

Chess Life



America's Chess Newspaper

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15 Cents

What's The Best Move?

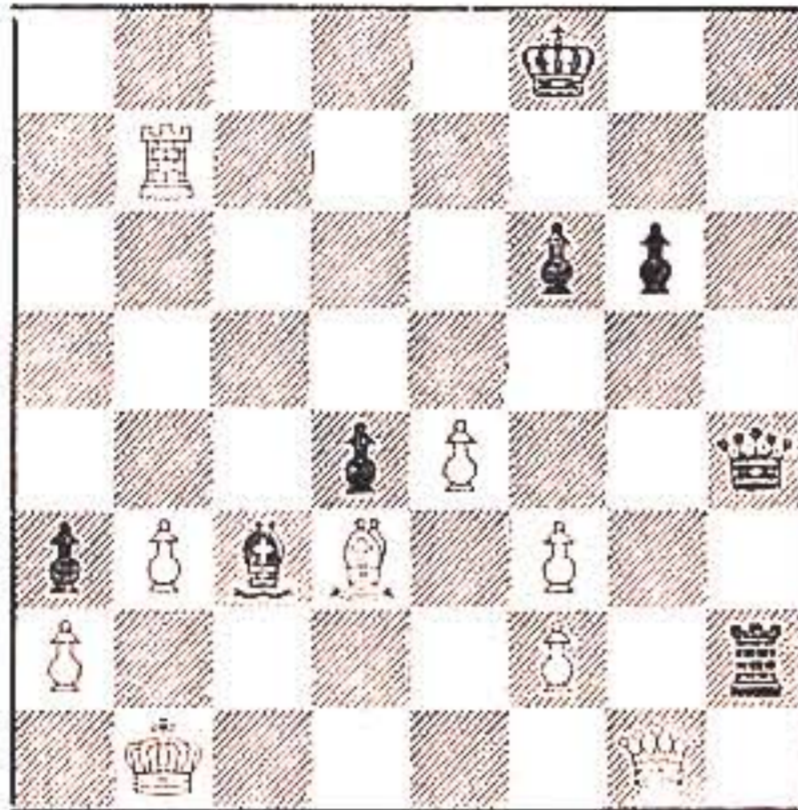
Conducted by
RUSSELL CHAUVENET

SEND solutions to Position No. 188 to reach Russell Chauvenet, 721 Gist Ave., Silver Springs, Md., by August 20, 1956. With your solution, please send analysis or reasons supporting your choice of "Best Move" or moves.

Solution to Position No. 188 will appear in the September 5, 1956 issue.

NOTE: Do not place solutions to two positions on one card; be sure to indicate correct number of position being solved, and give the full name and address of the solver to assist in proper crediting of solution.

Position No. 188
Contributed by
PAUL H. SMITH



White to play

MAJOR J. B. HOLT

1881 — 1956

On Tuesday, July 17, 1956 Major J. B. Holt, USCF Life Director, passed peacefully away. Born July 2, 1881 at Denison, Texas, Major Holt spent a long and eventful life in which not the least of his achievements was the successful promotion of chess organizations. Born of his endeavors were the Southern Chess Association, the Correspondence Chess League of America, and the Florida Chess League, to name but three. As Director, Life Director and Secretary he gave long, faithful and energetic service to the United States Chess Federation.

May his memory remain forever green where chess is played in these United States!



U.S. JUNIOR CHAMPION!

Bobby Fischer (right) of Brooklyn in the process of defeating veteran Samuel Sklaroff of Philadelphia at the U. S. Amateur Championship in Asbury Park. Bobby is only 13 years old but shows strong indications of becoming a master.

IT'S FISCHER! IN JUNIOR

**Bobby Fischer Youngest Titleholder,
Henin Second, Feuerstein Third In Event**

By **WILLIAM ROJAM**
Staff Writer

Setting a new record in the U.S. Junior Championship by winning the title at the age of 13 on his second try (Bobby placed 20th with 5-5 score at Lincoln in 1955), Fischer becomes the youngest player to hold the U.S. Junior title. He has outdistanced two other players who also began their Junior tournament careers at the age of 11—Ross Siemms and Larry Remlinger. Siemms began his career in the Junior at Cleveland in 1947, placing 5th, placed second on S-B at Milwaukee in 1950 (losing the title to James Cross) and did not win the U.S. Junior title until Long Beach in 1954 after six attempts. Larry Remlinger placed 8th (winning the Dittmann Trophy for contestants under 15) in his first appearance in Kansas City in 1953. He placed second in 1954 at Long Beach and second at Lincoln in 1955 but has yet to win the coveted title; he was not a contender this year.

The Eleventh Annual U.S. Junior Championship began auspiciously at Philadelphia with 28 participants, representing Canada, Texas, New York, Pennsylvania, California, Rhode Island, Michigan, Georgia, Maryland, Wisconsin, Illinois, New Jersey, and Massachusetts. It was held at the Franklin Mercantile Chess Club with Bill Ruth as tournament director, assisted by D. A. Giangulio.

Early Dark Horse

Bobby Fischer of Brooklyn, a member of the Manhattan Chess Club, proved a menace to the favorites from the beginning. He drew Arthur Feuerstein, one of his most dangerous rivals, in the first round and proceeded to dispose of Carl Grossguth and William Whisler. By the fourth round, when Charles Henin of Chicago drew against Sanford Greene (he had already drawn with Feuerstein), Bobby was challenging the field, tied with George Baylor for first place with 3½-½. In the fifth round Bobby disposed of Baylor and took undisputed first place with 4½-½. Henin was second with 4-1, tied with Sydney Geller, and fighting for fourth with 3½-1½ were George Baylor, Thomas Levine, and Kenneth Blake.

Sixth Round Upset

A dramatic sixth round saw Fischer lose to his other principal rival, Henin, while Feuerstein, Geller, and Baylor also tallied wins. The lead quickly shifted with Henin ahead with 5-1, tied with Sydney Geller of Philadelphia. Fischer and Baylor followed with 4½-1½, trailed by Feuerstein with

U.S. JUNIOR

Final Standings—Leaders

1. B. Fischer 8½-1½	4. S. Geller 7-3
2. G. Henin 8-2	5. G. Baylor 6-4
3. Feuerstein 8-2	6. T. Levine 6-4

4-2. Already the field seemed narrowed to these five contender.

Round seven saw Geller and Baylor drop points, while Fischer, Henin, and Feuerstein won. Henin holds undisputed lead with 6-1; on his heels is Fischer with 5½-1½, while pressing doggedly behind with 5-2 each are Feuerstein and Geller. Baylor has 4½-2½, tied with a new contender, Kenneth Blake. Pressing forward with 4-3 each are Thomas Levine, David Kerman, and Frank Jobin.

Henin Falters

Round eight, and Henin drops half-a-point in a game with Baylor. Feuerstein, Fischer, and Levine win; Geller and Baylor draw. Again the lead shifts with Fischer and Henin tied at 6½-1½, Feuerstein with 6-2, Geller with 5½-2½, followed by Baylor, Levine, Blake, and Jobin at 5-3. Forging ahead are Kerman and Joseph Tamargo with 4½-3½ each.

