

CHESS REVIEW

the picture chess magazine

**NOVEMBER
1965**

**night of the
Golden West**

(See page 324)

65 CENTS

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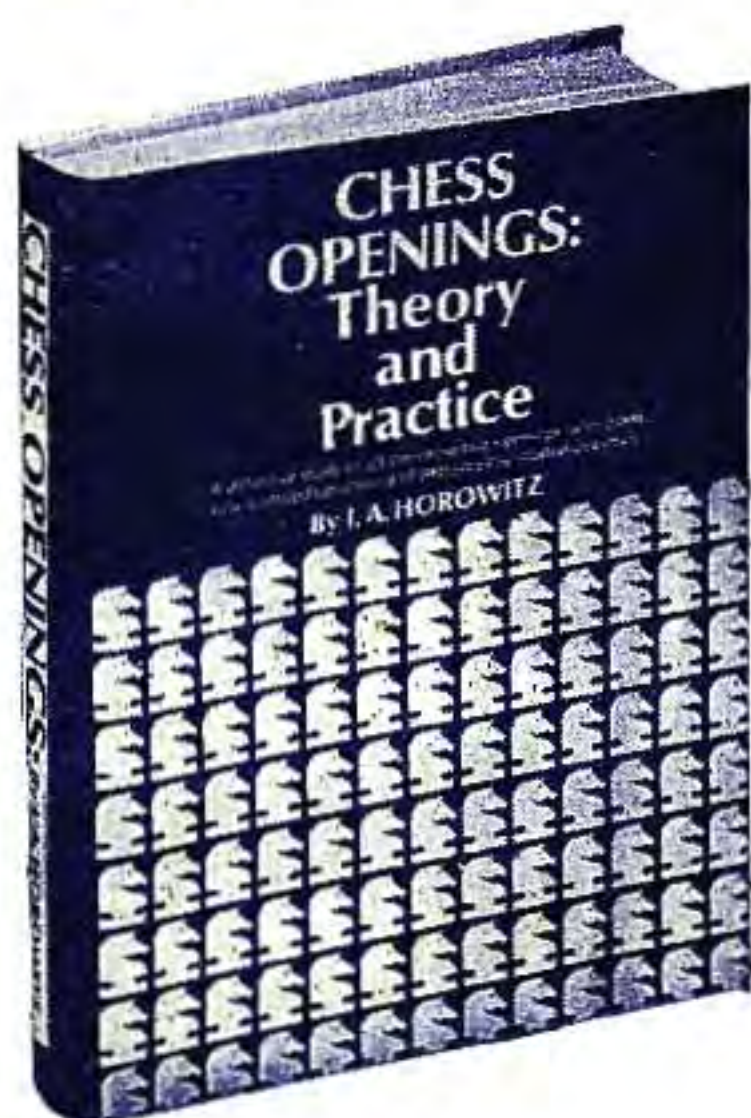
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CHESS REVIEW

THE PICTURE CHESS MAGAZINE

Volume 33 Number 11 November 1965

EDITED & PUBLISHED BY

I. A. Horowitz

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Tournament Calendar

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.

Massachusetts — November 13 to 14

Northeast Open at Lynn YMCA Bldg, 85 Market St., Lynn, Mass. 5 Rd SS Tmt, 35 moves/1½ hours: register by 9 AM: EF \$5 & USCF & MSCA dues: \$\$, 1st trophy & \$30 minimum, others per EFs: inquiries to D. V. Haffner, 16 Drexel Drive, West Chelmsford, Mass. 01863.

New York — November 13 to 14

16th Lake Erie Open at Hotel Richford, 210 Delaware Av., Buffalo, New York: 5 Rd SS Tmt, 50 moves/2 hours (adjudications early Rd each day): EF \$7 & USCF dues: register by 8:30 AM, Nov. 13: \$\$ 2d guaranteed \$100, others per EFs: EFs & inquiries to G. J. Mauer, 14 Rawlins St., Buffalo, N. Y. 14211.

California — November 19 to 21

Mission Bay Open at Steiner Chess Group, 3447 Ingraham St., San Diego, California 92109: 4 Rd SS Tmt: EF \$7.50 for non-masters: masters invited; inquire free accommodations and expenses: \$\$ per advertisement, page 295. Item below conjoins.

Florida — November 19 to 21

Capablanca Open at Capablanca CC, 2255 West Flagler St., Miami, Florida:

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 tournaments 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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California — November 19 to 23

Herman Steiner Memorial Tournament at Steiner Chess Group (address as in item above): 7 Rd SS Tmt: EF \$15: other details in advertisement, page 295. California item above conjoins.

New Jersey — November 19 to 21

South Jersey Amateur Open at Walt Whitman Hotel, Camden, New Jersey: 6 Rd SS Tmt, 50 moves/2 hours, 15 per after, adjudications after 5 hours: register by 8 PM, Nov. 19: EF \$5 (juniors \$3) & USCF dues: open to all below master rating: trophies for 1st, 2d, 3d, top A, B, C, D and unrated and woman & book prizes: special hotel rates: inquire L. E. Wood, 1425 Sycamore St., Haddon Heights, N. J.

Iowa — November 20 to 21

8th Annual Thanksgiving 30-30 Open at Cedar Valley CC of YMCA, Waterloo, Iowa: 6 Rd SS Tmt: register by 2 PM, Nov. 20: EF \$5 (adults refund \$1, students \$2): \$\$ \$24, \$18, \$12 & \$6: inquiries to J. M. Osness, 320 Columbia Circle, Waterloo, Iowa 50701.

Massachusetts — November 21 & 28

American International College Chess Club Open in Campus Center Auditorium, American International College, Springfield, Mass. 01109: 6 Rd SS Tmt, 50 moves/2 hours: EF \$10 (Juniors under 18, \$4) & USCF dues (recvd after Nov. 18 much higher!): latest registration 9 AM, Nov. 21: \$\$ \$30 & trophy for 1st; trophies to others, also \$\$ per EFs: advance EFs & inquiries to Harvey Burger, 67 Bryant St., Springfield 8, Mass.

North Carolina — November 21

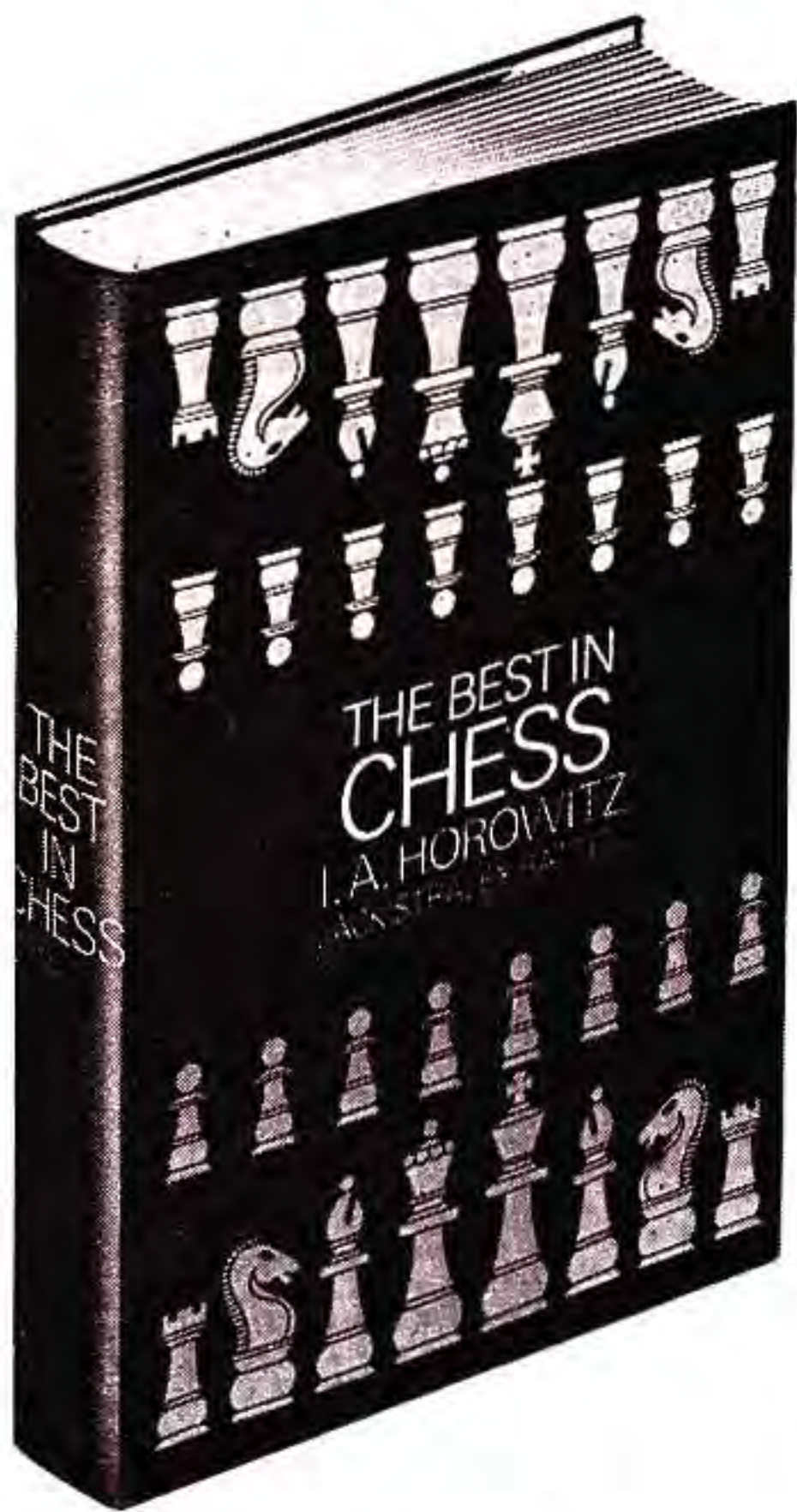
NCCA Annual 30-30 Tournament at News & Observe Bldg. (2d floor), Raleigh, North Carolina: register 9 AM: EF \$3, all to prize fund: \$30 1st prize: EFs and inquiries to Dr. A. M. Jenkins, 227 Bryan Bldg., Raleigh, North Carolina.

(Concluded on page 326)

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The World of Chess

INTERNATIONAL

Smyslov Vindicated

Last year, Vassily Smyslov and Wolfgang Uhlmann tied for first in the third Capablanca Memorial at Havana, and the former World Champion seemed back on the road to success. This year, however, he lost to Yefim Geller in their match in the Challengers Round and was rather decisively eliminated from the chance to meet World Champion Tigran Petrosyan.

In the fourth Capablanca Memorial, Vassily came back to win, despite losses in his reputed strength, the endgame, to both Robert J. Fischer and Borislav Ivkov, and constant pressure from Yefim Geller. He led by half a point at the end.

For Ivkov, the tournament was a fiasco. He won from Fischer and took the lead almost to the end. Needing but a draw to secure a share of first prize, he blundered in a winning position against Garcia in the next to the last round, then lost in the last to Robatsch to drop below Smyslov.

Geller, apparently playing an uncharacteristically safe style—he did not lose a game (nor did his countryman Kholmov)—came up into close contention only toward the end, after he beat Fischer. But his finish was a tie for second, third and fourth with Fischer and Ivkov.

Kholmov's lossless score and win over Fischer earned him a clear fifth.



Geller (left) defeated Smyslov (right) in their recent Challengers Match, but the former World Champion has come right back to take first, ahead of Fischer, Geller and Ivkov, in the fourth Capablanca Memorial held in Havana, Cuba.

Fischer's return to active tournament play was widely heralded; and his final tie for second, despite three losses, was semi-disappointing, yet creditable. Freed from the grind of long hours over the teletype (see stories, page 259, September, and 292, October), he might well have done much better. At that, he just missed first by a half point.

Cuba has striven by inviting the top talents to make the Capablanca Memorial a leading event, with some success. In the first, 1962, Miguel Najdorf scored a notable victory. Viktor Korchnoy won (and Geller tied for second) in 1963. And, as stated above, Smyslov and Uhlmann tied for first last year.

The table below gives full details.

Fourth Capablanca Memorial Tournament, Havana, Cuba 1965

PLAYERS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	Total	W	D	L	Place
1 Lehmann, Heinz West Germany	x	1	0	1/2	0	1	1/2	1/2	0	0	1/2	0	1	1/2	0	0	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	0	0	8 - 13	3	10	8	17-18
2 Ciocaltea, Victor Roumania	0	x	1/2	1	1/2	1	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	0	1	1	0	1/2	0	0	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	0	9 - 12	3	12	6	16
3 Tringov, Gheorghiu Bulgaria	1	1/2	x	1/2	1	1/2	1/2	0	1/2	1	0	0	1/2	1	1/2	0	1/2	1	1/2	1/2	0	0	10 - 11	5	10	6	13-14
4 Parma, Bruno Yugoslavia	1/2	1/2	1/2	x	1/2	1/2	1/2	1	0	1/2	1	1/2	1/2	1	0	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	11 - 10	3	16	2	10
5 Garcia, Gilberto Cuba	1	0	0	1/2	x	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1/2	0	0	1	0	4 - 17	3	2	16	21-22
6 Robatsch, Karl Austria	0	1/2	1/2	1/2	1	x	1	1/2	1/2	1/2	0	1/2	1/2	1	1	1/2	1	0	1/2	1	0	0	11 1/2 - 9 1/2	6	11	4	8- 9
7 Pachman, Ludek Czechoslovakia	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1	0	x	1/2	1/2	1	1/2	1/2	1/2	1	1/2	1/2	1/2	1	1	1/2	1	1/2	13 - 8	6	14	1	6
8 Jimenez, Eliazar Cuba	1/2	1/2	1	0	1	1/2	1/2	x	0	1/2	1	1/2	1/2	1/2	0	1/2	1/2	0	0	0	0	0	9 1/2 - 11 1/2	3	13	5	15
9 Geller, Yefim Soviet Union	1	1/2	1/2	1	1	1/2	1/2	1	x	1	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1	1	1/2	1/2	1	1	15 - 6	9	12	0	2-3-4
10 Doda, Zbygnev Poland	1	1/2	0	1	1	1/2	0	1/2	0	x	1/2	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1/2	1/2	1/2	1	8 - 13	4	8	9	17-18
11 Pietzsch, Wolfgang East Germany	1	1/2	1	0	1	1	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	x	0	0	1/2	0	1	1/2	1	0	1	0	0	10 1/2 - 10 1/2	5	11	5	11-12
12 Smyslov, Vassily Soviet Union	1	1	1	1	1	1/2	1/2	0	1/2	1	1	x	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	15 1/2 - 5 1/2	13	5	3	1st
13 O'Kelly, Alberic Belgium	1/2	0	1/2	1/2	1	1/2	1/2	1/2	1	1/2	0	x	1/2	0	1/2	0	1/2	0	1/2	1	1/2	1/2	10 - 11	3	14	4	13-14
14 Wade, Robert G. England	0	0	0	0	1	1/2	0	1/2	1/2	1	1/2	0	1/2	x	0	0	0	1/2	1/2	1/2	1	1/2	7 1/2 - 13 1/2	3	9	9	19
15 Szabo, Lazslo Hungary	1/2	1	1/2	1	1	0	1/2	1/2	1/2	0	1	0	1/2	1	x	1/2	1/2	1	0	1/2	0	0	10 1/2 - 10 1/2	6	9	6	11-12
16 Ivkov, Borislav Yugoslavia	1	1/2	1	1/2	0	0	1/2	1	1/2	1	1/2	1	1	1	1/2	x	1	1	1	0	1	1	15 - 6	12	6	3	2-3-4
17 Bilek, Istvan Hungary	1	1	1/2	1/2	1	1/2	1/2	1/2	0	1	1/2	0	1	1/2	0	x	1	0	1/2	1	0	0	11 1/2 - 9 1/2	7	9	5	8- 9
18 Cobo, Eldis Cuba	0	1	0	1/2	1/2	0	0	1/2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	x	1/2	0	1	0	0	5 - 16	2	6	13	20
19 Donner, Johannes Netherlands	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1	1	0	1	1/2	1/2	1	0	1	1/2	1	0	1	1/2	x	1/2	1	0	12 1/2 - 8 1/2	8	9	4	7
20 Kholmov, Raimir Soviet Union	1/2	1	1	1	1	1/2	1	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1/2	1	0	14 1/2 - 6 1/2	8	13	0	5
21 Perez, Francisco Cuba	1/2	1/2	1	1/2	0	0	1/2	1/2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	x	0	0	4 - 17	1	16	14	21-22
22 Fischer, Robert J. United States	1	1/2	1	1	1	1	1/2	1/2	0	1	1	1	1	1/2	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	x	15 - 6	12	6	3	2-3-4



Golden Knights Champion Doe

Raymond E. A. Doe has won the 11th annual Golden Knights Postal Chess Championship.

He began play in this tournament in 1957, winning all six games in the Preliminary Round, all six in the Semi-finals and all six in the Finals. Then he had to compete in a three-way play-off match with two others who had achieved perfect scores, also: Lionel B. Joyner of Montreal, former Canadian Champion and former Golden Knights Champion, and Dane Smith of Minneapolis, Minn.

His opponents in the Prelims were: A. W. Carter of Ritzville and Monte Crippen of Walla Walla, Washington, and these Californians: George A. Cooley of Pomona, Mrs. Joan M. Johnston of San Jose, John Y. Quayle of Long Beach and Thomas J. Voelkel of Avalon.

In the Semi-finals, he turned back: Californians Cooley, Robert E. Glen of Van Nuys and Robert M. Womack of Fresno and John B. Lelivelt of Fort Monmouth, New Jersey, Jack D. Moore of Robstown, Texas and Gordon F. Morey of Indianapolis, Indiana.

In the Finals, he prevailed over Frank K. Brown of Moorestown, New Jersey, Hall Carr of Somerset, Massachusetts, Michael Gottesman of New Haven, Connecticut, Richard L. Melton of New York, Dr. Frank C. Ruys of Woodside, California, and Paul R. Taylor of San Francisco, California.

At 1814, he stands tied for fourth highest in Chess Review Postal Chess ratings. And he began postal play in 1946 in the 2d Annual Championship. He, previously, scored 17½ of the possible 18 points in the 10th Annual Championship. He also plays in the Correspondence Chess League of America, ranking second in its ratings for awhile. And he represents Canada in the international correspondence World Team Championship.

Ray hails from Calgary, Alberta, Canada, and is a Chief Steward with Canadian Pacific Hotels. He was born in Winnipeg in 1914, enjoys table tennis and coin collecting.

He learned chess as a student in Winnipeg in 1934, won the Provincial Championships of Saskatchewan and Alberta, and city titles in Regina and Calgary.

For his postal games, see page 346.

Donner Dominates

The main event of the IBM International Congress, held in Amsterdam, Holland, saw J. H. Donner of Holland in first place with 6½-2½, followed by B. Parma of Yugoslavia, 6-3, and L. Szabo of Hungary, 5½-3½.

Close Win for Soviets

In the Students' World Team Championship, the Soviet Union squeaked through to a 21-11 success in match points, hotly pursued by Israel, 22-10. The latter had the satisfaction of saddling the Russians with their only defeat. Denmark placed third with 18-14.

Scotland Scores

At Glasgow, Scotland, the Glorney Cup junior team tournament was won for the first time by the Scottish entry. Game scores: Scotland, 13-5; England, 12-6; Wales, 7½-10½; Ireland, 3½-14½.

Russians Trounce Yugoslavs

A team representing the Soviet Union won handily over the Yugoslavs with a 38-22 showing.

UNITED STATES

In Puerto Rico

The United States Open, played for the first time in Puerto Rico, was won jointly by Pal Benko and William Lombardy, each 10-2. They divided first and second prizes amounting to \$1,600. The next three prizes, totaling \$750, were shared by Bernard Zuckerman, Robert Byrne and Duncan Suttles, each 9-3. Scores of 8½-3½ were turned in by E. Formanek, A. Hoffmann, W. Hook, E. W. Marchand, E. Mednis and Canadians Z. Vranesic and L. Witt. In the Women's Division, top honors were divided by Mrs. Mary Bain and Mrs. Kathryn Slater. Of the 163 players attending the event, 50 represented Puerto Rico. A tragic dissonance occurred when E. Forry Laucks, a participant in the tourney, suddenly collapsed and died. Well known as a chess patron and enthusiast, Laucks founded the Log Cabin Chess Club in New Jersey, formed teams which he took on trips to all sorts of countries and by nearly every mode of travel, staged a strong United

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I. A. Horowitz

States Invitational Championship and in general played the role of open-handed and imaginative chess promoter.

REGIONAL AND INTERSTATE

Bingo for Benko

Pal Benko fulfilled all expectations when he captured the Rocky Mountain Open in Phoenix, Arizona, with a clear first of 5½-1½. Scores of 5-1 were made by Peter K. Cook, Jack L. Gibson and Hector Fabela, who finished second, third and fourth respectively on tiebreaks. There were 78 entrants.

New England Note

In the New England Open, held in Massachusetts, H. Lyman topped a field of 120 with a clear first of 6-1. John Curdo, A. Feldheim and Harlow B. Daly followed with 5½-1½ each.

Smith Takes Another

The Southwest Open was won by the Dallas master, Kenneth R. Smith, with a 6-1 score. Tallies of 5½-1½ were made by David Lees, William A. Bills, Robert Brieger, John Bob Payne and Eric Bone. Seventy-nine players participated.

Win by Kador

The Hartford Amateur Open in Connecticut, restricted to players below expert rating, drew 58 contestants hailing from parts as widely separated as upstate Maine and the banks of the Missouri. Julius Kador and Steven Morrison each scored 6½-1½, with Kador getting the nod for first on a slender Solkoff margin.

Many the Hearts

Ken Williamson of Huntsville won the Heart O' Dixie Open when he mustered enough tie-break points to resolve his 5-1 deadlock with John Hurt in Huntsville, Alabama. Dale Ruth, 4½-1½, was third.

LOCAL EVENTS

Ohio. At the Cleveland Chess Center, Joe Kavalec conquered with 12-3, just ahead of David Hopkins and Paul Szilagyi, each 11½-3½.

Pennsylvania. In a field of twenty-four competitors, Joseph Shaffer took the championship of Philadelphia's historic Franklin Mercantile Chess Club with a score of 5½-1½. One full point behind was Myron Zelitch, while Albert Quindry and Dr. Max Cohen wound up in a stand-off for third and fourth with 4-3 each.

In the Pittsburgh Chess Club Open, comprising a field of 18 players, Ronald Standley prevailed with a score of 6½-1½ in the preliminaries and 3½-1½ in the finals. Adam Bert (6-2 and 3-1) was second and Herb Barry (6½-1½ and 2½-1½) was third.

Wisconsin. A new publication, *Knight Life*, has made its appearance as Central Wisconsin's one and only chess organ. It is issued by the Antigo Chess Association.

CANADA

From the latest Official Rating List of the Chess Federation of Canada we call the following data on leading players:

Four masters (2300 or better) are: D. A. Yanofsky (Winnipeg, Manitoba), 2508; F. R. Anderson (Toronto, Ontario), 2389; Z. Vranesic (Weston, Ont.), 2363; L. Joyner (Edmonton, Alberta), 2345.

There are thirteen players in the expert group (2100-2299), including the American player J. McCormick of Seattle, Wash., whose rating is given as 2198. The other twelve experts are: Duncan Suttles (Vancouver, British Columbia), 2288; E. Macskasy (Vancouver, B.C.), 2263; L. Witt (Montreal, Quebec), 2256; H. Yanofsky (Winnipeg, Man.), 2192; A. Kalotay (Brockville, Ont.), 2180; D. Grimshaw (Toronto, Ont.) 2178; I. Theodorovich (Toronto, Ont.), 2178; G. Fuster (Toronto, Ont.), 2153; M. M. Schulman (Winnipeg, Man.), 2132; J. M. V. Patty (Downsview, Ont.), 2130; P. Vaitonis (Hamilton, Ont.), 2124; R. Kerr (Powell River, B. C.), 2118.

A total of 750 players were rated.

FOREIGN

Australia

A playoff of a quadruple tie for first in the City of Adelaide Championship eliminated two contenders but left the other two, D. Hester and D. Rudd, still deadlocked. They became co-champions in the absence of any further playoff.

England

Middlesex crushed Gloucestershire by 13½-5½ in the final of the English Counties Championship. One game was left for adjudication.

Finland

Westerinen, 10½-2½, is the new national champion. Kanko, 10-3, placed second. Reported as finishing in last place was Eero Book, a noted analyst, opening theoretician and once considered Finland's strongest player.

Greenland

At the Thule Air Base, a tournament for the championship of that distant American outpost was won by Tim Moore, 5-0. Chuck Singleton, 4-1, was runnerup and clear second.

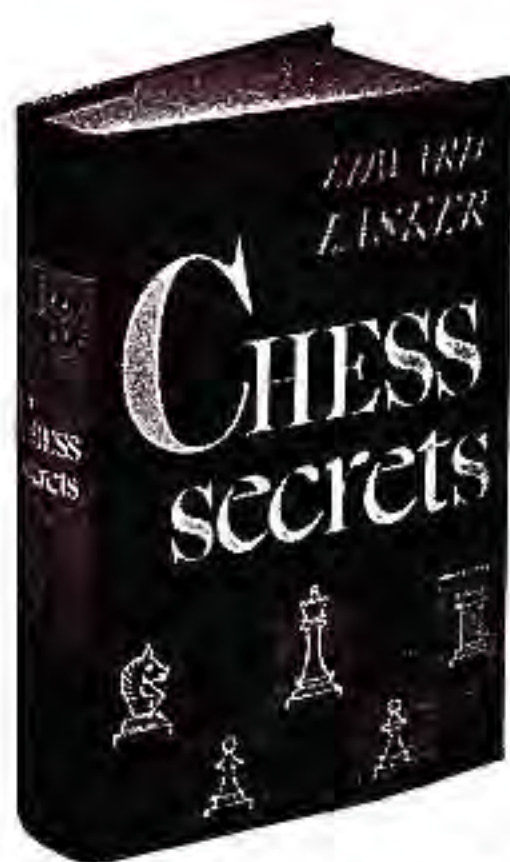
Hungary

Istvan Bilek won the Hungarian title, one point in front of Delys, Honfi and Forintos.

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Ireland

The Irish championship was won by M. Littleton, 6½-1½. Tied for second and third were D. Deiseach and H. McGrillen, 5½-2½ each.

Poland

In the Polish title tourney, W. Balcerowski placed first, half a point better than Doda.

Scotland

A triple tie for first was recorded in the Scottish championship when Dr. J. M. Aitken, R. W. M. Baxter and P. M. Jamieson each scored 5½-1½.

South Africa

Piet Kroon won the national title with a tally of 10½-2½, followed by Brian Donnelly, 10-3. At twenty, Kroon is the youngest title holder to date.

Sweden

Zandor Nilsson became champion of Sweden by winning a play-off match against Martin Johansson. After the first four games, which were all hard-fought draws, the title was to be decided by the first win. Hostilities were brought to an abrupt conclusion when Nilsson broke through in the very next game.

Switzerland

In the Swiss title event, Marcus and Walther tied for first with 7½-1½ each.

2nd, \$100 3d & merit \$\$ at 25 per point over 4½ points; trophies to top A, B, C, junior and woman & top D or Unrated: EF \$13 (juniors \$10) EFs & inquiries to Miss Pearle Mann, 1218 Railway Exchange Bldg., Milwaukee, Wisc. 53202.

Arizona — November 26 to 28

Arizona Open at Adult Center, 1101 West Washington St., Phoenix, Arizona: 5 Rd SS Tmt, 45 moves/2 hours: register by 7 PM, Nov. 26: EF \$7: \$\$ trophies and \$50, \$25 & \$15 to 1st to 3d & trophies to top A, B, C, D, Unrated, Junior (under 20) and Woman: top Arizona player becomes challenger for state title match: inquiries to Jimmy Aden, 7249 East Coronado Rd. Scottsdale, Ariz. 85257.

South Carolina — November 26 to 28

South Carolina (closed) Championship at Foster School of the Dance, 4600 Trenhold Rd., Columbia, South Carolina, open only to state residents and students or military personnel in state: 5 Rd SS Tmt: register by 7:30 PM, Nov. 26; 1st Rd, Nov 26: EF \$9 (\$5 to USCF dues): trophy prizes: inquiries to Prof. L. L. Foster, 4600 Trenholm Rd., Columbia, South Carolina.

Georgia — November 26 to 28

Peach State Open at Massey Junior College, 181 Peachtree NE, Atlanta, Georgia: 6 Rd SS Tmt, 40 moves/2½ hours: register by 11 AM, Nov. 26: EF \$7.50 & USCF dues: \$\$ 1st guaranteed \$100 & trophy, others per EFs, trophies to 2d, 3d & top A, B, C, unrated and woman: inquiries to John G. Warner, 4266 English Oak Drive, Apt. U-4, Doraville, Georgia 30040.

Tennessee — November 26 to 28

Sixth Annual Mid-South Open at Hotel Claridge, Memphis, Tennessee: 6 Rd SS Tmt, 40 moves/2 hours: register by 1 PM: EF (plus USCF dues) \$8 *open division*, \$6 *amateur div* (1799 rating or less), \$6 *reserve div* (1599 or less): \$\$ 100, 50 & 25 in open div. trophies to 1st in amateur & reserve div, books 2d & 3d: inquiries to F. Garner, 5550 Park Avenue, Memphis, Tennessee 38117.

Connecticut — November 27 to 28

2d USCF Futurity, restricted to those who never won a USCF-rated tourney, at YMCA, 315 Pearl St., Hartford, Conn. 5 Rd SS Tmt, 45 moves/1½ hours: EF \$6 (\$5 if recvd by Nov. 20) & USCF dues: trophies to 1st and to top A, B, C: starts noon: EFs and inquiries to F. Townsend, 10 Bermuda Rd., Wethersfield, Conn. 06109.

Texas — November 27 to 28

Texas Candidates & Texas Open, 2 5 Rd SS Tmts at Commodore Perry Hotel, Austin, Texas: *Candidates* EF \$7, top 4 qualify for state championship; *Open* EF \$5: \$\$ and trophies per EFs: inquiries

to Dr. A. Gutierrez, 7712 Lazy Lane, Austin, Texas 78757.

Virginia — November 27 to 28

Richmond Open at Wm. Byrd Motor Hotel, 2700 W. Broad St., Richmond, Virginia: 5 Rd SS Tmt, 50 moves/2 hours, 3 Rd Nov. 27: register by 9 AM, EST: \$\$ guaranteed \$60 1st, \$40 2d: EF \$6 (under 18, \$4) & USCF dues: inquiries to Jesse Burke, 1101 Hampton St. Richmond, Virginia.

New Mexico — December 4 to 5

1965 New Mexico Open at East Central Branch, Albuquerque Natl. Bank, Washington & Central NE, Albuquerque, New Mexico: 5 Rd SS Tmt, 45 moves/2 hours (1st Rd 40/1½): EF \$5 (junior in HS or lower, \$2.50) & USCF dues: trophies for 1st, 2d, 3d, 1st junior; medals to 1st, 2d Class B, Unrated & Upset & woman if 3 or more in: state title to highest resident: send inquiries to Don Wilson, 724 Washington NE, Albuquerque, New Mexico.

Florida — December 17 to 19

South Florida Open at diLido Hotel, Lincoln Rd, Collins Av., Miami Beach, Florida: 5 Rd SS Tmt, in 3 divisions: *Open* EF \$7 (\$4 for under 21) & USCF & FCA dues: *Amateur* EF \$5 (juniors \$3) & USCF & FCA dues, restricted to below 1900 rating: *Reserve* EF\$3 (juniors \$2) & FCA dues, for below 1600: \$\$ Trophies, cash, books, etc. 1st in Open gets 50% of \$\$ fund: inquiries to Duke Chinn, 442 Central Blvd., Miami, Florida 33144.

