

THE CALIFORNIA CHESS REPORTER

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THE CALIFORNIA CHESS REPORTER — Ten numbers per year
 Official Organ of the California State Chess Federation
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NORTH 37 - SOUTH 33

Northern California defeated Southern California at Fresno on May 31 in the 26th playing of the annual classic team match. The teams were evenly matched. The North scored the first point, but it was quickly tied by Captain Charles Henderson of the South (a six-mover). The North then began to build up a lead; it was 4-2, then 8-5, 10-6. At 1:00 P.M. the North led, 11½-6½; and now the South put on a drive. At 1:20 the North lead was cut to 14-11; at 1:30 it was 15½-13½; and in the next ten minutes the South tied it, 15½-15½.

During the next hour the South maintained a lead of either one point or two points, but shortly after 2:30 the score was tied again at 20½-20½. For the next half hour or so the South only scored half a point, and the North took a four-point lead which held up until the end.

The annual business meeting and elections of the California State Chess Federation were held on Saturday night before the match. At the same time, the rapid-transit finals were played, amongst the survivors of four sections which were started in the afternoon. Earl Pruner of San Francisco won the Speed Championship 8-1, followed by John Lazos 7-2 and Gil Ramirez tied with Ronnie Gross 5½-3½.

FRESNO - May 31, 1959 (The South had White on Board 1)

<u>NORTHERN CALIFORNIA</u>		<u>SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA</u>	
1. I. König	$\frac{1}{2}$	I. Rivise	$\frac{1}{2}$
2. E. Pruner	0	S. Almgren	1
3. G. Ramirez	0	H. Borochoy	1
4. H. Gross	0	R. Gross	1
5. V. Zemitis	$\frac{1}{2}$	R. Lorber	$\frac{1}{2}$
6. P. Smith	$\frac{1}{2}$	G. Soules	$\frac{1}{2}$
7. G. McClain	0	J. Lazos	1
8. W. Haines	$\frac{1}{2}$	G. Patterson	$\frac{1}{2}$
9. E. Edmondson	$\frac{1}{2}$	G. Palmer	$\frac{1}{2}$
10. W. Adams	1	M. Gordon	0
11. O. Celle	$\frac{1}{2}$	J. Alexander	$\frac{1}{2}$
12. W. Hendricks	1	J. Barry	0
13. R. Willson	1	F. Burke	0
14. D. Nieder	1	L. Standers	0
15. C. Jonas	0	J. Jaffray	1
16. R. Hultgren	1	N. Robinson	0
17. G. Rasmussen	0	N. Hultgren	1
18. C. Sedlack	0	G. Hultgren	1
19. W. Leeds	$\frac{1}{2}$	F. Hazard	$\frac{1}{2}$
20. D. Sutherland	1	A. Raymond	0
21. C. Svalberg	$\frac{1}{2}$	L. Johnson	$\frac{1}{2}$
22. F. Ruys	1	C. Gibbs	0
23. N. Austin	0	C. Henderson	1
24. J. Gee	0	T. Fries	1
25. R. Womack	0	D. Bengé	1
26. R. Baker	1	Z. Offenbach	0
27. O. Bender	1	C. Bitzer	0
28. J. Blackstone	1	A. Taylor	0
29. G. Bishop	1	A. Michaelson	0
30. G. Farly	0	R. Bagley	1
31. S. VanGelder	0	W. Steel	1
32. J. Havill	0	W. Cunningham	1
33. R. Freeman	1	S. Mann	0
34. L. Turner	0	F. Sleep	1
35. F. Weinberg	1	W. Wheeler	0
36. J. Spann	0	D. Maron	1
37. D. McLeod	$\frac{1}{2}$	F. Hofeld	$\frac{1}{2}$
38. E. Dana	0	A. Gates	1
39. D. Hoffman	$\frac{1}{2}$	L. Mercy	$\frac{1}{2}$
40. L. Daugherty	1	C. Ulrich	0

<u>NORTHERN CALIFORNIA</u>		<u>SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA</u>	
41. E. Wrany	$\frac{1}{2}$	J. Thompson	$\frac{1}{2}$
42. R. Karch	1	J. Zizda	0
43. F. Harris	0	C. Lowery	1
44. W. Rebold	0	M. Gelbard	1
45. J. Reynolds	$\frac{1}{2}$	P. Klaus	$\frac{1}{2}$
46. G. Oakes	1	K. Forrest	0
47. F. Christensen	$\frac{1}{2}$	A. Carpenter	$\frac{1}{2}$
48. O. Rothe	$\frac{1}{2}$	A. Smith	$\frac{1}{2}$
49. R. McCullough	0	L. Bowen	1
50. R. Guzman	0	J. Titone	1
51. M. Mattingly	1	J. Hunt	0
52. R. Loewinsohn	1	H. Rader	0
53. C. Smith	0	B. Murphy	1
54. L. Krogness	1	R. Baldinger	0
55. E. Hawksworth	1	V. Quiles	0
56. F. Olvera	0	A. Thompson	1
57. R. DeLashmutt	0	J. O'Brien	1
58. D. Gillette	1	H. Calkins	0
59. B. Wong	1	F. Baker	0
60. L. Legler	1	W. Winston	0
61. T. Cochran	1	E. Stephens	0
62. R. Lee	0	R. Hagedorn	1
63. G. Lydeard	0	J. Hamilton	1
64. L. Zipfel	1	T. Jones	0
65. B. Bowman	1	K. King	0
66. E. Schnoor	1	L. Cann	0
67. C. Nealis	1	W. VanGelder	0
68. W. Feinstein	0	E. Lindstrom	1
69. Mrs. V. Smith	1	Jim Alexander	0
70. R. Harris	<u>1</u>	Mrs. Lindstrom	<u>0</u>
NORTH	37	SOUTH	33

STATISTICAL REPORT -- by Wm. P. Barlow

The 1959 Northern California vs. Southern California team match was the twenty-sixth in a series started in 1926. This year's match was 70 boards and was only exceeded in number in 1954 and 1957. Of the total of 70 games played, 30 were won by White, 26 were won by Black, and 14 were drawn.

The North over the years has used a total of 299 players, while the South has used a total of 390 players. There have been 28 players who have played at various times both for the North and the South.

The results of the previous matches follow:

Year	North	South	Winner	Year	North	South	Winner
1926	4½	7½	South	1947	17	5	North
1927	6½	5½	North	1948	28½	28½	TIE
1930	6½	5½	North	1949	24½	26½	South
1931	10½	14½	South	1950	24	21½	North
1932	9½	10½	South	1951	38½	19½	North
1934	12½	12½	TIE	1952	32	27	North
1935	12½	12½	TIE	1953	34	27	North
1936	9½	15½	South	1954	42	30	North
1937	13	12	North	1955	35	24	North
1938	14½	10½	North	1956	31½	35½	South
1939	14	12	North	1957	36	37	South
1940	18½	6½	North	1958	32½	30½	North
1946	14	11	North	1959	37	33	North

In the 26 matches played, the North has won 16 times, the South has won 7 times, and there have been 3 ties. A total of 1,002 games has been played during this period (not counting a 20-board match between the Northern second team and the Southern team in 1947 won by the North second team 10½-9½) and the North has scored 558½ points against 480½ for the South.

