Praise for Bent Larsen

"His chess writing is among the best, combining analysis with humour and psychological understanding of the fight."

Peter Heine Nielsen, former Danish Chess Champion

"Of the many chess masters I have met, Bent is the most original."

Anatoly Karpov

"He aims for the initiative and always plays for a win."

Max Fuwe

"Together with his love for and deep knowledge of chess, it is the refined humour of this outstanding player and highly cultured person that makes his comments so unique."

Mihail Marin, former Romanian Chess Champion

"Larsen is a fighter. He is always searching. I am a realist, but he is a romantic."

Miguel Najdorf

"His enormous talent together with his inexhaustible optimism generated a specific, inimitable style."

Garry Kasparov

"He bears an amazing resemblance to Nimzowitsch with his extremely dynamic play, conforming to a single strategic goal."

Lev Polugaevsky

"With a fine sense of humour Larsen explains his aggressive and unconventional approach to chess, in a way that is instructive to players of all levels."

Christopher Lutz, former German Chess Champion

"His boldness and his concrete and non-routine approach to positions cannot fail to appeal to all connoisseurs of chess."

Tigran Petrosian

"Larsen is one of the greatest fighters in chess, prepared to fight to death with both White and Black."

Raymond Keene, former British Chess Champion

"One of the best books in the entire history of chess. A masterpiece."

Alfonso Romero Holmes, former Spanish Chess Champion

Bent Larsen

Bent Larsen's Best Games

Fighting Chess with the Great Dane

Contents

	The Will to Win			
Author's Preface				
Editor's Forewo	ord			
Chapter 1	Beginnings			
Chapter 2	Scandinavian Champion			
Chapter 3	International Master			
Chapter 4	Grandmaster!40			
Chapter 5	Ups and Downs52			
Chapter 6	Experiments			
Chapter 7	Involuntary Pause			
Chapter 8	Great Leap Forward			
Chapter 9	Difficult Choice			
Chapter 10	The Public Wants Sharp Play			
Chapter 11	Satisfactory Results			
Chapter 12	1967: A Crazy Year			
Chapter 13	1968: Another Busy Year			
Chapter 14	1969: About My Style			
Chapter 15	Lugano to Solingen 1970			
Chapter 16	The Palma de Mallorca Interzonal 1970197			
Chapter 17	Palma de Mallorca 1971			
Chapter 18	Teesside 1972			
Chapter 19	My First Victory against Smyslov 214			
Chapter 20	Leningrad Interzonal 1973			
Chapter 21	Manila 1973			
Chapter 22	Las Palmas 1974			
Chapter 23	The Spanish Team Championship 1974 240			
Chapter 24	Manila 1974			
Chapter 25	Report from Orense 1975			
Chapter 26	Manila 1975			
Chapter 27	Spanish Team Championships 1975 263			
Chapter 28	Biel Interzonal 1976			

Chapter 29	Las Palmas Tournament 1976 277
Chapter 30	Lanzarote 1976
Chapter 31	Costa Brava 1976297
Chapter 32	Spanish Team Championships 1976
Chapter 33	Geneva 1977306
Chapter 34	Las Palmas 1977
Chapter 35	Ljubljana/Portoroz 1977320
Chapter 36	Spanish Team Championship Alicante 1977 326
Chapter 37	Bobby Fischer
Chapter 38	Bent Larsen's Extraordinary Personality
Chapter 39	Bent Larsen's Exhausting Curriculum Vitae 341
	ements until 1973
Index of Openi	ngs
Index of Games	s

The Will to Win

by Peter Heine Nielsen, Dan H. Andersen and Thorbjørn Rosenlund

Bent Larsen was born on March 4th, 1935 near Thisted, a small town in northern Jutland. By a strange coincidence, Aron Nimzowitsch died 12 days later. The Latvian grandmaster had lived in Denmark since 1922, and his death at only 46 meant that there was no one of comparable strength in Denmark during Larsen's rise to the world elite.

Bent Larsen learned to play chess in 1942, when he was confined to bed with a series of children's diseases. He joined a chess club in 1947, and in swift succession he became club champion, city champion, and provincial champion, usually with a 100 per cent score.

At 16 he had his international debut at the 1951 Junior World Championship in Birmingham, where he finished fourth (Ivkov won). He won his first Danish championship in 1954, and at the age of 19 he was the strongest player in Denmark, a position he kept for at least 35 years.

