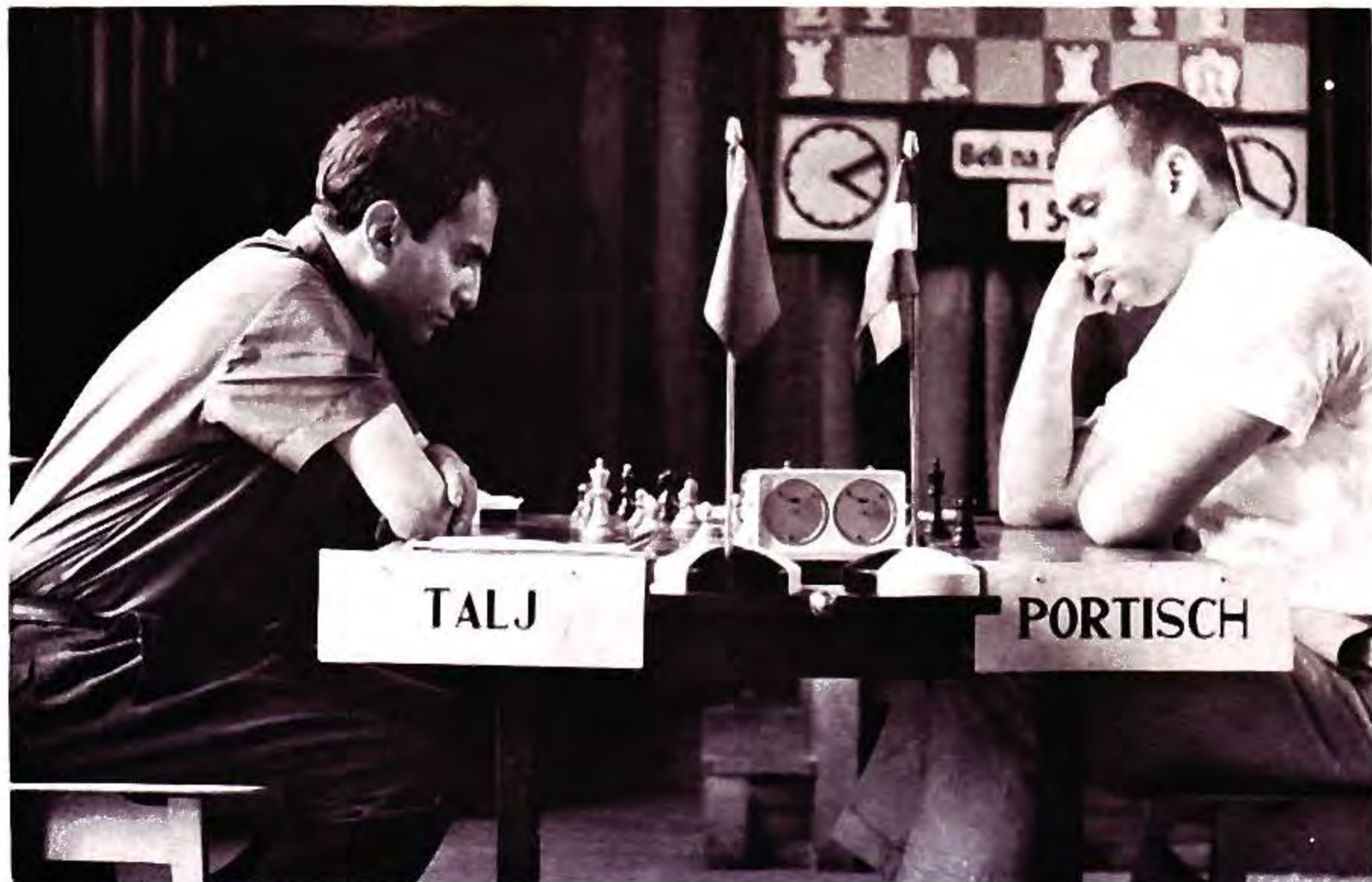


CHESS REVIEW

the picture chess magazine

**SEPTEMBER
1965**



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Championship
Challengers
Round**

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in collaboration with

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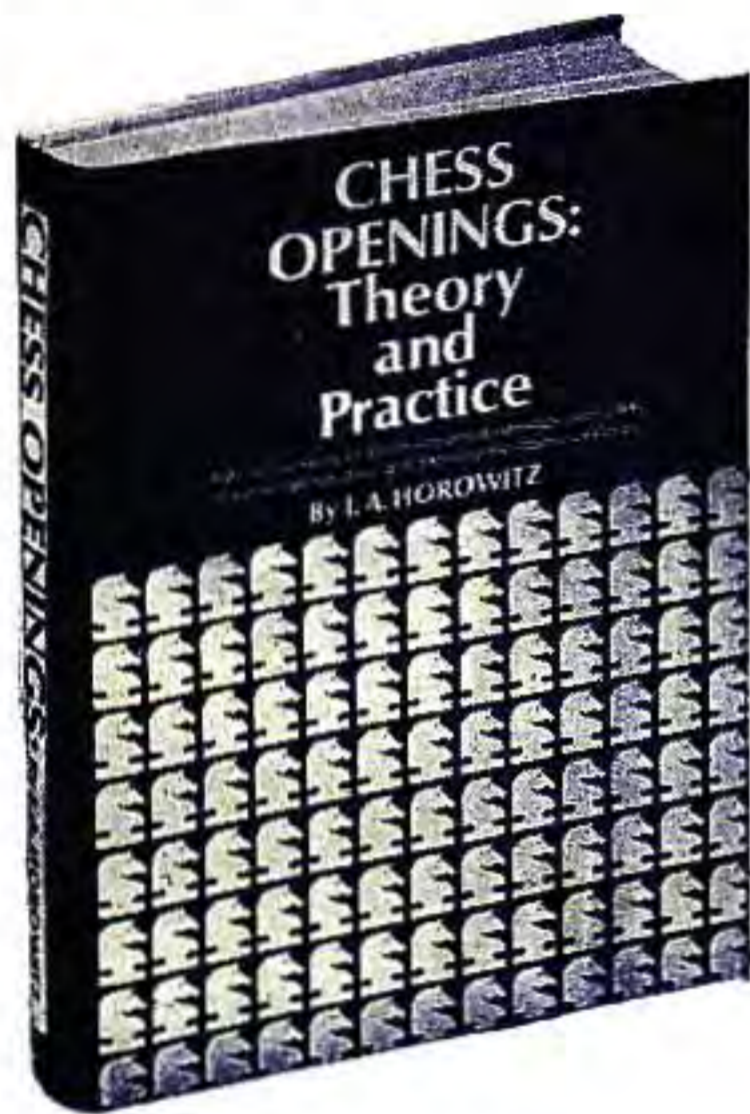
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CHESS REVIEW

THE PICTURE CHESS MAGAZINE

Volume 33 Number 9 September 1965

EDITED & PUBLISHED BY

I. A. Horowitz

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COMING EVENTS IN THE U. S. AND CANADA

Abbreviations—SS Tmt: Swiss System Tournament (in 1st round entries paired by lot or selection; in subsequent rounds players with similar scores paired). RR Tmt: Round Robin Tournament (each man plays every other man). KO Tmt: Knock-out Tournament (losers or low scorers eliminated). \$\$: Cash prizes. EF: Entry fee. CC Chess Club. CF: Chess Federation. CA: Chess Association. CL: Chess League. Rd: rounds. USCF dues: \$5 membership per year.

New York — September 17 to 19

Eastern New York Open at Schenectady YMCA, 13 State St: 5 Rd SS Tmt, 50 moves/2 hours: register by 8 PM: EF \$10 (under 18, \$5) plus USCF & NYSCA dues (\$8 & \$4 if postmarked by Sept. 14): speed tourney, Sept. 4: EFs & inquiries to E. Vallee, 1621 Avenue A, Schenectady, N. Y. 12308.

California — September 18 to 19

1965 Bay Area Championship at Mechanic's Institute, 57 Post St., San Francisco: 5 Rd SS Tmt: EF \$10 & USCF & CSCF dues: register 9 AM, Sept. 18: \$\$ 1st \$125 & qualification to State championship. 2d \$40. 3d \$25, top A \$30, top B \$25, top C & unrated \$25: EFs and inquiries to Wm. Addison, 57 Post St., San Francisco, Calif. 94104.

Connecticut — September 25 to 26

Hartford Amateur Open at YMCA, 315 Pearl St., Hartford, Conn., restricted to under 2000 ratings, open to unrated: 7 Rd SS Tmt, 30 moves/hour: play begins 10 AM: EF \$6 (\$5 if received by Sept. 18): ten trophies, champion and top 3 in A, B & C classes: EFs and in-

Items printed for benefit of our readers if reported by authorized officials at least two months in advance, and kept to brief essentials. Readers: nearly all tourneys ask your aid by bringing own chess sets, boards and clocks. Also, write for further details for which no space here, but mention you heard through Chess Review!

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quiries to F. S. Townsend, 10 Bermuda Road, Wethersfield, Connecticut.

Texas — September 25 to 26

1965 Brazos Open at Memorial Student Center, Texas A & M Univ. 5 Rd SS Tmt 50 moves/2 hours: EF \$5 & USCF & TCA dues: \$\$ 1st \$50 guaranteed plus trophy, additional \$\$ per EFs, trophies to tops of classes: register 9 AM, Sept. 25: inquiries to Maj. B. G. Dudley, 1013 East 23 St., Bryan, Texas 77801.

California — October 2 to 3

CFNC October Open at Berkeley YMCA, 2001 Allston Way, Berkeley 4, California: 5 Rd SS Tmt, 3 divisions: Expert-A, B & C: EF \$4 plus CFNC dues (\$3): register 10 to noon, Oct. 2: trophies in each section: *Sunday special*, Oct. 3, register 10 AM, EF \$2 plus CFNC dues, prize in each four-player section: inquiries to Mrs. V. McGinley, 2763 Chelsea Dr., Oakland, Calif.

Pennsylvania — October 2 to 3

Annual Gateway Open at Pittsburgh CC, 304 Wood St., Pgh 22, Pennsylvania: 5 Rd SS Tmt, 50 moves/2 hours: register by 9:30 AM: EF \$6 (under 18, \$4) plus USCF dues: \$\$, at least \$100 guaranteed for 1st, at least 15 \$\$ in all, 1 to 3 for A, B & C, 1 to 2 Junior: inquiries to J. E. Armstrong, 47 Churchill Road, Pittsburgh 35, Penna.

California — October 9 to 10

Mill Valley Festival of Arts Tournament at Old Mill School, 352 Throckmorton Av., Mill Valley, California: 5 Rd SS Tmt: register 9 AM, Oct. 9: EF, basic \$5 plus USCF dues; for bonus special, inquire: \$\$ \$100, \$50 & \$35, door prize & others: inquiries & EFs to L. A. Post, 314 Marin Av., Mill Valley Calif. 94943.

California — October 22 to 24

Central California Open and Qualifying Tournament at YWCA, 1122 17 St., Sacramento: 5 Rd SS Tmt (Rd 1, 8 PM, Oct. 22—distant applicants, inquire about special playing time): EF \$10 basic, \$7 if 1899 or lower in rating, plus USCF & CSCF dues (Bargain rate to new members): \$\$ guaranteed minimum fund \$300; top Californian qualifies to State Championship: EFs & inquiries to Col. E. B. Edmundson, 210 Britton Way, Mather AFB, Calif. 95655.

(Concluded on page 263)

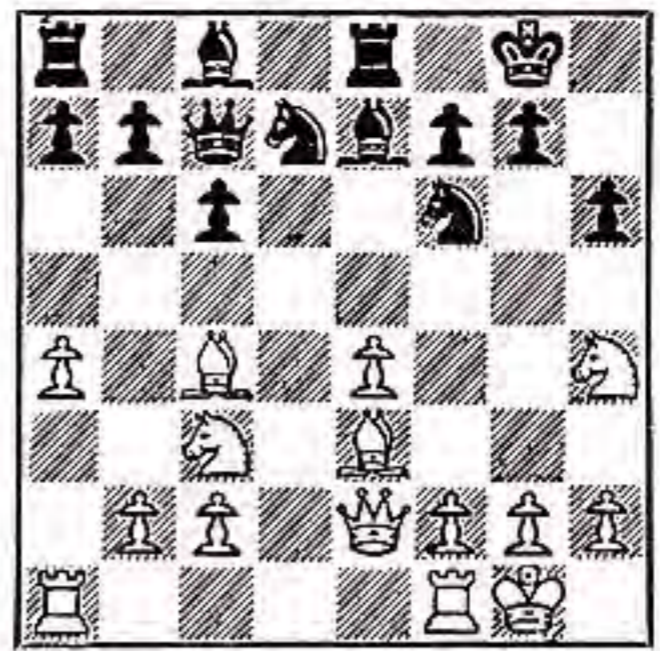
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chess Quiz²

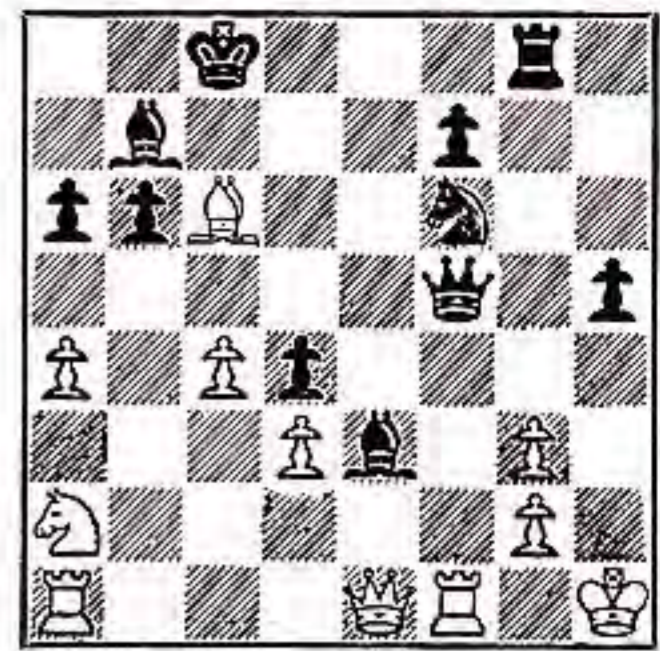
THE DRUTHERS DITHERS

When required to make a critical move, does your moving hand shake (figuratively speaking of course)? When faced with a vital choice of moves, do you go into a mental tailspin? Practice is the cure. Try these ten critical positions. If you make ten correct choices, score yourself as excellent; for eight, score yourself as good; for six, fair.

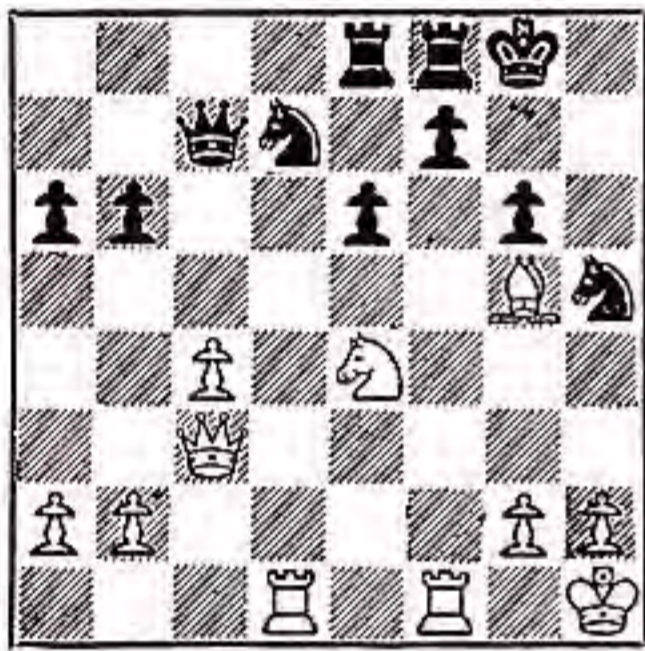
Solutions, page 282



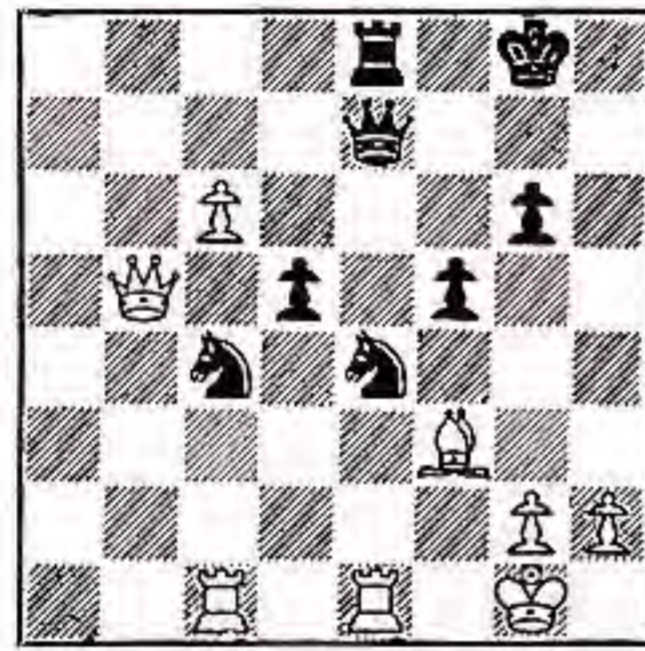
1 White to move and win
Which one move would you druther make here? The winning one, you say. Why, yes, of course. Well, you have a choice of—hm, we lost the count at about sixty. One move, however, wins quite decisively. We'll say no more. It's your druthers—pick your move!



2 Black to move and win
In the previous example, you might be said to have needed a bit of inspiration. In this, your hand is forced. So your choice is easy. Sum up the position and make your selection in a trice or two. No havers, please! Settle White's hash witheringly. Can you?



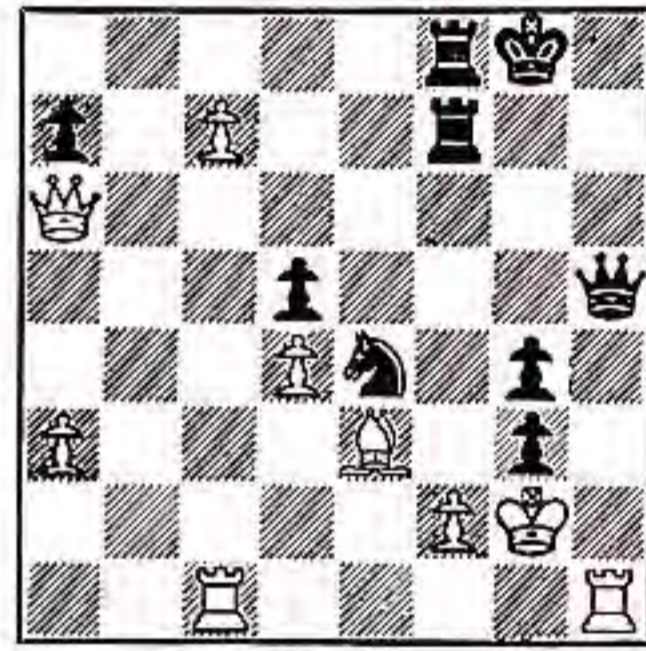
3 White to move and win
The critical move here is one which you just might miss under time pressure. It is yours to check and choose, to marshal, rally, try this side-ambuscade and not to lose. Take your time and make your choice. What move will prove to be the sockdolager?



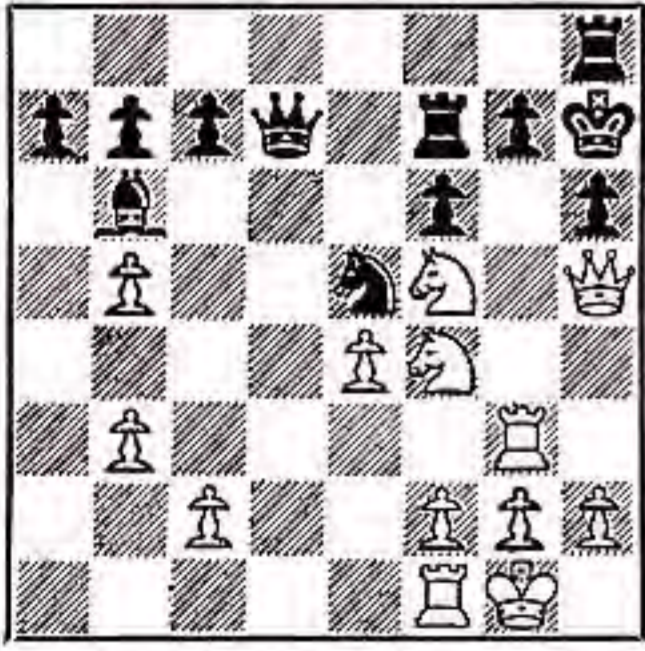
4 Black to move and win
Consult the sages from Philidor, and even earlier, on for wily ways to win. At this point, you have the veritable clincher well in hand. In even one more move against a stout opponent, you would not. Can you sagaciate today? If so, call off the win!



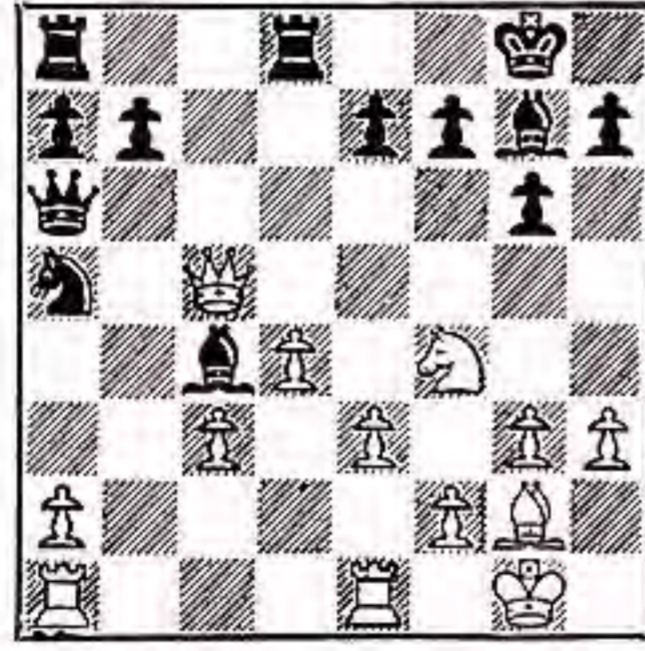
5 White to move and win
There's no dithering allowed in these quiz positions. And, for crying out loud, this is just the type for you to solve with loud cries of Eureka! It is a brilliancy which you'd be ashamed to miss. So rally, chessmate, and pronounce the doom for Black.



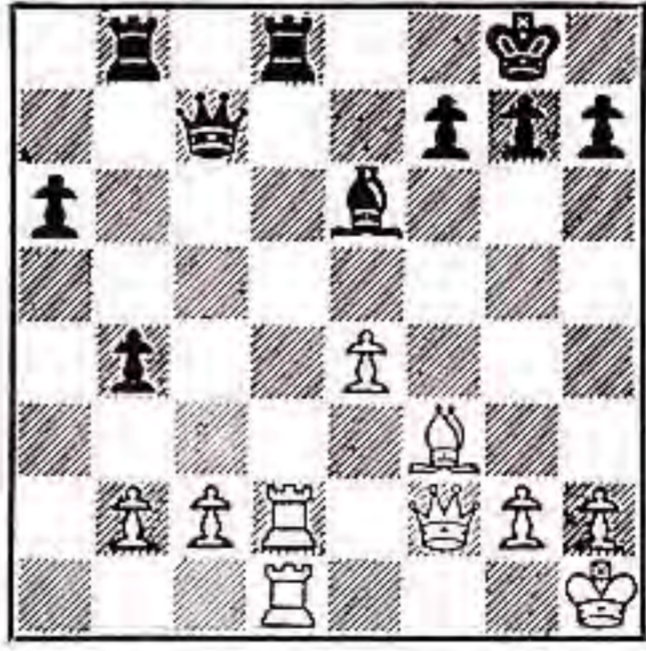
6 Black to move and win
In this position, you've a case of druthers as to what material to save. But "a penny saved is a penny earned" doesn't apply here. Your real druthers is: will you defend or attack? To be sure—but then which attacking move comes first? Choose with care.



