

# Marchand Is N.Y. State Champion

By AL HOROWITZ

N.Y. Times, 1967

**M**ASTER Erich Marchand of Rochester captured first place in the recent New York State Chess Association Championship at Canandaigua, scoring 8½-½ in this nine-round Swiss system.

Tied for second and third with 6½-2½ was the veteran master Dr. Ariel Mengarini of New York City and 14-year-old Kenneth Rogoff of Rochester. There followed three players, each with 6-3: Abraham Laiser of Canandaigua, David Hough of Huntington, L. I., and Randall Mackenzie of Rochester.

Three were tied at 5½-3½ each: Ivan Theodorovitch of Toronto, Matthew Katrein of Albany and Denis Strenzwilk of Potsdam, N. Y.

The following games are from the championship finals in which 29 participated.

The seasoned campaigner Marchand, as White in a Reti Opening, has no easy time with the precocious dark colt, Rogoff. Black's tactics cannot be condemned. He pushes a pawn impudently forward and deep into White's terrain with 10... P-K6. The pawn sortie

is based on a strategical plan that is quite promising, though speculative.

Obviously, Black does not expect to hold the pawn at its advanced post. He hopes to worry White about the situation in which his king is huddled at KB2. Then, while White regroups his forces, Black expects to crash through on another flank. White's greater experience, however, carries him through the rough spots.

In the finale, White's extra pawn, as the foundation of a pawn center, and his two raking bishops, are sufficient to rebuff the hostile plan and gain the point.

Rogoff's ninth-round victory, as White in a Caro-Kann Defense vs. Mengarini, enables him to tie his opponent for second spot in the final standings.

## Theory and Practice

Black gets the better of the opening, brings about exchanges and obtains a seemingly routine winning ending. However, White, fighting sternly, negotiates a theoretical draw by the sacrifice of a pawn and a temporary second pawn sacrifice.

But, in the hard-gotten equality, White is the recipient of a free point when Black perpetrates an outright blunder. Our notes are based on Rogoff's comments.

After 11 N-B3, the book favors White's position. However, Mengarini's scheme alters this opinion. White cannot prevent his pawns from being blockaded. Of course, he plays 18 KR-B1, and not 18 QR-B1, B-R5!

White's saving maneuver starts with 19 N-B2. The sacrifice of the first pawn is the only way to reach the drawn ending. The point is 23 N-N3. This second offer grants White a rook on the seventh rank, where it will win one of Black's queen-side pawns. Black's extra pawn on the opposite flank is irrelevant, so he must fall in line.

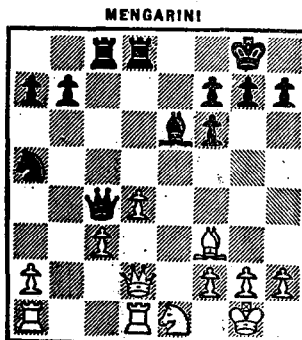
Best for Black is 25... N-R4. If 25... R-N1, White wins by pushing his queen pawn.

The blunder is 30... RxQP, allowing 31 BxN. Black over-

looks that ...R-Q8ch loses to B-B1.

## CARO-KANN DEFENSE

Rogoff	Mengarini	Rogoff	Mengarini
White	Black	White	Black
1 P-K4	P-QB3	9 Q-Q2	BxN
2 P-Q4	P-Q4	10 PxR	QxQP
3 PxP	PxP	11 N-B3	O-O
4 P-QB4	N-KB3	12 B-K2	N-R4
5 N-QB3	N-B3	13 O-O	B-K3
6 B-N5	Q-R4	14 KR-Q1	QR-B1
7 BxN	KPxR	15 N-K1	KR-Q1
8 PxP	B-QN5	16 B-B3	Q-S5



Rogoff	Mengarini	Rogoff	Mengarini
White	Black	White	Black
17 P-Q5	B-Q2	25 R-B7	N-R4
18 KR-B1	B-N4	26 R-B5	P-QN3
19 N-B2	QxRP	27 R-B7	P-QR3
20 QxQ	RxQ	28 R-R7	P-N3
21 N-Q4	RxRch	29 RxRP	N-B5
22 RxR	B-B5	30 B-K2	RxP
23 N-N3	BxN	31 BxN	Resigns
24 PxR	NxP		

Without doubt, the youngest big city chess champion in the United States is 14-year-old Kenneth Rogoff of Rochester, N. Y. The youthful expert clinched the title during the recent Rochester City Championship, scoring 3½ points out of 4, for first place on a tie-break with 18-year-old Robert Eberlein.

The following players, in order of tie-break preference, scored 3 points each: Dr. Eric Marchand, Dan Reithel and Larry Tuttle.

## A Boardwide Melee

The Sicilian Defense, Denis Strenzwilk vs. Rogoff, is a boardwide melee wherein the champion completely maintains his poise. The variations and vicissitudes emphasize the risks entailed in predatory expeditions initiated by 8... QxP.

This same variation is one of the favorites of American champion Bobby Fischer. He has employed it with virtuoso success on both sides of the board.

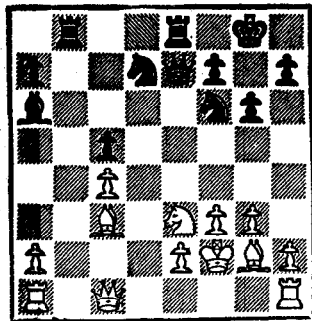
## SICILIAN DEFENSE

Strenzwilk	Rogoff	Strenzwilk	Rogoff
White	Black	White	Black
1 P-K4	P-QB4	26 QR-N1	R-N5
2 N-KB3	P-Q3	27 KR-K1	QxQch
3 P-Q4	PxP	28 KxQ	B-B3
4 NxP	N-KB3	29 R-QR1	RxNP
5 N-QB3	P-QR3	30 R-R7ch	R-N2
6 B-KN5	P-K3	31 R/1-QR1	RxR
7 P-B4	Q-N3	32 RxRch	B-Q2
8 Q-Q2	QxP	33 K-K2	B-B5
9 R-QN1	Q-R6	34 P-R4	B-N6
10 P-B5	P-QN4	35 P-R5	B-K4
11 PxP	PxP	36 P-N4	P-Q4
12 N-N3	N-B3	37 PxP	PxP
13 BxP	PxR	38 K-B3	P-R3
14 BxN	PxR	39 R-R8	P-Q5
15 NxP	QxP	40 R-R7	K-Q3
16 O-O	R-QN1	41 R-R6ch	B-B3ch
17 Q-B3	RxN	42 K-K2	K-B4
18 R-R1	RxN	43 R-R7	B-N4ch
19 PxR	Q-K7	44 K-B3	P-Q6
20 QxNch	B-Q2	45 R-R2	B-B6
21 R-R8ch	K-N2	46 K-K3	P-Q7
22 Q-B3	B-K2	47 RxP	BxRch
23 Q-N3	B-R3	48 KxR	K-Q5
24 R/B-R1	Q-K6ch	49 K-K1	K-K6
25 O-Q2	R-QN1		Resigns

## RETI OPENING

Marchand	Rogoff	Marchand	Rogoff
White	Black	White	Black
1 N-KB3	N-KB3	11 P-B3	P-B3
2 P-B4	P-KN3	12 N-B2	R-K1
3 P-QN3	B-N2	13 Q-B1	B-R3
4 B-N2	O-O	14 N-Q1	P-QN4
5 P-KN3	P-Q3	15 N/2xP	PxP
6 P-Q4	QN-Q2	16 PxP	BxN
7 N-B3	P-K4	17 NxR	R-N1
8 PxP	PxP	18 B-Q4	Q-K2
9 B-N2	P-K5	19 K-B2	P-B4
10 N-Q4	P-K6	20 B-B3	B-R3

## ROGOFF



Marchand	Rogoff	Marchand	Rogoff
White	Black	White	Black
21 R-K1	N-N3	31 K-N1	B-N2
22 R-N1	KN-Q2	32 P-B4	PxP
23 B-QR1	N-K4	33 PxP	N-N3
24 N-Q5	NxN	34 Q-B3	Q-B4
25 RxR	RxR	35 R-KB1	K-N2
26 PxN	P-B5	36 P-K4	Q-Q2
27 Q-K3	P-B3	37 P-K5	PxP
28 P-KR3	R-K1	38 PxP	R-KB1
29 B-Q4	Q-Q2	39 P-K6ch	Resigns
30 Q-B3	P-N4		

1968 N.Y.T.

# Chess: Study in Winning Methods— Raw Violence vs. Suggestion

By AL HOROWITZ

THE following games are contrasts in winning methods. The first is a triumph of raw violence and the second, a point gained through hypnotic suggestion.

