

Chess Life



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Tuesday, April 5, 1960

15 Cents

Operation M = 5000 MEMBERS By July 1960

BEAT BOROCHOW FOR TWO BUCKS!

From: Harry Borochow, California Membership Chairman

To: Frank Brady, Business Manager

My first attempt at a simultaneous at a fee proved a success from every viewpoint. Inclosed is payment for seven memberships and a club membership for Coffee House Positano, Malibu. A great deal of the credit must go to Mike Dutton, owner of the Coffee House, which is frequented by interesting people, in a picturesque setting on a cliff overlooking the ocean. Mike has many inlaid chess boards, sufficient sets, and games going on constantly. His club is a welcome addition to the growing number in the U. S.

The approach was a \$2.00 fee for each board, with a \$5.00 USCF membership given free to all winners. For the losers, a \$5.00 membership was available for only \$2.00 (since I applied the \$2.00 fee for the loser's board towards his membership). This proved far more productive than my previous "free" exhibitions.

The astounding aspect is that I didn't recognize a single player amongst my 14 opponents! Mel Graves of Hollywood, the sole player to draw, received a "free" USCF membership for the best performance. (There were no winners: I was lucky.)

I will try this on a "club" scale, where there are many USCF members, offering renewals after expiration for a \$2.00 per board fee, the renewal free if they win. There should be many stronger players anxious to get their membership at half-price by beating the simultaneous performer.



WALTER HARRIS (L) RECEIVES FROM LOUIS J. WOLFF, GOVERNOR OF THE MARSHALL CHESS CLUB, HIS CHESS CLOCK FOR WINNING THE JUNIOR CHAMPIONSHIP OF THE CLUB. MRS. CAROLYN MARSHALL, CLUB SECRETARY, APPEARS AT CENTER. SHORTLY AFTER THIS PHOTOGRAPH WAS TAKEN THE 18 YEAR OLD JUNIOR MADE HISTORY BY BECOMING THE FIRST NEGRO TO WIN A USCF MASTER'S RATING.

Make your plans now to attend one of these top-notch USCF-rated tournaments. Details later in CHESS LIFE.

U.S. OPEN CHAMPIONSHIP—August 8-19
Hotel Sheraton-Jefferson, St. Louis, Missouri.
U.S. AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIP—May 28, 29,
30—Asbury Park, New Jersey.
GREATER NEW YORK OPEN CHAMPIONSHIP—June 24, 25, 26—New York, N.Y.

TAUTVAISAS TAKES ILLINOIS TITLE

Paul Tautvaisas successfully defended his Illinois state title by winning the six round Illinois State Championship Tournament held December 4, 5, and 6 at the Irving Park YMCA in Chicago. A record total of sixty-four players participated in the Swiss system event. And 26—yes, twenty-six!!!—of these shared in the prize fund. This very broad prize distribution was due primarily to a ten way tie!!! (with 3-3 scores) for the second and third "Unrated Players Prizes." Nineteen USCF dues payments were received at the tourney—sixteen of these were from new members.

Tautvaisas started his title defense with wins over Seymour Rosen (38) and Pat Forsee (7), but drew with Victor Palciauskas (11) in the third round. However, he was invincible in the final three rounds, winning hard fought games from Sam Cohen (18), Charles Henin (2) and James E. Warren (5) in that order. Tautvaisas' win against Henin in the fifth round was especially crucial as Henin was the only player with a perfect score at the time. Their game took a wild turn early, and Tautvaisas outlasted the young former champion in a terrific battle. Entering the final round in a tie for the lead with Warren, Tautvaisas sacrificed a pawn early in the game for an aggressive position, which he then carefully built up for the game-winning attack. Winding up with a score of 5½-½, Tautvaisas had a clear lead over his closest rivals.

Bracketed at 5-1 and second through fourth on Swiss tie-breaking points were Henin, Claude Hillinger, and Norbert Leopoldi in that order. Hillinger lost to Golla in the second round, and Leopoldi lost to Henin in the third round.

Fifth through eighth with 4½-1½ were James E. Warren, John Nowak, Pat Forsee, and Edward Buerger respectively.

Ninth through nineteenth with 4-2 were Edward Formanek, Roman Golla, Victor Palciauskas, K. Czerniecki, Angelo Sandrin, Donald Hallman, Dr. I. Schwartz, Walter Grombacher, Dr. M. Maslovitz, Sam Cohen, and Bruce Palucius in that order.

At 3½-2½, were John Tums, Albert Sandrin, E. Rudzitis, Martin Klein, and Bernard Malina in that order.

The tournament was sponsored by the Irving Park YMCA Chess Club, and ably directed by Eric Gutmanis.

BRASKET WINS MINNESOTA STATE TITLE

USCF Master Curt Brasket topped a field of 72 with a 6-1 score to win the State Championship for 1960 in a February event at Minneapolis. Also scoring 6-1, but relegated to 2nd and 3rd places by the median-point-tie-break system, were Robert Edburg of Minneapolis, formerly of Seattle, and Charles Weldon of Milwaukee. Brasket and Edburg each won five and drew two, drawing their individual game. Weldon won six, but lost to Sheldon Rein in the 4th round. The following trophies were awarded: Sheldon Rein (score 5½-1½) for highest scoring Class A player; L. Ficsor, (5-2) 2nd in Class A; William Walinski (5-2) highest Class B; Charles Fennner, (4½-2½) 2nd in Class B.

In the Minor Tournament (unrated) talent rushed to the top of a 57-entry event, played concurrently with the State Championship, and the following five players scored 6-1, placing as listed after median tie-breaking: 1. Roy Keeley; 2. Ray Skotte; 3. Michael Balzer; 4. David Lovinger; 5. Sheldon Eviden. The minor tournament was restricted to Class C or unrated players.

SZEDLACSEK WINS NEW SOUTHWESTERN OPEN

Lajos Szedlacsek, USCF master from Cleveland, won the First Southwestern Open played at Cincinnati last fall. He had a perfect 6-0 score. Tom Lajcik of Cincinnati was 2nd with 4½-1½, with the following five players finishing on his heels in the order listed with 4-2 scores: Bert Edwards, Fred Bahr, Jerry Hanken, Harold Snyder and Dave Thomson. The 28-player event saw several of the favorites finish in a six-way tie for 8th to 13th places, each with 3½-2½.

DI PAULA 1959 ALABAMA OPEN CHAMPION

Frank Di Paula of Tuskagee scored 5½-1½ to win the Alabama Open played in Birmingham last fall. Brad Gambrell of Birmingham handed Di Paula his only loss, and also scored 5½-1½, placing 2nd on median tie-breaking. The following players placed as listed after their six-way tie at 4½-2½ had been broken: Kenneth Williamson, Lon Atkins, G. C. Bates, John Addington, Robert Harrison, and Charles Cleveland. The last-named player directed the 25-player event.

(Continued from page 1)

From: John Nowak, Illinois Membership Chairman**To: Fred Cramer, General Membership Chairman**

Here is a quick flash from the Illinois State Tourney: 64 entrants, 19 USCF dues payers, 16 new USCF members! 26 entrants received cash prizes- First place: Tautvaisas, followed by Henin, Hillinger, and Leopoldi tied for 2nd, followed by a 4-way tie between Warren, USCF Membership Chairman Nowak! (I was lucky), Forsee, and Buerger. Illinois is on its way!

Eva Aronson and Marvin Rogan have agreed to serve on the membership committee; I hope shortly to give you a full list.

Some really new events we are aiming at include bi-monthly rating tourneys, possibly in April. I'll be keeping you informed as more develops on this local scene.

From: Howard Gaba, Michigan Membership Chairman**To: Fred Cramer, General Membership Chairman**

Most informally, I report 30 new members from the Motor City Tourney, bringing Michigan to 190 at the end of 1959. Tom Jenkins is running a rating tourney in Detroit. Brady is going to run off a tourney in Flint. Dan Napoli has been active in Lansing. We will continue to grow. Push rating Tourneys!

From: Jack Matheson, Virginia Membership Chairman**To: Fred Cramer, General Membership Chairman**

Local Member Chairmen have been appointed as follows:

Arlington—Irwin Sigmond

Peninsula—David Shook

Lynchburg—Peter S. Henderson

Please arrange for a supply of promotional material, application blanks, temporary membership cards, etc. to be sent to each of them. Virginia has tripled since the beginning of OPERATION M.

From: Jose M. Calderon, New York State Membership Chairman**To: Fred Cramer, General Membership Chairman**

Recruiting since June 5 has increased our membership, and once we get started we should make a good showing. I have not lost faith in New York; however, California has a vibrant and effective state federation. Small wonder Borochoy is able to knock our heads off. This is something we should look into.

We have a target of 170 new members in the next 9 months, 5 per week, ridiculously easy, but we must first "catch fire," we must build some sort of organization.

The climate of USCF has changed completely. I know of no "pockets of rancor." The rank and file is friendly; many are willing. In this new climate, growth is not only possible, it is assured. But to reap, we must first sow. I will continue to hammer away. I feel quite confident by June 5 the roster will have 5000 members. It is not much when you think Holland has 17,000!

From: Fred Cramer, General Membership Chairman**To: Jose M. Calderon, New York State Membership Chairman**

The Committee wants 1000 new members from New York by June 5: This is an order!

THE USCF RATING SYSTEM

A progress report by:
Arpad E. Elo

PART II

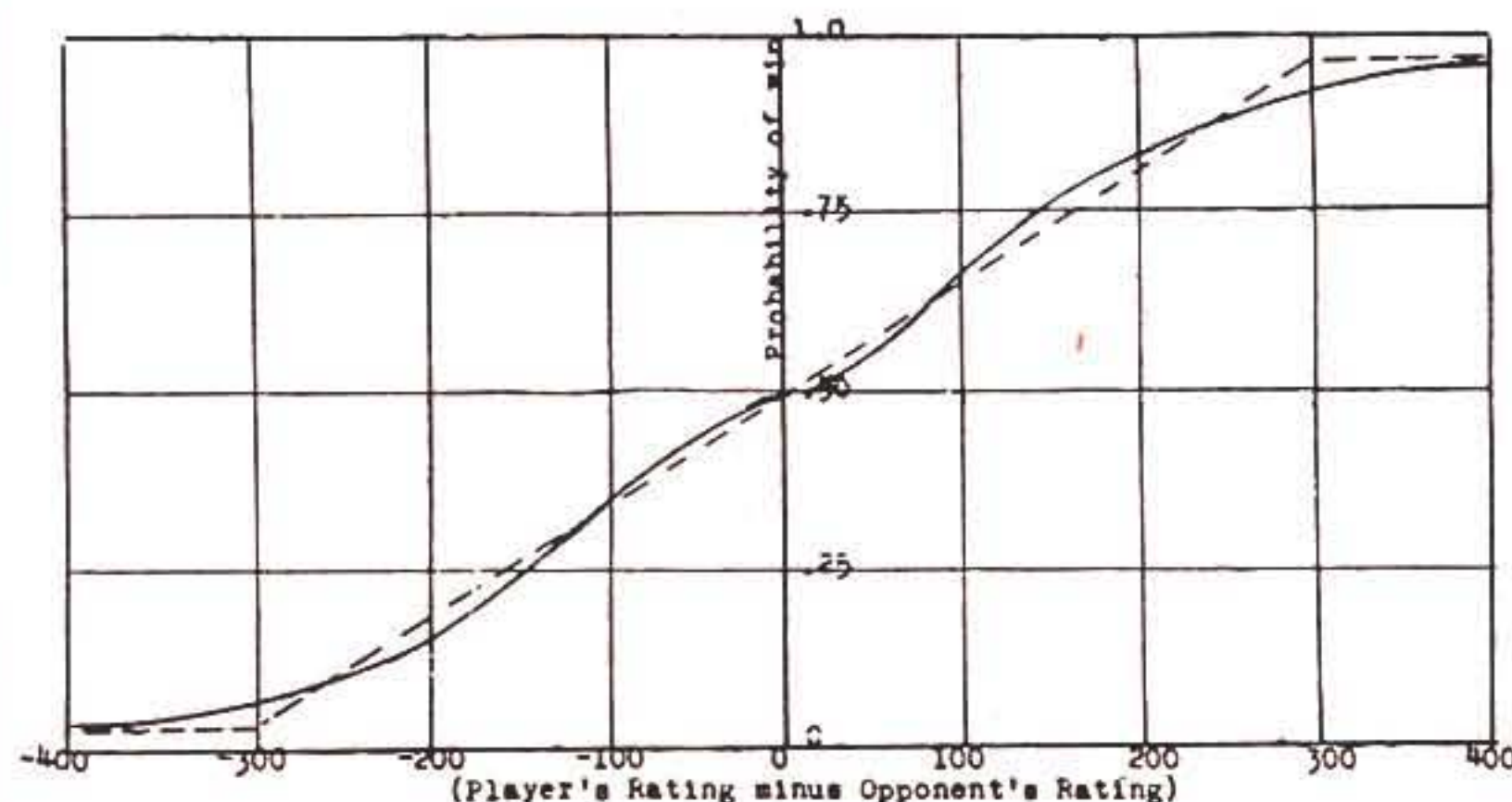
(Presented herewith is the second installment of the report by Prof. Arpad Elo, Chairman of the USCF Committee on Ratings. The first part appeared in the March 5, 1960 issue of CHESS LIFE)

The USCF rating system as originally devised by Mr. Kenneth Harkness is fully described in the Blue Book of Chess pages 344ff. An analytical comparison of this system with other major rating systems in use has been made and is written up in an appendix to this report and is available to anyone interested by writing to rating statistician Frank Brady. Included in this appendix is also the algebraic demonstration of the equivalence of the various rating formulae; a critique of the logic of the Harkness system and a discussion of the mathematical basis of a proposed new rating formula.

