

THE CALIFORNIA CHESS REPORTER

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The California Chess Reporter -- Ten numbers per year
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OKLAHOMA CITY: BISQUIER WINS U.S. OPEN

LOS ANGELES: STEINER CLUB WINS "A" LEAGUE TITLE

U.S. Champion Arthur B. Bisguier of New York won the "Open" held at Oklahoma City July 16-28, 1956. Bisguier tied with Jimmy Sherwin, also of New York, $9\frac{1}{2}$ - $2\frac{1}{2}$, and won the title on tie-breaking points. Bob Steinmeyer of St. Louis was third, 9-3. The highest-placed Californians were Henry Gross of San Francisco and Ray Martin of Santa Monica, tied for 9th place. Press reports during the tournament gave California credit for having the largest representation of any state in the event.

The Herman Steiner Chess Group of Hollywood won the Class "A" team tournament of the Southern California Chess League, $4\frac{1}{2}$ - $1\frac{1}{2}$. Long Beach was second, 4-2. In Class "B" Beverly Hills leads 11-2, but an adjourned game (to be played August 16) will determine whether or not Santa Monica-1 can tie or win. Fourteen teams competed in Class "B", including for the first time Standard Oil and Lockheed teams. There were only four teams in Class "A" and a double round was played.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA CHESS LEAGUE

We give below match scores of the 1956 season of team matches. Unable to obtain results by players from league headquarters, we have abandoned temporarily our policy of publishing full results. If any clubs wish to furnish these results, we will be glad to run them in an early issue.

CLASS ARound I, April 13, 1956:

Steiner	3½	City Terrace	½
Long Beach	2½	Inglewood	1½

Round II, April 18-20, 1956:

City Terrace	3	Long Beach	1
Steiner	3	Inglewood	1

Round III, April 27, 1956:

Steiner	2	Inglewood	2
City Terrace	3½	Long Beach	½

Round IV, May 2, 1956:

Steiner	3	City Terrace	1
Long Beach	2	Inglewood	1

Round V, May 11-23, 1956:

Long Beach	4	Steiner (forfeit)	
Inglewood	2½	City Terrace	1½

Round VI, June 13-20, 1956:

Long Beach	3	City Terrace	1
Steiner	3	Inglewood	0

FINAL STANDINGS

	<u>Matches</u>	<u>Games</u>
Steiner	4½-1½	14½-8½
Long Beach	4-2	13-10
City Terrace	2-4	10½-13½
Inglewood	1½-4½	8-14

CLASS BRound I, March 19-23, 1956:

Sta. Monica-1	4	Sta. Monica-2	2
Lockheed	5	Valley	1
Bev. Hills	4½	Inglewood	1½
Pasadena	3½	Std. Oil	2½
Steiner-2	5	Steiner-1	1
City Terrace	3	Water & Power	3
Long Beach	4	Cosmo	2

Round II, March 26-30, 1956

Sta. Monica-2	6	Steiner-1	1
Long Beach	5½	Inglewood	½
Cosmo	4½	Water & Power	1½
Bev. Hills	4	Valley	2
Pasadena	4½	Lockheed	½
Std. Oil	3½	City Terrace	2½
Sta. Monica-1	3½	Steiner-2	2½

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Round III, April 2-8, 1956:

Sta. Monica-1	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	Valley	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Cosmo	6	Steiner-1	0
Bev. Hills	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	Lockheed	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Std. Oil	3	Water & Power	3
Steiner-2	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	Long Beach	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Pasadena	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	Sta. Monica-2	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Inglewood	5	City Terrace	1

Round IV, April 11-13, 1956:

Inglewood	4	Lockheed	2
Sta. Monica-1	5	City Terrace	1
Cosmo	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	Bev. Hills	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Pasadena	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	Steiner-1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Steiner-2	5	Std. Oil	1
Sta. Monica-2	4	Water & Power	2
Long Beach	5	Valley	1

Round V, April 16-20, 1956:

Steiner-2	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	Sta. Monica-2	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Cosmo	3	Valley	3
Inglewood	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	Std. Oil	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
City Terrace	3	Steiner-1	3
Sta. Monica-1	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	Long Beach	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Water & Power	3	Lockheed	2
Bev. Hills	4	Pasadena	2

Round VI, April 23-27, 1956:

Sta. Monica-1	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	Water & Power	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Inglewood	5	Sta. Monica-2	1
Cosmo	6	Steiner-2	0
Std. Oil	6	Lockheed	0
Bev. Hills	6	City Terrace	0
Steiner-1	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	Long Beach	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Pasadena	3	Valley	3

Round VII, April 30-May 4, 1956:

Sta. Monica-1	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	Cosmo	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
City Terrace	3	Steiner-2	3
Valley	4	Sta. Monica-2	2
Bev. Hills	5	Std. Oil	1
Inglewood	5	Pasadena	1
Steiner-1	4	Lockheed	2
Long Beach	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	Water & Power	2 $\frac{1}{2}$

Round VIII, May 9-11, 1956:

Cosmo	5	City Terrace	1
Inglewood	4	Steiner-1	2
Sta. Monica-1	5	Lockheed	1
Std. Oil	5	Sta. Monica-2	1
Steiner-2	5	Valley	1
Long Beach	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	Bev. Hills	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Pasadena	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	Water & Power	1 $\frac{1}{2}$

Round IX, May 14-18, 1956:

Sta. Monica-1	5	Std. Oil	1
Cosmo	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	Sta. Monica-2	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Valley	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	City Terrace	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Long Beach	6	Lockheed	0
Bev. Hills	5	Steiner-1	1
Pasadena	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	Steiner-2	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Water & Power	3	Inglewood	3

Round X, May 23-25, 1956:

Inglewood	3	Valley	3
Steiner-2	3	Water & Power	3
Cosmo	6	Lockheed	0
Bev. Hills	4	Sta. Monica-2	2
Sta. Monica-1	6	Steiner-1	0
Long Beach	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	Std. Oil	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Pasadena	5	City Terrace	1

