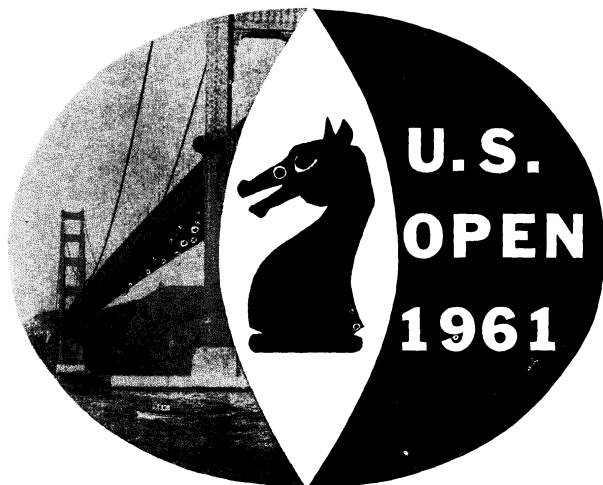


THE CALIFORNIA CHESS
REPORTER

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WELCOME TO SAN FRANCISCO

THE CALIFORNIA CHESS REPORTER

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62nd ANNUAL U. S. OPEN, SAN FRANCISCO, AUGUST 14-26, 1961

Welcome to San Francisco! To the contestants from far and near who have come to challenge Robert Byrne for the Open Championship, we of the California State Chess Federation extend our greetings.

This is the first time that this great tournament has come to San Francisco. We hope to make it a most memorable occasion.

To our visitors, a happy stay. To the players, good luck!

THE CALIFORNIA CHESS REPORTER

BILL ADDISON WINS MECHANICS' INSTITUTE INVITATIONAL

Bill Addison won the Spring invitational tournament held by the Mechanics' Institute Chess Club of San Francisco by half a point over Eugene Krestini. Addison's $7\frac{1}{2}$ - $2\frac{1}{2}$ score was composed of six wins, only one loss, and three draws. The loss was administered by Kurt Bendit, an always dangerous opponent who did not otherwise score well in the tournament.

Krestini, the Golden Gate club champion, scored six wins, two losses, and two draws. Eugene's losses were to the younger generation, Roy Hoppe and Don Sutherland.

Henry Gross and Alan Bourke tied for third, $6\frac{1}{2}$ - $3\frac{1}{2}$. Gross lost two tough ones to Krestini and Bourke, while the latter dropped games to Addison, Krestini, and Loftsson. The first four players were the only ones to score better than 50%, the rest of the field being closely bunched.

Roy Hoppe scored 5-5 for a 50% score which included a victory over Krestini. Julius Loftsson, the U. C. student from Iceland, tied with Don Sutherland, $4\frac{1}{2}$ - $5\frac{1}{2}$. These three, the youngest players in the tournament, scored some noteworthy upsets and will be hard to hold down next time. Jules Kalisch, 4-6, Max Wilkerson, $3\frac{1}{2}$ - $6\frac{1}{2}$, Kurt Bendit, 3-7, and Horst Bullwinkel, 3-7, brought up the rear in creditable efforts in the strong field of contestants. Bullwinkel did not win a game, but scored six draws, thus tying with Hoppe for the title of "drawing master."

The tournament was held in the chess room on the fourth floor of the Mechanics' Institute, 57 Post Street, and was directed by A. B. Stamer.

| <u>MECHANICS' INSTITUTE 1961</u> | | <u>1</u> | <u>2</u> | <u>3</u> | <u>4</u> | <u>5</u> | <u>6</u> | <u>7</u> | <u>8</u> | <u>9</u> | <u>10</u> | <u>11</u> | <u>Score</u> |
|----------------------------------|------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------------------------|
| 1 | William Addison | X | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 | 1 | 1 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | $7\frac{1}{2}$ - $2\frac{1}{2}$ |
| 2 | Eugene Krestini | $\frac{1}{2}$ | X | 1 | 1 | 0 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 7 - 3 |
| 3-4 | Henry Gross | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 | X | 0 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $6\frac{1}{2}$ - $3\frac{1}{2}$ |
| 3-4 | A. W. Bourke | 0 | 0 | 1 | X | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | $6\frac{1}{2}$ - $3\frac{1}{2}$ |
| 5 | Roy Hoppe | 0 | 1 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | X | 0 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 5 - 5 |
| 6-7 | Julius Loftsson | 0 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 | 1 | 1 | X | 0 | 0 | 1 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $4\frac{1}{2}$ - $5\frac{1}{2}$ |
| 6-7 | Don Sutherland | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 | 0 | 0 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 | X | 0 | 1 | 0 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $4\frac{1}{2}$ - $5\frac{1}{2}$ |
| 8 | Jules Kalisch | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 | 1 | X | 0 | 1 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 4 - 6 |
| 9 | Max Wilkerson | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 | 0 | 1 | X | 1 | 1 | $3\frac{1}{2}$ - $6\frac{1}{2}$ |
| 10-11 | Kurt Bendit | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 | 0 | 0 | X | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 3 - 7 |
| 10-11 | Horst Bullwinkel | 0 | 0 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | X | 3 - 7 |

SAN FRANCISCO BAY AREA CHESS LEAGUE -- 1961ROUND II

| <u>Castle 2½, Stanford 4½</u> | | | <u>M. I. Pawns 2, Golden Gate 5</u> | | | | |
|-------------------------------|---|--------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------|---|--------------|---|
| 1. R Burger | 0 | E Osbun | 1 | 1. J Loftsson | 1 | H Gross | 0 |
| 2. (Forfeit) | 0 | J Blackstone | 1 | 2. J Schmitt | ½ | W Pafnutieff | ½ |
| 3. N Falconer | 1 | J Mortz | 0 | 3. D Sutherland | 0 | E Krestini | 1 |
| 4. G McClain | 0 | R Wilcox | 1 | 4. R Hoppe | ½ | P Dahl | ½ |
| 5. D Belmont | 1 | E Bogas | 0 | 5. M Wilkerson | 0 | C Capps | 1 |
| 6. R Willson | ½ | J Iwashita | ½ | 6. R McCollough | 0 | J Kalisch | 1 |
| 7. Dr Hultgren | 0 | W Rogers | 1 | 7. D Nason | 0 | R Currie | 1 |

| <u>Oakland 2½, M. I. Knights 4½</u> | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|--------------|---|----------------|---|------------|---|
| 1. L Ledgerwood | ½ | C Bagby | ½ | 5. R Cuneo | ½ | K Bendit | ½ |
| 2. L Hyder | 0 | W Addison | 1 | 6. R Trenberth | 1 | C Svalberg | 0 |
| 3. C Sedlack | ½ | A Bourke | ½ | 7. C Stamer | 0 | S Wanetick | 1 |
| 4. E Lien | 0 | H Bullwinkel | 1 | | | | |

ROUND III

| <u>Golden Gate 6, Stanford 1</u> | | | <u>M. I. Pawns 4, Oakland 3</u> | | | | |
|----------------------------------|---|--------------|---------------------------------|-----------------|---|--------------|---|
| 1. E Krestini | 1 | R Wilcox | 0 | 1. J Loftsson | ½ | L Ledgerwood | ½ |
| 2. W Pafnutieff | ½ | J Blackstone | ½ | 2. J Schmitt | 1 | R Willson | 0 |
| 3. H Gross | 1 | J Mortz | 0 | 3. D Sutherland | 1 | C Sedlack | 0 |
| 4. P Dahl | 1 | E Bogas | 0 | 4. Savory | 0 | E Lien | 1 |
| 5. C Capps | 1 | W Rogers | 0 | 5. R Hoppe | ½ | R Cuneo | ½ |
| 6. J Kalisch | ½ | J Iwashita | ½ | 6. M Wilkerson | 1 | R Trenberth | 0 |
| 7. R Currie | 1 | Carter | 0 | 7. D Nason | 0 | R Freeman | 1 |

ROUND IV

| <u>Golden Gate 6, Castle 1</u> | | | <u>Knights 3, M. I. Pawns 4</u> | | | | |
|--------------------------------|---|-------------|---------------------------------|-----------------|---|--------------|---|
| 1. H Gross | 1 | V Zemitis | 0 | 1. J Murray | ½ | R Hoppe | ½ |
| 2. P Dahl | 1 | R Burger | 0 | 2. C Bagby | ½ | J Loftsson | ½ |
| 3. E Krestini | 0 | G McClain | 1 | 3. A Bourke | 0 | D Sutherland | 1 |
| 4. C Capps | 1 | N Falconer | 0 | 4. H Bullwinkel | 1 | J Schmitt | 0 |
| 5. J Kalisch | 1 | W Hendricks | 0 | 5. K Bendit | 0 | M Wilkerson | 1 |
| 6. B Mihalowsky | 1 | D Belmont | 0 | 6. E Pruner | 1 | R McCollough | 0 |
| 7. R Currie | 1 | R Willson | 0 | 7. C Svalberg | 0 | D Nason | 1 |

ROUND IV (contd.)Stanford 5, Oakland 2

| | | | | | | | |
|-----------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|---|-------------|---|
| 1. E Osbun | $\frac{1}{2}$ | L Ledgerwood | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 5. J Iwashita | 0 | R Cuneo | 1 |
| 2. J Blackstone | $\frac{1}{2}$ | L Hyder | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 6. W Rogers | 1 | R Trenberth | 0 |
| 3. J Mortz | 1 | C Sedlack | 0 | 7. Graeff | 1 | R Freeman | 0 |
| 4. E Bogas | 1 | E Lien | 0 | | | | |

