

# Bobby Fischer 60 Best Games

Karsten Müller

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Bobby Fischer 1972

## **Preface**

## The greatest chess giant of all time

There is probably no other player who has changed the chess world in so many areas and so radically – like Robert James Fischer, for whom the name *Bobby* Fischer has become common among chess players worldwide. Of his spectacular successes, his downright declassifying victories against *three* Soviet grandmasters in the early 1970s are particularly noteworthy – a kind of changing of the guard in the fight for the world title, to which the Soviets had subscribed, so to speak, for more than two decades. This triggered a worldwide chess boom, or more precisely: it triggered a chess boom especially in the *western* world, because in the Soviet Union with millions of club players such a boom was apparently hardly necessary.

Many players of all levels were drawn to the royal game specifically because of the events of that time. His games are legendary, and since they have of course already been extensively analyzed and commented on in a number of works, the question arises: What is another book supposed to achieve anyway?

I have selected what I consider to be Fischer's 60 most instructive games and checked them with various newer engines. Although I noticed numerous errors in the old analyses, Bobby's games still shine in their former glory or even brighter. Since even top programs rarely find errors, every reader can learn more than ever from these games in order to improve their own playing strength in a success-oriented manner.

In addition to the numerous photos, it's above all the quotations contained in many games that take the reader back to the 'old days of chess'. Therefore, even younger players can get a good impression of what the chess world was like when, for example, there were still 'adjourned games' and 'sealed moves' – and when no player could dodge the hard analysis work by simply delegating this tedious task to his computer.

I am grateful to Hanon W. Russell for allowing me to use the analyses from my 2008 Fischer book, as well as to Rainer Woisin and Frederic Friedel from ChessBase for the idea of adding QR Codes and for the endgame puzzles on the ChessBase website. Furthermore, I would like to thank Robert Hübner for his excellent foreword, Thomas Beyer for the very well done layout and the choice of photos and – last but not least – the publisher Robert Ullrich for his brilliant idea that led to this project in the first place.

Karsten Müller, Hamburg, May 2022

## **Foreword**

Books about Robert James Fischer abound. Many only deal with the personality of this man; some of them tend to create myths, be it in a positive or a negative sense, and they tell more about the writer than about the person described.

It is pleasantly touching to find a pure chess book about the unforgotten master. It is surprisingly rare that authors have attempted to present and comment on a selection of Fischer's work; the most important comes from G. Kasparov (My Great Predecessors IV, London 2004, pp. 210–466). Probably Fischer's own well–known work (My Sixty Memorable Games, London 1969) discouraged most people from attempting such an undertaking. Dr. Karsten Müller fearlessly took on this task.

The book contains sixteen of the games that Fischer also included in his selection. It is exciting to pursue the question in which light the findings of the electronic chess programs make Fischer's judgments appear.

The remaining forty-four games begin with the famous game R. Fischer won at the age of thirteen against Donald Byrne. In this way, the reader is suitably attuned to the enjoyment of the following brilliant games.

Fischer's work ends with the game against Leonid Stein, played in 1967 at the Interzonal in Sousse. This collection features thirty games from Fischer's later career, when he won the Interzonal in 1970, literally destroyed his opponents Mark Taimanov, Bent Larsen and Tigran Petrosian in the Candidates matches and eventually defeated Boris Spassky in the 1972 world championship fight. In addition, there are six games from the second match against Spassky, which took place in 1992.

The comments on the games are generally kept short. The most important findings of the engines are pointed out; moreover, the reader is not confused and distracted from the course of the game by a large number of lines. In some places, however, the analysis is thoroughly deepened so that one can guess what is behind the moves in terms of content and thought work.

The book seems to me excellently suited to provide a first access to Fischer's mastery of chess. Thanks are due to the author for his efforts. I wish the work a good reception and the reader an inspiring study.

Robert Hübner, Cologne, June 2022



Bobby Fischer on his arrival in Reykjavik 1972



Donald Byrne

Bobby Fischer had dedicated himself to the royal game from an early age and worked very hard on his success. In his book *Fischer vs Spassky, Chessmatch of the Century,* Svetozar Gligoric wrote:

Then, in November 1956, Fischer's name appeared for the first time in the world's major chess magazines when he beat Donald Byrne ... in a game of great clarity and brilliance. In 'Chess Review' Hans Kmoch called it "the game of the century" and wrote: "...an astounding masterpiece in combination play, performed by a thirteen-year-old boy against a powerful opponent, which equals the finest exploits in chess history known to us..."