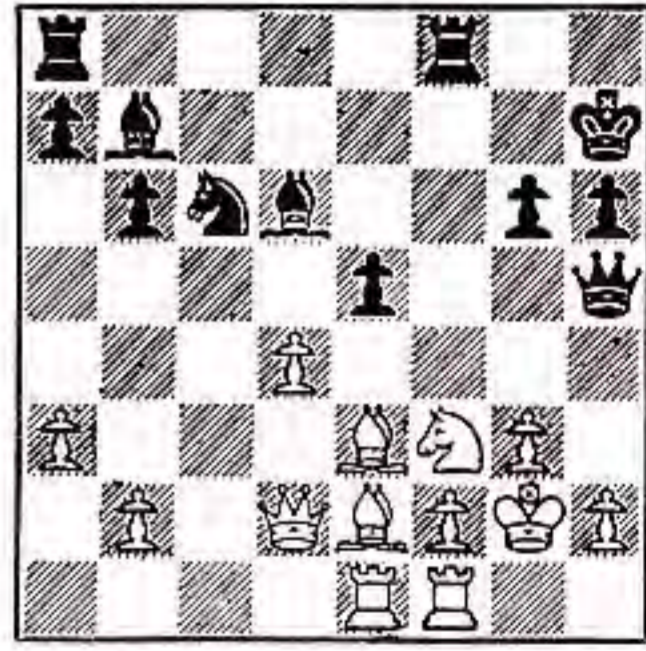
7 White to move and win
This position offers you some real options. No flam-doodling, please. We have it from our sources that each and all the options flop, save one. Can you spot that one first off? That may be asking too much—but, if so, can you then at least spot it finally?



8 Black to move and win
To put a little flavor in your druthers, we have or we hope we have dredged up a little something different in this example. You have moves enough from which to select; but, if the quiz holds true, just one will do the proper trick for you. Which is it?



9 White to move and win
Dithering from exhilaration can be as fatal as doing so from trepidation. It is likely the original perpetrator of this unusual mode of winning ran the risk of the former. You'll see why when you determine how to secure the win. Can you?



10 Black to move and win
For our final quizzical "poser," we offer a position in which the winning method runs into variations—so be wary! Pick the move you'd druther, and then run off the variations, also. If you can see the first move, it's likely you can see the rest. Yes?



The World of Chess

INTERNATIONAL

The Challengers Round

Mikhail Tahl of the Soviet Union out-pointed Bent Larsen of Denmark by $5\frac{1}{2}$ - $4\frac{1}{2}$ and will therefore meet his compatriot Boris Spassky on the final match to determine who will play T. Petrosyan next year for the world crown. Larsen was the last non-Russian to be eliminated in this series of contests, so, as usual, the championship match will be an all-Russian affair. If Tahl succeeds in getting past the formidable Spassky, a piquant touch would be added to his tussle with Petrosyan insofar as a former titleholder with a dashing style will be striving to regain his honors against a man with a diametrically opposed temperament.

Telephone to the Rescue?

Just when Robert J. Fischer decided to resume his international chess career, the fates ironically threw a roadblock in his path which, however, might be removed in a unique manner.

The story is this: Organizers of the Capablanca Memorial Tournament in Havana, Cuba (to be attended by free-world masters as well as Communist representatives), issued him an invitation to participate. When the United States champion requested the State Department to endorse his passport for travel to Cuba, the Department refused on the basis of present regulations.

Faulting the official ruling, the *New York Times* and the *Wall Street Journal* ran editorials on successive days, which at least reflected the prestige that Bobby has acquired in non-chess circles, whether or not any validity is to be found in the strictures of the newspaper critics.

The really interesting denouement is the unprecedented arrangement by which Fischer might take part after all—via the telephone! "According to Cuban officials," says the *Times*, "Mr. Fischer will dictate moves to an international referee in New York, who will transmit them by an open telephone line to Havana. Moves by his opponents will be relayed in the same way."

Fidel Castro, however, publicly crowed over a great "propaganda victory for



A friendly confab at the European Team Championship (see page 272): Abramov, USSR team captain (left), Dahne, president of the German Chess Federation and International Grandmaster Lein of the Soviet team, a new face on these pages.

Cuba." In consequence, Fischer stated he would not participate without definite assurance by Castro that no reflection will be voiced against the United States.

The upshot: Fischer, receiving assurance of a sort, is to participate by telegraph in the twenty-one rounds of the Havana Tournament. The USA-USSR

NEW PRODIGY!

We learn from the official Tass Agency that the world apparently contains a chess prodigy strongly reminiscent of the fabulous boyhood of Sammy Reshevsky. In the small Georgian town of Gali, a six-year-old boy by the name of Zurab Sofia is said to have beaten three adult winners of regional tournaments. The Tass account continues that the boy is adept at mental arithmetic and has learned to read Georgian and Russian without anybody's help. Botvinnik, Tahl, Keres, Smyslov, Flohr and other Soviet chess luminaries are described as taking an interest in the boy, presumably with a view to taking a hand in furthering his chess development.

Radio Match ran to about 12 hours per game because of time lost in transmission. Cablegrams will go somewhat faster; but Fischer's games will probably run overtime. The tournament starts August 25.

End-game Competition

We quote from the *Houston Chronicle*: "The *Houston Chronicle* International End-game Tourney for original end-game studies invites composers to send their entries in duplicate, with diagrams, full solutions and analytical remarks, bearing the name and address of the composer in printed capital letters, to the tourney director, George H. Smith, 15602 Shanghai, Houston, Texas 77040, U. S. A.

"Final date for submission of entries is January 15, 1966, and the cancellation stamp on the envelope will be binding for foreign entries. Composers will be unrestricted as to the number of entries and thematic content, but all compositions must be original."

The judges will be Robert S. Brieger, William A. Bills and Eric Bone, while

technical adviser will be Harold M. Lommer of Valencia, Spain, who is an international judge and referee of the FIDE.

UNITED STATES

U. S. Open in Puerto Rico

163 participated in the bargain-rate U. S. Open Championship held at San Juan in the University of Puerto Rico, July 25 to August 7, the first time the championship was held outside the continental United States.

Pal Benko and William Lombardy became co-champions as each scored 10-2 in a last-round tie, as Edmar Mednis held Benko to a draw while Bill won from Matthew Green of New Jersey.

In a three-way tie behind the two New Yorkers were Grandmaster Robert Byrne of Indianapolis, the meteoric Duncan Suttles of Vancouver, Canada, and one-time tournament leader Bernard Zuckerman of New York, each with 9-3.

The next seven contenders tied at $8\frac{1}{2}$ - $3\frac{1}{2}$: Edmar Mednis of New York, Zvonko Vranesic of Toronto, Canada, William Hook of New York, Edward Formanek (who drew with Pal Benko in the penultimate round) of Chicago, Leslie Witt of Montreal, Canada, Asa Hoffmann of New York and Dr. Erich W. Marchand of Rochester, New York.

REGIONAL AND INTERSTATE

Eastern Open

Playing in top form, grandmaster Pal Benko went undefeated through the Eastern Open, held at the Burlington Hotel in Washington, D. C. He scored a clear first of $7\frac{1}{2}$ - $1\frac{1}{2}$, followed by Asa Hoffmann and Paul Brandts, each 7-1. All three are New Yorkers. Tied for fourth and fifth were Larry Gilden of Takoma Park, Maryland, and Hans Berliner of Washington, $6\frac{1}{2}$ - $1\frac{1}{2}$ each. There were 176 players.

Western Open

Grandmasters Robert Byrne of Indianapolis and William Lombardy of New York each scored 8-1 in the Western Open, with Byrne gaining a slender margin over Lombardy in the tie-breaking column. They shared equally in first and second prize money of \$500 and \$300 respectively. Orest Popovych, William A. Bills, Paul Poschel and Richard S. Callaghan, Jr., each 7-2, placed in the order mentioned on tiebreaking. Women's honors went to Mrs. Leona Tamarkin, and junior supremacy was credited to Leroy Jackson. The tournament, which took place in St. Louis, attracted 120 players.

Bisguier Brings Home Bacon

At Santa Monica in California, top banana in the eighty-one-player Pacific Southwest Open was Arthur Bisguier of New York with a clear first of $6\frac{1}{2}$ - $1\frac{1}{2}$. A clear second was Carl Pilnick with 6-1,

while C. Henin, J. Schmitt and J. Mego, $5\frac{1}{2}$ - $1\frac{1}{2}$ each, finished third through fifth respectively on tiebreaking points.

Byrne Takes Illinois Open

Robert Byrne headed the list in the Illinois Open with $6\frac{1}{2}$ - $1\frac{1}{2}$. Ed Formanek, who has shown in several recent events that he plays a whale of a game, equaled Byrne's game score, but fell behind slightly in Swiss totals. Dr. E. Martinowsky and Allen Kaufman placed third and fourth with 6-1 each. The tourney, held in Chicago, was attended by 146 players coming from far and wide.

New England Note

Fitchburg, Massachusetts, was the scene of the seventy-eight-man Central New England Open, which was won by John Curdo of Chelmsburg, Massachusetts, with a 6-0 sweep. Runnerup was Alex Keyes, $5\frac{1}{2}$ - $1\frac{1}{2}$, and third, fourth and fifth were gained respectively by Donald Haffner, Jerry de Pesquo and Edward Martin.

Kudos to Kawamura

The seventy-five player Central Michigan Open, held at Lansing, went to Lloyd Kawamura on the basis of a tiebreak after he and Shane O'Neill had both scored $5\frac{1}{2}$ - $1\frac{1}{2}$. Paul Poschel was third with 5-1.

Aloha to Oahu

In Honolulu the Oahu Championship, which drew players from a number of states besides Hawaii, was won by Californian Tibor Weinberger with a 5-0 shut-out. Ross Sprague and John Irwin each

tallied 4-1, with Sprague getting the nod for second on a tiebreak. Eighteen players participated.

Rankis Reigns

Twenty members of the Latvian Chess Congress convened in Milwaukee, where August Rankis of New York scored a clear first with $4\frac{1}{2}$ - $1\frac{1}{2}$. Runnerup was Andrew Karklins, 4-1.

In the Northwest

In Washington's USCF Section of the Evergreen Empire Open, sponsored by the Tacoma Chess Club and conducted at the Fircrest Fieldhouse, James McCormick was successful with a $5\frac{1}{2}$ - $1\frac{1}{2}$ tally, ahead of Kent Pullen and Viktors Pupols, each 5-1. Pullen placed second on a median tiebreak. Fourth was Bruce Albertson, $4\frac{1}{2}$ - $1\frac{1}{2}$. There were 22 players in this section.

Downeast Open

Alexander Keyes won the Fourth Annual Downeast Open at Portland, Maine, by winning four games and drawing two. Tied for second in the twenty-eight-player field with $4\frac{1}{2}$ - $1\frac{1}{2}$ each were brothers Gerald and Robert Rubin and Clarence Hewlett.

More Mysterious Nonappearances

Once again an important match has been marred by mass forfeits. When the Northeast Chess League of Massachusetts showed up for its encounter with the Maine Chess League, five Bay Staters were missing from the line-up. Result: a



Mike Nahas (left), president of the Arkansas Chess Association, Phil Leasure and Bobbie Lee Taylor, vice-president of the ACA and president of the Little Rock CC, back up Ronnie Taylor who won the championship of the state of Arkansas

Maine victory by 11-9. Harlow Daly and Stanley Elowitch of the Maine team, holding down the top two boards, defeated Donald Haffner and Orlando Lester respectively.

ARKANSAS

Ronnie Taylor won the (closed) championship of Arkansas, Easter weekend, with a perfect score in five rounds. Phil Leasure, though occupied as tournament director, was runnerup in the thirty-player event held in Little Rock. See photograph, page 260.

CALIFORNIA

In the Masters and Experts Invitational Tournament, a round robin sponsored by the Santa Monica Bay Chess Club, E. Kennedy and N. Lessing were deadlocked for premier honors with a $9\frac{1}{2}$ - $2\frac{1}{2}$ tally. Third with 9-3 was Arthur Spiller.

NEW YORK

As a windup to festivities celebrating their 6-0 match-point triumph in the "A" Division of the Metropolitan Chess League (including an 8-1 defeat of the Marshallites), the Manhattan Chess Club staged a rapid transit tournament for their victorious players which ended in a tie for first between Pal Benko and James Gore at 9-1.

The Marshall Chess Club was second in the "A" Division with 5-1 in match points, while Queens and the Scarlet Knights tied for third with $3\frac{1}{2}$ - $2\frac{1}{2}$ each.

Highest match-point scores in the "B-1" Division were turned in by the Bronx Center Stars and the Queens Stars, each $6\frac{1}{2}$ - $2\frac{1}{2}$. In the "B-2" Division, the Commercial Stars swept all before with 7-0.

PENNSYLVANIA

Six teams participated in the Pennsylvania Intercollegiate Team Tournament. Top scores: Lehigh, $4\frac{1}{2}$ - $1\frac{1}{2}$; Penn State, 4-1; University of Pennsylvania, $3\frac{1}{2}$ - $1\frac{1}{2}$. On board 1, Robert Szendroi of Penn State made the best showing.

An important match between the two leading cities of the state, Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, resulted in a narrow win for the latter by 5-4. G. Doschek, R. Standley and E. Duggins accounted for Pittsburgh's victories, while R. Pariseau and M. Zelitch upheld the banner of Philadelphia. Draws were registered as follows (with Pittsburgh players named first): R. C. Bornholz vs. A. Chertkof; M. Lubell vs. C. Kalenian; W. Byland vs. D. Spiro; R. Ilsley vs. A. Soble.

TEXAS

Rice University student Richard Gray became Texas Junior Champion by virtue of a 4-1 score and S.-B. superiority in the annual title tournament held on the



MRS. RANDOLPH GUGGENHEIMER

Mrs. Guggenheimer is Chairman of the Defense Advisory Committee on Women in the Service, finds chess offers additional challenge to the mental prowess of our service women and reminds those who have not already succumbed to its subtle lure that chess was one of the games Shariar taught Scheherazade.

campus of Texas A & M University. A & M sophomore David Willis matched Gray's score but dropped on a tiebreak.

VERMONT

With a clear first of 5-1, Austin Hobson bagged the Vermont State Championship. George Williams finished second on S.-B. points; Ralph Williams was third. Both made $4\frac{1}{2}$ - $1\frac{1}{2}$ game scores.

WEST VIRGINIA

In the ten-man West Virginia Junior Championship, which was the state's first tournament of this kind, Marvin Barker and William N. Payne tied at $4\frac{1}{2}$ - $1\frac{1}{2}$.

LOCAL EVENTS

Arizona. Richard F. Stahl, 4-0, won a rating tournament at the Phoenix Chess Club over a field of 28 entrants.

California. The strong South California League Open was dominated by C. Henin with a perfect 6-0. Next in the twenty-six-man fracas were B. Kakimi and P. Rhee, each $4\frac{1}{2}$ - $1\frac{1}{2}$, followed by a quartet bracketed at 4-2: P. Quillen, R. Bliss, S. Gruen and A. Wicher.

To borrow a striking phrase from *Chess in Action*, an attractive quarterly published by the Chess Friends of Northern California, John Smail of Berkeley "shot through his opposition like grease through a tin horn" and won the Koltz Invitational Tournament with an 8-1 score. D. Sac-

An Original Approach to Chess Strategy

PAWN POWER IN CHESS

by HANS KMOCH

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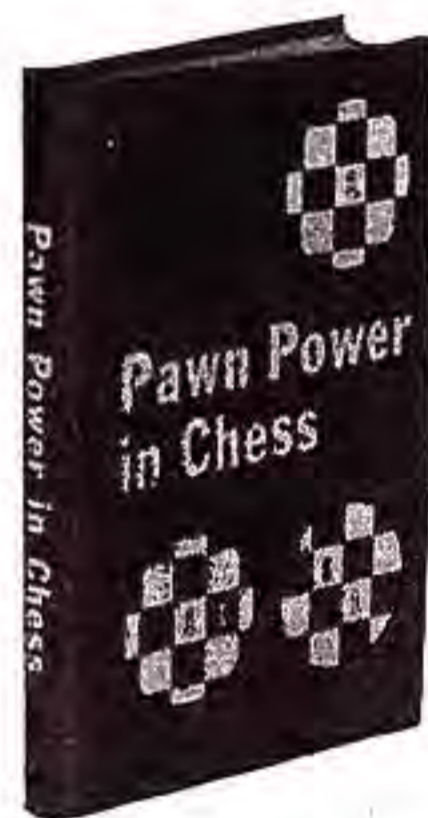
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RICHARD GRAY
Texas Junior Champ, story, page 261



MARCEL DION
Montreal Champ, story, Aug., page 320

hardly a rip-roaring success according to a lead article in *Terrachess* entitled "Story of the Bewildered Computer." We lack space to summarize all the flounderings of the machine, but single out the oddity that a couple of 0-2 scores (in each case four games had been forfeited) enabled their owners to finish not far from the middle of the thirty-three player field!

Robert Trenberth of Oakland won the San Francisco Amateur Open with a 5-0 sweep, ahead of Ira Pohl, $4\frac{1}{2}-\frac{1}{2}$. The tourney was played at the Mechanics' Institute Chess Room.

Kingpin of the Richmond Chess Club was Dick Pelletier when he scored $5\frac{1}{2}-\frac{1}{2}$ in a round robin. William Currie took second.

In a rating tournament at the Santa Monica Bay Chess Club, Theodore Bullockus came in first with $5\frac{1}{2}-\frac{1}{2}$. Half a point behind were Frank McReynolds and Fritz Leiber. Thirty-four players competed.

Colorado. With a score of $5\frac{1}{2}-\frac{1}{2}$, W. Koehler placed first in the Central Bank Open. Next were Dennis Naylin, Harold Sanderson, Rudolf Petters and Marvin Katz, each 5-1, who wound up in the order mentioned on median tiebreaking.

D. Gollub and M. Kaiser scored 5-1 each in the Denver Open, with a median tiebreak favoring Gollub. George Pipirinos, Harlan Graves and Dennis Naylin, each $4\frac{1}{2}-1\frac{1}{2}$, finished in that order on the same median basis. 25 competed.

Connecticut. The Lucille Kellner Memorial Tournament, an interscholastic competition, was won by the Frank Scott Bunnell High School of Stratford, Connecticut. A suitable trophy was presented to the winning team by Herman Pareles and his wife, sister of Miss Kellner. The latter will be remembered as Michigan's women's champion for more than fifteen years and a participant in many United States Open and invitational women's events. Whenever Miss Kellner played in New York, she would visit Fairfield, Connecticut, and endeavor to promote chess among young players in that city.

Florida. Dr. Armando Bucelo placed first in the 1800-or-over group in the Coral Gables Tournament. Forty-four contestants were divided into four groups according to playing strength.

A. E. Santasiere, for many years a prominent master on the American chess scene, is now living in retirement in Hollywood, Florida. That is, he has retired as a school teacher, his profession for 34 years, but not necessarily from playing in chess tourneys. An interview with Santasiere in the Hollywood *Sun-Tattler* points out that, apart from his chess honors, he is an accomplished pianist, poet and self-taught artist.

Georgia. Paul Myers took the Georgia Tech title over Larry Futrell on a tie-break after each had scored $4\frac{1}{2}-\frac{1}{2}$. Third was Jon Pietras, 4-1.

New Mexico. First prize in the Albuquerque Open was decided in favor of John Alexander by a Solkoff whisker when median calculations failed to break his $4\frac{1}{2}-\frac{1}{2}$ tie with Sidney Brower. As highest-placing Albuquerque resident, Warren Miller in third place became city titleholder. Twenty-eight players attended.

The twenty-man Los Alamos Open was won by Mark B. Wells, 5-1. Tiebreaking of a $4\frac{1}{2}-1\frac{1}{2}$ deadlock gave second through fourth to Donald C. Dodder, Sidney H. Brower and Myron L. Stein in that order.

New York. Tournament results at the Marshall Chess Club in New York City: The first open tournament at this club, open to members and non-members alike, was won by Paul Brandts, 7-1. Edgar McCormick was runner-up in the thirty-seven-player event with $6\frac{1}{2}-1\frac{1}{2}$. The Marshall Junior Championship went to Irving Prus, $9\frac{1}{2}-2\frac{1}{2}$, and the club's Amateur Championship was won by Arnold Agree with a convincing 7-0 sweep.

The finals of the first city-wide tournament for youngsters in New York will be played at the Federal Pavilion of the World's Fair. More than 2,000 children from 370 playgrounds entered the preliminaries and borough playoffs, from which emerged ten boys and girls, nine to sixteen years old, to vie for final honors. The tournament was organized by the Parks Department and sponsored by the

cuzzo of San Francisco, who accounted for Smail's single loss, was runnerup with $6\frac{1}{2}-2\frac{1}{2}$. First and second prizes were \$150 and \$75 respectively.

In the team play of the Central California Chess League, Sacramento prevailed with a 6-1 match score. The Davis and Salinas Chess Clubs each tallied 5-2.

The Sacramento City Chess Championship was won jointly by John A. Hudson and Walter Harris, each $3\frac{1}{2}-1\frac{1}{2}$.

At the Capital City Chess Club in Sacramento, sixty players took part in the annual championship played at the rate of one round a week. Preliminary sections yielded six qualifiers for the round robin final, which was won by Sergius von Oettingen, $4\frac{1}{2}-1\frac{1}{2}$.

Frank McReynolds, 5-1, won the Santa Monica Bay Chess Club title on a Solkoff basis. Others with 5-1 were Sid Rubin, Charles Henderson, Fritz Leiber and Sam Vale. There were 34 players.

The Oakland Open provided plenty of action when 99 players flocked to do battle for all sorts of honors and prizes. An outstanding result was Steve Joplin's victory in the E-A division with $4\frac{1}{2}-1\frac{1}{2}$.

A computerized "Guinea-Pig Tournament," in which the final standing of each player was determined by percentages based on the strength of his opposition rather than on conventional scores, was

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Heckscher Foundation, which will provide the prizes.

In the New York City High School Chess League Championship, Bronx High School of Science, led by Robin Spital and Steven Pollack on first and second boards respectively, captured first by the simple expedient of winning all its matches. Tied for second were the Far Rockaway and Stuyvesant High Schools.

Robert Nasiff, 4-1, won the Syracuse Metropolitan Championship, followed by William B. Norris and Robert Buck, each 3½-1½. There were 11 players.

The Hudson Valley Open at Woodstock was pocketed by Norman Hurrten with a 4½-½ score. Stanley Perlo was second in the thirty-two-player tournament with 4-1.

Robert F. Kelly of New York City was recipient of a Paul Masson Vineyards award consisting of an evening of chess with George Koltanowski, renowned for his blindfold ability and currently starring as TV chess commentator and lecturer.

Held at Clarkson College in Potsdam, the Langman Tournament was won by Dr. Bruno Schmidt with a perfect 5-0. R. Rubin, 4-1, was second.