New York — December 27 to 30

New York City Dept. of Parks Junior Open at Brooklyn War Memorial, Recreation Center, Cadman Plaza, Fulton & Orange Streets, Brooklyn, New York: register latest 10 AM, Dec. 27: *USCF-rated Section* for under 16 and lower than 1800 rating: no EF: 30 moves/1 hour: trophies, books & CC memberships as prizes: send entries with name, address & date of birth to W. Goichberg, 450 Prospect Av., Mt. Vernon, New York 10553: *Non-rated Section* for under 18 except if rated 1800 or higher: no EF: trophies, books, USCF membership as prizes: send name, address & date of birth to Director of Recreation, Arsenal Bldg., 64th St. & 5th Avenue, New York, New York 10021.

New York — January 28 to 30

First Brooklyn Open at Central YMCA, 55 Hanson Place, Brooklyn, New York, next to Atlantic Av. subway stop: 6 Rd SS Tmt, 50 moves/2 hours: EF \$10 (\$12 if recvd after Jan 21); juniors \$6 (or late \$8) & USCF dues: register by 8 PM, Jan. 28: \$\$ 1st \$150, 2d \$100, 3d \$50 & trophies to these and to top expert, A, B, C, D, unrated, junior and woman: EFs & inquiries to U. S. Chess Federation, 80 E. 11 Street, New York, N. Y.

TOURNAMENT CALENDAR

(Concluded from page 321)

See also note to The UAW and Chess, bottom of page 327.

U. S. Intercollegiate Championship

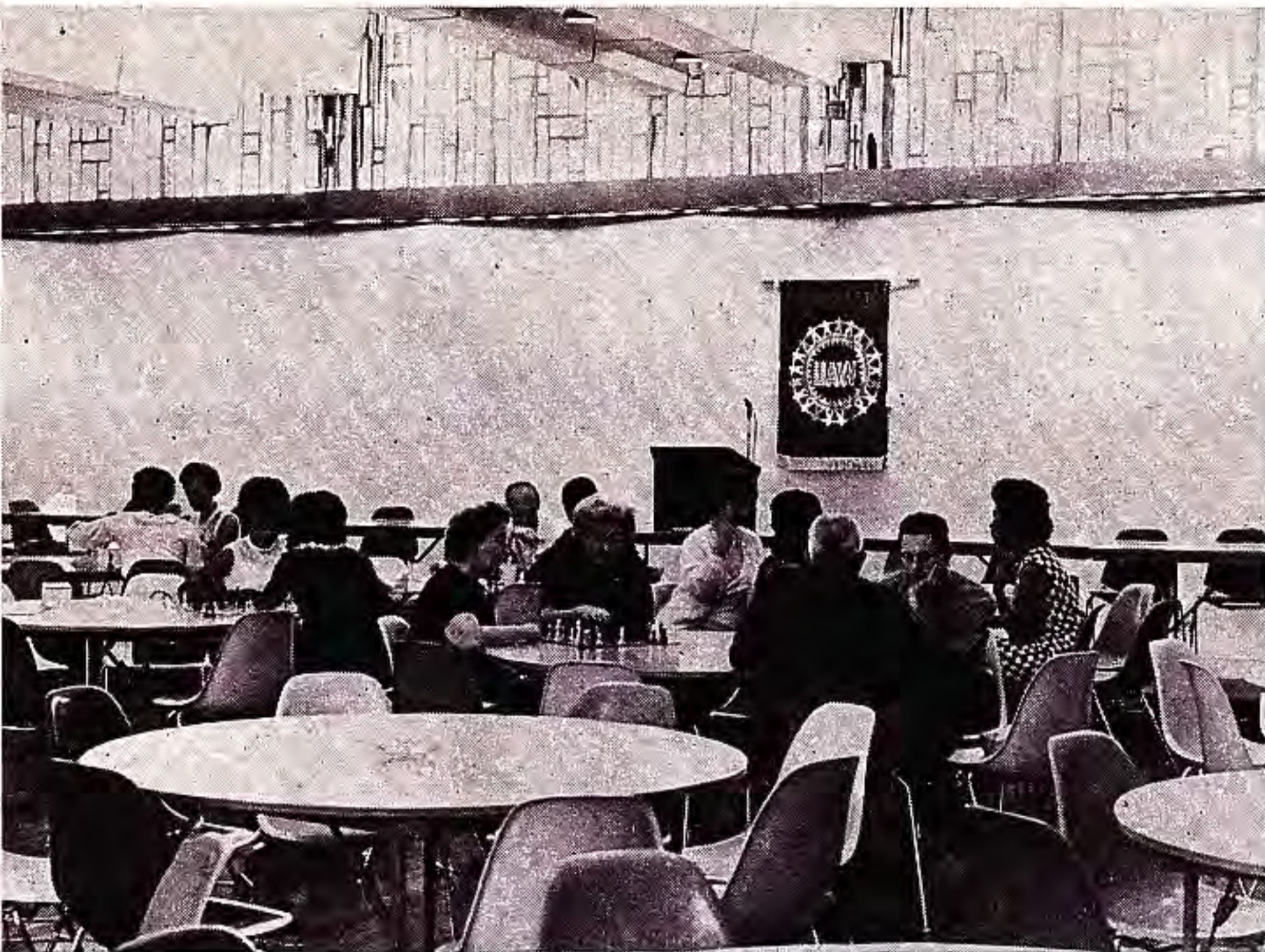
December 26 through December 30

8 Rd SS Tmt for both individuals and teams at new Campus Center Bldg, Fordham University, New York city: open to all full-time undergraduate and graduate students under 27: EF \$6 per player and USCF dues for player and for team: individual prizes are trophies and (various term) USCF memberships for 1st, 2d & 3d, top A, B, C & Unrated & brilliancy prize; team prizes, trophy and merchandise certificates (USCF), 1st \$100, 2d \$50 & 3d \$25, additional prizes to be announced: accommodation at Fordham, \$8 per night: register by 6 PM, Dec. 26: EFs and inquiries to James Anton, c/o Chess Club, Box 518, Campus Center, Fordham University, Bronx, New York 10458.

Wisconsin — November 25 to 28

North Central Open at Plankinton House, 609 North Plankinton Av., Milwaukee, Wisconsin: 7 RD SS Tmt (Townsend-New Haven pairings, 1st 4 Rd), 45 moves/2 hours, no adjudications: \$\$ \$1500 fund guaranteed, \$300 1st, \$200

THE UAW and CHESS



Scene in the U A W playing room

As one who has been an active volunteer on the local chess scene, I have on occasion given classes in the fundamentals of chess for the United Auto Workers. I am not a union member because of my employment; I happen to be an insurance claims representative.

The reason I first approached the UAW to introduce them to chess is because I feel that the people who make up the UAW are interested in every facet of life for the betterment of man, be it economic, political, educational, social or recreational. Those of us interested in organized chess on the local scene this year have invited the UAW to co-sponsor the 7th Annual Motor City Open Chess Tournament (November 26, 27 and 28) here in Detroit.*

The UAW has accepted our invitation. Along with this, I felt a timely interview with the UAW would perhaps tell the readers of Chess Review how this large organization feels about recreation of this nature.

For Tournament information write:
 Marshal Manning
 12930 Rutherford
 Detroit, Michigan 48227

The first time I came across "P-QB4", I thought I'd intercepted a James Bond message — or maybe a Dow-Jones quotation on industrials.

I've since learned that it has obvious meaning to several millions of people in this Country and around the world, which confirmed a belief I've held since childhood that chess players have a kinship with one another that is mysteriously wonderful.

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I've seen people break the ice of an entire evening of boring non-acquaintance and plunge into the most serious and friendly discussion just because one happened to say something about a queen gambiting.

They weren't gossiping, I learned.

And now, as the Midwest's leading non-chess player, I find that the UAW, and more particularly the UAW Recreation Department, is to host what I understand could be the second largest tournament in this hemisphere!

Actually, there are quite a few chess players right here in Solidarity House, our International Union headquarters building. Every Tuesday noon you'll find the Solidarity House Chess Club playing on the sixth floor of our building. I am also aware that a number of our 1,300,000 members throughout the United States



"Spot me a Rook—loser does the dishes."

and Canada are ardent chess players and fans. We readily welcome and accept the opportunity to co-sponsor the Seventh Annual Motor City Open. We view this as another opportunity to bring to the attention of our membership a fine leisure-time activity in which they and their families can participate.

The UAW recognizes that recreation skills, attitudes and sound recreation programs must be developed if leisure hours are to be spent in an interesting and meaningful manner. Responsibility for their development rests with the total community — the home, the school, public and voluntary agencies on a local, state and national level. We have made and will continue to make a sincere and continuous effort to work with agencies and groups concerned with fulfilling this responsibility. President Walter P. Reuther in addressing the 19th Constitutional Convention in Atlantic City, New Jersey, in March, 1964, brought this purpose into a sharper focus when he said:

"We have to develop a strategy to get the most out of leisure. . . . Our first need is to broaden and deepen our conception of what leisure or living time means. . . . It means getting the most out of the time you have, not only by doing things 'you always wanted to do' — but discovering a lot of things you had never heard of or thought of before, developing new interests or skills, reaching out in new directions, and, in the process, realizing more of your own individual potential. . . . it's a question of getting out of the rut of old habits and old attitudes. It's a question of waking up to new possibilities."

The co-sponsorship of this Tournament affords an excellent opportunity for some to enjoy doing the things they know how to do. To others it will open the door to a challenging, interesting and thoughtful pastime.

I am quite confident that this will be the first opportunity for most of the contestants to visit our International Headquarters. We feel that our auditorium will afford the kind of atmosphere that will bring out the best moves in each of the contestants. There are ample parking facilities on our ground, and for those staying at the Tournament Headquarters Hotel, the Whittier, it's a two-block stroll from our building. Many of the contestants will find time before, between or after their matches to explore Detroit. They will find that Detroit offers a wide variety of activities and entertainment to serve all tastes, budgets and interests.

On behalf of the International Union, UAW, I am pleased to extend a cordial invitation to all chess players in the United States and Canada to attend the Seventh Motor City Open Chess Tournament at our International Headquarters, Solidarity House, 8000 E. Jefferson Avenue, Detroit, Michigan.*

* TOURNAMENT CALENDAR fans please note. We seem not to have received the regular item for inclusion in our column. —Ed.



Game of the Month

JUNIOR WORLD CHAMPIONSHIP

A successful step by the FIDE was its establishment of the Junior World Championship. When we survey the winners of the contests so far held, we find a very conclusive list of players of lofty international reputation: Ivkov, Spassky, Panno, Lombardy, Parma and Gheorghiu.*

No wonder then that these biennial tournaments are always anticipated with great interest: the Junior Champion of today may be the World Champion of the near future.

Kurajicha is not yet well known, not even in his own country where his name is seldom found on the important tournament lists. We must expect to hear more of him from now on.

The standing in the Finals was Kurajicha, Yugoslavia, 6½-2½; Hartoch, Holland, and Tukmakov, USSR, 6-3; Zwaig, Norway, 5-4; Huebner, West Germany, Bleiman, Israel, and Schoeneberg, East Germany, 4½-4½; Farago, Hungary, 4-5; Bronstein, Argentina, 3½-6½; and finally Padros, Spain, ½-8½.

Robert G. Hartoch took second after application of the Sonneborn-Berger tie-breaking system. He is a high school student, 18 years old with hobbies: chess, fishing and soccer. National junior champion, he has represented Holland in several team matches, is one of the best rapid transit players in the Netherlands and is a dreaded opponent in simultaneous exhibitions. Botvinnik, who is a specialist in clocked simultaneous, lost to him in such an event.

The Russian representative Vladimir Tukmakov almost missed the Finals. He

In August, the eighth junior tournament took place in Barcelona. The competition was too large to be run off in a single tournament: twenty-eight participants. Two groups of five and three groups of six were set up, each to provide two finalists. The ten thus qualified then settled their rivalry in the Finals. Bojan Kurajicha of Yugoslavia won. In the preliminary round, he swept his four games and took five in the Finals. He then took matters more quietly and secured his title with three draws. He could then even afford to lose his last game.

was tied for second with the British player Keene and, since the S.-B. system gave no decision, nor their mutual game nor their total wins, a coin toss had to decide. Tukmakov was fortunate and, in the Finals, showed his better side, playing enterprising chess and closing near the winner.

The following game is considered the best of the tournament.

SICILIAN DEFENSE

B. Kurajicha		R. Heubner	
Yugoslavia		West Germany	
White		Black	
1 P-K4	P-QB4	4 NxP	B-N2
2 N-KB3	P-KN3	5 N-QB3	N-QB3
3 P-Q4	PxP	6 B-K3	N-B3
		7 B-QB4	.....



7 Q-R4

Here there is a well known trap: 7 O-O 8 B-N3, N-QR4?? 9 P-K5, N-K1 10 BxP† followed by 11 N-K6.

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

* Carlos Bielicki of Argentina won in 1959 and also has a worthy reputation. It's a pity the United States went unrepresented in the tournament this year.—Ed.

8 O-O	O-O
9 B-N3	P-Q3
10 P-KR3	.....

Spassky-Gurgenidze (Moscow 1960) ran: 10 P-B3, B-Q2 11 Q-K1, QR-B1 12 R-Q1, KR-Q1 with equal chances. In this game, White's deployment appears more aggressive.

10 B-Q2	12 N-B3	P-QN4
11 P-B4	QR-Q1	13 P-R3
	

Else, White's King Pawn becomes en prise.

13	P-QR3
14 Q-K1	Q-B2

Black parries the threat of 15 Q-B2 and 16 B-N6.

15 Q-R4	Q-N1
16 P-N4	P-QR4



Here is the classic motif: King-side attack against Queen-side attack. The former is usually more dangerous; the latter more lasting.

17 P-B5	PxP
---------	-----

Black's capture is forced because of the threat of 18 PxP, PxP 19 N-N5 followed possibly by RxN.

18 KPxP	P-R5
---------	------

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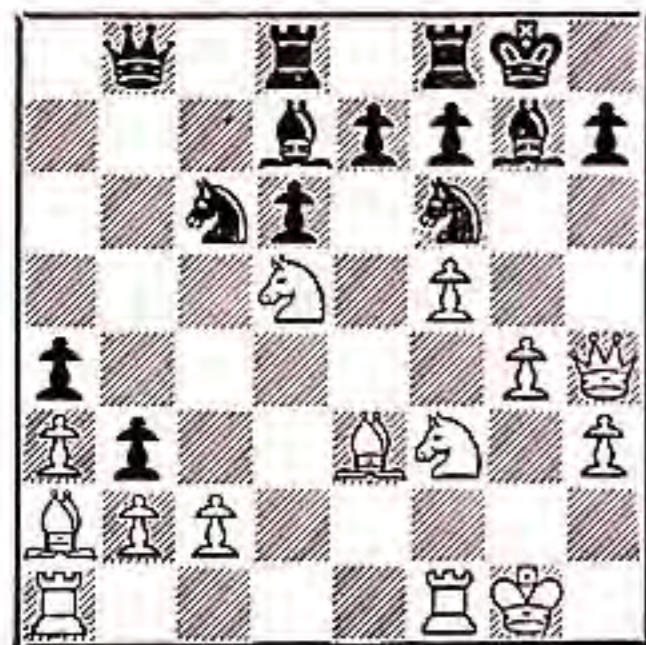
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19 B-R2 P-N5
20 N-Q5 P-N6

This is a diabolical squeeze. Black has at least eliminated one of the most dangerous attacking pieces.



21 B-R6!

And this is a very sharp continuation. Black cannot take the King Bishop and live: 21 . . . PxB 22 Q-N5, N-K1 23 BxB, NxN 24 P-B6! PxB 25 NxP†, K-R1 26 Q-R6 etc.

21 BxB
22 NxN† P×N
23 QxB PxB

This is still the losing move. Instead, Black can start a new fight by 23 . . . Q-R2† 24 K-R2, N-Q5! the outcome of which is still open.

Some possibilities are:

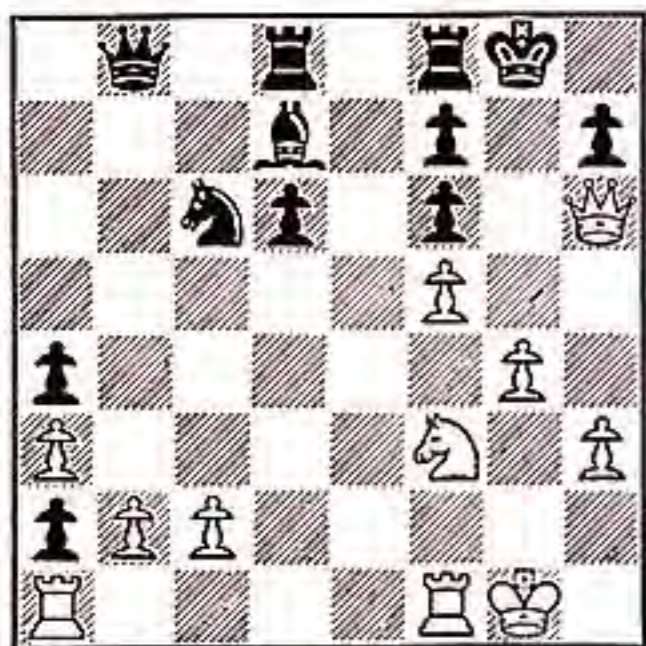


1) 25 P-N5? NxKBP; 2) 25 N-N5, P×N 26 P-B6, N-K3 and 27 QR-K1, B-N4! 28 R-B5 [or 28 P-B4, PxB], K-R1 and Black has nothing to fear;

or 27 P×P, Q-K6 28 B-N1 [or 28 QR-K1? Q-Q7† 29 K-N1, B-B3], Q-K7† 29 K-N1, Q-K6† Draw;

3) 25 P×P, and 25 . . . P×P? 26 N-N5, P×N 27 P-B6, N-K3 28 B-N1, and White wins; or 25 . . . NxN† 26 R×N, Q-Q5 27 QR-KB1, Q×P† 28 R/1-B2, Q-K4† 29 R-B4, R-B1 30 P-N5? R-B7!

From these variations, it appears that White can secure a draw at any time, but the win is extremely dubious.



24 N-N5! B×P

On 24 . . . P×N, White mates after 25 P-B6.

25 P×B Q-R2†
26 K-R1 KR-K1
27 NxRP Resigns

A sharp fight in which White applied pressure adroitly.

Solitaire Chess

'TIS BETTER TO GIVE THAN TO RECEIVE

The bizarre Tartakover always steered his game into less analyzed lines. He counted on the shock value of surprise. Against Botvinnik (White), however, it takes more than surprise to win. Here, at Nottingham 1936 in a King's Indian Defense, the future world champion takes the sock out of the shock by some ideas of his own. The game begins with 1 N-KB3, N-KB3 2 P-B4, P-Q3 3 P-Q4, QN-Q2 4 P-KN3, P-K4 5 B-N2.

Cover scoring table at line indicated. Set up position, make Black's next move (exposing table *just enough* to read it). Now guess White's 6th move, then expose it. Score par, if move agrees; zero, if not. Make move actually given, Black's reply. Then guess White's next, and so on.

COVER WHITE MOVES IN TABLE BELOW. EXPOSE ONE LINE AT A TIME

White Played	Par Score	Black Played	Your Selection for White's move	Your Score
6 O-O	3	5 B-K2	.....	.....
7 N-B3	3	6 O-O	.....	.....
8 P-K4	3	7 P-B3	.....	.....
9 P-KR3 (a)	3	8 Q-B2	.....	.....
10 B-K3	3	9 R-K1	.....	.....
11 R-B1	4	10 N-B1	.....	.....
12 P-Q5	4	11 P-KR3	.....	.....
13 N-Q2	4	12 B-Q2 (b)	.....	.....
14 P-B4	6	13 P-KN4 (c)	.....	.....
15 NP×P	2	14 NP×P	.....	.....
16 BP×P	3	15 K-N2	.....	.....
17 P-B5	5	16 QP×P	.....	.....
18 NxP	5	17 P×P	.....	.....
19 N-B4	6	18 Q-B3	.....	.....
20 N-Q6	5	19 N-N3	.....	.....
21 NxN	5	20 B-K3	.....	.....
22 R×N (d)	7	21 NxN*	.....	.....
23 Q-R5	3	22 K×R	.....	.....
24 N-B5	4	23 N-N3	.....	.....
25 Q×P	3	24 R-KN1	.....	.....
26 R-Q1	4	25 B×P	.....	.....
27 Q-N5†	4	26 QR-Q1	.....	.....
28 R×R	2	27 K-K3	.....	.....
29 R×R	5	28 P-B3	.....	.....
30 Q-N7	4	29 N-B5	.....	.....
		30 Resigns	.....	.....
Total Score	100	Your Percentage	.....	.....

SCALE: 75-100—Excellent; 55-74—Superior; 40-54—Good; 25-39—Fair

NOTES TO THE GAME

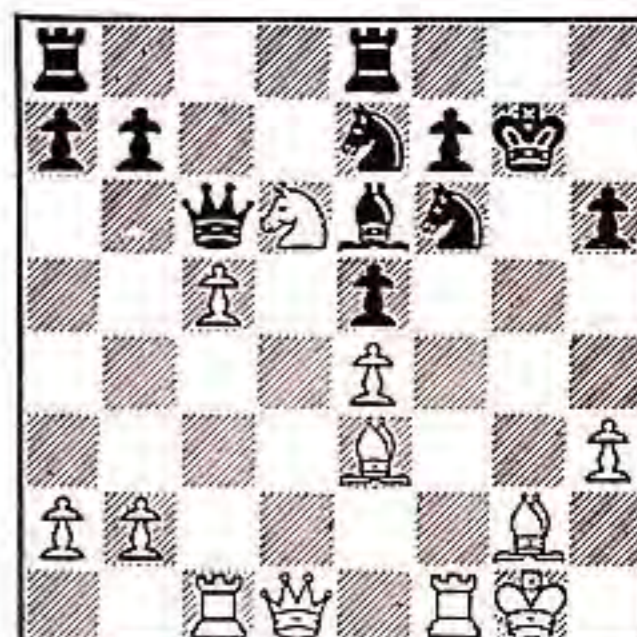
a) Now the Queen Bishop cannot be molested at K3 by . . . N-N5.

b) Black's set up is that of the Hanham Variation of the Philidor Defense. But he must play 12 . . . P-KN4 at once.

c) The tempo loss now affects his position. With the Black Pawn already at KN4, Black can prevent the following breakthrough by 13 . . . N-KN3.

d) Instead of taking an Exchange, White gives one to tighten the bind.

*Position after 21 . . . NxN



† = check; ‡ = double check; § = dis. check

The Finishing Touch

SIDE STEPS, BACK STEPS, FRONT STEPS

Metaphors and allegories galore have been used in every manner in explaining the origins and hidden secrets of chessmen, of the chess board, the game and the puzzles of the sixty-four squares.

From van der Linde on to H. J. R. Murray and Dr. Davidson, the mysterious oriental provenance of our war game has been traced and its development charted. Even in our time, advanced chess-playing technique has a metaphysical counterpart in the elaborate dissertations of the Bulgarian professor Bidev (in FIDE magazine) on the old Indian symbolism of numbers, natural elements and astronomy profoundly reflected in the ancient construction of the game of chess. His only missing link between chess and astronomy is our recently discovered billions of galaxies and quasars!

At the turn of the century, we also had our own proponent of "symbolic logic" in Franklin K. Young of Boston. He couched his interpretation of chess strategy and tactics in strictly military terms of maneuver and logistics in books published on "Minor Tactics," "Grand Tactics," "Fieldbook of Chess Generalship," "Chess Strategetics" and the like.

Nowadays, we have stripped chess of such formalistic cloaks. For they are not properly part of its substance but merely ingredients common to the framework of any human contest. Correctly to plan and execute a strategy is something which any efficient administrator, organizer, politician or sportsman can do. So the superficial analogy with actual war and its conventional terminology does not suffice.

Chess is rather, for all its inherent struggle, an infinite string of simulated situations, subject to research based on the theory of games and probabilities instead of astronomy or war. Simulated war games may be a means of research on real human clashes; and chess might also be subjected to such theories, but it is not subordinate to rules of war. Competition in various shapes, aggressive and dynamic, is a frequent aspect of our social setting, and the Western style of chess is one of its manifestations, as Lasker depicted it in his description of chess as a struggle.

Nowadays, too, by the way, this sublimated form of personal combat has also been "depersonalized"—like push-button war—by the first example of non-attendant participation in a tournament by teletype. Fischer's part in the Havana Tournament (Capablanca Memorial) will technically signify a turning point in the mechanics of international tournaments and adds a new dimension to chess.

Yet, it may be presumed, Franklin K. Young would have had a matching scheme to quote from old-fashioned military history for some of the following examples.

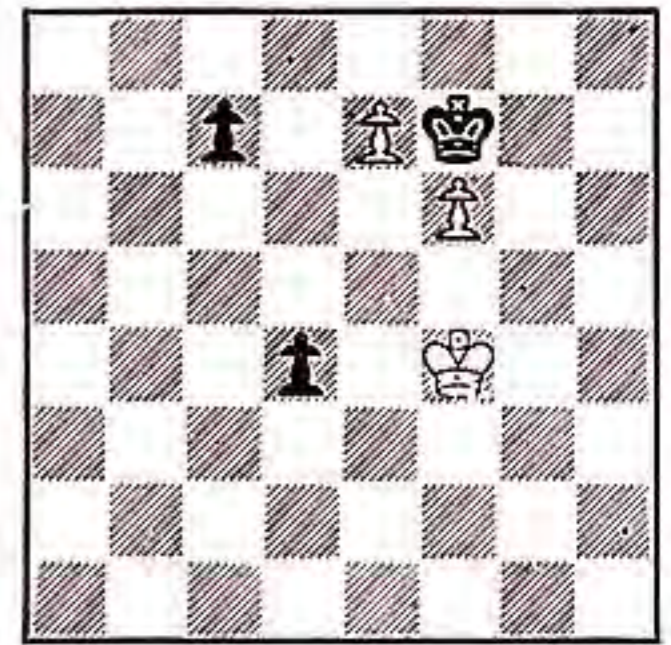
In the August issue, this department presented a setting by Halberstadt in which a surprise "back step" initiated victory when a plausible forward leap

toward the enemy would have failed. The same natural sort of reflex had to be curbed and a quite subtle way to win found in this study from the *Rigaer Tageblatt* 1894.

(See diagram, top of next column)¹

Without a specific from the General that the battle could be won and had to be won at any price, the commanding

J. Behting



White to move and win!¹

officer would certainly have called the front lines quite stabilized (quoted quite freely after Young).

The moves K-B5 and K-K5 are out, for Black's King cannot be dislodged and his Queen Pawn marches on to win. So the direct attack: 1 K-K4, P-B4! 2 K-Q3, K-K1 3 K-B4, K-B2 seems natural and unequivocal, yet is quite ineffectual. That White nonetheless can win is conditioned by a peculiar device again borrowed from real life, namely playing for a tempo.

Gaining some distance so as to be ready to catch and leap, the King marches backwards!

1 K-B3! P-B3! 3 K-K4 K-K1
2 K-B4! P-B4 4 K-Q5! K-Q2

Or 4 . . . K-B2 3 K-Q6! P-Q6 4 K-Q7, P-Q7 7 P-K8(Q)†, and White wins. On 4 . . . P-Q6 5 K-K6! the finish is like that coming up, only quicker.

5 K-B4 K-K1 7 K-Q6! P-Q7
6 KxP! P-Q6 8 K-K6

It is mate next move.

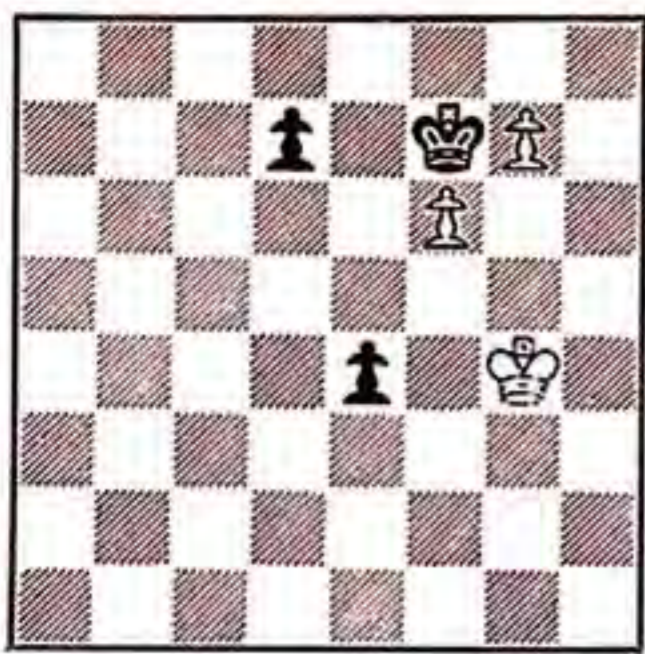
While the preceding win by detachment is unusual enough and likely to be seen only in a construed study, it did also occur in reality (in Sunyer vs. Castilla in Barcelona 1932 as quoted by Milesescu and Staudte).¹

(See diagram, top of next page)

The idea is identical with the preceding, though with a slightly different angle. Here, too, the straight approach: 1 K-B4, P-Q4 2 K-N5, P-K6 3 K-R6, P-K7 4 K-R7, P-K8(Q) 5 P-N8(Q)†, KxP 6 Q-N6†, K-K2 fails White.

1 K-N3! P-Q3! 4 K-N5! K-R2
2 K-N4! P-Q4 5 K-B5 P-K6
3 K-B4 K-N1 6 K-K6 K-N1
7 K-K7

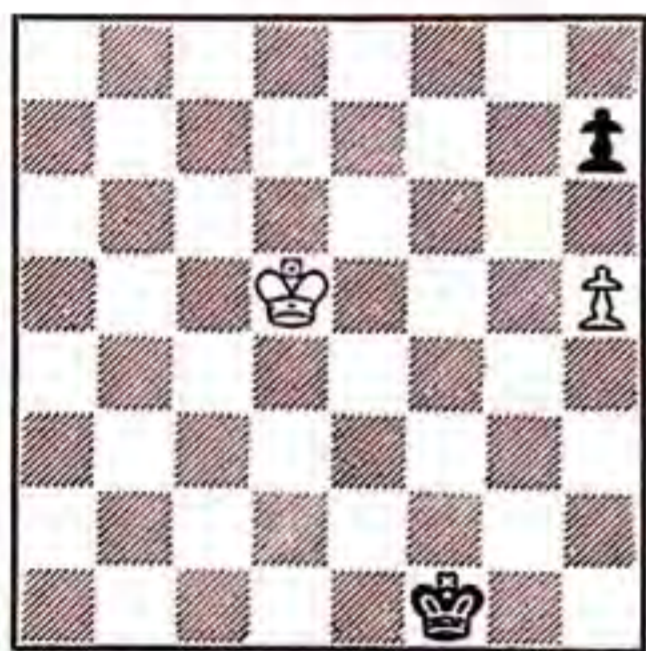
¹ For better enjoyment and understanding, try solving the problems first.—Ed.



White to move and win

Here again, in terms of the brilliant military tactician Young, a frontal assault is futile and only swift, concealed movement to the enemy's rear brings surprise success.

Roumanian Championship 1952
S. Szabo-Alexandrescu



Black to move and draw

Black's King seems so far removed from the critical area that White can win at leisure: e.g. 1 . . . K-B7 [or 1 . . . K-N7, either is a straight route] 2 K-K5, K-B6 [or . . . K-N6] 3 P-R6, K-N5 [or . . . K-R5] 4 K-B6 etc.

As the "obvious" moves, however, prove to be obvious losers, Black hits upon "squaring the circle." Such a description seems only appropriate to the curvature of encirclement and circumnavigation which solves the almost insoluble problem.

