

Chess Life

America's Chess Newspaper
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Vol. VIII, No. 21

Monday, July 5, 1954

15 Cents

What's The Best Move?

Conducted by GUILHERME GROESSER

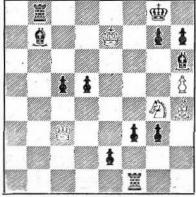
SEND solutions to Position No. 144 to the Editor, CHESS LIFE, 123 No. Humphrey Ave., Oak Park, Ill., by August 5, 1954.

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 31/2-21/2 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 through Saturday, August 14. August 2

Direction: Under the auspices of the Louisian Chess Association with the New Orleans Chapter as hosts; tournament direc-tor Newton Grant;

Tournament: Swiss system, according to regulations estab-lished by USCF Tournament lished by USCF Plans Committee.

For Details, write: A. L. Mc-Auley, 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 41/2-11/2

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 121/2-21/2, 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 Uunion, 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 Vassily 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 51/2-11/2 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 51/2-11/2 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

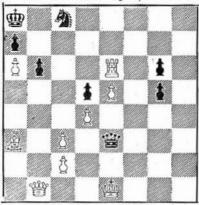
Position No. 131

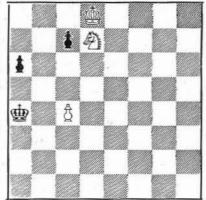
I. Romanenko vs. S. Drakert
Eastern States Open, 1954

Position No. 132

By Reuben Klugman

Bronx, New York





White to play and win

White to play and win

T HE 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.

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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.

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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.

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 Charles A. Ames, Jr., Oklahoma

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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 41/2-11/2 scores and the remainder with 4-2. Other prize winners included Lawrence Maher and Melvin Semb in Class B and John Roccker 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 71/2-11/2, while second to third with 7-2 each were Dan Clark, John B. Grkavac, and N. Kampars. Fourth and fifth with 61/2-21/2 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. Grkavaes 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 61/2-21/2. 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. Radzimovski, and H. Hughart scoring for Illinois while Hugh Myer salvaged the point for Decatur,

Chess Life In New York

By Eliot Hearst

W E 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 Russion 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 Bot-vinnik?" 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 townament. 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 Bis-

guier 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.



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

Arthur B. Bisguier finals. In 1946,
Photo:
R. Echeverria 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, Steinmeyer and Pinkus behind Adams, Kashdan, Ulvestad and Kramer. 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 Pilnik, 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

U. S. BIENNIAL CHAMPIONSHIP

New	T	ork	, 1	30	+									
- 100% USG	CF	Ra	ted	E	ver	nt								
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2. Larry Evans	÷	ž	1	1	ī	ā	à	1	0	1	1	3	1	9 -4
3. Herbert Seidman	1	~	ô	ñ	ő	ĩ.	ĩ	1	1	1	1	à	1	8 -5
4. Max Pavey0	0	î		1	1	ž	ī	1	1	0	1	ī	1	74-51
4. Max Pavey	0	1	-1	=	î	1	1	ī	2	1	8	1	1	71-51
5. James T. Sherwin0	7	-	2	ô		1	1	ő	ĩ	2	0	1	1	7 -6
6. Sidney Bernstein	2	1	1	1	1	3	â	0	1	Ř	8	î	1	7 -6
7. Nicholas Rossolimo			3	9	3	•	-	1	1	1	ñ	ô	î	63-63
8. Hans Berliner			1	. 8	U		2	x	4	î	0	ĭ	1	64-64
9. Saul Wachs		0	2	8	1	1			•	-	4	•	1	6 -7
10. Eliot Hearst0	1	0	à	à	0	0	0			0		1		51-71
11. Karl Burger0	0	0	1	à	à	3	0		-	x	-	-	U	
12. Carl Pilnick0			0	b	1	ù	1			0			1	5 -8
13. Paul Brandts0			0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	x	0	3 -10
14. Dr. Ariel Mengarini0			0	0	0	0	à	0	0	1	0	1	x	23-103
	_	_	_			_			7.2					

Arthur	В.	Bisguier's	Tournament	Record
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YEA	R TOURNAMENT OR MATCH R	ank S	core	Rating	Rating
1944	"라마 T PT (TE TET TOT NICE TO TET TOT TO THE SECOND STORY SECOND S	3	6 -3	1924	1924
	Bronx-Empire Chess Cittle Championship and		8 -4	2141	
1945	U. S. Amateur Championship, Preliminary		7 -4	2124	2063
1945	U. S. Amateur Championship, Freminiary	-14	51-101	2124	
1946	Manhattan Chess Club Chamiponship		4 -5	2261	2149
1946	U. S. Open Championship, Pittsburgh		25-55	2166	2149
1947	Mannattan Chess Club Championship		81-21	2204	2173
1947	Bronx-Empire Chess Club Championship		53-103		
1946	Manhattan Chess Championship		81-31	2297	
1948	U. S. Open Championship, Baltimore	,	8 -2	2318	
1948	U. S. Junior Championship, Oak Ridge	-8	4 -5	2508	2392
1948	International Tournament, fren Tour	-0	8 -2	2535	2002
1949	Manhattan Chess Club Championship		8 -4	2253	
1949	U. S. Open Championship, Omaha	3	8 -2	2371	
1949	U. S. Junior Championship, Ft. Worth	1	61-31	2328	
1949	N. I. State Championship, received and and	5		2338	2370
1949	Junior Masters' Tournament, New York	3	4 -4	2410	2310
1950	mannattan Chess Club Champions P	1-6	7 -4	2402	2394
1950	U. S. Open Championamp, Decroit		91-21		2334
1950			61-21	2334	0000
1950	Stevenson Memorial Tourney, Southsea		71-21	2442	2390
1951	Manhattan Chess Club Championship 2	3750	91-31	2549	0.400
1951	Wertheim Memorial Tournament, New York 10	0	31-71	2345	2428
1952	International Team Tourney, Helsinki			2345	2428
1953	International Tournament, Vienna	*	9 -2	2680	2486
1953	U. S. Open Championship, Milwaukee 23		$8\frac{1}{2}-4\frac{1}{2}$	2232	
1953	U. S. Candidates Tournament, Philadelphia	1	81-11	2630	0400
1953	Marshall CC-Franklin CC Match		****	2491	2460
1954	Manhattan Chess Club Championship 2		8 -3	2467	2464
1954	U. S. Championship, New York		0 -3	2649*	
* Par	formance rating for U. S. Championship will be as	eraged	with	others	during
,	nt period and a new average will appear in the Fall ra	nking	list.		
curre	the period and a new average with appear in the vant		OUNTER ST		-

Manhattan Chess Clubs in New York were plastered with post-cards 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 Milwaukce 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 qualifed 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

Larry Evans

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)

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Vol. VIII, Number 21

Monday, July 5, 1954

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Editor: MONTGOMERY MAJOR

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- SMO DOME-

Major Topics

ByMontgomery 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 a 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

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. 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 "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 lastround 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 headrather 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)



Vassily Smyslov
Photo: Raymond Jacobs



David Bronstein
Photo: Raymond Jacobs

It was obvious that the home team was being outplayed at most of the tables. Bronstein had Dake 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 counterplay.

Around 1:15 a.m., the players at the remaining tables were in time-presure and moving fast. Dake 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)

RESHEVSKY RESHEVSKY AVEY

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 Dake, 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

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 roundround 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. Dake 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 Dake 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 Esthonia 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 I

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, exchampion 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 irresistable 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.

BOX SCORE of the USA-USSR CHESS MATCH

В	oai	rd U.S.A.	Rd.	Rd.	Rd.	Rd.	Total	U.S.S.R.	Rd.	Rd.	Rd.	Rd.	Total
	1	Reshevsky	3	1	10	1	2	Smyslov	8	à	3	à	2
	2	Denker		0	0	0	0	Bronstein	1	. 1	1	1	3
	2	*Dake	0	***		***	0	Bronstein	1	**	**	**	1
	3	Pavey	0	0	**	1	1 .	Keres	1	1	**	0	2
	3	*Kevitz	**	**	0	**	0	Keres	**	**	1	**	1
	5	Don Byrne Horowitz	0	0	1	0	3	Averbach Geller	0	1	0	0	1 .
	6	Robt. Byrne	0	3	1 2	3	13	Kotov	1	8	3	b	25
	7	Bisguier	1	3	0	0	1	Petrosian	3	ā	1	1	3
	8	Evans	0	1	3	1	21	Taimanov	1	0	3	0	15
		m Totals:	2	3	3	4	12		6	5	5	4	20

SMYSLOV-RESHEVSKY

With Smyslov playing his favorite Catalan System, Queens were exchanged on the 10th move and the Russian was left with a distinct advantage. The Soviet star managed to get control of the Q-file by doubling Rooks but Reshevsky succeeded in opposing Rooks and exchanging off a pair of them before White's domination of the board became too great. Thereafter, with two Knights and a Bishop apiece, the opponents at No. 1 board agreed to a draw after 28 moves had been made

RETI OPENING (By Transposition) MCO: page 216, column 16 USA vs. USSR Team Match New York, 1954

10.	Ro	und One,	Board One	
1	White		1	Black
V.	SMYSL	ov	S. RESHI	EVSKY
1.	P-QB4	Kt-KB3	16. Kt-Q4	Kt-K4
2.	Kt-KB3	P-K3	17. P-Kt3	B-K1
3.	P-KKt3	P-Q4	18. Kt(4)-K2	Kt-B3
4.	B-Kt2	B-K2	19. P-B4	K-B1
5.	0-0	0-0	20. P-B5	P-K4
6.	P-Q4	P-B4	21. P-B6	R-Q1
7.	PXQP	KtxP	22. PxP ch	KxP
8.	P-K4	Kt-Kt3	23. Kt-Kt5	P-QR3
9.	PXP	QxQ	24. RxR	RxR
	RxQ	BxP	25. RXR	KtxR
11.	Kt-B3	B-Q2	26. Kt-Q6	B-Q2
12.	B-B4	B-B3	27. K-B2	K-B3
13.	B-Q6	BxB	28. K-K3	Kt-B1
14.	RxB	QKt-Q2	DRAWN	
15.	QR-Q1	KR-B1		

DAKE-BRONSTEIN

Oregon's Arthur Dake, substituting unexpectedly for Denker, played the White side of a King's Indian Defense. The West Coast master withheld P-K4, played for R-Q1 and a Queen fianchetto instead. However, an inexact 8th move (Q-B2) enabled Bronstein to seize the initiative. Further waste of time in a costly Knight maneuver by Dake led to an overwhelming positional (and tactical!) advantage for the Russian. Dake's attempts at swindling his redoubtable opponent proved ineffective. Several Pawns behind, the American resigned in view of Bronstein's onrushing passed Queen's Pawn.

