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ZOLTAN KOVACS WINS STATE CHAMPIONSHIP

Zoltan Kovacs of Los Angeles added the State Championship to his Open title by winning the tournament held in San Francisco over the Thanksgiving week end. Kovacs was undefeated, winning five games and allowing four draws to score 7-2. Sven Almgren of Los Angeles was a close second, 6½-2½. Former champion Irving Rivise of Los Angeles and William G. Addison of San Francisco tied for third and fourth places, 6-3. There followed Julius Loftsson, University of California student from Iceland, Tibor Weinberger of Glendale, 1959 State and Open Champion, John Blackstone of Saratoga, Frank Hufnagel of Los Angeles, Carl Diesen of Santa Monica, and Herbert Dasteel Jr. of San Francisco.

Kovacs is the fourth champion in recent years to hold the State and Open titles simultaneously. In 1954 the late Herman Steiner won both tournaments, in 1956 17-year-old Gilbert Ramirez scored the double, and in 1959 Tibor Weinberger turned the trick. We used to think that the Open, with seven games in three days, and the State Championship, played at a more leisurely pace, required different techniques--but these four champions evidently are too versatile for ordinary rules to apply!

CALIFORNIA STATE CHAMPIONSHIP, 1960

Zoltan Kovacs scored a fine 7-2 in the 1960 finals and became the third former Hungarian national to win both the State Championship and the Open in the same year. Kovacs played a steady game and always seemed to be master of the situation. There was only one time when he had an apparently lost game -- and it should be printed in quotation marks, because it was not due to his play over-the-board but rather because he got the starting time wrong and failed to appear for his game with Johnny Blackstone. The latter displayed fine sportsmanship by foregoing the forfeit and agreeing to play the game later.

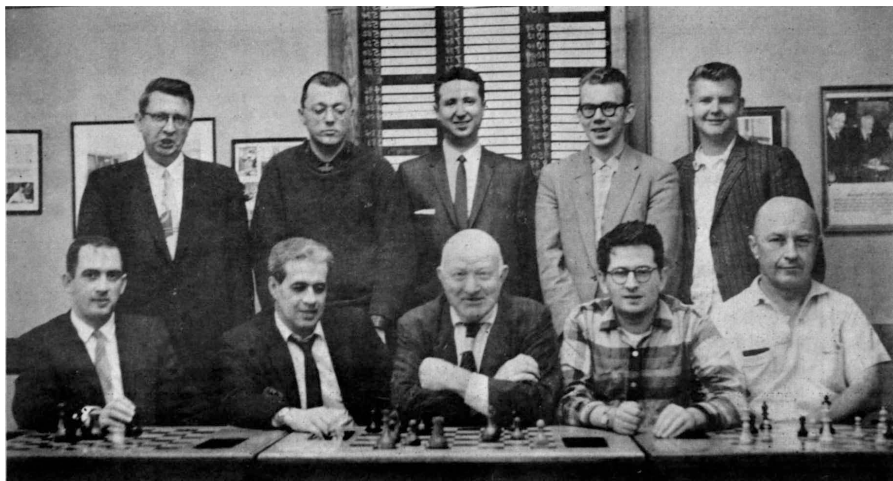
The ten finalists were the 1959 State Champion, the 1959 Open Champion, and eight qualifiers from geographical areas of the State. The Southern California Championship qualified four, three Northern California Opens qualified one each, and the Central California Chess League tournament qualified one.

Sven Almgren won the Southern California Championship, with former State Champion Irving Rivise second. Saul Yarmak and Frank Hufnagel tied for third and fourth places, but Yarmak could not come to San Francisco and Carl Diesen was selected as next in line. Imre Barlai of San Diego won the first Northern California Open but was also not able to come to San Francisco and his place was taken by Herb Dasteel, the next available prize-winner. Bill Addison won the second Northern California tournament and Julius Loftsson won the third. In the Central California tournament, John Blackstone became the finalist.

CALIFORNIA CHAMPIONSHIP 1960	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	PTS	PRIZE
1 Zoltan Kovacs, Los Angeles	X	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	1	7 - 2	\$100
2 Sven Almgren, Los Angeles	$\frac{1}{2}$	X	1	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	1	1	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ - 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	60
3 Irving Rivise, Los Angeles	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	X	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	6 - 3	40
4 William Addison, San Fran.	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	X	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	6 - 3	25
5 Julius Loftsson, El Cerrito	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	X	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	1	5 - 4	20
6 Tibor Weinberger, Glendale	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	X	1	1	0	1	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ - 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	15
7 John Blackstone, Saratoga	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	X	0	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ - 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	10
8 Frank Hufnagel, Los Angeles	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	X	1	1	3 - 6	10
9 Carl Diesen, Santa Monica	0	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	1	0	0	X	$\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ - 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	5
10 Herb Dasteel, San Francisco	0	0	0	0	0	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	X	1 - 8	5

Note: Ties were not separated for purposes of deciding prizes; third and fourth places shared \$65.

The tournament was held at Mechanics Institute Chess Club and was directed by W. G. McClain.



Seated: Tibor Weinberger, Zoltan Kovacs, Sven Almgren, Herbert Dasteel Jr., Frank Hufnagel.

Standing: Carl Diesen, William G. Addison, Irving Rivise, Julius Loftsson, John Blackstone.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA CHAMPIONSHIP 1960

Sven Almgren scored a handsome victory in the tournament which qualified 4 finalists for the State Championship. It was a popular win for the friendly Swede who has graced California tournaments for many years since coming to Los Angeles from New York, where he also enjoyed a master rating. Almgren won 7 games and lost 1 -- a second-round upset by Marcos Kerllenevich.

Irving Rivise, who has been Almgren's sternest competition for as long as we can remember, was a good second, $6\frac{1}{2}-1\frac{1}{2}$. Rivise lost to the winner in the fifth round. Saul Yarmak and Frank Hufnagel followed with 6-2 scores. Yarmak won 4 straight before losing to G. E. Diesen; "Huffy" lost 2 out of 3 before climbing into the rarefied atmosphere of third place (where he probably called for oxygen). The championship was preceded by 5 regional championships which qualified up to 10 finalists each, at San Gabriel, Van Nuys, Santa Monica, Downey, and the Harbor Station Chess Club.

SO. CAL. CHAMPIONSHIP	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	POINTS
1 S. Almgren	W21	L10	W36	W31	W15	W2	W5	W6	7
2 I. Rivise	W26	D5	W15	W17	W9	L1	W3	W7	6½
3 S. Yarmak	W20	W19	W31	W10	L5	W16	L2	W17	6
4 F. Hufnagel	W23	L7	L6	W22	W28	W21	W17	W5	6
5 C. Diesen	W33	D2	W27	W24	W3	W10	L1	L4	5½
6 W. Carr	W30	L17	W4	W11	D16	W24	W14	L1	5½
7 R. Gross	W18	W4	D17	D16	L10	W9	W8	L2	5
8 W. Cunningham	W31	W33	D18	D37	W29	W19	L7	W16	5
9 T. Fries	W22	L31	W34	W12	L2	L7	W29	W10	5
10 M. Kerllénévich	W12	W1	W24	L3	W7	L5	W11	L9	5
11 H. Gordon	L19	W20	W26	L6	W31	W18	L10	D15	4½
12 R. Jacobs	L10	W22	W19	L9	W37	L17	D21	W25(F)	4½
13 S. Weinbaum	D32	D15	D21	W19	L19	L14	W31	W24	4½
14 J. Mego	D27	L34	W23	L15	W25	W13	L6	W18	4½
15 J. Hanken	W29	D13	L2	W14	L1	W33	D16	D11	4½
16 R. Syvertsen	D34	W25	W28	D7	D5	L3	D15	L8	4
17 M. Gordon	W38	W6	D7	L2	D21	W12	L4	L3	4
18 A. Gilbert	L7	D37	D8	W20	W34	L11	W23	L14	4
19 L. Standers	W11	L3	L12	W23	W23	L8	D21	D21	4
20 G. Hultgren	L3	L11	W25	L18	W35	L29	W33	W30	4
21 F. Metz	L1	W35	D13	W33	D17	L4	D12	D19	4
22 J. Freed	L9	L12	W35	L4	L23	W38	W32	W28	4
23 E. O'Connor	L4	W30	L14	L19	W22	W37	L18	W29	4
24 G. Rubin	W37	W36	L10	L5	W27	L6	D19	L13	3½
25 F. Lieber	D28	L16	L20	W36	L14	W34	W30	L12(F)	3½
26 N. Hultgren	L2	W38	L11	L29	D30	D27	D28	W36	3½
27 L. Domanski	D14	W32	L5	D28	L24	D26	L35	W31	3½
28 R. Myhro	D25	W29	L16	D27	L4	D31	D26	L22	3
29 L. Grumette	L15	L28	W38	W26	L8	W20	L9	L23	3
30 J. Zuzow	L6	L23	L20	W38	D26	W35	L25	L20	2½
31 L. Mercy	W8	W9	L3	L1	L11	D28	L13	L27	2½
32 W. Smith	D13	L27	L37	L35	D38	D36	L22	Bye	2½
33 H. Rogosin	L5	L8	W30	L21	W36	L15	L20	D35	2½
34 J. Owen	D16	W14	L9	L13	L18	L25	L36	W38	2½
35 D. Maron	L36	L21	L22	W32	L20	L30	W27	D33	2½
36 J. Gibbs	W35	L24	L1	L25	L33	D32	W34	L26	2½
37 J. Titone	L24	D18	W33	D8	L12	L23	Withdrew		2
38 J. Sobleski	L17	L26	L29	L30	D32	L22	Bye	L34	1½

Note: Ties in first 6 separated by tie-breaking points; balance listed in order of final rating.

NORTHERN CALIFORNIA OPEN CHAMPIONSHIPS 1960

In 1960 there was a change in the method of qualifying 3 players for the State Finals -- instead of one tournament a series of opens qualified 1 player each. In the past, the event has been poorly attended, resulting in a shortage of money for prizes and for traveling expenses. The first 1960 tournament was widely advertised and drew 27 players -- good for Northern California but hardly equal to the turnouts customary in the south.

Imre Barlai of San Diego State, a former Hungarian national, won the event over strong opposition, drawing with Arthur Wang and Bill Addison to post a 4-1 score. Tie-breaking points put him ahead of Wang and Herb Dasteel. Clark Jonas directed, at Mechanics Institute C. C.

