

# Chess Life



America's Chess Newspaper

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Monday, July 5, 1954

15 Cents

## What's The Best Move?

Conducted by  
**GUILHERME GROESSER**

SEND solutions to Position No. 144 to the Editor, CHESS LIFE, 123 No. Humphrey Ave., Oak Park, Ill., by August 5, 1954.

### Position No. 144

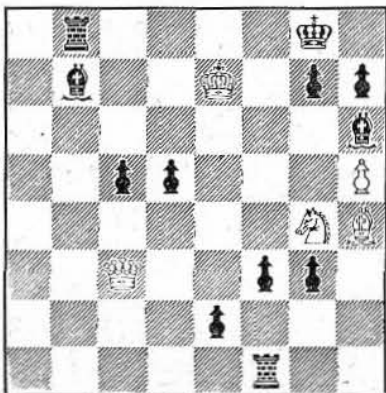
White seems in desperate straights, but the player, famous in Whist circles, was not disconcerted. He had a coup up his sleeve, not exactly the sacrifice of an unsupported honor card, but something quite as effective in blocking Black's efforts for victory.

Solution in August 20 issue.

### Position No. 141

This position published in May 20 issues comes from the Czechoslovakian Master Tournament and is one of Pachman's effective combinations in overboard play. It calls for the sacrifice of the exchange and the carnage leaves White with Kt and Q against two

Position No. 144



White to play

Rs and B—but Black cannot escape the mating net, squirm as he will.

For solution, please turn to page twelve.

NOTE: Do not place solutions to two positions on one card; be sure to indicate correct number of position being solved.

## SUESMAN TAKES RHODE ISLAND

In a round robin event sponsored by the Providence YMCA Chess Club, Walter Suesman, chess editor of the Providence Journal, won the Rhode Island State title 6-0. Second place went to former Rhode Island Champion Albert Martin with 5-1, losing only to Suesman. Chester Kisiel was third with 3½-2½ and Bruce Carpenter fourth with 3-3.

## U.S. OPEN CHAMPIONSHIP

August 2-14, 1954  
New Orleans, La.

Place: Roosevelt Hotel, New Orleans, La.

Dates: Monday, August 2 through Saturday, August 14.

Direction: Under the auspices of the Louisiana Chess Association with the New Orleans Chapter as hosts; tournament director Newton Grant;

Tournament: Swiss system, according to regulations established by USCF Tournament Plans Committee.

For Details, write: A. L. McAuley, 4225 So. Liberty St., New Orleans, La.

## ALSO WOMAN'S OPEN CHAMPIONSHIP AND ZONAL

Two top ranking women contestants declared U. S. Representatives to the Women's World Championship Candidates Tournament in 1955.

## STEVENS WINS TEXAS STATE

Blake Stevens of San Antonio won the Texas State Championship at Corpus Christi by S-B points with 5-1 score, drawing with Owen W. Johnson and Joe Gilbert. Second and third with 5-1 each were Owen Johnson of Dallas and Harley W. Wilbur of Corpus Christi. Johnson drew with Stevens and Wilbur, who drew also with William Browning. Fourth and fifth on S-B in the 38 player Swiss were Joe Gilbert of Dallas and William B. Bills of Houston with 4½-1½ each.

Shane O'Neil in 12th place with 3½-2½ became Texas Junior Champion as ranking junior player in the event, while Mrs. Hanni Meyers became Texas Women's Champion with 2-4 score as ranking women player.

## HESSE CAPTURES LEHIGH VALLEY

H. V. Hesse with 14-1 score took the Lehigh Valley Open title in a round robin event sponsored by the Allentown YMCA Chess Club, losing one game to F. Schaeffer. Mahlon Cleaver was second with 12½-2½, losing to Hesse and Schaeffer and drawing with Thomas Gutekunst who placed third with 12-3. Gutekunst lost only to Hesse, but drew with Cleaver, Paul Sherr, M. Simsak, and Joseph Krefnus. Tied for fourth were Paul Sherr and Martin Simsak at 10-5 each.

# USSR 20: USA 12

## Americans Lose Three Rounds But Tie Last Session 4-4

By KENNETH HARKNESS

The international match between leading chess masters of the United States and the Soviet Union, held at New York's Hotel Roosevelt June 16th to 24th under the auspices of the U. S. Chess Federation, ended in a victory for the Russians by a total score of 20 to 12. The visitors won the first three rounds by scores of 6-2, 5-3, 5-3, but were held to a 4-4 tie in the final session.

Although our team lost the match, the results indicate an improvement in the strength of American players and hold out some hope for a better showing in the next contest with the USSR. Suffering from stage-fright and overawed by the reputations of their formidable opponents, or else foolishly overconfident, the Americans were crushed 6-2 in the first round. However, the morale and playing strength of the home team improved as the match progressed. The last-round tie by the Americans was an achievement unequalled by the teams of any other country playing against the Russians. It is just possible that a longer match would have produced a closer total score or even a victory for our side!

### Plus Scores To D. Byrne, Evans

Samuel Reshevsky, the only Grandmaster on the American team, played four draws with Vasily Smyslov. At the other boards, it was the young American players (with the exception of Bisguier) who fared best against the Russians. Donald Byrne and Larry Evans were the two heroes who turned in plus scores against their opponents. Playing USSR Champion Yuri Averbach, Donald won two games over the board, scored a point on timeforfeit, lost one game for a total of 3-1. Larry Evans, facing Mark Taimanov, won two, drew one and lost one for a total of 2½-1½. Robert Byrne lost his first-round game to Alexander Kotov, then drew the remaining three games. Robert should have made an even score but overlooked a win at the 103rd move of his twice-adjourned game for the second round.

The Americans were outclassed at board 2, 3, 5 and 7. Pavey, Horowitz and Bisguier scored only one point apiece; Denker was blanked 3-0. Arthur Dake, who substituted for Denker in the first round, lost his game, as did Alexander Kevitz who was put in to take the place of Pavey in the third round. Best individual score of the match was registered by Russia's David Bronstein who won all four of his games. Keres, Geller and Petrosian scored 3 points apiece.

### Big Crowds Attend Sessions

The match was witnessed by capacity crowds of more than 1000 spectators at every session. Many (Please turn to page 5, col. 1)

## STEINMEYER TIES POMAR AT LAKES

In an exciting finish U.S. Master Robert Steinmeyer tied International Master Arturo Pomar for first place in the 96 player Great Lakes Open Championship at Chicago. In the semi-final round Steinmeyer defeated Pomar who was in time pressure through most of the game, but Steinmeyer himself was held to a draw by Angelo Sandrin in the final round and so was forced to share first place with Pomar at 6-1 each.

Third to fifth with 5½-1½ scores were Povilas Tautvaisas, Angelo Sandrin, John Tums, and Richard Kujoth in an event which drew players from Ohio, Michigan, New York, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Kentucky, Indiana, Georgia, Kansas, and Illinois.

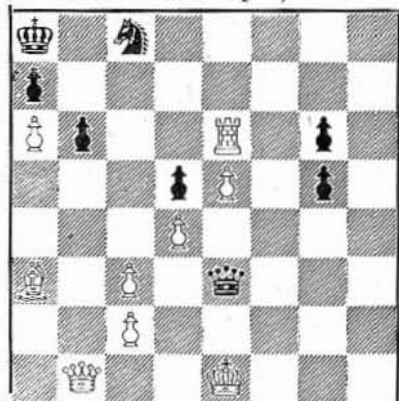
The Class championship prizes were awarded to Robert Uhlman of Grand Rapids with 5½-1½ for Class A, Sheldon Rein of Minneapolis with 5-2 for Class B, and Richard Roth of Chicago with 5-2 for Class C. The tournament was directed smoothly by Paul Adams of the sponsoring Austin Chess and Checker Club, ably assisted by Charles Brokaski. Success of this event has the sponsors considering staging it annually.

SEE  
INSIDE PAGES  
for  
Stories on  
U. S. Championship  
and  
USA vs. USSR Team Match  
Stories — Games — Results

# Finish It The Clever Way! by Edmund Nash

Position No. 131

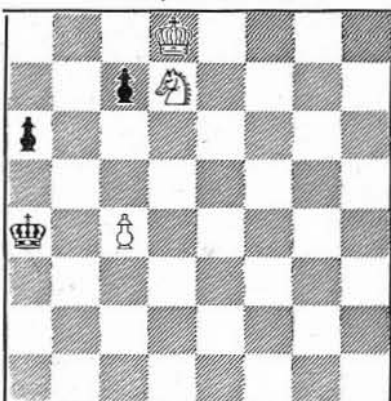
I. Romanenko vs. S. Drakert  
Eastern States Open, 1954



White to play and win

Position No. 132

By Reuben Klugman  
Bronx, New York



White to play and win

THE Eastern States Open, held at the Long Cabin Chess Club in West Orange, N.J., under the generous patronage of E. Forry Laucks and the excellent direction of Hans Kmoch, is a memorable event. The tournament was so successful that a repeat performance is promised for Thanksgiving weekend in November. In Position No. 131, White declined to accept the apparent perpetual check (as loss of the White Queen is the alternative) and won in 3 moves.

Position No. 132 is an original composition that I enjoyed solving.

For solutions, please turn to Page Twelve.

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



## PENQUITE TOPS SO. DAKOTA OPEN

John Penquite of Des Moines scored 7-0 to win the South Dakota Open Championship at Rapid City. Second place went to Carl Weberg of Salina with 4½-2½, losing games to Penquite and Donald C. Emigh drawing with M. F. Anderson. Emigh of Rapid City placed third with 4-3, losing games to Penquite and Richard B. Denu, while drawing with Bertin Goddard and Kenneth Weberg. M. F. Anderson was fourth with 3½-3½ in the round robin event.

At the annual meeting of the South Dakota Chess Association, a USCF State Affiliate, Richard B. Denu was elected president, Donald Emigh secretary, Bryant W. Holmes vice-president, and M. F. Anderson the USCF Director.

