

# THE CALIFORNIA CHESS REPORTER

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THE CALIFORNIA CHESS REPORTER - Ten numbers per year

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## CONTENTS

Weinberger Wins State Chp. 69-70	Don Foley Wins San Jose .... 79-80
So. Calif. Chp. .... 71-73	Bay Area Industrial League.. 80-82
No. Calif. Chp. .... 73-74	The Knight - Fritz Leiber... 83-85
Central Calif. League.... 74-75	Ruy Lopez Problems
S. F. Bay Area League ..... 75	- by Phil Smith ..... 85-90
Game of the Month..... 76	A German Miniature (game) .. 90-92
Weinbaum Wins Sta. Monica.... 77	Book Review ..... 92-93
Krestini, Wang, Golden Gate Tie 78	Games..... 94-99
Gross, Castle Champion ..... 79	Reporter Tasks..... 100

## TIBOR WEINBERGER STATE CHAMPION

Tibor Weinberger of Glendale won the California State Championship in November, completing a season which saw him take every title in sight. Weinberger won the California Open in September and the Southern California Championship in October. His only setback, if a tie for first place can be called a failure, was the San Bernardino Open in June.

Tied for second behind Weinberger were 1957 champion Jim Cross and veteran master Zoltan Kovacs. Another ex-champion, Irving Rivise, was tied for sixth. Charles Bagby, 1958 champion, didn't defend his title.

## YEAR-END ELECTIONS AND CLUB CHAMPIONSHIPS

Ralph Hagedorn of Sun Valley is president of the California State Chess Federation for 1960. Russell Freeman of Oakland is vice-president, Spencer Van Gelder is secretary, and Dr. Ralph Hultgren treasurer.

New club presidents are William McAuliffe of South Bay, Richard Myhro of Van Nuys, George Farly of Castle, Edward Swett of City Terrace, Frank Pye of Downey, and Sol Simcoe of Wilshire.

Art Wang of Berkeley is Northern California Champion; Wang and Eugene Krestini are Golden Gate co-champions; Henry Gross won the Castle title; Sidney Weinbaum is the Santa Monica Open champion; and Don Foley is the San Jose club champion.

WEINBERGER WINS STATE CHAMPIONSHIP

Tibor Weinberger of Glendale won a tight tournament held over the Thanksgiving holidays at the Herman Steiner club in Hollywood and added another trophy to his growing collection. Weinberger won the New Jersey Open and the Nebraska Open shortly before coming to California, took the California Open title at Fresno in September, and annexed the title of Southern California Champion in the qualifying tournament for the State finals. He is evidently playing the best chess in the State right now, and if we had a title of Chessplayer of the Year he would win it. Weinberger won six games in the finals and lost two, to finish half a point ahead of Jim Cross and Zoltan Kovacs.

Cross and Kovacs had identical scores of  $5\frac{1}{2}$ - $2\frac{1}{2}$ . Kovacs won from the champion, Weinberger, but lost to Cross (highest-rated player in the tournament). Fourth place was taken by Julius Huxley Loftsson of El Cerrito, young U.C. student from Iceland. Loftsson was one of the two players to beat Weinberger and he also beat Cross. Saul Yarmak took fifth place, Irving Rivise and Arthur Wang shared sixth and seventh places with even scores, Don Sutherland was eighth and Leonard Frankenstein was ninth. In addition to Loftsson, Wang and Frankenstein are U.C. students.

Northern California was represented by four youngsters. Loftsson Wang, Sutherland, and Frankenstein gained experience playing against the five southern California masters, especially in the time trouble department. The fifth northern California representative, Bill Haines of Sacramento, was unable to attend.

The finals were the outcome of regional qualifying tournaments, plus the seeding of the current Champion and Open Champion. Charles Begby of San Francisco, 1959 champion, did not compete. Weinberger was seeded as Open Champion, so the next four from the Southern California Championship were qualified. Loftsson, Wang, Sutherland, and Frankenstein qualified from the Northern California Championship. The tournament was directed by Ralph Hagedorn.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Score
1. T. Weinberger	X	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	6
2. James Cross	0	X	1	0	1	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	$5\frac{1}{2}$
3. Zoltan Kovacs	1	0	X	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	1	1	1	$5\frac{1}{2}$
4. J. H. Loftsson	1	1	0	X	1	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	5
5. Saul Yarmak	0	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	X	1	1	1	1	$4\frac{1}{2}$
6. Irving Rivise	0	0	1	1	0	X	0	1	1	4
7. Arthur Wang	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	1	X	1	1	4
8. Don Sutherland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	X	1	1
9. L. Frankenstein	0	0	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	0	0	X	$\frac{1}{2}$

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA CHAMPIONSHIP

by Ralph Hagedorn

The Southern California Championship Tournament, an 8-round Swiss played from September 13 to November 1, was won by Tibor Weinberger, 7-1. Forty-four players qualified for the tourney; only two were obliged to drop out. In addition to determining the southern California champion, the tournament requires that the four winners contend for the state championship. If a winner does not play in the state championship tournament, he forfeits the prize he won in the Southern California Championship Tournament.

To make this popular tournament as strong as possible and to limit the entrants to a reasonable and manageable number, the following requirements have been set up by the Southern California Chess League. Any player of master strength or better may enter, as may the winners of the qualifying tournaments. The winners of the Expert Candidates Tournament also qualify. The fifteen top players of the previous year's tournament are invited. The tournament director may allow a few other strong players to enter at his discretion.

The Expert Candidates' Tournaments are held each spring in five different clubs. Membership in the club is not required. The clubs are selected for their geographic location in an attempt to make it easy for all the players in this large county to enter the tournament conveniently. In addition to receiving the usual prizes, the winners in each section, one for each eight entrants, qualify for the Southern California Championship. The tournament is USCF-rated.

The Southern California Championship Qualifying Tournament is played each summer, again in five different clubs. The nominal entrance fee is used to help finance the State Championship Tournament. The only prize is the opportunity to enter the Southern California Championship Tournament. One player qualifies for each eight entrants. The tournament is USCF-rated.

Because of this careful selection of players, this tournament proved one of the strongest in recent years. Although the Harkness pairing system was used, eight of the twenty-two games in the first round were draws. The ensuing rounds contained the usual number of up-sets, and many interesting games; but the strongest players worked their way to the top.

The last round was rather unusual. Three winners had been fairly well established, besides Weinberger who, as State Open Champion,

automatically qualified for the California State Championship Tournament. Sholomson, at 5 points, needed only a draw to qualify because of his S-B points. Eight players were tied at  $4\frac{1}{2}$  points. If Sholoms lost, any one of these eight would qualify with a win. Sholomson did lose, yet only Irving Rivise was able to force a win. The other three games were drawn.

Weinberger lost only to his apparent nemesis, Kovacs. Kovacs lo to Cross, and was forced into an interesting draw by Steve Matzner. Matzner's King was in a stalemate position, so he was able to move hi Rook next to Kovacs' King with no fear of capture. The King could no escape the Rook checks.

Cross lost to Weinberger, drew with Tom Fries and Walt Cunningham Yarmak lost to Weinberger and Sholomson. Rivise lost to Sholomson and Leslie Simon, drew with M. Gordon.

Steve Sholomson had the toughest schedule, playing all five of t winners. His Solkoff points topped Weinberger's by half a point; the Median points were equal.

Many players improved their ratings considerably. The original listing of the players was by USCF rating. Walt Cunningham worked hi way from 37th place to finish 10th; Bob Harshgargar from 28th to 15th Frank Hufnagel from 34th to 17th; Frank Pye from 43rd to 19th; and Jo Gibbs from 33rd to 20th.

The tournament was held at the Herman Steiner Chess Club. Ralph Hagedorn was Tournament Director.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Score	S-B
1. T. Weinberger	W31	W11	W14	W6	L2	W4	W8	W3	7	$35\frac{1}{2}$
2. Z. Kovacs	D8	W30	W27	W9	W1	L3	W7	W6	$6\frac{1}{2}$	$31\frac{1}{2}$
3. J. Cross	D37	W28	D10	W29	W26	W2	W6	L1	6	25 $\frac{3}{4}$
4. S. Yarmak	W38	L6	W21	W11	W23	L1	W17	W12	6	25
5. I. Rivise	W35	W18	L6	W10	D12	L7	W22	W15	$5\frac{1}{2}$	$23\frac{1}{2}$
6. S. Sholomson	W29	W4	W5	L1	W15	W26	L3	L2	5	23
7. L. Simon	W17	W21	D9	L26	W20	W5	L2	D11	5	23
8. S. Matzner	D2	L20	W33	W28	W10	W16	L1	D14	5	21 $\frac{3}{4}$
9. G. Rubin	W36	W23	D7	L2	W22	D12	D14	D10	5	21
10. W. R. Cunningham	W43	W13	D3	L5	L8	W29	W23	D9	5	18
11. W. Weinbaum	W40	L1	W42	L4	W18	D15	W21	D7	5	$17\frac{1}{4}$
12. M. Gordon	L18	W38	W34	W32	D5	D9	W27	L4	5	$17\frac{1}{4}$
13. R. Hamman	W42	L10	D20	D16	W34	L17	W32	W27	5	$15\frac{1}{4}$
14. H. Gordon	W44	W34	L1	L15	W32	W32	D9	D8	5	15

NORTHERN CALIFORNIA CHAMPIONSHIP

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Score	S-B
15. R.G. Harshbarger	D27	W24	D32	W14	L6	D11	W26	L5	4½	18½
16. D. Arneus	D22	L27	W35	D13	W21	L8	W25	D17	4½	17 3/4
17. F. Hufnagel	L7	W40	L23	W25	W36	W13	L4	D16	4½	16 3/4
18. Jack Freed	W12	L5	W36	L23	L11	D37	W28	W26	4½	16½
19. F. W. Pye	D20	L26	L28	W44	L37	W42	W34	W29	4½	10
20. C. J. Gibbs	D19	W8	D13	D27	L7	L22	D31	W32	4	16½
21. E. Bersbach	W39	L7	L4	W42	L16	W28	L11	W36	4	15½
22. G. Barrett	D16	W25	L26	W38	L9	W20	L5	D24	4	14 3/4
23. J. E. Barry	W41	L9	W17	W18	L4	L14	L10	W33	4	13½
24. Joe Mego	D25	L15	D37	D31	L28	W35	W36	D22	4	13
25. Eliot Bean	D24	L22	D30	L17	W40	W33	L16	W37	4	11 3/4
26. Sven Almgren	D32	W19	W22	W7	L3	L6	L15	L18	3½	15
27. Ralph Syvertsen	D15	W16	L2	D20	D29	W31	L12	L13	3½	14
28. Robert Loveless	D30	L3	W19	L8	W24	L21	L18	W40	3½	12 3/4
29. J. W. Jaffray	L6	W31	W39	L3	D27	L10	W37	L19	3½	10½
30. Anthony Pabon	D28	L2	D25	L36	L33	W39	W41	D31	3½	9½
31. Fred Fults	L1	L29	W43	D24	W39	L27	D20	D30	3½	8½
32. M. Kerilenevich	D26	W37	D15	L12	L14	W38	L13	L20	3	9
33. Roger Smook	L34*	D35	L8	D39	W30	L25	W38	L23	3	8 3/4
34. Leonard Standers	W33	L14	L12	W37	L13	L36	L19	W41	3	7
35. Raymond Bagley	L5	D33	L16	D41	D42	L24	W39	D38	3	6 3/4
36. Neilen Hultgren	L9	W43	L18	W30	L17	W34	L24	L21	3	6½
37. Tom Fries	D3	L32	D24	L34	W19	D18	L29	L25	2½	11 3/4
38. Harold Milner	L4	L12	W40	L22	W41	L32	L33	D35	2½	5½
39. Stephen Mann	L21	W41	L29	D33	L31	L30	L35	W42	2½	4½
40. H. D. Rader	L11	L17	L38	W43	L25	D41	W42	L28	2½	2½
41. Steve Bissell	L23	L39	D44	D35	L38	D40	L30	L34	1½	3½
42. W. I. Colby	L13	W38	L11	L21	D35	L19	L40	L39	1½	1½
43. L. Tiluks	L10	L36	L31	L40						
44. A. Loera	L14	L42	D41	L19						

\* Replaced player with one loss.