ROUND VOakland 3 $\frac{1}{2}$, Castle 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ Knights 4, Golden Gate 3

| | | | | | | | |
|-----------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|-----------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|
| 1. L Ledgerwood | $\frac{1}{2}$ | V Zemitis | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1. C Bagby | $\frac{1}{2}$ | W Pafnutieff | $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| 2. L Hyder | $\frac{1}{2}$ | G McClain | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 2. H Bullwinkel | $\frac{1}{2}$ | H Gross | $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| 3. C Sedlack | 0 | D Belmont | 1 | 3. A Bourke | 1 | P Dahl | 0 |
| 4. E Lien | $\frac{1}{2}$ | N Falconer | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 4. E Pruner | 1 | C Capps | 0 |
| 5. R Cuneo | $\frac{1}{2}$ | W Hendricks | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 5. H Branton | 1 | B Mihalowsky | 0 |
| 6. A Starer | $\frac{1}{2}$ | Dr Hultgren | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 6. C Svalberg | 0 | R Currie | 1 |
| 7. R Trenberth | 1 | R Willson | 0 | 7. K Bopp | 0 | H Edelstein | 1 |

Stanford 5, M.I. Pawns 2

| | | | | | | | |
|-----------------|---|--------------|---|---------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|
| 1. E Osbun | 1 | J Schmitt | 0 | 5. Graeff | $\frac{1}{2}$ | R Hoppe | $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| 2. J Blackstone | 1 | J Loftsson | 0 | 6. W Rogers | 1 | D Nason | 0 |
| 3. J Mortz | 1 | D Sutherland | 0 | 7. J Iwashita | $\frac{1}{2}$ | R McCollough | $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| 4. E Bogas | 0 | M Wilkerson | 1 | | | | |

FINAL STANDINGS

| | |
|----------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. Stanford | 4 - 1 |
| 2. Golden Gate | 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ - 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| 3. Knights | 3 - 2 |
| 4. Pawns | 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ - 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| 5. Castle | 2 - 3 |
| 6. Oakland | 1 - 5 |

"B" LEAGUEROUND I - March 11, 1961

| | | | |
|----------------|-----------------|----------|-----------------|
| Golden Gate(1) | 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ | Park | 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Golden Gate(2) | 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ | M.I. "B" | 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ |

ROUND II - March 25, 1961

| | | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|----------|-----------------|
| Golden Gate (1) | 2 | M.I. "B" | 5 |
| Golden Gate (2) | 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ | Park | 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ |

"B" League winner is Mechanic's Institute "B" team paced by the best scoring player in the "B" League:

Fred Wreden with a perfect 3-0 record.

ROUND III - April 8, 1961

| | | | |
|----------------------------------|-----------------|------|-----------------|
| M.I. "E" | 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ | Park | 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Golden Gate (1), Colden Gate (2) | | | |

(no results)

BAY AREA INDUSTRIAL LEAGUE MATCHES, 1960-61ROUND VII

| | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|---|-------------|---------------------------------|------------|---|--------------|---|
| <u>Livermore 3, Crocker 3</u> | | | <u>Shell 5, Western Knapp 1</u> | | | | |
| 1. P Wesley | 1 | S Palmer | 0 | 1. Henry | 1 | J Herbst | 0 |
| 2. C Sink | 0 | A Palmin | 1 | 2. Hartwig | 1 | T Cunningham | 0 |
| 3. W Nelson | 0 | A Tokmakoff | 1 | 3. Bright | 1 | G Rolandson | 0 |
| 4. D Sands | 1 | J Holmms | 0 | 4. Ritchie | 1 | J Comes | 0 |
| 5. D Jackson | 0 | E Sousa | 1 | 5. Kennedy | 1 | K Atassi | 0 |
| 6. E Daugherty | 1 | J Handley | 0 | 6. Birka | 0 | V Gudrais | 1 |

| | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|--------------|-------------------------------|----------------|-----|-----------|-----|
| <u>P.G. & E. 5, Cal. Res. 1</u> | | | <u>Sperry 1/2, UCRL 5 1/2</u> | | | | |
| 1. H Bullwinkel | 1 | W P Webb | 0 | 1. C Rourke | 1/2 | L Hyder | 1/2 |
| 2. L Solbeau | 1 | L Brown | 0 | 2. L Murchison | 0 | B Good | 1 |
| 3. V Bedjanian | 1 | R Edgar | 0 | 3. D Davies | 0 | G Farley | 1 |
| 4. J Veguilla | 0 | A Paxson | 1 | 4. H Schmid | 0 | B Jones | 1 |
| 5. K Grediakin | 1 | E Antoniadis | 0 | 5. D Ingwerson | 0 | D Whitney | 1 |
| 6. L Orloff | 1 | G Kautsky | 0 | 6. D Conway | 0 | J Tocher | 1 |

| | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|---|--------------|---------------------------------------|--------------|-----|--------------|-----|
| <u>Bay Toll 1, B of A 5</u> | | | <u>Kaiser 3 1/2, Fibreboard 2 1/2</u> | | | | |
| 1. F Perez | 0 | P Byrne | 1 | 1. H Morison | 1 | K Kearcher | 0 |
| 2. J Hauke | 0 | A De Souza | 1 | 2. Forfeit | 0 | L Ambrose | 1 |
| 3. S Larsen | 0 | J Vucicevic | 1 | 3. H Lien | 0 | L Carnahan | 1 |
| 4. R Gillies | 0 | J K Puechner | 1 | 4. B Lisker | 1 | B VanVoorhis | 0 |
| 5. T Artheron | 0 | E Mendoza | 1 | 5. L Larsen | 1 | L Scott | 0 |
| 6. R Lee | 1 | L Narichkoff | 0 | 6. J Nelson | 1/2 | J Soward | 1/2 |

ROUND VIII

| | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------------|---|---------|-------------------------------|-----------------|---|-----------|---|
| <u>Western Knapp 6, Sperry 0</u> | | | <u>Cal Res. 4, Bay Toll 2</u> | | | | |
| 1. J Herbst | 1 | Forfeit | 0 | 1. A Paxson | 1 | E Perez | 0 |
| 2. T Cunningham | 1 | Forfeit | 0 | 2. L Brown | 1 | J Hauke | 0 |
| 3. G Rolandson | 1 | Forfeit | 0 | 3. R Edgar | 1 | S Larson | 0 |
| 4. J Comes | 1 | Forfeit | 0 | 4. G Kautsky | 1 | B Brewer | 0 |
| 5. K Atassi | 1 | Forfeit | 0 | 5. L Barney | 0 | D Enos | 1 |
| 6. U Gudrais | 1 | Forfeit | 0 | 6. E Antoniadis | 0 | B Gillies | 1 |

| | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------------|-----|-----------|-----|----------------|---|-----------|---|
| <u>B of A 2 1/2, Shell 3 1/2</u> | | | | | | | |
| 1. P Byrne | 0 | R Henry | 1 | 4. J Vucicevic | 0 | M Wald | 1 |
| 2. A DeSouza | 1 | D Bright | 0 | 5. J Puechner | 0 | W Ritchie | 1 |
| 3. G Braun | 1/2 | G Hartwig | 1/2 | 6. E Mendoza | 1 | F Younger | 0 |

ROUND VIII (contd.)

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|------------|---|--------------------------------|---|-----------|---|
| <u>P. G. & E. 5½, Crocker-Anglo ½</u> | | | | <u>Kaiser 4½, Livermore 1½</u> | | | |
| 1. H Bullwinkel | 1 | R Marques | 0 | 1. H Morison | 1 | G L Boer | 0 |
| 2. L Solbeau | ½ | A Palmin | ½ | 2. B Lisker | ½ | P Wesley | ½ |
| 3. V Benjanian | 1 | C DeBreito | 0 | 3. H Lien | 0 | D Sands | 1 |
| 4. J Veguilla | 1 | J Holmms | 0 | 4. J Nelson | 1 | C Sink | 0 |
| 5. J Yale | 1 | C Sovsae | 0 | 5. L Larsen | 1 | D Jackson | 0 |
| 6. A Nikitin | 1 | J Handley | 0 | 6. C McGinley | 1 | Forfeit | 0 |

Fibreboard ½, U. C. R. L. 5½

| | | | | | | | |
|---------------|---|---------|---|-----------------|---|-----------|---|
| 1. L Carnahan | 0 | L Hyder | 1 | 4. B VanVoorhis | 0 | B Jones | 1 |
| 2. L Ambrose | ½ | B Good | ½ | 5. L Scott | 0 | K Stone | 1 |
| 3. K Kearcher | 0 | G Farly | 1 | 6. Forfeit | 0 | D Whitney | 1 |

ROUND IX

| | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|---|---------------|---|-----------------------------------|---|------------|---|
| <u>Shell 3, Cal. Res. 3</u> | | | | <u>P. G. & E. 6, Kaiser 0</u> | | | |
| 1. R Henry | ½ | L Brown | ½ | 1. H Bullwinkel | 1 | H Morison | 0 |
| 2. G Hartwig | 0 | R Edgar | 1 | 2. L Solbeau | 1 | B Lisker | 0 |
| 3. D Bright | ½ | L Barney | ½ | 3. V Bedjanian | 1 | H Lien | 0 |
| 4. Kennedy | 1 | A Paxson | 0 | 4. J Veguilla | 1 | J Nelson | 0 |
| 5. F Younger | 0 | E Antoniaades | 1 | 5. E Salo | 1 | J Jellinek | 0 |
| 6. Birka | 1 | G Kautsky | 0 | 6. A Nikitin | 1 | Forfeit | 0 |

| | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|--------------|---|-------------------------------|---|--------------|---|
| <u>U. C. R. L. 6, Western Knapp 0</u> | | | | <u>Sperry 2½, B. of A. 3½</u> | | | |
| 1. L Hyder | 1 | J Herbst | 0 | 1. C Rourke | ½ | P Byrne | ½ |
| 2. B Good | 1 | T Cunningham | 0 | 2. D Ingwerson | 1 | J Ramos | 0 |
| 3. G Farley | 1 | G Rolandson | 0 | 3. D Conway | 0 | J Puechner | 1 |
| 4. R Zane | 1 | V Gudrais | 0 | 4. D Davies | 1 | E Mendoza | 0 |
| 5. K Stone | 1 | K Atassi | 0 | 5. H Schmid | 0 | L Narichkoff | 1 |
| 6. D Whitney | 1 | Tom Ho | 0 | 6. R Bray | 0 | H Hubbe | 1 |

COLORADO OPEN, 1960

Sponsored by the Colorado State Chess Association, this USCF-rated event was won by Peter Gould with a 5-1 score. Solkoff points separated Gould from other 5-1 scorers J. Hursch and R. Petters, the latter being the highest-placed Coloradan. The tournament was held at Denver and was directed by Alfred Hulmes.