Round nine, and again Henin falters, drawing with Frank Jobin, while Fischer, Feuerstein, and Geller (Please turn to page 3, col. 1)

ATLANTIC COAST CHESS CONGRESS

Aug. 24-Sept. 3, 1956

ASBURY PARK, N. J.

ALL'S WELL THAT ENDS WELL

Mastering the End Game

By WALTER KORN, Editor of MCO

Right result—by hit or miss!

IN our last issue we showed a position wherein the Rook drew against Rook and two Pawns; this offers occasion to bust a solution given in BCE* in diagram 349 and reproduced in our diagram no. 31. Black is to move and draw, the study is by Horwitz.

The main line is drawn correctly, as stated there, with 1. ... R-R3!!; 2. K-Kt6, R-Kt3; 3. K-R5, R-Kt4; 4. R-KR6, R-R4; 5. K-Kt4, R-R5 ch; 6. K-B3, R-R6 ch; 7. K-K4, R-R5 ch; 8. K-Q3, R-KKt5; 9. P-Kt6, R-Kt8 and White cannot win because there is no haven in the neighborhood of the pawns.

From here on, Fine continues that the only win for White comes after 2. ... R-Q3; 3. K-B7, R-Q2 ch; 4. K-K6, R-R2; 5. P-Kt6 and now, as there is no more stalemate threat, White wins by 5. ... R-R1; 6. K-B5, K-Kt2; 7. R-B7 ch, K-R1; 8. K-Kt5, R-R4 ch; 9. R-B5, R-R1; 10. K-R6, R-R3; 11. R-B8 mate.

This, however, is all wrong after 4. K-K6?, R-R2; 5. P-Kt6 because of 5. ... R-R3 ch! and RxR with stalemate.

Nevertheless, White wins, but the correct course is 4. K-K8, R-R2; 5. P-Kt6, R-R1 ch; 6. K-Q7, R-R2



ch; 7. K-B8, K-Kt2; 8. R-B7 ch and wins.

The study that we had planned to show in this number will be accommodated in the next issue.

*Fine's Basic Chess Endings.



Reversing the trend of the past few years, Southern California scored a 35½-31½ victory over Northern California in a very hard fought match. In all 134 players attended and participated as contestants or spectators in this annual North-South team match.



Roger C. Martin won the annual Marshall C. C. Amateur Championship and custody of the Mauricio Calderon Trophy, which must be won three times for permanent possession. Brilliancy prizes were awarded for the most brilliant game in each round (adjudged by I. A. Horowitz) and awarded to Thomas Swinton, Saul Rubin (twice), Chester Baczynski, Mark Peckar (twice), William Drakert, and Richard Murphy (twice). The tournament brilliancy prize went to Chester Baczynski for his win over Saul Rubin.

At the same time as the above prize awards, the annual prize for the Marshall Junior Championship, a year's membership presented by Mrs. Fritz Brieger in memory of her husband, was awarded to Melvin Yosso, 1956 Junior Champion, while runner-up Leonard Diamond received a six months' membership from Mrs. Brieger. A. E. Santasiere was presented with the brilliancy prize donated by Jose Calderon for his game with Mathew De Lieto in the 1955 Championship; and Mrs. Henrietta Rogers an award for high score for women players.



Dr. Erich W. Marchand, CHESS LIFE writer on "Chess Tactics for Beginners," won the annual Rochester (N. Y.) City Championship with 11-2 score, losing games to Marvin Rogan and Dr. Max Herzberger. Marvin Rogan was second with 10½-2½, while Dr. Max Herzberger placed third with 10-3 in the 14 player round robin event. Maynard Nevid and Methodius Plaskacz shared fourth with 9-4 each. Marvin Rogan served as tournament director in the event sponsored by the USCF Affiliated Rochester Chess Club.

USSR INVITATION TO RESHEVSKY

Moscow has invited Grandmaster Samuel Reshevsky to participate in the forthcoming Alexander Alekhine Memorial Tournament in that city, and the invitation has been accepted. Presumably, this will afford the American grandmaster another opportunity of playing against World Champion Mikhail Botvinnik. According to Reshevsky's business manager, Alexander Bisno, participation in the Alekhine Memorial event will place Reshevsky in Russia at an opportune time for commencement of the 24-game match with Grandmaster David Bronstein, which has now been arranged with all major points settled. The first 12 games are to be played in Moscow and Leningrad during December and January. The remainder may be played in Stockholm and Amsterdam rather than in the USA since the State Department has so far been unwilling to waive fingerprinting and other regulations for visiting foreigners and the Soviet delegation has expressed unwillingness to comply with such requirements.

The presence of Reshevsky in the USSR will make him available for participation on the U. S. team in the International Team Tournament held there this fall in connection with the F.I.D.E. Assembly. Whether the USA will enter a team has not been decided, since the American Chess Foundation has indicated that it will probably not finance the event and financing must be arranged elsewhere by the USCF. Chairman Max Pavey of the USCF International Affairs Committee is exploring other avenues of finance and decision will probably be made at the annual USCF meeting at Oklahoma City.



Minnesota tallied 17½-9½ to best Manitoba in the annual international match at Detroit Lakes, Minn.

Minnesota	Manitoba
1. Dane Smith ½	A. Yanofsky ½
2. G. Barnes ½	H. Yanofsky ½
3. K. Pederson 0	A. Mogle 1
4. G. Koelsche 1	I. Dreman 0
5. S. Sorenson 0	H. Frank 1
6. B. Kaiser 0	S. Pedlar 1
7. S. Rein 1	B. Beddard 0
8. B. Gueydan ½	S. Cooper ½
9. H. Fructman 1	N. Garfinkel 0
10. L. Narveson ½	I. Hurwitz ½
11. L. Kile 0	M. Schulman 1
12. E. Hoeflin 1	W. Jonsson 0
13. R. Gove 1	R. Moser 0
14. C. Simmer 1	P. Buhr 0
15. P. Kirchner ½	N. Selchen ½
16. L. Knapp 0	A. Boxer 1
17. D. Terrell 1	B. Minuk 0
18. R. Braw 0	Prof. Lawson 1
19. H. Field 1	M. Kosjar 0
20. A. Filipovich ½	Dr. Wright ½
21. Al Burger 1	E. A. Canfield 0
22. G. Proechel 1	W. Rook 0
23. D. Anderson 1	McBeath 0
24. B. Wallinski 1	Bill Hunt 0
25. D. Field ½	M. Selchen ½
26. G. Ronning 1	J. Leinburd 0
27. K. Batcher 1	A. D. Divinski 0
Minnesota 17½	Manitoba 9½

Lincoln (Neb.) Chess Club: Anton Freibergs and Richard Cutts were winners of the Intermediate Section of the Spring Tournament, while Rev. Max DeWitt and David Fink shared the honors in the third group. Alexander Liepniks with 11-1 (two draws) won the Spring Speed Tourney, while John Danenfelds and Anton Freibergs tied for second place. Anton Sildmets was fourth. A USCF Club Affiliate.

