THE CALIFORNIA CHESS
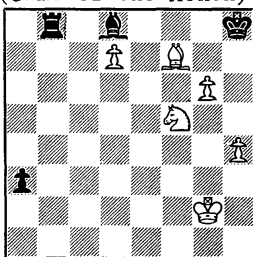
REPORTER

Commons vs. Silman
(Game of the Month)

Black played 48.P-R7
and lost. There is
a draw in the position.

FROM: 244 Kearny Street, 4th Floor
         San Francisco, CA 94108

TO: Alan Benson
     2035 Channing Way.,#203
       Berkeley, CA 94704

CCCA'S SAN JOSE REGIONA

Date: March 31 - April 1, 1973.
Place: YMCA, 1717 The Alameda, San Jose, Calif.
Entry Fee: -1500: $5, 1500-1699: $7.50, 1699+: $10. $2 off for
           USCF joiners; $1 off for those under 21.
Prizes: $1,000 Prize Fund. (Based on approx. 150 entries).
           $150-$75-$50. 1700-1999: $100-$50-$25-$10. 1500-1699:
           $125-$100-$50-$25-$15. -1500: $100-$50-$35-$25-$15.
           (Unrateds share one-half class prize with rateds).
              Calpoints.
Schedule: 4 Round Swiss, 40 moves, 2 hours.
           (In 3 sections: 1699+, 1500-1699, and -1500. (Unrateds
           given estimate rating and may play one group above
           their class).
           ROUNDS: 12:15-4:45,   11:30-5
Registration: 11-11:45 am, March 31.
Entries to: Martin Morrison, Box 1622, Oakland, CA 94604.

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HOLLYWOOD OPEN CHAMPIONSHIP

Date: April 27-29, 1973.
Place: Hollywood Chess Club, 6601 Hollywood Blvd., Hollywood.
Entry Fee: $14. ($5 less if traveling over 100 miles).
Prizes: $250 Prize Fund. (If 50 play, Fund increased to $200 1st,
           $100 2nd. Class D-Unrated eligible for C money.
              Expert: $50; A: $40; B: $30; C: $30+trophies to 1st
              prize, top Expert, A,B,C,D, and E/Unrated, Junior,
              Woman, Senior over 60 yrs.old (prizes awarded if at
              least 4 in group).
Schedule: 5 Round Swiss, 40 moves, 1½ hours.
           ROUNDS: 8, 1-6, 1-6.
Registration: Ends at 7:00 pm, April 27th.
Entries: Hollywood Chess Club, 6601 Hollywood Blvd.,Hollywood,
           Phone: 213-466-2603.

           Note: Free refreshments, parking.

THE CALIFORNIA CHESS

REPORTER

CONTENTS

THE CALIFORNIA CHESS HALL OF FAME

     The California State Chess Federation has decided to honor its
heroes and workers. The Southern California Chess League has had a
Hall of Fame for six years, and now the North will join in. The
qualifications are necessarily a little vague, for we do not want
rigid rules which may exclude a deserving award. The principal con-
sideration is how much one has does for chess throughout the years.
So far, the South has honored nine: Harry Borochow, Jacqueline Piati-
gorsky, Herman Steiner, Isaac Kashdan, Alex Taylor, Herbert Abel,
Gordon Barrett, Judge Forman, and Carl Budd. For the benefit of our
younger readers, we give below a short (and incomplete) list of names
to consider for the North. We apologize to anyone we have inadvertent-
ly omitted.
     From San Francisco history: A. J. Fink, Dr. Walter Lovegrove,
Bernardo Smith, Ernest J. Clarke, Arthur B. Stamer, H. J. Ralston,
Henry Gross, Charles Bagby, George Koltanowski, William G. Addison,
Imre Konig. From Oakland and Central California: Elmer W. Gruer,
Fred N. Christensen, William P. Barlow, J. B. Gee, Neil T. Austin,
William T. Adams, Col. Edmund Edmondson.

EIGHTH ANNUAL AMERICAN OPEN, NOVEMBER 23-26, 1972

Larry Remlinger of Long Beach won the 1972 American Open by the fine score of 7½-½, as reported in our last issue. We have now received the cross-table of this great tournament, which had 428 contestants. Space does not permit printing the entire cross-table, (which runs to eleven pages), but we herewith go as far as we can:

EIGHTH ANNUAL AMERICAN OPEN

		Rating	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Score
1.	L. Remlinger	2298	W174	W195	W180	D158	W47	W21	W7	W8	7½- ½
2.	J. Tarjan	2412	W279	W122	W25	D13	W125	W119	W45	D3	7 - 1
3.	R.Stoutenborough	2313	W201	W194	W55	W47	W74	W11	W46	D2	7 - 1
4.	L.Christiansen	2318	W207	W217	W81	L11	W61	W75	W29	W26	7 - 1
5.	K. Kahyai	2099	W164	*	W257	W115	W28	W39	W25	W22	7 - 1
6.	D. Fritzinger	2363	W353	W266	W34	L12	W302	W147	W66	W10	7 - 1
7.	A. Feuerstein	2426	W202	W80	W61	D24	W49	W23	L1	W20	6½-1½
8.	P. Biyiasas	2390	W183	W182	W94	W53	W27	W22	D10	L1	6½-1½
9.	D. Strauss	2323	W70	W172	W35	W66	D11	L20	W47	W49	6½-1½
10.	J. Grefe	2367	W335	W176	W57	W26	W68	W19	D8	L6	6½-1½
11.	C. Harmon	2096	W260	W188	W107	W4	D9	L3	W51	W121	6½-1½
12.	J. Hanken	2093	W160	W149	W204	W6	L19	W65	D52	W46	6½-1½
13.	A. Suhobeck	2145	W200	W137	W126	D2	D63	W79	W35	D14	6½-1½
14.	F. Thorbergsson	2340	W294	W60	D65	W180	W158	W118	D20	D13	6½-1½
15.	R. Gross	2243	W192	W127	W302	W16	D21	L46	W74	W59	6½-1½
16.	K. Hense	2044	W317	W191	W235	L15	W122	W63	D19	W45	6½-1½
17.	D. Reynolds	2129	D165	D46	W428	W354	D69	W84	W121	W48	6½-1½
18.	R. Finegold	2078	W298	W106	D184	L63	W286	W123	W55	*	6½-1½
19.	T. Weinberger	2254	W133	W219	W102	W29	W12	L10	D16	D38	6 - 2
20.	J. W. Ulrich	2149	W92	W103	D84	W171	W67	W9	D14	L7	6 - 2
21.	B. Bowe	1937	W343	W211	W33	W159	D15	L1	D32	W68	6 - 2
22.	C. Barnes	2224	W311	W354	W121	W128	W37	L8	W31	L5	6 - 2
23.	J. Kent	2212	W199	W148	W75	D123	W77	L7	W57	D34	6 - 2
24.	R. Fauber	2128	W170	W93	W28	D7	L120	D67	W122	W81	6 - 2
25.	L. Neuton	2013	W245	W139	L2	W140	W127	W64	L5	W72	6 - 2
26.	J. Watson	2133	W425	W91	W123	L10	W88	W124	W80	L4	6 - 2
27.	C. Bill Jones	2186	W319	W396	W56	W81	L8	L31	W204	W95	6 - 2
28.	M. Schemm	1887	W374	W41	L24	W193	L5	W139	W145	W66	6 - 2
29.	B. Schain	2068	W285	W143	W82	L19	W210	W89	L4	W71	6 - 2
30.	E. Rosenthal	2195	W262	W72	D71	W154	W230	D34	L48	W126	6 - 2
31.	C. Yergin	2015	W156	L120	W134	W345	W72	W27	L22	W63	6 - 2
32.	R. Martin	2188	W282	D100	W101	L67	W148	W69	D21	W65	6 - 2
33.	C. Pilnick	2292	W134	W130	L21	D65	D85	W87	W138	W90	6 - 2
34.	P. Heinrich	1990	W263	W369	L6	W248	W144	D30	W125	D23	6 - 2
35.	F. Cummings	1953	W231	W257	L9	W143	W189	W68	L13	W73	6 - 2

AMERICAN OPEN (continued)

