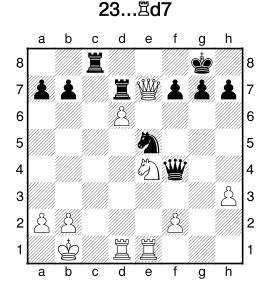
In a previous article I looked at a game between two legendary Hoosier players and the theme centered upon a far advanced pawn. Should one attack, or try to gueen the pawn?

Here we will revisit this theme as it often comes into play. The question revolves about how much can you sacrifice in order to get that pawn to the promised land.

Before we get to the game, let me give you an exercise: [See the diagram at right.]

Your queen has just been attacked. Give yourself 15 minutes and decide upon what best play might be, and how would you play?



[What pair of Hoosiers have played the most games against each other? I would venture to say that two legendary players from Kokomo; John Roush and Phil Meyers would be my guess. I'd say they have probably crossed swords over the board more than a thousand times! (Especially when you include their marathon blitz sessions!) I witnessed their most recent battle royale at the recent Super Tornado organized by Nate Bush in Indianapolis at the Delta Hotel.

But I'm also sure that by the time you are reading this that they will already have played many more games at the Kokomo IHOP in their ongoing journey across the chessboard.

This encounter was played at a very fast time control [q45+5], but that might have seemed slow to these battle tested veterans. The game has instructive points and I hope you enjoy it.]

Roush, John (1800) - Meyers, Phil (1713) [B21]

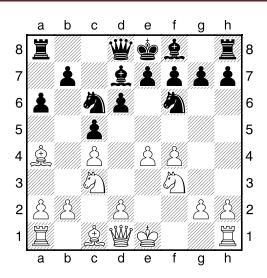
December Super Tornado (2.1), 12.12.2020

[FM Lester VanMeter]

[This type of opening set-up is a favorite of 21.\(\mathbb{I}\)f2 \(\mathbb{I}\)f8 \(22.\(\Delta\)h4 \(\mathbb{U}\)f7 \(23.\)\(\mathbb{I}\)af1 \(b4.\) John's and surely no surprise to Phil. 24.axb4 cxb4 25. Exe2 Exe2 26. Ef2 Ee6 ChessBase gives the following as an 27.h3 a5 28. 4 f3 a4 29. 4 h4 ± a8 30. 4 d8+ interesting alternative.1

[Relevant: 5.0-0 g6 6.\(\preceq\)xc6 \(\preceq\)xc6 7.d3 b3 34.\(\Qreceq\)d4 \(\preceq\)xd4 Liu,G (2462)-Gao,R åa7 8.4c3 4f6 9. de 1 b5 10.e5 4d5 (2546) Shenzhen 2017 1-0] 11. 2 e4 0-0 12.a3 2d7 13. 2h4 f5 14.exf6 🖄 xf6 15. 🖄 fg5 h6 16. 🖏 xf6+ exf6 17. 🖄 f3 f5 | 5...a6 6. 🙎 a4 🖄 f6 7. 🖏 c3

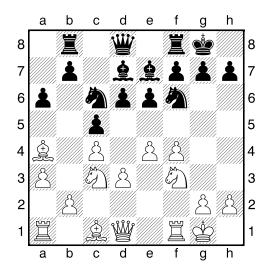
1.e4 c5 2.f4 d6 3.包f3 包c6 4.臭b5 臭d7 5.c4 18.c3 罩ae8 19.臭d2 罩e2 20.豐g3 堂h7 фh7 31.₩h4 фq8 32.₩d8+ ₩e8 33.₩a5



7...e6N [ChessBase proclaims this to be a novelty, but it certainly is a typical move, and it, too, fits Phil's style of play.]