NORTHERN CALIFORNIA CHAMPIONSHIP

Arthur Wang of Berkeley is the 1959 Northern California champion, scoring 6-1 in a 7-round Swiss held at the Mechanics' Institute in October and November. Wang won six games and dropped one, to fellow University of California student Leonard Frankenstein.

Julius Loftsson of El Cerrito, another U. C. student, finished in second place with a 5-2 score, losing only to Wang and allowing two draws. Frankenstein tied for third with Don Sutherland, both 4½-2½.

The tournament was to qualify three players for the State finals in Hollywood, and since two places were vacant in the finals, the four top men were selected by the Northern California Tournament Committee to represent the north. The tournament director was Jim Reynolds.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Score
1. Arthur Wang	W7	W2	W5	W10	W4	W6	L3	6-1
2. Julius Loftsson	W6	L1	W12	D5	W7	D4	W9	5-2
3. Leonard Frankenstein	L8	D6	W9	L4	W12	W5	W1	4½-2½
4. Don Sutherland	D9	D12	W11	W3	L1	D2	W7F	4½-2½
5. Jules Kalisch	W11	W8	L1	D2	W10	L3	D6	4-3
6. Jack Pinneo	L2	D3	D7	W8	W9	L1	D5	3½-3½
7. Mike Ewell	L1	D11	D6	W12	L2	W10F	L4F	3-4
8. Roy Hoppe	W3	L5	L10	L6	W11	L9	W12F	3-4
9. Herb Dasteel	D4	L10	L3	W11	L6	W8	L2	2½-4½
10. Richard Plock	D12	W9	W8	L1	L5	L7F	xxx	2½-3½
11. Irving Warner	L5	D7	L4	L9	L8	W12	Bye	2½-4½
12. Francis G. Eissler	D10	D4	L2	L7	L3	L11	L8F	1-6

#### CENTRAL CALIFORNIA CHESS LEAGUE TEAM MATCHES

##### Round 2, December 1959

<u>San Jose, 6, Oakdale 2</u>			<u>Concord 5½, Modesto ½</u>				
1. D. Foley	1	F. Kimball	0	1. L. Talcott	1	L. Davis	0
2. W. Adams	1	M. Mattingly	0	2. S. Poulson	1	H. Bevill	0
3. J. Blackstone	0	C. Smith	1	3. R. Guzman	½	L. Krogness	½
4. B. Mueller	1	J. Quayle	0	4. F. Weinberg	1	R. Ewing	0
5. D. Havill	1	W. Smith	0	5. F. Olvera	1	H. Paul	0
6. L. Daugherty	1	H. Mortensen	0	6. L. Turner	1	L. Bennett	0
7. J. Barlow	1	V. Smith(Mrs)	0		5½		½
8. L. Jenkins	0	Christiansen	1				
	6		2				

##### Round 3

<u>Sacramento A 7½, Sacramento B ½</u>			
1. Janushkowsky	1	J. Hunting	0
2. O. Celle	1	C. Drake	0
3. W. Sprague	1	J. Celle	0
4. W. Rebold	1	H. Keith	0
5. J. Langston	1	T. Byrne	0
6. O. Bender	1	N. Talcott	0
7. H. Byrne	½	G. McMurtry	½
8. N. Austin	1	E. Healey	0

##### Round 4, January 1960

<u>Stockton 3, Sacramento B 3</u>			
1. N. Shultz	0	J. Hunting	1
2. W. Jarvis	0	J. Hubert	1
3. A. Radinsky	½	J. Celle	½
4. A. Sanchez	½	A. Surville	½
5. A. Saxon	1	C. Drake	0
6. M. Sanders	1	H. Keith	0
	3		3

Round 4

<u>Modesto 6½, Oakdale 1½</u>		<u>Concord 0, San Jose 7</u>	
1. L. Davis	1	M. Mattingly	0
2. H. Bevill	1	F. Kimball	0
3. R. Ewing	0	N. Mortensen	1
4. L. Krogness	1	C. Smith	0
5. B. Bowman	1	W. Smith	0
6. E. Hawksworth	1	Christiansen	0
7. L. Bennett	½	V. Smith(Mrs)	½
8. P. McDowell	1	M. Ross	0
	<u>6½</u>		<u>1½</u>

SAN FRANCISCO BAY AREA CHESS LEAGUE TEAM MATCHES

As the 1960 team matches began, there were six teams each in Divisions A and B. The Mechanics' Institute were defending champions in Division A, but there was speculation as to whether the always strong Golden Gaters or the improved Castle team could win out over the somewhat depleted ranks of the champions. In Division B Golden Gate held the title, but faced strong opposition. The first round:

DIVISION A

Round 1, January 9, 1960

<u>Oakland 1½, Golden Gate 5½</u>		<u>M. I. Knights 5, Castle 2</u>	
1. L. Ledgerwood	0	E. Krestini	1
2. L. Talcott	½	H. Gross	½
3. R. Cuneo	0	C. Capps	1
4. R. Freeman	0	H. Rosenbaum	1
5. E. Lien	0	P. Dahl	1
6. C. Bergman	0	R. Currie	1
7. R. Trenberth	1	H. Edelstein	0
	<u>1½</u>		<u>5½</u>

DIVISION B

<u>Park 1½, Mech. Inst. 3½</u>		<u>Precita Valley 5, Mission 0</u>	
1. A. Palmin	½	D. McLeod	½
2. R. Ulmann	0	N. McLeod	1
3. W. Leeds	1	W. Hudson	0
4. A. Tokmakoff	0	H. King	1
5. T. Spillane	0	G. Farly	1
	<u>1½</u>		<u>3½</u>

## GAME OF THE MONTH - CALIFORNIA STATE CHAMPIONSHIP, 1959

Game No. 517 - Reti  
 White Black  
 J. Cross T. Weinberger

- |           |        |
|-----------|--------|
| 1. Kt-KB3 | Kt-KB3 |
| 2. P-B4   | P-KKt3 |
| 3. P-KKt3 | B-Kt2  |
| 4. B-Kt2  | O-O    |
| 5. O-O    | P-Q3   |
| 6. Kt-B3  | P-K4   |
| 7. R-Kt1  |        |

This is perhaps the most promising system against the King's Indian Defense. White gains space on the Q-side where his fianchettoed KB will be useful, and he can either fianchetto his QB or develop it at KKt5 with effect.

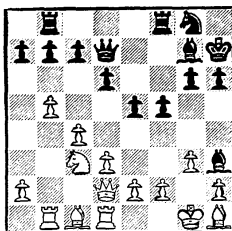
- |           |       |
|-----------|-------|
| 7. ...    | Kt-B3 |
| 8. P-QKt4 | B-B4  |

Well played. Black develops the QB with a tempo.

- |            |       |
|------------|-------|
| 9. P-Q3    | Q-Q2  |
| 10. P-Kt5  | Kt-K2 |
| 11. Kt-Kt5 | P-KR3 |
| 12. KKt-K4 | KtxKt |
| 13. KtxKt  | K-R2  |

White was threatening 14. BxP, BxB;

- |           |        |
|-----------|--------|
| 14. Q-Q2  | Kt-Kt1 |
| 15. R-Q1  | B-R6   |
| 16. B-R1  | P-KB4  |
| 17. Kt-B3 | QR-Kt1 |



18. Q-K3

Somewhere in the last ten moves White has allowed Black to obtain a good game - Black's pieces are well placed, especially the "problem" knight, and his weak points are covered. Development of White's QB seems indicated, and R3 looks like the right square.

18. ... P-B4

Here, 19. PxP e.p., PxB; 20. B-R1 would give White at least partial control of the open lines. After the text, the play is on the K-side where Black's strength lies.

- |            |        |
|------------|--------|
| 21. B-KKt2 | B-Kt5  |
| 22. B-B3   | P-B5   |
| 23. BxB    | QxB    |
| 24. Q-K4   | P-KR4  |
| 25. K-Kt2  | QR-KB1 |
| 26. P-B3   | Q-Q2   |
| 27. B-Q2   | B-R3   |
| 28. R-Kt3  | K-Kt2  |
| 29. R-R3   | P-Kt3  |
| 30. R-R6   | P-Kt4  |
| 31. R-KKt1 | K-R1   |
| 32. P-KR3? | PxB    |
| 33. KxB    | P-Kt5  |
| 34. BxB    | RxB    |
| 35. RxB    | PxB    |
| 36. PxB    | Q-KB2  |
| 37. Q-K3   | Q-B3   |
| 38. P-Kt5  | R-KKt1 |
| 39. K-Kt4  | Q-K3ch |
| 40. K-B3   | Q-B4ch |
| 41. K-Kt2  | RxBch  |

Resigns

A typically solid performance by the champion. Without making any startling moves, Weinberger gradually outplayed the 1958 State Champion and top-rated player in the tournament.



WEINBAUM WINS SANTA MONICA OPEN

Sidney Weinbaum rang up a perfect 8-0 score in the Santa Monica Open, held October 12 - November 30, 1959, to finish  $1\frac{1}{2}$  points ahead of Emil Bersbach, who was second. It was evident long before the tournament was completed that Weinbaum would be the winner, as he clinched first place in the seventh round.