Chess Life In New York

By Allen Kaufman

NEWS, RUMORS AND GOSSIP: The proposed Reshevsky-Bronstein match, which you probably first heard of in this column many months ago, seems finally about to become a reality. Unfortunately, none of the games can be played in this country because of lack of transportation funds. Several European chess centers have purchased a few games each from the match, so the players will travel around Europe during the contest.

To help Sammy get into form, a Reshevsky-Lombardy match seems likely. About eight games will be played in this city sometime between July and October, since Sammy is to meet Bronstein at the end of the year. Chess promoter Al Bisno arranged the match, and chess devotees here expect it to be a real battle. The odds favor the experienced veteran, but Lombardy can be expected to fight him every inch of the way. Incidentally, a good score may earn the youngster a berth on the American team to go to the USSR in a few months. Our Olympic team is expected to consist of Reshevsky, Evans, and Bisguier; who will the other three be?

A strong group of New York players headed south to participate in the U.S. Junior at Philadelphia.

Many local players will play at Oklahoma City. Some who must attend classes or teach at summer schools will have to pass up the U.S. Open, but intend to play at the Canadian Open in Montreal; your reporter has long felt that late August might be a better time for the U.S. Open, since many more could participate. Late August, of course, will see the New York and New Jersey State Championships in progress.

Cash vs. Trophy Prizes:

Most of the mail received by this department favors the elimination of cash prizes in all tournaments except National Championships and International Grandmaster events. Many different suggestions were made. For example, one writer urged sections in tournaments: high cash prizes in the first section, small cash prizes in the second, and trophies for the third. Since all sections are open, a player can choose the kind of opposition he wants, for the best players would naturally play in the premier section, etc. Many letters came from amateurs who clearly stated that they were not in the least interested in masters or master chess. Some even pointed out that money tends to corrupt the game. One writer suggested a "tax" of one dollar per year on every club member to support professional chess, while everyone else but masters could not play for money so collected. It is such a complicated problem that your reporter will take the summer off to consider it. See you in the fall!

HAVE YOUR TOURNAMENTS OFFICIALLY RATED

New Regulations Effective March 1, 1956

Tournaments, matches (individual or team; round robin or Swiss) are rateable when sponsored by USCF affiliated organizations, if played under FIDE Laws, directed by a competent official, and played at time limit of not more than 30 moves per hour.

The annual championship tournament of an USCF Club Chapter and the annual championship tournament of any USCF affiliate whose By-Laws provide that all its members must be USCF members also are rated without charge.

All other eligible events are rated only if official report of event is accompanied by a remittance covering a rating fee of 10c per game for all games actually played in the contest. (In a Swiss one-half the number of players times the number of rounds represents total games played if no byes or forfeits.)

Note that 10c Rating fee per game is collected from all players, whether USCF members or not.

Semi-annually ratings will be published of all participants in all USCF-Rated events.

Official rating forms should be secured in advance from:—

Montgomery Major
123 No. Humphrev Avenue
Oak Park, Illinois

Do not write to other USCF officials for these rating forms.

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Major Topics

By
Montgomery Major

Embellishments on a Simple Rhyme

*Simple Simon met a pie-man,
Going to the fair;
Says Simple Simon to the pie-man,
"Let me taste your ware."*

*Says the pie-man to Simple Simon,
"Show me first your penny."
Says Simple Simon to the pie-man,
"Indeed I have not any."*

Mother Goose's Nursery Rhymes

THERE is often a profound truth concealed in a childish rhyme, and the satires of Mother Goose (for many of them were political satires originally, as was Jonathan Swift's Gulliver's Travels) retain their freshness, not because we remember what they once satirized but because the truth peeps out disconcertingly from behind the simple rhymes.

Chess (like Panurge in Rabelais' Pantagruel) is "subject to a kind of disease, which at that time they called lack of money." It was a disease which also afflicted Simple Simon in the nursery rhyme. For Chess (like Simple Simon) when going to the chess fair is apt to be disconcerted by the request for a penny. Like Simple Simon, Chess frequently must answer: "Indeed, I have not any."

And this is an embarrassing answer when the wares displayed are an International Tournament, an International Team Match, or even a more prosaic matter of paying current bills.

Many ingenious plans have been advanced by various chess enthusiasts to cure that disease known as a lack of money. Most of them, however, hinge upon some sort of compulsion—demand that all players in tournaments be USCF members, insist that all chess clubs pay a per capita tax to the USCF. But the law did not demand that Simple Simon's parents provide him with spending money; and no court is empowered to compel a compulsory membership in the USCF.

Therefore, the cure must remain voluntary—it must come from the conscience and the heart of each chess player. We would not have it otherwise. We believe in the compulsion of the conscience working on the mind of man; we do not believe in coercion from exterior sources.

Thus the USCF can only display to chess players the wide variety of chess benefits and chess events that the pie-man of world chess carries upon his tray; the USCF can only remind chess players that these benefits (as do all benefits in this world) cost a penny. If the chess players provide the pennies, the wares can be purchased.

And until such time as chess players as a class arouse from their dreams of benefits without cost and success without effort, it remains the burden and the honor (for bearing the burden becomes an honor) of the faithful and alert members of the USCF to provide what they can for chess.

In Union circles non-members who share the advantages gained by Union negotiations are contemptuously termed "free riders"; chess has its "free riders" also, but we have not yet reached the point of viewing them contemptuously, although that day may come. Certainly, those who benefit from the services of the USCF, while clamoring for more international participation to gratify their pride in American chess, are "free riders" when they refuse to support with membership the organization to which they thrust their demands and address their criticisms.

Chess suffers from a disease known as a lack of money; no one will deny that statement. What is the cure? First and last, it lies in persuading every chess player in the USA that he should become a member of the USCF. The Federation cannot reach all these players; but the members can. Thus each member should take a missionary vow to convert to USCF membership as many non-members as he can from those he knows in his own club, his own city, and his own state.

But the cure will be slow; chess players are stubborn in their non-conformist ways. So there is a palliative that can be applied by conscientious members to ease the ravages of this disease. The palliative is contribution generously to all chess causes that need funds and issue requests for them. It is, of course, unjust that in this way a few should

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SUSTAINING: \$10.00 (Becomes Life Membership after 10 payments)

A new membership starts on 21st day of month of enrollment, expires at the end of the period for which dues are paid. Family Dues for two or more members of one family living at same address, including only one subscription to Chess Life, are at regular rates (see above) for first membership, at the following rates for each additional membership: One year \$2.50; two years \$4.75; three years \$6.75. Subscription rate of Chess Life to non-members is \$3.00 per year. Single copies 15c each.

be made to pay the way for all—but that is the way of the world. It is to correct this injustice that each member should constitute himself a committee of one to interest and gain other members, that the burden may be more widely and equally shared.

Chess in the USA cannot survive if it must copy Simple Simon's naive comment, stating always: "Indeed, I have not any."

The Kibitzer Has His Day

Dear Mr. Kerr:

Let me begin by congratulating you on the service rendered by your CHESS LIFE column on behalf of college chess in this country. I should apologize for my laxity in failing to send you news from Fordham, as you requested. (Suffice it to say that our match record for 1955-56 was 4-1, including an even break in two meetings with Columbia.)