In the USSR a boy could go to the local pioneer palace and play chess against very strong players. The very best would continue to special programs and schools, and there would be strong tournaments and training sessions with grandmasters. In Denmark there was nothing of the sort. Larsen himself has dismissed the notion that it would have been better for his chess development to have been born in Moscow. He worked alone and felt comfortable with it.

One thing Denmark did have was world-class chess writing, represented by Aron Nimzowitsch and international master Jens Enevoldsen. Their highly individual kind of writing, with its emphasis on the intensity of the fight, was undoubtedly an inspiration for Larsen. He began very early to write for newspapers and *Skakbladet* (the chess magazine of the Danish Chess Federation), and together with simuls and lectures this made it possible for him to carve out a professional career.

In Larsen's opinion, the biggest boost to his chess understanding came from annotating the games of the 1953 Candidates' Tournament in Zürich for *Skakbladet*. By the end of the year he felt confident that his understanding of the game was at grandmaster level, but he lacked practical playing strength.

At the Amsterdam Olympiad in 1954 he scored 71% and was rewarded with the title of International Master. The year after he defeated the Icelandic chess hero and future FIDE president Fridrik Olafsson in a match for the Nordic Championship. Then came the first great breakthrough, when he scored the highest percentage on Board 1 at the Moscow Olympiad in 1956. This gave him the Grandmaster title, a much more select title then, when there was only a handful of active grandmasters in the world. In the finals he defeated Gligoric in a classic game, and even the great Botvinnik had to fight with his back to the wall before his tenacious defence secured the draw.

Larsen studied engineering at the technical college in Copenhagen, and most people, including the officials of the Danish Chess Federation, wanted him to take his exam and get a steady job. Their reasons were probably a mixture of disdain for professional sports and a genuine feeling that a career as a professional chess player was not a good choice in the long run. Chess did not reward its professionals well. Carl Schlechter starved to death in 1918. Janowsky died poor and lonely in a rented room. Tartakower died a bitter man. Fifty years later Larsen smiles and says about his decision to become a professional that he did, indeed, spend most of the nights studying chess instead of engineering, but there never was a conscious decision. It just kind of happened.

The years after the triumph in Moscow were difficult ones for him. His results were modest and his games were very uneven. Strategic masterpieces were followed by weak moves and strange defeats. He experimented and played sharp set-ups.

With hindsight you can see that this period was the difficult learning process which was a prerequisite for later greatness, something that many young masters give up in advance, perhaps afraid of losing their newly won prestige and high rating. Indeed, the historical ratings show that Bent Larsen slipped down the list, from no. 9 in the world in 1956 to no. 50 in 1963.

Then came the second breakthrough: the 1964 Interzonal Tournament in Amsterdam. Twenty-four players, five of them from the USSR. 1-4 Smyslov, Spassky, Tal and Larsen 17; 5. Stein 16½; 6. Bronstein 16. Larsen had a positive score against the Soviet stars and won famous games against Spassky and Bronstein.

In the Candidates' matches Bent Larsen first defeated Ivkov, $5\frac{1}{2}-2\frac{1}{2}$. In the semi-finals he was defeated by the narrowest of margins by Tal: $5\frac{1}{2}-4\frac{1}{2}$.

It was a great match between two uncompromising fighters, and the first game was probably a shock for the Russian side.

KI 2.2 - E99

Bent Larsen Mikhail Tal

Bled Candidates' Match sf 1965 (1)

1.d4 \$\angle\$f6 2.c4 g6 3.\angle\$c3 \(\frac{1}{2}\)g7 4.e4 0-0 5.\angle\$f3 d6 6.\(\frac{1}{2}\)e2 e5 7.0-0 \(\frac{1}{2}\)c6 8.d5 \(\angle\$e7



9.⁄2 e1

Larsen's favourite move, despite diversifying in many ways later, most notably with 9.當h1!?, one point being that Black's natural 9...心h5 can be met by 10.心g1 心f4 11.皇f3, followed by a later g2-g3, forcing Black's knight back, as for example in the second game of Larsen's match against Curt Hansen in 1988.

9...∕∆d7 10.f3 f5 11.g4!?