Emil Bersbach, the club member with the best score, won the title of club champion and the trophy that goes with it. Bersbach is also president of the club. T. M. Straus, a newcomer, played strong chess to take third place; his game with Weinbaum was even at the end game stage but he lost in time pressure. Al Michaelson showed great improvement to finish fourth.

Cash prizes were: 1st, \$45, 2nd, \$25, 3rd, \$15. The tournament was directed by J. Gardos (his first), assisted by Carl Budd and Otto Wentcher. The scores:

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Score
1. S. Weinbaum	W16	W3	W6	W11	W2	W4	W5	W9	8-0
2. E. Bersbach	W12	W4	D3	W5	L1	W9	W11	W8	$6\frac{1}{2}-1\frac{1}{2}$
3. T. M. Straus	W8	L1	D2	W13	W6	W11	W12	D4	6-2
4. A. Michaelson	W15	L2	W16	W14	D11	L1	W6	D3	5-3
5. D. Benge	W17	L13	W12	L2	W8	D6	L1	W11	$4\frac{1}{2}-3\frac{1}{2}$
6. B. Collins	W7	W8	L1	W9	L3	D5	L4	W12	$4\frac{1}{2}-3\frac{1}{2}$
7. B. Hamilton	L6	L10	W15	D12	W13	W18	L9	W17	$4\frac{1}{2}-3\frac{1}{2}$
8. V. Homolka	L3	L6	W17	W10	L5	W16	W14	L2	4-4
9. A. Kempner	W14	L11	W10	L6	W16	L2	W7	L1	4-4
10. Mrs. S. Sturges	L13	W7	L9	L8	L12	W15	W18	W16	4-4
11. Herbert Abel	W18	W9	W13	L1	D4	L3	L2	L5	$3\frac{1}{2}-4\frac{1}{2}$
12. Kyle Forrest	L2	W14	L5	D7	W10	W13	L3	L6	$3\frac{1}{2}-4\frac{1}{2}$
13. T. Bullockus	W10	W5	L11	L3	L7	L12	L17	W15	3-5
14. R. Schmesckle	L9	L12	W18	L4	L15	W17	L8	Bye	3-5
15. S. Holbrook	L4	L18	L7	L17	W14	L10	W16	L13	2-6
16. Eugene Jeffers	L1	W17	L4	W18	L9	L8	L15	L10	2-6
17. George Sturges	L5	L16	L8	W15	L18	L14	W13	L7	2-6
18. Jean DeBriac	L11	W15	L14	L16	W17	L7	L10	---	2-5

NEW WILSHIRE CHESS CLUB

A new club in the Wilshire area will meet every Thursday at the Queen Anne Recreation Center at West Blvd. and Dockweiler Street. Officers: Sol Simcoe, president; Martin Don, vice-president; John Strong, secretary; Henry Lowendron, treasurer.

KRESTINI, WANG TIE FOR GOLDEN GATE CLUB TITLE

Eugene Krestini and Arthur Wang shared first place in the annual Golden Gate club championship with  $8\frac{1}{2}$ - $1\frac{1}{2}$ , in a 10-round Swiss which began in October. Krestini lost only to Henry Gross and drew a game with Jack Pinneo. Wang lost to Krestini and drew with Ben Gross.

Julius Loftsson was third,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  points behind the leaders, losing to Krestini and Wang and drawing with Harold Edelstein and Pinneo. Sief Poulsen, Jules Kalisch and Alan Bourke tied for fourth with  $6\frac{1}{2}$  points, and Henry Gross tied with Norman Nielsen for seventh.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Score
1. E. Krestini	W2	W3	W4	W6	L7	W10	D11	W14	W15	W21	$8\frac{1}{2}$
2. A. Wang	L1	W3	W4	W5	W10	W11	W12	W14	D17	W22	$8\frac{1}{2}$
3. J. Loftsson	L1	L2	W4	W5	W6	W7	W8	D10	D11	W12	7
4. S. Poulsen	L1	L2	L3	D5	W6	W7	W10	W11	W18	Bye	$6\frac{1}{2}$
5. J. Kalisch	L2	L3	D4	W8	W9	L10	W11	W12	W15	W16	$6\frac{1}{2}$
6. A. Bourke	L1	L3	L4	W12	W13	D14	W15	W18	W21	W23	$6\frac{1}{2}$
7. H. Gross	W1	L3	L4	W9	W11	L12	L14	W15	W17	W19	6
8. N. Nielsen	L3	L5	L13	W14	W16	L19	W21	W22	W23	Bye	6
9. C. Wilson	L5	L7	L11	W13	D14	L15	W17	W20	W21	W23	$5\frac{1}{2}$
10. H. Edelstein	L1	L2	D3	L4	W5	L11	W13	D14	W16	W18	5
11. J. Pinneo	D1	L2	D3	L4	L5	L7	W9	W10	W14	W23	5
12. C. Huneke	L2	L3	L5	L6	W7	W13	W16	D17	D18	Bye	5
13. H. King	L6	W8	L9	L10	L12	L15	W16	W19	W20	W21	5
14. H. Rosenbaum	L1	L2	D6	W7	L8	D9	D10	L11	W20	W22	$4\frac{1}{2}$
15. B. Hannon	L1	L5	L6	L7	W9	W13	L16	W19	W20	D22	$4\frac{1}{2}$
16. Frankenstein	L5	L8	L10	L12	L13	W15	W17	W18	D21	Bye	$4\frac{1}{2}$
17. B. Gross	D2	L7	L9	D12	L16	L18	D19	W20	W23	Bye	$4\frac{1}{2}$
18. R. Freeman	L4	L6	L10	D12	L16	W17	W19	L20	W22	Bye	$4\frac{1}{2}$
19. Mrs. N. McLeod	L7	W8	L13	L15	D17	L18	L20	W22	W23	Bye	$4\frac{1}{2}$
20. G. Farly	L9	L13	L14	L15	L17	W18	W19	L21	W22	W23	4
21. R. McCollough	L1	L6	L8	L9	L13	D16	W20	W22	L23	Bye	$3\frac{1}{2}$
22. G. Lutz	L2	L8	L14	D15	L18	L19	L20	L21	W23	Bye	$2\frac{1}{2}$
23. B. Wong	L6	L8	L9	L11	L17	L19	L20	W21	L22	Bye	2

DOWNNEY CHESS CLUB

Frank Pye has been elected president for 1960; Bob Poons is vice-president, Bob Hubbard, secretary, and M. Polak, treasurer. The Downey club meets on Thursday evenings at the Imperial Park Recreation Building, Rives Avenue just north of Imperial Boulevard.

GROSS REPEATS AS CASTLE CHAMPION

Henry Gross has made a habit of winning the Castle Chess Club championship, and 1959 was no exception. The big silver trophy carries his name seven or eight times. Gross won his first eight or nine games, including a win over his closest opponent Bob Burger, and was able to concede three draws in the closing rounds. Burger had a close run at the title, as with five games to go he had only one point in the losing column; however, he fell behind the tournament schedule and was forced to play five games in a little more than a week -- and stubbed his toe a few times.

Well behind Gross and Burger came Frank Adelman and Guthrie McClain, who both drew with Gross and lost to Burger. This was, however, Adelman's best performance in the club to date. The rest of the club were closely bunched. The scores:

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	Score
1. H. Gross	X	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	11 $\frac{1}{2}$ -1 $\frac{1}{2}$
2. R. Burger	0	X	1	1	1	0	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	1	1	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	10-3
3. F. Adelman	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	X	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	9-4
4. G. McClain	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	X	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	1	1	1	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	9-4
5. R. Freeman	0	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	X	0	0	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	1	1	1	7-6
6. W. Hendricks	0	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	X	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	7-6
7. V. Zemitis	0	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	1	1	X	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	0	0	1	1	1	7-6
8. D. Belmont	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	1	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	X	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	6-7
9. M. Eudey	0	0	0	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	X	1	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ -7 $\frac{1}{2}$
10. R. Hultgren	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	X	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ -7 $\frac{1}{2}$
11. E. Lien	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	X	1	0	1	4-9
12. P. Traum	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	0	0	0	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	X	1	1	4-9
13. C. Wilson	0	0	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	1	0	X	1	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ -9 $\frac{1}{2}$
14. G. Farly	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	0	1	0	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	0	0	X	2-11

DON FOLEY WINS SAN JOSE CLUB TITLE

Don Foley won nine out of ten games to win the 1959 San Jose club championship in a round robin which was completed in October. Foley beat out Bill Adams by one point. Foley beat Adams, and each dropped one other game during the tournament.

Some distance back were Johnny Blackstone, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ -3 $\frac{1}{2}$ , Ron Fournier and Bert Muller, both 6-4, and Mark Gazse, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ -4 $\frac{1}{2}$ . The tournament table is on the next page.

## THE CALIFORNIA CHESS REPORTER

San Jose	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	Score
1. D. Foley	X	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1*	1	1	9-1
2. B. Adams	0	X	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	8-2
3. J. Blackstone	0	0	X	0	1	1	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	1*	1*	1	$6\frac{1}{2}$ -3
4. R. Fournier	0	0	1	X	0	0	1*	1	1*	1*	1	6-4
5. B. Muller	0	1	0	1	X	0	0	1	1	1	1	6-4
6. M. Gazse	0	0	0	1	1	X	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	1*	1	1	$5\frac{1}{2}$ -4
7. J. Iwashita	1	0	0	0*	1	0	X	0	1*	1*	1	5-5
8. J. Havill	0	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	X	1*	1	1	4-6
9. G. Barber	0	0	0*	0*	0	0*	0*	0*	X	0*	1	1-9
10. D. Havill	0	0	0*	0*	0	0	0*	0	1*	X	0	1-9
11. R. Pearson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	X	1-9

\*Forfeit

BAY AREA INDUSTRIAL LEAGUE

The 1959-60 team tournament of the Industrial League got under on September 17 with no less than nine teams. The first report:

Round 1, September 1959:

P.G.&E. $2\frac{1}{2}$ , Allbrite Fluorescent $3\frac{1}{2}$			Livermore $4\frac{1}{2}$ , Cal. Research $1\frac{1}{2}$			
1. L. Solbeau	0	E. Anders	1	1. R. Plock	1	Goldschmidt
2. A. Nikitin	$\frac{1}{2}$	C. Huneke	$\frac{1}{2}$	2. F. Martin	$\frac{1}{2}$	C. Heaton
3. J. Yale	1	G. Carroll	0	3. G. Boer	1	R. Baer
4. V. Bedjanian	0	M. Ray	1	4. K. Tiede	1	B. Webb
5. L. Orloff	1	Wm. Rawley	0	5. D. Sands	0	L. Brown
6. D. Lee	0	Van Der Leest	1	6. H. Silva	1	B. Edgar
	$2\frac{1}{2}$		$3\frac{1}{2}$		$4\frac{1}{2}$	
			2		2	
			$5\frac{1}{2}$		$6\frac{1}{2}$	