1 K-K7! 4 K-B6 K-Q4
2 P-R6 K-Q6! 5 K-N7 K-K3
3 K-K5 K-B5 6 KxP K-B2

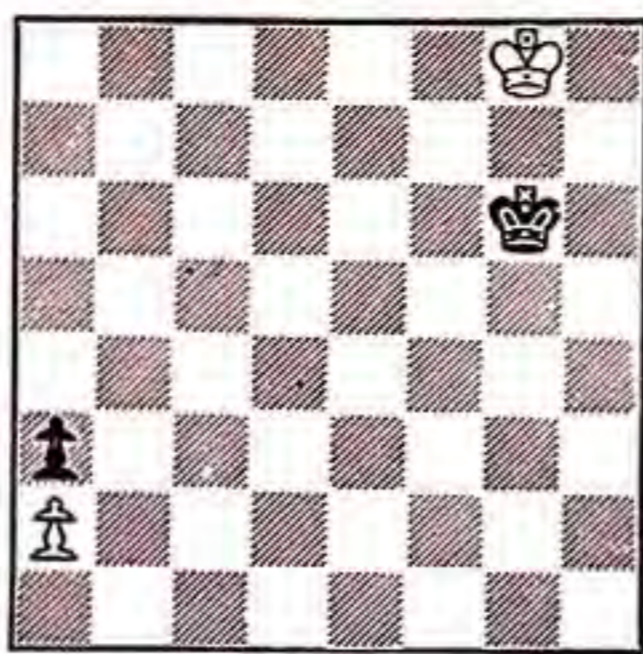
Draw by far and wide circumvention. A related feature is the result of Black's Pawn by 2 K-K5, K-Q6! 3 K-B6, K-K5 4 K-N7, K-K4 5 KxP, K-B3 also with a draw.

The very fundamental "first form" of the envelopment process was shown first in *Deutsche Schachblaetter* 1923.

Many a would-be solver looks for the mysterious flanking move in the "crucial" position following the "obvious" 1 K-B8, K-B6. But he has missed, right at the beginning, the perplexing maneuver which secures equality.

1 K-R8! K-B3 2 K-R7!

Now it is easy to see how White's King pursues Black's diagonally into the corner, and shuts it in: 2 . . . K-K4 3 K-N6 etc. to 6 . . . KxP 7 K-B2.



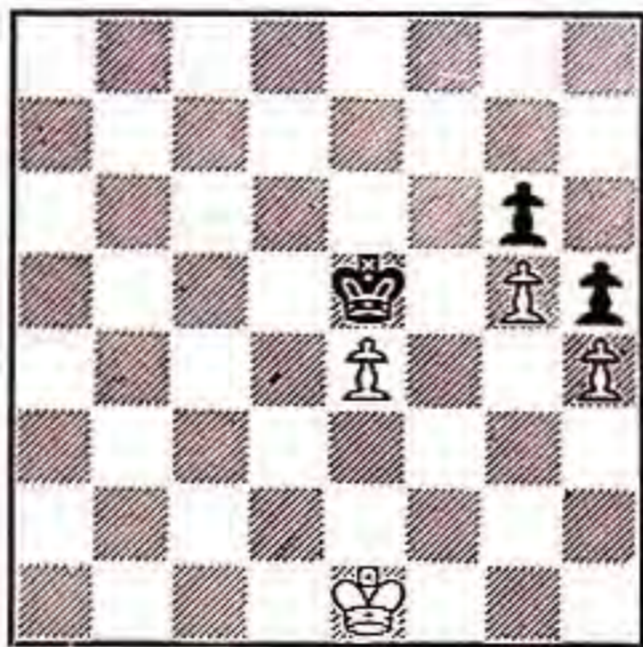
White to move and draw

When one solves problems, he has the clue of the composer's dictum as to the outcome (White to move and win; or White to move and draw). So the result is a foregone conclusion.² And the surprise resides in the solution.

In practical play over the board, however, it is definitely far more difficult to recall or to visualize originally any landmarks to indicate an unexpected rescue hidden in an inescapably deteriorating situation.

It is at this point that the experienced player watches at every move for a chance of escape by seemingly eccentric means, knowing that by behaving normally he might as well resign.

Groningen 1946
Euwe-Botvinnik



White to move and draw³

A Castled Queen?

If a recent report is correct, David Bronstein, the Soviet grandmaster, has suggested a change in the chess rules which would permit a novel kind of Queenside castling—namely, castling the Queen!

Chess, Cigarettes and Suicide

Richard B. Leather has sent us a clipping from the *New York World* dated February 14, 1906. The item reports the suicide of one John Griffin, who was found dead with a cigarette between his lips, and concludes with this remarkable speculation:

Griffin was a confirmed cigarette smoker. He was also a fanatic on the subject of chess playing, and it is thought that the combination too much for him.

Comments Mr. Leather: "Combinations in the good old days were much more deadly."

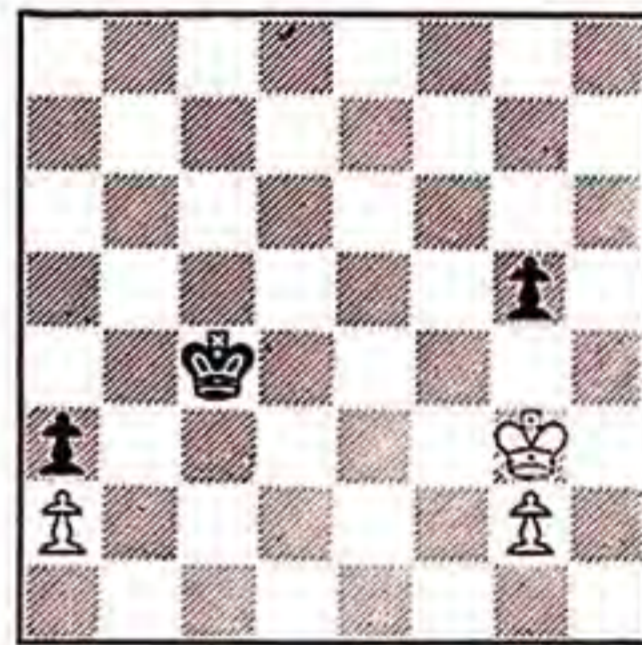
This is a position in which a beginner might continue shifting wood in a pathetic way, whereas the sophisticated expert nonchalantly resigns in preference to mere mechanical reflexes like 1 K-B2, KxP 2 K-N3 or any other hopeless ripost. Yet, looking the eccentric, the master comes off with flying colors.

1 K-Q2! KxP 3 K-Q4 K-N5
2 K-B3! K-B5 4 K-K5 KxP
5 K-B6 Draw

It is interesting to note that, with his King on QR1, White likewise draws; but, with it on the nearer (?) KR1, he loses.

For dessert, here is a construction containing two different race tracks, in divergent directions.

G. S. Fischer
New Statesman, April 5, 1963



White to move and draw³

There are quite a few side variations in this study. But all answer the same requirement. So the main lines will suffice.

1 K-B2!
1 K-Q5 4 K-Q3 K-N6
2 K-K2 K-K5 5 K-K4 KxP
3 K-Q2! K-B5 6 K-B5 Draw
Track No. 2
1 K-Q6 4 P-N3! K-B7
2 K-B3 K-Q7 5 K-K3 K-N7
3 K-K4 P-N5 6 K-Q2 KxP
7 K-B2 Draw

² Except for the chance of cooks.—Ed.
³ With this dictum and the lessons of the previous examples, it is not hard.—Ed.



"They couldn't seem to settle anything on the chessboard."

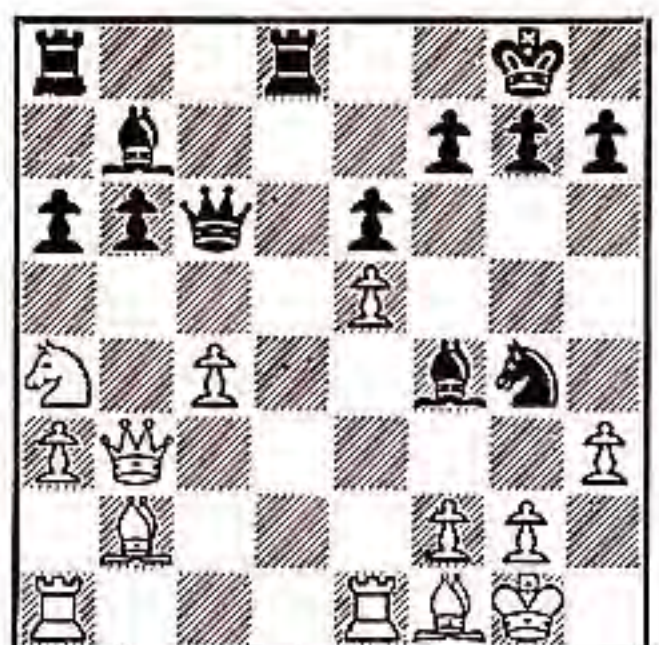
Chess Quiz²

MUMBLY CHESS

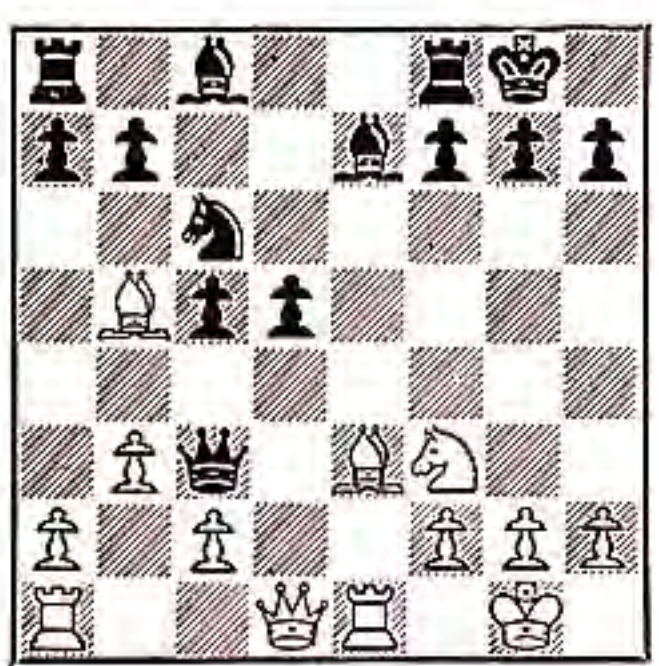
In the following positions, you can toss a (light-weight!) chip on the board and where it lands, see if that piece or Pawn which it hits wins for you. This is chess by lots, or mumbly chess; and great fun it can be (toss the chip blindfolded) if you don't care about improving your game over-the-board. If you do, spot the opponent's weakness and the move to blast it in ten shots for excellent, eight for good and six for fair. Solutions on page 345



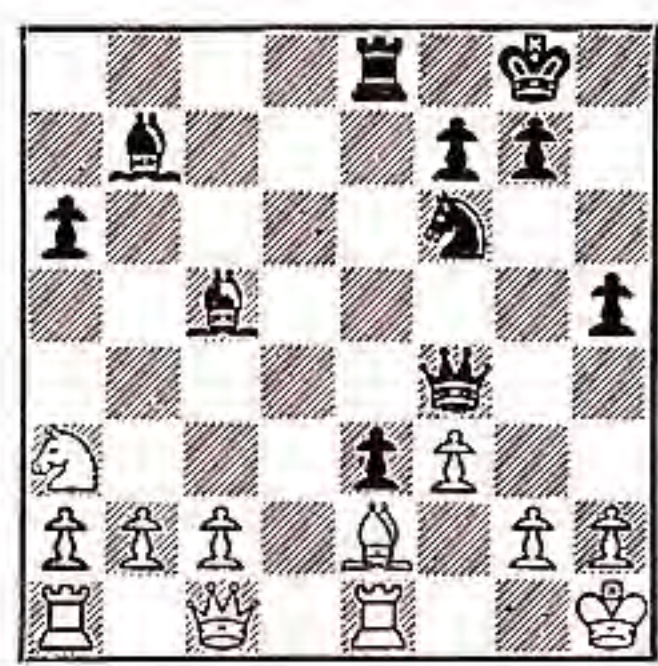
1 White to move and win
In Mumbly Chess, Black's last move: . . . N-N5 might go almost safely disregarded and have to go so if your chip hit, say, your Queen Bishop. In real chess, his move shows he means to attack. What is Black's weakness? And what will properly exploit that weakness for you?



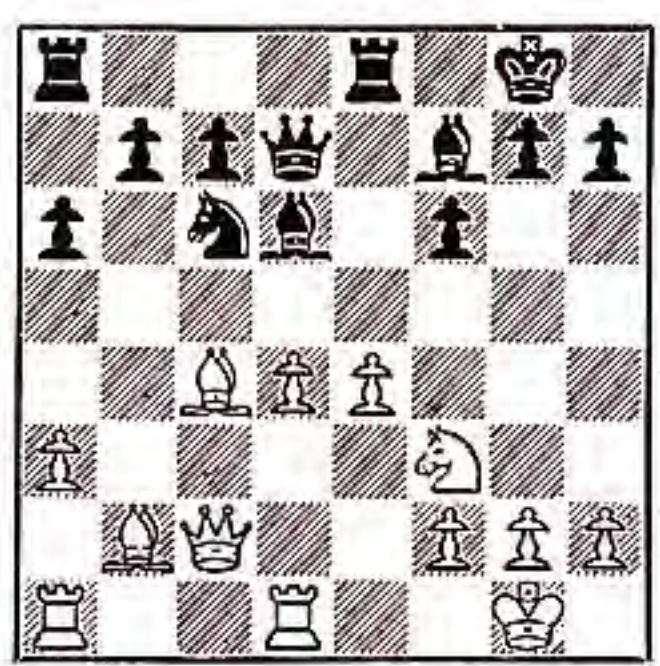
2 Black to move and win
White's last move was 1 P-KR3 which indicates he resents your pieces clustering around his King and wants to drive some off. His purpose is commendable but not well furthered by that move. What is the fallacy in the move? How do you refute it in the several variants?



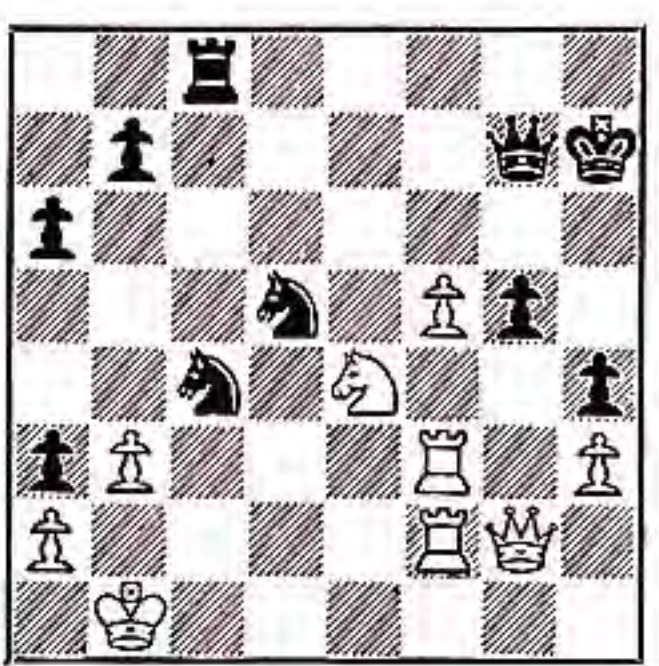
3 White to move and win
Here Black has sold his position for a Pawn, probably by . . . KPxP. It's no time, as you'll agree, for Pawn snatching (you'll agree when you work out the sequel, we're sure). But that's your task in order to relate his weakness and your various ways of blasting it.



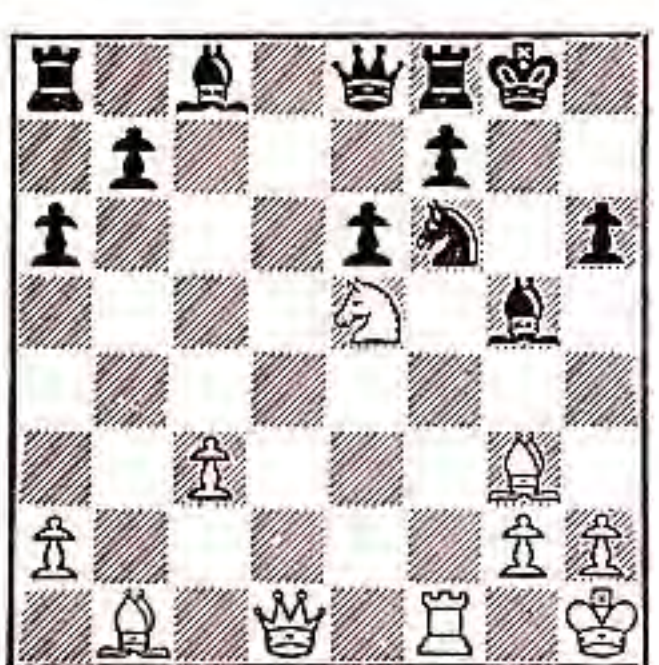
4 Black to move and win
We won't say White's antecedent move was 1 N-QR3; but, with the position what it is, it might as well 've been that as any. Well, it is for sure you know the applicable formula by now. So recite your piece on weakness and how you're going to proceed to utilize it for a win.



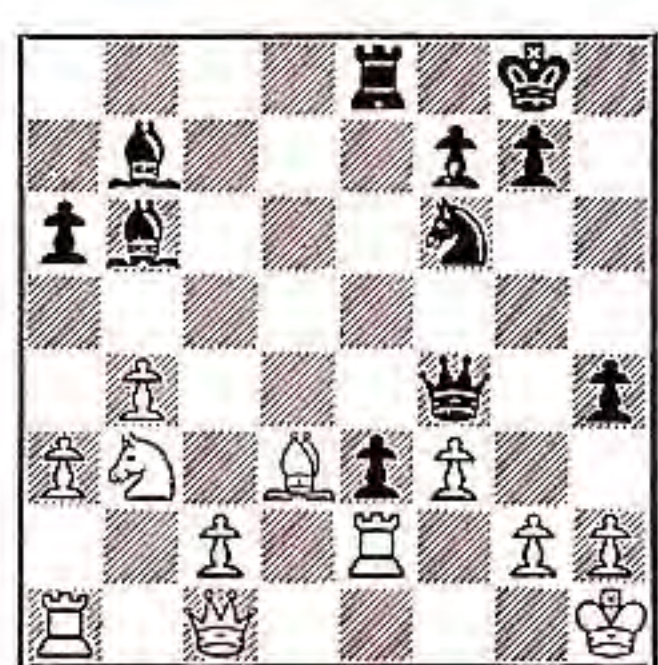
5 White to move and win
Weakness, smeakness. In this position, you won't win so much, but it will be quite enough, and more than enough for those of master rating who are supposed to turn a Pawn into a sure and certain promise of and for the hereafter. Call off the weaknesses and what you can win.



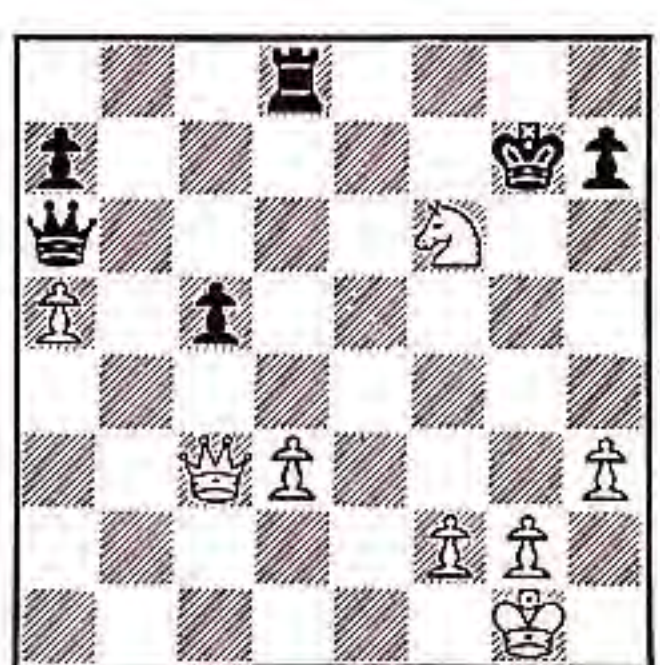
6 Black to move and win
Weakness, thy name seems to be Black's here! With a Knight en prise, not to mention a Knight Pawn, and some troubles from P-B6, you need a real weakness for your salvation, weakness in White's camp, that is. It's there, of course. So just to proceed to name it and the follow up.



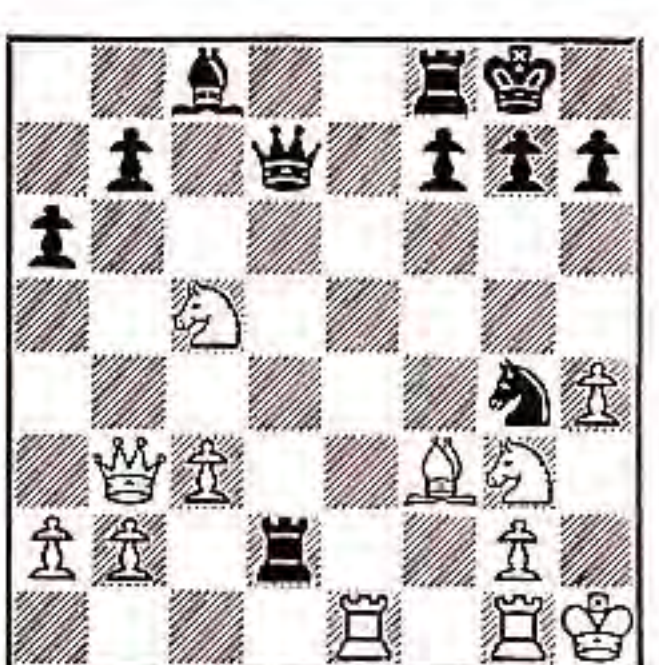
7 White to move and win
It goes without saying that, in a quiz position, the opponent's weakness is not a strategic, that is, positional one. White is obviously weak, you can say where. The proposition for you really is to detail how to take advantage of it. So just run off the winning move and its sequels.



8 Black to move and win
As you'll probably have noted already, several of this position arose from a single game. You have the fringe benefit of perceiving what the opponent suffers by way of weakness from one position to another. So announce that weakness here, and how to profit thereby.



9 White to move and win
Here's a brand new type of position for you (that is, we think it's new). It came up recently and has a couple of entertaining features. So, while you declare Black's weakness and run off the quite numerous, winning variations, we trust you'll enjoy them in good health. Go to it.



10 Black to move and win
Well, one last crack at our what might have been Mumbly Chess. There's nothing mumbly about how Black wins. In a game, however, your opponent might consider you resorted to mumbo-jumbo! Name White's weakness and announce what you are going to do about it!

Matches Toward The World Championship

The Tahl-Portisch Quarter Finals at Bled 1965

By Dr. PETAR TRIFUNOVICH



Dr. Trifunovich

One notes a great difference between the match of Tahl vs. Portisch and that of Larsen vs. Ivkov although both encounters ended with the same result and even the same score.

In this match, Tahl was the favorite, but Portisch also had his chances according to the opinion of many. Portisch has had excellent results of late, and his reputation rose especially when he eliminated Reshevsky at the end of the Interzonal Tournament in Amsterdam.

Adding the fact that Tahl is hardly the same as he was when he was at the zenith of his strength, the conclusion had to be the chances of the Hungarian Champion must not be underestimated.

In this match, the first point for emphasis is the tremendous difference in the style of the two players. That of Portisch is strictly positional: he is satisfied even with a minimal advantage and plays under the motto: "Safety First!" Tahl is the opposite: a tactician of genius who seeks for complicated and tense positions of high voltage. He looks for chaos and hopes to make out of it a world according with his wish and taste.

The encounter of these two at the Interzonal Tournament in Amsterdam was typical. Portisch achieved an evident advantage, normally good enough for a win against any other opponent. But Tahl started to throw thunderbolts into the position. He left men under attack or actively sacrificed them everywhere. The whole audience was agog! As for Portisch, the enduring tension in the position did not correspond with his quiet style. Because the game constantly required him to solve new combinational problems, appearing on the board like the heads of Hercules' dragon, he had, instead of solving the position, to solve tactical problems endlessly. So, rather than clinching a victory, Portisch found himself at the end obliged to fight for his life.

In this match, he had similar situations, though not quite so drastic, in Games Two and Four. It is of interest to note that, in this duel of strategy versus tactics, as in the Larsen-Ivkov match, it was the tactician who won. Although the 5½-2½ final score seems overwhelming and Tahl's triumph absolutely convincing, the match was in fact a tough fight.

The first game ends in a draw after reciprocally quiet and careful play, though Tahl has a small advantage before the finish.

During Game Two, as stated earlier, their encounter in Amsterdam is echoed. Portisch defends with the Caro-Kann and intends to work by attrition. Tahl seeks out the first chance and sacrifices a Rook so as to be able to take the

initiative and breathe more life into the position. The position and a great number of its possibilities are very carefully examined: Portisch can easily play for a draw, but he loses his way in the labyrinth of combinational possibilities.*

In Game Three, Tahl is imprudent, and Portisch makes good use of his advantage with a precise game, not permitting his opponent to take a single easy breath.

The score is even. Portisch's partisans are encouraged. And a very strong fight is expected. It is rumored, too, that Tahl is ill, but he denies the story in the newspapers.

The best denial, in fact, is his fourth game. Here Portisch plays the French Defense. It becomes evident that, in his match preparations, he has not found the weapons with which to oppose Tahl's 1 P-K4. As in Game Two, Tahl profits from the first chance to sacrifice and creates a dangerous situation in Black's King field. This offer, like that in Game Two, is not absolutely correct: it is certain that Portisch can play to a draw at least; but, again, he loses himself in the problems of defending. So Tahl takes over the lead.

Fight and resistance, however, continue. In Game Five, Portisch strikes down an opening experiment by Tahl and can easily overtake him in the score. He loses that chance, however, before adjournment: yet, even after long analysis and with precise play, Tahl succeeds only in playing to a draw, to hold his lead in the match.

Till now, the match has left an impression of a strong and even fight. Nothing indicates any quick defeat and catastrophe for Portisch.

In Game Six, Portisch reverts to the Caro-Kann Defense. Tahl undertakes at sight a fatal Pawn attack against the Kingside. But the Hungarian Champion defends correctly; so the attack leads to nothing; and Tahl has to be satisfied with a draw. This is the second time in the match, aside from the quiet Game

One, that Black has succeeded in drawing. The point indicates clearly what an advantage having White can mean.

Perhaps from just that reasoning, Portisch anxiously feels that the match is approaching its conclusion and that being White in Game Seven obliges him to win. Tahl is very careful meanwhile; he waits. In an equal position, Portisch starts to force the game and quickly finds himself in a desperate situation. Tahl wins, and, practically, the match is already resolved, with an advantage of two points and only three games to go.

Apparently, too, Portisch thinks no longer of serious resistance. In Game Eight, he takes on the Spanish Game (the Ruy Lopez) although such is not his habit. He does achieve an even position, but then only a small incorrectness is sufficient for Tahl to take over the command and gain the 5½ points needed for triumph in the match.

Thus, Tahl has made another step forward towards the chess throne which once was his though for only a short time.

Game 2*

CARO-KANN DEFENSE

Mikhail Tahl Soviet Union White	Lajos Portisch Hungary Black
1 P-K4	P-QB3
2 N-QB3	....
3 P-K5	P-Q4
2	PxP
3 N-B3	

Tahl has usually played 2 P-Q4, P-Q4 3 P-K5.

Even the monkeys in the zoo know that the customary 3 . . . B-N5 is good, but the text is too. The "lost son" returns to the mother theory in Game 6 and obediently plays . . . B-N5.

4 NxP	B-N5
4 . . . B-B1	5 N-N3 and only now 5 . . . B-N5 has the point that the Queen Knight is expelled from the center.
5 P-KR3	BxN
6 QxB	N-Q2
6 . . . P-K3 is more exact as then 7 P-Q4 can be played only as a sacrifice, and a dubious one.	
7 P-Q4	KN-B3
8 B-Q3	NxN
9 QxN	....

White avoids 9 BxN, N-B3 so as to retain his Two Bishops.

9 . . .	P-K3
10 O-O	B-K2
11 P-QB3	N-B3

* Compare Euwe's comments on the match in general and his annotation of Game Two, page 264, September issue.—Ed.

Black's pieces are well developed, he has no weak points and White's Two Bishops cannot count significantly in this position. White's advantage is minimal.

12 Q-R4



12 N-Q4

Black refuses to fall in with his opponent's wishes by 12 . . . O-O? 13 B-KN5, P-KN3 or 13 . . . P-KR3? 14 BxP.

13 Q-N4 B-B3

It is interesting that 13 . . . O-O loses the Exchange after 14 B-KR6, B-B3 15 Q-K4!

14 R-K1 Q-N3

14 . . . O-O is more cautious. Black's Queen withdraws from defense of the Kingside where White controls more space and has some threats.

15 P-QB4

This move is typical of Tahl's style. The writer knows of no other master who would have made this move. It weakens his Queen Pawn irretrievably but serves to prevent . . . O-O-O. His style is characterized by its rapidity in attack, like a tiger, and uncertainty in position, as in gambling. Black's Queen has only just left his King, and already black clouds loom over the King's head.

15 N-N5

Now the Knight also is far from the the King. Though less aggressive, 15 . . . N-K2 is surer. For then White must protect the Queen Pawn. Koblenz, Tahl's second, has declared that Tahl then intended to continue: 16 P-Q5, BPxP 17 PxP, NxP 18 Q-R4†, K-B1; but this writer cannot believe in the line. White has not enough compensation for his Pawn.

A much more likely continuation seems to be 16 B-K3, QxNP 17 QR-N1, Q-B6 18 B-KB1, P-QN3 with a Pawn more for Black but a very uncertain position and attacking possibilities for White.



16 RxB†!
Actually, White has nothing better: his Bishop and his Queen Pawn are simultaneously attacked. The sacrifice is correct though only for a draw. Yet, as in many of Tahl's combinations, it requires much hard and very fine work for the opponent to obtain the draw.

16 PxR

Black must accept the sacrifice. On 16 . . . K-B1 17 RxB! White wins after 17 . . . PxR 18 B-R6†, K-K2 19 R-K1†, K-Q1 20 Q-N7, and he mates after 17 . . . NxB 18 B-R6! PxB 19 Q-Q7.

17 QxP† K-B1

After 17 . . . K-Q1, White has nothing better than a draw by perpetual: 18 Q-Q6†, K-K1 19 Q-K6†. The attempt to win by 19 B-B5 peters out on 19 . . . R-Q1 20 Q-K6†, K-B1 21 B-B4, P-B4 22 PxP, QxQ 23 BxQ, P-KN4 etc. Black has probably seen this possibility; but the sacrifice of a whole Rook for but two Pawns has challenged him to play for the win.

A losing continuation is 17 . . . B-K2 18 B-N6†!! On 18 . . . K-Q1 19 B-B5, Q-B2 20 B-B4! Q-B1 21 Q-K4, Black's Queen is caught. And, on 18 . . . PxB 19 B-N5, Q-B2 20 R-K1, Q-Q2 21 QxP†, K-Q1 22 RxB, QxR 23 BxQ†, KxB 24 QxNP†, Black has to take on too many Pawns.

18 B-B4 R-Q1

Black poses a more difficult problem by 19 . . . Q-Q1 20 R-K1, B-K2. Then White must decide between the perpetual by 21 Q-B5†, K-N1 22 Q-K6† or the risky decision to continue the attack a Rook down by 21 B-N1! It is difficult in the latter event to find a good defensive move for Black: e.g. 21 . . . Q-K1 22 B-Q6, and White is threatening R-K3 while Black's Rooks and Knight are momentarily out of play.