As has been the case for a number of years, the Northern players had more years of experience at North-South matches than the Southern players. The players from the North had played a total of 359 previous times, an average of 5.13 years per man, while the South players had played a total of 243 previous times, averaging 3.47 years per player. The following table gives the previous experience of each team:

Northern California				Southern California			
Previous Years	No. of Players	Previous Years	No. of Players	Previous Years	No. of Players	Previous Years	No. of Players
25	1	7	2	19	2	6	3
22	1	6	5	17	1	5	4
20	1	5	1	11	1	4	3
16	1	4	4	10	2	3	3
15	3	3	6	9	1	2	8
13	1	2	10	8	2	1	15
12	2	1	8	7	6	0	19
11	1	0	15				70
10	3		70				
9	2						
8	3						

The results by experience are shown as follows:

<u>Years of Previous Experience</u>	<u>Northern California</u>		<u>Southern California</u>	
	<u>Won</u>	<u>Lost</u>	<u>Won</u>	<u>Lost</u>
10 & over	6	8	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
5 - 9	7	6	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
1 - 4	16	12	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	13 $\frac{1}{2}$
0	8	7	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{1}{2}$
	<u>37</u>	<u>33</u>	<u>33</u>	<u>37</u>

There were three players at the match who received their ten-year pins:

<u>North</u>	<u>South</u>
E. Dana	G. Patterson
L. Daugherty	

Players presented with five-year pins were:

<u>North</u>	<u>South</u>
R. Baker	Z. Offenbach
R. Guzman	W. Steel
G. Ramirez	
E. Wrany	

The following table shows the players who have now played five times or more:

<u>North</u>		<u>South</u>	
F. N. Christensen	26	H. Borocho	20
Wm. P. Barlow	25	C. J. Gibbs	20
W. G. McClain	23	E. P. Elliott	19
W. A. Hendricks	21	L. Johnson	18
R. P. Willson	17	G. E. Croy	17
C. J. Bergman	16	M. Gordon	12
Henry Gross	16	S. Almgren	11
Dr. H. J. Ralston	16	R. Banner	11
C. Sedlack	16	C. Henderson	11
S. H. Van Gelder	16	I. Spero	11
D. N. Vedensky	16	H. Gordon	10
P. Smith	14	E. W. Grabill	10
N. T. Austin	13	G.S.G. Patterson	10
Dr. R. Hultgren	13	K. Forrest	9
W. Leeds	12	R. Martin	9
M. O. Meyer	12	I. Rivise	9
V. Pafnutieff	12	S. Weinbaum	9
W. T. Adams	11	T. Fries	8

Players who have played five times or more, continued:

North		South	
F. Olvera	11	S. Geller	8
C. Svalberg	11	F. Hazard	8
E. T. Dana	10	F. Hufnagel	8
L. Daugherty	10	N. Hultgren	8
C. R. Wilson	10	A. V. Taylor	8
D. M. Belmont	9	C. Ulrich	8
C. M. Capps	9	W. Wheeler	8
J. B. Gee	9	G. Chase	7
L. Krogness	9	M. Cook	7
G. Lewis	9	R. Gross	7
G. B. Oakes	9	G. A. Hunnex	7
E. Pruner	9	C. E. Kodil	7
R. Freeman	8	D. Maron	7
F. Weinberg	8	L. Millstein	7
L.L. Boyette	7	A. Spiller	7
F. Crofut	7	L. Standers	7
E. O. Fawcett	7	R. Travers	7
E. Jonas	7	H. Abel	6
H. King	7	H. Calkins	6
I. Konig	7	Dr. B. Collins	6
A. Loera	7	G. Goehler	6
G. Rasmussen	7	G. Hultgren	6
Dr. F. Ruys	7	W. T. Pinney	6
A. B. Stamer	7	A. Raymond	6
J. Tippin	7	F. E. Sleep	6
Fred Byron	6	S. Austrian	5
C. Ekoos	6	W. D. Caverly	5
Dr. M. Eudey	6	E. Everett	5
N. E. Falconer	6	J. M. Freed	5
E. Hoffer	6	I. Kashdan	5
S. Kondrashoff	6	Z. Offenbach	5
O. Rothe	6	R. Solana	5
R. Baker	5	W. Steel	5
F. Clark	5	R. Syvertsen	5
R. Guzman	5	G. Van Deene	5
M. Hailpam	5	G. Ramirez	5
E. L. Jeffers	5	J. Schmitt	5
L. Kerfoot	5	Dr. M. B. Shimkin	5
G. Lutz	5	A. Stobbe	5
R. Maxwell	5	L. Tomori	5
E. Mueller	5	P. Traum	5
N. Prec	5	R. Trenberth	5
		E. Wrany	5

The following players will be eligible for 10-year pins in the 1960 match:

<u>North</u>		<u>South</u>
D. M. Belmont	G. Lewis	K. Forrest
C. M. Capps	G. Oakes	I. Rivise
J. Gee	E. Pruner	S. Weinbaum

Those players who have played four times and who will be eligible for 5-year pins in 1960 are as follows:

<u>North</u>		<u>South</u>
S. Abrahams	E. Hawsworth	J. Alexander
A. Chappel	D. McLeod	D. Amneus
R. Currie	J. Nedham	A. Bazael
W. H. Donnelly	C. Smith	E. Carlson
E. Edmondson	L. Turner	E. Fisher
C. Fotias	V. Zemitis	C. Fuglie
		Mrs. C. Grumette
		E. Hoffpaur
		F. Johnson
		Dr. P. Lapiken
		B. Madrid
		S. Mazner
		P. C. McKenna
		J. P. Quillen
		R. Reed
		G. Reinhardt
		E. F. Schraeder
		A. Thompson
		J. Thompson

Of the players who have participated five times or more, the North has 36 players who have a batting average of more than .500, while the South has 21 in the same category:

<u>North Player</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>North Player</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>South Player</u>	<u>%</u>
F Weinberg	929			D Maron	786
N E Falconer	917			R Travers	786
M Hailparn	900			R Martin	667
R Maxwell	875			H Borocho	625
Dr F Ruys	857			T Fries	625
W T Adams	818			F Hazard	625
R Baker	800	C Capps	611	S Freed	600
F Byron	750	E T Dana	611	I Kashdan	600
E C Jonas	750	G Lewis	611	G Patterson	600
C J Bergman	733	W Hendricks	600	S Almgren	591
A Loera	714	G Lutz	600	R Banner	591
A B Stamer	714	J Schmitt	600	G Goehler	583
J W Tippin	714	F Christensen	596	F E Sleep	583
L Daugherty	700	R P Willson	588	E P Elliott	579
R Hultgren	692	Dr M Eudey	583	A Spiller	571
P D Smith	692	E O Fawcett	571	N Hultgren	563
R Freeman	688	H Gross	563	A V Taylor	563
E Hoffer	667	J B Gee	556	C Ulrich	563
C R Wilson	650	W Leeds	545	W Wheeler	563
S H Van Gelder	633	Dr H J Ralston	536	G Croy	559
D Belmont	611	C Sedlack	531	M Gordon	542

Earl Pruner of San Francisco is California's Speed Champion as a result of winning the rapid-transit tournament held at the Hotel Californian on the Saturday before the annual North-South team match. Pruner scored 8-1 in the finals after qualifying with $7\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$. Second was J. Lazos of Los Angeles, 7-2. The scores:

		FINALS										Score
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
1.	E. Pruner	X	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	1	1	1	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	8-1
2.	J. Lazos	$\frac{1}{2}$	X	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	7-2
3.	R. Gross	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	X	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	$5\frac{1}{2}$ - $3\frac{1}{2}$
4.	G. Ramirez	0	0	0	X	1	1	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	$5\frac{1}{2}$ - $3\frac{1}{2}$
5.	R. Rupeiks	0	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	X	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	5-4
6.	I. Rivise	0	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	X	0	1	1	1	4-5
7.	J. Barry	0	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	X	0	0	1	3-6
8.	H. Borochow	0	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	1	X	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	3-6
9.	S. Almgren	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	X	0	$2\frac{1}{2}$ - $6\frac{1}{2}$
10.	M. Gordon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	X	$1\frac{1}{2}$ - $7\frac{1}{2}$

PRELIMINARIES

SECTION A

1.	M. Gordon	$6\frac{1}{2}$ - $1\frac{1}{2}$
2.	S. Almgren	6-2
3.	R. Rupeiks	6-2
4.	W. Cunningham	$5\frac{1}{2}$ - $2\frac{1}{2}$
5.	D. Sutherland	$5\frac{1}{2}$ - $2\frac{1}{2}$
6.	S. Mann	$2\frac{1}{2}$ - $5\frac{1}{2}$
7.	O. Bender	2-6
8.	H. Rader	1-8
9.	J. Titone	1-8

SECTION B

1.	E. Pruner	$7\frac{1}{2}$ - $1\frac{1}{2}$
2.	I. Rivise	7-1
3.	R. Lorber	$5\frac{1}{2}$ - $2\frac{1}{2}$
4.	D. Bengé	4-4
5.	O. Celle	$3\frac{1}{2}$ - $4\frac{1}{2}$
6.	L. Mercy	$3\frac{1}{2}$ - $4\frac{1}{2}$
7.	K. King	$2\frac{1}{2}$ - $5\frac{1}{2}$
8.	R. Lee	2-6
9.	E. Stephens	$1\frac{1}{2}$ - $7\frac{1}{2}$

SECTION C

1.	J. Lazos	9-0
2.	J. Barry	$7\frac{1}{2}$ - $1\frac{1}{2}$
3.	H. Borochow	$7\frac{1}{2}$ - $1\frac{1}{2}$
4.	G. Palmer	$5\frac{1}{2}$ - $3\frac{1}{2}$
5.	F. Hazard	4-5
6.	A. Raymond	4-5
7.	R. Bagley	$2\frac{1}{2}$ - $6\frac{1}{2}$
8.	N. Robinson	$2\frac{1}{2}$ - $6\frac{1}{2}$
9.	F. Sleep	$1\frac{1}{2}$ - $7\frac{1}{2}$
10.	R. Hagedorn	1-8

SECTION D

1.	G. Ramirez	8-1
2.	R. Gross	$6\frac{1}{2}$ - $2\frac{1}{2}$
3.	J. Jaffray	6-3
4.	R. Karch	6-3
5.	R. Willson	$4\frac{1}{2}$ - $4\frac{1}{2}$
6.	L. Standers	4-5
7.	F. Burke	3-5
8.	C. Sedlack	$2\frac{1}{2}$ - $4\frac{1}{2}$
9.	G. Patterson	$2\frac{1}{2}$ - $6\frac{1}{2}$
10.	G. Lydeard	0-8

ANNUAL MEETING, CALIFORNIA STATE CHESS FEDERATION, FRESNO 5/30/39

Minutes of the 26th regular annual meeting held in the Hotel California, Fresno, California, May 30, 1959:

President Phil D. Smith called the meeting to order at 10:25 PM in the Sequoia Room.

Secretary Spencer Van Gelder read the minutes of the 1958 annual meeting. The minutes were adopted as read.

The Treasurer's report was read by Ralph Hultgren, Treasurer. This report shows a membership as of May 30, 1959 of 393 members and a healthy cash surplus. Mr. Hultgren suggested that while various southern California leagues and clubs are requiring that players in their tournaments must be members of the USCF, it should also be required that they be members of the CSCF.

Al Raymond suggested that we have a drive for CSCF membership similar to the recent USCF drive.

Nominations for election of directors of CSCF were made as follows:

<u>Nominee</u>		<u>Representing</u>
Lyman Daugherty	(San Jose)	Central California
Guthrie McClain	(San Francisco)	San Francisco Bay Area
Irving Rivise	(Los Angeles)	Los Angeles County
Isaac Kashdan	(Los Angeles)	Los Angeles County
G. Rasmussen	(Vallejo)	Redwood Empire
John Alexander	(San Diego)	San Diego
Larry Zipfel	(Redding)	At large - Northern Calif.
George Oakes	(Salinas)	Monterey Area
Chas. B. Walker	(Riverside)	Tri-County
Al Raymond	(Lancaster)	At large - Southern Calif.

On motion by Guthrie McClain, seconded by Neil Austin, nominees were elected directors unanimously.

The following were nominated for directors of the USCF from California:

Guthrie McClain	San Francisco	Nate Robinson	Los Angeles
William Rebold	Sacramento	Harry Borochow	Los Angeles
Phil D. Smith	Fresno	Henry Gross	San Francisco
Spencer Van Gelder	San Francisco	Gilbert Ramirez	San Francisco

On motion by Robert Willson to elect and also to authorize those directors who attend the USCF meeting at Omaha to elect any others present at the annual meeting of directors of the USCF to fill vacancies, the nominees were elected unanimously as directors of the USCF.

Report by Jack Hamilton on Postal Chess with remarks by Al Raymond. Membership gave a round of applause for their work.

Vice President Ralph Hagedorn recommended that membership in affiliated clubs should include fee for membership in the CSCF. Remarks by W. Rebold, Sacramento; Guthrie McClain; Kyle Forrest; and President Phil D. Smith. Motion was made by President Smith to refer the recommendation to the Board of Directors. There being no objection, it was so ordered.

On motion by H. Rader, seconded by Kyle Forrest, it was voted to continue for the California Open in 1959 the mandatory membership in the USCF and a \$1.00 per member fee for the tournament director which was voted in 1958.

Guthrie McClain promised that The California Chess Reporter would be issued on time hereafter (referring to Volume IX, 1959-60) Applause.

Harry Borochoy said a few kind words thanking all for cooperation in the USCF membership drive of which Harry was state chairman and brought home the bacon by leading the national field by a mile or more. Congratulations, Harry.

Report by H. D. Rader on the Southern California Chess League rating system. Remarks by Allen Carpenter, President SCCL, on the outstanding merits of the system with an urgent appeal that it be adopted statewide as a uniform system to supplement USCF ratings in local situations where the USCF ratings are not fully representative or adequate. President Phil Smith appointed Vice President Hagedorn as chairman of committee to investigate the SCCL rating system and to make recommendations leading to a vote for adoption of this or some similar system.

The Tournament Committee was reactivated by President Smith, who appointed Guthrie McClain chairman.

Al Raymond gave a report on the First California Open Junior Championship to be held the last week in June.

On motion by Neil Austin, approved unanimously, the meeting was adjourned sine die.