Shell Development 4, Rad. Lab 2			Bank of America 5, Sperry Gyro			
1. R. Henry	1	R. Good	0	1. G. Teltoft	0	C. Rourke
2. G. Hartwig	0	L. Hyder	1	2. J. Puechner	1	D. Ingwerson
3. H. Kennedy	0	G. Farly	1	3. P. Byrne	1	S. Block
4. M. Wald	1	Perez-Mendez	0	4. G. Braun	1	T. Savarese
5. N. May	1	B. Jones	0	5. Vucicevich	1	L. Kern
6. W. Ritchie	1	E. Strom	0	6. A. De Souza	1	A. Watson
	4		2		5	
	2		0		2	
	$\frac{6}{6}$		$\frac{2}{2}$		$\frac{7}{7}$	

Round 2, October 1959:

<u>Livermore 3, Rad. Lab 3</u>			<u>Sperry Gyro 0, Kaiser Cos. 6</u>				
1. R. Plock	1	L. Hyder	0	1. C. Bourke	0	C. McGinley	1
2. G. Boer	1	B. Good	0	2. D. Ingverson	0	D. Hardy	1
3. F. Martin	0	G. Farly	1	3. T. Savarese	0	H. Morison	1
4. K. Tiede	0	W. Swiatecki	1	4. L. Kern	0	B. Morgan	1
5. W. Nelson	0	Ferez-Mendez	1	5. A. Watson	0	O. Nieponice	1
6. H. Silva	1	K. Stone	0	6. D. Davis	0	H. Jensen	1
	<u>3</u>		<u>3</u>		<u>0</u>		<u>6</u>
	<u>1</u>		<u>1</u>				<u>2</u>
	<u>4</u>		<u>4</u>				<u>8</u>

Shell Development 3½, P.G.&E. 2½

1. R. J. Henry	1	L. Solbeau	0
2. G. Hartwig	1	A. Nikitin	0
3. H. Kennedy	0	V. Bedjanian	1
4. M. M. Wald	1	L. Orloff	0
5. N. May	½	E. Salo	½
6. W. Ritchie	0	D. Lee	1
	<u>3½</u>		<u>2½</u>
	<u>2</u>		
	<u>5½</u>		

Round 3, November 1959:

<u>Cal Research 3½, Kaiser Cos. 2½</u>			<u>Bank of America 2, P.G.&amp;E. 4</u>				
1. Goldschmidt	0	C. McGinley	1	1. G. Teltoft	0	L. Solbeau	1
2. C. Heaton	½	D. Hardy	½	2. J. Puechner	0	A. Nikitin	1
3. Wm. Webb	1	H. Morison	0	3. P. Byrne	1	V. Bedjanian	0
4. T. Hughes	0	B. Morgan	1	4. G. Braun	0	J. Yale	1
5. L. Brown	1	B. Lisker	0	5. Vucicevich	0	J. Worthen	1
6. R. Edgar	1	H. Lien	0	6. A. De Souza	1	D. Lee	0
	<u>3½</u>		<u>2½</u>		<u>2</u>		<u>4</u>
	<u>2</u>						<u>2</u>
	<u>5½</u>						<u>6</u>

CITY TERRACE CHESS CLUB

Edward Swett has been elected president for 1960. Other officers are: Gordon Barrett, vice-president; Bernard Oak, secretary-treasurer; Ben Kakimi, tournament director. The club meets on Wednesdays at 7:30 at 3875 City Terrace Drive.

BAY AREA INDUSTRIAL CHESS LEAGUE TEAM MATCHESNovember 13, 1959

<u>Livermore 3, Shell Devl. 3</u>	
1. R. Plock	0
2. G. Boer	0
3. E. Canfield	1
4. F. Martin	1
5. H. Silva	0
6. P. Wesley	1
	<u>3</u>
	$\frac{1}{4}$
	$\frac{4}{4}$

December 4, 1959

<u>Shell Devl. 4, Bank of Amer. 2</u>	
1. R. Henry	1
2. G. Hartwig	0
3. H. Kennedy	$\frac{1}{2}$
4. W. Ritchie	1
5. D. B. Bright	$\frac{1}{2}$
6. F. Younger	1
	<u>4</u>
	$\frac{2}{6}$
	$\frac{6}{6}$

December 11, 1959

<u>Cal. Research 3½, Sperry Gyro. 2½</u>	
1. Goldschmidt	0
2. R. Baer	$\frac{1}{2}$
3. T. Hughes	1
4. L. Brown	1
5. R. Edgar	1
6. A. Paxson	0
	<u>3½</u>
	$\frac{2}{5½}$
	$\frac{5½}{5½}$

December 4, 1959

<u>U.C.Rad.Lab 2½, P.G.&amp;E. 3½</u>	
1. L. Hyder	1
2. B. Good	$\frac{1}{2}$
3. G. Farly	0
4. W. Swiatecki	0
5. Perez-Mendez	1
6. K. Stone	0
	<u>2½</u>
	$\frac{3}{5}$
	$\frac{5}{5}$

January 8, 1960

<u>Shell Devl. 4, Kaiser Cos. 2</u>	
1. R. Henry	1
2. G. Hartwig	1
3. H. Kennedy	$\frac{1}{2}$
4. N. May	$\frac{1}{2}$
5. D. Mancuso	0
	<u>1</u>
	<u>4</u>
	$\frac{2}{6}$
	$\frac{6}{6}$

January 8, 1960

<u>Cal. Research 3½, Bank of Amer. 2</u>	
1. Goldschmidt	1
2. C. Heaton	1
3. B. Webb	$\frac{1}{2}$
4. L. Brown	$\frac{1}{2}$
5. B. Edgar	0
6. A. Paxson	0
	<u>3½</u>
	$\frac{2}{5½}$
	$\frac{5½}{5½}$

CASTLE CHESS CLUB

At the annual banquet held at Jack's Restaurant in December, the following officers were elected for 1960: George Farly, president; Daniel M. Belmont, vice-president; Curtis R. Wilson, secretary-treasurer.

TOPSY-TURVY WORLD OF THE KNIGHT by Fritz Leiber

The knight is an enchanted and bedeviled piece, a cripple with magic powers.

For him time and space are as jumbled and folded as in the weirdest science-fiction story. Yet -- study this strange continuum around the knight, learn its non-Euclidean geometry, and he will work more powerfully for you; his perversity be less apt to thwart you.

For the knight, near is far and far is near.

The next square to the knight is three moves away for him. It takes him that many moves to reach the next square in a rank or file and he must back about like a crab to do it.

Yet he can reach the third square on the diagonal in only two leaps.

But the second square on the diagonal! -- that is the knight's poison square, four whole moves away. For the seasoned player the poison squares around the knight glow with a sickly luminescence; the enemy king and queen love to poise there. By some strange warpage of chessboard space the fourth, fifth, and sixth squares on the diagonal are each the same distance away for knight as the poison square -- four moves. (Incidentally, a jump of two squares on the diagonal was the move of the ancient bishop, as if he had been created to compensate for this chink in the knight's armor.)

The knight's crooked-seeming move has been described in many ways. Perhaps it is simplest to say he moves two squares -- but shorter than the two-square move of the bishop and longer than the two-square move of the rook; anglewise he splits their moves. Or, he moves to all squares two squares away that a queen can't move to.

The longest possible journey a knight can make on the chessboard without wasting moves is from corner to opposite corner -- six moves. Any other chessboard journey he can make in five moves or less.

The corners of the board are poison for knights, though. No piece loses as much power in a corner as a knight does -- 75 per cent. In the center he has eight moves, in the corner only two. By comparison a king in the corner declines in power by 63 per cent, a bishop by 46 per cent, a queen only by 21 per cent, a rook not at all.

Time presses down on the knight more than on any of the other pieces. He cannot lose a move or make a true waiting move -- that is, he cannot make a move and still threaten the same square. Each move he must change the color of his square -- and the color (the opposite) of the square he threatens; no matter how he tries he can never escape this enforced alternation.

Other weird rhythms spring from this one, maintaining their sorcerous-seeming hold on the knight. Let's trace the minimum number of moves it takes the King's Knight to reach the squares on his file:

King's Knight's second: 3 moves.  
 King's Knight's third: 2 moves.  
 King's Knight's fourth: 3 moves.  
 King's Knight's fifth: 2 moves.  
 King's Knight's sixth: 3 moves.  
 Only now does the 3-2 rhythm break down:  
 King's Knight's seventh: 4 moves.  
 King's Knight's eighth: 5 moves.

Eerie symmetries spring from the Knight's move, forming diamond patterns in the chessboard space around him. The four adjacent square (three moves away from him -- remember?) form the smallest diamond -- call it a three-move diamond. The four adjacent squares on the diagonals, each two moves away for the knight, are the midpoints of the sides of a two-move diamond...and on each side of this diamond is base another two-move diamond -- try it and see. The fifth squares away from the knight on rank and file are the apexes of a three-move diamond though we would have to enlarge the board to see all of it. Still further off are four and five-move diamonds -- truly, a strange business.

The number of routes available to the knight in making the same journey are another matter for wonder. For instance, there is only one route available to the King's Knight making a two-move journey from his original square to King's Fifth -- or a three-move journey to Queen's Seventh; in these cases the knight moves in a straight line and there is only one of those between two points. A knight journeying three squares away on the diagonal or four squares away on a rank or file has only two alternate routes open to it. But a knight starting the three move journey to the adjacent square in rank or file has in each case twelve routes it can choose from, while it has fifty-four ways of reaching each "poison square" two squares away on the diagonal!



No wonder the knight's move has fascinated mathematicians! No wonder puzzle artists have delighted in the Knight's Tour (whereby he visits each of the 64 squares of the chessboard in turn without ever visiting one twice) and in creating new forms of the tour, giving them such fantastic names as the Woven Spiral, the Four Stars, the Red Cross and the Toastrack!

No wonder some of us, temporarily exasperated by the knight's perversity, have cried out that only the deep Dostoyevskian mind of an Alekhine or Tchigorin can truly tame the devilish powers of the horse-headed piece!

Yet -- know the knight's topsy-turvy chessboard space-time and he fights more resourcefully for you.

But no one can know all his secrets.

An odd piece, the knight, to the very end. It is at least an arguable exaggeration to say that half the magic of chess comes from the knight alone.

#### UNSOLVED OPENING PROBLEMS by Phil Smith

Problem: In the Morphy defense to the Ruy Lopez is an early P-QKt4 sound for Black? After 1. P-K4, P-K4; 2. Kt-KB3, Kt-QB3; 3. B-Kt5, P-QR3; 4. B-R4, Kt-B3; 5. O-O, can Black play P-QKt4 as a good substitute for the more usual B-K2 or KtxP?