<u>1st No. Cal. Open 1960</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>POINTS</u>
1 Imre Barlai, San Diego	W11	W19	W2	D4	D5	4 - 1
2 Arthur Wang, Berkeley	W14	W24	L1	W8	W4	4 - 1
3 Herb Dasteel, San Francisco	W21	W10	L8	W18	W9	4 - 1
4 Bill Addison, San Francisco	W17	W12	W7	D1	L2	3½-1½
5 Richard Plock, Livermore	L15	W13	W17	W14	D1	3½-1½
6 David Weamer, Berkeley	D26	W16	D9	W21	D7	3½-1½
7 Phil Smith, Fresno	W20	W15	L4	D12	D6	3 - 2
8 Jules Kalisch, San Francisco	D16	W26	W4	L2	D12	3 - 2
9 Max Wilkerson, San Francisco	D13	W22	D6	W19	L3	3 - 2
10 Ojars Celle, Sacramento	W25	L3	L14	W16	W20	3 - 2
11 Zoltan Kocsis, La Jolla	L1	D21	D13	W22	W18	3 - 2
12 Lee Hyder, Berkeley	W27	L4	W23	D7	D8	3 - 2
13 Wayne Hollingsworth, San Mateo	D9	L5	D11	D17	W25	2½-2½
14 Roy Hoppe, San Francisco	L2	W27	W10	L5	D15	2½-2½
15 Joseph Lee, Union City, N. J.	W5	L7	L18	W24	D14	2½-2½
16 Don Sutherland, San Francisco	D8	L6	W26	L10	W19	2½-2½
17 Roy McCollough, San Francisco	L4	W25	W5	D13	W21	2½-2½
18 Tom Dorsch, Oakland	L19	W20	W15	L3	L11	2 - 3
19 Lowell Tullis, San Francisco	W18	L1	W24	L9	L16	2 - 3
20 Robert Henry, San Mateo	L7	L18	W25	W23	L10	1½-3½
21 Dan McLeod, Millbrae	L3	D11	W22	L6	L17	1½-3½
22 Marshall McLennan, San Fran.	Bye	L9	L21	L11	D23	1½-3½
23 James Sutherland, Long Barn	L24	Bye	L12	L20	D22	1½-3½
24 Lewis Kovner, Berkeley	W23	L2	W19	F15	-	1 - 4
25 Vic Lombardi, Daly City	L10	L17	F20	W26	L13	1 - 4
26 Gary Council, San Francisco	D26	L8	L16	F25	-	½-4½
27 Francis Eissler, San Francisco	L12	F14	-	-	-	0 - 2

Qualified to State Finals: Imre Barlai (later declined in favor of Herb Dasteel, when Wang was also not available.)

ADDISON WINS SECOND NORTHERN CALIFORNIA OPEN

The second Northern California Open was won by Bill Addison over strong competition. The tournament was not well advertised and there were only 7 players, who played a round-robin. Although small the event drew some of the best players in town. The scores were not preserved, as the same breakdown in advertising extended into the other phases of the tournament.

LOFTSSON WINS THIRD NORTHERN CALIFORNIA OPEN

Julius Loftsson won the third Open handily with a 4-1 score. He won 3 games and then conceded draws to Don Sutherland and Roy Hoppe. The remaining players were closely bunched. The pairing cards show that Sutherland was second with $3\frac{1}{2}$ - $1\frac{1}{2}$, and Hoppe, Erik Osburn (Santa Rosa), and Richard Plock (Livermore) tied for third to fifth places with 3-2 scores -- but we do not guarantee the accuracy of this report because the cross-table was removed from Mechanics' Institute before it could be rechecked. Guthrie McClain and Roy McCollough directed. The table:

3rd NORTHERN CALIF. OPEN	1	2	3	4	5	Points
1 Julius Loftsson	W9	W6	W5	D2	D3	4
2 Don Sutherland	W7	W4	L6	D1	W5	$3\frac{1}{2}$
3 Roy Hoppe	L5	W9	W7	D4	D1	3
4 Erik Osburn	D8	L2	W9	D3	W10 (F)	3
5 Richard Plock	W3	W8	L1	W6	L2	3
6 Henry King	W10	L1	W2	L5	D7	$2\frac{1}{2}$
7 Max Wilkerson	L2	W10	L3	W8	D6	$2\frac{1}{2}$
8 Jules Kalisch	D4	L5	D10	L7	W9	2
9 Robert Bradley	L1	L3	L4	W10	L8	1
10 Herbert Dasteel	L6	L7	D8	L9	L4 (F)	$\frac{1}{2}$

Although the three tournaments failed to measure up to the fine attendance record of the Southern California State preliminaries, the total of 44 competitors was much more than played in any of the prior years' single events. Each Open was able to contribute \$35 toward the prize fund for the State Championship and to register a tidy number of USCF and CSCF membership fees. Only the first Open was able to give cash prizes -- a total of \$74. About \$40 was also raised, in the first and third Opens, toward the 1962 travel expenses of the Northern California finalists to the State Championship in Los Angeles.

These factors considered, this year's arrangement must be considered a success.

SACRAMENTO CITY CHAMPIONSHIP WON BY CELLE

Ojars Celle continued his domination of Sacramento Chess by taking first place in a strong open tournament to decide the city title for 1960. A large, unexpected entry at the last minute placed great demands on the tournament director, Neil Austin, and several withdrawals resulted in later rounds.

At least two "dark horses" turned up in Seropian and Sanders, both from Aerojet, who pressed the leaders. Dr. Janushkowsky made his usual fine showing, but there was no beating the perfect score posted by Celle. The standings are shown in order of Solkoff points, although ties were not broken:

SACRAMENTO CHAMPIONSHIP 1960	1	2	3	4	5	POINTS	
1 O. Celle	W22	W12B	W12C	W2A	W5A	5	
2 A. Janushkowsky	W12A	W18A	L2A	W8	W8A	4	
2A A. Seropian	W29	W8	W2	L1	W12B	4	
2B M. Mattingly	L12	W26	W18	W12A	W5	4	
5 W. Sanders	W33	W12	D5A	W5B	L2B	3½	
5A W. Rogers	W31	W18	D5	W12D	L1	3½	
5B T. DiMilo	W20	W23	D8A	L5	W12	3½	
8 E. Bizley	W8B	L2A	W18A	L2	W12D	3	
8A W. Sprague	W30	D12D	D5B	W12C	L2	3	
8B R. Morgan	L8	W20	A	L12A	W20	W18A	3
8C E. Healey	W20A	L12C	W22	L12	W18	3	
12 G. McClung	W2B	L5	D12B	W8C	L5B	2½	
12A V. Belmont	L2	W24(F)	W8B	L2B	D12C	2½	
12B K. Norberg	W25	L1	D12	W12E	L5B	2½	
12C W. Rebold	W27	W8C	L1	L8A	D12A	2½	
12D J. Celle	W28	D8A	W23(F)	L5A	L8	2½	
12E C. Drake	L23	D25	W24	L12B	W20	2½	
18 R. Greiner	W32	L5A	L2B	W20A	L8C	2	
18A P. Farrell	W26	L2	L8	W22(F)	L8B	2	
20 L. Jamieson	L5B	L22	W20A	L8B	L12E	1	
20 A D. Smith	L8C	L8B	L20	L18	Bye	1	
22 E. Bruins	L1	W20	L8C	L18A	-	1	
23 D. Weamer	W12E	L5B	L12D	-	-	1	
24 B. Mulkey	W34	L12A	L12E	-	-	1	
25 E. Westbrook	L12B	D12E	-	-	-	½	

Also withdrawn: 26. D. Young (0-2), 27. H. Camp (0-1), 28. B. Crawford (0-1), 29. R. Donovan (0-1), 30. D. Drew (0-1), 32. J. McClendon (0-1), 33. A. Olson (0-1), 34. G. Peat (0-1).

BAY AREA INDUSTRIAL LEAGUE MATCHES

With one-fourth of the league's matches completed, the team representing Pacific Gas & Electric Co. holds a 23 to 19½ advantage over the next best score of Bank of America. Cal Research, Radiation Laboratory, Shell Development, and Kaiser are closely grouped in that order from third to sixth. Because points are calculated as the total of game points and match points (2 for a win, etc.), the scores so far do not indicate the strength of the Rad Lab and Kaiser, who have contested only 2 matches against 3 for the others above named. Results of matches to date:

ROUND 1

<u>Cal Research</u>	<u>Western Knapp</u>	<u>Rad. Lab.</u>	<u>Crocker Anglo</u>
1 A. Goldschmidt	1 J. Herbst 0	1 L Hyder 1 (F)	
2 B. Rea	1 W. Keung 0	2 G. Farley 0	A. Palmin 1
3 L. Brown	1 K. Atassi 0	3 B. Jones 1	H. Van Santliet 0
4 T. Hughes	1 S. Nematoishi 0	4 R. Zane 1	D. Barreto 0
5 A. Paxson	1 A. Claudio 0	5 K. Stone 1	E. Cristo 0
6 L. Barney	<u>1 0</u>	6 D. Whitney <u>1</u>	C. Sovsae <u>0</u>
	<u>6</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>1</u>

<u>Kaiser</u>	<u>Sperry</u>	<u>Livermore</u>	<u>Shell</u>
1 C. McGinley	0 C. Rourke 1	1 C. Sink 0	R. Henry 1
2 H. Morison	1 D. Davies 0	2 W. O'Neil 0	D. Bright 1
3 H. Lien	1 L. Murchison 0	3 J. Silva 0	W. Hartwig 1
4 B. Lisker	1 D. Ingwerson 0	4 B. Manlove 0	J. Mecorney 1
5 J. Nelson	1 S. Nutter 0	5 W. Clouter 1 (F)	
6 L. Larsen	<u>1 0</u>	6 D. Sands <u>1</u>	(F) <u>0</u>
	<u>5</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>4</u>

<u>PG&E</u>	<u>Bay Toll</u>	<u>B of A</u>	<u>Fibreboard</u>
1 H. Bullwinkel	1 J. Hauke 0	1 J. Vucicevic 1	L. Ambrose 0
2 L. Solbeau	1 F. Perez 0	2 J. Puechner 1	K. Hearcher 0
3 V. Bedjanian	1 R. Gillies 0	3 G. Braun 1	L. Cannahan 0
4 J. Vequilla	1 B. Brewer 0	4 P. Byrne 1	J. Soward 0
5 L. Orloff	<u>1 ½</u>	5 E. Mendoza 1	B. Van Voorhis 0
6 K. Brediakin	<u>1 0</u>	6 G. Teltoft <u>1</u>	H. Zordrager <u>0</u>
	<u>5½</u>	<u>½</u>	<u>0</u>

Note that the only draw in the entire first round occurred in the PG&E - Bay Toll match. Is one draw in 36 possible games something of a record for league play?