19 P-B5!

19 R-K1 at once allows 19 . . . QxP after which all is defended.

19 NxB

Black must give up his Queen. He gets material enough for it, but the positional advantage and initiative go to White. 19 . . . Q-R4 fails: 20 R-K1! NxB 21 B-Q6†, RxB 22 Q-K8 mate or 20 . . . N-Q4 21 B-Q6† likewise.

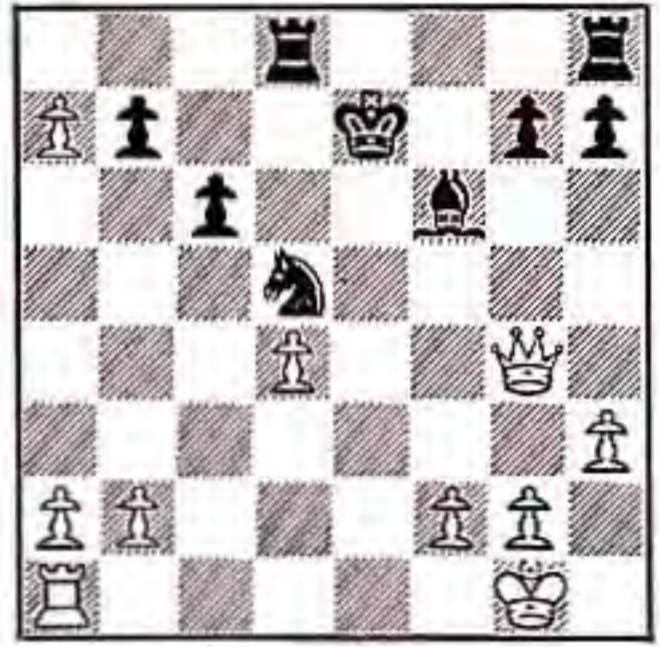
20 PxQ!

White, though limited by time over the board, has better valued this position as favorable for himself than have commentators analyzing at home without temporal limitations. They suggested 20 B-R6. After the game, Portisch analyzed 20 . . . Q-B2? 21 QxB†, K-N1 22 BxP! as a win for White. But others proposed 20 . . . QxNP! 21 QxB†, K-K1 22 Q-K6 with perpetual check, and why should White choose this continuation if he can play for a win?

20 NxB
21 Q-N4 N-Q4
22 PxP K-K2

Commentators have proposed 22 . . . P-KN3 with . . . K-N2 to follow. But the task of bringing the King Rook into

play is not so easy as they think: e.g. 22 . . . P-KN3 23 R-K1, K-N2 24 P-R8(Q)! RxQ 25 Q-Q7†, and White still stands superior. Portisch has not played . . . K-K2 without good reason: he sees no better way of bringing the King Rook into the game.



23 P-N4!!

This is an ingenious move to open Queen-side lines, attack Black's Queen Bishop Pawn and also eventually to support the advanced Rook Pawn.

23 R-R1

23 . . . NxP is met by 24 R-K1†, K-Q3 25 Q-B4†! K-Q2 26 R-N1, N-Q4 27 RxB†.

24 R-K1† K-Q3
25 P-N5 RxP

Black hasn't time to take this Pawn and also organize his forces effectively. Still, after 25 . . . KR-K1, White decides by 26 RxB, RxR 27 Q-N3† and 28 Q-N8. And, on 25 . . . K-B2 26 Q-N3†, there follows 26 . . . K-N3 27 PxP, PxP 28 R-N1† etc. or 26 . . . K-Q2 27 P-N6! and 27 . . . NxP 28 R-N1 etc. or 27 . . . BxP 28 Q-N4† and 29 QxB.

26 R-K6† K-B2
27 RxB! Resigns

28 QxP (or Q-N7)† and 29 QxR is conclusive.

An ingeniously played game.

Game 4
FRENCH DEFENSE

Mikhail Tahl		Lajos Portisch	
White		Black	
1 P-K4	P-K3	3 N-QB3	N-KB3
2 P-Q4	P-Q4	4 B-N5	PxP

Although this defense has become very popular of late, it is not advisable to use it against Tahl. It cedes to White the advantages of King-side terrain and more active pieces and so favors the style of the former world champion.

5 NxP	QN-Q2	7 N-B3	P-B4
6 NxN†	NxN	8 B-QB4	PxP
		9 O-O	. . . . .

9 NxP, B-K2 10 O-O also gives White free play, but Tahl chooses a sharper plan, trying to mobilize his pieces as rapidly as possible.

9 B-K2

Defending the Pawn by 9 . . . B-B4 is dangerous. White may first of all prefer a sharper continuation or attack on the King; but he can always regain the Pawn with the better game: e.g. 10

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

Q-K2, O-O 11 QR-Q1 [threatening 12 P-B3], Q-N3 12 BxN, PxB 13 NxP! BxN 14 Q-N4†, K-R1 15 QxB.

10 Q-K2

White's intention is clear. He will take the Pawn with a Rook and use the latter for the King-side attack.



10 P-KR3

Tahl-Benko, Curacao 1962, ran thus, and Portisch quite likely analyzed that game before deciding on this defense.

Of course, Black must take into account the maneuver, QR-Q1, xQP and -R4. But 10 . . . P-KR3, for many other masters an impregnable defense, is for Tahl, artist at attack, a nice goal.

Commentators offer as the proper continuation 10 . . . O-O 11 QR-Q1, N-Q4 12 BxB, NxB 13 RxP, Q-B2. But it is clear that White also stands better after 14 N-K5 or 14 R/1-Q1. So the move 10 . . . P-KR3 cannot be criticized as bad. Perhaps, what is bad is the defense itself.

11 B-B4

The text is superior to 11 B-R4. Now the Bishop's left eye controls the center while its right winks at the target KR3.

11 O-O
12 QR-Q1 B-Q2
13 RxP Q-N3

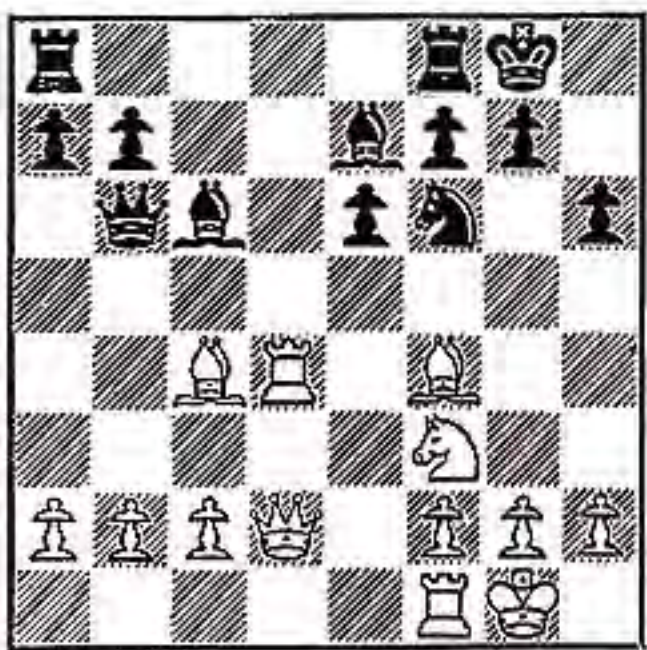
So far, the game is identical with the Tahl-Benko one.

14 Q-Q2!

The game mentioned continued: 14 R-Q3? B-N4 15 BxB, QxB 16 N-K5 [with threat of 17 BxP, PxB 18 R-N3† winning Black's Queen], QxP 17 R-KN3, KR-B1 18 BxP, B-B1 19 Q-K3, QxBP 20 R-K1 [now the threat is 21 NxP!], R-B2 21 P-KR3 after which Black could have refuted the attack by . . . N-K1!

Perhaps, Tahl found the text move after analyzing that game. There is a double threat: RxB and BxRP.

14 B-B3



15 BxRP!

"Again the same song but on a new refrain." As in Game Two, 16 RxP†!, the sacrifice is interesting and exciting. As yet the master is not born who, over the board, could calculate all the consequences of this sacrifice. And that is exactly Tahl's desire. He leaves it to his opponent to prove the incorrectness of the sacrifice.

15 N-K5!

The position is thoroughly confused, and Black has had too many possibilities to reckon. But he has found the best answer.

After 15 . . . PxB 16 QxP with threat of 17 R-R4, there can follow:

1) 16 . . . N-K5 17 B-Q3, P-B4 18 QxP†, R-B2 19 N-K2 etc.

2) 16 . . . BxN 17 Q-N5† K-R1 18 R-R4†, and 18 . . . N-R4 19 QxB, R-KN1 20 Q-B6† etc. or 18 . . . B-R4 19 Q-R6†, K-N1 20 B-Q3! [with threat of 21 RxB!], Q-B4 21 P-KN4, and Black has no defense against 22 RxB.

Also, after 15 . . . BxN, White has 16 BxNP! KxB 17 Q-N5†, K-R1 18 R-R4†, and White wins as shown above; or 16 . . . KR-Q1 [instead of 16 . . . KxB] 17 Q-R6, N-R2 18 B-Q3, P-B4 19 B-K5, and Black no longer has any defense.

All these variations are very instructive for conducting a King-side attack.

16 Q-B4 PxB
17 RxN

Here White can force a draw by 17 QxRP, KR-Q1 18 BxP! [with threat of 19 Q-N6†], PxB 19 Q-N6† etc. It is perhaps objectively the best decision, but Tahl apparently considers he has compensation enough for the Exchange in the exposed position of Black's King.

17 BxR
18 QxB QR-Q1

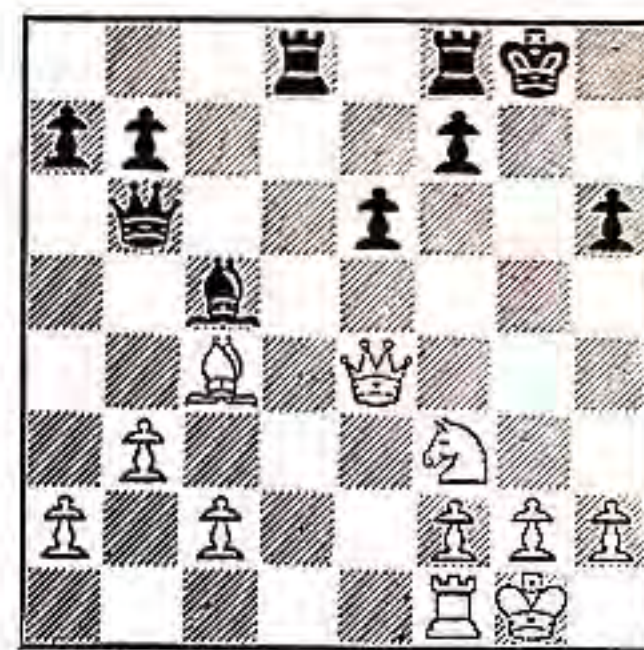
18 . . . KR-Q1 is much better for the freedom of Black's King: e.g. 18 . . . KR-Q1 19 P-QN3, B-B3 20 B-Q3, B-N2 21 Q-R7†, K-B1, and Black stands better. Note that, in this line, 19 B-Q3 permits 19 . . . QxNP! 20 Q-R7†, K-B1 21 QxRP†, Q-N2 etc.

19 P-QN3 B-B4



"Pardon me, am I Black or White?"

Now Black's King is without the defense of his pieces. 19 . . . R-Q3 is worth consideration. As it is, Tahl's sacrifice becomes justified.



20 Q-B4!

Black cannot defend his King Rook Pawn adequately. On 20 . . . K-R2, White has 21 Q-B6 followed by 22 B-Q3†.

20 K-N2
21 Q-K5† P-B3

This further weakening of the King-side is forced as 21 . . . K-R2 still leads to 22 Q-B6 and 23 B-Q3†.

22 Q-N3† K-R2
23 R-K1 R-KN1

23 . . . B-N5 is the right move. White must then take his Rook off the King file and finds it difficult to continue the attack. 24 RxP fails of course against 24 . . . QxR 25 BxQ, R-Q8† with mate to follow.

23 . . . P-K4 is not good because of 24 B-Q3†. And, on 23 . . . R-Q3 24 N-R4, R-N1 25 Q-B4! White's attack grows ever stronger.

24 Q-R4 R-Q3
25 K-B1

Here 25 P-B3 is stronger: if 25 . . . P-QR4, 26 P-QR3, BxRP 27 QxBP; or 26 . . . Q-Q1 27 BxP etc.

Portisch is in time pressure, however, and Tahl will use that factor.

25 P-B4
26 P-KR3

White defends against . . . R-N5 and also prepares P-KN4.

26 R-N3

Here 26 . . . Q-Q1 offers greater resistance.

27 P-KN4!

The threat is 28 PxB, PxB 29 R-K7†.

27 R-Q2

27 . . . Q-Q1 is still better.

28 RxP! R-Q8†

Or 28 . . . RxR 29 BxR, QxB 30 N-N5†.

29 K-K2 RxR† 31 QxNP R-Q1
30 BxR PxB 32 N-K5 Resigns

Tahl the tactician has given his positionalist opponent Portisch chances which he was unable to use. Portisch is indeed a very strong player but has not had the experience with which to meet Tahl's fantastic and attacking style.

IT'S YOUR MOVE!

Remember! Give us six weeks notice of change of address. Copies do not get forwarded and also can take weeks en-route. So we must have notice early!

Games from Recent Events

INTERNATIONAL

CUBA 1965

Capablanca Memorial at Havana

Vicious Tactical Stroke

After a quiet middle game, this combat sharpens abruptly at the turn to the endgame. A vicious tactical stroke enables Black to improve his position. But he executes it inaccurately and so only clears White's road to victory.

KING'S INDIAN DEFENSE

Vassily Smyslov			Laszlo Szabo
Soviet Union			Hungary
White			Black
1 P-Q4	N-KB3	13 PxP	RxR
2 P-QB4	P-KN3	14 N/3xR	Q-N3
3 P-KN3	B-N2	15 N-QB3	B-B4
4 B-N2	O-O	16 P-K4	B-Q2
5 N-QB3	P-Q3	17 B-QR3	B-R3
6 N-B3	P-B4	18 P-B4	N-N5
7 O-O	N-B3	19 Q-Q3	B-N2
8 P-Q5	N-QR4	20 N-K2	P-B4
9 N-Q2	P-QR3	21 P-R3	N-R3
10 Q-B2	R-N1	22 R-N1	Q-B2
11 P-N3	P-QN4	23 B-N2	BxB
12 R-N1	PxP	24 RxB	R-N1
		25 RxR†	QxR

As recently explained in this department (Benko-Byrne, page 319, October), Black's system basically offers too little scope for the Queen Knight. Here, however, Black is much better off than in the other game. His Kingside is more difficult to assail. And his Queen has two points of entry, his QN7 and QN5. The last point permits him a vicious tactical stroke to bring his Queen Knight properly into action.

26 Q-QB3

White seemingly gains the tempo for P-K5. Had he earlier played P-QR3, indeed, he would now clearly have the edge. But that point was not easy to foresee.

26 Q-N5!

26 Q-N3 27 P-K5 gives White the better of it. So Black employs the tactical possibility mentioned.

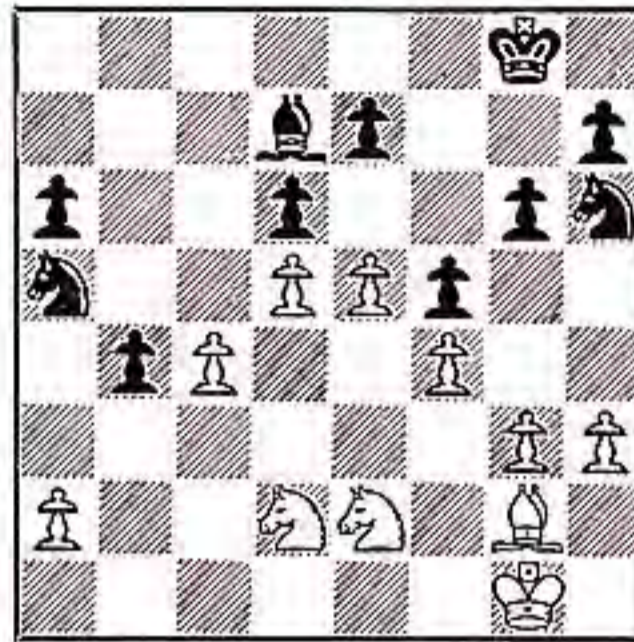
27 QxQ

27 P-K5 comes to the same thing in that 27 NxP? transposes into the game while 27 PxP is correct.

27 PxQ

28 P-K5

It seems White has the edge.



28 NxP

Here is Black's inaccuracy. He has two lines of defense, the quiet . . . N-N2 which offers fair chances and the sharp one which he chooses. But the latter requires preparation by 28 . . . PxP 29 PxP and only then 29 . . . NxP! 30 NxN, B-N4 with the following possibilities:

1) 31 P-Q6, BxN 32 P-Q7, N-B2 33 N-Q4, BxP: this is a dubious proposition; White can win a piece but only at the expense of many Pawns: e.g. 34 N-B6, B-K3 35 P-Q8(Q)†, NxQ 36 NxN, P-N6 and Black even wins;

2) 31 N-Q4, BxN 32 N-B6: this line keeps the chances in balance: e.g. 32 . . . K-B1 33 NxNP, P-R4 34 N-B6, BxP 35 NxRP, K-K1.

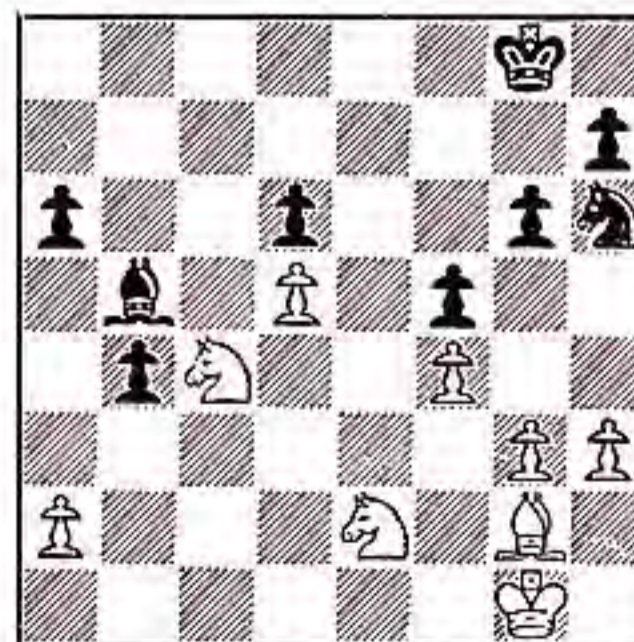
29 NxN B-N4

30 PxP!

Here is the great difference.

30 PxP

Necessary. After 30 . . . BxN 31 PxP, Black is helpless against the connected, passed Pawns: 31 . . . K-B2 32 P-Q6, B-N4 33 B-Q5†, K-K1 34 N-Q4, B-Q2 35 N-B6, and White wins, mainly through Zugzwang.



31 NxP BxN

The excitement has ended with equality in material but a great plus for White in mobility. Because of the latter,

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

White's Queen Pawn is a mighty asset and Black's Queen-side Pawns are weak.

32 K-B2 B-Q6

After 32 . . . B-Q8 33 N-N7, if Black trades off his Queen Knight Pawn as is basically desirable, he loses a piece for White's Queen Pawn: 33 . . . P-N6 34 PxP, BxP 35 P-Q6, B-K3 36 B-B6 etc.

33 N-N7! K-B1

Black averts the loss of a piece, but White wins more smoothly than after 33 . . . B-B5 34 P-Q6, BxP 35 P-Q7, N-B2 36 P-Q8(Q)†, NxQ 37 NxN, B-B5 38 K-K3, P-QR4 and the conclusive 39 B-B6 threatening 40 N-N7.

White can go wrong in the above, however, in this plausible way: 39 N-B6, P-N6 40 K-Q2, P-R5 41 B-Q5†, BxB 42 N-K7†, K-B2 43 NxB, P-R6 44 K-B3, P-R7 45 K-N2, K-K3 46 N-K3, K-Q3 as Black most likely draws with his King threatening to penetrate the Kingside.

34 P-Q6 B-N4

On 34 . . . K-K1 35 P-Q7†, White wins.

35 K-K3 K-K1 37 B-Q5 B-B3

36 K-Q4 K-Q2 38 K-B5 BxN

On 38 . . . BxB 39 KxB, White wins a number of Pawns if not the Knight.

39 BxB N-N1

The Queen-side Pawns must fall.

40 BxP N-B3

41 B-N5† K-Q1

42 B-B6 Resigns

WEST GERMANY 1965 3d European Team Championship at Hamburg

High Flight

This game is another fine sample of youngster Pflieger's exceptional talent (cf. page 80, March).

The notes are mainly in accordance with Korchnoy's extensive explanations in the Deutsche Schachzeitung.

OLD INDIAN DEFENSE

Helmut Pflieger		Viktor Korchnoy
West Germany		Soviet Union
White		Black
1 N-KB3		P-Q3
2 P-Q4		B-N5

This line was occasionally adopted in the "childhood" of the Indian Defenses. Today, it is quite out of circulation. Black does better not to expose the Bishop, at least so early.

3 P-B4 N-KB3
4 N-B3 BxN

Korchnoy himself says his last is weak. He ought to prepare . . . P-K4 by 4 . . . P-B3 as used to be done.

5 NPxP QN-Q2
6 P-K3

6 P-K4 and 6 P-B4 are plausible, but the text is safest, creating a flexible Pawn front.

6 P-K4

Korchnoy also criticizes this move, suggesting 6 . . . P-B3 7 B-Q2, P-K3. With his black-bound Bishop, he needs Pawns on white squares.

7 Pxp! Pxp 10 O-O-O O-O-O
8 B-Q2 P-B3 11 R-N1 P-KN3
9 Q-B2 Q-B2 12 N-K4

This Knight is very well posted. It cannot be exchanged without strengthening of White's center and so must be dislodged by . . . P-KB4. But the latter is difficult, Korchnoy remarks.

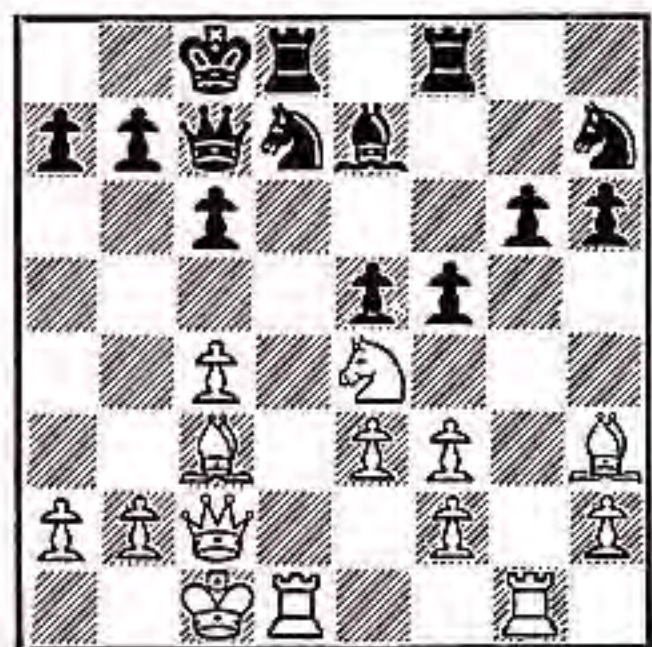
12 B-K2
13 N-N5

White's move is wasted and helps Black achieve his aim and, in fact, is far from harmless.

13 B-B3 is correct. On 13 . . . P-KR3 14 B-R3, Black is completely paralyzed. Apparently, Korchnoy also considers 13 . . . N-R4 14 N-N5! even worse. But he is pessimistic. Black is in trouble, no doubt. But 14 . . . BxN 15 RxB, P-B3 [not 15 . . . P-B4 16 RxN!] offers fair fighting chances despite White's Two Bishops. At any rate, Black is not paralyzed.

13 KR-B1 15 N-K4 N-R2
14 B-B3 P-KR3 16 B-R3 P-KB4

There is no choice; after 16 . . . N-N4 17 NxN, Pxn 18 BxN†, RxB 19 RxR, KxR 20 Q-K4, White obviously has the edge, Korchnoy says. Now Black has achieved his objective. Or has he? The weakening effect of . . . P-KR3 has to be considered.



17 RxP!

Realizing 17 N-Q2, KR-N1 offers no advantage, White launches a combination. The three Pawns which he gets for the piece are only moderately strong, but he enjoys the initiative.

17 PxN
18 QxP! B-B3!

Korchnoy points out 18 . . . N-N4 19 R/6xN, Pxr 20 Bxp, Q-R4 21 Q-Q4 or B-N3 gives White a winning attack.

19 RxP N-N4
20 Q-N4 NxB

21 QxN R-B2

With the chances in the balance, Black's optimism produces a decisive error. Korchnoy tabs 21 . . . R-R1 as indicated according to these lines:

1) 22 RxN, QxR 23 QxQ†, KxQ 24 RxB, RxP 25 Bxp, RxP with at least even chances for Black;
2) 22 RxR, RxR 23 Q-B5, Q-Q1 and 24 P-B4, R-B1 and, as Black has parried the attack, his extra piece may count; or 24 RxN, QxR 25 QxB, R-Q1 with a likely draw (obviously after 26 P-N3).

22 P-B4!

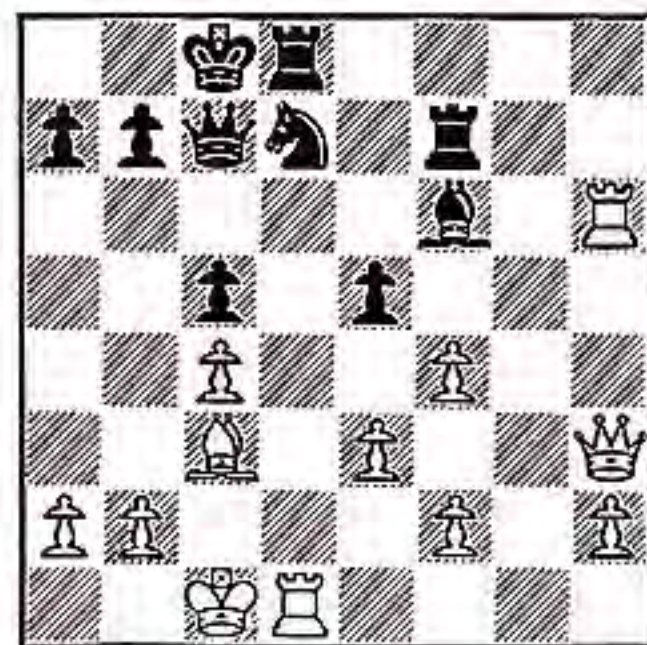
Now White threatens 23 RxB, RxR 24 Bxp etc.

22 P-B4

Black parries that threat inasmuch as he can play 24 . . . Q-B3. But the text has a disastrous side effect.

Korchnoy originally intended 22 . . . K-N1, but that fails against 23 RxB! RxR 24 RxN, QxR 25 QxQ, RxQ 26 Bxp†, R(either)-Q3 27 P-B5.

So Korchnoy considers 22 . . . QR-B1 best under the circumstances.



23 RxB

White rushes to force the issue and misses 23 R-Q5! which defies any defense, says Korchnoy; e.g. 23 . . . K-N1 24 Q-B5!

23 RxR
24 Pxp

White intensifies the tension, as Korchnoy comments, pointing out 24 Bxp, Q-B3 25 BxR, QxB simplifies and then Black's Knight soon becomes active.

24 RxP
25 P-K6 Q-B3!

This is his only move, according to Korchnoy: e.g. 25 . . . P-N3? 26 RxN!! RxR 27 P-K7; or 25 . . . RxRP? 26 Q-B5.

26 Q-R4! R-B6

Black falters in time pressure. The saving line, says Korchnoy, is 26 . . . Q-B6! 27 Q-K7! QxR† 28 KxQ, N-K4§ 29 K-B1, N-Q6† 30 K-Q1 [30 K-N1?? N-N5!], N-K4§ with a draw.

27 Q-K7!

Now the threat is 28 Pxn†, RxQP 29 Q-K8†, K-B2 20 B-K5† etc.

27 Q-B2 29 Q-K6 R/6-B2
28 Pxn† RxQP 30 B-K5 Q-Q1

Or 30 . . . R/B-K2 31 Q-N8†, Q-Q1 32 QxQ†, KxQ 33 B-B6, and White wins.

31 R-Q5 Q-K2 34 B-B4! P-N3
32 QxQ R/QxQ 35 R-Q5† K-B3
33 RxP† K-Q2 36 P-KR4 R-R2

Against three Pawns for the Exchange, Black has a desperate task. Yet, on 36 . . . R-Q2, he puts up better resistance, Korchnoy believes. The rest is rather simple.

37 P-R5 R-Q2 47 Pxp Pxp
38 R-B5 R/Q-KB2 48 P-B5 K-Q2
39 RxR RxR 49 P-R4 K-B3
40 K-B2 P-R4 50 P-K4 K-Q2
41 P-R6 R-B4 51 P-K5 R-B4
42 K-Q3 R-R4 52 K-K4 K-K3
43 K-Q4 K-Q2 53 P-B6 R-B2
44 P-N3 K-K2 54 B-N5! R-B8
45 P-R3 K-Q2 55 B-B6 R-KR8
46 P-N4 K-K2 56 B-N7 R-R5†
57 K-Q3 Resigns

Zugzwang. Rook moves fail against 58 K-B4 or 58 P-R7 respectively. 57 . . . K-K2 loses to 58 B-B6†, and other King moves to 58 P-B7.

Delightful Originality

The old-fashioned Benoni is countered in a remarkably new-fashioned way. White acquires the better Bishop and from that other advantages gradually develop. The game is one of delightful originality.

BENONI DEFENSE

L. Lengyel		H. Pflieger	
Hungary		W. Germany	
White		Black	
1 P-Q4	P-QB4	5 N-QB3	N-N3
2 P-Q5	P-K4	6 P-KN3	B-K2
3 P-QB4	P-Q3	7 P-KR4	O-O
4 P-K4	N-K2	8 B-R3!	. . . .

This first stroke of originality is really Keres'. He introduced it in a very similar position against Geller in the Curacao Play-off Match (page 347, November 1962). Now White solves the problem of his otherwise very bad Bishop in a manner characteristic of the refined positional considerations prevailing today.

8 BxB

8 . . . N-Q2 leaves Black in a positional pin. He cannot leave his Queen Knight there indefinitely nor develop his Queen Bishop properly via QN2 or QR3. So, in the long run, he must acquiesce to swapping the white-bound Bishops.

9 NxB N-Q2
10 K-B1!

The originality continues. White refrains from O-O as his King Rook has some scope on the Rook file and he is anticipating any sacrificial counterplay. He avoids O-O-O in view of . . . P-QN4 which would soon follow even at the expense of a Pawn. He concludes KN2 is the safest refuge for his King rightly deeming Black's chance of counterattack on the Knight file is practically nil.

10 P-QR3
11 P-QR4 P-B4

This thrust has the drawbacks of rendering White's K4 and K6 possibly available for his pieces after 12 Pxp. Pflieger a player of fine understanding, certainly decided on the text only as an emergency measure. Otherwise, he re-

mains entirely passive, a fatal procedure in a position basically inferior.

12 P×P R×P 14 Q-N4 N-R1
13 N-K4 Q-KB1 15 B-N5!

After trading his bad Bishop for the enemy's good one, White now trades good for bad, and still advantageously. His recompense is the penetration of a Knight to K6 on 15 . . . BxB 16 N/3xB. Also, he threatens 16 BxB, QxB 17 QxR, and, meanwhile, that Rook is pinned.

