

SANTA MONICA BAY CHESS CLUB Dr. Bruce Collins won Section C of the series of CSCF regional tournaments, 7½-1½. Tied for second and third were E. Gardos and A. Michaelson, 6½-2½, and fourth was Dr. T. Bullockus, formerly of Palo Alto.

REGIONAL - SECTION C											
Dec. 1957-Feb. 1958											
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Score
1. Dr. B. Collins	X	0	½	1	1	1	1f	1f	1f	1	7½-1½
2.) E. Gardos	1	X	½	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	6½-2½
3.) A. Michaelson	½	½	X	0	1	½	1f	1	1	1	6½-2½
4. Dr. T. Bullockus	0	1	1	X	0	1	Of	1	1	1	6-3
5. B. Mintz	0	0	0	1	X	½	1	1f	1	1	5½-3½
6. C. Lowery	0	0	½	0	½	X	1f	1f	1	1	5-4
7. J. Gish	Of	1	Of	1f	0	Of	X	0	Of	1	3-6
8.) A. Zeller	Of	0	0	0	Of	Of	1	X	Of	1	2-7
9.) J. Boyd	Of	0	0	0	0	0	1f	1f	X	0	2-7
10. G. Molina	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	X	1-8

President Merle T. Abel reports that during 1957 the Santa Monica Bay club held two tournaments, one with 28 players and one with 19, in addition to the three "regionals" which totaled 23 players. In February the club split up into four teams for warm-up matches for the ensuing Southern California Chess League team matches, in which Santa Monica is entering one A team and three B teams (a record).

1. J Jaffray	0	P Quillen	1	1. R Sale	0	P Wrangell	1
2. G Olsen	1	P Wrangell	0	2. Dr Bullockus	1	C Lowery	0
3. G Ferry	1	Dr Collins	0	3. W Holmes	1	B Mintz	0
4. E Rodriguez	0	B Mintz	1	4. R Harshbarger	½	E Gardos	½
5. G Castleberry	1	C Lowery	0		2½		1½
6. A Cherester	1	G Molina	0				
	4		2				

VALLEY CHESS CLUB Ted Kosloff won the Regional played in the San Fernando Valley on Wednesday nights between November, 1957 and February, 1958, by the perfect score of 4-0. The event was a four-round Swiss, the time limit was 30 moves in 1½ hours, and it was directed by Ralph Hagedorn.

	1	2	3	4	Score	Solkoff
1. Ted Kosloff	W6	W8	W2	W3	4-0	
2. Ben Schneider	W10	W5	L1	W4	3-1	
3.) Bill Melworm	W7	W4	L5	L1	2-2	10
4.) Jim Hatfield	W8	L3	W6	L2	2-2	8½
5.) Lou Pinson	W9	L2	W3	L7	2-2	8
6.) Bob Cogan	L1	W10	L4	W9	2-2	7½
7.) Steve Mann	L3	W9	L8	W5	2-2	6½
8. Lynn Mercy	L4	L1	W7	D10	1½-2½	
9. Jack Drago	L5	L7	W10	L6	1-3	
10. Cyril Towbin	L2	L6	L9	D8	½-3½	

RIVERSIDE REGIONAL TOURNAMENT

Captain Philip Fetler of March Air Force Base (now in Oslo, Norway) won the regional held in Riverside in February by the fine score of 8-1. Second place was taken by R. J. Camp and Peter Dobies of Riverside. The tournament was directed by Charles B. Walker.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Score
1. Philip Fetler	X	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	8-1
2. R. J. Camp	0	X	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	7-2
3. Peter Dobies	1	0	X	1	0	1	1	0	1	6-3
4.) Wm. E. Bates	0	1	0	X	0	1	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	5-4
5.) Wm. Giles	0	0	1	1	X	0	0	1	1	5-4
6.) G. DuBois	0	0	0	0	1	X	1	1	0	4-5
7.) Daniel Choate	0	0	0	0	1	0	X	1	1	4-5
8. R. E. Kern	0	0	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	0	X	1	$3\frac{1}{2}$ - $5\frac{1}{2}$
9. Ed Winger	0	0	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	1	0	0	X	$2\frac{1}{2}$ - $6\frac{1}{2}$
10. Steven Shepherd	WITHDREW									0

SAN FRANCISCO BAY AREA CHESS LEAGUE

After three rounds the strong Mechanics' Institute "Knights" team leads Division A by a 3-0 score. Golden Gate was a strong second, $2\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$. The Knights beat the Bishops 5-2, Oakland $6\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$, and Castle 4-3. Golden Gate beat Oakland $4\frac{1}{2}$ - $2\frac{1}{2}$, U.C. 5-2, and was held to a $3\frac{1}{2}$ - $3\frac{1}{2}$ draw by the surprising Bishop team.

In Division B, Precita Valley leads after four rounds, 3-1, having lost only to their companion team the Missionaries. The Missionaries won two, lost to the Mechanics' Institute Bs, and drew with Golden Gate — thereby attaining a tie for second with Mechanics' Institute.

DIVISION A

ROUND I, Jan. 18, 1958:

<u>Golden Gate $4\frac{1}{2}$, Oakland $2\frac{1}{2}$</u>		4 E Krestini	$\frac{1}{2}$	R Trenberth	$\frac{1}{2}$	
1 W Pafnutieff	1 J Demos	0	5 W Beach	$\frac{1}{2}$	L Talcott	$\frac{1}{2}$
2 G Ramirez	$\frac{1}{2}$ L Ledgerwood	$\frac{1}{2}$	6 R Currie	1	R Cuneo	0
3 C Capps	1 C Sedlack	0	7 S H Van Gelder	0	R Freeman	1
<u>M.I. Knights 5, M.I. Bishops 2</u>		4 E Pruner	1	L Miller	0	
1 J Schmitt	$\frac{1}{2}$ R Plock	$\frac{1}{2}$	5 A Bourke	$\frac{1}{2}$	O Wreden	$\frac{1}{2}$
2 Forfeit	0 D Neider	1	6 K Bendit	1	L Tomori	0
3 W Addison	1 Hoppe	0	7 C Svalberg	1	W Wise	0

Castle vs. U.C. postponed.