ROUND 2

<u>Shell</u>		<u>PG&E</u>		<u>SPERRY</u>		<u>Livermore</u>		
1	J. Henry	0	H. Bullwinkel	1	C. Rourke	1	C. Sink	0
2	D. Bright	0	L. Solbeau	1	D. Ingwerson	0	D. Sands	1
3	J. Mecorney	0	V. Bedjanian	1	D. Davies	0	K. Tiede	1
4	W. Ritchig	0	J. Veguilla	1	L. Murchison	1	S. Manlove	0
5	F. Younger	0	L. Orloff	1	J. Dawson	0	J. Wesley	1
6	D. Mancuso	0	A. Nikitin	1	H. Schmid	1	T. Haratani	0
		<u>0</u>		<u>6</u>		<u>3</u>		<u>3</u>

<u>Western Knapp</u>		<u>Crocker Anglo</u>		<u>B of A</u>		<u>Cal Research</u>			
1	J. Herbst	$\frac{1}{2}$	M. George	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	J. Vudcevic	1	G. Kautsky	0
2	W. Yeung	0	A. Palmin	1	2	C. Mittenberg	0	L. Brown	1
3	C. Altura	1	D. Barreto	0	3	G. Braun	1	R. Edgar	0
4	K. Atassi	0	C. Sousae	1	4	P. Byrne	0	A. Paxson	1
5	T. Ho	1	E. Cristo	0	5	E. Mendoza	1	L. Barney	0
6	S. Nematollahi	0	J. Holms	1	6	J. Ramos	1	V. Kivichenko	0
		<u>2$\frac{1}{2}$</u>		<u>3$\frac{1}{2}$</u>		<u>4</u>		<u>2</u>	

ROUND 3

<u>B of A</u>		<u>Crocker Anglo</u>		<u>Kaiser</u>		<u>Western Knapp</u>			
1	G. Teltoft	$\frac{1}{2}$	G. Melvin	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	H. Morison	1	J. Herbst	0
2	J. Vucicevic	0	A. Palmin	1	2	C. McGinley	1	T. Cunningham	0
3	P. Byrne	1	E. Cristo	0	3	B. Lisker	$\frac{1}{2}$	W. Yeung	$\frac{1}{2}$
4	E. Mendoza	0	J. Holms	1	4	L. Larsen	1	S. Nematollahi	0
5	J. Puechner	1	D. Andreef	0	5	J. Jellinek	0	K. Atassi	1
6	J. Ramos	1	C. Sousae	0	6	(F)	1	T. Ho	1
		<u>3$\frac{1}{2}$</u>		<u>2$\frac{1}{2}$</u>		<u>3$\frac{1}{2}$</u>		<u>2$\frac{1}{2}$</u>	
<u>Livermore</u>		<u>Rad. Lab.</u>		<u>PG&E</u>		<u>Sperry</u>			
1	G. Boer	0	L. Hyder	1	1	H. Bullwinkel	1	C. Rourke	0
2	E. Canfield	0	R. Good	1	2	L. Solbeau	$\frac{1}{2}$	E. Krauth	$\frac{1}{2}$
3	C. Sink	1	G. Farley	0	3	V. Bedjanian	1	D. Davies	0
4	J. Wesley	0	L. Allen	1	4	D. Lee	1	L. Murchison	0
5	W. O'Neil	0	R. Zane	1	5	A. Nikitin	1	J. Wille	0
6	(F)	1	D. Whitney	1	6	K. Grediakin	1	D. Ingwerson	0
		<u>1</u>		<u>5</u>		<u>5$\frac{1}{2}$</u>		<u>1$\frac{1}{2}$</u>	
<u>Bay Toll</u>		<u>Shell</u>		<u>Cal Research</u>		<u>Fibreboard</u>			
1	F. Perez	0	R. Henry	1	1	G. Kautsky	1	(F)	0
2	R. Gillies	0	J. Mecorney	1	2	L. Brown	1	(F)	0
3	J. Hauke	1	W. Hartwig	0	3	T. Hughes	1	L. Cannahan	0
4	R. Enos	0	D. Bright	1	4	H. Edgar	1	L. Ambrose	0
5	B. Brewer	0	W. Ritchig	1	5	L. Barney	1	B. Van Voorhis	0
6	J. Loiacano	0	J. Kennedy	1	6	V. Kivichenko	0	K. Kearcher	1
		<u>1</u>		<u>5</u>		<u>5</u>		<u>1</u>	

NEIL HULTGREN SWEEPS EASTSIDE OPEN - by Gordon Barrett

Neil Hultgren of Pasadena won the 1960 Eastside Open Championship, held annually at the City Terrace Chess Club, with a perfect score of 6-0. Twenty players, representing East Los Angeles, the San Gabriel Valley, and Foothill communities, competed.

Dr. Martin Sarley, who has been in fine form in recent months, finished second with 5-1, losing only to Hultgren. Jack Freed, a tournament veteran, was third with $4\frac{1}{2}$ - $1\frac{1}{2}$. Three players tied for fourth-sixth place a half-point behind. Barrett won the 1958 and 1959 events. Bernard Oak and Ben Kakimi of the City Terrace Club organized and directed the tournament.

EASTSIDE OPEN 1960		1	2	3	4	5	6	POINTS	S-B	PTS.
1	N. Hultgren	W13	W2	W14	W11	W3	W6(F)	6		
2	M. Sarley	W6	L1	W10	W17	W11(F)	W7	5		
3	J. Freed	W16	W14	D7	W4	L1	L8	$4\frac{1}{2}$		
4	R. Myhro	L11	W16	W5	L3	W17	W13	4		$11\frac{1}{2}$
5	G. Barrett	L14	W13	L4	W9	W15	W12	4		10
6	J. Kovac	L2	W19	W9	W15	W8	L1(F)	4		$8\frac{1}{2}$
7	R. Baldinger	W18	W9	D3	L8	W14	L2	$3\frac{1}{2}$		
8	N. Laushkin	W10	L11	W12	W7	L6	L3	3		15
9	H. Rader	W12	L7	L6	L5	W16	W14(F)	3		12
10	R. Hagedorn	L8	W18	L2	L13	W19	W15	3		9
11	B. Madrid	W4	W8	W15	L1	L2(F)	L16(F)	3		9
12	R. Zuzov	L9	W20	L8	W16	W13	L5	3		9
13	Y. Oganosov	L1	L5	W20	W10	L12	L4	2		14
14	R. Gish	W5	L3	L1	W20	L7	L9(F)	2		13
15	D. Ifill	W19	W17	L11	L6	L5	L10	2		13
16	H. Freed	L3	L4	W18	L12	L9	W11(F)	2		$11\frac{1}{2}$
17	C. Swett	W20	L15	W19	L2	L4	L18	2		9
18	R. Barnes	L7	L10	L16	L19	W20	W17	2		$7\frac{1}{2}$
19	C. Beck	L15	L6	L17	W18	L10	L20	1		9
20	A. Baker	L17	L12	L13	L14	L18	W19	1		$8\frac{1}{2}$

In other events at the City Terrace Chess Club, Leslie Simon gave a simultaneous exhibition against 18 players, winning 10, drawing 3, and losing 5. Among the latter was a blindfold game against Jimenez.

REMEMBER TO SEND YOUR BEST GAME SCORES, POSITIONS, PROBLEMS, ETC. TO THE REPORTER FOR "THE CALIFORNIA BOOK OF CHESS" to be published at the time of the U. S. Open in San Francisco as a souvenir of that event. This book cannot be representative of California Chess without the cooperation of everyone who has played in California.

GAME OF THE MONTH by V. Zemitis

The Smyslov System of the Grunfeld Defense challenges one of the concepts of the classical school of chess: the importance of a strong pawn center. Its main idea, an offspring of the hypermodern trend, is to mobilize the minor pieces for harmonious cooperation to undermine White's center. In conjunction with it are frequently seen a flank pawn attack or direct assault on the king. This system has enjoyed moderate success, and among those who have adopted it we find the former World's Champions Botvinnik and Smyslov, the "father" of the system.

The ensuing positions are intricate and original, a fact which appeals to any enterprising player. Both the wins for Black and, more often, the wins for White are sudden and quite interesting.

In this game Black decides on the Yugoslav variation -- one of the sharpest lines of the system. At the crucial moment, however, he fails to find the best counter-measures, has to relinquish the initiative to White, and, finally, succumbs to a Kingside attack. It is another fine victory for a master of strategy, William Addison.

Game No. 592 Grunfeld Defense

White	Black	
W. Addison	P. D. Smith	
I. P-Q4	Kt-KB3	7. ... B-Kt5
2. P-QB4	P-KKt3	Other possibilities are:
3. Kt-QB3	P-Q4	I. 7. ... P-Kt3(?) 8. P-K5, B-QR3
4. Kt-B3	B-Kt2	9. PxKt!
5. Q-Kt3	PxP	II. 7. ... P-B3 (The Boleslavski variation) 8. B-K2 or B-B4, P-QKt4 with equality.
Passive is 5. ... P-B3, but many consider it sounder than the text.		III. 7. ... Kt-R3 (the so-called Prins variation), against which White has played almost every reasonable move, with equally good results.
6. QxBP	O-O	8. B-K3! ...
7. P-K4	...	Better than Kt-K5, Kt-KKt5, or B-K2 (the last of which is answered, not by Kt-B3 (P-Q5!), but by KKt-Q2).
P-KR3 has been tried here but offers no advantage after 7. ... B-K3, a move that could not be played on move 6 because of Q-Kt5ch followed by QxKtP. Black now initiates the Smyslov system.		8. ... KKt-Q2
		This is also now considered best.