1

## Donald Byrne Robert James Fischer

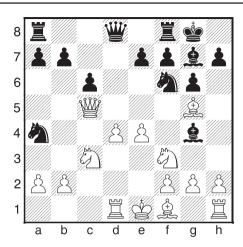
New York 1956 (D97)

## 1.包f3 包f6 2.c4 g6 3.包c3 皇g7 4.d4 0-0 5.皇f4 d5 6.營b3 dxc4 7.營xc4 c6 8.e4 包bd7 9.當d1 包b6 10.營c5 皇g4 11.皇g5?

White chooses a positional sortie, but overlooks a brilliant tactical shot.

Better is 11.½e2 ፟\( \text{fd7} \) 12.\( \text{@}a3 \) \( \text{\$\frac{1}{2}\$} \) xf3 e5 14.dxe5 \( \text{@}e8 \) 15.\( \text{\$\frac{1}{2}\$} \) 2 \( \text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\frac{1}{2}\$}} \) xe5 16.0-0, Flear − Morris, Dublin 1991. (GM Shipov)

11...\$\a4!!



Right from the start of his career, Bobby almost never missed dynamic options of this kind.

## 12.₩a3

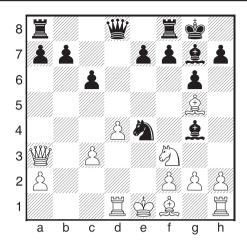
Black had calculated everything correctly, as the following lines show:

- 1) 12. 2 xa4 2 xe4
- a) 13.\dagger c1 \dagger a5+ 14.\dagger c3 \dagger xf3 15.gxf3 \dagger xg5-+
- b) 13. wxe7 wa5+ (13... wxe7 14. 2xe7 \( \frac{1}{2}\)fe8 -+) 14. b4 wxa4 15. wxe4 \( \frac{1}{2}\)fe8 16. 2e7 2xf3 17. gxf3 2f8-+
- c) 13. \$xe7 \$\times xc5 14. \$xd8 \$\times e8+ 15. \$\times e2\$\$ \$\times xa4-+\$\$\$
- **d)** 13.∰b4 🖄xg5

(Even 13...\(\hat{2}\)xf3 14.\(\hat{2}\)xe7 \(\hat{2}\)xd1 15.\(\hat{2}\)xd8 \(\hat{2}\)axd8 is promising for Black.)

- 14.ᡚxg5 ዿxd1 15.₾xd1 ዿxd4-+

## 12...②xc3 13.bxc3 ②xe4!



Again, it's an unexpected knight move that causes problems for White, who is lagging behind in development.

## 14.≜xe7 ₩b6!

After 14...<sup>®</sup>e8? 15.<sup>©</sup>d3! White is still in the game.

#### 15. gc4

White wants to complete his development as quickly as possible.

1) Accepting the exchange with 15.\(\delta\xrt{x}f8!?\(\delta\xrt{x}f8\) leads to the following lines:

16.₩b3

(16. ₩c1 \( \mathbb{e}\)e2?! \( \alpha\)xc3-+)

16...∮xc3 17.∰xb6 axb6 18.≌a1

(18.\d2 \&b4 19.\d2 \&a5-+)

18...≌e8+ 19.**.** d2

(19. Øe5 f6 20.f3 fxe5 21.fxg4 exd4+ 22. Ød2 b5+)

19... ②e4+ 20. ♣c2 ②xf2 21. ☒g1 ☒e3 with a bad endgame, although, from a practical point of view, this continuation was certainly worth considering.

2) 15. ge2 Ife8 16.0-0?! Wc7 17. gh4 g5-+

**3)** 15.ዿd3 ∅xc3! 16.ዿxf8 ዿxf8-+ or 16.∰xc3 □fe8-+

## 15...**②**xc3!

15... If fe8? allows the evacuation of the white king with 16.0-0.

### 16. £c5

White is obviously unaware of what other terrible blow awaits him, otherwise he would probably have played 16. Wxc3!?