Well-known opening manuals disagree on this problem. MCO 9th says: "Surprisingly enough, Black can even get an even game by the simplest device, immediately driving the White King's Bishop by 5...P-QKt4 (cols. 110-112), and then playing 6...KtxP or 6...P-Q3. This defense should be seen more often."

Reuben Fine in "Practical Chess Openings" has a different opinion. He remarks: "Alternatives other than 5...KtxP or 5...B-K2 are inferior. 5...P-QKt4 (col. 90) is premature and allows White a strong initiative with P-QR4."

Chess Archives agrees with PCO. In the English edition in the British magazine Chess for October, 1958, Dr. Euwe's team of analysts reviewed some of the main variations resulting from an early P-QKt4, showed them to be in White's favor, and concluded: "On the whole, therefore, P-QKt4 at such an early stage does not impress."

Griffith and Golombek's "A Pocket Guide to the Chess Openings" is on MCO's side of the controversy. Pachman in his "Modern Chess Theory" appears also to think Black can successfully play 5...P-QKt4. However he does not give the strongest lines for White. Keres in his "Theory of Chess Openings" assumes a similar position and also fails to give White's best variations. Panov in his book on the openings does give good lines for White against 5...P-QKt4, but his analysis is sketchy. After 6. B-Kt3, P-Q3; he briefly analyses 7. P-B3 but only mentions 7 Kt-Kt5, one of the really crucial variations.

Keres and Pachman are both excellent opening theorists and can be excused for being on the wrong side of the argument by the simple fact that Chess Archives' analysis was published a number of years after their works were published. But MCO 9th has a copyright date, 1957, that is nine years later than PCO's, 1948, yet Fine is correct and MCO is wrong in an important variation in this line.

In col. 112, MCO gives this variation as leading to a superiority for Black: 6. B-Kt3, P-Q3; 7. Kt-Kt5, P-Q4; 8. PxP, Kt-Q5; 9. P-QB3, Kt-B; 10. QxKt, P-R3! (MCO's exclamation) 11. Kt-B3, P-K5; 12. R-K1, B-Kt2. In a footnote at the end of the column, MCO says this line is from a game between Smukin and Estrin in 1941 in Novosibirsk. MCO adds that "also 10...KtxP is strong."

Chess Archives, which gives credit to Fine and two Russian analysts, shows, however, that 9. P-QB3! (Fine's exclamation) leads to a better game for White, not Black. After 9...KtxB; 10. QxKt, it points out something MCO doesn't mention: "If Black plays 10...QxP now, he is confronted with the subtle 11. R-K1 (Abramov and Ragozin), which wins the KP (11...QxQ; 12. PxQ, B-Q3; 13. P-Q4). Fine suggests 11. R-K1, B-Kt2; 12. QxQ, KtxQ; 13. RxPch, B-K2 as offering some compensation for the pawn."

Euwe's analysts then show what is wrong with MCO's exclamation mark after 10...P-R3: "We once recommended 10...P-R3; 11. Kt-B3, P-K as best for Black. A Rijswijk correspondent points out that 12. R-K1 would then force Black to go in for a dubious gambit. To summarize his analysis:

"(1) 12...B-K2; 13. Kt-K5, O-O; 14. Kt-B6, Q-Q3; 15. KtxBch, QxK 16. P-Q3, B-Kt2 and 17. P-QB4! is White's best now.

"(2) 12...B-Kt2; 13. P-Q3, BxP; 14. Q-B2 and Black loses the KP.

Chess Archives also disagrees with MCO's footnote that 10...KtxP is "also strong." The former states: "Nor is capturing with the knight a very reliable operation, though no clean-cut refutation of it is known." A postal game, Erickson vs. Heemsoth, 1957, continued 10...KtxP; 11. R-Kl, P-KB3; 12. P-Q4!? PxKt; 13. RxBch, Kt-K2; 14. BxP, P-R3; 15. BxKt, BxB; 16. Kt-Q2, R-B1?; 17. QR-Kl, R-B2; 18. RxBch, RxB; 19. Q-Kt8ch and wins. White would have had to content himself with perpetual check if Black had played 16...K-B1! 17. QR-Kl, B-B3; 18. Q-Kt4ch, etc. Instead of sacrificing a piece with 12. P-Q4!? White should have played 12. Kt-B3, followed by P-Q4.

If White tries 9. R-Kl instead of P-QB3, for once MCO and Chess Archives both agree on the refutation by Black. Chess Archives says: "Detailed investigation has shown that the complications after 9. R-Kl, B-QB4! 10. RxBch, K-B1; 11. P-QB3, Kt-Kt5! are all in Black's favor."

Fine and MCO disagree on other alternatives to White's ninth move. PCO states that "alternatives to 9. P-QB3 are weak," but MCO claims a superiority for White in the line starting with 9. Q-Kl. MCO gives 9. Q-Kl! B-QB4; 10. P-QB3, KtxB; 11. QxBch. Fine gives 9. Q-Kl, B-QB4; 10. QxBch, K-B1; 11. P-QB3, Kt-Kt5; 12. KtxBP, Q-R5; 13. QxP, Kt-K7ch; 14. K-R1, QxBP! with a win for Black, Bogatyrychuk-Dzagurov, 1939. This time MCO is right and PCO is wrong; MCO has a definite improvement over Fine's line in 10. P-QB3 before 11. QxBch.

Another difference is that Fine analyses 9. P-Q6, which MCO does not mention, and MCO has a variation on 9. P-Q3, which Fine does not include. After 9. P-Q6, KtxB; 10. PxB, QxBP; 11. RxBKt, P-KR3, Fine thinks Black stands somewhat better. After 9. P-Q3, P-R3; 10. Kt-K4, KtxQP, MCO quotes an Austrian theorist, Mueller, as stating the game is even. But MCO shows another ninth move for Black, apparently giving him a better opportunity than Mueller's move: 9...B-QB4; 10. Kt-K4, KtxKt; 11. PxB, Q-R5!

Still another difference is that Fine treats the entire variation beginning with 6...P-Q3 in a footnote to the "main" variation of 6...B-K2, while MCO relegates 6...B-K2 to a footnote, and 6...P-Q3 is given as the main variation.

After 6...B-K2 Fine claims 7. P-QR4! gives White "a strong initiative" and that P-QKt4 is "premature." Surprisingly enough, MCO doesn't even mention 7. P-QR4! and shows three other moves instead: P-Q4, R-Kl, and Q-K2.

PART II

A number of recent games and articles in chess magazines have been concerned with another seventh move for White after 6...P-Q3; this is 7. P-B3 (this position and positions after the eighth or ninth move in this variation may be reached by transposition). After 7...B-K2; 8. P-Q4, B-Kt5; 9. R-K1 or 9. B-K3 would lead to well-known variations. But the center of attention has been devoted for the past two years to 9. P-KR3! This move leads to a pawn sacrifice somewhat like that in Bronstein's famous win over Keres at Budapest, 1950, but in that game White had played R-K1 and Black had castled, which undoubtedly helped Black. Bronstein won quickly, but later it was discovered that Keres had made several inferior moves.

Before the Russians began to play and analyze 9. P-KR3! the most extensive analysis seems to have been done by the German theorist, Gu deram. But after 9...BxKt; 10. QxB, PxP, he confined his analysis to 11. R-Q1. Chess Archives in Chess for October, 1958, points out that this move permits Black "a most original defense": 11...Kt-K4; 12. Q-Kt3, Kt-R4; 13. Q-R2, P-Q6; 14. P-KB4, B-R5! 15. PxKt, B-Kt6; 16. Q-R White's queen is completely out of play and Black has plenty of compensation for the piece. Chess Archives comments: "This amusing variation was unearthed by the Russians."

Before analyzing the main variation after 11. P-KR3! another sideline should be mentioned. In one of the lines by transposition after 5...P-Q3; 6. P-B3, if Black plays KtxP instead of P-QKt4, B-Q2 or B-K then White gets a fine game by 7. P-Q4, B-Q2; 8. R-K1, Kt-B3; 9. PxP, PxP; 10. BxKt, Bx3; 11. QxQch, RxQ; 12. KtxP, B-K5; 13. Kt-Q2, B-K2; 14. KtxB, KtxKt, and now Geller's 15. B-R6! refutes what used to be thought of as a pleasant drawing variation. Also good for White is 9 BxKt, BxB; 10. PxP, Kt-K5; 11. QKt-Q2, KtxKt; 12. BxKt, B-K2; 13. PxP QxP; 14. Kt-Q4 (Unzicker vs. Robatsch, Berne, 1957).

After 9. P-KR3! BxKt; 10. QxB, PxP; 11. Q-Kt3 in the main variation, the game Tal vs. Teschner, Vienna, 1957, continued 11...P-Kt3 (alternatives will be discussed later); 12. B-Q5! Q-Q2 (if 12...KtxB; 13. PxKt, Kt-K4; 14. PxP, Kt-B5; 15. B-R6! Q-Q2 -- not 15...KtxP? 16. R-K1, etc. -- 16. P-QR4 with a strong attack although Black has defensive resources.); 13. B-R6, R-QKt1 (alternatives are also in White's favor -- see Chess for November 2, 1957); 14. P-KB4, Kt-Q1; 15. Kt-Q2 P-B3; 16. B-Kt3, PxP; 17. QxBP, Q-R2ch; 18. K-R1, Q-B4; 19. Q-Q3, Kt-Q2; 20. P-K5! P-Q4; 21. P-B5! PxP; 22. QxBP, Kt-B1; 23. Kt-K4, PxKt; 24. QR-B1, Q-Kt3; 25. QR-Q1, Resigns.

An alternative to 11...P-Kt3 is 0-0. A postal game between Mezhdmetdinov and Shamkovich in 1957 continued 12. B-R6, Kt-K1; 13. B-Q5, Q-Q2; 14. Q-Kt4, QxQ; 15. PxQ, PxB; 16. BxKt, PxP; 17. KtxP, R-Kt1; 18. Kt-Q5, B-Q1. Shamkovich said White should have now kept up the pressure with 19. P-Kt4! In the game White played 19. P-B4 and after 19... Kt-B3; 20. Kt-K3, was surprised by 20...KtxK! (21. BxKt, R-K1). But Gligoric against Rosetto at Portoroz, 1958, played 19. P-B3, Kt-Kt2; 20. K-B2, Kt-K3; 21. K-K3, K-Kt2; 22. R-KR1, R-Kt1; 23. QR-Q1 and eventually won in 41 moves.

Chess Archives says 14. Q-Kt4 is an interesting idea, but it comments that "the disappearance of the queens reduces White's attacking chances. 14. R-Q1 looks stronger, e.g. 14...K-R1; 15. PxP, PxB; 16. Q-QB3, recovering the piece with a fine game."