The older move was Kt-B3, when 9. P-Q5 was possible (as in Botwinnik-Smyslov, Groningen, 1946).

9. Q-Kt3 ...
Opinions here differ as to the best move for White. The following have their supporters:

9. R-Q1, when Kt-Kt3 or Kt-QB3 are good.

9. B-K2 is answered the same way.

9. Kt-Q2 can be met with Kt-Kt3 10. Q-Q3, P-KB4!

9. O-O-O is the latest try.

9. ... BxKt

10. PxB ...

If QxKtP, then BxKP is strong. Of course 10. ... P-QB4 leads to well known sacrificial variations.

10. ... P-QB4

Leading opening books (MCO 9th Ed. and Euwe's Archives, 1959) give only

10. ... Kt-QB3 11. R-Q1, P-K4! from the game Shamkovich-Simagin, Leningrad, 1951, but fail to mention the game Ivkov-Janosevich, Zagreb, 1949, where White played 11. O-O-O instead of R-Q1 and obtained, after 11. ... P-K4 12. PxB, QKtXP 13. B-R3! P-QB4

14. BxKt, KtxB 15. Q-Kt5, B-Q5

16. BxB, P-QR3 17. Q-Q3, PxB 18. QxP, a clear advantage.

11. P-Q5 ...

11. ... Kt-R3

This is a crucial position.

11. ... Q-B1 is weak because of 12. P-B4 and 11. ...Kt-K4

is answered by 12. B-K2, Q-B1 13. Q-Q1, P-B5 14. P-B4. If

11. ... Q-Kt3 White can proceed as in the game.

12. P-B4! B-Q5 (?)

The correct move is Q-Kt3, 13. QxQ, BxKtch 14. PxB, PxQ

15. B-B4, Kt-B2 when chances are equal (Trifunovic). Not

as good is 12. ... R-Kt1,

13. B-Kt5, Kt-Kt3 14. P-QR4, B-Q5 15. P-R5, BxB 16. PxB,

Kt-Q2 17. P-K5, Kt-B2

18. P-R4! with a strong attack (Beni-Milich, Vienna, 1949).

13. O-O-O! BxBch

14. PxB Q-Kt3

15. QxQ KtxQ

The exchange of Queens helps only White. It becomes apparent that Black had to try

something like 14. ...P-QKt4 to create some counterplay.

16. P-KR4 Kt-B2

17. P-R5 QR-Q1

18. R-Q2 K-Kt2

19. P-Kt3 Kt-B1

20. P-K5 Kt-Kt3

21. P-K4 ...

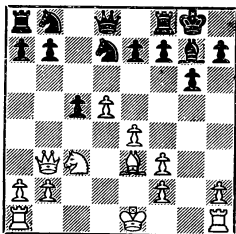
The central "pawn mass" is certainly well demonstrated here. If it cannot be weakened, even hypomodern theory recognizes its strength.

21. ... P-B3 (?)

This direct assault loses by force.

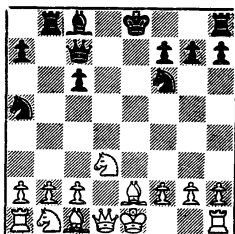
22. RPxP RPxP

(Continued on Page 59)



A VARIATION IN THE TWO KNIGHTS DEFENSE by V. Zemitis

After the normal moves, 1. P-K4, P-K4; 2. Kt-KB3, Kt-QB3; 3. B-B4, Kt-B3; 4. Kt-Kt5, P-Q4; 5. PxpP, Kt-QR4; 6. B-Kt5ch, P-B3; 7. PxpP, PxpP; 8. B-K2, P-KR3; 9. Kt-KB3, P-K5; 10. Kt-K5, B-Q3; 11. P-Q4, PxpP e.p. (!); 12. KtxQP, Q-B2, which occurred in the game J. Jaffray-I. Rivise, California Open, 1959, we have the following position:



Up to this time, Black's chances have been considered better. The reasons for this are given in Part I.

In the game noted, however, which will form Part II, White innovated with 13. B-Q2, involving a different attempt at development. Though interesting in itself, the game showed that Black still does all the playing.

The logical question in Part III is, where can White improve this line?

INTRODUCTION

The diagrammed position presents a good illustration of the problems of development in Chess.

It is clear that after castling Black will have to develop his Rooks to K1, Q1, or QKt1, seldom on QB1. The question is, which Rook should be placed on Q1. The Black-squared Bishop has two possibilities -- QR3 and action in the long diagonal B1-R6. Both B-KB4 and B-KKt5 have been played. The King's Knight also has good prospects -- Q4 or K5. And finally the QB pawn plays an important part in the overall plan.

White's problem is defensive and by no means easy. In order to be able to castle Kingside, he has to eliminate the unpleasant threat in the diagonal KR2-Kt8, either by playing P-KR3, P-KKt3, or P-KB4. The development of the Queen side is also more difficult than it appears at first sight. Bishop could go to K3 or Q2 (the move which was played in the above mentioned game and constitutes an innovation),

but his actions are limited; therefore, several players have attempted to complete the development via P-QKt3 and B-Kt2. The Queen's Knight has been placed on R3, B3, and Q2.

The reader will see that no matter how White tries to solve his difficulties, he will not be able to shake off all of them.

PART I (The possibilities after 12. ..., Q-B2)

The following moves have been played in the position shown on the diagram:

A. P-QKt3; B. P-KB4; C. B-K3; D. Kt-Q2; E. Kt-R3; F. P-KR3 (G. B-Q2 will be discussed in Part II.).

A. 3. P-QKt3, 0-0; 14. B-R3(?), BxB; 15. KtxB, Q-K2!; 16. Kt-Kt1, 17. Kt-B3, Kt-Q4; 18. KtXKt, PxKt; 19. Q-Q2, B-B4; 20. K-B1, QR-B1 with better prospects for Black. (Dursen-Binder, Correspondence, 1922)

B. 13. P-KB4, 0-0; 14. 0-0, P-B4; 15. Kt-B3 (If 15. B-Q2, then P-B5; 16. Kt-K1, R-Kt1; 17. Q-B1, R-K1, according to E. A. Schmidt.) 15..., B-R3; 16. B-Q2, P-B5; 17. Kt-K1, QR-Q1; 18. Q-B1, KR-K1, after analysis from Grunfeld, 1937.

C. 13. B-K3, P-B4; 14. Kt-B3, Kt-B5; 15. Q-B1, 0-0; 16. B-B4, KtXP!; 17. BxB, KtXKtch; 18. PxKt, QxB; 19. 0-0, B-Kt5; 20. Kt-K4, KtXKt; 21. KtXB, Roedl-Bogoljubow, match, 1931.

D. 13. Kt-Q2, 0-0; 14. P-QKt4, Kt-Q4!; B-Kt2, KtXP; 16. KtXKt, BxKt; 17. 0-0, R-Q1; 18. B-Q3, Q-B5; 19. Kt-B3, Kt-B5; 20. B-B1, Q-B3; 21. R-Kt1, B-B6 with a better game for Black. Spielman-Cohn, Stockholm, 1909.

E. 13. Kt-R3, B-R3 (This move was first played in the game Gruber-Becker, Ebensee, 1930) 14. P-KKt3 (Grunfeld recommends 14. P-QKt4 with the following plausible continuation: 14..., Kt-B5; 15. KtXKt, BxKt; 16. B-K3, BxKt; 17. QxB, BxKtPch; 18. P-B3, etc.) 14..., 0-0; 15. 0-0, QR-Q1; 16. B-K3, Kt-Q4; 17. B-B5, BxB; 18. KtXB, Kt-B6!; 19. KtXB, Q-K4; 20. Q-K1 (If 20. PxKt, then 21. BxR, QxP) KtXBch; 21. K-R1, KR-K1; 22. R-Q1, Q-R4; 23. P-R4, Q-Kt5; 24. K-R2, KtXP; 25. PxKt, R-K7ch; 26. R-B2, RxRch; 27. QxR, QxR and White resigned. Spielmann-Eliskases, Match, 1936.

F. 13. P-KR3, 0-0; 14. 0-0. At this point 14..., B-KB4 probably

is the best move: 15. Kt-Q2, QR-Q1; 16. P-QKt3, KR-K1; 17. Kt-B3, P-B4; 18. R-K1, P-B5; 19. PxP, KtxP; 20. B-B1, Kt-K5!; 21. B-Q2 (The threat was 21... Kt-B6.) QKtxB; 22. KtxKt, B-R7ch; 23. K-R1, B-K4! (Not 23... RxKt on account of 24. RxKt!); 24. R-B1, B-B6 (Sosnin-Golovko, Moscow, 1944). Other possibilities after 14. 0-0 are:

a. 14... QR-Kt1; 15. Kt-B3, P-B4; 16. KR-Q1. It is difficult for White to complete his development -- if 16. P-QKt3, then P-B5.

b. 14... P-B4; 15. Kt-R3, B-R3; 16. P-QB4, KR-K1; 17. B-B3, QR-Q1 -- Nordanski-Pavlov, 1925.

c. 14... B-R3; 15. Kt-Q2 (Or 15. P-QKt3, Kt-K5!; 16. B-Kt2, QR-K1; 17. Kt-Q2, P-KB4; 18. P-QB4, R-K3; 19. B-KB3, KR-K1; 20. R-B1, P-B4 -- Dursen-Flast, 1938). 15... QR-K1; 16. P-QKt3 (Loevenfish). Grunfeld recommended 15. Kt-R3 (Instead of 15. Kt-Q2 or 15. P-QKt3), KR-K1; 16. R-K1, QR-Q1. However, 17... Kt-K5 and 18... P-KB6 gives Black a better game (according to Loevenfish).

A careful reader certainly noticed that in all the above variations Black had better prospects because of his advantage of space, development, open files, and diagonals, and coordination of pieces.

PART II (the first 12 moves as above)

Game No. 593 Two Knights

White	Black
J. Jaffray	I. Rivise
13. B-Q2	...
White's idea of developing his Queen's side -- B-Q2, Kt-QB3, P-QKt3 in conjunction with the idea on the King side -- P-KR3 and 0-0 certainly deserves a closer investigation. Nevertheless, it does not change the fact that Black has the initiative and determines the "battle ground," in other words -- Black is playing and White is hoping.	
13. ...	0-0
14. P-KR3	R-Kt1

This and the next four moves by Black constitute Rivise's idea for the action on the Q-side.

