

**THE CALIFORNIA CHESS
REPORTER**

**HOLLYWOOD
INTERNATIONAL TOURNAMENT
1952**

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Editor:

DR. H. J. RALSTON
184 Edgewood Avenue
San Francisco 17, Calif.

Games Editor:

GUTHRIE McCLAIN

SEPTEMBER 1952

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The Hollywood, 1952, International Tournament was conceived by Herman Steiner during the Capablanca Memorial Tournament at Havana, when it was found that several of the participants intended visiting the United States afterwards. The international flavor of the proposed tournament was assured when Svetozar Gligorić and Arturo Pomar accepted terms.

The tournament was set up on a rather small budget. California has a well organized chess fraternity, but its tournaments are largely financed by the players themselves. Chess patrons are few, and public interest is so lacking that gate receipts cannot be relied upon for any significant part of the budget. It was decided that \$1,500 would provide five small prizes (\$125, \$100, \$75, \$50 and \$25) plus "point money" of \$25 per point and \$12.50 per half point. A certain amount of traveling expenses could also be paid. In this connection, simultaneous exhibitions were arranged so as to defray the expenses of the trips of Gligorić and Pomar from New York and Arthur Dake from Oregon. While in Hollywood the visiting masters were house guests of various local chess enthusiasts, so their personal expenses were reduced to a minimum. (The tournament was actually played in Beverly Hills, at Mama Weiss' Czardas Restaurant.)



Clockwise, starting with
 Sonja Graf: John Beckhut
 (Tournament-Director), Guthrie
 McClain (California Chess Reporter),
 Svezozar Gligorić, Vladimir

Pafnutieff, Arturo Pomar, Herman Steiner, Ray Martin, Lionel Joyner, Isaac
 Kashdan, Jim Cross, Philip C. McKenna (Tournament Treasurer) and Arthur W. Dake.

It was decided early that in addition to Gligorić, Pomar and Steiner, Isaac Kashdan of Tujunga (a Los Angeles suburb) and Arthur W. Dake of Portland, Oregon, should play if possible. As the roster was restricted to ten for time and financial considerations, there remained five players to choose. One place was set aside for a player from San Francisco; George Koltanowski was invited but when he was unable to participate, Vladimir Pafnutieff was selected. It was felt that two young local players of promise, Jim Cross, 1950 National Junior Champion, and Lionel Joyner, former Canadian Junior Champion and currently a resident of Long Beach (who had just won the Los Angeles County championship), had earned the right to compete. This left two places open. The presence in Los Angeles of Mrs. Sonja Graf Stevenson, runner-up to Vera Menchik for the Women's World Championship in Buenos Aires, 1939, was clearly an opportunity to add some color to the tournament; and it was felt that the chess world was anxious to see some examples of Mrs. Stevenson's play after her long absence from tournament arenas. Selecting the tenth player occasioned some difficulty: Harry Borochow was at the top of the list by virtue of seniority and his many successes in California tournaments; Arthur Spiller was the current State Champion; Ray Martin was the previous State Champion; and there were others. It was decided to hold a small qualifying tournament; Borochow declined to play, and a double-round tournament was held between Spiller, Martin, W. H. Steckel and Irving Rivise. Martin won by a score of $4\frac{1}{2}-1\frac{1}{2}$.

Sponsors: The financial success of the tournament was assured through the contributions of the following:

Mr. & Mrs. Gregor Piatigorsky	Toscha Seidel
Mr. & Mrs. Gottfried Reinhardt	Irving O. Brettaur
Mr. & Mrs. Philip C. McKenna	George Froeschel
Mr. & Mrs. Charles Henderson	R. E. Paradise
Mr. & Mrs. Paul Harmat	Mike Romanoff
Alexander Bisno	Warren Newcombe
Don Maron	Danya Karpilowsky
Theodore St. John	Wolfgang Reinhardt
	Guthrie McClain



Seated: Mrs. Gregor Piatigorsky, Herman Steiner,
and Gottfried Reinhardt
Standing: Vladimir Pafnutieff, Toscha Seidel,
and Svetozar Gligorić

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ROUND I - April 26, 1952

Graf	0	Kashdan	1
Steiner	$\frac{1}{2}$	Pomar	$\frac{1}{2}$
Joyner	$\frac{1}{2}$	Martin	$\frac{1}{2}$
Dake	$\frac{1}{2}$	Gligorić	$\frac{1}{2}$
Cross	$\frac{1}{2}$	Pafnutieff	$\frac{1}{2}$

The first round began at 7 P.M. April 26 as scheduled. A time limit of 45 moves to be made in $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours was set by the players just before play began. John Keckhut was appointed Tournament Director, with Jacqueline Piatigorsky as assistant.

Sonja Graf played a Queen's Pawn opening against Kashdan. After 15 moves she tried to keep her attack alive by sacrificing a piece, but in compensation got only two Pawns and a few checks, and Kashdan got the only full point of the evening.

Graf's feelings at the start of this tournament can only be imagined. After a lengthy layoff from competitive chess, she found herself called upon to face opposition which would be a severe trial at the height of her powers. Five of her nine male opponents were full-fledged masters (one, a grandmaster); three were young stars in the ascendancy; and all were playing for \$25 per point. Sonja's un-failing good nature and vivacity throughout the tournament made a good impression on the players and spectators alike.

Steiner vs. Pomar was a Queen's Gambit Declined, Tarrasch Defense. Pomar's isolated Queen's Pawn was the focus of the opening play. Complicated play of the minor pieces in the middle game got the young Spanish master into time trouble and his trap on the 34th move was unsound. Steiner won a Pawn, but the game was not to be won. After an overnight adjournment the game was drawn.

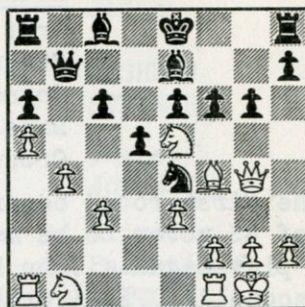
Joyner vs. Martin was an English Opening. Joyner first obtained a slight advantage in space on the Queen-side, then advanced the King-side pawns. Martin drew the teeth of the attack each time and a locked position resulted.

Dake opposed Gligorić's King's Indian Defense with a routine formation, locked the center and the Queen-side, and opened the King's Bishop's file. Gligorić occupied K4 with one piece after another, and the result was a tame draw.

Cross vs. Pafnutieff was another King's Indian. Cross fianchettoed the King's Bishop and obtained some good squares for his men. After some positional maneuvering, the game was drawn -- in nine fewer moves than the previous game.

No. 1 Graf-Kashdan 0-1 Queen's Pawn

Graf's opening strategy first appears to be a Colle formation with the Queen's Bishop developed. But she drops this plan in favor of attacking first the Queen's wing, then the King's. In the diagrammed position Kashdan's center is decisive. If White retreats the Knight, ... P-K4 wins the Bishop.



Position before 16. KtxKtP

- | | | | |
|-------------|--------|------------|----------|
| 1. P-Q4 | Kt-KB3 | 25. Q-R5 | K-B2 |
| 2. Kt-KB3 | P-K3 | 26. P-KB4 | P-K5 |
| 3. B-B4 | P-Q4 | 27. Kt-Kt3 | R-R1 |
| 4. P-K3 | P-B4 | 28. Q-K2 | Kt-B5 |
| 5. P-B3 | Kt-B3 | 29. Kt-Q4 | Q-B1 |
| 6. B-QKt5 | Q-Kt3 | 30. KR-K1 | Q-Q2 |
| 7. Q-K2 | B-K2 | 31. Q-QB2 | B-Q3 |
| 8. P-QR4 | P-QR3 | 32. Kt-Kt3 | QR-KKt1 |
| 9. BxKtch | PxB | 33. Kt-Q2 | KtxKt |
| 10. P-R5 | Q-Kt2 | 34. QxKt | K-Q1 |
| 11. Kt-K5 | Kt-Q2 | 35. Q-Q4 | K-K2 |
| 12. PxP | KtxP | 36. QR-Q1 | B-K3 |
| 13. P-QKt4 | Kt-K5 | 37. R-Q2 | P-KB4 |
| 14. Q-Kt4 | P-Kt3 | 38. KR-Q1 | K-B2 |
| 15. O-O | P-B3 | 39. Q-Kt6 | R-R1 |
| 16. KtxKtP | R-KKt1 | 40. P-B4 | KR-QKt1 |
| 17. Q-R5 | PxKt | 41. PxpP | PxpP |
| 18. Q-R7 | R-B1 | 42. Q-Q4 | RxpP |
| 19. QxPch | R-B2 | 43. Q-B3 | R-QB1 |
| 20. P-B3 | Kt-Q3 | 44. Q-R1 | R-R5 |
| 21. Q-Kt8ch | R-B1 | 45. Q-Kt2 | R-QKt1 |
| 22. Q-Kt6ch | K-Q1 | 46. Q-B3 | B-Kt5 |
| 23. Kt-Q2 | P-K4 | | Resigns. |
| 24. B-Kt3 | B-B4 | | |

No. 2 Steiner-Pomar $\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$ Queen's Gambit Declined

(Notes by Herman Steiner)

- | | |
|----------|------|
| 1. P-Q4 | P-Q4 |
| 2. P-QB4 | P-K3 |

- | | |
|-----------|--------|
| 3. Kt-QB3 | Kt-KB3 |
| 4. B-Kt5 | P-B4 |

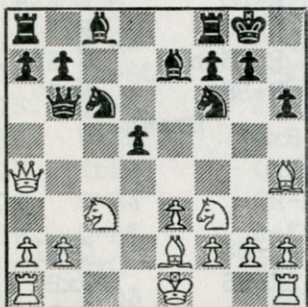
The Tarrasch Defense. The idea is the possible freeing of Black's

Queen's Bishop at the expense of an isolated Queen's Pawn.

- | | | |
|----|-------|------|
| 5. | PxQP | BPxP |
| 6. | QxP | B-K2 |
| 7. | Kt-B3 | |

P-K4 should have been tried here, with complicated lines.

- | | | |
|-----|-------|-------|
| | ... | PxP |
| 8. | P-K3 | O-O |
| 9. | B-K2 | Kt-B3 |
| 10. | Q-QR4 | P-KR3 |
| 11. | B-R4 | Q-Kt3 |



12. Q-Kt5

White was under the impression that he could keep the Queen's Pawn isolated or win a Pawn but both assumptions were wrong. Better would have been B-QKt5.

- | | | |
|-----|------|------|
| | ... | QxQ |
| 13. | BxQ | R-Q1 |
| 14. | R-Q1 | |

White is obsessed with the idea of winning a Pawn.

- | | | |
|-----|-------|--------|
| | ... | B-KKt5 |
| 15. | BxKKt | BxB |
| 16. | KtxP | BxP |

A long time back, White was counting on 17. BxKt, PxB; 18. Kt-K7ch, K-B1; 19. KtxP. But after 19...RxRch; 20. KxR, R-B1 wins a piece.

- | | | |
|-----|------|-------|
| 17. | O-O | B-QR6 |
| 18. | P-K4 | P-B4 |

Opening lines for Black's Bishop-pair. White now has a hard game.

- | | | |
|-----|---------|-------|
| 19. | PxP | BxP |
| 20. | Kt-K3 | B-K5 |
| 21. | Kt-Q2 | B-Kt3 |
| 22. | Kt/2-B4 | B-QB4 |
| 23. | BxKt | |

Forced. ...Kt-Q5 was threatened. White refrained from BxKt before because of the two strong Black Bishops.

- | | | |
|-----|---------|------|
| | ... | PxB |
| 24. | Kt-K5 | B-K5 |
| 25. | Kt/3-B4 | R-Q5 |

25...R-Q4 would also be answered by the text move.

- | | | |
|-----|--------------------|------|
| 26. | R-B1 | R-K1 |
| 27. | P-KR3 | B-Q4 |
| 28. | Kt-K3 ^o | |

This exchanges one of the Bishops and justifies White's 26th move.

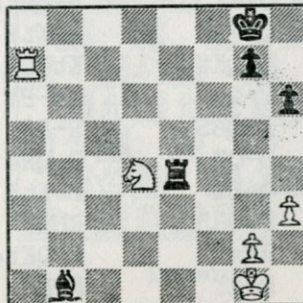
- | | | |
|-----|------|------|
| | ... | B-R6 |
| 29. | KtxP | BxR |
| 30. | KtxR | BxKt |

A mistake would have been 30... RxKt?; 31. PxR, BxPch; 32. K-R1, BxKt; 33. R-Q1 winning a piece.

- | | | |
|-----|------|-----|
| 31. | PxB | RxP |
| 32. | R-B5 | |

Assuring the draw; there isn't enough left for either to win.

- | | | |
|-----|-------|-------|
| | ... | BxRP |
| 33. | R-QR5 | B-Kt8 |
| 34. | RxP | R-K5 |



Black sets a trap that might succeed because of the time pressure, but White refutes it, wins a Pawn, but cannot win the ending.

- | | | |
|-----|-------|--------|
| 35. | Kt-B5 | R-K7 |
| 36. | RxPch | K-B1 |
| 37. | R-Kt3 | BxKt |
| 38. | R-KB3 | K-Kt2 |
| 39. | RxB | K-Kt3 |
| 40. | R-B2 | R-K6 |
| 41. | R-B3 | R-K7 |
| 42. | K-R2 | P-R4 |
| 43. | P-R4 | R-K5 |
| 44. | K-R3 | R-Q5 |
| 45. | R-R3 | K-B4 |
| 46. | R-R6 | R-Q6ch |
| 47. | P-Kt3 | R-Q4 |

- | | | |
|-----|--------|--------|
| 48. | R-R6 | K-K5 |
| 49. | R-KKt6 | R-R4 |
| 50. | R-KB6 | R-KB4 |
| 51. | R-K6ch | R-K4 |
| 52. | R-KKt6 | R-QKt4 |
| 53. | R-QR6 | R-QB4 |
| 54. | R-R3 | K-B4 |
| 55. | K-Kt2 | K-Kt5 |
| 56. | R-R4ch | K-B4 |
| 57. | R-R6 | R-B7ch |
| 58. | K-R3 | R-B4 |
| 59. | R-QKt6 | R-R4 |
| 60. | R-B6 | R-Kt4 |
| 61. | R-B3 | R-R4 |
| 62. | R-B3ch | K-Kt3 |
| 63. | R-B8 | R-R7 |

Drawn.

No. 3 Joyner-Martin $\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$ English

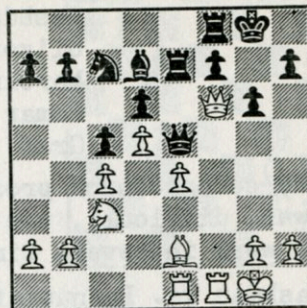
- | | | |
|-----|--------|---------|
| 1. | P-QB4 | Kt-KB3 |
| 2. | Kt-KB3 | P-B3 |
| 3. | P-QKt3 | P-Q4 |
| 4. | B-Kt2 | QKt-Q2 |
| 5. | P-K3 | P-K3 |
| 6. | Kt-B3 | B-Q3 |
| 7. | B-K2 | Q-K2 |
| 8. | Kt-Q4 | B-R6 |
| 9. | BxB | QxB |
| 10. | P-B4 | O-O |
| 11. | O-O | Q-K2 |
| 12. | Q-K1 | Kt-B4 |
| 13. | Kt-B3 | Kt/3-K5 |
| 14. | P-Q3 | KtxKt |
| 15. | QxKt | P-QKt3 |
| 16. | QR-B1 | B-Kt2 |
| 17. | P-QKt4 | Kt-Q2 |
| 18. | P-Q4 | KR-B1 |
| 19. | P-QB5 | P-B3 |
| 20. | B-Q3 | P-QR4 |
| 21. | Q-B2 | P-Kt3 |
| 22. | P-QR3 | RPxP |
| 23. | RPxP | P-QKt4 |
| 24. | R-R1 | P-B4 |

- | | | |
|-----|--------|--------|
| 25. | Q-B3 | Q-K1 |
| 26. | R-R5 | RxR |
| 27. | PxR | B-R3 |
| 28. | Q-Kt4 | R-Kt1 |
| 29. | B-K2 | Q-K2 |
| 30. | R-R1 | K-Kt2 |
| 31. | Kt-K1 | Q-Q1 |
| 32. | Kt-Q3 | P-R4 |
| 33. | B-B3 | R-Kt2 |
| 34. | Q-K1 | Q-B3 |
| 35. | Kt-Kt4 | Kt-Kt1 |
| 36. | R-R2 | K-B1 |
| 37. | P-Kt3 | K-K1 |
| 38. | P-R3 | K-Q1 |
| 39. | R-R2 | R-KR2 |
| 40. | P-Kt4 | RPxP |
| 41. | PxP | RxR |
| 42. | KxR | K-K2 |
| 43. | K-Kt2 | K-B1 |
| 44. | Q-KR1 | K-Kt2 |
| 45. | P-Kt5 | Q-B2 |
| 46. | Kt-Q3 | Kt-Q2 |
| 47. | Kt-Kt4 | |

Drawn.

