



Chess Life

America's Chess Newspaper

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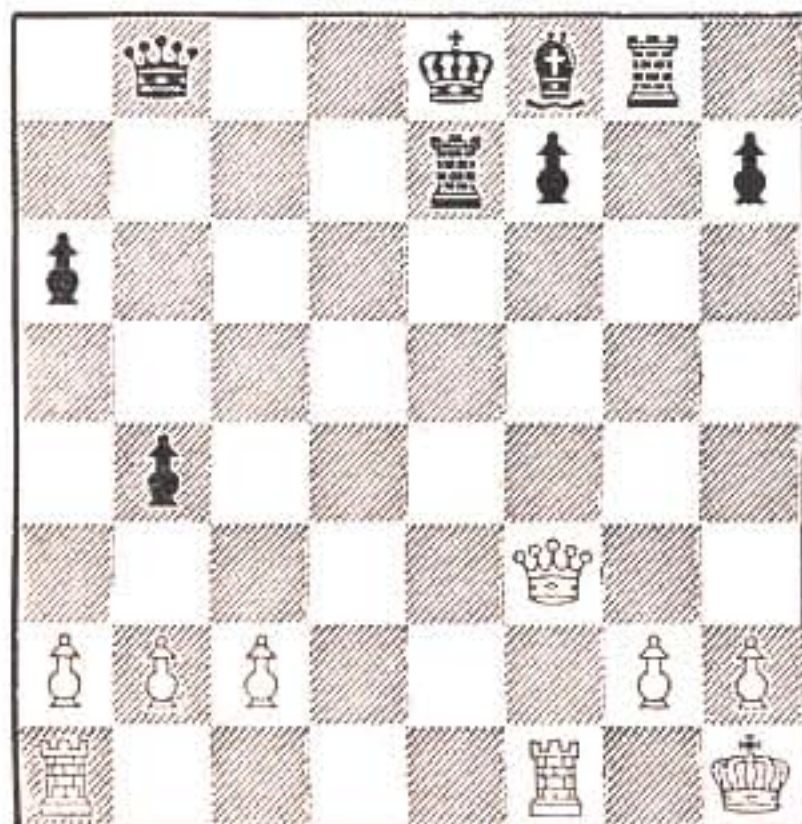
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Saturday, February 20, 1960

15 Cents

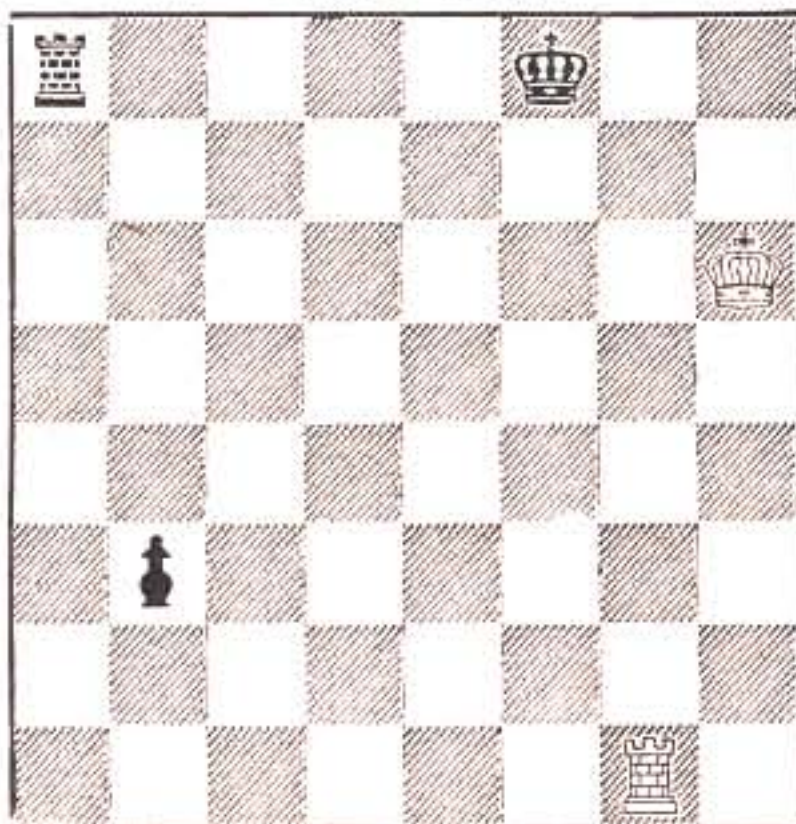
Finish It The Clever Way! by Edmund Nash

Position No. 235
Fischer vs. Tal
Belgrade, 1959



White to play and win

Position No. 236
By T. B. Gorgiev
USSR, 1936



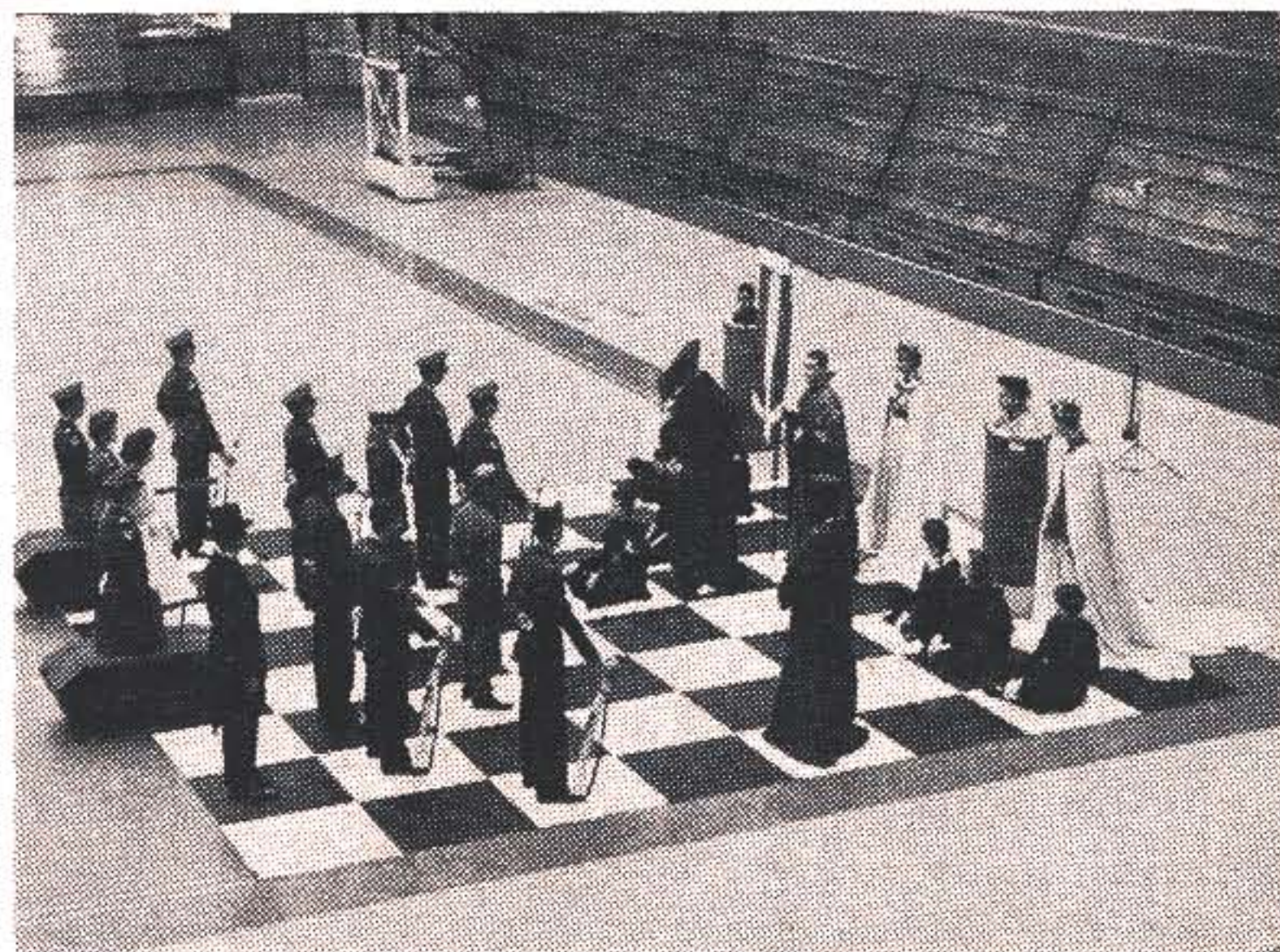
White to play and draw

In Position No. 235, White missed the winning move and lost eventually.

In Gorgiev's study, such tempting moves as 1. R-QN1 and 1. R-K1 lose the game, as follows: 1. R-QN1, R-N1; 2. K-N5, K-K2; 3. K-B4, K-Q3; 4. K-K3, K-B4; 5. K-Q2, K-N5; 6. K-B1, R-B1ch; 7. K-N2, R-B7ch; 8. K-R1, R-R7 mate. If 1. R-K1, R-K1; 2. R-Q1, K-K2; 3. K-N5, R1KB1; 4. K-N4, P-N7; 5. K-N3, R-QN1; 6. R-QN1; 7. K-B3, K-B4; 8. K-K3, K-B5 and wins.

For solutions, please turn to page 8.

Send all contributions to this column to Edmund Nash, 1530 28th Place, S.E., Washington, 20, D.C.



"MONARCHY" TOPS "DEMOCRACY"

(Photo by Snuffy McGill, Royal Oak, Mich.)

HUMAN CHESS AT U. OF DETROIT

As part of a campaign to promote chess in the Detroit area, "Monarchy" met "Democracy" in a full scale "Human Chess Game" at the University of Detroit. Moving on a 576 square foot chess board were members of the University of Detroit Theatre in full costume of a royal medieval court, and members of the U. of D. ROTC in the military uniforms of "Democracy," complete with tanks for castles, pilots for knights, and a president and first lady for king and queen.

The "Monarchy" forces (Black), whose moves were directed by noted chess and checker promoter Newell Banks, with the able assistance of former U. S. open champion Leon Stolzenberg, checkmated "Democracy's" president (king) on the 59th move.

Directing the movement of the pieces for "Democracy" was a five man cabinet consisting of former Iowa State champion Dr. William A. Henkin, U.S.C.F. Director Thomas A. Jenkins, Michigan Chess Association secretary Fred L. Morningstar, Dr. Howard A. Gaba, and Berry Lloyd. All are members of the U. of D. Chess Club.

HARDY PACES UNIV. OF FLA.

Ned Hardy of Bradenton forged to the top to capture the University of Florida Fall Championship, after having been a leading contender in Gainesville events for the past two years. He won four and drew with the third and fourth place finishers for a 5-1 score.

Alan Himber of Boynton Beach, in his first year at the University, tallied 4½-2½ for second after losing to Hardy and drawing with Nick Lanni.

Bob Bailey, a sophomore from Tampa, and Nick Lanni of Gainesville finished third and fourth with 4-2 in the 12 player championship field.