Gould also won the Junior title, but deferred to Kent Pullen, who finished fifth. Jack Hursch, Jr. is from San Francisco.

SIMON WINS SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA OPEN, 1961

Leslie Simon of Los Angeles, playing steady chess, took first prize with a $5\frac{1}{2}-\frac{1}{2}$ score in the Southern California Open Championship, held in late June in Santa Monica. It was a dramatic finish, with the champion having to beat the leader in the last round, Jerry Hanken. Hanken had won four straight and needed only a draw for the title; but, as often happens, over-cautious play was not the way to achieve the half-point.

Simon yielded a draw to Mortz of South Gate and defeated Gray, Milner, Ronald Gross, and Barlai. Tied at 5-1 with Hanken were Gross, Kovacs, Rivise, and Weinberger. Kovacs and Weinberger gave up a point each to Hanken, and Rivise lost a point to Kalish. In the prize money at $4\frac{1}{2}-1\frac{1}{2}$ were Jacobs, Matzner, and Sholomson.

Following a practice used at the California Open, the tournament was divided into two sections after three rounds. The Reserve Section was composed of players scoring 1 point or less. Hy Rogosin and G. Sheridan went on to win 3 games and the Reserve Championship with 4-2 scores. Rogosin's son Donn won the special Novice Section for players without tournament experience. Herbert T. Abel directed this annual event, which must be classed as a great success with 71 entrants, a strong representation from Southern California, and a \$250 first prize. (Tournament Table not reported.)

WORLD'S LARGEST CHESSBOARD AT UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

For upwards of a month last Spring, chess was featured in The Daily Californian and there was also a special article in the Oakland Tribune. The occasion was the opening of four new apartment buildings for students, located near the campus in downtown Berkeley. The men of Ehrman Hall, a nine-story building, wanted to do something else to celebrate the opening of the dwelling units. They looked across the quadrangle to Davidson Hall, noted the similarity between the building and a chessboard, and issued a challenge to the women of Davidson. Giant chessmen were fashioned of cardboard and placed in the windows, and the women were given the first move. Russell Barlow, son of CSCF's historian, was elected chairman at Ehrman, and Lynn Waterman headed the committee at Davidson. The girls moved at night, phoning the move by 8:30 AM the men phoning theirs by 6:30 PM. After 1. P-K4, P-QB3, the girl who had made the first move left the dormitory and her teammates phoned the boys to ask them what to do next. The move: 2. P-KB3 (?): How long the boys "helped" the girls we don't know, but after 40 moves the girls conceded. At last report, the event was to be staged annually.

□ THE OLYMPICS □

by ISAAC KASHDAN

The Chess Olympics in Leipzig was the 14th in a series that started in London in 1927. The newly organized International Chess Federation set up the title of World Team Championship in a competition open to all member nations.

The first event attracted 16 countries, all from Europe except for an adventurous delegation from Argentina. Proof of the enormous growth of interest in the Chess Olympics, as they were soon called, is the presence of 40 teams in the current tournament.

The rules, which have never been changed, called for four players on a side in each match, each game counting one point for the winner. A team could have as many as six players, with the captain registering in advance of each match his exact lineup.

Hungary won the London tournament, scoring 40 points of a possible 60. Competition was quite close, and there was little to choose among the first half-dozen teams.

In 1928 at The Hague in Holland a team tournament was held as a subsidiary of a strong individual master tournament. The idea was that the champion or leading player in each country would play in the individual event, and the next group in line would be the team players.

The team tournament proved much more attractive to public and participants than the individual event, and the Chess Olympics became firmly established as a worthy spectacle in its own right.

The United States sent a team of youngsters to The Hague, headed by myself, as were most of the pre-war teams. We did well to finish second to Hungary, which again won by 44-39½.

In 1930 the tournament was in Hamburg. The United States sent only four players. With no reserve strength against the more experienced European masters, we landed in sixth place. Poland was the winner, with the Hungarians in second place.

The following year in Prague the United States took the championship, scoring 48 points to Poland's 47. It was the start of a winning streak that gave us four successive victories in Folkestone, England, in 1933, Warsaw in 1935 and Stockholm in 1937.

In 1939 the teams were invited to Argentina, where the government chartered a ship to bring the Europeans to Buenos Aires. The response was a record attendance of 26 countries, though the United States could not get up a team to defend its title. Germany was the winner, with a half-point margin over Poland.

The war started while the tournament was on, and many of the strong European players, such as Najdorf, Stahlberg and Eliskases, remained in Argentina. This considerably increased the level of chess strength in South America, and accounted for a number of strong tournaments.

The Chess Olympics were of course forgotten during the war and the unsettled years following. They were resumed with a 16-nation tournament in Dubrovnik, Yugoslavia, in 1959. The United States could do no better than fourth, behind Yugoslavia, Argentina and West Germany.

In 1952, at Helsinki, Finland, the Soviet Union entered a team for the first time. Their players had only occasionally competed against the outside world, but they had the world champion, Mikhail Botvinnik, and several contenders for the title. The Russians won, with Argentina taking second and Yugoslavia third.

The Russians won the next three events, in Amsterdam, 1954; Moscow, 1956, and Munich, 1958, thus equaling the American pre-war record. Their margin of superiority grew steadily, and there is little in sight to halt them now.

The second place which the American team reached in Leipzig was the highest position we have attained in the Chess Olympics since the glorious days when we won four successive meets from 1931 through 1937.

What makes our achievement all the more remarkable is the number of hurdles that had to be overcome both before and during the event. A month before the start of the tournament there was little likelihood of an American team taking part.

A few determined individuals willed it otherwise and an energetic drive managed to assemble a team, get a modicum of financing and at the very last minute we were on our way.

It was, however, far from our best possible team. Missing was Samuel Reshevsky, recent winner of the strong Buenos Aires tournament and presumably in excellent playing form. Also missing was Larry Evans, a steady and reliable member of former teams.

They were asked to participate but were given practically no time to plan and no assurance that the venture would go through should they accept positions on the team. Another missing grandmaster was Paul Benko, but he is not yet an American citizen.

Luckily William Lombardy, who had not been counted on, came to New York on the day we were leaving for Leipzig and asked whether he could still go. I, who had been slated to play as well as captain the team, was glad to step out as player in favor of a much younger man with more recent experience.

Another factor militating against our success was the fact that the team did not even meet until we embarked on the plane. There was no chance to practice, to plan strategy, to go over the records of our probable opponents, etc.

Some of our players had been out of chess activity for months. They were out of touch with the latest developments in the chess openings. To be in proper form in any game or sport, players must have practice and lots of it. For this luxury we had no time.

As it happened, all but one of our players got into the spirit of things faster than might have been expected. The one exception was Nicholas Rosso-limo, who turned out to be in poor form and was unable or unwilling to do much about it. He was of practically no use in the final rounds so that we were in effect playing with five men while our rivals all had six to call on.

Contrast all this with the situation of the Soviet brigade. They came to Leipzig with the world champion, two former world champions and three other grandmasters who could be rated about equally high.

Every one of them knew he was to be on the team for several months, was given every opportunity to practice, to study, to plan. Several other grandmasters came to Leipzig to work with the team players whenever necessary. They observed and analyzed all the games played to spot opening innovations and any other factors that could be of use in the matches.

Under the circumstances our team is to be congratulated on a fine performance. They finished well ahead of a number of strong groups. On the whole they fought hard and courageously and deserved every point they made.

CENTRAL VALLEY -- "Checkmate!"

That was said many times by Mr. Larry Zipfel, a local contractor, when he played chess against 13 members of the Central Valley chess club recently and won every game.

Mr. Zipfel walked around a table and usually took no more than a few seconds to make a move against each opponent.

He brought a hand-carved ivory chess set, worth \$800, to show the club. He also brought chess books for those who beat him, but since none did, he awarded the prizes to Darryl Dye and John Walker for the best games.

(Reprinted from The Redding Record Searchlight)

LOUIS PAULSEN:

THE FATHER OF HYPERMODERN CHESS

by IMRE KONIG

The Scheveningen Variation of the Sicilian Defense has long been considered the invention of the Hypermodern School, deriving its name from the Scheveningen Tournament of 1923 where it was adopted for the first time in a major event. The idea of developing the QKt to QB3 instead of Q2, as in the Paulsen Defense, gave new life to the Sicilian, since it was soon recognized that the Kt exerted more control on the center from QB3. Later Capablanca and Lasker successfully adopted this variation. However, Louis Paulsen played it as early as 1889, 34 years before the Scheveningen tournament! On the basis of one lone game, perhaps no one can be called the inventor of an opening. Yet this game of Paulsen's may well be the exception since he handled the Defense quite in the modern style.

Game No. 652 Sicilian Defense

Gossip vs. Louis Paulsen
Breslau 1889

- | | |
|-----------|--------|
| 1. P-K4 | P-QB4 |
| 2. Kt-QB3 | Kt-QB3 |
| 3. Kt-B3 | Kt-B3 |
| 4. P-Q4 | PxP |
| 5. KtxP | P-Q3 |
| 6. B-K2 | P-K3 |

- | | |
|---------|-------|
| 7. B-K3 | P-QR3 |
| 8. 0-0 | B-K2 |
| 9. Q-Q2 | |

Up to this point the game is similar to the Maroczy-Euwe Scheveningen 1923 game where K-R was played, a move hailed at that time as an important innovation, but now obsolete. After 8...0-0; 9. P-B4, Q-B2; 10. Kt-Kt3 White, with P-QR4 prevented Black from playing P-Q Kt4, thus obtaining the superior game. It is interesting to note that even contemporary annotators recommended P-QR4 followed by Kt-Kt3 and P-R5, a manoeuvre made use of by Tarrasch against L. Paulsen at Nuremberg in 1888.