KING'S INDIAN DEFENSE MCO: page 92, column 61 (a) USA vs. USSR Team Match

New York, 1954

	Ro	und One,	Board Two	
1	White			Black
A.	DAKE		D. BROI	NSTEIN
		Kt-KB3	21. B-Q5	Kt-K2
		P-Q3	22. B-Kt2	Kt-B3
		P-KKt3	23. P-B3	Kt-Kt5
		B-Kt2	24. P-Kt4	B-K3
		0.0		Kt-B3
	B-Kt2		26. R-Kt1	P-QKt4
		P-K4	27. Kt-B2	PxP
		PxP	28. PxP	Kt-R4
			29. Kt-K4	KtxBP
			30. Q-K15	
		5 P-QR3		
	Kt-R3	B-B4	32. Kt-B6 cl	h BxKt
	Q-Q2	P-Q4	33. QxB	Q-R4
		P-Q5	34. KR-K†1	
	Kt-Q1	Kt-K5	35. R-K+7	Q-K6 ch
	Q-R5	R-K1	36. K-R1	P-Q6
		Q-B2	37. PxP	PXP
		KtxKt	38. Q-B3	
	QxKt		Resigns	
	R-K1	Kt-B1		
		0.000		



KERES-PAVEY

Pavey chose to play the Rubenstein variation of the French Defense (3, PxP) and his passive handling of the opening enabled Keres to build up a promising attack. In the face of this assault, the American found an ingenious method of exchanging Queens. However, Keres

USA vs. USSR TEAM MATCH GAMES

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

was then in a position to force the gain of an important Q-side Pawn. With two passed Pawns, the Esthonian's only problem was to avoid Bishops of opposite color endgame. Once this drawing possibility was precluded, Pavey resigned.

> FRENCH DEFENSE MCO: page 54, column 50 (o) USA vs. USSR Team Match New York, 1954 Daniel One Board The

KOU	ma One,	Board Inree	
White		E	lack
KERES	16 4	M. P	AVEY
P-K4	P-K3	24. RxR	RxR
P-Q4	P-Q4		
	PxP		Kt-B4
KtxP	B-K2	27. BxP	Kt-Q3
	Kt-KB3	28. B-B3	BxKt
B-Q3	KtxKt	29. PxB *	KtxP
BxKt			R-Q7
Q-K2	P-QB4	31. P-QKt3	
B-K3	0-0	K	t-R6 ch
0.0.0	Kt-B3	32. K-R1 K	t-B7 ch
B-Q3	Q-B2	33. K-K12	RxR
PXP	BxP		
B-KKt5	B-K2		
K-K+1	B-Q2		
Kt-K5	B-B3	37. P-QR4	K-B1
P-QB4			
KR-KI	B-K1		
B-K4	B-KB3	* 1000000000000000000000000000000000000	
	White KERES P-K4 P-Q4 Kt-QB3 Kt-K93 B-Q3 B-K5 Q-K2 B-K3 O-O-O-B-Q3 PXP B-KK15 K-K5 P-QB4 KR-K1 Q-B3 Q-R4 B-K3 Q-R4 B-K3 B-K3 B-K4 B-K3 B-K4 B-K3 B-K4 B-K3 B-K4 B-K3 B-K4 B-K3 B-K4 B-K3 B-K4 B-K3 B-K4 B-K3 B-K4 B-K3 B-K4 B-K3 B-K4 B-K3 B-K4 B-K3 B-K4 B-K4 B-K3 B-K4 B-K3 B-K4 B-K4 B-K3 B-K4 B-K4 B-K4 B-K4 B-K4 B-K4 B-K4 B-K4	White KERES P-K4 P-Q4 P-Q4 K1-QB3 R-Q3 K1-KP B-K2 K1-KB3 B-Q3 K1-KK1 B-K3 B-K3 D-O-O-O-O-C K1-B3 B-Q3 B-Q3 B-Q3 B-Q3 B-Q3 B-Q3 B-Q3 B	N. P.



GELLER-HOROWITZ

Geller played the Exchange Variation of the Queen's Gambit Declined. By means of the usual minority attack, the Russian succeeded in weakening Horowitz's Queen Pawn and in putting pressure on his entire Q-side. A cute sequence of moves involving a Queen retreat to Q1 gained the exchange for Geller and he won quickly thereafter.

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED MCO: page 166, column 65 USA vs. USSR Team Match

New York, 1954

Round One, Board Five

1	White			Black
E.	GELLE	R	I. A. HOI	ROWITZ
			19. KR-B1	Kt-B1
2.	P-QB4	P-K3	20. P-Kt6	Kt-Q2
3.	Kt-QB3	P-Q4	21. Kt-Kt5	QxP
4.	PxP	PXP	22. Q-Q1	B-QKt5
			23. Kt-B7	
6.	Q-B2	P-B3	24. KtxKR	RxKt
7.	B-B4	B-K2	24. KtxKR 25. Q-82	P-R3
			26, Kt-K5	
			27. B-B5	
10.	B-Kt3	0.0	28. BxB	
	0-0	Kt-R4	29. Q-B7	
12.	QR-Kt1	KtxB	30. QxKtP	R-KB1
13.	RPxKt	B-Q3	31. R-B2	Q-B4
14.	P-QKt4	P-QR3	32. P-Kt4	Q-Kt4
15.	P-R4	B-K3	33. R-B8	RxR
16.	P-Kt5	BPxP	34. QxR ch	K-R2
17.	PXP	P-QR4	35. KtxP	Resigns
18.	Q-Kt3	R-K1		



DONALD BYRNE-AVERBACH

In an English Opening, both players jockeyed for position throughout the first 25 moves with most observers feeling that Averbach had a slight advantage during this phase of the game. When both combatants became short of time, Byrne played incisively and a cute 3-move combination won him the exchange, Averbach held on well and at adjournment, the strong position of his King, Rook and Knight left him with some chances of a draw. Donald's sealed move proved very strong (some are dubious as to whether the Russian analysts considered it at all) and once a passed Pawn was forced by

the American, the game proved easy to win. A pretty concluding combination finished Averbach off after 59 moves.

> ENGLISH OPENING MCO: page 36, column 26 USA vs. USSR Team Match New York, 1954 Round One, Board Four

	, no	ma one,	Dogs	4 100	
V	Vhite				Black
D.	BYRNE				ERBACH
1.	P-QB4	Kt-KB3	32.	KtxQ	K-B2
2.	Kt-QB3	P-Q4	33.	KtxR d	h RxKt
3.	PxP	KtxP	34.	K-B2	K-K3
4.	P-KKt3	P-KKt3	35.	R-Q1	Kt-B3
5.	B-Kt2	KtxKt	36.	QR-Kt	1 K-B4
6.	KtPxKt	B-K12	37.	P-K3	K-Kt5
7.	Kt-B3	0-0	38.	R-Kt2	P-K4
8.	0.0	0-0 P-Q84	39.	R(2)-Q	
9.	R-Kt1	Kt-B3			P-KKt4
10.	P-B4	P-Kt3	40.	RPxP	BPXP
11.	B-Kt2	BxB	41.		
12.	RxB	B-Kt2	42.	PXKP	Kt-Kt3
13.	P-Q3	Q-Q2	43.	P-K6	Kt-K4
14.	Q-B1	P-B3	44.	R(2)-Q	1 K-B4
15.	Q-K3	K-Kt2		P-Q4	
16.	Kt-Q2	QR-Q1			Kt-Kt5 ch
17.	Kt-K4	B-R1			KxP
18.	Kt-B3	KR-K1	48.	R(Kt)-	K1 ch
19.	P-KR3	Kt-Q5			K-Q3
20.	BxB	RxB	49.	P-B5 cl	h K-Q2
27.	K-Kt2	QR-Q1			R-B1 ch
22.	P-KR4	P-KR4	51.	K-K2	PxP K-B3
23.	P-R4	Kt-B3	52.	PXP	K-B3
24.	Kt-Q5	K-B2			K-Q4
25.	Kt-B4	Q-B4	54.	P-B6	Kt-K4 ch
	P-B3	R-Q5			Kt-B5 ch
27.	Kt-R3	R-KK†1			R-B1
	P-B4		57.	R(K)-Q	1 ch
	R-Kt5	R(1)-Q1			K-B4
30.	Kt-Kt5				K-Kt5
		K-K†1	59.	R-Q4	Resigns
31.	Q-K6 ch	QxQ			



PETROSIAN-BISGUIER

A rather uneventful game. The first seven moves were identical on both sides. Thereafter, Petrosian's attempts to gain a positional advantage got nowhere in this Reti Opening. An early offer of a draw by Bisguier after Queens were exchanged was refused, but a few moves later, with the U.S. Champion perhaps having a shade the better of the ending, the point was split.

RETI OPENING MCO: page 225, column 62 (a) USA vs. USSR Team Match New York, 1954

	Kou	na One,	Board Seven)
1	White			Black
A.	BISGUI	ER	T. PETE	ROSIAN
1.	Kt-KB3		17. KR-Q1	Kt-B3
		Kt-KB3	18. P-B3	KR-Q1
2.	P-KKt3		19. B-KB1	BxB
		P-KKt3	20. KxB	B-B1
3.	B-Kt2	B-Kt2	21. Kt-B4	P-B3
	0.0	0.0		K-B2
5.	P-Q3	P-Q3	23. Kt-K3	K-K3
6.	P-K4	P-K4	24. RxR	RXR
7.	QKt-Q2		25. R-Q1	RXR
		QKt-Q2	26. KxR	Kt-Kt4
8.	Kt-B4	Kt-K1	27. B-Kt2	Kt-Q3
9.	P-Q4	Q-K2	28. Kt-Q2	B-R3
10.	PXP	PxP	29. K-K2	P-B4
11.	P-Kt3	P-Kt3	30. K-Q3	Kt-R4
12.	B-R3	P-QB4	31. P-B3	P-KB5
13,	Q-Q5	Kt-B2	32, Kt-Q5	PxP
	Q-B6	Kt-Kt1	33. PxP	BxKf
15.	Q-Q6	QXQ	34. KxB	P-KR4
16.	KtxQ	B-QR3	35. K-K2	
			DRAWN	



ROBERT BYRNE-KOTOV

The best game of the round. Robert played well against the King's Indian Defense set up by Kotov and had a distinct advantage going into the middle game. Kotov tried P-QR6 at a critical stage, a move which involved the sacrifice of a piece which Byrne should not have accepted. After the Knight sacrifice | 18. P-KKt4

had been taken, Kotov continued neatly and regained the piece with a Pawn to boot in a combination based on a queening possibility. Bishops of opposite color left Byrne with some drawing opportunities but the Russian Grandmaster's careful handling of the ending eventually scored him the point after an adjournment had been taken.