No. 4 Dake-Gligoric $\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$ King's Indian Defense

- | | | |
|-----|--------|--------|
| 1. | P-Q4 | Kt-KB3 |
| 2. | P-QB4 | P-KKt3 |
| 3. | Kt-QB3 | B-Kt2 |
| 4. | P-K4 | P-Q3 |
| 5. | Kt-B3 | O-O |
| 6. | B-K2 | P-K4 |
| 7. | O-O | QKt-Q2 |
| 8. | Q-B2 | P-B3 |
| 9. | P-Q5 | P-B4 |
| 10. | Kt-K1 | Kt-K1 |
| 11. | P-B4 | PxP |
| 12. | BxP | Kt-K4 |
| 13. | Q-Q2 | B-Q2 |
| 14. | Kt-B3 | Q-K2 |
| 15. | QR-K1 | Kt-B2 |
| 16. | BxKt | BxB |
| 17. | KtxB | QxKt |
| 18. | Q-B4 | QR-K1 |
| 19. | Q-B6 | R-K2 |
| 20. | QxQ | RxQ |
| 21. | B-Q3 | K-Kt2 |
| 22. | R-K3 | P-QR3 |



Position after 19... R-K2

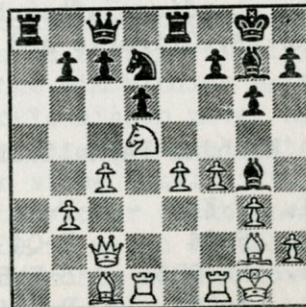
- | | | |
|-----|--------|--------|
| 23. | P-QR4 | P-QR4 |
| 24. | R/3-B3 | P-B3 |
| 25. | B-Kt1 | Kt-R1 |
| 26. | P-QKt3 | Kt-Kt3 |
| 27. | B-B2 | Kt-B1 |
| 28. | R/3-B2 | R/4-K1 |
| 29. | Kt-K2 | Kt-K2 |
| 30. | Kt-Kt3 | Kt-Kt1 |
| 31. | P-R3 | |

Drawn.

No. 5 Cross-Pafnutieff $\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$ King's Indian

- | | | |
|-----|---------|--------|
| 1. | P-Q4 | Kt-KB3 |
| 2. | P-QB4 | P-KKt3 |
| 3. | Kt-QB3 | B-Kt2 |
| 4. | P-KKt3 | O-O |
| 5. | B-Kt2 | P-Q3 |
| 6. | Kt-B3 | QKt-Q2 |
| 7. | O-O | P-K4 |
| 8. | P-K4 | PxP |
| 9. | KtxP | Kt-K4 |
| 10. | P-Kt3 | B-Kt5 |
| 11. | P-B3 | B-Q2 |
| 12. | B-Kt2 | Kt-B3 |
| 13. | Kt/4-K2 | R-K1 |
| 14. | Q-Q2 | Kt-K4 |
| 15. | QR-Q1 | Q-B1 |
| 16. | B-B1 | P-QR4 |
| 17. | Kt-B4 | P-R5 |

- | | | |
|-----|---------|-------|
| 18. | Kt/4-Q5 | KtxKt |
| 19. | KtxKt | PxP |
| 20. | PxP | B-K3 |
| 21. | P-B4 | Kt-Q2 |
| 22. | Q-QB2 | B-Kt5 |



Drawn.

ROUND II - April 27, 1952

Kashdan	1	Pafnutieff	0
Gligorić	$\frac{1}{2}$	Cross	$\frac{1}{2}$
Martin	0	Dake	1
Pomar	1	Joyner	0
Graf	0	Steiner	1

The second round produced more exciting chess than round I. The games were difficult, the players played to win, and at one time five players were in severe time pressure.

Kashdan vs. Pafnutieff, a French Defense, came down to a drawish-looking ending. Pafnutieff, behind in development, tried to force the issue in the center, and was sent on a King's Tour which ended in Black's resignation.

Gligorić chose the Rubinstein Variation against Cross' Nimzo-Indian Defense. A new line starting with Black's eighth move gave Gligorić trouble, and after 19 moves Cross was a Pawn plus. During the ensuing time-scramble Cross lost his passed Pawn and the game was drawn.

Martin vs. Dake was a Sicilian Defense. The game took an interesting turn when Dake temporarily sacrificed a Pawn in a freeing maneuver. Martin counter-attacked and the complications never let up until Martin was forced to resign. A fighting game!

Pomar played 3. Kt-Q2 in a French Defense; Joyner deliberately chose a rather poor variation and got the worse game out of the opening. Pomar gave up two Knights for a Rook in the ending and won prettily with a Rook vs. two Knights. Joyner lost on time in a hopeless position.

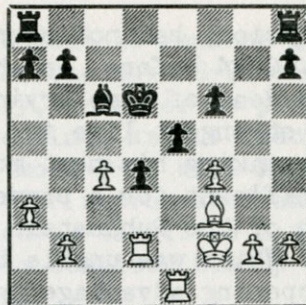
Graf played a Queen's Pawn opening in aggressive style against Steiner, who had to play fine chess in order to score the point.

The standings after two rounds: Kashdan 2; Pomar, Steiner and Dake $\frac{1}{2}$; Gligorić and Cross 1; Joyner, Pafnutieff and Martin $\frac{1}{2}$; Graf 0.

No. 6 Kashdan-Pafnutieff 1-0 French Defense

1. P-K4	P-K3	6. B-Q2	PxP
2. P-Q4	P-Q4	7. Kt-Kt5	BxBch
3. Kt-QB3	B-Kt5	8. QxB	Kt-QB3
4. P-K5	P-QB4	9. P-KB4	Kt-R3
5. P-QR3	B-R4	10. Kt-Q6ch	K-B1

- | | | |
|-----|--------|-------|
| 11. | Kt-B3 | P-B3 |
| 12. | KtxQP | KtxKt |
| 13. | QxKt | Kt-B2 |
| 14. | KtxKt | KxKt |
| 15. | B-K2 | Q-Kt3 |
| 16. | R-Q1 | QxQ |
| 17. | RxQ | B-Q2 |
| 18. | P-B4 | B-B3 |
| 19. | K-B2 | K-K2 |
| 20. | PxPch | PxP |
| 21. | R-K1 | P-K4 |
| 22. | B-B3 | K-Q3 |
| 23. | R-Q2 | P-Q5 |
| 24. | PxPch | PxP |
| 25. | P-B5ch | KxP |
| 26. | RxPch | K-B5 |
| 27. | B-K2ch | K-Kt6 |



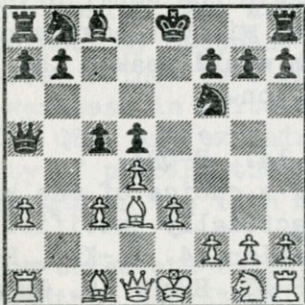
Position after 23... P-Q5

- | | | |
|-----|---------|----------|
| 28. | B-Q1ch | K-B5 |
| 29. | K-K2 | BxP |
| 30. | P-Kt3ch | Resigns. |

No. 7 Gligorić-Cross $\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$ Nimzoindian Defense

(Notes by Jim Cross)

- | | | |
|----|--------|--------|
| 1. | P-Q4 | Kt-KB3 |
| 2. | P-QB4 | P-K3 |
| 3. | Kt-QB3 | B-Kt5 |
| 4. | P-K3 | P-Q4 |
| 5. | P-QR3 | BxKtch |
| 6. | PxB | P-B4 |
| 7. | BPxP | KPxP |
| 8. | B-Q3 | Q-R4 |



The system of play inaugurated by Black's eighth move was developed

by Al Sandrin, who explained it to me last summer when we were both in New York playing in the U.S. Championship. To the player who wishes to investigate this line further I recommend a study of the games Evans-Sandrin, U.S. Open, 1949; Shaffer-Sandrin, Illinois State, 1950; and Gonzales-Sandrin, U.S. Open, 1951.

The opening of this game is of considerable theoretical value because this particular variation of the Nimzoindian Defense, up to Black's eighth move, had been considered favorable to White ever since Botvinnik's famous victory over Capablanca in AVRO, 1938, in which Capablanca castled on his eighth move.

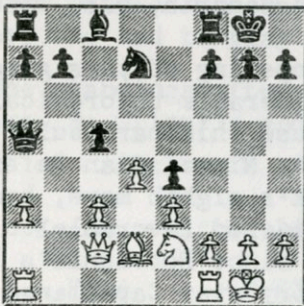
Gligorić, who treats the opening with Euwe-like objectivity and

precision, had not seen the move 8... Q-R4 before, and he spent a good deal of time trying to find the strongest line for White before making his next move. It is significant for a proper evaluation of the Rubinstein Variation that White was unable to obtain an opening advantage in this game or in any of the Sandrin games mentioned above. The present game seems to confirm the essential soundness of the Sandrin system.

9. B-Q2 Kt-K5
10. BxKt PxB
11. Kt-K2

An attempt to take advantage of Black's advanced King-pawn with 11. Q-B2, P-B4; 12. P-B3 would give White serious difficulties on his white-colored squares, which have been weakened by the exchange of his King-Bishop, after 12...PxP; 13. KtxP, Q-R3! (Analysis by Al Sandrin)

- ... O-O
12. O-O Kt-Q2
13. Q-B2



Up to White's eleventh move I had been aided by my knowledge of the above-mentioned games and analy-

sis, but Gligoric's 11. Kt-K2 was a strong innovation which left me on my own. While listening to Sandrin's explanation of his system I had been impressed by his faith in the soundness of the variation, and now, confronted with an entirely new threatened refutation of the system by a grandmaster known for his scientifically accurate opening play, I felt I had a sacred obligation to play my best, to try to find the very strongest reply to each of White's moves.

The immediate problem confronting Black is whether to defend the KP with 13... Kt-B3 or with 13... P-B4. In either case Black will sooner or later have to contend with the White move, P-B3, and if Black is then forced to play ... KPxBP, the White KP will be free to advance, and this coupled with the open KB file, will be a serious threat to Black's king side. Therefore Black must keep control of K5 at all costs. I chose the knight move hoping to be able to maintain the equilibrium in the center without advancing the KBP which would weaken the Black king position.

- ... Kt-B3
14. P-QB4

Black's choice of the knight move is tactically justified by the variation 14. Kt-Kt3, R-K1; 15. P-B3, BPxP; 16. QBPxP, Q-Q4; and Black is able to maintain his strong point on K5.

- ... Q-R3!

Preventing the White bishop from occupying the long diagonal with 15. B-B3 because of the pressure on the White QBP and leaving the Black queen free to operate on the third rank. The strength of this move in contrast to the obvious, but weaker, 14... Q-B2 will soon be seen.

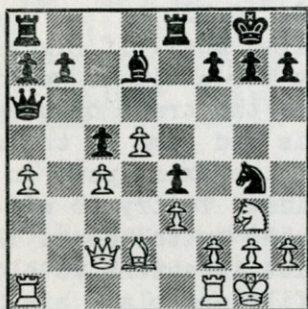
15. Kt-Kt3

15. PxP would win a pawn but shatter White's pawn structure, and Black could hardly be prevented from regaining his material or some equivalent advantage in the long run.

... R-K1

16. P-Q5 B-Q2

17. P-QR4 Kt-Kt5!?



This move, which came as a surprise to both my opponent and the spectators, brings to light the hidden weakness in White's position, the QBP, and explains the necessity of placing the Black queen on QR3 on the 14th move.

Black now threatens P-KB4 followed by Kt-K4 and Kt-Q6, which would paralyze White's entire position. To prevent this White must be able to capture the

knight before it reaches Q6. Therefore the move B-B3 will be necessary, in order to play BxKt when the Black knight reaches K4. But the move B-B3 will leave White's QBP unprotected and White is forced to sacrifice a pawn to prevent a complete tie-up of his position.

18. KR-B1?

The best way to lose the pawn. White decides to give up both his QP and QBP in return for Black's KKtP and counter-chances along the long diagonal. On the 21st move Gligoric changed his mind at the last minute and went after an inferior pawn, the QKtP, and was soon at a serious disadvantage. Alternatives on his 18th move were:

I. 18. KtxP, B-B4 with advantage to Black.

II. 18. Q-R2, Q-R3; 19. P-KR3, Kt-K4; 20. KtxP, Kt-B6ch! 21. PxKt, RxKt!; 22. PxR, BxKRP and Black has a winning attack.

... P-B4
 19. B-B3 QxBP
 20. Q-Kt2 QxQP
 21. R-Q1 Q-B2
 22. QxP B-K3

Black is now a clear passed pawn to the good, an advantage that should have won had he not thrown it away on his 38th move in the frantic time pressure scramble that climaxed this most difficult game.

From here on both players had little time left to complete their 45 moves and the complications have only started!

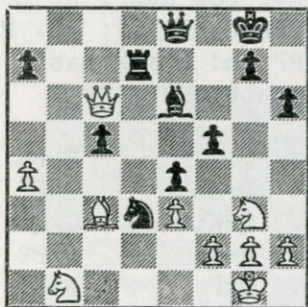
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| 23. | Q-B6 | QR-B1 |
| 24. | Q-Q6 | Q-B2 |
| 25. | Q-Q2 | Kt-K4 |
| 26. | Kt-R5 | B-Kt6? |

A finesse which helps Black gain control of the queen file.

- | | | |
|-----|--------|-------|
| 27. | KR-Kt1 | B-B2 |
| 28. | Kt-Kt3 | QR-Q1 |
| 29. | Q-B2 | B-K3 |
| 30. | R-Kt5 | R-Q4 |

The last few moves were all played at "blitz" speed and there were still 15 more moves to make before the first time control!

- | | | |
|-----|---------|-------|
| 31. | R/1-Kt1 | B-B1 |
| 32. | Q-R2 | Q-B2 |
| 33. | Q-R3 | Kt-Q6 |
| 34. | R-Kt8 | P-KR3 |
| 35. | Q-Kt3 | B-K3 |
| 36. | RxRch | QxR |
| 37. | Q-Kt7 | R-Q2 |
| 38. | Q-B6 | |



... KtxP?

A time pressure inspiration. The move is bad positionally because it trades Black's valuable passed QBP for White's useless KBP.

It's bad tactically because White

could now win two pieces for a rook by playing 39. R-Kt8!

Fortunately for me, my opponent only had time enough left on his clock to make an obvious move.

39. QxBP?

(Of course the threat was 39... R-Q8ch winning the White queen.)

... Kt-Q6

When Black's QBP disappeared, nine-tenths of his advantage went along with it.

- | | | |
|-----|-------|-------|
| 40. | Q-R5 | Q-B2 |
| 41. | R-KB1 | R-Q4 |
| 42. | Q-R6 | Q-Q2 |
| 43. | Kt-R5 | Kt-K4 |
| 44. | Kt-B4 | R-Q3 |
| 45. | Q-R5 | Kt-B5 |
| 46. | Q-B5 | |

The sealed move. If Black wanted to play for a win he would have to force the trade of queens and base his end game on the advantage of the extra pawn on the king-side. To try to win with the queens on the board is futile for White threatens to block the queen file and place his bishop in a dominant position with 47. B-Q4.

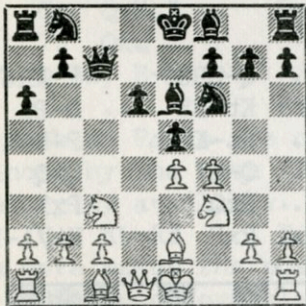
The only way to play for a win was 46... B-B2; 47. P-R5, R-QB3; 48. Q-Q4, QxQ; 49. BxQ, KtxP; 50. BxQRP, and with all the pawns on one side of the board, bishops of opposite colors, and Black's pawns on the same color squares as his bishop, a win is impossible. Therefore:

Draw agreed.