CALIFORNIA STATE CHESS FEDERATION - BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Minutes of the meeting of the Board of Directors, held in the Sequoia Room of the Hotel Californian, Fresno, California, on May 30, 1959:

Al Raymond, chairman pro tem, called the meeting to order at 12:25 AM, May 31, 1959. The following were present and were declared a quorum:

Al Raymond, Chairman	Phil D. Smith
Guthrie McClain	Ralph Hagedorn
Irving Rivise	Ralph Hultgren
Lyman Daugherty	Gunnar Rasmussen

Lyman Daugherty was elected chairman.

The chairman directed the Secretary to send out ballots for election of officers of CSCF as of January 1, 1960 for the year 1960.

It was reported that the only offer received for a place to hold the California Open was from Fresno. It was decided to withhold acceptance for 30 days to await any other offers, and in the event of any other offers being received, to poll directors on the subject by mail. If no other offers are received within this period, the Tournament Director is authorized to accept the offer to hold the Open in Fresno.

On motion of Al Raymond, seconded by Carl Bitzer, the President was authorized to appoint assistant presidents of CSCF at his discretion to act as tournament organizers and/or directors for outlying areas. Motion carried.

Sergeant Robert Karch presented a report on the Pacific Coast Rating System, which was originally developed in Washington, and now is expanded to cover the West Coast and is published in the Chess Herald. Mr. McClain reported that a USCF rating committee has been formed to study and reorganize national ratings. Motion to take action on Sergeant Karch's rating system was tabled.

On motion of the chair, there being no objection, the meeting was adjourned sine die.

GAMES OF THE MONTH - NORTH vs. SOUTH, 1959 by Val Zemitis

The top board was represented by International Master Imre König (N) and USCF Master Irving Rivise (S). Mr. König is an excellent theoretician, and for his achievements on the international scene for several decades was awarded the title of International Master. He is the author of several interesting books, one of which, "From Morphy to Botvinnik," I can especially recommend to every chess player. This book, to my knowledge, is the only one which clearly illustrates the evolution of chess ideas in the last fifty years. Now König is relaxing after a successful chess career, is working on another book and contributing articles to various chess magazines, and, of course, once in a while shows his ability to fellow Californians in an over-the-board game.

Irving Rivise started his chess career on the Atlantic coast in the nation's chess citadel, New York, and spread his talent for the royal game across the country to the Pacific. He, too, knows chess theory intimately but prefers unusual and frequently even obscure variations, which he studies and fits to his style - a task not easily done and requiring thorough insight into chess strategy.

Although the game ended in a draw, it contained many fine points:

<u>Game No. 488 - French</u>	
White	Black
I. Rivise	I. König
1. P-K4	P-K3
2. P-Q4	P-Q4
3. Kt-QB3	

Some time ago, the Tarrasch Variation ...3. Kt-Q2 was considered the strongest line against the French Defense. However, many players object that the ensuing positions are too dull and do not leave much room for creative imagination and a searching mind.

3. ...	B-Kt5
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This is the so-called Winaver Variation. Nowadays, the old line 3...Kt-KB3 is seldom played.

4. P-K5	
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There are many moves and ideas White can choose from. For example 4. PxP; 4. B-Q2; 4. Q-Kt4; or 4. P-QR3.

4. ...	P-QB4
5. B-Q2	

This is an old variation. Rivise commented, "The variations I play usually are found in the foot-notes of MCO."

5. ...	Kt-K2
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Best. 5. ..., PxP; 6. Kt-Kt5. BxBch; 7. QxB, Kt-QB3; 8. P-KB Kt-R3; 9. Kt-Q6ch, K-B1; 10. Kt-B3, Q-Kt3; 11. O-O-O is better for White, as is, in my opinion, 5. ..., Kt-QB3, which was considered best twenty years ago in Riga.

For example, 6. Kt-Kt5, BxBch;
 7. QxB, KtxQP; 8. KtxKt, PxKt;
 9. Kt-B3, Q-Kt3; 10. O-O-O, Kt-K2;
 11. Q-Kt5, etc.

6. P-QR3
 6. Kt-Kt5 has been played very often in this position. 6...BxBch.
 7. QxB, O-O; 8. P-QB3. The best move is 8...Kt-B4, which Nimzovitsch played against Lasker in Zurich, 1934 and also against Stoltz, match, 1934. The latter game took the following course:
 9. B-Q3, B-Q2; 10. Kt-B3, BxKt, etc. Against Alekhine in San Remo, 1930, Nimzovitsch played weaker, namely 8. ...P-QKt3, and after 9. P-KB4, B-R3; 10. Kt-B3, Q-Q2; 11. P-QR4, Kt-B3; 12. P-QKt4! ran into opening difficulties. Incidentally, when I was sixteen I tried to solve the weakness of Q3 in the following manner: 8...PxP.
 9. PxP, B-Q2; 10. Kt-Q6, Q-Kt3; 11. P-B4, Kt-B1, etc. (Strautmanis vs. V.Zemitis, Riga, 1941).

6. ... BxKt
 7. BxB
 If 7. PxB, then QKt-B3; 8. Kt-B3, P-B5, with equal chances. (O. Bernstein vs. Nimzovitsch, Zurich, 1934).

7. ... PxP
 8. BxP
 I wonder why Rivise discarded the promising alternative 8. QxP, QKt-B3; 9. Q-Kt4, etc.

8. ... QKt-B3
 9. P-QB3 KtxB
 10. PxB Q-Kt3
 11. P-QKt4 ...

Practically forced because 11.Q-Q2, Kt-B3; 12. Kt-B3, Kt-R4 is in Black's favor.

11. ... B-Q2
 12. Kt-B3 B-Kt4
 Black exchanges his "bad" Bishop.
 13. BxB QxB
 14. Q-K2 QxQ

Interesting but not sufficient was 14. ..., Q-B5; 15. QxQ, PxQ; 16. Kt-Q2, R-QB1 (16. ..., P-QKt4; 17. P-QR4). 17. Kt-K4, etc.
 15. KxQ R-QB1
 16. KR-QB1 O-O
 17. K-Q3 KR-Q1
 18. Kt-Q2 K-B1
 19. Kt-Kt3 P-QKt3
 20. P-Kt5 RxR
 21. RxR R-B1

Drawn

White has a minimal advantage of space, which he might exploit by P-QR4, e.g. K-K2; 22. P-R5, PxP (or P-R6); 23. KtxP, K-Q2; 24. Kt-B5, K-B2; 25. K-B3, K-Kt3; 26. K-Kt4, P-R3; 27. Kt-Q8, PxP; 28. KtxBP, Kt-R2; 29. Kt-Q8, etc.

On the second board, players from two generations were competing: Sven Almgren (S) against Earl Pruner (N). Sven is just as enthusiastic about chess as he was many years ago and fights with the vigor of a young player. As everyone knows, he is an excellent problem and end-game composer. After the match many chess fans enjoyed watching him demonstrate unbelievably intricate end-game studies. One could see how much enjoyment Almgren himself got out of his presentation.

Pruner is one of the talented representatives of the younger generation. He is an

expert tactician and this ability has helped him to achieve many fine results. However, in this game he committed two grave errors: first, by playing a King's Gambit against Sven Almgren, a man who likes old fashioned combinational games; second, by not playing "va banque"- with a speculative but promising sacrifice.