(16.ዿxf8 ዿxf8 17.∰xc3? ዿb4−+)

16... \alpha fe8 17.\alpha e3!?

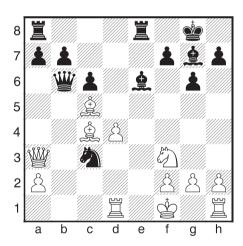
(17.\(\hat{\pm}\)xf7+? \(\dong{\pm}\)xf7 18.\(\hat{\pm}\)g5+ \(\dong{\pm}\)xe7 19.0-0 \(\hat{\pm}\)xd1 20.\(\mathbb{Z}\)xd1 \(\ddong{\pm}\)b5-+)

17... xf3 18.gxf3 Wc7 and the opposite-colored bishops still give White some hope, although Black is likely to win here too.

## 16...\2fe8+ 17.\2f1

17. №d2 №e4+ -+; 17. №e5 &xe5 18. &xb6 &d6+ -+

### 17...**ge6!!**



This retreat is the real point of the whole combination.

After 17... 55? White could have turned the tide in his favor with 18. £xf7+!.

a) 20...∲f6? 21.∰f3+ \$f5 22.∮xh7+ ∲f7

23. \$xb6+-

- **b)** 20... ∳g8 21. ∅xe6 ∅xd4 22. ∅xd4+ ∰xb3 23. ∅xb3+- (Fischer)
- 2) 18... \$\dag{\text{\phi}}h8 19.\dag{\text{\phi}}xb6 \$\delta\$\text{\pmaxa3 20.\dag{\text{\pmaxe8\$\pma\$}} (Shipov)} \\
  18.\dag{\text{\pmax}}xb6?!

After this inaccuracy, the black position plays itself

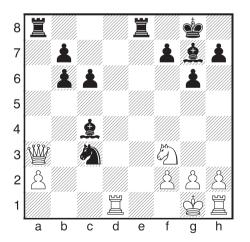
Here is a look at the alternatives – especially at different moves of the hanging bishop.

- 18. ②xe6? leads to a nice smothered mate: 18... 營b5+ 19. 查g1 ②e2+ 20. 查f1 ②g3+ 21. 查g1 營f1+ 22. 図xf1 ②e2#.
- 18.ዿd3!? 🖄b5 19.ሧb4 ሧd8-+
- 18.d5? &xd5 19.\(\mathbb{Z}\)xd5? \(\mathbb{U}\)b1+ 20.\(\alpha\)e1 \(\mathbb{U}\)xe1#

18... 皇xc4+ 19. 空g1 ②e2+ 20. 空f1 ②xd4+ 21. 空g1

21.\(\mathbb{Z}\)d3? axb6 22.\(\mathbb{Z}\)c3 \(\Delta\)xf3-+ 23.\(\mathbb{Z}\)xc4?\(\mathbb{Z}\)e1#

21... 2 e2+ 22. 4 f1 2 c3+ 23. 4 g1 axb6



### 

25.₩d6 ᡚxd1 26.₩xd1 囯xa2 27.h3 囯a1-+

25...②xd1 26.h3 罩xa2 27.空h2 ②xf2 28.罩e1 罩xe1 29.營d8+ 皇f8 30.②xe1 皇d5 31.②f3 ②e4 32.營b8 b5 33.h4 h5 34.②e5 空g7 35.空g1 皇c5+ 36.空f1

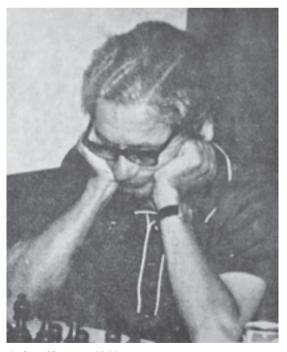
36.党h1 包g3+ 37.党h2 包f1+ 38.党h3 **\$**xg2#; 36.党h2 **\$**d6-+

36...�g3+ 37.�e1 &b4+ 38.�d1 &b3+ 39.�c1 ᡚe2+ 40.�b1 ᡚc3+ 41.�c1 罩c2#

Thanks to this victory, Bobby scored 4.5 out of 11 and shared eighth place in the traditional and strong 'Rosenwald Tournament', which for a thirteen-year-old could undoubtedly be regarded as a huge success.