The important matter which I must take up with you is the Uppsala tournament, a correct picture of which I do not believe the public has received. Your (later qualified) comment that "the bottom boards were too weak for the competition" strikes me as both gratuitous and inaccurate. For the benefit of the members of the U.S.C.F., upon whose support we relied, I would like to offer a personal, first-hand account and analysis of our performance. You will have my sincere gratitude if you grant my views a full airing, either in your column, or, if that has been discontinued for the summer, the letters to the editor section.

Edmar Mednis deserves great credit for facing the toughest opposition throughout and emerging with a plus score. Of his two losses, one can be attributed entirely to time pressure (which, incidentally, also prevented his beating Korchnoi), and the other to his employment of his favorite standby, the Dutch Defense. In later encounters, he bravely experimented with the defense.

William Lombardy's record speaks for itself; he achieved the best score on second board, ahead of grandmaster Ivkov.

My own play on third board can fairly be said to have been far below the form of which I have proved myself capable. Not only the dire results but the individual circumstances were a keen disappointment. My team-mates will bear out the following statement: in no less than four games, I built up winning positions (one against Ivkov), but managed to achieve two draws and two losses! The succession of bitter setbacks began to assume a nightmarish quality for me. The following is an extreme but typical example, in which I played White against Lengyel of Hungary: 1. P-QB4, N-KB3; 2. N-QB3, P-B4; 3. N-B3, P-K3; 4. P-KN3,

P-Q4; 5. PxP, NxP; 6. B-N2, N-QB3; 7. O-O, N-B2; 8. P-Q3, B-K2; 9. B-K3, P-K4; 10. R-B1, P-B3; 11. N-Q2, N-Q5; 12. N-R4, N(2)-K3; 13. N-N3, NxN; 14. QxN, Q-R4; 15. B-Q5, B-Q2; 16. BxN, QxN; 17. QxP, R-Q1; 18. B-N3, Q-R4; 19. KR-Q1, B-R5; 20. BxP, R-Q2; 21. Q-B8ch, B-Q1. The rest is too tragic to recount. The game ended on move 59, a win for BLACK!

The inexperience of Chuck Witte and Shelby Lyman is largely to blame for our dismal result on fourth board. Charles Witte is a talented player (although I may be prejudiced by his crushing defeat of me in the National Intercollegiate), and he was obviously off form in this tournament, due perhaps to psychological factors. Lyman's worst enemy was the clock. He also threw away two winning positions, through what seemed like carelessness. He is surely a better chessplayer than his score at Uppsala would indicate.

I am grateful for the opportunity of making these observations here, and, I hope, in public print.

Sincerely,

ANTHONY F. SAIDY
Capt., United States Student
Chess Team, 1956

INSTALLMENT CONTRIBUTIONS

Problemist Jacobs finds a striking solution to the problem of the Printing Deficit—a monthly installment contribution until he and other zealous USCF members have wiped the slate clean. Does Mr. Jacobs have any backers?—The Editor.

Dear Mr. Major:

As per usual I always turn to your editorial page first thing when CHESS LIFE arrives.

Bravo—that appeal should get things straightened out for our printing debt—I would like to be the first to "come across" with your suggestion.

In the mail right now goes two one dollar bills that have been hanging loose in my wallet today—over to Kenneth Harkness—with the promise of a similar contribution to be mailed to him each month from now on—"Now on" may permit quite a contribution—and then again—with an oldster at 82—the sum might not reach the proportions I might wish it. However it will help—Let's see how many will join in this movement—and just how can a dollar or two per month matter much when so many are buying cars—appliances—and what not on a similar basis.

And don't think for a minute that you are going to get retired from your editorial work on CHESS LIFE come next year end.

CHARLES S. JACOBS
Winchester, Mass.

The Madison team of Dr. L. C. Young, Ronald Rosen, Gerald Rutz, David Arganian, W. Kress, and V. Miller tallied 13-5 to win the annual Wisconsin four-city match at Hawthorne Glen. Milwaukee was second with 11½-6½, Racine third with 8½-9½, and Sheboygan fourth with 3-15. In the crucial Madison-Milwaukee encounter State Champion Jerome Kraszewski of Milwaukee lost to Dr. Young while John Grkavac on board two for Milwaukee bowed to Rosen, with only Charles Weldon of Milwaukee winning for a perfect score on board four.

Major C. A. Williamson, recent winner of the Iowa State title, won the Qualifying Tourney for the Quad-City Championship with 5½-½. Second was John Warren of Rock Island with 5-1, and third Melvin D. Matherly with 4-2. Veteran Lawrence Maher of Moline, a former Quad-City champ., failed to qualify with 3½-2½. Defending Champion Karl Wiegmann is now playing a four game match with qualifier Warren, while Williamson meets Matherly. Winners of these two matches will play a four game contest for the Quad-City title now held by Wiegmann.

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CHESS TACTICS FOR BEGINNERS

By U. S. Expert DR. ERICH W. MARCHAND



Dr. Marchand will answer beginners' questions on this page, if of sufficient general interest. Those wishing a personal reply should enclose stamped, self-addressed envelope. Address: Dr. Erich W. Marchand, 192 Seville Drive, Rochester 17, N.Y.

1. Answers to Readers' Questions

Gary G. Gentry, Youngstown, Ohio, asks about the Morra Gambit 1. P-K4, P-QB4; 2. P-Q4, PxP; 3. P-QB3, PxP; 4. KtxP. Wouldn't it be wise to delay Kt-QB3 (for Black) and castle early with a K-side fianchetto? **Answer:** There are certain difficulties with this idea. It is true that after 4., P-KKt3; 5. Q-Q4, Kt-KB3; 6. P-K5, Kt-B3 Black is in good shape. But 4., P-KKt3; 5. B-QB4, B-Kt2; 6. Q-B3, P-K3 (not 6., Kt-R3; 7. BxKt also not 6., Kt-KB3; 7. P-K5), and Black has a backward QP. 6. Q-Kt3 by White is possibly even stronger. It seems almost necessary for Black to play Kt-QB3 so as to have Kt-K4 ready at the right moment.

R. C. Olin, Tulsa, Oklahoma, asks about the line 1. P-QB4, P-K4; 2. Kt-QB3, P-KB4; 3. Kt-B3, P-Q3; 4. P-Q3; 7. O-O, P-KR3; 8. P-QKt3, QKt-Q2; 9. B-Kt2, Q-B2; 10. R-B1, O-O-O; 11. P-QKt4, K-Kt1; 12. P-QR4, P-KKt4; 13. P-QR5, B-K2; 14. P-Kt5, P-B4; 15. P-R6, P-Kt3. He feels that somehow White ought to get more out of this variation. **Answer:** He should. Instead of 15. P-R6 he should play 15. P-Kt6! For instance 15., PxP; 16. Kt-Kt5, Q-B1 (not 16., Q-B3; 17. KtxKP or 17. KtxKtP); 17. PxP, KtxP; 18. KtxKP!