SOUTHERN CALIF. CHESS LEAGUE - CLASS B (continued)Round XI, June 4-8, 1956:

Bev. Hills	4	Sta. Monica-1	2
Sta. Monica-2	4½	City Terrace	1½
Valley	4½	Water & Power	1½
Inglewood	4½	Cosmo	1½
Steiner-2	6	Lockheed	0
Steiner-1	3½	Std. Oil	2½
Long Beach	3	Pasadena	3

Round XII, June 11-15, 1956:

Sta. Monica-2	6	Lockheed	0
Inglewood	2*	Sta. Monica-1	2*
Long Beach	5	City Terrace	1
Std. Oil	3	Valley	3
Steiner-1	3	Water & Power	3
Bev. Hills	4	Steiner-2	2
Pasadena	4½	Cosmo	1½

Round XIII, June 18-21, 1956:

Sta. Monica-1	3	Pasadena	3
Long Beach	3½	Sta. Monica-2	2½
Valley	6	Steiner-1	0
City Terrace	6	Lockheed	0
Inglewood	3	Steiner-2	3
Bev. Hills	4½	Water & Power	1½
Cosmo	4	Std. Oil	2

NEAR-FINAL STANDINGS

	<u>Matches</u>	<u>Games</u>
1. Beverly Hills	11-2	53½-24½
2. Santa Monica-1	10½-1½*	55½-20½
3. Pasadena	9½-3½	50½-26½
4. Long Beach	9½-3½	48-30
5. Inglewood	8½-3½*	45-30
6. Cosmo	8½-4½	47-31
7. Steiner-2	7½-5½	44-34
8. Valley	6-7	36½-41½
9. Santa Monica-2	4-9	35½-42½
10. Standard Oil	4-9	33½-43½
11. Steiner-1	4-9	21½-56½
12. Water & Power	3½-9½	29-49
13. City Terrace	2½-10½	26½-51½
14. Lockheed	1-12	15-62

*With one adjourned game. If Santa Monica wins, it will take first place; a draw would tie Beverly Hills but the tie-breaking game points would win for Santa Monica.

(Note: We are indebted to Charles E. Gray, president of the Southern California Chess League, for the foregoing data - Ed.)

LOS ANGELES PLAYGROUND CHAMPIONSHIPS

A giant Playground Chess Tournament sponsored by the Los Angeles Department of Recreation and Parks in June resulted in the meeting of 31 finalists representing 21 playgrounds at the Los Angeles Swimming Stadium on June 28, 1956. Stephen Sholomson of Baldwin Hills and Robert Lorber of Reseda tied for first in the senior division, with Sholomson gaining the title on tie-breaking points. Both players are former champions: Lorber won the 1955 senior title, while Sholomson won the 1955 junior division.

Kenneth Hense of St. Andrews won the junior championship with a perfect 4-0 score. The juniors are 14 and under; seniors are 15-17.

The tournaments are reported to have attracted close to a thousand entrants. Joseph Borelli and Edward Tingstad were in charge of arrangements, and "Chuck" Gray, president of the Southern California Chess League, directed. He was assisted in adjudications by Kenneth Stone of the Cosmo Chess Club. Gray had the situation in hand at all times and maintained order with an iron hand. He says: "With respect to the preliminaries, I have no information as to the names or numbers of kids involved. The finals show that in a hurried 4-round Swiss the results cannot be considered very conclusive; although my personal impression was that the best player won in both Senior and Junior divisions - and everybody had a rip-roaring, pawn-pushing good time."

SENIOR DIVISION

					Score	S-B
1. Stephen Sholomson, Baldwin Hills	D2	W3	W8	W9	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$	12.25
2. Robert Lorber, Reseda	D1	W7	W12	W16	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$	8.75
3. Leo Rotter, Queen Anne	L1	W4	W7	W15	3-1	9.00
4. James Lewis, Harvard	L3	W10	W11	W16	3-1	7.50
5. Mike Leidner, Orcutt	L8	W9	W13	W15	3-1	7.00
6. Michael Samson, Robertson	L7	W8	W13	W14	3-1	7.00
7. Harold Stark, Robertson	L2	L3	W6	W10	2-2	7.00
8. Gerald Cummings, North Hollywood	L1	W5	L6	W12	2-2	6.00
9. Jack Monarch, Victory Van Owen	L1	L5	W13	W17	2-2	3.50
10. Norman Towne, Hollywood	L4	L7	W15	W17	2-2	3.50
11. Bruce McLachlan, West L.A.	L4	Bye	L12	W14	2-2	3.00
12. Fred Lanuza, Lafayette Park	L2	L8	W11		1-3	3.00
13. Allan Rhodes, Verdugo	L5	L6	L9	W14	1-3	2.00
14. John Martinez, Fresno	L6	L11	Bye	L13	1-3	1.00
15. Richard Searles, Highland Park	L3	L5	L10	Bye	1-3	1.00
16. Donald Kim, Marvin Youth Center	L2	L4	D17		$\frac{1}{2}$ -3 $\frac{1}{2}$.75
17. Robert Restaino, Marvin Youth Cen.	L9	L10	D16		$\frac{1}{2}$ -3 $\frac{1}{2}$.75