	Rating	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Score
36. G. Saidi	2135	W328	D162	W249	L46	W101	D56	W89	W99	6 - 2
37. S. Cross	2049	W329	W418	W135	W54	L22	L80	W195	W79	6 - 2
38. J. Silman	2036	W289	W136	W175	L125	D51	W236	W119	D19	6 - 2
39. M. Turnbull	1970	W215	L78	W238	W169	W178	L5	W103	W119	6 - 2
40. B. Lainson	2000	W416	L82	L70	W298	W222	W169	W85	W92	6 - 2
41. A. Wicher	1890	W273	L28	L282	W146	W214	W105	W170	W97	6 - 2
42. E. Kerkay	2044	L168	W290	W206	W137	L124	W104	W171	W80	6 - 2
43. M. Costa	1932	W314	L73	W199	W323	W232	L66	W111	W64	6 - 2
44. V. Fagin	1823	W336	L45	D334	D168	W134	W232	W128	W77	6 - 2
45. R. Ervin	2256	W350	W44	W61	D74	W76	W120	L2	L16	5½-2½
46. L. Nezhni	1881	W397	D17	W333	W36	W271	W15	L3	L12	5½-2½
47. R. Snyder	2075	W340	W111	W248	D3	L1	W83	L9	W123	5½-2½
48. J. Barnard	1974	W280	D150	D131	W111	W93	D125	W30	L17	5½-2½
49. T. Maser	2081	W254	W239	D67	W245	L7	W142	W120	L9	5½-2½
50. H. Chu	----	W83	D87	W138	L58	W100	L57	W149	W130	5½-2½
51. C. Strong	1844	W198	L52	W247	W300	D38	W53	L11	W118	5½-2½
52. K. Commons	2381	W339	W51	D58	W99	D64	W62	D12	---	5½-2½
53. L. Raterman	2128	W203	W141	W116	L8	D56	L51	W249	W148	5½-2½
54. W. Burgar	2248	W196	W144	W69	L37	D121	W226	W58	*	5½-2½
55. P. Shannon	1946	W367	W181	L3	W82	W282	D159	L18	W120	5½-2½
56. M. Carlson	1904	W205	W236	L27	W240	D53	D36	D70	W137	5½-2½
57. F. Burke	1959	W417	W258	L10	W185	D188	W50	L23	W153	5½-2½
58. K. Pfeiffer	1983	W305	W284	D52	W50	L118	W186	L54	W127	5½-2½
59. R. Flacco	2003	W341	D131	W162	L64	W173	W136	W118	L15	5½-2½
60. J. Rowell	1830	W391	L14	W145	D96	D179	W168	D76	W132	5½-2½
61. J. Guilaroff	1926	W365	W240	L45	W284	L4	W108	D126	W161	5½-2½
62. R. Bustamente	2019	W377	W187	L7	W141	W176	L52	D127	W154	5½-2½
63. M. Ahlstrom	1799	W114	D361	W97	W18	D13	L16	W147	L31	5 - 3
64. S. Touchtidis	---	W189	W89	D77	W59	D52	L25	W67	L43	5 - 3
65. D. Cotten	1955	W209	W98	D14	D33	W135	L12	W178	L32	5 - 3
66. D. Amneus	2083	W155	W213	W355	L9	W204	W43	L6	L28	5 - 3
67. D. Grisham	1859	W371	W108	D49	W32	L20	D24	L64	W185	5 - 3
68. R. Melniker	2170	W197	W161	W88	W332	L10	L35	W124	L21	5 - 3
69. V. Reppert	1919	W344	W105	L54	W98	D17	L32	W198	D112	5 - 3
70. G. Kim	1590	L9	W228	W40	D362	W234	D90	D56	D96	5 - 3
71. E. Wicher	1917	W218	W364	D30	W361	L119	D97	W109	L29	5 - 3
72. K. Smith	1813	W351	L30	W285	W394	L31	W110	W75	L25	5 - 3
73. K. Ahmadi	---	W208	W43	L128	W395	L79	W152	W182	L65	5 - 3
74. J. Mego	2070	W323	W345	W169	D45	L3	W239	L15	D107	5 - 3
75. S. Rubin	2017	W300	W173	L23	W106	W130	L4	L72	W169	5 - 3
76. R. Basich	2059	W413	W140	D78	W184	L45	D225	D60	D83	5 - 3
77. W. Beattie	2033	W270	W185	D64	W78	L23	D188	W219	L44	5 - 3
78. D. Crowther	1685	W157	W39	D76	L77	D138	L81	*	W194	5 - 3

CCCA BAY AREA TORNADO, HAYWARD, JANUARY 27-28, 1973

Craig Barnes of Berkeley, U. S. High School Champion won the tourn-
ament held in Hayward in January by a perfect score of 6-0. It was
the first week end tournament in the U.S. to employ the fastest rate
of play that can be rated: 40 moves in one hour. There were 161
contestants plus a supplemental section of 70 (with a few duplications).
The tournament director was Martin E. Morrison with assistance by
Elwin Meyers. The prize fund was $500.

CCCA BAY AREA TORNADO, HAYWARD

	Rating	1	2	3	4	5	6	Score
1. Craig Barnes	2170	W91	W26	W78	W67	W34	W7	6 - 0
2. Thomas Dorsch	2174	W129	W96	D4	W87	W21	W22	5½- ½
3. Edward Kennedy	2115	W32	W126	D12	W100	W85	W44	5½- ½
4. Borel Menas	2016	W128	W93	D2	W62	W45	W5	5½- ½
5. Charles Maddigan	2085	W127	W8	W65	W10	W29	L4	5 - 1
6. Robert Anderson	2080	W156	W122	L15	W72	W60	W26	5 - 1
7. Jon Sjogren	2031	W109	W110	W37	W18	W39	L1	5 - 1
8. Duane Clark	1963	W117	L5	W29	W119	W135	W40	5 - 1
9. Jack Arnow	1964	W60	W119	L19	W70	W59	W43	5 - 1
10. Antonio Saguisag	1888	W33	W103	W47	L5	W128	W39	5 - 1
11. Jerry Rogers	1822	W72	W43	L39	W75	W86	W34	5 - 1
12. David Oppedal	1824	W30	W16	D3	W52	W38	D13	5 - 1
13. Rick Price	1680	D135	W32	W68	W45	W25	D12	5 - 1
14. John Marberry	1967	W120	D74	L24	W135	W97	W55	4½-1½
15. Gene Lee	1839	W17	D24	W6	L29	W49	W48	4½-1½
16. Jared Peterson	1821	W27	L12	W106	W68	D47	W62	4½-1½
17. Peter Schwartz	--	L15	W160	W110	W41	D19	W64	4½-1½
18. Harry Radke	1896	W157	W31	W9	L7	D20	W56	4½-1½
19. George Harris	1814	W148	W83	L44	W108	D17	W63	4½-1½
20. Stewart Scott	1768	L26	W129	W93	W33	D18	W58	4½-1½
21. Michael Portner	1616	D99	W51	W27	W31	L2	W54	4½-1½
22. Peter Freier	1589	W49	D41	W35	W84	W56	L2	4½-1½

4　Points:　　23. Karsten Henkell, 24. Charles Lawton, 25. Boris Popov,
　　　　　　　26. Reynauldo Johnson, 27. Edward McCaskey, 28. Diarmid
　　　　　　　Campbell,29. Stephen Jenkins, 30. Barry Brandt. 31. A. A.
　　　　　　　Marshall, 32. Nevel Gladd, 33. Roger Woods, 34. M. J.
　　　　　　　Marsden, 35. Kenneth Wong, 36. Roberto Vicente, 37. Steven
　　　　　　　Viena, 38. Charles Ensey, 39. Frank Eng, 40. William Atkins,
　　　　　　　41. John Thompson, 42. Paul McDonald, 43. Dennis Redmon,
　　　　　　　44. William Wacker.
3½ Points:　　45. Joseph Lynch, 46. Forrest Pinkerman, 47. Donald Stone,
　　　　　　　48. Larry Kohl, 49. Roger Fojt, 50. Robert Vitelli, 51.
　　　　　　　Hans Poschmann, 52. William Got , 53. Robert Clipson,

54. Glen Griggs, 55. Michael Cascone, 56. John Sefton,
57. Jonathan Orenstein, 58. Michael La Marche, 59.
Richard Haynes, 60. Glen Sarvis, 61. Nora Harris, 62.
Cary Milton, 63. Joseph Scott, 64. Dave Wedell.
(0 - 3 Points, Nos. 65 to 161, omitted)

DAHL, WANG TIE FOR CASTLE CHESS CLUB TITLE

Peter Dahl of San Francisco and Arthur Wang of Oakland tied for first place in the 1972 Castle Chess Club championship, 9½-1½. Henry Gross of San Francisco, a former Castle champion something like twelve times, was a somewhat distant third, half a point ahead of Peter Grey of San Francisco and Les Talcott of Oakland. Worthy of note was the return of Dmitri Vedensky of Berkeley. Vedensky, a former champion was far out of form and finished tenth. The tournament was played in members' homes during the year and was directed by Peter Dahl.

CASTLE CHESS CLUB 1972

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	Score
1. Peter Dahl	X	0	1	½	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	9½-1½
2. Arthur Wang	1	X	½	½	1	½	1	1	1	1	1	1	9½-1½
3. Henry Gross	0	½	X	½	1	1	0	½	1	1	1	1	7½-3½
4. Peter Grey	½	½	½	X	½	½	½	½	1	½	1	1	7 - 4
5. Les Talcott	0	0	0	½	X	1	½	1	1	1	1	1	7 - 4
6. Curtis Wilson	0	½	0	½	0	X	1	½	½	1	1	1	6 - 5
7. Mark Eudey	0	0	1	½	½	0	X	1	½	F	1	1	5½-5½
8. Ralph Hultgren	0	0	½	½	0	½	0	X	½	1	1	1	5 - 6
9. Russ Freeman	0	0	0	0	0	½	½	½	X	1	½	1	4 - 7
10. Dmitri Vedensky	0	0	0	½	0	0	1	0	0	X	½	½	2½-8½
11. Paul Traum	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	½	½	X	½	1½-9½
12. Eugene Lien	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	½	½	X	1 -10

CCCA S. F. BAY AREA AMATEUR OPEN, OAKLAND, DECEMBER 9-10, 1972

There was a four-way tie for first place in the S. F. Bay Area Amateur Open at Oakland in December between Antonio Saguisag of San Francisco, Reynauldo Johnson of Los Angeles, Donald Clapp of Lafayette and Gene Lee of Mountain View - all with perfect scores of 5-0. There were 156 contestants (plus a supplemental roll of 50 which had some duplications) and the tournament director was Martin E. Morrison, Elwin Meyers assisted. The prize fund was $750.