The general features of all rating systems may be described as follows: When two players engage in an encounter each player stands to gain rating points by winning the game but at the same time must risk losing some points in the event of a loss of a game. In a sense the players are betting on the outcome of the game but the bets are made in rating points instead of money. In all betting operations the favorite is expected to give odds and the same is true in a rating system, namely, the favorite must risk more rating points than he stands to gain. The ideal aimed for is that the ratio of the rating points risked by the two contestants be equal to the ratio of their respective probabilities of winning. Thus for example if player A can consistently win 2 out of three from player B it follows that A's probability of winning any one game is $\frac{2}{3}$ and B's probability is $\frac{1}{3}$. To put this another way, A is a 2 to 1 favorite to win and should be obliged to risk twice as many rating points as B is obliged to do. Rating formulae are designed to accomplish this end by giving a fixed credit for a win, an identical debit for a loss and then assigning a handicap term to be added to the lower rated player's gain and subtracted from the higher rated player's gain. The magnitude of the handicap term is determined by the difference in the original ratings of the contestants being some fixed

percentage of this difference. There is a further provision that the handicap term cannot exceed some upper limit or to put it another way any difference in the ratings of the contestants over and above some predetermined value is disregarded. This sort of provision is necessary to prevent a player from losing rating points to a lower rated player even when winning the game from him. (Such situations have actually occurred in the past with the Harkness system.) In the case of a drawn game the formulae treat this as a $\frac{1}{2}$ win plus a $\frac{1}{2}$ loss which amounts just to the transfer of the handicap points between the contestants involved. In the case of a tournament involving several encounters the gains and losses in rating points of a player are summed up for all the games actually played. The calculation of the new rating after an event which may be anything from a one game match to an extended tournament can be made by means of a single compact formula.

It should be pointed out that the relation between the probability of a player winning a game and the difference between his rating and that of his opponent cannot be established from purely mathematical considerations. This relation can be established for any given rating scale only from a great mass of statistical data. From a study of actual tournament results available to the writer (i.e. recent North Central and Western Opens) an approximate probability curve was constructed.



Curve showing the probability of a player winning as a function of the difference in the rating of the contestants.

Solid Curve: Based on statistical data
Dashed Curve: Approximation used in a handicap rating system

This curve is shown in the accompanying sketch and is seen to have a two fold symmetry. The curve indicates that with a difference of 300 points in the ratings the probability of the stronger player winning a single game already exceeds .90 and consequently the odds against the weaker player winning a ten game match, say, would be astronomical. Out of the properties of this curve and from the considerations outlined above a new rating formula has been developed. This formula has been designed to correct the erratic hunting of the original rating system; to eliminate the inconsistencies arising out of the use of two different formulae for tournaments of different number of rounds while at the same time retain essentially undisturbed the existing USCF rating scale and player categories. The new formula takes the following simple algebraic form:

$$R_n = R_o + 16(W - L) \pm 5\%(\sum D)$$

In this R_n stands for the new rating; R_o the original rating prior to the event; W represents the number of games won; L the number lost and $(\sum D)$ represents the algebraic sum of the differences between the ratings of the opponents and that of the player. The important limitation also applies that in the summation of the differences no one D may exceed 300 points. The figure 16 represents the rating point value of a game and it is obvious that any handicap term is 5% of the difference between the ratings of the contestants. Thus the maximum value of any handicap term cannot exceed 15 points.

Formulae consistent with the above have also been developed for the calculation of the performance rating in an event and also for the rating of a previously unrated player. The derivations of these formulae are also included in the appendix.

(To be continued)

FASANO NEW JERSEY HIGH SCHOOL CHAMP

Raymond Fasano topped a 39-player field to win the individual state championship in a 7 round Swiss restricted to high school students, at the Independent Chess Club in E. Orange, Fasano scored 6-1, drawing two against Glen Reitze and Peter Irwin, who finished second and third, respectively. The tournament was directed by William Lukowiak.

Although CHESS LIFE columnist Bill Lombardy is now located in Boston, he has not entirely forsaken chess. A report from the Cranwell School in Lenox, Mass., states that he "gave an inspiring lecture on chess last Sunday (Feb. 7) at the Cranwell School Chess Club, attended by over a hundred guests, including a score of members of the Pittsfield Chess Club. Afterwards Mr. Lombardy took on 38 opponents simultaneously, and won all the games."



HOW CHESS GAMES ARE WON

International Grandmaster **SAMUEL RESHEVSKY**
Illustrates the Technique of Victory

Temporary Immobility

Occasionally, one gets into a cramped position voluntarily or involuntarily. In the following game against Mr. Sherwin I intentionally permitted my opponent to temporarily immobilize my pieces at white's 13th turn. My strategy involved sacrificing a pawn on my 17th move, which suddenly opened the position to my advantage.

The opening was the Samisch Variation to the King's Indian Defence. This popular variation is exceedingly difficult for both sides. Before resorting to this defence, one has to be well informed about the latest wrinkles. The line I adopted with 7., P-B4 is, in my opinion, as promising as 7., P-K4. In any case, it is not as well analyzed as the latter.

After regaining my pawn on my 23rd turn, the position was wide open, and full of possibilities. The tables were now turned. My opponent now had great difficulty in developing his pieces. Perfect defence was necessary to save white's game. Sherwin failed to find the correct continuation. I won the exchange on the 29th move, and the rest was easy.

King's Indian Defence

MCO: Page 314, Column 40, Note (N)
Rosenwald Tournament
New York, 1958-59

Sherwin White	Reshevsky Black
1. P-Q4	N-KB3
2. P-QB4	P-KN3
3. N-QB3	B-N2
4. P-K4	P-Q3
5. P-B3

The Samisch Variation. This set-up by white against the King's Indian Defence was at one time considered extremely dangerous for black. Gradually, however, adequate defences were found, and the King's Defence, once again, is considered one of black's best defences.

5. O-O
6. B-K3 QN-Q2
Another popular line leading to equality is 6., P-K4; 7. KN-K2, P-B3; 8. Q-Q2, PxP; 9. NxP, P-Q4, etc.

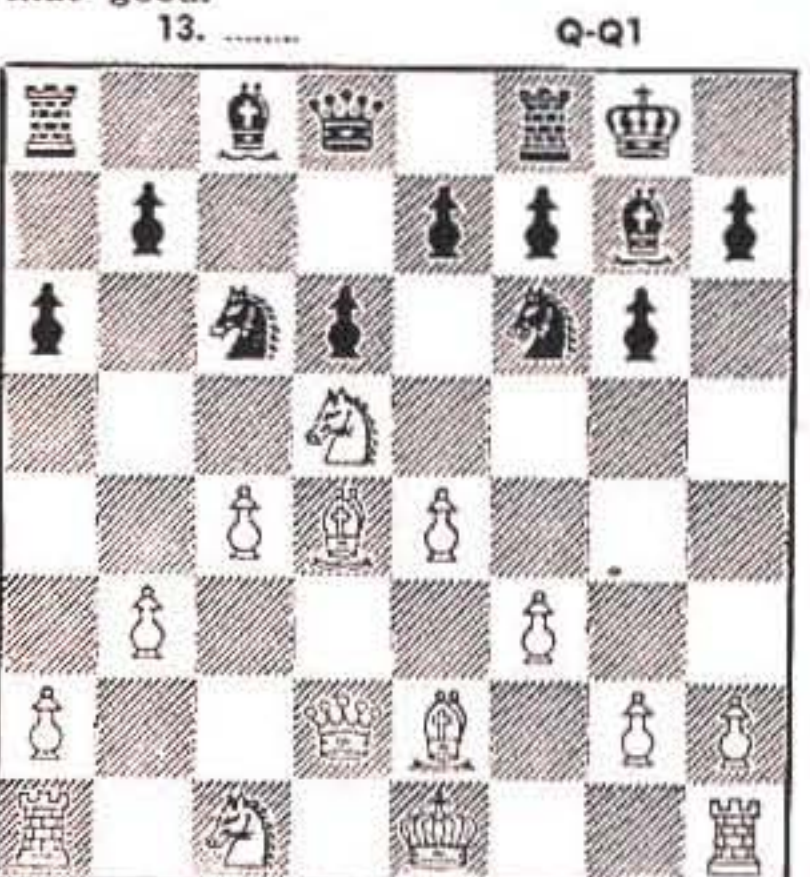
7. Q-Q2 P-B4
This continuation tends to keep black's king-bishop in the game, while 7., P-K4 decreases this bishop's activity, at least temporarily. Either line is, however, playable.

8. KN-K2 P-QR3
Intending an early Q-B2.
9. N-B1 PxP
10. BxP N-K4
11. B-K2

White could have given black a double pawn by playing 11. BxN, but at the expense of handing over control of his important Q4 square to black.

11. Q-B2
12. P-QN3 N-B3
13. N-Q5

My opponent made this move with a bang, trying to convey the message to me that he almost has a winning position. The move looks good, but not that good.



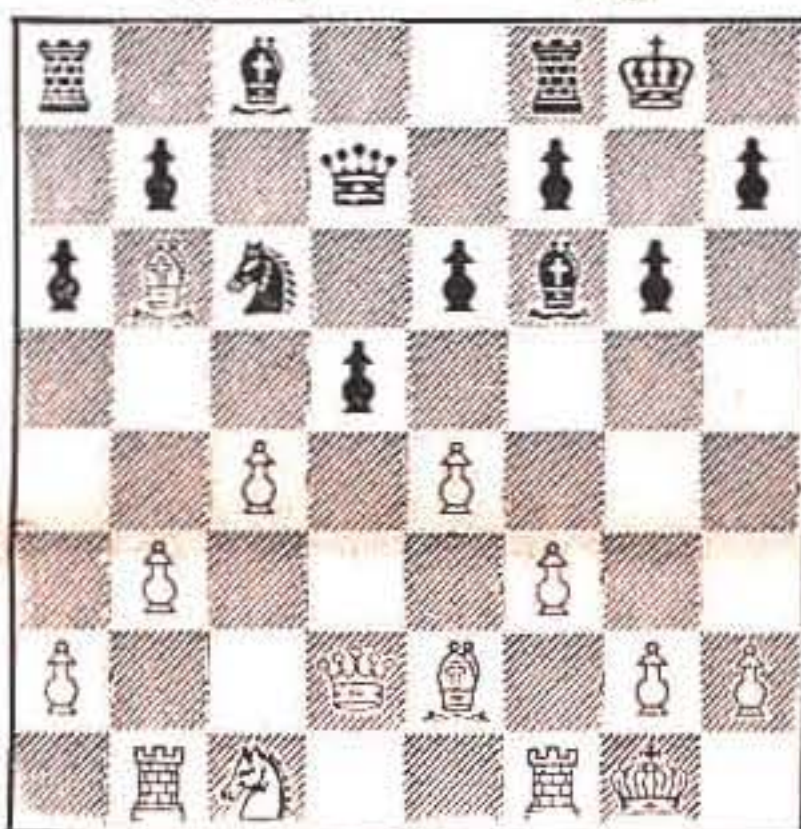
After 13., Q-Q1

13., NxN; 14. BxB, KxB; 15. BPxN, N-K4; 16. O-O with more freedom for his pieces. It appears as if the text-move seriously cramps black's position. Black has, however, a plan in mind.

14. B-N6

Imprudent is 14. BxN, PxP; 15. R-QN1, P-B4 with the better of it.

14. Q-Q2
15. R-QN1 P-K3
16. NxNch BxN
17. O-O P-Q4



After 17., P-Q4

This was the plan I had in mind when I made my 13th move. This temporary sacrifice of a pawn secures for black complete equality, at least.

18. BPxP PxP
19. PxP
Neither is 19. QxP any more promising. There would have followed: 19., QxQ; 20. PxQ, N-N5; 21. B-B5 (if 21. P-Q6, B-B4. If 21. R-Q1, B-B4; 22. N-Q3, NxQP with the better chances) B-B4; 22. BxN (if 22. BxR, KxB winning material) BxR; 23. BxR, KxB with more than sufficient compensation for the pawn.

19. N-K2
20. P-Q6
20. R-Q1 looks slightly better. There would follow: 20., Q-Q3; 21. Q-R5 (21. B-B2, R-Q1) B-B4; 22. N-Q3, QxQP with the better prospects.