15 P-KN3

Now Black can meet 16 BxB, QxB 17 N/3-N5 by 17 . . . N-B1.

16 P-KR5!

With Black's King Rook tied up, White opens the file for his King Rook.

16 P×P
17 Q×P

White can afford the self-pin of his Bishop.

17 N-B3

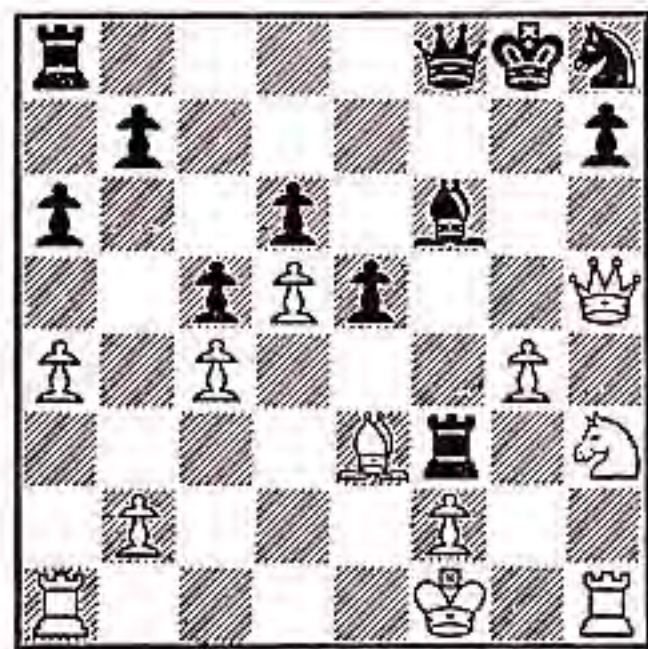
17 . . . N-B2 to profit from the pin is met by 18 P-KN4! e.g. 18 . . . R-B6 19 BxB, QxB 20 N-N1.

18 N×N† B×N
19 P-KN4!

Now the exposed position of Black's King Rook is a decisive factor.

19 R-B6
20 B-K3

White threatens to win by both 21 P-N5 and 21 N-N1. Nor does 21 . . . RxB set up a discovered check of any import. Black has no playable defense.



20 Q-B2

Black concedes the Exchange.

21 Q×Q† N×Q 23 P×R P-K5
22 N-N1 R×B 24 K-K2

White's King did not need its KN2 refuge after all and now stands best in the center.

24 N-K4

There is still some fight left as White's Pawns offer targets.

25 P-N5!

White forestalls 25 . . . B-N4.

25 B-N2

On 25 . . . B×P, White consolidates his advantage more easily, playing 26 N-R3 or more simply 26 P-N3.

26 R-R4! N×P
27 R×KP N×NP
28 R-K7 N-B5

On 28 . . . P-B5, White does best to stop this Pawn with his King: 29 K-Q2, P-B6† 30 K-B2.

29 R-N1

There is a touch of originality even till the end: White operates with his Rooks while his Knight remains at home.

29 R-N1

One expects 29 . . . P-N3. Then White sets up a winning, King-side attack by 30 N-B3 or N-R3. After the text, he wins more simply.

30 R/1×P R×R 32 P-R5 N-B5
31 R×R N-N7 33 R-N6! Resigns

UNITED STATES

PUERTO RICO 1965 U. S. Open at San Juan

Lovely Brilliancy

There are varieties of brilliancies such as profound, original, exciting and so on. This one is just lovely. The scene is set by Black's by and large too passive attitude.

NEO-GRUENFELD DEFENSE

George Shainswit White D. Brunner Black

1 N-KB3	P-Q4	6 N-B3	B-N2
2 P-Q4	N-KB3	7 P-KR3	O-O
3 P-B4	P-KN3	8 B-K3	P-QB3
4 P×P	N×P	9 Q-Q2	B-K3
5 P-K4	N-N3	10 B-KR6	P-R4

Black's move is of no value at this point. 10 . . . QN-Q2 or 10 . . . B-B5 is better. Still, his position is difficult at best.

11 P-KR4!	P-B3
12 B-K3	B-B2
13 P-R5!	. . . .

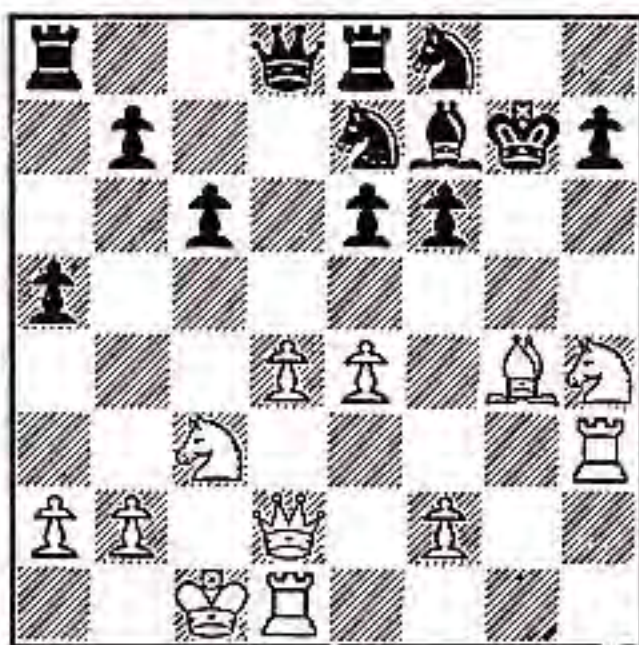
The Pawn sacrifice is well motivated.

13 P×P	16 B-K2	N-B1
14 R-R3 N/1-Q2	17 O-O-O	N-K2
15 N-KR4 P-K3	18 P-KN4!	P×P
	19 B×P	. . . .

White's position is overwhelming.

19	R-K1
20 B-R6	N-KB1
21 B×B	K×B

Black's King has plenty of pieces beside it. But they are bystanders rather than guardians.



22 Q-R6†!

Beautiful and conclusive, though not necessarily mating by force.

22 K×Q

Now White does mate by force. But Black can hardly be blamed for accept-

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

ing the sacrifice. After 22 . . . K-N1, his position is utterly hopeless.

23 N-B5‡ K-N4

One mate is 23 . . . K-N3 24 B-R5†, K-N4 25 R-N1†, K-B5 26 R-R4 or R-N4.

24 R-N1 Q×P

So many mates are threatened that nothing helps: 24 . . . P×N 25 B×P§ and mate next.

25 B-K2§	K-B5
26 R-R4†	K-K4
27 P-B4 mate	

How to Use an Open File

This game is strategically interesting because of the unusual way in which White opens the Queen file and turns it to quick profit.

KING'S INDIAN DEFENSE

P. Benko	B. Zuckerman
1 P-Q4	N-KB3 3 P-B3 B-N2
2 N-KB3	P-KN3 4 B-B4

This system was the usual one some forty years ago. Some players still like it, especially Trifunovich. Benko who is aware of his opponent's extensive knowledge of modern variations adopts this less analyzed line apparently to get out of the books.

4	P-Q3
5 P-KR3	O-O
6 P-K3	P-N3

This is a fair continuation and has been played now and then. More commendable, however, is the standard 6 . . . QN-Q2 followed, after some preparation, by . . . P-K4.

7 QN-Q2	P-B4
8 B-B4	B-QR3

With no immobilized Pawns on the board, none of the Bishops is good or bad. So trading off White's King Bishop is no real achievement. It even has the slight drawback of putting Black's Queen Knight somewhat oddly into play.

9 B×B	N×B
10 O-O	N-B2
11 Q-K2	Q-Q2

Black best develops his Queen at QN2 via QB1. Rather than moving the Queen, however, 11 . . . P-Q4 is a fair alternative gaining a difficult but steady position. As for fortifying the center by . . . P-K4, that objective is too difficult: e.g. 11 . . . N-Q2 12 N-B4, R-K1 13 QR-Q1.

12 P-QR4	P-QR3
----------	-------

12 . . . P-QR4 also is a reasonable remedy against 13 P-R5. The backward Queen Knight Pawn is not likely to cause serious trouble.

13 P-R5	P-QN4
14 P×P!	P×P
15 KR-Q1	. . . .

Now the fighting has an immediate objective, control of the Queen file.

15	Q-B1
16 B-K5	P-B5

16 . . . R-Q1 is more to the point. On 17 B×KN, Black obtains a fair game by 17 . . . P×B! 18 N-K4, N-K3.

The text clears Black's QB4 for his pieces but has the serious side effect of clearing White's Q4 likewise.

17 BxN BxB

Recapture with the Pawn is still preferable as it offers Black's pieces some scope along the King file.

18 N-K4 B-N2
19 N-Q4 N-K3
20 Q-B3

White clearly has the better of it.

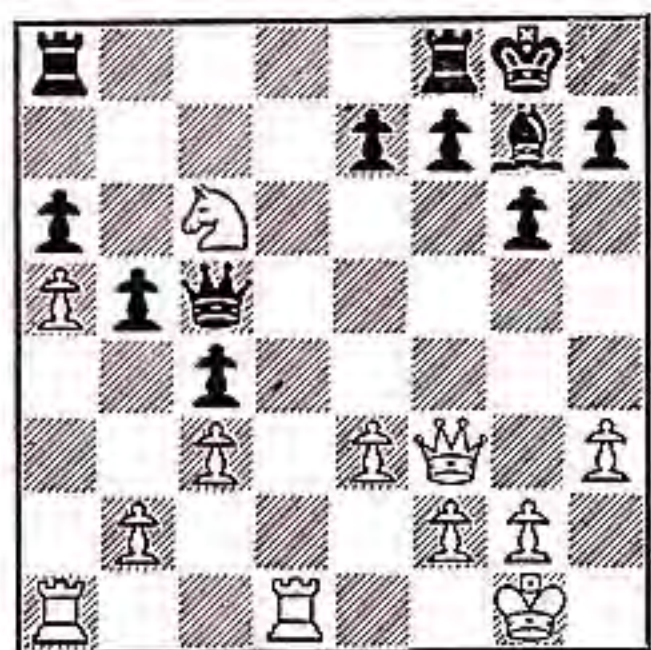
20 N-B4

The text is insufficient, but it is hard to suggest anything better. 20 . . . N-Q1 prevents 21 N-B6, but White maintains his advantage by 21 N-QB5; e.g. 21 . . . P-K4 22 N-B2, N-B3 23 R-Q6 20 . . . R-Q1 fails against 21 N-B6; 20 . . . P-B4, against 21 NxN, QxN 22 N-B5; and 20 . . . K-R1, against 21 NxN, QxN 22 N-B5.

The only fair try is 20 . . . NxN 21 KPxN, R-Q1, it seems. Then the Queen file is locked on White's side, and Black can break by . . . P-N5 or . . . P-K4 with some chances for counterplay.

21 NxN QxN
22 N-B6

Now White is master of the open file, and his advantage is decisive.



22 B-K4

The Knight cannot successfully be dislodged. 22 . . . KR-B1 loses the Exchange: 23 R-Q5! QxN 24 R-Q8†, B-B1 25 QxQ, RxQ 26 RxR. On 22 . . . QR-B1, White can, if he finds nothing better, transpose into the actual game: 23 N-N4, R-R1 [or 23 . . . Q-R2 24 Q-Q5!] 24 R-Q7, B-K4 25 N-B6, B-Q3 26 R/1-Q1.

23 R-Q7 B-Q3
24 R/1-Q1 QR-B1

Now there is no adequate defense. On 24 . . . P-B3, White wins with 25 Q-K4, QR-K1 26 R-R7.

25 R/1xB PxR 27 NxR QxN
26 N-K7† K-N2 28 RxP

The fight is over.

28 K-N1 32 K-R2 QxP
29 Q-KB6 Q-N2 33 P-R6 Q-N6
30 RxP Q-K5 34 P-R7 Q-R6
31 R-N6! Q-N8† 35 R-R6 QxP
36 QxQ Resigns

Sound Play over Unsound

White strives feverishly for complications right from the start. His strategy is unsound but not outrageously so, and it requires a lot of sound play by Black to obtain the upper hand. Lombardy is

the right man for the job; he proceeds patiently but convincingly.

SICILIAN DEFENSE

Dr. A. Mengarini		W. Lombardy	
1 P-K4	P-QB4	7 BxKP	N-KB3
2 P-KN3	P-Q4!	8 B-B3	P-K5
3 P-Q4?	PxKP	9 P-N5	PxB
4 P-Q5	P-K4	10 PxN	QxBP
5 B-N2	P-B4	11 QxP	B-Q3
6 P-KN4	P-B5!	12 N-B3	O-O

Black has the better of it, thanks mainly to his more compact Pawns. But a lot of fighting lies ahead.

13 N-K4	Q-K2	15 QxB	QxN
14 N-K2	B-N5!	16 R-KN1	R-B2
		17 Q-B8†	B-B1

As Black threatens 18 . . . P-B6 and White's Queen Pawn and Queen Bishop Pawn are loose, White has no choice.

18 Q-K6	QxBP	21 N-K6	N-B3
19 NxP	N-Q2	22 B-R6	K-R1
20 Q-K2	Q-R5	23 P-N3	Q-Q2
		24 B-K3	QxP

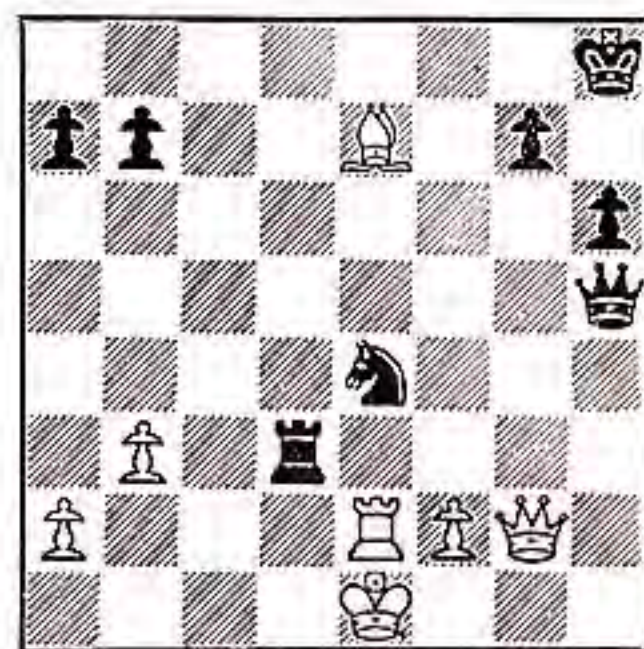
With the fall of this Pawn, the game takes its decisive turn. It is just a question of time for Black to obtain a winning attack.

25 NxB	QRxN	28 B-Q2	Q-R6
26 R-Q1	Q-K4	29 RxBP	QxRP
27 R-N5	Q-B6†!	30 B-K3	N-K5
		31 R-B2	. . . .

On 31 R-KR5, Black wins by 31 . . . Q-N8† 32 Q-B1, QxQ† 33 KxQ, N-N6†.

31	Q-R8†	34 R-Q3	P-KR3
32 Q-B1	Q-R4	35 R-K2	R-B6!
33 Q-N2	R-K2	36 B-B5	RxR
		37 BxR	. . . .

Apparently, this indirect exchange of Rooks affords White some relief. Not so.



37 N-B6!

Black threatens mate in two ways. There is no playable defense.

38 R-Q2 Q-Q8†!
Resigns

NEW YORK 1965

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KING'S INDIAN BENONI

P. Robey		John Grefe	
1 P-QB4	N-KB3	6 N-B3	O-O
2 N-KB3	P-KN3	7 B-N2	N-R3
3 P-Q4	B-N2	8 O-O	N-B2
4 P-KN3	P-B4	9 P-K4	R-N1
5 P-Q5	P-Q3	10 P-QR4	P-QR3
		11 P-R5	....

White's last is a move which more often than not helps Black make headway on the Queenside. Basically, it does so if it, as here, fails to restrain the Queen Knight Pawn. Since . . . P-QN4 cannot be prevented, its advance ought to be rendered harmless. 11 R-R2, P-QN4 12 RPxP, PxP 13 P-QN3 is feasible. More enterprising, however, and most likely White's best is 11 R-K1, P-QN4 12 RPxP, PxP 13 P-K5. In addition, 11 . . . N-Q2 to prevent P-K5 is met effectively by 12 B-B1 which stops . . . P-QN4.

11	P-QN4!
12 PxP e.p.	RxP

Now Black exercises some pressure on the Queenside.

13 N-Q2
---------	------

The Knight moved has no future here. 13 N-K1 followed possibly by 14 N-Q3 has more to recommend it.

13	P-K4
14 P-B4	....

This weak move opens lines in a way for which White is not prepared. 14 PxP e.p. offers a better chance; and, if Black recaptures with the Pawn, 15 P-K5! offers fine promise.

14	N-N5!	16 PxP	P-B4!
15 N-B3	PxP	17 PxP	....

Or 17 P-R3, PxP! White cannot avoid a serious King-side weakening.

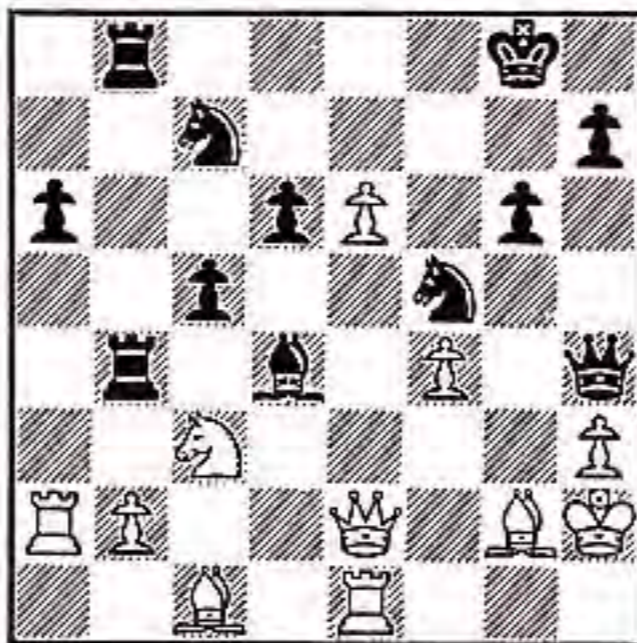
17	BxP	19 R-K1	R-N5
18 P-R3	N-R3	20 N-KN5	....

This attempt at active counterplay fails completely. There is nothing better than 20 B-B1.

20	RxBP	24 B-Q2	R-N5
21 N-K6	QBxN	25 R-R2	R/1-N1
22 PxB	B-Q5†	26 Q-B2	N-B4
23 K-R2	Q-K2	27 B-QB1	Q-R5!

Now Black is ready for the execution.

28 Q-K2
---------	------



28	RxP!
--------------	------

Here is the brilliancy. It is cheap as of this moment, perhaps, but hardly so in that Black has been building toward it all along. It is the logical denouement and as such a beautiful finish.

29 RxR
--------	------

Or 29 BxR, QxBP† 30 K-R1, N-N6† with a neat mate to follow: 31 K-R2, N-B8† 32 K-R1, Q-R7.

29	RxR
30 Q-N4	....

White no longer has a playable move.

30	QxR
Resigns	



FOREIGN

RUSSIA 1965

32d USSR Championship

Hidden Treasure

This pretty game won the equivalent of what we call the Best Played Game prize. The main value of White's performance, however, is hidden in the opening. Very little comes to the surface since the counterplay is not the best. But even the best permits White a tangible opening advantage, it seems. So the conclusion is that a promising way of handling this rare line has finally been found.

LESSER GIUOCO PIANO

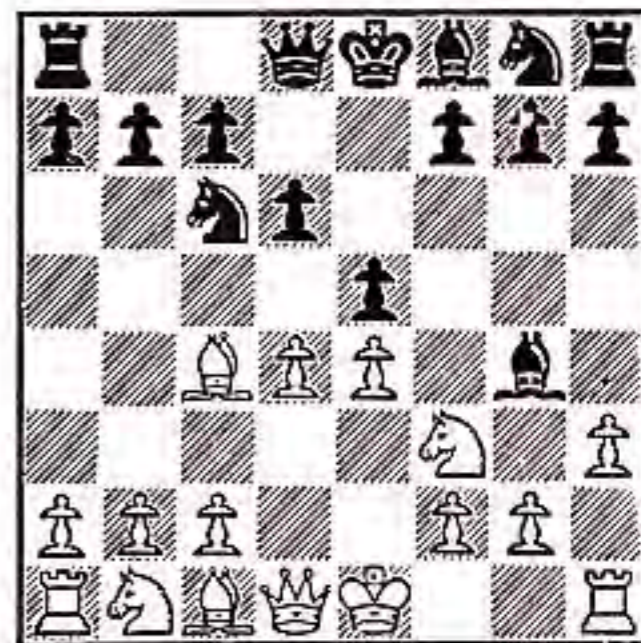
Vasyukov	Bakulin
1 P-K4	P-K4
2 N-KB3	N-QB3
3 B-B4	P-Q3

This rarely played continuation Alekhine called "Semi-Italian" (Halb-Italienisch). The line may come about from the Philidor Defense [2 . . . P-Q3] or may lead into the Hungarian Defense [after . . . B-K2]. It has been difficult so far to prove that White can get much out of it.

4 P-Q4
--------	------

The text, in connection with White's next move, seems best. The few examples available proceed mostly with 4 P-B3, and Alekhine recommended 4 . . . Q-K2 5 O-O, P-KN3 as satisfactory for Black. Chess Openings: Theory and Practice gives White a small plus for superiority in space after 4 P-Q4, B-N5 5 P-B3, Q-Q2 6 P-Q5.

4	B-N5
5 P-KR3!	....



The key move, or rather the first key move, of White's deployment. The immediate 5 P-Q5, N-Q5 is satisfactory for Black.

5	B-R4
-------------	------

This weak reply offers White no problems, and so the main line of White's

system with all its branches goes underground.

The proper line is 5 . . . BxN 6 QxB, Q-B3 after which White achieves nothing by 7 QxQ or 7 Pxp and 7 P-Q5 costs a Pawn: 7 . . . QxQ 8 PxB, N-Q5.



So the only move of promise (in position of small diagram) is White's second key move, 7 Q-QN3! It has the following possibilities:

1) 7 . . . NxP? 8 QxP—and White comes out ahead;

2) 7 . . . Q-N3 8 O-O! N-Q1—compare point 4;

3) 7 . . . O-O-O [too risky] 8 P-Q5! and (a) 8 . . . N-R4 9 Q-R4, NxB 10 QxN, and White has superior chances for attack: e.g. 10 . . . Q-N3 11 O-O, P-KB4 12 N-B3 [threatening 13 N-N5], K-N1 13 N-N5, R-B1 14 Pxp, QxP 15 B-K3, P-QR3 16 N-R7, R-K6 17 N-B6† with a winning advantage; or (b) 8 . . . N-Q5 9 Q-Q3, and Black is in mortal trouble with his stranded Knight—a plausible continuation is 9 . . . Q-N3 10 O-O, P-KB4 11 P-KB3, Pxp 12 Pxp, P-B3 13 P-B3, Pxp 14 Bxp, N-QB3 [or 14 . . . N-K3 15 Q-B4†!] 15 BxN, PxB 16 Q-R6†, K-N1 17 B-K3, P-B4 18 N-Q2 with a decisive advantage for White;

4) 7 . . . N-Q1 8 N-B3, P-B3 9 Pxp [9 P-Q5 also is strong], Pxp 10 B-K3—with an excellent game for White. In fact, after 10 . . . P-QN4 11 NxP! Black is not much better off than in Morphy's Immortal Game.

6 P-Q5! . . .

Now this move is strong.

6 . . . N-N1

Black has nothing substantially better, 6 . . . N-Q5 is not feasible (marking the difference between 5 P-Q5 and 6 P-Q5) because of 7 P-KN4, NxN† 8 QxN, B-N3 9 B-N5†. And 6 . . . BxN is met by 7 QxB, N-Q5? 8 Q-Q1 with threat of 9 P-QB3.

7 N-B3 N-Q2 9 P-KN4 B-N3
8 B-K3 B-K2 10 Q-Q3 P-KR4

The last move is an ill-considered attempt to get more freedom. It actually makes matters worse. 10 . . . KN-B3 is necessary.

11 P-N5 . . .

Now Black faces the new and very serious problem of how to develop his King Knight.

11 . . . P-R3

Previously, Black must have intended 11 . . . P-R5 with threat of 12 . . . B-R4 and then the capture of the King Knight Pawn as after, say, 12 O-O-O. 12 R-KN1! however, spoils that plan as 12 . . . B-R4 then fails against 13 NxRP. The text is the start of a desperate counter action.

12 O-O-O
13 B-N3
14 BxN!

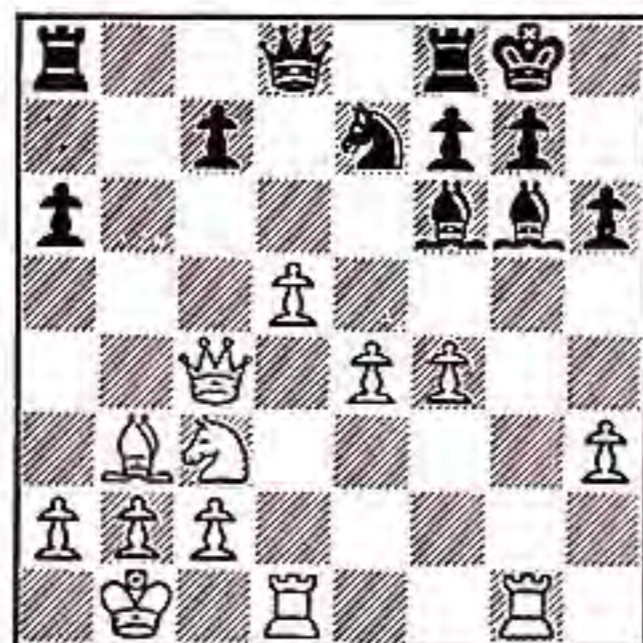
P-N4
N-B4
PxB

Actually, Black is winning a piece by . . . P-B5; but his action is of the desperate type as he must pay for the piece with Pawns and a huge gain in activity of White's forces.

15 NxKP! Bxp† 17 NxQBP PxN
16 K-N1 P-B5 18 Qxp N-K2
19 KR-N1 B-B3

Or 19 . . . B-R3 20 P-K5 etc.
20 P-B4 O-O

Already, Black is returning the piece:
21 P-K5, N-B4.



21 P-Q6!

White wants, however, to get the Queen Bishop rather than the Knight and also to clear the diagonal for his Bishop.

21 . . . PxP
22 P-K5 B-R5

Or 22 . . . N-B4 23 RxB.

23 Pxp B-B4

Black prefers to retain the Bishop.

24 PxN Qxp

The melee is over, and White's sacrifice has netted a Pawn and an excellent position.

25 N-Q5 Q-K3 27 R-N2 K-R1
26 Q-Q4 Q-R3 28 R/1-N1 R-KN1
29 Q-K5! BxRP

There is neither good retreat nor good protection for this Bishop: 29 . . . B-K3, B-N3 or B-R2 30 P-B5; or 29 . . . Q-R2 30 N-K3 and e.g. 30 . . . QR-K1 31 QxB, RxN 32 QxQ†, KxQ 33 Bxp. So Black sacrifices hoping dimly for a slight counter chance.

30 R-R2 B-B3 32 R-N3 B-N5
31 Q-K2! B-Q5 33 RxB PxR
34 Q-Q2! . . .

Apparently, Black hoped for 34 RxQ† and trouble for White over his King Knight Pawn. The text dislodges the Black Bishop and wins the crucial Pawn by force. It is decisive.

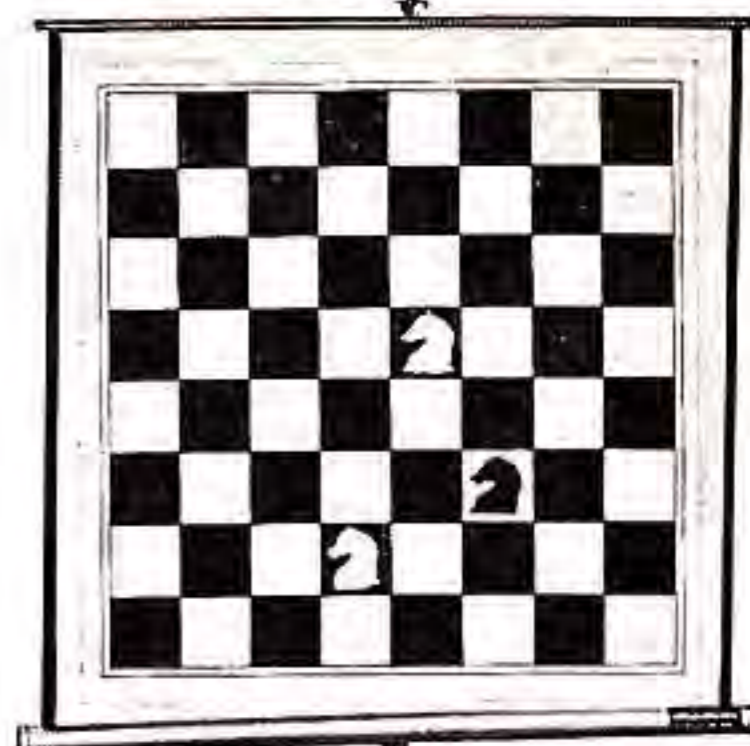
34 . . . B-N8 38 Q-QB6! R-Q1
35 RxQ† PxR 39 Qxp† K-N1
36 P-B5! R-N4 40 P-B6 R-R2
37 Q-B3† R-N2 41 Q-N5† K-R1
42 Qxp Resigns

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Postal Chess

POSTAL MORTEMS

Game Reports Received
during September 1965

To report results, follow instructions on pages 4 & 5 of your booklet on Postal Chess strictly and exactly. Otherwise the report may be misrecorded, held up or even lost.

Please note: Winners (and those with the White pieces in case of draws) must report as soon as result is confirmed by opponent. The opponent may report also to ensure his record and rating going through but must then state clearly that he was the loser (or played Black in case of a draw).

Game reports sent in time for receipt by dates given above should be printed below. And the players concerned should check to see that they are so published. To spot them, look under your section number, first by the key (e.g., 65-C indicating Class Tourney begun in 1965) and by number (466) given in text below the key.

Symbol f indicates a win by forfeit without rating credit; a shows a rating credit adjudication; df marks a double-forfeit.

CLASS TOURNAMENTS

Four-man Tournaments Graded by Classes

Started in 1963 (Key: 63-C)

Notice: Game reports on all tournaments begun in November 1963 become past-due this month. Get in reports to reach us here by November 30 to avoid losing on double-forfeit (both players lose!).

Tourneys 1-404: 163 Suyker wins from Roberts. 223 Steich stops Fazzolare twice. 345 Keathley conks Murphy twice.

Started in 1964 (Key: 64-C)

Tourneys 1-199: 2 Peace wins two (a) from Strehlow. 68 Kehler tops Lindbloom and splits two with Ernst. 75 McGaven mauls Probst. 90 Enesco tops Champney and tops and ties Handler. 91 Capritta, Triplett tie twice. 95 Koch withdrawn. 106 Tariche licks Lesniewski. 107 Alessi nips Nelson. 108 Ballenger bests Evans. 128 Opp, Weck split two. 136 King conks Peters. 142 Greene beats Best. 159 Broyles, Chresoulis tie. 161 Bielefeld bests Kontra. 163 Brewer, Pratt tie. 168 Tyner tops Humphries twice. 191 Finlayson fells Blumetti. 198 Downs downs Beal. 199 Bohnen beats Zechman.