A candidate for the best-played game during the recent fifth annual Langman Tournament at Clarkson College, Potsdam, N. Y., was the Polish Opening, Peter Berlow, Cornell, vs. U.S. amateur champion, Ron Lohrman, Clarkson.

The novelty of White's debut left little else to commend it. So Black seized the center quickly and never relaxed his grip during the early middle game. White's pawn counters in mid-board came too late. After 16 . . . Q-N4; 17 P-N3, P-B5, White realized that only fortissimo speculations could turn the game in his favor. Indeed, White's counter, beginning with 18 NxKP, seemed to restore his chances tactically and psychologically. After 20 RPxP, White threatened mainly 21 Oxn.

But Black delivered his knockout first: 20 . . . RxP. White's king had to capture the rook and run for cover to the queen's wing. There was, however, no sanctuary on that flank when Black cleared all his lines.

En passant, the above event, a five-round Swiss system in which 32 strong players participated, finished in a four-way tie for first place among Lohrman, Prof. Robert Simpson of St. Lawrence University, Don Stubblebine of Rochester and Ken Rogoff, a 15-year-old high school student from Rochester.

POLISH OPENING			
Berlow	Lohrman	Berlow	Lohrman
White	Black	White	Black
1 P-QN4	P-K4	16 N-K5	Q-N4
2 B-N2	P-KB3	17 P-N3	P-B5
3 P-N5	P-Q4	18 NxKP	PxN
4 P-K3	B-K3	19 QxP	PxNP
5 N-KB3	N-Q2	20 RPxP	RxP
6 B-K2	B-Q3	21 KxR	R-B1ch
7 O-O	N-K2	22 Q-K1	QxPch
8 P-QR4	O-O	23 K-Q2	NxN
9 P-Q3	N-KN3	24 PxN	B-N5ch
10 QN-Q2	P-QB4	25 K-Q1	B-KB4
11 PxPe.p.	PxP	26 Q-R1	QxP/6
12 P-B4	Q-K2	27 R-B3	BxR
13 Q-B2	P-KB4	28 BxB	QxB
14 KR-B1	N-R5	Resigns	
15 P-Q4	P-K5		

# 1970 Chess: Rogoff, U.S. Junior Winner, Exploits Enemy's Weak Spot

By AL HOROWITZ

Kenneth Rogoff of Rochester, who is 17 years old, retained his crown by winning first place in the recent United States Junior Chess Championship at the Hotel McAlpin in New York. Rogoff scored 5½-1½ in the eight-man round-robin, a half-point in front of runner-up Anthony Deutch of New York, 5-2. Eugene Meyer of Woodstock, N.Y., was third at 4-3.

There followed John Jacobs of Dallas and James Tarjan of Sherman Oaks, Calif., each with 3½-3½. Kim Commons of Huntington Beach, Calif., was sixth with 2½-4½. John Watson of Omaha and Charles Irvine of Huntsville, Ala., each tallied 2-5. Two key games appear.

In the Queen's Pawn Game, Commons vs. Rogoff, White's eccentric opening left the opposition with a stronger center, two bishops and command of the queen rook file. Thus, as early as 11... P-B3, Black had an edge and continued to exploit the position in a professional way.

Though with 24 BxB, KxB, etc. White was able to void the bishop-pair, Rogoff's bead on the queen bishop

diagonal placed White on the defensive and he was unable to prevent Black from achieving two median passed pawns.

## QUEEN'S PAWN GAME

Commons	Rogoff	Commons	Rogoff
White	Black	White	Black
1 P-Q4	N-KB3	25 N-N4	P-N4
2 N-KB3	P-B4	26 R-QB1	P-N5
3 PxP	N-R3	27 PxP	BxP
4 P-K4	NxKP	28 P-B3	B-R1
5 BxN	Q-R4ch	29 R/1-B2	PxP
6 QN-Q2	NxN	30 RxP	RxR
7 BxN	QxB	31 PxR	P-R4
8 B-B3	Q-K3ch	32 PxP	RxP
9 Q-K2	QxQch	33 K-Q3	P-B4
10 KxQ	P-K3	34 K-B2	P-B5
11 B-Q4	P-B3	35 P-B4	PxP
12 QR-Q1	P-K4	36 K-B3	R-R6ch
13 B-K3	P-QN3	37 KxP	RxQR
14 PxP	PxP	38 N-Q3	K-B3
15 P-QR3	P-QN4	39 K-N4	R-R8
16 R-Q5	B-N2	40 K-B3	K-B4
17 R5-Q1	B-K2	41 R-K2	R-R6ch
18 N-K1	P-Q3	42 K-B4	B-Q4ch
19 B-Q2	F-Q4	43 KxB	RxNch
20 P-KB3	P-Q5	44 K-B4	R-Q1
21 N-Q3	K-B2	45 P-R4	P-K5
22 B-N4	QR-B1	46 P-R5	P-B6
23 R-Q2	R-B2		Resigns
24 BxB	KxB		

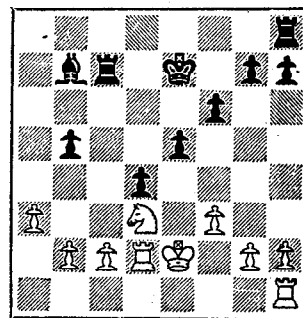
In the Sicilian Defense, Irvine vs. Meyer, Black's far sighted, fantastic and multi-branched combination was sparked by 12... PxP.

Meyer's profound plan was based on the sacrifice of a rook that evolved into the creation of a new black queen.

A pertinent point of this complex plot was the pesky 10... N-N5, fixing the hostile knight in enemy territory.

On the other hand, White's

## ROGOFF



COMMONS 8-10-70

Position after 24... KxB

12 N-N5 was dubious, 12 PxP would have been better. Now White was rudely surprised by 12... PxP, and he had no better than 13 BxR.

After 15 R-R1, it was indeed astounding that the first player, a rook ahead, was destined to lose. He might have held out longer, for whatever it was worth. Had he varied with 20 BxB, NxR; R-QB3, N-K7ch, etc., would have followed.

## SICILIAN DEFENSE

Irvine	Meyer	Irvine	Meyer
White	Black	White	Black
1 P-K4	P-QB4	13 BxR	PxP
2 N-KB3	P-K3	14 QxQ	RxQ
3 P-Q3	N-QB3	15 R-R1	R-Q8
4 QN-Q2	P-KN3	16 B-Q2	RxR/R
5 P-KN3	B-N2	17 RxR	BxP
6 B-N2	KN-K2	18 R-K1	N-Q6
7 O-O	O-O	19 R-K3	B-B8
8 P-QR4	P-N3	20 RxN	BxB
9 R-K1	P-Q4	21 NxR	P-B8/Qch
10 R-N1	N-N5	22 K-N2	N-Q4
11 N-B1	PxP	23 P-KR4	Q-B7
12 N-N5	PxP	24 R-KB3	QxN
			Resigns

# Chess: Rogoff and De Fotis Share Laurels in Junior Tourney

AUG. 9, 1971

By AL HOROWITZ

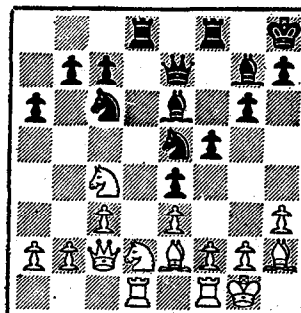
Ken Rogoff, 17 years old, of Rochester and Greg De Fotis, 19, of Chicago each scored 5-2 to tie for first place in the annual United States Junior Invitation Chess Championship, held recently in Newburgh, N. Y.

The Junior Invitational (as opposed to the annual United States Junior Open, in which anyone under 21 may enter) brings together the country's eight highest-rated young players. The winner represents the United States in the World Junior Championship, to take place later this summer in Athens.

The co-champions have agreed that Rogoff will be this year's United States entry in the world tournament, De Fotis is planning to play in the United States Open instead.

In third place at Newburgh was Jeff Kent, 19, of Northridge, Calif., with a score of 4-3. Tied for fourth were James Tarjan, 19, of Sherman Oaks, Calif., the pre-tournament favorite; Eugene Meyer, 18, of Woodstock, N. Y., and Ross Stoutenborough, 18, of Riverside, Calif., with 3½-3½.