20. Q-B3
21. B-B2
21. PxN, QxBch; 22. K-R1, BxP with two powerful bishops.
21. R-Q1
22. R-Q1 B-B4
23. N-Q3 RxP
24. QR-B1

White could have put up greater resistance with 24. Q-K1. This would have made it possible for him to get out of the nasty pins.

24. Q-Q2
25. B-B5 R-Q4
26. Q-K3 R-QB1

(See diagram top next column)

This position is full of interesting possibilities. The immediate threat is: 27., BxN; 28. RxB (28. BxB, N-B4 winning material) N-B4; 29. RxR, QxR; 30. Q-B2, B-Q5 winning. 27. K-R1 does not meet the afore-mentioned threats satisfactorily. The winning continuation for black would have been: 27., BxN; 28. RxB (28. BxB, N-B4) N-B4; 29. RxR (insufficient is 29. Q-K4, B-Q5; 30. P-KN4, N-R5; 31. B-R3, R-K1. If in this 30. B-R3, N-N6ch; 31. PxN, R-R4ch, etc.) QxR; 30. Q-N1, Q-Q7! 31.



After 26., R-QB1

B-B4, N-N6ch; 32. PxN, Q-R3ch; 33. Q-R2, QxRch, etc.

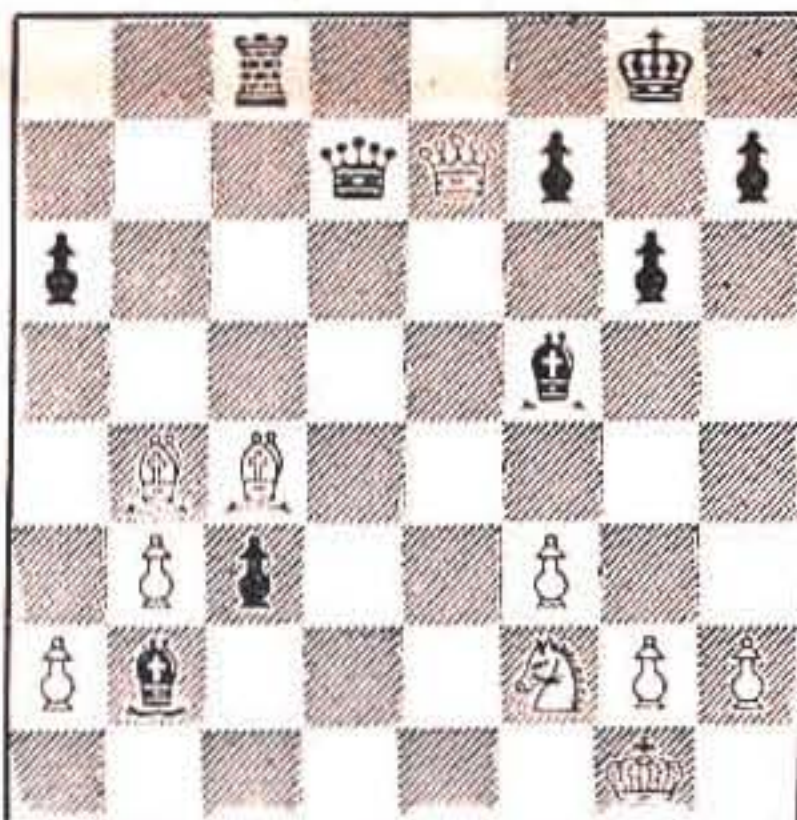
27. N-B2
27. N-N4 fails on account of 27., R(B1)xB; 28. RxR, RxRch.

27. B-N7
The winning continuation.

28. R-B4
28. QxN is met by 28., QxQ; 29. BxQ, R(B1)xR.

28. P-QN4
29. QxN
If 29. R-KR4, R(B1)xB; 30. QxR, RxQ; 31. RxQ, BxR.

29. PxR
30. RxR QxR
31. B-N4 P-B6
32. B-B4 Q-Q2



After 32., Q-Q2

Black is playing it simply. A neat finish could have been brought about by the following continuation: 32., P-B7; 33. BxQ, P-B8(Q)ch; 33. B-K1 (33. Q-K1, QxQch; 34. BxQ, R-B8; 35. K-B1, B-Q6ch; 36. K-N1, RxB mate) B-K3; 34. N-Q3, Q-K6ch; 35. B-B2, R-B8ch; 36. NxR, QxNch; 37. B-K1, QxB mate.

33. QxQ
33. BxPch, K-N2 does not improve white's chances.

33. BxQ
34. N-Q3 B-B4
35. BxRP R-R1
36. B-B4 P-B7
37. B-Q2 R-Q1
Forfeit

The position is, of course, hopelessly lost.

The following interesting game occurred during one of my recent simultaneous exhibitions.

Reshevsky White Amateur Black

1. P-K4 P-QB4
2. N-KB3 P-Q3
3. P-Q4 PxP
4. NxP N-KB3
5. N-QB3 P-KN3
6. B-K2 B-N2
7. O-O N-B3
8. B-K3 P-QR3
9. Q-Q2 Q-B2
10. P-B4 P-K3
Correct was 10., O-O.
11. K-R1 P-QN4?
12. BxP PxR

13. N(Q4)xNP Q-N1
14. NxPch K-K2
14., K-B1 was relatively better.
15. B-B5
The end is near.
15. B-R3
16. N-B5 dis ch K-K1
17. NxB mate K-K1



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"The Denver YMCA Chess Club blanked the Fort Collins Chess Club 6-0 and the Boulder Chess Club defeated the Colorado Springs Chess Club 4½-1½ in the first round of the Colorado State Chess Association competitions. The Pueblo Chess Club drew a bye.

"Dr. George Pipirinos, former state champion, won the first USCF rated tournament held by the Denver YMCA Chess Club with a score of 4-0.

April 9-10

The Interstate Open

Will be held at the Oregonian Hostess House, 1320 S. W. Broadway, Portland, Oregon. Six round Swiss, open to all, with a time limit of 40 moves in 1½ hours. Entry fee is \$3.00. First prize will be \$100 chess set. Address entries and inquiries to Deane B. Moore, 1011 N. E. Tillamook Street, Apt. 9, Portland 12, Oregon.

From the National Postal Chess League's "Bulletin" we learn that the Omaha team with 21 wins and 11 losses topped the 1959 League standings. Minnesota (18-14) was second; New York (16-16) took third place; St. Louis (14-18) was fourth; Texas (11-21) was fifth. Worthy of note is the fact that in two matches Omaha had a McLellan at Boards 1 and 2, and in two other matches they had a Vincent at Boards 2 and 5. The McLellan at Board 1 drew with Steinmeyer of St. Louis, Holmes of Minnesota, Baker of New York, and Milburn of Texas. Board 2 McLellan won from Ragan of St. Louis, and drew with DeGroot of Minnesota. Akerman, who played Board 3 for Omaha, was the only player to score 4-0, winning from Define of St. Louis, Jorgenson of Minnesota, Hough of New York, and Sheets of Texas.

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Editor: **FRED M. WREN**

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Woodpusher Reminiscences and Philosophy

BY

FRED M. WREN, Editor of CHESS LIFE

Fourth Estate

The many favorable comments received from CHESS LIFE readers on the "Orchids and Scallions" editorial in the January 20 issue are heartening, and lead us to believe that our criticism of the American newspapers which refuse or neglect to publish important chess news was well founded.

It has also been encouraging to learn of the large number of papers, some large and some small, which did regularly carry news reports of the 1959 Candidates' Tournament in Yugoslavia, with special emphasis on the progress or lack of same, on the parts of the American representatives, Fischer and Benko.

One of the papers which has been brought to our attention is the relatively small Lithuanian language daily in Chicago, "NAUJIENOS," which devoted from a half a column to two full columns almost daily to the Candidates' Tournament.

We must, however, in all modesty, admit that the recent change of editors of the "New York Herald Tribune" was effected before our Jan. 20 issue was published, and we cannot, therefore, either take credit or accept responsibility for this development. And while we are still in a confessional mood we must also admit that although various members have written to us stating that they have forwarded clippings of the editorial to the "Herald Tribune" we have not yet received any request from that paper to be placed on our exchange list.

Our sincere thanks to those readers who took the trouble to write concerning chess coverage by newspapers in their respective areas.

Chess Is Where You Find It

That schoolboy chess is booming in Massachusetts is proved both by the items appearing elsewhere in this issue about Bill Lombardy's visit to the Cranwell School in Lenox, and by an incident which happened at another school which remains nameless at the request of the parties concerned. Friends of your editor have a ten year old boy attending a private school in the vicinity of Boston. On a recent visit to Boston the mother called the headmaster by phone to request the boy's presence at a meal in one of the city's better restaurants. She was horrified to learn, and the headmaster was nearly in tears as he had to tell her, that the request would have to be refused, since the boy was undergoing loss of privileges for a breach of school discipline. He was even reluctant to tell her what crime the boy had committed, but after she insisted he told her that the boy, with five others, had risen early one morning, and locked themselves in a bathroom for over an hour, refusing to open to the frantic appeals of some of their schoolmates. When authority, in the person of the headmaster, ascended a ladder outside and peered through the window, he discovered three games of chess in progress! Instead of offering a prize for the bathroom champion, he broke up the games, called the boys to his office, took disciplinary action, and insisted that chess, like other games, be played in the future at times and in places more appropriate to its furtherance, and with less discomfort to player and non-player alike. So, instead of *cerise diablo* for dessert that night, the boy had his usual four prunes. This, however,

was not the worst of it—when the boy came home for his next vacation, and was making his explanation to his non-chess-playing family, he reported sadly, "He (the headmaster) would have to poke his head in the window right at that time. I had just sacked a rook, and had a won game!" Much has been written of the wars which were won for Britain on the playing fields (cricket) of Eton. Who knows? The peace may yet be won on the chess boards of America—even if those boards are at times precariously balanced on various items of bathroom furniture!

"Old System" Wins In Walk

We had intended to hold the polls open for a month or more to give everyone a chance to vote on the relative merits of the "new" and the "old" systems of recording game scores in CHESS LIFE, as requested in the February 20 issue. The first three mails which arrived with votes made a long waiting period unnecessary, and CHESS LIFE game scores will revert to the "old" system immediately. In those three batches of mail from all over the United States and Canada came 39 postcards and letters, each with a vote for the "old" system. There were only two votes for the "new" system. There were also three letters, one from a USCF master, and two from USCF experts, saying that they had enjoyed the unannotated games immensely, and adding that they considered the system of presentation unimportant, each declining to vote for or against either system. Only one reader voiced a protest against publishing the games at all. He, also a USCF-rated expert, felt that more readers—new, unrated members especially—would get more benefit from one well-annotated game from one of our master or grandmaster columnists than they would from dozens of unannotated games.

By virtue of the authority vested in the editor's blue pencil we hereby proclaim the future policy of CHESS LIFE with respect to the items discussed above. We return at once to the old system of presenting game scores of unannotated games. We shall continue to present the annotated games of our top-notch columnists. We shall also give you a page of unannotated games now and then, as well as complete game coverage of any major event in which such coverage is both justified and possible.

Our thanks to the readers who voiced preferences in such prompt reply to our request.

— — — — — LATER — — — — —

Awright, Awready! We Know When We're Licked!

And still the votes come in! The score as we go to press is: "Old System" 89; "New System" 3. Which would seem to confirm and justify the decision announced elsewhere in this issue. We cannot, however, leave this painful subject without presenting some tangible evidence of the fact that the "new system" did not throw every intelligent reader into a tizzy. The following is quoted from a woodpusher colleague in Virginia: "Dear Fred: I vote for the new system. *To be perfectly honest I didn't notice the difference until you asked for a vote.* (Italics supplied by editor) I just followed the move numbers, without realizing there were two on a line. Guess that makes me some kind of an odd ball." (That makes four of us, you three who voted for the "new system" and your editor—all lined up behind the 8-ball!)

Corrections and Apologies

In the introduction to the recently-published games from the U.S. Championship Tournament (page 5, CHESS LIFE, Feb. 5, 1960) we mentioned the fact that Paul Leith was burning the midnight oil to get these games to us. A reader from Schenectady, N.Y. writes:

"The burning of the midnight oil must have cooked up a scheme that severely(sic) scorched or marred all the scores. The resulting mutilated scores of each and every game published in CHESS LIFE Feb. 5, 1960 could hardly be due to mere carelessness, incompetence or mistake.

It smells like a rotten scheme to undermine CHESS LIFE and defraud its readers. You probably dare not publicize your efforts to clean up such a mess. But please reprint the corrected scores of the Championship games. Or can we get them only in other chess reviews or bulletins? Caissa weeps."