S.F. BAY AREA CHESS LEAGUE - DIVISION A (continued)ROUND II, Feb. 1, 1958:

<u>U.C. 2, Golden Gate 5</u>				4 R Lawson	0	E Krestini	1	
1	R Smook	0	G Ramirez	1	5 W Rebold	0	W Beach	1
2	J Hirsch	1	C Capps	0	6 W Sprague	0	H Gross	1
3	D Peizer	0	R Currie	1	7 R Wiebe	1	K Colby	0

<u>Oakland $\frac{1}{2}$, M.I. Knights $6\frac{1}{2}$</u>				4 R Trenberth	0	A Bourke	1	
1	J Demos	0	C Bagby	1	5 L Talcott	$\frac{1}{2}$	E Pruner	$\frac{1}{2}$
2	L Ledgerwood	0	J Schmitt	1	6 R Cuneo	0	C Svalberg	1
3	C Sedlack	0	W Addison	1	7 R Freeman	0	K Bendit	1

<u>M.I. Bishops $1\frac{1}{2}$, Castle $5\frac{1}{2}$</u>				4 P Foley	$\frac{1}{2}$	R Willson	$\frac{1}{2}$	
1	L Boyette	0	N Falconer	1	5 O Wreden	1	R Hultgren	0
2	D Nieder	0	D Belmont	1	6 W Ross	0	W Hendricks	1
3	R Plock	0	F Adelman	1	7 L Tomori	0	C Wilson	1

ROUND III, Feb. 15, 1958:

<u>Castle 3, M.I. Knights 4</u>				4 C Wilson	0	J Schmitt	1	
1	N Falconer	$\frac{1}{2}$	C Bagby	$\frac{1}{2}$	5 R Hultgren	$\frac{1}{2}$	A Bourke	$\frac{1}{2}$
2	F Adelman	1	E Pruner	0	6 E Kupka	0	C Svalberg	1
3	W Hendricks	0	W Addison	1	7 G Hultgren	1	K Bendit	0

<u>Golden Gate $3\frac{1}{2}$, M.I. Bishops $3\frac{1}{2}$</u>				4 C Capps	1	P Foley	0	
1	G Ramirez	0	D Nieder	1	5 E Krestini	$\frac{1}{2}$	O Wreden	$\frac{1}{2}$
2	W Pafnutieff	0	R Plock	1	6 S Van Gelder	0	L Tomori	1
3	R Currie	1	L Miller	0	7 W Beach	1	W Wise	0

<u>Oakland $3\frac{1}{2}$, U.C. $3\frac{1}{2}$</u>				4 R Cuneo	$\frac{1}{2}$	A Chappell	$\frac{1}{2}$	
1	J Demos	$\frac{1}{2}$	J Hirsch	$\frac{1}{2}$	5 E Lien	0	W Rebold	1
2	L Ledgerwood	$\frac{1}{2}$	R Smook	$\frac{1}{2}$	6 E Yaeger	1	R Wiebe	0
3	C Sedlack	0	E Simanis	1	7 R Freeman	1	Forfeit	0

DIVISION BROUND I, Jan. 11, 1958:

<u>M.I. "B" 4, Alameda 3</u>				4 R Barringer	1	A Wang	0	
1	J Kalisch	1	R Thacker	0	5 A Cordero	0	F Olvera	1
2	Steinberg	$\frac{1}{2}$	T Tracy	$\frac{1}{2}$	6 L Post	0	D Ogilvie	1
3	W Rebold	$\frac{1}{2}$	W Jens	$\frac{1}{2}$	7 H Morgan	1	L Osternig	0

<u>Golden Gate $2\frac{1}{2}$, Precita Valley $4\frac{1}{2}$</u>				4 G Lutz	1	J Reynolds	0	
1	Forfeit	0	J Cook	1	5 C Huneke	0	D Gibson	1
2	E Yaggie	$\frac{1}{2}$	L Allen	$\frac{1}{2}$	6 N Nielsen	0	I Vegvary	1
3	H King	1	N Renaud	0	7 B Wong	0	R Blakemore	1

<u>Missions 4, M.I. "B/1" 3</u>				4 R Meyers	1	V Bedjanian	0	
1	D O'Classen	0	N McLeod	1	5 J Ramirez	0	C Loveland	1
2	O Lundmark	0	D McLeod	1	6 L Tullis	1	W Rawley	0
3	M Kramer	1	D Lee	0	7 Ted Gee	1	B Ehrlich	0

ROUND II, Jan. 25, 1958: DIVISION B (continued)

<u>M.I. "B/1" 3½, M.I. "B" 3½</u>				4	D Lee	0	R Barringer	1	
1	P Foley	1	J Kalisch	0	5	F Wreden	0	H Morgan	1
2	D McLeod	1	W Leeds	0	6	C Loveland	1	L Post	0
3	N McLeod	0	W Rebold	1	7	W Rawley	½	M Karr	½
<u>Alameda 2, Golden Gate 4</u>				4	R Turner	½	C Huneke	½	
1	T Tracy	½	P Allinger	½	5	L Osternig	1	N Nielsen	0
2	A Wang	0	H Edelstein	1	6	R Sharman	0	B Wong	1
3	F Olvera	0	H King	1					
<u>Precita Valley 3, Missions 4</u>				4	L Allen	1	D O'Classen	0	
1	A Castellanos	0	L Tullis	1	5	N Renaud	0	M Kramer	0
2	D Gibson	1	P Bogosian	0	6	R Blakemore	0	R Meyers	1
3	J Cook	1	O Lundmark	0	7	J Reynolds	0	Ted Gee	1