Division 1 of the New York Metropolitan Intercollegiate Chess League saw City College overpower all opposition by taking seven matches in a row and compiling a game score of 31-4. Cooper Union distinguished itself in Division 2 with a 6½-½ match record and 30-5 in games, leaving behind Columbia, Brooklyn Polytechnic, Fordham, Yeshiva etc. In a hard-fought play-off match which determined the League championship, City College defeated Cooper Union by 3-2. The champion City College team members were Andrew Soltis, Marc Yoffie, John Reynolds, Harold Winston, Herb Solinsky, Leon Cowen and Bruce Altshuler (alternate).

A match between the Corning and the Elmira Chess Clubs ended in a one-sided 7½-1½ triumph for Corning. Elmira, however, was without the services of some of its best players.

Oklahoma. In the annual Norman Chess Festival, D. Ballard chalked up a 5-0 shutout. Second in the ten-player field was Tom Buckley, 4-1.

Oregon. Jack Powell won a small tourney at Klamath Falls with a 3-0 tally.

Texas. Not unexpectedly, the Denton Open was added to Kenneth Smith's string of scalps when the Texas champion scored 5-0 in a forty-nine-player contest. Five players followed at 4-1: Eric Bone, John Jacobs (thirteen years old), William Bills, Mike Steele and Gary Sims.

Texas. Kenneth Smith of Dallas, the pride of Texas, has done it again. His victory this time occurred in the Space City Open

in Houston, where his all-round fine play netted him a clear first of 4½-½. In the opening session, however, according to *Texas Knights* (official bulletin of the Texas Chess Association), "he lost his Queen to Frank Carter, but the excitement was too much and Frank soon returned the favor." A sextet of players with 4-1 each finished in the following order on S.-B. points: David Lees, Bill Jones, Robert Brieger, Steve Moffitt, Fred King and John Dunning. The field was composed of 47 competitors.

West Virginia. Karl Burger of New York descended upon the Huntington Open and added to his laurels with a 5-0 sweep. Scores of 4-1 were made by H. Landis Marks, John Spencer, Vernon Burk and David Marples. There were 26 entries.

CANADA

International grandmaster D. A. Yanofsky won the Canadian Chess Championship for the eighth time with 10-1 (nine wins and two draws) in the Canadian Closed held at Vancouver, British Columbia. Runnerup was Lionel Joyner, 1961 champion, with 9-2, and third went to

TOURNAMENT CALENDAR

(Concluded from page 257)

Vermont — October 23 to 24

Norwich Univ. Invitational at Chaplin Library, Norwich Univ., Northfield, Vermont: 5 Rd Team SS Tmt (four-man teams, any number from any accredited USA & Canada college). 50 moves/2 hours: EF \$10 per team (\$8 by October 1) plus USCF dues: trophies 1st, 2d & 3d; board prizes per EFs: register latest 9 AM, Oct. 23: EFs & inquiries & lodging requests to Prof. S. C. Hawkins, Norwich University.

Vermont — November 6 to 7

2d N. U. Open at Chaplin Library, Norwich University, Northfield, Vermont: 6 Rd SS Tmt, 50 moves/2 hours, Rd 1, 9:30 AM, Nov. 6: EFs vary by class & date, inquire: \$\$ 1st guaranteed \$100, others per EFs: EFs, inquiries & lodging requests to Prof. S. C. Hawkins, Norwich Univ., Northfield, Vermont.

Utah — November 10 to 13

1965 Utah Open at YMCA, 737 E. 2 South, Salt Lake City, Utah: 7 Rd SS Tmt, 50 moves/2½ hours, 20 per after: register 7 PM, Nov. 10: EF \$8.50 (under 19, 6.50) plus USCF (incl. banquet): \$\$ on plus scores per EFs; trophies to top resident, top non-resident top B, C & unrated: inquiries & EFs to D. D. Hansen, 798 East 8080 South, Sandy, Utah 84070.

Duncan Suttles, 8-3. Tied for fourth and fifth were E. Macskasy and M. Schulman, each 6½-4½. This event, a round robin, was the Zonal Tournament for the Canadian Zone of FIDE.

Ontario

In the Bramalea Chess Club Open, R. W. Story made the scintillating score of 11-1, leaving his pursuers, P. A. Williamson and F. Polan, far behind with tallies of 8-4 and 7½-4½ respectively.

FOREIGN

England

The final of the national club championship resulted in a 3½-1½ victory for York over Oxford University.

Sweden

Characterized by exciting ups and downs, the Swedish Championship culminated in a tie for first between Zandor Nilsson and Martin Johansson, each 10½-4½. B. Jansson, 10-5, placed third. Although former champions E. Lundin and K. Skold did not participate (Stahlberg never does), the field of sixteen was otherwise complete. A playoff will decide the title.

Maine — November 13 to 14

7th Annual Maine Open at YMCA, Portland, Maine: 5 Rd SS Tmt, 45 moves/2 hours: EF \$5 plus USCF dues: \$\$ and trophy to winner: starts 9 AM. Nov. 13: inquiries to S. Laughlin, 68 Prospect St., Portland, Maine.

California — November 25 to 28

The American Open at Club del Mar, 1910 Ocean Front, Santa Monica, California: 8 Rd SS Tmt: register by 10 PM Wed, Nov. 24: EF \$25 (under 14, \$6) & USCF dues; less for families; \$20 received on or before Nov. 15: \$\$ 1st \$600 & trophy, 2d \$300, 3d \$175, 4th \$125; top Expert \$150 & trophy, 2d \$100, 3d \$50; like \$\$ (& trophies) for other classes & special prizes: EFs to Santa Monica Bay Chess Club: mail EFs & inquiries to H. T. Abel, 4 Marine Terrace, Santa Monica, Calif.

Michigan — November 26 to 28

7th Annual Motor City Open at Solidarity House, 8000 East Jefferson, Detroit, Michigan: 6 Rd SS Tmt: *Open* EF \$7.50 (juniors \$4) plus USCF dues, trophies each 100 pt. level, 1400 to 2000 & \$\$ per EFs: *Amateur* EF \$6 (juniors \$4), trophies & \$\$; *High School Championship* EF \$1.50, trophies & \$\$; *Grade School Championship* EF \$50c, trophies & \$\$: register 11 AM, Nov. 26 or advance EFs & inquiries to Marshall Manning, 12930 Rutherford, Detroit, Mich. 48227 (checks to Univ. of Detroit C C): phone VE-7 7862.



Game of the Month

THE TAHL-PORTISCH MATCH

Larsen also wins against Ivkov

Tahl has won from Portisch by 5½-2½, and Larsen from Ivkov by the same convincing figures. These are great victories which may suggest that great differences in strength exist between the opponents. Certainly, however, such is not the case. The results of chessmasters move up and down, and the comparison of performances can take place at a moment favorable for one and not the other. Ivkov tied for first place in the recent tournament at Zagreb; but, a month later against Larsen, he was nowhere. Portisch also demonstrated strong play at Zagreb; he defeated World Champion Petrosyan; but, against Tahl, he failed toward the end.

In the first six games, Tahl and Portisch stood about evenly matched. Tahl led by 3½-2½; but, taking into account some good and some bad luck, the position might just as well have been reversed. Then came catastrophe: Portisch lost twice in succession, and the match was virtually decided. A remarkable point was that Tahl—famous for being a wild, aggressive player—beat his opponent in these two games in a dry, positional manner. As he also demonstrated his combinative skill in a convincing fashion in this match, this victory may well be the

introduction to a second Tahl period. The remark above as to the variable results of grandmasters applies to Tahl especially. For him, however, a special (and sad) factor has worked: his health more than any other factor has influenced his performances. Three years ago in the Challengers Tournament at Curacao, he had to leave the tournament hall for the operating table. Since then, his health has improved. Though he had to undergo a minor operation just before this match, it seems he has definitely survived the crisis.

For long, Tahl's play has not been strong and solid. Of course, though, it was not dull. And, in this match, he displayed some beautiful examples of combinative play, too. His successes of this sort are equally spectacular and fruitful. A Yugoslav journalist has summed them up aptly: "Tahl sacrifices correctly, half-correctly or incorrectly; but he always wins." Such is the case in the following game: the sacrifice is half-correct—it ought to have led to a draw. But Portisch played for more and, at a given moment, seemed to be right. But, tired perhaps by the preceding strenuous battle, he overlooked a hidden but typically Tahl combination, and lost quickly.

Second Game

CARO-KANN DEFENSE

Mikhail Tahl
Soviet Union
White

Lajos Portisch
Hungary
Black

1 P-K4 P-QB3
2 N-QB3

In his World Championship matches with Botvinnik, Tahl employed the classical variation beginning with 2 P-Q4.

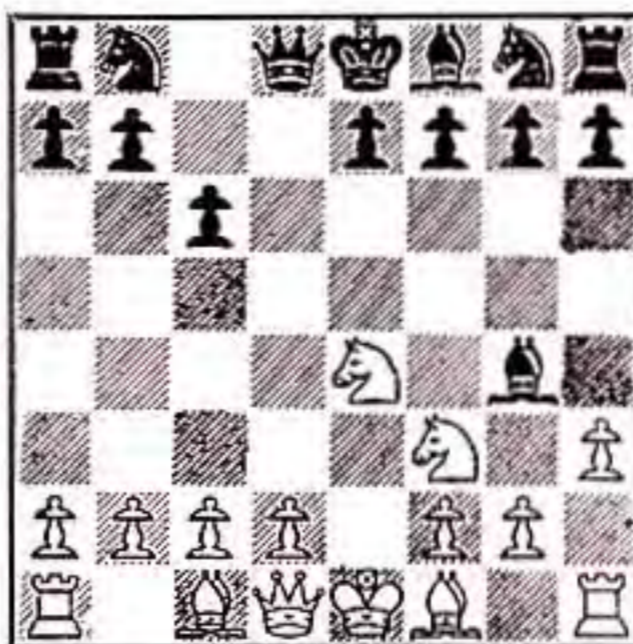
2 P-Q4
3 N-B3 P x P

3 B-N5 is generally considered an easier means of equalizing. Portisch used it in the sixth game.

4 N x P B-N5
5 P-KR3

(See diagram, top of next column)

5 B x N



Position after 5 P-KR3

The capture is virtually forced. It is well known that 5 B-R4 6 N-N3, B-N3 7 P-KR4, P-KR3 8 N-K5, B-R2 9 Q-R5 seems unattractive for Black: e.g. 9 P-KN3 10 B-B4!

6 Q x B N-Q2
7 P-Q4 KN-B3
8 B-Q3 N x N

White has gained some small advantages: more space and the Two Bishops.

A forcing attempt to equalize by 8 P-K4 fails against 9 N x N †, N x N? 10 P x P, Q-R4 † 11 K-Q1!

9 Q x N P-K3 11 P-QB3 N-B3
10 O-O B-K2 12 Q-R4

White maintains his preponderance in space, and Black faces some difficulty in placing his King safely.

12 N-Q4
13 Q-N4!

A powerful move.

(See diagram, top of next page)

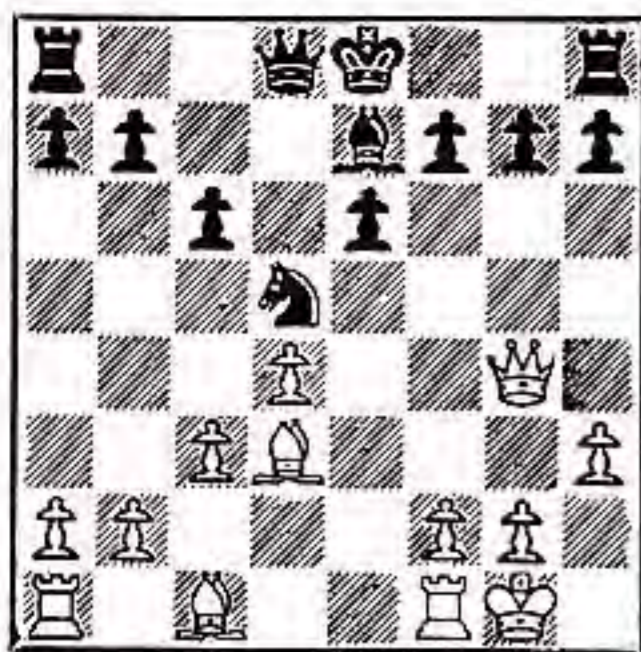
13 B-B3

Here 13 O-O loses the Exchange on 14 B-R6, B-B3 15 Q-K4!

14 R-K1 Q-N3

But here 14 O-O is safer than the text.

† = check; ‡ = dbl. check; § = dis. ch.



Position after 13 Q-N4!

15 P-QB4

....

On the obvious 15 P-R3, White maintains his small advantage in the easiest way but gets no more than that.



15

N-N5

15 . . . BxP is tempting in view of the variation: 16 PxN, BxP† 17 K-B1, BxR 18 KxB, O-O-O, which leaves White in great trouble. But White has 17 K-R1 and, after 17 BxR 18 PxKP, he stands better: e.g. 18 . . . O-O-O 19 P-K7§, R-Q2 20 B-B5.

Also 15 . . . N-K2 looks good. Tahl then continues with 16 P-Q5, BPxP 17 PxP, NxP 18 Q-R4† with some compensation for his Pawn as Black forfeits castling.

16 RxB†!

....



Typical Tahl! This sacrifice secures a draw while leaving numerous possibilities for Black to go wrong.

16

PxR

16 . . . K-B1 is refuted by 17 RxB.

17 QxP†

K-B1

It may be noted that 17 . . . B-K2 fails against 18 B-N6†!! On 18 . . . K-Q1, White has 19 B-B5, Q-B2 20 B-B4 etc. And, on 18 . . . PxB, there follows: 19 B-N5, Q-B2 20 R-K1, Q-Q2 21 QxP†, K-B1 22 RxB, QxR 23 BxQ†, KxB 24 QxP†, K-Q3 25 P-R3! N-R3 [25 . . . N-Q6? 26 Q-N6†] 26 P-B5†, K-Q4 27 QxP etc.

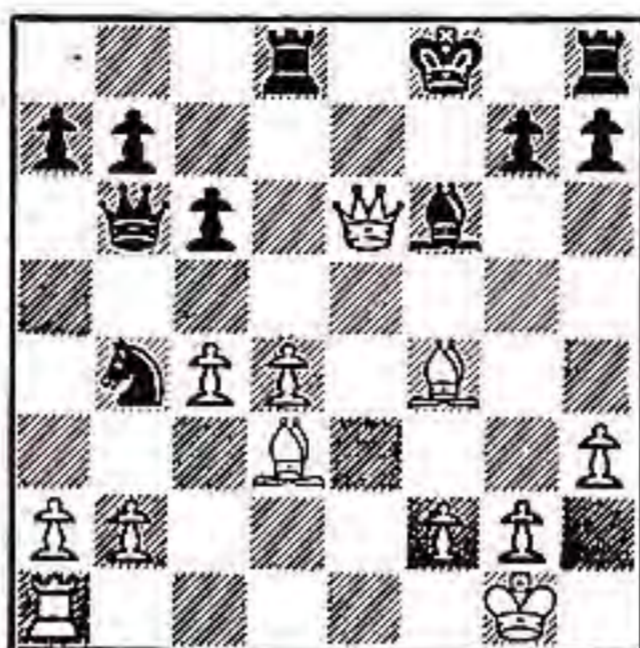
Another question is how White can proceed after 17 . . . K-Q1. It soon becomes clear he must be satisfied with a perpetual: 18 Q-Q6†, K-K1 19 Q-K6† etc.

Still, the text cannot be considered as the decisive mistake.

18 B-B4

R-Q1

On 18 . . . Q-Q1 19 R-K1, Black is lost: 19 . . . P-KN3 20 B-R6†, B-N2 21 R-K3!



19 P-B5!

....

Again, a maulstrike. The point is that, after 19 . . . Q-R4 20 R-K1, Black has no adequate parry to 21 B-Q6†. On 21 . . . RxB, it is 22 Q-K8 mate.

19

NxB!

The right answer. Black gets sufficient material for his Queen.

20 PxQ

....

It is open to question if 20 B-R6 is not stronger. Here are two lines:

1) 20 . . . Q-B2 21 QxB†, K-N1 [21 . . . K-K1 loses a full Rook to 22 BxP] 22 BxP! QxB 23 QxR†, K-B2 24 Q-Q7†, and White has ample compensation;

2) 20 . . . QxNP 21 QxB†, K-K1 22 Q-K6†, K-B1, and again it looks as if White must content himself with a perpetual. For 23 R-KB1, QxQP leads to nothing for him. Nor does 22 BxP, QxR† 23 K-R2, K-Q2.

20

NxB

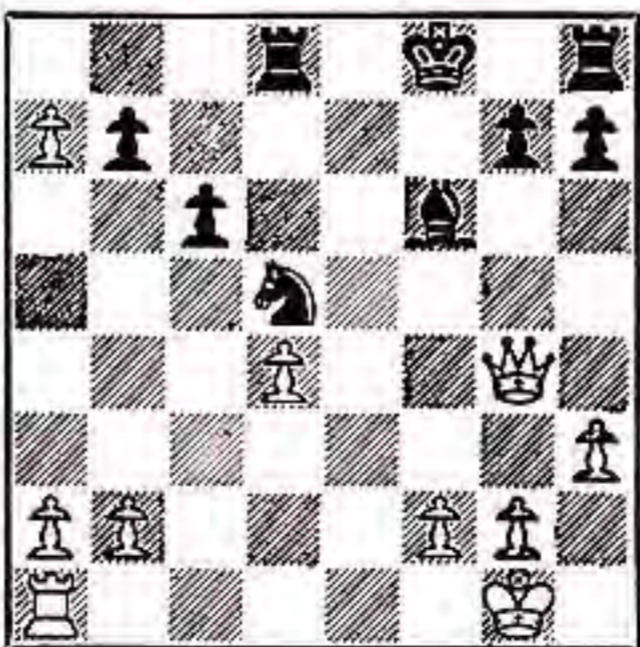
21 Q-N4

N-Q4

Black has sufficient material for his Queen and seems to have passed every danger. But Tahl would not be Tahl, did he not create new and quite unexpected possibilities.

22 PxP

....



22

K-K2

Black avoids 22 . . . R-R1 because of 23 Q-Q7. In his aim to render harmless the promotion of White's Pawn as soon as possible, he sets his King on a seemingly safe but actually very risky position.

With the right continuation, 22 . . . P-KN3, Black has perhaps reasonable prospects, though not easy ones: e.g. 23 R-K1, K-N2 24 P-R8(Q), RxQ 25 Q-Q7† K-R3 26 QxNP, RxP 27 QxBP, R-Q1 28 R-K8!

23 P-N4!

....

A possible support for the passed Pawn?

23

R-R1

23 . . . NxP fails against 24 R-N1.

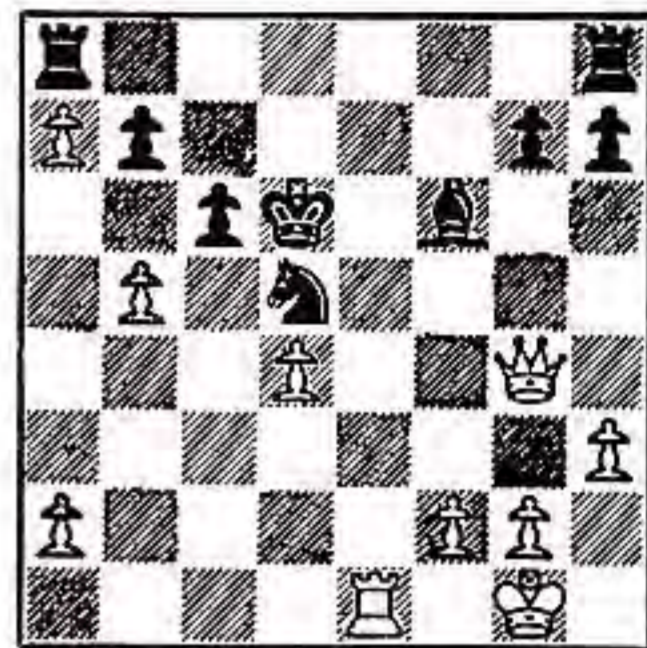
24 R-K1†

K-Q3

It is to this square that Black was directing his King.

25 P-N5!

....



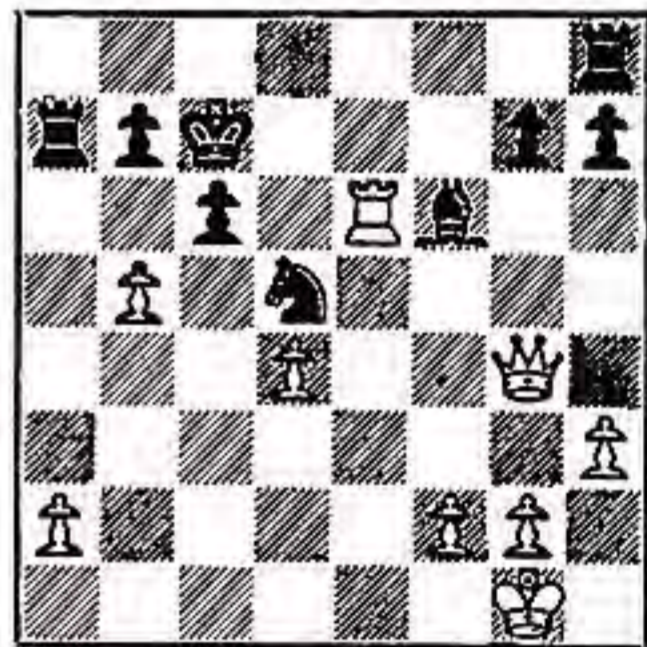
25

RxP

The text loses immediately. On the other hand, White also has a won game after 25 . . . KR-Q1 26 P-N6! NxP 27 R-N1, N-Q4 28 RxP. And 27 . . . K-B2 is of no help because of 28 Q-N3†: e.g. 28 . . . R-Q3 29 RxN etc.

26 R-K6†

K-B2



27 RxB!

Resigns

On 27 . . . N or PxR, 28 QxP† (or Q-N7†) and 29 QxR follows.



"Since you ask, Tahl will cream Spassky but he'll only draw with Petrosyan."

Games from Recent Events

INTERNATIONAL

ARGENTINA 1965 International at Mar del Plata

A Hard Nut to Crack

White tries an unusual move in the opening and obtains a slightly inferior but still playable game. Eager to gain the advantage, however, he plunges into disaster. Old man Najdorf is still a hard nut to crack.

SICILIAN DEFENSE

Leonid Stein		Miguel Najdorf	
Soviet Union		Argentina	
White		Black	
1 P-K4	P-QB4	5 N-QB3	P-QR3
2 N-KB3	P-Q3	6 B-KN5	P-K3
3 P-Q4	PxP	7 P-B4	QN-Q2
4 NxP	N-KB3	8 Q-K2

This is the rarely played move, hardly as good as the usual 8 Q-B3. The Queen does support an occasional P-K5, to be sure, and also avoids the line of the impending . . . B-QN2. But there are drawbacks, and especially for dealing with . . . P-QN4. For White lacks such possibilities as B-Q3 or possibly BxQNP, and his Knight on QB3 has no facile retreat and so the King Pawn may lack proper protection.

8 Q-B2!

8 B-K2 is less accurate because of 9 P-K5, PxP 10 PxP, N-Q4 11 B-Q2 after which White has a fine game.

9 O-O-O B-K2



10 P-KN4

Here 10 B-R4 merits consideration. For White is well served if he retains this Bishop smoothly. The twist of 10 . . . NxP then fails: 11 NxN, BxB 12 NxKP! PxN 13 Q-R5† with a winning advantage for White.