So did we! To think that all the game scores were loused up. We knew that Paul had played every game over two or three times before sending the scores to us, and we knew that we had played over every game, picking up only a few ambiguities. Since it had been physically impossible for us to go over the games again after they were printed, we wondered what the printers had done to us. So, out with the board

(Continued col. 1, page 5)

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CORRECTIONS AND APOLOGIES—(Continued from page 4)
and set and a copy of the Feb. 5 issue, and a quick run-through of the first two game scores. In Denker-Seidman we found an obvious ambiguity in Black's 32nd move—R-N4 should have been R-KN4—and that was all. In Ault-Weinstein we found another equally obvious one—White's 29. R-B2 should have read 29. R(R2)-B2—and that was all. Now there are undoubtedly some typographical errors in the 56 game scores we gave you from the tournament, and there may even be mixed up scores which make it impossible for readers to play through some of the games published in Feb. 5, Feb. 20, and March 20 issues of CHESS LIFE. If so, we are sincerely sorry, and we shall be glad to reprint the correct score of any such game or games which is/are requested. We are quite relieved, however, to find out that the "mutilated scores of each and every game" allegation is unfounded. It is probable that our Schenectady correspondent was one of the many who became confused by the intricacies of the ill-fated "new system" of printing the scores—the system which was so generally denounced by CHESS LIFE readers, and, with sincere apologies, renounced by your editor.

A reader, more specific and not quite as critical as our friend from Schenectady, pointed out that errors, disconcerting to anyone trying to play over the games, had been made. Corrections are gladly made, as follows:

CHESS LIFE, January 20, page 3, Reshevsky-Evans. 36. QxR, R-K7; 37. Q-R7ch, K-R3; 38. QxP, N-K3; 39. Q-R8 mate.

CHESS LIFE, January 20, page 6, Bernstein-Pagasto. 8. N-QN5, Q-K2; 9. B-K2, O-O-O;

CHESS LIFE, February 5, page 6, Mengarini-Appleman. 12. P-Q4, P-N3; 13. P-Q5, Q-B1;

CHESS LIFE, February 20, page 6, Game No. 34, Denker-Mednis. 12. N-Q3, P-N3;

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.

Carl Wagner, from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, came in second at the recent Intercollegiate Tournament. In this game against Tony Cantone, a very talented player and Penn State's first board representative, Carl plays some very precise and good positional chess. Witness:

SICILIAN DEFENSE 1959-60 Intercollegiate

Anthony Cantone White Carl Wagner Black

1. P-K4 P-QB4 4. NxP N-KB3
2. N-KB3 P-Q3 5. N-QB3 P-QR3
3. P-Q4 PxP 6. B-K2

More usual today is 6. B-QB4 or B-KN5, but 6. B-K2 is still liked by some players. (Witness this game, for example!)

6. P-K4 8. O-O O-O
7. N-N3 B-K2 9. B-K3 Q-B2

MCO 9: gives 9. B-K3; 10. B-B3, QN-Q2; 11. P-QR4, N-N3; 12. N-Q2, P-QR4; 13. P-QN3, KN-Q2—Milev, Szabo, Bucharest, 1953. Black's 9. Q-B2 is a rather interesting move, however, which signals the typical P-QN4, B-N2 set-up. Hence 10. P-QR4 may be White's best reply to be possibly followed by P-R5.

10. P-B4 P-QN4 12. Q-Q2?
11. B-B3 B-N2

I think that I would play 12. Q-K1 here probably followed by R-Q1, P-B5, P-KN4, etc. On the K1 square, the queen is then ready to swing into action on the kingside, but on Q2 it only seems to be in the way.

12. QN-Q2 13. P-N3
Although this move may prepare for Q-KN2, if necessary, it seems to admit that White is already on the defensive; that is why I suggest a more constructive continuation in the previous note.

13. QR-B1 14. P-QR3 N-N3
Black has a very fine game; already he threatens 15. N-B5.

15. Q-B2 N-B5 16. B-B1 KR-Q1
Carl gives this move a question mark, but I'm not sure why. It does prepare for P-Q4 which can hardly be bad.

17. N-Q5
Also to be considered is 17. R-Q1.

17. NxN 18. PxN P-B4!
Very nicely played; the threat of 19. P-K5 is not easy to meet. 19. R-Q1 may still be best, however.

19. PxP PxP 22. N-B5? RxN1
20. P-Q6 NxQP 23. QxR N-K5

21. BxB QxB 24. QxKP B-B4ch
And suddenly White's king is in real trouble for after 25. K-N2, N-N4 dis ch mates!

25. QxB NxQ 28. RxP PxR
26. B-N5 R-K1 29. RxN Q-B6
27. QR-Q1 P-R3

Black threatens QxRch, Q-K6ch, and R-K7. White has only one reply!

30. Resigns

Seeing it!!

The Penn State chess team travelled to Princeton on Sunday, January 10, for one of their frequent chess matches. The results of this match were as follows:

PENN STATE	PRINCETON
Cantone1	Berlow0
Bickham1	Spalding0
Eckman0	Randolph1
Sommerville1	Andrews0
Mathews1	MacCann0

(Here is a column which was furnished by Mord Treblow, just before George Baylor took over the COLLEGE CHESS LIFE column. Apologies are due to Mord and to the Penn State boys for delay in publication.)

For 3 Cents Plain:

All it takes is a three cent post card to inform your columnist of what is going on chess-wise at your college. So let's hear from you Now!

Necessarily, this first column contains scores of matches played by Penn State, currently the nation's only varsity chess team. To get these all it required was a short walk across campus and a half-nelson on PSU chess club's vice-prexy Gene Grumer: November 14th, the weekend of the Penn State-Pitt football game, the "Blue and White Knights" salvaged the honour of their school by beating both Pitt's A and B teams by 4-1 scores. Pitt is the current collegiate chess champion of Pennsylvania. The same weekend Penn State took the measure of a strong Carnegie Tech team 3½-1½.

Pitt A	Penn State
Henry0	Cantone1
Drew0	Bickham1
Shapiro1	Eckman0
Rockman0	Sommerville1
Iskowitz0	Shaffer1

1

Pitt B	Penn State
forfelt	Cantone1
Smith0	Bickham1
Black0	Eckman1
Rollin1	Sommerville0
Ohringer0	Shaffer1

1

Penn State	Carnegie Tech
Cantone½	Shoene½
Bickham0	Baylor1
Eckham1	Backus0
Sommerville1	Yens0
Shaffer1	Zweibaum0

3½

December 4th to 6th the "Blue and White Knights" took on four teams in

the Gotham City, winning three matches and drawing one to preserve their unbeaten record.

West Point	Penn State
Military Academy	Cantone0
Hervert1	Bickham1
Lane0	Eckman1
Worth0	Sommerville1
Pinczer0	Shaffer0
Stricklen1	

2

Marshall Chess Club	Penn State
by forfeit1	Cantone0
Lubliner0	Bickham1
Forsberg1	Eckman0
Hollyer0	Sommerville1
Widney0	Shaffer1

2

Columbia	Penn State
L. Ault½	Bickham½
Rosenstein0	Cantone1
Chodrow1	Eckman0
Abramson1	Sommerville0
Robison0	Shaffer1

2½

City College of New York	Penn State
Green1	Bickham0
Berkowitz0	Cantone1
Lanton½	Eckman½
Jackson½	Sommerville½
Kuehnrich0	Shaffer1

2

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The Reader's Road To Chess

By Kester Svendsen

DICTIONARY OF MODERN CHESS. By Byrne J. Horton. New York: Philosophical Library. Pp. 224, numerous diagrams. \$6.

As Jerry G. Spann says in his foreward "in all the great literature of chess there is no other book that accomplishes what Dr. Horton and his colleagues offer here: a concise dictionary of chess in English." The book abounds in biographical sketches of those who have made significant contributions to chess, in identification of openings and of problem motifs, and in historical information about the royal game. It is in many ways a useful book. How many non-problemists, for example, understand the term "pure mate" when they meet it in tournament game annotations? Where else can one find a sketch of Steinitz's career?

Yet it must be said the reference value of the volume would have been increased by greater editorial concern with foreign language chess periodicals and with the bibliography of chess in general. Thus the entry on "brilliancy" would have been improved by mention of Foldeak's collection of one hundred brilliancy prize games. Also, it is perhaps more accurate to describe the *British Chess Magazine* (founded 1881) as the oldest uninterrupted serial in existence; the *Deutsche Schachzeitung* (founded 1848) is now completing its one-hundred and eighth volume, having lost only four years during the war.

Serious players will regret the space given to such topics as chess adolescence, the benefits of playing chess, definition of a beginner, and a discussion of annoyances in chess playing. The space so saved might have been devoted to less chatty and more systematically documented biographies of great chess players. Spot-checking suggests that errors seem to have been kept to a minimum. Such slips as the misleading accent marks on the name Keres and the identification of the Alekhine-Chatard attack as the Albin-Chatard are inconsequential.

These limitations, which would be disabling to a chess scholar, are for the general player no doubt amply compensated by the wealth of other information such as the complete text of the laws of chess and the explanation of many terms and historical matters met in textbooks and annotated games.

SPIRO PITT METRO CHAMP

CHESS LIFE's columnist David Spiro, ("Continental Quickies" and "Imagination in Chess") scored 4-1 to take the Pittsburgh Metropolitan title in a small but strong 11-player event. Perennial winner, William Byland, took second place on tie-breaking, topping 3rd place A. Spitzer, and 4th place J. Creps, after each had scored 3½-1½. Byland won 3, losing only to Spiro, and drawing with Schoene. Spitzer also won 3, handing Spiro his only loss, but he lost to Byland and drew with Lubell. Kreps lost to Lubell, and drew with 10th place Armstrong after winning three. Virginia State Champion and Ohio Valley Champion Schoene came 5th after tie-breaking after he and Lubell had each scored 3-2. Schoene won 2, drew with Byland and Spitzer, and lost only to Spiro, while Lubell won three, but lost 2 to Byland and Spitzer.

HOW MUCH FOR THE LOT?

The following chess books, all "good" to "excellent" condition are offered to the CHESS LIFE reader submitting the highest bid for them before June 1, 1960.

CHESS FUNDAMENTALS by Capablanca

ALEKHINE-BOGOLJUBOW MATCH, 1934, by Reinfeld and Fine

CHESS POTPOURRI by Alfred Klahre

BOTVINNIK — THE INVINCIBLE by Reinfeld

NEW YORK INTERNATIONAL TOURNAMENT, 1948-49 by Pinkus, annotated by Knoch

AMONG THESE MATES by "Chie-lamangus"

U.S. CHESS FEDERATION YEAR-BOOK, 1939

MITCHELL'S GUIDE TO THE GAME OF CHESS (1941 revision by Edward Lasker)

CHESS REVIEW ANNUAL, Volume 16, 1948

Make your offer for the lot to James B. McDonald, Watertown 72, Massachusetts.



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.

Paging Fischer—Again!

A year ago we devoted a page solely to the games of Robert James Fischer in the U.S. Championship. We do so again. The sixteen year old International Grandmaster has won the Championship for the third year in succession, this time with the score of 9-2. Once more, every chess-player will want these historic games for his scrapbook.

R. BYRNE-FISCHER

Each year, during the holiday season, "Bobby" presents his public with a sensational game, a sensational gift. Remember his games with D. Byrne, Sherwin, and Reshevsky in previous Championships? This year it is his draw with Robert Byrne, who finished second.

Alekhine stressed the handling of the clock as a prime factor in the success of a chess master. Part of Bobby's invincibility is that he is seldom in time trouble. In this game, on the thirtieth move, White had five minutes left, Fischer had fifty-five! The disparity may have meant the difference between a win and a draw.

QGD: SEMI-TARRASCH DEFENSE

MCO 9: p. 192, c. 58

SECOND ROUND

U. S. Championship
New York, 1959

R. BYRNE White R. FISCHER Black

- | | |
|----------|-------|
| 1. P-Q4 | N-KB3 |
| 2. P-QB4 | P-K3 |
| 3. N-BQ3 | P-Q4 |

It is noteworthy that Fischer chose this sequence in all three times he was faced with 1. P-Q4, abandoning his habitual King's Indian. But he stuck to the Najdorf Sicilian against 1. P-K4 and, with White, still opened every game with 1. P-K4.

4. PXP NXP
Black's order of moves avoids the regular Exchange Variation.

5. N-B3
After 5. N-N, PxN, 6. B-N5 is unavailable and 6. B-B4 meets B-N5ch 7. B-Q2, B-Q3. These few, early Black moves have theoretical significance.

- | | |
|---------|-------|
| 5. | P-QB4 |
| 6. P-K3 | N-QB3 |
| 7. B-B4 | N-N |

In Round Eleven, against Reshevsky, Fischer played 7., PXP.

- | | |
|----------|-------|
| 8. PXP | |
| 8. | B-K2 |
| 9. O-O | O-O |
| 10. Q-K2 | P-QN3 |

White has a pawn-majority in the center. Black a queen-side majority.

- | | |
|----------|-------|
| 11. R-Q1 | Q-B2 |
| 12. P-K4 | B-N2 |
| 13. B-K3 | QR-B1 |

Threatening 14., PXP 15. PXP, NxP 16. BxN, QxB.