KING'S INDIAN DEFENSE MCO: page 92, column 61 (a) USA vs. USSR Team Match

New York, 1954 Round One, Board Six

White Black R. BYRNE 31. B-B3 P-QB4 32. K-K†2 33. B-R5 K-B3 P-KKt3 KxP K-K5 B-Kt2 B-Kt2 0.0 Kt-QB3 P-Q3 35 K-R2 K-06 Kt-B3 0.0 P-K4 37. K-B3 B-K4 P-K4 P-KR3 38. K-B2 39. K-B3 P-B3 R-K1 B-Kt4 10. R-K1 40. K-B2 11. B-K3 PXP 41. K-B3 B-Kt4 12. KtxP 13. Q-B2 P-R5 43, K-Kt3 P-RSch 15. P-B4 B-Q2 45. P-R4 K-Q5 46. P-R5 47. PXP P-Q4 P-B4 16. B-B2 17. P-KKt4 18. P-B5 19. KtxKBF QR-K1 48. B-B8 49. K-B3 P-B5 BxP BxKt 20. KPxB RxR P-R6 50. K-K2 P-Kt4 P-Kt5 51. P-Q6 52. K-Q1 22. P-K15 PxP P-Kt6 53. K-B1 B-Q1 24. BxR BXP 54. B-B5 55. K-Kt1 56. P-Q7 57. B-Kt6 25. QXP 26. Q-Q2 B-Kt4 K-Kt5 **KtxB** 27. QxKt 28. K-R1 B-Q5ch K-B1



OxKt

B-B5

EVANS-TAIMANOV

29. Q-Q2 30. QxQ

Evans played Taimanov's B-K2 against his King's Indian and eventually exchanged his King's Pawn for Black's KBP-an unusual method of handling the central formation. Instead of playing the commonplace Q-side attack, Evans prepared P-KKt4 and a K-side assault. When this attack was finally underway, Taimanov offered the sacrifice of a Knight which led to a smashing attack after Evans took the piece. Later analysis revealed that a refusal of the sacrifice would have left Evans with a satisfactory game, As it went, Taimanov won the American's Queen by a forced sequence of moves. With only a Rook left in exchange for his Queen, Evans soon resigned.

KING'S INDIAN DEFENSE MCO: page 89 (aB)

USA vs. USSR Team Match New York, 1954

Round One,	Board Eight
White	Black
L. EVANS	M. TAIMANOV
1. P-Q4 Kt-KB3	19. PxP Kt-R4
2. P-QB4 P-KKt3	20. PxKt Q-R5 ch
3. Kt-QB3 B-Kt2	21. K-Kt2 KtxPch
4. P-K4 P-Q3	22. K-B1 B-R6ch
5. Kt-B3 O-O	23. KtxB QxKtch
6. B-K2 P-K4	24. K-B2 QR-KB1
7. O-O Kt-B3	25. B-B3 Kt-Q6ch
8. P-Q5 Kt-K2	26. K-K2 RxB
9. Kt-K1 Kt-Q2	27. Q-Q2 RxBch
10. Kt-Q3 P-KB4	28. QxR QxPch
11. PXP PXP	29. K-Q2 B-R3
12. P-B4 P-K5	30. RxR ch KxR
13, Kt-B2 Kt-KB3	31. KtxP BxQch
14. B-K3 K-R1	32. KxB Q-R6ch
15. K-R1 R-KK+1	33. K-Q2 Kt-K4
16. R-KKt1 P-B4	34. R-Kt1 ch K-B1
17. P-KR3 Kt-Kt3	35, R-Kt3 Q-R5
TO DIVINE DUD	Beelens

USA vs. USSR TEAM MATCH GAMES | Chess Life Monday,

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

RESHEVSKY-SMYSLOV

In the main variation of the Slav Defense Reshevksy made no attempt to mix it up. Instead, he exchanged off three minor pieces in order to leave Smyslov with a doubled KKtP. This set-up proved to be no disadvantage for the Russian Grandmaster and a quick draw was the

SLAV DEFENSE MCO: page 193, column 6 (bB) USA vs. USSR Team Match New York, 1954 Round Two, Board One

7	White		Black				
S.	RESHEV	/SKY	V. SN	YSLOV			
1.	P-Q4	P-Q4	11. B-Q3	P-KR3			
2.	P-QB4	P-QB3	12. R-Q1	Q-K2			
3.	Kt-KB3	Kt-B3	13. P-K5	Kt-Q4			
4.	Kt-B3	PxP	14. KtxKt	BPxKt			
5.	P-QR4	B-B4	15. BxB	PxB			
6.	P-K3	P-K3	16. B-Q2	KR-B1			
7.	BxP	B-QKt5	17. KR-B1	Kt-B1			
8.	0-0	0.0	18. P-R4	BxB			
9.	Q-K2	QKt-Q2	19. QxB	Q-Q2			
10.	P-K4	B-Kt3	DRAWN	100			

BRONSTEIN-DENKER

The former U. S. Champion, recovered from his brief illness, chose to play the Sicilian Defense and Bronstein countered by playing the 7. P-B3 variation against Black's Dragon formation. A vigorous attack by the Russian forced weaknesses in Denker's K-side which an exchange of Queens served to accentuate. In the ending, the American missed one good drawing chance and resigned without continuing play when shown Bronstein's sealed move.

SICILIAN DEFENSE MCO: page 282, column 89 USA vs. USSR Team Match New York, 1954

	Ro	und Two,	Board Two	
1	White			Black
D.	BRONS	TEIN	A. S. D	ENKER
7.			22. KR-K1	KR-Kt1
2.	Kt-KB3	P-Q3	23. P-Kt3	P-K4
3.	P-Q4	PxP	24. PxP e.p	. K-K2
4.	KtxP	Kt-KB3	25. R-Q4	P-QR4
5.	Kt-QB3	P-KKt3	26. BxP	
6.	B-K3	B-Kt2	27. B-R3	R-Kt6
7.		0-0	28. R-R1	R-KB6
8.	Q-Q2	Kt-B3	29. P-B5	R-KKH
9.	0-0-0	KtxKt	30. R-Q3	RXR
10.	BxKt	/B-K3	31. P-B6 ch	KxP
11.	K-Kt1	P-QR3	32. R-B1 ch	K-K2
12.	P-KR4	P-KR4	33. R-B7 ch	K-K1
13.	Kt-Q5	BxKt	34. PxR F	R-Kt8 ch
14.	PxB	Kt-Q2	35. K-Kt2	R-KR8
15.	BxB	KxB	36. B-B5	R-R7 ch
16.	Q-Q4 ch	P-B3	37. K-B1	R-R8 ch
17.	P-KKt4	Q-Kt3	38. K-Q2	R-R7 ch
18.	QxQ	KixQ	39. K-Q1	Kt-Q4
19.	PXP	PXP	40. B-K4	Kt-K2
20.	B-R3	P-B4	41. R-R7	K-Q1
21.	P-KB4	K-B3	42. R-R8 ch	
				Resigns



PAVEY-KERES

In an English Opening Pavey again chose a passive variation and eventually Keres was left with two Bishops and a strong supported passed Queen's Pawn in addition to a dominating Queen position at adjournment. Material was even but positional advantages enabled the Esthonian to push White into passive defense and finally to force the gain of an important Q-side Pawn. A few moves later Black's newly-created passed QRP could not be stopped and Pavey resigned.

ENGLISH OPENING MCO: page 34, column 18 USA vs. USSR Team Match New York, 1954 Round Two, Board Three

White Black KERES Kt-KB3 Kt-KB3 30. Q-Kt4 Q-KB3 K-Kt2 31. Q-Q2 RxR ch B-B2 B-B3 Kt-B3 Kt-B3 32. R-K1 33. QxR KtxP P-K3 34. Q-Kt4 35. B-Kt4 B-Q3 Q-B2 36. Q-Q2 37. B-K2 P-Q4 P-KR4 PxKt 0-0 KtxKt Q-K3 38. 39. Q-Q4 B-Q2 B-B1 B-K2 PxP 39. Q-B2 40. P-Kt4 10. P-K4 11. PXP P-QRS 0-0 KR-Q1 P-QR3 Q-R4 12. P-R5 B-B5 B-Kt2 41. P-B3 Q-K2 B-Q3 Kt-B2 42. 43. B-Q3 44. K-B1 14. P-QR3 B-Q2 45. 46. 47. 48. 16. Q-KR4 KR-Q1 P-R3 P-R3 Kt-Q1 B-KKt4 Kt-B2 Kt-Q1 18. QR-B1 Q-B1 B-B5 49. Kt-B2 50. Kt-K4 51. Kt-B2 20. Q-R4 P-K+3 Q-166 21. B-R3 22. PxP B-R3 P-Q5 B-R7 PxP B-Kt6 52. B-R6 QXRP 53. Q-Q2 54. KxB 24. B-R5 Kt-B4 BxKt Q-K6 ch 26. BxR RxB 55. QXQ PxQ ch 27. Kf-84 Q-Q3 56. KxP P-R6 B-K13 R-K1 28. Kt-Q3 57. K-Q4



Resigns

AVERBACH-DONALD BYRNE

An English Opening by the Russian Champion left him with a slight advantage but Byrne eventually neutralized this edge and had an approximately equal position when he made two disasterous time-pressure blunders, one costing two pieces for a Rook and the second an exchange. He resigned without remaining play.

ENGLISH OPENING MCO: page 36, column 28 (gC) USA vs. USSR Team Match New York, 1954

	KO	una Iwo,	Board Four	
1	White		1	Black
Y.	AUERB	ACH	D. I	BYRNE
1.	P-QB4	Kt-KB3	22. P-QKt3	K-R1
2.	Kt-QB3	P-KKt3	23. Q-Q6	Q-K2
3.	P-K4	P-Q3	24. QXQ	
4.	P-Q4	B-Kt2	25. B-B2	
5.	B-K2	KKt-Q2	26. R-Q6	
5.	Kt-B3	P-QB4	27. B-R4	
7.	P-Q5	0.0	28. BxB	
8.	0-0	Kt-KB3	29. KR-Q1	
9.	P-KR3	· P-K3	30. K-B1	K-B2
10.	PxP	PXP	31. B-K+4	
11.	P-K5	PxP	32. P-KR4	
12,	KtxP	KKt-Q2	33. B-B3	KR-Q2
13.	Kt-B3	Kt-QB3	34. BxKt	RxR
14.	B-K3	P-Kt3	35. BxB ch	
15.	Kt-KKt	5	36. RxR	KxR
		KKt-K4		P-K4
16.	P-B4	Kt-B2	38. Kt-B3	R-KKt2
17.	B-B3	B-Q2	39. Kt-K4 ch	K-B3
18.	KtxKt	RxKt	40. P-B5	R-Q2
19.	Q-Q2	Q-KB1	41. B-K8	K-B2
20.	QR-Q1	R-Kt1	42. BxR	
21.	Kt-K2	R-B1	Resigns	



TAIMANOV-EVANS

A slipshod but exciting game, Taimanov got the worst of the opening on the White side of a Nimzoindian Defense but was later able to sacrifice the exchange (which - Evans should not have accepted) for a powerful central Pawn formation. Taimanov missed numerous winning continuations but managed to gain a Pawn as the combatants entered time-pressure. In the melee the Russians overlooked a move which could have forced Evans' resignation and at the completion of 40 moves the American had redeemed his position so well that he refused the draw proferred by his opponent at adjournment. Upon resumption, Taimanov played a losing variation and a cut finishing combination won a Rook and the game for Evans, With best play at adjournament the Soviet master would have had fair drawing chances

