ 0 ½ 0 ½ ½ ½ ½ 1 X 1 ½ 0 1 8½ | 12 13 |
| Sherwin, J | ½ 1 0 ½ ½ 1 0 ½ 0 0 0 0 ¼ 0 ½ 0 ½ 0 1 0 1 7½ | 12 13 |
| Rossetto, H | 0 0 0 ½ 1 ½ ½ 0 ½ 0 ½ ½ ½ ½ 0 0 X 1 ½ 1 7 | 12 13 |
| Cardoso, R | ½ 0 0 0 0 0 ½ 0 0 0 0 ½ 0 ½ 0 ½ 1 0 X 1 1 6 | 12 13 |
| De Greiff, B | 0 0 ½ 0 0 0 ½ ½ ½ 0 ½ 0 ½ 0 ½ 1 0 ½ 0 X 0 4½ | 12 13 |
| Fuster, G | 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 X 2 | 12 13 |
The Candidates' Tournament of 1959 was one of the most dramatic and exciting of all tournaments, launching the flamboyant Grandmaster Mikhail Tal on his road to become the youngest-ever World Champion. Keres played possibly the best chess of his career at this event, restraining his natural attacking flair in the service of a more universal style, able to turn out finely honed strategic campaigns and subtle endgames. His three(!) victories over Tal in this tournament must have made him believe he could take the champion's crown, if he finished first...

It was also notable for the arrival on the world's stage of Bobby Fischer, already twice USA champion and World Championship Candidate at 15 years of age. Several of his contests from this tournament appeared in his magisterial collection of 'Memorable Games', including an extraordinary game with four queens on the board against future Champion Petrosian, who was for once tempted out of his legendary caution into a rich and strange chess environment. In fact, it can be said that Fischer's games decided the tournament, because of his lop-sided scores against the two top-finishing players, and his near-miss in the penultimate round against Tal. Other players included the former Champion Smyslov, who brushed Tal aside in the very first game of the tournament; and Gligorić, the Yugoslav Champion, fresh from his great result at the Interzonal, who handed Smyslov the shortest defeat of the Russian's career in front of an appreciative home crowd. Benkö, the recent emigré, riding the wave of his fine performance in the qualifying tournament at Portoroz, and Ólafsson, the quiet Icelandic wizard, added to the drama with their frequent excursions into time trouble... This collection of games is undoubtedly one of the finest of modern times, claims the author in his introduction from 1960. This claim still stands after nearly 50 years, and many of the games have been printed since in collections of brilliancies, best games and instructional books. The book has been set in this enhanced digital edition by David Regis. Diagrams have been added before many critical points in the games, so that readers wishing to test their skills against the best in the world from that time can use this volume as a puzzle book. Golombek's innovative index of middlegame and endgame themes makes this overlooked book a real manual of practical chessplay.