Bobby Fischer
The Career and Complete Games of the American World Chess Champion

by Karsten Müller
Bobby Fischer

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of the American World Chess Champion

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Foreword by Larry Evans

Opening Survey by Andy Soltis

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Foreword

From Prodigy to Superstar

The Opening

“When I was six my sister bought me a chess set at a candy store and taught me the moves. Now I’m a professional player. There’s no one alive I can’t beat.” Bobby Fischer

From the moment this lanky boy with a crew cut, sneakers and blue jeans exploded upon the world as a child prodigy, he brought more excitement and vitality to the scene than any other player since the legendary Paul Morphy.

I met Bobby in 1956 when he was 13. After I won the Canadian Open in Montreal he asked me to drive him back to America. I wish I could claim some kind of premonition, but I had no inkling my passenger would become world famous.

Bobby scarcely said a word to my wife during the 400-mile trip. All he wanted to do was talk about chess, chess, and more chess. While my eyes were glued to the road he peppered me with questions as we discussed complicated variations without sight of the board. He was mostly interested in the Sicilian Defense, which became his workhorse against 1 e4. As I dropped him off at a subway stop to Brooklyn, he said, “My mind is working on chess all the time even when I’m not playing or studying.”

A few months before his 15th birthday in 1958, Bobby became a force to reckon with by capturing the first of eight USA Championships. He broke my record as the youngest champion when I was 19, but our first tournament game only took place later that year. He surprised me by offering a draw on move 27, then said I was the first person who didn’t lose to his pet 6 bxc4 in the Sicilian (1 e4 c5 2 d5 d6 3 d4 cxd4 4 cxd4 Qf6 5 e5 a6 6 bxc4 - game 154).

High School Dropout

“All I want to do, ever, is play chess.”

The renowned artist Marcel Duchamp observed: “An artist knows that maybe someday there’ll be recognition and monetary reward, but for the chess master there is little public recognition and absolutely no hope of supporting himself by his endeavors. If Bobby Fischer came to me for advice I certainly would not discourage him as if anyone could – but I would try to make it positively clear that he will never have any money from chess, will live a monk-like existence and will know more rejection than any artist ever has.”

Barbra Streisand was a fellow student at Erasmus High in Brooklyn and frequently had lunch with Bobby. “I was this absolute misfit, a real outsider who was never asked for a date,” she recalled. “I found Fischer very sexy and had a crush on him. He wore a funny hat and laughed hysterically as he read MAD Magazine.”

Bobby dropped out of school to pursue his first and only love. “Teachers are jerks. After I win the title then I can think about developing myself in other areas,” he said. “I like to do what I want to do and not what other people want or expect me to do. This is what life is all about, I think.”
He sublimated his aggression into chess and developed a fierce killer instinct. "I like the moment when I break a man's ego," he said on TV. Relentless and uncompromising, he fought most games to the bitter end. His major weakness was using the same openings over and over, a problem we tackled years later when I was his second.

**Back Door to Fame**

"Around the world I'm better known than Joe Namath. In America I'm nobody."

He made history in 1964 by sweeping the U.S. Championship 11-0! Frank Brady, who penned a major biography of Bobby (Profile of a Prodigy) interviewed me between rounds for Chessworld.

Q. How would you rate Fischer in historical terms?

A. It's been my opinion for a few years now that he's the best player in the world. I'd say he's in the same league as Capablanca or Morphy. Of course it's hard to make a comparison since they didn't have the competition that he has now.

Q. Why do you say Fischer is at the top of his form right now?

A. Well, he's been doing nothing but studying chess. I'd estimate five or six hours a day. He's beautifully prepared for every opening and moves quickly. In each game he's about an hour ahead of his opponent on the clock.

Q. How would you describe his style of play?

A. He follows the truth on the board. If it calls for a wild move and he can't see ahead clearly, he'll make that move. Whatever is called for in a given position, Fischer will do.

Q. Do you want to become famous?

A. I guess everyone does. Chess is a back door to fame.

The last question reminded me of what Sammy Reshevsky once said about fame: "It's okay if money goes along with it!" He sold insurance to support his family and most of our top players held day jobs. In those days chess enjoyed such a dismal status in America that I was almost ashamed to even mention the game when people asked what I did for a living.

Sammy was the touchstone against which my generation measured our progress. Art Bisguier quipped that we'd beat him in a few years when he got old. Meanwhile we got old waiting for him to get old.

In 1958, Bobby insisted on his rights as U.S. champion to play first board ahead of Reshevsky, disappointing his fans by refusing to play on our team at the Munich Olympiad. "Finally America produces its greatest chess genius, and he turns out to be just a stubborn boy," sighed Hans Kmoch.

At the 1958 Interzonal in Portoroz, Yugoslavia, the first step on the road to the world championship, Bobby tied for 5-6 in a field of 21, earning a spot in the 1959 Candidates' Tournament where he lost all four games to Mikhail Tal, who captured the title from Botvinnik in 1960. In jest, the whimsical Tal, when asked for an autograph, signed Fischer's name in addition to his own. "Why not?" quipped Tal. "I've beaten Bobby so often that gives me the right to sign for him!"
However, Tal later conceded: “Bobby Fischer was the greatest genius to have descended from the chessic sky.” An old Fischer enemy in Sovietsky Sport could only splutter, “A miracle has occurred” to describe the American’s results.

Other rivals were less generous. Botvinnik, the iron icon of Red materialism, attacked Bobby in a Russian magazine as capricious, conceited, paranoid and uncultured, and then analyzed his games: “Fischer is very talented, but what is the nature of his talent? He calculates elementary functions very well indeed. For this reason he finds his way fast and confidently in tactical complications. But when the game takes on a more indefinite character and one must first of all attack questions of planning and of subtle positional considerations, Fischer’s game is weaker. He is also obviously hampered by his emotions. When there is nothing to calculate, he is not infrequently thrown at the mercy of his emotions and loses control.” (If this means that Bobby tried too hard to win, a good example is snatching a tainted pawn instead of settling for an easy draw in his first match game with Spassky in 1972 – game 686.)

**Capablanca Redux**

“Each day go in like an unknown to prove yourself.”

At Mar del Plata in 1960, Bobby answered his critics by sharing first with Boris Spassky, who said: “Bobby is ready to play chess any time, day or night, and often plays blitz after an exhausting evening of serious tournament chess. The champion of the USA plays with pleasure and excitement. There is only one thing Fischer does in chess without pleasure: lose. Then the pieces are instantly set up anew for a return match. If it does not turn out well, he becomes noticeably nervous. He rushes his moves and, trying to calm himself, constantly repeats over and over to himself that he has an easy win. Bobby has an enormous knowledge of chess and his familiarity with the chess literature of the USSR is enormous. Once, meeting us in our room, Bobby noticed our copies of the bulletins of the last USSR championship. His eyes lit up and he said, ‘Here’s what I need!’ He asked permission to borrow the bulletins and disappeared. Bobby told us he examines USSR publications avidly to see which of his own games appear. His favorite player is Capablanca.”

The late Harry Golombek, the dean of British chess, observed: “In my own study of his games I have become more and more convinced of the strong influence that Capablanca has exerted on the fashioning of Bobby Fischer’s style of play. This must be the cause of the strong resemblance in the long, clear, yet deep line of strategy that runs through the mass of their games. The apparent simplicity of Capablanca’s style conceals a great deal of art. The same could well be said of most of Fischer’s games.”

In 1960 he also had a terrible result in Buenos Aires (13-16 in a field of 20) which he attributed to “poor lighting.” His lifelong crusade for proper illumination ignited several future controversies.

Our game in Argentina was drawn in 23 moves after 1 e4 e5 2 d3 c6 3 Bb5 Ac5 (game 265). Significantly, he later wrote in the American Chess Quarterly (which my father published): “I have a line (and this is no joke) that absolutely equalizes against the Ruy Lopez, but whether or not I will play it is a question since the Ruy Lopez has been one of my most highly prized weapons and I don’t know how I will get along without it. But in the name of progress I feel honor bound to play it, even though it will force a complete reorganization of my opening strategy.” I still wonder whether 3...Ac5 was what he had in mind!
His victory over Gideon Barcza at Stockholm in 1962 (game 341), the first time he utterly eviscerated a field of the world’s top players, was praised by Soviet foe Alexander Kotov as being “in the style of Capablanca.”

The Reshevsky Flap

“I request that the match continue with the twelfth game, failure of which will cause me to institute action for damages for breach of contract.”

Reshevsky was Fischer’s chief rival in America and there was no love lost between them during their stormy match in 1961. Sammy, 50, and Bobby, 18, stopped talking. They wouldn’t ride to the games in the same car. Both were determined to win and neither gave an inch. They fought over every detail. If Sammy wanted the air conditioning turned on, Bobby protested that it was too cold.

Their duel was to consist of sixteen games, the first four in New York, the next eight in Los Angeles, and the final four in New York but it never got that far. After eleven games it was knotted at 5½ points apiece. The twelfth game was set for Saturday, but as an orthodox Jew, Reshevsky could only begin after sundown and it might last into the wee hours. So it was rescheduled for 1:30 Sunday afternoon. However, the sponsor, Jacqueline Piatigorsky, planned to attend a concert by her husband, the distinguished cellist Gregor Piatigorsky, and she also wanted to watch the game. So the starting time was advanced to 11 a.m. Bobby informed the referee in no uncertain terms that he could not and would not play at such an early hour and forfeited the match. He sued, the case was dropped years later, yet the incident undoubtedly fueled his anti-Semitism.

The press viewed Bobby as a prima donna, but I thought he got a raw deal and defended him staunchly. “I see no reason why the schedule of a match between two players cannot be arranged to suit the convenience of both. If the announced timetable was changed to suit Reshevsky, then it was unfair to force Fischer to play at 11 next morning. Bobby told me he was ready, willing and able to make it at 1 instead. I would prefer to see the forfeit declared invalid and the match resumed,” I wrote in Chess Life.

Editor Frank Brady was fired for backing Fischer in a scathing editorial: “Must our top players perform like pet dogs without a voice or an opinion on where they will play and what time they will play simply because someone else has paid the piper?” Bobby now took to calling the magazine Chess Lies. “I’m tired of chessplayers being treated like bums,” he told me.

Reshevsky got special treatment because of his religion, and I suspect it’s one of the reasons Bobby joined the Worldwide Church of God in 1962. His own Sabbath didn’t permit him to play chess until after sundown on Saturday either. In 1963, still miffed at the Reshevsky flap, he rejected an invitation to the First Piatigorsky Cup in Los Angeles. The second time around in 1966 there were no longer any hard feelings and he was runner-up to Spassky in a field of ten grandmasters.

Bobby turned down $1,000 to pose in front of a Steinway piano because he felt it was wrong to endorse an instrument he didn’t know how to play. But he needed money. My father arranged his cross-country exhibition tour in 1964 and served as his manager but never took a penny. Meanwhile I helped write Bobby’s regular article for Boy’s Life, the official publication of the Boy Scouts of America.

I always fought for players’ rights, which never ingratiated me with chess bureaucrats. Bobby knew I had no great ambitions in chess and didn’t consider me a jealous rival. Maybe that’s why he trusted me and asked me to be his second in 1970.
My 60 Memorable Games

"I pride myself on never making a mistake in published analysis."

In 1967 we collaborated on his magnum opus that almost never saw the light. One day Bobby scratched out all of his notes, leaving only my introductions to the games, and returned the proofs to Simon and Schuster. He paid back the advance and cancelled the contract. I didn’t find out the reason right away and never asked him.

Time passed. Bobby got a notice from the publisher asking whether he wanted to pay storage or destroy the lead plates. He figured he’d save money shipping it to his walk-up flat in Brooklyn. He asked my advice and I warned him those plates weighed a ton and might crash through the floor and kill tenants. Apparently it was the push that he needed. "Oh well, the world’s coming to an end anyway. Maybe I’ll let ’em publish it," he sighed.

At that moment I realized he suppressed the manuscript for fear of giving away too many secrets, but by now his opening innovations were common knowledge. We added 10 more games to make the book more timely. That’s how My 50 Memorable Games became My 60 Memorable Games when it came out at long last in 1969.

When someone asked him about my role, Bobby shrugged, "Oh him? He just does the typing."

Black Is Beautiful

"I give 98% of my mental energy to chess. Others give only 2%."

Bobby constantly worked on his opening repertoire, especially ways to beat grandmasters with black. Evans-Fischer at the 1963 U.S. Championship was an exciting draw in the Grünfeld Defense (game 407). During the post mortem a kibitzer suggested some Russian analysis. The notion that anything Russian could be an improvement on his move left Bobby in a quiet rage, yet he failed to find a refutation.

He woke me at 3 a.m. with a phone call to announce that he found the answer. However, another early call brought his new conclusion that the variation was most likely a draw after all! In the course of our conversation Bobby told me how he sought to win with black right from the start. The discovery that black has dynamic chances and need not be satisfied with mere equality was a turning point in his career, he said.

Gligoríc, analyzing Bobby’s second victory with black over Smyslov (game 643), noted: "Fischer’s first target is to wrest the initiative. His secret weapon in the openings is the utmost accuracy in employment of time and a colossal ability to exploit the smallest error by his opponent."

The Shortest Game

"There are tough players and nice guys, and I’m a tough player!"

At the 1970 Interzonal in Palma de Mallorca, the top six in a field of 24 would advance to a series of matches to determine a challenger for Spassky in 1972. "You don’t have to kill everybody. You just have to qualify," I cautioned.
In the first round (Fischer-Hübner, 1 e4 c6 2 d3 – game 642) he resorted to the King’s Indian Reversed, an old favorite, but a departure from his sharp openings. “This move will spoil your image,” I kidded him.

In round four (Fischer-Filip, 1 b3! – game 645) I noted in Chess Life: “Now that Fischer has finally decided to vary his first move he is more dangerous than ever. His partners can no longer prepare solely for 1 e4 and are thus forced to consume more time on the clock from the outset.”

In round 11 he played 1 c4! for the first time in his career against Lev Polugayevsky (game 652). In round 12 he faced another Russian, Efim Geller, who had defeated him four times in the past but surprisingly offered a draw with white on move 7. “Too early,” smiled Bobby. Flustered, Geller turned a shade of red and finally lost (game 653). When I asked why he refused a draw, Bobby said that Geller had developed a paunch and seemed out of shape.

“Your chess deteriorates as your body does,” explained Bobby, who prized physical fitness. We made it a point to stay in shape with bowling, ping pong, swimming and tennis. My hardest job was getting him to the games on time. Rounds started at 4 in the afternoon with adjournments after nine hours if games were still unfinished by move 72.

His shortest indeed, the shortest game in history took place when he made just one move against Argentina’s Oscar Panno: 1 c4! (game 664). Going into the last round Panno still had a slim chance to qualify in the unlikely event that he could beat Fischer with black. Panno protested that all games should start at the same time so nobody would have an unfair advantage. The organizers were at fault for scheduling this round on a Saturday when both Fischer and Reshevsky, due to their Sabbath, had to begin after sundown at 7 p.m. All other games started at 4.

When we came at 7, Bobby made his first move and punched the clock. Suttles of Canada was playing Reshevsky, but Panno was nowhere in sight. The rules then decreed that a player forfeits a game if he doesn’t show up in an hour. “I don’t want anyone to say I got a free point,” snorted Bobby, who was loathe to accept a forfeit. We rushed over to Panno’s hotel to persuade him to play, but he stood on principle. Panno arrived after the hour was up and signed “Resigns” on his scoresheet.

**Paranoia: State with the Prettiest Name**

“The Russians have fixed world chess.”

In 1970, while my houseguest in Reno, Bobby was fearful that the Soviets might arrange an accident. Once we all bundled into a car to show him Virginia City, a tourist attraction of the Old West. He heard a strange sound while I was driving and asked whether it was safe to continue. “We’re all willing to risk it, but we realize that your life is more valuable than all of ours put together,” I quipped. Without missing a beat, he replied, “That’s right! That’s right!”

It reminded me of when I accompanied him and a reporter from Sports Illustrated to an exhibition he gave at Riker’s Island in 1960 described in “Chess is Breaking Out in Prisons” for my first collection of syndicated newspaper columns, Evans on Chess. Once inside the jail, he asked, “Suppose you didn’t stop when the guards told you to. Would they shoot?” I told him not to try it. “No, seriously. Suppose you just kept on going and didn’t stop. Would they shoot you? I mean, would they really kill you?” We were all amused but not quite sure what would happen. At last the warden said gently, “They would not kill you.”
As time went on Bobby grew increasingly concerned about Soviets poisoning his food or controlling thoughts through fillings in his teeth.

**The Middle Game**

"I now feel a sense of mission to win the championship."

I was there with Bobby during the good and big years. And what years they were!

When asked to describe his own style, Karpov once said: "Style? I have no style." By 1970 the essence of Fischer's style was that he had none. He already was the universal player. "I don't believe in psychology. I believe in good moves," he said.

At Buenos Aires 1970, he creamed the field, undefeated at 15-2, winning games in every conceivable way. Like Petrosian, he maneuvered mercilessly against Danjanovic (game 538); like Tal, he uncorked unexpected combinations against Panno (game 618) and Schweber (game 614); like Capablanca, he made something from nothing against Szabo when experts on the scene expected a draw (game 621).

Before joining him in Buenos Aires for his match with Petrosian in 1971, I noted in Time magazine: "The only way Petrosian can win is by boring him to death." While there I was on good terms with grandmaster Yuri Averbakh, Russia's long-time delegate to FIDE, who described the impact in the USSR of Bobby's victory. "At home they don't understand. They think it means there's something wrong with our culture."

Bobby minced no words about his mission: "The Russians have been committing international crimes for so long, spreading lies and political propaganda cheating at sports, not just chess that someone has to stop them. I've been chosen. I intend to teach them a little humility."

Privately he expressed doubts about whether he could make it all the way. "Larry, you can't imagine the pressure I'm under. Every move I make is scrutinized the world over. The tension is almost unbearable."

Yet Bobby seemed to thrive on pressure, like a science fiction creature absorbing energy from weapons aimed at its destruction. In Vancouver he crushed Taimanov 6-0; in Denver he shutout Larsen 6-0. This last triumph was especially succulent because Larsen said Americans "played like children" when Bobby won every game in the 1963/64 U.S. Championship.

Besieged by paparazzi, Bobby's every idiosyncrasy was reported in the press. To deal with autograph hounds he signed his name with a rubber stamp that bore his signature. Through it all he never lost his keen sense of humor: "I think I'll send Spassky a telegram: Congratulations on winning the right to meet me for the World Championship."

Brad Darrach, in his delightful book *Bobby Fischer vs. The Rest of the World*, describes our hero: "His voice is flat, monotonous, the color of asphalt...a man pretending to be a machine so people won't be able to hurt him...Every night, all night, his energy escapes into chess...All the life in his body flows and he looks wild and beautiful. Sprawled with lazy power, eyes half closed, he listens to the imaginary rustle of moving pieces as a tiger lies and listens to the murmur of moving reeds."

Before Spassky left Iceland, the fallen champion paid Bobby a moving tribute: "Fischer is a man of art but a rare human being in the everyday life of this century. I like him and I think I understand him."
Foreword

“The Russians are in despair, as they should be. Their run of champions has been broken. Worst of all, it was done by a flamboyant, neurotic, authentic individual against all the collective balderdash which says the individual is a cipher,” opined political pundit Max Lerner.

“Bobby did all this in a country almost totally without a chess culture. It was as if an Eskimo had cleared a tennis court in the snow and gone on to win the world championship,” said his sister proudly.

Bobby told me that reaching the top was a big letdown. He missed the old attacks, the vitriol, the invective from the Soviets that had spurred him on. “All my life I knew what I wanted. To be champion, right? Well I made it. Now what do I do?”

Instead of cashing in, he ignored at least $5 million in endorsements and went into seclusion at a modest apartment provided by his church in Pasadena. Warner Bros. dispatched a limousine to pick me up at the airport to write the script for a record called Bobby Fischer Teaches Chess they planned to rush out in time for Xmas 1972. He approved of the project but never made the record. Someone said he didn’t like the sound of his voice.

Inexplicably, he didn’t play another tournament game for 20 years despite boasting he’d give players a chance to beat him by putting his title on the line every year. “I’ll call it the bum of the month club, like Joe Louis did,” he told me. He blamed his abdication on a “Jewish conspiracy” instead of on his own demons. Many years later he told Benko he didn’t defend his title against Karpov in 1975 because enemies might kill him if he won.

His rematch with Spassky in 1992 earned him $3.35 million and an indictment in America for violating an embargo against war-torn Yugoslavia, though Spassky returned to France with no penalty. Like Philip Nolan, Bobby became a man without a country and never set foot again in the nation on which he had heaped so much glory.

The Bet

“I’ll solve it in a half hour.”

New generations never seem to tire of hearing about Bobby’s exploits. My column on the internet that got the most hits featured a bet that he made at the Lugano Olympiad in 1968 about a neat problem composed by Pal Benko.

![Diagram of chessboard with annotations]

White mates in 3 moves

Unable to solve it in a half hour, Bobby made another bet with Benko that he could find a second solution (called a “cook”) if allowed to study it overnight. He lost again. There is one and only one key move: 1.\texttt{c4}! \texttt{e5} (1...\texttt{e5} 2.\texttt{d5+} or 2.\texttt{g5+}) 2.\texttt{d5+} \texttt{f6} 3.\texttt{g5} mate.
When Lugano officials refused his demands for special lighting and a private playing room away from spectators, Bobby was so annoyed that he deserted the American team without playing a single game and holed up “to plot my revenge if I ever come back.” He visited his mother in England and then moved to Los Angeles where he brooded and quit playing for 18 months.

In 1970 he was lured out of his self-imposed exile by a major new event: the Soviet Union versus the Rest of the World on ten boards. A list of 23 conditions ranging from a ban on photographers to the intensity of stage lighting was negotiated to his satisfaction. Complications, however, arose when we arrived in Belgrade. Denmark’s Bent Larsen threatened to withdraw unless he played Spassky on board one. To everyone’s surprise Bobby consented to step down to second board and led the world to a near-upset by smashing Petrosian 3–1 (2 wins, 2 draws). From then on each success became another milestone, inspiring the New York Times to speak of a strange new malady called “Fischer-fear.”

The Endgame

“I’m finished with the old chess.”

In a recent poll on the internet, Fischer was named “Player of the Millennium.” Kasparov finished a close second despite a greater body of work over a longer period of time. Most fans recognized that Fischer did it on his own without subsidies or an entourage, single-handedly toppling the Soviet chess empire. “If I win a tournament, I win it by myself. I do the playing. Nobody helps me. I play honestly and I play to win. If I lose, I take my medicine,” he proclaimed.

I agree with what Kasparov wrote in the Wall Street Journal: “Fischer demolished the Soviet chess machine but could build nothing in its place. He was an ideal challenger but a disastrous champion.”

Chess is different today. Players now have databases at their fingertips and openings are analyzed so deeply that many master games begin in the middle instead of move one. Long ago Bobby saw the writing on the wall. “Someday computers will make us obsolete,” he told me. After 1992 he abandoned “the old chess” and touted FischerRandom where games can start from 960 different positions chosen at random by machines. Ironically, he hoped that computers could rescue chess from computers.

Alas, Bobby died of kidney failure in Iceland in 2008 at age 64, the same number of squares on a chessboard. “Nothing is as healing as the human touch” were his last words to the doctor.

Talk show host Dick Cavett wrote: “I interviewed him three times on TV and became quite fond of him. Bobby was tall and handsome, well dressed, gangling and a little awkward. He was 6’ 2”, athletic with striking features, and you couldn’t confuse him with anyone else you’d ever seen. It seems strange to remember there was once a chess champion, of all things, who was probably the most famous celebrity on earth.”

Fischer was a great man with tragic flaws who was persecuted by his own country. I miss him, and somehow the world seems dimmer without him.

Larry Evans
Reno
June 2009
Introduction

After the Second World War, the chess world was dominated by the Soviet chess empire. Chess was taught in the schools, promoted by the government, indeed, regarded almost as an integral part of Russian culture. According to Andy Soltis in Soviet Chess 1917–1991, when FIDE, (an acronym for “Fédération Internationale des Échecs” – the French rendering of “International Chess Federation”) created the grandmaster title in 1950, eleven of the twenty-seven members of the inaugural grandmaster class were Soviets. A good case can be made that from 1950-1955, twelve of the world’s top fifteen players lived in the Soviet Union.

Every match for the world championship, since Botvinnik-Bronstein, Moscow 1951, had been played between outstanding Soviet grandmasters, players who were revered as national heroes. In addition, the Soviet Union had won all the Chess Olympiads (strictly speaking, team tournaments) from 1952–1990 except for Haifa 1976, where the USSR did not participate and Buenos Aires 1978, won by Hungary, with the USSR “only” taking the silver medal. In these Olympiads, from 1952 to 1966, Soviet teams had lost only 20 games – and two matches – winning 356 and drawing 208.

There was also a steady stream of young Soviet talent coming of age. Chess was recognized and accepted as a respected profession, the state supported the top players well and publicized chess for the workers and school children. In many cities, the royal game was taught at the “Pioneer Palaces” and chess books routinely had print runs of 50,000-100,000 copies, a truly staggering number to the Western mind.

As chess was so important and so popular, it was assumed that this dominance was destined to last for decades, if not centuries, as a result of the continued attention and solid infrastructure. And indeed, no one had managed to disturb this hallowed Soviet status quo, let alone a player from the Western hemisphere, that is, until something totally unexpected happened: the emergence of Robert James Fischer from the United States of America.

America, where chess was not popular at all, overshadowed by baseball, football – and almost every other endeavor. America, where the idea of chess as a profession was an incomprehensible concept. With this background there arose, quite improbably, a boy from Brooklyn (a borough of New York City) who, almost singlehandedly, managed to wrest the highest crown away from its comfortable Russian custodians.

How this mystical feat was accomplished has been often visited and investigated by writers and historians. After studying all of Fischer’s serious tournament and match games, I would like to share my thoughts with readers.

Robert James (“Bobby”) Fischer was born on March 9, 1943 in Chicago. He learned chess from his sister, Joan, in 1949 and from what we know, started playing in organized chess around 1953. His U.S. Chess Federation rating of only 1830 at age 12½ may not sound impressive at all by modern standards. But the progress that followed is truly amazing and may never be equaled. Just three years later, Fischer managed to qualify for the Candidates’ Tournament (the winner of which, at that time, earned the right to play a match as challenger for the world championship) and became the youngest grandmaster in history. This record lasted 34 years; it might be even argued that in these modern computer times, comparisons to past accomplishments may not be completely valid.

On the road to chess excellence, in 1956 he played in his first invitational master tournament. The following spectacular game against the American master Donald Byrne took away the collective breath of chessplayers around the world:

\[
1.\,\text{f3}\, g6\, 2.\,\text{c4}\, g6\, 3.\,\text{c3}\, g7\, 4.\,d4\, 0-0\, 5.\,\text{f4}\, d5\, 6.\,\text{b3}\, \text{cxd4}\, 7.\,\text{xc4}\, \text{cxd4}\, 8.\,\text{e4}\, \text{bd7}\, ?!\, 9.\,\text{Ed1}\, \text{b6}\, 10.\,\text{Ec5}\, \text{Ag4}\, 11.\,\text{Gg5}\, ?
\]

This slow move gives Fischer the chance to strike brilliantly. He rarely needed to be given the same
opportunity twice. 11...\(\text{Na4!} 12.\text{xa3 Na5} 13.\text{bxc3 Ne4!} 14.\text{xe7 b6} 15.\text{c4}\)
\(\text{Na5} 16.\text{Na5 Bf8+} 17.\text{Bf1}

17...\(\text{Ne6!!} \) The beautiful point of Fischer’s combination. Byrne is busted. 18.\(\text{Nxb6 Nxc4+} 19.\text{Bc1 Ne2} 20.\text{Bd1 d4} 21.\text{Bc1 Ne2} 22.\text{Bf1 c3} 23.\text{g1 a5} 24.\text{Bb4 a4 25.Bb6 d1} \) and Fischer went on to win (game 32). Annotating this game in the December 1956 issue of Chess Review, Hans Kmoch dubbed it “The Game of the Century.” If Fischer had been quite unknown before, this game would change the picture forever.

The first step on the long road to the highest crown was Fischer’s win in the U.S. Championship held in New York at the end of 1957 and beginning of 1958, where he finished a full point ahead of Samuel Reshevsky, America’s number one player since the mid-1930s. Then came the Interzonal in Portorož, where Fischer faced the Soviets directly for the first time and managed to qualify surprisingly easily for the Candidates’ Tournament, drawing all four of his games against Bronstein, Averbakh, Tal and Petrosian.

His first victory against one of the giants came next at Zürich in 1959, when he defeated the legendary Paul Keres (game 190). But in the following Candidates’ Tournament, the established order remained the same. In the words of Lev Abramov, “In general the Candidates’ Tournament... was a brilliant and most convincing victory of the Soviet School of Chess, which took all four top prizes. And, mind you, the Soviet chess organization could have put up another foursome, such as, say, Bronstein, Spassky, Geller, and Kortschnoi or Averbakh, who would probably have attained an almost identical result!”

Fischer won the next two U.S. championships convincingly and so qualified for the next Interzonal in Stockholm 1962. His dominating victory there, 2½ points ahead of Geller and Petrosian, made him very confident – possibly even overconfident – that he could really break the Soviet hegemony in the next qualifying cycle. But in the Candidates’ Tournament held on the exotic Carribbean island of Curaçao in 1962, he suffered a major setback, one which almost broke his spirit. He finished with a score of +1, well behind Petrosian, Keres and Geller.

After the tournament, he accused the four Soviet participants (Kortschnoi was the fourth Soviet player) of conspiring against him, and the Soviets in general of fixing world chess, the effect of which was to deny him a chance realistically to challenge for the highest crown. He appeared to have lost a large part of his motivation and drive, played less and only in the United States, and then, frustrating his fans around the world, declined to play in the 1964 Interzonal held in Amsterdam.

Fortunately in 1965, Fischer decided to resume play in international competitions and took part in the tournament in Havana by telex, an unfortunate necessity, occasioned by the American embargo against Fidel Castro’s Cuba. His next great chance to participate in the world championship cycle came with the Interzonal held in Sousse in 1967. He was in excellent form and certainly one of the big favorites to win. What followed has remained mysterious to this day and is “one of the most puzzling pages in Fischer’s biography,” according to Kasparov.

Fischer arrived early and ready to play. He came out of the starting gate on fire, scoring an overwhelming 6½ out of 8. However, a dispute over the scheduling of some of his games led to Fischer’s withdrawing, although he was the clear leader at the time. The intervention of Ed Edmondson of the U.S. Chess Federation, some friends and even the American embassy in Tunis temporarily changed his mind, but the organizers refused to reverse an initial forfeit of his game with Gipslis that had been imposed because of the scheduling conflict. So, after returning to play, smashing his old rival Reshevsky rather
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effortlessly (game 561), he then withdrew again, and this time for good. For better or worse, Fischer would not have another opportunity to play in the cycle for the world championship for another three years. The chess world, frustrated and surprised, could not believe what it had witnessed.

The start of Fischer's next campaign for the title was again very unpredictable. In 1969, Fischer played only one tournament game and it seemed an open question if he would ever return to the international arena. But with the benefit of hindsight, this hiatus seems to have been a significant period in Fischer's chess career. Before, although he had considered himself the best in the world, there were others in the chess world who were not as convinced. Spassky had become world champion by defeating Petrosian in 1969, and although most people thought Fischer could defeat Petrosian in a match, Spassky was a different story.

Fortunately, in 1970, the great match, USSR against the Rest of the World, lured Fischer out of retirement. He agreed to play on first board for the Rest of the World team. The match would consist of four games on each of ten boards. Fischer looked forward to meeting Boris Spassky, the new Soviet world champion. Unfortunately, Danish grandmaster Bent Larsen protested; he asserted that not only had Fischer not played for a year and a half, but that he, Larsen, had proven by his record over the same period that he deserved to play on board one. And there was something to what he claimed.

To everyone's surprise, Fischer conceded the point and agreed to play on second board, where he would not be playing against world champion Boris Spassky, who had a good score against him, but would meet Tigran Petrosian. The former world champion had always been considered an extremely tough match opponent, and although Bobby was considered the favorite, Petrosian could not be discounted.

Fischer left no doubt in anyone's mind whether he had put his temporary break from the tournament circuit to good use. Petrosian was almost unrecognizable in the first two games, and by the time he had collected himself, although pressing his opponent, he could do no more than draw the last two games of the four-game set (games 590-593). Despite this individual victory, the Soviet Union showed its dominance again by beating the Rest of the World, albeit by the narrowest of margins, 20½-19½.

Fischer was back. And that brought him to the next crossroads. Since he had not played in the 1969 U.S. Championship - an interzonal qualifying tournament - he was not apparently able to play in the 1970 Interzonal scheduled for Palma de Mallorca in November. Once again, it seemed that he would have to wait for at least three more years for the next opportunity to play in the championship cycle. But the USCF Executive Director Ed Edmondson, along with fans worldwide, desperately wanted Fischer to participate. In a rather unusual demonstration of flexibility, at its September congress, FIDE had agreed to allow the U.S. Chess Federation itself to select representatives to play at Palma. The top three finishers in the U.S. championship had qualified to play, so only one of them had to agree to step aside. Realizing that, for all practical purposes, his world title prospects were slim and none, and his decision made easier by the payment of $2,000, Pal Benko agreed to let Fischer take his place. But nevertheless, at the last moment, Fischer still wavered, threatening not to play. Edmondson wrote an impressive, persuasive letter (see page 341) and fortunately prevailed upon Fischer to play.

The result was a great triumph for Fischer. Finishing 3½ points ahead of the field, he lost only one game, to Danish grandmaster Bent Larsen. To some extent, it was déjà vu - it was hard not to recall his great victory at Stockholm 1962. But this time a much stronger, and more determined Fischer had emerged, and this would have profound implications on the chess world.

Eight years before, when Fischer had won the 1962 Stockholm Interzonal, the next phase was a round-robin, marathon Candidates' Tournament, the winner of which then went on to play a match for the title. By 1970, however, the system had changed. Instead of a strong Candidates' Tournament, the eight interzonal
qualifiers would play a series of knock-out matches. The quarter- and semi-final matches consisted of a ten-game match, and the finals match, the winner of which would be the official challenger, was twelve games.

Fischer’s first opponent in the Candidates’ matches was Soviet grandmaster Mark Taimanov, who had finished fifth in the Palma Interzonal. Taimanov consulted his great mentor, Botvinnik, who gave valuable advice regarding Fischer’s personality and style, but his suggestion regarding the choice of seconds came in less handy: “First of all, he told me to choose my seconds carefully. Yevgeny Vasyukov... was the obvious first choice, but the second candidate, Mikhail Tal, raised Botvinnik’s objections... ‘Both of you are given to Bohemianism and the atmosphere before the match may be insufficiently ascetic for you. I could not ignore my teacher’s counsel although, to tell the truth, I blamed myself for this before and especially during the match... Tal, who was always full of joie de vivre, would have stood me in good stead during the trying days of the contest.’”

As it turned out, Taimanov lost a very hard fought attacking game in the first round (game 665) and the second game (game 666) was adjourned twice, the second time in an absolutely drawn position. So, with the second game still waiting to be finished, the third game (game 667) took on crucial importance, but the optimist Taimanov mysteriously cracked under the pressure. In the following promising position after Black’s 19th move, Taimanov (White) went into a deep think for 72 minutes.

He then came up with the retreat 20...f3?, instead of playing the optimistic attacking 20...h3 more quickly. This came back to haunt him, as he spent most of the following night analyzing the consequences of 20...h3. All this had such an adverse effect on him that he even lost the dead drawn adjourned second game. So the match was basically decided after three games and, demoralized, he went down 6-0.

When he returned to the Soviet Union, there were dire consequences. At the customs control at Moscow’s Sheremetyevo Airport, a copy of Solzhenitsyn’s The First Circle was discovered in his luggage along with 1100 Dutch guilders and a letter from Euwe for Salo Flohr. They were used against Taimanov. He was punished by having his “Honored Master of Sports” title stripped, he was excluded from USSR team competitions for two years, was not allowed to travel abroad and could not even appear as a concert pianist any longer. The real reason for the punishment was revealed by a comment by the chief of customs at the airport: “You should have been more careful, Mr. Taimanov. If your score against Fischer had been better, I would have been prepared to carry Solzhenitsyn’s collected works for you...”

Fischer’s next opponent in the semi-finals of the cycle was his main Western rival, the Dane Bent Larsen, who, like Taimanov, was a very optimistic player. The match took place in the summer of 1971 in Denver, Colorado, which is located approximately 1600 meters above sea level. Normally a dry and moderate venue, during the match temperatures approached 100 degrees Fahrenheit, and this caused some problems for the Danish grandmaster. This may help to explain why he completely collapsed after the first two very tense games. In the first game (game 671), Larsen had surprised Fischer with the French Defense and in an amazing fighting game, Fischer ultimately managed to win with rook and the bishop pair against queen. In the second game (game 672), in this position,
Larsen blundered with $37.\texttt{\textbar}{\textbullet}\texttt{c4}$??, missing Fischer's countershot, $37...\texttt{\textbar}{\textbullet}\texttt{e}4!$, and Bobby went on to win with his superb endgame technique. From the third game on, Larsen was virtually unrecognizable, and he too was shutout 6-0.

Next up was "The Tiger," former world champion Tigran Petrosian, one of the most formidable match opponents ever. But Fischer's first battle of this match was not on the chess board. There had been two acceptable offers for the venue: one from Athens and one from Buenos Aires. Each player wanted to play in his own hemisphere. The Argentines managed to convince FIDE to draw lots and fortune smiled on Bobby – it would be Buenos Aires. So the Soviet delegation had to take flights via the route Moscow-Paris-Nice-Dakar-Buenos Aires, altogether about 14,000 kilometers.

On the board, the good fortune continued in the first game (game 677). The opening had been thoroughly prepared by Petrosian for Fischer. After the conclusion of the Kortschnoi-Petrosian match, Petrosian had been handed a sealed envelope addressed to the winner of the match. In a key line in the Sicilian Defense, the Moldovan chess trainer Viacheslav Chebanenko had found that after $11...d5!! 12.cxd5 \texttt{\textbar}{\textbullet}\texttt{a}3 13.bxa3 \texttt{\textbar}{\textbullet}\texttt{xa}5 14.d2 0-0-0 15.\texttt{\textbar}{\textbullet}\texttt{c}4 \texttt{\textbar}{\textbullet}\texttt{g}6!!$, Black had a very strong initiative. After $16.\texttt{\textbar}{\textbullet}\texttt{d}1$,

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Petrosian had prepared to continue with $16...\texttt{\textbar}{\textbullet}\texttt{xg}2!!$. But after $14...0-0-0$, there was an unexpected diversion - the lights in the tournament hall went out. Petrosian stood up but Fischer remained seated and agreed to his clock being started again in semi-darkness. After 13 minutes, the lights came on again and soon Fischer moved. But after $16.\texttt{\textbar}{\textbullet}\texttt{d}1$ Petrosian thought for more than 30 minutes and, ignoring the Chebanenko novelty, played $16...\texttt{\textbullet}\texttt{f}5?!$. He was slowly but surely pushed on the defensive and his position was finally overrun by Fischer in the endgame.

But Petrosian fought back and won the second game in fine attacking style. In the third game, he obtained an advantage in a major piece endgame, but was not able to convert it and the game was drawn. Two quick draws in the fourth and fifth games followed. Then came the decisive game of the match, the turning point (game 682). Petrosian slipped slightly, right at the outset, beginning with $1.\texttt{\textbar}{\textbullet}\texttt{f}3 \texttt{c}5 2.b3 \texttt{d}5 3.\texttt{\textbullet}{\textbullet}\texttt{b}2??$, and soon found himself in a very difficult endgame with rook and knight against Fischer's favorite combination, rook and bishop. After not sealing the amazing saving move $42.\texttt{\textbar}{\textbullet}\texttt{f}4!!$, he lost the adjournment after a long fight. This somehow broke him and he lost the next three games and the match - 6½-2½. Fischer had become the official challenger for the world championship.

The world championship match between Bobby Fischer and Boris Spassky in the summer of 1972 in Reykjavik was the most heavily covered and followed chess event in history. In the United States, a hobby that had caught little of the public eye became a daily front-page feature. The match made the covers of Time and NewswEEK. Television coverage included a show on the Public Broadcasting System every game day. Its host, an obscure chess master, Shelby Lyman, became a household name.

Even today, books and magazine articles are still being released about the match; every minute aspect of the "Match of the Century" has been put under chess, psychological and socio-political microscopes. There is not much new or original that may be said about this match; it was simply an event that gripped the entire world (not just the chess world) for almost two months. The eccentric, lone genius from Brooklyn would finally have his day in the sun.

Although Fischer had never before defeated Spassky in a serious tournament game, at the time of the match, his Elo rating was 125 points higher than Spassky's, a staggering gap at that level.
Nevertheless Fischer felt uncertain before the match and did not arrive on schedule in Reykjavik. As he dallied, even U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger intervened to strongly urge Fischer to go to Iceland and play, but it was a British industrialist, James Slater, who stepped in and doubled the stakes from $125,000 to $250,000, challenging Fischer to show up and do what he does best, play chess. This apparently brought Fischer around, who did not want to be seen as being somehow afraid.

This time Fischer did not start well. In the first game (game 686) he grabbed a poisoned pawn on h2 in a drawn bishop ending, did not manage to conduct the very difficult defense properly and went down to defeat. Then Fischer forfeited the second game as he wanted the filming of the games to be stopped and demanded among other things, that the third game should be played in a closed room.

At this point, the Soviet authorities began to put pressure on Spassky to put an end to what they perceived as Fischer’s shenanigans. They wanted Spassky to give Fischer an ultimatum and perhaps even depart if matters did not resolve themselves quickly and favorably. However, Spassky correctly understood that would only have aggravated a difficult situation. In the face of clear, but consequential instructions from Moscow, Spassky performed an admirable act of moral courage – defying Soviet authorities, he refused to enter the fray between the organizers and Fischer. He remained ready in Reykjavik.

The match continued. The third game was played in a separate, private room, and this saved Fischer and the match. But, by doing so, Spassky lost the psychological duel and in a way, the whole match, as Fischer now took over. For the next eight games, Fischer was a virtual freight train out of control, winning five, drawing three. For all practical purposes, this decided the match, as by the time Spassky was able to regroup, regaining his championship form, he was not able to overcome Fischer’s lead. Despite his brilliant win in game 11 (game 695), the train had already left the station. He was unable to win another game and Fischer cruised to victory, wrapping up the match – and the world championship – after the 21st game.

After achieving his ultimate goal, Fischer unfortunately did not return to the board until the return match with his old rival Spassky in Sveti Stefan and Belgrade 1992. This was a match which was potentially unlimited, the winner to be the first to win ten games. The match ended after 30 games, 10-5 in Fischer’s favor.

That was the last time the chess world would see Fischer play. He resumed a reclusive existence, and passed away on January 17, 2008 in Reykjavik, where he had returned to spend the rest of his days. He was 64, having symbolically lived one year of life for each square on the chessboard.

Now, let us take a look back and try to explain the stunning successes of Bobby Fischer, the eleventh world chess champion. The American grandmaster Andy Soltis has a special section devoted to Fischer’s openings, so we will not dwell on that topic very much here. Clearly, Fischer was totally absorbed in chess. He was consumed by it every free minute, living and breathing the mysteries of the royal game. Argentine grandmaster Miguel Najdorf put it succinctly: “If you want to succeed, put chess first in your life. But that is not enough, You must also put it second and third as Fischer has done.” Everything Fischer did was designed to further his chess development.

At one point he even started to learn Russian so he could read the important literature on the game in the original. He often locked himself up with stacks of books and magazines. And this paid high dividends. For example, in his game against Reshevsky in the 1958/59 U.S. Championship (game 152), the following position arose after 1.e4 c5 2.d4 cxd4 3.c4 dxc4 4.xc4 g6 5.xe3 e7 6.e3 d6 7.o-o 0-0 8.b3 g7

![Chess Diagram](image)
Fischer had read the refutation of this line in the Russian magazine *Shakhmaty v SSSR* 9.e5 Qe8? 10.dxe6 Qxe6 11.Qxe6 loses the queen. 11.dxe6 Qxe6 11...Qxe6? also loses: 12.d5+ Qf5 13.g4+ Qg4 14.g1+ Qh5 15.g2++. 12.Qxd8 Qc6 13.Qd2 and Fischer went on to win. 1-0

It is perhaps stating the obvious that the title of world champion is not garnered by mastering just one phase of the game. Fischer’s endgame technique has often been compared to that of the third world champion, José Capablanca. Here is the position from Taimanov-Fischer, Buenos Aires 1960 (game 261), after Taimanov’s 81st move:

In this “simple” bishop ending, Black need only sacrifice his bishop for White’s remaining pawn to draw. But this is easier said than done and requires some sophisticated and subtle endgame technique. 81...Qf4 82.b5 Qe4 83.Qd4 Qc7 84.Qc5 Qd3! The right direction to get behind the pawn 85.Qc6 Qc4 Fischer has reached his aim: Centurini’s setup, which applies here as both diagonals required by Black to hold, d8-a5 and a7-g1, are longer than three squares. 86.Qb6 Qf4 87.Qa7 Qc7 After the game Taimanov inquired, “Bobby how did you manage to save the situation and do it so quickly?” “I didn’t have to do any thinking. Seven years ago your magazine, *Shakhmaty v SSSR*, printed a detailed analysis of this endgame [by Averbakh] and I just knew all the variations,” was the astonishing reply of the American genius. ½-½

Tal confessed: “I, and not only I, would not have played on in this position, whatever the tournament situation – it is a pure waste of time. But Fischer plays on to the bare kings.” Bobby played 73.g3 and here the game was adjourned for the second time. 73...Ag7 74.Qf4+ Ad5 75.Qa4 Qg6 76.bxg4 Ae6 77.Qf1 Qf7= is an easier draw. 76.Aa6 Ad5 77.Qf4 Ef7+ 78.Qg5 Ag7+ 79.Qf5 Ef7+ 80.Qf6 Ef6+ 81.Qxf6 and finally the unexpected occurs; the exhausted Taimanov commits the decisive error: 81...Qe4? He had three playable alternatives: 81...Qd3 might be most logical from a practical point of view, since Black’s king reaches the corner after 82.b4 Qf4 83.b5 Qd6 84.Qxf4 Qe7 85.Qg5 Qf7 86.b6 Qh6 Qg8=; 81...Qd6 and 81...Qd4 draw as well. 82.Qc8! Qf4 82...Qd3 83.Qf5+ Qf4 84.Qxd3 Qg3 85.Qf5++; 82...Qf3 83.Qb7+ Qf4 84.Qxf3 Qf3 85.Qg5+ Fischer went on to win after 83.b4 Qf3 83...Qg4+ 84.Qg7 Qg3 85.b5 Qh4 86.Qxg4++ 84.b5 Qg5 85.Qf5 Qf3 86.Qh6 Qg5 87.Qg6 Qf3 88.h7 Qe5+ 89.Qh6 1-0

This fighting spirit was probably his most important strength. As Karpov put it: “But it was the competitive mettle that was most characteristic of him: making use of every chance right to the last one.” Fischer was also not satisfied to play for a draw with Black. He fought for the initiative from the beginning with asymmetrical dynamic openings like the Sicilian Najdorf and the King’s Indian Defense.

One of Fischer’s major strengths was an uncanny feeling for the initiative and an intuitive grasp of the transformation of advantages. In Fischer’s hands, a slight initiative was very often deadly.
He had a fine sense of how to exert maximum pressure at the weakest points in the enemy position.

Let us take a look at the seventh game in his 1971 match with Petrosian (game 683). Here we can see the integration of a number of his highly developed skills: His ability to calculate well ahead; his fine technique and the deadly transformation of advantages combined with the initiative. And he was not deterred or misled by the inflexible application of dogma.

Black, Petrosian, has just played 21...\textit{Qc}d7.

White is more active and has a strong knight on an outpost. Fischer transforms this advantage directly with... 22.\textit{Q}xd7+!! as it is not important what is exchanged, but what remains on the board. White gets a clear edge, full control and easy play in the resulting endgame. For Fischer, this was certainly an easy decision because he liked to play with rook(s) and light-squared bishop against rook(s) and knight, and showed that the long-range pieces often coordinate better together. 22...\textit{B}xd7 23.\textit{E}c1 \textit{Qd}6 24.\textit{Rc}7 \textit{Qd}7 25.\textit{E}e2 g6 26.\textit{Qf}2 h5 27.\textit{f}4 h4?! 28.\textit{Qf}3 f5? “This further exposes the seventh rank and deprives Black of his last counter-chances” (Polugayevsky). Black should immediately play 28...\textit{d}4!, e.g., 29.\textit{Qc}4 \textit{Qd}8 30.a3 \textit{E}f6 31.\textit{E}g4 \textit{Qb}6 (Sullivan) with better practical drawing chances than in the game, as Black is more active. 29.\textit{E}e3 \textit{d}4+ 30.\textit{E}d2 \textit{Qb}6 31.\textit{E}e7! Another transformation of one advantage into another. White ends the technical phase and wins with a direct attack: 31...\textit{Qd}5 32.\textit{Af}7+ \textit{E}e8 33.\textit{E}b7 \textit{Qxf}4 34.\textit{Qc}4 1-0

Fischer’s outstanding endgame technique is complemented by an acute sense of danger. When possessing an advantage in the endgame, he rarely let it slip, converting it most often in a manner reminiscent of the great Cuban world champion Capablanca. Examples of his endgame play produced many textbook examples. His favorite combination of pieces was rook and bishop against rook and knight, which is now often called the “Fischer endgame” in endgame literature. The fourth game in his 1971 match against Taimanov (game 668) is a case in point. Taimanov had just played 23...\textit{Qxd}7.

24.\textit{Ec}5! b6? Weakening the light squares on the queenside is a large concession. 24...\textit{E}d6f 25.a4 (25.\textit{Ec}3 \textit{Qb}8) 25...b5 26.a5 \textit{c}4 27.c3 (27.\textit{Qb}7 \textit{E}b8 28.\textit{Qxa6} is met by 28...\textit{Qd}5) 27...\textit{E}b8 should be tenable, according to Kasparov. 25.\textit{Qf}1 a5 26.\textit{Qc}4 \textit{E}f8 27.\textit{Qg}2 \textit{Qd}6 28.\textit{Qf}3 \textit{Qd}7 29.\textit{Qe}3 \textit{Qb}8 30.\textit{Qd}3+ \textit{Qc}7 31.c3 \textit{Qc}6 32.\textit{Qe}3 \textit{Qd}6 33.a4 \textit{Qe}7 34.\textit{h}3 \textit{Qc}6 35.\textit{h}4 h5 36.\textit{Qd}3+ \textit{Qc}7 37.\textit{Qd}5 f5 38.\textit{Qd}2 \textit{Af}6 39.\textit{Qe}2 \textit{Qd}7 40.\textit{Qe}3 g6 41.\textit{Qb}5 \textit{Qd}6 The sealed move. 42.\textit{Qe}2

42...\textit{Qd}8? Allowing the exchange of rooks, when White’s king will penetrate slowly but surely by using the sharp endgame weapon \textit{zugzwang} again and again. Black should make sure that the rooks remain with 42...\textit{E}f6! 43.\textit{Qd}3 \textit{Qd}8 44.\textit{Qc}4 \textit{Qc}7 45.\textit{E}e8 \textit{Ed}6 46.\textit{E}g8 \textit{Qe}7 47.\textit{E}g7 \textit{Qd}8 (Soltis in \textit{Bobby Fischer Rediscovered}, p. 248) with good drawing chances. 43.\textit{Ed}3 \textit{Qc}7 44.\textit{E}x\textit{d}6 \textit{Qx}d6
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Obviously when trying to determine "the greatest ever," the choice is only among the world champions, with possibly Paul Charles Morphy and Adolf Anderssen also to be considered. The length of their world championship reign, how strongly they dominated their peers and their impact on and place in chess history are all factors to be evaluated. If only the first factor is considered, then the choice must fall on the second world champion, the great Emanuel Lasker, who ruled from 1894 to 1921.

Evaluating a champion's dominance is more difficult of course. In this case, I would choose between Lasker, Anatoly Karpov and Garry Kasparov. But now Fischer comes seriously into consideration. In the period 1970-1972, his results were better than anyone's before or since. He lost only 5 games (not counting the loss by forfeit against Spassky in Reykjavik) out of 102 games — including the Interzonal, three candidates' matches and the match for the world championship. He won two candidates' matches 6-0 and before the match in Reykjavik was atop the rating list, a towering 125 Elo points above number two on the list, world champion Spassky.

But the best case for Fischer can be made when looking at the impact the world champions had and their place in history. Fischer, who had taken the highest crown almost singlehandedly from the mighty, almost invincible Soviet chess empire, shook the whole world, not only the chess world, to its core. He started a chess boom not only in the United States and in the Western hemisphere, but worldwide. Teaching chess or playing chess as a career had truly become a respectable profession. After Bobby, the game was simply not the same.

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Opening Survey

Bobby Fischer never explained how he thought about openings. But he left clues.

We know he closely followed analysis that had been published as much as a century before his time. We know he paid particular attention to Wilhelm Steinitz.

At a time when young masters feverishly followed the latest victories of Mikhail Tal and Boris Spassky and tried to decipher the latest issue of Shakhmatny Byulletin, Fischer was studying yellowing copies of Steinitz’s International Chess Magazine and annotating the obscure games of the Steinitz-Serafino Dubois match of 1862.

Why Steinitz? Because Fischer believed that good ideas from Steinitz’s era had been simply forgotten. This was a distinctly contrarian point of view in Bobby’s day. It still is. The vast majority of masters since 1900 have believed that the older openings were succeeded by better ones. According to this conventional wisdom, if a line has been displaced in master practice, it was because it had been discredited.

But Fischer, and to some extent Bent Larsen in his era and Alexander Morozevich in ours, tried to show that this point of view was wrong: The old openings died out because of fashion, not merit, they felt.

Whenever Fischer revived a line, he left the annotators searching for an explanation of why theory had been so wrong for so long. At Havana 1965 Bobby resurrected Steinitz’s 5.d3 in the Ruy Lopez to beat Vasily Smyslov (game 442). Afterwards it was hard to tell where Black had gone wrong. In the final game of the 1972 world championship match (game 705), he used a Sicilian Defense idea of Adolf Anderssen’s, 7...d5, that hadn’t been played in 95 years. He equalized quickly.

And he famously revived Steinitz’s 9...h3 in the Two Knights Defense in game 425. Today it is somewhat rare for a grandmaster to cite analysis that was published more than 10 years ago for fear of appearing out of date. In addition, an annotator will shy away from quoting the analysis of anyone who isn’t a super-GM. But in annotating game 425 in Chess Life and again in My 60 Memorable Games, Fischer quoted variations of the long-forgotten Rudolf von Gottschall that appeared in an 1892 issue of Deutsche Schachzeitung.

Of course, Fischer also borrowed ideas of younger vintage. His subtle innovation, 9...c2, in his first-round win over Tigran Petrosian in the USSR-World match in 1970 (game 590) was an improvement on a 1926 Maróczy game. He improved on a 1922 Capablanca game with 15.d5! in his win over Viktor Kortschnoi at the 1962 Interzonal (game 353).

And he regularly improved on the play of his contemporaries. But when he did it, he was usually adding a new move to a popular variation. It was Fischer’s obsession with unpopular, long out of fashion lines that stood out. His heart sometimes seemed to lie in the 19th century, at least when he played 1.e4. Eliot Hearst quoted him in a 1964 Chess Life column as saying he was “just waiting for a chance to play the Evans Gambit against a grandmaster.” Had he done that Bobby would have begun the Evans revival 30 years before Garry Kasparov did it.

Lust to Bust

The other trait that made Fischer distinctive was his obsession with refuting recent analysis, preferably Soviet analysis. One reason for this was personal. As he explained in his first article for Chess Life, the Russians had accused him of not being self-critical in his own notes. “Instead of giving any examples of my alleged lack of objectivity, they just go on repeating the same charge over and over again,” he said. In response he intended to show how shallow their own work was.

In that article he pointed out mistakes by Paul Keres, Alexander Kotov and Isaac Boleslavsky.
For example, he showed his game with Viktor Ciofatea from Varna 1962 (game 391), which went 1.e4 e5 2.d3 d6 3.e5 c6 5.a4 d6 6.a4 c6 7.b6 b5 8.e2 g6.

Here Fischer played 9....c4. This is striking because it’s a move that may have been played only once before in a master event, the 1949 Soviet Championship semifinals at Tbilisi. This indicates how closely he followed Soviet literature.

Ciofatea lost after 9...f6. Boleslavsky said 9....e6 was the refutation and he gave 10.d5 c5 11..a4+ c6 12..e6 b5 13..e7+ c7 as proof.

But Fischer relished pointing out in print that Boleslavsky only considered the faulty 14..c6+? and 14..a3? when he concluded Black was better.

He added, “Boleslavsky overlooks completely” 14..b4!, which wins, e.g., 14..d5 15..x5+ d5 16..d4 or 14..c5 15..a3 c4 16..d1 d5 17.b4 cxb4 18..xb4 19..b3 e5 20..d3 “and Black can resign.”

And just in case anyone missed the point, Fischer returned to the subject in his second column, a month later, this time citing two more Keres errors and one each by Boris Spassky, Yefim Geller, Vladimir Simagin, Boris Veinstein and Mikhail Yudovich. “The point is, that published analysis should be free from such errors,” he wrote. “I pride myself on the fact that I never made a mistake in analysis.”

The second reason for Bobby’s “lust to bust” was practical. Fischer knew that few of his rivals spent as much time on chess as he did. He knew they relied on the same books and the same journals, such as *Shakhmatny Byulleten* and *Shakhmaty* v SSSR, that he read. If he could refute one of those published lines he would have a powerful over-the-board weapon.

He must have been exhilarated when he found a hole in one of Geller’s most famous wins. Gereben-Geller, Budapest 1952 began 1.e4 c5 2.d3 d6 3.d4 cxd4 4..x6 d7 5..c3 a6 6..h3 e6 7.g4 d4 e5 9..d3 g7.

Here Geller met 10.b3 with 10...e6 11..g2 0-0 12..b2 b5 13..h4 b4 and won with a brilliant queenside attack (14..e2 a5 15.f4 16.f5 17..a4! a4). Fischer spotted an improvement that is so obvious that it exposed the shallowness of praise for the Geller game. He played 10.g5! 11..d7 11..d3 at the 1962 Interzonal and Fischer won the second brilliancy prize (game 355).

(The Soviets didn’t get the point—7.g4 was given a question mark and criticized as “a serious loss of time” in an adulatory Russian book about Geller that appeared in 1976, well after the value of 7.g4 was recognized.) Even better than finding a flaw in Russian analysis—from Bobby’s point of view—was using it against the flawed analyst. That’s what happened at Varna 1962 when Fischer safely grabbed a pawn from Mikhail Botvinnik. He had found a simple refutation of Botvinnik’s notes to a game from his 1958 world championship match. Almost everyone in the chess world had seen Botvinnik’s analysis. But Fischer was the one to bust it (game 402).

On rare occasions Fischer’s obsession with trying to refute the Soviets had a boomerang effect. Take the case of his game with Milan Matulovic from the Palma Interzonal (game 648). After 1.e4 c5
Zaitsev suspected that Fischer had found a flaw in this analysis. Petrosian concluded, in an article in 64 in 1974, that Fischer would have played 10.Qe2+ if Matulovic had obediently followed the book line. The idea is win material with 10...Qe7 11.d5 or 10...Qe6 11.c4?.

What happened is that Fischer had set a trap for himself. He was so concerned with busting Boleslavsky’s analysis after move 9 that he didn’t pay enough attention to the possibility that Black could improve at move 7.

Of course, Fischer would have had an easier time refuting the analysis of earlier theoreticians who weren’t as careful as Boleslavsky. He did manage to find holes in such standard works of the era as Reuben Fine’s Practical Chess Openings. And he certainly could have punctured some of Steinitz’s sillier ideas. But to Fischer that probably would have been, well, sacrilege.

Before we consider specific Fischer contributions to the openings, it’s important to note that he wasn’t just a super-preparer in the style of Lev Polugayevsky or Peter Leko. When confronted by a surprise, he could improvise at the board.

One of his most famous wins came in the first round of the 1959 Candidates tournament, when Paul Keres sprung an elaborate queen sacrifice on him as White in a 6.Qg5 Najdorf Sicilian (game 199). When you replay that magnificent battle you have to be impressed by the way Fischer found far-from-obvious “only” moves at the 14th, 15th and 16th turn.

Let’s examine the Fischer imprint on major openings.

**Ruy Lopez**

In any other art form it would be insulting to say that someone’s contribution to the craft was “derivative” and “incremental.” But that’s a fair description of what grandmasters do today in the openings.

They take someone else’s latest discovery—a new 18th move by Black in the Petroff Defense, for example—and advance it by the tiniest of
amounts, coming up with a 19th move by White that has never been played before. Such moves are often named the best innovation in an issue of the Chess Informant.

Fischer was derivative/incremental only in the old main line of the Ruy Lopez, where the theory up to and past 9...dxe5 seemed to have been frozen in glacier ice. At Zurich 1959, he improved on his own play at Portorož with 19.hxg4, and then came with a new follow-up, 20.g5!. This is based on 20...dxg5 21.dxe5, and it gave White a nice edge in game 194, although it may only be good enough for a draw.

Fischer had less than stellar results against the Marshall Gambit but he made one lasting impact on the line. His game with Robert G. Wade at Havana 1965 reached a familiar position after 1.e4 e5 2.d3 c6 3.d4 b5 4.dxe5 dxe5 5.0-0 dxe6 6.dxe6 e5 7.f3 d5 8.exd5 0-0 9.b3 c4 10.dxc4 0-0 11.b4 a5 12.a3 e7 13.g3 c5 14.dh4 e5 15.f3.

Here Black tried 15...hx5, which had gotten a good reputation because of a single game, Boleslavsky-Simagin, Minsk 1961 (which went 16.d6 17.axb5 axb5 18.d4 d4 19.g3 21.h5). But after Fischer played 17.d5! cxd5 18.d2, he obtained a nice edge and 15...hx5 vanished.

Also in the Marshall, his 12.g3?! was a novelty, at least in over-the-board chess, when he played it against Spassky at Santa Monica. The idea is to avoid ...xh5. But it may only transpose into known lines after 12.d6 13.e1 c7 14.d7 and ...
h5.

In the rare Lopez lines, Fischer honed his skill by studying many obscure but important games. For example, the line that runs 1.e4 e5 2.d4 c5 3.dxc5 dxc5 4.a3 d6 5.0-0 b5 6.b3 c6 is an invitation to an messy gambit, 7.d5 c4 8.dxc4 c6. When Fischer faced this line versus his mentor, Attilio Di Camillo in 1956, he found the strongest reply, 7.c3 dxc4 8.h3 1.d5 9.d4. Instead of playing d2-d4, White effectively shuts Black’s bishop out of play (game 45). This idea had appeared in little-known World War II games of Paul Keres and Alexander Alekhine.

Fischer also made a significant contribution to the Open Variation offshoot that runs 5...dxe4 6.d4 b5 7.a3 dxe4 8.dxe4 d5 and then 9.c3 d6 10.dxe4 dxe4 11.cxe5 dxe4 12.xe4 c5 13.dxe6 fxe6.


But Fischer’s greatest contribution to the Ruy Lopez was to breathe new life into variations that had been wrongly discarded many decades before him. As a result, he was surprising his opponents at move five, six, seven and eight – rather than at move 18 or 20 – and this enabled him to stay ahead of his rivals when they tried to catch up.

The Steinitz Defense Deferred (1.e4 e5 2.d4 c6 3.dxe5 a6 4.d4 c6) was a major variation in the 1950s and ’60s. The main lines were 5.c3 and, to a lesser degree, 5.d4. The books dismissed 5.d4 with the comment that “allows 5.d4! 6.b5 cxb5.” Yet there was virtually no master experience with this line before Bobby played 5.c3 dxc4 6.b3 against Geller at Bled. Fischer never repeated the line but he wrote that he intended to meet 6...b5 with 7.d3 and if 7...b5 8.d3 cxd4 then 9.cxd4 10.g5.

This was new at the time but subsequently became the main line.

That game was an example of how Bobby’s reputation for preparation prompted his wary
opponent to try something weaker. Geller answered 6.h3 with 6...g5 7.c3 g6? Within a half-dozen moves he was lost. It’s hard to imagine a world-class player losing that way today (game 322).

Another striking case is Fischer’s adoption of the Exchange Lopez (4.a×c6 d×c6) with 5.0-0 at a time when the theoreticians had declared it to be refuted.

The books called 5.0-0 dubious because of 5...g4 6.h3 h5, just like the Steinitz Deferred line. This time at least there was further analysis, which claimed White was worse after 7.d3 g6.

Fischer wrote with apparent glee that Keres only considered 8.h×g4? in his much-praised book on 1.e4 e5. Better is 8.Qb2! and then 8...e7 9.a×e1 g6 10.d4 a×d6 11.b×g4 h×g4 12.h×g2.

Nevertheless, this variation was pronounced dead in 1965 after a much-publicized game went 12...h×h2! 13.g×h2 g×f2 and wins. But it was revived by the discovery of 13...g×g4! – and that made 5.0-0 playable after all.

Bobby was apparently ready to adopt the variation in 1965 and show off what he had found to improve on the musty archives. For example, if Black avoids 5...g4 in favor of 5...f6, there was analysis of 6.d4 g4 7.c3 dating back to 1907.

Fischer found strengthening ideas for White, including the finesse of meeting 7.exd4 8.c×d4 a×d7 with the annoying 9.h×h2! so that 9.h×h5 10.e×e5! gives White a favorable endgame as in game 507.

This and other Fischer games at Havana 1966 turned 4.a×c6/5.0-0 into a major opening. By the time of his rematch with Spassky, the line had developed main lines that stretched 15 moves. Nevertheless Fischer remained ahead of the curve. For example, he was able to beat Spassky in 21 moves in game 714 with a clever use of move order.

Fischer also found himself on the Black side of the Lopez on the rare occasions when he didn’t play 1...c5. His score with the Classical Defense was a respectable six draws out of six serious games but his creativity deserves more recognition. After 1.e4 e5 2.d×f3 d×c6 3.a×b5 a×c5 4.c3, his initial favorite was 4...a×f6 5.c4 b×b6 6.0-0 0-0 7.e×e1.

Instead of treating this like a Guioce Piano and holding onto a strong point at e5 as was customary, Fischer liked 7...e×d4? After 8.c×d4, he innovated with 8...d5 (9.e×e4) against Wolfgang Unzicker at Leipzig (game 292).

He wasn’t tested by 8...e5, but I suspect he would have rejected the then-book retreat, 8...e×c8, in favor of 8...g×g4!, as Vishy Anand later put to good use.

Another striking improvement on theory was his game with Tal from the 1962 Candidates tournament (game 376). After 1.e4 e5 2.d×f3 d×c6 3.a×b5 a×c5 4.c3 e×g7, he showed that following 5.d4 exd4 6.c×d4 Qb×d4 7.d×d2 a×d2+ 8.a×d2, Black should insert 8...a×c6 to drive White’s bishop back.

The reason is explained after 9.a×a4 and then 9...d5 10.e×d5 a×c6 11.c×c3 a×e6+ 12.a×f1 e×c4+! and then 13.b×g1 0-0 14.d5.

This occurred in an Alekhine-Bogolyubov game (!) which should have turned out badly for Black after 14...c×d8 15.e×e1. But Fischer made the
variation playable again after nearly 50 years when he equalized against Tal with 14...Qa7!.

**Other 1.e4 e5 Openings**

Two Fischer traits -- his reverence for 19th century ideas and his distrust of the Soviets -- helped influence his revitalization of 9...Nh3 in the Two Knights Defense. When he annotated game #25 in Chess Life, he explained his theory of how Mikhail Chigorin's victory over Steinitz in their cable match had been used to drive the knight move out of practice. "Apparently, vigorous Russian propaganda in connection with this win has made most of the gullible chess world shy away from this variation," he wrote.

Unfortunately we don't know what else Fischer found in this variation because he never played the line again in a serious game. (He did, however, play 3...c4 Qc6 4.Qg5 in several of his simultaneous exhibitions and usually won soon after 4...d5 5.exd5 Qxd5 6.d4.)

Further evidence of Fischer's 19th century approach was his experience with the King's Gambit. Fischer famously accepted the gambit and lost to Boris Spassky at Mar del Plata 1960. He then set a goal for himself that none of his contemporaries would have considered worthy -- or even possible: He wanted to refute the King's Gambit.

And when he had what he considered a refutation he didn't hoard it, as Garry Kasparov did with the hundreds of other TNs that remained in Kasparov's computer even after he retired. Instead, Fischer published his findings in a celebrated article, "A Bust to the King's Gambit." Oddly enough, the only opening variation that usually features his name is the "Fischer Defense," that is 3...d6, to the King's Gambit.

Publishing your boldest ideas, rather than saving them for a tournament game, was more common in Steinitz's era. Fischer continued the practice in the pages of Chess Life when he tried to rewrite the theory of the Bishop's Gambit while annotating the Steinitz-Dubois match in 1964. His work on 1.e4 e5 2.f4 exf4 3.Qc4 Qf6 4.d3 c6 5.Qb3 helped convince modern players like Nigel Short to adopt the gambit.

To give you an idea of how deeply Fischer analyzed -- in the pre-computer age -- let's consider one variation he gave. He cited the book refutation of the gambit, 5...d5 6.exd5 cxd5 7.d4 Qc6 d6 e5ge2 0-0 9.Qxf4 Qxf4 10.Qxf4 Qe8+ 11.Qc2 Qg4. Fischer then pointed out the strength of 12.Qxd5 and claimed 12...Qe6 was best. He continued with 13.h3 Qh5 14.hxg4 Qxg2 15.Qh1 Qe7 16.Qd3.

A less ambitious -- or more cautious -- analyst would have stopped here and written "White has repulsed the attack and stands better." It might be a fair and accurate conclusion but to Fischer it would be incomplete.

He wanted to prove the absolute correctness of his conclusion and he gave a line that went 16...Qxe2+ 17.Qxe2 Qxe2 18.Qxe2 Qc6 19.Qe6+ 0-0 20.Qxf7+ Qxf7 21.Qc4+ Qg6 22.Qd4.

Even that wasn't sufficient because Fischer added: 22.Qg5+ 23.Qb1 Qf8 24.Qd6+ Qf6 25.Qe4+ Qh6 26.Qd1 Qf4 27.Qh1+ Qg5 28.Qd5+ Qxd5 "and White mates in four."

**Sicilian Defense**

Fischer's mastery of the Sicilian was so awesome that his "threat" to play 1...e5 was enough to deter many opponents from risking 1.e4 against him. At Bled 1961, for example, only one of the ten who had White against him played 1.e4.

Fischer's main weapon was the Najdorf Variation. The opening was growing up at the same time Bobby was growing up. Major variations, such
as $6.\text{c}g5\text{e}6.7.f4\text{h}6\text{b}6$ and $7...\text{c}xd7$ had just been introduced in 1954, and Lev Polugayevsky introduced $7...\text{b}5$ in 1959. In fact, the name “Najdorf Variation” wasn’t widely accepted at the time. The line was called the “Modern Paulsen Variation” in the Bled 1961 tournament book.

Fischer first gained attention with his revival of a 1955 novelty, the “Argentine Variation,” $7...\text{c}e78.\text{c}f3\text{h}69.\text{c}h4\text{g}510.\text{f}xg5\text{d}f711.\text{c}xe5\text{fxe}6$. The line had been considered too risky for Black to repeat. One database shows five White victories out of five games played previously. But in the last round at Portoroz — when a draw would qualify Fischer for the upcoming Candidates tournament — he demonstrated that Black could accept the sacrifices and survive.

But he never repeated the line again. Why? Perhaps because his analysis showed that while White cannot force a win he may be able to assure himself of a draw. The Portoroz game (game 146) was perhaps the last time Fischer found himself in a situation in which he had to draw.

In the “Poisoned Pawn” wars of the 1960s he managed to stay one step ahead of the army of analysts who wanted to place a question mark on $7...\text{h}b6$. After his game at Stockholm with Istvan Bilek began $8.\text{d}d2\text{c}xb29.\text{h}b1\text{a}310.\text{c}xe5\text{c}xe511.\text{f}x\text{d}712.\text{c}c4$.

There followed $12...\text{c}e713.\text{d}xe60-014.\text{d}x\text{g}515.\text{x}x\text{g}5$. Then came Fischer’s improvement, $15...\text{c}h616.\text{d}h4\text{c}x\text{c}3$!, which seemed to refute the attack begun with $12.\text{c}c4$.

But within two years an antidote was found in the strong $16.\text{d}h3$. Suddenly the Poisoned Pawn looked dubious again. Fischer responded by coming up with a new line of defense beginning with $12...\text{h}b4$. That won quickly in Game 445.

But it, too, fell under a cloud within a few years. So in 1967 (game 521) Fischer found yet another defense, $12...\text{a}5$?!, and that has withstood the test of time — so much so that Karsten Müller gives $12.\text{c}c4$ a question mark.

On the white side of Sicilian, Fischer’s answer to most defenses involved $\text{c}c4$. His first big $\text{c}c4$ win outside the United States was his demolition of Bent Larsen’s Dragon at Portoroz (game 133). Bobby wrote in My 60 Memorable Games that the attacking setup he chose $1.\text{e}4\text{c}52.\text{d}f3\text{d}63.\text{d}c3\text{c}x\text{d}44.\text{c}x\text{d}4\text{e}55.\text{c}x\text{c}3\text{g}66.\text{c}c3\text{g}77.\text{f}f30-08.\text{d}d2\text{c}c69.\text{c}c4$ — was so simple and strong that “weak players” could beat grandmasters with it. This makes it seem like everyone knew all about the variation. But databases show fewer than a dozen victories by White before Bobby adopted the system in 1957. It could easily be called the “Fischer Attack.” It should be.

As White in the Najdorf Fischer’s favorite line was — of course — $6.\text{c}c4$. It’s a tribute to him that he could win so many quick games with this weapon as White while White then beat $6.\text{c}c4$ as Black. He introduced the idea of $12.\text{c}x\text{e}6$ followed by $13.\text{c}x\text{d}3$ in game 467 and then showed the drawbacks of $12.\text{c}g3\text{c}c813.0-0$ because of $13...\text{h}5$! in game 562.

It was positional contributions, not attacking ideas in the Sicilian, that largely marked Fischer’s later career. For example in the Taimanov Variation, $1.\text{e}4\text{c}52.\text{d}f3\text{d}63.\text{d}c3\text{c}x\text{d}44.\text{c}x\text{d}4\text{c}c65.\text{c}c3\text{a}66.\text{g}3\text{c}c77.\text{d}g2\text{d}f68.0-0\text{d}6$, the move $9.\text{c}c1$ gained attention in the 1960s because of a trick. White is threatening $10.\text{c}x\text{c}6\text{b}x\text{c}611.\text{e}5!$, which is tactically based on $11...\text{d}xe512.\text{x}x\text{e}5\text{d}xe513.\text{c}c6$+. But it is positionally based on the desirable change in the pawn structure that results from White swapping the e-pawn for the black d6-pawn and creating two queenside pawn islands in Black’s camp.

Fischer’s contribution came when Black met the threat created by $9.\text{c}c1$ with $9...\text{d}d7$ and then $10.\text{c}x\text{c}6\text{b}x\text{c}6$. 
The older plan in such positions was to play $\text{Ca}4$ followed by c2-c4 and, at the right moment, c4-c5, to bolsch Black's pawns. But Fischer found a strong alternative in 11.b3 so that 11...$\text{Le}7$ 12.c5! forces the desirable pawn swap as a temporary sacrifice. In his game with Risto Nisovski at Rovinj-Zagreb 1970, he regained the pawn after 12...$\text{dx}5$ 13.$\text{Lb}2$ 0-0 14.$\text{Le}2$ and won without showing any signs of effort (game 595).

French/Caro-Kann Defense

Nothing characterizes Fischer's go-it-alone approach to the openings more than his struggle to find good answers to 1...c6 and the Winawer French. His first weapon against the Caro-Kann was the Two Knights Variation, 1.e4 c6 2.$\text{Cc}3$ d5 3.$\text{Cf}3$. He adopted that hypermodernist line just as it was going out of fashion. He ended up with a lifetime minus score in serious games against 3...$\text{Lg}4$.

But after his disastrous experience with it in the 1959 Candidates Tournament, he began to vary a bit. He tried 2.d4 $\text{dx}5$ 3.$\text{Cxc}3$ as well as 3.$\text{Cxe}5$ and 2.d3 on occasion. His most impressive TN in the Caro-Kann was 15.$\text{Bb}1$ in his Panov Variation with Max Euwe at Leipzig 1960 (game 290). But that was really an idea of Benko's.

Fischer's obstinacy about the Caro-Kann was mirrored by his intransigent view of the Winawer: He felt it was basically unsound. After all, according to Bobby a bishop is a half-point better than a knight and Black was trading off his good bishop with 3...$\text{Lb}4$ and ...$\text{Lxc}3$.

Embarrassing upsets at the hands of Edmar Mednis and Vlatko Kovacevic and lesser-known losses to Wolfgang Uhlmann and Boris Ivkov did little to change his opinion. The one time that he switched to 3.$\text{Cxd}2$ — against Winawer expert Robert Byrne in the 1965/66 U.S. Championship — was a fiasco. He played a prepared variation with an artificial key move, 9.$\text{Lfe}4$?, and was lost after he missed a simple tactic (game 469).

This undoubtedly led Larsen to choose the Winawer French as his first line of defense in their 1971 Candidates match. But by then Fischer was better prepared. He played 12.$\text{Le}1$! rather than 12.$\text{La}3$ in the Mednis game (game 404), which had gone 12.$\text{La}3$ 0-0 13.$\text{La}1$ $\text{Lb}7$ 14.$\text{ex}6$ $\text{gf}6$, with a fine game for Black.

As Mednis pointed out in How to Beat Bobby Fischer, the difference is that after 12.$\text{Le}1$, 12...0-0 is met by a strong 13.$\text{ex}6$, since the bishop is ready to go to $h6$ if Black tries the positionally desirable 13...$\text{gf}6$ (14.$\text{Lh}6$ $\text{Lb}7$ 15.$\text{La}4$ $\text{gg}6$ 16.$\text{Lh}5$ $\text{Lh}4$ 17.$\text{gg}4+$). Larsen played 12...$\text{gf}6$ and after 13,$\text{La}3$! $\text{fxe}5$ 14.$\text{dx}5$ $\text{Cc}5$ 15.$\text{Lxe}5$ $\text{Lxe}5$ 16.$\text{Ld}4$, he turned in one of his finest games.

A curious footnote here is that when Mikhail Botvinnik was preparing for his abortive match with Fischer in 1970, he tried to find ways to exploit Bobby's French disease. Botvinnik left a notebook in which he analyzed 1.e4 e6 2.d4 $\text{dx}5$ 3.$\text{Cxc}3$ $\text{dx}e4$ 4.$\text{Lxe}4$ $\text{Ld}7$ 5.$\text{Lf}3$ $\text{Lg}6$ 6.$\text{Cxe}6+$ $\text{Lxe}6$ 7.$\text{Lg}5$ c5 8.$\text{Lc}5+$ $\text{Ld}7$ 9.$\text{Lxd}7+$ $\text{Lxd}7$ 10.$\text{Lxe}2$ $\text{Lc}4$ 11.0-0-0 $\text{Lc}5$ 12.$\text{Lxe}5$ $\text{Lc}7$ 13.$\text{Lxd}4$ $\text{Lc}8$.

This was Fischer-Sarapu from Sousse (game 557). White got a solid edge with 14.$\text{f4}$ 0-0 15.$\text{Lf}5$ $\text{Lc}7$ 16.$\text{Lxe}7+$. But Botvinnik recommended 14...$\text{h}6$, and was apparently ready to play it as well as 14.$\text{Lc}1$ $\text{Lc}5$.

Botvinnik also anticipated Fischer playing 10.$\text{Lxf}6$ instead of 10.$\text{Lxe}2$. He analyzed...
10...gx6 11.c3 cxd4 12.Qxd4 Qc5, and apparently concluded the Black stood well following 13.Bf3 0-0-0 14.0-0-0 Be7 15.Bb3 f5.

Alas, the match never took place – and the final Fischer-Botvinnik analytical battle remains confined to a notebook.

**Pirc/Modern Defense**

The young Fischer had no respect for this family of openings. When annotating a Steinitz-Dubois game in *Chess Life* he wrote, “Steinitz, of course, instinctively rejected such lemons as 1...d6, 1...g6, 1...b6, 1...Qc6, etc., etc.”

It was quite a change, therefore, when he adopted 1...d6, against Spassky in the 1972 match. But that game was the only Pirc he played as Black, so we may never know how he had strengthened other main lines.

Fischer’s voracious appetite for Russian chess literature may be to blame for his Pirc Defense fiasco against Viktor Kortchnoi at Curacao. At the time, the move 6.Qe2 was much more popular than 6.Qd3 (after 1.e4 d6 2.d4 Qf6 3.Qc3 g6 4.f4 Qg7 5.0-0-0).

Fischer followed a little-known Russian game won by Evgeny Vasiukov in 1956, which went 6.Qe2 c5 7.d3 Qc5 8.0-0 Qxc5+ 9.Qh1 Qxc6 10.Qd2 Qd4 11.Qb3 Qxb3 12.axb3 Qd7 13.e5 Qe8 14.Qe3!

He convinced Viktor Kortchnoi to try this idea. When Fischer and Kortchnoi met, Bobby went straight into Vasiukov’s analysis of 11.Qb3 Qb6 12.a4 Qd4 13.g4?. The Russian had refuted this on his analysis board with 13...Qg4! Kortchnoi was winning soon after 14.Qxg4 Qxg4 15.Qxg4 Qxc2 (game 363).

But Fischer got his revenge when he turned 6.Qd3 into a powerful weapon, most famously in his game against Benko in the 1963/64 U.S. Championship. What wasn’t generally known at the time was that the recommended book answer, 6...Qbd7, could be met by 7.e5!. In fact, Fischer annotated the game in *Chess Life* with the comment that 6...Qbd7 was better and would lead to a playable game after 7.0-0 e5.

Instead, Benko followed another reply endorsed by the theoreticians, 6...Qg4. Fischer showed that the simple 7.h3! gives White an edge. Today we remember that game because of the stunning 19...f6!!! But at the time the game also sent a message that 5...f5/6.Qd3 should be the real main line of the Pirc.

**King’s Indian Defense/Grüenfeld**

The King’s Indian was Bobby’s workhorse against 1.d4, as well as 1.c4 and 1.Qf3 when White was willing to transpose. He tinkered with his choice of variations and move orders throughout his career.

He was trying 1.d4 Qf6 2.c4 g6 3.Qc3 Ag7 4.e4 0-0?! at least as early 1957. It was an attempt to induce 5.e5 Qe8 6.f4 d6 and prove White is overextended. His 1960 game with Rene Letelier is the one everyone remembers but he had won
against 7.Qf3 dxe5 8.Qxe5 Qg4 9.Qc2 c5! at the U.S. Junior three years before (game 77).

When given a choice between positional niceties and piece activity, Fischer tended to choose the latter, and this was repeatedly shown in his King's Indian choices. It's been long forgotten, but around 1961 there was a major dispute about how Black should recapture in the then-most-popular KID line: 1.d4 d5 2.c4 g6 3.Qc3 Qg7 4.e4 d6 5.Qf3 0-0 6.Qc2 c5 7.0-0 Qc6 8.d5 Qe7 9.Qe1 Qd7 10.Qd3 f5 11.exf5.

Bobby voted for 11...Qxf5 in two of the earliest games, including his fighting draw with Gligoric at Bled, although he later said 11...gxf5 was "very strong."

A curious case of book-busting occurred in the 16th game of the Spassky-Fischer rematch, which began 1.d4 Qf6 2.c4 c5 3.d5 d6 4.Qc3 g6 5.e4 Qg7 and now 6.Qg5 h6 7.Qh4 g5 8.Qg3 Qa5.

Fischer's use of the Benoni move order was new but Spassky guided him into a known King's Indian position. The Russian surprised everyone with 9.Qd3, which was supposed to have been refuted in the 1960s by 9...Qe4 10.Qxe4 Qxc3+ 11.bxc3 Qxc3+ 12.Qf1 f5 — and now 13.Qe2 Qf6 14.Qc2 f4 with advantage.

However, Spassky followed a Russian improvement that went 13.Qc1 Qf6 14.h4. The analysis continued 14...Qh4 15.Qh5+ Qd8 16.Qxh4, and White is better.

But Fischer had an improvement, 14...g4!

White can't keep his extra piece in view of 15...Qf4, and he was losing after 15.Qd3 f4 16.Qe2 (16.Qh2 g3!) 16...fxg3 17.Qxg3 Qf8 18.Qc2 Qd7 and ...Qe5.

And although Fischer played some memorable Grünfeld Defenses, such as his game with Botvinnik, he is credited with only a few discoveries. His most striking was the realization that after 1.d4 Qf6 2.c4 g6 3.Qc3 d5 and then 4.Qg5 Qe4 5.Qh4 Qxc3 6.bxc3, Black can get a fine game by grabbing and holding onto a pawn with 6...dxc4 7.e3 Qc6! This was original in game 623.

In his game with Gilberto Garcia from Havana 1964 (game 449) he met 4.Qc5 Qd5 5.e4 Qxc3 6.bxc3 Qg7 7.Qe3 with 7...Qc5 8.Qc4 Qa5 and reached a position in the modern Grünfeld. When you check databases to see if 8...Qa5 was original, you may be surprised to find a predecessor, a Reshevsky game from 1946 (1).

As for the reversed version of the King's Indian, it was one of Fischer's favorites when he was young and favored anti-theoretical openings. He opened 1.d4 Qf6 2.g3 d5 and then 3.Qg2, 4.g0-0, 5.Qd3 and 6.Qbd2 more than once during 1956-7. Sometimes he scored quick wins as in his U.S. Open 1956 game with Lapien (game 14). But too often he got nothing out of this setup and soon dropped it.

However, he fared better when using the King's Indian Reversed against the Caro-Kann, French and 2...e6 Sicilian. These systems were in their infancy during the 1950s and the move orders
were evolving. In his first game in a U.S. Championship he began 1.e4 c5 2.d3 f5 e6 and now 3.g3?! Fortunately for him, Arthur Feuerstein didn’t punish the lapse with 3...d5! Instead he allowed White to transpose into what later became a main line with 3...d6?! 4.d3! and then 4...d5 5...bd2!.

Other Queenside Openings

On the black side of other queenside openings, Fischer’s record was somewhat spotty. He scored occasional victories in the Nimzo-Indian, but didn’t blaze major new paths of theory. However, he did contribute significantly to the Queen’s Gambit Declined after 1.d4 d5 2.c4 e6 3.Qc3 d5 4.exd5 Qxd5, when he questioned whether the book recommendation, 5.e4 Qxc3 6.bxc3 c5 7.Qf3 was good.

The drawback for White that Fischer cited was that Black can trade off another pair of minor pieces with 7...cxd4 8.cxd4 Qb4+ 9.a3 d2 Qxa2 10.Qaxd2 0-0. He explained in Chess Life that White’s pawn center diminishes in value as pieces are traded off.

Besides that insight, he showed that Black should attack the center with 11...b6/12...b7 before deciding where to develop his b8-knight. This had been tried a couple of times in obscure events but became popular after Fischer’s game with Hans Berliner in 1963 (game 423).

It went 11.a3 b6—not 11...Qc6 12.e5! and Qe4 with advantage according to Fischer and Berliner—12.0-0 a4 13.bxa4 Qc6 14.gxb2 Qf6.

Fischer added another page to opening theory in game 693 when he played 8...c6 9.Qc4 b5?? against Spassky. That’s another innovation that has withstood the test of time.

Legacy

Fischer’s opening legacy would be much more impressive had he continued to play. His analysis of the Bishop’s Gambit may look good in print. But few strong players have tested it as white over the board. Similarly, Fischer’s revival of Steinitz’s anti-Petroff weapon, 1.e4 e5 2.Qf3 d5 3.d4 exd4 4.e5 dxe5 5.Qe2??, was dazzling in his victory over Eugenio German at Stockholm 1962. But it was virtually forgotten after 1980. Without a Fischer to champion them, the Bishop’s Gambit and 5.Qe2 fell back into obscurity.

When Fischer died he took his secrets with him. We’ll never know, for example, what he had planned to do if one of his opponents met his 1.c4 with 1...e5. We can only guess what he had in mind on the black side of the Sicilian Dragon. He used the Accelerated Dragon against a computer in 1977 but the machine denied a chance to peer inside Bobby’s mind because it adopted a side line. And one wonders what had he found in the Queen’s Gambit Accepted, which he used as a black weapon in the 1992 “championship” rematch. Unfortunately Spassky avoided the main lines.

And what about the “dubious” openings Fischer tried? He might have come up with some improvements over known theory in the forgotten defense 1.d4 Qf6 2.e4 b6. But he left us only game 619. Could he have proven that 1.e4 e5 2.Qf3 d5 3.Re5 a6 4.Qa4 b5?? 5.Re3 Re3 equalizes for Black if he had adopted it in more than game 436?

Like so many other Fischer mysteries, there are many guesses, but no answers.

Andy Soltis
New York
June 2009
The 1955 United States Amateur Championship is the first event from which a Fischer game is available. A review of the contemporary reports does not reveal any reference to his games or result.

(1) Humphrey, Albert - Fischer
King's Indian Defense [E90]

1.d4 Qf6 2.c4 g6 3.Qc3 Qg7 4.Qf3 0-0 5.e4 d6 6.h3 Qbd7 7.Qc3 e5 8.d5 a5 9.Qe2 b6 10.0-0 Oe8 11.Qc2 Qc5 12.Qh2 f5 13.Qf3 f4 14.Qf2 Qg5 15.Qh1 Qd7 16.Qg1 Qf6 17.g4? The resulting pawn structure is very favorable for Black. The preparatory 17.Qd2 is better. 17...fxg3 18.Qxg3 Qh6 19.Qd1? 19.Qf1 Qh5 20.Qg1 Qf4 21.Oh5 Qxh5 22.Qxh5 Qxh3 23.Qxh3 Qxh3 24.Qc2 gives White more compensation than the game continuation. But it is still not sufficient, of course. 19...Qh5 20.Qg1 Qxh3 21.Qe3 Qf4 22.Qf2 Qf6 23.Qg3 Qd7 24.Qf4 Qg4 25.Qxg4 Qxg4 26.Qag1 Qe7 27.Qd2 Qf7 28.Qg3? (D)

1.e4 e5 2.Qf3 Qc6 3.Qc3 Qf6 4.Qc4? This allows Black to eliminate the important central pawn. 4...Qxe4! 5.Qxe4? Giving up the bishop pair and the center goes too far. 5.Qxe4 d5 6.Qd3 dxe4 7.Qxe4 Qd6 is the main line. 5...Qf7 6.Qe4 d5 7.Qeg5+ 7.Qf3 Qxg5? is met by 7...Qe8 8.Qf3 Qe7++. 7...Qg8 8.Qd4 h6 9.Qh3 Qg4 10.dxe5 Qxe5 11.Qf4 c6 12.h3 Qxf3+ 12...Qxf3 13.Qxf3 Qxf6++ was even stronger. 13.Qxf3 Qf5 14.Qe3 Qh4? Black wastes valuable time. 14...Qf6 15.c3 Qd6 is clearly better. 15.c3 Qa5?! Now the bishop will be missed on the kingside. The retreat 15...Qd6 was more circumspect. 16.Qg1 Qe8? 16...Qf7 was the last chance to fight for an advantage. (D)

28...Qaf8?! 28...h5! wins an exchange: 29.Qxh4 exf4 30.Qxf4 Qxf4 30...Qxh3 Qf7 31.Qg3 Qh4 32.Qg4 Qf2 33.Qd1 Of course Bobby has a clear advantage, but he might not have felt confident and agreed to a draw. V4-.V5

(2) Fischer - Ames, D
Two Knights Defense [C55]

17.Qxd5 Qf7 18.Qf4 Qc8 19.Qh3 Qc7? 19...Qd8! allows Black to answer 20.Qh5 with 20...g5. 20.Qxf7+? Fischer misses a golden opportunity to launch an attack: 20.Qh5 Qc5 21.f4 Qh6 22.Qd1 Qf6 23.Qg3 with long-term
Viktors Pupols would become one of the strongest masters in the Pacific Northwest. Here he defeats young Bobby using the super-sharp gambit named after his homeland.

(3) Fischer – Pupols, Viktors

1.e4 e5 2. d3 f3 5. Qxe5 6.Qd6 7. Qe3 8.Qd7 12.Qd5 13.Qxd5 14.Qc8 16.Qc5 20.Qe3 21.Qh2 Qd6 22.b3 Qf4 23.Qxf4? Fischer does Black’s job and opens the path to his own king. He should have played 23.Qg1 Qh5 24.Qf1. 23...Qxf4 24.Qxe4? Qe5 12.Qc2 0-0 13.0-0 Qd7 14.Qh1 Qh8 15.Qc4 Qf4 16.Qe1? Fischer had to exchange on e5 first: 16.Qxe5 dxe5 17.Qg4 Qxe4 18.Qe1 and Black is only slightly better. 16...Qf7? Pupols threatens 17...Qh5, but 16...Qf3 17.gxf3 exf3 is much stronger and leaves White without a defense. 17.h3? 17.Qxe5 Qxe5 18.Qe3 was necessary. 17...Qf6? Rather than this retreat, it was better to plunge into complications with 17...Qf3! 18.Qd1 Qgh2 when Black’s attack is very dangerous. 18.Qxe5 Qxe5 19.Qc4 Qff8 20.Qe3 Qh5 21.Qh2 Qd6 22.b3 Qf4 23.Qxf4? Fischer does Black’s job and opens the path to his own king. He should have played 23.Qg1 Qh5 24.Qf1. 23...Qxf4 24.Qxe4? Qe5


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36
28...\(\text{g6}\) 29.\(\text{h4}\) (D)

29...\(\text{g5}\)? 29...\(\text{\&}x\text{g3}+?! 30.\text{fxg3} \text{\&}d2+ wins on the spot. 30.\(\text{\#h1}\)? Trying to “uncastle” this way leaves g3 and the back rank fatally vulnerable. Fischer had to counterattack with 30.\text{\#xe5}! \text{\#xe5} 31.\(\text{\&}d4\) \text{\#e8} 32.\text{\#xc6} bxc6 33.\(\text{\&}f7\) c5 34.\(\text{\&}d2\) \text{\#f8} 35.\(\text{\&}c4\) when Black is better, but the fight is not over yet. 30...\(\text{\#xh4}\) 31.\(\text{\&}xg1\) \text{\#h3}? Closing the inroads is not very logical. 31...\text{\#g7} wins more or less at once as 32.\(\text{\&}xh4\) is met by 32...\(\text{\&}xg3+\). 32.\text{\#xc6}? It was better to bring the knight to help shore up the defenses with 32.\(\text{\&}e4\) \text{\#g6} 33.\(\text{\&}g5\) but Black has 33...\text{\#c5}! with the idea 34.\(\text{\&}xg5\)? \(\text{\&}xg3+\), with a very strong attack. 32...\text{\#b6}! 32...\(\text{\&}xg3\)? wins since 33.\text{\#e4}+ is refuted by 33...\(\text{\&}xe5\). 33.\text{\#c5}? 33.\(\text{\&}e4\) was required, but after 33...\text{\#g7} Black’s attack will prevail. 33...\text{\#g7}?! Both players have a blind spot for the shot 33...\(\text{\&}xg3!!++\). 34.\(\text{\#h2}\) \text{\#f6}? 34...\text{\#d4}! 35.\text{\#d6} \text{\#d8} wins the f-pawn and the game. 35.\text{\#x7} \text{\#d4} 36.\text{\&}c7 \text{\&}f2 37.\text{\#xe8} \text{\#xe8} 38.\text{\#f1} \text{\#d4} 39.\(\text{\&}f3\)? 39.\text{\#f4} f2 40.\(\text{\&}c4\) \text{\#e5} is more or less equal. (D)

44.\(\text{\#d7}+?\) 44.\(\text{\#f4}\) was the last chance to offer resistance, but after 44...\(\text{\&}xf3+\) 45.\text{\#f3} \text{\#e5} 46.\text{\#e6} \text{\#f6} Black can still press for a win. 44...\(\text{\&}h6\) and Fischer overstepped the time limit in a lost position. 0–1

(4) Fischer – Warner, K
Sicilian Defense [B76]

1.e4 c5 2.\(\text{\#f3}\) \text{\#c6} 3.d4 \text{\#xd4} 4.\(\text{\&}xd4\) \text{\&}f6 5.\(\text{\&}c3\) d6 6.\(\text{\&}e2\) g6 7.\(\text{\&}e3\) \text{\&}g7 8.f3?! This does not fit well with \(\text{\&}e2.\) 0–0 is played most often. 8...0–0 9.\(\text{\#d2}\) a6?! Very slow. The active 9...\text{\#d5} gives Black good play. 10.0–0\# 11.\text{\#e1} \text{\#d8} 12.\text{\#g4} \(\text{\&}xd4\) 13.\(\text{\&}xd4\) \text{\#e6} 14.\text{\#e3} \(\text{\&}d7\) The active 14...\text{\#c8} 15.a3 b5 is in the spirit of the position as 16.\text{\#b6} can be met by 16...\text{\#c3}! (Soltis). 15.\text{\#f4} \text{\&}d4 16.\(\text{\&}xd4\) \(\text{\&}f6\)? Placing the knight directly in the path of White’s marching pawn mass. But good advice is already hard to give. 17.\text{\#f5} \text{\&}d7 18.\(\text{\&}h4\)? The immediate 18.g5 followed by \(\text{\&}d5\) was even stronger. 18...\text{\#b5} 19.\text{\#f3} \text{\#ac8} 20.\(\text{\&}xh5\) \text{\#b5}. Exchanging the strong knight is not a good idea as after 20.g5 it can jump to d5 in many lines. 20...\text{\#b5} 21.\text{\#h5} \text{\#c4} 22.\text{\#e3} \text{\#e8} 23.a3 \text{\#e4} 24.\text{\#c3}?! 24.\text{\#e1}, to stop 24...\text{\#b4} because of 25.e5 \text{\#xe5} 26.b3 was more precise. 24...\text{\#c4}? The speed of the attack is all that counts here, so 24...\text{\#e4} was the way to proceed. 25.\(\text{\&}xe4\)? This activates Black’s major pieces. The preventive 25.\text{\#c1}! stops Black’s attack while White’s is not so easy to deal with. 25...\text{\#xh4} 26.\text{\#b6}? This runs into a counterattack. 26.\text{\#d2} combines attack and defense better. (D)

39...\(\text{\&}xg3\)? Missing the amazing shot 39...\text{\#g1}++ 40.\text{\#h1} (40.\text{\#g1} \text{\#d4}+ 41.\text{\#f1} \text{\#h2++} 40...\text{\#e4} 41.\text{\#f1} \text{\#xf3}+ 42.\text{\#xg1} \text{\#e1}+ 43.\text{\#f2} \text{\#xf4} 44.gxf4 \text{\#h2++} 40.\text{bxc3} \text{\#e2+} 41.\text{\#h1} \text{\#e4} 42.\text{\#c8+} \text{\#g7} 43.\text{\#g4}+? The wrong move order. 43.\text{\#d7}+ \text{\#g6} 44.\text{\#g4}+ \text{\#g5} 45.\text{\#e6+} draws by perpetual check. 43...\text{\#g6}

26...\text{\#e2}! 27.\text{\#d2}? 27.\text{\#c1} was the only move, but Black is for choice after 27...\text{\#e4}+ 28.\text{\#a1} \text{\#c2} 29.\text{\#b4} b4 30.\text{\#d2} b3; 27.\text{\#xg6} \text{\#e2+} 28.\text{\#a1} \text{\#xh2+}. 27...\text{\#xd2} 28.\text{\#xd2} \text{\#e4}+ 0–1
(5) Thomason, J – Fischer
King’s Indian Defense [E90]

1.d4 Qf6 2.c4 g6 3.Qc3 Ag7 4.e4 d6
5.Qf3 0-0 6.Qd3? This gives Black free play.
6...Ag4 7.0-0 Ac6 8.Qc3 Qd7 9.Qe2
Qxf3 10.Qxf3 e5 11.de Qe7 12.Qe2 f5
13.f4?! 13...f5 14.Qf2 is a better alternative.
13...h6 13...fxe4? 14.Qxe4 Qf5 and it is not so
easy for White to deal with Black’s pressure on
the dark squares. 14.Qd3 Qh7?! An
unnecessary precaution. The direct 14...e5 15.Qxf4
g5 16.Qe3 f4 17.Qf2 Qg6 gives Black the
initiative. 15.Qe2 fxe4 16.Qxe4
Qxe4?! is more dangerous. 16...Qf5
17.Qd2 e4 Qf4 18.Qxf4 Qe5 19.Qc2? After
mobilizing the last inactive forces with 19.Qae1
Qd7 20.b3 Qae8 21.Qb1 the position is more
or less balanced as Black’s well centralized
knights compensate for the bishop pair.
19...Qd4 20.Qd2? 20.Qd1 Qxe4 21.Qg3 is
better, but does not save White in the long run.
20...Qc4 21.Qf2 (D)

21...Qxf4! 22.Qxf4 Qe2+ 23.Qh1 Qxf4
0-1

(6) Whisler, W – Fischer
King’s Indian Defense [E81]

1.d4 Qf6 2.c4 g6 3.Qc3 Ag7 4.e4 d6 5.f3
0-0 6.Qg5 Qbd7 7.Qd2 e5 8.d5 a5 9.h4
Qc5 10.Qe2 Qd7 11.Qg3 h5 12.Qe2
Qc8 13.Qh6 Qh7 14.Qxg7 Qxg7 15.Qf1
Qd8 16.0-0-0 Qe8 17.Qh1 f5! Opening the
kingside gives White a strong attack. 17...c6 or
17...Qf6 are more logical. 18.Qxf5 Qxf5
19.Qxf5+ Qxf5 20.Qg4! Qf4 21.g5 Qxh5 g5
22.Qh1+ Qh8 23.Qc2 23.Qg6 Qc6 24.Qh1
g8 25.Qb5 Qc8 26.Qg1 g5 was more dangerous.
23...Qg7? (D)

The knight is better placed on f6 so 23...Qe7 was
called for. 24.Qg6? This gives White’s
advantage away. 24.Qg6 followed by Qh1 to
invite everyone to the party gives White a winning
attack. 24...Qxf6 25.Qxf6 Qxf6 ½-½

(7) Fischer – Briska (?) or Winkelman (?)
Two Knights’ Defense [C57]

1.e4 c5 2.Qf3 Qc6 3.Qc4 Qf6 4.Qg5
Qc5?! The Traxler or Wilkes-Barre variation is
extremely risky. 5.Qxf7 Qxf7+ (D)

6.Qxf2?! Modern theory claims that Black can
equalize now. 6.Qf1! is the critical try.
6...Qxe4+ 7.Qe3 Qh4 Fischer writes: “And
somehow I got out of this mess. Afterwards I
showed him a forced win that he had missed. The
game was actually drawn on my request. I had
no chance for first place and my trophy for the
best scoring player under 13 was assured already,
since I was the only one under 13!” ½-½
1956

Greater New York Open
January 20-22, 1956
New York

The February 6, 1956 issue of Chess Life reported that Bobby won the Class B prize in the seven-round Greater New York Open, held January 20-22, 1956 in New York City, with a 5-2 score. His performance was also good enough for a tie with E.S. Jackson and Anthony Saidy for 5th place in the 52-player event won by Lombardy. (1) Lombardy 6; (2) Mencarini 5½; (3-4) Feuerstein, McCormick 5; (5-7) Saidy, Jackson, Fischer 5; (8-14) Pfleum, Linn, Steinberger, Kraus, Baczkynski, Kalme, Bakos, Green 4½. No Fischer games from this event are known.

The May 20, 1956 issue of Chess Life listed Fischer’s rating as 1726.

U.S. Amateur Championship
May 25-27, 1956
Asbury Park

The next event in which a Fischer game is available is the 1956 U.S. Amateur in Asbury Park, New Jersey. His 4-2 score tied him with 13 other players for places 11-23. The crosstable on page 8 of the June 20, 1956 issue of Chess Life has Bobby finishing in 21st place on tiebreaks. His opponents (and his results) were: Tilles (½); Bacardi (1); Hurltten (½); Sklaroff (1); Nash (0); Rigler (1). Only the game against Nash has survived.

(8) Fischer – Nash, Edmund
King’s Indian Attack [A07]

1.d4 f5 2.g3 g6 3.A.g2 A.g7 4.0-0 0-0 5.d3 d5 6.A.bd2 A.g4 7.h3 A.d7 8.e4 A.e8 9.A.h2 dxe4 10.dxe4 A.d8 11.A.e2 A.a6 12.A.e1 A.b4 13.A.b3 a5 14.c3 A.c6 15.A.c 16.A.c5 A.d7 17.A.d5 A.f8 18.h4 A.d7 19.h5 A.f4! is more natural. 19...A.g4 20.h6 A.b8 21.A.f4?! The bishop cannot stay here long. It was better to unpin with 21.A.e5. 21...A.f5 22.A.c5 g5! (D)


U.S. Junior Championship
July 1-7, 1956
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

The headlines of the July 20, 1956 issue of Chess Life screamed in large, bold caps: It’s Fischer In Junior! Bobby won his first national title, finishing clear first with a final score of 8½-1½ in the ten-round Swiss.

Fischer’s second-round game against Grossguth may be his first game ever to be published. It appeared on page 10 of the August 20, 1956 issue of Chess Life in John Collins’ “Games by USCF Members” column.

(9) Grossguth, C – Fischer
Sicilian Defense [B92]

1.e4 c5 2.A.f3 d6 3.d4 cxd4 4.A.xd4 A.f6 5.A.c3 a6 6.A.e2 e5 7.A.h3 A.e7 8.A.e3 0-0 9.A.xd2 b5 10.f3 A.e6 11.g4?! This does not fit in well with A.e2. 11.a4 b4 12.A.d5 is more logical. 11...d5 12.g5? 12.e5 A.xd5 13.A.xd5
29...\text{\texttt{\textbf{xd3}}! 0-1}

(10) Blake, K. – Fischer
Sicilian Defense [B59]

1.e4 c5 2.\text{\texttt{\textbf{d5}}} c6 3.d4 cxd4 4.e4 \text{\texttt{\textbf{xf6}}} 5.\text{\texttt{\textbf{exf6}}} d5 6.\text{\texttt{\textbf{e2}}} e5 7.\text{\texttt{\textbf{b3}}} \text{\texttt{\textbf{c7}}} 8.0-0 0-0
9.f4 a5 10.a4 \text{\texttt{\textbf{d6}}}?! 10...\text{\texttt{\textbf{d4}}} is the main line.
11.f5 \text{\texttt{\textbf{\textbf{b3}}} c6} 12.\text{\texttt{\textbf{b3}}} b4 13.\text{\texttt{\textbf{g5}}} \text{\texttt{\textbf{c8}}}
14.\text{\texttt{\textbf{f3}}}?! 14.\text{\texttt{\textbf{c4}}} \text{\texttt{\textbf{f6}}} 15.\text{\texttt{\textbf{c4}}} and White is by no means worse. 14...\text{\texttt{\textbf{b6}}}+ 15.\text{\texttt{\textbf{h1}}} \text{\texttt{\textbf{a8}}}
16.\text{\texttt{\textbf{g1}}}?! Inviting the coming disaster. Blake should just move the other rook, 16.\text{\texttt{\textbf{\textbf{a1}}}}.
16...\text{\texttt{\textbf{f2}}} 17.\text{\texttt{\textbf{e2}}}?! It is better to exchange on f6 first. 17...\text{\texttt{\textbf{\textbf{x}}e2}} 18.\text{\texttt{\textbf{\textbf{a}}e2}} \text{\texttt{\textbf{d2}}} 19.\text{\texttt{\textbf{\textbf{c3}}} c3}... 19.bxc3 \text{\texttt{\textbf{\textbf{x}}e4}} 20.g4 \text{\texttt{\textbf{\textbf{x}}c5}} is the more enterprising and risky alternative. Objectively it is probably better than the game continuation. 19.\text{\texttt{\textbf{\textbf{a4}}} d4} 20.\text{\texttt{\textbf{\textbf{c4}}} a4} (D)

<table>
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<th>U.S. Junior Championship, July 1-7, 1956</th>
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Blake resigned though later realized that he could have played on with 21...h4 =. 0-1

(11) Whisler, William - Fischer
King's Indian Defense [E87]

1.d4 Qf6 2.c4 g6 3.Qc3 Qg7 4.e4 d6 5.f3 0-0 6.Qc3 e5 7.d5 Qh5 8.Qd2 f5 9.0-0 f4 10.Qf2 Qf6 11.Qe2 Qh4 12.Qg1 Qd7 13.Qb1 Qc7 14.Qc1 e5? 14...Qh8 was played by Fischer in 1957 against Avram. (D)

15.Qd5? White should use his advantage in development and open the position with 15.Qxc6 bxc6 16.Qd5 Qh4 17.Qb4 Qc7 18.Qe5 dxe5 19.Qxe6 Qh8 20.Qb5 =. 15...Qdf6 16.Qe6?! The g1-bishop is in the way so 16...Qf2 should be played. 16...Qe8 17.Qf1 a6 18.Qg4 Qhf6 19.Qh4 h6 20.Qc1? Now White cannot achieve anything on the kingside while on the queenside, Fischer will take the initiative sooner or later. 20.Qh2 g5 (20...Qd7?! 21.Qxf4 exf4 22.Qxf4 is very dangerous for Black) 21.Qxg5 hxg5 22.Qg1 is more critical. 20...Qd7 21.Qh5 g5 22.Qc2 Qc7 23.Qb3 Qf6 24.Qe2 Qd7 25.Qf2 Qe8 26.Qb1 b5 27.Qd2 bxc4 28.Qxc4

Whisler writes: "The final moves are missing - White eventually lost. I assume the last move was 28...Qb5 or 28...Qb5 instead of 28...Qc5 as I recorded on my scoresheet." (Chess Life, April 1999, p.16) 0-1

(12) Donovan, Jeremiah - Fischer
King's Indian Defense [E94]

1.d4 Qf6 2.c4 g6 3.Qc3 Qg7 4.e4 d6 5.Qf3 0-0 6.Qc2 Qbd7 7.0-0 e5 8.Qh3 c6 9.Qe3 Qe7 10.Qc2 a6?! 10...Qxd4 and 10...Qe8 are the main lines. 11.a4 Qe8?! 11...a5!! 12.Qxe5 dxe5 13.a5 Qb5 14.Qf4 15.Qf1 Qf8 16.Qc5 Qe6 17.Qa4 Qg5 18.Qg3 Qxg5 19.Qh2! 19.Qb6?! Qxh3 20.Qd3 Qxg2 21.Qxg2 Qxd4 exf4 22.Qxg2 Qxd8 is not as good. 19...Qe6 The following knight sacrifice is incorrect. So the unfortunate retreat 19...Qe7 was necessary. 20.g3 Qh6 21.gxf4 exf4 22.Qc1 Qh4 23.Qa3 Qad8 24.Qad3 Qxd3 25.Qxd3 Qg7 26.Qxh3 27.Qf3 fxe4 28.Qxe4 Qf7 29.Qc2 It was better to prevent the invasion of Black's rook with 29.Qb4 Qd5 30.Ae4 Qh5 31.Qxd5+ cxd5 32.Qf4 Qe5 33.Qg2 Qxf4 34.Qxf4 and White wins in the long run. 29...Qe1 (D)

30.Qc4?? Completely missing Black’s next. 30.Qg2 Qd5 31.Qxf4 Qe5 32.Qxd5 cxd5 33.Qd2 Qxf4+ 34.Qf2 Qxf4+ 35.Qxf4 was more or less forced and gives White winning chances. 30...Qg5 31.Qxf7+ Qxf8 Of course
which began with $\text{a6}$, $\text{d4}$, $\text{d7}$, $\text{xf5}$, $\text{e5}$, $\text{h6}$, $\text{e6}$, $\text{d4}$, and $\text{g6}$. Far too slow. Black cannot afford such luxury. He must develop as quickly as possible with $\text{h4}$, $\text{xh4}$, $\text{xf4}$, $\text{e7}$, $\text{b3}$, $\text{a8}$? This allows a devastating knight sacrifice, which opens the floodgates.

14...$\text{bxc4}$, 15.$\text{dxc4}$, $\text{c5}$, 16.$\text{xc2}$, $\text{ce4}$ is necessary. (D)

15.$\text{xe6}$, $\text{xe6}$, 16.$\text{xc6}$, $\text{c5}$, 17.$\text{xc3}$, $\text{d6}$, 18.$\text{xc5}$, $\text{xc5}$, 19.$\text{xf6}$, 1-0

(15) Fischer – Popel, Stephan
King’s Indian Attack [A05]

1.$\text{f3}$, $\text{f6}$, 2.$\text{g3}$, $\text{g6}$, 3.$\text{Ag2}$, $\text{Ag7}$, 4.$\text{d5}$, 5.$\text{d6}$, 6.$\text{e4}$, 7.$\text{h4}$, $\text{d5}$, 8.$\text{a4}$, $\text{a6}$, 9.$\text{c4}$, $\text{h8}$, 10.$\text{a5}$, $\text{e6}$, 11.$\text{d2}$, $\text{d5}$, 12.$\text{exd5}$, $\text{d5}$, 13.$\text{b3}$, $\text{h4}$, 14.$\text{d4}$, $\text{d4}$, 15.$\text{cxd4}$, $\text{cxd4}$, 16.$\text{xf4}$, $\text{h8}$, 17.$\text{c5}$, $\text{c5}$, 18.$\text{xf3}$, $\text{xf3}$, 19.$\text{d5}$, 20.$\text{xg7}$, $\text{g7}$, 21.$\text{h4}$, $\text{e6}$, 22.$\text{a3}$, $\text{xh4}$, 23.$\text{d3}$, $\text{c7}$, 24.$\text{e2}$, $\text{e7}$, 25.$\text{a2}$, $\text{a6}$, 26.$\text{h6}$, $\text{h4}$, 27.$\text{a1}$, $\text{f8}$, 28.$\text{a3}$, $\text{c7}$, 29.$\text{bab3}$, $\text{d8}$, 29...$\text{xh4}$, 30.$\text{f4}$, $\text{g5}$, 31.$\text{xg5}$, $\text{g5}$, 32.$\text{d6}$, $\text{d5}$, 33.$\text{c4}$, 34.$\text{bxc3}$, 35.$\text{xe5}$, $\text{xe5}$, 36.$\text{c6}$, $\text{c6}$, 37.$\text{d8}$, $\text{d8}$, 38.$\text{a6}$, $\text{e7}$, $\text{f2}$.

(16) Fischer – Popovych, Orest
King’s Indian Attack [A05]

1.$\text{f3}$, $\text{f6}$, 2.$\text{g3}$, $\text{g6}$, 3.$\text{Ag2}$, $\text{Ag7}$, 4.$\text{d5}$, 5.$\text{d6}$, 6.$\text{d2}$, $\text{e5}$, $\text{c4}$, $\text{e8}$? Too slow.

8.$\text{c3}$, $\text{f5}$? (D)

9.$\text{d4}$, $\text{h3}$, $\text{h4}$, 10.$\text{xh4}$, $\text{xf4}$, 11.$\text{g5}$, $\text{g5}$, 12.$\text{g5}$, $\text{g5}$, 13.$\text{d4}$, $\text{d4}$, 14.$\text{d4}$, $\text{d4}$, 15.$\text{c4}$, $\text{d4}$, 16.$\text{f1}$, $\text{f6}$?
From now on Black fights for equality but never manages to achieve it because of Fischer's powerful play. 16...\(\text{exd6} 17.d5 \text{exd}7\) was better as 18.e5 can be met by 18...b5 19.e6 bxc4 20.exd7 \(\text{Qxd6}\) 21 \(\text{Qh}3\) \(\text{Qab}8\) with counterplay. 17 \(\text{Qe}5\) \(\text{Qe}6\) 17...\(\text{Qxe}4\) 18.\(\text{Qc}4+\) \(\text{Qh}8\) 19.\(\text{Qf}7+\) \(\text{Qxf}7\) 20.\(\text{Qxf}7\) \(\text{Qf}5\) 21.\(\text{Qe}3\) and Black's compensation for the exchange is not quite sufficient. 18.\(\text{d5 Qg}4\) 19.\(\text{Qd}3\) \(\text{Qc}8\) 20.\(\text{Qf}4\) \(\text{Qxf}4?!\) 20...\(\text{Qe}8\) 21.\(\text{Qe}1\) \(\text{Qe}5\) 22.\(\text{Qxe}5\) \(\text{Qxe}5\) 23.\(\text{Qac}1\) is also better for White. 21.\(\text{Qxf}4\) \(\text{Qe}5\) 21...\(\text{Qxb}2\) is answered by 22.\(\text{Qab}1\) \(\text{Qe}5\) 23.\(\text{Qf}4\) 24.\(\text{hxg}4\) \(\text{b}6\) 25.\(g5\) 22.\(\text{Qd}3\) \(\text{Qh}2+\) 23.\(\text{Qh}1\) \(\text{Qd}6\) 24.\(\text{Qh}3\) \(\text{Qe}5\) 25.\(\text{Qxe}5\) \(\text{Qxe}5\) 26.\(\text{Qe}6+\) \(\text{Qg}7?!\) 26...\(\text{Qxe}6\) 27.\(\text{dxe}6\) \(\text{Qe}8\) was a better move order. 27.\(\text{Qd}3\) \(\text{Qxe}6\) 28.\(\text{dxe}6\) \(\text{Qf}6\) 29.\(\text{Qad}1\) \(\text{Qe}8\) 30.\(\text{Qxf}3+\) \(\text{Qxe}6\) 31.\(\text{Qg}2\) a5 31...\(\text{Qxb}2\) 32.\(\text{Qb}3\) \(\text{Qa}6\) 32.\(\text{Qd}2\) \(\text{h}5\) 34.\(\text{Qf}3\) \(\text{Qf}8\) 35.\(\text{Qf}3\) \(\text{Qf}4\) 36.\(\text{Qc}2\) \(\text{c}5\) 37.\(\text{Qb}3\) \(\text{Qc}7\) 38.\(\text{Qd}2\) \(\text{Qf}4\) 39.\(\text{Qg}3\) \(\text{Qf}6\) 40.\(\text{Qf}3\) \(\text{Qf}4\) 41.\(\text{Qd}8\) \(\text{g}5\) 42.\(\text{Qf}3\) \(\text{Qf}7\) 43.\(\text{Qh}8\) \(\text{Qe}5?!\) As Black exchanges rooks on \(f6\) later this just wastes time. But White also eventually wins after 43...h4 44.\(\text{Qd}5\). 44.\(\text{f}3\) \(\text{h}4\) 45.\(\text{Qh}6\) \(\text{Qf}6\) 46.\(\text{Qx}f6\) \(\text{Qxf}6\) 47.\(\text{Qd}7\) \(\text{Qe}5\) 48.\(\text{Qb}7\) \(\text{Qd}4\) 49.\(\text{Qx}b6\) \(\text{c}4\) 50.\(\text{Qb}5\) \(\text{Qc}7\) 50...\(\text{Qf}3\) 51.e5 \(\text{h}3+\) 52.\(\text{Qh}1++\) 51.\(\text{Qd}5+\) \(\text{Qe}3\) 52.\(\text{Qx}g5\) 1–0

Anthony Santasiere was a strong master who had participated in a number of international events and had also won the 1945 U.S. Open. He had played board 10 in the 1945 USA-USSR match, losing twice to David Bronstein.

(17) Fischer – Santasiere, Anthony
King's Indian Attack [D02]

1.\(\text{Qf}3\) \(d5\) 2.g3 \(\text{Qc}6\) 3.d4 \(\text{Qg}4\) 4.\(\text{Qg}2\) \(\text{Qd}7\)
5.0–0 \(\text{g}6?!\) 5...0–0–0 is the main line. 6.c4 \(\text{Qg}7\)
7.cxd5 \(\text{Qxd}5\) 8.\(\text{Qxf}3\) \(\text{Qxd}4\) 9.\(\text{Qg}2\) \(\text{e}5\)

10.\(\text{Qxe}6\) \(\text{Qxe}6\) (D)

11.\(\text{Qxb}7\) 11.\(\text{Qxd}7+\?) \(\text{Qxd}7\) 12.\(\text{Qd}1+\) \(\text{Qc}8\)
13.\(\text{Qa}3\) and White’s pair of bishops give him the advantage. The disadvantage of the game continuation is that a lot of winning potential is exchanged. 11...\(\text{Qb}8\) 12.\(\text{Qg}2\) \(\text{Qxd}1\)
13.\(\text{Qxd}1\) \(\text{Qxb}2\) 14.\(\text{Qxb}2\) \(\text{Qxb}2\) 15.\(\text{Qc}3\)
16.\(\text{Qab}1\) \(\text{Qb}6\) 17.\(\text{Qb}5\)
17...0–0 18.\(\text{Qxa}7\) \(\text{Qg}8\) 19.\(\text{Qxb}6\) \(\text{Qxb}6\) and a draw was agreed. But White is clearly for choice and in his later years Fischer would have played on, e.g., 20.e3 \(\text{Qe}6\) 21.\(\text{Qd}7\) \(\text{Qx}7\) (21...\(\text{Qf}8\)
22.\(\text{Qxb}5\) 22.\(\text{Qxe}7\) \(\text{Qxe}2\) 23.\(\text{Qd}5\) and Black can only hope to draw as White has only pawns on one wing left, but it will be an uphill fight. \(\frac{3}{4}\)–\(\frac{3}{4}\)

(18) Fischer – Stevens, Vincent
Ruy Lopez [C82]

1.e4 \(c5\) 2.d3 \(\text{Qc}6\) 3.\(\text{Qb}5\) a6 4.\(\text{Qa}4\) \(\text{Qf}6\)
5.0–0 \(\text{Qxe}4\) 6.d4 \(\text{b}5\) 7.\(\text{Qb}3\) \(\text{d}5\) 8.\(\text{dxe}5\) \(\text{Qe}6\)
9.e3 \(\text{Qc}5\) 10.\(\text{Qbd}2\) 00 11.\(\text{Qc}2\) \(\text{Qf}2\)? The famous Dilworth Variation of the Open Ruy Lopez. 12.\(\text{Qxf}2\) \(\text{Qxf}2+\) 13.\(\text{Qxf}2\) \(\text{f}6\) 14.e5 \(\text{Qf}6\)

15.\(\text{Qg}1\) 15.\(\text{Qf}1?!\) is considered to be more critical. 15...\(\text{Qae}8\) 16.\(\text{Qf}1\) \(\text{Qe}5\) 17.\(\text{Qe}3?!\) The bishop should be developed with 17.\(\text{Qe}3\) and the position is considered more or less equal by modern day theory. 17...\(\text{Qxf}3+\) 18.\(\text{Qxf}3\)
19.\(\text{Qxf}3\) \(\text{Qxf}3\) 20.\(\text{Qd}1\) \(\text{Qf}7\) 20...\(\text{Qf}6??\) and Black is on top. \(\frac{3}{4}\)–\(\frac{3}{4}\)
(19) Owens, Benjamin – Fischer
King's Indian Defense [E68]
1.\(d4\) \(\Delta f6\) 2.\(c4\) \(g6\) 3.\(\Delta c3\) \(\Delta g7\) 4.\(g3\) 0-0 5.\(\Delta g2\) \(d6\) 6.\(\Delta f3\) \(\Delta bd7\) 7.0-0 \(e5\) 8.\(e4\) \(\text{cxd}4\) 9.\(\text{cxd}4\) \(\Delta c5\) 10.\(\text{e}c1\) \(a5\) 11.\(h3\) \(\text{e}c8\) 12.\(\Delta g5\) \(h6\) 13.\(\Delta f4\) \(\text{f}d7\) 14.\(\text{e}e3\) \(c6\) 15.\(\text{d}d2\) \(\Delta e5\) 16.\(\text{d}d2\) a6 17.\(\text{d}d1\) \(\Delta a5\) 18.\(\text{f}f4\) \(\text{g}e7\) 19.\(\Delta h2\) The prophylactic \(\Delta c2\) should have been played. 19...\(a3!\) Undermining White's structure. 20.\(\text{d}c2\) 20.\(\Delta c1\) \(a2b2\) 21.\(\text{d}xb2\) limits the damage. 20...\(\text{a}xb2\) 21.\(\text{d}xb2\) \(\Delta b6\) 22.\(\text{d}f1\) \(\text{d}a4\) 23.\(\text{d}x\text{a}4\) \(\text{d}x\text{a}4\) 24.\(\text{d}g2\) \(\text{e}x\text{e}4\)? After 24...\(\text{d}x\text{e}4\) 25.\(\text{d}g1\) \(\text{d}d7\) White's position is ruined. 25.\(\text{b}b3\) \(\text{e}e8\) 26.\(\text{d}x\text{c}5\) \(\text{d}x\text{c}5\) 27.\(\text{d}x\text{c}5\) \(\text{d}e6\) 28.\(\text{b}b1\) \(\text{d}x\text{c}4\) 29.\(\text{d}x\text{e}8+\) \(\text{d}x\text{e}8\) 30.\(\text{b}b4\) \(\text{d}f1\) 31.\(\text{d}x\text{a}4\) \(\Delta x\text{g}2\) 32.\(\text{g}x\text{g}2\) (D)

32...\(\text{e}e2+\)?? 32...\(\text{d}f8\)?? 33.\(\text{d}f8\) \(\text{d}x\text{f}8\) offered better practical winning chances as it is much easier to play than the game continuation, where White always has annoying counterchances. 33.\(\text{d}f3\) \(\text{c}c2\)?? 33...\(\text{d}b2\) was more precise. 34.\(\text{d}a8+\) \(\text{h}h7\) 35.\(\text{d}d3\) \(b5??\) Opening the 7th rank gives White too much counterplay. 35...\(\text{d}b2\) was a better try. 36.\(\text{d}d7\) \(\text{g}g8\) 37.\(\text{d}a8+\) \(\text{d}f8\) Fischer's will to win brings him to the verge of defeat. He had to be satisfied with a draw by repetition with 37...\(\text{h}h7\) 38.\(\text{f}f1\) \(g5\) 39.\(\text{f}f6!\) Paralyzing Black's kingside. 39...\(\text{c}c3\) 40.\(\text{e}e4\) \(\text{d}c4+\) 41.\(\text{d}f5!\) \(\text{d}e3\) 42.\(\text{e}e4\) \(\text{d}c4+\) 43.\(\text{d}d3\) and a draw was agreed, but White should play on: 43...\(\text{d}a4\) 44.\(\text{h}h8\) \(\text{d}a3+\) 45.\(\text{g}g1\) \(\text{d}a4+\) 46.\(\text{f}f5\) \(\text{d}c4\) 47.\(h\text{h}4\) with good winning chances. \(\frac{1}{2}-\frac{1}{2}\)

11.\(\text{a}4\) \(\text{b}4\) 12.\(\text{d}d5\) \(\Delta x\text{d}5\) 12...\(\text{d}x\text{e}4??\) is met by 13.\(\text{d}x\text{e}7+\) \(\text{d}x\text{e}7\) 14.\(\text{d}d5\) \(\text{c}e\text{c}5\) 15.\(\text{d}g5\) \(\text{d}e6\) 16.\(\text{d}x\text{e}6\) \(\text{d}x\text{e}6\) 17.\(\text{d}c7\). 13.\(\text{d}x\text{d}5\) \(\text{c}c7\) 14.\(\text{d}b3\) 14.\(\text{d}x\text{a}8??\) runs into 14...\(\text{d}b6\) 14...\(\text{d}c5??\) 14...\(\text{d}b8\) 15.\(\text{d}e3\) \(\text{f}6\) 16.\(\text{d}c2\) \(\text{d}e6\) gives Black the initiative. 15.\(\text{d}x\text{b}4\) \(\text{d}d5\) 16.\(\text{c}c\text{d}5\) \(\text{e}4??\) 16...\(\text{d}d3\) 17.\(\text{d}e4\) \(\text{d}x\text{e}1\) 18.\(\text{d}x\text{e}1\) \(\text{d}b7\) with compensation, was required. 17.\(\text{d}d2\) The knight creates a traffic jam. It should advance with 17.\(\text{d}g5??\) 17...\(\text{d}d3\) 18.\(\text{d}x\text{e}4\) 18.\(\text{d}x\text{e}7??\) was the alternative. One sample line runs 18...\(\text{d}x\text{e}7\) 19.\(\text{d}x\text{d}3\) \(f5\) 20.\(\text{d}c4\) \(\text{d}c5\) 21.\(\text{h}3\) \(\text{d}d4\) 22.\(\text{d}b1\) \(\text{d}b7\) 23.\(\text{d}d1\) \(e3\) 24.\(\text{d}b2\) \(c\text{f}2\) 25.\(\text{f}f1\) \(\text{d}f4\) 26.\(\text{f}f3\) \(\text{g}e8\) and Black is slightly better. 18...\(\text{d}x\text{e}1\) (D)

19.\(\text{d}d6??\) A miscalculation. After 19.\(\text{d}d1\) White wins the e1-knight with unclear consequences.

(20) Ruth, Dale – Fischer
Sicilian Defense [B92]
1.\(e4\) \(c5\) 2.\(\text{f}f3\) \(d6\) 3.\(\text{d}d4\) \(\text{cxd}4\) 4.\(\text{d}x\text{d}4\) \(\text{f}6\) 5.\(\text{d}c3\) \(a6\) 6.\(\text{e}e2\) \(e5\) 7.\(\text{f}f3\) \(\text{f}f6\) 8.0-0 0-0 9.\(\text{h}3\) \(\text{d}d7\) 9...\(b5\) is the main line. 10.\(\text{g}e1\) \(b5\)
19...\text{Q}×d6 20.\text{Q}×a8 20.\text{Q}×d1 \text{Q}×g2 21.\text{Q}×g2 \text{A}×b7  20...\text{A}×b7 21.\text{Q}×f8+ \text{Q}×f8 22.\text{Q}×f1 \text{Q}×c2 23.\text{Q}×b1 \text{Q}×d4 24.\text{Q}×d3 \text{Q}×b4 0-1

The venerable Ken Smith won the Texas championship many times and was also one of the most active American chess publishers from the mid-1960s until his passing in 1999. His use of the Morra Gambit throughout his career gave rise to his name being appended to it, at least in the U.S.

(21) Smith, Kenneth – Fischer
Sicilian Defense [B95]

1.e4 c5 2.\text{Q}×f3 d6 3.d4 cxd4 4.\text{Q}×d4 \text{Q}×f6 5.\text{Q}×c3 a6 6.\text{A}×g5 e6 7.\text{Q}×d2 \text{h}6 8.\text{A}×e3?! 8.\text{A}×f6 \text{g}×f6 9.0-0 \text{Q}×e6 10.\text{Q}×b5 is the main line. 8...\text{Q}×g4 9.\text{A}×e2 \text{Q}×e3 10.\text{Q}×e3 \text{Q}×e7 11.f4 \text{Q}×e7 12.f5 0-0 (D)

13.\text{A}×g4? Too ambitious. But Black is also for choice after 13.0-0 \text{Q}×f6 14.\text{A}×f6 \text{g}×f6 15.\text{A}×d1 \text{Q}×c6. 13...\text{Q}×c6! 14.\text{Q}×c6 14.\text{Q}×f6? \text{Q}×g5 15.\text{A}×f2 \text{Q}×d4 16.\text{Q}×d4 \text{Q}×e6 17.\text{Q}×f6 \text{g}×f6 and White's king has problems finding a safe haven. 14...b×c6 15.0-0 \text{Q}×g5 16.\text{A}×f2 \text{A}×b8 17.\text{A}×ab1 d5 18.\text{A}×f6 \text{A}×e6 19.\text{A}×f3 \text{A}×e5 20.\text{A}×c5 \text{A}×f4 21.g3 d4 22.\text{Q}×e5 22.\text{A}×a4 \text{A}×e3+ 23.\text{Q}×h1 \text{Q}×c7 gives Black a strong initiative because of his pair of active bishops. 22...\text{Q}×e5 23.\text{A}×a4 \text{Q}×a2 24.\text{A}×e1 \text{A}×b4 24...d3! to open the position was even stronger, e.g., 25.\text{c}×d3 \text{A}×b4 26.\text{c}×c3 \text{A}×e6 27.\text{A}×e2 \text{A}×f8 28.\text{A}×d1 \text{A}×b3 29.\text{A}×d2 \text{A}×h3 30.\text{A}×g2 \text{A}×d4+ 31.\text{Q}×h1 \text{Q}×e6++. 25.\text{Q}×c5 \text{A}×b2 25...\text{A}×c4 26.\text{Q}×d3 \text{A}×d3 27.\text{A}×d3 \text{A}×b2 was the alternative. 26.\text{Q}×d3 \text{A}×b5 27.\text{A}×a1 \text{A}×e6 28.\text{A}×x6 \text{A}×c8 29.\text{A}×e2 \text{g}×e6 30.\text{Q}×c1 \text{A}×h3? 30...g5, to prevent \text{Q}×f4 was required. 31.\text{A}×d1 Winning the exchange with 31...\text{A}×c6 32.\text{Q}×b5 \text{c}×b5 33.\text{A}×d3 \text{A}×g7 34.\text{Q}×e2 was better. 31...\text{Q}×e6 32.\text{A}×f4? White should simply win the pawn back with 32.\text{A}×e5 \text{A}×e5 33.\text{A}×d4 32...\text{A}×c5? Letting the win slip with opposite-colored bishops. Black has to simplify into an endgame with same-colored bishops: 32...\text{Q}×f4 33.\text{Q}×f4 \text{A}×b2 34.\text{A}×d3 \text{A}×g7 which gives him good winning chances. 33.\text{A}×e6 \text{f}×e6 34.\text{A}×d3 \text{Q}×f7 35.\text{A}×a7+ \text{Q}×e7 36.\text{A}×e7+ \text{Q}×e7 37.\text{A}×a1 \text{Q}×e7 38.\text{A}×a4 \text{e}×5 39.\text{Q}×g2 \text{Q}×d6 40.\text{Q}×f3 \text{A}×a5 Without rooks it is completely drawn. 40...\text{A}×c5? 41.\text{Q}×e2 h5 offered better practical chances. 41.\text{Q}×a5 \text{Q}×a5 42.\text{Q}×e2 \text{Q}×c5 43.\text{Q}×a6 \text{A}×b4 44.\text{Q}×d3 \text{A}×a3 45.\text{Q}×g4 45.\text{Q}×g4 46.\text{Q}×b7 c5 47.\text{Q}×c6 \text{Q}×b2 48.\text{Q}×a4 \text{Q}×c1 49.\text{Q}×c4 \text{Q}×d2 50.\text{Q}×e5 \text{Q}×e3 51.\text{Q}×d5 \text{Q}×c7 5-½

(22) Swank, A – Fischer
Sicilian Defense [B20]

1.e4 c5 2.\text{Q}×e2 \text{A}×c6 3.b3 \text{Q}×f6 4.\text{A}×b3 c6 5.\text{A}×b2 d5 6.\text{A}×g3 \text{A}×d6 7.\text{A}×b5 0-0 8.\text{A}×d3? 8.\text{Q}×c6 \text{b}×c6 9.\text{A}×e2 was more logical. 8...\text{Q}×e5 9.\text{A}×e2 \text{Q}×g6 10.\text{A}×b5?! \text{Q}×e4 11.\text{Q}×xe4 d×e4 12.\text{Q}×d6 \text{Q}×xd6 13.\text{Q}×a3? 13.d3 was better, opening the position for the bishops. 13...\text{Q}×f1 15.\text{Q}×e2 \text{Q}×e7? Too slow. 15.\text{Q}×c2 followed by 0-0-0 and d3 was the last real chance. 15...\text{Q}×f1 16.\text{Q}×f1 \text{f}×f1 17.\text{Q}×e2 \text{Q}×e7? Redirecting the knight to greener pastures. 18.0-0-0 \text{Q}×c6 19.\text{A}×c3 19.d3 is met by 19...\text{Q}×b4 20.\text{A}×e4 \text{A}×a6 21.\text{A}×d2 \text{A}×a2++. 19...\text{Q}×d4 20.\text{A}×xd4 exd4 21.\text{A}×b1 \text{A}×ae8 22.\text{Q}×e1 \text{A}×e5 23.\text{Q}×d3 \text{Q}×f8 24.\text{Q}×d2 \text{exd3} 25.\text{A}×e5 \text{Q}×xg2 26.\text{Q}×xg2 \text{Q}×e2 27.\text{Q}×d2 \text{Q}×d3+ 28.\text{A}×d3 \text{A}×e1+ 29.\text{Q}×e1 \text{Q}×e2+ 30.\text{A}×e2 \text{Q}×d2+ 31.\text{Q}×d2 (D)

31...\text{Q}×f4? Opening a door for the king, a door which can never be closed. 32.\text{Q}×d3 \text{Q}×f7 33.a3 \text{Q}×e6 34.\text{Q}×b4 \text{b}×c4 35.\text{Q}×e4 \text{F}×g5 36.\text{A}×xh6 \text{A}×f3 37.\text{A}×g3 \text{h}×5 36...\text{Q}×g4 37.f3+ \text{A}×h3 38.\text{Q}×f5 \text{Q}×h2 39.\text{Q}×f4 \text{Q}×g3 40.\text{A}×c5 \text{b}×c5 41.\text{Q}×d1 42.\text{Q}×d5 \text{Q}×c5 43.\text{Q}×e5 52 0-1
(23) Tears, CF – Fischer
Sicilian Defense [B25]

1.e4 c5 2.d3 e6 3.d3 g6 4.g3 g8
5.Qg2 d6 6.f4 e6 7.Qf3 Qg7 8.0-0 0-0
9.e1 Bb6 10.0-0 e5 11.Qd3 b5 12.e5
Qd5 13.Qxe5 dxe5 14.Qxe5 Re8 15.Qxe8
Qxe8 16.Qe5 Qxe5 17.c4? The idea is
right, but it should be executed after 17.Qa7
Bb8 18.Bf2 exd2 19.cxd4 and White is not worse.
17...Qc7 18.cxd5 Qc5+ 19.Qf1 Qd6
20.d4 Qg7 21.Qxe6 Qxe6 22.d5 Qd7 23.b3
Qdb8 24.Qf4 Qe5 25.Qe6 Qxe6 26.dxe6
Qxe6 27.Qe2 a6 28.Qf3 Qc1 29.Qb1
Qc3 30.Qd8 Qxd8 31.Qd1 Qd1+ 31...Qd4? to maintain more winning prospects,
was preferable. 32.Qxd1 Qf7 33.Qd3!
33.Qd6 keeps more control. 33...Qf6
34.Qb7+ Qb8 35.Qb8 (D)

35...Qd4? This allows White to force an ex-
change of queens which draws easily. After
35.Qe5 36.Qa8 Qd6 37.Qd5 Qc7 38.Qd2+
Qg7, Black has practical winning chances. One
plan is to undermine the kingside with h5-h4.
36.Qf8+ Qg7 37.Qg7+ Qg7 38.a4 Qf6
39.Qb7 Qxa4 40.bxa4 a5 41.Qg2 Qc5
42.h4 f4 43.Qc6 Qc1 44.Qf5+ Qxf4
45.Qh3 ½-½

1956 Canadian Open
August 25–September 2, 1956
Montreal

Fischer traveled north of the border to play in the
First Canadian Open; 88 players participated
in the ten-round event. Evans won on tiebreaks
over Lombardy, scoring 8-2, while Sherwin,
Mednis, Vaitonis, Joyner and DiCarillo tied for
places 3-7, a half-point back with 7½. Bobby tied
for places 8-12 with 7, with Yanofsky, Anderson,
Williams and Bakos. The September 20, 1956
issue of Chess Life reported that on Labor Day,
September 3, Fischer gave a simultaneous
exhibition at the Montreal YMCA (+18 =1 =0).

(24) Sobel, Robert – Fischer
King’s Indian Defense [B70]

1.d4 Qf6 2.Qf3 g6 3.Qg3 Qg7 4.Qg2 0-0
5.0-0 d6 6.Qc3 c5 7.Qe4 cxd4 8.Qxd4 Now
a Sicilian Dragon is reached by transposition.
8...Qc6 9.Qd2 Qd7 10.Qh3 Qc8 11.Qb2
Qh3 12.f3 Qg2 13.Qxg2 d5? 14.exd5
Qd8 15.Qc1 Qd4 16.a3 Qxd5 17.Qxd5
Qd5 18.Qg7 Qg7 19.c4 Qe6 20.Qb2+
Qf6? 21.d4 Qxf6 takes the sting out of White's
initiative and equalizes comfortably. 21.Qf4
Qf5 22.Qd5 e6? 22...c5 was forced. 23.g4
Qg5 24.h4! The start of a beautiful
combination: 24...Qxh4 25.Qh1 Qg5 (D)

26.Qxh7+!! Qf8 26...Qxh7 27.Qxf6+ Qg7
28.Qe4++ -- 27.Qxh7 1-0

Born in Ukraine, Maurice Fox was a strong
master and an eight-time Canadian champion.
Here he takes the full point from Fischer after a
tough struggle.

(25) Fischer – Fox, Maurice
King’s Indian Attack [A05]

1.Qf3 Qf6 2.g3 d6 3.Qg2 g6 4.0-0 Qg7
5.d3 0-0 6.e4 e5 7.Qb2 c5 8.Qc7
9.Qb4 Qc5 10.f4 Qbd7 11.Qf1 Qc5 12.Qb3
Qxb3 13.Qxb3 Qd7 14.Qg4 Qe8 15.Qf3
Qc5 16.f5! The prophylactic 16.Ba3 was better
to keep the options on the kingside open.
16...Qf8 17.Qf5 Fischer goes for all or
nothing. 17...d5? White attacks on the wing so
Black's strikes back in the center. 17...gx5?! 18.gxf5
Qh8 19.Qh5 is unnecessarily risky.
18.Qg3?! Consequent, but objectively 18.Qe7+
\(\Delta x e 7\) 19.\(f x e 7\) \(\Delta e 6\) 20.\(\Delta g 5\) was better. 18...\(d x e 4\) 19.\(d x e 4\) \(\triangledblack h 8?!\) 19...\(\triangledblack h 3?!\) seems to be the refutation of Fischer’s concept, e.g., 20.\(\triangledblack h 6\) \(\triangledblack f 5\) 21.\(\triangledblack f 3\) \(\triangledblack x f 8\) 22.\(\triangledblack e 3\) \(\triangledblack d 8\) 23.\(\triangledblack f 5\) \(\triangledblack h 8\) 24.\(\triangledblack h 6\) \(\triangledblack g 8\) 25.\(\triangledblack f 3\) \(\triangledblack f 8\) and the attack has petered out. 20.\(\triangledblack h 4\) (D)

20...\(\triangledblack d 8?!\) This retreat looks a bit passive at first sight, but White’s attack is not so easy to deal with, e.g., 20...\(\triangledblack x b 3\) 21.\(\triangledblack b 3\) \(\triangledblack x f 5\) (21...\(\triangledblack x a 1\) 22.\(\triangledblack h 3\) h5 23.\(\triangledblack g 5\); 21...\(\triangledblack c 1\) 22.\(\triangledblack h 3\) \(\triangledblack e 2+\) 23.\(\triangledblack h 1\) h5 24.\(\triangledblack g 5\) \(\triangledblack f 4\) 25.\(g x h 5\) \(\triangledblack h 5\) 26.\(\triangledblack h 3\) \(\triangledblack e 6\) 27.\(\triangledblack h 4\) 22.\(g x f 5\) \(\triangledblack c 1\) 23.\(\triangledblack x c 1\) h6 24.\(\triangledblack h 3\) 20...\(g x f 5\) 21.\(g x f 5\) \(\triangledblack d 8\) 22.\(\triangledblack e 3\) \(\triangledblack f 7\) 23.\(\triangledblack f 1\) and in each case White has some compensation. 21.\(\triangledblack g 7?!\) 21.\(\triangledblack e 3\) to mobilize the whole army was more in the spirit of the position. 21...\(\triangledblack g 7?!\) It was better to enter the complications after 21...\(\triangledblack b 3\) 22.\(\triangledblack e 8\) \(\triangledblack c 1\) 23.\(\triangledblack h 6\) \(\triangledblack c 5+\) 24.\(\triangledblack h 1\) \(\triangledblack c 2\) and White’s attack is not as dangerous as it looks at first sight. 22.\(f x g 7+\) \(\triangledblack g 8\) 23.\(\triangledblack f 2\) \(\triangledblack e 7\) 24.\(\triangledblack g 5\) \(\triangledblack d 3\)! 25.\(\triangledblack d 2\) Hays gives 25.\(\triangledblack e 3?\) as the game continuation. 25...\(\triangledblack d 7\) 26.\(\triangledblack a 1\) Too optimistic. Fischer should just protect the g-pawn with 26.\(h 3.\) 26...\(\triangledblack x g 4\) 27.\(\triangledblack h 6\) \(\triangledblack f 4\) 28.\(\triangledblack x f 4\) e\(f 4\) 29.\(\triangledblack x f 4\) \(\triangledblack h 5\) 30.\(\triangledblack a 1\) \(\triangledblack c 6\) 31.\(\triangledblack f 2\) \(\triangledblack e 7\) 32.\(\triangledblack c 4\) \(\triangledblack e 5\) 33.\(\triangledblack f 6\) \(\triangledblack x g 7\) 34.\(\triangledblack h 4\) \(\triangledblack f 5\) 35.\(\triangledblack x f 5\) \(\triangledblack x f 5\) 36.\(e x f 5\) f6 37.\(\triangledblack h 1\) \(\triangledblack e 3\) 38.\(\triangledblack c 2\) \(\triangledblack d 8\) 39.\(\triangledblack f 3\) \(\triangledblack c 1+\) 40.\(\triangledblack h 2\) \(\triangledblack d 2\) 41.\(\triangledblack c 3\) \(\triangledblack x h 4\) 42.\(\triangledblack h 3\) \(\triangledblack x g 2+\) 43.\(\triangledblack x g 2\) \(\triangledblack e 2\) 44.\(\triangledblack g 1\) \(\triangledblack e 1+?\) The resulting rook ending should be winning, but delivering mate with 44...\(\triangledblack f 2+\) 45.\(\triangledblack h 1\) \(\triangledblack g 2\) is of course called for. 45.\(\triangledblack x e 1\) \(\triangledblack x c 1+\) 46.\(\triangledblack f 2\) \(\triangledblack b 1\) 47.\(\triangledblack e 3\) \(\triangledblack x h 2\) 48.\(\triangledblack d 4\) b6 49.\(\triangledblack c 2\) Too passive. The active 49.\(\triangledblack g 3+\) \(\triangledblack f 8\) 50.\(\triangledblack h 3\) is much more tenacious. 49...\(\triangledblack f 2\) 50.\(\triangledblack h 5\) \(\triangledblack f 3+\) 51.\(\triangledblack b 2\) \(\triangledblack g 3\) 52.\(\triangledblack h 2\) \(\triangledblack h 5\) 53.\(\triangledblack f 2\) \(\triangledblack f 7\) 54.\(\triangledblack c 3\) \(\triangledblack e 7\) 55.\(\triangledblack c 2\) \(\triangledblack d 7\) 56.\(\triangledblack d 2\) \(\triangledblack c 7\) 57.\(\triangledblack f 2\) \(\triangledblack d 6\) 58.\(\triangledblack d 4\) \(\triangledblack g 4+\) 59.\(\triangledblack d 3\) \(\triangledblack e 5\) 60.\(\triangledblack h 2\) \(\triangledblack g 3+\) 61.\(\triangledblack c 2\) \(\triangledblack g 7\) 62.\(\triangledblack h 6\) \(\triangledblack x f 5\) 0–1

(26) Walz, W – Fischer
Sicilian Defense [B25]

1.e4 c5 2.\(\triangledblack f 3\) d6 3.d4 cxd4 4.\(\triangledblack x d 4\) g6

32...\(\triangledblack h 6!\) The decisive undermining of White’s pawn structure. 33.\(\triangledblack h 4\) \(\triangledblack f 4!\) 34.\(\triangledblack f 2\) \(\triangledblack c 1+\) 35.\(\triangledblack e 2\) \(\triangledblack d 1\) 36.\(g x h 6\) \(f 5\) 37.\(h 5\) e5 38.\(\triangledblack g 2\) \(\triangledblack c 2+\) 39.\(\triangledblack f 3\) \(\triangledblack d 3+\) 40.\(\triangledblack e 3\) fxe4 0–1

(27) Fischer – Matthai, Heinz
Sicilian Defense [B77]

1.e4 c5 2.\(\triangledblack f 3\) d6 3.d4 \(c x d 4\) 4.\(\triangledblack x d 4\) g6
5. Qc3 Qg7 6. Qe3 Qf6 7.f3 Qc6 8.Qd2 0-0 9.Qc4 Qd7 10.h4 Re8 11.Bh3 Qa5 12.0-0-0 Qh5? Putting the knight directly into the way of White's pawns. 12...Qe5 is the main line. 13.g4 Qxd4 14.Qxd4 Qxd4 15.Qxd4 Qf4 16.Bb1 Qe6 17.Bd2 Re8 18.f4 Qc5 19.h5! Qxb3 20.axb3 Axb4 21.Bdg1 f5 22.hxg6 hxg6 (D)

23.b4? The immediate 23.Bh2 is stronger as Black then has less counterplay: 23...Qf7 24.Bh7+ Ke6 25.Bxg6+ Qd7 26.e5 with a vicious attack. 23...Qxb4 24.Axg4 After 24.Bh2, Black's monarch escapes to the queenside: 24...Qf7 25.Bh7+ Ke6 26.Bxg6+ Qd7 27.e5 f3= 24...f5 25.f5 Qxc3! 26.fxg6 Now the threat Bh8+ is parried by 26...Qh3 27.Bxb4 Axb1 28.Ba2 Qg7 29.e5 dxe5 30.Axb7 Bh8 31.Qe4 Qf6 32.Axg4 Agh8 33.b4 Axb4 34.Bf3+ Qg7 35.Qe3 A6e6 36.Axa7 Ab8 37.Qg1+ Bf7 38.b5 Bdd6 39.e4 40.c5 Bfd2+ 41.Bb3 e3 42.Bc3 Losing valuable time. The passed pawns should advance: 42.c6 e2 43.Bf2+ Be8 44.Bg1+ Bf2! The rook is not well placed here. After 42...Bd5 43.Qf1+ Be8++, Black's active rooks and passed e-pawn give him the win. 43.c6 Afl5 44.Bb1 Bf6 45.Bd3?! Fischer creates problems for himself. He should activate his queen: 45.Qh1 e2 46.Qh6+ Bh7 47.Qh7+ Bf6 48.Bh8+ Bh6++. 45...e2 46.c7 Bc5 47.Bd6? 47.Qc1!, with the idea of answering 47...Bc7? with 48.Bh4+, was objectively better. 47...e1? This only leads to a drawn endgame, two rooks and pawn versus queen. 47...Bd5+ 48.Bc4 Bd1 with a winning attack: 49.Qh8 Bb1 50.Qh8+ Qg5 51.Qh7+ Bh4 52.Bh8+ Qg5 53.Qg8+ Qf2 54.Qe6 Rf1+ =++. 48.Bxe1 Bxe1 49.Bh7 Bxc7 50.Bb8 Bdd7+ 51.Qc2 Be2+ 52.Qc3 Bc3+ 53.Bc2 Aed6 54.Bh8+ Qg5 55.Qg8+ Qf4 56.Bg2 Be5 57.Bh2+ Qf5 58.Qh5+ Qe6 59.Qg4+ Bf5 60.Qe4+ Qe5 61.Qg4+ Qd5 62.Qf3 Qe4 63.Qd3 Qe5+ 64.Qc3 Axd4 65.Bh5+ Qd6 66.Bg6+ Qc7 67.Bg7 Aed6 68.Bh7 Qe5 69.Bg7 Qe3+ 70.Qc4 Qd4+ 71.Qc3 Qd7 72.f7 Bc6 73.Bc4 Qe5 74.Bh4 Axd5 75.Qc4 Re5+ 76.Bh3 Bcd5 77.Bg6 Afs 78.Bg7 Bf5 79.Qc6 Qg5 80.Bh7 Aed5 81.Qd4 Aa5 82.Qe4 Aa3+ 83.Qf4 Aa5 84.Qf7? This leads to a slight disharmony. The move that draws is 84.Qe4. 84...Qc5? Matthei moves the wrong rook. The other rook should move to the c-file: 84...Bc3+ =++. 85.Qe4 Qg5 86.Qf4 Aa5 87.Qe4 87.Qg4 does not allow the rooks to attack from both sides. 87...Bd5+? 87...Bh3 transposes to the game. 88.Qd5 Aa5+ 89.Qf4 89.Qc4= was called for. 89...Bh3! 90.Qf4 (D)

(28) Fischer – Sharp, C
Ruy Lopez [C84]

20.\textbf{\textit{\textbf{\textit{Q}}}}\textsubscript{b6} \textbf{\textit{\textit{Q}}}\textsubscript{xb6} 21.\textbf{\textit{\textit{B}}}\textsubscript{c5} \textbf{\textit{\textit{B}}}\textsubscript{b7} 22.\textbf{\textit{\textit{B}}}\textsubscript{ad1} \textbf{\textit{\textit{B}}}\textsubscript{c7} 23.\textbf{\textit{\textit{B}}}\textsubscript{d6} \textbf{\textit{\textit{B}}}\textsubscript{d8} 24.\textbf{\textit{\textit{B}}}\textsubscript{a3} a5 25.\textbf{\textit{\textit{B}}}\textsubscript{d2} b4 26.\textbf{\textit{\textit{B}}}\textsubscript{xb4} \textbf{\textit{\textit{B}}}\textsubscript{xb4} 26...\textbf{\textit{\textit{B}}}\textsubscript{xb4} 27.\textbf{\textit{\textit{B}}}\textsubscript{e3} \textbf{\textit{\textit{B}}}\textsubscript{e8} is a better defensive setup. 27.\textbf{\textit{\textit{B}}}\textsubscript{b3} \textbf{\textit{\textit{B}}}\textsubscript{c5} 28.\textbf{\textit{\textit{B}}}\textsubscript{ed1} \textbf{\textit{\textit{B}}}\textsubscript{c7} 29.\textbf{\textit{\textit{Q}}}\textsubscript{g3} \textbf{\textit{\textit{Q}}}\textsubscript{c2}? This allows a \textit{petite combinaison}, but after 29...\textbf{\textit{\textit{B}}}f8 30.\textbf{\textit{\textit{B}}}\textsubscript{f5} White also wins in the long run. (D)

30.\textbf{\textit{\textit{B}}}\textsubscript{xc2} \textbf{\textit{\textit{B}}}\textsubscript{xc2} 31.\textbf{\textit{\textit{B}}}\textsubscript{c7} \textbf{\textit{\textit{B}}}\textsubscript{e8} 32.\textbf{\textit{\textit{B}}}\textsubscript{xf7+} \textbf{\textit{\textit{B}}}\textsubscript{xf7} 33.\textbf{\textit{\textit{B}}}\textsubscript{xd8+} 1-0

New York master Sidney Bernstein was a force to be reckoned with for many years, participating in eight U.S. championships. He had a fondness for unusual openings.

\textit{(29) Bernstein, Sidney – Fischer}  
Queen’s Pawn Game [D00]

1.\textbf{\textit{\textit{B}}}d4 \textbf{\textit{\textit{B}}}f6 2.\textbf{\textit{\textit{B}}}f3 g6 3.\textbf{\textit{\textit{B}}}c3 d5 4.\textbf{\textit{\textit{B}}}f4 \textbf{\textit{\textit{B}}}g7 5.e3 0-0 6.\textbf{\textit{\textit{B}}}e2 \textbf{\textit{\textit{B}}}h5 7.\textbf{\textit{\textit{B}}}g5 h6 8.\textbf{\textit{\textit{B}}}h4 g5 9.\textbf{\textit{\textit{B}}}g3 \textbf{\textit{\textit{B}}}xg3 10.\textbf{\textit{\textit{B}}}hxg3 c5 11.\textbf{\textit{\textit{B}}}d3 e6 12.\textbf{\textit{\textit{B}}}e5 f5 13.\textbf{\textit{\textit{B}}}g4 f4 14.0-0 0-0 14.\textbf{\textit{\textit{B}}}h6 is met by 14...\textbf{\textit{\textit{B}}}xh6 15.\textbf{\textit{\textit{B}}}g6+ \textbf{\textit{\textit{B}}}g7 16.\textbf{\textit{\textit{B}}}d3 \textbf{\textit{\textit{B}}}f6 17.\textbf{\textit{\textit{B}}}h7+ \textbf{\textit{\textit{B}}}f8 18.\textbf{\textit{\textit{B}}}g6+ \textbf{\textit{\textit{B}}}xg6 19.\textbf{\textit{\textit{B}}}xg6 \textbf{\textit{\textit{B}}}e7++. 14...\textbf{\textit{\textit{B}}}c6 (D)

15.\textbf{\textit{\textit{B}}}xh6? Far too optimistic. The attack should be prepared by 15.\textbf{\textit{\textit{B}}}h3. 15...\textbf{\textit{\textit{B}}}xh6 16.\textbf{\textit{\textit{B}}}g6+ \textbf{\textit{\textit{B}}}g7 17.\textbf{\textit{\textit{B}}}d3 \textbf{\textit{\textit{B}}}xe5 18.\textbf{\textit{\textit{B}}}xe5 \textbf{\textit{\textit{B}}}f7 19.\textbf{\textit{\textit{B}}}b5 \textbf{\textit{\textit{B}}}f8! The king just leaves the danger zone. 20.\textbf{\textit{\textit{B}}}d6 \textbf{\textit{\textit{B}}}d7 21.\textbf{\textit{\textit{B}}}b5 \textbf{\textit{\textit{B}}}xh6 22.\textbf{\textit{\textit{B}}}xh6 \textbf{\textit{\textit{B}}}d7 23.\textbf{\textit{\textit{B}}}xh7 \textbf{\textit{\textit{B}}}xh7 24.\textbf{\textit{\textit{B}}}xg5 fxe3 25.\textbf{\textit{\textit{B}}}f4+ 15...\textbf{\textit{\textit{B}}}h5! The right way to neutralize White’s attack. 15...\textbf{\textit{\textit{B}}}ac8? 16.\textbf{\textit{\textit{B}}}g5 \textbf{\textit{\textit{B}}}h5? 17.\textbf{\textit{\textit{B}}}xg7 \textbf{\textit{\textit{B}}}xg7 18.\textbf{\textit{\textit{B}}}xh7++ shows White’s possibilities, if Black is not careful. 16.\textbf{\textit{\textit{B}}}xg7 \textbf{\textit{\textit{B}}}xg7 17.\textbf{\textit{\textit{B}}}g5 \textbf{\textit{\textit{B}}}df6 18.\textbf{\textit{\textit{B}}}h3 \textbf{\textit{\textit{B}}}e8 19.\textbf{\textit{\textit{B}}}e1 \textbf{\textit{\textit{B}}}e7 Black is already
slightly better and in his later years, Fischer would have doubtlessly played on. ½-½

Rosenwald Trophy
October 7-24, 1956
New York

The last in the series of Rosenwald Tournaments was held in October 1956. While Fischer's individual result was unremarkable, scoring 4½-6½, tying with Seidman for places 8-9, this tournament is best known for the electrifying game Bobby played against Donald Byrne.

The first meeting between Bisguier and Fischer. It would also be Arthur's only win in more than a dozen encounters with Bobby.

(31) Bisguier, Arthur – Fischer
King's Indian Defense [E78]

1.d4 d5 2.c4 g6 3.dxc3 a6 4.e4 d6 5.f4 0-0 6.c3 c5 7.e2 cxd4 8.cxd4 c6 9.Qc2 d7 10.0-0 e8 11.a3 a5 12.b3 a6 Fatally weakening the b6-square, which Bisguier exploits immediately. 12...c6 was correct. 13.e5! dxe5 14.fxe5 Qe8 15.d5! Qc6 15...dx5? 16.Qb6 Qc7 17.Qa5+. 16.Qd4 Qc8 17.Qc2 Qc6 18.Qc4 18.Qd4? with the idea of Qc6 next move was even stronger. 18...Qe6 19.Qg4! Bxe5 20.Qb6 Qc8 21.Qxd7 Qxd7 22.Qa5 e6 23.Qd3 Qh5 24.Qxf4 Qf5 25.Qb4 exd5 26.Qxf8 Qxf8 1?! This runs into a vicious attack. 26...Qxf8 27.Qc1 d4 was more tenacious but the final result would not be in doubt.

27.Qxa1 Qxf8 28.Qh8+ Qe7 29.Qe1+ 29.Qxd5+ wins a bit more easily, as it is not clear if White's rook shall go to e1 or d1, so the decision is best postponed. 29...Qd8 30.Qxd5 Qc6 31.Qf8 Qd7 (D)

32.Qd1 Qf6 32...Qe5 33.Qb4!, continuing the attack, is stronger than winning the queen immediately, 33...Qe6 34.c5 Qc8 35.c6++. 33.Qxe8+ 1-0

This next game was dubbed "The Game of the Century" by Hans Kmoch, annotating it in the December 1956 issue of Chess Review. If the rest of the world had previously not known of the young American prodigy, that had now changed, forever.

(32) Byrne, Donald – Fischer
Grünfeld Defense [D97]

1.Qf3 Qf6 2.c4 g6 3.Qc3 a6 4.e4 d5 0-0 5.Qf4 dxc4 6.Qb3 Qd4 7.Qc4 Qc6 8.e4 Qbd7! 8...b5 is the main line. 9.Qd1 Qb6 10.Qc5 Qg4 11.Qg5? Missing the following tactical shot. 11.Qc2 Qd7 12.Qa3 Qxf3 13.Qxf3 e5 14.Qxe5 Qxe8 15.Qe2 Qe5 16.0-0 as in Flear-Morris, Dublin 1991, is better. (D)

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Rosenwald Trophy, October 7-24, 1956
Now Black’s position plays itself. But good advice in any event is hard to give. 18...\(\text{c6}??\) allows a beautiful smothered mate: 18...\(\text{a}5+\) 19.\(\text{b}1\) \(\text{a}2+\) 20.\(\text{f}1\) \(\text{g}3+\) 21.\(\text{g}1\) \(\text{f}1+\) 22.\(\text{xf}1\) \(\text{e}2+\); 18...\(\text{c}4\) \(\text{c}5\) 19.\(\text{c}5\) \(\text{c}3\) 20.\(\text{x}6\) \(\text{x}6++\); 18...\(\text{c}3\) \(\text{c}5\) 19.\(\text{b}4\) \(\text{b}8\) 20.\(\text{a}5\) \(\text{a}5++\) 21.\(\text{xf}2\) \(\text{d}6++\); 18...\(\text{d}5\) \(\text{d}5\) 19.\(\text{d}5\) \(\text{b}1+\) 20.\(\text{e}1\) \(\text{e}1++\). 18...\(\text{c}4+\) 19.\(\text{g}1\) \(\text{e}2+\) 20.\(\text{g}1\) \(\text{d}4+\) 21.\(\text{g}1\) \(\text{e}2+\) 22.\(\text{f}1\) \(\text{c}3+\) 23.\(\text{g}1\) \(\text{a}6\) 24.\(\text{b}4\) 24.\(\text{d}6\) \(\text{d}8\) (24...\(\text{d}1\) 25.\(\text{d}1\) \(\text{a}2+-\)) 25.\(\text{d}8\) \(\text{d}8\) 26.\(\text{f}1\) \(\text{d}4+\) 27.\(\text{g}1\) \(\text{d}4++\) 24...\(\text{a}4\) 25.\(\text{d}6\) \(\text{b}6\) \(\text{b}1\) 26.\(\text{h}3\) \(\text{e}a2\) 27.\(\text{h}2\) \(\text{a}2\) 28.\(\text{c}1\) \(\text{e}1\) \(\text{g}1\) \(\text{d}8\) 30.\(\text{g}1\) \(\text{d}5\) 31.\(\text{f}3\) \(\text{e}4\) 32.\(\text{b}8\) \(\text{b}5\) 33.\(\text{h}4\) \(\text{b}5\) 34.\(\text{c}5\) \(\text{g}7\) 35.\(\text{c}4\) \(\text{c}5+\) 36.\(\text{f}1\) 36.\(\text{b}1\) \(\text{g}3+\) 37.\(\text{b}1\) \(\text{b}1\) 38.\(\text{h}3\) \(\text{g}2++\) 39.\(\text{c}1\) \(\text{d}6++\) 36...\(\text{g}3+\) 37.\(\text{e}1\) \(\text{a}4\) 38.\(\text{b}1\) \(\text{b}3+\) 39.\(\text{c}1\) \(\text{e}2+\) 40.\(\text{b}1\) \(\text{c}3+\) 41.\(\text{c}1\) \(\text{c}2+\) 0-1

(33) Feuerstein, Arthur – Fischer
King’s Indian Defense [E63]

1.c4 \(\text{d}f6\) 2.d4 \(\text{c}3\) g6 3.g3 \(\text{g}7\) 4.\(\text{c}2\) 0-0 5.d4 \(\text{d}6\) 6.\(\text{c}3\) \(\text{c}6\) 7.0-0 \(\text{a}6\) 8.\(\text{b}3\) \(\text{b}8\) 9.\(\text{b}2\) \(\text{b}5\) 10.\(\text{c}x\text{b}5\) \(\text{a}5\) 11.\(\text{d}5\) \(\text{d}5\) 12.\(\text{c}1\) \(\text{b}4\) 13.\(\text{a}4\) \(\text{e}6??\) Black’s pawn structure becomes very vulnerable. 13...\(\text{b}7\) or 13...\(\text{d}7\) are more critical. 14.\(\text{x}e6\) \(\text{x}e6\) 15.\(\text{c}2\) \(\text{c}5\) 16.\(\text{f}1\) \(\text{d}7\) 16...\(\text{e}7?\) 17.\(\text{x}d6\) Shurygin-Zaitsev, Budapest 1995. 17.\(\text{c}5!\) \(\text{a}5?\) 17...\(\text{c}7\) 18.\(\text{c}6\) \(\text{e}8\) 19.\(\text{x}b4\) \(\text{d}7\) 20.\(\text{d}3\) was more tenacious. 18.\(\text{d}3\) \(\text{e}8\) 19.\(\text{x}c5\) \(\text{b}7\) (D)

17...\(\text{e}6??\) This retreat is the point of Fischer’s brilliant combination. Byrne had probably expected only 17...\(\text{b}5??\) 18.\(\text{x}f7++\) \(\text{h}8\) (18...\(\text{x}f7?\) 19.\(\text{b}3++\) \(\text{e}6\) 20.\(\text{g}5++\) \(\text{g}8\) 20...\(\text{x}f6?\) 21.\(\text{x}f3\) \(\text{f}5\) 22.\(\text{x}h7++\) \(\text{f}7\) 23.\(\text{x}b6++\) 21.\(\text{xe}6\) \(\text{d}d4\) 22.\(\text{xd}4\) \(\text{xb}3\) 23.\(\text{xb}3++\) (Fischer) 19.\(\text{x}b6\) \(\text{e}3\) 20.\(\text{c}5\) and White has weathered the storm. 18.\(\text{x}b6??\)

20.\(\text{c}2??\) Reducing the pressure, which should be increased by 20.\(\text{h}3++\), overloading the defense. 20...\(\text{x}g2\) 21.\(\text{g}2\) \(\text{e}7\) 22.\(\text{a}6\) \(\text{e}5\) 23.\(\text{xa}5\) \(\text{b}7++\) 24.\(\text{f}3??\) Weakening the king’s defenses unnecessarily; 24.\(\text{g}1++\) was
better. 24...e4 25.Qf1 After 25.f4!? it is not easy for Black, but he maintains drawing chances after 25...Qxb2 26.Qxh2 Qf5 27.Qc5 Qx8 28.Qf5 e3+ 29.Qg1 exf3 30.Qxe5 Qe4. 25...Qxb2 26.Qxb2 Qf5 27.Qa4? The queen is way offside. It is better to keep it centralized with 27.Qc5 Qa8 28.Qf5 exf5 29.Qxe5. 27...Qa8 The resulting endgame will most probably end in a draw. Therefore 27...Qb5?! offered better practical chances. 28.Qc6 Qxc6 29.Qxc6 Qxc2 30.Qb1 exf3+ 31.Qxf3 Black has a slight initiative and should have played on as in endgames with rook and knights; this fact is very relevant, e.g., 31...Qe5 32.Qf2 Qf6 33.Qc2 Qd5, although with best defense, the endgame is drawn of course. ½-½

(34) Fischer – Bernstein, Sidney
Ruy Lopez [C72]

1.e4 e5 2.Qf3 Qc6 3.Qb5 a6 4.Qa4 b5 5.Qb3 d6 6.0-Qd4 7.Qc3? 7.h3 is answered by 7...h5 (7...Qh5? 8.Qxe5=) 8.Qd5?? Qd4 9.Qxax8 Qxf6 10.d3 Qxf3+ 11.Qh1 (11.Qxf3? Qxf3 12.Qd2 Qe7 13.Qh2 Qh6 14.Qg5 Qg4+ 15.Qxg1 Qxg5 16.Qxg5 Qxg5 17.Qxh6 with an attack) 11...Qh4 12.Qd2 Qd4 13.d3 Qxh3 14.Qd3 Qd3 15.Qg7 Qg7 10.Qa4 Qf6 11.Qa3 Qf3 12.gxf3 g5 13.Qe3 Qg8 14.Qd2 Qf6?! 15.Qc4? 15.Qxc6 Qxc6 16.Qa4 and Black’s position is much more vulnerable than in the game. 15...Qe6 16.Qh1 Qg7 16...f5 is met by 17.exf5 Qxf5 18.d4 17.Qg1 Qf6 18.Qc1?! 18.Qb3 makes it more difficult for Black to coordinate his forces as the queen is no longer safe in its central position. 18...Qb8 19.cxb4 19.Qxe2! 19...Qd4! 19...Qxh4 is refuted by 20.Qxd2 h6 21.Qb6. 20.Qxd4 exd4 21.Qc2 Qxb4 22.e5 Qxe5? is met by 22...c5 23.Qxg6 Qxg6 and Black is better as he has complete control. White’s rooks have no roads. 22...Qc4?! It was better to keep the active rook with 22...de5 23.Qd2 Qd5 24.Qb3 Qe8 25.Qd4 Qc7 26.Qxd5 Qxd5 27.Qxc7 Qxc6= 23.Qxc4 Qxc4+ 23.Qxc4 Qxc4 24.Qxc4 Qxc5 25.Qb4 Qc8 26.Qe8 was preferable as it limits Black’s counterplay. 23...Qxe5?! In the following endgame, White’s rooks will become strong. So Black should play 23...Qxe5 24.Qg2 Qh6 25.Qe1 Qh3 26.Qe4 c6 with unclear consequences. 24.Qg1 Qf4 25.Qe4! Qxe5 26.Qxf4 Qxf4 27.Qd1 c5 28.Qb1 Fischer opens the position for his rooks. 28...Qc4 29.Qd4 Qe6 30.Qb1 Qf5 31.Qd3 Qe2 32.Qg1 Qd2 33.Qxd2 In principle, it is correct to exchange the active rook, but here Black can try to dominate White’s forces. So 33.Qxd3 Qd4 (33...Qc4 34.Qxb4 Qd4 35.Qc5 Qxc5 36.Qb2) 34.Qxb4 Qxf3+ 35.Qg2 Qh4+ 36.Qf1 Qf3 37.Qd1 comes into consideration as the rooks break free. 33...Qxd2 34.Qd1?? Qc5! is the right move order to realize Fischer’s concept to open lines for his pieces. 34...Qd4 35.Qc5 36.Qg2 Qc3 36.Qg3 f5 37.f4 g4 38.Qf3 (D)

36...Qb1? Allowing Black to queen with 36.Qg2 h2 37.Qxh2 h1Q 38.Qxd4 Qa1 39.Qxd6+ Qe7 40.Qd7+ Qf6 41.Qxf6+ Qef 42.Qh3 Qh5 43.Qd5+ Qf6 44.Qa4 Qa4 45.Qa6 leads to a fortress. 36...Qe2+ 37.Qf1?! 37.Qg2 is more precise as the king can attack quicker on the kingside. 37...Qe3 38.Qxb3 Qxa4 39.Qc6 Qd7? Now White can pick up the f7-pawn with a clear draw. After 39...Qc5, Black has good winning chances. 40.Qb7+ Qd6 41.Qxf7 Qd5 42.Qb7 Qd5 43.Qf4 Qf4 44.Qb7 Qc3 45.Qh5 Qe6 46.Qh6 Qf8 47.Qa7 Qe6 48.Qa6+ Qf8 49.Qe2 Qg6 50.Qh7 Qh8 51.Qa8 Qf6 52.Qf3 Qe5 53.Qe2 Qf7 54.Qf8 Qg6 55.Qh7 Qh7 56.Qf3 ½-½

(35) Fischer – Hearst, Eliot
Ruy Lopez [C64]

1.e4 e5 2.Qf3 Qc6 3.Qb5 a6 4.Qa4 b5 5.Qb3 d6 6.0-Qd4 7.Qc3? 7.h3 is answered by 7...h5 (7...Qh5? 8.Qxe5=) 8.Qd5?? Qd4 9.Qxax8 Qxf6 10.d3 Qxf3+ 11.Qh1 (11.Qxf3? Qxf3 12.Qd2 Qe7 13.Qh2 Qh6 14.Qg5 Qg4+ 15.Qxg1 Qxg5 16.Qxg5 Qxg5 17.Qxh6 with an attack) 11...Qh4 12.Qd2 Qd4 13.d3 Qxh3 14.Qd3 Qd3 15.Qg7 Qg7 10.Qa4 Qf6 11.Qa3 Qf3 12.gxf3 g5 13.Qe3 Qg8 14.Qd2 Qf6?! 15.Qc4? 15.Qxc6 Qxc6 16.Qa4 and Black’s position is much more vulnerable than in the game. 15...Qe6 16.Qh1 Qg7 16...f5 is met by 17.exf5 Qxf5 18.d4 17.Qg1 Qf6 18.Qc1?! 18.Qb3 makes it more difficult for Black to coordinate his forces as the queen is no longer safe in its central position. 18...Qb8 19.cxb4 19.Qxe2! 19...Qd4! 19...Qxh4 is refuted by 20.Qxd2 h6 21.Qb6. 20.Qxd4 exd4 21.Qc2 Qxb4 22.e5 Qxe5? is met by 22...c5 23.Qxg6 Qxg6 and Black is better as he has complete control. White’s rooks have no roads. 22...Qc4?! It was better to keep the active rook with 22...de5 23.Qd2 Qd5 24.Qh3 Qe8 25.Qd4 Qc7 26.Qxd5 Qxd5 27.Qxc7 Qxc6= 23.Qxc4 Qxc4+ 23.Qxc4 Qxc4 24.Qxc4 Qxc5 25.Qb4 Qc8 26.Qe8 was preferable as it limits Black’s counterplay. 23...Qxe5?! In the following endgame, White’s rooks will become strong. So Black should play 23...Qxe5 24.Qg2 Qh6 25.Qe1 Qh3 26.Qe4 c6 with unclear

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25. $\text{Qxf4}$? Black's attack will be too strong. $25.\text{Qg3}$ leads to a more or less forced draw: 25...$\text{Qh5}$ 26.$\text{Bxe5}$ dxe5 27.$\text{Qg8+}$ $\text{Qe7}$ 28.$\text{Qxa8}$ $\text{Qxh2}$+ 29.$\text{Qf2}$ $\text{Qh4}$=+. 25...$\text{Qxf4}$ 26.$\text{Qf5}$ 0-0 0-0 27.$\text{Qf1}$ $\text{Qh2}$ 28.$\text{Qxf7}$! $\text{Qd1}$+! Trapping the bishop. 29.$\text{Qd2}$ $\text{Qf8}$ 30.$\text{Qg1}$ $\text{Qh7}$ 31.$\text{exd5}$ $\text{Qh8}$ 32.$\text{dxc6}$ $\text{Qxc6}$ 33.$\text{d5}$ $\text{Qb5}$+ 34.$\text{Qxe2}$ $\text{Qxf5}$ 35.$\text{Qxe7}$ $\text{Qxd5}$ 36.$\text{Qc4}$ $\text{Qxc4}$ 37.$\text{Qxa8}$ $\text{Qb8}$ 38.$\text{Qc2}$ $\text{Qc5}$ 38...$\text{Qd1}$+ 39.$\text{Qf2}$ $\text{Qg3}$+ 39.$\text{Qe1}$ $\text{Qxe2}$ 40.$\text{Qa5}$ $\text{Qg3}$+ 0-1

25. $\text{Qxf4}$? Black's attack will be too strong. $25.\text{Qg3}$ leads to a more or less forced draw: 25...$\text{Qh5}$ 26.$\text{Bxe5}$ dxe5 27.$\text{Qg8+}$ $\text{Qe7}$ 28.$\text{Qxa8}$ $\text{Qxh2}$+ 29.$\text{Qf2}$ $\text{Qh4}$=+. 25...$\text{Qxf4}$ 26.$\text{Qf5}$ 0-0 0-0 27.$\text{Qf1}$ $\text{Qh2}$ 28.$\text{Qxf7}$! $\text{Qd1}$+! Trapping the bishop. 29.$\text{Qd2}$ $\text{Qf8}$ 30.$\text{Qg1}$ $\text{Qh7}$ 31.$\text{exd5}$ $\text{Qh8}$ 32.$\text{dxc6}$ $\text{Qxc6}$ 33.$\text{d5}$ $\text{Qb5}$+ 34.$\text{Qxe2}$ $\text{Qxf5}$ 35.$\text{Qxe7}$ $\text{Qxd5}$ 36.$\text{Qc4}$ $\text{Qxc4}$ 37.$\text{Qxa8}$ $\text{Qb8}$ 38.$\text{Qc2}$ $\text{Qc5}$ 38...$\text{Qd1}$+ 39.$\text{Qf2}$ $\text{Qg3}$+ 39.$\text{Qe1}$ $\text{Qxe2}$ 40.$\text{Qa5}$ $\text{Qg3}$+ 0-1

(36) Fischer – Mednis, Edmar  
Sicilian Defense [B76]

1.e4 c5 2.$\text{Qf3}$ d6 3.d4 cxd4 4.$\text{Qxd4}$ $\text{Qf6}$ 5.$\text{Qc3}$ g6 6.$\text{Qe3}$ $\text{Qg7}$ 7.f3 0-0 8.$\text{Qd2}$ $\text{Qe6}$? 8...$\text{Qc6}$ is the main line. 9.$\text{Qxe6}$ $\text{fxe6}$ 10.$\text{Qc4}$ $\text{Qc8}$ 11.$\text{Qb3}$ $\text{Qc6}$ 12.$\text{Qe2}$ $\text{Qh8}$ (D)

19.$\text{Qxe5}$?! Fischer is satisfied with a draw. Otherwise he might have tried 19.$\text{Qg3}$ $\text{Qc4}$ 20.$\text{Qxe6}$ $\text{Qxe6}$ 21.$\text{Qd1}$ $\text{Qb6}$ 22.$\text{Qc1}$ with a slight edge because of the bishop. 19...$\text{Qxe6}$ 20.$\text{Qxd1}$ $\text{fxe5}$ 21.$\text{Qf3}$ $\text{Qc7}$ 22.$\text{Qe1}$ $\text{Qd7}$ 23.$\text{Qd1}$ $\text{Qxd1}$+ 24.$\text{Qxd1}$ e4 25.$\text{Qf1}$ $\text{Qc7}$ 26.$\text{Qg3}$ $\text{Qf6}$ 27.$\text{Qe2}$ $\text{Qe5}$ 28.$\text{Qa4}$ f5 29.$\text{Qd7}$ $\text{Qd8}$ 30.$\text{Qc8}$ b6 31.$\text{Qd7}$ $\text{Qg5}$ 32.$\text{Qb3}$ $\text{Qf6}$ 33.$\text{Qc8}$ $\text{Qf5}$ 34.$\text{Qd2}$ $\text{Qg5}$ 35.$\text{Qe2}$ ½-½

(38) Fischer – Seidman, Herbert  
King's Indian Attack [A08]

1.$\text{Qf3}$ $\text{Qf6}$ 2.$\text{Qg3}$ c5 3.$\text{Qg2}$ $\text{Qc6}$ 4.0-0 e5 5.d3 d5 6.$\text{Qe4}$ $\text{Qe7}$ 7.$\text{Qd2}$ 0-0 8.$\text{Qc1}$ $\text{dxe4}$ 9.$\text{Qdxe4}$ $\text{Qd7}$ 10.$\text{Qc3}$ $\text{b6}$ 11.$\text{Qae2}$ 12.$\text{Qc5}$ $\text{Qa6}$ 13.$\text{Qc4}$ b5? Now the c4-square will be in
White's hand, which gives him an undisputed advantage. 13...Qe8 with the idea Qd6 was called for. 14...Qxe5 Axf5 15.Qf1 Bb8 16.Bc2 Qg4 17.h3 Qf6 18.Qd2 Bf8?! 19.Qh3! 19...Qd6! Axd6 20...Qxb5 Axb8 21...Qe2 is even better. 19...Qc8 (D)

20...Qh2! A useful prophylaxis as 20.Qd6? is met by 20...Axd6 21.Qxb5 Axb3. 20...Qe6 20...a4 21.Qbd2 Qf7 22.Qe1= 21...Qb4 22.Qb5 Qxb5 23.Qxb5 c4 24.Qe2 Ad3? 24...Qf8 is the last chance, e.g., 25.Qg5 Qec8 26.Ba4 (26...Qxa6) 26...Qd8 27.Ba5 Qd5 28.Ba5 Qd5 29.Ba5 Qd8++. 25.Qa4! Qcd8 26.Qc4 h6 27.Bd1 Aec5 28.Qg2 g5 29.Qd2 Qd7 30.Ba5 Qb6 31.Qa6 31...Qxe5 Qxd2 32...Qd2 Qxd2 33...Qb5 wins as well. 31...Qb7 32.Ba1 Qd7 33...Qc4 Qxf2? 34.Ba7 Qd2 35...Qe5 Qe6 36.Qd3 Qd3 37...Qe3 Qb1 38...Qf3 Qb3 39...Qh5 1-0

This is the first serious game between these two titans. Several sources indicate that Fischer actually lost on time.

(39) Reshevsky, Samuel – Fischer
King's Indian Defense [E63]

1.b3 Ag7 2.Qd6 g6 3.g3 Ag7 4.Ag2 0-0

5.Qc3 d6 6.Qf3 Ac6 7.0-0 a6 8.b3 Ab8 9.Qb2 b5 10.cxb5 a5 11.Bc1 Aa5 12.e4 b4 13.e5 bxc3 14.Axc3 Ab7? White's center should be constrained with 14...c6. 15...Exf6 Axf6 16.b4 16.d5? Axc3 17.Axc3 Qc5 18.Qd4= 16...Qf5? Black has to prevent White's next, so 16...c6 is called for. 17.d5! Axc3 18.Bxc3 Qd7 19.Ac1 Qfc8 20.Bh6 20...Qd4! is even better. (D)

20...f6? Tangent to positional capitulation because of the weaknesses on the light squares. 20...Qa5 was required. 21.Qd4 Qd8 22.Axf7 23.Qe3 Qe5 24.f4 Qg4 25.Qd2 h5 26.Qe1 Qa8 27.h3 Qh6 28.Qh2 Qf7 29.Qe2 Qg8 30.Qec1 30.Qe6+ wins immediately. 30...Qa7 31.Qe3 and Fischer resigned in view of 31...Qca8 32.Qxf5 gxf5 33.Qe6+++. 1-0

(40) Shaw, George – Fischer
King's Indian Defense [E68]

1.d3 Ad6 2.c4 g6 3.g3 Ag7 4.Ag2 0-0


24.Bxa7? Now Black can simplify easily. After 24...Qb8, White has good practical chances. 24...Qxd7 25.Bxd7 Bb7 26.Bxd7 Qxe5
27. $\text{Qxe5}$ $\text{Qxe5}$ $\frac{1}{2}-\frac{1}{2}$

(41) Turner, Abe – Fischer
King's Indian Defense [E63]

1.d4 $\text{Qf6}$ 2.c4 $\text{g6}$ 3.$\text{g3}$ $\text{Qg7}$ 4.$\text{Qg2}$ 0-0 5.$\text{Qc3}$ d6 6.$\text{Qf3}$ $\text{Qc6}$ 7.0-0 a6 8.e3 $\text{Qb8}$ 9.$\text{Qd2}$ $\text{Qxe2}$ is the main line. 9...e5 10.$\text{Qb3}$ $\text{Qg4}$ 11.f3 $\text{Qd7}$! Quite passive. Better is 11...e4! 12.exd4 $\text{Qf5}$ with good play. 12.d5 $\text{Qe7}$ 13.c5 $\text{Qe8}$ 14.c4 f5 15.$\text{Qc3}$ f4 16.$\text{Qf2}$ $\text{fxg3}$? It was better to keep the tension with 16...g5. 17.$\text{hxg3}$ g5 18.$\text{Qd2}$ The prophylactic 18.$\text{Qe3}$? $\text{Qg6}$ 19.$\text{Qxd2}$ h6 20.$\text{Qa1}$ is more circumspect. 18...$\text{Qg6}$ 19.$\text{Qc4}$ h5 20.$\text{Qb3}$ h4 21.g4 h3 22.$\text{Qh1}$! 22...$\text{Qxh3}$? $\text{Exf3}$ 23.$\text{Qg2}$ $\text{Exf4}$ helps only Black’s attack. 22...$\text{Qh4}$ 23.$\text{Qg3}$ b5 24.$\text{cxb6}$ cxb6 25.$\text{Qe3}$ b5 26.$\text{Qf5}$ b4 27.$\text{Qd1}$ $\text{fxe5}$ 28.$\text{gxf5}$ $\text{Qf6}$ 29.$\text{Qe3}$ $\text{Qh5}$ 30.$\text{Qc1}$ $\text{Qe8}$? The sacrifice it too optimistic. 30...$\text{Qf4}$ or 30...a5 was better. 31.$\text{Qxb4}$ $\text{Qxg3}$ 32.$\text{Qxg3}$ g4 33.$\text{Qxg4}$? Allowing the King’s Indian bishop to enter the attack. After 33...$\text{Qxg4}$+, Black does not have sufficient compensation for the two pawns. 33...$\text{Qh6}$ 34.$\text{Qf3}$ $\text{Qb5}$ 35.$\text{Qd2}$ 35.$\text{Qxb3}$ $\text{Qxe3}$ 36.$\text{Qxe3}$ $\text{Qf7}$ + (D)

35...$\text{Qf3}$? Black needs to fuel his attack, so 35...$\text{Qe4}$, with good compensation, was better. 36.$\text{Qxf4}$ $\text{exf4}$ + 37.$\text{Qxf4}$ $\text{Qf6}$ 37...$\text{Qh4}$? 38.$\text{Qf3}$+ 38.$\text{g5}$ $\text{Qe5}$+ 39.$\text{Qg4}$ $\text{Qf7}$? The proverbial wrong rook. After 39...$\text{Qc7}$, White is better, but the road to victory is very long and rocky. 40.g6 $\text{Qfc7}$ 41.$\text{Qf3}$ $\text{Qg7}$ 42.$\text{Qh1}$ $\text{Qh8}$ 43.$\text{Qxb3}$ $\text{Qxc8}$ 43...$\text{Qxh3}$ 44.$\text{Qxh3}$ $\text{Qf4}$ 45.$\text{Qxf2}$ $\text{Qc1}$ 46.$\text{Qg4}$ 44.$\text{Qxh8}$ $\text{Qxh8}$ 45.$\text{Qxc3}$ $\text{Qxc3}$ 46.$\text{bxc3}$ $\text{Qf6}$ 47.$\text{Qf4}$ $\text{Qh3}$ 48.$\text{Qg2}$ $\text{Qh4}$+ 49.$\text{Qg4}$+ $\text{Qg7}$ 50.$\text{Qg5}$ 1-0

1956 Eastern States Open
November 23-25, 1956
Washington

Hans Berliner topped the 56-player field in this seven-round Swiss held Thanksgiving weekend, scoring 6-1. Fischer finished a half point behind, tying for places 2-5 with Rossolimo, Feuerstein and Lombardy.

(42) Feuerstein, Arthur – Fischer
King's Indian Defense [E68]

1.$\text{Qf3}$ $\text{Qf6}$ 2.c4 $\text{g6}$ 3.$\text{g3}$ $\text{Qg7}$ 4.$\text{Qg2}$ 0-0 5.0-0 d6 6.$\text{d4}$ $\text{Qbd7}$ 7.$\text{Qc3}$ e5 8.$\text{e4}$ $\text{exd4}$ 9.$\text{Qxd4}$ $\text{Qc5}$ 10.$\text{fxe3}$ 10...$\text{Qxe5}$ is the main line. 10...$\text{Qf7}$ 11.$\text{Qe3}$ a5 12.$\text{Qd2}$ a4 13.$\text{Qf2}$ c6 14.$\text{Qf3}$ $\text{Qf7}$ 15.$\text{Qc2}$ $\text{Qe8}$ 16.$\text{Qc2}$ $\text{Qe5}$ 17.$\text{Qd1}$ $\text{Qf8}$ 18.$\text{Qh6}$? Exchanging pieces helps Black as he has less space. 18...$\text{Qh3}$, with the idea of $\text{f4}$, was more ambitious. 18...$\text{Qh6}$ 19.$\text{Qxh6}$ $\text{Qf5}$ 20.$\text{Qxf5}$ $\text{Qxf5}$ 21.$\text{Qd4}$? The queen is needed in the defense, so 21.$\text{Qd2}$ $\text{Qd3}$ 22.$\text{Qe3}$ was better. 21...$\text{Qd3}$! 22.$\text{Qd3}$ $\text{Qe3}$ $\text{Qe3}$ A draw was agreed here, but Black should have continued because of his initiative, e.g., 23.$\text{Qc2}$ $\text{Qe3}$+ 24.$\text{Qxe3}$ $\text{Qxe3}$ 25.$\text{Qc2}$ $\text{Qe8}$. In endgames with rooks and knights a small initiative counts for a lot because of the possible awkwardness of the knight. $\frac{1}{2}-\frac{1}{2}$

(43) Fischer – Hurtien, Norman
Ruy Lopez [C87]

1.$\text{Qf3}$ $\text{Qc6}$ 2.c4 $\text{e5}$ 3.$\text{Qb5}$ a6 4.$\text{Qa4}$ $\text{Qf6}$ 5.0-0 $\text{Qe7}$ 6.$\text{Qc6}$ 0-0? 6...b5 is the main line. 7.$\text{Qxc6}$ 7.c3 is the other try, to exploit Black’s inaccurate move order. 7...$\text{dxc6}$ 8.$\text{Qxe5}$ $\text{Qc5}$ 9.$\text{c3}$ 9.$\text{Qf3}$? 9...$\text{Qe8}$ 10.$\text{d4}$ $\text{Qd6}$ 11.$\text{Qg5}$? 11.$\text{Qf4}$ $\text{Qg4}$ 12.$\text{Qxg4}$ $\text{Qxh3}$ 13.$\text{Qxh3}$ $\text{Qf3}$ and Black’s compensation is not quite sufficient. 11...$\text{Qxe5}$ 12.$\text{dxe5}$ $\text{Qxd1}$ 13.$\text{Qxd1}$ $\text{Qxe4}$ 14.$\text{Qc3}$ $\text{Qf5}$ $\frac{1}{2}-\frac{1}{2}$
(44) Goldhamer – Fischer  
Sicilian Defense [B92]

1.e4 c5 2.\vspace{-2pt} d3 d6 3.d4 cxd4 4.\vspace{-2pt} d4 Qf6 5.\vspace{-2pt} Qc3 a6 6.e2 e5 7.\vspace{-2pt} d3 \vspace{-2pt} Qe7 8.\vspace{-2pt} d3 e0 9.f3? 9.0-0 and 9.g4 are the main lines.

9...\vspace{-2pt} 6 e10 10.\vspace{-2pt} d1 b5 11.\vspace{-2pt} b1 d\vspace{-2pt} b7 12.g4? 
Now White’s king has no home anymore. 12.0-0 was called for. 12...\vspace{-2pt} Bc8 13.Bh4 \vspace{-2pt} g6 14.g5 \vspace{-2pt} h5 15.\vspace{-2pt} Bf2?? f5! Opening the road to White’s king. (D)


(45) Fischer – DiCamillo, Atillo  
Ruy Lopez [C90]


40.Bc7!! Qf4+ 41.Bf1 1-0

(46) Marchand, Erich – Fischer  
English Opening [A15]

second front. 42.\(\text{Q}e2\) \(\text{Q}g5\) 42...\(\text{Q}g5\)?! eyeing f3, was the alternative. 43.\(\text{B}f1\) \(\text{Q}g7\) 44.\(\text{Q}g2\) \(\text{Q}e6\) 45.\(c\times b6\) \(a\times b6\) 46.\(\text{Q}f1\) \(\text{Q}f4\) 47.\(g\times f4\) \(c5\) 48.\(d\times c5\)? This opens the position for Black. 48.\(\text{Q}c3\) was necessary. 48...\(b\times c5\) 49.\(\text{Q}c3\) (D)

32.\(\text{Q}e5?!\) 32.\(\text{B}d1\) was more active, but Black should still be winning, e.g., 32...\(\text{Q}c6\) 33.\(\text{B}f3\) 33.\(\text{Q}f4\) 34.\(\text{Q}f6\) 35.\(\text{Q}x e 6\) \(\text{Q} c 6\) 36.\(\text{B}e 6\) \(\text{Q} c 6\) 37.\(\text{Q} x e 6\) \(\text{Q} c 6\) 38.\(\text{B} x c 6\) \(\text{Q} x c 6\) 39.\(\text{B} x c 6\) \(\text{Q} x c 6\) 40.\(\text{B} x c 6\) \(\text{Q} x c 6\) 41.\(\text{B} x c 6\) \(\text{Q} x c 6\) 42.\(e 5\) \(a 3\) 43.\(\text{Q} g 1\) \(\text{Q} c 6\) 44.\(\text{B} a 7\) \(\text{Q} d 5\) 45.\(\text{Q} f 1\) \(a 2\) 46.\(\text{Q} e 2\) \(\text{Q} g 6\) 47.\(\text{Q} g 4\) \(\text{Q} a 5\) 48.\(\text{B} a 4\) \(0-1\)

(47) Nash, Edmund – Fischer
Siencian Defense [B95]

1.e4 c5 2.\(\text{Q} f 3\) d6 3.d4 \(c\times d 4\) 4.\(\text{Q} x d 4\) \(\text{Q} f 6\) 5.\(\text{Q} c 3\) a6 6.\(\text{Q} g 5\) e6 7.\(\text{B} x d 2\) \(h 6\) 8.\(\text{Q} e 3?!\) \(\text{Q} g 4\) 9.\(\text{B} b 3\) \(\text{Q} x e 3\) 10.\(\text{B} x e 3\) \(\text{Q} c 6\) 11.\(\text{Q} e 2\) \(\text{Q} e 7\) 12.0-0 0-0 13.\(\text{B} a d 1\) b5 14.f4 \(\text{Q} d 7\) 15.\(\text{Q} f 3\) \(\text{Q} a 5\) 16.\(\text{Q} e 2\) \(\text{Q} c 4\) 17.\(\text{B} x c 4\) \(b x c 4\) 18.\(\text{Q} d 2\) \(\text{Q} c 7\) 19.\(\text{Q} h 1\) \(\text{B} f 8\) 20.\(\text{Q} f 3\) \(\text{B} a b 8\) 21.\(\text{B} b 1\) a5 22.f5 a4?! Giving White counterchances. The immediate 22...\(\text{B} c 5\) was better. 23.\(\text{f} x e 6?!\) 23.e5! \(\text{e} x f 5\) 24.\(\text{Q} d 5\) \(\text{B} d 8\) 25.\(\text{Q} a 3\) \(\text{Q} c 6\) 26.\(\text{Q} e 7?!\) \(\text{Q} x e 7\) 27.\(\text{e} x d 6\) \(\text{Q} x d 6\) 28.\(\text{Q} c 3\) offered better chances to survive. 23...\(\text{f} x e 6\) 24.a3 \(\text{B} c 5\) 25.\(\text{Q} x c 5\) \(\text{B} x c 5\) 26.\(\text{Q} a 2\) \(\text{B} c b 5\) 27.\(\text{Q} b 4\) c3 28.\(\text{Q} x d 4?!\) \(\text{B} c 5\)! A strong exchange sacrifice. 29.\(\text{Q} a 6?!\) 29.bxc3, hoping for 29...\(\text{Q} x c 2?!\) 30.\(\text{Q} x d 5\) \(\text{B} x b 1\) 31.\(\text{Q} x e 7\), was a better try. 29...\(\text{B} x b 2\) 30.\(\text{Q} x c 5\) \(d x c 5\) 31.\(\text{Q} f 3\) \(c 4\) (D)

Manhattan Chess Club Championship (Semi-finals)
December 1956 – January 1957
New York

This was a qualifying round for the finals. Fischer again did not perform particularly well, finishing with 2½-2½, clear fourth in the six-player round robin. This was not good enough to make it to the finals.

(48) Fischer – Vine, K
Siencian Defense [B32]

1.e4 c5 2.\(\text{Q} f 3\) \(\text{Q} c 6\) 3.d4 \(c\times d 4\) 4.\(\text{Q} x d 4\) d5 5.\(\text{Q} b 5\) dxe4 6.\(\text{Q} x c 6\) \(\text{B} x d 1+\) 7.\(\text{Q} x d 1\) a6!
Now the pawn majority breaks through creating a passed a-pawn: 27...b5 axb5 28.cxb5 cxb5 29.a5! Qg5 30.Qxb6 30.Qxg5 Qxg5 31.a6 Bb8 32.Qe4 b4 33.Qxe5 Qg4 34.Qd5 b3=30...Qf4? This loses valuable time. The immediate 30...Bb8 31.a6 Ba8 32.a7 Qe7 was considered for. 31.a6 e4+ 32.Qe2 Bb8 33.a7 Ba8 34.Ba5 34.Bd1? is answered by 34...Qc7 35.Qxc7 Bxc7 and Black has drawing chances. 34...Qf6 35.Qxb5 Qd6? Opening the path for White’s king is fatal. 35...f6 offered more resistance. 36.Qe3 Qe5 The game was drawn here, but in fact, Fischer is winning after 37.Qxe4. 36...f5 does not help either: 37.Qd4 Qf4 38.Qe5 Qf6 39.Qd5 1/2-1/2

(49) Tamargo, J – Fischer
Sicilian Defense [B22]

1.c4 c5 2.d4 cxd4 3.c3 Qf6 4.e5 Qd5 5.cxd4 Qc6 6.Qc3 Qc3 7.bxc3 d5 8.Qd3 c6 9.Qe2 Qe7 10.0-0 Qd7 11.f4 g6 12.g4 White’s space advantage makes it possible to advance the pawns in front of his own king 12...Qc7 13.f5 gxf5 14.gxh5 e5 15.Qg3 0-0 16.Qxf5 Qe6 17.Qh1 h5 18.Qf3 Agd8 19.Qh6 Playing on the queenside with 19.Qb1 was an alternative plan. 19...Qf8 20.Qf5 Qd7 21.Qd2 f6 22.Qxe6 Qxe6 23.Qf5 Qxf5 24.Qxf5 Qxe5 25.Qxe5 Qg7? Keeping the active knight with 25.dxe5 followed by Qae1 with balanced chances was better. 25...Qxe7 26.dxe5 Qd7 27.Qg5 Qe6 28.Qf6? It was better to open more roads with 28.Qf6+ Qxf6 29.exf6 Qc6 30.Qf1 and White should be able to draw. 28...Qg8 29.Qb1 b6 30.Qd1 Qc8? This allows White to escape into a drawish rook endgame. Keeping the knight with 30...Qf5 offers good winning chances. 31.Qxe7 Qxe7 32.Qd5 Qc3 33.a4 Qe6 34.Qd5 34.Qd6+ Cxe5 35.Qd7 was somewhat easier. 34...Qa3 34...Qg8? to exchange one pair of rooks, is answered by 35.a5 Qc1+ 36.Qg2 Qxb1 37.Qxb1 bxa5 38.Qb5 a4 39.Qa5 and White holds the draw. 35.a5 bxa5 36.Qb3? This leads to a technically lost endgame. White has to keep both rooks on the board with 36.Qf1, with very good drawing chances. 36...Qxb3 37.Qxb3 Ag5! 38.Qb7 Qe5 39.Qa7 Qd4 40.h4 Qb5 ChessBase Megadatabase gives 40...Qg4? as last move of the game, but this is certainly an error when entering the game. "R-N4" was probably written on the scoresheet in descriptive notation. 0-1

Max Pavey, a strong master, had won the previous year’s Manhattan Chess Club Championship.

(50) Fischer – Pavey, Max
King’s Indian Attack [A05]

1.Qf3 Qf6 2.g3 g6 3.Ag2 Ag7 4.0-0 0-0 5.d3 d6 6.e4 Qbd7 7.Qbd2 e5 8.Qe1? Harmless, 8.a4 or 8.c3 is the main line. 8...Qc5 9.f4 cxf4 10.gxf4 Qg4 11.Qdf3 f5 12.h3 Qxe4 13.Qxe4 Qf6 14.e5 dxe5 15.Qxd8 Qxd8 16.fxe5 Qh5 17.Qe3 Qe6 18.Qd3 Qg3 19.Qfd1 Qf5 20.Qf2 Qd7 21.Qh4 Qxh4 22.Qxh4 g5 23.Qf2 c6 24.Qd2? Activating the bishops with 24.Qe3 Qe8 25.Qe4 makes it more difficult for Black to generate play. 24...Qe8 25.Qe3 Qg6 26.Qad1 Qe8? 26...Qf5 is more active. 27.Qf1 Qe7 28.Qc5? White is not well prepared for the following complications. The preparatory 28...Qe3 was better and only after 28...Qc5 29.Qc5+ Qg8 30.Qd4+ Qg8 31.Qd8+ Qxd8 32.Qxd8+ Qe8 33.Qxe8+ Qxe8
34. c3 b6 35. ∆e3 ∆f6 36. a4 ∆g7 37. a5 
∆d8 38. ∆g2 h6 39. ∆d4+ ∆f6? The king has to move. (D)

40. ∆f2? Fischer misses the moment: 40. ∆x b6!! a x b 6 41. a6 ∆g 6 42. a7 ∆e 4+ 43. ∆g 3 c 5 44. ∆e 2 
∆g 6 45. ∆f 3+– ... 40... c 5 41. ∆d 5 ∆e 5 42. ∆e 3 
∆f 7 43. ∆c 6 ∆e 6 43... ∆b 3??, to stop White’s next, was worth considering. 44. b 4 White wants to exchange as many pawns as possible to reduce Black’s winning potential. 44... ∆d 6 45. a x b 6 
∆x b 6 46. b x c 5 b x c 5 47. ∆f 3 g 6 f 6 48. ∆g 4? 
A fatal exchange, as Black’s king now infiltrate on the light squares. Fischer had to hold the position and wait with, e.g., 48. ∆g 1. 
48... ∆x g 4 49. h x g 4 ∆e 5 50. ∆f 3 ∆d 5 
51. ∆e 2 ∆c 4 52. ∆d 2 52. ∆d 2 Δe 5+-. 
52... ∆f 4 0-1

“Chess hustler” and master Abe Turner was reportedly one of Fischer’s early chess mentors. (51) Turner, Abe – Fischer
King’s Indian Defense [E69]

1. ∆f 3 ∆f 6 2. g 3 g 6 3. ∆g 2 ∆g 7 4. 0-0 0-0-0 5. d 4 d 6 6. c 4 e 5 7. c 5 e 4 e x d 4 9. ∆x d 4 c 5 10. h 3 e 8 11. e 1 a 5 12. b 2 c 6 13. ∆e 3 ∆fd 7 14. a x d 1 a 4 15. f 4 e 5 
16. ∆f 2 b 6 17. ∆f 1 a d 7 18. a x h 2 e 7 18... e x d 8? 19. g 4 a e 8 19... ∆e 6 is met by 
20. ∆d 5 c x d 5 21. e x d 5. 20. a x h 4! f 6 21. f 5 
White’s space advantage give him an easy free game, while Black pieces are stepping on each others’ toes. 21... e x f 8 22. g 3 a c 8 23. b 2 
∆c 7 24. a h 1 a e 8 25. b 4 a x b 3 26. a x b 3 
∆f 7 27. b 4 a d 7 28. ∆f 3 a e 5 29. a x e 5 
d x e 5 30. ∆f 2 e e 2 Too passive. 30... b 6 
was correct. 31. ∆d 1 a e 7 32. ∆d 2! e e 2? 
33. g 7 a e 7 34. b x e 7 a x e 7 35. a a 4 a e 8 
36. a c 5 a f 8 37. a d 7 a e 7 37... a x b 4? 
38. a x f 6++- 38. a c 5! The e 7 - bishop is Black’s 
best defender so it is logical to try to exchange it. 38... g x f 5 39. e x f 5 a d 5? This just opens 
the position for White. But Black’s situation is 
bad in any case. Relatively best may be 39... a d 8. 
40. c x d 5 a x d 7 41. d x c 6 a x d 1 42. a x d 1 
b x c 6 43. a c 4 a g 7 44. a d 7 a h 6 45. a c 7 
a g 5 (D)

46. a x c 8? 46. f 7! a d 8 47. a x e 7 a x e 7 48. a x e 7 
a f 4 49. g 2 g 2 wins. 46... a x c 8 47. a x e 7 e 4? 
47... e 7 48. a c 5 f 4 49. g 2 h 5 offered much more resistance. 48. a g 2 h 5?! 49. a g 3 h x g 4 
50. a e 6 b 8 51. a d 6 a g 8 52. a f 4+ a h 5
53. a f 7+ 1-0

(52) Fischer – Baron, S
Ruy Lopez [C98]

1. e 4 e 5 2. f 3 a c 6 3. b 5 a 6 4. a 4 a f 6 
5. 0-0 a e 7 6. a 1 b 5 7. b 3 d 6 8. c 3 0-0 
9. b 3 a 5 10. a c 2 c 5 11. d 4 a c 7 12. b 2 
= c 6 13. d x c 5 d x c 5 14. a f 1 a e 6 15. a c 3 
a d 8 16. a e 2 a d 7?! 16... c 4 is the main line. 
17. a g 5 e f d 8 18. a x e 6 f x e 6 19. a 4 c 4 
20. a x b 5 a x b 5 21. b 3?! (D)

This gives Black targets on the queenside. 
21. a g 4 consolidates White’s advantage. 
21... a d 4? Dynamic play was certainly called 
for, but 21... b 4 or 21... e b 3 was a better way to 
start it. 22. e x d 4 e x d 4 23. b x c 4 d x e 3 
24. a x e 3 b x c 4? 24... a c 4 25. a x c 4 b x c 4 
was necessary as Black’s passed e-pawn is more
dangerous without queens. 25.\textit{a}6\textit{e}5 26.\textit{a}b6 \textit{c}c8 27.\textit{a}a4 \textit{d}d2 28.\textit{c}x\textit{c}4+ \textit{c}x\textit{c}4 29.\textit{a}x\textit{c}4 \textit{b}b8 30.\textit{e}e3 \textit{d}d7 31.\textit{a}a1 \textit{b}b7 32.\textit{a}a5 \textit{d}d6 33.\textit{c}c6 \textit{a}b8 34.\textit{a}b6 \textit{h}6 35.\textit{g}3 \textit{f}f7 36.\textit{e}x\textit{b}7 \textit{e}x\textit{b}7 37.\textit{g}g2 \textit{a}b2 38.\textit{d}d3 \textit{b}b4 39.\textit{f}f3 \textit{a}b2 39...g5??, to anticipate White's advance on the kingside, was probably better. 40.\textit{c}c4+ \textit{g}g6 41.\textit{a}a6 \textit{a}b4 42.\textit{c}c6 \textit{a}a4? More tenacious is 42...\textit{b}b7 to give Black the option of \textit{a}a7. (D)

43.\textit{a}e6! \textit{b}x\textit{c}4 Desperation, but passive defense loses as well, e.g., 43...\textit{b}b4 44.\textit{g}g4 \textit{h}b7 45.\textit{h}4 \textit{c}c7 46.\textit{a}a6 \textit{h}h7 47.\textit{g}5 +-

44.\textit{c}c4! Trapping the rook. 44...\textit{b}x\textit{c}3+ 45.\textit{a}x\textit{c}3 \textit{a}a7+ 46.\textit{f}f3 \textit{e}4+ 47.\textit{e}e2 \textit{d}d4 48. \textit{c}c7 \textit{h}5 49.\textit{a}b3 \textit{a}b6 50.\textit{b}b7 \textit{a}c5 51.\textit{c}c2 \textit{w}h6 52.\textit{c}c7 \textit{a}f8 53.\textit{c}c4 1-0

\textit{Fischer vs. de Souza, Mar del Plata 1959}
Log Cabin Open
February 22-24, 1957
West Orange, New Jersey

This six-round Swiss ended in a five-way tie for first between Feuerstein, Santasiere, Fuster, Green and Wanetick, all at 5-1. Fischer was a full point behind, 4-2, along with five others, O'Rourke, Bass, Hearst, Lombardy and Whitaker.