JUNIOR DIVISION - L. A. PLAYGROUND CHAMPIONSHIP

					Score	S-B
1. Kenneth Hense, St. Andrews	W3	W4	W8	W13	4-0	12.00
2. David Sanchez, Echo	L4	W7	W10	W11	3-1	7.00
3. Dennis Rodgers, Lafayette Park	L1	W5	W11	W14	3-1	6.50
4. Mike Samuels, Hollywood	L1	W2	D5	W9	2½-1½	8.25
5. George Adaniya, Marvin Youth Cen.	L3	D4	W11	W12	2½-1½	5.75
6. Steven Fisher, Benedict	L7	W8	L9	W10	2-2	5.00
7. Dudley Sweeney, Benedict	L2	W6	L8	W10	2-2	5.00
8. Jerry Smith, Westchester	L1	L6	W7	W13	2-2	4.50
9. Bruce Conger, West L.A.	L4	W6	L10	D13	1½-2½	3.75
10. Adrian Martinez, Fresno	L2	L6	L7	W9	1-3	2.50
11. Vito Pannarale, Verdugo	L2	L3	L5	W13	1-3	1.50
12. Clayton Kim, Marvin Youth Center	L5	W14			1-3	1.00
13. Yasuo Oku, West Los Angeles	L1	L8	D9	L11	½-3½	.75
14. Pat Sweeney, Benedict	L3	L12			0-4	.00

NEVADA CHESS TOURNAMENT - by Phil D. Smith

The Reno and other Nevada players really staged a hospitable tournament. Harold Lundstrom (editorial writer for the Deseret News of Salt Lake City) was an excellent director... Raymond A. Smith paid for cocktail hour and banquet and helped with other costs.

Farrell Clark of Salt Lake City won the tournament, 6-1; I was second, 5½-1½ (no losses); Tom Fries was third, 5-2; Phil Neff of Las Vegas was fourth and Nevada champion, 5-2. Only 27 showed up because the entrance fee was raised to \$10 and because the tournament was held in Reno - so it was tougher. They matched the best players from the beginning, pairing by S-B at the end of each round. There were no breathers, as in the first two rounds of our tourneys. The time limit was 25 moves per hour for all rounds.

NEVADA CHESS TOURNAMENT RENO, MARCH 29-31, 1956

						Score	S-B		
1. Farrell Clark, S.L. City	W19	W25	L13	W22	W12	W5	W3	6	21
2. Phil Smith, Fresno	D24	W15	D9	W7	D5	W13	W6	5½	21¼
3. Tom Fries, Fresno	L5	W20	W14	W11	W9	W6	L1	5	19
4. Phil Neff, Las Vegas	W12	W27	D5	L13	W21	W8	D7	5	17
5. LaVerl Kimpton, Reno	W3	W11	D4	D6	D2	L1	W13	4½	20
6. M.O. Meyer, Sacramento	W17	W21	W7	D5	W13	L3	L2	4½	16¼
7. Ronnie Gross, Compton	W26	W16	L6	L2	W15	W12	D4	4½	15
8. Robert Lorber, Reseda, Cal.	D15	L18	W24	W17	W16	L4	D9	4	12¾
9. Bob Edberg, Tieton, Wash.	D13	W24	D2	D21	L3	W22	D8	4	12¼

		Score	S-B
10. Ray Webber, Torrance, Cal.	L14 D17 D15 D24 W23 W18 D11	4	11 $\frac{3}{4}$
11. Richards Durham, Frmntrn, Ut.	W20 L5 W27 L3 D22 W21 D10	4	10 $\frac{3}{4}$
12. LeRoy Johnson, Los Angeles	L4 W19 W25 W23 L1 L7 W20	4	10
13. Ad Rietdyk, Artesia	D9 W14 W1 W4 L6 L2 L5	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 $\frac{1}{2}$
14. Irvin W. Taylor, S.L. City	W10 L13 L3 D25 W17 L16 W21	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	11
15. Kenneth Jones, Reno	D8 L2 D10 W27 L7 W19 D16	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{3}{4}$
16. E.H. Mueller, Campbell, Cal.	W22 L7 L21 W18 L8 W14 D15	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{3}{4}$
17. William F. Taber, Reno	L6 D10 W19 L8 L14 W23 W22	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
18. Gaston Chappuis, S.L. City	L27 W8 L22 L16 W25 L10 W23	3	8
19. Wayne Chapman, Gerlach, Nev.	L1 L12 L17 W26 W24 L15 W25	3	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
20. Ray. Wheeler, Golconda, Nev.	L11 L3 L23 Bye W26 W24 L12	3	5 $\frac{1}{4}$
21. Bob Garabedian, Fresno	W23 L6 W16 D9 L4 L11 L14	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
22. Raymond A. Smith, Reno	L16 W26 W18 L1 D11 L9 L17	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
23. Charles Donaldson, CrsnCity	L21 Bye W20 L12 L10 L17 L18	2	6
24. Louis N. Page, S.L. City	D2 L9 L8 D10 L19 L20 W26	2	4 $\frac{3}{4}$
25. Dr. N.B. Joseph, Reno	Bye L1 L12 D14 L18 D26 L19	2	3 $\frac{3}{4}$
26. Ralph Day, Carson City	L7 L22 Bye L19 L20 D25 L24	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	2
27. George Chase, Los Angeles	W18 L4 L11 L15	1	3

KOLTANOWSKI NEW TOURNAMENT ADMINISTRATOR, U.S.C.F.

The big news from the business meetings of the United States Chess Federation at Oklahoma City was the appointment of international master George Koltanowski of San Francisco to the new job of Tournament Administrator. Kolty, who will work on a commission basis, will head a new group which replaces the old Tournament Committee. Kolty will promote new Federation tournaments on his numerous swings around the nation, as well as organize the existing tournaments, such as the U.S. Championship. Financial details were not disclosed, but Kolty says that he will not ask for remuneration until he has operated for one year and has produced tangible new business for the Federation.

The Ways and Means Committee, which made the announcement with the blessing of Kenneth Harkness, business manager, went on record as saying that the old system of management by committee is unworkable as far as tournaments are concerned. Their move in selecting a professional for the job has been recommended by European chess organizers, and bids fair to bring the Federation out of the red ink department. No announcements have been made yet, but we understand that a regional qualification (plus use of the rating list) plan for the next U.S. Championship is in the planning stages, with a handsome cash prize fund -- big enough to induce our best players to compete.