- | | |
|----------|------|
| 14. B-Q3 | |
| 14. | PxP! |

Energetic play, designed to control the QB-file. On 14., KR-Q1 or N-R4, White answers 15. QR-B1 and Black is more cramped.

15. PXP B-R6

The young Champion has no desire to simplify with 16., N-N5 16. QR-B1, Q-N1 17. B-N1, RxR 18. RxR, R-B1.

16. P-K5! N-N5

White launches his king-side attack.

17. N-N5 P-KR3

Naturally on 17., NxR? 18. QxN, White wins the KB.

18. B-R7ch K-R1

19. Q-R5 N-Q4

20. B-Q3 Q-K2

Menacing 21., NxR 22. PxN, QxN.

21. N-R7 R-N4

Threatening 22. BxP, PxR 23. QxRP, as well as 22. NxR.

21. NxR

22. PXP KR-Q1

23. R-KB1 R-Q2

Any appearances to the contrary, Black has a good game.

24. P-R4! R-B6!

In order to extricate the Knight and increase pressure on the BP.

24. R-B6!

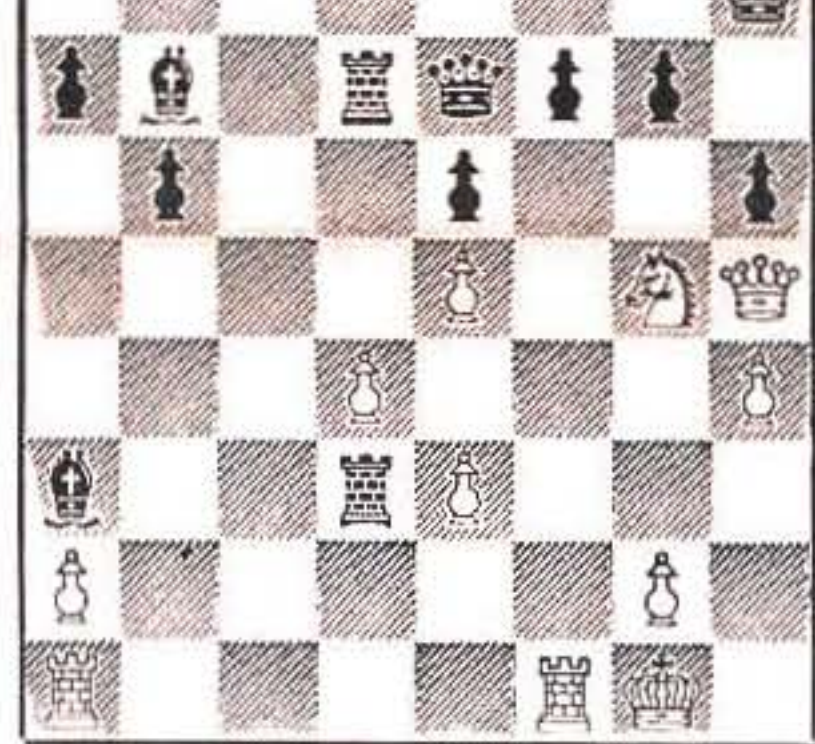
An outcome of 14., PXP.

25. N-N5

Attack and defense with combination.

If 25. B-N5, R/2-B2; if 25. QR-Q1, RxR; and if 25. Q-K2, QxP.

25. RxR!



Position after 25. RxR!

The sacrifice of the Queen is quite sound.

26. RxP R-Q7!

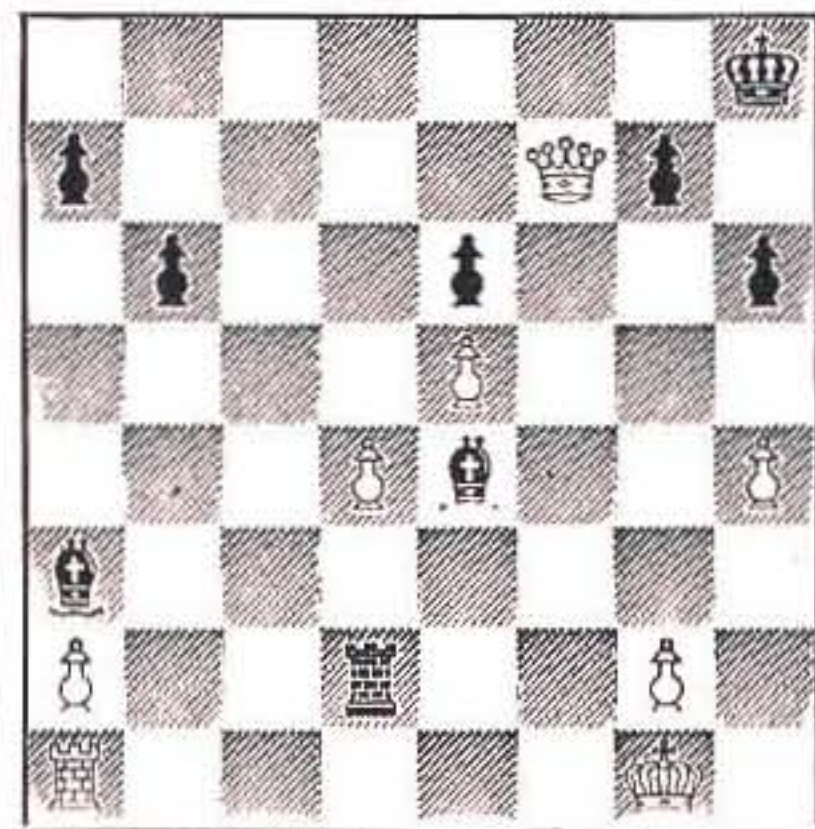
If 26., Q-K1? 27. Q-N6 wins.

27. P-K4

If 27. RxQ, RxP ch 28. K-B1, RxR. And if 27. Q-N6, RxP ch 28. K-B1, RxN wins. Great!

27. QxR 29. QxR BxP

28. NxQch RxN



Position after 29. BxP

30. R-K1

The claim that 30. QxKP wins is incorrect. Fischer shows that 30. QxP, B-N7! 31. R-K1, BxNP 32. R-Q1, BxP ch 33. K-R2, BxP ch!! 34. QxB, RxR! 35. KxB, R-Q7 ch 36. K-N3, RxP, followed by 37., R-R4, draws!

30. RxPch

More precise is 30., B-Q4!

31. K-B1 B-Q4

32. R-K2 R-N5?

Fischer nods. He gives the drawing line 32., RxR! 33. KxR, P-QR4 34. Q-K8 ch, K-R2 35. Q-R4, B-K2 36. P-R5, P-QN4! 37. QxRP, P-N5!

33. R-QB2 K-R2

34. P-R5

34. R-B8, RxRP 35. Q-N8 ch, K-N3 36. R-B7, K-B4 37. QxP, R-B5 ch 38. K-K2, K-K5 is unclear: Fischer.

34. R-N4

Threatening to win the Queen.

35. K-K2?

This gives away White's one chance to win—Fischer. Pressed for time, with a problem-like position to handle, Byrne settles for a draw. He should play 35. QxRP! If 35. R-B2? B-B5ch 36. K-K1, B-N5 ch 37. K-Q1, B-Q6! 38. R-B1, R-N7! and wins.

35. R-N7ch

36. K-Q3

If here, or on the 38th move, White plays K-B1 then Black exchanges Rooks and the Queen and four Pawns vs. two Bishops and five Pawns end-game cannot be won. See note to Black's 32nd move.

36. R-N6ch 38. K-K3 R-N6ch

37. K-K2 R-N7ch 39. K-B2 R-N4

Again threatening to win the Queen.

40. K-K2

Now if 40. QxRP? R-N7 ch and Black wins the exchange, and if 40. Q-K8, R-N7 ch 41. K-K3, RxR 42. Q-N6 ch, K-N1 43. QxR, P-QN4 and draws as previously given. This rare type of draw is one of the main features of the game.

40. R-N7ch

Drawn

Fischer claimed the draw by repetition. The writer is indebted to the Champion for his notes. They clarify a game which was misjudged by spectators, players, and annotators!

DENKER-FISCHER

Rushing tactics have scant effect on the young Wizard. Former U. S. Champion Arnold S. Denker's early king-side thrusts are calmly parried and a queen-side counter-attack puts the White Monarch to fatal flight.

QGD: VIENNA VARIATION

MCO 9: page 198 (b)

FOURTH ROUND

U. S. Championship

New York, 1959

A. DENKER White R. FISCHER Black

1. P-Q4 N-KB3 4. N-B3 B-N5

2. P-QB4 P-K3 5. B-N5?

3. N-KB3 P-Q4

5. P-K3 transposes into the Rubinstein Variation of the Nimzo-Indian. 5. Q-R4 ch, N-B3 6. P-K3, O-O 7. B-Q2! (Eliskases-Averbakh, Stockholm, 1952) offers some hope of securing the initiative.

Today's spotlight is on 5. PXP! PXP 6. B-N5, P-KR3 (6., Q-Q3 may be better) 7. B-R4! P-B4 8. P-K3, N-B3! 9. R-B1, P-B5 10. B-K2, B-K3 (10., B-KB4!) 11. O-O, O-O 12. N-Q2, B-K2 13. P-QN3! (Olafsson-Fischer, Portorozh, 1958).

5. P-KR3!

The most common book line is 5., PXP 6. P-K4, P-B4 7. BxP, PXP.

6. BxN

White avoids 6. B-R4, P-KN4 7. B-N3, PXP.

6. QxB

7. PXP

Or 7. Q-R4 ch, N-B3 8. P-K3.

7. PXP

8. R-B1

Preferable are 8. Q-N3 and 8. P-K3.

8. O-O 10. RxR P-B3

9. P-QR3 BxNch 11. P-K3 P-QR4!

The minority attack is prevented.

12. B-Q3?

With the idea of advancing his king-side pawns, White submits to a pin. Safer is 12. P-R3 followed by B-Q3 and O-O.

12. B-N5 17. Q-B5 R-Q1

13. P-R3 B-R4 18. R-N1 N-Q2

14. P-KN4 B-N3 19. NxN RxN

15. N-K5 BxB 20. P-N5 R-Q3

16. QxB Q-K2

Now Black has the advantage: his King is safer, his Rooks have better lines, and his Pawns are sounder.

21. P-KR4 P-R4

22. K-K2 P-KN3

White's KRP is a fixed weakness.

23. Q-B3 R-K3 26. KR-QB1 QR-K1

24. K-Q2 R-K5 27. P-B3 R/5-K3

25. Q-R3 Q-B2 28. R-K1 P-N3!

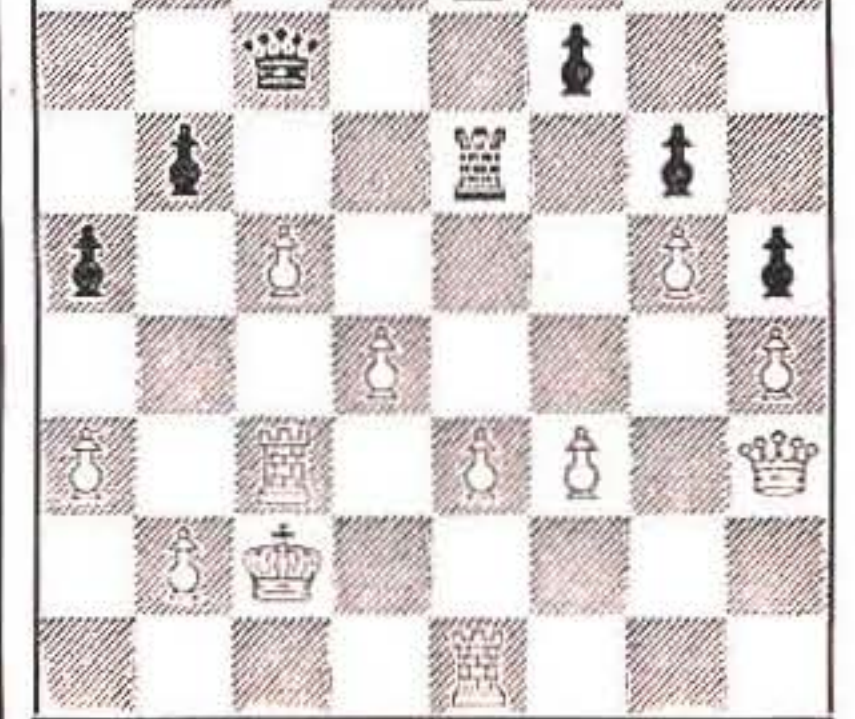
The pawn-break at QB4 must prove decisive.

29. K-B2

If 29. KR-QB1, P-QB4 30. PXP, P-Q5!

29. P-QB4

30. PXP P-Q5!



Position after 30. P-Q5!

31. PXP

If 31. R-B4, PxKP wins.

31. QxP

32. R-Q3

If 32. R-N3, R-B3 ch wins.

32. R-N1

Black finishes with faultless technique.