ROUND III, Feb. 8, 1958:

<u>M.I. "B" 2½, Precita Valley 4½</u>				4	R Barringer	1	J Reynolds	0	
1	J Kalisch	1	J Cook	0	5	R Moore	0	D Gibson	1
2	G Knofs	0	L Allen	1	6	H Morgan	0	I Vegvary	1
3	W Leeds	½	N Renaud	½	7	L Post	0	R Blakemore	1
<u>Missions 3, Golden Gate 3</u>				4	M Kramer	0	H King	1	
1					5	T Gee	0	C Huneke	1
2	D Lundmark	1	Forfeit	0	6	P Bogosian	1	N Nielsen	0
3	L Tullis	0	G Lutz	1	7	R Meyers	1	B Wong	0
<u>Alameda 4, M.I. "B/1" 3</u>				4	A Wang	1	D Lee	0	
1	R Thacker	1	M Karr	0	5	F Olvera	0	F Wreden	1
2	T Tracy	1	D McLeod	0	6	D Ogilvie	1	C Loveland	0
3	W Jens	0	N McLeod	1	7	L Osternig	0	W Rawley	1

ROUND IV, Feb. 22, 1958:

<u>Missions 1, M.I. "B" 6</u>				4	M Kramer	0	R Barringer	1	
1	D Lundmark	0	J Kalisch	1	5	L Tullis	0	O Rothe	1
2	D Fromer	0	W Leeds	1	6	T Gee	1	J Clemens	0
3	J Ramirez	0	G Knofs	1	7	P Bogosian	0	L Post	1
<u>Golden Gate 3, M.I. "B/1" 4</u>				4	N Nielsen	0	Hope	1	
1	H King	0	F Wreden	1	5	B Wong	1	Soellner	0
2	Forfeit	0	W Rawley	1	6	I Dublin	1	C Loveland	0
3	C Huneke	1	N McLeod	0	7	Forfeit	0	Christ	1
<u>Precita Valley 4½, Alameda 2½</u>				4	J Reynolds	½	W Jens	½	
1	J Cook	1	R Thacker	0	5	D Gibson	½	R Turner	½
2	L Allen	1	A Wang	0	6	I Vegvary	½	W Joplin	½
3	N Renaud	0	S Joplin	1	7	R Blakemore	1	R Holman	0

CENTRAL CALIFORNIA CHESS LEAGUE

The defending champions from San Jose are leading after six of the seven rounds of the team tournament have been played, and it will be up to Sacramento to win outright in the finale on March 16. San Jose has won five out of five, and only the match with Stockton was close ($3\frac{1}{2}$ - $2\frac{1}{2}$). Sacramento won four matches handily, but drew with Pittsburg. Pittsburg and Fresno will fight it out for third.

Round 4, Jan. 12, 1958

<u>Sacramento 7, Fresno 1</u>			<u>San Jose 5, Pittsburg 3</u>				
1 A Janushkowsky	$\frac{1}{2}$	P Smith	$\frac{1}{2}$	1 W Adams	1 T Tracy	0	
2 O Celle	$\frac{1}{2}$	R Baker	$\frac{1}{2}$	2 E H Mueller	$\frac{1}{2}$	L Talcott	$\frac{1}{2}$
3 W Haines	1	C Shaughness	0	3 O'Shaughnessy	0	R Guzman	1
4 E Edmondson	1	D Bevill	0	4 L Daugherty	1	S Poulsen	0
5 E Toth	1	J O'Brien	0	5 J Iwashita	$\frac{1}{2}$	R Turner	$\frac{1}{2}$
6 J Bender	1	M Phetteplace	0	6 J Blackstone	0	A Loera	1
7 N Austin	1	O Maschke	0	7 V L Mitchell	1	F Weinberg	0
8 A Bishop	1	V Quiles	0	8 R Fournier	1	G Garcia	0

<u>Modesto 4, Oakdale 4</u>							
1 E L Jeffers	$\frac{1}{2}$	H Mortensen	$\frac{1}{2}$	5 E L Jones	0	S Slosted	1
2 L Davis	1	M Mattingly	0	6 B Nickerson	0	W Smith	1
3 L Krogness	$\frac{1}{2}$	F Kimball	$\frac{1}{2}$	7 L Bennett	1	A Buerer	0
4 M Morgan	1	C J Smith	0	8 L Gregoric	0	J Christiansen	1

Round 5, Feb. 2, 1958

<u>Sacramento 3$\frac{1}{2}$, Pittsburg 3$\frac{1}{2}$</u>			<u>Stockton 4, Modesto 3</u>				
1 A Janushkowsky	1	W Whisler	0	1 R Leigh	1	E L Jeffers	0
2 W Haines	1	L Talcott	0	2 David-Malig	0	L Davis	1
3 E Edmondson	$\frac{1}{2}$	T Tracy	$\frac{1}{2}$	3 H Minchaca	0	L Krogness	1
4 E Toth	$\frac{1}{2}$	S Poulsen	$\frac{1}{2}$	4 A Lutz	1	M Morgan	0
5 O Bender	$\frac{1}{2}$	A Loera	$\frac{1}{2}$	5 N Shultz	1	B Nickerson	0
6 N Austin	0	R Guzman	1	6 M Sanders	0	L Bennett	1
7 J Celle	0	F Olvera	1	7 A Radinsky	1	L Gregoric	0