No. 8 Martin-Dake 0-1 Sicilian Defense

(Notes by Arthur W. Dake)

- | | |
|-----------|--------|
| 1. P-K4 | P-QB4 |
| 2. Kt-KB3 | P-Q3 |
| 3. P-Q4 | PxP |
| 4. KtxP | Kt-KB3 |
| 5. Kt-QB3 | P-QR3 |
| 6. P-B4 | Q-B2 |
| 7. B-K2 | P-K4 |
| 8. Kt-B3 | B-K3 |



9. P-B5
10. Castles, as in the recent Najdorf vs. Reshevsky match games, is considered better.

- | | |
|----------|------|
| ... | B-B5 |
| 10. BxB | QxB |
| 11. Q-K2 | |

In this position White should play Q-Q3 instead of the text move.

- | | |
|---------|------|
| ... | QxQ |
| 12. KxQ | P-R3 |

White threatened 13. B-Kt5 followed by BxKt, which would give control of the White squares to the White Knights.

- | | |
|-----------|--------|
| 13. B-K3 | QKt-Q2 |
| 14. P-QR4 | R-B1 |
| 15. P-R5 | |

White is trying to immobilize Black's men. If he realized that Black threatened the freeing move 15...P-Q4 he should make a developing move with his King's Rook such as KR-Q1.

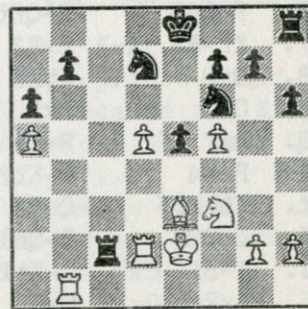
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| 15. ... | P-Q4! |
|---------|-------|

The freeing move, which gives Black the edge.

- | | |
|------------|-------|
| 16. PxP | B-Kt5 |
| 17. KR-Q1 | BxKt |
| 18. PxB | RxP |
| 19. QR-Kt1 | |

Counter-attack, the best defense.

- | | |
|----------|-------|
| ... | RxPch |
| 20. R-Q2 | |



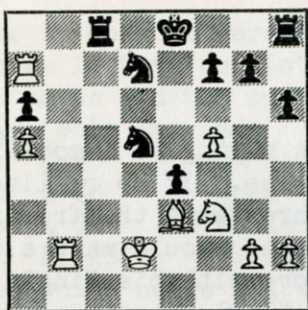
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| ... | R-QB1! |
|-----|--------|

A surprise to White and a difficult move to parry. Black needs his Queen's Rook to defend his first rank. The simple 20... RxRch; 21. BxR, KtxP; 22. RxP leaves Black a difficult game.

- | | |
|---------|-------|
| 21. RxP | Kt-K5 |
|---------|-------|

Black wins a Pawn or the exchange.

- | | |
|-------------|---------|
| 22. R/2-Kt2 | Kt-B6ch |
| 23. K-Q2 | KtxP |
| 24. R-R7 | P-K5 |



25. Kt-Q4

White's best try is 25. R/2-Kt7

when Black's best seems to be
 25... KtxB, 26. KxKt, PxKt;
 27. RxKt, O-O; 28. KxP, R-B4;
 29. RxRP, RxPch; 30. K-Kt4, P-Kt3
 and draws.

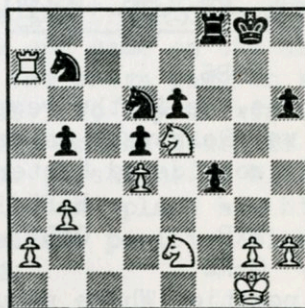
...	Kt-K4
26. R-B2	O-O
27. RxR	RxR
28. K-K2	R-Kt1
29. B-B1	Kt-B5
30. RxRP	R-Kt8
31. BxP	R-Kt7ch

Resigns.

No. 9 Pomar-Joyner 1-0 French Defense

1. P-Q4	P-K3
2. P-K4	P-Q4
3. Kt-Q2	Kt-KB3
4. B-Q3	P-B4
5. P-K5	KKt-Q2
6. P-QB3	P-QKt3
7. Kt-K2	B-R3
8. BxB	KtxB
9. O-O	PxP
10. PxP	B-K2
11. P-B4	P-Kt3
12. Kt-KB3	Q-B2
13. B-Q2	R-QB1
14. R-B1	Q-Kt2
15. RxRch	QxR
16. Q-R4	Q-Kt2
17. R-QB1	P-QKt4
18. Q-R5	O-O
19. Q-B3	Kt-Kt3
20. Q-Kt3	Kt-B5
21. B-K1	Kt-Kt1
22. B-R4	BxB
23. KtxB	Kt-B3
24. Q-KR3	P-B4
25. PxP e.p.	RxP
26. P-QKt3	Kt-Q3
27. Kt-KB3	Kt-Q1
28. Kt-Kt5	Q-Kt2

29. Q-QB3	P-KR3
30. Kt-B3	R-B1
31. Kt-K5	P-Kt4
32. Q-B7	QxQ
33. RxQ	PxP
34. RxP	Kt/1-Kt2



35. Kt-Kt6	P-B6
36. KtxR	PxKt
37. K-B2	P-K8/Qch
38. KxQ	KxKt
39. P-QR4	PxP
40. PxP	Kt-Q1
41. P-Kt4	Kt-B5
42. R-R8	K-K2
43. P-R5	Kt-B3
44. P-R6	and Black over- stepped the time limit.

No. 10 Graf-Steiner 0-1 Queen's Pawn

(Notes by Herman Steiner)

- 1. P-Q4 P-Q4
- 2. B-B4

The same system as Graf's game vs. Kashdan in Round I.

- ... P-QB4
- 3. P-QB3 Kt-QB3

White has a Slav Defense with a move in hand.

- 4. P-K3 Kt-B3
- 5. Kt-B3 Q-Kt3
- 6. Q-Kt3 P-B5
- 7. QxQ

If 7. Q-B2, B-B4.

- ... PxQ

The doubled Pawns are counter-balanced by the open file and the counterplay available.

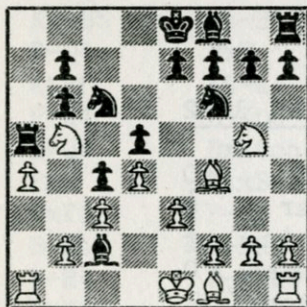
- 8. Kt-R3 B-B4

This move makes the position of the Kt/R3 uncomfortable.

- 9. Kt-QKt5 R-R4

Forcing a Pawn weakness.

- 10. P-QR4 B-B7
- 11. Kt-Kt5



The only way to save the immediate loss of a Pawn. If 11...

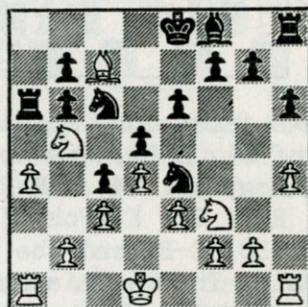
BxP?; 12. Kt-B7ch and 13... KtxBP.

- ... B-Kt3
- 12. B-B7 R-R3

- 13. B-K2 P-K3
- 14. P-R4

A very unnecessary move, only weakening the position. 0-0 was correct.

- ... P-R3
- 15. Kt-B3 B-B7
- 16. B-Q1 BxB
- 17. KxB Kt-K5



- 18. K-K2

More appropriate would have been KR-KB1, because the King is needed to defend the weak Queen-side.

- ... K-Q2

This prevents KR-QKt1 and P-QKt3 because of ... KtxBPch and if KtxKt, ... KxB.

- 19. Kt-Q2

Trying to exchange the dominant Knight at K5, but giving up the only piece which can control QKt3.

- ... KtxKt

- 20. KxKt B-K2

The QRP is doomed.

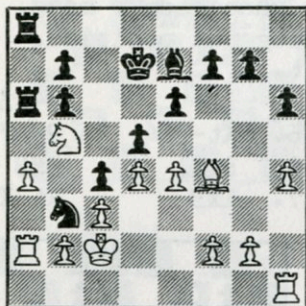
- 21. B-B4

To prevent R/1-R1 (22. Kt-B7).

- ... Kt-R4

Refutes White's last move on account of the tempo gained after 22... Kt-Kt6.

22. K-B2 Kt-Kt6
 23. R-QR2 R/1-R1
 24. P-K4



White's intention, following the idea of 21. B-B4, was to play Kt-B7 now; but 24... RxP; 25. KtxR, RxR; 26. KtxPch, K-B3; 27. Kt-B8, B-B1 and the Knight is lost. The text is an interesting sacrifice to avoid this variation.

- ... RxP
 Not 24... PxP; 25. Kt-B7, RxP;
 26. KtxR, RxR; 27. KtxPch, K-B3;
 28. KtxP and White is all right.
 25. RxR RxR
 26. PxP PxP

27. P-Kt4
 A "desperation" attack. The game is won by Black, and the rest is a matter of technique.

- ... R-R4
 28. Kt-R3 BxKt
 29. PxB RxP
 30. K-Kt2 R-R1
 31. P-Kt5 P-R4
 32. P-Kt6 P-B3
 33. R-R3 Kt-R4
 34. R-B3 Kt-B3
 35. B-R6 R-KKt1
 36. BxP RxB
 37. RxP Kt-K2
 38. RxP K-B2
 39. R-B6 RxP
 40. R-B7 K-Q3
 41. R-R7 R-B3
 42. RxP RxPch
 43. K-R3 R-B7
 44. R-R6ch K-B2
 45. R-R7 RxPch
 46. K-R4 K-Q3
 47. R-R6ch K-Q2
 48. R-QKt6 K-B2
 Resigns.

ROUND III - April 29, 1952

Joyner	1	Graf	0
Dake	$\frac{1}{2}$	Pomar	$\frac{1}{2}$
Cross	$\frac{1}{2}$	Martin	$\frac{1}{2}$
Steiner	1	Kashdan	0
Pafnutieff	0	Gligoric	1

Joyner vs. Graf was an English Opening in which Graf allowed herself to lag too far behind in development; Joyner pushed his opening advantage, enlarged it in the end game, and won with several Pawns' advantage.

Dake vs. Pomar began as an English Opening and transposed into a Sicilian Defense favorable for White. Pomar sacrificed a Bishop for two Pawns and later won a third. The game was adjourned overnight and called a draw the following round.

Cross played a quiet variation against Martin's Slav Defense. After considerable positional maneuvering, a level ending was reached. The game was adjourned and drawn the next night.

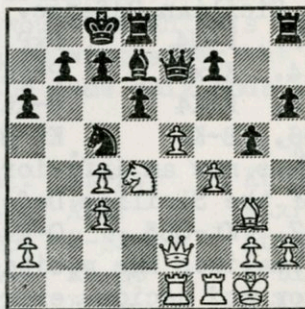
The outstanding game of the evening was Steiner's win over Kashdan in a Nimzoindian Defense. Some fine attacking play brought Steiner into the lead by half a point.

Pafnutieff lost to Gligorić in a Nimzoindian Defense. Pafnutieff played fine chess and developed a winning position, but took so long that his flag dropped after only 18 moves! (under the mistaken impression that there was $\frac{1}{2}$ hour left -- but even so, hardly enough time to complete 27 more moves).

The standings after three rounds: Steiner $2\frac{1}{2}$; Gligorić, Pomar, Dake and Kashdan 2; Joyner and Cross $1\frac{1}{2}$; Martin 1; Pafnutieff $\frac{1}{2}$; and Graf 0.

No. 11 Joyner-Graf 1-0 English

- | | | |
|-----|--------|--------|
| 1. | P-QB4 | P-K4 |
| 2. | Kt-QB3 | Kt-KB3 |
| 3. | Kt-B3 | Kt-B3 |
| 4. | P-Q4 | PxP |
| 5. | KtxP | Kt-K4 |
| 6. | P-K4 | B-Kt5 |
| 7. | B-Q3 | BxKtch |
| 8. | PxB | KtxBch |
| 9. | QxKt | P-Q3 |
| 10. | B-Kt5 | P-KR3 |
| 11. | B-R4 | P-KKt4 |
| 12. | B-Kt3 | P-R3 |
| 13. | O-O | Kt-Q2 |
| 14. | P-B4 | Kt-B4 |
| 15. | Q-K2 | Q-K2 |
| 16. | QR-K1 | B-Q2 |
| 17. | P-K5 | O-O-O |



- | | | |
|-----|--------|-------|
| 18. | KPxP | QxQ |
| 19. | RxQ | BPxP |
| 20. | PxP | B-Kt5 |
| 21. | R-K7 | B-R4 |
| 22. | Kt-B5 | R-Q2 |
| 23. | KtxPch | K-Q1 |

24.	RxRch	KxR	34.	R-Q1ch	K-K1
25.	KtxBP	R-R2	35.	R-Q2	B-K3
26.	KtxP	Kt-K5	36.	P-KR3	K-B2
27.	Kt-Kt8	R-KB2	37.	K-Kt2	R-KKt1
28.	Kt-B6ch	KtxKt	38.	K-Kt3	R-Kt4
29.	PxKt	R-B1	39.	K-B4	R-Kt1
30.	P-B5	K-K3	40.	P-R3	R-QKt1
31.	B-Q6	R-QB1	41.	P-KR4	R-KR1
32.	P-Kt4	B-B2	42.	P-R5	Resigns
33.	B-K7	K-Q2			

No. 12 Dake-Pomar $\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$ English

(Notes by Arthur W. Dake)

1. Kt-KB3

The first move of the Reti Opening; one of its advantages is that White can transpose Black into inferior opening lines of play if Black is not alert.

... P-QB4

2. P-QB4 Kt-QB3

2... Kt-KB3 is a better move as Black must be careful not to fall into the Maroczy variation of the Sicilian Defense.

3. P-Q4 PxP

4. KtxP P-KKt3

5. P-K4 B-Kt2

6. B-K3 Kt-B3

Black has now an inferior variation of the Sicilian Defense.

7. Kt-QB3 Q-R4

Black realizes his position is inferior and decides energetic play is the only solution; but that is going from the frying pan into the fire.

8. Kt-Kt3 Q-R4

9. P-B3

White's strategy is a Pawn attack on Black's Queen. This

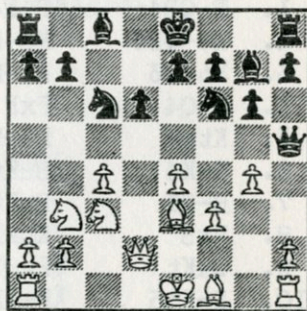
strategy no doubt should win, but it allows Black counter play. The natural and best move is 9. B-K2 and if ... Q-R5; 10. Kt-Q2 with the threat of 11. P-KR3 followed by 12. P-KKt3 threatening to win the Queen or material without compensation, and Black would be lost.

... P-Q3

10. Q-Q2 Q-R5ch

11. P-Kt3 Q-R4

12. P-Kt4



... BxP

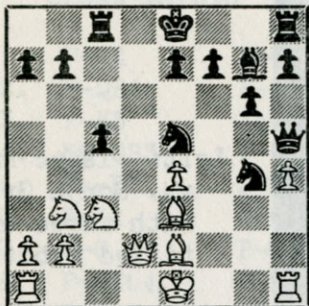
This is Black's best chance for counter play.

13. PxB KtxKtP

14. P-KR4 QKt-K4

15. B-K2 R-QB1

16. P-B5 PxB



17. Kt-Q5 B-R3

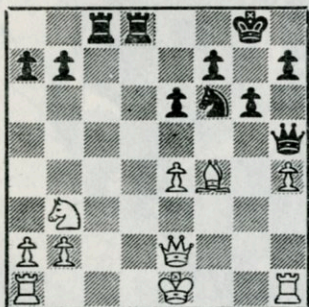
18. Kt-B4

Playing for the two Bishops even though Black has three Pawns for the piece. 18. O-O-O is much the stronger move and no doubt would win in the long run.

... BxKt
 19. BxB P-B5
 20. Kt-Q4 Kt-Q6ch
 21. BxKt PxB
 22. QxP O-O

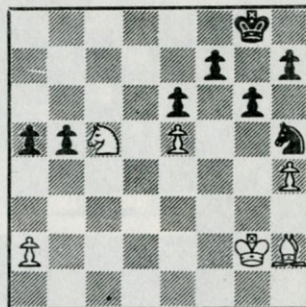
Not 22... P-K4, as White would have a winning attack by 23. Q-Kt5ch, K-B1; 24. Kt-K6ch, etc.

23. Kt-Kt3 KR-Q1
 24. Q-K2 Kt-B3



Very well played and showing deep insight into the position; Black wins his third Pawn again for the piece, making White's opportunities to win doubtful.

