



ONE OF THE MOST SIGNIFICANT JUNIOR GENERATIONS IN THE HISTORY OF CHESS IN THE UNITED STATES

THE  
1946  
YOUTH CHESS  
MOVEMENT

Nowadays there are plenty of opportunities for young U.S. players to develop their chess careers and compete in various scholastic and junior tournaments organized by the National Chess Federation. How did it all start, and who were the leaders of the generation that paved the way for their successors? What challenges lay ahead of them in the early post World War II period? What is their legacy to all of us?



**Joshua M. Anderson** is the President of Chess Journalists of America (CJA), chess writer, instructor, tournament organizer and director. He currently collects oral histories such as *Marshall Chess Club - 1950s - A Look Back* (on YouTube) and is writing a biography of the Byrne brothers for McFarland & Company, Inc., Publishers.

By Joshua M. Anderson

Play in any major chess tournament and there will be tons of children running around ... you will likely even play a few. Walk into the hotel bar or restaurant and you will undoubtedly find someone who joined as a kid during the Fischer boom. What you will not do, is sit, talk, or play against someone from the first group of young (scholastic) players to join US Chess, those in the immediate post World War II years.

### Setting the Stage

Chess is not played in a vacuum. Technological and cultural changes to the American landscape must be highlighted. There was a significant increase in the population of the 1920s. By the 1940s, most of the United States would have access to electricity,

cars, and, except for computers and television, many of the conveniences of modern life allowing them at least a little bit of leisure time. Though the war had brought rationing to the home front, it also brought advances and improvement in technology and transportation, along with a sense of nationalistic pride.

Chess players, especially for the youth of America, spent the war years as they had the preceding decades – in an urban area with limited interactions beyond that region. In New York City, the heart of American chess through at least the first three quarters of the twentieth century, scholastic chess was not new in the 1940's – far from it. In 1896, an advertisement was put in the May 3<sup>rd</sup> issue of the *Brooklyn Daily Eagle* looking for schools to play against the Boys' High School, and the following year a league was formed.



Left to right: 1<sup>st</sup> Row - Julian Leavitt, Ted Lewis, Larry Evans, Stephen Smale, Paul Dietz, Sheldon Rein; 2<sup>nd</sup> Row - Lee Magee, Roger Clites, George Miller, Larry Friedman, Harald Miller, Gerald Roitstein, Richard Kujoth; 3<sup>rd</sup> Row - Howard Ohman, Herman Steiner, Elbert Wagner, Jr., Paul Poschel, Maurice Stiefel, Jack Hursch, Jr., Ralph Williams, Henry Blume, Bruno Czaikowski; 4<sup>th</sup> Row - Jim Cross, Melvin Janowitz, Don Kilgore, Eugene Levin, Roy Berg, Jr., Robert Meredith, John Carron, Richard Crittenden.  
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Scholastic chess in New York City grew with Milton Hanauer, a high school principal, becoming a particularly prominent promoter of the game. Arnold Denker, who was the 1944-6 U.S. Champion, won the 1929 New York City Scholastic League as a 15-year-old. By 1943 the Brooklyn Tech High School club had between 150 and 250 members, depending on which source you consult. In 1944 and 1945, the school team was city champion, led by George Kramer, (the state champion at the young age of 15), Robert Byrne (who had finished second, just a half-point behind Kramer), and Donald Byrne.

By 1946, the Brooklyn Tech kids, along with Arthur Bisguier and Walter Shipman, and to a lesser degree a junior high schooler named Larry Evans, were dominating the New York chess scene, or at least the speed tournaments. The



▲ Robert Byrne, 20, Donald Byrne, 18.  
Used with permission of Maria Byrne.

Marshall and Manhattan clubs both had weekly speed tournaments, and each week Herman Helms wrote about them in the *Brooklyn Daily News*. Rarely did a week go by without at least one of the Byrnes winning the tournament over players like A. E. Santasiere (U.S. Open Champion) and John Collins (who would later go on to work with Bobby Fischer).

“If Donald Byrne of Brooklyn Tech maintains his present pace in the field of rapid transit chess, Reuben Fine, National champion, and other high-class masters will have to look for their laurels. Gaining his second consecutive victory...”

The boys were regulars at the Manhattan Chess Club, save Evans who attended the Marshall. This allowed them to play in the Manhattan Chess Club championship, where all five



boys were in the Championship section – Robert finishing fifth and Donald finishing sixth. The other three did not perform as well, finishing 12<sup>th</sup>-14<sup>th</sup> – but still a fine result, considering the playing group contained current U.S. Champion Denker (who finished second to Alexander Kevitz).

Cleveland, Milwaukee, and Los Angeles all were experiencing a growth in chess as well, though not on the same level as New York. In Los Angeles, Herman Steiner, who had come from New York City in 1932 (and Slovakia sometime during his youth), was a prominent promoter of the game as editor of the *Los Angeles Times* chess column and the Hollywood Chess Club. Events such as the 1945 Hollywood Pan-Am tournament had a scholastic section, though it was often ignored in its reporting of the event. In Cleveland, an active scholastic program, led by Milliar L. Warren, was routinely highlighted in the bi-weekly *Cleveland Chess Bulletin*, and included not only high school results, but even junior high results. Cleveland's program had been inspired by the large program of Milwaukee.

Milwaukee's program had been set up, in part, by Arpad Elo, designer of the rating system still in use by FIDE. The program was developed in the late 1930s and already had success with Robert Durkin (not to be confused with Robert Durkin, who promoted 1.♘a3), who in 1941 was invited halfway across the country to play in the Ventnor City tournament, one of the very few American invitationals. By 1946, the city program included a large outdoor event in the spring and had an estimated 2000 students in the various programs.

These various groups acted independently of each other, but all interacted with the relatively new United States Chess Federation (USCF now called US Chess). The USCF had been formed in 1939, just a couple of years before America's entrance into World War II at the end of 1941. The organization combined the American Chess Federation (formerly the Western Chess Association) and the National Chess Federation. Neither of these entities had youth programs, and even the combination of the two organizations only gave the USCF a few thousand members. The USCF wanted to expand

its membership base and looked to the youth of America. By the summer of 1945, the USCF reported on a plan to host a 1946 United States Junior Open for players of age 19 and under.

USCF recognized that not everyone would be pleased with this plan. Their leadership argued:

- 1) Young people want to be doing something, and that "something" can be chess when it is presented "clearly and simply."
- 2) Chess "should be encouraged and promoted in all parts of the country."
- 3) "Those who want chess to remain 'dignified' and aloof will gain us neither more adherents nor greater masters."

This presentation to the USCF members was likely made before the U.S. – U.S.S.R. match at the beginning of September (though published after that match), so there was no argument put forth that the U.S. needed stronger chess players to defeat the Soviets, as the U.S. expected to win the radio match (they lost 15½-4½). Interestingly, while the U.S. youth players were playing in the first Junior and making waves at the U.S. Open, the U.S.S.R. was holding its own Junior Championship (under 18 in their case). Tigran Petrosian was dominating the field, including victories over Ivo Nei (who would later write a book on the Fischer vs. Spassky match with Robert Byrne), Nikolai Krogius (now in poor health in New York City), and Victor Korchnoi.

## KICK OFF

Anyone 19 and under who joined the USCF could participate in the event, labeled the United States Chess Federation's National Junior Chess Championship. Part of the appeal was certainly the cost – entry fee \$1, with the Illinois Chess Association housing one entry from each state. The event and housing were funded, in part, by the performance of the play "Claudia" on June 1 in Chicago.

States were responsible for getting the players to and from the event, and they

handled this in different ways. Since these were all youths, most found support either from family/individual backers or from the state they represented. In Ohio, Harald and George Miller (twins) and Larry Friedman were all sent with funding from many donations connected to chess clubs in and out of Ohio. S.S. Keeney, a noted Ohio chess bureaucrat based in Cleveland, even helped with arrangements for a boy from Dayton, Carl Driscoll.

Southern Californians played a tournament to determine who would have their railroad fare covered. In a close event, Eugene Levin edged out James Cross who edged out William Grossman. Whether due to other funding or the closeness in score, all three players were chaperoned to the event by Herman Steiner. The three-day bus ride brought them into Chicago at three in the morning. The travel and uneven sleep schedule may have affected the boys significantly, as only Cross performed well at first.



▲ Steiner watching Don Kilgore of Dallas (white pieces) and James Cross (black pieces).  
Used with permission of US Chess..

The following games are taken from Herman Steiner's chess column in the *LA Times*.