## GERTH TRIUMPHS IN NEW HAMPSHIRE

Ralph Gerth, Jr. scored 5-0 to win the New Hampshire State title at Concord. Philip D. Bell placed second with 4-1. Third to fifth on S-B with 3½-1½ each were E. O. Fisk, P. B. Kilmister, and Almon H. Kelly in the 5 round Swiss event.



A visitor from Melbourne, Australia walked off with the Cleveland Speed Championship, held at the St. Patrick Club. Twenty-two players contested in the 10 rd Swiss, and Alex S. Komives with 8½-1½ tallied the top score. He was closely dogged by Cleveland City Champion Rudolf Pitschak and R. Kause with 8-2 each, followed by A. Robboetoy with 7½-2½.



## McLELLAN TAKES LUDWIG PLAYOFF

Richard McLellan broke the three-way tie for first place in the Ludwig Memorial Tournament at Omaha by besting Ackerman and drawing with Ohman, while Ohman and Ackerman drew in the play-offs.



New Orleans (La.) Chess Club celebrated its birthday with a birthday cake in the form of a chessboard decorated with chessmen. The novelty of the chess birthday cake drew a news item with picture in the New Orleans Times-Picayune, and also in the New Orleans States.

## MSCA ANNUAL OUTING

The Massachusetts State Chess Association will hold its annual outing at Indian Head Camp, Indian Head Lake, Pembroke, Mass. on Sunday August 29, 1954. The schedule of events calls for registration at 10 a.m., the semi-annual meeting of the MSCA at noon, Rapid Transit Tournament and Team Matches at 2:30 p.m., and skittles all day long.

In addition, there will be swimming, boating, and indoor and outdoor picnicking facilities. Light refreshments will be served. The outing is open to everyone. Unavoidable fee: 50c for adults, children free. Bring sets and boards.

## CONTRIBUTORS TO THE U. S. CHAMPIONSHIP TOURNAMENT FUND

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William Stephens, New York, N.Y.  
Ernesto Villafane, Puerto Neuvo, P.R.  
Louis Wolff, New York, N.Y.

## NEDVED TAKES 30TH TRANS-MISS

Kimball Nedved of Glencoe, former Illinois State Champion, won the 30th annual Trans-Mississippi Open at Davenport with a score of 5½-½ in the 43 player Swiss event. Nedved's only lapse was a draw with Povilas Tautvaisas of Chicago in the 5th round. Tautvaisas was fourth in the tourney with 4½-1½, losing to Hugh Myers of Decatur in the final round on a time forfeit.

Hugh Myers was second with a 5-1 score, losing a game to Nedved. Third was Charles Henin of Chicago with the same game score but lower S-B rating. After Tautvaisas came Albert Sandrin, Jr., Steve Winikaitis, Dr. Isadore Schwartz, John Ragan, Martin Ptacek, Angelo Sandrin, Edmond Godbold, Daniel Roszkowski, Daniel Fischheimer, the first two with 4½-1½ scores and the remainder with 4-2. Other prize winners included Lawrence Maher and Melvin Semb in Class B and John Roecker and Norval Stamm in Class C.

The tournament was sponsored by the Tri-City Chess and Checker Club, Second and Brady, Davenport, and was held in the main auditorium of the Chamber of Commerce. Prizes in cash and merchandise were presented to 17 prize winners. Nedved's first prize was \$100.

## ELO TRIUMPHS IN MILWAUKEE CO.

Arpad E. Elo for the third successive year won the Milwaukee County title (although he actually lives in Waukesha County with a Milwaukee P.O. address!). In winning this year, Elo had an assist from John Grkavac who was leading in the final round until he blundered the point away by leaving a Rook en prise to Dan Clark. This left Elo in undisputed first with 7½-1½, while second to third with 7-2 each were Dan Clark, John B. Grkavac, and N. Kampars. Fourth and fifth with 6½-2½ on Solkoff were L. Gaigals and Averill Powers.

Elo lost one game to Kampars and drew with V. Liepskalns. Clark lost to Elo and drew with Kampars and Marshall Rohland. Grkavacs lost to Clark and Elo. Kampars lost to Alfred Wehrley and drew with Clark and Gaigals.

Wisconsin State Champion Averill Powers started badly with losses to C. Gardner and Melvin Cohen in first two rounds, but rallied thereafter to concede only one draw to Kalman Farkas, ending with 6½-2½. The return of two veterans to chess competition after more than 10 years' absence in Curtis Gardner and Alfred Wehrley indicates a general revival of chess interest in Milwaukee, possibly spurred by the excitement of the U. S. Open Championship in Milwaukee last summer. 57 players competed, setting a new record for this event.

University of Illinois bested Decatur in a return match 5-1 with P. Poschel, C. H. Liu, J. E. Warren, E. Radzimoski, and H. Hughart scoring for Illinois while Hugh Myer salvaged the point for Decatur.

## Chess Life In New York

By Eliot Hearst

WE leave to the regular news columns of CHESS LIFE the analysis and commentary regarding the recently completed U. S. Championship tourney and turn here instead to a description of the "Russian invasion" of New York—how this metropolis greeted the Soviet team and how the Russian players reacted in turn! It's been a long time since any Russian master ever visited the United States and no doubt American chess fans will be more than a little interested in hearing about the Soviet stars whose games they have often admired but whom they have never seen in person. At this writing the historic international match is just beginning, but the six days prior to the initiation of competition found the Russians getting acquainted with the United States and the New York chess public in a big way! Let's see what happened to Messrs. Smyslov and company after they alighted from their plane at 6:15 A.M. June 11 up to the start of the match on the evening of June 16.....

June 11: Russians arrive at 6:15 A.M. and are greeted by President Phillips of the USCF and Captain Alex Bisno of the US team as they enter Idlewild Airport terminal. Television cameras roll away as short speeches of hospitality and international friendship are made by the principals of both teams. A supposedly embarrassing question "What about Botvinnik?" is eventually asked of the Soviet delegation and, according to N. Y. Times reports, this query acted as a cue for the Russian departure to their weekend residence at Glen Cove, Long Island amidst such answers as "Botvinnik is sick" and "worn out from his hard fought match with Smyslov". The Russians retire to Long Island to rest for a couple of days from their journey.

That night this reporter's composure is upset by the unexpected sight of observing pictures of renowned Russian chessmasters alighting from a plane on a late TV newscast. After weeks of watching the Army-McCarthy hearings at that hour, what a surprise to recognize Kotov, Bronstein, and Smyslov right in my own home!

June 12: Russians rest at Long Island while N.Y. newspapers proceed to give tremendous publicity to their arrival, the N.Y. Times featuring the story on page one. We hear that the Russians will visit the Manhattan C.C. the next day at 3:00 P.M. and thence visit the Marshall C.C. at 4:00 during the last round of the U.S. Championship then in progress at the latter club. Your reporter hopes his game in the championship is over before 4:00 so he can get a chance to meet the Russians before he gets in time pressure!

June 13: The N.Y. Times Sunday magazine section reveals Sammy Reshevsky as a feature writer in (Please turn to page 4, col. 2)



# BISGUIER WINS U. S. TITLE

## Undefeated Victor Concedes Six Draws Outpoints Defending Champion Evans

By KENNETH HARKNESS

ARTHUR BISGUIER of New York became the new Chess Champion of the United States when he finished in first place with a score of 10-5 in the fourteen-man tournament held at the Marshall Chess Club May 29th through June 13th. Defending champion Larry Evans of New York placed second with a score of 9-4. The winner and runner-up qualified as the two players who will represent the United States in the FIDE World Championship Interzonal Tournament of 1955.

The U. S. title did not change hands until the last round of the tournament. Bisguier, the only undefeated player, had piled up a score of 9-3 with six wins and six draws. Evans had won six, drawn five and lost one (to Eliot Hearst) to enter the last round with a score of 8½-3½. No other contestant had a chance to tie or outpoint the leader. The issue was decided when Larry Evans was held to a draw by Herbert Seidman while Bisguier went on to win from Dr. Ariel Mengarini.

The Frank J. Marshall Trophy, emblem of the U.S. title, was presented to the new champion in the garden at the rear of the club, packed to capacity by spectators and distinguished guests, including members of the Soviet chess team. Photographers had a field day as they took shots of Bisguier shaking hands with Tigran Petrosian, the champion's opponent in the USA-USSR match, surrounded by Reshevsky, Evans, Keres, Averbach, Geller, Kotov, Taimanov and other players of international renown.

### Bisguier's Popularity Assured

Our chubby, cheerful chess champion for the next two years will be a popular title holder. As friendly as a puppy, Art Bisguier doesn't have an enemy in the world. If he cannot say something nice about you, Art doesn't say anything. He bubbles over with boisterous enthusiasm for chess and chessplayers. It is no effort for Art to win friends and influence people; it is a natural gift.

The new champion is one of that rare species—a New Yorker who was born in New York. The happy event took place just 24 years ago, on October 8th, 1929. Young Arthur learned the chess moves when he was only 7 years old, started to play in tournaments of the Bronx-Empire Chess Club a few years later. His performance in the 1944 championship of that club was the first to be recorded in the rating files of the USCF. The future champion started his career as a Class A player.



Arthur B. Bisguier  
Photo: R. Echeverria

In 1945, at the age of 15, Bisguier entered his first national tournament—the U. S. Amateur Championship held in New York—but failed to qualify for the finals. In 1946, Art joined the Manhattan Chess Club, took part in the powerful championship tournament of this famous club. In the same year, the budding young player made a strong bid for the United States Open title at Pittsburgh, rose to the expert class in the national ratings.



Bisguier shot to the front in 1948 when he won the championship of the Manhattan Chess Club and became the United States Junior Champion by winning the title tournament at Oak Ridge, Tenn. At the U.S. Open in Baltimore, he tied with Pavey, Steinnmeyer and Pinkus behind Adams, Kashdan, Ulvestad and Kramer. These achievements gained him an invitation to play in the New York International of 1948-49 where he tied with Kashdan ahead of Denker and Steiner, behind Fine, Najdorf, Euwe, Herman Pilnick, Horowitz and Kramer. As a result of his performances in 1948, Bisguier graduated to the master class in the USCF rankings.