Ruben Shocron 1953



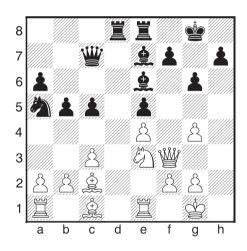
Ruben Shocron 1975



## 2 Robert James Fischer Ruben Shocron

Mar del Plata 1959 (C97)

1.e4 e5 2.包f3 包c6 3.皇b5 a6 4.皇a4 包f6 5.0-0 皇e7 6.匿e1 b5 7.皇b3 0-0 8.c3 d6 9.h3 包a5 10.皇c2 c5 11.d4 營c7 12.包bd2 皇d7 13.包f1 匿fe8 14.包e3 g6 15.dxe5 dxe5 16.包h2 匿ad8 17.營f3 皇e6 18.包hg4 包xg4 19.hxg4



### 19...₩c6

19... ②c4 20. ②d5 ≜xd5 21.exd5 ⑤b6 is the more popular alternative. White keeps a microscopic advantage due to his bishop pair.

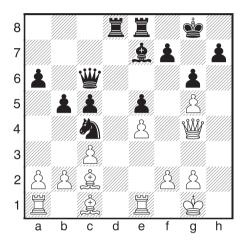
## 20.g5

Fischer's attempt to improve the main line is objectively no better, but it confronts the opponent with problems over the board.

20. ∰g3 as played in Boleslavsky - Tal, USSR 1957 may promise White a small edge.

## 20...②c4

## 21.2g4 ≜xg4 22.\suxg4



## 22...4 b6

In Zurich 1959 Unzicker played the weaker 22...f6? 23.gxf6 &xf6 24.a4! 心b6 25.axb5 axb5 26.&e3 罩a8 27.罩ed1 空h8 28.b3 &g7 29.營h4 (29.營f3!?) 29...&f6



Ed Edmonson, Bobby Fischer and Max Euwe during the preration of the match Spassky vs. Fischer 1972.



## 48 Boris Spassky (2660) Robert James Fischer (2785)

World Championship Reykjavik 1972 (A77)

1.d4 \$\angle\$ f6 2.c4 e6 3.\$\angle\$ f3 c5 4.d5 exd5 5.cxd5 d6 6.\$\angle\$ c3 g6 7.\$\angle\$ d\angle\$ d\angle\$ dbd7 8.e4 \$\mathrm{\$\mathrm{\$\omega\$}\gamma}\$ g7 9.\$\mathrm{\$\mathrm{\$\omega\$}\end{superstandards}} e2 \$\angle\$ h5?!

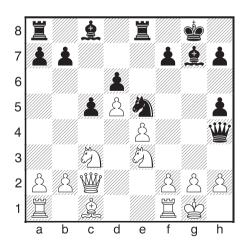
11... ②e5 is the main line.

## 12. gxh5 gxh5 13. 2 c4

The critical continuation is 13.a4 ∅e5 14.∅d1! from the game S. Gligoric – L. Kavalek, Skopje 1972.

## 13...ᡚe5 14.ᡚe3 ∰h4

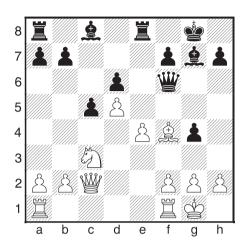
14...**②**g4!?



15.gd2?

According to R. Byrne, 15.f3!? is better for White.

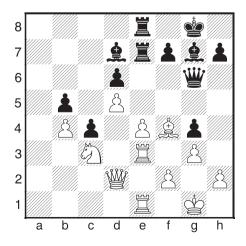
## 15... ②q4 16. ②xq4 hxq4 17. ዿf4 ∰f6



## 18.g3?

Since this careless move permanently weakens the e4-pawn and the light squares, 18.2g3 should be tried instead.

18... 全d7 19.a4 b6 20. 当fe1 a6 21. 当e2 b5! 22. 当ae1 当g6 23.b3 当e7 24. 当d3 当b8 25.axb5 axb5 26.b4 c4! 27. 当d2 当be8 28. 当e3

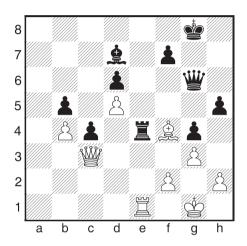


#### 28...h5!

Fischer first improves his position before winning the e4-pawn, since it can't run away anyway.