25. QxQ KtxQ
 26. O-O R-B7
 27. B-R2 RxP
 28. R-B2 RxR
 29. KxR Kt-B3
 30. R-K1 R-QB1
 31. R-K2 R-B5
 32. K-B3 R-B6ch
 33. K-Kt2 R-B5
 34. P-K5 Kt-R4
 35. Kt-R5 R-Kt5
 36. R-QB2 R-Kt4
 37. Kt-Kt3 P-R4
 38. R-B5 RxR
 39. KtxR P-QKt4



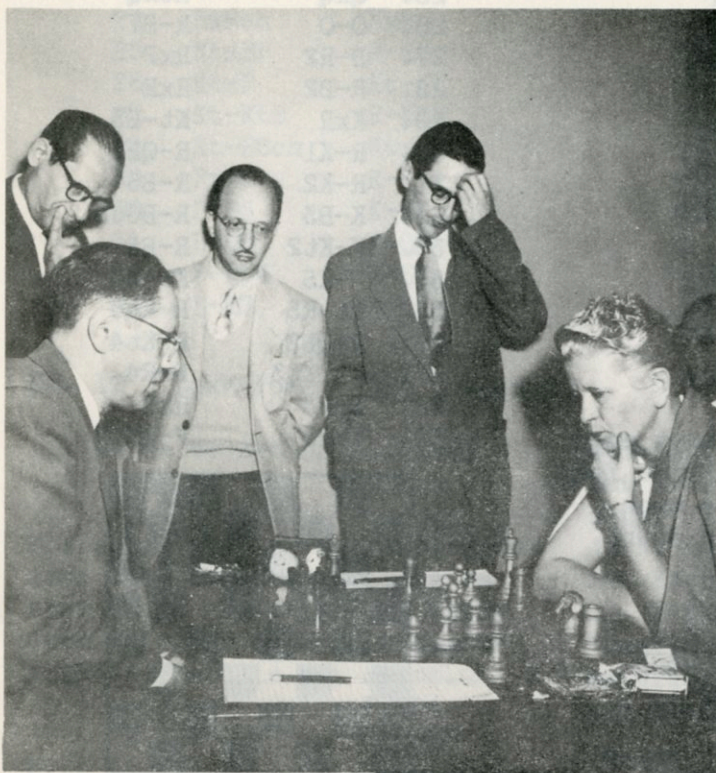
40. P-R3

K-B3, bringing the King into the game, would be White's last chance to win; after the text move the game only ends in a draw.

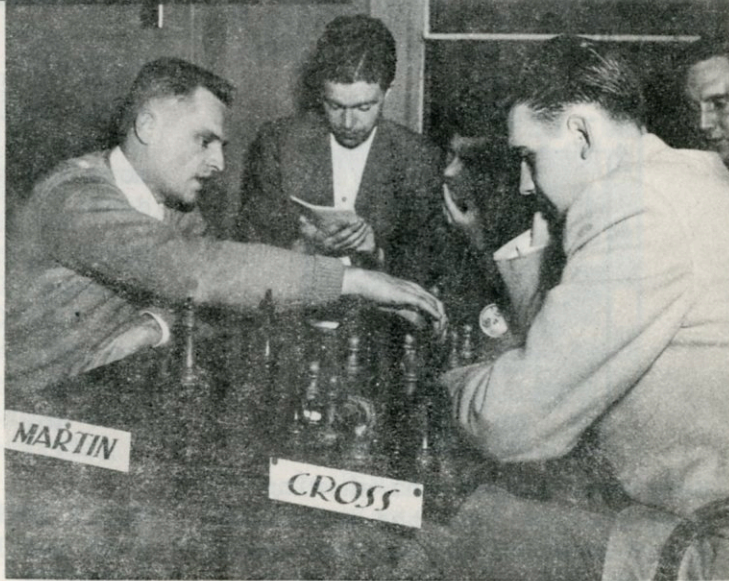
... Kt-Kt2
 41. Kt-Kt3 Kt-B4
 42. KtxP KtxPch
 43. K-B2 Kt-B4
 44. Kt-B6 K-B1
 45. B-B4 K-K1
 46. Kt-R7 K-Q2

Drawn.

White centralizes the King by K-B3 and K-K4 and then captures the QKtP. A draw ends the game peacefully.



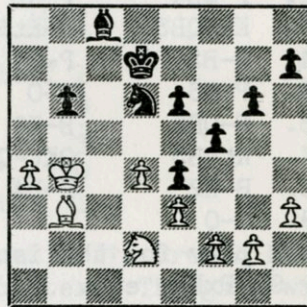
Left: Isaac Kashdan
vs. Sonja Graf
with three unident-
ified kibitzers.



Right: A character-
istic pose of Ray
Martin.

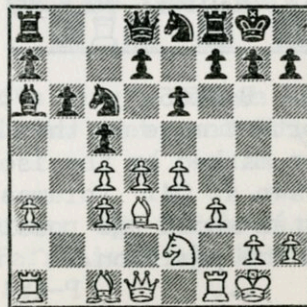
No. 13 Cross-Martin $\frac{1}{2}-\frac{1}{2}$ Slav Defense

- | | | | | | |
|-----|--------|--------|-----|-------|--------|
| 1. | P-Q4 | P-Q4 | 29. | R-R1 | R-B2 |
| 2. | P-QB4 | P-QB3 | 30. | K-K1 | Kt-K1 |
| 3. | P-K3 | Kt-KB3 | 31. | K-Q1 | Kt-Q3 |
| 4. | Kt-QB3 | P-KKt3 | 32. | R-B1 | RxRch |
| 5. | Kt-B3 | B-Kt2 | 33. | KxR | P-B4 |
| 6. | B-K2 | O-O | 34. | K-Kt2 | P-QR3 |
| 7. | O-O | P-QKt3 | 35. | PxP | BxP |
| 8. | P-QKt4 | B-Kt2 | 36. | K-B3 | K-Q2 |
| 9. | Q-Kt3 | QKt-Q2 | 37. | K-Kt4 | B-B1 |
| 10. | B-Kt2 | R-B1 | | | |
| 11. | PxP | PxP | | | |
| 12. | QR-B1 | Q-B2 | | | |
| 13. | P-Kt5 | Q-Kt1 | | | |
| 14. | P-QR4 | KR-K1 | | | |
| 15. | KR-Q1 | P-K3 | | | |
| 16. | B-R3 | Kt-K5 | | | |
| 17. | KtxKt | PxKt | | | |
| 18. | Kt-Q2 | B-B1 | | | |
| 19. | BxB | RxB | | | |
| 20. | B-B4 | Kt-B3 | | | |
| 21. | P-R3 | Q-Q3 | 38. | Kt-B4 | KtxKt |
| 22. | Q-Kt1 | R-B2 | 39. | BxKt | K-Q3 |
| 23. | B-Kt3 | R/l-B1 | 40. | B-Kt5 | P-KR3 |
| 24. | R-B2 | RxR | 41. | B-K8 | P-Kt4 |
| 25. | BxR | Q-R6 | 42. | K-Kt5 | K-B2 |
| 26. | Q-Kt3 | QxQ | 43. | K-B4 | K-Q3 |
| 27. | BxQ | K-B1 | 44. | K-Kt4 | B-R3 |
| 28. | K-B1 | K-K2 | 45. | B-Kt5 | B-B1 |
| | | | 46. | B-B4 | Drawn. |



No. 14 Pafnutieff-Gligoric 0-1 Nimzoindian Defense

- | | | | | | |
|-----|--------|--------|--|--|--|
| 1. | P-Q4 | Kt-KB3 | | | |
| 2. | P-QB4 | P-K3 | | | |
| 3. | Kt-QB3 | B-Kt5 | | | |
| 4. | P-QR3 | BxKtch | | | |
| 5. | PxB | P-B4 | | | |
| 6. | P-K3 | P-QKt3 | | | |
| 7. | B-Q3 | B-Kt2 | | | |
| 8. | P-B3 | Kt-B3 | | | |
| 9. | Kt-K2 | O-O | | | |
| 10. | O-O | B-R3 | | | |
| 11. | P-K4 | Kt-K1 | | | |



12. P-K5 Kt-R4
 13. P-B4 P-B4
 14. PxP e.p. KKtxP
 15. P-B5 KPxP
 16. RxP PxP

17. B-Kt5 R-B1
 18. Kt-B4 P-Kt3

Here White overstepped the time limit.

No. 15 Steiner-Kashdan 1-0 Nimzoindian Defense

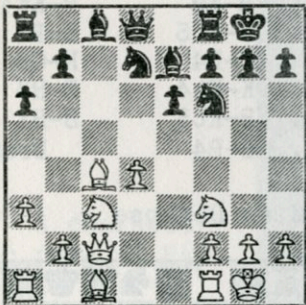
(Notes by Herman Steiner)

1. P-Q4 Kt-KB3
 2. P-QB4 P-K3
 3. Kt-QB3 B-Kt5
 4. Q-B2 P-Q4
 5. P-K3 O-O
 6. P-QR3 B-K2
 7. Kt-B3 QKt-Q2
 8. B-K2 P-B4
 9. O-O

White can play for the isolated Pawn by 9. PxBP, etc.

- ... BPxP
 10. KPxP PxP
 11. BxP P-QR3

To develop the Queen's Bishop.



12. B-KKt5

An important move in this typical position marked by the isolated White Pawn at Q4. Volumes could be written about the possibilities in the position.

- ... P-Kt4
 13. B-R2 B-Kt2

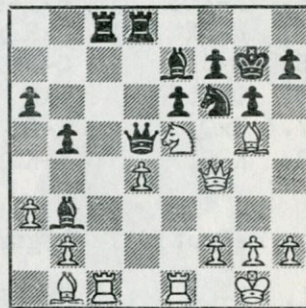
14. Q-K2 Kt-Kt3
 15. QR-Q1 QKt-Q4
 16. KtxKt BxKt
 17. B-Kt1

The white Bishop must not be exchanged.

- ... B-B5?
 18. Q-B2 P-Kt3
 19. KR-K1 R-B1
 20. Kt-K5 Q-Q4

20...B-Q4 would have been better. Black is now in a disadvantageous position.

21. Q-Q2 B-Kt6
 22. R-QB1 KR-Q1
 23. Q-B4 K-Kt2



24. R-B3? RxR

Forced.

25. PxR Q-Q3
 26. R-K3 B-Q4

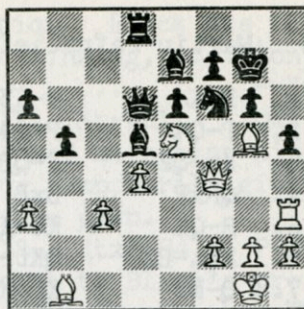
Not 26...QxRP; 27.R-R3, Q-R8;
 28.BxKtch, etc.

27. R-R3

Threatening 28.BxKtch, BxB; 29.Q-R6ch and mate in two.

27. ... P-KR4

(See Diagram)



28. RxP!! R-Q2
 Not 28... KtxR; 29. QxPch, K-R1;
 30. KtxP mate; or 28... PxR; 29.
 B-R6ch, K-R1; 30. Q-Kt5 and mate
 next move.

29. R-R8! Resigns.
 There is no defense.

Position before 28. RxP!!

ROUND IV - April 30, 1952

Martin	0	Pafnutieff	1
Pomar	1	Cross	0
Graf	$\frac{1}{2}$	Dake	$\frac{1}{2}$
Steiner	1	Joyner	0
Kashdan	0	Gligoric	1

Martin, playing 3. Kt-Q2 against Pafnutieff's French Defense, castled long, and Black's attack was the better. The game was adjourned and finished the next day.

Pomar won a lucky game from Cross. Playing 3. P-QR3 to prevent B-Kt5 in the Nimzoindian, Pomar got a bad game. Cross played beautifully and had a won game when his flag unexpectedly dropped on his 43rd move.

Sonja Graf changed her system of play and got better results. Dake adopted the Queen's Indian Defense; Graf locked the position and scored her first and only half point of the tournament.

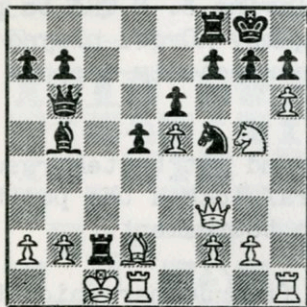
Steiner won a Queen's Gambit Accepted from Joyner which transposed into a position somewhat similar to Steiner-Kashdan in Round III.

Kashdan was outmaneuvered by Gligoric's King's Indian Defense. Some new Yugoslav analysis proved difficult to meet, and Gligoric won the sharpest game of the tournament.

The standings after four rounds: Steiner $3\frac{1}{2}$; Gligoric and Pomar 3; Dake $2\frac{1}{2}$; Kashdan 2; Joyner, Cross and Pafnutieff $1\frac{1}{2}$; Martin 1; and Graf $\frac{1}{2}$.

No. 16 Martin-Pafnutieff 0-1 French Defense

1.	P-K4	P-K3	27.	B-K3	P-Q5
2.	P-Q4	P-Q4	28.	B-B4	R/1-B6
3.	Kt-Q2	P-QB4	29.	P-QKt3	Q-R3
4.	QPxP	BxP	30.	QxQ	PxQ
5.	B-Q3	Kt-K2	31.	Kt-K4	R-B2
6.	KKt-B3	QKt-B3	32.	P-Kt3	K-R2
7.	Q-K2	Kt-Kt5	33.	R-Q1	Kt-B4
8.	P-K5	KtxBch	34.	P-B3	Kt-K6
9.	QxKt	O-O	35.	R-R1	Kt-Q4
10.	Kt-Kt3	Q-Kt3	36.	RxPch	K-Kt3
11.	KtxB	QxKt	37.	R-Kt5ch	K-R2
12.	B-K3	Q-R4ch	38.	Kt-B6ch	KtxKt
13.	B-Q2	Q-Kt3	39.	PxKt	R/2-B4
14.	O-O-O	B-Q2	40.	R-Kt7ch	K-R1
15.	Kt-Kt5	Kt-Kt3	41.	RxP	P-Q6
16.	P-KR4	B-Kt4	42.	R-Q7	R-Q4
17.	Q-KKt3	QR-B1	43.	P-B7	R-B1
18.	P-R5	Kt-K2	44.	RxR	PxR
19.	Q-B4	Kt-B4	45.	B-R6	P-Q7
20.	P-R6	R-B5	46.	BxP	K-Kt2
21.	Q-B3	RxPch	47.	B-K3	KxP



22.	K-Kt1	B-K7	59.	B-Kt1	R-QKt4
23.	Q-QR3	BxR	60.	B-B2	R-Kt8
24.	RxB	R/1-QB1	61.	K-Q2	R-Kt7ch
25.	PxP	KtxP	62.	K-K1	R-K7ch
26.	R-R1	P-KR4	63.	K-B1	K-B6

Resigns.

No. 17 Pomar-Cross 1-0 Queen's Indian Defense

(Notes by Jim Cross)

1. P-Q4 Kt-KB3

- 2. P-QB4 P-K3
- 3. P-QR3

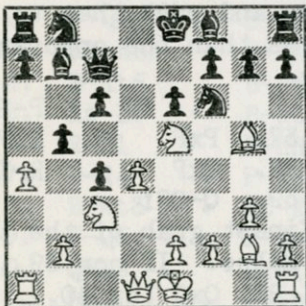
In this tournament both Pomar and Steiner, having in mind my second round game with Gligorić, refused to allow me to play the Nimzo-indian Defense again. It was quite flattering and somewhat amusing to me to have two masters in the same tournament adopt the ultra-cautious 3. P-QR3 to prevent me from playing the Nimzo-indian, an opening in which both players have handled the White pieces very successfully in the past.

- ... P-QKt3
- 4. Kt-QB3 P-Q4
- 5. P-KKt3 PxP
- 6. B-Kt2 P-B3
- 7. Kt-B3 P-QKt4

Black has succeeded in transposing into an opening where White's 3rd is a wasted move.

- 8. B-Kt5
- Threatening 9. BxKt and 10. KtxKtP!

- ... B-Kt2
- 9. Kt-K5 Q-B2
- 10. P-QR4



There was hardly any better continuation. The text proves 3. P-QR3 a waste of time in this

variation. Black has the better, if not winning, position.