- | | |
|----------|------|
| 9. ... | Q-B2 |
| 10. P-B4 | B-Q2 |
| 11. QR-Q | QR-B |
| 12. K-R | 0-0 |

Up to here the game is similar to the E. Lasker-Capablanca game, Moscow 1936, in which Capablanca adopted the important defensive strategy of delaying early castling and thus preventing White from attacking on the K-side by P-KKt4. But this delay is also a feature of Paulsen's game. Another important feature is his omission of...Kt-QR4

for Black was long considered very strong until the contrary was demonstrated by Boleslavski in his game against L. Steiner in Saltsjobaden 1948.

13. B-B3 P-QKt4
14. KtxKt ...

Gossip tries to evade the problem of the position by simplification. Bet-
er was 14. Kt-Kt3 after which Black
could not play Kt-QR4 because of 15.
KtxKt, QxKt; 16. Kt-Q5. He would
have had to prepare for Kt-QR4 by ...
B-R.

14. ... BxKt
15. P-K5 ...

This weakens White's P, yet it is
not easy to find a good alternative, e.
g. 15. P-QR3, KR-Q; 16. Q-K, P-Q4;
17. PxP, BxQP gives Black a good
game as was demonstrated in the Yan-
ofsky-Stahlberg, Saltsjobaden 1948
game. The contemporary annotator
observed that White had a difficult
game, but even the succeeding gen-
eration failed to find where White had
erred.

15. ... PxP
16. BxB QxB
17. PxP Kt-K5
18. KtxKt QxKt
19. Q-Q3 QxP
20. B-Q4 Q-B2
21. P-B3 P-K4

By this move Black aims at sim-
plification by exchanging Rs, a man-
oeuvre condemned by Metger, who
considered KR-Q followed by R-Q4
better for Black. Yet it will be seen
that Paulsen, in spite of the reduced

material, will be able to maintain the
initiative, and his procedure is more
in accord with the present-day tech-
nique of simplification into a won
endgame.

22. B-K3 QR-Q
23. Q-B5 RxR
24. RxR R-Q
25. RxRch BxR
26. K-Kt B-K2

This looks like an oversight, yet
giving back the P is the quickest way
of demonstrating Black's superiority.
26... P-R3; 27. Q-K4, Q-Q3, safe-
guarding Black's P, would produce a
long drawn out ending.

27. Q-K4 P-R3
28. Q-R8ch K-R2
29. QxP B-B4
30. K-B2

In the tournament book Metger
gives 30. BxB as the right move lead-
ing to a draw. This is doubtful, how-
ever, as after 30... QxBch; 31. K-B
(31. K-R, Q-B7; 32. P-KR3, P-K5),
Q-B5ch; 32. K-K, Q-K5ch; 33. K-B2,
Q-B7ch; 34. K-Kt3 (on other moves
White loses his QKtP with check), Q-
Q6ch; 35. K-B2, P-K5, forcing his
KP.

30. ... P-K5
31. P-KKt3 Q-K4
32. Q-QB6? Q-B4ch
33. Resigns

Even without White's last mistake
the game was lost, as on 32. K-K2,
Q-R5ch wins.

This game is a strategic master-
piece that even with our present know-
ledge of technique cannot be improved

upon, especially in respect to Black's handling of the opening. An important point to note is Paulsen's realization that it is useful to delay castling and thus prevent White from starting an attack with P-KKt4. His timing of the moves on the Q-side is very accurate, and he did not try to play ...Kt-QR4 at an early stage, a manoeuvre which became very popular later, but which today is considered good only in certain positions. The self-confident manner in which he simplifies into an endgame, and his handling of it, confirms Louis Paulsen's reputation as a superb endgame player.

Louis Paulsen is commonly credited with the invention of the Paulsen Defense, when actually it was his brother Wilfred who invented it. This misunderstanding can only be explained by the fact that it was not until after World War I that the difference between the Scheveningen and the Paulsen Defense was clearly defined. The following game exemplifies the difficulty of the distinction, for it starts like a Paulsen Defense and transposes into a Scheveningen, as Black ultimately develops his QKt to B3.

The game is remarkable for the manner in which Paulsen dares to start it. Of the first six moves, five are P moves, and the Q is developed early in spite of the preconceived laws. This completely new approach to opening problems did not cause any stir, and was overlooked at a time when Steinitz' milder eccentricities were often bitterly attacked. Paulsen treats

the following game in a modern spirit, half a century before the opening's "invention"!

Game No. 653 Sicilian Defense

J. Metger vs. L. Paulsen
Breslau 1889

- | | |
|-----------|--------|
| 1. P-K4 | P-QB4 |
| 2. Kt-QB3 | P-K3 |
| 3. Kt-B3 | P-QR3 |
| 4. P-Q4 | PxP |
| 5. KtxP | Q-B2 |
| 6. P-KKt3 | P-QKt4 |
| 7. B-Kt2 | B-Kt2 |
| 8. 0-0 | Kt-QB3 |
| 9. KKt-K2 | ... |

This move is condemned by Metger, who recommended B-K3 followed by P-B4. Still, 9. B-K3, Kt-B3; 10. P-B4, Kt-QKt4 with the double threat of Kt-B5 and P-Kt5 could follow.

- | | |
|----------|-------|
| 9. . . . | Kt-B3 |
| 10. B-B4 | P-Q3 |
| 11. Q-Q3 | ... |

Metger recommended P-QR4 which, however, can be answered by 11...P-Kt5; 12. Kt-R2, Kt-K4; 13. KtxP, BxP.

- | | |
|-----------|--------|
| 11. . . . | Kt-K4! |
|-----------|--------|

A fine move showing advanced positional judgment, as the pure P ending would be lost for Black because of the doubled Ps.

- | | |
|-------------|------|
| 12. BxKt | PxB |
| 13. QR-Q | B-B4 |
| 14. P-QKt4? | ... |

This move shows the shallowness of White's positional judgment. As he could not well have expected

Black to miss 14... BxKtP; 15. KtxP, he must have thought he could restrict Black's Bs. Much later it was recognized that the two Bs, locked in by the Ps and condemned to passivity too long, are bound to come to life again.

- | | |
|-----------|--------|
| 14. . . . | B-K2 |
| 15. P-QR3 | 0-0 |
| 16. P-R3 | KR-Q |
| 17. Q-K3 | Kt-Q2 |
| 18. R-Q3 | Kt-Kt3 |
| 19. KR-Q | Kt-B5 |

The QB5 square, as usual in this variation, is now decisively in Black's possession.

- | | |
|-----------|-------|
| 20. Q-B | Q-Kt3 |
| 21. Kt-Kt | P-R3 |
| 22. P-KR4 | QR-B |
| 23. RxRch | RxR |
| 24. R-Q3 | R-QB |

Quite unbiased by the prejudice that open files should not be left unchallenged. If now 25. R-Q7, B-B; 26. Q-Q, Q-B3 with the threat of ...Kt-Q3. Black's aim is, by exerting pressure on his QB file, to force White to play P-QB3, thus restricting the mobility of White's Kts still further.

- | | |
|-----------|-------|
| 25. P-QB3 | R-Q |
| 26. Q-Q | B-Q3 |
| 27. Q-B2 | . . . |

27...Kt-Kt7 is threatened. How a file doubly occupied can be made useless is cleverly demonstrated by Paulsen.

- | | |
|-----------|------|
| 27. . . . | B-Kt |
| 28. Kt-B | B-R2 |

- | | |
|------------|-------|
| 29. RxRch | QxR |
| 30. Q-Q3 | Q-Kt3 |
| 31. Q-K2 | Kt-K6 |
| 32. B-B3 | Kt-B5 |
| 33. B-Kt2 | Q-B3 |
| 34. Kt-Kt3 | B-R |
| 35. Kt3-Q2 | Kt-Q3 |
| 36. K-B | P-B4 |

After Black has blockaded White's Q-side, and the activity of the Knights has been reduced, he prepares his decisive break-through.

- | | |
|---------|-------|
| 37. K-K | Q-Kt3 |
| 38. B-B | . . . |

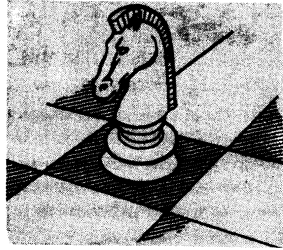
Even 38. P-B3, which Metger thought could have saved the game, would not have helped. 38...Q-Kt8+ 39. Kt-B (39. Q-B, Q-R7), PxP; 40. PxP, BxP; 41. BxB, KtxB; 42. QxKt, Q-B7ch; 43. K-Q, QxKtch 44. K-Q2, Q-B7ch; 45. K-Q, B-K6 46. Q-R8ch, K-B2 47. QxP, Q-B8ch 48. K-B2, Q-K7ch; 49. K-Kt3, B-B8. 38. . . . PxP 39. Resigns

The threat is ...B-Q4 and P-K6. This game really consists of an opening and an endgame with the middle game cleverly eliminated, a characteristic of modern times seen, for example, in the games of Rubinstein. Paulsen was renowned for his endgame play, especially for his handling of the Bs in an open position. The present game, however, shows a notable advance in the method of bringing to life the two Bs confined behind a pawn chain. This technique of breaking up the opponent's pawns has become generally known.

THE CHESS PIECES

by CHARLES BAGBY

Over a century ago there appeared in England chess sets of a design that bears the name of Howard Staunton, a noted player of that day. They are of graceful aspect, and especially pleasing are the hand carved knights with spirited horses' heads derived from the Parthenon frieze. These pieces, traditionally made of boxwood, when carved and polished are rich and close grained, a delight to the eye and sensuous to the hand. The Queen in Tenniel's illustration of Lewis Carroll's "Alice" is a Staunton piece.



A good Staunton set is the gold standard of the experienced chess player. Unfortunately, few good ones are being made today. As the modern manufacturer of furniture cannot refrain from adding his own embellishments to Chippendale and Sheraton, the manufacturer of chess pieces must modify the Staunton design. Little change is needed to take the grace out of it; knights are machine carved; orange or lemon wood is substituted for boxwood and soon the truth of the old saying is proved once more: "Nobody has yet made anything that some one else cannot make cheaper and poorer."