NIMZOVITCH DEFENSE MCO: pages 108-109

USA vs. USSR Team Match New York, 1954

Round Two, Board Eight

V	Vhite			Black
	TAIMA	NOV		EVANS
1.	P-QB4	Kt-KB3	29. Kt-Q5	B-Kt2
2.	Kt-QB3	P-K3	30. KtxP	RxP
3.	P-Q4	B-Kt5	31. B-R3	R-QB2
4.	P-K3	0-0	32. R-Q1	P-R4
5.	Kt-B3	P-B4	33. P-B5	Kt-K5
6.	B-K2	BxKt ch	34. P-R4	K-B2
7.	PxB	P-Q3	35. Kt-Q7	Kt-Kt6
8.	0.0	Kt-B3	36. Kt-B8	K-K+1
9.	Kt-Q2	P-K4	37. Kt-Kt6	KtxP
10.	B-Kt2	P-QKt3	38. R-KB1	Kt-K6
11.	Q-B2	B-R3	39. R-B8ch	K-R2
12.	P-B4	KPXQP	40. Kt-B4	R-B7
13.	BPXP	PxP	41. R-B7	B-B3
14.	B-KB3	P-Q4	42. R-B7	Kt-Kt5
15.	BPXP	Kt-QKt5	43. P-Kt3	P-Kf5
16.	Q-R4	BxR	44. B-Kt2	RxB
17.	QxKt	B-R3	45. RxB	RxP
18,	QXQP	R-B1	46. R-QKt6	R-Kt7
19.	P-K4	B-K12	47. KtxP	P-Kt6
20.	Kt-B4	P-QKt4	48. R-K+7 I	R-Kt8ch
21.	Kt-K3	Q-Kt3	49. K-Kt2 I	Kt-K6ch
22.	QxQ	PxQ	50. K-B3	Kt-B5
	P-K5	Kt-Q2	51. KtxP	P-Kt7
	B-Kt4	KR-Q1	52. Kt-K6 ch	K-R3
77.	P-K6	PxP	53. K-K2	Kt-Q3
	PxP	Kt-B4	54. R-Kt6	R-KR8
	P-K7	R-K1	55. Kt-Kt5	K-R4
28.	BxR	BxB	Resigns	



HOROWITZ-GELLER

Horowitz played well against the King's Indian Defense of Geller and maintained the superior position throughout most of the game, with the Russian playing ingeniously to create counterchances. At adjournment, Bishops of opposite color practically forced a draw although both sides had some winning tries. The game was not resumed, the players agreeing to a draw by telephone.

KING'S INDIAN DEFENSE MCO: page 92, column 61 (a) USA vs. USSR Team Match

New York, 1954

Round Two, Board Five

	hite				Black
I. A.	. HORG	ZTIWO		E.	GELLER
1. 1	P-Q4	Kt-KB3	22.	KPxP	PxP
2. F	2-QB4	P-KKt3	23.	P-B5	B-Q2
3. 1	Kt-QB3	B-Kt2	24.	B-Q2	Q-R3
4. F	Ct-KB3	0-0	25.	R(3)-B3	3 B-Kt4
5. F	-KKt3	P-Q3	26.	KtxB	QxKt
6. E	3-Kt2	QKt-Q2	27.	P-B6	PXP
7. 0	0-0	P-K4	23.	B-B1	Q-K†1
8. F	P-K4	P-K4 P-B3	29.	RxP	Kt-R4
9. F	P-KR3	P-QR4	30.		B-K4
10. E	3-K3	P-R5	31.	P-B4	B-K+7
11. 0	-B2	Q-R4	32.	QR-B2	Kt-B3
12. 0	R-B1	PxP			Kt-K5
13. F	CtxQP	Kt-B4			QxQ
14. F	(R-Q1	KKI-Q2	35.	RxQ	QR-QB1
15. 0	Kt-K2	R-K1	36.	R(6)-QE	36 RXR
16. F	Ct-B4 .	Kt-B3		RxR	
17. F	P-B3	Kt-R3			Kt-B6
18. G	2-B2	P-R6	39.	BxKt	PxB
		Kt-QKt5			
		KtxKt			DRAWN
		P-Q4			



KOTOV-ROBERT BYRNE

The longest game of the match, lasting 108 moves. The game was adjourned twice and took 13 hours to complete. Byrne won a Pawn on the Black side of an English Opening and after the first adjournment managed to set up a win-ning position with 2 Bishops and 2 Pawns versus Bishop, Knight and one Page 7

After the second adjournment, Byrne forced a Bishop and 2 Pawns vs. Knight and Pawn winning endgame only to blunder a few moves before the end. Had he placed his King on QKt5 instead of QKt3 Kotov would have been unable to stop a Black passed Pawn from Queening as he did in the actual continuation. A discouraging conclusion for Robert who worked very hard to win the

ENGLISH OPENING

MCO; page 34. column 18 (h) USA vs. USSR Team Match

> New York, 1954 Round Two, Board Six

	hite KOTOV				Black
					RNE.
	P-QB4	P-QB4		KtxP	K-B2
	Kt-QB3	Kt-KB3		P-R5	B-K7
	P-KKt3	P-Q4	58.		BXP
	PXP	KtxP	59.	Kt-K5ch	K-K3
	B-Kt2	Kt-B2	60.	K-Kt2	B-B4
6. 1	Kt-B3	Kt-B3	61.	K-R3	B-Q3
7. 0	0.0	P-K3	62,	P-Kt4	PxPch
	P-Q3	B-K2		K-R4	B-K1
9. 1	В-К3	0.0	64.		P-R4ch
	P-Q4	PxP	65.		K-B4
	KtxP	Kt-Kt5		B-Q2	B-K2
	Kt(4)-Kt			Kt-B3	B-KB3
	eifal.sen	KtxKt		B-R5	B-QKt4
12 1	KtxKt	Q-R4		B-Q2	B-K7
	Kt-B3	R-Q1		K-B2	B-Q8
15. (Kt-B3		K-Kt3	B-QR5
	P-QR3	B-Q2		B-R5	B-QKt4
	P-QKt4			Kt-Kt5	
	R-R2	Q-R4		Kt-R15	B-K7
		B-K1			B-K7
	R-B2	P-B4		Kt-Kt5	D-VZ
	R-Q1	RxRch		Kt-B3	B-Q3
	QXR	R-Q1			B-KKt5
22. 1		RxR		B-Q2	B-B2
	QXR	P-QKt3		Kt-B7	B-Q8
	Q-R2	Q-B2		Kt-K5	B-R5
	Q-B4	Kt-Q1		Kt-B3	B-Q2
	P-QR4	B-KB3		Kt-K5	B-K1
	P-R5	PxP		Kt-B3	B-QKt3
28. 1		Q-Q2	84.	Kt-K5	B-Q1
	B-B3	Kt-B3		Kt-B3	B-KB2
	Q-B5	Kt-K4	86,	Kt-Kt5	B-B5
		KtxBch		Kt-B3	B-QKt3
	PxKt	P-QR3		Kt-K5	B-K7
	Q-Kt6	Q-B1		Kt-B3	B-QKt4
	Kt-Kt4	B-QKt4	90.	B-B3	B-K6
	P-R4	B-Q1		B-Q2	BxB
	Q-Q6	BXP	92.	KtxB	" B-K1
	B-Q4	B-Q1		Kt-B4	B-B2
	K-R2	K-B2		Kt-Q6ch	
	B-B5	B-KB3		Kt-Kt7	K-Q4
	Kt-B2	Q-Q1		K-R4	B-K1
	Q-B4	Q-QB1		P-B5	K-B3
	Q-Q6	Q-Q1		Kt-R5ch	
	Q-B4	Q-Q4		Kt-B4ch	K-B4
	Q-B7ch	Q-Q2		. Kt-R5	K-Kt3
	Q-Kt8	P-R3		. Kt-B4cl	
	Kt-K1	Q-K1		. Kt-R5	B-B2
48. 1	2-B7ch		103	. Kt-Kt7c	
		K-R2			K-Kt3
	P-B4	Q-B3		. Kt-Q6	B-Q4
50. 0		BXQ		. P-B6	P-R4
	Kt-Q3	B-Q5		. P-B7	BXP
	Kt-B5 KtxKP	B-Kt4	107		P-R5
		BXP	108	. Kt-K5	K-Kt4
54. I		P-Kt3		Drawn	
35. 1	Kt-B8ch	K-Kt1			



BISGUIER-PETROSIAN

Bisguier played the Four-Pawn attack against the King's Indian Defense, won a Pawn by clever play but found the Russian's counterplay to be almost sufficient compensation for his material inferiority. A standstill was reached and a draw agreed upon before 40 moves had been made.

KING'S INDIAN DEFENSE MCO: page 90, column 55 (p) USA vs. USSR Team Match

New York, 1954 Round Two, Board Seven

White Black BISGUIER P-Q4 Kt PETROSIAN 4. P-K4 5. P-B4 6. Kt-B3 P-Q4 Kt-KB3 P-QB4 P-KKt3 Kt-QB3 B-Kt2 0-0 P-84 (Please turn to page 8, col. 1)

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Q-R4 20. B-Kt6 Q-K2 21. PXKt 22. RXBP 23. QRXP B-Q3 QxBP Kt-B3 KtxP Q-K2 B-K3 Q-QR4 **B-K4** R-Kt5 Kt-Q2 QR-Q2 KR-Kt1 12. QR-B1 25. B-B5 Q-B3 26. P-Kt3 27. B-K3 28. B-Q3 29. Q-B1 Q-KB2 PxB BxKKt P-QR3 R-QB1 R-B6 Kt-R6 15. K-R1 16. B-K†1 P-K3 30. B-KK+1 17. KR-Q1 Kt-B3 Kt-K3 31. B-K2 P-QR4 DRAWN Kt-KR4 32. R-Q3 19. BPXP



SMYSLOV-RESHEVSKY

Smyslev again played the Catalan Opening and Reshevsky employed an unusual development of his Bishop on Q3. By quiet development the Soviet player obtained a definite edge and during timepressure won a Pawn. The enusing endgame, however, was drawn by careful play on the American's part in 56 moves.

> ENGLISH OPENING MCO: page 36 (aA) USA vs. USSR Team Match New York, 1954

	Rout	nd Three,	Board One	e
V	Vhite			Black
V.	SMYSLO	V	S. RESH	EVSKY
1.	P-QB4	KNKB3	30. R-Q1	Kt-Kt1
2.	P-KKt3	P-K3	31. R(4)-Q4	K-B1
3.	B-Kt2	P-Q4	32. Kt-Q6	KtxKt
4.	Kt-KB3	PXP	33. RxKt	Kt-B3
5.	Q-R4ch	QKt-Q2	34. R-Q7	KtxKtP
6.	QXBP	B-Q3	35. BxP	R(1)-B2
7.	0-0	0-0	36. P-R6	RxR
8.	Q-B2	P-B4	37. RxR	K-K1
9.	P-Q4	Q-B2	38. R-Q4	Kt-Q4
10.	R-Q1	Kt-Kt3	39. BxKt	PxB
11.	PxP	BxBP	40, RxP	R-B3
12.	B-K3	B-Q3	41. R-R5	K-K2
13.	QxQ	BXQ	42. K-K†2	K-K3
14.	B-B5	R-K1	43. P-B4	P-R4
15.	Kt-B3	QKt-Q4	44. K-R3	K-B4
16.	Kt-QKt5	B-Kt1	45.K-R4	P-Kt3
17.	Kt-Q6	BxKt	46. R-R4	P-B3
18.	BxB	B-Q2	47. PxP	KxP
19.	Kt-K5	B-Kt4	48. P-R3	R-Kt3
20.	P-K4	Kt-Kt3	49. P-Kt4	PXP
21.	P-Kt3	KR-Q1	50. PxP	R-IB3
22.	P-QR4	B-K7	51. R-R3	R-K3
23.	R-Q2	Kt-K1	52. K-K+3	R-B3
24.	P-R5	RxB	53. K-B3	R-K3
25.	RxB	Kt-Q2	54. R-R5	K-B2
26.		R-Q6	55. P-Kt5	K-Kt2
27.		R-Kt1	56. K-K†4	R-Kt3
28.	P-QKt4	R-QB6	Drawn	
20	D.KA	P.RI		



DENKER-BRONSTEIN

Denker played the Catalan Opening which transposed into the Tarrasch Defense with the loss of several tempi for White. A neat combination by Bronstein won the exchange and Denker was hopelessly lost at adjournment. The American resigned without resuming play when the game was scheduled for continuation.