Donald C. Stulken, Viroqua, Wisconsin, mentions that the Sicilian Defense Dragon Variation avoids the legion of variations in the Ruy Lopez and several other openings but does not particularly avoid the Bishop's Opening. For instance, what if White plays 1. P-K4, 2. B-B4, 3. Q-B3, 4. P-QB3, etc. **Answer:** After 1. P-K4, P-QB4; 2. B-B4 a good reply is 2., P-K3, after which White's B is somewhat misplaced. Also note that if 3. Kt-QB3 (to stop 3., P-Q4), then White foregoes the possibility of P-QB3 and P-Q4. Black can plan on the defensive formation based on P-QR3 and Q-B2. In other words it seems best in this case for Black to depart from the usual Dragon formation involving P-KKt3 and B-Kt2.

2. More About the Morra Gambit

In Section 1. above the moves 1. P-K4, P-QB4; 2. P-Q4, PxP; 3. P-QB3, PxP; 4. KtxP was referred to as the "Morra Gambit." Actually Morra himself recommends the P sacrifice only after 2. Kt-KB3, Kt-QB3, which makes some subtle differences. The line without these two moves should therefore strictly speaking not be called the Morra Gambit.

The advantage of playing P-Q4 quickly is seen in the variation 1. P-K4, P-QB4; 2. Kt-KB3, P-Q3 (a common move in place of 2., Kt-QB3); 3. P-Q4, PxP; 4. P-QB3, Kt-KB3! in which case 5. P-K5 is not so effective as would be if Black had played 2., Kt-QB3 instead of 2., P-Q3. In fact after the latter move White should not play 4. P-QB3, but simply 4. KtxP.

A striking game based on the real Morra Gambit appeared recently in the *California Chess Reporter* and also in the *Chess Correspondent*. It went as follows:

SICILIAN DEFENSE

Correspondence Game 1955-56

White	Black
TILLIETTE	GIACOMELLI
1. P-K4	10. B-B4
2. Kt-KB3	11. BxKt
3. P-Q4	12. B-Kt5ch!
4. P-B3	13. KtxKtP
5. KtxP	14. QR-B1
6. B-QB4	15. R-B7!
7. Q-K2	16. Q-Q3
8. O-O	17. P-QKt3
9. R-Q1	Resigns

A brilliant game, which should serve to give the reader some idea of what can come out of the Morra Gambit either in its proper form or in its modified form.

3. Sacrifices

A beginner should not be too eager to sacrifice material. In fact this is a temptation to which many beginners are subject. To give up a Pawn or two or even a piece for what may or may not look like a promising attack. The soundest rule is "sacrifice only your opponent's pieces."

However, as a player progresses beyond the first stages he begins to notice chances, and should indeed look for chances, to give up material, often in a way which may catch the opponent by surprise, where it can be exactly calculated that the material can be soon recovered and perhaps recovered with interest (measured in material or positional values).

Eventually a player should learn to try an occasional sacrifice where the material cannot be quickly recovered but where he really gets a fierce attack or else perhaps a paralyzing grip on the position. This type of sacrifice is for better players only and requires much care, judgment and planning.

On the other side of the ledger—a player must always be on the watch for possible sacrifices by the opponent. This is rather difficult psychologically since a normal person likes to go on his merry way without watching for hidden snares and pitfalls.

Suppose, however, that the opponent does try a sacrifice. What should you do? As usual in chess there is no fixed rule, but there are some general principles which may be helpful. Firstly, one must decide whether to accept the of-

fer. Sometimes there is no choice. If there is, it may be that the opponent has calculated all the consequences which arise when you take the sacrificed material, but not the effect of declining it. Often your decision cannot be based on exact calculation. You may have to judge whether a coming attack will be too strong if you accept. For instance if your K will become dangerously exposed you may decide not to accept even if perhaps you yourself must remain materially down (many sacrifices begin with a piece capturing a P). One warning: do not decline a sacrifice merely because you think your opponent has some clever reason for making it. Judge the position according to what you yourself see in it. If you cannot see any clear reason why not, then accept the offer. Like the man from Missouri, make them show you.

Once a sacrifice is accepted, there are several principles to keep in mind. One is the possibility of returning some or all of the material at the right moment, or even of going farther and winding up in a counter-sacrifice. In any case do not be too greedy. This is especially true if the opponent adds more sacrifices to the original one.

Most often a sacrifice is aimed at exposing the K. Then a natural rule is to work hard at getting the K into a safe situation. Often a sacrifice is based on the other side being undeveloped. Hence one should get one's pieces into action as soon as possible. An attack is usually the more dangerous the more pieces the attacker has to work with. Hence exchanging material (especially Q's) usually tends to help the defender. Another defensive idea is to keep lines closed as much as possible.

4. Refuting a Sacrifice

ENGLISH OPENING

Kodak vs. IBM TEAM MATCH

Watkins Glen, 1956

White	Black
E. MARCHAND	C. HINAMAN
1. P-QB4	4. P-Q4
2. Kt-QB3	5. Kt-Q2
3. Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3

White did not care for 5. Kt-K5 since 5., KtxKt; 6. PxKt would leave the KP in a precarious position. The text move sacrifices a P but it is clear that White can quickly recover it by a second sacrifice!

5.	KtxP	6. Kt(2)xP	QKt-B3
Or 6.	KtxP; 7. BxKt, PxKt; 8. KtxP. (a counter-counter sacrifice!)		
7. Kt-Kt3	B-B4		
8. KtxP	BxPch		
9. KxB	Q-B3	10. P-K4	KKt-K2
11. Kt-Q5	KtxKt(Q4)	13. K-K1	O-O
12. BPxKt	Kt-K4	14. B-K3

(Please turn to page 8, col. 1)

Women's Chess Life

By Willa White Owens

Address news items and inquiries on Women's Chess to Mrs. Willa White Owens, 124 South Point Drive, Avon Lake, Ohio.

BERTHA Carrasco de Budinich of Chile played Sonja Graf Stevenson of the USA in the second round of the Women's World Championship Candidates Tournament in Moscow. Grandmaster Lev-entfish of the USSR annotated the game; Dr. Algirdas Nasvitas of Cleveland read the comments to me; and here you are:

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

White	Black
Carrasco de Budinich	Graf Stevenson
1. P-Q4	P-Q4
2. P-QB4	P-K3
3. N-KB3	N-KB3
4. N-B3	P-B4
5. BPxP	KPxP

Nowadays, the usual continuation is 5., NxP; 6. P-K3, N-QB3; 7. B-B4. Here black wants to play P-B5, but if this, immediately would follow: 9. P-QR4, R-N8, 10. N-K5! Now White has forced an isolated pawn for Black. After the game, Mrs. Graf Stevenson explained that she accepted this disadvantage for the sake of getting good play for her pieces. She described her style as, "Attack, attack, and again attack."

6. P-K3	N-B3
7. B-K2	P-QR3
8. P-QR3	P-QN4
9. PxP	BxP
10. P-QN4	B-R2
11. O-O	B-N2
12. Q-N3

White starts a planned attack on the isolated Queen's pawn. 12., O-O, there could follow 13. R-Q, N-K2; 14. P-K4, to White's advantage. Therefor, Black takes her queen from the queen's file and sets a trap; 13. NxP, NxN; 14. QxN, N-Q5; 15. Q-R2, NxN ch; 16. BxN, BxB; 17. PxN, Q-N4 ch; 18. K-R, Q-R4, with a strong attack.