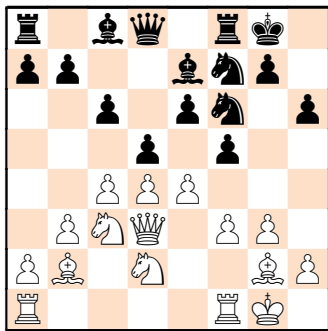
### A95

William Grossman

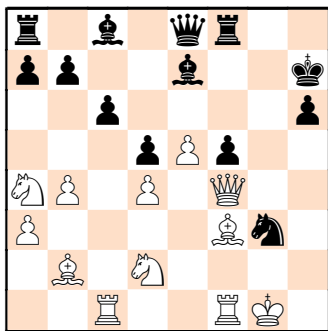
James Cross

California Qualifying Tournament, June 1946

1.d4 f5 2.c4 ♘f6 3.♘c3 e6 4.g3 ♙e7  
5.♙g2 d5 6.♘f3 0-0 7.0-0 c6 8.b3 h6  
9.♙b2 ♘bd7 10.♙d3 ♘e4 11.♘d2  
♘df6 12.f3 ♘d6 13.e4 ♘f7



14.♖a1 g6 15.cxd5 exd5 16.e5  
 ♗h5 17.♗a4 ♗g5 18.a3 ♗h7! 19.f4  
 ♗e4 20.b4 g5 21.♗f3 ♖e8 22.♖e2?  
 ♗hxg3! 23.hxg3 ♗xg3 24.♖e3 gxf4  
 25.♖xf4



25...♖g8!! 26.♖e3 ♗g5 27.♖d3  
 ♗xd2 28.♖fd1 ♗xc1 White resigned

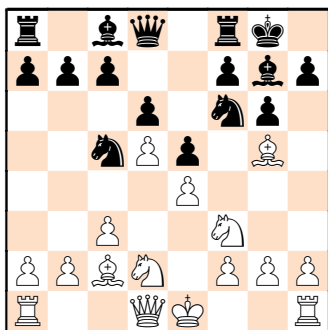
**A48**

Nevelle Arroues

Eugene Levin

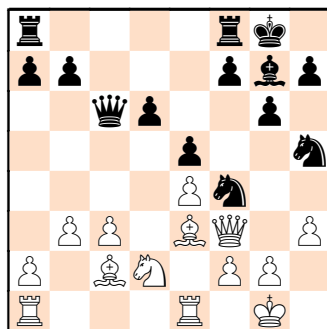
California Qualifying Tournament, June 1946

1.d4 ♗f6 2.♗f3 g6 3.♗g5 ♗g7  
 4.♗bd2 0-0 5.e4 d6 6.♗d3 ♗bd7  
 7.c3 e5 8.d5 ♗c5 9.♗c2



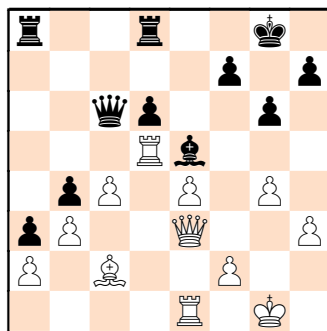
9...♖d7 10.0-0 ♖b5 11.b3 ♗g4

12.♖e1 ♖a6 13.h3 ♗xf3 14.♖xf3  
 ♗h5 15.♗e3 ♗d3 16.♖ed1 ♗df4  
 17.♖e1 c6 18.dxc6 ♖xc6



19.c4 (Not 19.g4 ♗f6 20.♗xf4 exf4  
 21.♖xf4, because of 21...♖xc3 22.♖a1  
 and here the newspaper article states  
 22...♗e5, but that is not possible, though  
 22...♖e5 certainly is a reasonable choice.  
 -Author's note.)

19...b5 20.g4 ♗f6 21.♗xf4 exf4  
 22.♖xf4 ♗d7 23.♖ad1 ♗e5 24.♗b1  
 b4 25.♖e3 a5 26.♗f3 a4 27.♗xe5  
 ♗xe5 28.♖d5 ♖fd8 29.♗c2 a3



30.♗d3 If 30.c5, then 30...♗c3!

30...♖e8 31.♖d1 ♖e7 32.♖f3 ♗h8  
 Draw

**1st U.S. Junior Open  
 Chess Championship**

The event was a Holland-style tournament played at the Lawson Y.M.C.A. and Fulton Park on Lake Michigan. In this type of tournament, the players were divided into small groups and then the top players in each group were put in the Championship Tournament, the Junior Consolation Tournament, and the Class A Junior Tournament (not to be confused with the rating class distinction now used by US Chess).

In the Championship, Friedman was always near the top, with an early upset win over Hans Berliner (probably the favorite to win the event) and several other fine games. He needed half a point from his last two games to win the event, but played too aggressively and lost to Paul Dietz of Pittsburgh in the penultimate round. Meanwhile, Philip LeCornu, Friedman's last round opponent, still had to play Friedman and Berliner as well as finish off an adjournment against George Miller.

Though LeCornu and Berliner had yet to play, it benefited Berliner for LeCornu to win, so they worked together on the ending, while separately the Miller twins got Friedman to help George. The next day Berliner and LeCornu played in a separate room while Steiner gave a lecture and a simul to the group. LeCornu and Berliner drew. LeCornu then won his game with Miller, so now he needed to beat Friedman for them to tie for the championship. Friedman was able

**USCF JUNIOR CHAMPION TOURNAMENT**

Rk	Name	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	Pts
1	L. FRIEDMAN	•	1	½	1	1	½	1	1	0	½	1	1	8½
2	H. BERLINER	0	•	½	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	7½
3	P. LECORNU	½	½	•	1	½	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	7½
4	J. CROSS	0	0	0	•	0	1	½	1	1	1	1	1	6½
5	P. POSCHEL	0	0	½	1	•	½	1	1	½	½	0	1	6
6	L. EVANS	½	1	0	0	½	•	0	½	1	½	1	½	5½
7	G. MILLER	0	0	1	½	0	1	•	0	½	1	0	1	5
8	R. KUJOTH	0	1	0	0	0	½	1	•	0	0	1	1	4½
9	P. DIETZ	1	0	0	0	½	0	½	1	•	½	0	½	4
10	C. DRISCOLL	½	0	1	0	½	½	0	1	½	•	0	0	4
11	H. MILLER	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	•	0	4
12	L. MAGEE	0	0	0	0	0	½	0	0	½	1	1	•	3



USCF JUNIOR CONSOLATION TOURNAMENT											
Rk	Name	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Pts
1	E. LEVIN	•	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	6
2	J. HURSCH	0	•	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
3	D. KILGORE	0	1	•	1	½	½	½	1	1	5½
4	J. LEAVITT	1	0	0	•	½	½	½	1	1	4½
5	G. ROITSTEIN	1	0	½	½	•	0	1	1	½	4½
6	M. JANOWITZ	0	0	½	½	1	•	0	1	1	4
7	M. STIEFEL	0	0	½	½	0	1	•	1	½	3½
8	T. LEWIS	0	0	0	0	0	0	•	1	1	1
9	R. WILLIAMS	0	0	0	0	½	0	½	0	•	1

Levin won title playoff game from Hursch

USCF CLASS A JUNIOR TOURNAMENT											
Rk	Name	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Pts
1	W. GROSSMAN	•	½	½	1	1	0	1	1	1	6
2	R. MEREDITH	½	•	1	½	1	1	1	0	1	6
3	H. BLUME Jr.	½	0	•	0	1	1	1	0	1	4½
4	R. BERG	0	½	1	•	0	½	0	1	1	4
5	S. REIN	0	0	0	1	•	1	0	1	1	4
6	J. CARRON	1	0	0	½	0	•	1	1	0	3½
7	R. CRITTENDEN	0	0	0	1	1	0	•	0	1	3
8	S. SMALE	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	•	0	3
9	R. CLITES	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	•	2

Title playoff between Grossman and Meredith resulted in a continued tie for first place

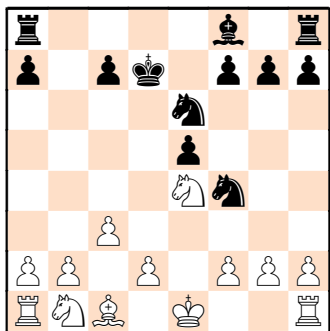
to lock up the position and draw the game. LeCornu edged out Berliner for 2<sup>nd</sup> place on tiebreaks.

**C57**

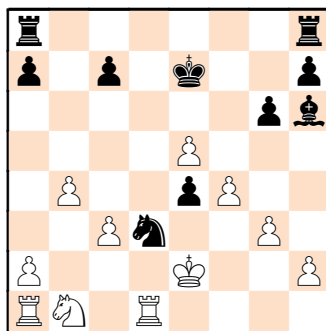
Hans Berliner  
Larry Friedman

1<sup>st</sup> U.S. Junior Open Chess Championship, Chicago 1946  
Notes by Joshua Anderson

1.e4 e5 2.♖f3 ♘c6 3.♗c4 ♖f6 4.♘g5 d5 5.exd5 ♘d4 6.c3 b5 7.♗f1 ♘xd5 8.♗e4?! 8.cxd4 ♗xg5 9.♗xb5+ ♔d8 10.0-0± 8...♗e6 9.♗xb5+ ♗d7 10.♗a4?! 10.♗xd7+ ♗xd7 11.d4± 10...♗df4 11.♗xd7+ ♗xd7 12.♗xd7+ ♗xd7



13.g3?? 13.d4! f5 (13...exd4 14.g3 ♘d3+ 15.♗e2 ♘xc1+ 16.♗xc1=) 14.♗xf4 ♘xf4 15.♘g5 exd4 13...♗d3+ 14.♗e2 ♘xc1+ 15.♗xc1 f5 White loses a piece now. 16.d4 fxe4 17.dxe5 g6 18.♗d1+ ♗e7 19.♗e3 ♘c5 20.b4 ♗h6+ 21.♗e2 ♘d3 22.f4