10 P-QN4, however, is annoying. For 11 BxN does not force 11 . . . PxB,

as is true when White's Queen is on KB3, as here Black may try 11 . . . BxB, a move which normally fails against 12 BxNP. And substituting 12 N/4xNP leads only to dubious complications: 12 . . . PxN 13 NxP, Q-N1 14 NxP†, K-K2 15 P-K5, RxP 16 PxP†, NxP with strong counter chances for Black.

10 P-R3
11 BxN

Now, on 11 B-R4, Black has an effective line in 11 . . . P-KN4! 12 PxP, N-R2. For White's own Pawn on KN4 prevents his winning by 13 NxP, PxN 14 Q-R5†.

11 BxB!
12 B-N2 N-N3

Not 12 P-QN4 because of 13 P-K5.

13 P-KR4 B-Q2

Black's position holds promise. He has the Two Bishops and may soon attack along his half-open file.

14 R-R3

White aims to bring this Rook quickly to the Queenside, preferably QB3. But the move is double-edged, entailing a weakening of White's King-side Pawns. There is no time, however, for refined positional play.

14 P-KR4!

Black strongly threatens 15 . . . BxN 16 RxB, P-K4 and . . . BxP or 15 . . . PxP 16 QxNP, BxN 17 RxB, P-K4 18 QxP, O-O-O, either way winning an Exchange.

15 P-B5

This is White's only way of avoiding material loss. The attacked Pawn obviously cannot move because of 15 . . . BxN etc. And 15 B-B3 allows Black to maintain the tension by 15 . . . O-O-O and to win at least the King Rook Pawn. An immediate 15 . . . PxP 16 BxP, RxP is less accurate: 17 RxR, BxR 18 BxP! and White regains his material.

15 RPxP
16 QxNP O-O-O

Black's King Pawn is indirectly protected.

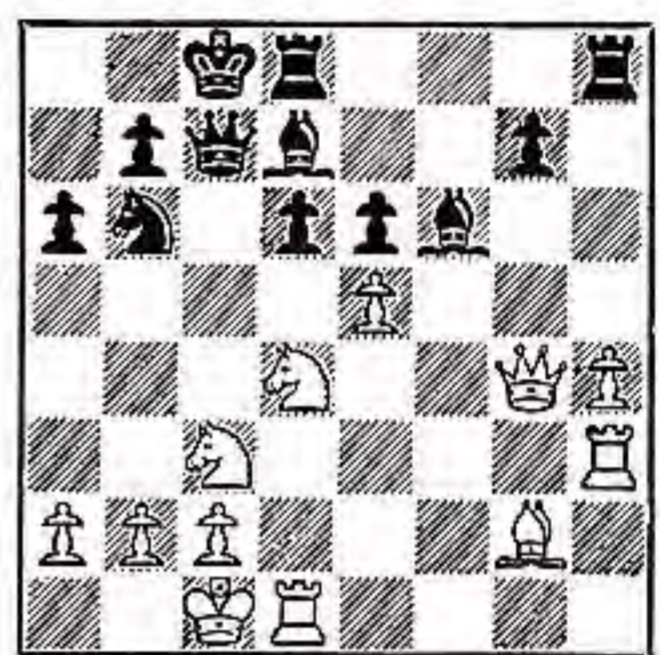
17 PxP

Depriving Black's K3 of its Pawn protection is not bad.

17 PxP
18 P-K5

Here, however, White goes astray. Apparently, he intends NxP subsequently, and is eliminating the otherwise winning reply of . . . Q-B5. But the calculation is wrong.

The indicated continuation is 18 N/3-K2 threatening 19 R-QB3. Then Black must proceed with 19 . . . N-R5 and, if 20 P-N3, N-B4 21 R-QB3, Q-R4 maintaining a promising game.



18 BxP

Now the capture of 19 NxP loses to . . . R-R3. White has lost his King Pawn and so ruined his, till now, only slightly endangered game.

19 N-K4

Herewith, White collapses altogether and loses a piece. His only reasonable move is 19 N/3-K2. It is possible, though, that Stein rejected the latter as ultimately hopeless and embarked upon a desperate gamble.

19 BxN
20 NxP†

On 20 RxB, P-K4, Black wins easily.

20 QxN
21 RxB Q-K4
22 R-K4

White has nothing in return for his piece. He just makes a few more moves.

22 Q-KB4 26 QxQ RxQ
23 R-B3† B-B3 27 R-KN4 K-N1
24 Q-N3 Q-Q4 28 RxP BxB
25 P-N3 Q-Q3! 29 RxB RxP
Resigns

A Roaring Novelty

Black's new move in the opening may leave some questions unresolved. But it is certainly a very effective remedy against White's original intentions in the center. A game very valuable from the theoretical point of view.

NIMZO-INDIAN DEFENSE

Gheorghiu		L. Stein	
Roumania		Soviet Union	
White		Black	
1 P-Q4	N-KB3	3 N-QB3	B-N5
2 P-QB4	P-K3	4 P-B3	P-Q4
		5 P-QR3

This variation has gained popularity in recent years.

5 B-Q3!

A roaring novelty. 50 . . . B-K2 so far has been considered Black's best (cf. Tahl-Keres, page 20, January, 1960 in which Black finally after the opening moves: 6 P-K4, PxKP 7 PxP, P-K4 8 P-Q5, B-QB4). The text is probably even better; but further experiences must be awaited.

6 P-K4

This is certainly the most dangerous reply for Black, but he proves to be well prepared for this line.

6 P-B4!

He meets threat with counter threat. The consequences are very intricate, though.

7 BPxP

After 7 P-K5, BPxP, White achieves nothing by 8 PxN, and 8 PxP and, even worse, 8 QxP, N-B3 favor Black. The variations from 7 QPxP, BxBP are apt to leave Black with an advantage in development, possibly at the expense of a Pawn.

7 KPxP

8 P-K5

It is soon obvious that playing for this fork is not altogether a good idea.

8 PxP

9 QxP Q-K2

10 B-KB4

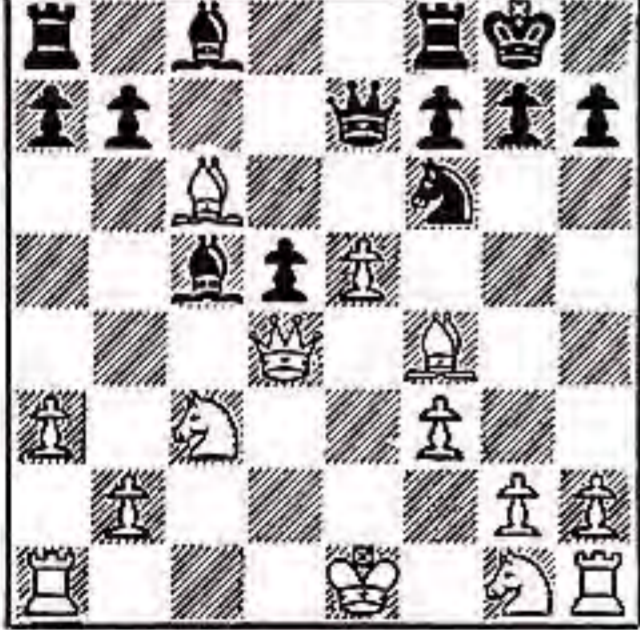
There are lots of side lines to investigate at almost every move. Here the consequences of 10 P-B4 need consideration. A plausible continuation is 10 . . . N-B3 11 B-N5, B-QB4 12 Q-Q3, N-KN5 13 NxP, Q-Q1 after which White has an extra Pawn but a compromised position.

10 N-B3

11 B-QN5 O-O

12 BxN B-QB4!

An important point. After 12 . . . PxP 13 KN-K2, White wins a piece.



13 NxP

Any retreat of the Queen obviously favors Black very distinctly. So White cannot be blamed for seeking consolation in an extra Pawn or two. But his plight is hopeless.

13 NxN 15 Q-K4 PxP

14 QxN R-Q1 16 N-K2

On 16 QxP, B-N2, White can safely resign.

16 B-R3

17 B-K3

Now, if QxP, Black has a wide choice: e.g. 17 . . . B-B5 or even 17 . . . B-N2.

17 R-Q4!

By thus gaining the tempo for doubling his Rooks, Black wins quickly.

18 P-B4 QR-Q1 20 P-QN4 Q-N3
19 BxB QxB 21 R-KB1 R-Q7!

Resigns

After 22 R-B2, there is the neat 22 . . . RxN† 23 RxR, Q-N8 mate.

A Mock Improvement

The following game is of some significance from the theoretical point of view. White tries an improvement in the late stage of the opening but very soon recognizes that his position still remains unsatisfactory. In his embarrassment he blunders.

RUY LOPEZ

Herman Pilnik		Oscar Panno	
Argentina		Argentina	
White		Black	
1 P-K4	P-K4	10 P-Q4	QN-Q2
2 N-KB3	N-QB3	11 P-B4	P-B3
3 B-N5	P-QR3	12 P-B5	Q-B2
4 B-R4	N-B3	13 BPxP	BxP
5 O-O	B-K2	14 B-N5	PxP
6 R-K1	P-QN4	15 BxN	PxB
7 B-N3	P-Q3	16 NxP	N-B4
8 P-B3	O-O	17 N-B5	BxN
9 P-KR3	N-N1	18 PxB	QR-Q1

The point of all this is that it was played in the Gligorich-Petrosyan game of the Piatigorsky Cup Tournament, page 286, September, 1963.

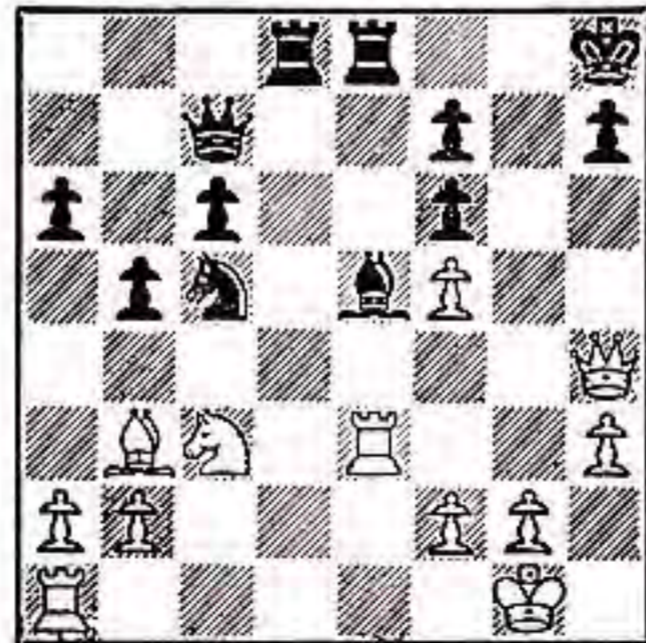
Either White has an improvement in mind or deliberately invites his doom.

19 Q-N4†

So this is the new move. Gligorich played 19 Q-R5 and Petrosyan missed 19 . . . N-Q6! which gives Black a winning attack. The text is better but not enough of an improvement to render the variation desirable for White.

19 K-R1 21 N-B3 KR-K1
20 Q-R4 B-K4 22 R-K3

White eyes 23 QR-K1, pinning Black's Bishop and threatening 24 RxB, PxR 25 Q-B6†, K-N1 26 R-K3 with a winning attack.



22 R-KN1!

Now Black can meet 23 QR-K1 with 23 . . . NxB. The whole idea of 24 RxB fails against 24 . . . PxR 25 Q-B6†, R-N2 26 PxN, Q-Q3. And 24 PxN leaves White with the inferior position as the sacrifice 25 RxB still lacks the power of a threat.

White's improvement has fizzled.

† = check; ‡ = dbl. check; § = dis. ch.

23 R-Q1

White is at a loss for a satisfactory continuation and, as it often happens in such cases, he blunders.

23 NxB

Now Black wins a piece.

24 R/1-K1

White's move is desperation. 24 PxN fails against 24 . . . BxN 26 RxR, RxR 26 PxP, R-Q8† and mate next. And 24 RxR, RxR has the same effect.

24 N-Q5

And now White cannot proceed with 25 RxB because of 25 . . . N-B6†. The tragedy is over.

25 Q-K4 P-N5 27 N-N3 Q-B3
26 N-K2 P-B4 28 Q-N1 B-B5

Resigns

UNITED STATES

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA 1965 Eastern Open Championship

Utmost Efficacy

Asa Hoffmann is another of our talented youngsters. The following game, in which he carries out a sharp attack with the utmost efficacy, is characteristic of his style.

SICILIAN DEFENSE

A. Hoffmann		S. Goregliad	
White		Black	
1 P-K4	P-QB4	5 N-QB3	P-Q3
2 N-KB3	N-QB3	6 B-QB4	P-K3
3 P-Q4	PxP	7 B-N3	B-K2
4 NxP	N-KB3	8 B-K3	O-O
		9 P-B4	N-QR4

The text move is dubious, to say the least, as it gives White the freedom of the center. Better, if not altogether best, is 9 . . . NxN 10 BxN, P-QN4!! for the fascinating consequences of which See Fischer-Geller, page 276, September, 1962.

10 Q-B3 P-QN3

11 P-N4!

The text is most likely the best. Still, 11 P-K5 also holds promise.

After 11 . . . B-N2, Black gets a good game on 12 Q-N3, N-Q4! 13 NxN! BxN [not 13 . . . B-R5 because of 14 N-B6†] 14 O-O, NxB. On 12 PxN! however, White gets a good game: 12 . . . BxQ 13 PxKB, QxP 14 NxB, NxB 15 RPxN though he lacks easy targets and so may have difficulty proving his three minor pieces are superior to the Queen.

On 11 . . . PxP 12 QxR, PxN 13 O-O-O, White has the advantage. Hoffmann gives this continuation: 13 . . . Q-B2 14 N-N5, NxB† 15 PxN, Q-Q2 16 NxQP, B-N2 17 QxP, R-R1 18 QxP, P-K4 19 PxP, R-R8† 20 K-Q2, N-K5† 21 K-K1, RxR† 22 KxR, B-B4 23 Q-N5, and White ought to win though Black recovers a piece after 23 . . . QxQ.

11 B-N2

12 P-N5 NxP

13 RPxN N-Q2

Or 13 . . . N-K1 14 P-R4, N-B2 15 O-O-O, also with White for choice (Fichtl-Wexler, Leipzig 1960).

14 P-R4 R-K1
15 P-R5

Also promising, although more complicated, is 15 P-N6, on which Hoffmann gives these variations:

1) 15 . . . RPxP 16 P-R5 or O-O-O with a strong attack;

2) 15 . . . BPxP 16 P-R5, PxP 17 QxP, N-B3 18 Q-R3 with a strong attack: 18 . . . B-QB1 19 P-K5! or 18 . . . Q-Q2 19 QxKP† or O-O-O;

3) 15 . . . BxP† 16 K-Q1, BPxP 17 Q-R3, B-KB3 18 NxP, Q-K2 19 QxP†, K-B2 20 N-N5†, BxN 21 PxB, BxP 22 NxB QxN 23 R-B1† K-K2 24 R-R4! with a winning attack.

15 P-K4
16 N-B5 PxP
17 QxP N-B1

The text is a serious error, 17 . . . N-K4 is strictly necessary although even so, White retains his edge by 18 O-O-O.

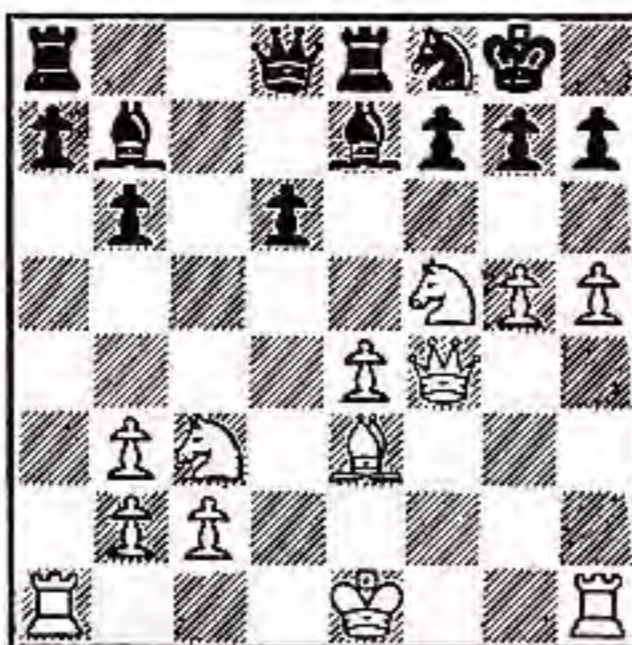
(See diagram, top of next column)

18 R-KB1!

Decisive as there is no sufficient defense against the threat of 19 N-R6†.

18 Q-Q2

The alternatives are just as bad. Here are some:



Position after 17 . . . N-B1

1) 18 . . . N-K3 19 N-R6†, PxN 20 QxP†, K-R1 21 QxN or P-N6, and White wins;

2) 18 . . . P-B3 19 NxB†, QxN 20 PxP, QxBP 21 QxQ, PxQ 22 RxP, BxP 23 K-Q2! with a winning attack for White.

19 N-R6†! K-R1

Or 19 . . . PxN 20 QxP†, K-R1 21 B-Q4† and mate next.

20 QxBP N-K3

The theoretically better 20 . . . Q-K3 also loses by force because of 21 RxP!!

1) 21 . . . RxR 22 QxR, threatening 23 RxN†;

2) 21 . . . QR-N1 22 RxB etc.

3) 21 . . . B-KB3 22 RxKB etc.

4) 21 . . . KR-N1 22 QxP†!! KxQ 23 B-Q4†, and 23 . . . B-B3 24 RxKB! etc. or 23 . . . Q-K4 24 BxQ†, PxB 25 R-B7†, K-R1 26 RxR, BxR 27 RxB etc.

21 Q-N8† RxQ
22 N-B7 mate

NEW YORK 1965 New York Met League

Rather Exciting, at any Rate

In this game, White misplays the opening to some extent. Then Black's ensuing Pawn sacrifice is somewhat dubious. In the complications, however, which follow White misses his comparatively best chance and is slowly outplayed. Finally, probably pressed for time, he commits some blunders. Nonetheless, it is a rather exciting game, at any rate.

PIRC DEFENSE

Dr. K. Burger	Pal Benko
Marshall C. C.	Manhattan C. C.
White	Black
1 P-K4 P-Q3	3 N-QB3 P-KN3
2 P-Q4 N-KB3	4 P-B3 P-B3
	5 B-K3 P-QN4

Black's aim is to discourage White from castling long.

6 P-K5

This is a weak move. White ought to play 6 Q-Q2, not demolish his center.

6 P-N5!

Of course.

7 PxN

If White's Knight moves, 7 . . . N-Q4 is too strong.

7 PxN
8 NPxP

8 PxKP, QxP leaves White's Queen Bishop in jeopardy.

8 PxP 10 N-K2 O-O
9 B-Q3 B-N2 11 Q-Q2 R-K1
12 P-N4

White wants to prevent 12 . . . P-KB4. The measure is double-edged, though, as White's King will not easily find any permanent safety.

12 P-KB4

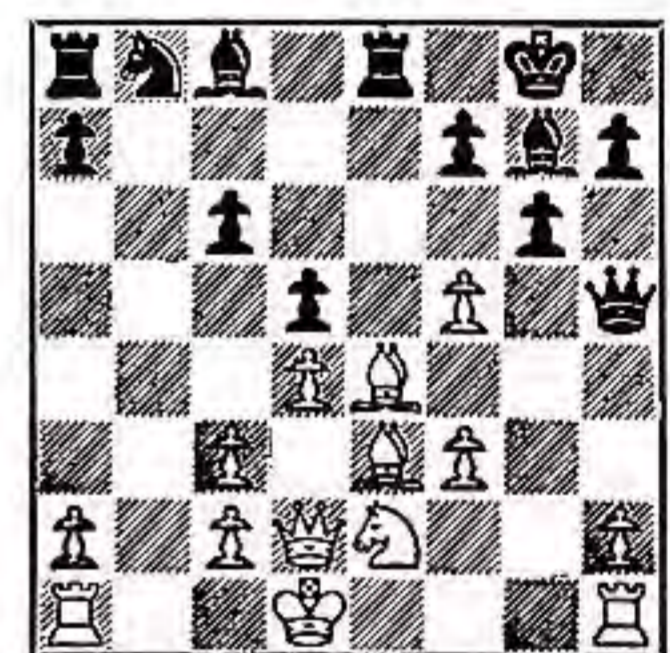
This sacrifice also is double-edged. Black has a good game by the quiet 12 . . . N-Q2. But he is eager to hit before his opponent can castle.

13 PxP Q-R5†
14 K-Q1

14 B-B2 is also feasible as White meets 14 . . . Q-R4 or Q-R6 by 15 Q-B1 followed possibly by Q-N4.

14 Q-R4
15 B-K4 P-Q4

Black makes a crucial decision. The alternative 15 . . . PxP 16 N-N3, Q-R6 17 B-Q3 is certainly not tempting. But 15 . . . BxBP 16 N-N3, BxB 17 NxQ, BxKBP† 18 K-B1, BxR is. Black then has enough material for the Queen. Still, his King position may or may not turn out to be defensible. The text, however, is not necessarily safer.



16 N-N3

16 N-B4, Q-R5 17 NxQP leads to complications which offer White a better chance. He has strong counter chances, to say the least, on 17 . . . RxB 18 N-B7, Q-K2 19 PxR, QxN 20 B-R6. And the same judgment applies to 17 . . . PxP 18 B-B2! [not 18 B-KN5, Q-R4!], Q-R4 or Q-R6 19 N-B4, Q-R3 20 B-Q3. And he has an advantage, though hard fighting lies ahead on 17 . . . BxBP 18 B-B2, Q-R6 19 N-B4, BxB 20 NxQ, BxKBP† 21 K-B1, BxR.

16 Q-R6 19 PxB N-Q2
17 B-Q3 B-QR3 20 R-N1 QR-N1
18 R-KN1 BxB 21 K-B2 R-N3
22 B-B4

White's last permits a Pawn exchange which weakens his King position. 22 R-N3 is a little better.

22 P-B4! 24 RxR PxR
23 PxP NxP 25 P-Q4 R-R1
26 K-N2 N-N2!

The Knight heads for QB5, and now White faces real trouble.

27 R-K1 N-R4 29 K-R1 B-R3
28 Q-K2 N-B5† 30 BxB QxB
31 P-B6 R-KB1

Black acts to prevent the exchange of Queens by 32 Q-K8† etc.

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32 R-QN1 Q-B5!
33 Q-Q3 QxP/3

With the Pawn recovered, Black manifestly has the edge.

34 R-N5 Q-B3
35 R-N1 R-R1

Now Black threatens mate in two.

36 R-N3

White's leaky defense is probably due to time pressure. 36 Q-K2 is forced, though it hardly saves White either.

36 R x P † 39 K-B1 Q-R6 †
37 K x R Q-R5 † 40 K-Q1?? N-N7 †
38 K-N1 Q x R † Resigns

PENNSYLVANIA 1965 Philadelphia Open

An Ill-considered Exchange

In this game, Black's deployment is designed to exercise pressure on the adversary's King Pawn. His chances are not bright, and they drop to nil when he proceeds with an ill-considered exchange. Tournament winner Gore uses his advantage subsequently with merciless efficiency.

PIRC DEFENSE

James Gore		Pal Benko	
White		Black	
1 P-K4	P-Q3	3 N-QB3	P-KN3
2 P-Q4	N-KB3	4 P-B4	B-N2
		5 B-Q3	P-K4

Benko often adopts the Pirc Defense knowing how to handle it in different ways. Here he essays a radical way, but one which is dubious. 5 . . . O-O is the safest line line.

6 N-B3!

White maintains all the tension.