<u>Fresno 5, Oakdale 3</u>							
1 R Baker	$\frac{1}{2}$	M Mattingly	$\frac{1}{2}$	5 V Quiles	1	S Slosted	0
2 O Maschke	$\frac{1}{2}$	H Mortensen	$\frac{1}{2}$	6 J O'Brien	1	R Ewing	0
3 D Bevill	0	J Sutherland	1	7 C Shaughness	$\frac{1}{2}$	W Smith	$\frac{1}{2}$
4 M Phetteplace	$\frac{1}{2}$	C J Smith	$\frac{1}{2}$	8 E Suhr	1	J Christiansen	0

Round 6, Feb. 23, 1958

<u>Sacramento 7, Oakdale 2</u>			<u>San Jose 6½, Modesto 1½</u>			
1 W Haines	1	R Ewing	0	1 H Hindman	1 E L Jeffers	0
2 A Janushkowsky	1	C J Smith	0	2 B Mueller	1 L Davis	0
3 N Austin	½	F Kimball	½	3 D Foley	1 L Krogness	0
4 E Edmondson	1	M Mattingly	0	4 J Iwashita	1 M Morgan	0
5 A Bishop	½	L Sanny	½	5 L Daugherty	0 L Bennett	1
6 J L Hunting	1	S Slosted	0	6 J Blackstone	½ E L Jones	½
7 G Vlack	½	W Smith	½	7 V Mitchell	1 L Gregoric	0
8 J Celle	1	H Mortensen	0	8 R Fournier	1 J Raiche	0
9 W Wilson	½	J Christiansen	½			

Fresno 4, Stockton 2

1 P D Smith	1	R Leigh	0	4 D Bevill	1 M Sanders	0
2 R Baker	0	H Minchaca	1	5 C Shaughnessi	1 A Radinsky	0
3 O Maschke	1	R Mah	0	6 M Phetteplace	0 H Keibler	1

CCCL Standings After Six Rounds

	<u>Won</u>	<u>Lost</u>	<u>Tied</u>
San Jose	5	0	0
Sacramento	4	0	1
Pittsburg	3	1	1
Fresno	3	2	0
Stockton	1	4	0
Oakdale	0	4	1
Modesto	0	5	1

FRESNO CHESS CLUB

Otto Maschke won the Regional played at Hart's Restaurant on January 25-26, beating out Del Bevill, Bob Baker and Gerald Houle on tie-breaking points. Each scored 3-1. Chris Fotias placed fourth, again on tie-breaking points over three other players. The event was a four-round Swiss and was directed by Bob Baker and Del Bevill.

<u>Score SB</u>		<u>Score SE</u>		<u>Score SB</u>	
1. O Maschke	3-1 7	5. C Fotias	2-3 5	9. O Grant	1-3 1
2. D Bevill	3-1 6	6. E Bruse	2-3 3	10. W Farrell	1-3 1
3. R Baker	3-1 6	7. E Suhr	2-3 2	11. T Cochran	0-4
4. G Houle	3-1 3	8. A Sotelo	2-3 2	12. D Carroll	0-4

GAME OF THE MONTH

The Chess Olympics produce a lot of books, but usually in Russian, German or Swedish, and we seldom can read a good report of the greatest congregation of chessplayers of our times. Now the Foreign Languages Publishing House of Moscow has published an English translation of grandmaster Salo Flohr's Twelfth Chess Tournament of Nations. This was the 1956 team tournament of Moscow, 1956, which was won by the U.S.S.R. ahead of Yugoslavia, Hungary and Argentina. There were no less than 34 teams, although the U.S. did not participate. The book gives the team crosstables, a history of the event, and 50 selected games, including the following:

CHESS OLYMPICS, MOSCOW, 1956

Grandmaster Pachman is a leading theorist, the author of many books. But chess is such an inexhaustible game that even he can be caught napping. This happened to him in his game against Smyslov who did not abide by "theory" with the result that Pachman... dropped a point. His only consolation is that he can note Smyslov's important improvement in the next edition of his book.

<u>Game No. 413 - Q. G. D.</u>	
White	Black
V. Smyslov (U.S.S.R.)	L. Pachman (Czech.)

(Notes by S. Flohr)

- | | |
|-----------|--------|
| 1. P-QB4 | Kt-KB3 |
| 2. Kt-QB3 | P-K3 |
| 3. P-Q4 | P-Q4 |
| 4. PxP | PxP |
| 5. B-Kt5 | P-B3 |
| 6. P-K3 | P-KR3 |
| 7. B-R4 | QB-B4 |
| 8. Q-B3 | |

In his book Pachman considers only the usual 8. B-Q3 which was repeated in the Botvinnik-Geller game (22nd U.S.S.R. Championship) when Black gained equality. Smyslov intended after the bishop's withdrawal to Kt3 or R2 to play 9. BxKt, QxB; 10. QxQ, PxQ; 11. White. That exactly was how the game Gligoric-Porath proceeded when Black was barely able to force a draw.

8. ... Q-Kt3?!

Pachman tries to parry Smyslov's aggressive designs by an attack on the opposite wing. Pachman alone can say whether the queen's assault was an overboard experiment or a manoeuvre from a "secret variation bag." At any rate, the audience was pleased for soon some very curious complications ensued.

- | | |
|------------|----------|
| 9. QxB | QxP(Kt2) |
| 10. Q-B8ch | K-K2 |
| 11. KtxPch | |

This position was familiar to some Soviet grandmasters. Tigran Petrosyan related that about a

year ago Geller and he had analyzed the position and decided that by 11. Kt-Q1, QxR; 12. QxP(Kt2)ch and then QxR White could also gain an advantage. But in that case the position becomes confoundedly blurred. Smyslov, however, likes a concrete, clear game. He is just as modest at the chessboard as in everyday life: a slight advantage suits him very well.

11. ... PxKt

Of course not 11...K-Q3??; 12. Q-B7ch, KxKt; 13. Q-K5 mate!

12. Q-B1 Q-Kt5ch

Following the exchange of queens Black has a comfortable end-game.