DE FOTIS



MEYER

8-9-71

Position after 20 ... Q-K2

# The Game Thrives in Puerto Rico

By AL HOROWITZ

THE sunny Caribbean island of Puerto Rico has become increasingly familiar to New Yorkers in recent years as a holiday resort—a pleasant place in which to escape the rat race for the space of a long weekend. It has also by this time replaced Niagara Falls as the "in" spot for honeymooners.

The island of Puerto Rico has also become an "in" spot for chess events. The Puerto Rican Chess Federation is one of the most active in the world, and has occasionally accomplished organizational miracles somewhat to the embarrassment of much larger chess-playing nations. Puerto Rico has always contrived somehow to send a team to represent them in the Student Olympics, a tournament in which the U. S. has competed only sporadically.

In this past year the Puerto Rican Federation has staged two chess events of major importance on the island. First the 18th Student Team Championship was held in the tranquil university town of Mayaguez, on the other side of the island from San Juan, the capital. Shortly thereafter an International Open Chess Festival took place in San Juan, commemorating the 450th anniversary

of the founding of that capital city.

The winner of the San Juan tournament was Yugoslav international master Petar Ostojic, who scored 6½ points out of 7 to finish half-a-point ahead of American Grandmaster Lubomir Kavalek and Canadian champion Duncan Suttles. Next, heading a group that tied for fourth with 5½ points, was Julio Kaplan, now an international master and, as the only Puerto Rican to hold an international title, a great favorite in the local chess community. It is difficult to estimate how much his successes have spurred chess interest in Puerto Rico, but his impact is, within a relatively limited scope, comparable to that of Bobby Fischer's in the U.S. as a whole.

The game Suttles vs. Binet is from the tournament in San Juan. To the opening, one may safely apply that overworked adjective "ironic." Suttles himself is so widely famous for bizarre opening ideas that it is delightful to see

crete analysis, and in this specific position Black's idea leads to a bad game.

The Student Team Championship was won by the Soviet Union, with the U. S. a creditable second. In the game Ken Rogoff vs. Uiglundsson of Iceland, the young American has an easy time of it and produces a finish that the squeamish might do well to avoid playing over: Black might safely have resigned after 21 Q-R4.

Kaplan's fighting draw with grandmaster Kavalek is a good indication of his tactical skill and tenacity in difficult positions.

## SICILIAN DEFENSE

Kavalek White	Kaplan Black	Kavalek White	Kaplan Black
1 P-K4	P-QB4	16 RxB	BxP
2 N-KB3	P-Q3	17 BxB	RxB
3 P-Q4	PxP	18 P-K5	P-Q4
4 NxP	N-KB3	19 P-QB4	RxR
5 N-QB3	P-KN3	20 QxR	O-O
6 P-KR3	B-N2	21 PxP	PxP
7 P-KN3	N-B3	22 R-Q3	N-N5
8 N/4-K2	R-QN1	23 R-Q4	P-QR4
9 B-N2	P-QN4	24 BxP	NxB
10 O-O	P-N5	25 Q-Q2	Q-B1
11 N-Q5	B-R3	26 RxN	QxP
12 R-K1	P-K3	27 QxP	P-R4
13 NxNch	BxN	28 R-Q8	Q-B4
14 P-R3	PxP	29 RxRch	Draw
15 RxP	BxN		

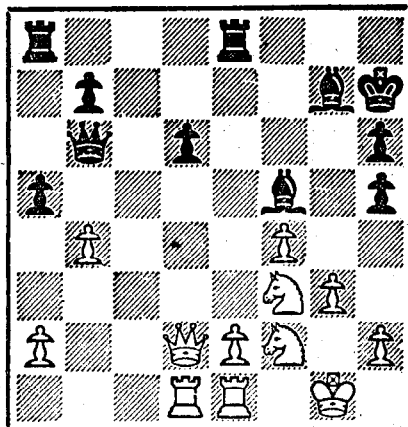
## SICILIAN DEFENSE

Rogoff White	Uiglundsson Black	Rogoff White	Uiglundsson Black
1 P-K4	P-QB4	10 KPxP	FxP
2 N-KB3	P-K3	11 B-R3	B-K3
3 P-Q4	PxP	12 Q-K2	Q-B2
4 NxP	P-OR3	13 O-O	O-O-O
5 P-QB4	N-KB3	14 P-B5	KR-K1
6 N-QB3	B-N5	15 KR-N1	P-Q5
7 B-Q3	N-B3	16 NxP	NxN
8 N-B2	BxNch	17 PxN	RxP
9 PxP	P-Q4		

## ENGLISH OPENING

Suttles White	Binet Black	Suttles White	Binet Black
1 P-QB4	N-KB3	12 P-B4	N-Q2
2 P-KN3	P-KN3	13 N-B3	P-K5
3 B-N2	B-N2	14 PxP	N-N3
4 N-QB3	P-Q3	15 P-B5	N-B5
5 P-Q3	P-K4	16 PxQP	PxQP
6 R-N1	O-O	17 O-O	PxP
7 B-Q2	P-KR3	18 NxP	Q-N3ch
8 P-QN4	N-R4	19 N-B2	NxB
9 B-B3	P-KB4	20 QxN	B-B4
10 BxN	FxB	21 QR-Q1	KR-K1
11 Q-B1	K-R2	22 KR-K1	P-R4

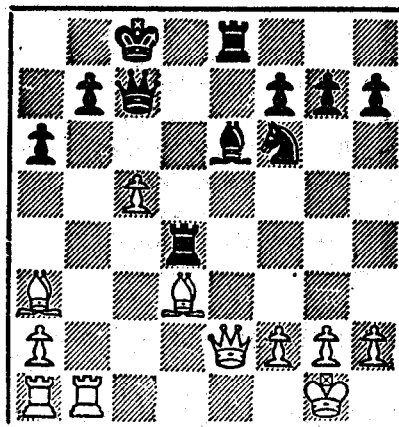
## BINET



SUTTLES 12-19-71-1

23 N-R4	B-N5	28 Q-B7	R-Q5
24 PxP	QRxP	29 P-K3	BxP
25 R-N1	Q-R2	30 RxB	QxR
26 QxP	K-R1	31 Q-B8ch	Resigns
27 Q-KN6	R-K3		

## UIGLUNDSSON



ROGOFF 12-19-71-2

18 P-B6	P-QN4	22 PxNch	QxP
19 BxNP	PxB	23 Q-R8ch	K-B2
20 QxNP	B-B5	24 R-N7ch	K-B3
21 Q-R4	N-Q2	25 RxQch	Resigns

one (8 . . . N-R4 and 9 . . . P-KB4) played against him. As compensation for his doubled rook-pawns, Black gets the two bishops and gains considerable time for his king-side counterplay; the same idea, in similar positions, is quite playable. But chess is not a game where abstraction can take the place of con-

# Chess: Black Must Choose Between Defense and Counterefforts

By ROBERT BYRNE

(1974)

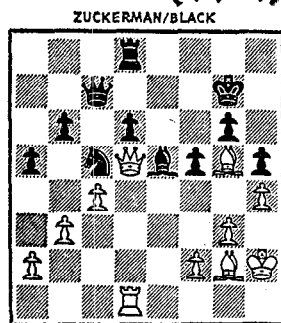
There are, in general, two basic ways of conducting the black pieces: pure defense or active counterplay. Considering that White has the slight advantage of the first move, the strategy of pure defense would seem to be more logical, but it does demand iron nerves and a flair for stubborn resistance. Moreover, while pure defense does call into question White's ability to expand his minimal initiative into a tangible superiority, it does not pose a threat to that initiative.

When Savielly Tartakover declared, "White has his initiative to defend," he was assuming that Black would adopt the active counterplay he always favored. However, counterattack against White's admittedly advantageous position in the opening must involve an element of casuistry. Nevertheless, such black strategy has the advantage of permitting more spirited play and thus, of worrying White by the possibility of having the tables turned.

These two methods of playing Black are not mutually exclusive, although shifts from one strategy to the other must be timed precisely. In the game between Kenneth Rogoff and Bernard Zuckerman from the ninth round of the United States Championship, Black's emergence from his defensive crouch with 24... P-K3 was surely the best he could have done to curtail White's strong initiative; that he lost thereafter does not condemn the move, for it took a later error to crumble his position.