22...g5 23.fxg5 ♗xg5 24.♘d2 ♗xd2 25.♗xd2 ♗e6 26.♗f1 ♗hf8 27.♗f6+

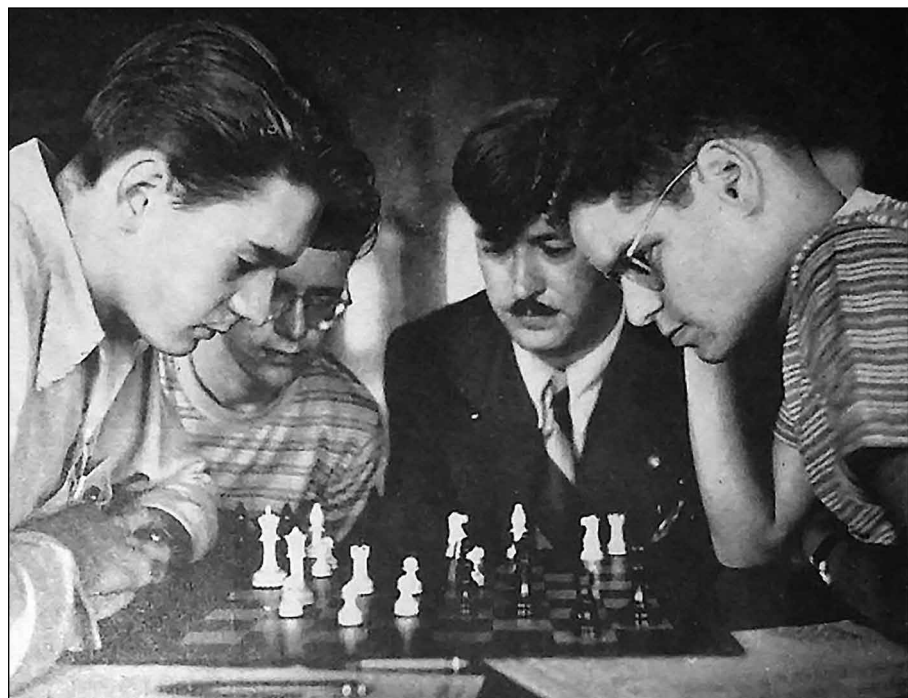
♗xf6 28.exf6 ♗f8 29.♗e3 ♗e5  
White resigned

**D36**

James Cross  
Harold Miller

1<sup>st</sup> U.S. Junior Open Chess Championship, Chicago 1946  
Notes by Joshua Anderson

1.d4 d5 2.c4 e6 3.♘c3 ♘f6 4.♗g5 ♗e7 5.♘f3 ♘bd7 6.e3 0-0 7.cxd5 exd5 8.♗d3 c6 9.♗c2 ♗e8 10.0-0 ♗e4 11.♗f4 f5? 12.a3 12.♘xd5!+- 12...♗df6 13.b4 ♗d6 14.♗xd6 ♗xd6



▲ Steiner with Jim Cross (left) and the Miller twins of Cleveland. Used with permission of US Chess.

## A CATASTROPHIC LOSS AND ITS CONSEQUENCES

By Pete Tamburro

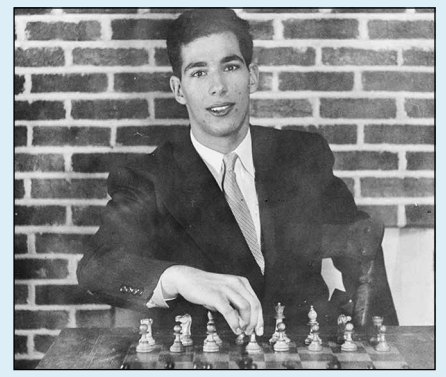
A game early in your chess career can sometimes have an impact in your later years of play. In 17-year-old Hans Berliner's case, it had world championship implications. When Berliner lost to Larry Friedman in the first U.S. Junior Championship, he characterized it as a "catastrophic loss." Indeed, it cost him first place.

There was another effect. Berliner: "Although I made some inferior moves in this game, it started me thinking about a whole approach to the openings." One of his new approaches was to take another look at the black side of the Fritz Variation of the Two Knights. He pulled it out as a surprise against Estrin in the 5<sup>th</sup> World

Correspondence Championship and went on to win the championship with an unapproachable 14-2 score.

His opening sequence of 1.e4 e5 2.♟f3 ♘c6 3.♙c4 ♚f6 4.♜g5 d5 5.exd5 ♘d4 (the game actually transposed by 5...b5 6.♙f1 ♘d4 7.c3 ♘d5) 6.c3 b5 7.♙f1 ♘xd5 8.♚e4 ♖h4 (avoiding Friedman's 8...♚e6, which is still playable today) 9.♜g3 ♙g4 10.f3 e4 11.cxd4 ♙d6 astonished the chess world. The endgame was a masterpiece, and it's one of the few correspondence games in Andy Soltis' book of the greatest games ever played (*Chess Life* has Hans' annotations on the game in the April 1968 issue).

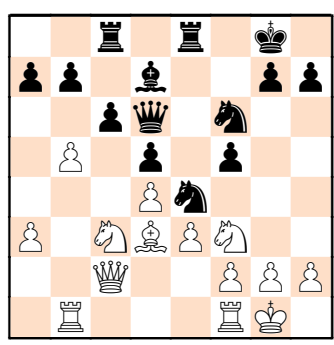
Not surprisingly, a huge theoretical argument broke out. A strong U.S. correspondence player, Walter Muir, came up with 12.♖e2, which seemed to refute the Berliner innovation. Berliner then came out with a 32-page booklet, *From*



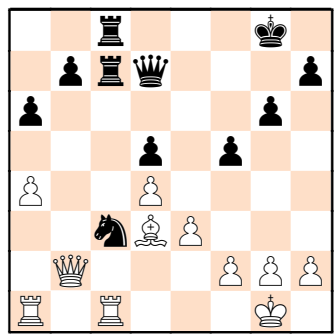
▲ Hans Berliner Used with permission of the World Chess Hall of Fame, gift of Carl Ebeling.

the *Deathbed of 4.♜g5 in the Two Knights Defense* after that. He replied to Muir's line in the "completely revised 1998 edition" with the help of the HiTech computer. Unfortunately for Berliner and his creative line, stronger computers came to the fore and put the final nail in the coffin.

15.b5 ♙d7 16.♖ab1 ♖ac8

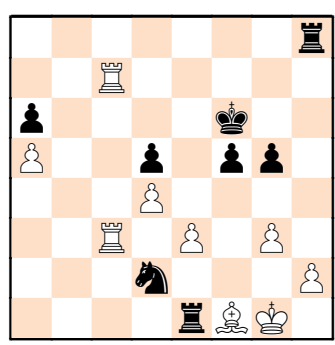


17.bxc6?? ♙xc6? 17...♖xc6-+.  
18.♖b2 ♖e6 19.♚e5 g6 20.♚b5?!  
♙xb5 21.♙xb5 a6 22.♙d3 ♖e7 23.a4  
♖ec7 24.♖fc1 ♚c3 25.♖a1 ♚d7  
26.♚xd7 ♖xd7



27.a5! White is better.

27...♖c6 28.♖c2 ♖c7 29.♙d2 ♚e4  
30.♙dd1 ♚c3 31.♙d2 ♚f7 32.g3 h5  
33.♖b3 h4 34.♖c2 ♚f6 35.♖b2 ♖b8  
36.♙f1 g5 37.♖a3 hxg3 38.fxg3 ♚e4  
39.♖d1 ♖h8 40.♖e1 ♖c1 41.♖xb7  
♖xe1 42.♖xc7 ♚d2 43.♖ac3



43...♚f3+?? 43...♖xf1+ 44.♚g2 f4-+.  
44.♚f2 f4 45.♙g2 fxg3+ 46.♚xf3  
g4+ 47.♚xg3 Black resigned

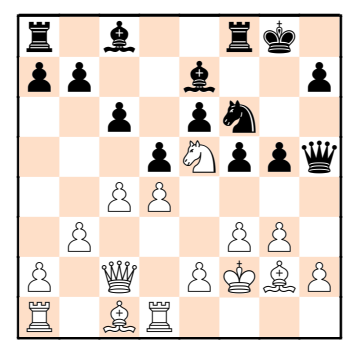
### A95

Lee Magee  
James Cross

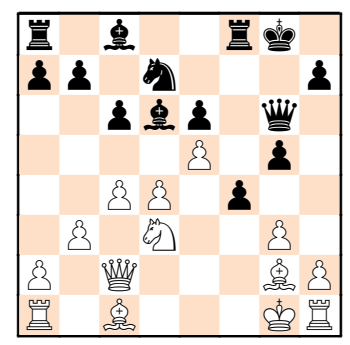
1<sup>st</sup> U.S. Junior Open Chess Championship,  
Chicago 1946

1.d4 e6 2.c4 f5 3.♚f3 ♚f6 4.♚c3  
♙e7 5.g3 d5 6.♙g2 0-0 7.b3 c6  
8.0-0 ♚e4 9.♖c2 ♚d7 10.♙f4 ♚df6  
11.♖fd1 ♖e8 12.♚e5 g5 13.♚xe4

♚xe4 14.♙c1 ♖h5 15.f3 ♚f6 16.♚f2



16...f4 17.♖h1 ♙b4 18.♚g1 ♚d7  
19.♚d3 ♙d6 20.e4 dxe4 21.fxe4  
♖g6 22.e5



22...♚xe5 23.dxe5 ♙xe5 24.♙a3 ♖f7  
25.♖f1 ♙d4+ 26.♖f2 fxg3  
White resigned



**E44**

Larry Friedman

Paul Poschel

1<sup>st</sup> U.S. Junior Open Chess Championship, Chicago 1946  
Notes by Larry Friedman

1.d4 ♘f6 2.c4 e6 3.♗c3 ♕b4 4.e3 b6 5.♗ge2  
This move was used with excellent results throughout the tournament. It seems to refute 4...b6. Steiner claims, and I believe rightly so, that 4...d5 is best followed by preparations for ...c7-c5.