Richard Wilson of Tampa won a four game playoff, 3-1, from Dr. G. B. Lang, to take the amateur event after both had scored 5-1 in the original six round 17 player tournament. Third to fifth with 4-2 were Robert Sterling, Alan Gordon, and Hammond Salley.

The very active Tom Lucas promoted and directed both tourneys.

NOTICE TO ALL USCF MEMBERS NOMINATIONS WANTED

The Nominating Committee for 1960 has been named as follows:

Thomas A. Jenkins (Chairman)

26409 York Road
Huntington Woods, Michigan

Guthrie McClain

244 Kearny St.
San Francisco, California

William Slater

116 Pinehurst Avenue
New York 33, N.Y.

William Trinks

2714 Cleveland Avenue
Hammond, Indiana

A. Wyatt Jones

P.O. Box 202
Shreveport, Louisiana

Every member is requested to write to any committee-member he chooses, nominating or suggesting the nomination of a USCF member for each of the following posts, which will become vacant in August:

President (one)

Vice-presidents (three, including one woman)

Secretary (one)

Operation **M** = 5000 MEMBERS By July 1960

THE USCF MEMBERSHIP CAMPAIGN

Membership Committee, Fred Cramer, Chairman

SEE OUR ADVERTISEMENT!

Elsewhere in this issue, OPERATION M has an advertisement, listing the names and addresses of 52 of the finest people in chess—our State Membership Chairmen! Why don't you give them a hand, volunteer? More help from more people is needed to put us on our 5000-member target for June 5. Many hands make light work, and yours is needed for this job! Join up; help put your USCF up there where it should be!



BOBBY FISCHER IN ONE OF THE EARLY ROUNDS AT BLED

THE 1960-61 INTERCOLLEGIATE CHESS CHAMPIONSHIP

	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	Score	Med	Pts
1. Leslie Ault (Columbia)	D12	W10	W13	W2	W6	D3	5-1	13	
2. Carl Wagner (M. I. T.)	W7	W5	W9	L1	L3	W10	4-2	14½	
3. Sanford Greene (C. C. N. Y.)	D14	D12	W10	D4	W2	D1	4-2	13½	
4. James Higginbotham (Case Tech)	W17	L9	W7	D3	W13	D6	4-2	12½	
5. George Baylor (Carnegie Tech)	W11	L2	D12	D7	W14	W9	4-2	12	
6. Larry Wagner (M. I. T.)	W8	D13	D14	W9	L1	D4	3½-2½	13	
7. Andrew Schoene (Carnegie Tech)	L2	W16	L4	D5	W17	W12	3½-2½	12½	
8. Philip Hiron (Univ. of Rhode Island)	L6	W15	D11	W14	L9	W13	3½-2½	10½	
9. Anthony Cantone (Penn State)	W18	W4	L2	L6	W8	L5	3-3	15	
10. Richard Pietrzak (Case Tech)	W16	L1	L3	W11	W15	L2	3-3	13	
11. Gerald Eckman (Penn State)	L5	D17	D8	L10	W18	W14	3-3	10	
12. Richard Somerville (Penn State)	D1	D3	D5	L13	W16	L1	2½-3½	14	
13. J. D. Brattin (Colorado State Col.)	W15	D6	L1	W12	L4	L8	2½-3½	13½	
14. William Bickham (Penn State)	D3	W18	D6	L8	L5	L11	2-4	14	
15. Harry Mathews (Penn State)	L13	L8	D17	W18	L10	D16	2-4	9	
16. Gerald Wetzel (Penn State)	L10	L7	W18	D17	L12	D15	2-4	9	
17. Eugene Grumer (Penn State)	L4	D11	D15	D16	L7	L18	1½-4½	10½	
18. Scott Lockard (Altoona Campus, Penn State)	L9	L14	L16	L15	L11	W17	1-5	9	

College Chess Life

By
George Baylor

News items for this column are solicited from all college and university chess organizations and individuals. Address: George W. Baylor, Carnegie Institute of Technology, Box 271, Pittsburgh 13, Pennsylvania.

With the completion of the National Intercollegiate Chess Championship held at Penn State from December 28-30, the country emerges with a new intercollegiate champion, Leslie H. Ault, a sophomore at Columbia University whose major, other than chess, is anthropology. Leslie went through six straight rounds without a loss and conceded draws only to Richard Somerville of Penn State and Sanford Greene of C. C. N. Y. He earned not only a traveling trophy, a permanent trophy, and a \$100 prize, but also the esteem and respect of his fellow collegians. Our deepest congratulations to the new intercollegiate chess champion for 1960 and 1961!

With 4-2 scores the "Institutes of Technology" fared well: Carl Wagner of Massachusetts Institute of Technology placed second on median points; Sanford Greene, third; James Higginbotham of Case Institute of Technology, fourth; and George Baylor of Carnegie Institute of Technology, fifth.

The 3½-2½ scores were topped by Larry Wagner of M. I. T. followed by Andy Schoene, Virginia State Champion from Carnegie Tech, and Philip Hiron, a newcomer to college chess who was well backed by the University of Rhode Island.

Although the tournament attracted only 18 players from 8 different colleges and universities, the caliber of play among all 18 entrants was found to be very high. There were neither any withdrawals nor forfeitures in the tournament which no doubt pleased Frank Brady, the tournament director, who himself did a magnificent job not only as director but also as co-adjudicator with Dr. Orrin Frink, coach of the Penn State Team. Dr. Frink generously gave three days of his valuable time to help ensure the success of the tournament.

Our hosts, the Pennsylvania State University, went all out to please the collegians in every way. Through the special collaboration of Dr. Richard G. Bernreuter, special assistant to the President for Student Affairs, and William F. Fuller, manager of Associated Student Activities, every detail for the players' convenience was taken care of—even coffee was always available. The Intercollegiate Chess League of America (ICLA) and particularly those members present at this tournament wish to express our heartfelt gratitude and indebtedness to those at Penn State who did so much to make this tournament a success, and we chess players sincerely hope that other colleges will follow in their footsteps.

A five-minute tournament served as the Intercollegiate Speed Tournament. In this the prize winners were Leslie Ault and Sanford Greene, tied for first and second, Richard Pietrzak of Case Tech, third, and Andy Schoene, fourth. The speed tournament was comically highlighted by Richard Somerville, President of the Penn State

Chess Club, who in the determining game with Sandy Greene, captured his own pawn in an even position. He was forfeited of course for making an illegal move, but it was just as well as he was now a pawn down!

I shall be continuing the editorship of the *College Chess Life* column and have deferred the results of many college matches in order to give full coverage to the Intercollegiate Championship. However, there is only one intercollegiate a year and 26 issues of *Chess Life*, so please help fill the column by sending the results of any and all college chess activity to me at the address given in the heading above.

WITH THE CLUBS

The Western Massachusetts chess association all-stars toppled the Albany (N.Y.) and Pittsfield (Mass.) YMCA all-stars by a close 11½ to 9½ score in Pittsfield on December 6. The deciding factor was on the top six boards where the losers were playing at less than full strength. The winners played white on the odd boards.

Board	W.M.C.A.	Alb. Pitt.	
1.	J. Ducharme 0	R. Gordon	1
2.	E. Bourdon 1	J. Semeniw	0
3.	F. Keller, Jr. 1	E. Morawski	0
4.	H. Burger ½	G. Munson	½
5.	V. Hume 1	L. Haas	0
6.	R. Johnson 1	M. Kafka	0
7.	H. Martel 0	F. M. Crounse	1
8.	R. Lees 0	F. Townsend	1
9.	Dr. Petruschow 0	H. Elliott	1
10.	J. Slattery 1	S. Riseberg	0
11.	R. Gleason 1	E. Kotski	0
12.	H. Waldmann 1	H. Niedzienski	0
13.	P. Pinkham 0	H. Rock, Sr.	1
14.	M. Petzold 0	R. Blodeau	1
15.	K. Allured 1	T. Thorson	0
16.	A. Kucefski 0	D. Johnson	1
17.	I. Pierce 1	R. Hope	0
18.	R. Bessey 1	T. Bishop	0
19.	J. Davenport 0	L. Petithory	1
20.	F. Nawrocki 1	M. Hitt	0
21.	Dr. Barragan 0	R. Haas	1

The Pittsfield YMCA chess club is seeking radio matches with other chess clubs. If any club is interested in trying to set up a match, please write Mr. George Munson, Pittsfield YMCA Chess Club, Pittsfield, Mass.

Walter Harris, junior champion of Marshall Chess Club, gave his first simultaneous exhibition, Thanksgiving Eve, November 25, 1959, at the Boys Club of New York, 10th Street and Ave. A, Manhattan, New York.

He won 14 games, lost one. Chess books were given as prizes to the winner, Lawrence Galante, and "best game" players Gerald Zwirn and Kenneth Larick.

The other youthful players were Fernando Perez, Michael Lanza, Paul De Robertis, Anthony Lanza, Joseph Solano, Robert Yanis, Ronald Spurga, Gerald Nagel, William Buk, Raymond Gallop, and Ronald Giacalone.

Miss Phyllis Hopper, librarian, introduced Archie Waters of the Marshall Chess Club who introduced the champion.

TARRASCH—300 CHESS GAMES

First English translation by Robin Ault and John Kirwan. Mimeographed and sturdily bound. Vol. 1 (Games 1-119) available now, only \$3.00. Order from Robin Ault, 22 Munsee Drive, Cranford, N.J.

The Houston (Texas) Chess Club has elected the following officers to serve for the coming year: President—Milton D. Blumenthal; Vice President—Clay Merchant; Treasurer—Joe Kelley; Secretary—Rhodes Cook. The following committee chairmen were appointed: Youth Activities—Robert Brier; Ind. and Prof. Leagues—C. Harold Bone; Women's Activities—Mrs. Mary C. Sullivan. The club meets five times a week, with instruction lectures and rapid transit and regular play for members and for guests, who are always welcome. The club has organized various Houston High School chess clubs with the view of obtaining a place in the schedule of the Texas Inter-Scholastic League. Inter-city matches with other chess clubs are desired, and are being arranged. The club is trying to make Houston the chess capital of the South, and will take responsibility for the promotion of city and regional tournaments, all to be USCF rated.

Tom Lajick surprised the experts by scoring 4½-1½ to take the championship of the Parkway (Cincinnati, Ohio) Chess Club recently. Lester Brand and City Champion Jerry Hanken tied after each had scored 3½-1½, with Brand taking second place and Hanken third on tie-breaking points. Ron Weidner and Bert Edwards finished fourth and fifth respectively, after their 3-2 score had been broken.

The San Gabriel (Calif.) C.C. annual championship was won by 16-year-old Walter Cunningham, with an undefeated record of four wins and three draws for a 5½-1½ score. Second place was taken by another junior, Joseph Titone, who also finished undefeated, with three wins and four draws, topping third-place Frank Frilling on tie-breaking points, after each had scored 5-2. Fourth and fifth places were taken by Kiva Auerbach and Julius Gordon, respectively, after each had scored 4½-2½.