6 P x QP

6 . . . B-N5 7 B-K3, N-B3 is a little better, or 7 . . . P x QP first; but not 7 . . . O-O after which 8 P-KR3, B x N 9 Q x B, N-B3 10 QP x P, P x P 11 P-B5 transposes into Fischer-Benko of the last U. S. Championship (page 145, May, 1964).

7 N x P O-O
8 O-O QN-Q2
9 N-B3 N-B4

Here is the pressure on the King Pawn. The idea is not very effective.

10 P-KR3 N x B

This superficial exchange is what jeopardizes Black's whole scheme. He ought to proceed with 10 . . . R-K1 11 R-K1, P-B3 followed possibly by 12 . . . P-QN4. White cannot then make easy headway especially as 12 B-K3 and 12 P-QN4 fail against 12 . . . QN x P! Thus, Black still has a chance of justifying his strategy.

11 P x N

Now the picture has changed completely. In spite of the Two Bishops, Black has no compensation at all for his opponent's superiority in controlled terrain and King-side attacking chances.

Benko hardly exaggerated in saying after the game that, from here on, Black has a losing position.

11 P-B3
12 B-K3 R-K1

This move accomplishes nothing now that the King Pawn is firmly guarded.

13 Q-Q2 P-N3
14 P-B5!

White's attack—aimed at nothing less than mate—now starts, and Black can do very little against it. The text move is sharply calculated.



14 P-B4

How does White carry on after 14 . . . P x P? A number of moves suggest themselves. But the best, intended by Gore, is 15 B-R6! threatening 16 Q-N5. Then Black is in mortal trouble: e.g. 15 . . . B x B 16 Q x B with the winning threat of 17 N-KN5; or 15 . . . K-R1 16 B x B †, K x B 17 N-Q4! with obviously decisive threats: or 15 . . . N-R4 16 B x B, K x B 17 N-Q4 or 16 . . . N x B 17 Q-R6! also with decisive threats. Consequently, Black does what he can: he forestalls N-Q4.

15 B-N5 B-N2
16 N-R2 R-KB1

The return of the haunted Rook. The idea is protection for the Knight in the event of N-N4 and P x P.

17 R-B2 Q-Q2
18 QR-KB1 P x P

Black's text is a horrible necessity. White threatened 19 P x P, and 18 . . . N-K1 is prohibitive because of 19 P-B6.

19 R x P N-K1
20 N-N4

21 N-R6 † is now a threat: 21 . . . B x N 22 B x B, N-N2 23 B x N, K x B 24 Q-N5 † and mate in two.

20 P-B3
21 B-R4!

Maintaining the attack is more promising than taking the Pawn. White can now win at will.

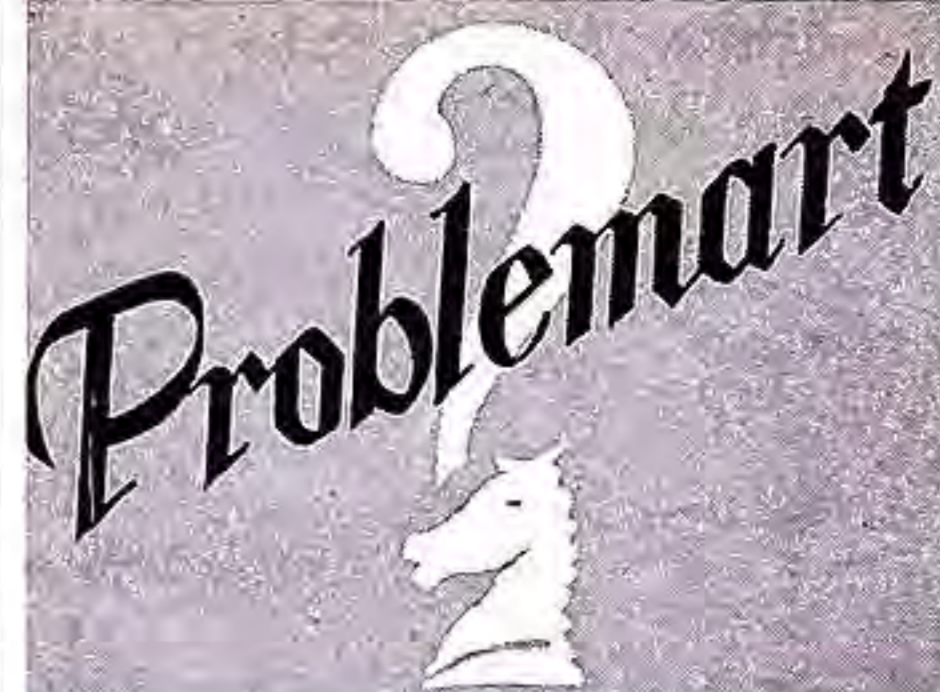
21 R-Q1 25 N-K2 P-Q4
22 Q-B4 Q-K3 26 N-B4 Q-Q3
23 P-QN3 R-Q2 27 P x P N-B2
24 Q-N3 K-R1 28 N-K3 N-N4
29 R-R5 N-Q5

Black may be hoping vaguely for an effective . . . N-K7 †.

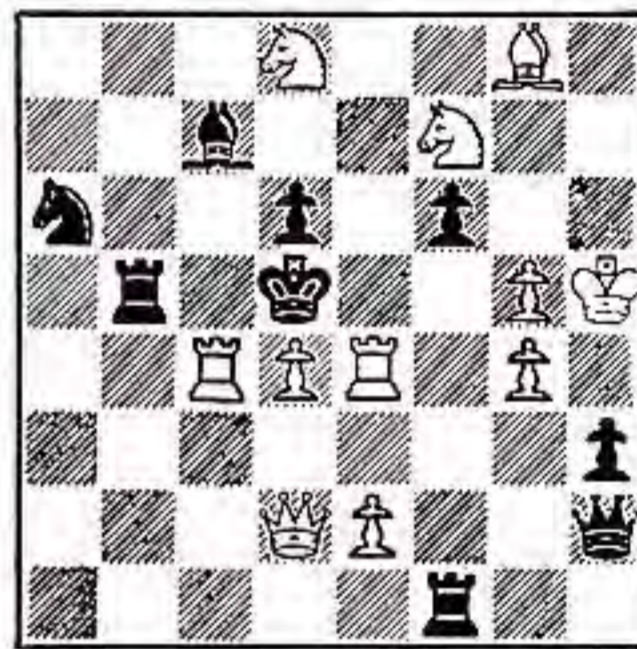
30 Q-N6! P-KR3
31 N-N4 P-B4

On 31 . . . Q x N 32 R x Q, N-K7 † 33 K-R2, N x R, White obviously wins by 34 R x P †.

32 N-B6! R x N 35 R x R † B x R
33 R x P † K-N1 36 N-N6 † K-K1
34 Q-R7 † K-B1 37 Q-N8 † Resigns

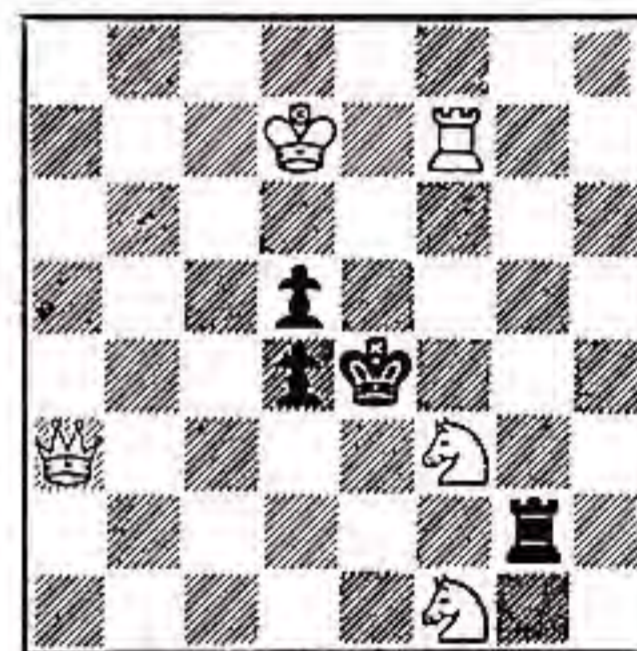


No. 1 Kenneth S. Howard
White mates in two



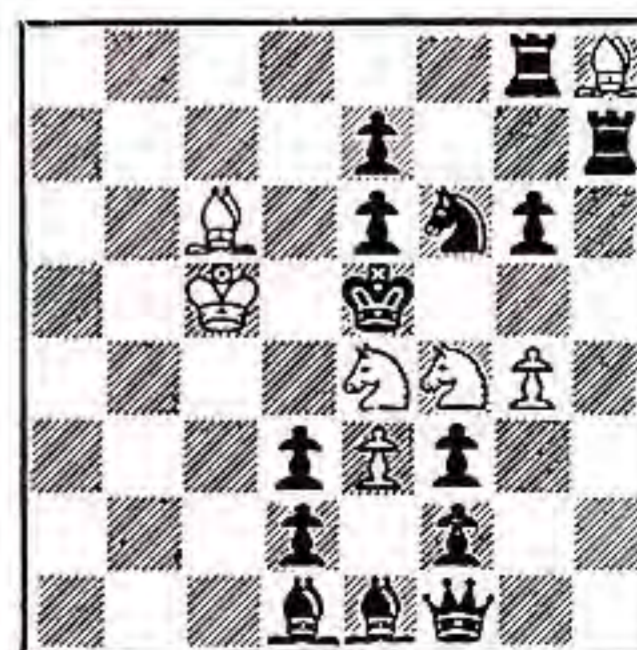
Crosscheck the solution.

No. 2 Comins Mansfield
White mates in two



Wait and see.

No. 3 I. Godalga
White mates in three



Good old Zugzwang.

Solutions on page 271.

The Finishing Touch

THE PRACTITIONERS AND OPERATIONS RESEARCH

Comparisons of practical play and composed studies run to a nearly inexhaustible extent. It is the mark of a well-balanced chess personality to be able, on the one hand, to appreciate the over-the-board fight with pragmatic adaptations to new realities created by the opponent's moves and, on the other hand, the scholastic achievements of the chess artist whose self-appointed challenger is an abstract theme, which he adapts and molds till it reflects reality in its most compact and perfect and sometimes perplexing shape.

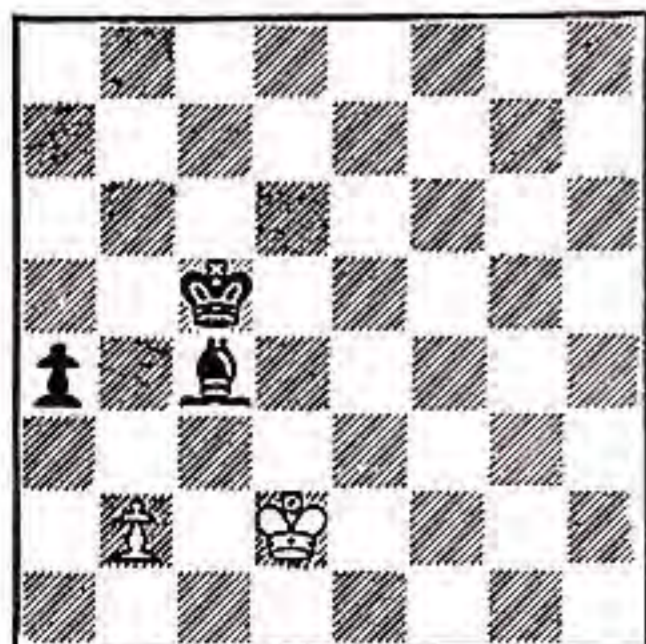
In life, it is the extroverts, the actors, the sportsmen, the heroes, the popular leaders who usually attract public acclaim. And the introverts, the longhairs and squares, the eggheads and highbrows work in the sophisticated shadow of their self-centered ambition and taste only the reflection of the admiration of a distant and select audience. In chess, a mental exercise both in its invention and in its final production, the dividing line between planners and doers, or dreamers and activists is not so distinct. Even the champion is still a giant but of the more hidden function of the brain rather than a highly visual or vocal performer on mass media. So he and his responsive following do savor the refined blend of force, style and art.

So here again are examples of such combined craftsmanship.

The first couple of examples are in-laws of the same breed as the Berger-Cheron pair of positions given in May 1965. The theme is the exceptional protective wall formed by a Rook Pawn and a Bishop of the "wrong" color. In the previous examples, the side with the Bishop won. Here the outcome is a draw. Not due, however, to an accepted rule and axiom but rather by means of an additional finesse, the absence of which would cause the loss of a dead drawn game.

Again, research and practice are coupled in one set of lenses. First, the "researcher."

Walther von Holzhausen



White to move and draw

Try solving the problem before reading on.

1 K-B2 B-R7!!

Black sets up the protective wall which we have seen before. The Bishop holds off the White King from its N1; the Pawn from its N3, and Black wins by moving his King to its QN6: e.g. 2 K-Q2, K-B5 3 K-B2, K-N5 4 K-B1, K-N6 —he may also win on 4 K-Q2, B-N8 5 K-B1, B-Q6 6 K-Q2, K-N5.

But now comes the finesse.

2 P-N4† Drawn

On 2 . . . PxP†, White draws simply by 3 K-N2 as his King cannot be dislodged from the sheltering squares N2 and R1 (see next diagram).

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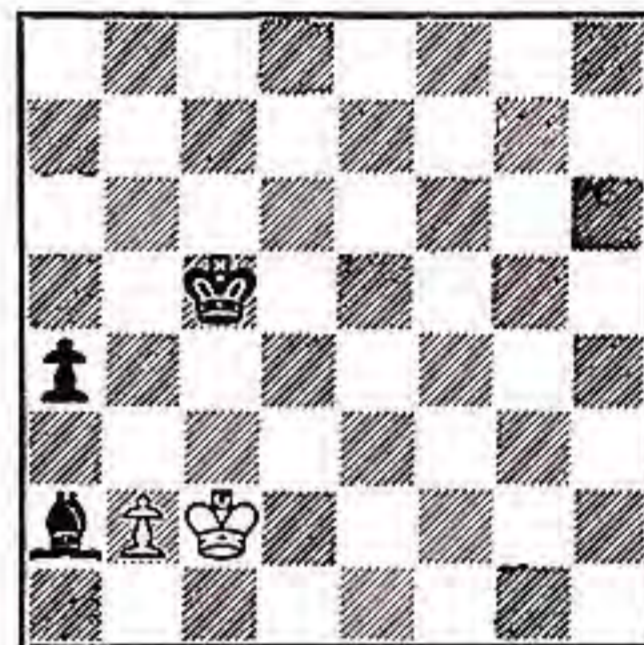
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To point up the finesse, note that White loses after the plausible 1 K-B3, B-N6! 2 K-Q2, K-B5 3 K-B1, B-R7 4 K-B2, K-N5 5 P-N3, P-R6. Now Black again has the repelling wall but, this time, for good and victory.

Next, the "practitioner."

Championship Match 1958
Smyslov

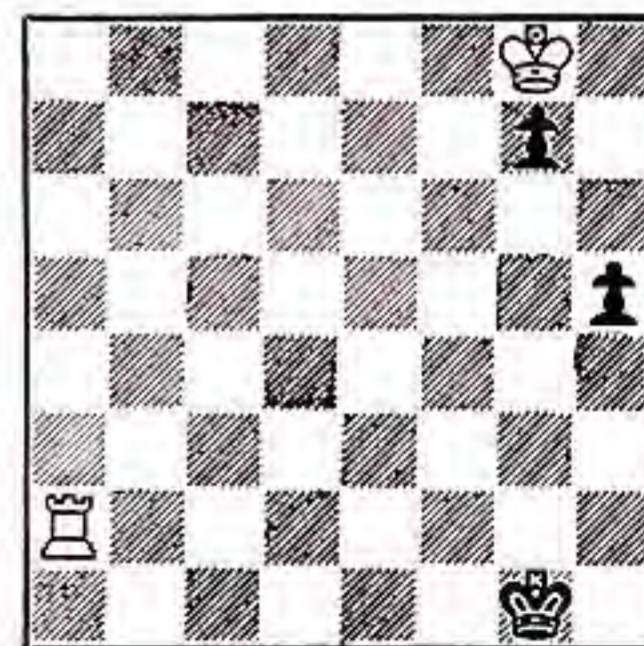


Botvinnik

1 P-N4†! PxP†
2 K-N2 Drawn

Another companion set links the masterpiece of a doyen of end-game studies with an exact image from recent practice.

Joseph Moravec 1913



White to move and win!

This fabulous and classical specimen has made the rounds through all the books on endings.

1 K-R7!! P-R5

With profound foresight, White desists from routinely taking the Pawn, and the effect is deeply hidden until the very last phase.

2 K-N6 P-R6 4 K-N4 P-R8(Q)
3 K-N5 P-R7 5 K-N3!

† = check; ‡ = dbl. check; § = dis. ch.

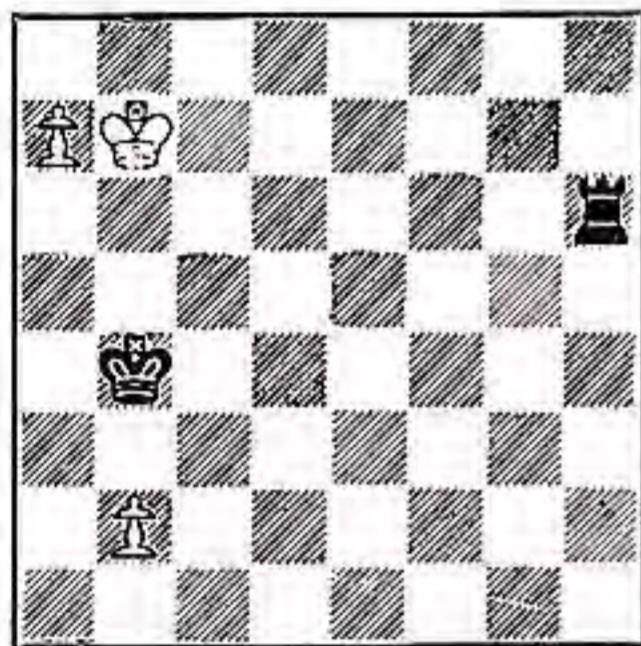
Note that, if White had simply taken the Pawn and marched up the board, Black would have the winning move, 5 . . . Q-R1, as he covers the deadly square, White's QR1.

To complete the analysis of this finish, note, too, that White remains with a theoretical win after 4 . . . P-R8(N)† [instead of 4 . . . P-R8(Q)]. The normal sequel runs first: 5 K-B3, P-N4 6 R-Q2! P-N5† 7 KxP, N-B7† 8 K-B3. Look up any end-game book on how to force the win from this point.

Finally, to start from nearly the beginning, on 1 . . . P-N4, Black also loses: 2 K-R6, P-N5 3 K-N5! P-N6 4 K-R4, P-N7 5 K-R3 etc.

Here is the analogy from recent practice.

Olympiad 1964
Rodriguez



Klanski

The correlation with the preceding example makes solving this ending very elementary. An immediate error by White turns the position into what problemists call a "helpmate."

1 . . . R-R2†!

This is an essential prelude. Why not try if it works? And, indeed, White is tricked into a treat.

2 K-N8? . . .

By any other (reasonable) move, a draw would be more meet. 2 K-B8 or 2 K-B6 is not reasonable, of course. But,



"Well shall I tell them we can't make it because you lost a game of chess and kicked a fire hydrant?"

on 2 K-N6, Black can hold the draw, among other ways, by 2 . . . RxP followed by a later . . . KxP. Much more likely is 2 . . . R-R1 3 K-N7, R-R2† in perpetuum.

The text, however, allows Black the same stranglehold as was produced in Moravec's test tube.

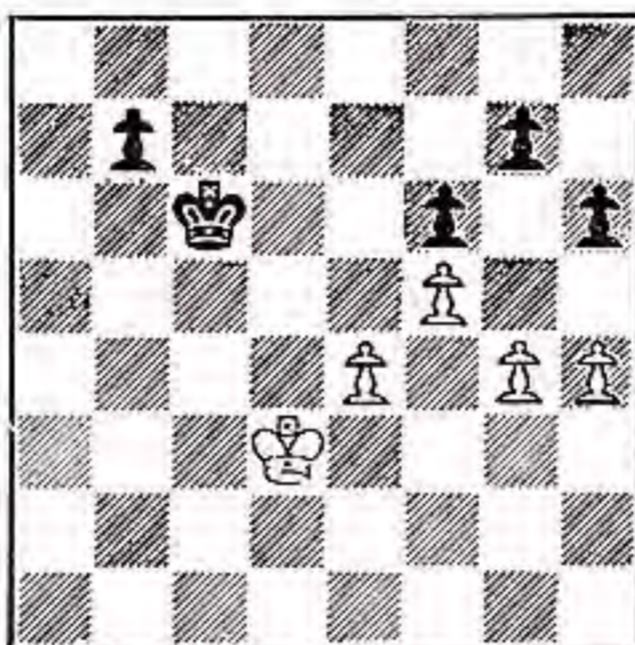
2 . . . K-N4!
3 P-R8(Q) K-N6!

As a further addition to the quadruplets in the August issue (page 250), the positions of Halberstadt, Wade, Kieseritzky and Bebcuic, a fifth offspring, also produced by Bebcuic, has come to light.

This position is on the pattern of "getting one's own back." Bebcuic lost in the example given in August; in this, he wins.

The loss was:

Russian Championship Semi-finals 1964
E. Bebcuic

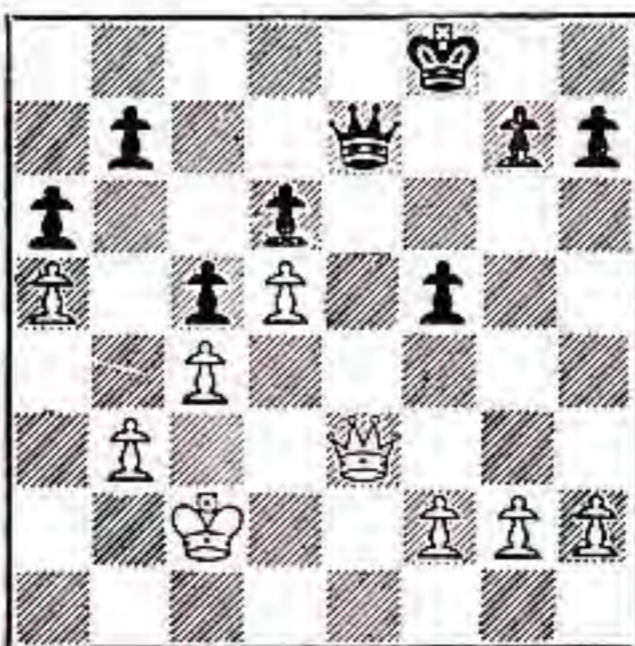


Y. Averbakh

White won by 1 P-K5, PxP 2 P-N5, PxP 3 P-B6, PxP 4 P-R5 etc.

In the same, event, Becuic later, and with a lil' bit of luck, won an ending against Gusev in almost the identical fashion as he had lost to Averbakh.

Y. Gusev



E. Bebcuic

Solutions to PROBLEMART

No. 1 White mates with 1 P-N6, threatening 2 N-N5 and 1 . . . Q-K4† 2 PxQ or 1 . . . N-B4 2 PxN or 1 . . . KxR/B§ 2 N-K5 or 1 . . . KxR/K§ 2 P-Q5.

No. 2 White mates with 1 Q-R6, and 1 . . . P-Q6 2 Q-K6 or on Black Rook moves by 2 Q-N6 or Q-K2.

No. 3 White mates with 1 N-N5, and 1 . . . B-K7 2 NxQP†, BxN 3 NxP or 1 . . . Q-K7 2 NxBP§, QxN 3 NxP or 1 . . . R/8-N2 2 N-B7†, RxN 3 NxNP or 1 . . . R/7-N2 2 NxNP†, RxN 3 N-B7.