Tourneys 200-299: 205 Riegler wins from Brainard. 206 Wigger whips Cohen. 214 Chick licks Van Lith. 222 Reid tops (2f) Sinema. 224 Dussubieux bows twice to Shepard but bests Martin. 231 Humphries halts Schreiner. 233 Sharpe clips Clark. 245 Croyle bests Scott but bows to De Souza. 246 Aks, Russell tie. 248 Fuchs, Hutcheson tie. 250 Fattman withdraws. 254 Croyle cracks Bruton. 260 Yee tops Hempel twice and Angstenberger once. 262 Gayton tops Baker. 263 Owen wins two from Little and from Cronenberg. 264 Holschuh licks Hallett. 266 Reichman tops Chaikin and tops and ties Shahade. 268 McKibbin mauls Lewis. 271 Seedorf downs Arnold. 274 Wipper loses one

to Sussman and two to Whitehead. 275 Kern conks Harrer. 277 McQuarrie bests Peacock but bows to Maker. 280 Paffrath rips Blumberg and Snyder; Fattman withdraws. 283 Tiling tops Poillon. 284 Merriam conks Kent. 288 Taylor tops King. 289 Rose tops and ties Crouch.

Tourneys 300-369: 308 Ruscio wins from Spitz. 309 Murphy tops Buurma twice. 310 Ciarlariello, O'Neil tie. 313 Steich stops Berry. 314 Ross rips Moan twice. Bode once. 315 Bram ties Bergoffen and tops (2f) McCrossen. 324 Heuchert tops (2f) Weber. 328 Beal bests Greene. 331 Capritta, North tie twice. 338 Rickless rips Blaney and Patterson. 340 Vuylsteke stops Angstenberger. 344 Atchley bests Glass but bows to Maker. 348 Curtin tops Champion twice. 353 Lane, Thomas tie. 355 Miller mauls Scheper. 356 Wheeler whips Blumetti. 357 Barra bests Funkhauser. 358 Reis ties Scheper and tops (2f) Gildea; Eaves tops Scheper twice. 361 Feunekes whips Welch. 366 Thomas tops McKenna; Skrzypinski whips Weber once.

NEW POSTALITES

The following new Postal Chess players began in September with these ratings:

CLASS A at 1300: R. Hollern, M Holm, Z A Lang, J. Paransevicius, P A Shelton;

CLASS B at 1200: A Beltran, D Bernstein, E G Bruins, R A Burns, J A Daugherty, S Gerami, Christine Hewitt, R MacDonald, W D Meyer, V McBee, R Porter, R Rosenblum, P D Shannon, R L Spaeth, D Wilkerson, E F Witalis, J Zust;

CLASS C at 900: J Alcalá, R Banks, J E Barnes, M Beer, D J Bendiks, D Bennett, E A Blizzard, F A Blystone, L Bolef, Patti Brooks, C D Brown, D Burkness, T Callahan, W Connor, C Cook, B E Crandall, Elsbeth J Devine, K Dolerty, D Eileen, M Eldridge, T Farnsworth, Dolores C Fattibene, F Gersten, H Goodrich, T P Hanrahan, S C Harris, L E Harrison, P E Hausteine, B Hertz, L Hohnberg, W L Hunt, L Hurlburt, E P Johnson, J M Kelly, L Lorio, H Mackman, N Midgley, Daryle R Murphy, L M Nommay, E J Orendorff, N Ostrout, D Peterson, R W Philo, D Pierson, L Plummer, J Przychodzki, W Purrett, B N Ripplinger, T J Rosenthal, R J Russell, J Saffiote, L Schneider, B Schweig, C S Smith, R M Smith, H M Snyder, E J Stayrakas, R M Thompson, T Tracey, G Van Dijk, J E Whitlark, M Zeiler;

Class D at 600: E M Baxter, M Braaf, K David, R R Dratch, D Fleming, H Huckeba, T Jackson, L M Janifer, J P Johnson, G W Katz, N W Kellner, J Knoblauch, G D MacArthur, L E Maruin, Carol McKenney, R E Marts, R D Miller, W O Nichols, R Ochs, H Pooock, L C Prisco, B E Reilly, P A Romeo, C Sorenson, M L Stevens, D Tear, J W Teel, Suzanne Tykot, A Wallace, R J Webber, A Weck, J A Wetherell, S E Wetzler and M Wong.

RETURN POSTS

The following old timers returned during September at these former ratings:

C O Duke 1008; N T Gladd 722; and J Ludwig 948.

McKenna twice. 367 Sachs nips Neill. 369 McKenna licks Long.

Tourneys 370-416: 375 Lewis wins from Opp and Dempler. 378 Wilson tops (2f) Kaye, Rashower and Shelton. 382 Harper rips Rand. 384 Suyker socks Paulsen twice. 388 Vene-saar mauls Mitchell. 397 Folkes clips Cloyd. 399 Leonard tops Lewis twice. 403 Neufeld nips Lowery once, Lohas twice. 405 Anderson ties Moyer and tops Lieberman. 409 Hoffman bows to Fontaine but bests Stephansky. 410 Pruitt tops Faus twice. 411 Schultz withdraws. 413 Rhodes rips Miller twice. Young once; Hoefs withdrawn.

Started in 1965 (Key: 65-C)

Tourneys 1-59: 3 Wallach wins from Biewald. 4 Bancroft bests Poole. 10 Angstenberger mauls MacConnell. 11 Lewis licks Maynard. 12 Benski bests Christy. 15 Mitchell tops Hogan twice. 17 Cragg routs Raynor. 22 Dickerson downs Hollis. 23 Bancroft fells Finelli. 26 Peach thumps Thunen. 28 Chaikin splits with Keiser and loses to Paffrath. 31 Dunn, Massengale sink Siadak. 38 Durroh withdrawn. 43 Carroll rips Pruitt. 45 Bordner bests Iris. 47 Shaffer chops Chosak. 48 Shaffer bests Young twice, splits with Boe and loses to Harrison. 49 Leonard conks Kinslow and Gayton. 51 Chosak tops (2a) Sandak. 52 Pruss strops Strasser. 55 Nelson, Shearman split two; George withdrawn, loses to Nelson (2a) and Rigler (1a). 57 Harrison downs Dailous.

Tourneys 60-99: 60 Berger-Olsen loses two to Montgomery and ties and loses to Hill. 65 Darvill downs Viets. 66 Crisp withdraws. 68 Burgess, Carpenter split two. 71 Wemett loses two to both Rothschild and Gove. 72 Pratt halts Howard. 73 Scheper bests Blochinger but ties and loses to Bram. 75 Severance licks Ledlie but loses two to Gillen; Gillen quells Quane. 77 Marks rips Ross. 84 Ducker downs Bicksler. 85 Case conks Palmedo and Poole. 86 Jacobsen jolts La Fontaine. 88 Bradley bows twice to both Ballard and Hurd. 91 McKay conks Kieslich. 92 Williams whips Margulis. 94 Heaney, Holmberg split two. 95 Siadak loses to Nielsen but licks Ellis. 97 Underhill beats Follett but bows to Carpenter. 98 Berry, Nadon tie.

Tourneys 100-139: 105 Harrison ties Tuttle and tops Monaco; Keith conks Monaco twice. 106 Duncombe tops (f) Gervais. 107 Blumetti, Nalepa tie. 108 Harrison rips Huber twice. 110 Cavanaugh withdraws. 113 Chieffo licks Langer twice. 114 Bielfeldt tops Glass twice. 115 Harrison bests Bass. 117 Haber, Miller halts Sorahan. 118 Street-er rips Ruhlen. 119 Wurster resigns all games. 121 Delman downs Winkler. 123 Harrison, Noel split two. 124 Bielfeldt rips Rucker twice. 125 Royalty bows to Bonner and Little but bests McCoy. 126 Fatherree fells Siadak. 128 Lynn licks Cooley and Sakarias and ties Orem; Orem conks Sakarias. 130 Suyker socks Angstenberger. 132 Grimm licks Levy twice. 135 Siadak loses two to both Lavender and Lecker; Lecker licks Kinney.

Tourneys 140-199: 143 Tuttle wins from Dillon. 144 Kammer loses two to Vallee and withdraws. 145 Hill mauls MacGregor twice. 146 Nowak withdraws. 149 Aks bows to Scherrer but bests Eulenstein. 152 Stein

splits two with Gayton and tops Hadley. 153 Faires fells Blumetti. 157 Andersen tops (2f) Burgstahler. 161 Hickman flips Phillips twice. 164 Gomez loses to Long but licks Stephansky. 168 Sheehan tops (2f) Marshall. 169 Simon socks Skinner. 170 Furey fells Ybarrondo. 171 Moriarty whips Wood. 177 Coate resigns all games. 178 Sheldon, Nowak maul Moore. 180 Norin nips Graham. 181 Boykin bests Connor. 183 Parfitt nips Schneider. 187 Aks, Patton tie; Anders bows to Patton but bests Aks. 191 Conway bests Summerville but beats Thomas. 196 Bane fells Faus twice. 199 Lindberg tops Terry.

Tourneys 200 - 324: 202 Heft withdrawn. 208 Long tops Teubner; Rouner splits with Crosbie and bows to Long. 210 Gibbs nips Neff. 221 Tabler tops Yehl. 246 Carpenter replaces McKibbin. 272 Bass replaces Scheper.

PRIZE TOURNAMENTS

Seven-man Tourneys for Premiums

Started in 1963 (Key: 63-P)

Notice: Game reports on all tourneys begun in November 1963 become past-due this month. Get in reports to reach us by November 30, to avoid losing on double-forfeit (both players lose!).

Winners now set up by the closing of the September 1963 tourneys appear in *Postal-mighties!* in this issue.

Tourneys 1 - 112: 53 Bahr, Wagener tie. 80 Norris tops (f) O'Donnell.

Started in 1964 (Key: 64-P)

Tourneys 1 - 89: 1 Gribushin wins from Encinas; Kontautus withdraws. 10 Encinas downs Donins. 17 Morrow, Riley tie. 20 Martin, Rowe tie. 23 Carpenter conks Connelly and Swain. 33 Mallett axes Eves. 35 Marshall, Moon tie. 47 Birsten, Hoagland tie; Chenowith stops Stevens. 48 Aks axes Scott. 50 Jurado jolts Jany. 51 Brison licks Lacey. 52 Plemel mauls Mackin. 53 Thall thumps Bruce. 59 Jarvis jars Orbanowski; Prince spills Spohr. 60 Norris tops Wilson and (f) O'Donnell. 68 Bearden tops (f) Simon. 70 Neff, Weaver tie; Hardin tops (a) O'Donnell. 72 Clarkson clips Luprecht. 74 Gaissert stops Stephens. 76 Boroviak, Bramante tie; Stevens ties Boroviak and Winans. 78 Mysers rips Rapier. 79 Hurd, Klein tie. 80 Schwartz tops Goldwasser and ties Pehas. 81 Gonzales, Meglis tie. 85 Jessett, Raasoch tie. 86 Thomas tops Shepherd. 88 Arnow nips Svoboda; Wells nicks Neff.

Tourneys 90 - 120: 91 Smith wins from Thomas and ties Rogers. 93 Kirchik conks Salisbury. 94 Goodale, Verdi tie. 95 Ekstrom mauls Maier and Henriksen. 98 Gallagher cracks Crum. 99 Robinson rips Cole. 100 Carlyle nips Neff. 101 Wheeler whips Schick. 102 Karalaitis halts Hamilton. 103 Davis downs Eves. 104 Lee, Schaefer tie. 105 Nickerson nips Laurenson. 106 Ward whips Yanis. 108 Jarvis jars Haines and (a) Loyal. 109 Leslie licks Welch; Secord conks Condon. 110 Clay clips Hunt. 111 Kussack bests Booth. 115 Long downs Hoglund and Dale. 116 Potter sloughs Slater.

Started in 1965 (Key: 65-P)

Tourneys 1 - 29: 2 Conner wins from de Laporte. 3 Valenteen fells Fay. 5 Barker bows to Farber but ties Faires. 6 Agnew nips Shupe. 7 Borker conks Carr; Dyba downs Kohn. 8 Ostrower halts Hicks. 10 Ploss withdraws. 11 Hendry whips Wolcott. 12 Encinas axes Ellis. 13 Osborne bests Myers and Parks; Hartenstein withdrawn, loses (a) to Osborne; Parks tops (a) Wright. 14 Thoms ties Borker and tops Swee; Herrick halts Humphrey. 15 Friedl, Harnack crack Cross; Paetkau ties Friedl and tops Harnack; Eickmeyer, Friedl outpost Parker. 16 Bolles bows to Latus and Kirchik but bests Belt; Hayes conks Kirchik. 17 Wilson whips Tarter and Popp. 18 Carr withdraws. 20 Petersons socks Sutherland; Kontautus withdraws. 21 Buhalo licks Larsen; Michaels fells Fish. 22 Ribner rips Roberts. 23 Haines

stops Stephens. 24 Connell conks Gebhardt. 25 Gieselman licks Leiweke; Nechal nips Hartenstein. 26 Hartenstein withdrawn. 27 Ashley whips Siadak and Woelfinger and ties Burton; Burton, Hoglund tie; Hoey downs Siadak. 28 Lundy nips Newman; Matty tops Twaiten. 29 Bratz halts Howard.

Tourneys 30 - 83: 32 Sayre, Prince win from Gordon and tie each other; Dould tops March and ties Freeman. 33 Frank bests Becker; Zwell withdraws. 34 Leach beats Bergman. 35 Helper nips Nolde and Hall. 36 Gruenberg and (f) Cannon top Murphy; Nowak withdraws. 38 Silkowski, Comer halt Hall. 39 Blanchard tops Sumser and ties Bennett. 40 Gulutsan, Hendry conk Carman; Barnes withdrawn. 41 Reddoch tops Rein and ties Lome; Carney conks Rein. 42 Nowak withdraws. 45 Stringer ties Soforic, loses to Joslin and tops Bergston; Wheeler whips Criner. 46 Fenske, Mummert maul Miner. 48 Spohr bows to Fazziola but bests Beer and Anderson; Anderson downs Orbanowski. 49 Arnst tops (f) Daly. 50 Thoms tops McGrath; Bolden ties Toms and tops Abramson, Cotter and McGrath; Abramson withdraws; Sylvester conks Cotter. 53 Thayer licks Long; Carr and Rowe withdrawn; Killian tops (a) Rowe. 54 Aptt replaces Rumley. 55 Ashley licks Gould but loses to O'Hearn. 64 Sherwin replaces Rowe. 67 Gieselman replaces Rowe.

GOLDEN KNIGHTS

Progressive Qualifications Championship

13th Annual Championship—1959

FINALS (Key: 59-Nf)

Sections 1 - 32: 22 Hildebrandt, Kneeream df. 25 Blais, Olmstead df.

14th Annual Championship—1960

SEMI-FINALS (Key: 60-Ns)

Sections 1 - 80: 76 Thompson wins from Condon.

FINALS (Key: 60-Nf)

Sections 1 - 32: 21 Hoenck wins from Moseley. 23 Godfrey, Pohle tie. 24 Peisach tops Moore. 27 Baker bests Valvo. 30 Stolzenberg whips Weininger. 31 Ashley ties Hunnex and loses to Mintzes.

15th Annual Championship—1961

SEMI-FINALS (Key: 61-Ns)

Sections 1 - 95: 34 Coe, Herman df. 38 Capillon, Rowell df. 46 Chenoweth, Popel df. 47 Popel df with Dubois and Palciauskas; Dubois, Palciauskas df. 49 Feldman df with Atsumi and Waring. 50 Clark, Frey df. 51 Belisle, Boyk df. 53 Nell df with Coveyou



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and Frank, 55 Morris df with Burdick and Lucas; Miller, Stallings df. 82 Fisher, Houston conk Kiefling. 83 De Leve, Mirkil lick Lagowski. 90 Rogers rips Simmons. 93 Campbell bests Fallier but bows to Petri. 95 Rozman routs Lydy; Linder licks Giles.

FINALS (Key: 61-Nf)

Sections 1-33: 9 Deen wins from Keady. 10 Taneri, Miles top Shuford. 18 Tuttle whips Warren; Swift swats Cheswick. 20 Kneeream nips Spitz. 21 Nusser downs De Vault; Ashley, Kiff tie. 22 Kahn socks Suyker. 23 Russanow tops Thomas; Yanis fells Fox. 24 Buczko bests Carr; Pehas axes Algase. 25 Wisegarver rips Rogers. 26 Ferber fells Cornwall. 27 Vitte conks Kaminsky. 28 Wood beats Barnett. 29 Mayer conks Coveyou.

16th Annual Championship—1963

PRELIMINARY ROUND (Key: 63-N)

Sections 1-177: 153 Self wins from Phillips. 162 Ozols axes Shives. 168 Morris, Pease tie.

SEMI-FINALS (Key: 63-Ns)

Sections 1-66: 4 Gaughran wins from Hamilton. 5 Schwartz bows to Swarbrick and Seney but bests Stern. 32 McCaffrey licks Lamb. 38 Walloch whips Pearlstein;

POSTALMIGHTIES!

Prize Tournaments

These Postalites have won prizes in the 1964 Prize Tournaments.

Tourney	Players	Place	Score
64-P	1 G Gribushin	2nd	4½-1½
	10 L Tuttle	2nd	4-2
	17 F F Riley	2nd	4½-1½
	23 D E Carpenter	1st	5-1
	J Cornwall	2nd	4½-1½
	33 J E Mallett	2nd	5-1
	59 A E Prince	1st	5½-½
	60 J H Norris	1st	5½-½
	80 I Schwartz	1st	5½-½
	81 B Dueno-Gonzales	2nd	4-2
84 Ron Lifson	1st	5½-½	
108 F A Jarvis	1st	6-0	

Class Tournaments

These Postalites have won or tied for first in 1963, 1964 and 1965 Class Tourneys.

Tourney	Players	Place	Score	
63-C	163 L Roberts	1-2	5-1	
	A C Suyker	1-2	5-1	
	223 F Steich	1st	6-0	
	251 J D Lucas	1st	5-1	
	252 N Amorosi	1st	4½-1½	
	257 W C Tingle	1st	4½-1½	
	264 J Istman	1st	4-2	
	271 W Clark	1st	4-2	
	278 B Oulmet	1st	4-2	
	345 R C Keathley	1st	6-0	
	64-C	2 R A Pease	1st	5½-½
		K Champney	1st	5-1
		95 B Hughes	1-2	5-1
		K Marshall	1-2	5-1
128 G S Opp		1-2	5-1	
A Weck		1-2	5-1	
142 C Greene		1st	6-0	
154 S D'Atri		1st	4½-1½	
159 G F Hoag		1st	5-1	
161 M Bielefeld		1st	5-1	
205 R M Riegler		1st	6-0	
222 C F Reid		1st	6-0	
233 R C Sharpe		1st	5-1	
250 R R Coveyou		1st	5-1	
266 J Reichman	1st	4½-1½		
268 J B Lewis	1-2	5-1		
S McKibbin	1-2	5-1		
271 T Roberts	1-2	4½-1½		
R L Sedorf	1-2	4½-1½		
275 E Kern	1st	6-0		
359 C E Hepner	1st	6-0		
361 W J Feunekes	1st	6-0		
367 D Saehs	1st	6-0		
378 M C Wilson	1st	6-0		
399 A H Leonard	1st	6-0		
65-C	55 R M Riegler	1st	5-1	
	75 D F Gillen	1st	5½-½	
	85 N P Case	1st	6-0	
	132 L Grimm	1st	5½-½	

correction: Rosenberg beats Eucher. 39 Graham halts Howell. 41 Carlyle conks Kohut. 43 Mitchell mauls Metzler. 50 Rundlett rips Bizar. 51 De Marinis tops Pankin and ties Bilodeau. 52 Hough ties Hatch and tops Lundstrom; Hatch downs Heidel. 54 Feder, Quiring tie. 55 Reilly rips Goodman. 56 Gordon, Crenshaw nick Harkness. 58 Stephen fells Ferdinand; Stolzenberg stops Wasiliew, Stephen and Ferdinand. 61 Lawson licks Larzelere. 62 Malkin, Kruger rip Rattler; Weihe jars Johnson. 64 Thompson tops Rattler.

FINALS (Key: 63-Nf)

Sections 1-14: 1 Sildmets wins from Collins. 2 Robinson fells Favorite. 3 Kirchner bests Lynch and Dreibergs but bows to Kent. 4 Bahr downs Van de Carr; Burdick beats May. 5 Perea jolts Julson. 7 Ferber fells von Hagel. 8 Chace chops Parr. 9 Lay withdraws.

17th Annual Championship—1964

PRELIMINARY ROUND (Key: 64-N)

Sections 1-129: 18 Gordon wins from Gulick. 29 Kramer withdrawn. 57 Klein tops (f) Miller. 63 Lake tops (f) Malsby. 68 Best beats Austin. 72 Stein downs Donald. 74 Stein licks Larrabee. 83 Coveyou jars Jamison. 85 Bernero bests Webber. 92 Itkin withdrawn. 96 Kaman conks Williams. 103 Moltchanoff mauls Hodak. 104 Bloom bests Berger-Olsen. 105 Beesley cracks Crow. 110 Pehne withdraws. 112 Roth rips Smart. 114 Steele clips Klinkner. 116 Tingle, Endsley top London. 119 Frank, Johnson nip Nagle. 120 Robinson routs Vandemark. 122 Vallee, Spencer drub Dragonetti. 123 Die-drich withdraws, loses (a) to Aicher. 124 Howard downs Doren. 125 Weihe ties Campbell and tops (a) Webb. 127 Jamison bows to Lachs but bests Arthur; Patterson licks Arthur, Callaghan, Jamison and Lachs but loses to Carson; Arthur tops (f) Callaghan. 128 Jessen jolts Kawas. 129 Landey downs Wood.

Sections 130-151: 130 Boldt wins from Gionfriddo; Jeans tops (a) Gentry; Gentry withdrawn. 131 Ashley, O'Neill top Thomas; O'Neill nips Scherrer. 132 Horne, Stark tie. 134 Stolzenberg stops Paterson and Peterson. 136 Carper conks Macek; Markiewicz bests Dollard but bows to Howard. 137 Keiser bests Bier; Smithers smites Ozols; Klein clips Roberts and Smithers. 138 Ashley tops Thomas. 140 Levin loses to Joyce but licks Sherman. 141 Stys bows to Donins but beats Stayart. 142 Angers tops Mantell. 143 D'Atri downs Gordon. 145 Mac-Carty drubs Draughton. 146 Lenoir licks Eatman. 148 Rogers rips Hartwick.

SEMI-FINALS (Key: 64-Ns)

Sections 1-44: 1 Macormac wins from Wolf; Anderson tops (f) Browne. 4 Sandstrom bests Peck but bows to Joyner. 5 Kramer withdrawn. 6 Van de Carr licks Lidral but loses to Zwell; Caroe conks Zwell. 7 Lenz lights on Lynch; Kramer withdrawn. 8 Aguilera, Kucera tie. 10 Croyle, Woods tie; Oakes tops Woods and (a) Kramer. 12 Weininger whips Tabler. 13 Dunham bests Booth; Whittaker clips Klinger. 14 Pflumm conks Kolts. 15 Pransky tops Morris and ties Gurton; Kaye conks Gibbs. 16 Wright rips Demers and Scott; Bender bests Scott. 18 Shreve socks Sidrys. 19 Fenner, Lane fell Mason. 21 Kwartler licks Gustafson. 25 Birsten, Young, Van de Carr and Pease pound Custer. 28 Herrick tops Shipley; Prazak, Siegel tie. 32 Rosenberger bests Ward. 35 Carson withdraws.

18th Annual Championship—1965

Sections 1-24: 1 Stauffer wins from Jachimowicz; McKaig conks Houser. 2 Carpenter stops Stauffer. 3 Healy ties Wilson and tops Tileston. 4 Bettencourt, Loo beat Holdcroft; Anders, Tringham tie. 5 Fernando tops Lundstedt, Fray and (a) Johnson. 6 De Vault licks McFarland but loses to Behrens; Spangler spills Cole. 10 Roberts rips Eves. 11 Koehler whips Ward. 12 Hallett, White tie. 13 Smith smites Goodale and (f) Simms; Lynch licks Ash. 14 Rufty rips

Williams. 15 Phipps jolts Jamison. 16 Hendry drubs Corrigan. 18 Jamison bows to Peay but bests Frierson; Menzel tops Peay and ties Frierson; Ilyin yerks Peay. 20 Olev, Lach quell Youngquist. 22 Kaczmarek mauls Knuth and Meiszer; Ziegler nips Knuth. 23 Cushleg stops Steele; Taylor loses to Kaczmarek, withdraws. 24 Smidchens, Smith smite Dudek; Gault scrags Smith and Skrzypinski.

Sections 25-49: 27 Vandemark wins (a) from Keltner and Meyers; Keltner withdraws. 28 Peisach licks Lidral. 29 Sturtevant, Weil tie; Landey downs Hamilton. 30 Savageau coshes Katz. 31 Schofield bests Baker. 32 Buhalo biffs Darby. 33 Addelston loses to MacConnell but licks Klein and ties Watson; Horne whips Watson; Ribowsky bows to Horne but beats Watson; Field withdrawn. 36 Quazza quells Frank. 37 Whiteside tops Mayer and ties Potofsky; Mayer mauls Potofsky. 38 Herdt whips Witlin. 39 Schwartz licks Van Lith. 42 Helper licks Smithers but loses to Brown. 43 Neumann, Gingras nip Moyer; Gingras bests Barone; Muir, Barone maul Meinwald. 44 Lafemina tops Gehringer and (a) Schultz, withdrawn. 45 Camero withdrawn. 46 Mate beats Kleinman but bows to Enesco. 47 Meyer whips Meyers and Wilder. 48 Beal, re-instated, bests Liebbrand and Endsley; Boehm, Throop ax Endsley; Thropp beats Boehm and von Hagel. 49 Merkel withdrawn.

Sections 50-79: 52 Bratten, Mason win from Huber; Weitthoff whip Mason. 54 Yevuta nips O'Neill. 55 Bancroft beats Powell but bows to Brown. 56 Dube downs Glenn. 57 Bruce chops Blanchard. 59 Berger-Olsen whips Wojtowicz. 60 Sildmets mauls McIntyre. 61 Gottesman bests Bachman; Fogg jolts Jamison. 62 Stern stops Liming, Shortz and Martin. 63 Ashley licks Carpenter and Pyle; Shattuck tops Pyle. 65 Vallee routs Regan; Brown bows to Regan but beats Migicovsky. 66 Bloom whips Warren. 68 Tschopp loses to Goldberg but licks Pauleks; correction; Ezerins won from Tschopp. 69 Humphreys beats Balmuth. 70 Ketterer rips Rabinowitz. 71 Hubbard licks Levy and Gellish. 72 Jacob jars Shulman. 73 Sholman bests Borden, Entwistle and Good; Good ties Frumkin and tops Mantell. 74 Bachman, Bragg tie. 75 Stayart downs DePaul. 77 Bristol tops Ward. 78 Klein clips Walicki. 79 Goodman, Hall tie.

Sections 80-99: 80 Strahan wins from Woosley. 81 Pariza stops Stulken; Butland bests Oswald and Munns. 82 Wang, Yehl whip Schwartz. 83 Norin nips Vaitkus and Angstenberger. 84 Kaman conks Paulekas. 85 Anders, Ashley tie; Anders, Orem and Carpenter down Hoaglund. 86 Tertel loses to Sachs, withdraws; Smith smites Ruiz. 87 Charney bows to Dreibergs but beats Ward. 88 Pepper bests Peck. 89 Miller mauls Larrondo and Pavitt. 92 Buczko nips Narkinsky; Carrigan bows to Buczko but beats Penniston. 93 Zavanelli nips Siadak; Larzelere ties Peterson and tops Siadak. 94 Riley rips Sanders and Kaplan; Tertel withdraws. 95 Brison withdraws. 97 Maillard, Yee best Berres; Marschall mauls Miller. 98 Macek flips Flaksman; Larzelere licks Wegener. 99 Pateson, Gustafson and MacGregor mob Morris; Gustafson mauls MacGregor.

Sections 100-119: 100 Brison withdraws. 101 Chippas bests Asbury. 102 Comer, Vallee tie; Nowak withdraws, loses (a) to Schaaf. 103 Gens, Robertie lick Ouellette; Gens, Goldberg tie; Robertie rips Sass and Haines. 104 Grafa whips Westbrook. 105 Pateson ties Daniels and tops Huckin. 107 Welling quells Youngquist; Esposito clouts Klawitter. 108 Bennington withdrawn. 109 Mayer mauls Di Joseph. 110 Gillespie licks Myers. 111 Van Brunt fells Fisch; Victory tops Mantell. 112 Orem fells Follett. 113 Oswald jolts Johnson; Evans withdrawn. 114 Fasolino licks Gassen but loses to Nowak; Becker, Gassen tie; Nowak withdraws. 115 Robertie rips Page; Collins tops Page and ties J. Hamilton. 116 Jepson jolts Priddy. 117 Jackson smites Smith. 118 Bancroft best Abramson and Van de Carr but bows to Worrell; Abramson withdraws.

Sections 120-169: 120 Nielsen wins from Rapiere. 121 Einstein tops Page and ties Hamilton. 122 Sherman mauls Pruitt. 123 Gaissert bests Bodie but loses to Lagowski. 124 Webb whips Vondruska; Keltner withdraws. 126 Farber fells Hall and Buhalo; Neff nips Buhalo and Gordon. 128 Youmans yerks Perry; Hendricks, Perry and Robinson drub Vekert. 129 Hyde halts Collens. 130 Gordon downs Fay and Struss; Nowak withdraws. 131 Pransky halts Hatch. 132 Daniel, Endsley, Davies and Buczek lick Lawton. 133 Rosenwald, Tener tie. 135 McKibbin withdraws. 137 Petithory, Collins top Page; Parker licks Paulekas.

TOURNAMENTS NOTES

Progress Reports for Golden Knights Tournaments

13th Annual Championship

In the 1959 Golden Knights, two Finals sections have completed play, and the contestants therein score the following, weighted-point totals:*

59-Nf 22: S H Kowalski 43.45; R J Kneeream 30.5; D H Chambers 29.65; J N Donato 27.3; P Hildebrandt 23.9; R H Fairbank 22.8; and J A Ilyin 18.8;

59-Nf 25: R Miller 33.5; F Nusser 33.0; W E Stevens 31.8; R Blais 30.8; A Gurton 28.5; F E Olmstead 18.3; and N Hess withdrew.

We still have a number of Finals to hear from; but, melding those listed above into the previous standings, we have the following, prospective, cash-prize winners.

PRESENT LEADERS*

H Berliner46.2	R E Edberg36.1
R Steinmeyer . .46.2	E E Hansen36.1
R B Ilderton . .44.0	E R Westing35.8
R Schuler44.0	L R Klar35.65
A Siklos43.95	L Dreierbergs35.6
N Doumanoff . .43.95	G J Ferber35.6
D Fidlow43.45	J F Shaw35.6
S H Kowalski . .43.45	F Ashley35.15
P Sherr43.45	J E Kilmer35.1
S A Popel43.0	J Feldman35.0
R J Kneeream . .42.0	L M Raff34.6
B Crowder41.7	R R Coveyou34.45
R Verber41.7	B Wisegarver34.45
E Meyer41.2	J Rist34.1
T V Kildea40.8	G Wood34.1
G C Gross40.6	W Bland34.05
S S Johnson . . .40.1	M Sokoler34.05
F D Dulcal . . .39.6	R Miller33.5
D Howard39.6	I Romanenko . . .33.4
R Somerville . .39.6	L A Walker . . .33.35
M W Herrick . .38.55	R L Anderson . .33.0
O E Goddard . .38.5	J Dragonetti . .33.0
O B Sachs38.5	L Johnson33.0
A Lidacs38.35	F Nusser33.0
J D Patten . . .38.35	Mrs G Hornstein .32.9
S Watterson . .38.35	L J Roza32.85
M S Zitzman . .38.35	E Polgar32.8
L Vittes37.55	D H Miles32.75
W L Eastman . .37.45	S St Martin . . .32.4
J Healy37.3	S Simcoe32.4
J Johnston . . .37.3	G Borowiecki . .32.2
J A Veguillo . .37.25	G L Munson . . .32.25
J Blankstein . .36.9	W E Stevens . .31.8
S G Priebe36.9	R B Fischer . . .31.76
L B Joyner36.7	C G Gibbs31.7
E L Dayton . . .36.25	S Mont31.7
J A Curdo36.2	I Zalys31.7
H M Avram31.6	

14th Annual Championship

In the 1960 Golden Knights, two Finals sections have completed play, and the

*Weighted point totals are based on the following scale: 1.0 points per win in the prelims; 2.2 in semi-finals; and 4.5 in finals. Draws count half these values.

contestants therein score the following, weighted-point totals:*

60-Nf 23: D L Bard 43.95; N B Godfrey 41.25; R E Pohle 32.75; K Klein 31.8; H H Hyde 22.8; W T Morris 19.55; and B L Crowder withdrew;

60-Nf 24: R B Ilderton, a perfect score! 46.2; A Siklos 33.9; T Peisach 32.9; G W Hardman 31.65; S D Kilker 28.3; J D Moore 20.05; and L A Rooza withdrew.