The District of Columbia has started its 11th season with a record entry list of 18 teams. The newly elected officers are: President, Col. John D. Matheson, Arlington Chess Club Executive Secretary; Tournament Director, William Plampin, Arlington Chess Club; Director for Internal Affairs, George S. Thomas, Chess Divan; Secretary, John T. Gant Jr., Paragon Chess Club.

An innovation in conducting the tournament will be the plan of having a five round Swiss as a qualifying tournament. The teams will then be divided into a championship section and a consolation section playing round robins within their respective groups.

In the recently concluded Inglewood (California) Open, Norman J. Goldberg easily won first place in a field of 22 players. Second place was won by Nathan Robinson, whose only loss was to Goldberg. Third prize was awarded to Allan Troy.

Starting in January, the Inglewood Chess Club will present a series of lectures. The first few lectures will be for weaker Chess players. However, these will be followed by lectures in theory of openings, end game problems and problems of middle game positions.

During the lectures, actual master games will be analyzed. To be used in conjunction with the lectures, will be a tape recorder and demonstration board.

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.—Another major tournament enters the fold as the 1960 San Francisco Open Championship Tournament will be 100% USCF rated by requiring membership in the USCF and the California State Chess Federation. This tournament is tentatively scheduled to start about April First and continue for nine consecutive Saturdays. Entry fees and prize lists will be announced later.

The San Francisco Bay Area Chess League is also considering holding a regular monthly week-end Swiss tournament, similar to the much publicized USCF Rating Improvement Tournament, a proven success in New York.

Anyone desiring more information regarding these tournaments, or local chess in general, are requested to contact Mr. Henry Gross, 68 Post St., San Francisco.

MOUZON 30-30 WINNER

The magic number was "30" in Raleigh, N. C., as 30 players competed for the \$30 first prize in the sixth annual 30-30 Open. Harold Mouzon of Columbia, S. C., was the winner with a score of 5½-1½. Dr. Norman M. Hornstein of Knightdale, N. C., and Prof. L. L. Foster of Columbia shared 5-1 marks, with second place going to Hornstein on tie-break points. Peter Henderson of Lynchburg, Va., finished fourth, Vernon Robinson of Charlotte, N. C., was the top junior, and Mrs. Gilliam Hornstein won the women's prize.

The USCF-affiliated North Carolina Chess Association sponsors this popular one-day event, which was directed this year by Dr. Stuart Noblin.

1959 SOUTH CAROLINA CLOSED CHAMPIONSHIP

Harold A. Mouzon, Jr. won the 1959 South Carolina State Closed Championship in a tournament held last Nov. 27, 28 and 29 at the Francis Marion Hotel in Charleston, S.C. Mouzon had been a Charleston resident most of his life, but has been a resident of Columbia for the last few months. This is the third time that Mouzon has won the S.C. state title, the other two occasions being in 1950 and 1948. In the five round match for the 1959 title, Mouzon was the only player to come through with a perfect score of five wins. A total of 24 contestants took part in the tournament. Those taking the next three places, each with a score of 4 wins and 1 loss, were Dewey Varn of Charleston, with 15 Solkoff points; Prof. Lanneau L. Foster of Columbia, with 12 points; and George T. Tabora, Philippine sailor who has played in Philippine matches, 12 points. Dewey Varn won the S.C. Junior Championship for the third year in succession.

Prof. Lanneau Foster and Prof. Robert F. Brand were reelected President and Secretary respectively of the South Carolina Chess Association. Sumter, S.C. was selected as the site of the 1960 State Tournament during the coming Thanksgiving week-end.

MAYER VIRGINIA OPEN CHAMP

In the 7-round Swiss played at Newport News in December, Jack Mayer won five and drew two for the top score in a 16 player field. His 6-1 score topped second-place Harry Cimermanis' 5½-1½. The following players finished as listed after their 4½-2½ ties had been broken by Solkoff points: Charles Rider, Oliver Hutaff, and George Trefzer. The event, sponsored annually by the Virginia Chess Association, was directed by David Shook. It was decided that the 1960 Open will be played in May or June — not in an attempt to shorten champ Mayer's reign, but to permit participation by many students, who expressed interest in the event, but who were unable to play because of pre-Christmas academic requirements.

NOTICE TO ALL READERS

Please write to your editor saying whether or not you like the method of printing game scores used in the last few issues, wherever it was necessary to give two full moves on a line—running the numbers consecutively across the line. This method was adopted at the suggestion of a fellow editor who said that he and his friends found it easier to play through the games when they were presented in that way. We have, however, received complaints from several readers who find the new method confusing, and who ask us to return to the old system.

So far as we can see the new system has only one advantage which is obvious wherever a game score of this kind is continued to another column or page. Take for example the Byrne-Fischer game printed in Cols. 3 and 4 of Page 5 of the February 5 issue of CHESS LIFE. There you have an unannotated game of 40 moves. Under the old system moves 1 to 20 would appear in the left half of the column, and moves 21 to 40 in the right half. A reader, playing over the game, would, under the old system, find moves 1 to 9 in the left half of the column, and on reaching the bottom of the column would have to go to the top of the 4th column to find moves 10 to 20. Then he would have to go back to the foot of the 3rd column to get moves 21 to 29, then move up again to the top of column 4 for moves 30 to 40. As it was presented under the new system, you found moves 1 to 18 in column 3, and the remainder of the game at the top of column 4, thus eliminating the necessity for one round trip between the bottom of one column and the top of the next.

Let us know your preference, and we'll go along with the majority decision. Just vote either for "new system" or "old system" — we'll know what you mean.

GAMES 16 TO 36 OF THE 1959-1960 U.S. CHAMPIONSHIP

No. 16

Bernstein				Byrne			
White				Black			
1. P-Q4	N-KB3	2. N-KB3	P-KN3				
3. P-QB4	B-N2	4. N-B3	O-O				
5. B-N5	P-KR3	6. B-B4	P-Q4				
7. Q-Q2	N-K5	8. N-N	P-N				
9. N-K5	K-R2	10. P-B5	B-K3				
11. P-K3	N-Q2	12. N-N					
Draw agreed							

No. 17

Mednis				Bisguier			
White				Black			
1. P-K4	P-K4	2. N-KB3	N-QB3				
3. B-N5	P-QR3	4. B-R4	N-B3				
5. O-O	P-QN4	6. B-N3	P-Q3				
7. P-B3	B-K2	8. Q-K2	N-QR4				
9. B-B2	P-B4	10. P-KR3	O-O				
11. P-Q4	Q-B2	12. P-Q5	N-N2				
13. K-R2	P-N3	14. B-R6	R-K				
15. R-KN1	N-KR4	16. P-QR4	B-Q2				
17. P-KN4	N-N2	18. QN-Q2	P-N5				
19. N-B1	N-QB4	20. N-K3	PxP				
21. N-Q2	B-QN4	22. Q-B3	N-N6				
23. BxN	RPxB	24. N-N1	KR-QB				
25. N-R3	Q-Q1	26. N-KB5	B-B1				
27. NxN	BxN	28. Q-K3	B-Q2				
29. BxB	KxB	30. P-B4	PxP				
31. QxP	Q-K2	32. P-N5	P-B3				
33. PxPch	QxP	34. QxQch	KxQ				
35. KR-B1ch	K-K2	36. P-R4	B-N4				
37. K-N3	KR-KB1	38. R-B4	P-R3				
39. R-K1	R-B3	40. RxR	KxR				
41. K-B4	P-N4ch	42. PxPch	PxPch				
43. K-K3	R-R1	44. R-B1ch	K-N3				
45. P-K5	R-R6ch	46. K-K4	R-R5ch				
47. K-K3	PxP	48. NxR	PxN				
49. P-Q6	R-R1	50. K-K4	P-KN5				
51. KxP	K-N4	52. K-Q5	P-N6				
53. K-B6	R-R3	54. R-Q1	K-B5				
55. KxP	P-N7	56. P-Q7	R-R				
57. KxP	R-Q	58. KxP	RxP				
59. RxR	P-N8(Q)	60. R-Q4ch	K-K6				
61. K-B2	Q-N3ch	62. K-N3	Q-B4				
63. K-R2	Q-B7	64. K-R3	Q-N8				
65. K-N3	Q-QR8	66. K-B2	Q-R7				
67. K-B1	Draw						

No. 18

Benko				Reshevsky			
White				Black			
1. P-QB4	P-KN3	2. P-Q4	B-N2				
3. N-KB3	N-KB3	4. N-B3	P-Q3				

5. P-K4	O-O	6. B-K2	P-B3
7. O-O	P-K4	8. R-N	QN-Q2
9. R-K	R-K	10. P-Q5	PxP
11. BPxP	N-B4	12. B-B	P-QR4
13. N-Q2	B-R3	14. B-N5	R-B
15. N-B4	BxB	16. RxR	N-R4
17. Draw agreed			

ROUND 4 Dec. 22, 1959

No. 19

Seidman				Reshevsky			
White				Black			
1. P-K4	P-QB4	2. N-KB3	P-Q3				
3. P-Q4	PxP	4. NxP	N-KB3				
5. N-B3	P-QR3	6. P-B4	P-K4				
7. N-B3	QN-Q2	8. B-B4	B-K2				
9. O-O	O-O	10. PxP	PxP				
11. K-R1	Q-B2	12. Q-K2	P-QN4				
13. B-N3	P-N5	14. N-Q5	NxN				
15. BxN	R-N1	16. B-N5	N-N3				
17. B-N3	R-R1	18. Q-B2	B-Q3				
19. Q-R4	B-K3	20. B-B6	PxB				
21. N-N5	PxN	22. QxNPch	K-R1				
23. Q-B6ch	K-N1	24. R-B3	KR-K1				
25. Q-R6	B-N5	26. R-N3	Q-Q2				
27. R-KB1	B-B1	28. Q-N5ch	K-R1				
29. RxR	QxR	30. QxQ	R-R3				
31. BxP	R-KB1	32. Q-K6	B-N2				
33. QxN	QR-B1	34. B-B4	KR-Q1				
35. B-Q5	P-R3	36. P-KR3	R-K1				
37. Q-N6	KR-Q1	38. R-B7	KR-N1				
39. R-B5	KR-B1	40. R-R5	R-B8ch				
41. K-R2	Resigns						

No. 20

Bisguier				Benko			
White				Black			
1. P-K4	P-QB4	2. N-KB3	P-Q3				
3. P-Q4	PxP	4. NxP	N-KB3				
5. N-QB3	P-QR3	6. B-K2	P-K3				
7. P-B4	B-K2	8. O-O	Q-B2				
9. B-B3	N-B3	10. K-R1	O-O				
11. P-KN4	R-Q1	12. P-N5	N-Q2				
13. P-KR4	NxN	14. QxN	P-N4				
15. P-QR4	B-N2	16. PxP	PxP				
17. RxR	RxR	18. B-N2	Q-B4				
19. QxQ	NxQ	20. P-K5	P-N5				
21. PxP	BxQch	22. KxB	BxQP				
23. N-N5	B-K2	24. N-Q4	R-QB1				
25. K-B3	P-N3	26. P-N3	N-Q2				
27. B-K3	P-K4	28. PxP	NxPch				
29. K-K4	N-N5	30. B-N1	P-B4ch				
31. K-Q5	R-Q1ch	32. K-K6	B-B1				
33. NxP	PxN	34. KxP	P-R4				
35. K-N6	N-K4ch	36. KxP	R-Q2				
37. P-N6	B-N2	38. R-R1	R-Q4				
39. R-R8ch	B-B1	40. B-K3					