In 1949, Bisguier again won the Manhattan Chess Club title and the United States Junior Championship, but failed to capture the U.S. Open at Omaha. The following year, however, Arthur topped 120 entries to win the national Open at Detroit. Then, in his first foreign appearance, the young American won on S-B points over Tartakover in the Stevenson Memorial Tournament at Southsea, England, ahead of Golombek, Penrose, L. Schmid, Bogoljubov and other famous European masters.

In 1951, Bisguier did not fare too well in the Wertheim Memorial Tournament, New York, but this was one of the strongest international contests ever held in this country and it was no disgrace to finish with a minus score. During the next two years, Arthur's chess activity was curtailed by his service in the U.S. Army. He was sent to Europe but his superior officers seemed to have a hard time resisting the Bisguier charm. The bulletin boards of the Marshall and

New York, 1954  
100% USCF Rated Event

Rank	Score	Perf. Rating	Avg. Rating
1. Arthur Bisguier	10-5	2424	2424
2. Larry Evans	9-4	2141	2141
3. Herbert Seidman	8-5	2124	2063
4. Max Pavey	7½-5½	2124	2149
5. James T. Sherwin	7½-5½	2124	2149
6. Sidney Bernstein	7-6	2297	2392
7. Nicholas Rossolimo	7-6	2318	2392
8. Hans Berliner	6½-6½	2535	2535
9. Saul Wachs	6½-6½	2253	2253
10. Eliot Hearst	6-7	2371	2371
11. Karl Burger	5½-7½	2328	2370
12. Carl Pilnick	5-8	2338	2370
13. Paul Brandts	3-10	2410	2394
14. Dr. Ariel Mengarini	2½-10½	2402	2394

### Arthur B. Bisguier's Tournament Record

YEAR	TOURNAMENT OR MATCH	Rank	Score	Perf. Rating	Avg. Rating
1944	Bronx-Empire Chess Club Championship	3	6-3	1924	1924
1945	Bronx-Empire Chess Club Championship	3	8-4	2141	2141
1945	U. S. Amateur Championship, Preliminary	5-6	7-4	2124	2063
1946	Manhattan Chess Club Championship	13-14	5½-10½	2124	2149
1946	U. S. Open Championship, Pittsburgh	5-6	4-5	2261	2149
1947	Manhattan Chess Club Championship	7	2½-5½	2166	2149
1947	Bronx-Empire Chess Club Championship	2	8½-2½	2204	2173
1946	Manhattan Chess Club Championship	13-14	5½-10½	2124	2149
1946	U. S. Open Championship, Baltimore	7	8½-3½	2297	2392
1948	U. S. Junior Championship, Oak Ridge	1	8-2	2318	2392
1948	International Tournament, New York	7-8	4-5	2508	2392
1949	Manhattan Chess Club Championship	1	8-2	2535	2535
1949	U. S. Open Championship, Omaha	5	8-4	2253	2253
1949	U. S. Junior Championship, Ft. Worth	1	8-2	2371	2371
1949	N. Y. State Championship, Rochester	5	6½-3½	2328	2370
1949	Junior Masters' Tournament, New York	3	4-4	2338	2370
1950	Manhattan Chess Club Championship	3-6	7-4	2410	2394
1950	U. S. Open Championship, Detroit	1	9½-2½	2402	2394
1950	N. Y. State Championship, Binghamton	3	8½-2½	2334	2394
1950	Stevenson Memorial Tourney, Southsea	1	7½-2½	2442	2390
1951	Manhattan Chess Club Championship	2-3	9½-3½	2549	2428
1951	Wertheim Memorial Tournament, New York	10	3½-7½	2345	2428
1952	International Team Tourney, Helsinki	..	..	2345	2428
1953	International Tournament, Vienna	1	9-2	2680	2486
1953	U. S. Open Championship, Milwaukee	23	8½-4½	2232	2486
1953	U. S. Candidates Tournament, Philadelphia	1	8½-1½	2630	2486
1953	Marshall CC-Franklin CC Match	..	..	2491	2460
1954	Manhattan Chess Club Championship	2-4	8-3	2467	2464
1954	U. S. Championship, New York	1	10-3	2649*	2464

\*Performance rating for U. S. Championship will be averaged with others during current period and a new average will appear in the Fall ranking list.

Manhattan Chess Clubs in New York were plastered with postcards from various spots on the Continent where Arthur was "on leave". The Army also gave him permission to play on the U.S. team at the Chess Olympics in Helsinki, 1952. Bisguier then wound up his European tour in spectacular fashion by winning the 3rd Annual Christmas Tournament at Vienna, 1½ points ahead of a strong field of European masters.

Returning to the U.S. in 1953, civilian Bisguier disappointed himself and his friends at the gargantuan U.S. Open in Milwaukee but recovered his form to win the National Candidates Tournament at Philadelphia where he qualified for the U.S. Championship. This year, Bisguier tied with Pavey and Turner in the Manhattan Club Championship, half a point behind Arnold Denker.

Bisguier will be a fighting champion, has no intention of resting on his laurels. As this is written, he is playing for the United States in the team match with Russia. He intends to compete in the Pan-American Tournament at Hollywood and the U.S. Open at New Orleans. In September the U.S. Champion will play on the American team at the Chess Olympics in Buenos Aires.

### Tournament Highlights

Reshevsky, Horowitz and DiCamillo were eligible but decided not to compete. Donald Byrne was also eligible, intended to play, but last-minute duties at the University of Michigan prevented him from coming to New York in time for the contest. The four vacant places were filled by Sidney Bernstein, Dr. Ariel Mengarini, Carl Pilnick and Herbert Seidman. The first

three qualified as substitutes by their standings in the Candidates Tournament last year. Seidman had been promised qualification from the 1951 Championship, was disqualified by a resolution passed too hastily

at Milwaukee, then reinstated by the USCF Directors in a vote by mail.

Seidman proved a worthy contender. Possibly as a result of inactivity, he made a bad start, scoring only 2 points in the first six rounds. Then the Brooklyn star forged ahead with five wins and two draws to finish in third place with 8-5.

Max Pavey and Jimmy Sherwin tied for 4th-5th with 7½-5½. They were paired in the last round. After 73 moves the game had boiled down to a Rook and Bishop vs. Rook ending. Sherwin had the extra piece but decided, after an agonized appraisal of the situation, to give up any attempt to win.

To Jimmy Sherwin goes the dubious distinction of being the first player in a U.S. tournament to be time-forfeited under the new FIDE rule specifying that "the last move is not considered as being completed until after the player has stopped his clock". Against Evans in the eleventh round, Sherwin made an incredible number of (Please turn to page 11, col. 2)



Larry Evans



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Editor: MONTGOMERY MAJOR

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Major Topics

By  
Montgomery Major

## Professional vs. Amateur

*The Puritan hated bear-baiting, not because it gave pain to the bear, but because it gave pleasure to the spectators.*

MACAULAY—History of England.

Once again in the USA vs. USSR Team Match we behold reiterated proof that the gifted amateur is rarely, if ever, the equal of the professional. No matter how talented by natural heritage, the amateur lacks that sometimes brutal precision that marks the top professional as master of his trade, that almost instinctive prevision which comes only from constant practice of the art under all conditions and against all sorts of opposition.

In sport or in art alike, it is a rare amateur who can hold his own when pitted against the professional—there is no reason why chess should be a single abnormal exception to this rule.

Therefore, there need be no surprise at the triumph of the Russian team—it was composed of eight talented professionals, an octet of marked ability and unsurpassed training and experience. Even if they had been amateurs, devoting many hours to other activities including working at a trade for a living, each one of the Russian team was gifted enough as a chess player to have made his mark as an amateur. Therefore, when given the status of professionals with its freedom from the cares of earning a livelihood by other endeavors, it should cause no surprise that the performances of each are superlative.

Against these eight professional titans the USA pitted one professional and a group of amateurs. The professional, Reshevsky, being one of the outstanding top professional chess players of the world, held his own against an equally outstanding professional opponent. The others, being amateurs, however greatly endowed with natural talent, were not the equal of their professional opponents as a class—they lacked not so much ability as the trained experience of many arenas plus constant practice. Occasionally, the genius of the amateur would triumph over the odds and the professional be defeated. But such miracles of inspiration and good luck were not sufficiently frequent to save the U.S. Team from defeat.

Two gifted amateurs did display superlative genius in compiling plus scores against their professional antagonists—U.S. Open Champion Donald Byrne and former U.S. Champion Larry Evans. Their success merely highlights the fact that the amateur is, at a disadvantage. And one of these in Larry Evans is a semi-professional player who plans to combine writing with chess playing as a vocation.

It is obvious that new faces will make little change in the basic situation. What the USA needs is not more chess talent so much as the environment in which such talent can become professional without the risk of starvation. Various young American masters, when single and carefree, have in the past proven that our more talented players can hold their own in any company under the proper conditions. This was proven in the era when Fine, Reshevsky, Dake, Kashdan and other young American masters invaded Europe as professionals and made their mark on the history of International Chess. But the pressure of economics removed all of these, save Reshevsky, from the status of professionals. And the more cagy young masters who followed them, were too wise to attempt a professional career in chess.

If the USA is to exert once again the power it once held in international chess, we must find a way to make the life of the professional chess player profitable and attractive. Until a chess professional can earn a living at the profession, it is idle to expect our gifted young players to devote their energies and skills to chess playing in preference to business. And until we have professional chess players, it is useless to expect many triumphs in team matches against professional players.

How to achieve this objective of creating professional chess players and creating for them a living wage is a problem that will not be solved over night, but it is one that should engage our attention. The easy solution, of course, is the Soviet solution of a Government-dominated and Government-financed program. This, however, is the dangerous way for personal liberty. Better for all would be a program based upon a free enterprise. And the first step in such a program is to create a national chess organization strong enough and rich enough to direct and promote such a program. The United States Chess Federation is growing; but it is still a long way from attaining the nation-wide support that is necessary to achieve such objectives. They will not be achieved until the majority of chess players give their willing support to the Federation. When that day comes, then we can seriously consider the possibilities of regaining a leading role in world chess events.