28... \(\delta\)xc3? 29.\(\delta\)xc3 \(\mathbb{Z}\)xe4 \(30.\mathbb{Z}\)xe4 \(\mathbb{Z}\)xe4 allows the reply 32.\(\delta\)f6! (Byrne, Gligoric).

29. E3e2 空h7 30. Ee3 空g8 31. E3e2 皇xc3 32. Exc3 Exc4 33. Exc4 Exc4

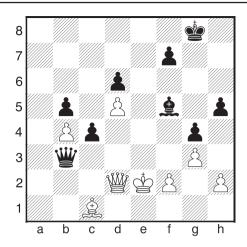


## 34.\xe4?

34. \$\displaystyle{\psi} f1 offered better drawing chances.

#### 

- And 35.∰f6? can now be met by 35...ዿf5 36.ዿd2 ∰b1+ 37.∯g2 ∰d3-+.



## 41.₩d4?!

After this inaccuracy, Fischer can decisively disrupt White's coordination.

41.堂e1!? is met by 41...c3 42.營g5+ 皇g6 43.營d8+ 堂h7 44.營xd6 c2-+.

### 41...\d2d3+ 0-1

Fischer's sealed move. Spassky resigned at the resumption, when he saw the right move; 42. \$\dong a\$ 1 just loses.



## 54 Boris Spassky (2660) Robert James Fischer (2785)

Reykjavik 1972 (B46)

## 1.e4 c5 2.ଦିf3 e6 3.d4 cxd4 4.ଦିxd4 a6 5.ଦିc3 ଦିc6 6.ଛe3 ଦିf6 7.ଛd3 d5!?

When choosing this very rarely played continuation, Fischer was possibly inspired by an old game by Adolf Anderssen.

## 8.exd5 exd5 9.0-0 &d6 10.0xc6

After 10.\deltaf5?! 0-0 11.\deltag5 \deltae5 Black had no problems in C. G\u00f6ring - A. Anderssen, Leipzig 1877.

### 10...bxc6 11.\(\delta\)d4 0-0 12.\(\delta\)f3?!

12. ∅a4 is a more critical continuation, since Black has no worries after the following endgame transition.

## 

To open lines for the black troops.

### 19.2 xd5

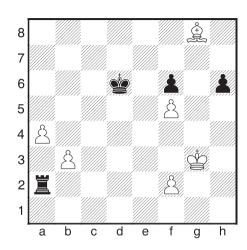
Spassky reacts with an active exchange sacrifice, and in fact it's difficult to suggest a better alternative.

# 19... ½xd5 20. \( \mathbb{Z} \text{xd5} \) \( \mathbb{L} \text{xh2} + 21. \( \mathbb{L} \text{xh2} \) \( \mathbb{L} \text{xd5} \) \( 22. \mathbb{L} \text{xc4} \) \( \mathbb{E} \text{d2} \) \( 23. \mathbb{L} \text{xa6} \) \( \mathbb{E} \text{xc2} \) \( 24. \mathbb{E} \text{e2} \) \( \mathbb{E} \text{xe2} \) \( \mathbb{E} \text{xe2} \) \( \mathbb{E} \text{d3} \) \( 27. \mathbb{L} \text{d4} \) \( \mathbb{E} \text{d2} \) \( 27. \mathbb{L} \text{d4} \) \( \mathbb{E} \text{d2} \) \( 27. \mathbb{L} \text{d4} \) \( \mathbb{E} \text{d2} \) \( 27. \mathbb{L} \text{d4} \) \( \mathbb{E} \text{d2} \) \( 27. \mathbb{L} \text{d4} \) \( \mathbb{E} \text{d2} \) \( 27. \mathbb{L} \text{d4} \) \( \mathbb{E} \text{d2} \) \( 27. \mathbb{L} \text{d4} \) \( \mathbb{E} \text{d2} \) \( 27. \mathbb{L} \text{d4} \) \( \mathbb{E} \text{d2} \) \( 27. \mathbb{L} \text{d4} \) \( 27. \mathbb{L} \text{d4} \) \( 27. \mathbb{E} \text{d4} \) \( 27. \ma

After 27... \$\mathbb{Z}\$xf2 the white a-pawn can advance; e.g. 28.a5 \$\div f8\$ 29.a6 \$\mathbb{Z}\$b2 30.\$\div d5\$ \$\mathbb{Z}\$a2 31.\$\div c4\$ with good drawing chances.