The same source thinks that "11...Kt-KR4 may be Black's best defense with 12. Q-Kt4, P-Kt3; 13. B-Q5, Kt-K4 in mind. White could then improve himself with 12. Q-Q3, retaining good compensation for the pawn after 12...PxP; 13. KtxP."

If Black tries Kt-KR4 after castling, Chess Archives in an earlier issue of Chess (November 2, 1957) gave a refutation in notes between the Tal and Teschner game: 11...0-0; 12. B-R6, Kt-KR4; 13. Q-Kt4, PxP; 14. KtxP, Kt-K4; 15. QxKt, PxB; 16. P-B4, with a "winning attack," according to the annotator.

Euwe's publication also gave a refutation against 11...0-0; 12. B-R6, P-Kt3; 13. BxR, QxB; 14. R-K1, asserting, "Black has not enough for the exchange."

Conclusion: 5...P-QKt4 is not a good idea.

### PART III

If a personal inclusion will be forgiven, here is a game the writer played in the 1959 California Open at Fresno against R. S. Thacker of Richmond, when Thacker tried 5...P-QKt4. He followed it up with 6...B-K2. After 7. R-K1 (not a very enterprising move; in addition to Fine's 7. P-QR4, there are two other good alternatives: 7. P-Q4 and 7. P-B3; both are analyzed in the September, 1959, issue of Chess in the Chess Archives section. However, White did not get this issue until after the game was played!), B-Kt2; 8. P-B3, P-Q3 (And now Black plays it tame -- Krogius vs. Minev, Leningrad, 1958, continued 8...P-Q4! Incidentally, the Archive mentioned thinks White should play P-Q4 himself

on the eighth move.) 9. P-Q4, PxP; 10. PxP, Black decided to advance pawns on the king side as well as on the queen side.

Thacker had an original idea in 10...P-KR3; 11. Kt-B3, P-KKt4!?. The game continued 12. P-QR4, P-QKt4; 13. Kt-Q5, K-B1 (another "original" idea); 14. KTxB, QxKt; 15. P-K5, PxP; 16. PxP, Kt-Kt5; 17. P-K6, R-Q1; 18. Q-B2, Kt-Q5; 19. KtxKt, RxKt; 20. P-KR3 (Now Black found himself in dire straits; he must at least lose the exchange and submit to a strong attack, so he decided to sacrifice the threatened knight and try to counterattack himself) 20...Q-Q3!?. (After the game, analysis showed that 20...P-KR4!?. also fails.); 21. PxKt, RxP; 22. Q-B5! RxPch; 23. K-B1, R-R2! (Thacker is resourceful to the last.) 24. B-K3. Now Black selected an original way of resigning by 24...Q-Q6ch; 25. QxQ, Resigns. \*\*\*\*\*

#### A GERMAN MINIATURE

While Grandmasters and perfectionists are "splitting hair" and analysing opening variations up to and even past the 20th move, many chess players just play and enjoy the game and their own ideas. Those players are called "romanticists" because they disregard (up to a certain point, of course) the attainments of strategy and rely on tactics only. The romanticist games, however, do not lack interesting points and moments of surprise. The following game is an example of what happens when two such players are trying to outwit each other.

<u>Germany 1959</u>	
Game No. 518 - Ruy Lopez	
White	Black
Richter	Schmitt
1. P-K4	P-K4
2. Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3
3. B-Kt5	P-QR3
4. BxKt	QPxB
5. O-O	...

Why bother about the theory and its recommendation (5. Kt-B3), if one can try something unusual?!

5. ... B-Q3  
White was right after all -- with the next move he will give his opponent lots of problems and headaches.

6. P-Q4	PxP
7. QxP	B-K2(!)
The real measure of strength will start soon. However, at the moment White faces dilemma -- to take the pawn or not to take it?	
8. QxKtP	...
Well, pawn is a pawn and what happens afterwards only the future knows.	
8. ...	B-B3
9. Q-Kt3	Kt-K2
10. P-K5	...
Revenge is sweet -- Black has to move his Bishop again.	
10. ...	R-KKt1
11. Q-B4	Kt-Q4
But wow! all of a sudden Bishop	

receives help and the poor Queen has to do some fast moving in order to save her skin.

12. Q-R6 ...

The threat B-R6 was unpleasant.

12. ... R-Kt3

13. QxP B-B4

14. K-R1 ...

Of course 14..., RxBch could not be allowed.

14. ... R-Kt4

15. Q-R6(?) ...

Nolens, volens White should have tried 15. BxR, BxQ; 16. PxB in order to complicate the matters even more.

15. ... R-Kt3

16. Q-Q2 B-Kt2

17. P-B4 B-R3

The adverse feelings between White Queen and Black Bishop have not dwindled yet.

18. Q-K2 Kt-B5

19. Q-Q1 ...

White Queen returns home from the Odyssey.

19. ... Kt-Q6 (!)

20. Kt-B3 ...

Sad confession. Black's threat was KtxBPch.

20. ... BxB

21. RxB Q-K2 (!)

Black strives for the "coup de grace," therefore the win of the exchange has no appeal to him.

22. R-R1 O-O-O

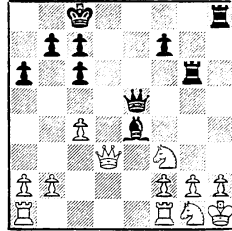
23. Q-Kt3 R-R1

24. Kt-K2 B-K5

25. QKt-Kt1 QxP

26. QxKt ...

MATE IN TWO...



26. ... QxPch!!

27. KtxQ BxP mate.

Original game with lots of nerve and relish.

Now, let's review the "theory."

Besides 5.0-0 and 5. Kt-B3, which is considered best, there is another move, namely 5. P-Q4. In that case Black has three moves at his disposal: (a) 5..., B-Kt5 6. PxP, QxQch 7. KxQ, O-O-Och 8. K-K1! (not 8. K-K2 because of R-K1! Other moves like 8..., P-B3 or 8..., Kt-K2 are weaker) 8..., B-QB4 9. P-KR3, B-R4 10. B-B4 with advantage. (b) 5..., Kt-B3 6. KtxP, P-B4 (Not 6..., KtxP because of 7. Q-K2, QxP 8. Kt-KB3, Q-Kt5ch 9. KKt-Q2! followed by P-KB3) 7. O-O (If 7. Kt-KB3, then KtxP 8. Q-K2, P-KB4 9. Kt-B3, B-K2 10. KtxKt, PxKt 11. QxKP, O-O, etc.) 7..., QxP 8. KKt-B3, QxQ 9. RxB. (c) 5..., PxP 6. QxP, QxQ (6... B-KK5 has been tried without success) 7. KtxQ and now several moves have been played -- Kt-B3; P-QB4; B-Q7; and B-Q3 -- but in the ensuing play White almost always managed to maintain the upper hand.

Black's best answer to 5. Kt-B3 is 5..., P-B3 (not as good is 5. ..., B-QB4; B-KKt5; B-Q3 or B-QKt5) 6. P-Q4, PXP 7. QxP (not 7. KtxP because of 7..., P-QB4) QxQ 8. KtxQ, B-Q2 9. B-K3 (weaker are 9. Kt-Kt or 9. B-B4), 0-0-0 10. 0-0-0, etc.

Although 5..., B-Q3 is not an error it is not the best answer to 5. 0-0. Better 5..., B-KKt5. If 6. P-KR3, then P-KR4! (Not 6..., BxK 7. QxB and now 7..., Q-B3 or Q-Q3 gives Black only equality) 7. P-Q3, Q-B3 8. PxB (If 8. B-K3, then BxKt 9. QxB, QxQ 10. PxQ, B-Q3 11. Kt-B3 Kt-K2 12. Kt-K2, P-KKt4 13. K-R1, P-B3, etc.) PXP 9. Kt-Kt4, Q-R3 10. Kt-KR3, Q-R5 11. K-R2, P-KKt3 12. Kt-B3, PxKt 13. P-KKt3, Q-K2, etc.

The correct answer to 7. QxP is 7..., P-B3 8. R-K1, Kt-K2 9. P-K5 PXP 10. KtxP, 0-0 11. B-Kt5, Q-K1 12. Kt-B4, Kt-B4 13. RxQ, KtxQ -- according to Max Lange.

#### BOOK REVIEW by Bob Burger

Emanuel Lasker: The Life of a Chess Master  
by Dr. J. Hannak, Simon and Schuster, New York, \$4.95, 320 Pages

This is a translation from the German of an unusual book. Is it a biography? A collection of chess games? Both of these, without compromise of either. But unlike the usual "My Best Games" book, this is not a hagiography. Several of the most interesting games given are Lasker's losses! Dr. Hannak develops the story of Lasker's life by simultaneously recounting the physical events and the "chess events" of his career, almost as if these were two images of that one great personality. In the process, the author justifies the title of the book, for the end result is really a psychological study of what it takes to be and play the part of a master.

The master in this case, of course, is the chess player par excellence. While many debate Alekhine's brilliance or Capablanca's purity of style, all agree that Emanuel Lasker was the game's great fighter. He is famous more for his "comebacks" than for particular games: overtaking Capablanca at St. Petersburg, 1914; averting a draw and the loss of his World Championship to Schlechter in their last match game; winning the "greatest" tournament, New York, 1924, after having lost his Championship; and amazing the chess world with his return to the prize list in Moscow, 1935, after ten years of retirement.

Players who have relived these and other great moments of chess history will, I think, want to explore the private life of the man



behind these events. Almost a "typical" genius, Lasker dabbled in the sublime and the trivial. His "great work," the construction of a philosophical system which is said to have turned his hair gray, now gathers dust while a single move from the New York Tournament of 1924 is impressed on the minds of generations of chessplayers. His doctoral thesis contributed one important study to mathematics. He wrote plays (and produced them). He tried his hand at inventions and mastered every game he encountered (including "Go" and Dominoes). According to the author, he was excessively (and seriously) superstitious, for example, about the course of the game when his wife failed to hover nearby. This book is a bottomless well of such facts.

The writing is fervid and exciting. The game scores, interspersed with the chapters, are given with annotations from the tournament or match book or current periodical, with bracketed comments by Teschner where called for. This innovation is in itself an interesting comparison of theory then and now. There is an introduction by Albert Einstein, in which Lasker is fittingly described as "that incessantly eager, truly independent, yet most modest of men."

#### CALIFORNIA STATE CHESS FEDERATION NAMES HAGEDORN

Ralph Hagedorn of Sun Valley has been elected president of the CSCF for 1960, following the usual mail balloting of the directors in December. Hagedorn replaces Phil Smith of Fresno in the customary rotation of the office from northern to southern California.

Russell Freeman of Oakland was elected vice-president on the same ballot, and Spencer Van Gelder and Dr. Ralph Hultgren retained as secretary and treasurer, respectively.