N-Q2 disch

41. K-N4	N-B3ch	42. K-B3	K-N2
43. B-R6ch	KxB	44. RxR	KxP
45. R-B8	R-B4ch	46. K-K3	N-Q4ch
47. K-Q4	N-B6	48. R-N8	N-N4ch
49. K-B4	N-B2	50. R-Q8	R-B7
51. KxP	RxP	52. R-Q4	N-K3
53. R-QB4	R-KR7	54. K-N5	K-B4
55. P-N4	K-K4	56. K-N6	N-B5
57. K-N5	RxP	58. R-B5ch	N-Q4
59. K-B6	R-R3ch	60. K-N5	R-N3ch
61. K-B4	RxPch	62. K-Q3	R-Q5ch
63. K-B2	K-K5	64. R-B8	R-N5
65. R-KR8	R-B5ch	66. K-Q2	R-B2
67. R-R4ch	N-B5	68. R-R8	R-QR2
69. R-K8ch	K-Q5	70. R-Q8ch	N-Q4
71. K-K2	R-KB2	72. R-Q6	R-B1
73. R-Q7	K-K5	74. R-QR7	N-B6ch
75. K-Q2	R-B6	76. R-K7ch	K-Q5
77. R-Q7ch	N-Q4	78. K-K2	R-QR6
79. R-Q8	R-QN6	80. K-B2	K-K4
81. R-K8ch	K-B4	82. R-B8ch	N-B3
83. K-K2	K-K4	84. K-Q2	N-K5ch
85. K-K2	N-B6ch	86. K-Q3	N-Q4ch
87. K-K2	N-B5ch	88. K-Q2	N-K3
89. R-K8	Drawn		

No. 21

Byrne				Mednis			
White				Black			
1. P-Q4	N-KB3	2. P-QB4	P-KN3				
3. P-KN3	B-N2	4. B-N2	P-Q4				
5. PxP	NxP	6. P-K4	N-N5				
7. P-Q5	P-QB3	8. N-K2	PxP				
9. P-QR3	KN-B3	10. PxP	N-K4				
11. P-B4	N-N5	12. P-R3	N-KB3				
13. B-K3	O-O	14. QN-B3	QN-Q2				
15. O-O	N-N3	16. B-B2	N-B5				
17. N-Q4	P-KR4	18. R-B1	N-Q3				
19. R-K1	B-R3	20. N-B3	R-K1				
21. R-B2	B-Q2	22. R(2)-K2	N-N4				
23. NxN	BxN	24. R-Q2	Q-R4				
25. P-Q6	PxP	26. RxP	B-N2				
27. N-K5	B-QR3	28. Q-N3	R-K2				
29. R(1)-Q1	Q-N4	30. R-Q8ch	RxR				
31. RxRch	K-R2	32. QxQ	BxQ				
33. BxRP	N-Q2	34. NxN	RxN				
35. RxR	BxR	36. P-N3	P-QN4				
37. B-B5	B-N7	38. P-KR4	K-N2				
39. K-B2	K-B3	40. K-K3	K-K3				
41. K-Q3	B-K1	42. B-K4	B-KB3				
43. K-B2	B-N2	44. P-QN4	B-KB3				
45. K-N3	B-N2	46. B-KB2	B-KB3				
47. P-R4	PxPch	48. K-R3	B-Q1				
49. B-Q3	B-K2	50. B-QB2	K-Q4				
51. BxRP	BxB	52. KxB	K-K5				

53. P-N5	B-Q1	54. P-N6	BxNP
55. BxB	K-B6	56. P-B5	Resigns

No. 22

Weinstein				Bernstein			
White				Black			
1. P-Q4	P-K3	2. P-QB4	P-KB4				
3. P-KN3	N-KB3	4. B-N2	B-N5ch				
5. N-Q2	O-O	6. N-B3	N-B3				
7. O-O	Q-K1	8. P-QR3	B-K2				
9. P-Q5	N-Q1	10. N-Q4	Q-N3				
11. Q-B2	P-B3	12. PxKP	PxP				
13. P-K4	N-B2	14. PxP	PxP				
15. R-K1	B-B4	16. N(2)-N3	B-N3				
17. B-B4	N-R4	18. B-Q2	N-N4				
19. BxN	QxB	20. P-B5	B-Q1				
21. Q-B4ch	K-R1	22. Q-B7	R-KN1				
23. NxQB	Q-N3	24. N-K5	Q-KR3				
25. B-Q5	Resigns						

No. 23

Denker		Fischer	
White		Black	
1. P-Q4	N-KB3	2. P-QB4	P-K3
3. N-KB3	P-Q4	4. N-B3	B-N5
5. B-N5	P-KR3	6. BxN	QxB
7. PxP	PxP	8. R-B1	O-O
9. P-QR3	BxNch	10. RxB	P-B3
11. P-K3	P-QR4	12. B-Q3	B-N5
13. P-R3	B-R4	14. P-KN4	B-N3
15. N-K5	BxB	16. QxB	Q-K2
17. Q-B5	R-Q1	18. R-N1	N-Q2
19. NxN	RxN	20. P-N5	R-Q3
21. P-KR4	P-R4	22. K-K2	P-KN3
23. Q-B3	R-K3	24. K-Q2	R-K5
25. Q-R3	Q-B2	26. KR-QB1	QR-K1
27. P-B3	R(5)-K3	28. R-K1	P-N3
29. K-B2	P-QB4	30. PxP	P-Q5
31. PxNP	QxP	32. R-Q3	R-N1
33. P-N3	R-B3ch	34. K-N2	R-B3
35. RxR	PxRch	36. KxP	QxNPch
37. K-Q2	Q-R7ch	38. K-Q3	R-Q1ch
39. K-K4	Q-B5ch	40. K-K5	R-Q4ch
41. Resigns			

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About These Games

We thought we were performing a service to our readers when we arranged for the publication of all games from the U.S. Championship, 1959-1960. We still think so, and we shall continue to publish them—66 in all. One of our correspondents—a good friend, who is also a well-known master—had this to say about the quality of these games:

"I have played over some 20 games from the last 4 rounds of the Rosenwald, and not one of them interested me! Not one of them is in any way a masterpiece. The present state of American Chess is bankrupt spiritually, and not too good materially. They hang to the purely positional tactical ideas. Although asked to annotate some of the best, I could not annotate one of them for fear of blowing my top! Play over the games from Hastings, 1895, and then play a dozen from this Rosenwald, and you'll see what I mean."

We have done just that, and we do see what he means. We feel, however, that our friend may be missing a point, namely that many average players are frightened and discouraged by the imaginative brilliancies of Pillsbury, Tchigorin, Lasker, and Tarrasch—to name the first four in the order of finish of Hastings, 1895—to the extent that, knowing or believing that they can never achieve stellar heights, they lose interest in trying to improve their chess, or even quit playing entirely. If the Rosenwald games are as poor in quality as our friend believes—and, with all due respect to him, we can't quite buy that—is it not possible that some now-unrated USCF member will be encouraged by that lack of quality in the games of the United States' most important tournament, and become imbued with the belief that he can improve his chess enough to match or surpass the standard of chess as played today by the top players of the country? If the publication of these games should result in such negative inspiration for only a few of our members, and if from that few only one succeeds in combining the positional and tactical ideas mentioned above with the rich and incredibly beautiful strategic conceptions of an Alekhine CHESS LIFE will take a bow for having performed an important service to American Chess.

Good News For Chess Life Readers

It's so seldom that we have any really good news for you that we hasten to get this collection of encouraging items into print.

The February 5 issue has already informed you about our good fortune in obtaining the services of Irving Chernev and Sara Kaufman to carry on the "What's The Best Move?" column.

USCF master Eliot Hearst will conduct a regular column, tentatively called "CHESS KALEIDOSCOPE." This column will (in Eliot's own words) contain "comments, queries, and analysis from the world of chess; occasional translations of interesting articles from German and Russian chess magazines—not only analysis but also straight commentary of general interest." His first column, which will appear soon, is great, and we predict that "Kaleidoscope" will be one of the more popular features in CHESS LIFE.

George Baylor, the young expert from Pittsburgh, a student at Carnegie Tech, has agreed to do the honors with the "College Chess Life" column.

Tony Santasiere, USCF master and Life Director of the USCF, has submitted a manuscript which he calls "an essay" which will be run serially through six or eight issues. Those of you who know Tony personally know that he doesn't pull his punches, that he has been playing master chess for over thirty years, and that his "essay" CHESS is bound to be interesting, and possibly controversial in spots. Coming soon.

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Compiled by
ROBERT KARCH

(In order to be able to use this index, the reader must renumber the pages of his copies of CHESS LIFE, beginning with Page 1 of the January 5 issue and numbering consecutively through Page 8 of the December 20 issue—giving the pages Nos. 1 to 204 to which the index is keyed. Or, if he is a new member, and hasn't all the 1959 issues, let him begin with Page 8, Dec. 20, 1959, numbering it 204, and work backwards from there.)

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1959 DALLAS OPEN

November 27, 28, 29—1959, Dallas, Texas

Rank	Player	1	2	3	4	5	6	Game Points	Median Points	Solko Points
1.	Santini, W. A. Jr.	(W)	W4	D2	W5	L3	W9	4½	15	
2.	Stewart, Frank	D10	(W13)	D1	W11	D5	W3	4½	13½	
3.	McGinley, Ralph	L5	W6	W4	W10	W1	L2	4	14½	
4.	Wofford, Ben	W8	L1	L3	W13	W7	(W5)	4	13½	
5.	Tushim, John	W3	W11	W10	L1	D2	(L4)	3½	14½	
6.	Guy, Peter	L9	L3	W8	L7	W10	W13	3	11½	
7.	Keese, Ray Gary	L11	L8	W13	W6	L4	W12	3	9½	14
8.	Niles, John	L4	W7	L6	(W)	W12	L10	3	9½	13
9.	Dowlen, Kenneth	W6	(L)	(L)	W12	(W11)	L1	3	7	
10.	Ellis, Bill	D2	W12	L5	L3	L6	W8	2½	13½	
11.	Jamieson, Hugh	W7	L5	W12	L2	(L9)	(L)	2	11½	
12.	Larendon, Geo. W.	W13	L10	L11	L9	L8	L7	1	11	
13.	Hansen, Carl	L12	(L2)	L7	L4	(W)	L6	1	10½	

() Parentheses indicate game not actually played.