1 . . .	QxQ?
1 . . . Q-B3	secures the draw!
2 PxQ	K-B2 5 KxP K-K4
3 P-QN4	PxP 6 P-R4 P-KN3
4 K-N3	K-B3 7 K-N3 P-R3
	8 P-N3 P-KN4

It may be worth remarking here that 8 . . . K-K5 (or that move earlier) is somewhat profitless. For White can afford to let his King Pawn go: e.g. 9 K-B3, KxP 10 P-B5! and White wins. The same for 9 . . . K-B3, too.

9 P-R5	K-K5	11 K-Q3	P-B5
10 K-B3!	K-K4	12 KPxP†	PxP
		13 PxP†

Apparently, 13 P-N4 is also a way to win here.

13	KxP	16 PxP	K-K3
14 P-B5!	K-K4	17 K-Q4	P-Q4
15 P-B6!	PxP	18 K-B5	P-Q5
		19 K-N6!	Resigns

In the next issue, a few more encores will further embellish this phenomenon of invention borne out by actual occurrence.

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HAMBURG 1965

Third European Team Championship

Related by Dr. PETAR TRIFUNOVICH

The Soviet Union, as expected, walks off easily with first place. Yugoslavia takes a tainted second. Hungary, in virtual tie with Yugoslavia, is third despite defeating Yugoslavia twice and even winning the second-round match with Russia.

The Soviet Team for the umpteenth time proved its superiority also at the third European team championship at Hamburg in June of this year. The competition proved that the difference in playing strength between Soviet chess and that of other countries is something approaching immense.

The Soviet team, sure of its superiority and ultimate triumph, was satisfied to secure a convincing score and did not strain to collect the maximum number of points. There played Petrosyan, Botvinnik, Korchnoy, Smyslov, Bronstein, Stein, Taimanov, Averbakh, Krogius, Boleslavsky and as reserves, Lein and Ljutikov. Each on his own board (7 of the total 10), Petrosyan, Korchnoy, Smyslov, Krogius, Boleslavsky, Lein and Ljutikov achieved the best score in the tournament. The one surprise in the ranks of the Soviet team was former World Champion Mikhail Botvinnik who lost three games (remarkable in so short a competition) against Schmid, Gligorich and Szabo.

To sum up honestly, there was manifestly no fight for first place: the Soviet team merely walked in.

Hungary and Yugoslavia, however, engaged in a violent and furious struggle for second place. Till the last moment and the last move, no one knew who would win. The Yugoslavs were convincing seconds at the two preceding European team championships. But they had reason this time to rejoice over their success. As one sarcastic commentator said: "They merited this time potato and not silver medals." And, judging this unpleasant remark seriously, it has its justifications. The Hungarians won both their encounters with the Yugoslavs, and they actually defeated the Soviet team in the second round. The Yugoslavs, losing all their matches with Hungary and the Soviet Union, succeeded in making up the difference by more assiduous collecting of points against the weaker teams.

The method of the tiebreak deserves some comment, even disparagement. On a tie with game points as the criterion, it would be logical to resort to match points for the tiebreak. But the FIDE

rule, the so-called Berlin System, was applied, a method which weights results on each board, crediting the top boards with more points. This system has its advantages, but match points certainly seem fairer. The captain of the Hungarian team pointed out, with no bitterness that, in the last-round encounter of West Germany and Yugoslavia, a reversal of the results on the first two boards—that is, if Ivkov at first board had just drawn (actually, he won) and Gligorich at second won—the Yugoslavs would have had the same score; but Hungary would have taken second place. Such complicated finesses do not comport with sporting results. In the final outcome, per the Berlin System, Yugoslavia had 2853 points and Hungary 2844. The difference of 9 points out of so many is not worthy of mention. The joke went 'round that a computer had to work a whole day to determine which was better: Yugoslavia or Hungary.

Gligorich stood out as the best player on the Yugoslav team, with the best result on second board. And he also played some brilliant games (three are annotated on the following pages). He won from Botvinnik, as he had at Tel Aviv, and also from Schmid and Szabo. Yugoslav Champion Matulovich also performed notably. Udovchich won 6 games, but all with White, and lost all his 3 with Black. The Yugoslav lineup ran: Ivkov, Gligorich, Matanovich, Matulovich, Parma, Trifunovich, Damjanovich, Udovchich, Chirich and Minich, and reserves: Marovich and Buljovchich. For the first time and after 15 years, Gligorich had to yield first board to Ivkov (who was more successful last time).

Chief arbiter of the event, Wily Fohl, found one remarkable point in favor of the Yugoslav team: on the Olympic scoring system per the first four boards,

Yugoslavia would actually have won the tournament: Yugoslavia 24; Soviet Union 21. Hungary 19½ etc.

The Hungarian team, it is quite apparent, is mustering strength again; and, as already told, became a serious menace to the Yugoslavs and their jealous defense of second place in the world team competitions. Hungary did defeat the Yugoslavs in the preceding events: Budapest 1964, Tel Aviv 1964; and now Hamburg 1965; but, previously, the Yugoslavs had always run well ahead in the final scores. That they came out ahead here at Hamburg only on the Berlin System created evident elation among the Hungarians. Also the Hungarians achieved the grand surprise of the whole event. In an exhibition of inspiration over strength and routine, they scored a revenge victory 5½-4½ in their second encounter with the better and superior Soviet team. They needed but one moment of inattention and an ill-judged drawing move by the Soviets, and at once the vehement elation characteristic of Hungarians came to life.

The Hungarian grandmaster and veteran Barcza, and Forintos and Honfi, who played like grandmasters though they have not yet won that title, were the best in the tournament on boards 5 to 7. Their play and incitement really contributed mostly toward the success of the Hungarian team. The Hungarian lineup ran: Portisch, Szabo, Bilek, Lengyel, Barcza, Forintos, Honfi, Dr. Dely, Flesch, Kluger, and the reserves: Pogatsch and Nawarovsky.

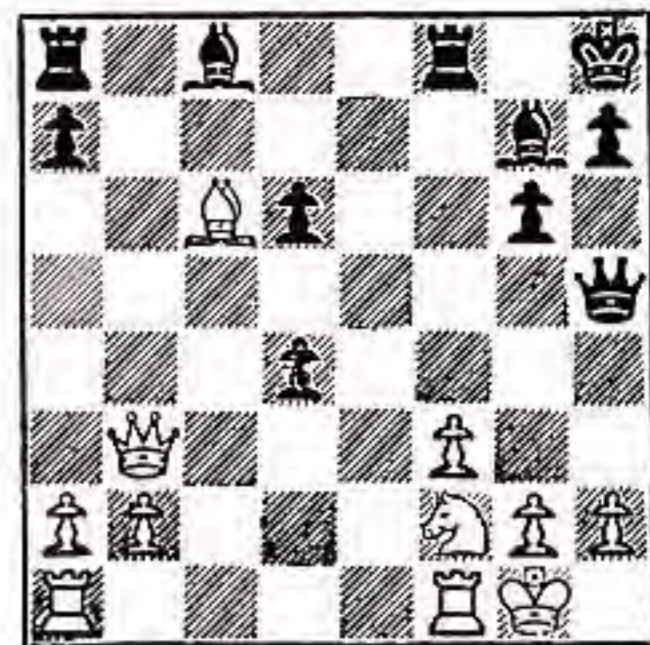
West Germany properly earned fourth place and so verified the standing established in the Olympiad at Tel Aviv 1964. The West German is a young team, constantly improving and every day more dangerous. The Germans pride themselves on their results with the world's

Third European Team Championship, Hamburg 1965

	1	2	3	4	5	6	Points	Total	Place	
1 Soviet Union	--	8	6	6	7½	6½	34 -16	66	-34	1st
	--	6½	7	4½	7½	6½	32 -18			
2 Roumania	2	--	3	3½	5½	6	20 -30	41 ½	-58 ½	5th
	3½	--	3½	3½	6	5	21½ -28½			
3 Yugoslavia	4	7	--	4½	7	6½	29 -21	57	-43	2nd
	3	6½	--	4½	7½	6½	28 -22			
4 Hungary	4	6½	5½	--	6	6	28 -22	57	-43	3rd
	5½	6½	5½	--	6	5½	29 -21			
5 Holland	2½	4½	3	4	--	3½	17½ -32½	33 ½	-66 ½	6th
	2½	4	2½	4	--	3	16 -34			
6 West Germany	3½	4	3½	4	6½	--	21½ -28½	45	-55	4th
	3½	5	3½	4½	7	--	23½ -26½			



Old friends in re-union: Mrs. Fischer, the lady of the competition, Master Heinicke, World Champion Petrosyan and correspondent Dr. Trifunovich.



White has ensnared the Rook. Still, after 23 . . . B-QR3 24 BxR, BxR 25 RxB, RxB 26 Q-N7, R-KB1 27 QxP, Q-Q4! Black loses but one Pawn and has an excellent position as he threatens both 28 . . . R-R1 and 28 . . . P-Q6.

23 . . . B-K4

Black is not content, however, with the continuation cited. He aims first to provoke weaknesses in the White King position: 24 P-KR3 or P-N3.

24 P-B4

Schmid stumbles into a big surprise prepared by Gligorich more on intuition than on exact analysis.

24 . . . BxP
25 P-N3 B-K6
26 BxR B-R6

A whole Rook up, White has no satisfactory way of retaining his advantage.

27 Q-Q5

White will not take a draw; but 27 B-N2, BxB 28 KxB, Q-B6† 29 K-R3, Q-R4† with a perpetual is necessary.

For Black as well as White. For Black cannot prevail by 29 . . . R-B4 with threat of 30 . . . R-R4 mate because of 30 Q-N8†, K-N2 31 Q-B7†, K-R3?? 32 N-N4† and 33 RxQ.

27 . . . Q-K7!

Black has seen 27 . . . BxR 28 RxB, Q-K7 29 Q-N2, RxN! 30 RxR, Q-K8† 31 Q-B1, BxR† with a drawing ending of Bishops of opposite colors. But, at this moment, Black has forgotten all modesty.

28 QxP/6

Now White is sure he must win. True, after 28 . . . BxN† 29 K-R1, K-N2 30 QR-K1! or 28 . . . RxN 29 RxR, QxR† 30 K-R1, White retains his material superiority. But he is in for a shock.

28 . . . K-N2

Now all Black's threats maintain their vigor. Black's King can escape by KR3, and White has no good answers.

29 QxR†

This move was made in time pressure. But 29 QR-K1 fails against 29 . . . RxN! e.g. 30 RxQ, RxKR mate. Other variations come out similarly.

29 . . . KxQ
30 B-N2 BxB
30 . . . B-B4 wins more simply.
31 KxB QxP
32 P-QR4

White's pieces are in a bind, and he has no counterplay.

. . . N-B3-R5-B5; but he weakens his protection of his Q5 and the threat of B-KN5.

12 . . . N-B3
13 P-B3 N-Q5!

Black can take first, 13 . . . NxN 14 PxN, and then play 14 . . . N-Q5. But, after the swap, his Knight strikes at vacancy, and his opponent's on Q3 becomes stronger.

14 B-K3

Not best. 14 N/3-B2 to fortify the Knight on K4 is better.

14 . . . P-B3

14 . . . P-B4 is to be considered of course. But, with White's Queen Pawn underprotected, this undermining is more unpleasant for him.

15 NxN† QxN
16 N-B2 PxP
17 PxP Q-B2

Black has the initiative with this attack on the Queen Pawn.

18 B-QB4 P-QN4

The siege on the Pawn progresses. The text is a tempo preparation for . . . B-N2.

19 BxN KPxB

This is a very sharp move with intent to revive Black's King Bishop. 19 . . . NPxB 20 B-K3, B-N2 21 N-K4 is less promising.

20 BxP QxQP

The bastion has fallen, but . . .

21 Q-R4

. . . what good is that if White poses such threats as 22 B-B4 or B-B6? The further course of this game is like a boxing match in which both opponents are continually slugging.

21 . . . Q-R4

While White attacks the Queenside, Black looks for King-side chances.

22 Q-N3† K-R1

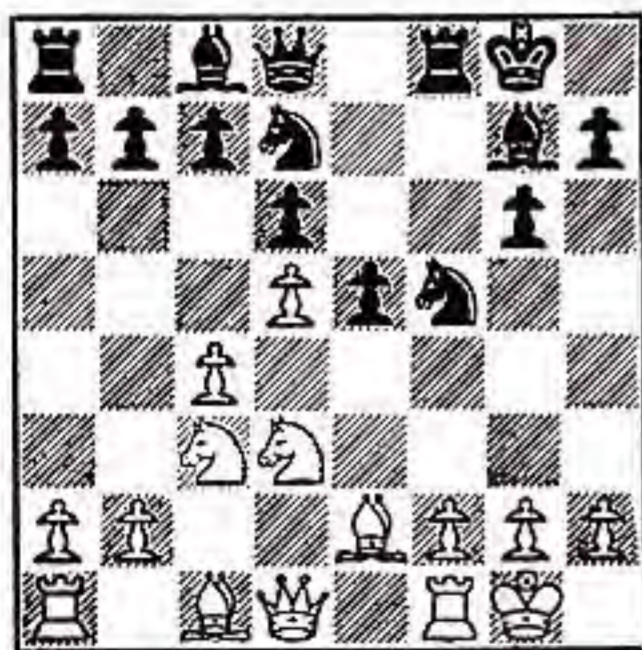
KING'S INDIAN DEFENSE

Annotated by Dr. Trifunovich

L. Schmid	S. Gligorich		
West Germany	Yugoslavia		
White	Black		
1 P-QB4	P-KN3	3 N-B3	N-KB3
2 N-QB3	B-N2	4 P-K4

As Gligorich played an excellent Gruenfeld against Botvinnik (elsewhere on these pages), Schmid aims to avoid that opening.

4 . . .	P-Q3	8 P-Q5	N-K2
5 P-Q4	O-O	9 N-K1	N-Q2
6 B-K2	P-K4	10 N-Q3	P-KB4
7 O-O	N-B3	11 PxP	NxBP



12 N-K4

Any expert on the King's Indian will recognize this position from Gligorich-Fischer and Tahl-Gligorich, Bled 1961. So Gligorich knows both the White and the Black sides. In both games, the continuation was: 12 P-B3, N-B3 13 N-B2, N-Q5 14 N-K4, N-R4 15 B-N5, Q-Q2 16 P-KN3.

Schmid's immediate 12 N-K4 impedes Black's maneuvering . . . N-Q5 and

* Apparently, Dr. Trifunovich has inadvertently omitted one name.—Ed.

† = check; ‡ = dbl. check; § = dis. ch.

32 Q-B7!
33 K-R3 K-N2

On 33 . . . BxN 34 K-N2, White has drawing chances.

34 N-N4

34 N-Q1 allows much more resistance, but White is still in time pressure.

34 Q-B1
35 K-R4

The Knight was pinned for . . . P-KR4.

35 P-N4†
Resigns

QUEEN'S GAMBIT

Annotated by Svetozar Gligorich

S. Gligorich Laszlo Szabo
Yugoslavia Hungary

White		Black
1 P-Q4	P-Q4	4 P-K3 P-K3
2 P-QB4	PxP	5 BxP P-B4
3 N-KB3	N-KB3	6 O-O P-QR3
		7 P-QR4

The text was earlier considered as weakening White's Queenside. Today, it is held a strong answer (credit to Botvinnik), preventing in the simplest way active development of Black's pieces on the Queenside.

7 N-B3
8 Q-K2

This is the right order of moves for White to free himself of pressure on his Q4. His Queen Knight has time to come into play.

8 PxP 10 PxP O-O
9 R-Q1 B-K2 11 N-B3 B-Q2

The text is solid development. Black is somewhat constricted but without weak points. White's only advantage lies in his eventual ability to organize pressure on the center while Black has difficulty in employing his Queen.

12 B-B4

12 P-Q5, PxP 13 NxP, NxN 14 BxN leads to nothing because of 14 . . . Q-B2. Now that penetration in the center is a more serious threat.

In a later round, Ivkov played 12 N-K5 against Gheorghiu. With a tempo win as compared to this game except that the move diminishes the strength of P-Q5 and Black need not move his King Knight from controlling his Q4 and K5. So Black continued quietly with 12 . . . R-B1.

12 N-QN5
13 N-K5

After the plausible 13 P-Q5, PxP 14 NxP, N/5xN 15 BxN, NxB 16 RxN, Black has sufficient resources in 16 . . . Q-K1! and White has no effective way of utilizing his initiative. Now the threat of 14 P-Q5 is serious.

13 B-K1
14 B-KN5!

Since virtually all Black's pieces are on his back rank, White can already consider liquidating. So he enhances his pressure on Q5.

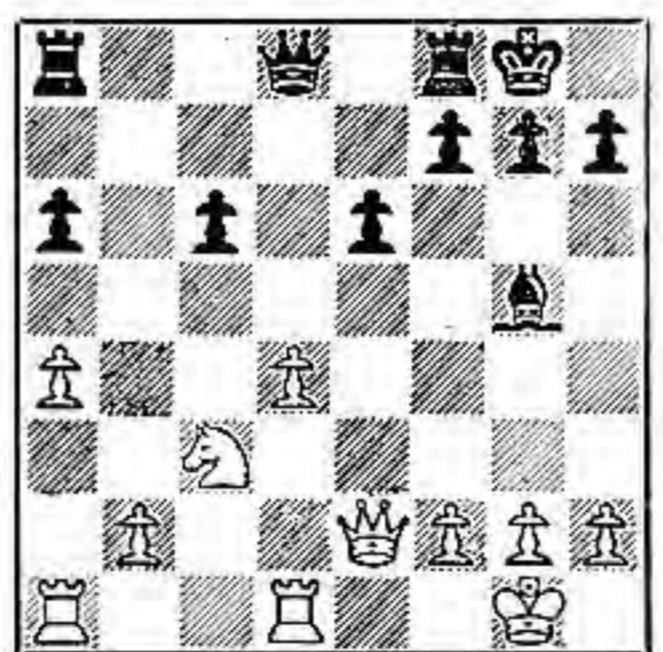
14 KN-Q4
15 BxN NxB
16 NxN BxE

On 16 . . . PxN 17 BxB [not 17 N-B6, BxN 18 BxB, R-K1!], QxB, White has a known type of favorable ending in which his Knight is superior to Black's Bishop.

17 N-QB3

White's point is that, though he has conceded the Two Bishops, he has retained the initiative and strongly threatens 18 P-Q5.

17 P-QB3
18 NxN PxN



19 P-R5!

Without this blocking move, White has absolutely nothing and suffers equally with Black from weak Queenside points. Now Black's Queen Rook Pawn is a fixed target; his Queen is deprived of QN3; and White's Knight has additional supporting points.

19 B-K2

The Bishop returns to its right place.

20 Q-B4 Q-Q3
21 N-R4 KR-Q1
22 QR-B1

The text lets Black repair his game. 22 N-N6, R-R2 23 QR-B1 is correct and attains the position in the game.

22 Q-N5

The decisive mistake, 22 . . . B-B3 is much better: e.g. 23 N-B5, Q-Q4 or 23 N-N6, QR-N1!

23 N-N6 R-R2
24 QxRP QxRP

On 24 . . . OxNP 25 N-B8! White wins the important Rook Pawn: 25 . . . R/1-Q2 26 NxB†, RxB 27 QxRP. On the text move, White arrives quickly at a favorable solution as his pieces are centralized and Black's disorganized.

25 P-Q5 PxP
26 NxP K-B1

Black has no satisfactory defense particularly against the threat of 27 R-R1: e.g. 26 . . . P-R3 27 R-R1, Q-B4 28 QxQ, BxQ 29 N-B6† and 30 RxR†.

27 P-QN4 Resigns

On 27 . . . BxP, White has 28 NxB and, on 27 Q-N4, 28 NxB: e.g. 28 . . . RxR† 29 RxR, KxN 30 R-K1† with mate to follow.

The game is a very instructive example on the fight over the central points.

ROBATSCH DEFENSE

Annotated by Svetozar Gligorich

S. Gligorich Mikhail Botvinnik
Yugoslavia Soviet Union
White Black

1 P-Q4 P-KN3

White had not for a second expected Botvinnik's move. Already, it is clear that the former World Champion is playing for a win although he has the Black men

2 P-K4 P-QB3

This position can come about from 1 P-K4, P-QB3 2 P-Q4, P-KN3, and this somewhat strange version of the Caro-Kann is further indication of Botvinnik's hard intention to play for a win even in that tame opening.

So White thought for all of ten minutes. For it is important to choose the correct method to gain maximum chances. 3 P-QB4, P-Q4 4 KPxP, PxP leads to the Panov Variation which Botvinnik knows inside-out as either White or Black and 4 BPxP, PxP 5 P-K5 gives Black actually a position as though with . . . P-QB4 but without loss of tempo. So White elected to take on the Pirc Defense.

3 P-KB4!

Now for Black to undermine the center by . . . P-QB4 means a loss of tempo for him. Development of White's Knights, it may be added, allows Black elastic possibilities for the fight against the center and, in this kind of fight, Botvinnik is an unsurpassable expert.

3 P-Q4

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With 3 . . . P-Q3, Black enters upon the Pirc Defense, having in advance weakened his fighting possibilities against White's center.

4 P-K5 P-QB4

Desiring immediate counterplay in his constricted position, Black undertakes a risky action, hoping to create pressure on Q4.

5 PxP!

On 5 P-B3, PxP 6 PxP, N-QB3 followed by . . . N-R3-B4 and . . . Q-N3, Black has his objective for counterplay. After the text, he cannot recover his Pawn because of the pressure on his Q4. He is really in a difficult position already. But the position is pregnant with dangers, and White must play very exactly and consistently or matters may easily turn favorably for Black.

5 N-QB3

Not 5 . . . Q-R4† 6 N-QB3, P-K3 7 B-K3, BxP 8 B-N5†, B-Q2 9 BxB/5, BxB 10 P-QN4! with a bad game for Black.

6 N-KB3 B-N5
7 B-K2 P-K3

7 . . . Q-R4† still doesn't work well: 8 P-B3, QxP/4 9 P-N4, and the Queen Pawn falls.

8 B-K3 N-R3
9 P-B3 N-B4
10 B-B2 P-KR4

Black secures his Knight on KB1 against any eventual drive by P-KN4.

11 QN-Q2 B-R3

Black can do nothing on the Queenside and so starts action against White's center from the Kingside. It is his only chance: Black's pieces are active, at least for the time, and the position is sensitive for the least fault by White.

12 Q-R4!

White avoids the least weakening of his Kingside. 12 P-KN3 is bad because of 12 . . . P-KN4! after which White's center may be greatly jeopardized.

12 P-KN4
13 P-KR3!

Taking the Knight Pawn yields the initiative and all the diagonals. 13 P-KN3 is too passive: 13 . . . PxP 14

PxP, P-Q5, and Black takes the Bishop Pawn with unpleasant complications for White. The text restricts Black to an ultimate . . . PxBP, and that temporarily yielded material costs him the high price of having his Bishop stay dead on KR3.

13 BxN
14 NxB PxP

The threat of 14 . . . P-N5 was not real as it opens the Rook file in White's favor.



15 N-Q4!

Here is the point of White's move 12. Black's most important piece, the Knight on B4 will be driven after all. The jump to K6 or to N6 to revive his Bishop cannot be made in time because of simple swapping, leaving him facing numerous threats such as BxP, NxN etc.

15 Q-B2

Black has no relish for 15 . . . NxN 16 PxN nor 15 . . . N-K2 16 B-R4 which allows deterioration of his Pawns.

