

CHESS

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RECORD NUMBER IN CHESS OLYMPICS

The 16th Chess Olympics, now taking place at the Sheraton Hotel in Tel Aviv, Israel, has a record total of 50 nations, each with four to six players. Among them are most of the chess elite of all five continents.

When Israel's bid to hold the Olympics was accepted, its chess federation was informed that 35 to 40 countries might be expected to attend. They prepared for more than that number, so were not quite overwhelmed at the much higher turnout.

Scheduling of the matches was a problem. In recent similar events the teams were divided into four groups of 10 or less. These groups would play round-robins with three from each qualifying for the championship finals.

In Tel Aviv this would have meant preliminaries with as many as 13 countries in each section. A quick calculation indicated that four to six days would be needed in addition to the three weeks planned for the tournament.

The statisticians got to work and concluded that the best solution was to have seven preliminary sections with two from each to enter the championship finals. This would mean seven rounds in the preliminaries and 13 in the finals.

The result still meant two more rounds in total than the original estimate. A compensating gain was that the finals would be a better test of strength.

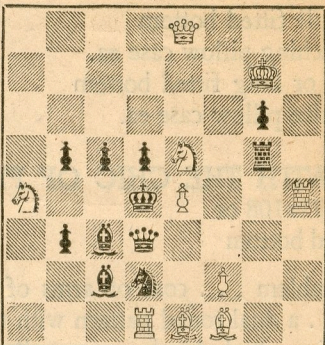
All that remained was to divide the teams as equitably as possible, no simple task. Each section had to have representatives of the top, middle and weaker teams.

The method adopted was to give each of the 50 captains a list of all the teams, which he was to rank in order from 1 to

November 15, 1964

TIMES PROBLEM 3641

By J. C. Morra
BLACK 11

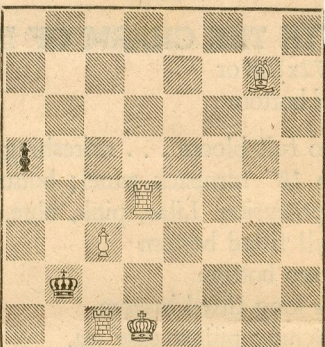


WHITE 10

White mates in two.

TIMES PROBLEM 3642

By E. Fahrmeier
BLACK 2



WHITE 5

White mates in three.

The double pin mates are interesting in 3641. The miniature three-mover has more variety than might appear at first glance.

SOLUTION TO PROBLEM 3635: N-N4.

SOLUTION TO PROBLEM 3636: Q-N7. Threat, 2 Q-R7ch; if BxQ or R-Q2, 2 K-Q1; if R-K2 or B-N2, 2 K-B1; if B-Q2, 2 P-Q3; if B-K2, 2 N-N3ch.

NOTE TO SOLVERS

The solvers' list and tally of points earned will be resumed when the chess editor returns from Israel. Continue to send solutions to Chess Editor, Los Angeles Times.

CHESS EDITOR IN TEL AVIV

The chess editor is captain of the American team now competing in the Chess Olympics in Tel Aviv, Israel. Reports of the event are appearing in the news columns of The Times.

50. The figure were then tabulated and an average taken of all the opinions. Each of the first seven was then placed in a separate section, then each of the next seven, etc.

Based on their past record the Soviet Union was rated as the No. 1 team. Next in the seeding order were Yugoslavia, Hungary, the United States, Czechoslovakia, Argentina and West Germany.

Following is the lineup of the sections:

Section 1—Chile, Philippines, South Africa, Spain, Switzerland, USSR and Venezuela. Winners: USSR and Spain.

Section 2—Austria, Bolivia, Holland, India, Mexico, Mongolia and Yugoslavia. Winners: Holland and Yugoslavia.

Section 3—France, Hungary, Ireland, Israel, Luxembourg, Scotland and Sweden. Winners: Hungary and Israel.

Section 4—England, Iran, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Turkey and U.S.A. Winners: U.S. and Poland.

Section 5—Australia, Columbia, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Paraguay, Puerto Rico and Rumania. Winners: Czechoslovakia and Rumania.

Section 6—Argentina, Canada, East Germany, Ecuador, Iceland, Monaco and Uruguay. Winners: Argentina and Canada.

Section 7—Bulgaria, Cyprus, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Finland, Greece, Peru and West Germany. Winners: Bulgaria and Germany.

The following games are from the first round:

ENGLISH OPENING

Byrne U.S.A. White	Schmidt Poland Black	Byrne U.S.A. White	Schmidt Poland Black
1-P-QB4	P-KN3	16-R-Q2	Q-N3
2-P-KN3	B-N2	17-N-N5	B-Q2
3-B-N2	P-QB4	18-N-B4	B-K3
4-N-QB3	N-QB3	19-P-R4	N-K4
5-P-Q3	P-QR3	20-P-R5	Q-B3
6-P-QR4	P-Q3	21-PxP	RPxP
7-P-K4	N-B3	22-NxB	NxN
8-KN-K2	O-O	23-P-B4	NxQBP
9-O-O	N-K	24-PxN	QxBP
10-B-K3	N-B2	25-P-B5	PxP
11-P-Q4	PxP	26-PxP	N-B4
12-NxP	N-K3	27-P-B6	BxP
13-KN-K2	P-QR4	28-RxB	PxR
14-P-N3	N-B4	29-R-Q4	Resigns
15-R-R2	R-N		