S. F. BAY AREA AMATEUR OPEN

	Rating	1	2	3	4	5	Score
1. Antonio Saguisag	1888	W66	W67	W68	W37	W14	5 - 0
2. Reynauldo Johnson	1863	W57	W69	W70	W19	W18	5 - 0
3. Donald Clapp	1842	W71	W46	W72	W29	W32	5 - 0
4. Gene Lee	1839	W73	W74	W40	W43	W10	5 - 0
5. Kerry Lawless	1990	W51	W75	D26	W42	W27	4½- ½
6. William Noble	1941	W56	D16	W76	W77	W78	4½- ½
7. Thomas Boyd	1370	W79	W22	W25	W80	W24	4½- ½
8. John Marberry	1967	L53	W81	W55	W45	W39	4 - 1
9. Jack Arnow	1964	W54	W82	W83	L18	W84	4 - 1
10. Dr. Kent Bach	1940	W85	W23	W86	W20	L4	4 - 1
11. Alan Hawkins	1904	W87	W48	W88	D24	D29	4 - 1
12. Richard Stanley	1869	W89	W90	L29	W59	W43	4 - 1
13. Stephen Jenkins	1844	W91	L43	W92	W63	W48	4 - 1
14. Philip Simonds	1833	W58	W49	W48	W53	L1	4 - 1
15. Janis Salna	1825	W59	W93	L43	W94	W46	4 - 1
16. Jared Peterson	1821	W95	D6	W47	D96	W44	4 - 1
17. Mingson Chen	1880*	W97	D32	D98	W49	W53	4 - 1
18. Stewart Scott	1768	W60	W99	W100	W9	L2	4 - 1
19. Ray Cuneo	1843	W101	W102	W33	L2	W54	4 - 1
20. Marc McNown	1741	W103	W104	W105	L10	W56	4 - 1
21. Leonard Monk	1722	L106	W107	W108	W52	W62	4 - 1
22. Dan Litowsky	1660	W109	L7	W110	W60	W61	4 - 1
23. William Bricker	1625	W111	L10	W112	W64	W34	4 - 1

3½ Points: 24. Charles Nevins, 25. Gary Kobliska, 26. Donald Stone,
27. James Jee, 28. Rick Price, 29. Robert Fojt, 30. Harold
Barnett, 31. Peter Lamasney, 32. Richard Frye.

3 Points: 33. John Smail, 34. Mark Watson, 35. George Harris, 36.
Frank Hamaker, 37. Mason Dickson, 38. Paul Friedrich,
39. Ake Gullmes, 40. La Roy O'Doan, 41. Edgar Sheffield,
42. David Jacobson, 43. David Lewis, 44. Ivan Conway,
45. Raymond Sproule, 46. Jaime Torres, 47. John Thompson,
48. Victor Jong, 49. Peter Schwartz, 50. Peter Freier,
51. David Bennett, 52. Hans Dirks, 53. George Ambrosio,
54. Don Mayeaux, 55. Wayne McClintock, 56. Eugene Venable,
57. Sam Kernell, 58. Glenn Griggs, 59. James Bush, 60.
Walter Sternenberg, 61. Dennis McCord, 62. Joseph Morlau,
63. Paul Whitehead, 64. Leland Soohoo, 65. Robert Haskell.

(0 to 2½ points, nos. 66 to 156 omitted)

ISTVANYI WINS SAN GABRIEL VALLEY OPEN

Gabor Istvanyi captured the Pasadena Chess Club's San Gabriel
Valley Open in November by the startling score of 7-0. On the
way he defeated former champion A. Larsen and second placer (tie
with Larsen) M. Carr.

25TH ANNUAL SAN GABRIEL VALLEY OPEN, PASADENA, NOVEMBER 1972

	Rating	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Score
1. G. Istvanyi	1845	W27	W32	W10	W16	W2	W3	W6	7 - 0
2. A. Larsen	2103	W49	W33	W18	W7	L1	W17	W5	6 - 1
3. M. Carr	1875	W51	W19	W29	W11	L10	L1	W12	6 - 1
4. N. Hultgren	1941	D23	W54	W35	L10	W31	W11	W18	5½-1½
5. R. Roth	1693	W30	L11	W25	W23	W7	W16	L2	5 - 2
6. R. Stefansson	2031	W22	W20	L7	W14	W13	W18	L1	5 - 2
7. R. Pease	1815	W50	W25	W6	L2	L5	W19	W17	5 - 2
8. P. Walker	--	L29	W42	L19	W22	W43	W20	W21	5 - 2
9. M. Lopez	1735	L25	W48	L13	W28*	W29	W33	W16*	5 - 2
10. R. Kotz	1612	W15	W53	L1	W4	L3	W35	D14	4½-2½
11. A. Dumaual	--	W21	W5	W17	L3	D26	L4	W25	4½-2½
12. O. Root	1737	W38	W35	D23	W45	L17	W26	L3	4½-2½
13. G. Boehm	1685	W45	L16	W9	W21	L6	D25	W30	4½-2½
14. W. Edwards	1772	W44	L29	W30	L6	W23*	W39	D10	4½-2½
15. J. Velling	--	L10	W27	L31	D49	W40	W43*	W26*	4½-2½
16. A. Koppal	1980	W24	W13	W26	L1	W20	L5	L9*	4 - 3
17. W. Bell	1684	W41	W28	L11	W29	W12	L2	L7	4 - 3
18. M. Methven	1829	W37	W46	L2	W34	W19	L6	L4	4 - 3
19. J. Hatch	1623	W48	L3	W8	W33	L18	L7	W37	4 - 3
20. A. Stancius	--	W31	L6	W22	W43	L16	L8	W29	4 - 3
21. J. Zuzow	1894	L11	W51	W32	L13	W30	W34	L8	4 - 3
22. G. Feinstein	1351	L6	W41	L20	L8	W44	W32	W36	4 - 3
23. J. Quickley	1445	D4	W50	D12	L5	L14*	W42	W34	4 - 3
24. W. Ross	1379	L16	L45	W36	W38	L34	W41	W35*	4 - 3

(0 - 3½ Points, nos. 25 to 54 omitted).

WEST COVINA TOURNAMENTS   -by David Argall

Don Bicknell and Rick Flacco tied for the West Covina Club Champ-
ionship with scores of 4½-1½. Flacco was undefeated while Bicknell,
the perennial favorite who has yet to win the club championship,
lost in the last round to last year's champ, David Argall. Argall
finished 3rd with 3½-2½. Bicknell and Flacco are playing off the
tie in a 4-game match. Flacco currently leads 1½-½.

Beside the first section, there were five other sections with a
total of 49 entries - perhaps the biggest tourrament in West Covina
history. The winners: Premier Section, Fred Brock; A. Dale Schenk;
B. Shawn Aegerter; C. Ron Woolsey; D. James Gass. Play took place
on Friday evenings at Mesa School, on Barranca just south of the San
Bernardino freeway. David Argall directed.

CHAMPIONSHIP SECTION

	Rating	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Score
1. Don Bicknell	2146	X	½	0	1	1	-	1	1	4½-1½
2. Rick Flacco	2024	½	X	½	1	1	-	½	1	4½-1½
3. David Argall	1983	1	½	X	½	½	0	0	1	3½-2½
4. Marshall Neuss	1779	0	0	½	X	½	-	1	1	3 - 3
5. Myron Cook	1798	0	0	½	½	X	1	1	1	3 - 3
6. Robert Harshbarger	1851	-	-	1	-	0	X	-	1	2 - 1
7. Emil Herzog	1799	0	½	1	0	0	-	X	½	2 - 4
8. Larry Ferguson	1828	0	0	0	0	0	0	½	X	½ -5½

David Argall, Marshall Neuss and Jerry Payne tied for first place
in the West Covina Fall Classic with scores of 5-1. Argall and Neuss
were undefeated.

WEST COVINA FALL CLASSIC, 1972

	Rating	1	2	3	4	5	6	Score
1. David Argall	1983	W24	D4	W34	D5	W20	W11	5 - 1
2. Marshall Neuss	1779	W29	W13	W11	W9	D4	D6	5 - 1
3. Jerry Payne	1552	W33	W16	L9	W12	W27	W14	5 - 1
4. Shawn Aegerter	1418	W30	D1	W21	W18	D2	D5	4½-1½
5. Lyle Oje	1691	D14	W31	W18	D1	W19	D4	4½-1½
6. David Sassoon	1603	W18	D22	W14	D7	W9	D2	4½-1½
7. William Smith	1698	W37	W18	W22	W26	L11	W27	4½-1½
8. Stanley Bunch	1263	L6	W17	W26	L11	W21	W20	4 - 2
9. Larry Ferguson	1828	W20	W15	W3	L2	L6	W10	4 - 2
10. Jim Gass	--	W28	W27	W13	L20	W24	L9	4 - 2
11. Dale Schenk	1505	W31	W23	L2	W8	W7	L1	4 - 2
12. Karl Spoerl	--	W17	W36	W16	L3	L14	W15	4 - 2
13. Antonio Villabobos	-	W25	L2	L10	W28	W16	W19	4 - 2
14. Jerry Simpson	1262	D5	W27	L6	W22	W12	L3	3½-2½

(0 - 3 Points Nos.15 to 38, omitted)..