[Predecessor: 7... ②d4 8. 並 d7+ 遊 xd7 9.d3 ②c6 10.0-0 e6 11.a3 並e7 12. 區b1 0-0 13.d4 cxd4 14. ②xd4 區ac8 15. 並e3 ②xd4 16. 遊 xd4 遊 c6 17.b3 ②g4 18. ②a4 並f6 19. 遊d3 b5 20. ②b2 並xb2 21. 區xb2 bxc4 22. bxc4 遊 xc4 23. 區d1 遊 xd3 24. 區xd3 區b8 25. 區db3 區xb3 26. 區xb3 區c8 27.h3 ②xe3 28. 區xe3 區c6 29. 區b3 g6 30. 查f2 查g7 31. 查f3 f5 32. exf5 gxf5 33.g4 fxg4+ 34.hxg4 查g6 35. 區e3 d5 36. 區d3 區c5 37. 區e3 Saveliev, D (2050)-Prikhodko, A (1967) Uljanovsk 2006 ½-½ (67)]

8.d3 **Qe7** 9.0-0 0-0 10.a3 **Bb8**

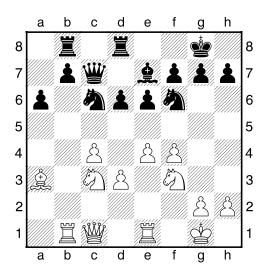


The position is balanced, and here John decides to lash out with a pawn sacrifice to

obtain open lines for his pieces.]

11.b4?! cxb4 12.axb4 ②xb4 13.彙xd7 營xd7 14.彙a3 ②c6 15.罩b1 罩fd8 16.罩e1 營c7 [Being a pawn up Phil decided that he wished to wait and stay solid. He rejected opening up the position with the central break d6-d5 as he thought it would be weakening.]

17.₩c1

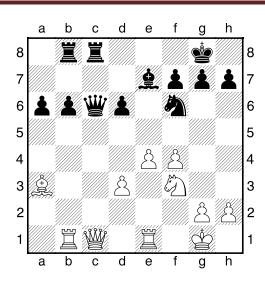


This move protects the \$\mathbb{2}a3 & \$\alpha\$c3 while getting out of the gaze of the \$\mathbb{Z}d8.\text{lt also} eyes the undefended \$\mathbb{\mathbb{U}}c7\$ and this is a point that Phil overlooked...]

17...b6 18. 2 d5! [This is a common tactic seen in the Hedgehog and English Opening lines. Phil was definitely a bit surprised and "put off" his normal game by it.

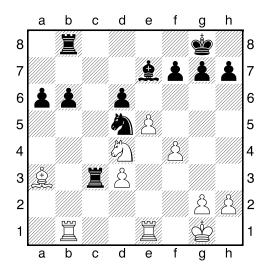
When hit by a surprise move, it is always a good idea (if you have time) to take a deep breath and allow yourself some time to calm down. The fast time control was not a factor in this game for either player.]

18...exd5 19.cxd5 \(\mathbb{\textsq} \) dc8 20.dxc6 \(\mathbb{\textsq} \) xc6



21.e5! [John presses forward utilizing pins and undefended pieces.]

21... 4 d5 22. 4 xc6 xc6 23. 4 d4 xc3

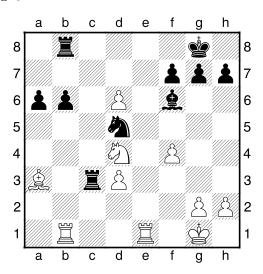


It was at this point that I first saw the game 'live'. I did join the postmortem afterwards with both players.

I was interested to see how he would play. 24. exd6 looked good, but the intermediate move of \$\frac{1}{2}\$f6 is just too strong.]

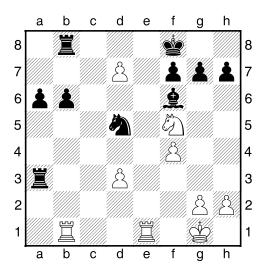
24.exd6? [The simple 24.\(\precent{L}\)xd6 was necessary.]

24....\$f6



25.♠f5? [25.♠b3 keeps some fight alive, but when I came back to the board I saw that John had decided to go "all in", but this ♠ on the d-file does not compensate for a piece.]