13. R-Q	R-Q
14. B-N2
15. NxP	O-O
16. RxN	RxR
17. QxR	N-Q5!
18. Q-R5

Other continuations are: 18. Q-K5, NxP ch; 19. K-B, QxQ; 20. NxQ, R-B; 21. R-Q, P-B3; 22. R-Q7. Or 20., P-B3; 21. N-Q3! R-B; 22. KxN, BxNP; 23. R-KN, B-K5; 24. BxP, K-B2; 25. B-Q4, R-B7ch; 26. K-Q, BxN; 27. RxPch.

18.	NxBch
19. K-B	R-B1
20. Q-B5?
21. Q-N5	Q-K5!
22. R-Q	N-B6

No better would be 20. N-N5, P-R3 and White loses a piece. Here the right move is 20. R-Q and if N-B6, then 21. BxN, RxN; 22. Q-K5! If 20., R-B7; 21. Q-K5, Q-B; 22. R-Q8. In this case black is forced to play 20., P-R3! 21. KxN, R-B7ch; 22. R-Q2, RxRch; with better possibilities.

20.	Q-K5!
21. Q-N5	N-B6
22. R-Q	P-B3
White resigns.	

Chess Club of the Oranges (N.J.): Annual tournament was won by E. T. McCormick with a 19-1 score, second Parmelee with 18½-1½, third Coughling, fourth Sturdy Smith, fifth a tie between Edison and Pennington, seventh Quillen, eighth Dubeck, ninth a tie between de la Torre and Pittner. Engraved silver spoons are to be awarded the highest six of the twenty players competing. A USCF Club Affiliate.

GUEST ANNOTATORS

Norman M. Hornstein, M.D.
Ivan Romanenko

10. Kk1-K2 Kk1-Q2

This is not merely wasting a move; it spells complete surrender of the center to White who has a fine development after his next move.

11. B-K13 B-R5? 14. P-B3! O-O
12. O-O BxB 15. QR-K1 B-K3
13. KfxB Kt-B3 16. Q-B2

A loss of tempo. 16. Qk1-K2, R-B1; 17. P-K4 seems quicker.

16. R-B1 17. Kk1-K2 Qk1-Q2

This Knight's moves are as fruitless as the connivings of Sir Tony Belch. 17. P-B4 can now give some breathing space to Black although he is still behind in development.

18. P-K4! PxB 19. PxB Kt-K13

What, again?

20. P-KR3 Q-B2 24. QxB P-K13

21. Kt-K13 QR-Q1 25. Q-K14 Kt-K2

22. P-K5 Kk1-Q4 26. R-K3

23. Kt-B5 BxKt

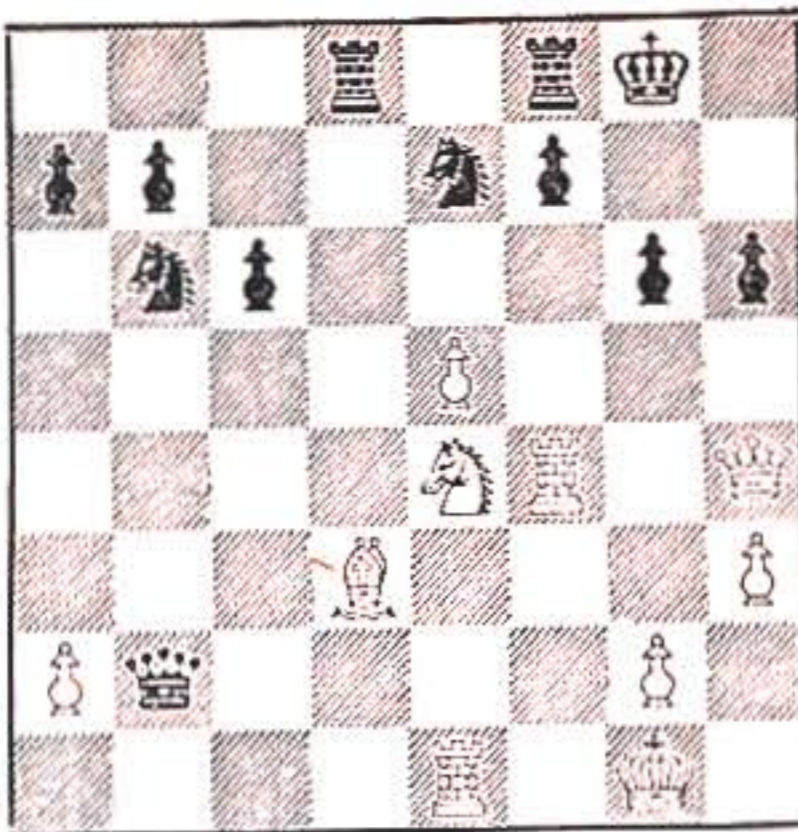
Or 26. R-B6! followed by 27. P-K6.

26. Q-Q2 29. Kt-K4! Q-B8ch

27. Q-K13 QxQP 30. R-K1 QxP

28. R-B4 Q-B4 31. Q-R4!

Herman Steiner (Los Angeles) Chess Group: Annual club election resulted in the following slate of officers: Charles Henderson, president; Eugene Rubin, vice-president; Irving Rivise, treasurer; Lena Grumette, corresponding secretary; Edythe Langdon, membership secretary; Paul Templer, chairman of House Committee; Robert Jacobs, chairman of Educational Committee; George Goehler, chairman of Steering Committee; Eugene Rubin, chairman of By-Laws Committee. The Advisory Board: Jacqueline Piatigorsky, Selma Steiner, Don Maron, and Philip McKenna. Mrs. Grumette edits the club publication "Herman Steiner Chess Group News". A USCF Club Affiliate.



31. P-KR4

31. RxB; 32. QxP with overwhelming mating threats.

32. QxKt Q-Q5ch 35. RxP!! KtxQ

33. K-R2 QxB 36. Kt-B6ch K-R1

34. P-K6 Kt-Q4 37. R-R7 mate

An excellent mating sacrifice by O'Keefe who won the Fort Wayne Open by 4½-½.

York (Pa.) Y Chess Club: Horst Bottstein with 12-1 (two draws) won the York City and County title for the third time in four years, gaining permanent possession of the rotating trophy. Second and third with 11½-1½ each were John M. Schultz and defending champion Amos Edelheit. Dave Schatanoff was fourth with 10½-2½ in the round robin event. The Junior championship was won by Jay Bortner with 14-1. Paul Vines with 13-2 was second, and third and fourth with 12-3 each were John Miller and Ira Weinstock. Dorothy Holahan was fifth with 9½-5½ in the 16-player round robin.

Mate The Subtle Way!