15. Kt-B3 ...

If 15. P-QKt4, then Kt-B5; 16. B-QB3, Kt-Q4.

15. ... P-B4

16. P-QKt3 ...

16. Q-B1 was the alternative. If

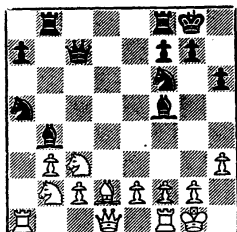
16. ..., P-B5, then 17. Kt-B4.

16. ... B-B4

17. 0-0 P-B5(?)

Would QR-K1 have given Black better chances? E.g. 18... P-B5; 19. Kt-Kt2, PxP; 20. RPxP, B-QKt5; 21. Kt-B4, RxB; 22. QxR, Kt-K5; 23. Kt-Q5! KtxQ; 24. KtxQ, QKtxKt; 25. BxKt, KtxR; 26. KxKt, BxP; 27. RxP, B-QB4.

18. ... PxB
 19. RPxP ...
 The alternative was 19. BPxP.
 19. ... B-QKt5(?)
 19. ..., B-K4; 20. Kt-Kt5. Of course not 20. Kt-B4 because of KtxKt. 21. BxKt, KR-Q1; 22. Q-B1, RxB; 23. QxB, Kt-K5, etc. But KR-Q1 was strong.

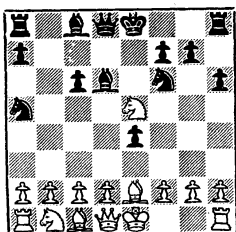


20. Kt-Kt5! RxB
 forced.
 21. BxR BxP!?
 Black is lost; however, this move gives him a chance for a swindle. If 21. ..., R-Q1, then Kt-Q3.
 22. Q-K2(?) ...
 a terrible oversight. The simple

move 22. R-B1 won easily (22. ..., R-B1; 23. RxB!, etc.).
 22. ... BxB
 23. Kt-B4 KtxP(!)
 Not 23. ..., KtxKt; 24. BxKt, R-Q1, because of 25. R-R2.
 24. R-R2 P-R3
 The simple 24. ..., Kt-B8 would have left Black with an extra pawn: 25. RxB, BxR; 26. RxB, B-B5 or 25. QxB, KtxR; 26. QxB, Kt-Kt5, etc.
 25. BxP ...
 On 25. B-R4, Kt-B8 is good.
 25. ... R-K1
 Again, Kt-B8 was possible.
 26. Kt-K3 ...
 If 26. Q-B3, then Kt-Q5.
 26. ... BxKt
 27. RxB Q-R4
 28. R-R2 ...
 Not 28. PxB, because of Kt-Q5.
 28. ... Q-B4
 29. R-B2(?) ...
 A blunder. 29. PxB was simple and good: 29. ..., RxB; 30. Q-B4, R-B6ch; 31. QxQ!
 29. ... Kt-Q5!
 White resigned.

ART III

The obvious question is, "Where can White improve his game?" Can we blame all the difficulty on 11. P-Q4? If "Yes," then what should be played instead? Now, let us



take a good look at the position reached after 10. ..., B-Q3! Several moves are possible and have been played: A. Kt-Kt4(?); B. Kt-B4; and C. P-KB4.
 A. 11. Kt-Kt4(?), KtxKt; 12. BxKt, Q-Kt4!; 13. P-KR3, P-KR4; 14. P-Q3, Q-Kt3; 15. BxB, QxP; 16. R-B1, RxB and Black has a good game.

B. 11. Kt-B4, KtxKt; 12. BxKt, Kt-Kt5; 13. Q-K2, 0-0; 14. P-KR3, Q-R5; 15. P-KKt3 (The threat was KtxP. If 15. 0-0, then Kt-R7; 16. R-K1, Kt-B6ch; 17. PxKt, QxRP with a strong attack to the sacrificed piece.) 15. ..., BxP; 16. PxB, QxPch; 17. K-B1, Kt-K4!; 18. QxP, BxPch, etc.

C. 11. P-KB4(!) This move is definitely more promising than 11. P-Q4; however, in my opinion, the old line played in the game Leonhardt-Holzhausen, 1899, gives Black a definite advantage: 11. ..., PxP e.p. 12. KtxP, 3, Kt-Kt5 (Also good is 12. ..., 0-0; 13. 0-0, Q-B2; 14. P-Q4, P-B4; 15. Kt-B3, R-K1; 16. K-R1, R-Kt1; 17. P-QR3, Kt-Kt5; Estrin-Loevenfisch, 1948) 13. 0-0, Q-B2; 14. P-KR3, B-R7ch; 15. K-R1, P-R4; 16. P-Q4, B-Kt6; 17. B-Q3, B-K3; 18. Q-K2, 0-0-0; 19. P-QKt4, Kt-Kt2; 20. B-K3, QR-K1, etc.

Loevenfisch thought that the refutation of 11. P-KB4 lies in 11. P-Kt4, giving the following sequence of moves: 12. P-Q4, PxP; 13. BxP, Kt-Q4; 14. Q-Q2, Q-Kt3; 15. P-QKt3, P-K6; 16. BxP, BxKt, etc. Later analysis proved that 14. 0-0(!) instead of 14. Q-Q2 gives White a decisive advantage: 14. ..., B-K3 (If 14. ..., Q-Kt3, then 15. KtxBP) 15. Kt-Q2, KtxB; 16. RxKt, Q-Kt3; 17. K-R1 (after Estrin). Reshevsky against Fine, U.S.A. Championship, 1940, played 11. ..., Q-B2; 12. 0-0 (after 11. P-Q4, 0-0, etc. Black has a good game.) 12. ..., 0-0; 13. Kt-QB3, BxKt; 14. PxB, QxP; 15. P-Q4, PxP e.p. 16. QxP with a fine game for White.

From the above variations we must conclude that the trouble must lie before the 11th move. Most likely 8. B-K2 is not sufficient, because 9. Kt-KB3 is definitely better than 9. Kt-R3, as the following lines will show: 9. ..., B-QB4! (Not as strong is 9. ..., BxKt; 10. PxB, Q-Q4; 11. B-B3, P-K4; 12. Kt-B3, Q-K4; 13. B-Kt2, B-Q3; 14. Q-K2, 0-0; 15. P-Q3, PxP; 16. QxQ, BxQ; 17. PxP. Also 9. ..., B-Q3 is not conclusive: 10. P-Q4, Q-B2; 11. PxP, BxP; 12. P-KB4, B-Q3; 13. 0-0, B-K3; 14. Kt-B2!, 0-0-0 -- 14. ..., BxP; 15. BxB, QxB; 16. Kt-Kt4. -- 15. Kt-Q3, P-Kt4; 16. Q-K1, Kt-Q4, Steinitz-Blackburne, Vienna, 1892). 10. P-Q3 (Or 10. 0-0, 0-0; 11. P-Q3, Kt-Kt2; 12. K-R1, P-Kt4; 13. P-QB3, B-Kt3; 14. B-K3, Kt-Q4; 15. BxB, QxB; 16. Q-Q2, BxKt -- Makowitz-Harucek, Budapest, 1896). 10. ..., 0-0; 11. Kt-B3, Kt-Q4; 14. Kt-R4, B-Q3; 13. Kt-Kt1, P-KB4; 14. P-QB3, B-Q2; 15. P-Q4, P-K5; 16. P-QB4, Kt-K2 -- Steinitz-Tschigorin, Telegraph Match, 1890-91.

In conclusion, I must say that in my opinion the Bird line 8. B-Q3 -- a move which Tarrasch called "ugly," or Adams line 8. Q-B3 must be tried instead of 8. B-K2. |

CORRESPONDENCE

The following letter was addressed to Chess Review some time ago, with a copy to The Reporter. We reprint the following excerpts with permission of the writer:

"...Every now and then us patzers get tired of hearing of the remarkable ideas put out by the great masters. As I happen to be of a rather independent mind (which accounts in part for my reputation in the chess world as a "wild man"), I often find book lines that don't seem sound to me, and suggest to myself improvements, which I seldom get a chance to try out as, alas, very few of our local players can get past move 4 of any book (except possibly F. K. Young).

"About 2 years ago I either wrote or told W. G. McClain, venerable Editor of The California Chess Reporter, that I believed that Black had darned good play against the Nimzo-Indian, Saemisch variation, by 5... Kt-K5 followed by P-KB4 and a kind of Dutch Defense. Mac has no doubt forgotten this, because I've said a number of such things and he is too sensible and conservative to waste time on such thoughts. However, I actually had a chance to try out the idea on April 10, 1959, long before the remarkable Mr. Tal "discovered" the idea in the match for the World Championship.

"...I seem to recall that the P sacrifice was made because I discovered that I'd made an oversight and that I'd better do something drastic or succumb. I also know that there was a gross flaw in the final combination which my opponent went for like a mouse to a cobra.... Still, it is a pleasing game:

(GAME NO. 594 Nimzo-Indian -Ed.)

White		Black	
Kotlan		J. Alexander	
Convair Open, 1959			
1. P-Q4	Kt-KB3	8. P-KR4	P-QB4
2. P-QB4	P-K3	9. P-K3	Q-R4
3. Kt-QB3	B-Kt5	10. B-Kt2	P-Q3
4. P-QR3	BxKtch	11. B-Q3	PxP
5. PxP	Kt-K5	12. PxP	Kt-Q2
6. Kt-B3	...	13. BxKt	PxB
Botvinnik took two		14. QxP	Kt-B3
games to find this.		15. Q-Q3	P-K4
6. ...	P-KB4	16. Kt-Kt5	PxP
7. Q-B2	O-O	17. QxP	R-Klch

18. K-Q2	P-KR3
19. Kt-KB3	Kt-K5ch
20. K-B1	Kt-B4
21. Kt-Q2	B-B4
22. Q-Q5ch	B-K3
23. Q-Q4	B-B2
24. P-R5	QR-Q1
25. K-Kt1	R-K7
26. K-R2	RxKt
27. QxR	BxPch
28. K-Kt1	Q-R5
29. Q-Q1	B-Q6ch
30. Resigns	

Regards,
John Alexander"

GAMES SECTION

by V. Zemitis

NORTHERN CALIFORNIA CHAMPIONSHIP, 1960Game No. 595 King's Indian

White	Black
A. Wang	W. Addison

1. P-QB4	Kt-KB3
2. Kt-QB3	P-KKt3
3. P-K4	P-Q3
4. P-Q4	B-Kt2
5. Kt-B3	O-O
6. B-K2	P-K4

This move is more "dynamic" than P-B4 or QKt-Q2. In the latter case 7. P-K5 can be tried.