33. P-N3 R-B3ch 38. K-Q3 R-Q1ch

34. K-N2 R-B6! 39. K-K4 Q-B5ch

35. RxR PxRch 40. K-K5 R-Q4ch

36. KxP QxNPch Resigns

37. K-Q2 Q-R7ch

It is mate with 41. K-B6, Q-B3 ch 42. K-K7, Q-Q3 ch 43. K-K8, Q-B1.

And here are the scores of Fischer's other games from the 1959-60 U. S. Championship—

FIRST ROUND

PETROV'S DEFENSE

MCO 9: p. 56, c. 5

White Black

R. FISCHER A. BISGUIER

1. P-K4 P-K4 31. P-R4 P-Q4

2. N-KB3 N-KB3 32. P-B3 R-N8ch

3. NxP P-Q3 33. K-Q2 R-N7ch

4. N-KB3 NxP 34. K-B1 R-N8ch

5. Q-K2 Q-K2 35. K-B2 R-QR8

6. P-Q3 N-KB3 36. R-N5 RxP

7. B-N5 QxQch 37. RxP K-B2

8. BxQ B-K2 38. P-KN4 K-B3

9. N-B3 B-Q2 39. R-Q2 R-R4

10. O-O-O N-B3 40. K-Q1 R-Q4

11. P-Q4 P-KR3 41. K-K2 RxRch

12. B-R4 O-O-O 42. KxR K-Q4

13. B-B4 QR-B1 43. K-K3 K-K4

14. QR-K1 B-Q1 44. K-B3 P-R4

15. P-Q5 QN-N1 45. K-K3 P-R5

16. N-Q4 R-K1 46. P-N5 K-B4

17. N/4-N5 BxN 47. K-Q4 KxP

18. BxB RxRch 48. KxP K-B5

19. RxR NxP 49. K-N4 K-K6

20. NxN BxB 50. KxP K-Q7

21. P-KN3 B-N4ch 51. K-N3 K-Q6

22. P-B4 P-QB3 52. P-B4 K-Q7

23. PxB PxP 53. K-R4 K-B7

24. R-K7 PxN 54. K-R3 K-Q6

25. RxBP RxP 55. K-N3 P-N3

26. RxKNP N-B3 56. K-N4 K-B7

27. RxKNP N-K4 57. K-R3 K-Q6

28. R-N7 R-N7 58. K-N3 K-Q7

29. B-Q3 N-B5 59. K-R4 K-B7

30. BxN PxB 60. P-N4 Resigns

THIRD ROUND

CARO-KANN DEFENSE

MCO 9: p. 89, c. 26 (b:A)

White Black

R. FISCHER R. WEINSTEIN

1. P-K4 P-QB3 23. BxN QxB

2. N-QB3 P-Q4 24. Q-B5 Q-B5

3. N-B3 B-N5 25. QxQ PxQ

4. P-KR3 BxN 26. P-N3 R-Q5

5. QxB N-B3 27. RxR PxR
6. P-Q3 P-K3 28. K-B1 R-K1
7. P-KN3 B-K2 29. P-KB3 R-K4
8. B-N2 PxP 30. R-Q1 P-QB4
9. PxP P-K4 31. P-B3 PxBP
10. O-O QN-Q2 32. R-B1 P-B4
11. N-Q1 O-O 33. KPxP RxP
12. N-K3 P-KN3 34. RxP PxP
13. R-Q1 Q-B2 35. RxNP P-B5
14. N-N4 P-KR4 36. R-R R-B4
15. NxNch NxN 37. K-K2 P-B6
16. B-N5 N-R2 38. K-Q1 P-B7ch
17. B-R6 KR-Q1 39. K-B1 P-R4
18. B-KB1 B-N4 40. R-N3 K-N2
19. BxB NxN 41. R-N7ch K-B3
20. Q-K3 Q-K2 42. R-N6ch K-N2
21. P-KR4 N-K3 43. P-N4
22. B-B4 P-QN4 DRAWN

FIFTH ROUND PIRC DEFENSE

MCO 9: p. 237, c. 56 (g:c)

White **Black**
R. FISCHER **R. AULT**
1. P-K4 P-Q3 17. B-Q3 R-QN1
2. P-Q4 N-KB3 18. N-K2 N-R5
3. N-QB3 P-KN3 19. N-QB1 O-O
4. B-N5 B-N2 20. PxP PxP
5. Q-Q2 QN-Q2 21. P-R5 NxRP
6. O-O-O P-K4 22. N-B1 Q-N4
7. PxP PxP 23. B-R4 Q-N3
8. N-B3 P-KR3 24. N-K3 N-B5
9. B-R4 P-KN4 25. N-B5 B-N4
10. B-N3 Q-K2 26. Q-N3 BxN
11. P-KR4 P-N5 27. PxP Q-N2
12. N-R2 P-B3 28. BxB QxB
13. P-B3 P-KR4 29. R-R4 Q-N2
14. K-N1 B-R3 30. RxP N-KN3
15. Q-B2 N-B4 31. P-B6 Q-R1
16. B-K2 P-N4 32. RxNch Resigns

SIXTH ROUND SICILIAN DEFENSE

MCO 9: p. 151, c. 147 (e:A:4)

White **Black**
J. SHERWIN **R. FISCHER**
1. P-K4 P-QB4 19. QxBch QxQ
2. N-KB3 P-Q3 20. BxQch KxB
3. P-Q4 PxP 21. PxN BxPch
4. NxP N-KB3 22. K-N1 PxP
5. N-QB3 P-QR3 23. NxKP R-QB1
6. B-N5 P-K3 24. R-R3 P-N3
7. P-B4 B-K2 25. P-B4 KR-K1
8. Q-B3 Q-B2 26. RxB RxN
9. O-O-O QN-Q2 27. PxP PxP
10. P-KN4 P-QN4 28. R-Q7ch K-N3
11. BxN NxN 29. RxP R-K7
12. P-N5 N-Q2 30. R-R2 R-R7
13. P-QR3 B-N2 31. R/7-QR7 RxRP
14. P-KR4 P-Q4 32. R/7-R6ch K-B4
15. PxP N-N3 33. RxP R-KN5
16. P-B5 NxP 34. R-N7 K-B5
17. PxP O-O-O DRAWN
18. B-N2 NxN

SEVENTH ROUND CENTER COUNTER GAME

MCO 9: p. 162, c. 1 (c:B)

White **Black**
R. FISCHER **H. SEIDMAN**
1. P-K4 P-Q4 10. P-QR3 R-Q1
2. PxP QxP 11. B-Q2 R-Q3
3. N-QB3 Q-QR4 12. PxN Q-KB4
4. P-Q4 N-KB3 13. B-N3 N-K5
5. N-B3 N-B3 14. RxB RxN
6. P-Q5 QN-N5 15. Q-R1 NxN
7. B-N5ch P-B3 16. PxN R-Q3
8. PxP PxP 17. O-O Resigns
9. B-R4 B-R3

EIGHTH ROUND RUY LOPEZ

MCO 9: p. 44, c. 98

White **Black**
R. FISCHER **S. BERNSTEIN**
1. P-K4 P-K4 20. PxP R-Q1
2. N-KB3 N-QB3 21. P-R4 P-N5
3. B-N5 P-QR3 22. P-Q5 P-N1
4. B-R4 N-B3 23. P-Q6 BxP
5. O-O B-K2 24. B-B4 R-QB1
6. R-K1 P-QN4 25. BxP R/1xP
7. B-N3 O-O 26. B-N5 R-N3
8. P-B3 P-Q4 27. P-B4 P-Q4
9. PxP P-K5 28. P-R5 P-N4ch
10. PxN PxN 29. KxP P-R3ch
11. QxP B-KN5 30. K-N4 P-N1
12. Q-N3 B-Q3 31. P-R6 PxP
13. Q-R4 R-K1 32. P-R7 R-R1
14. P-B3 B-B4 33. B-B6 P-R4ch
15. P-Q4 BxPch 34. K-N5 RxN
16. KxB N-N5ch 35. RxR RxP
17. K-N3 QxQch 36. R-QB1 R-R7
18. KxQ RxR 37. RxP RxP
19. PxN RxB 38. P-B6 Resigns

NINTH ROUND SICILIAN DEFENSE

MCO 9: p. 151, c. 147, (e:A:4)

White **Black**
E. MEDNIS **R. FISCHER**
1. P-K4 P-QB4 22. KR-N1 K-K2
2. N-KB3 P-Q3 23. Q-K2 B-R3

3. P-Q4 PxP 24. R-N4 KR-QB1
4. NxP N-KB3 25. Q-B2 R-N2
5. N-QB3 P-QR3 26. R-QN1 R/1-QN1
6. B-N5 P-K3 27. N-K4 R-N3
7. P-B4 B-K2 28. NxBP Q-N2
8. Q-B3 Q-B2 29. N-N8ch K-B1
9. O-O-O QN-Q2 30. P-B3 B-B8
10. P-KN4 P-N4 31. R-N2 RxPch
11. BxN PxP 32. RxR BxR
12. P-QR3 B-N2 33. Q-B2 Q-N4
13. P-B5 P-K4 34. P-B6 Q-R4
14. KN-K2 N-N3 35. QxB RxQch
15. N-Q5 BxN 36. KxR QxP
16. PxP R-QB1 37. R-N7 Q-Q7ch
17. N-B3 N-B5 38. K-N1 Q-Q8ch
18. BxN PxP 39. K-N2 Q-N6ch
19. K-N1 R-QN1 40. K-B1 QxBPch
20. K-R2 P-KR4 Resigns
21. PxP B-B1

TENTH ROUND SICILIAN DEFENSE

MCO 9: p. 133, c. 65 (t)

White **Black**
R. FISCHER **P. BENKO**
1. P-K4 P-QB4 36. R-K3 P-B3
2. N-KB3 P-Q3 37. N-K6ch BxN
3. P-Q4 PxP 38. RxB PxP
4. NxP N-KB3 39. BPxP R-Q5
5. N-QB3 N-B3 40. RxBP RxP
6. B-KN5 P-K3 41. R-R6 R-R8ch
7. Q-Q2 B-K2 42. K-N2 R-R7ch
8. O-O-O O-O 43. K-R3 R-R6
9. N-N3 Q-N3 44. RxRP P-R3
10. P-B3 R-Q1 45. R-R8ch K-B2
11. B-K3 Q-B2 46. PxP RxP
12. Q-B2 N-Q2 47. K-N4 P-N4
13. N-N5 Q-N1 48. R-R7ch K-B3
14. P-N4 P-QR3 49. P-R4 P-N5
15. N/5-Q4 N/2-K4 50. R-Q7 P-N6
16. P-N5 P-Q4 51. R-Q6ch K-B2
17. PxP PxP 52. R-Q7ch K-B3
18. P-KR4 N-B5 53. R-Q1 P-N7
19. NxN PxN 54. R-KN1 R-N3
20. B-B5 BxB 55. P-R5 K-K2
21. QxB Q-B5ch 56. P-R6 R-N3ch
22. K-N1 N-K6 57. K-R5 RxP
23. R-K1 P-Q5 58. RxP R-R6ch
24. B-Q3 B-K3 59. K-N6 R-N6ch
25. B-K4 N-B4 60. K-B5 R-QR6
26. BxN BxB 61. P-R7 K-K3
27. Q-K5 QxQ 62. R-N7 R-R8
28. RxQ P-N3 63. K-B6 R-R7
29. R-Q1 P-Q6 64. K-N7 R-N7ch
30. PxP BxPch 65. K-B8 R-QR7
31. K-B1 B-B5 66. K-N8 R-N7ch
32. RxRch RxR 67. R-N7 R-KR7
33. N-B5 B-Q4 68. P-R8 Q R-R1ch
34. P-B4 K-B1 69. K-R2 Resigns
35. P-N3 P-QR4

ELEVENTH ROUND QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

MCO 9: p. 192, c. 58

White **Black**
S. RESHEVSKY **R. FISCHER**
1. P-Q4 N-KB3 21. QR-K1 BxN
2. P-QB4 P-K3 22. PxP R xP
3. N-QB3 P-Q4 23. P-R4 B-K2
4. PxP NxP 24. P-KB4 RxR
5. N-B3 P-QB4 25. QxR BxB
6. P-K3 N-QB3 26. BPxP Q-R4
7. B-B4 PxP 27. B-B4 N-K4
8. PxP B-K2 28. QxN QxQ
9. O-O O-O 29. BxPch KxB
10. R-K1 P-QR3 30. RxQ RxP
11. B-Q3 B-Q2 31. R-K4 P-N3
12. P-QR3 N xN 32. R-QN4 P-N3
13. PxN R-B1 33. K-N2 K-K3
14. Q-B2 P-KN3 34. R-K4ch K-Q2
15. B-R6 R-K1 35. K-N3 P-N4
16. R-K4 B-B1 36. PxP PxP
17. B-KN5 Q-B2 37. P-B4 R-N3
18. P-KR4 P-K4 38. P-N4 K-Q3
19. PxP B-KB4 39. K-N4 K-B4
20. R-K2 B-KN5 40. R-N1 Drawn

SCHOENE OHIO VALLEY OPEN CHAMP

From the Pittsburgh Chess Club's excellent "en passant"—a mimeographed quarterly full of interesting news and games from that active chess area—we learn that the Ohio Valley Open was won by Schoene, the boy from Carnegie Tech, who had previously knocked off the Virginia State Championship for 1959. Schoene won four and drew one for 4½-½ in the 32-player event. Three players scored 4-1, placing 2nd to 4th in the order listed: J. Witczek, E. Stearns, and G. Olsson. After scoring 3½-1½ the following players placed 5th to 7th: M. Lubell, T. Wozney, and T. Ciarlariello.