CATALAN OPENING MCO: page 221, column USA vs. USSR Team Match New York, 1954 Round Three, Board Two

White Black DENKER D. BRONSTEIN 22. RxKt 23. QxR 24. KtxQ 25. BxP P.KKt3 P-QB4 QxQ BxR B-Kt2 Kt-KB3 R-B2 26. B-K4 P-B4 P-Q4 27. B-Q5 28. Kt-B K-B1 B-Kt8 28. Kt-B6 29. P-QR3 0.0 0.0 B- B4 30. K-B1 9. Q-B2 10. Kt-B3 B-K3 PxB R-B8ch **B-K3** 31. BxB 32. KtQ4 33. K-K2 B-Kt5 P-KR3 K-K2 R-B8 BxKt QxB 34. K-Q3 35. P-B4 36. K-B4 QR-B1 KR-Q1 P-Q5 R-B7 Kt-QR4 RxP 16. KtxB 17. P-Kt3 18. Q-Q2 19. R-B4 PxKt P-Q6 B-Kt5 37. K-K+5 R-Q7 38, Kt-B6ch 39. KxP PxP R-K1 40. P-QKt4 RXQRP

QxKP

21. R-K4

Resigns

USA vs. USSR TEAM MATCH GAMES

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

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. Kevitz employed his favorite Nimzovich Defense against which Keres played a quiet line giving him a slight advantage. A bad blunder by Kevitz cost him the exchange and thereafter Keres wrapped

> IRREGULAR DEFENSE MCO: page 131, column 3 USA vs. USSR Team Match

New York, 1954 Round Three, Board Three

7	Vhite				Black
P.	KERES			A.	KEVITZ
1.	P-K4	Kt-QB3	24.	B-Kt6	PxP
2.	P-Q4	P-K4	25.	QXP	Kt-B3
3.	PxP	KtxP	26.	BxR	RxB
4.	Kt-KB3	Q-B3	27.	QR-Kt1	B-B1
5.	B-K2	B-Kt5ch	28.	Kt-B4	B-K2
6.	QKt-Q2		29.	KR-Q1	P-KR4
		KtxKtch	30.	Kt-Kt6	B-Kt5
7.	BxKt	Kt-K2	31.	R-Q2	B-B3
8.	0-0	0-0	32.	Q-K3	P-R5
9.	Kt-Kt3	Rt-B3	33.	P-R3	B-K3
TG.	P-KK13	R-K1	34.	P-Kf4	P-Q4
11.	B-Kt2	B-B1	35.	P-B5	B-Kt4
12.	P-QB3	P-Q3	36.	Q-K2	Q-R3
13.	P-KB4	B-K3	37.	R-Q3	PxP
14.	Kt-Q4	B-Q2	38.	RxRch	KtxR
	B-K3	Kt-R4	39.	PxB	B-K6ch
	Q-Q3	P-B4		K-R1	KtxP
17.	Kt-B3	Q-K3	41.	Kt-Q5	B-B4
	Kt-Q2	P-QR3	42.	RXP	Kt-Q5
	P-Kt3	QR-Q1	43.		
	KR-K1	B-Kt4		QxPch	P-B4
	Q-B2	Q-Kt3		Q-K3	Q-Q3
	P-QR4	B-Q2		Q-K8	Resigns
-	P-QKt4		10.	4	giis



DONALD BYRNE-AVERBACH

Against Averbach's Nimzovich Defense Byrne played for a K-side assault and obtained a winning advantage. However, the American player won the point when Averbach overstepped the time limit.

NIMZOVITCH DEFENSE MCO: page 109, column 41 USA vs. USSR Team Match New York, 1954

Round Three, Board Four White Black D. BYRNE Kt-KB3 23. PxP P-Kt3 24. Kt-Q3 25. R-Kt2 Q-Q2 P-Kt4 P-QB4 Kt-QB3 B-Kt5 26. Kt-B5 27. P-R5 0.0 Kt-K2 P-Q4 B-K2 B-R2 P-QR3 28. Q-R4 29. KtPxB PXP PXP Kt-K3 Kt-B4 30. R(1)-KKt P-Kt5 **B-K2** P-B3 O-O P-QKt4 32. Kt-Kt6 11. P-QR3 Q-Q1 P-B3 33. B-QB1 13. Kt-Q3 14. Q-K1 15. K-R1 34. Kt-R4 35. Kt-Kt2 Kt-B1 B-B7 Q-Kt1 36. B-Q3 37. KtxB B-KB4 BXB B-Q2 17. Kt-B5 R-K2 38, Kt-Kt2 Kt-Kt4 P-Kt4 R-KB2 19. R-B1 P-R3 40. P-B4 Kt(4)-K5 Black overstepped 21. R-KK+1 P-QR4 the time limit.



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 Qside and then neutralized the K-side attack. This gave Kotov all the chances. When the Russian finally made the break 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 MCO: page 107, column 31 (a) USA vs. USSR Team Match New York, 1954 Round Three, Board Six

V	vnite				Black
R.	BYRNE			A.	KOTOV
1.	P-Q4	K†KB3	29.	Kt-B1	B-K1
2.	P-QB4	P-K3	30.	Kt-Kt3	P-KR3
3.	Kt-QB3	B-Kt5	31.	Kt-R5	BxKt
4.	P-K3	P-B4	32.	PxB	Kt-K1
5.	B-Q3	0.0	33.	B-Kt4	Kt-KKt2
6	P-QR3	BxKt	34.	K-K2	K-B2
7.	PxB	Kt-B3	35.	K-Q3	R-K41
8.	Kt-K2	P-QKt3	36.	R-Kt1	KR-Q1
9.	P-K4	Kt-K1	37.	R-Kt2	P-R3
10.	B-K3	P-Q3	38.	K-B2	Q-Q2
11.	0.0	B-R3	39.	R-KKt3	Q-K1
12.	Kt-Kt3	Kt-R4	40.	B-Q2	R-R2
13.	Q-K2	R-B1	41.	R-R3	P-QKt4
14.	P-Q5	Q-Q2	42.	RPxP	PxP
15.	P-QR4	P-K4	43.	PxP	RxP
16.	P-B4	P-B3	44.	RxR	QxR
17.	P-B5	K-B2	45.	P-B4	QxPch
18.	R-B3	K-K2	46.	QxQ	KtxQ
19.	Kt-B1	K-Q1	47.	BXP	KtxBP
20.	R-KR3	R-KR1	48.	PxKt	BPXB
21.	P-Kt4	K-B2	49.	P-B6	P-K5
22.	Kt-Kt3	K-Kt1	50.	P-B7	R-R1
23.	K-B2	Kt-B2	51.	R-QB3	Kt-K4
24.	Q-R2	QR-Kt1	52.	R-QR3	R-KB1
25.	R-KKH1	Q-K2	53.	B-K6	K-Kt3
26.	B-K2	B-B1	54.	R-Kt3ch	1 K-B2
27.	Kt-B1	B-Q2	55.	R-QR3	K-Kt3
28.	Kt-Q2	P-KKt4		R-Kt3ch	



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. Finally the Russian decided just to win a Pawn and the resulting position gave Horowitz good chances. In time-pressure Geller played for a win and allowed Horowitz to sacrifice the exchange which led to a win but Horowitz missed it in time-pressure. The American missed several winning lines, including a gain of a Rook. At resumption after adjournment Horowitz still had slight advantage but agreed to a draw without

SICILIAN DEFENSE MCO: page 283 USA vs. USSR Team Match New York, 1954

	Rou	nd Three,	Board Fiv	re
1	White			Black
E.	GELLER	3	I. A. HO	ROWITZ
1.	P-K4	P-QB4	22. RxP	Q-Q2
2.	Kt-KB3	P-Q3	23. B-B4	P-R6
3.	P-Q4	PXP	24. P-Kt4	QR-Kt1
4.	KtxP	Kt-KB3	25. RxR	RxR
5.	Kt-QB3	P-KKt3	26. P-K+3	Q-B2
6.	В-К3	B-Kt2	27. K-B1	Q-B4
7.	P-B3	0.0	28. P-B3	P-Kt4
8.	Q-Q2	Kt-B3	29. K-B2	R-QB1
9.	0-0-0	KtxKt	30. R-K1	K-Kt2
10.	BxKt	B-K3	31. Q-K3	Q-R4
11.	K-Kf1	P-QR3	32, R-KR1	R B4
12.	P-KR4	P-QKt4	33. R-R3	RxB
13.	P-R5	P-Kt5	34. PxR	Q-R5ch
14.	Kt-Q5	BxKt	35. K-B1	QXBP
15.	PxB	Q-R4	36. R-R2	QXQP
16.	PxP	RPxP	37. R-QB2	Q-B5
17.	B-B4	KR-B1	38. K-Q2	P-Q4
18.	B-Kt3	Q-Kt4	39. Q-Q3	Q-B5ch
19.	R-R4	P-R4	40. Q-K3	Q-R7ch
20.	QR-R1	P-R5	41. Q-K2	Q-Q3
21.	BxKt	BxB	Drawn	



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. At his 20th turn Evans made the only move to neutralize Taimanov's advantage and the 11. KR-B1

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

KING'S INDIAN DEFENSE MCO: page 92, column 61 (a) USA vs. USSR Team Match

New York, 1954 Round Three, Board Eight

1	White				Black
L.	EVANS			M. TAI	VONAN
1.	P-Q4	Kt-KB3	23.	PxP	PxP
2.	P-QB4	P-KKt3	24.	Kt-Q5	KtxKt
3.	P-KKt3	B-Kt2	25.	BxKtch	K-B1
4.	B-Kt2	0.0	26.	P-QR4	R-Q1
5.	Kt-QB3	P-Q3	27.	KR-Q1	R-K7
6.	Kt-B3	P-B4	28.	R-Kt1	R-R7
7.	0.0	Kt-B3	29.	R-Q3	R-Q3
8.	PxP	PxP	30.	R(1)-Q1	R-K17
9.	B-K3	Q-R4	31.	R-B3ch	R-B3
10.	Q-R4	QXQ	32.	R(1)-Q3	P-KKt4
11.	KtxQ	P-Kt3	33.	B-K6	K-K1
12.	Kt-Kt5	B-Q2	34.	RxR	BxR
13.	QR-Q1	QR-B1		R-Q7	R-K7
	Kt-QB3	KR-Q1	36.	B-Kt4	R-Kt7
15.	P-KR3	P-KR3	37.	RxP	RXP
16.	Kt-B3	Kt-K1		R-Kt7	R-Kt7
17.	R-B1	Kt-Q3	39.	B-Q7ch	K-B2
	P-Kt3	Kt-B4		P-B4	PxP
19.	B-Q2	Kt-Kt5		PxP	
	P-K4	B-QB3		B-Kt5	B-R4
	PxKt	BxKt	43.	R-Kt8	Drawn
22.	BxB	RxB			