16 NxN/5 PxN
17 O-O K-B1

Another weakness in Black's position is that he cannot safely castle on either side. Strategically, he is lost.

18 B-Q4 R-K1

On 18 NxP, White can simply take on opposite-colored Bishops: 19 BxN! QxB 20 B-B3, Q-K6† 21 K-R1, QxP/4 22 Q-Q7, and he regains all material with a strong attack on Black's awkwardly placed King.

19 B-B3 R-KN1
20 QR-K1 Q-Q2

Now, on 20 . . . NxP 21 RxN, RxR 22 BxR, QxB 23 QxP, Black is lost on the Queenside and has no counterplay on the Kingside.

21 Q-N3 R-Q1
22 Q-B2 N-K2
23 BxRP N-N3

24 BxP was a threat. RxB
24 BxN RxB

Not 24 . . . PxB 25 P-K6!

25 R-B3 K-N1
26 Q-B2 Q-K2

Black cannot allow 27 Q-R4.

27 R-B1 K-R2
28 Q-B2 Q-K3
29 P-QN4

Against the advance of the Queenside Pawns, Black is helpless.

29 . . . R/1-KN1 31 P-QR4 Q-Q2
30 R/1-B2 P-R3 32 K-R1 R/1-N2
33 Q-N3 R-N1

Black can only await White's action.

34 P-N5 PxP 37 R-N2 K-N1
35 PxP R-QR1 38 R-B1 R-R1
36 Q-N1 R-R4 39 R/2-KB2

White is short of time and so cannot calculate the consequences of the penetration by 39 P-B6! But he has time for dancing moves and awaits the time control.

39 R-N6
40 R-N2 R-N3
41 P-B6! Resigns



After 41 . . . PxP 42 P-N6, Q-N2 43 R-R2, Black can do nothing against White's passed Pawn. His Rook and Bishop are both cut off from play on the critical flank.



Yugoslav team in run for 2d place at Hamburg: Ivkov, Cigoric, Matanovich, Matulovich, Udovchich, Parma, Damjanovich, Trifunovich (in wheelbarrow), Chirich, Buljovchich and Marovich (listed from left). CILJ represents "goal."

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KING'S INDIAN REVERSED

H. Freeman White A. Forman Black

1 N-KB3 P-QB4 3 B-N2 N-QB3
2 P-KN3 P-Q4 4 O-O

4 P-Q4, establishing a Gruenfeld Reversed, is a good transpositional stratagem.

4 P-K3
5 P-Q3 P-KN3

5 . . . N-B3, 6 . . . B-K2 and 7 . . . O-O is more forthright.

6 R-K1 N-B3 8 P-K4 Q-B2
7 QN-Q2 B-N2 9 N-N3

The text is anti-positional. 9 N-B1 and 9 P-B3 are thematic.

9 PXP

9 . . . P-N3 is preferable.

10 B-B4! Q-N3

Not 10 . . . P-K4? 11 BxP! NxB 12 NxN, QxN? 13 BxP, Q-N1 14 BxQNP\$, K-B1 15 BxR, QxB 16 NxP as then White is the equivalent of two Pawns ahead.

11 PXP O-O
12 P-B3 P-B5
13 B-K3 Q-B2

With 13 . . . Q-N4!? 14 N/N-Q2, QxP 15 NxP, QxBP 16 R-QB1, Q-N5 17 Q-B2 Black wins a Pawn but is subjected to a heavy attack.

14 N/N-Q2 P-K4 16 P-KR3 KR-Q1
15 N-R4 B-K3 17 Q-B2 P-QR3
18 P-B4

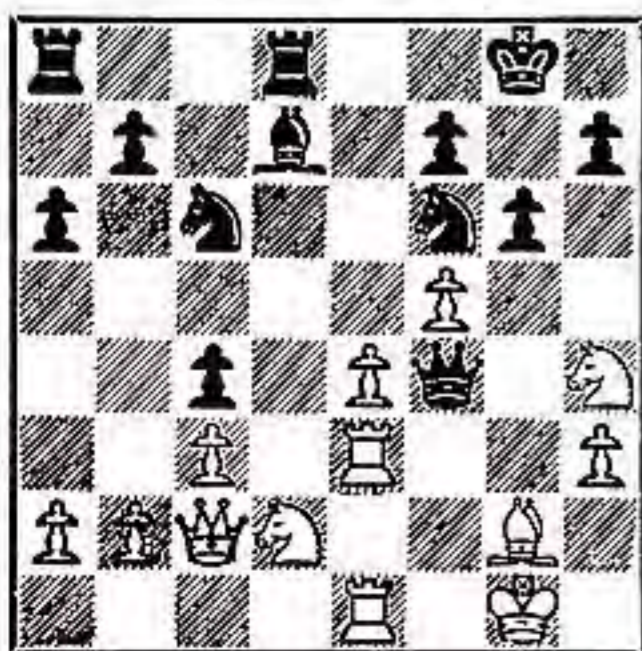
18 QR-Q1 is less weakening and more constructive.

18 PXP
19 PXP B-R3
20 P-B5

Having said A with his eighteenth move, White must say B with the text. On 20 R-KB1, N-KR4 wins a Pawn.

20 BxB†
21 RxB Q-B5
22 QR-K1 B-Q2

Or 22 . . . QxN 23 PxB, PXP 24 NxP.



† = check; ‡ = dbl. check; § = dis. ch.

23 PXP! RPXP!

If 23 . . . QxN 24 P-K5, N-Q4 25 R-K1, White's attack is worth a piece.

24 N/4XP!?

This speculative sacrifice of a Knight for two Pawns is exciting but unsound. After 24 N/4-B3 (best), Black has only a little the better of it.

24 Q-N4!

White wins on 24 . . . Pxn 25 P-K5, N-Q4 26 QxP†, K-R1 27 B-K4.

25 NxP QxN 27 K-R2 K-R1
26 Q-B2 N-KR4 28 P-K5 R-KN1
29 B-K4

29 N-Q6 is a much better try.

29 P-B4! 31 R-B3 Q-N4
30 PXP e.p. QXP 32 B-Q3 QR-K1
33 R-B7! Q-N6†!

Confronted with 34 R-R7 mate, Black has the tactical precision to exchange Queens and break the attack.

34 QxQ RxQ 36 RxN RxB
35 R-R7† K-N1 37 R-N1† K-B1
38 R-R8†

The more White exchanges the easier it is for Black. So 38 R-R7 is preferable policy.

38 K-K2
39 R-K1† K-Q1
40 R/1xR† BxR

Black threatens to embarrass the Knight and win the Knight Pawn with 41 . . . P-N4.

41 P-QR4 K-K2 43 R-R7 K-B3
42 P-R5 B-B2 44 R-R4 K-N4

Black can win by 44 . . . BxN 45 RxB, R-Q7† 46 K-N3, RXP.

45 R-N4† K-B4 50 R-R8 RXP
46 P-N3 N-K4 51 R-QN8 R-QN6
47 R-N7 K-B3 52 R-QB8 R-N5
48 R-R7 NxN 53 P-B5 B-Q4
49 PxN K-N3 54 R-Q8 B-B3

A piece up and fully consolidated, Black need only pick off a Pawn or two and win with a passed Pawn.

55 R-Q3 R-QR5 59 R-K3 R-QB5
56 R-QB3 RXP 60 R-K5 P-R4
57 K-N3 R-R5 61 K-K1 P-R5
58 K-B2 B-N4 62 K-Q2 P-R6
Resigns

Hunting out of Season

White wins a piece and mounts a mating attack when Black goes Pawn hunting with his Queen.

SICILIAN DEFENSE

Dr. O G. Birsten White H. S. Itkin Black

1 P-K4 P-QB4 3 P-Q4 PXP
2 N-KB3 P-Q3 4 NxP N-KB3
5 N-QB3 P-QR3

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This is the Najdorf System of the Sicilian.

6 B-N5

White employs Rouzer's attacking move.

6 P-K3

The alternative is 6 . . . QN-Q2.

7 B-K2

The text is a natural developing move, but 7 P-B4, followed by 8 Q-B3, is more challenging.

7 B-K2
8 O-O Q-B2

On 8 . . . NxP 9 BxB, NxN 10 BxQ, NxQ 11 B-B7, NxNP 12 BxQP, White has more than enough for his Pawn.

9 P-B4 N-B3
10 B-B3 O-O
11 N/3-K2

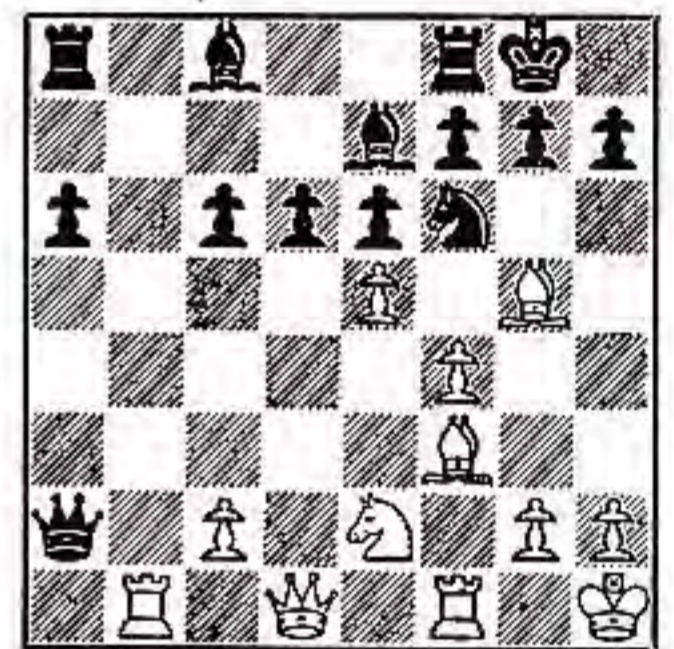
This sly move has the double purpose of attempting 12 P-B4 and tempting Black to go Pawn hunting.

11 Q-N3

Black succumbs to temptation, 11 . . . B-Q2 is correct.

12 K-R1 QxP 14 NxN PxN
13 R-QN1 QxRP 15 P-K5!

This surprising retribution wins a piece.



15 P-Q4

If 15 . . . PXP 16 PXP, N-Q4 [16 . . . R-Q1 17 Q-K1], then White has 17 BxN, attacking the Queen, and so wins the King Bishop.

16 PxN PXP
17 B-R6 R-Q1
18 R-N3!

A Knight to the good, with Black's Queen astray and his Kingside fractured, White goes for mate.

18 Q-R4
19 B-R5

Now White threatens 20 R-N3†, K-R1 21 BxP followed by 22 B-N7 mate.

19 B-B1
20 R-N3† K-R1
21 Q-Q4 P-K4

Of course, if 21 . . . BxB, White has 22 QxP†, B-N2 23 QxB mate.

22 PXP BxB
23 BXP B-Q2

Or 23 . . . Q-Q7 24 QxQ, BxQ 25 P-K6, and White wins.

24 P-K6 B-N2
25 RxB! R-KN1

Or 25 . . . KxR 26 QxP mate.

26 RxR† Resigns

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Former World Champion

Spotlight on Openings

THE PIRC DEFENSE – Part II.

AS seen in Part I, it is extremely hard for White to attain any advantage or even initiative in the relatively quiet continuation with 4 N-B3, that is, after 1 P-K4, P-Q3 2 P-Q4, N-KB3 3 N-QB3, P-KN3 (see first diagram below).

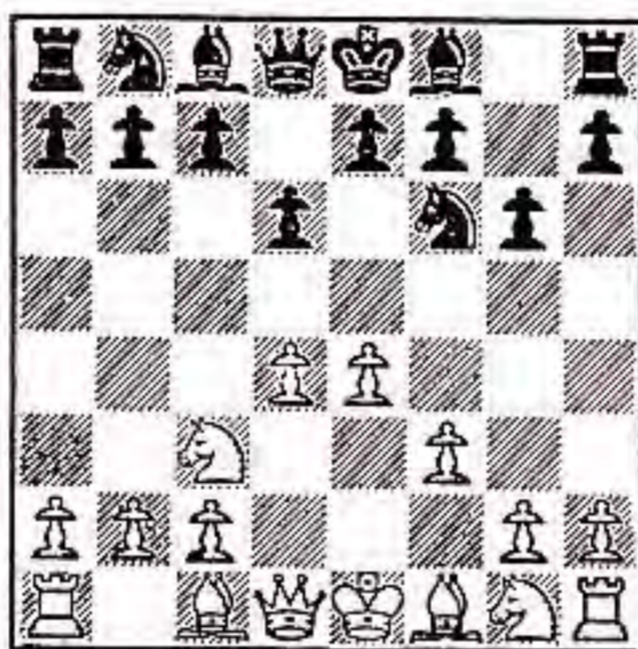
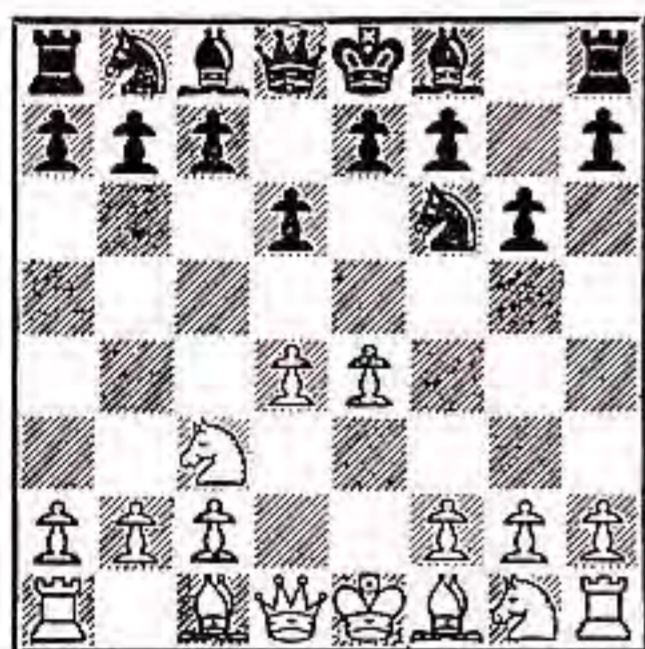
This Part takes up the sharp continuations. The first questions to arise are: Can White expect success from playing sharply? Which characteristics justify such an enterprising approach?

Considering the position, it is apparent that White has a Pawn majority in the center which will possibly enable him to push his King Pawn and so enlarge the terrain under control and increase his possibilities for attack. Also, Black has weakened his Kingside, and this factor might ask for maneuvers such as B-K3, Q-Q2, B-R6 and P-KR4-5.

Both of these aspects will be observed in most of the following variations. White has ample choice in the position shown in the first diagram, and it is difficult to compare the relative values of the variations. To date, theory has not declared which line is best.

White

Black



Position after 4 P-B3

Variation A

4 P-B3

This continuation naturally shows great similarity to the Saemisch Variation against the King's Indian Defense. White safeguards his center with intent to develop quickly and castle long.

(See diagram top of next column)

4 P-B3!

Black has dual objectives, opening an egress for his Queen and preparing . . . P-QN4, both directed against White's castling Queenside.

After the obvious 4 . . . B-N2, White can carry on more easily. One recent example is 5 B-K3, O-O 6 Q-Q2, P-N3 7 B-KR6, P-B4 8 P-Q5, P-K4 9 Pxp e.p.

BxP 10 BxB, KxB 11 O-O-O, N-B3 12 P-KR4, P-KR4 13 N-R3, N-Q5 14 N-QN5, NxN 15 BxN with a clear advantage for White (Ciocaltea-Balcerovski, Tel Aviv 1964).

5 B-K3 Q-B2

Black has two alternatives. 5 . . . Q-N3 is one. But, against it, the Pawn sacrifice by 6 Q-Q2, QxNP 7 R-N1, Q-R6 8 B-QB4 is seriously to be considered. The writer considers this the shadow-side of 5 . . . Q-N3. The "book" line, so far, is 6 Q-B1, B-N2 7 B-Q3, O-O 8 KN-K2, QN-Q2 9 P-KR4, R-K1 10 P-K5, N-Q4 11 NxN, PxN 12 P-K6, N-B3 (Gheorghiu-Benko, Tel Aviv 1964). Here the position is very wild, but it is not

† = check; ‡ = dbl. check; § = dis. ch.

at all certain that White has the best chances.

Black's other possibility is 5 . . . QN-Q2 6 Q-Q2, B-N2 7 N-R3! On 7 O-O-O, Q-R4, Black has no problems as shown by Pilnik-Pirc (Amsterdam 1950). With the text, however, White lets Black take measures against O-O-O and then castles on the other wing: e.g. 7 . . . Q-R4 8 N-B2, P-QR3 9 B-K2, P-QN4 10 O-O! and now White has some advantage.

6 Q-Q2 P-QN4
7 B-Q3

7 P-Q5 is met by 7 . . . P-N5. And the preventive 7 P-QR3 prevents White from castling Queenside thereafter.

7 P-N5
8 N-Q1 P-QR4
9 N-B2

It can hardly be denied that White has somewhat the better prospects.

Variation B

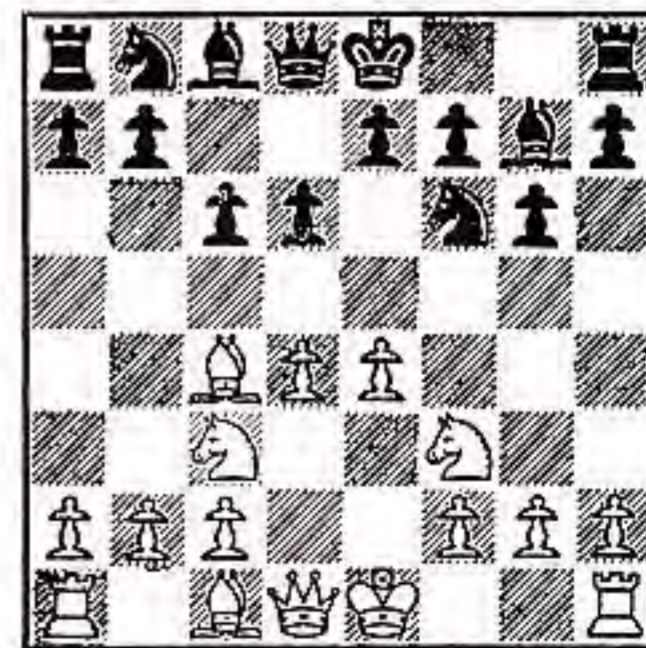
(Continue from first diagram)

4 B-QB4

The chief value of this variation is tactical. If Black chooses the correct defense, he has nothing much to fear.

4 B-N2
5 N-B3 P-B3

Again, this keen move, 5 . . . B-N5 is inferior because of 6 P-K5, Pxp? 7 BxP†! The sham sacrifice 5 . . . NxP 6 BxP†, KxB 7 NxN, R-B1 8 P-KR4 is also insufficient. Finally, the obvious 5 . . . O-O is best answered by 6 P-KR3: e.g. 6 . . . P-B3 7 B-N3, P-Q4 8 P-K5, N-K1 9 B-K3, N-Q2 10 Q-Q2, P-B3; and Black has not quite equalized (Paoli-Pirc, Kecskemet 1962).



6 B-N3

The text is White's best move. Kirby-Botvinnik (Tel Aviv 1964) ran: 6 P-KR3,

P-QN4 7 B-Q3, O-O 8 O-O, P-N5 9 N-QN1, QN-Q2 10 P-R3, PxP 11 NxP, Q-B2 12 N-B4, NxP! with a very good game for Black.

6 O-O, P-Q4 also is very satisfactory for Black: e.g. 7 B-Q3, B-N5 8 P-K5, KN-Q2 9 P-KR3, BxN 10 QxB, P-K3 11 KN-K2, P-QB4 12 P-B3, N-B3 (van Scheltinga-Botvinnik, Wageningen 1958).

6 P-Q4
7 P-K5 KN-Q2
8 B-KB4

Probably, 8 O-O or even 8 P-KR4 is stronger.

8 N-B1
9 P-KR3 N-K3
10 B-K3

10 B-N3 is answered by 10 . . . B-R3.

10 P-B3
11 PxP PxP

Black has at least an equal position.

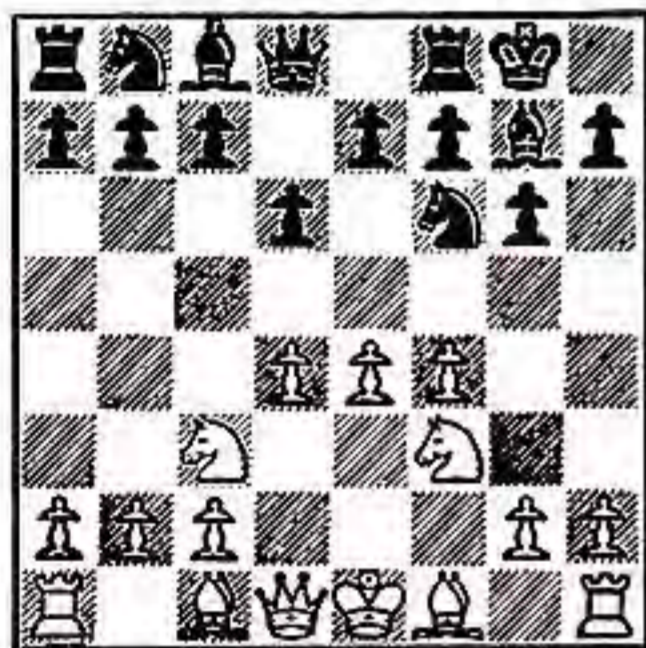
Variation C

(Continue from first diagram)

4 P-B4

This is the most important line. It has the very pronounced purpose of advancing the King Pawn at the proper moment.

4 B-N2
5 N-B3 O-O



Here is an important branching.

Sub-variation 1

6 P-K5

This thrust is perhaps premature. White is unable to cope with a powerful followup.

6 PxP
7 BPxP N-Q4
8 B-QB4

8 N-K4 leads to nothing for White: 8 . . . B-B4 9 N-N3, B-N5 as White's center becomes weak.

8 B-K3
9 Q-K2 P-QB4!
10 BxN

The text is practically forced.

10 BxB 12 P-B4 Q-Q2
11 NxB QxN 13 P-Q5 P-K3
14 P-Q6 P-B3

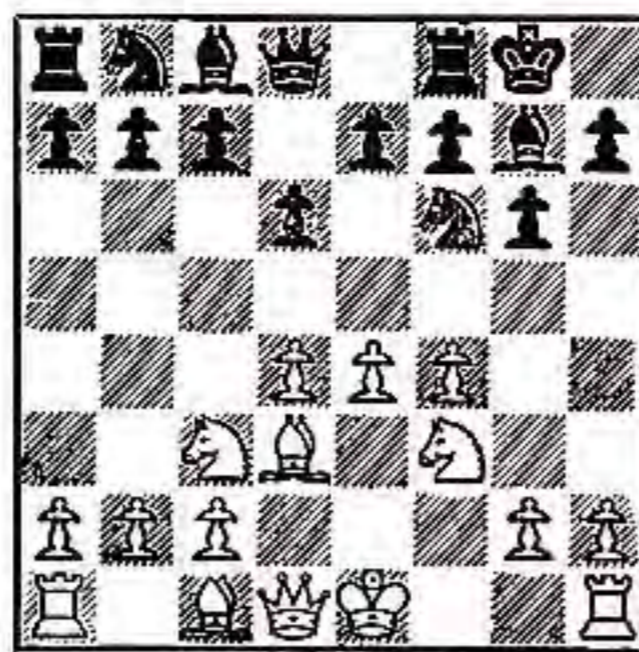
Black has the advantage.