7. P-Q5 ...

The other possibilities, which are probably not better than the text, are P-KR3, PxP, B-K3, B-Kt5, or the "main" line O-O.

7. ... Kt-R4

A crucial position. The familiar variation is 7. ... QKt-Q2 8. B-Kt5, (instead of O-O), P-KR3 9. B-R4, P-KKt4 (instead of P-QR4 or P-R3, as played by Tal and Fischer) 10. B-Kt3, Kt-R4 11. O-O, Kt-B5 etc. (Smyslov-Benko, Candidates Tournament, 1959, etc.)

Other moves at 7 are not as good. 7. ... Kt-K1 8. P-KR4, P-KB4 9. B-Kt5 followed by PxP and Q-Q2 leads to a strong attack. 7. ... P-B4 is also slow after B-Kt5, P-KR3 9. B-Q2, Kt-K1 10. P-KR4, etc. The game Larsen-Gligoric, Portoroz 1958 went 7. ... Kt-R3 8. Kt-Q2, P-B4 9. P-QR3, Kt-K1 10. P-KR4, P-B4 11. P-R5, etc.

8. P-KKt3 ...

Dr. Euwe's suggestion. Szabo against Boleslavski, Budapest 1950, played 8. Kt-Kt1 but after Kt-Q2! 9. BxKt, PxB 10. QxP, Kt-B4 11. Kt-B3, P-B4! had to withstand great pressure.

8. ... P-QR4

Of course B-R6 is met by Kt-Kt5, but Kt-Q2 is to be considered. If then 9. B-Kt5, QKt-B3; or 9. O-O, P-QR4 (Neibuhts-Tal, Riga 1954). Petrosian suggests 9. B-K3.

9. Kt-Q2 ...

Inviting trouble. 9. O-O seems to be better.

9. ... Kt-R3

10. BxKt(?) PxB

11. QxP Kt-Kt5

12. K-Q1 ...

A difficult decision, but O-O is hardly better.

12. ... P-KB4

13. Q-K2 P-B3

14. P-QR3 Kt-R3

15. P-B3 Kt-B4

16. P-Kt3 PxB

17. PxB PxB (?)

But here Q-Kt4 would have been stronger. If then 18. K-B2, B-Kt5 19. Q-Kt2, Q-K6 etc.

18. KtXP P-R5

19. P-QKt4 Kt-K3

20. B-Kt2 Kt-Q5

21. BxKt PxB

22. Q-Q3 ...

Again a critical position.

16. BxKt QxB
 17. Q-Q2 B-B5
 18. Q-B2 R-K2

In order to compensate for White's activities in the center, Black should have tried to activate his pieces on the King side. Therefore, 18. ... Q-B3, 19. Kt-K2, B-Q3 followed by Kt-B1, Kt3 and R5 was indicated. 19. Kt-K2 ...

The position was not ripe for forcing the issue via 19. P-Q5. After Kt-K4, 20. PxP, KtxR 21. PxP, QR-K1 Black wins.

19. ... B-B2
 20. Q-Q2 Q-B3
 21. R-Q1 QR-K1
 22. P-QKt4 Kt-Kt3

Passive defense in positions of this sort leads to slow death; Black still should have tried to undertake something on the King side with the previously noted Knight maneuver.

23. R-QB1 R-Q1
 24. P-B5 Kt-Q4
 25. BxKt RxB

But this is an outright blunder which loses directly.

26. Kt-B3 R-Q1
 27. P-Q5 B-K4
 28. P-Q6 R-K3
 29. Kt-Q1 P-KKt4

Finally, Black decides to try some attacking moves.

30. Kt-K3 P-KR4
 31. R-Q1 B-B5

Better was P-B5 32. Kt-B4, P-Kt5 etc.

32. P-Kt3 BxKt
 33. RxB P-B5
 34. RxB PxR
 35. R-K1 K-B2

36. Q-Q3 K-Kt2
 37. Q-K4 R-K1
 38. PxP PxP
 39. K-R2 Q-B2
 40. R-Ktlch K-R3
 41. Q-K5 R-KKt1
 42. P-Q7 P-B6
 43. P-Q8(Q) Resigns
 After RxQ, Q-Kt5ch wins.

Game No. 597 Nimzowitsch Attack

White	Black
A. Wang	R. Hoppe

1. Kt-KB3	Kt-KB3
2. P-QKt3	P-KKt3
3. B-Kt2	B-Kt2
4. P-B4	...

Also P-K4 can be and has been played.

4. ...	P-B4
5. P-K3	Kt-B3
6. B-K2	O-O
7. O-O	P-Kt3 (?)

The simple P-Q4 would have solved all Black's opening difficulties.

8. P-Q4	PxP
9. KtxP	KtxKt
10. BxKt	B-Kt2

Now Black could not play P-Q4 on account of 11. B-KB3, followed by Kt-B3, etc.

11. B-KB3	...
-----------	-----

White is willing to exchange his "bad" Bishop.

11. ...	BxB
12. QxQ	P-Q3 (?)

The second inexactitude, which is costlier than the first. True, after 12. ... P-Q4 13. PxP Black cannot play KtxP, but QxP 14. Kt-B3, QxQ 15. PxQ is playable and even good.

13. P-K4 Q-Q2
 14. Kt-B3 Q-Kt5
 15. Q-Q3 Kt-R4

Better would have been P-K4, keeping Bishops on the board. Eventually the set-up QR-Q1, Kt-R4, and P-B4 offers Black some chances.

16. BxB KxB
 17. Q-Q4ch P-K4
 If 17. ... K-Kt1, then Kt-Q5.
 18. Q-Q2 ...

If QxQP, Black can force a draw with Kt-B5 19. P-KKt3, Kt-R6ch 20. K-Kt2 (not K-R1, Q-B6mate), Kt-B5ch, etc.

18. ... Kt-B5
 19. P-B3 Q-Kt4 (?)
 The final inexactitude, which leads to an extremely difficult (that is to say less politely "lost") endgame. The best practical chance for Black was Q-K3, 20. QR-Q1, KR-Q1 21. Kt-Q5, KtxKt 22. QxKt, Q-K2, etc.

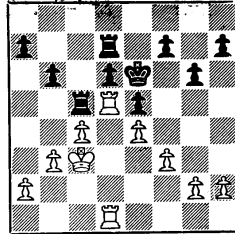
20. QR-Q1 QR-Q1
 21. Kt-Q5 Kt-K3
 22. QxQ KtxQ
 23. Kt-B3 Kt-K3
 24. R-Q2 Kt-Q5
 P-B4 would have given longer resistance.

25. KR-Q1 R-Q2
 26. K-B2 KR-Q1
 27. Kt-K2 KtxKt
 Black's defensive plan -- which amounts to no plan -- leaves much to be desired. Kt-K3 is obviously a better alternative.

28. KxKt K-B3
 29. R-Q5 K-K3
 30. K-Q3 R-QB1
 Another nail for the coffin. Black persists in avoiding P-B4.

31. K-B3 R-B4

Back to the endgame books! However difficult it might be, the defense with both rooks on the board offers more chances for a draw than with a single rook.



32. K-Kt4 RxR
 If P-B4, White plays K-R4, with the threat of 34. RxR, QPxR 35. RxR, KxR 36. K-Kt5, K-B2 37. K-R6, K-Kt1 38. P-QR4, etc.
 33. RxR P-B4
 34. K-Kt5 PxP
 35. PxP R-QB2
 36. P-QR4 P-Kt4
 37. P-KKt4 R-B2

This goes downhill fast. K-Q2 gave more chances for survival.

38. K-B6 R-Q2
 39. P-Kt4 K-K2
 40. P-B5 KtPxP
 41. PxP R-Q1
 42. PxPch K-K3
 43. P-Q7 Resigns

A very fine endgame.

The three examples above of Art Wang's play are the last that will be seen in the Bay Area for at least several months, since the young Berkeleyite is now completing his military service. A speedy return home!

SOUTH BAY CHAMPIONSHIP, 1960

Game No. 598 QGD, Slav Defense

White	Black
G. Van Deene	R. Jacobs

- | | |
|-----------|--------|
| 1. P-Q4 | P-Q4 |
| 2. P-QB4 | P-QB3 |
| 3. Kt-KB3 | Kt-KB3 |
| 4. Kt-QB3 | PxP |
| 5. P-QR4 | B-Kt5 |

The more usual B-B4 leads to well analyzed lines. To P-B4 or QKt-Q2 White can answer P-K4, with advantage. The textmove has been played by Smyslov, among others, and has the advantage of being relatively unexplored.

- | | |
|------------|--------|
| 6. Kt-K5 | B-R4 |
| 7. P-KKt3 | P-K3 |
| 8. B-Kt2 | Q-R4 |
| 9. O-O | QKt-Q2 |
| 10. KtxQBP | Q-Kt5 |

The whole variation seems to hinge on this attack of the Queenside with the Queen. The White QP cannot easily be protected because of the pin on the KP.

- | | |
|----------|-----|
| 11. Q-Q3 | ... |
|----------|-----|

Possibly Kt-R3 followed by Kt-B2 was more solid. White actually plays a gambit from now on.

- | | |
|-----------|-------|
| 11. ... | R-Q1 |
| 12. P-Kt3 | Kt-B4 |
| 13. Q-B2 | KtxP |

After RxP, White could play, among other things, R-Kt1, with attacking chances at least as good as in the game.

- | | |
|-----------|------|
| 14. R-Kt1 | QxKt |
| 15. QxKt | QxQ |

- | | |
|-------------|-------|
| 16. RxQ | R-Q2 |
| 17. B-Kt5 | P-QR4 |
| 18. RxP (?) | ... |

This will be refuted, but not easily. It would have been more interesting to see what resources Black had against the more pedestrian 18. BxKt and 19. Kt-K4.

- | | |
|-----------|-------|
| 18. ... | RxR |
| 19. BxPch | R-Q2 |
| 20. BxKt | PxB |
| 21. Kt-K4 | BxKP! |

The sharpest line.