## Toehold Released

Zuckerman's 6... PxP, giving up the pawn toehold in the center (which he could have maintained by 6... P-Q3), allowed Rogoff to set up the Maroczy bind pawns at QB4 and K4 at move 12, yielding White control of space in the center. Zuckerman was willing to expend a tempo with 11... B-B4 to have the white king pawn block the diagonal of Rogoff's powerful fianchettoed KB.



Position after 33 B-N5

Zuckerman, however, had to stick to passive defense with 16... P-QR4 (solidifying the knight's position), since active counterplay with 16... P-QN4 would have permitted Rogoff to obtain a dangerous passed pawn with 17 P-QN4, N-R5; 18 P-B5!

Zuckerman need not have been in such a rush to exchange 19... BxN; 20 KPxB, presenting Rogoff the bishop pair and exposing the black king pawn to attack on the newly created open file; he could have delayed committing himself by playing 19... R-K1, waiting to see what plan Rogoff would come up with.

Distrusting the passivity of the black position, Zuckerman strove for freedom with 24... P-K3, although his queen pawn became critically backward on an open file after 25 PxP, NxKP. Rogoff's 33 B-N5 could not be handled by 33... B-B3?; 34 BxBch, KxB; 35 Q-Q4ch, K-B2; 36 B-Q5ch, baring the black king.

Yet Zuckerman could still have resisted with 33... R-K1, for 34 P-B4 could have been followed by 34... B-B6; 35 QxP, QxQ; 36 RxQ, R-K7, after which White is hard put to stem the black counter-attack, for example, 37 RxP, N-Q6; 38 R-N7ch, K-B1; 39 K-N1, B-Q5ch.

After 33... R-KB1, Rogoff safely won a pawn and forced Zuckerman's resignation, when the black counterplay came too little and too late.

## KING'S INDIAN DEFENSE

White Rogoff	Black Zuckerman	White Rogoff	Black Zuckerman	White Rogoff	Black Zuckerman
1 P-QB4	N-KB3	16 N-Q5	P-QR4	31 B-N5	P-B3
2 N-KB3	P-KN3	17 KR-Q1	P-N3	32 B-K3	P-B4
3 P-KN3	B-N2	18 P-KR4	P-R4	33 B-N5	R-KB1
4 B-N2	O-O	19 B-N5	BxN	34 P-B4	B-B3
5 O-O	P-B4	20 KPxB	R-K1	35 QxQP	QxQ
6 P-Q4	PxP	21 B-R3	B-B3	36 RxQ	BxB
7 NxP	N-B3	22 B-K3	K-N2	37 RPxB	R-K1
8 N-QB3	NxN	23 R-B2	Q-B2	38 RxP	R-K7
9 QxN	P-Q3	24 K-R2	P-K3	39 P-R4	N-Q6
10 Q-Q3	P-QR3	25 PxP	NxKP	40 K-N1	P-R5
11 B-Q2	B-B4	26 R/2-Q2	QR-Q1	41 B-B1	R-K6
12 P-K4	B-K3	27 B-N2	N-B4	42 PxP	NxP
13 P-N3	R-N1	28 R-Q5	R-K4	43 P-B5	R-K2 and resigns
14 QR-B1	N-Q2	29 Q-B3	RxR		
15 Q-K2	N-B4	30 QxR	B-K4		

# Chess: Youngest Competitor Proves To Be the Tourney's Sleeper

By ROBERT BYRNE

1975

Special to The New York Times

OBERLIN, Ohio, June 16—The biggest surprise in the first five rounds of the 1975 United States championship was the fine play of the youngest of the 14 entrants, 22-year-old Kenneth Rogoff. Three victories and two draws enabled the international master to take a half point lead over last year's winner, Grandmaster Walter Browne.

Thus far Rogoff, who achieved an expert's rating at 14 and became a master the following year, has had an easy time of it. After drawing with Kim Commons to start the tournament, he routed John Peters with sharp positional play in the second round, methodically defeated Edmar Mednis in the third round, fought off Walter Browne's initiative in the fourth round and then crushed John Grefe's weak opening play in the next round.

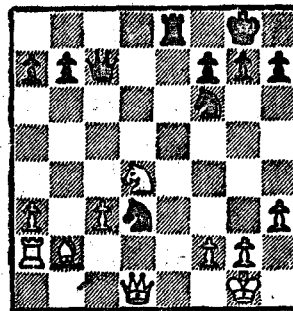
Should Rogoff maintain his excellent form and go on to win first prize, it will be the second time in three years that a non grandmaster has triumphed over the favorites. John Grefe brought off that feat in the 1973 tournament, sharing the championship with Lubomir Kavalek.

With the black pieces, Rogoff has shown a preference for the solid, conservative Caro-Kann defense, daring his opponents to make something out of the slight advantage in space White enjoys. Peters tried the enterprising Panov-Botvinnik attack, 3 Pxp and 4 P-QB4, against him, but Rogoff's superior middle game strategy and sharp tactical finish were too much to contend with.

Rogoff 6... B-N5 converted the game into a Nimzo-Indian defense variation in which Black's plan is to develop pressure on the QB file. That being the case, it was dogmatic of Peters to consume time getting the bishop pair with 10 P-QR3; BxN; 11 PxB.

Having gone that far, how-

ROGOFF/BLACK



PETERS/WHITE 6/17/75

Position after 24... N-Q6.

ever, Peters had to try 15 P-B4, even though he could expect trouble with the hanging pawns after 15... B-R3; 16 N-Q2, KR-Q1, threatening 17... N-K4. In any case, Peters's 15 B-N2 allowed Rogoff to obtain a stranglehold on the white squares with 15... B-Q4.

Peters could not accept the pseudo-sacrifice 18... P-K4 by 19 Pxp, NxP; 20 QxN because 20... R-K1; 21 QxQ, RxRch will cost White the exchange. Still, he might have tried 19 P-B4 to get his bishop into action; also, a move later, he could perhaps have put up a better fight with 20 Pxp.

With the white rook out of play at QR2, Rogoff bored in steadily at moves 20-23, landing a cruncher with 24... N-Q6!, threatening the queen or mate by 25... R-K8ch. He drove the white pieces into a hopeless huddle with 25... Q-QB5 and 26... N-K5.

Thus, he ingeniously set the scene for the smasher 27... N-B8!, eliciting Peters's resignation. The consequence of 28 R-B2 would have been 28... N-K7ch; 29 K-R2, Q-B2ch; 30 P-N3, NxKBP, when there is nothing to be done about the threat of 30... Qxpch.

## U. S. CHAMPIONSHIP Round Six

John Grefe 1 ..... Pal Benko 0  
John Peters 1 ..... James Tarian 0  
Arthur Bisguier 1/2 ..... William Lombardy 1/2  
Kim Commons 1/2 ..... Milan Vukcevic 1/2  
Kenneth Rogoff 1/2 ..... Samuel Reshevsky 1/2

Adjourned

Walter Browne vs. Lubomir Kavalek, Edmar Mednis vs. Robert Byrne.

## CARO-KANN DEFENSE

Peters White	Rogoff Black	Peters White	Rogoff Black	Peters White	Rogoff Black
1 P-K4	P-QB3	11 PxB	O-B2	21 Q-Q1	RxRch
2 P-Q4	F-O4	12 O-Q3	P-QN3	22 QxR	R-K1
3 Pxp	Pxp	13 R-K1	B-N2	23 O-Q1	N-K4
4 P-QB4	N-KB3	14 B-R2	QR-B1	24 R-R3	N-Q6
5 N-QB3	F-K3	15 B-N2	B-Q4	25 N-B3	O-QB5
6 N-B3	B-N5	16 N-O2	RxR	26 Q-N1	N-K5
7 B-Q3	O-O	17 RxR	KR-Q1	27 B-R1	N-B8
8 O-O	Pxp	18 O-K2	P-K4	28 Resigns	
9 Bxp	QN-Q2	19 N-R3	Pxp		
10 P-QR3	BxN	20 NxP	R-K1		

## CHESS

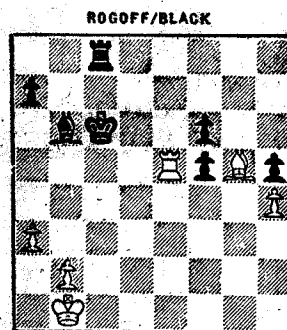
ROBERT BYRNE

# A King

The king is deadly in escorting a passed pawn to the queening square, as can be seen in the game between Lubomir Kavalek and Kenneth Rogoff in the 1975 United States championship. That single factor, the advance of

the black king, decided the game by itself.