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. In desperation, Bisguier sacrificed a piece but this just shortened the

ENGLISH OPENING MCO: page 34, column 18 (g) USA vs. USSR Team Match New York, 1954 Round Three, Board Seven

White . Black A. BISGUIER P-QB4 P-KKt3 P-QB4 R-R3 Kt-QB3 25. Kt-KB3 B-Kt2 P-KKt3 RXP Kt-QB3 B-Kt2 27. P-QR4 K-Kt1 P-Q3 R-K†1 P-Q3 P-KR4 R-B1 Kt-B2 29. Q-R2 30. Kt-B3 31. P-R4 P-KR3 P-K3 B-Q2 Q-B1 P-Kt4 P-Kt5 KKt-K2 P-R3 9. 10. Kt-R3 Kt-Q4 RYP 33. PxB KtxKP P-B4 P-K4 B-QB3 Kt-Q2 KtxQP 12. 35. KtxKt 36. R-Kt2 PxKt Kt-Q5 Kt-K3 P-K3 R-BS 14. 37. R-K2 15. Q-B2 16. P-QKt4 P-Kt3 RxKt R.K3 Kt-B2 RxQR K-B2 RxRch 17. R-K†1 18. B-K†2 Kt-B3 K-R2 K-B1 41. Q-Q2 42. B-Kt2 19. R-Q1 20. P-Kt5 Q-Q2 B-Kt2 Q-R3 KxQ 43. QxQch 44. R-KB4 21. P-K5 22. P-Q4



45. RXR

46. B-K5

R-K5

Resigns

Kt-K1

BxB

R-B1

23. KtxB

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

SLAV DEFENSE MCO: page 196, column 24 USA vs. USSR Team Match New York, 1954

	Rou	nd Four,	Board One	
1	White		Black	
S.	RESHEV	SKY	V. SMYSLO	W
1.	P-Q4	P-Q4	12. Kt-K5 Ktx1	
2.	P-QB4	P-QB3	13. BxKt KR-I	
3.	Kt-KB3	Kt-B3	14. R-B2 R-	
4.	PxP	PxP	15. QR-QB1	33
5.	Kt-B3	Kt-B3	QR-QI	21
6:	B-B4	B-B4	16. Kt-R4 Kt-I	
7.	P-K3	P-K3	17. P-B3 RX	
8.	B-Q3	BxB	18. RXR RX	1000
9.	QxB	B-K2	19. QXR Kt-0	
70	00	0.0		40

USA vs. USSR TEAM MATCH GAMES

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

BRONSTEIN-DENKER

Bronstein obtained the same type of position as in his game in the third round with reversed colors. However, Bronstein did not lose the tempi Danker had lost. The American tried to free his game by sacrifice of a piece, winning back the exchange a few moves later. This left Bronstein with two Bishops and a Pawn for a Rook. The Soviet Grandmaster translated this into a win by a clever Rook sacrifice.

NIMZOVICH DEFENSE MCO: page 103, column 12 USA vs. USSR Team Match New York, 1954

	Ro	and Four,	Board Two
V	Vhite		Black
D.	BRON	STEIN	A. S. DENKER
1.	P-Q4	Kt-KB3	19. KxB Q-R5ch
2.	P-QB4	P-K3	20. K-K+1 B-K3
3.	Kt-QB3	B-Kt5	21. R-Q4 Q-Kt4ch
4.	Q-B2	P-B4	22. R-Kt4 BxR
5.	PXP	Kt-B3	23. PxB P-B4
6.	Kt-B3	0.0	24. P-B4 Q-K2
7.	P-QR3	BxBP	25. B-Q4 PxP
8.	P-QKt4	B-K2	26. K-Kt2 Q-K3
9.	B-Kt2	P-Q4	27. R-R1 P-KKt3
10.	P-K3	B-Q2	28. K-K†3 R-B6
11.	PXP	PxP	29. B-Q3 RXRP
12.		R-B1	30. RxP KxR
13.	0.0	B-Q3	31. Q-R1ch K-Kt1
14.	QR-Q1	Kt-K4	32. Q-R8ch K-B2
15.	Q-Kt1	B-Kt5	33. Q-Kt7ch K-K1
16.	KtxP	KtxKt	34. B-Kt5ch
17.	RxKt	KtxKtch	Resigns
18.	PxKt	BxPch	

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PAVEY-KERES

Pavey played well against the King's Indian Defense, obtaining a distinct advantage. However, the American player went astray after winning a Pawn and Keres got an overwhelming attack. In time-presure, Keres disdained the win of a piece, missed at mate, finally won the piece under unfavorable circumstances. Keres' sealed move was his last chance to draw. After an inferior sealed move Pavey cleverly wrapped up the win.

KING'S INDIAN DEFENSE MCO: page 95 USA vs. USSR Team Match New York, 1954 Round Four, Board Three

	Rou	nd Four,	Board Thre	e
	Vhite			Black
M.	PAVEY		P.	KERES
1.	P-Q4	Kt-KB3	35. R-KB1	Q-K4
2.	Kt-KB3	P-KKt3	36. K-K+1	B-K3
3.	P-B4	B-Kt2	37. Q-K†4	RxB
4.	P-KKt3	0-0	38. R-K1	Q-B3
5.	B-Kt2	P-Q3	39. Kt-Q7	RXO
6.	0-0	QKt-Q2	40. KtxQ	R-B5
7.	Q-B2	P-K4	41. R(2)-K2	R-B8
8.	R-Q1	R-K1	42. RxB	RxR ch
9.	Kt-B3	P-B3	43. RxR	K-Kt2
10.	P-K4	P-QR3	44. Kt-Kt4	R-Kt6
11.	P-KR3	P-QKt4	45. R-Q1	B-Kt4
12.	PxKP	PXKP		RXQKtP
13.	B-K3	Q-R4	47. R-Q7 ch	K-B1
14.	Kt-Q2	P-Kt5	48. RxP	R-B7
15.	Kt-Kt3	Q-B2	49. Kt-K5	K-K+1
16.	Kt-R4	B-B1	50. R-QB7	RXQBP
17.	P-B5	P-QR4	51. KtxBP	K-R1
18.		Kt-R4	52. P-R4	B-Q7
19.		Kt-Kt2	53. R-Q7	B-K8
20.		Kt-K3	54. Kt-K7	K-Kt2
21.	QKt-Kt	R-KtT	55. Kt-Q5 c	h K-R3
22.	QR-B1	B-KKt2	56. Kt-K3	R-B1
23.	KtxKt	BxKt	57. K-Kt2	R-QR1
24.	Kt-Kt6	Kt-Q5	58. P-B4	P-Kt4
25.	Q-R4	B-K3	59. P-B5	RxP
	QxRP	P-Kt6		P-Kt5 ch
	P-R3	P-B4	61. K-R4	BxP ch
	BxKt	PxB	62. KxB	R-K5
	PXP	BxP	63. Kt-Q5	K-Kt4
	B-Q3	BxP	64. P-B6	R-Q5
	Q-Kt4	K-R1	65. P-B7	R-Q6 ch
	QxKtP	B-R3	66. KF-K12	R-KB6
	R-B2	R-K6	67. Kt-K3	K-R5
34.	K-R2	B-Kt5	68. KtxP	Resigns

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AVERBACH-DONALD BYRNE

An English Opening in which the Soviet player got a slight edge. However, he proceeded in a lackadaizical fashion and Donald built up a strong position on the K-side. In time-pressure, the American sacrificed a piece which insured at least a draw. After adjournment, Donald played confidently and secured a win.

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED MCO: page 165, column 60 USA vs. USSR Team Match New York, 1954

Round Four, Board Four

Kou	nu Foot,	Dogia Pot	
White			Black
Y. AVERB	ACH	D.	BYRNE
1. P-Q4	P-Q4	30. RPXP	RPxP
2. P-QB4	P-K3	31. P-B5	Kt-Kt4
3. Kt-QB3	Kt-KB3	32. B-B1	P-Kt5
4. Kt-B3	P-B4	33. P-R4	Kt-R6ch
5. PXQP	KtxP	34. K-R2	P-B5
6. P-K3	Kt-QB3	35. PxKt	Q-Kt6ch
7. B-Q3	B-K2	36. K-R1	QxRPch
8. 0-0	0-0	37. K-K+1	Q-Kt6ch
9. P-QR3	PXP	38. K-R1	QxRPch
10. PXP	KtxKt	39. K-K†1	Q-Kt6ch
11. PxKt	Q-R4	40. K-KR1	Q-R6ch
12. Q-B2	Q-R4	41. K-K+1	Q-Kt6ch
13. R-K+1	B-Q3	42. K-R1	Q-R6ch
14. R-K+5	P-B4	43. K-K+1	Q-Kt6ch
15. R-K1	P-QR3	44. K-R1	Q-R5ch
16. R-K+6	B-B2	45. K-K+1	P-K4
17. R-K#1	R-Kt1	46. R-Kt2	PxP
18. P-QR4	B-Q2	47. R-K4	RxR
19. B-K2	Q-Kt3	48. PxR	B-R6
20. B-B4(Q)	K-R1	49. B-QB4	Q-Kt6ch
21. B-R2	P-R3	50. K-R1	B-Kt5
22. B-R3	KR-K1	51. Q-B1	B-B6ch
23. Q-Q1	Q-B3	52., R-Kt2	P-Kt6
24. P-B4	Kt-QT	53. B-Kt2	R-R1
25. B-Kt2	P-QKt3	54. B-R6	BxP
26. Kt-K5	BxKt	55. P-B6	R-QB1
27. RxB	Kt-B2	56. Q-K2	P-Q6
28. R-K1	Q-Kt3	Resigns	
29. P-B3	P-Kt4		



HOROWITZ-GELLER

Horowitz played too passively against Geller's Sicilian Defense and the Russian built up a very strong position. This was eventually translated into an overwhelming two-Bishop ending. Although material was even at adjournment, Horowitz resigned without further play.