The second traditional design is what is called the "French" set. These pieces are too tall for the width of the base and are inherently unstable. They are caught by the player's cuff at every move with consequent disaster to the position. They bear a number of inane ruffles around the neck which, in case of need, one may count in order to distinguish the bishop from the queen. Perhaps the best commentary on this design is that the French do not like it.

Collectors' sets are made of precious materials and seem to share one curious particularity -- they are fragile. Sets of ivory come from India, sets of jade from China and the Swedes turn out a few of carved crystal. Much subtlety goes into the oriental productions, but it is not aimed at the enhancement of the beauty of the work; a great deal of it is directed at the souvenir collecting proclivities of the tourist. If these carvings were in fact fine art they would not pretend to a utility which is forbidden by their costliness and delicacy.

Every man who owns a lathe will sooner or later design and make a chess set. This fact should be included with the inevitabilities of death and taxes. The shapes will vary, but you may be sure that each will be highly

original. Some will be conical and should come supplied with a tool with which they may be grasped when a move is to be made. Others will be squat blobs; a few are exercises in primitive geometry; many are artistic bankruptcies of the type exemplified by those modern bentwood chairs supported on off-center, spindling iron legs. Whatever the form, they will bear to a good Staunton set about the same relationship that a building contractor's portable house bears to the Palace of Fine Arts. I have seen hundreds of such sets but never one with which I was willing to play a game.

Other novelties along this line are encountered. Those who own home metal working machinery turn out aluminum sets for the antiseptically minded. I should mention also -- oh woe! -- that there are sets of plastic. They are usually rendered more "attractive" by coloring half the pieces red instead of black. On a recent depressing day I was much cheered by a friend who informed me that plastic pieces ignite readily, burn rapidly and leave but little ash.

The Mechanics Institute, operating the oldest chess club in the United States, possesses chessmen that have been in constant use for more than half a century. They were especially designed for vigorous service and were turned from lignum vitae, a wood so hard that it is used as bearing on the propeller shafts of ships. In spite of their toughness these pieces are chipped and scarred from the stress of many a forgotten struggle. Here in this old club on Post Street chess geniuses have pondered over them, stretching forth their hands to grasp and move them upon the checkered board. They have evoked the imagination of the greatest chessplayers of our time: Emmanuel Lasker of Germany, Jose Capablanca of Cuba, Max Euwe of Holland and Alexander Alekhin of Russia, all World Champions. You will understand, then, if I say that for me, a player, these battered symbols, through association, have acquired a value far beyond that of pieces carved from mere jade or crystal.

(Reprinted through courtesy S. F. Examiner)

The Fresno Chess Club has moved to a new location at 3030 Harvey Street, in the Romain Recreation Center. Meetings are on Monday nights and out-of-town players are invited to stop by at the club when in the Fresno vicinity.

GAMES

GAME OF THE MONTH

The Mechanics' Institute Invitational, 1961, again brought together some of the best players in the Bay Area and produced exciting chess. In the last round, Henry Gross and Bill Addison met in a crucial game which decided the eventual outcome of the tournament for the top 3 places. Its sporting merit is matched by its tactical interest -- on both sides.

Game No. 654 Sicilian

| White | Black |
|-----------|------------|
| H. Gross | 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-QB4 | P-K3 |
| 7. 0-0 | B-K2 |
| 8. B-Kt3 | 0-0 |
| 9. B-K3 | Kt-QR4 |
| 10. P-B4 | P-QKt3 |
| 11. P-K5 | Kt-K1 |
| 12. P-B5! | KtxB |

because of PxP, etc., but now his illadvised 10th move allows a neat sortie.

- | | |
|------------|------|
| 13. Kt-B6! | Q-B2 |
| 14. KtxB+ | QxKt |
| 15. P-B6! | Q-Q2 |

Of course PxP, 16. PxP, KtxP; 17. B-Kt5 is bad.

- | | |
|-----------|-------|
| 16. PxKtP | . . . |
|-----------|-------|

But this is hasty -- simply PxKt preserves the advantage. White has overlooked Black's seventeenth.

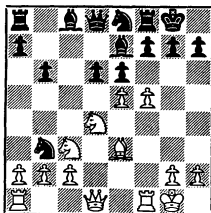
- | | |
|---------------|-------|
| 16. . . . | KtxP |
| 17. Kt-K4 | P-B4 |
| 18. PxP, e.p. | Kt-B4 |
| 19. RxKt | . . . |

White must continue strongly, as 2 pieces are en prise.

- | | |
|-----------|-------|
| 19. . . . | PxR |
| 20. RPxKt | Q-K3! |

Otherwise, Q-Q5+ regains the piece.

- | | |
|------------|-------|
| 21. Q-R5 | Q-B2 |
| 22. Q-Kt5+ | Q-Kt3 |
| 23. KtxP | RxP |
| 24. KtxB | RxKt |
| 25. P-B3 | QxQ |



Black cannot play PxKP, of course,

26. BxQ R-B2

27. R-Q1 R-B3

And, having survived the storm,
Black has a superior endgame.

28. R-Q8+ K-Kt2

29. B-K3 R-K2

30. B-Q4+ K-B2

31. R-Q5 K-Kt3

32. K-B2 QR-K3

Control of the K file offsets the
well-posted Bishop.

33. K-B3 R-K8

34. R-Q6+ KR-K3

35. R-Q7 R-B8+

36. K-Kt3 P-B5+

37. K-R4 R-K7

38. RxQRP RxQKtP

39. P-QKt4 Drawn

Although Black has a pull,
White's pieces are actively placed.

BOOKS AVAILABLE FROMTHE REPORTERReporter Supplements \$1.00

Marshall-Capablanca Match, 1909

Hollywood Invitational, 1952 (won

by Gligoric, ahead of Kashdan,

Steiner, Pomar, etc.)

The Unknown Tal \$1.50

By V. Zemitis

Little-known games by M. Tal from
the period 1952-1956.

Fourth Candidates Tournament \$3.00

published by British Chess Magazine

24th Russian Championship \$3.00

published by British Chess Magazine

" AROUND THE CHESS WORLD IN 80 YEARS" By Dr. N. Divinsky

Another in the distinguished line of BCM quarterlies (see above), this recent publication is the first volume of two which attempt to record all the games played between the world's most prominent masters: Lasker, Pillsbury, Rubinstein, Capablanca, Alekhine, and Botvinnik. I say "attempt" because one game is missing (Rubinstein-Alekhine, Vilna 1912). What with many photographs and a "crosstable" of the top 38 masters from 1870 to 1950, this is an outstanding book. Order from the Reporter: \$3.00

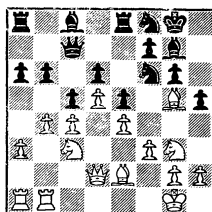
THE REPORTER will issue daily bulletins after every round of the U. S. Open Championship, August 14-27, at the Sheraton Palace in San Francisco. Each bulletin will give all results and selected games and positions from the top boards. The twelve bulletins must be ordered in advance of the tournament. Order from The Reporter. U. S. Open Bulletins.....\$2.00

WESTCHESTER OPEN 1961

Game No. 655 Saemisch

White Black
L. Evans Z. Kovacs

- 1. P-Q4 Kt-KB3
- 2. P-QB4 P-KKt3
- 3. Kt-QB3 B-Kt2
- 4. P-K4 P-Q3
- 5. P-B3 0-0
- 6. KKt-K2 QKt-Q2
- 7. B-Kt5 P-B4
- 8. Q-Q2 R-K1



Actually Black had to look out for B-R6 and therefore the text move is good. If he had proceeded with activity on the Q-side, viz. P-QR3, then most likely White can ignore Black's intentions and proceed with the attack against the Black monarch: 9. P-KR4, P-Kt4 10. B-R6. Evans himself, in a game against Dittmann, Munich 1958, played 9. P-Q5, P-Kt4; 10. PxP, accepting the sacrifice and relinquishing the initiative. Again here instead of 10. PxP, B-R6 seems to be stronger.

- 9. P-Q5 Q-R4
- 10. Kt-Kt3 P-QR3
- 11. B-K2 Kt-B1
- 12. 0-0 P-K4(?)

Here comes P-K3 strongly into consideration. Now Black's Rook has no prospect at all. The K-side activity is too slow, giving White sufficient time for Q-side play.

- 13. P-QR3 Q-B2
- 14. P-Kt4 P-Kt3
- 15. KR-QKt1 P-KR4

Now with a simple retreat White shows up the weaknesses on Black's Queen side.

- 16. B-K3 Kt3-R2
- 17. P-QR4 P-R5
- 18. Kt-B1 P-B4
- Or Kt-Q2; 19. P-R5, PxRP; 20. PxBP, KtxP, etc.
- 19. P-R5 PxKtP
- 20. RxP PxRP
- 21. R4-R4 B-B3
- 22. RxP B-Q1
- 23. R5-R2 R-Kt1
- Otherwise Kt-Kt5.
- 24. P-B5! PxBP
- 25. BxRP P-KB5
- 26. B-B2 P-R6
- 27. P-Q6 Q-KKt2?
- 28. BxB RxB
- 29. R-R7 Kt-Q2
- 30. Q-Q5+ K-R1
- 31. Q-Kt7 B-B2
- 32. PxP PxP
- 33. KxP Kt-Kt4
- 34. R-R8 Q-R3
- 35. P-R4 Q-R4
- 36. PxKt QxKtP+
- 37. K-R1 Resigns

In the opinion of the games' editor, this was the best game of the tournament. In some of the other games, however, Evans' play was less exact.