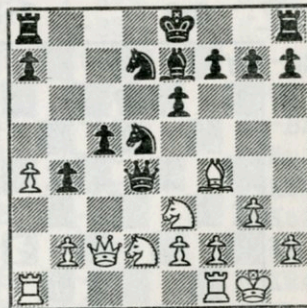
- ... P-Kt5?
- 11. Kt-Kt1 QKt-Q2?
- Black best maintains his advantage by temporarily giving back the extra pawn.
- 12. KtxP/B4 P-B4
- The point to Black's previous two moves. Black wins the White QP with an overwhelming position.
- 13. B-KB4 Q-B1
- 14. BxB QxB
- 15. O-O Q-Q4
- 16. Kt-K3 QxQP
- 17. QKt-Q2 B-K2

17... QxKtP would allow White too much counter-play in view of Black's backward development.

Black now has the positional threat of 18... Kt-Q4? The main line runs as follows: 18... Kt-Q4?; 19. Kt-B2, QxKtP; 20. Kt-B4, Q-B3; 21. Kt-Q6ch, K-B1?; 22. Kt-K4, Q-Kt3 and wins.

18. Q-B2
As good as any. On 18. R-B1, the same move would also follow.

- ... Kt-Q4?



19. Kt-K4
This leads rapidly to a lost game but his only chance was to try to

complicate the position in hope that Black would lose his way in the time pressure that was fast approaching for both sides. As it turned out White's strategy was justified, for Black did lose this game in time pressure, not, however, over the board, but through a misunderstanding of the nature of the flags on the clock.

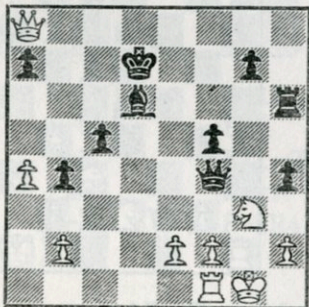
- | | |
|------------|--------|
| 19. ... | KtxB |
| 20. PxKt | P-B4? |
| 21. Kt-Kt3 | QxBP |
| 22. QR-Q1 | P-KR4! |

The most aggressive way of exploiting Black's advantage. 22... R-Q1 was simpler, but I refused to avoid complications for I did not want to mar, by making timid moves, what I felt had been my best performance in the tournament.

- | | |
|--------------|------|
| 23. Q-Kt3 | R-R3 |
| 24. Kt(K3)xP | |

White offered a draw after making this move; Black declined the offer.

- | | |
|------------|------|
| 25. RxKt | KxR |
| 26. Q-Q5ch | B-Q3 |
| 27. QxR | P-R5 |



The reason I allowed White's sacrifice; White's knight is lost.

- | | |
|-----------|------|
| 28. QxPch | K-K3 |
| 29. QxKtP | PxKt |
| 30. R PxP | Q-Q7 |
| 31. P-R5! | |

White takes advantage of his passed QRP to set up counter-play in the battle of the clocks which had now begun.

- | | |
|----------|-------|
| ... | R-B3 |
| 32. P-R6 | R-B1 |
| 33. R-R1 | Q-Q4 |
| 34. P-R7 | R-QR1 |
| 35. R-R6 | P-QB5 |

With few precious minutes left on their clocks to make their 45th move in, both players were making move on move, trying to make the game as difficult as possible for the opponent. Black's last move is an attempt to divert White from his intended R-Kt6-Kt7 by threatening to set up a passed pawn on the queen-side.

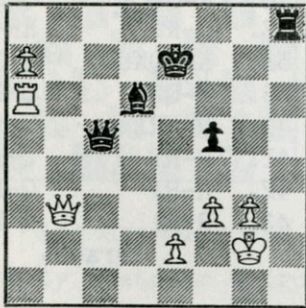
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|------------|--|
| 36. P-KB3? | |
|------------|--|

This move, which merely weakens White's king position, is indicative of the speed at which we had to move. The only strategy available was to grab something and push it, hoping that you would be able to grab better pieces and push them to better squares than the opponent was doing.

- | | |
|-----------|--------|
| ... | P-B6 |
| 37. PxP | PxP |
| 38. QxP | R-KKt1 |
| 39. Q-Q3! | |

The finest grab of the time pressure melee. If now 39... RxPch 40. K-B2, QxQ (or 40... Q-B4ch; 41. Q-K3ch); 41. PxQ and Black must give up his rook for the QRP by playing 41... R-Kt1; 42. P-R8(Q), RxQ, etc.

- ... Q-B4ch
 40. K-B1 R-KR1
 41. Q-Kt3ch K-K2
 42. K-Kt2



At this point I glanced at my clock and saw that the minute hand was almost vertical and that the center of the flag was resting on the minute hand. I thought that the minute hand would have to sweep the length of half the flag before the flag would fall and was therefore under the impression I had a whole minute left. Therefore, I

took my time and rejected the obvious 42... R-R7ch; 43. KxR, Q-B7ch; 44. K-R1, Q-B8ch; 45. K-R2, QxKPch; 46. K any, QxR, which was probably good enough, and looked for a stronger line.

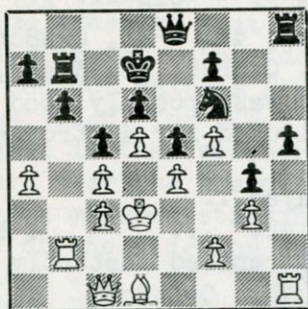
I played...

42. ... Q-K4
 Pomar replied instantly with
 43. Q-Kt7ch?
 and before I had time to play 43... B-B2, to my utmost surprise my flag fell and I lost on time. The explanation: The flag itself did not rest on the minute hand, but rather a tiny ledge, one-half the length of the flag, rests on the point of the hand, and when I thought I had a whole minute left, in reality there was only a split second remaining before my flag would fall! Nevertheless, in spite of the result, I consider this my best game of the tournament.

No. 18 Graf-Dake $\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$ Queen's Indian Defense

- | | | | |
|-----------|--------|-------------|--------|
| 1. P-Q4 | Kt-KB3 | 16. P-Kt4 | B-B1 |
| 2. P-QB4 | P-K3 | 17. Q-B3 | K-K2 |
| 3. Kt-KB3 | P-QKt3 | 18. Kt-Kt3 | Kt-Q2 |
| 4. B-Kt5 | B-Kt2 | 19. Kt-B5ch | K-Q1 |
| 5. Kt-B3 | B-Kt5 | 20. P-K4 | Kt-B3 |
| 6. R-B1 | P-KR3 | 21. B-K2 | BxKt |
| 7. B-R4 | P-KKt4 | 22. KtPxB | P-Kt5 |
| 8. B-Kt3 | Kt-K5 | 23. Q-K3 | Q-Kt2 |
| 9. P-Q5 | P-QB4 | 24. P-Kt3 | K-K2 |
| 10. Q-Q3 | BxKtch | 25. K-Q2 | P-KR4 |
| 11. PxB | KtxB | 26. R-QKt1 | Q-B1 |
| 12. RPxKt | Q-B3 | 27. K-Q3 | Q-K1 |
| 13. R-Q1 | P-K4 | 28. B-Q1 | R-QKt1 |
| 14. Kt-Q2 | P-Q3 | 29. R-Kt2 | Q-Q2 |
| 15. Kt-K4 | Q-Kt3 | 30. Q-B1 | R-Kt2 |

31. P-R4



... P-R3

32. B-B2 R-KKt1

33. B-Q1 Q-B1

34. Q-K3 Q-Kt1

35. B-B2 Q-B2

36. K-Q2 Q-Q2

37. Q-K2 KR-QKt1

38. KR-QKt1 Q-B1

39. B-Q3 Q-R1

40. R-KR1 Q-K1

41. R-R1 Q-R1

42. R-R1 Q-K1

43. R-R1 Q-R1

Drawn.

No. 19 Steiner-Joyner 1-0 Queen's Gambit Accepted

(Notes by Herman Steiner)

1. P-Q4 P-Q4

2. P-QB4 PxP

3. Kt-QB3 P-QB3

Usual here is 3... P-K4.

4. P-K3 P-K4

5. BxP PxP

6. PxP Kt-B3

7. Kt-B3 B-K2

8. O-O O-O

9. P-KR3 QKt-Q2

10. R-K1 Kt-Kt3

11. B-Kt3 R-K1

12. Kt-K5 QKt-Q4

13. Q-B3

Threatening KtxKt, PxKt and Black would have an isolated Pawn too.

... B-K3

14. B-Kt5

Preparing a series of exchanges which weaken the Black King-side. An important move in this position, as in Game No. 15.

... Q-R4

15. BxKt

Following the plan of weakening either the center of the King-side.

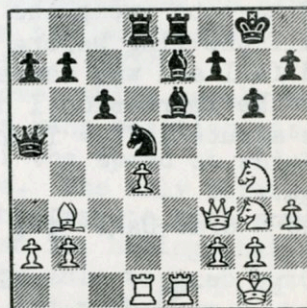
... BxB

16. Kt-K4 B-K2

17. Kt-Kt3 P-KKt3

18. QR-Q1 QR-Q1

19. Kt-Kt4



... BxKt

White threatened to take advantage of the hole at KB6. This hole is fatal.

20. PxB B-B1

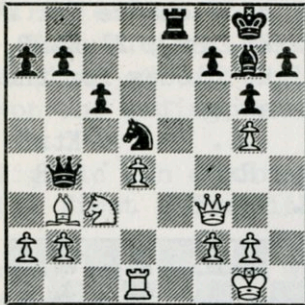
21. RxR RxR

22. Kt-K4 B-Kt2

23. P-Kt5 Q-Kt5

24. Kt-B3!

Wins a Pawn. The combination has to be accurately calculated by White.



- | | |
|-----------|-------|
| 24. ... | BxP |
| 25. KtxKt | PxKt |
| 26. QxP | BxPch |
- Not 26...R-K8ch; 27.K-R2!, B-K4 ch; 28.K-R3.
- | | |
|-----------|----------|
| 27. KxB | Q-R5ch |
| 28. P-Kt3 | Q-R7ch |
| 29. K-B1 | Q-R6ch |
| 30. Q-Kt2 | Resigns. |

No. 20 Kashdan-Gligorić 0-1 King's Indian Defense

(Notes by Svetozar Gligorić)

- | | |
|-----------|--------|
| 1. P-Q4 | Kt-KB3 |
| 2. P-QB4 | P-KKt3 |
| 3. Kt-KB3 | B-Kt2 |
| 4. P-KKt3 | P-B4 |
| 5. B-Kt2 | O-O |
| 6. O-O | |

If 6. PxP, Q-R4ch.

... P-Q3

This new system in the King's Indian has been developed by a few Yugoslav masters.

7. Kt-B3

On 7.P-Q5 Black could eventually sacrifice a Pawn by 7...P-QKt4; 8.PxP, P-QR3 getting an initiative on the open lines on the Queen's side; or, more solid, 7...Kt-R3 preparing ...P-QKt4. The third possibility would be 7...P-K4.

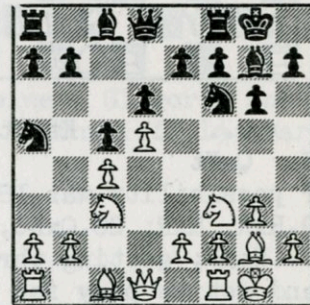
... Kt-B3

8. P-Q5

If 8.PxP, PxP; 9.B-K3, B-K3 and White cannot get anything out of the symmetrical position.

... Kt-QR4?

Surprising, but a very strong move. Attacking the White Bishop's Pawn, Black prevents normal development of the White pieces.



9. Kt-Q2

In my game against Bertok (Yugoslav Championship, 1950) I played 9.Q-Q3, P-QR3; 10.Kt-Q2, P-QKt4 (too early); 11.PxP, PxP; 12.KtxP, B-QR3; 13.P-QR4, Q-Kt3; and with 14.R-Kt1!, Kt-Q2; 15. P-QKt4 White got the advantage.

... P-QR3

Preparing an eventual P-QKt4.

10. Q-B2 P-K3?

11. P-K4

If 11.PxP, BxP; 12.P-Kt3, P-Q4 with the better game.

... PxP

12. BPxP P-QKt4

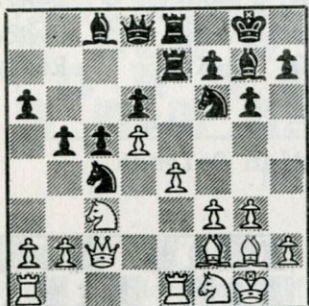
Preventing 13. P-QKt3. White cannot finish his development in the normal way.

13. R-K1 R-K1

14. Kt-B1 R-R2
 15. P-B3 QR-K2
 16. B-K3

If 16.Kt-K3, P-B5; 17.B-Q2,
 Kt-Kt2 and 18...Kt-B4.

- ... Kt-B5
 17. B-B2



- ... KtxKtP
 18. QxKt

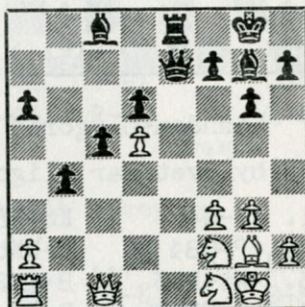
Another possibility was 18.P-K5,
 RxP; 19.RxR, RxR; 20.QxKt, P-Kt5
 and 21...KtxP; getting three
 Pawns and active play for the
 sacrificed piece.

- ... P-Kt5
 19. Kt-Q1 KtxKP

20. Q-B1?

The only good chance for White
 was 20.PxKt, BxQ; 21.KtxB, having
 three light pieces for the Queen
 and two Pawns.

- ... KtxB
 21. RxR QxR
 22. KtxKt



- ... B-Q5?
 23. K-R1

If 23.Kt-Q2, Q-K7; 24.Kt-K4,
 RxKt; 25.PxKt, QxKtch; 26.K-R1,
 BxR and wins.

- ... BxKt
 24. R-Kt1 B-B4
 25. R-Kt3 B-Q5
 Resigns.

ROUND V - May 1, 1952

Dake	$\frac{1}{2}$	Steiner	$\frac{1}{2}$
Cross	1	Graf	0
Pafnutieff	0	Pomar	1
Gligorić	1	Martin	0
Joyner	1	Kashdan	0

Dake vs. Steiner produced the first Ruy Lopez of the tournament, Steiner employing the uncommon Alapin's Defense. The result was wholesale trading and an early draw.

Cross won from Graf in a Queen's Gambit Exchange Variation, where White castled Queen-side and Black castled King-side. Graf had a dangerous-looking attack but sacrificed too many Pawns and lost in 43 moves.

Pafnutieff vs. Pomar was the latter's customary Tarrasch Defense. Pafnutieff allowed his Queen's Pawn to become isolated, and after trading off all the pieces except a Knight and Bishop each, Pomar won the ending, with the aid of some defensive lapses.

Gligorić won an interesting Slav Defense from Martin to go into a tie for first place with Steiner and Pomar.

Joyner vs. Kashdan was postponed at the latter's request. For business reasons, Kashdan asked to postpone his games against local players until the week end following the tournament. He agreed to relinquish his interest in the prizes (only retaining his point money) and his proposal was accepted. When the game was played on Saturday, May 10, the result was a fine win for the young transplanted Canadian.

The standings after five rounds: Steiner, Gligorić and Pomar 4; Dake 3; Joyner and Cross $2\frac{1}{2}$; Kashdan 2; Pafnutieff $1\frac{1}{2}$; Martin 1; Graf $\frac{1}{2}$.

No. 21 Dake-Steiner $\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$ Ruy Lopez

1. P-K4	P-K4	10. B-Kt5	B-KKt5
2. Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	11. P-KR3	B-K3
3. B-Kt5	P-QR3	12. KtxKtch	KtxKt
4. B-R4	B-Kt5	13. KtxP	BxKt
5. O-O	KKt-K2	14. QxB	BxB
6. Kt-B3	O-O	15. RPxB	P-KB3
7. Kt-Q5	B-B4	16. B-R4	Q-Q2
8. B-Kt3	P-Q3	17. QR-Q1	QR-K1
9. P-Q4	PxP	18. Q-B4ch	K-R1

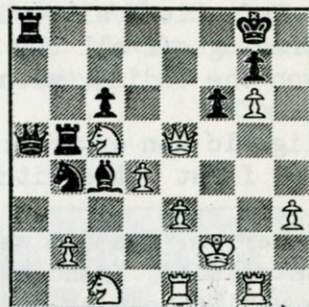
Drawn.