15th Annual Championship

In the 1961 Golden Knights, no new Finals section has completed play. The following, however, have qualified for assignment to the Finals: J A Houston, J H Mirkil, J De Leve and J R Campbell.

16th Annual Championship

In the 1963 Golden Knights, five more contestants have qualified for assignment to the Finals: H Gaughran, G McCaffrey, A S Walloch, K Graham and S Rundlett.

Solutions to CHESS QUIZ

No. 1 Black's weakness is his stupidity. He looks to 1 PxN, RxNP etc. You win by 1 QxR!

No. 2 White has indicated his weakness, his King position. You win by 1 . . . R-Q6! and (a) 2 BxR, Q mates; (b) 2 QxR, B-R7† 3 K-R1, NXP† etc. (c) 2 N-B3, RxP and 3 PxR, Q mates or 3 P-B3, RxP 4 PxR, QxP etc. or (d) 2 QxP, RxKRP and 3 QxQ, B-R7† and mate next or 3 B-Q4, B-R7† 4 K-R1, BxP‡ 5 K-N1, B-R7† 6 K-R1, B-B2‡ etc.

No. 3 Black's Queen position is his main weakness. You win by 1 B-Q2 and (a) 1 . . . Q-N7 2 BxN, and 2 . . . PxB 3 RxB or 2 . . . B-B3 3 R-N1, QxRP 4 BxQP; or (b) 1 . . . Q-B3 2 BxN, and 2 . . . QxB 3 RxB or 2 . . . PxB 3 B-N5, Q away 4 BxB. 1 BxN also wins: if 1 . . . B-B3! 2 R-N1! and, if 2 . . . PxB? 3 B-Q2.

No. 4 White's King position is his weakness. You mate by 1 . . . N-N5 and 2 PxN, B-Q3 etc. or 2 P-N3, QxP† 3 BxQ, BxB† etc.

No. 5 White's weakness is manifold—Queen on line with Rook, and various pins. You win by 1 P-K5, B-B1 (probably best) 2 P-K6, BxP 3 P-Q5, B-B2 (probably best) 4 PxN, a piece for two Pawns.

No. 6 White's King is his weakness—1 . . . N-Q7† leads to mate: 2 NxN, Q mates or 2 RxN, Q-R8†! and mate next.

No. 7 Black's King is weak. You win by 1 RxN, and (a) 1 . . . BxR 2 Q-Q3 or Q-B2; or (b) 1 . . . K-N2 2 Q-Q3, and 2 . . . KxR 3 N-N4† and mate next; or 2 . . . BxR 3 Q mates; or 2 . . . R-R1 3 RxP† etc.

No. 8 Again, the King is weak. You win by 1 . . . B-B2 and 2 P-N3, QxP† and mate next; or 2 Q-N1, N-R4 and, say, 3 R-Q1, N-N6† 4 PxN, PxP and mate follows.

No. 9 Black's King is exposed and likewise his Rook and even his Queen: 1 N-R5†, and (a) 1 . . . K-B2 2 Q-N7†, K-K1 3 N-B6† etc. or 2 . . . K-K3, Q-B6† etc. or (b) 1 . . . K-N3 (or R3) 2 Q-N7†, and (i) 2 . . . K-B4 3 P-N4†, K-K3 4 Q-B6† etc. or (ii) 2 . . . KxN 3 QxP†, and 3 . . . Q-R3 4 P-N4†, K-N4 5 P-B4† etc. or 3 . . . K-N4 4 Q-K7†, Q-B3 [on 4 . . . K away 5 QxR, White can win the ending] 5 P-R4†, and the White Pawns drive off the King so Black's Queen falls.

No. 10 White's King position is weak. You mate after 1 . . . N-B7† 2 K-R2, Q-R6†.

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

We have no new qualifiers for the Semi-finals, and urge all who still have games going in the prelims to report ultra-promptly. Time's, as the poet said, a-wasting!

17th Annual Championship

In the 1964 Golden Knights, five more contestants have qualified for assignment to the Finals: F O Redmond, B L Neff, S Lenz, A Donins and G B Oakes.

The list of qualifiers to the Semi-finals has slimmed down, it seems for the first time. The qualifiers as of current Postal Mortems are: S Klein (2), R R Coveyou, R Sidrys, R Burlingame, P Roth, R C Howard, S S Lachs, J L Patterson, B M Landey, D A Brandreth, C E Joyce and A Donins.

18th Annual Championship

In the current Golden Knights, which closes for entry this month, the following have qualified for assignment to the Semi-finals: W McKaig, J F Healy, H E Fernando, W Koehler, A Rufty, F G Lach, B Kaczmarek, F Smidchens, E M Gault, L F Horne, R Lafemina, W M Chaffee, E Meyer, T A Throop, E Bruce, A Stern, R Bloom, R L Hubbard, B Sholman, G Good, E Frumkin, R B Abrams, C A Butland, M W Pariza, M Kaman, L Dreierbergs, W G Robertie and M J Lawrence.

As of the end of September, 169 sections were in play. We figure this to come to 1183 contending, so far.

TIME COMPLAINTS

As of late October, we're still running way behind in answering time complaints. Once Postal Chess correspondence piles up as it did during the summer, it rapidly snowballs. We can only say your complaints will get attention, though belated.

We note in this large mass, however, that few are stated as requested in the rules. Read and follow Rules 12, 13 and 14. We can manage proper complaints faster, and so give you better satisfaction.



“ . . . and, as for that merger we were discussing, Haggstrom—get lost!”

POSTAL GAMES

from CHESS REVIEW tournaments.

Annotated by JOHN W. COLLINS

FOUR BY R. E. A. DOE

The following three games and end-game vividly illustrate the sharp attacking style of R. E. A. Doe, the winner of the 1957-58 Golden Knights. The first game is against Lionel B. Joyner, former Canadian Champion and a past winner of the Golden Knights, the second is against Arnold Agree, U.S.C.F. Expert from Brooklyn, the third against P. R. Taylor of San Francisco, and the endgame is against Joyner, too.

Championship Opposition

White exploits a favorable position with a Rook sacrifice on his 21st move in a game from first place, three-way playoff in the 1957-8 Golden Knights.

SICILIAN DEFENSE

R. E. A. Doe		L. B. Joyner	
White		Black	
1 P-K4	P-QB4	4 NxP	N-KB3
2 N-KB3	P-Q3	5 N-QB3	P-QR3
3 P-Q4	PxP	6 B-KN5	P-K3
		7 P-B4	B-Q2

Two important alternatives are: 7 . . . Q-N3 8 Q-Q2, QxP 9 R-QN1, Q-R6 10 P-K5, P-R3 11 BxN, PxP with a complicated position difficult to judge; and 7 . . . QN-Q2 8 Q-B3, Q-B2 9 O-O-O, B-K2 10 P-KN4, P-N4 11 BxN, NxB 12 P-N5, N-Q2 13 P-QR3, QR-N1 14 P-KR4, P-N5 15 PxP, RXP 16 P-R5, N-B4 17 P-N6, O-O!

8 Q-B3	N-B3	10 RxN	B-B3
9 O-O-O	NxN	11 B-B4	B-K2
Or 11 . . .	P-R3	12 B-R4, B-K2	13 KR-Q1, Q-R4
		14 P-B5, PxP	15 QxP, QxQ
		16 PxQ = (Persitz-Lombardy, 1957).	
		12 KR-Q1	Q-R4
		13 Q-K2!	.....

This move threatens 14 P-K5 and is stronger than 13 Q-K3 and 13 BxN.

13 . . . O-O

Now White obtains a clear advantage. 13 . . . P-R3 14 B-R4, P-K4 15 BxN, BxB 16 RXP, PxP 17 N-Q5, BxN 18 R/1xB is unsatisfactory for Black also. It may be that Black must seek improvements with 7 . . . Q-N3, 7 . . . N-Q2 or 11 . . . P-R3.

14 P-K5!	PxP
15 PxP	N-Q4
16 B-Q2!	.....

Now White threatens to win two pieces with 17 NxN.

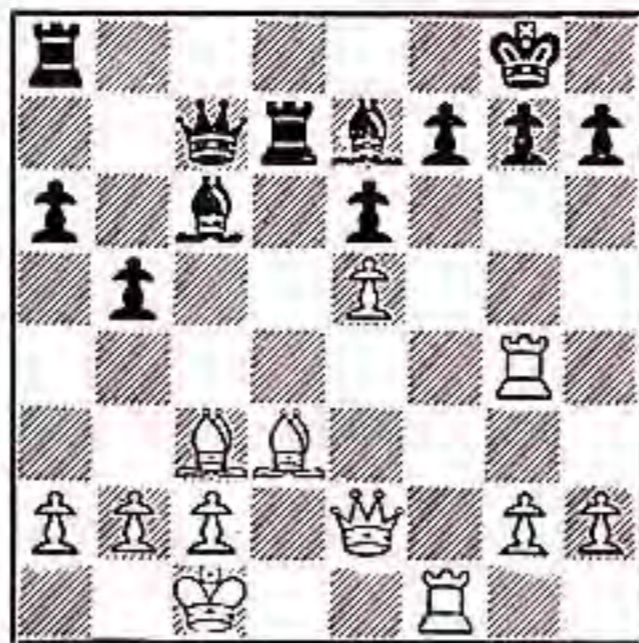
16 . . .	NxN
17 BxN	Q-B2
18 B-Q3	KR-Q1

With White obviously grouping for a tremendous attack, Black ought to curtail it as much as possible with 18 . . . B-QN4.

19 R-KN4	P-QN4
----------	-------

Undesirable but unavoidable, here or next move, (19) . . . P-KN3 is necessary.

20 R-B1 R-Q2



21 RXP!!
Pretty, precise and predictable.

21 . . . KxR
22 Q-R5 B-B4

The text is forced, in view of 23 QxRP† and 23 RXP†.

23 QxRP† K-B1
24 B-N6! . . .

The threat is 25 Q-R8†, K-K2 26 RXP mate.

24 . . . K-K1 26 B-N4 R-K2
25 Q-N8† B-B1 27 BxR QxB

Or 27 . . . KxB 28 QxP† and mate in two.

28 RXP K-Q2

If 28 . . . Q-B4, White wins by 29 RxB†, K-Q2 30 Q-N7†, Q-K2 31 R-B7.

29 RxQ† BxR 31 P-KR4 B-Q4
30 Q-N7 BxP 32 P-R5 Resigns

Right, Left

White penetrates the right flank in order to win a Pawn on the left flank. This game is from the Finals of the 1956-7 Golden Knights.

NIMZO-INDIAN DEFENSE

R. E. A. Doe		A. Agree	
White		Black	
1 P-Q4	N-KB3	3 N-QB3	B-N5
2 P-QB4	P-K3	4 P-K3	P-QN3

This is Bronstein's Variation. Black will exert pressure on his QB5.

5 N-K2 . . .

5 B-Q3, B-N2 6 N-B3 is the main alternative continuation.

5 . . . B-R3

If 5 . . . B-N2 6 P-QR3! Black must lose time (6 . . . B-K2) or trade a Bishop for a Knight (6 . . . BxN†), losing center control in either event.

6 N-N3 . . .

It is a moot matter whether the text or 6 P-QR3, B-K2! 7 N-B4 is better.

6 . . . O-O
7 P-K4 P-Q4

Reshevsky-Keres, Zurich 1953, was even after 7 . . . P-Q3 8 B-Q2, P-B4 9 P-QR3, B-R4 10 P-Q5, PxP 11 BPxP, BxB 12 KxB, QN-Q2 13 P-KR4, R-K1.

(See diagram, top of next column)

8 BPxP! . . .

8 P-K5, N-K5! 9 NxN, PxN 10 B-K2, N-B3 11 B-K3, N-R4 gives Black play against the Queen Bishop Pawn.



Position after 7 . . . P-Q4

8 . . . BxB
9 KxB BxN

9 . . . PxP 10 P-K5, N-K1 11 Q-B3 is no better for Black.

10 PxP PxP
11 P-K5 N-K5
12 P-B3! . . .

This thrust more or less forces the opening of the King Rook file and determines the course of the game.

12 . . . NxN†

Not 12 . . . NxQBP?? 13 Q-N3 as the Knight is lost. Or 12 . . . N-N4 13 Q-Q3 followed by 14 P-KR4, and White has a ready-made attack.

13 PxN P-KB4
14 B-R3 R-K1

14 . . . R-B2 15 P-K6 upsets Black.

15 Q-B2 P-N3

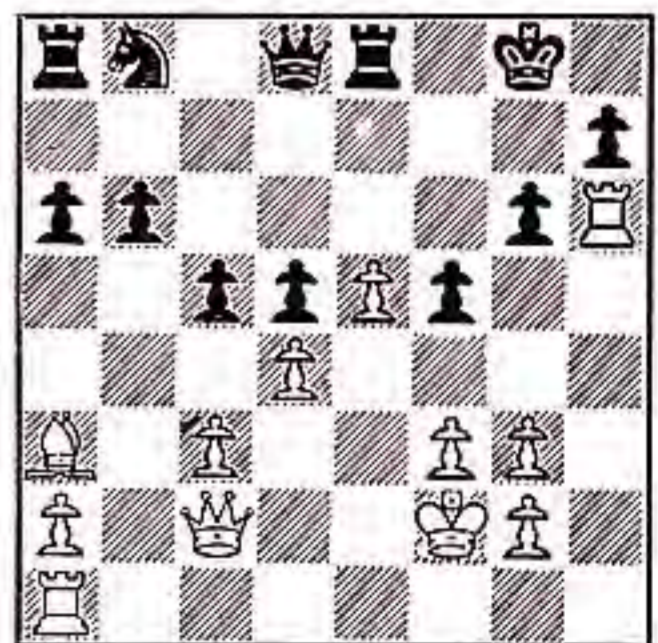
Black's text is very weakening but cannot be avoided in the long run.

16 K-B2 P-B4
17 R-R6 . . .

Appearances to the contrary, it is the Queen Knight Pawn, not the King Knight Pawn, which White will win. If PxP? is met by 17 . . . RXP.

17 . . . P-R3

The King Rook Pawn needs additional protection. Preferable, however, is 17 . . . N-Q2 18 R/1-R1, N-B1. But even so Black must eventually succumb to White's passed Pawn, Bishop for Knight, King-Rook-file pressure and the potential break by P-N4.



18 P-N4! Q-N4

On 18 . . . KBPxP 19 RXP†! PxR 20 QxP†, K-B1 21 R-R1, there is no defense against the threat of 22 R-R8†.

19 R/1-R1 R-R2
20 NPxP QxBP

White wins after 20 . . . NPxP 21 R/1-R5.

21 QxQ PxQ
22 RxNP . . .

Now, with a Pawn ahead, the ending is easily won.

22 P x P 24 R-Q6 N-B1
23 P x P N-Q2 25 R x QP Resigns

White took every positional trick.

Clever Chess

Black falls into an old opening trap. But White must still play clever chess to win. This game is from the Finals of the 1957-8 Golden Knights.

VIENNA GAME

R. E. A. Doe P. R. Taylor
White Black

1 P-K4 P-K4
2 N-QB3

Tartakover wrote that this move does not threaten anything.

2 N-KB3
3 P-B4

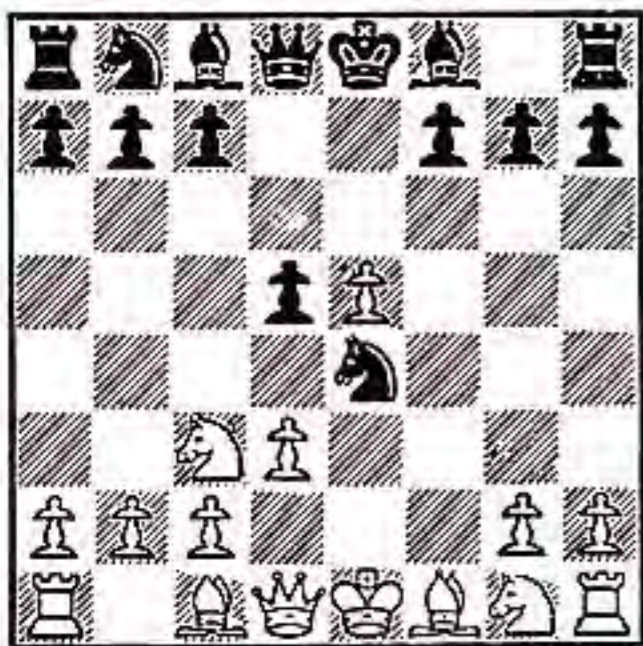
If 3 B-B4, 3 . . . N x P is quite good.

3 P-Q4

Now the opening is analogous to a Falkbeer Counter Gambit (in the King's Gambit).

4 B P x P N x P
5 P-Q3

5 N-B3 is usual, and probably best. On 5 Q-B3, Black has 5 . . . N-QB3!



5 Q-R5†

Black falls into Wurzbürger's Trap. 5 . . . N x N 6 P x N, P-Q5! instead, offers Black a promising game.

6 P-N3 N x P 8 N x P B-KN5
7 N-B3 Q-R4 9 B-N2 B x N

Or 9 . . . N x R 10 N x P†, K-Q2 11 N x R, N-B3 12 B-K3, P-B3 13 P-Q4, P x P 14 P-Q5, and White ought to win.

10 Q x B Q x P†

Trading Queens means a lost ending.

11 K-Q1

Now 12 R-K1 is a threat.

11 N x R
12 B-B4!

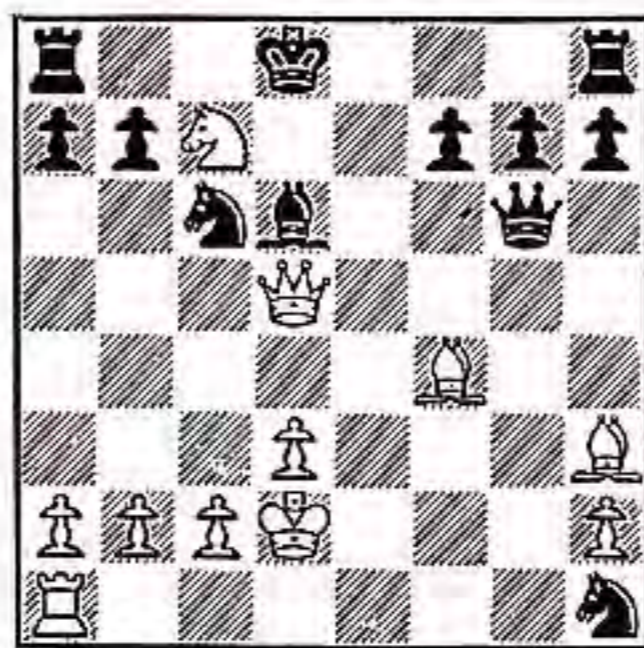
There is plenty of time to capture the King Knight and the loss of the Queen Knight Pawn is irrelevant. What counts is development and the attack.

12 Q-B4
13 K-Q2 N-B3

On 13 . . . N-R3 14 R-K1†, White wins the Queen: 14 . . . K-Q1 15 B x P† or 14 . . . K-Q2 15 B-R3; or a piece: 14 . . . B-K2 15 R x B†.

14 B-R3 Q-N3
15 N x P† K-Q1
16 Q-Q5† B-Q3

16 . . . K-K2 17 R-K1† leads to mate.



17 N-K6†!

An artistic touch.

17 P x N
18 Q x B† K-K1
19 R-K1 P-K4

Or 19 . . . N-K2 20 R x P, Q-B2 21 B-N5.

20 Q-Q7† K-B1
21 B-K3

Now 22 B-B5† and 22 R-B1† are threats.

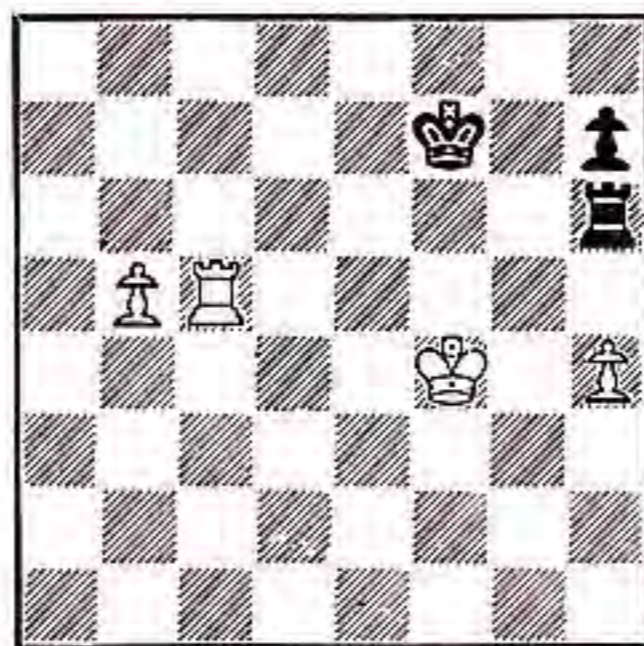
21 R-K1
22 R-B1† K-N1
23 Q-Q5† Resigns

It is mate in two. White never did stop to recapture the King Knight.

A Novel Drawn Ending

"This ending virtually decided the outcome of the playoff. I was fortunate to reach an ending as Lionel overlooked a win ten moves earlier. The play seems to indicate a forced draw and the drawing method at the end was (to me at least) a novel one."—Doe.

R. E. A. Doe



L. B. Joyner

48 P-R5

If 48 K-N5, R-QN3 49 R-B7†, K-N1, White must resume protecting his Knight Pawn.

48 K-K2
49 K-K4?

White's idea is to get the King to QR5. But he can after 49 R-Q5!

49 K-Q2
50 K-Q4 R-KB3!

The only move. 50 . . . K-K2 51 R-Q5 cuts off Black's King and allows 52 K-B5. And White wins on 50 . . . R-K3 or R-Q3 51 R-Q5(†); or 50 . . . R-QN3 51 K-B4.

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

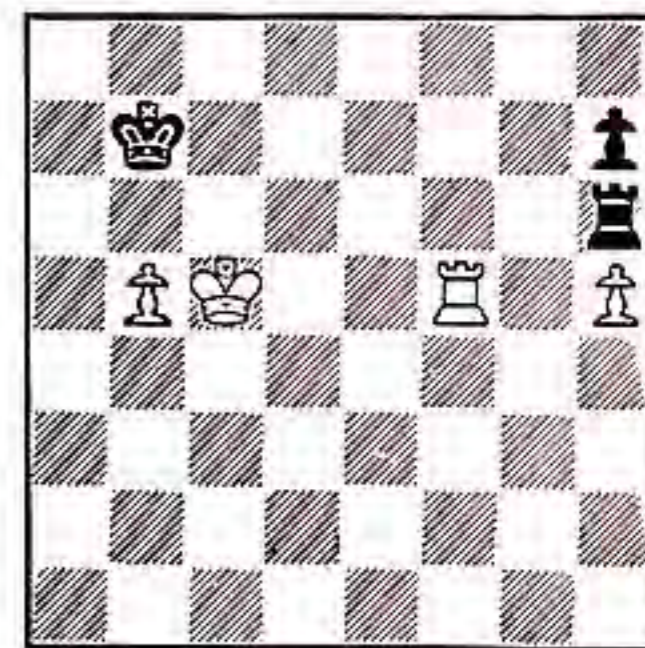
51 R-Q5†

51 R-N5, threatening 52 K-B5, is met by K-Q3.

51 K-B2

It is essential for the King to be on the Queenside.

52 K-B5 R-KR3
53 R-N5 K-N2
54 R-KB5



54 K-R2!!

"The saving move." —Doe. On any other King move, 55 P-N6(†) wins; or, if 54 . . . R-K3, 55 R-B7† wins.

55 R-K5

Now 55 P-N6† ends in a draw: 55 . . . R x P 56 R-B7†, R-N2 57 R x R†, K x R 58 K-Q6, K-B1 59 K-K7, P-R3 60 K-B7, K-Q2 61 K-N6, K-K2 62 K x P, K-B1 63 K-R7, K-B2.*

55 K-N2
56 K-Q5

White abandons all hope of his King infiltrating the Queenside and thus of advancing his Knight Pawn. Both 56 P-N6, R-B3† and 57 . . . R x P(†) and 56 R-K7†, K-B1 obviously fail.

56 R-QN3
57 R-K7† K-N1
58 R x P

For want of a better line, White tries to win the Rook and Rook Pawn vs. Rook ending. A draw in most cases, it is a sure one here because White's Rook is in front of the Pawn, Black's Rook has lateral checks and Black's King is safe on the far side of the board. The exception holds true here that the defending King against a Rook Pawn does not need to reach the queening square.

If 58 K-B5, 58 . . . R-KR3 draws.

58 R x P†
59 K-B6 R-KB4!
60 R-R6

60 R-N7†, K-B1 61 R-N5, R-B3† 62 K-B5, R-B4† 63 K-B4, R-B5† 64 K-Q3, R-KR5 also draws.

60 K-R2! 63 K-K7 R-B4
61 R-R8 R-B3† 64 P-R6 R-B3
62 K-Q7 R-B4 Drawn

On 65 K-B7, R-B2† 66 K-K6, White must approach the Rook to evade checks; and, after 66 . . . R-B3† 67 K-Q5, R-R3 68 P-R7, nothing else works, and 68 . . . R-R3 draws.

Black found the only moves (after 49 K-K4?) to draw in this delicate end-game.

* By a curious co-incidence, this line "Semi-echoes" the theme of "The Finishing Touch," page 330, this month.—Ed.

WORLD CHAMPIONSHIP CHALLENGERS ROUND - 1965

QUARTER FINALS - Bracket B

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Totals	W	D	L
Mikhail Tahl	½	1	0	1	½	½	1	1	5½-2½	4	3	1
Lajos Portisch	½	0	1	1	½	½	0	0	5½-2½	1	3	4

Tahl vs. Portisch, Bled, Yugoslavia

Game 1 ENGLISH OPENING

White: Portisch Black: Tahl

1 N-KB3, P-QB4 2 P-B4, N-QB3 3 N-B3, N-B3 4 P-KN3, P-KN3 5 B-N2, B-N2 6 O-O, O-O 7 P-Q3, P-QR3 8 P-QR3, R-N1 9 R-N1, P-QN4 10 PXP, PXP 11 P-QN4, PXP 12 PXP, P-Q3 13 B-Q2, B-Q2 14 Q-B1, R-B1 15 B-R6, N-Q5 16 NxN, BxB 17 QxB, RxN 18 Q-Q2, Q-B2 19 KR-B1, R-B1 20 RxR, QxR 21 QxQ, RxQ 22 K-B1, P-K4 23 N-N3, B-K3 24 N-R5, R-B7 25 N-N7, B-N5 26 P-B3, B-Q2 27 NxP, N-Q4 28 N-K4, P-B4 29 N-B5, B-B3 30 K-B2, N-B6 31 R-K1, N-R7 32 R-QN1, N-B6 33 R-K1, R-N7 34 N-R6, K-B2 35 B-B1, N-R7 36 R-Q1, NxP 37 NxN, RxN 38 R-B1, B-Q2 39 R-B5, K-K3 40 P-K4, R-N7† 41 K-K3, RxP 42 P-Q4 (sealed move), PXP† 43 KxP, PXP 44 PXP, R-Q7† 45 B-Q3, R-Q8 46 P-K5, P-N5 47 K-K3, K-K2 48 R-B7, K-Q1 49 R-N7, R-KN8 50 B-B4, RxP† 51 K-Q4, P-N6 52 K-Q5, R-QB6 53 R-N4, K-K2 54 R-N7, P-N7 55 K-Q4, R-B7 56 B-R2, K-K1 57 P-K6, B-B1 58 RxRP, BxP 59 B-N1, B-B4 60 R-QN7, R-R7 61 B-R2, K-Q1 62 K-B3, R-B7† 63 K-N3, P-N4 64 K-R3, P-N5 65 RxP, P-N6 66 RxR, BxR 67 B-Q5, K-K2 68 K-N2, K-Q3 69 B-N2, B-R5 70 K-B3, B-B3 71 B-R3, K-K4 72 K-Q2, K-B5 73 K-K1, B-N4 74 B-B8, K-K6 75 B-N7, B-Q6 76 B-N2, B-K7 77 B-B6, B-B5 78 B-N7, K-B5 79 B-B6, B-Q6 80 B-N7, K-N4 81 B-N2, B-R3 82 K-Q2, K-B4 83 K-K1 Drawn.

Game 2 CARO-KANN DEFENSE

White: Tahl Black: Portisch

For game, and comments by Euwe, see page 264, September, and comments by Trifunovich, see p. 333, this issue.

Game 3 NIMZO-INDIAN DEFENSE

White: Portisch Black: Tahl

1 P-Q4, N-KB3 2 P-QB4, P-K3 3 N-QB3, B-N5 4 P-K3, O-O 5 B-Q3, P-Q4 6 N-B3, P-QN3 7 O-O, B-N2 8 PXP, PXP 9 B-Q2, QN-Q2 10 Q-B2, P-B4 11 N-K5, NxN 12 PxN, N-K5 13 BxN, PxB 14 KR-Q1, Q-K2 15 P-QR3, B-R4 16 NxP, BxB 17 RxB, QxP 18 N-Q6, B-B3 19 R/1-Q1, QR-Q1 20 Q-N3, R-Q2 21 P-K4, Q-K3 22 QxQ, PxQ 23 P-K5, B-R5 24 R-QB1, R-B4 25 R-K2, R-B5 26 P-B3, R-Q5 27 K-B2, R-Q6 28 R-B3, RxR 29 PxR, P-KN4 30 N-K4, R-Q6 31 NxNP, B-Q2 32 R-K3, R-Q7† 33 K-N3, K-N2 34 N-K4,

R-R7 35 P-QB4, K-N3 36 P-KR4, P-KR3 37 P-R5†, K-B2 38 K-R3, B-B3 39 N-Q6†, K-N2 40 P-N3, P-R3 41 P-B4, P-N4 42 PXP, PXP 43 P-B5, B-Q2 (Sealed move) 44 P-B6† Black resigns.