The entire Panov-Botvinnik variation against the Caro-Kann Defense that Kavalek employed led to a noted victory by Bobby Fischer over Max Euwe in the 1960 Olympiad in Leipzig. Its essential feature is the interpolation 12 Q-B6ch by which Black is forced to block the line of his bishop by the awkward 12...K-K2; the main theoretical idea of 15 QxQ, PxQ is to obtain a two-to-one queenside pawn majority for White, while Black is stuck with an isolated queen pawn. Yet against Rogoff's careful



Position after 32...P-B3

defense, Grandmaster Kavalek could not make progress and, after the liquidation 25...BxBP; 26 RxBch, K-B3, there was no longer any

reason to prefer the white pawn position.

Kavalek could have activated his pawn majority with 30 P-N4, but instead he followed the false lead of attempting to induce a weakening of the black kingside pawns by 30 P-B4 and 31 P-B5. That might have paid off had it not been for Rogoff's clever 32 P-B3, forcing his king into the game, for 33 BxP, B-Q5; 34 R-K6ch (34 RxB, R-B1 costs the exchange), K-Q4; 35 R-R6, BxB; 36 RxB, K-K5 allows White no chance to stop the KBP with his king cut off.

Rogoff's rook and bishop maneuvers at moves 35-38 drove off the opposing rook

so that the KBP would not be impeded and the black king burrowed in deep with 39...K-B6. When Kavalek

had to give up his bishop with 49 BxP to stop the passed pawn, the issue was decided, he soon resigned. ■

### CARO-KANN DEFENSE

White	Black	White	Black	White	Black
Rogoff	Kavalek	Rogoff	Kavalek	Rogoff	Kavalek
1 P-K4	P-QB3	20 R-Q3	KR-Q1	39 R-K8ch	K-B6
2 P-Q4	P-Q4	21 P-QR3	P-KR3	40 R-K1	B-Q5
3 PxP	PxP	22 P-KR4	P-KR4	41 P-N4	K-N5
4 P-QB4	N-KB3	23 R-N1	P-N3	42 R-Q1	B-B7
5 N-QB3	N-B3	24 B-N5	R-K1	43 R-Q5	R-B2
6 N-B3	B-N5	25 R/1-Q1	BxBP	44 K-B2	P-B5
7 PxP	KNxP	26 RxBch	K-B3	45 K-Q1	P-B6
8 Q-N3	BxN	27 R/5-Q2	R-K8	46 P-R4	B-N6
9 PxB	P-K3	28 RxB	BxB	47 R-Q4ch	K-R6
10 QxP	NxP	29 R-K2	B-R4	48 B-K3	P-B7
11 B-N5ch	NxB	30 P-B4	B-N3	49 BxP	BxB
12 Q-B6ch	K-K2	31 P-B5	PxP	50 R-K4	BxB
13 QxN/N5	O-Q2	32 R-K5	P-B3	51 P-R5	B-B7
14 NxN ch	QxN	33 R-K6ch	K-Q4	52 P-N5	P-R5
15 QxQ	PxQ	34 RxB	K-K5	53 K-K2	K-N7
16 B-K3	K-K3	35 R-B7	R-B2	54 P-N6	PxB
17 O-O-O	R-B1ch	36 R-B8	B-B4	55 PxP	P-R6
18 K-N1	B-B4	37 R-B6	B-Q5	56 R-N4ch	B-N6
19 KR-K1	K-Q3	38 R-B8	B-N2	57 Resigns	



# Chess: Garcia and Rogoff Acquire Points in Spanish Tourney

By ROBERT BYRNE

The international tournament in Orense, Spain, saw a triple tie for first place among Gudmundur Sigurjonsson of Iceland, Guillermo Garcia of Cuba and Kenneth Rogoff of the United States. Each scored 7½-3½.

For Sigurjonsson, who has become one of the busiest competitors on the international circuit, this triumph is probably the best of his recent results. Taking a few brief rest periods in Reykjavik in the midst of his strenuous tourney schedule, the 28-year-old master nevertheless manages to maintain good form.

For Garcia, scoring 7½ points meant that he had

achieved his second norm for the grand master rank, which will be formally awarded to him at the International Chess Federation meeting in Haifa, Israel, in October. Without this vital accolade and the invitations and fees that go with it, following the tourney circuit makes for a hard life.

## Rogoff's Talent Hailed

For Rogoff, tallying 7½ points also meant a grand master norm—his first. He is one of the greatest talents in the current fine crop of American competitors and will surely achieve grand master rank soon. Against Orestes Rodriguez of Peru, he defi-

antly accepted a dangerous pawn sacrifice and scored the point.

Backing into a Dutch defense by an early fianchetto of the QB, an idea of Bent Larsen, Rodriguez tried the all but extinct development 6... B-Q3. Afterward, Rogoff thought that he should have kept the center pawn by 9 P-K3 and only then 10 P-Q4.

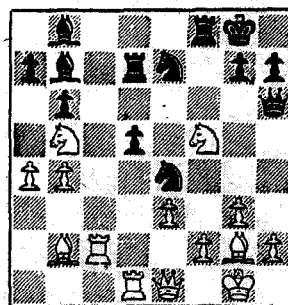
After 9 P-Q4, P×P; 10 Q×P, B-B4, Rodriguez obtained easy piece mobility, although the long-term question of what to do about the backward QP remained. He wanted to work for kingside attacking chances with 17... Q-B2, 18... Q-N3 and 19... Q-R3, but removing the queen from the center gave Rogoff the impetus to aim for a knight outpost at Q6 by 20 N-QN5.

## A Way Is Found

Rogoff's 21 N-Q2 made it difficult for Rodriguez to avoid weakening his position by accepting an isolated QP after 21... P-Q4; 22 P×P, P×P. Rodriguez did not expect Rogoff to take him up on the pawn sacrifice 27 NxBP, NxN; 28 B×N because of the dangerous follow-up knight offer 28... N-R5.

Grabbing the knight with 29 P×N, Q×RP; 30 B-N2, B×Pch; 31 K-B1, B-N6; 32 N-Q4, R/2-KB2 allows Black a powerful bind with the eventual threat of... B-B1 and... B1R6, but Rogoff discovered a way

RODRIGUEZ/BLACK



ROGOFF/WHITE 5/25/76  
Position after 27 NxBP.

to decline the material with 29 B-KR1!

Rogoff's 30 P-K4 was necessary to close the diagonal of the black QB and, while Rodriguez could penetrate by 32... R×B, his rook was just as quickly repelled by 33 N-Q4. The point of Rogoff's defensive setup was 35-N-B5!, sealing the KB file, and 36 R-Q7!, holding Rodriguez under the hammer of counter-attack.

The game was adjourned at move 41, but Rodriguez resigned without resuming. Rogoff considered the main continuation to b 41... B-N3ch; 42 K-N2, Q×NP; 43 N-R6ch!, K-B1; 44 N×R, Q-K7ch; 45 K-R3, Q×R; 46 Q×Pch, K-K1; 47 Q-N8ch, K-K2; 48 N-K5, Q-B8ch; 49 K-R4, B-Q1; 50 B-Q4!, Q-Q8; 51 B-B5ch, K-B3; 52 N-N4 mate.

## DUTCH DEFENSE

White Rogoff	Black Rodriguez	White Rogoff	Black Rodriguez	White Rogoff	Black Rodriguez
1 N-KB3	P-K3	15 KR-Q1	B-N1	29 B-KR1	P-Q5
2 P-B4	P-QN3	16 QR-B1	QR-Q1	30 P-K4	P-Q6
3 P-KN3	B-N2	17 P-K3	Q-B2	31 R/2-Q2	N-B6ch
4 B-N2	P-KB4	18 Q-K2	Q-N3	32 B×N	R×B
5 P-N3	N-KB3	19 R-B2	Q-R3	33 N-Q4	R-B1
6 O-O	B-Q3	20 N-QN5	N-K5	34 R×P	Q-N3
7 N-B3	O-O	21 N-Q2	P-Q4	35 N-B5	R/2-KB2
8 B-N2	P-B4	22 P×P	P×P	36 R-Q7	R-K1
9 P-Q4	P×P	23 N-KB3	B-R3	37 R-Q8	Q-K3
10 Q×P	B-B4	24 N/3-Q4	N-K2	38 P-B3	P-QN4
11 Q-B4	N-B3	25 Q-K1	R-Q2	39 R×Rch	Q×R
12 P-QR3	Q-K2	26 P-QR4	B-N2	40 P×P	B-B2
13 P-QN4	B-Q3	27 NxBP	N×N	41 Q-B3	Resigns
14 Q-Q2	QR-B1	28 B×N	N-R5		

# Chess: Black Can Give Trouble In Most Sicilian Defenses

By ROBERT BYRNE

In almost all variations of the Sicilian Defense, White obtains a spatial advantage by virtue of maintaining a center pawn at K4 against Black's pawn at Q3, and yet it is invariably difficult to put down and keep down the second player's counter attacking possibilities.