#### VAN NUYS CHESS CLUB

The Van Nuys club has moved to new quarters at the Valley Cities Jewish Community Center, 13164 Burbank Blvd., Van Nuys. The club meets on Monday evenings. Richard Myhro has been elected president; Kurt Smith is vice-pres., Louis Pinson, secty., and Joseph Turner, treasurer.

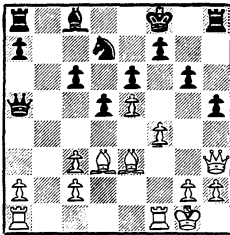
#### SOUTH BAY CHESS CLUB

Officers for 1960 are: William McAuliffe, president; Daniel Haberfield, vice-president; Robert Kozel, treasurer; Antoine De Beau-bien, tournament director. The club meets on Wednesdays at 7:30 at the Hermosa Beach Community Building, 1035 Valley Drive.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA CHAMPIONSHIP, 1959

Game No. 519 - Sicilian  
 White Black  
 S. Yarmak E. Bersbach

- |           |        |
|-----------|--------|
| 1. P-K4   | P-QB4  |
| 2. Kt-KB3 | P-K3   |
| 3. P-Q4   | PxP    |
| 4. KtxP   | Kt-KB3 |
| 5. Kt-QB3 | B-Kt5  |
| 6. B-Q3   | Kt-B3  |
| 7. B-K3   | P-Q4   |
| 8. KtxKt  | PxKt   |
| 9. P-K5   | Kt-Q2  |
| 10. Q-Kt4 | BxKtch |
| 11. PxB   | K-B1   |
| 12. P-KB4 | P-KR4  |
| 13. Q-R3  | Q-R4   |
| 14. O-O   | P-Kt3  |



- |                                   |         |
|-----------------------------------|---------|
| 15. P-B5                          | QxBP    |
| If PxP then 16. BxP, PxB 17. QxP. |         |
| 16. PxKtP                         | KtxP    |
| 17. RxBch                         | KtxR    |
| 18. R-KB                          | P-K4    |
| 19. RxBtch                        | K-Kt1   |
| 20. Q-R4                          | B-R3    |
| 21. R-Kt7ch!                      | Resigns |

A sparkling attacking game that proceeded logically from one sacrifice to the next.

Game No. 520 - Pirc Defense  
 White Black  
 S. Sholomson T. Weinberger

- |            |        |
|------------|--------|
| 1. P-K4    | P-Q3   |
| 2. P-Q4    | Kt-KB3 |
| 3. Kt-QB3  | P-KKt3 |
| 4. B-KKt5  | B-Kt2  |
| 5. Q-Q2    | P-KR3  |
| 6. B-KB4   | P-B3   |
| 7. Kt-B3   | P-Q4   |
| 8. P-K5    | Kt-K5  |
| 9. KtxKt   | PxKt   |
| 10. Kt-Kt1 | P-QR4  |
| 11. Kt-K2  | Kt-R3  |
| 12. Kt-B3  | B-B4   |
| 13. B-K2   | Kt-Kt5 |
| 14. R-QB1  | P-KKt4 |
| 15. B-Kt3  | P-K3   |
| 16. P-QR3  | Kt-Q4  |
| 17. R-Q1   | P-R4   |
| 18. P-R3   | B-R3   |
| 19. KtxKt  | QxKt   |
| 20. P-QB4  | Q-Q1   |
| 21. BxP    | P-Kt5  |
| 22. Q-K2   | PxP    |
| 23. PxP    | B-Kt4  |
| 24. B-Kt4  | Q-Kt3  |
| 25. P-Q5   | O-O-O  |
| 26. P-Q6   | K-Q2   |
| 27. BxB    | PxB    |
| 28. P-B4   | P-R5   |
| 29. Q-KB2  | BxB    |
| 30. QxB    | QR-KKt |
| 31. Q-B2   | Q-Kt6  |
| 32. P-KR4  | R-Kt6  |
| 33. R-KKt  | R-K6ch |
| 34. K-Q2   | R-KB6  |
| 35. P-K6ch | KxKP   |
| 36. Q-B5   | QxBch  |
| 37. K-K    | Q-B6ch |
| 38. K-K2   | RxRP   |

39. R-Kt2                      KRxF  
 40. P-Q7                      R-Q6  
 41. P-Q8(Q)                  Q-B7ch  
 Resigns

32. Kt-B2                      RxBch!  
 Resigns

Game No. 521 - Ponziani

White                      Black  
 S. Sholomson              J. Cross

1. P-K4                      P-K4  
 2. Kt-KB3                  Kt-QB3  
 3. P-B3                      Kt-B3

Also, P-Q4 is thematic and leads to interesting positions.

4. P-Q4                      KtxKP  
 5. P-Q5                      Kt-Kt1  
 6. B-Q3                      Kt-B4  
 7. KtxP                      KtxBch  
 8. KtxKt                      B-K2  
 9. O-O                      P-Q3  
 10. P-KB4                  Kt-Q2  
 11. P-B5                      O-O  
 12. Kt-Q2                      R-K1  
 13. Q-B3                      P-QB3  
 14. Kt-QB4                  Kt-Kt3  
 15. KtxKt                      QxKtch  
 16. B-K3                      Q-Kt4  
 17. Kt-Kt4                  ...

The Knight should not desert this strong post.              ...

18. P-QR4                      P-B4  
 19. Kt-B2                      Q-B5  
 20. P-R5                      B-Q2  
 21. R-B2                      Q-Kt6  
 22. B-B                      QxKtP  
 23. R-R3                      Q-Kt6  
 24. Q-Kt3                      Q-Kt4  
 25. P-R3                      B-KB3  
 26. K-R2                      R-K7  
 27. Kt-R                      QR-K  
 28. RxR                      Q-Kt8  
 29. B-B4                      RxR  
 30. Q-B2                      R-K8  
 31. K-Kt3                      R-R8ch  
                                     QxP

Game No. 522 - French

White                      Black  
 W. Cunningham              J. Barry

1. P-K4                      P-K3  
 2. P-Q3                      P-QKt3  
 3. P-KKt3                  B-Kt2  
 4. B-Kt2                      P-KB4  
 5. Kt-K2                      Kt-KB3  
 6. QKt-B3                  B-K2  
 7. O-O                      O-O  
 8. P-K5                      BxB  
 9. PxB                      BxR  
 10. PxB                      QxP  
 11. QxB                      Kt-B3  
 12. B-Q2                      P-KKt4  
 13. R-K1                      P-KR4  
 14. Q-R3                      Kt-K4  
 15. QxRP                      P-Kt5  
 16. Kt-Q4                      Q-B4  
 17. B-B4                      Kt-B2  
 18. KtxKP                      PxKt  
 19. RxP                      KR-K1  
 20. Q-Kt6ch                  K-B1  
 21. B-R6ch                  KtxB  
 22. QxKtch                  K-B2  
 23. Q-B6ch                  K-Kt1  
 24. Q-Kt5ch                  K-B1  
 25. R-B6ch                  Resigns

Game No. 523 - Vienna

White                      Black  
 W. Cunningham              S. Matzner

1. P-K4                      P-K4  
 2. Kt-QB3                  Kt-QB3  
 3. P-B4                      B-B4  
 4. Kt-B3                      P-Q3  
 5. B-B4                      B-KKt5  
 6. P-KR3                      BxKt  
 7. QxB                      Kt-Q5  
 8. Q-Kt3                      PxP

An interesting attempt to get more out of the position than with Ktx Pch. White might then get counter play with his Rook on the KB file.

- |           |        |
|-----------|--------|
| 9. QxKtP  | Q-B3   |
| 10. QxQ   | KtxQ   |
| 11. B-Kt3 | R-KKt1 |
| 12. R-R2  | P-B6!  |

The point of the 8th move.

- |           |       |
|-----------|-------|
| 13. K-B1  | Kt-R4 |
| 14. P-Kt4 | Kt-B5 |

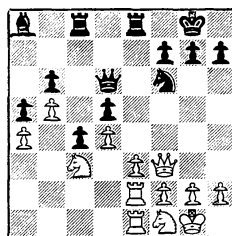
With not-so-obvious intentions.

- |           |        |
|-----------|--------|
| 15. P-Q3  | KtxRP! |
| 16. RxBKt | RxP    |

White must finally give up a Rook to avoid mate.

- |           |            |
|-----------|------------|
| 17. Kt-R4 | KtxB       |
| 18. KtxB  | KtxR       |
| 19. RxRP  | K-K2       |
| 20. KtxP  | KtxP       |
| 21. Kt-R5 | QR-KKt     |
| 22. K-B2  | R-Kt7ch    |
| 23. KxP   | Kt-K8ch    |
| 24. K-K3  | R(1)-Kt6ch |
| 25. K-Q4  | RxPch      |
| 26. K-B4  | R-B7ch     |
- Resigns

- |            |        |
|------------|--------|
| 11. O-O    | P-QR4  |
| 12. B-Kt2  | Q-K2   |
| 13. P-Kt5  | P-B4   |
| 14. Kt-QR4 | P-B5   |
| 15. B-K2   | B-B2   |
| 16. Kt-B3  | P-QKt3 |
| 17. P-QR4  | B-Kt2  |
| 18. B-R3   | B-Q3   |
| 19. BxB    | QxB    |
| 20. Kt-Q2  | KR-K1  |
| 21. B-KB3  | QR-B1  |
| 22. KR-K1  | B-R1   |
| 23. R-K2   | Kt-B1  |
| 24. QR-K1  | Kt-K3  |
| 25. Kt-B1  | Kt-Kt4 |
| 26. Q-B5   | KtxB   |
| 27. QxKt   | ...    |



### CALIFORNIA OPEN - 1959

Game No. 524	-	QGD
White		Black
Nielsen		H. King
1. P-Q4		Kt-KB3
2. P-QB4		P-K3
3. Kt-QB3		P-Q4
4. PxP		PxP
5. Kt-B3		B-QKt5
6. P-QR3		B-R4
7. P-QKt4		B-Kt3
8. P-K3		P-B3
9. Q-B2		O-O
10. B-Q3		QKt-Q2

27. ... Q-R6  
A dangerous-looking penetration -- which White answers beautifully.

- |              |         |
|--------------|---------|
| 28. P-K4!    | KtxP    |
| 29. KtxKt    | QxQ     |
| 30. Kt-B6ch! | PxKt    |
| 31. RxRch    | RxR     |
| 32. RxRch    | K-Kt2   |
| 33. PxQ      | B-Kt2   |
| 34. Kt-K3    | P-KB4   |
| 35. R-Kt8    | P-B5    |
| 36. Kt-QB2   | Resigns |

White's 28th move dramatically created action for almost every piece on the board.