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.

Some More About The Keymove!

We warned our inexperienced solvers and beginners in the realm of problems never to look for a check-giving keymove. But we added that if the play justifies such a crude and unproblematic solution, it is perfectly acceptable to build a two-mover with such a solution. We give below 2 examples (both old-timers) of problems in which the fundamental idea of the composers was: build a two-mover with a check-giving key, thus breaking the rules of orthodoxy, and surprise the solvers.

Ua Tane, Good Companion 1918: r1nrn1q1/RP1P1P1R/3k2P/1P2N3/6P1/2Q5/B7/K7 Solution: 1. N-B4 check! granting 5 flights to the B1K.

Samuel Lloyd, La Strategy 1867: 5R2/1N3p2/3pk3/6PR/3Q4/B3K3/8/8

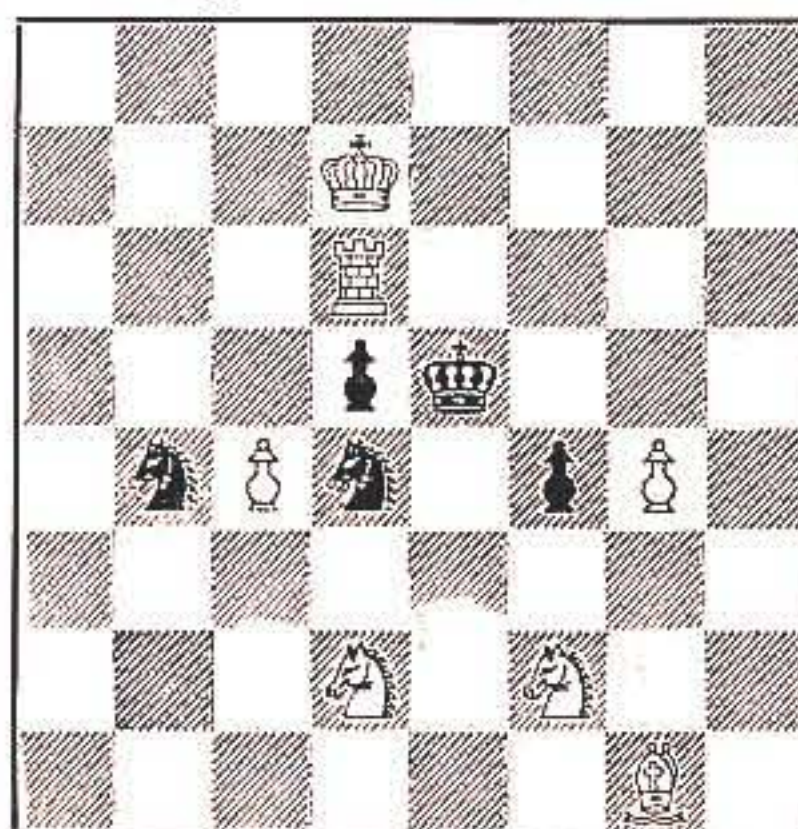
Solution: 1. Q-KN4 check! Compare the mates set before this key is made, with those following certain B1 moves after the key.

To be continued.

Problem No. 1065

By C. Groeneveld
Aalton, Holland

Original for Chess Life

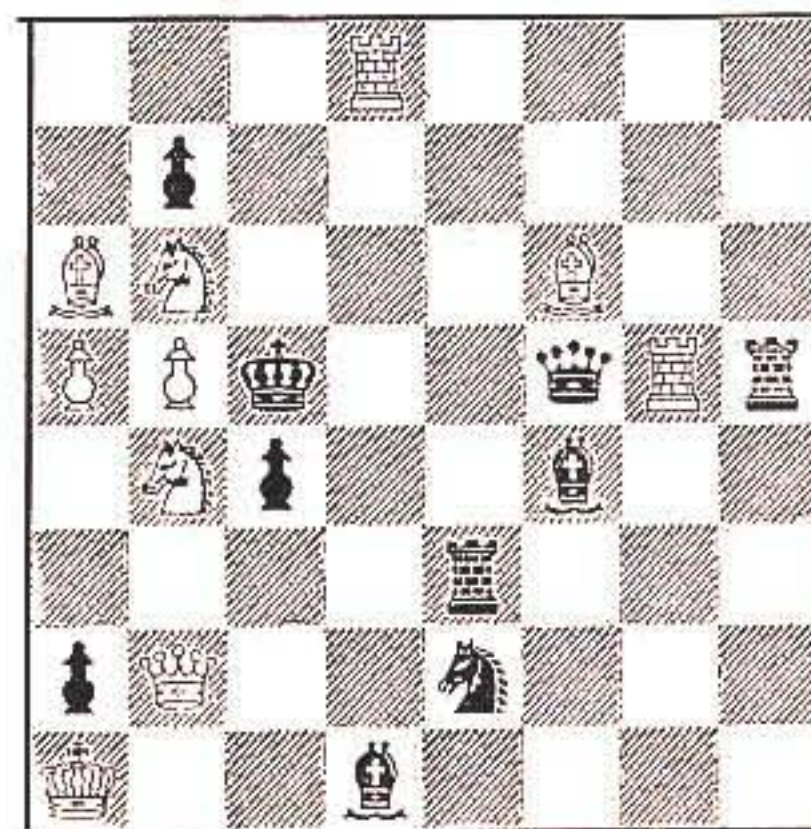


Mate in two moves

Problem No. 1066

By Tan Hien Yan
Djakarta, Indonesia

Original for Chess Life

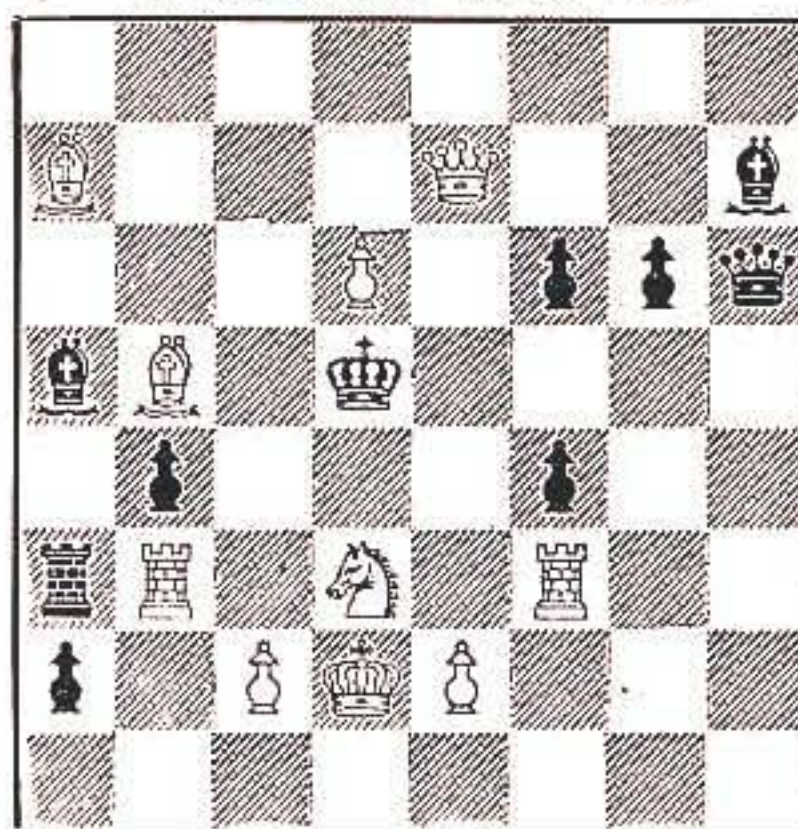


Mate in two moves

Problem No. 1067

By Vaux Wilson
Yardley, Pa.

Original for Chess Life

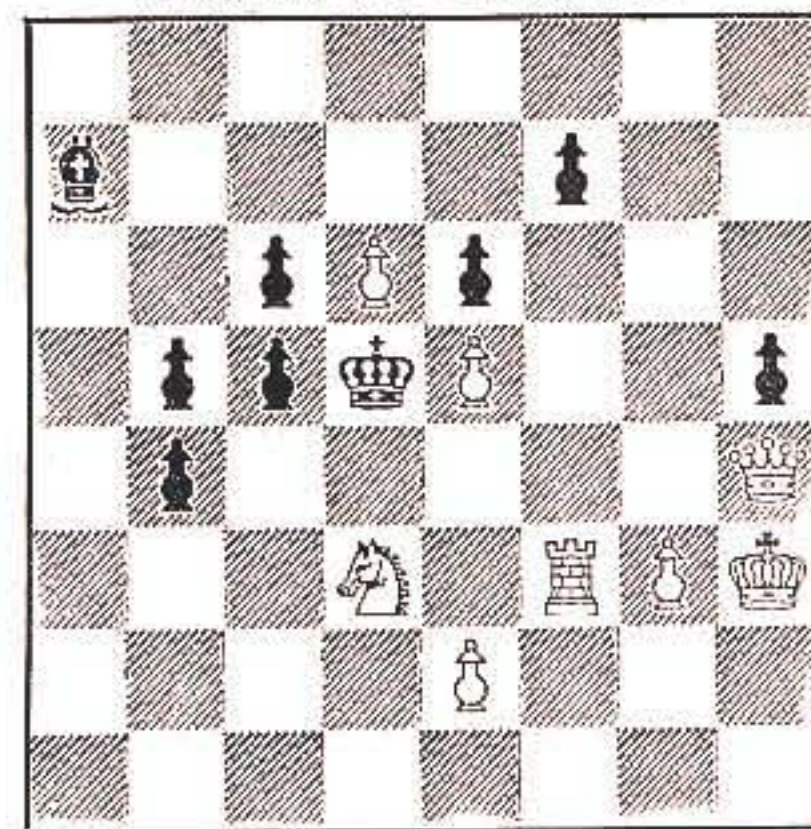


Mate in two moves

Problem No. 1068

By J. C. Morra
Cordoba, Argentina

Original for Chess Life



Mate in three moves

Solutions to "Mate the Subtle Way"

No. 1053 Hjelte: set: 1. PxP, 2. Q-Q6. Key 1. Q-Q6 threatening 2. QxP. 1. B-Q5, 2. NxP(B4); 1. BxPch! 2. NxP; 1. N-Q4, 2. N(N2)xP; 1. N-R4, 2. N-R4; 1. KxP, 2. Q-N4. 1054 Holladay: key 1. Q-N3 threat 2. Q-Q5. Black K has 2 flights and threatens 2 checks! Key produces 7 variations and meets these B1 threats, all with only 14 pieces! (Judge Mansfield.) No. 1055 Lin: set play: if 1. KxR, 2. RxR mate. If 1. RxBR, 2. QxR. If 1. RxKR, 2. B-B3 dbl.ch. If 1. P-Q4, 2. N-B6. Keymove 1. Q-KB5 waiting. All set mates change! (Except after 1. R-Q4, 2. QxR.) No. 1056 Dr. Keeney: keymove 1. R-B7 waiting! Subtle key justified only by: 1. P-K4, 2. B-Q2ch! KxP, 3. R-Q7 mate. Other variations: 1. RxN, 2. N-B6 etc. 1. P-B7, 2. N-Q2 etc. 1. B-B8, 2. RxP short mate.

TOURNAMENT REMINDERS

April 8-10—NEW JERSEY STATE AMATEUR, Hammonton, N.J. (C.L. 3/5/60)
15-16—NEW JERSEY STATE INTERCOLLEGIATE, Princeton, N.J. (C.L.3/5/60)
22-24—NEW JERSEY STATE HIGH SCHOOL TEAM CHAMPIONSHIPS, East Orange, N.J. (C.L. 3/5/60)
22-24—PHOENIX CITY OPEN, Phoenix, Arizona. (C.L.3/5/60)
22-24-30 and May 1—MARYLAND OPEN, Dundalk, Md. On successive weekends. (C.L.3/5/60)
29-30 and May 1—MIDCONTINENT OPEN, and KANSAS STATE CHAMPIONSHIP, Russell, Kansas (C.L.3/5/60)

Are You a Member?

Join the USCFI It is always a sound opening move.

Chess Life Tuesday, Page 7
April 5, 1960

BEYOND THE BORDER

by PAUL LEITH

HASTINGS, England, International Tournament, 1959-60.

Dr. Karl Burger of New York, one of ten contestants in the 35th Hastings Congress Major Tournament, Dec. 30-Jan. 8th, wound up in ninth place with 2½ points (W1 L5 D3); he drew against International Masters Harry Golombek and Cenek Kottnauer.