A line which has recently regained popularity, but which in 1965 was only in its very early stages. White tries to nip Black's attack in the bud by blocking the structure on the kingside.

11...h5 12.g5



12...h4?!

After this game generally condemned, but a principled try to refute White's strategy. The pawn on g5 is now isolated and difficult to defend.

13.∕∆d3 f4 14./ \$\displaystyle{\phi}\$h1 \displaystyle{\phi}\$f7 15.c5!

A novelty. Black cannot comfortably take the pawn, as 16. \$\widethinder{w}\$b3 threatens 17.d6+.

Play has proceeded logically, almost in a symmetrical fashion. White defends his weakness on the kingside, while at the same time opening up targets on the queenside. Black has defended well on the queenside, and is now ready to fulfil his strategic objective by pocketing the g5-pawn.

25. ₩c4 ûe7



26.\degree c7!

White's strategy is deeper. Unlike Black, he does not try to defend his weakness, but instead exchanges the queens, removing Black's best defender. Then slowly but securely he will break through along the c-file.

26...₩xc7 27.\(\angle\)xc7 \(\begin{align*} \text{ h5 } 28.\(\begin{align*} \text{ f1} \\ \text{\phi} xf1?! \end{align*}

Keeping the bishop with 28... 2d7 would give some hope of controlling vital squares on the c-file, and thus would have been a better defensive try. White, however, has excellent compensation.

29. Igxf1 Ixg5 30. Oe6 Ih5 31. Iac1 If6 32. Ic7 Ih8 33. Ifc1 g5 34. h3



The position has crystallized. Black is a pawn up, but he is strategically lost. He has no active possibilities, and can only wait for White's breakthrough. Larsen has patience. First he must prevent all counterplay before the game is adjourned.

The sealed move, but Tal resigned without further play. White wins in numerous ways, from the prosaic 42. 2xd6 to the flashy 42. 2f8!?. Black was held in an iron grip, and if you did not know the names of the players, you might think Petrosian was White.

And in the tournament in Belgrade, a few months later, he again lost to me. Some games are worth more than a point!

Game 29

Bird's Opening
Bent Larsen
Boris Spassky
Amsterdam Interzonal 1964

1.f4

In Round 20 I drew an interesting game with Tal, which ensured my place in the Candidates' Tournament. In Round 21, a reaction set in as I played very badly against Stein and lost. Now, at the start of Round 22, Smyslov and Spassky had 16 points, Tal, Stein and I had 15½; Bronstein 15. Since only three Soviet players could qualify, my five rivals probably suffered more from nervous tension than me. On the other hand, there is a tendency to relax when you are safe, and that probably cost me the game against Stein.

To avoid another setback. I decided to do something special. It began with the first move. Throughout the tournament I had played 1.e4 (Bishop's Opening, Vienna Game, Caro-Kann Exchange Variation, and lesser-known lines against the Sicilian). The results were brilliant, but those lines no longer held a surprise factor. In my last game with white I played Bird's Opening. Most masters don't think much of it, but I chose it for the important reason that they neither play it nor know much about it. I know it very well, and I had thought up many original ideas in it. Now I used it as a challenge to Spassky, to see what ideas he could come up with.

1...d5 2.∅f3 ∅f6 3.e3 g6 4.b4!?



Nothing special, according to the experts. Some grandmasters criticised the move because they believe that White should concentrate play on the kingside in this opening. Nonsense! The Bird doesn't confine itself to just the one flank.

After 1.f4 I think that the fianchetto of the c1-bishop is the most logical. However, 4.b3 allows Black to play ...c7-c5 and\(\overline{2}\)c6. Many years ago I came up with the idea of b2-b4. The drawback is the weakening of the queenside. However, I have had a good degree of success with it and it doesn't worry me.

4...gg75.gb20-06.ge2 gg4

The right idea. Black is ready to give up the bishop pair to play ...e7-e5. One possibility for White is to defer castling, for example, continuing with 7.a4, but it is likely that, with correct play, this line would transpose to the game.

Spassky later suggested 6...a5 7.b5 a4, considering it an interesting possibility, which I cannot understand. But then commentators are inclined to criticise almost all the loser's moves.

7.0-0 c6 8.a4 ②bd7 9.②a3 ②xf3 Against 9...**△**e8 White would have replied 10.**△**e5.