- | | |
|-------------|-------|
| 22. R-K1 | B-B6! |
| 23. Resigns | |

For Black remains a piece up.

THE CALIFORNIA CHESS REPORTER
SUPPLEMENTS

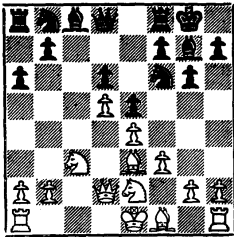
Many readers may not realize that the Reporter has published several important books, which fill large gaps in chess literature and should be a part of any library. They are printed by the same process as the Reporter, except that they are bound in heavy covers. The first Supplement, the Steinitz-Lasker match of 1894, is now out of print. We therefore urge our readers to take advantage of these excellent values while they last:

- | | | | |
|---|---------|--------|--------|
| No. 2: Anderssen-Steinitz, Match | 1866 | 36 pp. | \$1.00 |
| No. 3: Marshall-Capablanca, Match | 1909 | 40 pp. | \$1.00 |
| Hollywood International, 1952 (won by Gligoric) | 64 pp., | photos | \$1.00 |

CALIFORNIA STATE CHAMPIONSHIP, 1960

Zoltan Kovacs' success in this year's State Championship was no great surprise to anyone. His talent, experience in the international scene, and knowledge of opening theory were sufficient to guarantee a smooth victory. Although his games did not sparkle with brilliant moves or sacrifices, his judgment was always sound and his chess sure.

His game against Loftsson produced an opening of theoretical value. The diagrammed position resulted after the moves 1. P-QB4,



Kt-KB3 2. Kt-QB3, P-KKt3 3. P-K4, B-Kt2 4. P-Q4, P-Q3 5. P-B3, O-O 6. B-K3, P-K4 7. Kkt-K2, P-B3 8. P-Q5, PxP 9. BpxP, P-QR3 10. Q-Q2 Black could have varied with Kt-K1 on move 9 (Smyslov-Geller, Moscow 1955), and White could have tried to prevent P-QKt4 with 10. P-QR4. But the idea of P-QKt4 is doubtful (both Petrosian and Gligoric have played QKt-Q2 in the same position) as Kovacs showed by ignoring the threat of P-Kt5. After 10. ... P-QKt4 11. Kt-B1, B-Q2 12. P-QKt4! and Kt-Kt3 Kovacs had a fine game.

Game No. 599 Nimzo-Indian

White	Black
Z. Kovacs	W. Addison
1. P-Q4	Kt-KB3
2. P-QB4	P-K3
3. Kt-QB3	B-Kt5
4. P-K3	P-QKt3
5. Kt-K2	B-R3
6. P-QR3	BxKtch
7. KtxB	P-Q4
8. P-QKt3	...

Better than P-QKt4, BxP 9. BxB PxB 10. Q-K2, P-QR4, etc.

8. ...	O-O
9. B-K2	...

Smyslov-Botwinnik went 9.P-QR4 which is inferior.

9. ...	Kt-B3 (!)
--------	-----------

And this is an improvement over Botwinnik's PxP, which releases the tension in the center.

10. P-QR4!	...
------------	-----

To force Kt-Kt5 with pressure on Black's Q4.

10. ...	Q-Q2
11. O-O	KR-Q1
12. B-Kt2	Kt-R4

This far-reaching maneuver makes the game very lively.

13. Kt-Kt5	P-B3
14. Kt-R3	Q-K2 !
15. B-QB3	Kt-K5
16. B-K1	P-K4
17. P-B3	Kt-B3
18. R-B2 !	...

A very difficult move to find.

18. ... KPxP
 19. KPxP PxP
 20. PxP Q-K6
 21. Kt-B2 Q-K3

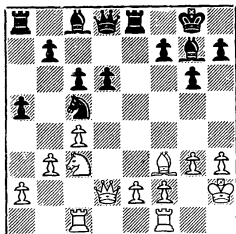
Of course not Q-Kt6 because of

22. R-R3, Q-Kt7 23. B-B3, etc.

22. BxKt PxB
 23. Q-Q3 Q-Q2
 24. Q-B3 Q-B2
 25. B-B1 QR-Kt1
 26. R-K2 R-K1
 27. RxRch RxR
 28. R-Kt1 Draw Agreed

The following position occurred in the game Diesen-Kovacs after

15. Q-Q2:



15. ... P-R5!
 16. P-QKt4 P-R6!
 17. B-QR1 Kt-R5
 18. P-K3 ...

KtxKt was preferable.

18. ... B-K3
 19. KR-Q1 Kt-Kt7!
 20. BxKt PxB
 21. QxKtP BxP
 22. Q-Q2 P-Q4
 23. Kt-R4 Q-B3

Not RxKt, RxB, with some chances.

24. Kt-Kt6 RxRP

And White resigned after a few more moves. Another example of Kovacs powerful play.

SVEN ALMGREN's second place was well deserved and was a nice surprise not only to Sven himself but to his friends. His original style of play extended this time even to the openings. But let the deeds speak for themselves:

Game No. 600 Robatch Defense

White	Black
S. Almgren	I. Rivise
1. P-Q4	P-KKt3
2. P-K4	B-Kt2
3. B-QB4	P-QB3

Hufnagel played against Almgren, in this tournament, 3. ... P-Q3,

but after 4. Kt-QB3, Kt-QB3

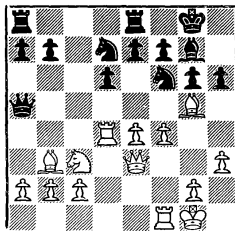
5. B-K3, P-K4 6. KKt-K2, KKt-K2

7. P-Q5, Kt-QKt1 8. Q-Q2, O-O

9. B-R3, P-KR4 10. O-O-O White

had a definite opening advantage.

4. Kt-QB3 P-Q3
 5. Kt-B3 Kt-B3
 6. B-Kt3 O-O
 7. O-O B-Kt5
 8. P-KR3 BxKt
 9. QxB QKt-Q2
 10. B-Kt5 Q-R4
 11. Q-K3 KR-K1
 12. P-B4 P-B4
 13. QR-Q1 PxP
 14. RxP P-KR3



In this position White chose a rather unexpected move, a move any other player would have considered too risky and at the very least unnecessary. Inasmuch as retreating the Bishop still leaves White with an enormous advantage, the decision to play the text move can only be put down to Sven's particular outlook on the game of Chess.

- 15. P-B5 ! PxB
- 16. PxP P-K3

After 16. ... Kt-K4 17. R-B5 (or QxP) P-K3 18. PxBch, KxP 19. RxBtP the position is slightly different but still wide open.

- 17. RxBP Kt-K4
- 18. PxBch KxP
- 19. Kt-Q5! ...

This additional sacrifice cannot be accepted: 19. ... PxBt 20. RxBP! and the Queen is lost.

- 19. ... K-Kt3
- 20. KxBt BxBt
- 21. BxBP ...

With mean intentions (B-B7ch!)

- 21. ... R-KB1
- 22. R-B5 ...

A new threat: QxBch!

- 22. ... K-R2
- 23. B-Q5 B-K2
- 24. RxBt Q-B2

On BxB 25. B-Kt8ch, followed by RxB Black can try P-Kt3, but the ending is still lost.

- 25. RxBch! QxB
- 26. P-K5! R-B5
- 27. Q-Q3ch! Resigns

A stirring finish to a brilliant game, which would have been "lost" except for White's romantic 15th move. It might be said of Sven that the old lion is not dead, just slumbering -- beware!

IRVING RIVISE consistently achieves a high score in almost any tournament he enters. A former State Champion and Open Champion, he combines the three aspects of the game about equally: the sporting, the scientific, and the artistic elements. He frequently gets involved in the wildest complications; often has to "save" lost endings; seldom loses quickly.

In this tournament, his predilection for opening novelties was costly. His loss to Almgren was due partly to this, as was his draw with Blackstone. Aside from that he played well enough to win, and certainly merited third.

Game No. 601 Robatch Defense

White	Black
T. Weinberger	I. Rivise

- | | |
|-----------|--------|
| 1. P-Q4 | P-KKt3 |
| 2. P-K4 | B-Kt2 |
| 3. P-QB4 | P-Q3 |
| 4. Kt-QB3 | P-K4 |

Against Hufnagel Rivise interposed Kt-QB3, and only after B-K3 proceeded with P-K4.

- 5. B-K3 ...

Blackstone here played PxB against Rivise, which is probably correct. After 5...PxP 6. QxQch, KxQ 7. B-Kt5ch the White pieces stand better.

- 5. ... Kt-QB3
- 6. KKt-K2 P-B4

Black could have transposed to the King's Indian Defense here

with Kt-B3, but KkT-K2, 7.P-Q5 would have been in White's favor. The text move is seemingly dangerous, but is the logical continuation of Black's opening strategy.

7. KfXP BxP

8. P-Q5 ...

Inconsequential. If White wished to dissolve the pawn structure in the center he should have done so with PXP, etc.

8. ... QKt-K2

9. Kt-Kt3 Kt-KB3

10. P-B3 ...

White proceeds with his unfortunate plan to secure the K4 square for his Knight.

10. ... B-Q2

11. Q-Q2 ...

If 11. KkT-K4, then Kt-B4 12. B-B2, B-R6, etc.

11. ... Kt-B4

12. KtxKt ...

The lesser evil seems to be KkT-K4, allowing the exchange of White's Black-squared Bishop. After the text move, White lacks a coordinated plan of action.

12. ... PxKt!

13. B-Q3 P-QR3 !

This discourages O-O because of P-QkT4.

14. B-Kt5 O-O

15. Q-QB2 Q-K1 !

Showing that White's intentions of capturing the P at B5 were misguided. Now after 16. BxP, BxB 17. QxB, KtxP, etc. Black has an excellent game.

16. O-O Q-R4

17. B-K3 P-K5!

18. B-K2 ...

Not PXP because of Kt-Kt5, and if 19. B-B4, then PXP etc.

18. ... PXP

19. BxP Q-R5

20. P-KkT3 Q-R6

Of course Black has no interest in the P at QB4.

21. B-Q4 QR-K1

22. Q-Kt2 Q-R3

23. QR-K1 Kt-Kt5

24. BxB QxB

25. Q-Q2 ...

Now Q-Q5ch was threatened, and on 25. BxKt, QxB is strong.