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To the Editor:

The recent disputes between Reshevsky and Fischer, and the organizers of the Seeded and Rosenwald tournaments points up the need for separating the professional and the amateur in American chess. I do not wish to comment upon the issues involved, but merely to state the special considerations are involved where professional players are concerned. What these should be in a particular instance depends upon the particular facts, but the point is that American chess has failed to recognize the distinction between professional and amateur, to the detriment of professionals, amateurs and American chess.

Because no distinction has ever been made, many players who consider themselves amateurs have received tournament prize money. The ordinary definition of professional and amateur can not, for this reason, be applied in chess. I propose that such a definition be applied at some time in the future, but a different definition be used at present.

Professional as used herein, means those persons who earn their principal livelihood directly or indirectly from chess, or who intend to derive their principal livelihood from chess.

Amateur, as used herein, means all other chess players, regardless of whether they have received any past income from chess.

By this definition, Reshevsky is clearly professional, Fischer can be considered professional, as he apparently desires to make his living from chess, although he is not yet at an age where he needs to be self-supporting. Benko and Evans are not, to this writer's knowledge, presently making their living from chess, but should perhaps be considered professional because indications are that these players would make their livings from chess if the means were available. Horowitz, by publishing Chess Review, Kmoch, as secretary of the Manhattan Chess Club, and Rossolimo, who operates a chess studio, should be considered as professionals.

Excluding these, the remainder of American chess players, probably would fall into the amateur category. While these opinions are my own, and may not reflect the views of the particular parties, I doubt whether Sherwin, Bisguier or the Byrne brothers, for example, would abandon their present positions to earn equivalent income as professional chess players. These players may have won considerable prize money in the past, but such prize money as they have earned or are likely to earn, is supplemental income, upon which their livelihood did not depend.

To the professional player, the amateur is a menace to his bread and butter. A professional would quite reasonably want to have the tournament organizers underwrite his expenses in participating in a tournament, pay him for his time, and provide a substantial prize fund for the winners. An amateur, competing as much for enjoyment and glory as for income, has no such expectations; such prizes as are available are in the nature of a bonus. As long as there are many talented amateurs anxious to compete, the professional will have great difficulty in achieving any of his desiderata.

The result of this situation is that Reshevsky has not always been popular with the other players, and Fischer can expect much of the same unpopularity if he follows in Reshevsky's professional footsteps.

Now my suggestion is essentially this:

1. All players be required to designate themselves as professional or amateur.
2. Professionals be barred from all tournaments in which amateurs compete, except for the U.S. Open and the U.S. Championship.
3. All tournaments except the U.S. Open or the U.S. Championship will discontinue awarding cash prizes. Only nominal prizes such as trophies or books be awarded.
4. Only those players competing in the U.S. Open or U.S. Championship as professionals will be eligible for cash prizes. Amateurs taking high places in these tournaments will receive trophies. Undistributed prize money will be used by the U.S.C.F. for the purpose of running additional amateur and professional tournaments.
5. Only professional players will be permitted to receive compensation for simultaneous exhibitions, or annotations of games for publication.

One of the beneficial results of this suggestion would be to avoid the dissipation of available funds in small prizes. As the amount of money that can be raised for chess purposes is limited, moneys now being distributed as prizes in minor tournaments to people who do not need the money, could be made available to other chess purposes, including professional tournaments, and exhibition games.

The distinction between amateur and professional in other sports has not been damaging to the sport. As long as professionals, who do exist, although some may deny it, are compelled to compete with semi-pros and part-time pros, as is the case now, professional and amateur chess and chess in general will suffer. The best of the amateurs may turn professional; this is a decision each such player will have to make for himself. Until such time as an amateur does so, he has no right to jeopardize the livelihood of the professionals whose ranks he may later join.

PERRETZ Z. MILLER

Mr. Ligtoet writes:

"While in Europe, Mr. H. told me over the phone the 3000 members he lead out of the Dutch Chess Federation in 1956 are still out, because they didn't like the catering of the Federation to the top players only, leaving the small town and other champs out in the cold.

This could be considered a warning to us, and maybe we should give more rewards to district champ, state champ, city champs, women's champ etc., etc. Especially in your open tournaments, a man like Isaacs being 83—should get a medal and you know very few past 50 have a chance against one below 30—You keep on rewarding the few top players, and neglecting the many local champs, and you'll never exceed the 6000 members of small Holland in 1956."

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The NEW YORK STATE MEMBERSHIP COMMITTEE and the NEW YORK STATE CHESS ASSOCIATION require the services of U.S.C.F. members to recruit new members for a State-wide program. The objective is to restore the EMPIRE STATE to its rightful position as the PREMIER CHESS STATE of the Union. If you are willing to help, please write to any of the following members of the MEMBERSHIP COMMITTEE:

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WOODPUSHER'S SCOREBOOK

By
FRED M. WREN
Editor Chess Life

This column received several figurative pats on the back for its discussion in the Nov. 5 issue of the value to young and improving players of frequent participation in tournament competition. One chap from Ohio, however, remarked that he had never seen my name in the USCF rating lists, or in any tournament table, and asked why I didn't practice what I preached. A good question, which I shall try to answer briefly in this column. Up to and including 1945 I played in every tournament which I could possibly attend. In 1946 a serious illness resulted in an ultimatum from my doctor—"Cut out every extra-curricular activity, or else!" Tournament chess and chess promotion, together with coaching and officiating in basketball, were among the activities high on the priority list of those to be "cut out." I have never played in a rated tournament, and have, therefore, no USCF rating. My own personal rating, based on skittle games which I have played against rated opponents, falls somewhere between 1800 and 1850. I have therefore maintained my amateur status as a woodpusher. Inspired however, by the query from my friend from Ohio, and in spite of the fact that by no stretch of the imagination could I be classified either as a young or improving player, I played in the Maine Open about two weeks ago, and came through the unrated 24-player event with an even 3-3 score. In view of the fact that it was my first tournament in fourteen years, I was quite satisfied with my performance. This self-satisfied smugness blossomed into ecstasy when I was informed that one of my games had been awarded the brilliancy prize, for although there were no masters playing, there were several experts, and there were some fine games among the 144 played in the tournament. Believing that some of my fellow-woodpushers may be inspired along the line of "If Wren can do it, so can I," I am publishing the game here, with my own notes. After going over the game you will probably agree with one of its critics at the tournament, who thought (and I'm inclined to agree with him) that it is the product of a one-track mind, rather than of a brilliant one. Here it is.

This game was awarded the brilliancy prize, chosen by TD Dr. W. Perkins and USCF Expert Harlow Dalv, from the 144 games played in the 24-player six-round event. Special prize awarded through the generosity of Dr. Eduard Blumberg, of Pownal, Maine.

Moves in parentheses are in European algebraic notation, with pieces designated as in table below.

Round 2, Maine Open 1959 FRENCH DEFENSE

Fred Wren Ray Duval
White Black

S=Knight
L=Bishop
T=Rook
D=Queen

- | | |
|----------------|--------------|
| 1. P-K4 (e4) | P-K3 (e6) |
| 2. P-Q4 (d4) | P-Q4 (d5) |
| 3. N-QB3 (Sc3) | B-N5 (Lb4) |
| 4. P-K5 (e5) | P-QB4 (c5) |
| 5. P-QR3 (a3) | BxNch (Lc3+) |
| 6. PxB (bc3) | P-B5? (c4) |

Although Black's last move has two slight advantages (keeping White's KB off one of its best natural posts at Q3 (d3), and insuring that Whites QB pawns will neither start nor assist in any pawn steamroller up the center for some time) it is cursed with more powerful disadvantages. Znosko-Borovsky calls it "a strategical error." It relieves White of defensive responsibility on the Queen's side and in the center for a period long enough to mount his own offensive on the King's side. Better is 6. N-K2 (Se7), as in Yanofsky-Marchand, Dallas, 1942.

7. N-B3 (Sf3) N-K2 (Se7)
Now he does it. But the effect is not the same. The threat to mv Q4 (d4) has vanished with his questionable 6th move. Everything is solid on left and in center. So the book goes out the window. I decide to remain uncaptured

and to attack up the KN (g) and KR (h) files.

8. P-KN4 (g4) O-O? (O-O?)

Misinterpreting my last move. He thought it was a stupid attempt on my part to keep his knight off his KB4 (f5), not suspecting that I would start an offensive so early, and in such a way. So, instead of a general King's side attack, I now go after His Majesty, himself.

9. P-KR4 (h4) N-Q2 (Sd7)

10. P-N5 (g5)

I hesitated a bit about this one at first, but then saw that his occupation of my KB5 (f5) with his Knight would be temporary at best, and would not interfere with the attack.

10. N-KB4 (Sf5)

He dood it!

11. P-R5 (h5) K-R (Kh8)

Now he hears the rumble of approaching tanks—but too late. The monarch who should be at his K1 (e8) is really out in right field.

12. B-R3 (Lh3)

Just to get rid of the knight.

12. Q-K2 (Dd7)

13. BxN (Lf5) PxB (ef5)

14. Q-K2 (De2) Q-K3 (De6)

15. B-KB4 (Lf4) R-KN (Tg8)

16. K-Q2 (Kd2)

My last three moves, of course, have been simply line-clearing, to enable my QR to enter the fray.

16. N-B (Sf8)

Concentrating his defensive strength on KN3 (g6). So we bring another gun to bear on the same target.

17. N-R4 (Sh4) P-QR4 (ah)

Simply to bring his QR to the defense of that sick KN3 (g6) via QR8 (a6). So we toss a rook in, too.

18. QR-KN1 (tag1)

R-R3 (Ta6)

And now we are ready. The crop planted with the 8th move is to be harvested.

19. P-N6 (g6) P-R3 (h6)

He must keep that rook file closed at all costs—since the success of my attack depends upon opening it. And to back up my proposed move to open it (BxRP) (Lh7) I tack on a mating threat by

20. Q-K3 (De3)

He now sees that he has my pawn at N6 (g6) covered four times while I have it defended only three times, and proceeds to liquidate it.

20. PxB (fg7)

21. PxB (hg7) Q-K (De8)

Still keeping an eye on the poisoned pawn, but making it possible to make the last capture on that square with his Queen. And we still have to open the rook's file, so

22. BxP (Lh6) NxP (Sg6)

The bishop is, of course, immune, as PxB (gh6) is followed by QxP mate (Dh6mat). And, although Black's last move is probably best for him, I was sorry to see him make it, for almost any other move on the board (leaving my pawn at N6 (g6), and his king at R1 (h8)) would have resulted in this combination which far exceeds in quality anything I have ever done in a game: 23. BxPch (Lg7+), KxB (Kg7) forced; 24. Q-R6ch (Dh6+), KxQ (Kh6) forced; 25. NxP (Sf5mat) double check and mate. However, the pawn is no longer there, so we proceed with the demolition.

23. NxNch (Sg6+) RxN (Tg6)

24. RxR (Tg6) QxR (Dg6)

25. B-B4 dis.ch. (Lf4) Q-R2 (Dh7)

26. RxQch (Th7) resigns (aufgegeben)

To Obtain The Latest **TOURNAMENT BOOK**, send \$2.25 to Robert T. Durkin, 685 Mt. Prospect Ave., Newark, N.J. He'll send you a copy of the new **"NEW JERSEY OPEN, 1959,"** with 320 games, compiled by him, and mimeographed, 3 indexes.