For one thing, Black gets a half-open QB file on which to exert pressure, and he can often broaden that base for operations by opening an additional queenside file. Moreover, White can take nothing for granted regarding his early center control, for Black can often level enough force against the vital KP to stamp it a liability.

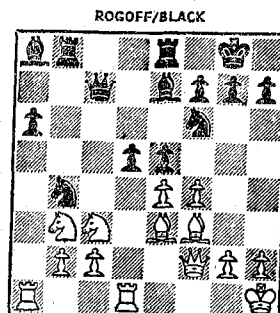
The game between Joaquin Durao, the Portuguese and Kenneth Rogoff, a grandmaster candidate of the United States, from the international tournament in Orense, Spain, provided a clear illustration of how Black utilizes these factors in achieving victory.

## A Reasonable Move

It was quite reasonable for Durao to play 9 P-QR4, restraining Black's possible queenside expansion with... P-QN4, but it was questionable for him to go on with 10 P-R5, soon allowing Rogoff the advance 11... P-QN4.

Durao undoubtedly hoped to prove that the isolated QBP (after 12 PxPe.p.) would be weak and that he could infiltrate the queenside with his pieces, but Rogoff's 16... B-R1 bared the black QR for work on the half-open ON file and his 17... P-K4 prepared action in the center.

Durao's 18 N-B3 was an admission that his 14 N-R4 was a waste of time, but he had to forgo 18 Oxp2, N-ON5, when the white KP or OBP or both will quickly fall. The initiative had already passed to Rogoff, who snowed the White center under by the sharp thrust 20... P-Q4!



Position after 20... P-Q4

Then Durao had to try 21 PxQP, P-K5!; 22 BxP, NxB; 23 NxN, QxQBP; 24 N/3-B5, QxQ; 25 BxQ, BxP, although Black's possession of the bishop pair gives him the edge in the ending. Instead, his 21 PxKP, NxKP; 22 NxN, PxN left him with an indefensible KP.

## Rogoff Avoids Danger

Durao tried to cloud the issue with the bishop sacrifice 24 R-KB1, but Rogoff wisely avoided the danger of 24... PxB; 25 Q-N3ch, K-R1; 26 B-Q4!, threatening annihilation by 27 P-Kch. Besides, after Rogoff's 24... B-B1 and 25... B-KN2, the white KP was a goner.

It would have done Durao no good to force 27 P-B3, N-Q6; 28 NxN, PxN; 29 RxP, BxRP; 30 B-N6, Q-KB5; 31 QxQ, BxQ; 32 RxB/4, R-K8ch; 33 K-R2, RxB because the bishops of opposite color would not be sufficient to rescue White. On the other hand, 27 R-R4, P-Q4 also permitted Rogoff to consolidate his advantage.

After Rogoff's 32... QxP; 33 RxRP, B-Q5, winning a piece, Durao was done for, but he continued to play on, setting the trap 36 R-R7, BxR?; 37 Q-B6ch with a draw by perpetual check. However, the Portuguese master had to resign after 40... Q-K8ch, which forced mate.

## SICILIAN DEFENSE

White Durao	Black Rogoff	White Durao	Black Rogoff	White Durao	Black Rogoff
1 P-K4	P-QB4	15 B-B3	QR-N1	29 B-QB4	B-Q4
2 N-KB3	P-K3	16 B-K3	B-R1	30 BxB	NxB
3 P-Q4	PxP	17 Q-K2	P-K4	31 NxP	NxB
4 NxP	N-KB3	18 N-B3	N-QN5	32 QxN	QxP
5 N-QB3	P-Q3	19 KR-Q1	KR-K1	33 RxRP	B-Q5
6 B-K2	P-QR3	20 Q-B2	P-Q4	34 Q-B3	QxN
7 B-B4	Q-B2	21 PxKP	NxKP	35 QxPch	K-R1
8 O-O	B-K2	22 NxN	PxN	36 R-R7	Q-R5
9 P-QR4	O-O	23 B-R5	P-N3	37 R-Q7	R-KN1
10 P-R5	N-B3	24 R-KB1	B-B1	38 P-R3	RxR
11 N-N3	P-QN4	25 B-Q1	B-KN2	39 QxR	BxP
12 PxPe.p.	QxPch	26 N-B5	BxP	40 R-B7	Q-K8ch
13 K-R1	B-N2	27 R-R4	P-QR4	41 Resigns	
14 N-R4	Q-B2	28 B-K2	QR-Q1		

# CHESS

ROBERT BYRNE

NYT 1976

## Play Hard to Win

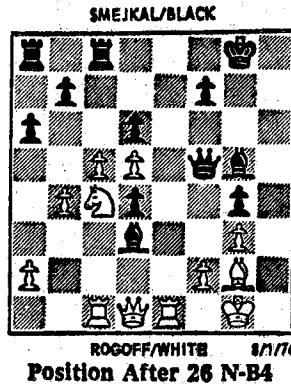
BIEL, Switzerland — Kenneth Rogoff, my fellow United States representative at the Interzonal Tournament here, remarked after his stunning defeat of Grandmaster Jan Smejkal of Czechoslovakia, one of the pretourney favorites, "If you want to do well in a tough competition such as this one, you have got to win your fighting games."

Rogoff, a grandmaster candidate, takes it for granted that a player of his strength can be counted on to bring home those encounters in which his opponent is surprised in the opening and battered down by relentless pressure. However, in his game with Smejkal, the question of who had the advantage in the early middle game was hard to decide.

As Rogoff put it, "without reaching any clear answer, I threw everything into finding the best move each time, and it worked."

Smejkal's aggressive 13... N-Q5 was based not only on his general plan of obtaining active piece play, but also on the recognition that the tame 13... N-K2 would land Black in great difficulties after 14 P-B3 and 15 P-KN4, creating pressure to break up the kingside pawns.

Of course, the exchange 14 NxN, PxN damaged the black pawn structure in the center, but Smejkal counted on the sequence 15 N-N5 (not 15 QxQP?, N-N5ch), KR-B1; 16 R-B1, N-R2; 17 B-B4, P-N4; 18 B-Q2 (not 18 BxQP?, P-QR3), P-QR3; 19 N-R3 to sideline the white knight. In the



absence of that knight, Smejkal hoped to launch a king-side attack with 19... P-N5, 21... B-Q6 and 22... Q-B4. Meanwhile, Rogoff set his queenside pawn phalanx in motion with 21 P-N4 and 24 P-B5.

After the forced 25 BxN to prevent 25... N-B6ch, Smejkal's 25... BxB appeared to give Black a hammerlock on the position, especially if White had to retreat with 26 R-R1. But Rogoff's errant knight re-entered the game with vengeance by 26 N-B4, counterattacking with fork threats at Q6 and QN6 and thus smashing Smejkal's back on his heels.

There was then no way for Black to save a pawn, for 26... BxN; 27 RxB, B-B3 would have run afoul of 28 R-K4, followed by 29 RxPch. Yet Smejkal's continuation, beginning with 26... R-Q1 could not be pursued by 30... R-B7? Because of 31 Q-B4 QxQ; 32 PxQ, winning, a piece after 32... B-B4; 33 B-K4, BxB; 34 P-Q7.

Consequently, there was nothing to stop Rogoff from attacking powerfully with 31 P-Q7 and 32 R-K7. Moreover, there was no constructive plan for Black's defense, so Smejkal took to a dangerous king wandering with 32... K-N3; 33 P-Q6, K-B3.