5...♗b7 6.a3 ♗xc3+

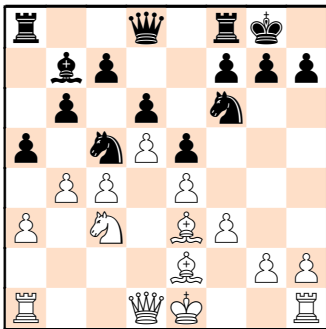
On 6...♗e7 I would have played 7.♗g3, followed by f2-f3 and e3-e4, with terrific pressure.

7.♗xc3 d6 8.f3 0-0 9.e4 e5

This move had to come sooner or later. If Black had tried to break with ...c7-c5, I would have played d4-d5 with even more crushing effect. Now, Black's bishop will be blocked in.

10.d5 a5 An attempt at counterplay by posting a knight on c5, which doesn't work out.

11.♗e3 ♖bd7 12.♗e2 ♗c5 13.b4



13...axb4 Berliner claimed that since the open rook's file was the ultimate reason for Black's defeat, 13...♗cd7 immediately is better. In that case however, White, by playing c4-c5 with due preparations, would eventually break into the black position.  
14.axb4 ♗cd7 15.0-0 ♖e7 16.♖d2 ♗fb8 17.♖b2 h6 Both sides are fighting for control of the a-file which will decide the game by virtue of being the only open file. Poschel, by his last move, tries to get counterplay on the kingside.

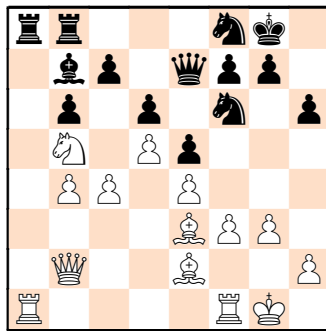


Larry Friedman (left) of Cleveland faces Paul Poschel (right) of Chicago in the Junior Chess Championship. In the background, left to right, are William Grossman (San Diego), Larry Evans (New York), Romana brothers (Mishawak), Herman Steiner, one of the Miller twins (Cleveland), and John Carron (St. Louis).

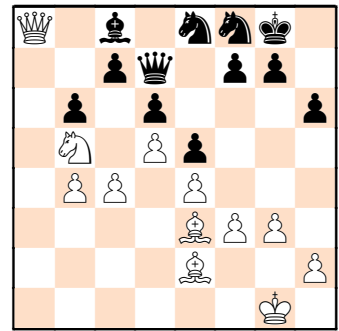
Used with permission of US Chess

White's next move is distracted by the possibility of a black knight getting to f4.

18.g3 ♗f8 19.♗b5!



19...♗c8 Black gives up the file. White's threat was 20.♗xa8 ♗xa8 21.♗a1, gaining the file, for if 21...♗d8 22.♗xa8 ♗xa8 23.♗xc7. Consequently Black, if he wished to hold on to the file temporarily, should have played 19...♗e8, guarding the c7 pawn and ruling out the above variation. My plan would then be to play 20.♗a7!, triple my rooks and queen on the a-file, and then ♗a7-c6 with decisive effect.  
20.♗xa8 ♗xa8 21.♗a1 ♗xa1+ 22.♖xa1 At last I have the file. Black can do nothing to prevent the entrance of the white queen.  
22...♗e8 23.♖a8 ♖d7 Loses a piece, but Black's game is hopeless anyway.



24.♗a7! ♖a4 If 24...♗a6, then 25.♗c6 ♗c8 26.♖xc8! ♖xc8 27.♗e7+.  
25.♖xc8 ♖xa7 26.♖xe8 ♖a1+ 27.♗f2 ♖h1 28.♗f1 Black resigns, as White will mop up the queenside pawns. This was my best played game of the tournament.

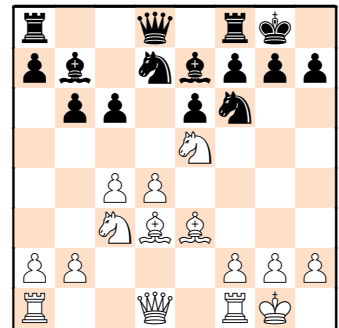
**D31**

James Cross

Larry Friedman

1<sup>st</sup> U.S. Junior Open Chess Championship, Chicago 1946  
Notes by Larry Friedman

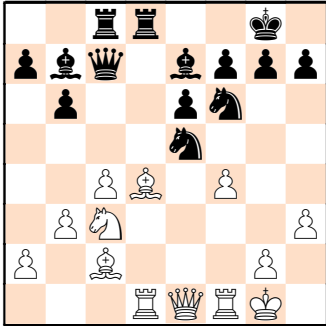
1.d4 d5 2.c4 e6 3.♗c3 c6 4.e4 Alekhine's move which leads to equality because of the weakness of White's center pawns. Better is 4.♗f3 ♗f6 5.♗g5 dxc4, leading to interesting positions.  
4...dxe4 5.♗xe4 ♗d7 6.♗f3 ♗gf6 7.♗c3 7...♗g5 h6! with a good game for Black.  
7...b6 8.♗d3 ♗b7 9.0-0 ♗e7 10.♗e3 0-0 11.♗e5



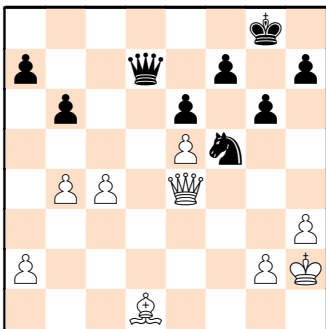
White's position looks very threatening. Black, however, has no weaknesses and will gain control of the two central files. The game is equal.  
11...♗c8 12.f4 c5 13.h3 cxd4 14.♗xd4 (BxB is the move in the newsletter, but



BxP (d4) is the only move that makes sense -*Author's Note.*  
 14...♖c5 15.♗c2 ♕c7 16.♖e1 ♜fd8  
 17.♗d1 ♜cd7 18.b3 ♜xe5



19.♗xe5 If now 19.fxe5 ♜xd4! 20.♜xd4  
 ♗c5 21.exf6 ♗d4+ 22.♖h1 ♗xf6 with  
 advantage to Black.  
 19...♖c5+ 20.♖h2 ♜xd1 21.♖xd1  
 ♜d8 22.♖e2 ♜e8 Preparing to exchange  
 White's powerful dark-squared bishop.  
 23.♜e4 ♗xe4 24.♖xe4 g6 25.♗c3  
 ♗f6 26.b4 ♖c7 27.♗e5 ♗xe5 28.fxe5  
 ♜g7 29.♗b3 ♜f5 30.♜d1 ♜xd1  
 31.♗xd1 ♖d7



At this point I offered Cross a draw which he refused. Both sides have played very well up to this time.  
 32.♗b3 ♖d2 33.c5 This looks dangerous. However, Black has one way to draw.  
 33...bxc5 34.bxc5 ♖c3 35.c6 ♖g3+  
 36.♖g1 ♜e3 The critical position has now been reached.  
 37.♗c4 White has two moves to draw, 37.♗c2 ♖e1+ 38.♖h2 ♜f1+ 39.♖g1 ♜e3+ with a draw by perpetual.  
 Or 37.c7 ♖e1+ 38.♖h2 ♜f1+, with a draw by perpetual check for if 39.♖g1 ♖xe4? 40.c8♖+ ♖g7 41.♖xf1 and White should win.  
 37...♖e1+ 38.♗f1 ♖xf1+ 39.♖h2 ♖c1 40.♖h4 ♜d5 41.♖h6 ♖xc6

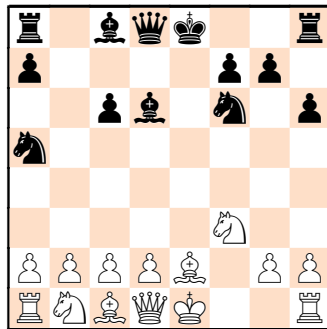
The game was adjourned here and **White resigned** without resuming play.

**C59**

Larry Friedman  
 Carl Driscoll

1<sup>st</sup> U.S. Junior Open Chess Championship, Chicago 1946  
 Notes by Larry Friedman

1.e4 e5 2.♜f3 ♜c6 3.♗c4 ♜f6 4.♜g5 d5 5.exd5 ♜a5 6.♗b5+ c6 7.dxc6 bxc6 8.♗e2 h6 9.♜f3 e4 10.♜e5 ♗d6 11.f4 exf3 12.♜xf3

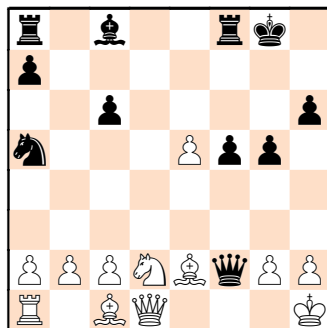


12...g5?! All book so far but this is something new. Steiner claims it is unsound. However, White must proceed with extreme care. If White should castle on any of his next few moves he would run into a blistering attack.