GAMES BY USCF MEMBERS

Annotated by Chess Master JOHN W. COLLINS

USCF MEMBERS: Submit your best games for this department to JOHN W. COLLINS, Stuyvesant Town, 521 East 14th St., New York 9, N. Y. Space being limited. Mr. Collins will select the most interesting and instructive for publication. Unless otherwise stated notes to games are by Mr. Collins.

THE CRUCIAL MOMENT

HANS BERLINER has been one of America's leading masters since his boyhood. It is unfortunate that there is not a book collection of his games as the few which I have seen have been highly instructive. He placed 5th in the 1959 U.S. Open, just one point behind Arthur Bisguier. In this encounter with the redoubtable Dr. Marchand, he leaves the book on his twelfth move and puts a fearsome question to his opponent.

Queens Gambit Declined Marshall Variation

MCO 9: p. 215, col. 43

USCF Open
Omaha, 1959

Notes by Norman M. Hornstein, M.D.

H. Berliner White E. Marchand Black

1. P-Q4 P-Q4
2. P-QB4 P-K3
3. N-QB3 P-QB3
4. P-K4

According to the books, the Marshall Gambit leads to an equal game. Unfortunately a big library may not be able to answer one little question.

4. PXP
5. NXP B-N5ch
5. QN-Q2 is a more cautious approach.

6. B-Q2
6. N-B3 is an alternative.

6. QXP
6. BxBch; 7. QxB, N-B3; 8. NxNch, QxN; 9. N-B3, O-O; 10. B-K2, N-Q2; 11. Q-K3, P-QN3 is a solid line.

7. BxB QxNch
8. B-K2 QxNP
8. P-QB4! is a good line. N-QR3 is still disputable.

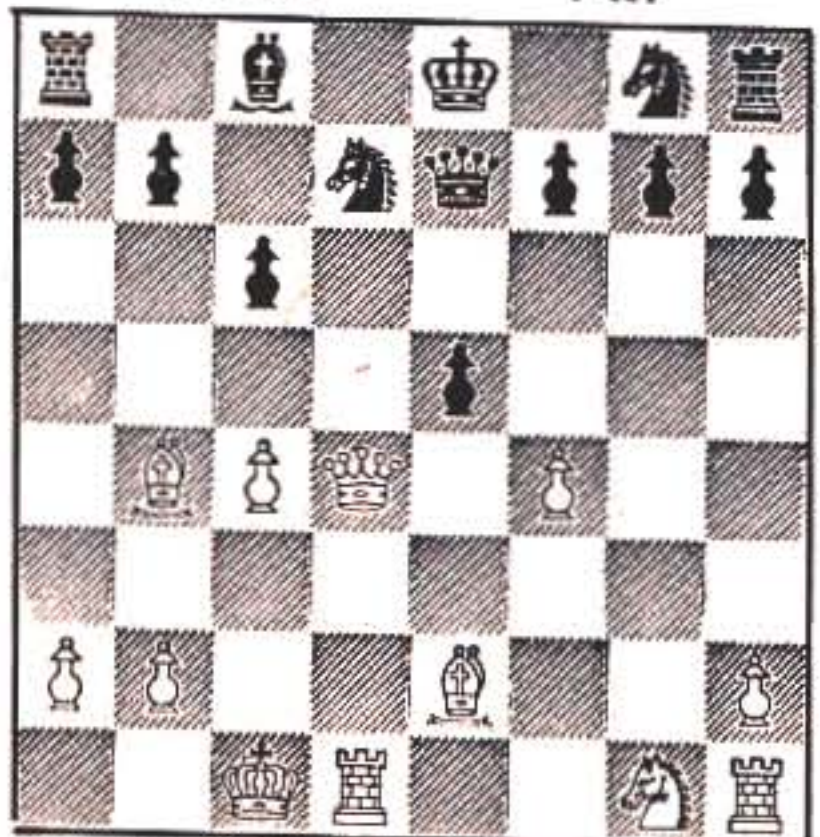
9. Q-Q6
This move is bound to send your opponent's blood pressure up and is better than B-B3. Mates and loose pieces are lying all over the place. It's time for the players to switch from dextrodine to a tranquillizer.

9. N-Q2
10. O-O-O Q-N4ch
Of course, 10. QxR loses. Oddly the pawn grab 10. QxBP also yields equality.

11. P-B4 Q-K2
If the queens are exchanged, Black will win the endgame.

12. Q-Q4!!
MCO gives 12. Q-Q2, P-QB4; 13. B-QB3, KN-B3; 14. B-B3, O-O from a Russian game with equality as an example of a traditional variation. Berliner shows the true Marshall spirit with an innovation that presents his opponent with an almost impossible task of thorough over-the-board analysis.

12. P-K4



Position after 12. P-K4

This move loses as it opens too many lines for an attack by White. Yet, what to play? If 12. Q-B3; 13. Q-Q2, N-K2; 14. B-QB3, Q-R3; 15. N-B3, O-O; 16. KR-N1 is positionally hopeless.

Black must consider the multitude of variations after 12. QxB. These all lose too. One main line then is 13. QxNP, KN-B3; 14. QxRch, K-K2; 15. N-B3, P-N4; 16. N-K5, B-N2; 17. Q-N7, R-KB1; 18. NxN, NxN; 19. Q-Q4 with a powerful attack and the exchange.

Black must play 12. P-QB4!; 13. QxNP, Q-B3; 14. B-B3, P-K4! He is then left with initiative.

13. Q-Q2 P-QB4
14. B-QB3 KN-B3
15. B-Q3 P-K5

Dr. Marchand would be in a hopeless mess if he allowed 16. PXP.

16. R-K1 P-QN3

This move is fatal. But after 16. O-O; 17. N-R3, Black's position is hardly defensible.

17. BxPI NxN
18. Q-Q5 P-B4
19. QxR O-O
20. N-B3 QN-B3

Berliner handles the liquidation of Black's assets with poise and refinement. Hence the spectacle that unfolds is edifying.

21. BxN QxB
22. N-K5 P-QN4

Such complications often bring about disorder and surprising upsets if not handled with calm precision. The remainder of the game is a good but self-explanatory lesson in dealing with desperation.

23. PXP P-B5
24. QXP P-B6
25. KR-N1 PxBch
26. KXP P-N3
27. R-Q1 B-K3
28. Q-Q4 R-B1
29. N-B6 Q-R5
30. R-N2 R-R1
31. K-R1 Q-R6
32. R-N2 Q-KB6
33. P-N6 N-B4
34. P-N7 NxP
35. RxN RxBch
36. K-N1 R-R8ch
37. KxR Q-R6ch
38. K-N1 B-R7ch
39. K-B2 Resigns

CENTER COUNTER GAME

MCO 9: p. 162, c. 5 (j:A)

U. S. Open
Omaha, 1959

R. KAUSE White E. McCORMICK Black

1. P-K4 P-Q4 10. B-Q2 O-O-O
2. PXP N-KB3 11. N-KB3 RxB
3. P-Q4 NxP 12. NxR R-Q1
4. P-QB4 N-N3 13. N-B3 BxN
5. N-QB3 P-K4 14. R-Q1 N-N5
6. PXP QxQch 15. P-QR3 N-B7ch
7. NxQ N-B3 16. K-K2 N-Q5ch
8. P-KB4 B-K3 17. K-Q3 BxN
9. P-QN3 B-N5ch Resigns

FRENCH DEFENSE

MCO 9: p. 104, c. 47 (f)

U. S. Open
Omaha, 1959

C. BRASKET White L. GILDEN Black

1. P-K4 P-K3 9. B-K2 O-O
2. P-Q4 P-Q4 10. O-O P-B3
3. N-QB3 B-N5 11. KXP NPXP
4. P-K5 P-QB4 12. B-KR6 R-B2
5. P-QR3 BxNch 13. N-R4 N-N3
6. PxB Q-B2 14. B-R5 N-B3
7. N-B3 B-Q2 15. NxN PxN
8. P-QR4 N-K2 16. BxP Resigns

COLLEGE CAPER

Penn takes Columbia into camp when the Black Queen becomes enmeshed in this miniature.

Team Match

New York, 1959

FRENCH DEFENSE

MCO 9: p. 104, c. 46 (c)

W. Bickham (P.S.U.) White L. Ault (Columbia) Black

1. P-K4 P-K3

This is having a resurgence. One can never quite account for the rise and fall in popularity of an opening.

2. P-Q4 P-Q4

3. N-QB3 B-N5

Black adopts the Winawer (or, perhaps better, Botvinnik) Variation.

4. P-K5 P-QB4

5. P-QR3 BxNch

If 5. B-R4; 6. P-QN4, PxB; 7. Q-N4! N-K2; 8. PxB, PxN; 9. QxNP, R-N1; 10. QxP.

6. PxB N-K2

Or 6. Q-B2; 7. Q-N4, N-K2.

7. N-B3

7. Q-N4 is sharper.

7. Q-R4

Alternatives are 7. B-Q2 and 7. QN-B3.

8. B-Q2 Q-R5?

The Queen starts to get in trouble. Correct is 8. P-B5 although White maintains the advantage with 9. P-QR4, N-Q2; 10. B-K2 (or 10. N-N5), N-QN3; 11. O-O, NxP; 12. N-N5! P-KR3; 13. N-R3.

9. Q-N1

Threatening to win the Queen.

9. QN-B3?

Necessary was 9. P-B5.

10. B-QN5 Q-R4

11. P-B4 Q-N3

Better is 11. Q-B2.

12. QPxP QxP?

Now the Queen is lost; 12. Q-B2 was still called for.

13. B-K3! Resigns

If 13. P-Q5; 14. BxP.