No. 22 Cross-Graf 1-0 Queen's Gambit Declined

1. P-Q4	P-Q4	8. B-R4	P-B3
2. P-QB4	P-K3	9. Q-B2	QKt-Q2
3. Kt-QB3	Kt-KB3	10. KKt-K2	Kt-Kt5
4. B-Kt5	B-Kt5	11. BxB	QxB
5. PxP	PxP	12. P-KR3	KKt-B3
6. P-K3	B-K2	13. O-O-O	P-QKt4
7. B-Q3	P-KR3	14. P-KKt4	Kt-Kt3

- | | | |
|-----|---------|---------------|
| 15. | Kt-Kt3 | P-Kt5 |
| 16. | Kt-R4 | B-Q2 |
| 17. | Kt-QB5 | P-QR4 |
| 18. | QR-K1 | O-O |
| 19. | P-B4 | P-R5 |
| 20. | P-Kt5 | PxP |
| 21. | PxP | Kt-K5 |
| 22. | BxKt | PxB |
| 23. | Kt/3xP | P-Kt6 |
| 24. | PxP | PxP |
| 25. | KtxP | Kt-Q4 |
| 26. | KR-Kt1 | KR-Kt1 |
| 27. | Kt/4-B5 | Kt-Kt5 |
| 28. | Q-R2 | B-K3 |
| 29. | Q-K5 | R-Kt4 |
| 30. | K-Q2 | Q-R2 |
| 31. | Kt-B1 | Q-R4 |
| 32. | P-Kt6 | Kt-R7 dis.ch. |
| 33. | K-Q3 | Kt-Kt5ch |
| 34. | K-K2 | B-B5ch |

- | | | |
|-----|------|------|
| 35. | K-B2 | P-B3 |
|-----|------|------|

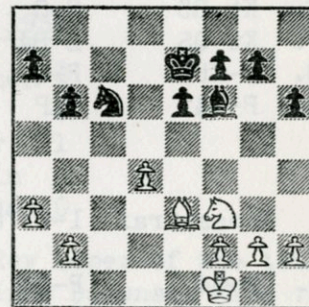


- | | | |
|-----|--------|----------|
| 36. | Q-R5 | RxKt |
| 37. | QxR | QxQ |
| 38. | PxQ | B-K3 |
| 39. | R-Q1 | BxP |
| 40. | R-Q4 | Kt-Q4 |
| 41. | R/1-Q1 | K-B1 |
| 42. | P-K4 | Kt-B2 |
| 43. | R-R1 | Resigns. |

No. 23 Pafnutieff-Pomar 0-1 Queen's Gambit Declined

- | | | |
|-----|--------|---------|
| 1. | P-Q4 | P-Q4 |
| 2. | P-QB4 | P-K3 |
| 3. | Kt-QB3 | Kt-KB3 |
| 4. | B-Kt5 | P-B4 |
| 5. | P-K3 | BPxP |
| 6. | KPxP | B-K2 |
| 7. | Kt-B3 | O-O |
| 8. | B-Q3 | P-KR3 |
| 9. | B-K3 | P-QKt3 |
| 10. | O-O | PxP |
| 11. | BxP | B-R3 |
| 12. | BxB | KtxB |
| 13. | R-B1 | Q-Q2 |
| 14. | Q-K2 | Kt-QKt5 |
| 15. | Kt-K5 | Q-Kt2 |
| 16. | P-QR3 | Kt/5-Q4 |
| 17. | KtxKt | KtxKt |
| 18. | R-B2 | QR-B1 |
| 19. | R/1-B1 | B-B3 |
| 20. | RxR | RxR |
| 21. | RxRch | QxR |

- | | | |
|-----|-------|-------|
| 22. | Q-B4 | QxQ |
| 23. | KtxQ | Kt-K2 |
| 24. | Kt-Q2 | Kt-B3 |
| 25. | Kt-B3 | K-B1 |
| 26. | K-B1 | K-K2 |



- | | | |
|-----|--------|--------|
| 27. | K-K2 | K-Q3 |
| 28. | K-Q3 | K-Q4 |
| 29. | P-QKt4 | P-QKt4 |
| 30. | P-KR3 | P-QR4 |
| 31. | PxP | KtxP |



Left: Arturo Pomar in deep study, with three unidentified spectators enjoying it all.



Right: Portrait of a young Canadian
--Lionel Joyner.

32.	B-Q2	Kt-B3	42.	P-R5	K-B4
33.	B-B3	B-K2	43.	K-B3	K-Kt4
34.	B-Kt2	Kt-R4	44.	P-B4	KxP
35.	Kt-Q2	Kt-B5	45.	KxP	K-Kt3
36.	KtxKt	PxKtch	46.	K-Q4	K-B3
37.	K-B3	B-R5	47.	K-K5	K-Q2
38.	P-Kt3	B-B3	48.	P-Kt4	P-B3ch
39.	K-B2	P-KR4	49.	K-K4	PxP
40.	P-QR4	BxP	50.	PxP	K-Q3
41.	BxB	KxB			Resigns.

No. 24 Gligorić-Martin 1-0 Slav Defense

(Notes by Svetozar Gligorić)

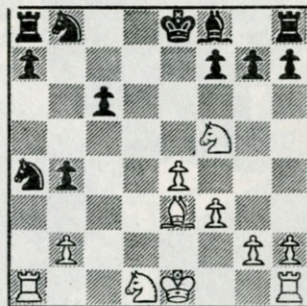
1.	P-Q4	P-Q4
2.	P-QB4	P-QB3
3.	Kt-QB3	PxP
4.	P-K4	P-K4
5.	Kt-B3	PxP
6.	QxP	

In a match game Alekhine-Euwe White sacrificed a piece with 6.BxP!?, P-QKt4?; 7.KtxP! with advantage but it was found later that after 6... PxKt; 7.BxPch, K-K2; 8.Q-Kt3, PxP!; 9.BxP, Q-Kt3!, Black is better.

...	QxQ
7.	KtxQ B-QB4
8.	B-K3 Kt-B3
9.	P-B3 P-QKt4
10.	P-QR4 P-Kt5
11.	Kt-Q1 B-R3
12.	Kt-B5

Another possibility was 12.R-B1, KKt-Q2; 13. P-B4 as in the match game Keres-Euwe, 1940.

...	B-KB1
13.	R-B1 KKt-Q2
14.	BxP BxB
15.	RxB Kt-Kt3
16.	R-B1 KtxP
17.	R-R1



17. ...	P-Kt3
If 17... Kt-B4; KtxPch.	
18.	RxKt PxKt
19.	PxP Kt-Q2
20.	O-O

Not good is 20.RxRP, RxR; 21.BxR, P-B4 and the Bishop would be closed in.

... B-Q3
A mistake. Probably the only good move was 20... P-QR4, with ...Kt-B4 to follow, and Black has counter-chances.

21.	Kt-B2	P-QR4
22.	R/1-R1	K-K2
23.	RxP	RxR
24.	RxR	R-QB1
25.	Kt-K4	B-K4
26.	P-QKt3	R-B2

27. P-Kt4 B-Q3??

28. KtxB Resigns.

No. 25 Joyner-Kashdan 1-0 Nimzoindian Defense

(Notes by Lionel Joyner)

- 1. P-Q4 Kt-KB3
- 2. P-QB4 P-K3
- 3. Kt-QB3 B-Kt5
- 4. P-K3 O-O
- 5. B-Q3 P-B4
- 6. Kt-K2 P-Q4
- 7. BPxP KPxP
- 8. P-QR3 BxKtch
- 9. PxB

By transposition the position is the same as Botvinnik-Capablanca, AVRO 1938, and Reshevsky-Fine, Hamilton 1941. The usual continuation here is 9...P-QKt3 followed by 10...B-R3 but White always gets a slight plus, so perhaps Black might have done better to play BPxP earlier and retreat his King's Bishop to K2.

... R-K1

10. O-O Kt-B3

Black gives up all chances of playing B-R3 and exchanging White's powerful King's Bishop, and so gets a difficult position.

11. P-B3 Q-B2

12. Kt-Kt3 B-Q2

13. R-R2

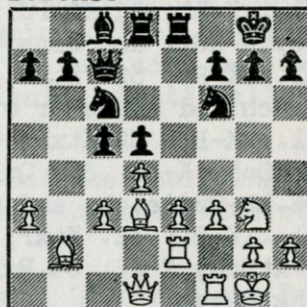
This Rook maneuver is very strong in this kind of position.

... QR-Q1

14. R-K2 B-B1

15. B-Kt2

This Bishop plays an important role even though it looks as if it were out of play. White must overprotect his Q4 before he can commence the attack with P-K4.



15. ... Kt-QR4

This is a mistake even though Black gets White's KB for his QKt. White's center is too strong and the King side attack soon becomes overwhelming.

16. Q-K1 Kt-B5

17. BxKt PxB

18. P-K4 Kt-Q2

19. P-B4 P-B3

20. Q-B2 P-QKt4

21. R-K3 Kt-B1

22. P-B5

Now White's attack is almost irresistible. ... R-K2

23. Kt-R5 QR-K1

24. Q-R4 R-B2

Black must defend his KB3 against sacrifices after the White Rooks are doubled on the King's Knight's file.

25. R-Kt3 Q-K2

26. R-B4 K-R1

27. P-R3

Not immediately R/4-Kt4 because of ...BxP! White's King needs a hole.

... K-Kt1

28. R/4-Kt4 Resigns.

Resignation seems premature but actually Black is quite lost as

the following variations show:

If 28... P-Kt3; 29. PxP, PxP; 30.

RxPch!, KtxR; 31.RxKtch and now if

(1) 31...K-R1; 32.KtxPdis.ch., R-R2;

33. R-R6!! and wins by force.

(2) 31...K-B1; 32. KtxP, RxKt; 33.

RxRch and mates or wins the Q.

(3) 31...K-B1; 32.KtxP, Q-Kt2; 33.

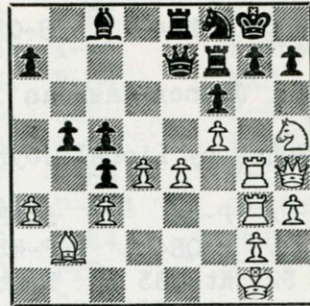
Q-R8ch, K-K2; 34. QxRch, K-Q3;

35.Kt-Q5dis.ch. and mates in two.

(4) 31...K-B1; 32. KtxP, Q-K3; 33.

R-Kt8ch, K-K2; 34.RxRch and wins

the Queen.



Final Position

ROUND VI - May 3, 1952

Pomar	$\frac{1}{2}$	Gligorić	$\frac{1}{2}$
Graf	0	Pafnutieff	1
Steiner	$\frac{1}{2}$	Cross	$\frac{1}{2}$
Joyner	1	Dake	0
Kashdan	1	Martin	0

The sixth round saw the leaders hold their ground, although Steiner retained a possibility of undisputed first place as he adjourned with Cross with an advantage. The big news of the round was Joyner's upset of Dake, the first intimation that Joyner was going to displace the experienced masters Dake and Kashdan in the prize list (No. 25, Joyner-Kashdan, had not been played yet).

Pomar vs. Gligorić was a King's Indian in which Gligoric took a dubious-looking line in order to avoid repeating two previous games with Pomar. When Gligorić had achieved virtual equality, Pomar offered a draw which was accepted.

Sonja Graf had a good enough game against Pafnutieff--a King's Indian--when she made a simple oversight and lost a valuable Pawn and the game.

Steiner vs. Cross (teacher vs. pupil) was another Queen's Indian Defense where White paid Black the compliment of avoiding the Nimzoindian with 3. P-QR3. Black had a good opening, but when the game was adjourned White had winning chances. When the game was due to be resumed a week later, Cross was involved in examinations at the University of California at Los Angeles and had only one free day; his unplayed game with Kashdan had to be played, and Steiner renounced his chances to win (which were problematical) in order to finish the tournament.

Joyner won prettily from Dake in a Nimzoindian--the upset of the tournament so far. As Dake walked through the spectators' quarters soon after resigning, a friend tried to console him with something like: "Too bad, Arthur." Dake grinned back, saying: "Don't look so sad. I've had a lost game for some time and everybody knew it. I've just got around to resigning, that's all. Nothing to cry about!"

Kashdan beat Martin handily in a Slav Defense, building a powerful position and finishing the game with the sacrifice of a Bishop to open the Black King's side.

The standings after six rounds: Steiner, Gligorić and Pomar $4\frac{1}{2}$; Joyner $3\frac{1}{2}$; Dake, Cross and Kashdan 3; Pafnutieff $2\frac{1}{2}$; Martin 1; Graf $\frac{1}{2}$.

No. 26 Pomar-Gligorić $\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$ King's Indian Defense

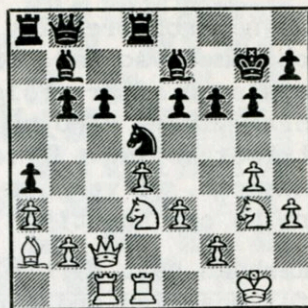
1. P-Q4	Kt-KB3	12. Kt-K2	B-Kt2
2. P-QB4	P-KKt3	13. B-Q2	Q-K2
3. Kt-QB3	B-Kt2	14. B-QB3	BxB
4. P-K4	P-Q3	15. KtxB	P-QR4
5. P-KKt3	O-O	16. QR-Q1	Kt-B4
6. B-Kt2	P-K4	17. P-B4	KR-K1
7. KKt-K2	PxP	18. KR-K1	Q-B1
8. KtxP	Kt-B3	19. Kt-R4	KtxKt
9. KtxKt	PxKt	20. QxKt	P-QB4
10. O-O	Kt-Q2	21. Q-Kt5	KR-Kt1
11. Q-B2	Q-B3	22. Q-Q7	

Drawn.

No. 27 Graf-Pafnutieff 0-1 King's Indian Defense

1. P-Q4	Kt-KB3	11. P-KR3	R-K1
2. Kt-KB3	P-KKt3	12. P-K3	P-R5
3. P-B4	B-Kt2	13. Q-B2	Q-R4
4. Kt-B3	O-O	14. P-R3	P-Q4
5. B-B4	Kt-R4	15. B-K2	PxP
6. B-Kt3	P-Q3	16. BxP	Kt-Kt3
7. Q-Kt3	P-R4	17. B-R2	QKt-Q4
8. R-Q1	Kt-Q2	18. Kt-K5	P-K3
9. B-R4	P-QB3	19. Kt-B4	Q-R3
10. P-Kt4	KKt-B3	20. BxKt	BxB

- | | | |
|-----|---------|--------|
| 21. | Kt-K4 | B-K2 |
| 22. | O-O | R-Q1 |
| 23. | Kt-K5 | P-B3 |
| 24. | Kt-Q3 | K-Kt2 |
| 25. | Kt/4-B5 | Q-R2 |
| 26. | R-B1 | P-Kt3 |
| 27. | Kt-K4 | B-Kt2 |
| 28. | Kt-Kt3 | Q-Kt1 |
| 29. | KR-Q1? | KtxP |
| 30. | PxKt | QxKtch |
| 31. | Q-Kt2 | QxPch |
| 32. | Kt-B2 | QR-Kt1 |
| 33. | R-K1 | Q-B5 |
| 34. | BxP | RxP |
| 35. | B-B8 | B-B4 |
| 36. | BxB | RxB |

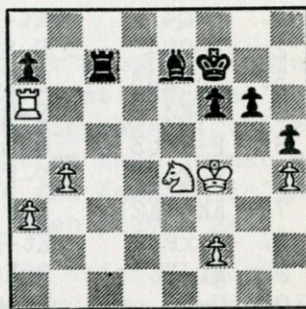


Position after 29. KR-Q1

- | | | |
|-----|------|---------|
| 37. | QxP | QR-Q2 |
| 38. | R-B4 | Q-Kt6ch |
| 39. | K-B1 | R-Q7 |
- Resigns.