34TH DAVIS RATED TOURNAMENT, OCTOBER – DECEMBER, 1972

Sergius von Oettingen won the 34th in the long series of Davis
Tournaments, 5-0. The A Section was an eight-player section but
two players dropped out. There were four other 8-man sections
and a 12-man section, for a total of 52 entries. The winners:
B, J. R. Conner and R. Zentner (tie); C. J. G. Purvis; D, D. H.
Bultman and R. Rice (tie); E. W. E. Walls; F. A. R. Bultman and
M. R. Madison (tie). The tournament directors were Sergius
von Oettingen and Don Napoli.

SECTION A

	Rating	1	2	3	4	5	6	Score
1. S. von Oettingen	2093	X	1	1	1	1	1	5 – 0
2. D. Levy	1986	0	X	1	½	1	½	3 – 2
3. S. H. Sosnick	2013	0	0	X	1	1	1	3 – 2
4. S. Markman	1831	0	½	0	X	1	1	2½-2½
5. G. P. Comini	1702	0	0	0	0	X	1	1 – 4
6. D. Oppedal	1824	0	½	0	0	0	X	½ –4½

GAME OF THE MONTH   — by Kim Commons
                California Chess Champion

STRUGGLE: For me there is one word that best describes the tension-
packed drama of a last-round game with money at stake: struggle. My
game with Jerry Silman in the last-round of this year's L. A. Open
was no exception. Indeed, it was a particularily hard fought struggle
demanding large amounts of nervous energy from both players. The game
itself features all of those characteristics so typical of last
round games: an opening innovation by Black, subtle positional play
by both sides, a sacrificial attack launched by White, a bunch of
time-pressure errors, a tough endgame and one horrible blunder.

While this game cannot be considered one of the best I have
ever played (as too many errors mar it), it is one of the most
instructive and interesting games I have ever played - precisely
because of those same errors!

Game No. 1233 – Kings Indian
L. A. Open, 1972

White	Black
K. Commons	J. Silman
1. P-Q4	Kt-KB3
2. P-QB4	P-KKt3

3. P-KKt3	B-Kt2
4. B-Kt2	0-0
5. Kt-QB3	P-Q3
6. Kt-B3	P-B3
7. 0-0	Q-R4

The characteristic move of Kavalek's

variation, which has been tested
by such masters as Bronstein,
Larsen, Smyslov, Petrosian, and
Botvinnik. The move aims for
active counterplay either on the
Queenside with a timely Q-Kt5
hitting White's QBP, or on the
Kingside with Q-KR4 in conjunction
with B-Kt5 or R-6.

  8. P-K4
Instead of this, 8. P-Q5 is recom-
mended by theory as best, the
intention being to cut the Queen
off from the Kingside. However,
the text move appears fully as
strong and has the advantage of
being less well-known.

  8. ...   B-Kt5
An interesting alternative to this
is 8...Q-R4. Keene in the King's
Indian Defense quotes a game
Grdinic-Nemet, Vrnjacka Banja
1966 which continued 8...Q-R4;9.
B-B4, B-Kt5; 10. Q-Q3, Kt-R3; 11.
P-QR3, QR-Q1; 12. Q-K3, B-R6; 13.
Q-K2; Kt-Kt5; 14. KR-Q1, P-KB4;
leading to an unclear position.
But I do not understand such play!
What is the idea behind White's
Queen maneuver? It seems to me
that improvements for White in
this line should not be hard to
find.

  9. P-KR3
Naturally, I hurried with this
move so as not to allow Black to
play Q-KR4 with a strong pressure
on the King's side.

  9. ...   BxKt
  10. BxB   P-K4!?
To my knowledge a new move- and
probably better than 10...KKt-Q2
which was tried by Larsen in a
game against Botvinnik.

  11. P-Q5

11. B-K3, maintaining the central
tension, was also possible, however,
as I deemed P-Q5 to be essential
sooner or later, I played it im-
mediately so as to retain the option
of developing my Queen Bishop on
either Q2 or K3. It has been my
experience that attention to such
small details in move order often
pays surprisingly large dividends
later on...

  11. ...   PxP
  12. BPxP   QKt-Q2
The play of both sides in the next
series of moves is easy enough to
understand: insofar as White has
an advantage based upon an active
pair of Bishops soon to be trained
on the Queenside, as well as some-
what more space on the Queenside,
White will seek to initiate play
in that sector of the board. Black
on the other hand, will either de-
find stubbornly on the Queenside
or search out counterplay on the
Kingside.

  13. P-QR3
Preparatory to stealing more space
on the Queenside with P-QKt4 and
holding the options open for White's
Queen Bishop one more move.

  13. ...   P-QR3?
A strategic blunder that gives
White a concrete target to aim at
on the Queenside. Either 13...KR-
B1 to contest White's efforts on
the Queenside or 13...P-KR3 intend-
ing Kt-R2 and Kt-Kt4 and/or P-KB4
with a Kingside counter were more in
keeping with the logic of the posi-
tion. Now White's advantage quickly
into a perceptible pressure.

  14. B-Q2
Now an easy decision to make as
there is no longer anything to seek

on the K3-QR7 diagonal and as the
White Knight will soon need protec-
tion.

    14. ...   QR-B1
    15. B-K2   Q-Q1
    16. B-QKt4   P-KR4!

Very good! Now I have no worry
about both ...P-R5 breaking open
my Kingside and ...K-R2 followed by
B-R3 exchanging off Black's bad
bishop and depriving White of his
best hope: the Bishop pair.

    17. Q-Kt3

Played since an immediate 17...P-R5
was not to be feared as 18.PxP, Kt-R
4 (if 18...Kt-R2 or K1 then simply
19. P-R5) 19. B-KKt5! starts compli-
cations in White's favor.

    17. ...   Kt-R2!

Again very good! Now 18...P-R5 is
a real threat and to prevent it I
have to weaken my kingside and give
Black's knight a fine outpost on
KKt5.

    18. P-KR4   Kt(R2)-B3

Of course not 18...P-KB4; 19. PxP,
RxP; 20. B-Q3, R-KR3; 21. Kt-K4
when White is winning easily. But
18...Kt(Q2)-B3 was worth considering
with the idea of reserving the King
Knight on R2 to control Black's im-
portant KKt4 square.
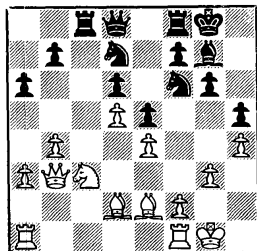
A critical position that I
pondered over for some twenty
minutes as I wondered where
White's advantage was. Indeed
for a while I was unsure if White
still had any advantage as Black's
counterplay on the Kingside is
now coming very quickly. For in-
stance, consider the following
sample variations: A) 19. P-B3
(to prevent 19...Kt-Kt5) Kt-R2!
20. KR-B1, P-B4 (Now on 21. PxP
Black can recapture with the pawn
as his KRP is no longer under fire
from White's bishop) 21. Kt-R4,
RxR; 22. RxR, P-B5! breaking into
White's kingside in a most unplea-
sant fashion. B) 19. KR-B1, Kt-
Kt5; 20. P-B3, B-R3! (20...Kt-R3
is also good); 21. BxB, KtxB fol-
lowed by P-B4 and P-B5 as in the
last note. C) 19. Q-Q1 (again to
prevent 19...Kt-Kt5), Kt-Kt3!
intending 20...Kt-B5 with good
counterplay. Happily I eventually
hit upon the game continuation -
based on some curious tactical
possibilities - that makes White's
advantage clear.

    19. KR-B1!   Kt-Kt5
    20. Kt-Q1!!

The best move I made in this game
and a very difficult move to find.

    20. ...   P-B4
    21. B-KKt5!

The point of my two previous moves
Black had real trouble in meeting
this sudden attack. For example:
A)21...B-B3?; 22. P-B3! and Black's
knight is lost! B) 21...Q-K1?;22.
RxR, QxR; 23. B-K7 when Black's
Queen pawn will soon be back in
the box. C) 21...RxR; 22. RxR,Q-
K1; 23. R-B7 with a bind. D) 21...
QKt-B3; 22. PxP, PxP; 23. RxR,QxR;

24. R-B1 and 25. Q-B2 with a powerful grip on the position.

    21. ...   Q-Kt3

    22. B-K7   RxR

Or 22...KR-K1; 23. RxR, RxR; 24. PxP, PxP; 25. BxKt!, BPxB (if 25...RPxB; 26. Kt-K3 wins at least a pawn) 26. Kt-K3! followed by Kt-B5 with a decisive penetration of Black's game.

    23. RxR   R-K1

    24. B-KKt5   Kt-B4!?

Of course 24...PxP is not playable as 25. BxKt, PxB; 26. Q-B2 would leave Black's pawns a gruesome mess. The text is most likely Black's best try as White's positional edge after an eventual Q-B2 (perhaps preceded by PxP) bearing down on Black's weak Kingside and seizing the only open file would be too much to cope with effectively.

    25. RxKt!
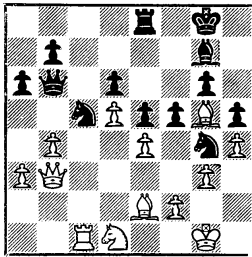
Of course! Now White launches an attack full of promise as all the lines to Black's king are opened as is the Queen pawns road to queening.