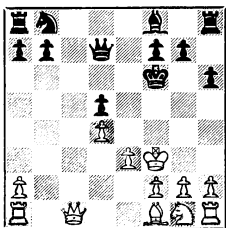
13. K-K2 Q-Kt4ch

A bad check. After the game Pachman explained that the correct continuation was 13...P-KKt4.

14. K-B3 Q-Q2

Threatening mate on Kt5 square. On the surface all seems well for Black, but that is a delusion.

15. BxKtch KxB



"The diagram is all cockeyed," the reader will say in astonishment, unless he has followed the moves of the game from the beginning. Indeed, a most unusual

situation has ensued after only 15 moves of the very orthodox Queen's Gambit: not only have both kings lost the right to castle, but they have even gone far out of their "goals." If any one were to try to deduce from this that chess was living through a definite crisis we would tell him: no, chess is immortal!

16. P-Kt3 Q-KB4ch?

Superfluous. Like Smyslov Pachman should by 16...P-KKt3 pave the way for an "artificial castling."

17. K-Kt2 B-Q3

18. Q-Q1 P-KKt3

19. B-Q3 Q-K3

20. R-Kt1 Kt-B3

Pachman makes no attempt to contest the pawn. If 20...P-Kt3 follows 21. Q-B3ch and after 22. R-Kt5 the black pawn on Q4 is lost and his position quickly crumbles.

21. RxP QR-QKt1

22. RxR RxR

23. Kt-K2 K-Kt2

24. Q-R4 Kt-K2

25. R-QKt1

Preventing Black after 25. QxP from activating his rook.

25. ... RxR

26. BxR B-Kt1

27. B-B2 P-KR4

28. Q-Kt5 B-B2

29. P-KR4 P-R3

30. Q-Kt7 Resigns.

A very sensible decision for soon another pawn is lost. Pachman decided not to put Smyslov's technique to the test. The latter played a faultless game.

THE CHESS POEM OF EINSIEDELN* -- by Dr. Robert Blass**

This poem is known only to very few Swiss chessplayers, but should be of the greatest interest to them, in many respects. Firstly, on behalf of its great age. Of course, the experts hold different views about the time of origin, because various considerations lead to different results. Such considerations are the character of the script of the original manuscript, which lies in the cloister library at Einsiedel, and then, of course, its contents. Van der Linde (Studies of the History of the Chess Game, Berlin 1881) believes on account of the content of the poem that it was written in the 13th century--mainly for the reason that it uses only the Arabic names for the chessmen, which, according to his views, could not be if the poem were older. Contrarily, the experts on ancient writing ascribe to the manuscript a far older age by reason of the lettering. Van der Linde mentioned that three script specialists had placed the origin of the MS in the tenth century. Von der Lasa (The History and Literature of Chess, Leipzig 1897) inquired of another specialist, who declared: "Certainly tenth century, and with great probability before the middle of it" and, since the last great chess historian H.J.R. Murray (A History of Chess, Oxford 1913), again on testimony of a further expertise, declares that he is convinced that the poem was written before the year 1100, we are now entitled to conclude that we here in Switzerland possess indeed the oldest chess document in the entire occidental world. For all other chess documentation here dates after 1100.. Now if one considers how little tradition has come to us about the cultural life of Switzerland of those times, and how deficient is our knowledge of the life of nobility, the burghers and the peasants of those times, and also considers how much it is needed that a game--just a game--should be praised and made the subject of poetry, one can certainly follow that chess must have had in those times in our parts some importance, propagation and cultivation.

Now as to the contents of the poem. It is written in Latin and has 98 lines. Verses 1 to 10 contain general remarks (e.g. dice are not used). Verses 11 to 20 describe the board (e.g. it has 64 squares and the two colors facilitate the play). Verses 21 to 44 speak about the chessmen, which are for the one party white and for the other party red. They have, with the exception of the Rook,

*Einsiedeln (Hermitage): an ancient 4,000-foot-high Benedictine monastery, first mentioned in the 7th century.

**An article in the October 1957 Schweizerische Schachzeitung, translated by J. H. Weinschenk (at 79, the oldest member of the Fresno Chess Club).

Latin and not the customary Arabic names. The rook is called rochus or marchio (markgrave, marquis): This is the only allusion to the Arabic, from which comes roche and rochade (castling) and to the Persian (rukh, which means wagon)..

Verses 45 to 86 describe the moves of the pieces and pawns as customary until the 16th century, of special interest being the rule that a pawn, when advanced to the eighth row, can only be promoted to a queen when the first queen is no longer on the board. Finally, lines 89 to 98 say that the Rooks and Knights are, in consequence of the limited moves of the Queen and the Bishops, the most important pieces; if they are taken, the fight is soon over. The word "mate" is not mentioned in the entire poem, and the word "chess" or "schach" only in the title: Versus de Scachis..

CORRESPONDENCE

Phil D. Smith of Fresno writes: "I would like to suggest that the directors and members at their meetings at the North-South match consider a new plan for the State championship and the various qualifying tournaments. At present the arrangement does not seem to permit a representative tournament or one open to all players on reasonable terms.

"Here are some observations to support these opinions. When only one of the North qualifiers--plus Ramirez as defending champion--goes south to play in the State championship, it is indicative that something is wrong. Also, under the present arrangement unless one lives in Los Angeles or San Francisco it is prohibitively expensive in time and money to participate. In the Central California Chess League, the conditions of participation are such that only four players entered the qualifier this year to win the one place allocated the league in the finals--and the winner did not compete. Last spring in the league's annual championship tournament 14 took part from nearly all the member clubs. Perhaps one would say the league needs to combine the two tourneys, but if a player competes and wins the qualifier on one week end in the Fall, he would also need to be in San Francisco about two week ends to play the North players before the finals and then spend Thanksgiving week end in Los Angeles (or in San Francisco in alternate years). On top of this, the league has monthly team matches going on at the time.