Game No. 489 - King's Gambit

White	Black
E. Pruner	S. Almgren

1. P-K4	P-K4
2. P-KB4	PxP
3. Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3

Why Sven did not choose a "better" move no one but he can say.

4. B-B4	
4. P-Q4	was a good alternative
4. ...	P-KKt4
5. P-KR4	P-Kt5
6. Kt-Kt5	Kt-K4
7. B-Kt3	...

I presume that if a player decides to play the King's Gambit, he has to be prepared to sacrifice sooner or later. In my opinion, the golden opportunity was now knocking at the door. White should have played 7. KtxBP, KtxKt; 8. BxKtch, KxB; 9. QxP. With a King in the middle of the board, it should not be too difficult for an ingenious player to discover the road to success.

7. ...	P-KR3
8. P-Q4	...

After this move White's game is hopelessly lost. Again, he should have tried the above-mentioned sacrifice.

8. ...	PxKt
9. PxKt	P-Q3

Black does not want to allow 10. QxKtP.

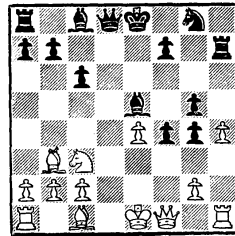
10. Q-Q5	R-R2
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Better than B-K3.

11. PxQP	BxP
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If 11. ..., QxP, then QxKtP

12. Kt-B3	P-QB3
13. Q-Q3	B-K4
14. Q-B1	...



14. ...	P-B6!
15. PxBP	

If 15. B-K3, then KtPxP; 16. PxP, P-Kt6, etc.

15. ...	B-KtSch
16. K-K2	PxRP

Another possibility consisted in trying to utilize the diagonal QR3-B8, via 16. ..., P-QR3 then P-QR4 and the same threat remains.

17. P-B4	B-K3
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Still the same possibility as after the 16th move existed.

18. B-K3	Q-R4
19. R-Q1	Q-R3ch
20. K-Q2	QxQ
21. QRxQ	N-B3
22. P-K5	O-O-Och
23. K-K2	Kt-R4
24. Kt-K4	B-Q4
25. BxB	PxB
26. Kt-Q6ch	K-B1

27. Kt-B5 R-QB1

There are many weaknesses in White's position, but at the present time Black is concerned only about P-B4.

28. K-Q3 R-B5

29. P-Kt3 R-K5

30. Kt-Q6 BxP!

Black can afford this combination because after 31. KtxR, PxKtch; 32. KxP, BxB; 33. KxB, Kt-Kt6; 34. K-B4, KtxQR; 35. RxKt, P-Kt6; White cannot play either 36. R-Kt1, R-Kt2! or 36. K-Kt4, P-Kt7, etc.

31. RxP RxBch

32. K-Q4 R-KB6

33. R(B)-KR P-Kt6

34. RxKt RxR

35. RxR P-Kt7

36. R-R8ch K-B2

37. R-KKt8 R-Kt6

38. Kt-K8ch K-B3

Resigns.

Board three was represented by Harry Borochof (S) - one of the most distinguished chess masters in California, and Gil Ramirez (N) - one of our most talented young players. I do not have to tell about Borochof's chess career or the tremendous promotional work he is now doing, because everybody knows that. Suffice it to say that the great Alekhine commended Borochof's play after the Pasadena Tournament in 1932, a compliment given but few by Alekhine. In the last years Ramirez has shown remarkable progress and his games are steadily improving - a sign of a real talent.

Game No. 490 - Sicilian

White	Black
H. Borochof	G. Ramirez

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-B3

Something new has been added to the opening theory. Up to now only 7. Q-B3; 7. P-B4; 7. B-Q3; and 7. Q-Q2 have been played in this position (at least to my knowledge). The idea of 7. P-B3, of course, is to strengthen P-K4 and prepare an eventual King-side attack via P-KKt4 and P-KR4.

7. ... B-K2

8. Q-Q2 Q-B2

9. O-O-O

A less dangerous alternative was 9. B-K2 and 10. O-O.

9. ... O-O

10. P-KKt4 Kt-B3

11. B-QB4

Loses an important tempo, which in positions of opposite castling is almost decisive.

Instead he should have continued with the K-side attack:

11. P-KR4, B-Q2; 12. P-R5, P-

Kt4; 13. B-K3, P-Kt5; 14. QKt-

K2, Q-R4; 15. K-Kt1, KR-B1; 16.

P-Kt5, Kt-K1; 17. P-Kt6, etc.

11. ... Kt-QR4

12. B-K2

12. B-Q3 would have been a shade better.

12. ... R-Kt1

13. P-KR4 P-Kt4

14. Kt-Kt3

The Queen's Knight has no good squares to which he could retreat. Had White played 12. BpQ3, then the square K2 would have been at the Knight's disposal.

14. ... Kt-B5

On 14. ..., P-Kt5 White can try to complicate the situation with 15. Kt-R4, B-Q2; 16. BxKt, BxB; 17. QxP or if 16. ..., PxB, then 17. QKt-B5.

15. Q-Q3 B-Q2
 16. B-B4 KR-B1
 17. P-R5 P-R4
 18. P-Kt5 Kt-K1
 19. Kt-Kt1

White's situation is precarious, therefore 19. P-Kt6!/? deserved consideration.

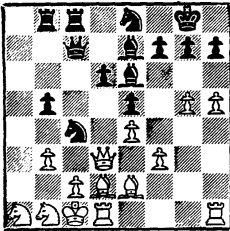
19. ... P-K4
 20. B-Q2 P-R5
 21. Kt-R1 B-K3

Black has managed to build up a very promising position and his attack is rolling in full force.

22. P-Kt3 ...

Apparently White wanted to avoid 22. ..., KtxB and BxRP.

22. ... PxP
 23. RPxP



23. ... R-R1!

Forces White to accept the Knight sacrifice because 24. B-B3 loses on account of BxPch.

24. .PxKt RxCt

This seemingly strong move will give Black lots of headaches later. The simple 24... BxBP was very strong. For example: 25. Q-B3, BxB; or 25. Q-K3, RxCt (or 25. ..., BxB; 26. QxB, RxCt; 27. B-K3, P-Kt5 26. B-Q3, Q-R2, etc.

25. PxP Q-R2
 26. B-K3 Q-R7
 27. K-Q2 Q-R4ch
 28. P-B3 R-R7ch
 29. K-K1 B-B4

Apparently the point of Black's combination. True, Black wins the Queen but runs into difficulties.

30. QxR RxC
 31. BxR R-R5

As a compensation for his Queen White has a Rook, Bishop and a strong pawn, plus poor cooperation of Black's pieces. Maybe 31. ..., R-Kt2 would have been better than the text move. On the other hand, 31. ..., R-R8 is not sufficient on account of 32. P-Kt6, etc.

32. B-Kt3 QxKtP
 33. BxR QxB

As we know, two Rooks are stronger than a Queen, provided the Rooks can cooperate and are connected. This is true also in this game. So long as White's Rooks were passive, Black could resist, but as soon as both Rooks got into action, the game was over.