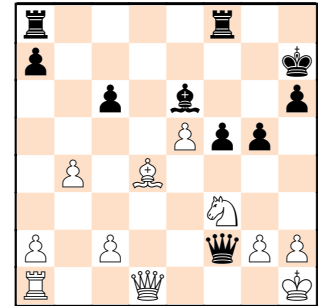
13.d4! ♜e4 14.♜bd2 Steiner suggested 14.♗d3 as best, but the idea of developing a new piece seems more logical.

14...f5 15.♜e5 0-0 16.0-0 White can now castle. In doing so White loses the exchange for a pawn, but gets an attack easily worth the lost material.

16...♗xe5 17.dxe5 ♖b6+ 18.♖h1 ♜f2+ 19.♜xf2 ♖xf2

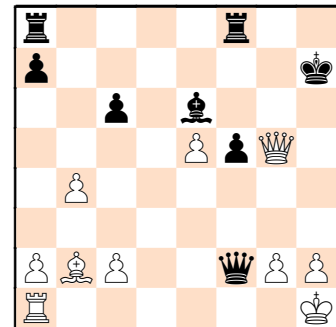


20.b4! ♜b7 21.♗c4+ ♖h7 22.♗b2 ♜d8 23.♜f3 ♜e6 24.♗xe6 ♗xe6 25.♜xg5+ Overlooking the simple 25.♗d4! ...



...winning a piece after 25...♜ad8 26.♗xf2 ♜xd1+ 27.♜xd1, and instead going in for a combination which only secures a draw by perpetual check.

25...hxg5 26.♖h5+ ♖g7 27.♖xg5+ ♖h7



28.♖h5+ If now 28.♖e7+ ♜f7 29.♖xe6 ♜g7 30.♖xc6 ♜ag8 31.g3 ♜xg3 32.hxg3 ♖xg3 and after a few white checks Black will mate, therefore White must take the draw. (Engines give 30.♜g1 with equality -*Author's Note.*)

28...♖g7 29.♖g5+ **Draw**

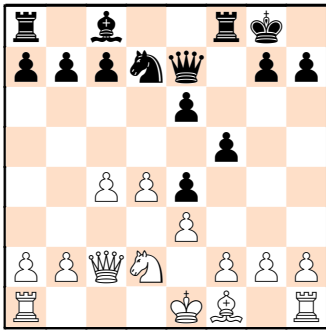
**D55**

James Cross  
 Paul Dietz

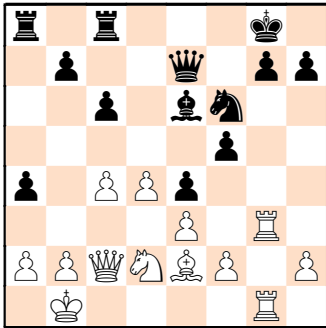
1<sup>st</sup> U.S. Junior Open Chess Championship, Chicago 1946  
 Notes by Joshua Anderson

1.d4 d5 2.c4 e6 3.♜c3 ♜f6 4.♗g5 ♗e7 5.♜f3 0-0 6.e3 ♜e4 7.♗xe7 ♖xe7 8.♜xe4 dxe4 9.♜d2 f5 10.♖c2 ♜d7

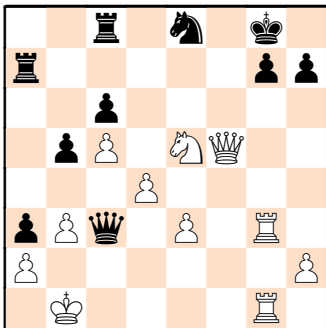




11.g4?! ♖f6 11...e5! 12.d5 a5+.  
12.gxf5?! 12.g5 ♗d7 13.h4 c5∞.  
12...exf5 12...e5 13.d5 ♙xf5♠.  
13.0-0-0? c6? 13...♗g4+ 14.♗b3 f4!  
14.♙e2 ♙e6 15.♗b1 a5 16.♞dg1 a4  
17.♞g3 ♞fc8 18.♞hg1



18...♗e8? 18...g6♠.  
19.f3 exf3? 19...a3 20.b3 f4 21.exf4 e3  
22.♗e4±.  
20.♗xf3+- a3 21.b3 b5 22.c5 ♞a7  
23.♗e5 ♞d8 24.♙d3 ♞a5 25.♙xf5  
♙xf5 26.♞xf5 ♞c3



27.♞xg7+ ♞xg7 28.♞f7+ ♗h8  
29.♞f8+ ♞g8 30.♞xg8 mate

LeCornu left one game from the event (a victory over Richard Kujoth of the Milwaukee, Wisconsin

program), and a \$350,000 donation to US Chess when he died. This money has been used for a fund to help pay for sending U.S. teams to the Olympiads.

**C18**

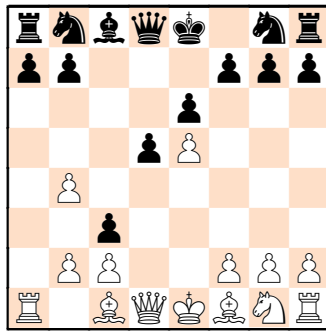
Phillip LeCornu

Richard Kujoth

1<sup>st</sup> U.S. Junior Open Chess Championship, Chicago 1946

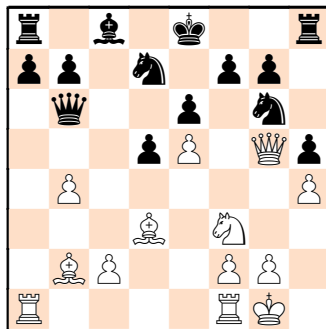
Notes by Donald Murgridge (Chess Life)

1.e4 e6 2.d4 d5 3.♗c3 ♙b4 4.e5 c5  
5.a3 cxd4 6.axb4 dxc3



7.♙d3 This gambit attachment on an old variation (of Russian invention, of course) considerably improves White's prospects.

7...♞b6 8.♞g4 ♗e7 9.♗f3 cxb2  
10.♙xb2 ♗d7 11.0-0 ♗g6 12.h4 h5  
13.♞g5

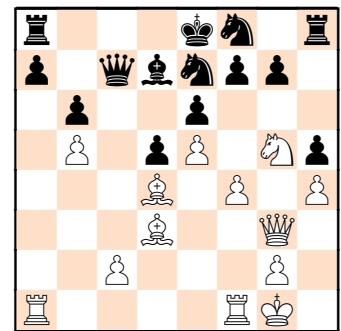


13...♗df8 Not 13...♞xb4, because of 14.♙a3 ♞g4 15.♙xg6 ♞xg5 16.♗xg5 fxc6 17.♗xe6 ♗f7 (17...♞g8 can be met by 18.♙d6+-) 18.♗c7, threatening e5-e6+ as well as the rook.

14.b5 ♙d7 15.♙d4 ♞d8 16.♞g3 b6  
17.♗g5 ♞c7 18.f4 ♗e7

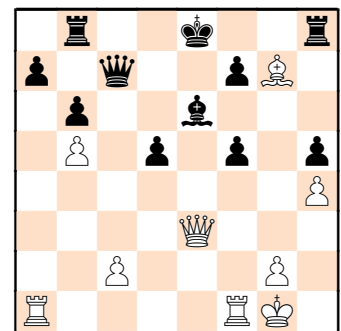


▲ Phillip LeCornu. Used with permission of US Chess



19.♞e3! Effectively preparing for the next move, the decisive opening-up of the game.

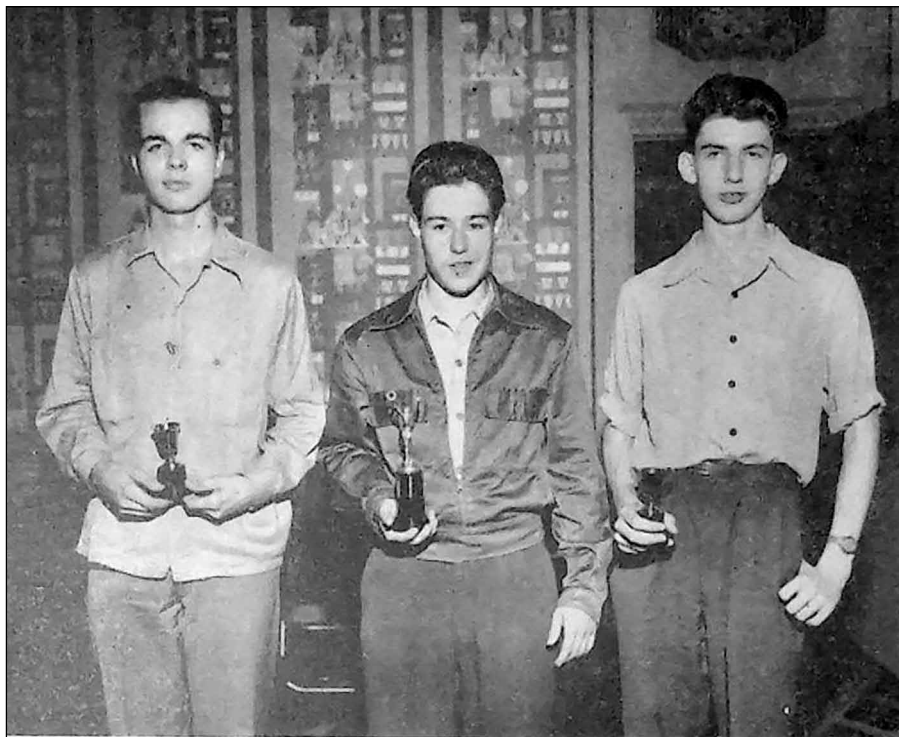
19...♞b8 20.f5! ♗xf5 21.♙xf5 exf5  
22.e6 ♗xe6 23.♗xe6 ♙xe6 24.♙xg7  
The counterplay which Black obtains from this move is more apparent than real.