A fine combination is initiated
by 21. RxB.

| <u>Game No. 656 English</u> | |
|-----------------------------|---------|
| White | Black |
| L. Evans | A. Troy |
| 1. P-QB4 | P-K4 |
| 2. Kt-QB3 | Kt-KB3 |
| 3. P-KKt3 | B-K2 |
| 4. B-Kt2 | P-B3 |
| 5. Kt-B3 | P-Q3 |
| 6. P-Q4 | Q-B2 |
| 7. P-K4 | QKt-Q2 |
| 8. 0-0 | Kt-B1 |
| 9. P-KR3 | B-Q2 |
| 10. B-K3 | Kt-K3 |
| 11. Q-B2 | 0-0 |
| 12. QR-Q1 | KR-Q1 |
| 13. R-Q2 | Kt-B1 |
| 14. KR-Q1 | Kt-Kt3 |
| 15. K-R2 | B-K3 |
| 16. P-Kt3 | Kt-R4 |
| 17. P-Q5 | B-Q2 |
| 18. P-B5 | Kt-B3 |
| 19. PxBP | BxBP |
| 20. PxP | BxQP |
| 21. RxB1 | KR-QB1 |
| 22. Q-Kt1 | Q-R4 |
| 23. P-QKt4 | Q-R6 |
| 24. R6-Q3 | P-QR4 |
| 25. Kt-Q5 | BxKt |
| 26. RxQ | BxP |
| 27. Q-Kt2 | R-B7 |
| 28. Q-Kt3 | QR-QB1 |
| 29. PxP | R-K7 |
| 30. Kt-Kt5 | Resigns |

Bay Area Chess League, 1961

A fine game by a member of the
victorious Stanford team.

| <u>Game No. 657 Caro Kann</u> | |
|-------------------------------|------------|
| White | Black |
| E. Osbun | J. Schmitt |
| 1. P-K4 | P-QB3 |
| 2. P-Q4 | P-Q4 |
| 3. Kt-QB3 | PxP |
| 4. KtxP | Kt-Q2 |
| 5. B-QB4 | KKt-B3 |
| 6. Kt-Kt5 | Kt-Q4 |
| 7. Kt-K2 | Kt2-B3 |
| 8. 0-0 | P-K3 |
| 9. P-B4 | B-Q3 |
| 10. Kt-Kt3 | 0-0 |
| 11. Kt-R5 | P-KKt3 |
| 12. KtxKt4 | KtxKt |
| 13. Q-K1 | P-KR3 |
| 14. Kt-B3 | K-Kt2 |
| 15. B-Q2 | P-QKt4 |
| 16. B-Q3 | P-QR4 |
| 17. Kt-K5 | Q-Kt3 |
| 18. Q-Kt3 | Kt-R4 |
| 19. Q-K3 | BxKt |
| 20. BPxB | P-Kt4 |
| 21. Q-K4 | R-R1 |
| 22. Q-Kt4 | P-KB4 |
| 23. PxPe.p. | KtxP |
| 24. RxKt | KxR |
| 25. R-B1 | K-K2 |
| 26. BxP | PxB |
| 27. QxKtP | K-K1 |
| 28. B-Kt6 | K-Q2 |
| 29. R-B7 | Resigns |

1961 CALIFORNIA OPEN CHAMPIONSHIP

HOTEL CALIFORNIAN, Fresno

September 2-3-4, 1961

7-Round Swiss, 100% Rated

Entry Fee \$5 - 1st Prize \$100 or more

Mechanics' Institute Invitational, 1961

Black gets indigestion after "eating" the Queenside pawns. White's attack breaks up the Black King's residence, and it is only a miracle of cat and mouse play which allows the game to go as long as it does.

Game No. 658 Bird's Opening

| White | Black |
|------------|-------------|
| J. Kalisch | J. Loftsson |
| 1. P-KB4 | Kt-KB3 |
| 2. Kt-KB3 | P-KKt3 |
| 3. P-K3 | B-Kt2 |
| 4. B-K2 | 0-0 |
| 5. 0-0 | P-Q3 |
| 6. P-Q3 | Kt-B3 |
| 7. P-K4 | P-K4 |
| 8. PxP | PxP |
| 9. B-Kt5 | Q-Q3 |
| 10. QKt-Q2 | Q-B4+ |
| 11. K-R1 | Kt-KKt5 |
| 12. Q-K1 | QxP |
| 13. P-KR3 | Kt-B3 |
| 14. Kt-B4 | Kt-K |
| 15. R-B | Q-R5 |
| 16. Q-R4 | B-K3 |
| 17. B-R6 | BxKt |
| 18. RxB | QxP |
| 19. Kt-Kt5 | P-B3 |
| 20. BxB | PxKt |
| 21. RxR+ | KxB |
| 22. Q-B2 | QxP |
| 23. Q-B7+ | K-R3 |
| 24. B-Kt4 | Q-Kt8+ |
| 25. K-R2 | Kt-Q3 |
| 26. Q-B6 | R-K1 |
| 27. B-Q7 | KtxR |
| 28. RxR | Q-Kt5 |
| 29. R-KKt8 | Q-K2 |

30. QxQ KtxQ
 31. R-KS Resigns

A beautiful trap is laid by Gross with 16. B-Q1. White expects to upset the usual trap (19... P-B3) with 20. Kt-K5, but at the last minute he sees that KtxB is met by the problem moves 21. R-R3, R-K1; 22. Kt-B5!, cutting off all escape!

Game No. 659 Dutch Defense

| White | Black |
|-------------|----------|
| J. Loftsson | H. Gross |
| 1. P-Q4 | P-KB4 |
| 2. KKt-B3 | P-K3 |
| 3. P-KKt3 | KKt-B3 |
| 4. B-Kt2 | B-K2 |
| 5. 0-0 | 0-0 |
| 6. P-B4 | P-Q3 |
| 7. Kt-B3 | P-QR4 |
| 8. P-QKt3 | Q-K1 |
| 9. B-Kt2 | Q-R4 |
| 10. P-K3 | B-Q2 |
| 11. Kt-K1 | Q-R3 |
| 12. Kt-Q3 | Kt-B3 |
| 13. P-Q5 | Kt-Q1 |
| 14. PxP | KtxP |
| 15. Kt-Q5 | QR-K1 |
| 16. R-B1 | B-Q1 |
| 17. KtxKt+ | BxKt |
| 18. BxB | RxB |
| 19. BxP | P-B3 |
| 20. Kt-K5 | Q-R6 |
| 21. Kt-Q3 | R-R3 |
| 22. R-K1 | QxP+ |
| 23. K-B1 | Kt-Q5 |
| 24. Resigns | |

Black overlooks a simple combination on move 19, and Don Sutherland finishes with a flourish.

by KtxP. But he won a pawn anyway, and a fine game.

Game No. 660 Sicilian

White Sutherland
Black E. Krestini

1. P-K4 P-QB4
2. Kt-QB3 P-K3
3. B-B4 Kt-QB3
4. P-Q3 P-QR3
5. P-QR4 Kt-KB3
6. B-Kt5 B-K2
7. BxKt BxB
8. KKt-K2 P-Q3
9. 0-0 0-0
10. P-B4 B-Q2
11. Q-Q2 Kt-Kt5
12. B-Kt3 Q-Kt3
13. K-R1 QR-Q1
14. Kt-Kt3 P-Q4
15. Kt-R5 B-K2
16. P-B5 PxP
17. PxP P-B5
18. P-B6 BxP
19. RxB! QxR
20. KtxQ+ PxKt
21. PxP PxP
22. Kt-K4 PxB
23. KtxP+ K-Kt2
24. Q-Kt5+ K-R1
25. Kt-R5 Resigns

With this key game, the erst-while leader is knocked out of first place. White carefully builds up a "Marocsy Bind" and puts pressure on the center. He could have played 30. RxP, because B-B3 is answered

Game No. 661 English

White R. Hoppe
Black E. Krestini

1. P-QB4 Kt-KB3
2. Kt-KB3 P-KKt3
3. P-KKt3 B-Kt2
4. B-Kt2 0-0
5. 0-0 P-QB4
6. P-Q4 PxP
7. KtxP Kt-B3
8. Kt-QB3 KtxKt
9. QxKt P-Q3
10. P-K4 B-K3
11. Q-Q3 R-B1
12. P-Kt3 Kt-Kt5
13. B-Kt2 Q-R4
14. QR-Kt1 Q-R4
15. P-KR3 Kt-K4
16. Q-K2 QxQ
17. KtxQ Kt-B3
18. Kt-B4 B-Q2
19. BxB KxB
20. QR-Q1 P-Kt3
21. R-Q2 P-B4
22. PxP PxP
23. R-K1 KR-K1
24. Kt-Q5 K-B1
25. B-B3 Kt-K4
26. B-R5 Kt-Kt3
27. RQ2-K2 P-K4
28. Kt-B6 R-K2
29. R-Q2 K-Kt2
30. KtxB RxKt
31. BxKt PxP
32. RxKP K-B3
33. RK5-Q5 K-K3
34. K-Kt2 R-KB1
35. K-B3 P-KKt4

| | | | |
|------------|---------|-----------|--------|
| 36. P-KKt4 | PxP+ | 23. KtxR | P-Kt4 |
| 37. KxP | R-B5+ | 24. P-B4 | KtPxP |
| 33. KxP | R-B1 | 25. P-B5 | PxKtP |
| 39. R-K2+ | K-B2 | 26. PxB | PxP |
| 40. R-B5+ | Resigns | 27. K-Kt2 | Kt-Kt5 |

A strange game! Bendit begins in his usual sanguine style -- and Addison, in a superior position, goes in for an endgame combination which does not quite come off. He regains the piece nicely, but makes a sad oversight on move 36, when Kt-B5 might even win.

| | |
|------------|----------|
| 28. Kt-K1 | R-QKt1 |
| 29. K-R1 | K-Q3 |
| 30. B-K2 | P-B4 |
| 31. PxP | Kt-Q4 |
| 32. Kt-B3 | R-Kt8+ |
| 33. RxR | PxR (Q)+ |
| 34. KxQ | Kt-B6+ |
| 35. K-B2 | KtxB |
| 36. Kt-Kt5 | Kt-Kt6 |
| 37. P-B6 | Resigns |