(53) Avram – Fischer
King’s Indian Defense [E87]

1.d4 Qf6 2.c4 g6 3.Qc3 Ag7 4.e4 d6 5.f3
e5 6.d5 Qh5 7.Ae3 0-0 8.Qd2 f5 9.0-0-0
f4 10.Af2 Axf6 11.Axe2 Ah4 12.Ag1
Qe7 13.Qb1 Qd7 14.Qc1 Qh8 15.Qd3
a6 16.Qc2 Qf7 17.Qe2 Qf8 18.Qc3 g5?
This allows an instructive demolition of Black’s
center. The prophylactic 18...b6 is better. (D)

25.Qe3 Keeping the bishop is stronger than
25.Qcxe7? Zg1 26.Qxe8 Qd6, but 25.Qe2?
comes into consideration. 25...Qd6 26.Qf2
Nh5 27.Qe2 Qf8? Now e5 is too weak. Black
must play 27...b5 ±. 28.Qxf8 The direct
28.f4 ± is even better. 28...Qxf8 29.f4 Bh2
30.Qxe5 Qg6 31.Qf3 b6 32.Qf4 Qh4 33.g3
Ah2 34.Qe1 Ah6 35.6e6 Qdxf4 36.gxf4
h5! 37.Qd3 h4 38.Qc3+ Qg7 39.Qe5
Qb7 40.Qh5 Qg8 41.e7 Qxe7?! 42.Qg6+
Qh7 43.Qxe7 1-0

(54) Feuerstein – Fischer
King’s Indian Defense [E60]

1.Qf3 Qf6 2.g3 g6 3.Qg2 Ag7 4.0-0-0-0
1.c4 d6 2.Qd5 h5 3.a3 Qxc4 4.e4 dxe4 5.Qxe4
Qc6 6.Qa4 Qe7 7.Qd3 Qa6 8.Qe2 Qe7 9.Qf4
Qg6 10.Qg3 Qf6 11.Qe5 Qxe5 12.Qf3 Qd7
13.Qd1 Qd6 14.Qd2 Qd5 15.Qh4 Qxh4
16.Qf3 Qxh3 17.Qe2 Qg6 18.Qe4 Qf5
19.Qg5 Qh5 20.Qxh5!! The real point of White’s
concept. Now the center will fall apart.
22.Qxh5 Qe5 23.Qxe5 Qxe5 24.Qh1 Qe6 Qf6 (D)

19.c5 dxc5?! 20.h4! Opening a second front.
20...Qg7 21.hxg5 Of course not 21.Qxe5?
Qxe5 22.Qxe5? Afx6 23.Qxc5 Qd8=+. 21...Qxg5 22.Qxh5!! The real point of White’s
concept. Now the center will fall apart.
22.Qxh5 23.Qxe5 Qh1 24.Qf6 Qf6 (D)
37. \text{Dc}4. 37... \text{Ee1} 38. \text{Gg2} \text{Ac5} 39. \text{Ba4} \text{Bc1} 40. \text{Dc4} \text{Gf6}? After this inaccuracy, it is not clear if the endgame is theoretically won or not. 40...f5! wins by force: 41. \text{Ad5} \text{Ec2} 42. \text{Gg4} \text{Exf2 + 43. \text{Gg3}} \text{f4 + 44. \text{Exf4} \text{Ed2} 45. \text{Gf7} + \text{Gh8} 46. \text{Ac6} a2 +. 41. \text{f4} \text{Gg6} 42. \text{Ba6 +} \text{Ge7} 43. \text{Gc4} 44. \text{Gf3} \text{Ec3 + 45. \text{Gg2} \text{Eb3}?! 45... \text{Gc3} should win: 46. \text{Bb4} (46. \text{Bc5} \text{Ad3} 47. \text{Dc4} \text{Ed4}) 46... \text{Bc2} 47. \text{Df3} \text{Bf2 + 48. \text{Gg3}} \text{Ed2} 49. \text{Bb1} \text{Gd6} 46. \text{Dd5} + ? \text{Bb2} +? 46... \text{Ed3} 47. \text{Dc4} \text{Ed4} is necessary. 47. \text{Gf3} \text{Hh2}?! 47... \text{Ed2} 48. \text{Dc4} \text{Ec2} 49. \text{Dd3} \text{Hh2} is more precise. (D)

48. \text{Gg3}? In endings with opposite-colored bishops and rooks, activity is very important, so 48.f5 \text{Bh3} + 49. \text{Gg2} \text{Ed3} 50. \text{Be6} + \text{Gf8} 51. \text{Be8} + \text{Dd7} 52. \text{Dxh7} should have been played. 48... \text{Ed2} 49. \text{Dc4} \text{Ec2} 50. \text{Ad5} \text{Ad6}? Allowing 51. \text{Ba7} + 50... \text{Ec3} + 51. \text{Gg2} (51. \text{Df3} \text{Ed3} 52. \text{Ba5} \text{Ad6} 53. \text{Ba7} + \text{Gf8}) 51... \text{Ed3} 52. \text{Dc4} \text{Ed4} should win in the long run. \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2}

(55) Fischer – Goldsmith, J
Caro-Kann Defense [C41]

1.e4 c6 2. \text{Dc3} d5 3.d4 \text{Dd7} 4. \text{Df3} e5 5. \text{Dc4} \text{Gc7} 6. dxe5 \text{Dxe5}? 6... dxe5 is obligatory. 7. \text{Dxe5} \text{Dxe5} 8. \text{Ge2} \text{Gh5} 9. \text{Dxe5} \text{Df6} +? 9... f6 10. \text{Dxg7} + b5 is the last chance to offer resistance. 10. \text{Dg5} \text{Dd7} 11.0-0-0 11. \text{Gf6} \text{Dxe6} 12. \text{Dd1} + - is even stronger. 11...0-0 (D)

19. \text{Df4} \text{Dh5} 20. \text{Df2} \text{Dh5}? This loses by force, but the foundation of Black’s house is shaky anyway, e.g., 20... \text{Dh5} 21. \text{Df4} \text{Dh4} 22. \text{Dc4} \text{Dh6} 23. \text{Ge1} \text{Dc8} 24. \text{c3} \text{Dh5} 25. \text{Dc4} + 20... \text{Dh5} 21. \text{Dh3} \text{Gg5} 22. \text{Dh6} \text{h5} 23. \text{Df7} + \text{Dh8} 24. \text{f5} + \text{Gg7} 25. \text{Dh5} + \text{Dg6} 26. \text{g4} +. 21. \text{Dc7} + \text{Dh8} 22. \text{Dh3} \text{Df5} 23. \text{Dxh7} + \text{Dxh7} 24. \text{f6} + \text{Dh5} 25. \text{Dh4} \text{Axe6} 26. \text{Dxh5} + \text{Dg8} 28. \text{Dxh5} + \text{Dg7} 29. \text{Df5} + \text{Df8} (D)

30.c3? Missing a forced mate starting with 30. \text{Dh6}. 30... \text{Dae8}! 31. \text{Dxe6}

(56) Fischer – Saidy, Anthony
Sicilian Defense [B57]

1.e4 c5 2. \text{Df3} \text{Dc6} 3.d4 \text{Dxd4} 4. \text{Dxd4} \text{Df6} 5. \text{Dc3} d6 6. \text{Dc4} e5 7. \text{Df5} \text{Dc6} 8. \text{Dc4} \text{Dxf5} +? 8...g6 and 8... \text{Dd7} are the main lines. 9. \text{Dexf5} \text{Dc7} 10. \text{Dg5} + 0-0 11.0-0 \text{Dd4} 12. \text{Dxd6} \text{Dxd6} 13. \text{Df3} \text{Dd7} 14. \text{Df4} \text{Dxh3} 15. \text{Dxe3} \text{Dxe4} 16. \text{Dxh3} \text{Dc5} 17. \text{Dc4} \text{Dd8}? The ensuing counterattack is not dangerous as only the queen and the bishop take part. It seems that the ugly move 17... \text{Df6} is necessary. 18. \text{Dd5}! Fischer seizes the moment to start a dangerous attack. 18... \text{Dh4} The greedy 18... \text{Dxb2} runs into 19. \text{Dh6} \text{Dxe1} 20. \text{Dh3} \text{Dg6} 21. \text{Dh7} + \text{Dxh7} 22. \text{Dxe7} \text{Dxe7} 23. \text{Dxb6+} + 20. \text{Bf1} +. (D)
(58) Santusiere, Anthony – Fischer
King's Indian Defense [E67]

1. \( \text{Qf3} \ Qf6 \) 2. \( \text{c4} \ g6 \) 3. \( \text{Qc3} \) \( \text{Qg7} \) 4. \( \text{g3} \) 0-0
5. \( \text{Qg2} \ d6 \) 6. \( \text{d4} \) \( \text{Qbd7} \) 7.0-0 \( \text{c5} \) 8. \( \text{dxe5} \) \( \text{dxe5} \)
9. \( \text{Qg5} \) \( \text{Qe2} \) is the main line. 9... \( \text{h6} \) 10. \( \text{Qxf6} \) \( \text{Exf6} \) 11. \( \text{Qd2} \ Qc5 \) 12. \( \text{Qc1} \ a5 \) 13. \( \text{Qb3} \)
\( \text{Qd8} \) 14. \( \text{Qd5} \) \( \text{Qd6} \) 15. \( \text{Qc5} \) \( \text{Qxc5} \) 16. \( \text{Qb3} \)
\( \text{Qf8} \) 17. \( \text{Qfd1} \) \( \text{Qg7} \) 18. \( \text{Qf3} \) \( \text{a6} \) 19.e4? This weakens the dark squares; 19. \( \text{Qc3} \) is better. (D)

19... \( \text{Qad6} \) 20.a3 \( \text{a4} \) 21. \( \text{Qf1} \) \( \text{h5} \) 22. \( \text{h3} \) \( \text{c6} \)
23. \( \text{Qc3} \) \( \text{Qf6} \)! The resulting endgame is not better for Black. Therefore 23...\( \text{Qa5} \) with strong pressure on the dark squares is preferable.
24. \( \text{Qxf6} + \) \( \text{Qxf6} \) 25. \( \text{Qxd8} \) \( \text{Qh6} \) 26. \( \text{Qcd1} \)
\( \text{Qc6} \) 27. \( \text{Qxa4} \) \( \text{Qa5} \) 28. \( \text{Qc3} \) \( \text{h4} \) 29. \( \text{Qg2} \) 29. \( \text{g}xh4 = \), keeping an eye on \( \text{e3} \), is better.
29... \( \text{hxg3} \) 30. \( \text{fxg3} \) \( \text{Qe3} \)? The surprising 30...\( \text{Qc1} \) makes White's life much more difficult.
31. \( \text{Qbd3} \) \( \text{Qd4} \) 32. \( \text{b4} \) \( \text{Qa7} \) 33. \( \text{Qc2} \) 33.c5?? is
playable as well. One sample line runs 33...\( \text{Qb3} \)
34. \( \text{Qb5} \) \( \text{Qa4} \) 35. \( \text{Qf3} + \) \( \text{Qg7} \) 36. \( \text{Qd3} \) \( \text{Qc4} \)
37. \( \text{Qxd4} \) \( \text{Qd3} \) 38. \( \text{Qe6} + \) \( \text{f6} \) 39. \( \text{Qxd3} \)
35...\( \text{c5} \) 34. \( \text{Qd4} \) \( \text{cxd4} \) 35. \( \text{Qf3} + \) \( \text{Qg7} \) 36. \( \text{Qc5} \)
The prophylactic 36. \( \text{Qd4} \) is necessary. 36...\( \text{f5} \)
37. \( \text{Qd3} \) 37. \( \text{Qe1} \) \( \text{fxe4} \) 38. \( \text{Qxe4} \) \( \text{Qd5} \) 39. \( \text{Qxe5} \)
\( \text{Qf3} + \) 40. \( \text{Qxf3} \) \( \text{Qxa3} ++ \) 37...\( \text{Qxa3} \)
38. \( \text{Qg1}?! \) \( \text{Qxb4} \) 39. \( \text{Qb1} \) \( \text{Qc5} \) 40. \( \text{Qxb7} + \)
\( \text{Qf6} \)? The pin should be avoided with 40...\( \text{Qh6} = \). 41. \( \text{exf5} \)? Now Black's pawn avalanche cannot be held back. The blockade
must be kept with 41. \( \text{Qc2} \).

15... \( \text{Qxc2} \) 16. \( \text{Qd2} \) 16. \( \text{Qxc2} \) \( \text{Qd3} + + \) 16...
16... \( \text{Qe4} \) 17. \( \text{Qe1} \) \( \text{Qae8} \) 18. \( \text{Qg3} \) \( \text{e5} \)
19. \( \text{Qf1}?! \) \( \text{exd4} \) 20. \( \text{Qxd4} \) \( \text{b6} \) 21.a3 \( \text{c5} \)
22. \( \text{Qb2} \) \( \text{Qc6} \) 23. \( \text{Qxe4} \) \( \text{Qxe4} \) 24. \( \text{Qf3} \) \( \text{d4} \)
25. \( \text{Qc2} \) \( \text{Qxe} 3 \) 0-1
41...\textcolor{red}{\text{Q}}d5?? A terrible blunder probably as a result of time trouble. 41...\textcolor{red}{\text{Q}}d5? 42.f\times g6+ \textcolor{red}{\text{Q}}x f3 43.\textcolor{red}{\text{Q}}f7++ is also wrong, but 41...g\times f5 wins. 42.f\times e6+ and Fischer resigned in view of 42...\textcolor{red}{\text{Q}}x f3 43.\textcolor{red}{\text{Q}}f7+++. 1-0

**Match versus Max Euwe**

**March 1957**

**New York**

The Manhattan Chess Club was the location for Fischer’s two-game match against former world champion Max Euwe. Bobby gets thoroughly outplayed in the first game, but holds his own in the second.

(59) Euwe, Max – Fischer

Queen’s Gambit Declined [E30]

1.d4 \textcolor{red}{\text{Q}}f6 2.c4 e6 3.d\times c3 d5 4.e\times d5 e\times d5 5.\textcolor{red}{\text{Q}}g5 \textcolor{red}{\text{Q}}b4 6.e3 h6 7.\textcolor{red}{\text{Q}}h4 c5 8.d3 \textcolor{red}{\text{Q}}c6 9.gce2 c\times d4 10.e\times d4 0-0 11.0-0 \textcolor{red}{\text{Q}}e6 12.c2 \textcolor{red}{\text{Q}}e7 13.\textcolor{red}{\text{Q}}f4 \textcolor{red}{\text{Q}}b6? This runs into a deadly attack. Black’s position is not easy to play,

but after, e.g., 13...\textcolor{red}{\text{Q}}d6 he is only slightly worse. (D)

14.\textcolor{red}{\text{Q}}\times f6! \textcolor{red}{\text{Q}}\times f6 15.\textcolor{red}{\text{Q}}d3 \textcolor{red}{\text{Q}}f8 15...g6 16.\textcolor{red}{\text{Q}}x e6 \textcolor{red}{\text{Q}}b4 17.\textcolor{red}{\text{Q}}x d5 \textcolor{red}{\text{Q}}x d5 18.\textcolor{red}{\text{Q}}x f8++ 16.\textcolor{red}{\text{Q}}ae1 \textcolor{red}{\text{Q}}b4 16...g6 17.\textcolor{red}{\text{Q}}x e6 \textcolor{red}{\text{Q}}b4 18.\textcolor{red}{\text{Q}}f3+- 17.\textcolor{red}{\text{Q}}h7+ \textcolor{red}{\text{Q}}f8 18.a3 18.\textcolor{red}{\text{Q}}f5+- 18...\textcolor{red}{\text{Q}}x c2 19.\textcolor{red}{\text{Q}}x d5! The point of Euwe’s combination. 19...\textcolor{red}{\text{Q}}x d5 20.\textcolor{red}{\text{Q}}x d5 1-0

(60) Fischer – Euwe, Max

Ruy Lopez [C83]

1.e4 e5 2.\textcolor{red}{\text{Q}}f3 \textcolor{red}{\text{Q}}c6 3.\textcolor{red}{\text{Q}}b5 a6 4.a4 \textcolor{red}{\text{Q}}f6 5.0-0 \textcolor{red}{\text{Q}}x e4 6.d4 b5 7.\textcolor{red}{\text{Q}}b3 d5 8.d\times e5 \textcolor{red}{\text{Q}}e6 9.c3 \textcolor{red}{\text{Q}}e7 10.\textcolor{red}{\text{Q}}bd2 0-0 11.\textcolor{red}{\text{Q}}e2 \textcolor{red}{\text{Q}}c5

*The first match game against Max Euwe, in progress.*
12.\(\textbf{Q}\text{x}d4\) \(\text{Q}\text{x}b3\) 13.\(\text{Q}\text{d}2\text{b}3\) \(\text{Q}\text{d}7\) 14.\(\text{Q}\text{x}c6\) \(\text{Q}\text{c}6\) 15.\(\text{Q}\text{c}3\) \(\text{Q}\text{c}4\) And a draw was agreed. This is all still theory and White may be a little bit better, e.g., 16.\(\text{Q}\text{d}2\text{g}4\) 17.\(\text{Q}\text{c}5\) Anand-Leko, Monte Carlo 2006. \(\frac{1}{2}-\frac{1}{2}\)

1957 Log Cabin 50/50
New Jersey
March 1957

(61) Sherwin, James – Fischer
King’s Indian Defense [E94]

1.c4 \(\text{d}f6\) 2.d4 \(\text{g}6\) 3.\(\text{Q}\text{c}3\) \(\text{h}7\) 4.e4 0–0 5.f3 \(d6\) 6.\(\text{Q}\text{e}3\) \(e5\) 7.d5 \(\text{h}5\) 8.\(\text{Q}\text{d}2\) \(f5\) 9.exf5 \(g\text{x}f5\) 10.0–0 0–0 11.\(\text{Q}\text{d}3\) \(\text{d}7\) 12.\(\text{Q}\text{g}2\) \(\text{c}5\) 13.\(\text{Q}\text{c}2\) \(b5\) 14.\(\text{Q}\text{f}3\) \(\text{g}f4\) 15.\(\text{Q}\text{g}2\) \(b4\) 16.\(\text{Q}\text{a}4\) \(\text{e}2\text{+}\) 17.\(\text{Q}\text{x}e2\) \(\text{a}4\) 18.\(\text{Q}\text{x}a4\) \(\text{d}7\) 19.\(\text{Q}\text{c}2\) \(a5\) 20.\(\text{Q}\text{x}c5\) \(a4\) 21.\(\text{Q}\text{d}5\) \(b3\) 22.\(\text{Q}\text{x}b3\) \(a3\) 23.\(\text{Q}\text{d}2\) \(b3\) 24.\(\text{Q}\text{e}4\) \(\text{e}8\) 25.\(\text{Q}\text{d}4\) \(f4\) 26.\(\text{Q}\text{f}2\) \(\text{g}6\) 27.\(\text{Q}\text{h}5\) \(\text{f}5\) 28.\(\text{Q}\text{h}6\) \(\text{f}6\) 29.\(\text{Q}\text{d}2\)? White’s king will not find safety in the center. 29.\(\text{Q}\text{c}2\) is better. 29...\(\text{e}5\) 30.\(\text{a}1\) (D)

30...\(\text{b}5\)!! A very strong queen sacrifice follows.
31.\(\text{Q}\text{a}7\) \(\text{x}b3\) 32.\(\text{Q}\text{x}b8\) \(\text{x}b2\) 33.\(\text{Q}\text{c}1\) \(\text{h}1\) 34.\(\text{Q}\text{d}1\) \(\text{h}4\) 35.\(\text{a}2\) 35.\(\text{Q}\text{d}3\) \(\text{a}2\)
36.\(\text{Q}\text{x}a6\) \(\text{c}5\) 35...\(\text{Q}\text{b}4\)? 35...\(\text{Q}\text{b}4\) wins on the spot. 36.\(\text{Q}\text{a}6\) \(\text{Q}\text{b}5\)!! It is better to open more inroads with 36...\(\text{e}4\) 37.\(\text{Q}\text{x}e4\) \(\text{Q}\text{e}4\) 38.\(\text{Q}\text{x}d2\) \(\text{Q}\text{g}6\) (Sullivan) and Black should be able to draw.
37.\(\text{Q}\text{d}2\) \(\text{Q}\text{d}5\) 38.\(\text{Q}\text{c}2\)? 38.\(\text{Q}\text{c}3\) is forced, when only White can win. (D)

1957 New York Metropolitan League
New York
May 1957

(62) Hearst, Eliot – Fischer
Sicilian Defense [B93]

1.e4 c5 2.\(\text{Q}\text{f}3\) d6 3.d4 \(\text{cxd}4\) 4.\(\text{Q}\text{xd}4\) \(\text{f}6\) 5.\(\text{Q}\text{c}3\) \(a6\) 6.\(\text{f}4\) \(c5\) 7.\(\text{Q}\text{f}3\) \(\text{Q}\text{c}7\) 8.\(\text{Q}\text{d}3\) \(\text{Q}b7\) 9.0–0 \(b5\) 10.\(\text{a}3\)? 10.\(\text{Q}\text{a}1\) is the main line.
10...\(\text{Q}\text{b}7\) 11.\(\text{Q}\text{h}5\) \(g6\) 12.\(\text{Q}\text{e}3\) \(\text{Q}g4\) 13.\(\text{Q}\text{d}2\) \(\text{Q}g7\) 14.\(\text{Q}\text{f}5\) \(g5\) 15.\(\text{Q}\text{g}5\) \(h6\) 16.\(\text{Q}\text{h}5\) \(g5\) 17.\(\text{Q}\text{f}2\) \(\text{Q}c5\) 18.\(\text{Q}c4\) \(\text{Q}c3\) 19.\(\text{a}1\) \(\text{Q}d7\) 20.\(\text{Q}e2\) \(Qc8\) 21.a4 0–0 22.a5 \(\text{Q}b5\) 23.\(\text{Q}a5\) \(d5\) 24.\(\text{Q}\text{xd}5\) \(\text{Q}\text{d}5\) 25.\(\text{Q}\text{x}d5\)? Black’s play in the center becomes too dangerous.
25.\(\text{Q}\text{c}e4\) is better as White has two excellent outpost squares on \(c5\) and \(e4\) for his knights.
25...\(\text{Q}\text{x}d5\) 26.\(\text{Q}e4\) \(\text{Q}f6\) 27.\(\text{Q}e1\) (D)
Bobby Fischer

(29...a7 e4) 29...Af8 30.Ke4 Qd4 and Black has better winning chances than in the game.

28...d3 d3 29.Qc5 Ad1 30.Qxb7

Axc1 31.Gg1 Axc1 32.Axe1+ 33.Axf2 Axf2 34.Axb5 Afc8 35.Qc5? 35...Ad8 offers good drawing chances. (D)

35...Axb4 36.Ha5 36.Ah4? Qxc5+ 36...Qxc5 37.Axe5 Axc4+ 38.Ae3 Axf5 39.g4 Afx4 40.b3 e4 41.Ac4 Ac3 42.Agxe4 Acxh3 43.Ag6 Ac3 44.Agf6 Ag3+ 45.Ac5 Hg7 46.Ag5 Hf6 47.Ac1 Ac4 48.Ag1 f5 49.gxf5+ Agxf5 50.Ac1 Ag6 51.Ac5 h5 52.Ae1 h4 53.Ac1 Ah5 54.Ag1 Aa8 55.Ae1 Ag8 56.Ac2 Ag4 57.Ac7 Ag1 58.Ac2 d4 59.Ae8 h2 0-1

Ah3?! 20...c5 21.cxc5 Ah3 is more precise.


23...Qc2? 23...Ad8? loses quickly as well because of 24.Bxf7+, but 23...Ac7 is more tenacious.


29.Ae6+ Ag8 30.Bf7 1-0

Yes, the following game is played against the Arpad Elo.

(64) Elo, Arpad – Fischer

Sicilian Defense [B93]

1.e4 c5 2.Qf3 d6 3.d4 cxd4 4.Qxd4 Qf6 5.Qc3 a6 6.f4 e5 7.Qf3 Qc7 8.Qd3 Qb7 9.0-0 b5 10.Qc1 Ab7 11.a3 g6 12.Ag4 Ag7 13.g3?! 13.Ac6 is the main line. 13...Ac6 14.Qf1 Qe4 15.Ag3 Ac5 15...Ag6 followed by Ab7 and Ac5 is the alternative.


(63) Fischer – Fauber, Richard

King's Indian Attack [A05]

1.d4 Ac6 2.g3 g6 3.Ag2 Ac7 4-0 0-0 0-0


15.Ac1 Ag7?! 16.Acxg7 Acxg7 17.Agf3 Ac7?! 18.d4 Ac6 19.Ac3 Ag5 20.Ac4
54. \( \text{dxc6} \) g4 55. \( \text{ab7} \) \( \text{f3} \) 56. \( \text{c6} \) \( \text{xe4} \+) to fight for a draw. 43. \( \text{e5} \) \( \text{xf4} \)? This makes it easy for White. But Black is probably lost in any case. 44. \( \text{c3}+ \) \( \text{b5} \) 44... \( \text{xd6} \) 45. \( \text{c6}+ \) \( \text{xe5} \) 46. \( \text{xc7}++ - \) 45. \( \text{c6}+ \) \( \text{a5} \) 46. \( \text{xd5}+ \) \( \text{a4} \) 47. \( \text{gxe8} \) \( \text{xe5} \) 48. \( \text{c4}+ \) \( \text{a3} \) 49. \( \text{h4} \) 1–0

(65) Otteson, Milton – Fischer
Reti Opening [A05]

1. \( \text{f3} \) \( \text{f6} \) 2. \( \text{g3} \) \( \text{g6} \) 3. \( \text{b4} \) \( \text{Ag7} \) 4. \( \text{b2} \) 0–0 5. \( \text{g2} \) d6 6. \( \text{d4} \) e5 7. \( \text{dxe5} \) \( \text{dxe5} \) 8. \( \text{b2} \) \( \text{d2} \) 9. \( \text{b5} \) \( \text{exe5} \) 10. \( \text{Axe5} \) \( \text{c6} \) 11.0–0 \( \text{f3} \+) 12. \( \text{xf3} \) \( \text{b2} \) 13. \( \text{b1} \) \( \text{g7} \) 14. \( \text{c4} \) \( \text{h3} \) 15. \( \text{c1} \) \( \text{c3} \) 16. \( \text{b7} \) \( \text{e1} \) 17. \( \text{xe1} \) \( \text{b8} \) 18. \( \text{d3} \) \( \text{g5} \) 19. \( \text{a4} \) \( \text{c5} \) 20. \( \text{d3} \) \( \text{f6} \) 20... \( \text{e8} \) brings more firepower into play. 21. \( \text{c4} \) \( \text{a6} \) 22. \( \text{d1} \) \( \text{xb5} \) 23. \( \text{cxb5} \) \( \text{b3} \) 24. \( \text{c1} \) \( \text{d4} \) 25. \( \text{e7} \)?? 25. \( \text{c6} \) followed by an advance of the a-pawn is better as 25... \( \text{axa}4 \)? is met by 26. \( \text{c4} \) 26... \( \text{a4} \) 26. \( \text{c3} \) \( \text{e6} \) 27. \( \text{c6} \) \( \text{f8} \) 28. \( \text{e7} \) \( \text{d5} \) 28... \( \text{xb5} \) 29. \( \text{e8} \) \( \text{e8} \) 30. \( \text{xb5} \) \( \text{xb5} \) is playable as well. 29. \( \text{f6} \) \( \text{c6} \)? 29... \( \text{e4} \) is called for. 30. \( \text{xc6} \) \( \text{xc6} \) 31. \( \text{g4} \) \( \text{c1} \)?? 31... \( \text{h1} \) 32. \( \text{g2} \) \( \text{b7} \) 33. \( \text{e5} \) \( \text{f8} \) 34. \( \text{b7} \) \( \text{xb7} \) 35. \( \text{h8} \) \( \text{h8} \) 36. \( \text{h7} \) the best defense. 32. \( \text{g2} \) \( \text{f8} \) (D)

(66) Fischer – Donnelly, WH
Ruy Lopez [C90]

1.e4 e5 2. \( \text{f3} \) \( \text{c6} \) 3. \( \text{b5} \) a6 4. \( \text{a4} \) \( \text{f6} \) 5.0–0 \( \text{e7} \) 6. \( \text{e1} \) d6 7. \( \text{c5} \) b5 8. \( \text{b3} \) \( \text{a5} \) Fischer now manages to save the tempo normally used to play \( \text{h3} \), and this makes it very unpleasant for Black. 8...0–0 9. \( \text{c2} \) \( \text{c5} \) 10. \( \text{d4} \) \( \text{g7} \) 11. \( \text{d2} \) 0–0 12. \( \text{d1} \) \( \text{d6} \) 13. \( \text{d3} \) \( \text{e8} \) 14. \( \text{d5} \) \( \text{xd5} \) 15... \( \text{h7} \) is better. 15. \( \text{xd5} \) \( \text{a5} \) 16. \( \text{dxe5} \) \( \text{dxe5} \) 17. \( \text{cxe5} \) \( \text{d6} \) 18. \( \text{f4} \) \( \text{b7} \) (D)

(67) Surgies, Mark – Fischer
King's Indian Defense [E72]

1.d4 \( \text{f6} \) 2. \( \text{c4} \) \( \text{g6} \) 3. \( \text{g3} \) \( \text{g7} \) 4. \( \text{g2} \) 0–0 5. \( \text{e4} \) \( \text{d6} \) 6. \( \text{c2} \) \( \text{e5} \) 7.0–0 \( \text{d7} \) 8. \( \text{b3} \) \( \text{c6} \) 9. \( \text{e2} \) \( \text{e8} \) 10. \( \text{e1} \) a6 11. \( \text{a4} \) \( \text{a5} \) 12.f3? Losing a pawn. 12... \( \text{h3} \) is required. 12... \( \text{e4} \) 13. \( \text{c4} \) \( \text{c4} \) 14. \( \text{e2} \) \( \text{e4} \) 15. \( \text{xe4} \) \( \text{d4} \) 16. \( \text{d4} \) \( \text{d4} \) 17. \( \text{e3} \) \( \text{e6} \) 18. \( \text{a1} \) \( \text{e5} \) 19. \( \text{f1} \) \( \text{e7} \) 20. \( \text{b3} \) \( \text{g4} \) 21. \( \text{d2} \) \( \text{cd6} \) 21... \( \text{c5} \) is a better try. 22. \( \text{g5} \) \( \text{h3} \) (D)
23...\textit{f}f6? After 23...\textit{d}d1 White has enough compensation. 23...\textit{g}g4 24.\textit{f}f4 \textit{f}f3+ 25.\textit{g}x\textit{f}3 \textit{g}x\textit{f}3 26.\textit{d}d1 \textit{e}e4 27.\textit{f}fxf6 \textit{f}e1+ 28.\textit{f}xf8 \textit{g}x\textit{f}8 29.\textit{g}g2 \textit{e}e8 30.\textit{h}h6?? 30.\textit{g}g4 \textit{g}x\textit{g}4 31.\textit{d}d8 and White can still fight on. 30...\textit{f}f1* 0-1

(68) \textit{Fischer - Kampars,N}

Caro-Kann Defense [B11]

1.e4 c6 2.\textit{f}f3 d5 3.\textit{d}c3 \textit{g}g4 4.h3 \textit{d}xf3 5.\textit{g}xf3 e6 6.d4 \textit{d}d7 7.\textit{d}d2 \textit{e}e4 8.\textit{g}g5 \textit{g}xf6 9.0-0 \textit{g}xe4 10.\textit{g}xe4 \textit{d}f6 11.\textit{g}g3 \textit{d}d5 12.\textit{f}f3 \textit{e}e6 13.\textit{g}gxf6 \textit{d}xf6 14.\textit{d}d1 0-0 0-0 15.\textit{e}e3?! 15.c3 is slightly better for White. (D)

38.\textit{g}g2 38.\textit{b}b4 is better. One idea is, after 38...\textit{h}h3?! 39.\textit{g}x\textit{g}4 40.\textit{h}h1, to play 40.f4 to get rid of the annoying h-pawn. 38...\textit{g}e2 39.\textit{e}e1 \textit{f}f2 39...\textit{h}h2 40.\textit{g}g2 41.\textit{g}g4 42.\textit{g}g2 \textit{h}h3 43.\textit{g}g4 \textit{h}h2 44.\textit{g}g4 \textit{h}h1 45.\textit{g}f2 \textit{e}e2 46.\textit{g}x\textit{g}4 \textit{g}g6 47.\textit{g}g6 \textit{g}x\textit{g}6 48.\textit{g}g6 49.\textit{g}g6 50.\textit{g}h2 + 0-1

1957 U.S. Junior Championship
July 8-14, 1957
San Francisco

The day after the final round of the New Western Open in Milwaukee, Fischer was in San Francisco to play in the U.S. Junior. This tournament is significant for a number of reasons. He had won the previous U.S. Junior and was therefore the defending champion, the one to beat. He finished a clear point ahead of the 33-player field with eight wins and one draw in the nine-round event and pocketed his second U.S. Junior title.

Most important, this tournament marks the beginning of a run that would carry Bobby to the highest levels of international chess, where he would remain for the rest of his career. Having successfully defended his U.S. Junior title, he then proceeded to win in succession the 1957 U.S. Open, New Jersey State Open and a match versus Philippine master Rudolfo Cardoso. After the
Cardoso match, he did not win the North Central Open in Milwaukee, “only” finishing tied for places 5-11 in the seven-round Swiss. However, he then made his first entrance into the U.S. Championship, which was also an Interzonal qualifier. His win in his first U.S. Championship earned Bobby the right to play in Portoroz Interzonal, part of the world championship cycle.

(70) Bredoff, M – Fischer
Sicilian Defense [B92]

1.e4 c5 2.\(\text{d}f3\) d6 3.d4 cxd4 4.\(\text{Q}x\text{d}4\) Qf6 5.Qc3 a6 6.Ae2 e5 7.Qf3 Qe7 8.Qg5 Qbd7 9.Qh4?! 9.a4 is the main line. 9...h6 10.Qc3 Qb6 11.Qf3?! Qc6 12.0-0 Qxc4 13.Axc4 Axc4 14.Ae1 0-0 15.Qd2 Qe6 16.f4? This loses an important pawn. 16.Qg5 is necessary, but Black is for choice in any case. 16...e4 17.Axe4 Qb6+ 18.Qh1 Qxe4 19.Qd5 Qxd5 20.exd5 Qxd5 21.Ac4 Qb5 22.Qg6 Qxe6 23.Qg5 Afx6 24.Qc5 Qad8?! 24...Qe8 25.Qxf6 Qxh1+ 26.Qe1 Qxf6 greatly reduces White’s active options. 25.Qg4 Qxe5 26.Axe5 Qf6 27.Aae1 Qc7 28.Qc4 28.Qe7 is answered by 28...Qxe8. 28...Qe6 (D)

38.Qd8+!! Qxd8 39.Qc3+ Qf6 40.Qxf6# 1-0

(72) Fischer – Haines, William
Ruy Lopez [C97]

1.e4 e5 2.Qf3 Qc6 3.Qb5 a6 4.Qa4 Qf6 5.0-0 Qe7 6.Ae1 b5 7.Qb3 d6 8.Qc3 0-0 9.h3 Qa5 10.Ac2 c5 11.d4 Qc7 12.Qbd2 Qd7 13.Qf1 Qe8 14.Qc3 cxd4 15.exd4 Qc4?! 15...Qac8 is the main line. 16.Qc4 Qxc4 17.Qxc4 Qad8 18.Qc3 Qf8 19.Qg2 g6? Ignoring the threat. Black should move the d8-rook. 20.Qa5 Qb8? 20...Qc3 21.Qc3 Qb8 22.Qad1+. 21.Qd8 Qxd8 22.Qb3 cxb3 23.Qxb3 Qb6 24.Qab1 Qd8 25.Qc4 Qxe4?! 26.Qxe4 Qf5 27.Qee1 Qxb1 28.Qxb1 e4 29.Qh2 Qh4 30.Qb7 Qh6 31.Qe2 Qe8 32.Qg4 Qg5 33.Qc3 Qxg4 34.Qxg4 Qe3 35.fxe3 h6 36.Qd7 Qh7 37.Qxh6 Qxe8 38.Qb3 1-0

(73) Fischer – Shahimob, Steven
Pirc Defense [B08]

1.Qf3 g6 2.e4 Qg7 3.d4 Qc6 4.Qc3 Qf6 5.Qe2 0-0 6.0-0 c6 7.Qe2 Qbd7 7...b5 and 7...d5 are the main options. 8.e5 Qd5 9.Qxd5 Qxd5 10.exd6 Qxd6 11.Qxd5 Qa5 12.c4

29.Qxb7?? White should create \textit{Lift} with 29.h3. 29...Qxe5 0-1

(71) Fischer – Bennett, JS
Sicilian Defense [B60]

1.e4 c5 2.Qf3 Qc6 3.d4 cxd4 4.Qxd4 Qf6 5.Qc3 d6 6.Qg5 g6 7.Axf6 exf6 8.Qc4 Qg7 9.0-0 0-0 10.Qdb5 f5 11.e5 fxe5 12.Qxd6 Qxe5 12...Qxc3 13.Qxc3 Qxc2 is more or less equal. 13.Qb3 Qd7?! 14.Qxf5 Qxf5 15.Qd5 Qc6 16.Qe3 Qc5 17.c3 Qad8 18.Qf3 Qd7?! 19.Rad1 Qed6 20.Qxd6 Qxd6 21.Qd1 Qc5 22.h3 b5
21. \( \text{Qd4} \) 21. \( \text{Qxg5} \) wins as well as 21...\( \text{hxg5} \)? is refuted by 22. \( \text{Qxg5} \) \( \text{Qf6} \) 23. \( \text{Qe7}+ \) 21...\( \text{Qg4} \)?

22. \( \text{Qf5} \) \( \text{Qf4} \) 23. \( \text{Qxf4} \) \( \text{gxf4} \) 24. \( \text{Qxh6} \) \( \text{Qf6} \) 25. \( \text{Qxf7}+ \) \( \text{Qg7} \) 26. \( \text{Qc5} \) \( \text{Qxe5} \) 27. \( \text{Bxe5} \) \( \text{Bh8} \) 28. \( \text{g3} \) \( \text{f3} \) 29. \( \text{hxg3} \) \( \text{Bc8} \) 30. \( \text{e7} \) 1-0

(74) Fischer – Walker, RG
Ruy Lopez [C70]

1.e4 e5 2.\( \text{Qf3} \) \( \text{Qc6} \) 3.\( \text{Qb5} \) a6 4.\( \text{Qa4} \) b5 5.\( \text{Qb3} \) \( \text{Qa5} \)? 6.0-0? White can also “fall into the trap” with 6.\( \text{Qxe5} \) \( \text{Qxb3} \) 7.\( \text{axb3} \) \( \text{Qg5} \) as he has 8.\( \text{Qf3} \) \( \text{Qxg2} \) 9.\( \text{Bg1} \). 6...\( \text{Qxb3} \) 7.\( \text{axb3} \) d6 8.d4 f6 9.\( \text{Qb4} \)

An attempt to refute Black’s concept outright. 9.c4 and 9...\( \text{Qc3} \) are the main lines. 9...\( \text{Qe7} \) 10.\( \text{Qc3} \) \( \text{Qe6} \) 11.\( \text{Qe3} \) g5 12.\( \text{Qf3} \)? This asks for too much. 12.\( \text{Qf3} \) gives White a solid positional plus. (D)

12...\( \text{Qg7?} \) Black has to enter the complications after 12...\( \text{Qxh4} \) 13.\( \text{Qxf6} \) \( \text{Qd7} \) 14.d5 (14.\( \text{Qxh8} \) \( \text{Qg6} \) 15.\( \text{Qf6} \) \( \text{Qg7} \) 16.\( \text{Qxd4} \) 17.\( \text{Qxc3} \) 14...\( \text{Qh3} \) 15.\( \text{Qxh3} \) \( \text{Qxh3} \) 16.\( \text{Qh1} \) \( \text{Qg7} \) 13.\( \text{dxe5} \) 13...\( \text{Qxh4} \) 14.\( \text{Qxf6} \) 0-0 15.\( \text{fxe7} \) \( \text{Qxe7} \) offers more dynamic possibilities. 14.\( \text{Qf5} \) \( \text{Qxf5} \) 0-0 16.\( \text{Qa61} \) \( \text{Qc8} \) 17.\( \text{Qc5} \) \( \text{Qxf5} \) 17...\( \text{Qf7} \) 18.\( \text{Qxe7} \) \( \text{Qxe7} \) 19.\( \text{Qd2} = \)

18.\( \text{Qxe8} \) \( \text{Qxe8} \) 19.\( \text{Qd5} \) \( \text{Qg7} \) 20.\( \text{Qxe7} \) 1-0

15...\( \text{Qxg4?} \) Fischer gets sufficient compensation, but not more. He should have
chosen 15...\D e4! 16.\A x e4 (16.\D x e4 \A x e4
17.\A b2 d x c4 -- ) 16...\D e4 17.f3? \W h4++. 16.h x g4 \A x g4 17.\A h3 \W h4 18.\D g2 d4 19.\D g5 \A x g5 20.\A x g5 f5 21.\A x g4 f x g4
22.\D d5 \A x d5 23.c x d5 d3?! The direct 23...\A e5 is better. 24.e x d3?! 24.\A a e1 c x e2
(24...\A c3?! 25.e4) 25.\A h1 \A e5 26.\A e3 is more precise. 24...\A x a1 25.\A x a1 \A e5 Black is slightly better and Fischer should have played on. 25 3/4

(77) Schoene, Armin – Fischer
King’s Indian Defense [E70]

1.d4 \A f6 2.c4 g6 3.\A c3 \A g7 4.e4 0-0?
Proving White to advance his center, so that
Black can undermine it. 5.e5 \A e 8 6.f4?! d6
7.\A f3 d x e5 8.f x e5 \A g4 9.\A e2 (D)

9...c5! 10.\A f4 c x d4 11.\W x d4 \A c6
12.\W x d8? Now White’s e-pawn cannot be
protected any longer. 12...\A e 3 is relatively best,
but Black is for choice after 12...\A e 5. 12...\A x d8
13.\A d1 \A x d 1 14.\A x d 1 \A x f 3 15.\A x f 3
\A x e 5 16.\A x e 5 \A x e 5 17.\A b 7 \A d 6
18.\A a 6 \A b 3 19.c5 \A e 4 20.c6 \A b 6 21.\A b 7
\A d 6 22.b3 \A x b 7 23.c x b 7 \A x b 7 24.g3?
24.\A e 3 offers better practical chances.
24...\A d 4 25.\A c 2 \A c 7 26.\A x d 3 e 5 27.\A c 1 ?
\A c 1 28.a 4 f 5 29.\A d 2 \A b 1 30.\A c 2 \A a 1
31.\A e 2?! \A a 2 + 32.\A d 3 e 4 ++ 0-1

(78) Thacker, Ronald – Fischer
Sicilian Defense [B50]

1.e4 c5 2.\A f 3 d6 3.c3 \A f 6 4.\A d 3 g 6
5.\A c 2 \A g 7 6.d 4 0-0 7.h 3 c x d 4 8.c x d 4
\A c 6 9.\A c 3 e 5 10.d 5 \A d 4 11.\A x d 4?
Opening the position plays into Black’s hand.
11.\A c 3 is more precise. 11...\A c 6 12.\A e 2
12.\W x d 4? runs into 12...\A x c 4. 12...\A e 8 13.f 3
\A b 6 14.\A d 3 \A d 7 15.\A a 4 (D)

15...\A f 8! 16.0-0 \A c 5 17.\A d 1 \A d 7
18.\W h 1?! f 5 19.\A g 3? This loses tactically, but
good advice is already hard to give. 19...\A x d 3
20.\W x d 3 \A b 5 21.\W d 1 \A x f 1 22.\W x f 1 f 4
23.\A e 2 g 5 24.\A d 1 \A c 8 25.\A b 1 \A a 6
26.\A b 3 ? \A x e 2 27.\A x g 4 \A x g 4 28.\W x b 7 d 3
29.\W x a 7 d 2 30.\W x g 7 + \A x g 7 31.\A e 1
\A x e 1 + 32.\W h 2 0-1

1957 U.S. Open
August 5-17, 1957
Cleveland

Another watershed in Fischer’s career. Yes, he
had won two successive junior titles. Yes, he had
jumped from a Class B player to a strong master in
less than a year. But in August 1957, for the
first time, he entered the national spotlight in the
signature tournament of the U.S. Chess
Federation, the United States Open. To do well,
he had to face the best the nation had to offer.
175 players showed up for this 12-round Swiss.
Bobby tied for first with Arthur Bisguier, both
scoring 10-2, but Bobby emerged on top with
together tiebreakers. Donald Byrne finished in clear
third with 9½ points, while Robert Byrne,
Santierie, Mednis and Shipman tied for places
4-7 with 9 points.

In the first round Fischer won on forfeit, when
his opponent, H. Kemper of Montreal, failed to
appear.

(79) Fischer – Stephens, E
Sicilian Defense [B77]

1.e4 c5 2.\A f 3 d6 3.\A c 4 \A d 6 4.\A d 4 \A f 6
5.\A c 2 \A g 7 6.d 4 0-0 7.h 3 c x d 4 8.c x d 4
\A c 6 9.\A c 3 e 5 10.d 5 \A d 4 11.\A x d 4?
Opening the position plays into Black’s hand.
11.\A c 3 is more precise. 11...\A x d 4 12.\A e 2
12.\W x d 4? runs into 12...\A x c 4. 12...\A e 8 13.f 3
\A b 6 14.\A d 3 \A d 7 15.\A a 4 (D)
least an exchange in any case. 14.\(Q\times f6\) e6
15.\(Q\times h3\) \(Q\times h7\) 16.\(Q\times g7+\) \(Q\times g7\) 17.\(Q\times g4\) f5
18.gxf5 \(Q\times f5\) 19.\(Q\times d6\) h5 20.\(Q\times e7+\) \(Q\times f7\)
21.\(Q\times f7+\) \(Q\times f7\) 22.\(g\times e5+\) \(Q\times e7\) 23.\(Q\times c6+\)
\(Q\times c6\) 24.\(Q\times e1\) \(Q\times d7\) 25.\(Q\times d7+\) 1-0

(80) Pitschak, Rudolf – Fischer
English Opening [A36]

1.c4 \(Q\times f6\) 2.\(c\times c3\) g6 3.g3 \(Q\times g7\) 4.\(Q\times g2\) 0-0
5.e4 d6 6.\(Q\times ge2\) c5 7.0-0 \(Q\times c6\) 8.b3 \(Q\times b8\)
9.d3 a6 10.f4 \(Q\times d7\) 11.a4 \(Q\times e8\) 12.\(Q\times h2\)
\(Q\times c7\) 13.\(Q\times e3\) b5 14.a\times b5 a\times b5 15.\(Q\times d2\)
b\times c4 16.d\times c4 \(Q\times b4\)? Bringing the knight to the outpost d4 with 16...\(Q\times e6\) should have been Black’s priority. 17.e5 \(Q\times d5\) 18.\(Q\times c5\)
18.\(Q\times f1\)? \(Q\times d4\) 19.f\times e5 \(Q\times x c4\) 20.\(Q\times d4\) c\times d4
21.\(Q\times d4\) \(Q\times f5\) 22.\(Q\times e3\) \(Q\times b8\) 23.\(Q\times d2\) and White’s activity compensates for the fragmented pawn structure. 18...\(Q\times c4\) 19.\(Q\times b6\) \(Q\times b8\) 20.b3
\(Q\times b6\)? This exchange sacrifice does not provide sufficient compensation. White gets a long-lasting initiative. It is better to give up a piece by 20...\(Q\times c3\) 21.\(Q\times c7\) \(Q\times b6\) 22.\(Q\times c3\) \(Q\times c4\) 23.\(Q\times a4\)
\(Q\times b3\) 24.\(Q\times f4\) \(Q\times a1\) 25.\(Q\times a1\) \(Q\times e6\) 26.\(Q\times c6\) \(Q\times f4\) with dynamic equality. 21.\(b\times c4\) \(Q\times d4\) 22.\(Q\times d4\)
22.\(Q\times e5\) \(Q\times a5\) 23.\(Q\times a1\) \(Q\times e5\) 24.\(Q\times a5\) \(Q\times e5\) is an alternative. 22...\(Q\times d4\) 23.\(Q\times d4\) \(Q\times d4\)
24.\(Q\times e4\) \(Q\times c6\) 25.\(Q\times a2\)? White’s knight should be repositioned by 25...\(Q\times c5\). 25...\(Q\times c8\) 26.\(Q\times d1\)
\(Q\times f8\)?! 27.\(Q\times d6\) \(Q\times d6\) 28.\(Q\times c6\) \(Q\times f6\) (D)

21...\(Q\times f6\)? Now White can open the position. It is better to keep it closed with 21...\(Q\times e6\) 22.\(Q\times g5\)
d\times c5 23.\(Q\times c6\) \(Q\times e6\) 22.\(Q\times d6\) \(Q\times d6\) 23.\(Q\times g5\)
\(Q\times f8\) 24.\(Q\times e3\) \(Q\times d1\) 25.\(Q\times e1\) h6 26.\(Q\times d4\)
\(Q\times e4\)? Allowing the activation of White’s rook, when Black’s Achilles’ heel at f7 will be his undoing. 26...\(Q\times f5\) is necessary. 27.\(Q\times d7\) \(Q\times d8\)
28.\(Q\times c4\) \(Q\times g5\) 29.\(Q\times x g5\) h\times g5! 29...\(Q\times c4\)
30.\(Q\times c4\) h\times g5 31.\(Q\times f7+\) \(Q\times f7\) is more tenacious. 30.c5 1-0

(82) Bisguier, Arthur – Fischer
Sicilian Defense [B92]

1.c4 c5 2.\(Q\times f3\) d6 3.d4 c\times d4 4.\(Q\times d4\) \(Q\times f6\)
5.\(Q\times c3\) a6 6.\(Q\times e5\) e5 7.\(Q\times b5\) \(Q\times e7\) 8.0-0 0-0
9.\(Q\times g5\) \(Q\times d7\) 10.a4 h6 11.\(Q\times h4\) b6 12.\(Q\times c4\)
\(Q\times b7\) 13.\(Q\times e2\) \(Q\times c7\) 14.\(Q\times d1\) \(Q\times c8\) 15.\(Q\times d2\)
g5 16.\(Q\times g3\) \(Q\times f8\) 17.\(Q\times h4\) Opening the h-file may help Black’s counterattack later. 17.f3 is the main

27.
25.\(\text{d}5\) This gives Black easy equality. Other tries are 25.\(\text{e}4\) \(\text{d}5\) 26.\(\text{x}d5\) \(\text{E}h7\) or 25.\(\text{d}6\) \(\text{d}5\) 26.\(\text{g}4\) \(\text{f}6\) 27.\(\text{d}5\) \(\text{h}4\), but in both cases White’s advantage is minimized.

26.\(\text{h}6\) 26.\(\text{e}3\) \(\text{a}h8\) 27.\(\text{h}3\) \(\text{x}h3\) 28.\(\text{g}xh3\) \(\text{d}7\) 29.\(\text{f}6\) \(\text{f}6\) 29...\(\text{h}8\) 30.\(\text{g}4\) \(\text{x}f6\) 31.\(\text{x}h3\) \(\text{x}h3\) 32.\(\text{h}x6\) 33.\(\text{b}3\) \(\text{f}6\) 34.\(\text{f}6\) 35.\(\text{e}5\) 36.\(\text{e}3\) 37.\(\text{e}6\) 38.\(\text{e}5\) 39.\(\text{h}5\) 40.\(\text{c}4\) 41.\(\text{b}5\) 42.\(\text{c}5\) 43.\(\text{f}6\) 44.\(\text{f}5\) 1-0

(84) Garais,l – Fischer
 Sicilian Defense [B91]

1.e4 c5 2.\(\text{f}3\) d6 3.d4 cxd4 4.\(\text{f}x\)d4 \(\text{f}6\)
5.\(\text{c}3\) a6 6.\(\text{c}4\) e5 7.\(\text{d}e2\) \(\text{c}e7\) 8.\(\text{g}2\) 0-0 9.0-0 \(\text{d}7\) 10.\(\text{h}3\) 5.\(\text{c}3\) \(\text{b}7\) 12.\(\text{f}4\) \(\text{g}7\) 13.\(\text{a}4\) \(\text{b}4\) 14.\(\text{d}5\) \(\text{c}5\) 15.\(\text{e}x\)d5 \(\text{e}x\)d5 16.\(\text{f}x\)d5 \(\text{f}6\) 17.\(\text{f}d4\) 18.\(\text{e}3\) \(\text{e}8\) 19.\(\text{e}e\) \(\text{x}e\) 20.\(\text{d}2\) \(\text{h}1\) Giving up the d-pawn with 21.\(\text{x}d\) \(\text{x}d\) 22.\(\text{g}x\) \(\text{x}d\) 23.\(\text{d}1\) is the lesser evil. 21...\(\text{f}2\) (D)

White resigned as he is completely paralyzed after 22.\(\text{e}1\) \(\text{e}3\) as 23.\(\text{x}b4\) runs into 23...\(\text{x}h3\) 24.\(\text{x}h3\) \(\text{x}d\) 25.\(\text{g}2\) \(\text{g}2\) 0-1

(85) Fischer – Mednis,Edmar
 King’s Indian Attack [A04]

1.e4 c5 2.\(\text{f}3\) \(\text{c}6\) 3.d4 4.\(\text{c}3\) \(\text{e}6\) 5.\(\text{g}7\) \(\text{d}6\) 6.0-0 \(\text{d}e7\) 7.\(\text{d}b2\) 0-0 8.\(\text{e}1\) \(\text{b}6\)

Bobby always believed that staying physically fit was very important to playing chess well.
22...\textit{\underline{D}}e3?! 22...\textit{\underline{W}}d6 23.\textit{\underline{B}}ae1 \textit{\underline{D}}e3 is the right
move order. 23.\textit{\underline{B}}e1?! 23.\textit{\underline{W}}f4 \textit{\underline{W}}d7 24.\textit{\underline{B}}e1 is
even better as Black cannot now easily force
beneficial exchanges. 23...\textit{\underline{W}}d6! 24.\textit{\underline{B}}xe8+ \\
\textit{\underline{B}}xe8 25.\textit{\underline{W}}f4 \textit{\underline{W}}x f4 26.\textit{\underline{D}}xe3 \textit{\underline{B}}x e5 27.\textit{\underline{D}}xe3
\textit{\underline{D}}xe3 28.\textit{\underline{D}}g5 \textit{\underline{D}}d7? The resulting endgame
is easily won for White. Better is, e.g., 28...c4
29.bxc4 \textit{\underline{B}}d8 to create confusion. 29.\textit{\underline{D}}f1 \textit{\underline{B}}c6
30.\textit{\underline{B}}x e3 \textit{\underline{B}}x e3 31.\textit{\underline{D}}x e3 \textit{\underline{B}}x f3 32.\textit{\underline{W}}f2
\textit{\underline{B}}b7 33.\textit{\underline{D}}g3 \textit{\underline{B}}g7 34.\textit{\underline{W}}f4 \textit{\underline{W}}f7 35.\textit{\underline{D}}e5
\textit{\underline{B}}e7 36.\textit{\underline{D}}d5+ \textit{\underline{B}}f7 37.\textit{\underline{D}}d6 \textit{\underline{B}}c8 38.\textit{\underline{W}}f4
\textit{\underline{D}}g4 39.\textit{\underline{D}}c7 \textit{\underline{D}}f3 40.\textit{\underline{W}}c5 b5 41.\textit{\underline{D}}d4 \textit{\underline{D}}x d4
42.\textit{\underline{W}}x d4 \textit{\underline{D}}b4 43.\textit{\underline{D}}x d5 44.\textit{\underline{D}}x e5 \textit{\underline{B}}e6
45.\textit{\underline{D}}f4+ \textit{\underline{B}}f5 46.\textit{\underline{W}}x g6 \textit{\underline{B}}x g6 47.\textit{\underline{B}}b3 \textit{\underline{B}}f5
48.\textit{\underline{B}}b7 \textit{\underline{B}}g4 49.\textit{\underline{B}}x h4 50.\textit{\underline{B}}g7 1-0

Donald does not lose as spectacularly against
Fischer as he did in the “Game of the Century,”
but he still loses...

\textit{(86) Byrne,Donald – Fischer}

Reti Opening [A15]

1.\textit{\underline{B}}f3 \textit{\underline{D}}f6 2.\textit{\underline{C}}c4 \textit{\underline{G}}g6 3.b3 \textit{\underline{G}}g7 4.\textit{\underline{B}}b2 0-0
5.\textit{\underline{E}}e3 \textit{\underline{D}}d6 6.\textit{\underline{D}}e2 e5 7.0-0 \textit{\underline{B}}bd7 8.\textit{\underline{D}}c3 \textit{\underline{B}}e8
9.\textit{\underline{D}}c1 e4 10.\textit{\underline{D}}c4 \textit{\underline{D}}e5 11.d3 \textit{\underline{D}}f5 12.\textit{\underline{D}}xe4
\textit{\underline{D}}x e4 13.\textit{\underline{D}}xe4 \textit{\underline{D}}x e4 14.\textit{\underline{D}}c3 f5 15.\textit{\underline{B}}b4 \textit{\underline{B}}d6
16.\textit{\underline{B}}b3 \textit{\underline{B}}e7 16...\textit{\underline{B}}e7 blocks White’s
queenside play. 17.\textit{\underline{D}}e5+ \textit{\underline{B}}h8 18.\textit{\underline{D}}x e5 18.\textit{\underline{C}}x d6?
\textit{\underline{D}}x d6 is answered by 19.\textit{\underline{D}}b7 20.f3 \textit{\underline{D}}d5
21.\textit{\underline{B}}x b2 b5=. 18...\textit{\underline{D}}c6 19.\textit{\underline{D}}c2 \textit{\underline{B}}f7 20.\textit{\underline{D}}x g5
21.\textit{\underline{B}}a4 \textit{\underline{B}}f4 22.\textit{\underline{D}}f3 \textit{\underline{D}}f5 22...\textit{\underline{D}}g6??, to answer
23.\textit{\underline{D}}e4 with 23...d5, is more precise. 23.\textit{\underline{D}}e4 \textit{\underline{D}}c6
24.\textit{\underline{D}}c2 \textit{\underline{B}}g6 25.\textit{\underline{D}}d4 \textit{\underline{B}}d8 26.a5 \textit{\underline{D}}e8
27.a\textit{\underline{B}}x b6 a\textit{\underline{B}}x b6 28.\textit{\underline{B}}a1 \textit{\underline{G}}4 29.\textit{\underline{D}}x g4 \textit{\underline{B}}x e4
29...\textit{\underline{D}}x g4 30.\textit{\underline{D}}x g4 \textit{\underline{D}}x g4 31.\textit{\underline{D}}d5 is also slightly
better for White. 30.\textit{\underline{D}}e1 \textit{\underline{D}}d5 31.\textit{\underline{B}}h3 \textit{\underline{D}}a8
32.\textit{\underline{D}}e6 \textit{\underline{D}}c6 33.\textit{\underline{D}}b4 \textit{\underline{D}}f5 34.\textit{\underline{D}}h1?
34.\textit{\underline{D}}x e4 \textit{\underline{D}}f4 35.\textit{\underline{D}}f4 \textit{\underline{D}}c5+ 36.\textit{\underline{D}}d4 and only
White can play for a win. 34...\textit{\underline{D}}f3 35.\textit{\underline{D}}x f3? The
wrong way. 35...\textit{\underline{D}}f3 equals completely:
35...\textit{\underline{D}}f3 36.\textit{\underline{D}}g7+ \textit{\underline{B}}x g7 37.\textit{\underline{D}}d1 \textit{\underline{B}}e5 38.\textit{\underline{B}}x f3
\textit{\underline{B}}a1=. 35...\textit{\underline{D}}f3 (D)

36.\textit{\underline{D}}d1? Running right into a mating attack.
36.\textit{\underline{D}}c4 gives good drawing chances, e.g.,
36...\textit{\underline{D}}x e1+ 37.\textit{\underline{D}}x d5 \textit{\underline{B}}f1+ 38.\textit{\underline{B}}h2 \textit{\underline{D}}d3
39.\textit{\underline{B}}c4 \textit{\underline{D}}x c4 40.\textit{\underline{B}}x c4 + \textit{\underline{B}}e5 41.\textit{\underline{D}}x e3.
36...\textit{\underline{D}}d4+ 37.\textit{\underline{D}}f3 \textit{\underline{D}}x f3 38.\textit{\underline{D}}x d4 \textit{\underline{B}}x h3+
39.\textit{\underline{B}}g1 \textit{\underline{B}}h1+ 40.\textit{\underline{D}}f2 \textit{\underline{D}}f8+ 41.\textit{\underline{B}}f4 \textit{\underline{B}}x h2+
0-1

Brother Bob was stronger than Donald, but he
too would eventually be on the wrong side of a
Fischer brilliancy (see game 432).
21. $\text{d}x\text{c}2$ $\text{b}a\text{d}8$ 21... $\text{g}d7$? 22. $\text{a}a2$ $\text{c}6$ 23. $\text{b}4$
$\text{e}6$ 24. $\text{b}1\text{d}5$? This opening of the position ultimately plays into White’s hands. 24... $\text{c}7$
25. $\text{b}3\text{d}5$ 26. $\text{c}x\text{d}5$ $\text{g}x\text{d}5$ 27. $\text{a}x\text{d}5$ $\text{c}x\text{d}5$ is better as White’s strong bishop is exchanged.
25. $\text{c}x\text{d}5$ $\text{b}x\text{d}5$ 26. $\text{b}x\text{d}5$ $\text{c}x\text{d}5$ 27. $\text{g}2$ $\text{h}8$
28. $\text{d}2$ $\text{c}3$ 29. $\text{b}3$ $\text{d}4$ A difficult decision. The alternative 29... $\text{a}x\text{d}2$ 30. $\text{b}x\text{d}2$ $\text{b}c3$
31. $\text{a}x\text{d}5$ $\text{b}x\text{e}3$ is also better for White. (D)

20. $\text{g}4$ $\text{g}7$ 21. $\text{c}3$ $\text{g}6$ 22. $\text{b}x\text{e}8$ $\text{b}x\text{e}8$
23. $\text{c}5$ $\text{b}8$ 24. $\text{d}5$? 24. $\text{c}e5+$, to invade with the rook on the d-file after 24... $\text{c}x\text{e}5$
25. $\text{d}x\text{e}5$, is better. (D)

24... $\text{c}x\text{d}5$? 24... $\text{f}5$! 25. $\text{d}x\text{c}6$ $\text{b}x\text{c}6$ 26. $\text{c}f2$ $\text{b}6$
gives Black counterplay. 25. $\text{b}x\text{d}5$ $\text{f}5$? 25... $\text{h}6$
more tenacious, e.g., 25... $\text{e}2$? 26. $\text{d}3$ $\text{b}x\text{g}2$
27. $\text{d}8$++. 26. $\text{c}5+$ $\text{b}x\text{e}5$ 27. $\text{b}x\text{e}5$ $\text{f}6$
28. $\text{b}x\text{c}8$ $\text{b}x\text{e}8$ 29. $\text{b}e5$ Dominating the knight; it is over as the pawn endgame is lost
because of Black’s crippled kingside majority. 29... $\text{h}5$
29... $\text{f}6$ 30. $\text{a}x\text{f}6$ $\text{g}x\text{f}6$ 31. $\text{d}3$ $\text{e}5$
32. $\text{c}4+$ 30. $\text{d}3$ $\text{g}4$ 31. $\text{b}4$ $\text{a}6$
32. $\text{a}4$ $\text{f}3$ 33. $\text{g}3$ $\text{h}4$
36. $\text{c}6$ 1-0

30. $\text{e}x\text{d}4$? The resulting endgame is drawn.
30. $\text{b}2$ offers reasonable winning chances.
30... $\text{d}x\text{d}4$ 31. $\text{d}x\text{d}4$ $\text{a}x\text{d}2$ 32. $\text{a}x\text{d}2$ $\text{b}2$
33. $\text{h}x\text{d}4$ $\text{e}x\text{d}4$ 34. $\text{a}x\text{d}7$ $\text{a}x\text{a}5$ 35. $\text{a}e4$
$\text{h}5$ 36. $\text{f}6$ $\text{f}8$ 37. $\text{e}3$ $\text{e}7$ 38. $\text{d}3$
$\text{c}7$ 39. $\text{d}4$ $\text{d}6$ 40. $\text{c}4$ $\text{e}7$ 41. $\text{f}4$ $\text{f}6$
42. $\text{g}8$ $\text{f}8$ 43. $\text{a}c4$ $\text{e}7$ 44. $\text{h}4$ $\text{d}6$
45. $\text{g}8$ $\text{h}6$ 46. $\text{f}7$ $\text{g}5$ 47. $\text{x}g5$ $\text{x}g5$
48. $\text{h}x\text{g}5$ $\text{h}x\text{g}5$ 49. $\text{c}4\text{b}5$ 50. $\text{d}3$ $\text{a}6$ ½-½

(89) Fischer – Shipman, Walter
Ruy Lopez [C92]

1. $\text{e}4$ $\text{c}5$ 2. $\text{f}3$ $\text{c}6$ 3. $\text{b}b5$ $\text{a}6$ 4. $\text{a}4$ $\text{f}6$
5. $\text{f}6$ $\text{e}4$ 6. $\text{d}c4$ $\text{d}6$ 7. $\text{c}2+$ $\text{e}7$
8. $\text{d}e7$ $\text{d}e7$ 9. $\text{b}4$ $\text{d}5$ 10. $\text{b}3$ $\text{b}8$
Now Black’s relatively slow play allows White to consolidate. 10... $\text{a}5$ 11. $\text{a}4$
$\text{e}6$ is more precise. 11. $\text{e}3$ $\text{f}8$
12. $\text{d}0-0$ $\text{d}7$ 13. $\text{c}4$ $\text{h}8$
14. $\text{c}2$ $\text{c}2$ 15. $\text{h}x\text{c}2$ $\text{f}5$ 16. $\text{h}1$ $\text{f}4$
17. $\text{d}2$ $\text{d}6$ 18. $\text{e}5$ $\text{g}5$
19. $\text{f}3$ $\text{h}5$?!

The August 20, 1957 issue of Chess Life listed Fischer’s rating at 2298.

1957 New Jersey Open
August 30-September 2, 1957
East Orange

Two weeks after garnishing the U.S. Open title, Fischer won the New Jersey Open, finishing the seven-round Swiss with six wins and one draw (Ariel Mengarini). Saidy took clear second with 6-1, losing only to Bobby.
(90) Saltzberg, Mitchell – Fischer
King’s Indian Defense [E67]

1.d4  f6 2.c4 g6 3.c3  g7 4.g3 0-0 5.g2 d6 6.f3  bd7 7.0-0 e5 8.h3  e8
9.e3 c6 10.b3  a5 11.ad1 a6 12.fe1  ab8 13.a3  h6 14.d2  exd4
15.xex4  c5 16.xc2  c7 17.e4  e6 18.e3  d7 19.f4  d4 20.a1 b5 21.f1? A bit slow and artificial. 21.e5  f5
22.exd6  xh6 23.e4  f5 24.a7= 21...c5
22.cxb5 a4xb5 23.d5  xa7 24.c1  b7 25.e5? The pawn sacrifice is too optimistic. White must keep the slightly worse position with a move like 25.h2. 25...dxe5 26.f5  xf5
27.c3  ed8?! 27...xg2 28.xg2  b7+ 29.fe2 e4 30.ec2  bd8= 28.xb5  b6
29.a4?!  xg2 30.xg2  d4 31.xh4  c4 32.d2  c5 33.xc4  xc6+ 34.g1
xa4 35.a3  f3 36.ad2  xg3+ 37.hxg2  h8 38.xe5  xe5 39.xe5  e8 40.xc6  xe5 41.g6+ (D)

47.b4! Opening a second front. 47...h8? 47...a6 48.c5b4 49.axb4 was called for, but the defense is still not easy, e.g., 49...c5
50.xf8  xf8 51.b1 a8 52.b1  xd7 53.e6  c5 54.d5. 48.xh8  xh8 49.bxa5  xa5
50.e6  e8 51.c4  f6 52.d7  g7 53.e8= 54.a5  d7 55.b6
c6 56.d8  g7 57.g5  b6 58.d8+ 1-0

(92) Mengarini, Ariel – Fischer
King’s Indian Defense [E60]

1.d4  f6 2.c4 g6 3.c3  g7 4.c3 0-0 5.g5 c5 6.d5 d6 7.e4  ab6 8.d2  a5
9.d3  e7 10.xg2 a6 11.0-0 b5
12.h6?! bxc4 13.xh6  xh6 14.xh6
d5 15.d2  d7 16.f4  d6 17.f3
b4 18.f5?! White’s attack is not dangerous, but the weaknesses of the dark squares will return to haunt him. 18...d7! 19.xf4  d4
20.xd4  cxd4 21.b1 a5 22.xg6?! 22...xb4
23.xa4  a4xb4 24.d2  c5 25.c4  e6 26.a3  c4 27.xc4  xh4
28.bxa3  xf8? It was more important to fix the structure in the centre with 28...f6, with good winning chances. 29.e5  a4 30.xd4  e5
31.g4  e4 32.e5 and a draw was agreed, but Fischer should have played on with 32...b3

(93) Fischer – DiCamillo, Attilio
King’s Indian Attack [A08]

1.e4  e6 2.d3  d5 3.d2  d6 4.g3  c5
5.g3  e6 6.d2  g7 7.0-0 0-0 8.e1
26. $\text{B} \times b7$? This was certainly a difficult decision for Fischer. But trading one advantage for another was one of his great strengths, and so he gives up his strong bishop for the knight. 26... $\text{B} \times b7$ 27. $\text{B} \times d6$ $\text{B} \times d6$ 28. $\text{B} \times d6$ $\text{B} \times d6$ 29. $\text{B} \times c7$. $\text{B} \times b7$ was the alternative. 27. $\text{B} \times d6$ $\text{B} \times f5$ Black has to sacrifice as 27... $\text{B} \times g7$ 28. $\text{B} \times b7$ $\text{B} \times b7$ 29. $\text{B} \times e6$ $\text{B} \times d5$ 30. $\text{B} \times e4$ loses. 28. $\text{B} \times f7$ $\text{B} \times d5$? But this goes too far. 28... $\text{B} \times f7$, with some compensation, is obligatory. 29. $\text{B} \times e4$! Taking the wind out of the sails of Black’s attack. 29... $\text{B} \times d7$ 30. $\text{B} \times e6$ $\text{B} \times e6$ 31. $\text{B} \times e6$. The "zwischenschach" 31. $\text{B} \times h6$ was even better: 31... $\text{B} \times h6$ 32. $\text{B} \times e6$ $\text{B} \times e5$ 33. $\text{B} \times x f4$ 34. $\text{B} \times f7$ 31... $\text{B} \times e7$ 32. $\text{B} \times c6$ $\text{B} \times x e2$? Allowing a direct invasion; 32... $\text{B} \times d7$ was more tenacious. 33. $\text{B} \times e7$ $\text{B} \times f3$ 34. $\text{B} \times b2$ $\text{B} \times f5$ 35. $\text{B} \times a7$ $\text{B} \times c8$ 36. $\text{B} \times c1$ $\text{B} \times e8$ 37. $\text{B} \times a6$ $\text{B} \times h4$ 38. $\text{B} \times g4$ 39. $\text{B} \times x f6$ $\text{B} \times e2$ 40. $\text{B} \times c3$ $\text{B} \times d8$ 41. $\text{B} \times d5$ $\text{B} \times h4$ 42. $\text{B} \times f6+$ $\text{B} \times f5$ 43. $\text{B} \times c6$ $\text{B} \times f3$ 44. $\text{B} \times x f3$ 45. $\text{B} \times b7$ $\text{B} \times e8$ 46. $\text{B} \times e5$ $\text{B} \times e7$ 47. $\text{B} \times b7$ $\text{B} \times e4$ 48. $\text{B} \times g3$ $\text{B} \times g4$ 49. $\text{B} \times d6$ 1-0

(94) Sobel, Robert – Fischer
Reti Opening [A49]

1. $\text{B} \times f3$ $\text{B} \times f6$ 2. $\text{B} \times b3$ $\text{B} \times g6$ 3. $\text{B} \times b2$ $\text{B} \times g7$ 4. $\text{B} \times g2$ 0-0 5. $\text{B} \times d6$, $\text{B} \times d4$ 6. $\text{B} \times d5$ 7. $\text{B} \times d5$ 8. $\text{B} \times c1$ 9.0-0 10. $\text{B} \times e5$ $\text{B} \times e5$ 11. $\text{B} \times d4$ $\text{B} \times d6$ 12. $\text{B} \times g7$ $\text{B} \times g7$ 13. $\text{B} \times b2+$ $\text{B} \times f6$ 14. $\text{B} \times f6+$ $\text{B} \times f6$ 15. $\text{B} \times c3$ $\text{B} \times e6$ 16. $\text{B} \times g7$ 17. $\text{B} \times d1$ $\text{B} \times a6$ 18. $\text{B} \times c1$ $\text{B} \times e8$ 19. $\text{B} \times d2$ $\text{B} \times d8$ 20. $\text{B} \times b3$ $\text{B} \times f6$ 21. $\text{B} \times f2$ $\text{B} \times f7$ 22. $\text{B} \times e1$ 22... $\text{B} \times d5$? with the point

This pseudo-active advance just wastes precious time. After the thematic 32. $\text{B} \times d7$ $\text{B} \times d7$ 33. $\text{B} \times e4$, White’s activity is sufficient to hold a draw. Note that in such endgames with the side with the minor pieces usually wants to avoid the rook exchange as his rook is a coordinator of the minor pieces while the second white rook is a bit redundant. 32. $\text{B} \times e4$ 33. $\text{B} \times e4$ 34. $\text{B} \times g6$ 35. $\text{B} \times e4$ 36. $\text{B} \times d7$ 37. $\text{B} \times d7$ 38. $\text{B} \times e4$ 39. $\text{B} \times e5$ 40. $\text{B} \times b4$ 41. $\text{B} \times d6$ 42. $\text{B} \times g6$ 43. $\text{B} \times e4$ 44. $\text{B} \times d4$ 45. $\text{B} \times e4$ 46. $\text{B} \times e4$ 47. $\text{B} \times d4$ 48. $\text{B} \times g6$ 49. $\text{B} \times d6$ 0-1

(95) Fischer – Saidy, Anthony
Sicilian Defense [B88]

1. $\text{B} \times c4$ $\text{B} \times c6$ 2. $\text{B} \times d4$ $\text{B} \times d4$ 3. $\text{B} \times d4$ $\text{B} \times d4$ 4. $\text{B} \times d4$ $\text{B} \times f6$ 5. $\text{B} \times c4$ 6. $\text{B} \times e4$ 7. $\text{B} \times d7$ 8. $\text{B} \times c6$ 9. $\text{B} \times e3$ 0-0 10. $\text{B} \times e4$ 11. $\text{B} \times d4$ 12. $\text{B} \times c2$ $\text{B} \times b5$ 13. $\text{B} \times b5$ (D)

13. $\text{B} \times a4$? 13... $\text{B} \times b5$ 14. $\text{B} \times b5$ $\text{B} \times e4$ 15. $\text{B} \times a5$ 15. $\text{B} \times e5$ is the main line. 15. $\text{B} \times a4$? Not fearing any ghosts, Fischer just grabs the pawn and consolidates. 14... $\text{B} \times e5$ 15. $\text{B} \times e5$ $\text{B} \times e4$ 16. $\text{B} \times c3$ $\text{B} \times b8$ 17. $\text{B} \times b5$ $\text{B} \times c6$ 18. $\text{B} \times c3$ $\text{B} \times b4$
Match versus Rodolfo Cardoso
September 1957
New York

After playing in the 1957 World Junior Championship (won by William Lombardy), Rodolfo Cardoso played an eight-game match with Fischer. Cardoso was the Philippine Junior Champion, but was no real match for Bobby, who won 6-2 (+5 -1 =2).

(97) Cardoso, Rodolfo – Fischer
Sicilian Defense [B98]

1.e4 c5 2.d3 f3 d6 3.d4 cxd4 4.Qxd4 Qf6
5.Qc3 a6 6.Qg5 e6 7.f4 Qe7 8.Qf3 h6
9.Qh4 g5 10.fxg5 Qf7 11.0-0 Qf6!
11.Qxe6 fxe6 12.Qh5+ Qg8 13.Qb5 Qh7!
(Fischer’s innovation) is considered critical nowadays. 11.Qh5+ is another main line.
11...Qe5 12.Qe2? White’s play is too slow, allowing Black to easily consolidate and take over the initiative. 12...h5 13.Qg3 Qbd7
14.Qc1 b5 15.a3 Qab7 16.Qf3 Qc7
17.Qd2 Qxf3 18.gxf3 Qe5 19.Qxe5 dxe5
20.Qa2 Qd8 21.Qd3 Qb6 22.Qb1 f6
23.Qg2 Qf7 24.Qe2 Qc6 25.c3 a5 26.Qc2
b4 27.axb4 axb4 28.Qb3 Qb5 29.c4 Qc6
30.Qd8 Qd8 31.h4 (D)

Now Fischer starts a small combination to open the position for his bishops: 31...g4 32.fxg4
Qd2?? 33.Qxd2 Qxe4+ 34.Qc2 Qxh1
35.Qh6? The last real chance is to bring back the knight with 35.Qc1. 35...Qg1+ 36.Qd1
Qxg4 37.Qh7+ Qg8 38.Qh5+ Qf8
39.Qa4 Qe4+ 40.Qa1 Qg6 41.0-1 Qh6
42.Qe1 Qf4 43.Qb3 Qe4 44.Qxe4 Qxe4
45.Qd1 f5 46.Qf2 f4 47.Qc2 Qd3
48.Qb3 f3 49.Qg3 f2 50.Qc2 f1Q
51.Qxf1 Qxf1 52.Qe4 Qg7 0-1
(98) Fischer – Cardoso, Rodolfo
Sicilian Defense [B88]

1.e4 c5 2.\Deltaf3 d6 3.d4 cxd4 4.\Deltaxd4 \Deltaf6
5.\Deltac3 a6 6.\Deltac4 e6 7.0-0 \Deltae7 8.\Deltae3 0-0
9.\Deltab3 \Deltac6 10.f4 \Da5?! This loses a lot of
time. 10...\Deltaxd4 11.\Deltaxd4 b5 is the main line.
11.\Da3 e7 12.g4 \Deltaxb3 13.a3 \Deltabb8
14.g5 \Deltad7 15.f5 \Deltae5 16.\Dag3 \Dh8?! The
king is not safe in the corner. Kasparov prefers
16...\Da8, with the idea of meeting 17.f6 with
17...\Da8. 17.\Daf3 17.\Df4?! 17...\Dxf3+?
Allowing White’s rook to enter the attack quickly.
17...\Da6 was called for, but Black’s position
looks shaky. 18.\Dxf3 \Dh5? 19.\Dh4 exf5
20.exf5? Rather slow. The direct 20.\Deltad5 wins
on the spot: 20...\Da8 (20...\Dh8 21.\Dh1 \Dh6
22.\Deltad4 \Dg8 23.\Dh6+ \Df7 24.\ Dxg6 \Dxe4
25.fxg7 \Dg8 26.\Dxh6 \Dxg2 27.\Dxh6+)
21.\Dg5 \Da6 22.\Dh3 \Db6+ 23.\Df3 \Db6
24.\Dbx5 \Db7 25.\Dg6 \Db7 26.\Dfxg6 \Dxg6
27.\Dhx7+ \Dh6 28.\Dhx7+ \Dg5 29.\Dxg5
30.\Dhx8+ \Da8 31.\Df7
25...\Da5+?? Missing the amazing defense
25...fxg6 26.fxg6 \Da7!! which leads to a draw,
e.g., 27.\Dxf7 \Dxf7 28.\Da5 \Dh7+ 29.\Dxh7 (29.\Dxf7
\Df3, Knoch, 30.\Da4 \Df6 31.\Db5 \Dxh6+ 32.\Db1 \Da5+,
Kasparov) 29...\Dxh7 30.\Dxh7 \Dxh7 31.\Dxg5
32.\Dh4 33.\Dh6 \Dxg5 34.\Dh5 35.\Dh1 \Dxh6+ 36.\Db1 \Dxh7=
26.\Dh1 \Df5 \Df5 27.\Dxg6 \Db5+ 28.\Dbx5 \Dxg6
29.\Dh6+ 30.\Dxh6+ \Dg7
31.\Dbh7 1-0

(99) Cardoso, Rodolfo – Fischer
Sicilian Defense [B91]

1.e4 c5 2.\Df3 d6 3.d4 cxd4 4.\Dxd4 \Df6
5.\Dc3 a6 6.\Db5 c5 7.\Da2 \Da7 8.\Dg2 0-0
9.0-0 \Da7 10.\Db3 b5 11.a4?! 11.g4 is the
main line. 11...b4 12.\Dd5 \Dxh5 13.\Dxh5
\Db7 14.\Da5 \Db7 15.\Da1 \Dc6 16.\Da3
17.\Df3 \Da6 18.\Df1 \Db8 19.f4?! This
allows Black to open the position favorably.
19...bxc3 20.\Da3 \Dbx2 21.\Da2 \Db2 22.\Db1 \Db5
23.\Db2 \Db7? is even more ambitious: 23.\Da2 \Da2
24.\Db2 \Da2 25.\Db2 \Da2 26.\Db2 \Db7+
27.\Da1 \Da6 28.\Db6 \Dxg6 29.\Dh3 \Db3
20...\Db7? is even more ambitious: 23.\De3 \Dxh6
24.\Df5 \Da7 25.\Db8 \Dxg6
29.\Db3 were stronger, but it was extremely
difficult to foresee Black’s resource at move 25.
23...\Dbx7 24.\Dbh6+ \Db8 25.\Dh6 (D)

25...\Df5+?? Missing the amazing defense
25...fxg6 26.fxg6 \Da7!! which leads to a draw,
e.g., 27.\Dxf7 \Dxf7 28.\Dd6 \Da5+ 29.\Dg3 (29.\Dxf7
\Dxh6, Kasparov, 30.\Db4 \Df6 31.\Db5 \Db5+ 32.\Db1 
\Db3, Knoch, 30.\Da4 \Da7 31.\Db5 \Db5+ 32.\Db1 
\Db3, Kasparov) 29...\Dxg6 30.\Df6 \Db1
31.\Da5 \Db1 32.\Dh6 \Db1 33.g4 \Db1
34.\Db2 \Db7+ 35.\Da1 \Dxh6+ 36.\Db1 \Dxh7=
26.\Db1 \Da6 27.\Df5 \Db5+ 28.\Df5 \Db5
29.\Da6+ 30.\Dxh6+ \Db8 31.\Db7 1-0

Match versus Rodolfo Cardoso, September 1957

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29...c2 b3 30.e5 e4 a4? Fischer underestimates the coming attack. He should have played 30...d3 31.d3 cxd3 32.c7 e8 33.d3 g8, which wins in the long run. 31.e4
6 32.g4 (D)

32...b7? 32...f5!! leads to dynamic equality, e.g., 33.exf6 e8 34.e2 h8 35.h4 f7 36.a6 g6 37.g2 f5 38.e3 f6= 33.d6+ 7 34.b4 c8 35.e7
35.h77 35.g4 36.e7 36.a4 f8 37.d2 a4 38.d7 b2 39.f3 g3 40.e4 e1+ 41.g3+ 35.e7+ 7 35.g7 36.e6 37.c7 37.g7+ 38.f7 38.g7+ 38.d8 39.d2+ 40.e5 39...h2 40.g8+ 41.g8+ 1-0

(100) Fischer – Cardoso, Rodolfo
Siulciain Defense [B88]

1.e4 c5 2.d3 f6 3.d4 cxd4 4.dxd4 e6 5.d3 a6 6.c4 e6 7.0-0 d7 8.b3 c6 9.d3 d7 10.f4 31.e7 11.f5 e4 x4 12.d4 0-0 13.a3 e5?! Fischer will exploit the weak d5-square instructively. 13...0-0 is necessary. 14.d3 a6 15.b5 x5 16.d5 x5 17.d5 36.c8 13.c4 14.b7 37.c6 20.b5 c6 21.a4 d7? 21...x4 22.x4 22.x4 d7 offers much better drawing chances as Black’s rooks have more active play. 22.xb5 a5 23.e7+ 24.xf6 24.xb5 25.d6 25.d6 26.xf2 26.b6 27.d6 28.d8 29.d3 h6 29.e8 h5 30.b4 e7 31.e2 32.d6 32.d6 33.d6 e7 34.xb7 35.d5 e6 36.d8 37.a7 d8 38.e3 (D)

38...f6 Opening a path for White’s king, but just waiting does not help either, e.g., 38...h6 39.b5+ c7 40.d5 c7 41.g3 b7 42.h3 followed by g4-g5-g6++. 39.b5+ d7?!

(101) Cardoso, Rodolfo – Fischer
Siulciain Defense [B55]

1.e4 c5 2.d3 d6 3.d4 cxd4 4.dxd4 e6 5.c3 e6 6.x5 c6 7.0-0 d7 8.a5 d7 5.0-0 b3 d6 9.x5 e7 10.f4 x7 11.f5 e4 x4 12.d4 0-0 13.a3 e5?! Fischer will exploit the weak d5-square instructively. 13...0-0 is necessary. 14.d3 a6 15.b5 x5 16.d5 x5 17.d5 36.c8 13.c4 14.b7 37.c6 20.b5 c6 21.a4 d7? 21...x4 22.x4 22.x4 d7 offers much better drawing chances as Black’s rooks have more active play. 22.xb5 a5 23.e7+ 24.xf6 24.xb5 25.d6 25.d6 26.xf2 26.b6 27.d6 28.d8 29.d3 h6 29.e8 h5 30.b4 e7 31.e2 32.d6 32.d6 33.d6 e7 34.xb7 35.d5 e6 36.d8 37.a7 d8 38.e3 (D)

21.g5? The ensuing endgame is very difficult. With the queen, White can play against Black’s exposed king: 21.xf2 gxf6 22.d6 cxd1 23.xd1 xe7 24.exg3+ xh8 25.xf4 with good compensation for the pawn. 21...x6
22. ♗xf6 gxf6 23. ♖xd6 ♖xd6 24. ♗d1 ♖d1+ 25. ♖xd1 ♖d5 26. ♗g1 f5 27. ♗f2 f4 28. ♗c3 ♖c6 29. g3 fxg3+ 30. hxg3 ♗g7 31. ♘e3 h5 32. a3 ♗g6 33. ♘e4? Black’s kingside majority will decide the issue immediately in the pawn endgame. 33. ♗d1 ♗g5 34. ♗f2 gives White’s good drawing chances. 33...♗xe4 34. ♗xe4 f5+ 35. ♗xe5 ♗g5 36. a4 a5 0-1

(102) Fischer – Cardoso, Rodolfo
Sicilian Defense [B87]

1.e4 c5 2.♗f3 d6 3.d4 cxd4 4.♗xd4 ♗f6 5.♗c3 a6 6.♗c4 e6 7.0-0 b5 8.♗b3 ♖b7 9.♗g5 ♖bd7 (D)

10.♗xe6?! Fischer’s bold sacrifice has not found many followers. 10.♗e1? is the main line.

10...fxe6 11.♖xe6 ♗c8 11...♗b8 is another critical option. 12.♗xf8 ♖xf8 13.♖xd4 ♗c6 14.♖ad1 ♗xd6 15.♖xd6 0-0 0 16.♖fd1?! The solid 16.f3, to restrict Black’s minor pieces, had higher priority 16...♖h6 17.♕e3? 17.♕h4 is better. 17...♗e5? Missing the moment to generate winning chances: 17...♗xe4 18.♕xe4 ♖xe4 19.♖a6 ♗b8 20.♖ad6 ♙c2. 18.♖xd8+ ♖xd8 19.♖xd8+ ♖xd8 20.f3 ♖d7 21.♖f2 ♖c6 22.b3 ♖e6 23.h3 ♖b7 24.♕e2 ♖c6 25.♕h4 ♖c8 26.♕d4+ ♖xd4 27.♖xd4 g5 28.♖xg5 hxg5 29.♕xf6? Now the endgame is clearly drawn. White should preserve his bishop. 29...♗xf6 30.c3 ♖e6 31.♖e3 ♖e5 32.g3 a5 33.f4+ ♗xf4+ 34.gxf4 ♖d6 35.f5 ♖g8 36.♖d4 ♖h7 37.c4 bxc4 38.bxc4 ♖c6 39.a3 39.a4 ♖d6 40.e5+ ♗e7= 39...a4! 40.♖e5 ♖g8 41.♖f6 ♖xe4 42.♖xe7 ♖c5 43.e5 ♖d4 44.♖d6 ♖e4 45.♖f5 ♖f5 46.♖c5 ½-½

(103) Cardoso, Rodolfo – Fischer
Sicilian Defense [B91]

1.e4 c5 2.♗f3 d6 3.d4 cxd4 4.♖xd4 ♗f6 5.♗c3 a6 6.g3 e5 7.♗de2 ♖e7 8.♖g2 0-0 9.0-0 ♖bd7 10.h3 b5 11.f4 ♖b7 12.g4 ♖b4 13.♖d5 ♖xd5 14.cxd5 ♖b6+ 15.♖h2

The start of the match with Cardoso.
Standing, on the left, Florencio Campomanes.

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exf4 16. \( \Delta x f 4 \) \( \Delta x f 6 \) 17.c3 \( \Delta x c 8 \) 18.\( \Delta x c 1 \) \( \Delta x f 8 \) 19.\( \Delta x c 2 \) \( \Delta f 8 \) Rather slow. 19...bxc3? 20.\( \Delta x c 3 \) \( \Delta x c 4 \) is more ambitious. 20.c4 \( \Delta g 6 \) 21.\( \Delta x g 3 \) \( \Delta x c 3 \) 22.\( \Delta x c 1 \) \( \Delta c 5 \) 23.\( \Delta f 4 \) \( \Delta x d 4 \) Handing White the initiative on a silver platter. 23...\( \Delta x c 5 \) is completely equal. 24.\( \Delta x c 4 \) \( \Delta c 5 \) After 24...\( \Delta x b 4 \, 25.\( \Delta x b 2 \) \( \Delta x b 2 \) 26.\( \Delta x e 8 + \) \( \Delta x e 8 \) 27.\( \Delta x g 6 \) hxg6 28.\( \Delta x d 6 \), White's connected passed pawns are dangerous. 25.\( \Delta x g 6 \) \( \Delta x g 3 + \) 26.\( \Delta x g 3 \) hxg6 27.b3 \( \Delta x c 7 \) 28.\( \Delta x f 1 \) \( \Delta d 7 \) 29.\( \Delta x e 2 \) \( \Delta x f 8 \) 30.\( \Delta x e 8 + \) \( \Delta x e 8 \) 31.\( \Delta x e 8 + \) \( \Delta x e 8 \) 32.\( \Delta x e 8 + \) \( \Delta x e 8 \) 33.\( \Delta x f 4 \) \( \Delta c 8 \) 34.\( \Delta x e 4 \) \( \Delta x e 7 \) 35.b4 a5 36.\( \Delta x f 3 \) \( \Delta d 8 \) 37.\( \Delta x e 3 \) \( \Delta c 7 \) 38.\( \Delta x e 2 \) \( \Delta x b 6 \) 39.\( \Delta x d 4 \) \( \Delta d 7 \) 40.\( \Delta x f 3 \) \( \Delta c 8 \) 41.\( \Delta x e 2 \) \( \Delta d 7 \) 41...\( \Delta x f 6 \) is required. (D)

42.c5++! This amazing sacrifice opens a path for White's king and closes Black's at the same time. 42...\( \Delta x c 5 \) 43.\( \Delta x c 7 \) 44.g5 \( \Delta x e 8 \) 45.\( \Delta x e 6 + \) \( \Delta x b 6 \) 46.\( \Delta d 3 \) \( \Delta x b 7 \) 47.\( \Delta x e 4 \) \( \Delta x e 8 \) (47...\( \Delta x b 6 \) 48.\( \Delta x d 5 \) ) 48.\( \Delta x d 5 \) \( \Delta x d 8 \) 49.\( \Delta x c 5 \) f5 50.\( \Delta x d 5 \) \( \Delta x d 7 \) 51.\( \Delta x c 4 \) f4 52.\( \Delta x d 5 \) \( \Delta x b 5 \) + 45.\( \Delta x b 5 \) \( \Delta d 6 \) 46.\( \Delta x b 5 \) \( \Delta c 4 \) 47.\( \Delta x c 4 \) 48.d6 b5 49.a4 \( \Delta x b 3 \) 50.d6 \( \Delta x d 6 \) 51.\( \Delta x d 5 \) \( \Delta x d 6 \) 52.\( \Delta x f 3 \) \( \Delta x g 4 \) 53.\( \Delta x d 4 \) \( \Delta x f 3 \) 54.\( \Delta x e 4 \) \( \Delta x g 4 \) 55.\( \Delta x g 4 \) \( \Delta x d 3 \) 56.\( \Delta x f 6 \) \( \Delta x e 3 \) \( \frac{1}{2}-\frac{1}{2} \)

(104) \( \text{Fischer} \) – \( \text{Cardoso,Rodolfo} \)

King's Indian Attack [A07]

1.\( \Delta f 3 \) \( \Delta f 6 \) 2.g3 d5 3.\( \Delta g 2 \) \( \Delta f 5 \) 4.0-0 e6 5.d3 \( \Delta d 6 \) 6.\( \Delta x b d 2 \) b6 7.\( \Delta x c 4 \) \( \Delta g 4 \) 8...dxe4? 9.\( \Delta x e 4 \) \( \Delta x e 4 \) 10.\( \Delta x d 4 \) 8.\( \Delta b 3 \) \( \Delta x f 3 \) 9.\( \Delta x d 7 \) 10.\( \Delta c 2 \) \( \Delta x c 4 \) 11.\( \Delta x c 4 \) \( \Delta c 5 \) 12.e5 \( \Delta d 5 \) 13.\( \Delta c 4 \) \( \Delta e 7 \) 14.\( \Delta d 2 \) \( \Delta f 5 \) 15.\( \Delta h 2 \) c6 16.b4 \( \Delta e 7 \) 17.\( \Delta a 3 \) g5? This just weakens the kingside while a black attack will never materialize. A normal developing move like 17...\( \Delta c 7 \) is necessary. 18.\( \Delta d 2 \) \( \Delta c 7 \) 19.\( \Delta x e 4 \) \( \Delta g 8 \) 19...\( \Delta x e 5 ? \) 20.\( \Delta x g 5 \) \( \Delta f 6 \) 21.\( \Delta x e 4 \) \( \Delta g 7 \) 22.f4++; 19...c5? 20.\( \Delta d 6 + \)++; 19...0-0 is relatively best. 20.\( \Delta e 5 \) \( \Delta f 8 \) 21.\( \Delta d 6 \) b6?! 22.\( \Delta x f 5 \) exf5 23.\( \Delta e 6 \) \( \Delta f 6 \) (D)

24.\( \text{Rad} 1 \) \( \Delta e 5 \) 24...\( \Delta x b 4 \) 25.\( \Delta x d 7 \) \( \Delta x d 7 \) 26.\( \Delta x d 7 \) \( \Delta x e 2 \) 27.\( \Delta x f 6 \) \( \Delta x e 2 \) 28.\( \Delta x f 6 \) \( \Delta x e 8 \) 29.\( \Delta x d 1 \) \( \Delta g 7 \) 30.\( \Delta x g 7 \) \( \Delta x g 7 \) 31.\( \Delta x f 5 \) \( \Delta f 8 \) 32.\( \Delta d 7 \) + 1-0

North Central Open
November 29-December 1, 1957
Milwaukee

An apparent bump in the road for Bobby. Although the second seed in this tournament, a fifth round loss to Kalme was followed by two draws and a finish tied for places 5-11.

(105) \( \text{Gardner,Curtis} \) – \( \text{Fischer} \)

King's Indian Defense [A49]

1.d4 \( \Delta f 6 \) 2.\( \Delta f 3 \) g6 3.g3 \( \Delta g 7 \) 4.g2 0-0 5.0-0 d6 6.\( \Delta b 7 \) 7.\( \Delta x b 2 \) c5 8.dxc5 dxe5 9.e4 b6 10.\( \Delta x c 2 \) \( \Delta x e 7 \) 11.b3 \( \Delta x b 7 \) 12.a4 \( \Delta f d 8 \) 13.\( \Delta x a 3 \) \( \Delta x e 6 \) 14.\( \Delta x c 1 \) \( \Delta f 8 \) 15.\( \Delta x f 8 \) \( \Delta f 8 \) 16.\( \Delta x c 4 \) \( \Delta e 8 \) 17.\( \Delta x a 6 \) f6 18.\( \Delta h 4 \) \( \Delta c 5 \) 19.\( \Delta f d 2 \) \( \Delta c 7 \) 20.\( \Delta b 2 \) \( \Delta c 8 \) 21.\( \Delta x b 2 \) 21.b4 \( \Delta b 7 \) 22.\( \Delta f 1 \) \( \Delta e 6 \) 23.\( \Delta f 1 \) \( \Delta d 6 \) 24.\( \Delta b c 4 \) \( \Delta f 7 \) 25.\( \Delta x d 6 \) exd6?! 25...\( \Delta x d 6 \) with the idea of 26.\( \Delta x c 4 \) (26.b4 \( \Delta x b 3 \) ) 26...\( \Delta x c 6 \) is more dangerous. 26.\( \Delta x c 4 \) d5 27.\( \Delta x d 5 \) \( \Delta x d 5 \) 28.\( \Delta x d 5 \) \( \Delta x d 5 \) (D)

29.\( \Delta x c 4 \)? The knight should be exchanged with 29.\( \Delta x e 1 \) \( \Delta x d 8 \) 30.\( \Delta x d 5 \) \( \Delta x d 5 \) 31.\( \Delta g 2 ? \)
31...c3, to answer 31...d1?! with 32.xd1 xd1 33.a5, makes a direct invasion less attractive. 31...d3! Fischer penetrates into the heart of White’s position. 32.b2 d7 33.e2 A tactical mistake, but it is very difficult anyway. (D)

33.g4, with the idea 33...e4 34.bxa4 c4 35..d4+, is more tenacious. 33...d3! 34.e5 34.e3 35.a5+ 34...e5 35.e5 d2+ 36.e2 b2 37.e2 b2 d2+ 38.e2 d2 39.f2 b1 0-1

(106) Fischer – Sandrin, Angelo
King’s Indian Attack [A04]

1.df3 cf6 2.g3 b6 3.g2 b7 4.0-0 c5 5.d3 d5 6.xd2 c6 7.e4 e5? Too optimistic. 7...e6 is the main line. 8.xd5 a5 9.c4! Fischer seizes the moment. 9...db4 10.e5 11.b7 d8 12.g2 e7 13.e3 x3+ 14.f3 f3 14.xf3 is more precise as 14...xd3 can now be answered by 15.a4+ b5 16.axa7 0-0 17.xe3. 14...xd3 15.xd3? 15.a4 creates a bit more pressure, e.g., 15...f3 16.xf3 b8 17.xe1 x3 18.xc3 d4 19.xc6+ xf8 20.e2. 15...xd3 16.d1 d8 17.xe6+ f8 18.xe4 x3 19.xc1 x3 20.d4 cxd4 21.c5? Premature. It is better to activate the king first with 21.xf1. 21...bxc5 22.b4 e8 23.bxc5 d7 24.xc4 c7

25.c6 xA8 26.yf1 g6?! 26...d3 27..e1 a5 28.xd1 xd1 is more active. 27..e2 a5?! Black gets himself into difficulty. 27...f5 28..c2 xD5 draws easily. 28.xd3 f5 29.xg2 xb4 30.xd4 xc5 31.xd8 xc8 32..e2 xc7 33.xd5 h6 34.f4 g5 35.f5 xg5 h5xg5 36.h4 (D)

36...xh4? This gives White an outside passed pawn, which wins easily as White’s king will invade and the bishop has everything under control on the long diagonal. 36...g4! was necessary, e.g., 37..c6 (37.h5 xD6 38.f2 c5+ 39.xg2 xC3 40.xc6 xc6 41.xc6 xD6 42.xg4 f5 43.xc7 43.xc3 43.xc6=) 37...c6 38.xf2 (38.xc7 39.h5 xc6=) 38...f4 39.xc6 xC6 40.xc6 xD8 41.xc6 xD6 42.xb3 xB6 43.f5 xC7 44.Bh5 xC3 45.xg6 xD4= with a fortress on the long diagonal. Black’s king just follows White’s, e.g., 46.h5 xC3 47.h6 xB6 48.Dh7 f8 49.xg6 xC7 50.xg5 xC4 51.xf4 xD6= 37.gxh4 xD4 38.a4 xF6 39.h5 xG5 40.xD3 xB6 41.xc4 xC3 42..f3 xG7 43..D1 0-1

(107) Buerger, E – Fischer
King’s Indian Defense [E86]

1.d4 xDf6 2.c4 g6 3..c3 xC7 4.e4 d6 5.f3 e5 6..ge2 0-0 7..e3 c6 8.xd2 exd4 9..xd4 d5 10.xd5 cd5 11.e5 xe8 12.f4 xD6 (D)
13. Qd8?! Pawn hunting is not the right idea, as the position opens up very quickly. 13...Qb5 is the main line. 13...fxe5 14. Qxe5+ Qxe5 15. Qxd5 Qc6 16. Qc5?! Qxf7 17. Qc4 Qe6 18.0-0?! Qxa5! 19. b3 Qxc4 20. bxc4 b6 21. Qb4 Qxd5 22. cxd5 exf4 23. Qxe1 Qd8 24. Qe4 a6 25. Qd4? 25. Qxe8+ Qxe8 26. Qd6 is the last chance to put resistance. 25...Qf6 26. Qxf4 Qxe4 27. Qd8 Qd4+ 28. Qh1 Qf2+ 29. Qxf4 27...Qf4 28. Qxf4 Qxf4 0-1

(108) Fischer – Weinberger, Tibor
Sicilian Defense [B77]

1. c4 c5 2. Qf3 d6 3. d4 cxd4 4. Qxd4 g6 5. Qc3 Qg7 6. Qc2 Qf6 7. f3 0-0 8. Qd2 Qc6 9. Qc4 Qd7 10. h4 h5? Very slow, which is not good in such a sharp opening as the Dragon Sicilian. 11. Qe3 Qa5 12. Qh6 e5 13. Qe2 Qxb3 14. axb3 Qxh6 15. Qxh6 d5? 16. exd5 b5 17. Qg3 e4? 17...Qb4 18. Qc4 Qxc4 19. Qxf6 is called for. 18. Qxe4 Qg8? 19.0-0 0-0 Qxe4 20. Qxe4 f6 21. Qd2 a5 22. a4 b5 23. Qd4 a4 24. a5 Qf5 25. Qg5 Qa4 26. h3 Qa5 27. bxa4 Qxc3 28. d6 Qxa4 29. Qd5+ Qg7 30. Qe6+ Qf6 31. Qd4+ Qxe6 32. Qe1+ Qd7 33. Qg7+ Qc6 34. Qc7+ Qb5 35. Qb7+ 1-0

(109) Kalme, Charles – Fischer
King’s Indian Defense [E66]

1. Qf3 Qf6 2. g3 g6 3. Qg2 Qg7 4. 0-0 0-0 5. d4 d6 6. e4 Qc6 7. Qa5 8. Qf2 c5 9. Qb2 a6 10. Qc3 Qb8 11. b3 b5 12. Qb2 e5 13. dx e6 Qxe6 14. cxb5 a x b 5 15. Qc4 Qf5 16. Qxd1 Qc6? 16...Qe8 17. Qc3 Qe6 18. e5 Qc8 19. Qx e6+ 20. Qxe6 Qe8 is more precise. 17. Qxf6+ Qxf6 18. Qe4 Qxe4 19. Qx e4 Qd4 20. Qxd4 Qxd4 20...cxd4 21. Qac1 is also unpleasant. 21. Qac1 White is slightly better as his initiative on the kingside is difficult to deal with. 21...Qb6 22. Qd3 Qe7 23. e3 Qc5 24. h4 Qa7 25. Qc2 b5?! 26. Qd5 Qe6 27. Qh5 Qg7 28. Qf4 Qf6 29. Qx e2 b8 Qa 30. Qc4 Qb6 31. g4 Qe7 32. g2 Qc3 33. Qe2 Qc4 (D)

39...Qd5? Misguided activity. Fischer should just improve his king’s position with 39...Qc7 40.a5 b2 41.Qb1 Qb4 42.a6 Qe6, with drawing chances. 40. Qc5 Qd4? 40...b2 41.Qb1 Qb4 (41...c4 42.e4 Qd4+ 43.Qe1 c3 44. Qd1 Qa6 45. c e5 Qa4 46. Qe4++) 42.a5 c4 43.Qe1 Qc3 44. Qd1 Qe7 45.Qc2 Qd6 46.e4 Qd4 47.a6 Qa4 48.Qd3 Qc5 49.Qe2 Qd5 50.Qc3+ 41. Qxc4 b2 42. Qc1 b1 Qc 43. Qxb1 Qxb1 44. Qc8+ Qe7 45. Qh8 1-0

(110) Fischer – Harrow, Martin
King’s Indian Attack [A08]

34.h6+ 1. Qf3 d5 2. g3 c5 3. Qg2 Qc6 4. 0-0 Qf6
5.d3 c5 6.²bd2 ²c7 7.e4 d4 8.²c4 ²d7 9.a4 0-0 10.²c1 ²b6 11.b3 ²e6 12.f4 exf4 13.gxf4 ²f5 14.²d2 ²d7 15.²e2 ²h8 16.²f3 ²x4 17.bxc4 ²xd8 18.²g5 ²xg5 19.fxg5 ²b4 20.²xb4 cxb4 21.a5 g6? Weakening squares and wasting time. It is better to activate the second rook with 21...³de8.

22.²d2? 22.exf5 ²xf5 23.²xf5 ²xf5 24.²e1 ²g7 25.²d2=. 22...²c7 23.²ab1? 23.exf5 ²xf5 24.²ab1 creates more pressure. 25.fxe4 24.²xf8+ ²xf8 25.²xe4 ²c5?! 25...²g8 26.²xb4 ²c8 27.e5 ²c5= is more precise.

26.²xb4 ²c8 27.²d2? 27.²xc5 ²xc5 28.²b5 and only two outcomes are possible: White wins or draws. In the game, on the other hand, Black wins or draws. 27...²x4 28.²xb7? Black's resulting passed pawn will be too dangerous. A prophylactic move like 28.²h1 is needed. 28...²a6 29.²b1 d3+ 30.²h1 (D)

30...²xc2? With queens on the board, Black's exposed king makes winning almost impossible. Harrow should have played 30...²xc2 31.²c1 ²c3 32.²xc3+ ²xc3 with a technically won endgame. 31.²b4! ²c3 Now the game is a clear draw. 31...²g8? offered better chances, but 32.²h3 ²e8 33.²f1 is most probably drawn as well. 32.²xd6 d2 33.²g1? 33.²xa6 ²c1+ 34.²f1 d1= 35.²f6+= 33...²b7?? 33...²c4 34.e5 ²e3 35.²b7 ²g8 seems to win. 34.²f1 ²c1 35.²d4+ ²g8 36.²h3 ²xe4+ 37.²g1 ³xe4 ²xf1+ 38.²xf1 d1= 39.²e6+ ²g7 37...²f5 Closing the inroads.

The game score of Fischer's last round game with Szeladczek (½–½) is missing.

**1957/58 U.S. Championship**

**December 17, 1957-January 7, 1958**

**New York**

The January 20, 1958 issue of *Chess Life* said it all in the opening paragraph: "Bobby Fischer, the kid from Brooklyn, topped a field of fourteen of the country's strongest masters to win the United States Championship...and the right to represent the United States in the next European Interzonal tournament, leading to the world chess championship. Conceding four draws he had won all his other games, to reach the final thirteenth round the only undefeated player in the tournament, and a half point ahead of Grandmaster Samuel Reshevsky. Fischer drew his game with Turner, remaining undefeated, and with a 10½-2½ score, while Reshevsky lost an exciting game with Lombardy, World Junior champ, to take second honors with a score of 9½-3½..."
1.e4 c5 2.\(dxf3\) e6 3.g3 \(dxf6\) 4.d3 d5 5.\(bd2\) \(dxe7\) 6.\(dxe2\) 0-0 7.0-0 \(dxe6\) 8.\(dxe1\) \(dxc7\) 9.\(dxe2\) \(dxe8\)? 9...b6 and 9...b5 are the main lines. 10.e5 \(dxe8\) 11.c3 b5 12.\(dxf1\) b4 13.\(dxe4\) \(dxe5\)? Black's counterplay is very slow now. Quicker is 13...\(bxc3\) 14.bxc3 \(dxb8\) 14.\(c4\) \(dxe7\) 15.h4 \(dxb6\) 16.h5 b5 17.a3 dxc4 18.dxc4 \(\textit{a6}\) 19.\(\textit{h1h2}\) \(dxc8\) 20.h6 g6 21.\(g5\) (D)

21...\(dxe4\)? 21...\(dxe5\) 22.\(dxe5\) \(dxe5\) is more precise. 22.\(dxe5\) Fischer continues his principled attack on the dark squares. Objectively 22.\(dxe5\) \(dxe5\) 23.\(dxe5\) was even stronger. 22.\(dxe5\) \(dxe5\) 22...\(dxe5\) 22...\(dxe5\) 23.\(dxe5\) \(dxe5\) 24.\(dxe5\) \(dxe5\) 25.\(dxe5\) \(dxe5\) 26.\(dxe5\) \(dxe5\) 27.\(dxe5\) \(dxe5\) 28.\(dxe5\) \(dxe5\) 29.\(dxe5\) \(dxe5\) 30.\(dxe5\) \(dxe5\) 31.\(dxe5\) \(dxe5\) 32.\(dxe5\) \(dxe5\) 33.\(dxe5\) \(dxe5\) 34.\(dxe5\) \(dxe5\) 35.\(dxe5\) \(dxe5\) 36.\(dxe5\) \(dxe5\) 37.\(dxe5\) \(dxe5\) 38.\(dxe5\) \(dxe5\) 39.\(dxe5\) \(dxe5\) 40.\(dxe5\) \(dxe5\) 41.\(dxe5\) \(dxe5\) 42.\(dxe5\) \(dxe5\) 43.\(dxe5\) \(dxe5\) 44.\(dxe5\) \(dxe5\) (D)

24...\(dxe7\)? An amazing defensive resource. The king steps out of harm's way and only allows the check on f7 later, when it is not dangerous. 25.\(c3\) \(bxc3\) 26.\(dxe7\) \(dxe7\) 27.\(dxe7\) \(dxe7\) 28.\(dxe7\) \(dxe7\) 29.\(dxe7\) \(dxe7\) (D)

(112) Seidman, Herbert - Fischer
Sicilian Defense

1.e4 c5 2.\(dxf3\) d6 3.d4 \(dxc4\) 4.\(dxe4\) \(dxe4\) 5.\(dxe3\) \(dxe3\) 6.\(dxe5\) c6 7.\(dxe7\) \(dxc8\) 8.\(dxe4\) \(dxe4\) 9.0-0 0-0 10.\(dxe4\) \(dxe4\) 11.\(dxe4\) \(dxe4\) 12.\(dxe4\) \(dxe4\) 13.\(dxe4\) \(dxe4\) 14.\(dxe4\) \(dxe4\) 15.\(dxe4\) \(dxe4\) 16.\(dxe4\) \(dxe4\) 17.\(dxe4\) \(dxe4\) (D)

18.\(dxe4\)? This retreat allows Black to stabilize the position comfortably. The other bishop should
18...\(\text{c7}\) 19.\(\text{d2}\) \(\text{c6}\) 20.\(\text{f4}\) \(\text{f6}\) 21.\(\text{e2}\) \(f6\) 22.\(\text{h5}\) + \(\text{g6}\) 23.\(\text{e2}\) 0-0 24.\(\text{a1c}\) \(\text{ac8}\) 25.\(\text{c5}\) \(\text{c6}\) 26.\(\text{e3}\) \(\text{e5}\) 27.\(\text{a2b}\) \(\text{cd8}\) 28.\(\text{h3}\) \(\text{ad7}\) 29.\(\text{h1}\) \(\text{d8}\) 30.\(\text{a1f1}\) \(\text{ff7}\) 31.\(\text{a1a}\) \(\text{xd1}\) + 32.\(\text{a1d}\) \(\text{ad7}\) 33.\(\text{a1d}\) \(\text{xd7}\) 34.\(\text{a1d}\) \(\text{xa4}\) 35.\(\text{a1d}\) \(\text{xd4}\) 36.\(\text{a1d}\) \(\text{xd4}\) 37.\(\text{a1g1}\) \(\text{c4}\) 38.\(\text{a1c5}\) \(\text{cxe5}\) 39.\(\text{a1d6}\) \(\text{d5}\) 40.\(\text{b1}\) \(f5\) 41.\(\text{a1f2}\) \(g5\) 42.\(\text{a1g3}\) \(\text{e4}\) 43.\(\text{a1e3}\) \(\text{d5}\) 44.\(\text{a1c7}\) \(\text{ce7}\) 45.\(\text{h4}\) \(f4+\) 46.\(\text{gxf4}\) \(\text{gxh4}\) 47.\(\text{f5}\) \(\text{h3}\) 48.\(\text{a1d6}\) + \(\text{f7}\) 49.\(\text{a1f2}\) Trying to win with 49.e6+ \(\text{f6}\) 50.\(\text{a1f4}\)? backfires in view of 50...\(\text{h2}\) + 49.\(\text{a1e4}\) 50.\(\text{a1g3}\) \(\text{c5}\) 51.\(\text{a1c7}\) \(\text{d5}\) 52.\(\text{a1a5}\) \(\text{e6}\) 53.\(\text{a1b4}\) \(\text{xex5}\) 54.\(\text{g1h2}\) \(\text{h5}\) 55.\(\text{a1g3}\) \(\text{d5}\) 56.\(\text{a1h2}\) \(\text{h4}\) 57.\(\text{a1g1}\) ½-½

(115) Fischer – Bisguier,Arthur
French Defense [C16]

1.e4 c5 2.\(\text{d3}\) d6 3.\(\text{d4}\) cxd4 4.\(\text{a1xd4}\) \(\text{f6}\) 5.\(\text{c3}\) a6 6.\(\text{g5}\) e6 7.\(\text{f4}\) \(\text{a1e7}\) 8.\(\text{f3}\) \(\text{b7}\) 9.\(\text{d2}\) 10.\(\text{e2}\) 0-0-0 11.\(\text{a1d}\) 11.\(\text{a1f6}\) is the main line. 11...\(\text{b7}\) 12.\(\text{a1xh6}\) \(\text{b4}\)? Fischer boldly provokes the coming sacrifice. 13.\(\text{d5}\) \(\text{cxd5}\) 14.\(\text{e5}\) \(\text{f5}\) 15.\(\text{a1c6}\) may be more critical. 15...\(\text{a1e8}\) 16.\(\text{a1e3}\) \(\text{d8}\) 17.\(\text{a1d4}\) \(\text{c8}\) 17...\(\text{a1e1}\)? is probably even stronger, e.g., 18.\(\text{a1xe1}\) \(\text{c5}\) 19.\(\text{a1d2}\) \(\text{h5}\) 20.\(\text{a1d6}\) \(\text{exe6}\) 21.\(\text{a1g6}\) 21.\(\text{a1h4}\) \(\text{c5}\) 19.\(\text{a1g7}\) Black’s king is not as vulnerable as it may seem. But White’s compensation is also sufficient after 19.\(\text{a1f6}\) \(\text{gxf6}\) 20.\(\text{a1xe8}\) + \(\text{a1xe8}\) 21.\(\text{a1b4}\) \(\text{g8}\) 19...\(\text{a1xg7}\) 20.\(\text{g5}\) (D)

20...\(\text{a5}\)? Fischer chooses the active solution and is not afraid of any ghosts. 20...\(\text{a1h8}\) 21.\(\text{a1f6}\) + \(\text{a1h8}\) 22.\(\text{a1e7}\) \(\text{a5}\) was the alternative.

21.\(\text{gxf6}\) \(\text{a6}\) 22.\(\text{c4}\) \(\text{d7}\) 23.\(\text{xb7}\) Without the queens, White is just lost. 23.\(\text{a1g5}\) \(\text{a1g6}\) 24.\(\text{a1d3}\) is the last practical chance. 23...\(\text{a1xe6}\) 24.\(\text{f3}\) \(\text{d8}\) 25.\(\text{a1g5}\) \(\text{a1f6}\) 26.\(\text{a1g1}\) \(\text{a1xe6}\) 27.\(\text{a1h4}\) + \(\text{a1h6}\) 28.\(\text{a1f6}\) \(\text{a1f6}\) 29.\(\text{a1g5}\) \(\text{a1e4}\) 30.\(\text{a1f1}\) \(\text{a1g6}\) 31.\(\text{a1f1}\) \(\text{g3}\) 32.\(\text{a1d1}\) \(\text{d4}\) 33.\(\text{a1g5}\) \(\text{f4}\) 34.\(\text{a1e2}\) \(a5\) 35.\(\text{b4}\) \(\text{h3}\) 36.\(\text{b5}\) \(\text{a1h5}\) 37.\(\text{a1d3}\) \(\text{g6}\) 38.\(\text{a1f1}\) \(\text{f8}\) 39.\(\text{a1d1}\) \(\text{xf6}\) 40.\(\text{a1e1}\) \(\text{a1d5}\) 41.\(\text{e2}\) \(\text{c3}\) 42.\(\text{c1g1}\) \(\text{e7}\) 43.\(\text{d2}\) \(\text{g7}\) 44.\(\text{f3}\) 0-1
32.g3! A bold decision in typical Fischer style. With the queens, Black’s king will feel more insecure. The endgame after 32...fxf3 33.\textit{Q}d7+ \textit{Q}b7 34.gxf3 \textit{Q}e7 is not so easy because of the possible counterplay with Black’s b-pawn.\textit{32...Qxd4 33.Qa3 Qa1 34.Qb1 Qa3?} Fischer’s attack will come first. 34...\textit{Q}b2 was the only chance to offer further resistance.\textit{35.\textit{Q}d7+ \textit{Q}b7 36.\textit{Q}d1 \textit{Q}a2 37.\textit{Q}xb6 \textit{Q}xb6 38.\textit{Q}xe3 38.\textit{Q}d7++ 38.\textit{Q}xb6+ \textit{Q}c8 39.\textit{Q}xf3 \textit{Q}xc4? 40.\textit{Q}f8+ \textit{Q}d7 41.\textit{Q}xa3 1-0}

\textbf{(116) Berliner, Hans – Fischer}  
King’s Indian Defense [E89]

\textit{1.d4 \textit{Q}f6 2.c4 g6 3.\textit{Q}c3 \textit{Q}g7 4.e4 d6 5.f3 c5 6.\textit{Q}e2 0-0 7.\textit{Q}c3 c6 8.d5 \textit{Q}cxd5 9.\textit{Q}cxd5 \textit{Q}e8 10.\textit{Q}d2 f5 11.0-0 \textit{Q}d7 12.\textit{Q}b1 \textit{Qe}f6 13.\textit{Q}c1 \textit{fxe}4 14.\textit{Q}xe4 \textit{Qg}4 15.\textit{Q}g1 \textit{Qh}6 16.\textit{Q}c1 \textit{Qc}5 17.\textit{Q}d3 \textit{Qxd}3 18.\textit{Q}xd3 \textit{Qd}7 19.\textit{Q}b5?! Berliner wants too much. He should be satisfied with equality after 19.h3 \textit{Q}h6 20.a4 19...\textit{Q}xb5 20.\textit{Q}xb5 a6 21.\textit{Q}a3 \textit{Qc}8 22.h3 \textit{Qf}6 23.\textit{Q}e3 \textit{Qxe}3 24.\textit{Q}xe3 \textit{Qxa}5 25.\textit{Q}e1 b5 26.\textit{Q}c1 \textit{Qa}4? 26...\textit{Qxc}1+ 27.\textit{Q}xc1 \textit{Qxa}4 28.\textit{Q}e1 \textit{Qd}7 creates more pressure. 27.\textit{Q}c2 \textit{Qf}7 28.a3 \textit{Qf}c7 29.\textit{Q}b4 \textit{Qxc}1+ 30.\textit{Q}xc1 \textit{Qxc}1+ 31.\textit{Q}xc1 a5 32.\textit{Q}b6 a\textit{b}4 33.\textit{Q}d8+ \textit{Qg}7 34.\textit{Q}e7+ \textit{Qh}6 35.\textit{Q}f6 is a clear draw. 31...a5 32.\textit{Q}d8 \textit{Qxe}4 33.\textit{Q}c7+ \textit{Qh}6 34.\textit{Q}c1+ g5 35.\textit{Q}h4 \textit{Qxe}4 36.\textit{Q}c6 \textit{Qb}4 37.\textit{Qe}1? 37.\textit{Q}h5+ \textit{Qh}5 38.\textit{Q}h1+ \textit{Qg}5 39.\textit{Q}e1 is more tenacious. 37...\textit{Qb}3 38.\textit{Q}h5+ \textit{Qg}7 39.\textit{Q}xa5 a2+? Probably a miscalculation. 39...\textit{Qxa}2 40.\textit{Q}xb2 \textit{Qd}4+ – 40.\textit{Q}a1 \textit{Qc}5? The knight should remain in its dominating position and the queen should be centralized as well: 40...\textit{Qd}4 41.\textit{Q}b4! \textit{Qb}3+ 42.\textit{Q}xb3 \textit{Qxb}3 43.\textit{Q}e4 (D) 43...\textit{Qg}8?! Fischer wants to provoke mistakes and they will come. 44.\textit{Q}g6? 44.\textit{Q}g4 \textit{Qg}7 45.\textit{Q}h1 draws. 44...\textit{Qh}6! 45.\textit{Qf}5?! \textit{Qx}d5? This gives White too much counterplay. Fischer had to eliminate the b-pawn first: 45...\textit{Qd}1+ 46.\textit{Q}xe2 \textit{Qa}4+ 47.\textit{Q}b2 \textit{Qb}4+ with reasonable winning chances. 46.\textit{Qd}7! \textit{Qf}8 47.\textit{Q}b5 \textit{Qd}1+ 48.\textit{Q}xe2 \textit{Qa}4+ 49.\textit{Qb}2 \textit{Qb}4+ 50.\textit{Q}c2 \textit{Qc}5+ 51.\textit{Q}b3 \textit{Qd}5+ 52.\textit{Q}a3 e4 53.\textit{Q}h7 \textit{Qd}3+ 54.\textit{Q}a4 \textit{Qd}4+ 55.\textit{Q}a5 \textit{Qa}1+ 56.\textit{Q}b6 \textit{Qf}6? 56...\textit{Qg}7= 57.\textit{Qc}7? Returning the favor. 57.\textit{Q}h6+ \textit{Qe}8 58.\textit{Qa}7 offers excellent winning chances as White’s passed pawns are more dangerous and his king is more active. 57...\textit{Qg}7+ 1/2-1/2}

\textbf{(117) Fischer – Sherwin}  
Sicilian Defense [B87]

\textit{1.e4 c5 2.\textit{Q}f3 d6 3.d4 \textit{Qxd}4 4.\textit{Q}xd4 \textit{Qf}6 5.\textit{Q}c3 a6 6.\textit{Q}c4 e6 7.0-0 b5 8.\textit{Q}b3 b4 9.\textit{Q}b1?! 9.\textit{Q}a4 is the main line. 9...\textit{Qd}7 9...\textit{Qxe}4? should be the critical try. 10.\textit{Q}e3 \textit{Qc}6 11.\textit{Q}f3 \textit{Qe}7 12.\textit{Q}c3 \textit{Qxc}3 13.\textit{Q}x\textit{c}3 \textit{Qxc}6 14.\textit{Q}c3 0-0 15.\textit{Q}c1 \textit{Qb}6 16.\textit{Q}d5 exd5? Black has to exchange one bishop with 16.\textit{Q}xe5 17.\textit{Q}xe5 \textit{Qxe}5 18.\textit{Q}c1 e4 18.\textit{Qxe}4 \textit{Qh}5?! White will gain time chasing the queen around. 18...\textit{Qd}7 is called for. 19.\textit{Q}b6 \textit{Qe}5 20.\textit{Q}d4! Now White’s bishops dominate the board. 20...\textit{Qg}5 20...\textit{Qxe}4? 21.\textit{Q}e1+ 21.\textit{Qd}3? 21.\textit{Qd}3?! 21...\textit{Qd}7 is more precise. 21...\textit{Qd}7 22.\textit{Q}b7 22.\textit{Q}f7+?? \textit{Qh}8 23.\textit{Q}b7 \textit{Qc}5 (23...\textit{Qc}5? 24.\textit{Q}h4 \textit{Qf}4 25.\textit{Q}c3) 24.\textit{Q}c3+ 22...\textit{Qe}5 23.\textit{Q}e2 \textit{Qf}6 24.\textit{Q}h1 a5 25.\textit{Q}d5 \textit{Qc}8 26.\textit{Q}c3 a4 27.\textit{Q}a7 \textit{Qg}4 28.\textit{Q}d4?! Removing the rook from its active post. 28.\textit{Q}d2 is better, as 28...\textit{Qc}2 is met by 29.\textit{Q}d7 \textit{Qx}f7 30.\textit{Q}b5++. 28...\textit{Qx}c3 29.bxc3 \textit{Qc}3? 29...\textit{Qd}3 30.\textit{Q}d2 \textit{h}6= Now Fischer launches a combination which can be found in many tactics books: (D)
15...f5 15...e6?! with the idea 15...fxe6 16...xd5, is another strong option. 15...b6 16...xg4 e6 17...xg4 fxe6 18...xe6 The quiet choice. 18...e4!? is the alternative, e.g., 18...exf5 (18...e5 18...xe5 19...xe5 20...xg7 20...d6 20...h8 21...g3 22...c1 21...xe6 22...c2 23...e6 0-0 20...xe6 21...xf2 22...xe4 22...xc4 23...xc4 23...xa1 24...d7 24...b3 25...b3 26...d2 27...e7! 27...xe4 dxe4?! Not only giving up the h-pawn, but at the same time allowing White's rook to be activated. 27...xa6 28...xe8 is the best defense, but White's advantage is obvious. 28...xa6 29...b3 29...b3 30...d3 30...a3 31...c6 fxe6 Now everything is ready for the final attack: (D)

32...e6!! dxe6 33...e3 34...xg4+ 35...f7 34...xe6+ 33...a4 34...e6+ 36...h7+ 37...f8 35...f5+ 38...d6 39...d4 1-0

Bobby defeats the reigning World Junior Champion. Lombardy would go on to become a grandmaster and in fact joined Fischer in Reykjavik as a second during the first match against Spassky.

(120) Lombardy, William – Fischer
King's Indian Defense [E60]

1.d4 f5 2.e4 g6 3.d5 f6 4.e5 4.g5 4.d6 5.e5 5...e5 6...e5 7...e5 7...e5 8...e5 9...e5 10...e5 10...e5 11...e5 11...e5 12...e5 12...e5 13...e5 13...e5 14...e5 14...e5 15...e5 a6 16...e5 a6 is the lesser evil. 14...e5 d5
24. \( \text{dxc} \) 25. \( \text{dxc5} \) 26. \( \text{dxe5?!} \) Freeing the black-casting d8-square for the other knight. It is better to play 26...\( \text{a4} \) first, as 26...\( \text{a6} \) 27. \( \text{h6} \) \( \text{f8} \) 28. \( \text{a}2 \) \( \text{f3} \) 29. \( \text{g2} \) \( \text{c3} \) + 30. \( \text{h1} \) is only equal. 26...\( \text{dxe5} \) 27. \( \text{g4} \) \( \text{h7} \) 28. \( \text{h8} \) \( \text{d6} \) 28...\( \text{c4} \)? might be even better, e.g., 29. \( \text{e3} \) (29. \( \text{h3} \) \( \text{h5} \) 29...\( \text{c5} \) + 30. \( \text{g2} \) \( \text{f8} \) 29. \( \text{e6} \) \( \text{e8} \) 30. \( \text{a3} \)? If White wants to exchange queens then he should play 30. \( \text{dxe7} \) + \( \text{xe7} \) 31. \( \text{g2} \) 30...\( \text{c7} \) 31. \( \text{d7} \) + \( \text{xd7} \) 32. \( \text{xe7} \) \( \text{d8} \) 33. \( \text{c6} \) \( \text{e4} \) 34. \( \text{e3} \) \( \text{d2} \) It was better to keep the pawn and full control with 34...\( \text{g5} \) followed by \( \text{d7} \) which should win in the long run. 35. \( \text{e2} \) \( \text{a4} \) 36. \( \text{e4} \) \( \text{a2} \) 37. \( \text{d2} \)? White must activate his rook first with 37. \( \text{e5} \) 37...\( \text{d1} \)? Probably based on a miscalculation. Fischer should just protect his e-pawn with 37...\( \text{e6} \)+. 38. \( \text{e1} \) \( \text{c3} \) 39. \( \text{xe5} \) \( \text{a2} \) 39...\( \text{f6} \) 40. \( \text{e6} \) + \( \text{f7} \) 41. \( \text{d4} = \) 42. \( \text{e7} \) + \( \text{h6} \) 41. \( \text{d2} \) \( \text{c4} \) 42. \( \text{e4} \) \( \text{c5} \) 43. \( \text{e7} \) \( \text{a4} \) 44. \( \text{h4} \)? This activity backfires as Black comes first. White should be satisfied with a draw by repetition. 44...\( \text{e8} \) 45. \( \text{d6} \) \( \text{c3} \) + 46. \( \text{d2} \) \( \text{c2} \) 46...\( \text{d2} \) \( \text{e2} \) 47. \( \text{d7} \) \( \text{d2} \) + 48. \( \text{d3} \) is the only way to continue the fight. 46...\( \text{f2} \) + 47. \( \text{h3} \) (D)

45...\( \text{b2} \)?! \( \text{b4} \)? Black decides to maintain the position and wait for the time being. Usually it is not good to allow White’s pawns to advance undisturbed. So it appears that 45...\( \text{e4} \) + 46. \( \text{e3} \) \( \text{g5} \)? may be better, but hard evidence is difficult to come by. 46. \( \text{f3} \) \( \text{c2} \) 47. \( \text{h4} \) \( \text{c3} \) 48. \( \text{e4} \) \( \text{a6} \) 49. \( \text{c5} \) \( \text{d5} \) 50. \( \text{a} \) + 51. \( \text{a} \) + \( \text{e} \) 52. \( \text{g4} \) \( \text{c2} \) 53. \( \text{d3} \) \( \text{a} \) + 54. \( \text{f} \) \( \text{c} \) + 48. \( \text{a} \) + 49. \( \text{a} \) + 55. \( \text{a} \) + \( \text{e} \) 56. \( \text{a} \) + 57. \( \text{f} \) + 58. \( \text{g} \) + 59. \( \text{h} \) + 60. \( \text{f} \) \( \text{d} \) + 61. \( \text{a} \) + 62. \( \text{d} \) + 63. \( \text{h} \) + 64. \( \text{f} \) + 65. \( \text{e} \) + 66. \( \text{d} \) + 67. \( \text{f} \) + 68. \( \text{e} \) + 69. \( \text{d} \) + 1-0

(121) Fischer – DiCamillo, Attilio
Catalan Opening [E02]

1. \( \text{a3} \) \( \text{a6} \) 2. \( \text{d4} \) \( \text{d6} \) 3. \( \text{g3} \) \( \text{f6} \) 4. \( \text{g2} \) \( \text{e6} \) 5. \( \text{e7} \) \( \text{c4} \) \( \text{x} \) 7. \( \text{a4} \) \( \text{d7} \) 7...0-0

(122) Denker,Arnold – Fischer
King’s Indian Defense [E60]

1. \( \text{d4} \) \( \text{f6} \) 2. \( \text{c4} \) \( \text{g6} \) 3. \( \text{f3} \) \( \text{d7} \) 4.g3 0-0 5. \( \text{g2} \) \( \text{d6} \) 6.0-0 \( \text{d6} \) 7.d5 \( \text{a5} \) 8. \( \text{d2} \) 5.c5 9.a3 \( \text{d7} \)? Now Fischer chooses the right move
and equalizes easily: 10.\(\text{a}2\) \(\text{c}7\) 11.\(\text{c}2\) 
\(\text{e}5\) 12.\(\text{b}4\) \(\text{c}xb4\) 13.\(\text{a}xb4\) \(\text{a}xc4\) 14.\(\text{a}3\) 
\(\text{b}5\) 15.\(\text{x}b5\) \(\text{b}6\) 16.\(\text{x}c4\) \(\text{x}b5\) 17.\(\text{xe5}\) 
\(\text{xe5}\) 18.\(\text{h}6\) \(\text{e}8\) 19.\(\text{c}6\) \(\text{d}7\) 20.\(\text{xb5}\) 
\(\text{xb5}\) 21.\(\text{c}1\) \(\text{a}6\) 22.\(\text{f}1\) \(\text{f}5\) 23.\(\text{h}4\) \(\text{f}7\) 
24.\(\text{a}c7\) \(\text{a}c8\) 25.\(\text{a}c2\) \(\text{xc}7\) 26.\(\text{xc}7\) \(\text{b}8\) 
27.\(\text{g}5\) \(\text{f}6\) 28.\(\text{x}f6\) \(\text{x}f6\) 29.\(\text{f}4\) \(\text{a}4\) 
30.\(\text{c}4\) \(\text{b}3\) 31.\(\text{a}d4\) \(\text{c}8\) 32.\(\text{f}2\) \(\text{c}2\) 
33.\(\text{g}2\) \(\text{c}4\) 34.\(\text{f}3\) \(\text{b}5\) 35.\(\text{e}1\) \(\text{b}2\) 
36.\(\text{f}2\) \(\text{f}7\) 37.\(\text{h}5\) \(\text{f}6\) 38.\(\text{hxg6\ h}x\text{g6}\) 
39.\(\text{g}\) 40.\(\text{g}\) 41.\(\text{e}3\) \(\text{g}3\) 42.\(\text{xg5}\) \(\text{xg5}\) 43.\(\text{f}3\) \(\text{c}3\) 44.\(\text{d}2\) \(\text{e}4\) 
45.\(\text{x}c4\) \(\text{x}c4\) 46.\(\text{f}3\) \(\text{b}5\) 47.\(\text{d}4\) \(\text{f}4\) 
48.\(\text{h}5\) \(\text{g}3\) 49.\(\text{e}4\) \(\frac{1}{2}\)–\(\frac{1}{2}\)

(123) Fischer – Turner, Abe
King’s Indian Attack [A07]

Bobby playing Abe Turner in the 1957/58 U.S. Championship.
Fischer is about to play 14.\(\text{f}d1\).
The March 5, 1958 issue of Chess Life listed Fischer's rating at 2626, behind only Reshevsky (2713).

Not much is known about the two training matches Fischer played in preparation for the Portoroz Interzonal. In the first match, the exact dates of which cannot be confirmed, Bobby had two hard-fought draws with Dragoljub Janosevic.

**Match versus Janosevic**

**Belgrade**

**July**

(124) **Fischer – Janosevic, Dragoljub**

Ruy Lopez [C99]

1.e4 e5 2. d3 c6 3. b5 a6 4. a4 f6 5.0-0 e7 6. c1 b5 7. b3 d6 8. c3 0-0 9. h3 c5 10. c2 d4 11. d4 b7 12. b2 cxd4 13. cxd4 c8 14. f1 e7 15. d3 d5?! 16. dxe5 dxe5 17. g3 f5?! An interesting pawn sacrifice. Black gets full compensation. 18. e6 f6 19. e4 dxe4 20. b3 e4 21.e2?! It is better to try to reduce the pressure by exchanging queens with 21. e2 c2 22. b2 23. gxf3 d3 24. b3=. 21... e8 22. d2 (D)

22... e5?! The queen is well placed on e7, so 22... e5 is better. 23. g4 g5 24. f1! 24. g5 g5 25. f1 is more precise. 24... g4? In the endgame, White runs no risk. If the queens remain, e.g., 24... c5, White faces greater problems. 25. h5 c8 26. f3 g6 27. c2?! 27. d5+?! is more active, e.g., 27... f8 28. e4 g7 29. d2 e5 30. g5 b2 31. b4 g7 32. d6 e1+ 33. x e1 with the initiative. 27... c6 28. c4 d4 29. e3 b2 30. a1 c4 31. cxb2 cxb2 32. f6+ f7 33. x e8 x e8 34. c1 c4+ 35. f2 e1 36. e1 d3+ 37. d3 d3 ½-½

(125) **Janosevic, Dragoljub – Fischer**

Sicilian Defense [B62]

1.e4 c5 2. d3 d6 3. d4 cxd4 4. b4 d5 5. c3 a6 6. g5 c6 7. d3 d7 8. f4 c6 9.0-0 b6 10. b1 e7 11. g1?! 12. f3 or 11... h6 12. h4 is more critical. 11... h6 12. h4 g5 13. f3 g4 14. c6 c6 15. f4 c4 16. f6 b6 17. g4 x g1 18. d5 b5 19. b5 a6 20. f1 f1 21. b3 e4 22. d1 f5 23. h3 g4 24. d3 f4 25. f2 g3 26. b4 0-0 27. b2 f5 28. c3 f6 29. a1?! f7 29... f4, followed by eśl, is a real alternative. 30. f1 e5?! 30... b4?, with the point 31. b4?? e4 32. b4 f6 --, is a better try. 31. b6 h5 32. f3 h8 33. g4 h6 34. f1 e6 35. h5 g4 36. h4?! d7 37. e8?! (D)

37... c6?! 37... d5?! gives Black better winning chances, e.g., 38. c7 c6 39. b5+ (39. b8 a6) 39... c6 40. f6 40. f6 (40... c3+?! is answered by 41. d1) 41. f6 42. e6 38. h5 h6 39. g4+ g6 40. h5 h8 ½-½

**Match versus Janosevic**

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<tr>
<td>Fischer</td>
<td>½</td>
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Match versus Matulovic  
Belgrade  
July 20-26, 1958

In this second training match, this time against Matulovic, four games were played. Fischer won 2½-1½, but the scores of three of the games are missing.

(126) Matulovic, Milan – Fischer  
King’s Indian Defense [E87]

1.c4 e6 2.d4 f6 3.e4 d5 4.b3 d6 5.f3 e5 6.d5 c6 7.0-0 0-0 8.d2 e7 9.f2  
10.0-0-0 11.d2 e2 d7 12.f3  
13.f3? Fischer’s play on the kingside will not as good as White’s on the queenside. 12...e3 seems to be more critical. 13.hxg3 f6 14.g4  
b6 15.d3 d5 16.ac2 G6 17.b3 c6 18.e2 f6 19.a3 G7 20.b4 a-b4  
21.a-b4 a5? This does not achieve the desired opening of the queenside. But good advice is already hard to give. 22.cx-b5 c6 23.cxb2  
b6 24.a1 xax1 25.axa1 G4 26.G1  
h5?! 27.gxh5 g5 28.c7 E7 29.b7  
30.a4 Gd8 31.f1 g6 32.xb6  
cxb6 33.Gg1 c7 33...Gh8 34.xb6 Ad8  
35.d2 Ac8 is more tenacious. 34.xb6 Gb5  
35.xb6 Az7 36.a4 Gd5 (D)  

37.c4? 37.b6 f4 38.aa4 d3 39.ac6 Ac8  
40.Ac7+ is the right move order. 37...Ac8?  
Fischer misses the moment. 37...a8 38.b6 f4  
39.a4 d3 40.ac6 Ad8 is the last chance to  
fight for a draw. 38.b6 f4 39.a4! The b6-  
pawn will decide the day. The hasty 39.b7?  
40.xb7 d3 spoils it. 39...d3 40.B7  
A7 41.Bh3 1-0

Portoroz Interzonal  
Portoroz, Yugoslavia  
August 5-September 10, 1958

For the first time, Fischer entered upon the grand international chess stage. He had qualified for the Interzonal by virtue of his win in the 1957/58  
U.S. Championship. The fifteen-year old Bobby  
more than held his own, finishing tied for fifth  
and sixth places with Iceland’s Fridrik Olafsson

Fischer at the start of his game against Neikirk at Portoroz.
|       | 1 | 2   | 3 | 4   | 5   | 6   | 7 | 8   | 9   | 10  | 11  | 12  | 13  | 14  | 15  | 16  | 17  | 18  | 19  | 20  | 21  | Total |
|-------|---|-----|---|-----|-----|-----|---|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|      |
| 1 Tal | x | ½  | ½ | 1   | ½  | ½  | ½ | 0   | ½  | 1   | ½  | 1   | ½  | ½  | ½  | ½  | ½  | ½  | 1   | ½   | 1   | 13%  |
| 2 Gilgoric | ½ | x   | ½ | ½  | 0   | ½  | ½  | ½  | ½  | 1   | ½  | ½  | ½  | ½  | ½  | 0   | ½  | ½  | 1   | ½   | 1   | 13   |
| 3 Petrosian | ½ | ½  | x | ½  | ½  | ½  | ½  | 1   | ½  | ½  | ½  | ½  | ½  | ½  | 0   | ½  | ½  | ½  | 0   | ½   | 1   | 12½ |
| 4 Benko   |   | 0   | ½  | ½  | x   | ½  | ½  | ½  | 1   | ½  | ½  | ½  | ½  | ½  | ½  | ½  | ½  | ½  | 1   | ½   | 1   | 12   |
| 5 Olafsson | ½ | 1   | ½  | ½  | 0   | x   | 1   | 0   | ½   | 1   | ½  | ½  | ½  | ½  | ½  | 0   | ½  | 1   | ½   | 0   | 1   | 12   |
| 6 Fischer | ½ | ½  | ½  | ½  | 0   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   | 12   |
| 7 Bronstein | ½ | ½  | ½  | ½  | ½  | ½  | ½  | ½  | 1   | ½  | ½  | ½  | ½  | ½  | ½  | ½  | ½  | ½  | 1   | ½   | 0   | ½   | ½   | 11½ |
| 8 Matanovic | 1  | ½  | 0   | 0   | ½   | ½  | ½  | x   | 0   | ½   | ½  | ½  | ½  | ½  | ½  | 1   | ½  | ½  | ½   | 1   | ½   | ½   | 1   | 11½ |
| 9 Averbakh | ½ | ½  | ½  | 0   | 0   | ½  | ½  | ½  | 1   | ½  | ½  | ½  | ½  | ½  | ½  | 1   | ½  | ½  | ½   | 1   | ½   | ½   | 1   | 11½ |
| 10 Szabo  | 0  | ½  | ½  | ½  | 0   | ½  | ½  | 0   | 1   | x   | ½  | ½  | ½  | 1   | ½  | 0   | ½  | 1   | ½   | 1   | 1   | 1   | 1   | 11½ |
| 11 Pachman | ½  | 0   | 0   | ½  | ½  | ½  | 0   | ½  | ½  | ½  | ½  | ½  | ½  | ½  | 1   | ½  | 1   | ½  | ½   | ½   | 1   | 1   | 1   | 11½ |
| 12 Panno  | 0  | 0   | ½  | 0   | ½  | ½  | ½  | ½  | ½  | ½  | ½  | ½  | ½  | ½  | ½  | ½  | ½  | ½  | ½   | 1   | ½   | 1   | ½   | 1   |
| 13 Filip  | 0  | ½  | ½  | ½  | ½  | ½  | ½  | ½  | 0   | ½  | ½  | ½  | ½  | ½  | ½  | 0   | x   | ½  | ½   | ½   | 1   | ½   | 1   | 11   |
| 14 Sanguineti | ½ | ½  | ½  | 0   | ½  | 0   | ½  | ½  | 0   | ½  | ½  | ½  | ½  | ½  | 0   | ½  | x   | ½  | ½   | ½   | 1   | ½   | ½   | 10  |
| 15 Neikirk | ½  | 0   | ½  | ½  | ½  | ½  | ½  | 0   | ½  | 0   | ½  | 0   | 0   | ½  | 0   | 0   | x   | 0   | ½   | 1   | ½   | 1   | 9½   |
| 16 Larsen | 0  | 0   | ½  | 0   | 0   | ½  | 0   | ½  | ½  | ½  | ½  | ½  | ½  | ½  | ½  | 0   | ½  | 1   | ½   | 0   | 1   | 1   | 8½   |
| 17 Sherwin | ½  | 1   | 0   | ½  | ½  | 0   | 0   | ½  | 0   | ½  | 0   | ½  | 0   | x   | 1   | 0   | 1   | 1   | 7½   |
| 18 Rossetto | 0 | 0   | 0   | ½  | ½  | ½  | ½  | 0   | 0   | ½  | ½  | ½  | 0   | 0   | 0   | 0   | 1   | ½   | 1   | 7   |
| 19 Cardoso | ½  | 0   | 0   | 0   | 0   | 0   | 0   | 1   | 0   | ½  | 0   | 0   | 0   | 0   | 0   | 0   | ½   | 0   | x   | 1   | 1   | 6   |
| 20 De Greif | 0  | 0   | ½  | 0   | 0   | 0   | ½  | ½  | ½  | ½  | 0   | 0   | ½  | 1   | 0   | ½  | 0   | 0   | 0   | x   | 0   | 4½   |
| 21 Foster  | 0  | 0   | 0   | 0   | 0   | 0   | 0   | 0   | 0   | 0   | ½  | 0   | ½  | 0   | 0   | 0   | 0   | 0   | 1   | x   | 2   |
at 12-8. The result qualified him to play in the 1959 Candidates’ Tournament, the winner of which would go on to meet reigning world champion Mikhail Botvinnik in a match for the title.

(127) Fischer – Neikirkh, Oleg
Ruy Lopez [C67]

1.e4 e5 2.d4 f3 3.c6 4.b5 f6 4.0-0 exd4
5.dxe6 6.dxc6 dxc6 7.dxe5 f5
8.exf6!! White should enter the Berlin endgame with 8...fxe4...
9...d4f4 10...dxe4 14...dxe4 15...dxe4 16.bxa5 16...d5

(128) Fister, Geza – Fischer
King’s Indian Defense [E86]

1.d4 16...d6 5.c4 6.dxe6 5.g4 7.e2 0-0 8.c6 7.b2 d5
9.e5 c4 dxe5 10...dxe5 c5 11...dxc5 12...dxe4
13...dxe4 14...dxe4 15...dxe4

(129) Fischer – Rossetto, Hector
Ruy Lopez [C99]

1.e4 e5 2.d4 f3 3.b5 a6 4...d4 f6
5.0-0 b5 6...d3 c7 7...e1 0-0 8...d3 d6
9.c3 Qa5 10...c2 e5 11...d4 12...d2 c4 13...d4 f3 14...d1 15...d3
16...c6 16...d4 e5 17...d5 is better as otherwise Black can always play for d6-d5 himself, e.g.,...
17...d4 18...d3 a5 19...d3
20.a4 17...g6 18...d1 18...d5 19...d4 e4 19.xd4
20...d4 21...d4 22...d4 22...d4 22...d4 22...d4

18...d8? This is a good opportunity to open the position with 18...exd4 as 19...d4 is met by 19...d5 20...d4 e3 21...d3 21...d7...
19...d2 a5 20...d3 e4 21...d4 21...d4
22...d4 22...d4 22...d4 22...d4
23...d4 23...d4 23...d4, both players miss the tactical line 23...d5 24...d6 24...d5 25...d3 25...d3
26...d3 26...d3 26...d3 which gives Black a slight initiative. 24...d5 24...d5 24...d6
26...d4 26...d4 26...d4 26...d4
27...d4 27...d4 27...d4 27...d4
28...d4 28...d4 28...d4 28...d4
29...d4 29...d4 29...d4 29...d4
30...d4 30...d4 30...d4 30...d4
31...d4 31...d4 31...d4 31...d4
32...d4 32...d4 32...d4 32...d4
33...d4 33...d4 33...d4 33...d4
34...d4 34...d4 34...d4 34...d4
35...d4 35...d4 35...d4 35...d4
36...d4 36...d4 36...d4 36...d4
37...d4 37...d4 37...d4 37...d4
38...d4 38...d4 38...d4 38...d4
39...d4 39...d4 39...d4 39...d4
40...d4 40...d4 40...d4 40...d4

36...d4 36...d4 and it is over as Black’s queen cannot escape the deadly discovered check and 36...d4 is simply met by 37...d4...
36...d4 37...d4 37...d4 37...d4 37...d4 37...d4 37...d4
38...d4 38...d4 38...d4 38...d4
39...d4 39...d4 39...d4 39...d4
40...d4 40...d4 40...d4 40...d4

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41...\texttt{b}3 \texttt{b}b2? \texttt{f}6 \texttt{c}4 creates more pressure. 41...\texttt{c}5 \texttt{b}4 \texttt{e}6 \texttt{c}3 \texttt{g}8 \texttt{c}8+ Without queens, the black pawns will always provide counterplay. So 44...\texttt{e}d3? \texttt{g}5 45.g3 \texttt{f}5 46.h4 may be better, as White's queen helps attacking the pawns and the black king. 44...\texttt{x}c8 45.\texttt{x}c8+ \texttt{g}7 46.g3 \texttt{e}d5 47.\texttt{b}8 \texttt{d}4 48.\texttt{g}2 \texttt{h}5 49.\texttt{b}2 \texttt{f}6 50.\texttt{d}2 \texttt{e}5 51.\texttt{f}8 51.\texttt{b}7 \texttt{c}5 52.\texttt{f}7 \texttt{b}4 53.\texttt{b}7 \texttt{c}4 should be drawn as well. 51...\texttt{e}6 52.f4+ \texttt{e}4 53.\texttt{x}d5 \texttt{x}d5 54.\texttt{f}7 \texttt{b}4 55.f5 gxf5 56.\texttt{g}e4 57.\texttt{h}5 h3 58.\texttt{f}5 b2 59.\texttt{f}1 \texttt{c}3 60.h4 \texttt{c}2 61.\texttt{e}2 \texttt{f}1 \texttt{c}6 62.\texttt{f}3 d5 64.\texttt{f}2 \texttt{c}3 65.\texttt{f}1 \texttt{c}2 66.\texttt{h}5 b1\texttt{w} 67.\texttt{h}5 \texttt{b}1 68.\texttt{h}6 \texttt{c}2 69.\texttt{h}7 \texttt{g}5+ 70.\texttt{x}e3 \texttt{x}h7 71.\texttt{d}4 \texttt{f}6 72.g4 \texttt{g}xg4 73.\texttt{h}5+ (D)

The first of many meetings between the Hungarian émigré and Fischer. The two would eventually become good friends, and see a lot of each other, particularly when Fischer lived for a while in the 1990s in Budapest.

(130) \textit{Benko,Pal – Fischer}

King's Indian Defense [E81]

1.d4 \texttt{f}6 2.c4 \texttt{g}6 3.\texttt{c}3 \texttt{g}7 4.e4 \texttt{d}6 5.f3 \texttt{e}5 6.\texttt{g}3 \texttt{e}4 A very risky strategy as it gives White a solid center. 8.\texttt{x}d4 \texttt{c}6 9.\texttt{c}2 \texttt{e}6 10.\texttt{c}2 \texttt{h}6 11.\texttt{h}4 \texttt{g}5 12.\texttt{f}2 \texttt{e}5 13.\texttt{c}3 \texttt{c}6 14.0-0 \texttt{a}5 15.\texttt{d}2 \texttt{x}d5 16.\texttt{x}d5 16.\texttt{f}7 \texttt{e}7 17.\texttt{f}7 18.\texttt{x}e5 \texttt{g}4 opening the position for Black. 15.\texttt{x}f8 \texttt{d}1 a6?! The first step in the wrong direction, as it weakens the b6-square. Black should play actively: 16...\texttt{h}5 17.g3 \texttt{b}4. 17.a4 \texttt{c}7 18.a5 c5?! The immediate 18...\texttt{f}7 would not create further weaknesses. 19.h4 (D)

38.\texttt{h}7+ \texttt{e}1+ 39.\texttt{f}6+ \texttt{d}7 39.\texttt{e}6+ 40.\texttt{f}1 \texttt{d}7 41.\texttt{g}6+ 1-0

Seven years before this game, Bronstein had lost a world championship match to Botvinnik. Bronstein remained one of the most popular, and creative grandmasters throughout his long career.

(131) \textit{Fischer – Bronstein,David}

Ruy Lopez [C92]

1.e4 \texttt{e}5 2.\texttt{f}3 \texttt{c}6 3.\texttt{b}5 \texttt{a}6 4.\texttt{a}4 \texttt{f}6 5.0-0 \texttt{e}7 6.\texttt{e}1 \texttt{b}5 7.\texttt{b}3 \texttt{d}6 8.c3 0-0 9.h3 \texttt{d}7 10.d4 \texttt{f}6 11.\texttt{c}3 \texttt{b}8 12.\texttt{b}2 \texttt{f}6 13.d5 13.\texttt{a}2 and 13.\texttt{f}1 are the main lines. 13...\texttt{a}5 14.\texttt{c}2 \texttt{a}4 15.\texttt{c}4 \texttt{a}4 16.\texttt{c}1 c6?! A typical way to fight against White's center. 17.dxe6 \texttt{c}7 18.\texttt{h}2 Quite slow. 18.a4? is critical, e.g., 18...\texttt{x}a4 19.\texttt{x}a4 \texttt{x}b2 20.\texttt{d}2 \texttt{d}2 21.b1. 18...\texttt{x}c6 19.\texttt{g}4 \texttt{e}7 20.\texttt{e}3 \texttt{e}6 21.\texttt{b}2 \texttt{f}d8 22.\texttt{e}1 \texttt{c}3 23.\texttt{e}2 \texttt{a}5 24.\texttt{d}3 \texttt{a}4 25.a3 \texttt{f}6 26.\texttt{c}2 d5 27.e5 \texttt{d}5 28.\texttt{g}4 \texttt{e}6 29.\texttt{g}3 \texttt{a}4

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30...\textit{Ag}5 \textit{Ee}8?! A bit too refined. 30...\textit{Axe}5
31.\textit{Axe}5 \textit{Af}6 is more natural and slightly better
for Black. 31.\textit{Axe}6 \textit{Af}6 32.\textit{Ad}2 \textit{Ab}d8
33.\textit{Ad}1 \textit{Exd}2 34.\textit{Exd}2 \textit{h}5 35.\textit{Ec}3 \textit{Ff}4
36.\textit{Ec}1 \textit{h}4?! 37.\textit{Ed}4 \textit{Ff}6 (D)

38.\textit{Gf}4?! Pseudo-active. 38.\textit{Gg}4 is called for.
38...\textit{Gg}6 39.\textit{Ed}2 39.\textit{Gxh}4?! \textit{Gxh}4 40.\textit{Gxh}4 \textit{Ed}8
41.\textit{Gxh}4 \textit{Ff}5 is risky because of White’s offside
rook. 39...\textit{Gf}4 40.\textit{Ed}1 \textit{Gxe}4 41.\textit{Axe}4 \textit{Gf}8
42.\textit{Ed}7 \textit{Ed}8 43.\textit{Gh}3 \textit{Gxh}3 44.\textit{Gf}3 \textit{Gd}6
45.\textit{Ad}2 \textit{Gf}7 45...\textit{Gxh}3?! 46.\textit{Ge}2 \textit{Gc}8
47.\textit{Ef}h8+ \textit{Ge}7 48.\textit{Gf}4+ 46.\textit{h}4 45.\textit{Ae}2 \textit{Gh}8
48.\textit{Gf}2 \textit{Ac}4 49.\textit{Gc}3 \textit{Gc}6 50.\textit{Ee}2 \textit{Gd}6?! The start of a triangulation to create some sort of
zugzwang. 51.\textit{Ed}2+ \textit{Gf}7 52.\textit{Ef}2 \textit{Ge}6
53.\textit{Ad}2 \textit{Gd}3?! A creative winning try. 54.\textit{Gxg}5
\textit{Gh}3 55.\textit{Gf}2 \textit{Gh}2+ 56.\textit{Gf}1 \textit{Gf}1 Of course not
56...\textit{Gh}1+ 57.\textit{Gf}2 \textit{Gf}4
58.\textit{Ad}1 (D)

15...\textit{b}5! Fischer demonstrates good feeling for
the dynamics. But not 15...\textit{Gh}5?! 16.\textit{Gf}1. 16.\textit{Gg}5
b4 17.\textit{Gxg}6 \textit{bxc}3 18.\textit{Axe}4 \textit{Gxe}4 19.\textit{Gxf}7
\textit{Gxh}4 20.\textit{Gf}1 cxb2 21.\textit{Gb}1 and a draw was
agreed in this unclear probably dynamically balanced
position, e.g., 21...\textit{Ee}8 22.\textit{Axe}3 \textit{dxe}3
23.\textit{Exe}3 \textit{dxe}3 24.\textit{Gxe}2 \textit{dxe}4+ 25.\textit{Gg}2 \textit{dxe}5
26.\textit{Gb}3 \textit{Ed}3 27.\textit{Ef}1 \textit{Gxg}7 28.\textit{Gf}1+ \textit{Gg}5
29.\textit{Gg}1 \textit{Gf}4 30.\textit{Exd}3 \textit{Gg}3+=. \textit{Vf}-%

Another creative genius, Danish grandmaster
Bent Larsen is probably best (and unfortunately)
known for the 6-0 whitewashing at the hands of
Fischer in their 1971 semi-final Candidates’
Match. Fischer’s talent notwithstanding, for a
couple of years in the mid- to late 1960s, Larsen
was considered the strongest player in the West.

1.\textit{e}4 \textit{c}5 2.\textit{Ae}3 \textit{d}6 3.\textit{d}3 \textit{c}xd4 4.\textit{Axd}4 \textit{Ae}6
5.\textit{Axe}5 \textit{Gxe}5 6.\textit{Axe}5 \textit{Af}6 7.\textit{Axe}5 \textit{Gxe}7 8.\textit{Axe}5
\textit{Gd}6 9.\textit{Gc}4 \textit{Gd}6 10.\textit{Ged}4 \textit{Gc}6 11.\textit{Axe}5 \textit{Gxe}5
12.0-0-0 \textit{b}5 13.\textit{Gf}1 \textit{b}4 14.\textit{Axe}5 \textit{Gxe}5
15.\textit{Axe}5+! 15.\textit{Exe}5 \textit{Gh}5 16.\textit{Exe}5 \textit{Gh}5 17.\textit{Gf}2
\textit{Gxe}2 18.\textit{Gxe}2 with a slightly better endgame,
as Tal played against Larsen in Zürich 1959, is
the way to go. 15...\textit{Axe}2?! A very brave decision
to play for a win. 15...\textit{Exd}5 16.\textit{Axe}5+ \textit{Gc}3+
17.\textit{Axe}3 \textit{bxc}3 18.\textit{Gxe}3 \textit{Gxc}3 19.\textit{bxc}3 \textit{Exf}8 is
completely equal. 16.\textit{Axe}3 \textit{Ee}7 The a-pawn
must be preserved. 17.\textit{h}4 \textit{Gb}5 18.\textit{Gf}5 \textit{Exf}8

One of the bearers of the Soviet standards, Yuri
Averbakh is considered by many to be one of the
greatest endgame theoreticians ever. He would
eventually head the USSR Chess Federation in
the mid-1970s.
19. hxg6 hxg6 20. g4 a5 21. g5 Bh5
22. Exh5 (D)

22...gxh5? Fischer gives 22...Bxd4 23. Bxd4 gh5 24. g6 as also winning for White, but Kaspárov's 24...Bc4!! disturbs this picture. And the position indeed seems to be dynamically balanced as White's weak back rank plays a role in many lines, e.g.,


(134) Sanguineti, Raul – Fischer
Sicilian Defense [B93]


(135) Fischer – Panno, Oscar
Sicilian Defense [B35]

1. e4 c5 2. d3 f3 Bc6 3. d4 cxd4 4. Bxd4 g6 5. Bc3 Bg7 6. Bg5 Bf6 7. Bc4 0-0 8. f3?! This allows Black to equalize comfortably. 8...Bbd6


The genial Icelandic grandmaster Fridrik Olafsson would go on to be the President of FIDE (the international chess federation).

(136) Olafsson, Fridrik – Fischer
Nimzo-Indian Defense [D38]


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king can escape to the queenside. But the technical task is still hard. 41.\(\text{d5}\) \(\text{d6}\) 42.\(\text{f3}\) \(\text{xa2}\) 43.\(\text{f6}\) \(\text{e6}\) 44.\(\text{e8}\# 1-0\)

As good as the young Fischer was, this time and this place belonged to the Magician from Riga, Mikhail Tal. Capable of breathtaking, almost incomprehensible sacrificial attacks, Misha was extremely popular on both sides of the Iron Curtain. He would emerge victorious both at Portorož and the following year at Bled/Zagreb/ Belgrade to earn the right to challenge world champion Mikhail Botvinnik for a title match.

(137) Fischer - Tal. Mikhail
Ruy Lopez [C92]

1.e4 e5 2.\(\text{f3}\) \(\text{c6}\) 3.\(\text{b5}\) a6 4.\(\text{a4}\) \(\text{f6}\) 5.0-0 \(\text{c7}\) 6.\(\text{e1}\) b5 7.\(\text{b3}\) 0-0 8.\(\text{h3}\) d6 9.c3 \(\text{d7}\) 10.d4 \(\text{d6}\) 11.dxe5 f5 11.\(\text{e3}\) and 11.\(\text{bd2}\) are the main lines. 11...\(\text{xe5}\)
12.\(\text{xe5}\) \(\text{xe5}\) 13.\(\text{e1}\) \(\text{d6}\) 14.\(\text{d2}\) \(\text{e6}\)
15.\(\text{g3}\) \(\text{b3}\) 16.\(\text{axb3}\) \(\text{d7}\) 17.b4 \(\text{f8}\)
18.\(\text{g5}\) \(\text{f6}\) 19.\(\text{e3}\) \(\text{e6}\) 20.\(\text{e1}\) c5
21.\(\text{h4}\) \(\text{f8}\) 22.\(\text{f5}\) \(\text{g6}\) 23.\(\text{g4}\) \(\text{f7}\)
24.\(\text{h6}\# In the resulting endgame, White's activity compensates for his structural weaknesses. The surprising 24.\(\text{wh4}\)? is the alternative, as 24...\(\text{gxf5}\) 25.\(\text{hxh7}\) \(\text{e8}\) 26.\(\text{exf5}\) \(\text{f7}\) 27.\(\text{h8}\) \(\text{cxb4}\) 28.\(\text{d6}\) draws directly. 24...\(\text{h6}\) 25.\(\text{xe6}\) \(\text{xe6}\) 26.\(\text{hxh6}\) \(\text{cxb4}\)
27.\(\text{cxb4}\) \(\text{d8}\) 28.\(\text{e3}\) \(\text{e4}\) 29.\(\text{d2}\) \(\text{e2}\)
30.\(\text{ad1}\) \(\text{f8}\) 31.\(\text{d6}\) \(\text{f7}\) 32.\(\text{b6}\) \(\text{e7}\)
33.\(\text{e6}\) \(\text{a5}\)? 33...\(\text{g8}\) is more precise. 34.\(\text{e7}\)
35.\(\text{xf6}\)? Now Black's counterplay gives him a draw. 35.\(\text{h6}\) \(\text{e8}\) (35...\(\text{d2}\) 36.\(\text{g7}\) \(\text{a8}\) 37.\(\text{xf6}\) \(\text{xc7}\) 38.\(\text{xb3}\) 36.\(\text{e7}\) \(\text{h8}\) 37.\(\text{a7}\) and White can still play for a win. 35.\(\text{e8}\)
36.\(\text{f7}\) \(\text{c6}\) 37.\(\text{h7}\) a4 38.\(\text{a7}\) 38.\(\text{h6}\) draws as well. 38...\(\text{a8}\)
39.\(\text{b7}\) \(\text{h8}\)
39...Qxg7 40.Qxa8+ Kh7 41.Qa7+ Qxf6 42.Qc5= 40.Qh7+ Qg8 41.Qh7+ ½-½

The first meeting between Bobby and “The Tiger.” It was said that if his prime, if Petrosian did not want to take chances, he was virtually impossible to beat. In five years, he would defeat Botvinnik and hold the world title from 1963 to 1969.

(138) Petrosian,Tigran – Fischer
English Opening [A16]

1.c4 Qf6 2.Qc3 g6 3.g3 Qg7 4.Qg2 0-0 5.Qf3 d6 6.0-0 Qc6 7.d3 Qh5 8.d4 e5 9.d5 Qe7 10.e4 f5?! This has a tactical drawback, which Petrosian exploits. 10...c5 is the main line. 11.exf5 gxf5 12.Qxe5 Qxe5 13.Qg3 Qxe5! 13...dxe5 gives Black more counter-chances. Now Petrosian has an easy game with a structural advantage and can pressurize Fischer for the rest of the game. 14.f4 Qg7 15.Qe3 Qd7 Hübner prefers 15...Qh8?, to regroup the knight via g8 to f6. 16.Qd4 Qg6 17.Qe1?! The active 17.c5? or the preventive 17.Qf3 were preferable. 17...Qf7?! Fischer suggests 17...Qxd4+ 18.Qxd4 f5 to get rid of the weak h-pawn. 18.Qf3 Qxf8 19.Qf2 Qe8 20.Qxe8 Qxe8 21.Qxg7 Qxg7 22.Qd4 b6 23.Qh1 a5 24.Qd3 Qf8 25.Qe3 Qf7 26.b3 Qg7 27.Qxg7+ Qxg7 28.a3 Qf8 29.Qe2 Qe7 30.Qd3 h6 31.Qh5 Qe8 32.Qh2 Avoiding the trap 32.Qxh5? Qxh5 33.Qxh5 Qh8 followed by Qg6 winning the exchange. 32...Qd7 33.Qh1 Qh8 34.Qc2 Qf6 35.Qd4 Qg7 36.Qe2 Qg8 (D)

57.Qh1?! The clever 57.Qh7?! c6 58.Qd7+ Qc5 59.Qd1 c3 60.g5 Qc4? 61.g6 c2 62.Qc1 Qc3 63.Qf5 Qg8 64.Qf4 Qd2 65.Qxc2+ Qxc2 66.Qg5 c5 67.f6 c4 68.Qf5 Qxg6+ 69.Qg6 c3 70.Qh8 was given by Petrosian in the Russian tournament bulletin. But Charles Sullivan found 60...Qb4! 61.f5 c5 62.g6 Qg8 63.Qf4 c4! 64.Qg5 Qd8!! with a draw. 57...c3 58.g5 c5 59.Qd1+ Qc4 60.g6 c2 61.Qd1 Qd3 62.Qf5 Qg8! The typical way to stop two connected passed pawns.

36.Qf4 Qd2 64.Qxc2+ Qxc2 65.Qg3 c4 66.Qf3 c6 67.Qf7 ½-½

(139) Fischer – Sherwin,James
Ruy Lopez [C92]

advantage, is the alternative. 26...a1b3
27.eb3 eb3 28.a1b1 a4 29.d3 a6 30.axa6 axa6 31.b2 b8 (D)

32.a1? c1b5 33.c6 creates more pressure as White’s a-pawn cannot be won easily.
32...a4 33.f1 b5 34.d2 axa3 35.axa3 xa3 36.b7 After 36.a2, Black
unpins with 36...c7 37.c3 c5 38.xd2 xc4.
36...f8 37.c3 c8 38.f3? 38.b3? c4
39.c3 cb6 40.c6 is a better try. 38...b5
39.b4 c2 40.cxc2 a2c2 41.b6 c8
42.xd6 xd6 43.b6 h4 44.a6 c1+ 45.h2 g5 46.a2 a1 47.a6 b1
48.h6 e7 49.h2 f1 50.b3 d1
51.g4 Without the assistance of the king, White
cannot make any progress. 51...d2+ 52.g1
A1+ 53.f2 d2+ 54.e3 e2 55.b7+
6f5 56.b6+ e7 57.b7+ f6 58.b6+
e7 59.h6 xh3 60.d6+ d7 61.f6
h2 62.f7+ e7 63.e6+ e7
64.g6 h3 65.xg5 e6 66.h5 g6

78...e6? 78...a8 79.h4 (79.g5 f8=)
79.e8h+ 80.g5 h8+ 81.h5 h8+ 82.g6
h8 and Black draws. 79.h4 a8 After
79...a7, 80.g5? is a mistake in view of
80...e7=, but 80.h5 wins. 80.g5 The pawn
has crossed the middle of the board and so White
wins. 80...h8+ 81.g4 c7 82.g6 f8
83.b5! f8 83...xf5 84.xf5 e8
85.g6+ with the opposition. 84.xg5 h1
85.f2 h3 86.g7 h3+ 87.h6 h3+
88.g6 g3+ 89.h7 h3+ 90.g8 1-0

(140) DeGreif, Boris – Fischer
Sicilian Defense [B93]

1.e4 c5 2.f3 d6 3.d4 cxd4 4.exd4 d5
5.e3 c6 6.f4 e5 7.f3 d8 7.d3 h6
8.b3 g5 9.h3 f6

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9.a4 b6 10.0-0 Ab7 11.Qh1 g6 12.Qe1 Ag7 13.fxe5 dxe5 14.Qh4 0-0 15.Qg5? 15.Qh6 is the main line. 15...h6 16.Qh3 g5 17.Qxg5 hxg5 18.Qxg5 h7 19.Qe7 promises better compensation for the piece. 17...hxg5 18.Qxg5 Af8 19.Qd5 Ax d5 20.exd5 Qf6 21.c4 Ad6 22.Bae1 Ac8 23.h3 We7 (D)

17...Qxd4! This shot had to be calculated deeply. It more or less forces a draw. 18.Qxd4 Qxd4 19.Axd4 c5 20.Axc5 Axd1 21.Axa1 Axd3 22.Axf8 Axc1 23.Eb8 h5! 24.Ab4+ Bh7 25.Ed6 Wb1 26.Ad1 Wg6 27.Ed6 Wb1 28.Ed1 Wg6 29.Axc1? Objectively it is better to draw by repetition. 29...b4 30.Ac3 Bh5 31.Ef3 Wf5 32.Qh2 Qf5 Szabo plays it safe. After 32...Qxb2 33.Fg8 g6 34.Qx7 Qe4 all three results would still be possible. 33.Qg6 1/2-1/2

(142) Pachman, Ludek – Fischer
King's Indian Defense [E81]

1.d4 Qf6 2.c4 g6 3.Ac3 Ac6 4.Qc4 d6 5.f3 e5 6.Qge2 0-0 7.Qg5 c6 8.Qd2 Aa5 9.d5 Ac5 10.Qd5 Qd5 (D)

(141) Fischer – Szabo, Laszlo
Ruy Lopez [C88]

1.e4 e5 2.Qf3 Ac6 3.Ab5 a6 4.Ab4 Af6 5.0-0 Ac7 6.Bc1 b5 7.Ab3 0-0 8.h3 Ab7 9.c3?! 9.d3?! is the main line. 9...d5! An improved version of the famous Marshall Attack, which gives Black a comfortable game. 10.exd5 Qxd5 11.d3 Qd6 12.Ab2 Aed8 13.Qe4 Ag6 14.Qg3 Ac5? 14...h6 or 14...Qf4 is preferable. 15.d4 e4 16.cxd4? Ultimately, Fischer is going to sacrifice his queen. It is better to win the black one with 16.Ac4 Wf6 17.Qe4 Axd4 18.Qg5 Qxg5 19.Qxg5. 16...Qdb4 17.Qe3 (D)


Yugoslav grandmaster Aleksandar Matanovic would make his mark in the chess world by being one of the founders of the great Informator series.

(143) Fischer – Matanovic, Aleksandar
Ruy Lopez [C97]

1.e4 e5 2.Qf3 Ac6 3.Ab5 a6 4.Ab4 Af6 5.0-0 Ac7 6.Bc1 b5 7.Ab3 0-0 8.c3 d6 9.h3 Aa5 10.Ac2 c5 11.d4 Ac7 12.Ab2 Ad7 13.Qf1 Bfe8 14.Qe3 g6 15.dxe5 dxe5 16.Ab2 Aed8 17.Ac3 Ac6 18.Ac4 Ac4 19.Qg4 This is considered to be equal. 19.hxg4?! will be applied by Fischer in later
1958

games. 19...\textbf{Q}x\textbf{g}4?! 20.hxg4 e4 21.g3 \textbf{Q}b7
22.\textbf{Q}g2 \textbf{Q}c5 23.\textbf{Q}h1 f6 24.\textbf{Q}e3 \textbf{Q}f8
25.\textbf{N}ad1 \textbf{B}x\textbf{d}1 26.\textbf{N}xd1 \textbf{B}d8 27.\textbf{B}x\textbf{c}5?! With
opposite-colored bishops, the position is completely equal.
With 27.\textbf{R}xe2, Fischer can continue to fight for an advantage,
but Black can defend of course. 27...\textbf{Q}x\textbf{c}5 28.\textbf{N}x\textbf{d}8+ \textbf{Q}xd8
29.\textbf{B}xd1 \textbf{B}b6 30.\textbf{B}xd2 \textbf{B}f8 31.\textbf{B}a4 \textbf{B}e7
32.g5 \textbf{f}x\textbf{g}5 33.\textbf{Q}x\textbf{g}5+ \textbf{Q}f7 34.\textbf{B}d2 \textbf{Q}f6
35.a\textbf{B}a5 a\textbf{B}a5 36.\textbf{B}d1 ½-½

(144) Filip,Miroslav – Fischer
Reti Opening [A49]

1.\textbf{Q}f3 \textbf{Q}f6 2.g3 \textbf{g}6 3.b3 \textbf{g}7 4.\textbf{Q}b2 0-0
5.\textbf{Q}g2 d6 6.d4 \textbf{e}5 7.\textbf{d}x\textbf{e}5 \textbf{Q}g4 8.0-0 \textbf{Q}c6
9.\textbf{B}bd2 \textbf{B}x\textbf{e}5 10.\textbf{Q}x\textbf{e}5 \textbf{Q}xe5 11.\textbf{B}h1 To
prepare \textbf{Q}f3, which would immediately run into
11.\textbf{Q}f3? \textbf{Q}x\textbf{f}3+ 12.\textbf{Q}x\textbf{f}3 \textbf{Q}xb2+-. 11...\textbf{d}5
12.\textbf{Q}f3 \textbf{f}x\textbf{f}3 13.\textbf{Q}x\textbf{g}7 \textbf{Q}x\textbf{g}7 14.\textbf{Q}x\textbf{f}3
\textbf{Q}c6 15.\textbf{B}x\textbf{d}4+ \textbf{Q}f6 16.\textbf{R}fd1 \textbf{R}fd8 17.\textbf{c}3
\textbf{c}6 ½-½

(145) Fischer – Cardoso,Rodolfo
Caro-Kann Defense [B11]

1.e4 \textbf{c}6 2.d\textbf{c}3 d5 3.\textbf{f}3 d\textbf{x}e4 4.\textbf{Q}xe4 \textbf{g}4
5.h3 \textbf{Q}x\textbf{f}3 6.\textbf{Q}x\textbf{f}3 \textbf{Q}d7 7.\textbf{Q}g5?! The
following pawn grab is quite risky. The solid 7.d4
is the main line. 7...\textbf{Q}g6 8.\textbf{B}b3 \textbf{e}6 9.\textbf{Q}x\textbf{b}7?!
\textbf{Q}d5 10.\textbf{Q}x\textbf{e}4 \textbf{B}b4 11.\textbf{Q}d1 \textbf{f}5 12.\textbf{c}3 \textbf{B}b8
13.\textbf{Q}x\textbf{f}7 \textbf{x}e4?! 13...\textbf{Q}c5 gives Black
good compensation. 14.\textbf{c}x\textbf{b}4 \textbf{Q}x\textbf{b}4 15.\textbf{B}d\textbf{d}4 0-0
16.\textbf{Q}c\textbf{c}4 (D)

42.g4\textbf{f} Finally Fischer prepares to make progress
by stopping a possible \textbf{g}4 by Black. In the next
stage, he will open a path to the queenside.
42...\textbf{Q}c6 43.\textbf{B}c3 \textbf{Q}e8 44.\textbf{B}d6 45.\textbf{Q}f1
\textbf{c}x\textbf{b}4+ 46.\textbf{Q}x\textbf{b}4 \textbf{Q}c8 47.\textbf{Q}g2 \textbf{B}d5 48.a6
\textbf{Q}a7 49.\textbf{Q}a5 \textbf{Q}c5 50.\textbf{Q}x\textbf{e}4 \textbf{B}b5 51.\textbf{Q}g2
\textbf{Q}a7 52.\textbf{Q}a4 \textbf{Q}b5 53.\textbf{B}b3 \textbf{B}b6 54.\textbf{Q}c4
\textbf{Q}x\textbf{a}6 55.\textbf{Q}d5 \textbf{B}b6 56.\textbf{Q}x\textbf{e}5 \textbf{Q}c7 57.\textbf{Q}f6
\textbf{c}3 58.\textbf{Q}x\textbf{g}5 \textbf{Q}d1 59.\textbf{f}4 \textbf{Q}d6 60.\textbf{Q}x\textbf{h}4
\textbf{Q}e6 61.\textbf{Q}g5 \textbf{Q}f7 62.\textbf{f}5 1-0

Fischer did not make friends easily, but one player
who would earn and keep Bobby's trust his entire
life would be Yugoslav grandmaster Svetozar
Gligoric.

(146) Gligoric,Svetozar – Fischer
Sicilian Defense [B98]

1.e4 c5 2.\textbf{f}3 \textbf{d}6 3.d4 c\textbf{x}d4 4.\textbf{Q}x\textbf{d}4 \textbf{Q}f6
5.\textbf{Q}c3 a6 6.\textbf{Q}g5 \textbf{e}6 7.f4 \textbf{Q}e7 8.\textbf{f}3 \textbf{h}6
9.\textbf{Q}h4 \textbf{g}5 10.fx\textbf{g}5 \textbf{Q}d\textbf{d}7 11.\textbf{Q}x\textbf{e}6 \textbf{x}e6
12.\textbf{Q}h5+ \textbf{Q}f8 13.\textbf{Q}d5 The famous Göteborg
variation. 13...\textbf{Q}h7 14.\textbf{Q}g6? This gives away
any chance of an advantage for White. If anyone
is for choice now, it is Black. 14.0-0 is the
critical main line, which is still currently topical.
14...\textbf{Q}f7 15.\textbf{Q}xh6+ \textbf{Q}g8 16.\textbf{Q}g6+ \textbf{Q}xh7
17.\textbf{Q}x\textbf{e}6+ \textbf{Q}h8 18.\textbf{Q}d\textbf{d}7 \textbf{Q}x\textbf{d}7 19.0-0-0
\textbf{Q}e5 20.\textbf{Q}d5 \textbf{Q}g4 21.\textbf{Q}f1 \textbf{Q}x\textbf{g}5+
Three months after Portorož, Fischer returned to New York to defend his U.S. title. Once again he went through the field undefeated, winning six and drawing five. The January 5, 1959 issue of Chess Life had no reservations about proclaiming Bobby the number one player in America.

(147) Lombardy, William - Fischer

 Sicilian Defense [B90]

1.e4 c5 2.d3f3 d6 3.d4 cxd4 4.Qxd4 Qf6 5.Qc3 a6 6.h3 e5 7.Qde2 Qe7 8.g4 0-0 9.Qe3 Qg3!? is the main line. 9...Qbd7
10.Qa4 Qb6 11.Qg2 Qe6 12.0-0 Qc4
13.Qc1 Qc8 14.b3 Qb6 15.a5 Qbd7
16.Qc3 Qe8 17.Qd5 Qxd5 18.exd5 Qf8
19.Qg3 Qd7 20.Qd2 Qg6 21.Qf5 Qh6 22.Qc4 Qh4! Black manages to exchange minor pieces to relieve the pressure. 23.Qh4 Qh4
24.Qfc1 Qg5 25.Qxg5 hxg5 26.Qc3 Qf6 27.Qe4 Qe7 28.Qe1 Qec8 29.Qf3 Qf7
30.Qf5 Qg6 31.Qf3 The greedy 31.Qxg5? allows Black to trap the rook with 31...Qh8. 31...Qc5 32.Qc2 Qd7 33.Qh4! g6-Qh4 34.Qh6 Qf8
35.Qh3 Qf6 36.g5 Qh8 37.Qh8+ Qh8 38.Qh4+ Qg7 39.Qf4! exf4 40.Qxf4 (D)

(148) Fischer - Kalme, Charles

 Ruy Lopez [C85]

1.e4 e5 2.Qf3 Qc6 3.Qb5 a6 4.Qa4 Qf6 5.0-0 Qc7 6.Qe1 b5 7.Qb3 0-0 8.c3 d6
9.Qb3 Qa5 10.Qc2 c5 11.d4 Qc7 12.Qd2 Qd6 13.Qxc5 Qxc5 14.Qf1 Qe6 15.Qe3 Qad8 16.Qc2 Qd6? 16...Qc4 is the main line. 17.Qg5 Qg5 18.a4 Qc4 19.a5 axb5 20.b3 Qb4? White will use the d5-square first. Black has to play 20...Qa5. 21.Qxh6 Qh6 22.Qd5 Qd5 23.exd5 h5 24.Qxh6 Qxh6 25.Qxh6 bxc6 26.Qxe5 Qf6 27.Qe5 Qae8
28.Qxg5? Now Black gets dangerous counterplay. The prophylactic 28.Qe3 gives White good winning chances. 28...Qxg5
29.Qxg5 Qd2 30.Qc1 Qec2 31.Qxg6 fxg6 32.Qxc3 Qf7 33.b4 Qe1+ 34.Qf2 Qxf2 35.b5 Qb2 36.Qg3 Qh6 37.Qac5 Qe3+


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38.\(\text{f4} \text{Reb3} 39.\text{Agd5} \text{Exg2} 40.\text{Ed8} \text{Ac6} 41.\text{Ec5} A\times h3 42.\text{A\times h8+} \text{Ag7} 43.\text{Exh3} \text{Bh3} 44.\text{c7} \text{Bh8} 45.\text{Ed5} \text{Bc2+} 46.\text{Cd6} \text{Ff6} 47.\text{b6} \text{Gb2} 47...\text{Be6+} 48.\text{Ec5} \text{Bh1} 49.\text{b7} \text{Ec1+} \text{is surprisingly also playable.} 48.\text{Fc6} (D)

48...\text{Ec8?} 48...\text{Ec6} 49.\text{Ec5} \text{Ba8} \text{draws as} 50.\text{b7?? runs into} 50...\text{Ba6*}. 49.\text{Ed8} \text{Ec2+} 50.\text{Bb7} \text{Exc7}+ 51.\text{Bxc7} \text{Ff5} 52.\text{c8W}+ \text{Ec8} 53.\text{Exc8} 54.\text{Fc6} g5 55.\text{Fd5} \text{Ff4} 56.\text{Fd4} \text{Ff3} 57.\text{Dd3} 1-0

(149) \text{Sherwin, James - Fischer}

King's Indian Defense [E94]

1.c4 \text{Qf6} 2.\text{c3} g6 3.d4 \text{Qg7} 4.e4 d6 5.Qf3 0-0 6.Qe2 e5 7.d5 \text{Qbd7} 8.0-0 \text{Qc5} 9.Qc2 a5 10.Qc1 \text{Qe8} 11.Qe3 f5 12.e5f5 gxf5 13.f4 e4 14.Bd2 \text{Qf6} 15.Qc2 \text{Qd7} 16.Qd4 \text{Wxe8} 17.Qe3 \text{Wg6} 18.b3 h5 19.Qcd1 \text{Qg4} 20.Qxg7 \text{Bxg7} (D)

21.Qf2 21.Qxh2, to keep both knights for the e3- and d4-squares, was probably better, e.g., 21...h4 22.h3 Bb6 23.Qxe3 Qg6 24.Qd1 Qh7 25.Qd4. 21...Qxf2 22.Qxf2 h4 23.Qg1 \text{Qf7?? 24.Qac1 Qe7 25.Qc3 Qg8 26.Qf2 Qa6 27.Qc2 Qb4 28.a3 Qxc2 29.Qc2 c5 30.dxc6 Bxc6 31.Qc1 \text{Qgb8} 32.Qd1 Qxf6 33.Qe3 c5 (D)

34.Qd5? White had to close the queenside with 34.a4 \text{Bb6} 35.\text{Ed2} \text{Eab8} 36.Qd1.

34...Qe6 35.Qd2? There is no defensive setup on the second rank. On the first rank, it is different: 35.\text{Ed1} a4 36.\text{Ed2} Qf7 37.b4 cxb4 38.a\times b4 a3 39.Ef1 and White can still fight, but Black is for choice of course. 35...a4! The decisive opening of the position. 36.\text{b4} c\times b4 37.c5 d5 38.c6 \text{Cc3} 39.Qd3 d4 40.Qh3 \text{Bb8} 41.\text{Ed1} c\times d3 42.Q\times d3 \text{Cc6} 43.E\times d4 b3 44.Ee2 Qf7 45.Ed1 Ed8 46.Ed1 Qb6+ 47.Qh1 b2 48.Eb1 Ed1+ 49.Q\times d1 b1W 50.Ed2 Qh1 51.Ed3 Ed8 52.Ed8 B\times d8 Q\times h3 53.gxh3 Qe3 54.Ed3 Q\times f4 55.Qg2 Qc8 56.Qg1 Qe4 57.Qf2 Qb7 58.Ed7+ Qc6 59.\text{Ed1d6+ Tc5} 60.Ed3 Qg2+ 61.Qe1 Qe4 62.Qe3 Qg1+ 63.Qe1 Qh2 64.Qe1 Qf4 65.Qe3 Qb2 66.Qd7 Qf3 67.Qe7+ Qg3 68.Qc2 Q\times a3 69.Qc4 Qc7+ 70.Qf1 Qe4 71.Qg2+ Q\times h3 72.Qe3 Qb1+ 0-1

Raymond Weinstein was a promising junior and was regularly involved in the American chess scene in the late 1950s and early 1960s. Something went very wrong however, and he was to spend the rest of his life in a mental hospital after being found unfit to stand trial for killing a man in New York.
1.e4 c5 2.d4 cxd4 3.Nxd4 Nf6 4.g4 Bf5 5.Nc3 e5 6.Bg5 Bxe4 7.0-0 dxe4 8.Qh3 0-0 9.f4 d6 10.Ne3 Nxd4 11.Qxd4 Be6 12.Qc2 b5 13.Qxb5 Qxb5 14.Qxb5 Qxe4 15.f5 Qf6 16...e5? is more critical and scores much better. 16...Qd3 d5 17.Qxf6 Qxf6 18.c4 (D)

18...dxc4? Without queens, the bishop becomes strong. After 18...Nb6+ 19.Nh1 Qe4 Black is by no means worse. 19.Nxd8 Qxd8 20.Qxc4 e5 21.Qf6+ e5 22.Nd1 g6 23.fxe6 h5 24.h3 Qf8 25.Qf2 Qe7 26.Qe3 Qc8 27.b3 Qc5 28.Nf1 Rac8 29.Qf2 R5c6 30.Qg1 Rd6 31.Qf4 Rcd8 32.h4 Qh8 33.g3 Qh7 34.Qf2 Qh8 35.a3 (D)

21.Qd5 Qxd7+ Qxd7 22.Qxd5 Qd8 23.Qd2, with strong pressure, is the alternative. 21...e6 22.Qxb6 Qxb6 23.Qxb6 Qxb6 24.Qxa5 Qc4 25.Qxd8 Qd8 26.Qc1 Qf3 27.Qg4 Qd2 28.Qg4 is much more ambitious. 25.Qxb6 26.Qc1 Qb2 27.a5 c4 28.Qc2 Qb8 29.Qf1 Qb4 some sources give the last move as 29...Qb5. \(\frac{1}{2}\)–\(\frac{1}{2}\)

Reshevsky gets caught in some prepared analysis. The game lasts 42 moves, but he could have resigned much earlier.

1.e4 c5 2.d4 Qc6 3.d4 cxd4 4.Qxd4 g6 5.Qc3 Qg7 6.Qc3 Qf6 7.Qc4 0-0 8.Qb3 Qa5? Fischer had read the refutation in a Russian magazine. 9.e5 Qe8? (D)
10. \( \text{dxf7+!! } \text{xf7} \) 10...\( \text{xf7} \) 11.\( \text{dxe6} \) loses the queen. 11.\( \text{dxe6 dxe6} \) 11...\( \text{dxe6} \) loses the game: 12.\( \text{dxd}5+ \text{xd}5 13.\text{g4+ gxf4} 14.\text{dxe1+ gxe1} 15.\text{gxe2++} 12.\text{dxd8 c6} 13.\text{dxc2 dxe5} 14.0-0 \text{dxd6} 15.\text{dxf4 c4} 16.\text{xc2 dxc4} 17.\text{dxc4 g7} 18.\text{dxe4 c7} 19.\text{dxe5 xfx6} 20.c3 e5 21.\text{cxd8} 22.\text{d7 c6} 23.\text{h4} \text{e6} 24.\text{c5 b6} 25.\text{dxc6} 26.\text{dxc7+ d7} 27.a3 c6 28.\text{d6 dxd6} 29.\text{b6} \text{d5} 30.b4 \text{f8} 31.b5 \text{d8} 32.\text{d5 c7} 33.\text{xc5 a6} 34.b6 \text{c4} 35.\text{e1 c6} 36.\text{xc6 dxc6} 37.b7 \text{b8} 38.\text{a6 a6} 38.\text{b1} \text{d8} 39.\text{e7+ is even better. 38...d8} 39.\text{b1 c7} 40.h3 \text{f6} 41.hxh7+ \text{b7} 42.\text{a8} 1-0

(153) Byrne, Donald – Fischer

English Opening [A16]

1.c4 \( d5 \) 2.\( \text{dxc3} g6 3.g3 \text{g7} 4.\text{g2} 0-0 5.d3 d6 6.\text{b1} a5 7.\text{c4} e5 8.\text{dxe4} \text{dxe5} 9.0-0 \text{h5} 10.\text{e3 f5} 11.e4 \text{f5} 12.h3 \text{e6} 13.\text{d5 d4} 14.\text{dxd4 cxd4} 15.\text{d2} c6 16.\text{f4} \text{f4} 17.\text{dxf4} \text{dxf4} 18.h4? (D)

18.\text{e1} \text{dxd8} 19.h4 is the right move order. 18...\text{xf4?} A strong positional exchange sacrifice. 19.gxf4 \text{d8} 20.\text{e1} \text{f4} 21.\text{e2?} White should try to get rid of his weak h-pawn with 21.h5. 21...\text{e5} 22.c5 \text{g4?} 22...\text{g4?} 23.f3 \text{f5} tightens the positional clamp even more as the dark squares are weaker. 23.f3 \text{h4} 24.\text{xd6 h2+} 25.\text{f1 f7} 26.b4 a4 27.\text{f2 g5} 28.\text{xe4 dxe4} 29.fxe4+ \text{g8} After 29...\text{g6} 30.\text{d4 xd6} 31.\text{xd6} \text{xd6}, Black’s king is more active. 30.\text{xd4} \text{xd4} 31.\text{xd6} \text{d6} 32.a3? White must open the position for his long range pieces with 32.e5 or 32.b5 when he is by no means worse. 32...\text{e5} 33.\text{f3} 34.\text{d1 b5} 35.\text{c1?} 35.\text{e2} \text{d4} 36.\text{g2} h5 37.\text{f1} \text{f7} 38.\text{b1} \text{d7} 39.\text{f1} and White’s rook is more active.

35...\text{d7} 36.\text{c2} \text{d6} 37.\text{d2} \text{f4} 38.\text{c2} (D)

38...\text{g3?} 38...\text{b3} 39.\text{f2} \text{c1} 40.\text{f3+} \text{c7} 41.\text{e2} \text{h5} 42.\text{f1} (42.\text{b5 a5 43.\text{d1 c3} --}) 42...\text{xd1+} 43.\text{xd1} \text{a3} 44.\text{b1 c5} 45.\text{bxc5} \text{h4} and Black wins the race. 39.\text{f3} \text{e5} 40.\text{g2} \text{b3} 41.\text{c5} \text{f7} 42.\text{d4!} \text{xh4} 43.\text{e5+} \text{c6} 44.\text{b6} \text{c7} 45.\text{c5} \text{b2} 46.\text{c5 b5} \text{a3} 47.\text{b7+} \text{f6} 48.\text{f7+} 1/2-1/2

This is the first serious game between Larry Evans and Fischer. The two would become good friends. Evans would later help Bobby prepare his opus magnum, My 60 Memorable Games, and he also assisted him as he neared his world title match with Spassky. Although they later had a falling out, with regular columns in various publications, Evans would remain as one of the most popular American chess writers of the time.

(154) Fischer – Evans, Larry

Sicilian Defense [B88]

1.e4 c5 2.\text{f3} d6 3.d4 cxd4 4.\text{d4} \text{d6} 5.\text{c3} a6 6.\text{c4} c6 7.\text{b3} \text{a5} 8.\text{c3} 0-0 9.0-0 \text{c6} 10.\text{f4} \text{a5} 11.\text{g4} d5 12.c5 \text{d7} 13.\text{f3} \text{c7} 14.h4 \text{d4} 15.\text{c4} d4 16.a4 (D)

16...b6! 17.h5 17.\text{a8} 18.\text{f8+} \text{f8} is very risky because of White’s open king
position. 17...\textit{Q}b7 18.\textit{Q}g3 \textit{h}6 19.\textit{A}ae1 \\
\textit{Q}ad8 20.\textit{A}e2 \textit{Q}b8 21.\textit{B}h2 \textit{Q}a8 22.\textit{A}e1 \\
\textit{Q}c5 23.\textit{Q}f2 \textit{Q}de8 23...\textit{B}e8 is more natural. \\
24.\textit{Q}f3 \textit{Q}xe3 25.\textit{Q}x\textit{c}\textit{x}3 \textit{Q}c5 This makes it \\
easy for White. 25...\textit{B}c6 is more difficult to deal \\
with. 26.\textit{Q}xc5 \textit{Q}xc5 27.\textit{Q}d2 \textit{N}+/-

(155) \textit{Mednis, Edmar - Fischer} \\
(155) Sicilian Defense [B25]

1.\textit{Q}c\textit{c}3 \textit{c}5 2.\textit{Q}f3 \textit{Q}f6 3.e4 \textit{d}6 4.g3 \textit{g}6 \\
5.\textit{Q}g2 \textit{Q}g7 6.0-0 \textit{Q}c6 7.d3 0-0 8.\textit{h}3 \textit{B}b8 \\
9.a4 a6 10.\textit{Q}e3 \textit{b}5 11.axb5 axb5 12.e5 \\
dxe5 13.\textit{Q}\times\textit{c}5 \textit{Q}c7 14.\textit{Q}e1 \textit{b}4 15.\textit{Q}a4 \\
\textit{Q}d8 16.\textit{Q}d2 \textit{Q}d4 17.\textit{Q}c4 \textit{Q}d5 18.\textit{Q}xd4 \\
\textit{c}\times\textit{d}4 19.\textit{b}3 \textit{Q}b7 20.\textit{Q}d2 \textit{e}5 21.\textit{Q}a2 \textit{Q}d8 \\
22.\textit{Q}h2 \textit{h}5 23.\textit{Q}x\textit{d}5 \textit{Q}x\textit{d}5 24.\textit{Q}x\textit{b}4 \\
\textit{a}x\textit{a}1 25.\textit{b}x\textit{a}1 \textit{Q}d7 26.\textit{Q}c1 \textit{Q}f5 27.\textit{Q}d2 \\
\textit{h}4 28.\textit{Q}bc4 \textit{h}x\textit{g}3+ 29.\textit{Q}x\textit{g}3 \textit{Q}xe6 30.\textit{Q}e4 \\
f5 31.\textit{Q}a5? A tactical oversight. 31.\textit{Q}g5 \textit{Q}e7 \\
32.\textit{Q}x\textit{a}4 is more or less equal. 31...\textit{Q}a8 \\
32.\textit{Q}x\textit{a}8+ \textit{Q}x\textit{a}8 33.\textit{Q}x\textit{a}8+ \textit{Q}f8 (D)

36...\textit{Q}a4?! Maintaining Black’s advantage, but 
the hammer-blow 36...\textit{Q}g3! gives him an even 
larger edge: 37.\textit{Q}x\textit{g}3 38.\textit{Q}x\textit{g}3 38.\textit{Q}x\textit{e}4+ 
39.\textit{Q}x\textit{e}4 \textit{Q}x\textit{c} 40.\textit{Q}x\textit{c} 41.\textit{Q}d3 f5. 
37.\textit{Q}c3 \textit{Q}d7 38.\textit{Q}f1 \textit{Q}h6 39.\textit{Q}d2 \textit{Q}f6 
40.\textit{Q}e3 \textit{Q}xe3 41.\textit{Q}x\textit{e}3 \textit{Q}g4 42.\textit{Q}e2 \textit{Q}d3? 
Permitting Fischer to take the initiative. It is better 
to increase the pressure with 42...\textit{Q}b7, followed 
by 45 or b4. 43.\textit{Q}c2 \textit{Q}c7 44.\textit{Q}x\textit{b}3 \textit{ax}b3 
45.\textit{Q}h2 \textit{Q}c4 46.\textit{Q}d3 \textit{Q}c4 47.\textit{Q}x\textit{g}4 \textit{Q}x\textit{g}4 
48.\textit{Q}x\textit{g}4 \textit{Q}x\textit{d}3 49.\textit{Q}f1 \textit{Q}f8 50.\textit{Q}h5 \textit{Q}h8 
51.\textit{Q}f3 51.\textit{Q}x\textit{b}7+ \textit{Q}e7 52.\textit{Q}x\textit{g}6+ \textit{Q}f8 and 
White can give perpetual check but not more. 
51...\textit{Q}x\textit{f}6+ 52.\textit{Q}x\textit{f}6 \textit{g}x\textit{h}5 53.\textit{Q}x\textit{b}3 \textit{Q}b8 
54.\textit{Q}b4 f5! Activity is what counts in rook 
endings. 55.\textit{Q}x\textit{f}6 \textit{Q}f6 56.\textit{Q}b4 \textit{Q}b8 57.\textit{Q}x\textit{b}5 
\textit{Q}x\textit{f}5 58.\textit{Q}d6 e4 59.\textit{Q}f2 \textit{Q}e5 60.\textit{Q}e3 \textit{Q}x\textit{d}5 
61.\textit{Q}x\textit{e}4 61.\textit{Q}d7 62.\textit{Q}b7 63.\textit{Q}e3 \textit{Q}e3 63.\textit{Q}b5+ d5 
64.\textit{Q}d4 \textit{Q}d4 65.\textit{Q}d4 \textit{Q}c7 66.\textit{Q}x\textit{d}5 \textit{Q}g8- 
61...\textit{Q}b8 62.\textit{Q}h4 62.\textit{Q}x\textit{b}4 \textit{Q}c5 63.\textit{Q}h3 \textit{Q}c1- 
62.\textit{Q}x\textit{b}6 63.\textit{Q}x\textit{x}5+ \textit{Q}e6 64.\textit{Q}h2 \textit{Q}e5 
65.\textit{Q}d1 \textit{Q}d3+ 66.\textit{Q}x\textit{g}4 \textit{Q}x\textit{g}6 67.\textit{Q}e2 \textit{Q}f5 
68.\textit{Q}d5 \textit{Q}d3+ 69.\textit{Q}c6 \textit{d}5 70.\textit{Q}b4 (D)

(156) \textit{Fischer - Bisguier, Arthur} \\
(156) Ruy Lopez [C99]

1.e4 e5 2.\textit{Q}f3 \textit{Q}c6 3.\textit{Q}b5 a6 4.\textit{Q}a4 \textit{Q}f6 
5.0-0 \textit{Q}c7 6.\textit{Q}e1 \textit{b}5 7.\textit{Q}b3 0-0 8.\textit{Q}c3 \textit{d}6 
9.\textit{Q}h3 \textit{Q}a5 10.\textit{Q}c2 \textit{c}5 11.\textit{Q}d4 \textit{Q}c7 12.\textit{Q}bd2 
\textit{c}\times\textit{d}4 13.\textit{Q}x\textit{d}4 \textit{Q}d7 14.\textit{Q}f1 \textit{Q}f8 15.\textit{Q}c3 
\textit{Q}c6 16.\textit{a}3 \textit{Q}a5 16...\textit{Q}x\textit{d}4 17.\textit{Q}x\textit{d}4 \textit{e}4 
18.\textit{Q}x\textit{d}4 \textit{d}5 is an alternative. 17.\textit{d}5?! White 
do not get anything here as Black’s minor 
pieces will find good squares easily. 17.\textit{d}5 is 
critical. 17...\textit{Q}d8 18.\textit{Q}d2 \textit{Q}d4 19.\textit{Q}d4 \textit{Q}f8 
20.\textit{Q}d3 \textit{Q}b7 21.\textit{Q}e2 \textit{Q}b6 22.\textit{Q}d2 \textit{Q}c5 
23.\textit{Q}h2 \textit{g}6 24.\textit{Q}ac1 \textit{Q}h6 25.\textit{Q}b1 \textit{Q}c7
70...d4? 70...Eb3 71.b5 d4 72.Ac5 d3 73.Ad2 
Ec4 74.Ac4 Axh5 75.Bxh5 Ec3= 71.Bd5!
Dd1 72.Bf2+ Gf4 73.Bc4? 73.b5 d3
74.Ob2 Ac1 75.Ed2 Ob1 76.Ac5 Ec1+ 77.Bb6 
Cc3 78.Ba5 Bf5 79.Bb4 Ac8 80.Bxh3 73...
d3? 73...Ec3 74.Bf8 d3 75.Ed8 d2 76.Ac3 
Bf4 77.Exd2 Exd2 78.Axd2 Be4 and Black 
draws. 74.Ac3! Ab1 75.Ed2 Bf4 76.Exd3 
Be4 77.Ed8 Ac1+ 78.Bb3 Ec5 79.Ac4 
Ac6 80.Ed2 Ac7 81.b5 Bd7 82.Exd7 
Exd7 83.Ba5 Ac7 84.Ba6 Bb8 85.Bb6 
Cf8 86.Ac7 1-0

(157) Byrne, Robert – Fischer
King’s Indian Defense [E62]

1.d4 Acf6 2.c4 g6 3.g3 Acg7 4.Ag2 0-0 5.Ac3 d6 6.Ac3 Ac6 7.0-0 e5 8.d5 Ac7
9.c5 Ad7?! 9...Ec8 is the main line. 10.cxd6 
Cxd6 11.Ac2 11.e4 f5 12.Ag5 is another try
to exploit Exd7. 11...f5 12.a4 e4 13.Ac4 Ac5
14.Acxe5 Acxe5 15.Ac3 Ad7 16.a5 b5
gives White better chances. 18...b5 19.f3 exf3
23.Ac4 Ac6+ 24.Bxe3 Acf5 24...Ac5??
25.Ed4 Ac6 26.Ea7 Ef7 27.Ag4 gives White
too much activity. 25.Aa7 Ac4 26.Bf1?
26.b7 Ac8 27.Bxb5 Ac5+ 28.Ac5 Bxf3
27...Af5?! 27...Ac8, to invade on the c-file, 
applies more pressure. 28.Ag3 Fischer is 
slightly better after, e.g., 28...Ac5, and should 
have played on. ¼-¼
Mar del Plata
Mar del Plata, Argentina
March 23-April 9, 1959

The tournament in Mar del Plata, Argentina, is Fischer's first appearance in South America. After a mediocre start, Bobby scored 7½ points in his last eight games to finish tied for places 3-4.