The ...e7-e5 advance was a dangerous threat. The text move is necessary, but weakens the e4-square; in my opinion,

50...**∲f8** 51.**ℤ**g1!

A waiting move aimed at luring the black pawn to the sixth rank. Whether it wins or not, I do not know, but it's a very subtle idea. Besides, drastic measures lead to nothing.

Black's reply is forced, as 51... **二**c8 is weak owing to 52. **②**e6+ **含**f7 53. **三**g7+ **②**xg7 54. **②**xg7 **含**xg7 55. **③**xe7+ **②**f7 56. **③**d7 **三**c5 57. **④**xf5 c3 58. **④**xe4 c2? 59. **③**d4+.

51...c3 52.₩e6!

As far as I know, Spassky and Bondarevsky hadn't looked at this during their analysis. With the advantage of two pawns, the exchange of queens is not normally to be feared. Black must exchange.

If 52...營h8? it's mate in two with 53.營f7+, and if 52...營g7? 53.營e5! 營xe5 54.fxe5 Black cannot save the knight because of the mating threats.

52... wxe6 53.dxe6 &g7

Of course, this is obligatory to avoid mate.

54.∮)xe4+ \$\disphere{1}{2}\$h6

The alternative 54... \$\delta f8? is suicide because of 55. \$\delta c5!.

Analysis by many grandmasters after the game led to the conclusion that 54...\$\document{\text{ch}}\$h7 was better, but this does not seem true.

The reason given was the variation 54...\$h7 55.\$\times xc3 \$\times c4 \ 56.\$\times d5 \$\times d8\$ 57.\$\times xe7 \$\times xe3\$, which is lost with the king on h6 because of 58.\$\times g8. However, with the king on h7, White still has winning chances, e.g. 58.\$\times xe7 \$\times 8 \) 59.\$\times g6 \$\times g7 \) 60.\$\times 65+ \$\times g4?? 61.\$\times g5! or 60.\$\times f8 61.\$\times g6.

In fact, I was pondering another continuation: 57.e4!?. After 57...fxe4? 58. △xe7 White would probably win, but 57... ■d6! draws.

55.9 xc3

The game has taken an unexpected turn: material is level and Spassky is once again in time trouble.



55...9 e4??

Even so, this is a startling misjudgement. After six hours of tough defence, Spassky loses his nerve. However, the position contains many surprising combinations, and subsequent analysis consistently showed White to be the winner.

- A) As previously mentioned, 55... 2c4? is bad because of 56. 2d5 2d8 57. 2xe7 2xe3 58. 2g8+;
- C) For years I have believed that this position was winning. But recently I looked at it again and asked myself why Black could not play 55... 基d8!!, with a view to replying to 56. 位d5 with 56... 位c8 and to 56. 基d1 全g7 57. 基d5 with 57... 基c8!.

So 55... 48!! is a draw! That is how close Spassky came to winning first place on his own.

56. ② **xe4 fxe4 57.** ③ **xh4 □ a8** Or 57... □ f8 58. □ g5 □ f6 59. f5 followed by ⑤ g4.

58.f5 \(\bar{a} a 2 59. \bar{a} g 8 \(\bar{a} f 2 60. \bar{a} f 8 \) 1-0

Larsen's Achievements until 1973

ZONAL TOURNAMENTS:

1957	3rd/4th out of 18 with Donner in Wageningen.
1960	4th out of 10 in Berg en Dal (later annulled).
1963	2nd out of 20 in Halle

INTERZONAL TOURNAMENTS

1964	1st/3rd out of 24 with Smyslov and Spassky in Amsterdam.
1967	1st out of 22 in Sousse.
1970	2nd/4th out of 24 with Geller and Hübner in Palma de Mallorca.
1973	5th/6th out of 18 with Hübner in Leningrad.

CANDIDATES' TOURNAMENTS:

1958	16th out of 20 in Portoroz.
1964	1st/3rd out of 24 with Smyslov and Spassky in Amsterdam.
1965	Won in a match against Ivkov $(5.5 - 2.5)$ and lost to Tal $(4.5 - 5.5)$.
	Won against Geller (5-4) for the third qualifier.
1967	1st out of 22 in Sousse.
1968	Won against Portisch $(5.5 - 4.5)$ and lost to Spassky $(2.5 - 5.5)$.
	Won against Tal (5.5 - 2.5) for the third qualifier.
1970	2nd/4th out of 24 with Geller and Hübner in Palma de Mallorca.
1971	Won against Uhlmann $(5.5 - 3.5)$ and lost to Fischer $(0 - 6)$.