24...♞g8 25.♙e5 ♞xc2 26.♞f2 ♞c8  
27.♙xb8 ♞xb8 28.♞xf5 ♗d7  
29.♞xh5 ♞g6 30.♞d2 ♞c7 31.♞c1 ♞d6  
32.♞c6 ♞a3 33.♞xd5+

**Black resigned**

The other two sections were even closer. Levin tied with Jack Hursch for first place in the consolation tournament.



▲ Victors in the Junior Consolation. Left to right: Don Kilgore, Eugene Levin and Jack Hursch. Used with permission of US Chess

his way home to Washington D.C.), Poschel (from Chicago) and Evans moved on to the U.S. Open. Evans was joined by a group of New Yorkers who were having their trip paid for by the Manhattan Chess Club. This group consisted of Robert and Donald Byrne, George Kramer, Arthur Bisguier, and Walter Shipman.

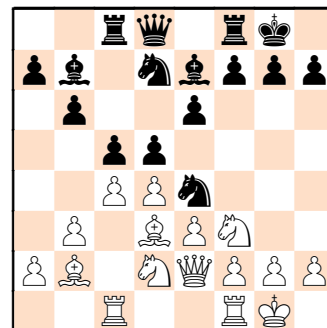
The U.S. Open had never seen such an influence of young players and not just young players, but strong young players. That year the pairings of the first two rounds of the tournament were made by lots, the next six a Swiss, and then round robins of 7 to 10 players concluded the event. This gave the young players an immediate chance to play some top players, though not always to the young players' benefit. On plenty of occasions, though, it was the adults who had difficulty. Herbert Seidman had played in two U.S. Championships when he sat down to play 16-year-old Don Byrne in round 4 of the Swiss portion.

**D05**

**Donald Byrne**  
**Herbert Seidman**

47<sup>th</sup> U.S. Open, Pittsburgh 1946  
Notes by Joshua Anderson

1.d4 ♖f6 2.c4 e6 3.♗f3 b6 4.e3 ♖b7  
5.♙d3 ♙e7 6.0-0 0-0 7.♗bd2 d5  
8.b3 ♗bd7 9.♙b2 c5 10.♙c1 ♗e4  
11.♙e2 ♙c8



12.cxd5 exd5 13.♙a6 ♙xa6 14.♙xa6  
♗df6 15.♙fd1 ♙c7? 15...♙d7!=  
16.dxc5 bxc5? 16...♗xc5 17.♙e2 ♙d7  
18.♗f1±  
17.♙e5? 17.♗xe4 dxe4 18.♗e5+-.  
17...♙d7 18.♗xe4 ♗xe4 19.♙d3 ♙f6  
19...♙e6! 20.♙xe6 fxe6 21.♙c2=  
20.♙xf6 ♗xf6 21.♙a5 ♙e7 22.♙dc3

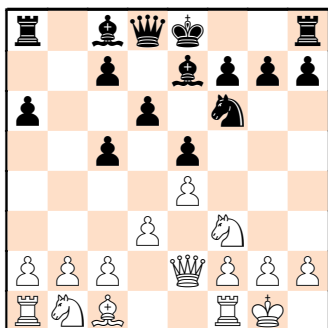
Levin then won the playoff game giving him the title. In the Class A tournament, Grossman tied Robert Meredith, both with 6-2 scores. Their playoff resulted in a continued tie for first place.

**C79**

**Donald Kilgore**  
**Eugene Levin**

1<sup>st</sup> U.S. Junior Open Chess Championship, Chicago 1946

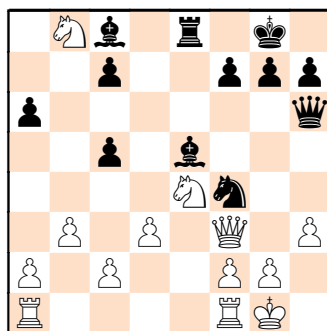
1.e4 e5 2.♗f3 ♗c6 3.♙b5 a6 4.♙a4  
♗f6 5.0-0 d6 6.♙xc6+ bxc6 7.♙e2  
c5 8.d3 ♙e7



9.h3 (The newspaper lists move 9 as

d3 not h3, but h3 is the only move that works -Author's Note.)

9...♙b8 10.b3 0-0 11.♗bd2 ♙e8  
12.♙b2 ♗h5 13.♙xe5 dxe5 14.♗xe5  
♗f4 15.♙f3 ♙d6 16.♗c6 ♙g5 17.e5  
♙xe5 18.♗e4 ♙h6 19.♗xb8



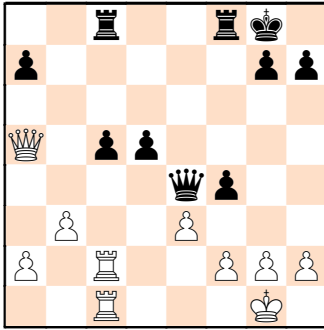
19...♙xh3 20.gxh3 ♗xh3+ 21.♗g2  
♗f4+ 22.♗g1 ♗e2+ White resigned

**1946 U.S. OPEN**

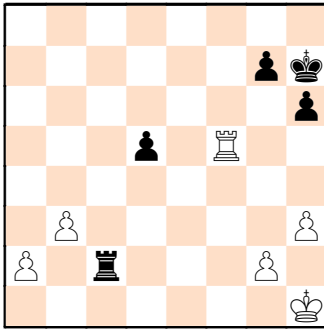
Steiner and the three Californians didn't have a chance for much sightseeing, as the U.S. Open began two days later in Pittsburgh. Aside from the four West Coasters, Dietz (who lived in Pittsburgh), Berliner (for whom Pittsburgh was on



♖e4 23.♖c3c2 f5? 23...♖fd8  
24.♗d2 f4 25.♗xe4 ♖xe4



26.♖xc5 26.exf4 ♖xf4 27.b4 d4 28.bxc5  
d3 29.♖d2+.  
26...fxe3 27.♖xc8 exf2+ 28.♗h1  
f1 ♖+ 29.♖xf1 ♖xc8 30.♖xa7 h6  
31.♖f7+ ♗h7 32.h3 ♖c2 33.♖f5+  
♖xf5 34.♖xf5



34...♖d2?? 34...d4 35.♖d5 ♖xa2  
36.♖xd4 ♖b2=.  
35.♗g1? 35.a4 ♖b2 36.♖f3+-.  
35...♗g6? 35...♖xa2 36.♖xd5 ♖b2=.  
36.♖f2+- ♖d1+ 37.♗h2 ♖d3 38.b4

d4 39.b5 ♖d1 40.♖b2 ♖e1 41.b6 ♖e8  
42.b7 ♖b8 43.♗g3 ♗f5 44.♗f3 ♗e5  
45.a4 ♗d5 46.a5 ♗c6 47.a6

**Black resigned**

With this win, Don was doing well with 3½ out of 4. He would make the Championship Section and be joined by Shipman and Bisguier. Shipman was already a student at Columbia University having recently graduated from Bronx High School of Science and Bisguier would also soon graduate from there. Both had fine wins and good results in the Championship section – Bisguier, sixth, and Shipman, ninth.

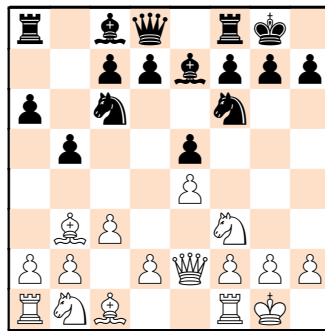
**C86**

Frank Yerhoff

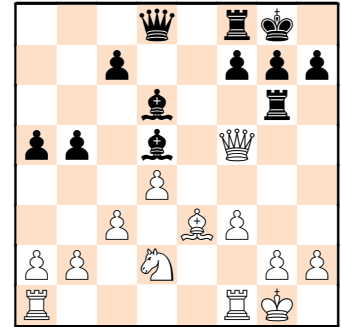
Arthur Bisguier

47<sup>th</sup> U.S. Open, Pittsburgh 1946  
Notes by Joshua Anderson

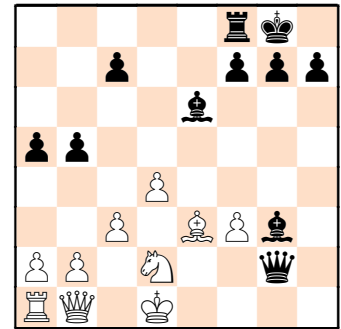
1.e4 e5 2.♗f3 ♗c6 3.♗b5 a6 4.♗a4  
♗f6 5.0-0 ♗e7 6.♖e2 b5 7.♗b3 0-0  
8.c3



8...d5 9.exd5 ♗xd5 10.♗xe5 ♗xe5  
11.♖xe5 ♗b7 12.♗xd5 ♗xd5 13.d4  
a5 14.♗e3? 14.♗f4 g5 15.♗g3 f5  
16.♖e1∞  
14...♖a6 15.♖f5 ♖g6 16.f3 ♗d6  
17.♗d2