## CHESS LIFE IN NEW YORK

(Continued from page 2, col. 4)

a discussion of Russian chess and some of the leading Russian chess personalities; the Soviet team is termed the "greatest collection of talent in the history of chess!"

3:00 P.M. The Russians arrive as scheduled at the Manhattan Chess Club and are introduced amidst tremendous ovations to the large crowd of members who came to see them. Alexander Kotov impresses with his flashy blue summer suit, involving stripes of three different colors!

4:00 P.M. Your reporter breathes a sigh of relief as his last-round game is completed at 3:45 and the Russians arrive at 4:00 at the Marshall C.C.! Downstairs in the "bridge room" of the club refreshments and vodka(!) are set up and the Russians are regaled in the midst of autograph hounds, club members, amateur photographers, and just plain chessplayers. We meet Taimanov first, find him to be a very personable fellow who (very flatteringly!) mentions the Hearst-Evans game won by the latter in 1950 and even knows by heart the Hearst-Evans contest played in the U.S. Championship a few days before; since Taimanov is playing Evans in the forthcoming match, we figure he has made a fairly extensive study of the ex-U.S. Champion's games! Next we are introduced to Geller and Petrosian, both rather short in stature but the former aggressive and dominant (it appears!) and the latter a shy and quiet youth who we learn is the "baby" of the Russian team at 24 and who, though a native Armenian, is described as Russia's "Capablanca". In scattered conversation with this trio we discover that Taimanov is a concert pianist who often appears with his wife in piano duets on the concert stage in Russia, that Geller served as an aviator in the war and now is a Professor of Agriculture at the University of Odessa besides boasting the muscles of a strong amateur athlete, and that Petrosian combines university studies and chess while at home in the USSR. Keres, whom several women members of the Marshall have commented on as resembling a movie star, does not look his 38 years, and in fact could pass for under 30; he speaks English rather well and has his hands full meeting all

those who wish to be introduced to him and in autographing copies of "Keres' Best Games" and his treatises on the openings. Even after all his international experience he appears a master overcome by the reception the Russian team has received!

We learn that Smyslov and Bronstein are tired and are resting in Long Island; they'll be in town tomorrow for the official reception, though. The six Russians present, including also Kotov and Averbach, whom we have not met as yet, finally go upstairs to watch the last round of the U.S. Tourney. Karl Burger, still playing his last-round game, is so overcome by the presence of the Soviet team that he makes five blunders in a row (!)—and only after the Soviets leave is he able to regain a winning position! We analyze with Kotov and Evans and a score of other players and are amazed at the Russian grandmaster's quick sight of the board; he goes over to the Rossolimo-Berliner game, just completed, and points out in a split second a winning move for Rossolimo which neither player had seen in the course of the game. Averbach, a tall, blond and quiet fellow stands nearby and comments modestly, in answer to a query, that the only reason he won the recent USSR championship was because "all the good players did not play." The Russian team leaves—till tomorrow at the official reception and cocktail party.

June 14: The reception supposedly is for the twenty players and a hundred invited guests, but there seem to be at least 300 or 400 with TV and newsreel cameramen present. Smyslov, Bronstein and Boleslavsky are at this gathering and look much like the photos that have reached us from abroad. Smyslov, a redhead (!), is somewhat heavier than we expected and his dignified but friendly air is apparent even amidst the confusion of the crowd. Bronstein is a short, slight fellow whose baldness is restricted to the center of his head—rather than to its peripheries where his black hair is by no means absent; despite the fact that we have heard he speaks good English, he exhibits no inclination to converse in that language with any-

(Please turn to page 12, col. 2)





BEFORE THE BIG MATCH BEGINS

Samuel Reshevsky (left) shakes hands with Vassily Smyslov, No. 1 man on the Soviet Team. Behind Reshevsky (left to right) are Duke, Bisguier, Evans, Pavey (rear), Don Byrne, Horowitz, Robert Byrne. Behind Smyslov are Bronstein, Geller, a Soviet official, Petrosian, U. S. Team Captain Alexander Bisno (holding microphone), Keres (behind Bisno), and USCF President H. M. Phillips.

Photo: Raymond Jacobs



Vassily Smyslov  
Photo: Raymond Jacobs



David Bronstein  
Photo: Raymond Jacobs

## USA vs. USSR TEAM MATCH AT NEW YORK

(Continued from page 1, column 3)

travelled hundreds of miles to attend the match. The audience followed the progress of the games as the moves were duplicated on eight demonstration boards behind the players on the stage. Overflow crowds in adjoining rooms were entertained by analysts George Koltanowsky, Eliot Hearst and Nat Halper who explained the moves being made and discussed future possibilities at each board.

For one glorious week chess was front-page news in the United States! Newsreel, TV, newspaper, newsmagazine cameramen and reporters covered the arrival of the Soviet team, the opening and closing rounds of the match. Editors of the metropolitan press recognized the news value of the presence of a Soviet chess team, opened their columns to wide coverage of the contest. Feature stories and round-round results, with game scores and big pictures, appeared in the New York Times, the New York Herald-Tribune and other papers.

### First-Round Jitters and Jolts

Spectators streamed into the Roosevelt's Grand Ballroom and the SRO sign went up before the opening ceremony finished. With movie photographers shooting from all angles, U. S. Team Captain Alexander Bisno welcomed the visitors. USCF President H. M. Phillips basked in the Klieg light and spoke his piece. USSR Chess Chief Dmitri Postnikov, who had accompanied the Soviet team, replied on behalf of the visitors. To commemorate the match, the head man of chess in the USSR presented a flag and a good-looking cup to the USCF. Then Mr. Bernard Baruch came on the stage and was given a big round of applause. Mr. Baruch avoided the hackneyed line about cementing cultural relations between our two countries, admitted

he did not know much about chess, thought the last time he had played the game was against a "dummy" in the Eden Musee (the chess automaton of many years ago). In the N. Y. Times the next day, Mr. Baruch was reported as saying that a museum mummy could beat him—an understandable mistake on the part of an inexperienced reporter (not Mr. Helms!).

When the speeches were over, Mr. Bisno and Match Referee Hans Kmoch shooed the photographers and reporters off the stage. Then the Russians asked for a short intermission. The strong lights had bothered them and they wanted to gather their wits for the fray. Finally, the clocks were started about 8:15 p.m. A surprise substitution had been made at Board 2. Arnold Denker had contracted a virus infection and his place was taken by alternate Arthur W. Duke of Portland, Oregon.

At the eight tables on the stage, flanked by huge Russian and American flags, a Soviet chess team confronted a U. S. team on its home grounds for the first time in history. The Russians had White on the odd numbered boards. At Board 1, tall, red-haired Vassily Smyslov faced the diminutive but spunky Sammy Reshevsky. At Board 2, Oregon's Arthur Duke had white against David Bronstein who has lost all his hair on top but makes up for it with a bushy fringe. At Board 3, handsome Paul Keres of Estonia sat opposite our Max Pavey. At Board 4, U. S. Open Champion Donald Byrne was opposed by USSR Champion Yuri Averbach who hastens to explain to everybody that "he won the championship when nobody was playing in it." At Board 5, chunky Ewfin Geller faced Israel A. Horowitz who bolstered up his courage

for this match by betting \$100 to \$250 that he would make a plus score. (P. S. He lost the bet.) At Board 6, Robert Byrne, who startled the Russians at Helsinki, played White against roly-poly Alexander Kotov, noted for his sitzfleisch ability. At Board 7, the dark-haired Armenian, Tigran Petrosian, opposed by newly-crowned U. S. Champion Arthur Bisguier. At Board 8, Leningrad's Mark Taimanov, a pianist of great ability as well as an outstanding chess master, played our Larry Evans, ex-champion of the United States.

As play progressed, the seated audience watched the demonstration boards, bowed heads over their pocket-sets, whispered to each other, became concerned about the positions. Some wandered back to the room where George Koltanowsky was holding forth, analyzing the games. Then attention centered on the game at Board 8. Mark Taimanov offered the sacrifice of a Knight against Larry Evans. The American snatched it off without giving too much thought to the consequences. Whereupon the Soviet played launched an irresistible attack, forcing Larry's resignation at 11:55 p.m. First blood to the Russians!

The spectators applauded Taimanov's decisive win, then turned their attention to the other boards.

It was obvious that the home team was being outplayed at most of the tables. Bronstein had Duke on the ropes, but the American was squirming around trying to avoid the knockout. Keres had all the play against Pavey. Howowitz was in trouble at Board 5. Robert Byrne's game with Kotov attracted most attention when the Hero of Helsinki accepted the sacrifice of a Knight—another Russian gift that apparently should not have been taken.

At 12:45 a.m. Petrosian offered a draw which Bisguier accepted. A couple of minutes later another point was split when Smyslov and Reshevsky agreed to a draw. Then Horowitz threw in the sponge after Geller had won the exchange and taken away all chances of counter-play.

Around 1:15 a.m., the players at the remaining tables were in time-pressure and moving fast. Duke and Pavey collapsed at boards 2 and 3 but Don Byrne won the exchange. The session ended at 1:20 (Please turn to page 9, col. 4)

### BOX SCORE of the USA-USSR CHESS MATCH

Board	U.S.A.				Total	U.S.S.R.				Total			
	Rd. 1	Rd. 2	Rd. 3	Rd. 4		Rd. 1	Rd. 2	Rd. 3	Rd. 4				
1	Reshevsky	½	½	½	½	2	Smyslov	½	½	½	½	2	
2	Denker	0	0	0	0	0	Bronstein	½	1	1	1	3	
2*	Duke	0	0	0	0	0	Bronstein	1	0	0	0	1	
3	Pavey	0	0	0	1	1	Keres	1	1	0	0	2	
3*	Kevizt	0	0	0	0	0	Keres	0	0	1	0	1	
4	Don Byrne	1	0	1	1	3	Averbach	0	1	0	0	1	
5	Horowitz	0	½	½	0	1	Geller	1	½	½	1	3	
6	Robt. Byrne	0	½	½	½	1½	Kotov	1	½	½	½	2½	
7	Bisguier	½	½	0	0	1	Petrosian	½	½	1	1	3	
8	Evans	0	1	½	1	2½	Taimanov	1	0	½	0	1½	
Team Totals:					2	3	3	4	12				

\* Alternates







USA vs. USSR TEAM MATCH GAMES

Commentary by U. S. Masters ELIOT HEARST, HANS BERLINER and KARL BURGER

Chess notation table with 19 moves and a DRAWN result.