SICILIAN DEFENSE MCO: page 275, column 52 (e) USA vs. USSR Team Match New York, 1954 Round Four, Board Five

White			Black
I. A. HOR	OWITZ	E. (SELLER
1. P-K4	P-QB4	23. P-B3	KtxB
2. Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	24. QxKt	B-B5
3. P-Q4	PxP	25. R-Q2	P-KKt3
4. KtxP	Kt-B3	26. Kt-Kt3	Q-B4
5. Kt-QB3	P-Q3	27. QXQ	PxQ
6. B-K2	P-K4	28. RxR ch	RxR
7. Kt-Kt3	B-K2	29. PxP	BxP
R. O-O	0-0	30. Kt-B1	R-Q3
9. P-B4	P-QR4	31. B-B3	R-Kt3
10. P-QR4	Kt-QKt5	32. Kt-K3	B-K3
11. B-B3	Q-B2	33. Kt-Q1	R-Q3
12. K-R1	B-K3	34. K-K+1	R-Q7
13. B-K3	KR-Q1	35. P-R3	B-QKt6
14. Q-B1	B-B5	36. K-B1	B-Kt6
15. R-Q1	QR-B1	37. B-K2	K-K+2
16. Kt-Q2	B-R3	38. B-B3	P-R4
17. Kt-B1	Kt-Q2	39. K-K+1	B-KB5
18. Kt-Kt3	Kt-Kt3	40. K-B1	B-B5ch
19. B-Kt4	R-R1	41. K-K+1	K-R3
20. Kt-B5	Kt-B5	42. R-K†1	B-Q6
21. Kt-Q5	KtxKt	43. R-R1	X-Kt4
22. RxKt	B-B3	Resigns	



KOTOV-ROBERT BYRNE

A Queen's Gambit Declined, Exchange Variation. Robert emerged with a good opening. Kotov quickly sought equality and after several pieces were exchanged the position was even. A draw was agreed upon.

SLAV DEFENSE MCO: page 197, column 26 USA vs. USSR Team Match New York, 1954

	KOU	id root,	DU	aru six	
1	White	and intermed			Black
A.	KOTOV			R.	BYRNE
1.	P-QB4	P-K3	4.	P-Q4	P-QB3
2.	Kt-QB3	P-Q4	5.	Kt-B3	Kt-B3
3.	PxP	PxP	6.	B-Kt5	P-KR3

t	7.	B-R4	B-K2	19. PxP	PxP
l		Q-B2	QKt-Q2	20. B-B5	BxKt
l		P-K3	0.0	21. QxB	Q-Kt3
l	10.	B-Q3	R-K1	22. Q-B2	P-R5
l	11.	0.0	Kt-K5	23. P-Kt3	PxP
l	12.	B-Kt3	KtxB	24. PxP	B-B1
l	13.	RPxKt	B-Q3	25. B-Q3	R-R2
l	14.	QR-Kt1	P-QR4	26. P-K4	KtxP
l	15.	Kt-QR4	Kt-B3	27. KtxKt	PxKt
ļ.	16.	Kt-B5	P-QKt3	28. BXP	P-Kt3
l	17.	Kt-QR4	B-Q2	DRAWN	
l	18.	Kt-Q2	P-B4		



BISGUIER-PETROSIAN

White

21. P-K+5 22. K-R1

Against the Russian's Benoni System, Bisguier transported into a variant of the Maroczy bind of the Sicilian Defense. Petrosian's active Q-side play more than compensated for Bisguier's K-side attack. In a desperate situation Bisguier made a futile sacrifice, then resigned.

RETI OPENING MCO: page 222, column 49 USA vs. USSR Team Match New York, 1954

Round Four, Board Seven

Black

BISGUIER PETROSIAN 23. P-R4 24. R-B3 25. R-K†3 26. P-B5 Kt-KB3 Q-Q1 B-B1 P-K4 1. P-Q4 2. P-QB4 3. Kt-Ke 4. KtxP 5. Kt-QE 6. P-KK 7. Kt-Kt 8. B-Kt2 9. O-O P-QB4 Kt-KB3 P-B4 Kt-B3 Kt-Q5 Kt-QB3 P-KKt3 Kt-Kt3 B-Kt2 27. Q-B1 Kt(5)xKtP 28. K#xK† 29. Q-K1 KtxKt Kt-B4 **B-B4** 0.0 B-Kt2 R-R5 30. QxP 31. Kt-Q5 32. Q-Q2 Kt-K4 BxKt 33. QxB 34. B-KB3 R-Kt5 Q-R1 Q-B2 P-QR3

11. Q-K2 12. Kt-Q2 35. Q-Q2 36. R-Kt2 37. B-Q1 13. P-Kt3 14. P-B4 -QKt4 Q-Kt2 Kt-B3 P-Kt5 R-Kt1 15. B-Kt2 QXF 16. Kt-Q1 P-QR4 38. B-B2 QXQBP 17. Kt-K3 18. QR-Kt1 P-R5 RxB K-R1 40. PxRP ch 19. PxP 20. P-Kt4 R-R7 41. QR-KK#1 QxPch Kt-Q2

42. R-R2

Resigns

Kt-B4

TAIMANOV-EVANS

Larry refuted a prepared variation of the King's Indian. Taimanov offered a Rook at his 19th turn which Evans answered by a counter-sacrifice of a Knight leading to a forced win. Evans had to play sharply to press his advantage. This was the most exciting game of the fourth round, and Larry's best of the match.

KING'S INDIAN DEFENSE MCO: page 89 (aB)

USA vs. USSR Team Match New York, 1954

Round Four, Board Eight

	Rou	nd Four,	Board E	ight
V	Vhite			Black
M.	TAIMA	NOV		L. EVANS
1.	P-QB4	Kt-KB3	20. BxB	QxR
2.	Kt-KB3	P-KKt3	21. B-R3	Kt-K6
3.	Kt-B3	B-Kt2	22. Q-B1	Q-KKt2
4.	P-K4	0-0	23. R-B2	B-Q2
5.	P-Q4	P-Q3	24. Kt-B	3 P-K+5
6.	B-K2	P-K4	25. B-Kt	2 P-Kt6
7.	0.0	Kt-B3	26. PxP	· QxP
8.	P-Q5	Kt-K2	27. B-B1	R-QBI
9.	Kt-K1	Kt-Q2	28. Q-K1	P-QKt4
10.	Kt-Q3	P-KB4	29. Kt-K	2 Q-R5
11.	P-B3	P-B5	30. P-Kt	3 PxP
12.	B-Q2	P-KKt4	31. Ktxl	P Ktx8
13.	R-B1	R-B3	32, Kt-B	5 R-Kt3ch
14.	P-B5	KtxBP	33. KxK	t Q-R8ch
15.	KtxKt	PxKt	34. K-K	R-B7ch
16.	Kt-R4	P-Kt3	35. K-Q1	QxQch
17.	P-QKt4	PxP	36. KxQ	R-Kt8ch
18.	BxP	B-B1	Resigns	
19.	RXP	Kt-B4		

By Joining the U.S.C.F.

USA vs. USSR MATCH

Page 9

Mess Life Monday, F July 5, 1954

(Continued from page 5, col. 4) a.m. with the games of the two Byrne brothers adjourned.

The unfinished games were continued the following day. Don Byrne had sealed a strong move and scored the first full point for the U. S. team when Averbach resigned after 59 moves. Robert Byrne fought an uphill battle against Kotov, trying to draw, but the Iron man of the Soviet team played faultlessly to win the point.

Americans Fight Harder

Big spreads in local papers helped bring an even larger crowd to the second round. Recovered from his illness, Denker took his place against Bronstein at Board 2. The audience applauded Don Byrne when he came on the stage to play his second game with Averbach. The Reshevsky-Smyslov game was postponed until 9:30 p.m. as the American Grandmaster's religious convictions do not permit him to play until after sundown on Saturdays.

With their backs to the wall, the Americans began to show signs of greater resistance. Only three of the games were concluded during the session. After the Reshevsky-Smyslov contest started, the No. 1 man of U. S. chess, following his usual custom, studied more than half-an-hour before making his 13th move. The spectators applauded when he finally played P-K5.

Again it was Board 8 that produced the most excitement, At 10:40 p.m. Taimanov gave up the exchange for a Pawn and the attack. The Russian won back the exchange about an hour later. Both players got into serious time trouble and the board boys had a hard time trying to show the audience what was happening. Taimanov missed several wins and Larry succeeded in at least equalizing the position when the game was adjourned.

Another mad time scramble was going on at Board 4. Don Byrne had an even game but blundered twice and resigned as the session ended. Reshevsky and Bisguier drew their games. The other contests were adjourned.

Continuation of adjourned games was scheduled on Sunday. Horowitz and Geller agreed to a draw by telephone. Denker resigned when shown Bronstein's sealed move. Larry Evans, having recovered from a lost game as a result of Taimanov's oversights in timepressure, succeeded in winning a point for the U.S. team. Pavey lost for the second time to Keres. Robert Byrne had a theoretical win against Kotov but it needed careful play and the Russian is a past-master at hanging on and fighting back in lost positions. The game had to be adjourned for the second time.

Pavey Benched in Third Round

The U. S. Team Captain decided to substitute Alexander Kevitz for Max Pavey in the third round. So far as we know, this is the first time that a chessplayer has been (Please turn to page 11, col. 4)



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 61/2-1/2 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 tactis very nearly achieved a shut-

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 2. P-QB4 P-K4 P-Q4 The Albin Counter Gambit, Adams has investigated and essayed this debut 5. P-QR3!

Kt-KB3 Kt-QB3 White's idea is to prevent, B-Kt5 ch; or, Kt-QKt5; and to secure Q3 ., B-Kt5 QxQch; 11. K has equalized.

P-QR4 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

P-KK13? s is very weakening. Better is 6.
., B-QB4; followed by 7., KKt-K2.

B-Kt5 B-K2

7. B-Kt5 B-K2
Black disorganizes his forces. But if
7., KtxP; 8. Q-K4, P-KB3; 9. KtxKt,
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., PxP c.p.; 10. QxP, and
White's extra Pawn and better position
comprise a winning plus. comprise a winning plus.

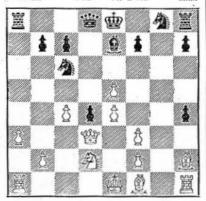
9. B-Kt5 10. QKt-Q2 P-KKt4

This further weakens the Black might try 10., Q king-side , 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

BxKt 13. PxB! Not 13. KtxB, P-Kt5; and Black has more-hope than after the text.

13. PxP 14. B-R2



Chess Life Monday, Page 10 July 5, 1954

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

Kt-R4 14. Necessary is 14., B-B4.

15. P-B5! A fine line-opening move.

15. Kt-QB3 BxP; 16. Q-Kt5ch, and White wins the Bishop.

R-R4 16. R-B1 17. R-B4 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. KtxP K2 should be left vacant for the KKt. Better is 19. B-Kt3: 20. KtxR. Better is 19., B-Kt3; 20. KtxR, BxKtch; 21. K-K2, KKt-K2; 22. P-B4,

Kt-Kt3. 20. KtxR 21. R-R4 22. B-R3 23. Q-K+5 P-Kt3 Fixing the Queen to K2. For instance,

Q-Q1; 24. RxKt, and White 23. wins a piece. 23. BxP

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-B 25. 26. Q-Q3 27. P-B4 28. O-O 30. P-B6 Kt-Kt5 31. Q-KB3 Kt/2-B3 32. P-K6 R-Kt1 ch Kt-QB3 Q-R1 KKt-K2 33, K-R1 29. P-B5

blunder. time pressure However, as Alekhine points out, all moves in lost positions look like blunders. 34. PxPch

K-B1 KxQ 36. Q-Kt4ch 35. PxR-Qch



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 KAUFMAN P-K4 P-M. PAVEY 3. QXP P-04 PYP 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 3. Kt-KB3 advance 5. Q-Q3 Kt-QB3 Kt-B3

Q-K3 will not do because 5. Now ..., P-Q4 equalizes completely.
P-KKt3 7. P-B3 **B-K3** B-Kt2

White is now playing a well-known sys-tem against the Sicilian two tempi be-Q-R4

After the game Kevitz criticized this move and suggested 8., P-Q3 and is at least equally good.