25... \square xa3 26.d7 \square f8



the too back. I was thinking, what is John up to? He told me later that he had just lost the $\hat{2}$, but I answered that I thought he must have given it away deliberately trying to queen his d-pawn.]

27.\(\mathbb{Z}\) bc1!? [An interesting attempt to confuse the issue.]

27...\(\mathbb{Z}\)c3 28.\(\mathbb{Z}\)xc3 [28.\(\alpha\)d6 doesn't make a difference.]

28...②xc3? [This is a losing move (theoretically), but Phil's reason was understandable, "I wanted to keep two guards on the queening square."]

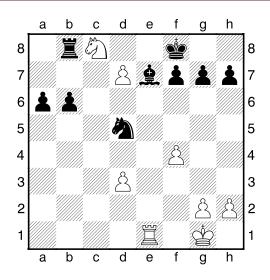
[28...\2xc3 was the winning path. It gains time on the rook, and more importantly it keeps the knight close to the d-pawn. Phil's body language of being worse was clearly evident.

However, in such situations, I would like to remind a player to stay positive. Think of what you have; an extra piece, and even if you cannot figure out how to stop the d-pawn, then remember with an extra piece it is okay to give a piece back for that pawn!

In such a case, you would be a pawn up... However here with good play it would not even come to pass after black plays \mathbb{Z}b8-d8.]

29. ②d6+- [Now this works, because he gets a tempo. The capture on c3 with the bishop, hitting the rook would preclude this move as white could not afford to give the ≝e1...]

29...ge7□ 30.0c8! 0d5



... and now to just finish him off...]

31.[□]e5?

[oh, no...

The most common winning method, just take all the material away, right?

But this could have been a costly decision...]

[31.\(\mathbb{Z}\)xe7! threatening mate in one, AND eliminating the control over d8 by black. It's simple once you see it, but if you haven't seen it, or you are not looking to 'give up' material, rather than winning material, then it is pretty much impossible to see.

Clearly it isn't on white's radar as he gets another chance and again passes on it.]

31...**\$**c5+?

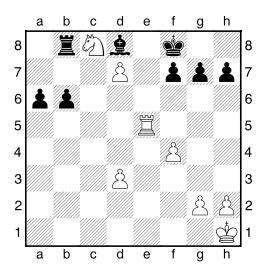
[Here was a chance again, but one has to have a sacrificial mindset! I've an extra piece, I just have to eliminate that d-pawn.]

[31... 6 and black will enjoy a pawn up endgame with every chance to win.

32.\(\mathbb{Z}\)xe7 \(\overline{\Delta}\)xd7 33.\(\mathbb{Z}\)xd7 \(\mathbb{Z}\)xc8]

32. 4 h1 2 e7 33. 3 xd5 [33. **xe7**]

33...**≜**d8 34.[□]e5



[This certainly looks over, but...]

34...f6?

[34...f5 Would force white to find a couple more accurate moves down the road. 35. 日本 4 本 4 本 4 本 5 本 5 本 5 本 6 4 年 5 本 6 37. d 4 日本 5 本 6 37. d 5 和 6 37. d 5 和

35.罩e8+ 中f7 36.罩xd8 中e6 37.f5+ [The difference, this is too easy to spot.]

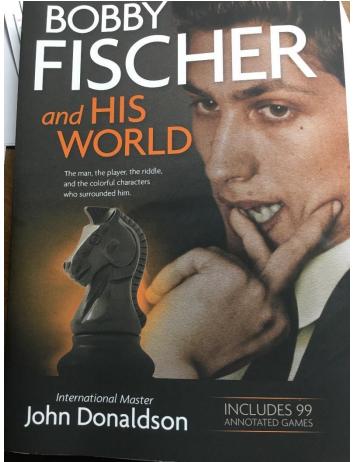
37.... 中d5 38. 里 (A true battle. The key takeaway for me is to always resolve to make it as difficult for your opponent as possible. Naturally the reverse is true, too. When you are up, DO NOT relax and keep pushing.]