Rogoff jumped at once with 34 Q-R6ch, Q-N3; 35 Q-R4ch, after which 35... Q-N4; 36 RxPch would have won the black queen (36... K-N3; 37 Q-R7mate). Nor could Smejkal get away with 35... K-B4, since 36 P-B4 threatens 37 R-K5mate, while 36... PxPe.p.; 37 Q-B4 mates, as does 36... P-B3; 37 Q-R1, followed by 38 B-K4ch.

After Rogoff's 36 R-K8, threatening 37 Q-R8mate, Smejkal had to throw in the towel.

### KING'S INDIAN DEFENSE

Rogoff White	Smejkal Black	Rogoff White	Smejkal Black	Rogoff White	Smejkal Black
1 P-QB4	N-KB3	13 P-Q5	N-Q5	25 BXN	BXB
2 N-QB3	P-B4	14 NXN	PXN	26 N-B4	R-Q1
3 P-KN3	P-KN3	15 N-N5	KR-B1	27 NXP	RXN
4 B-N2	B-N2	16 R-B1	N-R2	28 PXR	BXR
5 P-K3	O-O	17 B-B4	P-N4	29 QXB/1	R-QB1
6 KN-K2	N-B3	18 B-Q2	P-QR3	30 Q-Q2	K-R2
7 O-O	P-Q3	19 N-R3	P-N5	31 P-Q7	R-Q1
8 P-Q4	PxP	20 PXP	PXP	32 R-K7	K-N3
9 PXP	B-B4	21 P-N4	B-Q6	33 P-Q6	K-B3
10 P-KR3	P-KR4	22 R-K1	Q-B4	34 Q-R6CH	Q-N3
11 B-N5	Q-Q2	23 K-N1	B-B3	35 Q-R4CH	K-N2
12 K-R2	P-K4	24 P-B5	N-N4	36 R-K8	RESIGNS

# NYT 1976 Chess: An Idea Whose Time Has Come And Definitely Gone Again

By ROBERT BYRNE

Special to The New York Times

MALAGA, Spain, Aug. 10—There are very few systems these days in which it is reasonable to play for the bishop pair at the expense of a fractured pawn structure. This was a favorite theme of Mikhail Botvinnik who had a powerful influence on theory and practice during his reign as world champion in the 1950's, but even this strong advocate had to change his thinking later.

The idea was that if the bishop gained the important diagonals, they could so tie up the opposing forces that there would be no chance for a counter attack on the pawn weaknesses. Often in Botvinnik's games the bishops obtain such control of the position that they were able to dissolve the pawn weaknesses and create a pure superiority.

## A Russian's English

However, this strategy is ruined when the defense is able to bring about the exchange of one of the bishops, for then the pressure fizzles while the weaknesses remain. The game between Andre Lombard of Switzerland and Kenneth Rogoff of the United States from the 13th round of the Biel Interzonal Tournament shows Black eliminating a bishop and successfully praying on doubled isolated pawns.

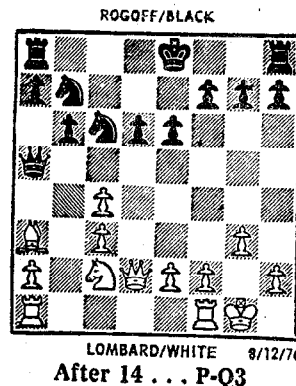
The English opening system featuring 7Q-Q3 and 8N-B2 was invented by Alexander Beljavsky, a Russian grandmaster. It offers a gambit

that cannot well be accepted because 8... BxNch; 9PxB, QxP ch; 10QxQ, NxQ, 11B-QN2, N-R5; 12BxP recovers the pawn in a sufficiently open position for the bishops to do their stuff. Moreover, 8... NxN; 9P-QR3, B-K2; 10B-Q2, B-B3; 11N-Q4 again allows White to regain the material sacrifice with an excellent position.

But Rogoff did not have to rush anything, instead permitting the doubled, isolated pawns to remain after 9... N-B4 and quickly neutralizing the white king bishop by 11... B-N2, a device he had picked up from Florin Gheorghiu, a Rumanian grandmaster, at the Las Palmas tourney.

Lombard could interfere only temporarily with Rogoff's kingside castling, since 14... P-Q3 blocked the bishop, while 15BxP?, castles queenside gains black a piece. What Lombard could accomplish after this 14... P-Q3 is not clear, but as he played, the position slowly collapsed on him.

After seizing the first fruits with 17... QxP, Ro-



goff prevented 19RxPch, KxR; 20Q-N5ch giving perpetual checks by the simple but effective 18... P-B3. Then, while the white queen rook aimlessly wandered around the kingside, he picked up a second pawn with 19... QxRP.

With the exchange of queens at move 24, Lombard in effect conceded the struggle, since the pawn he obtained with 25RxQP could not offset Rogoff's winning end game.

After 26... R-Q1, there was little use in continuing because 27B-B4, P-K4; 28B-K3, R-Q8ch; 29K-N2, N/6-Q5; 30NxN, NxN; 31BxN, RxB either yield black a winning-and-pawn ending after 32RxR, PxR, or allow black to help himself to a second pawn. Accordingly, Lombard resigned.

## ENGLISH OPENING

White Lombard	Black Rogoff	White Lombard	Black Rogoff	White Lombard	Black Rogoff
1 P-Q4	N-KB3	10 Q-Q2	P-QN3	19 R-KR5	OxRP
2 P-QB4	P-K3	11 B-KN2	B-N2	20 R-R4	KR-Q1
3 N-QB3	P-B4	12 BxB	NxB	21 Q-Q3	P-B4
4 N-B3	PxP	13 B-R3	N-B3	22 P-QB4	N-B4
5 NxP	B-N5	14 O-O	P-Q3	23 Q-B3	Q-N6
6 P-KN3	N-K5	15 QR-N1	Q-R5	24 OxQ	NxQ
7 Q-Q3	Q-R4	16 KR-Q1	O-O	25 RxOP	RxR
8 N-B2	BxNch	17 R-N5	QxP	26 BxR	R-Q1
9 PxB	N-B4	18 R-N5	P-B3	27	Resigns

## CHESS

ROBERT BYRNE

## A New Grandmaster Is Added

**K**enneth Rogoff of Somerville, Mass., was awarded the grandmaster title at the general assembly of the International Chess Federation in Buenos Aires during the recent World Chess Olympiad. There had been no question about the caliber of Rogoff's play over the last five years, only whether he would compete in events for which grandmaster qualifying norms were established. When tournament invitations are passed out, they go first to established grandmasters.

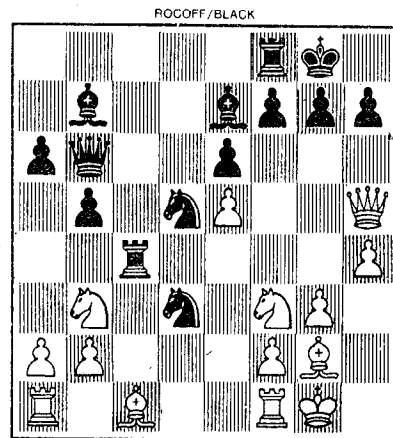
Rogoff remarked, "As you know, my rating is higher than almost 60 percent of the world's grandmasters, so I'm glad that I don't have to be bitter about it any more."

Rogoff's inclusion swells the ranks of United States grandmasters to 13, the third largest number in the world. The Soviet Union has 35 and Yugoslavia 21.

In style, Rogoff is a man for all seasons, combining clear strategy with sharp tactics, as can be seen in his encounter with Grandmaster Samuel Reshevsky in the 1978 Louis D. Statham International Tournament in Lone Pine, Calif.

The capture with 6... PxP is one of the most effective ways of meeting the Catalan Opening because, while the white queen uses time recovering the pawn with 7 Q-R4, P-QR3; 8 QxBP, Black advances smoothly with 8... P-QN4; 9 Q-B2, making way for a counter-fianchetto on the long diagonal with 9... B-N2.

The most promising way to work for



Position After 18 Q-R5

the initiative would have been 10 B-B4; instead Reshevsky chose the slower, more cumbersome 10 QN-Q2. After 10... QN-Q2, it was not possible for White to prevent... P-B4 by playing 11 N-N3, since 11... B-K5; 12 Q-Q1, P-B4 would have given Black no problems.

It was consistent for Reshevsky to advance with 11 P-K4, P-B4; 12 P-K5, but after 12... N-Q4; 13 Q-K4, Q-N3, the white center was overextended and flimsy. On 14 PxP, NxBP, Rogoff achieved a clear advantage in development.