    25. ...   PxR

    26. PxKBP   PxKBP

    27. P-Q6ch   K-B1

Not 27...K-R1 or R2 as 28. Q-B7 would quickly decide matters.

    28. P-Q7   R-Kt1

    29. Q-Q5!   Kt-B3

Forced; on 29...B-B3 or P-Q1; 30. B-B4! would be a nice finishing touch.

    30. QxKP   R-Q1

    31. PxP   Q-B3

    32. BxKRP!?

Objectively a very strong move, but as I used most of my remaining time calculating it consequently, Black's C.P (Cheapo Potential) begins to rise. 32. Kt-K3 won, if not as quickly, more certainly.

    32. ...   K-Kt1!

A very resourceful move in a busted position! I had only considered various captures: 32... QxP?; 33. BxKt or 32...KtxP?; 33. Q-K7ch spearing a rook, or 32...KtxB?;33. Q-K7ch or 32...RxP; 33. BxKt, BxB; 34. Q-K8ch, K-Kt2; 35. Kt-K3! with the end in sight.

    33. BxKt   QxB

    34. Q-Q5ch?

Still good enough to win, but a bad move nevertheless. The right way was 34. Q-K8ch!; K-R2; 35. Kt-K3 with the killing threat of 36. B-Kt6ch.

    34. ...   K-R1

    35. QxKtP   P-B5!

A hideous move to meet with your flag trembling! Suddenly White sees his king's cover being torn apart and doesn't see the proper defence 36. P-Kt4! which would maintain a winning advantage.

    36. Q-Q5?

This move throws away all of White's remaining edge; but, to tell the truth, during the game I was happy enough to find it. Now a forced series of exchanges leads to an endgame "obviously" in White's favor and allow me to get in the required number of moves to reach time control.

36. ...	PxP
37. PxP	Q-Q5ch
38. QxQ	BxQch
39. K-Kt2	BxP
40. B-K8	

Perhaps 40. B-Kt4 was better to keep
the Bishop in play, but I had no
time to think of such fine points.

40. ...	BxP
41. Kt-B3?	

The move after time control and a
mistake. I played it quickly as
I wasn't absolutely sure we'd reach-
ed time control and I didn't care to
lose on time. 41. Kt-K3 heading for
KB5 or QB4 was correct when White
would have real winning chances.

41. ...	R-QKt1?

The first move for Black after the
time scramble is well thought out,
but quite imprecise. Black has
reasoned out the correct way to use
his pieces: the King is to stay on
R1 to restrain White's connected
passed pawns. The Bishop will go
to Q1 replacing the Rook as blockader
of the Queen pawn and the Rook, now
free to roam, will help shepherd the
QRP on its march to QR8. So the
move 41...R-QKt1 appears quite good
preparing to play B-K2-Q1 followed
by the advance of the QRP. However,
as White's reply shows, Black's
plan was not yet workable. Black
should play 41...P-QR4 and wait for
a better chance to replace the Rook
with the Bishop. After 41...P-QR4
a very difficult struggle would
commence in which I prefer Black's
chances.

42. Kt-Q5!	

A strong centralization that also
prevents Black's intended Bishop
maneuver to Q1 via K2.

42. ...	B-Q3?

Another mistake, losing time
that should be spent pushing
the QRP as quickly as possible.
42...P-QR4 was still correct,
with approximately equal chances.

43. P-Kt4	P-QR4
44. Kt-K3	

Played after a half-hour's thought
and necessary to keep the game
alive. The immediate advance
of the kingside pawns lead to
nothing. Now White hopes for
some problem-like play in which
the knight on B5 will play a
heroic role. At this juncture
my opponent offered me a draw -
which I saw he could get easily
enough after 44...P-QR5, eg: A)
45. Kt-B5?, P-R6!; 46. KtxB, P-R7;
47. Kt-B8, P-R8(Q); 48. P-Q8 (Q),
R-Kt7ch when White's king will dance
only a short while longer or B)
45. Kt-B5?, P-R6!; 46. B-B7, B-B2
when Black wins due to the threat
of 47...P-R7, prepared - if needed
by R-Kt7, eg. 47. K-B3, R-Kt7!;
48. P-Kt5, R-Kt5!! C) 45. R-Q8(Q),
RxQ; 46. BxP with only negligible
winning chances as Black can even
give up his Rook for the Knight
and still draw due to the saving
presence of Bishops of opposite
colors. Yet, there was a different
move he might play, so I asked to
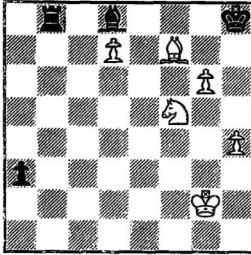see his move

44. ...	B-K2?

This is what I was hoping for,
Black sees his chance to get his
Bishop to Q1 and grabs at it. But
the move is a near-decisive loss of
time in a position where time is
everything. 44...B-B2 was also
better than the text move.

45. Kt-B5	B-Q1
46. P-Kt5	P-R5

Now both sides race their pawns towards touch down!

47. P-Kt7   P-R6
48. B-B7

Here Silman, no doubt tired by the calculation of numerous variations over a five-hour period suffered a visitation of that peculiar form of temporary mental collapse known as chess blindness. He played the terrible move 48... P-R7??? allowing me to queen with check and mate. Necessary was 48...B-B3 when the game gets very complicated despite the fact that there are only ten pieces on the board. At first it seems as if White can win by a hairsbreadth: 48...B-B3; 49. K-R3! (avoiding 49...P-R7; 50. BxP R-Kt7ch) R-Q1 (if R-Kt7; 50. P-Kt7ch); 50. P-R5, RxP; 51. P-R6 R-Q1, 52. K-Kt4!! R-R1; 53. K-R5! P-R7; 54. P-Kt7ch and now either.

54...BxP; 55. PxBch, K-R2; 56. R-Kt6ch, K-Kt1; 57. K-R6!, R-R2 (on 57...P-R8(Q); 58. Kt-K7 to mate!) 58. B-R7ch and White queens with check and soon picks off Black's unprotected Rook or, 54...K-R2; 55. B-Kt6ch K-Kt1; 56. P-R7 mate!!! However there is a draw for Black hidden in the position. After 49...R-R1!!; 50. B-R2, R-Q1; 51. P-R5, RxP; 52. P-R6 white threatens to win as before with 53. B-B7! but it's black's turn to move.. 52...B-Kt2!!! Suggested by Ross Stourenbrough in the postmortem this move secures the draw as after 53. PxBch RxB; 54. KtxR, KxR; 55. B-B7, P-R7! White loses his last Mohican. And if White tries to reverse his move order by playing 52. B-B7 threatening 53. P-R6 with the desired position then Black defends with 52... B-Kt2, 53. P-R6, BxP! 54. KtxB, RxB! 55. PxB!, K-Kt2; 56. Kt-B5ch! and again the game is a draw.

Returning to the actual game.
49. P-Kt7ch   K-R2
50. P-Kt8(Q)

Checkmate

CALIFORNIA STATE CHESS FEDERATION ELECTS OFFICERS

   At the annual voting by mail of the directors conducted by
Spencer H. Van Gelder, secretary, the following officers were
re-elected:

President	Isaac Kashdan, Los Angeles
Vice-President	Robert E. Burger, Berkeley
Treasurer	Dr. Ralph Hultgren, Berkeley

The office of Secretary, left vacant by the resignation of Mr. Van
Gelder, was apparently filled by the election of David Carl Argall
of West Covina. However, Mr. Van Gelder reports that Mr. Argall
had not accepted his nomination at the time of the election and so
the matter will be left for adjudication at the Annual Meeting at
Fresno on May 27th.

   The directors were also notified of the following decisions,
rules which have been approved at one time or another by the
board of directors or the tournament committee. These decisions
are reprinted here for the benefit of the membership:

   1. Time of State Championship Finals. The Finals shall be played
in conjunction with the Federation's Memorial Day weekend program.

   2. Tournament Director's Fee. The tournament director of the
California Open and the California Class Championship shall be
compensated at the rate of $1 per player, with a minimum of $100
and a maximum of $150. Additional compensation for assistant
tournament directors shall be provided if the tournament consists
of more than 200 players. A hotel room shall be provided for the
tournament director.

   3. Calpoints. The period for accumulation of Calpoints shall
be March 1 of the preceding year to February 28/29 of the year in
which the championship is to be held.

   4. Calpoint Fees. Calpoint fees shall be 20¢ per point, with
a minimum of $1 (this money goes to the prize fund of the champion-
ship, in lieu of the previous $50 entry fee per berth.)

   5. Calpoint Tournaments. Tournament directors of Calpoint
tournaments shall be required to submit a cross-table to the CSCF.

   6. Transferable Calpoints. Only certain designated tournaments,
at the present time the California Open and the California Class
Championships, shall award Calpoints which are transferable (useable
both in the North and in the South, for example).

   7. Revised Calpoint Plan. The following plan developed by David
Argall, has been adopted by the tournament committee:

REVISED CALPOINT PLAN

Principles:

    A stronger tournament should award more Calpoints. (We are currently considering a maximum of 100 per tournament.)

    Any open tournament can award at least one Calpoint.

    The charge for becoming a Calpoint tournament will vary with the number of Calpoints. (We are considering 20¢ per Calpoint with a minimum of $1.00 and a maximum of $20.00).

    Tournament strength will be judged on the basis of the ratings of the 10 highest rated players. (10 is an arbitrary number, but it makes for easier math and should reflect the ability of the winners and those they had to beat out.)