SMYSLOV-RESHEVSKY

Smyslov again played the Catalan Opening and Reshevsky employed an unusual development of his Bishop on Q3.

ENGLISH OPENING

USA vs. USSR Team Match New York, 1954

Round Three, Board One

Chess notation table for Smyslov-Reshevsky and English Opening games.



DENKER-BRONSTEIN

Denker played the Catalan Opening which transposed into the Tarrasch Defense with the loss of several tempi for White.

CATALAN OPENING

USA vs. USSR Team Match New York, 1954

Round Three, Board Two

Chess notation table for Denker-Bronstein and Catalan Opening games.

KERES-KEVITZ

Pavey was benched for this round by the U. S. Team Captain. Alexander Kevitz took his place but fared no better than the Manhattan Chess Club star.

IRREGULAR DEFENSE

USA vs. USSR Team Match New York, 1954

Round Three, Board Three

Chess notation table for Keres-Kevitz and Irregular Defense games.



DONALD BYRNE-AVERBACH

Against Averbach's Nimzovich Defense Byrne played for a K-side assault and obtained a winning advantage.

NIMZOVITCH DEFENSE

USA vs. USSR Team Match New York, 1954

Round Three, Board Four

Chess notation table for Byrne-Averbach and Nimzovitch Defense games.



ROBERT BYRNE-KOTOV

Robert obtained a theoretically won position against the Nimzoindian Defense but instead of pressing his advantage he allowed Kotov's King to escape to the Q-side.

in an effort to win, Robert sacrificed a Pawn and succeeded in getting a strong passed Pawn which held the draw in the endgame.

NIMZOINDIAN DEFENSE

USA vs. USSR Team Match New York, 1954

Round Three, Board Six

Chess notation table for Nimzoindian Defense game.



GELLER-HOROWITZ

The most exciting game of the match. Geller thought about 40 minutes considering the possibilities of 21. Q-R6, a Queen-sacrifice which comes very close to winning—but probably loses.

SICILIAN DEFENSE

USA vs. USSR Team Match New York, 1954

Round Three, Board Five

Chess notation table for Geller-Horowitz and Sicilian Defense games.



EVANS-TAIMANOV

Evans played an inferior line as White in the King's Indian, Yugoslav Variation, but improved on the Stahlberg-Szabo game, Saltzobaden, 1952.

game thereafter drifted into a drawish position. Both kept trying for a win but could make no headway.

KING'S INDIAN DEFENSE

USA vs. USSR Team Match New York, 1954

Round Three, Board Eight

Chess notation table for King's Indian Defense game.



PETROSIAN-BISGUIER

The U. S. Champion played much too optimistic an opening against the English Opening. The Russian advanced in the center, driving Bisguier's pieces all over the board.

ENGLISH OPENING

USA vs. USSR Team Match New York, 1954

Round Three, Board Seven

Chess notation table for Petrosian-Bisguier and English Opening games.



Reshevsky played the Exchange Variation against Smyslov's Slav Defense. Pieces were swapped off and an early draw agreed upon.

SLAV DEFENSE

USA vs. USSR Team Match New York, 1954

Round Four, Board One

Chess notation table for Slav Defense game.







# GAMES BY USCF MEMBERS

Annotated by Chess Master JOHN W. COLLINS, Marshall Chess Club Champion, 1954

USCF MEMBERS: Submit your best games for this department to JOHN W. COLLINS, 91 Lenox Road, Brooklyn 26, 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.

## OLAF ULVESTAD

Olaf Ulvestad, former U. S. International Team member and author of "Chess Charts," scored 6½-½ to win the All Eastern States Open Championship at the Log Cabin Chess Club held over the Memorial Day holiday. Ulvestad's original opening play and aggressive, combinative tactics very nearly achieved a shut-out.

### ALBIN COUNTER GAMBIT

MCO: page 174, column 1 (c)

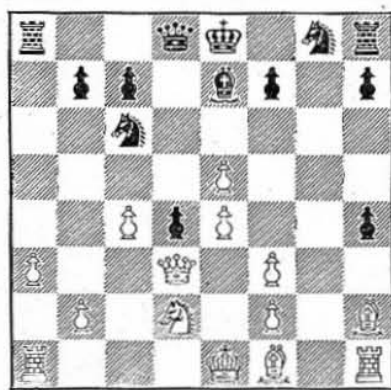
All Eastern States Open Championship  
West Orange, 1954

Notes by Olaf Ulvestad and the Editor of this Department

White Black  
O. ULVESTAD W. W. ADAMS  
1. P-Q4 P-Q4 2. P-QB4 P-K4  
The Albin Counter Gambit. Adams has investigated and essayed this debut for years.  
3. QxP P-Q5 5. P-QR3!  
4. Kt-KB3 Kt-QB3  
White's idea is to prevent B-Kt5 ch; or Kt-QKt5; and to secure Q3 for the Queen. If 5. QKt-Q2, B-KKt5; 6. P-KR3, BxKt; 7. KtB, B-Kt5ch!; 8. B-Q2, Q-K2!; 9. BxP, QxCh; 10. Q-Q2, QxCh; 11. KxQ, KKt-K2; and Black has equalized.  
5. P-QR4 6. Q-Q3!  
An important innovation. It limits or nullifies the action of Black's QB, blockades the QP, and gives the Queen more scope than at QR4, QKt3, and QB2.

6. P-KKt3?  
This is very weakening. Better is 6. B-QB4; followed by 7. KKt-K2.  
7. B-Kt5 B-K2  
Black disorganizes his forces. But if 7. KtB; 8. Q-K4, P-KB3; 9. KtKt, B-KB4; 10. QxKtP, PxB; 11. Q-Kt5ch, and White wins at least a piece.  
8. B-B4 B-KB4 9. P-K4  
White can easily afford to give his opponent a passed QP in this setup. If now 9. PxB, PxB c.p.; 10. QxP, and White's extra Pawn and better position comprise a winning plus.  
9. B-Kt5 10. QKt-Q2 P-KKt4  
This further weakens the king-side. Black might try 10. Q-Q2; or 10. B-KB1 followed by 11. B-Kt2. Castling on the queenside (after 10. Q-Q2) would be dangerous because of a potential White Pawn-storm on that wing.

11. B-Kt3 P-R5 12. P-R4  
Full advantage of 10. P-KKt4 is taken.  
12. BxKt 13. PxB!  
Not 13. KtB, P-Kt5; and Black has more hope than after the text.  
13. PxB 14. B-R2



White's advantage is overwhelming. He has a massive, mobile pawn-center, the Two Bishops, and generally superior development.

14. Kt-R4  
Necessary is 14. B-B4.  
15. P-B5!  
A fine line-opening move.  
15. Kt-QB3  
If 15. BxP; 16. Q-Kt5ch, and White wins the Bishop.  
16. R-B1 R-R4 17. R-B4 BxP?  
This loses at least the exchange. A preferable way to go after the QBP is 17. Q-R1; and 18. Q-R2.  
18. P-Kt4 PxPe.p. 19. KtP Q-K2  
K2 should be left vacant for the Kt. Better is 19. B-Kt3; 20. KtR, BxKtch; 21. K-K2, KKt-K2; 22. P-B4, Kt-Kt3.  
20. KtR KtKt 22. B-R3 K-B1  
21. R-R4 P-Kt3 23. Q-Kt5  
Fixing the Queen to K2. For instance, 23. Q-Q1; 24. RxKt, and White wins a piece.  
23. BxP  
A desperate bid for some counter-play which only increases the scope and power of the White Queen Rook.

24. RxP B-B4 25. R-Q7  
White winds up forcefully.  
25. Q-K1 30. P-B6 Kt-Kt5  
26. Q-Q3 Kt-QB3 31. Q-KB3 Kt/2-B3  
27. P-B4 Q-R1 32. P-K6 R-Kt1 ch  
28. O-O KKt-K2 33. K-R1 Kt-Q5  
29. P-B5 K-K1  
A time pressure blunder. However, as Alekhine points out, all moves in lost positions look like blunders.  
34. PxPch K-B1 36. Q-Kt4ch  
35. PxR-Qch KxQ Resigns

## KAUFMAN BESTS BISGUIER AND PAVEY

In this tournament, my first Manhattan C. C. Championship, I won only three games. Two of them, however, were against Pavey and Bisguier, either of whom would have won the tournament had he beaten me. All of which goes to prove a theory I have long held: if you play enough games with good players, some day a master will blunder against you, and you will be able to win a game from him.

### SICILIAN DEFENSE

MCO: page 292, column 140 (qb)  
Manhattan C.C. Championship  
New York, 1954

Notes by U. S. Expert Allen Kaufman  
White Black  
A. KAUFMAN M. PAVEY  
1. P-K4 P-QB4 3. QxP  
2. P-Q4 PxP  
One of the oldest systems against the Sicilian. If Black sets up a Dragon formation, White will play Q-K3, Kt-QB3, B-Q2, B-B4, and O-O-O, followed by a K-side pawn advance.  
3. Kt-KB3 5. Q-Q3  
4. Kt-QB3 Kt-B3  
Now 5. Q-K3 will not do because 5. P-Q4 equalizes completely.  
5. P-KKt3 7. P-B3  
6. B-K3 B-Kt2  
White is now playing a well-known system against the Sicilian two tempi behind.