"My solution: Do as many other states do and make the championship an open tournament, held over the Thanksgiving week end. The California Open could continue over the Labor Day week end."

Neil Austin of Sacramento reports to the Central California League on the matter: "In view of the lack of interest shown in our State Championship Qualifying Tournament, the league directors should be prepared to discuss the following questions in the near future:

"1. Should we withdraw from the State Championship? This would make it necessary for any interested player to qualify in the San Francisco tournament.

"2. Should we hold only the League Championship, heretofore in the Spring, and qualify the winner for the State Championship? What happens if the winner is someone who cannot possibly take the time to play in the State Tournament?

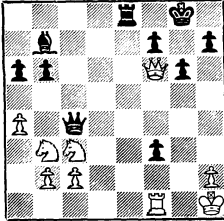
"3. Should we hold the Qualifying Tournament, but in new locations — such as alternate years in Pittsburg and Fresno? This might attract a larger field of players interested in making the subsequent trip to San Francisco or Los Angeles.

"It should be borne in mind that there is little chance of changing the present system whereby our representative must play his games with Bay Area qualifiers in San Francisco on a week end prior to the State Tournament.

"If we are to continue sending a representative, we should not only send one of our strongest players, but also contribute our share of the prize fund."

MASTERS EXHIBIT

January and February were busy months for simultaneous exhibitions, as Bent Larsen of Denmark, Paul Benko of Hungary, and our own Larry Evans gave fans in southern California an unusual opportunity to see and play against some of the finest players of our time. Larsen and Benko started with a 30-30 exhibition game in San Diego on January 12. Evans commented during the game (it was drawn) and afterwards all three masters played "rapids" against the customers — it was San Diego's largest chess crowd, there being nearly 200. Larsen then went to the City Terrace Club in Los Angeles on January 15. Larsen and Benko next gave a tandem display at Santa Monica, January 20. Then Al Horowitz of New York hit San Diego on February 3 for a highly successful exhibition which was limited only by the number of chess sets. Benko exhibited on February 6 at the Herman Steiner club in Hollywood, followed by Larsen on February 8 — while Horowitz made a San Francisco appearance — Mechanics' Institute, February 7. Evans concluded with a simultaneous at the City Terrace club on February 12.



White's best try seems to be 23. Kt-Q2. In reply the tempting sacrifice 23...PxP is unsound (winning against 24. KtxQ by P-B7 dis. ch.; etc., but losing against 24. QxQ, P-B7 dis. ch.; 25. R-K4). Q-B3; 24. PxP, when Black would probably continue 24...KtxP; 25. Kt/B3xKt, P-B4.

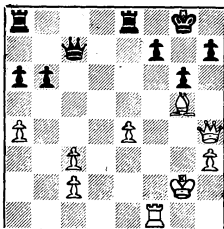
- 23. ... Kt-R4
- 24. Kt-Q2 Q-B2

Now Black's Q's retreat threatens Kt-Kt6ch.

- 25. Kt/Q2xP

25. Kt/B3xP saves the exchange but Black then picks up the Q-side Ps by 25...QxQBP, etc.

- 25. ... BxKt/B3
- 26. PxB BxKt
- 27. PxB Kt-Kt6ch
- 28. K-Kt2 KtxR
- 29. RxxKt



White is down the exchange with a ruined pawn position but with possibilities of a mating attack. It is interesting how easily Ramirez neutralizes this threat.

- 29. ... Q-QB5!

- 30. R-B4

Otherwise (if 30. R-K1) 30...P-B4 and a general exchange.

- 30. ... Q-K7ch
- 31. K-Kt1 Q-Q8ch
- 32. R-B1 Q-R4
- 33. QxQ PxQ
- 34. R-B4 QR-QB1
- 35. B-B6 R-B5
- 36. B-Q4 R-K3
- 37. K-B2 RxxQRP
- 38. K-K3 R-R8
- 39. R-R4 P-R4
- 40. RxxP R-K8ch
- 41. K-Q3 P-B3
- 42. R-Q5 K-B2
- 43. R-Q8 R/8xP
- 44. BxxKtP P-B4
- 45. BxxP R-K6ch
- 46. K-B4 RxxRP
- 47. B-Kt4 K-Kt3
- 48. K-Kt5 P-B5
- 49. P-B4 P-B6
- 50. R-Kt8ch K-B4
- 51. R-Kt1 P-B7
- 52. R-KB1 R-K7
- 53. P-B5 RxxP
- 54. P-B6 K-K5
- 55. RxxP RxxR
- 56. P-B7 R-B7
- 57. B-B5 RxxBch

Resigns.

HERMAN STEINER CHESS CLUB
MASTER'S TOURNAMENT, 1958

Game No. 415 - English

White Black
 E. Levin H. Borochow

(Notes by Harry Borochow)

- | | | |
|----|--------|-----------|
| 1. | P-K3 | P-QB4 |
| 2. | P-QB4 | Kt-QB3 |
| 3. | Kt-QB3 | P-KKt3 |
| 4. | P-B4 | B-Kt2 |
| 5. | Kt-B3 | P-K4 |
| 6. | PxP | KtxP |
| 7. | B-K2 | KtxKtch!? |

Audacious, but where can Black hope for an important Pawn-win, so early in the game, with White far from fully developed for attack?

8. BxKt

8. PxKt, Q-R5ch; 9. K-B1, P-Q3;
 10. P-B4 (forced), B-R6ch, and White's position is siky.

- | | | |
|-----|-------|--------|
| 8. | ... | Q-R5ch |
| 9. | P-Kt3 | QxBP |
| 10. | B-Q5 | Q-R3! |
| 11. | Q-Kt3 | Kt-R3 |
| 12. | Kt-K4 | Q-Kt3 |
| 13. | O-O | |

Of course not 13. BxKtP, BxB;
 14. QxQ, PxQ; 15. Kt-Q6ch, K-Q1;
 16. KtxBeh, K-B2 and the Kt has no escape.