Formula for determining number of Calpoints:

    If the average rating of the top ten equals 2000, the tournament can award 10 Calpoints.

    For every 2.5 points above 2000 another Calpoint can be awarded.

    For every 25 points the average is below 2000 deduct one Calpoint from 10.

    No tournament can award more than 100, any can award 1.

    Calpoints for the top 5 positions are awarded on a 6-4-3-2-1 basis.

    Examples: 10 highest ratings: 21350-2135 average = 64 Calpoints. 1st=24 Calpoints. 2nd = 16, 3rd=12, 4th=4, 5th=4.

    10 Highest ratings=19500-1950 average=8 Calpoints. 1st=3 Calpoints, 2nd=2, 3rd=1, 4th=1, 5th=0.5 Calpoints.

    Ties would divide the tied for position(s).

    Most current Calpoint tournaments would fall into the 80+ range. Thus no drastic changes should occur. However, every so often a big tournament will bomb. This system will eliminate any such easily earned Calpoints.

    The enclosed formula is based on the assumption that few tournaments would greatly exceed an average of 2225(=100 Calpoints). The research I have done (somewhat limited) suggests only a minority exceed 2225. More research or the presence of more strong players because of chess' greater popularity may destroy this assumption, in which case we wish to revise the formula, (say by raising the 2000 base to 2050, or by awarding an extra Calpoint for every 3 points above the 2000 base.) Alternately we could raise or remove the 100 Calpoint-$20 ceiling.

    This system will cause some added bookwork for the tournament director. Indeed we have demanded that the full cross-table be sent in. This is not strictly necessary, but our chess magazines can use the material.

    For further data and questions, contact David Carl Argall, 1300 Ballista, La Puente, California, 91744.

CALIFORNIA HALL OF FAME

The Southern California Chess League organized a Hall of Fame in
1966. It has now been decided to make the Hall of Fame a statewide
institution. Accordingly, the Northern part of the state is being
asked to provide nominations. Here are the Hall of Fame regulations,
as adapted from Gordon S. Barrett's report of the SCCL rules by
Martin E. Morrison for the voters in the Northern and Central
California areas:
    1. The purpose of the California Hall of Fame shall be to honor
outstanding chess personalities of the state, with emphasis on those
who did most for chess throughout the years.
    2. To initiate the Hall of Fame in Northern and Central California,
the Bay Area Chess League shall elect six living or deceased persons
who did most for chess in past years and may be unknown to the maj-
ority of active chess players currently. These electees shall be as-
signed to the years 1966-71, to parallel the list of electees from
the Southern Division. The Central California Chess Association shall
elect two persons who have done most for chess in recent years. These
electees shall be assigned to the years 1972-73, to parallel the list
of electees for the Southern Division. The Bay Area Chess League and
the Central California Chess Association shall each compile a list of
ten nominees.
    3. At the annual meetings of the Bay Area Chess League and the
Central California Chess Association in January of each year, one
nominee shall be elected into the Hall of Fame from each organization
by voting of affiliated teams/clubs. Each affiliate may vote for a
first, second, and third choice; the results are then tallied, giving
5 points for a first choice, 3 for a second and 1 for a third. The
points are added up, and the person with most points is elected.
    4. The vacancy created by an electee is filled in one of two ways:
        a) The new member recommends a name to replace him on the
          nominee list. This can take place at any time during the
          year, but prior to the following year's election.
        b) If the new member elected is deceased (or passes away before
          submitting his choice for replacement), the League/Assoc-
          iation takes over the duty and selects a nominee, following
          an "open name suggestion" procedure, whereby names are
          nominated at the meeting, seconded, and elected into the
          nominee list by vote.
    5. Upon electing a member, the League/Association awards him with
a plaque. A duplicate plaque is placed, along with the member's photo
in a display cabinet located at the League/Association headquarters.
In the cabinet there is also a list of the ten nominees, which is
changed each year, removing the electee and adding the new name. An

Honor Roll is also displayed at each location listing the nominee
and electees of the other divisions.

6. A Hall of Fame member is automatically awarded honorary member-
ship in each member club of the League/Association, for life. Those
clubs which issue member cards send an honorary card to the new
member. (Exception: in certain industrial clubs, schools, etc.,
where membership is limited to employees, etc.) Some clubs do not
charge (or reduce) entry fees to tournaments to Hall of Famers.

The present members of the Hall of Fame are:

Year	Name	Year	Name
1966	Harry Borochow	1971	Herbert Abel (deceased)
1967	Jacqueline Piatigorsky	1972	Gordon Barrett
1968	Herman Steiner (deceased)	1972	Judge Forman (deceased)
1969	Isaac Kashdan	1973	Carl Budd
1970	Alex Taylor		

* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

BOOK REVIEW

The Chess of Gligoric by D. N. Levy (World, $5.95)

An anthology of "the most active grandmaster of modern times" is
long overdue and is presented here by Gligoric's friend, David Levy,
in fine style. The 63 games spanning the last quarter century are
well chosen to reflect the genial Yogoslav's wonderful style of chess
on and off the board. Innovations are profuse and accurate, diagrams
are plentiful, and are especially welcome in long-winded opening
analysis. For a 192-page hardcover book, the publishers have kept
the price in line and have performed a permanent service to the
history of the game.

With this said, a few cavils are permitted. The dust jacket is
purest hucksterism. Some sort of oriental carving and the title
"The World of Chess" dominate the cover. Nowhere in the book is any
mention made of either. Second, there is a half-hearted attempt at
a Foreword and an appreciation of Gligoric's style — both less than
a page in all — where thirty pages are called for. Finally, in spite
of the fact that Levy states he wishes to reveal the character of the
man rather than just a compendium of games, he does the latter. He
has taped some interviews with "Gliga" and has spread his biography
over eleven chapter headings, yet the result is dull. Worse yet,
the games themselves tend to become tedious in Levy's thorough but
academic handling. The fault, I think, is that it is in the third
person, and so little of the Grandmaster's personality really comes
through. It is unfortunate that what Golombek did for Capablanca
could not have been done equally for such a deserving chess figure.
Yet that the attempt was made is deserving f our attention, and for
this we must thank David Levy.   -Robert E. Burger

Chess in the New Yorker   - by Robert E. Burger

   A chessplayer is supposed to have come into his own in this post-
match time. Chess is popular, chessplayers are appreciated. Fine.
But in compensation we must now put up with a whole new gallery of
experts in the general press.
   First there was Schonberg in the New York Times. A music critic,
but a friend of Fischer's and something of a chessplayer. What
flights of fancy we were in for! Then the news services with reports
of each game, at least occasionally quoting chessplayers at the scene.
The latest: George Steiner in the New Yorker. His combination of purple
prose, quoting from obscure games as if the general public could follow
what was played on such and such a move in 1956, and obvious hostility
to Fischer add up to a total performance. One wonders what would
happen if he were sent to report on a soccer game.
   The New Yorker piece is the most perplexing because it is held up
to chessplayers by their friends as a "great piece" of reporting.
Any relationship between chess, chess history, and current chess
events and this report is accidental. But you must read it to believe
it!
   Robert Byrne has done perhaps the best job to date on the games.
Frank Brady has done a magnificent one hour recording on the events
at Reykjavik. Most important, don't listen to anyone discourse of
that scintillating seventeenth move of so and so until you have him
play a game of chess.

GAMES

EL SEGUNDO OPEN, 1972
Game No. 1234 - Benoni

| White | Black |
| R. Larsen | Dr. K. Bach |

     (Notes by John Grefe)

    1. P-Q4   Kt-KB3
    2. P-QB4   P-K3
    3. P-KKt3   P-B4
    4. P-Q5   PxP

4...P-QKt4?! leads to a clear White
advantage after 5. QPxP, BPxP; 6. B-
Kt-2, P-Q4; 7. PxQP, B-Kt2; 8. P-K4,
PxP; 9. PxP, BxP; 10. Kt-KB3, M.C.O.
10, Pg. 336, col 14(k).

    5. PxP   P-Q3

Larsen-Tahl (3rd match game, 1965)
went 5...P-QKt4; 6. B-Kt2, P-Q3
(Rovner-Mikenas, Vilnius 1949 had
this interesting continuation:6...
B-Kt2; 7. P-K4, P-Q3; 8. Kt-K2,
P-Kt3; 9. 0-0, B-Kt2;10. P-QR4,
P-Kt5; 11. Kt-Q2, B-QR3!; 12. R-
K1, QKt-Q2; 13. P-B4, 0-0; 14.
Q-B2, Q-K2), 7. P-QR3! (intending
eventually P-QKt4)P-QR4; 8. Kt-
QB3, Q-Kt3; 9. Kt-B3, B-K2; 10.
0-0, 0-0; 11. P-K4, QKt-Q2, with
a complex struggle.

    6. B-Kt2   P-KKt3
    7. Kt-QB3   B-Kt2

8. P-K4

This move is too committal. White
should develop in a more flexible
manner - 8. Kt-B3 followed by 0-0
and Kt-Q2 is more common.

8. ...   0-0

9. KKt-K2

Developing the King's Knight on
K2 is the point of White's last
move, but this piece is poorly
placed as it obstructs the K-file
and has no promising squares to
to in the coming middle-game.
But 9. Kt-B3 can be met by 9...B-
Kt5 with a good game for Black.