INTERNATIONAL TOURNAMENTS:

INTERNATIONAL TOOKNAMENTO.		
1966	3rd out of 10 (double round) in Santa Monica.	
1967	4th out of 16 in Beverwijk.	
	3rd/5th out of 10 with Skold and Kinnmark in Stockholm.	
	3rd/4th out of 10 with Geller in Monaco.	
	2nd/3rd out of 9 with Olafsson in Dundee.	
	1st out of 20 in Havana.	
	1st/2nd out of 10 with Darga in Winnipeg.	
	1st out of 18 in Palma de Mallorca.	
1968	1st out of 14 in Monaco.	
	1st in the U.S. Open in Snowmass (Colorado).	
	2nd/3rd out of 18 with Spassky in Palma de Mallorca.	

1969	1st out of 16 in Büsum.
	6th/7th out of 16 with Donner in San Juan de Puerto Rico.
	1st out of 18 in Palma de Mallorca.
1970	1st out of 8 (double round) in Lugano.
	First board for the team Rest of the World versus USSR:
	drew with Spassky 1.5-1.5 and beat Stein.
	1st out of 16 in Vinkovci.
1971	6th/7th out of 16 with Csom in Palma de Mallorca.
1972	1st out of 16 in Teesside (England).
1972	1st out of 16 with Smyslov, in Las Palmas.
	8th/9th out of 16, with Mecking in San Antonio (Texas).
1973	1st out of 16 in Hastings.
	1st out of 16 in Manila.

Game list

Games in Introduction

	Bent Larsen - Mikhail Tal	Bled 1965 8
	Tigran Petrosian - Bent Larsen	Santa Monica 1966 10
	Boris Spassky - Bent Larsen	Belgrade 1970 14
	Anatoly Karpov - Bent Larsen	Montreal 1979 17
Games	analysed by Bent Larsen	
Game 1	Bent Larsen - Lionel Joyner	Birmingham 1951 27
Game 2	Bent Larsen - Alex Nielsen	Esbjerg 1953 28
Game 3	Harald Enevoldsen - Bent Larsen	Copenhagen 1953 30
Game 4	Eigil Pedersen - Bent Larsen	Aarhus 1954
Game 5	Fridrik Olafsson - Bent Larsen	Reykjavik 1956 35
Game 6	Ossip Bernstein - Bent Larsen	Amsterdam 1954 37
Game 7	Bent Larsen - Francisco José Perez Perez	Gijón 1956 41
Game 8	Nikola Padevsky - Bent Larsen	Moscow 1956 44
Game 9	Bent Larsen - Svetozar Gligoric	Moscow 1956 45
Game 10	Hugh Alexander - Bent Larsen	Hastings 1956/57 49
Game 11	Octavio Troianescu - Bent Larsen	Wageningen 1957 53
Game 12	Erich Eliskases - Bent Larsen	Mar del Plata 1958 55
Game 13	Bent Larsen - Gideon Stahlberg	Sweden-Denmark 1958 58
Game 14	Carel van den Berg - Bent Larsen	Beverwijk 1959 62
Game 15	Bent Larsen - Jan Hein Donner	Zürich 195964
Game 16	Bent Larsen - Jan Hein Donner	Beverwijk 1960 68
Game 17	Bent Larsen - Theo van Scheltinga	Beverwijk 1960 69
Game 18	Efim Geller - Bent Larsen	Copenhagen 1960 70
Game 19	Karl Robatsch - Bent Larsen	Halle 196377
Game 20	Borislav Ivkov - Bent Larsen	Beverwijk 1964 80
Game 21	Bent Larsen - Theo van Scheltinga	Beverwijk 1964 84
Game 22	Svend Hamann - Bent Larsen	Holstebro 1964 87
Game 23	Bent Larsen - Francisco José Perez Perez	Amsterdam 1964 92
Game 24	Bent Larsen - Bela Berger	Amsterdam 1964 93
Game 25	Bent Larsen - Levente Lengyel	Amsterdam 1964 94
Game 26	Zvonko Vranesic - Bent Larsen	Amsterdam 1964 97
Game 27	Bent Larsen - Lajos Portisch	Amsterdam 1964 98
Game 28	David Bronstein - Bent Larsen	Amsterdam 1964 100
Game 29	Bent Larsen - Boris Spassky	Amsterdam 1964 107
Game 30	Bent Larsen - Aleksandar Matanovic	Zagreb 1965115
Game 31	Jorgen Nielsen - Bent Larsen	Copenhagen 1965 118
Game 32	Bent Larsen - Alexey Suetin	Copenhagen 1965 119