7. Q-R4 8. O-O-O P-QR3  
After the game Kevitz criticized this move and suggested 8. P-Q3 and 9. B-K3. I believe that Pavey's move is at least equally good.  
9. P-KKt4 Kt-Kt5 13. P-Kt5 Kt-Q2  
10. Q-B4 P-QKt4 14. KKt-K2 O-O  
11. Q-Kt3 P-Q3 15. Kt-Q4 Kt-B4  
12. P-QR3 Kt-B3 16. Q-R2  
Black has refuted White's opening system, and has established a clear advantage. Black now exchanges several pieces, under the impression that he wins a pawn.

16. KtKt 18. RxB Kt-K3  
17. BxKt BxB 19. R-Q1 B-Kt2  
Black now sees that 19. KtP loses to 20. Q-Q5, forking Kt and R. Black still maintains the initiative, however, and threatens a strong attack with 20. Q-Kt3, 21. P-QR4, and 22. P-Kt5.  
20. P-KR4 Q-Kt3! 22. B-Kt4 P-QR4  
21. B-R3 Kt-B5 23. P-R4  
Forced.  
23. P-Kt5 24. Kt-Kt5 B-B1?  
Giving White some chances. Correct is 24. B-R3! (Pavey); 25. Kt-Q4, P-K4!; 26. Kt-Kt3, B-B5! and White is lost, since the Q cannot reenter the game. An attempt to extricate it by K-Kt1-R1 and Q-Kt1-B1 falls in view of Q-B3 and QxRP at the correct moment.  
25. Q-Kt3 B-K3 29. PxB RPxB  
26. BxB KtB 30. R-Q2 Q-Kt6  
27. P-R5 Q-B4 31. R(2)-R2 KtP  
28. R-Q5 Q-B7



Black has won a pawn, but is now exposed to a dangerous attack. If White can attack KB6, the KBP is immune in view of R-R8 ch and KR-R7 mate. Therefore:  
32. Kt-B7 R-R2 34. Q-K3! R-Kt2  
33. Kt-Q5 P-K4 35. K-Kt1??  
Overlooking an immediate win with 35. R-R8 ch, K-Kt2; 36. RxR, KxR; 37. R-Kt1, winning the Kt.  
35. P-B3  
Since 36. QxKt was threatened.  
36. R-R6 K-Kt2 37. Q-K2 QR-KB2?  
The fatal error; Black overlooked the threat. His game is not easy in any event.  
38. P-KB4  
There is no good defense to 39. RxP ch, KxR; 40. Q-R5 ch, K-Kt2; 41. Q-R6 ch, K-Kt1; 42. Q-R8 mate.  
38. R-KR1 40. Q-Kt5 P-B6  
39. RxR PxB 41. Q-K8 Resigns  
There is no defense to R-Kt8 mate.

## OLD INDIAN DEFENSE

MCO: page 97  
Manhattan C.C. Championship  
New York, 1954

Notes by U. S. Expert Allen Kaufman  
White Black  
A. BISGUIER A. KAUFMAN  
1. P-QB4 Kt-KB3 4. Kt-B3 P-K4  
2. Kt-KB3 P-Q3 5. P-KKt3 B-K2  
3. P-Q4 QKt-Q2 6. B-Kt2 P-B3  
White must now prevent 7. P-K5 and 8. P-Q4. At Milwaukee, 1953, Horowitz played 9. P-K4! Bisguier's move also prevents 7. P-K5, but is not as strong.  
7. Q-B2 Q-B2  
1 discarded 7. PxB (8. KtP, Kt-Kt3; 9. P-Kt3, P-Q4; 10. PxB, QKtP; 11. KtKt, KtKt; 12. P-K4?, Kt-Kt5; 13. Q any, QxKt and White resigns) because of 12. O-O, with advantage to White in this variation.  
8. O-O Kt-B1  
This idea is borrowed from the Philidor Defense. The point is to swing the QKt to Kt3.  
9. PxB PxB  
White wants to play Kt-KR4-B5. If he had played 7. P-K4 instead of 7. Q-B2, 9. Kt-KR4 could be played immediately. The exchange of pawns in the center greatly relieves Black's congested position.

10. Kt-KR4 Kt-Kt3 12. P-K4 B-K3  
11. Kt-B5 O-O 13. Kt-QR4!  
The best way of protecting the QBP. White threatens P-B5, P-QKt4, followed by Kt-K(2-B4-Q6).  
13. P-Kt3!  
The foregoing maneuver having been prevented, the game stands even with a draw the logical outcome; Black has no weakness, White no plan.  
14. B-K3 KR-Q1 16. RxR R-Q1  
15. QR-Q1 RxR 17. P-Kt3  
Black was threatening 17. RxR ch and 18. BxP.  
17. RxR ch 23. Kt-B3 K-K1  
18. QxR Q-Q2 24. B-QB1 P-Q1  
19. KtB ch KtKt 25. B-QR3 P-QB4  
20. QxQ KtQ 26. Kt-Q5 Kt-B3  
21. P-B4 P-B3 27. P-B5 B-B2  
22. K-B2 K-B1  
Here I offered a draw. The two B's mean nothing in view of the blocked pawn position. White refused.  
28. B-B3 P-QR4 29. B-B1??



But this is a blunder, losing a pawn and the game. Almost any other move (including the offer of a draw) would have drawn.  
29. BxKt 30. KPxP Kt-Kt5  
The Kt forks the RP and Q6.  
31. B-Q2 KtRP 35. P-R4 Kt-B1  
32. K-K3 K-K2 36. P-Kt5 RPxB  
33. P-KKt4 P-R3 37. PxB Kt-R3  
34. B-K4 Kt-Kt5  
37. PxB would be a mistake. White plays K-B3-Kt4, winning back the pawn and opening the game for the B's.  
38. K-B3 Kt-B2 40. K-Kt4 Kt-Q3  
39. B-Q3 Kt-K1 41. P-Kt6?  
This move leaves Black no problems. The game is a win for Black in any case, but now Black can demonstrate a procedure that wins by force.  
41. Kt-Q2  
The sealed move. During the following week I spent twenty-five hours on the position and discovered this plan: play the Kt's to Q3 and K2, and then play P-K5 and KtKtB. White must make waiting moves; he has no defense.  
42. K-B3 Kt-Kt1 46. B-K3 Kt-B1  
43. B-QB1 Kt-R3 47. B-Q2 Kt(K1)-Q3  
44. B-K3 Kt-B2 48. B-B2 K-B1  
45. B-Q2 Kt(2)-K1 49. K-Kt4 Kt-K2  
Voila!  
50. B-B1 K-K1  
To gain time on the clock while searching for the best square for the K.  
51. B-Q2 K-Q1 54. B-B4 Kt(2)xBP  
52. B-B3 K-Q2 55. BxP Kt-Q5  
53. B-Q2 P-K5  
Too many threats.  
56. B-Q3 KtKtP 57. B-R6  
One last try to hook the fish. Black threatened to queen the QRP.  
57. Kt-K1 59. KxP Kt-Q5  
58. K-R5 PxB Resigns

### PERSONAL SERVICE

The Editor of this Department will play you a game by mail, comment on every move, and give you a thorough post-game analysis. Fee \$10.  
Mr. Collins will also annotate any one of your games for a fee of \$5.



## GUEST ANNOTATORS

Allen Kaufman  
Ariel Mengarini, M.D.  
Olaf Ulvestad.

### COMBINATION

White springs a winning combination on Move 18.

### FRENCH DEFENSE

MCO: page 61, column 83

District of Columbia League Match  
Washington, D.C., 1954

Notes by U. S. Master  
Ariel Mengarini, M.D.

White  
**W. NUCKER**  
(Navcom A. C.C.)

Black  
**F. VAN BRUNT**  
(Library C.C.)

1. P-K4 P-K3 3. Kt-Q2 P-QB4  
2. P-Q4 P-Q4 4. PxQP QxP

4. .... PxP is more usual in that the exposed Q-position now permits White a gain of time that even at material cost allows White to dominate the further course of the game.

5. Q-B3 Kt-KB3 6. B-B4! QxP  
Black is just too undeveloped to afford this. Q-Q1 instead would have left White with the problem of what to do about the center.

7. Kt-K2 Q-Q1 9. Kt-QB4 B-K2  
8. B-Kf5 ch 10. B-Q2 R-QKt1

QKt-Q2 11. B-B4

The threat 11. B-R5 has now been parried, but White gains a tempo by taking two moves to go from B1 to B4!

11. .... R-R1 13. Kt-B3 P-QR3  
12. O-O-O O-O 14. BxKt KfxB

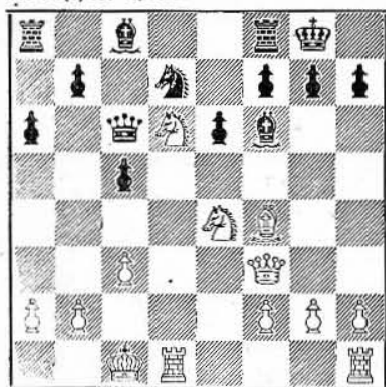
The weakness of his QKtP compels further demobilization on Black's part.

15. Kt-Q6 B-B3 17. P-B3 Q-B3  
16. Kt(3)-K4 Q-Kt3

11. .... R-R1 13. Kt-B3 P-QR3  
12. O-O-O O-O 14. BxKt KfxB

The weakness of his QKtP compels further demobilization on Black's part.

15. Kt-Q6 B-B3 17. P-B3 Q-B3  
16. Kt(3)-K4 Q-Kt3



Allows the decisive combination, but there was no saving the game. A game any master would be proud of.

18. KfxQB QRxKt 20. KfxB ch PxKt  
19. RxKt! QxR 21. B-R6 Resigns

### A DECISIVE GAME

The only loss of defending champion Larry Evans in the U. S. Championship—and it was by this one-point margin that the title passed to Bisguier.