(158) Fischer – Jaime
Nimzovich Defense [B00]

1.e4 ½c6 2.½f3 d6 3.d4 ½g4 4.½f3 ½d8
Avoiding the opening trap 4...½e5 5.½xe5 ½d1
6.½b5+ ½c6 7.½xc6+ ½xc6 8.½e3 0-0 0-0 9.½a4+ ½c7
10.½c5 5.½c4!? Now the position gets very closed and it is not so easy to exploit White's advantage in development. 5.h3 is the main line. 5...e5
6.½dxe6 fxe6 7.½c3 ½c6 8.½e2 ½f6 9.h3
½h5 10.½e3 ½e7 11.0-0 ½d7
12.½d4 ½g6 13.½xc6 bxc6 14.e5!? An interesting positional pawn sacrifice. 14...dxe5 15.½a4
0-0 16.½ad1 ½e8 17.½a5 ½d6 (D)

(159) Sanchez, Luis – Fischer
King's Indian Defense [E93]

1.½f3 ½d6 2.d4 g6 3.c4 ½g7 4.½c3 0-0
5.e4 d6 6.½e2 e5 7.d5 ½bd7 8.½g5 h6
9.½h4 a6!? White achieves c4-c5 too easily in the game. 9...g5 is the main line. 10.0-0 ½e8
11.½e1 ½h7 12.½f3 f5 13.½d3 f4 14.½b4 ½g5
15.½f2 h5 16.½c5 ½g6 17.½c1 ½d6
18.½h1 g4 19.½h4 ½hh6 20.½xh6 ½xh6
21.½xa4 ½g5 22.½e1 ½h8 23.½b6 ½d7?! This creates a traffic jam, which is illustrated by White's next move. But good advice is hard to give, as the typical King's Indian combination 23...½gxf3 24.½xf3 ½xe4 is answered by 25.½g1 ½h8 (25...½xf3 26.½e1 ½h8 27.½xe4 ½xe4+
28.½d3 ½d3 29.½d7) 26.½d1 ½e8 27.½xe4 ½xf4
28.½h4 28.½xh5 ½xh6 29.½xh6 ½xh6 30.½g4 and White is for choice in both cases. 24.½xc1 ½h6
25.½c2 h5 26.½d5 ½b6 27.½f2 ½d7
28.½c7 ½f7 (D)

18.c5?! Squandering White's advantage, as Black gets the d5-square for his knight. 18.½d2, to bring the rooks into play, is better, e.g., 18...½e4
19.½f1 ½f5 20.½a6 ½g6 21.½h1. 18...½e7
19.½xc7 ½d5 20.½xd5 exd5 21.½xe5
½xe5 22.½c3 ½e8 ½fxe8 23.½b5 ½xe3
24.½xc6 ½d6 25.½xf5+ ½f7 26.½xa8 ½xa8
27.b3 is also more or less equal. 22...½xe3
23.½xe3 ½xe3 24.½xe3 ½xe8 25.½xf8+ ½xf8 26.½c2 ½e7 27.b4 ½b8 28.a3 ½f8+
29.½f3 a5! 30.½x5 ½a8 31.½e4 ½xa5
32.½d5 cxd5 33.½a1 ½c2 34.½e3 ½d6
35.½d4 ½b3 36.½e2 ½a7 37.½c3 ½a4
29.½b2? 29.½xb6 ½xb6 30.½f2 ½b8 31.½a7
½d8 32.½c6 ½xc6 33.½xc6 ½xh7 29...½g7?
Allowing White to exchange rooks under very favorable circumstances. After 29...½xh7 30.½b7 (30.½a7 is met by 30...g3) 30...½xh6 ½b8, Black may make White uncomfortable on the queenside. 30.½c6! ½xc6 31.½a7+ ½g7+
½xg7 32.½xc6 ½f6 33.½c3 ½c7 34.½c1
h4 35.½b3+ ½g7 36.½c6 g3 37.½g1 ½xh2
28.½xh2 ½c8 39.½d1 ½d7 40.½b3 ½g6
41.½d3?! Allowing h3, muddying the waters. After 41.½h3 White is clearly better. ½-½
(160) Fischer – Pachman, Ludek
Ruy Lopez [C75]

1.e4 e5 2.Qf3 Qc6 3.Axb5 a6 4.Aa4 d6
5.c3 Qd7 6.d4 Qge7 7.Ab3 h6 8.0-0 Qg6
9.Qbd2 Qe7 10.Qc4 Qg5 11.Qe3 A xe3
12.Qxe3 0-0 13.h3 Qe8 14.h2! 14.Qe1,
with the point 14...e4 15.Qxd4 A xe4 16.Qb1
Qe5 17.Ac2 is more in the spirit of the position.
14...Qe7 15.dxe5 dxe5 16.Qh5?! This is too
ambitious and allows Black’s knights to take the
initiative. 16.Ac5 Qxc5 17.exd7= is called for.
16...Aa5! 17.Ac2 Ac4 18.Ac1 Af4
22.Qg4 h5! More precise than 22...Acxh2
23.e5. 23.Ac3 Af2 24.Qf5 g6 25.Qc7
Af3 26.Ac1 Af6 27.Ae1? Allowing the
exchange of the knight for the bishop plays into
Black’s hands. After 27.f3 Ac7 28.Ab6 Ac4
29.Ac5 g6 30.Ac3, Black is only marginally
better. 27...Af2 28.Axf2 Qxfl 29.Ae4?
This self-pin of the knight creates problems.
29...g6 30.Ac3 Qg5 31.Ab6 Qbx2 32.Ac2 Be8
33.Ab2 A a5 34.Qe2 A e2 35.Qc2 Qc5
36.Af5 Ab6 37.Ac1 is better. 29...g6 30.Ac5
Be6 31.Ab8+ Qd8 (D)

51.Af4?! 51.f4 makes the technical task more
difficult, but Black should win in the long run,
e.g., 51...Ag4+ 52.Bh4 Ef2 53.Bg3 Ef1 54.Bd3
a5 51...a5 52.Ed3 a4 53.Ed8 53.g5 fxg5+
54.Ag5 Ag2+ 55.Bf4 Ef6++. 53...Ef2
54.Ed3 b5 55.0-0 Ac4 Bxf3+ 56.Bxf3 Af8
0-1

(161) De Sousa, João – Fischer
King’s Indian Defense [E81]

1.d4 Qf6 2.e4 g6 3.Qc3 Qg7 4.e4 d6 5.f3
e5 6.Qge2 0-0 7.Qg5 c6 8.Bd2 Qa5 9.d5
cxd5 10.Qxd5! The resulting endgame is very
pleasant for White because of his space
advantage. 10...Acxd5+ 11.Ac2 Qxc5

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12. cxd5 f6 13. Qc3 Qd7 14. Qc3 a6 15. g4! f5 16. gxf5 gxf5 17. d3 fxe4 18. fxe4 18. Qxe4 Qd6 19. Qh1 c=+ 20. Qxe4 Qf5 21. Kac1 Qx=4 22. fxe4 Qf7 23. h4 is the alternative. 18...Qf6 (D)

19. Qa4! Heading for the b6-hole. 19...Qg4 20. Af1! 20. Qb6 Bb8 21. Qg5 gives White a pleasant initiative. 20...Bx=1 21. Kxf1 Qx=3 22. Kxe3 Qh6+ 23. Kd3 Qd7 24. Kg4+ Qh8 25. d3? Handing the initiative over to Black’s bishops, which is always very dangerous. 25. Qb6 Qb5+ 26. Qc3 Qd8 27. Qxb5 Qe3 28. Qg3 Qxb6 29. Ke2 is completely equal. 25...b5 26. Qe2?! 26. b4 Bxf8 (26...a5 27. a3 axb4 28. Kxb4 Qa1 29. Bh1) 27. Ke2 Qf4 28. Qd1 Qh4 29. Qg2 Qf4 30. Qd2 is more active as a4 may also become weak later. 26...b4 27. Qc2 Qc8+ 28. Qb3 a5 29. Ab3? 29. a4, to stop Black on the queenside, is necessary. 29...Bf8? The rook is already well placed, so it is more logical to introduce the light-squared bishop into the attack immediately: 29...Qb5 30. Ah3 Bc4 31. a4 Ac6 32. Le6 Ag7 33. Ae3 Ec5 34. Sa2 Ac2 35. Qg3 Ah6 36. Ae1 Ad2 37. Ab3 Ec5 38. Ed1 Ac4+ 39. Qc2 Af4 40. Qb1 Ag3 41. hxg3 Qb3 +=. 30. Qh3 Bb5 31. Qgl Qf4 32. Ag2 Af1 33. Bf2 Ad3 34. Af5 Bb8 (D)

20. h4 20. Qg3?! with the idea of 20...Bb8 21. Qg5 f6 22. Qd×f6 g×f6 23. Q×f6, looks dangerous. 20...Qc4 21. Bh6 22. b3 Qd6 23. Qg3 Qb8 24. f4? White is not prepared for this opening of the position. It is better to strengthen control over the important d5-square, the main aim of Fischer’s set up, with 24. Kd1 Bb6 25. Qe2. 24...Qd×d5 24...Qb7 25. fxe5 Qxe5 26. Qxe5 Qxd5 27. Qc2 Qe6 28. Qh4 c4 29. b4 Qb6 gives Black more perspectives. 25. exd5 e4 26. Qe5 Qb7 27. Qxe4 Qxe4? Black is playing with fire. 27...Qxe5 28. Qe1 c4 is safer. 28. Qxf7+ Qg8 29. Qh6+ Qh8 30. Qf7+ Qg8 31. Q×d8 Qxd8 32. Qd3 Qd3 33. Qd3 Qc3 34. Qd2 Qe4 35. Qel Qd6 36. Qe4 Qd4 37. Qc6 Qd6 38. Qc1 Qf7?! 38...Qf6 39. Qxe8+ Qe8 40. Qf6 wins the pawn back. 39. Qb2? White should keep his extra pawn with 39. Qd8+ Qxd8 (39...Qf8 40. Qb7) 40. Qxe4 Qe7 41. Qf2 Qd1 42. Qb2 39...Qg3 40. Qe5+? 40. Qxe8 Qxe8 41. Qg7 Qh5 42. Qe5 Qxe5 43. fxe5 Qd7 44. Qb8+ Qc7 45. Qa6+ Qb6 is drawn. 40...Qc5 41. Qe5 Qe5 42. Qe5 Qh5 43. Qf2 Qf6 44. Qf3 g6? 44...Qd5 45. Qe4 Qf6+, with good drawing chances, is necessary. 45. Qxf6! Qxf6 46. Qe4 Qe6 (D)

35. Qh3? Now White’s king is caught in a mating net. After 35. Qg2, White can still fight for a draw. 35...a4+ 36. Q×a4 b3 37. a×b3 Qc3 38. Ef3 Qa8+ and White resigned in view of 39. Qb4 Qd2 # 0–1

(162) Fischer – Letelier, Martinez
Ruy Lopez [C97]

1.e4 e5 2. Qf3 Qc6 3. Qb5 a6 4. Qa4 Qf6 5.0–0 Qe7 6. Qe1 b5 7. Qb3 d6 8. c3 0–0 9. h3 a5 10. Qc2 c5 11. d4 Qc7 12. Qbd2 Qe8 13. Qf1 Qd7 14. Qc3 Qf8 15. d5 exd5 16. Qh2 Qad8 17. Qf3 Qae6 18. Qhg4 Qd7?! 19. Q×g4 is the main line. 19. Qd5 Qb8 (D)
c4 52.e4 e5 53.g5 h6 54.g6 c3 55.d3 b3 56.g7 c2 57.g8=++— 49.e3 d5 50.g5 e6 51.e4 f5 (51...d6 52.e5 b5 53.bxa5 d4 54.f5 c4 55.f6 c3 56.f7 c2 57.b8 c1 b8 58.d6 d6 ++—) 52.exc5 dxc5 53.eb5 e5 54.ea5 f4 55.d4 b4 g5 56.c3 g4 57.d3 f3 58.a5 g3 59.a6 g6 60.a7 g1 a7 61.a8 a7+ f4 62.e4+ g5 63.e3+!! 47...d6 48.a5 e6 49.g3 d6 d5 f5 d5 51.e5 f3 d5 52.e4 d4 53.g5 c4 54.bxc4 b4 55.c5? Fischer wants too much and miscalculates. 55.g6 b3 56.g7 b2 57.g8 b1+ was forced. 55...b3! and Black promotes with check. But not 55...e5?? 56.e4 e4 57.g6=+, and White promotes with check. 56.c6 b2 57.c7 b1+ 58.e6 e6 b7 59.e7 d5 60.g6 c6+ 61.d8 d8+ 0-1

(163) Redolfo, Argentina – Fischer
Sicilian Defense [B52]

1.e4 c5 2.a3 d6 3.d4 b4 4.dxc5 d5 5.a3 c6 6.d4 cxd4 7.dxc5 g6 8.0-0 Ag7 9.Ae3 Ac6 10.f3 0-0 11.Af2 Ac8 12.Ad1 hf6 13.Af2 Axb2!? 13...Ae5 14.b3 d5= is more natural. 14.b3 Adb5?! a6 15.Aa7 Ac6 16.Axc3 Ae7 17.e5 Ae8, with good compensation, is Fischer's point. 14...d5 15.Axd5 Axd5 16.e5 c5 17.e4 Ac5 18.hh1 a5? 19.Af2 19.Ae6 Axc6 20.g8+ f8 21.d8+ b8 22.g8 b8 (22.h6?? c8+—) 22...Ac7 23.e8 g7 24.Ed1 e6 25.8d8 Axc5 is better for White but difficult to play over the board. 19...Aa5 20.h3 Ac3 21.Ae1? A blunder, which Fischer does not exploit. 21.f4 Ad6 22.cxd6 8xd6 23.Ab6 Axd1 24.Axd1 e5 25.Ae5 8e5 26.Ae3 is slightly better for White. 21...Aa5? 21...Ae3 22.gxe3 Axd4+ 22.Ed1 Ed6 23.f4 (D)

the d-file. 23...Ad8 24.Ed2, and only now 24...Ac6 25.Axc6 bxc6 26.Ed1 Edx2 27.Ed2 Edx2 28.Axd2 Ac3 29.Ae3 Afe=, neutralizes the pressure. 24.Axc6 Ad6 25.Ae7 Ac7 26.Af6 26.Ed7 27.Axa5 Ad4= 26...Afe6! This exchange sacrifice is not good. 26...Ad7 27.Axd7 b5 28.c5 Afe6 is better. 27.Ae8+ Ag7 28.Ab6 Ad4 29.Axc7 Ae7 30.Aed7?! Driving the rook to where it wants to go anyway. 30...Af2 is better. 30...Ac6 31.Ac2 Ab5 32.Af7 Ae6! Fischer starts a counterattack, which surprisingly succeeds in the end. The following part of the game was probably played in severe time trouble: 33.Ed2 Ac3 34.cxb5 Ab1? It is better to take the b-pawn first with 34...Axb5 35.Ab5 Ab1. 35.g3? Black's a-pawn should be taken immediately with 35.bxa6 Abx6 36.Ed7 35...Ac3? The wrong move order. 35...Axb5 36.Ed7 (36.Axb5 Ac3) 36...Af1 37.Ag2 h5 38.h4 is much more tenacious. 36.Ed3? Too passive. The direct 36.Ed7 wins easily: 36...Axb5 37.Ee7 Ee7 38.Ee7 Ad4 39.Ac1 Ac3 40.Ae2—. 36.Ec6? Far too optimistic. After 36...Axb5, things are not that easy at all for White because of Black's annoying counterplay, e.g., 37.Eg4 (37.Eb5 Ae1 38.Ae5 Ac1) 37...Ae1 38.Ag2 b4 37.8x6 Ab1 38.Ed7 Ab4 38...Ab2 39.Ed2+— 39.a7? 39.Ed4+ wins much more easily. 39...Ac5 (D)

23...Ac6?! Allowing White to seize control of

40.Ac5?? 40.Bg2 Ag1+ (40...Ab2
41. \text{Be}d6 \text{e}7 42. \text{a}8 \text{e}7 43. \text{Be}f3 \text{Be}f1 44. \text{Be}f1 \text{Bxf1} 45. \text{Bxd2} should be winning in the long run. 40... \text{Bh}1+ 0-1

(164) Fischer – Shochron, Ruben
Ruy Lopez [C97]

1.e4 e5 2. \text{Qf}3 \text{Qc}6 3. \text{Bb}5 a6 4. \text{a}4 \text{Qf}6 5.0-0 \text{Qe}7 6. \text{Be}1 \text{b}5 7. \text{Bb}3 0-0 8. \text{c}3 \text{d}6 9. \text{h}3 \text{Qa}5 10. \text{Qc}2 \text{c}5 11. \text{d}4 \text{Bc}7 12. \text{Bbd}2 \text{Qd}7 13. \text{f}f1 \text{Bfe}8 14. \text{Qe}3 \text{g}6 15. \text{dxe}5 \text{dxe}5 16. \text{Qh}2 \text{Bad}8 17. \text{Qf}3 \text{Qc}6 18. \text{Qhg}4 \text{Qxg}4 19. \text{hxg}4 \text{Qc}6 19... \text{Qc}4 20. \text{Qe}5 \text{Qe}5 21. \text{Qe}5 \text{Qb}6 is the more often played alternative. White keeps a microscopic advantage as a result of his pair of bishops. 20. \text{Bf}5 Fischer's attempt to improve over the main line is objectively no better, but poses problems over the board. 20... \text{Qg}3, as played in Boleslavsky-Tal, USSR 1957, may promise White a small edge. 20... \text{Qc}4 After 20... \text{Qxg}5??, Fischer gives 21. \text{Qd}5 \text{Qxc}1 22. \text{Qf}6+ \text{Qf}8 23. \text{Qxe}1 \text{Qf}8 24. \text{Qg}3 \text{Qc}7 25. \text{Qg}5 \text{Qg}7 and now it seems that White indeed has nothing better than taking a draw by perpetual check. 21. \text{Qg}4 \text{Qx}4 22. \text{Qx}4 \text{Qb}6 23. \text{g}3 \text{c}4 24. \text{Qg}2 \text{Qd}7 25. \text{h}h1 \text{Qf}8 26. \text{b}4 \text{Qe}6 26... \text{a}5? 27. \text{a}3 \text{Qa}6= (Fischer). 27. \text{Qe}2 \text{a}5 28. \text{b}xa5 \text{Qa}6 29. \text{Qxe}3 \text{Qxa}5 30. \text{a}4 \text{Qa}8?? 30... \text{Qe}6 31. \text{a}xb5 \text{Qc}3 is more active. Black's control over d4 gives him equal chances. 31. \text{a}xb5 \text{Qxb}5 31... \text{Qxc}3 32. \text{Qa}4 plays into White's hands. 32. \text{Qb}1 \text{Qc}6 33. \text{Qb}6 \text{Qc}7 34. \text{Qa}6 After 34. \text{Qa}4 \text{Qe}8 35. \text{Qf}1 \text{Qx}5 36. \text{Bc}6 \text{Qd}8 37. \text{Qd}1 \text{Qe}7 38. \text{Qc}5, Black gives up his queen with 38... \text{Qxc}5 39. \text{Bxe}5 \text{Qxc}5 40. \text{Qa}1 \text{Qd}2 and holds.

34. \text{Qx}a6 35. \text{Qxa}6 \text{Qc}8 36. \text{Qg}4 36. \text{Qg}7? \text{Qd}8 37. \text{Qxd}2 \text{Qc}6 38. \text{Qd}6+ \text{Qd}8 39. \text{Qf}4 \text{Qb}8 40. \text{Qa}2 is the alternative. 36. \text{Qg}6? Providing Fischer with one more chance. 36... \text{Qb}8 37. \text{Qa}4 \text{Qe}6 38. \text{Qc}6 \text{Qc}7 is the right move order.

37. \text{Qa}4? 37. \text{Qxe}6 \text{fxe}6 38. \text{Qxe}6+ \text{Qf}8 39. \text{Qb}6 \text{Qb}8 40. \text{Qa}4 \text{Qg}5 41. \text{Qd}7 \text{Qb}8 42. \text{Qxd}8 \text{Qd}8 43. \text{Qxc}4 gives White, in spite of the opposite-colored bishops, practical winning chances with the queens still on the board. 37... \text{Qb}8 38. \text{Qc}6 (D)

38... \text{Qd}8? 38... \text{Qd}7! defends: 39. \text{Qb}6 \text{Qxc}7 40. \text{Qxe}6 (40. \text{Qxb}8+ \text{Qxb}8 41. \text{Qd}7 \text{Qd}6 42. \text{Qxe}6 \text{fxe}6) 40... \text{Qxe}6 41. \text{Qxe}6+ \text{Qf}8 42. \text{Qf}4

(165) Najdorf, Miguel – Fischer
King's Indian Defense [E62]

1. \text{Qf}3 \text{Qf}6 2. \text{c}4 \text{g}6 3. \text{g}3 \text{Qg}7 4. \text{Qg}2 0-0 5. \text{d}4 \text{d}6 6.0-0 \text{Qc}6 7. \text{Qc}3 \text{e}5 8. \text{d}5 \text{Qe}7 9.e4 \text{Qd}7 10. \text{b}4 \text{f}5 11. \text{Qg}5 \text{Qf}6 12. \text{Qxe}4 \text{Qxe}4 13. \text{Qxe}4 \text{Qf}5 14. \text{Qb}2 \text{Qe}4 15. \text{Qd}4 \text{Qd}4 16. \text{f}4 \text{Qf}4 17. \text{Qd}2 \text{c}5 18. \text{Qd}6! Opening the position gives Black good counterplay. 18. \text{b}xc5 \text{Qxe}4 19. \text{Qxe}4 \text{Qxe}4 20. \text{Qxd}4 \text{cxd}4 21. \text{Qxd}3 \text{Qxd}7 22. \text{Qae}1 \text{Bae}8 23. \text{h}3) 24. \text{f}5 with strong pressure on the light squares is called for. 18... \text{b}xc6 19. \text{Qh}1 \text{Qh}7 20. \text{Qae}1 \text{Bae}8 21. \text{fxe}5 \text{dxe}5 22.\text{Qc}5 \text{Qe}6 23. \text{Qd}6 (D)

23... \text{Qb}5! Challenging the strong d6-knight is the right concept. 23... \text{Qxe}2?! 24. \text{Qxe}1 \text{Qxe}1 25. \text{Qxe}4 \text{dxe}4 26. \text{Qxe}5 \text{Qxe}5 27. \text{Qxe}5 \text{Qxe}5 28. \text{Qxe}6 gives White more play. 24. \text{Qe}3 24. \text{Qxe}6 is refuted by 24... \text{Qxe}6 25. \text{Qd}5 \text{Qe}4+ 26. \text{Qxe}4 \text{Bxe}4 27. \text{Qxe}4 \text{Qxe}4 28. \text{Qxe}6 29. \text{Qxe}8?!) This allows Black to equalize completely. After 29.a3, White has a microscopic advantage. 29... \text{Qxf}8
1. e4 e5 2. d3 f3 g4 3. b5 a6 4. a4 f6
5. 0-0 0-0 7. d3 b5 8. c3 0-0 9. h4
3. a5 10. c2 c5 11. d4 0-0 12. bd2
c6 13. f3 f6 14. g5 c7 15. c3
b6 16. c1 16. b3 is the main line. 16...f6
17. h4 18. d5 b7 19. b4 e4
20. d6 b6 21. b3 c4 22. c4 a5
23. bxa5 a6 24. c6+ e6 25. d3
b8 26. a1 b4 27. e2 e8 28. e2
b5 29. b5 b5 30. d5 e8
31. d6 e8 32. f7
33. e1 b6 34. a4 34. f5
35. a4 e5 36. b4 b4 37. c2 38. e2
e1 39. g4 is the alternative. 34...e3 35. f1
b7 36. b3 c4? 36...b3 37. b3 d5
c5 is a clear draw as White’s a-pawn is too weak.
37. a2 a8 38. e2 a3 39. b2 a3 40. a4
...e1? 40...b3 41. b3 42. a2 d5
d3, and it is unlikely that White can
win. 40. a5 a7 41. e1 a5 42. c1 c7
43. d2 b5 44. d2 b2 45. b5 46. a5
c5 47. c5 More deliberate play
with 47...c5! The option of keeping a second
front on the kingside, is the alternative.
47...dxc5 48. e3 (D)

48...c4? Missing the chance to eliminate
the dangerous passed a-pawn with 48...b5, with
drawing chances, e.g., 49. b4 c4+ 50. d2 b5
51. c3 e7 52. b5 b5 53. b4 a4 56. d6
54. c5 b7+ 55. a4 d7 56. c6 d6 57. c4 b2. 49. e2 b3 50. a6?
This misses the opportunity to win a tempo with 50. d6
d7 51. a7 a7 52. d1 6 63. d5 d7
54. d2=. 50...b7 51. a1? It is better to
introduce the king into the blockading force with
51. d2 as the king is an ideal blockader.
51...e2! 51...b5 52. a7 e7 and
the position is dynamically balanced. 52. a3
a1? 52. c2? 54. b2 c2? 54...b6
55. c4 b2 56. a1 a5 57. c2 a5
must be drawn. 55. a1 a8? Mistakes always seem
to come in pairs. The last chance is the rook
ending resulting from 55...b6 56.axb7
57. bxc2 bxc6 58. c4 b2+ because of the
drawish nature of rook endings in general.
56. c2 c8 57. d2 d7 58. c3 c7
58...b6 59. a4 60. d6 c4+ 61. c4 c8+ 62. b5 c2 63. a6 64. a7
65. c4 e4 66. c4 c4 67. a4 a8
68. a8= 69. a8= 70. b7++; 58...b6 59.
b2 60. b5++. 59. b4 b8 60. c4
c4 61. c4 c8+ 62. c5
63. a6 64. a7 65. b5 67.
d6+d b7 67. d2 68. a8+ 1-0

(167) Pilnik, Herman - Fischer
Sicilian Defense [B92]

1. e4 c5 2. d3 f3 d6 3. d4 cxd4 4. cxd4 f6
5. c3 a6 6. e2 e5 7. b3 c7 8.0-0 0-0 9.
a3 a6 10. f3 c7 11. e1 b7 12.
d1 b5 13. d2? 13. d2, to stop 0-0-0.
13...d6 13...b6? 14. c5 d5 15. cxd5
0-0-0 is the alternative. 14...b6? The
annoying knight must be eliminated with
14...d6 15. b7 16. a8= 18. c4 19. c3
b8? Activating the other rook with 19...e8= creates more pressure.
One point is 20. fxe5 e5 21. d4 d6 22. f4
c5 23. c4 b6. 20. fxe5 c5 21. d4
d6 22. a3 a5 23. h1! White loses the thread.
23...d3, to prepare d6, equalizes completely.
23...b4 24. cxb4 a4 25. c2 b6 26. c6
bxa3 26...b3 is met by 27. b6 e6 28. d2
c6 29. dxc6 d6 30. d1 b8 31. d5
c1 32. g2 b1 33. b3 with excellent drawing chances with the opposite-colored bishops.
27. b6 27. bxa3 28. f2 28. f2 29. a4
a3 30. b5 31. d1 is also playable, but
29.\(\text{Qxe}5\)? This creates a dangerous passed e-pawn, which may be joined later by the f-pawn. Fischer gives 29.\(\text{Ea2} \text{Db}2 30.\text{Exb}2 \text{Ax}b2 31.\text{b}5 \text{Exa}3 32.\text{Ee}7+ \text{E}f8 33.\text{Eg}6+ \text{Hx}g6 34.\text{Ax}d7\) with opposite-colored bishops. 29.\(\text{dxe}5 30.\text{Ec}3 \text{Eb}2 31.\text{Ee}7 \text{Af}5 32.\text{g}4 32.\text{Ac}4\) is answered by 32...\(\text{Ee}c2 33.\text{d}6 \text{Ex}c4! 34.\text{Ex}c4 \text{Ed}3 35.\text{Ec}6 \text{Ff}1 36.\text{d}7 \text{Ea}6 37.\text{Ea}6 \text{Ed}8\) and Black will win the d-pawn with good winning chances. 32...\(\text{Ee}c4+ 33.\text{Ff}3 \text{Ad}3 34.\text{d}6 34.\text{Ee}1 \text{e}4 35.\text{A}g2 \text{Ed}8 36.\text{Ec}5 \text{Eg}7 37.\text{Eg}1 \text{f}5\) and Black should win according to Fischer. 34...\(\text{Ed}8 35.\text{Ff}1\) (D)

35...\(\text{Ex}d6\) Najdorf criticized Fischer after the game for not playing 35...\(\text{e}4! 36.\text{Ax}e4 \text{Bb}1+ 36.\text{Ex}e5\)?! This rook will be missed in the defense, but 36.\(\text{Ec}7 \text{E}f6 37.\text{Ad}5 \text{E}f2 38.\text{h}3 \text{Af}1\) also loses in the long run. 36...\(\text{Df}6 37.\text{Ee}3?\) Losing easily. But 37.\(\text{Ec}8+ \text{E}g7 38.\text{Ee}3 \text{Ae}4 39.\text{E}e4 \text{Ff}3 40.\text{E}e1 \text{Ah}3\) is also hopeless. 37...\(\text{Ex}f3! 38.\text{Ex}f3 \text{Ae}4 39.\text{Ee}c7 \text{Ff}2 40.\text{E}f8+ \text{E}g7 0–1\)

(169) Fischer – Rossetto, Hector
Sicilian Defense [B41]

1.e4 c5 2.\(\text{d}f3 \text{e}6 3.\text{d}4 \text{Ed}4 4.\text{Ex}d4 \text{a}6 5.\text{c}4 \text{Cc}7 6.\text{Cc}3 \text{Af}6 7.\text{d}3?! 7.\text{a}3 is the main line. 7...\(\text{Cc}6 8.\text{Le}3 \text{Ad}4 \times \text{d}4 18.\text{Ee}5\) is played more often and scores better. 9.\(\text{Ee}4 10.\text{Ec}5 10.\text{d}c2 \text{d}6 11.0–0 \text{Ed}7 12.\text{Ad}4 \text{Ad}4 13.\text{Ed}4 \text{Ed}8\) A bit passive. Hübner’s 13...\(\text{Ed}5\) 14.\(\text{Cc}3 \text{Cc}4 15.\text{b}6 \text{Ec}2 16.\text{Ee}8 \text{Ee}4!\) adds more spice. 14.\(\text{E}f6 0–0 15.\text{Cc}1 15.\text{Cc}6 \text{d}6 16.\text{E}f6 \text{d}4 17.\text{E}f6 17.\text{Cc}2 \text{d}6 18.\text{Ff}3 \text{Ad}7 19.\text{Cc}5\) Fischer tries to create more imbalance. After 19.\(\text{E}d7 20.\text{E}d2 \text{E}fd8 21.\text{E}f2 \text{Eh}8,\) the pressure against d6 does not bring a real advantage. 19.\(\text{Cc}5 20.\text{Cc}5 \text{e}5 21.\text{b}4 \text{g}6 22.\text{Cc}4 \text{b}6 23.\text{Ad}3\)

23...\(\text{Ff}5?! 23...\text{a}5 24.\text{a}3 \text{f}5 (Fischer) is more precise. 24.\(\text{Cc}3 \text{Cc}8!\) Very passive. The pawn sacrifice, 24...\(\text{E}f5\), to activate the knight, gives better practical chances: 25.\(\text{b}xa5 (25.\text{E}xd7 \text{Ed}7 26.\text{b}xa5 \text{Ed}8) 25...\text{Cc}5 26.\text{Ad}6 \text{h}xa5 27.\text{b}xa5\) and Fischer claims that White should win in the long run, but matters are not so clear. 25.\(\text{Cc}5 \text{b}c5 26.\text{b}c5 \text{d}xc5 27.\text{Cc}5 \text{Fg}7 28.\text{Ab}3 \text{Ff}7?\) Now Black loses control completely. After 28...\(\text{Ff}6 29.\text{E}b6+ \text{Fg}5 30.\text{d}6 \text{Ff}6 31.\text{E}d5 \text{Ee}6\) he can still fight. 29.\(\text{d}6!\) Passed pawns must be pushed. 29...\(\text{Ed}7 30.\text{Ed}7 \text{Ff}8 31.\text{Ab}7 \text{Ec}7 32.\text{d}c7 \text{Ac}8 33.\text{Ab}3 \text{a}5 34.\text{a}4 \text{h}6 35.\text{h}3 \text{g}5 36.\text{g}4 \text{f}xg4 37.\text{h}xg4 1–0\)

(169) Wexler, Bernardo – Fischer
King's Indian Defense [E61]

1.c4 \(\text{E}f6 2.\text{d}4 \text{g}6 3.\text{Cc}3 \text{Cc}7 4.\text{Ag}5 \text{Ed}6 5.\text{Ff}3 0–0 6.\text{e}3 \text{c}5 7.\text{Cc}2 \text{h}6 8.\text{b}4 \text{g}5 9.\text{Ad}3 \text{He}5 10.0–0 \text{Ee}6 11.\text{b}5 \text{Ag}3 12.\text{Cc}1 \text{a}6 13.\text{Cc}2 \text{d}g3 14.\text{Ff}g3?! An interesting decision to bring the f1-rook immediately into play. But from now on, with the fractured pawn structure, White must be very careful not to lose control over the center. 14...\(\text{Cc}6 15.\text{Cc}2 \text{d}x\text{d}5 16.\text{Ad}5 \text{Cc}6 17.\text{Cc}3 \text{b}5\)
18.b3 Qb8 19.Qb1?! Qc6 20.Qc4 Qh8
21.cxb5? Removing one cornerstone of White’s blockade. 21...Qb1? is called for. 21...a×b5 (D)

22.a4? 22.g4, to meet 22...Q×g4 with 23.Qf5, offers better chances to set up a blockade on the light squares. 22...f5! 23.Qf4 g×f4 24.Qc6 fxe3 25.Qf3 b×a4 26.a×a4 Qd5 27...Qe2?! 27...Qb1 is more active, but Black is in the driver’s seat after 27...Q×f3 28.Q×f3 Qd4 29.Q×c2 d5 30.Q×d1 Q×a5. 27...Qd4 28...Qb1 Qf6 29.Q×h4 Qe6 30.Qf3 Qb4 31.Qh1 Q×a4 32.b×a4 Qc4 33.Q×d4 c×d4 34...Qb2 e2 35.Q×d4+ Qh7 36.Qe1 e×d1Q 37.Q×d1 Qf6 38.Qc1 Qd3 0–1

(170) Fischer – Bolbochan, Jacobo
Sicilian Defense [B45]

1.e4 c5 2.Qf3 Qc6 3.d4 c×d4 4.Q×d4 Qf6 5.Qc3 e6 6.Qd5 Qb4 7.a3 Q×c3+ 8.Q×c3 d5 9.Qd3 d×c4 10.Q×e4 Q×e4 11.Q×e4 Q×d1+ 12.Q×d1 Qd7 13.Qac5 f5 14.Qf3 e5 15.b4 0–0–0 16.Q×c1 Qd4 17.Q×d4 c×d4 18.Qe1 Qhe8 19.Qd2 Qh5 20.Qe8 Q×e8 21.a4 Qc4 22.Qc1 Qb8 23.Q×c3 d×c3+ 24.Q×c3 Qf7 25.a5 Qe7 26.Q×d3 Qd7+ 27.Q×d3 Qc7 28.Q×d8+ Qc7 29.Qh8 Qh6 30.Qc3 a6? Fixing a pawn on a light square, losing valuable time. 30...Qd7, to stop White’s king, should be played. 31.Qd4 Q×e8 32.Qf8 Qd7 33.h4 Qe8 34...Qd5 Qd7 (D)

35.f4? This takes the f4-square away from the white king. 35...Qg3 is better. 35...Qg6? Missing the right moment to activate the rook: 35...Qe1 36.Qf7 Qd1+ 37.Qf5 Qc1+ 38.Qe4 Qd8 39.Qd5 Q×c4 40.Q×d7+ Q×d7 41.Q×c4 Qc6 42.Qh5 b6=. (Lutz in Endgame Secrets) 36.Qf6 Qe8 37.Qe6 Qc6?! 38.g3 38...Q×g6? Q×g2 39.Q×h6 is even better. 38...Qg7?! Total passivity is not the right role of a rook. But 38...Qe8 is also insufficient in the long run, e.g., 39.Qh5 g×h5 40.Q×f5 Qg7 41.Qc6 Qd7 42.Qg6. 39.Qe5 Qe8 40.Qd5 h5 41.Qb6 Qc8 42.Q×e6+ Q×e7 43.Q×f6 Qh7 44.Qd5 Qc8 45.Qc6 Qd8 46.Qd6+ Qc7 47.Qb6 Qc8 48.Qg8 Qc7 49.Qe6+ Qb8 50.Qd6 1–0

(171) Ivkov, Borislaw – Fischer
King’s Indian Defense [E87]

1.d4 Qf6 2.Qc4 g6 3.Qc3 Qg7 4.e4 d6 5.Qf3 e5 6.d5 Qh5 7.Qe3 f5 8.Qge2 0–0 9.Qd2 a6 10.0–0–0 b5 11.exf5 Q×f5 12.Qg3 Qf6 13.Qg5 Qe8 14.h4 b4 15.Qb1 Qh5?! Fischer plays on the wrong wing. 15...a5 16.Qc3 Qa6 17.Q×d4 e4 18.Qe2 Qc5 19.h6 Qh8, with a complex position, is better. 16.Q×h5 Q×h5 17.Qe2 f4 18.g4 Qf7 19.Qd3 h6?! Ultimately this just weakens the light squares. Counterattack with 19...a5 is the order of the day. 20.Q×b3 b5 21...Q×b5 a5 22.Qe2? 22...Qh7+ Qh8 23.Qg6 Qd7 24.Q×h6 Qh6 25.g5 Qg7 26.Qh5 Qg8 27.Qh6 Qd8 28.Qg1 speeds up the attack greatly. 22...Qg5 23.Q×g5 Qd8 24.Qg6 Qe7 25.Qd3 Qa6 26.Qc4 Qc5 27.Q×c5 d×c5 28.Qh5 a4 (D)

29.Q×a4? 29.Q×h1 a×b3 30.Qh2 leads to a more or less forced draw: 30...Qa1+ 31.Qb1 Qf6 32.Q×h8+ Q×h8 33.Qhl7+ Qfl 34.Q×h1+ Q×h1 35.Q×h8+ Qg7 36.Q×d8 Q×g4 37.Q×g4 Q×b1+ 38.Q×b1 f3 39.Qd7+ Q×g6 40.Qd8 Qg7=. 29...Q×a4 30.Qb1 Qd7 31.Qd7 Playing this
trump too early. But Black should win in any case, e.g., 31...\(\text{Qxe4} \, \text{Qe8} \, 32.\text{Qh2} \, \text{Qa6} \, 33.\text{Qh1} \, \text{Qxg6} \, 34.\text{Qxe6} \, \text{Qxg6} \, 35.\text{Qh8+} \, \text{Qf7} \, 31...\text{Qcxd6} \, 32.\text{Qe4} \, 32.\text{Qh1} \, \text{Qda8} \, 33.\text{Qe4} \, \text{Qe6} \, 34.\text{Qxe8} \, \text{Qxe8} \, 35.\text{Qh2} \, \text{Qf6} \, 36.\text{Qc2} \, e4++ \, 32...\text{Qxe6} \, 33.\text{Qd3} \, \text{Qa7} \, 34.\text{Qd1} \, \text{Qa1}+ \, 34...\text{Qb8} \, 35.\text{Qc3} \, \text{Qa3} \) is even easier. 35.\text{Qc2} \, \text{Qa4}+ \, 36.\text{Qb3} \, \text{Qxb3}+ \, 37.\text{Qxb3} \, \text{Qb8}+ \, 38.\text{Qc3} \, \text{Qa2} \, 39.\text{Qb1} \, \text{Qb4} \, 40.\text{b3} \, \text{Qa3} \, 41.\text{Qc2} \, \text{Qa2}+ \, 42.\text{Qc3} \) (D)


Santiago
Santiago, Chile
April-May 6, 1959

Shortly after the conclusion of the tournament in Mar del Plata, Fischer played in a strong round-robin tournament held in Santiago. The American chess magazines Chess Life and Chess Review both reported on these two tournaments and cast Bobby's performance in a disappointing light. They may have been a bit harsh, with expectations too high. After all, the wunderkind from Brooklyn had just turned 16 in March.

(172) Fischer – Sánchez, Luis
Ruy Lopez [C92]

1.e4 e5 2.\(\text{Qf3} \, \text{Qc6} \, 3.\text{Qb5} \, a6 \, 4.\text{Qa4} \, \text{Qf6} \, 5.0-0 \, \text{Qc7} \, 6.\text{Qe1} \, b5 \, 7.\text{Qb3} \, d6 \, 8.\text{Qc3} \, 0-0 \, 9.\text{Qh3} \, \text{Qd7} \, 10.\text{d4} \, \text{Qb6} \, 11.\text{dxe5} \, \text{Qxe5} \, 12.\text{Qxe5} \, \text{Qdxe5} \, 13.\text{Qh5} \, \text{Qf6} \, 14.\text{Qd2} \, g6 \, 15.\text{Qf3} \, \text{Qe7} \, 16.\text{Qg3?!} \, 16...\text{Qf1} \) is more harmonious. 16...\text{Qa4} \, 17.\text{Qh2} \, \text{Qd6} \, 18.\text{Qf3} \, \text{Qe6} \, 19.\text{Qc2} \, \text{Qd7} \, 20.\text{Qh6} \, \text{Qfe8} \, 21.\text{h4} \, \text{Qg7} \, 22.\text{Qg5} \, f6 \, 23.\text{Qc1} \) (D)


23...\text{Qf8?} The kingside should be closed with 23...\text{h5!} so that Black may concentrate on the queenside. 24.\text{Qh5} \, g5 \, 25.\text{Qg3} \, \text{Qg7} \, 25...\text{Qad8} \, 26.\text{Qxg5} \, \text{fxg5} \, 27.\text{Qxg5} \, \text{Qg7} \, 28.\text{b6} \, \text{Qg6} \, 29.\text{Qh4} \, \text{Qa8} \, 30...\text{Qd1}+ \, 31.\text{b2}! Re-routing the knight is the key to the position. 26...\text{h6} \, 27.\text{Qg4} \, \text{Qf7} \, 28.\text{Qf3} \, \text{Qg7} \, 29.\text{Qe3} \, \text{Qe6} \, 30.\text{Qf5?!} \) (D)


Setting a trap. 30...\text{Qf8} After 30...\text{Qxg2}?! 31.\text{Qe3} White gets dangerous compensation: 31...\text{Qc4} \, (31...\text{Qa4} \, 32.\text{Qb2} \, \text{Qxb2} \, 33.\text{Qd1}) \, 32.\text{Qxe2} \, \text{Qxe3} \, 33.\text{Qb1} \, \text{Qxf5} \, 34.\text{exf5} \, 31.\text{b3} \, \text{Qad8} \, 32.\text{Qe3} \, \text{Qd7} \, 33.\text{Qb3} \, \text{Qb7} \, 34.\text{Qd1} \, \text{Qc8} \, 35.\text{Qg4} \, \text{Qd6} \, 36.\text{Qg3} \, \text{Qxg4} \, 37.\text{Qxg4} \, \text{Qxe6}? Without the queen, Black's defense looks very shaky. 37...\text{Qed8} \, 38.\text{Qed1} \, \text{Qxe8} \) is more active. 38.\text{Qxe6} \, \text{Qxe6} \, 39.\text{Qd1} \, \text{Qd8} \, 40.\text{a4} \, \text{bxa4} \, 41.\text{Qxa4} \, \text{Qb7} \, 42.\text{Qd5} \, \text{Qc6} \, 43.\text{c4} \, \text{Qg8} \, 44.\text{c5} \, \text{Qf7}? The king is not well placed on the seventh rank. 44...\text{Qe6} \, 45.\text{Qf5} \, \text{Qe8} \, 46.\text{b4} \, a5 \, 47.\text{bxa5} \, \text{Qxa6} \) is more tenacious. 45.\text{Qxb4} \, \text{Qb8} \, 46.\text{Qd7}+ \, \text{Qe6} \, 47.\text{Qh7} \, \text{Qb6} \, 48.\text{cxb6} \, \text{Qxb6} \, 49.\text{Qc6} \, \text{Qc8} \, 50.\text{Qf5} \, \text{Qf8} \, 51.\text{Qg4} \, \text{Qa5} \, 52.\text{Qb4} \) (D)?


(173) De Souza, João – Fischer
King's Indian Defense [E80]

1.d4 \text{Qf6} \, 2.c4 \text{g6} \, 3.\text{Qc3} \, \text{Qg7} \, 4.e4 \, d6 \, 5.f3 \, e5 \, 6.\text{Qge2} \, \text{Qd7}?! A rare sideline. Black's plan to exchange the dark-squared bishops is
positionally desirable, but probably a bit too slow. 7...\texttt{Qe}3 7.h4\textasciitilde, to stop Black's plan, is also quite good. 7...\texttt{Qe}6 8.\texttt{Qf}2 8.\texttt{Qh}6 9.\texttt{Qg}3 \texttt{Qxh}6 10.c5 followed by \texttt{Qd}5 is another try to exploit the lead in development. 8...\texttt{Qxe}3 9.\texttt{Qxe}3 c5 10.d5? With the center closed, White's initiative no longer plays a significant role. 10...\texttt{cxc}5 (10...\texttt{dxc}5 11.\texttt{Wh}6) 11.0-0-0 promises more. (D)

\begin{center}
\textbf{174} Fischer – Ivkov, Borislaw
French Defense [C16]
\end{center}

\begin{tabular}{c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c}
1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 & 7 & 8 & 9 & 10 & 11 & 12 & 13 & \textbf{Total} \\
\hline
\textbf{Ivkov} & x & ¼ & 1 & 1 & 1 & ½ & ½ & 0 & 1 & ½ & 1 & ½ & 1 & 9 \\
\hline
\textbf{Pachman} & ½ & x & ½ & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & ½ & ½ & 1 & ½ & 1 & 9 \\
\hline
\textbf{Pilnik} & 0 & ½ & x & ¾ & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & ½ & 1 & 9 \\
\hline
\textbf{Sanchez} & 0 & 1 & ½ & x & ½ & 0 & ½ & ½ & 1 & ½ & 1 & ½ & 9 \\
\hline
\textbf{Sanguineti} & 0 & 0 & ½ & ½ & x & 1 & ½ & ½ & 1 & ½ & 1 & ½ & 7½ \\
\hline
\textbf{Fischer} & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & x & ½ & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 7½ \\
\hline
\textbf{Flores} & ½ & 0 & 0 & ½ & ½ & x & 1 & 0 & 1 & ½ & 1 & ½ & 6 \\
\hline
\textbf{Jauregui} & ½ & 0 & 0 & 0 & ½ & 0 & 0 & x & ½ & ½ & ½ & 4 \\
\hline
\textbf{Lotelier} & 1 & 0 & 0 & ½ & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & x & ½ & ½ & ½ & 4 \\
\hline
\textbf{Romero} & 0 & ½ & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & x & ½ & ½ & 3½ \\
\hline
\textbf{Stekel} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & x & ½ & 3½ \\
\hline
\textbf{Ader} & ½ & 0 & ½ & 0 & ½ & 0 & ½ & 0 & ½ & 0 & ½ & x & 3½ \\
\hline
\textbf{De Souza} & 0 & 0 & ½ & 0 & 0 & 0 & ½ & 0 & ½ & ½ & 0 & x & 2½ \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\begin{center}
Santiago, April-May 6, 1959
\end{center}

\textbf{1.e4 e6 2.d4 d5 3.\texttt{Qc}3 \texttt{b}4 4.e5 \texttt{Qe}7 5.a3}
\[ a \times c 3 + 6. b \times c 3 \ b 6 7. g g 4 \ d d 6 8. a g 5 ? ! \]

Losing valuable time. 8.h4 is the main line. 8...c7 9.h4 h6 10.d2 d5 11.f3 f3 a4
12.d3 a6 (D)

generating counterplay. 14...d2+ 15.gxd2
\[ a \times b 5 16. a \times b 5 a 6 17. c c 2 f c 8 18. c c 1 f e 8 19. d c 2 f d 6 20. a \times f 6 \times f 6 21. h c 1 21. g 5 ? !
\]
\[ f e 8 22. h c 1 a 5 23. f d 1 creates more pressure. 21...a 5 22. b 5 b 7 23. h 4 h 5
\]
24.g5 h5 25.f5+ gxf5 26.a3 e8 27.a1+ f6 28.c2 d6 29.a3 e8 30.d5 e4m 31.d5 e4 b5
32.bxf5+ e7 33.bh1 e8 34.e5 d7? 34...h4 35.bh3 dx5+ 36.c5 e5 d7+ followed by\[ \times d 6, \]
and Black draws. \[ 35.a \times d 7 \ d 7 \]
Now White creates a very dangerous passed pawn that will either queen or cost Black's rook.
35...dxe5 36.c5 e5 d7 37.c6 e7 38.e1
\[ h 4 39.e7 + d 6 40.g6 h 6 41.f 7 h 3 42.h 1+(D)
\]
13.g4? Now White's light squares become fatally weak. 13.a4 a6 14.d3 d6 15.d5 b6
16.g3\[ a 6 \]
gives White counterplay. 13...hxd4
\[ 14. g x g 4 \ a x d 3 15. c x d 3 c 6 \]
Attacking e5. 16.g5 d7 17.h5 d5 18.d2 e2 g7
19.e3 0-0-0 20.e4 d8 21.bc3 b8 22.d5? 22.d1, doing damage control, is better.
22...c4 23.c1 d3 23...c2 c5 24.d5 f5 e5 25.f3 f6 is also very comfortable for Black. 24.a4 f3 25.d1 xg3 26.xg3
\[ e c 6 27.h 6 ? \]
It is too early to open the kingside. Black's rooks will take advantage of it. Fischer should transfer his king to the kingside with 27.d2. 27...h6 28.a6 28.a6 h6 28.a6 a6 29.a2 c7++ 28...e8 a4 29.c2 b6
30.c2 e8 31.b5 f8 32.a5?
Ultimately, opening a second front like this just activates Black. 32.a5 a5 33.a5 is preferable. 32...a5 33.a5 34.a5
\[ a 6 35. c 4 ! \ c 6 36. a 1 d 4 37.d 4 d 4 38.d 4 d 4 39.d 4 d 4 40.b 4 b 4 41.e 4 c 4 42.b 4 c 4 43.h 1 a 5
44.d1 a 4 45.d1 d 4 46.b1 d 2+ 47.a1 b 3+ 48.b3 a 2 49.f 1 a 1 After 49.e 3 xg 3 50.a 3 a 3+ the pawn cannot be stopped. 49...d 3 50.c 3 a 3 51.a 1 b 4
52.h 1 b 2 0-1 (D)

(175) Sangunieta, Raul – Fischer
King's Indian Defense [E81]

1.d4 d5 2.c4 g 6 3.d3 f 5 4.e4 e 6 5.f3
\[ g 5 0-0 7.a 5 c 5 8.d 2 9.d 5 c 5 \]
cxd5 10.cxd5 d7 11.g4 d6 12.a3 e 5 13.b1 b 4 14.b5? The resulting endgame is slightly better for White because of his spatial advantage and Black's difficulties

(176) Fischer – Siekel, Moises
Ruy Lopez [C76]

1.e4 c5 2.d4 c6 3.d5 b 6 4.a4 d 6 5.c3 a 4 6.e4 g 7 8.g5 d 7 9.dxe 5 dxe 5 10.c2 h 6 11.a 2 d 8 12.d1 a 4? It is better to finish development
Black’s king is also quite insecure, e.g., 20...\texttt{g}h5 21.\texttt{g}g1+ \texttt{f}h8 22.\texttt{g}g2 \texttt{g}g8 23.\texttt{g}g6+ \texttt{f}g8 24.\texttt{g}g1+ 25.\texttt{g}g2. 26.\texttt{g}x f3 26.\texttt{d}x c6 \texttt{g}g6 27.\texttt{d}f1+ 28.\texttt{e}h2 29.\texttt{f}x e4 21.\texttt{c}c8+ \texttt{h}h5 22.\texttt{c}x e6+ \texttt{f}h8 23.\texttt{f}xe2 \texttt{f}xe2+ 24.\texttt{d}d3 \texttt{f}x f3 gives Black more counterchances. 21...\texttt{f}e8 22.\texttt{e}5? 22.\texttt{d}d2 fxe4 23.\texttt{g}xe4 exd5 24.\texttt{g}x d5+ \texttt{f}xd5 25.\texttt{c}c4 \texttt{e}7 26.\texttt{e}4= 22...\texttt{f}4 23.\texttt{e}4? 23.\texttt{f}c6? \texttt{h}h5 loses as well, but 23.\texttt{f}xe2 \texttt{f}xe2+ 24.\texttt{f}xe2 \texttt{f}xe2+ 26.\texttt{g}d3 \texttt{g}b4+ 27.\texttt{a}xb4 \texttt{g}f5+ 28.\texttt{g}c3 \texttt{b}c2+ 29.\texttt{f}xe2 \texttt{a}xb4+ 30.\texttt{g}x b4 \texttt{f}c2 31.\texttt{g}e1+ \texttt{f}d8 32.\texttt{g}f1+ \texttt{f}e7 33.\texttt{d}d6+ \texttt{c}x d6 34.\texttt{e}x d6+ \texttt{g}x d6 35.\texttt{c}c3 gives White excellent drawing chances. 23...\texttt{f}3 24.\texttt{e}e1 (D)

16...\texttt{d}a d8? The pin will be deadly. Black had to play 16...\texttt{f}d8. 17.\texttt{a}x c6 bxc6 18.\texttt{g}x e2 \texttt{b}b8? 18...\texttt{a}5 19.\texttt{f}xe4 \texttt{d}x d1+ 20.\texttt{g}x d1 fxe6 22.\texttt{d}x e7= 19.\texttt{f}x a6 \texttt{f}f6 19...\texttt{e}x b2? runs into 20.\texttt{g}a+--. 20.\texttt{b}4 \texttt{f}d8 21.\texttt{a}4 \texttt{g}5 22.\texttt{h}h2 \texttt{g}4 23.\texttt{c}c4 \texttt{c}c8 24.\texttt{f}f1 \texttt{g}6 25.\texttt{c}c3 g3 26.\texttt{g}g3 27.\texttt{f}f5 h5 28.\texttt{a}x h3 \texttt{b}d7 29.\texttt{f}g2 \texttt{f}d8 30.\texttt{a}c2 h4 31.\texttt{f}x d7 \texttt{g}x d7 32.\texttt{f}g4 \texttt{f}d8 33.\texttt{d}d1 \texttt{f}6 34.\texttt{g}x h4 \texttt{a}x h4 35.\texttt{f}e7 1-0

(177) Pachman, Ludek – Fischer
Nimzo-Indian [E51]

1.\texttt{f}f3 \texttt{f}f6 2.\texttt{c}c4 \texttt{e}5 3.\texttt{d}d4 \texttt{d}5 4.\texttt{c}c3 \texttt{c}c6 5.\texttt{c}c3 \texttt{b}b4 6.\texttt{d}d2 0-0 7.\texttt{a}a3 \texttt{c}c3 8.\texttt{a}a c3 \texttt{d}e4 9.\texttt{f}xe4 \texttt{a}5 10.\texttt{b}3 \texttt{b}6 11.\texttt{a}a2 \texttt{a}a6 12.\texttt{d}d3 \texttt{f}5 13.\texttt{d}d1 \texttt{g}g8 13...\texttt{e}e6?? 14.0-0 \texttt{f}f6 15.\texttt{f}f1 \texttt{h}h6 16.\texttt{f}f1 \texttt{g}5 17.\texttt{c}x d5 (D)

17...\texttt{g}4? 17...\texttt{a}x f1 18.\texttt{f}x c6 (18.\texttt{f}x f1 \texttt{e}x d5 19.\texttt{c}c5 \texttt{d}e5 20.\texttt{d}x c6 \texttt{g}4; 18.\texttt{d}x c6 \texttt{g}x g2) 18.\texttt{a}x g2 19.\texttt{g}x g2 \texttt{g}4 20.\texttt{g}g1 \texttt{f}x f3+ 21.\texttt{f}x f3+ \texttt{g}f7 22.\texttt{d}x e6+ \texttt{c}c6 23.\texttt{b}b7 \texttt{d}h4 and in all cases Black’s has sufficient counterplay. 18.\texttt{a}x a6 \texttt{g}x f3 19.\texttt{g}x f3 Eliminating Public Enemy #1. The greedy 19.\texttt{a}x c8 is refuted by ...\texttt{g}5 20.\texttt{g}g3 \texttt{b}b2 21.\texttt{f}h2 \texttt{f}h5+ 22.\texttt{f}g1 \texttt{b}h3++. 19...\texttt{g}x f3 20.\texttt{g}f1 The king flees, which is usually best. But here 20.\texttt{h}h1! is even better as

24...\texttt{g}1+? Allowing White’s king to escape from the danger zone. 24...\texttt{e}x d5 wins because White cannot consolidate: 25.\texttt{d}x d5 26.\texttt{d}d2 \texttt{f}x f2+ 27.\texttt{d}d3 \texttt{e}e2+ 28.\texttt{d}c3 \texttt{b}x b2+ 29.\texttt{f}f1 \texttt{f}g7→ 25...\texttt{e}e7 26.\texttt{f}f1 \texttt{f}d6 27.\texttt{f}x c4 b5 28.\texttt{b}b4 \texttt{g}g7+ 29.\texttt{g}g6 30.\texttt{f}f1 \texttt{d}x e4 31.\texttt{d}x g2+ \texttt{f}x g2 32.\texttt{g}g1 \texttt{f}f2 33.\texttt{c}c4+ \texttt{g}f8 34.\texttt{d}d5 \texttt{c}c3+ 35.\texttt{f}f4 \texttt{b}b5+ 36.\texttt{c}c5 \texttt{e}e7 37.\texttt{g}x g2 \texttt{d}x d5 38.\texttt{b}b4 \texttt{a}a 39.\texttt{b}b x c6 40.\texttt{a}x b4 \texttt{a}x b4 1-0

(178) Fischer – Letelier, Rene
Ruy Lopez [C97]

1.\texttt{e}4 \texttt{e}5 2.\texttt{f}f3 \texttt{c}c6 3.\texttt{d}d5 a6 4.\texttt{a}a4 \texttt{f}f6 5.0-0 \texttt{e}e7 6.\texttt{a}a3 b5 7.\texttt{b}b3 d6 8.\texttt{c}c3 0-0 9.\texttt{b}b c5 10.\texttt{a}a c2 c5 11.\texttt{d}d4 \texttt{c}c7 12.\texttt{d}d2 \texttt{e}e8 13.\texttt{e}e1 \texttt{f}f1 14.\texttt{e}e3 \texttt{f}f8 15.\texttt{d}d2 \texttt{a}a8 16.\texttt{b}b4 (D)

16...\texttt{d}c6? Too passive. The active solution, 16...\texttt{c}x b4 17.\texttt{c}x b4 \texttt{e}x d4 18.\texttt{c}x d4 \texttt{d}c4, is only slightly better for White.
17. bxc5 exd4 18. Qd5 Qxd5?! The queen should move, but good advice is already hard to give. 19. exd5 dc3 20. Qxc3 A xe1+ 21. Qxe1 Qe7 Losing the exchange, but 21... dc5 22. dc6 A c6 23. c5 g6 h6 24. ge6 is equally hopeless. 22. cd6 Qxd6 23. Qe5 Qb6 24. Qb8 Qb8 25. Qd1 Qc8 26. Qe5 Qd6 27. Ab7 Axd7 28. Ab5 Ad6 29. Ac3 Ae7 30. Ac1 Ac5 31. Ad2 Ab4 32. Af4 Af4 33. Ab7 Qe6 34. Ab6 Ac7 35. Ab6 Ab7 36. Qf8 Qf8 38. Qb6 Qe8 39. Qa4 1-0

(179) Romo, Julio - Fischer
King's Indian Defense [E81]

1.d4 Qf6 2.c4 g6 3. Qc3 Ag7 4.e4 d6 5.f3 e5 6. Qge2 0-0 7. Ag5 c6 8. Qd2 Qbd7 9.d5 Ab6 10.b3 cxd5 11. Qxd5?! Looking to exchange Black’s misplaced b6-knight. 11. cxd5 is the main line. 11... Qb6 12. Qc5 Qd7 13. Qc3 a6 14. Qd3 b5 15.0-0 Qa5 16. Qc2 Qb6+ 17. Qe3 Qb7?! 17... Qh6? is more active and should equalize. Now White is better because of his pressure on the queenside. 18. Qa5 Qh5 19. Qac1 Qac8 (D)

20. Qb6? Exchanging Black’s passive queen gives away all of White’s advantage and is the first step towards defeat. 20. Qa3! poses difficult problems owing to the pressure against d6 and

40. Qf5?! 40. Qe4 gives the knight more influence on the queenside and White more active options, e.g., 40... Qh6 41. Bc2 Ac3+ 42. Ab2 Qd4 43. Bc6 40... Ac3 41. Bb2 Ac3 42. Bb2 Bb3 43. Bc3 Qe7 44. Ac7? The rook ending is lost quite easily as Black just activates his king. 44. Qd3 Qf6 45. Qc4 is more tenacious as then Black has to break White’s control of the light squares. 44... Qxe7 45. Bc3 45.f4 Qf6 46. Qxe5+ Qxe5 47. Qc3 Qd5 48. Bc3 Ba2+ 49. Qf3 Qf6 46. Qc3 Qf5 47. Bg2 Bb2+ 48. Bxb2 Bxf3 49.h4 Qf4 50. Qg7 Qd5 51. Qh7 Bh3 52. h5 Qd4 53. h6 d5 54. Bh8 e5 55.h7 Qe3 56. Qd8 Ah7 57. Bc5 Qc7 58. Qd8 Qe2 59. Qe8 e3 60. Bf8 Bf1 61. Bf8 e2 62. Bf8 Ac5! Of course Fischer knows how to build a bridge. 63. Kf7 Qd2 64. Qd7+ Qe3 65. Be7+ Qd3 66. Qe8 Qc4 0-1

(180) Fischer - Flores, Rodrigo
Ruy Lopez [C92]

24.\textit{g}f1 \textit{b}4 25.\textit{\textit{d}}d2 25.\textit{\textit{f}}x\textit{d}8+ \textit{\textit{e}}x\textit{d}8 26.\textit{\textit{a}}x\textit{a}6 \textit{\textit{d}}d1+ 27.\textit{\textit{e}}e2 \textit{\textit{b}}b1 28.\textit{\textit{a}}a3 \textit{\textit{b}}b3 29.\textit{\textit{a}}a8+ \textit{\textit{f}}7 30.\textit{\textit{b}}b8 \textit{\textit{b}}xb2+ 31.\textit{\textit{f}}d2 \textit{\textit{a}}x\textit{f}2= 25...\textit{b}x\textit{c}3 26.\textit{\textit{b}}x\textit{c}3 \textit{a}5 27.\textit{\textit{f}}e2 \textit{a}4 28.\textit{\textit{d}}e4 \textit{\textit{d}}ec8 29.\textit{\textit{d}}d3 \textit{a}3 30.\textit{\textit{c}}c2 \textit{\textit{a}}a7 31.\textit{\textit{d}}db1 \textit{\textit{a}}cc7?! Missing the opportunity to activate both rooks with 33...g6 34.g4 \textit{\textit{a}}a4 35.f3 gxf5 36.gxf5 \textit{\textit{g}}g8. 34.\textit{\textit{d}}d1 \textit{g}6 35.\textit{\textit{g}}g4 (D)

35...\textit{\textit{e}}c7? Exchanging rooks plays into White’s hands, who wants to see a real endgame, where his king can play an active role easily while Black’s has more problems. 35...\textit{\textit{a}}a4 36.\textit{\textit{f}}f4 \textit{\textit{b}}b6 37.\textit{\textit{f}}f1 \textit{\textit{a}}a7 is better. 36.\textit{\textit{a}}a2 \textit{\textit{b}}b7 37.\textit{\textit{b}}b1 \textit{\textit{a}}a7 38.\textit{\textit{c}}c3 \textit{\textit{d}}d7 39.\textit{\textit{c}}c2 \textit{\textit{a}}a7 40.\textit{\textit{a}}a1 \textit{g}5 41.\textit{\textit{d}}d5 \textit{\textit{b}}b7 42.\textit{\textit{a}}a2 \textit{\textit{f}}f7 43.\textit{\textit{a}}a1 \textit{\textit{b}}b7+ 44.\textit{\textit{a}}a6 \textit{\textit{a}}a7 45.\textit{\textit{c}}c2 \textit{\textit{g}}g8. 46.\textit{\textit{a}}a2 \textit{\textit{d}}d7 47.\textit{\textit{c}}c1 \textit{\textit{a}}a7 48.\textit{\textit{c}}c2 \textit{\textit{c}}c6 49.\textit{\textit{d}}d3 \textit{\textit{b}}b6 50.\textit{\textit{b}}b4 \textit{\textit{c}}c6 51.\textit{\textit{h}}h5 \textit{\textit{b}}b6 52.\textit{\textit{f}}f3 \textit{\textit{c}}c5 53.\textit{\textit{d}}d5 \textit{\textit{a}}a8 54.\textit{\textit{f}}f4? Counterplay with the king is too slow as White’s c-pawn becomes a dangerous force. After 54...\textit{\textit{a}}a5, Black draws, e.g., 55.\textit{\textit{d}}d3 \textit{\textit{d}}d2 56.\textit{\textit{b}}b3 e4 57.\textit{\textit{h}}h6 \textit{\textit{e}}e1 58.\textit{\textit{d}}d4 \textit{\textit{d}}d4 59.\textit{\textit{f}}f6 \textit{\textit{f}}f2 60.\textit{\textit{c}}c2 61.\textit{\textit{d}}d8= 35.\textit{\textit{f}}f4 (D)

17...\textit{\textit{d}}d7? Fischer creates a traffic jam in his own camp. 17...\textit{\textit{a}}a4, to meet 18.\textit{\textit{f}}f4 with 18...\textit{\textit{d}}d8, keeps his army employed. 18.\textit{\textit{f}}f4 \textit{\textit{c}}c6 19.\textit{\textit{f}}f3 \textit{\textit{b}}b8 20.\textit{\textit{d}}d1 \textit{\textit{f}}f6 21.\textit{\textit{b}}b3 \textit{\textit{c}}c7?! Passivity is not the order of the day. With 20...\textit{\textit{c}}c5 Black can put up better resistance, albeit for a virtually lost cause. 21.\textit{\textit{b}}b5 \textit{\textit{d}}d8 22.\textit{\textit{\textit{b}}b}4 \textit{\textit{e}}e8 23.\textit{\textit{\textit{b}}b}2? The immediate 23.\textit{\textit{c}}c5 is more forceful as it gives Black no time to find squares for his pieces. 23...\textit{\textit{f}}f5? Black’s queen lacks a square, so 23...\textit{\textit{e}}e5 24.\textit{\textit{c}}c5 \textit{\textit{e}}e4 25.\textit{\textit{c}}c6 \textit{\textit{b}}b6 is necessary. 24.\textit{\textit{c}}c5 \textit{\textit{d}}d5 25.\textit{\textit{c}}c6 \textit{\textit{b}}b6 26.\textit{\textit{c}}c5 \textit{\textit{e}}e4 27.\textit{\textit{\textit{c}}c}7 \textit{\textit{f}}f7 28.\textit{\textit{c}}c5 \textit{\textit{e}}e4 29.\textit{\textit{c}}c6 \textit{\textit{f}}f6 29.\textit{\textit{e}}e5+ 29.\textit{\textit{c}}c7 \textit{\textit{a}}a2 30.\textit{\textit{f}}f4 \textit{\textit{b}}b7 31.\textit{\textit{\textit{b}}b}7 31.\textit{\textit{d}}d8 is even better because of 31...\textit{\textit{c}}c5 32.\textit{\textit{d}}d5 \textit{\textit{d}}d4+ 33.\textit{\textit{c}}c1 \textit{\textit{c}}c5 34.\textit{\textit{c}}c5++. 31...\textit{\textit{d}}d8 32.\textit{\textit{e}}e3 \textit{\textit{d}}d8 33.\textit{\textit{c}}c4 \textit{\textit{c}}c5 34.\textit{\textit{c}}c5 \textit{\textit{e}}e4 35.\textit{\textit{c}}c5 \textit{\textit{f}}f6 36.\textit{\textit{\textit{c}}c}7 \textit{\textit{b}}b8 37.\textit{\textit{d}}d8 \textit{\textit{d}}d4 38.\textit{\textit{e}}e2 \textit{\textit{d}}d4 39.\textit{\textit{e}}e1 \textit{\textit{f}}f4 40.\textit{\textit{d}}d4 1-0

(182) Fischer – Pihnik, Herman
Sicilian Defense [B88]

1.e4 \textit{\textit{c}}c6 2.\textit{\textit{d}}d4 \textit{\textit{c}}c5 3.d\textit{d}4 \textit{\textit{c}}cxd4 4.\textit{\textit{c}}cxd4 \textit{\textit{f}}f6 5.\textit{\textit{g}}g5 \textit{\textit{d}}d6 6.\textit{\textit{c}}c4 \textit{\textit{e}}e6 7.\textit{\textit{f}}f4 \textit{\textit{f}}f6 8.0-0 0-0 9.\textit{\textit{c}}c3 \textit{\textit{d}}d7 10.\textit{\textit{c}}c4 \textit{\textit{d}}d4 11.\textit{\textit{f}}f4 \textit{\textit{f}}f6 12.\textit{\textit{g}}g3 \textit{\textit{d}}d8? The following plan to exchange the e7-bishop is too slow. 12...\textit{b}5 is the main line.
13. f5 c5 14. a2 d8 15. a6 d1 a6 (D)

16. g4! 16. e6 d8 17. e5 d8 18. e3 c5 gives Black more counterplay, while
the extra pawn is not so important. 16...h6 17. h4
h7 18. d3 h8 19. g5! d4 19...h-g5?
20. h5 g5 g7; just opens the kingside for White:
21. h7+ h7 22. h3++
20. h2 b5?
20...c3 21. bx c3 c7 brings the queen back
to the defense, but Black’s house looks shaky after
22. h g3. 21. h5 b5 22. c3 a5 22. f2
23. e2 f6 24. g2 d5 25. c5 d8 26. h5 g6 27. h6 h5 28. e5 e4 29. d6 g8 30. h5 g8
31. h4 f6 32. f6 g5 32. f5 d5 Allowing a forced mate, but Black
is lost in any case. 33. h5 h7+ 1

(183) Ader, Walter – Fischer
Sicilian Defense [B99]

1. e4 c5 2. f3 d6 3. d4 cxd4 4. c4xd4 g6 5. c3 a6 6. g5 e6 7. f4 d7 8. d7 f3 c7 9. 0-0 0
10. d7 f5 11. b5 d5 12. a3 b5 13. h4 c8 14. d3 h5 15. b1 b6 16. c2! The strong knight
should be eliminated with 16. c6 e6 17. g3 before it lands on g4. 16...g4 17. e7 e7 (D)

18. f1? Black’s next move must be prevented,
so 18. e2 is called for. 18...c3! A typical
exchange sacrifice. 19. bxc3 19. a5+ c3 20. bxc3
is a better try, but Black’s advantage is
clear after 20...b4, which is even better than

20...c2. 19...d5 20. d4 e5 0-0 21. a5 b5
a5 b5 22. h4 c4 22. b4 a5 b4+ 24. c4 a5 f2 25. g3 g3 a3 26. b2 c4+ 27. f3 e3 28. d2 h1
29. h1 x d4 30. g3 d5 31. f4 a5 32. b5 b5 33. c5 a8+ 34. d6 a4 b5 36. c8 c8 37. d7 d4
(184) Barczay, Gedeon – Fischer
King’s Indian Defense [A49]

1. f3 f6 2. g3 g6 3. b3 b6 4. b2 b2 0-0
5. d2 c6 6. d4 e5 7. dxe5 f1 d7 8. 0-0 c6 9. c4 dxe5 10. d4 e1 10. d4 is the main line.
10...d4 11. d3 c6 12. d3 f5 13. e3 e3
d4 14. d4 c7 15. b1 e8 16. f3 h5 17. e1
g5 18. e4 e4 19. d7 g7 20. d5 c5 21. c5 b5 22. e1 b6 23. a4
b6 24. d2 d8 25. c2 g5 26. e2!
This disrupts the defensive coordination of the pieces.
26. e2 should be played, e.g., 26...c5 27. f5
g5 28. f4 g7 29. b3. 26...h4! 27. d8
d8 28. b2 (D)

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28...Qg6?? The loss of time is more important than avoiding the exchange of queens. 28...Qd1+ 29.Qf1 (29.Qf1 Qd3) 29...hxg3 30.hxg3 Qxf4 31.Qg7+ Kh8 32.exf4 Qh6 gives Black a very pleasant endgame. 29.Qf1?! Qxh4 g3-h4 (29...Qxh4 30.Qxh4 Qd1+ 31.Qf1 Qd3 32.Qh1 and White has counterplay.) 30.h3 Qg3 31.Qc1 and it is more difficult to improve the placement of the black knight than in the game. 29...Qxh4? 29...hxg3 30.hxg3 Qxg4 31.exf4 Qh6 makes better use of Black's initiative as 32.Qh2 is simply answered by 32...Qf7. 30.Qc4 Qg6! 30...hxg3? 31.Qg2 is on the one hand more risky, but offers on the other hand more chances, e.g., 31...Qh6 32.Qg3+ (32.Qa3 c5 33.Qxc3 Qf8 34.Qxc5 Qxc5 35.Qd6 36.Qa7 Qf4) 32...Qf8 33.Qf2 Qd7 34.Qc3 Qd8 with good play for Black. 31.Qg2! Qf7 32.Qh4 Qf6 33.Qxf6+ Qxf6 34.0-0 Qg5 35.Qe2 Qf2 36.Qd4 36.b3 Qg8 37.Qf1! White's misplaced knight should be directed to the ideal blockading e3-square with 37.Qc1. 37...Qe7 38.h5 Qa8 39.Qd1 Qd8 Fischer wants to use his rook to collect the h5-pawn. 39...Qa8 40.f4 Qg2 Qg7 41.Qg3 Qh6 42.Qh4 Qg8 is the alternative approach. 40.Qe1 c5 41.Qd2 Qd4 42.a3 Qc6 43.Qg2 Qd8 44.Qf2 Qe6 45.Qc3 Qd8 46.Qh3 Qh8 47.Qa4 Qh5 48.Qxh5 Qxh5 49.Qc3 Qxf4 Fischer plays in a straightforward way. It is also possible to apply the endgame "Do not rush" with 49...Qe7 or 49...Qd8 50.Qd5+ Qd7. 50.Qxe4+! Of course not 50.Qf4? Qh4+-. 50...fxe4

51.Qxf4 Qh4+ 52.Qe3 Qf5 53.b4? This makes the c4-pawn vulnerable. 53.a4 is necessary. 53...a5! 54.bxc5 bxc5 55.a4 Qh7 56.Qf2 (D)

56...Qb7? Allowing the advance of White's h-pawn. After 56...Qf4 57.h3 Qh3 58.Qb5 Qd4 59.Qxh5 Qxh5 60.Qa8 Qd3, Black wins. 57.h4 Qf4 58.Qb3 Qg4 58...Qd4 is met by 59.Qf3! Qf4 60.Qe3+. 59.Qh1 Qf4 60.Qh2 Qe5 61.h5 Qd4 62.h6 Qh7 63.Qh1 Qd3 64.Qh5 c3+ 65.Qc1 Qxh7 66.Qe5+ Qc4 67.Qh5 Qh7 68.Qe2 Qb4 69.Qb4 c4 70.Qc3 Qb3 71.Qd2 c3+ 72.Qc1 Qf7 73.Qd4! 73...Qh7? Qf2 74.h7+ (74.Qd1 Qd2+ 75.Qe1 Qd8 76.h7 c2++) 74...Qa2 loses. 73...Qf6!! Setting a trap. 74.Qd8 Activity is again the order of the day. But not 74.h7? Qh6 75.Qd8+ Qh8 76.Qd1 Qb7++. 74...Qf1+ 74...Qxh6 75.Qb8+ Qxa4 76.Qc2 Qh3 77.Qb7= 75.Qd1 Qd1+ 76.Qxd1 Qb2 77.Qd2 c2+ 78.Qe2 c1=Q 79.Qh8+ Qb3 80.Qe8 Qc4+ 81.Qd2 Qd5+ 82.Qf2 Qc2 83.Qc8+ Qb2 84.Qf8+ Qc3 85.Qc8+ Qd4 86.Qh8+ Qf2

Zürich, May-June, 1959

|   | 1   | 2   | 3   | 4   | 5   | 6   | 7   | 8   | 9   | 10  | 11  | 12  | 13  | 14  | 15  | 16  | Total |
|---|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|
| 1 Tal | x   | 0   | ½   | ¼   | 1   | ½   | 1   | 0   | 1   | 1   | 1   | 1   | 1   | 1   | 1   | 11½ |
| 2 Gilgovic | 1   | x   | 1   | 0   | 1   | ½   | 1   | ½   | 1   | ½   | 1   | ½   | 1   | 1   | 1   | 11  |
| 3 Fischer | ½   | 0   | x   | ½   | 1   | ½   | 1   | 1   | 1   | 0   | ½   | 1   | ¹/₄  | 1   | ½   | 1   | 10½ |
| 4 Keres | ½   | 1   | 0   | x   | ½   | ½   | 1   | ½   | 1   | 1   | ½   | ½   | 1   | ½   | 1   | 5²/₄ | 11  |
| 5 Larsen | 0   | 0   | ¾   | ½   | x   | ½   | 0   | 1   | ½   | ½   | 1   | 1   | 1   | ⅔   | 1   | 1   | 9   |
| 6 Ullrich | ½   | 0   | 0   | 0   | ½   | x   | ½   | 1   | ½   | 1   | ½   | 1   | ½   | 1   | 1   | 1   | 9   |
| 7 Barcz | ½   | 1   | ½   | ½   | 1   | ½   | x   | 0   | 0   | 0   | ½   | 1   | 0   | 0   | 0   | 0   | 8   |
| 8 Olafsson | 0   | 0   | 0   | ½   | 0   | ½   | 1   | 0   | ½   | 1   | ½   | 1   | ½   | 1   | 1   | 1   | 8   |
| 9 Kupper | 0   | ½   | 0   | 0   | ½   | 1   | 1   | x   | ½   | 0   | ½   | 1   | ½   | ½   | ½   | 1   | 7   |
| 10 Bhend | 0   | 0   | ½   | ½   | 0   | ½   | 1   | x   | 1   | 0   | ½   | ½   | ½   | ½   | ½   | 1   | 6²/₄ |
| 11 Donner | 0   | ½   | 0   | 0   | ½   | ½   | 0   | ½   | 1   | 0   | x   | 0   | 1   | 1   | 1   | 1   | 6   |
| 12 Keller | 0   | 0   | 1   | 0   | 0   | ½   | 0   | 0   | ½   | 0   | ½   | 1   | x   | 1   | 0   | 1   | 6   |
| 13 Walther | 0   | ½   | 0   | 0   | 0   | 0   | 0   | 0   | ½   | 0   | ½   | 0   | 0   | ½   | 1   | 1   | 5   |
| 14 Duerst | 0   | 0   | 0   | ½   | 0   | 0   | 0   | 1   | ½   | 0   | 0   | 0   | 0   | 1   | 1   | 1   | 5   |
| 15 Nevegeit | 0   | 0   | 0   | ½   | 0   | 0   | 0   | 0   | 0   | ½   | 0   | 1   | 0   | 0   | x   | ½   | 2²/₄ |
| 16 Blau | 0   | ½   | 0   | 0   | 0   | 0   | 0   | 0   | ½   | ½   | 0   | 0   | ½   | 0   | ½   | 0   | 2   |
Georgia 87. c8+ b4 88. b8+ c4+ 89. d2 c4+ 90. e2 b2+ 91. d3 c3+ 92. e2 c2+ 93. e3 a3 94. b5 a4 95. a4+ a4 ½-½

(185) Blau, Max – Fischer
Sicilian Defense [B52]

1.e4 c5 2.c3 d6 3.d4 b5 4.e5 d7 5.exd7+ Qxd7 5.e4 Qc6 6.0-0 g6 7.d4 cxd4 8.Qxd4 Qg7 9.a3 Qf6 10.f3 0-0 11.Qc3 Nc6 18.b3 e6 13.bxc8 Qd8 14.c3 (D)

14...d5! This advance equalizes more or less completely. 15.cxd5 exd5 16.cxd5 is met by 16...Qxe4. 15...cxd5 16.Qxc6 bxc6 17.Bfd1 Nf6 18.cxd5 Qxd5 19.a3 Qxd5 20.Bf2 Qd7 21.Bd5 cxd5 22.Bxc8+ Qxc8 23.Qd2 23.Qa7 Qc1+ 24.Bf1 Qd2 can only be better for Black, as in endgames with queens, it is often more important how far advanced and how dangerous a passed pawn is. Without queens, after 24...Qxf1?? 25.Qxf1, White would, in sharp contrast, of course win easily. ½-½

(186) Donner, Jan Hein – Fischer
King’s Indian Defense [E62]

1.d4 Qf6 2.c4 g6 3.g3 Qg7 4.Qg2 0-0 5.Qf3 d6 6.0-0 Qc6 7.Qc3 e5 8.dxe5 Qxe5 9.Qxe5 dxe5 10.Qg5 Qd1 11.Kxd1 c6 12.b3 Qe6 13.Qa4 Qd7 14.Bd6?? If in the end this just loses time. 14.Bd2 is more precise. 14...h6 15.Qc3 Qfd8 16.Qc1 Qf8 17.Kb1 d5 18.cxd5 Nxd5 19.a4 c6 20.b4 Qc6 21.bx5 Bc5 22.Bd5 Bc5 23.a5 Qf8 24.a6 Bc6 25.a7 Qe7 26.Bb2! Giving Black control over the open d-file; in this case the old saying that an open file is like an open wound is true. After 22...Qc4 Black is only very slightly better. 22...Qc5 23.d8

16.Qxa8 24.Qxc5 Qxc5 25.b3 Qd5 26.0-0 Qxe4 27.Qf1 Bd2 28.Qe1 Qb2 29.Qe4! The bishop joins in the defense of the queenside just in time. But Black’s initiative remains very unpleasant. 29...e5 30.Qb1 a5 31.Qd1 a4 32.bxa4 e4 32...Qe4 is met by 33.Qe5 Qxe5 34.Qc1 Qc8 35.Qe5 Qxe5 36.Qf4 and White’s active rook should save him. 33.Qc2? Giving away the c4-pawn for free is not good. 33...Qc4 34.Qc1?? 34.b3 Qd5 34...Qb3+ 35.axb3 Qxb3 36.a5 Qe6 37.ab6 Qe6 38.Qxe6 Qd5 39.Qe5 35.Qxd5+ Qxd5 36.Qc1 offers better practical chances due to the drawish tendency of rook endings. 34.Qxa2 35.axb5 (D)

36.Qb4? The a-pawn is not that dangerous. 36.ab5 cxb5 37.Qa1, with the idea of Qb2, to exchange rooks, is more difficult to break down. (37.Qxb5? Qc2 38.Qxc2 Qxb5). 36...Qa1 37.Qb2 37.Qd2 c5 38.Qb2 b4 37...Qd1 38.a5 Qc2 39.Qc1 39.a6 Qd2 40.Qc3 Qd7 41.Qb3 Qxb3 42.Qxb3 Qe6 43.Qa3 Qd3 44.Qb2 Qd8 45...Qe3 46.Qxe3 41.a6 Qc8 42.Qb3 Qxb3 43.Qa3 Qa8 44.Qd4 Qe6 0-1

(187) Dueckstein, Andreas – Fischer
Sicilian Defense [B53]

1.e4 c5 2.Qf3 d6 3.d4 cxd4 4.Qxd4 Qc6 5.Qb5 Qd7 6.e5 Qc6 7.Qd5 Qf6 8.Qg5 e6 9.0-0 Relatively harmless. 9.0-0-0 is the main line. 9...Qe7 10.Qad1 0-0 11.Qc1 Qa5 12.Qh4 Qfd8 13.Qd3 Qh5 14.Qxe3? Not very harmonious as White has no real play on the kingside. 14...Qac8 15.Qxf6 Qxf6 16.Qd4 g6 17.Qce2 d5 (D)

18.Qg3! The pawn sacrifice 18.Qxe5 19.Qg3 Qxg3 20.bxg3 is a better practical try as Black’s bishop pair is halved.
18...\textit{We} 5 19.c3?! The most tenacious, but good advice is already very hard to give, e.g., 19.\textit{Dxc} 6 \textit{Exc} 6 20.c3 \textit{exd} 4 21.\textit{de} 2 \textit{Exd} 1 + 22.\textit{Exd} 1 \textit{Wd} 5 23.\textit{Wb} 1 \textit{Wg} 7 24.\textit{Exe} 4 \textit{Exb} 6 with strong pressure. 19...\textit{dxe} 4 20.\textit{We} 2?! 20.\textit{Exe} 4 \textit{Exe} 4 21.\textit{Exe} 4 \textit{Wd} 5 22.\textit{f4} \textit{Wxa} 2 23.\textit{Wf} 2 holds out longer. 20...\textit{Wd} 6 21.\textit{Ed} 2 \textit{Ag} 5 22.\textit{Db} 3 \textit{We} 5 0–1

\textit{(188) Fischer – Bhend, Edwin}

\textbf{Sicilian Defense [B34]}

1.e4 c5 2.\textit{Df} 3 g6 3.d4 cxd4 4.\textit{Dxd} 4 \textit{f6} 5.\textit{Dc} 3 \textit{Ag} 7?! Losing too much time. 5...\textit{d6} is the main line. 6.e5 \textit{Ag} 8 7.\textit{Df} 4 \textit{Dc} 6 8.\textit{Dxc} 6 bxc 6 9.\textit{Ac} 4 f6 10.\textit{c6} d.\textit{xe} 6? Opening the position is not good because of White’s advantage in development. 10...\textit{d6} is critical. 11.\textit{Wf} 3 \textit{Wb} 6!? 12.0–0 \textit{Wh} 6 13.\textit{Da} 4 \textit{Wd} 4 13.\textit{Wb} 7 14.\textit{Dc} 5 \textit{Wb} 6 15.\textit{Dxe} 6 \textit{Wxe} 6 16.\textit{Wxe} 6 \textit{Wf} 7 17.\textit{Ad} 1 = 14.\textit{Wxe} 6?! 14.\textit{b3} is much stronger. Black is defenseless, e.g., 14...0–0 15.\textit{Ad} 1 +. 14...\textit{Axe} 6 14...\textit{Wc} 4 15.\textit{Ac} 7 \textit{Ag} 8 16.\textit{Aa} 3 \textit{Eg} 7 17.\textit{Ab} 6 +– 15.\textit{Wg} 6+ \textit{Wf} 7 16.\textit{Ae} 1 \textit{Ab} 8 17.\textit{Axe} 6+ \textit{Ag} 7 18.\textit{Ad} 5 \textit{Ag} 5 19.\textit{Ee} 4 \textit{Ed} 2 20.\textit{Ee} 7+ \textit{Wf} 6 21.\textit{Ea} 7 \textit{Af} 5 22.c4 \textit{Ebd} 8 23.\textit{Ac} 5 \textit{Whe} 8 (D)

26...\textit{Af} 2+? In the ensuing hand-to-hand combat, White will deliver the last decisive blow. It is better to keep the tension with 26...\textit{Ad} 4. 27.\textit{Af} 2 \textit{Wf} 1 + 28.\textit{Eh} 1 \textit{Wf} 3+ 29.\textit{Eh} 1 \textit{Ee} 6 30.\textit{Eh} 7+! The start of a long combination which results in a won rook ending. 30...\textit{Ehe} 7 31.\textit{Ae} 7+ \textit{Eh} 6 32.\textit{Ad} 8 \textit{Ag} 2 33.\textit{Ed} 1 \textit{Eh} 2 34.\textit{Ac} 1+ \textit{Eh} 1 35.\textit{Ee} 1 \textit{Ae} 2 36.\textit{Af} 3 \textit{Ea} 2 37.\textit{Cf} 3 \textit{Ea} 6 38.\textit{Ee} 7 39.\textit{Ec} 8 40.\textit{Gg} 1 \textit{Ag} 5 and Black resigned in view of 41.\textit{Ag} 5 \textit{Ed} 5 42.\textit{Ah} 2 \textit{Ee} 6 43.\textit{Ag} 4 \textit{Ed} 7 44.\textit{Ah} 5 \textit{Eh} 5 45.\textit{Eh} 5 \textit{Eh} 6 46.\textit{Eh} 7+ \textit{Wg} 7 47.\textit{Ed} 1–0

\textit{(189) Fischer – Keller, Dieter}

\textbf{Ruy Lopez [C92]}

1.e4 e5 2.\textit{Df} 3 \textit{Ac} 6 3.\textit{Dc} 5 a6 4.\textit{Ac} 4 \textit{Af} 6 5.0–0 \textit{Ac} 7 6.\textit{Ac} 1 b5 7.\textit{Ac} 3 d6 8.\textit{Cf} 3 0–0 9.\textit{Ac} 7 \textit{Ed} 10.\textit{Dd} 4 \textit{Ac} 6 11.\textit{Ad} 8 \textit{Ag} 5 12.\textit{Ad} 5 dxc 5 13.\textit{Af} 5 \textit{Eh} 6 14.\textit{Ad} 2 \textit{Wh} 7 15.\textit{Ad} 1 \textit{Ee} 6 16.\textit{Ed} 1 17.\textit{Ae} 4 \textit{Ad} 5 18.a3 \textit{Ag} 7 19.\textit{Ac} 6 (D)

20.g3?! Playing on the kingside with the pawns is too slow. It is better to activate the pieces first: 20.\textit{Ed} 1 \textit{Ed} 8 20...\textit{Ac} 4 21.\textit{Ae} 1 \textit{Ed} 8 22.\textit{Ad} 8+ \textit{Ed} 5 23.b3 \textit{Ag} 6 24.\textit{Ed} 3 21.\textit{Ad} 8+ \textit{Wf} 8 22.\textit{Wf} 2 \textit{Ac} 8 23.\textit{Ae} 4 \textit{Ad} 6 24.\textit{Af} 6. 20...\textit{Ed} 6 21.\textit{Ae} 4 \textit{Ed} 6 22.\textit{Ah} 5 \textit{Ff} 4 23.\textit{Ff} 4 \textit{Eg} 6 24.\textit{Af} 4 \textit{Ff} 3! Sacrificing a pawn is relatively best as 26.\textit{Af} 1? \textit{Eh} 8 or 26.g4? \textit{Ac} 4
27.\textit{Qf5} \textit{Qe7} gives Black a dangerous attack. 26..\textit{fxg3} 27.\textit{fxg3} \textit{Qxg3+} 28.\textit{Qh2} \textit{Qg4} 29.\textit{Qxg4} \textit{Qxg4} 30.\textit{Bxg1} \textit{Bxg1} 31.\textit{Qxg1} \textit{Qa4} 32.\textit{Qf1} c5 33.b3? Sacrificing too many pawns. After 33.\textit{Qe2}, with the idea of \textit{Qh4} or \textit{Ab1} followed by \textit{Qe3}, it is not easy to break through White’s defenses. 33...\textit{Qc3} 34.b5 \textit{Qxe4} 35.c6 \textit{Qc5} 36.\textit{Qe3} \textit{Qxb3} 37.\textit{Qa2} a5 38.\textit{Qg2} (D)

38...\textit{Qh8}? This mistake almost brings White back into the game. In the middlegame it is usually good to hide the king. But in an endgame like this the exact opposite is normally the case. The king should be used actively: 38...\textit{Qf7} 39.\textit{Qf6} 40.\textit{Qh2} a4 41.\textit{Qe2} a3 42.\textit{Qd3} \textit{Qe6} 43.\textit{Qc3} \textit{e4} and Black wins. 39.\textit{Qg5}? 39.\textit{Qf6} has to be played anyway, so it should have priority. White can then continue the fight, e.g., 39...h6 40.\textit{Qg6} \textit{Qc8} 41.\textit{Qb6} \textit{Qf8} 42.\textit{Qxe5} a4 43.\textit{Qc6} \textit{Qh7} 44.\textit{Qf6} \textit{Qg7} 45.\textit{Qf2} \textit{Qc5} 46.\textit{Qa7}. 39...\textit{Qf8}+? Forcing White’s king in the direction it wants to go anyway. The immediate 39...\textit{Qc8} 40.\textit{Qe6} \textit{Qxc6} 41.\textit{Qxg7} \textit{Qg6} should win in the long run. 40.\textit{Qxh1}? Probably a typical time-trouble error. After the more active 40.\textit{Qe2}, White has drawing chances, e.g., 40...\textit{Qe8} (40...\textit{Qd4} 41.\textit{Qxd4} \textit{Qc8} 42.\textit{Qd3} 41.\textit{Qf7}+ \textit{Qg8} 42.\textit{Qh6}+ \textit{Qf8} 43.\textit{Qf5} \textit{Qxc6} 44.\textit{Qg7} \textit{Qf6} 45.\textit{Qb7} \textit{Qxf5} 46.\textit{Qxb5}. 40...\textit{Qd4} 41.\textit{Qxd4} \textit{Qxd4} 42.\textit{Qe6} \textit{Qe8} 43.\textit{Qc7} \textit{Qe5}! 43...\textit{Qxe6}?? runs into 44.\textit{Qxe6}++. 44.\textit{Qd2} \textit{Qc8} 45.\textit{Qg5} \textit{Qxc7} 46.\textit{Qxb5} \textit{Qd6}! Unnecessary. Passed pawns must be pushed so 46...\textit{a4}++ is the way to proceed. 47.\textit{Qd3}? 47.\textit{Qxb6} \textit{b4} 48.\textit{Qd3} \textit{Qg8} 49.\textit{Qb7} is more tenacious but should also eventually lose. 47...\textit{Qa8} 48.\textit{Qb6}! The a-pawn becomes too dangerous. 48...\textit{Qd5}, to chase the bishop with 48...\textit{Qc7} 49.\textit{Qd7} \textit{Qd6} 50.\textit{Qh7} \textit{Qa4} 51.\textit{Qf4}, is called for. 48...\textit{Qg3} 49.\textit{Qb7} a4 50.\textit{Qb5} a3 51.\textit{Qxh7}+ \textit{Qg8} 52.\textit{Qh1} a2 53.\textit{Qa1} \textit{Qe5} 54.\textit{Qe6} \textit{a3}+ 55.\textit{Qe4} \textit{Qf6} 56.\textit{Qf5} \textit{Qf7} 57.\textit{Qg5}+ \textit{Qxg5} 0-1

Larry Evans introduced the following game in Fischer’s My 60 Memorable Games with “Alekhine said, in his prime, that to wrest a point from him it was necessary to win the same game three times: once at the beginning, once in the middle, once at the end. No less a tribute may be paid to Keres. Each phase of this game is fascinating and hard-fought...And it is likely that as a result of this victory Fischer came to be regarded as a serious contender by the leading Soviet Grandmasters – this was the first time he had defeated one.”

(190) Fischer – Keres, Paul
Ruy Lopez [C99]

1.e4 e5 2.\textit{Qf3} \textit{Qc6} 3.\textit{Qb5} a6 4.\textit{Qa4} \textit{Qf6} 5.0-0 \textit{Qe7} 6.\textit{Qe1} b5 7.\textit{Qb3} 0-0 8.c3 d6 9.h3 \textit{Qa5} 10.\textit{Qc2} c5 11.d4 \textit{Qc7} 12.\textit{Qbd2} exd4 13.cxd4 \textit{Qb7} Nowadays 13...\textit{Qc6} is considered to be the main line to keep the flexibility of the c8-bishop for the moment. 14.\textit{Qf1} \textit{Qac8} 15.\textit{Qd3} \textit{Qc6} 16.\textit{Qe3} \textit{Qf8} 17.\textit{Qf5}?! It is better to close the position with 17.d5 \textit{Qb4} 18.\textit{Qb1} a5 19.\textit{Qxe2} (Fischer) with pressure. But young Bobby probably preferred open play to closed positions. 17...\textit{Qf8} 18.\textit{Qg5} \textit{Qd7} 19.\textit{Qe1} \textit{Qb8} 20.\textit{Qb1} \textit{Qd4} 21.\textit{Qxh6} \textit{Qxc1}? Allowing the following combination. 21...\textit{Qxd4} 22.\textit{Qe4} \textit{Qxc8} 23.\textit{Qxd4} \textit{Qc5}+ (Fischer) is necessary. 22.\textit{Qxc1} \textit{Qxd4} (D)

23.\textit{Qh6}?! Most probably an unpleasant surprise for Keres. After the automatic 23.\textit{Qxd4} \textit{Qxd4}, White has next to nothing. 23...\textit{Qxh6} 24.\textit{Qg4}+ \textit{Qh8} 25.\textit{Qxd7} \textit{Qxd7} 26.\textit{Qf5} This voluntary retreat relieves the pressure considerably. After Kasparov’s suggestion, 26.\textit{Qf4}+, White’s initiative develops quicker. 26...\textit{Qe5} 27.\textit{Qf3} f5 28.\textit{Qf4} \textit{Qxe4} 29.\textit{Qxe4} fxe4
30...exd4 ag7 and now either 31.bxc4 or 31.gxf4 give White good play. 28...e8?! 29.bxc4, the point being 29...exd4 30.bxc4 de8! (Kasparov), is more harmonious and良好 set up of Black’s army. 29.h5 Fischer plays for a direct attack. It is also possible to act more positionally with 29...d1? axe4 30.axe4 fx e4 31.axd4 + ag7 32.b4 (Hübner) with pressure against Black’s weak pawns. 29...axe4 30.f3 de6 31.c1 de7 32.d6 "A difficult choice" (Fischer). After 32...f5 dxf5 33.dxf5 b7 34.axd6 axd6 35.axf6 + ag7 36.axd6, Kasparov’s 36...e5! defends, e.g., 37.axe5 + exf5 38.axf1 d3 39.ad1 a2 and the drawish tendency of rook endings should save Black.

32...b6 33.d6 d6 33.d5? axh6 34.axd7 de1 35.de6 is a real alternative as the presence of queens reduces the drawish nature of opposite-colored bishops. 33...d6 34.d6 35...b6 + c6 36.b6 Fischer gives 36.c7 de6 37.b3 as winning, but Black’s counterplay after 37...f7 38.d5 a5 39.daxa5 de6 suffices, e.g., 41.d4 de5 42.a4 (42.axf5 c7 43.a4 de3) 42...f8 43.axa8 bxa4 44.bxa4 c7 45.d6 de8 = 36...c7 37.b7 f7 38.c6 d6 39.f3 d7 40.axe6 d7 41.f2 d6? Giving up a pawn for activity is correct, but Keres should have exchanged the bishops immediately with 41...f5! 42.axf5 c7 43.axd6 de5 44.axd6 d3 45.b4 + d5 (Fischer) and the connected passed pawns secure the draw.

34...d5 44.d6 d7 45.d6 + d6 46.d6 + d6 47.d6 + d6. After 47...dxc6 Black should have given the pawn back.

37...d5 48.d6? Fischer gives 48.b3 c1 49.d4 as winning, but matters are not that clear as the winning potential gets very reduced: 49...d6 50.d5 b1 51.g7 51.axa2 + 52.d3 d6 53.g8 48.c1 49.ad1 50.ad1 51.a2 52.d5 53.b5 54.d5 55.d3 Now Keres gradually drifts into difficulties, probably caused by time pressure.

55...h6?! 55...b2 56.d6 + f1 = (Fischer).

56.a2 b2 + 56...f7 57.h6 + de5 58.d4 d4 + 59.d4 h2 60.d5 h5 + c6

60.d6? Keres’ suggestion, 60.d1, is necessary. 60...d1? According to Fischer, Keres had seen the forced draw by 60.b1 + 61.c6 d4 62.b5 d6 63.d6 d6 in his adjournment analysis, but forgot it over the board. 60.d7 61.d7 = 61...g6 62.h7! contradicting the general rule that the attacker exchanges pieces and the defender, pawns. The reason is that Black has an ironclad fortress after 62.g7g6 + 63.d6 d5 because of the wrong rook’s pawn and the well-placed king on h6. 62...g4 63.d6 g7

Of course not 63...g4? 64.d6 +++. 64.d7 64...g6? would spoil it: 64...d6 65.d6 d6 66.d6 d6 67.d6 d6 68.d6 69.d6 70.d6 71.h6 + d8 72.f5 f5 = 73.d6

64.d5 d5 74.d5 d5 75.d5 d6 76.d5 d5 77.d5 d5 78.d5 d5 79.d5 d5 80.d5 d5 81.d5 and Keres resigned in view of 81...d5 82.e4 c4 83.e5 e5 84.d6 c4 85.f8 d3 86.d5 h8 87.d6 +× 1-0

(191) Fischer – Kupper, Josef
Sicilian Defense [B88]
Bobby Fischer

The positional 14...d5 is better. 14...e8
15...h3? 15...d5 is relatively best. 15...h7?
The typical Sicilian exchange sacrifice,
15...c3! 16...xc3...xe4 17...e1 d5, gives
Black excellent compensation. 16...c3? d7?
Again, 16...c3 17...xc3...xe4 is the right
method. 17...d5...d5 18...d5...d5? The
knight is a very important defender of its king
and will be missed. 18...e4 19...e4...g4 is
preferable (19...d5!? is met by 20...h3).
19...e5 19...d5 19...d5 is positionally ugly,
but tactically forced as now 20...xh6? gxh6 21...e3?
can be met by 21...c5. (D)

20...xh6!! gxh6 21...e3...g7 22...f6...h8?
The resulting rook ending after 22...g4! 23...g3
(23...f1 is answered by 23...f8 24xf7...g6
25...xf7...c2 26...xg3...xb2 27...h3...e2) 23...
f4 24...xg7+...h8 25...xf4 exf4 26.c3...c8 is the last chance to fight. 23...f1 Fischer
brings his last piece into the attack. 23...xb5
24...f3...c4 25...f5+ 1-0

(192) Fischer – Larsen, Bent
Caro-Kann Defense [B11]

1.e4 c6 2...f3 d5 3...c3...g4 4.b3...f3
5...f3...f6 6.d3 e6 7.a3...c5 8...e2 0-0
9.0-0...bd7 10...g3...d4 11...h6...e8
12...g5...d6 13...f3? runs into
13...c7. 13...d6 14...f4...c5 15...ab1
dxe4 16.dxe4 e5 17...e5...x3 18...bxc5
b5?! 18...e7 19...f1...d6 should be played.
19...f1? Fischer uses the disarray in Black’s
camp to open the position for his bishop. 19...a6
20...d2...c7 21...b4...d6 22...f1...f8
23...b5 cxb5 24...d3...e6 25...bd1...b7
26...c3...d3 27...xd3...e8 28...h2 h6
29.d4...d6 30...e1...c4 31...e5...e5
32...a1?...g6? Black’s position is precarious
in any case, but 32...d4 33.a4 g5 seems to hold
at least for the moment. 33...e5...d5 34...b3
...c6 (D)

35...a2? This allows Black to become active.
The prophylactic 35...a2 gives White a vice-
like grip 35...d4! 36...d1 a5 37...d6...e4
38...e7...e6 39...d5...e2 40...c3 b4
41.axb4 axb4 42...xb4...xe5 43...a5...xg3+ 44...xg3...e7 45...d6...e4
46...f3...c6 47...b6...e5 48...d5...d7
49...xh7 49...xh6...d5= 49...xh7 50...e3
51...c6 g5 52...f3...g7 53...a4...d5
54...c1...h5 54...d4+ 55...e4...c3+ 56...xh4
dxa4= is easier, as with the pair of bishops,
Fischer can play on for a very long time.
55...d2+...h6 56...b3...d4 57...c2...g6
58...g3...e4 59...e4...h4 60...f6...h6
61...f3...h4+ 62...g3...h6 63...xh4
64...g1...h5 65...c3...d4 66...f1...g7
67...f6...f7 58...e5 f6 69...d6 f5
70...f6...f4 71...e1...g6 72...d2...g6
73...e5...e5 74...e3...e6 75...c6...f7
76...f3...e7 77...b7...g6 78...c3...g4
79...a6...d5 80...e5...d6 81...d3...g4+
82...e2...d7 83...h2...h3 84...xh3...f6
85...e3...e5 86...e2...g6 87...f1...f4+
88...f3...e5+ 89...e4...g5+ 90...xf4
91...a3...xg3 92...f3...g3 ½-½

(193) Fischer – Nievergelt, Erwin
Sicilian Defense [B88]

1.e4 c5 2...f3...c6 3.d4 cxd4 4...d4...f6
5...c3 d6 6...c4 e6 7...b3...d7 8.0-0 0-0
9...e3...d7 10...f4...xd4 11...xh4...c6
12...e2 b5 13...xb5 c5?! 13...a5...b5!
14...xb5...xg4 15.f5 e5 is considered critical
nowadays. 14...xe5...dxe5 15...e3 15...xe5?
5.0-0 \( \text{d7} \) 6.\( \text{e1} \) b5 7.\( \text{b3} \) d6 8.c3 0-0
9.h3 \( \text{a5} \) 10.\( \text{d2} \) c5 11.d4 \( \text{c7} \) 12.\( \text{bd} \) 
\( \text{d7} \) 13.\( \text{f1} \) \( \text{f8} \) 14.\( \text{e6} \) g6 15.dxe5
\( \text{dx} \) 16.\( \text{h2} \) \( \text{h8} \) 17.\( \text{f3} \) \( \text{e6} \) 18.\( \text{g4} \) 
\( \text{g4} \) 19.hxg4 \( \text{c6} \) 20.g5 \( \text{c4} \) 21.\( \text{g4} \) 
\( \text{g4} \) 22.\( \text{hxg4} \) f6? Shocron reacted better with 22...\( \text{b6} \) 23.g3 c4=; see Fischer-Shocron,
Game 164. 23.gxf6 \( \text{xf6} \) 24.a4! \( \text{b6} \) 
25.a\( \times \) b5 a\( \times \) b5 26.\( \text{e3} \) \( \text{a8} \) 27.\( \text{ed} \) \( \text{h8} \) Black should try to ease the pressure by
exchanging rooks with 27...\( \text{a} \) \( \text{a} \) \( \text{a} \) 28.\( \text{a} \) \( \text{a} \) \( \text{b} \) (Hübner). 28.b3 \( \text{g7} \) 29.\( \text{h4} \) \( \text{f6} \) (D)

(194) Fischer – Unzicker, Wolfgang
Ruy Lopez [C97]
1.e4 c5 2.\( \text{f3} \) \( \text{c6} \) 3.\( \text{b5} \) a6 4.\( \text{a4} \) \( \text{f6} \)

35.\( \text{e7} \)? This just loses a pawn. The shot
pointed out by Hübner, 35...c4 36.bxc4 \( \text{b6} \),
uses the tactical resources of the position much
better. And indeed after 37.cxb5 (37.\( \text{h4} \) \( \text{a7} \) 
38.\( \text{f6} \) \( \text{g8} \) 39.cxb5 \( \text{c} \) and Black is still
fighting.) 37...\textit{Q}xe4 (37...\textit{Q}xa7? 38.\textit{Q}xf6+ \textit{Q}g7 39.\textit{Q}c6 \textit{Q}f8 40.\textit{Q}d6++ , Kasparov) 38.\textit{Q}e3 \textit{Q}xe3 39.fxe3 \textit{Q}xc3 40.\textit{Q}c4 \textit{Q}b8 it is not clear if White can win or not. 36.\textit{Q}xe7 \textit{Q}xe7 37.\textit{Q}xb5 \textit{Q}g7 38.\textit{Q}e2 \textit{Q}c7 39.\textit{Q}e3 \textit{Q}a5 40.g3 \textit{Q}a3 41.\textit{Q}g2 it is not good to rush with 41.b4?! because of 41...\textit{Q}xb4 42.\textit{Q}x5 \textit{Q}a2! 41...\textit{Q}a5 42.\textit{Q}d3 \textit{Q}b6 43.\textit{Q}c4 \textit{Q}c6 44.\textit{Q}d3 \textit{Q}xb6 45.b4 \textit{Q}xb4 46.cxb4 \textit{Q}g4 47.\textit{Q}c5! Without queens on the board, Black has absolutely no counterplay and, as he cannot construct a fortress, he will perish sooner or later. 47...\textit{Q}xc5 48.bxc5 \textit{Q}f7 49.f4 \textit{Q}e7 50.\textit{Q}f3 \textit{Q}f6 51.\textit{Q}b5 \textit{Q}e6 52.\textit{Q}c4+ \textit{Q}e7 53.\textit{Q}c6 \textit{Q}e8? 53...\textit{Q}xf4 is refuted as follows: 54.\textit{Q}xf4 \textit{Q}e8 55.e5 \textit{Q}c7 56.\textit{Q}e4 \textit{Q}e8 57.\textit{Q}g8 \textit{Q}f8 58.\textit{Q}xh7 \textit{Q}g7 59.\textit{Q}xg6 \textit{Q}xg6 60.f5+ \textit{Q}g5 61.f6 \textit{Q}g6 62.\textit{Q}d5 \textit{Q}f7 63.\textit{Q}c5 \textit{Q}e6 64.\textit{Q}b6++ (Fischer); 53...\textit{Q}xd6? 54.fxe5+ \textit{Q}xe5 55.\textit{Q}e7++ . 54.fxe5 \textit{Q}h6 55.\textit{Q}e3 \textit{Q}d7 56.\textit{Q}d4 \textit{Q}h8 57.\textit{Q}e3 \textit{Q}g5 58.\textit{Q}c2 \textit{Q}h4 58...\textit{Q}e6 59.\textit{Q}d4 h4 60.gxh4 g×h4 61.\textit{Q}g4++ (Gligoric). 59.\textit{Q}xh4 \textit{Q}xh4 60.\textit{Q}c4 \textit{Q}e8 61.\textit{Q}e4 \textit{Q}d8 62.\textit{Q}g4 \textit{Q}c7 After 62...\textit{Q}c7 63.\textit{Q}h4 \textit{Q}e7, White's king will invade on the queenside. 63.\textit{Q}f7 \textit{Q}g7 64.\textit{Q}xh4 \textit{Q}xh4 65.\textit{Q}g5 1-0

(196) \textit{Olafsson, Fridrik – Fischer}
King's Indian Defense [E93]

1.e4 c5 2.\textit{Q}f3 d6 3.d4 cxd4 4.\textit{Q}xd4 \textit{Q}f6 5.\textit{Q}c3 a6 6.\textit{Q}g5 e6 7.f4 \textit{Q}e7 8.\textit{Q}f3 \textit{Q}bd7 9.0-0-0 \textit{Q}c7 10.g4 b5 11.\textit{Q}xf6 g×f6 12.\textit{Q}g2 12.f5? is the critical main line. 12...\textit{Q}b7 13.\textit{Q}h1 0-0-0 14.a3 \textit{Q}b6 15.\textit{Q}d3 \textit{Q}b8 16.\textit{Q}e1 d5!? Opening the position in this manner helps White, as Black's king will feel insecure after the exchange of the b6-knight and the b7-bishop. 16...h5! 17.g×h5 f5, with good counterplay, should be playable. 17.\textit{Q}xd5 \textit{Q}xd5 18.\textit{Q}xh5 \textit{Q}xh5 19.\textit{Q}xf1 \textit{Q}c5 20.\textit{Q}xd5 The prophylactic 20.\textit{Q}b1? may be a bit more precise as the king probably has to move in b1 in any case. 20...\textit{Q}xd5 21.\textit{Q}c2 \textit{Q}xh3 22.\textit{Q}c3 f5 23.g×h5 \textit{Q}xh5 24.\textit{Q}g2 \textit{Q}xh8 25.\textit{Q}c3 \textit{Q}c8?! Allowing the rook exchange, which plays into White's hands as his passed pawn starts increasing in value. After 25...\textit{Q}h6 26.\textit{Q}d6 \textit{Q}b1, White is only slightly better. 26.b4 \textit{Q}e3+ 27.\textit{Q}b1 \textit{Q}xc3 28.g×c3? runs into 27...\textit{Q}xc2+. 27.\textit{Q}d6 28.\textit{Q}xe8+ \textit{Q}xe8 (D)

25.\textit{Q}g1?! The wrong rook. After 25.\textit{Q}h1?, White is for choice, e.g., 25...\textit{Q}xf3 (25...\textit{Q}a7 26.\textit{Q}h6) 26.\textit{Q}xf3 \textit{Q}g6 27.\textit{Q}h6 \textit{Q}xh3 28.\textit{Q}xg7
36...e4?! 36...g7 or 36...f4 seems to be more precise, but it is an open question whether Black can win or not. 37.d1? The king arrives too late. But 37.f1! gives White excellent drawing chances as a result of his solid blockade. 37...e3 38.f1 f5 39.f2 h5 40.f3 e2 0-1

(197) Tal,Mikhail – Fischer
Sicilian Defense [B99]

1.e4 c5 2.d3 d6 3.d4 cxd4 4.Qxd4 f6 5.Qc3 a6 6.Qg5 e6 7.f4 Qe7 8.Qf3 Qc7 9.0-0 0-0 10.Qd3 b5 11.Qf6 b4 12.Qe1 Qb7 13.Qb1 Qc8 14.g4 Qd7 15.g5 Qb6? Too slow. 15...d4! 16.Qe2 Qc5 (Fischer) is necessary. 16.f5! e5 17.f6 gxf6 18.gxf6 Qf8 19.Qd5 Qxh5 20.exd5 Qd8 21.Qc6+! A pawn is a very cheap price to pay for the opening of the central files for White's heavy pieces. 21...Qc2 22.dxe6 Qxe6 23.Qe4 Qh6 24.Qh5 25.Qf5 -- is also very strong. 24...f7 25.Qf5 Qd8 26.Qxh7+ Qh8 27.Qe6 Qc7 28.Qe3 Qh6 29.Qc3 Qb7 30.f7 Qg7 31.Qd3 Qf8 32.Qxe5! dxe5 33.Qxb7+ Qa7 34.Qd7 h5 35.Qxh7+ Qb8 36.Qc7 37.Qa8 Qd6

(198) Walther,Edgar – Fischer
Sicilian Defense [B99]

1.e4 c5 2.Qf3 d6 3.d4 cxd4 4.Qxd4 f6 5.Qc3 a6 6.Qg5 e6 7.f4 Qe7 8.Qf3 Qc7 9.0-0 0-0 10.Qd3 b5 11.Qf6 b4 12.Qe1 Qb7 13.Qb1 Qc8 14.g4 Qd7 15.g5 Qb6? Too slow. 15...d4! 16.Qe2 Qc5 (Fischer) is necessary. 16.f5! e5 17.f6 gxf6 18.gxf6 Qf8 19.Qd5 Qxh5 20.exd5 Qd8 21.Qc6+! A pawn is a very cheap price to pay for the opening of the central files for White's heavy pieces. 21...Qc2 22.dxe6 Qxe6 23.Qe4 Qh6 24.Qh5 25.Qf5 -- is also very strong. 24...f7 25.Qf5 Qd8 26.Qxh7+ Qh8 27.Qe6 Qc7 28.Qe3 Qh6 29.Qc3 Qb7 30.f7 Qg7 31.Qd3 Qf8 32.Qxe5! dxe5 33.Qxb7+ Qa7 34.Qd7 h5 35.Qxh7+ Qb8 36.Qc7 37.Qa8 Qd6
39...\e5 f7 40.\e8\e5 b4 and here the game was adjourned. White should be winning of course but it is not that easy in view of the opposite-colored bishops. 41.cxb4 \dxe4 42.b3 \gf6 43.\e5 \d6 44.\d4 \e8 45.\f5+ \g7 46.\d3 \e1+ 47.\ge2 \xf1 48.\d5 \e2+ 49.\e3 \xf2+ 49...\d2+ 50.\d2 \xf3 50.\d6 \d3 51.\d4++ (Fischer) and White will win the race as he has two aces. 50.\d2 b4 51.\d3 \d6 52.\e4 \e7 53.\b5 \d7 (D)

54.a4?! Allowing Fischer to construct a blockade. The Swiss endgame composer Fontana showed the right path for White: 54.\e4 \f7 55.\d5 \f8 56.\b5 \e3 57.\b6 \e8 58.\d6 \f8 59.\g2++. 54...\d7 55.\e4 \f8 56.\d5 \e3 57.\c4 \d3 58.\d5 \b3 \e1 59.\e4 \d2 60.\h5 \e1 61.\b5 \f2 62.\d2 \e3 63.\b3 63.b6+ is met by 63...\d6 64.a6+ \b6 and it is drawn as Black's king is within Rass's drawing zone. 63...\d6 64.b4+ \b7 65.\d3 \e6 66.\b5 \c5 67.\e8 \e1 \d-"

Candidates Tournament
September 7 – October 29, 1959
Bled/Zagreb/Belgrade, Yugoslavia

The winner of the Candidates’ Tournament would become the official challenger to the World Champion. These tournaments tended to be marathons, where stamina and precision conditioning were almost as important as playing good chess. This time, a healthy Mikhail Tal topped the field in the 28-round (!) quadruple round-robin. Fischer did not reach 50% in this powerful tournament, which included one former and two future world champions. But his strength continued to develop and grow, forged under fire.

(199) Keres, Paul – Fischer
Sicilian Defense [B99]

1.e4 c5 2.d3 f3 d6 3.d4 cxd4 4.\dxd4 \d6 5.\d3 a6 6.\g5 e6 7.f4 \d7 8.\f3 \e7 9.a4 0-0 0 a6 10.\e2 \b5 11.\d6 \d6 12.e5 \b7 13.e6 \f6 14.\f6. This queen sacrifice was Keres’ idea, but objectively White gets no advantage. Fischer reacts well: 14...\d6 15.\a8 d5 16.\d5 \d4 17.\d6 \d6 \f5. \c5 19.\d1+ \f8 20.\c3 h5 21.\f5 \b6. A pawn sacrifice to keep Black’s rook out of the game. This is already a sign that White is playing for a draw.

Candidates Tournament, September 7 – October 29, 1959

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hold. 28...f5 29.\textregisteredg8+ \textregisteredf6 30.\textregisteredg6+ f×g6
31.g×h4 \textregisteredxh4? Fischer takes the wrong pawn as White can now establish a blockade on the 4th rank. After 31...
\textregisteredxh4 Black should be winning. 32.\textregisteredd4 \textregisteredh1 33.\textregisteredc2 \textregisterede5 34.a4
\textregisteredf1 35.\textregisteredc1 \textregisteredg2+ (D)

36.\textregisteredb3? A typical time trouble error. Keres plays the endgame like a middlegame and wants to shelter his king. But now Black's passed f-
pawn becomes very dangerous. So 36.\textregisteredc1! is called for and White's fortress cannot be broken as his knight lands on d3, making his barrier on the 4th rank impenetrable. 36...
\textregisteredxa4+ 37.\textregistereda3 37.\textregistereda4? \textregisteredd2--+ 37...
\textregisteredc2 38.\textregisteredd3+ \textregisteredf6 39.\textregisteredc5 \textregisteredc1 40.\textregistereda4 \textregisterede3 and the game was adjourned. (D)

Keres sealed 41.\textregisteredxa6?! 41.\textregisteredd4 is refuted by Fischer as follows: 41...
f4 42.\textregisteredd3 f3 43.\textregisteredb3 \textregisteredg7 44.\textregistereda3 \textregisterede2 45.\textregisteredb3 \textregisteredd1+ 46.\textregistereda3 a5
47.\textregistereda2 a4 48.\textregisteredf2 \textregisteredb3+ 49.\textregistereda1! a3--; but
41.\textregistereda6+? may be worth further investigation. 41...
f4 42.\textregisteredd4 \textregisteredf5! Keres probably only calculated 42...
\textregisteredf3 43.\textregisteredc5 f2 44.\textregisterede4+ \textregisteredxex4 45.\textregisteredxe4 f1 46.\textregisteredd4 with a fortress. 43.\textregisteredb4
43.\textregisteredc5? is more harmonious, but should lose nevertheless. Fischer gives 43...
\textregisterede7 44.\textregisteredb4 \textregisteredh4 45.\textregisteredh5 \textregisteredf6 ++. 43...
\textregisterede7! 44.\textregisteredb3 \textregisteredh4 45.\textregisteredd3 g5 46.c4 \textregisteredg3 47.c5 f3 48.\textregisteredc4 f2
49.\textregisteredxf2 \textregisteredxf2 50.c6 \textregisteredxb2 51.\textregisteredc5 \textregisteredc3+
52.\textregisteredd5 52.\textregisteredc4 \textregistereda5+ 53.\textregisteredd4 \textregisteredc7+ (Fischer). 52...
g4 53.\textregisterede4 \textregisterede5+ 0-1 (200) Fischer – Petrosian,Tigran
Caro-Kann Defense [B11]

1.c4 c5 2.d4 \textregisteredc3 d5 3.\textregisteredf3 \textregisteredg4 4.h3 \textregisteredxf3 5.\textregisteredxf3 \textregisteredf6 6.d3 e6 7.a3 \textregisteredb4 8.\textregisteredd2 d4
9.\textregisteredb1 \textregisteredd2+ 10.\textregisteredxex2 e5 11.\textregisteredg2 c5
12.0-0 \textregisteredc6 13.\textregisteredf2 g5 Very optimistic. The more solid 13...
\textregisterede7 is played by Petrosian in the 16th round. 14.\textregisteredf3 h6 15.h4 \textregisteredg8 16.a3
\textregisterede7 17.b5+ g5 18.\textregisteredd2 \textregisteredd7 19.c3
0-0 20.cxd4 exd4 21.b4 \textregisteredb8 22.\textregisteredc1
\textregisteredc5 23.\textregisterede5 \textregisteredxex5 24.\textregisteredc4 \textregisteredc8 25.\textregisteredac1
\textregisteredg4 26.\textregisteredb2 \textregisteredg8 (D)

27.a4?! 27.bxc5 \textregisteredxc5 28.\textregisterede2 b6 29.a4 a5
30.\textregisterede2 opens more roads for White's attack. 27...
\textregisterede7 28.\textregisteredb1? Running into a powerful counterattack. The exchange sacrifice 28.bxc5
\textregisterede5 29.\textregisteredxd4 leads to dynamic equality: 29...
\textregisteredxd4 30.\textregisteredxd4 \textregisteredxd4 31.\textregisteredf1 \textregisteredbd8 32.\textregisteredc6
28...\textregisterede5! 29.\textregisteredxc5 \textregisteredxc5 30.\textregisteredxc5 \textregisteredd3
31.\textregisteredd2 \textregisteredxc5 32.\textregisteredf4+ \textregisteredc7 33.\textregisteredxg4
\textregistereda4 34.e5 \textregisteredc5 35.\textregisteredf3 d3 36.\textregisterede3 d2
The d-pawn needs almost all of White's attention, so
that Petrosian can advance his pawns on the
queenside next. 37.\textregisteredf3 \textregistereda4 37...
\textregisteredd3 38.\textregisterede2
\textregisteredd7 39.\textregisteredd1 \textregistereda4 is even better. 38.\textregisterede4 \textregisteredc5
39.\textregisterede2 a6 40.\textregisteredg2 \textregistereda7 41.\textregisteredc3 \textregisteredd3
42.\textregisteredf4 \textregisteredd7 43.\textregisteredc4 b6 44.\textregisteredd1 a5 45.\textregisteredf4
\textregisteredd4 46.\textregisteredh6 b5 47.\textregisterede3 \textregisteredh6 48.\textregisteredh6+
\textregisterede6 49.\textregisterede3 \textregistereda6 50.\textregistereda2 a4 51.\textregisteredc3 \textregisteredb6
52.\textregisteredw3 \textregisterede5 53.\textregistereda3 h4 54.\textregisteredh6+ 54.\textregisteredh2
\textregisteredd3 55.\textregisteredf4 b3 55.\textregistereda7 \textregistereda5-- 54...
\textregisterede6 55.\textregisteredw8 \textregisteredd8 56.\textregisteredh7 \textregisteredd7 57.\textregisteredh8 b3
58.\textregisteredw8+ \textregisteredb5 59.\textregistereda8+ \textregisteredb5 60.\textregisteredb8+
\textregisteredc4 61.\textregisteredg8 \textregisteredc3 62.\textregisteredh5 \textregisteredd8 63.\textregisteredf3 a3
64.\textregisteredw8 \textregisteredb2 65.\textregisteredw8 \textregisterede6 66.\textregistereda8 a2
67.\textregistereda5 \textregistereda4 68.\textregisteredd2+ \textregistereda3 0-1

(201) Benko,Pal – Fischer
King's Indian Defense [E61]

1.c4 \textregisteredf6 2.\textregisteredc3 g6 3.d4 \textregistereda7 4.\textregisteredg5 d6
5.e3 c5 6.\textregisteredf3 h6 7.\textregisteredh4 g5 8.\textregisteredg3 \textregisteredh5

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9.\textit{dx5 Qxg3} 10.\textit{hxg3 dxc5} 11.\textit{Qxd8+ Nxd8} 12.0-0-0+ Qd7 Modern theory considers 12...Qd7 to be a bit more precise, but Fischer's move should also be playable. White's advantage is only microscopic because it is difficult to defeat the pair of bishops in an endgame. 13.Qe2 e6 14.Qe4 Qe7 15.Rd2 b6 16.Qd6 a6 17.Ahd1 Ba7 18.Qh2 Qf6 19.Qg4 Qg4 20.Qxg4 f5 21.Qf3 Ac7 22.Qxc8+ Bxc8 23.Qxe4 fxe4 24.e5 Qxe5 25.Qe2 Acd4 26.Qh1 Aec8 27.Qd5 e5 28.Qh5 Qf6 29.f3 Qg7 30.Qe1 Ad7 31.Qh1 Ac6 32.Qc2 Aeg6 33.Ac4 Ad6 34.g5 Ae3 35.gxh6+!? 35...Qg1h4 offers better practical chances. 35...Bxd6 36.Qeg5+ Qf6 37.Qh6+ White does not want to exchange attacking potential, but there is no way to keep the rook on the board as 37.Qf5+ Qc6 38.Qd1? is met by 38...Qg8. 39.Qh6 Qeg7+ 40.Qd5 Qd4 41.b3 Qh1 42.Bg6 h5 43.a3 Qh4 44.Bxa6 h4 45.a4 Ae1 46.Ac4 Ac3 47.Rd3 (D)

13.Qe2?! Fischer's own original concept, which he repeated against Marini (see Game 252). But objectively it is better to give up the other bishop with 13.Qxc4 Qxc4 14.g4. 13...Qxe3 14.Qxe3 0-0 15.g4 Wa5? Gligoric's suggestion, 15...Wb6, with the threat of c7-c5, is more precise, as the harmony in White's camp is slightly disturbed. 16.h4 e6 17.Qd2 Ac6? This allows White to open lines on the kingside. 17...Qg8 18.f4 Qc5 19.Qxc5 Qxc5= (Hübner) is called for. 18.g5 hxg5 19.hxg5 Ab5 20.f4 Qc8 21.Qb1! A strong prophylactic move. The direct 21.f5? runs into 21...exf5 22.Qd5? Qxa2!!++. 21...Ab6 22.Qf3 Ac5 (D)

47...e4! This strong sacrifice secures the draw. 48.Qxe4 48.fxe4 Qg1= 48...Qe2+ 49.Qc1 Qe1+ $\frac{1}{2}$-$\frac{1}{2}$

(202) Fischer - Gligoric, Svetozar
Sicilian Defense [B57]

1.e4 c5 2.Qf3 Qc6 3.d4 Qxd4 4.Qxd4 Qf6 5.Qc3 d6 6.Ac4 Ad7 7.Ab3 g6 8.f3 Qa5 9.Qg5 Qg7 10.Qd2 h6 11.Qe3 Qc8 12.0-0-0 Qc4 (D)

23.Qd3 Fischer chooses a safe move. The direct 23.Qh5? g6h5 24.Qh5 is also very dangerous. 23...Qxc3? Black's monarch will miss this strong defender dearly. Instead, the other bishop should be exchanged to relieve the pressure: 23...Qb5 24.Qxb5 Qxb5 25.Qxb5 Qxb5 (Hübner) and now Karpov's 26.c3 gives White a slight strategic initiative as his bishop has more potential. 24.Qxc3 Qxc4?! Losing by force. But Black's position is very shaky in any case. 24...Qxc3 first does not help: 25.bxc3 Qf4 26.Qg3 e5 27.Qd1++. 25.Qf3 Qh5 25...e5 26.Qe2-- (Fischer). 26.Qh5! Qg5 27.Qxh5 Qe8 28.Qh6 Qxc3 29.bxc3 Qxc3?! 29...Qe3 30.Qh1 Qxc3 31.g6 Qg7 32.Qh2++ (Bronstein) 30.g6 f6 31.Qh1 Qd4 32.Qh7+ 1-0

(203) Olafsson, Fridrik - Fischer
Sicilian Defense [B86]

1.e4 c5 2.Qf3 d6 3.d4 cxd4 4.Qxd4 Qf6 5.Qc3 a6 6.Qc4?! Olafsson uses Fischer's own weapon against him. Very bold and remarkable! 6...Qe7 7.a3 Qc7 8.0-0 0-0 9.Qa2 b5 10.f4 Qb7 11.Qf3 e5 12.Qd2 Qbd7 12...Qxe4?! 13.Qxe4 A xe4 14.Qg3 is very risky for Black.
26.\textit{Be}3? It is better to use the rook in the normal way on an open file with 26.\textit{Bb}1 $\textit{Ax}c2 27.\textit{Bb}7 $\textit{Bf}8 28.\textit{Be}7+.

26...\textit{Bf}8? Very passive. 26...\textit{Bh}7, to answer 27.\textit{Bh}3?? with 27...\textit{Bf}8 is about equal. 27.\textit{Bd}1 $\textit{Bb}8? The wrong concept. 27...\textit{Bxa}3 is also not the right track because of 28.\textit{Bh}3 $\textit{Bxa}2 29.\textit{Bc}1++. But 27...\textit{a}5 offers chances to survive. 28.\textit{Bee}1 $\textit{Bxb}1? It is more tenacious to keep the rook, but Black will most probably not be saved by, e.g., 28...\textit{Ed}8 29.\textit{Bxe}5 $\textit{Ax}c2 30.\textit{Bh}7 $\textit{Bc}4 31.\textit{Bf}7 $\textit{Bd}8. 29.\textit{Bxe}1 $\textit{Bxc}2 30.\textit{Bh}7 $\textit{Bf}5 31.\textit{Bc}3 $\textit{Bc}6 32.\textit{Bxe}5 $\textit{Bxa}3 33.\textit{h}3? $\textit{Bb}8+$ prevents the coming defense and wins directly, e.g., 33...\textit{Bc}1+ 34.\textit{Bh}2 $\textit{Bh}6 35.\textit{Bb}8+ $\textit{Bh}7 36.\textit{Bc}8+ \textit{a}5 37.\textit{Bb}8+-.

33...\textit{Bc}1+ 34.\textit{Bc}2 (D)

34...\textit{g}5! 35.\textit{Bc}7 35.\textit{Bh}4 $\textit{Bf}4+ 36.\textit{Bxe}4 $\textit{g}x\textit{f}4 37.\textit{g}3 is the alternative. 35...\textit{Bh}4? Wasting precious time as Black cannot afford the exchange of queens anyway. Fischer had to go in for 35...\textit{Bf}4+ 36.\textit{Bxe}4 $\textit{g}x\textit{f}4, with good drawing chances, e.g., 37.\textit{g}3 $\textit{f}3 38.\textit{Bh}4 $\textit{Bh}7 39.\textit{Bg}1 $\textit{Bg}6 40.\textit{Bf}2 $\textit{Ag}4 41.\textit{Bxe}6 $\textit{Bf}5 42.\textit{Bc}3 $\textit{Bc}5. 36.\textit{Bxe}6 $\textit{Bh}7 37.\textit{Bf}1 $\textit{Bf}4+ 37...\textit{Bxe}1? 38.\textit{Bxe}5 is curtains. 38.\textit{Bxe}4 $\textit{g}x\textit{f}4 39.\textit{Bf}1 \textit{f}4 40.\textit{Bc}4 \textit{g}x\textit{f}4 41.\textit{Bxe}4 $\textit{f}3 42.\textit{Bf}3 $\textit{Bc}6 43.\textit{Bc}3 $\textit{Bg}5 44.\textit{Bf}3 \textit{Ad}3 45.\textit{Bd}5 \textit{Bf}5 1-0

The first of four consecutive wins by the future world champion over Fischer in this tournament. This was the first – and the last – time that this kind of whitewash would happen to Bobby.

\textit{(204) Tal, Mikhail – Fischer}

King's Indian Defense [E93]

1.d4 $\textit{Qf}6 2.\textit{c}4 \textit{g}6 3.\textit{Bc}3 \textit{Ag}7 4.e4 \textit{d}6 5.\textit{Bxe}2 0-0 6.\textit{Qf}3 \textit{e}5 7.d5 \textit{Bbd}7 8.\textit{Bg}5 \textit{h}6 9.\textit{Bh}4 a6 10.\textit{Bd}2 $\textit{Bxe}8 11.0-0 $\textit{Bh}7 12.\textit{Bd}4 $\textit{Bg}5 13.f3 \textit{f}5 14.\textit{Af}2 \textit{Bc}2! may be slightly more precise as White keeps more options open.
14...c7 15.¢c1 8f6 16.c5 9d7 17.¢c2
d5 18.b5 xe4 19.dxe4 8xe4 20.fxe4
d4 21.c6 9g5 22.9f3 9xe6 23.dxe6 9g4
24.¢e4 8xg4 25.¢e3 a5 26.¢e2
e4 27.¢b5 9f7 28.¢c4 8c8 29.¢e3
e5 30.¢f1! 30.a4 is more logical as it gives
White the additional idea to just push the a-pawn.
30...9xg7 31.a4 8a8 32.¢h1 8g5? Fischer
probably missed White’s next move. He should have
chosen 32...¢h5. 33.g3! h6 34.gxf4
(D)

34...8xf4? 34...8g4 is the last chance to offer
real resistance. 35.¢d4! The knight will land
on e6 and deadly effect. 35...¢h4 36.¢xf4
¢xf4 37.¢e6+ 9h8 37...8g8 38.¢xf4 8e1+ 39.8g2
e2+ 40.¢g1 9e3+ 41.¢f1 8h3+ 42.¢e2
¢h2+ 43.¢d3 8g3+ 44.¢d2 8g2+ 45.¢e2+
38.¢d4+ 8f6 39.¢xf4 8h7
40.c5 dxe5 41.¢d7+ 1-0

(205) Fischer – Smyslov, Vassily
Caro-Kann Defense [B11]

1.e4 c6!? It looks like the Soviet grandmasters
have decided that the Achilles’ heel in Fischer’s
repertoire is the Caro-Kann. 2.¢c3 d5 3.¢f3
¢a4 4.h3 9b5 5.exd5 cxd5 6.¢b5+ 8c6
7.g4 8g6 8.e5 8b8 9.h4 White’s activity
looks dangerous at first sight, but it will soon run
its course. 9...f6 10.¢xg6 8xg6 11.d4 e6
12.¢xd3 8f7 13.b5 9xh5 14.gxh5 8g7
15.9e3 8f5 16.¢c6 8c6 17.9c2 8d5+
18.c3 9a6 19.¢c2 9d6 20.¢f4 8xf4
21.¢xf4 8e6 22.¢e2 8xe2+ 23.¢xe2
8h8 24.¢d3 b5 25.9e1 h4 26.cxb4 8d4
27.¢e6 9xh5 28.b3 9h3+ 29.¢d2 8c3
30.¢f4 8h3 (D)

31.¢e2? The last inactive unit should be brought
into play with 31.¢ad1! as Black’s rooks stick
together, e.g., 31...¢d4 32.¢e7+ 8f8 33.¢g6+

8g8 34.¢e1 8c6 35.¢d7+ 36.¢g5? 31.¢d4
32.¢e7+ 8f8 33.¢g6+ 8g8 34.¢e3 8e3
35.¢xe3 8f2+ 36.¢c2 8c2 offers better chances
than the game. 32.¢d5 8c3+ 33.8c1
¢xd4 34.¢e3 8x3 35.¢xe3 8xb4 After
35...¢d3 36.b5 44.¢a4. White’s counterplay
is in time: 37.¢f1 8e3 38.8xe3 8xe3 39.¢d2
8xb3 40.8c2 8h3 41.a5= 36.¢d2 8g4 37.¢c1
8b7 38.¢g1 38.8g2 f5 39...¢h2 is necessary,
as White’s king now has e2 available and the
rooks coordinate better, e.g., 39...8e6 (39...8g7
40.¢ch1) 40.¢c5. 38...8d7+ 39.¢c2 f5
40.¢e4 8f6 41.exf5 g3 42.¢e8 8g7? 42...
8xf5 offers better practical chances as the
main source of White’s counterplay is eliminated.
43.¢f8+ 8e7 44.8a6 8d6 45.8a8 8f2+
46.¢d3 f2 47.¢f6 8g3+ 48.¢e4 8f6
48...¢f1 49.¢f1 8d6 50.¢g8 8xf5 51.¢xg3 8xg1
52.¢b5= 49.¢e1+ 8f5 50.¢f7 8g7 51.¢g1
¢f6 52.¢a4 8xf7 ½-½

(206) Fischer – Keres, Paul
Caro-Kann [B11]

1.e4 c6 2.¢c3 d5 3.¢f3 8a4 4.h3 8xf3
5.¢xf3 8f6 6.d3 e6 7.g3 8b4 8.d2 d4
9.¢b1 8b6 10.b3 a5 11.a3 8c7 12.¢g2
a4 13.b4 §d7 14.0-0 c5 15.8a2!? This
mysterious rook moves looks artificial. After
15...8e5 16.¢e5 8xh7 8xh7 17.¢xb7 8b8
18.§g2, chances are more or less equal. 15...0-0
16.bxc5 8xc5 17.¢e2 e5 18.f4 8xc8 19.h4
¢d6 20.8h3 8c7 21.fx5? Ultimately this
just opens inroads for Black, 21.g4 is the right
way to advance on the kingside. 21...8xe5
22.¢f4 8d6 23.b5 (D)

23...8a5! A very strong rook move that brings
the last black piece into the action. 24.h6 8g6
25.¢f3? Fischer diligently follows his plan.
25...8d2 is more tenacious, but Black still remains
(208) Fischer – Benko, Pal

Sicilian Defense [B57]

1.e4 c5 2.d4 Qf6 3.d5 exd5 4.Qxd5 Qf6
5.Qc3 d6 6.Qc4 Qb6 7.Qe2 e6 8.0-0
Qe7 9.Qb3 0-0 10.Qb1 Qa5 11.Qg5 Qc5
12.f4 b5 13.Qg3 b4? 13...Qxb3 14.axb3 Qb7
15.Qh5 Qh8 and with equality. But Black may already for choice according to Kasparov. 14.e5
Qxh5 15.Qxh5? 15.Qg4 is answered by
15.Qxe4 16.Qxe4 Qe7 17.Qe7 Qxe7 18.Qxe5
Qb7 19.Qd6 Qxb3 20.axb3 Qc5. (D)

(207) Petrosian, Tigran – Fischer

Nimzo-Indian [E40]

1.d4 Qf6 2.c4 e6 3.Qc3 Qb4 4.c3 d5 5.a3
Qd6 6...Qe1+ and 5...Qd7 are the main lines.
6.Qf3 0-0? Conceding White a lot of space.
7.c5 Qc7 8.b4 Qa4 9.b2 Qd7 10.Qd3
f5 11.Qe2 Qf6 12.0-0 Qe7 13.Qe5 Qxe5?
This helps White in many ways. 13...c6, with
a slightly passive Stonewall setup, is called for.
14.Qxe5 Qg5 15.Qd4 Qh6 16.f3 Qg5
(D)

15...Qxf6? This opens too many roads for
White’s cavalry. 15...e3! holds the balance,
e.g., 16.Qe4 Qb4 17.Qg4 (17.Qxc3 Qxe4
18.Qxe7 Qb7=, Kasparov) 17...Qxe6 18.Qxf6+
Qh8 19.Qh4 h6 20.Qg4 with a strong attack
according to Fischer. But Hübner disagrees and
Kasparov also concludes that Black is not worse
after 20.Qxf2! I am not sure about the
position and think that 20...Qb3 is most precise:
21.Qh6 Qc1. 22.Qg4+ Qg8 23.Qf6+ Qg6
24.Qg3+ as now, after 21.Bad1, White has an
attack, e.g., 21...Qxb3 22.Qh6 f6 (22...Qd2
23.a3) 23.Qg4+ Qg8 24.Qxe5. 16.Qc4 Qd4
16...Qc7 17.Qh5 f5 18.Qh6+ Qg7 19.Qh5
(D)

17.c6l b6 18.b5 a6 19.a4 axb5 19...a5 is
better, as White can penetrate on the a-file easily,
but Black’s position is bad in any case because
of the incarcerated c6-bishop. 20.axb5 Qxa1
21.Qxa1 Qf7 22.Qc3 Qh4 23.Qc1 Qg5?!
Misguided activity. 24.Qc1 Qh5 24...Qxe1+ is
forced but after 25.Qxe1 Qf7 26.Qa1 Qg5
27.Qa7 Qd8 28.Qc3. White’s space advantage
and activity will tell sooner or later. 25.Qa7
Qg6 26.Qh1 Qh5 27.f4 Qe4 28.Qc7 Qg5
29.Qxh6 Qh8 30.Qxe4 fxe4 31.Qc5 Qg8
1-0

17...Qxb3? This loses. After 17...Qxf4! 18.Qf5
e4f5 19.Qf4 Qxe4 20.Qxe4 Qxe4 21.Qxa5= (Fischer), White still has technical problems to
Bobby Fischer

(209) Gligoric,Svetozar – Fischer
Sicilian Defense [B99]

1.e4 c5 2.Qf3 d6 3.d4 cxd4 4.Qxd4 Qf6 5.Qc3 a6 6.Qg5 e6 7.f4 Qc7 8.Qf3 Qc6 9.0-0-0 Qbd7 10.g4 b5 11.Qxb6 Qxb6 An interesting decision. Fischer chooses the main line and not his main weapon 11...gxf6. As this game does not turn out well, he will come back to his personal favorite in the 25th round. 12.g5 Qd7 13.a3 Qb7 14.Qh3 0-0-0? Too optimistic; 14...Qc5 is the main line. 15.f5 (D)

15...Qxg5+? Too greedy. 15...Qe5 16.Qg3 e5 17.Qx5 Qb8 is the lesser evil. 16.Qe1 e5 17.Qdxb5! This strong sacrifice destroys the black king's pawn shield. 17...a5 b5 18.Qxb5 Qc5 19.Qx6+ Qb6 20.Qxf7 Qd7 21.Qxh8 Qxh8 22.Qh1 Qf4? Too slow. But Black's position is quite difficult in any case. 22...Qf6 23.Qh3 Qa7 is one suggestion. 23.Qg6! Qc5! 24.Qe5 Qb7 25.b4 Qa6 26.Qd7 Qc8 27.Qed1 Qc6 28.Qxc6 Qxc6 29.Qxg7 Qxe4 30.f6 Qh6 31.Qe7 Qc7 32.f7 Qc6 33.Qd7 Qb7 34.Qd6 Qd7 35.Qxb6 Qa5 36.Qxh7 Qf8 37.Qg7 Qc4 38.Qxe5 Qe6 39.h4 Qc6 40.h5 Qd6 41.Qe1 Qxf7 42.h6 Qd6 43.Qg4 Qh8 1-0

(210) Fischer – Olafsson,Fridrik
Ruy Lopez [C75]

1.e4 e5 2.Qf3 Qc6 3.Qb5 a6 4.Qa4 d6 5.c3 Qd7 6.d4 Qge7 7.Qb3 h6 8.Qbd2 Qg6 9.Qc4 Qe7 10.Qe3 0-0 10...Qg5? is the modern main line. 11.0-0 Qh7?! Slightly artificial. 12.g3 Qf6 13.Qe1 Qh8 14.a3 Qe8 15.b4 Qd8 16.Qf5 Qge7 17.Qxe5 Qxe5 18.Qc2 18.Qh6? g6 19.Qxh6 Qg4 20.Qx8 Qx8 21.Qd3 is the much sharper alternative. 18...Qc6 19.Qxe6 fxe6 20.Qxe7 Qxe7 21.Qe2 Qg6 22.Qf6 Qf6 23.Qh2 Qaf8 24.h5 Qe8 25.Qe3 Qd6 26.a4 Qb8 (D)

27.Qec1? 27.Qg4 Qf3 28.a5 Qc6 (28...Qxh5? 29.Qh2=) 29.Qd2 Qxe8 30.Qad1 is more precise. 27...Qec6 28.f3 Qe8 29.g4 Qc6 30.b5 Qa5 31.Qd1 Qb3 32.Qa1 Qc5 33.a5 Qd4 34.Qcd1 Qc5 35.Qc5 Qc5 36.Qe3 Qh8 37.Qf1 Qf8 38.Qb4? 38.c4= 38...Qa8 39.Qd1 Qb7 40.Qh1 Qd6 41.Qb2 Qxb5 42.Qxb5 Qd7 43.Qxb7 Qa5 44.Qb2 Qe7?! 44...Qd6 applies more pressure. 45.Qg1 Qg5 45...Qh6 is now met by 46.g5. 46.Qc4 Qc5 47.Qc3 Qb8 48.Qd1 Qf7 49.Qb5 Qf4 50.Qg2 Qc6 51.Qc5 Qa6 52.Qe6 Qa2+ 53.b2 Qxb2+ 54.Qxb2 Qf6 55.Qf6 Qd6 56.Qb8 Qg5 57.Qh3 g6 58.Qf5 Qg7 59.Qxg6+ Qg6! Black's king is remarkably safe here. 60.Qd2 Qxd2 61.Qxd2 Qg8 62.Qd7 Qf6 63.Qd3 Qg8 64.Qc3 Qe7 65.Qf1 Qg8 66.Qg3 Qg5 67.Qh5 (D)

67...Qd8? 67...Qg6, with the idea 68.Qa3 (68.Qd3 Qc7=) 68.Qxf4+ 69.Qxf4 Qxf4 70.Qa7 Qc8 is drawn despite Black's passive rook, as
White's king cannot penetrate. 68.\(\text{Ac}5\) \(\text{Qg}6\)?
White's potentially very dangerous c-pawn should be eliminated with 68...\(\text{Qd}6\) 69.\(\text{Qx}e5+\)
\(\text{Qg}6\) 70.\(\text{Qf}4+\) \(\text{Qf}6\) 71.\(\text{Qh}5\) \(\text{Qxc}6\) with drawing chances. 69.\(\text{Qg}3\) \(\text{Ac}3\)?! White will win the c-pawn now. So 69...\(\text{Qf}8\) is more tenacious, but
White should win in the long run after 70.\(\text{Qxe}5+\) \(\text{Qg}6\) 71.\(\text{Qa}5\) because of his activity and Black's
broken pawn structure. 70.\(\text{Qg}7\) \(\text{Qf}6\) 71.\(\text{Qe}8+\)
\(\text{Qe}7\) 72.\(\text{Qxc}7\) \(\text{Qd}6\) 73.\(\text{Qa}6\) \(\text{Qe}7\) 74.\(\text{Qc}8\) 74...\(\text{Qa}3\) 75.\(\text{Qc}8\) \(\text{Qxc}8\) 76.\(\text{Qc}6\) \(\text{Qxa}6\)
77.\(\text{Qb}8\) \(\text{Qe}7\) 78.\(\text{Qxe}6\) \(\text{Qf}7\) 79.\(\text{Qg}5+\) 75.\(\text{Qc}1\)
\(\text{Qd}2\)?! 75...\(\text{Qa}3\) 76.\(\text{Qc}5\) \(\text{Qa}7\) 77.\(\text{Qd}3\) 77.\(\text{Qh}1\) \(\text{Qa}2\) 77.\(\text{Qd}1+\)
\(\text{Qe}7\) 78.\(\text{Qb}4\) 1-0

(211) Fischer – Tal, Mikhail
Sicilian Defense [B86]

1.e4 c5 2.\(\text{Qf}3\) d6 3.d4 cxd4 4.\(\text{Qxd}4\) \(\text{Qf}6\)
5.\(\text{Qc}3\) a6 6.\(\text{Qc}4\) e6 7.\(\text{Qb}3\) \(\text{Qe}7\) 8.\(\text{Qf}4\) 0-0
9.\(\text{Qf}3\) \(\text{Qc}7\) 10.0-0? Too slow. The direct 10.\(\text{Qf}5\)
may be more flexible and in the spirit of the position. 10...\(\text{b}5\) 11.\(\text{Qf}5\)?! \(\text{b}4\) 12.\(\text{Qa}4\) 12.\(\text{f}xe6\)
\(\text{bxc}5\) 13.\(\text{Qxf}7\) \(\text{Qh}8\) 14.\(\text{Qc}5\) \(\text{Qxc}3\) 15.\(\text{bxc}5\) \(\text{Qa}7\)
16.\(\text{Qf}4\) 12...\(\text{e}5\) 13.\(\text{Qxe}2\) \(\text{Qb}7\) 14.\(\text{Qg}3\) \(\text{Qbd}7\)
15.\(\text{Qec}3\) \(\text{Qc}6\) 16.\(\text{Qf}2\) \(\text{Qb}7\) 17.\(\text{Qf}e1\) \(\text{d}5\)
18.\(\text{ex}d5\) \(\text{Qxd}5\) 19.\(\text{Qe}4\) \(\text{Qf}4\) 20.\(\text{c}4\) 20.\(\text{c}3\) is more precise as the f7-pawn is still pinned. (D)

20...\(\text{g}6\) 21.\(\text{fxg}6\) 21.\(\text{g}4\) 22.\(\text{gxf}5\) 22.\(\text{gxf}5\) \(\text{Qh}8\)
23.\(\text{Qc}2\) \(\text{Rg}8\)+ 24.\(\text{Qg}3\) \(\text{Qg}5++\) 21...\(\text{f}5\)! Tal opens
the floodgates. 22.\(\text{g}7\) 22.\(\text{g}7\) \(\text{Qh}7++\) \(\text{Qh}8+-\)
22...\(\text{g}x\text{c}3\) 23.\(\text{Qg}3+\) \(\text{Qh}8\) 24.\(\text{Qec}5\) \(\text{Qxc}5\)
25.\(\text{Qxc}5\) \(\text{Qxc}5\) 26.\(\text{Qxc}5\) \(\text{Qc}7\) 27.\(\text{Qec}3\)
\(\text{Qae}8\) 28.\(\text{Qe}2\) e2x2+ 29.\(\text{Qf}2\) \(\text{Qg}2\)
30.\(\text{Qx}a6\) \(\text{Qa}7+\) 31.\(\text{Qx}g2\) \(\text{Qg}8+\) 32.\(\text{Qh}3\)
\(\text{Qg}7\) 33.\(\text{Qd}1\) \(\text{Qc}6\) 0-1

(212) Smyslov, Vassily – Fischer
Sicilian Defense [B50]

1.e4 c5 2.\(\text{Qf}3\) d6 3.c3 \(\text{Qf}6\) 4.\(\text{Qc}2\) \(\text{Qc}6\)
5.d4 cxd4 6.\(\text{Qc}4\) d5 7.e5 \(\text{Qe}4\) 8.\(\text{Qc}3\) \(\text{f}5\)

1.d4 \(\text{Qf}6\) 2.\(\text{Qf}3\) g6 3.\(\text{Qf}4\) \(\text{Qg}7\) 4.\(\text{Qbd}2\)
c5 5.c3 \(\text{cxd}4\) 6.\(\text{Qxd}4\) d5 7.\(\text{Qxb}8\)? Keres is
playing with fire. The solid 7.\(\text{Qc}3\) was most
probably a better choice. 7...\(\text{Qxb}8\) 8.\(\text{Qa}4+\)
\(\text{Qd}7\) 9.\(\text{Qxa}7\) \(\text{Qc}4\) 10.\(\text{c}3\) \(\text{Qxd}2\) 11.\(\text{Qxd}2\)
e5 12.\(\text{Qc}3\) 0-0 13.\(\text{Qc}5\) \(\text{Qxc}8\) 14.\(\text{Qb}4\) \(\text{Be}8\)
15.\(\text{Qc}2\) e2 \(\text{Qd}4\) 15...\(\text{Rc}2+\) 16.\(\text{Qd}3\) \(\text{bxb}2\) 17.0-0
\(\text{Qxd}4\) 18.\(\text{Qxb}4\) \(\text{Qb}5\) 17.\(\text{Qxb}7\) \(\text{Qc}4\) 18.\(\text{Qxd}7\) \(\text{Qxb}2\)
19.\(\text{Qd}1\) \(\text{Qc}3+\) 20.\(\text{Qf}1\) \(\text{d}4\) 21.\(\text{ex}d\)? Opening
the position plays into Black's hand. After
21.\(\text{Qf}4\) White has excellent drawing chances.
21...\(\text{Qe}4\) 22.\(\text{Qg}4\) 22.\(\text{Qb}5\) \(\text{Qe}7\) 23.\(\text{h}4\) \(\text{Qc}8\)
24.\(\text{h}3\) \(\text{d}x\text{d}4\) 25.\(g4\) and White may be able to survive. 22...\(\text{c}2\) 23.\(g3\)? 23.\(\text{b}5\) is the lesser evil, but Black stays on top after 23...\(\text{e}1\) 24.\(\text{b}3\) \(\text{c}3\) 25.\(\text{d}3\) \(\text{b}8\) 26.\(\text{e}2\) \(\text{e}x\text{b}5\) 27.\(\text{c}x\text{c}3\) \(\text{e}x\text{e}2+\) 28.\(\text{f}x\text{c}2\) \(\text{d}x\text{c}3\). 23.\(\text{h}4??\) on the other hand loses immediately: 23...\(\text{d}x\text{d}1\) 24.\(\text{d}x\text{d}1\) \(\text{e}1\) =. (D)

\[
23...\text{\(\text{b}a2??\)}
\]
As so often happens with opposite-colored bishops, the initiative counts more than material: 23...\(\text{d}2\) destroys White’s links of communication and wins, e.g., 24.\(\text{f}3\) (24.\(\text{g}2\) \(h5\) 25.\(\text{b}3\) \(\text{c}3\) =) 24.\(\text{d}b5\) \(h5\) 25.\(\text{d}x\text{d}2\) \(\text{d}x\text{d}2\) 26.\(\text{f}4\) \(\text{f}x\text{f}4\) 27.\(\text{d}x\text{d}4\) \(\text{e}4++\) 24...\(\text{h}5\) 25.\(\text{d}7\) \(\text{c}3\) 26.\(\text{f}e3\) \(\text{e}e3\) 27.\(\text{d}x\text{c}8+\) \(\text{e}x\text{c}8\) 28.\(\text{f}2\) \(\text{f}a3++\) 24.\(\text{b}5??\) This leads into a deadly double attack. After 24.\(\text{f}3\), the position is completely equal. 24...\(\text{d}5\) 25.\(\text{e}e8\) \(\text{h}x\text{h}1+\) 26.\(\text{d}e2\) \(\text{e}e8+\) 27.\(\text{d}d3\) \(\text{e}e1\) 0–1

(214) Fischer – Petrosian, Tigran
Caro-Kann Defense [B11]

1.e4 c6 2.\(\text{d}c3\) d5 3.\(\text{d}f3\) \(\text{d}g4\) 4.\(\text{h}3\) \(\text{d}xf3\) 5.\(\text{g}x\text{f}3\) \(\text{\(\text{f}6\)}\) 6.d3 c6 7.g3 \(\text{b}4\) 8.\(\text{d}d2\) \(d4\) 9.\(\text{b}1\) \(x\text{d}2+\) 10.\(\text{d}x\text{d}2\) e5 11.\(\text{g}2\) c5 12.0–0 \(\text{c}6\) 13.\(\text{c}e2\) \(\text{g}7\) This time Petrosian does not risk \(g3\) as he played in the second round. 14.f4 0–0 0–1 15.a3 \(\text{e}8\) 16.b4 cxb4 17.\(\text{c}4?!\) 17.a\(\text{b}4\) \(\text{c}7\) 18.fx\(\text{e}5\) \(\text{\(\text{b}5\)}\) 19.\(\text{c}4\) is more in the spirit of the position 17...f6 18.\(\text{f}e5\) \(\text{d}c7\) 19.\(\text{a}5\) \(\text{b}5\) 21.\(\text{c}e6\) \(bxc6\) 22.\(\text{e}f2\) \(g6\) 22...\(\text{h}f8\) 23.\(\text{e}a1\) \(\text{\(\text{b}7\)}\) (Hübner) is more logical. 23.\(\text{h}4\) \(\text{b}7\) 24.\(\text{h}5\) \(\text{c}x\text{b}4\) 25.\(\text{\(\text{f}7\)}\) \(\text{b}6\) 26.\(\text{f}2\) a5 27.\(\text{c}4\) \(\text{c}3\) 28.\(\text{d}f1?\) 28.\(\text{d}f1\) \(\text{\(\text{d}f8\)}\) 29.\(\text{d}x\text{e}5\) \(\text{c}x\text{f}7\) 30.\(\text{d}x\text{h}8\) \(\text{d}x\text{d}6=\) 28...\(\text{d}6\) 29.\(\text{d}f6\) \(\text{c}5??\) 29...\(\text{d}6\)! (Gligoric and Ragosin) with good winning chances. 30.\(\text{d}d8\) \(\text{h}5\) 31.\(\text{g}g6\) \(\text{f}x\text{f}1\) The tournament book by Gligoric and Ragosin gives 31...\(\text{e}h7\) 32.\(\text{d}h7\) \(\text{\(\text{d}f1\)}\) as game continuation. 32.\(\text{d}x\text{f}1\) \(\text{e}h7\) 33.\(\text{d}x\text{h7}\) 

42.\(\text{a}1?!\) This allows Petrosian to equalize. 42.c5 is critical, but it seems that Black can escape, e.g., 42...\(\text{d}6\) 43.\(\text{d}c2\) \(\text{b}4\) 44.\(\text{d}d1\) \(\text{c}5\) 45.\(\text{d}b2\) \(\text{d}5\) 46.\(\text{b}6\) \(\text{e}8\). 42...\(\text{d}a3!\) 43.\(\text{d}x\text{a}3+\) \(\text{d}x\text{a}3\) 44.\(\text{d}x\text{h}6\) \(\text{f}f7\) 45.\(\text{d}g2\) After 45.\(\text{d}d6+\) \(\text{b}3\) 46.\(\text{d}x\text{c}5\), Black has 46...\(\text{d}6=\). 45...\(\text{d}b3\) 46.\(\text{d}d2\) \(\text{h}7\) 47.\(\text{d}g3?!\) Overlooking Black’s following shot. But Black has no problems in any case. 47...\(\text{d}e4?!\)

Taking a break
48...\texttt{xf}2 Of course not 48...\texttt{xe}4? \texttt{xe}4+ 49.\texttt{h}3 \texttt{xd}2 50.\texttt{g}2 \texttt{e}4 51.\texttt{g}5 \texttt{e}3 52.\texttt{g}6 \texttt{e}2 53.\texttt{g}7 \texttt{e}1\texttt{g} 54.\texttt{g}8\texttt{h} \texttt{e}3+ -- when the reappearing queens would secure Black’s victory. 48...\texttt{h}1 and Fischer offered a draw, which Petrosian accepted. After 49.\texttt{f}3 \texttt{h}6 Black is slightly better of course, but Petrosian was too exhausted to continue. \texttt{?}\texttt{=} \texttt{?}

(215) Benko, Pal – Fischer
Sicilian Defense [B90]

1.e4 c5 2.\texttt{f}3 d6 3.d4 cxd4 4.\texttt{xd}4 \texttt{f}6 5.\texttt{c}3 a6 6.\texttt{c}4 \texttt{bd}7 7.\texttt{a}4 \texttt{g}6 8.0-0 \texttt{g}7 9.\texttt{g}5 0-0 10.\texttt{g}d2 \texttt{c}5 11.\texttt{f}3 \texttt{d}7 12.a5 \texttt{b}8 13.b3 \texttt{e}6 14.\texttt{c}3 \texttt{c}7 15.\texttt{d}e2 \texttt{c}6 16.\texttt{e}2 \texttt{d}7 17.\texttt{d}5 \texttt{d}8 18.\texttt{c}ec3 \texttt{c}7 19.\texttt{d}4 \texttt{g}e5 20.\texttt{e}2 \texttt{e}8 21.\texttt{d}a4 \texttt{a}4 22.\texttt{d}exa4 \texttt{c}6 23.\texttt{d}5 \texttt{d}x\texttt{d}5 24.ex\texttt{d}5 \texttt{d}5 25.\texttt{d}4 \texttt{d}8 26.\texttt{f}4 \texttt{d}7 27.\texttt{d}x\texttt{g}7 \texttt{d}x\texttt{g}7 28.\texttt{g}4 \texttt{c}5? 28...\texttt{f}5 is the lesser evil. 29.\texttt{d}x\texttt{d}7 \texttt{g}x\texttt{d}7 30.\texttt{f}5! Benko starts a very dangerous attack. 30...\texttt{f}6 30...\texttt{g}x\texttt{f}5? 31.\texttt{f}x\texttt{g}6 \texttt{h}x\texttt{g}6 32.\texttt{h}4 \texttt{g}5 33.\texttt{e}4 \texttt{c}7 34.\texttt{c}6 \texttt{a}5 35.\texttt{h}4 \texttt{g}x\texttt{h}4? This opens up the kingside too much. 35...\texttt{e}5 is called for, but White remains for choice after 36.\texttt{d}x\texttt{e}6 \texttt{e}5 37.\texttt{e}xe5 \texttt{d}xe5 38.\texttt{hx}g5 \texttt{b}6+ 39.\texttt{e}2 \texttt{e}6 40.\texttt{g}x\texttt{f}6+ \texttt{g}xf6 41.\texttt{d}x\texttt{f}6 \texttt{g}xf6 42.\texttt{d}d7+ \texttt{h}6 43.\texttt{g}x\texttt{b}7. 36.\texttt{f}e\texttt{f}1 36...\texttt{d}1++ is even easier. 36...\texttt{e}5 (D)

37.\texttt{d}x\texttt{e}6? This allows the defenders to come to the kingside quickly. 37.\texttt{b}x\texttt{h}4 wins in all lines, e.g., 37...\texttt{g}8 (37...\texttt{h}8 38.\texttt{e}x\texttt{h}8 \texttt{f}x\texttt{h}8 39.\texttt{d}h6+ \texttt{g}8 40.\texttt{w}x\texttt{f}6 \texttt{e}2 41.\texttt{e}3++) 38.\texttt{f}5 39.\texttt{e}f3 \texttt{b}a1+ 40.\texttt{g}h2 \texttt{f}4 41.\texttt{g}4+ \texttt{f}7 42.\texttt{g}x\texttt{f}4+ \texttt{e}x\texttt{f}4 43.\texttt{w}x\texttt{f}4+ ++. 37...\texttt{g}5 38.\texttt{e}x\texttt{h}4 \texttt{c}5+ 39.\texttt{e}f2? Exchanging queens is not in White’s interest. After 39.\texttt{e}c3 \texttt{e}5 (39...\texttt{g}3 40.\texttt{h}e4; 39...\texttt{a}5 40.\texttt{h}1) 40.\texttt{g}4+ \texttt{h}7 41.\texttt{d}d4 he has an attack in all cases.

12.\texttt{b}h3 12.\texttt{b}x\texttt{c}6!? \texttt{b}x\texttt{c}6 13.\texttt{b}e\texttt{e}5 \texttt{d}xe4 14.\texttt{d}x\texttt{e}4 \texttt{d}x\texttt{e}4 15.\texttt{b}b2, as in Matanovic-Gligoric, Moscow 1963, is slightly better for White. 12...\texttt{g}4 13.\texttt{h}3 \texttt{b}h5 14.dxe5 \texttt{c}xe5 15.g4 \texttt{f}5+ 16.\texttt{e}x\texttt{f}3 \texttt{d}xe4 17.\texttt{g}x\texttt{h}5 \texttt{x}f3 18.\texttt{w}xe8 \texttt{w}xe8 19.\texttt{w}x\texttt{f}3 \texttt{e}e1+ 20.\texttt{w}g2 \texttt{e}e8 21.b6 \texttt{c}c6 22.\texttt{c}d2 \texttt{b}2 23.\texttt{w}x\texttt{e}2 \texttt{w}x\texttt{e}2 24.\texttt{d}d1 \texttt{e}e8 25.\texttt{d}e3 \texttt{c}d5 26.\texttt{d}d2 \texttt{g}x\texttt{h}6 27.\texttt{c}4 \texttt{g}7 28.\texttt{e}c1 \texttt{c}7 29.\texttt{g}3 \texttt{d}d6 30.\texttt{c}5 \texttt{d}d4 31.\texttt{q}4 \texttt{f}5 32.\texttt{h}5 \texttt{e}4 33.\texttt{d}d1 \texttt{g}8 34.\texttt{d}d3 \texttt{e}7 35.\texttt{d}d1 \texttt{e}6 36.\texttt{f}3 \texttt{d}d4+ With 36...\texttt{d}d4+, Gligoric could have played on without risk. 37.\texttt{g}3 \texttt{d}e6 38.\texttt{f}3 \texttt{d}d4+ 39.\texttt{g}2 \texttt{c}6 40.\texttt{f}3 \texttt{d}d4+

(217) Olafsson, Fridrik – Fischer
King’s Indian Defense [E66]

1.d4 \texttt{c}f6 2.c4 \texttt{g}6 3.g3 \texttt{g}7 4.\texttt{g}g2 0-0 5.\texttt{d}f3 \texttt{d}6 6.0-0 \texttt{c}c6 7.d5 \texttt{d}a5 8.\texttt{f}f2 \texttt{c}5 9.\texttt{d}c3 \texttt{c}5 10.a3 \texttt{b}6 11.\texttt{b}4 \texttt{c}b7 12.\texttt{b}b1! 12.e4 and 12.\texttt{b}b2 are the main lines. 12...\texttt{e}8
13. Qe4 f5 14. Qg5 e4 15. Bb3 Qf6
16. Qd1 h6 17. Qh3 g5 18. f3 e5 19. e5 f3
Qd7 20. f4 g4 21. Qf2 Qc7 22. Qd3 Qae8
23. Qb2 Qf7 24. Qc2 Qa6 25. Qc3 h5
26. Qb1 h4 27. Qfe1 h3 28. Qf1 Qf6
29. Qxe8 Qxe8 30. Qe1 Qe1 31. Qe1 cxb4
32. a5 Qd1 33. Qf2 Qf2 34. Qxe2
Qf6 35. Qd1 Qa1 36. Qd3 Qc3 37. Qd1
d4 38. Qe5 Qc1 39. Qxd7 Qxd1
40. Qb2 (D)

cxb4?! 21... Qg7 22. Qd5+ Qh8 23. Qd2 Qe5
is a better defensive try (23... cxb4 24. Qe2 with
a strong attack). 22. Qae1 Qf6 22... Qd6 is the
alternative. But White still has a dangerous
initiative, e.g., 23. Qf5+ Qh8 24. Qd6 cxd6
23. Qe6 (D)

40... Qc1 and both kings are too exposed so
neither side can make real progress. ½-½

(218) Tal, Mihail – Fischer
King's Indian Defense [E93]

1.d4 Qf6 2.c4 g6 3.Qc3 Qg7 4.e4 d6
5.Qc2 0-0 6.Qf3 c5 7.d5 Qbd7 8.Qg5 h6
9.Qh4 a6 10.0-0 Qae8 11.Qd2 Qh7 12.b4
Qf6? Black scores very badly with this move
as White's queenside initiative develops much
quicker than Black's play on the other wing.
Qh7 16. Qe3 Qg8 17. c5 f5 18.exf5 gxf5
19.f4 Tal attacks directly as usual. The
preparatory 19.Qae1? is interesting as well.
19... Qxf4 20. Qxf4 (D)

23... Qx c3? Too optimistic. The queen had to
stay near the king: 23... Qg7 24. Qf5+ Qh8
25. Qxb4 a5 26. Qd4 Qxd4+ 27. Qxd4 Qc5
28. Qe6 Qf3 29. Qe5 Qe6 and Black is still
fighting. 24. Qf5+ Qxf5 25. Qxf5+ Qh8
26. Qf3 Qb2? The queen sacrifice 26... Qg7
27. Qg3 Qxg3 (27... Qh7? 28. Qe8++ ) 28. hgx3
Qd6 is more tenacious, but White should prevail
after 29. Qxe6 30. Qxe6 Qe8 31. Qxe7 Qd1+
32. Qf2 Qd6 33. Qg7 Qe6 34. Qxb4. 27. Qe8
Qdf6 28. Qxf6+ Qxf6 29. Qxf6 Qg7
30. Qf8 Qe7 31. Qa5 h5 32. Qa4 Qd8
33. Qc4 b5 34. Qe5 1-0

(219) Fischer – Smyslov, Vassily
Sicilian Defense [B87]

1.e4 c5 2. Qf3 e6 3.d4 cxd4 4. Qxd4 Qf6
5. Qc3 d6 6. Qc4 Qe7 7.0-0 a6 8. Qb3 b5
9.f4 0-0 10.f5?! 10.e5 is the main line. 10... b4!
11. Qce2 c5 12. Qf3 Qb7 13. Qg3 Qxe4
14. Qxe4 Qxe4 15. Qf1 Qxf3 16. Qxf3
Qe6 17. Qf4 Qd4 18. Qh3 Qf6 19. a5
d5 20. Qc3 hxc3 21. bxc3 Qb5 22. Qd2 Qc5
23. Qh1! The blockade on d5 should be
strengthened with 23. Qd1 Qxd7 24.e4. 23... Qd7
24. a3?! d5 25. Qf3 Qd6 26. Qf1 Qe4
27. Qh5 h6 28. Qxh6 gxh6 29. Qc2?
29. Qxh6 Qd8 30. Qc2 Qg7 31. Qh7+ Qf8
32. Qxe4 dxe4 33. Qf6 Qxf6 34. Qe6 makes Black's
task much more difficult as his king is in more
danger. 29... Qg5? 29... Qc3 30. Qxh6 Qxh3
31. gxh3 Qg7 wins. 30. Qf6? 30. Qxe4 dxe
31...\(\text{Bg3}\) f6 32.h4 is the last chance to continue the fight. 30...\(\text{Bb8}\) 31.\(\text{Qxe4}\) dxe4 32.\(\text{Bb3}\) (D)

32...\(\text{Bf5}\)! Defending and attacking at the same time, which finishes White off. 33.\(\text{Qg1}\) 33.\(\text{Re2}\) \(\text{Bxf1}\) + 34.\(\text{Rxf1}\) \(\text{Bb5}\)+ + 33...\(\text{Qg6}\) 34.\(\text{Be2}\) \(\text{Be6}\)! 34...\(\text{Bb5}\) wins directly: 35.h4 \(\text{Bb2}\)
36.\(\text{Qe1}\) e3 37.\(\text{hxg5}\) e2 38.\(\text{Qh6}\) \(\text{Bxf1}\) + 39.\(\text{Qxf1}\) \(\text{Bb1}\) + + 35.\(\text{h4}\) \(\text{Bxf6}\) 36.\(\text{Bxh6}\)! With more pieces on the board, White's chances to swindle are higher so 36.\(\text{e1}\) is necessary. 36...\(\text{Bxh6}\) 37.\(\text{Qh5}\) \(\text{Bf4}\) 38.\(\text{Qh2}\) \(\text{Qg7}\) 38...\(\text{Bb6}\) 39.\(\text{hxg5}\) g6 40.\(\text{Qg4}\) h6xg5 is even better. 39.\(\text{hxg5}\) \(\text{hxg5}\) 40.\(\text{Qxg5}\) + \(\text{Qxg5}\) 41.\(\text{Bxg5}\) + \(\text{Qxf6}\) 42.\(\text{Bh5}\) \(\text{Bb1}\) + + 43.\(\text{Qg3}\) \(\text{Qf1}\) 44.\(\text{Bh4}\) \(\text{Qf5}\) 45.\(\text{Bh5}\) + \(\text{Qe6}\) 46.\(\text{Bh6}\) + f6 47.\(\text{Bh4}\) e3 48.\(\text{Qe4}\) f5 0–1

25.\(\text{Qg2}\)!! Black threatens to create a bind on the dark squares, so 25.h4 is necessary. 25...\(\text{g5}\)!
Now a fine demonstration of Keres' technique follows: 26.f4 \(\text{gxf4}\) 27.gxf4 \(\text{Qg6}\) 28.\(\text{Qf3}\) \(\text{Qg8}\) 29.\(\text{Qf1}\) e5 30.\(\text{Qxe5}\) \(\text{Qxe5}\) 31.\(\text{Bxe2}\) c5 32.\(\text{Bb3}\) b6 33.\(\text{Bb1}\) \(\text{Qg6}\) 34.\(\text{h4}\)!
35.\(\text{Qh3}\) \(\text{Qg3}\) 36.\(\text{Qf1}\) \(\text{Qg4}\) 37.\(\text{Qh3}\) \(\text{Bxh4}\) 38.\(\text{Bh1}\) a8 39.\(\text{Bb1}\) \(\text{Qg8}\) 40.\(\text{Bf1}\) \(\text{Qf3}\) 41.\(\text{Qf5}\) \(\text{Qg2}\) + + 42.\(\text{Qd1}\) \(\text{Bh2}\) 43.\(\text{Qxh2}\) \(\text{Bxh2}\) 44.\(\text{Qg1}\) c4 45.\(\text{Qxc4}\) \(\text{Qxc4}\) 46.\(\text{Qg7}\)
\(\text{Qd6}\) 47.\(\text{Qxf7}\) \(\text{Qe3}\) + + 48.\(\text{Qc1}\) \(\text{Bxh2}\) + + 49.\(\text{Bb1}\) \(\text{Qh2}\) 50.\(\text{Qd7}\) + + 51.\(\text{Qe7}\) + + 52.\(\text{Qd7}\) \(\text{Qd1}\) + + 53.\(\text{Qc1}\) \(\text{Qc3}\) 54.\(\text{Qh7}\) h4
55.\(\text{Qf7}\) + + 56.\(\text{Qe3}\) 0–1

(221) Petrosian, Tigran – Fischer
Queen's Gambit Declined [D58]

1.d4 d5 2.\(\text{Qf3}\) e6 3.c4 \(\text{Qe7}\) 4.\(\text{Qc3}\) \(\text{Qf6}\)
5.\(\text{Qg5}\) h6 6.\(\text{Qh4}\) 0–0 7.e3 \(\text{b6}\) 8.\(\text{Qd3}\) \(\text{Qb7}\)
9.0–0 \(\text{Qbd7}\) 10.\(\text{Qc1}\) c5 11.\(\text{Qe2}\) dxc4
12.\(\text{Bxc4}\) \(\text{Qe4}\) 13.\(\text{Qg3}\) \(\text{Qg3}\) 13.\(\text{Qxe7}\) and 13.\(\text{Qxe4}\) score better. 13...\(\text{Qxg3}\) 14.\(\text{Bxg3}\) \(\text{Qd7}\)
15.\(\text{Qad1}\) \(\text{Qad8}\) 16.\(\text{Qxd5}\) \(\text{Qxd5}\) 17.\(\text{Qxd5}\) \(\text{Qxd5}\)
18.\(\text{Qxd5}\) \(\text{Qf6}\) 19.\(\text{Qxd1}\) \(\text{Qe5}\) 20.b3 \(\text{Qxc4}\)
21.\(\text{Bxc4}\) \(\text{Qc6}\)? 21...\(\text{Qf8}\) 22.\(\text{e4}\) \(\text{Qxe5}\) 23.\(\text{Qxe5}\) \(\text{Qd5}\) \(\text{Qxe7}\) (D)

(220) Fischer – Keres, Paul
Caro-Kann Defense [B11]

1.c4 c6 2.\(\text{Qc3}\) d5 3.\(\text{Qf3}\) \(\text{Qf3}\) 4.h3 \(\text{Qf3}\)
5.\(\text{Qf3}\) \(\text{Qf6}\) 6.d3 \(\text{e6}\) 7.g3 \(\text{Qb4}\) 8.\(\text{Qd2}\) d4
9.\(\text{Qb1}\) \(\text{Qb6}\) 10.b3 a5 11.a3 \(\text{Qxd2}\) + +
12.\(\text{Qxd2}\) \(\text{Qc5}\) 13.\(\text{Qd1}\) h5 14.\(\text{Qd4}\) \(\text{Qbd7}\)
15.\(\text{Qg2}\) \(\text{Qg4}\) 16.0–0 \(\text{g5}\) 16...0–0?? (Hübner) is

22.\(\text{e4}\)? 22.\(\text{Qe5}\) \(\text{Qfe5}\) 22.\(\text{Qd7}\) \(\text{Qfe8}\) 24.\(\text{Qc2}\) gives
White strong pressure. 22...\(\text{Qe6}\) 23.\(\text{Qc2}\)
24.\(\text{Qxd5}\) \(\text{Qxd6}\) 25.\(\text{Qxa4}\) \(\text{a8}\) 26.\(\text{Qe1}\)
17.\(\text{Qe5}\) \(\text{Qc6}\) 27.\(\text{Qa6}\) \(\text{Qe7}\) 28.\(\text{Qc4}\) \(\text{g5}\) 29.\(\text{Qd2}\) \(\text{Qbd7}\)
30.\(\text{Qf3}\) \(\text{Qd6}\) ½–½

(222) Fischer – Benko, Pal
Caro-Kann Defense [B11]

1.e4 c6 2.\(\text{Qc3}\) d5 3.\(\text{Qf3}\) \(\text{Qg4}\) 4.h3 \(\text{Qf3}\)
5.\(\text{Qxf3}\) \(\text{Qf6}\) 6.d3 \(\text{e6}\) 7.g3 \(\text{Qb4}\) 8.\(\text{Qd2}\) d4
9.\(\text{Qb1}\) \(\text{Qb6}\) 10.b3 a5 11.a3 \(\text{Qxd2}\) + +
12.\(\text{Qxd2}\) \(\text{Qc5}\) 13.\(\text{Qd1}\) h5 14.\(\text{Qd4}\) \(\text{Qbd7}\)
15.\(\text{Qg2}\) \(\text{Qg4}\) 16.0–0 \(\text{g5}\) 16...0–0?? (Hübner) is
safe and solid. 17.b4?! Fischer is looking to create counterplay. 17...\(c7 \ 18.\(a3 \ g\times h4 \ 19.\(\times h4 \ \(d\times e5 \ 20.\(\times d2 \ \(g\times g8 \ 21.\(f4 \ f6 \ 22.\(x a5 \ b\times a5 \ 23.\(f1 b5 \ 24.\(d3 \ \(a4 \ 25.\(h3 \ f\times f3 + 26.\(f3 \ \(d7 \ 27.\(g2 \ \(g7?! The following exchange of Black’s active rook for one of White’s is not good. After 27...\(c7 Black has no problems. 28.\(b4! \ \(g8 \ 29.\(x a4 \ \(a4 \ 30.\(g4 \ h\times g4 \ 31.\(f4 \ \(a8 \ 32.\(h1 \ \(g8? \ 32...c5 should be played. (D)

33.a6!! \(b\times a6 Now the rook will enter the attack with decisive effect. Trying to exchange queens immediately with 33...\(g5?! loses as well: 34.\(h7 + \(g7 \ 35.\(g5 \ f\times g5 \ 36.\(x g7 + + .

Trying to keep the queenside closed for the time being with 33...\(b4?! is probably relatively best, but also no real solution, as the white rook penetrates nevertheless: 34.\(h5 \ c8 \ 35.e5 \ f\times e5 \ 36.e5 \ c5 \ 37.g5. After 33...\(a8?! 34.a\times b5 \(b\times b5 White blows the position open by 35.e5?! \(e4 \ 36.c8 \ 37.b7 + \(d6 \ 38.b6 + \(e7 \ 39.\(c7 + \(e8. Now comes the point: 40.f4!! \(g\times f3 \ 41.\(h1 \ \(g8 \ 42.h7 + + .

34.\(b1 e5 \ 35.\(d7 \(d6 \ 36.e7 \(f4 \ 37.\(g8 f3 + 38.\(h1 \(e5 \ 39.\(b8 1-0

(223) Gligoric, Svetozar – Fischer
Sicilian Defense [B99]

1.e4 \(c5 \ 2.\(f3 \ d6 \ 3.d4 \(c\times d4 \ 4.\(h3 \(f6 \ 5.\(h3 \(c6 \ 6.\(g5 \ e6 \ 7.\(a4 \(e7 \ 8.\(a3 \(c7 \ 9.0-0 \ 0 \(d7 \ 10.g4 \ 11.\(h6 \(f6 \ 12.f5 \(e5 \ 13.\(h3 \ 0-0 \ 14.\(c2?! 14.g5?! b4?! (14...\(g5?! defends according to Kholmov) 15.\(g6 \(x f6 \ 16.e1 + \(h8 \ 17.\(g6 \(e7 \ 18.\(g6 + \(f6 + + .

The very famous game, Kholmov-Bronstein, USSR Championship, Kiev 1964. 14.e1? \(h8! 15.e5 \(g8 16.\(c2 is the modern main line, where White scores extremely well. 14.e1 \(h8! 15.\(c4

19.\(x e7 19.\(f5 is highly complicated, e.g., 19...\(x g1 20.\(f4 e7 \ 21.\(g4 \(g8 \ 22.\(g6 \(h6 23.\(g6 \(d1 \ 24.\(g6 \(h2 (Fischer) with an endgame which is dynamically balanced. 19...\(g8 20.\(f5 \(e6 \ 21.\(h6 \(h7 \ 22...\(g4? \ 22.\(g4 \(g4 23.\(d8 + \(e8 24.\(g7 # (Fischer).

22.\(e6 \(g4 23.\(c4 \(d4 \(f4 24.\(x g8 + 25.\(d4 \(g5 26.\(c7 + \(g8 27.\(h6 \(g5 + + .

Fischer decides to continue, which is not really justified objectively as he is slightly worse due to the more active white king, which is quite important in an endgame. 28.\(g5 \(x f7 29.\(h4 \(f4 30.\(g2 \(h3 \ 31.\(h3 \(e4 \ 32.\(h3 \(e1 + 33.\(f4 \ 34.\(d7 \ 35.\(f5 \(g1 36.\(b7 + \(g8 37.\(c7 \(g4?! Taking unnecessary risks as Black cannot win. The draw should be forced by 37...\(e4 38.\(c7 \(c7 39.\(e7 + \(g8 40.\(c7 \(g8 (Fischer). 38.\(g4 \(g4 39.\(c6 40.\(c6 \(g2! The right way to activate the rook as 40...\(g7 is met by 41.\(d4. 41.\(d4 \(e4 42.\(e6 \(e1 43.\(e6 \(b1 44.\(d3 \(e6 45.b3 \(h2 46.\(c5 \(f7 46...\(e2?! draws more easily (Hübner). 47.\(b6 \(a2 48.\(x a6 \(x a6 49.\(b7 \(d6 50.\(b6 \(d7 51.\(b4

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52...\textbf{h}8? 52...\textbf{h}5 53.\textbf{c}5 \textbf{x}c5 54.\textbf{x}c5 \textbf{b}7 55.\textbf{c}x\textbf{b}5 \textbf{a}7 (Fischer). 53.\textbf{x}b5 53...\textbf{e}7 53...\textbf{d}6 54.\textbf{c}5 \textbf{b}7 55.\textbf{b}7 \textbf{d}6 56.\textbf{b}5 \textbf{a}5 57.\textbf{a}6 \textbf{b}8+ 58.\textbf{a}7 \textbf{c}8 58.\textbf{b}6+ (Olafsson). 53...\textbf{b}8+ 54.\textbf{a}4 \textbf{a}8+! 55.\textbf{b}3 \textbf{c}8 56.\textbf{b}x\textbf{c}8 \textbf{b}8 57.\textbf{c}4 \textbf{b}8! \text{½-½}

(224) \textbf{Fischer} – \textbf{Olafsson, Fridrik}

Caro-Kann Defense [B11]

1.e4 c6 2.\textbf{d}c3 d5 3.\textbf{f}3 \textbf{f}6 4.e5 \textbf{a}4 5.\textbf{d}e2 \textbf{b}6 5...\textbf{f}5 is the main line. 6.d4 \textbf{c}5 7.d\textbf{x}c5 \textbf{b}x\textbf{c}5 8.\textbf{e}4 \textbf{c}6 9.\textbf{b}5 a6 10.\textbf{b}x\textbf{c}6+ \textbf{x}c6 11.0-0 \textbf{b}6 12.e6?! Fischer wants to use his advantage in development energetically. 12...\textbf{f}x\textbf{e}6 (D)

13.\textbf{f}4 13...\textbf{c}5 is forced. White has good compensation for the pawn of course, but matters are not clear. 14.\textbf{g}8 15.\textbf{g}5 \textbf{b}6 15...\textbf{c}5 is met by 16.\textbf{d}x\textbf{e}6 \textbf{b}x\textbf{e}6 17.\textbf{b}x\textbf{f}6 \textbf{e}x\textbf{f}6 18.\textbf{d}x\textbf{e}6+. 16.\textbf{d}x\textbf{e}6\textbf{f}1 16.\textbf{c}5 with the idea 16...\textbf{f}7 17.\textbf{e}1 is even better as Black's king has more problems. 16...\textbf{g}5 17.\textbf{d}x\textbf{g}5 Fischer chooses the safe option and a small but very lasting advantage. The risky 17.\textbf{c}7+ may objectively be better, but

is very hard to assess. 17...0-0 18.\textbf{d}2 \textbf{f}5 19.\textbf{e}e1 \textbf{a}8 20.\textbf{c}3 \textbf{d}7 21.\textbf{e}6 \textbf{x}e6 22.\textbf{e}x\textbf{e}6 d4 23.\textbf{b}4 \textbf{g}5 24.\textbf{d}a3 \textbf{f}7 25.g3 \textbf{c}7?! 25...\textbf{e}5 26.\textbf{e}e1 \textbf{d}4 27.\textbf{f}1e5 d3 is more active. 26.\textbf{e}5 \textbf{d}5 27.\textbf{d}3 \textbf{f}6?! 28.\textbf{c}4 \textbf{g}4 29.\textbf{e}e6? 29...\textbf{e}5 is even better, as Black's king feels more unsafe with queens on the board. 29...\textbf{b}5 30.\textbf{b}x\textbf{b}5 a\textbf{x}b5 31.\textbf{b}x\textbf{c}6? Allowing the knight to regroup with gain of time. After 31.\textbf{b}3 \textbf{g}6 32.\textbf{a}e1 \textbf{d}5 33.\textbf{c}5 White is clearly on top. 31...\textbf{e}5! 32.\textbf{e}8+ \textbf{g}7 32...\textbf{b}8?, to exchange White's active rook or play \textbf{c}4, is the alternative. 33.\textbf{b}4 \textbf{f}3+ 34.\textbf{a}2 \textbf{e}5 35.\textbf{d}1 \textbf{g}5 36.\textbf{f}8+ \textbf{h}8 37.\textbf{f}x\textbf{e}8 \textbf{g}x\textbf{e}8 38.\textbf{f}3 \textbf{f}7 39.\textbf{c}3 (D)

39...\textbf{e}6? 39...\textbf{a}7 40.\textbf{x}d4 \textbf{x}a2 41.\textbf{e}2 \textbf{x}d4 42.\textbf{e}4 \textbf{a}8 offers much better practical drawing chances. 40.\textbf{x}d4 \textbf{e}4 41.\textbf{e}4 \textbf{f}7 41...\textbf{c}7 42.\textbf{x}d4 \textbf{c}7 43.\textbf{b}4 \textbf{b}x\textbf{f}2 44.\textbf{b}x\textbf{b}5 \textbf{x}h2 45.a4+ 42.\textbf{f}3 1-0

(225) \textbf{Fischer} – \textbf{Tul,Mikhail}

Sicilian Defense [B87]

1.e4 c5 2.\textbf{f}3 d6 3.d4 cxd4 4.\textbf{c}xd4 \textbf{f}6 5.\textbf{c}3 a6 6.\textbf{c}4 e6 7.\textbf{b}3 b5 8.\textbf{f}4 b4 8...\textbf{b}7 is the more solid main line, and it also scores better. 9.\textbf{a}4 \textbf{e}4 10.0-0 g6 11.\textbf{f}5! Fischer takes the bull by the horns. 11...\textbf{x}f5 12.\textbf{d}x\textbf{f}5 (D)
12... Ag8? 12... exf5? 13. Qd5 Ba7 14. Qd4 ±; 12... d5 13. Qh6 A×h6 14. A×h6 (Fischer). 14... Bg8 is the best defense. 15. Qd5 B a7 16. Q×e4 c×f5 17. Qf4? Fischer is too optimistic and probably thought that Tal cannot take the a4-knight. With the positional 17. Bf2, he could have secured a lasting advantage. 17... Cc6! 18. Qf3 C×a4 19. Q×d6 Cc6 20. Q×b8 Cb6+ 21. Qh1 C×b8 22. Cc6+? 22. Cae1 forces a draw, e.g., 22... Cd8 23. C×d3+ C×d7 24. C×h7 C×g7 25. C×h4 + C×c7 26. C×f4 + C×d6 27. C×c4 + C×b7 28. C×d5+. 22... C×d7 23. Cae1 + C×e7 (D)

24. B×f7? Fischer exchanges too much attacking potential probably due to a miscalculation. 24. Cd6 Cd8 25. C×f7Ce8 26. C×h7 is necessary. 24... B×f7 25. C×e6+ C×f8 26. C×d7 Cd6 27. C×b7 Cg6 28. c3 a5 29. C×c8+ 29. C×b4 is answered by 29... C×d3 30. C×f3 + Cd6 29... C×g7 30. C×c4 Cd8 31. C×b4 a×b4 32. g3 Cc6+ 33. C×e4 C×c4 34. C×c4 C×b6 35. C×g2 C×f6 36. C×f3 C×e5 37. C×c3 C×g5+ 38. C×e2 C×d5 39. C×d3 C×f6 40. C×c2 40. b3 (Fischer) offers better drawing chances. 40... C×e5 41. C×e2 C×f6 42. C×c2 C×f3+ 43. C×e2 C×f7 44. C×d3 C×d4


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1959/1960 U.S. Championship
December 18, 1959-January 1, 1960
New York

Fischer’s domination over the rest of the American players is underscored again, as he cruises to his third straight U.S. title. He had yet to lose a game in a U.S. Championship...

(227) Fischer – Bisguier, Arthur
Petroff Defense [C42]

1.e4 e5 2.d3 Qf6 3.Qe5 x5 6.d4 4.d3 Qe4 5.Qe2 Qc7 6.d3 Qf6 7.Qg5 Qc6 8.d3 Qe6 9.d3 Qc6 10.d3 Qd6 11.d4 h6 12.d5 0-0 13.d4 Qd8 14.d5 Qd8 15.Qd8 Qd8 16.d5 Qd8 17.d6 Threatening mate in one, but Black stops it of course. 17...Qb5 18.Qb5 Qc1+ 19.Qf7 20.d5 Qh4 21.g3 Qg5 22.f4 c6 23.Qx5 h5 24.Qc7 cxd5
25.Qxf7 Qxf7 26.Qxf7 Qxf7 27.d5 Qe5 28.Qg7 Qg2 29.d6 Qh1+ 30.d2 Qd2+ is even easier. 29.Qd3 Qd3 30.Qxc4 dx4 31.a4 d5 32.a4 Qg1+ 33.a1 Qg2+ 34.Qc1 Qg1+ 35.a2 Qa1 36.b5 Qc4 37.Qx5 Qc7 38.g4 Qc6 39.Hd2 Qa5 40.Qd1 Qx5 41.Qx2 Qxd2 42.Qxd2 Qd6 43.Qe3 Qe5 44.Qf3 a5 45.Qf3 a4 46.Qg5 46.Qf3 Qf6 46...b5 47.Qb4 48.cxb4 c3 49.Qd3 47.Qf4 Qg6 48.g5 Qg7 49.Qf5 Qxf7 50.g6+ Qg8 51.Qg5 Qd6 52.c4 Qd6 53.a4 Qe4 54.Qa3 Qd3 55.Qb3 (D)

55...b6? Fatigued by the long defense, Bisguier finally commits a mistake. His pawn is now too close. After 55.Qd2 it is drawn, e.g., 56.c5 Qc3 57.Qb4 Qd4 58.Qb5 Qd3 59.Qa5 Qd4 60.b4 (60.Qb6 Qc4=) 60...Qc4 61.Qa4 Qd4 62.Qb3 Qd5 63.Qc6 64.Qc6 65.Qc6 56.Qb4 Qc2 57.Qa3 Qd3 58.Qb3 Qd2 59.Qa4 Qc2 60.b4 1-0

(228) Byrne, Robert – Fischer
Queen’s Gambit Declined [D41]

21.Qd7 Qd7 22.Qd7 Qd7

24.h4 (D)
30.\textit{Be1}? Missing the chance to undermine the foundation of Black's set-up with 30.\textit{Bxe6} Ab2
31.\textit{Bxe6} \textit{Bxe6} 32.\textit{Bxc8} \textit{Bhc7} 33.\textit{f5}+ \textit{Bxg8}
34.\textit{Bf4} \textit{Bxd4}+ 35.\textit{Bh2} \textit{Bc3} 36.\textit{Bxe2} \textit{Bxe2}
37.\textit{Bc4}+ \textit{Bd5}+ 38.\textit{Bxe2}+.
30...\textit{Bxg2}+ 31.\textit{Bf1} \textit{Bd5} 32.\textit{Bc2} \textit{Bxg4} 32...\textit{Bxg2}?
33.\textit{Bxe2} a5 (33...\textit{Bxa2}? 34.\textit{Bxe8}+ \textit{Bh7}
35.\textit{Bxa4}+) 34.\textit{Bxe8}+ (34.\textit{Bc7} \textit{Bxg8} 35.\textit{Bxb6}
\textit{Bxa2} 36.\textit{Bxa5} \textit{Bc4}+ 37.\textit{Bd2} \textit{Bc7}) 34...\textit{Bh7}
35.\textit{Bxa4} \textit{Bxe7} 36.\textit{Bh5} b5 37.\textit{Bxa5} b4 38.\textit{Bc7} \textit{Bg5}
39.\textit{Bc5} \textit{Bxg8} 40.\textit{Bxb4} \textit{Bxa2}, and in both cases Black appears to have constructed a fortress.
33.\textit{Bc2} \textit{Bh7}?! 33...\textit{Bxh4}? 34.\textit{Bxe8}+ \textit{Bh7}
35.\textit{Bxg8}+ \textit{Bxg6} 36.\textit{Bc7} \textit{Bf4}+ 37.\textit{Bxe2} \textit{Bf8}
38.\textit{Bxa7} b5, and it is not clear if White can storm Black's barricades. 34.\textit{Bh5} \textit{Bxg5} 35.\textit{Bxe2}?
35.\textit{Bxa7} gives White good chances. 35...\textit{Be2}+ 36.\textit{Bd3} \textit{Bg3}+ 37.\textit{Bxe2} \textit{Bxg2}+ 38.\textit{Bxe3} \textit{Bg3}+
39.\textit{Bxf2} \textit{Bxg5} 40.\textit{Bxe2} With 40.\textit{Bxe8} \textit{Bxe2}+ 41.\textit{Bf1} \textit{Bxc2} 42.\textit{Bxg6}+, White can play on, but after 42...\textit{Bxc8} 43.\textit{Bxg2} b5 44.\textit{Bxe8}+ \textit{Bh7}
45.\textit{Bc3} b4 46.\textit{Bxc2}+ \textit{Bxg8} 47.\textit{Bxg2} a5 48.\textit{Bxe3} a4
49.\textit{Bxg4} \textit{Bxa2}, it is most probably drawn in any case as White's king cannot break through. 40...\textit{Bg2}+ ½-½

(229) Fischer – Weinstein, Raymond
Caro-Kann Defense [B11]

1.e4 c6 2.d4 c3 d5 3.d3 f3 d4 4.b3 d3 f3
5.\textit{Bf3} d6 6.d3 e6 7.g3 \textit{Be7}?! Quite passive. 7...\textit{Bb4} is the main line. 8.\textit{Bxg2} dxe4
9.dxe4 c5 10.0-0 \textit{Bbd7} 11.\textit{Bd1} 0-0
12.\textit{Bc3} g6 13.\textit{Bd2} \textit{c7} 14.\textit{Bxg4} h5
15.\textit{xg6}+ \textit{hxg6} 16.\textit{Bxg5}?! Since White really does not want to exchange this bishop, 16.\textit{Bxe5} is more logical. 16...\textit{Bh7} 17.\textit{Bh6} \textit{Bxd8}
18.\textit{Bf1} 18.\textit{h4}?, to preserve the bishop pair, is more ambitious. 18...\textit{Bxg5} 19.\textit{Bxg5} \textit{Bxg5}
20.\textit{Bc3} \textit{Bxe7} 21.h4 \textit{Bc6} 22.\textit{Bc4} b5
23.\textit{Bxe6} \textit{Bxe6} 24.\textit{Bxe6} (D)

24.\textit{Bxe8}+ \textit{Bxe8} 25.\textit{Bxa7} \textit{Bc4} 26.\textit{Bxe7} \textit{Ba8}
27.\textit{Bxg5} \textit{Bxc2} and Black's activity gives him enough compensation for the pawn. 24...\textit{Bc4}+
Neutralizing White's initiative more or less completely owing to the drawish nature of rook endings. 25.\textit{Bxc4} 25.\textit{Bxe5} \textit{Bxe8} 26.\textit{Bxf6} \textit{Bxe6}
27.\textit{Bxd4} \textit{Bxe4}+ 25...\textit{Bxc4} 26.b3 \textit{Bd4}
27.\textit{Bxd4} exd4 28.\textit{Bxf1} \textit{Bxe8} 29.f3 \textit{Bxe5}
30.\textit{Bd1} c5 31.\textit{Bxc3} 31.\textit{Bxc4} \textit{Bxe6} 32.\textit{Bxd3} \textit{Bxc6}
33.a3 \textit{Bxa4} 33...\textit{Bxc3} 32.\textit{Bxc1} f5 35.\textit{Bxf5}
\textit{Bxf5} 34.\textit{Bxe3} cxb3 35.\textit{Bxb3}? Now it is completely drawn as a result of Black's dangerous passed c-pawn. 35.axb3 gives slightly better practical chances. 35...\textit{c4} 36.\textit{Bxa3} \textit{Bc5}
37.\textit{Bxe2} c3 38.\textit{Bd1} c2+ 39.\textit{Bc1} a5 40.\textit{Bb3}
\textit{Bg7} 41.\textit{Bb7}+ \textit{Bf6} 42.\textit{Bb6}+ \textit{Bg7} 43.\textit{Bc4}
½-½

Fischer also enjoyed playing speed chess, at which he became one of the best in the world.
(230) Denker, Arnold – Fischer
Queen’s Gambit Declined [D38]

1.d4 Qf6 2.c4 e6 3.Qf3 d5 4.Qc3 Qb4
5.Ag5 h6 6.Axf6 gxf6 7.cxd5 exd5
8.Ac1 0-0 9.a3 Acx3+ 10.Ac3 c6 11.c3
a5 12.d3 Ag4 13.h3 Ac5 14.g4 Ag6
15.d5 Exd5 16.Ac3 Ac7 17.Ag5 Ad8
18.Ag1?! White’s king has difficulties to find a
safe shelter now. 18.0-0 is more harmonious.
18...Ad7 19.Ac7 Ad7 20.ge5 Ad6! 21.h4
h5 22.ee2 g6 23.Bf3 Be6 24.Ag2 Ae4
25.Bh3 Bc7 26.Agc1 Aae8 27.f3 Ee6
28.Ae1? Now Fischer has a clear plan: b6
followed by c5. 28.f4 makes it much more
difficult to breach the white ramparts. 28...b6
29.Bc2 c5 (D)

Ad2 15.Ac5!, but over the board, this
combination is difficult to calculate of course:
15...Ag5 16.Ac5 Ac6 17.b4 Ad5 18.Bd5
Ag8 19.Bg5 Bg7 20.Bg7 =. 12...Ac3f3 h5
14.Ag1 Bc6 15.Ag2 Ac5 16.Ae2 b5
17.Ac3 Ab8 18.Ac2 Ag4 19.Ac1 0-0
shielded Black’s kingside. Black’s queen’s rook
should be brought into play with 21...Ab6 22.c3
c5. 22.Ag1! 22.Ag3!, which hits e5 and h5,
was even stronger. 22...Ag5 23.Bh4 Bg6
24.Ac2 Ag4 24...Ah8, to meet 25.Ac5 with
25...Ag8 26.Ba7 Ab7, is called for. 25.Ag5!
Ag57! Black is lost as White’s attack is quicker,
but 25...Ab6 26.Ac7+ Ahx7 27.Ac7 Ab7
offered better practical chances. 26.Ag3 Ag5
27.Ac5 Ag7 28.Ag5 Bg5 28...Ag4 29.Ac3
Ag5 30.Bxe4 Ac5 31.Ag4 Ox4 32.Ag4+
29.Ag4 Ag7 30.Ag4 Ag6 31.f6 Bh8
31...Ahx6 32.Bxg6+ 32.Bxg6+ 1-0

(232) Sherwin, James – Fischer
Sicilian Defense [B97]

30.dxc5? Paving the way for Black’s attack. The
king should continue its march with 30.Ab1
although Black’s initiative continues after
30...Ag7 31.dxc5 d4 32.Bd3 Bxc5. 30...d4!
31.cxb6 Agb6 32.Bd3 Bh8 33.Bb3 Ee6+
34.Ag2 Ef3! 35.Ac3 dxc3+ 36.Ac3
Ag3+ 37.Bd2 Ac2+ 38.Bd3 Ad8+ 39.Bf4 Ac4+ 40.Ag5 Ag5+ 0-1

Robin Ault had qualified to play in the U.S.
Championship by having won the U.S. Junior
earlier that year. His unfortunate result — losing
all 11 games he played — resulted in the practice
of extending a championship invitation to the
winner of the U.S. Junior being stopped.

(231) Fischer – Ault, Robin
Pirc Defense [B07]

1.e4 d5 2.d4 Qf6 3.Ac3 g6 4.Ag5 Ag7
5.g2 Ac7 6.0-0 0-0 7.d5 exd5 8.Ag6
h5 9.Acf3 h4 10.Ac3, with the idea 9...Ag4
10.Ac5, also looks critical. 9...g5 10.Ag3
Ag7 11.h4 g4 (D)

5.Ac3 a6 6.Ag5 e6 7.Ag4 Ac7 8.Agf3 Agc7
9.0-0 0-0 10.Ac7 h5 11.Ac6 Ag6 12.Ag5
d7 13.Ac5 13.f5 is the more critical main
line. 13.hb7 14.h4 d5?! Opening the center
too early. 14...Ag8 is the main line. 15.Ac5
Ag6 16.Ag5 Ac5 17.exd6 17.Ag6 0-0 18.Ag6
Ag5 Ad5 19.Ag4 gives White the initiative.

This allows liquidation into an equal endgame. But Black has enough
resources anyway, e.g., 18.axf7 Ox3 19.Ac3
Agc3 20.bxc3 Axh1 21.Ac3 Ag3 22.Ac1
Agx3+ 23.Ag1 Ag6--; 18.Ag3 Ac4 19.Ag4 Ac8
20.exf7 Ac5--; 18.Ac8e2 Ac8=.) (D)
18...a6! 19...xe7+ 20...xe7 20...e6+ 21...b1 fxe6 23...xe6 22...e2 25...e6 24...h3 g6 25...c4 26...a3 27...xe6 28...f1 29...e2 30...e2 31...a7 32...a7 33...g6 34...g7 d4 ½-½

(233) Fischer – Seidman, Herbert
Scandinavian Defense [B01]

1.e4 d5 2.exd5 3...e5 4.c3 5...e7 6.d5 7...b5+ c6 8...e6 9...a4 (D)

9...a6? Losing a piece. 9...dxe4, with the idea of meeting 10...dxe4 11...xe4 12...xd1 or 9...d5, is necessary. 10...d8 11...d2 12...d5 13...d3 dxe4 14...xe6 15...a1 15...d2? 15...a6 16.bxc3 17.0-0 1-0

(234) Fischer – Bernstein, Sidney
Ruy Lopez [C89]

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? The famous Marshall Gambit. 9...d5 f4! 9...a6 10...e5 11...e5 11...c6 is the main line. 10...e6 11...f3 Very principled.

Nowadays 11...d4 is the main line. 11...g4 12...g3...d6 13...h4...c8 14...f3 15...d4 16...h2 16...g4+ 17...g3...h4+ 18...h4...e1 19...g4...c1 20...f5 (D)

It is a bit hard to believe that White can win as his b1-knight seems to be permanently pinned. But matters are not so simple as Fischer shows. 20...d8 20...d8? 21...d5...d8 is also interesting as it is not so easy for White to play a4 then. 21...a4? 21...bxa4 22...a4...e8, to open lines for the rooks, solves Black’s problems. 22...b5? 22...bxc3 23...bxc3...b8 is more precise. 23...c6 24...c6 25...c4 26...c8 27...xa6...c6 28...b5...b6! 27.c4 Fischer wants to keep the position closed and limit the counterplay. In principle a good approach. 27...c4 is the riskier, alternate approach. 27...d5? Black violates the important endgame principle: do not rush.

(235) Mednis, Edmar – Fischer
Sicilian Defense [B99]

1.e4 c5 2...f3 d6 3.d4 cxd4 4...xd4...f6 5...c3 6...e5 7...f4...e7 8...f3...c7 9.0-0 10...d7 10...g4 b5 11...f6 gxf6? Fischer’s special solution of the problems. 11...d6 is played much more often nowadays. 12...f6 12...f6? is also critical. 12...d7 13...f5 14...d2...b6 15...d5...d5 16...d5 17...c3 (D)

17...c4? In the ensuing middlegame, White’s knight will be stronger than Black’s bishop as it can settle on the beautiful blockading e4-square

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forever. After 17...c4 18.b3 d6 19.f8, White is slightly better, but Black still has counterplay. 18.c4 x4 bxc4 19.b1 x8 20.a2 h5 Quite risky, but it is difficult to suggest alternatives. 21.xh5 f8 22.fg1 e7 23.e2 h6 24.e4 h8 25.f2 b7 25...b6 is more tenacious, but on the other hand, Black's winning chances are also much less than in the game. 26.b1 c8 27.e4? The important defensive knight will be missed near its king. After 27.f4 White's attack is far stronger than Black's. 27...b6? 27...h5 gives Black the resources 28.xf6 c1 29.b4 cxb3 30.cxb3 c5! which means that the position is quite unclear, while in the game Mednis can land powerful blows. 28.xf6 g7 28...f6? 29.h4+ xh4 30.e1+ f4 31.xg4+ e4 32.xf4+ 29.g8+ f8 29...d7 is more precise, but White is for choice after 30.c3 c1 31.g2 xh2 32.xb2 cxb2 33.xb2 xh2 34.xb2 xh2 35.xb7+ c8 36.xf7+. (D)

1.e4 c5 2.xc5 d6 3.d4 cxd4 4.xd4 f6 5.c3 c6 6.xg5 e6 7.xe2 g8 8.f5 c5 0-0 9.d3 b6 10.f3 d8 11.c3 f5 12.d2 d7 13.d5 b8 14.g4 a6 15.d4 d5 16.g5 d4 17.xd5 cxd5 18.b4 c4 19.dxc6 bxc6 20.xc5 21.f5 c5 f4+ 22.b1 e3 23.e1 d4? 23...f5? 24.xe3 b1+ 25.g8+ e8 26.e8+ 2...e8! 24.xf7+ d4, followed by d3, gives Black counterplay. 24.d3 c6 25.e4 f5 26.f5 Fischer chooses the safe solution. The more enterprising and risky 26.a5 d5 27.c6 c6 28.c6 b8 is the alternative. 26...f5 27.e5! The exchange of queens increases White's superiority over the dark squares. 27...f5 28.e5 g6 29.d1 d3 30.cxd3 d4 31.b1 c4 32.b8+ d8 33.c5 d4 34.f4 d8 34...a2? 35.b3 b6 36.e2 and the bishop is trapped. Black can still fight after 36...e3 37.e3 d3, but such desperate measures are not needed yet. 35.b3 a5 36.b3 (D)

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44.\textit{Exa5} h6 45.\textit{Ea8+?!} Driving Black’s king in a direction where it wants to go anyway. 45.gxh6 Exh6 46.b4 is more precise. 45...\textbf{Ef7} 46.gxh6 \textbf{Exh6} (D)

(237) Reshevsky, Samuel – Fischer
Queen’s Gambit Declined [D41]

1.d4 \textit{Af6} 2.c4 e6 3.\textit{Ec3} d5 4.cxd5 \textit{Exd5} 5.\textit{Ff3} c5 6.e3 \textit{Ec6} 7.\textit{Ac4} cxd4 8.exd4 \textit{Ee7} 9.0-0 0-0 10.\textit{Be1} a6 11.\textit{Ad3} 11.\textit{Ab3} is the main line. 11...\textbf{Ad7} 12.a3 \textbf{Ac3} 13.bxc3 \textbf{Bc8} 14.\textit{Bc2} g6 15.\textit{Ah6} \textbf{Be8} 16.\textbf{Ee4} \textbf{Af8} 17.\textit{Ag5} \textbf{Ac7} 18.h4?! 18.\textbf{Af4} \textbf{Wa5} 19.\textbf{Bb2} = is called for. (D)

47.\textit{Gb4}? Wasting valuable time in the following race. The passed b-pawn has to be pushed immediately: 47.b4 g5 48.\textbf{Ba7+} \textbf{Af8} 49.b5 g4 50.\textbf{Ba6+} 47...g5 48.\textbf{Ba7+} 49.\textit{Gc5} g4 49.\textbf{Ba7+} is answered by 49...\textbf{Af8}! which defends, but not 49...\textbf{Af6}? 50.\textbf{Ba6+} \textbf{Gg5} 51.\textbf{Bxh6} \textbf{Bxh6} 52.\textbf{Bd4} \textbf{Gg5} 53.\textbf{Gh3+} 48...\textbf{Af6} 49.a4 49.\textbf{Ba6+} \textbf{Gg7} 50.\textbf{Bxh6} \textbf{Bxh6} 51.\textbf{Ec3} \textbf{Gh5} 52.\textbf{Bd2} \textbf{Bh4} 53.\textbf{Be2} \textbf{Gh3}= 49...\textbf{g4} 50.\textbf{Be7} 51.\textbf{Bd6+} \textbf{Af7} 52.\textbf{Bd7+} After 52.\textbf{Bxh6} g2, White cannot stop the pawn. 52...\textbf{Af6} 53.\textbf{Bd1} g2 54.\textbf{Bg1} \textbf{Ag6} 55.a5 \textbf{Gf7} 56.a6 \textbf{Bb6+?!} 56...\textbf{Bc6} 57.\textbf{Exg2} \textbf{Gd7} 58.\textbf{Bc2} \textbf{Bb8}= 57.\textbf{Ba5} \textbf{Bb3} 58.\textbf{Eg2} \textbf{Ba3+} 59.\textbf{Bb6} \textbf{Bb3+} 60.\textbf{Bc5} \textbf{Bb3} 61.a7 \textbf{Bb6?!} 61...\textbf{Af6}? is much more tenacious as White must win with queen against rook after 62.\textbf{Bb6} \textbf{Bb3+} 63.\textbf{Be7} \textbf{Bc3+} 64.\textbf{Bb7} \textbf{Bb3+} 65.\textbf{Bb8} \textbf{Gf7} 66.\textbf{Bc2} \textbf{Bc6} 67.\textbf{Bc8} \textbf{Bd6} 68.\textbf{Bb8} \textbf{Bb3} 69.\textbf{Bb7} \textbf{Bb3+} 70.\textbf{Ee8} \textbf{Bc3+} 71.\textbf{Bd8} \textbf{Bb3} 72.\textbf{Ee5+} \textbf{Bc5} 73.\textbf{Ee6+} \textbf{Bxc6} 74.a6\textbf{Bb6+} \textbf{Bd6}. 62.\textbf{Beg7} \textbf{Ba1} 63.\textbf{Bc6} \textbf{Bd2} 64.\textbf{Bb7} \textbf{Bb2+} 65.\textbf{Bc8} \textbf{Ba2} 66.\textbf{Bb8} \textbf{Bb2+} 67.\textbf{Bb7} \textbf{Ba2} 68.a8\textbf{W} \textbf{Bh8+} 69.\textbf{Bb7} 1-0

18...\textbf{e5}! A typical application of the guideline that an attack on the wing is met by a counterstrike in the center. 19.\textbf{dxe5} \textbf{Af5} 20.\textbf{Bc2} \textbf{Gg4} 21.\textbf{Bae1} \textbf{Af3} 22.gxf3 \textbf{Bxe5} 23.a4 (D)

23...\textbf{Ab7}?? Without the important defender, Black’s king will always feel unsafe with queens on the board, while the following endgame is also very drawish. 23...\textbf{h6} 24.\textbf{Bc1} \textbf{Bh5} 25.\textbf{Bc4} \textbf{Bc5} creates more pressure against White’s king. 24.\textbf{Af4} \textbf{Bxe2} 25.\textbf{Bxe2} \textbf{Bxg5} 26.\textbf{f5} \textbf{Wc5} 27.\textbf{Bc4} \textbf{Bc5} 28.\textbf{Bxe5} \textbf{Bxe5} 29.\textbf{Bxf7+} \textbf{Bxf7} 30.\textbf{Bxe5} \textbf{Bxc3} 31.\textbf{Bc4} \textbf{Bc6} 32.\textbf{Bb4} \textbf{Bb6} 33.\textbf{Bb4} \textbf{Bf6} 34.\textbf{Bc4+} \textbf{Bd7} 35.\textbf{Bc3} \textbf{Bb5} 36.a5 \textbf{Bb5} 37.f4 \textbf{Bb6} 38.\textbf{Bb4} \textbf{Bd6} 39.\textbf{Bb4} \textbf{Bc5} 40.\textbf{Bxb1} and the players agreed to a draw because of 40...\textbf{Bb4} 41.\textbf{h5} \textbf{Bb5} 42.\textbf{hxg6} \textbf{Bxg6} 43.f5 \textbf{Bb4+} 44.\textbf{Bc3} \textbf{Bxf5} 45.g6 \textbf{Bc4} 46.\textbf{Bb4=}, \textbf{\frac{1}{2}}-\textbf{\frac{1}{2}}

Reshevsky – Fischer, 1959/60 U.S. Championship. Bobby is about to play 19...\textbf{Af5}.
Mar del Plata
Mar del Plata, Argentina
March 29-April 15, 1960

Fischer’s second tour of South America again begins with a tournament in Mar del Plata. Strengthened by a year of world-class chess, the 17-year old gets off to a good start, finishing in a tie for first with Boris Spassky. Granted that this may not have been an elite tournament, nevertheless Bobby in fact had an impressive 13 wins, with only one draw and one loss – to Spassky.