S. Gligoric of Yugoslavia was first with 7½ (9). Tied for second were Y. Averbach (USSR) and W. Uhlmann (East Germany), 6½. M. Bobotsev of Bulgaria was fourth with 5½. Golombek and Kottnauer tied for 5th with 4½. A. Pomar (Spain) was seventh with 4 points.

It was at the First Hastings Congress in 1895 that Pillsbury zoomed to international fame by winning first place, ahead of Tchi-gorin, World Champion Emanuel Lasker, Tarrasch and Steinitz.

A reader wrote to the British Chess Magazine: "Irrespective of the results obtained by Kottnauer, Golombek and Winsor—who may or may not be stronger than the players to be mentioned—the future of British chess would be better served if Penrose, Clarke, Gibbs, Lloyd, Edwards, Gray, Haygarth or Rumens had filled their places." Any resemblance to our recent U.S. Championship is purely coincidental.

WOMEN'S WORLD CHAMPIONSHIP, Moscow, Dec. 1959.

Mrs. Elizabeta Bikova (USSR) retained her crown by defeating Mrs. K. Zvorikina 8½-4½.

Zonals for the 1962 title match take place this year. At the 1961 Women Candidates Tournament in Yugoslavia, we will be represented by Miss Lisa Lane of Philadelphia and Mrs. G. K. Gresser of New York, first and second respectively at the 1959 U.S. Women's Championship Tournament.

MEN'S WORLD CHAMPIONSHIP.

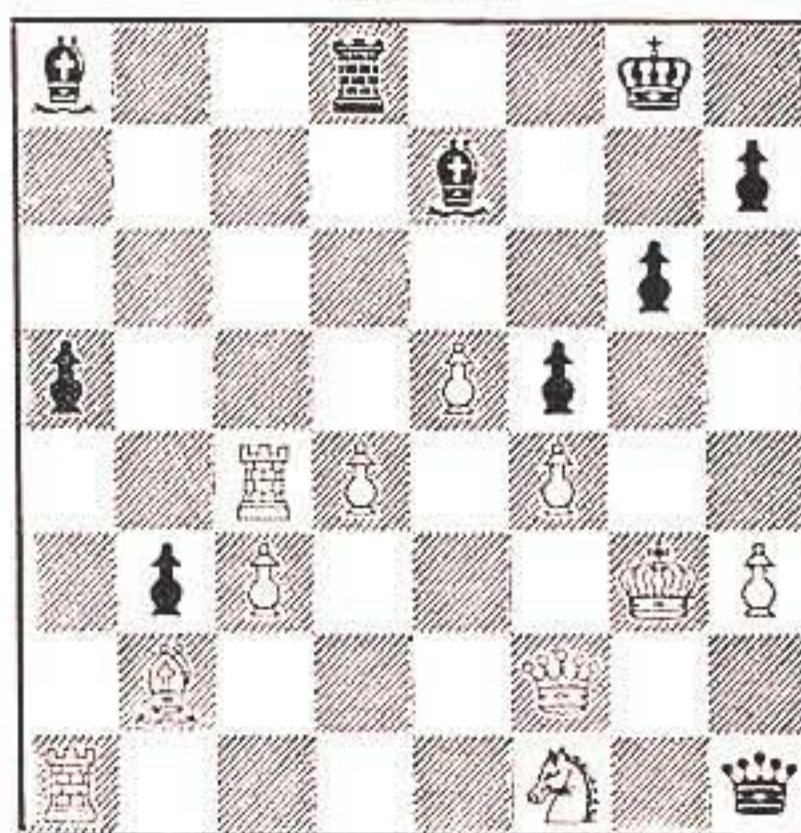
The world title match between the Champion, Dr. Mikhail Botvinnik and the challenger Mikhail Tahl begins March 15th in Moscow. To win the match of 24 games, Tahl must win 12½ points. In 1956, Botvinnik and Bikova lost their titles, only to win them back in return matches in 1958. Bikova, 46 years of age, recently retained her crown by defeating Zvorikina, 39. Will Botvinnik, 48 years old, follow the pattern by beating 23 year old Tahl?

ENGLAND.

The London Junior Championship was held in January in six sections, with 425 players, boys and girls from 7 to 18 years of age. Twenty-two girls took part. The sections were: 1) Preliminary Under-twelve Boys' Championship; 2) Junior Under-fourteen Boys' Championship; 3) Intermediate Under-sixteen Boys' Championship; 4) Senior Under-eighteen Boys' Championship; 5) Junior Under-fourteen Girls' Championship; 6) Senior Under-eighteen Girls' Championship.

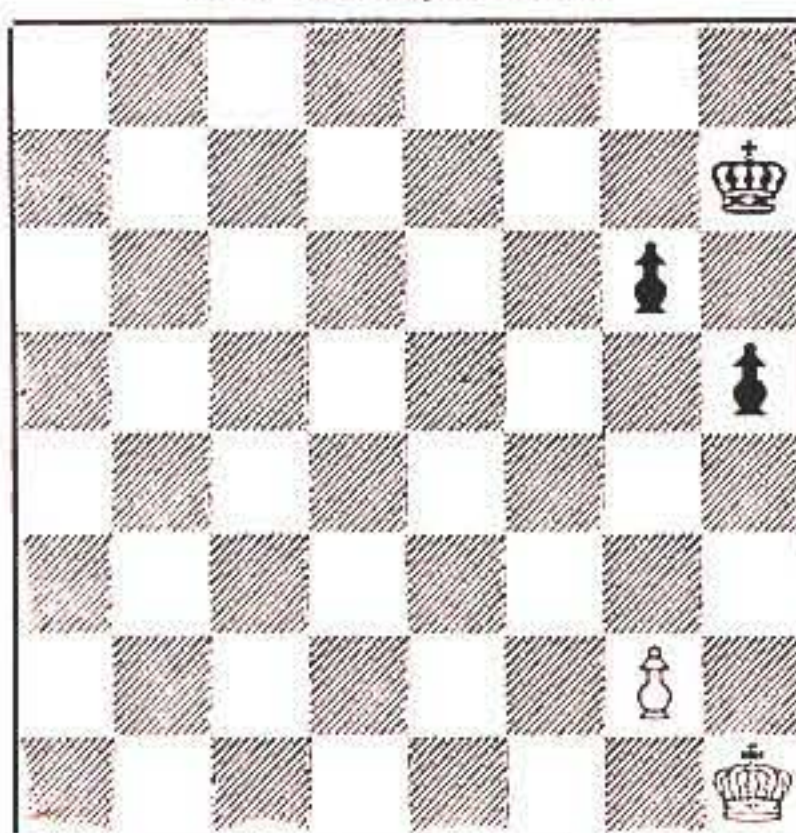
Finish It The Clever Way! by Edmund Nash

Position No. 237
GLIGORIC vs. SMYSLOV
Kiev, 1959



Black to play and win

Position No. 238
by T. B. GORGIEV
"La Strategie" 1936



White to play and win

In Position No. 237, Black made one move and White resigned.

No. 238 is another prewar composition of the Soviet composer T. B. Gorgiev, taken from his book, "Izbrannye Etudy," 1959, which by its dated endgame studies indicates a new productive period from 1956 on. Since graduation from medical school in 1945 he has been engaged in scientific work in the field of microbiology and epidemiology. The present position is very instructive, and the stalemate finish is memorable. White will lose if he plays 1. P-N3? K-R3; 2. K-N2; K-N4; 3. K-R3; K-B3; 4. K-R4 (if P-N4, K-N4 wins), K-B4; 5. K-R3, K-N4 wins. For solutions, please see bottom Col. 4 this page.

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

The Senior Boy Champion gets a free entry to the British Boys' Championship and free accommodation. All Champions have a free entry with free accommodation to the Bognor Regis Easter Congress.

Can any city in the USA match this?

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.

BEFORE April 15, 1960

1960 ANNUAL USCF RATED OPEN POSTAL TOURNAMENT

Sponsored by The Courier Postal Chess Club, Terryville, Connecticut. USCF membership required. Substantial prizes. All entries must be postmarked not later than April 15, 1960. For full information, write the Tournament Director, V. M. Kimm, P.O. Box 104, Terryville, Conn.

April 16-17

SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY OPEN CHAMPIONSHIP

In Californian Hotel, Fresno, Cal. Open to all who are to become USCF members. 5 rd. Swiss; 3 rds. Apr. 16, 2 rds. Apr. 17. Entry fee \$5.50, with \$5 of this going for cash prizes, and 50c for expenses, including USCF rating fees. Time limit: 60 moves in 2 hrs. Trophy to winner. Entries close April 16, 9:30 AM. Address entries and inquiries to Philip D. Smith, 1331 W. Robinson Ave., Fresno, California.

April 23-24

KENTUCKY STATE CHAMPIONSHIP

5 round Swiss, open to all USCF members, or those who will become members. To be played at Louisville

YMCA, 231 W. Broadway, Louisville 2, Ky. Time limit, 45 moves in 2 hrs. Entry fee, \$4 for those registering before April 18, after that date, \$5. Prizes: 1st, \$50 guaranteed; other prizes depending on number of entries; COURIER-JOURNAL SHOWALTER TROPHY to highest scoring Kentucky player. Registration at playing site 8:30 AM to 9:30 AM, April 23. 1st round at 10 AM. TD, R. W. Shields, Second Division, unrated event played concurrently. EF: \$2.00, 1st Prize, \$10 and trophy. For advance registration or further details, write: Robert Jacobs, 200 E. Southern Heights, Louisville 9, Kentucky.

April 23-24

2nd Birmingham Open

Will be held at Stockham Lounge, Birmingham-Southern College, Birmingham, Alabama. Five round Swiss. Registration 8:00 a.m., April 23rd. Entrance fee \$1.00, plus USCF membership. \$50.00 in prize money will be available for the top three places. Address inquiries to Dr. W. H. Myer, Birmingham-Southern College, Birmingham 4, Alabama.

April 29, 30 & May 1

Wisconsin Championship

Place: Retlaw Hotel, Fond du Lac, Wisconsin

Type: Seven round Swiss, 100% USCF rated

Eligibility: Open to residents of Wisconsin; regular members of Wisconsin Chess Clubs and all former state champions who may reside outside of Wisconsin

Entry fee: \$5.00; for Juniors \$3.00. USCF Membership required, non members may join at registration.

Prizes: Trophies will be awarded for the first five positions, also to the highest finishing junior and woman player.

Entries close Friday, April 29, 7:00 p.m.; play starts 8:00 p.m.

For further information write to: Arpad E. Elo; 3945 North Fiebrantz Dr., Brookfield, Wisconsin.

April 30, May 1

Lake Ontario Open

Will be held at the University Club, 26 Broadway, Rochester, N. Y. 5 round Swiss, open to all, with a time limit of 50 moves in 2 hours. \$6.00 entry fee. \$50 first prize. Address entries and inquiries to Erich Marchand, 192 Seville Drive, Rochester 17, New York.

NEW ENGLAND AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIP

April 22-23-24, 1960

YMCU

48 Boylston St.
Boston, Mass.

WHO CAN PLAY: Open to all chessplayers except rated Masters who are or who become USCF members.

TYPE OF TOURNAMENT: Six round Swiss system. 50 moves in 2 hours and 25 moves per hour thereafter in 1st, 4th and 6th rounds. Adjudications after four hours of play in 2nd, 3rd and 5th rounds. Ties broken by Median system. First round begins 8 PM, Friday, April 22nd. **ENTRY FEE:** \$5.00 to USCF members. Non-members must pay additional \$5.00 USCF dues. **DIRECTOR:** USCF Business Manager Frank R. Brady.

HOW TO ENTER: Entries will be accepted at the YMCU from 6 to 7:30 PM on April 22nd at the YMCU or in advance by mail to

U.S. Chess Federation
80 East 11th St.
New York 3, N.Y.

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Solutions To Finish it the Clever Way:

Position No. 237: 1., P-R4! (the threat is 2., P-R5 mate), and White resigned. If 2. Q-K2, Q-N8 ch and mates.

Position No. 238: 1. K-R2, K-R3; 2. K-N3! K-N4; 3. K-R3! (in this position, White with the move loses—3. K-N3, P-R5ch wins; or, 3. P-N3, K-B3; 4. K-N2, K-B4; 5. K-R3, K-N4; 6. K-R2, K-N5; 7. K-N2, P-R5 wins), K-B4; 4. K-R4! K-B5; 5. P-N4! PxP; stalemate. If 1., P-N4; 2. K-N3, K-N3; 3. K-B3, P-N5ch (if K-B3; 4. P-N3 gives a book drawn position); 4. K-B4, K-B3; 5. P-N3, K-N3; 6. K-K3, K-N4; 7. K-B2, K-B4; 8. K-K3, K-K4; 9. K-Q3, K-Q4; 10. K-K3 draws (if 6., K-B4; 7. K-B2, K-K5; 8. K-K2, K-Q5; 9. K-Q2 draws).