SAN DIEGO, RIVERSIDE, HOLLYWOOD -- IMRE KÖNIG SIMULTANEOUS DISPLAYS

International master Imre König found enormously greater chess interest in San Diego than anyone in Los Angeles or San Francisco expected on June 20th last, when he faced no less than 62 opponents at the Convair recreation center. At that, the number of players was held down by a shortage of chess sets! König reports that the excellent organization of the simultaneous by Dudley M. Hosea, president of the San Diego Industrial Chess League and director of the CSCF for San Diego County, was primarily responsible for the large turnout.

The master won 49, drew 12, and lost one game of the 62 played. The crush was such that the names of the opponents were not recorded.

On July 1 Mr. König took on 18 players at the Herman Steiner club. He was undefeated, conceding three draws to Mrs. Charles Henderson, John Gibbs and Mrs. Lena Grumette.

At an exhibition in Riverside, König faced 28 opponents at the city recreation center, winning 27 and losing one - to Charles B. Walker, CSCF director for the Tri-County district. A dozen or so players drove down from Bakersfield for the event.

CALIFORNIA OPEN CHESS CHAMPIONSHIP

Hotel Carrillo, Santa Barbara Sept. 1-3, 1956 100% USCF Rated

Entry Fee: \$5 plus CSCF membership (\$2.50) for California players.

Prizes: Trophy for winner, all entry fee cash returned in cash prizes. (First prize approximately \$115.)

Registration: Hotel Carrillo, 8:30 to 9:00 AM, Sat. Sept. 1, 1956.

Rounds: Three Saturday and two each Sunday and Monday. The last round will be over at approximately 7:30 PM Monday.

Time Limit: First and Second Rounds: 30 moves per hour.

Subsequent Rounds: 40 moves in two hours.

Tournament Director: Guthrie McClain.

Entrants are urged: (1) To bring chess sets and clocks; (2) To make hotel reservations immediately, due to other special events taking place in Santa Barbara during the Labor Day week end.

Note: A short players' meeting will be held at the start in order to consider a proposal that an Amateur Section, with separate trophy and prizes, be run simultaneously with the Open - if there is enough player interest.

NICK PREO NEW U.S. CORRESPONDENCE CHAMPION

Nicholas A. Preo of Oakland had won the 1951 Grand National chess tournament, it was announced in the June, 1956, issue of Chess Correspondent, the official organ of the Correspondence Chess League of America. The new champion scored 8-0 in Round 1, $8\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$ in Round 2, and $9\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$ in the finals to win the 19th U.S. Championship by the amazing score of 23-1. (This tops even his own remarkable all-time correspondence score of 173 wins and 23 draws out of 196 games played. Preo has been playing correspondence chess only since 1949.)

Nick Preobrajensky (as he was first known in Oakland and San Francisco chess circles) was born in Kurgan, near Siberia in 1902 and was educated first at Vladivostok and later at the university in Harbin, China, where he studied civil engineering. In 1923 Preobrajensky came to San Francisco and in 1929, when he became a citizen of the United States, changed his name to Preo. He was one of the top players in San Francisco's Russian colony for many years, but recently has been playing for the Oakland Chess & Checker Club. Preo was on the Russian Chess Club team during the period when they could have furnished a six-man team consisting entirely of players whose names began with "P" - Pafnutieff, Preo, Popoff, Prokoodin, Poliakoff and Palmin. (This would undoubtedly have been the best "P" team in the United States.)

Preo has two children - a daughter who is a pianist and a serious composer, a graduate of S.F. State College, and a son, a graduate of the University of California. They have both recently begun to write popular songs. Nick, junior, is also a chessplayer.

THE REPORTER ENDORSES NEW MAGAZINE

Chess Digest, edited by G. Wojciechowski-Wilton, Melbourne, Australia, 12 numbers per year. Price, 30 shillings (U.S. price about \$3.40, with postage to be added).

This magazine has made an immediate hit with the editors of THE REPORTER. Now in its third year of publication, it is just what the name implies - a digest. With games and theoretical articles translated from "Shahmaty in USSR" and other foreign magazines, it is a boon to those who struggle with Russian, German, Hungarian, Yugoslav, Italian, Polish and French in order to keep abreast of current developments. The games presented have all the freshness of the original notes and give the reader an excellent idea of current tournament practice. Those players at Oklahoma City who saw a sample copy of Chess Digest were enthusiastic in their approval.

DR. W. R. LOVEGROVE -- by Dr. H. J. Ralston

Dr. Walter Romaine Lovegrove, emeritus master of the United States Chess Federation, died in San Francisco on July 18, 1956. He was 86 years old.

For over 60 years Dr. Lovegrove was one of San Francisco's leading players. Born October 24, 1869, he learned the game of chess at the age of 16 by studying the article on chess in the Encyclopedia Britannica. During the period 1886-1890 he strengthened his game by playing at the Mechanics' Institute Chess Club in San Francisco, finally becoming so strong that in one tournament he gave odds to all the other contestants, yet still won the tournament.

Dr. Lovegrove was the winner of the final Pillsbury National Correspondence Tournament. In 1891 he won a match from Joseph Redding, who claimed the championship of the Pacific Coast, by a score of 7-1. Max Judd, who was prominent in national chess circles, visited San Francisco about the same time, and Dr. Lovegrove won six games out of seven in casual play. The American champion, J. W. Showalter, also visited San Francisco, and although he had the edge over Dr. Lovegrove in casual play, lost no less than 12 games to him out of about 30 played.

In 1893 Dr. Lovegrove visited Los Angeles, where he met and conquered Simon Lipshutz by a score of $3\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$. The American Championship was in a rather foggy state in those days, but technically, the present writer believes, Lipshutz was still the champion, by virtue of his decisive win over Showalter, by a $10\frac{1}{2}$ - $4\frac{1}{2}$ margin, in their match of 1892. However, one must admit that Dr. Lovegrove's victory over Lipshutz must be weighed with caution because of the very uncertain nature of the champion's health. Lipshutz was a chronic sufferer from tuberculosis, which caused his premature death at the age of 42.