(238) Wexler, Bernardo – Fischer
King’s Indian Defense [E93]

1.d4 Qf6 2.c4 g6 3.Qc3 Qg7 4.e4 d6
5.Qf3 0-0 6.Qe2 e5 7.d5 Qbd7 8.Qg5 h6
9.Qh4 g5 10.Qg3 Qh5 11.0-0 Qf4
15.Qd3 Qxf5 16.f3 We8 17.Qf2 Wg6
18.Wf4?! 18.Wce4 is more precise as White needs forces on the kingside for defense. 18...g4
19.Qfc1 Qxf3 20.Qxf3 Qxe4 21.Qxe4 Qb5
22.Qac1?! The direct 22.c5 is more in the spirit of the position. 22...b6 23.Qc3 a5 24.b3 Wf7
25.a3 Waf8 (D)

26.Wf1? This runs into the following shot. Counterplay with 26.b4 is the order of the day, e.g., 26...a5b4 27.axb4 Qh3 28.c5 bxc5 29.bxc5
dxc5 30.Qc4 Qxf3 31.Qf2. 26...Qg4! 27.Qxf4
27.Qd2 is answered by 27...Qh3. 27...Qxf1+ 28.Qg2 Qg6 29.Qf2? Conceding the important f4-square. 29.Qe3 is better, but Black should be winning in the long run. 29...Qa1

30.Qe3 Qf4 31.b3 h5 32.g5 Qxa3 33.Qg3
33.Wd2 Qxe4 34.Qxa3 Qxe3 35.Qxe3 Qe4+
36.Wf2 Wc2+ 37.Qg1 c4 38.Wc1 Qxh3-
33...Qxe4 34.Qxe4 Qxb3 35.Qh4 a4 36.Qf2
a3 37.c5 Qb2 38.Wf3 a2 39.Qa4 Qa4 40.Qa3
Qf7 0-1

The next game is the first time that the two future world champions would meet. Boris Spassky had already established himself as one of the talented young Soviet grandmasters. His choice of the King’s Gambit should not have surprised Fischer, as Spassky had previously used it on occasion. Fischer stumbles near the end, turning what should have been a draw into a loss. But this game is also important because it motivated Fischer to write one of his very few analytical articles on the opening. “A Bust to the King’s Gambit” by Bobby Fischer appeared in the inaugural issue of a new magazine published by American grandmaster Larry Evans, American Chess Quarterly. As a result of this 1961 article, the King’s Gambit at first virtually disappeared from grandmaster play. Eventually, resources were found that rehabilitated the opening and it made a gradual re-emergence. Nevertheless, the Fischer Defense to the King’s Gambit (as it is now called) still plays a vital role in Black’s treatment of this ancient opening (Fischer’s article may be found in the Skittles Room Archives at ChessCafe.com).

(239) Spassky, Boris – Fischer
King’s Gambit Accepted [C39]

1.e4 e5 2.f4?! The romantic King’s Gambit is a very bold choice. 2...Qxf4 3.Qf3 g5?! Fischer’s idea was 3...d6, a move which he called a “high-class waiting move.” 4.Qh4 Qg4 5.Qe5 Qf6 6.d4
6.Qc4 is played more often and is probably more critical. It was also the favorite choice of Adolf Anderssen, one of the most famous Knights of the King’s Gambit. 6...d6 7.Qd3 Qxe4
8.Qxf4 Qg7 9.Qc3 9...c5 is the main line, but it is not clear if White’s compensation for the pawn is sufficient. 9...Qxc3 10.bxc3 c5
11.Qc2 exd4 12.0-0 Qc6 13.Qxg4 0-0
14.Qxc8 Qxc8 15.Qg4 f5 16.Qg3 dxc3
17.\text{\texttt{a}}e1 \text{\texttt{g}}h8 18.\text{\texttt{g}}h1?! 18.\text{\texttt{x}}d6 is more precise as 18...\text{\texttt{e}}g8 can now be answered by 19.\text{\texttt{e}}e5 (Fischer). 18...\text{\texttt{e}}g8 19.\text{\texttt{x}}d6 \text{\texttt{f}}f8
20.\text{\texttt{e}}e5+ \text{\texttt{x}}e5 21.\text{\texttt{f}}f5+ \text{\texttt{g}}g7 22.\text{\texttt{e}}x\text{\texttt{f}}5 \text{\texttt{f}}xf5 23.\text{\texttt{g}}g1 \text{\texttt{g}}g4? 23...\text{\texttt{w}}g5 24.\text{\texttt{w}}x\text{\texttt{g}}3 \text{\texttt{b}}x\text{\texttt{g}}3 with a difficult endgame for White (Spassky). 24.\text{\texttt{h}}f2 \text{\texttt{e}}e7 25.\text{\texttt{e}}e4 \text{\texttt{g}}g5 26.\text{\texttt{d}}d4 (D)

23.\text{\texttt{e}}xe7+ 1-0

\text{(241) Saadi, Julio – Fischer}
King's Indian Defense [A93]

1.c4 \text{\texttt{c}}f6 2.\text{\texttt{c}}c3 \text{\texttt{g}}g6 3.d4 \text{\texttt{d}}d4 4.\text{\texttt{d}}f4 \text{\texttt{g}}g7 4.g3 0-0 5.\text{\texttt{d}}g2 \text{\texttt{c}}5 6.\text{\texttt{f}}f3 \text{\texttt{c}}x\text{\texttt{d}}4 7.\text{\texttt{e}}x\text{\texttt{d}}4 \text{\texttt{c}}e6 8.0-0 \text{\texttt{g}}g4 9.e3 \text{\texttt{c}}d6 10.\text{\texttt{x}}c6? Taking the pawn gives Black very good piece play. 10.b3 is the main line. 10...\text{\texttt{b}}c6 11.\text{\texttt{a}}x\text{\texttt{c}}6 \text{\texttt{b}}b8 12.\text{\texttt{a}}f3 \text{\texttt{e}}e5 13.\text{\texttt{a}}e2 \text{\texttt{a}}a6 (D)

\text{(240) Fischer – Gadia, Olicio}
Sicilian Defense [B87]

1.e4 \text{\texttt{c}}5 2.\text{\texttt{f}}f3 \text{\texttt{d}}6 3.d4 \text{\texttt{c}}x\text{\texttt{d}}4 4.\text{\texttt{c}}x\text{\texttt{d}}4 \text{\texttt{c}}f6 5.\text{\texttt{d}}c3 3.a6 6.\text{\texttt{d}}c4 \text{\texttt{c}}e6 7.\text{\texttt{b}}b3 \text{\texttt{b}}5 8.0-0 \text{\texttt{f}}f8 9.\text{\texttt{f}}f4 \text{\texttt{d}}d6?! This gives White an easy game. 10.\text{\texttt{x}}c6 \text{\texttt{c}}x\text{\texttt{c}}6 11.\text{\texttt{f}}f5 \text{\texttt{e}}5 12.\text{\texttt{d}}d3 \text{\texttt{c}}7 13.\text{\texttt{g}}g5 \text{\texttt{b}}b6+ 14.\text{\texttt{h}}h1 0-0 15.\text{\texttt{a}}x\text{\texttt{f}}6 \text{\texttt{f}}f6 16.\text{\texttt{d}}d5 \text{\texttt{a}}ac8 17.\text{\texttt{a}}x\text{\texttt{c}}6 \text{\texttt{b}}bxc6 18.\text{\texttt{a}}ad1 \text{\texttt{f}}f8? Now White can neutralize the pressure on the c-file easily. 18...\text{\texttt{a}}c5 is the right way to double. 19.\text{\texttt{d}}d5 \text{\texttt{a}}a8 20.c3 \text{\texttt{e}}e7?! 21.\text{\texttt{a}}a1 \text{\texttt{f}}f6?! 22.a4 \text{\texttt{h}}h8? 22...\text{\texttt{b}}b4 23.\text{\texttt{a}}a4 a5 24.\text{\texttt{e}}e5 \text{\texttt{a}}x\text{\texttt{a}}5 25.\text{\texttt{f}}x\text{\texttt{e}}7+ \text{\texttt{a}}h8 26.\text{\texttt{c}}c8 \text{\texttt{e}}e8 27.\text{\texttt{f}}x\text{\texttt{d}}6 h6 offers more resistance. (D)

\text{Mar del Plata, March 29-April 15, 1960}

\text{1 Spassky} 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 \text{Total}
\text{2 Fischer} 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
\text{3 Bronstein} 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
\text{4 Keres} 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
\text{5 Duras} 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
\text{6 Wanner} 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
\text{7 Geller} 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
\text{8 Kavalek} 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
\text{9 Beliavsky} 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
\text{10 Karpov} 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
\text{11 Kramnik} 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
\text{12 Eliskases} 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
\text{13 Morphy} 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
\text{14 Karpov} 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
\text{15 Kasparov} 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
\text{16 Kramnik} 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

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1960

29. \text{b}5 \text{xc}1+ 30. \text{g}2 \text{d}1 31. \text{c}3 \\
\text{xd}3 32. \text{xd}3 \text{xa}2 33. \text{b}5 \text{e}6 \\
34. \text{b}7 \text{a}5 0-1

(242) Fischer – Eliskases, Erich

Ruy Lopez [C98]

1.e4 c5 2. \text{f}3 \text{c}6 3. \text{b}5 a6 4. \text{a}4 \text{f}6 \\
5.0-0 \text{e}7 6. \text{e}1 b5 7. \text{b}3 d6 8.c3 0-0 \\
9.h3 \text{a}5 10. \text{c}2 c5 11.d4 \text{c}7 12. \text{bd}2 \\
\text{c}6 13.dxc5 \text{dxc}5 14. \text{f}1 \text{d}8 15. \text{e}2 \\
\text{h}5 16.a4 \text{b}8 17.a\times b5 a\times b5 18.g3 (D)

18...g6 19. \text{g}5 \text{x}f1 20. \text{h}x5 \\
\text{xg}5 21. \text{xg}5 \text{f}6 22. \text{h}x6 plays into White's hands. 19. \text{h}4!? 19. \text{h}2 \text{e}6 20. \text{e}3 c4 was \\
more or less equal in Bronstein-Reshevsky, Zürich 1953. 19... \text{e}6 20. \text{e}3 c4 21. \text{g}5 \\
\text{xg}5 22. \text{h}x5 \text{a}5 23. \text{g}4 \text{a}8! 26... \text{c}6 is more circumspect. 27. \text{xa}8 \\
\text{xa}8 28. \text{d}1 \text{c}6 28... \text{e}2 is answered by \\
29. \text{xe}2 \text{c}4 30. \text{d}2. 29. \text{d}5 f5?! Exposing 
Black's king too much. But good advice is hard to 
give. 30. \text{d}1 \text{f}4 31. \text{f}4 \text{e}4 32. \text{x}b3 \\
32. \text{c}5? 32... \text{c}4 33. b4 \text{c}x\text{c}4 34. \text{d}4 \\
f3 35. \text{e}3 \text{b}6?! 36. \text{g}x\text{h}6 \text{f}6 37. \text{d}6 \\
\text{f}7? 37... \text{a}1+ 38. \text{h}2 \text{f}4+ 39. \text{g}3 \text{e}4 40.f\times e \\
\text{h}7 is called for but loses in the long 
run as well. 38. \text{f}6+ \text{g}6 39. \text{d}4+ \text{g}5 \\
40. \text{b}7 \text{f}4 41. \text{h}2 \text{g}5 42. \text{h}8 \text{h}8+ \\
43. \text{h}x\text{h}8 \text{g}4 44.e5 1-0

(243) Foguelman, Alberto – Fischer

Sicilian Defense [B35]

1.e4 c5 2. \text{f}3 d6 3.d4 c\times d4 4. \text{d}4 \text{f}6 \\
5.f3 \text{c}6 6.c4 c6 7. \text{c}3 \text{e}7 8. \text{e}2 0-0 \\
9. \text{e}3 \text{d}5 A bold sacrifice. Nowadays 9... \text{b}6 
is played more often. 10. \text{c}d5 \text{e}5 11. \text{d}5 \\
\text{e}5 12. \text{b}3?! 12. \text{d}4 is critical. 12... \text{c}5 \\
13. \text{d}2 \text{e}8 14. \text{e}2 \text{g}6 15. \text{c}2 \text{h}4 \\
16.0-0 \text{g}2 17. \text{e}4 \text{e}4 17... \text{f}5?? \\
18.f\times e4 \text{h}4 19. \text{f}4 \text{b}6 20. \text{c}3 \text{g}6 \\
21. \text{f}3 \text{h}3 21... \text{e}5?? 22. \text{h}1 \text{c}8 \\
23. \text{c}e2 \text{a}5 24. \text{a}5 \text{a}5 25. \text{b}1 \text{e}5 \\
26. \text{c}1? This runs into a small combination. 
26. \text{d}4 is necessary. (D)

26... \text{c}2! 27. \text{c}2 \text{c}2 27... \text{c}2?? \text{c}2+- 
27... \text{f}3 28. \text{e}3 \text{g}4 29. \text{h}5 \text{h}5 30. \text{c}7 \\
\text{d}2+ Keeping the queens on with 30... \text{d}2?! \\
31. \text{d}7 \text{f}8 32. \text{e}3 \text{e}5 33. \text{e}7 \text{g}6 \\
34. \text{b}7 \text{f}4 is the alternative. 31. \text{a}1 \text{c}7 \\
32. \text{c}7 \text{f}6? Opening the seventh rank is 
very dangerous. 32... \text{b}8 33. \text{e}5 \text{b}5 is more prudent. 
33.d6 \text{d}8 34. e5 fxe5 35. \text{e}5 \text{g}6 36.d7 \\
\text{f}7 (D)

37. \text{b}7? Missing the small combination. 
Required was 37. \text{e}8 \text{d}7 38. \text{e}7+ \text{e}8 39. \text{d}2. 37... \text{f}4? The prophylactic 37... \text{f}6 
is necessary. 38. \text{e}5? 38. \text{e}8! \text{d}7 39. \text{e}7+ 
\text{e}8 40. \text{a}7 gives White good winning 
chances. 38... \text{b}6 39. \text{a}7 \text{d}7 40. \text{b}4 \\
\text{e}6 41. \text{a}6+ \text{e}7 42. \text{a}5 \text{f}8 43. \text{d}1 \\
\text{f}4 44.a3? Passed pawns should be pushed, 
so 44.b5= is called for. 44... \text{f}5 45. \text{a}7 \\
\text{h}3 46.b5 \text{g}4 47. \text{d}2 \text{h}1+ 48. \text{b}2 \\
\text{f}5 49.a4 \text{h}5 50. \text{a}3?? The a-pawn is much 
more dangerous than the b-pawn so 50. \text{b}7= is 
right. 50... \text{h}4 51. \text{b}2? This allows Black 
to exchange rooks easily. White can fight better 
with 51. \text{e}2+. 51... \text{h}3 52. \text{b}6 \text{a}1+ 53. \text{b}4 \text{b}1 \\
54. \text{a}1 \text{b}1 55. \text{b}7 \text{d}6 56. \text{a}8 \text{f}7
57...h8 58...c3 g5 59...d4 g4 60...e3 g3 61...f3 g2 62...f2 xxb7 63...h5...g4 64...g5...f6 65...g1...c8 66...g7+...b8 67...a5...b5 68...g8...c7 69...h2...f4 70...a6...a6 71...g7+...b6 0-1

(244) Fischer – Olafsson, Fridrik
Sicilian Defense [B52]

1.c4 c5 2.d3 f3 d6 3...b5+...d7 4...xd7+...xd7 5.0-0...c6 6...e2 g6 7.c3...g7 8...d1 e5 9...d3...g7 10.d4...d4 11.cxd4 exd4 12...d5 0-0-0 13...fxd4 d5 14...b3 a6 15...c3 d4 16...a4...ae8 17...f4...d5 18...g3...e7 19...ac5...hb8? Quite slow. 19...h6 to prepare...f4 is necessary. 20...e1 20...d2 20...b6 21...a1 f5 22...d2...f7 23...f5...xg5 24...d3...d5 25...d6...g8 26...a5...a5 27...e8 28...x5...h6 29.g3...h7 30...f4...h4 31...xf4 (D)

17...c7? Too optimistic. 17...e5 gives White compensation for the pawn as a result of his pressure on the dark squares. 17...x7 18...e5...d4 19...e4? Probably missing Black’s defense. 19...c7...d5 20...e6...g6 21...c4...d6 22...f7+...h7 23...xg4 gives White more compensation than the game continuation. 19...x4 20...c4...f4 21...c4...x4 22...x4...e2+ 23...h1...d7? Too slow. The direct counterstrike 23...f5 secures Black’s extra piece: 24...e6xe4 25...xe4...e3 26...xg4...e7 27...g7+...xe6 28...xh7...f6 24...e1...f8 (D)

31...e6? 31...e2 32...c7...c6 33...b4...e1+ 34...g2...e2 is a more active defense. 32...d2...c8 32...e4 33...e1...e5 34...c7...c6 neutralizes White’s initiative better. 33...e1!...f7 34...e1!...g6? 34...b6 35...b4...b6 36...f4...c5 offers more resistance; 34...e7? 35...e5+...g8 36...c8+ -- 35...b7...f4 36...d5...b8? Giving up a second pawn. But 36...xg3 37...h1g3...h8 should also lose in the long run. 37...h4 38...g2...d3 39...h3...g6 40...h7...h5 41...g2...h4 42...d6 1-0

(245) Bazan, Osvaldo – Fischer
Queen’s Gambit Declined [D38]

1...f3...f6 2.c4 e6 3...c3 d5 4...d4...b4 5...d5...e5 6...g5...h6 7...b4 c5 8...c6 9...c2 g5 10...d3...e4 11...c1...a5 12.0-0!...xc3 13...xc3...xc3 14...e1...xe2+ 15...xe2 c4 16...e5?...xe5 17...xe5...g8 18...f4 with a strong initiative in Chekhov-Eingorn, Riga 1980. 16...f6 (D)

17...c7? Too optimistic. 17...e5 gives White compensation for the pawn as a result of his pressure on the dark squares. 17...x7 18...e5...d4 19...e4? Probably missing Black’s defense. 19...c7...d5 20...e6...g6 21...c4...d6 22...f7+...h7 23...xg4 gives White more compensation than the game continuation. 19...x4 20...c4...f4 21...c4...x4 22...x4...e2+ 23...h1...d7? Too slow. The direct counterstrike 23...f5 secures Black’s extra piece: 24...e6xe4 25...xe4...e3 26...xg4...e7 27...g7+...xe6 28...xh7...f6 24...e1...f8 (D)

25...f6? 25...d6!...g8 (25...e7 26...xb7) 26...c7...d8 27...e2...g5 28...d2...e8 29...xe8...gxd5 30...xd5...xd5 31...h3...f8 32...b7= 25...b5 26...b4...a6 27...d7+...e7 28...c5...e8 29...a6...d6 30...xb7? Allowing a quick finish, but Black is lost in any case. 30...g3+ 31...h3...g3 32...h2...c8 33...f7...c1 0-1

(246) Fischer – Bielicki, Carlos
Sicilian Defense [B88]

1...e4 c5 2...f3 d6 3...d4...d4 4...x4...f6 5...c3...c6 6...c4 e6 7...b3...c6 8...f4...a5 9...f5...xb3 10...xb3...e7 11...f3 0-0 12...e3...d7? 12...ex7 is the main line. 13...g4
e5 14.\de2 d5?! Black does not get enough compensation for the pawn but his position is already difficult. 15.exd5 e4 16.\g2 g6 17.dxe4 \x5d5 plays into Black's hand. 16...\b4 17.0-0-0 a5 18.g5 \e8 19.f6 a4 20.\xa2 \d6 21.b4 \c7 22.\b1 \c8? 22...a3 23.b3 \c8 is the correct order of moves. 23.\e3 a3 24.b3? The fearless 24.bxa3 is better as Black does not have enough pieces in the attack, e.g., 24...\xe5 25.xg7 \xg7 26.d6 \c4 27.\d5 \b8 28.\f6+ \h8 29.\xe4 24...\e5 25.\e4 \f5 26.f\xg7 (D)

26...\f7? Exposing the king. After 26...\x7 27.\he1 (27.\c5 b6 28.d6 [28.\xf8? \e5+] 28...\d7) 27...\d6 28.\f6+ \h8 and Black has some compensation in both instances. 27.\c5 \d6?! 27...b6? 28.\h1 \g6 29.\xf8+ \xf8 30.\d2 \d6 31.\x6 \xd6 offers more practical chances due to the strong pair of bishops. Of course, objectively it loses as well, 28.\f6 \d6 29.\f2 b6 30.\d4+ \g6 31.\c5 \e5 32.\h2 \d4?! 33.\x4 \c2+ 34.\a1 f5 35.gxf6 \d6 36.\g1+ \f7 37.\g7+ \e8 38.\e3+ 1-0

(248) Fischer – Incutio, Carlos
Ruy Lopez [C99]

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 \d5 10.\c2 c5 11.d4 \e7 12.\bd2 \c4 13.\xd4 \b7 14.\f1 \ac8 15.\d3 \d7 15...d5?! is played more often nowadays. 16.\e3 \e4 17.\f4 \f6 18.\d5 \g6 19.\h6+ \h8 20.\eg4 \g7 21.\g5 \e5 (D)

(247) Redolfi, Argentino – Fischer
Sicilian Defense [B52]

1.e4 c5 2.\f3 d6 3.\b5+ \d7 4.\d7+ \x5d7 5.0-0 \c6 6.d3 e6 7.\bd2 g6 8.a4 \g7 9.\c4 \f7 10.\f4 e5 11.\g5 f6 12.\d2 0-0 13.h3 \h8 14.\c1 \f5 15.\c3 \xf4 16.\dxe4 \d4 17.\xd4 \x5d4?! 17.\x4 \c4 followed by \f5 is probably better as White can play the structure better with two knights instead of bishop and knight. 17...\x4 18.\d2 \d5 19.exd5 \x5d5 20.b3 \f5 21.\d1 \ae8 22.\e1 h5 23.\xe8 \x8 24.\f1? The prophylactic 24.\b1 is necessary. 24...\d3 25.c3 \d6? 25...\x2, with the idea of meeting 26.\e1 with 26...\h4 gives Black a clear plus.

21.\x2 22.\e7 \d5 23.\x8 24.\e1 \g7, with a complicated position, is the alternative. 22.\e5?! 22.\c7 23.\c8 24.\x2 \x7 25.\xd2 creates more pressure. 22...\x5 23.a4?! \c4 23...\f6?! 24.\c3 \c4 is more logical. 24.\e2 \f6 25.\c1 \a5 26.a\x5 a\x5 27.\c3 \b3

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35. \textcolor{red}{\textbullet} g5? Fischer should exchange the rooks first to get an advantage: 35. \textbullet f8+ \textbullet d8 34. \textbullet f4 \textbullet d6 35. \textbullet f7+ \textbullet g8 36. \textbullet d7+ \textbullet e8 37. \textbullet e7+ \textbullet g8 and Black is at least not worse, as White cannot really profit from his discovered check. 36. \textbullet f7+ \textbullet g8?? 36...\textbullet a7 37. \textbullet x a7 \textbullet g5 38. \textbullet x a8+ \textbullet b7 39. \textbullet e2+ \textbullet f1 37. \textbullet x g5 \textbullet x c8 38. \textbullet f7+ \textbullet g8 and Black is at least not worse, as White cannot really profit from his discovered check. 36. \textbullet f7+ \textbullet g8?? 36...\textbullet a7 37. \textbullet x a7 \textbullet g5 38. \textbullet x a8+ \textbullet b7 39. \textbullet e2+ \textbullet f1 37. \textbullet x g5 \textbullet x c8 38. \textbullet f7+ \textbullet g8 and Black is at least not worse, as White cannot really profit from his discovered check. 36. \textbullet f7+ \textbullet g8?? 36...\textbullet a7 37. \textbullet x a7 \textbullet g5 38. \textbullet x a8+ \textbullet b7 39. \textbullet e2+ \textbullet f1 37. \textbullet x g5 \textbullet x c8 38. \textbullet f7+ \textbullet g8 and Black is at least not worse, as White cannot really profit from his discovered check. 36. \textbullet f7+ \textbullet g8?? 36...\textbullet a7 37. \textbullet x a7 \textbullet g5 38. \textbullet x a8+ \textbullet b7 39. \textbullet e2+ \textbullet f1 37. \textbullet x g5 \textbullet x c8 38. \textbullet f7+ \textbullet g8 and Black is at least not worse, as White cannot really profit from his discovered check. 36. \textbullet f7+ \textbullet g8?? 36...\textbullet a7 37. \textbullet x a7 \textbullet g5 38. \textbullet x a8+ \textbullet b7 39. \textbullet e2+ \textbullet f1 37. \textbullet x g5 \textbullet x c8 38. \textbullet f7+ \textbullet g8 and Black is at least not worse, as White cannot really profit from his discovered check. 36. \textbullet f7+ \textbullet g8?? 36...\textbullet a7 37. \textbullet x a7 \textbullet g5 38. \textbullet x a8+ \textbullet b7 39. \textbullet e2+ \textbullet f1 37. \textbullet x g5 \textbullet x c8 38. \textbullet f7+ \textbullet g8 and Black is at least not worse, as White cannot really profit from his discovered check. 36. \textbullet f7+ \textbullet g8?? 36...\textbullet a7 37. \textbullet x a7 \textbullet g5 38. \textbullet x a8+ \textbullet b7 39. \textbullet e2+ \textbullet f1 37. \textbullet x g5 \textbullet x c8 38. \textbullet f7+ \textbullet g8 and Black is at least not worse, as White cannot really profit from his discovered check. 36. \textbullet f7+ \textbullet g8?? 36...\textbullet a7 37. \textbullet x a7 \textbullet g5 38. \textbullet x a8+ \textbullet b7 39. \textbullet e2+ \textbullet f1 37. \textbullet x g5 \textbullet x c8 38. \textbullet f7+ \textbullet g8 and Black is at least not worse, as White cannot really profit from his discovered check. 36. \textbullet f7+ \textbullet g8?? 36...\textbullet a7 37. \textbullet x a7 \textbullet g5 38. \textbullet x a8+ \textbullet b7 39. \textbullet e2+ \textbullet f1 37. \textbullet x g5 \textbullet x c8 38. \textbullet f7+ \textbullet g8 and Black is at least not worse, as White cannot really profit from his discovered check. 36. \textbullet f7+ \textbullet g8?? 36...\textbullet a7 37. \textbullet x a7 \textbullet g5 38. \textbullet x a8+ \textbullet b7 39. \textbullet e2+ \textbullet f1 37. \textbullet x g5 \textbullet x c8 38. \textbullet f7+ \textbullet g8 and Black is at least not worse, as White cannot really profit from his discovered check. 36. \textbullet f7+ \textbullet g8?? 36...\textbullet a7 37. \textbullet x a7 \textbullet g5 38. \textbullet x a8+ \textbullet b7 39. \textbullet e2+ \textbullet f1 37. \textbullet x g5 \textbullet x c8 38. \textbullet f7+ \textbullet g8 and Black is at least not worse, as White cannot really profit from his discovered check. 36. \textbullet f7+ \textbullet g8?? 36...\textbullet a7 37. \textbullet x a7 \textbullet g5 38. \textbullet x a8+ \textbullet b7 39. \textbullet e2+ \textbullet f1 37. \textbullet x g5 \textbullet x c8 38. \textbullet f7+ \textbullet g8 and Black is at least not worse, as White cannot really profit from his discovered check. 36. \textbullet f7+ \textbullet g8?? 36...\textbullet a7 37. \textbullet x a7 \textbullet g5 38. \textbullet x a8+ \textbullet b7 39. \textbullet e2+ \textbullet f1 37. \textbullet x g5 \textbullet x c8 38. \textbullet f7+ \textbullet g8 and Black is at least not worse, as White cannot really profit from his discovered check. 36. \textbullet f7+ \textbullet g8?? 36...\textbullet a7 37. \textbullet x a7 \textbullet g5 38. \textbullet x a8+ \textbullet b7 39. \textbullet e2+ \textbullet f1 37. \textbullet x g5 \textbullet x c8 38. \textbullet f7+ \textbullet g8 and Black is at least not worse, as White cannot really profit from his discovered check. 36. \textbullet f7+ \textbullet g8?? 36...\textbullet a7 37. \textbullet x a7 \textbullet g5 38. \textbullet x a8+ \textbullet b7 39. \textbullet e2+ \textbullet f1 37. \textbullet x g5 \textbullet x c8 38. \textbullet f7+ \textbullet g8 and Black is at least not worse, as White cannot really profit from his discovered check. 36. \textbullet f7+ \textbullet g8?? 36...\textbullet a7 37. \textbullet x a7 \textbullet g5 38. \textbullet x a8+ \textbullet b7 39. \textbullet e2+ \textbullet f1 37. \textbullet x g5 \textbullet x c8 38. \textbullet f7+ \textbullet g8 and Black is at least not worse, as White cannot really profit from his discovered check. 36. \textbullet f7+ \textbullet g8?? 36...\textbullet a7 37. \textbullet x a7 \textbullet g5 38. \textbullet x a8+ \textbullet b7 39. \textbullet e2+ \textbullet f1 37. \textbullet x g5 \textbullet x c8 38. \textbullet f7+ \textbullet g8 and Black is at least not worse, as White cannot really profit from his discovered check. 36. \textbullet f7+ \textbullet g8?? 36...\textbullet a7 37. \textbullet x a7 \textbullet g5 38. \textbullet x a8+ \textbullet b7 39. \textbullet e2+ \textbullet f1 37. \textbullet x g5 \textbullet x c8 38. \textbullet f7+ \textbullet g8 and Black is at least not worse, as White cannot really profit from his discovered check. 36. \textbullet f7+ \textbullet g8?? 36...\textbullet a7 37. \textbullet x a7 \textbullet g5 38. \textbullet x a8+ \textbullet b7 39. \textbullet e2+ \textbullet f1 37. \textbullet x g5 \textbullet x c8 38. \textbullet f7+ \textbullet g8 and Black is at least not worse, as White cannot really profit from his discovered check. 36. \textbullet f7+ \textbullet g8?? 36...\textbullet a7 37. \textbullet x a7 \textbullet g5 38. \textbullet x a8+ \textbullet b7 39. \textbullet e2+ \textbullet f1 37. \textbullet x g5 \textbullet x c8 38. \textbullet f7+ \textbullet g8 and Black is at least not worse, as White cannot really profit from his discovered check.
12.0–0–0 d4 13. e2 dxe3 14. xe3 b6 15. d2 c5 16. f4 h5? 16...0–0 (Fischer) looks normal. 17. f3 b6?? 18. e5 (D)

251) Letelier, Rene – Fischer
Queen’s Pawn Game [A45]

1.d4 Qf6 2.Ag5 c5 3.c3!? h6 4.b3 cxd4 5.Qxb6 a6 6.Qf3 g6 7.cxd4

29.3xh6 Running right into a mating attack. 29.Qd8 is met by 29.Qg7 30.Qh8 Qa1 31.Qc2 32.Qf3 e5, but 29.Qf3 is not easy to break down. 29...Qa5 30.Qa2 b3+ 31.Qxb3 Qa4+ 32.Qa2 Qb4 33.b3 Qc3 34.Qb3+ 35.Qa1 35.ab1 Qd2+ 36.Qa1 Qc3 0–1

252) Fischer – Marini, Luis
Sicilian Defense [B57]


Buenos Aires
Buenos Aires, Argentina
June 23–July 21, 1960

Expectations were high for Fischer as he followed up the successful tournament at Mar del Plata with the tournament at Buenos Aires. But Bobby was clearly out of form, finishing below 50% with 8½ out of 19, tied for places 13-16.

(253) Fischer – Foguelman, Alberto
Caro-Kann Defense [B18]
27...\text{Qg4?} 27...\text{Ed4} is better, but White has good drawing chances: 28.\text{Ad5} (28.\text{Qae1} \text{Exc4}+ 29.\text{Qf3} \text{Ed4} 30.\text{Qxg6}) 28...\text{Qd3} 29.\text{Qh1} \text{Ee2} 30.\text{Qad1} \text{Qxf2} 31.\text{Qxh4} \text{Exd4}+ 32.\text{Qxh6} \text{Eb2} 33.\text{Ad3}. 28.\text{Qxg6} \text{Ee2} 29.\text{Qae1} \text{Exf2} 30.\text{Qe7+} \text{Qb6} 31.\text{Qe4} \text{Ee2} 32.\text{Qxh7+} \text{Qa6} 33.\text{Qe7} \text{Qb6} 34.\text{Qf2} 35.\text{Qb7+} \text{Qa6} 36.b5+ \text{Qa5} 37.\text{Qa7} \text{Qb6} 38.\text{Qa6+} \text{Qc7} 39.b6+ \text{Qxb6} 40.\text{Qxb6} \text{Qxe4}+ 41.\text{Qd3} \text{Qxb6} 42.\text{Qg1} \text{Qd2}+ 43.\text{Qxe4} \text{Qd4}+ 44.\text{Qf5} \text{Qxc4} 45.\text{Qe1} \text{Qc3} 46.\text{Qg4} \text{Qf3}+ 47.\text{Qg6} \text{Qxa3} 48.\text{Qg7} \text{Qg3} 49.\text{Qe4} f5 50.\text{Qe6+} \text{Qb5} 51.g5 \text{Qg4} 52.g6 \text{Qxe4}+ 53.\text{Qf7} \text{c4} 54.\text{Qg7} \text{Qh7} 55.\text{Qg6} c3 56.\text{Qf6} \text{Eg7} 57.\text{Qxg7} \text{Qxc4} 58.\text{Qxf5} c2 \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2}

(254) \text{Szabo,Laszlo – Fischer}

English Opening [A36]

1.c4 \text{Qf6} 2.\text{Qc3} g6 3.g3 \text{Qg7} 4.\text{Qg2} 0–0 5.e4 c5 6.\text{Qe2} \text{Qc6} 7.d3 \text{Ab8} 8.h3 a6 9.\text{Qe3} d6 10.a4 \text{Qe8} 11.0–0 \text{Qc7} 12.d4 b6 13.\text{Ab1} cxd4 14.\text{Qxd4} \text{Qxd4} 15.\text{Qxd4} \text{Qxd4} 16.\text{Qxd4} b5 17.b4 a5 18.\text{Qxa4} (D)

18...\text{e5!} Now Black’s minor pieces have good prospects, compensating for the broken pawn structure. 19.\text{Qd3} \text{Qe6} 20.\text{Qfd1} \text{Qd4} 21.\text{Qc5} \text{Qe6} 22.\text{Qxe2} \text{Qxe2}+ 23.\text{Qxe2} \text{Qg7} 24.\text{Qf1} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2}

(255) \text{Fischer – Rossetto,Hector}

Sicilian Defense [B33]

1.e4 c5 2.\text{Qf3} \text{Qc6} 3.d4 cxd4 4.\text{Qxd4} \text{Qf6} 5.\text{Qc3} \text{e5} 6.\text{Qdb5} d6 7.\text{Qag} a5 8.\text{Qxf6} \text{gxf6} 9.\text{Qa3} \text{d5}? This sacrifice is too optimistic. 10.\text{Qxd5} \text{Qxa3} 11.\text{bxa3} \text{Qe6} 12.\text{Qc4} \text{Qa5}+ 13.\text{Qd2} 0–0–0 14.\text{Qd1} \text{Qxa3} 15.0–0 \text{Qg8} 16.\text{Qe3} \text{Qxe3} 17.fxe3 \text{Qb8?!} 18.\text{Qb3}? Simply taking the pawn with 18.\text{Qxf6} is better, e.g., 18...\text{Qg6} 19.\text{Qfl} \text{Qg7} 20.\text{Qb3}. 18...\text{Qf6} 19.\text{Qb6} \text{Qc7} 20.\text{Qxd8} \text{Qxd8} 21.\text{Qd5+} \text{Qxd5} 22.\text{Qxd5} \text{Qe6} 23.h4 \text{b5} 24.\text{Qf5} \text{Qh6} 25.\text{Qf3} 25.\text{Qh2}? \text{b5} 26.g4 \text{hxg4} 27.\text{Qg3} is an alternative. 25...\text{Qg6} 26.\text{Qf2} \text{b6} 27.\text{Qf5} \text{Qh6} 28.\text{Qc4} \text{Qc5} 29.\text{Qf3} \text{Qb7} 30.\text{Qxf7} \text{Qd6} 31.\text{Qxb5} \text{Qxb5} 32.\text{Qg4} (D)

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Buenos Aires, June 23-July 21, 1960

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32...\texttt{Gg6+?} The resulting rook endgame is very dangerous because of White’s fast h-pawn.

32...\texttt{Gd6} draws: 33.\texttt{Gh}6 \texttt{Gxh6}+ 34.\texttt{Gxh5} \texttt{Gf7} 35.\texttt{Gg6} \texttt{Gxe7} 36.\texttt{h}5 \texttt{Gg3} 37.\texttt{h}6 \texttt{b}5 38.\texttt{c}3 \texttt{Gf7} 39.\texttt{Gg7} \texttt{Gxe6} 40.\texttt{h}7 \texttt{Gh}8 41.\texttt{Gxh8} \texttt{Gf7}=

33.\texttt{Gf5} \texttt{Gxg2} 34.\texttt{Gh7} \texttt{Gf2}+?! 35.\texttt{Gg6} \texttt{Gxc2?!} 35...\texttt{Gc6} 36.\texttt{Gxf7} \texttt{Gg2}+ makes White’s task more difficult. 36.\texttt{Gxf7+} \texttt{Gc6} 37.a3? 37.\texttt{Gxf6+} \texttt{Gc5} 38.\texttt{h}5 \texttt{Gxa2} 39.\texttt{h}6 \texttt{Gg2}+ 40.\texttt{Gf7} \texttt{Gh2} 41.\texttt{Gg7}-- 37...\texttt{Gg2}+ 38.\texttt{Gxf6} \texttt{Gc2}?

The \textit{zwischenschach} 38...\texttt{Gf2} offers more resistance, e.g., 39.\texttt{Gf6} (39.\texttt{Gxh6} \texttt{Gg2}+ 40.\texttt{Gh6} a5) 39...\texttt{Gh2}. 39.\texttt{Gxe5} \texttt{Gxa3} 40.\texttt{Gxf6+} \texttt{Gc5} 40...\texttt{Gf7} 41.\texttt{Gf1} \texttt{Gd7} 42.\texttt{Gh1} \texttt{Gc7} 43.\texttt{h}5 \texttt{Gf7} 44.\texttt{h}6 \texttt{Gg8} 45.\texttt{Gxf4} \texttt{Gd4} 46.\texttt{Gxf5} \texttt{Gae2} 47.\texttt{h}7+ \texttt{Gh8} 48.\texttt{c}5+ 49.\texttt{Gg1} \texttt{Gxe3} 41...\texttt{Gf6} 42.\texttt{Gxe1} \texttt{Gh5} 43.\texttt{f}6 \texttt{Gf5} 44.\texttt{Gg6} \texttt{Gc5} 45.\texttt{h}5 \texttt{Gxe4} 46.\texttt{h}6 \texttt{Gc3} 47.\texttt{h}7 \texttt{Gd8} 48.\texttt{h}8 \texttt{Gxh8} 49.\texttt{Gxh8} \texttt{a5} 50.\texttt{Gf5} \texttt{Gd5} 51.\texttt{Gf4}-- 42.\texttt{Gc1}+ \texttt{Gb4}

43.\texttt{Gh1} a5 44.\texttt{Gh}5 1-0

(256) \textit{Fischer – Ivkov, Borislav}

Caro-Kann \cite{B14}

\begin{itemize}
\item 1.e4 c6 2.d4 d5 3.exd5 cxd5 4.c4 Gf6 5.Qc3 e6 6.Qf3 Qe7 7.c5 0-0 8.b4 b6 9.Qd3 bxc5?! 9...a5! is the main line. 10.bxc5 Qc6! 10...a6 is played more often to exchange the bishop, with the goal of reducing the effect of White’s space advantage. 11.0-0 Qd7 12.h3 Qe8 13.Qf4 Qf6 14.Qd5 Qc7 15.Qe2? Allowing Black to free himself; 15.Qxc6 Qxc6 16.Qd3 gives White a bind on the queenside. 15...Qxd4 16.Qxd4 e5 17.Qc6 17.Qe3 exd4 18.Qxd4 Qc6-- 17...Qe8 18.Qg3 exd4 19.Qxc7 Qxc7 20.Qxd5 Qxd6 21.Qxe6 Qxe6 22.Qe7 Qe8 23.Qc1 Qc6 24.Qc4 Qc7 25.Qd3? 25.Qxd4 equals completely. 25...Qd7 26.Qc2 Qd5 27.Qa4 g6 28.Qc5 Qfd8 29.Qb5? 29.Qd1 is necessary. (D)
\end{itemize}

29...Qd6? Missing the shot 29...Qxg2 30.Qxd7 (30.Qxg2 Qd5 31.Qc6 Qg5+++) 30...Qf1 31.Qxf1 Qxh7 32.Qxa7 Qxa7 33.Qxa7 d3++. 30.Qd1? 30.Qxd4 a6 31.Qfd1 axb5 32.Qxd5= 30...Qe6? Again missing 30...Qxg2! 31.Qxg2 Qd5 32.Qc6 Qg5++ 33.Qf1 Qf5 34.Qa3 Qxb5++. 31.Qd3 Qd5 32.Qxa7 Qh3 33.Qe4! 33.gxh3? Qg5+ 34.Qf1 Qh3 35.Qe1 Qg1+ 36.Qf1 Qe8+ 37.Qe2 Qc3* 38...Qd7

34.Qa6 Qxa6 35.Qxa6 Qe6 36.a4?! Allowing the pawn to advance farther is playing with fire. The blockading 36.Qd3 is called for.

36...Qd4 37.Qe2 Qd4? This loses valuable time compared to 37...Qc4. 38.Qd5 39.Qd5 Qxh8 40.Qf4 Qd4 41.Qf1 Qf2 42.Qc1+ Qb4 43.Qh1 a4 44.Qh5 1-0

(257) \textit{Eliskases, Erich – Fischer}

Nimzo-Indian Defense \cite{E22}

\begin{itemize}
\item 1.c4 Qf6 2.Qc3 e6 3.Qf3 d5 4.d4 Qb4 5.Qb3 Qc6 6.Qg5 h6 7.Qxf6 Qxf6 8.e3 dxc4 9.Qxc4 0-0 10.0-0 Qe7 11.Qc2 Qd6 12.Qad1 Qh8 13.a5 e5 14.Qd5 Qe8 15.Qxe5 Qxe5 16.Qxe5 Qxe5 17.Qf4 Qe8 18.Qxe6 Qxe6 19.Qc3 Qc7 20.Qxe6 Qc6 21.Qe7 Qe7 22.Qc4 Qad8 23.Qh1 Qf8 24.Qxe6 Qxe6 25.Qc5 Qc8 26.Qh5 Qxd1 27.Qxd1 Qd8 28.Qh3 Qg8 29.Qxb8+ Qxb8 30.e6 Qc7 31.Qf1 31.exf7+! Qxf7 32.Qxf7+ Qxf7 33.Qxb7 Qe6 is dangerous only for White because of the active black forces. 33...b6
\end{itemize}
32. exf7+  Qxf7 33. Qc8+ Qh7 34. Qe6 Qd6 35. Qg4 Qf6 36. Qh7 Qe7?! 36... Qxf4 37. Qd3+ Qg8 38. Qd7 Qh7= 37. Qxe7 Qxe7 38. Qd4 c5 39. Qc6 Qd6 40. Qx7 c4 41. Qe8 (D)

41... Qc5? Now White’s extra pawn will tell. Fischer had to force a draw with 41... a4 42. Qxb6 Qxb6 43. Qxb4 Qc1 44. f5 h5= 42. a4 Qg6 43. Qg2 Qf6 44. Qf3 Qf6 45. Qe4 Qf2 46. f5+ Qd7 47. Qa7 Qd6 48. Qb5+ Qc5 49. Qc7 Qh4 50. Qe8 Qf4 51. Qd5! Qe7 51... Qxa4 52. Qc4 b5+ 53. Qc5 Qe7+ 54. Qd5 Qh3 55. Qe6 Qf8 56. Qf7++ 52. Qg7 Qf6 53. Qe8 Qxb2 54. Qf6 Qxf6 55. Qxh6 Qc3 56. Qh5 Qxa4 56... c2 57. Qf4 Qc3 58. Qxc4 c1=Q 59. h4= 57. Qf4 b5 58. Qe2 c2 1-0

(258) Fischer – Pachman, Luděk
Sicilian Defense [B33]


(259) Wexler, Bernardo – Fischer
English Opening [A16]

1.c4 Qf6 2. Qc3 g6 3.g3 Qg7 4.Qg2 0-0 5.d3 d6 6. Qd2 Qc6 7. Qc1 e6 8. Qf3 d5 9.0-0 d4 10. Qe4 Qd7 11. b4 f5 12. Qd5 Qc7 13. b5 Qd8 14. Qb1 a5 15. h4 e5 16.e3 Qxe3 17. Qxe3 h6 18. Qh3 Qh7 19.c5 (D)

19... Qf6? Now the very important e5-pawn will crack under the pressure. It should be secured with 19... c6 20. Qxe1 Qc6 21. Qc4 Qe8 20. Qe1 Qg4 21. Qf4 Qf7 22. Qxe5 Qxe5 23. Qd4 Qe6 24. Qxe5 Qab8?! In view of his statically inferior long-term prospects, Black should play the more dynamic 24... a4 25. Qb2 Qe6 26. Qxb7 Qab8, seeking practical counterchances. 25.a4 Qfd8 26. Qe3 Qc4?! 27.b6 Qd3?! 27... Qe6 28. Qxc7 Qxc7 29. Qb6 Qe8 30. Qf3= 28. Qc1 Qe6 29. Qxc7 Qxc7 30. Qb6 Qd5 31. Qe6 Qe5 32. Qd6 Qg2 33. Qxd3 Qh3 34. Qxe5 Qc6 35.f3 Qd8 36. Qxd8 Qxf3 37. Qd2 Qe5 38. Qf2 1-0

(260) Fischer – Uhlmann, Wolfgang
French Defense [C19]


21... Qg4?! A very strong positional pawn sacrifice to shut White’s h2-bishop out of the game. 22. h×g4 f5 23. Qg5 Qe7 24. Qg3 Qc8
25. \( \text{e3} \) \( \text{e4} \) 26. \( \text{dxe4} \) \( \text{dxe4} \) 27. \( \text{f2} \) \( \text{ch7} \) 28. \( \text{g1} \) \( \text{d5} \) 29. \( \text{e7}! \) This gives Ulhmann the chance to start a beautiful combination. White should just play 29.a5 with drawing chances. (D)

\[ \text{b2} \] 30. \( \text{e2} \) \( \text{a3} \) 21. \( \text{f6} \) \( \text{f6} \) 22. \( \text{exf6} \) 23. \( \text{f2} \) \( \text{g2} \) 24. \( \text{h1} \) \( \text{d} \) 19... \( \text{d} \) 20. \( \text{g4}! \) 20... \( \text{d5} \), to exchange more attacking potential, is better, e.g., 21. \( \text{d5} \) \( \text{e6} \) 22. \( \text{ed1} \) (22. \( \text{f4} \) \( \text{f6} \) 22... \( \text{b2} \) 23. \( \text{ab1} \) \( \text{a3} \) 21. \( \text{h4} \) \( \text{c4} \) 22. \( \text{b3} \) \( \text{b5} \) 23. \( \text{a4} \) \( \text{a5} \) 24. \( \text{ed1} \) \( \text{c6} \) 25. \( \text{e5} \) 26. \( \text{e7} \) 25... \( \text{d5} \) is necessary, but Black’s house still looks shaky. 26. \( \text{e4} \) 26. \( \text{e7} \) 27. \( \text{e7} \) 27. \( \text{e7} \) 28. \( \text{d6} \) \( \text{bxc6} \) 29. \( \text{d1} \) is the positional alternative. 26... \( \text{d5} \) 27. \( \text{d5} \) \( \text{b6} \) 28. \( \text{f5} \) \( \text{c3} \) 29. \( \text{c1} \) \( \text{b2} \) 30. \( \text{b1} \) \( \text{c3} \) 31. \( \text{b1} \) \( \text{b2} \) (D)

This is the first meeting between the Soviet grandmaster Mark Taimanov and Fischer. The likable grandmaster and concert pianist would become an unfortunate part of the Fischer legend eleven years later when Bobby crushed him 6-0 in the quarter-finals of the Candidates’ Matches in Vancouver.

(261) Taimanov,Mark E – Fischer
Nimzo-Indian Defense [E51]

1.c4 \( \text{d} \) 2.e5 2.e5 \( \text{c} \) 3.d4 \( \text{b4} \) 4.e4 \( \text{c} \) 3 0
5.d3 d5 6.\( \text{e} \) 3 6.e3 \( \text{f} \) 4 7.0-0 dxc4 8.\( \text{e} \) 4 \( \text{e} \) 3 9.\( \text{e} \) 5 \( \text{d} \) 8 10.h3 \( \text{e} \) 2 11.\( \text{e} \) 5 \( \text{d} \) 6 12.e4 c5 13.\( \text{e} \) 3 exd4 14.\( \text{d} \) x4 \( \text{d} \) 7 15.\( \text{e} \) e1 \( \text{e} \) 7? The queen is vulnerable here. 15... \( \text{e} \) e8 is better. 16. \( \text{g} \) 5 (D)

16... \( \text{d} \) x4? Probably underestimating the following zwischenschlag. But even after 16... \( \text{e} \) 5 17.\( \text{d} \) 5 \( \text{h} \) 6 18.\( \text{f} \) 3, White is for choice. 17.\( \text{d} \) 5 \( \text{e} \) 5 18.f4 \( \text{f} \) 3+ 19.\( \text{f} \) x3 19.gxf3

32. \( \text{c} \) 4?! Taimanov wants to play directly against the king. Playing on the queenside was even stronger: 32.\( \text{a5} \) \( \text{b} \) 5 33.\( \text{b} \) 3 34.\( \text{e} \) 7 33.\( \text{e} \) 3 gives White a dangerous attack, e.g., 33... \( \text{d} \) b3 34.\( \text{e} \) 7 35.\( \text{e} \) f2 \( \text{f} \) 3 36.\( \text{e} \) 5 35.\( \text{e} \) d7 33... \( \text{c} \) 4 34.\( \text{f} \) 5 \( \text{f} \) 8 35.\( \text{e} \) 3 37.\( \text{e} \) 8 38.\( \text{e} \) 5 37... \( \text{g} \) 8 38.\( \text{e} \) 8 38.\( \text{e} \) f1 \( \text{b} \) 5? 39... \( \text{d} \) 5 seems to defend, but Black is still in trouble. 39.\( \text{a} \) b5? 39.\( \text{e} \) 1 wins, e.g., 39... \( \text{e} \) 8 40.\( \text{d} \) 4 41.\( \text{e} \) 5 \( \text{f} \) 6 42.\( \text{e} \) f1+ \( \text{e} \) 8 43.\( \text{g} \) 7 \( \text{e} \) 7 44.\( \text{g} \) 7+ \( \text{d} \) 7 45.\( \text{e} \) x5+ \( \text{e} \) 8 46.\( \text{g} \) 8+ \( \text{d} \) 7 47.\( \text{f} \) 1+ \( \text{f} \) 7 48.\( \text{d} \) c1+++. 39... \( \text{b} \) 5 40. \( \text{d} \) 2 Now Black can defend after 40.\( \text{e} \) 1 with
12...h5? A fingerfehler. Fischer wanted to play 12...h6? and touched the h-pawn. Then he noticed that 13.Qxh6 is playable and had to move the h-pawn. 12...e5 is required. 13.e5 dx e5 14.fxe5 Qg4 15.Qxe7 Qxe7 16.Qe4 Qc7? 16...Qh8 17.Qe2+ 17.h3 Qx e5 18.Qf6+ Bh8 19.Qg5 Qxd3+ 20.Qxd3 gxf6 21.Qxb5+ Qg7 22.Qg4+ 1-0

(264) Fischer – Olafsson, Fridrik
Sicilian Defense [B87]


(263) Unzicker, Wolfgang – Fischer
Sicilian Defense [B98]

saves an important tempo. The direct 36...e6? is met by 37...b8, 37...b3 e6 38...c7 h7 39...c8 h6 40...d8 h3 40...dxe8? 41...d8 b8 42...e7 d4 (42...g7 43...d5 44...f4 g5 45...f8+ 46...xh8 gxf3+ 47...g2) 43...c6 g5 44...f3 and White defends in both cases. 41...xf7 b8 41...e3 is answered by 42...h8+ dxd8 43...f5 and 42...e6 43...d6 e6 ½–½

Although Fischer had previously deviated from his beloved Najdorf Sicilian (see game 239 where he played 1...e5 against Spassky), this is the first serious game in which Fischer played the black side of the Ruy Lopez.

(265) Evans,Larry – Fischer
Ruy Lopez [C64]

1.e4 e5 2...f3...c6 3...b5...c5 4.0–0...g7 5.c3...b6 6.d4 exd4 7...c4 d5 8...e5...d5 9...e1+...c6 10...e5! 10...g5? is the main line. 10...d7 11...e3 0–0 12...x6...c6 13...x6 bxc6 14...c3...f6 15...a4...d5 16...c1...e8 17.h3...c6 18...x5...c5 19...b4...e8 20...a4 a5 21...d2 h6 22...b4 axb4 23...xb4 4½–½

Another first meeting, this time with “Victor the Terrible,” who would go on to challenge Anatoly Karpov for the title in two championship matches in 1978 and 1981.

(266) Fischer - Kortschnoi, Viktor
Sicilian Defense [B21]

1.e4 c5 2...f3...a6 3.d4 exd4 4...c3 Transposing to the Morra Gambit. 4...dxc3 5...x4...c6 6...c4 d6 7.0–0...a6 8...g5 e6 9...e2...e7 9...h6? 10...h4 g5 11...h8 15...h5 is probably even better. 10...f1...c7 11...c1 0–0 12...b3 h6 13...f4 e5 14...e3...d8 15...d5 f5? 15...d5 16...d5...d7 17...d2...a6 18...a3...g5?! Giving White a typical initiative in the style of the Morra Gambit. 18...c8 is a better way to try to exchange attacking potential, e.g., 19...c4...e6 20...xe5...a2 19...g5...g5 20...f3...g4 21...c7...d8 21...g6 22.h3...h3 22...h4...f6 24...f3 is also unpleasant for Black. (D)

22...b7? 22...d7? 23...f7 23...f7 23...h8 24...h3...f3 25...f3...d6 26...d5 is a better way to fight for an advantage. 22...b8 23...b8 23...f7 24...f7 24...f7...h7 25...e5+...e5 26...d8...d8 27...b8...a2 should be drawn as well. 23...g7 24...h4 24.b3 24...f3 25...g3...c6 26...d3...d4 27...c4 a5 28.b3...b4 29.f3...h7 ½–½

(267) Guimard, Carlos – Fischer
Queen’s Pawn Game [A48]

1.d4...a6 2...f3...g6 3...g5...g7 4...b2...d6 5.e4...h6 6...f6 6...f6 7...b5 c6 8...d3 0–0 9.e5...g7 10...e2 c5 11.h4...e4 12...h5 g5 13...e4 f5 14.exf6...xf6 15...g5! d5! 15...c5? 16...h7+...f7 17...g6? 16...h7+...f8 17.0–0 0–0...d6 18...a4...d4 19.a3...c3+ 20...d1...d3 h6 21...h6...h6? Very bold and risky. 21...g6 22...xh6...h6 23...h7...h7 24.fg5...g5 25...h8+...g7 26...h7+= 22.f5...g5 (D)

23...h6? A miscalculation. 23...xh6...c8 24...d4...c8 24...d4...e3+ 25...f3...d6 26...b4...b4 27...b4...d5 is more or less forced. White is not worse. 23...d3 24...h8+...g7? 24...g7? 25...xh8...xh8 26...f6...c8+ 27...xh8...d2+? It is probably better to keep the minor pieces on the board with 27...b8+ 28...a2...a8
29.\f5f3 3.a4 30.\xd4 \f6, as rook and bishop usually cooperate well.
28.\xc1 \xc2+ 29.\xf8 \xc8+ 30.\xd3 \xa8 31.\xd4 \xd8 32.\xc2? Now it is very difficult to deal with Black's strong connected passed pawns. 32.\xa4 a6 33.\xb4 b5 34.\xb4 \xe8 35.\xd4 e6 36.\xd3 is called for. 32...\xd6 33.\xf4 \xd5 34.\xe4 \xd7 35.\xd4 \xd4 36.\xd5 \xd8 37.\xb8 b6
38.\xd4 \x6f 39.\x6f+ \x6c 40.\xg8 \xd6 41.\xg5 e5+ 42.\xd3 \xh7 43.\g5 \xe6 44.\g6 \xh3+ 45.\xc2 (D)

45...\xh2+? 45...\g3 46.\g7 \x7f7 47.\x8a8 \xg7 48.\x8a7+ \x8f6 is necessary. 46.\xb3? 46.\xd1 is the last chance to offer resistance, as White gets one of Black's center pawns. 46...\g2 47.\g7 \xf6 48.\xd8 \xf8 49.\xd5 \xc7 50.a8 \xc4 51.\xd5 \xc3 52.\x8h3 \xe7 53.\x8h1 c2 54.\xe1 \xf5 55.\x8c3 \xf4 56.\xd2 \xf3 57.\x8h1 \x7d7+ 58.\xc2 \g2 0-1

(268) Fischer – Bazan, Osvaldo
Sicilian Defense [B33]

1.e4 c5 2.\xf3 \xc6 3.d4 cxd4 4.\xd4 e6 5.\x8b5 d6 6.\xa8f3 e5 7.\x8f3 a6 8.\x8c3 \xc6 9.\x8c3 \x8g8! 10.\x8c4 \x8xe3 11.\x8c4 \x8e7 12.\x8c2 0-0 13.0-0 \x8g5 14.\x8f5 14.\x8d5 \x8e6 15.\x8d6 is the alternative. 14...\x8f5 15.\x8f5 \x8e5 16.\x8d4 16.\x8d3 \xc8 17.\x8b3 \xd7 18.\g4 \x8d6 19.\x8c1 \x8c6?! 20.\x8d5 \x8b6? This loses control completely and gives White a powerful, long-lasting strategic initiative. 20...\xc5 21.\x8b7 \x8e8 22.\x8g2 \xd5 is required. 21.\xc6 \x8f4 22.c3 \x8b5 23.g5 \xc7 24.\x8d5 \xd5 25.\x8c5 \x8d6 26.\x8d4 There is no need to give up the b-pawn. After 26.b3 \xc6 27.c4 \x8d6 28.\x8g6 \x8d5 29.\x8e5 \x8d6 30.\x8e1, White is clearly better. 26...\x8d7 26...\x8c6 27.\xd6 \x8e2 28.\x8d7+ \x8f8 and Black has more counterplay than in the game as 29.\x8g2 can be met by 29...\x8h5, or even 29...\x8e7 30.\x8d1 \x8d2+ 31.\x8h1 \x8f3 32.\xd7 \x8d4+ 33.\x8g1 \xd4 comes into consideration although after 34.\x8f5 it is less clear. 27.\x8f7+ \x8f8 (D)

28.\x8d6? Most probably missing that the c4-pawn can be taken after the exchange of queens. With 28.c5, White preserves a dominating position due to his control of the light squares. 28...\x8d5 29.\x8d5 \x8e4 30.\x8d4?! Trading one pair of rooks is right, but 30...\x8c1 is a better way to implement the concept. 31.\x8d5 \x8d4 32.\xd7 \x8d3 33.b4 \x8d7 34.\xc5 a5 35.\xd3 \xd6 ½-½

(269) Gligoric, Svetozar – Fischer
Ruy Lopez [C64]

1.e4 c5 2.\xf3 \xc6 3.\xb5 \xc5 4.\x8c3 \x8f6 5.\xd4 \x8d4 6.e5 \x8e4 7.0-0 d5 8.\x8d4 e4 8.e4 and 8.\xd5 are the alternatives. 8...0-0 9.f3 \x8g5 10.\x8c6 bxc6 11.\xb3 f6 12.\x8h1 \x8d4 13.\x8d4 fxe5 14.\x8e5 \x8a6?! 14...\x8f5 15.\x8d2 c5 16.\xe1 \xd7 17.\xb3 \xc6 looks more harmonious. 15.\xe1 \x8d6 (D)

16.\x8a3?! 16...\xc4 \xb5 17.\x8g4 \xc8 18.\x8d2 applies more pressure. 16...\x8d7 16...\xc5? with the idea of \xd3 is interesting as 17.\x8g7 can be met by 17...\xd3 18.\xd4 c5 17.\xc2 \x8e8 18.\xb4 c5 19.\xd2 c6 20.\x8c3 \x8c4 ½-½
1.e4 e5 2.\(\text{d}f3 \text{d}c6 3.\text{d}b5 a6 4.\text{a}4 \text{d}f6 5.0-0 \text{d}e7 6.\text{a}e1 \text{b}5 7.\text{d}b3 0-0 8.c3 \text{d}6 9.\text{h}3 \text{d}yd7 10.d4 \text{d}e8 11.\text{d}eb2 \text{d}f8 12.d5! \text{d}g7 13.\text{d}f1 \text{g}6 14.\text{c}c4 \text{a}g7 15.e5 \text{d}h5 16.a4 dxc5 17.a5 \text{d}b7 18.bxa6 \text{a}x\text{a}6 19.\text{d}e3 19.\text{d}g5? \text{d}b5 (19...h6? 20.\text{a}a4+) 20.\text{d}x\text{a}8 \text{d}x\text{a}8 21.\text{c}c1 \text{d}d6 22.\text{c}d1 \text{d}e2 creates more pressure. 19...\text{c}c4 20.\text{d}a4 \text{b}5 21.\text{d}x\text{b}5 \text{d}x\text{b}5 22.\text{d}c2 \text{f}5 23.\text{d}x\text{a}8 \text{d}x\text{a}8 24.\text{d}g4? Fischer’s fights for control of the light squares. 24...\text{f}xe4 25.\text{x}e4 \text{d}f6 26.\text{x}e5 \text{d}x\text{d}5?! 26...\text{x}e5 27.\text{d}e6+ \text{d}h8 28.\text{d}e5 \text{d}e8 29.\text{d}x\text{e}8+ \text{d}x\text{e}8 30.\text{d}x\text{c}4 \text{b}5 is more active. 27.\text{d}g7 \text{d}x\text{f}5 28.\text{d}e6+ \text{d}h8 29.\text{d}d4 \text{f}8 30.\text{d}e3 \text{b}7 31.\text{d}x\text{c}4 \text{d}d5 32.\text{d}b3 \text{d}a6 33.\text{d}x\text{c}5+ 33.\text{d}f1 \text{b}4 34.\text{d}g4+ \text{d}x\text{g}4 35.\text{d}e3 \text{d}f3 36.\text{g}x\text{h}6 \text{b}5 37.\text{d}d3 37.gxh6 \text{f}5 38.\text{d}h4 \text{g}f7 is Black’s idea. (D)

20...\text{d}x\text{c}4? This runs into a powerful blow. After 20...\text{d}e6 the position is more or less equal. 21.\text{d}d5 \text{d}f7? 21...\text{d}f7 22.\text{d}f4 \text{d}x\text{f}4 23.\text{d}x\text{f}4 \text{d}x\text{b}2 offers more resistance. 22.\text{d}f6 c6 23.\text{d}xg7 23.\text{d}f1 is even better. 23...\text{d}x\text{g}7 24.\text{d}c7+ \text{d}f8 25.\text{d}c7 \text{d}f6 26.\text{d}x\text{a}8 \text{d}x\text{a}8 27.b3 1-0

Reykjavik
Reykjavik, Iceland
October 5-10, 1960

On his way to the Olympiad in Leipzig, Fischer stopped in Iceland, the volcanic island whose capitol would later play a major role in Fischer’s life. The small tournament was not particularly strong and he won it easily.

(271) Benko,Pal – Fischer
King’s Indian Defense [E62]

1.d4 \text{d}f6 2.c4 \text{g}6 3.g3 \text{d}g7 4.\text{g}2 0-0 5.\text{d}c3 \text{d}6 6.\text{f}3 \text{d}c6 7.h3 e5 8.0-0 \text{e}d4 9.\text{x}e3 \text{x}d4 10.\text{x}e3! 11.\text{d}e4 11.\text{d}d3 is more critical. 11...\text{d}d7 12.\text{d}g5 \text{f}6 13.\text{d}e3 \text{g}7? 13...\text{f}5 14.\text{g}g5 \text{d}f6 15.\text{x}f6 \text{x}f6 16.\text{x}f6 \text{x}f6 17.b3 \text{c}6 is the lesser evil. 14.\text{x}e4?! 14.\text{x}e4 is more aggressive, e.g., 14.\text{d}e5 15.\text{x}b7 \text{f}b8 16.\text{x}a7 \text{c}c4 17.\text{b}3 \text{d}c5 18.\text{x}c5 \text{x}d7 19.\text{d}c6 14...\text{f}5 15.\text{d}f2 \text{f}4 16.\text{x}f4 \text{g}x\text{f}4 17.\text{d}x\text{f}4 \text{b}6 18.\text{d}e3 \text{d}f6 19.\text{d}g5 \text{g}6 20.\text{d}g3 (D)

1.e4 e5 2.\text{f}3 \text{c}6 3.\text{b}5 a6 4.\text{a}4 \text{d}6 5.c3 \text{d}7 6.\text{d}4 \text{d}f6 7.0-0 \text{d}e7 8.d5 Closing the center perhaps a bit too early. 8.\text{e}e1 and 8.\text{bd}2 are the main lines. 8...\text{d}b5 9.\text{x}e5 10.\text{d}f4 \text{d}d7 11.\text{e}1 0-0 12.\text{d}bd2 c5 13.a4 \text{d}e8 14.\text{d}f1 \text{f}d5 15.\text{f}x\text{f}3 \text{d}g5 16.\text{d}e3 \text{g}6 17.\text{g}3 \text{d}g7 18.\text{h}4?! \text{d}x\text{e}3 19.\text{d}e3 \text{f}5 20.\text{d}h6 \text{f}4 21.\text{d}g4 \text{g}x\text{h}4 22.\text{d}g5 \text{d}h5 23.\text{d}e1 \text{d}f6 24.\text{d}f4 \text{e}b8 25.\text{d}g4 \text{d}f8 (D)
26.\textit{b4}\? Fischer presses too hard. He should build up slowly with, e.g., 26.\textit{a3}. 26...\textit{cx}b4 27.a5\textit{Bc8}\? Black probably wants to build a fortress, but the concept does not work. After 27...\textit{b6} he is by no means worse, probably even better.

28.\textit{Ax}c8\textit{Ex}c8 29.\textit{Beb1}\textit{Qd7} 29...\textit{Ex}c4 30.\textit{Ag7} \textit{Ag7} 31.\textit{Ae}a4 \textit{Qd7} 32.\textit{Bx}a4 \textit{Bb}4 33.\textit{Bx}b4 \textit{Qc}5 34.\textit{Bx}b4 \textit{Qc}5 35.\textit{Bx}g7 \textit{Bx}g7 32.\textit{Bb}6 \textit{Bd}8 33.f3 \textit{Bd}7 34.\textit{Bf}2 \textit{Bf}8 35.\textit{Be}2 \textit{Bg}7 36.\textit{Bd}2 \textit{Bf}8! Staying passive is fatal as White can apply the principle of two weaknesses and shift his rooks from wing to wing quickly. 36...\textit{h}5 37.\textit{g}x\textit{h}6+ \textit{Bxh}6 offered better practical chances.

37.\textit{Bc}3 \textit{Bc}8 38.\textit{Bb}4 \textit{Qd}3+ 39.\textit{Bc}3 \textit{Qc}5 40.\textit{Bf}1 \textit{Bf}8 41.\textit{Bd}1 and Black resigned in view of 41...\textit{g}e8 42.\textit{Bb}4 \textit{Be}7 43.\textit{Bh}1 \textit{Bf}e8 44.\textit{Ae}d6 \textit{Qd}5+ 45.\textit{Bc}5 \textit{Bxd}6 46.\textit{Bx}d3 \textit{Bd}4 47.\textit{Bc}5++. 1-0

(273) Guðmundsson, Arnbjörn – Fischer
Queen's Gambit Declined [D95]

1.d4 \textit{Qf}6 2.\textit{Qf}3 d5 3.e3 g6 4.c4 \textit{Qg}7 5.\textit{Qc}3 0-0 6.\textit{Ab}3 e6 7.\textit{Qe}2 \textit{Qc}6 8.\textit{Bc}2 \textit{dx}c4 9.\textit{Qxc}4 c5 10.d\textit{x}e5 \textit{Qg}4 11.0-0 \textit{Qxe}5 12.\textit{Qxe}5 \textit{Qxe}5 13.\textit{Ab}2 \textit{c6} 14.f4 \textit{Qg}4 15.\textit{Bh}3 \textit{Af}5 16.e4? Opening lines for Black. After 16.\textit{Ab}3 \textit{Af}6 17.\textit{Bb}7 \textit{Qe}4 18.\textit{Qxe}4 \textit{Qxe}4 19.\textit{Ab}3, Black has compensation for the pawn, but no more.

16...\textit{Qd}4+ 17.\textit{Bh}1 \textit{Qf}2+ 18.\textit{Bf}2 \textit{Qf}2 19.\textit{Bf}5 \textit{Qc}3 20.b3 \textit{Bae}8 21.\textit{Ad}3 \textit{Be}1+ 22.\textit{Bh}2 \textit{Bg}1+ 23.\textit{Bg}3 \textit{Bf}e8 (D)

24.\textit{Bb}1? This loses by force. White's position also remains shaky after the prophylactic 24.\textit{Bh}4. 24...\textit{gx}f5! 25.\textit{Ad}2 25.c4 \textit{Bxc}1 26.\textit{Bxc}1 \textit{Bxe}3+ 27.\textit{Bh}4 \textit{Bh}2 28.\textit{Bh}5 (28.\textit{Bf}2 \textit{Bh}3+2, Sullivan) 28...\textit{e}6 29.\textit{Bf}5 \textit{Bf}4+ 20.\textit{Bh}4 \textit{Ae}6+ 25.\textit{Bb}1 26.\textit{Bb}1 \textit{Bb}1 27.\textit{Aa}1 \textit{Be}2 0-1

(274) Fischer – Olafsson, Fridrik
Sicilian Defense [B92]

1.\textit{c}4 \textit{c}5 2.\textit{Qf}3 \textit{d}6 3.\textit{d}4 \textit{cx}d4 4.\textit{Qx}d4 \textit{Qf}6 5.\textit{Qc}3 \textit{a}6 6.\textit{Qe}2 \textit{e}5 7.\textit{Qb}3 \textit{Qe}7 8.\textit{Qg}5 \textit{Qbd}7 9.a4 0-0 10.0-0 \textit{h}6 11.\textit{Qh}4 \textit{b}6 12.\textit{Qc}4 \textit{b}7 13.\textit{Qe}2 \textit{Qc}7 14.\textit{Bfd}1 \textit{Bfc}8 15.\textit{Qd}2 \textit{g}5 16.\textit{Qg}3 \textit{Qf}8 17.f3 \textit{Qe}6 18.\textit{Qf}2 \textit{Qg}7 19.\textit{Qh}1 \textit{Qf}4 20.\textit{Qe}3?! 20.\textit{Qe}1 is more precise. 20...\textit{d}5! 21.\textit{Bxd}5 \textit{Qc}5 22.\textit{Qc}1 \textit{Qf}2 23.\textit{Qx}f2 \textit{Qe}6 24.\textit{Qxe}4? Instead of this provocation, it is better to reduce Black's attacking potential by 24.\textit{Q xc}5 \textit{Q xd}5 25.\textit{Bb}3 \textit{Bd}8 26.\textit{Qc}4=. 24...\textit{f}5 25.\textit{Qg}3 \textit{Bf}8 26.\textit{Bb}3 \textit{Bae}8 27.\textit{Qf}1 \textit{h}5? Unnecessarily risky. After 27...\textit{Bd}8, Black has strong pressure with very little exposure. 28.\textit{Q x}h\textit{b}5+ \textit{Qg}6 29.\textit{Q x}f4+ \textit{Qxf}4 30.\textit{Qg}3 \textit{g}4 31.\textit{Qe}2 \textit{Qg}2?! Too direct. 31...\textit{Bh}8, to attack and stop a \textit{Qh}4 counterattack, is more circumspect. 32.\textit{Bx}g2 \textit{g}x\textit{f}3+ 33.\textit{Qf}1 (D)

Reykjavik, October 5-10, 1960

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\[ \text{c5 38.g7+ h5 39.h7+ g5} \\
40.g7+ f6 41.g6+ e5 42.g7+ 1-0 \]

White is still for choice. 25.a\times b6 a\times b6 26.b1 c7 (D)

(275) Thorbergsson,Freystein - Fischer
Nimzo-Indian Defense [E58]

1.d4 \gfl6 2.c4 e6 3.d\times f3 d5 4.c3 b4 5.a3 d\times c3+ 6.bxc3 c5 7.e3=0-8\dfl3 c6 9.0-0 d\times a5 10.e5 d\times c4 11.d\times c4 a\times c4 12.d\times c4 c7 13.ac2 e5 14.b2 e4 15.b3 f5 16.fd1 ac8 17.a4 c\times d4 18.b\times d4 fd8 19.ad1 b\times d4 20.b\times d4 ae6 21.a\times e6 f\times e6 (D)

22.f1 A little too sophisticated. After 22.b5? White has slight pressure. 22...e5 23.b3+ ef7 24.b4 a\times b3 25.a\times b3 b6 26.h5 1/2-1/2

Team Exhibition Match
Berlin, Germany
October 1960

Unfortunately not much at all is known about the team exhibition match held just before the Leipzig Olympiad.

(276) Fischer – Darga,Klaus
French Defense [C19]

1.e4 e6 2.d4 d5 3.c3 b4 4.e5 c5 5.a3 d\times c3 6.bxc3 c\times e7 7.a4 c7 8.d\times f3 b6 9.d5 c6 10.d\times d3 b5 11.0-0 b4 12.e2 f6 13.c3 An interesting pawn sacrifice, but objectively 13.e1 is probably better. 13...f\times e5 14.d\times e5 d\times e5 15.e1 d\times c6! 15...d\times c6 is the critical continuation. 16.d\times e5 c6 17.f4 ac6 18.b4 0-0-0 19.a4 c6 b\times c6 20.a\times e6 d\times d7 21.e5 d\times c6 22.e3 22...e4 22...d\times e5 23.d3 c6? It is better to keep the a-file closed with 24...b\times a5 (Hübner), but

27.d1 This regrouping decides the day as Black’s king is attacked from all angles. 27...e1+ 28.\times f1 \gfl6 29.d4+ b7 30.b5 1-0

XIVth Chess Olympiad
Leipzig, Germany
October 17-November 9, 1960

The Chess Olympiad is actually an international team tournament held every two years by the International Chess Federation. In the men’s section, teams of four compete. Leipzig, Germany was the site of the XIVth Chess Olympiad and the first one in which Bobby played for the American team. He was on first board, played a remarkable 18 games, and scored 13 points, (72%). The American team took the silver, 29-15, four points behind the Soviet Union and two points ahead of the bronze medalists from Yugoslavia.

(277) Ghitescu,Theodor – Fischer
Nimzo-Indian Defense [E51]

1.d4 \gfl6 2.c4 e6 3.d\times c3 b4 4.e3 0-0 5.d3 d5 6.d\times f3 c6 7.0-0 d\times c4 8.d\times f3 d6 9.d5 b6 10.d\times c6 b\times d4 11.e\times d4 b\times c6 12.d3 c5 (D)
14. \textit{dxc5?? 14.fce1 = 14...Axe2+ 0-1}

**(278) Fischer - Munoz, Cezar**

Sicilian Defense [B77]


**(279) Jimenez, Eleazar – Fischer**

Ruy Lopez [C64]


Belgian grandmaster Alberic O'Kelly de Galway had won the third correspondence world championship (1959-62).

**(280) O'Kelly, Alberic – Fischer**

Sicilian Defense [B99]

1.e4 c5 2.Af3 d6 3.d4 cxd4 4.A.xd4 A.f6 5.A.c3 a6 6.A.g5 e6 7.f4 A.e7 8.A.f3 A.c7 9.0-0-0 A.d7 10.g4 Bb5 11.A.xf6 A.xf6 12.g5 A.d7 13.A.a3 A.b7 13...A.b8?? is more critical. 14.A.b1 d5 15.e5x5 Ab6 (D)

16.Ag2 16...Axe5 is more enterprising but also much more risky, e.g., 16...b4 (16...A.xd5 17.A.xd5 A.xd5 18.A.e4 is a slightly better version of the game continuation). 17.A.xb4 Axb4 18.Ae4 A.xd5 16...A.xd5 17.A.xd5 A.xd5 18.Ae4 A.xg2 19.Ag2 A.xg2 0-0 20.f5 exf5 ½-½

**(281) Perez, Francisco – Fischer**

Sicilian Defense [B53]

8.\text{Bg}5 \text{c6} 9.0-0-0 \text{Ac7} 10.\text{c5} 10.\text{He1} and 10.\text{Ed}3 are the main lines. 10.\text{dx}e5 11.\text{hx}e5 
\text{He8} 11...\text{hb}8? is played most often. 12.\text{Qd}4 
0-0 13.\text{h4} \text{h6} 14.\text{Qb}1 \text{g8} 14...\text{hx}g5? 
15.\text{hx}g5 \text{yb}8 16.\text{Ex}c6 \text{bxc6} 17.\text{Ed}e3+ 15.f3 
\text{hx}g5?! Very risky. After 15...\text{Ed}8, Black is for 
choice. 16.\text{hx}g5 \text{Ed}6 16...\text{yb}8 with the idea 
17.\text{Ed}e1 g6 18.\text{yb}4 \text{h5} 19.g4 \text{Agx}5 20.\text{Ex}g5 
\text{yb}4 is probably safer. 17.\text{Ed}e1 \text{Ed}8 18.\text{yb}4 
\text{g8} (D)

Activating the rooks with 33...\text{Ed}8+ 34.\text{Qe}1 
\text{Ed}e8 looks more logical, but after 35.\text{yb}7 \text{La}3 
36.\text{Qd}4, White can still fight. 34.\text{Qe}1? Losing 
valuable time. The play against the bishop must 
begin immediately: 34.c3! and White has drawing 
chances, e.g., 34...\text{Ed}7 (34...\text{Ed}8 35.\text{Qd}4 \text{Qxf}4 
36.g3) 35.g6+ \text{Ed}6 36.\text{Qe}4 \text{Qd}3 37.\text{Cc}2. 
34...\text{Ed}7 35.g6+ \text{Ed}6 36.\text{Qc}5 \text{Qx}g6 37.\text{Cc}8 
38.\text{Ed}4+ \text{Qf}7 39.f5 \text{Qf}8 39...e5f5? 
40.\text{Qd}5+ \text{Ed}7 41.\text{Qxf}5- 40.g4 \text{Qg}8 41.g5 
\text{Ec}6 42.\text{yb}4 \text{La}1 43.\text{ff}6 \text{Ed}8 44.\text{Qxf}7 
\text{Qx}g7 45.\text{Qe}7+ \text{Qg}8 46.\text{Qf}4 \text{Qx}c3+ 
47.\text{Qe}2 \text{Qe}5 48.\text{Qh}5 \text{Ec}2+ 49.\text{Qd}1 \text{Ec}1+ 
50.\text{yb}2 \text{Eb}1 0-1

(282) \text{Letelier, Rene - Fischer} 
King's Indian Defense [E70]

1.d4 \text{Qf}6 2.c4 \text{g6} 3.\text{Qc}3 \text{Qg}7 4.e4 0-0? 
An interesting provocation. 5.e5?! It is probably 
better just to follow the normal main lines – at 
least when White is not well prepared. 5...\text{Ed}8 
6.f4 d6 7.\text{Qe}3 c5! The typical undermining 
of White's center. 8.d5 \text{Qc}6 9.\text{Ed}6 exd6 
10.\text{Qe}4!! 10.\text{Qf}3 is the main line. 10...\text{f5} 
10...\text{g}5+?! 11.\text{yb}2 \text{yd}d2+ 12.\text{Qxd2} \text{Ed}4 is 
the alternative. 11.\text{Qg}3? Losing too much time. 
11.\text{Qd}6 is necessary, but Black's 
initiative is already quite unpleasant anyway. 
11...\text{Qc}6 12.\text{Qf}3 \text{Qc}7 13.\text{yb}1?! dxe5 
14.f5 e4 15.fx\text{e}6 exf3 16.\text{Qxf}3 f5 17.f4 
\text{Qf}6 18.\text{Qe}2?! \text{Ed}8 19.\text{Qf}2 19.0-0 \text{xb}6 
20.\text{yb}5 b6 21.\text{La}3 \text{Qd}4 22.\text{Qf}3 \text{Ed}8 23.\text{Ag}2 
\text{yb}4+ 19...\text{yb}6 20.\text{Qe}1 \text{Ed}8 21.\text{Qf}3 
Now Fischer initiates a famous combination 
which can be found in many books on tactics: 

(D)

21...\text{Qxe}3!! 22.\text{yb}e3 \text{Qxe}3 23.\text{yb}e3 
\text{Qxf}4+!! and White resigned in view of 24.\text{Qf}2 
(24.\text{Qxf}4 \text{yb}h6*) 24...\text{yb}4+ 25.\text{yb}2 \text{Qe}3+ 
26.\text{Qf}2 \text{yb}5++. 0-1
22.\triangleleft h2 Fischer plays the whole game in textbook style. A good example of the Spanish Torture! Black gets a slightly passive position and finally cracks under the pressure. 22...\triangleleft b4
23.\triangleleft b1 \triangleleft b6 24.\triangleleft g5 \triangleleft d8 25.\triangleleft f3 \triangleleft e8
26.\triangleleft e3 \triangleleft b6 27.\triangleleft d2 \triangleleft f6 28.\triangleleft g4 \triangleleft xg4
29.\triangleleft xg4 \triangleleft xg4 30.\triangleleft f5 \triangleleft xf5 31.\triangleleft xf5 \triangleleft d4
32.\triangleleft a3 \triangleleft a6 33.\triangleleft b4 \triangleleft x b4 34.\triangleleft b4 \triangleleft d2
35.\triangleleft c8 \triangleleft c8 36.\triangleleft f3 \triangleleft b6 37.\triangleleft d1 \triangleleft d4
38.\triangleleft g3 \triangleleft c4 39.\triangleleft d3 \triangleleft c7 40.\triangleleft g2 \triangleleft c3
41.\triangleleft e3 \triangleleft b8 42.\triangleleft h1 (D)

42...\triangleleft c8 42...\triangleleft b4? 43.\triangleleft f 5 \triangleleft g 6 44.\triangleleft f 6 \triangleleft x d 3
45.\triangleleft h 6 \triangleleft f 4+ 46.\triangleleft h 2 \triangleleft e 6 47.\triangleleft x e 6 \triangleleft f x e 6
48.\triangleleft x e 6+ \triangleleft h 8 (48...\triangleleft h 7 49.\triangleleft d 1++) 49.\triangleleft f 6+ \triangleleft g 8
50.\triangleleft x d 6+ 43.\triangleleft b 5 \triangleleft b 4 44.\triangleleft d 1 \triangleleft d 4? This ultimately loses a valuable pawn without slowing White's initiative. 44...\triangleleft a 8
45.\triangleleft g 5 \triangleleft g 6 should be played. 45.\triangleleft x d 4 \triangleleft x d 4
46.\triangleleft g 5 \triangleleft h 8 47.\triangleleft h 5 47.\triangleleft a 4 \triangleleft g 6 48.\triangleleft x d 4 \triangleleft a 7
49.\triangleleft b 3 is the alternative. 47...\triangleleft x b 5
48.\triangleleft x h 7+ \triangleleft f 8 49.\triangleleft h 8+ \triangleleft e 7 50.\triangleleft g 7
\triangleleft x d 5 51.\triangleleft x d 4 \triangleleft c 3? 51...\triangleleft c 4 52.\triangleleft x d 5
\triangleleft x d 5 53.\triangleleft x d 5 \triangleleft c 4 is the last chance to fight.
52.\triangleleft f 6+ \triangleleft d 7 53.\triangleleft g 6! \triangleleft x e 4 53...\triangleleft f 6
54.\triangleleft h 7+ \triangleleft c 8 55.\triangleleft x c 7+ \triangleleft x c 7 56.\triangleleft x c 3++
54.\triangleleft f 7+ \triangleleft c 8 55.\triangleleft g 7 1-0

15.\triangleleft c 3 11.\triangleleft x d 8 \triangleleft x d 12.\triangleleft e 7 \triangleleft e 8 (D)

13.\triangleleft c 4?! Too optimistic. 13.\triangleleft x d 1 \triangleleft x e 7
14.\triangleleft c 4 \triangleleft c 6 15.\triangleleft x d 6 \triangleleft x c 6 16.c3= 13...\triangleleft x b 2
14.\triangleleft b 6 \triangleleft x c 7 15.\triangleleft x a 8 \triangleleft a 4 16.0-0-0 (D)

16...\triangleleft c 6? This loses the important d6-pawn, which should be held with 16...\triangleleft c 7! 17.\triangleleft x d 6
\triangleleft e 6? Now White is technically winning in the long run. After 17...\triangleleft c 5 18.\triangleleft h 1 \triangleleft b 8, Black can still put up resistance. 18.\triangleleft f 5 \triangleleft x c 6
\triangleleft x c 6 20.\triangleleft x c 6 \triangleleft a 7 21.\triangleleft c 7 \triangleleft d 7 22.\triangleleft c 4
\triangleleft b 6 23.\triangleleft b 4 \triangleleft x c 7 24.\triangleleft x b 6 \triangleleft a 5 25.\triangleleft c 1
\triangleleft c 5 26.\triangleleft e 3 \triangleleft g 7 27.\triangleleft b 7 c 6 28.\triangleleft x e 4 t
28.\triangleleft x a 4 29.c3 \triangleleft g 5 30.g4 \triangleleft x f 3 31.\triangleleft x f 3 \triangleleft e 8
32.h3 is better technique. 28...\triangleleft c 6 29.\triangleleft b e 7?! Because of the drawish tendency of rook endings, 29.\triangleleft c 7?? \triangleleft x c 2+ 30.\triangleleft x c 2 \triangleleft x e 4+ 31.\triangleleft x c 3 \triangleleft x g 2
32.\triangleleft d 4= is better. 29...\triangleleft x e 4 30.\triangleleft x e 4 h 5??
31. c4 f5 32. Ed4 $f6 33. f4 $e6 34. $c2
$e8 35. $f3 $b8 36. c5 $b1 36...$b5 37. c6 $e5+ 38. $c4 $xc4+ 39. $xc4 $d6 40. $d4+ 37. $d6+ $f7 38. $x$a6 $c1+ 39. $d4 $c2
40. g3 $x$h2 41. $d5 $g2 42. c6 $e7
43. $a8 $c2 1-0

(285) Penrose, Jonathan – Fischer
Sicilian Defense [B93]

1.e4 c5 2.$f3 d6 3.d4 $xd4 4.$xd4 $f6
5.$c3 a6 6.f4 e5 7.$f3 $bd7 8.a4 b6
8...$e7 is the main line. 9.$c4 $c7 10.$e2
$d7 11.0-0 $b7 12.fxe5 $xe5 13.$g5 $h6
14.$h4 $b4 15.$xf6 $xf6 16.$h4 $c8
17.$b5+ (D)

17...$d7? 17...$f8 18.$xa6 $xa6 19.$xa6
$xc3 20.$xc3 $g8 gives Black good compensation for the pawn. 17...$xb5 18.$xb5+$
c6 19.$xb4 $xe4 20.$f5+ . 18.$x$d7+
$xd7 19.$ad1 $c5+ 20.$h1 $d4
20...$e6 21.$xd5 0-0 22.$f6 $d5 23.$x$e6

\[ \text{\( \text{4} \times \text{e6 \text{24.} \text{f3 + 21.} \text{f5} \text{g6 22.} \text{d4 cxd4 e4} \text{d4} \text{23.} \text{d5 Qxd5 24.cxd5+} \text{e7 25.} \text{f2 0-0} \text{26.} \text{b2} \text{c5 27.d2 \text{b4} \text{The rook endgame after} 27...\text{x} \text{f2 28.} \text{f2 \text{g7 29.} \text{f4 is also close to winning for White.} 28.c3 \text{b3} \text{29.b4 a4 30.a4? Giving back the extra pawn and pinning his hopes on the d-pawn with 30.d6 Qxa4 31.d1+} \text{is better.} 30...\text{c4} \text{31.} \text{g1 \text{e4} \text{31...d5 32.} \text{b6 Qc4 33.a5} \text{e5 gives Black more counterplay.} 32.b6 \text{c4 33.} \text{b4? probably a time trouble blunder.} \text{After} 33.d6, \text{White should win in the long run.} \text{33...} \text{b4 34.cxb4 a5 35.} \text{f4 Qd8 \frac{1}{2}-\frac{1}{2}}} \]}

9.h3 \text{d6 10.d4 Qxb3 11.a4 bxa4 e4} \text{d4 12.cxd4 d5 13.e5 \text{e4 14.} \text{c3 f5 15.exf6} \text{dxe6 16.} \text{a4 dxe4 17.} \text{xe4 b5 18.a4} \text{h5 19.e4 f4 20.e3 Qad8} \text{D) (286) Fischer – Bobotsov, Milko}

Ruy Lopez [C72]

1.e4 c5 2.d4 Qc6 3.Qb5 a6 4.a4 Qf6 5.0-0 d6 7.e5 b5 7.d6 8.c3 0-0

21.b1?! The rook is already well placed on the a-file. It was more promising to activate the queen: 21.a4 d5 22.dxe5 dxe5 23.a6 a5 24.b1 or 21....b1? Qa8 b3 22.e4 fxe2 22.e4 fxe2

23.\text{\texttt{Exa6 Exe3 24.fxe3 \texttt{Exe3+ 25.\texttt{Kh1; 22.Ed6}}
with advantage for White in Anand-Adams,
In the endgame which arises after 23.\texttt{Exc5 Exc5}
24.\texttt{Exd5 Exd2} 25.Ec2 (25.Ec2 \texttt{Exb2} 26.Ee4
a5) 25...\texttt{Exb2} 26.Ee4 a5, Black's a-pawn always
gives him enough compensation. 23...Exd4
24.Ec4 Exd4 25.Ef8+ Efx8! 25...Ef8, to
prevent the following undermining of d4, is
better. (D)

26.b4! Ef3! 26...\texttt{Exb4? 27.Ed1 Exf3}
Eg5+ 29.Eh1 Ef4 30.Ec6+= 27.gxf3 Ef6
28.bxc5 Eg3+ 29Ef1 \texttt{Exh3+! 30.Ee1}
30...Ef2 is a better try. 30...Eh1+ 30...Eg4!
31.Eb3+ Eh8 32.Eg3 Eh4+ 33.Ef1 Eh1+
34.Eg1 \texttt{Exh3+ 35.Eg2 Ed3+ 36.Eg1 Ef5=}
31.Ee2 Exc6? 31...\texttt{Exh4!! 32.Ed5+--; 31...Ed5}
32.Ee6+ 33.Ef1 Eh3+ 34.Ef1 Eg4
41.Ed2 Ef5+ 42.Eb3 Ed5+ 43.Ea3 Ec5+
44.b4 \texttt{Exd2} 45.Ec8+ Eh7 46.Ec5+-
32.Eh3+ Eh8 33.Exf3 Ef6+ 34.Ef1 Eh6
35.Ed1 1-0

(287) Gilgoric, Svetozar – Fischer
Nimzo-Indian Defense [E51]

1.d4 Ef6 2.c4 e6 3.d\texttt{c3 Ab4 4.e3 0-0}
5.Ed3 d5 6.Ef3 Ac6 7.0-0 dxc4 8.\texttt{Exc4}
\texttt{Ad6 9.Ab5 Ac7 10.h3 a6 11.Ac3 b5}
15.Ah1 c5 16.d5 Ac8? The other edge is
preferable: 16...\texttt{Ac5 17.e4 h6 18.Eh4 Ac8}
17.Ag5 17..e4? c6 18.Eh4 is the alternative.
17...h6 18.\texttt{Ag4 Axc4 19.Ae4 f5}
20.Ax\texttt{d6 exd6 21.a4 bxa4 22.Aa4 Ef6}
24...Agf7 (D)

25.Ab2 25.Ec2?! is answered by 25...Eg6
26.Ac7 Eg5, when one possible continuation is
27.g3 Eh5 28.Exb7 Eg5 29.h4 Eh3+ 30.Eh2
(30.Eg2 Acf2 31.Ec2 Ed1 32.Ec7 Ab8
33.Exa2 Ab4 34.Ec8+ Eh7 35.Ef5 h5)
30...Ef2 31.Ec2 Ed1 32.Ec7 Ab8 33.Ac2
a5 34.b5 h5, and in both cases Black seems to
have sufficient counterplay, but matters are not
totally clear. 25...Eg6? The knight had to be
brought into play first. 25...Ef5=, 26.f4 Ef3
27.Ef3 Ef8 28.Exf5 Eg5 29.Eb5 Ef5
30.Eg6 Acxh3+ 31.Eh2! Eg5 32.Ac4
Ef8 33.Ef8 1-0

(288) Fischer – Tal, Mikhail
French Defense [C18]

1.e4 e6 2.d4 d5 3.Ac3 \texttt{Ab4 4.e5 c5 5.Aa5}
\texttt{Aa5 6.b4 cxd4 7.Ae4 \texttt{Ad7}} 8.\texttt{Ac5 dxc3}
9.Ec7 Ef8 10.Eh4 \texttt{Ec6} 11.Ac7 Ac7
12.Ab5 12.Af4 is the main line. 12...Ed7
better, but after 14...Exc6 (14...Exc6 15.Ee1)
15.Ef6 d4 16.E\texttt{xg6+} Eb8 17.Eg5 Ac4, Black
still has counterplay. 14...Exe5! 15.Axe5
\texttt{Ab5} 15...Exe5 16.Ae7 Eb8 17.Ee1 Ef1+
18.Ee1 Eb7 19.Ac8 \texttt{Ac8} 20.Ac7 \texttt{Ed7}
Exg5 18.Axe6 \texttt{Exg2}+ (D)

19.Eh1 19.Ef1 is playable as well: 19.Eh2
20.Ef7 Eh1+ 21.Ag2 Eh2+ 22.Af3 Eh3+

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23.\texttt{\textup{Wh}}f4 \texttt{\textup{W}}h4+ 24.\texttt{\textup{W}}f5 25.\texttt{\textup{W}}d6 \texttt{\textup{Q}}f5+ 26.\texttt{\textup{W}}xf5 \texttt{\textup{Q}}xf5 27.\texttt{\textup{W}}xh1 \texttt{\textup{W}}f6 28.\texttt{\textup{W}}g1 and White has enough compensation for the queen (Hübner).

\texttt{\textup{W}}e5 20.\texttt{\textup{W}}xf1 \texttt{\textup{W}}xe6 21.\texttt{\textup{W}}xg2 \texttt{\textup{W}}g4+ ½–½

(289) \texttt{\textup{Szabo}}, \texttt{\textup{Laszlo}} – \texttt{\textup{Fischer}}

King's Indian Defense [E70]

1.d4 \texttt{\textup{Q}}f6 2.c4 g6 3.\texttt{\textup{Q}}c3 \texttt{\textup{Q}}g7 4.e4 0–0 5.\texttt{\textup{Q}}g5 d6 6.\texttt{\textup{W}}d2 c5 7.d5 \texttt{\textup{W}}d6 8.\texttt{\textup{Q}}d3 \texttt{\textup{Q}}xd5 9.\texttt{\textup{Q}}xd5 \texttt{\textup{Q}}e6 10.\texttt{\textup{W}}e2 \texttt{\textup{Q}}xd5 11.\texttt{\textup{Q}}xd5 \texttt{\textup{Q}}d7 12.0–0 \texttt{\textup{Q}}e5 13.f4 13.\texttt{\textup{Q}}ae1 \texttt{\textup{Q}}e8 14.\texttt{\textup{Q}}c3 is more natural. 13...\texttt{\textup{Q}}x\texttt{\textup{d}3} 14.\texttt{\textup{Q}}x\texttt{\textup{d}3} \texttt{\textup{Q}}h6 15.\texttt{\textup{Q}}h4 \texttt{\textup{Q}}e8 16.\texttt{\textup{Q}}ae1 \texttt{\textup{Q}}b6 (D)

17.\texttt{\textup{Q}}xf6? Exchanging the strong bishop is wrong. After 17.b3 \texttt{\textup{Q}}e4 18.\texttt{\textup{W}}f5 g5 19.\texttt{\textup{Q}}c1 \texttt{\textup{Q}}d4+ 20.\texttt{\textup{W}}h1 \texttt{\textup{Q}}xf6 21.\texttt{\textup{Q}}g3, White has counterplay.

17...\texttt{\textup{Q}}x\texttt{\textup{f}6} 18.\texttt{\textup{W}}f5 g5 19.b3 \texttt{\textup{Q}}a5 20.\texttt{\textup{Q}}c1? 20.\texttt{\textup{Q}}xb1 (Fischer) is the best defense, but Black remains on top after 20...b5. 20...\texttt{\textup{Q}}x\texttt{\textup{a}2} 21.\texttt{\textup{Q}}c2 \texttt{\textup{Q}}e3 22.\texttt{\textup{Q}}xe3 \texttt{\textup{Q}}x\texttt{\textup{c}2} 23.\texttt{\textup{Q}}x\texttt{\textup{h}1} a5 24.\texttt{\textup{Q}}h4 a4 0–1

(290) \texttt{\textup{Fischer}} – \texttt{\textup{Euwe}}

Caro-Kann Defense [B13]

1.c4 c6 2.d4 d5 3.e\texttt{\textup{c\textup{d}5}} cxd5 4.c4 \texttt{\textup{Q}}f6 5.\texttt{\textup{Q}}c3 \texttt{\textup{Q}}c6 6.\texttt{\textup{Q}}f3 \texttt{\textup{Q}}g4 7.\texttt{\textup{Q}}c5 \texttt{\textup{Q}}x\texttt{\textup{d}5} 8.\texttt{\textup{W}}b3 \texttt{\textup{Q}}x\texttt{\textup{f}3} 9.gx\texttt{\textup{f}3} e6 10.\texttt{\textup{W}}b7 \texttt{\textup{Q}}x\texttt{\textup{d}4} 11.\texttt{\textup{Q}}b5+ \texttt{\textup{Q}}x\texttt{\textup{b}5} 12.\texttt{\textup{Q}}c6+ \texttt{\textup{Q}}e7 13.\texttt{\textup{Q}}x\texttt{\textup{c}3}?! 13...\texttt{\textup{W}}d7! is the main line. 14.\texttt{\textup{W}}xc3 \texttt{\textup{Q}}d7 (D)

15.\texttt{\textup{Q}}b1! Benko had suggested this new plan to Fischer a few months before the game. The resulting endgames are difficult for Black as White’s initiative is difficult to neutralize.

15...\texttt{\textup{Q}}e8 16.\texttt{\textup{W}}e2 \texttt{\textup{Q}}c6 17.\texttt{\textup{Q}}f7 a5 20.\texttt{\textup{Q}}e3 (Fischer) 20...\texttt{\textup{Q}}b8 (Kasparov) and Black has chances to survive.

(291) \texttt{\textup{Fischer}} – \texttt{\textup{Najdorf}}

Sicilian Defense [B81]

1.c4 c5 2.\texttt{\textup{Q}}f3 d6 3.d4 cxd4 4.\texttt{\textup{Q}}xd4 \texttt{\textup{Q}}f6 5.\texttt{\textup{Q}}c3 e6 6.\texttt{\textup{Q}}g5 \texttt{\textup{Q}}d7 7.\texttt{\textup{Q}}f3 8.\texttt{\textup{Q}}d3 b5 9.a3 \texttt{\textup{Q}}b7 10.\texttt{\textup{Q}}d2 \texttt{\textup{Q}}e7 11.\texttt{\textup{Q}}h4 \texttt{\textup{Q}}e5 12.\texttt{\textup{Q}}f3 \texttt{\textup{Q}}c7? 13.0–0 0–0 \texttt{\textup{Q}}x\texttt{\textup{d}4} 14.\texttt{\textup{Q}}x\texttt{\textup{f}5}? a6 15.\texttt{\textup{Q}}x\texttt{\textup{d}4} \texttt{\textup{Q}}x\texttt{\textup{d}4} 16.\texttt{\textup{Q}}x\texttt{\textup{d}4}+ \texttt{\textup{Q}}x\texttt{\textup{d}4} 17.\texttt{\textup{Q}}x\texttt{\textup{d}4} (D)
The king is not really safe here. Black must exchange attackers first with 17...\texttt{4a4}. 18.\texttt{5xc6+??} Keeping the queens on with 18.\texttt{4f4??} is even better, e.g., 18...\texttt{f6} 19.\texttt{d6} \texttt{c7} 20.\texttt{h1d1} \texttt{e5} 21.\texttt{b5} \texttt{cd3+} 22.\texttt{e1xd3} \texttt{exd3+} 23.\texttt{bxd3} \texttt{xf4} 24.\texttt{c3+} \texttt{b8} 25.\texttt{xf4+} e5 26.\texttt{e3}. 18...\texttt{xc6} 19.\texttt{b4} \texttt{a4} 20.\texttt{d6} \texttt{c7} 21.\texttt{dxc6+} \texttt{xc6} 22.\texttt{cxa4} \texttt{a8} 23.\texttt{c3} \texttt{xa3} 24.\texttt{b2} \texttt{h8a8} 25.\texttt{f4} \texttt{b6} 26.\texttt{c6} \texttt{b6} 27.\texttt{d1} \texttt{e3a7} 28.\texttt{d6+} \texttt{xb7} 29.h5 \texttt{h6} Najdorff wants to exchange as many pawns as possible to open lines for his rooks and reduce White's winning potential. 29...\texttt{g6} 30.\texttt{h6} \texttt{c8} 31.\texttt{e5} \texttt{a5} 32.\texttt{e4} 31a2+ 33.\texttt{c1} \texttt{a1+} 34.\texttt{d2} \texttt{e1} is the alternative. 30.\texttt{gxh6} \texttt{g6} 31.\texttt{f5} \texttt{e8} 32.\texttt{b5} \texttt{a4} 33.\texttt{c3} \texttt{e5} 34.\texttt{e6} \texttt{e7} 35.\texttt{d6+} \texttt{b8}? The more active 35...\texttt{c7} 36.\texttt{xf5} \texttt{xex4} 37.\texttt{exf7+} \texttt{c6} is better. 36.e5 \texttt{xa6}! 37.\texttt{exh6} 37.b5 38.\texttt{c4} \texttt{d7} 39.c5 = 37...\texttt{c7?!} 37...\texttt{b6} is called for. 38.\texttt{b5+} \texttt{b7} 39.\texttt{d6+} \texttt{c7} 40.\texttt{b5+!} 40.\texttt{e8+} \texttt{b7} 41.\texttt{axa6} \texttt{xa6} 42.\texttt{f6} \texttt{e2}+ 43.\texttt{b3} \texttt{b2} 44.\texttt{c4+} 40.\texttt{b7} 41.\texttt{e7?} 41.\texttt{xa6} \texttt{xa6} 42.\texttt{c4 should be easier to convert to a full point as in the game the two rooks can offer very tenacious resistance. 41...\texttt{f6} 42.\texttt{d4} \texttt{e4} 43.\texttt{c2} \texttt{e3} 44.\texttt{b3} \texttt{e4} 45.\texttt{e8} \texttt{h4} 46.\texttt{e8} \texttt{h5} 47.\texttt{e7+} \texttt{c8} 47...\texttt{a6} 48.\texttt{c4} \texttt{d6} 49.\texttt{b5} \texttt{d1} 50.\texttt{c3} \texttt{eh3} 51.c5 \texttt{b1}+ 52.\texttt{c4} \texttt{h4}+ 53.\texttt{e4} \texttt{c1+} 54.\texttt{d5} \texttt{b5} 55.\texttt{b7}+ \texttt{a4} 56.\texttt{d6} \texttt{h6} 57.\texttt{c6} 48.\texttt{c4} \texttt{h3} 49.\texttt{b5} \texttt{ag3} 49...\texttt{f8} 50.\texttt{a7} \texttt{e3} 51.\texttt{c6+} \texttt{e8} 52.\texttt{xc7} \texttt{e1} 53.\texttt{b6} \texttt{b1} 54.\texttt{b7} \texttt{b7} 54...\texttt{xc6}+ 55.\texttt{xc6} \texttt{b7} 56.\texttt{c5+} 55.\texttt{a7} \texttt{xc6}+ 56.\texttt{d4} \texttt{f6} 57.\texttt{e5} \texttt{c6} 58.\texttt{c4} \texttt{xc4} 59.\texttt{f6}+ = 50.\texttt{c6}?! 50.\texttt{ah4} \texttt{d3} 51.\texttt{e4} \texttt{d7} 52.e4 \texttt{d6} 53.c5+ \texttt{d5} 54.\texttt{h4} gives White excellent winning chances since after 54...\texttt{xd4+} 55.\texttt{xd4} \texttt{xd4} 56.c6, the pawn can't be stopped. 50...\texttt{xf5} 51.\texttt{a7+} \texttt{f8} 52.\texttt{c6+} \texttt{c8} 53.\texttt{e4} 53.b6 \texttt{c6}+ 54.\texttt{c3} \texttt{c5+} 53...\texttt{c7} 54.\texttt{d4} \texttt{f1} 55.\texttt{e7+} \texttt{b6} 56.\texttt{e7} \texttt{e1} 57.\texttt{d6+} \texttt{b7} 58.\texttt{e2} \texttt{ag4+} 59.\texttt{d4} \texttt{ag3} \texttt{2-1}

(292) Unzicker, Wolfgang - Fischer
Ruy Lopez [C65]

1.e4 e5 2.Δf3 Δc6 3.Δb5 Δc5 4.c3 Δf6
5.d4 Δb6 6.0-0 0-0 7.Δe1 exd4 8.cxd4 d5
9.e5 Δe4 10.Δc3 (D)

10...Δg4?! 11.Δxc6 bxc6 12.Δxe4 dxe4
13.Δxe4 Δxf3 14.Δxf3 Δg3+ 15.hxg3 Δf5=
14...Δxg4 15.Δc3 Δxb2 16.Δb1 f5 17.exf6 ½-½

(293) Fischer - Pachman, Ludek
French Defense [C13]

1.e4 e6 2.d4 d5 3.Δc3 Δf6 4.Δg5 dxe4
5.Δxe4 Δc7 6.Δxf6 Δxf6 7.Δg4 Δd7
8.Δc4 0-0 9.0-0 c6 10.Δe2 b6 11.Δad1
Δc7 12.Δxf6+ Δxf6 13.Δxe5 Δe7 14.c3
Δb7 15.Δxe1 Δxd8 16.Δg5 h6 17.Δe4
17.Δxf7 Δxf7 18.Δxe6+ Δf8 19.Δg3 Δe8 is insufficient.
17...Δxe4 18.Δxe4 Δd6
19.Δh5 c5 20.Δg4 Δf8 21.Δd3 cxd4
22.Δxg4 Δc7 23.Δh4 Δxg4 24.Δe4
Δxe8 25.Δb5 Δc6 26.a4 Δxb5 27.a5 b6
28.c4 Δc8 29.b3 Δe8 30.f4 Δf7 31.h3 Δc8
32.Δf1 Δea 33.Δg1 a5 34.Δe4 Δd8
35.Δg3 Δf7 36.Δh7 (D)

36...Δg8?! 36...Δd1+ 37.Δh2 Δxf4 38.Δxg7+
Δxe8 39.c5 bxc5 40.b6 Δd5 41.b7 Δd8 draws
directly. 37.Δg6+ Δe7? After 37...Δf8, Black
should survive. 38.Δxg7+! Δxg7 39.Δh7+
32...Δe4? This leads into an amazing resource.
After 32...Δxc5, White's king does not manage
to deal with the a-pawn, e.g., 33.Δf6 Δd7
U.S. Championship
December 18, 1960-January 3, 1961
New York City

Fischer repeated as U.S. Champion for the fourth time, outdistancing the second-place finisher Bill Lombardy by two full points. Bobby again was undefeated, and in fact had not been defeated in an American tournament since 1957.

(295) Fischer – Weinstein, Raymond
French Defense [C19]

1.e4 e6 2.d4 d5 3.Ðc3 Ñb4 4.e5 Ñe7 5.a3 Ñc3+ 6.Ðxc3 c5 7.a4 Ñbc6 8.Ðf3 Ñxa5
9.Ðd2 Ðd6 10.Ðd3 c4 11.Ðe2 0–0–0
12.Ða3 f6 13.0–0 Ñf5 14.Ñe1 Ñe8 15.g4
16.Ñf1 Ñd7 17.Ñh3 h6 18.Ñd6
19.Ñb1 Ñf7 20.e5–f6 g–f6 21.Ñg3
22.Ñh5 Ña6 23.Ñeb1 h6 24.Ñc1?
The a-pawn should be preserved with 24.Ña1 so it may be used as battering ram later. 24...Ñxh4
25.Ñb2!! Ña3 26.Ñc3 Ñb7 27.Ñh4?!
Ñh4!=28.Ñxh4 e5!? Opening lines for White's attack. With 28...h5!, Black goes over to the attack. 29.Ñxe5 fxe5? 29...Ñe8 is better, as 30.Ñxb6 a–b5 31.Ñxb6+ Ñc8 32.g5 can be defended by 32...Ñc4 33.Ñxb6+ Ñc8 32...Ñf7 = 31.Ñb5
32.Ñg3 e4!? 32...Ñd6 33.Ñg2 h5 34.Ñe1 ± (D)

1.e4 c5 2.Ñf3 d6 3.d4 cxd4 4.Ñxd4 Ñf6
5.f3 Ñc6 6.e4 e6 7.Ñc3 Ñc7 8.Ñe3 0–0
9.Ñc2 d5?! 9...b6, with a Hedgehog set up, is of course also playable. 10.Ñxd5 exd5
11.Ñxd5? 11.exd5 is more critical, e.g., 11...Ñb4 12.Ñc4 Ñc7 13.Ñb3 Ñc5 14.Ñx5
Ñxc5 15.Ñf1 b6 16.Ñx4 Ñxb4 17.Ñd2.
11...Ñd5 12.Ñxd5 exd5 13.Ñxd5 Ña5+ 13.Ñd2
Ñb4 14.Ñf2 Ñd8 15.Ñc4 Ñc7 gives Black good compensation. 12.Ñc7 13.Ñb5? 13.Ñe2
Ñh4+ 14.g3 Ñf6 15.0–0 (Fischer), to complete development, is called for. 13...Ñd7 14.Ñc1
(D)

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14...a4! 15.\(\square\)b4 a\*c1+ 16.\(\square\)c1 \(\square\)b5 17.\(\square\)d5 \(\square\)h4+! The final point of Fischer's combination. But in the resulting endgame he must still solve a very difficult technical task. 18.g3 \(\square\)xf1 19.\(\square\)xf1 \(\square\)d8 20.\(\square\)d2 After 20.g4! (Hübner), it is more difficult to find a plan for Black. 20...\(\mathbf{e}8\) 21.\(\mathbf{e}3\) f5 22.\(\mathbf{e}5\) \(\mathbf{e}5\) 23.\(\mathbf{b}4\) \(\mathbf{a}5\) 24.\(\mathbf{a}3\) \(\mathbf{b}4\) Hübner's 24...\(\mathbf{e}8\) 25.\(\mathbf{e}2\) \(\mathbf{c}4\) is better technique as in principle, Black wants to exchange his bishop against for enemy bishop and not for the knight. 25.a\*b4 \(\mathbf{d}5\) 26.\(\mathbf{e}2\) \(\mathbf{e}7\) 27.\(\mathbf{h}4\) \(\mathbf{e}6\) 28.\(\mathbf{e}3\) \(\mathbf{c}8\) 29.\(\mathbf{g}1\) \(\mathbf{e}4\) 30.\(\mathbf{e}1\) 30.\(\mathbf{a}1\) a6 31.\(\mathbf{g}1\) (Fischer) is necessary. (D)

19.g4?! White can create more pressure with the queens on, e.g., 19.\(\mathbf{f}6\) \(\mathbf{f}6\) 20.\(\mathbf{e}3\) \(\mathbf{a}8\) 21.\(\mathbf{d}2\) \(\mathbf{h}6\) 22.\(\mathbf{g}4\) \(\mathbf{e}7\) 23.\(\mathbf{e}1\). 19...\(\mathbf{a}8!\)
20.\(\mathbf{a}8\) \(\mathbf{a}8\) 21.\(\mathbf{f}6\) 21.\(\mathbf{e}3\)! \(\mathbf{f}8\) 22.\(\mathbf{c}1\) \(\mathbf{a}6\) 23.\(\mathbf{e}4\) is more precise. 21...\(\mathbf{f}6\) 22.\(\mathbf{e}5\) \(\mathbf{d}5\) 23.\(\mathbf{d}5\) \(\mathbf{e}5\)! 23.\(\mathbf{d}5\) \(\mathbf{e}7\) 24.\(\mathbf{d}6\) \(\mathbf{e}8\) 25.\(\mathbf{f}7\) \(\mathbf{e}8\) 26.\(\mathbf{b}7\) \(\mathbf{b}7\) 27.\(\mathbf{e}5\) \(\mathbf{d}8\) 28.\(\mathbf{g}3\) \(\mathbf{d}7\) 29.\(\mathbf{d}8\) \(\mathbf{d}8\) 30.\(\mathbf{f}4\) is slightly better for White. 23...\(\mathbf{e}5\) 24.\(\mathbf{b}7\) \(\mathbf{d}3\) 25.\(\mathbf{a}8\) \(\mathbf{e}1\) 26.\(\mathbf{a}4\) \(\mathbf{b}3\) 27.\(\mathbf{d}2\) \(\mathbf{d}2\) 1/2-1/2

(298) Reshevsky, Samuel – Fischer
King's Indian Defense [E97]

1.d4 \(\mathbf{f}6\) 2.c4 \(\mathbf{g}6\) 3.\(\mathbf{c}3\) \(\mathbf{g}7\) 4.e4 0-0 5.\(\mathbf{f}3\) \(\mathbf{d}6\) 6.\(\mathbf{c}2\) e5 7.0-0 \(\mathbf{c}6\) 8.\(\mathbf{e}3\) \(\mathbf{g}4\) 9.\(\mathbf{g}5\) \(\mathbf{f}6??\) 9...\(\mathbf{f}6\) is the main line. 10.\(\mathbf{c}6\) \(\mathbf{f}6\) 11.d5 \(\mathbf{e}7\) 12.\(\mathbf{c}1\) \(\mathbf{e}8\) 13.f4 \(\mathbf{e}4\) 14.\(\mathbf{f}4\) \(\mathbf{f}4\) 15.\(\mathbf{e}5\) \(\mathbf{f}5\) 16.\(\mathbf{d}2\) \(\mathbf{e}7\) 17.\(\mathbf{c}2\) \(\mathbf{d}7\) 18.\(\mathbf{b}1\) \(\mathbf{e}7\) Black's knights are headed for trouble. After 18...\(\mathbf{h}5\) 19.\(\mathbf{c}1\) \(\mathbf{f}6\) 20.\(\mathbf{d}4\) \(\mathbf{g}7\) 21.\(\mathbf{d}3\) \(\mathbf{e}8\) 22.\(\mathbf{d}4\) \(\mathbf{d}8\) White's advantage is smaller. 19.\(\mathbf{e}4\) \(\mathbf{d}8\) 20.g4 \(\mathbf{h}4\) 21.\(\mathbf{h}8\) \(\mathbf{f}8\) 22.\(\mathbf{d}4\) e5 23.dxc6 \(\mathbf{a}6\) (D)

(297) Fischer – Kalme, Charles
Ruy Lopez [C92]

1.e4 e5 2.\(\mathbf{f}3\) \(\mathbf{c}6\) 3.\(\mathbf{b}5\) a6 4.\(\mathbf{a}4\) \(\mathbf{f}6\) 5.0-0 \(\mathbf{e}7\) 6.a1 b5 7.\(\mathbf{b}3\) 0-0 8.c3 \(\mathbf{d}6\) 9.h3 \(\mathbf{d}7\) 10.a4 \(\mathbf{c}5\) 10...\(\mathbf{b}7\) is the main line. 11.\(\mathbf{d}5\) \(\mathbf{b}7\) 12.a\*b5 a\*b5 13.\(\mathbf{a}8\)

24.\(\mathbf{d}5\) ? Exchanging pieces helps Black. 24.\(\mathbf{f}4\) \(\mathbf{d}8\) 25.\(\mathbf{f}2\) = 24...\(\mathbf{d}5\) and because
of 25...\(\text{cxd5}\) \(\text{Bc8}\) 26.\(\text{Be8}\) \(\text{Bxe8}\) 27.\(\text{Bxf4}\) \(\text{Bxe7=}\), a draw was agreed. \(\frac{1}{2}-\frac{1}{2}\)

(299) Fischer – Berliner, Hans
Alekhine’s Defense [B03]

1.e4 \(\text{Qf6}\) 2.e5 \(\text{Qd5}\) 3.d4 d6 4.c4 \(\text{Qb6}\) 5.e3 e6 6.a3 g6 7.\(\text{Qc3}\) \(\text{Qg7}\) 8.\(\text{Qe2}\) \(\text{Qc6}\) 9.\(\text{Qe3}\) o-o 10.0-0 e5 11.d5 \(\text{Qe7}\) 12.b3 \(\text{Qd7}\) 13.\(\text{Qe4}\) \(\text{Qf5}\) 14.\(\text{Qg5}\) \(\text{f6}\) 15.\(\text{Qd2}\) \(\text{c5}\) 16.\(\text{Qxc5}\) \(\text{dx5}\) 17.\(\text{Qxf5}\) \(\text{Qxf5}\) 18.\(\text{Qxf4}\) \(\text{exf4}\) 19...\(\text{Bd6}\) 19...\(\text{Qxe5}\) \(\text{fxe5}\) 20.\(\text{Qc3}\) \(\text{Qh6}\) is more active. 19...\(\text{Qxf4}\) \(\text{Qd6}\) 20.\(\text{Qh5}\) \(\text{Qae8}\) Trying to preserve the bishop with 20...\(\text{Qh8}\) runs into 21.\(\text{Qxf5}\) \(\text{gxf5}\) 22.\(\text{Qf4}\) \(\text{Qd7}\) 23.\(\text{Qg3}\) with strong pressure. 21.\(\text{Qxg7}\) \(\text{Qxg7}\) 22.\(\text{Qf4}\) \(\text{Qd7}\) 23.\(\text{Qd2}\) \(\text{Qf7}\) 24.\(\text{Qh6}\) \(\text{Qg8}\) 25.\(\text{Qae1}\) \(\text{Qfe7}\) 26.\(\text{Qxe7}\) \(\text{Qxe7}\) 27.\(\text{Qh3}\) \(\text{Qe4}\) 27...\(\text{Qxe5}\) is slightly more precise, as the queen is better placed on a dark square to complement the bishop. 28.\(\text{Qf2}\) \(\text{Qe7}\) 29.\(\text{g4}\) 29.\(\text{Qd2}\) b6 30.\(\text{Qe1}\) \(\text{Qe4}\) 31.\(\text{Qc3}\) f5 32.\(\text{Qc3}\) is the alternative. 29...\(\text{Qd3}\) 30.\(\text{Qd1}\) \(\text{Qd6}\) \(\text{Qd5}\) 31.d6 \(\text{Qe5}\) 32.\(\text{Qf4}\) (D)

26...\(\text{b4}\) 26...\(\text{Qe1}\) 27.\(\text{Qh2}\) \(\text{Qe7}\) is necessary, but White should wins in the long run after 28.\(\text{Qxf6}\) \(\text{Qg7}\) 29.\(\text{Qd8}\) \(\text{Qg8}\) 30.\(\text{Qxd5}\). 27.\(\text{Qc4}\) \(\text{Qd4}\) 28.\(\text{Qxf6}\) \(\text{Qg8}\) 29.\(\text{Qg5}\) \(\text{Qh8}\) 30.\(\text{Qf4}\) \(\text{Qa4}\) 31.\(\text{Qd7}\) \(\text{Qg8}\) 32.\(\text{Qc7}\) \(\text{Qxa2}\) 33.\(\text{Qxe5}\) \(\text{Qg7}\) 34.\(\text{Qg4}\) h6 35.\(\text{Qb8}\) \(\text{Qg8}\) 36.\(\text{c7}\) 1-0

(300) Fischer – Seidman, Herbert
Ruy Lopez [C89]

1.e4 e5 2.\(\text{Qf3}\) \(\text{Qc6}\) 3.\(\text{Qb5}\) a6 4.\(\text{Qa4}\) \(\text{Qf6}\) 5.0-0 \(\text{Qe7}\) 6.\(\text{Qe1}\) b5 7.\(\text{Qb3}\) 0-0 8.\(\text{c3}\) d5 9.\(\text{exd5}\) e4?! Probably too risky. 10.\(\text{dxc6}\) \(\text{Qxf3}\) 11.\(\text{Qxf3}\) \(\text{Qa4}\) 12.\(\text{Qa3}\) \(\text{Qd6}\) 13.\(\text{Qd4}\) g5?! 13...\(\text{Qe8}\) is critical. 14.\(\text{Qxf4}\) \(\text{Qh8}\) 15.\(\text{Qe5}\) \(\text{Qxf4}\) 16.\(\text{Qxf4}\) \(\text{Qh5}\) 17.\(\text{Qxh5}\) \(\text{Qxh5}\) 18.\(\text{Qd2}\)

19.\(\text{Qf1}\) 19.\(\text{Qxd6}\) \(\text{Qxd6}\) 20.\(\text{Qxd6}\) cxd6 21.\(\text{Qd5}\) is the alternative. 19...\(\text{Qe2}\)? Black should exchange on \(\text{f4}\) first: 19...\(\text{Qxf4}\) 20.\(\text{Qxf4}\) \(\text{Qe2}\) 21.\(\text{Qxf7}\) \(\text{Qxd2}\) 22.\(\text{Qxh5}\) \(\text{Qg8}\) and he can still fight for a draw. 20.\(\text{Qd1}\) \(\text{Qd2}\) 21.\(\text{Qxh5}\) f6 22.\(\text{Qe1}\) \(\text{Qxf4}\) 23.\(\text{Qxf4}\) \(\text{Qxb2}\) 24.\(\text{Qxe8}\) \(\text{Qxe8}\) 25.\(\text{Qxe8}\) \(\text{Qxe8}\) 26.\(\text{Qh3}\) 26.\(\text{Qf1}\) 27.\(\text{Qxc7}\) might be even better. (D)

(301) Byrne, Robert – Fischer
King’s Indian Defense [E62]

1.d4 \(\text{Qf6}\) 2.c4 g6 3.\(\text{Qg3}\) \(\text{Qg7}\) 4.\(\text{Qg2}\) 0-0 5.\(\text{Qc3}\) d6 6.\(\text{Qf3}\) \(\text{Qc6}\) 7.0-0 e5 8.\(\text{d5}\) \(\text{Qe7}\) 9.a4 a5 10.\(\text{Qc5}\) e4 11.\(\text{Qg5}\) \(\text{dx5}\) 12.\(\text{Qxe4}\) \(\text{Qxe4}\) 13.\(\text{Qxe4}\) \(\text{b6}\) 14.\(\text{Qc3}\)?! The immediate 14.d6 \(\text{cxd6}\) 15.\(\text{Qxd6}\) \(\text{Qa7}\) 16.\(\text{Qxh8}\) \(\text{Qc8}\) 17.\(\text{Qa5}\) \(\text{Qa6}\) 18.\(\text{Qf4}\) applies more pressure. 14...\(\text{Qa6}\)! A strong thematic exchange sacrifice now follows. 15.d6 \(\text{cxd6}\) 16.\(\text{Qxa8}\) \(\text{Qxa8}\) 17.\(\text{Qxh8}\) \(\text{Qxb6}\) 18.\(\text{Qd4}\) 19.\(\text{Qe1}\) \(\text{Qb8}\) 20.\(\text{Qc7}\) (D)
20...b7? 20...fxe2 21...xh2 22.g1
21.g1+ is an immediate draw. 21...d6? With
21...xh2? 22.g3 22...g8, White can hope for a
slight advantage. 21...c2 22.f4 23.a1
23.a1+ 24.g7 1-0

(302) Fischer – Sherwin, James
French Defense [C19]

1.e4 e6 2.d4 d5 3...c3 24 4.e5 c5 5.a3
5...c5+ 6.bxc5 7.ea7 8...c6 9.g3
9.g3 2a5 10.d4 c4 11.d2 f6 12.a3
12.a3 2g6 13.0-0 0-0 0-0 14.d6 2e8 15.a7
15.a7 b6 16.h4 2d8 17...f1 2f7 18.b4 2b7
19...e2 a5 20.a3 2a4 21...f8? It is better
to preserve the important bishop with 21.g3
22.a3 21...a8 22...xh8 23...xh8 2d7
22...xh8 23...xh8 24.g3 2f4 makes better
use of Black’s knights. 23.g3 b5 24.b2 2c6
25.e5 2c6 26.d3 2b8 27.d2?
27.d2, with an eye on the dark squares on
the kingside, is more harmonious. 27...2a7?
It is not necessary to give up the pawn, so 27...2d6
is better. 28.a4 2e6 29.g1 2c5 2a1+
30.a1+ 2g7 31...xh5 (D)

31...xh5? Black does not manage to develop
any real counterplay in the game and loses as a
result of White’s superior forces on the kingside.
He should try to complicate matters with 31.b4!
32.xf5 2e8 33.a2 2c6 34.b5 2f5!
35.a1 2d7 36.a3 2f8 37.xf3 f4
38...d5 2g3 39.xh8 2g6 40.xf2
2xf5 5-0

(303) Saidy, Anthony – Fischer
Nimzo-Indian Defense [E46]

1.d4 2f6 2.c4 e6 3...c3 2b4 4.e3 0-0
5.xge2 d5 6.a3 2d6 7.c5 2e7 8.b4 2b6
9.xf4 2xc5! 9...a5 and 9...c6 are the main
lines. 10.bxc5 2a6 11...a6 2a6 12.0-0
2b8 Black’s play is very slow, so White has a
strategic initiative. 13.d4 c6 14.2a4
15.xd3 a5 16.f3 2d8 17...b1 2c8
18.f4 2f6 19.2e7 2e7 20.2e5 g7 The c-
knights should be eliminated as it poses the most
direct threats for Black: 20...2b3 21...c6 f6
and Black’s position is passive but solid.
21.g5? Missing the opportunity for 21.g5
2e8 (21...g7 22...e5) 22...g7 22...2a7 22...2d7
23...d7 24.ea7 2g6 25.g5? 21...xe5
22.xe5 2a4 23.xa4 2d8 24...f1
2f8 25...b5 2e8 26...d2 2g4? 26...2a8
27.xf1 f6 28...d3 fxe5? Opening a way for
White’s knight. Black should close the position
with 28...g5. 29...xe5 2f6 30...c6 2d7
31...2a7 2f8 32.c6 2e8 33...d2 2d8
34...a5 2f6?! 35...b5 2c5 36...a5
2f2+ 37...e1 2b2 (D)

38...2b8? 38...d7+ 2c7 39... 2c7 wins.
38...2f1? Fischer wants too much. He should
take the draw with 38...2b1+ 39...d2 40...d1
41.2e1 2d3+ 42.xf1 2e7 43.g4
2f2+ 44...2f1 2c2– 39...d8! 39...d6+ 1.cxd6
40.xb2 2a5+ 41...d1 and White’s initiative
on the kingside gives him a dangerous edge.
39...2b5 40.2xc7! 40...2d7+ 1.e8 41...a4
2b6 42.d7 2d8 43...2h7 2c6 offers better
practical chances. 40...2b1+ 41...d2
42...d7+ 2g6 43...e5 2c6 44...g7+ 2h6
45.g4 2c2+ 46...2f1 2f2 47.2h3 2d3+
48...d1 2c3 49.g2 2d5 50.e7 2xe5
51...xe5 2a1 52...2a6+ 2g7 53...a6 2c3
54...c2 2f7 55...h7 55...2b3 2e1 56...b6+
2e7 57...c3 2e1 58...e4 59...e5 60...h6=
55...e1 56...h7+ 2f8 57...b3 2e3+
58...a2 2d4 59...2a7 2h3 0-1

(304) Fischer – Benko, Pal
Sicilian Defense [B36]

1.e4 c5 2.f3 2c6 3.d4 cxd4 4.xd4 g6
5.c4 2f6 6...d3 2d4 7.xd4 d6 8...e2
Ag7 9. Ac3 0-0 10. d2 Ac6 11.0-0 a5
12. f4 Ab8 (D) ½-½

(305) Bisguier, Arthur – Fischer
King’s Indian Defense [E90]

1.d4 ef6 2.c4 g6 3. Ac3 Ag7 4. f3 0-0
5. Ac4 c5 6.d5 d6 7.e4 Aga5 8.Ac3 Ag4
9.0-0 Qbd7 10.h3 Qxf3 11.Axf3 Qe5
15. b3 Ac7 16.f4 b5 17.cxb5 Qxb5 18.Ah2
axb5 19. Qxb5! Relatively best to stop Black’s
initiative. 19... Qxa1 20.Qe1 Ab8 21.Ac4
Qa6 22.a4 Qb6 23.Qc2 c4 24.b4 c3!? An
instructive positional pawn sacrifice that opens
many lines for Black’s pieces. 25. Qxc3 Qc4
26.b5 Qd4?! 27.Qe1 Qc4 28.Qf2 Qe3 (D)

29.Qd1? 29.Qc1 Qd3 30.Qf3 is better to meet
30... Qxa4 with 31.Qd1. 29... Qxc3 30.Qxc3
Qxd1 31.Qd4?! 31.Qh4, followed by Qxe7
is almost equal. 31... Qxc3 32.b6 Qc5 33.e5?
33.Ac4 Qxa4 34.Qb3 Qa8 35.b7 Qb8 36.Qh6
Qb5 37.Ac7 Qb8 38.Qxh3 Qc5 39.Qa1 and
White can still fight. 33... Qxa4 34.b7 Qxd4
35.b8Qh+ Qg7 36.cxd6 cxd6 37.Qxd6
Qc5 38.Qc7 Qc2 39.f5 Qxf5 40.Qa7
Qd5 41.Qc1 Qf4 0-1

Bobby at his simultaneous exhibition, April 4, 1964, Wichita, Kansas.
By the summer of 1961, Fischer appeared to have established himself as the premier player in America. There was really only one other player who could challenge him for that spot, the legendary Salo Flohr and Gregory Piatigorsky, a 16-game match was arranged, four games in New York, eight in Los Angeles and then back to New York for the final four games. The contest was a battle of heavyweights, and after eleven games, each player had won two games, the other seven having been drawn.

Unfortunately, a controversy arose over the scheduling of the twelfth game. The match officials re-scheduled the starting time no less than four(1) times, finally settling on 11 a.m., Sunday, August 13. However, Fischer objected, stating that he had not been consulted about the change and that he would be ready to play game 12 at 1:30 p.m. as had been previously scheduled. But the clocks were started at 11 a.m., and one hour later Fischer was forfeited when he failed to appear. Fischer protested and was then told that his protest would be resolved before the end of the match, but Bobby refused to go forward with the forfeit hanging over him. He failed to show for the thirtieth game and both the game and match were then awarded to Reshevsky. A combination of poor decisions, sloppy organization and stubbornness had prematurely ended a match that had captured the attention of chessplayers worldwide.

(306) Reshevsky, Samuel – Fischer

King's Indian Defense [E97]

1.d4 Qf6 2.c4 g6 3.d5 c3 Qg7 4.e4 d6 5.Qe2 0-0 6.Qf3 e5 7.0-0 Qc6 8.Qe3 Qg4 9.Qg5 Qf6?! 9...f6 is the main line.
10.Qxf6 Qxf6 11.d5 Qe7 12.Qe1 Qd7 13.Qd3 f5 14.exf5 gxf5? 14...Qxf5 offers better chances to fight for full equality 15.f4 Qg6 16.Qd2 Qe8 17.f5 Qd5 18.Qe5 Qxe5 19.Qb5 Qd7 20.Qd3?! This allows many exchanges and the disruption of White's pawn structure. Kasparov prefers the slower plan 20.Qd4 Qf6 21.Qd3 Qf8 22.Qf2. 20...Qxb5 21.cxb5 Qd7 22.Qf2 f4 23.Qxg6 hxg6 24.Qxf4 Qae8 25.Qxe4 Qf5 26.Qxb7 Qaf8 27.Qxf5 Qxf5 28.Qx7 Qxb7 29.Qd4 (Kasparov). 25.Qa1! is more active. 25...Qg7 26.h3 Qe2 27.Qd2 Qe4 28.Qf2 b6 29.a3 Qe8 30.Qf6?! The exchange of queens eases Black's defensive task considerably as his open king position is no longer a significant factor. 30.Bd4 Qe2 31.Qf4 is met by 31...Qe1! (Kasparov), but 30.Qf3? poses problems. 30...Qxf6 31.Bxf6 Qg7 32.Qgf2 Qh6 33.Qh2 Qc4 34.Qc2 Qxh2 35.Qxh2 Qxd5 36.a4 Qd4? As a result of the drawish tendency of rook endings, this probably draws as well. But some doubts remain. 36...Qc5! is better as the pawn endgame arising after 37.Bxc5 bxc5 is drawn: 38.Bg3 g5 39.Qg4 Qg6 40.b3 d5 41.g3 Qf6 42.h4 gxf4 43.gxf4 Qg6 44.Qf1 Qh5 45.Qe5 d4 46.Qe4 Qxe5 47.Bc5 Qd4 48.Qd3 Qc7 49.Qxb7 Qd7 50.Bb2+(Kasparov).

50...Qb2+? Fischer should just continue to mark time with his king: 50...Qg7 51.h4 gxh4 52.Qxh4 Qh7 53.Qh5 Qg7 54.Qe3 Qh7 55.Qe6 Qd6 56.Qb3 57.Qb2 Qh8 58.Qd4 c2 59.Qc2+ Qb6 60.Qc6 Qc2+ 61.Qd7 Qb2 62.Qe7 Qc2+ 63.Qe8 Qb2 64.b7 Qh7 = (Kasparov).
1.e4 c5 2.\(\text{\textOmega}\)f3 \(\text{\textOmega}\)c6 3.d4 cxd4 4.\(\text{\textOmega}\)xd4 g6 5.\(\text{\textOmega}\)c3 g7 6.\(\text{\textOmega}\)e3 \(\text{\textOmega}\)f6 7.\(\text{\textOmega}\)e2 0-0 8.f4 d6 9.\(\text{\textOmega}\)b3 \(\text{\textOmega}\)e6 10.g4 d5 11.f5 \(\text{\textOmega}\)e8 12.exd5 \(\text{\textOmega}\)b4 13.\(\text{\textOmega}\)f3? Reshevsky had seen firsthand 13.d6 \(\text{\textOmega}\)xd6 14.\(\text{\textOmega}\)c5 \(\text{\textOmega}\)f4 15.\(\text{\textOmega}\)h2 \(\text{\textOmega}\)xh2 16.\(\text{\textOmega}\)xh2 \(\text{\textOmega}\)xg4 17.\(\text{\textOmega}\)xg4 \(\text{\textOmega}\)g3+ 18.\(\text{\textOmega}\)h1+ 19.\(\text{\textOmega}\)f1 \(\text{\textOmega}\)g3+ 20.\(\text{\textOmega}\)h2 \(\text{\textOmega}\)g1+ with a draw, Alekhine-Botvinnik, Nottingham 1936. 13...\(\text{\textOmega}\)f4 14.a3 \(\text{\textOmega}\)xg4 15.\(\text{\textOmega}\)g2 \(\text{\textOmega}\)a6 16.\(\text{\textOmega}\)d3 c6? Opening the center loses too much time and helps White’s kingside attack. 16...\(\text{\textOmega}\)xd6 is the critical main line. 17.0-0-0 \(\text{\textOmega}\)xd5 18.h3 g3 19.\(\text{\textOmega}\)h1 \(\text{\textOmega}\)d6? Hubner’s recommendation 19...\(\text{\textOmega}\)h4 20.\(\text{\textOmega}\)xd5 \(\text{\textOmega}\)xd5 21.\(\text{\textOmega}\)d4 \(\text{\textOmega}\)xd4 is more tenacious, but Kasparov’s 22.\(\text{\textOmega}\)xd4 \(\text{\textOmega}\)h8 23.\(\text{\textOmega}\)xd5 \(\text{\textOmega}\)g5+ 24.\(\text{\textOmega}\)h1 gives White strong pressure as after 24...\(\text{\textOmega}\)xd5? 25.\(\text{\textOmega}\)xg3 wins. 20.\(\text{\textOmega}\)xd5 \(\text{\textOmega}\)xd5 21.\(\text{\textOmega}\)xd5 \(\text{\textOmega}\)h8 22.\(\text{\textOmega}\)f4 \(\text{\textOmega}\)g6 (D)

18.\(\text{\textOmega}\)g5?! Premature. Trying to open a second front with 18.\(\text{\textOmega}\)a4 is better. 18...\(\text{\textOmega}\)e8 19.e4 \(\text{\textOmega}\)g6 20.\(\text{\textOmega}\)xe2 \(\text{\textOmega}\)f6 20...\(\text{\textOmega}\)xf6 21.\(\text{\textOmega}\)c2 \(\text{\textOmega}\)cxd5 22.\(\text{\textOmega}\)xc2 \(\text{\textOmega}\)d7 is an alternative. 21.\(\text{\textOmega}\)xg6 \(\text{\textOmega}\)xg6 21...\(\text{\textOmega}\)xg6 is better, as it will be easier to blockade White’s pawns. 22.e5 \(\text{\textOmega}\)h5 23.\(\text{\textOmega}\)f4 \(\text{\textOmega}\)h4 24.\(\text{\textOmega}\)g3 \(\text{\textOmega}\)h8 25.\(\text{\textOmega}\)e3 \(\text{\textOmega}\)g5 26...f5! keeps practical drawing chances, e.g.,

23.\(\text{\textOmega}\)d2? This lets Black off the hook as the c8-bishop can now join the defense very effectively. After 23.\(\text{\textOmega}\)e2, White’s attack cannot really be stopped, e.g., 23...\(\text{\textOmega}\)f5 24.\(\text{\textOmega}\)xg3 \(\text{\textOmega}\)ae8 25.\(\text{\textOmega}\)g2 \(\text{\textOmega}\)c6 26.\(\text{\textOmega}\)a5 \(\text{\textOmega}\)e4 27.\(\text{\textOmega}\)xc6 \(\text{\textOmega}\)xg2 28.\(\text{\textOmega}\)xg2 bxc6 29.\(\text{\textOmega}\)xg7 \(\text{\textOmega}\)xg7 30.\(\text{\textOmega}\)g1+ \(\text{\textOmega}\)h8 31.\(\text{\textOmega}\)f6+. 23...\(\text{\textOmega}\)xh3 24.\(\text{\textOmega}\)xg3 \(\text{\textOmega}\)g4 25.\(\text{\textOmega}\)h1 \(\text{\textOmega}\)e8?! 25...f5 must most probably be played anyway, so it is best to do it immediately. 26.\(\text{\textOmega}\)e3 \(\text{\textOmega}\)e4? 26...f5! keeps practical drawing chances, e.g.,

1.e4 c5 2.\(\text{\textOmega}\)f3 \(\text{\textOmega}\)c6 3.d4 cxd4 4.\(\text{\textOmega}\)xd4 g6 5.\(\text{\textOmega}\)e2 \(\text{\textOmega}\)g7 6.\(\text{\textOmega}\)c3 \(\text{\textOmega}\)f6 7.\(\text{\textOmega}\)c4 0-0 8.\(\text{\textOmega}\)b3 \(\text{\textOmega}\)g4 9.\(\text{\textOmega}\)g3 \(\text{\textOmega}\)xd4 10.\(\text{\textOmega}\)xd4 \(\text{\textOmega}\)e4 11.a4 \(\text{\textOmega}\)c3 b6 12.\(\text{\textOmega}\)g5?! 12.\(\text{\textOmega}\)d4 is the critical main line. 12...\(\text{\textOmega}\)xc3+ 13.bxc3 \(\text{\textOmega}\)e7 14.0-0-0? This allows Black to draw more or less by force. White could continue with 14.\(\text{\textOmega}\)d4. 14...\(\text{\textOmega}\)xc3 (D)

Match versus Reshevsky, July 16-August 10, 1961

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21...\texttt{Qxe3!} 21...\texttt{Qxb2?} 22.\texttt{Qxf4} \texttt{Qxb5} 23.\texttt{h5=}
21...\texttt{Qd5?} 22.\texttt{Qxf4} \texttt{Qxb5} 23.\texttt{Qxe6} \texttt{Qxb2}
24.\texttt{Qh6} \texttt{Qa5} 25.\texttt{Qcd1±} 22.\texttt{fxe3} \texttt{Qg2}
23.\texttt{Qxg2} \texttt{Qd4+?!} 23...\texttt{Qb4}+ 24.\texttt{Qe4} \texttt{Qd3}
25.\texttt{Qxb7} \texttt{Qxc1} 26.\texttt{Qxc1} \texttt{Qxc1} 27.\texttt{Qxe6} \texttt{Qe7}
28.\texttt{Qd5} \texttt{Qf7} 29.\texttt{Qd4} \texttt{Qf6} (Kasparov) looks like
the best practical chance. 24.\texttt{Qe4!!} \texttt{Qxe4}+ 25.\texttt{Qxe4} \texttt{Qxb5}
26.\texttt{Qf6+} \texttt{Qxf7} 27.\texttt{Qxe8} \texttt{Qxe8} 28.\texttt{a4} \texttt{Qd6} 29.\texttt{Qc7+} \texttt{Qf6} 30.\texttt{Qc1}
\texttt{h6?!} 30...\texttt{a5?!} 31.\texttt{Qc7} (31.\texttt{Qh7?}) \texttt{Qe4} 32.\texttt{Qb7}
\texttt{Ed8} 33.\texttt{a6} \texttt{Qb6} 34.\texttt{Qd2+} 34.\texttt{Qf1} \texttt{g5} with counterplay)
31.\texttt{Qe4} 32.\texttt{Qxb6} \texttt{Qd8} 33.\texttt{Qc2} h6 and Black is
still fighting. 30...\texttt{Qe4} is met by 31.\texttt{Qc8+} (Kasparov), which is a good example of
the guideline that the side which is an exchange ahead
wants to exchange rooks. 31.\texttt{Qc7} \texttt{Qd5}
32.\texttt{Qa6} \texttt{Qd8} 33.\texttt{Qf1} \texttt{Qc2} 33...\texttt{Qxb6} \texttt{Qd2+} 34.\texttt{Qg1}
g5 35.\texttt{Qc6} \texttt{g4}+ (35...\texttt{Qd1}+ 36.\texttt{Qg2} \texttt{Qd2+}
37.\texttt{Qf1} \texttt{g5}+ 38.\texttt{Qe1} \texttt{Qe2} 39.\texttt{Qd1} \texttt{Qe3}
40.\texttt{h5} \texttt{Qxh5} 41.\texttt{Qc6} \texttt{f4} 42.\texttt{a6} \texttt{Qf3} 43.\texttt{Qxe6+}
\texttt{Qxe6} 44.\texttt{Qxe6+} \texttt{Qxe6} 45.\texttt{Qe1+} Hübner
36.\texttt{Qxe6+} \texttt{Qe5} 37.\texttt{Qg5+} \texttt{Qh5} 38.\texttt{Qd5}+
(Dvoretsky). 33...\texttt{Qd3?} It is better to play
33...\texttt{Qd6} first with the idea of meeting 34.\texttt{b4} with
34...\texttt{Qd3} 35.\texttt{Qxb6} \texttt{Qe3} 36.\texttt{Qa5} \texttt{f4} and now the
winning \texttt{Qd4} is no longer possible. 34.\texttt{Qxb6}
\texttt{Qxe3} 35.\texttt{a5} \texttt{f4} 36.\texttt{Qf2} Reshevsky panics. He
still can win with 36.\texttt{Qb4!!} \texttt{f3+} 37.\texttt{Qf1} \texttt{g5}
(37...\texttt{f2} 38.\texttt{Qxf2} \texttt{Qxf2} 39.\texttt{Qg2}+–) 38.\texttt{a6} \texttt{Qd3}
39.\texttt{Qc1} \texttt{Qd2} 40.\texttt{Qxe4} \texttt{Qxe4} 41.\texttt{Qd8} \texttt{Qd8}
42.\texttt{Qb4} \texttt{Qa8} 43.\texttt{Qc7} \texttt{Qd8} 44.\texttt{b5}+ (Dvoretsky).
36...\texttt{Qxf2} 37.\texttt{Qxf2} \texttt{Qe5} 38.\texttt{Qb4} \texttt{Qe3} 39.\texttt{a6}
\texttt{Qa3} (D)

40.\texttt{Qc6?!} The last move before the time control
throws the draw away. The more direct 40.\texttt{b5} is
called for: 40...\texttt{g5} 41.\texttt{hgx5} \texttt{hgx5} 42.\texttt{b6} \texttt{g4}
43.\texttt{b6} \texttt{g3+} 44.\texttt{Qg2=} (Dvoretsky). 40...\texttt{g5}
41.\texttt{hgx5} \texttt{hgx5} 42.\texttt{b5} \texttt{g4} The sealed move.
The adjourned position is won for Black, but
matters are still quite complicated. 43.\texttt{Qc8}
16...h5?! Weakening the protective shield in front of Black's king. 16...g7 is better as 17.g4 can even be met by 17...e4 18.fxe4 dxe4 19.b1 a4 20.d2 b5 21.d3 d1 (Kasparov) with good play for Black. 17.h3 h4
18.f2 g7 19.e4 dxe4 20.fxe4 b3 20...dxe4? runs into 21.a1 e8 22.a6 g6 23.h5 (Kasparov) with a furious attack. 21.d2 a4 21...d4 is now met by 22.e5
23.xc1 xc1 24.g4 h4 25.h2 (Kasparov) with an attack. 22.c2 b3
22...f1 may be playable as well, e.g., 23.exf1
24.gxe4 hxe4 25.h3 xh3 26.f5 h5 27.b2 xh2 28.b8 23.a3 29.e4 29.e4 b5 25.g5 h5 26.e4 a6 27.a3 d5 28.a2 h5 27...g6 28.a5 e3 29.a2 Kasparov still offered resistance.
28.d7 1-0

(131) Fischer – Reshevsky, Samuel
Sicilian Defense [B36]

1.e4 c5 2.d4 d5 3.d4 cxd4 4.d4xd4 g6
5.c3 a5 6.a3 a6 7.xb3 d6 8.b3 e6
9.a4 c5 10.0-0 b6 11.dxc5 dxc5 12.a2
a2 15.a4 cxd4 16.cxd4 (D)

15.d2 a6 16.f1 a5 17.b3 c3 18.d4 c6 19.dxc6 20.cxd4 e6
21.e1 e5 22.dxe5 x5 23.a1 c4 24.xd2 a3 25.a6 c3 c3 c3 1/2-1/2

(132) Reshevsky, Samuel – Fischer
Nimzo-Indian Defense [E51]

1.d4 d5 2.xf3 x6 3.c4 e4 4.d3 d5 5.c3 0-0 6.d3 e4 7.dxe4 c3 8.dxc4 d6 is the main line. 8.b3 c5 9.d2 c5 10.0-0 b6 11....c4 12.xc4 c7 transposes to Fischer’s game against Thorbergsson, Reykjavik 1960 (see game 275). 11.cxd5 cxd5 12.c3 c8 13.xc1 c6 14.a2 c8 15.f1 c4 16.xd4 (D)
45. \( \text{c}4? \) Missing the opportunity for 45. \( \text{c}7+ \text{h}7 \, 46. \text{f}xf7+ \text{g}xf7 \ 47. \text{h}b5++. 

45... \text{f}7 
46. \text{d}5 \text{a}7 47. \text{f}3 \text{f}7 48. \text{h}5 \text{a}7 
49. \text{g}4+ \text{g}8 50. \text{e}4 \text{g}7 51. \text{e}6 \text{a}6 
52. \text{g}6+ \text{h}7 53. \text{e}6 \text{c}5 54. \text{g}6+ \text{g}7 
55. \text{f}5 \text{e}6 56. \text{d}5 \text{e}6 57. \text{f}5 \text{e}3+ 58. \text{f}2 \text{f}4 59. \text{e}4 \text{d}5 60. \text{g}4+ \text{f}6 
61. \text{e}4 \text{e}7 62. \text{f}4+ \text{g}7 63. \text{f}3 \text{e}5 
64. \text{e}4 \text{e}5 65. \text{g}3 \text{e}6 66. \text{e}7 \text{f}6 
67. \text{g}4 \text{e}5 68. \text{h}4 \text{b}5 69. \text{c}4 \text{b}6 
70. \text{e}4 \text{e}7 71. \text{e}7 \text{f}6 72. \text{h}5 \text{b}5+ 73. \text{g}4 73. \text{h}h6 \text{b}4+ 73... \text{b}4 74. \text{f}3 
75. \text{f}2 \text{b}4 76. \text{e}3 \text{b}3+ 77. \text{f}4 \text{g}6+ 78. \text{g}4 \text{b}4 79. \text{e}c6+ \text{f}7 1\frac{1}{2}

(314) Reshevsky, Samuel – Fischer
King’s Indian Defense [E97]

1. \( \text{c}4 \text{i}6 2. \text{d}4 \text{g}6 3. \text{c}3 \text{g}7 4. \text{e}4 0-0 
5. \text{e}2 \text{d}6 6. \text{f}3 \text{e}5 7.0-0 \text{c}6 8. \text{a}3 \text{c}6 9. \text{b}5 \text{a}6 
12. \text{f}5 \text{e}7 13. \text{f}d1 (D)

13... \text{c}6 13... \text{b}6 is the main line, which was played by Fischer in his game against Larsen, Monte Carlo 1967 (see game 523). 14. \text{x}e6?! 
14. \text{g}7 is critical. 14... \text{g}6 15. \text{c}3 \text{d}7 
16. \text{d}4 \text{e}4+ 17. \text{b}1 \text{g}4 18. \text{d}2 \text{e}4 
19. \text{f}3 \text{f}6 20. \text{c}3 \text{a}8 21. \text{d}1 \text{d}7 
22. \text{a}4 \text{f}6 23. \text{h}4 \text{e}7 24. \text{g}3 \text{f}8 25. \text{g}2 

25. \text{f}5?! In the endgame, it is important to activate the whole army, including the king, so 
25. \text{g}1 is the right move. 25... \text{f}xe4 26. \text{f}xe4? 
26. \text{g}x\text{a}4 \text{g}xa4 27. \text{c}c3 \text{b}5 28. \text{g}1 is easier. 
26. \text{f}xf1+ 27. \text{g}7 27... \text{e}8 28. \text{b}5 
\text{b}2 29. \text{g}1 \text{g}7 30. \text{f}2 \text{f}6 31. \text{e}3 \text{e}5 is more active. 28. \text{b}5 \text{f}6 29. \text{a}4 \text{a}4 
30. \text{c}c3 \text{e}5 31. \text{e}7 \text{f}6 32. \text{e}c3 32. \text{b}7 
33. \text{e}a3 \text{e}3+ 32. \text{c}1 \text{e}5 33. \text{g}1 \text{e}4 
34. \text{c}7 \text{d}5 35. \text{c}7 \text{b}7 36. \text{b}7 \text{a}3 
37. \text{g}7 \text{b}3 38. \text{g}6 \text{b}4 39. \text{g}5+ \text{f}6 
40. \text{f}2 \text{d}5 1\frac{1}{2}

(316) Reshevsky, Samuel – Fischer
King’s Indian Defense [E98]

1. \( \text{c}4 \text{i}6 2. \text{d}4 \text{g}6 3. \text{c}3 \text{g}7 4. \text{e}4 0-0 
5. \text{e}2 \text{e}6 6. \text{f}3 \text{e}5 7.0-0 \text{c}6 8. \text{d}5 \text{e}7
The powerful field playing in the Alekhine Memorial at Bled included one former world champion (Tal) and two future world champions (Fischer and Petrosian). Fischer and Tal were tied after 15 rounds of the 19-round marathon, but in the last four rounds, Tal surged, scoring 3½ points to finish a clear point ahead of Bobby. However, Fischer was the only player to finish undefeated, and he did defeat Tal in their individual game. Bobby had begun to carve out his place among the elite...

(317) Gligoric,Svetozar – Fischer
King's Indian Defense [E98]

1. d4 &f6 2. c4 g6 3. &c3 &g7 4. e4 d6 5. &f3 0-0 6. &c2 e5 7.0-0 &c6 8. &d5 &e7 9. &e1 &d7 10. &d3 f5 11. &xf5 &xf5 12. &f3 &f6 13. &f2 &d4 14. &f4 &h5! 14...c5 is more solid. 15. &g5 &d7 16. &h6 17. &e3 c5! Too risky. The safer 17...&e7 (Kasparov) is called for. 18. &xd4 exd4 19. &b5 a6 20. &xd6 d3 21. &xd3?! 21...&d3! 22...&d4+ 22...&f2 is a better version of the positional exchange sacrifice than the option in the next move. 21...&d4+ 22. &g2? 22...&f2 &f6 23...&xf6+ &xf6 24...&e4 &xb6 (Kasparov) and White is better, but Black still has counterplay. 22...&g3 23. &xc8 &xf1 24. &xb6 &c7 25. &xf1 &xb6 (D)
27...b1 28.d5 28...c5 28...b7? is met by 28...f7 (Fischer). 28...x5 29.x6+ 30.b7 31.d3 32.e6+ 33.h8 34.g6 ± (318) Fischer – Tal, Mikhail
Sicilian Defense [B47]

1.e4 c5 2.d3 d6 3.d4 cxd4 4.e4 e6 5.d3 c6 6.d4 c7 7.f6? Tal had already written 6...a6 on his scoresheet but then made the second move before the first. 7.db5 8.db8 8.f4 (D)

8...e5? Tal thought at length over this risky reply. 8...e5 9.xg5 a6 10.xf6 gxf6 11.a3 12.bxa3 e7 (Kasparov) is by far the lesser evil. 9.d2 c5? Tal’s suggestion, 9...g8, is relatively best: 10.xd4 f6 11.0-0 a6 12.d6+

Alekhone Memorial, September 3-October 3, 1961

1.d4 2.c4 3.g6 4.g7 5.d3 c5 6.f3 cxd4 7.xd4 x6 8.xc2 xg4 9.xd2 a6?! This plan is too optimistic. 9...d6 is the main line. 10.0-0 b5?! 11.h3 gxe5 12.xb5 axb5 (D)
13.b3! Fischer had probably underestimated this prophylactic move. He has no good way to protect the b5-pawn now as f4 is threatened as well. 13...cxb5 cxb4 plays into Black’s hands. 13...d5 13...cxb6 is met by 14.cxd5 cxb8 15.f4. 14.cxb5 a6 15.a4 b6 16.axb5 axa1 17.bxa1 d7?! 17...cxb4 18.b4 cxb6 is more active. 18.b4 d4 19.f5 a7 20.b3 b6 21.c1 cxb5 22.c6 c8 23.b2 c2 23.a7! c8 24.b4 a7 25.d6 d8 only activates Black. 23...c8 24.e3 e5 25.a6? 25.b5 c6 26.b5 d5 d6 27.c5 makes better use of White’s initiative. 25...c7 26.d6 c5! 27.c5 c4 28.xc4 axb6 29.exd4 d5 30.d5 c6 31.c5 c6 31...c7 32.a5 c8 32.f5 c5+ 34.xc1 cxc6 35.xf7+ xf7 36.xd8 ef3+ 37.xe1 xg3+ 38.xd2= 39.f8 33.g2 g4 34.g2 g4 35.d5 d4 36.xd4 f7 37.xd4 38.c5= 37.xc4 b5 38.b5 38...g5

(321) Parma, Bruno – Fischer
Siélian Defense [B97]

1.e4 c5 2.d3 g6 3.d4 cxd4 4.exd4 c5 5.d5 a6 6.g5 e6 7.f4 c6 8.g3 a5 9.f3 d6 10.cxd6 10.db3 10...9.h5 11.f4 a5?! 11...b6 is the main line. 12.a4 b4 13.d3 9.e4 14.a4 9.d7 15.d2 d8 16.dh1 16...d6? is met by 16...e8. 16...c6 17.9.g1 17.f5 18.b3 9.a1 9.c5 20.a5 b6 21.a6 9.d6 22.a7 22.a5 Axc5 Bxc5 24.Axe7 24.Axe7 Black calmly plays 24...e8. 22...9.e3 23.9.e3 bxc5 24.Axe2 24.b3? can be defended by 24...Axf8!, but White keeps a slight initiative after 25.bxc5 Axa4 26.bxa4 9.a6 27.h3. 24...Axa4 25.b3 Aa8 26.Aa4 9.a4 27.d5 9.d6 28.9.c5 29.fxd6 hxd6 30.e4 44.9a1 (D)

26...e4 Axd4? Too bold. The defensive 26...gxf8 is forced, but White remains for choice: 27.xg7 e4 28.Axf7 9.d8 29.Axf8 29.Axf8 is met by an amazing king march to b4: 29...e7 30.9.d7 9.b8 31.Aa8+ 9.b6 31...c8? 32.Aa4+ 32...9.b7 32.9.b7 33.Axf7+ 9.a5 34.9.xa6+ Axb4 35.9.e6 9.b6 36.9.e7 9.e7 37.9.d6 9.c5 38.g8 39.e7+ 9.a8 1-0

Here, for the first time, Fischer plays the ultra-sharp “Poisoned Pawn” Variation of the Najdorf Sicilian. This would serve Bobby well for more than a decade, until Spassky shocked Fischer in game 11 of the 1972 title match (see game 695). At the time, Boris’ 8.9.b3 put a dark cloud over the entire line.

(320) Fischer – Olafsson, Fridrik
Siélian Defense [B35]

1.e4 c5 2.d3 g6 3.d4 cxd4 4.exd4 c5 5.d5 a6 6.g5 e6 7.f4 c6 8.g3 a5 9.f3 Axd6 10.cxd6 10.b3 10...9.h5 11.f4 a5?! 11...b6 is the main line. 12.a4 b4 13.d3 9.e4 14.a4 9.d7 15.d2 d8 16.dh1 16...d6? is met by 16...e8. 16...c6 17.9.g1 17.f5 18.b3 9.a1 9.c5 20.a5 b6 21.a6 9.d6 22.a7 22.a5 Axc5 Bxc5 24.Axe7 24.Axe7 Black calmly plays 24...e8. 22...9.e3 23.9.e3 bxc5 24.Axe2 24.b3? can be defended by 24...Axf8!, but White keeps a slight initiative after 25.bxc5 Axa4 26.bxa4 9.a6 27.h3. 24...Axa4 25.b3 Aa8 26.Aa4 9.a4 27.d5 9.d6 28.9.c5 29.fxd6 hxd6 30.e4 44.9a1 (D)
(322) Fischer – Geller, Efim
Ruy Lopez [C72]

1.e4 e5 2.f3 d6 3.d3 b5 4.a4 d6
5...g4 f6 6.h3 $a6 7.e4 $c5 8.c3 0-0
9.h3 $c5 10.e3 d5 11.d4 $f6 12.e2
White’s king gets under pressure quickly now. So 23...d3 was better, 23...e8 24.d3 $c5
25.a4 a5 26.a5 d6 27.a4 25...a6 25...d3 26.a4 $c5
27.d3 25...d4 26.a4 $c6 27.a4 $c6 28.d3
24...d4 25.a4 $c5 20.d5 $c5 21.d5 $c5 22.d5 $c5
(25...d5 $c5 20.d5 $c5 21.d5 $c5 22.d5 $c5
(25...d5 $c5 20.d5 $c5 21.d5 $c5 22.d5 $c5
(25...d5 $c5 20.d5 $c5 21.d5 $c5 22.d5 $c5
(25...d5 $c5 20.d5 $c5 21.d5 $c5 22.d5 $c5
(25...d5 $c5 20.d5 $c5 21.d5 $c5 22.d5 $c5
(25...d5 $c5 20.d5 $c5 21.d5 $c5 22.d5 $c5
(25...d5 $c5 20.d5 $c5 21.d5 $c5 22.d5 $c5
(25...d5 $c5 20.d5 $c5 21.d5 $c5 22.d5 $c5

18...d5? Tal’s suggestion, 18...d4, should be played. Then it is not easy to demonstrate a win, e.g., 19.b3 $f6 (19...hxg4? runs into 20.dxg4++) 20.b4 c5 21.h6 g5 22.h4
gxh4 23.g5 $f4 24.dxe6+ $e8 25.d4 19.b3
hxg4 20.b4 g7 21.d4+ 21.d5 $c6 22.d4+ 1-0

(323) Darga, Klaus – Fischer
King’s Indian Defense [E62]

1...f3 d6 2.c4 g6 3...g7 4...g2 0-0
5...d6 d4 $c6 7...c3 e5 8...e5 $c5 9...e5
d4 10.d2 $a6 11.d2 $g8 12.d2
13.h3 $a6 14.d4 $g4 15...c5 h6 16...e6 $e6 17.hxg5
17...fxg5 18.d3+ 18.hxg4 $c1+ ½-½

(324) Fischer – Matanovic, Aleksandar
Ruy Lopez [C97]

1.e4 e5 2.f3 $c6 3.d4 b6 4.a4 d6
5.0-0 $g4 6.h3 $b5 7.e3 d6 8.c3 0-0
9.h3 $d5 10.c2 c5 11.d4 $f6 12.d4
$e7 13.d7 $d7 14.d7 $d7 15.d7 $d7
14...d7 16.d7 $d7 17.d7 $d7 18.d7
White’s king gets under pressure quickly now. So 23...d3 was better, 23...e8 24.d3 $c5
25.a4 a5 26.a5 d6 27.a4 25...d3 26.a4 $c5
27.a4 $c5 20.d5 $c5 21.d5 $c5 22.d5 $c5
(25...d5 $c5 20.d5 $c5 21.d5 $c5 22.d5 $c5
(25...d5 $c5 20.d5 $c5 21.d5 $c5 22.d5 $c5
(25...d5 $c5 20.d5 $c5 21.d5 $c5 22.d5 $c5
(25...d5 $c5 20.d5 $c5 21.d5 $c5 22.d5 $c5
(25...d5 $c5 20.d5 $c5 21.d5 $c5 22.d5 $c5
(25...d5 $c5 20.d5 $c5 21.d5 $c5 22.d5 $c5
(25...d5 $c5 20.d5 $c5 21.d5 $c5 22.d5 $c5

39...d5? Exchanging pieces plays into White hands. 39...d6 gives Black a strong attack, e.g., 40.d5 $c4 41.d5 42.d5 $c4 43.d5 $c5 24.d5 $c5 25.d5 $c5 26.d5 $c5
27.d5 $c5 28.d5 $c5 29.d5 $c5 30.d5 $c5 31.d5 $c5 32.d5 $c5 33.d5 $c5 34.d5
$45.0-0 $c5 30.d5 $c5 31.d5 $c5 32.d5 $c5 33.d5 $c5 34.d5
$45.0-0 $c5 30.d5 $c5 31.d5 $c5 32.d5 $c5 33.d5 $c5 34.d5
$45.0-0 $c5 30.d5 $c5 31.d5 $c5 32.d5 $c5 33.d5 $c5 34.d5

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55...\text{Qc}4 \text{ Qc}8 56.\text{Qxf}5 \text{ Ab}8 57.\text{Qg}5 and as all three black pawns fall, a draw was agreed. \( \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \)

(325) \text{Bisguier, Arthur} – \text{Fischer}
Queen’s Gambit Declined [B22]

1.d4 \text{Qf}6 2.\text{Qf}3 d5 3.\text{c}4 e6 4.e3 c5 5.\text{Qc}3 \text{Qc}6 6.\text{cxd}5 \text{Qxd}5 7.\text{Qd}3 \text{Qe}7 8.0-0 0-0 9.a3 c4 10.\text{exd}4 \text{Qf}6 11.\text{Qe}3 b6 12.\text{Qc}1 \text{Qb}7 13.\text{Qxe}2 \text{Qg}4 14.\text{Qf}4?! 14.\text{Qe}4 or 14.\text{Qf}1 are more logical. 16...\text{Qxd}4 15.\text{Qxd}4 \text{Qxd}4 16.\text{Qxg}4?!

This gives Black a slight initiative. After 16.g3 e5 17.\text{Qc}1 \text{Qc}5 18.\text{Qxg}4 e4 19.\text{Qxf}4 \text{Qad}8 20.\text{Qf}1, White’s slight initiative compensates for the two bishops.

16...\text{Qxd}3 17.\text{Qfd}1 \text{Qg}6 18.\text{Qxg}6 fxg6 19.\text{Qd}7 \text{Qc}5 20.\text{Qc}3 \text{Qc}6 21.\text{Qc}7 \text{Qfc}8 22.\text{Qxc}8+ \text{Qxc}8 23.\text{Qb}5 \text{Qd}7 24.\text{Qxe}3 25.\text{Qxc}8+ \text{Qxc}8 26.\text{Qxe}3 \text{Qd}7 27.\text{Qd}6 \text{Qc}3= is easier. 27...\text{Qf}8 (D)

(326) \text{Fischer – Berton}
Sicilian Defense [B35]

28.\text{c}4!? 28.\text{Qe}4 \text{Qe}7 29.\text{Qf}2 \text{Qc}6 30.\text{Qc}3 is a fortress. 28...\text{c}5 29.\text{Qf}2 \text{Qc}6 30.\text{Qc}4 30.\text{Qxc}7 b5 31.\text{Qxa}7 \text{Qd}7+= 30...\text{Qxe}4

31.\text{Qxe}5\text{Qxe}5 31.g3 is more tenacious, but Black should win in the long run after 31...\text{Qe}7 32.\text{Qe}3 \text{Qa}8 33.\text{Qxe}5 \text{Qe}6 34.\text{Qd}4 \text{Qf}5. 31...\text{Qe}7 32.\text{Qc}4 \text{Qe}6 33.\text{Qe}3 \text{Qc}5 34.\text{Qc}2 \text{Qd}4 35.\text{Qd}2 \text{Qc}6 36.\text{g}3 \text{Qd}7 37.\text{Qd}1 \text{Qe}4 38.\text{Qe}3 \text{Qf}3 39.\text{Qd}3 \text{g}5 40.\text{Qd}4 \text{Qe}6 41.\text{Qe}5 \text{Qxe}3 42.\text{Qxe}6 \text{Qf}3 43.\text{Qf}5 \text{Qxg}2 44.\text{Qxg}4 \text{Qxh}2 45.g4 \text{b}5 46.\text{Qf}5 \text{Qg}3 47.g5 \text{g}6= 0-1

(327) \text{Germek, Milan} – \text{Fischer}
King’s Indian Defense [E81]

32...\text{Qg}8? 32...\text{Qf}8 33.c5 \text{Qxb}7 34.\text{Qxb}7 \text{Qb}4 is much more tenacious. 33.\text{c}5 a5 34.\text{c}6 e5 35.\text{Qa}7 \text{Qbe}8 36.c7 \text{Qd}4 37.\text{Qxd}4 \text{exd}4 38.\text{Qxd}4 \text{Qc}8 39.\text{Qc}4 \text{Qf}6 40.\text{Qf}1 \text{Qe}6 41.\text{Qc}8+ \text{Qxc}8 42.\text{Qe}2 \text{Qd}7 43.\text{Qf}3 \text{Qe}8 44.\text{c}8= 1-0
32. Qxe4  $b2 33. Bxb2  $xe4 34. g4  $c8
35. Bxc2  $d7 36.a5+. 30... $e7 31. $d2  $e8
32. $c4  $xc4 33. $xc4  $xc7?! 33... $e4
34. Qxe4  $xe4 35. $h5  $h5 is more active.
34. $b3  $h5 (D)

35. $h2? 35. $d5 or 35. $e3, and White is clearly better. 35... $g4+! 36. $xg4  $c3
37. $xc1  $xg4 38. $e1  $e3 ½–½

(328) Fischer – Trifunovic, Petar
Ruy Lopez [C80]

1.e4 e5 2. $f3  $c6 3. $b5 a6 4. $a4  $f6
5.0–0 $cxe4 6.d4 $b5 7. $d3 $xd4? 7... $d5 is the main line. 8. $xe1 $d5 9. $c3 $e6...
10. $xd5 $b7 11. $xe4 $e7 12. $e2 =$d4+
10. $xe4  $dxe4 11. $xe4 $e7 12. $xh6 $f6
13. $xd4?! 13. $xe6 $d7 14. $e2 0–0 15. $e4
$h6, Burn-Tarrasch, Ostend 1907, is not good for White as in the game. 13...0–0 14. $g4
$e4 15. $d4 $c8 16. $e4 $e6 16...e5?, with the idea 17. $xh6 $a8 18. $xe5 $e7, may be better than passive defense. 17. $e3
$e7 18. $d1 $c6 19. $d4 $g6 20. $e2 $d8 21.g3 $d5 22. $e1 $c5 23. $c3 $d6
24. $e5 $d8 25. $f4 (D)

26.b3 $c6 27.h4 $h4 28. $h5 $f6 29. $xe6
$e6 30. $xe6 $xe6 31. $xh4. 26. $xe6 $xe6
27. $xe6+ $xe6 28. $xe6 $f6 29. $f6 $d1+
30. $g2 $b2? Gigovic’s suggestion to activate the rook immediately with 30... $bl1
is called for. 31. $b6 31.a4?! is more precise.
31... $a1 32. $b5 $a2 32... $c1 33. $c5
$xf4 34. $gxf4 $xe2 35. $xc4+ 33. $c5 $a4
34. $c5 $xe5 35. $xe5 $a2 36. $e2 $f7
37. $f3 $f6 38. $e4 $g5 39. $d4 $f5 40.$f3
c3 41. $f2 41. $c3? is easier: 41... $a3+
42. $d4 $f3 43. $c4++. (Keres) 41... $a3
42. $c4 $h3 43. $b4 $a8 44. $f4 $e4
45. $f4 $g5 $c3 46. $g2 $d4 46... $c8 47.h4
$g3 48. $g1 $f2 49. $d1 $xg3 50. $d4 (Fischer).
47.h2 $b8+ 48. $a4 $g8 49. $h4
$e8 50. $e7 $f5 51. $d7+ $c4 52. $d4
$e4 53. $d7+ $c4 54. $d7+ $d4 55. $d3
$e4 56. $d7+$e4 57. $h7 $d4 58. $h5
$g1 59. $h8 $b1+ 60. $a4 $a1+ 61. $b5
$e1+ 62. $c6 $a1 63. $d8+$c4 64. $d4
$e8 65. $e5 $d5 66. $e6 $e1 67. $f7
$e1+ 68. $g6 $f2 69. $h5 $xc2 70.$h6 $h2
71.$h7 c2 72. $c8 $b3 73. $g7 1–0

(329) Pachman, Ludek – Fischer
King’s Indian Defense [E62]

1.c4 $f6 2. $f3 g6 3.g3 $g7 4.$g2 0–0
5.0–0 $c6 6. $d4 $d4 7.d4 e5 8.$xe5 $xe5
9. $d5?! 9.$d5 and 9.$xe8 are the main lines.
9... $d6 10. $g5! $f5 11.h3? $h6 12.g4
$e8! 13. $xe6+ $xh6 14. $d4 $h4
15. $c3 $f5! 16. $d5? The ugly 16.f3 is necessary to maintain the integrity of White’s
pawn shield. 16... $f4 17. $c7 $xh3? Very risky and courageous! But the normal 17. $h8
18. $xg4 e4 is simply better for Black. 18.$d5+$
h8 19.$e8 $c7 20. $e3 h2+ 21. $h1
$h3 22. $c7? 22.$xh7 $f5 23.$c5 $xf1
24. $xf1 $g3+ 25.$xg3 $xf1+ 26. $xf1 $xc4,
with unclear complications, is better. (D)
(331) **Portisch, Lajos – Fischer**  
Queen’s Gambit Declined [D38]  

1.\(d4\) \(\textit{Qf6}\) 2.\(c4\) \(e6\) 3.\(\textit{Qf3}\) \(d5\) 4.\(\textit{Qc3}\) \(bxc4\)  
5.\(\textit{cxd5}\) \(\textit{exd5}\) 6.\(\textit{Qg5}\) \(h6\) 7.\(\textit{Qh4}\) \(c5\) 8.\(e3\) \(\textit{Qc6}\)  
9.\(\textit{Qb5}\) \(\textit{Qa5}\)?! Black’s pawn structure will be quite weak; 9...\(d5\) is the main line. 10.\(\textit{dx}c6+\) \(bxc6\) 11.\(\textit{Qxf6}\) \(\textit{Qxc3}+\) 12.\(\textit{bxc3}\) \(\textit{Qx}c3+\)  
13.\(\textit{Qxd2}\) \(\textit{gx}f6\) 14.\(\textit{Qc1}\) \(\textit{Qd}5\) 15.\(\textit{Qc5}\) \(\textit{Qg}8\) 16.\(\textit{Qc3}\) \(\textit{Qxb2}\)! 17.\(\textit{Qc2}\) \(\textit{Qxc}6\)  
18.\(\textit{Qxc6}\) \(\textit{a}8\) 19.\(\textit{h}4\) \(\textit{Qe}6\) 20.\(\textit{Qf1}\) 21.\(e2\) is more precise. White’s keeps the advantage because of his superior pawn structure. 20...\(g6\)  
21.\(\textit{Qb}3\) \(\textit{Qb}4\) 22.\(f3\)?! 22.\(\textit{Ba}6\) \(\textit{Qc}4\) 23.\(\textit{Qe}2\) \(\textit{Qc}2+\) 24.\(\textit{Qd}2\) \(\textit{Qc}8\) 25.\(\textit{Qxa7}\) \(f5\) 26.\(\textit{Qb}1\) \(\textit{Qa}6=\)  
22...\(a5\)?! (D)  

(332) **Fischer – Keres, Paul**  
Caro-Kann [B11]  

1.\(e4\) \(c5\) 2.\(\textit{Qc}3\) \(\textit{Qf}3\) 3.\(\textit{Qf}3\) \(\textit{d5}\) 4.\(\textit{Qc}3\) \(\textit{Qb}4\)  
5.\(\textit{g}x\) \(f3\) \(\textit{Qf}6\) 6.\(d4\) \(d4\) \(e4\) 7.\(\textit{Qd}3\) \(\textit{Qbd}7\)  
8.\(\textit{Qxe}4\) \(\textit{Qxe}4\) 9.\(\textit{Qxe}4\) \(\textit{Qf}6\) 10.\(\textit{Qd}3\) \(\textit{Qd}5\)  
10...\(e6\) is the main line. 11.\(\textit{e}4\) \(\textit{Qd}6\) 12.\(\textit{Qe}2\) \(e5\) \(d5\)?! \(e4\)?! The old adage that gambits can

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**22...\(\textit{Qf}5??\) 22...\(\textit{Qxd}5\)? is only drawn:** 23.\(\textit{Qxd}\) \(g4\) 24.\(\textit{Qf}4\) \(\textit{Qxf}1\) 25.\(\textit{Qxf}1\) \(\textit{Qxe}2\) 26.\(\textit{Qf}3\) \(\textit{c}4\)  
27.\(\textit{Qc}1\) \(\textit{Qxa}2\) =, but 22...\(g4\) 23.\(\textit{Qf}5\) 24.\(\textit{Qf}2\) \(\textit{c}4\) 25.\(\textit{Qxe}4\) \(\textit{Qxf}4\) 26.\(\textit{Qxb}7\) \(\textit{Qxf}1\) 27.\(\textit{Qxf}1\) \(\textit{Qxc}7\)  
gives Black an attack. 23.\(\textit{Qe}6\) \(\textit{Qf}6\) 24.\(\textit{Qx}g7??\)  
24.\(\textit{Qxf}4\) \(\textit{Qxe}3\) 25.\(\textit{Qxe}8\) \(\textit{Qhe}7\) 26.\(\textit{Qxc}3\) \(\textit{Qxe}6\) 27.\(\textit{Qxe}6\) \(\textit{Qxe}4++\) 28. \(\textit{Qh}2\) \(\textit{Qh}4+\) 29. \(\textit{Qh}3++\)  
24...\(\textit{Qxe}3\) 25.\(\textit{Qxe}3\) \(\textit{Qxf}1+\) 26.\(\textit{Qxf}1\) \(\textit{Qx}f1\) \(\textit{Qxf}1\) \(\textit{Qxf}1\) \(\textit{Qg}7\) 28.\(\textit{Qxf}7+\) 29\(\frac{1}{2}-\frac{1}{2}\)
only be refuted by accepting them is valid here as well, so 13...cxd5 14.cxd5 Qxd5 is critical.

14.\( \text{Qc}2 \) 15.dxc6 \( \text{Bxc6} \) 16.0-0 0-0 17.\( \text{Le3} \) 18.\( \text{Qc}5 \) 19.\( \text{Bfd1} \) Bfd8 20.b4 \( \text{Bxe3} \) 21.fxe3 \( \text{Bc7} \) 22.\( \text{Ad4} \) a5 23.a3 a\times b4?! Opening lines for White. 23...\( \text{Bxd4} \) \( \text{Bxd4} \) is more precise. 24.\( \text{axb4} \) h5 25.\( \text{Bd1} \) \( \text{Bxd4} \) 26.\( \text{Bxd4} \) \( \text{Bg3} \) Very bold and risky, consistent with Keres’ style. 26...h4 27.Bxd6 \( \text{Bxd6} \) 28.Bxd6 Bb8 29.Bb2 Bb8 is the alternative. 27.\( \text{Bxb6} \) \( \text{Ba2} \) 28.\( \text{Bf1} \) 28.\( \text{Bf1} \) is critical. 28...h4?! 28...Bh7 29.Bd4 Bf2+ 30.Bh1 Bg4 = (D)

\( \text{Qf6} \) 14.0-0 \( \text{Af5} \) 15.\( \text{Qc3} \) \( \text{Bxe4} \) 16.\( \text{fxe4} \) \( \text{Bxe4} \) 17.\( \text{Bxe4} \) \( \text{Bhe4} \) 18.\( \text{Bh6} \) 16...\( \text{Bg4} \) 17.\( \text{Bfx8+} \) \( \text{Bxf8} \) (D)

18.\( \text{Bg5}?! \) Exchanging bishops plays into Black’s hands. 18.g3 is better. 18...\( \text{Bc7} \) 19.\( \text{Bxe7} \) \( \text{Bxe7} \) 20.\( \text{Bf1} \) a6 21.\( \text{Bf3} \) \( \text{Bf8} \) 22.\( \text{Bxf8+} \) \( \text{Bxf8} \) 23.\( \text{Bh3} \) \( \text{Bf6} \) ½-½

(334) Fischer – Petrosian, Tigran
Caro-Kann Defense [B17]

1.e4 c6 2.d4 d5 3.\( \text{Bc3} \) d\times e4 4.\( \text{Bxe4} \) \( \text{Bd7} \) 5.\( \text{Bf3} \) \( \text{Gg6} \) 6.\( \text{Bxe6} \) \( \text{Bxe6} \) 7.\( \text{Bc4} \) \( \text{Bf5} \) 8.\( \text{Bxe2} \) 8-0 is the main line. 8...\( \text{Bc6} \) 9.\( \text{Bd5} \) \( \text{Bg4??} \) 10.0-0 \( \text{Bd7} \) 11.\( \text{Bh3} \) \( \text{Bxf3} \) 12.\( \text{Bxf3} \) \( \text{Bd5} \) Forcing a bishop exchange. 13.\( \text{Bxe7} \) \( \text{Bxe7} \) 14.\( \text{Bb1} \) \( \text{Ed8} \) 15.\( \text{Bc4} \) b5 16.\( \text{Bd3} \) a5 17.c3 \( \text{Bd6} \) 18.g3 b4 19.\( \text{Bc4} \) \( \text{Bf6} \) 20.\( \text{Bxe5} \) c5 20...\( \text{Bxe5} \) 21.d\times e5 \( \text{Bd7} \) 22.f4 \( \text{Bc5=} \) (Fischer) should be played. (D)

21.\( \text{Bxg5} \) \( \text{Bb6} \) 22.\( \text{Bxh5} \) The bold and risky 22.\( \text{Bxg7}?! \) gives better chances: 22...\( \text{Bxe7} \) 23.d\times c5 \( \text{Bxc6} \) 23...\( \text{Bxc6} \) 24.\( \text{Bxe1} \) \( \text{Bg5} \) [24...\( \text{Bxd8} \) 25.\( \text{Bxe6+} \) \( \text{Bxe6} \) 26.\( \text{Bxe1} \)++ Fischer] 25.\( \text{Bxg5} \) \( \text{hxg5} \) 26.\( \text{Bh1} \) 24.\( \text{Bxe6} \) \( \text{Bd8} \) 25.\( \text{Bxe1} \) 25.\( \text{Bxf7} \) \( \text{Bxe4} \) 26.\( \text{Bxa1} \) \( \text{Bh7} \) Fischer 25...\( \text{Bhxg6} \) 26.\( \text{Bxd6} \) \( \text{Bxg7} \) 27.\( \text{Bxf6} \) \( \text{Bxf6} \) 28.\( \text{Bxe7} \) \( \text{Bf8} \) 29.\( \text{Bxa7} \) 22...\( \text{Bc5} \) 23.d\times c5 \( \text{Bxe7} \) 24.c6 \( \text{Bd6} \) 25.\( \text{Bxe1} \) \( \text{Bxh6} \) 26.\( \text{Bxe5} \) \( \text{Bb8} \) 27.\( \text{Bc4} \) Petrosian offered a draw immediately after Fischer had made this move. Fischer was willing

(333) Najdorf, Miguel – Fischer
King’s Indian Defense [E87]

1.d4 \( \text{d5} \) 2.\( \text{Bc4} \) g6 3.\( \text{Bc3} \) \( \text{Bg7} \) 4.e4 \( \text{dxe4} \) 5.f3 \( \text{Bc5} \) 0-0 6.\( \text{Bc3} \) \( \text{Bd7} \) 7.\( \text{Bd3} \) \( \text{Bxd2} \) is the main line. 7...\( \text{e5} \) 8.d5 \( \text{Bhe5} \) 9.\( \text{Bxe2} \) \( \text{f5} \) 10.\( \text{Bd2} \) \( \text{Bc5} \) 11.\( \text{Bc2} \) \( \text{fxe4} \) 12.\( \text{Bxe4} \) \( \text{Bxe4} \) 13.\( \text{Bxe4} \)
to accept, but then he noticed Tal following the proceedings. A draw in the Fischer-Petrosian game would assure Tal’s victory in the tournament. So Fischer refused the offer, to deny Tal the satisfaction. (D)

27.\( \text{Bd}6? \) White is much better with the rooks off. So 27.\( \text{Qxe}4! \) 28.\( \text{Bxe}4 \) 29.\( \text{Bac}8 \) 29.\( \text{Bd}6= \) is correct 28.\( \text{Bxa}8! \) Petrosian had only calculated 28.\( \text{Bxd}6? \) 29.\( \text{Bxe}6+ \) fxe6 30.\( \text{Bxe}8 \) 31.b5 32.\( \text{Qc}2 \) 32.\( \text{Qd}4 \), with a fortress. 28.\( \text{Bxd}1+ \) 29.\( \text{Qc}2 \) 30.\( \text{Bf}3 \) 31.\( \text{Bb}3 \) 32.\( \text{Qxf}3 \) 34.\( \text{Bh}3 \) 4.35.\( \text{Qxe}7 \) 36.\( \text{Qxb}4 \) 36.\( \text{Qg}3 \), White seems to be under shock and loses quickly. White is of course close to winning, but Black can certainly offer more resistance. One option is, e.g., 31.\( \text{Qg}7 \) 32.\( \text{c5 \ Qd}8 \) 32.\( \text{c5 \ Qd}8 \) 33.\( \text{Bb}5 \) 34.\( \text{Bh}3 \) 35.\( \text{Qxe}7 \) 36.\( \text{Qg}3 \) 36.\( \text{Qc}4 \) 1-0

(335) Ivkov, Borislav - Fischer
Queen's Gambit Declined [D36]

1.d4 2.e4 3.\( \text{Qf}3 \) d5 4.\( \text{cxd}5 \) exd5 5.\( \text{Qc}3 \) c6 6.\( \text{Qge}5 \) h6 7.\( \text{Qh}4 \) \( \text{Qe}7 \) 8.\( \text{Qc}2 \) 0-0 9.e3 10.\( \text{Qxe}4 \) 10.\( \text{Qxe}4 \) 10.\( \text{Qxe}7 \) is the main line, but Ivkov’s move may be underestimated.

10.\( \text{Qxe}4 \) 11.\( \text{Qc}3 \) \( \text{Qe}8 \) 12.0-0 13.\( \text{Qb}5 \) 14.\( \text{Qd}3 \) \( \text{Qf}6 \) 15.\( \text{Qe}2 \) \( \text{Qd}7 \) 16.\( \text{Qg}1 \) \( \text{Qf}8 \) 17.\( \text{Qg}4 \) \( \text{Qg}6 \) 18.\( \text{Qf}5 \) \( \text{Qe}7 \) 19.\( \text{Qe}5 \) \( \text{Qf}6 \) 20.\( \text{Qf}4 \) \( \text{Qx}5 \) 21.\( \text{Qxe}5 \) \( \text{Qd}6 \) 22.\( \text{Qf}3 \) 22...\( \text{Qe}6?! \) 22...\( \text{b5} \) with counterplay is the order of the day! 23.\( \text{h}4 \) 24.\( \text{h}5 \) \( \text{Qh}7 \) 25.\( \text{Qc}2 \) \( \text{Qf}8 \) 26.\( \text{Qg}3?! \) \( \text{Qe}2 \) combines attack and defense in a better way. 26.\( \text{Qc}2 \) \( \text{Qh}8 \) 27.\( \text{Qd}1?! \) d4 28.\( \text{Qxd}4 \) \( \text{Qxd}4 \) 29.\( \text{g}5 \)? White is not prepared for this action yet. He should improve his position first, e.g., 29.\( \text{Qe}2 \) \( \text{Qd}5 \) 30.\( \text{Qb}1 \) 29.\( \text{Qf}5 \) 30.\( \text{Qf}5 \) \( \text{Qc}6 \) (D)

31.\( \text{Qc}2? \) White should maintain the initiative with 31.\( \text{Qxe}6 \) \( \text{Qxe}6 \) 32.\( \text{Qxh}6 \) \( \text{Qxh}6 \) 33.\( \text{Qe}2 \) \( \text{Qe}4 \) 34.\( \text{Qg}2 \) \( \text{Qf}4 \) 35.\( \text{Qf}4 \) \( \text{Qf}4 \) 36.\( \text{Qe}5 \) 37.\( \text{Qf}6 \) 38.\( \text{Qxe}5 \) 39.\( \text{Qf}7 \) 40.\( \text{Qc}3 \) \( \text{Qe}8 \) 41.\( \text{Qd}3 \) \( \text{Qf}6 \) 42.\( \text{Qe}3 \) 43.a3 \( \text{Qa}6 \) 44.\( \text{Qb}1 \) \( \text{Qe}4 \) 45.\( \text{Qf}5 \) \( \text{Qd}5 \) 46.\( \text{Qe}3 \) \( \text{Qg}5 \) 47.\( \text{Qg}4 \) 48.\( \text{Qc}1 \) \( \text{Qe}7 \) 49.\( \text{Qd}1?! \) Now White is in great danger of losing and has to play very precisely. 49.\( \text{Qc}7 \), follow by \( \text{Qd}3 \), is much easier, e.g., 49.\( \text{Qe}4 \) 50.\( \text{Qa}2 \) \( \text{Qx}4 \) 51.\( \text{Qg}4 \) \( \text{Qx}4 \) \( \text{Qd}6 \) 53.\( \text{Qe}5 \) \( \text{Qx}6 \) 54.\( \text{Qc}3 \) \( \text{Qg}7 \) 55.\( \text{Qc}3 \) \( \text{Qg}7 \) 56.\( \text{Qc}6 \) \( \text{Qc}6 \) 57.\( \text{Qc}6 \) \( \text{Qf}7 \) 58.\( \text{Qc}2 \) \( \text{Qf}6 \) 59.\( \text{Qd}4 \) 60.\( \text{Qd}4 \) \( \text{Qd}6 \) 62.\( \text{Qf}5 \) 63.\( \text{Qf}5 \) !? 63...\( \text{Qb}3 \) 64.\( \text{Qx}5 \) 65.\( \text{Qc}2 \) ½-½
The Interzonal Tournament held at the beginning of 1962 marked the first major victory for Fischer in a world-class, international tournament. He topped the field by an incredible $2\frac{1}{2}$ points ahead of Geller and Petrovsnj, going undefeated in the long 22-round tournament. He was always at or near the top of the leader-board, took over sole possession of first place after the 11th round, and was not caught after that. A truly remarkable performance. But it was a performance that also brought with it remarkable expectations…

(336) Teschner, Rudolf – Fischer
King’s Indian Defense [E92]

1. d4 d5 2. c4 g6 3. Qc3 Qg7 4. e4 0-0 5. Qf3 d6 6. Qe2 e5 7. dxe5 dxe5 8. Qxd8 Qxd8 9. Qg5 Qe8 10. Qd5 Qd5 11. cxd5 c6 12. Qc4 cxd5 13. Qxd5 Qd7 14. Ac1 14. Qd2 is the main line. 14…h6 15. Qe3 Qf6
Black is already slightly better, but Teschner manages to exchange many pawns and to escape. (D)


22…Qc7? The immediate 22…Qd6 removes tactical possibilities. 23. Ae3? Missing the opportunity to open the position with 23. Ac6 a×b6 24. Bxe4 Bxc3 25. 2a4. 23…Qd6 24. Qf1 Qf5 25. Af3 Q×d4 26. Ac4 Qe5 27. Be3 f6 28. f4 Qc6 29. Ad1 Qf8 30. g3 Qa5 31. Qed3 Qc4 32. Qg2! 32. Qd5 Q×d5 33. B×d5 Qe3 34. Bd3 is more precise. 32…Ac5? The resulting minor piece endgame is drawn. It is better to keep at least one rook on the board with 32…Be8? 33. B×d5 (33. Ae1 Qb2 34. Bg4 Bxc3) 33…Qe3 34. Qe7 B×c3 35. Ab2 Qg2 36. B×g2 Qe7. 33. Ab5 Qd5 34. B×d5 Q×d5 35. Q×d5 Qe3 36. Ae4 f5 37. Qd3 g6 38. c4 Qe7 39. Ab2 Qg4+ 40. Qg2 Q×d6 41. h3 Qf6 42. Qf3 h5 43. c3 Qc5 44. Ac2 Qe8 45. Qg4 h×g4 46. h×g4 Q×c4 47. g×f5 g×f5 48. Q×f5 Qd6 49. Qe6+ Q×c3 50. Qg4 h5 51. Qg5 a5 52. Qf6 b4 53. Qh3 53. Ae5 Q×c4+ 54. Q×c4 Q×c4 55. f5 a4= 53…Qe4+ 54. Qe7 Qg3 55. Qd6 Qh5 56. f5 Qg7 ½-½
(338) Aaron, Manuel – Fischer
King's Indian Defense [E81]

1.d4 d6 2.c4 g6 3.d3 g7 4.e4 d6 5.f3 0-0 6.Qe3 Qbd7 7.Qd2 c5 8.Qge2 a6
9.Qg3?! 9.Ed1 is the main line. 9...cxd4
10.Qxd4 Qe5 11.Qe2 Qe6 12.Qd5 b5!
13.cxb5 axb5 14.Qxb5 Qb5 15...Qxd5
15...Qxb5 + 17.Qd2 Qxb5 is an alternative. 15...Qd5 Qxd5 16.a4 e6 17.0-0
Qb4 18.Qe2 Qc8 19.Qe3 Qc4 20.Qxc4
Qxc4 21.Qf1 Qa6 22.Qc8+ Qxc8
23.Qc3 Qc4 24.f4?? This greatly weakens the kingside. 24.a5 d5 25.Qd6 is more tenacious.
24...d5 25.Qd4 Qd4 26.Qxd4 Qb7
27.Qf2 27.Qd1 does not help, e.g., 27...Qa6
28.Qe3 Qb8 29.Qb1 Qb4 30.Qxb4 Qxb4 31.a5
Qe4. 27...Qa6 28.Qd1 Qc4 29.Qd2?? (D)

50...b5?? Portisch rushes things and fatally weakens the important c5-pawn. 50...Qb1 should hold the position. 51.Qh7+ Qg8 51...Qe8
52.Qe7 Qxc4 53.Qxc4 Qd4 54.Qe6 Qe4+ 55.Qd5 Qf4 56.Qa7?? – 52.Qe7 Qxc4 53...Qf6+ Qh7 54.f6 Qe3+ 56.Qd5
Qg6 57.Qxg6 Qxg6 58.Qf5 Qxb3 59.Qa5++;
52...Qb1 53.Qc5 Qxg5 54.Qxg5 Qg7 55.Qe6
Qe1+ 56.Qd5? – 53.Qxc4 Qd4 54.Qe6 Qe4+
54...Qxc4 55.Qb8+ Qh7 56.f6 Qe4+ 57.Qf5
Qb4 58.Qe6+ 59.Qf6 Qe5+ 55...Qxf5+
57.Qd6 Qf6+ 58.Qe5 Qf7 59.Qb6
Qc7 60.Qd7 Qd7 61.Qe6 Qe7 62.Qe6+
Qd8 63.Qd6+ Qe7 63...Qxc8 64.Qc6 Qd7
65.Qx7+ Qxc7 66.Qc6+ 64.Qc6 65.Qc6
Qb7 65...Qh8 66.Qd7+ Qe8 67.Qe7 Eh5+
68.Qd6 Eh6+ 69.Qc7+ – 66.Qh6 Qd8
67.Qh8+ Qe7 68.Qa8 1-0

(340) Bilek, Istvan – Fischer
Sicilian Defense [B97]

1.e4 c5 2.Qf3 d6 3.d4 cxd4 4.Qxd4 Qf6
5.Qc3 a6 6.Qg5 e6 7.f4 Qh6 8.Qd2 Qb2
9.Qb1 Qa3 10.e5 dxe5 11.fxe5 Qf6
12.Qc4?! 12...Qe7 is now considered to be more critical. 12...Qe7? 12...Qb4 and 12...Qa5
are the main lines. 13.Qgxe6 0-0 14.0-0.Qg5
15.Qxg5 h6 16.Qh4? 16...Qg5
16.Qxg5 h6 17.Qe7+ Qh7 20.Qxf8 Qc6 21.c6 Qc3+ 22.Qh1 Qxe6 23.Qd1 Qc5 24.Qc5 Qd7
|     | 2   | 3   | 4   | 5   | 6   | 7   | 8   | 9   | 10  | 11  | 12  | 13  | 14  | 15  | 16  | 17  | 18  | 19  | 20  | 21  | 22  | 23  | Total |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 1 Fischer | ½  | ½  | 1  | ½  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | 1⅞ |
| 2 Geller | x   | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  |
| 3 Petrosian | ½  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  |
| 4 Kortchnoi | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  |
| 5 Filip | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  |
| 6 Gligoric | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  |
| 7 Benko | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  |
| 8 Stein | 0   | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  |
| 9 Uhlmann | 0   | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  |
| 10 Portisch | 0   | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  |
| 11 Panno | 1   | 0   | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  |
| 12 Olafsson | ⅛  | ⅛  | 0   | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  |
| 13 Balbochuk | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  |
| 14 Barcz | ⅛  | ⅛  | 0   | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  |
| 15 Hilek | 0   | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  |
| 16 Bisguier | 0   | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  |
| 17 Yanozyk | 0   | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  |
| 18 Birkok | ⅛  | ⅛  | 0   | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  |
| 19 German | ⅛  | ⅛  | 0   | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  |
| 20 Schaefer | ⅛  | ⅛  | 0   | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  |
| 21 Teschner | 0   | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  |
| 22 Cuellar | ⅛  | ⅛  | 0   | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  |
| 23 Aaron | 0   | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  | ⅛  |
25...\d4 \bd6 26.\bd3+ \bg6 27.\be7 and White is better according to Kasparov. 16...\xc3 16...\xe6 17.\xe6 \e8 18.\xg7 \wc5+ 19.\xf2 \xg5? 20.\xg3+ 17.\xf7 \xf7 18.\xd8+ \xf7 19.\xg7 \xf7 20.\xf1+ \g6 21.\xf8 \d7 21...\c1+ 22.\xf1 \xf5 23.\xc8 \d4+ 24.\h1 (Kasparov) also gives White enough compensation because of the lethal pin. 22.\f3 \e3+ 23.\h1 \c1+ 24.\g1 \xc2 25.\g8 The direct 25.\h4? \xc6 26.\xa8 \xe5 27.\w7 (Soloviev) is a dangerous alternative, but Black should be able to hold. 25...\f2 26.\f8 \xa2 (D)

27.\f3? After 27.\h3, Black must be careful and should probably draw with 27...\xc6 28.\xa8 \xe5. 27...\h7 and White overstepped the time limit. 27...\e6? may be more precise and after 28.\f8 \d5 29.\h8+ \g6 30.\f3 Black is better, but matters are by no means clear. 0–1

(341) Fischer – Barcz, Gedeon
Caro-Kann Defense [B15]

1.e4 c5 2.\xc3 d5 3.\xf3 dxe4 4.\xe4 \xf6 5.\xe6+ \xe6 6.d4 \xc6 7.\xc4 0–0 8.0–0 \e8 8...\g4 is the main line. 9.\xb3 \d7 10.\h4 \f8 11.\d3 \c7 12.\c3 \e7 13.\f5 \w4 14.\xe4 \xe4 15.\g3 \e8 16.d5 cxd5 17.\x7f5 (D)

17...\w6? The weaknesses created by this move will ultimately be Black's undoing. 17...\g6 18.\f3 7 is only slightly better for White. 18.\xb6 \xb6 19.a3 \a5 20.\bd1 \c5 21.\c3 \e7 22.\f3 \e7 23.\xd7 \d7 24.\f5 \c5 25.\d6 \d6 26.\xc8? Fischer simplifies the position as much as possible to a favorable rook + bishop versus rook + knight endgame, which was later even dubbed the "Fischer endgame" as a result of his many superb performances with this material configuration. 26...\xc8 27.\d1 \f8 28.\d4 \e7 29.\h3 29...\f5 30.\b4 \d7 31.\f1 \f7 32.\c2 \d3 33.\b5 \c8 34.\e3 \c8 35.\d4 \b8 36.\d5 36.\d5? 36...\xc6 37.\d4 \e6 38.\a4 \f7 39.a5 \d6+ 39...\b5 40.\xb7+ \b8 41.\b5 \a4 42.\c4+ 40.\d5 \c8? 41.a6 41.c4 \c7 42.b4 \d6 43.\h6+ 44...\f6? 41...\c6 42.\c5 \c7 43.\c5+ \d7 44.c4 f6 45.\c4 \a8 46.\c5 \c7 is more tenacious. 42.\c3 \x6 43.\g8 \c7 44.\c5+ \b8 45.\d4 45.\c7 \d5+ 46.\x5 \e7 47.\b4 h5 48.\a5 \b7 49.\h5 \a6? 49...\x5 50.\f5 \x5 51.\f5 \d2 offers better practical chances as it is more active. 50.c4 \h5 51.\f5 \d4 52.b3 \c6 52...\f5 53.\x5 \d5+ 54.\e4 \b3 55.\x5+ 53.\d3 \d8 54.\e4 \a5 55.\a2 \h4 56.\b5 \e8 57.\c2 \g8 58.\h4 b5 59.\h4 bxc4 60.bxc4 \g2 61.\f6+ \a7 62.\c3 \e4 63.\f4 \b7 64.\f4 1–0

(342) Bisguier Arthur – Fischer
Siicial Defense [B22]

1.e4 c5 2.c3 \f6 3.e5 \d5 4.\f3 \c6 5.d4 and 5.\c4 are the main lines. 5...\g6 6.g3 \g7 7.\g2 \c7 8.\e2 0–0 9.0–0 d6 10.d4 \xc4 11.\c4 \a4 12.\d1 \e6 13.\e5 \f4 14.\e1 \a4 15.\e4 \f3 16.\f3 \d5 17.\w3? 17.\d5? runs into 17...\e4 17...\c8 18.\g4? This plan opens many roads for Black's initiative. It is better just to develop with 18.\b1 \a5 19.\d2. 18...\b6 19.\xe6 \xe6 20.b3 \g5? It is more dangerous to start with 20...\f5, e.g., 21.\g2 g5 22.\d3 g4 23.\b2 \f8 21.\a2 21.\a2 \c8 22.\d2 \c8 23.\c2? The g7-bishop is quite bad now, so 23...\h6 is more logical. 24.\e2? Underestimating the following shot. After 24.\d3 White is slightly better. (D)
24...\textit{Qxf2!} Fischer judges correctly this his queen will be better than the rooks as they cannot become active. \textbf{25.Qxf2 \textit{Qxf2} 26.Qxf2 \textit{g4} 27.Qe1 \textit{Qb5} 27...h5 28.Qe3 \textit{Qh7} 29.Qd2 \textit{Ah6} is an alternative plan. \textbf{28.Qf4 \textit{Qd3} 29.Qd2 \textit{Qg6} 30.Qe1 h5 31.Qg2 \textit{Qh7} 32.Qe1 \textit{Qd8} 33.Qh4 \textit{Qe8} 34.h3?! g=\textit{h3} 35.Qh2 \textit{Qf7} 36.Qxh3 36.Qc1 is answered by 36...\textit{Ah6} 37.Qc7 \textit{Qf8} 38.Qxh3 \textit{Qg5}+ 39.Qe4 \textit{Qe4}. 36...\textit{Ah6} 37.Qc2 \textit{Qg8} 38.Qf1 \textit{Qg4}+ 39.Qh2 \textit{Qg5} 40.Qxg5 Qxg5 41.Qf3 Qe3 42.Qe2 \textit{Qh6} 43.Qe2 Qg8 44.Qh4? A miscalculation. White should wait with 44.Qe2. 44...\textit{Qxd4} 45.Qf7 \textit{Qg4} 46.Qf3 \textit{Qg5} 47.Qf4 Qd4 48.Qf3 Qg6 49.Qh4 49.Qd4 Qd4 50.Qxf4 \textit{Qd5} 51.Qh3 \textit{Qd2} 52.a4 \textit{Qe1} 53.Qf3 \textit{Qf1}+ 54.Qh2 a5 55.Qd4 \textit{Qe1} 56.Qf3 \textit{Qc3}+ 49...\textit{Qxf7} 50.Qxf7 \textit{Qxf7} 51.Qg2 \textit{d3} 52.Qf2 Qg7 53.Qf3 Qg6 54.Qe3 Qf5 0–1

(343) \textit{Fischer – Pomar, Arturo}
\textbf{Sicilian Defense [B29]}

1.e4 c5 2.Qf3 \textit{Qf6} 3.Qc3 d5 4.Qb5+ Qd7 5.e5 d4 6.exf6 d×c3 7.fxg7 c×d2+ 8.Qd2 Qxg7 9.Qg5 Qf6 10.Qxg7+ Qxg7 11.Qh5 Qa5+ 12.Qd2 \textit{Qa6} 13.Qe4 0–0 0–0 14.Qe2 \textit{Qe6} 15.Qxh6+ Qxh6 16.Qxh6 \textit{Qxf6} 17.Qe3 b6 18.Qad1 Qd1? Even better than exchanging the rooks is the exchange of the minor pieces, so 18...Qd5 should be played. White can avoid the exchange of course, but then he loses time. 19.Qd1 Qd8 20.Qd8+ Qxh8 21.Qf3 Qf7 22.Qf4 Qg8 22...Qd5+ 23.Qg5 Qxe3 24.Qxe3 Qe6 25.Qh6+ 26.Qc4 Qf6 27.Qg3 Qg8 28.f4 h6 28...Qf7 29.g5 Qxg5 30.Qxg5 Qe7 31.Qe5 Qf5 32.h3= 29.f5 exf5+ (D)

30.Qxf5? Now it is very difficult for White's king to penetrate. This is much easier after 30.Qxf5 Qf7 31.Qd2 Qe7+ 32.Qe4 Qg6 33.Qf4+. 30...h5 31.Qd2 Qd7 32.a4 Qe7? The lines should be closed with 32...a5! 33.Qc3 Qg8 34.Qf4? Missing the opportunity to play 34.a5!, with good winning chances. 34...Qe7 35.Qd4 c×b4 36.Qb4+ Qd7 37.Qf8 Qe8 38.Qd6 Qd7 39.Qf5 d5 40.Qf8 d5+ is easier. 40.Qxe5 a6 41.Qe4 Qc6 42.Qf8 Qd7 43.Qd3 43.Qd5 is answered by 43...Qe8. 43...Qe8 44.Qc5 Qd7 45.Qd4 Qd6 46.Qb2 Qc6 47.Qc3 Qd6 48.Qb4+ Qd7 49.a5 Qh6 50.Qc3 Qg8 51.Qb4 Qh6 52.Qc3 Qg8 53.Qd5 Qe7+ 54.Qc5 Qxf5 55.Qxf6 Qc6 56.Qg5 Qd6 57.Qb6 Qd5 58.Qxa6 Qc6 For the rest of the game Fischer seems to prove every potential possibility, but to
no avail, as there is no win to be found. Black’s knight is always just quick enough (D)

59.\(\text{d}2\) \(\text{e}4\) 60.\(\text{b}4\) \(\text{f}6\) 61.\(\text{a}7\) \(\text{d}7\)
62.a6 \(\text{c}7\) 63.\(\text{a}5\) \(\text{d}6\) 64.\(\text{e}1\) \(\text{c}5\)
65.\(\text{f}2\) \(\text{d}7\) 66.\(\text{h}4\) \(\text{c}5\) 67.\(\text{e}7\) \(\text{d}7\)
68.\(\text{a}3\) \(\text{e}7\) 69.\(\text{b}2\) \(\text{c}6\) 70.\(\text{a}4\) \(\text{g}7\)
71.\(\text{a}7\) \(\text{c}6\) 72.\(\text{a}1\) \(\text{c}5\) 73.\(\text{d}4\) \(\text{d}7\)
74.\(\text{a}3\) \(\text{c}7\) 75.\(\text{f}4\) \(\text{c}6\) 76.\(\text{g}8\) 76.h4
\(\text{b}8\) 77.\(\text{f}8\) \(\text{d}7\) 78.\(\text{c}8\) \(\text{d}6\) 79.\(\text{c}5\) \(\text{d}5\)
80.\(\text{a}4\) \(\text{c}2\) \(\text{d}6\) 81.\(\text{g}7\) \(\text{c}6\) 82.\(\text{e}6\) \(\text{c}7\)
83.\(\text{f}6\) \(\text{b}5\) 84.\(\text{e}3\) \(\text{b}7\) 85.\(\text{f}5\) \(\text{d}6\) 86.\(\text{a}6\)
\(\text{a}6\) 87.\(\text{d}6\) \(\text{d}6\) 88.\(\text{h}8\) \(\text{h}5\) \(\text{e}7\) 89.\(\text{g}6\) \(\text{g}8=\)
76...\(\text{g}6\) 77.\(\text{a}7\) \(\text{c}6\) \(\frac{1}{2}-\frac{1}{2}\)

(344) Gligoric,Svetozar – Fischer
King’s Indian Defense [E92]

1.d4 \(\text{f}6\) 2.c4 \(\text{g}6\) 3.\(\text{c}3\) \(\text{g}7\) 4.e4 \(\text{d}6\)
5.\(\text{f}3\) \(\text{c}5\) 6.\(\text{e}5\) \(\text{e}5\) 7.\(\text{e}3\) \(\text{c}xd4\) 8.\(\text{c}xd4\)
\(\text{e}8\) 9.\(\text{f}3\) \(\text{c}6\) 10.\(\text{d}2\) \(\text{d}5\) 11.\(\text{d}5\) \(\text{cxd5}\)
12.\(\text{c}4\) ? \(\text{d}c6\) is the main line.
13.\(\text{a}1\) \(\text{a}6\) 14.\(\text{a}x\text{c}4\) \(\text{b}5\) 15.\(\text{a}3\) \(\text{a}7\) (D)

16.\(\text{f}2\)?! 16.a4 \(\text{b}4\) 17.\(\text{e}4\) makes better use of
White’s initiative. 16...\(\text{d}b7\) 17.\(\text{c}2\) \(\text{c}7\)
18.\(\text{b}4\) \(\text{f}8\) 19.\(\text{b}5\) \(\text{c}5\) 20.\(\text{d}5\) \(\text{d}5\)
20.\(\text{a}5\)? \(\text{e}3\) 21.\(\text{b}7\) \(\text{c}3\) 22.\(\text{a}8\) \(\text{c}5\)
23.\(\text{b}c\text{c}\) \(\text{e}2\) 24.\(\text{f}2\) \(\text{g}6\) plays into Black’s hands.
20...\(\text{a}5\) 21.\(\text{a}5\) \(\text{a}3\) ?
Simplifying into a drawn endgame. 22.\(\text{f}2\) \(\text{c}5\)
23.\(\text{c}5\) \(\text{c}5\) 24.\(\text{c}5\) \(\text{c}5\) 25.\(\text{c}5\) \(\text{a}4\)
26.\(\text{a}4\) \(\text{b}4\) 27.\(\text{e}1\) \(\text{d}8\)

26...\(\text{a}7\)? Missing the more active 26...\(\text{g}4!\)
27.\(\text{h}g\text{g}\) \(\text{g}8\) 28.\(\text{e}4\) \(\text{g}5\) 27.\(\text{e}3\) \(\text{b}8\)
28.\(\text{e}1\) \(\text{b}7\) 28...\(\text{g}7\)?, hoping for 29.\(\text{e}7\)?
(29.\(\text{f}2!) 29...\(\text{x}\text{xe}\text{e}7\) 30.\(\text{x}\text{xe}\text{e}7\) \(\text{e}7\)
31.\(\text{e}7\) \(\text{e}8\), with counterplay, is probably a better practical choice. 29.\(\text{d}2\) \(\text{c}8\)
30.\(\text{g}3\) \(\text{f}5?\)
30...\(\text{h}6\) 31.\(\text{h}4\) \(\text{h}7\) 32.\(\text{x}\text{xe}\text{e}5\) \(\text{x}\text{xe}\text{e}5\) is necessary
but still looks shaky. 31... gag5 gbd7 32... f4 a8 33... h6 g3? 33... h4 gbd8 34... d3+ 35... f5? 36... ba7 followed by h1 is much better as Black must reduce White attacking potential. 34... eac3. 34... d3 wins directly: 34... g6 35... h4 h6 36... f6 d5 37... d4+ f6 38... c4++ 39... eac7 35... f1 g5 36... f6 37... e7? It was better to repeat moves with 36... f5, but Fischer would certainly have deviated with, e.g., 37... h2 or 37... e4. 37... h4 38... g6 39... f6+ 39... f6 40... g3 g6 41... f3 f6 41... e7 f6 42... g2 c6 43... h2 c5 44... f1 f4++ 45... f4 f4 42... f2 e5 41... f7 h4 1-0.