U. S. CHAMPIONSHIP GAMES— (Continued from Page 3)

ROUND 6
Dec. 26, 1959

No. 31

Seidman White Bisguier Black

1. P-K4 P-QB4 2. N-KB3 P-K3
3. N-B3 P-QR3 4. P-Q4 PXP
5. NxP P-QN4 6. B-Q3 B-N2
7. O-O Q-B2 8. R-K1 P-N5
9. N-Q5 PxN 10. PXP dis ch N-K2

11. N-B5 BxP 12. B-K4 BxB
13. N-Q6ch QxN 14. QxQ B-N3
15. B-Q2 N-B3 16. QR-Q1 B-B4
17. B-N5 R-Q1 18. P-KR3 B-K3
19. R-Q3 P-R3 20. B-Q2 N-N3
21. Q-Q5 N-K2 22. RxB BPxR
23. Q-KR5 N-K4 24. B-B4 NxR
25. QxNch K-B1 26. QxN P-Q4
27. B-B7 R-B1 28. B-K5 K-B2
29. P-KB4 R-B3 30. P-B5 R-Q1
31. Q-KN3 PXP 32. QxPch K-K3
33. Q-N6ch K-Q2 34. QxPch R-K3
35. B-N3 B-Q3 36. QxP R-QB1
37. K-R2 R-B4 38. Q-N7ch R-B2
39. Q-Q5 R-B4 40. Q-Q3 K-B2
41. Q-N3 BxBch 42. KxB R-K7
43. Q-B7ch K-N3 44. Q-B6ch K-N4
45. P-B3 R-N4ch 46. K-R4 R(N4)xP
47. PXP RXP 48. P-R3 R(QN7)-Q7
49. Q-K5ch K-B3 50. P-R4 R-QN7
51. Q-K6ch K-B2 52. K-R5 R(QN7)-Q7
53. Q-B4ch K-Q2 54. Q-K4 R-N4ch
55. KxP R(4)-Q4 56. K-N7 R(7)-Q5
57. Q-B3 Drawn

No. 32

Byrne White Reshevsky Black

1. P-Q4 N-KB3 2. P-QB4 P-K3
3. N-QB3 B-N5 4. N-B3 P-B4
5. P-K3 O-O 6. B-Q3 P-Q4
7. O-O PxBP 8. BxP Q-K2
9. P-QR3 B-R4 10. Q-B2 B-Q2
11. B-Q2 B-B3 12. B-K2 PXP
13. NxP R-QB1 14. QR-B1 QN-Q2
15. Q-N1 N-K4 16. NxN RxN
17. P-QN4 R-Q1 18. KR-Q1 B-B2
19. B-K1 RxB 20. RxB B-N1
21. P-N3 R-Q3 22. RxB Drawn

No. 33

Weinstein White Benko Black

1. P-Q4 N-KB3 2. P-QB4 P-KN3
3. P-KN3 B-N2 4. B-N2 O-O
5. N-KB3 P-B3 6. O-O P-Q4
7. QN-Q2 B-B4 8. P-N3 N-K5
9. B-N2 P-QR4 10. N-R4 NxN
11. QxN B-K3 12. KR-B1 N-Q2
13. P-K4 PxBP 14. BxP P-R5
15. N-N2 N-B4 16. B-B2 B-B4
17. BxB PxB 18. N-B4 P-R6
19. BxP N-K5 20. Q-N4 QxP
21. P-B5 QxPch 22. K-R1 Q-B6ch
23. N-N2 BxR 24. RxB KR-Q1
25. Resigns

No. 34

Denker White Mednis Black

1. P-Q4 N-KB3 2. P-QB4 P-KN3
3. N-QB3 B-N2 4. P-K4 P-Q3
5. B-K2 O-O 6. N-B3 P-B3
7. O-O P-K4 8. P-Q5 P-B4
9. P-QR3 N-K1 10. P1QN4 P-B4
11. N-K1 N-KB1 12. N-Q3 N-KB3
13. P-B3 P-B5 14. B-Q2 P-KN4
15. P-KN4 PxB ep 16. RPXP P-KR3
17. K-N2 N-R3 18. P-N5 N-B2
19. N-B2 Q-K1 20. Q-B2 N-R4
21. R-KR1 Q-B2 22. P-B4 NxNP
23. KxN KPxBch 24. K-R2 P-B6
25. B-KB1 B-Q5 26. K-N1 P-N5
27. RXP P-N6 28. B-R3 PxBch
29. K-R2 Q-N2 30. Resigns

No. 35

Ault White Bernstein Black

1. P-K4 P-Q4 2. PXP N-KB3
3. P-QB4 P-B3 4. P-Q4 PXP
5. N-QB3 P-K3 6. N-B3 B-K2
7. B-K2 O-O 8. O-O PXP
9. BxP QN-Q2 10. B-N3 N-N3
11. B-N5 B-Q2 12. Q-Q3 QN-Q4
13. KR-K1 N-R4 14. BxN BxB
15. BxNP R-N1 16. Q-R6 B-KB3
17. QR-N1 N-B5 18. B-K4 Q-B2
19. Q-B1 KR-Q1 20. P-KN3 N-N3
21. KR-Q1 N-K2 22. Q-K2 B-K1
23. R-Q2 Q-R4 24. QR-Q1 P-N3
25. B-B2 RxBP 26. BxKNP RxB
27. BxRPch KxB 28. QxR R-B1
29. Q-Q3ch Q-B4 30. N-K4 N-Q4
31. NxPch NxN 32. QxQch PxQ
33. P-KR4 B-B3 34. R-QB1 B-N2
35. RxB BxR 36. N-K5 B-K3
37. P-R3 B-Q4 38. P-B3 N-K1
39. K-B2 N-B2 40. K-K3 P-R4
41. N-Q7 K-N3 42. P-N4 B-K3
43. N-K5ch K-N2 44. PXP BxB
45. P-R4 N-Q4ch 46. K-Q2 N-N3
47. N-B6 N-B5ch 48. K-B3 B-K3
49. N-K7 N-N3 50. N-B6 NxPch
51. K-Q2 B-Q4 52. NxP K-N3
53. K-Q3 N-N3 54. K-B3 K-R4
55. K-N4 BxB 56. K-B5 N-Q4
57. N-B4 P-B4 58. K-Q6 P-B5
59. N-K5 B-K5 60. N-B4 KXP
61. K-K5 B-N7 62. N-N2 K-N6
63. Resigns

No. 36

Sherwin White Fischer Black

1. P-K4 P-QB4 2. N-KB3 P-Q3
3. P-Q4 PXP 4. NxP N-KB3
5. N-QB3 P-QR3 6. B-KN5 P-K3
7. P-B4 B-K2 8. Q-B3 Q-B2
9. O-O-O QN-Q2 10. P-KN4 P-QN4
11. BxN NxN 12. P-N5 N-Q2
13. P-QR3 B-N2 14. P-KR4 P-Q4
15. PXP N-N3 16. P-B5 NxP
17. PXP O-O-O 18. B-N2 NxN
19. QxBch QxQ 20. BxQch KxB
21. PxB BxBch 22. K-N1 PXP
23. NxKP R-QB1 24. R-R3 P-N3
25. P-B4 KR-K1 26. RxB RxN
27. PXP PXP 28. R-Q7ch K-N3
29. RXP R-K7 30. R-R2 R-R7
31. R(7)-KR7 32. R(7)-R6ch K-B4
33. RXP R-KN5 34. R-N7 K-B5
35. Draw

CHESS OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES

The following items of chess news were lifted from various European chess periodicals as being of possible interest to CHESS LIFE readers:

From SCHACH-ECHO:

The playoff for the 1959 championship of Switzerland between P. Lob of Lausanne and Dr. W. Baumgartner of Zurich (tied for 1st place in the 1959 tournament in Biel) was won by the former with a 1½-½ score. Lob won a master's classification in 1944, when he took the national title at Vevey, finishing above masters Blau and Christoffel.

The championship of the Argentine placed several dark horses ahead of the better known masters: 1. Wexler (12); 2 and 3, Von Foguelman and Bazan (10); 4 and 5, Epinosa and Incutta (9); 6 and 7, Martini and Piazzini (8½); 8 and 9, Emma and Saadi (8).

In Roumania V. Ciocaltea and G. Mititelu each scored 12½ to tie for the national championship (1959). A four-game playoff is arranged. In 3rd place came Th. Ghitescu with 12, while D. Drimer took 4th with 11½.

From SCHWEIZERISCHE SCHACHZEITUNG:

The 1959 championship of Germany was won by Unzicker, who came from behind to top Lothar Schmid, who was leading after 11 of 14 rounds by a full 1½ points. Unzicker, however, came into the final round only ½ point down, and won the deciding game from Schmid in 24 moves, winning the championship with 11½ points. 2nd, Schmid (11); 3rd, Lehmann (9½); 4th and 5th, Troger (the defending champion) and Pfeiffer, (9).

Professor Dr. Oscar Naegeli, formerly a first-rank Swiss master, and in recent years chess patron and promoter, died in November, 1959, at the age of 74.

At the annual meeting of FIDE in Luxembourg in September, 1959, the following titles were conferred: **International Grandmaster**, Lothar Schmid, West Germany; J. H. Donner, Netherlands; Wolfgang Uhlmann, East Germany. **International Master**; Carlos Bielicki, Argentine, (World Junior Champion); Bernardo Wexler, Argentine; Miguel Mallofre and Jose Perez, both of Spain; Jiri Fichtl, Czechoslovakia. At the same meeting it was decided that any player in the World Student Team Tournament must be under 27 years of age, and must be a regularly inscribed student of a university, where he is following regular courses leading to a degree. (Comment by CHESS LIFE editor: This ruling will be welcomed by those countries, including the United States and England, whose bona fide student teams (within the meaning of the new ruling) have had to face teams with players of the grandmaster class whose student days were anywhere from ten to twenty years in the past.)

From DEUTSCHE SCHACHZEITUNG:

The championship of Israel, 1959, was won by Joseph Porath, with 11½-3½; 2nd and 3rd places were shared by the former Hungarian now residing in Switzerland, Gereben, and Aloni; 4th and 5th were Czerniak and Kriedmann.

Readers of CHESS LIFE will remember the article by South African Kirby, in which he mentioned that in friendly blitz chess Lombardy was superior to Tal, but that Petrosian was the real blitz champion at Munich Olympiad, 1958. In November, 1959, just after the Candidates Tournament had ended at Belgrade, the Yugoslav newspaper "Informator" sponsored a blitz tournament with 20,000 dinars in prizes for the Candidates and their seconds. Tal continued his winning streak by taking first place, with 18½, just ahead of Petrosian's 18. Yugoslavia's Matulovic was third with 17½, followed in order by Keres (14½), Auerbach, Boleslavsky and Matanovic, each with 13½, ahead of Smyslov, Olafsson, Gligoric, Larsen and others whose score were not printed. The German magazine article also mentions that Tal won a previous blitz tourney on October 16, at Zagreb, with the Yugoslav Matulovic second.

The French championship, played at Rheims, was won by Boutteville, 8½-1½, followed by Lemoine (8), Rolland (7½), and Nora (6½).

Castaldi and Nestler shared the first and second spots in the Italian championship tournament played in Rimini, each scoring 9 points. Third and fourth places shared by Giutolisi and Dr. Paoli (7½), with Bruzzi fifth with (7).

From SUDDEUTSCHE SCHACHZEITUNG:

The 16-game challenge match between Woman World Chess Champion Bykova and challenger Svorykina, both of the USSR, resulted in victory and retention of title by Bykova.

From CHESS:

British masters Penrose, Golembek and Haygarth, who tied for 1st to 3rd places in the 1959 British championship last fall, have now played it off. Penrose defeated both of his opponents in the first two games. Then, as Golembek and Haygarth drew their game, and as Penrose beat Golembek again at the beginning of the second round, it was obvious that Penrose was the new champ, and the scheduled Penrose-Haygarth and Haygarth-Golembek games were not played. This victory resulted in Penrose landing in the top spot of the recently-published chess ratings of the British Chess Federation, ahead of the following players who were rated in the order listed: Alexander, Clarke, Barden, Golembek, Milner-Barry, Aitken, and Cafferty. Haygarth was rated 12th, while R. G. Wade, former New Zealand and British champion, was 17th in the ratings.