Subvariation 2

(Continued from last diagram)

6 B-Q3

It can readily be verified that 6 B-K2, P-B4! 7 PxP, Q-R4 (Fischer-Korchnoy, Curacao 1962) gives Black good prospects.



Here is a brief summary of the possible continuations:

1) 6 . . . B-N5 7 P-KR3, BxN 8 QxB, N-B3 9 B-K3, P-K4 10 QPxP, PxP 11 P-B5! with an overwhelming attack for White (Fischer-Benko, New York 1964);

2) 6 . . . P-B4 7 PxP, PxP [7 . . . Q-R4 is a blow in the air as White's King Pawn is protected] 8 P-K5, N-Q4 9 NxN, QxN 10 Q-K2, N-B3 11 B-K4 with a favorable position for White;

3) 6 . . . QN-Q2 7 Q-K2! and 7 . . . P-B4 8 P-Q5, N-N3 9 O-O, P-K3 10 PxP, BxP 11 P-B5 with all that White could wish or 7 . . . P-K4? 8 QPxP, PxP 9 PxP, N-N5 10 B-KN5! Q-K1 11 N-Q5;

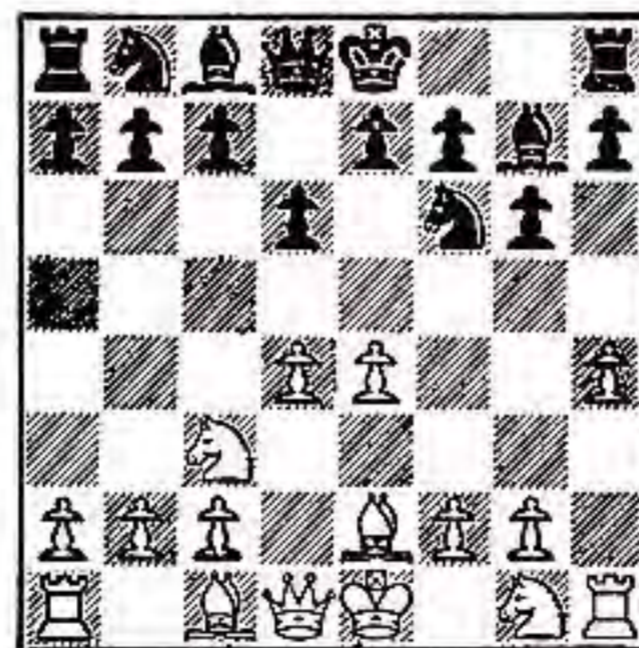
4) 6 . . . N-B3 is Black's best: e.g. 7 O-O [better than 7 P-K5, PxP 8 QPxP, N-Q4 9 NxN, QxN 10 Q-K2, B-B4!], B-N5 8 B-K3, KN-Q2 [8 . . . P-K4 is met by 9 BPxP, PxP 10 P-Q5, N-N5? 11 B-B5] 9 P-K5, N-N3 10 P-KR3, BxN 11 QxB, P-K3 12 QR-Q1, N-N5 13 N-K4 with an edge for White (Bisguier-Udovchich, Tel Aviv 1964).

Variation D

(Continue from first diagram)

4 B-K2 B-N2
5 P-KR4

The text is consistent but not convincing.



Subvariation 1

5 P-KR4

This is the obvious ripost but not the best, for Black's KN4 becomes weak.

6 B-KN5! N-B3
7 Q-Q2 P-R3
8 O-O-O

White has powerful attacking chances: e.g. 8 . . . P-N4? 9 P-K5! PxP 10 B-B3, P-K5 11 NxKP, N-Q4 12 N-K2, R-QN1

IT'S YOUR MOVE!

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13 N/4-B3, B-K3 14 N-B4 (White won quickly in Beni-Garces, Tel Aviv 1964).

Subvariation 2

(Continue from last diagram)

5 P-B4

Pachman's suggestion.

6 PxP Q-R4

7 K-B1!

Mikenas' move.

7 QxP 9 P-R5 PxP
8 B-K3 Q-QR4 10 BxP

White has the better prospects.

Subvariation 3

(Continue from last diagram)

5 N-B3!

The point is that, after 6 P-R5, NxRP 7 BxN, PxP 8 B-K3, P-K4! Black obtains active counterplay (Klaman-Kotov, Moscow 1957).

6 B-K3 P-K4
7 P-Q5 N-Q5

An interesting sacrifice.

8 BxN PxP
9 QxP O-O
10 Q-Q2

10 Q-Q3 is also to be considered.

10 R-K1
11 P-B3 N-R4

Black has promising counterplay (Keres-Bouwmeester, The Hague 1962).

Variation E

(Continue from first diagram)

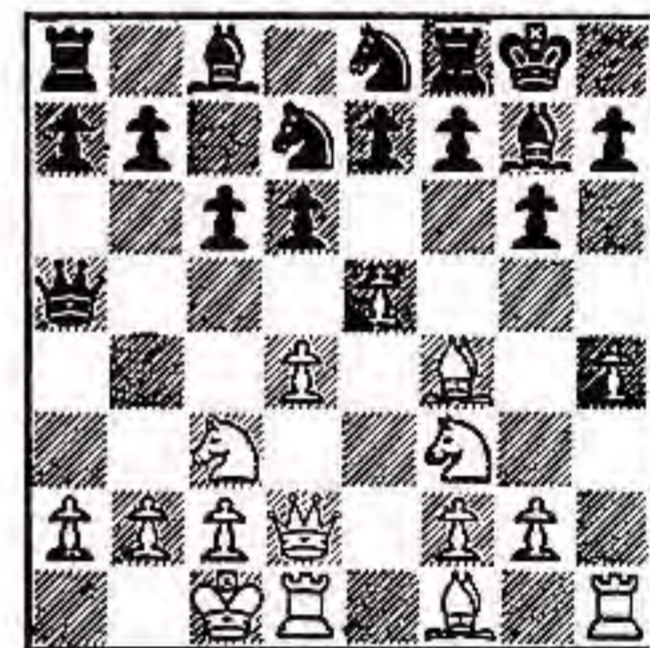
4 B-KB4

Probably, the most direct attack.

4 B-N2 6 N-B3 O-O
5 Q-Q2 QN-Q2 7 O-O-O P-B3

From Darga-Kuypers (Berlin 1965).

8 P-K5 N-K1
9 P-KR4 Q-R4



10 P-R5

White sacrifices a Pawn. It may be 10 Q-K3 is better; it is at least sounder.

10 PxKP 13 PxP BPxP
11 PxKP NxP 14 B-B4† P-K3
12 NxN BxN 15 BxB QxB

Certainly, White has compensation for his Pawn. Whether it is sufficient or not needs examination.

In the actual game, White won quickly.

16 Q-R6 Q-B5†

16 . . . Q-N2 is indicated.

17 QxQ RxQ 21 R/1xP P-K4
18 R-Q8 RxB 22 R-K8 K-N4
19 RxN† K-N2 23 R-QB7 R-KN5
20 R-K7† K-B3 24 P-KN3 Resigns

WORLD CHAMPIONSHIP CHALLENGERS ROUND - 1965

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	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Totals	W	D	L
Boris Spassky	½	1	½	½	½	1	½	1	5½-2½	3	5	0
Yefim Geller	½	0	½	½	½	0	½	0	2½-5½	0	5	3

Spassky vs. Geller, Riga, Latvia

Game 1 NIMZO-INDIAN DEFENSE

White: Geller Black: Spassky
 1 P-Q4, N-KB3 2 P-QB4, P-K3 3 N-QB3, B-N5 4 P-K3, P-QN3 5 KN-K2, O-O 6 P-QR3, BxN† 7 NxP, P-Q4 8 Pxp, Pxp 9 P-QN4, P-B4 10 NPxp, Pxp 11 Pxp, Q-R4 12 B-Q2, QxP 13 R-B1, N-B3 14 B-K2, P-Q5 15 N-N5, Q-N3 16 O-O, R-Q1 17 Q-B2, B-N2 18 R-N1, Pxp 19 Bxp, Q-R4 20 N-Q6, RxN 21 RxP, N-Q5 22 BxN, RxP 23 Q-N3, R-Q2 24 RxR, NxR 25 R-Q1, R-N1 26 Q-KN3, R-N2 27 P-R3, P-N3 28 B-B3, R-B2 29 Q-Q6, Q-QB4 30 QxQ Drawn.

Game 2 RUY LOPEZ

White: Spassky Black: Geller
 1 P-K4, P-K4 2 N-KB3, N-QB3 3 B-N5, P-QR3 4 B-R4, N-B3 5 O-O, B-K2 6 R-K1, P-QN4 7 B-N3, O-O 8 P-QB3, P-Q4 9 Pxp, NxP 10 NxP, NxN 11 RxN, P-QB3 12 P-Q4, B-Q3 13 R-K1, Q-R5 14 P-N3, Q-R6 15 B-K3, B-KN5 16 Q-Q3, NxP 17 RxN, P-B4 18 B-Q5, QR-Q1 19 N-Q2, B-N1 20 B-N2, Q-R4 21 R/1-K1, B-K3 22 P-N3, B-B4 23 B-K4, Pxp 24 Pxp, B-B1 25 B-B3, Q-R3 26 B-N2, B-R2 27 N-B3, Q-KB3 28 R-K5, P-N3 29 P-Q5, B-N2 30 R-K7, R-N1 31 R/7-K2, R/N-Q1 32 N-K5, P-KR4 33 P-QR4, Q-N3 34 Pxp, Pxp 35 Q-Q2, R-Q3 (See diagram) 36 Q-N5, K-N2 37 Q-K7, Bxp 38 BxB, RxP 39 N-Q7, RxN 40 QxR, R-Q1 41 Q-K7, R-Q4 (sealed move) 42 R-R1, B-N1 43 R-K3, B-Q3 44 Q-K8, Q-N2 45 Q-K4, Q-B3 46 R-Q3, R-QB4 47 QxQ, RxQ 48 K-N2, P-N5 49 R-R7, K-B1 50 R-Q7, B-K2 51 R-K3, B-B4 52 R-K4, R-R3 53 R-QB4, B-Q3 54 K-B3, K-N2 55 R-Q4 Black resigns.

Game 3 QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

White: Geller Black: Spassky
 1 P-Q4, P-Q4 2 P-QB4, P-K3 3 N-QB3, P-QB4 4 P-K3, N-KB3 5 N-B3, N-B3 6 BPxp, KPxp 7 B-K2, B-Q3 8 Pxp, BxP 9 O-O, O-O 10 P-QR3, P-QR4 11 N-QN5, Q-K2 12 P-QN3, R-Q1 13 B-N2, N-K5 14 R-B1, B-KN5 15 R-B2, QR-B1 16 Q-R1, P-B3 17 R/1-B1, B-N3 18 N/5-Q4, B-Q2 19 P-R3, Q-B2 20 B-N5, Q-K1 21 P-QR4, B-R2 22 Q-N1, B-N1 23 B-R3, P-B4 24 N-K2, P-N4 25 B-N2, P-B5 26 Pxp, Pxp 27 B-R1, Q-N3 28 K-B1, K-B2 29 BxN, PxB 30 B-K5, Bxp 31 PxB, Q-R4 32 N/2-N1, BxB 33 RxP, B-B6 34 RxR, RxR 35 Q-Q3, Q-B4 36 R-Q1, R-Q1 37 Q-N5, B-B3 38 QxRP,

N-B6 39 R-Q2, R-K1 40 Q-B7†, R-K2 41 Q-B6, Q-N8† (adjourned) Drawn.

Game 4 RUY LOPEZ

White: Spassky Black: Geller
 1 P-K4, P-K4 2 N-KB3, N-QB3 3 B-N5, P-QR3 4 B-R4, N-B3 5 O-O, B-K2 6 R-K1, P-QN4 7 B-N3, O-O 8 P-B3, P-Q3 9 P-KR3, N-Q2 10 P-Q4, N-N3 11 QN-Q2, B-B3 12 N-B1, R-K1 13 N-K3, Pxp 14 Pxp, RxP 15 Q-B2, Q-K1 16 B-Q2, NxP 17 NxN, BxN 18 QxP, B-K3 19 N-B2, RxR† 20 RxR, B-QB4 21 Q-N7, Q-Q2 22 Q-B3, P-Q4 23 B-B3, R-QB1 24 R-Q1, Q-K2 25 Q-N3, Q-B1 26 P-R3, R-Q1 27 N-Q4, B-Q3 28 NxP, Pxp 29 Q-K3, B-B4 30 Qxp†, K-R1 31 B-Q4, BxB 32 RxP, Q-B3 Drawn.

Game 5 NIMZO-INDIAN DEFENSE

White: Geller Black: Spassky
 1 P-Q4, N-KB3 2 P-QB4, P-K3 3 N-QB3, B-N5 4 N-B3, P-B4 5 P-K3, P-Q4 6 P-QR3, BxN† 7 PxB, O-O 8 B-N2, N-B3 9 R-B1, R-K1 10 B-Q3, PxBP 11 BxBP, P-K4 12 Pxp, QxQ† 13 RxQ, NxP 14 NxN, RxN 15 B-K2, B-Q2 16 P-QB4, R-K2 17 BxN, PxB 18 R-Q6, K-N2 19 K-Q2, B-B3 20 K-B3, R-K3 21 R-Q2, P-B4 22 R-KN1, R-R3 23 P-R3, R-K1 24 B-Q3, K-B3 25 B-B2, R-R5 26 R-Q6†, R-K3 27 R-Q2, P-B5 28 Pxp, RxP 29 Bxp, B-K5 30 BxB, R/3xB 31 R-Q7, RxKBP 32 R/1-Q1 Drawn.

Game 6 RUY LOPEZ

White: Spassky Black: Geller
 1 P-K4, P-K4 2 N-KB3, N-QB3 3 B-N5, P-QR3 4 B-R4, N-B3 5 O-O, B-K2 6 R-K1, P-QN4 7 B-N3, O-O 8 P-B3, P-Q3 9 P-KR3, N-Q2 10 P-Q4, N-N3 11 QN-Q2, B-B3 12 N-B1, R-K1 13 N/1-R2, Pxp 14 Pxp, N-R4 15 B-B2, P-B4 16

N-N4, BxN 17 PxB, Pxp 18 P-N5, B-K2 19 P-K5, B-B1 20 Bxp†, KxB 21 P-N6†, K-N1 22 N-N5, BPxp 23 Q-B3, QxN 24 BxQ, Pxp 25 QR-B1, R-R2 26 Q-Q3, R-K3 27 P-B4, N/4-B5 28 Pxp, NxKP 29 QxQP, R-Q2 30 Q-K4, B-K2 31 B-K3, N/3-B5 32 QR-Q1, RxR 33 RxR, NxP 34 Q-Q5, K-B2 35 R-N1, N/7-B5 36 B-B2, P-N4 37 R-K1, B-B3 38 K-B1, N-N7 39 R-K3, N/7-B5 40 R-K2, N-Q3 41 B-Q4, N/3-B5 (sealed move) 42 P-N4, K-K2 43 B-B5†, K-B2 44 Q-N7†, Black resigns.

For comments by Euwe, see page 232, August issue.

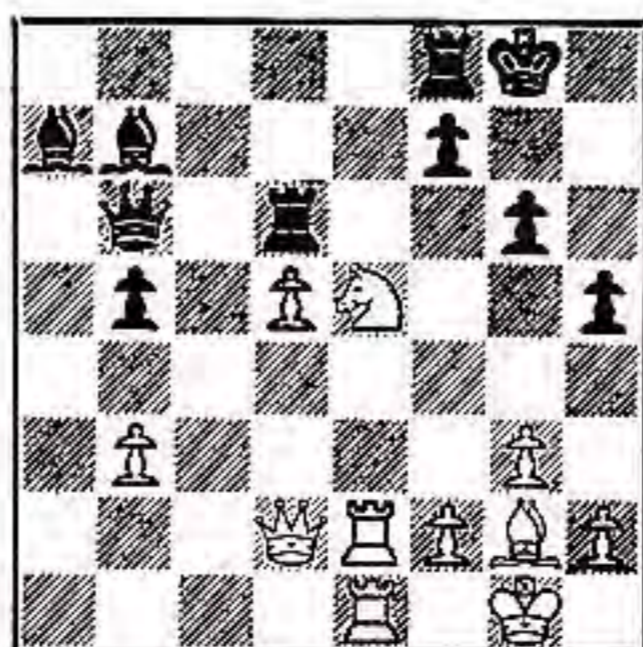
Game 7 QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

White: Geller Black: Spassky
 1 P-Q4, P-Q4 2 P-QB4, P-K3 3 N-QB3, P-QB4 4 Pxp, KPxp 5 N-B3, N-QB3 6 P-KN3, N-B3 7 B-N2, B-K2 8 O-O, O-O 9 B-N5, B-K3 10 Pxp, Bxp 11 N-QR4, B-K2 12 B-K3, B-KN5 13 R-B1, R-K1 14 N-B5, KBxN 15 BxB, N-K5 16 B-K3, Q-Q2 17 Q-R4, P-KR4 18 KR-Q1, QR-Q1 19 R-Q3, P-R5 20 R/1-Q1, Pxp 21 RPxp, Q-B1 22 Q-R3, Q-K3 23 Q-N3, R-Q2 24 Q-R4, B-R6 25 B-R1, B-B4 26 N-Q4, NxN 27 QBxN, P-QN3 28 R-K3, Q-N3 29 R-QB1, R/1-Q1 30 R-B6, Q-R2 31 B-N2, B-R6 32 Q-B2, BxB 33 KxB, Q-R4 34 R-KB3, P-B3 35 R-B8, Q-K1 36 RxR, RxR 37 R-K3, Q-Q2 38 R-Q3, R-QB1 39 Q-Q1, K-B2 40 Q-KR1, Q-N5 Adjourned. Draw agreed after Game 8.

Game 8 SICILIAN DEFENSE

White: Spassky Black: Geller
 1 P-K4, P-QB4 2 N-KB3, N-QB3 3 P-Q4, Pxp 4 NxP, P-KN3 5 N-QB3, B-N2 6 B-K3, N-B3 7 B-QB4, P-Q3 8 P-B3, N-QR4 9 B-N3, NxP 10 RPxN, O-O 11 Q-Q2, P-QR3 12 P-R4, B-Q2 13 P-R5, R-B1 14 B-R6, P-K4 15 N/4-K2, B-K3 16 P-KN4, Q-B2 17 N-N3, P-QN4 18 P-N4, Q-N2 19 BxB, KxB 20 Pxp, BPxp 21 Qxp, R-B3 22 Qxp, K-N1 23 N/N-K2, B-B1 24 N-Q4, R-QB2 25 O-O-O, R-K2 26 Q-N5, R-N2 27 KR-K1, N-K1 28 Q-Q5†, Q-B2 29 QxQ†, R/2xQ 30 N-Q5, N-B2 31 NxN, RxN 32 K-Q2, P-KR4 33 Pxp, Pxp 34 R-KR1, R-KR2 35 QR-N1†, K-B2 36 R-R4, R/1-R1 37 K-K3, R-N2 38 R/1-KR1, R-N4 39 N-K2 Black resigns.

Spassky-Geller, Game 2



Position after 35 . . . R-Q3

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THE current edition of the Golden Knights tournament is now under way, and entries are acceptable until *November 30, 1965*. It is conducted under CHES REVIEW's *Rules and Regulations for Postal Chess*, as mailed with assignments, and with the special rules given below.

In effect, the Golden Knights is an "open" tournament, without regard to our rating classes so far as the entry goes. The ratings are calculated, however, quite as usual. We "rate" all games in CHES REVIEW tournaments. It is an "open" tournament because we cannot pretend to "seed" candidates for a championship and because it gives the weaker players a chance to gain by experience against stronger ones.

To speed play for the first round, we group all the entries received geographically so far as possible. Otherwise, entries are matched off into 7 man groups strictly in the order of our receipt of their applications. Qualifiers to the later rounds are grouped likewise in order of qualification (except multiple entrants), but without regard to geography.

Special Rules for the 1965 Golden Knights Tournaments.

Consult the following rules whenever any question arises as to your chances for qualifying to Semi-finals or Finals or for weighted point score, etc.

1 CHES REVIEW's 18th Annual Golden Knights Postal Chess Championship Tournament is open to all persons living in the continental United States of America and in Canada, except CHES REVIEW's employees, contributing editors and members of their families.

2 Any contestant who enters this tournament under a pseudonym or in the name of another person will be disqualified. All unfinished games of the disqualified contestant will be scored as wins for his opponents.

3 Two qualifying rounds and one final round will be played. In all three rounds, contestants will compete in sections of seven players. Each contestant in a section will play one game vs. each of six opponents. Forfeit wins count as game points.

4 All contestants who score 4 or more game points in the preliminary round will qualify for the semi-final round. Similarly, all qualified semi-finalists who score 4 or more game points in the semi-final round will qualify for the final round. If additional players (from 1 to 6) are required to complete the last section of the second or third round, these players will be selected from among contestants who scored 3½ points in the previous round and in the order of their CHES REVIEW Postal Ratings at the time the last section starts.

5 Except as provided in Rule 4, contestants who score less than 4 points in either of the qualifying rounds will not be eligible for the announced cash and emblem prizes. Each of these eliminated contestants, however, upon completion of all his scheduled games in this tournament, will receive one free entry (worth \$1.50) into a CHES REVIEW Postal Chess Class Tournament and can apply, instead, for entry to a Prize Tournament (worth \$2.75) at \$1.50 only.

6 A First Prize of \$250.00 and 74 other cash prizes will be awarded by CHES REVIEW in accordance with the published schedule of prizes to those 75 qualified finalists who achieve the highest total scores (see rule 7) in the three rounds of the tournament. Every qualified finalist will be awarded the emblem of the Golden Knight upon completion of all his scheduled games. Also, the first five prizes winners will receive suitably inscribed plaques to indicate their places in the final standings of this national open Postal Chess Championship.

7 For computing the total scores to determine the distribution of prizes, each game won in the first round will be scored as 1 point; each game won in the second round as 2.2 points; each game won in the final round as 4.5 points. A drawn game will be scored as half of these respective amounts.

8 In the case of ties, if two or more finalists tie for first place, achieving the same total score, as computed in Rule 7, then the first 2 or more prizes will be reserved for those finalists and the prizes will be awarded in accordance with the scores achieved by them in a tie-breaking match or round-robin contest in which each contestant will play not less than 2 games with every other tied contestant. Ties for other cash prizes will be broken in the same manner. Any ties which may develop in the tie-breaking contests will be played off in additional matches or tournaments.

9 The entry fee is \$4.00 and entitles the contestant to compete in one section of the preliminary round. No additional fee is charged contestants who qualify for the second or third rounds. A contestant may enter any number of sections of the preliminary round upon payment of the fee of \$4.00 per section entry provided he applies early enough so that we can place him in separate sections. Multiple entries by one person will compete and qualify as though made by separate individuals. No contestant, however, may win more than one prize, and a player who qualifies for more than one section of the final round will be awarded his prize on the basis of the total score achieved by only one of his entries. (The entry making the highest total score will be taken.) Multiple entries will be placed in different sections of each round.

10 Upon entering, each contestant agrees that the decision of CHES REVIEW and its Postal Chess Editor in all matters affecting the conduct of the tournament, including the acceptance and classification of entries, the adjudication of games, the award or refusal of forfeit claims, the distribution of prizes and all interpretations of the rules and regulations, shall be final and conclusive.

11 Entries can be mailed till Nov. 30, 1965; postmarked after, may not be accepted. We cannot guarantee placing multiple entries now but may place dual ones posted by Oct. 15, 1965.

12 Except as provided in the foregoing rules and in all other respects, this tournament will be conducted under CHES REVIEW's Official Rules and Regulations of Postal Chess, including any amendments or additions thereto.

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