34. Kt-Q2 Kt-B2
 35. P-QB4 Kt-K3
 36. R-KKt1 P-Kt3(?)

After this move Black is lost. He should have tried 36. ..., B-Q1; 37. R-Kt1, K-B1; 38.R-Kt

K-K1, but also then he would have had many difficulties.

- 37. P-R6 Q-R4
- 38. K-K2 Q-Q1
- 39. R-R1 P-B3

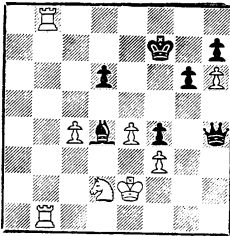
Just a move before time control Black had to make a hasty decision.

39. ..., BxP loses; 40. BxB, KtxB;

- 41. RxKt, QxR; 42. R-Kt8ch.
- 40. PxP BxP
- 41. R-R7 Kt-B5ch
- 42. BxKt PxB
- 43. R-Kt1

Now the White Rooks dominate the situation.

- 43. ... B-Q5
- 44. QR-QKt7 Q-R5
- 45. R-Kt8ch K-B2



46. P-K5!!

A very pretty and decisive move, one which is characteristic of Borochoy's combinational style.

46. ... P-Kt4

Black could not take the pawn either with the Bishop (46. ..., BxP; 47. R-Kt7ch, K-K3; 48. R-K8ch, K-B4; 49. R-KB7ch) nor with the pawn (46. ..., PxP; 47. R-Kt7ch, K-K3; 48. Kt-K4).

- 47. PxP Q-B7ch
- 48. K-Q3 P-Kt5

Black is seeking counter chances desperately.

- 49. P-Q7 Q-K6ch
- 50. K-B2 Q-B6ch

- 51. K-Q1 B-B3
- 52. P-Q8=Q BxQ
- 53. RxB P-Kt6
- 54. R-Kt7ch K-Kt3
- 55. R-Q5 Q-K6
- 56. P-B5 Q-Kt8ch
- 57. K-B2 Q-B7
- 58. R-R6ch K-B2
- 59. R-Kt5 P-Kt7
- 60. R-KKt7ch Resigns.

This game was the most interesting in the North-South match.

Two Grosses (jedoch beide klein) were competing on board four. Henry Gross for the North side and Ronnie Gross for the South. Henry Gross chooses his opening variations with great care, and what he plays he knows extremely well. For example, in this game he played 9. P-QB3 - a move I have never seen played in that situation - not because he did not know the book line but because he wanted to experiment with a new idea. Another characteristic of Henry Gross is that he never takes moves made by Grandmasters for granted - he likes to verify the "right or wrong" himself. This is a very worthy trait and many chess players should learn to do the same. Many times I have heard players complaining "... but I found that move in the book, it should be good!" Most likely the move is good all right - just the idea behind the move was misinterpreted.

Ronnie Gross is one of the most promising, talented and able chess players of the younger generation. He plays a very solid game, maybe too solid for his years. At his age one should play wild and not worry about losing a game here and there, so long as he learns to create complications "from the clear blue sky," so to speak.

Game No. 491 - Ruy

White	Black
H. Gross	R. Gross
1. P-K4	P-K4
2. Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3
3. B-Kt5	P-QR3
4. B-R4	Kt-B3
5. P-Q4	PxP

Best. If 5. ..., P-QKt4, then 6. B-Kt3, PxP; 7. P-K5, Kt-K5; 8. B-Q5, B-Kt5ch; 9. P-B3, PxP; 10. O-O, etc.

6. O-O	B-K2
7. P-K5	Kt-K5
8. KtxP	

The text move is more promising than 8. R-K1, Kt-B4 and now neither 9. BxKt, QPxB; 10. KtxP, O-O; 11. Kt-QB3, P-B4; 12. QKt-Q2, Kt-K3; 13. KtxKt, QxQ; 14. RxxQ, BxKt; 15. Kt-Q4, B-B1; nor 9. KtxP, can promise White much unless Black plays 9. ..., KtxB; 10. Kt-B5, B-B1 11. Kt-Q6ch, PxKt; 12. PxPch, B-K2; 13. PxB, KtxKP; 14. Q-Q6, O-O; 15. RxKt, etc.

8. ... O-O

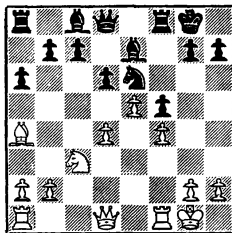
If 8. ..., KtxKt, then 9. QxKt, Kt-B4; 10. Kt-B3, O-O (I ran into a bad predicament against Henry Gross in 1953, after playing

10. ..., KtxB; 11. KtxKt, O-O; 12. B-B4!, K-R1; 13. QR-Q1, P-KB3; 14. P-QB4, PxP; 15. BxP, B-B3; 16. P-B5!). 11. B-K3, P-Q3; 12. QR-Q1, KtxB; 13. QxKt, B-K3 (Szabo-Szigeti, Budapest, 1946).

9. P-QB3

As stated before, Henry Gross knows this variation intimately, therefore he must have had a reason for not choosing the variation which books consider the best, namely 9. Kt-B5, P-Q4 10. BxKt, PxB; 11. KtxBch, QxKt 12. R-K1, P-B3; 13. P-KB3, Kt-Kt4; 14. Kt-B3, B-B4; 15. PxP.

9. ...	KtxKt
10. PxKt	P-KB4
11. P-B3	Kt-Kt4
12. Kt-B3	P-Q3
13. P-B4	Kt-K3



14. Kt-Q5(?)

There was no need to exchange the good Knight. I suggested to Henry 14. P-Q5 as the strongest in this position, but he disagrees with me, pointing out that White's far-advanced pawns are weak and there are several weak squares on White's terrain which Black could utilize. For example: 14. ..., Kt-B4;

15. B-B2, P-QKt4 (15. ... , P-QR4 is also possible); 16. P-QKt4, Kt-Q2, etc.

- 14. ... P-B3
- 15. KtxBeh QxKt
- 16. B-K3

Also here 16. P-Q5 looks strong. 16. ... , Kt-B4(16. ... , BPxP; 17. QxP, PxP; 18. QxP). 17. PxpP, QxP; 18. PxP, QxQ; 19. BxQ, PxP; 20. B-B3.

- 16. ... Kt-B2

Now the square Q5 is weak and Black gets lots of play.

- 17. Q-Q2 B-K3
- 18. P-QR3 QR-Q1
- 19. QR-K1 Q-B2

If 19. ... , PxP, then BPxP with a threat B-KKt5, and White has time to move his Queen to a better square.

- 20. B-QB2 R-Q2
- 21. R-Q1 KR-Q1
- 22. B-B2 Q-R4
- 23. B-Q3 Kt-Q4
- 24. K-R1 Kt-B2
- 25. B-K2 Q-R3
- 26. Q-K1 B-Q4

Of course not 26. ... , QxBP, because of: 27. B-R4.

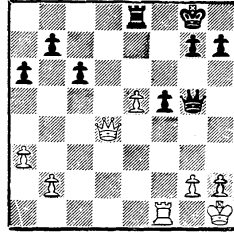
- 27. B-R4 R-K1
- 28. R-Q3 Kt-K3
- 29. Q-B2 B-B5
- 30. R-Q2 BxB
- 31. RxB KtxQP
- 32. B-Kt5 ...