(346) Yanofsky, Daniel – Fischer
Sicilian Defense [B92]

1.e4 c5 2... f3 d6 3.d4 cxd4 4... x4 d6 5... c3 a6 6... e2 e5 7... h3... e7 8.0-0 0-0 9... c6 b7 10.a4... e6 11.f4 exf4 12.xf4 b6 13... d5 a6 14.exd5 c5 15.a5... f8 16... d6... c8 17... d3?! 17... f2... d7 18... b4 g6 19... c3 is more harmonious. (D)

17... a8 18... x8 19... c4 b6 20... f1... b8 21... d4... g6 22... e1... e4 23... c3 c5 24... e6+... e8 25... a3... b3 26... b3 b1 a5! Black has long-lasting pressure on the dark squares. 27... c4... c7 28.c5... d4 29... c3 dxc5 30... c5... b2 31... d6... f8 32... c7... c7 33... c7... c2 34... b5... c7 35... a6 This endgame should be drawn, but Fischer just keeps pressing and in the end his opponent crumbles. 35... g6 36... c2... g7 37... f3... d7 38... f2... e5 39... e5... e2+ 40... g3... f6 41... e4... c4 42... f3... g5 43... e3 f6 44... e4... c3 45... f4 f6 46... h4+... f6 47... a4... d3 48... d4... c5 49... d6+... e5 50... e5+... e6 51... d4 h6 52... f2... d3+ 53... f2... c5 54... f2 g5 55... h5 g5

103... b2? Giving the knight access to d4. It is better to play 103... a4. 103... a4 104... b4 104... b5... d4 105... f1 g3+ 106... g1... g5 107... d2 f3 104... a2+ 105... e1 105... g1... g5 106... b3+ f3 107... f5... d4++ 105... g3 106... b3+... e3 107... e4... h2 108... b4... xg2 109... xg2... xg2 110... f4... g3 111... e4... f3 112... e8... a1+ 0-1

(347) Fischer – German, Eugenio
Petroff Defense [C43]

1.e4 e5 2... f3... f6 3.d4 exd4 4.e5... e4 5... c2? An interesting sideline, which scores well. 5... dxe4 is the main line. 5... dxe4 6... x4... c6 7... c6... bxc6 8... e3... b8 9.f4... c7 10... f2 d5 11... d3... d7 12.0-0 0-0 13... d4... b4!? 14... e2... b6 15... d4... e8 16... e3... e7 17... f5 17... e1, to meet 17... c5 with 18... x5... d4 19... d2, is an alternative. 17... c5 18... b5 d4 19... f4 dxc3? This ultimately
helps White’s attack. After 19...\(\square d5\) matters are unclear. 20.\(\square x c3\) \(\square a4\) 21.\(\square b5\) \(\square x b5\) 22.\(\square x a4\) \(\square x b4\) 23.\(\square c3\) \(\square b7\) It is better to exchange attacking potential with 23...\(\square h4\) 24.\(\square x h4\) \(\square x x f4\) 25.\(\square x e l\) \(\square d4\). 24.\(\square x e l\) (D)

(349) Fischer – Olafsson, Fridrik
Sicilian Defense [B88]

\[1.e4\ c5 2.\(\square f3\) \(d6\) 3.\(\square d4\) \(c x d4\) 4.\(\square x d4\) \(\square f6\) 5.\(\square c3\) \(\square c6\) 6.\(\square c4\) \(e6\) 7.\(\square b3\) \(\square e7\) 8.f4 0-0 9.\(\square e3\) \(\square x d4\) 10.\(\square x d4\) \(b5\) 11.e5 \(d x e5\) 12.fxe5 \(\square d7\) 13.0-0 b4? Driving the knight where it wants to go anyway. 13...\(\square c5\), as Geller played against Fischer, is better. 14.\(\square x e4\) \(\square b7\) 15.\(\square d6\) \(\square x d6\) 16.exd6 \(\square x g5\) 17.\(\square x e2\) \(\square d5\) 18.\(\square x b1\) \(\square x b3\) 19.a\(\square x b3\) e5 20.\(\square b5\) (D)

(348) Cuellar, Miguel – Fischer
King’s Indian Defense [E62]

\[1.d4\] \(\square f6\) 2.c4 \(g6\) 3.\(d3\) \(d7\) 4.\(\square g2\) 0-0 5.\(\square f3\) \(d6\) 6.0-0 \(\square c6\) 7.\(\square c3\) \(\square f5\) 8.d5 \(\square a5\) 9.\(\square d4\) \(\square d7\) 10.\(\square x d3\) c5 11.\(\square b5\)?! 11.\(\square c2\) is the main line. 11.\(\square x g4\) 12.f4 b5? Fischer steers the game into the waters of Volga/Benko Gambit. 13.\(\square x a5\) \(\square x a5\) 14.\(\square x b5\) \(\square x b5\) 15.c\(\square x b5\) \(\square x f8\) 16.\(\square f3\) \(\square f6\) 17.a4 \(a6\) 18.\(\square x a6\)? 18.\(\square x d8\) \(\square x c7\) 19.\(\square b3\) is the way to play. 18...\(\square x d4\) 19.\(\square x d4\) \(\square x d4\) 20.exd4 \(\square b4\) 21.a5 \(\square b5\) 22.\(\square x d2\) \(\square x b2\) 23.\(\square c3\) \(\square b7\) (D)

20...\(\square a6\)? This just wastes precious time. 20...\(\square x c6?!\) also runs into problems after 21.\(\square x d7\) \(\square x d7\) 22.\(\square x f7\) \(\square x f7\) 23.\(\square x e7\) \(\square x c2\) 24.\(\square x d1\) +, but 20...\(\square x f7\) should be tried. 21.\(\square x d7\) \(\square x d7\) 22.\(\square x f5\) \(\square x f5\) 23.\(\square x d6\) \(\square f8\) 24.\(\square x d4\) \(\square x c6\) 25.\(\square x e6\) a5 26.\(\square x f6\) \(\square x f6\) 27.\(\square x c7\) \(\square x g6\) 28.\(\square x e7\) \(\square x h5\) 29.\(\square x h5\) \(\square x h5\) 30.d\(\square x d7\) \(\square x c7\) 31.\(\square x c4\) \(\square x f5\) 32.\(\square x e3\) \(\square x e6\) 33.\(\square x d5\) (D)

(350) Stein, Leonid – Fischer
Queen’s Gambit Declined [D35]

\[1.d4\] \(\square f6\) 2.\(\square c4\) \(e6\) 3.\(\square f3\) \(\square f6\) 4.\(\square c5\) \(\square d5\) 5.\(\square x d5\) \(\square x d5\) 6.\(\square c3\) \(\square f5\) This risky move scores quite good in practice. 6...\(\square e7\) is the main line. 7.\(\square b3\) \(\square b6\) 8.\(\square x f6\) \(g x f6\) 9.\(\square e3\) \(\square a 6\) 10.\(\square x b6\) \(a x b6\) 11.\(\square d2\) (D)

24.\(\square e1?!\) A pseudo-active move that misses the moment to assume the pawn structure with 24.d4. 24...\(\square e8\) 25.\(\square d2\) \(\square f8\) 26.\(\square d1?!\) \(\square x b2\) 27.\(\square c1\) \(\square d4\) 28.\(\square x h1\) \(\square f2\) 29.\(\square x f6\) \(\square x b2\) 30.\(\square x h3\) \(\square x c2\) 31.a6 \(\square x a7\) 32.\(\square c8\) \(\square x d5\) 33.\(\square b3?!\) This wastes valuable time as Black’s knight wants to go to b4 anyway. 33.f5 \(\square b4\) 34.f\(\square x g6\) h\(\square x g6\) 35.\(\square h6+\) \(\square e8\) 36.\(\square b1\) is more
11...\textit{d}7?! 11...\textit{b}5 is the main line. 12.g3?! Losing time. After 12.d4 \textit{e}6 13.d3, White keeps a strategic initiative. 12...\textit{b}5 13.a3 \textit{c}7 14.h4 \textit{e}6 15.d3 \textit{e}8 16.f5 \textit{d}6 17.\textit{xd}6 \textit{xd}6 18.e4 \textit{b}4 19.axb5 \textit{xb}4 20.\textit{exd}5 \textit{xd}5 21.b4 \textit{axb}4 22.b5 \textit{xb}5 23.d4 \textit{c}8 24.d5 \textit{c}a8 25.d1 \textit{f}4 26.b3 \textit{e}8 27.h4 \textit{a}3 28.b5 (D)

(351) \textit{Fischer – Petrosian,Tigran}
French Defense [C13]

1.e4 \textit{e}6 2.d4 \textit{d}5 3.\textit{c}3 \textit{c}6 4.\textit{g}5 \textit{d}xe4 5.\textit{dxe}4 \textit{b}7 6.\textit{f}3 \textit{f}5 7.\textit{xf}6+ \textit{xf}6 8.\textit{d}2 \textit{x}5 9.\textit{x}5 \textit{x}f6 10.\textit{e}2 0-0 11.\textit{d}1 \textit{d}6 12.0-0 \textit{d}7 13.\textit{f}3 \textit{f}8 14.c4 \textit{c}6 15.\textit{e}5 \textit{d}7 16.\textit{xc}6 \textit{xc}6 17.\textit{f}3?! \textit{a}6 17...\textit{xc}4 18.\textit{bx}b7 \textit{ab}8 19.\textit{b}3 \textit{b}5 20.\textit{d}5 \textit{c}5 21.\textit{d}4 \textit{d}6 = 18.\textit{c}3 \textit{f}6 19.b4 \textit{c}6 20.a4 \textit{ac}8 21.a5 \textit{b}5 (D)

22.\textit{c}1?! 22.a\textit{xb}6 offers better practical chances, e.g., 22...\textit{\textit{b}6 (22...\textit{x}b6 23.\textit{a}1 \textit{v}b7 24.\textit{b}5 \textit{v}d7 25.\textit{xc}6 \textit{v}d4 26.\textit{xd}4 \textit{v}d4 27.c5) 23.\textit{a}2 \textit{b}8 24.\textit{a}1 b5 25.\textit{b}5. 22...\textit{h}6 23.h3 \textit{c}xc4 24.\textit{dx}c4 \textit{c}4 25.\textit{xc}4 \textit{c}5 26.\textit{bxc}1 \textit{b}8 27.\textit{c}6 \textit{b}4 28.\textit{c}8 \textit{c}8 29.\textit{xc}8+ \textit{h}7 30.\textit{a}8 \textit{b}7 31.\textit{a}6 \textit{d}7 32.\textit{a}8 \textit{d}6 33.\textit{a}c2 \textit{c}7 34.\textit{b}7 \textit{a}6 35.\textit{a}7 \textit{b}4 36.\textit{a}7 \textit{b}4 37.\textit{a}g4 \textit{d}6 38.\textit{e}7 \textit{d}5 39.\textit{e}6 \textit{e}6 40.\textit{a}6 \textit{f}6 ½-½

(352) \textit{Geller,Efim – Fischer}
Sicilian Defense [B92]

1.e4 \textit{c}5 2.d\textit{f}3 \textit{d}6 3.d\textit{d}4 \textit{cxd}4 4.\textit{d}x\textit{d}4 \textit{f}6 5.\textit{c}c3 \textit{a}6 6.\textit{d}e2 \textit{e}5 7.\textit{b}3 \textit{d}7 8.0-0 0-0 9.\textit{a}2 \textit{a}7 10.a4 \textit{b}6 11.\textit{d}2 \textit{b}7 12.\textit{f}3 \textit{c}6 13.\textit{f}d1 \textit{b}d7 14.\textit{d}1 \textit{h}6 15.\textit{f}1 \textit{b}7 16.\textit{c}4 \textit{c}8 17.\textit{d}2 \textit{f}8 18.\textit{c}1 \textit{g}6 19.\textit{a}1 \textit{a}2 b5?! Fischer breaks the positional bind in a radical way. 20.\textit{a}x\textit{b}5 \textit{x}b5 21.\textit{a}x\textit{b}5 \textit{a}x\textit{b}5 22.\textit{a}x\textit{b}5 \textit{\textit{g}x\textit{b}5? Black should keep more tension with 22...\textit{c}7. 23.\textit{d}x\textit{b}5 \textit{a}5 24.\textit{b}c3 \textit{c}a8 25.\textit{d}d1 \textit{f}4 26.b3 \textit{g}e8 27.b4 \textit{a}3 28.b5 (D)

28...\textit{\textit{c}2? 28...\textit{\textit{a}c}3 loses as well: 29.\textit{xc}3 \textit{xc}3 30.\textit{xf}4 \textit{xf}4 31.b6=, but after 28...\textit{xc}6 it is not so easy for White to untangle. 29.\textit{c}xe2 \textit{xc}3 30.\textit{\textit{f}22 30.\textit{g}3 makes better use of White's knights: 30...\textit{\textit{c}c}2 (30...\textit{g}6 31.\textit{b}4 \textit{b}2 32.\textit{c}6 \textit{f}8 33.\textit{a}8= 30...\textit{\textit{a}3} 31.\textit{b}4 \textit{\textit{a}a}1 32.\textit{\textit{a}a}1 \textit{d}5 (D)

(353) \textit{Fischer – Kortschnoi,Viktor}
Ruy Lopez [C91]

1.e4 \textit{c}5 2.d\textit{f}3 \textit{\textit{d}6 3.\textit{b}5 \textit{a}6 4.\textit{a}4 \textit{f}6 5.0-0 \textit{\textit{c}7 6.\textit{e}1 \textit{b}5 7.\textit{b}3 0-0 8.\textit{c}3 \textit{d}6 9.d4 \textit{a}4 10.\textit{\textit{e}3} \textit{cxd}4 11.\textit{cxd}4 \textit{a}5
limits the damage. 12.\(d_2\) \(e_6\) 13.\(0-0-0\) 0-0 14.\(f_3\) \(c_8\) 15.\(b_1\) \(d_7!\) 16.\(h_4\) b5 17.\(h_3\) \(b_3?\) The light squares in Black’s camp are fatally weak now. The immediate 17...\(c_6\) is called for. 18.\(\times h_3\) \(b_6\) 19.\(a_6\) \(x_6\) \(b_6\) 20.\(a_5\) d5 \(d_8\) (D)

21.f4! Of course not 21.\(d_7+??\) \(x_7\) 22.\(d_6??\) \(d_8+\) (Fischer). 21...e\(x f_4\)
22.\(x f_4\) \(d_7?!\) 23.\(f_5\) \(c_8\) 24.\(a_3\) a7 25...\(e_3\) g6 26.\(g_4\) \(d_7\) 27.\(e_3\) \(f_6\) 28.\(c_7\) \(d_8\) 29.\(f_4\) \(e_5\) 30.\(d_5\) \(h_8\)
31.a3 h6 32.g\(x h_6\) \(x_6\) h6 33.\(h_5\) \(g_5\) 34.h\(\times g_6\) f\(x g_6\) 35.\(b_3\) \(f_4\) 35...\(g_8\)
36.\(d_8\) \(x g_6+\) \(f_6\) \(g_5\) \(f_1+\) 38.\(a_2\) \(g_5\)
39.\(d_3+\) \(f_8\) 40.\(f_1+\) (Fischer). 36.\(e_5\) \(f_8\) 37.\(e_8+\) 1-0

(356) Bertok, Mario - Fischer
Queen’s Gambit Declined [D59]

1.d4 \(d_5\) 2.c4 \(e_6\) 3.d\(c_3\) \(e_7\) 4.d\(f_3\) \(f_6\) 5.g\(g_5\) 0-0 \(c_3\) 6.c\(b_5\) h\(x d_5\) 7.\(d_5\) \(d_5\) 8.c\(d_5\) \(d_5\) 9.g\(g_5\) \(e_5\) 10.a\(b_5\) \(x d_5\) 11.\(d_5\) \(c_6\) \(x e_5\) 12.\(d_5\) \(c_5?\) The resulting hanging pawns are not weak here. 13.\(a_4\) is the alternative. 13...\(c_5\) 14.\(a_4\) \(b_7\) 15.\(a_3\)
\(d_7\) 16.\(d_6\) \(a_5\) 17.\(d_3\) c4 18.\(d_7\) \(b_8\) (D)

(357) Fischer - Bolbochan, Julio
Sicilian Defense [B90]

1.e4 \(c_5\) 2.d\(f_3\) d6 3.d\(c_4\) c\(d_4\) 4.d\(x d_4\) \(f_6\) 5.g\(g_5\) a6 6.h\(x 3\) \(d_6\) \(6...e6\) is the main line. 7.g\(x d_4\) \(e_5\) 8.g\(x e_5\) \(d_5\) 10.g\(7\) \(e_7\) 11.\(d_3\) \(d_5?\) Kotov’s suggestion, 11...\(x g_5\) 12.\(x g_5\) \(x g_5\) 13.\(x h_6\) \(e_7\) 14.\(x e_7+\) \(x e_7\) 15.d\(d_5+\) \(f_8\) 16.0-0-0 \(g_6\),

19.\(a_4?\) Too slow. 19.b3 should be played immediately to gain chances after 19...\(c_5\) 20.a\(b_3\) \(x b_3\) 21.\(c_7\). 19...f\(f_5\) 20.\(b_1\)
\[ \Delta f6 \text{ 21.} \Delta d2 \text{ g5! 22.} \Delta x d5 \Delta x d5 \text{ 23.} \Delta x c4 \Delta e6 \text{ 24.} \text{f1d1?!} \Delta x e3 \text{ 25.} \text{f3x3} \Delta x c4 \text{ 26.} \text{h4 Ee8 27.} \text{yg3 We7 28.} \text{h3 } \Delta e6 \text{ 29.} \text{f4} \text{ g4 30.} \text{h5 } \text{yc5+ 31.} \text{xf2} \text{ Af5 0-1} \]

(357) Fischer – Uhlmann, Wolfgang
French Defense [C19]

1.e4 e6 2.d4 d5 3.\text{Cc3 } \Delta b4 4.e5 c5 5.a3 \text{Qxc3+ 6.bxc3 } \Delta c7 7.\text{f3 } \Delta d7 8.a4 \text{wa5} 9.\text{yg2 d6 10.} \Delta c3 f6 11.0-0 yxe5 12.\text{xe5 } \text{xc5} 13.\text{dxe5 0-0 14.c4 } \text{yd2} 15.\text{xd2 } \text{ac6} 16.a5 \text{Ead8} 17.\text{Ac3 d4} 18.\text{Ad2 } \text{Ag6} 19.f4 \text{Ah4} 20.\text{Af2 } \text{Ad7} 21.Ae2 Afd7 22.Ah1 (D)

22...g5?! This leads to an immediate draw:
23.fxg5 \text{Agxg5} 24.Axg2 \text{Axg2} 25.Ag2 \text{Af2+} 26.Ac3 \text{Axh2+} 27.Ag7 \text{Ae8} 28.Eb8+ \text{Bf7} 29.Ac8 \text{Ab2} 30.Ee6 Bf3+ 31.Bg4 \text{Af4+ 32.Bg3 1-0}

\[ \text{30...Af6 30...Aa4?? 31.Bxh7+Bxf7 32.Bh8+ 31.Bd5 } \text{Bc7 32.Ag5? 32.Bc7 is relatively better but Black remains on top after 32...Ag8 33.gxf6 32.gxf6 d3 33.Ee6 Ag6 34.f6} \text{ Ag8 35.d4 e5 36.} \text{Ag4 Bf4 37.h4 Ee6 38.d5 Axf6?} 38...Af2 39.Bf4 gxf4 40.Ee6 \text{Ag2} 41.c7 Bh2+ 42.Bg1 \text{Bh2+ 43.Af1 Bc2 44.Bg3 Bh2+ 45.Bh1 f3+ 39.Axg5 Agxg5 40.de} \text{Ac8} 41.Axf6 Bxf6 42.d7? 41.Ac5 43.Ac4 44.Bg7 44.d8 Ag7 45.Ee8 46.Ae2 47.Bg3 Bxh2+ 48.Axh2 Ac1+ 46.Bg2 Ae2+ 47.Bg3 Axh2 0-1 \]

Exhibition Game
Copenhagen
March 1962

Immediately after the Stockholm Interzonal, Fischer visited Denmark. He played an exhibition game with Bent Larsen in Copenhagen which was seen on Danish television.

(358) Larsen, Bent – Fischer
Bird’s Opening [A03]

1.f4 \text{Af6} 2.\text{Af3} g6 3.d3 d5 4.\text{Bd2?!} 4.g3 is the main line. 4...d4 5.c3 dxc3 6.bxc3 \text{Ad5} 7.\text{Ag4±?!} 7.\text{Ag3} is better as 7...\text{Af4?} loses to 8.\text{Wxa4+ } \text{Wxa4} 9.\text{Ag4} \text{Ag7} 9.\text{Ad4} \text{Ab6} 10.\text{Ab3 } \text{Ag5} 11.\text{f5 } \text{Ad5} 12.\text{Ab5+} \text{Ad7} 13.\text{Bh6} c6 14.\text{Bh3 } \text{Af6} 15.\text{Ag7 Eg8} 16.\text{Ag6} c6 17.d4 f5 18.\text{Ag2 } \text{Af4 19.e4}

\[ \text{fxe4 20.} \text{Ac4 Ag7 21.0-0 b5 22.} \text{Axg7} \text{Larsen sacrifices a piece but he never gets enough compensation. 22...Bxc4 23.} \text{Bxc4 \text{Ag3+} 24.} \text{Bh1 } \text{Ag5 25.} \text{Bd6+ } \text{Bf8 26.} \text{Ad6 } \text{Bh8} 27.\text{Ac5 } \text{Bc6} 28.\text{Bf8 } \text{Ag5} 29.\text{Aae1 } \text{Ag8} 30.g4 (D) \]

Candidates’ Tournament
May 2-June 26, 1962
Curaçao

In light of his stunning victory at Stockholm earlier in 1962, the chess playing community regarded the Candidates’ Tournament in Curaçao as the first realistic opportunity for Fischer to earn a right to a match for the world championship. The winner of the Candidates’ would play world champion Mikhail Botvinnik, who had regained his crown in the 1961 rematch with Tal. At Stockholm, it was enough to finish in the top six places to qualify for the Candidates’ Tournament. At Curaçao, however, only the first-place finisher would move on.

There was no doubt, however, that the Soviet Chess Machine was paying close attention to the American wunderkind. A curious comment by world champion Mikhail Botvinnik appeared in the April 1962 issue of Shakhmatnaya Moskva
(Chess Moscow). Regarding Fischer, he said, “I think Fischer has it all but halted in his development as player; he seems lacking in general culture. But how high he may still rise appears uncertain.”

Unfortunately, Bobby’s belief in himself and the high expectations of the chess world would not suffice in Curaçao. Although he bounced back from a poor start, he eventually was only able to finish +1. His bitter disappointment combined with a conviction that the Soviet participants helped each other with short draws, saving their energy in this extremely long 28-round quadruple round-robin, exploded on the pages of the American press. The August 20, 1962 issue of *Sports Illustrated* carried his article “The Russians Have Fixed World Chess.” The shockwaves were felt around the world.

Tigran Petrosian finished a half-point ahead of Geller and Keres and would go on to defeat Botvinnik in 1963 to become world champion. Former world champion Mikhail Tal became too ill to continue and had to drop out of the tournament without completing the last cycle. Bobby was the only player in the tournament who visited him in the hospital...

17...b4 Benko chooses the positional solution. The tactical 17.e5 Qxb7 (17...d5 18.b4 Qe6 19.b5) 18.exd6 Qxd6 19.Qxc6 is also strong. 17...Qe6 18.b5! Destroying the integrity of Black’s pawn structure. 18...Qxd4 19.Qxd4 Qxd4+ 20.Qxd4 c5 21.Qxb7? 21...Qf6 22.Qad1 Qe6 23.f5 Re5 24.Qxd6 Qxd6 25.Qxd6 Qg7 is more tenacious. 22.Qad1 Qe6 23.e5! Qg2 24.Qxg2 Qb7+ 25.Qf2 Qd8 26.exd6 Qf6 27.Qe6 fxex6 28.Qe3 Qf7 29.Qf3 Qb8 30.Qe4 Qxe4+ 31.Qxe4 Qd7 32.Qxc6 Qd8 33.Qf3 Qg7 34.d4 e5? This counterattack is quickly repelled. Fischer had to wait with 34...h6, but White should win in the long run. 35.fxe5 Qf7+ 36.Qg2 Qh4 37.Qf1 Qxf1 38.Qxf1 Qxh3+ 39.Qg2 Qe3 40.Qe2 Qh3+ and the game was adjourned but Fischer resigned without continuing. 1–0

(359) *Benko, Pal – Fischer*
*Pirc Defense [B07]*

1.g3 Qf6 2.Qg2 g6 3.e4 d6 4.d4 Qg7 5.Qe2 0–0 6.0–0 e5 7.Bxc3 c6 8.a4 Qbd7?? 8...a5 is the main line. 9.a5 exd4 10.Qxd4 Qc5 11.h3 Qe8 12.Qe1 Qfd7 13.Qe3 Qc7 14.f4 Qb8 15.Qd2 b5 16.a×b6 a×b6? The ugly 16...Q×b6 is relatively better. (D)

(360) *Geller, Efim – Fischer*
*Sicilian Defense [B92]*

1.e4 c5 2.Qf3 d6 3.d4 cxd4 4.Qxd4 Qf6 5.Qc3 a6 6.Qe2 e5 7.Qb5 Qc7 8.0–0 0–0 9.Qe3 Qc7 10.a4 Qe6 11.a5 Qbd7 12.Qd5 Qxd5? 12...Qd5 13.exd5 b6 is the main line. 13.e×d5 Qf5 14.c4 Qg6 15.Qc1 Qc5?? 16.Q×c5 d×c5 17.b4! Geller seizes the initiative. 17...Qac8 17...Qcb4 18.Ab6 Qd7

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<tr>
<th>Candidates’ Tournament, May 2–June 26, 1962</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><img src="image" alt="Chess score table" /></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>1</strong> Petrosoian</td>
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<td><strong>8</strong> Tal</td>
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28...\textbf{d}4? Temporarily losing control, which could have been maintained by 28...\textit{g}x\textit{f}5 \textit{h}x\textit{f} 29...\textit{e}e3. 28...\textit{x}g4 29...\textit{x}g4 \textit{c}e5? As White’s king is in more danger, it is better to keep the queens on the board for the time being with 29...\textit{h}f7. 30...\textit{x}c6 \textit{d}f3+ 31...\textit{d}h1 \textit{e}x\textit{e}6 32...\textit{e}f5 \textit{e}e5 33...\textit{e}f5? 33...\textit{f}d5 34...\textit{f}d5 35...\textit{e}e5 \textit{g}3 36...\textit{e}e2 \textit{h}x\textit{d}3+ 37...\textit{g}g2 \textit{d}g5 = 34...\textit{e}e8 \textit{g}g3 35...\textit{f}f4! \textit{x}f4 36...\textit{e}e2 \textit{x}h3+ 37...\textit{g}g2 \textit{e}f4 38...\textit{x}d6 \textit{d}e1+ 39...\textit{f}f1 \textit{h}h1+ 40...\textit{e}f2 \textit{g}h2+ 41...\textit{c}e1 \textit{h}h1+? Driving the king where it wants to go anyway. 41...\textit{g}g7 is better. 42...\textit{g}g4! \textit{g}g7? This loses immediately, but Black cannot save himself anyway, e.g., 42...\textit{x}d3 43...\textit{x}e7+ \textit{g}g8 44...\textit{f}f6+ \textit{x}f8 45...\textit{e}c7++; 42...\textit{f}f4+ 43...\textit{d}f4 \textit{g}g1 44...\textit{e}e7+ \textit{g}g7 45...\textit{x}g7+ \textit{g}x\textit{g}7 46...\textit{h}c6+ = 1-0

(361) \textbf{Fischer – Filip, Miroslav}

Ruy Lopez [C76]

1.e4 \textit{c}5 2...\textit{f}3 \textit{c}6 3...\textit{b}5 \textit{a}6 4...\textit{a}4 \textit{d}6 5...\textit{c}3 \textit{d}7 6.d4 \textit{g}6 7.0-0 \textit{g}g7 8.d5 \textit{c}e7 9...\textit{x}d7+ \textit{x}x\textit{d}7 10.c4 \textit{h}6 11...\textit{c}3 \textit{f}5 12...\textit{f}f5 12...\textit{g}e1 is the main line. 12...gxf5 13...\textit{h}4 \textit{f}6 14.f4 e4 15...\textit{x}e3 0-0 16.h3 c5 The more dynamic 16...b5! 17.b3 \textit{f}f8 18...\textit{e}e2 c6 is an alternative. 17...\textit{x}c6 bxc6 18...\textit{e}c2 \textit{e}c6 19.a\textit{a}d1 \textit{h}h7 20...\textit{x}h2 \textit{a}g8 21...\textit{d}d2 \textit{e}e8 22.g3 a5 23...\textit{f}d1 \textit{g}g6! 23...\textit{f}f6 24...\textit{g}g2 \textit{e}b8 is called for, as the knight is better placed on \textit{c}7. 24...\textit{g}g2 \textit{a}b8 25...\textit{d}d4 \textit{b}b7 26.g4 \textit{e}c7 27...\textit{x}g7 \textit{g}g7 (D)

24...\textit{a}a5? 24...\textit{x}c3 25...\textit{x}e5 \textit{d}xe5 26...\textit{e}e5 \textit{d}b4+ 27...\textit{g}g3 \textit{a}a3 26...\textit{b}b1 \textit{a}a\textit{x}c3! Fischer should put obstacles in the knight’s path to \textit{d}5; 26...\textit{d}d4 27...\textit{y}b7 (27...\textit{y}b4 \textit{b}b8) 27...\textit{a}g5 28...\textit{b}4 \textit{b}b3 29...\textit{b}h1 \textit{b}h6 27...\textit{a}b4 \textit{a}d7 28...\textit{d}d5 \textit{e}e6 29...\textit{y}b3 \textit{d}f8 30.b3 \textit{a}a6 31...\textit{a}b1 \textit{a}a3 32...\textit{b}h5 \textit{y}d4 33...\textit{f}f1 \textit{g}g3 34...\textit{y}e2 \textit{c}d3 35...\textit{h}h5 \textit{c}c2 36...\textit{y}e2 \textit{c}c2 37...\textit{x}x\textit{e}2 \textit{h}5 38...\textit{a}a2 \textit{d}d3 39...\textit{a}a7 \textit{h}h4 40.f6 \textit{g}6 41...\textit{y}h2 \textit{x}x\textit{d}5 Fischer chooses the active
solution. But it seems that 41...\textit{\textcopyright}d2 draws as well.
42.e\textit{\textcopyright}d5 \textit{\textcopyright}h6 43.e\textit{\textcopyright}e7 \textit{\textcopyright}g5 44.e\textit{\textcopyright}f1 \textit{\textcopyright}f4+ 45.g\textit{\textcopyright}g1 g6 46.h\textit{\textcopyright}h1 e4 47.h\textit{\textcopyright}e4 \textit{\textcopyright}h7
48.e\textit{\textcopyright}e7 \textit{\textcopyright}g6 49.e\textit{\textcopyright}b7 \textit{\textcopyright}xf6 50.e\textit{\textcopyright}xf7+ \textit{\textcopyright}e5 51.e\textit{\textcopyright}a7 a8 52.e\textit{\textcopyright}b1 \textit{\textcopyright}xd5 53.e\textit{\textcopyright}d1+ \textit{\textcopyright}e6 54.e\textit{\textcopyright}c2 \textit{\textcopyright}e3 55.e\textit{\textcopyright}f2 \textit{\textcopyright}d3 56.e\textit{\textcopyright}e2+ \textit{\textcopyright}f5 57.e\textit{\textcopyright}d5+ \textit{\textcopyright}f6 58.e\textit{\textcopyright}e4 ½-½

(363) \textit{\textcopyright} Fischer – \textit{\textcopyright}Kortschnoi, Vikt
Pirc Defense [B09]

1.e4 d6 2.d4 \textit{\textcopyright}f6 3.\textit{\textcopyright}c3 g6 4.f4 \textit{\textcopyright}g7
5.e\textit{\textcopyright}f3 0-0 6.e\textit{\textcopyright}e2 c5 7.d\textit{\textcopyright}x\textit{\textcopyright}c5 a\textit{\textcopyright}a5 8.0-0 \textit{\textcopyright}bxc5 9.\textit{\textcopyright}b1 \textit{\textcopyright}c6 10.e\textit{\textcopyright}d2! 10.\textit{\textcopyright}d3 is the main line. 10...\textit{\textcopyright}a5 11.a4 \textit{\textcopyright}b4 12.\textit{\textcopyright}b3 \textit{\textcopyright}b6
13.g4? 13.\textit{\textcopyright}f3 is relatively better. (D)

22...\textit{\textcopyright}c4? This loses outright, as does 22...\textit{\textcopyright}a2? 23.b4+-; 22...\textit{\textcopyright}c4 is probably best, but hardly sufficient. 23.\textit{\textcopyright}h6? 23.b3 \textit{\textcopyright}a3 24.e\textit{\textcopyright}e7 \textit{\textcopyright}e7 25.e\textit{\textcopyright}e7 \textit{\textcopyright}c2 26.e\textit{\textcopyright}c7+-
23...\textit{\textcopyright}c6?! 23...\textit{\textcopyright}f2? is better from a practical point of view as it completely changes the character of the fight, e.g., 24.\textit{\textcopyright}x\textit{\textcopyright}a8 25.e\textit{\textcopyright}b1 (25.e\textit{\textcopyright}e4 \textit{\textcopyright}d6 26.e\textit{\textcopyright}xb2 g5 27.e\textit{\textcopyright}c4 \textit{\textcopyright}e6 28.e\textit{\textcopyright}h6+ \textit{\textcopyright}e7 29.e\textit{\textcopyright}b5 a\textit{\textcopyright}b5 30.e\textit{\textcopyright}xb5 \textit{\textcopyright}f6) 25...\textit{\textcopyright}f8 26.e\textit{\textcopyright}f6 \textit{\textcopyright}f6 27.e\textit{\textcopyright}c2 \textit{\textcopyright}xe6 28.e\textit{\textcopyright}h6+ \textit{\textcopyright}e7 29.e\textit{\textcopyright}e6 \textit{\textcopyright}e6 24.e\textit{\textcopyright}b3 \textit{\textcopyright}b8? 24...\textit{\textcopyright}a8! 25.e\textit{\textcopyright}x\textit{\textcopyright}d1 \textit{\textcopyright}f6 is called for, but Black's position still looks a bit shaky. 25.e\textit{\textcopyright}d8+ \textit{\textcopyright}x\textit{\textcopyright}d8 25...\textit{\textcopyright}e\textit{\textcopyright}b8 26.e\textit{\textcopyright}x\textit{\textcopyright}d4 \textit{\textcopyright}c4 27.e\textit{\textcopyright}f6+ \textit{\textcopyright}e8 28.e\textit{\textcopyright}e5+:
(Fischer) 26.e\textit{\textcopyright}x\textit{\textcopyright}d4 \textit{\textcopyright}x\textit{\textcopyright}c4 28.e\textit{\textcopyright}c4 (D)

(364) \textit{\textcopyright} Petrosian, Tigran – \textit{\textcopyright} Fischer
King's Indian Defense [E84]

1.d4 \textit{\textcopyright}f6 2.c4 g6 3.\textit{\textcopyright}c3 \textit{\textcopyright}g7 4.e\textit{\textcopyright}e4 d6
5.f3 0-0 6.\textit{\textcopyright}ge2 \textit{\textcopyright}c6 7.\textit{\textcopyright}e3 a6 8.e\textit{\textcopyright}d2
\textit{\textcopyright}Ab8 9.\textit{\textcopyright}Ac1 e5 10.\textit{\textcopyright}b3 exd4 11.\textit{\textcopyright}d\textit{\textcopyright}x\textit{\textcopyright}d4
\textit{\textcopyright}d7 12.\textit{\textcopyright}Ac2 \textit{\textcopyright}h5 13.\textit{\textcopyright}xc6 bxc6 14.0-0
\textit{\textcopyright}c5 15.\textit{\textcopyright}Ab1 \textit{\textcopyright}Ac6 16.\textit{\textcopyright}d5 a5 17.b3 \textit{\textcopyright}Ab8
18.\textit{\textcopyright}Afe1 \textit{\textcopyright}Ae8 19.a4 \textit{\textcopyright}Ag7 20.\textit{\textcopyright}Aa3 \textit{\textcopyright}Af6
21.\textit{\textcopyright}Aa5 \textit{\textcopyright}x\textit{\textcopyright}d5 22.e\textit{\textcopyright}x\textit{\textcopyright}d5 \textit{\textcopyright}Ae7 23.\textit{\textcopyright}Ae\textit{\textcopyright}x\textit{\textcopyright}e8
24.\textit{\textcopyright}Af1 \textit{\textcopyright}Ae8 25.b4 \textit{\textcopyright}h6 Petrosian is slightly better and should have played on.
½-½
Bobby Fischer

34...a4+ 34...exd8 35...xe6 xxe6 36...xe6 fx6 37...xe6 dx1 38...h2 dx2 39...b6 exf2 40...b7 ef6 41...g3 1-0

(366) Fischer – Benko, Pal
French Defense [C13]

1.e4 e6 2.d4 d5 3...c3 g6 4...g5 dxe4 5...xe4 e5 6...e6 7...f3 ef7 8...d2 9.0-0 9...d6 10...d3 3...f6 11...f6 12...f4 e5 13...d5 15...c4 ef7 14...e7 15...h4 gxc5 16...e4 f5 17...e2 b5 18...g5 18...b5 is more risky but also more critical, e.g., 18...d6 19...c4 f6 20...b3 a5 21...c3 a4 22...c4. 18...f6
19...c6 (D)

19...c6? Benko should take the draw: 19...b2+ 20...b2 b4+ 21...c1 a3+ 22...d2 a5+ with perpetual check 20...c6+...g8 21...b1 xf2 22...f5 xf5 23...f5 g6 24...d3 Ed8?! It is better to preserve the b-pawn with 24...b4 25...h5...g7 25...h5...g7 26...g6...g6 27...b5...d1+ 28...d1...b8! 29...e2 29...d7+...h6 30.a4 is more precise. 29...a6? The following exchange of bishops leads directly into a lost rook ending. It is better to try to exchange rooks with 29...ed8, as pure opposite colored bishops endings are even more drawish than rook endings. 30...ed7+...h6 31...b2 32...xb2 axb5 33...a8 34.a6...h5 35...b3 g5 36...b4...g4 37...b5...g3 38...d7 g4 39.a7 1-0

39.g5+ hgx5 40.hgx5...g6 41...e7 Ec3 42...f2? The game was adjourned here and Geller sealed the winning... 42...e5 After 42...h2 Black cannot win the g5-pawn and so it would be a draw. 43...f3...f5+ 44...e3 e5 45...e4...g5 46...e8...g1 47...f3...f1+ 48...g3...f5 49...b8...g5 50...e8...f6 51...f8+...e6 52...e8+...f6 53...b8+...e6 54...e8+...d5 55...e8 56...g4...e7 57...e5+...e6 58...e6+...f7 59...f3...e6 60...e8 e4+ 61...e3 g5 62...e1...g6 63...b1 Ed5 64...d4...f6 65...e1...a5 66...e4...f5 67...e8...g4 68...e3...g3 0-1

(367) Fischer – Geller, Efim
Sicilian Defense [B88]

1.e4 e5 2...f3 d6 3...d4 cd4 4...d4 cd6 5...c3...c6 6...c4 e6 7...b3...e7 8...f4 0-0 9...e3...d4 10...d4 b5 11...b5 dx5 12...xe5...d7 13.0-0...c5 14...c5...c5 15...d8...d8 16...b5...a6 17...c4

(368) Filip, Miroslav – Fischer
Nimzo-Indian Defense [E22]

1.d4...f6 2...e4 e6 3...c3...b4 4...f3 0-0 5...b3 A rare sideline. 5...e5 6...xe5...a6 7...d2...e7 8.e3...c5 9...e2 9...b4?...d3+ 10...xd3...b4+ 11...e3 10...e8 12...e1...c4 13...c4...c4 14...b4...b4 15...d3 d5 16...h1...f6 17...cxd5...d5 18.a3...d6 19...e1
32...Qc2? Allowing Black to take the initiative. The active 32.Qe5 draws: 32...Bd1+ 33.Qxd1 Qxd1+ 34.Qh2 Qf6 35.Qg6 Bxh1 36.Qb8+ Qf7 37.Qh8+ =. 32...Qf6 33.Qxf6 gxf6 34.Qe1 Qd3 35.Bd1 A very difficult choice as the alternative, 35.Qxd3 Qxd3 36.Qxe2, is also better for Black. 35...Qxe4 36.Qe1 Qxe1 37.Qc2 Qc2 38.Qa7 Qd5 39.a4 Qb4 40.Qc7 Qg7 41.Qc8 Qd3?! 41...Qb3 42.Qb8 a4 43.Qxb6 Qc2 offers better chances. 42.b4! White takes advantage of the opportunity to create a passed pawn. 42...Qxb4 43.Qb8 Qc6 44.Qxb6 f5 ½-½

(369) Fischer – Tal, Mikhail
Sicilian Defense [B32]

1.e4 c5 2.Qf3 Qc6 3.d4 cxd4 4.Qxd4 e5 5.Qb5 a6 6.Qd6+ Qxd6 7.Qxd6 Qf6 8.Qd1 Qg6 9.Qc3 Qg7 10.h4 h5 11.Qg5 d5 12.Qxe7?! 12.exd5 Qd4 13.Qd3 Qf5 14.Qxf5 Qdxf5 15.Qd2 Qd6 16.Qd3 Qg4 17.Qd3 Qd3 18.cxd3 Qxe2 19.Qxe2 0-0 20.Qd1 Qe7 21.d4?! White will not be able to open the position on his terms, so 21.Qb1 is better. 21...Qd5 22.Qc1 Qhe8 23.Qb1 f5? It is not good to advance this pawn as it restricts the bishop. Black can keep his small advantage with 23...Qxe2 24.Qxe2 Qxe5 (Kasparov.) 25.Qg5 Qd7 25.Qxe5 Qxe5+ 26.Qxe5 Qe4 27.Qd3 Qc4 28.Qd1!! This pawn sacrifice is a good opportunity to activate White's forces and to pose problems in time trouble. 28...Qxc3 29.Qxc3+ Qxc3 30.Qc1

39...Qf8? Too passive. Black's position is precarious in any case, but 39...Qc5 is more tenacious, e.g., 40.Qh6 a5 41.Qd6 Qxd6 42.Qxd6 Qd3 43.Qxg6 Qd7 44.Qb8 a4 45.Qg4 fxg4 46.fxg4 b5 47.gxh5 b4 48.h6 b3 49.h7 b2 50.h8=Q b1=Q 40.Qd6 a5 41.Qh6! 41.Qxe6 Qxe6+ 42.Qxe6 Qxf4+ 43.Qxf4 b5 44.Qf5 b4 = 41...Qe2 42.Qd2 Qc7 42...Qe4 43.Qg7 Qd7 44.Qc2++ 43.Qd6 Qh7+ 44.Qg5 Qf7 45.Qb2! Putting Black in a lethal zugzwang. 45...Qb4 46.Qxf4 Qxf5+ 47.Qh6 b5 48.Qd6 Qd4 49.Qg4 Qxf3 50.Qg5 Qe6 51.Qg6 Qg6 52.Qe5 Qc3 53.Qf5 Qf8 54.Qg2! The rook belongs behind the passed pawn as the immediate 54.Qg2? runs into 54...Qg6. 54...Qf3+ 55.Qf4 Qd7 56.Qe6 Qe6 57.Qg7 Qe4 57...Qxf4 58.Qe4 Qg2 59.Qxf3 Qh4+ 60.Qe4+ 58.Qe5 Qf8 59.Qxf8 Qxf8 60.Qd5 a4 61.Qg7 Qg8 62.Qd6 b3 63.a3 1-0

(370) Kortschnoi, Viktor – Fischer
King's Indian Defense [E62]

1.d4 Qf6 2.c4 g6 3.g3 Qg7 4.Qg2 0-0 5.Qc3 d6 6.Qf3 Qc6 7.0-0 e5 8.d5 Qe7 9.c5 Qd7?! 9...Qe8 is the main line. 10.Qd6 cxd6 11.a4 Qc5 12.Qd2 b6 13.b4 Qb7 14.Qb3 Qd7 15.Qa3 a6 16.Qc4 b5 17.Qd2 Qb6 18.Qd2 b5 19.Qa3 Qh6? Now White's play on the queenside is much quicker than Black's on the other wing. The
immediate 19...c4 is called for. 20.e3 Bc8?! 21.axb5 axb5 22.Qxa2! More precise than 22.Qa1 Qxe3 23.Qe4 Qd4 24.Ba6 Bc7 25.Qxd4 exd4 26.Bb6 Qb8. 22...Qg7 23.Qa1 e4 24.Qf1 Qd8?! 25.Qa6 Qb8 26.Qa7 Bc7 26...Qxc3 27.Qxd7 = 27.Qxc7 Bxc7 28.Qxb5 Qxb5 29.Qxb5 Qf7 30.Qg7 Qxg7 (D)

31.Qc6? First 31.Qb2+ Qg8, and only then is 32.Qc6 right as now 32...Qxe6? 33.Qh1 wins for White. 31...Qxc6 32.Qc1?? Missing Black’s reply which turns the tables. After 32...Qxc6 33.Qb3, White is for choice. 32...Qa7! 33.Qxa7 Qxa7 34.Bc7 Qb5 35.Bb7 Qc3 36.Qc4 Qf6 37.b5 Qe5 38.Qd6 Qd8 39.Bb6 Qg5 40.Ba6 Qd5 41.b6 Qb4 42.Ba4 Qd6 43.Qxb4 Qd1+ 44.Qg2 Qf3 0-1

(371) Fischer – Petrosian, Tigran
French Defense [C12]

1.e4 c5 2.Qe2 d5 3.Qd3 Qf5 4.Qg5 Qb4 5.c6 Bc6 6.Qd2 Qc5 7.Qxc3 Qc3 8.Qg5 Qg8 9.Qe2 is the main line. 8...0-0 9.Qd3 Qd6 10.Qc2 Qc3 11.b3 Qf5 12.f4 f5 13.Qf4 Qc5 14.Qf3 c5 15.0-0 Qa5 16.Qc1 Qd7 17.Qc4 Qxe1 18.Qxe1 dxc4 19.Qa4 cxd4 20.Qxb7 Qab8 21.Qa6?! It is better to centralize the bishop with 21.Qe4. 21...Bb4 22.Bad1 Qd3 23.cxd3 cxd3 24.Qxd3 Qe6 25.Bd4 Qd4 26.Qd4 Qd5 27.a4? White’s position is difficult, but after 27.a3 Qf4 28.Qc2 Qa4 29.Qd3 Qd3 30.Qe3, he has good drawing chances. 27...Qf4 28.Qd1 Qg6 29.Qc8 Qf7 30.a5 Qxe5 31.a6 Qg4 32.Qd2 Qc4 33.Qf2+ Qe7 34.Qb5 Qd6 (D)

35.Qxd6?! Black’s potentially most dangerous pawn should be eliminated with 35.Qxa7, e.g.,

1.e4 c5 2.Qe2 d6 3.Qg5 Qg6 4.Qg2 Qg7 5.0-0 Qc6 6.Qc3 Qe5 7.Qd3 Qg7 8.a3 Qa3 9.Qe3 is the main line. 8...0-0 9.Qb4 b6 10.f4? exf4 11.Qxf4?! 11.Qxf4 is the lesser evil. 11...d5! A strong counterstrike in the center. 11...cxb4 12.axb4 Qxb4 13.f5 plays into White’s hands. 12.Qg4 Qh3 Qxg3 13.Qf4 g6 14.Qf3 is probably even stronger as Black’s initiative remains and he still has the two bishops. 14.Qxf4 15.Qb5 Qa5 16.Qd2 fxe5 17.fxe5 Qf1+ 18.Qxf1 Qb3 19.Qb1 Qxc1 20.Qxc1 Qc7 21.Qe1 Qd8 22.Qh2 d4 22...Qf5?! 23.cxd4 Qd4 24.Qf3?! 24.e6 Qf8 25.Qf1 is more circumspect, but Black remains for choice. 24...Qh6 25.Qxa2+ Qh8 26.Qe6 Qd5?! 26...Qf5?! (Fischer) is even stronger. Now Black will infiltrate on the dark squares sooner or later, e.g., 27.Qf6+ Qg8 28.Qh1 Qe3 29.Qc6 Qe7. 27.Qh2 Qe5 28.Qc6 Qf8 29.Qf3 Qf4 30.Qxd4?! Qxe5? the queen should be brought into the attack with 30...Qd8 31.Qf3 Qc2 32.Qd1 Qd4 33.Qg4 Qxf3+ 34.Qxf3 Qd4 35.Qe1 Qf5 36.Qd4 Qg7 37.Qf2 h5 38.Qg3 Qg4+ 39.Qh2 Qf4 39...Qf4+ 40.Qxf4 Qxf4 41.Qg3=. (Fischer). 40.Qe7? The fatal 40th move. From now on Black is pressing. After 40.Qe5+ Qh7 41.Qg5+ Qh6 42.Qh3, Keres would have had all the fun in the adjournment. 40...Qh6 Here the game was

(372) Keres, Paul – Fischer
Sicilian Defense [B20]
adjourned and Keres sealed... 41...\textcolor{red}{\textbf{e}2}

Objectively, it should be drawn, but Fischer
comes quite close to winning by sheer force of
will: 41...\textcolor{red}{\textbf{f}5} 42.\textcolor{red}{\textbf{e}3} g5 43.\textcolor{red}{\textbf{g}2} \textcolor{red}{\textbf{g}4}+
44.\textcolor{red}{\textbf{f}2} \textcolor{red}{\textbf{f}4} 45.\textcolor{red}{\textbf{g}2} \textcolor{red}{\textbf{c}2}+ 46.\textcolor{red}{\textbf{h}1} \textcolor{red}{\textbf{b}1}+
47.\textcolor{red}{\textbf{h}2} \textcolor{red}{\textbf{a}2}+ 48.\textcolor{red}{\textbf{h}3} \textcolor{red}{\textbf{f}7} 49.\textcolor{red}{\textbf{h}2} \textcolor{red}{\textbf{f}6}
50.\textcolor{red}{\textbf{g}2} \textcolor{red}{\textbf{g}7} 51.\textcolor{red}{\textbf{g}3} h4+ 52.\textcolor{red}{\textbf{g}2} \textcolor{red}{\textbf{g}4}+
53.\textcolor{red}{\textbf{h}1} \textcolor{red}{\textbf{g}3} 54.\textcolor{red}{\textbf{e}4} g4 55.\textcolor{red}{\textbf{h}2} \textcolor{red}{\textbf{g}5}
56.\textcolor{red}{\textbf{f}1} \textcolor{red}{\textbf{h}3}+ 56...\textcolor{red}{\textbf{x}a}3 57.\textcolor{red}{\textbf{e}6} 57.\textcolor{red}{\textbf{g}1}
\textcolor{red}{\textbf{a}3} 58.d5 g3 59.\textcolor{red}{\textbf{d}7} \textcolor{red}{\textbf{a}1} 60.\textcolor{red}{\textbf{f}5} \textcolor{red}{\textbf{f}6}
61.\textcolor{red}{\textbf{f}4} \textcolor{red}{\textbf{e}1} 62.d6 \textcolor{red}{\textbf{e}5} 63.\textcolor{red}{\textbf{g}4}+ \textcolor{red}{\textbf{f}8}
64.d7 \textcolor{red}{\textbf{d}5} 65.\textcolor{red}{\textbf{g}2} \textcolor{red}{\textbf{x}d}7 66.\textcolor{red}{\textbf{x}d}7 \textcolor{red}{\textbf{f}2}+
67.\textcolor{red}{\textbf{h}3} \textcolor{red}{\textbf{f}1}+ 68.\textcolor{red}{\textbf{x}h}g2 69.\textcolor{red}{\textbf{b}4}+ \textcolor{red}{\textbf{f}7}
70.\textcolor{red}{\textbf{b}3}+ \textcolor{red}{\textbf{g}7} 71.\textcolor{red}{\textbf{g}3}+ \textcolor{red}{\textbf{h}7} 72.\textcolor{red}{\textbf{e}5}(D)

(374) \textit{Geller,Efim – Fischer}

Sicilian Defense \cite{B92}

\textbf{1.e4 c5 2.\textbf{d}3 d6 3.d4 cxd4 4.\textcolor{red}{\textbf{d}4} \textcolor{red}{\textbf{d}6}
5.\textcolor{red}{\textbf{c}3} a6 6.\textcolor{red}{\textbf{e}2} e5 7.\textcolor{red}{\textbf{b}3} \textcolor{red}{\textbf{e}6} 8.0-0
\textcolor{red}{\textbf{b}7} 9.a4 \textcolor{red}{\textbf{e}7} 10.f4 \textcolor{red}{\textbf{c}7} 11.f5 \textcolor{red}{\textbf{a}4}
12.a5 0-0 13.\textcolor{red}{\textbf{e}3} b5 14.a6 \textcolor{red}{\textbf{b}6} 15.\textcolor{red}{\textbf{h}1} \textcolor{red}{\textbf{c}8}
16.\textcolor{red}{\textbf{a}6} \textcolor{red}{\textbf{b}6} 17.\textcolor{red}{\textbf{d}6}+ \textcolor{red}{\textbf{e}8} 18.\textcolor{red}{\textbf{d}6} \textcolor{red}{\textbf{c}8}
19.\textcolor{red}{\textbf{a}5}! White takes control of the position.
19...\textcolor{red}{\textbf{b}7} 20.\textcolor{red}{\textbf{a}5} \textcolor{red}{\textbf{c}7} 21.\textcolor{red}{\textbf{d}5} \textcolor{red}{\textbf{x}d}5
22.\textcolor{red}{\textbf{x}d}5 \textcolor{red}{\textbf{b}5} 23.\textcolor{red}{\textbf{d}2} \textcolor{red}{\textbf{e}5} 24.c4 \textcolor{red}{\textbf{b}6}
25.\textcolor{red}{\textbf{e}2} \textcolor{red}{\textbf{g}5} 26.\textcolor{red}{\textbf{f}3} \textcolor{red}{\textbf{f}6} 27.\textcolor{red}{\textbf{d}6} \textcolor{red}{\textbf{e}4}
28.\textcolor{red}{\textbf{f}4} 28.\textcolor{red}{\textbf{e}4} \textcolor{red}{\textbf{x}b}2 29.\textcolor{red}{\textbf{a}6} \textcolor{red}{\textbf{b}8} 30.\textcolor{red}{\textbf{f}1}
18.\textcolor{red}{\textbf{d}4} \textcolor{red}{\textbf{d}8} (D)

A fantastic moment. Fischer realized that Keres
has managed to escape with a draw. 72...\textcolor{red}{\textbf{h}1}+
72...\textcolor{red}{\textbf{f}2}+ 73.\textcolor{red}{\textbf{h}3} g1\textcolor{red}{\textbf{w}} 74.\textcolor{red}{\textbf{f}5}+ \textcolor{red}{\textbf{h}6} 75.\textcolor{red}{\textbf{f}6}+
\textcolor{red}{\textbf{h}5} 76.\textcolor{red}{\textbf{g}6}+ \textcolor{red}{\textbf{x}g}6 77.\textcolor{red}{\textbf{g}5}+ \textcolor{red}{\textbf{g}5} stalemate
(Fischer). 73.\textcolor{red}{\textbf{h}3} \textcolor{red}{\textbf{h}3}+ 74.\textcolor{red}{\textbf{x}h}g3 \textcolor{red}{\textbf{g}1}
75.\textcolor{red}{\textbf{f}7}+ \textcolor{red}{\textbf{h}8} 76.\textcolor{red}{\textbf{f}8}+ \textcolor{red}{\textbf{h}7} 77.\textcolor{red}{\textbf{f}7}+
and a draw was agreed in view of 77...\textcolor{red}{\textbf{g}7} 78.\textcolor{red}{\textbf{g}7}+\textcolor{red}{\textbf{g}7}
79.\textcolor{red}{\textbf{g}3}! =. ½-½

(373) \textit{Benko,Pál – Fischer}

Queen's Pawn Game \cite{A49}

\textbf{1.g3 g6 2.\textbf{g}2 \textbf{g}7 3.d4 c5 4.c3 \textbf{b}6
5.\textbf{f}3 \textbf{f}6 6.0-0 0-0 7.d5 d6 8.\textbf{c}4 \textbf{e}6
9.\textbf{c}3 \textbf{e}5 10.\textbf{c}5 \textbf{a}6 11.\textbf{d}7 \textbf{d}8
13.\textbf{b}3 \textbf{h}8 14.a4 \textbf{e}8 15.\textbf{c}3 \textbf{f}5!
16.f4 \textbf{f}7 17.e4 \textbf{a}5 18.\textbf{c}4 \textbf{d}8 (D)

32.\textcolor{red}{\textbf{e}1}? 32.g3 is a better way to deal with
the problems of White’s king. Then White retains an
advantage. 32...\textcolor{red}{\textbf{c}3} 33.\textcolor{red}{\textbf{c}3} \textcolor{red}{\textbf{c}3} 34.\textcolor{red}{\textbf{b}1}
moment as Black’s queen is more active and Black has practical drawing chances. 52.\(\text{Qc5}\) \(\text{Qd7}\) 53.\(\text{Qg2}\) \(\text{Qb8}\) 54.\(\text{Qb6}\) \(\text{Qc7}\) 55.\(\text{Qc5}\) \(\text{Qb8}\) 56.\(\text{Qb6}\) \(\text{Qc7}\) 57.\(\text{Qb7}\) \(\text{Qf8}\) 58.\(\text{Qb6}\) \(\text{Qb6}\) 59.\(\text{Qb6}\) \(\text{Qe6}\) 60.\(\text{Qb8}\) \(\text{Qd8}\) 61.\(\text{Qb5}\) \(\text{Qg5}\) 62.\(\text{Qxe5}\) \(\text{Qe6}\) 63.\(\text{Qd4}\) \(\text{Qd8}\)? 63...\(\text{Qxe8}\) offers more resistance. 64.\(\text{Qc4}\) \(\text{Qg6}\) 65.\(\text{Qd5}\) \(\text{Qc8}\) 66.\(\text{Qf5}\) 1-0

(376) Tal, Mikhail – Fischer
Ruy Lopez [C64]

1.e4 e5 2.\(\text{Qf3}\) \(\text{Qc6}\) 3.\(\text{Qb5}\) a6 4.\(\text{Qa4}\) \(\text{Qf6}\) 5.0-0 \(\text{Qe7}\) 6.\(\text{Qc3}\) b5 7.\(\text{Qb3}\) d6 8.\(\text{Qc3}\) 0-0 9.\(\text{Qc2}\) \(\text{Qa5}\) 10.\(\text{Qd2}\) c5 11.d4 \(\text{Qxc3}\) 12.\(\text{Qbxd2}\) \(\text{Qd6}\) 13.\(\text{Qxc4}\) \(\text{Qxe4}\) 14.\(\text{Qd3}\) Qd6?! 14...\(\text{Qe6}\) is the main line. 15.\(\text{Qd4}\) \(\text{Qe7}\) 16.\(\text{Qf3}\) \(\text{Qd8}\) 17.\(\text{Qe3}\) \(\text{Qg4}\) 18.\(\text{Qxd5}\) \(\text{Qxd5}\) 19.\(\text{Qc1}\) \(\text{Qd6}\)?! 19...\(\text{Qxb6}\) is more precise. 20.\(\text{Qc3}\) \(\text{Qd7}\) 21.\(\text{Qg4}\) 21.\(\text{Qxe7}\)? \(\text{Qac8}\) – 22...\(\text{Qg3}\)? (D)

22.\(\text{Qxg3}\)? Now a draw is forced. With 22.\(\text{Qc7}\) \(\text{Qe2}\) (22...\(\text{Qh6}\) 23.\(\text{Qe2}\) \(\text{Qh8}\) 24.\(\text{Qxd7}\) \(\text{Qxh3}\) 25.\(\text{Qg5}\) \(\text{Qxd6}\) 26.\(\text{Qxf6}\) =) 23.\(\text{Qg2}\) \(\text{Qf4}\) 24.\(\text{Qf1}\) \(\text{Qxc7}\) 25.\(\text{Qxc7}\) \(\text{Qf8}\) 26.\(\text{Qxe5}\) \(\text{Qxe5}\) 27.\(\text{Qg1}\) \(\text{Qxe5}\) 28.\(\text{Qb8}\) \(\text{Qh3}\) + 30.\(\text{Qf3}\) \(\text{Qf3}\) + 31.\(\text{Qg1}\) \(\text{Qg3}\) =

28.\(\text{Qh3}\) \(\text{Qf3}\) + 29.\(\text{Qf1}\) \(\text{Qf4}\) 27.\(\text{Qd7}\) 28.\(\text{Qg4}\) 29.\(\text{Qxd7}\) \(\text{Qg4}\) 30.\(\text{Qxd7}\) \(\text{Qg4}\) 31.\(\text{Qg1}\) \(\text{Qg3}\) =

22...\(\text{Qf8}\) 27...\(\text{Qxa4}\) is called for as it is not at all easy for White to win the pawn back. 28.\(\text{Qe1}\)? 28.\(\text{Qh5}\) wins a pawn as 28...\(\text{Qg8}\)? runs into 29.\(\text{Qxg6}\) \(\text{hgx6}\) 30.\(\text{Qxe6}\)+. 28...\(\text{Qc8}\) 29.\(\text{Qa3}\) \(\text{Qxc8}\) 30.a\(\text{axb}\) \(\text{axb}\) 31.\(\text{Qa7}\) \(\text{Qb7}\) 32.\(\text{Qa3}\) \(\text{Qb6}\) 33.\(\text{Qb5}\) \(\text{Qc6}\) 34.\(\text{Qb4}\) \(\text{Qb6}\) 35.\(\text{Qe5}\) \(\text{Qd8}\) 36.\(\text{Qe3}\) \(\text{Qc7}\) 37.\(\text{Qf1}\) \(\text{Qf6}\) 38.\(\text{Qa3}\) \(\text{Qc8}\) 39.\(\text{Qb2}\) \(\text{Qc8}\) 40.\(\text{Qa1}\) \(\text{Qc6}\) 41.\(\text{Qb1}\) \(\text{Qxe6}\) 42.\(\text{Qg1}\) \(\text{Qc8}\) 43.b\(\text{axc}\) 44.\(\text{Qxc4}\) \(\text{Qxc4}\)? 44...\(\text{Qxc4}\) is more difficult to break down, e.g., 45.\(\text{Qd1}\) \(\text{Qd7}\) 46.\(\text{Qe2}\) \(\text{Qe6}\) 47.\(\text{Qf3}\) \(\text{Qxf5}\) 48.\(\text{Qxf5}\) \(\text{Qd7}\) 49.\(\text{Qd4}\) \(\text{Qd7}\) 45.\(\text{Qd3}\) \(\text{Qxd3}\) 46.\(\text{Qxd3}\) \(\text{Qf8}\) 47.\(\text{Qd1}\) \(\text{Qc4}\) 48.\(\text{Qd1}\) \(\text{Qc6}\) 49.\(\text{Qb3}\) \(\text{Qg8}\) 49...\(\text{Qxe4}\) 50.\(\text{Qc5}\) \(\text{Qg8}\) 51.\(\text{Qd5}\) \(\text{Qd5}\) 52.\(\text{Qc4}\) 50.\(\text{Qd4}\) \(\text{Qd7}\) 51.\(\text{Qd7}\) \(\text{Qd7}\) 52.\(\text{Qc5}\) is more precise. 51...\(\text{Qe8}\)? 51...\(\text{Qf8}\) 52.\(\text{Qe7}\) \(\text{Qh8}\) 53.\(\text{Qc6}\) \(\text{Qc6}\) 54.\(\text{Qb5}\) \(\text{Qd8}\) 55.\(\text{Qd4}\) =; 51...\(\text{Qd7}\) 52.\(\text{Qc5}\) \(\text{Qc4}\) seizes the

(377) Fischer – Kortschnoi, Viktor
Siemens Defense [B88]

1.e4 c5 2.\(\text{Qf3}\) \(\text{Qc6}\) 3.d4 \(\text{Qd6}\) 4.\(\text{Qd4}\) \(\text{Qf6}\) 5.\(\text{Qc3}\) \(\text{Qd6}\) 6.\(\text{Qc4}\) \(\text{Qe7}\) 7.\(\text{Qb3}\) \(\text{Qe7}\) 8.0-0 0-0 9.\(\text{Qd3}\) \(\text{Qa5}\) 10.\(\text{Qf4}\) \(\text{Qb6}\) 11.\(\text{Qe5}\) \(\text{Qe8}\) 12.\(\text{Qf5}\) \(\text{Qe8}\) 13.\(\text{Qxe6}\) \(\text{Qxe6}\) 14.\(\text{Qc6}\) \(\text{Qd6}\) 15.\(\text{Qxd6}\) \(\text{Qxd6}\) 16.\(\text{Qb5}\) \(\text{Qxe6}\) 17.\(\text{Qa7}\) \(\text{Qb8}\) 18.\(\text{Qa6}\) \(\text{Qf6}\) 19.\(\text{Qh6}\)?! The prophylactic 19.\(\text{Qh3}\) makes it more difficult for Black to find
countercplay, e.g., 19...Qd7 20.Qe4 Qc7 21.Qg5 Qd5 22.Qd1 Qf6 23.Qb5 Qd8 24.Qc4 Qc6 25.Qd6 Qe8 26.Qf5. 19...Bxb6 20.Qxh6 Bb8 21.Qf2 Qg4 22.Qab5 Qb4 23.Qa7 Qb7 24.b3 Qc3 25.bxc3 Qxb5 26.Qxg4 Qxg4 27.c4 Qb7 28.Qa1 Qf5 29.c5 Qxc2 30.c6 Qb5 (D)

31.g4? Fischer wants too much and misses 31.Qf5 32.Qc1 h5 33.Qf3+ Qxh3 34.Qc8+ Qh7 with a drawn endgame, the logical outcome of the game. 31...Qg3+ 32.Qf2 Bxg4 33.c7 Qf5 34.Qe3 h5! Now Black’s pawns, like an army of ants, will swarm down over the board. 35.Qb8+ Qh7 36.c8Q Qxc8 37.Qxh4 Qf3 f5 38.Qf3+ Qh8! 40.Qf2 is more tenacious. 40...Qg3+ 41.Qf2 f4 42.Qa7 h3 43.Qb8 Qf5 44.Qf8+ Qe4 45.Qe8 Qg5 0-1

(378) Petrosian, Tigran – Fischer
Queen’s Gambit Declined [D53]

1.c4 Qf6 2.d3 c6 3.d4 d5 4.Qg5 Qe7 5.e3 b6 6.Qh4 b6 7.Qxd5 Qxd5 8.Qxe7 Qxe7 9.Qxd5 exd5 10.Qe2 0-0 11.Qf4 Qb7 12.Qe2 Qd7 13.Qc1 Qf6 14.Qa4 c5 15.0-0 Qxc8 16.Qxa3 Qf8 17.dxc5 Qxc5 (D)

(379) Fischer – Keres, Paul
Ruy Lopez [C96]

1.e4 c5 2.d3 Qc6 3.Qb5 a6 4.Qa4 Qf6 5.0-0 Qe7 6.Qe1 b5 7.Qb3 d6 8.c3 0-0 9.b3 Qa5 10.Qc2 c5 11.d4 Qd7 12.Qf6 13.Qg4! 13.Qd2 and 13.b3 are the main lines. 13...b5 14.Qb2 h4 15.hxg4 Qg5! Black is now better. But owing to the closed nature of the position, it is not so easy to break through. 16.Qd2 g6 17.Qd3 Qc1 18.Qxc1 Qg7 19.Qg5 Qb7 20.Qxd8 Qxd8 21.a4 Qxa4 22.Qd4 Qa4 23.Qa4 Qd7 24.Qa2 c4 25.Qd2 Qb5 26.Qb1 Qh8 27.Qd3 Qh4 28.Qg2 Qah8 29.Qf3 Qh3 30.Qd1 Qc5 31.Qg3 Qd7 32.Qg5 f6 33.Qxg6+ Qxg6 34.Qe3 Qe7 35.Qd2 Qh2+ 36.Qg1 Qb5 37.Qa1 Qh4 38.Qg2 Qf8 38...Qd3 is met by 39.b3 cxb3 40.c4 Qd4+ 41.Qg1. 39.Qf3 Qxh6 40.Qg1 Qa8 41.Qa5 Qc8 42.Qa3 Qa8 43.Qa5 Qa7 44.Qg2 Qb7!! 44...Qd3? is better as 45.Qxd3 cxd3 46.Qc4 Qad7 47.Qf3 gives White some compensation, but probably not enough. 45.Qa1 a5 46.Qg1 Qc5 47.Qe3 a4 47...Qxe4? 48.Qxe4 Qxe4 49.Qh1 plays into White’s hands. 48.Qh3 Qxh3 49.Qxh3 Qd3 50.Qa2 Qxf2+ 51.Qg3 Qd3 52.Qxe4 Qxa8 53.Qb6 Qa6 54.Qbc4 Qc5 55.Qf3 Qa8 56.b4 Qb5 57.Qa3 Qd7 58.Qg2 Qg4 59.Qac4 Qc8 60.Qc3?! 60.Qxa4 Qxh2 61.Qxd2 Qxe2 62.Qf2 is easier. 60...Qd7 60...Qxd2 61.Qxd2 Qh5 62.c4 Qf8 is the alternative. 61.Qb8 Qb5 Qc5 63.Qd1 Qd8 64.Qc3 Qa8 65.Qf3 Qc7 66.Qg5 Qb6 67.Qf7? In view of what follows, not a good practical decision. As the rook is a bad blockader, 67.Qf8 (D)
1.e4 e6 2.d4 d5 3.Qc3 Qf6 4.c4 Qfd7 5.f4 c5 6.dxc5 6.Qf3 is the main line. 6...Qxc5
7.Qg4 0-0 8.Qd3 f5 9.Qh3 Qxg1 10.Qxg1 Qd6 11.Qxd2 Qc6 12.Qb5?! This maneuver is positionally desirable but takes too much time. 12.0-0-0 is called for. 12...Qb6
13.0-0-0 Qd7 14.Qd6 Qa4 15.Qb5 Qd4
16.Qe3 Qe2+ 17.Qxe2 Qb1 d4 18.Qxa4 Qxa4 19.Qf2 Qxg1 20.Qxg1 gives White compensation for the exchange. 17...Qxb2+
Qxc8 24.Qd3 Qa2+ 25.Qd1 Qc3+ 26.Qc1 Qc5 27.Qh4 Qa5 28.Qd2 (D)

28...h6?? 28...Qc6, with the point 29.Qg4 Qf3, wins for Black. 29.Qg4 f×g4? Opening the lines to Black's king and losing quickly. But good advice is hard to give anyway, e.g., 29.Qxd5+ 30.Qxe2 Q×f4+ 31.Qf1 Q×d3 32.g×f5 Q×e5 33.Q×g7+ =. 29...Qe4+ 30.Qc2 Qd2+ 31.Qf1
Q×f4 32.Qe4 Qxe4 33.Q×e4 Qf3 34.Qg3+. 30.Q×g4 Qh8? 30...Qe4+ 31.Qe2 Qd2+ 32.Qf1+ 31.Q×h6+ 1-0

(D) 30.Qd4 9.Q×d4 0-0 10.f4 b6! 11.Qh1 Qa6
12.Qf3?! d5! Black has already seized the initiative. 13.exd5 Qc5 14.Qa4 Qb7
15.Qc3 exd5 16.Qd4 Qc8 17.Qd1?! (D)

17...Qg4? Missing the surprising 17...a6 18.Q×f6 g×f6!! and Black’s attack is much stronger than White’s, e.g., 19.f5 d4 20.Qc4 Qh8 21.Qxf7 (21.Qff1 Qg8 22.Qd5 Qd6) 21...Qe7 22.Qxe7 Qxe7 23.Qd5 Qe5. 18.Qd1
26.Qe3 is an alternative. 25...Qa6 26.Q×e3 runs into 26.Qa6 Q×e8 27.Q×e8*. 26.Qf3 Qd2 27.Qh4 Qf2
28.Qec1? White’s c-pawn is a more dangerous factor after 28.Q×f2 Q×f2 29.Qh2 Q×a2 30.Qc7.
28...Q×f3? The wrong move order. After 28...Qe8 29.Qc3 Q×e1 30.Q×e1 Q×f1+ 31.Q×f1
Q×f4, Black is fine. 29.Qf3 Qe8 30.Q×e8+ Q×e8 31.Q×e8+ Q×h7 32.Qc5 Qf6 33.Qc1
b×c5 34.Q×c5 Qb2 35.Qf1 Qxh2 36.Qa6 Qa5 37.Qc1 Qc7 38.Qfd1 Qg5 39.f×g5 Q×g6
40.g×h6 Q×h6 41.Qd6+ Qg7 42.Qd4 Qg6
43.Qa4 1-0

(382) Filip,Miroslav – Fischer
Queen’s Gambit Declined [D59]
1.d4 d5 2.c4 e6 3.Qc3 Qf6 4.Qg5 Qc7
5.e3 0-0 6.Qd3 h6 7.Qh4 b6 8.c×d5 Q×d5
9.Q×e7 Q×e7 10.Qc1 Qf6 11.Qe2 Qa7
12.0-0 Qb7 13.Qe4 c5 14.Qe3 Qfc8
15.Qfd1 Qf8 16.Qa6 Q×a6 17.Q×a6 c×d4
18.Q×d4 Qf4 19.a3 (D)

19...Qc4 Fischer plays it safe. The queen sacrifice 19...Q×b2? 20.Q×c2 Q×c2 21.Q×c2
Q×c3 is totally unclear. 20.Q×c4 Q×c4 21.Qc2

38.g4? Exposing White's king too much. After 38.g2, White can keep pressing. 38...Af7 39.Af2 Ahe6 39...Ae6? 40.Aed6 Axd4= 40.f4 Ahe7 41.Aad1 A5 ½-½

(384) Fischer – Petrosian, Tigran
Sicilian Defense [B47]

1.e4 c5 2.d3 A6 3.d4 cxd4 4.Axd4 e6 5.Ac3 Aec7 6.g3 a6 7.Ag2 Axf6 8.0-0 Ae7 9.b3 9.Ac1 is the main line. 9...0-0 10.Ac2 Axd4 11.Axd4 d6 12.Aac1 b5 13.Ae1


(385) Keres, Paul - Fischer
Queen’s Gambit Declined [D35]

Exhibition Team Match
Warsaw
September 1962

On their way to the 1962 Olympiad in Varna, Bulgaria, the U.S. team stopped in Warsaw for an exhibition match against the Polish team. Fischer defeated Poland’s board 1, Bogdan Sliwa.

(386) Sliwa, Bogdan – Fischer
Queen’s Gambit Declined [D36]

1.d4 d5 2.c4 e6 3.Qc3 Qf6 4.cxd5 exd5
5.Qg5 c6 6.Qc2 d6 7.e3 Qc7 8.Qd3 Qe7 9.Qge2 Qh5 10.Qxe7 Qxe7 11.0-0-0
Qg6 12.Qb3 Qd7 13.Qb1 0-0-0 14.Qa4 Qb8
15.Qc5 Qc8 16.Qc1 Qg7 17.Qb3 b6
18.Qa4 Qb7 19.Qhe1 Qge6 20.Qc1 Qhe8
21.a3 f5 (D)

22.Qf4? Too ambitious as White cannot transfer his knight to e5 easily now. It is better to regroup it immediately: 22.Qxd2 f4 23.Qf3 fxe3 24.fxe3 Qg5 25.Qxe5 c5 26.Qe7=. 22...Qh4! 23.Qe2
23.Qxd2? Qxd4=– 23...g5 24.Qd2? 24.fg5 Qf1
25.Qd2 c5 26.Qaxc5 bx5 27.dxc5 fxe3

28.Qxc3 is probably not quite sufficient but offers better practical chances as the character of the fight is changed completely. 24...gxf4 25.Qf3 Qxf6 26.Qxf5? White will not be able to deal with the resulting passed e-pawn, so 26.Qxd4 27.Qxd4 Qxd4 28.Qxe8 Qxe8 29.Qf2 Qxf4 30.Qh7 is called for. 26...f3 27.Qxe6
Qxe6 28.Qc3 c5 29.Qd1 cxd4 30.Qxd4 Qxd4 31.Qxd4 Qg6+ 32.Qc2 Qe4 33.Qc3
Qc8 34.Qb3 Qxc2 0-1

XVth Chess Olympiad
Varna, Bulgaria
September 16-October 9, 1962

The XVth Chess Olympiad was held in Varna, Bulgaria, a picturesque setting on the Black Sea. Once again the team from the Soviet Union swept to the gold, scoring 31 ½ points out of a possible 44. Second, 3½ points behind, was Yugoslavia, followed by Argentina at 26 and the U.S. at 25. The American team was again led by Fischer on first board. The sensation of the tournament was the first — and as it would turn out, the only — meeting between Fischer and Botvinnik (see game 402). Fischer’s overall result at Varna was somewhat disappointing. In 11 games in the finals, albeit on board one, he scored 50%, winning three, losing three and drawing five.

(387) Fischer – Purevzhov,
Sicilian Defense [B77]

1.e4 c5 2.Qf3 d6 3.d4 cxd4 4.Qxd4 Qf6
5.Qc3 Qg6 6.Qe3 Qg7 7.f3 Qe6 8.Qd2 0-0
9.Qc4 Qd7?! A tricky sideline, which objectively speaking should not be correct as Black’s knights make too many moves. 9...Qd7 is the main line of the Sicilian Dragon. 10.0-0-0
Qb6 11.Qb3 Qa5 12.Qd3 Qd7 13.h4
Qc8 14.h5 Qhc4 15.hxg6 hxg6= 15...fxg6
is the main line. 16.Qh6 Qe6? 16...e5 is necessary. 17.Qf4 e5? 17...Qh6 18.Qxh6 Qf6
is better, but Black is already fighting a lost cause because of 19.Qd2=–. (D)

18.Qf5 Qf5 18...fxg5 19.Qxg7 Qxg7
20.Qxg5++ 19.Qxf5 Qxb2 20.Qxb2 e4
21.Qxg7 Qxg7 21...Qd3 22.f6+– 22.Qe4
1-0

Fischer-Aloni,
with Bobby about to make his 14th move.
1.e4 e6 2.d4 d5 3.Qc3 Qb4 4.e5 Qe7 5.a3 Qxh6 6.bxh6 c5 7.a4 Qbc6 8.Qf3 Qa5 9.Qd2 Qd7 10.Qe2 c4 11.h4?! 11.0-0 and 11.Qg5 are the main lines. 11...f6 12.h5 fxe5 13.h6 gxh6 14.Qxe5 Qxe5 15.dxe5 0-0 0-0 16.Qh6 Qg6 17.Qg5 Qxh3 18.Qf1 Qf8 19.Qf6 Qxf6! 20.Qxf6 Qxf6 21.Qa3 (D)

21...Qc6! 21...Qg7 is more precise but Black's advantage is not very large. 22.Qah3 Qg7 23.Qg4 Qb8 24.g3 Qf8 25.Qxh7 Qf6 26.Qxe1 d4 27.Qh3 h6 28.Qxd3 cxd3 29.Qxg6 Qxg6 30.Qa5+ Qa8 31.Qh8 Qhe8 32.Qxf8 Qxf8 33.Qd4 a6 34.Qxd3 and due to 34...Qxa4 35.Qxe6 Qe5 36.Qc4 = a draw was agreed. ½-½

(389) Blau, Max – Fischer
Sicilian Defense [B53]

1.e4 c5 2.Qf3 d6 3.d4 cxd4 4.Qxd4 Qc6 5.Qb5 Qd7 6.Qxc6 Qxc6 7.c4 Qf6 8.Qc3 g6 9.Qg5 9.0-0 is the main line. 9...Qg7 10.Qd5?! 0-0 11.Qd3 Qxh5 12.cxd5 Qd7! 13.Qd2 Qc6 14.Qc1 b5! Giving Black a dangerous strategic initiative, which Blau cannot neutralize in the game. 15.b3 bxc4 16.Qxc4 Qe5 17.0-0 Qe4 18.Qe3 Qxg5

19.Qxg5 Qc5 20.Qc3 Qc7 21.Qd4 Qxh4 22.Qd5 Qc8 23.Qc2 Qxc4 24.Qxc4 Qxc4 25.Qxh4 Qe4 26.Qh3 White may still be able to save himself but he faces a very unpleasant task. One try is 26.a4 Qc5 27.a5 Qxh4 28.a6 Qa5 29.Qxc7 Qaxa6 30.Qg3. 26...Qc4 27.Qd1 Qg7 28.Qd2 Qe2 29.Qf1 Qa4 30.Qb3 Qxh4 31.Qc3+ Qf6 32.Qxe1 Qe5 33.f4 Qxh4 34.Qg5 Qxh5! It is better not to exchange the pawns and to play 33...Qf4+ 34.Qh1 Qf8 35.Qe6 Qd2 36.Qe4 Qf5 37.Qf3 h5, which should be winning in the long run. 34.Qxe7+ Qh6 (D)

35.Qf8+? 35.Qf1 Qd1+ 36.Qf1 Qd2 37.Qc4 and White can still fight. 35...Qh5 36.g4+ Qh4 37.Qf6+ Qh6+ Qg3 - 37...Qxh3 38.Qc3+ Qg4 39.Qc8+ Qh4 40.Qd8+ Qh5 0-1

(390) Fischer – Aloni, Izak
French Defense [C10]

1.e4 e6 2.d4 d5 3.Qc3 Qf6 4.Qg5 dxe4 5.Qxe4 Qbd7 6.Qf6+ Qxf6 7.Qf3 Qc7 8.Qd3 h6 9.Qh4 0-0 10.Qc2 Qd5 11.Qg3 Qb4+ 12.Qf2 f5?! 12...Qd6 is the main line. 13.Qe5 Qd6 14.c3 Qxe5 15.Qxe5 Qf6 16.Qf3 Qd7 17.Qc4 Qb6?! 17...Qc6 18.0-0 b5 is more active. 18.Qb3 Qxc8 19.0-0 Qxe5 20.Qxe5 Qxe5 21.Qe1 Qa4 21...Qd5 22.a4 Qa6 23.a5 Qd5 24.Qd7+ 22.Qd3 Qxb3 23.axb3 a6 24.Qc5 Qb8 25.Qxe6 Qe7 26.Qc5 Qf7 27.Qe5 (D)

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27...c6? 27...Qd7 28.Qxd7 Bxd7, to get rid of White’s mighty knight, is better as 29.Bxf5! can be met by 29...e8 30.Qf1 Bde7. 28.Qae1 Qf8 29.c4 Qa8 30.d5 cxd5 31.exd5 Qe8 32.Qxe8+ Qxe8 33.Qf1 Qb6 34.Kf5+ Qd8 35.Qe6 Qc8 36.Bg6 Qe8 37.Qe6 Qe8 37.b4 Qc7 38.b3 a5 39.Qg3 axb4 40.Qe6++ is more precise. 37...Qe7 38.Qf4 38.Qxg7+ runs into 38...Qf7 39.Qg3 Qf4 40.Qg4 Qe5. 38...Qf7 39.Qg3 and Black overstepped the time limit in a worse, but not completely hopeless endgame 1–0

(391) Fischer – Clouellet, Victor
Ruy Lopez [C75]

d4 2...Qc6 3.Qb5 a6 4.Qa4 d6 5.c3 Qd7 6.d4 Qge7 7.Qb3 h6 8.Qe2 Qg6 9.Qc4 Qf6 10.d5 b5 11.Qe2 Qa5
12.Qd1 Qc7?! 12...c6 applies more pressure on the center. 13.Qg3 0–0 14.h4 (D)

14...Qc8?? Blundering the queen. One better option is 14...Qd8. 15.Qg5! hxg5 16.hxg5 Qxg5 17.Qxe5 Qxe5 18.a3 c6 19.dxc6 Qc6 20.a5 Qh6 21.Qg4 Qxe4 22.Qg4 Qxc6 23.Qd1 b4 24.Qc4 bxc3 25.bxc3 Qd4 26.Qb6 1–0

(392) Rivera, Donato – Fischer
Nimzo-Indian Defense [E26]

1.d4 Qf6 2.c4 e6 3.Qc3 Qb4 4.e3 d5 5.a3 Qxc3+ 6.bxc3 c5 7.Qd3 Qxd5 7.Qxd5 is the main line. 7...dxc4 8.Qc4 Qc7 9.Qb3 b6 10.Qe2 0–0 11.Qb2 Qc6 12.0–0 Qa5
13.Qg3 Qb7 14.Qc1? The starting point of a famous combination, which can be found in many books on tactics. 14.Qa2 is necessary. (D)

14...Qc6! 15.f3 Qb5 16.Qa4 Qxb2 0–1
Too impatient. 12...\texttt{a}b3 (Kasparov) gives White a very dangerous initiative. 12...\texttt{e}5? White's concept can only be challenged by the amazing counterstrike 12...\texttt{a}xg2!! Now Hübler prefers Barcza's suggestion, 13.\texttt{a}a4+ (Fischer's 13.\texttt{a}xg2 \texttt{d}xc4 14.\texttt{a}f3 is met by 14...\texttt{a}a7 [Kasparov] but after 15.\texttt{b}5 e6 16.\texttt{a}f4, White also has some compensation) 13...\texttt{d}x7 14.\texttt{a}f5 and White has good chances to draw, e.g., 14...\texttt{c}c7 (14...e6 15.\texttt{b}c6 \texttt{x}xh3 [15.\texttt{c}x8 16.\texttt{e}xe6+] 16.\texttt{a}x5 17.\texttt{a}x5 15.\texttt{a}xg2 \texttt{d}xc4 16.\texttt{a}f4 e5 17.\texttt{e}ad1 \texttt{g}b7+ 18.\texttt{g}h2 \texttt{b}b5 19.\texttt{g}c2. 13.\texttt{a}a4+ \texttt{d}7?? 13...\texttt{d}x7 is better as some attacking potential is exchanged after 14.\texttt{a}b5 a\texttt{x}b5 15.\texttt{a}xg8 \texttt{a}d6 16.\texttt{e}xe4 \texttt{d}xe4 17.\texttt{a}xe4+ (Fischer). 14.\texttt{d}xe4+! \texttt{d}xe4 14...\texttt{d}x4 15.\texttt{d}f5 is also hopeless. 15.\texttt{d}f5 \texttt{d}c5 16.\texttt{d}g7+ \texttt{e}e7 16...\texttt{f}f8 17.\texttt{e}h6 \texttt{g}g8 18.\texttt{h}h3+ (Fischer). 17.\texttt{d}f5+ \texttt{e}e8 18.\texttt{e}e3 \texttt{e}e3 19.\texttt{f}xe3 \texttt{e}xe6 20.\texttt{d}d1 \texttt{a}a7 21.\texttt{d}d6 \texttt{d}d8 21...\texttt{b}b2 22.\texttt{f}xf7+ \texttt{f}d8 23.\texttt{a}a5+ \texttt{c}c8 24.\texttt{e}e7+ (Fischer). 22.\texttt{b}b3 \texttt{c}c7 23.\texttt{a}xf7+ \texttt{f}d8 24.\texttt{a}a6 1-0

(395) Filip,Miroslav – Fischer
Grünfeld Defense [D79]

1.d4 \texttt{f}f6 2.e4 g6 3.d3 c6 4.c3 d5 5.cxd5 \texttt{x}d5 6.\texttt{a}g2 \texttt{g}7 7.\texttt{f}f3 0-0 8.0-0 \texttt{e}4 9.\texttt{a}xg4 \texttt{d}xe4 10.\texttt{a}f5 10.\texttt{e}5 is the main line. 10...\texttt{d}xe4 11.\texttt{a}xe4 \texttt{a}xe4 12.\texttt{a}xe4 \texttt{c}c6 13.\texttt{a}c3 \texttt{c}c6 14.\texttt{a}g5 \texttt{f}6 15.\texttt{a}d2 \texttt{d}d8 16.\texttt{a}fd1 \texttt{a}a4 17.\texttt{a}c1 \texttt{f}7 17...\texttt{d}xh4 18.\texttt{a}xh4 \texttt{a}xh4 19.\texttt{a}xh4 \texttt{a}xh4 20.\texttt{a}xh4 \texttt{a}xh4 21.\texttt{a}xf2 \texttt{a}a8 22.\texttt{a}a4 \texttt{g}4 23.\texttt{a}f3 \texttt{a}xh4 24.\texttt{a}xh4 \texttt{a}xh4 25.\texttt{a}xh4 26.\texttt{a}xh4 27.\texttt{a}xh4 \texttt{a}xh4 28.\texttt{a}a1 \texttt{x}d1 29.\texttt{x}d1 \texttt{e}5 30.\texttt{a}a4 \texttt{a}e7 31.\texttt{a}d2 \texttt{b}4 32.\texttt{a}e2 \texttt{c}c7 33.\texttt{a}c2 (D)

13.\texttt{a}d4! Fischer rips open the kingside. 13...\texttt{f}8 13...\texttt{e}xg4 14.\texttt{a}xg7 \texttt{g}xg7 15.\texttt{a}g5 \texttt{h}6 16.\texttt{b}d1+ \texttt{f}8 17.\texttt{f}xf4 \texttt{g}xg7 18.\texttt{g}xh7+ \texttt{g}h8 19.\texttt{a}h1 \texttt{a}f5 20.\texttt{a}xh6 1-0

(397) Ciocaltea,Victor – Fischer
Sicilian Defense [A04]

1.e4 \texttt{c}5 2.\texttt{f}f3 \texttt{d}6 3.\texttt{d}d3 \texttt{c}c6 4.g3 \texttt{g}6 5.\texttt{a}g2 \texttt{a}g7 6.0-0 \texttt{e}5 7.\texttt{c}c3 \texttt{a}a7 8.\texttt{d}d4 \texttt{c}c6 9.f4 \texttt{x}xf4 10.gx\texttt{f}4 f5 11.\texttt{a}a2 \texttt{a}a8 12.\texttt{a}d3 \texttt{f}4?! This concept is not good, as the weaknesses in Black's camp are much more serious. 12.\texttt{a}e6 is a better alternative. 13.d\texttt{e}4 \texttt{a}5 14.e\texttt{d}5 \texttt{a}x\texttt{d}5 15.\texttt{a}x\texttt{d}5 \texttt{a}a5 16.\texttt{a}a5 \texttt{a}d7 17.\texttt{a}c1 \texttt{x}d6 20.\texttt{a}h3 \texttt{a}f5 21.\texttt{a}e5 \texttt{a}e7
22...Qe4 Ab4 23.Ed1 Ac8 24.Qd6 Ac7 25.Qb5 Ac6 26.Qx7 Aa8 27.Qb5 Ra5 28.c4 Qg6 29.Qe7+ Kg7 30.Qxf5+ Kxf5 31.Qg5 looks even more convincing. 28...Qb6 29.Qc3 Aa4 30.Qb5 Qb6 31.Qa3 Qf6? 31...Qc8 is necessary. 32.Af1? The pawn should be taken: 32.Qx7 g5 33.Qxe1 --. 32...Aa4 33.Qb5 Aa6 34.Qc3 Qc6 35.Qxc6 bxc6 36.b3 Qd7? 36...Qg8 is called for. 37.Qa4? Missing the pretty 37.Qxd7 Qxd7 38.Qxe7 Qxc3 39.Qd4!! -- as 39...Qxe7 runs into 40.Qb2+ Qg8 41.Ag7+ Qh8 42.Qxg6+. 37...Qxe7 38.Qxe7 Aa4 39.Qf1? With the zwischenschach 39.h6, White can keep more control, e.g., 39...Ae8 40.Ae3 Ae7 41.Qg2. 39...Qg7 40.Qd6 Aa8 41.Qe3 Qh3 42.Qxf8 Qxf8 43.Qd1 Qf5 44.Qxc5 Axc5 45.Qd4 Aa4 Fischer continues his attack, which makes it very difficult for White to convert his two extra pawns. 46.Qe6+ Qf8 47.Qe5 Qf2+ 48.Qh1 Qg4 49.Qd7+ Qe7 50.Qg3 Qxe6 51.Qd6+ Qd7? is met by

51...Qg2+ 52.Qg1 Aa3+. 51...Qe7 52.Qd2 Qxg3 53.hxg3 Aa3 54.Qe5 c5 55.Qh2 Ae3 56.Qd3 Af5 57.Qxc5 h5 58.a4 (D)

58...h4? Fischer advances the wrong pawn. With 58...g5 59.a5 g5 60.a6 g4 61.Qg1 Aa3, he can force a draw. 59.a5 g5? 59...Aa8+, to drive White’s king away with 60.Qg1 Aa3+ 61.Qf2 (61.Qg2 Qxg2+ 62.Qxg2 Qd6) 61...Qh3, offered more resistance. 60.a6 Af6! 60...Qa5 61.a7 g3+ 62.Qg1 h3 63.Qd1 h2 64.Qg2 Qe2+ 65.Qxg3 Aa2 66.Qf4 Qe8 67.Qh1 Qx7 68.Qxh2 is more tenacious. 61.a7 Ae8 62.Qe2 Qa8 63.b4 g4 64.b5 g3+ 65.Qg2 Qg5 66.b6 Qg4 67.b7 h3+ 68.Qf1 g2+ 69.Qxg2+ 1-0

(398) Fischer – Donner, Jan Hein
Caro-Kann Defense [B19]

1.e4 c6 2.d4 d5 3.Qc3 dxe4 4.Qxe4 Qf5 5.Qg3 Qg6 6.h4 b6 7.Qf3 Qd7 8.Qd3 Qd3 9.Qxd3 e6 10.Qf4 Qa5+ 11.Qd2 Qc7 12.Qe4 Qg6 13.Qc3 a5 14.0-0 Qd6 15.Qe4 Qxe4 16.Qxe4 0-0 17.Qd5 Qf8 17...Qc5? 18.Qd4 f5 is more active. 18.Qxc6 Qxc6 19.Qad1 Aa8f? 20.Qd4 Qa6 21.Qf5 Qc5 22.Qe3 Qa4? 22...f6 is necessary to open the seventh rank for defensive purposes. 23.Qe5 23.Qg7 Qg7 24.Qg7 Qxg7 25.a4+ Qg8 26.c5 is also very strong. 23...Qa7 (D)

The game with Donner was adjourned after White’s 45th move, with Fischer having a lost position. Rather than show up the next morning to finish it, Bobby tore off a piece of the tournament program, wrote this note and slipped it under the door of Elliot Hearst, the captain of the American team at Varna.
24. \( \Delta \times h6 + ! \), \( g \times h6 \) 25. \( \nabla d4 \) 25. \( \nabla g3 + \nabla h7 \)
26.h5?! is very strong as Black’s f-pawn cannot move now: 26... \( \nabla e7 \) 27. \( \nabla d4 \) 25. \( \nabla f4 \) 35. \( \nabla a7 \) 30. \( \nabla g4 \) (Dvoretsky) 30... \( \nabla d3 \) 31. \( \nabla d1 \) 32. \( \nabla e1 \) 33. \( \nabla d7 \) 33. \( \nabla f3 \) 34. \( \nabla h1 \) 35. \( \nabla f3 \) 35. \( \nabla d7 \) 36. \( \nabla c3 \) -- (Meyer). 25...f5!
26. \( \nabla d4 \) \( \nabla c5 \) 27. \( \nabla d8 \) \( \nabla f7 \) 28. \( \nabla e8 \) \( \nabla e8 \) 29. \( \nabla d4 \) \( \nabla e4 \) 30. \( \nabla f3 \) \( \nabla e5 \) 31. \( \nabla e4 \) \( \nabla d4 \) 32. \( \nabla g3 + \nabla g7 \) 33. \( \nabla e5 \) 33...c5
34. \( \nabla f3 \) 35. \( \nabla f1 \) 35. \( \nabla d7 \) 36. \( \nabla f6 \) 37. \( \nabla g8 \) 38. \( \nabla g2 \) \( \nabla c5 \) 39. \( \nabla h7 \) \( \nabla e5 \) 40. \( \nabla f3 \) \( \nabla d4 + \)
40...\( \nabla e6 \) \( \nabla d6 \) 41. \( \nabla b3 \) a4 is more precise as the rook should be activated as quickly as possible. 41... \( \nabla e6 \) 42. \( \nabla d2 \) a4 43. \( \nabla e6 \)
4a3 44.a3 \( \nabla d3 \) 45. \( \nabla g5 \) 0-1

(399) Unzicker, Wolfgang – Fischer
Sicilian Defense [B92]

1.e4 c5 2. \( \nabla f3 \) d6 3.d4 \( \times d4 \) 4. \( \times d4 \) \( \nabla f6 \)
5. \( \nabla c3 \) a6 6. \( \nabla g5 \) e6 7. \( \nabla b3 \) \( \nabla c6 \) 8.0-0
\( \nabla d7 \) 9.f4 \( \times c7 \) 10.f5 \( \nabla c4 \) 11. \( \nabla e7 \)
12. \( \nabla e3 \) 0-0 13.a5 b5 14.a \( \times b6 \) \( \nabla b6 \)
15. \( \nabla f1 \) b6! 15. \( \nabla h1 \) is the main line.
15... \( \nabla b6 + \) 16. \( \nabla f1 \) 16. \( \nabla d5 \) \( \times d5 \) 19. \( \nabla f4 \) \( \times d5 \) 20. \( \nabla h4 \) \( \nabla e4 \)! Now it becomes clear that White must fight for a draw.
20.c3 \( \nabla a6 \) 21.b3? Hübner’s suggestion, 21.g3, is probably best, when White is only very slightly worse. 21... \( \nabla c8 \) 22. \( \nabla f1 \) \( \times f1 \) “A handy lift, as becomes apparent later.” (Fischer). 23. \( \nabla h2 \)
24. \( \nabla g3 \) Now this fatally weakens White’s king. 24. \( \nabla d3 \) is required. 24... \( \nabla g2 \)
25. \( \nabla d3 \) \( \nabla f1 \) Running into a powerful shot.
But White is lost in any case, e.g., 26. \( \nabla x a2 \) \( \nabla a5 \) 27. \( \nabla x b5 \) \( \nabla x b5 \) 28. \( \nabla e2 \) \( \nabla c3 \) 29. \( \nabla h4 \) \( \nabla d6 \) (Kasparov), (D)

26... \( \nabla c3 \) and Unzicker resigned in view of
27. \( \nabla d4 \) \( \nabla f3 \) 28. \( \nabla e2 \) \( \nabla e2 \) 29. \( \nabla f3 \) \( \nabla b2 \) = (0)

(400) Paddevsky, Nikolay – Fischer
Sicilian Defense [B23]

1.e4 c5 2. \( \nabla c3 \) \( \nabla c6 \) 3.d4 \( \nabla e6 \) 4. \( \nabla f3 \) \( \nabla f6 \) 5.g3
d5 6.e5 \( \nabla f4 \) 6... \( \nabla d7 \) is the main line. 7. \( \nabla g2 \)
\( \nabla x c3 \) 8. \( \nabla x c3 \) \( \nabla a5 \) 9.0-0 10. \( \nabla h1 \) \( \nabla e7 \)
11.a4 \( \nabla a3 \) 12. \( \nabla a3 \) \( \nabla a3 \) 13. \( \nabla x a3 \) \( \nabla b7 \)
14. \( \nabla h2 \) \( \nabla c5 \) 15. \( \nabla b1 \) 0-0 16. \( \nabla b1 \) \( \nabla b1 \) 17.h4 \( \nabla h6 \) 18. \( \nabla h2 \) \( \nabla d7 \) 19. \( \nabla e3 \) \( \nabla e3 \) 20. \( \nabla d3 \) \( \nabla d3 \)

(401) Fischer – Portisch, Lajos
Sicilian Defense [B41]

1.e4 c5 2. \( \nabla f3 \) \( \times d6 \) 3.d4 \( \nabla d4 \) 4. \( \nabla d4 \) a6 5.c4
\( \nabla f6 \) 6. \( \nabla c3 \) \( \nabla c7 \) 7. \( \nabla e2 \) \( \nabla b4 \) 8. \( \nabla c2 \) \( \nabla c3 \) 9. \( \nabla x c3 \) 10. \( \nabla d4 \) \( \nabla f6 \) 11. \( \nabla c4 \) \( \nabla e7 \) gives White excellent compensation. 10. \( \nabla f3 \) 0-0
11. \( \nabla a3 \) \( \nabla d8 \) 12. \( \nabla d6 \) \( \nabla a5 \) 13. \( \nabla b4 \) \( \nabla c8 \)
14.0-0 15. \( \nabla f6 \) 15. \( \nabla d6 \) \( \nabla a3 \) 16. \( \nabla d6 \)
17. \( \nabla c6 \) \( \nabla e8 \) 18. \( \nabla d4 \) \( \nabla f5 \) 19. \( \nabla d4 \) \( \nabla b1 \) \( \nabla d1 \) \( \nabla d1 \) \( \nabla c3 \) 23. \( \nabla h3 \) \( \nabla b4 \) 24. \( \nabla c7 \)
\( \times b7 \) 25. \( \nabla d8 + \) \( \nabla h7 \) 26. \( \nabla h7 \) \( \nabla b7 \) 27. \( \nabla d7 \) (D)

27... \( \nabla a6 \) ! Heading directly for a drawn rook endgame. 28. \( \nabla x a6 \) \( \nabla x a6 \) 29. \( \nabla f7 \) \( \nabla g6 \)
30. \( \nabla b7 \) a4 31.a3 \( \nabla a5 \) 32. \( \nabla f2 \) \( \nabla f6 \) 33. \( \nabla g5 \)
h5 34. \( \nabla h5 \) \( \nabla h5 \) 35. \( \nabla g3 \) \( \nabla g5 \) 36. \( \nabla f4 \)
\( \nabla h5 \) 37. \( \nabla h7 \) \( \nabla b3 \) 38.e5 + \( \nabla g6 \) 39. \( \nabla c6 \)
\( \nabla b4 \) 40. \( \nabla g3 \) \( \nabla d4 \) 41. \( \nabla e6 + \) \( \nabla f5 \) ½-½

The next game is one of the most famous games ever played. Essaying the Grünfeld Defense against world champion Mikhail Botvinnik, Fischer unknowingly played into a variation that Botvinnik had originally prepared for Smyslov
in his 1958 return title match, although the line in question was never actually played at that time. To his opponent's surprise, Bobby bust the line over the board.

(402) Botvinnik, Mikhail – Fischer
Grünefeld Defense [D98]

1.c4 g6 2.d4 Qf6 3.Qc3 d5 4.Qf3 Qg7
5.Qb3 dxc4 6.Qxc4 0-0 7.e4 Qg4 8.Qe3
Qfd7 9.Qe2 Qc6 10.Qd1 Qb6 11.Qc5
Qd6 12.h3 12.e5 is the main line. 12...Qxh3
13.gxh3 Qf6d8 14.d5 Qe5 15.Qb5 Qf6
16.f4 Qed7 17.e5 Qxf4!! Annotating the
game in the October 1962 issue of Chess Life,
Botvinnik wrote: "A very unpleasant surprise –
now White really had to start playing. Up to here
I had only had to remember my analysis, though
that was not so easy. I had a recollection of the
black queen being trapped somewhere on the
kingside; and following this track I managed to
recall the whole variation. At last everything was
in order – on the board was the familiar position;
then suddenly it was obvious that in my analysis
I missed what Fischer had found with the greatest
ease at the board. The reader can guess that
my equanimity was wrecked." 18.Qxf4 Qxc5
19.Qxc7 Qac8 20.d6 exd6 21.exd6 Qxb2
22.0-0 Qbd7 23.Qd5 b6 24.Qf3? From here
the bishop only hits air. 24.Qc4 Qe6 25.Qg3
Qxc5 (Botvinnik) is stronger and should be about
equal. 24...Qe6! 25.Qxe6 Geller's idea,
25.Qh2 Qd4 26.Qxd4 Qxd4 27.Qe1, is interesting but most probably not sufficient for equality. 25.Qxe6 26.Qd3 Qc5 27.Qe3 e5!
28.Qxe5 Qxe5 29.Qxe5 Qd6 30.Qe7
Qd7 31.Qxd7 Qxd7 32.Qg4 Qc7 33.Qe1
Qf7 34.Qg2 Qc5 35.Qe3 Qe7 36.Qf3+
Qg7 37.Qc3 Qe4 38.Qd1 Qd4 39.Qc2
Qf6 40.Qf3 Qg5 41.Qg3 Qe4+!! It was not
at all necessary to take such a radical decision
before the adjournment. Furthermore, rook
endings have a drawish tendency. So 41...Qb4
42.a3 Qd4 43.f3 a5+ (Botvinnik) was better.
42.Qxe4 Qxe4 43.Qa3?! 43.Qc7 Qa4
44.Qh7 is more active but not sufficient for a
draw according to Kasparov. 43...Qe7?! 43...a5
44.Qb3 Qb4 (Kasparov) is better as Black is
more active. 44.Qf3 Qc7?! In view of what
follows, 44...Qh6 is more circumspect. 45.a4
The game was adjourned here and Fischer
sealed... 45...Qc5 The game continued...
46.Qf7 Qa5 47.Qxb7 The Soviet team had
analyzed almost all night long and established
that Geller's fantastic idea was sufficient for a
draw. 47...Qxa4 48.Qh4+ Qf5 49.Qf7+ Qe5

THE game, in progress, with Botvinnik about to make his 12th move.
50.\texttt{Bg7 \texttt{Ba1} 51.\texttt{Bf3} (D)}

51...\texttt{b5?! 51...\texttt{Qd4} 52.\texttt{Exg6} b5 53.\texttt{h5} b4 54.\texttt{h6} b3 55.\texttt{Bg4} \texttt{Qc5} 56.\texttt{Bg5} \texttt{Qc6} 57.\texttt{Bf6} \texttt{Qb7} 58.\texttt{Bg7} \texttt{Qa6} 59.\texttt{Bxg6} \texttt{Qa5} 60.\texttt{Bf5} \texttt{Qa4} 61.\texttt{Bxg4} \texttt{Qa3} 62.\texttt{Bh4} b2 63.\texttt{h7} b1=\texttt{w} 64.\texttt{Bxh6} \texttt{Qb3}+ 65.\texttt{Qe2} \texttt{Qe1+} 66.\texttt{Qe3} \texttt{Bb1} (D)

\texttt{Qb6} 26.\texttt{Qxe5}? Giving Black good counterplay. Fischer should maintain his structural advantage with 26.\texttt{Bxh6}. 26...\texttt{Qxh6} 27.\texttt{Qad1} \texttt{h6} 28.\texttt{Qe3} 28.\texttt{g6} is also met by 28...\texttt{Qb4=}. 28...\texttt{Qb4} 29.\texttt{Bxh6} \texttt{Qxc3} 30.\texttt{Bf1} \texttt{Qg7} 31.\texttt{Qg3} \texttt{Qg1} 31...\texttt{Bxh6}! 32.\texttt{e5} opens lines for White’s attack. 32...\texttt{Qxe3} 33.\texttt{Bxe3} \texttt{Qxc3}+ 34.\texttt{Qg2} \texttt{Qd8} 35.\texttt{Be3} \texttt{Bd1+} 36.\texttt{Qh2} \texttt{Bb1} 37.\texttt{Qg4} \texttt{Bh1+} 38.\texttt{Qg3} \texttt{Qc1} (D)

39.\texttt{Qe4}? 39.\texttt{Qd4} \texttt{Bb5} (39...\texttt{Be7} 40.\texttt{Qc3}) 40.\texttt{Qxe2} holds the position. 39...\texttt{Qd7}! Black’s last inactive unit joins the attack which becomes irresistible 40.\texttt{Qc2} \texttt{Qg5+} 41.\texttt{Qg4} \texttt{Qd3+} 42.\texttt{Qf2} \texttt{Qd2} 43.\texttt{Qg3} \texttt{Qh6} 44.\texttt{Qxh6} \texttt{Qxh6} 45.\texttt{Qg2} \texttt{Qd3+} 46.\texttt{Qf2} \texttt{Qh5}+ 43.\texttt{Exg2} 44.\texttt{Qg2} \texttt{Qc1} 0–1

This original letter was handwritten and sent apparently from the ship that Fischer took to return home from the Varna Olympiad.

From: Bobby Fischer
To: Bernard Zuckerman
Date: Undated, but probably the latter part of 1962
First Class
Robert Fischer
Rm 11, Stadendam

Dear Bernard,

Greetings!

Here are a few tidbits from Varna. Take my game with Donato Rivera for example. 1. \texttt{P-Q4}, N-KB3; 2. \texttt{P-QB4}, P-K3; 3. \texttt{N-QB3}, B-QN5; 4. \texttt{P-K3}, P-Q4; 5. \texttt{P-QR3}, BxN+; 6. \texttt{PxB}, \texttt{P-QB4}; 7. B-Q3\texttt{?}, PxBP\texttt{?!; 8. BxP, Q-B2\texttt{?!; the point White's Bishop is now forced to an unfavorable square. The game continued 9. B-N3, P-QN3; 10. N-K2,}

The first half of the tournament I played well but in the second half I really paced up one game after another. Botvinnik could have safely resigned against me but I fell into the most obvious silly chepo [sic] you can imagine. He looked like he was dying all through the game. He was gasping, turning colors and looked like he was ready to [be] carried out on a stretcher. BUT – when I blundered and he caught me in his trap he was the old Botvinnik again. He huffed his chest out, strode away from the table as if he were a giant, etc.

My ship arrives Wednesday morning the 24th.
Regards
/s/ R. Fischer

U.S. Championship
December 16, 1962-January 3, 1963
New York City

Although Fischer’s winning the 1962/63 edition of the U.S. championship was certainly no surprise, but the way in which it occurred indeed turned out to be one. Losing his first game in the U.S. since 1957, Fischer pressed too hard as White in a dynamically balanced position against Mednis’ French Defense in the first round and was defeated. On the other hand, Arthur Bisguier played very well and led the tournament most of the way. And, as if following a script, Fischer and Bisguier met in the last round, both tied for the lead at 7-3. Bobby could not make much headway against Arthur’s Berlin Defense of the Ruy Lopez, but then Bisguier miscued and that was all Fischer needed to take his fifth U.S. title in as many tries. He finished +6 -1 =0, a full point ahead of Bisguier, who took sole second place.

(404) Fischer – Mednis, Edmar
French Defense [C19]

1.e4 c6 2.d4 d5 3.Qc3 Qc5 4.e5 c5 5.a3
Δcxe5 6.bxc5 Qxc7 7.Qf3 Qd7 8.a4 Qe7
9.Qd3 Qbc6 10.0-0 c4 11.Qe2 f6
12.Qa3?! 12.ee1 is the main line. 12...0-0
13.Qe1 Qf7 14.exf6 gxf6 15.Qf1 Qf8
16.Qh4 Qg6 17.Qh5 Qg7 18.g3 Qa5
19.Qh2 Qd8 20.Qe3 Qf7 21.Qh1 Qd6
22.Qxg6 hxg6 23.Qe2 Qh7 24.Qg1 Qf7
24...Qf5 25.Bf3 e5 26.Qxe5 Qxe5 27.Qd2 Qf7
is the alternative. But Mednis wants to keep the position more closed. 25.Qh4 f5 26.Qf3 Qe4
27.Qf4 Qc8 28.Qg2 Qc7! Exchanging queens helps Black as White’s pressure on the dark squares is stronger with queens. 29.Qxc7
Qxc7 30.a5 Qc6 31.Qa3 Qa6 32.Qb4 Ab8
33.Qe1 Qc6 34.Qf3 Qd2 35.Qe2 Qe4
36.Qg2 Qf6 37.Qh1 Qe8 38.Qf3 Qf4
39.Qe3 Qf6 40.f3 Qd7 41.g4 Le8 42.Qf4
Qb5 43.h5? Fischer violates an important endgame principle – do not rush. He should improve his position first, e.g., with 43.Qh2
43...gxh5 44.Qag1 Qe8 45.Qe3 b6
46.axb6 Qxb6 47.Aa1 Ab7 48.Qd6 Qh7
49.Qxf5 45.g5? Qxd7 50.Qf4 is also not bad for White. 49...exf5 50.Qh4 Qe6 51.Qh2?
After, the more active 51.Qc5?, White is not worse at all. 51...Qb2 52.Qb2 Qb7 53.Qc1
Qxb6 54.Qf1? This allows Black’s a-pawn to advance. It is better to give the a1-rook more options with 54.Qd2=. 54...Qg8!! 55.Qf4? Qa5
56.Qh2 56.Qxa5? Qb1+ 57.Qd2 Qxf1+
56...a4 57.Qb3 Qe7 58.Qg5 Qf7 (D)

59.Qe2? An exchange of one pair of rooks plays into Black’s hands as his remaining rook is more mobile than White’s. After 59.Qg2, White’s chances of holding on are better. 59...Qe6
60.Qxe6 Qxe6 61.Qd1 Qc8 62.Qd2 Qd7
63.Qg2 Qa7 64.Qe1+ Qd6 65.Qh6? a3
66.\(\text{Af}8+\) \(\text{Cc}6\) 67.\(\text{Cc}5\) \(\text{Bd}8\) 68.\(\text{Ba}1\) a2 69.\(\text{Dc}3\) \(\text{Dd}6\) 70.\(\text{Bf}4\) \(\text{Bb}5\) 71.\(\text{Cb}4\) h4 72.\(\text{Ah}3\) \(\text{Dc}7\) 73.\(\text{Be}7??\) and Fischer resigned in view of \(73...\text{Exe}8\) 74.\(\text{Axh}4\) \(\text{Exh}8+\) 0-1

(405) Rossolimo, Nicolas – Fischer
Sicilian Defense [B52]

1.e4 c5 2.\(\text{Df}3\) d6 3.\(\text{Ab}5+\) \(\text{Dd}7\) 4.\(\text{Ax}d7+\) \(\text{Sxd}7\) 5.0-0 \(\text{Cc}6\) 6.\(\text{Df}2\) \(\text{g}6\) 7.c3 \(\text{Ag}7\) 8.\(\text{Dd}1\) e5 9.d4?! 9.\(\text{Ad}3\) is the main line. 9...\(\text{Exd}4\) 10.\(\text{cx}d4\) \(\text{Exd}4\) 11.\(\text{Ad}x\)d4 \(\text{cx}d4\) 12.\(\text{Acc}3\) \(\text{Ce}7\) 13.\(\text{Ab}5\) \(\text{Cc}6\) 14.\(\text{Df}4\) \(\text{Ce}5\) 15.\(\text{Ah}6\) (D)

15...0-0-0 0-0 15.\(\text{Ac}3\) 16.\(\text{Cc}3\) 0-0-0 17.\(\text{Cc}6\) \(\text{Cf}8\) is more ambitious. 16.f4 \(\text{Af}6\) 17.\(\text{Bb}5\) \(\text{Ag}5\) 18.\(\text{Ex}\)g5 \(\text{Cc}7\) 19.\(\text{Bf}4\) 20.\(\text{Exc}6\) \(\text{Ex}e6\) 21.\(\text{Dx}d4\) \(\text{Dx}d4\) 22.\(\text{Ex}d4\) e5 23.\(\text{Dc}4\) \(\text{Fh}8\) 24.\(\text{Df}3\) \(\text{Dd}7\) 25.\(\text{Ac}1\) 26.\(\text{Ex}c4\) 27.\(\text{Cc}6\) 28.\(\text{Ex}d7\) \(\text{Dx}d7\) 29.\(\text{Dx}d3\) \(\text{Cc}6\) 30.\(\text{Dx}e3\) 31.\(\text{Dx}e3\) 32.\(\text{Dx}d4\) \(\text{Cc}5\) 33.\(\text{Cc}2\) \(\text{Dd}4\) 34.\(\text{Cc}2\) \(\text{Dc}4\) 35.\(\text{Cc}2\) \(\text{Dd}4\) 36.\(\text{Cc}2\) \(\text{Dc}2\) 37.\(\text{Cc}2\) \(\text{Dd}2\) 38.\(\text{Cc}2\) \(\text{Dd}2\) 39.\(\text{Cc}2\) a3 40.\(\text{Dx}a3\) \(\text{Cc}3\) 41.\(\text{Dx}a4\) \(\text{bxa}4\) and in light of 42.\(\text{Df}5\) \(\text{Db}2\) 43.\(\text{Dx}d2\) \(\text{Ca}2\) 44.\(\text{Cc}2\) a3 45.\(\text{h}3\), a draw was agreed. ½-½

22...h6?? Berliner wastes too much time. After 22...\(\text{Ec}8\), with the idea of 23.\(\text{Cc}5\) Bxc5 24.\(\text{Bx}c5\) \(\text{Dd}7\), Black is not worse at all. 23.\(\text{Dx}f6\) \(\text{Dxf6}\) 24.c5 \(\text{Bx}c5\) 25.\(\text{Dxc5}\) \(\text{Ec}8\) 26.\(\text{Dx}d5\) \(\text{Dd}8\) Berliner wants to keep his bishops, but this is very passive. However, 26...\(\text{Ec}4\) 27.\(\text{Ec}2\) \(\text{Bb}8\) 28.\(\text{Cc}4\) \(\text{Dh}7\) 29.\(\text{Dx}b1\) is also clearly better for White. 27.\(\text{Ec}2\) \(\text{Cc}8\) 28.\(\text{Dc}5\) \(\text{Cc}7\) 29.\(\text{Ec}4\) \(\text{f4}??\) Allowing a petite combinaison, but good advice is hard to give. 30.\(\text{Cc}6\) \(\text{Dx}d6\) 31.\(\text{Dx}f4\) (D)


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31...\textit{c}e6? 31...\textit{f}8 is forced, but White remains on top after 32.\textit{d}x\textit{d}8 \textit{e}x\textit{f}4 33.\textit{e}d4 \textit{g}5 34.\textit{c}c3+; 31...\textit{d}x\textit{d}1 32.\textit{e}f7+++. 32.\textit{h}5+! \textit{h}8 32...\textit{g}x\textit{h}5 33.\textit{e}x\textit{f}7+ \textit{h}8 34.\textit{f}x\textit{h}5+ 33.\textit{e}c\textit{c}6 \textit{c}x\textit{c}6 34.\textit{e}x\textit{f}7 \textit{g}x\textit{h}5 35.\textit{e}d6 \textit{c}e4 36.\textit{e}x\textit{h}6+ \textit{e}g8 37.\textit{e}x\textit{a}7 \textit{g}5 38.\textit{e}x\textit{h}5 \textit{e}c3 39.\textit{e}d7 \textit{d}4 40.\textit{e}e2 \textit{e}f8 41.\textit{g}g5+ \textit{h}8 42.\textit{h}4 \textit{a}1 43.\textit{g}83 \textit{c}a8 44.\textit{e}d6 \textit{e}f7 45.\textit{f}5 1-0

(408) Fischer – Reshevsky, Samuel
Sicilian Defense [B90]

1.e4 \textit{c}5 2.\textit{f}3 \textit{d}6 3.\textit{d}4 \textit{c}x\textit{d}4 4.\textit{d}x\textit{d}4 \textit{f}6 5.\textit{c}c3 \textit{a}6 6.\textit{h}3 \textit{g}6 7.\textit{g}4 \textit{g}7 8.\textit{g}5?! This trump is played too early. 8.\textit{g}2 is the main line. 8...\textit{h}5 9.\textit{e}e2 \textit{e}5 10.\textit{d}d3 \textit{f}4 11.\textit{d}d5 \textit{e}x\textit{d}5 12.\textit{e}x\textit{d}5 \textit{e}c6 13.\textit{g}4 \textit{g}x\textit{g}4 14.\textit{h}x\textit{g}4 \textit{c}c8 15.\textit{d}d1 (D)

15...\textit{d}d4? According to Fischer, a Bulgarian magazine gave the right solution to Black's problems: 15...\textit{d}5!! 16.\textit{e}x\textit{d}5 \textit{d}b4 17.\textit{c}c3 \textit{d}c4! 18.\textit{h}3 (18.\textit{c}c4+? \textit{d}e4+ 19.\textit{f}d2 \textit{f}8 20.a3 \textit{d}d8 even favors Black) 18...\textit{d}x\textit{d}5 19.\textit{d}c2= (Fischer). 16.\textit{c}c3 \textit{d}b3 17.a\textit{x}b3 \textit{d}e6 18.\textit{e}a5 \textit{f}6? 18...0-0 19.\textit{e}d5 \textit{d}ad8 followed by \textit{f}5 is better (Fischer). 19.\textit{g}d5! Exchanging queens is good for White. His long-term pressure is extremely

13.\textit{h}3?! This leads to a drawn ending more or less by force. The adventurous 13.h4? may be one of the reasons not to play 11...\textit{d}f3?! 13...\textit{f}x\textit{f}3 14.\textit{e}e2 \textit{e}e5 15.\textit{d}d7 \textit{d}d7 16.\textit{g}b5!c6 17.\textit{b}b7 \textit{b}b8 18.\textit{e}x\textit{d}7 \textit{e}b2+ 19.\textit{f}x\textit{f}1 \textit{d}x\textit{d}7 20.\textit{d}x\textit{d}7 \textit{d}x\textit{d}7 21.\textit{e}a7 \textit{e}a8 22.\textit{e}a4 \textit{b}b4?! 22...\textit{b}4 23.\textit{f}b4 \textit{a}x\textit{b}4 24.\textit{g}x\textit{g}2 \textit{e}x\textit{e}4 25.\textit{c}c1 is also drawn but easier than the game continuation. 23.\textit{d}d4 \textit{e}c2!? 24.\textit{e}x\textit{b}4 \textit{c}5 25.\textit{c}c5 \textit{c}x\textit{c}5 26.\textit{g}g2 \textit{e}c2 27.a4 \textit{d}d8 28.\textit{f}g3 \textit{a}a2 29.\textit{f}f1 \textit{e}d2 30.\textit{f}f1 \textit{d}d3+ 31.f3 \textit{f}d3 32.\textit{d}d1 \textit{e}a4 33.\textit{e}d8+ \textit{g}g7 1/2
annoying in an endgame as Black has no counterplay and the queen is the best defender of the weak light squares in Black's camp. 19...\(\text{Q}\times d5\) 20.\(\text{Q}\times d5\) \(\text{Q}\times d7\) 21.\(g6\times f6\) \(\text{Q}\times f6\) 22.\(g5\) \(\text{Q}\times e7\) 23.\(\text{Q}\times e2\) \(\text{Q}\times f8\) 24.\(\text{Q}\times e3\) \(\text{Q}\times c8\) 25.\(b4\) \(b5?!\) Creating another permanent weakness on a6 looks very suspicious 25...\(\text{Q}\times e6\) is better but White remains on top after, e.g., 26.b5 when he is able to create another weakness anyway. 26.\(\text{Q}\times d1\) \(\text{Q}\times e6\) 27.\(\text{Aa1}\) \(\text{Cc6}\) 28.\(\text{Aa3}\) 28.\(\text{Q}\times h4\) allows Black to get rid of the weakness at h7 with 28...h5. 28...\(\text{Q}\times f8\) 28...\(d5\) does not help because of 29.\(\text{e}\times d5\) + \(\text{h}\times d5\) 30.\(\text{Aa1}\) \(\text{Cc4}\) 31.\(\text{Q}\times h7\) \(\text{h}\times h7\) 32.\(\text{Q}\times h7\) \(\text{Q}\times e6\) 33.\(\text{Q}\times d2\) \(\text{b}3\) 34.\(\text{Q}\times d3\) \(\text{Q}\times b2\) 35.\(\text{Q}\times e4\) ++ (Fischer). 29.\(\text{G}\times a1\) \(\text{Cc7}\) (D)

30.\(\text{h}\times h4!\) A deep move which puts Black in a kind of Zugzwang and also controls the fourth rank in case of a later ...d5, e×d5. 30...d5?! This only opens lines for White's rooks. Black should play 30...\(\text{Cc4}\). 31.\(\text{Aa1}\) This strong Zwischenzug seals Black's fate. 31.\(\text{Cc6}\) 32.\(\text{e}\times d5\) + \(\text{Q}\times d5\) 33.\(\text{Aa1}\) + \(\text{Cc6}\) 34.\(\text{Cd8}\) \(\text{Q}\times f5\) 35.\(\text{Aa8}\) \(\text{Cc6}\) 36.\(\text{Q}\times h3\) \(\text{Q}\times g7\) 37.\(\text{Cc8}\) \(\text{Q}\times h8\) 38.\(\text{Q}\times h7\) \(\text{Cc8}\) 39.\(\text{Q}\times f7\) + \(\text{Cc6}\) 40.\(\text{f}\times f3\) + \(\text{Cc6}\) 41.\(\text{Cc3}\)?! 41.\(\text{Cc1}\) + and the threat to mate by \(\text{Q}\times f2\) and \(\text{Cc7}\) cannot be parried without substantial material losses. 41...\(\text{Cc8}\) 42.\(\text{Cc5}\) a5 43.\(\text{Cc3}\) \(\text{a}4\) 44.\(\text{Cc4}\) \(\text{b}\times a4\) 45.\(\text{Cc4}\) \(\text{Cc8}\) 46.\(\text{Q}\times d4\) \(\text{Cc4}\) 47.\(\text{Cc1}\) \(\text{Cc6}\) 48.\(\text{Cc7}\) \(\text{Cc7}\) 49.\(\text{Cc4}\) \(\text{Cc4}\) 50.e6 \(\text{Cd8}\) 51.\(\text{Cc6}\) \(\text{Q}\times f6\) 52.g6 \(\text{Cc6}\) 53.\(\text{Cc5}\) \(\text{Cc6}\) 54.\(\text{Cc4}\) 1-0

(409) Benko,Pal – Fischer
Grünfeld Defense [D79] 1.\(\text{Af3}\) \(\text{Af6}\) 2.\(g3\) \(g6\) 3.\(\text{Ag2}\) \(\text{Ag7}\) 4.0-0 0-0 5.c4 \(\text{Cc6}\) 6.d4 \(d5\) 7.\(\text{Ccxd5}\) \(\text{Cdxd5}\) 8.\(\text{Cc6}\) \(\text{Q}\times f5\) 9.\(\text{Cc3}\) \(\text{Cc4}\) 10.\(\text{Qb3}\) 10.\(\text{Af4}\) scores better. 10...\(\text{Cc6}\) 11.\(\text{Q}\times d5\) \(\text{Q}\times c3\) 12.\(\text{bxc}\) \(\text{Q}\times d5\) 13.\(\text{Q}\times d5\) \(\text{Q}\times e5\) 14.\(\text{d}\times e5\) \(\text{Q}\times e5\) 15.\(\text{Cc6}\) \(\text{Cd8}\) 16.\(\text{Cc7}\) \(\text{Aa8}\) 17.\(\text{Aa1}\) \(\text{Cc4}\) 18.\(\text{Cc}\times d8\) + \(\text{Cc}\times d8\) 19.\(\text{Q}\times g2\) \(\text{Cc}\times d8\) \(\frac{1}{2}-\frac{1}{2}\)

(410) Fischer – Addison, William
Sicilian Defense [B45]

1.e4 c5 2.\(\text{Af3}\) \(\text{Cc6}\) 3.d4 \(\text{Cdxd4}\) 4.\(\text{Q}\times d4\) \(\text{Cc6}\) 5.\(\text{Cc3}\) e6 6.\(\text{Db5}\) \(\text{Cc4}\) 7.a3 \(\text{Cc3}\) + 8.\(\text{Cc}\times c3\) \(d5\) 9.\(e\times d5\) \(\text{Q}\times d5?!\) 9...\(\text{Cc}\times d5\) is the main line. 10.\(\text{Cc}\times d2\) \(\text{Cc}\times e3\) 11.\(\text{Cc}\times c3\) \(\text{Cc}\times d1\) 12.\(\text{Cc}\times d1\) f6 13.f4 \(\text{Cc}\times d7\) 14.\(\text{Cc}\times c4\) 0-0 15.0-0 \(\text{Cc7}\) 16.\(\text{Cc}\times e1\) \(\text{Cc}\times e8\) 17.\(\text{Cc}\times c3\) \(\text{Cc}\times c8\) 18.\(\text{Cc}\times g3\) \(\text{Cc}\times e7\) 19.\(\text{Cc}\times g3\) \(\text{Cc}\times d6\) 20.b4 \(\text{Cc}\times d8?\) After this passive move, White has complete control and this is exactly what the side with the bishops likes. The more active 20...\(\text{Cc}\times d4\) is necessary. 21.b5 \(\text{Cc}\times d7\) 22.\(\text{Cc}\times d3\) h6 23.\(\text{Cc}\times c6\) \(\text{Cc}\times b6?!\) 24.\(\text{Cc}\times b4\) \(\text{Cc}\times d4\) (D)

25.\(\text{Cc}\times f1?\) This slow move gives Black some hope. After 25.\(f5!\) e5 26.\(\text{Cc}\times f8\) \(\text{Cc}\times f7\) 27.\(\text{Cc}\times g7\) e4 28.\(\text{Cc}\times e2\) +, White's bishops reign supreme. 25...\(\text{Cc}\times b7\) 26.\(\text{Cc}\times f8\) \(\text{Cc}\times c5\) 27.\(\text{Cc}\times g7\) \(\text{Cc}\times d3\) 28.\(\text{Cc}\times d3\) \(\text{Cc}\times f7\) It is better to activate the rooks with 28...\(\text{Cc}\times d3\). 29.\(\text{Cc}\times g6\) \(\text{Cc}\times d6\) 30.\(\text{Cc}\times f6\) \(\text{Cc}\times d3\) 31.\(\text{Cc}\times c6\) \(\text{Cc}\times b7\) 32.\(\text{Cc}\times e5?!\) 32.\(\text{Cc}\times c1\) is more precise. 32...\(\text{Cc}\times d5?\) Here the king is in the way of its pieces. After 32...\(\text{Cc}\times c5\) 33.\(\text{Cc}\times e6\) \(\text{Cc}\times b5\) 34.\(h4\), White's task is more difficult. (D)
The playing hall at the U.S. Championship

Fischer watches Bisguier-Reshevsky

\begin{equation}
\text{Efd7 36.}\text{Exd2 Exd2 37.}\text{Gg6 Gb4 38.h4 Ge4 39.}\text{Eg7 Exd4 40.h5 Exb5 41.h6 Gd1+ 42.Gh2 a5 43.h7 Ge7 44.Eh7 a4 45.Ea7 Gb4 46.g4 1-0}
\end{equation}

(411) Steinmeyer, Robert – Fischer
Grünewald Defense [D73]

1...\text{Cf3 Cf6 2.g3 g6 3.Cg2 d5 4.d4 Ag7 5.c4 dxc4 6.a4+ Cd7 7.0-0 Cc6 8.Cxh4 0-0 9.Cd1 Cb6 10.Cb3 Ce6 11.Cc2 Cf5 12.Cb3? 12.c4 is the main move in this position. (D)}

(412) Fischer – Sherwin, James
Sicilian Defense [B29]

38...\text{Hb2? The exchange of rooks plays into White’s hands. The knight should be brought into the attack with 38...Hb1. 39.Ca3?! h5?! 40.Cf1?! h4?! Keeping the rooks on the board to use the attacking potential of Black’s unopposed e5-bishop with 40...Ea2 41.Cc4 Cc3 42.Eb7 Ad4 43.Exe7 Cc1 is probably better, as in the game, Black’s winning potential is quite reduced. 41.Cc4? Steinmeyer makes the second move before the first. He had to exchange rooks first, with some drawing chances. 0-1}

1.e4 c5 2.Cf3 Cc6 3.d4 cxd4 4.Cb5+ Cc7 5.e5 d4?! 6.exf6 dxc3 7.fxg7 Cxd2+ 8.Cxd2 Ce7 9.Cd3 White has slight pressure, but it is not easy to neutralize. 9...Cg7 10.0-0 c4 11.Ce4 Ce6?! 11...c3 is met by 12.De2, with the point 12...Cc2 13.Cxb2 Cxb2 14.Cb1 Cb6 15.Cxb7 Cc6 16.Cc4. 12.Cc2 Cc3 13.bxc3 Axe3 14.Exf6 0-0-0 15.Cd4 f5 16.Cxf3? 16...Ad5! Cc5 17.Cxc7+ Cxc7 18.Cg5+ is safe and solid. 16...Exf6 17.Cg5 Cc6 18.Cxe4 Ad4? Giving White the initiative which is a very important factor with opposite colored bishops. After 18...Cc6, White is for choice, but all three results are still possible.
19. \( \text{gxc7} + \text{gxc7} \) 20. \( \text{g3} \text{c6} \) 21. \( \text{e1} \) \( \text{xc2} \) 22. \( \text{xe7} + \text{d7} \) 23. \( \text{f4} + \text{c8} \) 24. \( \text{xd7} \text{xd7} \) 25. \( \text{d1+} \) (D)

14. \( \text{xd7} \text{xf3} \) 15. \( \text{xe3} \) 15. \( \text{xf4} \text{g2} \) 16. \( \text{xb8} \) runs into 16...\( \text{h3} \) 17. \( \text{xa7} \text{d5} \) 18. \( \text{e4} \text{h5} \) 15...\( \text{gxg2} \) 16. \( \text{gxg2} \text{c3} \) 17. \( \text{xc1?} \) The rook should be used more actively with 17. \( \text{ad1} \) \( \text{a6} \) 18. \( \text{xc7} \text{f6} \) 19. \( \text{a7} \text{c3} \) 20. \( \text{d6}, \) with counterplay. 17...\( \text{b2} \) 18. \( \text{b1} \) \( \text{c3} \) 19. \( \text{xa7} \text{d5+} \) 20. \( \text{g1} \) (D)

25...\( \text{c8?} \) 25...\( \text{e6} \) is called for. 26. \( \text{f5!} \) \( \text{g2+} \) 26...\( \text{g2?} \) 27. \( \text{e7} + \text{f1} \) \( \text{b6} \) 28. \( \text{e7+} \text{b7} \) 29. \( \text{xc6} \text{g4} \) 1-0

(413) Byrne, Robert – Fischer
Grünefeld Defense [E60]

1.\( \text{d4} \text{f6} \) 2.\( \text{c4} \text{g6} \) 3.\( \text{g3} \text{c6} \) 4.\( \text{d5} \text{g2} \) is the main line 4...\( \text{b5?} \) This scores best. 5.\( \text{xc6} \text{bxc4} \) 6.\( \text{xd7} + \text{bxd7} \) 7.\( \text{g2} \text{b8} \) 8.\( \text{f3} \text{g7} \) 9.0-0 0-0 10.\( \text{c3} \text{b7} \) 11.\( \text{c2} \text{d5} \) 12.\( \text{d1} \text{xc3} \) 13.\( \text{bxc3} \text{a5?} \) Black has obtained enough active counterplay to compensate for his weakened pawn structure. (D)

20...\( \text{g5?} \) Without queens, White can control the passed c-pawn relatively easily. So they should remain on the board with, e.g., 20...\( \text{xf8} \) 21.\( \text{xg5} \text{xf5} \) 22.\( \text{c7!} \) The c-pawn must be guarded. The greedy 22...\( \text{e7?} \) runs into 22...\( \text{c2} \) 23.\( \text{xh8} \text{xf8} \) 22...\( \text{fxd6} \) 23.\( \text{a4} \text{e8} \) 24.\( \text{c4} \text{d6} \) 25.\( \text{xf1} \text{a6} \) 26.\( \text{c1} \text{e4} \) 27.\( \text{xa4} \text{a4} \) 28.\( \text{xb2} \text{b4} \) 29.\( \text{e1} \text{b2} \) 30.\( \text{c1} \) \( 1/2-1/2 \)

(414) Fischer – Bisguier, Arthur
Ruy Lopez [C67]

1.e4\( \text{e5} \) 2.\( \text{f3} \text{c6} \) 3.\( \text{b5} \text{f6} \) 4.0-0 \( \text{xe4} \) 5.\( \text{d4} \text{d6} \) 6.\( \text{xc6} \text{dxc6} \) 7.\( \text{dxex5} \text{f5} \) 8.\( \text{xd8+} \text{xd8} \) 9.\( \text{c3} \text{e8} \) 10.\( \text{c2} \text{e6} \) 11.\( \text{f4} \text{d5} \) 12.\( \text{d5} \text{cxd5} \) 13.\( \text{g4} \text{e7} \) 14.\( \text{c4} \text{e6} \) 15.\( \text{f3} \text{g6} \) 16.\( \text{g3} \text{c5} \) 17.\( \text{c3} \text{f8} \) 18.\( \text{b4} \text{b6} \) 19.\( \text{g2} \text{e6} \)

Fischer-Bisguier, 1962-63 U.S. Championship
20. \( \texttt{Q}h4 \) \texttt{h5} 21. \texttt{h3} \texttt{h}x\texttt{g}4 22. \texttt{h}x\texttt{g}4 \texttt{g6} 23. \texttt{h}x\texttt{h}1 \texttt{Q}d8? Allowing White’s knight to enter Black’s camp. After 23...\texttt{d}d7, Black is not worse. 24. \texttt{Q}f5 \texttt{g}x\texttt{h}1 25. \texttt{Q}d6+ \texttt{Q}f8 26. \texttt{Q}x\texttt{h}1 \texttt{b}5? It is better to seek active counterplay with 26...\texttt{a}5 27. \texttt{Q}x\texttt{b}7 \texttt{a}x\texttt{b}4 28. \texttt{c}x\texttt{b}4

\[ \texttt{g}5. 27. \texttt{f}4 \texttt{g}x\texttt{g}8 \texttt{f}5 \texttt{Q}f8? \] This permits a strong breakthrough, opening lines on the kingside or creating a passed pawn. But good advice is already hard to give. (D)

\[ \texttt{29.e}6! \texttt{f}6 29...\texttt{f}x\texttt{e}6 30. \texttt{Q}e5 +− 30. \texttt{Q}f7 \texttt{Q}e7 31. \texttt{Q}f4 \texttt{g}5 32. \texttt{Q}d6 \texttt{Q}e8 33. \texttt{Q}x\texttt{e}7 \texttt{Q}x\texttt{e}7 34. \texttt{Q}d8 \texttt{Q}e8 35. \texttt{Q}x\texttt{e}6 \texttt{Q}x\texttt{e}6 36. \texttt{f}x\texttt{e}6 \texttt{Q}x\texttt{e}6 37. \texttt{Q}x\texttt{a}7 1–0 \]
1963

Dubbed a “Skittles Game” in My 60 Memorable Games (Game 44), this game features a clash of generations. Fischer stuns Fine with the ancient Evans and wins a delightful miniature.

(415) Fischer – Fine, Reuben
Exhibition Game
Evans Gambit [C52]

1.e4 e5 2. d3 f3 g4 3. d3 c4 d5 4.b4!? The famous Evans Gambit. 4... b5 5.c3 a5
6.d4 cxd4 7.0-0 dxc3?! Very risky. 7... g7 and 7... d6 are the main lines. 8. b3 e7?
8... g6 is the main move in this position. 9. c3 f6?! Fischer quotes old analysis by Freeborough and Rand selected from 1893: 9... b4
10.c5 x7+ d8 11. g5+ (11. d5?! is probably better as the e1-bishop can then decide where it wants to go later.) 11... g7 12. d5 b3
13.a3 b3 and now he thinks that 13... b4 is best.
10. c5 d5 11.cxd5 e5 12. e5 e5
13. b2 g5? (D)

14.h4 xh4 15. g7 g8 16. e1 b8 17. g3 and Fine resigned since 17... g8 18.f6+. A brilliant attacking game in the spirit of the old knights of the gambits like Adolf Anderssen. 1-0

Western Open
July 4-7, 1963
Bay City, Michigan

At the time he was also writing for Chess Life, a column called “Fischer Talks Chess,” and he included some very favorable comments about the overall quality of the opposition he faced as well as the organization of the tournaments. Needless to say, he won both tournaments, and was, not surprisingly, undefeated, although he was nicked for a draw by Poschel in the Western Open.

(416) Fischer – Fuller, John
Ruy Lopez [C67]

1.e4 e5 2.d3 f3 c6 3. b5 d5 4.0-0 e4
5.d4 e6 6. g5 g7 7. e7 g7 8. e5 f6
9. d6 d5 10. e5 d5 11. d4 h6 12.e4
(D)

14... d4? A tactical blunder. After 14... d5 it is not clear if White is better at all. 15. c4 d4 16. f6+ gxf6 17. x4 d4 d8
18. e4 d5? 19. c5 1-0

(417) Reinhard, Allen – Fischer
King’s Indian Attack [B25]

1.d3 f6 2.g3 g6 3. g2 g7 4.0-0 0-0
5.d3 d6 6.g3 c5 7.c3 d8 8.h3 b8
9.e3 b5 10.e5?! 10... d5 11. e5 b4
12. e4 d4 13. dxe4 a5 14. e3 a6 15. e1 d8
16. c1 d4 (D)

17. h2? White cannot afford such luxury. He had to go in for 17. d4 cxd4 18.e5 h7
17...\textit{B}c8 17...\textit{D}d8\textit{c}? allows 18.\textit{D}x\textit{d}4 \textit{e}x\textit{d}4 19.\textit{W}e2 \textit{c}5 20.\textit{F}c1 \textit{e}c5 21.\textit{F}e1 with a blockade on the light squares. 18.\textit{D}x\textit{d}4 \textit{e}x\textit{d}4 19.\textit{F}e5 \textit{d}3 20.\textit{F}c2 \textit{e}c2 21.a4 \textit{b}4 22.\textit{F}b6 \textit{c}3 23.\textit{F}f3 \textit{e}f2 24.\textit{F}g4 \textit{d}2 0-1

(418) \textit{Fischer} – \textit{Leopoldi, Norbert}

\textit{Sicilian Defense [B35]}

1.e4 c5 2.\textit{F}f3 \textit{D}c6 3.d4 cxd4 4.\textit{D}x\textit{d}4 \textit{g}6 5.\textit{F}c3 \textit{e}g7 6.\textit{F}e3 \textit{D}f6 7.\textit{F}c4 \textit{a}5?! 7...0-0, 7...\textit{a}5 and 7...\textit{d}6 are the main lines. 8.\textit{D}b3 \textit{D}x\textit{b}3 9.axb3 \textit{d}6 10.\textit{D}f3 \textit{D}d7?! 11.\textit{F}g4 \textit{a}6 12.\textit{F}c3 \textit{h}6 13.\textit{F}d2 \textit{e}c8 14.\textit{D}h5 \textit{e}5?! 15.\textit{F}de2 \textit{g}x\textit{h}5 16.\textit{F}x\textit{h}5 \textit{F}e6 17.0-0 0-0 \textit{F}c6 18.\textit{D}b1 \textit{b}5 19.\textit{D}d5 (D)

19...\textit{a}5?! White’s attack comes first and this will just prove to be a weakening move with no attacking impact. 19...\textit{D}x\textit{d}5 20.\textit{e}x\textit{d}5 \textit{F}c8 21.\textit{F}g3 \textit{a}5 is relatively better. 20.\textit{F}x\textit{g}1 \textit{F}x\textit{h}5 21.\textit{F}e3 \textit{b}4 22.\textit{F}b5 \textit{F}f8 23.\textit{F}a7 \textit{a}6 24.\textit{F}d3 \textit{F}c8 25.\textit{F}x\textit{c}8 \textit{F}x\textit{c}8 26.\textit{F}x\textit{a}6 \textit{F}x\textit{a}6 27.\textit{F}c7+ \textit{D}d7 28.\textit{F}a6 \textit{F}c6 29.\textit{D}d5 1-0

(419) \textit{Poschel, Paul – Fischer}

\textit{English Opening [A19]}

1.c4 \textit{D}f6 2.\textit{F}c3 \textit{c}6 3.e4 \textit{c}5 4.\textit{F}g3 \textit{D}c6 5.\textit{F}g2 \textit{d}5 6.\textit{D}d3 White’s set up does not appear to be very enterprising, but even Smyslov played...
apply the principle of transformation of one advantage into another. One of the advantages of the pair of bishops over other combinations of two minor pieces is that it is usually easier to carry out an exchange of the bishops favorably. 38...\text{d}x\text{c}7 is more tenacious, but defending against the bishops in an endgame like this is almost always difficult. 39.\text{d}x\text{d}6+ \text{e}x\text{d}6 40.\text{g}x\text{d}4 \text{a}6 41.\text{c}x\text{c}4 \text{b}x\text{c}4 42.\text{d}x\text{e}4 \text{a}5 43.\text{a}x\text{e}4 44.\text{a}x\text{h}7+ 45...\text{f}5?! This advance just helps White: a line is opened and the \text{g}4-weakness is exchanged. 44.\text{g}x\text{f}5 \text{d}x\text{f}5 45.\text{b}3 \text{g}6 46.\text{a}a4 \text{f}5 46...\text{f}7 47.\text{c}x\text{c}6 \text{g}6 48.\text{a}a4 \text{f}5 49.\text{e}8 \text{e}7 50.\text{e}5++ 47.\text{e}8 (D)

This puts Black in fatal zugzwang. 47...\text{e}7 48.\text{g}x\text{f}5 \text{d}x\text{f}5 49...\text{e}8 50.\text{a}a4 \text{e}7 51.\text{e}6+ 49...\text{g}6 49...\text{h}x\text{g}6 50.\text{h}x\text{g}6 51.\text{d}x\text{e}6 \text{a}x\text{e}6 52.\text{a}x\text{e}4 \text{e}4 53.\text{f}x\text{e}4 \text{f}6 54.\text{f}4 1-0

(421) Bisguier, Arthur - Fischer
King's Indian Defense [E61]

1.d4 \text{f}6 2.c4 \text{g}6 3.\text{c}c3 \text{g}7 4.\text{f}3 0-0 5.e3 \text{d}6 6.\text{f}2 \text{b}b7 7.0-0 \text{e}5 8.\text{b}4 \text{e}8 9.\text{d}b2 \text{c}4 10.\text{d}d2 \text{f}8 11.\text{f}e2 \text{f}5 12.d5 \text{h}5 13.\text{d}b5 \text{h}4 14.\text{d}d4 \text{d}7 15.a3 \text{h}3 16.g3 \text{e}7 17.\text{f}c1 \text{g}4 18.\text{f}1 \text{h}8 19.a4 \text{g}5 20.a5 \text{a}6 21.\text{a}a1 \text{d}7 22.c5 \text{x}d4?! Giving up the Indian bishop for a knight is always a difficult decision. Here it shows Fischer's pragmatism, as his pressure on the light squares on the kingside will be strong and the exchange of bishop for knight helps his objectives. 23.\text{d}x\text{d}4 \text{c}5 24.\text{d}x\text{d}5 \text{e}5 25.\text{d}c4?! It is risky to move the defending knight away from its duties on the kingside. With 25...\text{e}7 25...\text{d}x\text{d}5?, with the point 26.\text{c}c6 \text{a}x\text{c}8! 27.\text{d}x\text{g}7 \text{e}x\text{g}7 28.\text{b}b6 \text{e}x\text{c}2 29.\text{d}x\text{d}5 \text{d}2?? 30.\text{f}f6+ \text{h}8 31.\text{g}x\text{g}4 \text{f}5, is an alternative.

(422) Fischer - Byrne, Donald
Sicilian Defense [B77]

1.e4 \text{c}5 2.\text{f}3 \text{d}6 3.d4 \text{c}x\text{d}4 4.\text{d}x\text{d}4 \text{f}6 5.\text{c}c3 \text{g}6 6.\text{d}d3 \text{g}7 7.f3 \text{d}d6 8.\text{h}2 0-0 9.\text{c}c4 \text{a}5 A rarely played sideline, which scores quite well in practical play, but looks a bit suspicious. 10.\text{h}4 10.\text{b}3 \text{d}7 11.a4 is the main line. 10...\text{e}5 11.\text{d}e2 \text{d}5 12.\text{f}4 \text{d}4? 12...\text{d}c6 is critical. 13.\text{d}x\text{c}4 \text{d}x\text{c}4 14.0-0 0-0 15.\text{d}x\text{e}5? 15.\text{d}x\text{f}5 \text{e}7 16.\text{d}x\text{g}5 \text{e}6 17.\text{d}x\text{e}5+ gives White a bind on the queenside. 15...\text{d}x\text{e}4 16.\text{f}6 16.\text{f}6 16.\text{d}x\text{e}4 \text{d}x\text{e}5 17.h5 is an alternative approach. 16...\text{d}c3 17.\text{d}x\text{g}7 \text{g}7+a7? This gives White a pleasant, risk-free initiative, as Black’s bishop is toothless. The risky 17...\text{d}x\text{d}1?? 18.\text{d}x\text{f}5 18.\text{d}x\text{f}5 18.\text{d}x\text{d}1 \text{d}e8 18...\text{d}f2 is a better practical try to confuse matters. 18.\text{b}c3 \text{d}f6 19.\text{e}e7 \text{d}e8 20.\text{h}5 \text{d}e5 21.\text{g}x\text{c}4 \text{x}e5 22.\text{h}x\text{d}5+ \text{f}8 22...\text{d}x\text{e}4 23.\text{d}x\text{e}6+ \text{f}x\text{e}6 24.\text{d}x\text{d}4 \text{e}3+ is more precise. 23.\text{x}e6 \text{x}e6? The zwischenschach 23...\text{d}x\text{d}3+ is necessary, but White remains on top after 24.\text{d}d2 \text{x}e6 25.\text{d}d4 although Black's drawing chances are higher in a rook endgame (D)
24.\texttt{Qhe1} \texttt{Qxe1} 25.\texttt{Bxe1} \texttt{Bxe1}+ 26.\texttt{Qh2} \texttt{Bh1} 27.\texttt{Qf4} \texttt{Qf8?!} This concept does not work as Black loses the important b7-pawn. His position is very difficult anyway, but 27...\texttt{Bxe8} 28.g4 f6 29.c4 \texttt{Qf7} 30.g5 f5 31.\texttt{Qc7+} \texttt{Bf7} 32.\texttt{Bxh5} \texttt{Bd1} is more tenacious. 28.c4 \texttt{Qf6} 29.c5 \texttt{Bh5} 30.\texttt{Bc7} \texttt{Bh6} 31.\texttt{Bb7} \texttt{Bh5} 32.c6 \texttt{Be5} 33.\texttt{Qe7} \texttt{Bxe8} Black’s rooks are doomed to passivity; White’s king will enter the position with decisive effect. 34.\texttt{Qb3} g5 35.\texttt{Qa4} \texttt{Qg8} 36.\texttt{Qc4} \texttt{b5} 37.\texttt{c5} \texttt{b4} 38.\texttt{Qb5} \texttt{Qg8} 39.\texttt{a4} \texttt{Qg6} 40.\texttt{Qb6} f5 41.\texttt{Qd5+} \texttt{Qg7} 42.\texttt{Qb7} \texttt{g6} 43.\texttt{Qe6+} \texttt{Qg7} 44.\texttt{Qe7+} \texttt{Qg6} 45.f4 gxf4 46.\texttt{Qf4} 1-0

\textbf{(423) Berliner, Hans – Fischer}

Queen’s Gambit Declined [D41]

1.d4 \texttt{Qf6} 2.c4 \texttt{e6} 3.\texttt{Qc3} d5 4.cxd5 \texttt{Qxd5} 5.e4 \texttt{Qxe3} 6.bxc3 \texttt{e5} 7.\texttt{Qf3} cxd4 8.\texttt{Qxd4} \texttt{Qb4+} 9.\texttt{Qd2} \texttt{Qxd2+} 10.\texttt{Qxd2} 0-0 11.\texttt{Qd3} 11.\texttt{Qc4} is the main line. 11...\texttt{b6} 12.0-0 \texttt{Qb7} 13.\texttt{Qfd1} \texttt{Qc6} 14.\texttt{Qh2} \texttt{Qf6} 15.\texttt{Qac1} \texttt{Qfd8} 16.\texttt{Qb5} \texttt{Qac8} 17.\texttt{Qe5}? This alters the pawn structure too radically. After 17.\texttt{Qc4} or 17.h3, the position is more or less balanced. 17...\texttt{Qxe5} 18.dxe5 \texttt{Qf4} 19.\texttt{Qxc8} \texttt{Qxc8} 20.\texttt{Qd4} g5?! Fischer starts an unusual counterattack. 21.f3 g4 22.\texttt{Qe2} \texttt{Qf3} 23.\texttt{Qf3} \texttt{Qh8} 24.\texttt{Qh1} (D)

New York State Open
August 30-September 2, 1963
Poughkeepsie, New York

The second weekend Swiss. Fischer swept to first with a 7-0 score. For many years it was believed that the scores of only six of the seven games were known, but Andy Solits was able to track down the seventh just before this book went to press and it appears below as game 429a. This is the last Swiss system tournament in which Fischer ever played.

\textbf{(424) Fischer – Beach, T.J.}

Modern Defense [B06]

1.e4 \texttt{g6} 2.d4 \texttt{Qg7} 3.\texttt{Qc3} d6 4.\texttt{f4} c6 5.\texttt{Qf3} \texttt{Qg4} 6.\texttt{Qe3} \texttt{Qd7}!! 6...\texttt{Qb6} is the main line. 7.h3 \texttt{Qxf3} 8.\texttt{Qxf3} e6 9.0-0-0 \texttt{Qc7} 10.\texttt{g4} \texttt{Qd5} 11.\texttt{Qb1} \texttt{Qb8}? 11...0-0-0 is necessary. 12.c5 dxe5 13.dxe5 \texttt{Qd5} 14.\texttt{Qe4} \texttt{Qf8} 15.\texttt{Qc1} b5 16.\texttt{f5} b4?! 17.\texttt{Qxe6} \texttt{Qxe6} 18.\texttt{Qc4} \texttt{Qxe5} 19.\texttt{Qg3} \texttt{Qg7} 20.\texttt{Qxd5} cxd5 (D)

240
21. \textit{Qh6!!} Hitting Black's Achilles' heel and destroying his lines of defense on the dark squares. 21... \textit{Nc7} 21... \textit{Nh6} 22. \textit{Qf6+} \textit{Nf7} 23. \textit{Nxh5} \textit{Nh6} 24. \textit{Qd6+} \textit{Kf8} 25. \textit{Qf6+} \textit{Kg8} 26. \textit{Qd8} 23... \textit{Qxg7} 23... \textit{Kxh6} 23... \textit{Qxg7} 24. \textit{Qxe5} \textit{Nxe5} 25. \textit{Qxh5} +++. 24. \textit{Qxe5} \textit{1-0}

(425) \textit{Fischer – Bisguier, Arthur}  
Two Knights Defense [C59]

1.e4 \textit{e5} 2. \textit{Qf3} \textit{c6} 3. \textit{Qc4} \textit{Qf6} 4. \textit{Qg5} \textit{d5} 5.e\textit{x}d5 \textit{Qa5} 6. \textit{b5+} \textit{c6} 7. \textit{dxc6} \textit{bxc6} 8. \textit{Qe2} \textit{h6} 9. \textit{Qh3}? Steinitz's old idea may be better than it looks at first sight. 9... \textit{Nc5} 9... \textit{Nd6} and 9... \textit{g5} score better. \textit{10.0-0} 0-0 11. \textit{d3} \textit{Qh3} 11... \textit{Qd5} is the main line. 12. \textit{Qf3} \textit{Qh3} 14. \textit{Qd2} \textit{Qxd8} 15. \textit{Qe2} \textit{Qf5}! 16. \textit{Qe1}?! 16. \textit{Qf3} (Fischer) is more precise as the bishop pair gains in strength in the endgame. 16... \textit{Qf8} 17. \textit{Qe4} \textit{Qb6} 18. \textit{Qf6+} To stop the knight transfer to \textit{f4} via \textit{d5}. 18... \textit{Qxf6} 19. \textit{Qh1} \textit{c5} 20. \textit{Qc3} \textit{Qc6} 21. \textit{f4} \textit{Qd4} 22. \textit{Qc4} \textit{Qg6} 22... \textit{Qf6}!!, to exchange White's extremely important queen, is the alternative. 23.c3? 23. \textit{Qc4}, with the idea of 23... \textit{Qh5}?! 24.f5 \textit{Qe2} 25. \textit{Qxb6}!! \textit{g}x\textit{h6} 26.c3, is in the spirit of the 23... \textit{Qf5}?! 23... \textit{Qc2}? applies more pressure, e.g., 24. \textit{Qb1} (24.f5 \textit{Qh5} 25. \textit{Qb1} \textit{e4} 26.dxe4 \textit{Ac7} 27. \textit{h3} \textit{Qh4} 28. \textit{Qxc5} \textit{Qg3} 29. \textit{Qg1} \textit{Qxe4}) 24... \textit{exf4} 25. \textit{Qxe4} \textit{Qe6} 25. \textit{Qxe6} \textit{Qxe6} 27. \textit{Qxf4} \textit{c4}. 24. \textit{Qxe5} \textit{Qxe5} 25. \textit{Qf4}?! It is better to prevent the activation of Black's rook with 25. \textit{Qe4}, for example, 25... \textit{Qxd3} 26. \textit{Qxe3} \textit{Qxe4} 27. \textit{Qxd5} \textit{Qxe2} 28. \textit{Qxa8} \textit{Qxh7} 29. \textit{Qf3} \textit{Qe5} 30. \textit{Qf4+}. 25. \textit{Qe2} 26. \textit{Qe4} \textit{Qxb2}?! This allows Fischer to exploit the exposed position of the f5-knight. After 26... \textit{Qe8}, Black is not at all worse. (D)

27. \textit{Qe5}! \textit{Qe8} 28. \textit{Qxf5} \textit{Qxe5} 29. \textit{Qxe5} \textit{1-0}

(426) \textit{Fischer – Radojcic, Miroslav}  
Two Knights Defense [C59]

1.e4 \textit{e5} 2. \textit{Qf3} \textit{Qc6} 3. \textit{Qc4} \textit{Qf6} 4. \textit{Qg5} \textit{d5} 5.e\textit{x}d5 \textit{Qa5} 6. \textit{b5+} \textit{c6} 7. \textit{dxc6} \textit{bxc6} 8. \textit{Qe2} \textit{h6} 9. \textit{Qh3} \textit{Qc5} 10. \textit{d3} 0-0 11. \textit{Qc3} \textit{Qe8}!! 11... \textit{Qd5} is the main line. 12.0-0 \textit{Qxh3} 13. \textit{Qxh3} \textit{Qd7} 14. \textit{Qg4} \textit{Qxg4} 15. \textit{hxg4} and Fischer went on to win (the remainder of the game score is not available). \textit{1-0}

(427) \textit{Greenwald, Benjamin – Fischer}  
Grinfeld Defense [D86]

1.d4 \textit{Qf6} 2. \textit{Qf3} \textit{g5} 3. \textit{Qc3} \textit{d5} 4. \textit{cxd5} \textit{Qxd5} 5. \textit{Qe4} \textit{Qxc3} 6. \textit{bxc3} \textit{Qg7} 7. \textit{Qc4} \textit{Qc6} 8. \textit{a4}!! 8. \textit{Qc2} is the main line. 8... \textit{Qa5} 9. \textit{Qa2} \textit{c5} 10. \textit{Qe2} \textit{cxd4} 11. \textit{Qxd4} \textit{b6} 12. \textit{Qd3} 0-0 13. \textit{Qd2} \textit{Qb7} 14.0-0 \textit{e6} 15. \textit{Qf1} \textit{Qd7} 16. \textit{Qxa5} \textit{bxa5} 17. \textit{Qxh4} \textit{Qab8} 18. \textit{Qa2}! 18. \textit{Qh5} is more natural. 18... \textit{Qc6} 19. \textit{Qc3} \textit{Qb4} 20. \textit{d5} \textit{Qb7} 20... \textit{Qxc3} is answered by 21. \textit{dxc6}. 21. \textit{Qb5}? White's passive rook should be brought into play with 21. \textit{Qc2}. 21... \textit{Qd6} 22. \textit{Qe2}?! \textit{exd5} 23. \textit{exd5}?! This opening of the position puts into Black's hands. 23. \textit{Qc2} is needed. (D)

23... \textit{Qxd5}! 24. \textit{Qxd5} \textit{Qxd5} 25. \textit{Qxd5}? This loses by force, but Black should prevail in the long run. 25... \textit{Qb1}+ 26. \textit{Qc1} \textit{Qxc1}+ 27. \textit{Qf1} \textit{Qe8} 28. \textit{f4} \textit{Qec1} 29. \textit{Qf2} \textit{Qf8} 0-1

(428) \textit{Oster, R – Fischer}  
Grinfeld Defense [D97]

1.d4 \textit{Qf6} 2. \textit{Qf3} \textit{g6} 3. \textit{c4} \textit{Qg7} 4. \textit{Qc3} \textit{d5} 5. \textit{Qh3} \textit{dxc4} 6. \textit{bxc4} 0-0 0 7. \textit{e4} \textit{Qc6} 8. \textit{Qb3} \textit{e5}?! 9. \textit{Qxe5} 9. \textit{dxe5} \textit{Qxe5} is the main line. 9... \textit{Qg4} 10. \textit{Ed1} \textit{Qxc3} 11. \textit{fxe3} \textit{exd4} 12. \textit{exd4} \textit{c5}! Fischer takes radical measures to open the position for his directed bishop.

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13.\text{d}5 \text{Qg}4 14.\text{Ac}2 \text{Qxf}3 15.\text{Axf}3 \text{Qd}4
16.\text{Ec}2 \text{Qxb}7 costs too much time.
One sample line runs 16...\text{Ed}7 17.\text{Ec}2 \text{Qe}5 18.\text{Qxd}4
\text{Qh}4+ 19.g3 \text{Qxf}3+ 20.\text{Qxf}3 \text{Qxe}4+ 21.\text{Qf}2
\text{Qh}8. 16...\text{Qa}5+ 17.\text{Qd}2 \text{Qg}7 18.\text{Qc}3 \text{Qd}7
19.0-0 \text{b}5 20.\text{Ed}d1?! Black's queenside pawn
mass will move forward now. The advance of a
mobile majority is often underestimated.
The prophylactic 20.a3 is the lesser evil. 20...\text{b}4
21.\text{Qa}4 21.\text{Qb}1 \text{Qe}5 22.\text{Qd}2 does not stop
Black’s initiative in light of 22...\text{c}4! 23.\text{Qxc}4
\text{Qxc}5+ 24.\text{Qe}3 \text{Qh}6 25.\text{Qf}e1 \text{Qc}4. (D)

21...\text{Qd}8! With queens still on the board,
Black’s advantage is much larger than without
them, as his pressure on the dark squares is felt
more. 22.\text{Qb}5 \text{Qb}6 23.\text{d}6 c4+ 24.\text{Qh}1 \text{Qc}5
25.\text{Qxb}4 \text{a}6 26.\text{Ed}5? Losing by force, but
White’s position is hopeless in any case.

26.\text{Ed}1? 26.\text{Qxe}3 \text{Qxe}3 27.\text{cxb}3 is forced and
gives some practical drawing chances. 26...\text{Qf}7
27.\text{Ad}3 \text{Qg}5 28.\text{b}3 \text{Qxe}1+ 0-1

(429) \text{Richman, Joseph} – \text{Fischer}
Ruy Lopez [C68]

1.e4 c5 2.\text{Qf}3 \text{Qc}6 3.\text{b}5 a6 4.\text{Qxc}6 dxc6
5.d4 5.0-0 is played much more often, even by
Fischer himself. 5...\text{exd}4 6.\text{Qxd}4 \text{Qxd}4
7.\text{Qxd}4 \text{Qd}7 8.\text{Qe}3 0-0 0-9.\text{Qd}2 \text{Qe}7
10.0-0 0 11.\text{Qd}6 11.\text{Qxe}8 12.\text{Qxe}1?! \text{Qd}6
13.\text{Qe}2 \text{Qh}4 14.\text{Qg}1 f5 15.\text{Qc}4 \text{Qf}8
16.\text{Qxf}5 b5 17.\text{Qd}2 \text{Qf}5 18.\text{Qf}1 \text{Qe}3
19.\text{Qxc}3 \text{Qc}5 20.\text{Qd}4 \text{Qh}8 21.\text{Qb}3 \text{Qb}6
22.\text{Qg}1 \text{Qxe}2 23.\text{Qxe}2 \text{Qc}3+ 24.\text{Qf}d2
\text{Qc}6 25.\text{Qe}1 \text{Qb}3 (D)

26.\text{Qd}1? 26.\text{Qxe}3 \text{Qxe}3 27.\text{cxb}3 is forced and
gives some practical drawing chances. 26...\text{Qf}7
27.\text{Ad}3 \text{Qg}5 28.\text{b}3 \text{Qxe}1+ 0-1

(429a) \text{Fischer} – \text{Green, Matthew}
Sicilian Defense [B54]

1.e4 c5 2.\text{Qf}3 e6 3.\text{d}4 cxd4 4.\text{Qxd}4 \text{d}6?! Unusual, as it allows White to establish a
Maroczy bind with 5.c4. 5.\text{Qd}3 \text{Qc}6 6.\text{Qxc}6
\text{bxc}6 7.0-0 \text{d}5?! Black opens the position for
White. 7...\text{Qd}6 is the main line. 8.\text{exd}5 \text{cxd}5
9.\text{Qc}4 \text{Qf}6 10.\text{cx}d5 \text{Qxd}5 11.\text{Qe}4 \text{Ad}6
12.\text{Qc}3 \text{Qxc}3 13.\text{Qxc}3+ \text{Qe}7 13...\text{Qd}7
14.\text{Qxd}6 \text{Qb}5 is the lesser evil. 14.bxc3 \text{Qb}8
15.\text{Qg}4 \text{Ag}8 16.\text{Nh}4+ f6 17.\text{Qxh}7 \text{Ab}7
18.\text{Qxb}7 \text{Ab}7 19.\text{Qe}1 19.\text{Qd}1?! 19...\text{Qc}8
20.\text{h}3 20.\text{h}4? is a serious alternative, as
20...\text{Qc}3? runs into the hammer-blow
21.\text{La}3!! 20...\text{Qf}7 21.\text{Qb}5+ \text{g}6 22.\text{Qf}3
\text{Ab}5 23.a4 \text{Af}5 24.\text{Qe}2 \text{Ac}5 25.\text{Qe}3 \text{Ae}5

\text{Fischer in action in the 1963/64 U.S.}
\text{Championship}

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26.\(\text{f3}\) \(\text{d8}\) 27.\(\text{eab1}\) \(\text{xe3}\)? This gives Fischer a very dangerous initiative on both flanks. 27...\(\text{xd7}\) is more circumspect. 28.\(\text{xe3}\) \(\text{xe3}\)
29.\(\text{xc3}\) \(\text{d7}\) 30.\(\text{h6}\) \(\text{f5}\) 31.\(\text{c4}\) \(\text{d8}\)
32.\(\text{h2}\) \(\text{a5}\)?! 33.\(\text{f4}\)?! The immediate 33.\(\text{c5}\) is more precise. (D)

33...\(\text{f6}\)? 33...\(\text{h4}\) 34.\(\text{h4}\) is the last chance to fight. 34.\(\text{h7}\) \(\text{e7}\) 34...\(\text{xb7}\) loses the queen to 35.\(\text{g5++}\). 35.\(\text{e5}\) 1-0

**U.S. Championship**

**December 15, 1963-January 2, 1964**

New York City

This tournament became, as they say, the stuff of legend. The fact that Fischer won his sixth U.S. title was no surprise. The way he did it was spectacular — a perfect 11-0, a record performance. Not only had Bobby swept to victory, but he had done so using openings he had never played before, e.g., dusting off the black side of the Guoco Piano against Mednis, and the ancient King's Bishop Gambit as white against Evans. Another piece of the Fischer mystique had just been put into place...

24.\(\text{g5}\)? Mednis had instead two promising ways to give up his queen: 24.\(\text{d5}\)?, which is probably best, 24...\(\text{xe7}\) 25.\(\text{dxe7}\) \(\text{xc6}\) 26.\(\text{d6}\)
\(\text{xe7}\) 27.\(\text{xe8}\) \(\text{g6}\) 28.\(\text{xe7}\) +., and 24.\(\text{xc5}\) \(\text{xe7}\)
25.\(\text{dxe7}\) \(\text{e8}\) 26.\(\text{d8}\) \(\text{f6}\) 27.\(\text{xe8}\) \(\text{f7}\) 28.\(\text{g8}\).
24...\(\text{g5}\) 25.\(\text{d5}\) \(\text{g5}\) 26.\(\text{dxe4}\) \(\text{g6}\)
27.\(\text{xc1}\) \(\text{xc1}\) + 28.\(\text{xc1}\) \(\text{b6}\) 29.\(\text{xc7}\) \(\text{g8}\)
30.\(\text{c2}\) \(\text{f7}\) 31.\(\text{xc3}\) \(\text{e6}\) 32.\(\text{ec8}\) \(\text{d6}\)
33.\(\text{d4}\) \(\text{h6}\) 34.\(\text{e8}\) + \(\text{f7}\) 35.\(\text{c8}\) \(\text{f4}\)
36.\(\text{h4}\) \(\text{g6}\) 37.\(\text{h8}\) \(\text{f5}\) (D)

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**U.S. Championship, December 15, 1963-January 2, 1964**

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38.\textit{Nh7+??} Exchanging rooks plays into Black’s hands. Mednis could draw with 38.\textit{Oc3} \textit{Oe6} 39.\textit{Oe3} \textit{Oe5} 40.\textit{Oe8+} \textit{Oe6} 41.\textit{f4+} \textit{Oxd6} 42.\textit{Ob5+} \textit{Od5} 43.\textit{Oc3+}. 38...\textit{Oe6} 39.\textit{Oxd7} \textit{Oxd7} 40.\textit{Oc3} \textit{Oxd6} 41.\textit{Oxb5+} \textit{Od7} 42.\textit{Oxa7} \textit{Og2} 43.\textit{Oe5} \textit{Oxh4} 44.\textit{Oxf4} \textit{Og5+} 45.\textit{Og3??} The active 45.\textit{Oe5} is a better try, but Black's extra pawn should tell in the long run after 45...\textit{Oe4} 46.\textit{Oxb5} \textit{Oe3+}. 45...\textit{Oe6} 46.a4 \textit{f4+} 47.\textit{Og2} \textit{g4} 48.\textit{Oxb5} \textit{Oe5} 49.\textit{Oc3} \textit{Oe6} 50.b4 \textit{Oc6} 51.f3 \textit{h5} 52.b5 \textit{Oe5} 53.f4 \textit{h4} 54.\textit{f2} \textit{Od3+} 55.\textit{Og2} \textit{Oc5} 56.\textit{Of1} \textit{Og5} 57.\textit{Og2} \textit{Oe5} 58.\textit{Of2} \textit{Oe3+} 59.\textit{Oxe2} \textit{g3} 60.\textit{Oxf3} 60.\textit{Oxd3} \textit{g2} 60...\textit{Oe1+} 61.\textit{Oxe2} \textit{g2} 62.\textit{Of2} \textit{f3} 0-1

Fischer, annotating the game against Evans in the January 1964 issue of Chess Life, reported that Evans stated that this game “would set chess back a hundred years.”

\textit{(431) Fischer – Evans, Larry}  
\textit{King's Gambit Accepted [C33]}

1.e4 \textit{c5} 2.f4 \textit{cxf4} 3.\textit{Oc4} \textit{Oe4+} Very risky. Black should of course know that the queen may be driven back with gain of time later. 4.\textit{Oxf1} \textit{d6} 5.\textit{Oc3} \textit{Oe6} 6.\textit{Oxe2} \textit{c6} 7.\textit{Of3} \textit{Oe7} 8.\textit{d4} \textit{Oxh6} 9.\textit{Oxc4} \textit{Oxg5} 10.e5 \textit{d5} 11.\textit{Oxd3} \textit{Oxa6} 12.\textit{Oxe2} \textit{Ob4} 13.\textit{Oa1} 0-0-0 14.\textit{c3} \textit{Oa6} 15.\textit{h4}! The typical undermining of Black’s kingside. 15...\textit{g4} 16.\textit{Oh2} \textit{h5} 17.\textit{Oxf4} (D)

17...\textit{Oxh4??} Opening the kingside for White’s forces. “The losing move.” (Fischer) 17...\textit{Oxh4} is more circumspect. 18.\textit{Og1} \textit{Oe6} 19.\textit{Of1} \textit{g7} 20.\textit{Oxb5} \textit{g8} 21.\textit{Og3} \textit{e6} 22.\textit{Oxg4} \textit{e5} 23.\textit{Oe3} \textit{Oc7??} 23...\textit{Oe8} 24.\textit{Oxd5} \textit{h6} 25.\textit{Oxe4} 24.\textit{Oa2} \textit{g8} 25.\textit{Oxc2} \textit{f6} 26.\textit{exf6} \textit{Oxf6} 27.\textit{Oxh6} \textit{h6} 28.\textit{Of1} \textit{e6} 29.\textit{Oxf4} \textit{Oxe8} 30.\textit{Oa6} \textit{Oxf4} 31.\textit{Oxf4} \textit{f7} 32.\textit{Oe6} \textit{Oe6} 33.\textit{Oxe5} \textit{Og5} 34.\textit{Of6} \textit{Oxe7} 35.\textit{Oxf8} 36.\textit{Oxf8} + 37.\textit{Oxf8} + 1-0

Fischer’s fantastic game against Robert Byrne was awarded the brilliancy prize. It is game 48 in Fischer’s My 60 Memorable Games. The introduction to the game, written by Larry Evans, quotes Byrne’s own reaction: “And as I sat pondering why Fischer would choose such a line, because it was so obviously lost for Black, there suddenly came 18...\textit{Oxg2}. This dazzling move came as the shocker... The culminating combination is of such depth that, even at the very moment at which I resigned, both grandmasters who were commenting on the play for the spectators in a separate room believed that I had a won game!”

\textit{(432) Byrne, Robert – Fischer}  
\textit{Grünfeld Defense [D71]}

1.d4 \textit{Og6} 2.c4 \textit{g6} 3.g3 \textit{c6} 4.\textit{Og2} \textit{d5} 5.cxd5 \textit{cxd5} 6.\textit{Oc3} \textit{Og7} 7.e3 0-0 8.\textit{Oge2} \textit{Oc6} 9.0-0 \textit{b6} 10.h3 \textit{Oa6} 11.\textit{Oa3} \textit{Oe8} 12.\textit{Oc2}! 12.\textit{Ec1} is more circumspect. 12...\textit{e5}! Black’s activity is worth at least as much as his weakened structure, and his game is much easier to play than White’s for the next moves. 13.\textit{dxe5} \textit{Oxe5} (D)

14.\textit{Ofd1??} The wrong rook, as \textit{f2} is now terribly weak and the a1-rook is even vulnerable in some lines. 14.\textit{Rad1} \textit{Oe8} – the only move to keep the pressure according to Fischer, but 14...\textit{Od7} is
interesting as well, e.g., 15.\textit{\textael}2 \textit{\textael}c8 16.\textit{\textael}b1 \textit{\textael}g4 17.h3 \textit{\textael}h5 18.\textit{\textael}f4 \textit{\textael}f3+ 19.\textit{\textael}h1 \textit{\textael}h6 20.\textit{\textael}cxd5 \textit{\textael}x\textit{\textael}f1 21.\textit{\textael}xf6+ \textit{\textael}xf6 22.\textit{\textael}x\textit{\textael}f1 with counterchances (Hübner) or 15.\textit{\textael}d6f)! (15.\textit{\textael}c1? \textit{\textael}xe2 16.\textit{\textael}xe2 \textit{\textael}e6 and 15.\textit{\textael}xd5? \textit{\textael}xd5 16.\textit{\textael}xd5 \textit{\textael}d8 17.f4 \textit{\textael}e\textit{\textael}d5 18.\textit{\textael}e\textit{\textael}d5 \textit{\textael}b7 19.\textit{\textael}c2 \textit{\textael}c6 (Hübner) give Black a strong initiative) 15...\textit{\textael}e4 16.\textit{\textael}xe4 dxe4 17.\textit{\textael}xe4 \textit{\textael}e5 18.\textit{\textael}c1= (Kasparov). 14...\textit{\textael}d3 15.\textit{\textael}c2? Losing by force, Hübner considers 15.\textit{\textael}d4 \textit{\textael}e4 16.\textit{\textael}xe4 dxe4 17.\textit{\textael}b2 \textit{\textael}c8 (Fischer) 18.a4 to be White’s best, but after 18...\textit{\textael}g5 (Kasparov), Black’s initiative continues. 15...\textit{\textael}xf2!! A beautiful combination based on the power of Black’s bishops. 16.\textit{\textael}xf2 \textit{\textael}g4+ 17.\textit{\textael}g1 \textit{\textael}xe3 18.\textit{\textael}d2 (D)

18...\textit{\textael}xg2!! Now the most important defender of White’s king is gone and there is no salvation to be found anywhere. 18...\textit{\textael}xd1? 19.\textit{\textael}xd1 on the other hand gives White a good game. 19.\textit{\textael}xd4 20.\textit{\textael}xd4 \textit{\textael}b7+ 21.\textit{\textael}d1 21.\textit{\textael}f2 \textit{\textael}xd7 22.\textit{\textael}c1 \textit{\textael}h3 23.\textit{\textael}f3 \textit{\textael}d6 24.\textit{\textael}c3 \textit{\textael}e3+ 25.\textit{\textael}xe3 \textit{\textael}xe3 26.\textit{\textael}xe3 \textit{\textael}e8+ 27.\textit{\textael}f2 \textit{\textael}f5= (Fischer) 21...\textit{\textael}d7 and Byrne resigned. One sample line runs 22.\textit{\textael}f2 \textit{\textael}h3+ 23.\textit{\textael}g1 \textit{\textael}e1+!! 24.\textit{\textael}xe1 \textit{\textael}d4++ 0-1

(433) Fischer – Bisguier, Arthur
Ruy Lopez [C98]

1.e4 e5 2.\textit{\textael}f3 \textit{\textael}c6 3.\textit{\textael}b5 a6 4.\textit{\textael}a4 \textit{\textael}f6 5.0-0 \textit{\textael}e7 6.\textit{\textael}e1 b5 7.\textit{\textael}b3 0-0 8.c3 \textit{\textael}d6 9.h3 \textit{\textael}a5 10.\textit{\textael}c2 c5 11.d4 \textit{\textael}c7 12.\textit{\textael}bd2 \textit{\textael}c6 13.dxc5 dxc5 14.\textit{\textael}f1 \textit{\textael}d8 14...\textit{\textael}e5 is the main line. 15.\textit{\textael}e2 \textit{\textael}h5 16.g3 16.a4?? as Fischer played against Elkases, Mar del Plata 1960 (see game 242) is critical. Fischer just forgot to play the move. 16...\textit{\textael}g6 17.h4 \textit{\textael}e6 18.\textit{\textael}e3 \textit{\textael}f6 19.\textit{\textael}d5! \textit{\textael}e8 After 19...\textit{\textael}xd5 20.e\textit{\textael}d5 \textit{\textael}e5, White can open the position for his bishops with 21.a4 \textit{\textael}h8 22.a5 b5 23.\textit{\textael}c4 \textit{\textael}c4 24.\textit{\textael}xd4 \textit{\textael}cxd4 25.b5. 20.\textit{\textael}x\textit{\textael}f7+ \textit{\textael}e7 21.\textit{\textael}h2 \textit{\textael}g7 22.\textit{\textael}g4 c4 23.\textit{\textael}f3 \textit{\textael}xg4 24.\textit{\textael}xg4 \textit{\textael}g6 25.h5 \textit{\textael}h8 26.\textit{\textael}g2 26.hxg6 \textit{\textael}g8 gives Black unnecessary counterplay but may be better for White as well. 26...\textit{\textael}g5 27.\textit{\textael}e3

The two American legends meet.
30...\text{\textit{Ad7?}} 30...b4 31.\textit{\textbf{Ed2 \text{\textit{Ad7}}}} 32.\textit{\textbf{Efd3 \text{\textit{Ad6}}}} is more active but White retains good winning chances in any case. 31.\textit{\textbf{Ed2 \text{\textit{Aa5?}}}} 31...\textit{\textbf{Ed8}} 32.\textit{\textbf{Ead1 \text{\textit{Af7}}}} 33.\textit{\textbf{Ec6 \text{\textit{Hb8}}}} 34.\textit{\textbf{Ecd5 \text{\textit{Ad8}}}} 35.\textit{\textbf{Efd3 \text{\textit{Ed6}}}} 1-0

(434) Reshevsky, Samuel – Fischer
English Opening [D32]

1.e4 c5 2.\textit{\textbf{Af3 \text{\textit{Cc6}}}} 3.d4 \textit{exd4 4.\textit{\textbf{Cxd4 \text{\textit{Cf6}}}}}
5.\textit{\textbf{Cc3 \text{\textit{Ce6}}}} 6.e3 d5 7.\textit{Cxd5 exd5 8.\textit{\textbf{Cxe2 \text{\textit{Cxd6}}}}}
9.0-0-0 0-0 10.\textit{\textbf{Cf3 \text{\textit{Cg4}}}} 11.g3 \textit{\textbf{Ab4}} 12.\textit{\textbf{Ad2 \text{\textit{Cxe4}}}} 13.a3 \textit{\textbf{Cc5}} 14.\textit{\textbf{Cc3 \text{\textit{Cc3}}}} 15.bxc3 \textit{\textbf{Cc8}} 16.\textit{\textbf{Cbd2 \text{\textit{Bb6}}}} 17.\textit{\textbf{Cac1 \text{\textit{Bc7}}}} 18.a4 \textit{\textbf{Cxe6}}
19.\textit{\textbf{Cxa1 \text{\textit{Cf6}}}} 20.\textit{\textbf{Cfc2 \text{\textit{Da5}}}} 21.\textit{\textbf{Cce4 \text{\textit{Cc7}}}}
Fischer plays actively. The alternative is to wait for the moment with, e.g., 21...\textit{\textbf{Cxb5}}
22.\textit{\textbf{Cbd6 \text{\textit{Cxe6}}}} 23.a5 \textit{\textbf{Cc4}} 24.\textit{\textbf{Cxb6 axb6}} 25.\textit{\textbf{Cf2 \text{\textit{Cxc3}}}}
26.\textit{\textbf{Cxa6 \text{\textit{Cb6}}}} 27.\textit{\textbf{Cf3}} 28.\textit{\textbf{Cxc5 \text{\textit{Cg1}}}} 27.\textit{\textbf{Cxc6}} 26.\textit{\textbf{Cxb6 \text{\textit{Cg1}}}} 27.\textit{\textbf{Cc4}}
runs into 27...\textit{\textbf{Cxc6}} 28.\textit{\textbf{Cb3 \text{\textit{Cg3}}}}. 27...\textit{\textbf{Cxe3}} 28.\textit{\textbf{Cxa1 \text{\textit{b5}}}} 29.\textit{\textbf{Cxb5 \text{\textit{Cxc3}}}} 30.\textit{\textbf{Cxb5 \text{\textit{Cd5}}}} 31.\textit{\textbf{Cxb5 \text{\textit{Cf5}}}}
32.\textit{\textbf{Cde1 \text{\textit{Cf5}}}} 33.\textit{\textbf{Cc6 \text{\textit{Cd5}}}} 34.\textit{\textbf{Cbd1 \text{\textit{Cc7}}}} 35.\textit{\textbf{Cfe7 \text{\textit{fg8}}}} 36.\textit{\textbf{Cxd5 \text{\textit{Cc8}}}}
1-0

(435) Fischer – Steinmeyer, Robert
Caro-Kann Defense [B19]

1.e4 c6 2.d4 d5 3.\textit{\textbf{Cxd3 \text{\textit{exd4}}}} 4.\textit{\textbf{Cxe4 \text{\textit{Lxf5}}}}
5.\textit{\textbf{Cg3 \text{\textit{Cg6}}}} 6.\textit{\textbf{Cf3 \text{\textit{Cf6}}}} 7.h4 \textit{h6} 8.\textit{\textbf{Cd3 \text{\textit{Cc6}}}}
9.\textit{\textbf{Cc4 \text{\textit{Cd6}}}} 10.\textit{\textbf{Cd2 \text{\textit{Cb7}}}} 11.0-0-0
\textit{\textbf{Cg7}} 12.c4 0-0 0-0 13.\textit{\textbf{Cc3 \text{\textit{Cf4?}}}} 13...\textit{\textbf{Cfd5}}
is the main line. 14.\textit{\textbf{Cf1 \text{\textit{Cc5?}}}} 15.\textit{\textbf{Cf2 \text{\textit{Cc4}}}}
16.\textit{\textbf{Cxe5 \text{\textit{Cxe5}}}}

(436) Addison, William – Fischer
Ruy Lopez [C70]

1.e4 \textit{c5} 2.\textit{\textbf{Cf3 \text{\textit{Qc6}}}} 3.\textit{\textbf{Qb5 \text{\textit{a6}}}} 4.\textit{\textbf{Qa4 \text{\textit{b5}}}}
5.\textit{\textbf{Qb3 \text{\textit{Qa5}}}} 6.d4 6.0-0 is the main line.
6...\textit{exd4 7.\textit{\textbf{Qxd4 \text{\textit{Qe7}}}} 7...c5? 8.\textit{\textbf{Cxf7 \text{\textit{Qxf7}}}} 9.\textit{\textbf{Qd5+ \text{\textit{Cf6}}}}}
8.\textit{\textbf{Cxe5 \text{\textit{Cc6}}}} 19.\textit{\textbf{Cf1 \text{\textit{d4}}}} 20.\textit{\textbf{Cde2 \text{\textit{Qg4}}}} 21.\textit{\textbf{Cc4 \text{\textit{Cc6}}}}
This loses directly, but Black’s position is hopeless in any case. 17.\textit{\textbf{Qdf1}} and Black
resigned in view of 17...\textit{\textbf{Cxd4}} 18.\textit{\textbf{Cxc5 \text{\textit{Qe5}}}} 20.\textit{\textbf{Qc6}}
19.\textit{\textbf{Cxe5 \text{\textit{Qxe5}}}} 20.\textit{dxe5++} 1-0

22.\textit{\textbf{Cde4?}} In an endgame, Black’s bishop pair
counts for a lot, while his exposed king does not play a role. So White should keep the queens
on theboard with 22.\textit{\textbf{Cxe4}}. 22...0-0-0 0-0 23.\textit{\textbf{Qxe6+}}

A\times c 6 24. c 4 g d 7 25. a a 1 h a 8 26. d 4 d 8 27. b 2 b 8 28. a 2 f 8 5 29. f 4 f 5 The rook is not well placed here as it is inflexible.
After 29. h c 6 f 6 30. a 5 , Black's task is much more difficult. 29... c 6 30. c 3 b 3 b 4 31. b 1 e 4 b b 3 b 4 32. a 2 b 8 33. d 2 c b 4 34. c 4 a 8 35. c 8 g 5 36. a f 4 g x f 3 37. c 3 c 3 + 38. h 2 g c 4 0-1

(437) Fischer - Weinstein, Raymond
Ruy Lopez [C96]

1.e4 c5 2.d f 3 d c 6 3.d5 a 6 4.d a 4 f 6 5.0-0 d c 7 6.e1 b 5 7.d b 3 d 6 8.c 3 0-0 9.h 3 c 5 10.c c 4 d 5 12.c d 4 d 5 13.d 5 c 8 14.d b 2 g 6 15.b 4 h b 7 16.a 4 d 7 17.a 5 b 5 a 5 b 5 Now Black's position is too cramped. 17... d b 5 is only slightly better for White. 18.d x a 8 d x a 8 19.e c 3 A strong way to activate the rook.

19...d c 8 ? 20.e a 3 c 7 21.d b 3 b 5 22.c 3 d c 8 23.e 1 f 6 24.a 5 h b 8 25.a a 7 b 8 26.h a 7 e 8 ? Allowing a direct invasion, but 26...d e 8 27.d x e 7 d x e 7 28.d a 6 d c 7 29.e b 6 b 8 30.d x a 8 e a 8 31.d b 7 d 8 is also lost in the long run. 27.a a 6 d c 8 28.d e 5 d x e 5 29.d f 6 d f 6 30.d x f 6 c 3 31.d c 5 d c 5 32.a 3 c 8 33.d f 1 d c 5 34.b 4 d b 4 35.d e 5 d b 6 ? ! 35...d c 6 36.d x e 5 d d 7 37.d d 4 d e 8 (37...d e 6 38.d f 4 d d 8 39.d f 6 ±) 38.a x e 8 + d x e 8 39.d b 4 + (D)

36.d c 4 1-0

(438) Byrne, Donald - Fischer
Sicilian Defense [B20]

1.g 3 c 5 2.d g 2 d c 6 3.d 3 g 4 4.e 4 d g 7 5.f 4 e 6 6.d f 3 d f 3 d g e 7 7.0-0 h b 8 8.d b 2 8.c 3 is the main line. 8...d 6 9.a 4 0-0 10.c 3 a 6 11.g 4 b 5 12.a x b 5 a x b 5 13.d h 4 ? The knight is not well placed here and White has no good answer to the advance of the b-pawn. 13...b 4 to meet 13...b 4 with 14.d c 4, is more circumspect. 13...b 4 ! 14.c 4 c 2 now runs into 14...d x c 3 15.b x c 3 b 4. 14...d d 4 15.g 5 d d 7 16.d b 3 d c 7 17.d x d 4 d x d 4 + 18.d h 1 d g 7 19.d b 1 d a 8 20.d e 3 d a 2 21.d d 2 d c 8 22.d c 2 d c 6 23.d c 4 d x d 4 24.d x d 4 d x d 4 25.d x d 4 d a 8 26.d a 1 e 5 27.d d 2 d x a 1 28.d x a 1 e x f 4 29.b 3 d c 6 30.d f 4 f 1 30.d f 3 d e 5 31.d x e 5 d x e 5 32.d b 4 d d 8 33.d c 4 creates more confusion. 30...d d 4 31. d c 3 d c 2 32.d a 7 d x a 7 33.d x a 7 d d 4 (D)

34.d d 7 ? 34.c 5 d x g 2 + 35.d x g 2 d x e 5 36.d b 7 is a better practical chance as the material is more reduced and White is more active. 34...d x b 3 35.a x d 6 d c 5 36.d b 6 b 3 37.d x c 1 g 1 d c 4 38.d f 3 d a 8 39.e b 5 b 2 40.d x b 2 d a 1 + 41.d f 2 d d 3 + 42.d e 3 d x b 2 43.d x c 4 d c 4 44.d f 4 d a 2 45.d g 3 d e 3 46.d h 3 0-1

(439) Fischer - Benko, Pal
Pirc Defense [B09]

1.e 4 g 6 2.d 4 d g 7 3.d c 3 d 6 4.f 4 d f 6 5.d f 3 0-0 6.d d 3 d g 4 ? ! 6...d a 6 and 6...d c 6 are the main lines. 7.h 3 d x f 3 8.d x f 3 d c 6 9.d e 3 e 5 ?! Closing the center like this is highly committal. 10.d x e 5 d x e 5 11.f 5 g x f 5 12.d x f 5 d d 4 13.d f 2 d c 8 14.0-0 d d 6 15.d g 3 ? A slight inaccuracy. Kasparov's
The 1963-64 event plucked me from obscurity. I played on leave from the U.S. Peace Corps, and somehow made a leap in strength. I still have a New York Times clipping of Jan. 3, 1964, just before the 11th and final round, headlined “Evans and Saidy Tie for Second in Chess.”

Evans had just swindled a famous stalemate out of Reshevsky, or I’d have been clear second. It was said that Fischer had already won the “exhibition;” the real tournament was ongoing for second prize. And my 6½-3½ score then was nothing to sneer at, ahead of Benko, the Byrne brothers, Reshevsky, Bisguier et al. I had exceeded all predictions, and who knew what my limit would be in chess, self-taught amateur or not? Fans of “alternative history” novels will understand.

Going into the final game I certainly did not expect to upset Fischer. I hardly knew the opening but played simply, and he went along with the scenario, opting for a N-<em>v</em>-<em>B</em> endgame with a minimal edge. In the corridor, Evans said to me, “Good. Show him we’re not all children.” At adjournment I had to seal a move.

I pondered for a full 45 minutes. I saw a clear way to a draw, re-examined it, then analyzed it once more - a forced line of ten moves or so. But I did not trust my own analysis! Or rather, I put my general positional knowledge ahead of my concrete analysis. I sealed a different, wrong move. Looking over the position that evening, I realized my folly.

Next day, when the envelope was opened and my move revealed, a smile flickered over Bobby’s face. The rest is history.

(440) Saidy - Fischer
English Opening [A33]

1.e4 c5 2.<em>{A}f3 <em>{C}c6 3.d4 <em>cxd4 4.<em>{A}xd4 <em>f6 5.<em>{A}c3 e6 6.<em>{A}db5 <em>{A}b4 7.a3 <em>{A}xc3+ 8.<em>{A}xc3 d5 9.e3 0-0 10.<em>cxd5?! 10.<em>{A}e2 is the main line. 10...<em>cxd5 11.<em>{A}e2 <em>{A}f5 12.<em>{A}b5 <em>yb6 13.0-0 a6 14.<em>{A}d4 <em>x<em>d4 15.<em>yxd4 <em>yxd4 16.<em>yxd4 <em>ac8 17.<em>{A}d1 <em>dxc2 18.<em>{A}e3 <em>d<em>d1 19.<em>{A}fxd1 <em>c2 20.<em>{A}d2 <em>efc8 21.<em>xc2 <em>xc2 22.<em>ec1 <em>x<em>c1+ 23.<em>xc1 <em>d7 24.<em>f1 24.g4? is much easier, as in the
game White’s defensive task becomes more and more difficult. Now a very instructive good knight vs. bishop ending follows. 24...\textit{\textasciitilde}f8 25.\textit{\textasciitilde}e2 \textit{\textasciitilde}e6 26.\textit{\textasciitilde}d3 \textit{\textasciitilde}h5! A strong move, which not only opens a path for the king but also gains a lot of space and control of the light squares. 27.\textit{\textasciitilde}e3 \textit{\textasciitilde}h7 28.f3 \textit{\textasciitilde}g6 29.a4 \textit{\textasciitilde}f5 30.\textit{\textasciitilde}e2 g5 31.\textit{\textasciitilde}d2 \textit{\textasciitilde}d8 32.\textit{\textasciitilde}d2 \textit{\textasciitilde}g6 33.\textit{\textasciitilde}e3 \textit{\textasciitilde}d3 34.\textit{\textasciitilde}d3 \textit{\textasciitilde}f5 35.\textit{\textasciitilde}e3 f5 36.\textit{\textasciitilde}e2 \textit{\textasciitilde}g6 37.\textit{\textasciitilde}d3 f5 38.\textit{\textasciitilde}e2 f4 39.\textit{\textasciitilde}f2 \textit{\textasciitilde}g7 40.h3 \textit{\textasciitilde}f5 41.\textit{\textasciitilde}d3 g4 42.hxg4 hxg4 43.f\textit{\textasciitilde}g4 \textit{\textasciitilde}h6 (D)

44.\textit{\textasciitilde}e1? White must exchange the kingside pawns to get rid of his weakness with 44.\textit{\textasciitilde}e2! \textit{\textasciitilde}xg4 45.\textit{\textasciitilde}g1 \textit{\textasciitilde}f5 46.\textit{\textasciitilde}f3 \textit{\textasciitilde}d6 47.\textit{\textasciitilde}h2 \textit{\textasciitilde}h5 48.a5 \textit{\textasciitilde}xg5 49.g4 \textit{\textasciitilde}xg3 50.\textit{\textasciitilde}g3 \textit{\textasciitilde}f6 51.\textit{\textasciitilde}e5 \textit{\textasciitilde}e4 52.\textit{\textasciitilde}e3 \textit{\textasciitilde}xg4 53.\textit{\textasciitilde}d3 \textit{\textasciitilde}c3 54.\textit{\textasciitilde}d2 \textit{\textasciitilde}c2 55.\textit{\textasciitilde}b3 \textit{\textasciitilde}g5 56.\textit{\textasciitilde}b4 \textit{\textasciitilde}e6 57.\textit{\textasciitilde}c3= (Kasparov). 44...\textit{\textasciitilde}xg4 45.\textit{\textasciitilde}d2 \textit{\textasciitilde}f5 46.\textit{\textasciitilde}e1 \textit{\textasciitilde}d6 47.\textit{\textasciitilde}h4 \textit{\textasciitilde}h5? Too slow. Now White can always create counterplay in time. Black could 57...\textit{\textasciitilde}g5! A triangulation to put White into zugzwang. 58.\textit{\textasciitilde}e2 (58.\textit{\textasciitilde}f2 \textit{\textasciitilde}g4 59.\textit{\textasciitilde}e2 \textit{\textasciitilde}d5 60.\textit{\textasciitilde}d3 \textit{\textasciitilde}xh4+ 61.\textit{\textasciitilde}d1 \textit{\textasciitilde}c6--) 58...\textit{\textasciitilde}g4 59.\textit{\textasciitilde}d3 \textit{\textasciitilde}b3 60.\textit{\textasciitilde}xh4 \textit{\textasciitilde}xh4 61.\textit{\textasciitilde}d7 63.\textit{\textasciitilde}g5 \textit{\textasciitilde}d8 64.\textit{\textasciitilde}d1 \textit{\textasciitilde}e6 65.\textit{\textasciitilde}c3 \textit{\textasciitilde}d4+ 66.\textit{\textasciitilde}d2 \textit{\textasciitilde}d4 67.\textit{\textasciitilde}f2 \textit{\textasciitilde}d6 68.\textit{\textasciitilde}c3 \textit{\textasciitilde}c3 69.\textit{\textasciitilde}e1 \textit{\textasciitilde}d4 70.\textit{\textasciitilde}h4 \textit{\textasciitilde}d4+=; 49.a5 \textit{\textasciitilde}g3 50.\textit{\textasciitilde}f2 (50.\textit{\textasciitilde}c3 \textit{\textasciitilde}d5 51.\textit{\textasciitilde}b4 \textit{\textasciitilde}e3 52.\textit{\textasciitilde}c5 \textit{\textasciitilde}xg2 53.\textit{\textasciitilde}f2
\( 50...\text{c}e4 \), \( 51.\text{f}f2 \text{h}4++) \quad 50...\text{g}e4 \)

\( 51.\text{g}e2 \text{d}x6 \text{f}2.e1 (52.\text{d}x3 \text{c}c4++) \quad 52...\text{c}c4 \)

\( 53.\text{b}3 \text{d}e3 \text{f}4.e2 \text{f}5 \text{c}c3 \text{d}x6 \text{d}d6 \text{a}b4 \)

\( \text{g}e4+ 57.\text{f}f1 \text{f}3++; 49.\text{c}c3 \text{d}g7 50.\text{b}b4 \text{e}6 \)

\( 51.\text{f}f2 \text{h}6 52.a5 (52.\text{c}c3 \text{d}d8++) \quad 52...\text{b}5 \)

\( 53.\text{c}c3 \text{g}f5 54.\text{d}d3 \text{c}d8 55.\text{e}e1 \text{c}c6 56.\text{d}d2 \)

\( 57.\text{c}c1 \text{b}4++; 49...\text{g}g3+ 50.\text{d}d3 \text{f}5 \)

\( 51.\text{f}f2 \text{a}h4 52.a5 \text{g}xg2 53.\text{c}c3 \text{g}f3 \)

\( 54.\text{g}g1 \text{g}e2 55.\text{a}h2 \text{f}3 56.\text{d}g3 \text{d}e3 0-1 \)

By the Spring of 1964, the 21-year-old Fischer had already established himself as one of the pre-eminent players in the West. However even then, Bobby knew well that any road to the top spot had to be through the Soviet hegemony. What is not widely known is that he retained an American businessman to help him arrange a match with one of the top Soviet players. Alex Bisno was a successful businessman and patron of chess for many years.

April 19, 1964

AGREEMENT BETWEEN ROBERT FISCHER HEREAFTER TO BE KNOWN AS FISCHER AND ALEXANDER BISNO, HEREAFTER TO BE KNOWN AS BISNO.

WHEREAS, BISNO has suggested to FISCHER that if it can be arranged, FISCHER should play a match with one of the top Russian players.

WHEREAS, FISCHER is agreeable to the playing of such a match and is hereby designating BISNO to represent him in the negotiations for the playing of such a chess match.

WHEREAS, BISNO proposes to proceed with the negotiations through the United States Department of State, Cultural Department, acting through the American Chess Foundation and the United States Chess Federation.

IT IS THEREFORE AGREED between the parties FISCHER and BISNO as follows:

(1) That BISNO shall do what he feels is necessary to initiate negotiations with the proper

chess federation in Russia and do what is necessary to complete successful negotiations for this match.

(2) The match is to be between FISCHER and one of the five top players in Russia, not excluding Petrosyan, the present Champion of the World, if the Russians will agree to designate him. However, FISCHER will play the match with anyone designated by the Russian authorities as long as he is one of the top five players in Russia.

(3) The match is to be held either in Russia entirely, or in the United State of America entirely; or, part of the match in Russia and part in the United States of America.

(4) Draws are not to be counted and the winner of the first eight or ten games — whatever is agreed upon — shall be declared the winner of the match.

(5) The purse is to be $8,500.00, the winner of the match to get 80 percent and the loser to get 20 percent.

(6) The referee or referees to be appointed shall be persons that are acceptable and agreeable to FISCHER.
(7) The match is to take place at any time agreeable to both parties but at such time as will not interfere with prior commitments of the players.

(10) [sic] BISNO is given four months from this date to make final arrangements for this match. In addition to the prize money, FISCHER is to get his transportation and food and lodging expenses paid for.

SIGNED AND SEALED THIS 19TH DAY OF APRIL, 1964.