Mate The Subtle Way!

by Nicholas Gabor

All communications concerning this problem-column, including solutions as well as original compositions for publication (two- and three-mover direct mates), from composers anywhere should be sent to Nicholas Gabor, Hotel Kemper Lane, Cincinnati 6, Ohio.

A Few Hints About "How to Solve a Chessproblem?"

As much as it is possible within the frame of this problem-column, of necessity limited in space, we give a series of "glossary" advice as to the methods of finding the correct (intended) solution to chess-problems, an often complicated procedure requiring more lengthy and elaborate analysis and explanation.

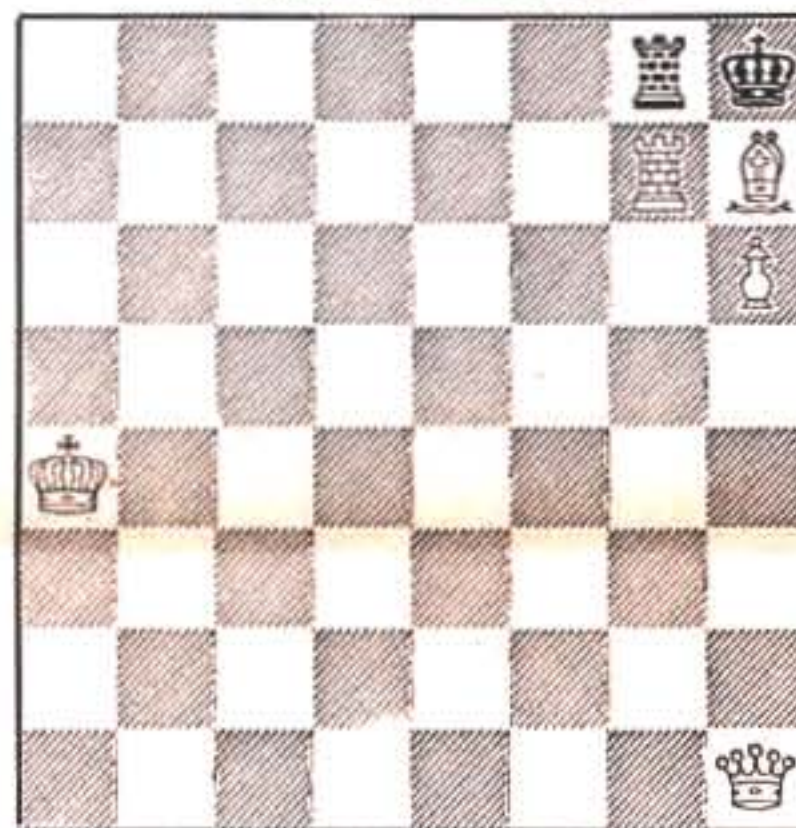
We decided to do this after our many years of frequent and direct contact by correspondence with beginners and inexperienced solvers as well as novices in the realms of composition. We are doing this in the hope that our explanations will help our new problemist-friends not only to understand the mechanics of solving, but also improve their ability to appreciate fully the meaning, beauty, wit, even humor of chess-problems, thus increasing their ability to enjoy them. We also hope and trust that these explanations will help our "NOVICE-COMPOSERS," who have flooded us with their "compositions" requesting publication of their efforts in our column. In doing this, we emphatically repeat our oft-given advice to keep each and every column at least until the "Solutions" to the published works appear in the issues 6 weeks after publication. And we also repeat our other advice: learn the reading and application of the Forsyth Notation given earlier.

The first and most important question is: how to look at a problem-position after you set it up on the board and how to find the "KEYMOVE?"

To be continued.

Problem No. 1057

By Touw Hian Bwee
Djakarta, Indonesia
Original for Chess Life



Mate in two moves

Problem No. 1058

By Jac Haring
Den Haag, Holland
Original for Chess Life



Mate in two moves

Problem No. 1059

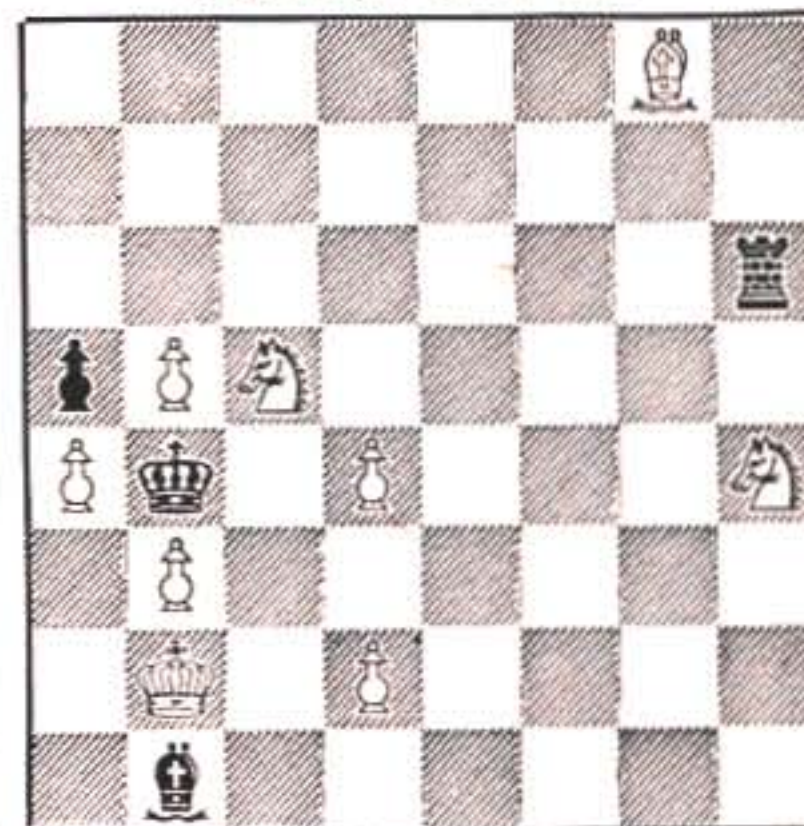
By M. Marble
Chess Amateur 1913
Brian Harley Book No. 15



Mate in two moves

Problem No. 1060

By John A. Lester
Verona, Wisconsin
Original for Chess Life



Mate in three moves

Solutions to "Mate the Subtle Way!"

No. 1045 Savournin: key 1. K-Q4 threatening 2. N-B3. Keymove adds 2 more B1Q checks, all properly controlled by the NQ3. The crude cook 1. Q-B5ch! can be eliminated by shifting the entire position 2 squares to right and adding WhP on QR4 and B1P on B1's QR4. No. 1046 Fillery: key 1. Q-B6 threatening 2. QxQ mate. 9 distinct variations! Changed mates: set 1., RxR, 2. N-B6, actually 2. Q-K5; 1., Q-K5, 2. N-B6, actually 2. QxQBP or 2. Q-Q6, (minor dual); 1., R-B1, 2. BxQ, actually 2. QxQ. No. 1047 Problem-Editor: the Wh PR6 should stand on QR5! As it was printed, cook 1. QxB. Keymove 1. N-B6, threatening 2. N-K7 and 3. N-N8. Defenses: 1., B-Q4, 2. Q-R3 and the B1N cannot defend 3. Q-K7 mate. 1., B-K3, 2. Q-QB and the B1N cannot defend 3. QxNP. 1., N-Q4, 2. N-Q2 and the B1B cannot defeat 3. N-K4; 1., N-K3, 2. R-K5 and the B1B cannot prevent 3. R-KB5. Mutual square-blocks of B and N doubled. No. 1048 Problem-Editor: the set mate 1. PK5, 1. P-K5 and 2. P-K4 cannot function because B1 has no second move! Black can help only by strengthening himself and weakening Wh. Solution: 1. P-R8 promoting to Rook!—B-N8 and 2. RxR, —B-N3 mate.

The "Solvers' Ladder" will appear soon!

Solutions to Finish It The Clever Way

Position No. 235: 1. R(R)-K1! and the threats 2. QxBPch and 2. Q-B6ch are too much for Black. If 1., RxR; 2. QxBPch, K-Q1; 3. RxR.

Position No. 236: 1. K-N5! K-K2 (if P-N7; 2. R-QN1; 3. K-B4 and wins the pawn); 2. K-B4, K-Q3; 3. K-K3, K-B4; 4. K-Q2, K-N5; 5. K-B1! R-R8ch; 6. K-N2, RxR; stalemate!

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MILITARY CHESS IN EUROPE

by
Robert A. Karch

The biggest news in European Armed Forces Chess has been the widespread interest here in the annual Thomas Emery Award competition. Several tournaments have been held by various commands in an effort to determine their most outstanding players, whose names were then submitted for the May 1960 Finals in Washington D.C.

In Wiesbaden, Germany, the 1958 Arizona State Champion, airman **PETER A. C. LEUTHOLD**, won a USAFE tournament and the winner of the Heart of America Tourney in Kansas City, Airman **RICHARD C. MORAN**, took the USAFE France District Championship. Captain **BOBBY G. DUDLEY** won the Chateaux Air Base Championship in the USAFE Recreational Games Tournament.

In other instances, the strongest local player either submitted his own name, or was nominated by his military unit. Included in this category were:

Arthur Feuerstein, USA
John E. Gao, USA
Dennis F. Hamilton, USAF
Arthur C. Joy, USAF
Eugene T. Leininger, USA
John C. Lowe, USA
Emmanuel Tsitsekis, USA

Unfortunately, not more than two or three of these can possibly secure a place in the May 1960 Finals, limited to twelve contestants from around the world.

However, a European-wide qualifying tournament is being planned for the fall of 1960. The winner of this event, and possibly the runner-up, will automatically qualify into the May 1961 Finals. This "candidates" competition will replace the nominee-selection system which was used (temporarily) for the May 1960 Finals.

The Special Services Officer, Headquarters USAREUR, has appointed me the European Coordinator for chess competition in this theater. Taking advantage of recently expressed interest in tournament play, I have dispatched over a dozen letters to individuals

known to me inviting their participation in a USCF-rated event to be held this spring or summer somewhere in southern Germany. It would serve as a "pre-qualifier" tournament and furnish an opportunity for USCF chess-players to become acquainted and to polish up on their chess.

If you are stationed in Europe, or will be soon, please let me know if you would like to play in this tournament and when you would be available to play. If inside Germany, simply use a ten-pfennig postcard (2½c) addressed as follows:

Robert A. Karch
Postamt 1, Postlagernd
Oberammergau, Germany

(Note: 1st report; follow-ups will be submitted periodically.)

Tournament Life

Tournament organizers wishing announcements of their forthcoming USCF rated events to appear in this column should make application at least five weeks before the publication date of the issue of **CHESS LIFE** in which you wish to have the announcement appear. Special forms for requesting such announcements may be obtained either from USCF Business Manager Frank Brady, 80 E. 11th St., New York 3, N. Y. or from your editor, but the completed request forms should be mailed only to Editor **CHESS LIFE**, Gove House, Perry, Maine.

April 8, 9, 10

New Jersey State Amateur

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