Probably the fatal mistake. Instead 32. QxKt, QxB; 33. PxP, RxR; 34. Q-B4ch followed by QxR preserved the equilibrium.

- 32. ... Q-R4
- 33. R-Q2

Now of course White could not play 33. QxR.

- 33. ... PxB
- 34. PxP QxB
- 35. RxKt RxB
- 36. QxR



- 36. ... Q-Q1

Black has a tremendous advantage and it is not too difficult to win this end-game.

- 37. Q-B4ch

It seems to me that with 37. Q-KB4 White could have put up a stronger resistance.. So long as White keeps the Queens on the board his hopes for a draw are still alive. If 37. ... , Q-Q4, then 38. R-K1 etc.

- 37. ... Q-Q4
- 38. QxQch PxQ
- 39. RxP R-KB1

- 40. P-KKt4

Necessary, because 40. RxR, KxR 41. K-Kt1, K-K2 is hopeless for White.

- 40. ... P-KKt3!
- 41. R-Kt5

White still could not exchange Rooks. Now White has avoided one evil but run into another - his Rook is badly out of play.

- 41. ... K-B2

Not 41. ... , R-K1 on account of 42. P-K6.

- 42. P-KR4 R-K1
- 43. P-R5 R-K3
- 44. K-Kt2 K-Kt2

45. K-B3 K-R3
 46. K-B4 P-Q5
 47. R-B5 PxR
 48. PxP RxP

Resigns.

At least three times during the game Ronnie Gross offered a draw to Henry Gross, but Henry does not approve of accepting a draw so long as there are chances for a win. Besides, his captain was against it.

The youthful Lorbeer (S) was my opponent on board five. This game was extremely disappointing for all concerned. Some time before the match I happened to look into the latest edition of MCO - I always like to browse through the chess books - and to my surprise I found only one column devoted to the Latvian Gambit. I must agree with the editors that this Gambit favors White, but that is not a reason for omitting several very interesting variations. As a matter of fact, I have gathered a considerable amount of material on the Latvian Gambit and, time permitting, I could incorporate it into a fair-sized book. Many years ago I played the Latvian Gambit with great success and I made up my mind to try it again. The reader will understand how I felt when my opponent played 1. P-K4, P-K4; 2. B-B4. Well, this is just one side of the story. Lorbeer had a line which he hoped to play and which I avoided by playing 2. ... , Kt-KB3; 3. Kt-KB3, Kt-B3. The line Lorbeer had in mind is 3. ... , KtxP. 4. Kt-B3 - the Boden-Kieseritzky Gambit.

Game No. 492 - Max Lange

White Black
 R. Lorbeer V. Zemitis

1. P-K4 P-K4
 2. B-B4 Kt-KB3
 3. Kt-KB3

If 3. Kt-QB3, then KtxP.

3. ... Kt-B3

With 3. ... , KtxP Black could have transposed into the Petrov Defense where White has the opportunity of playing the above-mentioned Boden-Kieseritzky Gambit: 4. Kt-B3, KtxKt; 5. QPxKt, P-KB3; 6. Kt-R4, P-KKt3. 7. P-B4, P-B3; 8. P-B5, P-Q4; 9. PxP, PxB; 10. Q-R5ch, K-Q2; 11. P-Kt7, BxP; 12. Q-Kt4ch, etc.

4. P-Q4 PxP
 5. O-O

After 5. Kt-Kt5, P-Q4; 6. PxP, Q-K2ch; 7. K-B1, Kt-K4; 8. QxP, KtxB; 9. QxQKt, Q-B4; 10. QxQ, BxQ; 11. P-QB4, B-B4 (according to Bilguer) Black's game is even better.

5. ... B-B4

5. ... , KtxP; 6. R-K1, P-Q4; 7. BxP, QxB; 8. Kt-B3 leads to a different, well-known variation.

6. P-K5 ...

6. P-B3 is an interesting pawn sacrifice. However, Black does not have to play 6. ... , PxP, but instead 6. ... , KtxP; 7. R-K1 P-Q4; 8. Kt-Kt5, PxR; 9. RxKtch, B-K2 with equality.

6. ... P-Q4

This is the old fashioned move. 6. ... , Kt-Kt5 instead has been tried and, just as the text move, gives lively games. Here are several possibilities:

7. P-KR3(?), 7. B-B4, 7. R-K1(?),
7. B-KKt5, 7. P-B3, 7. BxPch.
7. PxBt PxB
8. PxB

I expected 8. R-K1ch, B-K3; 9. Kt-Kt5, Q-Q4; 10. Kt-QB3, Q-B4; 11. QKt-K4, and now I would have played 0-0-0. Of course 11. ... , B-B1 is also playable, while 11. ... , B-Kt3 is weaker. For details about this opening, consult any good opening book - MCO, Euwe, Keres, or Pachman.

8. ... R-KKt1

9. B-Kt5

9. B-R6 forces Black to play B-K2 (if 9. ... , B-K3, then 10. Kt-Kt5) but that move is sufficient for at least equality: 10. R-K1, B-K3; 11. QKt-Q2, Q-Q4; 12. Kt-K4, 0-0-0 etc.

9. ... B-K2

An extremely complicated line is 9. ... , P-B3, but it is too intricate to discuss here.

10. BxB KxB!

At first glance this looks like a blunder but in reality is the best move. There is no way to threaten the brave King. For example: 11. R-K1ch, B-K3; 12. R-K4, P-Q6; 13. Kt-B3, RxP; 14. PxB, QxP; 15. Kt-Q5ch, K-B1; 16. QxQ, PxB; 17. KtxP, B-R6, with advantage to Black, according to Debut. In the Hungarian Championship 11. P-QKt4! has been tried but the merit of that move is dubious.

Draw agreed. Why? The reason the players gave after the game was that they wanted to play different opening variations. After that failed they did not have sufficient interest for the game to continue. From the "sportistic"

point of view, poor sportsmanship, but from the "chessistic" point quite understandable.

Game No. 493 - Sicilian

White	Black
P. Smith	G. Soules

1. P-K4	P-QB4
2. Kt-KB3	Kt-KB3
3. Kt-B3	

Must be something new, because when I studied opening theory 3. P-K5 was played. After that move there are the following possibilities: 3. ... , Kt-Q4; 4. P-Q4 (or 4. Kt-B3, KtxKt; 5. QPxKt, P-Q4; 6. PxB, QxP; 7. QxQ, PxB; 8. B-KB4, B-Kt5; 9. 0-0-0, Kt-Q2; 10. BxB, BxB; 11. RxB, 0-0-0; 12. Kt-Kt5, B-R4). 4. ... , PxB; 5. PxB, Kt-QB3; 6. Kt-KB3, P-Q3; 7. Q-Kt3 (or 7. Kt-B3, KtxKt; 8. PxB, PxB; 9. P-Q5!); 7. ... , P-K3; 8. B-QKt5, B-Q2; 9. 0-0, PxB; (Not 9. Kt-B3 because of KtxKt; 10. PxB, P-QR3; 11. B-Q3, PxB, etc.)

3. ... Kt-B3

The alternative was 3. ... , P-Q4; 4. PxB, KtxP; 5. B-Kt5ch, Kt-B3 (even better than that is 5. ... , B-Q2; 6. Q-K2, KtxKt; 7. QPxKt, P-QR3); 6. Kt-Kt5, KtxKt; 7. QPxKt; QxQch; 8. KxQ, B-Q2; 9. BxKt, BxB; 10. KtxB, PxB; 11. P-QB4 with better game for White, according to Rabar.