Reshevsky should have attempted to complete his mobilization with 16 N-N3 (not 16 N-K4?, P-KR4 winning a piece), but instead held some vague hope of a kingside attack with 16 P-KR4? On 16... N-Q6, he still could not play 17 N-K4? because of 17... NxB; 18 QRxN,

N-K6! winning the exchange.

On Rogoff's powerful 17... R-B5, it's understandable that Reshevsky did not want to consign his queen to a backwater with 18 Q-R3, but his 18 Q-R5 was sharply exploited by 18... P-B4! Rogoff's most obvious threat was 19... B-QB3 and 20... B-K1, trapping the queen, but he also threatened 19... RxB!; 20 QRxR, N/4-B5!, winning the queen.

There was no way for Reshevsky to avoid material loss and decisive positional disadvantage, but his 19 PxPe.p. permitted Rogoff to force the win of a piece by 19... NxP/3; 20 Q-N5, BxN!; 21 BxB, N-Q4; 22 Q-R5, P-N3. This would have been a good place for Reshevsky to resign, but, undoubtedly angry with himself over such a drubbing, he chose to go on as self-punishment.

Finally having had enough after 33... Q-N5, he resigned.

## CATALAN OPENING

White Reshevsky	Black Rogoff	White Reshevsky	Black Rogoff
1 P-Q4	N-KB3	18 Q-R5	P-B4
2 P-QB4	P-K3	19 PxPe.p.	NxP/3
3 P-KN3	P-Q4	20 Q-N5	BxN
4 B-N2	B-K2	21 BxB	N-Q4
5 N-KB3	0-0	22 Q-R5	P-N3
6 0-0	PxP	23 QxN	PxQ
7 Q-R4	P-QR3	24 BxPch	K-N2
8 QxBP	P-QN4	25 B-K3	Q-Q3
9 Q-B2	B-N2	26 B-N2	NxNP
10 QN-Q2	QN-Q2	27 QR-N1	B-B3
11 P-K4	P-B4	28 N-Q2	Q-R6
12 P-K5	N-Q4	29 NxR	PxN
13 Q-K4	Q-N3	30 P-N4	K-R1
14 PxP	NxBP	32 P-N5	B-N2
15 Q-KN4	QR-B1	32 KR-K1	P-B6
16 P-KR4	N-Q6	33 B-K4	Q-N5
17 N-N3	R-B5	34 Resigns.	

DO NOT FORGET THE NEEDIEST!

## CHESS

ROBERT BYRNE

## A Workable Compromise Doesn't Always Work

Every player must, at one time or another, make a workable compromise between the objective requirements of the position confronting him and his subjective preferences. Thus, it made sense for that great master of attack, Alexander Alekhine, world champion from 1927 to 1935 and from 1937 to his death in 1946, to sacri-

fice for counterattack when pressed rather than to attempt passive defense, at which he was notoriously inept. It made equal sense for the greatest defensive master ever, Emanuel Lasker, world champion from 1894 to 1921, to do the opposite.

There will be occasions when the compromise reached won't work. One such came up in the game between

Grandmasters Kenneth Rogoff and James Tarjan in the 1978 United States championship in Pasadena, Calif. Tarjan, following the direction of his talent for handling tactical complexity, refused the opportunity for a simplifying exchange that would have fit the objective demands of the position. Of course, it took a fine performance from Rogoff to prove that maintaining complica-

tions favored White.

The disadvantage of 4 QN-Q2 (in place of 4 B-Q2) is that the white QN cannot exert useful pressure on the black center. The idea was to obtain the bishop-pair with 6 P-QR3, BxNch; 7 QxB. But this costs time.

Tarjan's 9 ... B-R3, an original adaptation of an idea from other Queen's Indian variations, should prob-

ably have been met by 10 P-QN3 despite the unclear complications arising from 10 ... PxBP; 11 NPxP, PxP; 12 PxP, N-B3; 13 B-N2, R-B1; 14 QR-B1, N-QR4; 15 Q-N4, N-K5, with the threat of 16 ... N-Q3.

After 10 PxBP, Tarjan should have forced a simplifying exchange of bishops with 10 ... BxP!, creating good chances for obtaining byplay on the light squares, but he gave in to an unrestrained love of complexity with 10 ... NPxP. His plan was to establish superior control of space with his center pawns and to mount pressure against the backward QNP by 12 ... R-N1 and 15 ... N-R4.

However, after 16 B-Q3, it was the black center pawns that were under fire. After 16 ... P-B4; 17 B-R1, the defense 17 ... Q-N1 would not have held up against the winning 18 N-K5, R-Q1; 19 PxP, BxB; 20 NxB, PxP; 21 P-B3, since 21 ... P-QB5?; 22 PxN, PxN; 23 Q-B3, P-Q5; 24 QxN, QPxP; 25 Q-B3.

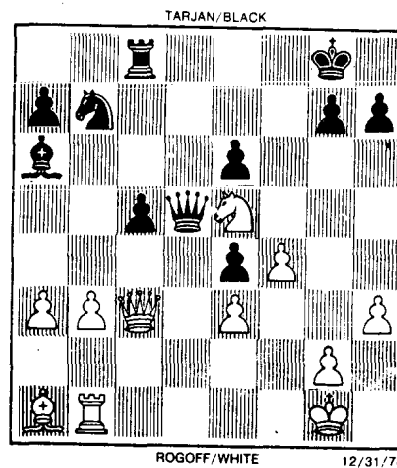
On 20 BxN!, Tarjan could not recapture with 20 ... QPxB since 21 P-QN4,

N-N2; 22 P-N5 would have won a piece. After 20 ... BPxB; 21 PxP, RxP; 22 RxR, QxR, he managed to avoid losing a pawn, although 23 Q-B3! exposed the black king to an indirect mate threat and 23 ... N-N2 left the black minor pieces in an awkward jumble.

After 24 P-KR3, Tarjan's problems in integrating a defense were enormous. For example: 24 ... R-Q1; 25 N-B6, R-Q2; 26 N-N8, B-Q6; 27 NxR would have cost the exchange; and 24 ... B-N4; 25 K-R2, R-Q1; 26 P-QR4, B-K1; 27 N-B7! would have won material.

Had Tarjan played 25 ... B-N4, there could have followed 26 N-B7!, KxN; 27 QxPch, K-K1; 28 B-B6, Q-Q3; 29 QxN, Q-Q2; 30 QxQch, BxQ with a lost ending for Black. Instead, he lost a pawn with 25 ... N-Q3; 26 N-Q7, N-B4; 27 NxP.

Rather than suffer through 30 ... R-B1; 31 NxB, PxN (31 ... R-Q1; 32 Q-K1, PxN; 33 P-K4, P-Q7; 34 Q-K2, N-Q5; 35 PxQ, NxQch; 36 K-B2 is hopeless); 32 QxP, NxP; 33 QxQ, NxQ, Tarjan gave up the exchange with 30 ... RxN; 31 PxR, but once Rogoff made it through the time pressure to 41 B-Q6, Tarjan resigned.



Position After 24 ... R-B1

## QUEEN'S INDIAN DEFENSE

White Rogoff	Black Tarjan	White Rogoff	Black Tarjan
1 P-Q4	N-KB3	22 RxR	QxR
2 P-QB4	P-K3	23 Q-B3	N-N2
3 N-KB3	B-N5ch	24 P-R3	R-B1
4 QN-Q2	P-B4	25 P-QN4	N-Q3
5 P-K3	O-O	26 N-Q7	N-B4
6 P-QR3	BxNch	27 NxP	B-Q6
7 QxB	P-QN3	28 R-Q1	R-B2
8 B-K2	P-Q4	29 Q-Q2	P-QR4
9 O-O	B-R3	30 B-K5	RxN
10 PxBP	NPxP	31 PxR	QxP
11 P-QN3	N-B3	32 K-B2	QxP
12 B-N2	R-N1	33 P-N4	N-R5
13 Q-B2	R-N3	34 R-QR1	Q-B4
14 QR-N1	N-K5	35 RxP	Q-K2
15 KR-Q1	N-R4	36 R-R8ch	K-B2
16 B-Q3	P-B4	37 Q-R2	B-N4
17 B-R1	R-Q3	38 R-R7	B-Q2
18 N-K5	Q-N4	39 Q-R3	QxQ
19 P-B4	Q-Q1	40 RxQ	N-N3
20 BxN	BPxB	41 B-Q6	Resigns
21 PxP	RxP		