No. 28 Steiner-Cross $\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$ Queen's Indian Defense

- | | | |
|-----|--------|--------|
| 1. | P-Q4 | Kt-KB3 |
| 2. | P-QB4 | P-K3 |
| 3. | P-QR3 | P-QKt3 |
| 4. | Kt-QB3 | B-Kt2 |
| 5. | B-Kt5 | P-Q4 |
| 6. | PxP | PxP |
| 7. | P-K3 | B-K2 |
| 8. | B-Q3 | O-O |
| 9. | Q-B2 | QKt-Q2 |
| 10. | KKt-K2 | P-B4 |
| 11. | Kt-Kt3 | R-K1 |
| 12. | Kt-B5 | B-KB1 |
| 13. | B-Kt5 | R-K3 |
| 14. | PxP | PxP |
| 15. | O-O | Q-Kt3 |
| 16. | QR-Q1 | R-Q1 |
| 17. | R-Q2 | P-Kt3 |
| 18. | BxKt/7 | RxB |
| 19. | Kt-Kt3 | P-Q5 |
| 20. | BxKt | RxB |
| 21. | QKt-K4 | R-K3 |
| 22. | Kt-Kt5 | R-K4 |
| 23. | Kt-B3 | R-K1 |
| 24. | PxP | PxP |
| 25. | R/1-Q1 | B-Kt2 |



Final Position

- | | | |
|-----|--------|--------|
| 26. | P-KR4 | BxKt |
| 27. | PxB | Q-KB3 |
| 28. | Q-R4 | R/2-K2 |
| 29. | RxP | QxBP |
| 30. | R-Q8 | B-B1 |
| 31. | RxR | RxR |
| 32. | R-QB1 | R-K2 |
| 33. | Q-Q4 | P-KR4 |
| 34. | R-B8 | P-B3 |
| 35. | Q-B4ch | K-Kt2 |
| 36. | R-B7 | Q-Q8ch |
| 37. | K-Kt2 | Q-Q3 |
| 38. | R-B6 | Q-K4 |

- | | | | |
|-----------|------|-----------|--------|
| 39. P-Kt4 | R-Q2 | 43. Kt-K4 | B-K2 |
| 40. R-K6 | Q-Q5 | 44. K-B3 | R-B2 |
| 41. QxQ | RxQ | 45. K-B4 | K-B2 |
| 42. R-R6 | R-Q2 | | Drawn. |

No. 29 Joyner-Dake 1-0 Nimzoindian Defense

Notes by: Lionel Joyner (J)
Arthur W. Dake (D)

- | | |
|-----------|--------|
| 1. P-Q4 | Kt-KB3 |
| 2. P-QB4 | P-K3 |
| 3. Kt-QB3 | B-Kt5 |
| 4. P-K3 | P-B4 |

The variation 4...0-0; 5.Kt-K2, P-Q4; 6. P-QR3, B-K2, as I very well know, is considered equalizing. Being in a drawing slump, I decided to experiment in the opening--which rebounded upon me with an inferior game. Before the game was played, I told my friends I would win or lose, little thinking that the latter would actually happen. (D)

- | | |
|----------|--------|
| 5. Kt-K2 | P-QKt3 |
|----------|--------|

Fine gives 5...PxP; 6.PxP, P-Q4; 7.P-B5!, 0-0; 8.P-QR3, BxKtch; etc., with a slight plus for White. Dake, however, was trying a new system recently employed by Keres (see note below). (J)

- | | |
|----------|------|
| 6. P-QR3 | B-R4 |
|----------|------|

6...PxP is supposed to be safer but White should get a little plus. (J)

- | | |
|-----------|-------|
| 7. R-QKt1 | Kt-B3 |
|-----------|-------|

By transposition the position is the same as Kotov-Keres, USSR Championship 1951. Keres continued here 7...Kt-R3; 8. Kt-Kt3, B-Kt2; 9.P-B3, P-R4 and Kotov won brilliantly. (J)

Played without due consideration

for the position. Better is 7... Q-K2; if 8.P-Q5, PxP; 9.PxP, Kt-K5 with a complicated position. (D)

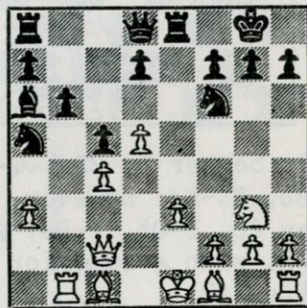
8. P-Q5!

Alertly played. With this move White secures two Bishops and a powerful potential pawn roller. (D)

- | | |
|---------|--------|
| ... | PxP |
| 9. PxP | BxKtch |
| 10. PxB | Kt-QR4 |

The Knight does not have a very promising future here but on Kk3 it would be exposed to the advance of White's Pawns. (J)

- | | |
|------------|------|
| 11. Kt-Kt3 | 0-0 |
| 12. P-QB4! | B-R3 |
| 13. Q-B2 | R-K1 |



14. B-K2

Not 14.B-Q3?, Kt-Kt5!; 15.BxPch, K moves; 16. B-Q3, Kt-K4, etc., and Black has counterplay. (J)

- | | |
|---------|------|
| 14. ... | B-B1 |
|---------|------|

The position is difficult for Black and he cannot form a satisfactory plan. (J)

- | | |
|---------|------|
| 15. 0-0 | P-Q3 |
|---------|------|

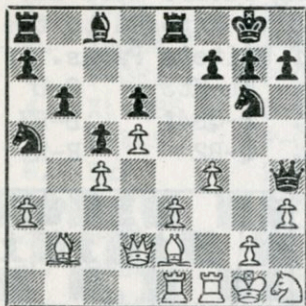
16. B-Kt2 Q-K2
17. QR-K1 Kt-Kt5

Now Black is faced with the prospect of watching his position crumble as White's King-side Pawns advance, so he tries for some complications to delay the advance. (J)

18. P-R3 Kt-K4
19. P-B4 Q-R5
20. Kt-R1

White did not like 20. K-R2 because of ...Kt-Kt5ch; but 21. BxKt, BxB; 22.P-B5 and the Bishop is in trouble. (D)

... Kt-Kt3
21. Q-B3 Q-B3
22. Q-Q2 Q-R5



Slightly better is 22...Q-K2; if 23. P-B5, Kt-K4; however, White can play 23. B-Q3, P-B4; 24. Kt-Kt3, R-B1 with a superior game for White. (D)

23. B-Q3 B-R3
24. Q-B3 Q-B3
25. Q-B1 Q-R5
26. K-R2! B-B1
27. Kt-Kt3 Q-R3
28. Kt-B5 BxKt
29. BxB Kt-K2
30. B-Q7 KR-Q1
31. B-R4 P-R3

Clearing the second rank for the

Queen's Rook and preparing ... P-QKt4. (J)

32. P-K4 Kt-Kt3

If Black is to sacrifice a Pawn to free himself, this is the proper time. 32...KtxP; 33. QxKt, P-QKt4; 34. BxP, PxB; 35. QxKtP, QR-Kt1; 36. Q-K2, P-B3. It is true that Black has no compensation for the Pawn. (D)

33. Q-B3 Kt-B1
34. R-K3 R-R2
35. R-Kt3 P-B4

If 35...P-B3 Black's Queen is in great danger after 36. B-Q1. (J)

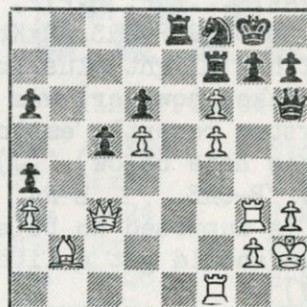
36. PxP KtxP
37. QxKt P-QKt4
38. Q-B3!

Much stronger than 38. BxQKtP although White would win with that also. (J)

... PxB
39. P-B6 R-K1

Better was 39...Kt-Kt3 but Black was in time trouble. (J)

40. P-B5 R-KB2



Now White wins by force. (J)

41. RxPch RxR
42. PxR Kt-Q2
43. P-B6 Kt-K4

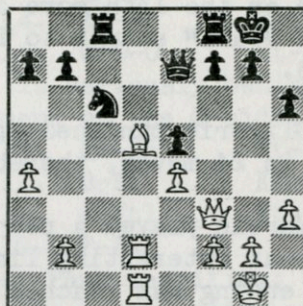
If 43...K-B2; 44. Q-KKt3, Kt-K4; 45. BxKt, PxB; 46. Q-Kt4 wins. (J)

44. QxKt! Resigns.

A well played game by Lionel. (D)

No. 30 Kashdan-Martin 1-0 Slav Defense

- | | | |
|-----|--------|--------|
| 1. | P-Q4 | P-Q4 |
| 2. | P-QB4 | P-QB3 |
| 3. | Kt-QB3 | Kt-B3 |
| 4. | Kt-B3 | PxP |
| 5. | P-QR4 | B-B4 |
| 6. | P-K3 | P-K3 |
| 7. | BxP | B-QKt5 |
| 8. | O-O | O-O |
| 9. | Q-K2 | B-Kt5 |
| 10. | R-Q1 | QKt-Q2 |
| 11. | P-K4 | Q-K2 |
| 12. | P-R3 | BxKKt |
| 13. | QxB | P-K4 |
| 14. | P-Q5 | QR-B1 |
| 15. | B-KKt5 | P-KR3 |
| 16. | B-Q2 | PxP |
| 17. | KtxP | KtxKt |
| 18. | BxKt | BxB |
| 19. | RxB | Kt-Kt1 |
| 20. | QR-Q1 | Kt-B3 |
| 21. | Q-QKt3 | Kt-Q5 |
| 22. | QxP | R-B2 |
| 23. | Q-R6 | KR-B1 |
| 24. | Q-Q3 | Q-Kt5 |
| 25. | P-B4 | QxRP |
| 26. | PxP | Kt-K3 |



Position after 20... Kt-B3

- | | | |
|-----|---------|----------|
| 27. | K-R2 | Q-R4 |
| 28. | R-KB1 | R-K2 |
| 29. | R/2-KB2 | Q-B2 |
| 30. | Q-KKt3 | R/1-K1 |
| 31. | R-B5 | Kt-Q1 |
| 32. | R-QR1 | Kt-K3 |
| 33. | R-R6 | Kt-Q5 |
| 34. | R-B2 | Q-B8 |
| 35. | BxPch | RxB |
| 36. | RxR | KxR |
| 37. | RxPch | R-K2 |
| 38. | Q-B2ch | K-K1 |
| 39. | R-R8ch | Resigns. |

ROUND VII - May 4, 1952

Cross	$\frac{1}{2}$	Joyner	$\frac{1}{2}$
Pafnutieff	$\frac{1}{2}$	Steiner	$\frac{1}{2}$
Gligoric	1	Graf	0
Martin	$\frac{1}{2}$	Pomar	$\frac{1}{2}$
Dake	$\frac{1}{2}$	Kashdan	$\frac{1}{2}$

Round VII was played on Sunday, the day of rest, and four of the five games ended peacefully in draws. An interested spectator this day was Lewis Morphy, great-nephew of the immortal Paul Morphy. Mr. Morphy is a motion-picture stunt man and does not play chess--much to his regret, he says, on occasions like this tournament.

Cross vs. Joyner was a Queen's Gambit Accepted, in which neither player felt inclined to take chances, arriving at a draw after 27 moves.

Pafnutieff went all out in an effort to beat Steiner, playing a gambit variation against the Semi-Slav Defense. Steiner traded Queens on the 13th move and was a Pawn ahead; but Pafnutieff retained "pull" enough to force the pace until a drawn end game resulted.

Gligoric punished opening inaccuracies by Graf and won a Ruy Lopez in 24 moves, thereby going into first place.

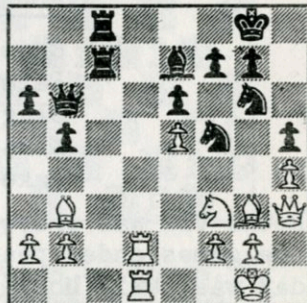
Martin played a pet variation of the Giuoco Piano against Pomar--an interesting line but familiar to both players so that a level ending was reached in which neither side had much play to win. The game ended in the uncommon stalemate position.

Dake vs. Kashdan, a Ruy Lopez, was a fighting game. Kashdan had a fine position when Dake sacrificed a piece for two Pawns, assumed the initiative and drew by perpetual check.

The standings after seven rounds: Gligoric $5\frac{1}{2}$; Steiner and Pomar 5; Joyner 4; Dake, Cross and Kashdan $3\frac{1}{2}$; Pafnutieff 3; Martin $1\frac{1}{2}$; Graf $\frac{1}{2}$.

No. 31 Cross-Joyner $\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$ Queen's Gambit Accepted

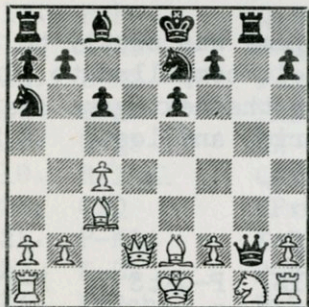
- | | | | |
|-----------|----------|------------|--------|
| 1. P-Q4 | P-Q4 | 20. R/1-Q1 | R-B2 |
| 2. P-QB4 | PxP | 21. Q-KKt4 | R/1-B1 |
| 3. Kt-KB3 | Kt-KB3 | 22. P-KR4 | P-KR4 |
| 4. P-K3 | P-K3 | 23. Q-R3 | B-K2 |
| 5. BxP | P-B4 | | |
| 6. O-O | P-QR3 | | |
| 7. Q-K2 | Kt-B3 | | |
| 8. Kt-B3 | P-QKt4 | | |
| 9. B-Kt3 | B-Kt2 | | |
| 10. PxP | BxP | | |
| 11. P-K4 | Q-Kt3 | | |
| 12. P-K5 | Kt-Q2 | | |
| 13. B-KB4 | Kt-K2 | | |
| 14. QR-Q1 | Kt-KB1 | | |
| 15. Kt-K4 | Kt/1-Kt3 | | |
| 16. B-Kt3 | BxKt | 24. Kt-Kt5 | BxKt |
| 17. QxB | O-O | 25. PxB | KtxB |
| 18. R-Q7 | R-R2 | 26. QxKt | R-B8 |
| 19. R-Q2 | Kt-B4 | 27. Q-KB3 | Drawn. |



No. 32 Pafnutieff-Steiner $\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$ Slav Defense

- | | | |
|-----|--------|---------|
| 1. | P-Q4 | P-Q4 |
| 2. | P-QB4 | P-K3 |
| 3. | Kt-QB3 | P-QB3 |
| 4. | P-K4 | PxKP |
| 5. | KtxP | B-Kt5ch |
| 6. | B-Q2 | QxP |
| 7. | BxB | QxKtch |
| 8. | B-K2 | Kt-QR3 |
| 9. | B-B3 | Kt-K2 |
| 10. | BxP | R-KKt1 |
| 11. | B-B3 | QxKtP |
| 12. | Q-Q2 | |

Not 12. B-B3 because of QxKtch, winning a piece.



... Q-Kt4

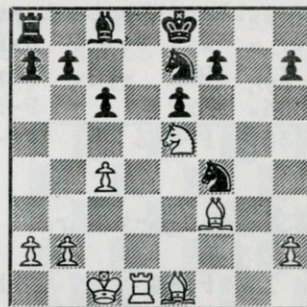
Black refuses to take the Rook, perhaps because of the game Bronstein-Kotov from the Budapest Candidates Tournament, 1950, or perhaps because he knew White was a subscriber to Russian chess magazines and might know some improvements. Bronstein-Kotov continued: 12...QxR; 13.O-O-O, Kt-Q4; 14.Kt-B3, QxRch; 15.BxQ, KtxB; 16.QxKt, K-K2??; 17. Kt-K5, B-Q2; 18.Q-R3ch and White won brilliantly. But 16... K-K2 was a mistake. Correct was 16...P-K4!; and if 17. QxPch, B-K3; 18. Kt-Kt5, O-O-O; 19. KtxB, QR-K1, etc.

- | | | |
|-----|-------|--------|
| 13. | QxQ | RxQ |
| 14. | Kt-B3 | R-KKt1 |
| 15. | O-O-O | Kt-QB4 |
| 16. | Kt-K5 | Kt-K5 |
| 17. | B-K1 | Kt-Kt3 |
| 18. | R-Kt1 | Kt-B3 |
| 19. | P-B4 | |

Black is seriously behind in development on the Q-side.

Another Pawn sacrifice; White keeps the attack going.

- | | |
|-----|-------------|
| ... | KtxP |
| 20. | RxRch KtxR |
| 21. | B-KB3 Kt-K2 |



22. B-B3

White also considered 22. B-QR5. Mate is threatened; if ...Kt/2-Kt3; 23. R-QBch, K-K2; 24. KtxPch, and if 22... P-Kt3; 23. B-QKt4 and 23... B-Kt2 is answered by 24. R-Q7, and 23... R-Kt1 by 24. BxKt. But White reckoned that 23... Kt/5-Kt3 was an adequate defense.

- | | |
|-----|---------------|
| ... | P-KR4 |
| 23. | Kt-Q3 KtxKtch |
| 24. | RxKt P-K4 |

Black feels that he must develop the QB at all costs.

- | | |
|-----|------------|
| 25. | BxKP B-Kt5 |
| 26. | B-B6 R-Q1 |

At last Black is developed and is

a Pawn ahead. But White has a threat left and thereby wins back the Pawn.