### SICILIAN DEFENSE

MCO: page 286, column 110 (nd)

U.S. Biennial Championship  
New York, 1954

White  
**E. HEARST**

Black  
**L. EVANS**

1. P-K4 P-QB4 29. Q-B5 Kt-B4  
2. Kt-KB3 P-Q3 30. Kt-Q5 BxKt  
3. P-Q4 PxP 31. PxP RxB  
4. KfxP Kt-KB3 32. RxB R-KB1  
5. Kt-QB3 P-QR3 33. QxR ch BxQ  
6. P-B4 Q-B2 34. RxB K-B2  
7. B-Q3 P-K4 35. R-B5 ch K-Kt2  
8. Kt-B3 P-QKt4 36. R-Q5 Kt-R5  
9. Q-K2 B-Kt2 37. R-Q7 ch K-B3  
10. O-O Kt-Q2 38. R-QR7 Kt-B4  
11. P-QR3 P-Kt3 39. P-QKt4 Kt-K5  
12. K-R1 B-Kt2 40. RxP ch K-K4  
13. PxP PxP 41. R-R5 Kt-B6  
14. Q-B2 O-O 42. P-QR4 BxP  
15. Q-R4 Kt-R4 43. RxP ch KfxR  
16. Kt-Kt5 P-R3 44. PxKt B-B4  
17. Kt-R3 Q-Q1 45. P-Kt3 K-Q5  
18. Q-B2 Q-B3 46. K-Kt2 K-B5  
19. Q-K1 Q-Q3 47. K-B3 KxP  
20. B-K2 Kt-KB3 48. K-K4 K-B5  
21. Q-R4 P-Kt4 49. P-Kt4 K-B6  
22. QxP PxP 50. P-Kt5 KxP  
23. KtfxP Q-K2 51. P-R4 B-K2  
24. QR-Q1 KR-Q1 52. K-B5 K-Q6  
25. B-R5 KfxB 53. K-K6 B-Kt5  
26. RxP QxR 54. P-Kt6 B-B6  
27. KfxQ KxKt 55. P-R5 K-K5  
28. QxKt ch K-Kt1 56. P-R6 Resigns

## U. S. CHAMPIONSHIP TOURNAMENT

(Continued from page 3, col. 4)

moves while his clock's flag teetered on the edge of the minute-hand. Jimmy made his 50th move but the flag dropped before he punched his clock. Fortunately, the forfeit did not make any difference to the score. Evans had an easy win and Sherwin resigned for the record.

Sherwin got into serious time trouble in almost every game he played. When this young master learns how to manage his time he will forge to the top. He plays even better than his tournament score indicates. In each of the last two U.S. Opens Jimmy was paired with stronger opponents than any other contestant, might have won the title if he had been given a better break. In the U.S. Championship, Jimmy lost points under time-pressure. For instance, against Bisguier in the 12th round, Jimmy had a forced win, according to the experts, but did not have time to see it. As usual, he had to make about 20 moves in a split second and lost the game.

Veteran Sidney Bernstein, who has seen action in chess tournaments for the past 25 years, demonstrated that he is still a powerful player by tying for 6th and 7th with Rossolimo. Each scored 7-6.

Nicolas Rossolimo, rated for life as an International Grandmaster by the FIDE, made a poor showing for a man of his ability and reputation. He won from Hearst and tail-enders Brandts and Mengarini, lost to Berliner and Wachs, drew the remaining eight games. Rossolimo claims that he cannot adjust to the time-limit of U.S. tournaments. He is accustomed to the more leisurely 40 moves in 2½ hours and finds it difficult to make 50 moves in the same period of time. The former French champion seems to think that time-limits are decreed by the FIDE, that the USCF has no right to specify a faster speed than 40 moves in 2½ hours. He is wrong on both counts. For its tournaments, each unit of the FIDE specifies the "certain number of moves" that must be made in "a given period of time" as required by Article 14(1) of the FIDE Laws.

Rossolimo is a very fine player and we have no doubt that he will fare better in the future. Under the USCF rating system, he scored 2421 points at the U.S. Open and 2419 points in the U.S. Championship. These figures are about 100 points below his average ratings in European and international tournaments during the past five years. If he can adjust to our time-limit, Rossolimo should have no difficulty in establishing himself in our Senior Master class. However, our rating system is much stricter than the free-and-easy FIDE method of issuing Grandmaster titles on the basis of a player's performance in one tournament. It takes more than one swallow, etc.



Saul Wachs

Philadelphia's Saul Wachs was the sensation of the tournament. Rated as a master in 1952, Saul could not maintain his standing and dropped to 2255 points in the last rating list.

Photo: R. Echeverria

The young collegate upset the dope, played brilliant chess, finished with an even score in this fast company. After scoring only 3½ points in the first 8 rounds, Wachs defeated Mengarini in the 9th, toppled Rossolimo in the 10th, smashed Burger in the 11th. But he could not keep up the pace; in the last two rounds he lost to Pilnick and Hearst.

Hans Berliner of Washington, D. C., who tied with Wachs with an even score, also earned one of his points at the expense of Rossolimo. Eliot Hearst ended in 10th place with 6-7 but he won from Larry Evans, so Eliot counts the tournament a success. There is considerable rivalry between these two Marshallites. Karl Burger was 11th with 5½-7½. Karl graduated during the tournament. His play was spotty, but he had his big moments, upsetting Pavey and drawing with Rossolimo. Carl Pilnick was 12th with 5-8, could have finished higher if he had won some of his won games. Paul Brandts was 13th with 3-10, had more adjourned games than any other player, proved a hard man to beat.

Dr. Ariel Mengarini, in the cellar with 2½-10½, was off form. He can do better than this. There was a chance for history to repeat itself when Ariel was paired in the last round with Bisguier. In 1951, Mengarini "won the title for Evans" when he defeated Reshevsky. This year, Bisguier could have been the victim, but wasn't. History did not repeat.

This tournament was the proving-ground for one of the rules adopted by the USCF Tournament Rules Committee. Since the FIDE Laws do not specify what a Director is supposed to do if players do not keep scores, or if one player is writing down the moves while the other is not, consideration is being given to amending Article 17(1) to read as follows:

"A game is lost by a player who has not completed the prescribed number of moves in the time specified, provided that the player's opponent has recorded all the moves of the game on his score sheet when the said player's time-control period terminates."

In other words, a player cannot win a game on a time-forfeit if he is not keeping score. The contestants in the U.S. Championship agreed that this is a much-needed regulation. In practice, it proved to be a good rule.

## USA vs. USSR MATCH

(Continued from page 9, col. 4)

benched in an international match. In the International Chess Team Tournaments, an alternate is sometimes put in to play against a comparatively weak team, in order to give a strong player a rest—but we have never heard of a regular team member being benched because he had lost two games. There was much lifting of eyebrows and a great deal of talk about the questionable ethics of the substitution. Some members of the U. S. team resented the affront to Pavey. As it turned out, Kevitz lost to Keres and then Pavey won his 4th-round game—so there is at least a chance that Pavey might have done better than Kevitz in the third round.

The audience was kept on tenterhooks for one hour and five minutes while Reshevsky pondered his 10th move, gave a sigh of relief when the American finally came out of his trance. First game to finish was a draw between Evans and Taimanov. Then Bisguier resigned to Petrosian.

The most exciting game of the match was played at Board 5. In a wild position, Geller decided against a Queen-sacrifice after thinking about 40 minutes. The whole audience was analyzing with him. Instead, Geller won a Pawn. As the time-control approached, both players were moving fast. Horowitz made a winning sacrifice of the exchange but failed to follow up his advantage and the game was adjourned in an even position.

Nearly all the players were in time trouble. Kevitz blundered and lost to Keres. There was much excitement at Board 4 where Averbach's flag dropped before he made his 40th move. The Soviet Champion could not understand why he was being forfeited. In the USSR, a player is not forfeited until one minute after his flag drops. However, USSR Team Captain Igor Bondarevsky conceded the point. Don Byrne claims that Averbach blundered at his 39th move, would have lost the point if the game had been continued.

Three games were adjourned. After move had been sealed, Reshevsky protested that Smyslov had gained an unfair advantage because the Soviet player's clock had stopped for 35 minutes during the game. The Team Captains and Referee disallowed the claim, ruled that the game should be continued from the adjourned position without penalty. (The Laws of Chess make no provision for advancing a clock that has stopped during play and specify no penalty.)

Adjourned games were continued on Tuesday. Reshevsky had lost a Pawn in time-pressure but found a continuation that drew the game. Denker phoned in his resignation. Robert Byrne, with two adjourned games, resumed his encounter from the second round. After struggling so long for a win, Robert placed his King on the wrong (Please turn to page 12, col. 3)



**N. Y. CHESS LIFE**

(Continued from page 4, col. 2)

one. Boleslavsky looks more typically "Russian" to us than any of the other team members; his heavy build may or may not be the characteristic that gives us this impression! We regret to hear that he is slowly going blind and has only a few years of possible tournament competition remaining.

While the players are being introduced to the public, Kotov chats excitedly with Newell Banks, checker champion from Detroit; the American tries to describe the difference between our and the Soviet checker game by noting that the English style requires that a "single piece can't jump backwards." Averbach stands by, attempting to transmit to the Byrne brothers the fact that he is 6'3 1/2" tall; his answer is complicated by the necessity of a double translation between languages and between systems of measurement!

Next on the agenda is a ping-pong match between Keres and Reshevsky, billed as for the table tennis championship of the world by Alex Bisno. It seems that the two competitors are about even, Keres having won in Helsinki, Reshevsky in Zurich, and this rubber game is to decide the question of which grandmaster is a better ping-pong artist! Kotov and Bisno even have a 25-cent or one ruble bet on the contest (or as Kotov said, "25 pence") and since Keres won 21-19, Kotov collected his first "capitalist money!" Thereafter, Bisguier and an American expert, Amos Kaminsky, took on Keres and Geller in a doubles match and were soundly trounced twice, Geller's reputed strong "drive to win" being very manifest. Kotov, who says he can't even play ping-pong, took on Abe Turner and won easily, while Taimanov defeated Evans in a subsequent match.