Game No. 662 Irregular

| White | Black |
|-----------|------------|
| K. Bendit | W. Addison |
| 1. Kt-QR3 | P-Q4 |
| 2. P-QKt3 | P-K4 |
| 3. P-QB4 | P-Q5 |
| 4. Kt-B2 | P-QB4 |
| 5. P-K4 | Kt-QB3 |
| 6. P-Q3 | B-K2 |
| 7. P-KKt4 | B-Kt4 |
| 8. B-K2 | BxB |
| 9. QxB | KKt-K2 |
| 10. Q-Kt5 | Kt-Kt3 |
| 11. QxQ+ | KxQ |
| 12. P-KR4 | Kt-B5 |
| 13. P-B3 | P-KR4 |
| 14. P-Kt5 | P-B3 |
| 15. PxP | PxP |
| 16. B-B1 | KR-Kt1 |
| 17. 0-0-0 | K-B2 |
| 18. R-Q2 | R-Kt6 |
| 19. Kt-K1 | B-K3 |
| 20. Kt-K2 | KtxKt+ |
| 21. RxKt | P-R3 |
| 22. R-Kt2 | RxR |

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA OPEN, 19Game No. 663 King's Indian

| White | Black |
|------------|-----------|
| J. Hanken | Z. Kovacs |
| 1. Kt-KB3 | Kt-KB3 |
| 2. P-KKt3 | P-KKt3 |
| 3. B-Kt2 | B-Kt2 |
| 4. 0-0 | 0-0 |
| 5. P-B4 | P-Q3 |
| 6. P-Q3 | P-K4 |
| 7. Kt-B3 | Kt-R4 |
| 8. Kt-Q2 | P-QB3 |
| 9. P-QKt4 | P-KB4 |
| 10. Q-Kt3 | K-R1 |
| 11. P-Kt5 | Q-K2 |
| 12. PxP | PxP |
| 13. B-QR3 | Kt-R3 |
| 14. BxBP | R-QKt1 |
| 15. Q-B2 | B-Kt2 |
| 16. BxB | RxB |
| 17. QR-Kt1 | R-Q2 |
| 18. Kt-Q5 | Q-K3 |

| | | | |
|------------|---------|-------------|--------|
| 19. Kt-KB3 | P-R3 | 7. O-O | Q-Kt3 |
| 20. P-K3 | P-Kt4 | 8. P-QR4 | B-Q3 |
| 21. Q-K2 | Q-B2 | 9. P-B3 | PxP |
| 22. R-Kt5 | P-B5 | 10. KtxP | B-KKt5 |
| 23. P-Kt4 | Kt-B3 | 11. Q-B2 | B-R4 |
| 24. P-R3 | Kt-K1 | 12. P-R5 | Q-B2 |
| 25. K-Kt2 | QKt-B2 | 13. B-Q3 | P-QR3 |
| 26. KtxKt | KtxKt | 14. Kt2-B3 | Kt-B4 |
| 27. R-Kt7 | Kt-K3 | 15. B-K2 | O-O |
| 28. RxR | QxR | 16. B-Q2 | B-Kt3 |
| 29. P-K4 | B-B3 | 17. Q-Q1 | KR-K1 |
| 30. Q-Kt2 | B-K2 | 18. Kt-R4 | B-K5 |
| 31. R-QKt1 | P-KR4 | 19. P-KKt3 | QKt-Q2 |
| 32. Q-Kt5 | Q-Q1 | 20. B-B3 | P-K4 |
| 33. Q-Q5 | Kt-B2 | 21. BxB | PxKt |
| 34. Q-B6 | PxP | 22. B-Q3 | PxKP |
| 35. PxP | Q-B1 | 23. B-K1 | Kt-B4 |
| 36. Kt-R2 | P-B6+ | 24. B-K2 | QKt-K5 |
| 37. K-Kt3 | Q-K3 | 25. Kt-B5 | B-B4 |
| 38. QxKt | Q-B3 | 26. K-Kt2 | Q-Q2 |
| 39. R-Kt8 | Q-B5+ | 27. Kt-Q4 | R-K2 |
| 40. K-R3 | Q-B3 | 28. P-R3 | QR-K1 |
| 41. RxR+ | BxR | 29. P-KKt4 | Kt-Q7 |
| 42. Kt-B1 | Q-R3+ | 30. R-KKt1 | BxKt |
| 43. K-Kt3 | Q-R3 | 31. PxB | R-K5 |
| 44. Kt-K3 | Resigns | 32. P-Kt5 | Q-B4 |
| | | 33. PxKt | RxBP |
| | | 34. B-Kt4 | Q-K5+ |
| | | 35. K-R2 | Kt-B8+ |
| | | 36. RxKt | RxR |
| | | 37. Q-K2 | Q-R8+ |
| | | 38. K-Kt3 | P-KKt4 |
| | | 39. B-KB3 | R-Kt8+ |
| | | 40. B-Kt2 | R-K5 |
| | | 41. R-B1 | P-R3 |
| | | 42. K-B3 | Q-R7 |
| | | 43. B-Kt3 | R-B5+ |
| | | 44. Resigns | |

This was Kovacs only defeat in the tournament, and something of an upset since he currently holds both the State Open and State Championship!

Game No. 664 Bird's Opening

| White | Black |
|-------------|---------------|
| E. Bersbach | T. Weinberger |
| 1. P-KB4 | P-QB4 |
| 2. Kt-KB3 | P-Q4 |
| 3. P-K3 | Kt-KB3 |
| 4. P-Q4 | B-B4 |
| 5. B-Kt5+ | QKt-Q2 |
| 6. QKt-Q2 | P-K3 |

Weinberger's only loss was also to Hanken, who thus defeated two State Champions in a row.

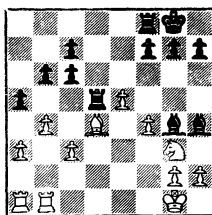
Westchester Open, 1961:

I. Rivise

White To Play

White marches his King out and right into trouble:

22. K-B2? P-KB3
 23. K-K3 P-QB4
 and wins.



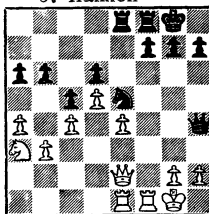
D. Young

J. Hanken

Black To Play

When is a Pawn not protected:

21. ... P-B4
 22. P-Kt3? QxP wins
 (after QxQ, PxQ, 24. RxR+,
 KxR, etc.)

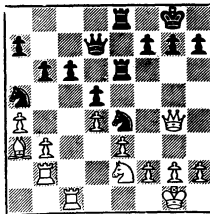


D. Young

Mechanics' Invitational, 1961:
 W. Addison

Black To Play:

23. ... KtxBP!
 24. Q-B5 Kt-Q6!
 25. QxKt RxP
 26. Q-Q1 KtxP
 27. R-B3 Kt-R4
 28. RxR RxR
 29. B-Kt4 Kt-B5
 30. R-Kt3 Q-Kt5 and wins.



J. Loftsson

A superb combination.

Southern California Open, 1961

| | |
|---------------------|-----------------|
| <u>Game No. 665</u> | <u>Sicilian</u> |
| White | Black |
| Harmon | S. Sholomson |

| | |
|------------|--------|
| 1. P-K4 | P-QB4 |
| 2. Kt-KB3 | P-Q3 |
| 3. P-Q4 | PxP |
| 4. KtxP | Kt-KB3 |
| 5. Kt-QB3 | P-QR3 |
| 6. B-QB4 | P-K3 |
| 7. P-QR3 | B-K2 |
| 8. O-O | O-O |
| 9. K-R1 | P-QKt4 |
| 10. B-R2 | B-Kt2 |
| 11. P-B3 | Kt-B3 |
| 12. B-K3 | Q-B2 |
| 13. P-KKt4 | Kt-K4 |
| 14. P-Kt5 | KKt-Q2 |
| 15. Q-K2 | QR-B1 |
| 16. QR-K1 | Kt-QB3 |
| 17. P-KR4 | KtxKt |
| 18. BxKt | Kt-K4 |
| 19. B-K3 | Kt-B5 |
| 20. B-B1 | KtxRP |
| 21. PxKt | QxKt |
| 22. B-Kt3 | KR-Q1 |
| 23. B-Q2 | Q-B2 |
| 24. Q-R2 | Q-Kt3 |
| 25. P-R4 | P-Q4 |
| 26. P-K5 | P-Kt5 |
| 27. R-B2 | P-Q5 |
| 28. P-KR5 | P-Q6 |
| 29. P-Kt6 | QPxP |
| 30. PxBP | K-B1 |
| 31. R-QB1 | RxB |
| 32. RxR | BxP+ |
| 33. R-Kt2 | Q-K6 |
| 34. RxP | RxR |
| 35. BxP | Q-B8ch |

36. Q-Kt1 QxB
37. Resigns

| | |
|---------------------|----------------|
| <u>Game No. 666</u> | <u>English</u> |
| White | Black |
| S. Rogosin | S. Matzner |

| | |
|------------|--------|
| 1. P-QB4 | Kt-KB3 |
| 2. Kt-QB3 | P-B3 |
| 3. P-KKt3 | P-Q4 |
| 4. PxP | PxP |
| 5. B-Kt2 | Kt-B3 |
| 6. Kt-B3 | P-Q5 |
| 7. Kt-QKt1 | P-K4 |
| 8. O-O | B-QB4 |
| 9. P-Q3 | O-O |
| 10. Q-Kt3 | R-Kt1 |
| 11. B-Kt5 | P-KR3 |
| 12. BxKt | QxB |
| 13. R-B1 | Q-K2 |
| 14. QKt-Q2 | P-R3 |
| 15. Kt-K4 | B-R2 |
| 16. P-QR3 | B-K3 |
| 17. Q-Q1 | P-B4 |
| 18. QKt-Q2 | P-K5 |
| 19. PxP | P-B5 |
| 20. R-B2 | PxP |
| 21. RPxP | QR-Q1 |
| 22. Kt-K1 | P-Q6 |
| 23. KtxP | RxKt |
| 24. PxR | BxP |
| 25. K-R2 | BxP |
| 26. K-Kt1 | B-B7 |
| 27. K-B1 | B-R2 |
| 28. Kt-B3 | B-Kt6 |
| 29. Q-B1 | BxR |
| 30. QxB | Kt-Q5 |
| 31. Q-R2 | P-QKt4 |
| 32. Q-Kt3 | Q-KB2 |

and Black won.