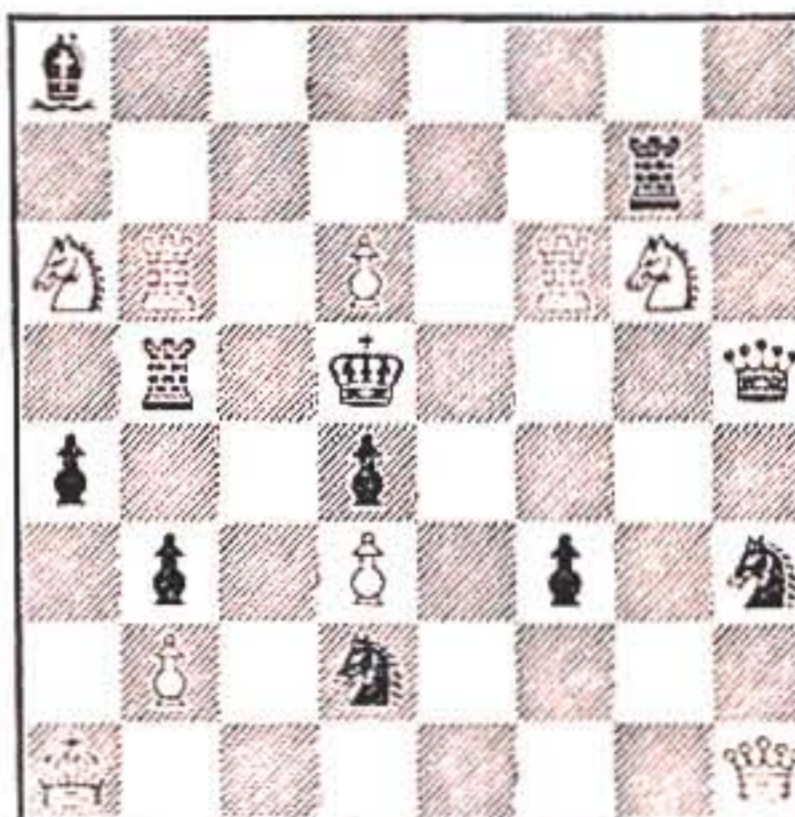
by Nicholas Gabor

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.