Game 4 FRENCH DEFENSE

White: Tahl Black: Portisch

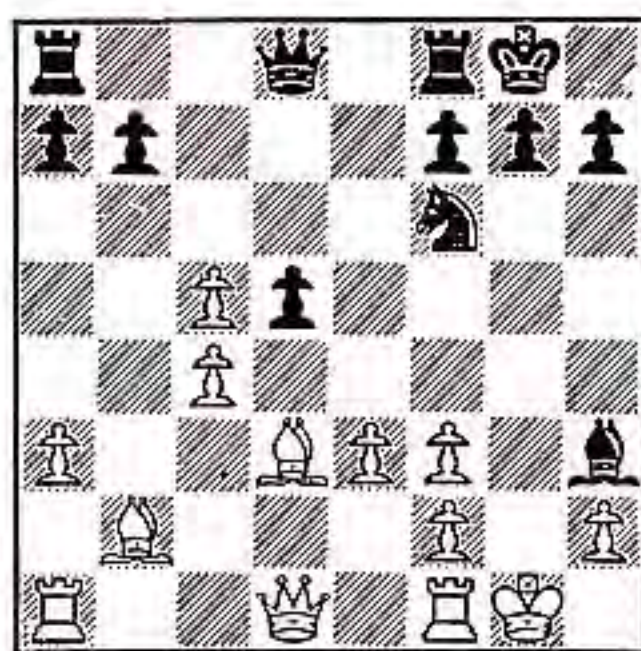
Game and comments on page 334.

Game 5 NIMZO-INDIAN DEFENSE

White: Portisch Black: Tahl

1 P-Q4, N-KB3 2 P-QB4, P-K3 3 N-QB3, B-N5 4 P-K3, O-O 5 B-Q3, P-Q4 6 N-B3, P-B4 7 O-O, N-B3 8 P-QR3, B-R4 9 BPxP, KPxP 10 PXP, BxN 11 PxB, B-N5 12 P-B4, N-K4 13 B-N2, NxN† 14 PxN, B-R6 (see diagram) 15 PXP, QxP 16 BxN, PxB 17 K-R1 (see comment under diagram), KR-Q1 18 R-N1†, K-R1 19 B-K2, QxQ 20 QRxQ, RxR 21 BxR, R-QB1 22 B-N3, RxP 23 BxP, P-KR3 24 P-B4, R-B6 25 R-R1, R-B7 26 K-N1, P-N4 27 B-Q5, P-QR4 28 B-N2, B-B4 29 B-B1, R-N7 30 R-Q1, P-N5 31 PXP, PXP 32 R-Q8†, K-N2 33 K-N2, P-N6 34 R-N8, B-K5† 35 K-N3, R-N8 36 P-B3, B-Q4 37 B-Q3, R-N8† 38 K-B2, R-KR8 39 K-N2, R-K8 40 K-B2, R-KR8 41 P-K4, RxP† 42 K-K3, B-B2 43 R-N6, R-R4 44 P-B5, R-R8 45 P-B4, R-R6† 46 K-Q2, R-B6 47 P-K5, RxP 48 RxBP, B-B5 49 R-N6†, K-B1 50 R-B6†, K-K2 51 BxB, RxB 52 R-QN6, R-K5 53 P-B6†, K-B2 54 R-N7†, K-B1 55 R-N8†, K-B2 56 R-N7†, K-B1 Drawn.

Portisch-Tahl, Game 5



After the text moves to 16 . . . PxB, White loses on 17 BxP†, KxB 18 QxQ, R-N1† 19 K-R1, B-N7† and 20 . . . BxP§. And, after 15 . . . BxR, White has two (strong) Pawns for the Exchange.

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

Game 6 CARO-KANN DEFENSE

White: Tahl Black: Portisch

1 P-K4, P-QB3 2 N-QB3, P-Q4 3 N-B3, B-N5 4 P-KR3, BxN 5 QxB, N-B3 6 P-Q3, P-K3 7 P-R3, B-B4 8 P-KN4, O-O 9 P-KR4, QN-Q2 10 P-N5, N-K1 11 B-R3, P-B4 12 PxBP, PXP 13 B-B4, Q-K2† 14 Q-K2, P-KN3 15 QxQ, BxQ 16 O-O-O, N-N2 17 B-N2, N-N3 18 B-K5, KR-K1 19 QR-K1, QR-Q1 20 K-Q1, B-Q3 21 BxB, RxB 22 RxR†, NxR 23 P-R5, N-N2 24 PXP, PXP 25 R-R6, N-Q2 26 N-K2, N-B1 27 K-Q2, N/2-K3 28 P-KB4, P-R4 29 P-Q4, K-N2 30 K-K3, N-Q2 31 N-N3, P-B4 32 N-K2, N-N3 33 P-N3, R-Q2 34 PXP, P-Q5† 35 NxP, NxN 36 PxN, NxP† 37 K-K2, R-Q3 38 BxP, RxP 39 B-Q5, NxP 40 R-R3, R-N5 Drawn.

Game 7 NIMZO-INDIAN DEFENSE

White: Portisch Black: Tahl

1 P-Q4, N-KB3 2 P-QB4, P-K3 3 N-QB3, B-N5 4 P-K3, O-O 5 N-B3, P-QB4 6 B-K2, P-Q4 7 O-O, BPxP 8 KPxP, N-B3 9 B-N5, B-K2 10 R-B1, P-QN3 11 BxN, BxB 12 PXP, PXP 13 Q-R4, B-N2 14 KR-Q1, P-QR3 15 Q-N3, R-K1 16 B-B1, N-R4 17 Q-B2, R-QB1 18 R-K1, RxR 19 RxR, N-B5 20 B-Q3, P-N3 21 Q-K2, P-QN4 22 N-K5, BxN 23 PxB, P-Q5 24 N-Q1, Q-N4 25 P-B4, QxBP 26 P-K6, B-Q4 27 R-B1, Q-N4 28 PXP†, BxP 29 P-QN3, N-K4 30 P-QR4, B-Q4 31 B-K4, BxP 32 PXP, B-B5 33 Q-QB2, PXP 34 B-Q5†, K-N2 35 BxB, PxB 36 Q-K4, R-Q1 37 P-R4, Q-N6 38 Q-N7†, R-Q2 39 Q-B8, R-KB2 40 RxR†, KxR 41 Q-B7†, K-K3 (adjourned) White resigns.

Game 8 RUY LOPEZ

White: Tahl Black: Portisch

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, P-Q3 8 P-B3, O-O 9 P-KR3, N-Q2 10 P-Q4, B-B3 11 P-QR4, N-R4 12 B-B2, N-N3 13 RPxP, RPxP 14 QN-Q2, P-B4 15 PxBP, PXP 16 N-R2, P-B5 17 N-N4, BxN 18 PxB, B-N4 19 N-B3, BxB 20 QxB, Q-B2 21 Q-K3, N-Q2 22 KR-Q1, N-QB3 23 P-QN3, N-R4 24 P-N4, N-QB3 25 P-N5, RxR 26 RxR, Q-N3 27 QxQ, NxQ 28 R-R6, R-N1 29 N-Q2, N-Q1 30 N-B3, N-B3 31 N-R2, K-B1 32 N-N4, K-K2 33 N-K3, K-Q3 34 N-Q5, NxN 35 PxN, KxP 36 P-B3, NxP (or 36 . . . N-Q1 37 B-K4 mate) 37 PxN, K-Q5 38 R-R7, K-B6 39 BxP, KxP 40 RxP, K-B6 41 RxP, P-N5 42 R-QB7, P-N6 43 P-N6, P-N7 44 P-N7, P-N8(Q)† 45 BxQ, RxB† 46 K-B2, R-N1 47 K-K3 Black resigns.

IT'S YOUR MOVE!

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Larsen vs. Ivkov, Bled, Yugoslavia

Game 1 RETI OPENING

White: Larsen Black: Ivkov

For game, and comments by Trifunovich on this and other games, see October, page 301.

Game 2 QUEEN'S INDIAN DEFENSE

White: Ivkov Black: Larsen

1 P-Q4, N-KB3 2 P-QB4, P-K3 3 N-KB3, P-QN3 4 P-KN3, B-N2 5 B-N2, B-N5† 6 B-Q2, BxB† 7 QxB, P-Q3 8 O-O, O-O 9 N-B3, N-K5 10 NxN, BxN 11 QR-B1, N-Q2 12 KR-Q1, Q-K2 13 Q-N5, QxQ 14 NxQ, BxB 15 KxB, N-B3 16 P-QN4, KR-Q1 17 K-B3, K-B1 18 N-K4, NxN 19 KxN, K-K2 20 P-N4, P-QB3 21 P-QR4, P-QR4 22 P-QN5, P-QB4 23 Pxp, QPxp 24 P-B4, P-B3 25 P-R4, P-R4 26 Pxp, RxR 27 RxR, R-R1 28 R-KN1, K-B2 29 R-Q1, K-K2 30 R-KN1, K-B2 31 R-Q1, K-K2 32 R-KN1 Drawn.

Game 3 RETI OPENING

White: Larsen Black: Ivkov

1 N-KB3, P-QB4 2 P-KN3, P-KN3 3 B-N2, B-N2 4 O-O, N-QB3 5 P-Q3, P-Q3 6 N-B3, P-K4 7 P-K4, KN-K2 8 N-KR4, O-O 9 P-B4, Pxp 10 Pxp, P-B4 11 B-K3, N-Q5 12 Q-Q2, N/2-B3 13 N-B3, Q-R4 14 QR-Q1, B-Q2 15 N-Q5, QxQ 16 RxQ, NxN† 17 BxN, N-Q5 18 B-N2, QR-K1 19 P-B3, N-K3 20 Pxp, Pxp 21 B-B2, R-B2 22 R-K1, N-B1 23 RxR, BxR 24 R-K2, B-Q2 25 N-B7, B-QB3 26 B-Q5, BxB 27 NxN, N-N3 28 P-KR4, B-B1 29 R-K6, N-K2 30 RxP, NxN 31 RxN, P-N3 32 K-N2, P-KR4 33 K-B3, K-N2 34 P-R4, K-B3 35 P-B4, K-K3 36 P-Q4, Pxp 37 Bxp, B-K2 38 P-R5, Bxp 39 Pxp, Pxp 40 Bxp, B-B3 41 P-N4 (sealed move), R-B1 42 R-Q6† (commentators say Larsen threw away his win by this exchange of Rooks), KxR 43 B-B5†, K-B3 44 BxR, B-B6 45 P-N5†, K-N3 46 B-K7, B-K8 47 B-B6, K-B4 48 K-K3, K-N3 49 B-Q4†, K-R4 50 K-K2, B-R4 51 K-B3, B-K8 52 B-K3, B-B6 53 K-N3, B-K8† 54 K-R3, P-R5 55 B-Q4, B-N6 56 B-B3†, K-N3 57 B-Q2, B-B7 58 K-N2, B-B4 59 B-K1, B-Q3 60 B-B2†, K-R4 61 K-B3, P-R6 62 B-K1†, K-N3 63 B-B2†, K-R4 64 B-K3, K-N5 65 P-N6, Kxp 66 P-N7, B-N1 67 K-N3, K-Q4 68 Kxp, K-B3 69 K-R4, Kxp 70 K-N5, K-B3 71 Kxp, K-Q4 72 K-N6, Bxp 73 BxB Drawn.



"From here on, it's just a matter of technique. But I won't resign because your technique is non-existent."

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Totals	W	D	L
Bent Larsen	1	½	½	1	1	½	0	1	5½-2½	4	3	1
Bora Ivkov	0	½	½	0	0	½	1	0	2½-5½	1	3	4

Game 4 SLAV DEFENSE

White: Ivkov Black: Larsen

For game, and comments by Trifunovich, see October, page 303.

Game 5 SICILIAN REVERSED

White: Larsen Black: Ivkov

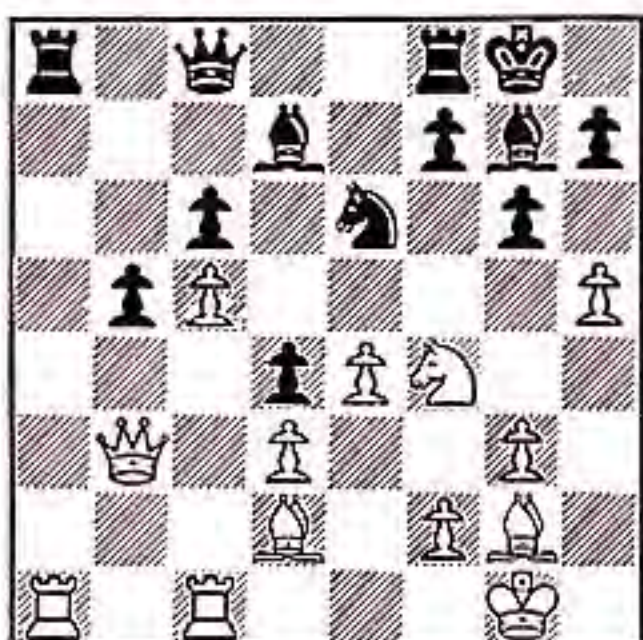
1 P-KN3, P-K4 2 P-QB4, N-QB3 3 B-N2, P-KN3 4 N-QB3, B-N2 5 P-Q3, KN-K2 6 R-N1, P-QR4 7 P-K3, O-O 8 KN-K2, P-Q3 9 O-O, B-K3 10 N-Q5, N-B4 11 P-QR3, N-N1 12 P-K4, N-Q5 13 NxN, Pxn 14 P-KR4, P-QB3 15 N-B4, B-Q2 16 P-QN4, Pxp 17 Pxp, N-R3 18 Q-N3, R-N1 19 R-R1, N-B2 20 B-Q2, P-QN4 21 P-B5, Pxp 22 Pxp, R-R1 23 KR-B1, Q-B1 24 P-R5, N-K3 (see diagram) 25 N-Q5, Pxn 26 RxR, QxR 27 Pxp, Nxp 28 RxN, R-B1 29 RxR†, QxR 30 P-Q6, B-B1 31 B-Q5, Q-K1 32 B-KB4, Pxp 33 Q-Q1, B-N5 34 Q-QB1, B-Q2 35 Q-B5, P-R5 36 Pxp, B-N2 37 B-K4, Q-K3 38 Q-N5, Q-B3 39 K-B1, P-N5 40 K-K1, QxQ 41 PxQ (sealed move), B-R5 42 K-Q2, P-B3 43 P-N6, Pxp 44 Bxp, K-B1 45 K-B1, B-K1 46 B-B5, B-R5 47 B-Q2, K-K1 48 K-N2, K-Q1 49 Bxp, B-Q2 50 B-K4, P-B4 51 B-Q5, B-N4 52 B-K6, B-Q2 53 B-N3, B-QB3 54 B-K6, B-Q2 55 BxB, KxB 56 K-N3, K-B3 57 K-B4, B-B3 58 P-B3, B-K4 59 B-B5, B-N6 60 P-Q7, Kxp 61 K-Q5, B-B2 62 Bxp, B-Q3 63 B-K5, B-K2 64 B-B4, B-B3 65 B-K3, B-N2 66 B-B2 Black resigns.

Game 6 SLAV DEFENSE

White: Ivkov Black: Larsen

1 P-QB4, N-KB3 2 N-QB3, P-K3 3 N-B3, P-Q4 4 P-Q4, P-B3 5 P-K3, QN-Q2 6 B-Q3, Pxp 7 BxBP, P-QN4 8 B-Q3, B-N2 9 P-K4, P-N5 10 N-QR4, P-B4 11 P-K5, N-Q4 12 NxP, BxN 13 PxB, NxBP 14 B-N5†, K-B1 15 Q-Q4, Q-N3 16 B-K2, P-KR3 17 O-O, P-N3 18 B-Q2, K-N2 19 QR-B1, QR-B1 20 Q-R4, P-N4 21 Q-N4, N-K5 22 RxR, RxR 23 QxN, N-B5 24 Q-K3, QxQ 25 PxQ, NxB† 26 K-B2, P-N5 27 N-N1, NxN 28 R-B1, RxR 29 BxR, Bxp 30 KxN, B-Q4 31 B-Q2, Bxp 32 Bxp, K-N3 33 K-B2, K-B4 34 B-B3, P-KR4 35 K-N3, K-N4 36 P-R4†, K-B4 37 B-Q4, P-R4 38 B-B3, P-R5 39 B-Q4, K-K5 40 K-B2 Drawn.

Larsen-Ivkov, Game 5



Position after 24 . . . N-K3

Game 7 KING'S INDIAN DEFENSE

White: Larsen Black: Ivkov

1 P-KN3, P-KN3 2 B-N2, B-N2 3 P-Q4, P-Q3 4 P-K4, N-KB3 5 N-K2, O-O 6 O-O, P-K4 7 Pxp, Pxp 8 P-N3, N-B3 9 B-N2, R-K1 10 QxQ, RxQ 11 N-R3, B-K3 12 QR-Q1, N-K1 13 N-B1, N-N5 14 P-QB3, N-R3 15 N-Q3, R-Q2 16 N-N4, N-B4 17 RxR, NxR 18 R-Q1, P-QR4 19 N-Q5, P-QB3 20 N-K3, P-R5 21 P-QN4, B-B1 22 N/R-B4, P-R6 23 B-QB1, N-B2 24 P-B4, Pxp 25 Pxp, N-N4 26 B-Q2, B-R3 27 R-KB1, R-Q1 28 R-B2, N-B3 29 B-K1, R-Q6 30 B-B1, R-Q1 31 B-N2, R-Q6 32 B-B1, BxN 33 BxR, BxB 34 R-Q2, BxKP 35 R-Q8† K-N2 36 P-B4, Bxp 37 K-B2, N-B2 38 B-B3, N-K3 39 R-QR8, P-R4 40 P-B5, P-KN4 41 RxP (sealed move), Bxp 42 R-R7, P-N5 43 N-B1, B-B5 44 N-N3, B-N3 45 N-K2, P-R5 46 NxN, NxN 47 RxP, B-K5 48 R-K7, P-N6† 49 K-K1, P-R6 50 RxN, P-R7 White resigns.

Game 8 ALEKHINE DEFENSE

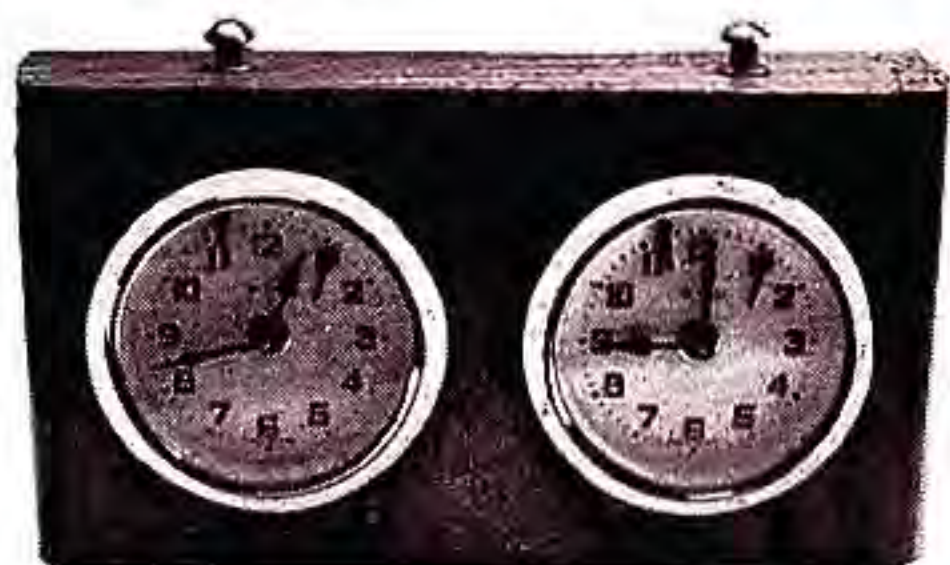
White: Ivkov Black: Larsen

For game, and comments by Trifunovich, see October, page 303.

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Spotlight on Openings

NIMZO-INDIAN DEFENSE: The Spassky Variation

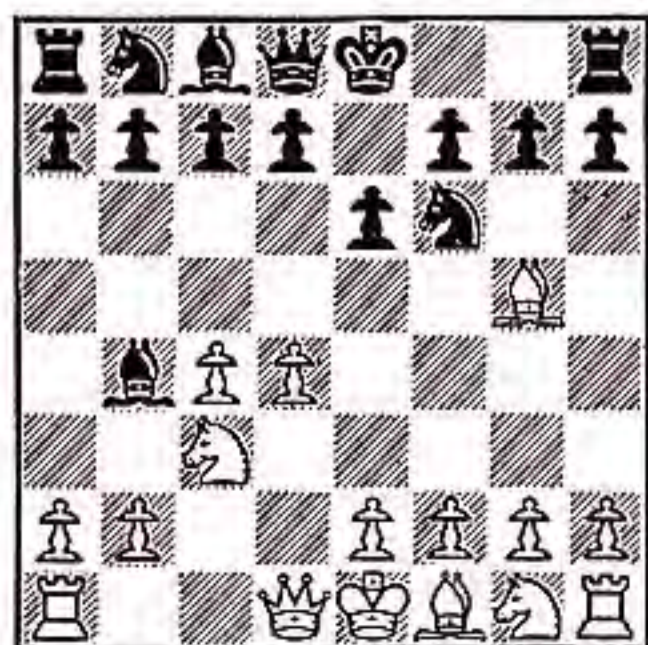
ONE can imagine that, the first time the Nimzo-Indian was played in an important game (probably Rubinstein—Alekhine, St. Petersburg 1914), 3 . . . B-N5 was considered bizarre and not in agreement with the recognized rules. What is the use of this move? Does Black intend to trade off his King Bishop for the Knight and, at the same time, strengthen the White center?

Only later was it realized that White's doubled Pawn, after . . . BxN†, can become a weakness and that the move exercises pressure on the center and, for instance, prevents White's P-K4. The question of the best continuation after 3 . . . B-N5 has not been solved in the fifty years since. The first re-action against an unusual move has often been to continue in the normal way; in this instance, that is 4 B-N5 (see first diagram below).

After 4 . . . P-Q4, the game reverts to the well-known field of the Orthodox Defense (actually, the Manhattan Variation). Such of course, however, is not Black's intention. The Nimzo-Indian was not chosen in order to provoke 4 B-N5. Black disposes of other continuations, pursuing the Bishop by . . . P-KR3 and . . . P-KN4, attacking White's Queenside by . . . P-B4 and . . . Q-R4 or a combination of these plans.

Without reliable reasons, perhaps, 4 B-N5 was soon put aside for other moves such as 4 Q-B2, 4 Q-N3, 4 P-K3, 4 N-B3 and 4 P-QR3. Only in the last decade was 4 B-N5 adopted again, mainly because of some spectacular successes by the Leningrad Boris Spassky: against Smyslov in 1953 (Spassky was then only a boy); against Keres in 1957; and once more against Keres in the third game of his recent Challengers Round match. A Russian magazine states "It is not any wonder that Spassky seized his own sharp weapon in his hour of danger" (Keres led at the time by 2½-1½).

White		Black
1 P-Q4	N-KB3	3 N-QB3
2 P-QB4	P-K3	4 B-N5
	



4 P-KR3

Insertion of this move facilitates Black's game; for, after 5 B-R4, he can unpin at any moment, by . . . P-KN4. Moreover, after the retreat, 5 B-R4, the Bishop is excluded from defense of the Queenside.

Still, in some games, Black has preferred 4 . . . P-B4 without the preparation by . . . P-KR3; for there are (a few) variations in which the Bishop's being on N5 is better for Black than its being on R4.

5 B-R4

5 BxN, BxN† 6 PxB, QxB is quite satisfactory for Black: 7 P-K4, P-Q3.

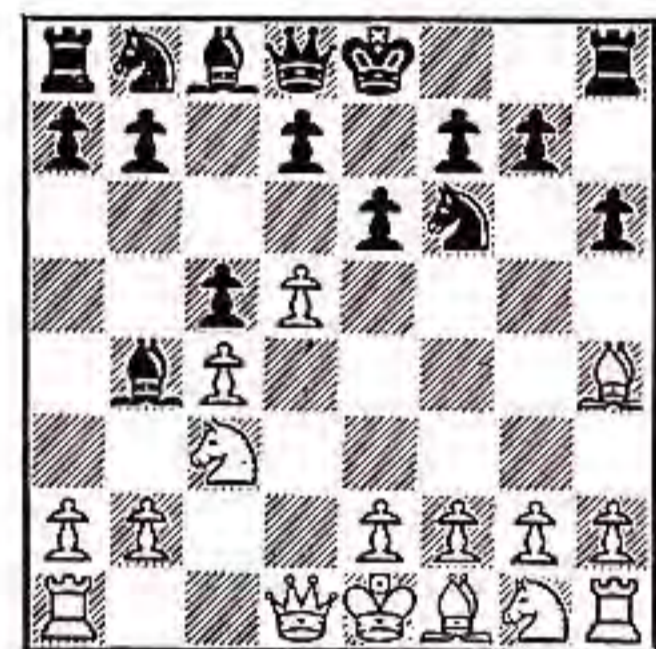
5 P-B4

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

The logical variation: Black tries to take advantage of the absence of the Queen Bishop on the Queenside by starting an attack on the vulnerable wing.

6 P-Q5

After 6 P-K3, Q-R4 7 Q-N3, N-K5, Black is a little better (Reti-Marshall, Brno 1928).



The Basic Position

Now Black has an abundance of possible continuations.

We may first dismiss the least important.

6 . . . P-KN4 is too wild and is promising only if, after 7 B-N3, N-K5 8 B-K5, O-O, White weakly plays 9 P-K3. Then 9 . . . P-Q3 is very strong. But White has better in 9 Q-B2 and, at the least, gains a small advantage.

6 . . . BxN† is premature. White is somewhat preferable after 7 PxB, P-K4 8 P-K3, P-Q3 9 Q-B2, QN-Q2 10 B-Q3, Q-K2 11 P-B3.

6 . . . NxP is fantastic and not quite correct: 7 BxQ, NxN 8 Q-N3, N-K5§ 9 K-Q1, NxP† 10 K-B2, KxB 11 Q-N3 etc.

Black has, however, three important branches: A 6 . . . P-QN4, the gambit variation; B 6 . . . PxB, the semi-closed variation; C 6 . . . P-Q3, the closed variation.

Variation A

(Continue from the Basic Position)

6 P-QN4

This gambit was preferred for a long time but, nowadays, is not considered entirely satisfactory—but, in the writer's opinion, unjustly.

Tahl regularly uses the Nimzo (cf. pp. 348-9); so we may learn more of the variation from the current Spassky-Tahl Match!—Ed.

Sub-variation 1

7 P×KP BP×P 10 N-K2 P-R3
 8 P×P O-O 11 P×P B×P
 9 P-K3 Q-R4 12 B×N R×B
 13 P-B3



The game is Tolush-Karaklajich (Leningrad 1957) in which Black missed his best move.

13 N-B3!

Black has an excellent game.

Sub-variation 2

(From Basic Position and 6 . . . P-QN4)

7 P-K4

This move is considered the refutation.

7 P-N4
 8 B-N3 N×KP
 9 B-K5 O-O

Now, however, the issue is not too clear after any of 10 P-KR4, P-Q3 or 10 B-Q3, P×QP or 10 Q-B2, P×QP 11 O-O-O, N×N.

Sub-variation 3

(From Basic Position and 6 . . . P-QN4)

7 P-K3 B-N2

This is the simplest and may be the best continuation, but White's task is not easy.

Variation B

(From the Basic Position)

6 P×P
 7 P×P P-Q3
 8 P-K3 QN-Q2



The Spassky-Smyslov game as cited (Bucharest 1953) ran: 9 B-QN5, O-O 10 N-K2, N-K4 11 O-O, N-N3 12 B-N3, N-R4 13 B-Q3, N×B 14 N×N, N-K4 15 B-K2, B×N, 16 P×B, Q-R5 17 P-KB4, N-N5 18 B×N, Q×B 19 Q-R4! with advantage for White. In later analyses, however, Zak (Spassky's second) showed that, with 9 . . . B×N† 10 P×B, P-R3 11 B×N†, B×B 12 N-K2, B-N4! Black obtains good chances.

Another example is 9 B-QN5, P-R3 10 B×N†, B×B 11 N-K2, P-KN4 12 B-N3, Q-K2 (Bouwmeester-Momo, Moscow 1956). Black has a good game. The threat of . . . P-KR4 is annoying.

9 B-Q3

This is White's best move: he sacrifices a Pawn for the initiative.

9 Q-R4

After 9 . . . O-O 10 N-K2, N-K4 11 O-O, White's position is excellent.

10 N-K2 N×P 12 P×N B×P
 11 O-O N×N 13 N×B Q×N

Now Black has two Pawns; but, as the continuation shows, White can recapture both with a slight advantage.

14 B-K2 O-O
 15 Q×P

The text is stronger than 15 B-K7, R-K1 16 Q×P (the source game, Korchnoy-Gipslis, Riga 1955). There, on 16 . . . P-B5! (a recommendation by H. T. Weiland, Leiden), Black has at least an even game. He threatens 17 . . . Q-K4.

15 P-R3

Black parries the threat of 16 B-K7, R-K1 17 B-QN5.

16 KR-Q1 R-K1
 17 QR-B1 Q-N7!

White has considerable pressure after 17 . . . Q-K4 18 Q×Q, R×Q 19 B-B3.

18 B-B4 Q-K4!

Now exchanging Queens is less dangerous for Black.

19 Q-KN6 R-B1 23 B-B4 Q-R5
 20 B-KN3 Q-N4 24 P-B3 P-QN4!
 21 Q-K4 N-B3 25 B-B1 KR-K1
 22 Q-K7 B-N5! 26 Q×QBP B-K3
 27 P-QR3 N-Q4!

Black has managed to equalize (Portisch-Donner, Madrid 1960). Still one has the impression that he has faced gulfs during the last ten moves.

Variation C

(From the Basic Position)

6 P-Q3
 7 P-K3

The alternatives here are not encouraging: 1) 7 P×P, B×P [stronger than 7 . . . P×P] 8 P-K3, N-B3 9 N-B3, P-KN4! 10 B-N3, P-Q4! with a good game for Black (Gurgenidze-Petrosyan, Tiflis 1959); 2) 7 R-B1, P-K4 8 P-K3, B×N† 9 R×B, QN-Q2 10 B-Q3, Q-K2 11 N-K2, P-KN4 12 B-N3, N-R4 with equal chances (Gurgenidze-Averbakh, Tiflis 1959).

7 P-K4



Here Black could still transpose into Variation B with 7 . . . P×P 8 P×P, QN-Q2. It is the usual way of entering into the Semi-closed Variation.

8 N-K2

Spassky played against Golombek: 8 B-Q3, P-QN4 (?) 9 P×P, P-N4 10 B-N3, B-N2 [on 10 . . . N×P, White has 11 B-K4] 11 N-K2, N×P 12 O-O, N-Q2 13 B-K4! B×N 14 B×N, B×B 15 Q×B, B×P 16 QR-Q1, B-R6 17 Q×QP with advantage for White. Apparently, Black's 8th move is too bold.

8 QN-Q2
 9 P-QR3 B-R4
 10 Q-B2 O-O



Here White can choose between two plans: King-side action and Queen-side. The soundest way of attaining an aggressive position is 11 P-B3 followed by B-B2 and N-N3.

Spassky, however, in the game against Keres cited at the beginning of this article, preferred the second plan, aiming first of all at driving off Black's King Bishop.

11 N-B1 R-K1 13 P-B3 P-K5
 12 N-R2 Q-K2 14 P-B4 P-KN4

Russian analysis do not criticize this bold move.

15 B-N3

On 15 P×P, Black can favorably play 15 . . . N-N5.

15 N-R4

15 . . . P-N5 is worth considering.

16 B-K2 N-N2 18 Q-Q2 N-B3
 17 O-O N-B4 19 P×P P×P
 20 B-K1



Now Keres weakly played 20 . . . N-N2 and landed in trouble after 21 P-QN4! B-N3 22 N-R4, N-Q2 23 N/2-B3, B-Q1 24 P×P, N×BP 25 N×N, P×N 26 P-Q6!

According to Latvian analyses, he ought to have played 20 . . . B-Q2 and thus obtain a hundred percent position.

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CHES REVIEW's (1965) Seventh United States Open
POSTAL CHESS CHAMPIONSHIP
The Eighteenth Annual Golden Knights

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 any multiple entries now but will try to place dual ones so far as possible.

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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