Colorado Open, 1960Game No. 667 Sicilian

White Black

P. Gould J. Shaw
(Rhode Island) (New Mexico)

- | | |
|-------------|--------|
| 1. P-K4 | P-QB4 |
| 2. Kt-KB3 | P-Q3 |
| 3. P-Q4 | PxP |
| 4. KtxP | Kt-KB3 |
| 5. Kt-QB3 | P-QR3 |
| 6. B-KKt5 | P-K3 |
| 7. P-B4 | B-K2 |
| 8. Q-B3 | Q-B2 |
| 9. O-O-O | B-Q2 |
| 10. P-B5 | O-O |
| 11. P-KKt4 | Kt-B3 |
| 12. B-K3 | QR-B1 |
| 13. P-Kt5 | Kt-K4 |
| 14. PxKt ! | KtxQ |
| 15. PxB | KR-K1 |
| 16. KtxKt | PxP |
| 17. B-KB4 | PxP |
| 18. BxQP | Q-R4 |
| 19. Kt-K5 | B-K3 |
| 20. KtxKP | BxP |
| 21. B-KR3 ! | RxP+ |
| 22. KxR | Q-R5+ |
| 23. K-Q3 | Q-Kt4+ |
| 24. K-K3 | QxP |
| 25. KR-Kt1 | Q-Kt6+ |
| 26. R-Q3 | Q-Kt3+ |
| 27. R-Q4 | Q-Kt6+ |
| 28. Kt-Q3 | B-Kt8 |
| 29. Kt-B6+ | K-R1 |
| 30. KtxR | BxKt |
| 31. RxB | Q-Kt3+ |
| 32. K-B3 | QxR |

33. Kt-B6 Q-R8+

34. B-Kt2 Resigns.

An excellent fight. After missing some winning chances earlier (instead of 11. P-KKt4, PxP followed by Q-R3), White plays a fine speculative sacrifice.

San Bernardino Open, 1961Game No. 668 Sicilian

White Black

D. Cotten Z. Kocsis

- | | |
|-------------|---------|
| 1. P-K4 | P-QB4 |
| 2. Kt-KB3 | P-Q3 |
| 3. B-Kt5+ | B-Q2 |
| 4. BxB | QxB |
| 5. P-Q4 | PxP |
| 6. KtxP | Kt-KB3 |
| 7. Kt-QB3 | P-KKt3 |
| 8. B-K3 | B-KKt2 |
| 9. Q-Q2 | QKt-B3 |
| 10. P-KB3 | O-O |
| 11. P-KKt4 | KR-QB1 |
| 12. P-KR4 | P-KR4 |
| 13. PxP | KtxP |
| 14. Kt4-K2 | Kt-K4 |
| 15. R-KB1 | Kt-QB5 |
| 16. Q-QB1 | Q-KR6 |
| 17. P-QKt3 | KtxB |
| 18. QxB | Kt-KKt6 |
| 19. Resigns | |

Black wins at least a piece. This was the shortest game of the tournament, which is the third Open sponsored by the San Bernardino Chess Club.

The following games are from recent exhibitions by Samuel Reshevsky, all with clocks. At Los Angeles, Reshevsky played eight games simultaneously, losing to Tibor Weinberger and Jack Moskowitz. The latter game follows.

30. P-Kt4 R-B6
 31. Q-R4+ Q-B3
 32. R-Kt5 P-KR3
 33. Resigns

In the following game, Reshevsky turns in a neat victory.

Game No. 669 Nimzo-Indian

White Black
 S. Reshevsky J. Moskowitz

1. P-Q4 Kt-KB3
2. P-QB4 P-K3
3. Kt-QB3 B-Kt5
4. P-K3 P-B4
5. Kt-K2 P-Q4
6. P-QR3 PxQP
7. PxB PxKt
8. KtxP O-O
9. B-K2 Q-K2
10. P-Kt5 R-Q1
11. Q-B2 QKt-Q2
12. O-O PxP
13. BxP P-QKt3
14. P-K4 B-Kt2
15. B-K2 KR-QB1
16. P-B3 Q-B4+
17. K-R1 Kt-K4
18. B-Kt5 QKt-Kt5
19. BxKt Kt-K6
20. Q-B1 PxP
21. R-K1 K-R1
22. B-Q3 KtxP
23. Q-R6 KtxR
24. QxBP+ K-Kt1
25. RxKt Q-R4
26. R-Kt1+ K-B1
27. Kt-K2 R-B4
28. Kt-Q4 Q-K4
29. Q-R6+ K-K2

Game No. 670 King's Fianchetto

White Black
 S. Reshevsky I. Rivise

1. P-K4 P-KKt3
2. P-Q4 B-Kt2
3. Kt-KB3 P-Q3
4. B-K2 Kt-QB3
5. O-O P-K4
6. P-Q5 Kt-Q5
7. KtxKt PxKt
8. Kt-Q2 P-QB4
9. Kt-B4 P-QB4
10. Kt-Q2 B-Q2
11. P-QR4 P-QR3
12. PxP PxP
13. RxR QxR
14. P-QKt4 Kt-K2
15. Kt-Kt3 Q-R2
16. B-KB4 Kt-B1
17. B-Kt3 O-O
18. P-K5 P-B5
19. KtxP PxP
20. Kt-B6 BxKt
21. PxP Q-Q5
22. QxQ PxQ
23. R-Q1 R-K1
24. K-B1 P-Kt4
25. B-Kt4 Kt-Kt3
26. P-B7 R-R1
27. P-B3 P-R4
28. P-B5 P-R5
29. R-B3 B-K4

| | | | |
|-----------|---------|------------|-------|
| 30. BxP | BxBP | 20. Kt-Kt4 | Q-B2 |
| 31. B-B6 | B-B5 | 21. B-QE | R-R6 |
| 32. K-B2 | R-K1 | 22. R-R1 | KR-R1 |
| 33. P-Kt3 | B-K6+ | 23. RxR | RxR |
| 34. K-Kt2 | R-R1 | 24. Q-B1 | R-R2 |
| 35. PxP | PxP | 25. Q-B2 | P-R4 |
| 36. K-R3 | P-B6 | 26. R-Kt1 | K-R2 |
| 37. BxBP | Kt-B5 | 27. R-Kt2 | P-K5 |
| 38. B-B6 | B-B7 | 28. R-R2 | PxP |
| 39. B-K4 | R-QB1 | 29. KtxQP | P-B4 |
| 40. R-Q5 | Kt-K6 | 30. RxR | QxR |
| 41. R-R5 | Resigns | 31. B-B3 | Q-R5 |
| | | 32. QxQ | BxQ |
| | | 33. BxB | KxB |
| | | 34. K-B1 | B-K1 |
| | | 35. K-K2 | K-B3 |
| | | 36. P-B4 | P-Kt4 |
| | | 37. PxP+ | KxP |
| | | 38. Kt-B4 | B-B2 |
| | | 39. B-Q5 | Kt-Q1 |
| | | 40. BxB | KtxB |
| | | 41. P-K4 | PxP |
| | | 42. K-K3 | Kt-K4 |
| | | 43. KxP | KtxP |
| | | 44. K-Q5 | Kt-Q7 |
| | | 45. KxP | P-B5 |
| | | 46. K-B5 | P-B6 |
| | | 47. K-Kt4 | P-B7 |
| | | 48. Kt-K2 | |

The following game, from the San Francisco exhibition, is an interesting draw.

Game No. 671 English

White Black
R. Hoppe S. Reshevsky

| | |
|-------------|---------|
| 1. P-QB4 | Kt-KB3 |
| 2. Kt-QB3 | P-KKt3 |
| 3. Kt-B3 | B-Kt2 |
| 4. P-KKt3 | O-O |
| 5. B-Kt2 | P-Q3 |
| 6. O-O | P-K4 |
| 7. P-Q3 | QKt-Q2 |
| 8. R-Kt1 | P-QR4 |
| 9. P-QR3 | R-K1 |
| 10. P-QKt4 | PxP |
| 11. PxP | Kt-B1 |
| 12. Kt-Q2 | Kt-K3 |
| 13. P-Kt5 | Kt-B4 |
| 14. KtQ2-K4 | KtB3xKt |
| 15. KtxKt | Kt-K3 |
| 16. Kt-B3 | P-KB4 |
| 17. Kt-Q5 | B-Q2 |
| 18. P-K3 | P-B3 |
| 19. PxP | PxP |

Draw Agreed

The Games Editor welcomes games submitted for publication with or without notes.

The Editor would also like an expression of opinion for more or fewer games fully annotated.

MINUTES OF MEETING
CALIFORNIA STATE CHESS FEDERATION
28th REGULAR MEMBERSHIP MEETING held in Hotel Californian,
Fresno, California, May 27, 1961

1. President Isaac Kashdan, chairman, called the meeting to order at 9:50 P. M.
2. Secretary Spencer Van Gelder read the minutes of the 1960 annual meeting which were adopted as read by voice vote.
3. Treasurer Ralph Hultgren read the financial report as of May 25, 1961, which showed a cash surplus of \$401.19. This was \$9 more than the report as of May 27, 1960. It was noted that membership is down to 325, a further drop of 7 from the previous year and 66 less than 1959.
4. Chairman of Tournament Committee Guthrie McClain reported that all tournaments held under auspices of CSCF for the past year were financially and otherwise successful with the exception of Postal Chess tournament which is discussed in following paragraphs.

Remarks and recommendations by H. D. Rader concerning mandatory membership in CSCF for all rated tournaments. Membership is not unanimous on this subject.

Inspiring talk by Henry Gross, regional vice-president of USCF for the West, about the forthcoming U. S. Open in San Francisco.

Fred Hazard suggested that a novice tournament be held. This idea was very favorably received and referred to the tournament committee for action.
5. After report and discussion by members familiar with the Postal Chess tournament problems, it was decided that Postal Chess should be considered an unsatisfactory venture for CSCF. Acting upon resolutions offered from the floor, membership voted unanimously to discontinue Postal Chess tournament and to refund entry fees to all who requested such refunds.
6. It was decided to investigate the feasibility of holding qualifying Northern California Championship at Hamilton Air Force Base. The tournament committee will confer with Charles R. Savery in an endeavor to get this off the ground.