Dr. Lovegrove beat Van Vliet in London, 1912, in the only game played; he beat Taubenhau in Paris in the same year, 10-1. In Vienna, 1922, playing as usual for a dollar a game, he won one game and lost one to Dr. Tartakover - who said he did not care to play Lovegrove any more because he couldn't make a living that way. In 1902 he played Dr. Emanuel Lasker a stake game in San Francisco; the champion of the world tried to win a drawn game, and lost. Again, in 1904, an exhibition game was won by Dr. Lovegrove against the American champion, Harry Pillsbury. Pillsbury grabbed a pawn, allowing Dr. Lovegrove to obtain a crushing King-side attack.

GAME OF THE MONTH - by International Master Imre König

The greatness of chess players is still measured by successes in the international field. Those who are prevented by their profession from taking part in international tournaments or who lack this opportunity for other reasons are often forgotten. This is unfortunate, for often the record of the game exists to give an account of some strong player's capabilities. Thus the following game sheds clear light on the late Dr. Lovegrove's tactical and strategic skill. In meeting over the board the greatest tactician of all time, Dr. Lovegrove holds his own - even after having drifted into an inferior position.

San Francisco, 1902

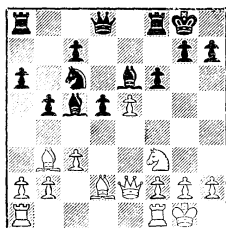
Game No. 339 - Ruy

White Lovegrove
Black Lasker

- | | | |
|-----|--------|--------|
| 1. | P-K4 | P-K4 |
| 2. | Kt-KB3 | Kt-QB3 |
| 3. | B-Kt5 | P-QR3 |
| 4. | B-R4 | Kt-B3 |
| 5. | O-O | KtxP |
| 6. | P-Q4 | P-QKt4 |
| 7. | B-Kt3 | P-Q4 |
| 8. | FxP | B-K3 |
| 9. | P-B3 | B-QB4 |
| 10. | QKt-Q2 | O-O |
| 11. | Q-K2 | KtxKt |

Modern theory recommends 11... B-B4.

- | | | |
|-----|------|------|
| 12. | BxKt | P-B3 |
|-----|------|------|



13. R-Q1
With the threat of 14. FxP, QxP;
15. B-Kt5, Q-B2; 16. QxB.

- | | | |
|-----|-------|------|
| 13. | ... | KtxP |
| 14. | KtxKt | PxKt |
| 15. | QxKP | Q-Q3 |
| 16. | QxQ | BxQ |
| 17. | KR-K1 | K-B2 |

On 17...QR-K1; 18. RxB, RxB; 19. BxP wins. Black could have met this threat with 17...B-B2 but with 18. B-Kt5 White would have obtained the initiative. With the text, a typical Lasker move, Black gets the upper hand.

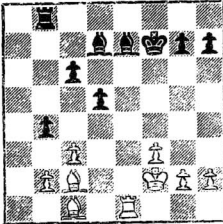
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|-----|-------|--------|
| 18. | B-K3 | P-B3 |
| 19. | B-B2 | QR-K1 |
| 20. | P-QR4 | B-KKt5 |
| 21. | P-B3 | B-Q2 |

Not 21...RxB; 22. RxR, B-QB4; 23. R-Q4, BxR; 24. PxB, for then Black's pawn majority would be immobile.

- | | | |
|-----|-------|--------|
| 22. | K-B2 | R-K2 |
| 23. | PxP | RPxP |
| 24. | B-Kt5 | RxR |
| 25. | RxR | P-Kt5 |
| 26. | B-Q2 | R-QKt1 |
| 27. | B-B1 | B-K2 |

With the threat of ...B-B3 White's position looks hopeless. If 28. BxP. B-B3 would follow.

However, White finds a saving maneuver.



- 28. B-B4 R-QR1
- 29. B-K5 B-B5
- 30. BxB KxB
- 31. K-K3 R-R7
- 32. PxP RxP
- 33. BxP!

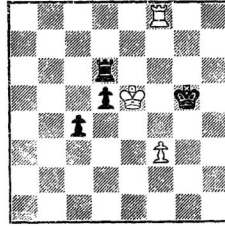
The point of the combination initiated with the 28th move. The locked-in Bishop will be a dangerous prisoner.

- 33. ... P-Kt3
- 34. P-R4 RxP/5
- 35. P-Kt4 K-Kt2
- 36. K-B2 R-Kt2
- 37. R-K7ch K-B5
- 38. R-K1 B-B1
- 39. R-K8 BxP
- 40. BxP

Showing excellent judgment, White allows Black two united passed pawns rather than choosing the variation 40. PxB, RxB; 41. R-QB8, RxP; 42. RxPch, K-Kt4 which would have caused him more difficulties.

- 40. ... B-Q2
- 41. R-KKt8 B-K3
- 42. R-K8 P-B4
- 43. P-R5 P-B5
- 44. P-R6 KxB
- 45. RxBch K-B4
- 46. R-K8 R-KR2

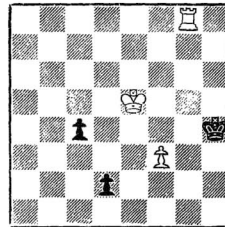
- 47. K-K3 RxP
- 48. K-Q4 R-Q3
- 49. R-B8ch K-Kt4
- 50. K-K5



- 50. ... P-Q5?!

Black should have been satisfied with a draw. The text-move loses in all variations, but Dr. Lasker can scarcely be blamed for not seeing the problem-like ending which now ensues.