Game 33	Bent Larsen - Svend Hamann	Copenhagen 1965 122
Game 34	Salo Flohr - Bent Larsen	Copenhagen 1966 124
Game 35	Sture Nyman - Bent Larsen	Correspondence Game 1966 128
Game 36	Bobby Fischer - Bent Larsen	Santa Monica 1966 131
Game 37	Bent Larsen - Tigran Petrosian	Santa Monica 1966 135
Game 38	Tigran Petrosian - Bent Larsen	Santa Monica 1966 139
Game 39	Efim Geller - Bent Larsen	Monaco 1967144
Game 40	Svetozar Gligoric - Bent Larsen	Havana 1967 150
Game 41	Bent Larsen - Jacek Bednarski	Havana 1967 153
Game 42	Mark Taimanov - Bent Larsen	Havana 1967 155
Game 43	Lothar Schmid - Bent Larsen	Havana 1967 158
Game 44	Bent Larsen - Florin Gheorghiu	Winnipeg 1967 160
Game 45	Aivars Gipslis - Bent Larsen	Sousse 1967
Game 46	Bent Larsen - Borislav Ivkov	Palma de Mallorca 1967 165
Game 47	Eleazar Jimenez Zerquera - Bent Larsen	Palma de Mallorca 1967 168
Game 48	Svetozar Gligoric - Bent Larsen	Palma de Mallorca 1967 170
Game 49	Bent Larsen - Florin Gheorghiu	Monaco 1968 172
Game 50	Bent Larsen - Wolfgang Unzicker	Lugano 1968 175
Game 51	Milko Bobotsov - Bent Larsen	Büsum 1969
Game 52	Bent Larsen - Viktor Kortchnoi	Palma de Mallorca 1969 183
Game 53	Bent Larsen - Oscar Panno	Palma de Mallorca 1969 186
Game 54	Jesus Díez del Corral - Bent Larsen	Palma de Mallorca 1969 189
Game 55	Antonio Medina - Bent Larsen	Palma de Mallorca 1969 190
Game 56	Bent Larsen - Lubomir Kavalek	Lugano 1970 192
Game 57	Bent Larsen - Lubomir Kavalek	Solingen 1970 194
Game 58	Henrique Mecking - Bent Larsen	Palma de Mallorca 1970 197
Game 59	Renato Naranja - Bent Larsen	Palma de Mallorca 1970 199
Game 60	Bent Larsen - Wolfgang Uhlmann	Las Palmas 1971 200
Game 61	Wolfgang Uhlmann - Bent Larsen	Las Palmas 1971 202
Game 62	Bent Larsen - Wolfgang Uhlmann	Las Palmas 1971 204
Game 63	Bent Larsen - Juan Manuel Bellón Lopez	Palma de Mallorca 1971 206
Game 64	Bent Larsen - Ljubomir Ljubojevic	Teesside 1972210
Game 65	Bent Larsen - Robert Wade	Teesside 1972211
Game 66	Bent Larsen - Bernard Cafferty	Teesside 1972
Game 67	Bent Larsen - Vassily Smyslov	Las Palmas 1972 214
Game 68	Larry Melvyn Evans - Bent Larsen	San Antonio 1972 217
Game 69	Bent Larsen - Brian Eley	Hastings 1972/73 219
Game 70	Josip Rukavina - Bent Larsen	Leningrad 1973 222
Game 71	Jan Smejkal - Bent Larsen	Leningrad 1973 223
Game 72	Bent Larsen - Ivan Radulov	Leningrad 1973 224
Game 73	William Lombardy - Bent Larsen	Manila 1973 227
Game 74	Miguel Quinteros - Bent Larsen	Manila 1973 228
Game 75	Bent Larsen - Lubomir Kavalek	Las Palmas 1974 236
Game 76	Bent Larsen - Augusto Menvielle	Las Palmas 1974 238