Game No. 525 - Sicilian

White Black  
D. Krause G. Ramirez

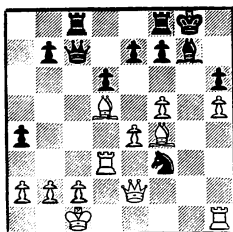
- |           |        |
|-----------|--------|
| 1. P-K4   | P-QB4  |
| 2. Kt-KB3 | P-Q3   |
| 3. P-Q4   | PxP    |
| 4. KtxP   | Kt-KB3 |
| 5. Kt-QB3 | P-QR3  |
| 6. B-QB4  | QKt-Q2 |
| 7. B-K3   | P-KKt3 |

Possibly better is P-K3, followed by Kt-Kt3 and B-K2. But not B-K2 first, which allows BxP.

- |           |        |
|-----------|--------|
| 8. B-Kt3  | B-Kt2  |
| 9. P-B3   | Q-B2   |
| 10. P-Kt4 | Kt-Kt3 |
| 11. Q-Q3  | O-O    |
| 12. O-O-O | KKt-Q2 |
| 13. Kt-Q5 | KtxKt  |
| 14. BxKt  | Kt-K4  |
| 15. Q-K2  | B-Q2   |
| 16. P-KR4 | P-KR3  |
| 17. P-R5  | P-KKt4 |
| 18. B-Kt3 | ...    |

A waste of time. Kt-B5 at once was strong.

- |           |       |
|-----------|-------|
| 18. ...   | P-R4  |
| 19. Kt-B5 | BxKt  |
| 20. KtPxB | P-R5  |
| 21. B-Q5  | QR-B1 |
| 22. P-KB4 | PxP   |
| 23. BxP   | Kt-B6 |
| 24. R-Q3  | ...   |



24. ... Kt-Kt4

After Kt-Q5 there might follow 25. R-Kt1? 26. BxP, Q-Kt3 27. P-B4. R-Kt, BxKt;

- |            |           |
|------------|-----------|
| 25. R-Kt1? | Q-Kt3     |
| 26. Q-Kt4  | QxPch     |
| 27. K-Q2   | RxPch     |
| 28. K-K1   | B-B6ch    |
| 29. K-B1   | R-B7 mate |

Game No. 526 - English

White Black  
A. Wang T. Fries

- |          |       |
|----------|-------|
| 1. P-QB4 | P-QB3 |
| 2. P-K4  | P-K4  |

Apparently to avoid the Caro-Kann Variations arising from P-Q4.

- |            |        |
|------------|--------|
| 3. P-Q4    | P-Q3   |
| 4. P-B4!   | PxBP   |
| 5. BxP     | Kt-B3  |
| 6. Kt-QB3  | B-Kt5  |
| 7. B-K2    | BxB    |
| 8. KKtxB   | B-K2   |
| 9. O-O     | O-O    |
| 10. Kt-Kt3 | P-KKt3 |
| 11. R-B3   | Kt-K1  |
| 12. B-R6   | Kt-Kt2 |
| 13. Q-Q2   | Kt-R3  |
| 14. QR-KB1 | Kt-B2  |
| 15. Q-KB2  | P-B3   |
| 16. P-Q5   | P-QB4  |
| 17. P-KR4  | ...    |

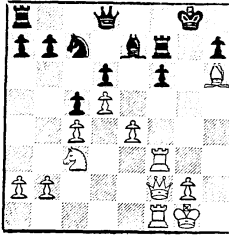
The attack proceeds smoothly with White's development at its maximum.

- |          |       |
|----------|-------|
| 17. ...  | R-B2  |
| 18. P-R5 | KKtxP |

If there was any hope, it might have been in keeping the KKt file closed.

- |           |      |
|-----------|------|
| 19. KtxKt | PxKt |
|-----------|------|

The question now is, how shall White increase the pressure? He gives an incisive answer.



- |            |       |
|------------|-------|
| 20. P-K5!  | QPxP  |
| 21. Kt-K4  | Kt-K1 |
| 22. Kt-Kt5 | Kt-Q3 |
| 23. Kt-K6! | ...   |

Rightly going after bigger game than the R.

- |           |       |
|-----------|-------|
| 23. ...   | Kt-K5 |
| 24. Q-K2? | ...   |

A more fitting conclusion would have been R-Kt3ch.

- |             |         |
|-------------|---------|
| 24. ...     | Kt-Kt4  |
| 25. BxKt    | Q-R4    |
| 26. BxP     | BxB     |
| 27. RxB     | RxR     |
| 28. RxR     | Q-R5    |
| 29. Q-KB2   | Q-K1    |
| 30. Q-Kt3ch | Resigns |

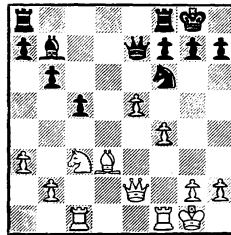
Game No. 527 - QGD  
 White Black  
 A. Raymond R. Hoppe

- |           |        |
|-----------|--------|
| 1. P-Q4   | P-Q4   |
| 2. P-QB4  | P-K3   |
| 3. Kt-QB3 | Kt-KB3 |
| 4. B-Kt5  | QKt-Q2 |
| 5. P-K3   | P-QB3  |
| 6. P-QR3  | B-K2   |
| 7. B-Q3   | O-O    |
| 8. Kt-K2  | PxP    |
| 9. BxP    | Kt-Q4  |
| 10. BxB   | QxB    |
| 11. O-O   | KtxKt  |

- |           |        |
|-----------|--------|
| 12. KtxKt | P-QKt3 |
| 13. Q-K2  | B-Kt2  |
| 14. QR-B1 | Kt-B3  |
| 15. B-Q3  | P-K4   |
| 16. PxP   | QxKP   |
| 17. P-B4  | ...    |

The thematic space-gaining move in many variations of the Orthodox Defense.

- |          |      |
|----------|------|
| 17. ...  | Q-K2 |
| 18. P-K4 | P-B4 |
| 19. P-K5 | ...  |



The crucial position. Can Black play Kt-Q4?

- |            |       |
|------------|-------|
| 19. ...    | Kt-Q4 |
| 20. Q-K4   | P-B4  |
| 21. KtxKt! | PxQ   |
| 22. KtxQch | K-B2  |
| 23. Kt-B5  | K-K3  |
| 24. Kt-Q6  | PxB   |
| 25. KtxB   | QR-B1 |
| 26. Kt-Q6  | R-QB3 |
| 27. R-QB3  | RxP   |

A little combination that fails to alter matters.

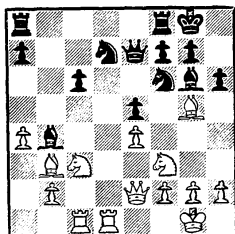
- |            |         |
|------------|---------|
| 28. RxR    | KxP     |
| 29. R-K4ch | KxKt    |
| 30. RxPch  | K-B2    |
| 31. R-K7ch | K-B1    |
| 32. RxKtP  | R-K3    |
| 33. R-KB3  | Resigns |

White's play was direct and in the spirit of the opening.

Game No. 528 - Slav

White	Black
J. Cross	Frankenstein

- |            |        |
|------------|--------|
| 1. P-Q4    | P-Q4   |
| 2. Kt-KB3  | Kt-KB3 |
| 3. P-B4    | P-B3   |
| 4. Kt-B3   | PxP    |
| 5. P-QR4   | B-B4   |
| 6. P-K3    | P-K3   |
| 7. BxP     | B-QKt5 |
| 8. O-O     | O-O    |
| 9. Q-K2    | QKt-Q2 |
| 10. R-Q1   | Q-K2   |
| 11. P-K4   | B-Kt3  |
| 12. B-KKt5 | P-K4   |
| 13. P-Q5   | Kt-Kt3 |
| 14. PxP    | PxP    |
| 15. B-Kt3  | QKt-Q2 |
| 16. QR-B   | P-KR3  |



If White must retreat the Bishop, he has at most a better Pawn structure.

17. RxKt! ...  
But this accurate combination immediately wins material.

17. ... QxR  
18. KtxP Q-Q3  
If 18. ..., B-R4; then 19. KtxQ, BxQ; 20. BxKt winning two pieces for a rook.

- |           |         |
|-----------|---------|
| 19. KtxB  | BxKt    |
| 20. RxB   | KR-K1   |
| 21. BxKt  | QxB     |
| 22. Q-Kt4 | QR-Q1   |
| 23. P-R3  | K-R2    |
| 24. P-K5! | Resigns |
- If 24. ..., QxKt; 25. B-B2.

Naval Ordnance Test Station, China Lake

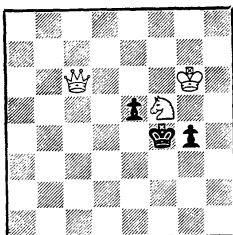
Game No. 529 - Sicilian

White	Black
Barlai	R. Smook

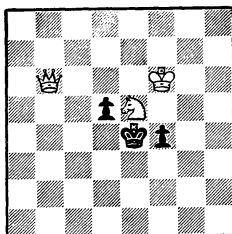
- |            |         |
|------------|---------|
| 1. P-K4    | P-QB4   |
| 2. P-Q3    | P-KKt3  |
| 3. P-KKt3  | B-Kt2   |
| 4. B-Kt2   | P-K3    |
| 5. Kt-QB3  | Kt-QB3  |
| 6. KKt-K2  | R-Kt1   |
| 7. B-K3    | Kt-Q5   |
| 8. O-O     | P-Q3    |
| 9. Q-Q2    | Kt-K2   |
| 10. Kt-Q   | O-O     |
| 11. P-QB3  | KtxKtch |
| 12. QxKt   | Kt-B3   |
| 13. Q-Q2   | Q-R4    |
| 14. B-R6   | P-QKt4  |
| 15. BxB    | KxB     |
| 16. Kt-K3  | P-Kt5   |
| 17. Kt-Kt4 | P-B3    |
| 18. Q-R6ch | K-Kt    |
| 19. P-KB4  | PxP     |
| 20. P-B5   | KPxP    |
| 21. PxP    | BxP     |
| 22. B-Q5ch | K-R     |
| 23. RxB!   | PxP     |
| 24. R-Kt1  | PxR     |
| 25. KtxP   | Q-B2    |
| 26. BxKt   | R-B2    |
| 27. B-Q5   | R-K2    |
| 28. Kt-R5  | R-B2    |
| 29. Q-Q2   | Resigns |

REPORTER TASKS: This month we give two fairly easy three-movers. Their interest lies in their having been composed (it is said) independently in England and America, by two well known composers. The year - 1888. The Tasks are worth 5 points each.

TASK No. 160  
White Mates in Three



TASK No. 161  
White Mates in Three



ANSWERS:      Task No. 154 (Wrufer)      1. R-QB8  
                   Task No. 155 (Loyd)      1. B-Q2  
                   Task No. 156 (Moore)      1. R-B6  
                   Task No. 157 (Abbott)      1. Q-QKt7

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