- 51. KxR P-Q6
- 52. K-K5 P-Q7
- 53. R-Kt8ch K-R5



If 53...K-R4; 54. K-B5, K-R3; 55. K-B6, K-R2 (forced); 56. R-Kt7ch, K-RL (...K-R3; 57. R-Kt2); 57. R-Q7, P-B6; 58. K-Kt6 wins.

- 54. K-B4 K-R6
- 55. R-Q8 P-B6
- 56. K-K3 Resigns.

WHY ARE OUR RATINGS GOING DOWN?

A few remarks on the national rating system appear appropriate at this time because the California State Chess Federation has undertaken a study of ratings of California players, because the ratings of players in our 1956 North-South team match revealed some inconsistencies, because ratings of contestants in the recent U.S. Open were often out of line with performances, and because at the Oklahoma City business meetings the future appearance of semi-annual ratings was reported to be in jeopardy because of lack of financial support.

When the Harkness Program began in 1952, there were numerous hasty and ill-founded criticisms. There were chessplayers everywhere who said: "Why is Blow rated higher than I? I can beat him every time." But amongst the simple gripes there were occasional reasoned arguments against the Harkness method of rating. One such considered opinion was:

No rating system can be accurate which does not rate all available results. This matter was discussed at the CSCF business meetings on May 26 and resulted in the appointment of a Rating Committee for California. An offer to provide the USCF rating statistician with missing material, including the arithmetical computations, was made at Oklahoma City without conclusive results.

Another reasoned criticism of the rating system was presented to the writer during the past two years by Bob Eastwood of Florida. Mr. Eastwood is a student of rating systems and is also in frequent contact with young players. He pointed out that young players on their way up are invariably under-rated (Eastwood made other criticisms of the Harkness system, but we will only consider here this single point about young players).

When such young players compete with their elders, Mr. Eastwood said, they are not only unable to attain their correct standing concurrently with their achievements, but also tend to cause distress to the other players because they drag their ratings down.

When the USCF ratings for 1955 were published recently, all the grades were reduced 100 points. Masters formerly had to have 2300; now 2200 is enough. Experts used to be 2100-2299; now they range from 2000 to 2199. The other grades were reduced accordingly.

This is a very curious situation. The reader at once asks himself: "Did the USCF decide that all the rated players were stronger than was first supposed? Was So-and-So, an Expert with 2200 points,

really a Master all the time? Or was this change a forced move? Can it be that there aren't enough points to go around?"

This writer concludes that the process Mr. Eastwood observed in Florida is occurring on a nation-wide scale. New players everywhere are dragging down established ratings.

USCF ratings are contracting! Unlike our expanding universe and our progress in various fields of endeavor, our chessplayers are going downhill.

When two players meet in a rated game, a winner will take points from a loser. At the end of a rating period, a player's previous numerical rating will be averaged with his performance for the current period. This process keeps a high rating from dropping more than half of the loss he may have sustained; and it also prevents a player on the way up from attaining the rating he may well be entitled to. (Thus the statement that young players are always under-rated.)

Take the simplest case: An established Master with 2300 points and a high-school boy with 1700 points. Suppose they play an indefinite number of games with each other. As the boy grows up, he becomes as strong a player as the Master. What happens? He takes points away from the Master - and he can only gain what the rules say the difference in rating will allow for 50-50 results. After enough games have been played, each player will have approximately 2000 points (although by the operation of the averaging principle, the Master will still be slightly ahead - the case of the Hare and the Tortoise, if you remember this old mathematical paradox). Yet we are observing two players of master strength, who should be rated at 2300!

Consider for a moment a case closer to home and not quite so far-fetched. A certain chess club (only slightly hypothetical) has about 20 members. At the beginning of our examination, two players are rated masters - 2350 points, for example. Four are experts, 2200 points. Ten are rated Class A to Class C, and four are high-school kids whose ratings are around 1800 points, having climbed from 1500 or so in high-school play and occasional club competition, and who have joined our club in the hopes of meeting keener competition than is available in the schools.

The club holds its annual championship and the kids do pretty well. Two of them finish in the first six, displacing a couple of Experts who are pretty good players, and the other two end up equal to the best Class A players.

What happens to the ratings in the club? The first thing we discover is that a sort of entropy exists with the numerical ratings. The kids are better players, everybody learns more about chess, and in general the whole club is better off. The kids have won points, but unfortunately their opponents have lost the same points.

When the new ratings come out, all four of the kids will be rated higher than before. Two will be experts or near-experts (if they made 2200 in the tournament, for example, their ratings will be 1800 (their old rating) plus 2200, divided by 2, or 2000. The other two will climb, too.

All their gains will be at the expense of the remainder of the club. The two Masters may lose more than the other players, having had more points to lose at the beginning.

Now let us assume that the two best young players eventually turn out to be as good as anyone in the club: By the time they have boosted their ratings to equal those of the two Masters, the latter are no longer in the 2350 class. We now have a top of, say, 2200 in the club. Except for a phenomenal winning streak, no one will ever get above 2200. That is, unless they go outside the club to a regional or national tournament. Here, they will have an opportunity to obtain their correct rating - or rather, one-half of it, because of the averaging principle. But what devastation will take place among their opponents' ratings!

The process we have just watched in our hypothetical chess club has apparently been taking place throughout the nation. It appears to be the reason for the lowering of all classes 100 points in the 1955 ratings. Evidently, with the master rating set at 2300 points, there just were not enough masters.

To go back to our hypothetical case: Let us assume that one of the 2200-point experts stayed out of the annual tournament for a time. Lo! He picks up the 1955 rating list one day and discovers that he has suddenly become a Master!

At the North-South match in Fresno on May 27, 1956, the USCF rating statistician kindly furnished an advance copy of the 1955 ratings. The South team was ranked with some assistance from the list, but the North was ranked by time-honored methods. When the players sat down, some noteworthy discrepancies were noticed.