After winning the 1963/64 edition of the U.S. Championship with the stunning perfect 11-0, Fischer took a timeout from serious play. In the spring of 1964 he set out on a transcontinental tour giving simultaneous exhibitions for the then unheard of appearance fee of $250. It was a resounding success and in fact a book dedicated to this tour contains almost 200 fascinating games from this tour, most annotated and with a great deal of background material about the tour - Legend on the Road: Bobby Fischer's 1964 Simul Tour by John Donaldson (2nd ed., 2005 Russell Enterprises).
The U.S. State Department refused to grant Fischer a visa to play in the Capablanca Memorial being held at the Cuba Libre Hotel in Havana. A compromise was worked out so that Bobby could play by teletype from the Marshall Club in New York.

32...\texttt{Exa5}!! 0-1

\textbf{(441) Lehmann, Heinz} – \textbf{Fischer}

\textit{Sicilian Defense [B84]}

1.e4 c5 2.\texttt{Qf3} d6 3.d4 cxd4 4.\texttt{Qxd4} Qf6 5.\texttt{Qc3} a6 6.\texttt{Qe2} Qb6 7.0-0 e6 8.f4 b5 9.\texttt{Qf3} Qb7 10.e5 Qf5 11.\texttt{Qf3} dxe5 12.fxe5 Qg4 13.Qxe2 b4 14.Qe4 14.Qa4 ec8 15.Qf4 Qa5 16.b3 Qb5 17.Qae1 from Anand-Polgar, Dortmund 1996, is the main line. 14...Qgxe5 15.Qxex5 Qxe5 16.Qg5? 16.Qf4 is more critical. 16...Qb6+ 17.Qh1 Qb5! 18.Qe1 Qc7 19.b3 0-0 20.a4 Qc5 21.a5 Qac8 22.Qc4 bxc3 23.Qa3 Qc7 24.Qxe7 Qxe7 25.Qxe5 Bc5 26.Qe2 Qg5 27.Qx6 Qxb4 28.Qfxb1? White's rooks are not very effective now. As Black's c-pawn is the most dangerous of the passed pawns, 28.Bac1 is called for, but Black should win after 28...h6 in any case. 28...Qxd8 29.a5 h6 30.Qc4 Qxc4 31.bxc4 c2 32.Bc1!? 32.Bg1 Qc5 33.a6 Qxc4 34.a7 Qa8 35.Qxc1 Qc7= (D)

\textbf{(442) Fischer – Smyslov, Vassily}

\textit{Ruy Lopez [C77]}

1.e4 e5 2.Qf3 Qc6 3.Qb5 a6 4.Qa4 Qf6 5.d3 d6 6.c3 Qe7 7.Qd2 0-0 8.Qf1 b5 9.Qa3 d5 9...Qa5 is the main line. 10.Qe2 dxe4 11.Qxe4 Qe6 12.Qxe6 fxe6 13.Qg3 Qd7 14.0-0 Qad8 15.a4 (D)

15...Qd3! Without queens, it is more difficult for White to apply pressure on the weaknesses in Black's camp. 16.Qx3 Qx3 17.axb5 axb5 18.Qa6 Qd6 19.Qh1 i9.b4? runs into 19...Qxd4. 19...Qd7?! Black should have played b5-b4 to stop White. This theme remains on the board for the next few moves as both players underestimate its importance. 20.Qe3 Qd8 21.b3 h6 22.Qf2 Qg1 23.Ba8 Qd1+ 24.Qb2 Qxh1 25.Qxh1 Qd7? This was the last chance for Black to gain more space with 25...b4. 26.b4! Creating a positional bind. 26...Qd7 27.Qf1 Qg6 28.g3 Qf6 29.Qd2 Qe7 30.Ba6 Qb8 31.Qa5 c6 32.Qg2 Qbd7 33.Qf1 Qe8? Wasting valuable time. The knight maneuver should be started immediately with 33...Qe8. 34.Qe1! A strong regrouping which also frees White's f-pawn.

The tournament referee in New York, J.F. Reinhardt, makes White's second move in the Lehmann-Fischer game.
34...\text{De}8 35.\text{Dd}3 \text{Cc}7 36.\text{Cf}4! \text{bc}4 36...\text{Ba}8? runs into 37.\text{Cf}5+ (Fischer). 37.\text{Dc}4 \text{Db}5 38.\text{Af}6 \text{Ff}6 39.\text{Ac}1 \text{Ab}8 40.\text{Ab}2 \text{c5?!} This try to get counterplay fails, but good advice is hard to come by. 41.\text{Ab}6! Exchanging Black’s key defender, the d7-knight. 41...\text{Ab}6 42.\text{E}x\text{xb}6 \text{c}4 43.\text{Cc}5 \text{c}3 1-0

For the first time in his career, Fischer defends against 1.e4 with Alekhine’s Defense. In fact, it was reported at the time that in New York, as a result of an error in transmission, Bobby thought that 1.d4 had been the opening move, and replied 1...\text{Df}6, but actually Ciocaltea had opened 1.e4. The error was discovered when White’s second move, 2.e5, came in. When it was realized what had happened, Fischer was given the opportunity to take back his first move. He declined however and ended up drawing after a rough-and-tumble game.

\begin{quote}
(443) Ciocaltea, Victor – Fischer
Alekhine’s Defense [B03]
\end{quote}

1.e4 \text{Df}6 2.e5 \text{Dd}5 3.d4 d6 4.c4 \text{Db}6 5.e\text{xd}4 exd6 6.\text{Cf}3 \text{g}6 7.\text{h}4 7.\text{Cc}3 is the main line. 7...\text{h}6 8.\text{Cc}3 \text{Ag}7 9.\text{Dd}2 \text{Cc}6 10.\text{Dd}5 \text{Cc}5 11.\text{Dh}3 \text{Ab}5 14.\text{Df}2 \text{b}5? Black does not get enough compensation for the pawn. 14...\text{Ab}6 should be played. 15.\text{Cc}5 \text{Ba}7 16.\text{Ac}1 0-0 17.\text{Ac}4 \text{Ad}8 18.\text{Cc}5 \text{ex}c5 19.\text{f}4 \text{Ag}4 20.\text{Dg}4 \text{Ag}4 21.\text{C}x\text{c}5 \text{e}5 22.\text{f}5 \text{g}x\text{f}5 23.\text{C}x\text{h}6 \text{f}4 24.\text{C}x\text{g}7 \text{C}x\text{g}7 25.\text{D}x\text{e}2 \text{D}x\text{d}7 26.\text{Cc}3 \text{Bf}6 27.\text{b}4 \text{Ag}8 28.\text{Df}5 28.0-0? 28...\text{e}4? This pawn sacrifice, trying to activate the king in the endgame, is a good practical chance as Black’s position is bad in any case. 29.\text{Ce}2 \text{Dc}3+ 30.\text{Cc}3 \text{Df}6 31.\text{A}h2 \text{Ac}8 32.\text{Cc}5 \text{Df}5 33.\text{h}4 \text{Dd}4 34.\text{h}6 \text{Ax}c5 35.\text{b}x\text{c}5 \text{Dc}5 36.\text{D}x\text{h}4 \text{f}5 37.\text{h}7 \text{Bh}8 (D)

25...\text{Ad}3? Taking unnecessary risks again. 25...\text{b}4 is good. 26.\text{Df}1? 26.\text{Df}5 is critical, e.g., 26...\text{Cc}2 (26...\text{Cc}3 27.\text{Df}3 \text{g}x\text{d}2 28.\text{Dh}8+ \text{Ah}7 29.\text{f}3 gives White an edge) 27.\text{Cd}3 \text{Dd}3 28.\text{Df}1. 26...\text{Cc}4 27.\text{Cc}2 \text{Df}2 28.\text{f}3 \text{Ab}5 29.\text{Df}2 \text{Dd}6 30.\text{Cc}2 \text{Dd}1 31.\text{Dc}e1 \text{Bb}1? This allows White’s knight to regroup powerfully. After the prophylactic 31...\text{Cc}6, Black is not worse, as now 32.\text{Dc}3 \text{Cc}7 33.\text{Cc}2 \text{Dd}6 34.\text{Df}4 can be met by 34...\text{Df}4. 32.\text{Cc}3 \text{Cc}6 33.\text{Cg}2 \text{Ce}7 34.\text{Df}4 \text{g}6 35.\text{Cg}2 \text{Dd}6 36.\text{Df}x\text{e}6 \text{f}x\text{e}6 37.\text{Df}2 \text{Df}7 38.\text{Cc}3 \text{Cc}8 39.\text{Dh}6 \text{Dd}7 40.\text{Dg}7 \text{Df}5 (D)

41.\text{C}h8? Now Black can force the exchange of bishops when White’s exposed king always gives Black counterplay. 41.\text{Cc}2 is a better practical
|     | 1  | 2  | 3  | 4  | 5  | 6  | 7  | 8  | 9  | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | Total |
|-----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| 1   | Smyslov | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 1  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  |
| 2   | Ivkov   | 1  | 1  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  |
| 3   | Geller  | ½  | ½  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  |
| 4   | Fischer | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  |
| 5   | Khalmov | ½  | ½  | ½  | ½  | ½  | ½  | ½  | ½  | ½  | ½  | ½  | ½  | ½  | ½  | ½  | ½  | ½  | ½  | ½  | ½  | ½  | ½  | ½  |
| 6   | Fidman  | ½  | ½  | ½  | ½  | ½  | ½  | ½  | ½  | ½  | ½  | ½  | ½  | ½  | ½  | ½  | ½  | ½  | ½  | ½  | ½  | ½  | ½  | ½  |
| 7   | Robatsch | ½  | ½  | ½  | ½  | ½  | ½  | ½  | ½  | ½  | ½  | ½  | ½  | ½  | ½  | ½  | ½  | ½  | ½  | ½  | ½  | ½  | ½  | ½  |
| 8   | Donner  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  |
| 9   | Bilek   | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  |
| 10  | Parma   | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  |
| 11  | Szabo   | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  |
| 12  | Pietzsch | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  |
| 13  | O'Kelly  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  |
| 14  | Tringov | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  |
| 15  | Jimenez | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  |
| 16  | Ciofalska | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  |
| 17  | Doda    | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  |
| 18  | Lehmann | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  |
| 19  | Wade    | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  |
| 20  | Cobo    | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  |
| 21  | Perez   | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  |
| 22  | Garcia  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  |
chance, e.g., 41...g5 (41...Gb1 42.2f6 Kf5 43.Qg5 Qb1 44.g4 Sa2 45.f4 c2) 42.hxg5 Qxg5 43.Qe5 Qxe5 44.dxe5 Qc7 45.Qh3 Qc1 46.Qh4 Wh1+ 47.Qg5 Qh3 48.g4. 41...Qf8 42.Qe5 Qxe5 43.dxe5 Qf5 44.Qe3 Qc6 45.b4 Qh7 46.Qh2 Qa8 47.Qe2 Qe4 47.Qf4 Qd3= 47...Qb7 48.Qg2 Qb8 49.Qg4 Qf4 50.Qf2 Qb7 51.Qd4 Qc1 52.Qd3 Qe1 53.Qxh5 g6xh5 54.f4 ½-½

(445) Tringov, Georgi – Fischer
Sicilian Defense [B97]

1.e4 e5 2.Qf3 d6 3.d4 cxd4 4.Qxd4 Qf6 5.Qc3 a6 6.Ag5 e6 7.f4 Qb6 8.Qd2 Qxb2 9.Qb1 Qa3 10.e5 dxe5 11.fxe5 Qfd7 12.Qc4? This is asking for too much, as the sacrifices on e6 do not work. 12.Qc4 is the main line. 12...Qb4 13.Qb3 Qa5 14.0-0 0-0 (D)

15.Qxe6? 15.Qf6 is more critical, but Black defends with 15...Qxe6 16.exf6 Qd8. 15...fxe6 16.Qxe6+ Qh8 17.Qxf8+ Qxf8 18.Qf4 Qc6 19.Qf7 (D)

37.Ke6? The rooks should be activated on the third and fifth ranks, e.g., 37.Qg3 Qc6 38.f4 Qcc8 39.Qe5 Qg8 40.Qgg5 Qgc8 41.Qx5 a5 42.Eh5 axb4 43.axb4 Qg4 44.Qh6+ Qg7 45.Qh4 Ea2+ 46.Qc1 Qe6 47.Qxe6+ fxe6 48.Eh3+=. 37...Qc6 38.Qc1?! Quite passive. 38.Qc5?, to answer 38...a5 with 39.c4! is one idea to break Black’s fortress-like set up, e.g., 39...dxc4 40.Qe4+ Qe7 41.Qc3 axb4 42.axb4 Qa3 43.d5 Bxd6 (43...Qxc3 44.dxe6 Qd6 45.Qe3 Qec2+ 46.Qe2 Qc3 47.Qg5 Qxc6 48.Qc5+ Qb6 49.Qd2) 44.Qxb5 Ba2+ 45.Qd1 Bxd5 46.Qc3 Bxd2 47.Qxa2 Bxa2 48.Qe2. 38...Qf5 39.Qg1 Qg8 40.Qg1 Qa8 41.Qc5 a5! 42.Qa1 Qcc8 43.Qa2 Qg8 44.Qg3 axb4 45.cx b4 Qh8 46.Qh1 Qg8 47.Qg1 Qb8 48.Qc3 Qc8+ 49.Qf4 Qg8 50.Qe2 Qg2 51.Qe3 Qg1 52.a4 bxa4 53.Qa4 Qd1.
54.\text{Ab}2 \text{\textit{Ed}3}+ 55.\text{\textit{Qf}2} \text{\textit{Ex}d4} 56.\text{\textit{Qc}3} \text{\textit{Ed}3} 57.\text{\textit{Qe}2} \text{d4} 58.\text{\textit{b5}} \text{\textit{Ac}8} 59.\text{\textit{Qc}1} \text{\textit{Ed}1} 60.\text{\textit{Qb}3} \text{\textit{Eh}1} 61.\text{\textit{Qg}3} \text{\textit{Eg}1+} 62.\text{\textit{Qf}4} \text{\textit{Qg}2} 63.\text{\textit{Ed}2} \text{\textit{Ab}7} 64.\text{\textit{b6}}. \text{\textit{Qa}8} 65.\text{\textit{Ex}d4} \text{\textit{Ah}2} 66.\text{\textit{Ed}6+} \text{\textit{Qc}7} 67.\text{\textit{Eh}6} \text{\textit{Ab}2} 68.\text{\textit{Qd}4} \text{\textit{h2}} 69.\text{\textit{Qg}3} \frac{1}{2}-\frac{1}{2}

\text{(447) Parma, Bruno – Fischer}
\text{Sicilian Defense [B97]}

1.\text{e}4 \text{c}5 2.\text{\textit{Qf}3} \text{d}6 3.\text{\textit{d}4} \text{\textit{cx}d}4 4.\text{\textit{Qx}d}4 \text{\textit{Qf}6} 5.\text{\textit{Qc}3} \text{a}6 6.\text{\textit{Ag}5} \text{e}6 7.\text{\textit{f}4} \text{\textit{Wh}6} 8.\text{\textit{Qd}2} \text{b}5 9.\text{\textit{Bb}1} \text{\textit{Wa}3} 10.\text{\textit{Qxf}6} \text{gxf}6 11.\text{\textit{Qe}2} \text{\textit{Ag}7} 11...\text{\textit{Qc}6} is the other main line. \textbf{12.0–0 (D)}

\begin{center}
\textbf{While Fischer played in a private room at the Marshall Chess Club, a crowd gathered to follow his games on demonstration boards in the main playing rooms.}
\end{center}

12...\textit{f5}! Leading to a drawn endgame. 13.\text{\textit{Af}1} \text{\textit{Qc}6} 14.\text{\textit{Qxc}6} \text{\textit{Qxc}6} 15.\text{\textit{Qe}3} \text{b}xc6 16.\text{\textit{Bb}3} \text{\textit{Wc}5} 17.\text{\textit{Wh}5} \text{\textit{d}x}c5 18.\text{\textit{Ac}3} \text{\textit{f}x}e4 19.\text{\textit{Ac}5} \text{\textit{Qd}7} 20.\text{\textit{Ee}5} \text{f}5 21.\text{\textit{Qg}8} 22.\text{\textit{Qf}2} \text{\textit{g}x}f4 23.\text{\textit{Qx}e}4 \text{h}5 24.\text{\textit{Qg}3} \text{\textit{Wh}7} 25.\text{\textit{Qe}5} \text{h}4+ 26.\text{\textit{Qx}h}4 \text{\textit{Wh}8}+ 27.\text{\textit{Ah}5} \text{\textit{Qx}h}5+ 28.\text{\textit{Qx}h}5 \text{\textit{Wh}8}+ 29.\text{\textit{Qx}g}4 \text{\textit{Qx}h}2 30.\text{\textit{Qd}2} \text{a}5 31.\text{\textit{Qg}3} \text{\textit{Wh}1} 32.\text{\textit{Qe}4} \text{\textit{Qe}1} 33.\text{\textit{Qe}2} \text{\textit{Wh}2} 34.\text{\textit{Qx}e}2 \frac{1}{2}-\frac{1}{2}

\text{(448) Fischer – Szabo, Laszlo}
\text{Ruy Lopez [C92]}

1.\text{e}4 \text{e}5 2.\text{\textit{Qf}3} \text{\textit{Qc}6} 3.\text{\textit{Ab}5} \text{a}6 4.\text{\textit{Aa}4} \text{\textit{Qf}6} 5.0–0 \text{\textit{Qe}7} 6.\text{\textit{Ee}1} \text{b}5 7.\text{\textit{Ab}3} 0–0 8.\text{\textit{Be}3} \text{\textit{d}6} 9.\text{\textit{Bh}3} \text{\textit{Qe}6} 10.\text{\textit{d}4} \text{\textit{Ah}3} 11.\text{\textit{a}x}b\text{\textit{3}} \text{\textit{ex}d} 12.\text{\textit{cx}d} \text{\textit{Qb}4} 12...\text{\textit{d}5} is the other main line. 13.\text{\textit{d}5}!! Giving White a slight but long-lasting advantage. 13...\text{\textit{Qd}7} 14.\text{\textit{Qa}3} \text{\textit{Af}6} 15.\text{\textit{Qc}2} \text{c}5 16.\text{\textit{Qxb}4} \text{\textit{cb}4} 17.\text{\textit{Qd}4} \text{\textit{Qxd}4} 18.\text{\textit{Qxd}4} \text{a}5 19.\text{\textit{Qf}4} \text{\textit{Qc}5} 20.\text{\textit{Qe}3} \text{f}6 21.\text{\textit{Qae}1} \text{\textit{Wh}7} 22.\text{\textit{Qg}3} \text{\textit{Qd}7} 23.\text{\textit{Qh}2} \text{\textit{Qfd}8} 24.\text{\textit{Qf}2} \text{\textit{Qc}5} 25.\text{\textit{Qe}3} \text{\textit{Qd}7} 26.\text{\textit{Qd}3} \text{\textit{Ah}8} 27.\text{\textit{Qe}2} \text{\textit{Ab}7} 28.\text{\textit{Qh}1} \text{\textit{Qc}5} 29.\text{\textit{Qf}2} \text{\textit{Qf}8}? Trying to slow down White's advance with 29...\text{\textit{Qf}7} makes things more difficult for Black. 30.\textbf{\textit{Es}5}! \text{f}5 31.\textbf{\textit{Ab}4} (D)

\text{(449) Garcia, Gilberto – Fischer}
\text{Grüinfeld Defense [D86]}

1.\text{d}4 \text{\textit{Qf}6} 2.\text{\textit{Qf}4} \text{g}6 3.\text{\textit{Qc}3} \text{d}5 4.\text{\textit{Qxd}5} \text{\textit{Qd}5} 5.\text{\textit{Qe}6} \text{\textit{Qxe}6} 6.\text{\textit{Bc}3} \text{\textit{Qg}7} 7.\text{\textit{Qe}3} \text{\textit{c}5} 8.\text{\textit{Qc}4} \text{\textit{Qa}5} 9.\text{\textit{Ed}2} 0–0 10.\text{\textit{Ed}1} 10.\text{\textit{Qe}2} is the main line. 10...\text{\textit{Qd}4} 11.\text{\textit{Qxd}4} \text{\textit{Qxd}2}+ 12.\text{\textit{Qxd}2} \text{\textit{Qc}6} 13.\text{\textit{Qf}3} \text{e}6 14.\text{\textit{Qe}2} \text{b}6 15.\text{\textit{Bhc}1} \text{\textit{Ab}7} 16.\text{\textit{Qd}3} \text{\textit{Qac}8} 17.\text{\textit{Bcb}2} \text{\textit{Bcd}8} 18.\text{\textit{Qc}4} \text{f}5!

\text{256}
19.e5 dxe5 20.Bxe5 a4? The problematic position of this rook will give White headaches the entire game. The active 20.Qc7 Qxb3+ 21.Qc3 f5 22.Ba7 fxe3 23.Bxe3 gives him good compensation for the piece. 20...Bd7 21.Qg5 
Qd5 22.Qe2 Qe6 23.Qb5 Qc8 24.Qc1 h6 25.Qh3 g5 26.f3 Qf8 27.Qf2 Qc7 28.Qa6 Qd8 29.Bc1 Qd7 30.Qb5 a5 31.Qd3 Qf7 32.h4 Qa7 32...g4h4 33.Qf4 Bb4 34.Qxd5 Qxd5 35.Qc4 does not promise Black much, but 32...Qbd4? 33.Qxc7 Qxc3+ 34.Qd3 Qxc7 is an alternative. 33.Qc4 f4 34.Qe2 Qc6 35.Qf2 Qf7 36.Qd5 exd5 37.Qb1 Qe7 38.Qh5 Qg4? 38...Qh5 39.Qd3 Qd7 40.Qd1 Qf7 41.Qc3 Qb4 (D)

35.gxf5? Now it is not so easy to activate White's king. 35.exf5 gxf5 36.Qg2, and White is not worse. 35...Qxf5 36.Qxf5 exf5 37.Qc1 Running into the knight attack. After 37.b3, White can put up much better resistance, e.g., 37...Qc7 38.Qe1 Qf6 39.Qd2 Qb3 40.a3 b5 (40...Qe5 41.c4 Qd4 42.Qc3) 41.Qe3 Qxb3 42.Qb6 Qxf5 43.Qf3 37...Qc5 38.Qd2 Qxc4+ 39.Qe1 Qf7++ 38...Qd3+ 39.Qf1 Qf7 40.Qg2 Qg8+ 41.Qh1 Qg1+ 42.Qxg1 Qxg1 43.Qe3 Qf3 44.Qg2 Qd2 45.Qd2 Qxd2 46.Qg3 Qf6 47.Qf4 Qg5 48.Qe3 Qf3 49.Qxe4 Qg3+ 50.Qf4 Qf4 51.Qg3 Qg5 52.Qh4 Qf5 53.Qxh5 Qe4 0-1

(451) Robatsch,Karl - Fischer
Sicilian Defense [B86]
1.e4 c5 2.Qf3 Qc6 3.d4 cxd4 4.Qxd4 Qf6 5.Qc3 a6 6.Qc4 e6 7.a3 Qe7 8.Qa2 0-0 9.0-0 b5 10.f4 Qb7 11.f5 c5 12.Qde2 Qd7 13.Qd5 Qd8 14.a4 Qb6 20.a5 a5 21.Qa6?! The prophylactic 21.c3- is more circumspect. 21...b4 22.Qh5 Qxh5 (D)

23.Qg4?! This direct attack fails in the face of Black's terrific counterattack. The positional approach, 23.exd5 Qc4 24.Qd3 Qc7 25.Qd1
f6 26.h3, gives more hope to survive. 23...g6
24.exd5 exd5 25.exg6 hxg6 26.f6+ g7
27.h5+ 27.gh4 is met by 27...f2. 27...h6
28.f6 f2 29.aal1 29.h4+! g7
30.xf2 xf2 31.xf2 ed4 32.ed4 33.b3
ac8 34.ac6 a8 35.h4 offers better practical
chances. 29...a8 30.xb4? Losing control
on the kingside. But Black should prevail in
the long run anyway, e.g., 30.ed1 g7 31.gh5+
gh8 32.d6 a6 30...gh7! 31.xd6
31.xd4 xf4 32.xf4 xf4 33.h3 a8a1 34.a8a1
b4+ 35.e2 32.xe8+ xc8 33.xf1
b5 0-1

(453) Pachman,Ludek – Fischer
King's Indian Defense [E65]
1.d4 f6 2.c4 g6 3.g3 d5 4.g2 0-0
5.0-0 c5 6.d3 d6 7.dxc5 dxe5 8.f3 e6
9.f4 This entire line is quite drawish. 9...g5
10.d2 df5 11.cf1 cd4 12.cf x d4 cxd4
13.d5 cd8 (D)

(452) Fischer – Bilek,Istvan
French Defense [C13]
1.e4 c6 2.d4 d5 3.ac3 cf6 4.ac5 dxe4
5.acxe4 bbd7 6.cf3 ac7 7.axf6+ axf6
8.h4?! h6 9.acx6 xc6 10.ed2 0-0
11.0-0 0-0 b6 11...e5 is the main line. 12.ac5
ce7 13.ac3 cf7 14.ac3 rh8 15.acx7
fxe3? Opening the g-file is fatal. 15...xd7
16.ac5 ac7 17.xd4 ac8 is necessary. 16.xf3
cxd7 17.edg1 f6 18.xg7! Good judgment
by Fischer. The resulting endgame will be next
to impossible to hold in practical play.
18...xg7 19.xg7 xg7 20.cf4 eac8
21.h5 c5 22.cf4+ cf7 23.g6+ fe7
24.dxc5 ecx5 25.exb5 g5 26.b3 e5
27.g2 e7 28.a4 xe6?! 29.xh8 (D)

14.h6 Pachman is probably satisfied with a
draw. He could try for more with 14.xf6+ ac6
15.h6 e8 16.b7 e8 17.c6, but it
contains some risk, of course. 14...h6
15.xh6 dh6 16.cxd5 e8 17.xd2 ebd6
18.eac1 a5 19.a3 xc1 20.xc1 a8
21.xc8+ xc8 22.ac2 cf5 23.cf4 eg7
24.f8 a4 25.f6 e6 26.h4 h6 27.xf3
de7 28.xe4 de8 29.d6 xd6 30.db7
e7 31.e6 dxe6 32.xc6 b3 33.f4 e4
34.xe5 fx e5 35.xf2 ef6 36.de4 g5
37.hxg5+ vg5 38.e3 vg4 39.exd4 edx4
40.d3 de1 ½-½

(454) Fischer – Cobo,Eldis
Sicilian Defense [B75]
1.e4 c5 2.cf3 g6 3.d4 ac6 4.ac3 cxd4
5.xd4 dc6 6.ac3 af6 7.ac4 df6 8.f3
vb6 This move does not have a good reputation,
but matters may not be as clear as they first appear.
9.h5 xh5+ 10.xg7+ fg8
11.xd5 d5 12.d5 vg7 13.0-0 xc3
14.xc3!? The rook is better placed on fl.
14.xc1?! h5 15.hb1 f6 is considered critical
nowadays. 14...g5 14...d7 15.hb1 va8=
Kulaots-Macieja, Turin 2006, is more precise.
15.\textit{b}c1 \textit{h}5 16.\textit{b}b2+ \textit{f}6 17.\textit{ad}1 \textit{bc}7 18.\textit{f}4 \textit{h}4 19.\textit{h}3 \textit{d}7 20.\textit{h}b1 \textit{ab}8 21.e5? Opening the position and forcing Black to defend accurately. 21...\textit{dx}e5 22.\textit{fx}e5 \textit{x}e5 23.\textit{xa}7 \textit{e}8 24.\textit{d}d4 \textit{c}6 25.\textit{xc}6 25.\textit{gh}7 \textit{d}d6 26.\textit{ax}c6 \textit{x}d4+ 27.\textit{gh}1 \textit{xc}6 28.\textit{exe}7+ \textit{gh}6 29.\textit{xc}6 is the alternative. Black should be able to hold in both cases. 25...\textit{xc}6 26.\textit{e}6 (D)

50.\textit{bb}2?! White should play on and improve the position of his king with 50.\textit{gg}1? \textit{dd}8 51.\textit{hh}2. \textit{h}4-4

(456) Fischer – Donner, Jan Hein
Ruy Lopez [C89]

1.e4 e5 2.\textit{f}f3 \textit{c}6 3.\textit{b}b5 \textit{a}6 4.\textit{a}a4 \textit{df}6 5.0-0 \textit{d}e7 6.\textit{ae}1 \textit{b}5 7.\textit{ab}3 0-0 8.\textit{c}c3 \textit{d}5 9.\textit{ex}d5 \textit{xd}5 10.\textit{ax}e5 \textit{ax}e5 11.\textit{ax}e5 \textit{c}6 12.\textit{d}d4 \textit{dd}6 13.\textit{ae}1 \textit{hh}4 14.\textit{g}3 \textit{hh}3 15.\textit{ae}3 \textit{gg}4 16.\textit{gg}3 \textit{c}3f3! 16...\textit{gg}8 and 16...\textit{f}5 are the main lines. 17.\textit{gg}5 18.\textit{dd}5 \textit{ab}8 19.\textit{dd}2 \textit{ab}7. 19...\textit{d}7 is critical. 20.\textit{ag}2 \textit{hh}6 21.\textit{d}d4 \textit{c}6 22.\textit{dd}4 \textit{ff}5 23.\textit{bc}8 24.\textit{bc}4 \textit{dd}6 25.\textit{bb}6 \textit{ff}4 26.\textit{hh}6 \textit{hh}6 27.\textit{ff}4 \textit{gg}5 28.\textit{gg}5 \textit{dd}3 29.\textit{cc}5 \textit{hh}5 30.\textit{dc}6 \textit{ee}3? White’s active rook had to be exchanged with 30...\textit{ee}5 31.\textit{xe}5 \textit{gg}4. 31.\textit{dd}7 \textit{gg}4 (D)

(455) Jimenez, Eleazar – Fischer
King’s Indian Defense [E82]

1.d4 \textit{f}f6 2.\textit{g}g3 \textit{g}g7 4.\textit{c}c4 \textit{d}6 5.\textit{f}f3 0-0 6.\textit{gg}e2 \textit{gg}f6 7.\textit{h}h6 8.\textit{gg}e2 c5 9.d5 \textit{h}h5 10.0-0 \textit{ex}d5 11.\textit{ex}d5 \textit{h}h8 13.\textit{ae}1 \textit{ee}8 14.\textit{bh}3 \textit{a}6 15.\textit{aa}5 \textit{xd}3 16.\textit{xd}3 \textit{dd}5 17.\textit{dd}3 \textit{dd}3 18.\textit{h}g3 f5 19.\textit{gg}2 \textit{gg}6 20.\textit{gg}e8+ \textit{gg}e8 21.\textit{gg}e1 \textit{gg}e1+ 22.\textit{gg}e1 \textit{gg}e8 23.\textit{gg}f2 \textit{gg}d4 24.\textit{gg}d2 \textit{gg}f5 25.\textit{gf}1 \textit{gg}5 26.\textit{gg}e1 \textit{gg}f5 27.\textit{gg}e2 \textit{gg}6 28.\textit{gg}e3 \textit{gg}7 29.\textit{gg}e2+ \textit{gg}8 30.\textit{gg}e2 \textit{gg}8 31.\textit{gg}d2 \textit{gg}7 32.\textit{gg}d3 \textit{gg}6 33.\textit{gg}d2 \textit{gg}8 34.\textit{gg}e1 \textit{gg}7 35.\textit{gg}e2 \textit{gg}f8 36.\textit{gg}d3 \textit{gg}e5 37.\textit{gg}e1 \textit{gg}b5 38.\textit{gg}x\textit{b}5 \textit{gg}x\textit{b}5 39.\textit{gg}f4 \textit{gg}f4 40.\textit{gg}c3 \textit{gg}f4 41.\textit{gg}c4 \textit{gg}d8 42.\textit{gg}a1 \textit{gg}c8 43.\textit{gg}a2 \textit{gg}e6 44.\textit{gg}f2 \textit{gg}e7 45.\textit{gg}g1 \textit{gg}5 46.\textit{gg}f3 \textit{gg}f4? A very difficult decision. It seems that 46...\textit{gg}4 47.\textit{gg}x\textit{g}5 \textit{gg}x\textit{g}5 48.\textit{gg}x\textit{g}5 \textit{gg}6 is the better way, but Fischer probably wanted to keep both bishops. 47.\textit{gg}x\textit{f}4 \textit{gg}4 48.\textit{gg}c2 \textit{gg}6 49.\textit{gg}e2 \textit{gg}8 (D)

32.\textit{gg}e1? Perhaps in time trouble, Fischer miscalculates and misses 32.\textit{gg}e8 \textit{gg}5 33.\textit{gg}f4 \textit{gg}d8 34.\textit{gg}e1 \textit{gg}h6 35.\textit{gg}h1 \textit{gg}f5 36.\textit{gg}e5++ .
32...\textit{gg}g7 32...\textit{gg}f3 gives real drawing chances: 33.\textit{gg}e8 \textit{gg}h2+ 34.\textit{gg}h2 \textit{gg}f4+ 35.\textit{gg}h1 \textit{gg}g5 36.\textit{gg}f3 \textit{gg}c7 37.\textit{gg}h3 \textit{gg}f5 38.\textit{gg}x\textit{g}5 \textit{gg}x\textit{d}7 33.\textit{gg}e8 \textit{gg}d4+? 33...\textit{gg}f6 is better, but White should win the long run: 34.\textit{gg}e4 (34.\textit{gg}x\textit{f}4? can now be met with 34...\textit{gg}x\textit{f}5 35.\textit{gg}e6 \textit{gg}d4+ [this check now makes the difference, as opposed to the game] 36.\textit{gg}d1 \textit{gg}x\textit{d}7) 34...\textit{gg}x\textit{f}5 35.\textit{gg}x\textit{f}5 \textit{gg}f6 36.\textit{gg}f1.
34.\(\text{g}1\) \text{Af6} 35.\(\text{g}\times\text{f}4\) 1-0

(457) Geller, Efim - Fischer
King's Indian Defense [E81]

1.e4 \text{g}6 2.\(\text{d}c3\) \text{Ag7} 3.d4 \text{Af6} 4.e4 \text{d}6 5.f3 \text{c}6 6.\(\text{d}e3\) \text{a}6 7.\(\text{d}d3\) \text{b}5 8.\text{c}x\text{b}5 8.\(\text{g}\text{ge}2\) and 8.e5 are the main lines. 8...\text{a}x\text{b}5 9.\text{g}\text{ge}2 0-0 10.b4 \text{Ac}d7 11.0-0 \text{A}b7?! The bishop does not seem to know where to go at the moment, so 11...\text{Ac}6 should be the move. 12.\text{Ad}d2 \text{c}5 13.\text{Af}d1 e=\text{d}4 14.\text{Ac}x\text{d}4 \text{Ac}5 15.\text{A}f1 \text{Af}d7 16.a4! \text{A}b6 (D)

54.\text{Ac}e5++! \text{Ac}x\text{e}5 55.\text{f}x\text{e}5+ \text{A}x\text{e}5 55...\text{Ac}6 56.\text{g}\times\text{f}3 \text{A}x\text{b}6 57.\text{f}4+- 56.\text{g}\times\text{f}3 \text{A}d6 57.\text{f}4! Precision to the end! 1-0

(458) Fischer - Kholmov, Ratmir
Ruy Lopez [C98]

1.e4 \text{e}5 2.\(\text{d}f3\) \text{Ac}6 3.\(\text{d}d5\) \text{b}6 4.\(\text{A}a4\) \text{Af}6 5.0-0 \text{Ac}7 6.\(\text{A}e1\) \text{b}5 7.\(\text{d}b3\) 0-0 8.\text{c}3 \text{d}6 9.\text{b}3 \text{Ac}5 10.\text{A}c2 \text{c}5 11.\text{d}d4 \text{Ac}7 12.\(\text{A}d2\) \text{Ac}6 13.\text{dxc}5 \text{dxc}5 14.\text{A}f1 \text{Ac}6 15.\text{A}e3 \text{Ad}8 16.\text{A}e2 \text{c}4 17.\text{Ag}5?! Astonishingly, \text{Ac}e6 is not a real threat, explaining why 17.\text{Af}5 is the main line. 17...\text{h}6 18.\(\text{A}x\text{c}6\) \text{f}x\text{c}6 (D)

19.\text{b}4? 19.\text{b}3 \text{A}c5 gives Black good play, but is better than the game from White’s point of view. 19...\text{Ac}4! 20.e4 \text{d}x\text{e}4 21.a3 \text{d}3 22.\text{A}x\text{d}3 \text{A}x\text{d}3 23.\text{A}g4 \text{B}h7 24.e5 \text{Ax}g4 25.\text{Ax}e4+ \text{g}6 26.\text{Ag}x4 \text{A}d5 27.\text{A}e1 \text{f}d7 28.\text{A}c3 \text{d}5 29.\text{A}x\text{d}5 \text{B}x\text{d}5 30.f4 \text{g}5 31.g3 \text{g}x\text{f}4 32.g4 \text{A}x\text{f}4 33.\text{A}x\text{f}4 \text{Af}8 33.\text{A}g2 \text{A}g6 34.\text{Ag}1 \text{Ed}3 35.\text{A}f3+ \text{A}f5 36.\text{A}g7 \text{A}d8 37.\text{A}b7 \text{Ag}8 38.\text{A}b7+ \text{A}g6 39.\text{B}b7 \text{B}h5 40.\text{B}b8 is much more tenacious. 38.\text{A}g7 39.a4 \text{h}5 40.a\times\text{h}5 \text{a}x\text{b}5 41.\text{A}x\text{b}5?! 41.\text{A}a8 41.\text{h}4 42.\text{A}c2 \text{A}c4 43.\text{A}f2 \text{Ed}7 44.\text{B}g7 44.\text{B}g7 45.\text{B}b5 \text{A}e4 46.b6 \text{Ab}7 47.\text{A}e2 \text{Ac}6 48.\text{Ad}3 \text{Ac}7 49.\text{Ac}4 \text{Af}6

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1.7f3 c5 2.g3 g6 3.Qg2 Qg7 4.0-0 Qc6 5.c4 e6 6.Qc3 Qge7 7.e3 0-0 8.d4 cxd4 9.Qxd4 Qxd4 10.exd4 d6 10...d5 is the main line. 11.d5 e5 12.h3 e4! 13.Qb2 f5 14.Qd2 h6?! This plan to expand on the kingside is very dubious. 14...a6 is objectively better, but Fischer tasks risks to try to win. 15.Qb5 a6 16.Qxb2 Qxb2 17.Qd4 g5 18.f3! exf3 19.Qxf3 Qg6 20.Qe1! Opening the position for White's bishop. 20...Qxe6 21.Qxe6 Qxe7 22.Qd5 f4 23.Qg2 Qf6 24.Qb7 Qaf8 25.Qd5 Qh8 26.Qh1 Qe5 27.gxf4 gxf4 28.Qh3 f3 29.Qad1 Qh7 30.Qd4 f2 31.Qh4?! Qg8! (D)

32.Qe4? Missing the amazing defense 32.Qe3 Qg6 (32...Qf7 33.Qh3! Qg1+ 34.Qxg1 Qxg1+ 35.Qxh2 Qh1+ 36.Qg1 Qxg1 37.e7++) 33.h3 h5 34.e7 Ef3 35.Qxf3 Qxf3 36.Qxf2 Qxh4 37.Qe1+. 32...Qf7 33.Qg2 34.Qf3 35.Qg3 Qa7--- 33...Qf3 34.Qf5 35.Qg4 Qxg4 36.Qxg4 Qxh4 37.Qd2++ 38.Qg6 35.Qxf3 Qg2--- 39.Qxg2+ 40.Qe4+ Qf6 41.Qf4+ Qxe6 42.Qd5+ Qe7 43.Qf7++ 36...Qa1+ 0-1

(460) Fischer - Perez, Francisco
Pirc Defense [B09]

1.e4 d6 2.d4 Qf6 3.Qc3 g6 4.f4 Qg7 5.Qf3 0-0 6.Qd3 Qc6 7.e5 dxe5 8.fxe5 Qd5 9.Qxe5 Qxh5 10.c3 Qg4 11.Qe2 Qad8 12.Qe4 Qd7 13.h3 Qe6 14.0-0 Qd5? Black should try to challenge White's proud pawn center with 14...f6. 15.Qxd5 Qxd5 16.Qf4 b5 17.Qad1 a6 18.b3 Qa5?!

This walks into a deadly pin. But Black's attack will also prevail after 24.Qxg7 Qxg7 25.Qd3 Be8= 24...Qd7 0-1
Speculation ran wild. Could Fischer extend his winning streak in the U.S. Championship? Could anyone seriously challenge him for first? No and no. In the very first round, Addison defended well and Bobby could not convert his small advantage and the game was drawn. Fischer did not dominate as he had in the previous championship, and was even tagged with a couple of losses, but when all was said and done, he finished clear first by a full point, ahead of Bob Byrne and Reshevsky.

(462) Addison, William – Fischer
Nimzo-Indian Defense [E45]

1.d4 Qf6 2.c4 e6 3.Qc3 Ab4 4.e3 b6 5.Qge2 Qa6 6.a3 Ac3 xC3 7.Qc3 d5 8.b3 0-0 9.a4!! 9.Qe2 is the main move...e5 9.g5 10.Qb2!! 10.a3 e8 11.Qe2 is a more logical follow-up. 10...d4 11.bxc4 a5 12.Qc5 c6 13.Qa3 g7 14.Qc2 c5 15.Qe2 cxd4 16.exd4 Qe8 17.0-0 Cc6! A strong way to increase the pressure against the hanging pawns. 18.Qf3 d5 19.Qxd5 exd5 20.Qf1 Qf8 21.Qf5!! 21.c5 bxc5 22.Qb5 is a more dangerous way to sacrifice the pawn. 21...Qe4 Giving White good counterplay. 21...Qc4? 22.Qc4 is the safer alternative. 22.d5 Qg6 23.Qc2 Qb3 24.Qa3 Qd8 (D)

34...Qc8? It is better to stop Qe3 with 34...Qc8, when Black keeps winning chances after 35.a3 Qd2+ 36.Qg3 Qe6. 35.aecd Qf6 35...Qe6 36.Qe3= 36.Qh4 Qf7 37.g3 Qg2 38.Qc4 Qc8 39.Qd4 Qf7 40.Qc7 Qe6 41.Qxh7 Qh2+ 42.Qf1 Qf5 43.Qg2 f4 44.g4!? This active move will lead to exchanges that ease White's defensive task. 44...Qf6 45.Qg5+ Qf5 46.a5 b5 47.a6 Qb4 48.Qg3 Qa4 49.Qf8 h5 50.Qc7 Qc6 51.Qf8 h4+ 52.Qh3 Qd7 53.Qh6 Qxh6 54.Qxh6 Qc8 55.Qg5 Qxa6 56.Qa8 Qc7 57.Qg7 b4 58.Qe5+ Qd7 59.Qf6 Avoiding the last trap: 59.Qf5?? Qd3+ ++ ½-½

(463) Fischer – Suttles, Duncan
Modern Defense [B06]

1.e4 g6 2.d4 Qg7 3.Qc3 d6 4.Qe3 c6 5.Qd2 Qd7 6.f4 Qg6 7.Qf3 0-0 8.Qh3 8.e5 and 8.0-0 are the main lines. 8...b5 9.Qd3 Qb6 10.b3 a5 11.0-0 b4 12.Qe2 d5 13.e5 Qe4 14.Qe1 f5 15.a3! A typical undermining move. 15...bxa3 16.Qxa3 a4 17.Qa1 Qa6 18.Qa6!! This exchange helps Black develop. White should just develop with 18.Qb1.

18...Qxa6 19.Qc3 Qc7 20.Qe1 Qf8 21.Qd3 Qe6 22.Qb2?! It is better to simply take the pawn with 22.Qxa4 Qxa4 23.Qxa4.

22...Qf6 23.Qc5 Qf8! 24.Qf1 24.Qc6? Qa3 25.Qxa3 Qe7+ 24...Qf7? It is not necessary to give up a pawn. After 24...Qb8! Black has good play. 25.Qxa4 Qxa4

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26. bxa4 Qxc5 27. dxc5 g8?! 27... a5
28. b3 Bb7 is a better more active setup.
28. b3 a5 (D)

29. Kh2! Such prophylactic king moves are a hallmark of a strong player. 
White's forces will invade on the queenside anyway.
29... h5? Black should take measures against the coming invasion of White's major pieces, but his position is very difficult in any case, e.g.,
29... c7 30. b7 Bb7 31. Bf8 32. b1 c5 33. b3.
30. b8+ Bxb8 31. Bh8+ Bb7 31... g7 is better, as
it prepares for an ensuing endgame, while controlling f8.
32. Bb1 Bxa4? This greedy move runs directly into a mating attack.
32... c7 33. c8 Bb7 34. c8 Bc7 35. Bb6 is forced,
but White will win in the long run.
33. Bf8! Bg7
34. Bb8 g5 35. Bh8+ Bg6 36. Bh8+ Bf7
37. Bb7 1-0

(464) Evans, Larry – Fischer
Nimzo-Indian [E45]

1. d4 Qf6 2. c4 e6 3. Qc3 Qb4 4. e3 b6
5. Qe2 a6 6. Qc3 Qc3+ 7. QC3 b3
8. c5 Qc6 9. Qe2 0-0 10. a4 dxc4 11. Qa3 Qe8
12. b4?! 12. bxc4 is the main line.
12... Qc7?
13. 0-0? 13. b5 Qb7 14. 0-0 is called for.

29. h3 is necessary. 29... e4! Clearing the light squares for the final attack.
30. a1 e5 31. Bb1 Qb4 32. Bg1 Bf7 33. Qd3 Qc6
34. Bg3 Qd4 35. cxd4 Bxd4 36. Qg1 Qg5
37. Bc6 Bxc6 38. Bb8 Bd7 39. h3 Bc6
40. Bg3 c5 41. Bh8 Bf5 42. Bb2 Ad2
43. Bxf3 Bxf2+ 44. Bxf2 Bxf2+ 45. Bb1
Bf3+ 46. Bf2 Bf4+ 47. Bg1 Be3+

U.S. Championship, December 12-30 1965

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slow retreat is the root of the following problems. It is better to bring fresh forces into the game with 15...c1 g5 16.3g3 h5 17.3b3=. 15...g5 16.3g3 3e7 17.3e1 3d8 18.3h2 3e6 19.3xe6 3xe6 20.3hf1 3d3 21.3e3 3d7! Fischer keeps his active rook. 22.3h8 3e7 23.3d3 3f4d8 24.3a1 3h5 25.3c3 3f6 26.3d3 3d4 27.3xd4 exd4 28.3g4 3g6 29.3d3 3xg3 30.fxg3 3e7 31.3f2 3dc8 32.3e2!? 3c1+? The b7-pawn will be hanging later and will cost an important tempo. 32...3e6 is very unpleasant for White. 33.3h2 3h5 34.3b7? Too greedy. White should fight for the initiative with 34.e5 3d8 35.3f4. 34...3e5 35.3d5? 35.3e7 3g7 36.h4 still maintains some control over the dark squares. 35...3e5? The rook is already very well placed. The position of the queen should be improved with 35...3f6 36.3d1 h4=. 36.3d7 h4 (D)

37.3h1? Too passive. The active solution, 37.3g4! h×g3+ 38.3xg3 3xg3+ 39.3xg3, gives White sufficient compensation for the exchange 37...3e1 38.3f3? Running into a mating attack, which should be prevented by 38.3f4. 38...3g4 39.3xg4 3xg4 40.h×g4 3g7 41.3f5 3×h1+ 0-1

(467) Fischer – Zuckerman, Bernard
Sicilian Defense [B87]

1.e4 c5 2.3f3 d6 3.d4 cxd4 4.3xd4 3f6 5.3e3 a6 6.3c4 e6 7.3b3 b5 8.f4 3b7 9.f5 e5 10.3de2 3bd7 11.3g5 3e7 12.3xf6 3xf6 13.3d3 3e8 14.0-0-0-0-0 15.3g3 3f5 15...3b6+ 16.3h1 3d4 is the alternative. 16.3d5 3×d5 17.e×d5 a5 18.a4 19.b4 3e4 3xe4 20.3×e4 3b6 21.3h1 3f6 22.g3 3fc8 23.3g2 3f8 24.3a1 3e7 25.3d3 3d8?! The king is not really safer on the queenside because of the many weakened light squares there. If Black just holds the position

(465) Fischer – Benko, Pal
Ray Lopez [C95]

1.e4 e5 2.3f3 3c6 3.3b5 a6 4.3a4 3f6 5.0-0 3e7 6.3e1 b5 7.3b3 d6 8.c3 0-0 9.h3 3b8 10.d4 3bd7 11.3h4?! 11...3bd2 is the main line. 11...3b6 11...3xe4 12.3f5 3d6 13.3f3 3b7 14.3c2 3d5 15.3g3 3e6–, Vasiukov-Kholmov, Moscow 1964. 12.3d2 c5 13.dxc5 dxc5 14.3f5 3xf5 15.exf5 3c7 16.g4 h6 17.h4?! Too optimistic, as the center is not completely closed. 17...c4 18.3c2 3h7? This knight is misplaced here and does not find its way back into the game. It should be centralized instead with 18...3d5 19.3b3 3ad8 20.3e2 3c5 21.3e5 3d6 22.3e2 3c5 with good counterplay. 19.3f3 f6 20.3d2 3ad8 21.3f3 h5? Ultimately this just opens the kingside for White's attack. Black should try to get counterplay on the other wing with 21...b4 22.3e4 3d5. 22.g×h5 3d5 23.3e4 3f4 24.3xf4 exf4 25.3h1 3h8 26.3g1 3f7 27.3g6 3d6? 28.3ag1 3f8 29.h6 3e5 30.3g4 3d7 31.f3 3c5? The defending bishop will be sorely missed but Black is lost in any case. 32.3c5 3xc5 33.3xg7 3xg7 34.h×g7+ 3g8 35.3g6 3d8 36.3e4 3c8 (D)

37.3e8+!! A very beautiful final shot 1-0

(466) Bisguier, Arthur – Fischer
Queen's Pawn Game [A48]

1.d4 3f6 2.3f3 g6 3.3g7 3g4 4.3bd2 3c5 5.c3 cxd4 6.3c6 7.3e4 b6 8.a4 3b7 9.f5 e5 10.3de2 3bd7 11.3g5 3e7 12.3xf6 3xf6 13.3d3 3e8 14.0-0-0-0-0 15.3g3 3f5 15...3b6+ 16.3h1 3d4 is the alternative. 16.3d5 3×d5 17.3x6d5 a5 18.a4 19.3c4 3x4 20.3×e4 3b6 21.3h1 3d6 22.g3 3fc8 23.3g2 3f8 24.3a1 3e7 25.3d3 3d8?! The king is not really safer on the queenside because of the many weakened light squares there. If Black just holds the position
for the time being with, e.g., 25...h6 26.£f4 £c7
27.£f4 £c8 28.£h4 £e7, he is not worse.
26.£e4 £c7 27.£c4 £b8 28.£f2 £a7
29.£h4 £d8 30.£a6 £b8 31.£b5 £bc8
32.£d2 £b6 33.£h2 £h6 34.£c6 £e7
35.£e2 £b8×c6? This sacrifice is only good if
White cannot control the light squares.
E.g., 35...£d6 36.£b5 £c7 37.g4?, and now
37...£c5×c6 38.£c6 £c×c6 would be very strong.
36.£xc6 £c×c6 37.b3 £f6 38.£g4? 38.£g4
£f8 39.£c4 is the right order of moves and White
wins as in the game. (D)

10.£g5 h6 11.£d2? Too passive. As White
has sacrificed a pawn he should continue
aggressively with 11.£h4. 11...£bd7 12.e5
£d5 13.£f5?! £xf5 14.£x£d5 £c8
15.£x£c4? Running into a surprise, but good
advice is nowhere to be found. (D)

15...£e5!! This beautiful move is actually a
very strong exchange sacrifice. 16.£x£d8
16.£x£d8 £x£d5 17.£x£d5 £xe5++ 16...£x£c4+
17.£x£c4+ £e8+ 18.£d1 £x£d2 19.£x£d2
£e+2 20.£c1 £x£f2 21.g3 21.£g1 £d3 22.a4
£c4++ 21...£b7 22.£e1 £e4 23.£e3
£x£h2 24.a4 £h5 25.£a3 £g5 26.£b3 £f6 27.a5
£h4 and Black's mighty pawn mass decides the
issue easily: 28.£x£h4 £x£h4 29.£a3 £h7
30.£a6 £a6 31.£a7 £e7 32.£d5 ££f7
33.£d2 £f4 34.£e1 £f5 35.£c4 £g4 36.£b7 £g3
37.£d6 £x£d6 38.£b6 £f3 0–1

(469) Fischer – Byrne, Robert
French Defense [C04]

1.£e4 £e6 2.£d4 £d5 3.£d2 £c6 4.£c3?! 4.£g5
is the main line. 4...£e5 5.£x£d5 £x£d5 6.£g5
£x£d4 7.£d4 £x£h5 8.0–0 ££f6 9.£e1+?
9.cxd4 is the main move in this position. 9...£e7
10.£x£d4 0–0 11.£e2 £g4 12.££c6?
Losing an exchange because of the following
deadly zwischenzug. 12.£x£g4 £x£g4 13.£b3 £c6
14.£c4 £x£d4 15.cxd4 is called for. (D)

(468) Saidy, Anthony – Fischer
Nimzo-Indian Defense [E45]

1.£c4 ££f6 2.££c3 £e6 3.£d4 ££b4 4.£e3 £b6
5.££e2 £a6 6.£g3 ££c3+ 7.££c3 £d5
8.££f3 0–0 9.£e2?! 9.cxd5 exd5 10.£a6 £a6
11.£e2 is the main line. 9...£x£c4? 9...£x£c4
10.£e4 £x£e4 11.££e4 £d7, and Black has
long-term pressure on the light squares; see
Portisch-Fischer, Santa Monica 1966 (game 483).

12...£d6! 13.£h3 13.£e7+ £h8–+ 13...££e2
(470) Reshevsky, Samuel – Fischer
Nimzo-Indian Defense [E43]

1.d4 Nf6 2.c4 e6 3.d4 c5 4.e3 b6 5.Qc3 d5 6.Qf3 0-0 7.0-0 Qc6 8.bxc3 Qe4 9.Qc2 Qxc3 10.Qe2 dxe6 11.dxe6 Qxe6


(471) Fischer – Rossolimo, Nicolas
French Defense [C12]

1.e4 e6 2.d4 d5 3.Qc3 Qf6 4.Qg5 Qbd4 5.e5 h6 6.Qd2 Qc3 7.bxc3 Qe5 8.Qg4 Qg6 9.Qd3 Qxd2 10.Qxd2 c5 11.Qf3 Qc6 12.Qf4 Qc7f 12...Qa5, 12...dxe4 and 12...c4 are the main lines. 13.h4?! 13.Qf6 Qg8 14.h4 is more precise. 13...f5?! The point of Black’s previous move. 14.g4 cxd4 15.cxd4 Qe7?! 15...Qd7 (Rossolimo) 16.gxf5 Qxf5 17.Qh1 0-0-0 18.Qg6 (Fischer) 18...Qa5 is better, as Black’s king is safe. 16.Qf5 fxe5 17.Qh5+ Qf8 18.Qd3 Qe6 19.Qg1 Qf7 20.Qh3 Qh8 21.Qh1 (D)

21...Qb6? This move makes no sense at this moment and is even detrimental to Black as it blocks Qa5+. Hübner’s 21...Qc3 22.Qe3 Qe3 23.Qab1 Qb4 gives Black equality. 22.Qh5 Qc3+ 23.Qe2 Qd2 24.d5 Qd5 25.Qe3 = (Hübner) 25.Qe3 = (Fischer). 24.Qxg6+ Qg7 25.Qad1 Qd4+?! 25...Qxd4?! is a better practical choice, e.g., 26.Qxd5 Qxd5 27.Qxd5 Qxd5 28.Qxd5+ Qxd5 29.g7 Qh7+ 30.Qg2 Qf3+ 31.Qh2 Qxh2 32.Qf5 Qc6 33.Qh7 Qf7 34.Qh4 Qh4 35.Qf5 Qf5 36.Qf5 Qf5 37.Qf5 Qf5 38.Qf5 Qf5 39.Qf5 Qf5 40.Qf5 Qf5 41.Qf5 Qf5 42.Qf5 Qf5 43.Qf5 Qf5 44.Qf5 Qf5 45.Qf5 Qf5 46.Qf5 Qf5 47.Qf5 Qf5 48.Qf5 Qf5 49.Qf5 Qf5 50.Qf5 Qf5

51.Qf5 Qf5 52.Qf5 Qf5 53.Qf5 Qf5 54.Qf5 Qf5 55.Qf5 Qf5 56.Qf5 Qf5 57.Qf5 Qf5 58.Qf5 Qf5 (D)
Bobby appeared on the 1950s television show What's My Line?, where panelists tried to determine a guest's vocation. Here he is shown with host Gary Moore.

(472) Burger,Karl – Fischer
King's Indian Defense [E61]

1.c4 g6 2.ðc3 ¼g7 3.g3 e5 4.ðg2 d6 5.e3 ¼f6 6.ðge2 0–0 7.0–0 c6 8.d4 ëe7 9.ðc2 ëe8 10.e4 White has now lost a tempo compared to the main lines, but because of the closed nature of the position, this is not very important. 10...ðbd7?! 10...exd4 11.ðxd4 ñbd7 is more open. 11.d5 a5 12.h3 cxd5
13.cxd5 b6 14.ðb5 ña6 15.ðec3 ëec8 16.a4 ëe8 17.ñe1 ñb5 18.axb5 ëf8 19.h4 ñe5 20.ðh3 ëc8 21.hh3 ñh6
22.ðg5 ñxg5 23.ñxg5 ñh6 24.ñxh6 ëxh6
25.ëg2 ëf6 26.ñb1 ëg7 27.ñd2 ëh8
28.ñh1 ñh7? Allowing White to drive the c5-knight into exile. After 28...ñh5 29.ñe3 g5 30.f3

31.f4g4 ëg6, the position is more or less balanced. 29.b4 ñb7 29...g5 30.ñf1 ëxe4
31.ñxe4 ëg6 32.ðg2 ñxh1+ 33.ñxh1 ëh8

34.ðg2 a×b4 35.ñb3 = 30.ñf1? White's coordination on the kingside now lacks harmony. After 30.ñf3, White is clearly better. 30...ñah8 31.ñf3 a×b4 32.ñc7 ñc5 (D)

33.ñ×f6!! A strong sacrifice to muddy the waters. It seems that White gets enough play. 33...ñf6 34.ñxd6+ ëg7 35.ñ×e5+ ëg8
36.ñc3 ëg7 37.ñb8+ ëf8 38.ñ×b6 ñxe4 White also survives after 38...ñb3 39.ñc4 
ñxe4 40.ñc3 ñxf2 41.ñxf2 ëxh3 42.ñxh3 ëxh3 43.ñxh3 ëc8+ 44.ñh2 ëxc4 45.d6 ëxb5
46.ñd4. 39.ñd4 f5 (D)

40.d6? Burger advances the wrong pawn. After 40.b6, White has good drawing chances, e.g.,
40...ñc5 (40...ñg5 41.d6 ña8+ 42.ñd5+ ëxd5 43.ñxd5 ëf7 44.b7 ëf6 45.ñf4+ ëxd6
46.ñxg6 ëb8 47.ñd1+ ñc5 48.ñx5) 41.ñe5 
ñe7 42.ñxe7 ëxe7 43.ñb1 ëeh7 44.ñxh4 ëxh3 45.ñf1 ñc5 46.b7 ëxb7 47.ñb7.
40...ñxd6 41.ñc4+? 41.ñd5 is the last chance to fight, e.g., 41...ñxh3 42.ñxh3 ëxh3 43.ñxh3 
ñxf2+ 44.ñgf2 ëe4 45.ñd3. 41...ñg7 42.ñd1
42.ñxd5 ëd8 43.ñxb4 ëd2 44.ñf1 ëdh8--
42...ñe7 43.ñd5 43.ñc6 ëf6 44.ñf1 ëxh2+
45.ñf1 ëxh1+ 46.ñe2 ëxd1 47.ñxh1 ëd8+
48.ñc1 g×f5++ 43...ñc5 44.ña2 ëxh3
45.ñb2+ ëf7 0–1
Second Piatigorsky Cup
July 20-August 15, 1966
Santa Monica, California

Ten of the world’s top players gathered in Southern California for the Second Piatigorsky Cup. Fischer had declined to play in the First Piatigorsky, but this time he accepted the invitation. Originally it appeared that there would not be a contingent from the Soviet Union, but after successfully defending his title against challenger Boris Spassky, world champion Tigran Petrosian and his challenger both were able to attend. The tournament started badly for Fischer and he soon found himself mired at the bottom of the crosstable. However, always the fighter, Bobby battled back and after 16 rounds of this double-round robin affair, he and Spassky were tied for first place at 10-6.

As fate would have it, they met in the penultimate round (see Game 480). Fischer’s beloved Ruy Lopez was confronted by Spassky’s Marshall Gambit, and with Black getting more than enough compensation for the pawn, the game was drawn after 35 moves. Boris won his last game to finish in clear first, Bobby drew, to finish second. Fischer’s brilliant spurt in the second half of the tournament was not quite enough to overtake the leader; Spassky had gone undefeated and played outstanding, consistent chess throughout.

(473) Reshevsky, Samuel – Fischer
King’s Indian Defense [E97]

1.d4 ¤f6 2.c4 g6 3.ìc3 ãg7 4.e4 d6 5.èe2 0-0 6.ìf3 e5 7.èe3 ãc6 8.0-0 ãe8 8...ìg4 is the other, more popular main line. 9.dxe5 dxé5 10.ìxh8 ãxh8 11.ìb5 ãe6 12.ìg5 ëe7 13.ìxé6 Larsen chose the main move 13.ìfd1 against Fischer in Monte Carlo, 1967 (see game 523). 13...ìxé6 14.f3 c6 15.ìc3 õd7 16.ìfd1 òf8 17.ìf2 b6 18.b3 ìb7?? The endgame is completely equal, but Fischer plays it too ambitiously and gets himself into trouble. Better is, for example, the simple 18...ìad8. 19.ìa4 ìd7 20.ìb2 b5?? 21.cxb5 ìxb5 22.ìdc1 a5 23.ìd3 ìa3? 23...a4 24.b4 òc4 is called for. 24.ìc6 ìb4?? It does look a little odd to incarcerate the bishop.

25.ìb1 a4 (D)

26.ìc5?? Exchanging the passive black knight makes winning next to impossible. After 26.ìc1, White has strong pressure. 26...ìxé5 27.ìxé5 ìxe5 28.axe5 f6 29.ìc4 ìc6?? 29.ìc6! ìf7 30.ìa6 ëd7 31.ìe2 creates more pressure, but the endgame remains drawn, of course.

29...ìxé4 30.ìc4 ìe4 31.ìb5 ìxé5 32.cxb5 b2 33.ìb6 ìf7 34.ìe2 ìe6 35.ìd3 ëe8 36.ìd2 ìe6 37.ìa5 ìc5 38.ìc3 ìb5 39.ìc2 ìxb6 40.ìxé6 ìxb2 41.ìxe2 ìxb2 42.ìxe2 ìd6 ½-½

(474) Fischer – Portisch, Lajos
Ruy Lopez [C95]

1.e4 e5 2.ìf3 ìc6 3.ìb5 a6 4.ìa4 ìf6 5.0-0 ìc7 6.ìe1 b5 7.ìb3 d6 8.c3 0-0 9.h3 ìbd7 10.d4 ìbd7 11.c4 11.ìbd2 is the main line. 11...ìc6 12.c5?? Very bold and probably too risky. 12.cxb5 axb5 13.ìd3, as Fischer played against Spassky in the 29th game of the 1992 match (see game 734) is safer.

12...ìd7 13.ìxd6 ìxd6 14.ìg5 exd4 15.ìf6 gxf6 Black’s pair of bishops and initiative in the center more than compensate for his weakened structure. 16.ìxf6 16.ìxf6 ìc5 17.ìh5 (17.ìc2??) 17...ìh2+ 18.ìh1 ìd3 19.ìe2 ìe5 and Black was better in Milos-Timman, Manila 1992. 16...ìe5 17.ìbd2 ìd8 18.ìe3 ìd3!? 19.ìh6 19.ìxf3? ìh2+?? 19...ìf4 20.ìxf6 ìd6 21.ìe3 ìxe1 22.ìxe1 ìd8 23.ìe2 ìg6?? The rook
gets sidelined here, as Black’s attack is not very dangerous. So it is better to keep it in the center with 23...d3 24...c5 (24...x6 e4 7 25.e5 c7 26...e4 [26...e6 e6 27.e5 e8] 26...d2 27.c6 dxc6 28...e6 e7) 24...e6 25...xe6 fxe6 26...d1 d6 27...h5 h8, when Black is better coordinated than in the game. 24...h1 h6 25...x6 fxe6 26.g3 h6 27.g2 e8 28.e5 d5 29...e4 g7 30.h3 f8 31...c2 f4 32...d2 c5 33...c3 c6 34...e4 c4i Portisch plays too ambitiously here and in the following part of the game. He should content himself with a draw after 34...d5 35...h2 (35...c5 c6=) 35...f8 36...c3 c4 37.bxc4 bxc4 38...e2...e5= 35.bxc4 bxc4 36...d2 h6?! 37...c3 g7?? 38...d3? 38...h2 f3 39...f3 d5 40...c2 c7 41...g1 is better as White can make progress on the kingside sooner or later. 38...a8? There is no need to sacrifice the c-pawn as 38...c7 39...d6 c3 40...xe6 cxd2 is perfectly playable. 39...c4 c6 40...a3 A difficult choice as 40...d8+ f8 41...x8+ f8 42...h3 is a tempting alternative. Fischer makes the practical choice. With queens on the board, matters are much more complicated. 40...x2 41...x2 A4 42...d8+ g7 43.a3 A6 43...c1 44...d1 A5 45...d7+ A7 is more active. 44...d8 45...d5+ A7 46...a8 h6?? Losing more or less by force. The position of Black’s g6-rook has to be secured with 46...h5, but White remains for choice of course. 47...h7 A7 47...f7 loses to 48...f8 g8 49.d7 e8 50.d6++, when the knight pair dominates the rooks and one whole rook is lost for a pawn. 48...e7+ A8 49.h5 A7g4 (D)

58...d6 A6c3 59.Axe6 A5g3+ 60...h4 A6g1 61.f5 Ae6 62.Ae8+ Ag7 63.f6+ Ah7 64.Ae7+ Ag8 65.Ah3 Ac3+ 66.Ah4 Ac2 67.Ah3 Ac3+ 68.Ah2 Ac3 69.f7+ Ag7 70.Ae5+ Ag8 71.Aa3Ag3 ½-½

(475) Ivkov, Borislav – Fischer
Queen’s Pawn Game [A49]

1.d4 A6f6 2...d3 g6 3.g3 A7g7 4...g2 0-0 5.0-0 d6 6...c3 d5 7...e1 c6 8.e4 A6e6 9.e5 c5 10...e2 A6c6 11...d4 A6f5 12.c3 A6e4 13...h3?! A typically strong move. The direct exchange of bishops helps only Black. 13...A6c7 14...A6d3 A5xh3 15...xh3 c6 16...f4 A6d8 17...e1 A6e8 18...g2 A6d7 19.h4 h5 20.A6f3 The prophylactic 20.a4?? creates more problems for Black. 20...b5 Black starts a typical minority attack. 21.a3 A5 22...e2 A6c8 23.d4d5?? A6b6 24.A6e5 The resulting e5-pawn will create big problems for White. Either it will be weak or White will have to weaken his pawn structure with f2-f4. 24...A6f4= 24...A6dxe5 25.A5xe5 A6xe5 26.dxe5 A6f4 27.axc4 Axc4 28...e3 A6xe3?? With queens on the board, Black can make better use of the attacking potential of opposite-colored bishops so 28...A6c5 is better. 29.A6c5 A6xe3 30.bxc3 A6c5 31.A6e2 A6c8 32.A6a3 A6f8 33.A6b3 A6e7 34.A6g2 A6d8 35.A6a6 A6a8 36.A6f3 A6c7 37.A6b5?? 37.A6b7 A6a7 38.A6e3 A6a5 39.A6e2 keeps drawing chances. 37...A6c4! 38.A6b7 (D)
38...\(\text{Na}3\)? Missing the opportunity to trap the bishop with 38...\(\text{Ze}7\) 39.\(\text{Be}3\) \(\text{Na}5\) 40.\(\text{f}4\) \(\text{Cc}7++\). 39.\(\text{Be}3\) \(\text{g}7??\)? A very clever move, which provokes the following mistake, probably in severe time trouble. The direct 39...\(\text{Na}xc3\) makes White’s next moves easy — 40.\(\text{Exc}3\) \(\text{Exc}3\) 41.\(\text{f}4\). 40.\(\text{Ac}8??\)? A very unfortunate move. After 40.\(\text{Eb}2\), it is not clear if Black can break White’s fortress. 40...\(\text{Na}xc3\) 31.\(\text{Ec}1\) 31.\(\text{Ec}x3\) 32.\(\text{Ec}x3\) 33.\(\text{Ec}x5\) 34.\(\text{Ec}x5\) 35.\(\text{Ec}x5\). 0–1

(476) Fischer – Donner, Jan Hein
Ruy Lopez [C89]

1.e4 e5 2.\(\text{Q}f3\) \(\text{Qc}6\) 3.\(\text{Q}b5\) a6 4.\(\text{Q}a4\) \(\text{Qf}6\) 5.0–0 \(\text{Q}e7\) 6.\(\text{Qe}1\) h5 7.\(\text{Qb}3\) 0–0 \(\text{e}3\) d5 9.\(\text{exd}5\) \(\text{Q}x\text{d}5\) 10.\(\text{Q}x\text{e}5\) \(\text{Q}x\text{e}5\) 11.\(\text{Q}x\text{e}5\) \(\text{c}6\) 12.\(\text{d}4\) \(\text{d}6\) 13.\(\text{Q}e1\) \(\text{Q}h4\) 14.\(\text{g}3\) \(\text{Q}h3\) 15.\(\text{Q}e3\) \(\text{Q}g4\) 16.\(\text{Q}d3\) \(\text{Qe}3??\)! 17.\(\text{Q}x\text{e}3\) c5 18.\(\text{Q}f1??\)! 18.\(\text{Q}d5\) \(\text{Q}d8\) 19.\(\text{Q}d2\) \(\text{Q}c7\) 20.\(\text{Q}g2\) is critical. 18...\(\text{Q}h6\) 19.\(\text{Q}d2\) \(\text{Q}d8\) 20.\(\text{Q}f3\) \(\text{Q}x\text{f}3\) 20...\(\text{Q}f6??\)! 21.\(\text{Q}x\text{f}3\) \(\text{c}x\text{d}4\) 22.\(\text{c}x\text{d}4\) (D)

(477) Unzicker, Wolfgang – Fischer
Sicilian Defense [B92]

1.e4 c5 2.\(\text{Q}f3\) d6 3.d4 \(\text{c}x\text{d}4\) 4.\(\text{Q}x\text{d}4\) \(\text{Qf}6\) 5.\(\text{Q}e3\) a6 6.\(\text{Qe}2\) e5 7.\(\text{Q}b3\) \(\text{Qe}7\) 8.\(\text{Q}g5\) \(\text{Qe}6\) 9.\(\text{Q}x\text{f}6\) \(\text{Q}x\text{f}6\) 10.\(\text{Q}d5??\)! 10.\(\text{Q}d3\) is the main line. 10...\(\text{Q}d7\) 11.0–0 0–0 12.\(\text{Q}d3\) \(\text{Qc}8\) 13.c3 \(\text{Q}g5\) 14.\(\text{Q}d1\) g6 15.\(\text{Q}h1\) \(\text{Q}h6\) 16.\(\text{Q}e3??)! 16.\(\text{Q}f6\) 17.\(\text{Q}d3\) \(\text{Qc}6\) 18.\(\text{Q}d2\) \(\text{Qb}6\) 19.\(\text{Q}d5\) \(\text{Q}d5\) 20.\(\text{Q}x\text{d}5\) \(\text{Q}c\text{c}8\) 21.\(\text{Q}c2\) \(\text{Qd}7??\)! Black’s kingside majority, which helps to build a strong attack, is more dangerous with the presence of opposite-colored bishops. 22.\(\text{Q}c2\) \(\text{Qf}5\) 23.\(\text{Q}f3\) \(\text{Qg}7\) 24.\(\text{Q}d2\) \(\text{Qc}7\) 25.a4 \(\text{Q}g5\) 26.\(\text{Q}c4\) h5 27.\(\text{Q}b3\) \(\text{Qc}8\) 28.\(\text{Q}a3\) \(\text{Qf}6\) 29.\(\text{Q}b4\) h4 30.\(\text{Q}b6\) \(\text{Qc}7\)

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Second Piatigorsky Cup, July 20–August 15, 1966

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31...\text{Q}a5 \text{B}d7 32.\text{Q}c4 \text{Q}h5 33.\text{Q}e1 \text{Q}f4
34.\text{Q}d2 \text{Q}g5 35.\text{Q}f1 \text{Q}h8 36.\text{Q}d3 (D)

36...\text{Q}xf7 36...\text{Q}g3+?? 37.\text{Q}g1 (37.\text{Q}xg3? \text{h}xg3
38.\text{Q}h3 \text{Q}xh3+ 39.\text{g}xh3 \text{g}2+ 40.\text{Q}g1 \text{Q}g3++)
37...\text{Q}xf1 38.\text{Q}xf1 \text{h}3 39.\text{g}3 \text{Q}xg3 40.\text{h}xg3
\text{Q}xh3+ 41.\text{Q}h1 \text{Q}xh3+, with a strong mobile
pawn mass for the piece, is the alternative.
37.\text{Q}e2 \text{Q}f6 37...\text{Q}g5+?? is now parried by
38.\text{Q}xg3 \text{h}xg3 39.\text{h}h3. 38.\text{Q}g1 \text{Q}e8 39.\text{Q}c2
\text{Q}h6 40.\text{Q}e1 \text{Q}f4 41.\text{Q}h1 \text{B}c8 42.\text{Q}f2
\text{B}h5 43.\text{Q}g1 \text{Q}f4 44.\text{Q}b3 \text{B}c5 45.\text{Q}a2
\text{Q}g5 46.\text{Q}e2 \text{B}c8 47.\text{Q}b1 \text{B}e8 48.\text{Q}e2
\text{B}d8 49.\text{Q}c1 \text{b}5 49...\text{Q}g5!? 50.\text{Q}x b5 \text{a} b5
51.\text{Q}d2 \text{Q}g5 52.\text{Q}d3 \text{B}b8 53.\text{Q}a1 \text{Q}f4
54.\text{Q}c2 \text{B}b7 55.\text{Q}d1!? Ignoring Black's
threat, which can be met by 55...\text{Q}e3. 55....\text{Q}d8?
55...\text{Q}h3 56...\text{Q}g2 57.\text{Q}e2 \text{Q}d8 58.\text{Q}h1 \text{Q}e6
59...\text{Q}e3 \text{f}4+ 56.\text{Q}d2 \text{Q}b6+ 57.\text{Q}h1 \text{B}h8
57...\text{Q}h3! 58...\text{Q}g2 59.\text{Q}e2 \text{Q}a7 wins according
to Unzicker. 58.\text{Q}e3 \text{Q}h5 59.\text{Q}h3 \text{a}7
60.\text{Q}h2 \text{B}b6 60...\text{Q}f4? 61.\text{Q}d3 \text{Q}g3 62.b4
\text{B}hf8 63.c4? Opening the position is not correct.
White should wait for Black to do so with 63.\text{a}a1
\text{B}b8 64.\text{Q}f1. 65...\text{Q}g4 bxc4 66.\text{Q}x c4
\text{B}b8 65...\text{Q}x c7 makes it more difficult for White
to get a good set-up. 66.\text{B}b1? The rook is not
optimally placed here. After 66...b5, Black is only
very slightly better. 66...\text{B}c7 67.\text{Q}a2 \text{B}c8
68.\text{Q}e1 \text{B}x c7 68...\text{Q}a6 69.\text{B}x c7+ \text{B}x c7
70.\text{b}5 \text{B}x b5 71.\text{Q}d1 \text{Q}f2 is even better.
69.\text{B}c1 \text{e}2? Should White exchange the
important defending rook with 69...\text{B}x c1
70.\text{B}x c1 \text{Q}e2 71.\text{Q}e1 \text{Q}c3 72.\text{B}b3 \text{Q}d4,
dominating the board. In addition to attacking
the weaknesses b4 and d5, Black can prepare
\text{e}5-\text{e}4 to make progress. 70.\text{B}e1 \text{Q}c3 71.\text{B}b1
\text{B}x b1 72.\text{B}x b1 \text{B}c4 73.\text{Q}e1 \text{B}d5 74.\text{B}c1
\text{B}c7 75.\text{B}x c4 \text{B}x c4 76.\text{Q}x e5 \text{Q}x d5?
76...\text{Q}x e5? 77.\text{B}x e5+ \text{B}f7 78.\text{B}e6+ \text{B}f8
79.\text{B}h6+ plays into White's hands. 77.\text{Q}g4
\text{B}f7 \text{f}4-\text{f}4 (D)

1.e4 e5 2.\text{Q}f3 \text{Q}c6 3.\text{B}b5 a6 4.\text{Q}a4 \text{Q}f6
5.0-0 \text{Q}x e4 6.d4 b5 7.\text{B}b3 d5 8.dxe5 \text{Q}e6
9.c3 \text{Q}c5 10.\text{Q}bd2 0-0 11.\text{Q}c2 \text{Q}f5
12.\text{B}b3 \text{Q}x f4 12...\text{Q}g6 is the main line.
13.\text{Q}x c5 \text{Q}x c5 14.\text{B}c1 \text{B}e8 15.\text{Q}e3 15.\text{Q}f4
is more critical. 15...\text{Q}e6 16.\text{B}d3 \text{g}6 17.\text{Q}d6
\text{g}e7 18.\text{Q}d4 \text{Q}f5 19.\text{Q}g5 \text{Q}x f5 20.\text{Q}d2
\text{g}h4 21.\text{Q}f1?! 21.\text{Q}f3 is more active.
21...\text{Q}c5 22.\text{g}3 \text{Q}g4 23.\text{B}g2 \text{Q}d3
24.\text{B}x d3 \text{Q}x d3 25.\text{Q}g5 c6 26.\text{g}4 \text{Q}f7
27.\text{B}e3 \text{Q}d2 28.b3 b4 A miscalculation.
29.\text{B}h3? 29.f3 is forced. 29...bxc3 30.\text{B}h6
(D)

30...\text{Q}e6 and Fischer resigned in view of
31.\text{B}x h7 + (31.\text{B}h3 \text{Q}x g5++) 31...\text{Q}x h7
32.\text{B}h3+ \text{Q}g8 33.\text{B}x d2 cxd2++ 0-1

(479) Najdorf, Miguel – Fischer
Benoni Defense [A72]

1.d4 \text{Q}f6 2.c4 \text{g}6 3.\text{Q}c3 \text{Q}g7 4.e4 \text{d}6
5.\text{Q}e2 0-0 6.\text{B}g5 \text{c}5 7.\text{d}5 \text{e}6 8.\text{Q}f3 \text{h}6
9.\text{B}h4 cxd5 10.cxd5 \text{g}5 11.\text{Q}g3 \text{b}5? Too
optimistic. A model way to exploit the weakened
light squares in Black's camp follows. 11...\text{Q}h5,
as Fischer played against Larsen in the 15th round
(see game 487), is better. 12.\text{Q}d2 \text{a}6 13.0-0
\text{B}e8 14.\text{B}c2 \text{Q}e7 15.\text{B}ae1 \text{Q}b7 16.\text{a}4 \text{b}4
17.\text{Q}d1 \text{Q}e5 18.\text{Q}e3 \text{Q}g6 19.\text{B}c4 \text{Q}f4
20.\text{B}x f4 \text{g}x f4 (D)
21...e5!! This strong breakthrough opens lines into Black's camp which cannot be closed again. It is quite typical that the decisive breakthrough occurs on squares of the other color complex. White dominates the light squares; so it happens here on the dark e5-square. 21...dx5 22.Qf3 Qf8 23.Qxe5 Qd7 24.Qd4 Qad8 25.Qc6 Qc1 26.Qc1 Qe8 27.Qd1 Qc8 28.Qh3 Qe8?! A better try to muddy the waters is 28. Qd5 29.Qxa5 Qe3 30.Qxe3 Qf3 31.Qg3 fxg3 32.Qe3 Qd4 33.Qac4 Qc8, but White wins nevertheless. 29.Qa5 Qd8 30.Qf5 Qd6 31.Qxd6 and Fischer resigned because of 31...Qxd6 32.Qxb7 Qxb7 33.Qc8++; 1-0

(480) Spassky, Boris – Fischer
Grünenfeld Defense [D87]

1.d4 Qf6 2.c4 g6 3.Qc3 d5 4.Qxd5 Qxd5 5.e4 Qc6 6.Qc3 Qf6 7.Qg5 Qd5 8.Qe2 Qc6 9.Qe3 0-0 10.0-0 Qc7 11.Qc1 Qd8 12.Qe1 12.Qd2 and 12.Qf4 are played most often. 12...e6?! 12...Qa5 is considered to be critical. 13.f4 Qa5 14.Qd3 f5 15.Qd1 b6 16.Qf2 c5 17.Qx5 Qx5 18.Qf6 Qd7 19.Qg3 Qf7 20.d5?! This bold advance lays the foundation for a coming attack against Black’s king. With careful defense, Black should be able to survive. 20...fxe4 21.Qxe6 Qxe6 22.f5 Qf7 23.Qxe4 Qxd1 24.Qf4 Qf2 25.Qc1 Qf6 25...Qe7, to meet 26.Qc6+ 26...Qg7 27.Qh1 Qc8, is more circumspect. 26.Qc2! Qh8 27.fxg6 hxg6 28.Qxd2? The following simplifications relieve some pressure. It is better to continue the attack with 28.Qh5 Qh7 29.Qc3+ Qh8 30.Qg3=+. 28...Qg7 29.Qf1 Qe7 30.Qd4+ Qf6 31.Qe4 Qxe4 32.Qxe4 Qc5 33.Qc5 Qxf1+?! 34.Qxf1 bxc5 (D)

The bishop is, of course, superior to the knight in this open position with different pawn majorities. But the defensive resources of the knight should not be underestimated owing to the reduced number of pawns. 35.Qh4 Qc4 36.Qe2 Qe5 37.Qe3 Qf6 38.Qf4 Qf7 39.Qe3? Retreating the active king is unconvincing. 39.Qd5 and 39.Qd3 offered better chances. 39...g5? This violates the principle that one should not play on the wing where the opponent is stronger and it gives White a passed pawn without having to exchange pawns. 39...Qh6 draws: 40.Qd3 Qf5 41.Qe4 Qxh4 (41...Qc5) 42.Qc5 Qc5 43.Qd7 Qf5 44.a4 Qe4 45.Qh5 Qd6 46.a5 g5 47.Qe4 g4 48.Qa6 g3 49.Qa7 Qc7 50.Qa6 Qc4 51.Qf3 Qe3 52.Qb5 Qb8 53.Qc5 Qa7 54.Qd4 Qxg2=+. (Zviagintsev).

40.h5 Qh6 41.Qd3 Qe5 42.Qa8 Qd6 43.Qc4 g4 44.a4 Qg8 45.a5 Qh6 46.Qc4 Qg3 47.Qb5 Qg8 48.Qb1 Qh6 49.Qa6 Qc6 50.Qa2 1-0

(481) Fischer – Petrosian, Tigran
Sicilian Defense [B48]

1.e4 c5 2.Qf3 Qc6 3.d4 Qxd4 4.Qxd4 e5 5.Qc3 Qf6 6.Qe3 Qf6 7.Qd3 a6 8.0-0 Qe5 9.h3 b5?! 9...c6 is the main line. 10.Qf1 Qc6 11.Qb1 Qc5 12.Qd3 d5 13.e5 Qd7 14.Qe4?! 14.Qd1??, as in Sax-Gostisa, Maribor 1996, poses Black greater problems given White's dark-square control. 14...Qxe1 15.f5 Qxe5! 16.fx6 Qxe5 17.Qae1 Qd7 18.Qxe6 fxe6 19.Qd4 0-0-0 20.Qxe6 (D)

20...Qc5!! This deep pawn sacrifice solves all of Black’s problems. The activity gives Petrosian enough compensation and his position is easier to play over the board. 21.Qxb6+ Qb7 22.Qxb6 Qxd4 23.Qf5 Qd6 24.Qf7+ Qc6 25.Qg7 Qd4 26.Qa4 Qd5 27.b5 Qc5 28.Qe7 c3 29.Qxe6+ Qd6 30.Qe4 Qf8 31.Qxf8 Qxf8 32.Qf2 Qd6 32...Qd2+?? 33.Qc2 Qd1 34.Qc1 Qd2+ draws directly. 33.Qe2 Qf5+ 34.Qe3

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1.e4 e5 2.\(\text{	ext{Q}}\)\text{f}3 \(\text{Q}\)\text{c}6 3.\(\text{Q}\)\text{b}5 a6 4.\(\text{Q}\)\text{a}4 \(\text{Q}\)\text{f}6 5.0-0 \(\text{Q}\)\text{e}7 6.\(\text{Q}\)\text{c}1 \text{b}5 7.\(\text{Q}\)\text{b}3 0-0 8.\text{c}3 \text{d}6 9.\text{h}3 \(\text{Q}\)\text{d}7 10.\text{d}4 \(\text{Q}\)\text{b}6 11.\(\text{Q}\)\text{bd}2 \text{e}\times\text{d}4 12.c\times\text{d}4 \text{d}5 13.\(\text{Q}\)\text{c}2 \text{Q}\text{e}6 14.e5 \(\text{Q}\)\text{d}7 15.\(\text{Q}\)\text{b}3 \(\text{Q}\)\text{f}5 16.\(\text{Q}\)\text{g}5 \(\text{Q}\)\text{e}8? After the bishop exchange, Black is chronically weak on the dark squares. 16...\(\text{Q}\)\text{b}4 17.\(\text{Q}\)\text{e}2 \(\text{Q}\)\text{e}8 18.\(\text{Q}\)\text{c}1 \(\text{Q}\)\text{c}4, as in Spassky-Tal, Moscow 1959, is called for. 17.\(\text{Q}\)\text{x}e7 \(\text{Q}\)\text{e}7 18.\(\text{Q}\)\text{c}1 \(\text{Q}\)\text{b}4 19.\(\text{Q}\)\text{c}5 \(\text{Q}\)\text{c}2 20.\(\text{Q}\)\text{d}2 \(\text{Q}\)\text{e}8 21.\(\text{Q}\)\text{b}4 Now Black’s position is strategically lost because of White’s dominance of the dark squares and his pressure on both wings. 21...\text{a}5 22.\(\text{Q}\)\text{c}3 \(\text{Q}\)\text{g}6 23.\(\text{Q}\)\text{h}4 \(\text{Q}\)\text{a}4 24.\(\text{Q}\)\text{b}3 \text{d}\times\text{c}5 25.\text{b}\times\text{c}5 \text{c}6 26.\(\text{Q}\)\text{ec}1 \text{e}6 27.\text{f}4 \text{f}5 28.\text{a}4 \text{h}\times\text{a}4 29.\text{g}\times\text{a}4 \text{b}\times\text{b}8 30.\(\text{Q}\)\text{a}3 \(\text{Q}\)\text{d}8 31.\(\text{Q}\)\text{g}6 \text{h}\times\text{g}6 32.\text{e}\times\text{c}6 \text{e}\times\text{c}6 33.\(\text{Q}\)\text{c}6 \text{h}\times\text{h}4 34.\text{g}\times\text{g}6? But this greedy move spoils things. Fischer should activate his queen first with 34.\(\text{Q}\)\text{d}6 \text{e}\times\text{d}8 35.\(\text{Q}\)\text{c}7 \text{h}\times\text{h}7 36.c6++. 34...\(\text{Q}\)\text{h}7 35.\(\text{Q}\)\text{g}5 (D)

Allowing a direct draw, but it has to be admitted that this was extremely difficult to see over the board. Furthermore, it is not very likely that White can win in any case, e.g., 35.\text{g}3 \(\text{Q}\)\text{x}a4 36.\text{c}3 \(\text{Q}\)\text{x}b2; 35.\text{g}3 \text{\(\text{Q}\)\times}g3 36.\text{\(\text{Q}\)\times}g3 \text{b}\times\text{b}2 37.\text{\(\text{Q}\)\times}a3 \text{b}4 38.\text{\(\text{Q}\)\times}a5 \text{d}\times\text{d}4 39.\text{\(\text{Q}\)\times}d2. 35...\(\text{Q}\)\text{b}4? Now Black’s queen plays no real role. It had to be activated at once by 35...\(\text{Q}\)\text{h}6 36.\text{\(\text{Q}\)\times}e7. Then comes the point: 36...\text{g}8!! and the rook defends purely passively to free the queen from defensive tasks. White cannot win, e.g., 37.\text{h}5+ \text{\(\text{Q}\)g}6 38.\(\text{Q}\)\text{h}4 \text{\(\text{Q}\)\times}e3+ 39.\text{\(\text{Q}\)h}2 \text{\(\text{Q}\)\times}h8!! 40.\text{\(\text{Q}\)h}8 \text{\(\text{Q}\)\times}f4+, and White cannot escape from the checks. 36.\text{\(\text{Q}\)f}3 \text{\(\text{Q}\)h}6 37.\text{\(\text{Q}\)g}3! \text{\(\text{Q}\)h}3

1.d4 \(\text{Q}\)\text{f}6 2.c4 e6 3.\(\text{Q}\)\text{c}3 \(\text{Q}\)\text{b}4 4.e3 \text{b}6 5.\(\text{Q}\)\text{g}2 \text{a}6 6.\(\text{Q}\)\text{g}3 \text{c}5 7.\text{b}\times\text{c}3 \text{d}5 8.\(\text{Q}\)\text{f}3 8.\text{c}3 is more critical. 8...0-0 9.e4 \text{d}\times\text{e}4! A surprise for Portisch, who probably had prepared 9...d\times c4 10.\(\text{Q}\)\text{g}5 \text{h}6 11.\text{h}4, with the initiative. 10.\(\text{Q}\)\text{e}4 11.\(\text{Q}\)\text{d}7? A very deep move, which is difficult to meet even on the board, as winning two rooks for the queens is tempting at first sight. (D)

12.\(\text{Q}\)\text{a}3?! The bishop is vulnerable here. It should be developed later with 12.\text{d}3 \text{f}5 13.\(\text{Q}\)\text{e}2 \text{c}6 14.\(\text{Q}\)\text{f}4 \text{e}8 15.0-0 \text{a}5 16.\(\text{Q}\)\text{e}5 \text{c}6 17.\text{c}5 \text{\(\text{Q}\)\times}d\times c 18.\text{\(\text{Q}\)\times}d\times c \text{b}\times c 5 19.\text{b}1= (Hübner). 12...\text{e}8 13.\text{d}3 \text{f}5 14.\(\text{Q}\)\text{a}8? In the resulting endgame, Black’s pressure on the light squares cannot be neutralized. So 14.\(\text{Q}\)\text{e}2 \text{a}4 15.\text{b}4 is necessary. 14...\text{c}6 15.\(\text{Q}\)\text{e}8+ \text{\(\text{Q}\)\times}e 16.0-0 \text{a}5 17.\(\text{Q}\)\text{e}1 \text{\(\text{Q}\)\times}c 4 23.3.3f+ \text{a}2, which is also convincing. 18.\text{\(\text{Q}\)\times}c 4 \text{d}\times c 5 19.\(\text{Q}\)\text{c}1 \text{d}5 20.\text{d}\times c 5 \text{d}5 is simply met by 20...\text{e}5 (Fischer). 20...\text{b}5 21.\(\text{Q}\)\text{f}4 \text{h}6 22.\text{e}2 \text{g}5! Fischer tries to dominate the bishop with his pawns. 23.\(\text{Q}\)\text{c}5 Portisch’s suggestion, 23.\text{e}3 \text{\(\text{Q}\)\times}b 5 24.\(\text{Q}\)\text{f}3, runs into problems after Kasparov’s 24...\text{e}5. 23...\text{g}8 24.\(\text{Q}\)\text{e}1 \text{f}7 25.\text{h}3 \text{f}4 26.\(\text{Q}\)\text{h}2 \text{a}6 27.\(\text{Q}\)\text{e}4? The rook is vulnerable here. After 27...a4, Black’s job is much more difficult. 27...\text{d}5 28.\text{h}4 \(\text{Q}\)\text{c}3! 29.\(\text{Q}\)\text{a}1 \text{\(\text{Q}\)\times}e 3 30.\text{e}3 \text{\(\text{Q}\)\times}a 2 31.\(\text{Q}\)\text{f}3+
17...\textit{Qxe4?} White’s light-squared bishop will rule the board now. Ivkov had to defend with 17...\textit{Qg6}, when all three results are possible. 18...\textit{Qxe4 g6} 18...\textit{h6?!} 19.f5++ 19...\textit{h6 d5?!} Black must bring more defenders to his king with 19...f5 20.exf6 \textit{exf6} 21.f4 \textit{Qf6}, but he loses in the long run after 22.Qxf8+ Qxf8 23.Qg5 gxf5 24.gxf5 e5f5 25.Qf6 Qxf6 26.Qg2++. 20.f5! \textit{Qe8} 21.fxg6 fhxg6 22.Qxg6! \textit{Qd7} 22...hxg6 23.Qxg6+ Qf8 24.Qh6+ Qe7 25.Qg7* 23.Qf4 Qad8 24.Qh5 Qh8 25.Qf6 Qxf6 26.Qxf6 Qg8 27.Qf4 Qxg4 28.Qad1 Qdg8 29.f7 1-0

(486) \textit{Donner, Jan Hein – Fischer}
King’s Indian Defense [E68]

1.d4 Qf6 2.c4 g6 3.g3 Qg7 4.Qg2 0-0 5.Qc3 d6 6.Qf3 Qbd7 7.0-0 e5 8.\textit{Qe4} c6 9.\textit{Qb1} 9.h3 is the main line. 9...e6 10.b4? Too optimistic. 10.h3, 10.Qc2 and 10.dxe5 are the main moves here. White scores quite good in all cases. 10...exd4 11.Qxd4 Qxe8 12.h3 Qe5 13.Qe2 h5! 14.cxb5 cxb5 15.Ed1 Qb1 16.f4? Donner goes too far. The many weaknesses in his camp cannot be protected in the long run. 16.Qg5 h6 (16...Qb1 17.Ed1 Qb6 18.Qf3) 17.Axf6 Qxf6 18.a4 keeps Black’s advantage within bounds. 16...Qc4 17.Qd3 Qc8 18.Qh2 18.c5? runs into 18...dxe5 19.Qxb7 exd4 20.Qxd4 Qd7 21.Qxd7 Qb6+ 22.Qh2 Qxc3++. 18...Qe7 19.Qb3 Qe7 20.Qe1 Qe8 21.Qc2 Qe8 22.Qe3? Allowing Black to open the floodgates immediately. But they cannot be kept closed for long anyway, as Qa8 is coming. 22...Qxe3 23.Qxe3 (D)

23...Qxe4!! A thunderbolt! 24.Qxe4? Now White’s king is very exposed. But Black also wins in the long run after 24.Qd5 Qxd5 25.Qxd5 Qxc1 26.Qxe4 Qxe4 27.Qxe4 Qxe4 28.Qg2 Qc2. 24...Qxe4 25.Qxg6 25.Qxg6 Qxc4 26.Qxg4 Qxc1 27.Qb1 Qc4++ 25...Qd7 26.Qc5 Qc7 27.Qe4 Qxc5 28.Qxc5 Qd4 0-1

(486) \textit{Fischer – Unzicker, Wolfgang}
Ruy Lopez [C83]

1.e4 e5 2.Qf3 Qc6 3.Qb5 a6 4.Aa4 Qf6 5.0-0 Qxe4 6.d4 b5 7.Qb3 d5 8.dxe5 Qe6 9.c3 Qc7 10.Qc2 0-0 11.Qbd2 f5 12.Qb3 Qd7 13.Qd4 Qd4 14.Qxd4 c5 15.Qe2 15.Qxe6 Qxe6 16.f3 Qg5 17.a4 is the main line. 15...Qad8 16.Qf4 Qc6 17.a4 Qc8 18.a5 axb5 19.Qh5 g6 20.Qh6 Qf7 21.Qf8 22.Qh3 Qg5 23.Qg3 Qe6 24.h4 Qxf4 25.Qxf4 h5 Black’s wall of pawns is difficult to breach. 26.Qg5 Qe8 27.f4 Qh7 28.Qd1 Qd6 29.Qh2 Ra8 30.Aa3 Qa7 31.Qa7+ Qxa7 32.Qf2 Qd7 33.Qa1 c4! With the idea of exchanging rooks with Qc5, followed by Qa7, and then to advance with d4 or b4. 34.Qa7?! 34...Qxe2? is a better try, as 34...Qc5? can then be met by 35.Qh5. 34...Qc5 35.Qc2 Qf7 36.Qh3 Qa7 37.Qa7 Qxa7 38.Qe7 Qxb6 39.Qg5 Qe7 40.Qd1 Qg1 40...d4 is met by 41.Qa1 d3 42.Qd6 Qg1 43.Qb7 Wh1+ 44.Qg3 Qe1++. 41.Qg1 Qg1 42.Qe7 Qe3 43.g3 Qc1 44.Qa3 Qg7 45.Qg2 (D)
45...d4? This breakthrough wins a piece, but not the game, because Black cannot activate his king. 46.cxd4 c3 47.bxc3 bxa3 48.d5 dxf8 49.f2 e7 50.e2 c5 51.e1 d8 52.d6 d7 53.b7 c4 54.g2 b6 55.b7 a5 56.d2 b6 57.e1 c3 58.f3 e6 59.b7 d7 60.f3 f7 61.e2 c7 62.a8 c4+ 63.e1 c3 ½-½

(487) Larsen, Bent – Fischer
Benoni Defense [A72]

1.d4 Qf6 2.c4 g6 3.Qc3 Qg7 4.e4 d6 5.Qe2 0-0 6.Qg5 c5 7.d5 e6 8.Qf3 h6 9.Qh4 exd5 10.cxd5 g5 11.Qg3 Qh5! Fischer improves on his game against Najdorf (see game 479), where he had chosen 11...b5.
12.Qd2 Qxg3 13.hxg3 Qd7 14.Qc4 Qe7 15.Qe3 f6 16.Qc2 Qe8 17.Qb5 Qd8 18.Qe2 Qe8 19.f3 Qh7 20.g4 Qf8 21.a4 Qg6 22.Qf1 Qb8 23.Qb5 Qd8 (D)

12.Qc4? 12.Qc4, as Fischer played against Taimanov in the 1971 quarter-final candidates match (see game 670) is the critical move. 12...b5? Fischer's suggestion, 12...d5, is much stronger, e.g., 13.Qxd5 (13.Qxe5 Qxh2) 13...Qc8 14.Qe3 Qxd5 15.cxd5 Qa5+ 16.Qf1 Qxa3 17.bxa3 Qxb5+ 18.Qe1 Qc3 13.Qxe6 fxe6 14.Qe2 Qc6 15.Qg3 Qd7 16.a4 Qd4 17.0-0 b4? A positional mistake, because the light squares have become too weak now. 17...Qc8 is better. 18.Qc2 Qxc2 19.Qxc2 h5 20.Qf1! Fischer should stop this pawn with 20.Qh4 with a strong initiative, without losing time shifting his knight around, e.g., 20...Qb8 21.a5 b3 22.Qe2 a5 23.Qa1 Qa4 24.Qf1 h4 25.Qh1 Qg8? The rook should not move now. Fischer suggests the direct 21...h3 22.g3 Qc6 instead, when White is only slightly better after 23.a3. 22.a3 h3 23.g3 bxa3 24.Qxa3 Qc6 25.Qe2 f5? Hübner's suggestion, 25...Qg5 26.Qd1 Qe7 27.b4 Qb6 28.b5 a5, is also difficult for Black after 29.Qa4 Qa7 (29...Qd8 30.Qd2 Qa7 31.Qb3) 30.Qe3 Qf8 31.Qf1 Qh5 32.Qc2, but preferable to the game continuation. 26.Qc5 Qxe4 27.Qxe4 Fischer chooses the safe solution and simplifies into a good endgame. He can also continue in attacking style with 27.Qh5+ Qe7 28.Qd6+ Qf6 29.Qe3 f4 30.f3 Qb7 31.Qc4+ 27...Qxe4 28.Qxe6 Qh6 29.Qa5 Qd7 30.Qxe5 Qg7 31.Qxe4 Qxb2 32.Qe3 a5? As White is quicker in the following race, it is better to activate the rook with 32...Qa8. 33.Qc4 Qgb8 34.Qh4 Qc6?! From a practical point of view, 34...Qc5 is better, but still
insufficient: 35.\texttt{Kh7+} \texttt{Qe6} 36.f4 \texttt{Qd4}+ 37.\texttt{Qf1}++. 35.\texttt{Kh7} \texttt{Qd4} 36.\texttt{Qc7}+ \texttt{Qd5} 37.d7 a4 (D)

38.\texttt{Qb6+} 38.\texttt{Ec8} \texttt{Bxc8} 39.\texttt{Qb6+} \texttt{Qc5} wins as well. Both players missed the deadly \textit{zwischenzug} 40.\texttt{Qc1++}. 38...\texttt{Bxb6} 39.\texttt{Qc8}! The point of Fischer’s combination. 39...\texttt{Bd6} 39...\texttt{Bbb8} runs into 40.\texttt{Bd8+}, 40.\texttt{Bxa8} \texttt{Bxd7} 41.\texttt{Bxa4} e5 42.\texttt{Qf1} \texttt{Bb7} 43.f4 \texttt{Bxe6} 44.fx{f5} \texttt{Qf5}+ 45.\texttt{Qe2} \texttt{Bf2}+ 46.\texttt{Qd3} \texttt{Bxe5} 47.\texttt{Qe1} and Najdorf resigned in view of 47...\texttt{Qf5} 48.\texttt{Bb5} \texttt{Bb6} 49.\texttt{Bxe5} \texttt{Bxe5} 50.\texttt{Bxe5} \texttt{Bxe5} 51.\texttt{Bf3} \texttt{Bf5} 52.\texttt{Qd4} \texttt{Bg4} 53.\texttt{Qe4} \texttt{Bg5} 54.\texttt{Qf3} \texttt{Bf5} 55.\texttt{g4}++ (Fischer). 1-0

(489) \textbf{Fischer – Spassky,Boris}
Ruy Lopez [C89]

1.e4 e5 2.\texttt{Qf3} \texttt{Qc6} 3.\texttt{Qb5} a6 4.\texttt{Qa4} \texttt{Qf6} 5.0-0 \texttt{Qe7} 6.\texttt{Qe1} b5 7.\texttt{Qb3} 0-0 8.Qc3 d5 9.ex\texttt{d}5 \texttt{Qxd}5 10.\texttt{Qxe}5 \texttt{Qxe}5 11.\texttt{Qxe}5 c6 12.g3 12.d4 is the main line. 12...\texttt{Qf6} 13.d4 \texttt{Qd6} 14.\texttt{Qe1} \texttt{Qg4} 15.\texttt{Qd3} 15.f3 is more critical as Black has enough compensation for the pawn in the resulting endgame. 15...c5 16.dxc5 \texttt{Qxc5} 17.\texttt{Qxd8} \texttt{Qxd8} 18.\texttt{Qf4} h6 19.\texttt{Qa3} g5 20.\texttt{Qe3} 20.\texttt{Qe5}? \texttt{Qd2} 21.\texttt{Qxf6?} \texttt{Qxf2}+ (Spassky). 20...\texttt{Qe3} 21.\texttt{Qxe3} \texttt{Qd2} 22.\texttt{Qc2} \texttt{Bb8} 23.\texttt{Qxe8}+ \texttt{Qxe8} 24.\texttt{Qc3} \texttt{Qf3} 25.\texttt{Qc2} \texttt{Qd6} 26.b3 \texttt{Qf8} 27.a4 \texttt{Qe4} (D)

30.\texttt{Qxg4} \texttt{Qxg4} 31.\texttt{Qxg4} \texttt{Qxg4} 32.bxa6 \texttt{Qxh2} 33.a7 \texttt{Qf3}+ 34.\texttt{Qxe4} 29.\texttt{axb5} axb5 30.b4 \texttt{Bd2} 31.g4 \texttt{Qg7} 32.\texttt{Qf1} \texttt{Qf6} 33.\texttt{Qa5} \texttt{Bb1+} 34.\texttt{Qe2} \texttt{Bb2}+ 35.\texttt{Qf1} \frac{1}{2}-\frac{1}{2}

(490) \textbf{Petrosian,Tigran – Fischer}
King’s Indian Defense [E62]

1.d4 \texttt{Qf6} 2.\texttt{Qf3} g6 3.\texttt{g3} \texttt{Qg7} 4.\texttt{Qg2} 0-0 5.0-0 \texttt{d6} 6.\texttt{c4} \texttt{Qc6} 7.\texttt{Qc3} \texttt{Qf5}! 7...\texttt{e6} and 7...e5 are played much more often, but the text move is also very viable. 8.\texttt{h3} \texttt{c5} 8...\texttt{Qe4?} is the usual follow up. But as a result of the closed nature of the position, it seems that Black can also play Fischer’s way. 9.\texttt{d5} \texttt{Qe7} 10.\texttt{Qe1} \texttt{Qc8} 11.\texttt{e4} \texttt{Qd7} 12.\texttt{Qd3} \texttt{f5} 13.\texttt{Qd2} \texttt{Qf6} 14.\texttt{Qh2} \texttt{c6} 15.\texttt{f3} \texttt{Qh8} 16.\texttt{Qc1} (D)

16...b5!? A strong undermining of White’s center. 17.\texttt{cxb5} 17.b3 is met by 17...\texttt{bxc4} 18.\texttt{bxc4} \texttt{cxd5} 19.\texttt{cxd5} \texttt{Qa6–}. 17...\texttt{cxb5} 18.\texttt{Qxd5} \texttt{Qxd5} 19.\texttt{Qxd5} d\texttt{xd5} 20.\texttt{Qb4} \texttt{Qe6} 21.\texttt{Qxd5} \texttt{Qxd5} 22.\texttt{Qb4} After 22.\texttt{Qg5} \texttt{fxg5} 23.\texttt{Qxd5}, the advance 23...\texttt{e4} secures good counterplay. 22...\texttt{Qxa2} 23.\texttt{Qc6} \texttt{Qg8} 24.\texttt{Qxd6} \texttt{Qxe8} 25.\texttt{Qe1} \texttt{Qc8} 26.\texttt{Qb4} \texttt{Qb8} 27.\texttt{Qxd8} \texttt{Bxe8} 28.\texttt{Qc3} \texttt{e4} \frac{1}{2}-\frac{1}{2}

\textbf{XVIIth Chess Olympiad}
\textbf{Havana}
\textbf{October 26-November 11, 1966}

The restrictions that had been in place and that had prevented Fischer from travelling to Havana to play in the 1965 Capablanca Memorial were sufficiently loosened and the U.S. was able to send a team to the 1966 World Chess Olympiad. Fischer, of course, was on first board for the United States and scored a remarkable 15 out of 17 (+14, =2, -1). Unfortunately, his stellar performance fell short by a whisker of earning
the gold medal on first board. His winning percentage of 88.23% was 0.23 of a point lower than Petrosian’s 88.46%, although Bobby had played four more games and faced, overall, stronger opposition than the Soviet world champion. Ironically, had Fischer accepted the draw offered by the young Rumanian grandmaster Florin Gheorghiu in the penultimate round rather than pressing too hard for a win (and eventually losing), he would have won the gold.

(491) Yepez, Olavo – Fischer
King’s Indian Defense [E91]

1.d4 ♜f6 2.e4 g6 3.♗c3 ♞g7 4.e4 d6
5.♗f3 0-0 6.♕e2 ♛bd7 7.♕g5 7.0-0 is the main line. 7...h6 8.♖h4 g5 9.♕g3 ♛h5!
10.♗d2 e6 11.d5 e×d5 12.c×d5 ♙e8
13.♕d4 ♛×g3 14.h×g3 ♛f6 15.f3 c6 16.0-0 c×d5
17.e×d5 ♛h6 18.♕b5 ♙e5
19.♕e1 ♛h5 20.g4?! This runs into tactical problems. The prophylactic 20.♕e2 is preferable. 20...♕×e1 21.♕×e1 ♛×g4!
22.f×g4? Playing into Black’s hands. The knight had to remain on the board with 22.♕de2 ♙c8
23.g4 ♛f6 24.♕g3 and White has some compensation. 22...♕×d4 23.g×h5 ♙e3

24.♗×c3 ♛×b5 25.♗f3 ♛e8 26.♗×f1 ♙d7
27.♗×f6?! (D)

27...♕e7! Fischer has calculated that his h-pawn is invulnerable and heads directly for a won rook endgame. 28.♕×e7 28.♕×h6? ♙e3+ 29.♕×b1 ♛d3+- 28...♕e7 29.♕f6 ♙d7!
30.♕d2 30.♕×h6? ♙g7→ 30...♕g7 31.♕f2
♕e7 32.♕d3 ♙e5 33.♕d4 f5 34.♕c2 ♙f6
35.♕c7 ♙e7 36.♕c8 ♙e4+ 37.♕d3 ♙c5
38.♕h8 ♙g4 39.♕×h6 ♙×g2 40.♕c3 ♙×d5
41.♕h7 ♙g3+ 0-1

(492) Fischer – Durao, Joaquim
King’s Indian Attack [A04]

1.e4 c5 2.d3 c6 3.♗f3 ♙c6 4.g3 g6 5.♗g2
♕g7 6.0-0 ♙ge7 7.c3 0-0 8.d4 8.♕e3 is the
main line. 8...d6 9.dxc5 dxc5 10.Qe2 b6
11.c5 a5 12.Be1 L.a6 13.Qe4 Aa7
14.Qbd2 Qd3 15.Qh4 Qd5 16.Qxd8
Qxd8 17.a4 Qad7?? Taking aim at the e5-pawn
with 17...h6 18.Qf1 Qde7 19.Qxd3 Qxd3
20.Qg2 g5 21.Qc4 Qg6 makes it very difficult
for White to make progress. 18.Qf1 Qxf1
The active 20...Qd5 21.Qg5 Qb8 keeps White's
plus within bounds. 21.Qg5 Qe6 22.Qfd2
h6 23.Qxe7 Qxe7 24.Qa3 Bc7 25.Qb3
Bc6 26.Qe4 Qf8 27.Qe2 Qc7 28.Qf4 Qf8?!
To avoid having h6-pawn marked as a weakness,
28...h5 is necessary. 29.g4 Qe8?! 30.Qf1 Qd5
31.Qf3 Qd8? Allowing Fischer to storm the
ramparts by tactical means. 31...Qf8?!
(D)

32.Bh3 Qf8?! (D)

33.Qxa5! Bc7 33...Qxa5 34.Qf6+ Qe7
35.Bh7+ Qc7 36.Qxc7+ Bxd7 37.Qxd7*
34.Qc4 Ba7 35.Qxb6 a5 is even stronger.

35...Qxb6 36.Bxb6 Qda8 37.Qf6+ Qd8
38.Qc6 Qc7 39.Qd3+ Qc8 40.Qxc7+ Qxc7
41.Qd7+ Qc6 42.Qxf7 c4 43.Qd7 Qc5
44.Qxc5 Qxc5 45.Qc7+ Qd4 46.b4 and as
46...cxb3 runs into 47.Qd3 Qxa4 48.c4+ Qxc4
49.Qxc4++. Durao resigned. 1-0

(493) Fischer – Bednarski, Jacek
Sicilian Defense [B86]

1.e4 c5 2.Qf3 d6 3.d4 cxd4 4.Qxd4 Qf6
5.Qc3 a6 6.Qc4 e6 7.Qb3 Qbd7 8.Qf4 Qc5
9.f5 Qfxe4?! Grabbing the pawn is very risky.
The solid 9...Qc7 is the main line. 10.Qxe6 (D)

10...Qh4?? This counterattack is premature and
backfires. 10...Qxe6 11.Qxe6 fxe6 12.Qxe4
Qxe4 13.Qg4 Qe5 (Fischer) 14.0-0; 10...fxe6
11.Qxe4 Qxe4 12.Qxe4 Qxc7 (Fischer) and in both
cases, White has a dangerous initiative. 11.g3
Qxg3 12.Qf3! Qh5 13.Qxf7+ Qd8 14.Qg1

Boris and Bobby face off in Havana.
19. \( \text{Q} \times \text{e}6 \)? There is no need to take such desperate measures. After 19. \( \text{Q} \text{d}2 \text{h}5 20. \text{Q} \text{c}3 \text{g}4 21. \text{h} \times \text{g}4 \text{h} \times \text{g}4 22. \text{f}4 \), Black has the initiative, but matters are not clear. 19...f \times \text{e}6 20. \text{Q} \times \text{e}6 \text{Q} \times \text{e}6! 21. \text{Q} \times \text{e}4 \text{B} \times \text{e}6 0-1

(495) Fischer – Johannessen, Svein
Ruy Lopez [C70]

1.e4 e5 2. \text{Q} \text{f}3 \text{c}6 3. \text{d} \times \text{d} 46. \text{Q} \times \text{d} 4 \text{Q} \text{f}6 5. \text{Q} \text{c}3 \text{a}6 6. \text{Q} \text{c}4 \text{e}6 7. \text{Q} \text{b}3 \text{b}5 8. \text{a}3 8.0-0 and 8. \text{g}5 are the main lines. 8... \text{Q} \text{e}7 9. \text{Q} \times \text{e} 3 0-0 10.0-0 \text{Q} \text{d} 7 11. \text{f} 3 \text{Q} \text{d} 7 12. \text{g} 2 \text{Q} \text{e} 5 13. \text{Q} \text{f} 2 \text{c} 7 14. \text{B} \text{ac} 1 \text{h} 8 15. \text{Q} \times \text{c} 2 \text{g} 8 16. \text{Q} \text{h} 1 \text{g} 5 17. \text{h} 3 \text{B} \text{g} 6 18. \text{Q} \text{g} 3 \text{B} \text{g} 8 32... \text{Q} \text{g} 6 Weakening the dark squares, but Black is lost in any case, e.g., 32... \text{Q} \text{c} 6 33. \text{B} \text{d} 6++; 32... \text{Q} \text{e} 5 33. \text{h} 5++; 32... \text{Q} \text{e} 6 33. \text{Q} \text{e} 6+ \text{Q} \text{e} 6 34. \text{Q} \text{e} 6 \text{B} \text{c} 8 35. \text{f} 3++; 33. \text{Q} \text{f} 7 \text{B} \text{x} 7 34. \text{Q} \text{x} 7 \text{B} \text{f} 7? 35... \text{Q} \text{e} 8 35. \text{Q} \text{x} 6 \text{B} \text{f} 5 is the last chance to fight but the resulting endgame is technically lost. 35. \text{Q} \text{d} 8+ \text{Q} \text{g} 7 36. \text{Q} \text{e} 6+

(496) Fischer – Spassky, Boris
Ruy Lopez [C93]

1.e4 e5 2. \text{Q} \text{f} 3 \text{c} 6 3. \text{a} 3 \text{a} 6 4. \text{a} 4 \text{Q} \text{f} 6 5.0-0 \text{Q} \text{e} 7 6. \text{B} \text{c} 6 7. \text{Q} \text{b} 3 0-0 8. \text{c} 3 \text{d} 6 This time Spassky avoids the active Marshall Attack. But his following set-up gets him into a passive position, where Fischer can apply positional pressure. 9. \text{h} 3 \text{h} 6 10. \text{d} 4 \text{B} \text{e} 8 11. \text{B} \text{d} 2 \text{B} \text{f} 8 12. \text{Q} \text{f} 1 \text{d} 7 13. \text{Q} \text{g} 3 \text{a} 5 14. \text{Q} \text{c} 2 \text{c} 5 15. \text{b} 3 15.d5 is the other main line. 15... \text{d} 4 \times \text{d} 4 16. \text{c} 4 \text{c} 6 17. \text{Q} \text{b} 2 \text{g} 6 18. \text{Q} \text{g} 7 19. \text{a} 1 \text{B} \text{b} 6 20. \text{Q} \text{f} 1 ? \text{B} \text{e} 8 21. \text{B} \text{e} 3 \text{B} \text{b} 8 21... \text{e} 4 \text{d} 4 22. \text{c} 4 \text{d} 6 \text{c} 4 23. \text{d} 3 \text{e} 8 24. \text{d} 3 \text{c} 8 25. \text{c} 3 \text{d} 7 \text{g} 7 26. \text{g} 7 26. \text{B} \text{f} 4-. 22. \text{B} \text{b} 1 \text{B} \text{b} 7 23. \text{B} \text{c} 1 \text{B} \text{b} 7 24. \text{B} \text{c} 8 25. \text{c} 3 \text{d} 7 26. \text{B} \text{b} 2 The alternative approach 26.d5? \text{e} 7 27. \text{Q} \text{a} 5 \text{c} 8 28. \text{B} \text{b} 4 is probably even better. 26... \text{B} \text{b} 8 27. \text{b} 4 \text{B} \text{g} 8 28. \text{B} \text{c} 1 \text{B} \text{h} 7 29. \text{Q} \text{a} 2 \text{Q} \text{g} 5 30. \text{Q} \text{x} 5 \text{h} \times \text{g} 5 31. \text{d} \times \text{e} 5 \text{d} \times \text{e} 5 32. \text{Q} \text{d} 5 \text{Q} \text{e} 7?! 33. \text{Q} \text{e} 7+ \text{Q} \text{e} 7 34. \text{Q} \text{d} 2 \text{Q} \text{f} 6 35. \text{Q} \text{d} 6 \text{Q} \text{g} 7 (D)
36. \( \text{Q} x \text{a}6 \)? Fischer wants to keep the queens on, which is asking for a bit too much. He had many better options, e.g., 36. \( \text{Q} x \text{e}5 \) \( \text{Q} x \text{e}5 \) 37. \( \text{Q} x \text{b}8 \) \( \text{Q} x \text{b}8 \) 38. \( \text{Q} x \text{d}7 \) \( \text{Q} x \text{c}7 \) 36. \( \text{Q} x \text{e}6 \) 37. \( \text{Q} x \text{d}6 \) \( \text{Q} x \text{c}8 \) 38. \( \text{Q} x \text{d}5 \) \( \text{Q} x \text{g}4 \) 39. \( \text{h} x \text{g}4 \) \( \text{Q} x \text{g}4 \) 40. \( \text{Q} f4 \); 36. \( \text{Q} x \text{b}8 \) \( \text{Q} x \text{b}8 \) 37. \( \text{Q} x \text{d}6 \), with a slight advantage for White in all cases. 36... \( \text{Q} x \text{c}8 \) 37. \( \text{Q} x \text{d}6 \)!! \( \text{Q} x \text{c}3 \) 38. \( \text{Q} x \text{f}6 \) \( \text{Q} x \text{e}6 \) Fischer had calculated the beautiful 38... \( \text{Q} x \text{d}8 \) 39. \( \text{Q} a5 \)? (39. \( \text{Q} x \text{b}6 \) is called for) 39... \( \text{Q} x \text{f}6 \)? (39... \( \text{Q} x \text{e}6 \) is still possible) 40. \( \text{Q} x \text{d}8 \) he over the board. 39. \( \text{Q} x \text{e}6 \) \( \text{Q} x \text{e}6 \) 40. \( \text{Q} x \text{d}1 \) \( \text{Q} x \text{b}7 \)

Here the game was adjourned and both sides came to the conclusion that it would most probably be drawn. 41. \( \text{Q} x \text{b}7 \) \( \text{Q} x \text{b}7 \) 42. \( \text{Q} x \text{e}6 \) \( \text{Q} x \text{a}3 \) 43. \( \text{Q} x \text{h}2 \) \( \text{Q} x \text{a}4 \) 44. \( \text{Q} x \text{b}1 \) \( \text{Q} x \text{c}7 \) 45. \( \text{f} x \text{f} \) \( \text{Q} x \text{a}6 \) 46. \( \text{Q} x \text{b}3 \) \( \text{Q} x \text{a}3 \) 47. \( \text{Q} x \text{b}2 \) \( \text{Q} x \text{a}1 \) 48. \( \text{Q} x \text{g}3 \) \( \text{Q} x \text{f}6 \) 49. \( \text{Q} x \text{g}4 \) \( \text{Q} x \text{c}3 \) 50. \( \text{Q} x \text{d}5 \) \( \text{Q} x \text{a}3 \) 51. \( \text{h} x \text{h}4 \) \( \text{g} x \text{h}4 \) 52. \( \text{Q} x \text{h}4 \) \( \text{Q} x \text{a}1 \) 53. \( \text{Q} x \text{d}2 \) \( \text{Q} x \text{a}3 \) If Spassky wanted to play on he would probably have chosen 53... \( \text{Q} x \text{a}4 \), but a draw was enough for the Soviet team to defeat the USA 2½-½.

(497) Pomar, Arturo – Fischer
Benoni Defense [A69]

1. \( \text{d} 4 \) \( \text{Q} f \text{f} \) 6 2. \( \text{c} 4 \) \( \text{c} 5 \) 3. \( \text{d} 5 \) \( \text{e} 6 \) 4. \( \text{Q} c \text{c} \) 3 \( \text{e} \) \( \text{d} 5 \) 5. \( \text{c} x \text{d} \) 5 \( \text{g} 6 \) 6. \( \text{e} 4 \) \( \text{d} 6 \) 7. \( \text{Q} e \text{2} \) \( \text{Q} g \text{7} \) 8. \( \text{f} 4 \) 0-0 9. \( \text{Q} f \text{3} \) \( \text{Q} e \text{8} \) 10. \( \text{Q} d \text{2} \) \( \text{c} 4 \) 10... \( \text{a} 6 \) and 10... \( \text{a} 6 \) 11. \( \text{Q} e \text{3} \) \( \text{Q} e \text{7} \) are the main lines. 11. \( \text{Q} e \text{3} \) \( \text{Q} e \text{7} \) 11. \( \text{a} 4 \) is critical. 11... \( \text{Q} b \text{7} \) 12.0-0 \( \text{b} 5 \) 13. \( \text{Q} x \text{b} \text{h} \) \( \text{a} 6 \) 14. \( \text{a} 4 \) \( \text{Q} b \text{8} \) 15. \( \text{a} x \text{b} \) \( \text{a} x \text{b} \) 16. \( \text{e} \) 5? White does not get enough play for the pawn. But his position is very shaky in any case. 16... \( \text{Q} x \text{e} \text{5} \) 17. \( \text{Q} e \text{4} \) \( \text{Q} x \text{e} \text{4} \) 18. \( \text{Q} x \text{e} \text{4} \) \( \text{Q} f \text{6} \) 19. \( \text{d} 6 \) \( \text{Q} c \text{6} \) 20. \( \text{Q} c \text{5} \) \( \text{e} \) 4! 21. \( \text{Q} x \text{e} \text{4} \) \( \text{Q} x \text{e} \text{4} \) 22. \( \text{Q} x \text{e} \text{4} \) \( \text{D} \)

22... \( \text{Q} x \text{b} \text{6} \) 23. \( \text{f} 5 \) \( \text{g} f \text{5} \) 24. \( \text{Q} c \text{2} \) 24. \( \text{Q} x \text{f} \text{5} \) \( \text{Q} x \text{f} \text{5} \) 25. \( \text{d} \) 7 \( \text{Q} x \text{d} \text{7} \) \( \text{Q} x \text{d} \text{7} \) \( \text{Q} x \text{d} \text{6} \) \( \text{Q} x \text{d} \text{6} \) \( \text{D} \)

26. \( \text{Q} x \text{d} \text{6} \) Opening lines for White's attack, which is helped by the presence of opposite-colored bishops. 26... \( \text{Q} d \text{7} \) 27. \( \text{g} \) 5? \( \text{Q} f \text{5} \) 28. \( \text{e} \) 5? \( \text{Q} c \text{5} \) is much more tenacious. 27. \( \text{e} \) \( \text{d} \) \( \text{e} \) 7 28. \( \text{Q} e \text{5} \) \( \text{Q} c \text{8} \) 29. \( \text{Q} x \text{c} \text{6} \) \( \text{f} 4 \) 30. \( \text{Q} x \text{g} \text{2} \) \( \text{Q} e \text{3} \) 31. \( \text{Q} g \text{1} \) \( \text{Q} d \text{4} \) 32. \( \text{Q} e \text{7} \) \( \text{Q} d \text{7} \) 33. \( \text{f} \text{e} \text{3} \) \( \text{b} 1 \) 34. \( \text{Q} x \text{f} \text{2} \) \( \text{Q} h \text{2} \) 35. \( \text{Q} f \text{1} \) \( \text{Q} f \text{3} \) 36. \( \text{Q} g \text{6} \) \( \text{Q} e \text{4} \) 37. \( \text{Q} e \text{5} \) 1-0
16...\texttt{Be}8 16...\texttt{g}x\texttt{f}2+? 17.\texttt{B}xd2 \texttt{B}e8 18.\texttt{B}x\texttt{h}6 is unnecessarily risky and Black cannot get more than a draw, e.g., 18...\texttt{Q}d7 19.\texttt{B}c2 \texttt{Q}g7 20.\texttt{B}d2 (20.\texttt{B}h5 \texttt{B}e5 21.\texttt{B}x\texttt{g}5+ \texttt{B}x\texttt{f}6 22.\texttt{B}x\texttt{e}5 \texttt{d}x\texttt{e}5 23.\texttt{B}x\texttt{d}2=) 20...\texttt{c}5 21.\texttt{B}d3 \texttt{B}x\texttt{h}6 22.\texttt{B}h1+ \texttt{g}7 23.\texttt{B}x\texttt{h}7+ \texttt{B}x\texttt{h}7 24.\texttt{B}x\texttt{h}6+ \texttt{B}x\texttt{e}5 25.\texttt{B}g7+ \texttt{f}6 26.\texttt{B}b3=. 17.\texttt{B}b1 \texttt{Q}a6 17...\texttt{B}x\texttt{c}3+?? is the critical continuation: 18.\texttt{B}x\texttt{d}2 (18.\texttt{B}f1 \texttt{Q}g7 19.c5 \texttt{d}x\texttt{c}5 20.\texttt{B}x\texttt{d}2 \texttt{B}f6) 18...\texttt{B}x\texttt{d}2+ 19.\texttt{B}x\texttt{d}2 \texttt{B}g7 20.\texttt{B}x\texttt{b}7 \texttt{B}x\texttt{e}7 21.c5 \texttt{d}5 22.\texttt{B}b5 \texttt{a}6 23.\texttt{Q}a4 \texttt{a}5 and Black fights for an advantage in both cases. 18.\texttt{B}d4 \texttt{Q}g7 19.\texttt{B}x\texttt{b}7 \texttt{B}x\texttt{e}7 20.\texttt{B}x\texttt{f}6+ \texttt{g}x\texttt{f}6 21.\texttt{B}x\texttt{h}6+ \texttt{Q}g7 22.\texttt{B}x\texttt{b}5 \texttt{B}g6 23.\texttt{g}x\texttt{f}3 \texttt{Q}c5 24.\texttt{B}x\texttt{b}1 \texttt{B}f8 25.\texttt{Q}f1 \texttt{Q}e7 26.\texttt{f}x\texttt{f}3 \texttt{g}x\texttt{f}3?? Unnecessarily risky as 27...\texttt{B}e7 28.\texttt{B}x\texttt{f}3 \texttt{B}e+ 29.\texttt{B}g2 \texttt{Q}c5 draws directly. 28.\texttt{B}x\texttt{f}3 \texttt{Q}x\texttt{f}3+ 29.\texttt{B}x\texttt{e}2 \texttt{Q}g3 30.\texttt{B}x\texttt{h}8 \texttt{B}x\texttt{g}4 31.\texttt{B}x\texttt{e}4+ 31...\texttt{B}x\texttt{g}2+?? is easier, as in the game, Uhlmann can try to win for a very long time, e.g., 32.\texttt{B}xf3 \texttt{a}x\texttt{a}2 33.\texttt{B}x\texttt{c}7 \texttt{B}x\texttt{c}2=. 32.\texttt{B}d2 \texttt{B}e7 33.\texttt{B}e1 \texttt{B}h7 34.\texttt{B}e2 \texttt{B}f5 35.\texttt{B}f8+ \texttt{B}g4 36.\texttt{B}x\texttt{e}2 \texttt{Q}d7 37.\texttt{B}f1 \texttt{Q}g7 38.\texttt{B}e4+ \texttt{B}h3 39.\texttt{B}e+ \texttt{B}g4 40.\texttt{B}e+ \texttt{B}h5 41.\texttt{B}h1+ \texttt{B}g6 42.\texttt{B}h1 \texttt{Q}e3 43.\texttt{B}le5 44.\texttt{B}c6 \texttt{x}x\texttt{d}6 45.\texttt{B}x\texttt{d}4 \texttt{B}x\texttt{d}4 46.\texttt{B}x\texttt{f}3+ \texttt{Q}e7 47.\texttt{B}h1 \texttt{B}x\texttt{e}4 48.\texttt{Q}a4 \texttt{B}f6 49.\texttt{B}f1 \texttt{B}c6 50.\texttt{B}x\texttt{d}5 \texttt{B}b6 51.\texttt{B}x\texttt{d}5 \texttt{B}x\texttt{d}5 52.\texttt{B}x\texttt{e}3 \texttt{B}d6 53.\texttt{B}f4 \texttt{Q}e5 54.\texttt{B}f3 \texttt{B}f5 55.\texttt{B}x\texttt{c}5 56.\texttt{B}c1 \texttt{B}d6 57.\texttt{B}a3 \texttt{B}x\texttt{d}6 58.\texttt{B}c3 \texttt{B}c5 59.\texttt{B}a4 \texttt{B}c4 60.\texttt{B}b5 \texttt{B}d6 61.\texttt{B}c1 \texttt{B}c6 62.\texttt{B}g4 \texttt{B}c2 63.\texttt{B}b1 \texttt{B}a2 64.\texttt{B}x\texttt{d}5 \texttt{B}g4 65.\texttt{B}d5+ \texttt{B}d3+ 66.\texttt{B}x\texttt{g}5 \texttt{B}c4 67.\texttt{B}x\texttt{c}4 \texttt{B}x\texttt{c}4 68.\texttt{B}b6 \texttt{B}e7 69.\texttt{B}e6 \texttt{B}x\texttt{c}3 70.\texttt{B}x\texttt{e}7
27...\textbf{\textit{$\text{Ke}6$}} $\textbf{\textit{Kc6}}+ 28.\textit{\textbf{Gg2} Hf2} \rightarrow$, but $25.\textbf{Ke1}$ is worth trying, e.g., $25...\textbf{\textit{Kd4}}+ 26.\textbf{\textit{Ke3} Kf6} 27.\textbf{\textit{Cc4}}. 25...\textbf{\textit{Exf7}} 26.\textbf{\textit{Qf4}} (D)

26...\textbf{\textit{Qxf4}} and in view of $27.\textbf{\textit{Kxc6}} \textbf{\textit{Kd4}}+ 28.\textbf{\textit{Kf2} Hf2} \rightarrow 29.\textbf{\textit{Ke1}} \textbf{\textit{Kxb2}}+, Johannessen resigned. $0-1$

(502) \textbf{Fischer – Gligoric,Svetozar}\n\textbf{Ruy Lopez [C69]}

1.e4 $e5$ 2.\textbf{\textit{Qf3}} $\textbf{\textit{Cf6}} 3.\textbf{\textit{Cb5} a6} 4.\textbf{\textit{Kxc6}} $\textbf{\textit{dx6}} 5.0-0 f6 6.d4 $\textbf{\textit{Qg4}} 7.c3 $\textbf{\textit{Cxd4}}?! 7...\textbf{\textit{Cxd6}} is the main line. 8.\textbf{\textit{Cxd4}} $\textbf{\textit{Cxd7}} 9.\textbf{\textit{Kb3}} $\textbf{\textit{Cf6}} 10.\textbf{\textit{Cc3}} 0-0 0-0 11.\textbf{\textit{Qf4}} $\textbf{\textit{Cf7}} 11...g5?! is critical: 12.\textbf{\textit{Cg3}} h5 13.d5 $\textbf{\textit{Cxd5}} 14.\textbf{\textit{Cc1}} $\textbf{\textit{d6}} (14...$\textbf{\textit{dx4?}} loses beautifully: 15.\textbf{\textit{Ca4}} $\textbf{\textit{Kb8}} 16.\textbf{\textit{Cxc7}} $\textbf{\textit{Kxd1}} 17.\textbf{\textit{Cxe8+}} $\textbf{\textit{Ka7}} [17...\textbf{\textit{Kxc8}} 18.\textbf{\textit{Kb6+}} \textbf{\textit{Kb8}} 19.\textbf{\textit{Ka6+, Fischer}) 15...\textbf{\textit{Ca4}} $\textbf{\textit{Kb8}} (Fischer) and now 16.e5 seems to be worth analyzing deeper. 12.\textbf{\textit{Cc1}} $\textbf{\textit{Qg6}} 13.\textbf{\textit{Cg3}} $\textbf{\textit{Cd6}} 14.\textbf{\textit{Kd4}} 15.\textbf{\textit{Kg3}} $\textbf{\textit{Kb8}} 16.\textbf{\textit{Cc5}} $\textbf{\textit{Kd6}} 17.\textbf{\textit{Cf4}} $\textbf{\textit{Kd7}}? 17...\textbf{\textit{Cc8}} 18.\textbf{\textit{Cc3}} $\textbf{\textit{Kf8}} (Fischer) holds at least for the moment. (D)

\begin{figure}
\begin{center}
\includegraphics[width=\textwidth]{chess_diagram.jpg}
\end{center}
\end{figure}

36...\textbf{\textit{Kc7}} A strong prophylactic move. After 36...\textbf{\textit{Kxa7?}} $\textbf{\textit{Qe7}}$, White's attack is not easy to continue while Black's counterattack is looming. 36...\textbf{\textit{Qe7}} 37.\textbf{\textit{Kd7}} $\textbf{\textit{Kc6}} 38.\textbf{\textit{Kd2}} $\textbf{\textit{Kxe6}} 39.\textbf{\textit{Kc2}}? Moving the queen away from the scene of the action also relieves a lot of pressure. With 39...\textbf{\textit{Qg1}}, White has good compensation and all three results are still possible. 39...\textbf{\textit{Cf6}} 40.\textbf{\textit{Kxe7}} $\textbf{\textit{Kxe7}} 41.\textbf{\textit{Kxe4}} $\textbf{\textit{Kxe4}} 42.\textbf{\textit{Kd2}} $\textbf{\textit{Kxe2}} 43.\textbf{\textit{Kxe3}} $\textbf{\textit{Kxe3}} 44.\textbf{\textit{Kf2}} $\textbf{\textit{Kd3}}?! Taking the second pawn with 44...\textbf{\textit{Qf4}} 45.\textbf{\textit{Kxf4}} $\textbf{\textit{Qf8}} 46.\textbf{\textit{Kxe2}} $\textbf{\textit{Qg7}} 47.\textbf{\textit{Qf4}} $\textbf{\textit{Qxf7}} 48.\textbf{\textit{Qe6+}} $\textbf{\textit{Kg8}} is stronger. 45.\textbf{\textit{Cc3}} $\textbf{\textit{Kxe3}} 46.\textbf{\textit{Kg8}}? The last practical chance is 46.\textbf{\textit{Qh5}}. 46...\textbf{\textit{Kxf4}} 47.\textbf{\textit{Kxe7}} $\textbf{\textit{Kxe7}} 48.\textbf{\textit{Kxe7}} $\textbf{\textit{Kxe4}} 49.\textbf{\textit{Kg6}} $\textbf{\textit{Kf5}} 50.\textbf{\textit{Kd5}} $\textbf{\textit{Cf5}} 51.\textbf{\textit{Kxe8+}} $\textbf{\textit{Kxe8}} 52.\textbf{\textit{Cg1}} $\textbf{\textit{Kg7}} 53.\textbf{\textit{Kd1}} $\textbf{\textit{Cc6}} 0-1

(503) \textbf{Najdorf,Miguel – Fischer}\n\textbf{Benoni Defense [A79]}

1.d4 \textbf{\textit{Qf6}} 2.c4 \textbf{\textit{e5}} 3.d5 \textbf{\textit{Cc6}} 4.\textbf{\textit{Kg5}} \textbf{\textit{dx4}} 5.\textbf{\textit{Kxe4}} $\textbf{\textit{Qe7}} 6.\textbf{\textit{Kf6}} $\textbf{\textit{Qxf6}} 7.g3 $\textbf{\textit{Qd7}} 8.\textbf{\textit{g3}} $\textbf{\textit{Kc6}} 9.\textbf{\textit{We2}} $\textbf{\textit{F5}} 10.\textbf{\textit{Oed2}} $\textbf{\textit{Af6}} 11.\textbf{\textit{Cf3}} $\textbf{\textit{Cg7}}
12.\( \text{Ag2} \) \( \text{Dd7} \) 13.0-0 0-0 14.\( \text{Xfe1} \) \( \text{Xfe8?!} \) 14.\( \text{Sh8} \) is more useful. 15.\( \text{b4} \) a6 16.\( \text{a4} \) b6 17.\( \text{Ac4} \) \( \text{Ac4} \) 18.\( \text{Adad1} \) \( \text{Bd8} \) 19.g4?! \( \text{Xh8} \) 20.\( \text{Ac2} \) f5.g4 20.\( \text{Ac2} \) f5.\( \text{Xf4} \) 22.\( \text{Xc2} \) gxf3 23.\( \text{Xxf3} \) \( \text{Xgf8} + \) 24.\( \text{Sh1} \) \( \text{Xad8} \) 25.\( \text{Xxa6} \) c5 is the alternative. 21.\( \text{Xxf4} \) gxf3 22.\( \text{Xxf3} \) \( \text{Xgf8} + \) 23.\( \text{Sh1} \) c6? It is not necessary to give up a pawn as 23.\( \text{Xg7} \) is playable. 24.\( \text{Xxf6} \) \( \text{Xxf6} \) 25.\( \text{Xc6} \) \( \text{Bac8} \) 26.h5 a\( \times \) b5 27.a\( \times \) b5 \( \text{Xg5} \) 28.d5 \( \text{Xc5} \) 29.dxe6 (D)

29...\( \text{Xc6?!} \) 29...\( \text{Xxe6} \) 30.\( \text{Xxe6} \) \( \text{Xf8} \) is more tenacious. 30.bxc6 \( \text{Xg4} \) 31.\( \text{Xd4} \) \( \text{Xbc6} + \) 32.f3 \( \text{Xd5} \) 33.\( \text{Xc7} \) \( \text{Xf6} \) 34.\( \text{Xg4} \) 1-0

(505) Pachman, Ludek – Fischer
English Opening [A32]

1.d4 \( \text{f6} \) 2.c4 \( \text{c5} \) 3.\( \text{Xc3} \) 4.\( \text{cxd4} \) \( \text{e6} \) 5.e3?! 5.\( \text{Xc3} \) and 5.g3 are the main lines. 5...\( \text{Xc6} \) 6.\( \text{b5} \) \( \text{d5} \) 7.\( \text{Xc3} \) \( \text{Xc5} \) 8.0-0? \( \text{Xd4} \) 9.\( \text{e5} \) \( \text{dxc4} \) 10.\( \text{Xe3} \) \( \text{Xa5} \) 11.\( \text{Xxc4} \) \( \text{Xc4} \) 12.\( \text{Xc4} + \) \( \text{d7} \) 13.\( \text{Xc4} \) \( \text{Xc6} \) 14.\( \text{Xg5} \) \( \text{Xa5} \) 15.\( \text{Xc5} \) \( \text{Xc5} \) 16.\( \text{dxc5} \) a5?! 17.\( \text{f1} \) \( \text{h5} \)

26...\( \text{Xb7} \)? Losing coordination completely. It is better to unite the rooks with 26.\( \text{Xc8} \) 27.e4! \( \text{dxe4} \) 28.\( \text{Xxe4} \) \( \text{Xc8} \) 28...\( \text{Xxe4} + \) 29.\( \text{Xxe4} \) \( \text{Xg4} \) 30.\( \text{Xxe5} \) \( \text{Xxe5} \) 31.\( \text{Xxe5} \) \( \text{Xe5} \) 32.\( \text{Xd5} + \) \( \text{Xe5} \) 29.\( \text{Xe5} \) \( \text{Xg4} \) 29...\( \text{Xd8} \) 30.\( \text{Xc2} \) \( \text{Xd5} \) 31.\( \text{Xd5} \) \( \text{Xd5} \) 32.\( \text{Xf5} + \) \( \text{Xe5} \) 31.\( \text{Xf6} + \) \( \text{Xg6} \) 32.d5 \( \text{Xxe5} \) 33.\( \text{Xc5} \) \( \text{Xd2} \) + 34.\( \text{Xg3} \) \( \text{Xf3} \) 35.\( \text{Xe3} \) \( \text{Xc5} \) 36.\( \text{Xc1} \) \( \text{Xc5} \) 37.\( \text{Xc1} \) \( \text{Xc5} \) 38.\( \text{Xf4} \) \( \text{Xg7} \) 39.\( \text{Xe4} \) \( \text{b5} \) 40.\( \text{Xd1} \) \( \text{Xe7} \) 41.\( \text{Xd5} \) \( \text{Xh6} \) 42.\( \text{Xd6} \) \( \text{Xg7} \) 43.\( \text{Xc6} \) \( \text{h4} \) 44.\( \text{Xc4} \) \( \text{h3} \) 45.\( \text{Xg3} \) \( \text{Xh6} \) 46.\( \text{b1} \) \( \text{Xe3} + \) 47.\( \text{Xh2} \) \( \text{Xe1} \) 48.\( \text{Xd3} \) \( \text{Xe3} \) 49.\( \text{Xh4} \) \( \text{Xg5} \) 50.\( \text{g7} \) 1-0

(507) Fischer – Jimenez, Eleazar
Ruy Lopez [C69]

32.\( \text{Xa4} \)? With only one rook, Black will be able to win both white a-pawns. So 32.b\( \times \) a4 \( \text{Xa2} \)

1.e4 \( \text{e5} \) 2.\( \text{f3} \) \( \text{c6} \) 3.\( \text{b5} \) a6 4.\( \text{Xc6} \) d\( \times \) c6 5.0-0 \( \text{f6} \) 6.\( \text{d4} \) \( \text{Xg4} \) 7.c3 \( \text{eXd4} \) 8.c\( \times \) d4 \( \text{Xd7} \)
9.h3 \( \text{h}5 \)?! 10.\( \text{Q} \text{e}5 \)! In the resulting endgame, White can play for a win without risk. 10...\( \text{Q} \text{x}d1 \) 11.\( \text{Q} \text{x}d7 \) \( \text{Q} \text{e}7 \) 12.\( \text{Q} \text{x}d1 \) \( \text{Q} \text{e}8 \) 
13.\( f3 \) \( \text{Q} \text{e}7 \) 14.\( \text{Q} \text{e}3 \) \( \text{Q} \text{e}8 \) 15.\( \text{Q} \text{e}3 \) \( f5 \) 
16.\( \text{Q} \text{a}1 \) \( f4 \) 17.\( \text{Q} \text{f}3 \) 18.\( \text{Q} \text{f}4 \) \( \text{N} \text{g}7 \) 
19.\( \text{Q} \text{d}5 \) \( \text{R} \text{d}8 \) 19...\( \text{R} \text{h}8 \) 20.\( g3 \) \( \text{R} \text{f}7 \) 21.\( \text{Q} \text{a}4 \) \( g5 \) 
22.\( \text{Q} \text{x}g5 \) \( c \text{x}d5 \) 23.\( e \text{e}5 \) \( \text{d}5 \) is a better version of the game for Black. 20.\( \text{Q} \text{a}4 \) \( \text{R} \text{h}8 \) 21.\( \text{g}3 \) \( g5 \)? Fischer’s suggestion, 21...\( \text{R} \text{f}7 \), is necessary. 22.\( \text{Q} \text{x}g5 \) \( \text{R} \text{f}7 \) 23.\( \text{Q} \text{g}2 \) \( c \text{x}d5 \) 24.\( e \text{e}5 \) (D)

24...\( \text{Q} \text{b}8 \)? 24...\( \text{Q} \text{e}5 \) is the best practical chance, but the endgame is technically lost in any case. 25.\( \text{Q} \text{c}1 \) \( \text{Q} \text{f}8 \) 26.\( \text{Q} \text{f}1 \) \( \text{Q} \text{g}7 \) 27.\( \text{Q} \text{f}6 \) \( \text{Q} \text{g}8 \) 
28.\( \text{Q} \text{c}1 \) \( \text{Q} \text{d}7 \) Hays gives 28...\( \text{Q} \text{e}8 \) as the move played in the game, but then 29.\( \text{d}6 \) \( c \text{x}d6 \) 
30.\( \text{Q} \text{x}e7 \) \( \text{Q} \text{x}e7 \) 31.\( \text{R} \text{f}7 \) 1-0

U.S. Championship
December 11, 1966-January 1, 1967
New York City

Yet another convincing win for Fischer, who won his final U.S. title, finishing undefeated and allowing only three draws. Unfortunately, this would be the last U.S. Championship in which Fischer would play. He regarded the tournament with 12-14 rounds too short, with possible upsets potentially playing too great a role.

(508) Benko, Pal – Fischer
King’s Indian Defense [E72]

1.g3 \( g3 \) 2.\( \text{g}2 \) \( \text{g}7 \) 3.\( d4 \) \( f6 \) 4.\( e4 \) \( d6 \) 
5.\( \text{Q} \text{e}2 \) 0-0 6.0-0 \( \text{Q} \text{bd}7 \) 7.\( e4 \) \( e5 \) 8.\( \text{Q} \text{bc}3 \) \( c6 \) 
9.\( d5 \) \( c \text{x}d5 \) 10.\( \text{Q} \text{d}5 \)? 10.\( \text{c} \text{x}d5 \) is the main line. 10...\( \text{Q} \text{xd5} \) 11.\( \text{Q} \text{x}d5 \) \( \text{Q} \text{e}5 \) 
12.\( \text{d}1 \)? 12.b3 is critical and scores well for White in practical play. 12...\( \text{Q} \text{g}4 \)!
13.\( f3 \) \( \text{e}6 \) 14.\( \text{Q} \text{xd6} \) \( \text{Q} \text{c}4 \)

24.\( \text{e}1 \)? This allows the activation of a black rook. Benko should activate his rook himself with 24.\( \text{Q} \text{x}e8 \) \( \text{Q} \text{xe}8 \) (24...\( \text{Q} \text{c}1 \)?) 25.\( \text{Q} \text{c}7 \) \( \text{Q} \text{xb}2 \) 
26.\( \text{Q} \text{b}1 \) \( \text{Q} \text{c}8 \) 27.\( \text{d}5 \) \( \text{Q} \text{c}2 \) 28.\( \text{Q} \text{e}3 \)? 25.\( \text{Q} \text{c}7 \) 26.\( \text{Q} \text{c}6 \) \( \text{Q} \text{c}1 \) 27.\( \text{d}5 \) \( \text{Q} \text{e}2 \) 28.\( \text{Q} \text{d}4 \) is a direct draw.
26.\( \text{Q} \text{xe}2 \) 27.\( \text{Q} \text{f}1 \) \( \text{Q} \text{xb}2 \) 28.\( \text{Q} \text{c}3 \)!
28.\( \text{Q} \text{a}3 \) \( \text{Q} \text{c}2 \) 29.\( \text{d}5 \) \( \text{b}5 \) 30.\( \text{Q} \text{b}1 \) \( \text{b}5 \) 31.\( \text{Q} \text{x}e7 \) \( \text{Q} \text{c}6 \) 
32.\( \text{d} \text{xb}5 \) \( \text{d} \text{xb}5 \) 33.\( \text{e} \text{xe}5 \) \( \text{d} \text{exe}5 \) 34.\( \text{Q} \text{h}5 \) \( \text{Q} \text{d}6 \) is easier. 28...\( \text{Q} \text{xe}4 \) 29.\( \text{d} \text{c} \text{d} \) \( \text{d} \text{d} \) 30.\( \text{Q} \text{e}3 \) \( \text{Q} \text{b}7 \) 31.\( \text{Q} \text{b}7 \) \( \text{Q} \text{x}e7 \) 32.\( \text{d} \text{d} \) \( \text{d} \text{d} \) 33.\( \text{e} \text{xe}5 \) \( \text{Q} \text{e}5 \) 34.\( \text{g} \text{g}4 \) \( \text{d} \text{d} \) 42.\( \text{Q} \text{e}4 \) \( \text{Q} \text{f}6 \) 0-1

(509) Fischer – Saïdy, Anthony
Sicilian Defense [B82]

1.e4 \( e5 \) 2.\( \text{d} \text{f} \) 3.\( \text{d} \text{c} \) 4.\( \text{d} \text{d} \) 5.\( \text{c} \text{c} \) 6.\( \text{Q} \text{c} \text{c} \) 7.\( \text{a} \text{a} \) 8.\( \text{d} \text{d} \) 9.\( \text{d} \text{d} \) 10.\( \text{f} \text{f} \) 11.\( \text{Q} \text{d} \text{d} \) 12.\( \text{g} \text{g} \) 13.\( \text{g} \text{g} \) 14.\( \text{g} \text{g} \) 15.\( \text{g} \text{g} \) 16.\( \text{g} \text{g} \) 17.\( \text{d} \text{d} \) 18.\( \text{d} \text{d} \) 19.\( \text{d} \text{d} \) 20.\( \text{d} \text{d} \) 21.\( \text{d} \text{d} \) 22.\( \text{d} \text{d} \)
24...e5? 24...Ee8 is the best defense, e.g., 25.Qf3 (25.Qh5? is parried by 25...Qh5 26.Qh5 Qf8) 25...Qb7 26.Qh5 Qh5 27.Qh5 Qf8 and matters are still not clear. 25.Qh5 Qh5 26.Qh5 exd4 Accepting the sacrifice runs into a deadly attack, but there is also no good way to decline it. 27.Qxd4 Qb7 28.Qh6 Qf7 29.Qc2 Qc4 30.Qh5 Qg8 31.Qg6! Qg6 32.Qh7+ Qe8 33.Qxg6+ Qd7 34.Qf2 Qc4 35.Qxe4 Qd4+ 36.Qf2 Qxf4 37.Qe6+ Qe8 38.Qxe7 Qg8 39.Qe3 Exg5+ 40.Qh1 1-0

(510) Rosolimo,Nicolas – Fischer
Sicilian Defense [B90]

1.e4 c5 2.Qf3 d6 3.d4 cxd4 4.Qxd4 Qf6 5.Qc3 a6 6.Qe3 e5 7.Qe2 Qc7 8.h3 Qe6 9.Qg3 Qg4 is the main move. 9...Qg6 10.Qd3 Qbd7 11.0-0 0-0 12.Qf3 Qh8 13.Qad1 b5 14.Qb2 Qa5 15.a3 Qab8 16.Qf1 Qc7 17.Qf1 Qb6 18.Qxb6 Qxb6 19.Qc3 b4 20.Qa4? The knight does not belong here. After 20.axb4 Qxb4 21.Qd1, White is not worse. 20...Qbb8 21.a3 Qa4 22.Qa1 Qc6 23.Qc3 Qxh2 24.Qh1 Qh8 25.Qax6 Qd8? White’s active rook should be exchanged by 25...Qxh2 26.Qh6 Qe8 27.Qe8 Qe8 Qb6 The rook is important for White’s control of the light squares, so 26.Qh5 Qe8 27.Qa4 should be played. 26...Qxh6 27.Qe5 Qh5? Missing the strong zwischenschlag 27...Qxh5 28.Qf1 (28.Qh8) 28...Qh5 and Black is clearly better. 28.Qd2 Qf4 29.Qf1 Qc5 30.Qd4 Qf5 31.g3 Qh5 32.e5 f5 Qg5 33.Qh6 Qg7 34.Qd2 Qg2 34.Qg2 Qh6 35.Qe3 Qc4 36.Qxc4 Qxb5 (36...Qxf2+ is answered by 37.Qh2 Qxb5 38.Qxb6 Qe8 39.Qxe5 Qb3 40.Qh1 Qxg3 41.Qf7+) 37.Qc1 offered more chances to survive as Black’s attacking potential is reduced. 34...Qf4! 35.Qh2 Qf5 36.Qg2 Qd7 37.Qg4 (D)

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as 42...f3? is met by 43...fxe3 43...fxe3 44...b8+ =. 41...d5 44.h5 f3 43...h1 4a4 43...d5 44...g1 4d6 45...g5 4a1 46...x5 4x5 47...x5 4x5 also gives good drawing chances. 44...e3 4e2 45.h4? Weakening the king’s shield. Rossolimo should have exchanged rooks with 45...f5 4x5 46...xf5 4e5+ 47...g1 4a7 48...e1 and White holds. 45...g7? Missing the opportunity to win directly with 45...e5+ 46...g5+ (46...g6 4f4 47...g1 4g8+ 48...g6 4x5 47...h3 4h5+ 48...g2 4e5+ 49...e5 4x5 48...g6) As White really does not want to exchange queens, this sortie is not good. After 48...h3 4d4 49...a2 4f4+ 50...g1, Black’s task is very difficult as he must also look after his own exposed king. 48...b8 49...b8 4x8 50...h3 4h6 51...g3 4g7 52...d5+ 4g6 53...e7 53...h5 54...d6 54...f8 should also lose in the long run. 53...f7 54...f5 55...h5 56...h4 5d3 57...e3 5e2 58...g3 5e4 59...e1 5e2 60...e4 5f6 61...d6 5c6 62...h3 5d5 53...d5 5g4 5c5 54...e3 5c6 55...f1 5a1 66...h3 4e4 67...f5 5d7 68...h6 68...e3 5e6 69...h2 5h4+ 68...h6 70...g5 5x5 0-1

(511) Fischer – Byrne, Robert
French Defense [C15]

1.e4 c5 2.d4 c5 3...d3 5.h3 c5 4.a3 5...c3 5...g4 5...g6 7...xg7 5...g8 8...h6 4d7 9...e2 c6 10...d3 4g7 11...e3 4c6 12.a4 a6 13.dxc5 4xc5 14...xh6 5x5 15...e3 5d7 16.a5 16...e2? 16...d5 (D)

17...e4 17...e4 Preserving the pair of bishops with 17...d2? may offer better winning chances, e.g., 17...f5 18...e2 5xf6 19.0-0 5xe5 20.g4 5g7 21...h1 5g6 22...h5. 17...e4 18...e3 5e7 19...e2 f5 20...g3 5e5 21.0-0 5d7 22.e4 fxe4 23...e4 5c6 24...g3 4ad8 25...d1 4xd1 26...e1 4g5 27...e1 5h6 28...a1 4g4 29...f3 5e3 30...f2 5g4+ 31...g1 5c3 ½-½

(512) Byrne, Donald – Fischer
English Opening [A21]

1.e4 g6 2.g3 4g7 3...g2 c5 4...c3 d6 5...5 f5 Very bold and probably a bit too risky; 5...d6 is the main line. 6.exf5 4xf5 7...h5+ 4f8 8.d3 4d3 4f6 9...d1 is critical and scores well for White. 9...f7 10...g5 5c6 11...d3 4f8 12...d2 4g8 13...d4 exd4 14...d4 4e8+ 15...d2 4d7 16.0-0 5e5 17...d6 4d4 18...f4 4e5 19...h6 20...d2 5xe6 21...d1 5x6 A difficult decision, as 21...d3 gives White good play as well. Probably Byrne wanted to halve the bishop pair at the price of a pawn, which is understandable. 21...b2 22.f4 4f7 23...f1 5c4 24...d1 5d7 (D)

25...h3? Now White’s initiative loses its teeth. After 25...f1 b5 (25...b6 is met by 26...d4) 26...e4 bxc4 27...g5+ 4h8 28...d6 4a3 29.0-0, White is for choice. 25...e8! 26...e8 4xe8 27...c2 27...d3 5e5 28...f4 4xd3 29...d3 is more harmonious. 27...e5 28...d4 4f4 29...g5+ 4g7 30...g7+? Without queens, White is technically lost because the weakened position of Black’s king position plays no role anymore. After 30...h5, Black is for choice, but all three results are still possible in practical play. 30...e7 31...d3 4e3 32...e1 c5 33...c3 34...e6+ 4xe6 34...e6 34...d7 35...f2 is more tenacious. 33...d4 4d3 b6 35...f2 4e8 36...d2 d3 37...b1 4d2 38...d1 4c4 39...d2 4a4 40...e2 4e8+ 41...d3 4d2 42...xg2 4xe5 43...e2 5d7 44...c3 0-1

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(513) Fischer – Zuckerman, Bernard  
Sicilian Defense [B75]  
1.e4 c5 2.Qf3 Qc6 3.Qc3 g6 4.d4 cxd4  
5.Qxd4 Qg7 6.Qe3 Qf6 7.Qc4 d6 8.Qf3  
Qd7 9.Qd2 Qc8 10.Qb3 Qe5 11.0-0-0  
Qe4 11...Qd4 is the main line. 12.Qxc4 Qxc4  
13.Qb3 Qc7?! 14.Qd4 Qe6 15.e5 dxe5  
16.Qxe5 Qxc8 16...Qxe5?! 17.Qd6+ 17.Qa5  
Qc7? Black does not get sufficient compensation  
for the exchange. 17...Qb4 had to be tried.  
18.Qxc7 Qxc7 19.Qb5 Qb6 20.Qd4 (D)  
main line. 9.Qb1 a5 10.d3 Qc7 11.Qe3 Qd4  
12.Qa4xb4 13.axb4 b6 14.Qc5 bxc5. The  
resulting pawn structure is quite drawish and  
the game always stays inside the drawing margins:  
15.Qc1 Qe8 16.Qh6 Qxe2+ 17.Qxe2  
Qh8 18.Qd2 Qe6 19.Qc3 Qxc3 20.Qxc3  
Qa7 21.Qb2 Qa5 22.Qb5 Qa5 23.Qf1  
Qd8 24.Qf1 Qc6 25.Qc3 Qg7 26.Qg2  
Qe6 27.Qb7 Qb4 28.Qb5 Qf6 29.d4 Qa2  
30.Qc7 Qd8 31.Qd5 Qc8 32.Qb6 Qa6  
33.dxc5 Qc5 34.Qb4 Qd2 35.Qc3 Qa4  
36.Qc6 Qc3 37.Qc1 Qa2 38.Qa2 Qa2  
39.Qe3 Qe6 40.Qb1 Qa3 41.Qd3 Qxd8  
42.Qb2 Qb4 43.Qd2 Qa1 44.c5 dxc5  
45.Qxc5 Qh1 46.h4 Qa1 47.Qe3 Qa3  
48.Qbc2 Qaa1 49.Qc7 h6 50.Qb2 Qhe1+  
51.Qe2 Qec1 ½-½  

(515) Fischer – Addison, William  
Ruy Lopez [C80]  
1.e4 e5 2.Qf3 Qc6 3.Qb5 a6 4.Qa4 Qf6  
5.0-0 Qxe4 6.d4 b5 7.Qb3 d5 8.Qxe5?!  
White cannot really hope for an advantage with  
this move. 8.Qxe5 is the main line of the Open  
Spanish. 8...Qxe5 9.dxe5 Qc6 10.Qe3 Qe7  
11.Qd2 Qxd2 12.Qxd2 0-0-0 13.Qc3 Qc3?!  
13...Qb7 (D)  
14.f4?! This gives Black strong counterplay on  
the queenside. 14.Qc5 is more precise. 14...a5  
15.a3 b4 16.Qd2 a4 17.Qa2 bxa3 18.Qxa3  
Qxa3 19.Qf1 Qc8 20.Qd5 Qxd5  
21.Qxe3 Qxd2 22.Qxd2 Qf5 23.Ab2  
Qfd8 24.Qe3 h5 25.h3 Qdb8 26.Qxb8+  
Qxb8 27.Qa4 Qxc2 28.Qc4 Qb1 29.Qf2  
Qb2 30.Qg3 Qf5 31.Qxc6 Qxg2 3/2  

(514) Evans, Larry – Fischer  
English Opening [A36]  
1.c4 Qf6 2.g3 g6 3.Qg2 Qg7 4.Qc3 0-0  
5.e4 c5 6.Qge2 Qc6 7.0-0 d6 8.a3 (D)  
8...Qxe8 This typical knight maneuver, to use the  
dark-squared weaknesses in White’s camp, is the  

(516) Sherwin, James T – Fischer  
King’s Indian Defense [E69]  
1.Qf3 Qf6 2.g3 g6 3.Qg2 Qg7 4.0-0 0-0  

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5.d4 d6 6.c4 Qbd7 7.Qc3 e5 8.c4 c6 9.a3?! 9.h3 is the main line. 9...Qb6 10.Qe1 Qe8?! 10...exd4 11.Qxd4 Qg4 is more attractive. 11.d5 c5 12.h3 a6 13.Eb1 Qc7 14.Qe3 b6 15.Qf1 Qf8 16.Eb4 Qd7 17.Eh2 Qe8 18.Qc2 Qe8 19.Eb2 f5 20.Ech1 Qc8 21.bxc5 bxc5 22.Eb6 Exb6 23.Exb6 Qf6 24.Eb2 Qg7 25.Qd2 Qd8 26.Qb3 Qc7 27.Eb7 Qa5 28.Exc8 Qxc8 29.Ed3 Qd7 30.Qa4 Qc7 31.Qe4 fxe4 32.Qxe4 Qf6 33.f3?! There is absolutely no need to give Black the pair of bishops. After 33.Qc2, White is certainly not worse. 33...Qxe4 34.fxe4 Qe8 35.Qc3 Qa5 36.g4?! The e4-pawn becomes very vulnerable now; this could have been prevented by 36.Eb1. 36...Qf6 37.Qb1?! It is much better to sacrifice the e4-pawn with 37.Qf3 Qxh4 38.Qg4+ Qh8 39.Qxh4 Qxh4 40.g5? Allowing a direct invasion of Black's rook. 40...Qh3 Qe7 41.Qe1 h5 42.Qe3 Qg5 43.Qe2 creates more problems. 40...Qg4 41.Qe3?! The more active 41.Qb6 looks better, but after 41...Qf8 42.Qg1 Qf2+ 43.Qe2 Qd4 44.Qe1 Qf3 45.Qe2 Qa1, Black's bishops should still prevail in the long run. 41...Qf8 42.Qh1 Qf7 43.Qb3 Qg3+ 44.Qg2 Qf6 45.Qh8+ Qf7 46.Qxf4 Qxf4 47.Qb7+ Qe8 48.Qb8+ Qd7 49.Qb7+ Qd8 50.Qf7 Qe8 51.Qf6 Qe7? 51...Qb3 52.Qf4 Qb2+ 53.Qg3 Qd1 wins the knight first and the game later. 52.Qe6+ Qd7 53.Qf6 Qh5 54.Qd2 Qg3+ 55.Qf2 Qd3? This allows White to coordinate his defense. After 55...Qe3, Black wins. 56.Qf1 Qf3+ 57.Qg2 Qxh3 57...Qg5 58.Qa4 Qc3 59.Qxh4 Qc2+ offers better winning chances as White's counterplay is somewhat slower than in the game. 58.Qxh4 Qxe2?! The *zwischenzschach* 58...Qe2+ is better technique since White's king has no really comfortable square. 59.Qg3 Qxh4 60.Qf7+ Qf8 61.Qh7 Qd3?! The bishop has problems helping the defense from here, but it seems as if White's activity makes White's next impossible anyway. 62.Qh8+ Qh7 63.Qh7+ Qf8 64.Qh8+ Qg7 65.Qc8 Qf7 On 65...Qb5, 66.e5 is the right reaction, in sharp contrast to the game, where rook checks are the order of the day: 66...Qe5 67.Qc4 Qd3 68.£c5 Qf8 69.Qf2 £d4 70.Qd6 £d3 71.Qe3+. 66.Qc7+ Qe8 (D)

67.e5? White cracks under the pressure. This just leads to a technically lost endgame, where the bishop is greatly superior to the knight. He can force a draw with 67...Qc8 68.Qd7 69.Qg7+ Qe8 70.Qxg6 £c3 71.Qe6+ Qd7 72.Qf5 Qc7 (72...Qc7 73.Qxd6+ Qc7 74.Qc6+) 73.Qe7+ Qd6 74.Qc3 c2 75.Qc2 Qc2 76.g6, 67...exd5 68.Qx5 Qd7 69.Qc6 £a5 70.Qf6 £xd5 71.Qf8 £d6 72.Qf7+ Qe6 73.Qa7 Qd5 74.Qf3 £e6 75.Qa8 £b5 76.Qf8 Qe7 77.Qg8 Qf7 78.Qb8 £d3+ 79.Qf2 £d6 80.Qfd6 £f3+ 81.Qg2 Qc3+ 82.Qf2 a5 83.£a6 a4 84.£e2 £c4 85.£g3 £e6 86.£f1 £c3 87.£b6 £xg3 88.£xc6+ £f5 89.£a6 £a3 90.£a5 £a2 91.£g1 a3 92.£f1 £f4 93.£g1 £e4 94.£f1 £f3 95.£g1 c3 96.£e5 £g2+ 97.£h1 a2 98.£a5 £b2 99.£e5 £a1# 0-1

(517) *Fischer – Reshevsky, Samuel*

Sicilian Defense [B81]

1.e4 c5 2.Qf3 d6 3.d4 cxd4 4.Qxd4 Qf6 5.Qc3 e6 6.g4?! The Keres attack, a very dangerous weapon against the Scheveningen Sicilian. 6...d5?! Following the principle that if the opponent attacks on the flank, strike back in the center. But this is an exception in view of White's lead in development. 6...h6 is the main line. 7.exd5 £xd5 8.£b5! The refutation of Black's concept. 8...Qd7 9.£xd5 exd5 10.Qe2+ Qe7 11.Qe3 £g6 12.Qxd7+ Qd7 13.Qb5 £e5 14.0-0-0 £g7 15.£xd5 0-0 16.£bd1 a6 17.£d6 £h4 18.f3 £b5 19.£d4 £c4 20.£g7 £xg7 21.Qxc4 £x4 22.£x4 £xh2 23.£d7 £ac8 24.£xf7+ £xf7 25.£xc8 £xf4+ 26.£b1
30...h6? 30...gxh7 31...h1 gxh1 = is better, as Black’s rook is more active. 31...h7 32.a3 h8 33.a4 h7 34...e1+ 35...a2 h8 36...h5 = h8 37...e2 g7 38...h3 g8 39...f3 h7 40...a8+ g7 41...x a6 h8 42...e4 h7 43...d5 1-0

(518) Bisguier, Arthur – Fischer
Sicilian Defense [B50]

1.e4 c5 2...f3 d6 3.c3...f6 4...d3...c6 5...c2...g4 6.d3 g6 7...bd2...g7 8...h3...d7 9.0-0 0-0 10...h2?! 10...e1 is the main line. 10...b5 11.f4 b4 12...c4 d5 13...e5 bx c3 14.bxc3 dxe4 15.dxe4...e5 16.fxe5...e8 17...f3...c7 18...f2...b5 19...g5...x d1+ 20...x d1...fe8 21...b3 c4 22...c2...e6 23...e3...e8 24...h1 a6 25...ff1...e8 26...f2...d8 27...x b8?! The exchange of all the rooks takes away White’s counterplay. 27...f4 h6 28...h4...e6 29...e3 is more active and almost equal. 27...x b8 28...a1...b5 29...x b5 axb5 30...x e2...h6 31.g4 2 g5?! Fischer rushes matters; 31...d7?! is more circumspect. 32.h4 g4 33...d4 e6 34...f4? Allowing Fischer to make some progress on the kingside. After 34...h5 the position is completely equal. 34...h5 35...g5...b7 36...f6...h6+ 37...g5? The resulting advanced g-pawn will be lost sooner or later. White should just mark time with 37...e2. 37...x g5+ 38...h x g5...g7 39...e3...g6 40...f4...c5 41.g3...d7 42.a3?! There is no move to move the a-pawn and, since pawns cannot move backwards, it is better to make do without the advance for the time being. 42...e8 43...b1...a4 44...e2...b2 45...d4...d1 46...e2...f2 47...e3...h3 48...f4+...x g5 49...g2 f6 50...x f6...f6 51...h4 e5 52...c2...d7 53...b1...g5 54...c2...f7 55...b1...h8 56...c2...g6 57...x g6 57...f2...g5 58...g 2 h4+ 57...x g6 58...f2...g5 59...g 2 h 4 60...h2 h3 61...g1...f6 62...h2...c7 63...g1...d6 64...f2...c5 65...g1...b6 66...h1...a5 67...g1...c6 68...h1...b7 69...g 1 69...h2 does not help: 69...a8 70...a1...e4. (D)

69...e4!! Opening the path for the king. 70...e4...a4 71...f5...b3 72...x g4 e4 73...h3...x c3 74.g4...d2 0-1
1967

Monaco Grand Prix
March 24–April 4, 1967
Monte Carlo

(519) Lombardy, William - Fischer
Reti Opening [A15]

1.e4 e5 2.d3 f6 2.c4 g6 3.b3 d5 4.d4 f6 0-0
5.g3 d6 6.d5 e6 7.0-0 d7 8.d3 d8 9.e3 9..e7
10.e3 d7 10...f4 is the main line.
11...e1 g4 12.f3 d6 13.d4 e7 14.d2 g6 15.d5 e8 16.d1 c6 17.d3 xf4
18.exf4 h5 19.d2 h4 20.dxc1 White is
sightly better as Black’s play on the kingside
is not that dangerous given the open center.
20...g6 21.d2 d7 22.d4 h7 23.d2 f3 h6 24.d1 h1
29.dxe8 dxe8 30.a4 d6 31.e2 31...f4
32.a5 g6 33.d3 f7 34.dxe7 e7 Too optimistic,
because the c-file turns out to be important in
the end. 34...d5= 35.d5 d5 36.d6
36...d6! 36...g7? Missing the strong
zwischenzug 36...d6=. 37.e2?
Regrouping the knight is right, but this route is
wrong. Better in this respect is 37.d1 cxe4
29.dxe8 dxe8 30.d4 d7 31.d3 a5 32.f4
38.dxe4 39.f4 c6 39.0-0 d6 40.d3, but
centralizing the other knight with 37.d4 is
even stronger. 37...d5= 38.d5 e4 39.e5
dxe7 39...e4 42.d6+ d6 (D)

43GLE5? Losing control over the e-file, which
could be maintained by 43.e3 A×c4 44.dxc5.
43...dxe5 44.fxe5 e8. 45.e2 45.exd6? e7
45...d4 46.dxe3 A×h3 47.d8 e7 48.d6 e2?
A×e5 49.e5 49.d5 e7

29.e3! Pure, opposite-colored bishop endings
are very drawish, but here the presence of rooks
give Fischer very good winning chances, using
the same principle that applies in the middlegame,
viz., that opposite-colored bishops favor the attacker.
29...dxe4 30.d×f6 e8 31.a3
c6 32.d×e5 d5 33.e3! d5 34.dxe5 h5
35.f3 a5 36.e2 a4 37.g4 h×g4 38.h6
39.d×e6 d5 40.f3 d2+ 41.g3
g2 42.d4 d2 43.f5 e5 44.g5
d1 45.e3 e7 45...e8 46.d5 d7
47.e8 48.d8 e8 is more tenacious. 46.h3

46.e8+ d6 47.d5 c6 48.d8+ d6...
49...e8+ 47...d3 1-0

(521) Mazzoni, Guy - Fischer
Sicilian Defense [B97]

1.e4 c5 2.d4 f3 d6 3.d4 cxd4 4.d4 g6 5.c3 a6 6.Ag5 e7 7.f4 b5 8.0-0 0-0 9.e5 dxe5 10.e5 fxe5 11.fxe5 f3 12.f3 dbd7
12...d4? 12...d6 is the main line, which was played by Fischer against Tringov in the 1965 Capablanca Memorial (see game 445). 13...dxe6? As this leads to an exchange of queens, White's compensation is clearly insufficient. 13...f6 14.dxe6 fxe5+ 15.c3 xe3+ 16.d4 e3 d6 17.d5 ad6 18.0-0 df6?! 18...dxe5+ is more precise. 19.f6+ gxf6 20.bxf6 (D)

20...e7? The king is vulnerable here. It should hide on the kingside with 20...e5 21.e7+ d8 22.e2 e7. 21.dxe8? The active rook should be preserved with 21.b6 d5 22.c8 db8 23.e2 d7 24.e7+ c7 25.e7. 25.e6, with drawing chances. 21...f6 22.b7 e5 22...e8 is even better. 23.d8 d6 d8 24.e7 d8 25.e7 d6 26.d4 e5 27.c3 e3! 28.e3 d1+ 29.d4 g4+ 30.e2 d1+ 31.d3 d1+ 32.d4 d4 33.d4 d4 34.d8 d8 35.d8 d8+ d5+ 36.d5 d5 37.d5 d5 38.d5 d5 39.d5 d5 40.h8 d7 41.b6 d7 42.b8 d8 43.b8 44.b8+ b4+ 45.b4 b4 0-1

(522) Fischer - Bergraser, Volf
Scandinavian Defense [B01]

1.e4 d5 2.cxd5 f6 3.d5+ d5 4.d4 d4 g4 5.f3 f6 6.g4 c7 7.c3 bd7 8.d5 b5 9.b6 a5 10.f3 d6 11.d5 c6 12.d4 cxd5 13.dxd5 (D)

13...d5?! 13...c7 14.d5 d6 15.d5 d6 gives Black better compensation. 14.d4 d4 15.f3 d6 15...d3? 16.d3 d6 17.d6 d6 is more active and halves White's pair of bishops. 16.d4 e6 16...d3 f3? 17.d4 d4 d4 18.d4 c7 d8 19.ae4= 17.c3 e7 18.d4 f6?! Development has a higher priority than the opening the position here, so 18...d3! 19.d3 d6 is called for, but it does not solve all of Black's problems of course. 19.c7 g7 20.d4 f3 0-0-0 21.d3 d3 b8 22.d3 e6 23.d6 g6 24.d6 b6 25.d6 e5?! 26.d6 d6 27.d6 d6 28.d6 d6 29.d6 e5 d5? 30.d6 b4+ 1-0

Monaco Grand Prix, March 24-April 4, 1967

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(523) Larsen,Bent - Fischer
King's Indian Defense [E97]

1.d4 Qf6 2.e4 g6 3.Qc3 Qg7 4.e4 d6
5.Qc2 0-0 6.Qf3 e5 7.0-0 Qc6 8.Qe3 c5
9.dxe5 dxe5 10.Qxh8 Qxh8 11.Qb5 A6
12.Qg5 Qf7 13.Afd1 h6 14.c5 Axc5
15.Axb8 Qf8 16.Axc7 Axc7 17.Qxc8
Qg7 18.f3 A6 19.a3!! 19...Qb5 c5 20.Bd8
is more to the point. 19...Qd6 20.Ed8
h6 21.Qc5 h3?! 21...Qx5 bxc5 22.Qh3=
21...Qe6 22.Ab8 Ae6 23.Qxe8 Axc8
and Black gets dangerous dark-square control.
27.Qxc5 Qbxc5 28.Ed1 h5 29.Ed5 Qf6
30.h4 Af7 31.Qc4 c6 32.Qd2 Qd4
33.Qf1f5 (D)

34.b4? This hasty move makes matters worse as Black obtains additional targets. The idea to do something against Black's active knight is right, but it should be done with 34.Qd3. 34...b5
35.Ag8 fxg4 36.fxg4 Qd7 37.Qd5 Qa6
38.Qc3 c5 39.Qg4? Playing into Black's hands, but matters look grim in any case, e.g., 39.Qxc5
b4 40.Qc1 Qd6 41.Aa2 b3 42.Qb1 Qxa3 43.c6
Qd8; 39.Qd1?? Qf6 40.Qg5 Qxd5 41.Oxd5 Oxb4
42.Qxb4 Qa1 43.Oe1 Qd7=-...39...Qxh5 40 gxh5
gxh5 41.Ad5 Ag6 42.Eg3 Qxd5 43.exd5
Qxf4 44.Qg2 Qf5 45.A6 46.Qf3
Qa7= 47.Qf3 Aeg2 48.Ah1 Qd6 49.Qe4+
Qxd5 50.Qc3+ Qe6 51.Qc1 Ab2 52.a4
Ah3+ 53.Qf2 Ab3 54.Ag2 Axc1
55.Axh3 bxa4 56.Qxa4 Qe2 57.55 c3
58.b6 c2 59.Qc5+ Qd5 60.Ag3 Ac6
61.Og2 Qxb6 0-1

(525) Matanovic,Aleksandar - Fischer
Sicilian Defense [B70]

1.e4 c5 2.Qf3 d6 3.d4 Qxd4 4.Qxd4 Qf6
5.Qc3 a6 6.Qg3 g6 7.Qg2 Qg7 8.0-0 0-0
9.Qde2 Qc6 10.b3 Qd7 11.Qf4 Qc8
12.Qd5 Qxd5 13.Qxd5 Oe5 14.Qg5
Qe8 15.b3 h6 16.Qc3 Ac6 17.Qf4 Qd7
18.Qd5 Qe6 19.Qf4 Aed7 20.Qd5 Qc6
21.Qb6 Qf8 22.Qc1 Qd7 23.Qxd7 Qxd7
24.Qe2 Qh7 25.c4 b6 26.Afe1 Ofe7
27.Qd4 Qxd4 28.Qxd4 a5 29.h4 h5
30.Qh3 Qc7 (D)

39...Qh1? This allows Fischer to activate his rook. Smyslov's suggestion, 39...Qh3! 40.Qf2
Qg3, to control the play, gives much better practical winning chances. 40.Qg2 With the idea of g4-g5. ½-½

(524) Fischer - Smyslov,Vassily
Ruy Lopez [C69]

1.e4 e5 2.Qf3 Qc6 3.Qb5 a6 4.Qxc6 dxc6
5.0-0 f6 6.Qd4 Qg4 7.Qxe5 Oxd1 8.Qxd1
fxe5 9.Qd3 Qxf3 10.Qxf3 Qf6 11.Qc3

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31.a3 Matanovic plays the whole game very solidly to keep the draw in hand; 31...e5?! is more ambitious. 31...\(\text{Bb7}\) 32.b4 a4xb4 33.axb4 \(\text{Ba8}\) 34.c5 bxc5 35.bxc5 \(\text{Bb6}\) 36.cxd6 \(\text{Bxd6}\) 37.Bxf6 Bxf6 38.Bh7 Bb6 39.Bg2 \(\text{Bb4}\) 40.e5 \(\text{Bxg2}\) 41.Bg7 42.Bf3 \(\text{Bf8}\) 43.Be1 ½-½

(526) Gligoric, Svetozar - Fischer
King's Indian Defense [E92]
1.d4 \(\text{Qf6}\) 2.c4 \(g6\) 3.\(\text{Cc3}\) \(\text{Qg7}\) 4.e4 \(d6\) 5.\(\text{Qf3}\) 0-0 6.\(\text{Qe2}\) e5 7.\(\text{Qe3}\) \(\text{Be7}\) 7...\(\text{Qg4}\) is the main line nowadays. 8.d5 \(\text{Qe8}\)? Quite passive. 9.h4 f5 10.h5 f4 11.\(\text{Qd2}\) g5 12.h6 \(\text{Qf6}\) 13.\(\text{Qh2}\)! White has a good blockade on the light squares. But it is not so easy to break through due to the very closed nature of the position. 13...\(\text{h8}\) 14.\(\text{Qg4}\) \(\text{Qxg4}\) 15.\(\text{Qxg4}\) \(\text{Qf7}\) 16.\(\text{Qxf7}\)? is more circumspect, as White needs to control both wings and then open one of them later. 16...\(\text{Qg8}\) 17.0-0 \(\text{Qg6}\) 18.g3 \(c5\) 19.\(\text{Qdg1}\) \(\text{Qc7}\) 20.\(\text{Qd1}\) b5 21.\(\text{Qe2}\) bxc4 22.\(\text{Qxc4}\) \(\text{Qbd6}\) 23.\(\text{Qe2}\) \(\text{Bbg8}\) 24.f3 \(\text{Be8}\) 25.\(\text{Qc3}\) a6 26.\(\text{Qg2}\) \(\text{Qd8}\) 27.\(\text{Bhg1}\) \(\text{Qd7}\) 28.\(\text{Qf1}\) \(\text{Qf8}\) 29.\(\text{Qh2}\) \(\text{Qf6}\) 30.gxf4 \(\text{Qxf6}\) 31.\(\text{Qxf6}\) \(\text{Qxf6}\) 32.\(\text{Qg6}\) hgx6 33.b3 \(\text{Bh7}\) 34.\(\text{Qd1}\) \(\text{Qb5}\) 35.\(\text{Qb2}\) \(\text{Qe7}\) 36.\(\text{Qc4}\) \(\text{Qd7}\) 37.\(\text{Qa5}\) \(\text{Qd4}\) 38.\(\text{Qc3}\) \(\text{Qb5}\) 39.\(\text{Qb2}\) \(\text{Qd8}\) 40.a4 \(\text{Qa7}\) 41.\(\text{Qc3}\) g5 42.\(\text{Qxe5}\)? A bold decision, which objectively, should be playable. But now matters get very complicated and Gligoric soon starts to drift. 42...\(\text{Qxe5}\) 43.\(\text{Qxe5}\) \(\text{Qd6}\) 44.\(\text{Qc4}\)?! 44.\(\text{Qxe5}\)? looks better, as the knight controls the kingside. 44...\(\text{Qg6}\) 45.\(\text{Qg2}\) \(\text{Qc8}\) 46.\(\text{Qf2}\) \(\text{Qd6}\) 47.\(\text{Qxc5}\) \(\text{Qe7}\)?

(527) Fischer - Geller, Efim
Sicilian Defense [B97]
1.e4 c5 2.\(\text{Qf3}\) d6 3.d4 \(\text{Qxd4}\) 4.\(\text{Qxd4}\) \(\text{Qf6}\) 5.\(\text{Qc3}\) a6 6.\(\text{Qg5}\) e6 7.f4 \(\text{Qb6}\) 8.\(\text{Qe2}\) \(\text{Qxb2}\) 9.\(\text{Qxb1}\) \(\text{Qa3}\) 10.\(\text{Qf5}\) 10.\(\text{e5}\) is the other main line. 10...\(\text{Qc6}\) 11.\(\text{Qxe6}\) \(\text{Qxe6}\) 12.\(\text{Qc6}\) \(\text{bxc6}\) 13.e5 13.\(\text{Qxe2}\) is the alternative. 13...\(\text{Qd5}\)?! Very risky; 13...\(\text{Qxe2}\) is critical. 14.\(\text{Qxd5}\) cxd5 15.\(\text{Qe2}\)

The game Carlsen-Popov, Wijk aan Zee 2004, shows another interesting approach: 15.\(\text{Qd3}\) \(\text{dxe5}\) 16.0-0 \(\text{Qe7}\) 17.\(\text{Qh1}\) e4 18.\(\text{Qe2}\) \(\text{Qf8}\) 19.\(\text{Qc4}\) with a dangerous attack. 15...\(\text{Qdxe5}\) 16.0-0 \(\text{Qc5}\) 17.\(\text{Qh1}\) \(\text{Qf8}\) 18.\(\text{Qc4}\) \(\text{Qxf1}\) 19.\(\text{Qxf1}\) \(\text{Qb7}\)?

Sullivan has pointed out that 19...\(\text{Qh6}\) gives Black more chances to hold. 20.\(\text{Qg4}\)? 20.\(\text{Qc2}\)! gives White a winning attack. After 20...\(\text{Qxe4}\) Andrew Stephenson's 21.\(\text{Qh5}\)! is even stronger than Mikhail Tal's 21.\(\text{Qg4}\)? from Tal-Bogdanovic, Budva 1967: 21...\(\text{Qg6}\) 22.\(\text{Qg4}\) \(\text{Qc6}\) 23.\(\text{Qxe6}\) \(\text{Qd3}\) 24.\(\text{Qc1+}\) 20...\(\text{Qxc4}\) 21.\(\text{Qxe6}\)? Mednis' suggestion, 21.\(\text{Qc2}\), gives White enough compensation, e.g., 21...\(\text{Qd3}\) (21...\(\text{Qd5}\) 22.\(\text{Qxe6}\) \(\text{Qxe6}\) 23.\(\text{Qc4}\) \(\text{Qec8}\) 24.\(\text{Qxe5}\) \(\text{Qd7}\) 25.\(\text{Qe1}\) \(\text{Qc6}\) 26.\(\text{Qg7+}\)) 22.\(\text{Qa4+}\) \(\text{Qd7}\) 23.\(\text{Qxd7+}\) \(\text{Qxd7}\) 24.\(\text{Qf7+}\) \(\text{Qc8}\) 25.\(\text{Qxe6+}\) \(\text{Qb8}\) 26.\(\text{Qxc4}\).

21...\(\text{Qd3}\)! 22.\(\text{Qe1}\)?! \(\text{Qd4}\) 23.\(\text{Qg4}\) \(\text{Qb8}\) 24.\(\text{Qd1}\) \(\text{Qd7}\) 25.\(\text{Qf7+}\) \(\text{Qe6}\) and Fischer resigned as 26.\(\text{Qxg7}\) runs into 26...\(\text{Qg2}\)+ 27.\(\text{Qxg2}\) \(\text{Qb2+}\) --. 0-1
Clock Exhibition Games
April 1967
Manila

According to Brady in his biography of Fischer, the Philippine Chess Federation extended an invitation to Fischer for a series of simultaneous and clock exhibitions in 1967. Fischer travelled to Manila after the Monaco tournament. Among the activities were eight games played against the strongest Philippine players, at a time limit of 40 moves in 2½ hours. Bobby scored 7½-½ in the games.

(528) Balinas, Rosendo - Fischer
Sicilian Defense [B70]

1.e4 c5 2.d4 f6 3.d4 cxd4 4.Qxd4 Qf6 5.Qc3 a6 6.g3 g6 7.Qg2 Qg7 8.0-0 0-0
9.Nbd2 Qd7 10.d5 c6 11.Nc3 e5 is the main line. 11...e5 12.Nce3 Bb8 13.Nf4 Qc7
14.dxe5 Qxe5 15.exd5 Qxe5 16.dxe5 Qxe5 17.Qe3 Qd8 18.Qfd4+ Qg8 19.c3 Ke5
20.dxe6 fxe6 21.Qc1 White's advantage is small but long lasting. 21...Qf7 22.dxe6 Qg6
23.dxe5 Qxe5 24.d3 Qf7 25.Ab1 a5 26.g4 Qg6 27.d3 Qe4 28.d5 Qe5 29.g5+ Qe7 (D)

13.Qd1 is the lesser evil. 13...Qe7 14.Nxg3 15.b4 Qe5 14.a4 Qf6 is even better. 14.a3 Qe6
15.e5 16.Qc3 b5 17.cxb5 Qa5 18.a4 Qxe5 19.Qd3 Qe5 20.Qxe5 Qxe5 21.Qe2 b5
22.Qa1 Qc7 23.Qh6 Qf6 24.Qc2 Qxd1
25.Qxd1 Qc7 26.Qc2 Qb6 27.Qc1 Qd1 28.Qc1 Qc7 29.bxc2 Qxb2 30.Qb2 Qa3
31.Qa2 Qd6 32.Qe2 Qxb2 33.Qd3 Qb5 34.Qe4 c4 35.Qc4 Qa7 36.Qd5 Qd5 37.Qf1 Qd6
38.Qe4 a5 39.e5 a4 40.Qd4 Qg6 41.Qb1 c2 42.Qxc2 a2 43.Qb2 c3+ 0-1

(530) Fischer - Badilles, Glicerio
Sicilian Defense [B44]

1.e4 c5 2.d4 Qf3 e6 3.d4 cxd4 4.Qxd4 Qc6
5.d5 b5 6.Qf4 d6 7.Qf3 a6 8.Qf3 e5
9.Qc4 Qe7 10.Qd5 Qxb5 11.Qf5 b6 12.Qe2 Qh8 13.0-0 Qe4 14.Qb3 Qa5
15.Qd5 Qxb5 16.a3 b4 (D)

(529) Bandal, Rosendo - Fischer
Benoni Defense [A60]

1.d4 Qf6 2.c4 c5 3.d5 e6 4.Qc3 Qxe5
5.Qg5?! 5.cxd5 is the main line. 5...Qxd5

16...Qxd5? Without the strong light-squared bishop, Black cannot do much himself. 16...f5 is more in the spirit of the position. 17.Qxd5 Qc7
18. c3 g5? 18...f5 is again called for. 19. a4 a6d8 20. a4b4 a7d7 21. a7b6 a7g7 22. a7a1 f5? This just ultimately lines for White. 22... a7d8 is necessary. 23. e7f5 e7f5 24. a4a4 a7f8 25. a7c4 a7b8 26. a7c4 a7a8 27. c4 c7h4 28. h3xg5 h3g5 29. h4xg4 w8d8 30. a7b7 is even stronger. 27... a7a7? 27... a7f7 28. a7b7 a7f8 29. a7xg7 w8d7 30. a7c4 a7d7 31. a7xg5 a7c7 ± is probably the better practical choice. 28. a7d5 a4 29. a7xh7 a7xh7 30. a7b4 a7f7 32. a7xg5 a7a1+ 33. a7h2 w8xh2 34. a7c6 w8xf2 35. a7xe7 1-0

(531) Fischer – Lonzac, Ramon
Sicilian Defense [B86]

1.e4 c5 2. d3f3 d6 3.d4 cxd4 4. a4xd4 a4f6 5. a4c3 a4d6 6. a4e4 a4e6 7. a4f3 a4e7 8. f4 a4bd7 9. a4f3 b5?! 10. a4e3 w8c7 11.0-0-0 a4c5 12. f5 e5 13. d4x2 a4xb3+ 14. a4xb3 b5 15. a4g5! A typical way to clarify the position. Fischer wants to show that his knight is superior to Black’s dark-squared bishop. 15... a7h7 16. a4x6 a4x6 17. d5 a4xd5 18. a4xd5 a4e8 19. a4xd3 a4e7 20. a4b1 h4 21. a4d1 a4bd8 22. c4 a4b6 23. b4 a4c6 24. a4xg1 a4g5? 24... a4f2 25. a4f3 a4xg2 26. a4e5 a4xg7 27. a4f6 28. a4f6 is preferable as at least Black has managed to open some confusion and exchanged his bad bishop. 25. a4f3 f6? (D)

This allows Fischer to open the kingside with decisive effect. The retreat 25... a4f6 is unfortunately forced. 26. g3 b4xg3 26... a4e3 27. a4xe3 a4xe3 28. a4c6 a4b4 29. a4c2+ 27. a4g5! f5xg5 28. a4xg5 a4d7 29. a4e5 a4c7 30. a4g7+ a4d7 31. a4g5 1-0

(532) Fischer – Naranja, Renato
Sicilian Defense [B23]

1.e4 c5 2. d3f3 b4 3. d3c6 4. g3 a4g7 5. a4g2 a4g6 6. 0-0 a4g7 7.c3 d5 8. a4e2 0-0 9.e5 f5?! 9... b5 is the main line. 10. a4f6 a4xf6 11. a4h6 a4e8 12. g4?! It is more logical to try to blockade Black’s center with 12. a4f4. 12... e5 13. h3 a4c7?! 14. c4 e4? Too optimistic, as White can just take the pawn. 14... a4e6 15. d3c3 a4f7 is required. 15. d3e4 a4xe4 16. a4g5 a4d4 17. a4xe4 a4d7 18. a4c3 a4c6 19. a4d3 a4g2 20. a4g2 a4d8 21. a4ge4? Taking pressure away from Black’s position and allowing him to pin the knight. It is best just to bring the last inactive unit into play with 21. a4ae1+. 21... a4c6 22. a4fe1 (D)

1.e4 c5 2. d3f3 e6 3. d3 a4c6 4. g3 a4g7 5. a4g2 a4g6 6. 0-0 a4g7 7. c3 d5 8. a4e2 0-0 9.e5 f5?! 9... b5 is the main line. 10. a4f6 a4xf6 11. a4h6 a4e8 12. g4?! It is more logical to try to blockade Black’s center with 12. a4f4. 12... e5 13. h3 a4c7?! 14. c4 e4? Too optimistic, as White can just take the pawn. 14... a4e6 15. d3c3 a4f7 is required. 15. d3e4 a4xe4 16. a4g5 a4d4 17. a4xe4 a4d7 18. a4c3 a4c6 19. a4d3 a4g2 20. a4g2 a4d8 21. a4ge4? Taking pressure away from Black’s position and allowing him to pin the knight. It is best just to bring the last inactive unit into play with 21. a4ae1+. 21... a4c6 22. a4fe1 (D)

(533) Fischer – Rodriguez, Ruben
King’s Indian Attack [A08]

1.e4 c5 2. d3f3 e6 3. d3 a4c6 4. g3 a4g7 5. a4g2 a4g6 6. 0-0 a4g7 7.c3 d5 8. a4e2 0-0 9.e5 f5?! 9... b5 is the main line. 10. a4f6 a4xf6 11. a4h6 a4e8 12. g4?! It is more logical to try to blockade Black’s center with 12. a4f4. 12... e5 13. h3 a4c7?! 14. c4 e4? Too optimistic, as White can just take the pawn. 14... a4e6 15. d3c3 a4f7 is required. 15. d3e4 a4xe4 16. a4g5 a4d4 17. a4xe4 a4d7 18. a4c3 a4c6 19. a4d3 a4g2 20. a4g2 a4d8 21. a4ge4? Taking pressure away from Black’s position and allowing him to pin the knight. It is best just to bring the last inactive unit into play with 21. a4ae1+. 21... a4c6 22. a4fe1 (D)
22...\text{Qh}8? This plays right into White's hands. 22...\text{h}4 23.g5 \text{e}6f5 24.d5 \text{e}6 is totally unclear. 23.\text{Rad}1 \text{Qdf}5? Rodriguez does something, but here it is better just to do nothing with the simple retreat 23...\text{Qg}8 or 23...a6. 24.\text{Qd}5 \text{Qh}4+?! 25.\text{Qf}1 \text{Qg}8 26.\text{Qex}x6 \text{Bxe}1+ 27.\text{Qxe}1 \text{Qxf}6 28.\text{Qc}3 1-0

(534) \text{Fischer} – \text{Vester, Manuel}
\text{Caro-Kann [B10]}

1.e4 c6 2.d3 d6 3.f4 \text{Qf}6 4.Qf3 g6 5.g3 \text{Qg}7 6.\text{Qg}2 \text{bd}7 7.0-0 \text{gb}6+?! 8.\text{Qh}1 \text{Qg}4 9.d4 \text{Qdf}6 10.\text{Qc}3 \text{h}5?! 11.h3 \text{Qh}6 12.\text{Qh}4 \text{Qd}7 13.e5 \text{dxe}5 14.fxe5 (D)

14...\text{Qf}g8? Too passive. Good or bad, Black simply had to sacrifice a pawn with 14...\text{Qd}5. 15.\text{Qa}4 \text{Qc}7 16.\text{Qc}5 0-0-0 17.\text{Qf}4 \text{Qf}5?! 18.e6 \text{Qb}6 19.e7 \text{Qf}6? Taking the dangerous passed pawn with 19...\text{Qx}f7 20.\text{Qxf}5 \text{gx}f5 21.\text{Qe}6 \text{Qx}d4 22.\text{Qxd}4 \text{Qxd}4 is relatively best. 20.\text{Qx}h6 \text{Qx}h6 21.\text{Qxf}5 \text{g}x\text{f}5 22.\text{Qxe}2 \text{Qxb}2? 23.\text{Qxe}6+ \text{Qd}7 24.\text{Qe}7 \text{Ax}e7 25.\text{Qxe}6 \text{Qd}8 26.\text{Qe}6+ \text{Qd}7 27.\text{Qab}1 \text{Qc}3 28.\text{Qxf}5 \text{Qxd}4 29.\text{Qxc}6 1-0

(535) \text{Reyes, Romuel} – \text{Fischer}
\text{Sicilian Defense [B95]}

1.e4 c5 2.\text{Qf}3 d6 3.d4 cxd4 4.\text{Qxd}4 \text{Qf}6 5.d5 a6 6.\text{Qg}5 e6 7.\text{Qd}3 \text{Qe}7 8.\text{Qe}3 \text{b}5 9.a3 \text{Qb}7 10.\text{Qg}2 \text{Qbd}7 11.\text{Qe}2?! \text{Qc}8 12.\text{Qd}1? 12.0-0 is called for. 12...\text{Qxc}3! A typical strong Sicilian sacrifice. 13.\text{Qxc}3 \text{Qxe}4 14.\text{Qxe}4 \text{Qxe}4 15.0-0 \text{Qa}8 (D)

16.f3? Too slow. White must act very quickly or otherwise Black will be in complete control. One idea is 16.\text{c}4 \text{bxc}4 17.\text{Qf}4 \text{Qd}5 18.\text{Qe}1 0-0 19.\text{Qf}5. 16...\text{Qd}5 17.\text{Qf}2 0-0 18.\text{Qe}1?! \text{Qc}8 19.\text{Qd}2 \text{Qd}8! 20.\text{Qd}1?! \text{Qb}6 21.\text{Qc}3 \text{Qxc}5 22.\text{Qf}5 \text{Qxf}5 23.\text{Qxe}6 \text{Qxe}6 24.\text{Qd}4 \text{Qxc}6 25.\text{Qe}7 \text{Qc}6 26.\text{Qe}2 \text{Qf}8 27.\text{Qb}7 \text{Qc}4 28.\text{h}4 \text{h}5 29.\text{g}4 \text{Qe}5 30.\text{Qe}3 \text{h}x\text{g}4 31.\text{fx}g4 \text{f}4 32.\text{Qc}3 \text{Qc}4 33.\text{Qd}2 \text{Qc}8 0-1

Skopje International
August 6-September 30, 1967
Skopje, Yugoslavia

Fischer returned to play again in Skopje, Yugoslavia in the late summer and early fall of 1967. He stumbled a bit out of the blocks, nicked
for a draw in the first round by a virtual unknown and then losing to his nemesis Geller, but then he pulled himself together. After five rounds, he was among the leaders and by the end of the tournament, despite suffering another loss, he found himself a half-point ahead of Geller and Matulovic at the top of the crossable.

(536) Ilijevski, Borce - Fischer
Grünfeld Defense [D77]

\[1. \text{d}f3 \text{g}6 2. \text{g}3 \text{d}g7 3. \text{d}d4 \text{d}f6 4. \text{d}g2 0-0 5.0-0 \text{d}5 6. \text{c}c4 \text{d}xc4 7. \text{d}c3 \text{d}c6 8. \text{d}xe4 \text{d}e6 9. \text{b}3 \text{a}5 10. \text{b}2 \text{a}4 11. \text{d}g5 \text{d}d5 12. e4 \text{d}xc4 13. bxc4 \text{h}6 14. \text{d}h3 \text{a}3 15. \text{c}3 \text{d}d7 16. \text{e}5? 16. \text{c}1 \text{e}5 17. \text{d}5 \text{d}e8 18. \text{f}4 makes better use of White’s initiative. 16... \text{d}b6 17. \text{d}f1 \text{d}a4 18. \text{d}a1 \text{d}b2 19. \text{d}xb2 \text{a}xb2 20. \text{d}c6 bxc6 21. \text{b}b2 \text{d}d7 22. \text{d}f4 \text{ad}8 23. \text{e}6 \text{d}d4 24. \text{e}xf7+(D)

19. \text{d}f1!! A very strong retreat as the threat \text{e}xf6 is hard to parry. 19... \text{d}xe4 19... \text{d}e7 20. \text{d}xc3 \text{d}xe4 21. \text{f}6 gxf6 22. \text{e}e1 \text{g}xg2 23. \text{g}xg2 \text{d}g1 d5 25. \text{h}xg2+ 20. \text{a}3? A few hours after the game Fischer realized that 20. \text{f}4 would have won: 20... \text{c}6h2 21. \text{h}5 and now: 21. \text{d}c3 + 22. \text{d}xb2 \text{d}d1+ 23. \text{d}c1 \text{d}xd4 24. \text{d}xd4 \text{d}c5 25. \text{d}d3 \text{h}6 26. \text{e}e5 +; 21... \text{d}f6 22. \text{d}f5 \text{h}6 23. \text{d}h6+ \text{g}h8 24. \text{d}g6+ (Fischer); 21... \text{d}f6 22. \text{d}h6 \text{f}f7 22... \text{d}e4 23. \text{d}f5 \text{d}g5 24. \text{h}4++ 25. \text{d}f7 \text{d}e4 24. \text{h}3!!+ (Andrew Stephenson).

20... \text{d}b7 21. \text{f}4? This way to approach proves to be too slow. The direct 21. \text{h}5 gives White sufficient compensation, e.g., 21... \text{c}8 21... \text{d}g5 22. \text{h}4 \text{f}f7 23. \text{d}g5 \text{d}d8 24. \text{g}3=) 22. \text{d}g7+ \text{d}g8 23. \text{f}4 \text{d}5 24. \text{h}6+ \text{d}h7 25. \text{d}h7+ \text{d}e8 26. \text{g}6+ \text{d}e7 27. \text{d}e4 28. \text{b}7 29. \text{d}e5. (D)

24... \text{d}xf7!! Over the board, such a decision is hard to make, but objectively 24... \text{d}xh7 25. \text{d}g4 \text{d}xh2 26. \text{d}e6+ \text{d}e8 27. \text{d}g6+ \text{d}d7 is better, as White has nothing better than perpetual check. 25. \text{d}xe4 \text{d}xe4 26. \text{d}e2 \text{g}5 27. \text{d}e6 \text{d}e4 28. \text{d}g7?!! The rook endgame is drawn. If White wants to win, he should choose 28. \text{d}xc7!!.

28... \text{d}g7 29. \text{b}1 \text{f}5 30. \text{c}5 30. \text{b}7 \text{c}5 31. \text{e}c7 \text{d}f6 = 30... \text{f}5 31. \text{b}c1 \text{e}4 32. \text{b}1 \text{e}5 33. \text{b}c1 \text{d}f5 1/2-1/2

(537) Fischer - Geller, Efim
Sicilian Defense [B88]

1. \text{e}4 c5 2. \text{d}f3 \text{d}6 3. \text{d}g3 \text{c}x\text{d}4 4. \text{d}x\text{d}4 \text{d}f6 5. \text{d}c3 \text{d}c6 6. \text{d}c4 e6 7. \text{d}e3 \text{d}e7 8. \text{d}b3 0-0 9. \text{d}e2 \text{d}g5 10.0-0-0 10. \text{d}d4 11. \text{d}d4 \text{d}d7 12. \text{d}b1 \text{d}c6? This is quite slow. 12... \text{d}5 and 12... \text{f}c8 look more logical. 13. \text{f}4 \text{d}ad8 14. \text{h}lf1 \text{b}5 15. \text{f}b4 16. \text{f}x\text{d}1 \text{b}x\text{c}3 17. \text{e}xf7+ 17. \text{e}x\text{f}6! (Murei and Boleslavsky) is also very strong. 17... \text{h}8 18. \text{f}5 \text{d}bf4 (D)

21. \text{d}a4!! Fischer had overlooked this powerful shot. Now Black’s attack will be quicker. 22. \text{g}4 \text{d}f6 23. \text{e}xf6 23. \text{h}5 is parried by 23... \text{d}f7 24. \text{g}6 \text{g}5++ 23... \text{d}x\text{b}3! 23... \text{d}f6? 24. \text{d}x\text{f}6 \text{g}x\text{f}6 25. \text{a}4 \text{a}x\text{f}7 26. \text{d}d4 plays into White’s hands; Fischer resigned as 24. \text{f}4 runs into 24... \text{d}a2+ 25. \text{d}x\text{a}2 \text{d}x\text{b}2++. 0-1

(538) Damjanovic, Mato - Fischer
Sicilian Defense [B90]

1. \text{e}4 \text{c}5 2. \text{d}f3 \text{d}6 3. \text{d}g3 \text{c}x\text{d}4 4. \text{d}x\text{d}4 \text{d}f6 5. \text{d}c3 \text{a}6 6. \text{h}3 \text{g}6 7. \text{d}g4 \text{d}g7 8. \text{g}5? 8. \text{d}g2 is
the main line. 8...\( \text{Qh5} \) 9.\( \text{Qe2} \) e5 10.\( \text{Qb3} \) \( \text{Qf4} \) So far both players have followed Fischer-Reshevsky, U.S. Championship 1962/63 (see game 408). Now Damjanovic deviates with...

11.\( \text{Qg4} \) ...but it does not lead to a white advantage: 11...\( \text{Qc6} \) 12.\( \text{Qd5} \) 0-0 13.\( \text{Qh4} \) \( \text{Qg4} \) 14.\( \text{Qxg4} \) \( \text{Qxd5} \) 15.\( \text{Qxd5} \) \( \text{Qxe7} \) 15...\( \text{Qd4} \) ? 16.\( \text{Qe4} \) \( \text{Qc8} \) 17.\( \text{Qc3} \) b5 18.0-0-0 \( \text{Qc4} \) 19.\( \text{Qd3} \) \( \text{Qc7} \) 20.\( \text{Qd2} \) e4 (D)

16.\( \text{Qxf8+} \)!! \( \text{Qxf8} \) 17.\( \text{Qa4+} \) and Dely resigned in view of 17...b5 18.\( \text{Qxe4} \) \( \text{Qd8} \) 19.\( \text{Qc6+} \) \( \text{Qd7} \) 20.\( \text{Qd1} \) \( \text{Qe7} \) 21.\( \text{Qb6+} \). 1-0

(540) Minic, Dragoljub – Fischer
Sicilian Defense [B96]

1.e4 c5 2.\( \text{Qf3} \) d6 3.d4 \text{cx}d4 4.\( \text{Qxd4} \) \( \text{Qf6} \) 5.\( \text{Qc3} \) a6 6.\( \text{Qg5} \) \( \text{Qe6} \) 7.\( \text{f4} \) b5 8.\( \text{Qd5} \) \( \text{Qxe5} \) The famous Polugayevsky Variation.

10.\( \text{Qxf6} \) \( \text{Qxf6} \) 11.\( \text{Qxe2} \) \( \text{Qxe5} \) 12.\( \text{Qd3} \) \( \text{Qd5} \) 0-0 is the other main line and considered more critical nowadays. 12.\( \text{Qa7} \) 13.\( \text{Qe4} \) \( \text{Qe5} \) 14.0-0-0 14.\( \text{Qf3} \) is played more often.

14...\( \text{Qd7} \) 15.\( \text{Qg3} \) ?! 15.\( \text{Qc3} \) \( \text{Qb7} \) 16.\( \text{Qb5} \) is more in the spirit of the position. (D)

(539) Fischer – Dely, Peter
Sicilian Defense [B88]

1.e4 c5 2.\( \text{Qf3} \) d6 3.d4 \text{cx}d4 4.\( \text{Qxd4} \) \( \text{Qf6} \) 5.\( \text{Qc3} \) \( \text{Qc6} \) 6.\( \text{Qc4} \) e6 7.\( \text{Qb3} \) a6 8.\( \text{Qf4} \) \( \text{Qa5} \) 9.0-0 \( \text{Qd4} \) 10.\( \text{Qxd4} \) \( \text{Qxd4} \) d5? Opening the position for White’s attack. 10...\( \text{Qc5} \) is critical.

11.\( \text{Qxe4} \) \( \text{Qxe4} \)? 11...\( \text{Qg4} \) 12.\( \text{Qb6} \) \( \text{Qxb6} \) 13.\( \text{Qxb6} \) dxe4 14.\( \text{Qxe4} \) \( \text{Qe7} \) 15.\( \text{Qad1} \) 0-0 is the lesser evil.