4. P-Q4	PxB
5. KtxP	P-K4

I have never seen this move in this position before. As I learned after the game, it must

be in Euwe and his Chess Archives. I must apologize to the reader for not having kept up with the latest happenings in the Sicilian Defense but because I seldom play 1. P-K4 I haven't bothered to keep up with the times.

6. Kt(4)-Kt5 P-Q3

7. B-Kt5 P-QR3

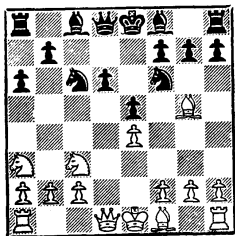
If 7. ..., B-K2, then 8. BxKt, BxB;
9. Kt-Q5, etc.

8. Kt-R3

Maybe 8. BxKt first was better.

If 8. ..., QxB, then Kt-Q5, and if

8. ..., PxB, then Kt-R3.



8. ... P-Q4!?

Looks extremely artificial and bad but actually is quite playable. If Black does not play P-Q4, then the square Q4 will stay weak for the rest of the game.

9. KtxP

If 9. PxP, then BxKt; 10. PxB, Q-R4;
11. Q-Q2, Kt-Q5; 12. BxKt, KtxP
(12. ..., PxB; 13. B-Q3); 13. K-Q1,
KtxR; 14. BxKP, B-B4; 15. B-Q3, BxB;
16. QxB, QxRP, etc.

9. ... BxKt

10. PxB Q-R4ch

11. B-Q2

Not 11. P-QB3, because of KtxKt.

White could have considered 11..., QxQ; 12. BxQ, the threat Kt-B7ch gives White time to defend. 11..., KtxKt is not much better; 12. QxQ,

KtxQ; 13. PxB, etc.

11. ... Q-Q1

12. B-Kt5 Q-R4ch

13. B-Q2 Q-Q1

Drawn

Professor Phil Smith lives in Fresno - the friendly place where the match took place - and has enough time to sit in cool, air-conditioned rooms (outdoors is too hot; remember - Fresno and 100oF are synonyms), devoting himself to the Royal Game. He is quite an expert on the Sicilian Defense. Maybe someday he will publish some of his secrets and discoveries. Until then we can wish that his opponents play 1.P-K4 against him.

George Soules is a young player with the ambition of becoming one of the best in California. In my opinion, he has enough talent to reach the goal. Of course, more important than chess studies are his studies in mathematics, which he hopes to continue in some Eastern university. We hope that, far away from home, he will not forget the California sunshine and the game he likes.

(To be continued).

(At this point in Valdemars Zemitis' report on the first ten boards of the North-South match we have run out of space. Rather than interrupt the continuity of the article, we will save the remainder for our next issue and use the next page for some North-South brevities.)

Board No. 23Game No. 494 - Caro-Kana

White Black
C. Henderson(S) N.T. Austin(N)

- | | | |
|----|------------|----------|
| 1. | P-K4 | P-QB3 |
| 2. | P-Q4 | P-Q4 |
| 3. | Kt-QB3 | PxP |
| 4. | KtxP | Kt-Q2 |
| 5. | Q-K2 | KKt-B3?? |
| 6. | Kt-Q6 Mate | |

Board No. 39Game No. 495 - Q. P.

White Black
L. Mercy(S) D. Hoffman(N)

- | | | |
|-----|--------|--------|
| 1. | P-Q4 | P-Q4 |
| 2. | Kt-KB3 | Kt-KB3 |
| 3. | P-K3 | B-B4 |
| 4. | Kt-R4 | B-Kt3 |
| 5. | P-KB4 | B-R4 |
| 6. | Kt-B3 | P-K3 |
| 7. | P-B4 | P-B3 |
| 8. | PxP | KPxP |
| 9. | QKt-Q2 | B-Q3 |
| 10. | B-Q3 | O-O |
| 11. | Q-Kt3 | Q-K2 |
| 12. | Kt-K5 | Kt-Kt5 |
| 13. | O-O | BxKt |
| 14. | BPxB | R-K1 |
| 15. | P-KR3 | Kt-R3 |
| 16. | P-Kt4 | BxP |
| 17. | PxB | KtxP |
| 18. | Kt-B3 | P-KR4 |

- | | | |
|-----|------|---------|
| 19. | P-K4 | P-B3 |
| 20. | PxBP | KtPxP |
| 21. | PxP | Q-Q3 |
| 22. | QxP | Q-Kt6ch |
- Drawn by perpetual check.

Board No. 65Game No. 496 - Ruy

White Black
K. King(S) B. Bowman(S)

- | | | |
|-----|--------|--------|
| 1. | P-K4 | P-K4 |
| 2. | Kt-KB3 | Kt-QB3 |
| 3. | B-Kt5 | P-QR3 |
| 4. | B-R4 | P-QKt4 |
| 5. | B-Kt3 | B-B4 |
| 6. | O-O | Kt-B3 |
| 7. | P-Q3 | O-O |
| 8. | Kt-B3 | B-Kt2 |
| 9. | B-Kt5 | P-R3 |
| 10. | QB-R4 | Kt-Q5 |
| 11. | KtxKP | KtxB |
| 12. | BPxKt | P-Q4 |
| 13. | BxKt | PxB |
| 14. | Kt-B3 | PxP |
| 15. | KtxP | B-Kt3 |
| 16. | P-QR4 | K-R1 |
| 17. | PxP | PxP |
| 18. | RxR | BxR |
| 19. | Q-B2 | R-Kt1 |
| 20. | Q-B3 | P-Kt5 |
| 21. | Q-Q2 | K-R2 |
| 22. | Q-B4 | B-Q5 |
| 23. | KtxB | QxKt |
| 24. | KtxPch | QxKt |
| 25. | QxQ | RxPch |

Resigns.

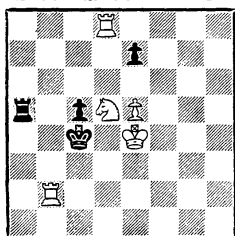
OPERATION M AWARD TO HARRY BOROCHOW

Jerry Spann, President of the U. S. Chess Federation, flew to California to attend the North-South match and present a silver trophy to Harry Borochow, California Chairman in the drive to add 1,000 USCF members. Spann announced that California had overtaken New York and now leads the nation in number of members.

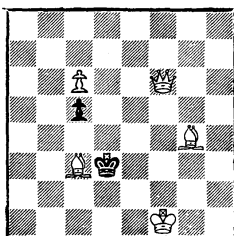
REPORTER TASKS: This issue we offer two old problems — both, we think, very pretty.

TASK No. 154 is a three-mover, and No. 155 a four-mover, worth six and eight points, respectively.

TASK No. 154
White Mates in Three



TASK No. 155
White Mates in Four



ANSWERS: No. 148: 1. B-K8; No. 149: 1. Q-B1;
 No. 150 (Loschinsky): 1. R-K2;
 No. 151 (Healey): 1. Kt-R3;
 No. 152 (Cheney): 1. Q-R8;
 No. 153 (Wrufer): 1. B-B3.

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