KK14 Kt-Kt5 13. P-Kt5 Kt-Q2

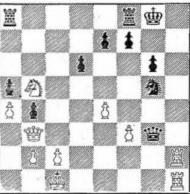
B4 P-QKt4 14. KKt-K2 0-0

Kt3 P-Q3 15. Kt-Q4 Kt-B4 move P-KKt4 Kt-Kt5 10. Q-B4

11. Q-Kt3 Kt-B4 Kt-B3 16. Q-R2 Black has refuted White's opening system, and has established a clear ad-vantage. Black now exchanges several pieces, under the impression that he wins a pawn.

KtxKt 17. BxKt BxB 19. R-Q1 B-Kt2 sees that KtxP Black now 19. loses to 20. Q-Q5, forking Kt and R. maintains the initiative, Black still and threatens strong at however, tack with 20. ... QR4, and 22. 20. P-KR4 Q-K Q-Kt3!, 21., P-Kt5. Q-Kt3! Kt-B5 22. B-K†4 P-QR4 23. P-R4 21. B-R3 Forced. 23. P-Kt5 24. Kt-Kt5 Giving White some chances. B-R3! (Pavev): 25. Kt-Q4. P-K4!: 24., B-R3; (Pavey); 25. Rt-Q4, P-R4; 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 fails in view of, Q-B3 and, QxRP at the correct moment.

25. Q-K+3 **B-K3** 29. PXP Q-Kt6 KtxP 26. BxB KtxB 27. P-R5 Q-B4 31. R(2)-R2



won a pawn, but is dangerous attack exposed to attack. White can attack KB6, the KBP is immune in view of R-R8 ch and KR-R7 mate. Therefore:

34. Q-K3! 35. K-Kt1?? R-R2 P-K4 33. Kt-Q5 Overlooking an immediate win with 35. R-R8 ch, K-Kt2; 36. RxR, KxR; 37. R-Kt1, winning the Kt. 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.

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.

R-KR1 PxP 40. Q-K†5 41. Q-K8 39. RxR 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 P-QB4 Kt-KB3 Kt-KB3 P-Q3 4. Kt-B3 5. P-KKt3 6. B-Kt2 P-K4 B-K2 QKt-Q2 P-04 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 Q-B2

Q-B2 1 discarded 7., PxP (8. KtxP, Kt-Kt3; 9. P-Kt3, P-Q4; 10. PxP, QKtxP; 11. KtxKt, KtxKt; 12. P-K4?, Kt-Kt5; 13. Q any, QxKt and White resigns) because of 12. 0-0, with advantage to White in this variation.

0.0 Kt-B1 This idea is borrowed from the Phili-dor Defense. The point is to swing the QKt to KKt3.

PXP PXP White wants to play Kt-KR4-B5. If he had played 7. P-K4 instead of 7. Q-B2, Kt-KR4 could be played immediately.
 The exchange of pawns n the center greatly relieves Black's congested posi-

10. Kt-KR4 Kt-Kt3 11. Kt-B5 0.0 13. Kt-QR4! The best way of protecting the QBP. White threatens P-B5, P-QK14, followed by Kt-Kt2-B4-Q6. 13. .. P-K+3! 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 16. RXR 17. P-Kt3 R-Q1 15. QR-Q1 RXR Black was threatening 17., RxR ch

and 18 BxP. RxR ch 23. Kt-B3 18. QXR Q-Q2 K-Q1 24. B-QB1 25. B-QR3 26. Kt-Q5 19. KtxB ch KtxKt P-QB4 20. QXQ KtxQ Kt-B3 21. P-B4 P-B3 27. P-B5 22. K-B2 K-B1

Here I offered a draw. mean nothing in view of the blocked pawn position. White refused. 28. B-B3 P-QR4 29. B-B1??



this is a blunder, losing a pawn and the game. Almost any other move (including the offer of a draw) would have drawn.

BxKt 30. KPxB The Kt forks the RP and 31. B-Q2 KtxRP 35. P 35. P-R4 36. P-K15 Kt-B1 31. B-Q2 32. K-K3 33. P-KKt4 K-K2 P-R3 37. PxP

37., PxP would be a mistake.
White plays K-B3-Kt4, winning back
the pawn and opening the game for
the B's.

38. K-B3 41. P-Kt6? 39. B-Q3 Kt-K1 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.

Kt-Q2 The sealed move. During the follow-ing 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 KtxKBP. White must waiting moves; he has no defense.

Kt-Kt1 42. K-B3 47. B-Q2 Kt(K1)-Q3 48. B-B2 K-B1 Kt-R3 Kt-B2 43. B-QB1 44. B-K3 49. K-K14 Kt(2)-K1 45. B-Q2 Voila! 50. B-B1

To gain searching time on for the the clock on best square for the K. 51. B-Q2 54. B-B4 Kt(2)xBP K-Q1 55. BxP K-Q2 52. B-B3 53. B-Q2 P-K5

Too many threats. 56. B-Q3 KtxKtP 57. B-R6 One last try to hook the fish. Black threatened to queen the QRP. 57. Kt-K1 59. KxP

Kt-K1 57. 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 postgame 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 Black
W. NUCKER F. VAN BRUNT
(Navcom A C.C.) (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.

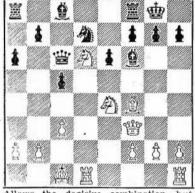
5. Q.R3 Kt-K3 6. B-R412 QxP

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-Kt5 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 BI to B4!

11. R-R1 13. Kt-B3 P-QR3
12. O-O-O O-O 14. BxKt KtxB
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. KtxQB QRxKt 20. KtxB 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

	U.S. B	iennial	Cha	mpion	ship
		New Yo	ork,	1954	
y	Vhite		2423 * 16	201711	Black
E.	HEARST	re.		L.	EVANS
7.	P-K4	P-QB4	29.	Q-B5	Kt-B4
2.	Kt-KB3	P-Q3	30.	Kt-Q5	BxKt
3.	P-Q4	PxP	31.	PxB	RxP
4.	KtxP	Kt-KB3	32.	RxR	R-KB1
5.	Kt-QB3	P-QR3	33.	QxR ch	BxQ
6.	P-B4	Q-B2	34.	RXP	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.	0-0	Kt-Q2	38.	R-QR7	Kt-B4
11.	P-QR3	P-Kf3	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	0.0	42.	P-QR4	BxP
15.	Q-R4	Kt-R4	43.	RxP ch	KtxR
16.	Kt-Kt5	P-R3	- 44.	PxKt	B-B4
17.	Kt-R3	Q-Q1	45.	P-Kt3	K-Q5
18.	Q-B2	Q-33	46.	K-Kt2	K-B5
19.	Q-K1	Q-Q3	47.	K-B3	KxP
20.		KKt-B3	48.	K-K4	K-B5
21.		P-Kt4	49.	P-Kt4	K-B6
	QBXP	PxB	50.	P-Kt5	KxP .
23.	KKtxP	Q-K2	51.	P-R4	B-K2
	QR-Q1	KR-Q1	52.	K-B5	K-Q6
25.	B-R5	KtxB	53.	K-K6	B-Kt5
26.	RxP	QxR	54.	P-Kt6	- B-B6
27.		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 minutehand. 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 21/2 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 21/2 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 willfare 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.



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

Saul Wachs
Photo:
R. Echeveria
giate upset the dope, played brillian 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 51/2-71/2. 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 $2\frac{1}{2}\cdot10\frac{1}{2}$, 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.

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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 4thround 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 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.

Ncarly 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)

Solution Jo What's The Best Move?

Position No. 141

interesting position from oslovakian Master Tourna-This very the Czechoslovakian Master Tou-ment demonstrates Pachman at best in combinative play, overwhelming Vescly by the selective choice of the best of several continuations after the initial blow of 1. RxB! There followed initial blow of 1. RxB! There followed 1., QxR (what else?); 2. BxKKtP!!, QxR ch (if the Q seeks safety, 3. KtxB dl 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-QRI; 5. Q-B5 ch wins both if QR-BI; 5. Q-R7 mates in two. If the KR moves; 5. Q-B5 ch also mates in two.

A close, but not sufficient try, submit

ted by many solvers was: 1. RxB, QxR; 2. B-K3!? which is not as decisive as 2. B-R3:? Which is not as declare a it looks, continuing 2., QxKP (not 2., Q-RB); 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 desirable.

In the same way 1. RxB, QxR; 2. KtxB ch, RxKt!; 3. BxKKtP ch, PxB; 4. RxQ, ch, RxKt!; 3. BxKKtP ch, PxB; 4. RXQ, 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 posi-tion with its several "almost" variaand 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. Schlosser (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. Correct solutions are acknowledged ting (Salem), N. Zemke (Detroit), E. Roman (New Britain).

Tournament Life

October 2-3

Fort Wayne Open Tournament Fort Wayne, Ind.

en to all; at World Friendship YMCA, 226 East Washington; 5 Open 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%—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; \$0 moves in two hours; location to be announced later; for details, write: Arpad Elo, 3935 No. Fiebrantz Dr., Rt. 12, Milwaukee 10, Wisc Wisc. 100% USCF rated event.

Solutions:

Finish It The Clever Way! Position No. 131: 1. K-Q1, Q-Kt8 ch; K-Q2!, QxQ; 3. R-K8! and Black resigned.

signed.

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-B5 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.

Say You Saw It in CHESS LIFE

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 6'31/2" 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 pingpong 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 skittles 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 Botvinik 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

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 Club; \$150 guaranteed first prize; entry fee \$5 plus \$1 rating fee or member-ship 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. Beitling, 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 Pan-handle Open Champ, Panhandle Champ, Junior Champ, and four cash prizes; entry fee \$3.00 plus \$1.00 USCF rating entry see \$3.00 pius \$1.00 USCF rating fee from non-members of USCF; Pan-handle title to ranking Panhandle resi-dent, Open and other titles not re-stricted; 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.

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 in-formation, 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; Fri-day evening Sept. 3rd Rapid Transit day 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, adjudica-tion of unfinished games after 4 hrs.; tion of unfinished games atter a many entry fee \$8, including banquet ticket plus USCF & OCA membership of \$6.00 for non-members; minimum 1st prize \$75, trophy and Ohio State, Wom-en'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!

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 accomodations 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.

The Soviets clinched the match at 10:40 p.m. when Robert Byrne and Kotov agreed to a draw, giv-ing the visitors a total of 161/2 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 181/2-91/2 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 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 111/2 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.