12.\( \text{Qxe4} \) dxe4 13.f5! \( \text{Qb4} \) This runs into a beautiful refutation, but Black is lost in any case, e.g., 13...\( \text{exf5} \) 14.\( \text{Qa4} \) b5 15.\( \text{Qe5} \)

15...\( \text{Qxf6} \) A strong exchange sacrifice. Black’s pair of bishops together with his mobile pawn mass in the center give him an easy game. 16.\( \text{Qxe5} \) \( \text{Qxe5} \) 17.\( \text{Qf6+} \) \( \text{Qe7} \) 18.\( \text{Qxd7} \) \( \text{Qxd7} \) 19.\( \text{Qb3} \) \( \text{Qc6} \) 20.\( \text{Qf3} \) e4 21.\( \text{Qe2} \) \( \text{Qd7} \) 22.\( \text{Qa5} \) \( \text{Qa8} \) 23.\( \text{Qhf1} \) f5 24.\( \text{Qb1} \) \( \text{Qb6} \) 25.\( \text{Qa4} \) This direct approach backfires. A prophylactic move like 25.g3 is better, and only after 25...e3 should 26.a4 be played. 25...\( \text{bxa4} \) 26.\( \text{Qd4} \) a3 27.\( \text{Qfd1} \) 27.\( \text{bxa3} \) \( \text{Qe3} \) 28.\( \text{Qb4} \) \( \text{Qd2} \) 29.\( \text{Qxa6} \) e3 does not solve White’s problems either. 27...\( \text{Qf6} \) 28.\( \text{Qc4} \)? One white rook should be activated with 28.\( \text{Qd6} \) \( \text{Qd5} \)
29...\textit{Ac}6 \textit{ab}2 30.\textit{Af}7+ \textit{Af}6 31.\textit{Gxb}2. 28...\textit{Af}4
29.\textit{Ab}3 \textit{ab}2? 29...\textit{Ah}2 30.\textit{Ba}3 \textit{e3} is even better. 30.\textit{Ad}4 \textit{Ah}8 31.\textit{Ae}4 \textit{Ah}6? Making the
win very difficult. Surprisingly, here 31...\textit{Ad}8 is right, as Black’s passed pawns become dangerous after
32.\textit{Bxb}8 \textit{Bxb}8 33.\textit{Bx}6+ \textit{Axd}7 34.\textit{Axd}4 \textit{e3} 35.\textit{Gxb}2 \textit{Ae}5. 32.\textit{Ac}8 \textit{Ad}5 33.\textit{Cc}4 \textit{Ab}7
34.\textit{Da}7 \textit{Ab}7 35.\textit{Gxb}2 \textit{a5} 36.\textit{Aa}3 (D)

36...\textit{Ac}7? Fischer should have sacrificed another exchange with 36...\textit{Ah}2 37.\textit{Cc}3 \textit{Ag}3
38.\textit{Gc}6 \textit{Ab}3+ 39.\textit{Gxb}3 \textit{e3}. 37.\textit{Ah}8? Usually the side with the two rooks wants to exchange
rooks as this increases the chances of the remaining rook against the minor pieces. This
position is no exception, so 37.\textit{Axe}7+ \textit{Axe}7 38.\textit{Axe}4, with good drawing chances is called for.
37...\textit{Ad}6+ 38.\textit{Gxa}2 \textit{Bb}4 39.\textit{Cc}5 \textit{Ad}7
40.\textit{Ag}8 40.\textit{Ab}6 \textit{Ae}5 41.\textit{Ae}1 \textit{e3} 42.\textit{Ae}1 \textit{a}6+ 40...\textit{Ag}8 41.\textit{Ae}8 Desperation, but there is no
salvation anyway. 41...\textit{Ag}8 42.\textit{Ab}6 \textit{Ae}5 43.\textit{Axe}6 \textit{Ae}7 44.\textit{Ab}2 \textit{a4} 45.\textit{Aa}4 45.\textit{Axe}7 \textit{a}3+ 46.\textit{Ae}2 \textit{Axe}7 is lost as well, as the passed
pawns are three files apart. 45...\textit{Ag}7
46.\textit{Ab}6 \textit{Bb}7+ 47.\textit{Cc}3 \textit{Ae}7 48.\textit{Gd}4 \textit{Ba}7
49.g4 \textit{a}5 50.\textit{Axd} \textit{Aa}6+ 51.\textit{Ag}3 \textit{Aa}5+ 52.\textit{Axa}4 \textit{Aa}7+ 53.\textit{Axe}5 \textit{e3} 54.\textit{Axe}2 \textit{Ae}7+
55.\textit{Axe}6 \textit{f}4 0–1

(541) \textit{Fischer – Panov, Vladimir}
Caro-Kann [B11]

1.e4 c5 2.\textit{Cc}3 \textit{d}5 3.\textit{Af}3 \textit{d}xe4 4.\textit{Axe}4 \textit{Af}6
5.\textit{Axe}6+ \textit{c}x\textit{e}6 6.\textit{Ac}4 \textit{Aa}6 7.0–0 7.\textit{Ab}2+ is
the main line. 7...0–0 8.d4 \textit{Ae}6 9.\textit{Axe}6 \textit{f}xe6
10.\textit{Axe}1 \textit{Be}8 11.\textit{Cc}3 \textit{Aa}6 12.\textit{Aa}2 \textit{Aa}7
13.\textit{Aa}3 \textit{Ab}4 14.\textit{Ag}3 \textit{Ex}5 15.\textit{Ba}3 \textit{Ad}7
16.a3 \textit{b}6 17.\textit{Ba}8 18.\textit{Bd}4 \textit{Ab}d6 19.\textit{Ba}2
\textit{Bb}5 20.axb5 \textit{a}x\textit{b}5 21.\textit{Cd}5 \textit{cxb}5 22.\textit{Ab}2
\textit{Ba}3 23.\textit{Aa}2! Fischer keeps as much attacking
potential on the board as possible. 23...\textit{Ag}5
24.\textit{Ah}4 \textit{Af}5 25.\textit{Ae}4 \textit{e}5? Now the second
29.\textit{Ag}4? 29.\textit{Gg}4 offered much better chances
to muddy the waters, e.g., 29...\textit{Bc}4 30.\textit{Bf}3 \textit{f}5
31.\textit{Bf}4 \textit{f}x\textit{f}1+ 32.\textit{Gx}f1 \textit{Bc}f1+ 33.\textit{Bh}2 \textit{f}5
34.\textit{Gg}5. 29...\textit{Bf}5 30.\textit{Bf}4 \textit{Bf}4 31.\textit{Gg}4
\textit{f}5 32.\textit{Bf}4 \textit{f}x\textit{f}1+ 33.\textit{Bf}2 \textit{f}7 34.\textit{Bb}4
b6 35.a5 \textit{Ba}5 36.\textit{Ba}7 37.\textit{Bc}5 38.\textit{Bxa}5. Now Black’s connected passed center
pawns will roll down the board. 38.\textit{Aa}5 \textit{Be}2
39.\texttt{Sh}3 is more active and makes Black's task more difficult. 38...c5 39.\texttt{B}a6 d5 40.\texttt{B}a7+ \texttt{c}c6 41.\texttt{B}a6+ \texttt{f}f5 42.\texttt{B}a7 d4 43.\texttt{B}f6+ \texttt{g}g4 44.\texttt{B}c3 \texttt{e}e2 45.\texttt{B}g3+ \texttt{f}f4 46.\texttt{B}f3+ \texttt{e}e4 47.\texttt{B}g1 \texttt{h}h5 47...\texttt{d}3 is even easier. 0-1

23...\texttt{B}a8? This maneuver is now too slow. If Bukic wanted to play this move, he should have done so two moves earlier. 23...\texttt{B}h5, with unclear play, is critical. 24.\texttt{B}d6? runs into 24...\texttt{B}d5 25.\texttt{B}d3 \texttt{B}a4++. 24...\texttt{B}c7? 25.\texttt{B}d5 \texttt{d}c5 26.\texttt{B}a4! Aiming at Black's Achilles' heel. 26...\texttt{B}d4 27.\texttt{B}a5 \texttt{B}f3+ 28.\texttt{B}f3 \texttt{c}c6 29.\texttt{B}h3 \texttt{B}c8 30.\texttt{B}c4 \texttt{e}e7 31.\texttt{B}f2 \texttt{b}5 32.\texttt{B}f1 32.\texttt{B}x\texttt{a}6 is the alternative, but Black can exchange several pawns with 32...\texttt{B}xc4 33.\texttt{B}xc4 \texttt{B}h7 34.\texttt{B}c4 \texttt{B}a6 35.\texttt{B}c7+ \texttt{B}c8 36.\texttt{B}a7 \texttt{B}c4 37.\texttt{B}g3 e5 and continue to fight for a draw. 32...\texttt{B}xc4 33.\texttt{B}x\texttt{c}4?! The passed c-pawn is potentially weak, but Black does not seem to be able to exploit it. After 33.\texttt{B}x\texttt{c}4 \texttt{a}5, Black has the option of bringing the knight back into the game with \texttt{B}b5. 33...\texttt{B}a5 33...\texttt{e}5 34.\texttt{B}xe5 \texttt{B}h5 35.\texttt{B}e3 \texttt{B}h4 36.\texttt{B}x\texttt{c}5 \texttt{B}x\texttt{b}4 37.\texttt{B}x\texttt{b}4 \texttt{B}x\texttt{c}5 38.\texttt{B}x\texttt{c}5 \texttt{B}x\texttt{b}4 39.\texttt{B}x\texttt{b}4 \texttt{B}x\texttt{b}4 40.\texttt{B}d3 \texttt{B}x\texttt{a}4 41.\texttt{B}c4 \texttt{B}c1 Usually an active rook should not be exchanged so readily. But in this case, White's c-pawn will otherwise become very dangerous, e.g., 41...\texttt{B}x\texttt{b}3 42.\texttt{B}d5 \texttt{B}x\texttt{b}3 43.\texttt{B}c2 \texttt{B}x\texttt{a}3 44.\texttt{B}x\texttt{a}3 \texttt{B}x\texttt{a}3 45.\texttt{B}x\texttt{g}3 \texttt{B}a5 46.\texttt{B}x\texttt{b}2 \texttt{B}c4 45.\texttt{B}x\texttt{b}7+ \texttt{B}d8 46.\texttt{B}x\texttt{c}3 47.\texttt{B}dx\texttt{b}2 \texttt{B}c4 48.\texttt{B}x\texttt{c}4 \texttt{B}x\texttt{c}4 49.\texttt{B}c2 \texttt{B}x\texttt{f}7 50.\texttt{B}e3 \texttt{B}c8 Losing without a fight. 50...\texttt{B}x\texttt{e}8 is much more tenacious. 51.\texttt{B}x\texttt{g}3 \texttt{B}f6 52.\texttt{B}x\texttt{g}6 \texttt{B}x\texttt{g}6 53.\texttt{B}x\texttt{g}6+ \texttt{B}h5 54.\texttt{B}g5+ 1-0
(545) Knezevic, Milorad - Fischer
Sicilian Defense [B52]

1.e4 c5 2.Qf3 d6 3.Qb5+ Qd7 4.Q×d7+ Q×d7 5.0-0 Qc6 6.c3 Qf6 7.Qe1 e6 8.d4 c×d4 9.c×d4 d5 10.e5 Qe4 11.Qd2 Q×d2 12.Q×d2 Qe7 13.Qg5?! 13.Q×e1 is the main line. 13...Qb4 13...0-0 is played more often.
14.Qd2 a5 15.Q×b4 a×b4 16.a3 b×a3
17.Qb3 Qe7 18.Q×c3 0-0 19.Qxa3 Q×a3
20.Q×a3 Q×a3 21.Q×a3 f6! White has played for a draw the whole time, but with this move, Fischer makes clear that the endgame will last a while. 22.Qf1 f×e5 23.d×e5 h6 24.Qb3 Qf7 25.h4 Qf8 26.h5 Qe8 27.Qa3?! 27.Qe2 is called for. 27...Qd7 27...Qf5? 28.Qb3 Q×d8
29.Qg1 Qf4 30.Qf1 Qe4 is a bit more precise.
30.Qa4 Qe7 29.Qa8 Qc7 30.Qe2 Qb6
31.Qd3 Qc5 32.Qa4 Qf7 33.Qc3 b5
34.Qg4 Qf5 (D)

22.Q×a8? This is overambitious. Fischer should be satisfied with a draw, as the best he can reach now is some kind of fortress draw against the queen. 22...Qa8 23.Q×e6 Qb6 24.c3 Qc2
25.Qa1 Q×b2 26.Qc7 Qb8 27.a4 Qa2
28.a5 Qa5 If Black is playing for a win, then 28...Qb2 is a better choice, as more pieces remain on the board. 29.Q×c2 29.Qd5 is answered by 29...Qa2. 29...Q×c7 30.Qa1 Qf8 31.Qa2
Qb7 32.Q×e3 Qg7 33.Qa6 Qb8 34.Qf1
Qb1 35.Q×a7 Q×a1 36.Q×a1 Qb2 37.Qc1
Qe7 38.Qc4 h6 39.Qd1 Qb6 40.Ed5 Qd6
41.g4 ½-½

(547) Janosevic, Dragoljub - Fischer
Sicilian Defense [B93]

1.e4 c5 2.Qf3 d6 3.Qb5+ Qd7 4.Q×d7+ Q×d7 5.0-0 Qc6 6.c3 Qf6 7.Qe1 e6 8.d4 c×d4 9.c×d4 d5 10.e5 Qe4 11.Qd2 Q×d2 12.Q×d2 Qe7 13.Qg5?! 13.Q×e1 is the main line. 13...Qb4 13...0-0 is played more often.
14.Qd2 a5 15.Q×b4 a×b4 16.a3 b×a3
17.Qb3 Qe7 18.Q×c3 0-0 19.Qxa3 Q×a3
20.Q×a3 Q×a3 21.Q×a3 f6! White has played for a draw the whole time, but with this move, Fischer makes clear that the endgame will last a while. 22.Qf1 f×e5 23.d×e5 h6 24.Qb3 Qf7 25.h4 Qf8 26.h5 Qe8 27.Qa3?! 27.Qe2 is called for. 27...Qd7 27...Qf5? 28.Qb3 Q×d8
29.Qg1 Qf4 30.Qf1 Qe4 is a bit more precise.
30.Qa4 Qe7 29.Qa8 Qc7 30.Qe2 Qb6
31.Qd3 Qc5 32.Qa4 Qf7 33.Qc3 b5
34.Qg4 Qf5 (D)

35.Q×g7? Missing the highly surprising 35.b×a4! Q×b4 36.Q×g7 Q×h5 37.Q×c7+ Q×b6
38.Q×e7 Qc6 39.Q×e6 Qc5 40.Qe8= 35...Q×c5 36.Q×e5 Q×e5 37.Qd3 Qh5
38.Qf4 Qf5 39.g3 h5 40.Q×c7+ Q×d6? The active 40...Q×d4 is critical. 41.Qh7 e5 42.Qb4
Qe6 43.Qh6+ Qf7 43...Qf6 44.Q×h5 exf4
45.g×f4 Q×f4 46.h6+ Q×e5 47.Q×b6 Q×b4
48.Qc3 Qc4+ 49.Qb3 b4 50.Qb8 Qd4
51.Qh8= 44.Q×e5 Q×e5 45.Qd4 Qg5
46.Qd6 Qg4+ 47.Qc5 ½-½

(546) Fischer - Popov, Luben
King's Indian Attack [B40]

1.e4 c5 2.Qf3 e6 3.d3 d6 4.g3 Qe7 5.Qg2
g6 6.d4 Qg7 7.d×c5 Q×a5+ 8.Qc3 d×c5
9.0-0 0-0 10.Qd6 Qec6 11.Qc3 Qa6
12.Qfd1 e5 13.Qd5 Qe6 14.Qg5 Qf8
15.Qe7+ Q×e7 Of course not 15...Qh8??
16.Q×e6 f×e6? 17.Qf7#. 16.Q×e7 Qe8

(545) Knezevic, Milorad - Fischer
Sicilian Defense [B52]

1.e4 c5 2.Qf3 d6 3.Qb5+ Qd7 4.Q×d7+ Q×d7 5.0-0 Qc6 6.c3 Qf6 7.Qe1 e6 8.d4 c×d4 9.c×d4 d5 10.e5 Qe4 11.Qd2 Q×d2 12.Q×d2 Qe7 13.Qg5?! 13.Q×e1 is the main line. 13...Qb4 13...0-0 is played more often.
14.Qd2 a5 15.Q×b4 a×b4 16.a3 b×a3
17.Qb3 Qe7 18.Q×c3 0-0 19.Qxa3 Q×a3
20.Q×a3 Q×a3 21.Q×a3 f6! White has played for a draw the whole time, but with this move, Fischer makes clear that the endgame will last a while. 22.Qf1 f×e5 23.d×e5 h6 24.Qb3 Qf7 25.h4 Qf8 26.h5 Qe8 27.Qa3?! 27.Qe2 is called for. 27...Qd7 27...Qf5? 28.Qb3 Q×d8
29.Qg1 Qf4 30.Qf1 Qe4 is a bit more precise.
30.Qa4 Qe7 29.Qa8 Qc7 30.Qe2 Qb6
31.Qd3 Qc5 32.Qa4 Qf7 33.Qc3 b5
34.Qg4 Qf5 (D)

22.Q×a8? This is overambitious. Fischer should be satisfied with a draw, as the best he can reach now is some kind of fortress draw against the queen. 22...Qa8 23.Q×e6 Qb6 24.c3 Qc2
25.Qac1 Q×b2 26.Qc7 Qb8 27.a4 Qa2
28.a5 Qa5 If Black is playing for a win, then 28...Qb2 is a better choice, as more pieces remain on the board. 29.Q×c2 29.Qd5 is answered by 29...Qa2. 29...Q×c7 30.Qa1 Qf8 31.Qa2
Qb7 32.Q×e3 Qg7 33.Qa6 Qb8 34.Qf1
Qb1 35.Q×a7 Q×a1 36.Q×a1 Qb2 37.Qc1
Qe7 38.Qc4 h6 39.Qd1 Qb6 40.Ed5 Qd6
41.g4 ½-½

(547) Janosevic, Dragoljub - Fischer
Sicilian Defense [B93]

1.e4 c5 2.Qf3 d6 3.d4 c×d4 4.Q×d4 Qf6
5.Qc3 a5 6.f4 Qc6 7.Qf3 Qg4 8.h3 Q×f3
9.Q×f3 Qg6 10.Qe3 Qg7 11.Qc4 0-0 12.0-0
Qc7 13.Qb3 b5 14.g4?! 14.Qad1 is less risky.
14...Qb4 15.Qa4 Qd7 16.Qad1 Qa5 17.e5
Q×b3 17...Q×e5 runs into 18.Q×f7+ Q×f7
19.Q×d5+ e6 20.Q×d7+ Q×d7 21.Q×d7+ Q×g8
22.Qc5= 18.Q×d6 c×d6 19.Q×c3 Qae8
20.Qc1 Qb8 21.Qfd1 Qe6 22.Qf2 Qfe8
23.Qg5 h6 24.Qh4 Qe8 25.Qg5 Qe8
25...Qb5= 26.Qc2 Qe4 27.Q×d6 Qf8
28.Q×a6 Qb8 29.Qd6 Qel1+ 30.Qg2
Q×d1 31.Q×d1 Q×f4 32.Qf3 h×g5
33.Q×f4 Q×f4 34.Q×e8 f6 35.Q×b6 Qf7
36.Q×d5 Qe5? The rook should directly go to the second rank with 36...Qe2. 37.Q×f4 g5
38.Q×c7 Qe8 39.Q×g6 Qe4 40.Q×h8 Q×f8
41.h5 Q×b2 42.Qg3? The important a-pawn should be protected by 42...Qa7. 42...Qf5? The connected passed pawns do not create enough counterplay. The hanging pawn should just be taken: 42...Qxa2 43.Qc5 (43.h6 Qb2 44.Qc5
\( \text{Bobby Fischer} \)

\[ \text{error, which activates Black's king. } 40.\text{a}6+ \text{g}7 \\
41.\text{h}x\text{g}5 \text{ wins. } 40...\text{g}x\text{g}5 \\
41.\text{d}3 \text{e}c1 \text{(D)} \]

44...\text{f}4+ The rook endgame after 44...\text{c}x\text{c}5 \\
45.\text{d}x\text{c}5 is also lost: 45...\text{f}7 46.\text{d}x\text{f}5 + \text{g}6 \\
47.\text{d}x\text{g}5+ \text{h}x\text{h}6 48.\text{e}a5++ 45.\text{g}h3 \text{e}x\text{a}2 \\
46.\text{d}d4 \text{g}4 + 47.\text{g}x\text{g}4 \text{h}x\text{h}2 \text{Hays gives } \\
47...\text{d}d2? as the game continuation, but as 48.\text{h}7 \\
would win immediately, I think that it is highly unlikely \\
that it was played. 48.\text{g}7 \text{b}6 \\
49.\text{b}7 \text{d}d5 50.\text{b}5 \text{e}7 51.\text{b}x\text{b}4 \text{g}6 \\
52.\text{b}6 \text{g}2+ 53.\text{f}3 \text{g}3+ 54.\text{e}4 \text{e}3+ \\
55.\text{d}4 \text{f}7 56.\text{f}6 + \text{g}8 57.\text{b}4 \text{h}7 \\
58.\text{b}5 \text{b}3 59.\text{c}4 \text{b}1 60.\text{f}7 \text{g}8 \\
61.\text{b}7 \text{c}1+ 62.\text{d}3 \text{f}1 63.\text{b}6 \text{f}3 \\
64.\text{c}3 \text{h}4 65.\text{b}8 67.\text{h}7 66.\text{b}7 \text{e}1+ 66...\text{d}f5 + 67.\text{f}4 \text{g}x\text{g}7 68.\text{x}g7 \text{x}g7 \\
69.\text{f}8 + + 67.\text{f}2 \text{e}2+ 68.\text{g}3 \text{f}2 \\
69.\text{f}8 1-0 \\

(549) \text{Nicskvi,Risto – Fischer} \\
\text{Siematic Defense [B93]} \\
1.\text{e}4 \text{c}5 2.\text{d}c3 \text{d}c6 3.\text{d}c4 \text{d}c4 4.\text{d}x\text{d}4 \text{f}6 \\
5.\text{d}c3 \text{a}6 6.\text{f}4 \text{c}7 7.\text{f}3 \text{d}d7 8.\text{d}d3 \\
b5 9.\text{a}3 \text{g}6 10.0-0 \text{g}7 11.\text{e}1 \text{b}7 \\
12.\text{h}1 \text{e}5 12...\text{c}5 is the main line. 13.\text{h}4 \\
b6 14.\text{f}5 \text{d}5 15.\text{d}2 \text{c}5 16.\text{e}1 \\
b4 \text{d}x\text{d}3 17.\text{c}x\text{d}3 \text{e}d8 18.\text{e}c1 = 16...\text{g}5 \\
17.\text{g}3 \text{h}5 18.\text{g}4 \text{f}4 19.\text{d}x\text{f}4 \text{e}x\text{f}4 \\
20.\text{d}5 \text{(D)} \\

(548) \text{Fischer – Matulovic,Milan} \\
\text{Siematic Defense [B48]} \\
1.\text{e}4 \text{c}5 2.\text{d}c3 \text{d}c6 3.\text{d}ge2 \text{e}6 4.\text{d}4 \text{c}xd4 \\
5.\text{d}x\text{d}4 \text{c}7 6.\text{f}4 \text{a}6 7.\text{d}c3 \text{d}b4 8.\text{d}c6 \\
\text{e}x\text{c}6 9.\text{d}x\text{d}4 \text{e}x\text{c}3 10.\text{b}x\text{c}3 \text{g}6 11.\text{d}d3 \\
b5 12.\text{a}4 \text{b}7 13.\text{b}1 0-0 14.\text{b}4 \text{d}5 \\
15.a5 b5 a5 b5 c7 17.0-0 \text{d}x\text{e}4 \\
18.\text{d}d3 \text{d}a6 19.\text{c}4 \text{d}f6 20.\text{c}5 \text{g}4 21.\text{h}3 \\
\text{d}x\text{e}3 22.\text{c}x\text{e}3 \text{e}c8 23.\text{a}1 \text{d}x\text{d}3 \\
24.\text{b}a8 \text{a}8 25.\text{c}d3 \text{h}5 26.\text{b}6 \text{b}1+ \\
27.\text{h}2 \text{d}4 28.\text{e}x\text{d}4 \text{e}c1 29.\text{b}5 \text{c}6 \\
30.\text{a}5 \text{c}2 31.\text{d}x\text{d}8 \text{g}7 32.\text{g}5 \text{d}5 ? The resulting rook ending is quite difficult, as \\
Black’s king has problems entering the scene of \\
action. After 32...\text{g}8, it is more or less equal \\
because of Black’s counterplay. 33.\text{e}x\text{d}5 \text{e}x\text{d}5 \\
34.f5 \text{h}6 35.\text{d}4 \text{f}6 35...\text{f}6 is called for. \\
36.\text{g}3 ! \text{c}3 37.\text{f}4 \text{d}x\text{d}3 38.\text{e}4 \text{d}1 \\
39.\text{a}3 \text{g}5 40.\text{h}x\text{g}5 ? A typical time trouble \\

pulse...

20...\text{d}5 20...\text{d}6 21.\text{h}4 \text{a}x\text{b}2 22.\text{f}5 \text{d}5 \\
is probably objectively better, but after 23.\text{g}3, \\
Black’s position is difficult to handle over the \\
board. 21.\text{e}d5+ \text{f}8 22.\text{b}4 \text{d}x\text{d}3 23.\text{c}x\text{d}3 \\
\text{c}8 24.\text{h}5! White needs his queen for the \\
attack. 24...\text{f}5 25.\text{d}6 \text{d}8 26.\text{e}7 \text{d}x\text{d}6 \\
27.\text{f}e1 \text{g}8 28.\text{h}4 ? This just loses \\
valuable time. After 28.\text{h}4, White has 
compensation for the pawn. 28...\text{f}6 29.\text{f}3
1.e4 c5 2.d4 f3 e6 3.d4 cxd4 4.dxd4 a6 5.c3 c7 6.ad3 f6 7.b3 f7 8.d3 d6 9.f4 b5 10.g3 f3 Af7 11.g4 Ae7! It is probably best to answer the attack on the flank with a counterstrike in the center: 11...b4 12.a4 d5=. Mantovani-Efimov, Reggio Emilia 1998.

12.0-0 0-0 13.c5 f6 14.b1 Ac8 15.a3 Acx3 16.cxd3 Ac5 17.d4 Ab8! 18.f5 e5 19.dxe2 Ad8 20.Ag1 Ag8? The queen is a bit out of play here, but the position is already very critical anyway as Fischer just continues to follow his plan to open the kingside.

21.g6 hXg6 22.fXg6 Ac7 23.d4 exe4 24.Axd4 Ac7 25.d5 Ac6 26.Ed2 fXg6 27.Ag6 Ag8 28.Ac4 Ac7 28...Ag2 29.Ag1 Ac8 30.Ag4 Ac8 31.Ag2 Ac8 32.d4 Ac8 33.Acxe6 Acxe6 (D)


1.e4 c5 2.d4 f3 d6 3.d4 cxd4 4.dxd4 Ag6 5.Ag3 Ac6 6.Ag4 c5 7.Ac7 Ac7 8.Ac8 0-0 9.Af5 Ab8 10.0-0 Ac6 11.d4 Ad4 12.Ac4 Ac8 Not very aggressive; the slower 12...Ac6?! was played by Geller in round 2 (see game 537). The aggressive 12...Af8 and 12...b5 look better. 13.Ac3 Ac6 13...b5? 14.Acxf6 Agxf6? This runs into a mighty hammer-blow. 14...Ac6 15.Acxe6 Ac8 gives Black some compensation because of his bishops.

(551) Kholmov,Ratmir - Fischer
Pirc Defense [B07]

1.d4 Agf6 2.Agf3 g6 3.g3 Ac7 4.Ag2 0-0 5.0-0 Ac6 6.Ac4 Ac6 7.Ac7 Ag8 8.Ag3 Ac8 9.e4 Ac8 10.Ac4 c6 11.Ag6?! Ac8 (D)


15.Ac5 Acf8 15...Ad5 16.Ac5 b5 17.Ac4 Ac4 18.Ag4 18.Ag4 18.Ac5 19.Ag6 1-0
Interzonal Tournament
August 6-September 30, 1967
Sousse, Tunisia

After his win at Skopje, Fischer remained in Yugoslavia and prepared to play in the upcoming Interzonal in Sousse, Tunisia. However, an unfortunate combination of scheduling requirements, inept tournament organization, miscommunications and misunderstandings led to Bobby’s withdrawal after he had played just ten games – and when he was leading the tournament! Even the intervention of the U.S. State Department’s representative in Tunisia could not change things. It seemed that just as he was on the verge of making it to the tournaments’ cycle, everything imploded.

(553) Fischer - Barczaczy, Laszlo
Ruy Lopez [C95]

1.e4 e5 2.Øf3 Øc6 3.Øb5 a6 4.Øa4 Øf6
5.0-0 Øe7 6.Oe1 b5 7.Øb3 d6 8.c3 0-0
9.h3 Øb8 10.d4 Øbd7 11.Øh4 cxd4?! 12.cxØd4 Øb6 13.Øf3 d5?!
This gives White a long-lasting structural advantage. Black should challenge the center with 13...c5. 14.e5 Øe4
15.Øbd2 Ø×d2 16.Ø×d2 Øf5 17.Øc2
Ø×c2 18.O×c2 a×c2 19.b3 Ød7 20.e6
20.Øa5?! is even more precise. 20...f×e6
21.O×e6 c5 22.Øa5 Ø×a5 23.O×e7 (D)

23...Ø×d8? The queen should be activated with
23...c×d4 24.Øe2 Øc3, with chances to defend, e.g., 25.Øe6+ Øh8 26.Øf1 Øf6 27.Øg5 Øc7.
24.Øg5! 1-0

(554) Portisch, Lajos - Fischer
King’s Indian Defense [E69]

1.Øf3 Øf6 2.g3 g6 3.c4 Øg7 4.d4 0-0
5.Øg2 d6 6.Øc3 Øbd7 7.0-0 e5 8.e4 c6
9.h3 Øb6 10.Oe1 10.c5 is considered to be
more critical nowadays. 10...Øe8 11.d5 Øc5
12.Øb1 a5 13.Øe3 Øc7 14.Ø×c5?! Giving
up the bishop pair is not good as White’s dark
squares, in the long run, are too vulnerable.
14.Ød2 is the main line. 14...c×d5 15.d×c6
b×c6 16.Oa4 Øf8 17.O×h3 Øh5 18.Oe3
Øa7 19.h4 Øg7 20.Oh2? The following plan
makes White’s king vulnerable; 20.Øe1 b6
21.Øh2 is more natural. 20...f6 21.Oh3 Øh3
22.O×h3 Øe6 23.Øf1 g×h5 24.O×h1 Øad8
25.Og2 Øg7 26.O×f1 Øg4 27.O×h4 Øg6
28.O×e2 Ød6 29.Øb3 Ød7?!
An inaccuracy which gives Black’s advantage away. 29...Øg5
first holds the initiative firmly in hand. 30.Ød1
Ø×d1+ 31.Ø×d1 Ød8 32.Øe2 Øg5
33.Ø×g5 f×g5 34.Ø×h5 Ød2?! 35.Ø×g4 b6
36.Øh2 Øg7 37.Øc3 Øe3 38.Ød1 Øf7
39.Og2 Ød7 40.Of5 Ø×d1 41.Ø×e5+
Øg8?! After 41...Øg6, White has no choice and
must take a draw by perpetual check. 42.O×h6
Øg7 (D)

43.Øg6 Portisch forces a draw. He could play
on with 43.Øh6+? Øh8 (43...Øh8 44.Og6+ Øh7
45.Øg5) 44.Øe8+ Ø×e8 45.O×c6 43...Øg8
44.Ø×g7+ Ø×g7 45.Øe8+ Øh7 46.Ob5+
Øg8 ½-½

(555) Fischer - Myagmasuren, Lhamsuren
King’s Indian Attack [C00]

1.e4 e6 2.d3 d5 3.Ød2 Øf6 4.g3 c5 5.Øg2
Øc6 6.Øgf3 Øe7 7.0-0 0-0 8.Øc3 Ød7
9.Oe1 b5 10.Øf1 h4 11.h3 a5 12.O×f4 a4
13.a3 b×a3 14.O×a3 Øa5?? 14...Øa6 is the
main line. 15.Øe3 Øa6 16.Oh3 d4 17.O×f1
Øb6 18.Og5 Ød5 19.O×d2 Ø×g5 20.Ø×g5
Ø×d7 21.O×h5 Øc8 22.O×d2 Ø×c3
This move is too slow and removes an important defender
from the kingside. 22...c4 is necessary. 23.Øf6
Øe8 23...g×f6 24.e×f6 Øh8 25.Øf5 exf5 26.Oe7
31. $\text{Kh}7++! 1-0

(556) Cuellar,Miguel - Fischer
Benoni Defense [A71]

1.d4 $\text{Qf}6 2.\text{c}4 \text{c}5 3.d5 \text{c}6 4.\text{Qc}3 \text{exd}5
5.\text{cxd}5 \text{g}6 6.\text{Qf}3 \text{g}7 7.e4 \text{Qg}7 8.\text{Qg}5 \text{h}6
9.\text{Qf}4 9.\text{Qh}4 is the main line. 9...\text{g}5 10.\text{Qc}1
0-0 11.\text{Qd}2 \text{Qbd}7 12.\text{Qe}2 \text{Qc}5 13.\text{Qf}1
\text{b}5!? Fischer gets compensation for the pawn and,
in practical play, matters are easier for Black.
14.\text{Qxb}5 (D)

14...\text{Qa}5?! This goes a bit too far. 14...c4?
15.\text{Qe}3 \text{Qxd}3+ 16.\text{Qf}1 \text{Qb}6 17.\text{Qxc}4 \text{Qxb}2
18.\text{Qxb}2 \text{Qab}2 19.\text{Qc}1 \text{Qb}8 20.\text{Qxb}2 \text{Qxb}2
21.\text{Qc}1 \text{Qd}7 is equal. 15.\text{Qg}3 \text{c}4 16.0-0 \text{Qb}8
17.\text{Qa}4 \text{Qxa}4 18.\text{Qxa}4 \text{Qd}3 19.\text{Qb}5 \text{Qg}4
20.\text{Qge}2? The important pawn should be taken
with 20.\text{Qxc}4 \text{Qxb}2 21.\text{Qxb}2 \text{Qxb}2 22.\text{Qac}1
\text{Qd}4 23.\text{Qge}2, and White is certainly not
worse. 20...\text{Qxc}1 21.\text{Qac}1 \text{Qe}5 22.b3
\text{Qxb}3 23.\text{a}x\text{b}3 \text{a}6 24.\text{Qa}4 \text{Qd}3 25.\text{Qc}2 \text{f}5
26.\text{Qg}3? 26.\text{f}3 \text{Qc}5 27.\text{Qg}3 is more
harmonious. 26...\text{f}4 27.\text{Qge}2? It is better to
slow down Black’s initiative by giving the
pawn back with 27.\text{Qf}5. 27...\text{f}3 28.\text{Qg}3 \text{f}x\text{g}2
29.\text{Qxg}2 \text{Qg}4 30.\text{Qf}5? Losing a piece, but
White’s problems are not easy to solve, e.g.,
30.\text{Qd}1 \text{Qf}4+ 31.\text{Qg}1 \text{Qd}3 32.\text{Qe}1 \text{Qd}3
33.\text{Qf}1 \text{h}5, with strong pressure for Black.
30...\text{Qf}4+ 31.\text{Qg}3 \text{Qxf}5 32.\text{c}x\text{f}5 \text{Qc}3
33.\text{Qf}3 \text{Qe}5 34.\text{Qe}4 \text{b}4+ 35.\text{Qc}4 \text{Qfb}8
36.\text{Qf}6 37.\text{Qf}5 \text{Qxc}4 38.\text{b}x\text{c}4 \text{Qe}2
39.\text{Qc}1 \text{Qd}4+ 40.\text{Qg}4 \text{h}5+ 41.\text{Qh}3 \text{Qxf}6
0-1

(557) Fischer - Sarapu,Ortvín
French Defense [C13]

1.e4 \text{c}6 2.d4 \text{d}5 3.\text{Qc}3 \text{Qf}6 4.\text{Qg}5 \text{d}xe4
5.\text{Qxe}4 \text{Qbd}7 6.\text{Qf}6+ \text{Qxf}6 7.\text{Qf}3 \text{c}5
8.\text{Qb}5+ \text{Qd}7 9.\text{Qxd}7+ \text{Qxd}7 10.\text{Qe}2
cxd4 11.0-0 0.\text{Qc}5 12.\text{Qe}5 \text{Qe}7 13.\text{Qd}4
\text{Ee}8 14.\text{f}4?! 14.\text{Qb}5 \text{Qc}6 15.c3 is critical.
14...0-0?! Black had two more attractive
options: 14...\text{h}6 15.\text{Qh}5 \text{Qc}6 16.c3 0-0 17.\text{Qa}7
\text{Qa}4 18.\text{Qxc}8 \text{Qxc}8 19.\text{Qxf}6 \text{Qxf}6 is an
interesting exchange sacrifice, and 14...\text{Qc}5
15.\text{Qb}8+ \text{Qb}8 16.\text{Qe}5 \text{Qc}5 may lead directly
to a draw. 15.\text{Qf}5 \text{Qc}7 16.\text{Qxe}7+ \text{Qxe}7
17.\text{Qd}2 \text{Qc}5? It is better to exchange one pair
of rooks to reduce White’s pressure with
17.\text{Qf}d8. 18.\text{Qxf}6 \text{g}x\text{f}6 19.\text{Qf}3 \text{Qf}8
20.\text{Qd}1 \text{Qc}7 21.\text{c}3 \text{Qf}5 22.g3 \text{Qa}5 23.a3
\text{Qc}4 24.\text{Qf}3 (D)

24...\text{Qb}3? 24...\text{Qb}5 25.\text{Qg}4+ \text{Qg}5 is the best
defense. 25.\text{Qg}4+ \text{Qf}8 26.\text{Qd}8+ \text{Qxd}8
27.\text{Qxd}8+ \text{Qc}7 28.\text{Qg}8 \text{f}5 29.\text{Qc}8+ 29.\text{Qf}8+
\text{Qf}6 30.\text{Qe}8 mates quicker. 1-0
(558) Kavalek, Lubomir - Fischer
Sicilian Defense [B97]

1.e4 c5 2.gf3 d6 3.d4 cxd4 4.exd4 Qf6
5.Qc3 a6 6.Qg5 e6 7.f4 Qb6 8.Qd2 Qxb2
9.Qb1 Qa3 10.f5 Qc6 11.fxе6 fxe6
15.Qe4 Qe7 16.Qe2 h5 17.c4 f5 18.Qb3
Qa4 19.0-0? Probably too risky. 19.Qe6+ 
Qxe6 20.Qxe6 Qa5+ 21.Qxf2= 19...fxe4
20.Qc3?! 20.Qh1? is more dangerous, but not
quite sufficient. 20...Qxe2 21.Qd1 (D)

21.Qe2? Keres' suggestion of the direct
21.Qxe5 is better: 21.Qxe5 (21...h6 22.e6 Qf3
23.Qxf7+ Qh8 24.Qxf3+ - Karpov; 21...Qg8
22.Qh7+ Qh8 23.Qxe5 Qxh1 24.Qxf7+ Qxf7
25.Qh7+ Qxh7 26.Qxh1 Qf7 27.Qxh5+ -
Karpov) 22.Qh7+!! Qh8 23.Qxf3 Qxg5
24.Qxh8 Qh6 24...Qxh8 25.Qxc1 Qxe5
26.Qg6+ Qg8 27.Qxf7+ Qf8 28.Qef6 29.Qf6
29.Qxh8+ Qxh8 30.Qxg7 Qd5 31.Qg5+ --
25.Qxh6 g6 26.Qxg6 f6 27.Qg4 Qe4 28.e6
Qc6 29.Qg3 Qh4 30.Qxh4 Qxh4 31.Qxf8
Qxf8 32.e7 Qxe7 33.Qxe7+ - (Sullivan).

21...Qg6?! 21...Qg6? loses to 22.Qeg5! as
Charles Sullivan has shown: 22...Qg8
22...Qg8 23.Qh7+!! Qxh7 24.Qxg8+ Qxh8
[24...Qxg8 25.Qxg4 f5 26.Qg3 Qe7 27.e6
Qf8 28.Qf7+ Qh7 29.Qg5+ -] 25.Qh5 Qg5
26.Qg5 Qa6 27.Qad1 Qd5 28.Qe4+ + 23.e6
f5! (23...f6 24.Qxh7!! Qxh7 25.Qg6+ Qf8
26.Qh4 Qd5 27.Qg4 Qg5 28.Qf5+ -
23...fxe6 24.Qxh7+! Qxh7 25.Qxf7+ ++
23...Qxe6 24.Qxh7+ Qf8 25.Qxf7+; -; 23...Qd5
24.e7+ Qxe7 25.Qxh7 Qf7 26.Qh6 Qf6
27.Qg5+ Qxg5 28.Qh5+ g6 29.Qxg6+ Qxg6
30.Qg5 Qd4 31.Qh7+ Qg7 32.Qxg7+ Qg7
33.Qxe8+ -) 24.Qxf5 Qd5 25.Qxf3 g6 26.Qh6
Qg5 27.Qad1 Qd6 28.Qb2 Qe7 29.Qg5 Qh8
30.Qh7! Qxe6 31.Qxd6 Qd4 32.Qxe7 Qxe6
33.Qg7+ Qh8 34.Qg5 Qa7 35.Qf5+ - The best
defense seems to be 21...Qb6 22.Qg5! (22.a3
c4 23.Qg5 Qd5) 22...Qe8 23.Qd2 Qxd4
24.Qxe6 Qh8 25.a3 Qa6 26.Qc6! Qd8 27.Qc3
Qxg5 28.Qxg5 Qb8 29.Qf3 Qa7 30.Qab1 h6
31.Qe6 Qb6 "and Black's position looks solid
enough to hold" (Sullivan). 22.Qf5 Qxe4
22...h6 23.Qh7+ 23...Qxe4 g6 24.Qh4 h5
25.Qg3 Qc4 (D)

This is Fischer's gem from Sousse, and the last
game in his My 60 Memorable Games.

(559) Fischer - Stein, Leonid
Ruy Lopez [C92]

1.e4 c5 1.e4 is Stein deviates from his usual Sicilian
Defense. But the course of the game shows that
Fischer is more at home with the resulting Spanish
structures. 2.Qf3 Qc6 3.Qb5 a6 4.Qa4 Qf6
5.0-0 Qe7 6.a5 b5 7.Qb3 d6 8.c3 0-0
9.h3 Qb7 10.d4 Qa5 10...Be8 is the main
line. 11.Qc2 Qc4 12.b3 Qb6 13.Qbd2
Qbd7 14.b4 exd4?! To give White a mobile
center is very dangerous: 14...c5 15.d5 c4,
Balashov-Klovans, Odessa 1974, is best for
Black according to Kasparov. 15.Qc4 a5?
White now develops an attack develops as a result
of Black's pieces which are offside on the
queenside. Kasparov thinks that the more direct

15...c5 is called for. 16.Qxe5 Qc5 17.e5 dxe5
18.dxe5 Qd5 19.Qe4 Qb4 20.Qb1 Qxa5
(D)
26...\text{\textit{f3?!}} Missing the direct 26.\textit{\texttt{xf7!!}}, which wins, as pointed out by Hübener, e.g., 26...\textit{\texttt{xf7}}
27.\textit{\texttt{xd6+ \textit{\texttt{g7}}}} 28.\textit{\texttt{h6 \textit{\texttt{xf8}}}} 29.a4++ .
26...\textit{\texttt{g7?!}} 26...\textit{\texttt{d3}} is more tenacious, but in the end also insufficient: 27.\textit{\texttt{xd3}} 28.\textit{\texttt{h6\textit{\texttt{f6}}} (Soltis)} 28...\textit{\texttt{e8}} 29.\textit{\texttt{c6 \textit{\texttt{xf8}}} 30.\textit{\texttt{c7}}} Sullivan's shot. He continues with 30...\textit{xf6} 31.\textit{\texttt{e1 \texttt{f8}}}
32.\textit{\texttt{e6 \texttt{a8}} 33.\textit{\texttt{xf8 \texttt{h8}}} 34.\textit{\texttt{xe6 \texttt{g6}}} 35.\textit{\texttt{xf6+ \texttt{g7}}} 36.\textit{\texttt{c6 \texttt{e8}}} 37.\textit{\texttt{c5++}.}
27.\textit{\texttt{xf4 \texttt{b8}} 28.\textit{\texttt{e6}}} Fischer opens the gates.
28...\textit{\texttt{f5}} there is no defense anymore, as after
28...\textit{\texttt{xf6}} 29.\textit{\texttt{e7 \texttt{a1}}} Sullivan found the crushing blow, 30.\textit{\texttt{f6}} 31.\textit{\texttt{g3+ \texttt{f7}}} 32.\textit{\texttt{g5++}, and
28...\textit{\texttt{xf8}} is met by 29.\textit{\texttt{g5}} f5 30.\textit{\texttt{d7}} \textit{\texttt{h8}} 31.\textit{\texttt{f3 \texttt{a8}}} 32.\textit{\texttt{b3-- (Sullivan).}}
29.\textit{\texttt{xf5! \texttt{xf8}} 29...\textit{\texttt{gxf5}} 30.\textit{\texttt{g3+ \texttt{h7}}} 31.\textit{\texttt{d5 \texttt{e8}}} 32.\textit{\texttt{a1-- (Forster);}}
29...\textit{\texttt{e8}} 30.\textit{\texttt{e5-- (Hübner) (D)}}

30.\textit{\texttt{e4?!} The exchange of queens removes much of the
pressure. Later Littlewood found the
winning blow: 30.\textit{\texttt{h4!! \texttt{h4}}} 31.\textit{\texttt{h4 \texttt{xf6}}} (31...\textit{\texttt{xf5}} 32.\textit{\texttt{e7+ \texttt{g8}}} 33.\textit{\texttt{h8+ \texttt{g7}}}
34.\textit{\texttt{a7+ \texttt{g8}}} 35.\textit{\texttt{e7--}, Fischer) 32.\textit{\texttt{g3 \texttt{e8}}}
33.\textit{\texttt{b1 \texttt{a7}}} 34.\textit{\texttt{e5 \texttt{xa1}}} 35.\textit{\texttt{h6+ \texttt{h8}}}
36.\textit{\texttt{g6++ (Kasparov).}} 30...\textit{\texttt{e4}} 31.\textit{\texttt{xf4 \texttt{e8}? Losing an important tempo, after which
White's initiative cannot be stopped anymore.}}
31...\textit{\texttt{xh2?}} 32.\textit{\texttt{a1 \texttt{e7}}} (Fischer) had to be
played. White still has pressure after 33.\textit{\texttt{d7}}

27.\textit{\texttt{c2?}} Missing a good moment for the break
27.e4!+. 27...d6 28.\textit{\texttt{b2 \texttt{f8}}} 29.\textit{\texttt{e1}} a6
30.\textit{\texttt{f1 \texttt{d7}}} 31.\textit{\texttt{h4 \texttt{c8}}} 32.\textit{\texttt{d3 \texttt{d6}}}
33.c4 Now this break should only lead to a draw
because of Black's strong active counterplay. So
White should try to improve his pieces first, but

(560) Kortchnoi, Viktor – Fischer
English Opening [A35]

1.\textit{\texttt{f3}} c5 2.c4 \textit{\texttt{c6}} 3.\textit{\texttt{d4}} g6 4.e3 \textit{\texttt{g7}}
5.d4 d6 6.d5 \textit{\texttt{e5}} 7.\textit{\texttt{d2}} 7.\textit{\texttt{g5}} is the main
line. 7...\textit{\texttt{f5}} 8.\textit{\texttt{e2 \texttt{g6}}} 9.h3 0–0 10.\textit{\texttt{f4?! \texttt{f7}}}
11.g4 e5! White attacks on the wing and Fischer
strikes back in the center: 12.\textit{\texttt{dxe6 \texttt{e6}}} 13.\textit{\texttt{g5}}
\textit{\texttt{e8}} 14.\textit{\texttt{f3 \texttt{h5}}} 15.\textit{\texttt{a4 \texttt{a7}}} 16.\textit{\texttt{e3 \texttt{d5}}}
17.\textit{\texttt{xd5 \texttt{xd5}}} 18.\textit{\texttt{cxd5 \texttt{xd5}}} 19.\textit{\texttt{d3 \texttt{f3}}} 20.\textit{\texttt{xd8 \texttt{xd8}}} 21.\textit{\texttt{b6 \texttt{a4}? Too
bold. Now the play is only for two results: a draw
or a white win. After 21...\textit{\texttt{xb8}} 22.\textit{\texttt{xd1 \texttt{xd6},
Black is slightly better. 22.\textit{\texttt{f8+}} 22.\textit{\texttt{xb7?}}
routine. 22...\textit{\texttt{d6}} 22.\textit{\texttt{b3 \texttt{e7}} 25.\textit{\texttt{d1 \texttt{b5}}} 26.\textit{\texttt{e2 \texttt{e6}}?}}
26...\textit{\texttt{d6}} is more circumspect. (D)
most probably he cannot win against best defense anyway. 33...\(\text{\textbf{e}}6 34.\text{e}x\text{f}5+ 34.\text{\textbf{e}}5!?? 34.\text{\textbf{e}}5 35.\text{\textbf{e}}5 36.\text{\textbf{e}}5 37.\text{\textbf{e}}5 38.\text{\textbf{e}}5 39.\text{\textbf{e}}4 40.\text{\textbf{e}}4 41.\text{\textbf{e}}4 42.\text{\textbf{e}}4 43.\text{\textbf{e}}4 44.\text{\textbf{e}}4 45.\text{\textbf{e}}4 46.\text{\textbf{e}}4 47.\text{\textbf{e}}4 48.\text{\textbf{e}}4 49.\text{\textbf{e}}4 50.\text{\textbf{e}}4 51.\text{\textbf{e}}4

When this game was scheduled to play, neither Reshevsky nor the tournament organizers expected Fischer to appear. However, working behind the scenes, the U.S. Chess Federation Executive Director Ed Edmondson had persuaded Bobby to return to the tournament while Edmondson attempted to make things right. Fischer agreed, and with only a few minutes left before the expiration of one hour on his clock – which would have meant Fischer would have lost by forfeit – Bobby suddenly appeared and banged out his e-pawn to e4. A stunned Sammy never quite got over the surprise and Bobby defeated him without much difficulty.

\[(561) \text{\textbf{Fischer – Reshevsky, Samuel}} \]

\text{Ruy Lopez [C93]}

1.e4 e5 2.d\text{\textbf{f}}3 \text{\textbf{b}}6 3.b\text{\textbf{b}}5 a6 4.a\text{\textbf{a}}4 \text{\textbf{f}}6 5.0-0 \text{\textbf{c}}7 6.e1 b5 7.b\text{\textbf{b}}3 0-0 8.c\text{\textbf{c}}3 d6 9.h3 h6 10.d4 \text{\textbf{e}}8 11.d\text{\textbf{d}}2 \text{\textbf{f}}8 12.d\text{\textbf{f}}1 \text{\textbf{d}}7 13.d\text{\textbf{d}}3 \text{\textbf{a}}5 14.c\text{\textbf{c}}2 e5 15.b\text{\textbf{b}}3 \text{\textbf{c}}6 16.e\text{\textbf{e}}3 \text{\textbf{c}}d4 17.c\text{\textbf{c}}d4 \text{\textbf{b}}4? The knight turns out to be misplaced. 17...\text{\textbf{e}}\text{\textbf{e}}4! is the main line. 18.b\text{\textbf{b}}1 a5 19.a3 \text{\textbf{a}}6 20.a\text{\textbf{a}}3 \text{\textbf{c}}7 21.\text{\textbf{b}}2 \text{\textbf{b}}7 22.a\text{\textbf{a}}1 d6 23.\text{\textbf{b}}2 \text{\textbf{b}}8 24.a\text{\textbf{a}}1 \text{\textbf{h}}7?! Giving Fischer the chance to implement a small combination, but good advice is hard to give anyway. 25.\text{\textbf{d}}x\text{\textbf{e}}5 \text{\textbf{d}}x\text{\textbf{e}}5 (D)

After 13.\text{\textbf{c}}x\text{\textbf{f}}6 \text{\textbf{c}}x\text{\textbf{f}}6 14.\text{\textbf{h}}5, the typical Sicilian exchange sacrifice, 14...\text{\textbf{c}}x\text{\textbf{c}}3 15.\text{\textbf{c}}x\text{\textbf{f}}6+ \text{\textbf{d}}x\text{\textbf{f}}6 16.\text{\textbf{b}}x\text{\textbf{c}}3 \text{\textbf{c}}x\text{\textbf{e}}4 17.0-0, follows and Black has good compensation, but this is better for White than the game continuation. 13...\text{\textbf{h}}5!! An amazing concept that shatters White’s whole set-up. 14.\text{\textbf{h}}4 \text{\textbf{b}}4 15.\text{\textbf{d}}x\text{\textbf{f}}6 \text{\textbf{d}}x\text{\textbf{f}}6 16.\text{\textbf{d}}5 \text{\textbf{h}}x\text{\textbf{h}}4 17.\text{\textbf{h}}5 \text{\textbf{g}}5! Fischer’s forces invade the dark squares. 18.\text{\textbf{f}}6 \text{\textbf{g}}6 19.\text{\textbf{g}}7+ \text{\textbf{d}}x\text{\textbf{f}}8 20.\text{\textbf{g}}3 \text{\textbf{g}}3 21.\text{\textbf{h}}3 \text{\textbf{h}}2+ 22.\text{\textbf{d}}1 \text{\textbf{c}}5 23.\text{\textbf{h}}3 \text{\textbf{h}}4 24.\text{\textbf{f}}3 \text{\textbf{b}}3 25.\text{\textbf{a}}x\text{\textbf{b}}3 \text{\textbf{h}}x\text{\textbf{h}}3

26.\text{\textbf{c}}x\text{\textbf{d}}5 27.e\text{\textbf{e}}5+ \text{\textbf{f}}6 28.\text{\textbf{d}}x\text{\textbf{f}}4 29.\text{\textbf{d}}x\text{\textbf{f}}4 30.\text{\textbf{d}}x\text{\textbf{f}}4
Fischer was growing increasingly unhappy with the organization of the U.S. Championship and although he had been invited to play in the 1968 edition, he declined to participate. (Larry Evans did play and won his third U.S. title.) Instead, Fischer played in a minor tournament held in the resort town of Netanya, Israel. There was little doubt how this would finish – Bobby cruised to victory, dominating the field, undefeated, 3½ points ahead of his nearest rivals.

(563) Fischer - Hamann, Svend
Sicilian Defense [B88]

1.e4 c5 2.d4 f3 a6 8...fd3 6...d6 6...c6 7...a3 8...d7 a6 9.f4 e6 10.0-0...d6 11.b5 e5 12.a5 13...d2 a6 14...a3 15...g4 16...f5 17...g6 18.bxc3 a5 19...d5? Too optimistic. 20...d4 20...e3 is necessary. 20...xg3! In the resulting endgame, White's connected passed pawns will decide the issue by rolling down the board. 21...g4+ 22...g3 a4 23...a1 24...a1 b4 25...f2 25...e8 26...a1 27...a4 28...a4 29...b5 (D)

29...a2? Making it easy for Fischer. 29...a4 is a better version of the same defensive idea, but it loses as well: 30.c6 dxc6 31.bxc6 xxc4 32...xe4 a2 (32...d2+ 33...d2 a2 34...d4 xc4 35.d6 a1 36.a1 bxc6 37...c3+–) 33...c3 a2 34.h3 c6 35.d5 dxc5 36...dx5 a1 37...c7–. 30.a1 a4 31.a6 c8 32.a6 1-0

(564) Kraidman, Yair - Fischer
Benoni Defense [A79]

1.d4 f6 2.c4 e6 3...f3 c6 4.d5 exd5 5.cxd5 d6 6...c3 g6 7.e4 g7 8...e2 0-0 9.0-0...e8 10...d2 a6 11.f3...d7 12.a4...d7 12.b6 is the main line. 13...d4...d5 14...d6 b6 15...b6 is the more logical follow-up of Black's previous play. 15...f1 16...f1 17...d4 f6 18...d3 a6 19...a3...d7 20...ab5...b5 21...ab5...ab8? (D)

Natanya International, June 17-July 1, 1968

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22...e5! A typical white breakthrough in the Benoni, a breakthrough which is very strong here. 22...dx5 23.d6 dxe6 24.Qxa8 Wxa8 25.fxe5 Qxe5? From now on, Black's game hangs by a very thin thread. 25...Qxe5 is much better and gives Black compensation which is almost sufficient. 26.Qd5 Qxd5 27.Qxd5 Qd8 28.Qa7 Qd3 29.Efd1 Qxc1 30.Qe7+ Qf8 31.Qxc1 Qxd6 32.Qc8 Qd2 33.Qf1 f5 34.Qc6 Qb2 35.g4 Qf3 36.Ba8+ Qf7 37.Qd5 g5 A difficult decision, as 37...hxg5 is also tempting. 38.Ba7+ Qf8 39.Ba8+ Qf7 40.Ba7+ Qf8 41.Bc6 c4 42.Qd7 Qd4+ 43.Qh1 Qb6! White's dangerous passed pawn must be eliminated. 44.Qb6 Qe7 45.Qc4 Qf6 46.d2 Qg6 47.Qf3 Qf6 48.Qc1 h5 49.h3 h4xg4 50.hxg4 Qd8 51.Qg2 Qf7 52.Qc6 Qg7 53.Ba6 Qh6 54.Qh3 Qf7 55.Qd2 Qe5 56.Qe4 Qe7 57.Ba5 Qf7 58.Qg2 Qh6 59.Qf3 Qf7 60.Qd5 Qf6 61.Qf2 Qe5+ 62.Qe4 Qd4 63.Qc5 Qd6? Now the decisive invasion of White's force cannot be stopped. After the more active 63...Qe3, matters are not clear and Black may be able to defend. 64.Qd5 Qf7 65.Qe4 Qe7 66.Qc7 Qf7 67.Qe6 Qd8+ 68.Qf5 Qf7 69.Qc8+ Qg7 70.Qe6 Qd8 71.Qa8 Qb6 72.Qb8 Qc7 (D)

73.Qe8? Allowing Black a miracle escape by using the unfortunate position of the rook. 73.Bb5 wins, e.g., 73...f3 74.Qf5 Qh6 75.Qxg5+ Qh7 76.Bb5 Qxg4 77.Qh5+ Qg7 78.Qg5+-. 73...Qd8! 74.Qd2 Qf6 75.Qe4 Qd8 76.Qd6 76...Qe5? is more challenging, but it seems that Black can just hold the skin of his teeth: 76...Qf6 77.Qd7 Qd8+ 78.Qf5 Qf3 79.Qe3 f2 80.Qf3 Qd4 81.Qe5 Qe3 82.Qe4 Qa7 83.Qf5 Qe6 84.Qd3 Qc5 85.Qxc5 Qxc5 86.Qxg5+ Qf6 87.Qf5+ Qg6=. 77...Qxh4 77...Qd6 77...Qd6 Qb6 78.Qd5 Qf2 79.Qe5 Qh4 is also drawn. 77...Qc4 78.Qf5 f3 79.Qd3 f2 80.Bf3 and in view of 80...f1=Q 81.Qxf1 Qe3+ 82.Qxg5 Qxf1=, a draw was agreed. ½-½

(565) Fischer - Czernjak,Moshe
Caro-Kann Defense [B13]

1.c4 c6 2.d4 d5 3.exd5 cxd5 4.Qd3 Qc6 5.c3 Qf6 6.Qf4 g6 6...Qg4 is the main line. 7.Qf3 Qg7 8.Qbd2 Qh5 9.Qe3 0-0 10.0-0 Qf5 11.Qf3 Qd6 12.Qe1 Qf4 13.Qd2 Qg4 14.Qe2 Qae8 15.Qc1! 15...Qc5 is more critical. 15...Qf3? Black should play 15...e5 immediately. 16.Qxf3 e5 17.Qb3? 17.Qd3 e4 (17...exd4 18.Qb3 transposes) 18.Qh5 h6 19.Qh5 Qd8 20.Qd4 Qxf4 21.Qxf4 Qxf4 22.f3 is called for. 17...e4? Opening the position for White. After 17...e4, Black is not worse. 18.Qd3 Qd8 (D)

19.c4! Fischer takes control over the light squares. 19...dxc4 20.Qxc4+ Qh8 21.Qe6 Qb8 22.Qae1 Qc8 23.Qa6! One of the advantages of the bishop pair is that it is usually easier to exchange of one them favorably. 23...Qc6 24.Qxc6 bxc6 25.Qxc6 Qc8 From a practical point of view, it is better to keep the queens on the board with 25...Qc8 26.Qae6 f3 27.gxf3 Qf8. 26.Qxc8 Qxc8 27.Qf1 Qh6 28.Qc1! After the exchange of rooks, White's queenside majority will decide the issue easily. 28...Qxc1+ 29.Qxc1 g5 30.b4 Qg8 31.b5 Qf7 32.Qa3 Qf8 33.Qe5+ Qee6 34.Qxf8
1.e4 c5 2.Qf3 d6 3.Qc3 a6 4.d4 cxd4 5.Qxd4 Qf6 6.Qg5 e6 7.f4 Qe7 8.Qf3 Qc7 9.0-0 0 Qbd7 10.Qb1? Too slow. 10.g4 is the main line. 10...b5 11.Qd3 Qb4 12.Qce2 Qb7 13.Qhe1 h6 14.Qxf6 gxf6 15.Qxe3 Qc5 16.Qg1 g5?! In principle, it is good to increase the pressure on the black squares but this is a bit early. (D)

17.Qb3? Without queens, White’s initiative peters out and Black’s bishops take over. White must get some light-square control first with 17.f5 (17...Qe5 18.Qc4 Qc5 19.Qg3 h5 20.Qd5) 18.Qb3 Qxg1 19.Qxg1 Qd8 20.Qc4. 17...Qxg1 18.Qxg1 Qd8 19.g3 Qe7 20.c3 a5 21.cxb4 a4xb4 22.Qc2 Qb6 23.Qge1 Qhg8 24.f5 Qg8 25.Qd1 Qd5 26.Qf3 Qf3 27.Qe2 Qa6 28.Qg2 Qc4 29.Qe1 Qe5 30.Qgd2 Qd8 31.Qf6+ Qxf6 32.Qxd6 Qxd6 33.Qxd6 Qc6 34.Qxc6 Qxc6 35.Qd3 Qb7 36.Qd2 g4 37.Qe2 h5 38.Qc4 Qg1 39.Qd3 Qd4 40.e5+ Qe7 41.Qf1 0-1

(567) Fischer - Kagan,Shimon
Caro-Kann Defense [B11]

1.e4 c6 2.Qc3 d5 3.Qf3 Qg4 4.h3 Qf3 5.Qxf3 Qxf6 6.d3 e6 7.a3 Qbd7 8.Qg4 Qd6?! 8...h6 is the main line. 9.Qg3 Qg8 10.h4 Qe7 11.h5? Too ambitious. 11.Qd2 Qb6 12.0-0-0 is more circumspect. 11...Qb6 12.Qh3 0-0-0 13.a4 13.Qxf7?? Qhf8

14.Qxg7 Qxf2+ 13...a5 14.0-0 Qhf8 15.Qh1 f5 16.Qg2 Q6 17.h6 Qb8 18.f4 (D)

18...Qfe8? Allowing White to take control. After 18...fxe4 19.Qxe4 Qc5 20.e5 Qc7 21.b3 Qf5, Black is certainly not worse. 19.e5 Qc5 20.Qf3 Qd8? 20...d4 21.Qd1 Qd5 is more active. 21.Qg2 Qc7 22.Qe2 Qb8 23.c3 Qd7 24.Qd2 Qa6 25.Qfb1 Qaf8 25...Qb3 26.Qe3 Qa7 slows down White’s advance. 26.b4! a6-b4 27.cxb4 Qxb4 28.a5 Qc5 29.d4 Qf8 30.Qxb4 Qxb4 31.Qc3 Qa6 32.Qxb7+ Qc7 33.Qc1 Qe7 34.a6 1-0

(568) Porat,Yosef - Fischer
King’s Indian Defense [E62]

1.d4 Qf6 2.c4 g6 3.g3 Qg7 4.Qg2 0-0 5.Qc3 d6 6.Qf3 Qc6 7.0-0 Qg4 8.d5 Qa5 9.b3 c5 10.Qb2 Qd7 11.Qd3 a6 12.e4 b5 13.cxb5 Qc4!! Fischer gets compensation à la the Volga gambit. 14.Qc4 Qxf3 15.Qxf3 Qf8 16.c5 Qxc5 17.Qa4 17.bxa6 Qc4 18.Qd1 Qxb2 19.Qxb2 Qb5= 17...Qxb5 18.Qd4 Qab8 19.Qc3 Qb4 (D)

20.Qab1? This runs into a tactical shot. 20.e5 is required, e.g., 20...dxe5 21.Qxe5 Qe8 22.Qe4 Qf6 23.Qxf6 Qxf6 24.Qd5=. 20...Qc8? The immediate 20...Qxe4 is even stronger. 21.Qf1 Qxe4 22.Qg7 22.Qxe4? is met by 22...Qxh1 23.Qxb1 Qxb1+ 24.Qxb1 Qc1+ 25.Qg2 Qxd4 26.Qxd4 Qxb1 22...Qc5 23.Qc3 Qg7
13.e5 is critical. 13...fxe4 14.dxe4?! This exchange sacrifice is not good, as Fischer just returns the material later under favorable circumstances. 14...dxe4 15.dxe4 dxe6 16.f2 is the lesser evil. 14...dxe4 15...g5 e1.d1 16.dxe1 dxe1 17.dxe1 dxe1 18.fxe5 dxe5 19.dxe5 e6 20.d7 dxe7 21.dxe7 dxe6 22...dxe6 Losing material directly. With 22...dxe6, White can avoid this for the moment, but probably not for very long. 22...h5 23.a3 d6 24.a4 b4 25.a4 d6 26.a4 d6 27.a4 d6

(569) Fischer - Reehans
Ruy Lopez [C81]

1.e4 c5 2.d4 d6 3.e4 3.eb6 a6 4.a4 e5 5.0-0 d6 6.d4 b5 7.a3 d5 8.dxe5 c6 9.dxe2 d7 10.d1 0-0 11.bxc4 cxd4 12.dxc4 c6 12...c5 is the main line. 13.e5 dxe5 14.bxe5 f6 15.cxf6 dxf6 16.g5

and White resigned, albeit a bit early as he can still offer resistance with 26.a4 bxc3 27.dxc3 d6 28.bxc3 d5 29.b6 30.dxe4 31.dxe7 32.dxe7 33.dxe7 34.dxe7 35.dxe7 36.dxe7 37.dxe7 38.dxe7 39.dxe7 40.gxh4 h6 41.gxh4 d7 42.gxh4 d7 43.gxh4 d7 44.gxh4 f6 45.g6 e5 46.g5 e5 47.g4 d7 48.a4 d7 49.g4 e5 50.gxe5 e5 51.dxe5 dxe5 52.dxe5 dxe5 53.dxe5 dxe5 54.a3 dxe5 55.g6 d7 56.g5 e7 57.gxe7 d8 58.dxe7 e7 59.dxe7 d7 60.dxe7 c7 61.dxe7 b7 62.dxe7 b7 63.dxe7 b7 64.dxe7+ 1/2

(570) Bernstein, Yaacov - Fischer
Sicilian Defense [B25]

1.e4 c5 2.d4 c6 3.g3 d5 4.g2 g6 5.d3 g7 6.f4 b6? 6...e6 is the main line. 7.g3 8.0-0 d7 9.d3 f5 10.d2 f6 11.d1 0-0 0 12.d7 e3 13.g3

21.d4 d6 22.g3 d7 23.axb8 1-0

(571) Fischer - Dominitz, Zadok
Pirc Defense [B09]

1.e4 g6 2.d4 g7 3.d3 d6 4.f4 d6 5.d7f3 0-0 6.d7f3 d7f3 7.f5 e5 8.dxe5 d6? Too risky. 9.dxe6 fxe6 10.g5 d6 11.a4! d7 11...a5 12.a5 b6 12.a5 a4 14.g4! c4 14...h6 15.d4 g7 16.g5 dxc7 17.dxe7 18.dxe4 d4+ 19.dh1 e5 19.f5 gxf5 20.dxf5 df6

21.d4 d6 22.g3 d7 23.axb8 1-0
(572) Cioalteca, Victor - Fischer
Sicilian Defense [B99]

1.e4 c5 2.\(\Delta\)c3 d6 3.d4 cxd4 4.\(\Delta\)xd4 \(\Delta\)f6 5.\(\Delta\)c3 a6 6.\(\Delta\)g5 e6 7.f4 \(\Delta\)c7 8.\(\Delta\)e3 \(\Delta\)c6 9.0-0 \(\Delta\)bd7 10.g4 b5 11.\(\Delta\)x\(\Delta\)f6 \(\Delta\)x\(\Delta\)f6 12.g5 \(\Delta\)d7 13.f5 \(\Delta\)c5 14.g6 \(\Delta\)x\(\Delta\)f6 15.gxf6 \(\Delta\)f8 16.\(\Delta\)h3 A very bold and typical knight sacrifice follows, which should give White compensation but not more. 16...g1 is the main line. 16...\(\Delta\)d7 17.\(\Delta\)d5 cxd5 18.exd5 \(\Delta\)xh3 19.gxe1+ \(\Delta\)d8 20.\(\Delta\)c6+ \(\Delta\)c8 21.\(\Delta\)xh3+ \(\Delta\)b7 22.\(\Delta\)x\(\Delta\)b4 \(\Delta\)d7 23.\(\Delta\)x\(\Delta\)e5 \(\Delta\)g8 24.\(\Delta\)c6 a5 25.\(\Delta\)xh7 \(\Delta\)g6 26.\(\Delta\)b1 \(\Delta\)b6 27.\(\Delta\)g8 \(\Delta\)f6 28.\(\Delta\)g2 28.\(\Delta\)f3? 28...\(\Delta\)b6 (D)

17.\(\Delta\)xf5! e\(\times\)d5 18.e6 \(\Delta\)d8 19.e\(\times\)d7 \(\Delta\)c6 20.\(\Delta\)g4 f5 21.\(\Delta\)h5 \(\Delta\)x\(\Delta\)d7 22.\(\Delta\)f3 g6 23.\(\Delta\)h6 \(\Delta\)f6 24.\(\Delta\)x\(\Delta\)e6 \(\Delta\)xe6 25.\(\Delta\)e5! A good way to exchange Black’s best defender.

25...\(\Delta\)xe5 26.\(\Delta\)e1 f4 27.\(\Delta\)x\(\Delta\)e5 \(\Delta\)d7 28.h5 f\(\times\)g3 29.h\(\times\)g6 g\(\times\)f2+ 30.\(\Delta\)xf2 h\(\times\)g6 31.\(\Delta\)xg6+ \(\Delta\)h7 32.\(\Delta\)g5 1-0

(574) Fischer - Yanofsky, Daniel
Caro-Kann Defense [B14]

1.e4 c6 2.d4 d5 3.cxd5 cxd5 4.c4 \(\Delta\)f6 5.\(\Delta\)c3 g6 6.\(\Delta\)b3 \(\Delta\)g7 7.c\(\times\)d5 0-0 8.\(\Delta\)e2 \(\Delta\)a6 9.\(\Delta\)g3!? (D)

29.\(\Delta\)d4? This method of attack proves to be ineffective. It is better to improve the queen’s position first with 29.\(\Delta\)g3 \(\Delta\)f5 30.\(\Delta\)c3. 29...\(\Delta\)f5! 30.b4 a\(\times\)b4 31.\(\Delta\)x\(\Delta\)b4+ \(\Delta\)c7 0-1

(573) Fischer - Geller, Uzi
King’s Indian Attack [C00]

1.e4 e6 2.d4 d5 3.\(\Delta\)d2 c5 4.g3 \(\Delta\)f6 5.\(\Delta\)g2 \(\Delta\)e7 6.\(\Delta\)g3 0-0 7.0-0 \(\Delta\)c6 8.\(\Delta\)e1 \(\Delta\)c7 9.e5 \(\Delta\)d7 10.\(\Delta\)e2 b5 11.h4 a5 12.\(\Delta\)f1 \(\Delta\)d4 13.\(\Delta\)x\(\Delta\)d4 cxd4 14.\(\Delta\)f4 \(\Delta\)a6 15.\(\Delta\)h2 15.\(\Delta\)x\(\Delta\)d5? is too early because of 15...\(\Delta\)b4 16.\(\Delta\)ed1? exd5 17.e6 \(\Delta\)xe6 18.\(\Delta\)xe6 \(\Delta\)xf4. 15...\(\Delta\)c6 16.\(\Delta\)ac1 \(\Delta\)a6? (D)

Ignoring White’s threat; 16...\(\Delta\)b6 is the main line.

9.\(\Delta\)f3 is the main line. 9...\(\Delta\)b6! Black equalizes easily. 10.\(\Delta\)x\(\Delta\)b6 a\(\times\)b6 11.a3 \(\Delta\)d8 12.\(\Delta\)xf6 \(\Delta\)xf6 13.\(\Delta\)d1 \(\Delta\)f5 14.\(\Delta\)c4 \(\Delta\)ac8 15.\(\Delta\)b3 b5 16.\(\Delta\)f3 16.\(\Delta\)x\(\Delta\)b5 \(\Delta\)c2 17.\(\Delta\)x\(\Delta\)c2 \(\Delta\)xc2

18.\(\Delta\)e2 \(\Delta\)c4 19.\(\Delta\)x\(\Delta\)c2 \(\Delta\)xc2 20.\(\Delta\)d3 \(\Delta\)b4+ 21.\(\Delta\)e4 \(\Delta\)d6 22.\(\Delta\)e5 \(\Delta\)g7 23.g4 f5+ 24.gxf5 g\(\times\)f5 25.\(\Delta\)f4 \(\Delta\)f8 26.\(\Delta\)h1 \(\Delta\)x\(\Delta\)d5+ 27.\(\Delta\)x\(\Delta\)d5 \(\Delta\)xd5 28.\(\Delta\)f3 \(\Delta\)h8 29.\(\Delta\)e1 \(\Delta\)f6 30.\(\Delta\)e5 e6 31.h4 \(\Delta\)c8 Of course not 31...\(\Delta\)xh4? 32.\(\Delta\)h1 \(\Delta\)f2 33.\(\Delta\)g6+. 32.\(\Delta\)f7+ \(\Delta\)g7 33.\(\Delta\)g5 \(\Delta\)x\(\Delta\)g5+ 34.\(\Delta\)x\(\Delta\)g5 \(\Delta\)c6 35.\(\Delta\)e5 \(\Delta\)cd6 36.\(\Delta\)xd5 \(\Delta\)xd5 37.\(\Delta\)f4 \(\Delta\)b5 38.\(\Delta\)e2 \(\Delta\)b3 39.\(\Delta\)d5 h6+ 40.\(\Delta\)h5 \(\Delta\)x\(\Delta\)d5 41.\(\Delta\)x\(\Delta\)d5 \(\Delta\)h6 42.\(\Delta\)h7+ \(\Delta\)f6 43.\(\Delta\)d6+ \(\Delta\)f7 44.\(\Delta\)x\(\Delta\)b6 \(\Delta\)g4 45.\(\Delta\)b6 \(\Delta\)g4 46.\(\Delta\)x\(\Delta\)b7 \(\Delta\)f6 ½-½

(575) Aloni, Izaak - Fischer
Nimzo-Indian Defense [E43]

1.d4 \(\Delta\)f6 2.c4 e6 3.\(\Delta\)c3 \(\Delta\)b4 4.e3 b6 5.\(\Delta\)d3 \(\Delta\)b7 6.\(\Delta\)f3 \(\Delta\)e4 7.\(\Delta\)e2 f5 8.0-0 \(\Delta\)xc3 9.bxc3 0-0 10.\(\Delta\)d2 \(\Delta\)h4 11.f3 \(\Delta\)x\(\Delta\)d2 12.\(\Delta\)x\(\Delta\)d2 \(\Delta\)c6 13.\(\Delta\)ae1?! 13.\(\Delta\)e1 is the main line. 13...\(\Delta\)a5 14.\(\Delta\)b1?! d6 15.\(\Delta\)e1 \(\Delta\)g5 16.\(\Delta\)e2?! White drifts into a bad position
by making aimless moves. 16...e5 17.e4 fxe4 18.fxe4 Qf1+ 19.Qxf1 c5! Blocking pawns in typical style and marking c4 as a permanent weakness. 20.Qg1 Qd6 21.Qg3 cxd4 22.cxd4 exd4 23.Qxd6 Qe3+ 24.Qxe3 dx3 25.Rxe1 Qxe4 26.Qxe3 Qxa2 27.e5 Qe6 28.Rc1 Qb3 29.Qa6 Qc5 30.Qe2 a5 31.Qc7 a4 32.Qxh6 Qb3 33.Qd1 Qc8 34.Qf2 Qc1 35.Qe3 Qb8 36.Qc5 Qd2 37.Qg3 Qb3 38.Qd6 Qd4 (D)

13.Qg5! Fischer goes after the bishop pair. 13...Qxg5 14.Qxg5 h6 15.Qh4 g5 16.Qg3 0-0 0 17.Qh5!? 17.Qd3 f5 18.Qxe1 Qxe8 19.Qe5 Qd7 20.h4 promises more for White than the text. 17...f5 18.Qc6 bxc6 19.Qe5 Qh8 20.h4 g4 21.h5 g3+? With opposite-colored bishops, the initiative is important, so Wade gives up a pawn for his attack. 22.Qxg3 Qg4 23.Qh4 Qd8 24.Qxg4 Qxg4 25.Qe1 Qd7 26.Qe5 f4 27.Qh2 Qh4 28.Qg1 (D)

28...Qd5? 28...Qxh2 29.g3 Qg4 30.gxh4 Qd5 is easier. 29.Qg3 Qg4 29...fxg3+ 30.Qxg3 Qh1 31.Qe3 Qxh2 should be drawn due to the weakness of the h5-pawn. 30.Qh2 f3 31.b3 a6 32.c4 Qd4? Exchanging bishops directly leads to a lost rook ending. 32...Qc6 offers more resistance: 33.d5 exd5 34.cxd5 Qg8 35.Qf3 Qd4 ±. 33.cxd5 Qd2+ 34.Qf3 Qxb2 35.dxe6+ Qxe6 36.Qe6+ Qd7 37.Qh6 Qxa2 38.Qg6 1-0

(576) Fischer - Jovnovic
Pirc Defense [B09]

1.e4 e5 2.f4 Qf6?! 3.fxe5 Qxe4 4.Qf3

1.e4 d6 2.d4 Qd6 3.Qc3 g6 4.f4 Ag7 5.Qf3 0-0 6.Qd3 e5! 7.0-0 c5 8.dxe5

(577) Fischer - Jovnovic, I
Pirc Defense [B09]

1.e4 d6 2.d4 Qd6 3.Qc3 g6 4.f4 Ag7 5.Qf3 0-0 6.Qd3 Qf6+ 7.Qf2 Qxf2+ 8.Qf2 Qc6 9.Qc3 d6 10.exd6 Qxd6 11.Qd2 Qb6 12.Qe4 Qe7 (D)
10. Qg5 b6? 10...bxc5 11. fxg6 hxg6+ 12. hxh1 hxg6 is relatively better, but 13. Qe2 is still dangerous for Black. 11. a4 a5 12. e3 (D)

12...h6 12...h6? runs into 13. fxg6 fxg6 14. e5 fxe5 15. c4+ . 13. Qd2 f6 14. Qf2 Qxg5 15. Qxe6 Qd7 16. Qc5 Qe8 17. Qf4 g5 18. g3 fxg5 19. Qxg5+ fxg5 20. Qxe4 Qf8 21. f5 Qa6 22. Qxa6 bxa6 23. Qh1 1-0

(578) Matulovic, Milan - Fischer
Sicilian Defense [B91]

1. e4 c5 2. Qf3 d6 3. d4 cxd4 4. Qxd4 Qf6 5. c3 a6 6. g3 e5 7. Qde2 Qc7 8. Qg5?! 8. Qg2 is the main line. 8...Qb7 9. Qh3! b5 10. a4 b4 11. Qd5 Qxh5 12. Qxh5 b8 13. Qxe7 Qxe7! (D)

This original idea virtually refutes White's opening concept. 14. Qd2 Qf6 15. Qg2 Qb7 16. Qd3?! Qb6 17.0-0 a5 18. Qxd1 Qa6 19. Qg2 Qhc8 20. h3 h5 21. b3 Qxe2! Eliminating the last defender of the dark squares so that Black's pieces can invade decisively.

1. e4 c6 2. d4 d5 3. e5 dxe5 4. Qxe5 Qf6 5. c3 Qf5 6. b5+ Qb7 7. Qh4 Qg6 8. Qxe4 c6 9. Qd3 Qb6 10. Qxe6 Qh6 11. Qf6 Qde7 12. Qg3 Qd6 13. Qa7 Qe8 14.0-0 Qh6?! 14...0-0 is more natural. 15. a4 Qc7 16. Qb3 Qc8 17. c4?! Fischer opens the position to use his better development. But as a result of the structural concessions he makes, it is very difficult to convert his initiative. 17...Qc4 18. Qc4 Qf6 19. Qac1 0-0 20. Qe5 Qd5 21. Qe4 Qe7 22. Qa5 Qcb6 23. Qxd5 Qxd5 24. Qb7 Qb8 25. Qc7

Vinkovci International, September 7-23, 1968

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28. Qc3? 28. bc2 Qf6 29. axb5 Qxb3 30. Qxb3 keeps some advantage in hand. 28... Ad7? This leads to a drawn endgame by force. 29. Qa5 Qxb3 30. Qc8+ Qh7 31. Qxb3 Qb6 32. Qc6 Qxa4 33. Qxa6 Qc3 34. bxc3 Qx7 35. Qd2 Qxc3 36. Qa7 Ad3 37. Qf1 Qf6 38. Qxf7 Qxd4 39. Qg2 g5 40. h3 Qg6 41. Qc7 Ha4 42. Qd2 Qd4 43. Qd3 Ad6 44. Qc5 Qf5 45. Qf3 Qh6 46. Qd7 Qc6 47. Qe4 Ha6 48. Qd3 Ae7 49. Qb3 Qa3 50. Qxa3 Qxa3 51. Qa4+ Qg6 52. Qe3 Ad1+ 53. Qd4 Qf4 54. Qc5 Qf7 55. Qb6 Qe8 56. Qc6 Qe7 ½-½

(580) Ivkov, Borislav – Fischer
English Opening [A32]

1. d4 Qf6 2. c4 c5 3. d3 cxd4 4. Qxd4 e6 5. c4 Qc6 6. Qc2 6. Qc2. 6. Qd2. 6. Qc2 and 6. Qxb5 are the main lines. 6... Qc3+ 7. bxc3 Qa5 8. Qd3 Qc6 9. Qa3 b6? 9... d5 gives Black more options in the center. 10. Qd6 Qa6 11. e4 Qc5? Too optimistic. Now the repetition 11... Qc5 12. Qd4 Qc6 13. Qd3 seems to be reasonable. 12. Qe2?! 12. c5 gives White a bind on the dark squares. 12... Qc4 13. Qe3 Qb6 14. f3 Qd6+ 15. Qg3 Qf5 16. Qxf5 Qxf5 17. Qg3 Qf5 18. exd5 exd5 19. Qxd1 Qe7 20. Qd2 Qc7 21. Qd1 Qd7 22. Qe5 f6 23. Qd4 Qc6 24. Qc5 Qxe8 25. Qf2? Allowing Black to activate his knight quickly. White should bring his own steed forward with 25. Qf5. 25. Qc6 26. Qc3 Qf4 27. Qf1?! Qe5 28. Qf5 Qc7? The more active way to protect d6 with 28... Qc6 is preferable. White does not have enough compensation for the pawn. 29. Qxg7 Ag8 30. Qg3 Qh3+ 31. Qxh3 Exg7 32. Qf1 Aa6 33. Qc5 Qd3+ 34. Qxd3 cxd3 35. Qa7+? 35. Qe1 is more precise. 35... Qe7 36. Qxd3?

There is no need to give up the exchange as 36. Ad5 Exe6 37. Exe6 involves no risk for White. 36... Qxh7 37. Qxh7 Qe6 38. Qxe6 Qxe2 39. Qd2 Qe6 40. Qe4 f5 41. Qxh5 Qf5 42. Qg3 Qf5 43. Qf4 Qf7 44. h4 Qa1 45. Qd3 Qf1 46. Qd4 Qb5 47. Qc3 Qg7? 48. Qh5? This puts the king offside. It should remain central with 48. Qh4. 48... Qd7 49. Qd4 Qf4 50. Qe3 Qf7 51. Qh6 Qh1 52. h5 Qf5 53. Qh7 Qh5+ 54. Qg6 Qhg5+ 55. Qh6 Qg2 56. Qe5 Qf2 57. f4 (D)

57... fxe4 58. Qxe4 Qxe4 59. Qf4 Qxf4 60. Qg4 Qc1 61. Qf4 Qxc3 62. Qe8 d4 63. Qc+ Qd3 64. Qa Qc7 65. Qa+ Qc2 66. Qe4 d3 67. Qa+ Qb3 68. Qd2 Qc4 69. Qh2 69. Qd3 Qe7 +-- 69... Qe7 + 70. Qf3 Qc3 71. Qe8 d2 72. Qe8+ Qd3 73. Qd8+ Qc2 74. Qc8+ Qd1 75. Qf2 Qf7 + 0-1

(581) Fischer – Minic, Dragoljub
King's Gambit Accepted [C33]


Running into a mighty counter shot. 19... Qe6 20. Qxe6 Qxe6 21. Qxe6 Qxe6 22. Qg2 is only
slightly worse for Black. 20.\textit{Qe}5!! \textit{Qxf}1? This is the last chance to exchange queens with 20...\textit{Qd}2 and Black can still fight tenaciously, e.g., 21.\textit{Qxd}2.\textit{Qxd}2 22.\textit{Qf}3.\textit{Qe}6 23.\textit{Qxe}6 \textit{fxe}6 24.\textit{Qb}3 \textit{Qfd}8 25.\textit{Qf}3.\textit{Qh}6 26.\textit{Qe}1.\textit{Qd}7 27.\textit{Qxe}6 \textit{Qa}8. 21.\textit{Qxf}1 \textit{Qxd}2 22.\textit{Qf}3! A strong prophylactic move before the storm starts in earnest. 22...\textit{Qxf}7 23.\textit{Qxe}3 \textit{Qxe}3+ 24.\textit{Qg}2 \textit{Qxf}7 25.\textit{Qxf}7 \textit{Qh}8 gives Black chances to survive. 22...\textit{Qad}8? 22...\textit{Qae}8? 23.\textit{Qxf}7+--; 22...\textit{Qh}8 23.\textit{Qxf}7+ \textit{Qf}7 24.\textit{Qxf}7 \textit{Qg}5= is the lesser evil. 23.\textit{Qxf}7 \textit{Qf}7 24.\textit{Qe}7 1-0

(582) Matov, Mladen – Fischer
Sicilian Defense [B97]

1.e4 c5 2.\textit{Qf}3 d6 3.d4 cxd4 4.\textit{Qxd}4 \textit{Qf}6 5.\textit{Qc}3 a6 6.\textit{Qg}5 e6 7.f4 \textit{Qc}7 8.\textit{Qe}2?! 8.\textit{Qb}3 is the main line. 8...\textit{Qb}6! 9.\textit{Qd}2 10.\textit{Qb}1 \textit{Qa}3 11.0-0 \textit{Qbd}7 12.\textit{Qf}5 \textit{Qe}5 (D)

13.\textit{Qh}1? 13.\textit{Qb}3, with ideas like 13...\textit{Qc}5 (13...\textit{Qa}5 14.\textit{Qh}5) 14.\textit{Qxe}6 \textit{fxe}6 15.\textit{Qd}4 \textit{Qxe}4 16.\textit{Qc}3, is far more dangerous. 13...0-0 14.\textit{Qb}3 \textit{Qc}5 15.\textit{Qxf}6 \textit{Qxf}6 16.\textit{Qa}4? Losing material, but White's case is hopeless anyway. 16...\textit{Qc}4! 17.\textit{Qf}4 17.\textit{Qxf}5 \textit{exd}2++ 17...\textit{Qxd}4 18.\textit{Qd}3 \textit{Qe}5 19.\textit{Qg}4 e\textit{xf}5 20.\textit{Qc}f5 \textit{Qc}3 0-1

(583) Fischer – Mutanovic, Aleksandar
Ruy Lopez [C92]

1.e4 e5 2.\textit{Qf}3 \textit{Qc}6 3.\textit{Qb}5 a6 4.\textit{Qa}4 \textit{Qf}6 5.0-0 \textit{Qe}7 6.\textit{Qe}1 b5 7.\textit{Qb}3 d6 8.c3 0-0 9.\textit{Qb}3 \textit{Qd}7 10.\textit{Qd}4 \textit{Qf}6 11.\textit{Qa}4 \textit{Qa}5?! 11...\textit{Qb}7 is the main line. 12.\textit{Qc}2 \textit{Qb}6?! 13.\textit{b}4 \textit{Qac}4 14.a5 \textit{Qd}7 15.\textit{Qb}3 \textit{exd}4 16.\textit{cxd}4 \textit{Qc}5 17.\textit{Qf}4 \textit{cx}4 18.\textit{Qbd}2 \textit{d}5 19.\textit{Qex}d5 \textit{Qxa}5 20.\textit{Qd}6?! Fresh forces should be brought into play with 20.\textit{Qc}1++. 20...\textit{Qxb}3 21.\textit{Qxb}3 (D)

21...\textit{Qe}8?! The exchange sacrifice 21...\textit{Qb}7? 22.\textit{Qxe}8 \textit{Qxe}8 23.\textit{Qxb}4 \textit{Qxd}5 24.\textit{Qe}4 \textit{Qe}7 is the better practical choice as Black's bishops give him easy play. 22.\textit{Qc}7 \textit{Qxe}1+ 23.\textit{Qxe}1 \textit{Qxc}7 23...\textit{Qxf}8 24.\textit{Qe}4 a5 25.\textit{Qxd}3 is also unpleasant for Black. 24.\textit{Qxe}8+ \textit{Qf}8 25.\textit{Qxb}4 \textit{Qe}7! 26.\textit{Qxe}7 \textit{Qd}8 27.\textit{Qxe}5 \textit{Qg}6 28.\textit{Qc}6 \textit{Qf}8 29.\textit{Qxc}5 a5 30.\textit{Qe}7 \textit{Qe}8 31.\textit{Qd}6 \textit{Qd}7 32.\textit{Qe}7+ 32.\textit{Qxb}5 \textit{Qxc}6 33.\textit{Qxc}6 \textit{Qxc}6 34.\textit{Qxc}6 \textit{Qxb}8 was probably not enough for Fischer, so he decided to keep the queens on the board and complicate matters. 32...\textit{Qh}8 33.\textit{Qd}5 34.\textit{Qb}1 \textit{Qf}8 35.\textit{Qa}3 36.\textit{Qb}7 \textit{Qh}5 37.\textit{Qxb}5 a3? Black should sell the pawn more dearly with 37...\textit{Qxb}5 38.\textit{Qxb}5 a3 39.\textit{Qxa}5 \textit{Qxa}5 40.\textit{Qxa}5 \textit{Qd}1+ 41.\textit{Qh}2 \textit{Qd}4 42.\textit{Qxa}3 \textit{Qf}2, with drawing chances. 38.\textit{Qxa}3 \textit{Qd}1+ 39.\textit{Qh}2 \textit{Qd}2 40.\textit{Qe}3 \textit{Qa}5 40...\textit{Qxe}3 41.\textit{Qxe}3 \textit{Qxa}3 42.\textit{Qb}8 \textit{g}5 43.\textit{Qf}8+ \textit{Qg}7 44.\textit{Qd}8 \textit{Qa}7 45.\textit{Qc}6 \textit{Qb}7 46.\textit{Qxb}8--; 41.\textit{Qc}4 \textit{Qa}6 42.\textit{Qb}3 \textit{Qa}4 43.\textit{Qb}4 \textit{Qd}7 44.\textit{Qb}2 1-0

(584) Nikolic, Emil – Fischer
King's Indian Defense [B61]

1.e4 g6 2.\textit{Qc}3 \textit{Qg}7 3.\textit{Qg}3 \textit{Qe}5 4.\textit{Qg}2 d6 5.\textit{Qf}6 6.\textit{Qge}2 0-0 7.0-0 \textit{c}6 8.d4 \textit{Qe}8 9.\textit{Qb}1 \textit{c}4 10.\textit{b}4 \textit{Qf}5 11.\textit{b}3 \textit{h}5 12.\textit{Qf}4 \textit{Qbd}7 13.a4 \textit{Qf}8 14.c5 d5 15.\textit{Qb}5 \textit{Qh}7 16.\textit{Qd}2 \textit{Qg}5 17.\textit{Qb}2 \textit{Qd}7 18.\textit{Qh}2 \textit{Qh}6 19.a5? The prophylactic 19.\textit{Qh}1 is necessary. (D)
19...Ag4!! A very deep sacrifice to take full control over the light squares around White's king. 20.h×g4 h×g4 21.Bh1 f×f3 22.A×f3 gxf3 23.Ag1?! 23...dh3 is more critical, but Black's attack crashes through nevertheless, e.g., 23...Ag7 24.Ag1 Bg8 25.Bf1 a6 26.Bxc6 b×c6 27.Bb6 Bh7 28.B×a6 Ba8 29.Bb6 Ag5. 23...A×f4 24.exf4 Ag7 25.f5 Bh8 26.Bh6+ B×h6 27.A×h6 Ag×h6 28.Bd2+ g5 29.b×c6 Bh×f5 30.Bd1 30.Bf1 e5 31.Bf1 Bh5 32.c×b7 Ag4+ 30...Bh3 31.B×e3 Ag6 0-1

(585) Fischer – Robatsch, Karl
Ruy Lopez [C95]


32.b4?! 32.B×a5 Bc8 33.Ba6 promises better chances, as more material remains on the board. 32...Cc6 33.B×a5 B×c6 34.a6 Bc1+ 35.B×h2 Ac7 36.B×c7 Bc7 37.a7 Ba7 38.Ba7 B×f2 With knight and pawn against the rook with pawns only on one wing, Black has good chances to survive. 39.Ag3 Be4+ 40.B×f4 Ag6 41.Ag5 41.g4? 41...h5 42.Ag6 g6 43.Bg7 44.Ba4 Bd7+ 45.0-0 Ag6 46.Bf4 Ag8 47.Fc5 Ag6 48.Bf1 Bh8 49.Ba1 Ag7 50.Ba7 Ag8 51.Ba6 Bb6 52.Bc6 Ag8 53.B3 Ag4 54.B×g4 Bh6 55.c5 Bf5 56.Bc7 Ag3 57.B×b7 Bb5 ½-½

(586) Byrne, Donald – Fischer
Reti Opening [A11]


28.B×b7 Byrne heads for a drawn endgame. Alternatively, he can play on without much risk with, e.g., 28.Ag2. 28...B×b7 29.Bd7 Ac4 30.Bb7 Bb5 31.B×d5 c×d5 32.0-0 Bb8 33.c3 Bb4 34.B×d5 Bb1+ 35.Ag2 B×f1+ 36.Ag3 Bh8+ 37.Ag4 B×d5 38.B×d5 Bb2 39.Ag5 B×f2 40.B×a5 Bh2 40...f5+ 41.Bh3 g5 42.Bg4 f×g4+ 43.Ag×g4 Bh2 44.Ba7 41.Bf3 h5 42.B×c4 h4 43.Ba8+ Bh7 44.g×h4 Ac4 45.Ag7 f6 46.Ag6 Bh6 47.Ba6 Bb5 48.Ba8 Bh3+ 49.Bf4 Ag6 50.c5 ½-½

(587) Fischer – Gheorghiu, Florin
Ruy Lopez [C93]

is the other main line, and scores better. 15...²c6 16.³e3?! 16.d5 is more principled. 16...³xd4 17.³xd4 ³xd4 18.³c1 ³b4 19.³b2 d5 20.c5 ³c2 21.³xc2 ³e4 22.³xe4 ³f5? Allowing White to liquidate into an endgame with a slight structural advantage, although Black should be able to hold with precise defense. 23.³f6+ ³xf6 24.³xf6 ³c2 25.f×g7 ³g7 26.³xd4 ³xe1+ 27.³xe1 ³e4 28.³g7 ³g7 29.³d4 ³c8 30.f3 ³g6 31.³e5 31.³f2? 31...³c1+ 32.³h2 ³a1 33.³d5 ³xa2 34.³g3 ³f6 35.³f4 ³xg2 36.³ed6+ ³g7 37.³x6 ³h2 38.³g3 ³b2 39.³b6 ³d3 40.³c6 ³h7 41.h4 ³f1 42.³f4 ³d3 43.³c3 ³f1 44.³c1 ³d4 45.³c3 ³f1 46.³e3 ³h2 47.³c1 ³h3 48.³xb5 ³e6 49.³d4 ³xh4 50.b4 ³h2? The important bishop should be rescued with 50...³d5. (D)

17.³b5? 17...³f3 runs into 17...³xf2 18.³xf2 ³xe3 19.³bd4 ³e4. 17...³d3 is best, looking to prevent sacrifices on f2 or e3. 17...³h3 18.³f3 ³g4 19.h4 ³xh4 20.³f4 g5 21.³h2 ³xh2+ 22.³xh2 ³ed8 23.f3 a4 24.fxe4? 24.fxe4 a×b3 25.a×b3 ³d6 26.³d3 is only slightly worse for White. 24...³a5 25.³xb3 ³a5? 25...³xe4 26.³c4 ³ed7 27.³f5 ³h5 28.³h3 ³g6 29.g4 ³a5 is a better version of the 26.b4 line. 26.³d3? Leading to a technically lost endgame. 26.b4 ³a8 27.³xd5 ³xd5 28.³c4 ³d7 29.³f5 ³xh5 30.³xf5 ³xe3 31.³c1 ³f8 32.³f3 is more active and should hold. 26...³xe4 27.³xe4 ³d4 28.³xd4 ³xh7 29.³xe6 30.³c8 ³xb3 31.³e3 ³b5 32.³f2 ³ab4 33.³a6 ³b6 34.³c8 ³g7 35.³d5 ³f6 36.³g1 ³e6 37.³c3 ³xf5 38.³xf5 ³xf5 39.³xf5 ³g6 40.³f2 ²h5 41.³c2 0-1

Metropolitan League Game
November 1968
New York

After Vinkovci, Fischer would take another – and the last – of his breaks from serious chess. He briefly emerged to play one game in the New York Metropolitan League, the Marshall vs. Manhattan club match. It has been reported that this game was played in the spring of 1969, but American grandmaster Andy Soltis was on the Marshall
team for this match and indicates that the game was in fact played in November of 1968. This confusion notwithstanding, the judges of Chess Informant voted this second-best of all games played in the first half of 1969.

(589) Saidy, Anthony – Fischer
English Opening [A25]

1.c4 e5 2.dıc3 dıc6 3.g3 f5 4.dıg2 dıf6 5.e3
dıc5 6.d3 f4?! Too optimistic. 6...0-0 is the main line. 7.e×f4 0-0 8.dıge2?! 8.dı×e5 is the critical test; Black’s compensation is probably not sufficient. 8...dıe8 9.0-0 d6 10.dıa4 dıd4
11.dı×d4 e×d4 12.b3 h5 13.a3 a5 14.b3?! Very slow. Now White’s position is not easy to play. 14.dıe1 dıf7 15.dıb3 dıb8 16.dıd2 dıf5 17.dıa1 fits better. 14...dıg6 15.dıb2 dıf5
16.dıc2 dıd7 17.dıe1 dıc5 18.dıf1 dıa6
19.dıd2 dıb6 20.dı×a5 dı×b3 21.dıd2 dıa8
22.a4 dıa6 23.a5 dıb7 24.dıe1? Too passive.

The similar prophylactic move 24.dıa2 is better, as it is more active. 24...b6 25.dıe1 b×a5
26.dıa4 (D)

26...dı×d3!! A powerful exchange sacrifice which gives Black complete domination on the light squares. 27.dı×d3 dı×d3 28.dıa2 dıb4
29.dıa3 dıc2 30.dıb2 30.dı×c5 dı×a3
31.dı×a6 dıc2 32.dıa1 c5 33.dı×a5 dı×c4+ 30...dı×a1 31.dı×a1 dı×a4 32.dı×a4 dıe4
33.dı×a5 dı×a5! 34.dı×a5 dıe1+ 35.dıh2
dı×a5 0-1
USSR vs. The Rest of the World
March 29-April 4, 1970
Belgrade, Yugoslavia

After Vinkovci, with the exception of his game against Saidy (see game 589), Fischer played no serious chess for approximately 18 months. He had intended to play for the American team at the 1968 Chess Olympiad to be held in Lugano, but after inspecting the playing venue, he found too many things he did not like and declined to participate.

This hiatus seems to have been a significant period in Fischer's chess career. Up to and including the Vinkovci tournament, although Bobby considered himself the best in the world, opinions of others in the chess world were not as clear. Spassky had become world champion by defeating Petrosian in 1969, and although most people thought Fischer could defeat Petrosian in a match, Spassky was a different story.

At the beginning of 1970, an interesting match between the USSR and the rest of the world was proposed. Fischer was intrigued and agreed to play on first board for the “Rest of the World” team. The match would consist of four games on each of ten boards. Fischer looked forward to meeting the new Soviet world champion. Unfortunately, Danish grandmaster Bent Larsen protested; he asserted that not only had Fischer not played for a year and a half, but that he, Larsen, had proven by his record over the same period that he deserved to play on board one.

To everyone’s surprise, Fischer agreed to step aside and play on second board, where he would meet Tigran Petrosian. The former world champion had always been considered an extremely tough match opponent, and although Bobby was considered the favorite, Petrosian could not be discounted.

Fischer left no doubt in anyone's mind that he had put his temporary break from the tournament circuit to good use. Petrosian was almost unrecognizable in the first two games, and by the time he had collected himself, although pressing his opponent, he could do no more than draw the last two games of the four-game set.

(590) Fischer – Petrosian, Tigran
Caro-Kann Defense [B13]

1.e4 c6 2.d4 d5 3.exd5 cxd5 4.Qd3 Qc6 5.c3 Qf6 6.Qf4 Qg4 7.Qh3 Qa5 8.Qa4+ Qd7
The following setup is not in the spirit of the Caro-Kann defense. Kasparov gives 8...Qc6 from Müller-Agdestein, Bundesliga 1998, with equality. 9.Qc2 Qc6 10.Qf3 Qb6 11.a4! It is very important to prevent the exchange of light-squared bishops as White's attacking potential would be quite reduced. The weakening of the b3-square on the other hand is not important, as Black cannot really exploit it. 11...Qc8 12.Qbd2 Qc6 13.Qb1 Qh5 14.Qe3 h6 15.Qe5 Qf6 16.h3 Qd6 17.0-0 Qf8!
Fischer prefers 17...Qe5, but White's attack is then also dangerous. 18.f4 Qc8 19.Qf2 Qc7 19...g6 can be met by the direct 20.Qxg6 fxg6 21.Qxg6+ Qxg6 22.Qh8 Qxh8 23.f5 Qf4 24.Qe1= (Kasparov). 20.Qh4 Qg8 21.f5!
Opening the position to exploit Black's insecure king. 21...Qxe5 22.dxe5 Qxe5 23.fxe6 Qf6 24.exf7 Qxf7 25.Qf3 Qh4 26.Qxh4 Qf6 27.Qg6+! Fischer exchanges the enemy bishop to remain with his favorite combination of pieces, his strong light-squared bishop against a knight. 27...Qxg6 28.Qxg6 h6 29.Qf5 Qd8 30.Qae1 Qc5+ 31.Qh1 Qf8! 32.Qe5

| USSR vs. The Rest of the World, March 29-4, 1970 |
|----------|----------|----------|----------|--------|
|         | 1        | 2        | 3        | 4        | Total  |
| Fischer | 1        | 1        | ½        | ½        | 3•1    |
| Petrosian | 0        | 0        | ½        | ½        | 1•3    |
34.c4!! This beautiful opening of the position decides the matter. 34...d×c4 35.afx5! Cutting off the king’s escape route. 35...fxe5 36.f×d1+ Hfd7 37.afx×d7 H×d7 38.b×b8+ e×e7 39.e×e1+ 1–0

(591) Petrosian, Tigran – Fischer
English Opening [A37]

1.c4 g6 2.d×c3 c5 3.g3 Ag7 4.Ag2 Ac6 5.f×f3 c6 6.0–0 g×e7 7.d×d 0–0 8.d×d5 9.a3 b6 10.Ab1 Ab7 11.b×b4!? 11.c×d5 is the main line. 11...c×b4 12.a×b4 d×c4 13.d×c4 Ac8!! Underscoring that White’s c4-pawn has become a burden. 14.c5 b×c5 15.b×c5 a×a5 16.Aa4 Ac6 17.Ac×c5 Ac7 18.Ac×c1 Ac7 19.Ac×e7 20.b×b2 Ab5 21.Ac×e3 Ac4 22.b×b3! It is better to activate the second knight with 22.Ac4=. 22...Ac×c5 23.Ac×c5 Ac×c5 24.Ac×c5 Ac×c5 25.Ag3 Ac×d3 26.Ac×d3 Ad8 27.Ac×f3 Ac×c7?! 28.Ag5? Exchanging the dark-squared bishops helps Black greatly. After 28.Ac×c1, White has enough compensation for the pawn. 28...Ag7 29.Ac×e7 Ac×e7 30.Ag×d4? e5 31.Ac×c4 Ac×b6 32.Ac×c2 Ac8 33.Ac×d3 Ac4 34.Ag2 Ac7?! 34...Ac×c5 is more active. 35.Ac×a3 Ac3 36.Ag×a5 Ac5 37.Ac×a3? 37.Ac×a6! Ac×c1+ 38.Ac×c1 Ac×c1+ 39.Ag1 Ac7 40.Ag×a5 (Fischer) and Black’s technical task is extremely difficult, if it can be solved at all. 37...a5 38.h4 Ac4 39.Ac×d3 Ac×f3 40.Ac×h2 Ag7 Here the game was adjourned. Petrosian sealed 41.Ac×d1?! 41.h5 is a better chance to create some confusion. 41...Ac×g8! 42.Ag×d7 Ac×d7 43.Ac×d7 Ag×f6? Allowing White’s rook to get behind the passed pawn. 43...Ag7 44.Ag×a7 A×g4+ 45.Ag1 Ac×c1+ 46.Ag×f1 Ag1 47.e4 A×a4 48.Ag×g2 Ac2 (D)

49.Ag×f7+? Without the rook, White cannot control Black’s passed a-pawn. The prophylactic 49.Ag1 gives White good chances to survive: 49...Ag×f2 (49...Ag×f2 50.Ag×c1 Ac×b3+ 51.Ag×h1 Ag×f2 52.Ag6) 50.Ag×h3 Ag×h3 51.Ag×g2= (Petrosian and Fischer). 49...Ag×f7 50.Ac×c4 Ac×f7 51.Ag×a2 Ac3 52.Ag×b3 Ag×f6 53.Ag×c3 Ag×d6 54.Ag×c7 Ag×b6 55.Ag×f2 Ag×d4 56.Ag×b1 Ac5 56.Ag×b5 Ag×a6 57.Ag×b4 Ac4 58.Ag×g6 h×g6 59.h×g5 g×h5 60.g×h5 Ag×e6 61.Ag×d2 Ag×f6 62.Ag×b3 Ag×a2 63.Ag×a2 Ag×a2+ 64.Ag×b2 Ac4 Ag×b4 65.Ag×b6 Ag×c6 66.Ag×c4 Ag×d4 1–0

(592) Fischer – Petrosian, Tigran
Modern Defense [B15]

1.e4 c6 2.d×d5 3.Ac×c6 g6 4.e5 Ag7 5.f4 h5 6.Ag×f3 The alternative 6.Ac×e3 scores better. 6...Ag×g4 7.h3 Ac×f3 8.Ag×f3 e6 9.g×3 9.Ac×e3 is the main line. 9...Ag×b6 10.Ag×f2 Ac7 11.Ag×d3 Ac×d7 12.Ac×e2 0–0 0–13.c3 f6 14.b3 Ag×f5 15.Ac×g1 Too ambitious. After 15.Ac×a3, it is equal, e.g., 15...Ag×a5 16.Ag×b4 Ag×b6 17.Ac×a3. 15...c5! 16.Ac×f5 Ag×f5 17.Ac×e3 Ag×a6 18.Ag×f1 c×d4 19.c×d4 (D)

19...Ag×b8? Too slow. 19...Ag×b8 20.Ag×b8 Ag×b8 21.a4 Ag×b4 22.Ag×c1 h4 gives Black a dangerous initiative. 20.Ag×f2 Ac×c6 21.Ac×c1 Ag×d7 22.Ag×d2 Ag×a5 In the resulting endgame, Black has no advantage at all. On the other hand, 22...h4
23. \( \text{Qd3} \) \( \text{Af8} \) 24. \( \text{g4} \) is risky and all three results are possible. 23. \( \text{Qxa5} \) \( \text{Qxa5} \) 24. \( \text{Qd3} \) \( \text{Qc6} \) 
25. \( \text{Aac1} \) \( \text{Ac7} \) 26. \( \text{Ac3} \) b6 27. \( \text{Aec1} \) \( \text{Ab7} \) 
28. \( \text{Axb4} \) \( \text{Ahc8} \) 29. \( \text{Exc6} \) \( \text{Exc6} \) 30. \( \text{Exc6} \) \( \text{Exc6} \) 31. \( \text{Axc6} \) \( \text{Axc6} \) 32. \( \text{Axf3} \) \( \text{½-½} \)

**Tournament of Peace**

April 12-May 8, 1970

Rovinj/Zagreb, Yugoslavia

After the USSR-Rest of the World match, Fischer remained in Yugoslavia to play in the Second Tournament of Peace in Yugoslavia. Scorings four points in his first four games, he took the lead early and despite a bump in the road in his game against Kovacevic, he cruised to victory, two full points ahead of Hort, Smyslov, Gligoric and Kortchnoi, who tied for places 2-5.

The consensus was nicely summarized by Yugoslav grandmaster Petar Trifunovic in an article he wrote in the July 1970 issue of Chess Life: "...[T]here is no question but that Fischer appears as the undeniable challenger no. 1 for the world championship."

**Parma, Bruno - Fischer**

Sicilian Defense [B97]

1. \( \text{c4} \) e5 2. \( \text{Qf3} \) d6 3. \( \text{d4} \) cxd4 4. \( \text{Qxd4} \) \( \text{Qf6} \) 
5. \( \text{Qc3} \) a6 6. \( \text{Qg5} \) e6 7. \( \text{b5} \) \( \text{Qb6} \) 8. \( \text{Qd2} \) \( \text{Qxb2} \) 
9. \( \text{Rb1} \) \( \text{a3} \) 10. \( \text{Qf6} \) \( \text{gxf6} \) 11. \( \text{Qe2} \) \( \text{Qg7} \) 12.0-0 \( \text{Qf5} \) 13. \( \text{Exf5} \) \( \text{xf5} \) 
14. \( \text{Qd5} \) c6 16. \( \text{Qxc6} \) \( \text{bxc6} \) 17. \( \text{Qe7} \) \( \text{Qh8} \) 
18. \( \text{Qxc8} \) \( \text{Bxc8} \) 19. \( \text{Qd3} \) 19. \( \text{Qxd6} \) \( \text{a3} \) 20. \( \text{Qd3} \) is easier to play. 19. \( \text{Qc5} \) 20. \( \text{Qh1} \) 
21. \( \text{Bc4} \) \( \text{Qxc4} \) 22. \( \text{Qxe4} \) \( \text{Qxe4} \) 23. \( \text{Qf7} \) \( \text{Bf8} \) 24. \( \text{Bh5} \) \( \text{Qxf4} \) (D)

25. \( \text{Bb6} \) ?! The bold 25. \( \text{Qxd6} \) is better: 25. \( \text{Qh4} \) 
26. \( \text{Ec2} \) \( \text{Ec5} \) 27. \( \text{Qxc6} \) \( \text{Qh2} \) 28. \( \text{Ec3} \) 25. \( \text{Qe5} \) 
26. \( \text{Bxb6} \) \( \text{Bh4} \) 27. \( \text{Qf3} \) \( \text{h2} \) 28. \( \text{g1} \) c5 
29. \( \text{a8} \) ? Usually the defender wants to exchange pieces, but this is an exception, as White's active rook helps his counterplay after 29. \( \text{Qe4} \) \( \text{Qe8} \) 30. \( \text{a5} \) 
\( \text{Bh4} \) 31. \( \text{Bf2} \) \( \text{Cc4} \) 32. \( \text{Bd2} \) \( \text{Bd4} \) 33. \( \text{Ed1} \) (D)
32...Bg1+ 32...xa2 33.Bxd6 Bg8 34.Ba6 
75.f4 35.Bf6 g3x3 36.Bxf7+ Bg7 37.Bxg7+ 
34.Bd4 d6 1-0

(595) Fischer – Nisnevich, Risto
Sicilian Defense [B80]

1.e4 c5 2.d4 c6 3.Qf3 Qc6 4.Qxd4 a6 
5.Bb5 Qc7 6.g3 a6 6.Bg7 Qf6 7.Qg5 e6 7.f4 Bf6 8.Qe7 Bc7 
Qd6 19.Qe6 Qe6 20.Qf5 Qf6 21.Qc5 Qc5 22.Qd4 a4? There is no need to weaken 
the a-pawn. After 21...Bc8 22.Bd1 Bc5 
23.Qe3 Qe3, Black should be able to defend. 
22.b4 a3 23.Bd2 Bb8 24.Bc3 Bc8?? 
25.Ba3 x a3 wins c5! Allowing White to take the d- 
pawn favorably, as the counterattack is not 
dangerous. 25...g6 26.Qd3 Qe3 creates more practical 
problems. 26.Qad3 h6 27.Qc5 
Qx d5 28.Qxd5 Qa1+ 29.Qg2 Qh7 
30.Q3d4 Qc1 31.Qd3+ g6 (D)

32.Qd4? White’s king will be safe on h3. 
The same cannot be said about Black’s king.

(596) Minic, Dragoljub – Fischer
Sicilian Defense [B99]

1.e4 c5 2.Qf3 d6 3.Qxd4 Qc6 4.Qxd4 Qf6 
5.Qc3 Qd6 6.Bc5 Qc7 7.Qa6 Bf6 8.Qc7 
9.0-0 Qb7 10.Qa6 Qc7 11.Qf6 Qxf6 12.Qf6 
Qx f6 13.Qx f6 Qxe4 14.Qxe4 Qxe4 15.Qxe4 Qxe4 16.Qx e4 
Qx e4 17.Qx e4 Qx e4 18.Qx e4 Qxe4 19.Qx e4 
Qx e4 20.Qx e4 Qx e4 21.Qx e4 Qx e4 22.Qx e4 Qx e4 23.Qx e4 Qx e4 
24.Qx e4 Qx e4 25.Qx e4 Qx e4 26.Qx e4 Qx e4 27.Qx e4 Qx e4 28.Qx e4 Qx e4 
(D)

Tournament of Peace, April 12-May 8, 1970


12 13 14 15 16 17 18

29...Qx b2++! A thunderous blow. 30.Qb2 
Qc3+ 31.Qc1 Qa3 32.Qd3 Qa1+ 33.Qd2
\( \text{\textcopyright{1970}} \)

\( \text{f\times b2+ 34. c\text{c}1 \text{c}4 0-1} \)

(597) Fischer - Marovic, Drazen
Caro-Kann Defense [B10]

1.e4 c5 2.d3 d5 3.e2 d2 e7 4.gf3 \( \text{c7?!} \)
5.cxd5 cxd5 6.d4 g6 7.a3 a6 8.0-0 e6
9.d1 a7 10.f1 \( \text{c6} \) 11.c3 0-0 12.d5 e5? (D)

Opening the position plays into White’s hands, and he immediately increases the pressure.
12...\( \text{b6} \) is called for. 13. \( \text{d3} \) \( \text{b6} \) 13...e4?
14. dxe5 dxe5 15.f4 f6 16.a4 \( \text{f7} \)!
16... \( \text{e6} \) 17. a5 a5 \( \text{c4} \) 19. \text{cxd4} \text{dxc4} 20. \text{d5} \text{e5} \text{e6}
21. \text{c6} \text{e6} 22. \text{e2} \text{c8} 23. \text{a4=}
17. a5 \( \text{b4} \) 18. \text{c4} \text{dxc4} 19. \text{dxe5} \text{f6}
20. \text{c2} \text{h6}! 21. \text{c4} \text{g4} 22. \text{dxe5} \text{dxe5}
23. \text{c6} \text{dxe5} \text{dxe5} 24. \text{c7} \text{f7} \text{f7}
25. \text{e2} \text{d8} 26. \text{e3} \text{d5} 27. \text{bd4} \text{c7}
28. \text{c3} \text{f7} 29. \text{h4} \text{d2} 30. \text{d3} \text{g7}
31. \text{e6} \text{f7} 32. \text{f7} \text{f7} 33. \text{e5} \text{d1}
34. \text{h2} \text{b6} 35. \text{a6} \text{e6} 36. \text{f3} \text{d3}
37. \text{d5} \text{b3} 38. \text{b6} \text{b5} 39. \text{d7} \text{f1}
40. \text{b5} \text{b4} 41. \text{b6} \text{b4} 42. \text{c3} \text{e3}
43. \text{a3} \text{g7} 44. \text{f4} \text{b3} 45. \text{f2} \text{b6} 46. \text{e2} \text{g7}
47. \text{d2} \text{c1} 48. \text{c8} 1-0

(598) Ivkov, Borislav - Fischer
Queen’s Gambit Declined [B14]

1.d4 \( \text{d6} \) 1.e4 2.c4 e6 3.d5 c5 4.e3 \( \text{c}5 \) 5. \text{d3}
6. \text{a3} \text{cxd4} 7. \text{cxd4} \text{e7} 8. \text{c5} 8. \text{d3}
is played more often. 8... \( \text{e4} \) 9. \text{d5} 10. \text{h5}
0-0 11.0-0 \text{g5}?! A very bold move, which may
well be playable. 12. \text{c6} \text{h6} 13. \text{d5} \text{f6}!
The point of Fischer’s concept. He does not waste
energy protecting the c6-pawn. 14. \text{c6} \text{c7}
15. \text{e4} fxe1 16. \text{c5} \text{a6} 17. \text{e1} \text{e5}
18. \text{dxe5} \text{a} 19. \text{c3} \text{f5}?
White profits from the presence of queens, so 19... \( \text{c3} \)
20. \text{c5} \text{d4} 21. \text{d4} 22. \text{h5} 23. \text{a4} \text{d3} 24. \text{b5} \text{c5}
25. \text{d6} \text{d6} 26. \text{b6} \text{a6} 27. \text{b2} \text{c6}
28. \text{cxd4} \text{h4}! The resulting endgame is
difficult for Black, but the alternative, 28... \( \text{d4} \)
29. \text{b7} \text{f8} 30. \text{b8} \text{f8} 31. \text{b8} \text{c8} 32. \text{c3} \text{e4} 33. \text{b6} \text{c3} 34. \text{d4}
is even worse. 29. \text{d4} 30. \text{d5} \text{c5} 31. \text{c4}
32. \text{c3} \text{f4} 33. \text{b3} \text{f3} 34. \text{d3} \text{b6}
35. \text{d3} \text{d8} 36. \text{c3} \text{e4} 37. \text{d4}
38. \text{e3} \text{b5} 39. \text{d5} \text{f8}+ \text{f2}
40. \text{c3} \text{c6} 40... \text{c6} should be played. (D)

41. \text{e5}?! Usually it is good for the attacker to
keep the rooks on the board. But this is an
exception, as the connected passed pawns win
after 41. \text{e5} \text{e5} 42. \text{h2} 43. \text{f2} 44. \text{f1}
45. \text{d6} 46. \text{d6} 47. \text{f1} 48. \text{f1}
49. \text{h6} \text{Hg6?} The rook is awkwardly placed
here. 49... \text{f7} 50. \text{h4} \text{g1} 51. \text{f2} \text{f1}
52. \text{f4} \text{e3} is more active. 50. \text{a6}
51. \text{h6} \text{Hg1+} 52. \text{f2} \text{Hg2}
53. \text{c6} \text{d5} 54. \text{a5}?? Keeping an eye on the h-pawn
with 54. \text{f3} wins, as 54... \text{a2} is met by 55. \text{g6}+
54... \text{f7} 54... \text{h2} 55. \text{f3} \text{g2} 56. \text{f3}
57. \text{f3} \text{e2} 58. \text{g3} \text{d4} is the way to
exchange the pawns. 55. \text{a6} \text{a2} 56. \text{d4?} This
allows Black to play the dangerous passed
a-pawn with very much drawing chances
of the solid blockade. 56. \text{c4} \text{a3}+ 57. \text{f2}
1.e4 e6 2.Qc3 d5 3.d4 Qb4 4.a3 Qxc3+ 5.bxc3 dxe4 6.Qg4 Qf6 7.Qxg7 Qg8 8.Qh6 Ag6 9.Qxe3 Qc6 10.Qb2 Qyd6? Black’s set-up is too passive and allows Fischer’s bishops to take the initiative. 10...Qe7 is the main line. 11.f3 Qxf3 11...e5 is answered by 12.0-0-0. 12.Qf3 Qd7 13.0-0 0-0 0-0 14.c4 Qg4? 15.Qd2 f5 15...Qe5? White’s pressure on the dark squares grows and grows. 16.Qb8 17.b3 Qf6 18.Qe5 Qe4 19.Qd4 Qg3 20.Qf7 Qf4+ 21.Qb1 c5! 22.Qe5 Qxe5 23.Qxe5 Qd8 24.Qd3 Qxg2 Now the time has come to cash in: (D)

25.Qxe4 fxe4 26.Qd6+ Qc7 27.Qxe4+ Qb6 28.Qf6 Qa4 29.Qxg8 Qc2+ 30.Qc1 Qd7 30...Qxd1 31.Qe6 Qa4 32.Qb8 Qf2 33.Qe5+ 31.Qd8 1-0

(600) Ghitescu, Theodor – Fischer
King’s Indian Defense [E82]

1.d4 Qf6 2.c4 g6 3.Qc3 Qg7 4.e4 d6 5.f3 0-0 6.Qe3 b6 7.Qd3 Qb7 8.Qge2 c5 9.d5 e6 10.0-0 exd5 11.exd5 Qbd7 12.Qg5 h6 13.Qh4 Qe5 14.f4 Qd3 15.Qxd3 Qd7 16.Qf6 Qxf6 17.f5 g5 18.Qh3 Qe5! A strong positional pawn sacrifice to play actively. 19.Qh6 f6 20.Qf3 Qh7 21.Qxh7+ Qxh7 22.Qh4 Qg4 23.Qd3 Qae8 24.Qg3? Allowing Black to open the position on his terms. After 18...e3!! Instead of opening lines for White, Black increases the scope of his knights.
19. ♖xc3 19...♖xe3 ♗d5 20. ♗g5 ♘f6 21. ♗g4 ♗xd6 22. ♗f4 ♘xc3 23. ♗xe3 ♘h4 24. ♗h3 ♗xg2+ 19...♖f8 20. ♗yb5 ♗d5 21. ♖f2 a6 22. ♖d3 ♖xh2 23. ♖h1 ♗h4 24. ♖xh2 ♗xh2 25. ♗f1 ♗xg2+ 26. ♗e1 ♗h4+ 27. ♗d2 ♗g6 28. ♗e1 ♗g4 29. ♖xf4 ♗xf4 30. ♗e3 ♗f2 0-1

(602) Smyslov, Vassily – Fischer
Sicilian Defense [B26]

1.e4 c5 2. ♗c3 d6 3.g3 g6 4. ♗g2 ♗g7 5.d3 ♗c6 6. ♗e3 ♗b8 7. ♗d2 b5 8.f3 8. ♗ge2 and 8.f4 are the main lines. 8...b4 9. ♗d1 ♗g4 10.h3 ♗xe3 11. ♗xe3 ♗f6 12. ♗g2 0-0 13.0-0 ♗e8 14. ♖h6 14.f4 ♗d7 15.c3 bxc3 16.bxc3 ♗b6 17. ♖c1, Krapivin-Kornev, Vladimir 2008, is the alternative. 14...♖h8 15. ♗e3 ♗d7 16. ♖ab1 (D)

34...♖g7? This runs into a powerful shot, but good advice is hard to give, e.g., 34...♖e8 35. ♖f1 ♖g6 36. ♖f5 ♖e7 37. ♖h2 ♖f7 38. ♖xg6 ♖xe6 39. ♖h6++; 34...♖h7 35.f4 ♖xf4 36.♖xf4 ♖e8 37.♖e3++. 35.♖xf6!! 1-0

(604) Kurajica, Bojan – Fischer
Sicilian Defense [B50]

1.e4 c5 2. ♗f3 d6 3. ♗c6 a6 4.g3 ♗c6 5. ♗g2 g6 6.d4 ♗g4 This is very risky. 7.dxe5 8. ♗xe5 ♗xe5 9.0-0 ♖d7 10. ♗d2 ♖d8 11. ♗d5 ♖f4 12. ♗c1 ♖xe4 13. ♗g5 ♗e5 14. ♖f4 ♖xb2 15. ♖xb2 ♖xb2 16. ♖ab1 ♖e5 17. ♖b7 17. ♖xe5!? ♖xe5 18.♖fe1 ♖d7 19.♖b7 ♖h6 20.♖e4 is more dangerous for Black. 17...♖xf4 18.♖xf4 ♗d4 19.c3 ♖h6 20.cxd4? 20.♖xf7 ♖xf7 21...cxd4 cxd4 22.♖e4= 20...♖xg5 21.♗d5 cxd4 22.♖e1? This ultimately is just a waste of time. White should win back one pawn with 22. ♖b4 ♖f6 23.♖xh6 ♖f8 24.♖b4. (D)

(603) Fischer – Gligoric, Svetozar
Ruy Lopez [C93]

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 h6 10.d4 ♗e8 11. ♗bd2 ♗f8 12. ♗f1 ♗b7 13. ♗g3 ♗a5 14. ♗c2 ♗c4 15.b3 ♗b6 16.a4 c5? Allowing White to gain too much space, with the result that his attack on the kingside is very dangerous. 16...♖xc4 and 16...d5 are the main lines. 17.d5 c4 18. ♖b4 ♗x8 19. ♖e3 ♗d7 20.a5 ♗c8 21. ♖d2 ♗h7

22...♖f8! 23. ♖b4 23...♖xe7 23.d4 ♗f5 24. ♗d7++ 23...e6 24. ♖d4 ♗f5 25.g4 ♖e4 26. ♖c1 ♖xg4 27. ♖xg4 ♖xg4 28.f3 ♖xd5 29. ♖xd5 cxd5 30. ♖g4 ♖f6 31.♖h3 ♖f7 32. ♗f2 ♖d6 33. ♖e3 ♖e5 34.♖f1 a5 35. ♖a6 ♖e4 0-1
(605) Fischer – Udovcic, Mijo
Modern Defense [B06]
1.e4 g6 2.d4 Qg7 3.Qc3 d6 4.f4 Qc6 5.Qe3 Qf6 6.h3 0-0-0
6...0-0 7.g4 e5 8.dxe5 dxe5 9.f5 gxf5 10.gxf5 Qd4 11.Qf3 c5 12.Qg5 Qb6
13.Qxf6 Qxf6 14.Qd5 (D)

14...Qxf3?? This just activates White. After
14...Qf8, Black seems to have better chances to
survive, e.g., 15.Bg1 Qxf5 16.exf5 Qxd5 17.f6
Qxf3 18.Qxg7+ Qh8. 15.Qxf3 Qh4+
16.Qc2 Qe6 17.Qe3 fxe6 17.fxe6 18.Qc3
e3xd5 19.exd5 e4+! 17...Qad8?? Losing by
force. 17...Qd7 is necessary. 18.Qg1 Qh8
19.fxe6 fxe6 20.Qg3 Qf6 21.Qxg7+ Qxg7
22.Qxg7 Qxg7 23.Qg4 Qf4 24.Qe3 Qdf8
25.Qe2 h5 26.Qxe5 Qh4 27.Qg1+ Qh7
28.Qh1 29.Qf4 30.Qc5 Qc8 31.Qxe6 1-0

(606) Hort, Vlastimil – Fischer
Sicilian Defense [B26]
1.e4 c5 2.Qc3 d6 3.g3 Qc6 4.d3 g6 5.Qg2
Qg7 6.Qc3 Qb7 7.e4 e4 8.Qd2 is the main line.
7...e6 8.Qd2 Qd4 Qf3 Qe7 10.0-0 0-0
11.Qh6 e5 12.Qg7 Qxg7 13.Qxd4 cxd4
14.Qc2 Qe6 15.f4 f6 16.c3 Qa5 17.Qe1
dxc3 18.bxc3 (D)

31...Qxf5 exf5?? 31...Qx5 is forced, but White
wins in the long run after 32.Qe5 Qf7 33.Qg1+
Qxf8 34.Qxg5. 32.Qg7+ 1-0

(608) Browne, Walter – Fischer
Alekhine’s Defense [B04]
1.e4 Qf6 2.c5 Qd5 3.d4 d6 4.Qf3 g6
5.Qe2 Qg7 6.c4 Qb6 7.exd6 cxd6 8.Qc3
0-0 0-0-0 0-0 9.0-0-0 Qc6 10.Qe3 Qg4 11.b3 d5 12.c5
Qc8 13.h3 The other main line, 13.b4, is
probably more critical. 13...Qx3 14.Qx3 e6
15.Qd2 Qd7 16.Qb5? 16.Qe2 e5 17.g3 is
more circumspect. 16...Qf5 17.Qg4 a6
18.Qxf5 axb5 19.Qc2 Qa3 20.b4 f5 This
plan is not bad in itself – Black is better. But the
alternative, 20...\textit{h}4!, is far stronger because it activates Black’s whole army, e.g., 21.a\textit{d}1 \textit{a}a8
22.c\textit{h}3 \textit{c}x\textit{d}4 23.c\textit{x}d5 \textit{c}c6. 21.c\textit{b}3 \textit{f}f6
22.d\textit{d}3 f4 23.a\textit{c}1 \textit{a}a6 24.a\textit{b}2 f3 25.g3
\textit{f}f5 26.gxf5 gxf5 27.e\textit{ad}1 \textit{g}x\textit{b}4
28.a\textit{f}e1 f4? Fischer takes completely unnecessary risks. 28...\textit{f}7 is simple and strong.
29.a3 \textit{c}c6 30.a\textit{x}e6 \textit{x}e6 31.a\textit{x}d5 gxf2+ 32.d\textit{x}f2 \textit{h}8 33.\textit{c}c3?! 33.\textit{d}d6 is more active. 33...b4 34.a\textit{b}4 \textit{c}x\textit{b}4 35.a\textit{c}3 \textit{a}a2
36.a\textit{b}3 \textit{c}c6 37.\textit{c}c3 \textit{a}a8 38.\textit{f}f4 \textit{f}f8+ 39.\textit{c}c4 \textit{e}7 40.\textit{g}g4 \textit{h}7+ 41.d\textit{d}3 \textit{d}4
42.a\textit{e}1 \textit{e}x\textit{d}4+1? An interesting decision! Fischer decides that he can defend tenaciously by giving up the exchange and is rewarded in the end. 43.\textit{a}x\textit{d}4 \textit{a}x\textit{d}4 44.a\textit{a}8+ \textit{g}7
45.a\textit{b}5 a\textit{f}2 46.a\textit{f}5 a\textit{e}5+ 47.\textit{c}c3 a\textit{e}1+ 48.d\textit{d}4 a\textit{c}6+ 49.\textit{c}c4 \textit{h}4 50.a\textit{c}8 \textit{f}8
51.a\textit{a}2 \textit{e}7 52.a\textit{g}4 \textit{e}7 53.a\textit{d}5 \textit{c}6 54.a\textit{a}2 d\textit{d}8 55.a\textit{b}1 \textit{a}e7
57.a\textit{g}2 \textit{h}8 58.a\textit{a}2 \textit{g}7 59.a\textit{a}8 \textit{h}4 60.a\textit{b}6 a\textit{f}7 61.a\textit{b}2 \textit{h}6 62.a\textit{b}6+ \textit{g}7
63.a\textit{a}3 h5 64.a\textit{c}8 \textit{a}e7 65.a\textit{b}5 \textit{f}f3
66.a\textit{b}7 \textit{a}x\textit{h}3 67.c\textit{c}6 \textit{a}c3 68.a\textit{a}8 h4
69.a\textit{a}4 h3 70.a\textit{c}4 h2 71.a\textit{b}1 a\textit{c}4
72.a\textit{e}4 a\textit{d}6 73.a\textit{d}5 \textit{a}g3 73...\textit{g}x\textit{b}7
74.c\textit{x}b7 \textit{a}b8 75.\textit{f}e4-- 74.\textit{a}c8 \textit{f}7
75.\textit{a}h3 \textit{a}e7 76.a\textit{c}1 \textit{a}f6 77.a\textit{a}1 \textit{a}e7
78.\textit{a}f1 \textit{a}f7 79.a\textit{g}2 \textit{a}g5 80.a\textit{c}5 a\textit{e}6+
81.\textit{a}b6 \textit{a}c7+ 82.a\textit{b}7 \textit{a}d6 83.a\textit{d}5 \textit{a}c5+ 84.a\textit{b}6 \textit{a}a4+ 85.a\textit{a}5 \textit{a}c5 86.a\textit{b}5 \textit{a}d8
87.a\textit{f}7 \textit{c}c8 (D)

16.\textit{d}f6? Black does not have to protect the a7-pawn. With 16.\textit{c}c1, White can hope for an advantage. 16...\textit{c}c1 Black is already slightly better, but Fischer manages to hold his position together. 17.\textit{a}a7 \textit{a}a5 18.c6 a\textit{d}8 19.a\textit{d}1 \textit{a}b6 20.\textit{a}x\textit{b}6 21.a\textit{d}2 d5
22.a\textit{c}a5 a\textit{a}5 23.a\textit{c}1 a\textit{d}4 24.a\textit{c}2 g5
25.a\textit{d}1 a\textit{e}5 26.a\textit{c}e1 a\textit{d}6 27.a\textit{c}6 a\textit{d}8
28.a\textit{e}c1 a\textit{e}5 29.a\textit{e}c1 a\textit{b}8 30.a\textit{b}3 a\textit{a}5
31.a\textit{f}f1 a\textit{b}6 32.a\textit{a}5 \textit{a}g7 33.a\textit{a}2 \textit{g}f6
34.a\textit{c}2 c5 35.a\textit{c}3 h4 36.a\textit{c}e2 \textit{a}d6
37.a\textit{f}+ \textit{a}g7 38.a\textit{c}3 a\textit{b}4 39.a\textit{g}2 a\textit{b}8
40.a\textit{c}6 a\textit{b}6 41.a\textit{a}6 a\textit{b}6 42.a\textit{a}1 \textit{a}f6
43.a\textit{d}2 a\textit{e}5 44.b\textit{c}3 \textit{a}e7 45.a\textit{g}4 \textit{a}d6
46.a\textit{c}2 a\textit{b}8 47.a\textit{h}3 a\textit{d}4 48.a\textit{c}2 a\textit{c}5
49.a\textit{c}3 a\textit{d}4 50.a\textit{c}2 a\textit{a}5 51.a\textit{f}1 a\textit{b}4
52.a\textit{c}8 a\textit{b}6 53.a\textit{c}3 a\textit{f}4 54.a\textit{f}3 a\textit{f}3
55.a\textit{a}5 \textit{f}5 56.a\textit{d}1 a\textit{d}4 57.a\textit{c}2 a\textit{c}5
58.a\textit{c}2 a\textit{a}3 59.a\textit{h}7 a\textit{c}3 60.b\textit{b}1 a\textit{c}5
61.a\textit{a}7 e5 62.a\textit{f}3 ½–½

(610) Petrosian, Tigran – Fischer
Sicilian Defense [B38]

1.c4 c5 2.a\textit{f}3 c6 3.d4 c\textit{x}d4 4.a\textit{x}d4 \textit{a}c6
5.a\textit{c}3 d6 6.a\textit{c}4 a\textit{d}6 7.a\textit{b}3 a\textit{e}7 8.a\textit{e}3
0–0 9.0–0 a\textit{x}d4 10.a\textit{x}d4 b5! 11.a\textit{x}b5
a\textit{a}6 12.a\textit{c}4 a\textit{b}5 13.c\textit{c}b5 a\textit{e}4 14.a\textit{g}4
a\textit{f}6 15.a\textit{e}2 a\textit{d}7 (D)

(609) Fischer – Kortchnoi, Viktor
Sicilian Defense [B88]

1.c4 c5 2.a\textit{f}3 c6 3.d4 c\textit{x}d4 4.a\textit{x}d4 a\textit{c}6
5.a\textit{c}3 d6 6.a\textit{c}4 a\textit{d}6 7.a\textit{b}3 a\textit{e}7 8.a\textit{e}3
0–0 9.0–0 a\textit{x}d4 10.a\textit{x}d4 b5! 11.a\textit{x}b5
a\textit{a}6 12.a\textit{c}4 a\textit{b}5 13.c\textit{c}b5 a\textit{e}4 14.a\textit{g}4
a\textit{f}6 15.a\textit{e}2 a\textit{d}7 (D)
19.fgx6? This exchange relieves much of the pressure. Kasparov’s suggestion, 19.Ac4 Wh8 20.£f4 £ae8 21.£d3, gives White a dangerous initiative. 19...£xg6 20.Ac4+ Wh8 21.Ac5 £ae8 22.h3 £c5 23.Ax5 £d5 24.£x8 £f8 25.£x5 £yb4 26.Axg7+ £g7 27.b3 £f4 28.£c3 £f2+ 29.£h1 £f7 30.a4 £b5 31.£c4 £e7 32.£a1 £f6 33.£c3 £x£c3 34.£x£c3 £g5 35.£f3+ £g5 36.£f8 £e3 37.g3 £e2+ 38.£g1 £h2 39.h4+ £g4 40.£f6 ££g6+ £h4 42.£xe6 £b3 43.£g6 £b4 44.£g7 ½-½

Buenos Aires International
July 18-August 15, 1970
Buenos Aires, Argentina

The re-scheduling problem was eventually solved – as was Fischer’s request for better lighting – and the American grandmaster turned in another great performance, this time with a field that included eleven grandmasters. Fischer’s margin of 3½ points was impressive. It was clear Bobby was in a class by himself. He played 17 games, winning 13, drawing 4 and losing 0.

(611) Fischer – Tukmakov, Vladimir
Nimzo-Larsen Opening [A01]

1.b3!? Fischer plays the whole game in the spirit of the hypermodernists, and shows that he is a universal player. 1...e5 2.£b2 £c6 3.£c4 £f6 4.£g5 £e7 5.£a3 0-0 6.d3 d5 7.£c5 £d5 8.£c3 £d6 9.£f3 £f5 10.£c2 £fd8 11.£d1 £h6 12.h3 £e6 13.£d2 £d7 14.£e2 £h8? 14...£g6 15.£d5 £d6 16.g4 £e6 17.£f5 £c5 18.£c4 (Kasparov) 18...e5 creates more problems for White. 15.0-0 £g6 16.b4 a6 17.£c1 £ae8 18.£fd1 f5 19.£a4 £a7? 19...£b6 20.£c5 £c5 21.bxc5 £d5 (Kasparov) is only slightly worse. 20.£b3 £b6 21.d4! £f4 22.e4 (D)

“Nothing uncoils” (Kasparov). 22...£b5? Tukmakov panics. He probably did not like


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66. Bxa4?? Opening a path for Black's king is fatal. White just had to sit tight and wait.


23...\text{x}e4!! 24...\text{f}3 23...d\text{x}e4? 24.\text{f}4+- 24.\text{x}d4 Fischer has calculated that Black's queen cannot escape. 24...\text{g}4 24...\text{c}7 25.\text{f}1 26.\text{d}8f 26.\text{x}c7+ 27\text{c}7 27.\text{x}g6 28.\text{e}6 28.\text{d}6f 28.\text{e}3+ is similar. 25.\text{g}4 25.\text{g}4 26.\text{f}6 27.\text{h}8 27.\text{h}8 28.\text{d}3 28.\text{e}8 29.\text{f}7 29.\text{f}7 30.\text{f}8=\text{f}+ 31.\text{d}8 \text{f}8 32.\text{e}7 32.\text{e}7 33.\text{f}3 34.\text{f}3 34.\text{f}3 35.\text{f}2 35.\text{f}2 36.\text{g}3 36.\text{g}3 37.\text{g}3 37.\text{g}3 38.\text{f}4 38.\text{f}4
d\text{c}7 39.\text{d}1 39.\text{d}1 40.\text{d}6 40.\text{d}6 41.\text{a}6 41.\text{a}6 42.\text{a}6 42.\text{a}6 43.\text{d}1 43.\text{d}1 44.\text{e}6 44.\text{e}6 45.\text{f}6 45.\text{f}6 46.\text{f}1 46.\text{f}1 47.\text{a}1 47.\text{a}1 48.\text{e}6 1-0

(615) Quinteros, Miguel – Fischer
English Opening A35

1.c4 \text{g}6 2.\text{d}3 \text{c}5 3.\text{f}3 e5 4.d4?! cxd4 5.\text{d}x\text{d}4 \text{c}6 6.\text{d}x\text{c}3+ 7.\text{b}3 \text{d}6f 7.\text{a}5 is more precise and the main line. 8.\text{f}3
9.e4 \text{d}6 10.\text{c}2?! 10.\text{h}6, to be able to protect the c3-pawn with \text{d}2, is more harmonious. 10...\text{c}8 11.\text{d}3 \text{e}5
12.\text{d}2 \text{e}5 13.\text{f}b3 \text{d}6f 14.f4 14.\text{f}b7? 15.\text{f}b7+ 14...\text{c}5 15.\text{c}2 \text{d}6
16.0-0 \text{a}4 17.\text{b}1 \text{a}5 18.e5 \text{d}xe5
19.fxe5 0-0 19...\text{d}xe4?! 20.\text{c}x\text{c}4 \text{d}xc4 21.\text{f}b4 \text{f}b4 22.\text{b}c4 \text{b}x\text{c}4 (Trifunovic) is even better, as 23.\text{f}1 can be met by 23...\text{c}2! (Dvoretsky).) 20.\text{f}4 \text{d}7 21.\text{d}5 \text{f}e8
22.\text{d}e4 \text{b}5?! To invite the coming storm on the kingside is too bold. Black had at least two alternatives worth considering: The risky 22...\text{c}6 23.\text{h}1 \text{c}xe5 24.\text{f}4 (24.\text{e}3 f6
25.\text{d}4 26.\text{f}1 \text{d}6) 24...f6 25.\text{e}6 25.\text{e}6 26.\text{e}5 26.\text{e}5 27.\text{d}3 \text{g}7 (Sullivan); and the simplifying 22...\text{d}b3 23.\text{d}d1 \text{d}22 24.\text{d}x\text{c}4 \text{d}c4 25.\text{e}4 \text{d}x\text{d}5 26.\text{c}x\text{d}5 \text{e}6 (Dvoretsky).) 23.\text{d}f7?! A crushing blow, which brings Fischer to the brink of defeat. (D)

(616) Fischer – O’Kelly, Alberic
Ruy Lopez C98

1.e4 \text{e}5 2.\text{d}f3 \text{c}6 3.\text{b}3 \text{b}5 4.\text{d}a4 \text{f}6
5.0-0 \text{c}7 6.\text{e}1 \text{b}5 7.\text{a}3 \text{d}6 8.\text{c}3 0-0
9.h3 \text{d}a5 10.\text{c}2 \text{c}5 11.d4 \text{d}c7 12.\text{d}b2

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19. \( \text{Qe5?} \) The following exchanges play into Black's hands; he could now develop a strong initiative. 19. ... \( \text{Qe5} \) is called for. 19. ... \( \text{Qe5} \) 20. \( \text{dxe5} \) \( \text{Qd4} \) 21. \( \text{Qxe4} \) \( \text{Qxe4} \) 22. \( \text{fxe4} \) \( \text{Qd5} \) 23. \( \text{Qxd5} \) \( \text{exd5} \) 24. \( \text{Qf1} \) \( \text{Bc2} \) 25. \( \text{d3} \) \( \text{Qc6} \) 26. \( \text{exd5} \) \( \text{exd5} \) 27. \( \text{Qh6} \) \( \text{d4} \) 28. \( \text{Bd1} \) a5 29. \( \text{Bd2} \) \( \text{Bc4} \) 30. \( \text{f4} \) a4 31. \( \text{Qe2} \) \( \text{Qa5} \) 32. \( \text{Bd3} \) \( \text{Qd3} \) 33. \( \text{Qc2} \) \( \text{Qc5}+ \) 34. \( \text{Qd2} \) f5? The direct 34... \( \text{Qd3}+ \) 35. \( \text{Qxc4} \) bxc4 makes it much more difficult for White. 35. \( \text{exf6} \) \( \text{Qxf7} \) 36. \( \text{Qg5} \) \( \text{d3} \) 37. \( \text{Qxc4} \) \( \text{Bxc4} \) 38. \( \text{Qe3} \) \( \text{Qe6} \) 39. \( \text{Qg4} \) \( \text{Qxg5} \) 40. \( \text{fxg5} \) \( \text{fxg5} \) \( \text{f5} \)

(618) Fischer – Panno, Oscar
Sicilian Defense [A04]

1. \( \text{e4} \) c5 2. \( \text{d3} \) \( \text{f3} \) c6 3. d3 \( \text{c6} \) 4. g3 \( \text{g6} \) 5. \( \text{Qg2} \) \( \text{Qg7} \) 6. 0-0 \( \text{Qg7} \) 7. \( \text{Be1} \) \( \text{d6} \) 8. c3 0-0 9. \( \text{d4} \) \( \text{cx4} \) 10. \( \text{exd4} \) d5 11. \( \text{e5} \) \( \text{Qd7} \) Too passive. Fischer will develop a dangerous initiative on the kingside. 11... \( \text{f6} \) 12. \( \text{exf6} \) \( \text{Qxf6} \) 13. \( \text{Qh6} \) \( \text{e8} \) 14. \( \text{Qc3} \) \( \text{Qf5}+ \) (Kasparov). 12. \( \text{Qc3} \) \( \text{Qc8} \) 13. \( \text{Qf4} \) \( \text{Qa5} \) 14. \( \text{Qc1} \) \( \text{b5} \) 15. \( \text{b3} \) \( \text{b4} \) 16. \( \text{Qe2} \) \( \text{Qb5} \) 17. \( \text{Qd2} \) \( \text{Qac6} \) 18. \( \text{g4} \) a5 19. \( \text{Qg3} \) \( \text{Qb6} \) 20. \( \text{h4} \) \( \text{Qb8} \) 21. \( \text{Qh6} \) \( \text{Qd7} \) 22. \( \text{Qg5} \) \( \text{Qh5} \)!! is parried by 22... \( \text{gxh5} \) 23. \( \text{Qg5} \) \( \text{g6} \) 24. \( \text{gxh5} \) \( \text{Qx} \) \( \text{c1} \) 25. \( \text{Qxc1} \) \( \text{Qe2} \) (Kasparov). 22... \( \text{Qxc1} \) 23. \( \text{Qxc1} \) \( \text{Qh6} \) 24. \( \text{Qxh6} \) \( \text{Qc8} \) 25. \( \text{Qxc8} \) \( \text{Qxc8} \) 26. \( \text{h5} \) \( \text{Qd8} \) 26... \( \text{f8} \) 27. \( \text{g5} \) \( \text{Qc7} \) 28. \( \text{h6} \) \( \text{Qe7} \) (Kasparov) is the best defense. 27. \( \text{Qg5} \) \( \text{Qf8} \) (D)

(617) Najdorf, Miguel – Fischer
Queen's Gambit Declined [D41]

1. \( \text{d4} \) \( \text{Qf6} \) 2. \( \text{c4} \) \( \text{e6} \) 3. \( \text{Qf3} \) \( \text{d5} \) 4. \( \text{Qc3} \) \( \text{c5} \) 5. \( \text{cxd5} \) \( \text{Qxd5} \) 6. \( \text{e3} \) \( \text{c6} \) 7. \( \text{Qc4} \) \( \text{exd4} \) 8. \( \text{exd4} \) \( \text{Qc7} \) 9.0-0 \( \text{a6} \) 10. \( \text{Qe1} \) 0-0 11. \( \text{a3} \) b5 12. \( \text{Qd3} \) \( \text{Qb7} \) 13. \( \text{Qxd5} \) \( \text{Qxd5} \) 14. \( \text{Qc4} \) \( \text{Qd7} \) 15. \( \text{Qf4} \) \( \text{Qfd8} \) 16. \( \text{Qc2} \) \( \text{g6} \) 17. \( \text{Qad1} \) \( \text{Qac8} \) 18. \( \text{Qe2} \) \( \text{Qf6} \) (D)

28. \( \text{Qe4} \)!! Fischer brings his last piece into the attack, which overloads the defense and is even stronger than 28. \( \text{Qh7} \) \( \text{Qh7} \) 29. \( \text{hxg6} \) \( \text{fxg6} \) 30. \( \text{Qg6+} \) \( \text{Qh8} \) 31. \( \text{Qxe6+} \) 28... \( \text{Qe7} \) 28... \( \text{Qe8} \) 29. \( \text{hxg6} \) \( \text{hxg6} \) (29... \( \text{fxg6} \) 30. \( \text{Qxf8+} \) \( \text{Qxf8} \) 31. \( \text{Qxe6+} \) \( \text{Qf8} \) 32. \( \text{Qh7} \) \( \text{Qg7} \) 33. \( \text{f5} \) \( \text{Qf7} \) 34. \( \text{g7} \) ! \( \text{Qf5} \) 35. \( \text{Qg5} \) 36. \( \text{Qg8+} \) \( \text{Qh8} \) 37. \( \text{Qf8+} \) \( \text{Qh6} \) 38. \( \text{Qxe6+} \) \( \text{Qg5} \) 39. \( \text{Qxd5+} \) \( \text{Qh6} \) 40. \( \text{Qe6+} \) \( \text{Qg5} \) 41. \( \text{Qe8+} \) 28... \( \text{dxe4} \) 29. \( \text{Qd3} \) \( \text{e4} \) 29. \( \text{Qh7} \) \( \text{Qh7} \)
30. hxg6 fxg6 31. Ag6 Ag5?! 31...Ag7
32. Axh7+ Kh8 33. Agxh6++; 31...Ag8
32. Sh5+- 32. Hh5 f3+ 33. Hg2 Hh4+
34. Ag3 Agxh6 35. Agf6+ Kh7 36. Ag7+ 1-0

(619) Agdamus, Jose – Fischer
Queen’s Fianchetto Defense [A50]

1.d4 Ag6 2.c4 b6 3. Agc3 Ab7 4.f3 d5
5.cxd5 Agx5 6. Agx5 6.e4 is the main line.
6...Agd6 7.e4 Agf6 8. Agc4 g6 9. Ab3? The
queen is a bit exposed here. The direct 9...Ag2 is
to the point. 9...e6 10. Agxe2 Ag7 11. Ae3 Ac6
15. Agxe2 0-0-0 16. Agf2 Agd6 17.b4 17.c5?
17...Agc6 18. Bd2 Agd8 19. Agd1 Agb4
20. Ab1 Aga 21.a3 Ac6 22...Agd3?! The
bishop should be kept for play on the light squares
22...Ae5 Ebd7 23.b4 Ee7 24.Ag3=.
22...Agd3 23. Agx3 f5 24.Ag3d2 Aga 25.e5
Agd6 26...Agc1?! Agf6 27. Agb4? Losing an
important pawn: 27. Ac5 Ee8 28.b6 Ag9 29. Ag6
is necessary. 27...Agd4 28. Aga 2 Agx5 29. Ac2
b5 30.Ag2 Agc4 31.Agc3?! e5 32.f4?! This
allows Black to liquidate to a winning pawn
endgame. But White is lost in any case.
32...cxd4 33. Agxd4 (D)

32...f5? Premature, as Black’s rook will have to
leave its active post. After 32...a4 33. Af2 Ab3
34.Ab5 Abf8 35.b4 Ag7 36.Agc2 Agd1 37.Ag4
g6 38.Agc2 f5, Black has more hope of drawing.
33.Axe5 Agd1 34.Agf2 Agd5 35.Agc2 Agf7
36.Ag3 Agb5? If the minor pieces remain on
the board, White’s knight will dominate. So
36...cxd3 just had to be played. 37.a4! Ac5
38.bxa4 Ac4 39.Agxb4 Agc7 40.Agc4 Agxc4
41.Agc4 Agf7 42.Ag3 Agd7 43.Agd5 Aga 5
44.Ag3 c6 45.Agc4 Ag1 46.Ag7 47.g3 Ab1
48.g4 Aga 49.Ag7+ Agd7 50.Agb5 1-0 (D)

(620) Fischer – Rossetto, Hector
Ruy Lopez [C99]

1.c4 e5 2.Agf3 Ac6 3.Ab5 a6 4.Ag4 Agf6
5.0-0 b5 6.Agb3 Ag7 7.Ee1 d6 8.c3 Aga 5
9.Ag2 c5 10.d4 Agc 11.Agbd2 0-0 12.b3
Ac4?! Very risky, as the c4-pawn becomes very
weak. 15...Agd7 is the main line. 16.Acxd4 bx5
17.Ec3 a5 18.Ag3 Agd7?! 18...Ag4 is more
critical, e.g., 19.Ag4 Aga 20.Agxc8+ Agc 21.b3

(621) Szabo, Laszlo – Fischer
King’s Indian Defense [E61]

1.c4 g6 2.Ag7 Ac2 3.Agd5 Ac6 5.Ac3 Ac6
5.e3 Acf6 6.d4 0-0 7.Agxe2 d6 8.0-0 Agf5
9.Ag5 Aga 10.Ag7 11.Ag3?! 11.Agd3 is the
main line. 11...Ag6 12.Agd5 b5 13.Axb5 axb5
17.Agd4 Agxb5 18.Agxc5 dxc 19.Agb 1
Agb 1 20.Agc7 Agc 1 21.a3 Agc 7 22.Axb4
Agc 1 28.Agxb5 Ab2+ 29.Agf1 Agc 3 (D)

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30.\text{c}c5? 30.\text{b}b7 \text{d}d8 31.\text{c}e7 \text{d}d2 32.\text{g}g1 \text{f}e2 33.\text{f}f1 \text{h}h2 34.\text{e}5 is more active and therefore should be played. 30...\text{d}d8 31.\text{h}h3? 31.\text{f}f3 \text{d}d2 32.\text{e}e2 looks awkward, but is necessary. 31...\text{d}d2 32.\text{c}c8+ \text{g}g7 33.\text{e}e3 \text{d}d1 34.\text{f}f3 \text{f}f2+?? Keeping the attack, though 34...\text{b}b2 with an active rook is even stronger. 35.\text{e}e2 \text{f}f2+ 36.\text{g}g1 \text{e}e2 37.\text{g}g4?! \text{e}e4 0-1

(622) Fischer – Bisguier, Arthur
Ruy Lopez [C78]

1.e4 e5 2.\text{c}f3 \text{c}c6 3.\text{b}b5 a6 4.\text{a}a4 \text{f}f6 5.0-0 b5 6.\text{b}b3 \text{b}b7 7.d4 7.\text{e}e1 and 7.d3 are the main lines. 7...\text{d}d4 8.\text{d}d4 cxd4 9.c3?! 9.e5 \text{d}e4 10.c3 is critical. 9...\text{x}e4 10.\text{e}e1 \text{d}d6? 10...\text{c}c7 is the main line, which is good for Black. 11.\text{d}d2 \text{a}h2+ (D)

12.\text{g}f1! Of course not 12.\text{x}h2? \text{h}h4+ 13.\text{g}g1 \text{f}f2+, when Black has at least a draw. 12...d5 13.\text{x}h5 0-0 14.\text{x}h2 dxc3 15.\text{x}cxe4 dxe4 16.bxc3 c5 17.\text{e}e3 c4 18.\text{c}c2 \text{f}f6 19.\text{f}f3 \text{e}e6 20.\text{e}h3 \text{f}f5 21.\text{e}e3 \text{d}d8 22.\text{e}e1 \text{e}e8 23.\text{d}d4 \text{d}d8?! 24.\text{e}h5 g5 25.g4 1-0

(623) Mecking, Henrique – Fischer
Grüinfeld Defense [D80]

1.d4 \text{f}f6 2.c4 g6 3.\text{c}c3 d5 4.\text{g}g5 \text{d}e4 5.\text{h}h4 \text{c}c6 6.bxc3 \text{d}x4 7.e3 \text{e}e6 8.\text{b}b1 b6 9.\text{f}f3 \text{g}g7 10.\text{d}d2 0-0 11.\text{c}c4 \text{d}d5 11...c5 is the main line. 12.\text{d}d2 \text{d}d7 13.\text{a}a3 c5 14.\text{f}f3 (D)

14...\text{a}a4?! Although Fischer now will have to give his queen up, it seems that he gets at least enough compensation. 15.\text{b}b5 \text{c}c6 16.\text{c}c7 \text{x}xa2 17.\text{w}c1 \text{h}a8 18.\text{a}a1 \text{h}b8 19.\text{a}a3 \text{c}c7 20.\text{x}xb3 \text{a}b3 21.\text{a}a3 \text{a}a5 22.\text{g}g3e5 23.\text{a}xe5 \text{a}xe5 24.dxe5 \text{d}d8

23.f4! Fischer activates his army forcefully. 23...\text{x}f4? 23...\text{c}c5 24.f5 c4 25.\text{xc}c4 \text{b}x\text{c}4 26.\text{a}a5 \text{a}a5 27.\text{g}g8+ \text{d}d7 28.\text{a}a4 \text{a}a4 (28...\text{x}f4?? is met by 29.\text{xe}e1! \text{f}f4 30.\text{e}e4+) 29.\text{g}g7+ \text{f}f6 (Lutz) generates more counterplay. 24.d4 \text{d}d8? Losing without a fight; 24...c5 25.e5 \text{f}f4+ is more tenacious, e.g., 26.\text{h}h1 c4 27.\text{a}a5 \text{a}a3 28.\text{x}xa3 c3 29.\text{a}a1 \text{x}f2 30.e6+.

25.\text{a}a5 c5 26.e5 \text{f}f8 27.\text{c}c6+ \text{h}h8 28.\text{x}xc7 1-0

(625) Reshevsky, Samuel – Fischer
Nimzo-Indian Defense [E43]

1.d4 \text{f}f6 2.c4 e6 3.\text{c}c3 \text{a}b4 4.e3 \text{b}6
to play on both wings. 19...\(\text{Nh5}\), to play on the kingside first, is the alternative. 19...\(\text{cxb4}\)? Very bold and risky, but the exchange sacrifice is probably playable as White’s dark-squared bishop will be missed in the attack. 20.\(\text{Nb6}\) \(\text{Nd7}\) 21.\(\text{Nxd8}\) \(\text{Nxd8}\) 22.\(\text{cxb4}\) \(\text{Nc5}\) 23.\(\text{Qe1}\) \(\text{Nh4}\) 24.\(\text{Qh2}\) \(\text{h5}\) 25.\(\text{Qd1}\) (D)

25...\(\text{Qg5}\)? After 25...\(\text{hxg4}\) 26.\(\text{Qxg4}\) \(\text{Qxb4}\) 27.\(\text{Nh5}\) \(\text{Qg5}\), Black’s position looks risky, but looks may be deceiving as it may not be that easy to breach. 26.\(\text{Nb1}\)? 26...\(\text{Nh5}\) is simple and strong. 26...\(\text{Qf6}\)? 26...\(\text{hxg4}\) 27.\(\text{Qxg4}\) \(\text{Qf4}\) is the right way to play, as after 28.\(\text{Qxf4}\), Black has the \textit{zweischlagen} 28...\(\text{Qf6}\), with better counterplay than in the game. 27.\(\text{Qxf4}\) exf4 28.\(\text{Qxh5}\) \(\text{Qg5}\) 29.\(\text{Qf3}\) \(\text{Qe5}\) 30.\(\text{Qxh4}\) \(\text{Qd3}\) 31.\(\text{Qxd6}\) \(\text{Qf2}\) 32.\(\text{Qc5}\) \(\text{g6}\) 33.\(\text{Qf4}\) \(\text{g5}\) 34.\(\text{Qxf2}\) \(\text{Qc6}\) 35.\(\text{b4}\) \(\text{Qxg6}\) 36.\(\text{Qa3}\) 1-0

(627) Smyslov, Vassily – Fischer

English Opening [A37]

38...\(\text{Qg8}\) 38...\(\text{Qxc4}\) 39.\(\text{Qxc4}\) \(\text{Qxc4}\) 40.\(\text{Qe1}\) \(\text{Qa1}\) 41.\(\text{Qf2}\) \(\text{Qd6}\) 42.\(\text{Qh5}\) \(\text{Qxe4}\) 43.\(\text{Qxe4}\) \(\text{Qa1}\) 44.\(\text{Qd3}\) \(\text{c4}\) 45.\(\text{Qd2}\) \(\text{g5}\) 46.\(\text{fxg6}\) \(\text{Qg7}\) 47.\(\text{Qf7}\) \(\text{Qg8}\) 48.\(\text{Qa7}\) 3.\(\text{Qd3}\) 38...\(\text{Qd5}\) 39.\(\text{Qb3}\) 40.\(\text{Qe1}\) \(\text{Qa3}\) 41.\(\text{Qd1}\) \(\text{b2}\) 42.\(\text{Qg5}\) a2 43.\(\text{Qh5}\) \(\text{Qa1}\) 44.\(\text{Qd1}\) \(\text{g6}\) 45.\(\text{fxg6}\) \(\text{Qg7}\) 46.\(\text{Qf7}\) \(\text{Qg8}\) 47.\(\text{Qg6}\) a8= 39.\(\text{Qe1}\) \(\text{Qa1}\) 40.\(\text{Qf2}\) \(\text{Qa2}\) 40...\(\text{a}\) 41.\(\text{Qh5}\) is dangerous only for Black. 41.\(\text{Qe1}\) \(\text{Qa1}\) ½-½

(626) Fischer – Garcia, Raimundo

Sicilian Defense [B23]

1.e4 c5 2.\(\text{dxc3}\) e6 3.\(\text{Qg2}\) \(\text{d6}\) 4.\(\text{g3}\) \(\text{Qf6}\) 5.\(\text{Qg2}\) \(\text{Qc6}\) 6.0-0 \(\text{a6}\)? 6...\(\text{Qe7}\) is the main line. 7.d3 \(\text{Qe7}\) 8.h3 \(\text{Qc7}\) 9.\(\text{Qe3}\) b5 10.a3 \(\text{Qb7}\) 11.f4 \(\text{b4}\) 12.a\!b4 \(\text{Qb4}\) 13.f5 \(\text{e5}\) 14.\(\text{Qa4}\) 0-0 15.\(\text{c3}\) \(\text{Qc6}\) 16.\(\text{Qd2}\) \(\text{Qad8}\) 17.g4 \(\text{h6}\) 18.\(\text{Qg3}\) \(\text{Qh7}\) 19.\(\text{b4}\) Fischer wants
24. $\text{Qxe3}!$ 24. $\text{Qxe3}$ poses much more problems for Black, e.g., 24... $\text{Qg4}$ 25. $\text{Qb1}$ $\text{Qd7}$ 26. $\text{Qxd6}$ $\text{Qf3}+$ 27. $\text{Qxf3}$ $\text{Qxf3}$ 28. $\text{Qxb7}$. 24... $\text{Qf3}+$ 25. $\text{Qxe3}$ $\text{Qxe3}$ 26. $\text{Qxf3}$ $\text{Qxf3}$ 27. $\text{Qxe3}$ $\text{Qxe3}$ 28. $\text{fxe3}$ $\text{b6}$ 29. $\text{Qe4}$ $\text{Qd8}$ 30. $\text{Qf2}$ $\text{Qe6}$ 31. $\text{Qb2}$ a5 32. $\text{e4}$ b8 33. $\text{Qc3}$ b5 34. $\text{Qxa5}$ $\text{bxc4}$ 35. $\text{dxc4}$ $\text{Qxc4}$ 36. $\text{Qg4}$ $\text{Qe6}$ 37. $\text{Qxe5}$ $\text{Qc8}$ 38. $\text{Qd4}$ $\text{Qh3}$ 39. $\text{Qf2}$ $\text{Ec2}+$ 40. $\text{Qxe3}$ $\text{Qxe5}$ ½-½

Either just prior to the start of the Siegen Olympiad or right after it, Fischer played an exhibition game against the young Swedish master Ulf Andersson. Sources are not clear about the actual time it was played. The Swede would go on to become a grandmaster renowned for his solid positional play.

(628) Fischer – Andersson, Ulf
Nimzo-Larsen Opening [A01]

1.b3 e5 2. $\text{Qb2}$ $\text{c6}$ 3.c4 $\text{Qf6}$ 4.e3 $\text{Qe7}$ 5.a3 0–0 6.$\text{Qc2}$ $\text{Qe8}$ 7.d3 $\text{Qf8}$ 8.$\text{Qf3}$ a5 9.$\text{Qe2}$ d5 10.cxd5 $\text{Qxd5}$ 11.$\text{Qbd2}$ f6 12.0–0 $\text{Qe6}$ 13.$\text{Qh1}!!$ The start of a highly original plan, which is still used in certain Hedgehog positions today. 13... $\text{Qxd4}$ 14.$\text{Qg1}$ $\text{b6}$ 15.$\text{Qe4}$ $\text{Qf7}$ 16.g4 $\text{g6}$ 17.$\text{Qg3}$ $\text{Qg7}$ 18.$\text{Qag1}$ $\text{Qb6}$ 19.$\text{Qc5}$ $\text{Qc8}$ 20.$\text{Qh4}$ $\text{Qd7}!!$ 21.$\text{Qe4}$ $\text{Qf8}!!$ Ignoring White’s threat. But Black has great problems anyway, e.g., 21... $\text{Qh8}$ 22.d4 $\text{Qb6}$ 23.dxe5 $\text{fxe5}$ 24.$\text{Qxf3}+$.(D)

22.$\text{Qf5}!!$ A typical sacrifice to pry open the gates of Black’s castle. 22... $\text{Qe6}$ 22... $\text{Qxf5}$ 23.$\text{gxf5}$ $\text{Qh8}$ 24.$\text{Qxg7}$ $\text{Qxg7}$ 25.$\text{Qxg7}$ $\text{Qxg7}$ 26.$\text{Qg3}$ 23.$\text{Qc5}$ $\text{Qe7}$? 23... $\text{Qc8}$? 24.$\text{d4}$ $\text{exd4}$ 25.$\text{Qc4}$ $\text{Qe6}$ 26.$\text{exd4}$ $\text{Qd4}$; 23... $\text{Qd7}$ 24.$\text{Qxe6}$ $\text{Qxe6}$ 25.$\text{Qf3}$ $\text{Qb6}$ 26.$\text{Qh4}$ $\text{Qd5}$ is relatively best. 24.$\text{Qxg7}$ $\text{Qxg7}$ 25.$\text{g5}$! $\text{Qf5}$ 26.$\text{Qf3}$ $\text{b6}$ 27.$\text{gxf6}$ $\text{Qh8}$ 28.$\text{Qxe6}$ $\text{Qxe6}$ 29.$\text{d4}$! The decisive opening for the bishops. 29... $\text{exd4}$ 30.$\text{Qc4}$ $\text{d3}$ 31.$\text{Qxd3}$ $\text{Qxd3}$ 32.$\text{Qxd3}$ $\text{Qd6}$ 33.$\text{Qc4}$ $\text{Qd6}$ 34.$\text{Qe5}$ Even more spectacular is 34.$\text{Qf5}$ $\text{gxf5}$ 35.$\text{Qg7}$ $\text{Qf8}$ 36.$\text{Qxe6}$ $\text{Qxe6}$ 37.$\text{f7}$ -- (Hall, Hays). 34... $\text{Qd8}$ 35.$\text{h4}$ $\text{Qd6}$ 36.$\text{Qg4}$ $\text{Qf8}$ 37.$\text{h5}$ $\text{Qe8}$ 38.$\text{e4}$ $\text{Qd2}$ 39.$\text{Qh3}$ $\text{Qg8}$ 40.$\text{hxg6}$ $\text{Qxg6}$ 41.$\text{f4}$ $\text{Qf8}$ 42.$\text{Qg5}$ $\text{Qd6}$ 43.$\text{Qxd6}+ 1–0

XIXth Chess Olympiad
Siegen, Germany
September 6-24, 1970

The Soviet team, led by world champion Boris Spassky, took another first at the Siegen Olympiad. Spassky also won the gold medal on
board one, a few percentage points ahead of Fischer, who led the American team to a respectable fourth-place finish. Bobby’s personal record of 10/13 was impressive, but the talk of the town was his encounter with Boris. Essaying the Grünfeld, Fischer missed a chance to equalize, Spassky seized the moment – and the full point. As good as Fischer was, he had still failed to beat Spassky — now the world champion — even once in the five games that they had played...

(629) Miyasaki, Yukio – Fischer
Sicilian Defense [B92]

1.e4 c5 2.Qf3 d6 3.d4 cxd4 4.Qxd4 Qf6 5.Qc3 a6 6.Qe3 c5 7.Qb3 Qe7 8.Qc2 Qe6 9.0-0 Qbd7 10.f4 Qxc8 11.h3?! 11.f5 Qc4 12.Qc4 Qxc4 13.Qd3 is more logical. 11...b5 12.a3 0-0 13.Qe1?! Qb6 14.fxe5 dxe5 15.Qg3?!(D)

15...Qa4! Fischer demonstrates that his queenside play comes first. 16.Bad1?! Qxc3 17.bxc3 17.Qxd8? Qxe2+ –+ 17...Qc7 18.Qh6 Qe8 19.Qd3 Qh8 20.Qc1 Qc4 21.Qd2 Qf6 22.Qf3 Qc6 23.Qd3 Qxd3 24.Qx3? The less important c3-pawn should be jettisoned with 24.cxd3 Qxc3 25.Qd1. 24...Qxe4 25.Qa5 Qg6 26.Qh2 f5 27.Qb2 Ag5 28.Bfd1 Ag4+ 29.Qh1 Qg3+ 30.Qh2 Qh5+ 0-1

(630) Fischer – Camara, Helder
Sicilian Defense [B75]

1.e4 c5 2.Qf3 d6 3.d4 Qf6 4.Qc3 cxd4 5.Qxd4 g6 6.Qe3 Ag7 7.f3 Qc6 8.Qd2 Qd7 9.Qc4 Qc8 10.Qb3 Qa5?! 11.0-0-0 Qc5 12.h4 Qc4?! 13.Qxc4 Qxc4 14.Qb3 Qc7 15.Qd4 Qc6? 15.Qe6 is the lesser evil, as then 16.exd5 Qxe5 17.Qxe5 could be answered by 17...Qe4, when Black can still fight on. 16.exf
of the bishop pair, when in control and dominating one color complex. 15...e8 16.a×b6 a×b6 17.c×c6 d×d5 18.d×d5 is necessary.

16.d×d5 e×e8 17.a×b6 a×b6 18.b×b6 c×c7 19.c×c7 20.b×b6 c×c7 21.c×c7 b×c7 22.b×b5 a×a8 23.c×c3 a×a1 24.c×a1 b×b8 25.b×a6 f×a6 26.a×a6 f×a6 27.f×a6 b×a6 28.c×c8 b×c8 29.b×b5 a×a8 d×d6 30.c×c1 c×c6 31.d×d2 d×d2 32.f×f4 h×h7 33.a×g5 b×b8 34.f×a8 b×a8 35.f×d8 c×c6 36.d×d5 a×a7 37.a×e8 f×g8 38.d×f7 f×f7 39.e×d6 1-0

(634) Uhlmann, Wolfgang – Fischer, Robert
King’s Indian Defense [E74]

1.d4 f5 6.g6 3...c3 8.g3 e6 5...e4 d6 6.g2 0-0 6.g5 h6 7.e5 c5 8.d5 e6 9.f4 c×d5 10.exd5 h×h7 11.h3 a×b6 12.f3 a×f3 13.d3 g×d4 14.0-0 f×e6 15.b×e6 f×e6 17.a×e5 h×d5 19.b×c2 b×h4 20.b3 c×e5 21.e2 e×e5 22.e×e5 f×e5 23.c×b2 g×b2 24.e×e5 a×e5 25.b5 a6! 26.c6×d6 (D)

27...d4!! The point of the pawn sacrifice. 27...e×e3 28.h×h2 f×f4 29.f×f4 e×e1!! Amazingly, the greedy 29...e×f3 seems to lead to a draw, e.g., 30.d6 c×c3 31.b×e2 (31.e×e5+ f×a1 33.f×a1 g×g4 31...d×a1 32.d×a1 c×c3 33.b×a1 f×f4 34.b×a1 c×c3 35.b×b6 c×b6 36.b×b6 f×f3 37.f×a4 a×a4 38.a×a4 c×a2 39.f×a2 g×f6 40.f×e5 c×e5 41.c×b5.

15...c5? This weakens the light squares and obstructs the g7-bishop. Fischer follows with a demonstration of how to convert the advantage

26...d4!! The point of the pawn sacrifice. 27...e×e3 28.h×f3 e×f3 29.f×f3 e×e1!! Amazingly, the greedy 29...e×f3 seems to lead to a draw, e.g., 30.d6 c×c3 31.b×e2 (31.e×e5+ f×a1 33.f×a1 g×g4 31...d×a1 32.d×a1 c×c3 33.b×a1 f×f4 34.b×a1 c×c3 35.b×b6 c×b6 36.b×b6 f×f3 37.f×a4 a×a4 38.a×a4 c×c3 39.f×e5 c×e5 40.f×a2 g×f6 41.c×b5.

15...c5? This weakens the light squares and obstructs the g7-bishop. Fischer follows with a demonstration of how to convert the advantage
Gheorghiu, Florin – Fischer
King’s Indian Defense [E87]

1.d4 4f6 2.c4 g6 3.d3 4.g7 4.e4 d6 5.f3 c5 6.dxc5 dxc5 7.4e3 8.4e3 8.d79.4ge2 4c6 10.0-0 b6 11.f4 4b7 12.g3 4a5 13.4h3 e6 14.b3 4e7 15.4d2! Not very ambitious. 15.4h1 4d8 16.f5 is the main line. 15... 4h8 16.4hd1 4f6 17.e5 4e4 18.4xe4 4xe4 19.4xe8 4xe8 20.4xe8 4xe8 21.4c3 4h1 22.4f1 f6 23.e5 4f6 24.4d2 4c6 25.4d3 4d4 26.4d1 4g7 27.4d1 4e7 28.4f2?!
28.4e2= is more precise. 28... 4f3 29.a3 4c6 30.4c4 4xc4 31.4xc4 4b2 32.a4 4e5 33.fxe5 4xe5 34.4g5 h5 35.4f3 4c6 36.4c3 4f6 37.h3 4f5 38.4f4 g5 39.4c7 g4 40.hxg4+ hxg4 41.4d2 (D)

Fischer’s name tag at Siegen.
34. Af2 (D)

34...h4? Too slow. With 34...Qe4, Black can offer tenacious resistance, e.g., 35.Qb5 (35.Qxe4 Qxe4 36.Qxe2 Bxg8 37.Qxh5 Bc7 38.Qd6 Bae8) 35...Qf2 36.Qxc6 Qxd1 37.Qxa8 Bxa8 38.Qc6 Qd8 39.Qxc1 Qc7 40.Qb5 Bc8 41.Qxc7 Bxc7 42.Qd6 f6. 35.Qg3 h3 36.Qb5 Qxb5 36...Qxb6 37.Qxc6 Qxe5 38.Qxe8 Bxe8 39.Qe8 40.Qf1 + 37.Qxb5 f6?? 38.Qd7 Qd8 39.Qc3 f5 40.Qxg3 Qf7 41.Qxf7 Qxf7 42.Qc6 Qb6+ 43.Qf1 Qf8 44.c7 Qc8 45.a4 e4 46.Qe2 e5 47.Qg6 Qd4 48.h4 Qb2 1-0

(637) Spassky, Boris – Fischer
Grüinfeld Defense [D87]

1.d4 Qf6 2.c4 g6 3.Qc3 d5 4.exd5 Qxd5 5.e4 Qxh2 6.bxc3 Qg7 7.Qc4 c5 8.Qxe2 Qc6 9.Qe3 0-0 10.0-0 Qc7 11.Qe1 Qd8 12.h3 h6 13.f4 e6 14.Qe1 Qa5 15.Qd3 f5 16.Qg4 fxe4 17.Qxe4 Qb7 18.Qg3 Qc4 19.Qxb7? This gives Black a long-lasting initiative owing to the weakened light squares in White’s camp. But Spassky manages to get active counterplay by sacrificing a pawn. 19.Qf2, with the idea of 19...Qxe4 20.Qxe4 Qxf4 21.Qh4 (Bondarevsky), is called for. 19...Qxb7 20.Qf2 Qc6 21.Qe2 cxd4 22.Qcxd4 b5 23.Qe4 Qd4 24.Qg5 Qxg5 25.Qxf2 Qd6?? 25...Qe8 “was stronger” (Spassky).

26.Qe1 Qb6 27.Qe2? The knight should be used more actively with 27.f5 Qh8 28.Qxe6 Qd2 29.Qf4 Qxf4 30.Qxf4 Qc2 + 31.Qxf4 Qxf4 32.Qf6 Qe5 33.Qe5 Qg6 34.Qf4 = 27...Qd4?? 27...Qd2 is better, but White’s activity gives him good drawing chances after 28.Qf6 Qh8 29.Qd7 Qd4 30.Qe5 Qxe5 31.a1 Qb6 32.Qxe5 Qa8 33.Qg2. 28.Qf6 + Qh8 29.Qxe6 Qd6 29...Qg7?? 30.Qf7!! Qxe1 + 31.Qg2 Qe3 + 32.Qf3 Qc6 + 33.Qg3 Qg1 + 34.Qh4 Qxg4 + 35.hxg4 Qh1 + 36.Qg5 Qxg4

34.d8?? Now White’s attack crashes through. Fischer had to exchange queens with 34...Qxb6 35.Qf6 Qxb6 36.Qd8 Qd8 37.a1 + (Spassky). 35.Qd3+ Qg8 36.Qf2 Qc4 37.Qe2 Qd6 37...Qb6 38.Qe8 + - 38.Qe8 + Qf7 39.Qf8+ 1-0

(638) Fischer – Unzicker, Wolfgang
Ruy Lopez [C69]

1.e4 e5 2.Qf3 Qc6 3.Qb5 a6 4.Qx c6 dxc6 5.0-0 f6 6.d4 cxd4 7.Qxd4 Qe7 8.Qe3 Qg6 9.Qd2 Qd6 10.Qc4 0-0 11.Qd3 Qe5 12.Qxe5 Qxe5 13.f4 Qd6 14.f5 Qc7 15.Qf4 Qxf4 16.Qxf4 Qd7 17.Qe1 Qc5 18.c3 Qae8 19.g4 Qd6 20.Qg3 Qe7 21.Qf3 c5 22.Qe1 Fischer acts before Unzicker can consolidate fully. 22...fxe5 23.Qxe4 Qc6 24.Qxe5 Qxe5 25.Qxe5 Qxe5 26.Qe5? h6 27.h4 Qd7 27...Qe8?? 28.Qf4 Qf6 29.Qe2 Qe8 29...Qh4?? 30.Qg6 += 30.Qe4 + Qh7 31.Qg6 Qxe2 32.Qxe2 (D)
32...\text{Q}d7? Giving Fischer the chance to exchange queens, when his exposed king is no longer a liability. 32...\text{Q}d6 holds. 33.\text{Q}e7! \text{Q}\times e7 34.\text{Q}x e7 Black's king is dominated; White wins easily. 34...\text{g}5 35.\text{hxg}5 \text{hxg}5 36.\text{Q}d5 \text{Q}c6 37.\text{Q}x c7 \text{Q}f3 38.\text{Q}e8 \text{Q}h6 39.\text{Q}f6 \text{Q}g7 40.\text{Q}f2 \text{Ad1} 41.\text{Q}d7 c4 42.\text{Q}g3 1-0

(639) Gligoric, Svetozar – Fischer
King’s Indian Defense [E94]

1.d4 \text{Q}f6 2.c4 \text{g}6 3.\text{c}c3 \text{Q}g7 4.e4 d6 5.\text{Q}f3 0-0 6.\text{Q}e2 e5 7.d5 \text{Q}bd7 8.0-0 \text{c}c5 9.\text{Q}c2 a5 10.\text{Q}g5 \text{h}6 11.\text{Q}e3 \text{Q}g4 11...h6 is the main line. 12.\text{Q}xc5 dxc5 13.b3 \text{Q}f6 14.\text{Q}xe5 \text{Q}x e5 15.cxd5 \text{Q}x e5 16.f4 \text{Q}d4+ 17.\text{Q}h1?! 17.\text{Q}h5 is more promising. 17...\text{Q}h4 18.\text{Q}d3 \text{c}6 19.\text{Q}f3 \text{h}5 20.f5 \text{Q}d7 21.\text{Q}c4 g5 22.\text{Bad1} \text{Bae8} 23.dxc6 \text{Q}c6 24.\text{Q}d5 \text{Q}e5?! 24...\text{Q}x d5?! is met by 25.\text{Q}xc5 Bxe4 26.\text{B}xe4 \text{B}xe4 27.\text{Q}e7=+. 25.\text{Q}xc6 bxc6 26.\text{Q}d3 \text{Bf} 27.\text{Q}g3 \text{Q}xg3 28.\text{B}xg3 \text{f}6 29.\text{B}x d3 \text{b} 30.\text{B}x d3 \text{B}x d8 31.\text{g}3 \text{h}x g 32.\text{Q}g2 \text{Q}b4 33.\text{Q}c1 \text{Q}f7?! Fischer wants too much; 33...\text{Q}x c3? 34.\text{Q}x c3 \text{B}xe4 may be tenable for White but he will have to work hard. 34.\text{Q}x g3 \text{Q}e 35.\text{Q}e1 \text{Q}d6 36.\text{Q}h1 \text{Q}e 37.\text{h} 4 38.\text{h} 5 \text{h} 6? This tempo should be used in the center with 38...\text{B}e 5 39.\text{Q}e 1 c 4 40.\text{B}x c 4 \text{Q}x c 4 41.\text{Q}e 2 \text{Q}a 7=. 39.\text{Q}f 3? 39.\text{Q}b 1 a 4 40.\text{Q}c 2 sets up a solid blockade. 39...\text{Q}e 5 40.\text{Q}e 2 a 4 41.\text{Q}g 3? The knight should be used actively with 41.\text{Q}c 1 c 4 42.bxc 4 \text{B}xc 4 43.\text{Q}d 1 = 41...c 4 42.bxc 4 \text{B}b 2 43.\text{Q}f 1?! (D)

(640) Fischer – Hort, Vladimir
Caro-Kann Defense [B10]

1.e4 c5 2.d3 d5 3.\text{Q}d2 g6 4.\text{Q}g 7 5.\text{Q}g 2 e 5 6.\text{Q}f 3 \text{Q}e 7 7.0-0 0-0 8.\text{B}e 1 \text{Q}d 7 9.b3 \text{d} 4 10.\text{Q}b 2 10.a 4 is the main line. 10...h 5 11.c 3 c 5 12.\text{B}c 1 \text{B}b 7 13.\text{Q}c 4 d 4 14.\text{Q}b 3 \text{Q}c 6 15.a 3 \text{B}e 8 16.\text{B}c 2 \text{B}c 8 17.\text{B}c 2 \text{Q}e 7 18.\text{B}e 1 \text{B}c 2 19.\text{B}c 2 \text{Q}c 6 20.\text{Q}d 1 \text{B}b 6 21.\text{Q}c 1 \text{B}f 6 22.\text{Q}g 2 \text{B}c 8 23.\text{B}a 4 \text{Q}f 8 24.\text{B}c 3 \text{B}h 3 25.\text{Q}d 2 \text{Q}c 8 26.\text{Q}f 1 \text{Q}d 7 27.\text{h} 5 \text{B}c 8 28.\text{Q}e 2 \text{Q}d 8 29.\text{B}x e 8 \text{B}x e 8 30.\text{Q}d f 3 \text{Q}c 6 31.\text{B}h 4 \text{b} 4 32.a 4 \text{B}x b 4 33.\text{Q}d f 3 a 5 34.\text{Q}c 7 \text{B}d 6 35.\text{Q}a 7 \text{Q}a 6 36.\text{Q}d 5 Sacrificing the important central pawn is not good. The weak a-pawn should be given up by 35...\text{B}d 7 36.\text{Q}d 5 \text{B}c 6-. 36.\text{Q}a 3? 36.\text{Q}e 5 \text{B}x e 5 37.\text{Q}x b 5+ 38...\text{Q}c 8 37.\text{Q}a 8 \text{B}b 6? Losing a pawn, which can be held by 37...\text{B}f 6 -. 38.\text{Q}x b 4 \text{Q}x b 4 39.\text{Q}d 5 \text{B}c 5 40.\text{Q}e 5? Now the resulting endgame is very drawish because of Black’s active bishops. After 40.\text{Q}x c 5 41.\text{Q}c 5 \text{B}x d 6 42.\text{Q}d 7, White has more chances to play for a win. 40...\text{Q}x c 5 41.\text{Q}x c 5 \text{Q}d 6 42.\text{h} 6 \text{h} 6 43.\text{Q}f 1 \text{Q}b 5 44.\text{Q}h 3 \text{Q}c 3 45.\text{Q}e 1 \text{B}b 7 46.\text{Q}d 1 \text{Q}c 5 47.\text{f} 3 \text{Q}g 7 48.\text{Q}c 2 \text{B}f 6 49.\text{Q}g 4+ \text{Q}e 7 50.\text{Q}f 2? Fischer presses too hard. He should content himself with a draw after 50.\text{Q}e 5. 50...\text{Q}d 7 51.\text{Q}d 1 (D)

43...\text{Q}x h 5?! Fischer judges correctly that his activity more than compensates for the exchange. 43...\text{B}x a 2? is met by 44.\text{Q}h 2. 44.\text{B}x h 5 \text{Q}f 2+ 45.\text{Q}g 3 \text{Q}x f 1 46.\text{Q}h 8? This rook move achieves nothing. With 46.\text{Q}a 3 \text{Q}x e 4 47.c 5 \text{Q}g 1+ 48.\text{Q}h 2 \text{B}d 1 49.\text{Q}g 2, White can offer more

51...\text{Q}b 4? Missing 51...\text{Q}x e 1 52.\text{Q}x e 1 \text{Q}c 6 53.\text{Q}b 2 \text{Q}x b 3, when only Black can harbor hopes
to win. 52.\( \text{Q} \text{b}2 \text{Q} \text{e}6 \) 53.\( \text{Q} \text{c}4 \text{Q} \times \text{c}4 \) 54.\( \text{d} \times \text{c}4 \text{Q} \times \text{c}1 \) 55.\( \text{Q} \times \text{e}1 \text{g}5 \) 56.\( \text{Q} \text{e}2 \text{Q} \text{d}6 \) 57.\( \text{f}4 \text{g} \times \text{f}4 \) 58.\( \text{g} \times \text{f}4 \text{f}6 \) 59.\( \text{Q} \text{f}3 \text{Q} \text{e}6 \) 60.\( \text{Q} \text{e}2 \text{Q} \text{d}6 \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \\

\(641\) Portisch, Lajos – Fischer

Nimzo-Indian Defense [E45]

1.d4 \( \text{Q} \text{f}6 \) 2.c4 e6 3.\( \text{Q} \text{c}3 \text{Q} \text{b}4 \) 4.e3 b6 5.\( \text{Q} \text{g}5 \) 6.\( \text{Q} \text{a}6 \) 7.\( \text{b} \times \text{c}3 \) d5 8.\( \text{Q} \text{a}3 \) dxc4 9.e4 \( \text{Q} \text{d}7 \) 10.\( \text{Q} \text{e}2 \) \( \text{Q} \text{c}6 \) 11.\( \text{Q} \text{c}2 \) 0-0 12.0-0 h5 13.\( \text{Q} \text{f}1 \) h4 14.\( \text{Q} \text{f}1 \) \( \text{Q} \text{b}5 \) A blunder. The improvement, 14...\( \text{Q} \text{a}5 \), was later played in Najdorf-Donner, Wijk aan Zee 1971. 15.d5! 16.d6 \( \text{Q} \text{e}8 \) 16...\( \text{Q} \times \text{e}6 \) 17.\( \text{Q} \times \text{d}8+ \) \( \text{Q} \times \text{d}8 \) 18.\( \text{Q} \times \text{h}5 \) \( \text{Q} \times \text{h}5 \) 19.f4 \( \text{Q} \text{d}3 \) ? 20.e7 \( \text{c}5 \) 21.\( \text{Q} \text{e} \) 21.\( \text{Q} \text{a}4 \) ? - 21...\( \text{Q} \text{h}8 \) 22.e5 \( \text{Q} \text{h}8 \) 23.e6 \( \text{Q} \text{f}6 \) 24.\( \text{Q} \text{e}1 \) \( \text{Q} \text{b}5 \) (D)

25.\( \text{Q} \times \text{c}5 \)! bxc5?! “Relatively best is 25...\( \text{Q} \times \text{c}5 \), but White is completely dominant after 26.\( \text{Q} \times \text{e}5 \) \( \text{Q} \text{f}8 \) 28.\( \text{f}5 \) \( \text{Q} \text{c}7 \) 29.\( \text{e} \) 29.\( \text{e} \) 30.\( \text{d}4 \)” (Sullivan). 26.\( \text{b}1 \) a6 27.a4 \( \text{Q} \times \text{f}4 \) 28.\( \text{g} \) ? As Portisch pointed out, 28.\( \text{Q} \text{e}4 \) 29.\( \text{h}1 \) h3 30.g3 \( \text{d}3 \) 31.e7! wins. 28...\( \text{Q} \text{e}6 \) 29.\( \text{Q} \times \text{f}6 \) gxf6 30.a5 \( \text{a} \times \text{b}5 \) \( \text{a} \times \text{b}5 \) 31.\( \text{Q} \times \text{b}5+ \) \( \text{Q} \text{c}7 \) 32.\( \text{Q} \times \text{d}3 \) \( \text{f}8 \) 33.\( \text{Q} \text{a}5 \) \( \text{Q} \text{b}7 \) 34.\( \text{Q} \times \text{c}4 \) \( \text{e} \) 35.\( \text{Q} \text{c}3 \) \( \text{Q} \text{c}5 \) 36.\( \text{Q} \text{d}6+ \) \( \text{Q} \text{c}6 \) 37.\( \text{Q} \text{f}7 \) \( \text{Q} \text{c}4 \) 38.\( \text{Q} \text{h}6 \) \( \text{Q} \text{d}5 \) 39.\( \text{Q} \text{f}3 \) h3 \( \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \\

So that the following letter can be best appreciated, let us summarize circumstances immediately prior to its being written. The 1970 Interzonal Tournament was scheduled to begin in Palma de Mallorca, Spain, during the second week of November. Fischer had declined to play in the previous U.S. Championship, which had also been the Interzonal qualifying tournament. Thus, he was ineligible to play in the Interzonal. One of the qualifiers, American Grandmaster Pal Benko, had agreed to step aside and give his place to Fischer. With some difficulty, Ed Edmondson had been able to get Fischer to agree to play. Apparently, however, at the end of October, Fischer changed his mind...

October 29, 1970

Dear Bobby,

As I told you on the phone last night, your letter which arrived October 27 can only be described as heartbreaking.

When you were here last week, we discussed how truly important your participation in the World Championship Cycle is to you, to USCF, and to chess in the United States. We discussed all conditions relating to the entire Cycle, including realistic honorariums - not only for the Interzonal but also for the Candidates and World Championship Matches. I gave you a straightforward appraisal of the situation and promised to do everything that I possibly could on your behalf throughout the entire Cycle.

After two days of what certainly must have been careful consideration apparently climaxing...
weeks of formative thought on your part, you told me on Thursday night that you had decided to play. We shook hands on it, all that is really necessary for a valid agreement between two sincere and honorable men – a category in which I place both of us.

I emphasized during our discussions last week that FIDE regulations require all contestants in the Interzonal be named to the host federation and to FIDE a minimum of fourteen days before the tournament commences. This includes any substitutions, such as Fischer for Benko, and the requirement was particularly noted by the General Assembly last month when they voted to permit your entry. On the basis of our mutual agreement, and having heard nothing to the contrary by Saturday night, October 24, I wired both Spain and Dr. Euwe that you would be replacing Benko. They undoubtedly received these wires on Sunday, the deadline for naming Interzonal entrants.

Despite my dismay – almost disbelief – upon receiving your letter with its conditions quite beyond what we had agreed upon, I immediately contacted USCF President Dubek and Messrs. Kasper, Fried, and Reeves of the American Chess Foundation. I explained your letter to them and attempted to obtain financial support beyond that which I had promised you last week. Each of these people – and several others contacted – feels very strongly that additional financial support will be forthcoming as you progress up the five steps leading to the World Championship. Certainly by the time of the final Candidates Match and the World Championship Match there will be great excitement and enthusiasm over the prospect of your bringing the title to the U.S.A. As this excitement mounts, we can no doubt gain financial backing (probably even from non-chess sources) to host at least two of the Matches and to insure unprecedented prize funds for them. In my opinion, the honorariums and the prize money would amount to well over $30,000.

These are my honest expectations, concurred in by other reliable chess organizers and patrons. However, it is not easy to raise or to guarantee tens of thousands of dollars when even the first step has not been taken. More than anything else, I want to help you to become World Champion – I can only do so if there is a high degree of cooperation and faith between us. I strongly urge you to play in the Interzonal and in the Candidates Matches, trusting me as you progress to fight every step of the way for the best possible playing and financial conditions on your behalf.

I ask this of you with the understanding that, if conditions for the final Candidates Match and World Championship Match are not satisfactory, then of course you need not play. But I think this is an extremely unlikely possibility; we will be able to secure exceedingly favorable conditions once you are that close to our mutual goal.

With the foregoing in mind, here are the conditions which we can guarantee at this time. I repeat that improvements will more than likely be possible and that the Prize funds which come on top of these honorariums will be unprecedented. These, as I told you before we shook hands in agreement last week, are realistic conditions. I could say yes to anything you ask, knowing that my acquiescence was based upon a hope or even an outright lie. But I have never worked that way and don’t intend to start now. I will only promise that which I am certain can be attained. I believe you appreciate this fact and ask that we again confirm agreement on the following:

1. Honorariums
   A. Interzonal...$4,000
   B. Candidates Match, Quarter-Final...3,000
   C. Candidates Match, Semi-Final...3,000
   D. Final Candidates Match...4,000
   E. World Championship Match...5,000
   Total guaranteed honorariums...$19,000

2. The honorariums are separate from prize money, which will be provided by the organizers and augmented to the maximum extent obtainable through the efforts of myself and your other friends in American chess.

3. Reimbursement at first-class rates for all travel actually performed in connection with the Interzonal and the Matches. For example, round-trip from New York to Palma de Mallorca for the Interzonal (USCF already reimbursed you in Germany for a return to Los Angeles. I cannot
justified paying you twice for the Los Angeles portion of a journey which will be performed only once.)

4. Incidental expenses (excess baggage, taxis, hotels en route, etc.) as you request, to a maximum of $300 for each event.

5. Acting in your behalf, I will explain to the organizers of the various events in the Cycle that you must stay at the best hotels and eat at the best restaurants; depending upon the site of each event, we can agree in advance what the food expenses should amount to. If the organizer’s reimbursement to you falls short of that figure, USCF will make up the difference. I will also guarantee that your “pocket money” will be twice that given to other contestants in each event.

6. As I have already told you, your standards of lighting, spectator control, and control of photography and television will be met in every Match. Mr. Puig has already assured us that absolutely no cameras or TV will be allowed at Palma once the games have begun and that spectators will be kept at a respectable distance and under control. The eagerness of the Spanish Chess Federation to have you play and to meet your requirements is shown by a cable just received. It reads “We guarantee installation for required lighting.”

7. As I told you last night, there is a limit as to how much cash can be raised immediately - we must act now for the Interzonal - and as to how much we can predictably guarantee for a second of your choice throughout the Match series. The only second practical at Palma is Benko. We are already committed to paying him $2,000 for stepping aside and making room for you; he is willing to act as your second in return. Evans wants $3,000 plus all expenses. Believe me, we can afford no second for the Interzonal other than Benko. During the Matches, we can guarantee a second’s expenses plus a $1,000 honorarium to him for each of the first two Candidates Matches; a $1,500 honorarium for the final Candidates Match; a $2,000 honorarium for the World Championship Match. Frankly, such guarantees mean greater difficulty in raising the total amount needed and, therefore, could conceivably hold down the increase in amounts which eventually come to you. Please weigh this carefully against your need for a second to aid in winning each match.

8. You can depend upon me to see that your rights are protected during the events. USCF will do everything within its power to obtain satisfactory - even a favorable - political balance of Tournament Directors and Arbiters, plus a western or neutral playing site in each instance.

As I emphasized last night, there is a very real danger in hesitating over a final decision on participation in the Cycle. On behalf of USCF, last Saturday I had to notify Spain and FIDE that our entrants in the Interzonal are Reshevsky, Addison, and Fischer. In an attempt to protect USCF’s right to have three players in the Interzonal, today I wired Spain that your participation is after all uncertain and that Benko might yet play. In view of the strict fourteen days advance requirement of FIDE - specifically reconfirmed during the General Assembly meetings at Siegen - I don’t really know what to expect from the Spanish and FIDE. At this point, if you decide not to play, they could tell us that Benko had not been named and could not participate. Spain is very eager to put in one of
its own players, but I have asked them to hold off until this Saturday for a final decision on your participation and to permit us to enter Benko if you do not play. I hope they will hold still for these few additional days while you consider the conditions given above.

This letter should reach you on Friday. You have been considering your course of action for a long time, and I urge you to contact me before your Sabbath commences Friday evening. Every hour’s delay in reaching a final decision heightens the probability that FIDE will rule for only two U.S.A. players and tell Spain to name a participant to fill the vacancy. Let’s not gamble needlessly on something as important as the World Championship. Trust me to do the best I can for you, and let’s go!

Your friend,
/s/ E.B. Edmondson
Executive Director [U.S. Chess Federation]

Interzonal Tournament
November 9-December 12, 1970
Palma de Mallorca, Spain

Of course, Fischer finally did play in Palma, and in this first step in the championship cycle, he left no doubt who the favorite was. He dominated, losing only one game – to the Danish grandmaster Bent Larsen – while finishing 3½ points ahead of the field.

(642) Fischer – Hübner, Robert
Caro-Kann Defense [B10]

1.e4 c6 2.d3 d5 3.Qd2 g6 4.Qg3 f3 Qg7 5.g3 e5 6.Qg2 Qe7 7.0-0 0-0 8.Qe1 d4 9.a4 c5 A typical King’s Indian type of position has arisen. 10.Qc4 Qbc6 11.c3 Qe6 12.cxd4 Qxc4 13.dxe4 cxd4 14.e5 Qd7 15.b4 d3 16.Qd2 Qad8 17.Qc3 Qb4 18.Qd4?! 18.Qxb4 cxb4 19.Qb3 Qc6 20.Qad1 Qfe8 (Hübner) is objectively better, but completely drawn. 18...Qfe8! 18...Qec6 19.Qc6 Qxb6 (Hübner) is just comfortable for Black. 19.e6 Qxe6 20.Qxe6 Qxc3 21.Qd3 Qc2 22.Qdxe8 Qxe8 23.Qd2 Qxa1 24.Qxa1 Qg7 25.Qc1 Qg8? Too passive. 25...b6 26.Qh3 Qf5 27.Qxf5 Qxf5 28.Qe7+ Qg8 29.Qh6 Qf6 = (Hübner). 26.Qd5 Qxa4 27.Qxd3 (D)

27...Qe8?! Hübner reduces White’s attacking potential at the cost of a pawn. A good practical decision, as can be seen from the line 27...Qxd7 28.Qe5 b6! 29.Qe3 (Hübner) 29...Qb8 30.Qe6 Qf8 31.Qe5+ Qg7 32.Qd6+. 28.Qxe8 Qxe8 29.Qxb7 Qf6? 30.Qd6 Qd7 31.Qa6 Qf7 32.Qxa7? With this greedy capture, Fischer’s chances to win vanish. With 32.Qg2, White can torture Black for a very long time. 32.Qc4 33.f3 Qd6 34.Qc5 Qxb7 35.Qd4+ Qg8 36.Qf2 Qe7 37.Qd5+ Qf8 38.Qh5 b6 39.Qh5 Qc5 40.Qd5 Qg7 41.Qd4+ Qf7 42.Qd5+ Qg7 43.Qd4+ Qf7 44.Qd5+ ½–½

(643) Smyslov, Vassily – Fischer
English Opening [A36]

1.c4 g6 2.Qc3 Qg7 3.g3 c5 4.Qg2 Qc6 5.h3? e6 6.Qb2 Qe7 7.Qa4?! “A very strange, passive plan. Smyslov is afraid of entering into a theoretical discussion with Fischer, but in so doing, this is altogether atypical of him, he disrupts the harmonious coordination of
his pieces” (Kasparov). 7...\( \text{a1} \times b2 \text{ g1} \times b2 0-0 \text{ 9. e3 d5 10. cxd5 a6 d5 11. e2 b6 12. d4?} \text{ 12. 0-0 a6 13. e4 (Kasparov) is called for.} \\
12...\( \text{a} \times a6 13. d \times c5 \text{ g6} 14. \text{c4 e3} \text{ 15. e3 x c3 ex c3+ 16. h f1 f1 d6 17. d c1 e c4+ 18. c4 x c4 d d3+ 19. g g1 c6} \text{ 20. c6 b6 a6 b6 21. h b2 a5} \\
22. h4? Taking the pawn does not guarantee a draw because of Black’s activity and coming pressure on the second rank, e.g., 22. h x b6 x c4 23. g b1 x b3 24. e e1 d2 25. f c1 h b2 (Kasparov).
22...\( x c4 23. b f 6 b f 5 24. x f 5 g f 5 \\
25. h5 h d2 (D)

26. c1? Activating the wrong rook first. After 26. h4 e5 27. h x d4 b2 (Soltis) 28. e4, White has much better drawing chances. 26...\( c5 \\
27. h4 e5 28. c x c5 x c5 29. e x a4 c4 30. h6 30. e x c3 c2–. 30... h f8 31. a8+ e7 32. c8 x a2 33. f1 c2 34. g2 g4 35. g1 h x f2 36. x c4 c2 37. g2 e5 38. h h8 x h6 39. h x h7 c4 40. a5 b3 41. c6 a b2+ 42. g1 e5 43. a8 b8 h1 0-1

(644) Fischer – Addison, William
Scandinavian Defense [B01]

1.e4 d5 2.e5xd5 g7xd5 3.a3 c6 4.d4 f6 5. c4 f5?! 5...c6 is the main line. 6. g f3 c8 7. g5 x c2?! 8. e1 c6 9. g e2 b7 d7 10.0-0 e6 11. x f6 g x f6 \\
12.d5 e5 13. a5 (D)

35...g5? This only exposes Black's king. Black had to reduce White's attacking potential by 35...c8, with the idea of 36. e8? b x c8 37. x a7? h x d8 38. g c2 g x g 39. x d7=. 36. b f 8 c6 37. e x f 8 h x f 8 38. a x g 5 c x a 8 39. x d 6 x f 6 40. x f 5 1-0

(646) Hort, Vlastimil – Fischer
Sicilian Defense [B50]

1.e4 c5 2. d c3 d6 3. f3 f3 36. g a6 4.g3 c6 5. g2 x g 4 6.h3 c x f 3 7. x f 3 6.g8 8.d3 \\
8.0-0 is the main line. 8... x g 7 9. a4 e6 10. g2 \\
27.f7 11.0-0 0-0 12. c3 x a 3 13. d 2
## Interzonal Tournament, November 9-December 12, 1970

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...\text{c}7 14.\text{c}b1 \text{d}d4 15.a5? The weakness of this pawn will force Hort to make numerous concessions. The direct 15.\text{d}d1 is better. 15...\text{e}e\text{c}6 16.\text{d}d1 \text{c}6! 17.\text{d}xc4 \text{e}e5 18.\text{e}e3 \text{d}dxc4 19.\text{e}e4 \text{e}e\text{c}8 20.\text{d}x\text{d}4 \text{d}xf4 21.\text{a}a2 \text{d}f6 22.c3 \text{d}d8 23.b4 \text{f}6 24.\text{e}e1 \text{f}8d8 25.\text{f}e2 \text{g}7 26.\text{e}2 \text{h}5 27.\text{h}4 \text{w}d7 28.\text{w}h2 \text{e}e5 29.\text{w}e2 \text{g}4+ 30.\text{w}h1 \text{w}h7 31.\text{w}h3 \text{e}e5 32.\text{w}e3 \text{w}a4 33.\text{w}b1?! (D)

A blunder; 29.\text{w}b5 holds. 29...\text{d}d4+ 30.\text{w}h1 \text{w}f2\text{f} 0-1

(648) Fischer – Matulovic, Milan
Sicilian Defense [B31]

1.e4 \text{c}5 2.\text{f}3 \text{d}6 3.\text{b}b5 \text{g}6 4.c3 \text{d}f6 5.\text{e}e2 \text{g}7 6.e5?! 6.0-0 is the main line. 6...\text{d}d5 7.\text{f}4? Grabbing the c-pawn is too bold. 7...\text{c}7 8.\text{d}dxc6 \text{d}xc6 9.\text{f}xe5 \text{f}xe5! Black has more than enough compensation. 10.\text{w}e3 \text{f}5 11.\text{d}e3 \text{d}xe3 12.\text{d}xe3? \text{d}e6 13.\text{d}e1 \text{d}f4 14.\text{e}d3 \text{d}e3 15.f4 \text{d}h6? There is nothing wrong with taking the rook: 15...\text{d}f2+ 16.\text{w}e2 \text{d}xh1 17.d4 g5 18.\text{f}xg5 h6 19.gxh6. 16.\text{w}e2 \text{d}xe1 17.\text{d}e1 0-0-0 17...\text{d}xe4!? 18.\text{w}xe1 \text{w}f4 19.g3 \text{d}h6 20.\text{e}e3 \text{d}f5 21.d4 \text{b}b4 22.a4 a5 23.bxa5 \text{b}xa5 24.d4? White’s pawns will become very weak and from now on Fischer is on the brink of defeat and only saves himself by the skin of his teeth. 24.\text{w}e4 \text{d}h8 25.\text{d}f4 \text{d}xg4 26.\text{d}d3 \text{e}e5 27.\text{d}f5 28.\text{h}xe7 \text{e}5 29.\text{f}e5 30.c5 25.\text{d}e4 \text{d}h8 26.\text{d}d3 \text{c}xd4 27.\text{c}x\text{d}4 \text{a}g7 28.\text{e}e3 \text{h}6 29.\text{f}e5 30.\text{c}x\text{e}6 31.\text{d}c5 is simple and strong. 29.\text{d}d3 \text{a}g7 30.\text{d}d4 \text{c}5 31.\text{d}e1 \text{e}6l 32.\text{h}h4 \text{g}5 33.\text{h}xe7 \text{b}xb4 34.\text{f}f5 \text{g}xe5 35.\text{e}e1 \text{g}e4+ 36.\text{d}d4 \text{c}xe4 37.\text{d}c2 \text{d}f5+ 38.\text{f}f6 \text{d}ec5 39.\text{f}f4 \text{c}xe4 40.\text{h}h4 \text{d}ec2 41.\text{h}xg5 \text{d}e2 42.\text{g}e6 \text{b}b2+ 43.\text{f}f1 0-1

(647) Reshevsky, Samuel – Fischer
English Opening [A32]

1.d4 \text{f}6 2.c4 \text{c}5 3.\text{f}f3 \text{c}xd4 4.\text{d}x\text{d}4 \text{e}6 5.\text{d}c3 \text{b}b4 6.e3?! \text{f}4 7.\text{e}e2 \text{e}e5 8.\text{c}c3 \text{e}7 9.\text{d}e2 0-0 10.0-0 \text{a}6 11.\text{f}f4 \text{d}d6 12.\text{f}f5 \text{f}x\text{f}5 13.\text{f}x\text{f}5 \text{d}xf5 14.\text{f}x\text{f}5 \text{d}d7 15.\text{f}f3 \text{e}7 16.\text{b}b1 \text{d}ab8 17.\text{d}d5 \text{d}f6 18.\text{d}e3 \text{f}e8 19.\text{d}d3?! 19.\text{f}f4 makes it more difficult to help White’s pair of bishops. 19...\text{d}xd5 20.\text{c}c5 \text{b}b5 21.e4 \text{f}8 22.\text{b}b4 \text{e}5 23.c4 \text{f}xe8 24.c5 \text{b}x\text{b}5 25.\text{h}h1 \text{e}7 26.\text{f}xb5 \text{e}4 27.\text{h}xe4 \text{d}xe4 28.\text{f}d7 \text{f}4 29.\text{g}g1? (D)
43...b4? The resulting rook ending is easily drawn. 43...Ed2 44.Ed7 44.g7 7.Ed8 – 44.Ed7 45.Exe6 Ed5 is critical. 44.g7 Ag7 45.Ed5 Ae+ 46.Tb5 Ed4 47.Ee7 Ec4 48.Tc5 Ed8 49.Aa7 Ec8 50.Td6 Tb8 51.Aa7 Ec3 52.Aa7 Ec1 53.Aa7 Ec4 54.Aa7 Ec2 55.Aa7 Ec3 56.Aa7 Ec8 57.Aa7 Ec1 58.Ae7 Ec3 59.Ax6 Ec3 60.Txe5 ½–½

(649) Naranja, Renato – Fischer

English Opening [A35]


(560) Fischer – Larsen, Bent

Sicilian Defense [B89]

1.e4 c5 2.Qf3 d6 3.d4 cxd4 4.Qxd4 Qf6 5.Qc3 Qc6 6.Nc4 e6 7.b3 Qe7 8.e3 0–0 9.Ye2 a6 10.0–0 Ye7 11.g4 Qd7 12.h4? Black’s attack will be faster now. The direct 12.g5 is the main line. 12...Qc5 13.g5 b6 14.f3 Qd7 15.Qg2 b4 16.Qc2 b3+ 17.axb3 a5 18.g6 fxg6 19.h5 Qd4 20.Qxe4 g5! 21.Qg5 Qg5+ 22.Qxg5 h6 23.Qg4?! 23.Qd2 e5 24.Qf5 Qxf5 25.e5 a4 26.Bxe4 a3 27.Bxb3+ Dxb3 is also dangerous because of White’s vulnerable king. (D)

(651) Portisch, Lajos – Fischer

Benoni Defense [A70]

1.d4 Qf6 2.c4 c6 3.Ag3 c5 4.d5 exd5 5.cxd5 g6 6.Ag3 Ag7 7.Af4 d6 8.Aa4+
18...g5! This counterblow equalsizes. 19.bxg4 gxh4 20.Bxd2 f3! “Black is playing according to Fischer’s own principle: a blow for blow!” (Polugaevsky).