17...♖h4! Black's attack is unstoppable now.  
18.♖f2 ♖xh2+ 19.♗f1 ♗e6 20.♖b1  
♖xg2 21.♗e2 ♗g3 22.♖xg2 ♖xg2+  
23.♗d1



23...♖e8 24.♖d3 ♗c4 25.♗xc4 bxc4  
26.♖f5 g6 **White resigned**

USCF NATIONAL OPEN CHAMPIONSHIP TOURNAMENT												
Rk	Name	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Total*
1	H. STEINER	•	½	½	½	1	1	1	1	1	1	13½
2	H. SEIDMAN	½	•	½	½	1	1	½	1	1	1	12½
3	A. KUPCHIK	½	½	•	1	0	½	1	1	½	1	12
4	D. BYRNE	½	½	0	•	½	0	1	1	½	1	10½
5	O. ULVESTAD	0	0	1	½	•	½	½	1	½	0	10½
6	A. W. BISGUIER	0	0	½	1	½	•	½	0	½	1	9½
7	H. FAJANS	0	½	0	0	½	½	•	½	½	½	8½
8	Dr. G. KATZ	0	0	0	0	0	1	½	•	½	½	8½
9	W. SHIPMAN	0	0	½	½	½	½	½	½	•	0	8½
10	F. YERHOFF	0	0	0	0	1	0	½	½	1	•	8½

MASTER'S RESERVE TOURNAMENT												
Rk	Name	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Total*
1	R. BYRNE	•	1	0	0	1	1	½	½	1	1	11½
2	G. KRAMER	0	•	1	1	1	1	½	½	1	1	11½
3	A. SANTASIERE	1	0	•	½	1	1	½	½	1	1	11
4	S. ALMGREN	1	0	½	•	0	0	1	1	1	1	10½
5	W. ADAMS	0	0	0	1	•	1	0	½	1	1	10
6	M. ALEMAN	0	0	0	1	0	•	½	1	1	½	9½
7	J. LEVIN	½	½	½	0	1	½	•	0	½	1	9½
8	K. FORSTER	½	½	½	0	½	0	1	•	1	½	9
9	H. GORDON	0	0	0	0	0	0	½	½	•	½	7
10	L. EVANS	0	0	0	0	0	½	0	0	½	•	5½

\*Total represents the cumulative scores from the Swiss Open prelims and the round-robin tournament.

**C39**

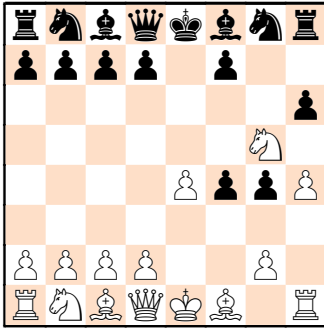
Walter Shipman

Arpad Elo

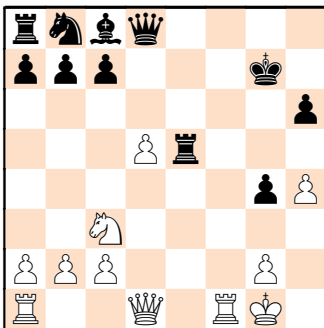
47<sup>th</sup> U.S. Open, Pittsburgh 1946

Notes by Joshua Anderson

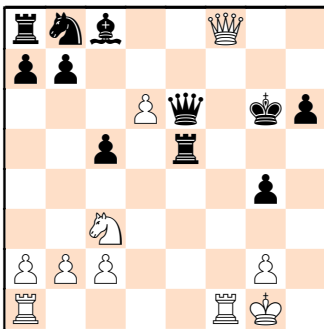
1.e4 e5 2.f4 exf4 3.♘f3 g5 4.h4 g4  
5.♘g5 h6



6.♘xf7 ♗xf7 7.♙c4+ d5 8.♙xd5+  
♗g7 9.d4 ♘f6 10.♙xf4 ♘xd5  
11.exd5 ♙d6 12.♙e5+ ♙xe5 13.dxe5  
♙e8 14.0-0 ♙xe5 15.♘c3



15...c5?? 15...♗d6 16.♗d3 ♘a6+.  
16.♗d2 ♗xh4 17.♗f4 ♗e7??  
17...♘d7=  
18.d6 ♗e6 19.♗f8+ ♗g6



20.♘d5!! ♙xd5 20...♗xd5  
loses to 21.♙f6+.  
21.♙ae1 ♙e5 22.♙xe5  
♗xe5 23.♗xc8 ♗d4+  
24.♗h1 ♘d7 25.♗xd7  
g3 26.♗f7+ ♗g5  
27.♙f5+ **Black resigned**

Don finished 4<sup>th</sup> in the Championship, behind Steiner, Seidman, and Abraham Kupchik. Don's result was his lowest placing in any of the U.S. Opens in which he participated (sadly, this was just a few events as he would be struck with Lupus in 1959). He also won the speed event that year.

Don's older brother Robert (a freshman at Yale but young enough to play in the Junior Open), Kramer, and Evans all made the Premier Reserve. Byrne and Kramer tied for the top place, but Evans, perhaps exhausted from the Junior, could only manage a draw in the 10-player round-robin. His game with Bob was as follows:

**C34**

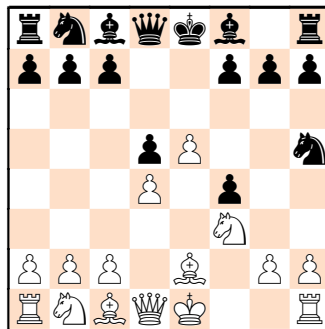
Robert Byrne

Larry Evans

47<sup>th</sup> U.S. Open, Pittsburgh 1946

Notes by Joshua Anderson

1.e4 e5 2.f4 exf4 3.♘f3 ♘f6 4.e5  
♘h5 5.d4 d5 6.♙e2



6...g6?! 6...g5+.  
7.0-0 ♙h6 8.♘e1 ♘g7 9.♙xf4  
Stronger was 9.♘d3 g5 10.h4, when  
White's pieces are far better positioned  
than their counterparts.  
9...♙xf4 10.♙xf4 ♙e6 11.♘d3 ♘c6?  
Much better for Black was 11...♘d7

**MAJOR TOURNAMENT**

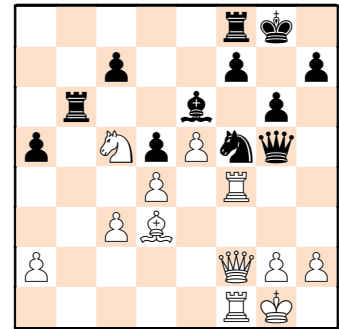
Rk	Name	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Total*
1	A. SANDRIN	•	½	½	½	1	1	1	1	10
2	J. CROSS	½	•	0	½	1	1	1	1	9½
3	O. SHAPIRO	½	1	•	0	½	1	1	1	9½
4	M. FINKELSTEIN	½	½	1	•	½	0	1	1	8½
5	G. HARTLEB	0	0	½	½	•	1	1	1	8
6	H. BERLINER	0	0	0	1	0	•	1	1	7
7	Rev. J. PAAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	•	1	5
8	B. JENKINES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	•	4

\*Total represents the cumulative scores from the Swiss Open prelims and the round-robin tournament.

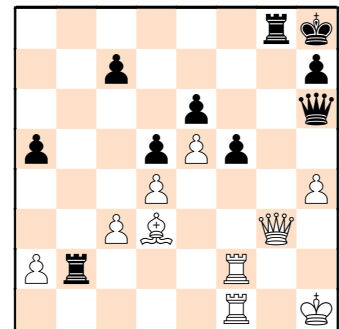
12.♘d2 0-0 13.c3 c5, when White is only slightly better.

12.c3 ♗e7 13.♘c5?! 0-0 13...♘xe5  
14.♘xe6 ♘xe6 15.dxe5 ♘xf4 16.♗a4+  
♗f8 17.♗xf4 ♙e8∞ was better than what  
Black got in the game.

14.♗f1 b6 15.♘d3 ♘f5 16.♘d2+ ♘a5  
17.♗f2 ♙ac8 18.b4 ♘b7 19.♘b3 a5  
20.bxa5 ♘xa5 21.♘xa5 bxa5 22.♘c5  
♙b8 23.♙d3 ♗g5 24.♙f1 ♙b6



25.♘xe6 fxe6 26.h4 ♗h6 27.g4 ♙fb8  
28.gxf5 gxf5 29.♗h1 ♙b2 30.♗g3+  
♗h8 31.♙4f2 ♙g8



32.♗xg8+ ♗xg8 33.♙xb2 ♗xh4+  
34.♙h2 ♗e7 35.♙g1+ ♗f8 36.♙b5  
c5 37.♙h6 **Black resigned**



The next section, the Major Tournament, had Cross second behind Albert Sandrin and Berliner, sixth. In the Major Reserves, Poschel won with Grossman coming in sixth in that section.

### 1946 U.S. Championship

Though summer was soon over, youth wasn't quite finished. In the New England Open, Robert Byrne won first place, and with it, an invitation to the United States championship in November. Unfortunately, due to his



▲ Robert Byrne - Brooklyn Tech High School or Yale. Used with permission of Maria Byrne

freshman year at Yale, he was unable to participate.