On Boards 7 and 8 for the North, a newly-created Master of 2240 points, McClain, was placed side-by-side with a 1787-point Class B rated player, Vedensky. Both were playing long-established

masters, Rivise and Martin (although both Rivise and Martin were now 2200-point masters rather than the 2300-point masters they used to be). Above McClain on the North team were five players with lower ratings.

McClain and Vedensky both drew their games, with at least equal positions. They were evidently placed in the correct positions in the line-up. Why were their ratings out of line?

The answer: McClain is no more a Master than Vedensky is a Class B player. McClain attained a 2206 rating through a good year in 1951 and another good league match season in 1955. His results in his annual club championships have not been rated since 1951 because the club did not pay the rating fees to the USCF. When the 100-point reduction came in 1955, McClain overnight joined the exalted ranks of the masters.

Vedensky was placed on a Class B team in the 1955 league matches in Cleveland by a team captain who had no knowledge of Vedensky's distinguished record in California master play before World War II. Although Vedensky only allowed a draw or two in Cleveland and won his other games, he was rated in the same class as his opposition by the USCF, which also knew nothing of his record in California.

Equally conspicuous examples of disparities in ratings were visible at the U.S. Open at Oklahoma City. Young players with ratings in the 1900s and 2000s were raising hob with the masters and experts. Derwin Kerr, who was rated in the 1900s, and Bobby Fischer (1956 Junior Champ), who was also rated quite low, are two examples of under-rated players who played at the elevated master tables of the tournament throughout the last rounds of the tournament. These and other young players will eventually find their correct standings, but in the meantime the ratings of their victims will suffer.

One solution to the problem we have posed may be to restore to a player those points he has lost to a rising player. However, this strikes us as a "gimmick," and the less of these the better. It's a knotty problem; and our present advice is: If you're an oldster, don't play for a while and eventually you'll become a Master!

STEINER C.C. vs. LONG BEACH, 4/20/56

Game No. 840 - Rm

White	Black
I. Rivise	J. Rinaldo

(Notes by Irving Rivise)

- | | |
|-----------|--------|
| 1. P-K4 | P-K4 |
| 2. Kt-KB3 | Kt-QB3 |
| 3. B-Kt5 | P-QR3 |
| 4. B-R4 | Kt-B3 |
| 5. O-O | KtxP |

The Open Defense, which has been under a cloud in recent years due to the strength of 9. Q-K2.

- | | |
|----------|--------|
| 6. P-Q4 | P-QKt4 |
| 7. B-Kt3 | P-Q4 |
| 8. PxP | B-K3 |
| 9. P-B3 | |

Here I decided to play the other continuation to take my young opponent away from recent analysis of 9. Q-K2.

- | | |
|--------|-------|
| 9. ... | Kt-B4 |
|--------|-------|

Rinaldo played this and the next four moves without a moment's hesitation, so I realized that I was playing against a prepared line. 9...B-B4 or 9...B-K2 are the more usual continuations.

- | | |
|-----------|-------|
| 10. B-B2 | B-Kt5 |
| 11. R-K1 | P-Q5 |
| 12. P-KR3 | |

If 12. PxP, then BxKt; 13. QxB, KtxQP with a fine game for Black.

- | | |
|----------|------|
| 12. ... | B-R4 |
| 13. P-K6 | PxP |

On 13...KtxP there follows 14. B-K4, Q-Q2; 15. PxP threatening 16. P-Q5.

- | | |
|------------|--|
| 14. P-KKt4 | |
|------------|--|

At this point my clock showed 40 minutes gone; my opponent had consumed about 3 minutes. After the

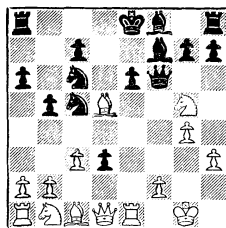
text, however, Black spent considerable time in finding his reply - which indicated we had left the "book." Later I learned that Black expected 14. PxP, BxKt; 15. QxB, KtxP; 16. Q-R5ch, P-Kt3; 17. BxPch, PxB; 18. QxR, Kt-B7; 19. B-R6, Q-K2 with equality (Chess Archives).

- | | |
|------------|------|
| 14. ... | P-Q6 |
| 15. B-Kt3 | B-B2 |
| 16. Kt-Kt5 | |

With the threat of 17. Q-B3, winning a piece.

- | | |
|----------|------|
| 16. ... | Q-B3 |
| 17. B-Q5 | |

A fine move which keeps Black's King in the center of the board for the remainder of the game.



- | | |
|------------|-------|
| 17. ... | K-Q2 |
| 18. Kt-K4 | KtxKt |
| 19. BxKt/4 | B-Q3 |
| 20. QxP | Kt-K4 |
| 21. Q-K2 | Q-R5 |
| 22. B-Kt2 | |

Post-game analysis showed that White could safely capture the Rook and stave off Black's attack. The text plays it safe, for White's positional advantage should win easily.

22. ... B-Kt3
 23. B-P4 Kt-Q6
 24. QxPch
 Here White chooses the second-best move. After 24. BxB, KtxR;
 25. B-Kt3 would win quickly.

24. ... K-Q1
 25. B-Kt3 Q-B3
 26. QxQch PxQ
 27. BxB PxB
 28. R-K3

Better than 28. BxR, KtxR and Black's better development enables him to take the initiative. With the text White gains time to complete his development.

28. ... R-R2
 29. P-QR4 PxB

Played with the idea of subsequently uncovering on the undefended White Kt - but White has a trap of his own which Black overlooks.

30. RxP KtxKtP?
 31. R-Kt4 Kt-Q6
 32. R-Kt8ch Resigns.

STEINER C.C. vs. INGLEWOOD, 1956

Game No. 341 - Giuoco

White Black
 R. Jacobs B. Bylinkin

1. P-K4 P-K4
 2. Kt-KE3 Kt-QB3
 3. B-B4 B-B4
 4. P-B3 Kt-B3
 5. P-Q4 PxB
 6. PxB B-Kt5ch
 7. Kt-B3 KtQ-R4

The "book" recommends 7...KtxKP or 7...P-Q4.