Game 77	Jaime Mora - Bent Larsen	Alicante 1974	240
Game 78	Bent Larsen - Ljubomir Ljubojevic	Manila 1974	243
Game 79	Bent Larsen - Svetozar Gligoric	Manila 1974	244
Game 80	Evgeny Vasiukov - Bent Larsen	Manila 1974	245
Game 81	Eugenio Torre - Bent Larsen	Manila 1974	247
Game 82	Bent Larsen - Lajos Portisch	Manila 1974	249
Game 83	Guillermo García - Bent Larsen	Orense 1975	253
Game 84	Bent Larsen - Miguel Quinteros	Orense 1975	254
Game 85	Bent Larsen - Arturo Pomar	Orense 1975	255
Game 86	Bent Larsen - Florin Gheorghiu	Orense 1975	255
Game 87	Bent Larsen - Lubomir Kavalek	Manila 1975	257
Game 88	Eugenio Torre - Bent Larsen	Manila 1975	259
Game 89	Henrique Mecking - Bent Larsen	Manila 1975	261
Game 90	Arturo Pomar - Bent Larsen	Barcelona 1975	263
Game 91	Bent Larsen - Robert Hübner	Biel 1976	270
Game 92	Jan Smejkal - Bent Larsen	Biel 1976	271
Game 93	Vladimir Liberzon - Bent Larsen	Biel 1976	274
Game 94	Bent Larsen - Lajos Portisch	Biel 1976	275
Game 95	Jose Miguel Fraguela Gil - Bent Larsen	Las Palmas 1976	277
Game 96	Lajos Portisch - Bent Larsen	Las Palmas 1976	280
Game 97	Juan Manuel Bellón Lopez - Bent Larsen	Las Palmas 1976	282
Game 98	Bent Larsen - Orestes Rodriguez Vargas	Las Palmas 1976	284
Game 99	Bent Larsen - Efim Geller	Las Palmas 1976	285
Game 100	Roberto Debarnot - Bent Larsen	Las Palmas 1976	288
Game 101	Jose Miguel Fraguela Gil - Bent Larsen	Lanzarote 1976	290
Game 102	Bent Larsen - Orestes Rodriguez Vargas	Lanzarote 1976	291
Game 103	Bent Larsen - Aldo Haik	Lanzarote 1976	292
Game 104	Juan Manuel Bellón Lopez - Bent Larsen	Lanzarote 1976	293
Game 105	Bent Larsen - Juan Betancort	Lanzarote 1976	295
Game 106	Laszlo Szabo - Bent Larsen	Costa Brava 1976	297
Game 107	Bent Larsen - Arturo Pomar	Costa Brava 1976	299
Game 108	Bent Larsen - Roman Torán	Zaragoza 1976	302
Game 109	Roman Bordell - Bent Larsen	Zaragoza 1976	304
Game 110	Heikki Westerinen - Bent Larsen	Geneva 1977	
Game 111	Gudmundur Sigurjonsson - Bent Larsen	Geneva 1977	308
Game 112	Bent Larsen - Fernando Visier	Las Palmas 1977	310
Game 113	Mikhail Tal - Bent Larsen	Las Palmas 1977	312
Game 114	Bent Larsen - Anatoly Karpov	Las Palmas 1977	313
Game 115	Juan Manuel Bellón Lopez - Bent Larsen	Las Palmas 1977	314
Game 116	Anthony Miles - Bent Larsen	Las Palmas 1977	316
Game 117	Bent Larsen - Jan Timman	Las Palmas 1977	317
Game 118	Svetozar Gligoric - Bent Larsen	Ljubljana/Portoroz 1977	320
Game 119	Iztok Jelen - Bent Larsen	Ljubljana/Portoroz 1977	
Game 120	Bent Larsen - Vladimir Savon	Ljubljana/Portoroz 1977	

Game 121	Antonio Medina - Bent Larsen	Alicante 1977	328
Game 122	Bent Larsen - Roberto Debarnot	Alicante 1977	329
Game 123	Robert Fischer - Bent Larsen	Portoroz 1958	333
Game 124	Robert Fischer - Bent Larsen	Zürich 1959	334