(Why not 13. QxQ, PxQ; 14. Kt-Q6ch, K-Q1; 15. KtxPch? - Ed.)

- | | | |
|-----|---------|-------|
| 13. | ... | P-KB4 |
| 14. | QxQ | PxQ |
| 15. | Kt-Q6ch | K-Q1? |

An illusion carried over from the prior position, that costs a valuable tempo and almost the game.

15...K-K2! and if White wins back his Pawn, he has but two developed pieces, while Black is fully developed, far offsetting the value of the two Bishops.

If White chooses 16. Kt-B4 or Kt-Kt5 he has no compensation for the sacrificed Pawn.

16. P-Q4

The temptation to sacrifice for a winning position is certainly there. But simply 16. P-Q3 would have posed more problems for Black in view of the line White actually follows.

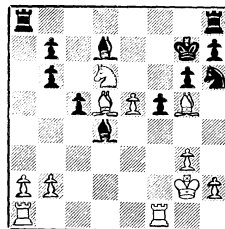
16. ... K-K2!

Black acknowledges the error of his way almost too late! The QP is poison, for after 16...PxP; 17. PxP, BxPch; K moves, his K is hopelessly exposed to mating encirclement.

- | | | |
|-----|---------|-------|
| 17. | Kt-Kt5 | P-Q3 |
| 18. | P-K4 | B-Q2! |
| 19. | B-Kt5ch | K-B1 |
| 20. | KtxP | BxPch |

Had White played 16. P-Q3, this P would still be alive, White could then possibly continue with the forced win of the Exchange and have winning as well as drawing chances in the actual line taken. Of course he had hoped for the opening of the center files earlier, with drastic effect.

- | | | |
|-----|-------|-------|
| 21. | K-Kt2 | K-Kt2 |
| 22. | P-K5 | |



22. ... Kt-Kt5!
Obviously not 22...BxKP;
23. BxKtch, KxB; 24. Kt-B7ch
winning the B.

- 23. P-K6 B-QB3
- 24. BxB PxB
- 25. P-K7 BxP

Now Black can take the Pawn with impunity, for look at all the time White lost pushing his KP for the mere win of an exchange.

26. QR-Kl
26. QR-Kt1, B-B3; 27. P-K8/Q, KRxQ; 28. KtxRch, RxKt; serves no purpose, for R-K7ch is threatened, and if the B trades, also Kt-K6ch to win the Exchange.

- 26. ... KR-Kl
- 27. KtxRch RxKt
- 28. P-KR3

Black likewise threatened P-R3 so there is little hope of holding the advanced Pawn.

- 28. ... Kt-K4
- 29. R-QKt1 Kt-B5
- 30. R-B4 B-Q5
- 31. R-R4 P-R4
- 32. P-Kt4 P-Kt4
- 33. PxRP PxP
- 34. RxRP

White had but 10 minutes for 17 moves, hence the hasty move, but is lost anyway.

- 34. ... K-Kt3
- 35. R-R6ch KxB
- 36. RxBP RxP
- 37. P-KR4ch KxP
- 38. R-Kt6 R-K7ch
- 39. K-B3

Hoping for 39...RxP; 40. R-KRch and mate.

- 39. ... R-KB7 mate.

CASTLE CHESS CLUB, 1957

Game No. 416 - English

White	Black
F. Adelman	E. Lien

- | | |
|-----------|-------|
| 1. Kt-KB3 | P-Q4 |
| 2. P-QB4 | P-Q5 |
| 3. P-K3 | P-QB4 |

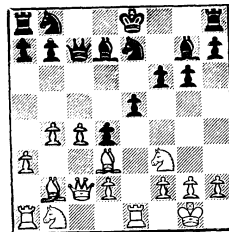
We like 3...Kt-QB3, threatening 4...P-K4.

4. PxP
4. P-QKt4! leads to an open game with lots of chances for White.

- | | |
|-----------|-------|
| 4. ... | PxP |
| 5. P-QKt4 | P-KB3 |
| 6. B-Kt2 | P-K4 |
| 7. P-QR3 | B-Q2 |
| 8. B-Q3 | Q-B2 |

Black's last two moves are pretty slow. If 7...Kt-KR3 and 8...B-KB4, White would be defending his initiative.

- | | |
|----------|--------|
| 9. Q-B2 | P-KKt3 |
| 10. O-O | Kt-K2 |
| 11. R-Kl | B-Kt2 |



12. KtxQP!

A remarkable sacrifice, looking unsound but impossible for Black to refute under pressure of the clock. The point is that Black is unable to castle — and it

usually is worth a piece to keep your opponent's King in the middle of the board.

- 12. ... PxB
- 13. BxP Kt-B3
- 14. B-QB5 P-Kt3
- 15. BxKt KtxB
- 16. Kt-B3 K-B2?

Black sees only the threat of 17. Kt-Q5. The stiffest resistance would be 16...B-B3; then if 17. P-B5, PxB; 18. B-B4 and if 18...O-O, there comes 19. P-Kt5 followed by P-Kt6 and Kt-Kt5.

- 17. RxB KxR
- 18. Kt-Q5ch K-Q1
- 19. KtxQ and White wins.