Most of the guests have left but Bronstein remains to play kittles with Bisguier, the former winning about six straight games after the new U.S. Champ held him even in the first four contests. While these games are being played, Smyslov returns and engages in a lively discussion with this reporter's sister whose study of the Russian language at college places her in an enviable position with respect to communication with the Soviet stars. Smyslov tells of his liking for Tolstoy and Turgenev, his major avocation: singing (he is supposed to have a fine baritone voice), and expresses his hope of getting to see an opera while in the United States. Regarding his match with Botvinnik he commented that he tried to play scientific chess a la Botvinnik the first four games and, after his disastrous start in those struggles, he just reverted to "psychological chess" and did much better from then on. The seven hours he gained traveling from Russia to the United States are disrupting his daily activity, he notes, but he does not subscribe to the suggestion that he can avoid losing those seven hours again if he never leaves the U.S.! Bronstein continues playing, breaking even with Evans in three games.

*Tournament Life*

July 16-18

**North and South Carolina Open  
Clemson, So. Car.**

Open to all; at Clemson House; 5 or 6-rd Swiss; trophies and cash prizes; entry fee \$3.00 with \$1.00 USCF rating fee for players not USCF members; for details, write: L. L. Foster, 121 Saluda Ave., Columbia, So. Car.  
100% USCF rated event.

August 20-22

**Heart of America Open Championship,  
Kansas City, Mo.**

Open; at Downtown YMCA Chess Club; \$150 guaranteed first prize; entry fee \$5 plus \$1 rating fee or membership in USCF; 6 rd modified Harkness; entry fees go for cash prizes; entries close 8:30 a.m., Friday, Aug. 20; play starts at 9 a.m.; write to: J. R. Beiting, Sec'y, YMCA Chess Club, 404 East 10th, Kansas City 4, Mo.  
100% USCF rated event.

August 28-29

**Panhandle Open Championship  
Amarillo, Tex.**

Open to all; at Amarillo YMCA, 816 Van Buren St.; 5 rd Swiss; also Junior event for under 18; Trophies for Panhandle Open Champ, Panhandle Champ, Junior Champ, and four cash prizes; entry fee \$3.00 plus \$1.00 USCF rating fee from non-members of USCF; Panhandle title to ranking Panhandle resident, Open and other titles not restricted; for details, write: R. T. Price, 1907 Bonham Street, Amarillo, Tex.  
100% USCF rated event.

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

**USA vs. USSR TEAM MATCH AT NEW YORK**

(Continued from page 11, column 4)

square at his 103rd move, permitting Kotov to draw.

**U. S. Team Ties Final Round**

The seating accommodations were inadequate for the big crowd of more than 1000 that attended the final session.

A 19-move draw between Reshevsky and Smyslov did not meet with the approval of the audience. There were many hisses and boos mingled with the applause. Apparently the crowd felt that Reshevsky should at least have tried to mix it up with Smyslov in an effort to win a badly-needed point for the U. S. team.

The Soviets clinched the match at 10:40 p.m. when Robert Byrne and Kotov agreed to a draw, giving the visitors a total of 16 1/2 points. Although the match was lost, Larry Evans stopped the show when he smashed Taimanov with brilliant combinative play, turning in another full point for the American team. The ex-champion of the U. S. had made a plus score against one of Russia's Grandmasters.

The USSR added two more points to its total when Bisguier resigned to Petrosian and Denker lost for the third time to Bronstein. The score stood 18 1/2-9 1/2 in favor of the Russians with four adjourned games, including the unfinished Byrne-Kotov encounter from the third round.

In the afternoon of Thursday the four remaining games were played to a finish. Horowitz resigned to Geller. Robert Byrne drew with Kotov. Pavey finally broke into the

September 4-6

**Southwestern Open Championship  
Fort Worth, Texas**

Open to all; 7 rd Swiss; cash prizes; entry fee to be announced later; TCA and USCF membership required of all players; details later; for further information, write: Clarence A. Cleere, 1327 E. Lancaster, Ft. Worth, Tex.  
100% USCF rated event.

September 4-6

**Pennsylvania State Championship  
Johnstown, Penna.**

At Johnstown YMCA; 7 rd Swiss; open to residents of Pennsylvania or members of Penn. Chess Clubs; Friday evening Sept. 3rd Rapid Transit tourney; entry fee \$2.00 plus \$6.00 for USCF and PSCF dues; for details write: Dr. E. J. Gording, 1015 Graham Ave., Windber, Pa.  
100% USCF rated event.

September 4-6

**Ohio State Open Championship  
Columbus, Ohio**

Open to all; at Seneca Hotel; 7 rd, Swiss, 50 moves in 2 hours, adjudication of unfinished games after 4 hrs.; entry fee \$8, including banquet ticket plus USCF & OCA membership of \$6.00 for non-members; minimum 1st prize \$75, trophy and Ohio State, Women's and Junior titles to ranking state residents, other cash prizes; banquet at 7 p.m. Monday, Sept. 6; play begins Sat. Sept. 4 at 1 p.m.; for details, write: Ross Owens, 124 South Point Drive, Avon Lake, Ohio.  
100% USCF rated event.

**BOOST AMERICAN CHESS!**

winning column by defeating Paul Keres. Last game of the match was between Donald Byrne and Yuri Averbach. The 24-year-old U. S. Open Champion won his third full point for the U. S. team and tied the last round score by defeating the USSR Champion.

The match was over and the Soviets had won 20 to 12. Although we lost to Russia, we beat Argentina! Against a slightly weaker team headed by Bronstein instead of Smyslov and with Boleslavsky at Board 8, the Argentine players were defeated in all four rounds and scored a total of only 11 1/2 points. The U. S. team scored only one point at Board 2 and 3. At the other boards the total score was close—13 to 11 in favor of the Russians. It should be remembered, however, that Denker and Pavey (with their alternates) were playing against two of the strongest players in the world—Bronstein and Keres. It remains to be seen whether any other American player (except Reshevsky or Fine) could do any better.

The performance of our young players bodes well for the future. If George Kramer had been permitted to play—as he should—he would probably have made a better score than some of the veterans. By the time the next match with the USSR comes around (possibly next year in Moscow), we hope that Jimmy Sherwin and other young players will have demonstrated their right to replace the old-timers who can make no headway against the Russians.

*Solution To  
What's The Best Move?*

**Position No. 141**

This very interesting position from the Czechoslovakian Master Tournament demonstrates Pachman at his best in combinative play, overwhelming Vesely by the selective choice of the best of several continuations after the initial blow of 1. RxB! There followed 1. .... QxR (what else?); 2. BxKKP!!; QxR ch (if the Q seeks safety, 3. KtXB d1 ch is death); 3. QxQ, PxB; 4. Q-Q4! and Black resigned for he cannot defend against 5. Q-B5 ch and Q-R7 ch simultaneously. If R-QR1; 5. Q-B5 ch wins both if QR-B1; 5. Q-R7 mates in two. If the KR moves; 5. Q-B5 ch also mates in two.

A close, but not sufficient try, submitted by many solvers was: 1. RxB, QxR; 2. B-K3! which is not as decisive as it looks, continuing 2. .... QxKP (not 2. .... Q-QB5); 3. B-B5 ch, KxKt; 4. B-Q4, QxB; 5. RxQ and White with Q and R against two Rs and B by no means can claim a won game. And in this variation 3. KtXB ch, RxKt is even less desirable.

In the same way 1. RxB, QxR; 2. KtXB ch, RxKt!; 3. BxKKIP ch, PxB; 4. RxR, RxR is even less decisive with Q against two Rs. An immediate 1. KtXB ch is met with 1. .... RxKt (not PxKt); while another popular line in 1. BxKtP ch, PxB; 2. RxB gives White a very slight edge (as Black obviously will not play 2. .... BxRP to provide a mate in two by 3. R-Q7 ch, RxR; 4. R-Q7 mate).

In all this is a very instructive position with its several "almost" variations, and we congratulate the successful solvers.

Correct solutions are acknowledged received from: H. Cleveland (Chicago), J. E. Comstock (Duluth), R. Dickinson (Redwood City), H. E. Hart (Oakwood), R. E. Hitchcock (Ann Arbor), H. Kurruk (San Fernando), J. L. McDonald (New York), Dr. J. Melnick (Portland), R. A. Monroe (Knoxville), P. Murtha (Monroe), W. H. C. Newberry (Alton), Dr. M. Schurser (Decatur), Dr. I. Schwartz (Durand), I. Sigmond (Colwick), H. D. Wilbur (Corpus Christi), W. B. Wilson (Amherstburg), N. P. Witting (Salem), N. Zemke (Detroit), E. Roman (New Britain).

*Tournament Life*

October 2-3

**Fort Wayne Open Tournament  
Fort Wayne, Ind.**

Open to all; at World Friendship Hall, YMCA, 226 East Washington; 5 rd Swiss, S-B tie-breaking; entry fee \$2.00 plus \$1.00 USCF rating fee for non-members of USCF; prizes 50%-30%-20% of \$1.00 per player for first three prizes respectively; for details, write: William R. Shuler, 3025 Winter Street, Fort Wayne 5, Ind.  
100% USCF rated event.

November 26-28

**1st Annual Wisconsin State Open  
Wisconsin**

Open; entry fee \$7 plus \$1 rating fee for non-members USCF; \$100 minimum 1st prize guaranteed; \$250 total prizes guaranteed; 50 moves in two hours; location to be announced later; for details, write: Arpad Elo, 3935 No. Fiebrantz Dr., Rt. 12, Milwaukee 10, Wis.  
100% USCF rated event.

**Solutions:**

**Finish It The Clever Way!**

Position No. 131: 1. K-Q1, Q-Kt3 ch; 2. K-Q2!, QxQ; 3. R-K8! and Black resigned.

Position No. 132: 1. P-B5! (KxP only draws), K-Kt4; 2. KxP, P-R4; 3. K-Q6, P-R5; 4. P-B6, P-R6; 5. P-B7, P-R7; 6. P-B8(Q), P-R8(Q); 7. Q-B6 ch and wins. If 1. .... K-Kt5; 2. P-B6, P-R4; 3. Kt-Kt6! wins. If 1. .... P-B3; 2. K-B7, K-Kt4; 3. K-K6, P-R4; 4. Kt-Kt6 wins.