1-0

Let us now return to the exercise I posed at the beginning.

I am currently reading the new Bobby Fischer book just out. It is an excellent book, and for many players new and fascinating details about him and "HIS WORLD" will be revealed.

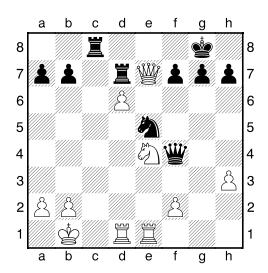
I have also been studying Bobby's games from his 11-0 sweep of the US Championship with my students. All of these games are interesting and full of chess ideas worth knowing. The position depicted is from his first round game in that event. White was GM Edmar Mednis. who annotated this game rather deeply in an obscure Regional US chess pub, and Donaldson presented it in his book.. Hans Kmoch annotated all of Bobby's games from this event in Chess Review, and commentary upon this game also appeared in the American Chess Quarterly magazine published by Larry Evans. Select notes can also be found in Fischer game collections by Mueller or Hays or appreciations of Bobby's play by Brieger or Augur.



This follows upon our theme regarding a passed pawn. I am only going to give light notes/commentary. For those of you interested in more details, please feel free to consult the references cited above, or just contact me. I am more than happy to help aspiring students of the game.

Mednis, Edmar John - Fischer, Robert James [C54] USA-ch New York (1), 15.12.1963

1.e4 e5 2.包f3 包c6 3.象c4 象c5 4.c3 包f6 5.d4 exd4 6.cxd4 象b4+ 7.象d2 象xd2+ 8.包bxd2 包xe4!? 9.營e2 d5 10.包xe4 0-0 11.0-0-0 象g4 12.h3 象xf3 13.gxf3 dxc4 [○13...dxe4‡] 14.營xc4 營h4 15.內b1 營f4 16.d5 包e5 [16...包e7] 17.營xc7 墨ac8 18.營d6 [18.營xb7=] 18...黑cd8 19.營c7 墨c8 20.營d6 墨fd8!? 21.營e7 包xf3 22.d6! 包e5 [22...營e5=] 23.墨he1 [23.營xb7] 23...墨d7 [This has been a complicated game and Mednis is already short of time. Here is the critical choice:



[Naturally this game was followed closely by the large crowd. Here a strong master, Sidney Bernstein, thought about \$\omega\$c5, and contemporary analysis of this game centered about this idea.]

24.\g5?

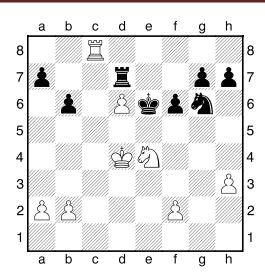
24. ②c5!! Mednis 24... 墨xe7 (Fritz 14: 24... 豐f5+ 25. 中a1 国xe7 26. dxe7 国e8 27. 国d8 f6 28. 国xe8+ 中f7 29. 国b8 中xe7 30. 国xb7+ 中d6 31. ②e4+ 中c6 32. 国xg7 ②d3 33. 国f7 豐xh3 34. 国xf6+ 中b5 35. 国d1 h5 36. f3 豐g2 37. ②c3+中c4 38. 国c6+ ②c5 39. ②e4) 25. dxe7 国e8 26. 国d8 f6 27. 国xe8+中f7 28. 国g8!]

Our modern friend the SM gives the correct line. Did you find it?