Friedman, the Junior Open champion, was invited to (and was given leave from his school to participate in) the Reserve Masters, a tournament held concurrently with the U.S. Championship. Unfortunately, he was unhappy with the hotel situation and left the event early. Berliner, the pre Junior Open favorite, played and came in tied for 3<sup>rd</sup>, just a half point behind Dr. Ariel Mengarini, who won the event, with a 7-1 score. Kramer (who mostly plays bridge) played in the 1946 U.S. Closed Championship that fall. He finished 9<sup>th</sup>, with a score of 6 wins, 7 draws, and 5 losses, including a draw against champion Samuel Reshevsky. Kramer's finest win was:

### A09

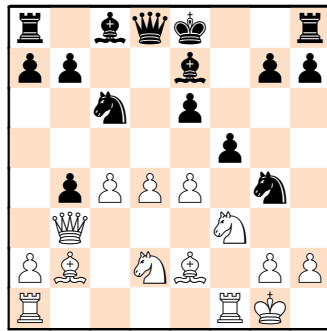
George Kramer

Gustave Drexel

U.S. Championship, New York 1946

Notes by Joshua Anderson

1.♠f3 d5 2.c4 d4 3.e3 c5 4.b4 dxe3  
5.fxe3 cxb4 6.♙e2 ♠f6 7.0-0 ♘c6  
8.♙b2 e6 9.d4 ♙e7 10.♘bd2 ♘g4  
11.♙b3 f5 12.e4

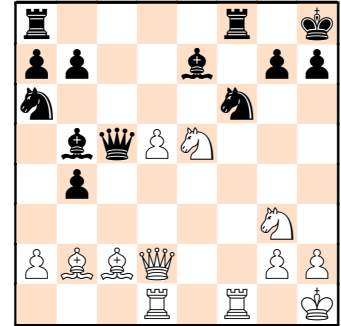


12...fxe4? 12...a5 13.♙ad1 a4 14.♙d3  
b3 15.axb3 ♘b4 16.♙c3 ♘a2=.

13.♘xe4 White has achieved almost

everything he wanted and his position is already close to winning.

13...0-0 14.♙d3 ♘f6 15.♘g3 ♙b6  
16.♘h1 ♙a5 17.♙d1 ♙d7 18.d5!  
exd5 19.cxd5 ♘b8 20.♙c2 ♙b5  
21.♙d4 ♙c5 22.♙d2 ♘h8 23.♙ad1  
♘a6 24.♘e5 ♙b5

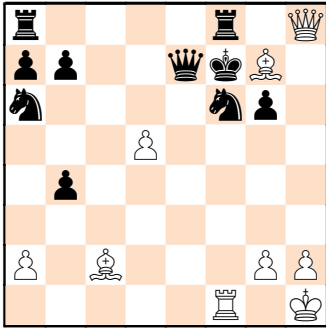


25.♘f5! The beginning of a highly creative combination and excellent calculation on display by Kramer.

25...♙xf1 26.♙g5!! ♘h5 27.♘g6+!  
hxg6 28.♙xg7+! ♘h7 29.♙h6+  
♘g8 30.♘xe7+ ♙xe7 31.♙h8+ ♘f7  
32.♙xf1+ ♘f6

#### UNITED STATES CHAMPIONSHIP TOURNAMENT

Rk	Name	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	Pts
1	S. RESHEVSKY	•	1	½	½	1	½	1	1	½	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	16
2	I. KASHDAN	0	•	½	½	½	0	1	1	1	1	½	1	½	1	1	1	1	1	1	13½
3	A. SANTASIERE	½	½	•	1	½	0	1	½	½	1	½	1	½	1	1	1	1	1	1	13
4	J. LEVIN	½	½	0	•	½	½	1	½	1	1	1	½	½	0	1	1	1	1	1	12½
5	A. DENKER	0	½	½	½	•	0	½	1	0	1	½	1	1	1	1	½	1	1	1	12
6	I. HOROWITZ	½	1	1	½	1	•	0	1	0	½	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	½	1	12
7	H. STEINER	0	0	0	0	½	1	•	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	½	1	11
8	A. PINKUS	0	0	½	½	0	0	1	•	½	½	1	1	1	1	½	½	½	1	1	10½
9	G. KRAMER	½	0	½	0	1	1	0	½	•	1	½	½	0	0	1	½	1	½	1	9½
10	A. SANDRIN	0	0	0	0	0	½	0	½	0	•	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	8
11	O. ULVESTAD	0	½	½	0	½	1	0	0	½	0	•	0	1	0	½	1	½	½	1	7½
12	S. RUBINOW	0	0	0	½	0	0	0	0	½	0	1	•	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	7
13	W. ADAMS	0	½	½	½	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	•	0	0	1	1	1	1	6½
14	A. DICAMILLO	0	0	½	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	•	½	0	0	½	0	6½
15	A. ROTHMAN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	½	0	1	½	0	1	½	•	0	1	1	1	6½
16	W. SUESMAN	0	0	0	0	½	1	0	½	½	1	0	0	0	1	1	•	0	½	½	6½
17	G. DREXEL	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	½	0	0	½	0	0	1	0	1	•	1	0	5
18	A. FINK	0	0	0	0	0	½	½	0	½	0	½	0	0	½	0	½	0	•	1	4
19	S. KOWALSKI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	½	1	0	•	3½



33. ♖xg6+! The crowning of the attack.  
 33... ♜xg6 34. ♖h6+ ♜f7 35. ♖xf6+ ♜e8 36. ♖xf8+ ♜d7 37. ♖e6+ ♖xe6 38. dxe6+ ♜xe6 39. ♖xa8  
**Black resigned**

Though not as large as either of the other two youth movements, the young players who participated in the USCF during the immediate post war

UNITED STATES MASTER'S RESERVE TOURNAMENT											
Rk	Name	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Pts
1	Dr. A. MENGARINI	•	½	½	1	1	1	1	1	1	7
2	H. AVRAM	½	•	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	6½
3	H. BERLINER	½	0	•	1	1	1	1	1	1	6½
4	E. McCORMICK	0	0	0	•	1	1	1	1	1	5
5	I. RIVISE	0	1	0	0	•	1	1	1	1	5
6	R. DURKIN	0	0	0	0	0	•	1	1	½	2½
7	M. SCHUBERT	0	0	0	0	0	0	•	½	1	1½
8	Maj. HOLT	0	0	0	0	0	0	½	•	½	1
9	W. ROHLAND	0	0	0	0	0	½	0	½	•	1

era helped sustain the USCF for years to come. They were soon top players both regionally and nationally, and led the USCF until (and in some ways, even through) the Fischer boom. These young men would become Olympians,

United States Champions, and winners of thousands of tournaments. They provided strength and substance to the USCF for decades, forever altering the landscape of US chess. We are all in their debt.



MINIATURES

B.Assaubayeva	2439
I.Sukandar	2392

A.Sadovsky	2321
D.Boros	2429

B.Jacobson	2524
A.Liang	2613

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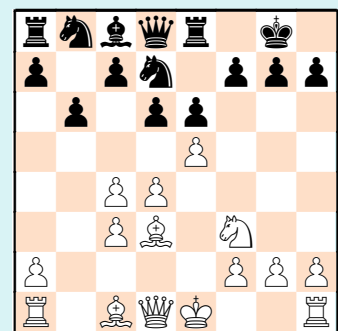
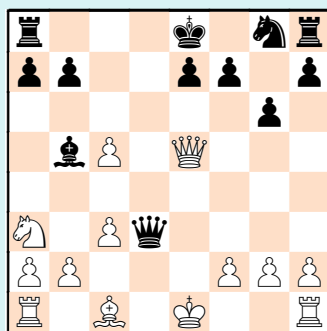
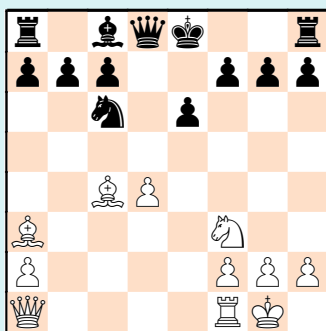
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1.d4 ♖f6 2.c4 e6 3.♖f3 d5 4.♖c3 dxc4 5.e4 ♖b4 6.♖xc4 ♖xe4 7.0-0 ♖xc3 8.bxc3 ♖xc3 9.♖a3 ♖xa1 10.♖xa1 ♖c6? 10... ♖f6.

1.♖f3 g6 2.e4 ♖g7 3.d4 d5 4.e5 c5 5.c3 ♖c6 6.dxc5 ♖xe5 7.♖xe5 ♖xe5 8.♖b5+ ♖d7 9.♖xd5 ♖xb5 10.♖xe5 ♖d3 11.♖a3

1.d4 ♖f6 2.c4 e6 3.♖c3 ♖b4 4.e3 0-0 5.♖d3 ♖e8 6.♖f3 b6 7.e4 ♖xc3+ 8.bxc3 d6 9.e5 ♖fd7? 9...dxe5 10.dxe5 ♖fd7 11.♖g5 g6±



11.d5 ♖e7 12.dxe6 ♖xe6 13.♖xe6 fxe6 14.♖xg7 ♖g8 15.♖xh7 ♖f8 16.♖e5  
 1-0

11...0-0-0? 11...♖d8 12.♖f4 f6= 12.♖f4  
 1-0

10.♖g5 ♖f8 11.♖f3  
 1-0