8. B-Q3 P-Q4

9. P-K5 Kt-K5
 10. Q-B2 B-Kt5
 11. BxKt PxB
 12. QxP BxKt
 13. PxB Q-Q2
 14. B-Kt5 P-KR3
 15. B-K3 Q-B3
 16. O-O O-O-O
 17. P-Q5 Qx-B5
 18. KR-Q1 QxQ
 19. KtxQ Kt-B5
 20. R-Q4 KtB
 21. PxB B-R4
 22. QR-QB1 KR-K1?

An unsound move which Steiner Memorial winner Jacobs takes advantage of quickly.

23. Kt-Q6ch RxKt
 24. PxB RxP
 25. R-K4 KtQ6
 26. PxB B-Kt3ch
 27. K-R1 R-K6
 28. P-Q6 Resigns.

NEVADA CHAMPIONSHIP, 3/30/56

Game No. 342 - Giuoco

White Black
 KR Jones (Reno) PD Smith (Fresno)

1. P-K4 P-K4
 2. Kt-KB3 Kt-QB3
 3. B-B4 B-B4
 4. Kt-B3

This variation is so extremely pianissimo that it doesn't even have a footnote in MCO8 - although Keres covers it well.

4. ... Kt-B3
 5. O-O P-Q3
 6. P-KR3 O-O
 7. P-Q3 Kt-QR4

8. B-Kt3 F-KR3
9. Kt-QR4 B-Kt3

A completely symmetrical position,
which White now breaks.

10. KtxB RPxKt
11. B-R4 Kt-B3
12. P-B3 B-K3
13. P-R3 Kt-Q2
14. B-B2 P-B4

While White has been spending
several tempos in preserving his
KB, Black has been getting the
better game.

15. Pxp Bxp
16. B-K3 Q-B3
17. Kt-Q2? Q-Kt3

Threatening both the QP and the KRP.

18. Kt-K4 Bxp
19. Kt-Kt3 B-Kt5
20. Q-Q2 P-Q4!
21. P-Q4 P-K5
22. P-QB4 B-K3
23. P-Kt4 Q-Kt5
24. Pxp Bxp
25. Kt-K2 B-B5
26. KR-K1 Kt-B3
27. Kt-B4 Kt-Q4
28. B-Q1 Q-B4
29. P-Kt4 Q-B3
30. KtxKt BxKt
31. K-Kt2 QR-Q1
32. R-R1 R-Q3
33. B-K2 Q-B2
34. QR-KKt1 R-B3
35. R-KB1 RXPch!
36. RxB RxBch
37. BxQ P-K6 dis. ch.
38. K-Kt3 PxQ
39. R-Q1 R-R1
40. RxB RXPch
41. K-R4? P-KKt4ch
42. K-R5 K-Kt2

Resigns.

U.S. AMATEUR, ASBURY PARK 1956

Game No. 343 - Slav

White Black
M. Rothman Dr. E. Kupka

1. P-Q4 P-Q4
2. P-QB4 P-QB3
3. Kt-QB3 B-B4
4. Kt-KB3 Kt-B3
5. P-K3 QKt-Q2
6. P-KR3? P-K3
7. P-QR3

Not as weak as the previous move,
as it could be the start of a Q-
side attack.

7. ... B-Q5
8. B-K2 O-O
9. O-O R-K1
10. Pxp KPxp
11. Q-Kt3 P-QKt3
12. B-Q2 B-K3
13. Q-B2 Kt-B1
14. QR-B1 Q-Q2
15. Kt-K5 Q-Kt2
16. P-B4 QR-B1
17. Q-R4 P-QKt4
18. Q-Kt3 P-QR3
19. B-B3 Kt-K5
20. Q-Q1 KtxB
21. QxKt Q-K2
22. P-QKt4 Kt-Q2
23. Q-Q3 Kt-Kt3
24. B-Q1 P-B3
25. Kt-B3 Kt-B5
26. R-R1 B-KB2
27. KR-K1 Q-Q2
28. B-B2 B-Kt3
29. P-B5 B-B2
30. Kt-Q2 B-Kt6!
31. R-K2?? Kt-Kt7

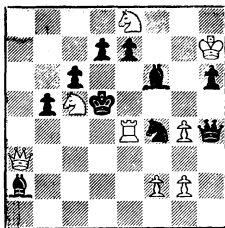
Resigns. - For the
Queen is checkmated.

REPORTER TASKS: If all goes well, this department plans to conduct a problem-solving contest some time soon, possibly beginning in September. It is hoped that recognition in the form of suitable prizes will be awarded the winners. So watch this space, problem lovers!

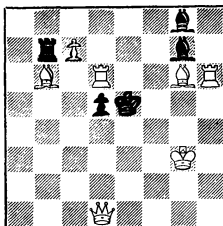
This month we offer for your delight two old and pretty easy 3-movers. No. 97 is by the Bohemian composer, Joseph Pospisil, and was first published in 1886. In the British Chess Magazine in 1909 the problem editor, B. G. Laws, described this problem as the best 3-mover ever composed. We don't think you will agree with this opinion - not by a million miles - but the problem does have some virtues, not the least of which is variety.

No. 98 is by the British composers, James Pierce and Victor Gorgias. We don't know the exact date of publication, but most probably it was during the 1880s.

TASK No. 97
White Mates in Three



TASK No. 98
White Mates in Three



Answers: Task No. 95: The key is R-Kt4.
Task No. 96: The key is B-K2.

Questions regarding TASKS should be sent to:

Dr. H. J. Ralston
184 Edgewood Avenue
San Francisco 17, Calif.