[Fritz 14: 24.\(\mathbb{I}\)d5! \(\mathbb{I}\)xe7 25.dxe7 \(\alpha\)c6 26.\(\alpha\)d6 g6 27.\(\alpha\)xc8 \(\alpha\)xe7 28.\(\alpha\)xe7+\(\alpha\)g7 29.\(\alpha\)c8 \(\mathbb{I}\)c4 30.\(\mathbb{I}\)d8 \(\mathbb{I}\)h4 31.\(\mathbb{I}\)d2 \(\mathbb{I}\)xh3 32.\(\alpha\)d6 \(\mathbb{I}\)h4 33.\(\alpha\)c2 h5 34.\(\mathbb{I}\)e4 \(\mathbb{I}\)g5 35.b4 f5 36.f4 \(\mathbb{I}\)h4 37.\(\mathbb{I}\)ed4 b6 38.\(\alpha\)b5 1.69/19;

Fritz 14: 24. ②g3 罩xe7 25.dxe7 罩e8 26. 罩d8 f6 27. 罩xe8+ 查f7 28. 罩b8 查xe7 29. 罩xb7+ 查e6 30. ②e4 f5 31. ②c5+ 查d6 32. 罩b5 營d2 33. ②b7+ 查c6 34. 罩bxe5 查xb7 35. 罩e7+ 查b8 36. 罩e8+ 查b7 37. 罩8e2 營d3+38. 查a1 營d4 39. 罩e7+ 查b6 0.58/20;

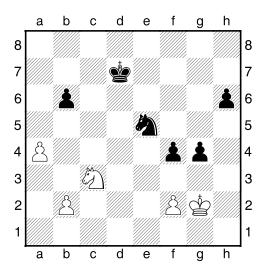
24...增xg5 25.包xg5 f6 26.包e4 包g6 27.罩c1 罩xc1+ 28.罩xc1 b6! 29.罩c7 包f8 30.全c2 全f7 31.全c3 全e6 32.罩c8 包g6 33.全d4



33...h6 34.\(\mathbb{Z}\)e8+ \(\phi\)f7 35.\(\mathbb{Z}\)c8 \(\hat{\Delta}\)f4 36.h4 g6 37. \(\bar{2}\) h8 f5 38. \(\bar{2}\) h7+ [The draw was there with 14: 38. \$\dag{\phi}\$e5 \$\dag{\phi}\$d3+ 39. \$\dag{\phi}\$d5 \$\dag{\phi}\$b4+ 40. \$\dphi\$e5 \$\dphi\$c6+ 41. \$\dphi\$d5 \$\dphi\$e7+ 42. \$\dphi\$e5 \$\c6+ 43.\dd5 \$\e7+ 44.\decde{0}e5 \$\e6\c6+ 45.\(\dagge\)d5 \(\dagge\)e7+ 46.\(\dagge\)e5 \(\dagge\)c6+ 47.\(\dagge\)d5 50.\$\dphi\$e5 \$\dphi\$c6+ 51.\$\dphi\$d5 \$\dphi\$e7+ 52.\$\dphi\$e5 \lozenge c6+ 53. \diamondsuit d5 \lozenge e7+ but in horrific time trouble now Mednis was not in a "sacrificial" frame of mind.1

41. 4 b5+ dd7 [Likely the players were still blitzing out their moves and this is the decisive 60. \$\div f3 \div e1 + 61. \div e2 g2 62. \$\div f2 f3 0-1\$ error.] 42. ඕxa7? ඕg2! 43. ඕe5 ඕxh4

44. фf4 g5+ 45. фg3 Øg6 46.a4 f4+ **47. \delta g2 g4 48. \delta b5** [the sealed move, and the game was resumed a couple of days later] 48...9e5 49.9c3



49... de6!! [The winning idea. Mednis missed this in his adjournment analysis, but Bobby didn't....

Edmar had considered only [49... \$\ddots c6; 49... 2d3; 49... 2c4] and thought that he had good chances to draw.]

50.b4 ②c6 51.f3 h5 52.b5 ②e5 53.fxg4 38... фe6 39. ፰xd7 фxd7 40. ଦc3 фxd6 hxg4 54. фf2 Ød3+ 55. фg2 Øc5 56. фf1 фf5 57. фg2 фe5 58. фf2 Ød3+ 59. фe2 g3