KING'S INDIAN DEFENSE

Saidy U.S.A. White	Bednarski Poland Black	Saidy U.S.A. White	Bednarski Poland Black
1-P-QB4	P-KN3	13-N-R4	B-QR3
2-N-QB3	B-N2	14-KR-B	KN-Q2
3-P-Q4	N-KB3	15-R-B2	P-QB4
4-P-K4	P-Q3	16-NxP	PxN
5-P-B3	P-B3	17-PxP	P-R5
6-B-K3	P-QR3	18-BxPch	RxB
7-Q-Q2	P-QN4	19-PxN	BxN
8-B-Q3	QN-Q2	20-QxB	NxP
9-KN-K2	O-O	21-R-Q	QxN
10-O-O	PxP	22-Q-N5	N-B
11-BxP	N-N3	23-R-Q8ch	R-B
12-B-N3	P-QR4	24-Q-Q5ch	Resigns

KING'S INDIAN DEFENSE

Keres USSR White	Walter Switzerland Black	Keres USSR White	Walter Switzerland Black
1-P-Q4	N-KB3	19-Q-K2	N-N2
2-P-QB4	P-KN3	20-R-B2	P-KB4
3-N-QB3	B-N2	21-PxP	NxP
4-P-K4	P-Q3	22-BxN	BxB
5-N-B3	O-O	23-QR-KB	B-N3
6-B-K2	P-K4	24-NxP	PxN
7-P-Q5	QN-Q2	25-QxNP	K-R2
8-B-N5	P-KR3	26-P-R5	B-Q6
9-B-R4	P-KN4	27-RxR	BxR(8)
10-B-N3	N-R4	28-R-B3	B-B7
11-P-KR4	P-N5	29-N-K4	K-R
12-N-R2	NxB	30-R-B7	Q-K
13-PxN	P-KR4	31-NxP	Q-R5
14-O-O	B-R3	32-Q-N5	Q-R3
15-B-Q3	P-QB3	33-QxPch	K-N
16-K-R	N-B3	34-R-B6	Q-Q6
17-B-B2	PxP	35-K-R2	Q-R2
18-BPxP	N-K	36-Q-K6ch	Resigns

WINNING CHESS TRAPS

One of the series of chess books recently reprinted in paperback form by David McKay Co. is WINNING CHESS TRAPS by Irving Chernev, priced at \$1.95.

There are 300 opening varia-

tions in each of which one side makes an error which should lose the game—if the opponent knows the trap or is astute enough to discover it over the board.

The arrangement of the book is good, with each trap on a separate page, with all the moves, illuminating comments by Chernev, and a diagram of the critical position.

Many of the traps must be known to anyone who wishes to advance in chess. They have caught beginners and experienced players on innumerable occasions. Other traps are much less likely to occur, but the ideas are well worth knowing.

To quote from the foreward: "The 300 traps in this book are based on modern master play and opening analysis. The great majority occur in openings which enjoy the greatest popularity today.

"In these opening traps, brilliancy is blended harmoniously with material which is of the utmost practical value to every chessplayer. Hence we present these delightful traps to the reader in the confidence that he will learn a great deal about opening play, and that he will thoroughly enjoy himself as he learns."

Following are some examples, with abbreviated comment, from the section on the Ruy Lopez Opening.

The following trap is not typical and is given because of the surprising final combination. White's 9th move and the inroad of the knight is very tempting, but Black sees further ahead.

White	Black	White	Black
1-P-K4	P-K4	7-P-K5	Q-N3
2-N-KB3	N-QB3	8-O-O	B-N2
3-B-N5	P-QR3	9-P-K6?	BPxP
4-BxN	NPxB	10-N-K5	QxPch!
5-P-Q4	PxP	11-KxQ	P-B4ch
6-QxP	Q-B3		

Black takes a pawn, which White regains by a knight sacrifice. Following is what happens should Black capture the knight.

White	Black	White	Black
1-P-K4	P-K4	8-Q-Q3	N-K2
2-N-KB3	N-QB3	9-B-K3	RxP
3-B-N5	P-QR3	10-PxP	BPxP
4-B-R4	P-Q3	11-NxP	PxN?
5-BxNch	PxB	12-QxQch	KxQ
6-P-Q4	P-B3	13-O-O-Och	
7-N-B3	R-N		

When Black opens the position by a premature advance of his pawns, White soon develops a crushing attack. Black could delay the final mate, but not for long.

White	Black	White	Black
1-P-K4	P-K4	8-QxP	N-B3
2-N-KB3	N-QB3	9-NxKP	B-Q2
3-B-N5	P-QR3	10-R-K	K-B2
4-B-R4	P-Q3	11-B-N3ch	K-N3
5-O-O	P-B4?	12-Q-Q3	N-K4
6-P-Q4	BPxP	13-NxPch	NxQ
7-N-N5	PxP	14-B-B7 mate	

A move such as 4 . . . N-K2 is either the mark of a beginner, or the prelude to a pitfall. Take a good second look in any such case. Black's plan is to win the knight by Q-R4ch should the bishop retreat on White's sixth move.

White	Black	White	Black
1-P-K4	P-K4	5-NxP?	P-B3
2-N-KB3	N-QB3	6-N-B4	N-N3
3-B-N5	N-B3	7-B-R4	P-N4
4-P-Q3	N-K2		

To be continued