9. ...   P-QR3

Even stronger for Black is 9...
R-K1; 10. P-QR4, Kt-R3; 11. P-B3,
Kt-QKt5; 12. B-K3, P-Kt3; 13. Q-Q2
B-QR3; 14. 0-0, Kt-Q2 – Donnev-Ger-
niak, Venice 1950.

10. P-QR4   QKt-Q2

11. 0-0   Kt-K4?!

With this move Black embarks upon
a bold attempt to seize the initi-
ative. A more solid continuation
was 11...R-Kt1, with a subsequent
Q-side advance, as White would
have difficulty finding active
play.

12. P-R3?!

On 12. P-B4, Kt-B5; 13. P-Kt3,Kt-
QR4 Black's pieces will become
very active. Best for White was
12. P-Kt3!, when Black has nothing
better than 12...R-Kt1, as 12...
P-B5 is met by 13. B-K3! (13. P-Q
Kt4?, Kt-Q6; 14. R-Kt1 (14. B-QR3,
Kt-Kt5!) KtxB! leaves White poorly
placed) and Black faces great
difficulties.

12. ...   B-Q2!

12...Kt-B5 also leaves Black with
reasonable prospects, but he pre-
fers to continue his provocative
tactics.

13. P-Kt3   P-B5

14. P-B4   Kt-Q6

15. PxP   Q-Kt3?!ch

Stronger was 15...KxB; 16. RxKt, Q-
B1, and White's position looks very
shaky.

16. K-R2   Kt-B7?

Black has been seduced by a tactical
chimera. After 16...KtxB; 17. RxKt,
Q-Kt5 he would still have dangerous
counterplay.

17. Q-B2   KR-K1

18. R-QKt1!   Q-R2

19. B-R3?

19. P-R5! threatening 20. R-Kt6,
would have refuted Black's play
decisively, as 19...KKtxKP?; 20.
KtxKt, KtxKt (20...B-B4; 21. Kt(2)-
B3, KBxKt; 22. QxB!, etc) 21. BxKt,
RxB; 22. QxR, B-B4; 23. Q-B3, BxR;
24. B-K3 leaves White a piece ahead.

19. ...   Kt(7)xKP!

20. KtxKt?

After this White is lost. 20. BxKt!,
KtxB; 21. KtxKt, B-B4; 22. Kt(2)-B3,
Q-K6! (22...KBxKt; 23. QxB, RxKt;
24. QR-K1, QR-K1; 25. RxR, RxR; 26.
P-B5!, R-K7ch; 27. K-Kt1 and Black's
King is the more precariously placed)
23. BxP, QBxKt (23... RxKt; 24. Ktx
R, BxKt; 25. R-Kt3!) 24. KtxB, RxKt
and the situation is far from clear.

20. ...   KtxKt

21. BxKt   Q-K6!

22. B-Q3

22. QBxP would allow White to resist
longer, but could not alter the re-
sult. 22.RxP, BxQRP! is also hopeless.

22. ...   BxQRP!!

23. QxB

23. R-Kt3, P-QKt4; 24. B-B1, Q-B4
leaves the White pieces irretrievably
tangled.

23. ...   QxB

24. R-Kt1   R-K6!

25. BxP??

Overlooking the most serious threat, but 25. B-Kt4, R-QB1!! and Black should win.

25. ...	Q-Q7ch
26. K-R1	RxP
RESIGNS	

AMERICAN OPEN, 1972
Game No. 1235 - Sicilian

White	Black
J. Watson	J. Grefe

(Notes by John Grefe)

1. P-K4	P-QB4
2. Kt-KB3	P-K3
3. P-Q4	PxP
4. KtxP	Kt-QB3
5. Kt-QB3	

Ever since the 1st Candidates match game Fischer-Petrosian, 1971, many White players have been wary of the plan beginning with 5. Kt-Kt5.

5. ...	P-QR3
6. B-K3	

Alternatives for White are 6. B-K2, and 6. P-KKt3.

6. ...	Q-B2
7. P-B4	

More solid moves are 7. P-QR3, 7.B-K2, and 7. B-Q3, but this aggressive advance is not without merit.

7. ...	P-QKt4

7...B-Kt5 leads to interesting play after 8. KtxKt, QxKt; 9. Q-Q4, BxKt ch; 10. PxB, Kt-B3; 11. P-K5 (also 11. B-Q3) Kt-Q4; 12. B-Q2, P-QKt4; 13. P-B4, PxP; 14. QxP, Q-Kt3; 15. Q-Q3, P-QR4, as in Matanovic-Matulovic, 1964, or 8. Q-Kt4, QKt-K2; 9. B-Q3, Kt-Kt3; 10. 0-0, Kt-B3; 11. Q-B3, P-Q3; 12. Q-Kt3, P-KR4; 13. P-B5, P-R5;14. Q-K1, BxKt, 15. PxB, Kt-K4; 16. PxP, BxP; 17. KtxB, PxKt-Bogdanovic-Matulovic, 1965.

8. B-Q3
More common is 8. KtxKt, QxKt; 9.B-

K2, B-R6! (9...P-Kt5 occurred in Spassky-Suetin, 1964: 10. B-B3!, PxKt; 11. P-K5, PxP, 12. R-QKt1, B-Kt3ch (12...Q-B6ch; 13. B-Q2, Q-R6; 14. BxR, B-B4; 15. Q-B3, QxP; 16. K-K2, P-QR4; 17. Q-QKt3, B-R3ch; 18. K-B3, QxQch; 19. PxQ, as in Ivkov-Szabo, 1963, also favors White) 13. K-B2, Q-B6; 14. BxR, P-B3; 15. B-K4, Kt-R3 (15...PxP; 16. Q-R5ch, P-Kt3; 17. BxPch, PxB; 18. QxR and there is no perpetual check)16. PxP and White's material advantage proved decisive) 10. B-Q4 (10. R-QKt1, 10. Q-B1, 10. B-B1, 10. PxB and 10. KtxP all give Black far fewer problems) BxP; 11. KtxP, BxR; 12. BxB, PxKt; 13. QBxP, and now 13...Kt-B3! is recommended as giving Black a good game (instead of 13...QxKP; 14. 0-0, etc). 8. B-Q3 appears to be new in this position and involves a pawn sacrifice.

8. ...	B-Kt2

8...KtxKt; 9. BxKt, QxP; 10. R-KB1 is recommended only for those of suicidal temperament.

9. Q-B3	Kt-B3
10. P-KKt4?	

10. 0-0, KtxKt; 11. BxKt, B-B4 gives Black a good game, but White has at least three good alternatives to this premature advance: 10. KKt-K2, intending to use this Knight on the Kingside; 10. Kt-Kt3, which will probably transpose to a position very popular nowadays in international chess (one which, however, has brought Black satisfactory results and which usually arises after the move order 1. P-K4, P-QB4; 2. Kt-KB3, Kt-QB3; 3. P-Q4,

PxP; 4. KtxP, Kt-KB3; 5. Kt-QB3,
P-Q3; 6. B-QB4, Q-Kt3; 7. Kt-Kt3,
P-K3; 8. O-O, P-QR3; 9. B-K3, Q-
B2; 10. B-Q3, B-K2; 11. Q-B3, O-O)
and 10. P-QR4, hoping to open
the Queenside to his own advant-
age.

	10 . . .	P-KR4!
	11. P-Kt5	Kt-KKt5
	12. B-Kt1	

Other moves also leave Black with
a promising position.

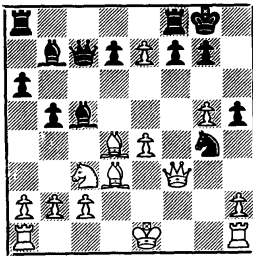|	12. . . .	KtxKt
	13. BxKt	P-K4
	14. PxP	B-B4?

Much better than 14...KtxKP; 15.
Q-B5.

| 15. P-K6!? |

An understandable attempt to com-
plicate matters as 15. BxB, QxB
is obviously superior for Black.

	15. . . .	O-O
	16. P-K7	

White tries to gain some time to
consolidate his shattered posit-
ion but Black's reply leaves him
hopelessly lost.

	16. . . .	BxB!
	17. PxR(Q)ch	RxQ
	18. P-KR3	

White fails to find the most
tenacious defense, but in any
case, he could only prolong the
inevitable: 18. Kt-Q5, BxKt; 19.

PxB, R-K1ch; 18. K-Q1   P-B4; 18.
Kt-K2, B-B7ch, and 19...P-B4; 18.
O-O-O, BxKt; 19. PxB, QxP; 20. K-
Kt1, Kt-K4; 21. Q-B4 (21. QxP, R-
B1; 22. KR-B1, P-Kt3; 23. Q-K2, R-
B5; R-B1 with overwhelming press-
ure; 18. K-Q2, BxKtch; 19. PxB, R-
B1; 20. B-K2, BxP.

| 18. . . . | P-B4!! |

This is better than 18...BxKtch;
19. PxB, P-B4; 20. R-KB1, Kt-R7;
21. Q-B4; (21. QxRP, KtxR; 22.
P-Kt6, QxPch, etc.)

| 19. PxKt |

19. R-KB1, Kt-R7 is also hopeless.

	19. . . .	PxKP
	20. QxRch	KxQ
	21. R-B1ch	K-Kt1
	22. O-O-O	

on 22. B-K2 the quickest win is
22...Q-Kt6ch; 23. K-Q2 (23. K-Q1,
BxKt; 24. PxB, QxP, and 25...P-K6)
B-K6ch; 24. K-Q1, Q-Q3ch, etc.