17.Ke8 Bxd7 35.Bxd7 Qf6 g6 36.g4 Be8 37.Bxf7+ Qg5 38.Bxd8 Qxd8 ±-

(653) Geller,Efim – Fischer
Grinfeld Defense [D79]
1.e4 c5 2.Qf3 d6 3.Qc6 b5 a6 4.Qa4 Qf6 5.0-0 Qc7 6.Qe1 b6 7.Qb3 d6 8.Qc3 0-0 9.Qh3 h6 10.Qd4 Qe8 11.Qe3 Qf6 12.Qbd2 Qb7 13.Qh1 Qbb8? 15...Qd8 is the main line. 14.a3 Qd8 15.Qe2 c6 16.Qg4 Wc7 17.Qd3 Qe6 18.Qc2 Qac8 19.a4 Qd7 20.Qb3 Qf4 21.Qxf4 exf4 22.Qxe4 Qxe4 23.a1Qc4 24.Qd3 Qa8 25.Qe4 Qb6 26.Qe1 Qa8 27.a5 Qa7 28.Qe1 Qb7? There is no need to give up the c6-pawn. 28...Qe7 is called for. 29.Qxf6 Qxf6 30.Qxa6 Qb8 31.Qc2 Qc6 32.Qa3 Qf8 33.Qf5 Qa6 34.Qb3 g6? 35.Qxf6 Qc5 36.Qxe5 Qxe5 37.Qx7 Qx7 38.Qx7 Qc5 39.Qc6 Qa4 40.Qd6 Qc7 (D)

41.Qxg6! The decisive shot. 41...Qc1+ 42.Qc1!! Qxg2 43.Qf2 Qg5 44.Qe6+ 1-0


21...Qc6! A very inspired defense to activate Black's second rook. 22.Qc6 Qac8 23.Qb4 Qxh6 24.Qxh6 Qxc5 25.Qd5 Qa3 26.Qd5 Qb5 27.Qd5! A sit passive, but Black has good compensation for the pawn in any case. 26...Qc3 27.Qc3 28.Qd2 Qb1 29.Qa2 Qxh6 30.Qd5 Qa1 31.Qd8+ Qc7 32.Qd5 Qa2 33.Qd5 Qa5 34.Qc8 Qb5 35.Qf3 a5 36.Qf4 a4 37.Qa8

(565) Minic, Dragoljub – Fischer
Alekhine's Defense [B03]

1.e4 Qf6 2.Qf3 d5 3.d4 Qe7 4.Qc3 Qb6 5.e5 Qd6 6.Qe4 Qb7 7.Qg5 Qd7 8.Qf4 0-0 9.Qc3 d6 10.Qe5 Qd7 12.Qc5 Qd5? 13.0-0 Qxc5 (D)
1.e4 ♜f6 2.e5 ♞d5 3.d4 ♞d6 4.c4 ♜b6 5.f4 

(657) Ujtemen, Tudev – Fischer
Alekhine’s Defense [B03]

1.e4 ♜f6 2.e5 ♞d5 3.d4 ♞d6 4.c4 ♜b6 5.f4 

20.c5! Fischer opens the gates. 20...d xc5 
21.bxc5 ♜xd5?! 21...d xc5 22.♗b6 ♗b7 
23.♕a5+ 22.♖e8+ ♦d7 23.♕a4+ ♦c6 
24.♕xc6 and Rubinstein resigned in view of 
24...♗xe8 25.♕e1+ ♦d7 26.♕a7++ 1-0

(659) Uhlmann, Wolfgang – Fischer
Benoni Defense [A75]

1.d4 ♜f6 2.c4 c5 3.d5 e6 4.♕c3 ♦xe5 
5.c xe5 d6 6.e4 g6 7.♕f4 a6 8.a4 ♦g7 
9.♕f3 0-0 10.♕e2 ♧g4 11.0-0 ♕e8 12.h3 

Uhlmann falls into an opening trap. 12.♗d2 is 
the main line. 12...♕xe4! 13.♕xe4 13.hxg4 is 
met by 13...♕c3 14.♗b3 ♧a4 15.♗d3 ♧d7 
(Kasparov). 13...♕xe4 14.♕g5 ♕e8 15.♗d3 
♕xf3 16.♗xf3 ♧b4 17.♗ae1 ♦e5! 
17...♕xa4?? 18.♗e7+ 18.♗d1 ♧xa4 
19.♕xa4 ♦xa4 20.f4 ♧d4+ 21.♗h1 ♦d7 
22.♗e7 ♦f6 23.♗xb7 ♧b5 24.♗b2 ♧c3 
25.♗e2 ♧xf4+ 26.♖xf4 ♧xf4 27.♗b6 
♗xf1 28.♖xf1 ♧d8 29.♖a6 ♘g7 30.♖b5 
♘f6 31.♘c6 ♦e5 32.♖a7 ♘f8 33.♘e7+ 
♗d4 34.♖d7 ♦f6 0-1

(660) Fischer – Taimanov, Mark
Sicilian Defense [B44]

1.e4 c5 2.♗f3 ♘c6 3.d4 ♗cxd4 4.♗xd4 ♗e6 
5.♗b5 ♗d6 6.c4 ♗a6 7.♗c3 ♘f6 8.♗e2 ♘c7

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(661) Suttles, Duncan – Fischer
Alekhine’s Defense [B03]

1.e4 Qf6 2.e5 Qd5 3.d4 d6 4.c4 Qb6 5.exd6 cxd6 6.Qc3 The immediate 6.d5? is a more interesting way to proceed. 6...g6 7.d5! Qxg7 8.Qd4 Qxd4 9.Qxd4 0-0 10.Qc3 e5!

This advance takes the wind out of White’s sails and gives Fischer a position similar to his usual King’s Indian. 11.Qxd2 f5 12.Qf3 Qd7 13.0-0 0-0 Qf6 14.Qh6 Qc7 15.Qc1 e4 16.Qd2 Qe5 17.h3 Qbd7 18.Qc3 Qh4 19.g3 Qf6 20.Qb1?! Qc5 21.f4? e5 22.Qxf3 Qxf3 23.Qxf3 Qh4 24.Qe2 (D)

The sealed move. Fischer analyzes the adjourned position deeply and conducts the endgame in textbook style. 42.c5! 42.g3? Qxd2 allows Black counterplay. 42...hxh4+ 43.Qg1 Qb4 44.Qxh4 a5 45.Qc4 bxc5 46.Qxe6 47.a5 Qe8 48.Qc1! A good prophylaxis against Qc1+ followed by Qxa1. Rooks belong behind passed pawns! 48...Qc5 49.Qa1 Qc7 50.Qf2 Qe8 51.a6 Qa7 52.Qd3 Qc7 53.Qb7 Qe6 54.Qa5! Qc5 must be prevented. 54...Qf6 55.Qd3 Qe7 56.Qc4 Qd6 57.Qd5+ Qe7 58.Qb5! Taimanov resigned in view of 58...Qxd8 59.Qc5+ Qd6 (59...Qd8 60.Qb8 60.Qb6 Qxb7 61.Qe6++). 58.Qxb7 spoils it because of 58...Qd8++. 1-0

(662) Fischer – Mecking, Henrique
Nimzo-Larsen Opening [A03]

1.d3 d5 2.a2 c5 3.d3 f3 dxc6 4.c3 Qf6 5.a5 Qd7 6.0-0 c6 7.d3 Qc7 8.Qxc6 Qxc6 9.Qe5 Qc8 10.Qd2 0-0 11.f4 Qd7

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12. \textit{g4} \textit{\texttt{Qxe5}} 13. \textit{\texttt{Dxe5}} \textit{\texttt{Qf6}} 14. \textit{\texttt{xf3}} \textit{\texttt{c7}}??

This novelty has no real aim. There is nothing wrong with 14. \textit{\texttt{Dxe5}} 15. \textit{\texttt{fxe5}} \textit{\texttt{Qe7}} 16. \textit{\texttt{f5}} \textit{\texttt{Qe8}}

(16...\textit{\texttt{h6}}?? 17. \textit{\texttt{Qaf1}} \textit{\texttt{g6}} 18. \textit{\texttt{Qxb6}} \textit{\texttt{Qxe5}} 19. \textit{\texttt{Qf6}} =

Nimzowitsch-Spielmann, New York 1927)

17. \textit{\texttt{f6}} (Alekhine) 17...\textit{\texttt{c4}}! (Odessky) with counterplay. 15. \textit{\texttt{Qaf1}} a5?! 16. \textit{\texttt{Qg3}} \textit{\texttt{Qxe5}}?

Fattily opening lines for White's attack. After the immediate 16...\textit{\texttt{g6}}, it is not so easy for White to convert his initiative into something more tangible. Of course not 16...\textit{\texttt{a4}}?? 17. \textit{\texttt{Qxg7}}+ \textit{\texttt{Qxg7}} 18. \textit{\texttt{Qxg7}}+ \textit{\texttt{h8}} 19. \textit{\texttt{Qf7+}}++

17. \textit{\texttt{fxe5}} \textit{\texttt{f5}} 17...\textit{\texttt{g6}} 18. \textit{\texttt{Qf6}} 18. \textit{\texttt{exf6}} \textit{\texttt{Qxf6}} (D)

16. \textit{\texttt{Qc2}} \textit{\texttt{Qc7}} 17. \textit{\texttt{Qxe1}} \textit{\texttt{Qe5}} 18. \textit{\texttt{Qh1}} \textit{\texttt{Qd4}}

19. \textit{\texttt{f3}} 19.\textit{\texttt{f4}}?? \textit{\texttt{g4}} 20. \textit{\texttt{Qxd5}} 21. \textit{\texttt{Qd1}} (Kasparov)

is even more dangerous. 19...\textit{\texttt{Qh5}} (D)

20. \textit{\texttt{Qb5}}?? Gligoric wants to win the queen, but this is an illusion. 20.\textit{\texttt{a5}}, with the idea of \textit{\texttt{Qd1}}

followed by \textit{\texttt{Qc5}} (Kasparov), still gives White an edge. 20...\textit{\texttt{a6}} 21. \textit{\texttt{Qxb5}} \textit{\texttt{Qe5}} 22. \textit{\texttt{Qc3}}

\textit{\texttt{g7}} 23. \textit{\texttt{Qxe8}} \textit{\texttt{Qxe8}} 24. \textit{\texttt{Qxg7}} \textit{\texttt{Qxg7}} 25. \textit{\texttt{b4}}

A good way to get counterplay. 25...\textit{\texttt{c6}} 26. \textit{\texttt{Qb2+}} \textit{\texttt{Qc5}} 27. \textit{\texttt{Qxb4}} \textit{\texttt{Qf4}} 28. \textit{\texttt{Qd1}} \textit{\texttt{b6}}??

28...\textit{\texttt{g4}} (Kasparov), to enlarge the scope of the bishop on the kingside, increases Black's attacking chances even more. 29. \textit{\texttt{Qf2}}?? A bad blunder. White should just take the hanging pawn and hope for the best: 29. \textit{\texttt{Qxb6}} \textit{\texttt{Qa6}} (29...\textit{\texttt{Qxa4}} 30. \textit{\texttt{Qg1}} (Kasparov). 29...\textit{\texttt{Qd3}}

30. \textit{\texttt{Qxb6}} If 30. \textit{\texttt{Qxd3}}, then 30...\textit{\texttt{Qa1+}} mates. 30...\textit{\texttt{Qe2+}} 31. \textit{\texttt{Qg1}} \textit{\texttt{Qxa4}} 32. \textit{\texttt{Qg1}} \textit{\texttt{Qa1}}

33. \textit{\texttt{Qf2}} 34. \textit{\texttt{Qg3}} \textit{\texttt{Qb2}} 35. \textit{\texttt{h4}} \textit{\texttt{Qa1}} 0–1

There is a story behind the following Fischer-Panno (non)game. As Larry Evans explained in his report on the Interzonal which appeared in the March 1971 issue of Chess Life: "While all the other games in this round started at 4, both Fischer and Reshevsky started at 7pm due to their Sabbath. Panno protested that all games in this last round should be played at the same time to avoid giving anyone an unfair advantage ...Fischer was unhappy about accepting this forfeit and made a personal effort by going to Panno's hotel and dragging him to the tournament hall. But to no avail...Panno wrote 'Resigns' on his scoresheet, signed it, and handed it to the tournament director."

(663) Gligoric, Svetozar – Fischer

Benoni Defense [A77]

1. \textit{\texttt{d4}} \textit{\texttt{Qf6}} 2. \textit{\texttt{c4}} \textit{\texttt{e6}} 3. \textit{\texttt{Qc3}} \textit{\texttt{c5}} 4. \textit{\texttt{d5}} \textit{\texttt{exd5}}

5. \textit{\texttt{cxd5}} \textit{\texttt{d6}} 6. \textit{\texttt{Qf3}} \textit{\texttt{g6}} 7. \textit{\texttt{Qe4}} \textit{\texttt{Qg7}} 8. \textit{\texttt{Qc2}} 0–0

9.0–0 \textit{\texttt{Qe8}} 10. \textit{\texttt{Qd2}} \textit{\texttt{Qbd7}} 11. \textit{\texttt{a4}} \textit{\texttt{Qc5}}

12. \textit{\texttt{Qc2}} \textit{\texttt{g5}}?? A revolutionary idea at the time. Fischer's ready to weaken the light squares on his kingside permanently in order to gain space and more control over the dark squares. 13. \textit{\texttt{Qf3}}

13. \textit{\texttt{Qa3}} and 13. \textit{\texttt{Qc4}} are the main lines.

13...\textit{\texttt{xf3}}+ 14. \textit{\texttt{Qxf3}} \textit{\texttt{h6}} 15. \textit{\texttt{Qd2}} \textit{\texttt{a6}}

1. \textit{\texttt{c4}} 1–0

(664) Fischer – Panno, Oscar

English Opening [A10]
Candidates’ Match Quarter-finals
vs. Taimanov
May 16–June 1, 1971
Vancouver

And so, for the first time in eight years, since the 1962 marathon Candidates’ Tournament in Curacao, Fischer was back in the candidates cycle. However, the process for choosing the challenger had changed somewhat. In 1965, head-to-head, knock-out matches replaced the more traditional tournament format. Eight players began play in the spring of 1971: Geller, Fischer, Larsen, Taimanov, Uhlmann, Hübner (these six qualifying from the Palma Interzonal) Petrosian (the previous world champion) and Kortchnoi (the previous finalist in the candidates cycle).

The four quarter-final matches were Petrosian-Hübner, Kortchnoi-Geller, Larsen-Uhlmann and Fischer-Taimanov. Bobby was certainly the favorite, but no one expected the final result – a 6-0 whitewashing of the Soviet grandmaster.

(665) Taimanov, Mark – Fischer
King’s Indian Defense [E97]

1.d4 Qf6 2.c4 g6 3.Qc3 Qg7 4.e4 d6 5.Qf3 0-0 6.de2 e5 7.0-0 Qe6 8.d4 Qe7
11...gxf5 12.Qg5 h6 13.Qe6 Qxe6
14.dxe6 Qxc8 15.Qb3 c6 Also after 15...b6
16.Qd5 Qxe6 17.Qxe7+ (17.Qh3?! (Kasparov)
17...Qxe7 18.c5+, White had full compensation in Taimanov-Mark Tseilin, Leningrad 1973.
16.Qh5 Qxe6 17.Qxb7 Qf6 18.Qe2 Qfb8
19.Qa6 Qxb2 20.Qfd1 e4?! Both sides fight hard for the initiative in this sharp position, which objectively seems to be dynamically balanced.
21.Qa3 Bb7 22.Qf4 d5 23.cxd5 cxd5
24.Qb5 Qg6 25.Qd4?! Taimanov does not dare to enter the complications after the alternative 25.Qc7 Qf7 26.Qa6 (26.Qxa8 Qxf4
27.Qa6 Qd7 gives Black good compensation according to Kasparov) 26...Qxf4 27.Qxb7 Qd8
28.Qe3 Qd3 29.Rxd3 exd3 30.Qxd3 Qd7
31.Qc2 Qe4 32.Qd5 Qd5 33.Qd5 Qb5 34.Qc4= 25...Qd7 26.Qc3 Qh7?! Fischer shows that he wants to win and that 26...Qd4 27.Qf4 Qf8 28.Qxf5 Qh5 29.Qh5 Qf5
30.Qg4 Qf6 31.Qg3 Qd6= (Kasparov) is not enough. 27.b3? The first step in the wrong direction. It is not necessary to take prophylactic measures. Taimanov should have attacked with 27.Qb5! Qg4 (27...Qxb5? 28.Qc7++)
28.Qd7 Qe3 29.Qxe3 Qd7 30.Qf5, and White can press for a win without any risk. though Kasparov believes that Black can hold with best defense. 27...Qf8 28.Qa6 Qh6 29.Qc7? Taimanov underestimates Fischer’s answer. He should go in for 29.Qb5 Qxb5 30.Qc7 Qe8 31.Qg7+ Qxg7 32.Qxe6+ Qh7 33.Qxh8 Qxf8
34.Qxb5 Qxb5 35.Qg5=. 29...Qa4
30.Qxg7+? Essentially forced, as 30.Qxe2 is met by 30...Qe8 31.Qxg7+? Qxg7+. 30...Qxg7 31.Qxb6+ Qf7? The king is too exposed now. It should move to the edge: 31...Qh7 32.Qe2 Qf7 33.Qxf5 Qg8 34.Qh7 Qa2++ (Kasparov). 32.Qe2 Qfb8 33.Qf5
Qb1 34.Qxb1 34.Qh2? 34...Qxb1+ 35.Qh2 Qd7 (D)

36.Qd4? Allowing Black’s queen to join the attack with deadly effect. Taimanov had to cover his king with 36.Qg3! Qf7 37.Qg5 Qh6
38.Qd2= (Kasparov). 36...Qd6+ 37.Qg3 Qb4
38.Qc6 Qb6 39.Qa7 Qxe3 40.Qc3 Qe1
41.Qg4 The sealed move. Taimanov resigned without resuming as 41...Qe5 42.Qg2 Qfxg4
43.Qxg4 Qxg4 wins easily. 0-1
(666) Fischer – Taimanov, Mark

Sicilian Defense [B44]

1.e4 c5 2.Qf3 Qc6 3.d4 cxd4 4.Qxd4 e6
5.Qb5 d6 6.Qf4 e5 7.Qe3 Qf6 8.Qg5
Qa5+ 9.Qd2 Qxe4 10.Qxh5 Qxa5
11.Qe3 Qd7 12.Qe1c3 Qxc3 13.Qxc3
Qd8 14.Qb5 Qe6?! The direct 14...d5 solves
all of Black’s problems according to Kasparov.
15.0-0-0 b6?! After this passive move, Fischer
gets a strong initiative. 15...d5! 16.f4 f6 17.Qa7
Qd7 (Kasparov) is the right approach, with
mutual chances. 16.f4! The right way to open
the position, as 16.Qa4? Qc7 17.Qb5+ Qc6
poses Black no problems. 16...Qxf4 17.Qxf4
Qb7 18.Qf2 Qd7 19.Qd4 Qe7 20.Qhd1
Qxb5 21.Qh5 Qc7 22.Qe2 Qf6 23.Qe1
Qac8 24.Qc4 Qhf8 25.Qb4 a5 26.Qd5 Qb8
27.a3 Qfd8 28.Qa1 Qf3 29.Qd2 d5
30.Qd1 d4 31.Qxc3 Qxc3 32.Qb2 d3
33.Qxc3 dxe2 34.Qe1 Qd6 35.Qh5
Qb5+? 35...Qc8 36.Qb2 Qf6! (Below),
with the idea of exploiting the pin after 37.Qxc2
Qe8 seems to save Black by the skin of his teeth.
36.Qb2 a6 37.a4 Qd4 38.c3 Qh4
39.Qxe2 Qd6 40.Qg1 Qc7 41.Qh3 Qf4
42.Qf1 Qe4 43.Qd3 Qe5 44.Qf2 h5 45.c4
The first adjournment. 45...Qg5 46.Qc3 Qd7
47.Qa2 Qc8 48.Qd4 Qc7 49.Qa7+ Qd8
50.c5?! The first step in the wrong direction:
50.Qe6 Qc7 51.c5 Qc5+ (51...Qc8 52.Qe4+!)
52.Qxc5 Qc8 52...Qf5 53.Qxf5 Qxf5
54.Qg6+ , Kasparov) 53.Qg6+ (Balashov).
50...Qc5+ 51.Qxc5 Qd8 52.Qa2? The rook
is well placed, so 52.Qe4+ (Kasparov) is
called for. 52...Qc7 53.Qc4 Qd7 54.Qb2 Qc6
55.Qb3 Qb5+ 56.Qe3 Qxc5 57.Qf4 Qg6
58.Qd1 h4 59.Qf5 Qh6 60.Qg5 Qd6
61.Qc2 Qf7+ 62.Qg4 Qe5+ 63.Qf1 Qd4
64.Qb4+ Qc3 65.Qf7 Qf5 66.Qc5+ Qd4
67.Qf5 Qg5+ 68.Qg4 Qe5+ 68...Qc6f 69.Qa4
(69.Qc7 Qxc2 70.Qxg5 Qxg2+ 71.Qxh4 Qe5+–)
69...Qh6+ 70.Qxc5 Qd5 71.Qc6 Qe5 72.Qf3
Qc3 73.Qxh4 Qxg2+ (Kasparov). 69.Qxg5
Qg6+ 70.Qh4 Qg2 71.Qd1 Qg8 72.Qg4
Qf4 73.Qg3 and here the game was adjourned
for the second time. With the experience of Soviet
analysis and experience behind him, it is hard to
believe that Taimanov could lose this position.
Part of the explanation is that the resumption was
after his painful loss in the third game, which he
ended up analyzing the whole night long instead
of looking at the dead drawn adjourned position.
According to Kasparov. 73...Qg7 74.Qf4+
Qd5 75.Qa4 Qg6 75...Qxg4?? 76.hxg4 Qe6
77.Qf4 Qf7= is an easier draw. 76.Qa6 Qe5
77.Qf4 Qf7+ 78.Qg5 Qg7+ 79.Qf5 Qf7+
80.Qf6 Qxf6+ 81.Qgxf6 and finally the
miracle occurs – the totally exhausted Taimanov
commits the decisive error... (D)

81...Qe4? He has three playable options:
81...Qd3 might be most logical from a human
point of view, since Black’s king reaches the
corner after 82.h4 Qf4 83.Qf5 Qd6 84.Qxf4 Qe7
85.Qg5 Qf7 86.Qh6 Qg8=– 81...Qd6 and
81...Qd4 draw as well. 82.Qc8! Qf4 82...Qd3
83.Qf5+ Qf4 84.Qxd3 Qg5 85.Qf5–; 82...Qf3
83.Qb7+ Qf4 84.Qxg3 Qf5+ 83.Qh4
Qf3 83...Qg4+ 84.Qg7 Qg3 85.Qh5
86.Qxg+– 84.Qh5 Qg5 85.Qf5 Qf3 86.h6
Qg5 87.Qg6 Qf3 88.Qh7 Qe5+ 89.Qf6 1-0

(667) Taimanov, Mark – Fischer

King’s Indian Defense [E97]

1.d4 Qf6 2.c4 g6 3.Qc3 Qg7 4.e4 d6
20. ... Qf3?! This relatively harmless move was played by Taimanov after an hour of thinking, which must have given Fischer a psychological plus. The more aggressive 20. ... Qh3?! was certainly a much better practical choice, but objectively Black can defend: 20. ... Qf6 (20. ... Qf6 21. Qc3 f4 22. Qh4 Qb7=, Kasparov) 21. Qc4 f4 22. Qh5= 20. ... Qb7 21. Qg6? The direct 21. Qh6+ gives White good counterplay according to Sullivan, who analyses 21. ... Qh6 22. Qh6+ Qe7 (22. ... Qf4 23. Qc4=) 23. Qxf8 Qxf8 24. Qf2 Qg8 (24. ... Qf4 25. Qd5=) 25. Qc4=. 21. ... Qf4 A typically active Fischer solution. 21. ... Qf4? might be even better, but is very difficult to calculate, e.g., 22. Qxe5 Qxe5 23. Qh6+ Qg7 24. Qh3 Qh8 25. Qg4+ Qh6 26. Qh5+ Qh7 27. Qxe5+ Qh6 28. Qxf4 Qg8 29. Qxf6 Qxf6 30. Qe5 Qe8 31. Qc4+ Qd5 32. Qh8 Qh8 (Sullivan). 22. Qxf4 exf4 23. Qd1 Qe7 24. Qc6 Qc5+ 25. Qf1 Qfd8 26. Qxd8+ Qxd8 27. Qa4?! Kasparov: “The best practical chance was 27. Qc4... In this case Fischer would have had to make the only ‘problem-like’ move 27. ... Qe6 in order to drive the bishop from c4 by ... Qb6-b5” (27. ... Qe7? 28. Qg5!, Kasparov). So the logical answer is 28. Qa4! Qd6 29. Qe7, with drawing chances according to Sullivan. 27. ... Qc1+ 28. Qf2? White’s king is safer after 28. Qe1!, when Sullivan gives 28. Qg8 29. Qf5 B3 30. Qg3 Qxb2 31. Qc3 Qd4 32. Qe8 Qg5 33. Qc4 c6 34. Qxg8+ Qxg8 35. Qxg8 Qxb5, when White can at least fight for a very long time. 28. Qf8 29. Qb4 Qc4?! Better is 29... Qd5! 30. Qe5 c6 31. Qd1 Qxd1 32. Qxd1 Qe4 33. Qb3 Qb4+ (Kasparov). 30. Qe8? 30. Qb5! is a much better practical chance, as Black’s best, 30. ... Qd5!, is hard to find: 31. Qe5 Qxe2 32. Qxe8 Qxe8 33. Qxe8 Qe3+ 34. Qxe3 Qxe3 35. Qxe3 Qxb4= (Sullivan). 30. ... Qc6 31. Qxc6 Qxc6 32. Qd8 Qfd1 33. Qc8 Qc7 34. Qf1 Qh7 35. Qd4 35. a4 is met by 35. ... Qg7+= (Sullivan). 35. Qg7 36. Qb5 Qe5 37. a3 Qd7 38. Qa8 Qf3 39. Qx3 Qh2 40. Qg2 Qg7+ 41. Qh2 Qe5+ 0-1

(668) Fischer – Taimanov, Mark
Sicilian Defense [B47]

1.e4 c5 2. Qf3 Qc6 3.d4 cxd4 4. Qxd4 Qc7 5. Qc3 e6 6.g3 a6 7. Qg2 Qf6 8.0-0 Qxd4 9. Qxd4 Qc5 10. Qf4 Qc6 11. Qd2 h6 12. Qad1 e5 13. Qe3 Qg4 14. Qc5 dxc5 15.f3 Qe6 16.f4 Qd8?! This gives White a long-lasting strategic initiative. 16... Qc7 0-0 is the main line. 17. Qd5 Qxe5 18. Qxe5 Qc4 19. Qf1 Qxd5 20. Qx4+ Qd8 21. Qrc2 Qxd1+ 22. Qxd1+ Qd7 23. Qxd7+ Qxd7 24. Qe5 b6? Weakening the light squares on the queenside is a large concession. 24. ... Qd6 25. a4 (25. Qe3 Qb8) 25... b5 26. a5 c4 27. Qc3 (27. Qb7 Qb8 28. Qxa6 is met by 28. ... Qd5) 27... b8 should be tenable, according to Kasparov. 25. Qf1 a5 26. Qc4 Qf8 27. Qg2 Qd6 28. Qf3 Qd7 29. Qe3 Qb8 30. Qd3+ Qc7 31. Qc3 Qc6 32. Qe3 Qd6 33. a4 Qe7 34. h3 Qc6 35. h4 h5 36. Qd3+ Qc7 37. Qd5 f5 38. Qd2 Qf6 39. Qe2 Qd7 40. Qe3 g6 41. Qb5 Qd6 The sealed move. 42. Qe2 (D)
1.d4 1.f6 2.c4 g6 3.Qc3 d5? Fischer does not want to find out what surprises await him in the King’s Indian, and employs the Grünfeld Defense. 4.Qg5 1.d4 5.h4 Qd4 6.b3 dxc4 7.e3 a6 8.h5 b6 9.Qe2 g6!? 9...Qg7 is the main line. 10.Qe3 c6 11.Qe5 Qg7 12.f4 Qd5 13.0-0 Qd7 14.Qxc4 0-0 15.a4 c5 16.Qe5 Qxe5 17.Qxe5 f6 18.Qb2 Qe6 19.Qd2 Qc7 20.Qg4 Qxc8 21.Qf3 Qb8 22.Qe2? Taimanov misses the critical moment and plays a “normal” move, which allows Fischer to get counterplay. Much later he found 22.Qxf2, which applies more pressure. 22...Qxd8 23.Qfd1 Qd2 24.Qxd2 Qe8 25.Qxf6 exf6 26.Qd6 Qc8 27.a5 Qf8 28.Qd2 Qe7 29.d5 Qf7 30.a6 Qxe6 31.Qf7 Qf7! 32.Qxh7 bxa5 33.e4 Qxc6 34.Qxe7 Qxe4 35.Qh3 a4 36.Qf2 Qf8 37.c4 a3 38.Qxh3 Qxa8! There is nothing wrong with 38...Qf4!? 39.Qb2 Qb8 40.Qb5 Qf8 41.Qd1 Qxf6 42.a5 Qc5 Qxc5+ 43.Qxc5+ Qg7 44.Qf1 Qe4 45.Qc7+ Qh6 46.Qxf6?? 46.Qf4 We1+ 47.Qh2 Qa1 48.Qxf6 Qg1+ 49.Qg3 We1+= (D)

46...Qd4+ Played accompanied by the words “I’m sorry.” Taimanov assumed that Fischer had planned 46...Qa2 47.Qf4+ Qxf4 48.Qf4 Qc2 with a drawn rook ending. But as the game had been adjourned earlier he should have been more careful. 47.Qf2 Qa1+ 0-1

(670) Fischer – Taimanov, Mark

Sicilian Defense [B44]

1.e4 c5 2.Qf3 Qc6 3.d4 Qxd4 4.Qxd4 e6 5.Qb5 d6 6.Qe5 e5 7.Qe3 Qd6 8.Qg5 Qc6 9.Qf3 Qc3 a6 10.Qxf6 Qxf6 11.Qd3 Qd4?! Petrosian played the stronger 11...d5 in the first game of his candidates match against Fischer (see game 677). 12.Qc4 f5 13.Qxf5 Qxf5 14.Qd3 Qe8!? 15.Qxf5 Qxc4 16.Qxc6 fxe6 17.Qe2 Qd4 18.0-0 Qg5 19.Qad1 Qf5? Too slow. The more active 19...Qg8 (Taimanov) 20.f4 Qg4 is almost equal. 20.Qxd4 exd4 21.Qe4 Qe7 22.Qd1 Qe5 22...Qe5?! runs into 23.Qxd4+- . 23.Qd3 Qe8 24.Qxd4 Qxd4 25.Qxd4 d5 26.Qc3 Qc5 27.Qd2 Qf4? At the moment it is not clear what the best way is to activate the rook. So the king should have moved first with 27...Qe7. 28.Qc4 Qc4 29.Qe2 Qa4? 30.a3 Qd7 31.Qg2 b5 32.c3 a5 33.Qd4 b4 (D)

34.Qb3! This brilliant retreat was probably underestimated by Taimanov. 34...Qb6 35.a4 a×b4 36.c4 Qc6? 36...Qd6 is more tenacious. 37.5 Qc7 38.Qd4+ Qd7 39.Qf4 e5 40.c6+ Qc8 41.Qb5 Qa2 41...Qxf4
42.\texttt{Exd5} \texttt{Ba2} 43.\texttt{Ed7} \texttt{Exb2+} 44.\texttt{Eh3} \texttt{Ab8} 45.\texttt{Exh7} \texttt{Ad2} 46.c7+-- 42.f5 \texttt{Ad8} 43.\texttt{Exd5} \texttt{Exb2} 1-0

“Well, I still have my music.” – Taimanov’s comment to Fischer after the match.

Candidates’ Match Semi-finals vs. Larsen
July 6-20, 1971
Denver

It had been widely recognized for a while that if any grandmaster from the West could challenge the Soviet hegemony, it would be either Fischer or the Danish grandmaster Bent Larsen. The Dane was a highly creative and original thinker, and was thought to pose to Bobby a formidable obstacle on the road to the title. Alas, it was not to be. If the chess world had been surprised by Fischer’s running roughshod over Taimanov, it was positively sent reeling by Bobby’s crushing 6-0 defeat of Larsen.

You could argue that Larsen was out of form (not hard to understand considering the result) or that the blanking did not truly reflect the state of affairs, as Larsen, once behind, pressed for wins in positions which should have been drawn. No matter. 6-0 is still 6-0. Bobby’s unbelievable performance had become larger than life, cloaked with an aura of invincibility. Bobby knew it. And more importantly, the Soviets knew it.

\textbf{(671) Fischer - Larsen, Bent}  
French Defense [C19]

1.e4 e6 2.d4 d5 3.\texttt{Ac3} \texttt{Ab4} 4.e5 \texttt{Ee7} 5.a3 \texttt{Acx3}+ 6.bxc3 c5 7.a4 \texttt{Abc6} 8.\texttt{Af3} \texttt{Ad7} 9.\texttt{Ad3} \texttt{Ee7} 10.0-0 \texttt{Cc6} 11.\texttt{Ac2} \texttt{Ff6} 12.\texttt{Be1}! \texttt{Dg6}?! Very bold but probably too risky. The safer 12...0-0 is preferable. 13.\texttt{Aa3} fxe5?! 14.dxe5 \texttt{Acxe5} 15.\texttt{Exe5} \texttt{Exe5} 16.\texttt{Wd4} \texttt{Eg6} 17.\texttt{Ah5} \texttt{Ee7}?! 17...a6, with the idea of castling long next move, is a better try. 18.f4 \texttt{Hee8} 19.f5! Decisively opening the gates. 19...\texttt{Exf5} 20.\texttt{Wxd5} \texttt{Hf6} 20...\texttt{Ae6} 21.\texttt{Exe6} \texttt{Exe6} 22.\texttt{Exf5}+ \texttt{Egf6} 23.\texttt{Eh5}+ \texttt{Ee6} 24.\texttt{Exf1}++ (Kasparov). 21.\texttt{Af3}? This retreat is too slow. The other bishop should be activated first with 21.\texttt{Ad6}!, which gives White a winning attack, e.g., 21...\texttt{Ab8} (Kholmov) 22.\texttt{Ac3} \texttt{Ac6} 23.\texttt{Axd4} \texttt{Hf7} 24.\texttt{Ah4}+ \texttt{Eg6} 25.\texttt{Ad4}+ \texttt{Hf7} 26.\texttt{Ad5}+ \texttt{Dxd5} 27.\texttt{Dxd5}+ \texttt{Eg6} 28.\texttt{Bf1}+- (Kasparov). 21...\texttt{Exf1} 22.\texttt{Dd4} \texttt{Eg6} 23.\texttt{Acxe5} \texttt{Exc5} 24.\texttt{Eh4}+ \texttt{Ad8} 25.\texttt{Bb7} (D)

25...\texttt{Ee3}+? The debate whether the alternative 25...\texttt{Exc5}+ is stronger has been going on for a long time. As Black’s king seems to be able to survive the following storms, I think that the pawn should be taken immediately, e.g., 26.\texttt{Exc6}+ (26.\texttt{Wb1} \texttt{Ee5}!, Murei) 26...\texttt{Wg5} 27.\texttt{Ac1}+ f4 28.\texttt{Eh4}+ \texttt{Exf4} 29.\texttt{g3}+ \texttt{Ee5} 30.\texttt{Ab1} (Kasparov) and now even 30...\texttt{Ee3}+ 31.\texttt{Wh1} \texttt{Bd4}+ seems to be playable. 26.\texttt{Eh1} \texttt{Ad2} Larsen continues in his optimistic aggressive way. But Fischer has a splendid defense involving the sacrifice of his queen, exploiting the exposed position of Black’s king. So the alternative is 26...\texttt{h6}+! to withdraw his king to h7, e.g., 27.\texttt{Wb6}+ \texttt{Eh7} 28.\texttt{Bf5} \texttt{Ee2} 29.\texttt{Eh5} \texttt{Ee5} 30.\texttt{Ab4}, but White remains slightly better. 27.\texttt{Bb6}+ \texttt{Ee6} 28.\texttt{Ac5} \texttt{Ee2} 29.\texttt{Ab5}+ \texttt{Ee5} 30.\texttt{Ab4}, and 31.\texttt{Wh1} \texttt{Ac6} 32.\texttt{Ac6} \texttt{Ee3}? Allowing a passed a-pawn that will decide the day because the white pieces can support it well. 32...\texttt{Bb5}! has to be played, with good drawing chances, e.g., 33.\texttt{Bf1}+ (Timman’s suggestion, 33.\texttt{Ad4}+ \texttt{Sh6} 34.\texttt{Exf1}, is interesting. But Black’s chances are

| Candidates’ Match Semi-finals vs. Larsen, July 6-20, 1971 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
|   | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | Total |
| Fischer | 2760 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 6-0 |
| Larsen | 2660 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0-6 |
much better than in the game of course.) 33... Cf7
34. d4 g6 35. d5+ g8 36. c4 b6 37. d5
g4 38. c1 d1+ 39. c1 d1+ 40. g1 b3 41. a8 f4 42. a7 f3 43. a4 a2
44. a3 f3++ (Kasparov). 35. b6 f6+ c2 36. a5
g2 37. a8 d8 b6 38. a6 a3?!
The centralizing 38... d4 is better, but still insufficient in the long run after 39. c1 b6
40. a2++ (Kasparov). 39. b7 c5 40. b1
c3 41. b6 and Larsen resigned as 41... c2 is met by 42. e1+++. 1-0

(672) Larsen, Bent - Fischer
Sicilian Defense [B36]

1.c4 c5 2.d3 g6 3.d4 cxd4 4. cxd4 c6
5.e4 g5 6. d3 d6 7. e2 c4 8. d4
Ag7 9. h6? Very provocative. 10. e3
0-0 11. d2 h7 12.0-0 e6 13. f4
A3b4?, as in Timman-Ribli, Amsterdam 1973,
might be more critical. 13... c8 14. b3 A5
15.a3 a6 16.f5 A7 17.b4 c5! Fischer is
up to the task and puts his queen in the center,
where it seems to be in danger, but White cannot
really exploit it. 18. e1 18. d1?! e4
19. e4 e4 20. f4 c6 21. d3 is a more
aggressive alternative. 18... A6 19..b5
equalizes comfortably. 19. f4? Letting Black's
queen escape too cheaply. Preparing the hunt by
19. f5 d7 20. e2 is more venomous.
19... e4 20. d3 e4 21. d3 d4+ 22. c1!
22. c3?? e3 23. h6 is more
precise, but Black remains solid after 23... d4+
24. h1 d2 25. h2 A5. 22... e8
22... b5? 23. c3 c4 24. h6
25. cxd2 A5 26. A4 d4 27. cxd4
g4! At first sight, it looks strange to expose the king,
but Fischer has penetrated further and seen that
his counterchances will always save him.
Surprisingly, 27... A6 28. e3 gives White a
more dangerous attack. 28. f5 g7
29. e5+ h6 30. h e4 31. A7 32. Ac1!
Af7 33. b5 a5 34. c5 d7 35.g4 A8
36.gxf5 cxf5 (D)

37... c4? Probably overlooking the following
counterblow. After 37... e1, Black has to play

accurately to reach a draw, e.g., 37... a4
38. e6+ h8 39. h4+ h4+ 40. c2 b5
41. b5 g7+ 42. f1 h4+ 43. e4 e4+
44. f2 h4++ (Kasparov). 37... a4! 38. e1?
Mistakes always seem to come in pairs. 38. f7
Axb4+ 39. g2 A5 40. c8 is much more
tenacious. 38. b5 39. f7 h4+ 40. g2 b5 41. d5 a6 42. d1 a4
43. f3 a3 44. d6 b2+ 45. g1 f4
46. g2 b2 47. b7 b6 48. b8 A2 49.
b3 A4 50. b1 A3 51. A8 Ac4
52. a6 A3 53. A8 A1+ 54. h2 A4
0-1

(673) Fischer - Larsen, Bent
Sicilian Defense [B88]

1.e4 c5 2.d3 d6 3.d4 cxd4 4.cxd4 A6
5.e4 c6 6.d4 e6 7.b3 A7 8.a3
0-0 9.f4 A7 10.0-0 A6 11.f5 A8?
11... d4 is the main line. (D)

12.fxe6 A6+ e4? Losing an important pawn, but
12... e6 13. f5 is also unconvincing.
13. c6 e5 14. a4 A8 15. b6 A8
16. A6+ A8 17. f5 e5 18. d4 h5
19. d5 Ax d5 20. gx d5 A7 21. A7
A7 22. b2 A5 23. c4 A4 24.g3
28. A4 A4 29.c4 A5 30.f2 A5
31. A7 g6 32. b3 A3 33. A7...
27...\text{\texttt{B}}b1? Too optimistic as Black has transferred all his forces to the kingside. So the prophylactic approach, 27...\texttt{Qh1}, to meet 27...\texttt{xh4} with 28...\texttt{g1 h6 29.f3 xh6 30.g4}, is needed. 27...\texttt{xh4 28.d3?!} The more active 28...\texttt{xc8 xxc8 29.xh3} is also insufficient in the end: 29...\texttt{g8 30.f3 h6 31.xg4 xg4 32.f4 g3 28...\texttt{xf5! 29.xh1 29.c3 \texttt{xe4 30.xxe4 xg2+ 29...f3 30.xg3 fgx2+ 31.xg1 xxe4 32.xxe4 xg3+ 33.xg2 x2d2 0-1}}

(675) Fischer - Larsen, Bent
Sicilian Defense [B21]

1.e4 c5 2.d3 f3 d6 3.d4 cxd4 4.xd4 f6 5.xc6 xc6 6.xc4 e6 7.xb3 xh6 8.\texttt{e3 0-0 9.0-0 \texttt{a6 10.f4 \texttt{e8?} 10...\texttt{x4d4 is the main line. 11.f5 x4d4 12.xe4 exf5 13.xf3 fxe4 14.xxe4 xxe4 14...\texttt{c6 15.xe1 gives White compensation for the pawn, but not more. 15.xe4? 15.xf7+ \texttt{xh8 16.xe4 xh8 17.xh8+ \texttt{xh8 18.xe4 f3 19.xg5 xgg}]

1.f4 c5 2.xf3 g6 3.e4 \texttt{Ag7 4.xe2 \texttt{Ac6 5.0-0 d6 6.d3 e6 7.xd3 \texttt{g7 8.c3 0-0 9.\texttt{e3 a6 10.d4 cxd4 11.xd4 b5 12.xc6 \texttt{xc6 13.yd2 yd7 14.ed1 xd8 15.xc2 xeb8 16.a3?! 16.xf2 creates more pressure. 16...\texttt{xh8 17.e5 f8 18.h4 xeb6 19.xd4?! Larsen plays boldly for a win and is not satisfied with the objectively better 19...\texttt{exd6 xec6 20.xd4 xeb7 21.xec6 xec6 22.xd4 e5 23.xf3 xex5 24.xe5 xex5 25.xf4+ 19...xex5 20.xfex5 xex5 21.xg5 xeb5 22.xf4 xex7 23.h4 xeb7 It is a bit surprising that Fischer did not

(674) Larsen - Fischer
King's Indian Defense [E97]

1.c4 g6 2.\texttt{f3 d7 3.d1 \texttt{e6 4.xc3 0-0 5.e4 d6 6.xe2 e5 7.0-0 \texttt{xc6 8.d5 \texttt{xe7 9.xd2 c5 10.xb1 \texttt{g8 11.b4 b6 12.a4 f5 13.a5 \texttt{f6 14.xa4 axb6 axb6 15.f3 \texttt{h6 16.xb3 \texttt{xc1 17.xxc1, Beliavsky-Timman, Linares 1992, is the alternative. 14.xd7 15.xa3 \texttt{h6 16.d1 16.bxc5 bxc5 17.a6 \texttt{b8= 16...\texttt{xc7 17.xc5 bxc5 18.xe5 gxf5 19.xc2 a6 20.xd4 xxc1 21.xe6+ \texttt{xf6 22.xfxc1 \texttt{xf8 23.xb6 \texttt{xc8 24.xe2 f4 25.xe4 \texttt{f5 26.xc6 \texttt{g7 (D)}

20.xd5 \texttt{xd6? Larsen wants to retain winning chances, but this is not justified objectively. He should aim for the draw with 20...\texttt{xg7 21.xe7 xfe8– 21.xb6 xg3 22.xe7 \texttt{d6 23.xb7 (D)
play 23...\(\text{\#x1c3}\)?? now but only later, when it seems to be more risky. 24.\(\text{\#xf6}\) \(\text{\#xf6}\) 25.\(\text{\#xf6}\) \(\text{\#xc3}\)?? Very bold, but probably playable. The safe 25...\(\text{\#e7}\) gives Black a clear advantage with much less risk. 26.\(\text{\#h5}\) g×h5 27.\(\text{\#h1}\) \(\text{\#g4}\) 28.\(\text{\#xg4}\) h×g4 29.\(\text{\#h6}\) \(\text{\#d7}\) 30.\(\text{\#f4}\) 30.\(\text{\#xf7}\) \(\text{\#xf7}\) 31.\(\text{\#h7}\)\(=\) \(\text{\#e8}\) = 30...\(\text{\#f5}\) (D)

31.\(\text{\#f6}\)? This try to win oversteps the limit. Larsen could have played 31.\(\text{\#g5}\) \(\text{\#f7}\) (31...\(\text{\#e8}\) 32.\(\text{\#d8}\)\(=\) \(\text{\#g7}\) 33.\(\text{\#f5}\)\(=\)) 32.\(\text{\#xg4}\), with enough compensation but not more. 31...\(\text{\#e8}\) 32.\(\text{\#f1}\) \(\text{\#f7}\) 33.\(\text{\#h6}\) \(\text{\#b7}\) 34.\(\text{\#xe6}\) \(\text{\#f6}\) 35.\(\text{\#e3}\)?? Losing directly, but 35.\(\text{\#xf6}\) \(\text{\#xh6}\) 36.\(\text{\#f4}\) will also not save White in the long run. 35...\(\text{\#e7}\) 36.\(\text{\#de1}\) \(\text{\#d6}\)

37.\(\text{\#g5}\) \(\text{\#g5}\) 38.\(\text{\#xg5}\) \(\text{\#xe1}\) 39.\(\text{\#xe1}\) \(\text{\#d5}\) 40.\(\text{\#e8}\)\(=\) \(\text{\#g7}\) 0–1

**Candidates’ Match Finals vs. Petrosian**

**September 30–October 26, 1971**

**Buenos Aires**

And so, Fischer only had former world champion Tigran Petrosian standing in the way of a title match with world champion Boris Spassky. Bobby had shutout both Taimanov and Larsen by identical 6–0 scores. These twelve wins, when added to Fischer’s strong finish at the Interzonal, created an almost unheard of winning streak of 19 consecutive victories. It was highly improbable that Petrosian could be swept away so effortlessly, but after winning the first game, Fischer had made it 20 in a row. Unbelievable.

There was a brief “reality check” in the second game as the former world champion finally defeated Fischer. It was Fischer’s first loss in almost a year, since he had been beaten by Larsen.

*Over the years, American grandmaster Larry Evans was probably Fischer’s closest friend and confidant. At one point before the match with Petrosian, they both relaxed at Grossinger’s, a resort hotel in the Catskill Mountains in upstate New York. Here they can be seen in the hotel pool hard at work polishing Bobby’s endgame technique.*
in the Interzonal at Palma de Mallorca. Three draws followed, and it seemed that Bobby was in fact human. (It became known later that in this stretch, Bobby had been suffering from a bad cold, and Ed Edmondson’s pleas notwithstanding, Fischer chose to “tough it out” and continue play). The twelve-game match was summarily put away as Fischer won the last four games and the right to challenge Spassky.

(677) Fischer - Petrosian, Tigran
Sicilian Defense [B44]

1.e4 c5 2...f3 e6 3.d4 cxd4 4...x d4 Qc6 5.Qb5 d6 6.Qf4 Qe5 7.Qxc3 Qf6 8.Qg5 Qe6 9.Qc3 a6 10.Qxf6 gxf6 11.Qa3 d5!!

"After the conclusion of the Kortschnoi-Petrosian match, I was handed a sealed envelope addressed to the winner of the match... V.Chebanenko had found that after... 12.e5 Qa3 13.bxa3 Qa5 14.Qd2 0-0-0 15.Qc4 there was a very strong response: 15...Bh6! So the whole variation must be considered his invention.” (Petrosian) 16.Qd1! (D)

16...Qf5? After thinking for more than a half-hour, Petrosian deviates from 16...Qg2! which he had prepared. Why he did this remains a mystery, e.g., 17.Qe4 Qb6 18.Qe3 Qc3+ 19.Qxe3 Qg4 and Black is playing for two results: a win or a draw (Kortschnoi, Furman). 17.Qd3! Qxd3?! Now the initiative changes hands. 17...e4! 18.Qe4 Qxd5 (Kasparov) gives Black a good game. 18.Qxd3 Qd4 19.0-0 Qh8 20.Qh1 Qxa3 21.f4 Qc8 22.Qe4 Qxd3

The more uncompromising 22...Qxa2 23.Qf2 Qxc2 24.Qx c2 Qxc2 25.Qd2 leads to a wild position where White has a slight initiative. 23.Qd3 Qc2 24.Qd1! It is good to exchange Black’s active rook. 24...Qxe2 25.Qxd2 f5?! 26.Qx e5 Qxe2 27.fxe5 Qxe2 28.Qe2 Qc6

(678) Petrosian, Tigran - Fischer
Grinfeld Defense [D82]

1.d4 Qf6 2.c4 g6 3.Qc3 d5 4.Qf4 Qg7 5.e3 c5 6.Qxc5 Qa5 7.Qc1 Qe4 8.Qxd5 Qxc3 9.Qd2 Qxa2 10.bxc3 Qa5 11.Qc4 Qd7 12.Qe2 Qe5 12...Qxc5 is the main line. 13.Qa2 Qf5? Allowing a series of favorable exchanges; 13...Qxc5 is critical. 14.Qxe5 Qxe5 15.Qxe4 Qxe4 16.Qxe5 gxf4 17.0-0 Qa5? This just loses an important tempo and does nothing to counter the coming attack, which is strengthened by the presence of opposite-colored bishops. 17...f4 18.e4 Qc6 (Mednis) is called for, but White remains better after 19.dc1 0-0-0 20.Qed4 Qb8 21.g3 (Kasparov). 18.Qc2 f4 19.Qd4fxe3 20.c5 Qxd2 21.Qd4+ Qe8 22.Qcd1 Qe2 23.d6 Qh5 23.2.Qh2+ 24.Qxh2 Qh5+ 25.Qg1 e2 26.dxe7+ Qg7 27.Qd4!++ (Kasparov). 24.f4 (D)

Candidates’ Match Finals vs. Petrosian, September 30-October 26, 1971

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24...\textit{c2?} Making White’s task relatively easy. But 24...\textit{xf6!} does not save Black due to 25.\textit{xd5!} (Mednis) 25...\textit{g4} (25...\textit{gx6} 26.\textit{b3!} \textit{g8} 27.\textit{e3 e8} 28.\textit{e1+}, Sullivan) 26.\textit{dxe7} \textit{xe7} 27.\textit{e1} \textit{g8} 28.\textit{e4} \textit{e8} 29.\textit{xe5+} (Kasparov).

25.\textit{exf5}! exd1\textit{w} 26.\textit{xd1} \textit{f6} 27.\textit{f3} 28.\textit{b6} e6 29.\textit{xb7} \textit{e7} 30.\textit{a7} \textit{g8} 31.\textit{c6} \textit{f4} 32.\textit{gx4} as 32...\textit{xf6} runs into 33.\textit{xf5+} (Kasparov). 28.\textit{h3} \textit{g7} 29.\textit{f7+} \textit{h6} 30.\textit{dxe7} \textit{f5} 31.\textit{xh5} \textit{d4+} 32.\textit{h1} 1-0

(679)\textit{ Fischer - Petrosian, Tigran}

French Defense [C11]

1.e4 \textit{e6} 2.d4 \textit{d5} 3.\textit{c3} \textit{c6} 4.\textit{g5} \textit{dxe4} 5.\textit{xe4} \textit{c5} 6.\textit{a6} \textit{g6} 7.\textit{g3}\textit{?} 7.\textit{d3} is the main line. 7...\textit{f5} 8.\textit{d3} \textit{f6} 9.\textit{ge2} \textit{c6} 10.\textit{d5} e\textit{x}d5! A strong novelty to which Fischer reacts boldly with an exchange sacrifice.

11.\textit{xd5} \textit{xd5} 12.\textit{d2} 0-0 12...\textit{xa1?} 13.\textit{xa1} f6 14.\textit{d6} \textit{f7} 15.\textit{h5} \textit{g8} 16.0-0 (Kasparov) with a strong attack. 13.0-0.\textit{h8}

A very difficult decision. It is more natural to retreat to g7 of course, which is also more precise according to Kortchnoi and Furman. Taking the exchange is certainly another option, e.g., 13...\textit{xa1} 14.\textit{xe4} \textit{e5} 15.\textit{h5} c6 17.\textit{xd6}+ \textit{xd6} 18.\textit{xe5} \textit{f7} 19.\textit{e1} \textit{d7} 20.\textit{e1} \textit{g5} 21.\textit{xd7} \textit{h5} 22.\textit{e6} (Kasparov)

22...\textit{g6}?! 14.\textit{f4} \textit{e5} 15.\textit{h5} \textit{g6} 16.\textit{ad1} c6 17.\textit{e3} \textit{f6} 18.\textit{h1} \textit{g7} 19.\textit{h3} \textit{e7} 20.\textit{e3} \textit{e6} 21.\textit{f1} \textit{h6}

22.\textit{d4?!} Fischer maintains the tension, but Black can bring fresh defenders to the endangered area. He should act with 22.\textit{exe6?} \textit{fxe6} 23.\textit{xf6} (23.\textit{e5}?) 23...\textit{xf6} 24.\textit{xf6} \textit{xf6} 25.\textit{h6} (Kasparov).

22.\textit{xh6}?! Unnecessarily activating Black’s sleeping rook on f8. After 24.\textit{b1} b6 25.\textit{xf5}, the chances are equal. 24...\textit{xh6} 25.\textit{xf5}

27...\textit{xg5}! Missing the amazing 27...\textit{xc5!!}

28.\textit{g6 (28.\textit{xh6+} \textit{g7} 29.\textit{xc5} \textit{xf4} 30.\textit{xf5+} \textit{xf6}) 28.\textit{h8} 29.\textit{e6} \textit{h5} 30.\textit{xh6} \textit{a5}

(Sullivan) in both cases with a clear advantage.

(680)\textit{ Petrosian, Tigran - Fischer}

Sicilian Defense [B36]

1.c4 \textit{c5} 2.\textit{d3} \textit{g6} 3.\textit{d4} \textit{xd4} 4.\textit{e4} \textit{c6} 5.\textit{e4} \textit{f6} 6.\textit{d3} \textit{d6} 7.\textit{f3} \textit{xf3} 8.\textit{xd4} \textit{a5} 9.\textit{e3} 0-0 10.\textit{b2} \textit{w5} 11.\textit{e1} \textit{e6} 12.b3 \textit{bfc8} 13.\textit{g2} a6 14.\textit{d5} \textit{d5} is played much more often. 14...\textit{xd2}+ 15.\textit{xd2} \textit{xd5} 16.c\textit{x}d5 \textit{d7} 17.\textit{e}+\textit{xe8} 18.\textit{xc1} \textit{e}+\textit{c1} 19.\textit{xc1} \textit{e}+\textit{d8} 20.\textit{xc2}

This was all known from Spassky-Petrosian, Moscow 1969, which was later drawn. ½-½

(681)\textit{ Fischer - Petrosian, Tigran}

Petroff Defense [C42]

1.e4 \textit{e5} 2.\textit{d4} \textit{f3} \textit{e6} 3.\textit{xe5} \textit{d6} 4.\textit{xf3} \textit{g4} 5.\textit{d4} \textit{xf6} 6.\textit{d3} \textit{e7} 7.\textit{b3} 0-0 8.0-0 \textit{c6} 9.\textit{e1} \textit{d7} 10.\textit{f4} \textit{e8} 11.\textit{c4} \textit{d8} 12.\textit{b3} a6 13.\textit{b5} \textit{b3} 13.d5? \textit{g6} 14.\textit{e3} might be more critical. 13...\textit{c6} 14.\textit{h2} \textit{a8}

15.\textit{b2} b5 16.\textit{c2} \textit{a7} 17.\textit{a1} \textit{g6}
18.b4?! bxC4 19.QxC4 (D)

19...Qc7?! Black can probably just take the pawn with 19...d5 20.Qd3 Qxb4 (20...a5?) 21.Qb1 Qa5, but matters are quite complicated, e.g., 22.Qxb2 Qxc3 23.Qb7 Qxd4 24.Qe6 Qxf2+ 25.Qxf2 Qc5+ 26.Qf1 Qxe6 27.Qe5 Qa7 28.Qb2 Qf7 29.Qxf6 Qxf6=. 20.Qb3? This slow move hands the initiative to Black. 20.Qxe8, followed by Qb5, gives White a good game. 20...Qxe2 21.Qxe2 Qc5!! 22.a3 a5 23.Qx.d5 cxd5! Restricting White’s light-squared bishop. 24.b5 a4! 25.Qa2 Qxa4! Qa5 26.Qb3 Qxb3 Qxb3 27.Qd4 Qb4 opens lines for Black’s attack. 25...Qd6 26.Qb1 Qa5 27.Qb2 Qd4?! Continuing the regrouping with 27...Qe8?! is more difficult to deal with. 28.Qf4 Qc3 29.Qf2 Qb5 30.Qx.b5 Qxb5 31.Qc4 Qa6 32.Qxa6 Qa6 33.Qe3 Qx.d5 34.Qxd5 Qc4 35.Qe6 Qc2 36.Qd2 Qe2 37.Qe4 Qf3 38.Qc2 ½–½

(682) Petrosian, Tigran - Fischer
Nimzo-Larsen Opening [A06]

1.d3 c5 2.b3 d6 3...b2?! 3.e5 is the main line. 3...f6 4.c4 d5 5.d3 e6 6.Qc3 Qe7 7.Qe2 Qec6 8.Qbd2 Qc7 9.0–0 0–0 10.e4 a6 11.Qe1 b5 12.Qg4 Qg4 13.Qxg4 Qc8 14.Qe2 Qd7 15.Qc2 Qb8 16.Qf1 Qe8 17.Qa3 Qd6 18.Qe1 g6 19.Qxb5? Opening lines for Black. 19.g3 followed by Qg2 (Averbakh) was one good way to play. 19...a5 20.Qb2 Qb6 21.Qe3 Qa8 22.a3 Qa5 23.Qd1 Qf7 24.a4 bxa4 25.bxa4 c4 26.dxc4 Qxc4 27.Qd4 Qxc4 28.Qe2 Qxb2 “Fischer plays routinely: for him a bishop is more valuable than a knight” (Kasparov).

28...a5 29.Qa3 Qa3 30.Qxa3 Qxc8 (Kasparov) gives Black a large edge. 29.Qx.b2 Qxb8 30.Qa2! The exchange of queens relieves a lot of pressure. 30...Qd4 31.Qxf7+ Qxf7 32.Qc7+ Qe6 33.Qg4! Qc3 34.Qa2 Qc8 34...Qb4! is met by 35.Qc2! (after 35.Qc6+ Qd7 36.Qxf6 d3, Pachman, the d-pawn is very dangerous) 35...Qx.a4 36.Qe6+ Qe7 37.Qg5 Qxg5 38.Qxe6 Qa6 39.Qc5! (Sullivan) with good drawing chances. 35.Qx.c8 Qxc8 36.a5 Qa8 37.a6 Qa7 38.Qd1 g5 39.Qe2?! Kasparov suggests the more energetic 39.h4 h6 40.h5, to fix h6 as a weakness. 39...Qd6 40.Qd3 Qc5 41.Qg1?! Petrosian should have adjourned the game here and should not have played this move over the board, as his position will get more and more difficult if he continues to wait. 41...Qb5 (D)

42.Qe2? Petrosian should have sealed 42.f4!!, but it is easy to understand why he did not want to burn bridges before analyzing the position deeply. But this seems to hold, while in the game White is not able to construct a fortress, e.g., 42.gxh4 (42.exf4 43.Qf3 Qxa4 44.Qxa4 Qxa4 45.e5 Qxe5 46.Qxg5 Qa5 47.Qe4 [47.Qh7? Qd8 48.Qe4 Qf4 49.g5 f4 50.Qx f2 Qa3 51.Qg7 Qd3+ --] 48...d3 Qg5 [49.Qxh6 50.Qxh6+ Qxh6 51.Qf3 Qc4+] 47...Qb5 [47...Qd8 48.Qf7 Qc7 49.Qg5=] 48.Qh5 Qa4 49.g5 d3 50.Qxh6 d2 51.Qg7 Qd1 52.g6 Qh+ and White’s drawing chances should be real.) 43.g5! fxg5 44.Qf3. Amazing as it may seem Matanovic and Kasparov think that White’s initiative compensates for the pawns and they seem to be right, e.g. (A) 44...Qa6 45.Qxa6 Qxa6 46.Qxg5 Qa5 (46...Qxb4 47.Qf7 f3 48.Qxe5 f2 49.Qe2 Qd6 50.Qd3 Qxh2 51.Qf2 Qb5 52.e5 Qc4 53.Qg4=) 47.Qxh7 f3 48.Qxf6 f2 49.Qe2 Qe1 50.Qg4 Qd3+ 51.Qf1=; (B) 44...g4 45.Qe5 h5 46.Qg6= (Matanovic) 46...f3 47.e5 Qe1 48.e6 f2 49.Qe2 Qd3+ 50.Qf1 d2 51.e7 Qxh7 52.Qx.d2 Qxd2 53.Qxh7 Qe3 54.Qd5 Qa7 55.Qd6=; (C) 44...h6 45.Qxe5 Qxh6 46.Qxa6 Qxa6 47.Qxg4 f3 (47...h5 48.Qxf6 f3 [48...h4 49.e5 f3 50.Qe4 g4 51.e6 Qa4 52.Qa4=]...
52. Aa7? Waiting passively with 52...Ba2 is probably also insufficient, e.g., 52...Bb7 53.Bc1 Aa4 58.Ba2 Bb1 59.Bc4+ (or (A) 59.h3 Bb5 60.Aa3 [60.Ac7 Bb2 61.Ac3 Bc5 62.Bb7+ Bb6 63.Bc7 Ac5 64.Bb8 Ac7 65.Bc8 Bb6+] 60...Aa1 61.Ab2+ [61...Ac2 Ac4+] 61...Ac4 62.Bc2+ Ac3 63.Ac7 Ac2+ 64.Ad1 [64...Ae1 Ac2+] 64...Aa3 65.Cc1 Ac4+ 66.Ba1 Ac2+; and (B) 59.Ac7 Bb2 60.Ac3 Bb4 61.Ac2 Ac1 62.Ac2 Ac3 63.Ac2 Ac1+ 64...Ae2 65.Ac2 Ac3 66.Ac2 Bb2 67.Ae2 Ac4 68.Ac1, zugzwang.) 59...Bb5 60.Bc7 (60.Ac2 Ac3 61.Ac3 Bh1+) 60...Ba2+ 61.Ac3 Ac5 62.Ac7+ Ac6 63.Bc1 Ac5! zugzwang 64.Bf8 (64.Bx6 Ac5+ 64...Ac7++ 52...Ac5! 53.Ac7 Ac7?? is wrong, as the h-pawn is insignificant: 53...Ab6 54.Ac2 Ac8 55.Ac7 Ab3++. 53.Ac7?? was called for, as the f-pawn is important. Black should probably protect it by 53...Ab8. 53...Ab6 54.Ac5 Ac5 55.Ac1 Ac4 56.Ac7 Ab4 57.Ac2? More tenacious is 57.Ac7 Ac5 58.Ac2 Ab8 59.Ac2 Ab5 (Marin), e.g., 60.h3 h6! puts White in zugzwang. The typical technique against a knight. 61.Ac8 Ac3 62.Ac1 Ac1 63.Cc3 Ac5 64.Ac5 Ac5 66.Ac2 Ac3 and Black will break the blockade sooner or later. 57...Bb3 58.Bb7 Ac8 59.Bc7 Ac7 60.Ac4+! A sad necessity, because Black’s mating attack pays even higher dividends after 60.Ag3 Ac2 61.Ac1 Ac7 62.Ac4 Ac1+ 62.Ac5 Ac5+ 63.Ac2 Ac2 64.Ac4?! Ac4 65.h5 Ac2+ 66.Ac1 Ac3 0-1

(683) Fischer – Petrosian, Tigran
Sicilian Defense [B42]

1.e4 c5 2.Ac3 e6 3.d4 Ac4 4.Ac4 Ac6 5.Ac3 Ac6 6.Ac6 Ac6 7.0 d5 8.Ac4 Ac6 9.Ac5 Ac5 10.Ac5 Ac5 11.Ac3 Ac7 12.Ac4+? A dangerous novelty. 12...Ac7? Petrosian panics. He should calmly play 12...Ac7, which has since become the main line. White is only very slightly better. 13.Ac1 Fischer rejects the win of an exchange by 13.Ac5 Ac5 14.Ac8 Ac8 0-0 15.Ac5 where Black is worse, but has some counterchances to reach a playable endgame. 13...Ac4 14.Ac4 Ac4 16.Ac3 Ac3 0-0?! 15...Ac7? 16.Ac4 0-0 17.f4 Ac6 (Kasparov) is probably preferable. 16.Ac5! Ac8 17.Ac7 Ac7 18.Ac4 Ac8 19.Ac5 Ac8 20.Ac3 Ac7? The strong knight should be challenged by 20...Ac7. 21.Ac5 Ac7 (D)

22.Ac7++! At first glance, it looks wrong to exchange the strong knight for the bishop, but in general it is not important what is exchanged, but what remains on the board. White gets a clear edge, full control and easy play in the resulting endgame. For Fischer, this was certainly an easy decision because he liked to play with rook(s) and light-squared bishop against rook(s) and knight, and showed that the long-range pieces often coordinate better together. 22...Bb1 23.Ac1 Ac6 24.Ac7 Ac7 25.Ac2 Ac6 26.Ac2 Ac6 Botvinnik’s suggestion. 26.Ac8
27.a3 a5?, to create counterplay, is met by 28.bxa5!=. (Burgess, Soltis) 27.f4 h4?! "Afterwards Petrosian agreed with the second-guessers who called 27...g6 28.\textit{h}e7 \textit{\v{c}}f6 a stauncher defense. After 29.\textit{g}e3 \textit{\v{c}}d8, he would threaten ...d4+...\textit{\v{c}}d5" (Soltis). Probably Sullivan’s 28.a3!! is more critical. The direct 27...d4?! (Sullivan) is probably relatively best. 28.\textit{\v{c}}f3 f5? "This further exposes the seventh rank and deprives Black of his last counterchances." (Polugayevsky) Black should immediately play 28...d4!, e.g., 29.\textit{\v{c}}c4 \textit{\v{c}}d8 30.a3 \textit{\v{c}}f6 31.\textit{\v{c}}g4 \textit{\v{c}}b6 (Sullivan) with better practical drawing chances than in the game as Black is more active. 29.\textit{\v{c}}e3 d4 30.\textit{\v{c}}d2 \textit{\v{c}}b6 31.\textit{\v{c}}e7 \textit{\v{c}}d5 32.\textit{\v{c}}f7+ \textit{\v{c}}e8 33.\textit{\v{c}}b7 \textit{\v{c}}xf4 Kasparov gives 33...\textit{\v{c}}xb4 as the game continuation. 34.\textit{\v{c}}c4 1-0

(684) Petrosian,Tigran – Fischer
Queen’s Gambit Declined [D40]

1.d4 \textit{\v{c}}f6 2.c4 e6 3.\textit{\v{c}}f3 d5 4.\textit{\v{c}}c3 c5 5.e3 \textit{\v{c}}c6 6.a3 \textit{\v{c}}c4 7.\textit{\v{c}}c2 \textit{\v{c}}xc3 8.bxc3 \textit{\v{c}}e7 9.\textit{\v{c}}b2?! 9.\textit{\v{c}}d3 is the main line. 9...0-0 10.\textit{\v{c}}d3 h6 11.0-0 \textit{\v{c}}a5 12.\textit{\v{c}}d2 dxc4 13.\textit{\v{c}}xc4 \textit{\v{c}}xc4 14.\textit{\v{c}}xc4 \textit{\v{c}}b6 15.\textit{\v{c}}e4 \textit{\v{c}}b7 16.\textit{\v{c}}e2 \textit{\v{c}}c8 17.\textit{\v{c}}b3?! b5! Fischer takes the initiative on the queenside before White can build up an attack on the other wing. 18.f4 \textit{\v{c}}b6 19.\textit{\v{c}}h1 cxd4 20.cxd4 b4! 21.a3 bxa4 22.d5?! \textit{\v{c}}c3 23.\textit{\v{c}}xc3 \textit{\v{c}}xc3 24.\textit{\v{c}}c2? Petrosian should keep the pawn with 24.\textit{\v{c}}a2, as 24...\textit{\v{c}}a6 can be met by 25.\textit{\v{c}}d2. 24...\textit{\v{c}}xd5 25.e5 \textit{\v{c}}e3 26.\textit{\v{c}}xd4 \textit{\v{c}}d4 27.\textit{\v{c}}ab1 \textit{\v{c}}a6 28.\textit{\v{c}}f3?! Both 28.\textit{\v{c}}xd4 \textit{\v{c}}e2 29.\textit{\v{c}}g1 \textit{\v{c}}a8 30.\textit{\v{c}}b3 \textit{\v{c}}xf2 31.\textit{\v{c}}d5 \textit{\v{c}}xd5 32.\textit{\v{c}}xd5 \textit{\v{c}}xf4 and 28.\textit{\v{c}}fd1 offer more resistance, as White is more active. 28...\textit{\v{c}}d8 29.\textit{\v{c}}g1 (D)

29...\textit{\v{c}}e4! After this exchange, Black’s pawns cannot be stopped in the long run, as Fischer can also switch priorities and attack White’s king sooner or later. 30.\textit{\v{c}}xe4 \textit{\v{c}}xe4 31.\textit{\v{c}}h3 d3 32.\textit{\v{c}}b3?! \textit{\v{c}}g4 33.\textit{\v{c}}b2 \textit{\v{c}}dd4 34.g3 \textit{\v{c}}d5 35.\textit{\v{c}}h2 \textit{\v{c}}b5! 36.\textit{\v{c}}a2 \textit{\v{c}}b1 37.g4 \textit{\v{c}}e2 38.\textit{\v{c}}xe2 dxe2 39.\textit{\v{c}}xe2 \textit{\v{c}}xf4+ 40.\textit{\v{c}}g2 \textit{\v{c}}b3 0-1

(685) Fischer – Petrosian,Tigran
French Defense [C10]

1.e4 e6 2.d4 d5 3.\textit{\v{c}}c3 \textit{\v{c}}c6 4.\textit{\v{c}}f3 \textit{\v{c}}f6 5.\textit{\v{c}}xd5 exd5 6.\textit{\v{c}}b5 \textit{\v{c}}g4 7.h3 \textit{\v{c}}x\textit{\v{c}}f3 8.\textit{\v{c}}xf3 \textit{\v{c}}xf3 9.\textit{\v{c}}xf3 9...0-0 is the main line. 10.\textit{\v{c}}xf6+ bxc6 11.0-0-0 12.\textit{\v{c}}e1 h6 13.\textit{\v{c}}h4 \textit{\v{c}}d7 14.\textit{\v{c}}e2 a5 15.\textit{\v{c}}ae1 \textit{\v{c}}d8 16.\textit{\v{c}}b3 \textit{\v{c}}b8 17.\textit{\v{c}}a4 \textit{\v{c}}ae4 18.\textit{\v{c}}xd8 \textit{\v{c}}bd8 19.\textit{\v{c}}f4 \textit{\v{c}}d6 20.\textit{\v{c}}xd6 cxd6 21.\textit{\v{c}}c4 \textit{\v{c}}f6 22.\textit{\v{c}}c1 \textit{\v{c}}b8 23.\textit{\v{c}}xd5 cxd5 (D)

24.f3?! Fischer excels in this type of endgame, one with a slight strategic initiative. 24.\textit{\v{c}}c6?! is answered by 24...\textit{\v{c}}fc8 25.\textit{\v{c}}xd6 \textit{\v{c}}b4, with some counterplay 24...\textit{\v{c}}h5? The coming counterattack is too slow. 24...\textit{\v{c}}fc8! and only after 25.\textit{\v{c}}c3, then 25...\textit{\v{c}}h5 is the right way to implement Petrosian’s idea. 25.\textit{\v{c}}c6 \textit{\v{c}}c4 26.\textit{\v{c}}e2 \textit{\v{c}}f8 26...h5 27.\textit{\v{c}}h4++; 26...\textit{\v{c}}fd8 27.\textit{\v{c}}h2 g6 28.\textit{\v{c}}a6 \textit{\v{c}}e8 29.\textit{\v{c}}xe8+ 30.\textit{\v{c}}xe8+ \textit{\v{c}}e7 31.\textit{\v{c}}g4+ 32.\textit{\v{c}}h1 \textit{\v{c}}f8 33.\textit{\v{c}}c3 \textit{\v{c}}f4 34.\textit{\v{c}}g4 White’s king is remarkably safe. 34...\textit{\v{c}}e6 35.\textit{\v{c}}e5 f5? 36.\textit{\v{c}}g3 f4+ 37.\textit{\v{c}}h4 \textit{\v{c}}h7 38.\textit{\v{c}}d4 g5+ 39.\textit{\v{c}}g4 \textit{\v{c}}g7 40.\textit{\v{c}}xg5+ \textit{\v{c}}xg5 41.\textit{\v{c}}xe1 \textit{\v{c}}xe1 42.\textit{\v{c}}xg5 \textit{\v{c}}c6+ 43.\textit{\v{c}}f5 \textit{\v{c}}d2 44.\textit{\v{c}}xc2 \textit{\v{c}}xd4+ 45.\textit{\v{c}}e5 \textit{\v{c}}xe2 46.a4 1-0

Fischer had thus become the official challenger
for the world championship. FIDE, the international chess federation, immediately began receiving bids from around the chess world. Former world champion Max Euwe, then president of FIDE, was working hard to bring both sides to the table, figuratively and literally. He sent the following short letter to Ed Edmondson about a month after the Petrosian match:

Date: November 29, 1971

Dear Ed:
I have just returned from Moscow where I spoke with Spasski and put him the question you asked me to do. I told him he could earn a "fortune" when he would be willing to play in U.S.A. However, he would not or he could not and he begged me not to touch the subject when speaking with his Federation. So, further efforts must be considered as useless. It is a pity but I don't see what we can do else. I have confidence that we shall have from Europe a reasonable high offer - although so far I have nothing received.

With kind regards,
Sincerely,
Max
World Championship Match
vs. Spassky
July 11-August 31, 1972
Reykjavik

When all the bids were opened, reviewed and evaluated by all parties, the site for the world championship match was finally determined to be Reykjavik, the capital of Iceland. Although it had not been the first choice of either the challenger or champion, it would turn out to serve everyone’s purposes quite well, and in hindsight, it might have been the ideal spot for the “Match of the Century.”

The world championship match between Bobby Fischer and Boris Spassky in the summer of 1972 in Reykjavik was the most heavily covered and followed chess event in history. In the United States, a hobby that had caught little of the public eye became a daily front-page feature. The match made the covers of Time and Newsweek. Television coverage included a show on the Public Broadcasting System every game day. Its host, an obscure chess master, Shelby Lyman, became a household name.

Even today, books and magazine articles are still being released about the match; every minute aspect of the “Match of the Century” has been put under chess, psychological and socio-political microscopes. There is not much new or original that may be said about this match – it was simply an event that gripped the entire world (not just the chess world) for almost two months. The eccentric, lone genius from Brooklyn would finally have his day in the sun.

Although Fischer had never before defeated Spassky in a serious tournament game, at the time of the match, his Elo rating was 125 points higher than Spassky’s – a staggering gap at that level. Not surprisingly, there were a few false starts, and at one point it was not at all clear that the match would even take place. Finally, just when there seemed to be an insurmountable impasse, a British industrialist, James Slater, stepped in and doubled the stakes from $125,000 to $250,000, and challenged Fischer to show up and do what he does best – play chess. The rest, as they say, is history...

(686) Spassky, Boris - Fischer
Nimzo-Indian [E56]

1.d4 ef6 2.c4 e6 3.f3 d5 4.e3 Ac3 5.b4
5.e3 0-0 6.d3 c5 7-0 Ac6 8.a3 Qa5
9.Qe2 Qxe2 9...cxd5 10.Qxc5 Ac3 11.bxc3
Qg4 12.c4 is the main line. 9...dxc4 10.Qxc4
Qb6 11.dxc5 Qxd1 12.Bxd1 Ac5 13.b4
Qe7 14.Bb2 Ad7?! Fischer’s novelty; compare with 14...b6 15.Qf4 Ab7 16.Qg5 Qd8
17.Ac1 h6? 18.Qxe6 Ad6 19.Qxe6 Ac8
15.Ac1 15.c4? (Timman) is more ambitious
and critical. 15...Af6b8 16.Qd4 Qxd4
17.Qxd4 Ab4 18.Qb3 Axb3 18...Qxd4 is
met by 19.Qxa4. 19.Qxb3 Ac5+ 20.Qxd1
Ac8 21.Qf1 Qf8 22.Qe2 Ae4 23.Ac1

| World Championship Match vs. Spassky, July 11-August 31, 1972 |
|-----------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Fischer        | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| Spassky        | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

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29...\texttt{Qh}2? Why Fischer captured this poisoned pawn has remained a mystery to this day. The bishop endgame is completely drawn and now there are two results, a draw or a win for White. He must have miscalculated a line, which is a very rare occurrence in his games. \texttt{30.g3 h5 31.Qe2 h4 32.Qf3 Qe7} Fischer probably had missed that after \texttt{32...h3 33.Qg4 Qg1 34.Qxh3 Qxf2}, White has \texttt{35.Qd2}, trapping his bishop. \texttt{33.Qg2 h\times g3 34.Qxg3 Qxg3 35.Qxg3 Qd6 36.a4} There was a long debate whether or not White could win here with \texttt{36.Qg4? Qe5 37.Qh5}, but British grandmaster Jonathan Speelman in his book \textit{Analysing the Endgame}, pages 81-82, shows that \texttt{37...Qe4!!} draws: \texttt{38.Qg6(38.a4 f5 39.Qg6 e5 40.Qxg7 f4 41.exf4 exf4 42.Qd2 Qd3 43.Qe1 Qc4 44.Qf8 Qb3 45.a5 b6=, Sullivan) 38...e5 39.Qxg7 f5 40.Qf6 f4 41.exf4 exf4 42.Qd2 f3 43.Qe1 Qd5 44.Qe7 Qc4 45.a4 b6! 46.Qd6 Qb3 47.Qd5 Qxa4 48.Qc4= 36...Qd5 37.Qa3 Qe4 38.Qc5 a6 39.b6 f5? The final mistake. Black can still draw with 39...e5 40.Qg4 g6 41.a5 (41.Qg3 Qd3= (Timman)) 41...Qd5 42.Qe7 f5+ 43.Qg5 f4= (Byrne), because of 44.exf4 exf4 45.Qxf4 Qe6 46.Qh4 Qd7 47.Qg5 Qc8 48.Qxg6 Qd7, with a fortress. 40.Qh4 f4 40...Qd5 is more tenacious: 41.Qb4! Qe4 42.Qd2 Qd3 43.Qc1 Qc2 44.Qa3 Qd3 45.Qc5 Qc4 46.Qd6=. Kasparov ends here. Sullivan continues the line with 46...Qd5 47.Qf4! e5 48.Qh2 f4 49.exf4 exf4 50.Qg4! (50.Qxf4? Qxe5=) 50...Qc5 51.Qg1+ Qd4 52.Qxf4 Qxa4 53.Qg3 Qd4 54.Qd6 a5 55.Qc7 a4 56.Qxb7=+. 41.exf4 the sealed move. Now it is clear that White will win. 41...Qxf4 42.Qh5! Qf5 43.Qe3 Qf4 44.Qf2 Qf5 45.Qh4 e5 46.Qg5 e4 47.Qe3 Qf6 48.Qg4 Qe5 49.Qg5 Qd5 50.Qf5 a5 51.Qf2 g5 52.Qxg5 Qc4 53.Qf5 Qh4 54.Qxe4 Qxa4 55.Qd5 Qb5 56.Qd6 1-0

As a result of a dispute involving the filming of the match, Fischer refused to play the second game and was duly forfeited. A compromise was worked out and the third game was played in a private room, not in the main auditorium. Fischer
broke through with his first win in game three, the shock of his 11th move having the desired effect. The slugfest between the two greatest players of the time was now in full swing, and the world was hanging on their every move.

(687) Spassky, Boris V – Fischer
Benoni Defense [A77]

1.d4 Qf6 2.c4 e6 3.Qf3 c5 4.d5 exd5 5.cxd5 d6 6.Qc3 g6 7.Qd2 Qbd7 8.e4 Qg7 9.Qe2 0–0 10.0–0 Qe8 11.Qd2 Qg5? 11...Qe5 is the main line. 12.Qxh5 gxh5
13.Qc4 13.a4 Qe5 14.Qd1! as in Gligoric-Kavalek, Skopje 1972 is more critical. 13...Qe5
14.Qe3 Qh4 15.Qd2 15.f3? (Byrne).
15...Qg4 16.Qxg4 hxg4 17.Qf4 Qf6
18.g3? This weakens the e4-pawn and the light squares permanently. 18.Qg3 should be tried.
18...Qd7 19.a4 b6 20.Qe1 a6 21.Qe2 h5!
22.Qae1 Qg6 23.b3 Qe7 24.Qd3 Ab8
25.axb5 axb5 26.b4 c4! 27.Qd2 Ab8
28.Qe3 h5! Fischer improves his position first before he wins the e4-pawn, which in any event cannot run away; 28...Qxc3? 29.Qxc3 Qxe4
30.Qxe4 Qxe4 31.Qxe4 Qxe4 allows 32.Qh6! (Byrne, Gligoric).
29.Qe2 Qh7 30.Qc3 Ab8
31.Qe3 Qxc3 32.Qc3 Qe4
33.Qe4 Qxe4 34.Qxe4 Qxe4 35.Qh6 35.Qxd6? Qxd6+ 36.Qf1 Qd1++. Now 35.Qxf6 can be met by 35...Qf5 36.Qd2 Qb1+ 37.Qg2 Qd3++. 35...Qg6 36.Qc1 Qh1 37.Qf1 Qf5
38.Qf2 Qf4+ 39.Qe3 Qc2+ 40.Qd2 Qb3
41.Qd4? (D)

(688) Fischer – Spassky, Boris
Sicilian Defense [B88]

1.e4 c5 2.Qf3 d6 3.d4 Qxd4 4.Qxd4 Qf6
5.Qc3 Qc6 6.Qc4 e6 7.Qb3 Qe7 8.Qe3 0–0 9.0–0 a6 10.f4 Qxh4 11.Qxh4 b5
12.a3?! 12.e5 is the main line. 12...Qh7
13.Qd3 a5! Spassky boldly seizes the initiative.
14.e5 dxe5 15.fxe5 Qd7 16.Qxb5?! 16.Qe3? is more critical. 16...Qc5 17.Qxc5 Qxc5+ 18.Qh1 Qg5 19.Qe2? With queens on the board, Black’s initiative is really dangerous. 19.Qg3! Qxg3 20.Qxg3 Qa6 (20...a4
21.Qc4 Qa5 22.b4 axb3 23.Qxb3=, Timman)
21.a4 Qxb5 22.a3 bxa3 Qd4 23.Qc3 Qxe5 24.Qg4
Qf8 25.Qd1 Qc7 (Smyslov) and Black is only slightly better. 19...Qad8 20.Qad1 Qd1
21.Qd1 h5? 22.Qd4 Qd4 22.Qd4 h4 23.Qf3 Qf3 24.Qg3 Qg8 24.Qf3 Qg8 is also very unpleasant. 22...Qa8
23.Qc4 23.Qf7 h4 24.Qf7 h3 25.Qxg5 h xg2+ 26.Qxg2 Qxf1+ (Timman), 23...h4 24.b3 Qc3
25.Qg4 Qxe5l 25...Qxg4 26.b4 Qh4 27.Qf1–
26.Qh4 26.Qf7 Qxf7 27.Qe6+ Qf6!
28.Qf1+ Qe7–+ (Timman). 26...Qg5!? Spassky starts an original plan to activate his rook on the h-file. He has two interesting alternatives:
26...Qg5 27.Qe1 Qb2; 26...Qb2 27.Qd3
Ah6, and in both cases, White cannot exploit his initiative on the kingside. 27.Qg4 Qc5!
27...Qd8 runs into 28.Qd7 Qxd1+ 29.Qd1
Qe4 30.Qh6+ Qg7 31.Qf1= (Smyslov).
28.Qh5 Qg7 29.Qd4 Qh8 29...Qd6
30.Qxf1= (Purdy) 30.Qf3 Qxf3! 31.Qxf3
(D)

This allows Fischer to destroy White’s coordination. 41.Qe1 is the last chance, e.g.,
41...Qf5 (41...Qc3?! 42.Qg5+ Qg6 43.Qe3 Qh1+ 44.Qf2 Qxd5+ (Byrne) 45.Qe1, and it is not so easy to storm White’s castle. 41...Qd3+ The sealed move. Spassky resigned at the resumption, when this move was taken from the envelope, as 42.Qe3 Qd1 just loses. 0–1

31...Qd6? Allowing the exchange of queens is wrong, as Black’s attacking potential is minimized. Continuing the activation of the rook with 31...Qh4! gives Black a strong initiative.
32.Qc3! Qxc3 33.bxc3 Qe5 34.Ed7 Qf6
35.Qg1 Qc3 36.Qc2 Qe5 37.Qf1 Ec8
38.Qh5 Ee7 39.Qxe7 Qxc7 40.a4 Qe7

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1.d4 ½f6 2.c4 ½e6 3.½c3 ½b4 4.½f3 c5 5.e3 ½c6 6.½d3 ½xc3+ 7.½c2 ½d6 8.e4 e5 9.d5 ½e7 10.½h4 ½h6 11.½f4? This allows Black to take a lot of dynamism out of the game. 11.g3 g5 12.½g2 and 11.h3? g5 12.½f3 ½g6 13.g3 are alternative approaches, both of which promise more play for White. 11...½g6!! 12.½xg6 fxg6 13.fxe5 dxe5 14.½e3?! b6 15.0-0 0-0 16.a4 a5! The weakness on a4 is more serious than that on b6. Furthermore, it is very important to keep the queenside closed. 17.½b1 ½d7 18.½b2 ½b8 19.½b2 ½e7 20.½c2 g5 21.½d2 ½e8! 22.½e1 ½g6 23.½d3 ½h5! 24.½xf8+ ½xf8 25.½xf8+ ½xf8 26.½d1 ½f4 27.½c2? A blunder. After 27.½b1, White can resist at least for the time being. Black of course may try to regroup by bringing his king to c7 and pressuring a4, c4 and e4. (D)

22...½b8?! 22...½b6 poses much greater problems for White. One sample line runs 23.½d3 ½d5 24.½e4 ½f7 25.f5 ½e3 26.fxe6 ½xe6 27.½c1 ½f7 28.½h7+ ½g5 29.½f7+ ½g5 30.½c4+ (Kasparov). 23.½c4 ½h8 24.½h3 ½f8! Passive defense cannot disturb White. Tal’s suggestion, 24...½xb2?, should have been tried, although White remains on top after 25.½xe6 ½ab7 26.½c1 (Kasparov). 25.½b3 a5 26.f5! The decisive opening of lines for White’s attack. 26...exf5 27.½xf5 ½h7 28.½f1 ½d8 29.½g3 ½e7 30.h4 ½bb7 31.e6 ½bc7 32.½e5 ½e8 33.½a4 ½d8 34.½f2 ½e8 35.½f3 ½d8 36.½d3 ½e8 37.½e4 37.½f7+ 37...½f6 38.½xf6 gxf6 39.½xf6 ½g8 40.½c4 ½h8 41.½f4 1-0

The consensus was—and still is—that this next game was Fischer’s best in the match. After resigning, Spassky, in one of the great gestures of sportsmanship ever seen, joined the gallery applauding Fischer.

(690) Fischer – Spassky, Boris
Queen’s Gambit Declined [D59]

1.c4 c6 2.½f3 d5 3.d4 ½f6 4.½c3 ½e7 5.½g5 0-0 6.e3 ½d6 7.½b4 b6 8.½xd5 White has tried many moves here, including 8.½d3, 8.½e1, 8.½e2 and 8.½b3. 8...½xg5 9.½xe7

1.e4 c5 2.½f3 d6 3.d4 cxd4 4.½xd4 ½f6 5.½c3 a6 6.½g5 e6 7.½f4 ½b6 8.½d2 ½b2 9.½h3 ½a5 10.½d3?! 10...½xf6 gxf6 11.½xe2 is the main line. 10...½e7 11.0-0 ½h6 12.½h4? 12.½fx6 ½fx6 13.e5 ½xe5 14.½e4 ½d7 is critical, but in practice Black has managed to score well. 12...½xe4 13.½xe4 ½h4 14.f5

(691) Spassky, Boris – Fischer
Sicilian Defense [B97]
15...b5+ a×b5 16...d6+ 8×f8
17...c8+ 0×f6 18...d6 0×d8 19...b5 8×e7!
20...f4 g6 21.a4 8×g5 21...g7??, to activate the
rook via e8, was safe and strong. 22...c4
E×e3+ 23...h1 f4 24...g7?! 24.g3 g5
25...e5 25...e2 (25...e4 f5 26...g2 f3??, Tal;
25...e3? 0×d7??) 25...g5 26...c3 8×d3 is the
alternative. 25...a4 26...b4+ 8×b4
27...e2 8×g7 28...a5 b6 29...c4 8×d5
30...c6 8×c6 31...b7 8×c8? Missing the
zwischenzug 31... 8×e3!+ (Tal). 32...c4 8×e3
33...f3 8×c4 34...g×f4 g4 35...d3 h5
35... 8×e8?! 36...h3 8×a5 37...d6 8×d6
38...d×d6 8×c1+ 39... 8×g2 8×c4 40...e8+ 8×g6
(D)

(693) Spassky, Boris – Fischer
Queen’s Gambit Declined [D41]

1.d4 8×f6 2.c4 c6 3...f3 d5 4...c3 c5
5.c×d5 8×d5 6.e4 8×c3 7.b×c3 8×d4
8.c×d4 8×c6 9...c4 b5! 10...d3 10...e2 is the
main line. 10...b4+ 11...d2 8×d2+
12...d×d2 a6 13.a4 0–0 14...c3 (D)

41.h4!! After 45 minutes, Spassky sealed this
strong move which saves him. 41...f6 42...e6
8×c2+ 43...g1 8×f5? Now White can save
himself by forcing Black to give perpetual check.
43...8×e8? 44...e8 8×d2 45...e2 8×b3+ 46...f2
8×c4 47...e3 g×f3 48...f3 (Gligoric) 48... 8×f5
49...b2 is drawn, but Black can safely play on
for a long time. 44...g7+ 8×f4 45...d4+
8×g3 46...f5+ 8×f3 47...e4 8×c1+ 48...h2
8×c2+ 49...g1 ½–½

(692) Fischer – Spassky, Boris
English Opening [A39]

1.c4 c5 2...c3 8×c6 3...f3 8×f6 4.g3 g6
5...g2 8×g7 6.0–0 0–0 7.d4 c×d4 8...d4
8×d4 9...d6 10...g5 8×e6 11...f4
8×a5 12...e1 8×b6 13.b3 8×c8 14...d2!
a6 15...e3 (D)

15...b5? This exchange sacrifice is not correct.
15...8×h5 is more critical. 16...a7 b×c4
17...b8 8×b8 18...c4 8×c4 19...b1
8×d7?? A blunder, but 19...8×h5 20.e3+ does
not solve all of Black’s problems either.
20...d5! 8×d2 21...e7+ 8×f8 22...d2

14... 8×b7! In his typically dynamic way, Fischer
has equalized. 15.a×b5 a×b5 16.0–0 16...a5 is met by 16...e1+ 17...×a1 8×b6, with strong
pressure. 16...b6 17...a1 b4 18...d2
18.d5 c×d5 19.exd5 b×c3 20...b6 8×a5 21.d6
8×d5+ (Byrne). 18...d×d4 19...×d4 8×d4
20...b4 8×d7 21...d3 8×f8 21...8a3?
22...b5+ 22...b1 8×d3 23...d3 8×d3
24...b7+ 25...b8+ 8×b8 26...b8+ 8×g7
27...d2 8×d2+ 28...h4 8×h4 29.h×g5 h×g5 ½–½

(694) Fischer – Spassky, Boris
Ruy Lopez [C95]

1.e4 e5 2...f3 8×c6 3...b5 a6 4...a4 8×f6
5.0–0 8×e7 6...e1 b5 7...b3 d6 8.c3 0–0
9.h3 8×b8 10.d4 8×d7 11...b2? This
main line was actually a surprise for Spassky, as before Fischer had only played 11.c4 or 11.Qh4. 11...Qb7 12.Qc2 e8 13.b4 Qf8 14.a4 Qb6 15.a5 Qbd7 16.Qb2 g8!! 16...Qb8 is the main line. 17.Qb3?! 17.c4 bxc4 18.Qa4 applies more pressure. 17...c5 18.bxc5 dxc5 19.Qxe5 Qxe5 20.Qxe5 Qxe5 21.c4 Qd4! Spassky fights for the initiative in his typical style. 22.Qxf6 gxf6 23.cxb5 Qed8! 24.Qc1 Qc3 Subsequently 24...a6 was tried: 25.Qxb5 Qa6 26.Qe6 Qc3=. Vasiukov-Smekal, Polanica Zdroj 1972. 25.Qf3 Qxa5 26.Qb3? "Fischer’s favorite bishop occupies its lawful diagonal, and things suddenly begin to look anxious for the black king" (Kasparov). 26.axb5 27.Qf4 Qd7 28.Qe5 Qc7 29.Qbd1 (D)

29...Qe7? One white rook had to be exchanged to reduce the attacking potential by 29...Qad8! 30.Qxf7+ Qxf7 31.Qxf7+ Qxf7 32.Qxf7 Qxd1 33.Qxd1 Qxe4 34.Qg5 Qf5 (34...Qc2 35.Qd8 Qb4 36.Qe6 Qf7 37.Qf8 b3 38.Qxb8 Qe7 39.Qxh7 Qd7 40.Qg5 Qc7=, Kasparov) 35.Qd5 h6 (Euwe) 36.Qxf5 hxg5 37.Qf1 Qe7 38.Qe2 Qg6 39.Qd5 Qf7 40.Qd7 c4= (Timman). 30.Qxf7+! Qxf7 30...Qh8?? 31.Qg6+ hxg6 32.Qh4#. 31.Qxf7+ Qxf7 32.Qxf7 Qxe4 33.Qxe41 Qh6+? gxh6 34.Qxe4 c4= (Krogius). 33...Qxf7 34.Qd7+ Qf6 35.Qb7 (D)

Just when Fischer seemed unstoppable, Spassky uncorks a surprise against Bobby’s beloved Najdorf Poisoned Pawn Variation. So great was the effect of his theoretical novelty in this game that the entire line came under a dark cloud in tournament praxis for at least a year.

(695) Spassky, Boris - Fischer
Sicilian Defense [B97]

1.e4 c5 2.Qf3 d6 3.d4 cxd4 4.Qxd4 Qf6 5.Qc3 a6 6.Qg5 e6 7.f4 Qb6 8.Qd2 Qe5 9.Qb3 a3 10.Qxf6 gxf6 11.Qe2 h5 12.0-0 Qc6 12...Qd7 is the main line. 13.Qh1 Qd7 14.Qf1? A nasty surprise for Fischer, who needed a lot of time to deal with the resulting problems to finish his development. 14.Qd1 is the alternative 14...Qb4 15.Qc3 (D)

15...d5? This opens the position for White. 15...Qe7! is critical, e.g., 16.c4 (16.a5 Qa4 17.Qc3 Qc6 18.Qad1, Timman, with some compensation for the pawn,) 16...f5 17.a3 Qa4 18.Qc3 Qc6 Qe Jingxuan-Karpov, Hannover 1983. 16.cxd5 Qe7 17.c4 Qf5 18.Qd3 h4?

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A developing move like 18...\(a6\) is called for, but Black’s position looks very shaky in any case. 19.\(\text{Qg}4!\) \(\text{Qd}6\) 20.\(\text{Qd}2\) f5? This opens too many lines, but good advice is already hard to give. 21.a3 \(\text{h}6\) 21...\(\text{a4}\) 22.\(\text{c}3\)++ (Timman). 22.c5 \(\text{a}5\) 23.\(\text{c}3\) \(\text{g}4\) 24.a4 h3 25.a\(x\)b5 h\(x\)g2+ 26.\(\text{g}8\) \(\text{h}3\) 27.\(\text{g}6\) \(\text{f}5\) 28.c6 \(\text{c}8\) 29.d\(x\)e6 f\(x\)e6 30.\(\text{f}e1\) \(\text{e}7\) 31.\(\text{d}x\)e6 1-0

(696) Fischer – Spassky, Boris
Queen’s Gambit Declined [D66]

1.c4 \(e5\) 2.\(\text{f}3\) \(d5\) 3.d4 \(\text{f}6\) 4.\(\text{c}3\) \(\text{e}7\) 5.\(\text{g}5\) \(\text{h}6\) 6.\(\text{h}4\) 0-0 7.e3 \(\text{bd}7\) 8.\(\text{c}1\) c6 9.\(\text{d}3\) \(\text{d}x\)c4 10.\(\text{d}x\)c4 \(b5\) 11.\(\text{d}3\) a6 12.a4? \(b\)a4 13.\(\text{a}4\) \(a5\) 14.\(\text{d}2\) \(b4\) 15.\(\text{c}3\) c5 16.\(\text{b}3\) \(\text{d}8\) 17.0-0 \(c\)xd4 18.\(\text{d}x\)d4 \(\text{b}7\) (D)

19.\(\text{e}4\)! Fischer wants to exploit the weakened light squares on Black’s queenside and so he exchanges the main defender. 19...\(\text{b}8\) 20.\(\text{g}3\)? 20.\(\text{c}6\) \(\text{d}6\) 21.\(\text{x}d6\) \(\text{x}d6\) 22.\(\text{xf}1\) \(\text{c}5=\) 20...\(\text{a}7\) 21.\(\text{c}6\) \(\text{c}6\) 22.\(\text{c}6\) \(\text{ac}8\) 23.\(\text{a}4\) \(\text{fd}8\) 24.\(\text{a}3\) a5 25.\(\text{c}6\)? Handing the initiative over to Black. 25.\(\text{e}2\) keeps a slight advantage. 25...\(\text{c}6\) 26.\(\text{x}c6\) \(\text{ac}8\) 27.\(\text{f}3\) \(\text{wa}6\) 28.\(\text{h}3\) \(\text{wb}5\) 29.\(\text{e}2\) \(\text{wb}6\) 30.\(\text{f}3\) \(\text{h}5\) 31.\(\text{h}3\) Fischer boldly continues to fight, but objectively he should have taken the draw by repetition. 31...\(\text{e}7\) 32.\(\text{e}2\) \(\text{b}4\) 33.\(\text{a}6\) \(\text{ac}6\) 34.\(\text{d}3\) \(\text{c}5\) 35.\(\text{f}3\)? Black’s active knight should be exchanged first with 35.\(\text{x}c5\) \(\text{x}c5\) 36.\(\text{f}3\) \(\text{d}5\) 37.\(\text{e}4\)=. 35...\(\text{ac}8\)? 35...\(\text{ce}4\) 36.\(\text{ae}5\) \(\text{ac}8\) creates a lot more pressure. 36.\(\text{x}c5\) \(\text{xc}5\) 37.\(\text{bc}1\) \(\text{ad}8\) 38.\(\text{a}4\) \(\text{wd}2\) 39.\(\text{f}1\) a4 40.\(\text{a}7\) e\(d) 41.\(\text{c}6\) The sealed move, with the idea of advancing the e-pawn next. But as Black can prevent this by active means, the alternative 41.\(\text{a}6\)? \(\text{c}3\) 42.\(\text{a}8+\) \(\text{h}7\) 43.\(\text{b}5\) is preferable. 41...\(\text{c}2\) 42.\(\text{c}5\) \(\text{d}2\) 43.\(\text{a}8+\) \(\text{h}7\) 44.\(\text{x}f6\) \(gxf6\) 45.\(\text{f}3\) f\(x\)f5 46.\(\text{e}4\) \(\text{g}2\) 47.\(\text{g}2\) \(\text{g}6\) 48.\(\text{c}1\) \(\text{a}3\) 49.\(\text{a}1\) \(\text{b}4\) 50.\(\text{a}1\) \(\text{d}7\) 51.\(\text{x}f5+\) \(\text{e}xf5\) 52.\(\text{a}1\) \(\text{xf}2+\) 53.\(\text{xf}2\) \(\text{h}4+\) 54.\(\text{e}2\) \(\text{x}f3+\) 55.\(\text{e}1\) \(\text{x}e1\) 

The scheduled 24-game match had arrived at the half-way point. Fischer was leading 7-5 (including the forfeit loss of the second game). He needed to score 5\(\frac{1}{2}\) points out of the remaining 12 games to become champion. With this certainly in mind, for the rest of match, Fischer engaged in some serious gamesmanship, bobbing and weaving like a prize-fighter. Boris was kept off-balance by Bobby’s changing openings, which never allowed the Soviet world champion to get comfortable.

(697) Spassky, Boris – Fischer
Alekhine’s Defense [B04]

1.e4 \(\text{c}5\) 2.\(\text{c}5\) 3.d4 \(\text{g}6\) 4.\(\text{f}3\) \(\text{g}6\) 5.\(\text{g}4\) \(\text{b}6\) 6.\(\text{b}3\) \(\text{g}7\) 7.\(\text{bd}2?!\) This passive move is a serious inaccuracy. Spassky was obviously not prepared for this line of the Alekhine Defense. 7.\(\text{g}5\) is played most often. But White has many more active options. 7...\(\text{a}0-0\) 8.\(\text{h}3?!\) a5 9.\(\text{a}4?!\) \(\text{d}x\)e5 10.\(\text{d}xe5\) \(\text{a}6\) 11.0-0 \(\text{c}5\) 12.\(\text{e}2\) (D)

12...\(\text{e}8\) 13.\(\text{e}4\) \(\text{b}x\) a4 14.\(\text{a}4\) \(\text{a}4\) 15.\(\text{e}1\) \(\text{b}6\) 16.\(\text{d}2\) a4 17.\(\text{g}5\) \(\text{h}6\) 18.\(\text{h}4\) \(\text{f}5\) 19.\(\text{g}4?!\) 19.\(\text{d}4\) \(\text{x}e4\) 20.\(\text{y}x\) e4 (Smyslov) 20...\(\text{x}c5\) (Timman) 21.\(\text{f}3\) (Kasparov) is less weakening. 19...\(\text{e}6\) 20.\(\text{d}4\) \(\text{c}4\) 21.\(\text{d}2\) \(\text{d}7?!\) 21...\(\text{x}e5\) is also perfectly playable, e.g., 22.\(\text{x}c5\) \(\text{d}x\) d 23.\(\text{xd}5\) g\(x\) d 24.\(\text{a}3\) \(\text{e}5\) 25.\(\text{e}4\) \(\text{a}6\) 26.\(\text{a}3\) Kasparov). 22.\(\text{e}1\) \(\text{f}8\) 22...\(\text{x}e5\) 23.\(\text{h}x\) e6 \(\text{g}7\) opens more lines for

(699) Spassky, Boris – Fischer
Sicilian Defense [B99]

1.e4 c5 2.Qf3 d6 3.d4 cxd4 4.Qxd4 Qf6 5.Qc3 a6 6.Qg5 e6 7.f4 Qe7 8.Qf3 Qc7 9.0–0 0–0 10.Qbd7 10.Qd3 b5 11.Qhe1 Qb7 12.Qg3 12.Qd5 is the other main line. 12.0–0–0?? 12.b4 13.Qxd5 exd5 is considered to be more critical. 13.Qxf6 Qxf6 14.Qxg7 Qd8f 15.Qg3 b4 16.Qa4 Qh8 17.Qf2 Qd7 18.Qb1 Qb8 Black also failed to equalize after 18...Qc5 19.Qxc5 dxc5 20.Qf3 c4 21.Qf1 Qe8 22.Qxe5, Gulko-Zagorovsky, Beltsy 1972. 19.Qc5 20.Qc2 bx5? 20...Qa4?! 21.Qxa4 bc3 22.Qc1 Qf6 23.Qf3 Qf6 24.Qh3 Qc8 25.Qxc8 Qxc8 26.Qd3 Qb4 gives Black more counterplay, but is also more risky of course. 21.Qxc3 Qf6 22.g3 h5 23.e5? Too impatient. 23.Qac2 Qh8 (23...Qh4 24.Qg4 24.Qec3 Qf8g 25.Qf3 h6 23...Qxe5 24.Qe5 Qab8? The important bishop must be preserved; 24.Qxe5 runs into 25.Qg5 25.Qf3 Qab8 26.Qd8+ Qxd8 27.Qxg5 Qxe5 28.Qxf7 Qd7 28...Qxg3?! 29.Qh3 Qxg3 30.Qc1 Qc3 (Gligoric). 29.Qxh5?! Very bold and risky. 29.Qc1 is more circumspect. 29...Qxc3 30.bxc3 Qb6+ 31.Qc1? Now the king comes under a vicious attack. Hiding in the corner with 31.Qa1 Qd2 32.Qb1 Qa5 33.Qh8+ Qa7 34.Qxh2 is much safer. 31...Qa5! 32.Qh8+ Qa7 33.a4 Qd3+ 34.Qd3 Qxd3 35.Qc2 Qd5? 35...Qd7 combines attack and defense and wins, e.g., 36.Qh4 Qc6 37.Qb4 Qxa4+ 38.Qc1 Qg5+ -. 36.Qe4 Qd8 37.Qg7 Qf5 (D)

38.Qb3? 38.Qe7 Qf2+ 39.Qb3 Qd1 40.Qxe6 Qb1+ 41.Qc4 Qa2+ 42.Qd4 Qd1+ 43.Qe5 Qf2 44.Qd3 Qe3+ 45.Qf6 Qxf3+ 46.Qg6 is much more tenacious. 38...Qd5?? Missing the opportunity to get into the attack with 38...Qd1! 39.Qh4 Qd5+ -. 39.Qa3 Qd2 40.Qb4 Qc1+ 41.Qb2 The sealed move. The rest of the adjournment did not last long, but Fischer certainly had his reasons to force Spassky back to the board. 41...Qa1+ 42.Qa2 Qc1+ 43.Qb2 Qa1+ ½½

(700) Fischer – Spassky, Boris
Ruy Lopez [C69]

1.e4 e5 2.Qf3 Qc6 3.Qb5 a6 4.Qxc6 Qxc6 5.0–0 f6 6.Qd4 Qg4 7.dxe5 Qxd1 8.Qxd1 fxe5 9.Qd3 Qd6 10.Qbd2 Qf6 11.Qc4 Qxe4 12.Qxc5 Qf3 13.Qxf3 0–0 14.Qe3 b5 15.c4? White is not yet ready to open the position. The preparatory 15.Qd2 is called for, but White has no real advantage. 15...Qab8 16.Qc1 bxc4 17.Qd4 Qxf8 18.Qd2 Qxd2 19.Qxd2 Qc4 20.g3 Qe5 21.Qcc2 Qf7 22.Qg2 (D)

22...Qxa2? A nice trick, but Fischer defends easily: 23.Qf3 Qc3 24.Qxe4 Qxd2 25.Qxd2 Qxb5 26.Qc2 Qd6 27.Qxc6 Qa5 28.Qf4 Qa4+ 29.Qf3 Qa3+ 30.Qe4 Qxa2 31.Qxd6 cxd6 32.Qxd6 Qf2 33.Qc6 Qh2 34.Qf3 Qd2 35.Qa7+ Qh6 36.Qa6+ Qe7 37.Qd7+ Qh7 38.Qa2 Qe6 39.Qg2 Qe7 40.Qh3 Qf6 41.Qe6 Qe6 42.Qa5 h6 43.Qc2 Qf5 44.Qf2+ Qg5 45.Qf7 g6 46.Qd6 h5 47.Qf3 Qh6 48.Qf3 Qh4 49.Qxh4 50.Qg6 Qh5+ - 48...Qe6 49.Qf3 Qe4 50.Qe3 Qh6 51.Qa6 Qe5 52.Qh4 Qe4+ 53.Qh3 Qe7 54.Qh4 Qe5 55.Qb6 Qg7 56.Qb4 Qh6 57.Qb6 Qe1 58.Qh3 Qh1+ 59.Qg2 Qa1 60.Qh3 Qa4 ½–½

(701) Spassky, Boris – Fischer
Pirc Defense [B09]

1.e4 d6 2.d4 g6 3.Qc3 Qf6 4.f4 Qg7 5.Qf3 c5 6.Qx5 c6 7.Qb5+ is one alternative. 6...Qa5 7.Qd3 Qxc5 8.Qe2 0–0 9.Qe3
21...\textbf{Wf}5?! Fischer’s decision to sacrifice the exchange is a bit surprising as he has no problems after 21...\textbf{Wf}c8 22...\textbf{Wg}5 (22...\textbf{Wf}e5) 22...\textbf{Wf}b8. 22...\textbf{Wf}f8 \textbf{Wx}f8 23...\textbf{Wxe}3 \textbf{Wxc}8 24.f\times g6 h\times g6 25...\textbf{Wf}4 \textbf{Wx}f4 25...\textbf{Wc}1 is answered by 26...\textbf{Wc}f3. 26...\textbf{Wx}f4 \textbf{Wd}7 27...\textbf{Wh}2 \textbf{We}5 28...\textbf{Wh}2 \textbf{Ac}1 29...\textbf{We}c2 \textbf{Ac}6 30...\textbf{We}c2 \textbf{Be}1 Black does not exchange rooks, which as a rule is right, when fighting an exchange down. Furthermore, Black’s rook is active and White’s rooks are not. 31...\textbf{Wf}c2 \textbf{We}a1 32...\textbf{Wg}3?! \textbf{Wg}7 33...\textbf{Wc}d2 \textbf{Af}1 34...\textbf{Af}2 \textbf{Be}1 35...\textbf{Wf}e2 \textbf{Af}1 36...\textbf{Wf}e3 \textbf{Ae}6 37...\textbf{Wc}3 \textbf{Be}1 38...\textbf{Wc}4 \textbf{Af}1 39...\textbf{Wd}c2 \textbf{Ba}1 40...\textbf{Wb}2 \textbf{Be}1 41...\textbf{Wd}c2 The sealed move. 41...\textbf{Wg}4 42...\textbf{Af}1 42...\textbf{Wx}c6? b\times c6 43...\textbf{Wb}5 \textbf{Wx}e4 44...\textbf{Wd}c6 \textbf{Wc}2 is risky only for White. 42...\textbf{Wc}2 43...\textbf{Wc}1 \textbf{Be}1 44...\textbf{Wc}1 \textbf{Be}2 45...\textbf{Wd}c2 \textbf{Wc}2 ½-½

(702) \textbf{Fischer} – \textbf{Spassky,Boris}

Sicilian Defense [B69]

1.e4 \textbf{c}5 2...\textbf{af}3 \textbf{d}6 3...\textbf{ac}3 \textbf{ac}6 4...\textbf{d}4 c\times d4 5...\textbf{d}x\textbf{d}4 \textbf{f}6 6...\textbf{g}5 e6 7...\textbf{d}2 a6 8.0-0-0 \textbf{d}7 9...\textbf{f}4 \textbf{e}7 10...\textbf{f}3 b5 11...\textbf{x}f6 gxf6 12...\textbf{d}3 12...\textbf{bb}1 and 12...\textbf{f}5 are the main lines. White’s bishop often goes to h3 (after g3), so the text move may be a bit premature. 12...\textbf{a}5 13...\textbf{bb}1 \textbf{b}4 14...\textbf{c}2 \textbf{bc}5 15...\textbf{f}5 a5 16...\textbf{f}4 a4 17...\textbf{e}1 \textbf{bb}8 18...\textbf{c}3 b3 19.a3 \textbf{e}5 20...\textbf{af}1 \textbf{ac}4 21...\textbf{c}4 \textbf{xc}4 22...\textbf{ee}1 \textbf{dd}8 23...\textbf{a}1 \textbf{bb}5 24...\textbf{d}4 \textbf{aa}5 25...\textbf{d}3 \textbf{cc}7 26...\textbf{bb}4 h5 27...\textbf{g}3 \textbf{ee}5? Evacuating the king with 27...\textbf{bb}8 is more logical, as Black’s rook is vulnerable in the center. 28...\textbf{d}3? 28...\textbf{f}4, following up with \textbf{f}3, applies more pressure, as the b4-knight is already active. 28...\textbf{bb}8? Black’s other rook should retreat to a5, but Spassky plays for the full point owing to Fischer’s lead in the match. 29...\textbf{f}c2? The queen is already well placed, so the knight should be activated with 29...\textbf{f}4=. 29...\textbf{g}5 30...\textbf{e}6? Opening the position plays into Black’s hands; 30...\textbf{e}3 is called for. 30...\textbf{f}xe6 31...\textbf{ee}2 \textbf{e}5 32...\textbf{f}5 \textbf{xf}5 33...\textbf{xf}5 \textbf{d}5 34...\textbf{c}d5 (D)

(703) \textbf{Spassky,Boris} – \textbf{Fischer}

Alekhine’s Defense [B05]

1.e4 \textbf{f}6 2.e5 \textbf{d}5 3.d4 \textbf{d}6 4...\textbf{f}3 \textbf{g}4 5...\textbf{e}2 c6 6.0-0 \textbf{e}7 7...\textbf{b}5 \textbf{b}4 8...\textbf{c}4 \textbf{bb}6 9...\textbf{c}3 0-0-0 10...\textbf{c}3 \textbf{d}5 11.c5 \textbf{xf}3 12...\textbf{f}3 12...\textbf{g}3 \textbf{xc}8 13...\textbf{f}4 \textbf{cc}6 14...\textbf{b}4 is the main line.
12...$d4 13.$c4 $d4xe3 14.$f5xe3 $b6! Petrosonian's safe 14...$c6! has since become the main line. 15.$e4! $c6 16.$b4 $axb5?! Black should reduce White's attacking potential by 16...$a5 17.$a3 $axb4 18.$a4 $g5 19.$g5 $xg5 20.$xh1 (Kasparov), but White remains for choice. 17.$bxc5 $a5 (D)

18.$d5 Olafsson's 18.$g1? is very venomous and probably even better than the text move, e.g., 18...$c5 19.$x5 $xg5+ 20.$xh1 $d7 21.$e5 $cxd5 22.$c1 $d4 23.$b5 $xe5 24.$xf2 (Kasparov). 18...$g5! "Almost without thinking Fischer declines the sacrifice." (Keres); 18...$e5? 19.$x5 $xg5 20.$xh1 ±. 19.$xh5 Spassky goes for an all out attack, but Black is able to hold by the skin of his teeth. 19.$xh5? is a very serious alternative, e.g., 19...$e5 20.$x5 $a6 21.$d6 $xh5 22.$d5 $xh5+ 23.$xh1 (Kasparov), and White is for choice, but Black may be able to hold after 23...$ae8. 19...$c5 20.$xf7 $e5 20...$xh5 21.$xh5+ $xf7 22.$c3 (Spassky) 23.$a6 $d6 $e8 24.$xh5 $c6 (D)

24.$xh5?! Now Black can draw relatively easily. 24...$xf3 was the last real chance as Black has to find Olafsson's incredible 24...$dxe4!! 25.$x6

(704) Fischer – Spassky, Boris
Sicilian Defense [B68]

1.e4 $c5 2.$f3 $c6 3.d4 $cxd4 4.$xd4 $f6 5.$c3 $d6 6.$g5 $e6 7.$d2 $a6 8.0-0 0-0 9.$d7 $f4 10.$e2 0-0 11.$f3 $h6 12.$d1 $e4!? This is a more or less equal ending, which is no problem for Fischer in view of his overall lead in the match. 13.$d2 14.$d8 $xf3 15.$xf3 $f8 16.$xd6 $xf8 17.$hd1 $e7 18.$a4 $e8 19.$d8 $axd8 20.$c5 $b6 21.$d3 $a5 22.$c5 $b5 23.$d3 $4 24.$c3 $b8 25.$d6 $b7 26.$e5 $c5 27.$c3 $g5 28.$e3 $d6 29.$c5 $g4 30.$d4 $f5 31.$b1 $d8 32.$c4 $d4 33.$de2 $b5 (D)

34.$c5?! Giving Black a slight initiative, which is ultimately insufficient to win. More precise is 34.$d2 $a5 35.$e3 $d4 36.$b4 $f5+ 37.$e2=. 34...$d5 35.$c3 $d4 36.$c7 $d7 37.$xd7 $c7 38.$c1 $e5 39.$f5 $f5 40.$d2 $d5 41.$d1 $d6 42.$c3 $c6 43.$d3 $f7 44.$c3 $c6 45.$d3 $c5 46.$e4 $d6 47.$d3 $g6+ 48.$c3 $c5 49.$d3 $c6 50.$c1 $c6 51.$d2 $c5 52.$d3 $c6 53.$c1 $c6 54.$c3 $d4 ½-½
1.e4 c5 2.Qf3 e6 3.d4 cxd4 4.Qxd4 a6
5.Qc3 Qc6 6.Qe3 Qf6 7.Qd3 d5!? A very rarely played advance. Fischer may have been inspired by an old Anderssen game. 8.Qxe5 Qxe5 9.0-0 Qd6 10.Qxc6 Qa5 0-0 11.Qg5 Qe5, and Black had no problems, Göing-Anderesen, Leipzig 1877. 10...Qxc6
11.Qd4 0-0 12.Qf3?! 12.Qa4 is more critical as Black is fine in the resulting endgame.
12...Qe6 13.Qfe1 c5 14.Qf6 15.Qxe6 gxf6 16.Qad1 Qfd8 17.Qe2?
Putting the bishop in the way. 17.Qf1, to answer 17...c4 with 18.Qe2, is more harmonious. 17...Qab8 18.b3 c4 Opening lines for Black. 19.Qd5 Spassky reacts vigorously by giving the exchange. It is difficult to suggest an alternative. 19...Qxd5 20.Qxd5 Qxh2+ 21.Qxh2 Qxd5 22.Qxc4 Qd2 23.Qxa6 Qxc2 24.Qc2 Qxc2 25.Qxc2 Qd8 26.a4 Qd2 27.Qc4 Qa2 After 27...Qxf2, White’s a-pawn can advance. 28.a5 Qf8 29.a6 Qb2 30.Qd5 Qa2 31.Qc4, with good drawing chances.
28.Qg3 Qf8 29.Qf3 29.f4!? (Karpov).
29...Qe7 30.g4? Allowing Black to create a passed pawn easily: 30.g3 is more tenacious.
30...f5! 31.gxf5 f6 32.Qg8 h6 33.Qg3
Qd6 34.Qf3? Now Black’s king can invade. The direct route should be closed by 34.f4.
34...Qa1 35.Qg2 35.Qe6 Qg1 36.Qf7 Qe7 37.Qd5 h5 38.a5 Qd6=+ 35...Qe5 36.Qe6 Qf4 37.Qd7 Qb1 38.Qe6 Qb2 39.Qc4 Qa2 40.Qe6 h5 (D)

41.Qd7 The sealed move. 41.Qh3 loses as well:
41...Qf2 42.a5 Qa2 43.a6 Qg5 44.Qc4 Qa3=;
41...Qg4 42.Qc6 h4 43.Qf3+ Qxf5 44.Qc6 Qg4 45.Qf3+ Qf4 46.Qc6 Qc2 47.Qd5 Qc3 (Gligoric) 48.Qc4 h3+ 49.Qh2 Qg4 50.a5 Qc2 51.Qg1 h2+ 52.Qxh2 Qf2+ 53.Qg1 Qg3=.
The game was adjourned, but analysis quickly convinced Spassky – and analysts around the world – that White could not hold the position in the face of Black’s dynamic, active advantage.
When Fischer arrived on Friday, September 1 to resume the game, the announcement was made that Spassky had resigned. The chess world had a new champion. 0-1

The 5th world champion, Max Euwe, crowns the new 11th world champion, Bobby Fischer.
Match vs. Spassky
September 2-November 5, 1992
Sveti Stefan/Belgrade

By way of introduction to Fischer’s last hurrah on the international chess stage, we turn to the book No Regrets, Fischer-Spassky 1992 by Yasser Seirawan and George Stefanovic:

Bobby Fischer, who had not played a public game of chess in 20 years, rescues himself from poverty in Los Angeles. Boris Spassky, who had played sleepily in chess tournaments around the globe for over a decade, emerges from obscurity in Paris. They meet in war-torn Yugoslavia, scorning world opinion, for a record purse of $5 million. They also play for Fischer’s title of World Champion as if no time had passed...The match begins at the seaside resort of Sveti Stefan...It ends in Belgrade, a city reeling under the effects of the United Nations sanctions...

So the match is officially called “The World Chess Championship. The Chess Champion Bobby Fischer vs. the Challenger Boris Spassky. The Revenge Match of the Twentieth Century”...

In the 1992 match both players start with one hour and fifty-one minutes. Each move played earns a one-minute bonus. After 40 moves, both players get a 40-minute gift, after 60 moves, 30 minutes and after 80 and each succeeding 20 moves, 20 minutes. The gifts are in addition to the regular bonus of one minute a move.

The time controls correspond with the older competition limits of 40 moves in two and a half hours.

Bobby Fischer’s conditions also allow for no adjournments. The old tradition was to adjourn after 40 moves (5 hours) and the new [1992] tradition is to adjourn after 60 moves (6 hours). As a result, the number of adjourned games — which are subject to analysis by teams of humans or by help with computers — has decreased. However, to Bobby, one adjournment is too many...

The most famous of Fischer’s conditions is the unlimited match clause. The players compete until one of them has achieved 10 wins. There is no limit to the number of games...

The prospect of Fischer playing again electrified the chess world. How good was he after a twenty-year hiatus? Would this signal his return to competitive chess? Speculation was rampant. Bobby had White in the first game. On Wednesday, September 2, 1992, almost twenty years to the day after he had become world champion, Fischer sat down across from Boris Spassky, advanced his e-pawn two squares, and it was game on...

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Total: 17½-12½
19...h7? The main line. 19...cxb3 20.axb3 Qc5 21.c4!, is the lesser evil, as in the game Spassky has to sit and wait passively for White to build up pressure. This happens first on the queenside, but Fischer may switch to the other wing at any moment to open a second front. 20.Qa3 c5 21.Qd2 Qf8?? 22.Ea1 Qd6 23.Ea1 Qd7 24.Ea2 Ef8 25.Ec1 Qf8 26.Ea1 Fischer has installed “Alekhine’s Gun” on the a-file. 26...Qe8 27.Df1 Qe7 28.Qd2 Qg7 29.Qb1! Qxe4?? A desperate try to get counterplay. After 29...Qab8 30.axb5 axb5 31.Qa7 Qd7 32.Qa3, Black is lost and foot. White will sooner or later open a second front on the kingside and win. 30.Qxe4 f5? Exposing Black’s king, which Fischer will soon exploit. 30...Qb6 31.Qb2 Qe4 32.Qc4 Qd5 33.Qed2+ (Seirawan). 31.Qd2 Qxd5 32.axb5 axb5 33.Qa7 Qf6?? 34.Qd2 Qx7 34...f4? 34...Qe4+ Qxe4 35.Qd4 Qx7 36.Qd4 Qx7++ (Chandler). 35.Qx7 Qa8 (D)

36.g4? Fischer opens the floodgates. 36...hxg4

(106) Fischer - Spassky, Boris
Ruy Lopez [C95]
1.e4 e5 2.Qf3 Qc6 3.b5 a6 4.Qa4 Qf6 5.0-0 Qe7 6.a4 b5 7.b3 d6 8.c3 0-0 9.h3 Qb8 10.d4 Qd7 11.Qbd2 Qb7 12.Qc2 Qe8 13.Qf1 Qf8 14.Qg3 g6 15.Qg5 h6 16.Qd1 Qg7 17.a4 c5 18.d5 c4 19.b4! A strong novelty. (D)

37.hxg4 Qxg7 38.Qxg7 f4 39.Qxf4! exf4!
Spassky should try to reduce the potential with 39...Qx3 40.Qxe5 dxe5 41.Qxf3 Qg5 40.4h4 Qf7 41.Qd4+ Qe6 41...Qg5 42.Qg7+ 42.Qxf1 Qf8 43.Qxf4 Qd7 44.Qd4 Qe1+ 45.Qg2 Qd5+ 46.Qe4 Qxe4+ 47.Qxe4 Qe7 48.Qxb5 Qf8 49.Qxb6 Qe6 50.Qe5 1-0

(107) Spassky, Boris - Fischer
King’s Indian Defense [E80]
1.d4 Qf6 2.c4 g6 3.Qc3 Qg7 4.e4 d6 5.Qf3 c5 6.dxe5 dxe5 7.Qxd8+ Qxd8 8.Qe3 Qfd7 9.Qge2 b6 10.0-0-0 Qa6 An interesting novelty compared to the main line 10...Qc6. 11.g3 Qc5 12.f4 e6 13.Qh3 Qe7 14.Eh1 h6 15.c5 Qa7 16.g4 Qad8 17.Qg3 f6 18.Qce4 fxe5 19.f5 The point is to create pressure on the light squares. 19...Qx4 20.Qx4 gxf5 21.gxf5 Qf6 22.Qg1?! 22.Eh8+ Qd8 23.Qg3 is more in the spirit of White’s concept. 22...Qd1+ 23.Qxd1 Qf8! Neutralizing White’s attack. 24.Qxf6 Qxf6 25.Ef1 Qxf5 26.Ef5+ Qg7 27.Eh5 Qd6 28.Ec4 Qh2 29.Qe2 h5 30.Qe7?? Qf6 31.Ed7 Qe5 32.b3 h4 33.Qf5 Qg8 34.Qg4? Losing control over the h-pawn, which should be stopped by 34.Qf4? Qxf4 35.Qxf4 Qe6+ 36.Qxe6 Qxe6 37.Qxh4 Qh8 38.Qg7 h3 39.Qg6+ Qf1 40.Eg1- (Seirawan). 34...Qh3! 35.Eh7?! 36.Qf4 Qh8 36.Qa3+ Qh3+ 37.Qg4 Qxh4 38.Qxh4 may actually be the lesser evil because of the active rook. But the choice is not at all easy of course. 35...h2 36.Qf4 Qf8!!! Winning an exchange. But the technical difficulties to convert it should not be underestimated. 37.Qxh2+ 38.Eh2 39.Qh2 Qh7 40.Qd8+ Qd8 41.Qd8 Qd8 42.Qd8 Qd8 43.Qd8 Qd8 44.4d4! Qd8 45.Qd4 Qd8 46.Qd4 Qd8 47.Qd4 Qd8 48.Qd4 Qd8 The pawn cannot be protected like this in the long run. 49.Qd5 offered good chances to hold, as now 49...Qb4? can be defended by 50.Qb5.
49...Bb4 50.Qc6 (D)

50...Bb3? Now Spassky is back in the game. The pawn should be taken: 50...Qxc4 51.Qxc4 Bxc4 52.Qxb6 (52.Qxb6 Qa4 53.Qxc5 Bb4 54.Qb5 a4 55.Qc5 Bg5 =) 52...Qxa4 53.Qxc5 Bc1 54.Qb5 Qb4 55.Qa5 Qg6 56.Qc3 Qa2 57.Qb4 Qf5 = 51.Qd5! Qxa4 52.Qxb6 Bc1 53.Qxc5 a4 54.Bb4 a3 55.Qc5 Qd4+ 56.Qd7 Qd1 57.Qxa3! Qc2 57...Qd5 58.Qb4 Qd5+ 59.Qc6= (Seirawan). 58.Qc6 Qxd5+ 58...Qxa3 59.Qc7 Bxd5+ 60.Qc6 Qd1 61.c8=Q Qc1+= 59.Qd6 ½-½

(708) Fischer - Spassky Boris
Ruy Lopez [C95]

1.e4 e5 2.Qf3 Qc6 3.Qb5 a6 4.Qa4 Qf6 5.0-0 Qe7 6.Qe1 b5 7.Bb3 d6 8.c3 0-0 9.h3 Qb8 10.d4 Qbd7 11.Qbd2 Qb7 12.Qc2 Qe8 13.Qf1 Qf8 14.Qg3 g6 15.Qg5 h6 16.Qd2 exd4 Giving up the center is a novelty, which pays off well in this game. 17.exd4 c5 18.Qf4? The bishop is exposed here. In the fifth game (see game 710), Fischer improves with 18.d5!. 18...Qxd4 19.Qxd4 Qc5 20.b3 d5! (D)

21.Qd2? As Fischer later concedes the bishop pair anyway, it would be better to do so immediately with 21.Qxe5 Bxe5 22.Qf3 (but not 22.f4? Bxe4). 21...Qxe4 22.Qxe4 Qd5

23.Qg3 Qc8 23...Qb4? runs into 24.Qxe6 Qxe6 25.Qxe6 Qxe6 26.Qg3 Qe2? The resulting endgame is also very unpleasant for White, but 26...Qg7 is even more ambitious, e.g., 27.Qxe1 Qxe1 28.Qxe1 Qb4 29.Qxb4 Qxb4 30.Qd1 Qxc2 29.Qxc2 Qxd2 30.Qxd2 Qc7 31.Qe3 Qf7 32.h4 Qc8 33.Qf4 g5 34.hxg5 hxg5 35.Qd3 Qg7 36.Qd5 Qc6 37.Qb4 Qc7?! With 37...Qd6 38.Qc2 Qd7 39.Qc5 a5 40.Qd3 Qc8, Black can safely play on. 38.Qd5 Qc6 39.Qb4 Qc7 ½-½

(709) Spassky, Boris - Fischer
Queen’s Gambit Accepted [D27]

1.d4 d5 2.c4 dxc4 3.Qf3 Qf6 4.e3 e6 5.Qc4 Qc5 6.0-0 a6 7.dxe5 Qxe5 8.Qd1 Qe5 9.Qc5 b6 9...Qbd7 is the main line. 9...Qd7 10.Qb2 b6 11.Qc3 Qb7 12.Qac1 Qc7 13.Qd4 Qe8 13...0-0 runs into 14.Qxe6+. 14.f3?! 14.e2 is safer. 14...b5 15.Qe2 Qc5 16.f1 Qe7 17.e4 g5! 18.Qb1 g4 19.Qa3 (D)

19...b4?? Underestimating the strength of the coming exchange sacrifice. 19...Qxa3 20.Qxa3 Qxg3 21.Qf3 Qh5 (Seirawan) gives Black an easy game. 20.Qxc5! ± Qxc5 21.Qb4 Qbd8 22.Qa3 Qxf3 23.gxf3 Qd7 24.Qc4 Qa8 25.Qf2 White has all the time in the world as his compensation is structural and Black cannot do anything threatening. 25.Qe8 26.h4 Qe7 27.Qc2 Qb8 28.Qa3 h5? This does not really deal with White’s attack. Fischer should take the g-file himself with 28...Qg8. 29.Qg1 Qf6 30.Qe3 a5 31.Ag5 a4 32.b4 Qb7 33.b5 Qbc5 34.Qd4 e5 35.Qxe5 Qd5 is even stronger. 35...Qxe5 36.Qf5+ Qg7 37.Qxc5 Qxe4 38.Qd3! 38.Qxe4 fxe4? Qxc3+ 39.Qh4 Qxa3 (Fiacnik) gives Black unnecessary counterplay.
38...Ec3 39.Qb4 +xd3+ 40.Qxd3 Qf6 41.Qd6 Ec8 42.Qg5 Qh7 43.Qe5 Qe8 44.Qxh5+ Qg6 45.Qg5+ Qh7 46.Qf4 f6 47.Qf5 Qg6 48.b6 Ebd8 49.Qa5 Qxf3 50.h5+ 1-0
(710) Fischer - Spassky
Ruy Lopez [C95]

1.e4 e5 2.Qf3 Qc6 3.Qb5 a6 4.Qa4 Qf6 5.0-0 Qc7 6.Ec1 b5 7.Qb3 d6 8.c3 0-0 9.h3 Qb8 10.d4 Qbd7 11.Qbd2 Qb7 12.Qc2 Qe8 13.Qf1 Qf8 14.Qg3 g6 15.Qg5 h6 16.Qd2 xd4 17.exd4 c5 18.Qf5! The right reaction to Black’s setup given the space advantage in the center and the slightly better prospects of the minor pieces. 18...Qb6 19.Qa5 Qf3 Qf7 20.Qc1 Qf6 22.Qb1 b4 23.Qe2 Qe7 (D)

17...Qxd7?? An unnecessary pawn sacrifice. 24.Qc1, to prepare a3, gives White a good game.

24...Qa3 25.Qe3! 25.Qe3 is the lesser evil.

25...f5! This bold thrust blows White’s center away.

26.Qxg7 Qxg7 27.Qf4!! fxe4

28.Qh4!! Qf6 29.Qd6 Qf6 30.Qg4 Qxd5 31.Qxg5 31...Qxe4 Qf8=+ (Fraenkel).

31...h5+ 32.Qxg7 Qxh4 33.Qxh7 Qxh7 34.Qe3 Qg8 35.Qf7++ 29...Qb2 30.Qh3 Qc4 31.Qf2+ 32.Qg3 Qd3 33.Qg5 Qe5 34.Qh3 Qf2+ 35.Qh2 Qd3 36.Qb1 Qe3 37.Qg1 Qd3 38.Qg5 Qb1+ 39.Qh2 Qh2 40.Qe7+ Qf8 41.Qe6 Qg7 42.Qh3 Qc2 43.Qd6 Qe1? This allows White to take the e-pawn while staying active. 43...e4 is needed. 44.Qf6+ Qg8 45.Qxe5 Qxe5 45...Qxg2 46.Qc3 Qc2 47.Qxe1 Qxe1 48.Qd5 Qg7 49.Qd3 Qd5 50.Qd3 Qb1 51.Qa6 Qe5 52.Qh6+ 46.Qf4 46.Ed5? Qe2 47.Qg3 Qxg2 48.Qxh4+ (Cur Hassen).

46...Qe2 47.Qg6+? Letting the win slip, as now Black’s king becomes active. After 47.Qd2 Qe2 48.Qd7, White prevails in the long run. 47...Qf7 48.Qg5 Qc6 49.Qc7 Qa2 50.Qa6 Qd3 51.Qh2 Qe1 52.Qg3 Qd3 53.Qc7 Qc2 54.Qb6 Qa2 55.Qg3 Qe1 56.Qh5 Qg2+ 57.Qf4 Qd3+ 58.Qc3 Qe5 59.Qh6+ Qf5 60.Qc7 Qg7 61.Qxe5

(711) Spassky - Fischer
Queen’s Gambit Accepted [D27]

1.d4 d5 2.c4 dc4 3.Qf3 Qf6 4.e3 e6 5.Qxc4 c5 6.0-0 a6 7.Qxc5 Qxd1 8.Qxd1 Qxc5 9.b3 Qbd7 10.Qb5 11.Qe2 Qb7 12.Qbd2 Qe7 13.a4 bxa4 14.Qxa4 Qh8 14...Qb6 is the main line. 15.Bc1 Qd5?! 15...a5 keeps White’s advantage within bounds. 16.Qe5! Qd6 (D)

17...Qxd7? Spassky wins a pawn but Black’s counterplay will fully compensate. Better is 17...Qd6 18.Qxc6 a5 19.Qc4 Qb4 20.Qf3+, when the pair of bishops gives White a solid advantage. 17...Qd7 18.Qxa6 Qxa6 19.Qxa6 f6? Fischer should win the pawn back with 19...Qc5! 20.Qc4 Qxc4 21.Qc4 Qxb3 22.Qb1 g6- (Cur Hansen).

20.Qc4 Qc4 21.Qxc4 Qc5 22.Qc3 f5! 22...Qa4 23.Qc2 Qxb2 24.Qxb2 Qa3 25.Qb1 Qb4 26.Qc4 Qa8 (Seirawan) is more active. 23.Qa3 Qe4? Now White’s rook can invade with decisive effect. 23...Qa6 24.Qxc6+ Qxg6 25.Qxc4 Qe7 makes the technical task much harder. 24.Qc7+ Qd8 25.Qxd6 Qxd2 26.Qxg7 Qxb3 27.h4 h5 28.Qf4 Qe8 29.Qh2? Too slow. Spassky should simply take the second pawn after 29.Qh7 Qe4 30.f3 Qf6 31.Qh6 Qg7 32.Qg5 (Cur Hansen) 32...Qd5 33.Qxh5 Qxe3 34.Qh7+ Qg8 35.Qe7++ 29...Qb2 30.Qh3 Qc4 31.f3 Qf2+ 32.Qg3 Qd3 33.Qg5 e5 34.Qh3 Qf2+ 35.Qh2 Qd3 36.Qb1 Qe3 37.Qg1 Qd3 38.Qg5 Qc1+ 39.Qf2 Qf2 40.Qe7+ Qf8 41.Qe6 Qg7 42.Qh3 Qc2 43.Qd6 Qa1? This allows White to take the e-pawn while staying active. 43...e4 is needed. 44.Qf6+ Qg8 45.Qxe5 Qxe5 45...Qxg2 46.Qc3 Qc2 47.Qxe1 Qxe1 48.Qd3 Qf7 49.Qg3 Qd5 50.Qa3 Qb1 51.Qa6 Qe5 52.Qh6+ 46.Qf4 46.Ed5? Qe2 47.Qg3 Qxg2 48.Qxh4+ (Cur Hassen).

46...Qe2 47.Qg6+? Letting the win slip, as now Black’s king becomes active. After 47.Qd2 Qe2 48.Qd7, White prevails in the long run. 47...Qf7 48.Qg5 Qc6 49.Qc7 Qa2 50.Qa6 Qd3 51.Qh2 Qe1 52.Qg3 Qd3 53.Qc7 Qc2 54.Qb6 Qa2 55.Qg3 Qe1 56.Qh5 Qg2+ 57.Qf4 Qd3+ 58.Qc3 Qe5 59.Qh6+ Qf5 60.Qc7 Qg7 61.Qxe5

Qxe5 and a draw was agreed in view of 62.f4+
\( \text{\textbf{Fischer - Spassky, Boris}} \\
\text{Ruy Lopez [C92]} \)

1.e4 e5 2.\( \text{d} \)f3 \( \text{\&} \)c6 3.\( \text{b} \)b5 \a6 4.\( \text{a} \)a4 \f6 5.0-0 \e7 6.\( \text{e} \)e1 \b5 7.\( \text{b} \)b3 \d6 8.c3 0-0 9.d3 \e5 10.\( \text{d} \)c5 \d5 11.\( \text{d} \)b2 \e8 12.h3 \f8 13.\( \text{f} \)f1 \b7 14.\( \text{g} \)g3 \g6 14...d5? is more critical. 15.\( \text{g} \)g5 \h6 16.\( \text{a} \)a2 d5? Spassky chooses an unfortunate moment for this typical advance. 16...\( \text{\&} \)g7 is the main line. 17.e\text{x}d5 \c4! 17...\( \text{\&} \)x\text{d}5 runs into 18.e4 \( \text{\&} \)d8 19.\( \text{d} \)xe5! 18.b4! \c3 19.\( \text{\&} \)x\text{d}3 (D)

\( \text{\textbf{\( \text{\&} \)d5 \text{c6} \text{e6} \text{c6} \text{c6} 15.0-0 16.\text{d} \)e6 16.\( \text{b} \)b1! 16.\( \text{\&} \)d6? \text{\&}a3 gives Black good compensation. 16...\( \text{\&} \)e8 17.\( \text{d} \)d5 17.\( \text{\&} \)d3?! (Seirawan.) 17...\( \text{\&} \)b5 18.\( \text{\&} \)e3 \f8 19.\( \text{\&} \)c1 \b6 20.\( \text{d} \)d3 \d4 21.\( \text{\&} \)d5 \d5 22.\( \text{\&} \)f1 \f6 23.\( \text{\&} \)f3 \d5 24.\( \text{\&} \)d5 \bxc8 25.\( \text{\&} \)c1?! With his space advantage, Spassky does not exchange rooks to start an attack on the kingside. 25...\( \text{\&} \)e7 26.g4 \e7 27.g5 \\( \text{\&} \)f8? Fischer panics. 27...\f8, to meet 28.f4 with 28...\( \text{\&} \)e4! 29.\( \text{\&} \)h1 \d5, uses Black's forces more actively. 28.\( \text{\&} \)f2 \e8?! 29.\( \text{\&} \)f1 \c5 30.\( \text{\&} \)h3?! 30.\( \text{\&} \)g2?, to follow up with \f4, is more direct and better. 30...\( \text{\&} \)c7 31.\( \text{\&} \)c1 \b8 32.a\text{b}3 \b3 (D)

19...\( \text{\&} \)x\text{d}5? Black does not get enough compensation for the piece, so it is better to give up a pawn with 19...\( \text{\&} \)c4 20.\( \text{\&} \)x\text{c}4 \bxc4 21.\( \text{\&} \)e5 \f5 22.\( \text{\&} \)f3 (Seirawan, Curt Hansen). 20.\( \text{\&} \)e4! \e4 20...\( \text{\&} \)x\text{c}4 21.\( \text{\&} \)b1 = (Fischer). 21.\( \text{\&} \)x\text{e}4 \g7 22.b\text{xa}5 \f5 23.\( \text{\&} \)g3 23...c4?! \bxc4 24.\( \text{\&} \)c3+ is an alternative. 23...\( \text{\&} \)e4 24.\( \text{\&} \)h4 \f6? Allowing the offline h4-knight back into the game. Black's compensation after 24...\( \text{\&} \)e4 is not completely sufficient, but the position is not at all easy to play. 25.\( \text{\&} \)g6\text{f}1 e3 26.\( \text{\&} \)f\text{f}4 \f5 27.\( \text{\&} \)x\text{e}3 \g\text{xe}1+ 28.\g\text{xe}1 \g\text{e}3 29.f\text{xe}3 \b\text{d}8 30.\( \text{\&} \)d\text{d}8+ \( \text{\&} \)d\text{d}8 31.\( \text{\&} \)a\text{f} 32.\( \text{\&} \)d\text{f} 33.\( \text{\&} \)e\text{f} 34.\( \text{\&} \)d\text{f} 35.\( \text{\&} \)g\text{f} 36.\( \text{\&} \)a\text{f} 37.\( \text{\&} \)d\text{f} 38.\( \text{\&} \)d\text{f} 39.g\text{f} 40.\( \text{\&} \)e2 (Kupreichik) does not equalize after 40...\( \text{\&} \)e4! 41.\( \text{\&} \)g2 \f7, as the rook is strong. 33.\( \text{\&} \)c3?! \( \text{\&} \)c1 33...\( \text{\&} \)e3! 34.\( \text{\&} \)c5 35.\( \text{\&} \)g4 36.\( \text{\&} \)a4+ \f8 37.\( \text{\&} \)f1 \f6 (Deep Thought) 37...\( \text{\&} \)e6 38.\( \text{\&} \)b4 \g\text{g} 39.\( \text{\&} \)c4!=; 33.\( \text{\&} \)c5?? 40.\( \text{\&} \)d\text{f} 38.\( \text{\&} \)d\text{f} 39.\( \text{\&} \)c4 40.\( \text{\&} \)e2 41.\( \text{\&} \)x\text{e}3 40.\( \text{\&} \)c2 b4 0-1

\( \text{\textbf{(713) Spassky, Boris - Fischer}} \\
\text{King's Indian Defense [E84]} \)

1.d4 \f6 2.c4 \g5 3.d3 \c6 4.\( \text{\&} \)c4 \d6 5.f3 \d5 5.0-0 \f6 6.d4 \e5 7.\( \text{\&} \)c4 \c5 8.\d3 \g\text{d}1 9.\( \text{\&} \)d1 \g\text{g} 10.\f3 \e6 11.\( \text{\&} \)c3 \d6 12.\( \text{\&} \)e3 \b\text{b}6 13.\( \text{\&} \)a4 0-0-0?! 13...\( \text{\&} \)f7 is the main line. 14.a5 \g\text{b}7 15.e5! \e7 16.\( \text{\&} \)d\text{f} 17.\( \text{\&} \)e\text{d} 18.\( \text{\&} \)f4 \c6?? Spassky had wanted to play 17...\( \text{\&} \)d5?! but changed his mind at the last moment. The theoretical 17...\( \text{\&} \)b3 is

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19.\(\Diamond b\times c 5!\) \(\Delta c 8\) 19...\(b\times c 5\) 20.\(\Xi a 6+\) \(\Delta b 6\) 21.\(\Xi c 5+\) 20.\(\Xi a 6\) f 5×e 5 21.\(\Delta b 4+\) 1–0

(715) Spassky, Boris - Fischer
Nimzo-Indian Defense [E65]

1.d4 \(\Xi f 6\) 2.c4 e 6 3.\(\Delta c 3\) \(\Delta b 4\) 4.\(\Xi c 2\) d 5 5.c×d 5 e×d 5 6.\(\Delta g 5\) h 6 7.\(\Delta h 4\) c 5 8.d×c 5 \(\Delta c 6\) 9.e 3 g 5 10.\(\Delta g 3\) \(\Xi a 5\) 10...\(\Xi e 4\) is the alternative. 11.\(\Delta f 3\) \(\Xi e 4\) 12.\(\Delta d 2\) \(\Delta c 3\) 13.b×c 3 \(\Xi c 3\) 14.\(\Xi a 1\) \(\Xi c 5!\) A strong novelty. 15.\(\Xi b 5\) \(\Xi a 3\) 16.\(\Xi b 3\) \(\Xi d 2+\) 17.\(\Xi a 2\) \(\Xi a 5\) 18.\(\Xi b 3?!\) 18 \(\Xi a 5\) \(\Xi a 5\) 19.\(\Xi b 5\) \(\Delta c 6\) 20.h4, Sherbakov-Lyberg, Heart of Finland 1994, gives White more hope to obtain a slight advantage. 18...\(\Xi d 2+\) 19.\(\Xi d 2\) \(\Xi d 7\) 20.\(\Xi c 6!\) \(\Xi c 6\) 21.h4 \(\Xi c 7\) 22.\(\Xi e 5\) f 6 23.\(\Xi d 4\) g 4 24.\(\Xi c 1\) \(\Xi e 6\) 25.\(\Xi b 4\) h 5 26.\(\Xi c 3\) \(\Xi h 8\) 27.a 4 h 6 28.\(\Xi c 2\) \(\Xi e 8\) 29.\(\Xi b 2\) \(\Xi c 3\) 30.\(\Xi c 3\) \(\Xi c 8\) 31.e 4?! Unnecessarily risky. Spassky can draw by keeping the lines closed with 31.\(\Xi f 4\) f 5 32.\(\Xi b 4\) (Seirawan). 31...\(\Xi c 6\) 32.e 5 \(\Xi d 5\) 33.\(\Xi f 5\) \(\Xi c 4\) 34.\(\Xi d 4\) \(\Xi d 5\) 35.\(\Xi e 3\) \(\Xi c 7\) 36.\(\Xi c 3\) f 5 37.\(\Xi b 2\) \(\Xi e 6\) 38.\(\Xi c 3\) \(\Xi d 5+\) 39.\(\Xi b 2\) \(\Xi e 4\) 40.a 5?! \(\Xi a 5\) 41.\(\Xi b 5\) a 4 42.\(\Xi c 5!\) Without rooks, the position is completely drawn of course.

42...\(\Xi h 7+\) 43.\(\Xi a 3\) a 6 44.\(\Xi a 4\) \(\Xi d 5\) 45.\(\Xi a 5\) \(\Xi e 5\) 46.\(\Xi x a 6\) \(\Xi b 3\) 47.\(\Xi c 7\) \(\Xi d 4\) 48.\(\Xi h 7\) (D)

48...\(\Xi e 3!\) and the resulting race ends peacefully: 49.\(\Xi f 3\) 49.\(\Xi e 7+?\) \(\Xi b 3\) 50.\(\Xi e 3+\) \(\Xi f 2+-\) (Curt Hansen). 49...\(\Xi e 3\) 50.\(\Xi b 5\) \(\Xi c 4\) 51.\(\Xi h 8\) \(\Xi f 3\) 52.\(\Xi e 8\) \(\Xi x g 3\) 53.h 5 \(\Xi d 3+\) 54.\(\Xi b 6\) f 4 55.\(\Xi c 5\) f 3 56.\(\Xi d 4\) \(\Xi f 5\)

(716) Fischer - Spassky, Boris
Sicilian Defense [B31]

1.e 4 c 5 2.\(\Delta f 3\) \(\Delta c 6\) 3.\(\Delta b 5\) g 6 4.\(\Xi x c 6\) b×c 6 5–0 6.\(\Xi g 7\) e 6 6... \(\Xi f 6\) and 6... \(\Xi h 6\) are the other main lines. 7.b 4?! (D)

A very interesting novelty to try to transform White's advantage in development into an attack. The side fighting against the bishop pair often tries to open the position to get opportunities for the knights before the bishops take completely control. 7.c 5 is played most often here. 7...\(\Xi c 8\) 8.a 3 c 5?! 8...\(\Xi b 3\) and 8... b×a 3 are the main options. 9.a 4 b×a 4 10.d 4 e 4 11.\(\Xi b 2\) \(\Xi d 4\) 12.\(\Xi f 4\) \(\Xi f 7\) 12...\(\Xi f 6\) is more critical, e.g., 13.a 2 \(\Xi d 4\) 14.\(\Xi f 4\) \(\Xi f 2+\) 15.\(\Xi h 1\) \(\Xi e 5\) 16.\(\Xi x d 6+\) \(\Xi e 7\) 17.\(\Xi f 1\) \(\Xi x d 6\) 18.\(\Xi f 3\), and Black's position looks shaky, but matters are not clear. 13.\(\Xi d 2\) \(\Xi b 7\) 14.\(\Xi c 4\) \(\Xi h 6\) 14... \(\Xi e 7\) 15.\(\Xi f 5\) \(\Xi x b 2\) 16.\(\Xi x d 6+\) \(\Xi f 8\) 17.\(\Xi h 6\) f 6 17... \(\Xi x a 1\) 18.\(\Xi x a 1\) \(\Xi x d 6\) 19.\(\Xi x h 8+\) \(\Xi e 7\) 20.\(\Xi x h 7\) \(\Xi f 8\) 21.\(\Xi g 7\) \(\Xi d 2\) 22.\(\Xi a 1++\) (Fischer). 18.\(\Xi d f 7\) \(\Xi x d 1\) 19.\(\Xi a x d 1\) \(\Xi e 7\) 20.\(\Xi x h 8\) \(\Xi x h 8\) 20...\(\Xi c 3\)
21...e3 $xe8 22...f5+ $e6± offered better practical chances. 21...f5+! This square seems to attract Fischer’s knights magically. 21...gx5 22.ex5+ $e5 23.f4 $c8 24.fxex5 $xc2 25.e6 $c6 25...$xg2+? 26.$f1 $c6 27.$d7++ (Seirawan). (D)

1.d4 $f6 2.c4 $g6 3.$c3 $g7 4.e4 $d6 5.f3 0-0 6.$e3 $c6 7.$ge2 $e6 8.h4 $h5 9.$c1 e5 10.d5 $e7?! Very passive. 10...d4, which Fischer played in the 28th game (see game 733), is called for. 11.$e2 $h7 12.$d3 f5 13.a4 $f6 14.$f2 a5 15.$c2 c5?! Ultimately giving White a free hand on the kingside, with the option of also playing $b5. 15...b6 (Seirawan), to keep the possibility of $d7-c5 open, is more critical. 16.0-0 b6 17.$dg1 $h7?! 18.$h5 $h8?! 19.$g4 $xg4?! 19...$e7 20.$d2 $f6 keeps the position more closed. 20.fxg4 f4 21.#d2 g5 22.bxg5 $d6 23.$h5 $f7 24.$gh1 $f8 25.$b3! Spassky invites everyone to the party on the kingside. 25...$h8 26.$h3 $hb7 27.$d3! The knight will join the attack, which will overload Black’s reeling defense. 27...$g8 28.$e1 $g7 29.$f3 (D)

29...$xf7? Cutting the defensive lines holding the $g6-knight. 29...$d7 is better, although White will penetrate sooner or later nevertheless, e.g., 30.$h4 $xh4 31.$xh4 $g6 32.$xf4 exf4 33.e5 $xe5 34.$f3+. 30.$h6! $yd7 31.$h5 $xg4

After his 1992 match with Spassky, Fischer spent some time with the Polgars in Budapest. In this photograph, Bobby and Susan have just begun a game of “FischerRandom” (a.k.a. “Chess960”). Susan, playing White, has moved the knight from a1 to h3. Bobby played e5, and then g3 was played.
is more dynamic. 33.\ge2 \af6 34.\de4 \ad5 35.\gd3 \ag7 36.\ad2 \ae7 37.\ke1 \ef8 38.f3 \eb8 39.\dc3 \ag8 40.\de2 \af7 41.\ad2 \af6 42.\ec1 \ab8 43.\ec4 \eb7 44.\ad5 \ab7 45.\ec4 \eb7 ½-½

(719) Spassky, Boris - Fischer
Queen's Gambit Accepted [D27]

1.d4 d5 2.c4 dxc4 3.\af3 \af6 4.e3 e6 5.\qx\cx\c4 c5 6.0-0 a6 7.dxc5 \g\dx\d1 8.\exd1 \exd1 9.\exd1 \b3 10.\ec2 \eh7 11.\db2 \bd7 12.\be2 0-0 Fischer deviates from the unfortunate 4th game (see game 709). (D)

(718) Fischer - Spassky, Boris
Sicilian Defense [B31]

1.e4 c5 2.\af3 \ac6 3.\b5 g6 4.\ac\cx\c6 bxc6 5.0-0 \ag7 6.\ec1 f6 7.c3 \ah6 8.d4 \cx\d4 9.cxd4 0-0 10.\c3 \db6 11.\a4?! 11.h3 is the main line. 11...\db6 12.\d2 \af7 13.\d4 \ga6 14.\ec3 \f3 15.\a4 f5 16.e5 \cx\f\f 17.\ac1 \h8 18.\ac7! 18.b4 is more precise. 18...\ad7 19.b3 \ab8 20.\ac3 \af8 21.a3 \ah6! Black has taken the initiative, but it is not easy to penetrate in view of the closed nature of the position. 22.b4 \af5 23.\ed1 \af8 24.\af4 \b5 25.h3 \h5 26.\ad2 a6 27.\f1 \d5 28.\ec1 28...\d3? \ed3+ 29.\fxe3 \d1+ 30.\ed2 c5 plays into the hands of the black bishops. 28...\ub5 29.\ge2?! Too bold. Fischer should be satisfied with a repetition after 29.\ec1 29...\ad6 30.\ec1 \gd7 31.\ad3 \ab8 32.\af1 (D)

13.\ac1 13.a4?! is a better try, e.g., 13...\d4a4 14.\a4e4 \e7 15.\ax\d3 \ax\d3 16.\a3 \ed5, and White was slightly better in Spassky-Nikolic, Barcelona 1992. 13...\ec8 14.\h3 \ef8 15.\af1 \ef7 16.\e1 \ad6 16...\a4?? 17.a4? \ac6 18.axb5 axb5 19.\ec2 \ec7 20.\ed1 \ec8 21.\af3 \xd3 22.\ad3 \ec5 23.\ec7 \ec7 24.\ec7 \ec7 25.\ec2 \ed4 26.\a3 \b4 27.\ac4 \f6 28.\e1 \ac5 29.\ac2 \acb3 30.\acb4 \acd2+ 31.\ad2 \ac2+ 32.\ge2 \ac4 ½-½

(720) Fischer - Spassky, Boris
Catalan Opening [E07]

1.c4 e6 2.\af3 \af6 3.g3 \d5 4.\ag2 \e7 5.0-0 0-0 6.d4 \bd2 7.\bd2 \db6 8.\dx\d5 \exd5 9.\ec5 \b7 10.\df3 \dc4 11.\f4 \df6 12.\ec1 c5 13.\dxc5 \bc5 14.\ag5 \d5 15.\ag5 \e4 16.\ae7 \e7 17.\ac4 White gets the better pawn structure, but Black becomes active very quickly. 17.\d3!! is a serious alternative. 17...\dxe4 18.\dc4 e3! 19.f3 19.\bc3?? \bc4+ 19...\ed8 20.\ab8 \ef8 21.\ac3 21.\ef1? 21...\d5! Black is able to defend the annoying c3-pawn by tactical means. 22.\efc1 \g6 23.\bc3? Putting the queen

32...h4? This advance makes it very hard to achieve further progress. Seirawan's 32...\d5?
out of play. The more active \(23.\text{a}4!\) prevents the coming blow, but it is not at all easy to make progress after \(23...\text{\textit{c}4} (23...\text{\textit{f}3}? 24.\text{e}4\text{f}3 25.\text{e}3\text{e}3 \implies) 24.\text{e}4\text{e}4 25.\text{e}4\text{c}2 \text{a}6). (D)

23...\text{\textit{d}f}3!! Now Black's counterplay saves him. 24.\text{e}4\text{e}4 25.\text{e}1\text{d}1 26.\text{f}2\text{e}1 27.\text{d}7! 28.\text{b}3 \text{b}3 29.\text{c}3 \text{h}2 29...\text{\textit{e}3?} 30.\text{e}1+ 31.\text{\textit{d}2}+ (\text{Ftacnik}). 30.\text{g}4 \text{b}8 31.\text{d}5 \text{e}b2 32.\text{d}d8+ \text{g}7 33.\text{f}5+ \text{g}5 34.\text{d}3 0-1

(721) \text{Spassky, Boris} - \text{Fischer}
King's Indian Defense [E70]

1.d4 \text{f}6 2.c4 c5 3.d5 d6 4.\text{c}3 \text{g}6 5.e4 \text{g}7 6.\text{\textit{g}5}? h6 7.\text{\textit{h}4} g5 8.\text{\textit{g}3} \text{a}5 9.d3? Spassky falls into an opening trap. 9.\text{\textit{d}2} \text{\textit{d}5} is the main line. 9...\text{\textit{e}4}!!
10.\text{e}4 \text{\textit{e}4}+ 11.b3 \text{c}3+ 12.\text{f}1 \text{f}5 13.\text{c}1 13.\text{c}1 14.\text{f}6 14.\text{c}2 f4 15.\text{h}4 \text{e}8 16.\text{h}xg5 \text{h}xg5 17.\text{f}4 \text{g}x\text{f}4 18.\text{d}2 \text{c}7, and Black was clearly better in Stein-Geller, Soviet Union 1966. 13...\text{f}6 14.\text{h}4 14.\text{h}5+ \text{\textit{d}8} 15.\text{d}3 \text{f}4 17.\text{f}4 \text{f}4 was also better for Black in Radomski-Timoschenko, Soviet Union 1976. (D)

14...\text{g}4!! It is important to keep White's h1-rook out of the game. 14...\text{f}4? 15.\text{h}5+ \text{\textit{d}8} 16.\text{h}2 and 14...\text{c}4? 15.\text{\textit{h}5}+ \text{\textit{d}8} 16.\text{h}xg5 \text{\textit{d}2} 17.\text{\textit{e}1} both play into White's hands. 15.\text{d}3 \text{f}4 16.\text{\textit{e}2} 16.\text{h}2 is answered by 16...\text{g}3.

16...f\text{\textit{g}3} 17.\text{e}x\text{g}3 \text{f}8 18.\text{c}2 \text{d}7! Rapid development is more important than the g4-pawn, especially as the knight is very well placed on e5. 19.\text{g}x\text{g}3 \text{e}5 20.\text{\textit{e}4} 20.\text{h}5+? \text{\textit{e}7} 21.\text{\textit{e}4} \text{g}2 22.\text{d}3 23.\text{d}3 \text{a}1=+ 20...\text{d}7 21.\text{\textit{g}1} 0-0 0-0 22.\text{d}f1 \text{g}8 23.\text{f}4?! Opening a lot of lines for Black's attack. 23...\text{\textit{g}4} 24.\text{c}3 keeps the position more closed. 23...\text{\textit{c}4}! 24.\text{h}5 \text{f}7 25.\text{c}4 \text{h}5 26.\text{b}2 \text{e}3 27.\text{\textit{g}2} \text{f}7 28.\text{f}3 \text{d}g8 29.\text{\textit{b}3} \text{b}6 30.\text{\textit{d}3} \text{f}6 31.\text{\textit{e}2} \text{b}5 32.\text{d}2 e5! 33.\text{d}e6 \text{e}6 Black's bishop finally enters the attack with deadly effect. 34.\text{f}1 \text{f}3 0-1

(722) \text{Fischer - Spassky, Boris}
Sicilian Defense [B23]

1.c4 \text{c}5 2.\text{d}c3 \text{d}c6 3.\text{d}g2 \text{c}6 4.g3 \text{d}5 5.e4 \text{d}xe4 5.\text{e}5 \text{d}f5 6.\text{d}g5? \text{h}6 7.\text{\textit{h}4} g5 8.\text{d}g3 \text{a}5 9.d3? Spassky falls into an opening trap. 9.\text{\textit{d}2} \text{\textit{d}5} is the main line. 9...\text{\textit{e}4}!!
10.\text{e}4 \text{\textit{e}4}+ 11.b3 \text{c}3+ 12.\text{\textit{f}1} \text{f}5 13.\text{c}1 13.\text{c}1 14.\text{f}6 14.\text{c}2 f4 15.\text{h}4 \text{e}8 16.\text{h}xg5 \text{h}xg5 17.\text{f}4 \text{g}x\text{f}4 18.\text{d}2 \text{c}7, and Black was clearly better in Stein-Geller, Soviet Union 1966. 13...\text{f}6 14.\text{h}4 14.\text{h}5+ \text{\textit{d}8} 15.\text{d}3 \text{f}4 17.\text{f}4 \text{f}4 was also better for Black in Radomski-Timoschenko, Soviet Union 1976. (D)

25.\text{d}2! \text{d}5 26.\text{d}x\text{d}5 \text{d}x\text{d}5 27.\text{\textit{c}5} \text{b}6 28.\\text{\textit{f}1} f6 29.\text{\textit{e}5} \text{\textit{c}7}! 29...\text{\textit{e}8} 30.\text{\textit{f}e}2 \text{c}7 makes matters more difficult for White, but not 30...\text{\textit{c}2}? 31.\text{\textit{b}1} \text{b}5 32.\text{\textit{c}1}, when the rook is trapped; 32...\text{\textit{b}3} 33.\\text{\textit{c}2}+.
30.\text{b}4 \text{\textit{d}7} 31.\text{\textit{c}5} \text{\textit{f}7} 32.\\text{\textit{c}2} \text{g}5? 33.\text{d}g3 \text{g}6 34.\\text{\textit{e}4} \text{h}5 35.\text{d}d4?! Fischer is too hasty. Since his king also has an eye on d4, he should improve his rook first with 35.\text{a}6=. 35...\text{\textit{e}7}+ 36.\text{f}3 \text{h}4?! 36...\text{h}xg4 37.\text{h}xg4
promises Black a slight plus, e.g., 20.\(\text{Ge}6\) \(\text{Gc}8\) 21.\(\text{Gb}5\) \(\text{Bxe}7\) 22.\(\text{Bxb}7\) \(\text{Gd}7\) 23.\(\text{Be}1\) \(\text{Bb}8\) 24.\(\text{Gxa}7\) \(\text{Bxa}8\) 25.\(\text{Bxb}7\) \(\text{Bxa}2\). 20.\(\text{Bxb}5\) \(\text{Ff}7\) 21.\(\text{Bxf}7\) \(\text{Gxf}7\) 22.\(\text{Bd}2\) \(\text{Bb}8\) 23.\(\text{Bc}6\) \(\text{Bc}8\) 24.\(\text{Be}1\) \(\text{Ge}7\) 25.\(\text{Gd}4\) \(\text{Gc}7\) 26.\(\text{Gh}2\) 26.\(\text{Ga}5\)? 26...\(\text{exf}4\) 27.\(\text{Gxf}4\) \(\text{Ge}5\) 28.\(\text{Bxe}2\) \(\text{Bxb}7\) 29.\(\text{Gh}3\) \(\text{Gg}6??\) Inviting a combination that activates White’s bishops; 29...\(\text{Gxf}4\) 30.\(\text{Gxf}4\) \(\text{Bxb}8\) 31.\(\text{Gg}3=\). (D)

(723) Spassky - Fischer

Queen's Gambit Accepted [D27]

1.d4 \(\text{d5}\) 2.c4 \(\text{dxc}4\) 3.\(\text{Gf}3\) \(\text{c6}\) 4.e3 \(\text{Gf}6\)
5.\(\text{Gf}4\) \(\text{c6}\) 6.0-0 e5 7.dxe5 \(\text{Gx}d1\) 8.\(\text{Gxd}1\)
9.\(\text{Gd}2\) 10.a3?? Very tame. 10...\(\text{Be}7\) is the main line. 10...\(\text{b5}\) 11.\(\text{Be}2\) \(\text{Bb}7\) 12.\(\text{b4}\)
13.\(\text{Bb}3\) \(\text{Ba}2\) 14.\(\text{Bxc}8\) 15.\(\text{Bb}3\)
\(\text{Bxc}1\) 16.\(\text{Bxc}1\) Without rooks, Black’s problems does not manage to prove him wrong.
17.\(\text{Gxc}8\) 18.\(\text{Gfc}4\) \(\text{Bb}8\) 19.\(\text{Bf}3\)
20.\(\text{Ac}5\) \(\text{Ad}6\) 21.\(\text{Bd}3\) \(\text{Bd}5\) 22.\(\text{Ac}5\)
\(\text{Gd}7\) 23.\(\text{Bb}3\) \(\text{Bf}7\) 24.\(\text{Bd}3\) \(\text{f6}\) 25.\(\text{Bc}4\) \(\text{d6}\)
26.\(\text{Gxc}4\) \(\text{Bc}4\) 27.\(\text{Bc}4\) \(\text{Bc}4\) 28.\(\text{Bc}4\) \(\text{Bc}7\)
29.\(\text{Bc}6\) \(\text{Bc}4\) 30.\(\text{Bc}1\) \(\text{q}d\) 31.\(\text{Gf}3\) \(\text{Bc}5\)
32.\(\text{Bc}5\) \(\text{Bc}5\) 33.\(\text{Bc}5\) \(\text{Bc}5\) 34.\(\text{Bc}5\) \(\text{Bc}6\)
35.\(\text{Bc}6\) \(\text{Bc}6\) 36.\(\text{Bc}6\) 37.\(\text{Bc}6\) \(\text{Bc}6\) \(\text{Bc}6\) \(\text{Bc}6\)

(724) Fischer - Spassky

Sicilian Defense [B23]

1.\(\text{c}4\) \(\text{c}5\) 2.\(\text{Bc}3\) \(\text{Bc}6\) 3.\(\text{Bg}2\) \(\text{c}5\) 4.\(\text{Bd}5\)
\(\text{Ge}7\) 5.\(\text{Gxe}5\) \(\text{Bxc}5\) \(\text{d}6\) \(\text{Bd}5\) 7.\(\text{Bc}7\) \(\text{g}3\)
8.\(\text{Bx}h\) 9.\(\text{Bh}4\) \(\text{Bx}e\) 6.10.\(\text{Bd}3\) \(\text{Bx}d\) 11.\(\text{Bd}5\)
\(\text{Bb}8\) 12.\(\text{f}4\) \(\text{Bd}7\) 13.0-0 14.\(\text{f}5\) \(\text{Bc}6\)
15.\(\text{Bb}5\) \(\text{b}6\) 16.\(\text{Bc}x\) 17.\(\text{Bc}c\)
18.\(\text{Bf}4\) \(\text{Bf}6\) 19.\(\text{Bh}7\) \(\text{Bh}6\)??
19...\(\text{Bf}7??\) (Seirawan) is more precise and

67.\(\text{d}4\) There is nothing wrong with 67.\(\text{Bx}c\) arterial
\(\text{Bf}1\) 68.\(\text{Bd}4\) \(\text{Bf}2\)+ 69.\(\text{Bd}5\) \(\text{Bf}3\)+ (69...\(\text{Bf}3\)+
70...c6 d3 71...f8+ h7 72...f5+– 70...c6 d3 71...f8+ h7 72...e7+ h8 73.c8+ g7 74.d7+– (Ftacnik). 67...he7 68.d5? This makes the win extremely difficult, if it is possible at all. 68...e5+ wins relatively easily as the c-pawns give White’s king good shelter. 68...f6+ 69.c2 d6 70.g5 h8 71.d2 b6 72.e5+ g8 73.e8+! 73...e2 b4 74.e4 g7 75.f3 g6 76.g4= 73...g7 74.b5? Decentralizing the queen is wrong; 74...e7+ is called for. 74...c7 75.e2 d8 76.a6 h2+ 77.b3 b8+ 78.b5 c7 79.a3?! 79...e4? poses more problems, but Black seems to be able to prevent White’s king from entering by 79...a7+ 80.a5 d7+ 81.b3 h3+ 82.a3 h6 83.e5 b6+ 84.c2 g6+. 79...a7+ 80.a3 c7 81.d2 d8 82.d2 e7 83.a6?! f4+ 84.c2 e4+ 1/2–1/2

(725) Spassky – Fischer
Sicilian Defense [B23]

1.e4 c5 2.a3 e6 3.b3 c6 4.g3 c6 5.a3 g7 6.0-0 d6 7.d3 a6 7...0-0 is the main line. 8.a3 c7 9.f4 b5 10.h1 0-0 11.e3 b7 12.a1 b8 13.c3 a8 14.g4 b4 15.a4 b4 cxb4 16.a4 d7 17.a4 c8 18.b3 a5 19.g5 f8 20.a2 e7 21.d4 g6 22.b2 f5 23.e3 d5 24.xa5 dxe4 25.dxe4 (D)

726 Fischer – Spassky
Sicilian Defense [B44]

1.e4 c5 2.a3 e6 3.b3 c6 4.g3 c6 5.b5 d6 6.e4 f6 7.d5 c3 7...c3 is the main line. 7...c7 8.g3 0-0 9.a5 d7+ 10.g4 b6 11.d2 a6 10...d7 8.b8 11.a3 x6 c7 12.a3 d7 13.a1 c5 14.b3 c5 15.a4 c6 15...c4 runs into 16.xc4 x4 17.d5+ (Ftacnik). 16.a4 c6 17.d2 e8 18.f6 b6 18...c7 19.b3 c6 20.a2 d7 21.a3 c3 22.d5+ d5 is answered by 22...d7 23.c4 f6+ b6 24.a3 d7+ 17.d2 b5! Spassky starts to pressure White’s king and hopes for central control with this typical advance on the wing. 24.xb5 a5 25.d4 a8 26.e3 c5! A typical counterblow for this kind of pawn structure. White’s king starts to feel a bit insecure. 27.e5 d4 28.xc6 dxc6 29.a4 c5 30.bxc5 b6 31.e4 c5 32.a4 d5 33.a3 d4?! 33...d5?– applies more pressure. 34.d4 d4 d4 35.d6 b4 36.f5? a8 37.b2! (D)

25...e5? Fischer opens the position too early, so that White profits more than Black. After 25.c5 e1 (26.e5 d4 27.d3 a5 28.e2 d5) 26.d8 27.e5 d6, he has good compensation. 26.e2 exf4 27.xf4 a5 28.d3 b5? 28...d7 followed by d7c6 gives Black some compensation. 29.cxe5 a5xe5 29...exf5 30.dxe4 d5= is the last chance to fight. 30.d4 c5 31.ac3 bh4

37...a3? Allowing simplifications. The surprising 37...f4!! 38.f6 b3 keeps more attacking potential on the board and gives Black strong counterplay; 37...d4= is another good option. 38.xe6 fxe6 39.d5 c5 40.b3 c3 41.b2 c3! Spassky activates his forces to the maximum. 42.c2 c3 is met by 42...xg3, with drawing chances. 42...c3 43.a4 c2! xe5 44.e2 44.d2! 44...c3 45.xe3 xe3 46.d4 c3 47.c6 d6 48.c7 (D)
48...\textit{Ex}c7? Permitting White to advance the a-pawn further, which is worth more than Black's e-pawn here. Black therefore ought to have tried 48...\textit{Ex}c7 49.\textit{Ex}e8+ \textit{Kh}7 50.\textit{Ex}e5 \textit{h}5, with very good drawing chances. 49.\textit{Ex}b8+ \textit{Kh}7 50.a5 \textit{h}5 51.\textit{h}4 \textit{Sx}c5 52.a6 \textit{Ea}7 53.\textit{Eh}1+ \textit{Sb}6 54.\textit{Sxa}2 \textit{Sd}7? Black must evacuate his queen with 54...\textit{Sa}7. 55.\textit{Sb}2+ \textit{Sg}6 56.\textit{Sf}e2 \textit{Sf}7 57.\textit{Sg}c2+! With White's rook getting behind the a-pawn, the rook ending is won. 57...\textit{Ex}c2 58.\textit{Ex}c2 \textit{Sg}6 59.\textit{Sf}a2 \textit{Sa}7 60.\textit{Sg}a5 e5 61.\textit{Sg}2 \textit{Sf}6 62.\textit{Sf}2!? Triangulation. 62...\textit{Sf}6 63.\textit{Sc}3 Dancing around \textit{f}3 to reach the following zugzwang. 63...\textit{Sf}5 64.\textit{Sf}3 \textit{g}6 65.\textit{Sf}a3 \textit{g}5 66.\textit{h}x\textit{g}5 \textit{Sx}g5 67.\textit{Sxe}4 and Spassky resigned in view of 67...\textit{Sg}4 68.\textit{Sxe}5 \textit{Sxa}6 (68...\textit{Sg}5 69.\textit{Saxe}4++) 69.\textit{Sxa}6 \textit{Sx}g3 70.\textit{Sf}5 \textit{h}4 71.\textit{Sf}a3+ \textit{Sg}2 72.\textit{Sg}4+ 1-0

(727) \textit{Spassky – Fischer}
Sicilian Defense [B26]

1.e4 c5 2.d\textit{c}e2 \textit{Ex}f6 3.\textit{Sxc}3 d6 4.\textit{Sgd}2 5.\textit{Sgb}5 6.0-0 \textit{Sg}7 7.d3 0-0 8.\textit{h}3 \textit{Sb}8 9.f4 \textit{Ad}7 10.\textit{Lc}3 b5 11.a3 11.\textit{Sd}2 is the main line. 11...\textit{Sd}8 12.d4 cxd4 13.\textit{Sxd}4 b4 14.\textit{Sx}c6 \textit{Sx}c6 15.axb4 \textit{Sxb}4 16.\textit{Sxa}7 \textit{Sb}2 17.e5 \textit{Sg}2 18.\textit{Sx}g2 \textit{Sx}c7! 19.\textit{Sxe}d6 \textit{cxd}6 20.\textit{Sxa}4 \textit{Sa}2 21.\textit{Sb}6 (D)

21...\textit{Se}8! 22.\textit{Sx}c7 22.\textit{Sx}c7? \textit{Sc}6+ 22...\textit{Sx}a4 23.\textit{Sxa}4 24.\textit{Sx}c2 \textit{Sx}c2+ 25.\textit{Sf}2 \textit{Sxe}4+ 26.\textit{Sg}1 \textit{g}5

(728) \textit{Fischer – Spassky, Boris}
Sicilian Defense [B24]

1.e4 c5 2.d\textit{c}e2 \textit{Sg}6 3.\textit{Sge}2 \textit{Sd}c6 4.\textit{Sg}3 d5 5.exd5 exd5 6.d3 \textit{Sf}6 7.\textit{Sg}2 \textit{Se}7 8.\textit{Sg}5 d4 9.\textit{Sd}x\textit{f}6 \textit{Sxf}6 10.\textit{Sxd}4 \textit{Sd}f4 11.\textit{Sd}d3 \textit{Sxd}3 0-0 12.0-0 \textit{Sd}8 13.\textit{Sf}e1 \textit{Sf}6 14.\textit{Sf}x\textit{d}5 \textit{Sf}5 15.\textit{Sf}e3 \textit{Sf}6 16.\textit{Sf}d5 \textit{Sf}d5 17.\textit{Sf}e1 \textit{Sf}e6 18.\textit{Sf}d4 \textit{Sxf}d5 19.\textit{Sf}e6 \textit{Sf}e6 20.\textit{Sf}e6+! White's knight looks strong, but really is only a paper tiger, while Black will transfer his knight to \textit{f}5, where it will be a stallion. 20...\textit{Sf}x\textit{f}5 21.\textit{Sf}e1 \textit{Sf}5 22.\textit{Sf}e1 \textit{Sf}e6 23.\textit{Sf}e1 \textit{Sf}e6 24.\textit{Sf}e1 \textit{Sf}e6 25.\textit{Sf}e1 \textit{Sf}e6 26.\textit{Sf}e1 \textit{Sf}e6 27.\textit{Sf}e1 \textit{Sf}e6 28.\textit{Sf}e1 \textit{Sf}e6 29.\textit{Sf}e1 \textit{Sf}e6 30.\textit{Sf}e1 \textit{Sf}e6 31.\textit{Sf}e1 \textit{Sf}e6 32.\textit{Sf}e1 \textit{Sf}e6 33.\textit{Sf}e1 \textit{Sf}e6 34.\textit{Sf}e1 \textit{Sf}e6 35.\textit{Sf}e1 \textit{Sf}e6 36.\textit{Sf}e1 \textit{Sf}e6 37.\textit{Sf}e1 \textit{Sf}e6 38.\textit{Sf}e1 \textit{Sf}e6 39.\textit{Sf}e1 \textit{Sf}e6 40.\textit{Sf}e1 \textit{Sf}e6 41.\textit{Sf}e1 \textit{Sf}e6 42.\textit{Sf}e1 \textit{Sf}e6 43.\textit{Sf}e1 \textit{Sf}e6 44.\textit{Sf}e1 \textit{Sf}e6 45.\textit{Sf}e1 \textit{Sf}e6 46.\textit{Sf}e1 \textit{Sf}e6 47.\textit{Sf}e1 \textit{Sf}e6 48.\textit{Sf}e1 \textit{Sf}e6 49.\textit{Sf}e1 \textit{Sf}e6 50.\textit{Sf}e1 \textit{Sf}e6 51.\textit{Sf}e1 \textit{Sf}e6 52.\textit{Sf}e1 \textit{Sf}e6 53.\textit{Sf}e1 \textit{Sf}e6 54.\textit{Sf}e1 \textit{Sf}e6 55.\textit{Sf}e1 \textit{Sf}e6 56.\textit{Sf}e1 \textit{Sf}e6 57.\textit{Sf}e1 \textit{Sf}e6 58.\textit{Sf}e1 \textit{Sf}e6 59.\textit{Sf}e1 \textit{Sf}e6 60.\textit{Sf}e1 \textit{Sf}e6 (D)
61...\textit{e}e7+ White also holds after 61...\textit{f}f6 62.\textit{w}e2+ \textit{f}f1 63.\textit{w}f7. 62.\textit{g}g6 \textit{f}f6+ 63.\textit{h}h5 \textit{g}g8+ 64.\textit{g}g6 \textit{h}g7?! To keep practical chances Spassky, should preserve his last very valuable pawn with 64...\textit{w}f6+ 65.\textit{w}h5 \textit{g}g7. 65.\textit{w}xf5 \textit{w}f6+ 66.\textit{w}g4 \textit{g}g6+ 67.\textit{w}f4 \textit{d}d2+ 68.\textit{e}e5 \textit{c}c3+ 69.\textit{f}f4 \textit{d}d6+ 70.\textit{g}g5 \textit{d}d7+ 71.\textit{h}h5 \textit{e}e7+ 72.\textit{g}g5 \textit{f}f6+ 73.\textit{g}g4 \textit{g}g7+ 74.\textit{f}f5 \textit{f}f6+ 75.\textit{g}g4 \textit{g}g6+ 76.\textit{f}f4 \textit{d}d2+ 77.\textit{e}e5 \textit{g}g5+ 78.\textit{e}e6 \textit{g}g4+ 79.\textit{f}f7 \textit{d}d7+ 80.\textit{w}g6 ½-½

(729) Spassky, Boris – Fischer
Sicilian Defense [B24]

1.e4 c5 2.\textit{d}d2 \textit{d}d6 3.\textit{c}c3 \textit{c}c6 4.\textit{g}g5 \textit{g}g7 5.\textit{f}f3 \textit{f}f6 6.\textit{e}e3 \textit{g}g6 7.\textit{d}d2 \textit{d}d7 8.\textit{f}f4 \textit{e}e7 9.\textit{b}b5 \textit{d}d4 10.\textit{g}g5 \textit{g}g8 11.\textit{f}f3 \textit{g}g7 12.\textit{e}e2 \textit{h}h6 13.\textit{h}h4 \textit{d}d7 14.\textit{g}g3 \textit{f}f8 15.\textit{d}d1 \textit{e}e5 16.\textit{b}b5 \textit{d}d8 17.\textit{a}a4 \textit{d}d7 18.\textit{a}a5 \textit{d}d6 19.\textit{e}e3 \textit{e}e4 20.\textit{f}f3 \textit{f}f4 21.\textit{g}g3 \textit{g}g6 22.\textit{h}h5 \textit{h}h7 23.\textit{g}g3 \textit{g}g5 24.\textit{h}h6 \textit{f}f6 25.\textit{b}b3 \textit{b}b3 26.\textit{g}g4 \textit{f}f7 27.\textit{f}f5 \textit{d}d7 28.\textit{e}e2 \textit{h}h8 29.\textit{g}g3 \textit{e}e7 30.\textit{d}d1 \textit{f}f8 31.\textit{g}g2 \textit{d}d8 32.\textit{h}h6 \textit{e}e5 33.\textit{g}g5 \textit{g}g7 34.\textit{f}f3 \textit{d}d5 35.\textit{h}h7 \textit{f}f6 36.\textit{b}b1 \textit{g}g7 37.\textit{h}h8 38.\textit{d}d1+ \textit{e}e6 39.\textit{c}c1 \textit{d}d5 ½-½

(730) Fischer – Spassky, Boris
Sicilian Defense [B80]
1.e4 c5 2.\textit{c}c3 \textit{c}c6 3.\textit{g}g5 \textit{d}d5 4.d4 \textit{d}d4 5.\textit{e}e4 \textit{e}e7 6.\textit{f}f3 \textit{d}d6 7.\textit{d}d2 \textit{d}d7 8.\textit{f}f4 \textit{e}e8 9.0-0 0-0 10.g4 \textit{d}d4 11.\textit{g}g4 \textit{b}b7 12.\textit{f}f6 \textit{d}d7 14.\textit{b}b4 \textit{b}b4 14.\textit{b}b4 \textit{d}d7 15.\textit{d}d7 16.\textit{b}b6! Exchanging the problem a4-knight must be right. 17.\textit{b}b5 15.\textit{b}b6 17.\textit{b}b4 \textit{d}d7 18.\textit{b}b4 \textit{b}b4 19.\textit{b}b4 \textit{b}b4 (Emory Tate) was probably a better practical choice, as in the game, White's attack plays itself. 16.\textit{d}d4 \textit{d}d4 16.\textit{d}d4 \textit{d}d4 17.\textit{b}b3 \textit{b}b3 18.\textit{b}b4 \textit{b}b4 19.\textit{b}b4 \textit{b}b4 20.\textit{b}b4 \textit{b}b4 21.\textit{b}b4 \textit{b}b4 22.\textit{b}b4 \textit{b}b4 23.\textit{b}b4 \textit{b}b4 24.\textit{b}b4 \textit{b}b4 (D)

24...\textit{e}e6 Fischer breaks the bind and his counterplay will secure the draw. 25.\textit{d}d6 \textit{f}f6 26.\textit{f}f6 \textit{e}e6 27.\textit{g}g4 \textit{f}f6 28.\textit{h}h4 \textit{e}e5 29.\textit{g}g3 \textit{f}f5 30.\textit{g}g5 \textit{d}d6 31.\textit{b}b5 \textit{d}d4 32.\textit{a}a4+ \textit{b}b2 33.\textit{a}a3 \textit{b}b8 34.\textit{c}c1 \textit{d}d7 35.\textit{e}e6 36.\textit{b}b6 37.\textit{c}c5 \textit{d}d5

(731) Spassky, Boris – Fischer
Benoni Defense [E90]

1.d4 \textit{f}f6 2.c4 \textit{c}c6 3.d5 \textit{d}d6 4.\textit{e}e3 \textit{g}g6 5.\textit{c}c3 \textit{g}g7 6.\textit{f}f3 \textit{f}f6 7.\textit{b}b5 \textit{d}d4 8.\textit{d}d2 \textit{e}e5 9.\textit{g}g3 \textit{f}f6 10.\textit{e}e2 \textit{d}d7 11.\textit{d}d1 \textit{c}c6 12.\textit{e}e2 \textit{e}e5 13.\textit{d}d2 \textit{d}d5?! Starting a trend, which in the end leads to complete White domination. But White is slightly better in any
case. 14.\textit{Q}e2 f5 15.f4 \textit{Q}f7 16.g4 \textit{Q}h6?! 17.\textit{Q}g2 \textit{Q}c7 18.g5! \textit{Q}f7 19.\textit{R}b1 \textit{A}e8 20.\textit{A}d3 \textit{A}b8 21.h4 a6 22.\textit{Q}e2 b5 23.b3 \textit{Q}b7 24.\textit{Q}e1?! 24...\textit{Q}xg4 25.bxc4 \textit{A}xe1 26.\textit{Q}xe1! h5 is more tenacious, as White cannot grab more space as easily as in the game. 25.\textit{A}xe1 \textit{A}xb8 26.\textit{A}c1! The b-file is not important, as White's bishops cover the entry squares. 26...\textit{Q}d8 27.\textit{Q}e2 bxc4 28.bxc4 \textit{Q}e8 29.h5 \textit{Q}e7 30.h6!! This becomes a thorn in Black's side. 30...\textit{Q}h8 31.\textit{Q}d2 \textit{A}b7 32.\textit{Q}b1?! Without the major pieces, White will win easily as his minor pieces are far superior and his king can invade on the queenside. 32...\textit{Q}b8 33.\textit{Q}g3 \textit{A}xh4 34.\textit{Q}xh4 \textit{Q}g5 35.\textit{Q}b1 \textit{A}b2 36.\textit{Q}f3 \textit{Q}f8 37.\textit{Q}e2 \textit{A}h8 38.\textit{Q}d1 \textit{Q}e7 39.\textit{Q}c2 \textit{Q}d4 40.\textit{A}b3 \textit{A}f2 (D)

41.\textit{Q}h1 A slow, safe route to victory, and offering a humorous picture with the knights in the corner. The more violent 41.\textit{A}xg5+ \textit{gxg5} 42.\textit{A}xf5 wins as well. 41...\textit{A}h4 42.\textit{B}a4 \textit{Q}e7 43.\textit{B}a5 \textit{Q}d7 44.\textit{B}b6 \textit{Q}c8 45.\textit{A}c2 \textit{Q}f7 46.\textit{A}a4 \textit{B}b8 46...\textit{A}xg5 47.\textit{Q}c6+ 47.\textit{Q}d7 \textit{Q}d8 47...\textit{Q}g5 48.\textit{Q}xg5 \textit{Q}e5 49.\textit{A}f4 \textit{Q}xd7+ 50.\textit{Q}c6 \textit{Q}c8 51.\textit{Q}d6= 48.\textit{Q}c3 \textit{Q}a8+ 49.\textit{Q}xg6 \textit{Q}c7+ 50.\textit{Q}b6 \textit{Q}a8+ 51.\textit{Q}a5 \textit{Q}b7 52.\textit{Q}b5 \textit{Q}c7+ 53.\textit{Q}a4 \textit{Q}a8 54.\textit{Q}b3 \textit{Q}c7 55.\textit{Q}e8 \textit{Q}c8 56.\textit{Q}f6 \textit{Q}c7 57.\textit{Q}g6 \textit{Q}xg6 58.\textit{Q}xg8+ 1-0

(732) \textit{Fischer – Spassky, Boris}  
Ruy Lopez [C69]

1.e4 e5 2.\textit{Q}f3 \textit{Q}c6 3.\textit{Q}b5 a6 4.\textit{Q}xc6 dxc6 5.0-0 \textit{f}6 6.d4 exd4 7.\textit{Q}xd4 \textit{Q}e5 8.\textit{Q}c2 \textit{Q}xd1 9.\textit{Q}xd1 \textit{Q}d7 10.\textit{Q}bc3 \textit{Q}e7 11.\textit{Q}f4 11.\textit{Q}e3 is the alternative. 11...0-0-0 12.\textit{Q}d2 \textit{Q}g6 13.\textit{Q}g3 \textit{Q}e5 14.\textit{Q}c5 fxe5 15.\textit{B}ad1 c4! Black has equalized as a result of his activity. 16.\textit{Q}f1 \textit{Q}c5 17.\textit{Q}g1 \textit{Q}g4 18.\textit{Q}xd8+ \textit{Q}xd8 19.\textit{Q}xd8+ \textit{Q}xd8 20.\textit{Q}ce2 \textit{Q}e7 21.\textit{Q}e1 b5 22.c3 \textit{Q}f6 23.\textit{Q}h3 \textit{Q}h5 24.\textit{Q}g3 \textit{Q}f7 25.\textit{Q}d3 f6 26.\textit{Q}f1 \textit{g}5 27.\textit{Q}e2 \textit{Q}g6 28.\textit{Q}d3 h5 29.\textit{Q}e3 c6 30.\textit{Q}f3 \textit{Q}f7 31.\textit{Q}d1 a5 32.\textit{Q}e2 \textit{Q}e6 33.\textit{Q}g3 \textit{Q}g6 34.a3 \textit{Q}f7 35.\textit{Q}g5 \textit{Q}g6 36.\textit{Q}f3 \textit{Q}d7 37.\textit{Q}g3 \textit{Q}e6 38.\textit{Q}h4 Seirawan gives this as the game continuation in his book on the match, \textit{No Regrets}. Hays gives the game with the inclusion of the repetition 38.\textit{Q}hf3 \textit{Q}d7 39.\textit{Q}g3 \textit{Q}e6 40.h4. 38...\textit{Q}d7 39.\textit{Q}hxg5 \textit{Q}xg5 40.\textit{Q}h4 \textit{Q}g4 41.\textit{Q}xg4 \textit{hxg}4 42.\textit{Q}f5 \textit{a}4 (D)

43.f3 43.\textit{Q}g7 \textit{f}6 44.\textit{Q}e8+? oversteps the mark: 44...\textit{Q}f7 45.\textit{Q}c7 \textit{Q}a3!! 46.\textit{Q}xh5 \textit{b}4 \textit{=} (Ftačnik). 43...\textit{g}x\textit{f}3 44.\textit{Q}xf3 \textit{Q}f8 45.\textit{Q}e3 \textit{Q}h5 46.\textit{Q}f5 \textit{Q}c5 ½-½

(733) \textit{Spassky, Boris – Fischer}  
King's Indian Defense [E83]

1.d4 \textit{Q}f6 2.c4 \textit{g}6 3.\textit{Q}c3 \textit{Q}g7 4.e4 \textit{d}6 5.\textit{Q}c1 \textit{Q}c6 6.Qe2 \textit{Q}e6 7.\textit{Q}xc6 bxc6 8.\textit{Q}c4 \textit{B}b7 9.\textit{Q}e2 \textit{Q}d7 10.\textit{Q}bc3 \textit{Q}e7 11.\textit{Q}f4 11.\textit{Q}e3 is the alternative. 11...0-0-0 12.\textit{Q}d2 \textit{Q}g6 13.\textit{Q}g3 \textit{Q}e5 14.\textit{Q}c5 \textit{f}xe5 15.\textit{B}ad1 c4! Black has equalized as a result of his activity. 16.\textit{Q}f1 \textit{Q}c5 17.\textit{Q}g1 \textit{Q}g4 18.\textit{Q}xd8+ \textit{Q}xd8 19.\textit{Q}xe2?! The direct 23.\textit{Q}f6? \textit{Q}e8 24.\textit{Q}d7
25...\text{xf1} applies more pressure. 23...\text{Kh7} 24...\text{g3} \text{Af8} 25...\text{f6} \text{Ef8} 26...b3 \text{Qe8} 27...\text{g4} \text{Qd7} 28...\text{d1} \text{Qe8} 29...\text{g4} \text{Qd7} 30...\text{d1} \text{Qe8} 31...\text{f2} c6 32...a4?! Spassky is satisfied with a draw and eliminates Black's active options, but also limits his own possibilities. 32...b5 a\times b5 33...\text{h4} is a good try to fight for the full point. 32...\text{yd8} 33...\text{yA2} \text{ye7} 34...\text{g4} \text{Qd7} 35...\text{d1} \text{Qe8} \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2}

(734) Fischer – Spassky, Boris

Ruy Lopez [C95]

1.e4 e5 2...f3 \text{c6} 3...b5 a6 4...a4 \text{f6} 5.0-0 \text{Qe7} 6...e1 b5 7...b3 d6 8.c3 0-0 9.h3 \text{Bb8} 10.d4 \text{Qbd7} 11.c4 \text{Qxb2} is the main line. 11...c6 12.c\times b5 a\times b5 13...c3 \text{a8} 14...\text{g5} b4 15...\text{b1} \text{h6}! Preparing the upcoming combination. 16...\text{c5} 17...dxe5 \text{\times e4!} 18...\text{xe4} \text{yg7} 19...\text{exd6?} 19...\text{d5} e\times d5 20...\text{ad5} \text{yg5} 21...\text{b2}= (Seirawan). 19...\text{yf6!} 20...\text{b2} \text{d6} 21...\text{c4?!} Trying to relieve the pressure with this exchange does not work, but Black has strong pressure in any case. 21...\text{\times c4} 22...x\text{c4} \text{b6} 22...\text{xf3?} allows White to bail out with 23...\text{d7} \text{yf6} 24...\text{d1= (Ftacnik)}; but 22...\text{efd7?!} is a serious alternative. 23...\text{e5} \text{ae8} 24...\text{xf7+} \text{xf7} 25...\text{xf7} \text{e}\times e1+ 26...\text{xe1} \text{fxf7} 27...\text{ye3 (D)} (Ftacnik). 28...\text{Hxg5} \text{hxg5} 29...b3 This, followed by a3, was certainly no easy decision for Fischer, but as it turns out, he can live with the weak b3-pawn owing to the counterplay his rook will have. 29...\text{\times e6} 30.a3 \text{yd6} 31.a4 \text{b4} 32...\text{e5}\text{d} \text{d5} 33.f3 \text{Qc8} 34...\text{f2} \text{Qf5} 35...\text{\times a7} \text{c6} 36...\text{a6+} \text{yg5} 37...\text{e1} \text{Qf4} 38.g3 \text{b8} The knight is badly misplaced here. It should be centralized by 38...\text{c3} 39...\text{d2} \text{Qe5}, with better chances than in the game, e.g., 40.g4 \text{d7} 41...\text{f6} \text{c6} 42...\text{e3} \text{d5}, but the most likely outcome is still a draw. 39...\text{d2} \text{h5} 40...\text{d6} \text{yg5} 41...\text{a6} \text{d7} 42...\text{g4} \text{d3} 43...\text{yg5=}! \text{yf6} is more precise. 43...\text{yf5} Spassky can play on with 43...\text{yg3}, but White should be able to hold with 44...\text{yg5} 45...\text{yg6} \text{yd5} 46...\text{c6} 44...\text{yb6} \text{yc5} 45...\text{yg6} \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2}

(735) Spassky, Boris – Fischer

King's Indian Defense [E83]

1.d4 \text{Qf6} 2.c4 \text{g6} 3...c3 \text{Qc6} 4.d3 \text{Qg7} 4.e4 \text{d6} 5.f3 0-0 6...e1 \text{Qc6} 7...\text{yg2} a6 8.h4 \text{h5} 9...\text{\times d6} 10...\text{b3} a5 11...\text{a4?!} \text{\times d4} 12...\text{\times e2} \text{b6} 13...\text{d4?!} \text{h\times g4} 14...f5 \text{c5?!} Fischer meets White's attack on the wing with a typical counterblow in the center. 15...h5 c\times d4 16...\text{d4} \text{d5} 17...\text{\times d5} \text{b7 (D)}

27...\text{\times g5?!} Without queens, White has excellent drawing chances. So the general guideline that the side fighting against a rook should not exchange pieces is valid here as well, as after 27...\text{\times g6} 28...\text{d4}+ \text{\times g7} 29.f3 c4, Black is clearly on top. But not 27...\text{\times b2?} because of 28...e1+-

18...\text{f5?!} Spassky decides to burn his bridges; 18.h6 \text{\times e5} 19...\text{f3} is objectively better, but does not solve White's problems of course. 18...\text{gxf5} 19.g\times f5 \text{\times d5} 20.e\times d5 \text{\times b2} 21...\text{\times f1} \text{\times d7} 22...\text{b1} \text{\times a1} 23...\text{\times g1}+ \text{h8} 24...\text{a1+} f6 25...\text{b1} \text{\times g8} 26...\text{\times g6} \text{\times g6} 27...\text{h\times g6} \text{\times g7} 0-1

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Career Results

No book about the career of Bobby Fischer would be complete without a look at the numbers, the wins, losses and draws. It has been said that statistics and percentages may be skewed to lead to predetermined, subjective conclusions. Perhaps, but in the case of the American world champion, they reveal some very impressive results.

Please note that the following statistics are based on the tournament games for which the results are known. They do not include forfeits. In addition, there are five games played under tournament conditions that have been classified as “exhibition games” which are not included. These are against Darga (276); Sliwa (386); Larsen (358); Fine (415); and Andersson (628). Games from the 1967 Philippine exhibition have also not been included in these figures.

So, from the 752 tournament games played (not counting forfeits) and upon which statistics may be based, we have games scores (and therefore verified results) of 736, all of which are included in this book (one late arrival, courtesy of Andy Soltis, was added as game 429a). However, when the thirteen games noted above are removed, we are left with 723 games.

There are 29 games scores which are missing. Those are: 1955: 4 games from the U.S. Junior. 1956: 5 games from the U.S. Amateur; 7 games from the U.S. Junior; 3 games from the Canadian Open; and one from the Eastern States Open. 1957: 4 games from the Log Cabin 50/50 (note that Hays designates the games from the Log Cabin Open and the 50-50 differently, listing the Feuerstein, Hurtlten and Saidy games in the Log Cabin 50-50); 1 game from the New Western Open; and one from the North Central Open.

Finally from the 1958 match against Matulovic, the last three games are missing. Donaldson and Tangborn, in The Unknown Bobby Fischer, reported that the late British International Master Robert Wade had offered Matulovic 1000 German marks for the 3 missing games a few years ago, but he could not find them in spite of this incentive. The following tournaments are missing completely: 1956 Greater New York City Open (7 rounds; in the last round Fischer played R. Hays); 1956 Metropolitan League (5 rounds); 1956 Manhattan Chess Club A Reserve (11 rounds); and a 1957 Match vs D. Benninson in New York (Fischer won 3½-1½ and Benninson claimed later that it is unlikely that he won a game, but he was not completely sure). Only one game is preserved from the 1955 U.S. Amateur, although it is known he finished with a minus score. He played five games in the 1957 Metropolitan League, and only the fifth game is available.

So what, if any, conclusions may be drawn from this compilation of Fischer’s results in serious tournament and match play? The number of Fischer’s losses is very low. Altogether 84 losses in 752 games is a loss percentage of 11%. In addition, after the 1962/1963 U.S. Championship, he lost only 23 games out of 311, an unbelievably low 7.4%. This certainly is a reflection of his style, always looking to stay in control and taking risks only if they were calculable. The number of draws overall was 251 out of 752 games or 33%, again, a relatively low percentage when one realizes that the need for control reduces the risk and might lead to an increase in the number of draws.

There are good reasons for this low drawing percentage. First and foremost is Fischer’s unrelenting will to fight, from start to finish, for the full point, whether with White or Black. Among other impressive accomplishments is the winning of all eight U.S. Championships in which he participated. And from December 1962 until the end of his career he won every tournament and match in which he played, with only two exceptions, the 1965 Capablanca Memorial, where he shared places 2-4,
one-half point behind Smyslov, and the 1966 Piagnosky Cup, where he finished clear second, one-half point behind Spassky.

All in all, remarkable statistics by a remarkable champion.

**Tournament Results**

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<th>Year</th>
<th>Tournament</th>
<th>W</th>
<th>L</th>
<th>D</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Perc.</th>
<th>Place</th>
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<td>US Amateur</td>
<td>+0</td>
<td>-0</td>
<td>=1</td>
<td>5/10</td>
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<td>Place 10-20</td>
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<td></td>
<td>(Fischer got a minus score altogether)</td>
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<td>5/10</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>Place 10-20</td>
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<td>Canadian Open</td>
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<td>-2</td>
<td>=2</td>
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<td>Place 8-12</td>
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<td>-4</td>
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<td>Eastern States Open</td>
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<td>Log Cabin 30-30</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(The first four games are missing.)</td>
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<td>(Fischer won the first game on forfeit.)</td>
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<td>=6</td>
<td>15/21</td>
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<td>-1</td>
<td>=2</td>
<td>7½/9</td>
<td>78%</td>
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<tr>
<td>1967</td>
<td>Skopje</td>
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<td>Metropolitan League</td>
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<td>-0</td>
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<td>1968</td>
<td>Netanya</td>
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<td>Vinkovci</td>
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<td>-0</td>
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<td>USSR vs. Rest of the World (2nd board)</td>
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<td>-0</td>
<td>=2</td>
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<td>Rovinj/Zagreb</td>
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<tr>
<td>1970</td>
<td>Buenos Aires</td>
<td>+13</td>
<td>-0</td>
<td>=4</td>
<td>15/17</td>
<td>88%</td>
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<td>Siegen Olympiad (1st board)</td>
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<td>-1</td>
<td>=4</td>
<td>10/13</td>
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<td>Interzonal Palma de Mallorca</td>
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<td>=209</td>
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<td>1957</td>
<td>Cardoso, New York</td>
<td>+5</td>
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<td>1957</td>
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<td>Janosevic, Belgrade</td>
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<td>Reshevsky, New York/Los Angeles</td>
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<td>-2</td>
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<td>1971</td>
<td>Tainanov, Vancouver</td>
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<td>=0</td>
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<td>Larsen, Denver</td>
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<td>Spassky, Reykjavik (Fischer forfeited the second game)</td>
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<td>-2</td>
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<td>Spassky, Sveti Stefan/Belgrade</td>
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<td>64/98</td>
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<td>+417</td>
<td>-84</td>
<td>=251</td>
<td>542½/752</td>
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Career Highlights

March 9, 1943: Robert J. Fischer is born in Chicago.

November 14, 1950: Fischer’s mother, Regina, writes to Hermann Helms, publisher of the American Chess Bulletin, inquiring about where her son might be able play chess.

May 20-22, 1955: Fischer plays in the U.S. Amateur Championship, the first tournament from which a game score has survived.

October 17, 1956: Fischer defeats Donald Byrne in a game later dubbed by Hans Kmoch to be “The Game of the Century.”

July 14, 1957: Fischer wins the U.S. Junior Championship.


August-September 1958: Finishing tied for places 5-6 at the Portoroz Interzonal, Fischer qualifies for the Candidates Tournament.

1958: Fischer is awarded the title of International Grandmaster.

June, 1959: Fischer defeats Paul Keres in Zürich. It is his first victory over a Soviet grandmaster.

September-October 1959: Fischer participates in his first candidates tournament in Yugoslavia.


May-June 1962: Fischer suffers a setback at the Curaçao Candidates Tournament, finishing 4th.


January 2, 1964: Fischer wins the U.S. Championship with a perfect 11-0 score.


November, 1967: Leading by a comfortable margin, Fischer quits the Sousse Interzonal.

March-April 1970: Fischer defeats Petrosian 3-1 in the USSR vs. The World match in Belgrade.

November-December 1970: Fischer wins the Interzonal at Palma de Mallorca, finishing 3½ points ahead of Larsen.

1971: Fischer shuts out both Taimanov and Larsen 6-0, and then defeats Petrosian 6½-2½ in the Candidates Matches to become the official challenger for the world title.

July 11, 1972: After several delays, the world championship match between Fischer and Spassky begins.

July 17, 1972: Fischer wins game 3 of the world championship match. It is Fischer’s first victory ever over the Soviet world champion.

September 1, 1972: Spassky resigns the adjourned 21st match game in Reykjavik. Fischer becomes the 11th world chess champion.

November 5, 1992: Spassky resigns the 30th game of the Sveti Stefan/Belgarde rematch. It is Fischer’s last serious game.

January 17, 2008: Robert J. Fischer dies in Reykjavik at the age of 64. He lived symbolically one year for each square of the chessboard.
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