28. \$\dot{\phi}\$g3 \$\dot{\phi}\$f8 29. \$\dot{\phi}\$f3 \$\dot{\phi}\$e7 30.g4 f5! 31.gxf5

## f6 32. g8 h6 33. g3 gd6



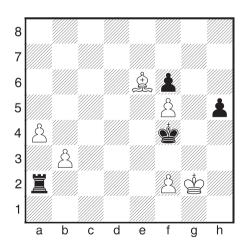
## 34.⊈f3?

After this mistake, Black's king can penetrate. Therefore, the direct invasion route should be closed with 34.f4=.

## 34...≌a1! 35.⊈g2

35.ዿe6? \( \bar{2}\)g1 36.ዿf7 \( \bar{2}\)e7 37.ዿd5 h5 38.a5 \\\ \bar{2}\)d6-+

35...쇼e5 36.ዿe6 쇼f4 37.ዿd7 骂b1 38.ዿe6 骂b2 39.ዿc4 骂a2 40.ዿe6 h5



41.\(\pma\)d7 0-1

## About the author

GM Dr. Karsten Müller was born on November 23<sup>rd</sup>, 1970 in Hamburg. He studied mathematics and received his doctorate in 2002. From 1988 to 2015 he played for the 'Hamburg SK' in the German 'Bundesliga' and in 1998 he was awarded the title of Grandmaster.

The busy and globally recognized endgame expert was named 'Trainer of the Year' by the German Chess Federation in 2007

He is the author (or co-author) of the following highly esteemed works:

- Secrets of Pawn Endings (with Frank Lamprecht, Everyman/GAMBIT 2000)
- Fundamental Chess Endings (with Frank Lamprecht, GAMBIT 2001)
- Danish Dynamite (with Martin Voigt, Russell 2003)
- Chess Cafe Puzzle Book: Test and Improve Your Tactical Vision (Russell 2004)
- How to Play Chess Endgames (with Wolfgang Pajeken, GAMBIT 2008)
- Chess Cafe Puzzle Book 2: Test and Improve Your Positional Intuition (Russell 2008)
- Bobby Fischer, The Career and Complete Games of the American World Chess Champion (Russell 2009)
- Chess Cafe Puzzle Book 3: Test and Improve Your Defensive Skill! (with Merijn van Delft, Russell 2010)
- Chess Cafe Puzzle Book 4: Mastering the positional principles (with Alexander Markgraf, Russell 2012)
- The Magic Tactics of Mikhail Tal: Learn from the Legend (with Raymund Stolze, Edition Olms 2012)
- Fighting chess with Hikaru Nakamura (with Raymund Stolze, Edition Olms 2013)
- The slow (but venomous) Italian (with Georgios Souleidis, New in Chess 2016)
- The Magic of Chess Tactics 2 (with C.D. Meyer, Russell 2017)

His excellent series of ChessBase-DVDs Chess endgames 1-14 also attracted attention.

Müller's popular column Endgame Corner was published at 'www.ChessCafe.com' from January 2001 until 2015, and his column Endgames is published in ChessBase Magazine since 2006.



12 of his books have already been published by 'Joachim Beyer Verlag':

- Schachtaktik
- Positionsspiel
- Verteidigung (with Merijn van Delft),
- Schachstrategie (with Alex Markgraf),
- Italienisch mit c3 und d3 (with Georgios Souleidis)
- Magical Endgames (with Claus Dieter Meyer)
- The Human Factor in Chess (with Luis Engel)
- The Best Endgames of the World Champions (volume 1 and 2)
- The Best Combinations of the World Champions (volume 1 and 2) (with Jerzy Konikowski)
- World Chess Championship 2021 Ian Nepomniachtchi vs. Magnus Carlsen (with Jerzy Konikowski and Uwe Bekemann)