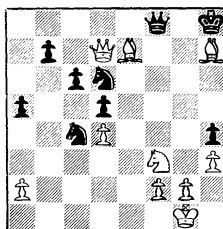
Game No. 417 - Evans Gambit

White	Black
Glen Hultgren	Henry Gross

- | | |
|------------|--------|
| 1. P-K4 | P-K4 |
| 2. Kt-KB3 | Kt-QB3 |
| 3. B-B4 | B-B4 |
| 4. P-QKt4 | BxP |
| 5. P-B3 | B-R4 |
| 6. P-Q4 | PxP |
| 7. O-O | P-Q3 |
| 8. Q-Kt3 | Q-Q2 |
| 9. PxB | B-Kt3 |
| 10. B-QKt5 | P-QR3 |
| 11. B-R4 | K-B1 |
| 12. B-Kt2 | Q-Kt5 |
| 13. QKt-Q2 | Kt-B3 |
| 14. KR-K1 | P-KR4 |
| 15. P-K5 | B-K3 |
| 16. Q-R3 | Kt-K1 |
| 17. Kt-K4 | R-Q1 |
| 18. QR-Q1 | B-Q4 |
| 19. B-B2 | P-R5 |

- | | |
|---------------------------------|---------|
| 20. P-R3 | Q-R4 |
| 21. Kt/4-Kt5 | K-Kt1 |
| 22. P-K6 | PxP |
| 23. KtxP | BxKt |
| 24. RxB | Kt-B3 |
| 25. Q-Kt3 | P-Q4 |
| 26. B-B1 | Kt-R4 |
| 27. Q-Kt4 | Kt-B5 |
| 28. B-Kt5 | P-R4 |
| 29. Q-Kt3 | Q-B2 |
| 30. QR-K1 | R-K1 |
| 31. RxB | KtxR |
| 32. R-K7 | Q-B1 |
| 33. B-Kt6 | Kt/1-Q3 |
| 34. Q-Q3 | P-B3 |
| 35. Q-K2 | R-R2 |
| 36. Q-K6ch | K-R1 |
| 37. Q-Q7 | B-Q1 |
| 38. BxR | BxR |
| 39. BxB and White lost on time. | |

Position as White's flag fell:



With Black's King in a mating net and his Queen attacked, the only thing that can save him (except a sudden heart attack by his opponent) is the clock. After making half a dozen pretty good moves under extreme time pressure, White takes a wee bit too long on his 39th move... so Black wins!

of his thinking and writing. Not to leave the game hanging from the edge of the cliff, Black advanced a pawn,

12. ... P-KR3

13. KtxKtch BxKt

14. Q-K4 P-Kt3

At this point, Chernev gives a page (one full page!) of interesting analysis which prods the reader into looking for the combinational key to the situation. Although it takes eight moves to the mate, victory is achieved through one violent move...

15. KtxKP!

Incidentally, this game is reported as having been played between Colle and Delvaux, Gand-Terneuzen, 1929. I can accept Colle and Delvaux, and I'm fairly sure of 1929, but I don't believe in Gand-Terneuzen. Is there really such a place?

One friendly quarrel with Chernev--on page 191 he advocates, "Play the move that forces the win in the simplest way. Leave the brilliancies to Alekhine and Keres." I can't agree entirely with that, since the effort to achieve the brilliant is the very hope of chess. Of course, if you are playing for a team, then victory is the important matter, but personally I would rather try for the full chess value in a position. Often I get lost along the way, but occasionally I get a glimmer--and that occasional moment of beauty is the reason I play chess.

Of the 33 games in LOGICAL CHESS, White won 24, Black won 9,

there were no draws. Does the advantage of the initial move extend that far into the ending? That is, Chernev picked his games at random, not caring whether Black or White won--yet the White pieces were victorious almost three times as often.

If this bit of statistics has true significance, perhaps it is not fair for Black to be scored exactly in the same way as White. Would it be chessic treason to advocate a bonus for Black?

My thought is that Black should get an extra $\frac{1}{4}$ point for a win, and perhaps an extra $\frac{1}{8}$ point for a draw. A tournament conducted along that scoring principle would certainly be a novelty, and would tend to alter the technique of the masters who, with White pieces, find it so easy to "keep the draw in hand."

And the bonus for Black would be a tremendous incentive to take cutlass in hand and gobucaneering for that $\frac{1}{4}$ point win.

But enough of tournament scoring, and back to Chernev. Really, there is nothing more to write. I could tell you how well printed the book is--it even smells good!, and give more examples, etc., etc. But I think I really said the main thing right at the beginning. Should I buy it? Or should I borrow it? To answer both questions....

Yes!

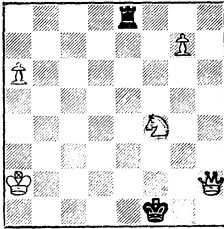
— George W. Flynn

REPORTER TASKS: We continue with our prize contest. Task No. 127 is a lovely 4-move miniature worth 10 points, and No. 128 is an equally lovely 3-er worth 8 points. Both are modern problems.

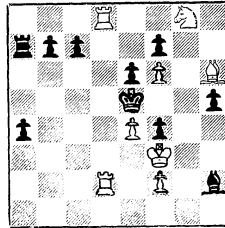
The ladder through Task No. 124:

- 186 points: Sven Almgren, Los Angeles; E.C. Jonas, San Francisco; Dr. Horace C. Pitkin, San Francisco.
- 171 points: R.J. Gardner, San Diego. 84 points: Phil Foley, San Jose; O. Bender, Sacramento.
- 168 points: Karl Bopp, San Francisco. 80 points: George Goehler, Los Angeles.
- 167 points: D. J. Foley, San Jose. 32 points: Leonard Frankenstein, Los Angeles.
- 118 points: Jerry Slavich, Salinas. 25 points: Jerry R. Havill, Palo Alto.
- 117 points: Prof. L.H. Daugherty, San Jose. 9 points: David Krause, Palo Alto.

TASK No. 127
White Mates in Four



TASK No. 128
White Mates in Three



ANSWERS: No. 123 (Frank Healey): 1. Kt-R3.
No. 124 (L.I. Kubbel): 1. B-Kt4.

Solutions should be sent to: Dr. H. J. Ralston
184 Edgewood Avenue
San Francisco 17, Calif.