Problem No. 687

By Edgar Holladay

Charlottesville, Virginia
International Contest Entry



Mate in two

Problem No. 689

By Prof. Byron Zappas
Nicosia, Cyprus

International Contest Entry



Mate in two

Problem No. 691

By E. Petite
Oviedo, Spain

International Contest Entry

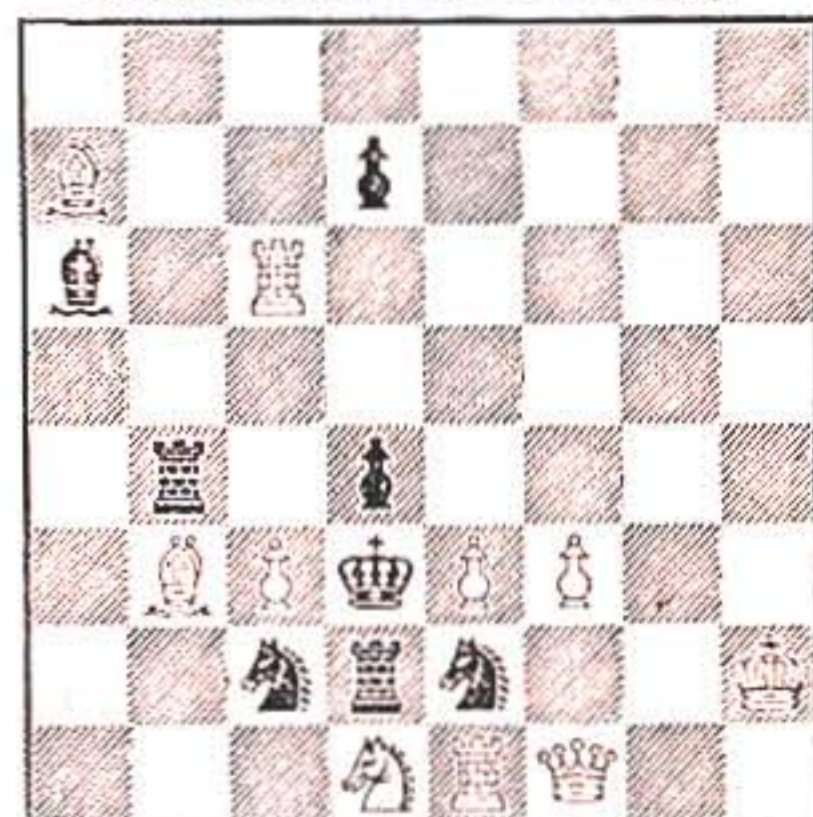


Mate in two

Problem No. 688

By F. Ravenscroft, Northbridge
and F. T. Hawes, Lithgow, N.S.W.
Australia

International Contest Entry

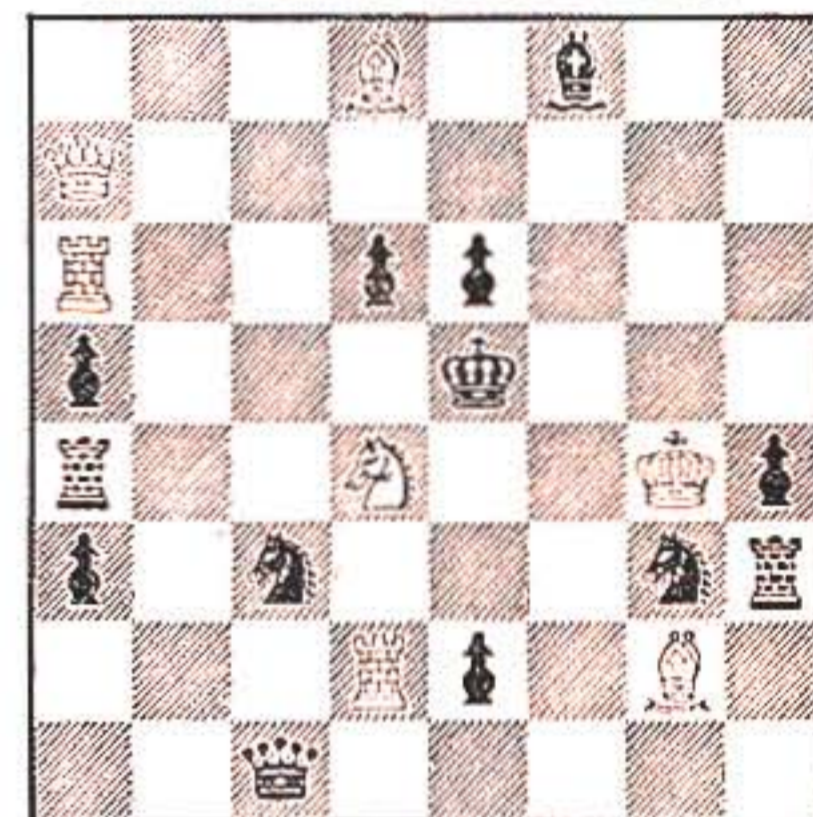


Mate in two

Problem No. 690

By Joseph Korponay
Budapest, Hungary

International Contest Entry

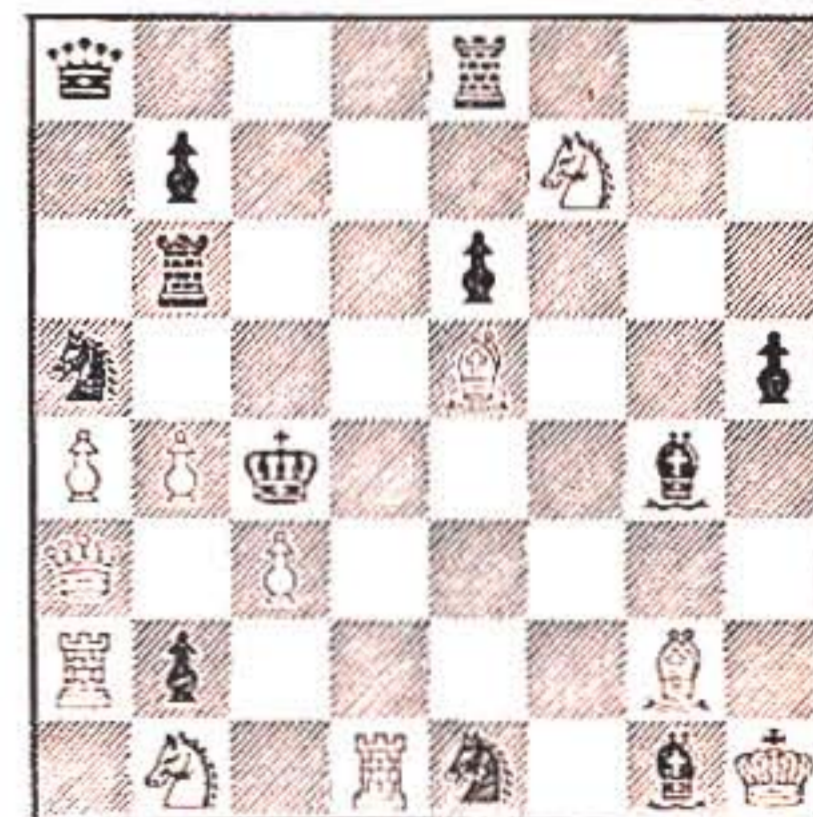


Mate in two

Problem No. 692

By Alfonso Taliani
Pisa, Italy

International Contest Entry



Mate in two

Solutions-Mate the Subtle Way!

No. 671 (Kowalewski): Key 1. Q-R4, threat 2. K-Kt5. 1., RxP, 2-Q-K7. 1., BxP. 2. R-K3, etc. No. 672 (Kowalewski): key 1. Q-R8, threat 2. Q-R1. 1., RxP, 2. QxQ, etc. No. 673 (Sim): key 1. Q-Kt5, waiting. 1., PxB, 2. Kt-Kt3. 1., R any, 2. Kt-B2, etc. No. 674 (Sim): key 1. B-Kt5, threat 2. E-B4. 1., QxB, 2. Q-R1. 1., RxB, 2. Q-R8. 1., R(Kt)xB, 2. Kt-B4, etc. No. 675 (Maybee): 1. B-K4, threat 2. Q-Q5. Defenses: KxB, BxB, RxB, Kt-Q3, B-Q3. No. 676 (Maybee): 1. Kt-K7, threat 2. Q-B6. Defenses: K-Kt3, K-Q3. Kt-Kt3, Kt-Q3, etc. 1. B-Q8 as a try is met by 1., Kt-Q3.

BOOST AMERICAN CHESS!
By Joining the U.S.C.F.

Chess Life Friday, Page 7
July 20, 1956

Atlantic Coast Chess Congress

at the Monterey Hotel, Asbury Park, N.J.
August 24th to September 3rd, 1956

PROGRAM OF EVENTS

August 24th to August 30th: Atlantic Coast Chess Championship and Fall Rating Tournament.

Open to everybody. Seven-round Swiss; one round each evening. No adjudications. Unfinished games played off following day, 50 moves in 2½ hours. USCF Tournament Rules. Harkness pairings.

Awards: Winner recognized as Atlantic Coast Chess Champion, awarded special trophy and \$100 Life Membership in the USCF. Runner-up receives tournament-size chess set (value \$19.50) and three-year USCF membership. Trophies for highest-ranking Class A and Class B entrants. Title and trophy to highest-ranking woman entrant, provided five or more ladies compete.

Rated by USCF: This tournament offers contestants of all classes the opportunity to obtain a national rating or improve present ranking for the Fall rating list by playing serious chess under ideal one-round-a-day conditions. In the daytime, players and their families can enjoy surf-bathing, sports and other vacation attractions of Asbury Park. The Monterey Hotel offers special, reduced rates for players and visitors.

How to Enter: Entry fee: \$5. All entrants must be or become USCF members (annual dues \$5.). Play starts 8 p.m., August 24th. Entries accepted at Monterey Hotel up to 7:30 p.m.

August 25th-26th: Skittles Tournament.

Open to everybody, including players in Atlantic Coast Championship and week-end visitors. Six-round Swiss. Three rounds each day, 9:30 to 11:30 a.m., 1 to 3 p.m., 4 to 6 p.m. 50 moves in one hour. Unfinished games adjudicated after two hours. Winner gets Skittles Championship Trophy and 3-year USCF membership. Runner-up gets 2-year USCF membership. Entry fee \$2.00. All entrants must be or become USCF members. Entries accepted up to 9 a.m. Aug. 25th.

August 31st, 1 p.m.: Atlantic Coast Lightning Chess Championship.

Open to everybody. Round Robin at 10 seconds per move. Cash and merchandise prizes. Entry fee \$2.00.

August 31st to September 3rd: New Jersey Open Chess Championship. Co-sponsored by the New Jersey State Chess Federation.

Open to everybody. Seven-round Swiss. 50 moves in 2¼ hours. Unfinished games adjudicated after 4½ hours. USCF Tournament Rules. Harkness pairings. One round Friday evening. Two rounds each on Saturday, Sunday and Monday.

\$400.00 in Cash Prizes: First: \$25.00. Second: \$75.00. Third: \$50.00. Fourth: \$25.00. Fifth: \$20.00. Special prizes of \$20.00 each to highest-ranking Expert and Class A players, \$10.00 each to Class B and Class C players. Three prizes to highest-ranking juniors: \$20.00 (under age 20); \$15.00 (under age 18); \$10.00 (under age 16). Cash prizes divided in case of ties. No player may win more than one cash prize.

State Title: Highest-ranking N.J. resident wins state title and custody of silver championship trophy.

How to Enter: Entry fee: \$8.00 (\$4.00 to juniors under 20). All entrants must be or become members of USCF and NJSCF. Combined dues \$7.00 (juniors \$6.). USCF members pay \$2 (juniors \$1) for NJSCF membership. Play starts 8 p.m. August 31st, ends 8 p.m. Sept. 3rd. Entries accepted at Monterey Hotel up to 7:30 p.m. August 31st. Write hotel for special, reduced room rates.

Congress Director: KENNETH HARKNESS
UNITED STATES CHESS FEDERATION

81 Bedford St.

New York 14, N.Y.