	22. . . .	PxB
	23. P-Kt6	
	and RESIGNS	

Game. No. 1236 - Reti

White	Black
F. Cummings	A. Suhobeck

(notes by Alex Suhobeck)

1. c4	Nf6
2. g3	e6
3. Bg2	d5
4. Nf3	c5
5. O-O	Nc6
6. b3	Be7
7. Bb2	Qb6

This move has been tested in one
of my postal games, and it looks
like it is quite playable. The
game in question went: 8. c:d, e:d;
9. e3, O-O; 10. d4, c4; 11. Nbd2,
c:b; 12. N:b3, Bg4; 13. Qb1, g6;
14. Ne5, Bf5; 15. Qd1. On 15. N:c6..

I intend to play 15...Q:c6 other-
wise White with two powerful Bishops
and a past pawn has a clearly winning
advantage.   15...R.fc8; 16. g4, Be6.

8. d3	d4
9. e3	e5
10. e:d	e:d
11. Nd2	0-0
12. Re1	Re8

Not as much to overprotect the Bish-
op as to contest the King's file.

13. Ne4	Bg4
14. h3	Bd2
15. Bc1	N:e4
16. d:e4	Bd6
17. Nh4	

White has evil intentions. He wants
to charge against the Black King with
the avalanche of his pawns.

17. ...	Qc7
18. f4	g5!

A rare counterpunch!

19. e5	g:h4
20. e:d6	Q:d6
21. g4	d3!
22. Bb2	

Not 22. Be3 because of 22...R:e3!

winning a piece.

22. ...	R:e1
23. Q:e1	d2?

A very serious error. Correct is
23...Re8.

24. Qd1

Both players didn't see the retreat
to f1 which would flare up the
fight anew. The more tragic so
for White, since he believed his
game being lost and resigned in-
stead on the next move.

24. ...	Re8
RESIGNS	

Yes, why not 25. Qf1 if only to
see how Black is going to win?
The winning procedure would in-
clude moves like Nd4, Re2 and
Bc6. Re2 being a key move. White
cannot stop this Rook penetra-
tion because he cannot capture
the Black Knight on d4 right
away. 25. Qf1, Nd4; 26. B:d4?,
Q:d4; 27. Kh2, Q:d1; 28. Q:a1,
Re1 wins. So Black would be
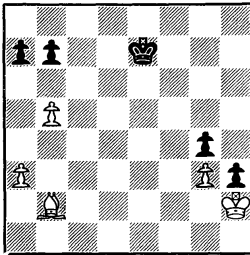able to occupy the King file
which would be decisive.

ALGEBRAIC VS. DESCRIPTIVE NOTATION: USCF PUSHES ALGEBRAIC

Proponents of algebraic, or European, notation, can get emotional
over the reluctance of U.S. chessplayers to adopt their way of writing
down the moves in a game of chess. A 10% sample poll of the readers
of Chess Life & Review reported that only 18% preferred algebraic.
Some of the directors at the annual meeting in Atlantic City last sum-
mer claimed that the results were irrelevent and that Chess Life should
switch over anyhow! The main reason for changing is that most of the
rest of the world (with conspicuous exceptions in England, France,
Spain, and South America) use the algebraic. However, the stated rea-
son is often the saving of space. Here is an example: Game No. 1237,
Stamer Memorial Open 1972, Benoni. White, J. MacFarland; Black, John
Grefe. 1 d4 Nf6   2 c4 c5   3 d5 e5   4 Nc3 d3   5 e4 Be7   6 Bd3 o-o   7
Nf3 Nbd2   8 h3 Ne1   9 g4 g6   10 Qc2 Ng2   11 Bh6 a6   12 o-o-o Nf6   13
Rdg1 Bd7   14 Nh2 b5   15 c:b a:b   16 B:b5 B:b5   17 N:b5 R:a2   18 Na3
Qa5   19 Qb1 R:a3   20 b:a3 Q:a3+   21 Kd2 Ra8   22 f3 Ra4   23 Rc1 Rb4
24 Qa1 N:e4+   25 f:e4 Rd4+   26 Ke2 Qd3+   27 Kf2 Bh4+   White resigns.
A lot shorter, no? What do our readers think?

TASKS: Fischer-Spassky, Again

Two endings that continue to baffle the analysts are the finishes
of the 1st and 13th games. I had expected Shahmaty (analysis by Flohr
and Auerbach) to have the final word. They rightly removed the ques-
tion mark from the infamous 29th move by Fischer in Game One. But for
the wrong reason!

No. 329   No. 330
1st Game, Spassky-Fischer   13th Game, Spassky-Fischer
Shahmaty Analysis   After 61.B-B8
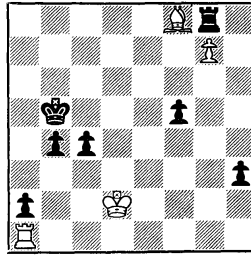
After 29...BxP; 30.P-R3, P-KR4; 31.K-K4, P-R5; 32.K-B3 they give
as the "saving" line P-Kt4! 33.K-Kt2, P-Kt5; 34.KxB, P-R6, when 35.P-
B3 is answered by P-B4; 36.P-K4, K-K2; 37.PxBP, KPxP; 38.PxP, PxP, the
diagrammed position...No. 329.

Does Black draw, as Shahmaty claims? Or (count the moves) doesn't
White win with 39.B-Q5; 40.K-Kt1; 41.K-B1; 42.B-Kt1, etc? Incidentally,
neither Shahmaty nor the official Icelandic book of the match correctly
shows that Fischer's 40th move was the real mistake, as pointed out
here before.

In the second position, 13th game, Spassky could have created a
"perpetual net" early in the ending, as pointed out by Hy Gordon and
Shahmaty (52.R-K6!) But is the ending really drawn with correct play
thereafter?

Fischer played 60...P-R7 and should have drawn. But 60...P-B6ch;
61.K-Q3, P-R7 leaves White in a bind. The White King must stay near
the connected passed pawns. The Rook must try to keep the King from
crossing to the Kingside. The BP advances to B7 to control White's K1.
If the White King leaves control of B2, P-B7 controls Q1. At the pro-
per moment, P-QR8(Q) draws the Rook from Q1: 62.R-KB1 P-B5; 63.R-Q1 P-
B6; 64.K-Q4 P-KB7; 65.K-Q3 K-B3; 66.K-B2 P-QR8(Q) -(or, 66.K-B4 P-B7;
67.R-QB1 K-Q2; 68.KxP K-K3; 69.K-B4 K-K4; 70.K-Q3 K-B5; 71.K-K2 K-Kt6;
72.B-Q6ch K-Kt7; 73.BxP R-K1ch, etc.) 67.RxQ K-Q4; 68.K-Q3 P-B7!
69.KxP K-K5; 70.K-Q2 K-B6; 71.BxP RxP, etc.

CALIFORNIA CLASS CHAMPIONSHIPS

Date: May 26-28, 1973.
Place: Vineyard Room, Del Webb's Townehouse, 2220 Tulare St.,
            Fresno, Calif.
Entry Fee: CSCF Members: $5 ($2.50 -21).
            C-E: $10, M-B: $15 (Special EF if joining USCF, $2
            off, $1 off -21).
Prizes: $1,000 Guaranteed. (Increased if entries permit).
            Master/Expert, A,B each $150+trophy; $50,$25, C 100+
            trophy; $50,$25, D/E $100+trophy; $50. Calpoints.
Schedule: 6 Round Swiss, 40 moves, 2 hours.
            ROUNDS: 12-4:30, 9-1:30, 9-1:30.

            HR: 15-20. In 2 sections: M-B, C-E.
            -Unrateds given estimated rating.
Registration: 8-9:00 pm, April 25th. 10-11:15 am, April 26th.
Entries: Martin E. Morrison, Box 1622, Oakland, CA 94604.

                           *****

NOTE: Held simultaneously: CALIFORNIA NORTH-SOUTH TEAM MATCH
            Date: May 27, 1973.
            Place: Same as above.
            Entry Fee: Free. CSCF Members: $5(-21, $2.50).
            Schedule: 40 moves, 2 hrs. HR 15-20. ROUND: 1:30.
            Registration: 10-12 am, 5/27.
            Entries to: Martin Morrison.

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CCCA'S CHAMPIONSHIP OF CENTRAL CALIFORNIA

Date: June 16-17, 1973.
Place: Student Union Bldg., 4th Floor, Telegraph Ave.& Bancroft
            Way, University of California, Berkeley.
Entry Fee: $7.50(B-E), $12.50(M-A). USCF joiners: $2 off (-21, $1).
Prizes: $1,250 Prize Fund. Based on approx. 160 entries.
            $200-$100-$50; A $150, $75, $50; B,C,D each $100,$50,$25,
            $10; E $50, $25 (Unrateds share ½ class prize with rateds).
                           Calpoints.
Schedule: 4 Round Swiss, 40 moves, 2 hrs.
            In 3 divisions: M/Ex/A, B, C/D/E (Unrateds given est.
            rating; players may play 1 div. above their class).
                ROUNDS: 12-4:30, 11-4.
Registration: 10:30-11:15 am, June 16.
Entries: Martin E. Morrison, Box 1622, Oakland, CA 94604.