25. ... Kt-K4

26. B-K2 R-B3

27. B-Q3 QR-KB1

28. Kt-K2 P-B5

29. K-R1 P-B6

B-R6 would allow White to try the desperate KtxP, because both R-B2 and R-KkTl are easily met (by PXP and Kt-B6).

30. Kt-Q4 ...

Kt-B4 was no better.

30. ... Q-R3

31. Q-QB2 B-R6

32. R-B2 B-Kt7ch

33. K-Kt1 Kt-Kt5

Both players were in acute time trouble, which accounts for the omission of QxPch and mate in 2.

34. Kt-K6 QxP mate

Game No. 602 Sicilian Defense

White	Black
I. Rivise	J. Loftsson

1. P-K4 P-QB4

2. Kt-KB3 P-K3

3. P-Q4 PXP

4. KtxP P-QR3

5. B-Q3 Kt-QB3

6. KtxKt QPxKt

This move was chosen by Tal against Keres in what turned out to be the crucial game of

the 1959 Candidates Tournament. In a previous round of that tournament, Tal had played the more natural KtPxKt and lost to Smyslov -- in the first meeting of those two players.

7. O-O P-K4

As played by Tal. The position is now fairly even.

8. Kt-Q2 ...

Here P-KB4 has been suggested and most likely is the only forcing plan for White.

8. ... Kt-B3 (?)

But now Q-B2 was needed, so that the following move could be answered by B-B4. White gets a strong bind.

9. Kt-B4! Q-B2

10. B-K3! B-K2

11. B-Kt6 Q-Kt1

12. Q-Q2 O-O

13. Q-R5 ...

Threatening only! B-B7 and Kt-Kt6.

13. ... B-Q3

14. KtxB QxKt

15. B-B7 Q-K2

16. QxKP QxQ

17. BxQ KtxP ?

After such a trouncing in the opening, mistakes are easily made. The combination doesn't work.

18. BxKt R-K1

19. KR-K1 Resigns

BILL ADDISON failed to show his usual sharpness in this tournament, and in fact required a little luck to earn a draw once or twice. But he always leaves his mark with original opening play, resourcefulness, and sure endgame strategy. In the following example, he presses his opponent with daring and accuracy.

Game No. 603 Grunfeld Indian

White Black

W. Addison H. Dasteel

1. P-Q4 Kt-KB3

2. P-QB4 P-KKt3

3. Kt-QB3 P-Q4

4. Kt-B3 B-Kt2

5. Q-Kt3 PxP

6. QxP O-O

7. P-K4 P-B3

This is the Boleslavski variation; B-Kt5 leads to the Smyslov variation; while Kt-R3 was first played by Ragozin. P-Kt3 is bad because of 8. P-K5. Otherwise, the choice is a matter of taste.

8. Q-Kt3 ...

Theory considers this inferior to B-K2, other possibilities being B-B4 and P-KR3. In both cases P-QKt4 is the best answer for Black.

8. ... P-QR4

A new move whose merits are doubtful. Flohr's 8... P-K4 is certainly better, while P-QKt4 fails because of P-K5 followed by P-QR4.

9. B-K2 P-QKt4

10. Q-B2 P-Kt5

11. Kt-QR4 B-Kt5

12. B-K3 BxKt

13. PxKt Q-B2

14. P-B4 R-B1

15. B-B3 Kt-R3

16. R-B1 P-K3

17. Q-K2 Q-Kt2

18. O-O B-R3

19. P-B5! BxB

20. PxP KPxP

21. PxP Kt-Q4



Dasteel-Weinberger, Loftsson-Kovacs, Almgren

22. PxP	BPxP
23. P-K4	R-K1
24. Q-Q2	Kt-Kt3
25. KtxKt	QxKt
26. P-K5	RxP
27. RxP	Q-Q1
28. RxBch!	PxR
29. BxR	R-Kt4ch
30. B-Kt2	R-Kt5
31. Q-K2!	QxPch
32. K-R1	...

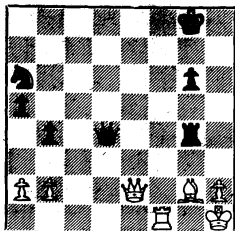
32. ...	Q-B5
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Black is lost in any case, in spite of the scarcity of material. If 32. Kt-B4, then 33. Q-K8ch, K-R2 34. R-B7ch, K-R3 35. Q-B8ch, K-R4 36. R-R7ch, K-Kt4 37. Q-K2ch, etc.

33. QxQ	...
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A prettier finish would have been Q-K8ch, with variations similar to the preceding note.

33. ...	RxQ
34. B-Q5ch	Resigns



JULIUS LOFTSSON has had a series of moderately successful tournaments, but, in the opinion of this writer at least, he has slipped in the process into a "sterile" style which seems to revolve around the concern over losing a game or two. Tactics justify the best positional play, and I hope to see his play sparkle

score in this strong event shows that just a little improvement can easily put him with the leaders.

TIBOR WEINBERGER was obviously tired, indifferent, and probably "over-chessed" -- which, together with a little bad luck, placed him at the bottom of the "first division." But his fine game against Addison clearly shows his real strength.

The bottom four, Blackstone, Hufnagel, Diesen, and Dasteel, completed an interesting lineup. All showed flashes of talent, but lacked the steadiness and possibly the "will to win" which makes a winner. Their games will be covered in the next issue.

Game No. 604 Sicilian Defense

White	Black
T. Weinberger	W. Addison

- | | |
|-----------|--------|
| 1. P-K4 | P-QB4 |
| 2. Kt-KB3 | Kt-QB3 |
| 3. P-Q4 | PxP |
| 4. KtxP | Kt-B3 |
| 5. Kt-QB3 | P-Q3 |
| 6. B-K2 | P-K4 |
| 7. Kt-B3 | P-KR3 |

For the theory of this opening, see Louis Paulsen, by Imre Konig, October 1960 issue of the Reporter.

- | | |
|---------|------|
| 8. O-O | B-K3 |
| 9. B-K3 | P-Q4 |

If Black can justify this advance, he has a good game. White's best was probably 9. P-QKt3, so as to answer P-Q4 with B-QKt5.

- | | |
|-----------|------|
| 10. PxP | KtxP |
| 11. KtxKt | QxKt |
| 12. Kt-Q2 | R-Q1 |

Prevents B-QB4, but weakens the Queen side. B-K2 was comfortable enough.

- | | |
|-----------|--------|
| 13. B-Q3! | B-K2 |
| 14. Q-R5 | P-KKt3 |

Black could not castle because of BxP, PxR 16. QxP, P-B4 B-B4! etc.

- | | |
|------------|-------|
| 15. Q-K2 | P-B4 |
| 16. KR-K1 | K-B2 |
| 17. QR-Q1 | Q-R4 |
| 18. B-Kt5! | B-B3 |
| 19. Kt-B4 | Q-B2 |
| 20. B-B5! | BxKt |
| 21. QxBch | K-Kt2 |
| 22. BxP | ... |

And so White has won a Pawn, by force. It is surprising that the Black position has held together at all. The question now is, how to convert the Pawn into a win.

- | | |
|---------|-------|
| 22. ... | RxR |
| 23. RxR | R-Q1! |

This is the best chance.

- | | |
|------------|-------|
| 24. RxR | QxR |
| 25. BxKt | PxB |
| 26. Q-Q3 | Q-R4 |
| 27. Q-Q7ch | K-R1 |
| 28. P-KK3 | B-Kt2 |

After QxP, White can play QxP (B6) with an easy win.

- | | |
|----------|------|
| 29. P-R3 | K-R2 |
|----------|------|

To play P-B4 he must avoid the check at B8.

- | | |
|-----------|-----|
| 30. P-QB3 | ... |
|-----------|-----|

But now P-B4 was best, to meet P-B4 by P-QKt4 anyway.

- | | |
|------------|-------|
| 30. ... | Q-Kt4 |
| 31. P-QKt4 | Q-B5 |
| 32. Q-Q2 | Q-R3 |

Draw Agreed

Actually, White could still try to win with Q-Q7, Q-B5 34. B-B5, QxP 35. QxP (not B-B8, which allows a perpetual) to obtain a passed pawn on the Queenside. But, a draw!

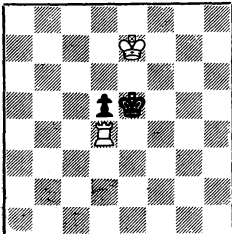
REPORTER TASKS: Every chessplayer subconsciously follows two "rules" in playing the endgame. In fact, these rules are so obvious that one hesitates to write them down. Like axioms of mathematics, they are "self-evident:"

- I. If you are attacking an enemy piece, move toward it.
- II. If you are being attacked, move away as far as possible.

In the following two endgames, the key moves are surprising because they ignore the above "rules." Give the key move and the reason why it must be so.

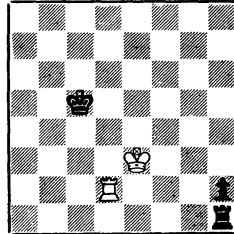
Incidentally, such positions give the lie to Edgar Allen Poe's famous dictum that chess is merely more complex than checkers. With the barest minimum of pieces, these positions contain more food for thought than complete games of almost any other kind — complex or not.

TASK No. 170
Reti 1928



White to Play and Win
(5 points)

TASK No. 171
Moravec 1931



White to Play and Draw
(10 points)

- Solutions: No. 168: 1...K-B2; 2. K-Q3, K-K3; 3. K-K4, P-Kt3!;
4. P-QR4, K-Q3; 5. P-R5, K-B3; 6. P-R6, K-Kt3;
7. K-Q5, P-Kt4; Drawn.
- No. 169: The tactical method: 1...K-Kt5; 2. P-Q6, P-Kt7;
3. K-B2, K-R6; 4. P-Q7, P-K6ch; 5. K-B3, P-Kt8(Q);
6. P-Q8(Q), Q-B7ch; 7. K-K4, P-K7; etc.
- The strategic method: 1...K-K4; Q3; B2; Kt2;
5...P-R4; 6. PxPe.p., KxP; 7...K-Kt2; B2; Q3;
10...P-Kt4 wins.

Mail solutions to: The California Chess Reporter
244 Kearny Street - 4th Floor
San Francisco 8, California