- | | | |
|-----|------|-------|
| 27. | R-K3 | R-Q2 |
| 28. | BxB | PxB |
| 29. | R-K4 | K-B1 |
| 30. | RxP | Kt-B4 |
| 31. | R-B4 | Kt-K6 |
| 32. | R-Q4 | |

White might have tried 32. P-Kt3, for White's threats of mate on the back rank prevent 32... R-Q8ch; 33. K-Kt2, R-Q7ch followed by... RxP (either). If 32... R-Q8ch; 33. K-Kt2, R-KB8; 34. RxR, KtxR, White would have slightly better chances than the text move affords.

- | | | |
|-----|-------|-------|
| ... | RxR | |
| 33. | BxR | KtxP |
| 34. | BxP | P-KB4 |
| 35. | P-Kt3 | Kt-K4 |

- | | | |
|-----|-------|---------|
| 36. | B-Kt8 | Kt-Kt3 |
| 37. | K-Q2 | K-B2 |
| 38. | K-K3 | K-K3 |
| 39. | B-Kt3 | P-B4 |
| 40. | P-KR4 | P-B5ch |
| 41. | BxP | KtxP |
| 42. | K-Q3 | K-Q4 |
| 43. | P-R4 | Kt-B4 |
| 44. | K-B3 | Kt-Q5 |
| 45. | B-R6 | Kt-K3 |
| 46. | B-B1 | Kt-Q5 |
| 47. | B-R6 | Kt-K7ch |
| 48. | K-Q3 | Kt-Kt6 |
| 49. | B-Kt5 | Kt-B4 |
| 50. | B-Q8 | Kt-Q3 |

Drawn.

This game was costly to Steiner, who felt compelled to play for a win in the next game against Gligorić, and lost. (G.M.)

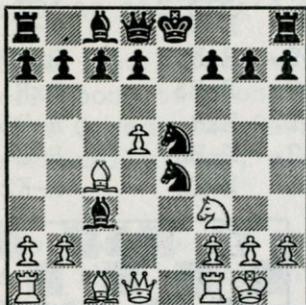
No. 33 Gligorić-Graf 1-0 Ruy Lopez

- | | | | | | |
|-----|--------|--------|-----|---------|----------|
| 1. | P-K4 | P-K4 | 13. | P-QKt3 | P-Kt4 |
| 2. | Kt-KB3 | Kt-QB3 | 14. | P-Q5 | B-Q2 |
| 3. | B-Kt5 | P-QR3 | 15. | P-K5 | P-KKt5 |
| 4. | B-R4 | Kt-B3 | 16. | PxKt | QxP |
| 5. | O-O | P-QKt4 | 17. | B-Kt2 | PxKt |
| 6. | B-Kt3 | B-B4 | 18. | Kt-R4 | Q-R5 |
| 7. | P-B3 | P-Q3 | 19. | QxP | B-Q5 |
| 8. | P-Q4 | B-Kt3 | 20. | QR-K1ch | B-K4 |
| 9. | P-KR3 | PxP | 21. | BxB | PxB |
| 10. | PxP | Kt-QR4 | 22. | RxPch | K-Q1 |
| 11. | B-B2 | B-K3 | 23. | Kt-B5 | R-K1 |
| 12. | Kt-B3 | P-R3 | 24. | KtxB | Resigns. |

No. 34 Martin-Pomar $\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$ Giuoco Piano

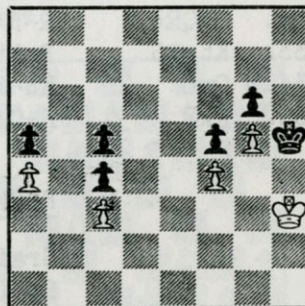
- | | | | | | |
|----|--------|--------|----|-------|---------|
| 1. | P-K4 | P-K4 | 5. | P-Q4 | PxP |
| 2. | Kt-KB3 | Kt-QB3 | 6. | PxP | B-Kt5ch |
| 3. | B-B4 | B-B4 | 7. | Kt-B3 | KtxP |
| 4. | P-B3 | Kt-B3 | 8. | O-O | BxKt |

9. P-Q5 Kt-K4



- 10. B-Kt3 O-O
- 11. PxB P-Q3
- 12. KtxKt PxB
- 13. R-K1 Kt-B4
- 14. RxB Q-B3
- 15. R-K3 B-Q2
- 16. B-R3 P-Kt3
- 17. BxKt PxB
- 18. Q-Q3 KR-K1
- 19. R/1-K1 Q-KKt3
- 20. QxQ RPxQ
- 21. P-KB4 K-B1
- 22. K-B2 P-R4
- 23. RxRch BxR
- 24. R-QKt1 R-Kt1
- 25. B-B2 RxR
- 26. BxR B-Kt4
- 27. B-B2 K-K2

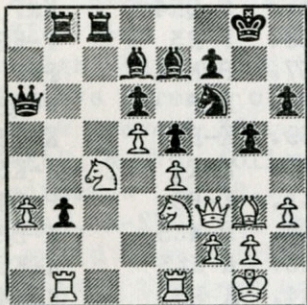
- 28. K-K3 K-Q3
- 29. B-Q3 P-B5
- 30. B-K4 K-B4
- 31. P-Kt3 B-R5
- 32. K-Q2 B-Q2
- 33. K-K3 B-B4
- 34. BxB PxB
- 35. P-QR4 KxP
- 36. P-R3 P-KB3
- 37. P-Kt4 PxB
- 38. PxB P-QB4
- 39. K-B3 K-Q3
- 40. K-K4 K-K3
- 41. K-B3 P-B4
- 42. P-Kt5 K-B2
- 43. K-Kt3 K-Kt3
- 44. K-B3 K-R4
- 45. K-Kt3 P-Kt3
- 46. K-R3 Stalemate.



No. 35 Dake-Kashdan $\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$ Ruy Lopez

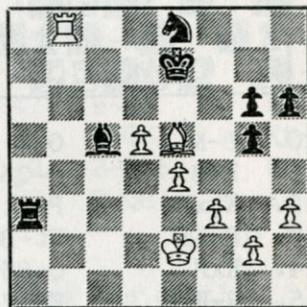
- 1. P-K4 P-K4
- 2. Kt-KB3 Kt-QB3
- 3. B-Kt5 P-QR3
- 4. B-R4 Kt-B3
- 5. O-O B-K2
- 6. R-K1 P-QKt4
- 7. B-Kt3 P-Q3
- 8. P-B3 Kt-QR4
- 9. B-B2 P-B4
- 10. P-Q4 Q-B2
- 11. QKt-Q2 O-O
- 12. P-KR3 BPxP
- 13. PxB Kt-B3
- 14. P-Q5 Kt-QKt5
- 15. B-Kt1 P-QR4
- 16. Kt-B1 B-Q2
- 17. B-Kt5 KR-B1
- 18. Kt-K3 P-R3
- 19. B-R4 P-Kt4
- 20. B-Kt3 P-R5
- 21. P-R3 Kt-R3
- 22. Kt-Q2 QR-Kt1

23. B-B2 Kt-B4
 24. R-QB1 P-QKt5
 25. Q-B3 PxP
 26. PxP Q-R2
 27. Kt/Q2-B4 Kt-Kt6
 28. BxKt PxB
 29. R-Kt1 Q-R3



30. KtxKP PxB
 31. BxP R-Kt4
 32. P-QR4 R-R4
 33. Kt-B5 BxKt
 34. QxB Kt-K1
 35. RxB R-Q1

36. R/1-Kt1 Q-KKt3
 37. QxQch PxB
 38. R-Kt7 K-B1
 39. R-Kt8 RxBP
 40. P-B3 RxB
 41. RxB R-R3
 42. K-B2 B-B4ch
 43. K-K2 K-K2



44. R-Kt7ch K-Q1
 45. R-Kt8ch K-Q2
 46. R-Kt7ch

Drawn.

ROUND VIII - May 6, 1952

Graf	0	Martin	1
Steiner	0	Gligorić	1
Joyner	1	Pafnutieff	0
Dake	$\frac{1}{2}$	Cross	$\frac{1}{2}$
Kashdan	0	Pomar	1

This round saw Gligorić and Pomar definitely assume first and second places and Steiner drop to a tie for third with his loss to the Yugoslav master.

Graf lost a heartbreaking game to Martin, a Gruenfeld Defense, in which she won two Knights for Rook and Pawn, but was not able to hold the position.

Steiner tried to attack on both wings against Gligorić's King's Indian Defense. After some neat positional maneuvering, Gligorić

obtained an excellent square on QB4 for a Knight and transferred both Rooks to the King's side for a winning attack.

Joyner vs. Pafnutieff was a Queen's Gambit, Exchange Variation. White was about to proceed with the minority attack when Black advanced the Queen-side Pawns himself, getting a permanent weakness which eventually lost, although the game probably could have been held.

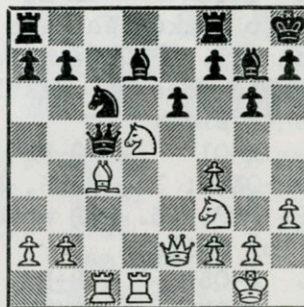
Dake vs. Cross, a Sicilian Defense, pitted the two drawing-masters of this tournament against each other; no further comment is necessary.

Kashdan lost a difficult game to Pomar, a Sicilian Defense. Pomar played well to win a Pawn, then won a difficult Rook ending.

The standings after eight rounds: Gligorić $6\frac{1}{2}$; Pomar 6; Steiner and Joyner 5; Dake and Cross 4; Kashdan $3\frac{1}{2}$; Pafnutieff 3; Martin $2\frac{1}{2}$; Graf $\frac{1}{2}$.

No. 36 Graf-Martin 0-1 Gruenfeld Defense

- | | | |
|-----|---------|--------|
| 1. | P-Q4 | Kt-KB3 |
| 2. | Kt-KB3 | P-KKt3 |
| 3. | P-B4 | B-Kt2 |
| 4. | Kt-B3 | P-Q4 |
| 5. | P-KR3 | O-O |
| 6. | B-B4 | P-B4 |
| 7. | P-K3 | Kt-B3 |
| 8. | R-B1 | QPxP |
| 9. | BxP | Kt-KR4 |
| 10. | PxP | KtxB |
| 11. | PxKt | Q-R4 |
| 12. | O-O | QxBP |
| 13. | Q-K2 | B-Q2 |
| 14. | Kt-Q5 | K-R1 |
| 15. | KR-Q1 | P-K3 |
| 16. | P-QKt4 | KtxP |
| 17. | KtxKt | B-R5 |
| 18. | Kt-B2 | QR-B1 |
| 19. | B-Kt3 | BxB |
| 20. | PxB | B-Kt7 |
| 21. | Kt/3-Q4 | BxR |
| 22. | RxB | KR-Q1 |



Position after 15... P-K3

- | | | |
|-----|------|--------|
| 23. | R-Q1 | P-QR4 |
| 24. | Q-K4 | P-QKt4 |
| 25. | R-R1 | Q-B6 |
| 26. | R-K1 | P-R5 |
| 27. | PxP | PxP |
| 28. | R-R1 | R-B5 |
| 29. | R-R3 | Q-R4 |
| 30. | K-R2 | Q-Q4 |
| 31. | QxQ | RxQ |

- | | | | | | |
|-----|--------|-------|-----|----------|-------|
| 32. | KtxP | RxKt | 36. | K-Kt3 | R-Kt5 |
| 33. | Kt-Kt5 | R-B5 | 37. | Kt-B3 | R-QR4 |
| 34. | KtxPch | K-Kt1 | 38. | Kt-Q2 | R-Kt7 |
| 35. | Kt-Kt5 | RxP | | Resigns. | |

No. 37 Steiner-Gligorić O-1 King's Indian Defense

(Notes by Svetozar Gligorić)

- | | | |
|----|--------|--------|
| 1. | P-Q4 | Kt-KB3 |
| 2. | P-QB4 | P-KKt3 |
| 3. | Kt-QB3 | B-Kt2 |
| 4. | P-K4 | P-Q3 |
| 5. | P-B3 | P-K4 |
| 6. | KKt-K2 | P-B3 |
| 7. | B-Kt5 | |

The idea of this move is to provoke P-KR3 in order to get a tempo for Q-Q2.

- | | |
|-----|-------------|
| ... | P-KR3 |
| 8. | B-K3 QKt-Q2 |
| 9. | Q-Q2 P-R3 |

In order to weaken White's Pawn formation by ...P-QKt4. For this reason White does not castle on the Queen's side.

- | | | |
|-----|------|------|
| 10. | R-Q1 | Q-K2 |
|-----|------|------|

If 10...P-QKt4; 11. P-B5, KPxP; 12. BxQP, PxP; 13. BxP with advantage for White.

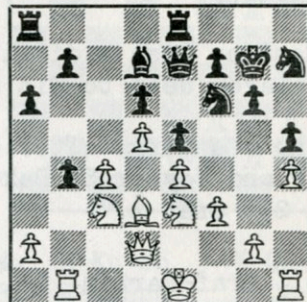
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|-----|--------|-------|
| 11. | P-Q5 | P-B4 |
| 12. | R-QKt1 | P-KR4 |
| 13. | P-KR4 | O-O |
| 14. | B-Kt5 | Q-K1 |
| 15. | Kt-Kt3 | Kt-R2 |
| 16. | B-R6 | Q-K2 |
| 17. | B-Q3 | R-K1 |
| 18. | BxB | |

On some other move Black would play ...B-B3.

- | | |
|-----|---------------|
| ... | KxB |
| 19. | Kt-B1? QKt-B3 |
| 20. | Kt-K3 B-Q2 |
| 21. | P-QKt4 |

Another good idea would be B-K2 and P-KKt4, attacking on the King's side.

- | | | |
|-----|-----|-----|
| 21. | ... | PxP |
|-----|-----|-----|



This is the only possibility to get counterplay on the black squares. On 21...P-Kt3; 22. P-Kt5, Black has no chances on the Queen-side and would be limited to defending himself on both sides of the board.

- | | | |
|-----|----------|---------|
| 22. | RxP | KR-QKt1 |
| 23. | K-K2 | Kt-B1 |
| 24. | R/1-QKt1 | B-B1 |
| 25. | P-Kt3 | Kt/1-Q2 |
| 26. | K-B2? | |

By this move White lets all the advantage slip out of his hand. It was necessary to play 26. Kt-R4 to control the weak black squares and White would have a long initiative.

- | | |
|-----|-------|
| ... | Kt-B4 |
|-----|-------|

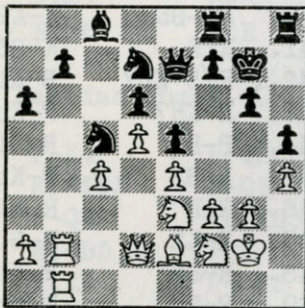
Now, Black stands better.

- | | | |
|-----|------|------|
| 27. | B-K2 | B-Q2 |
|-----|------|------|

The Queen-side is safe with the

excellent Knight at B4 and the Rooks have to be used for the break on the King's side.

- 28. R-Kt6 R-R1
- 29. K-Kt2 QR-Q1
- 30. Kt/B3-Q1 B-B1
- 31. Kt-KB2 Kt/3-Q2
- 32. R/6-Kt2 QR-KB1



33. Q-B2

In preventing ...P-B4, White puts his Queen at the worst place. Better was B-Q3.

- ... QR-Kt1
- 34. R-KR1 K-B1
- 35. R/2-Kt1 Kt-B3

The main threat is ...P-KKt4.

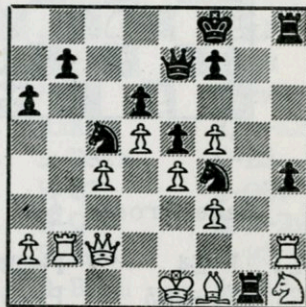
36. K-B1?

Better was first QR-Kt1 and White would have more chances for a successful defense.

- 36. ... P-KKt4?
- 37. PxP RxP
- 38. P-Kt4 R/4-Kt1
- 39. Kt-B5 BxKt
- 40. KtPxB

If 40. KPxB, P-K5? is decisive. Anyway, White is positionally lost.

- ... P-R5
- 41. K-K1 R-Kt7
- 42. B-B1 R-Kt6
- 43. R-R3 Kt-R4
- 44. Kt-R1 R/6-Kt1
- 45. R-Kt2 Kt-B5
- 46. R-R2 R-Kt8



- 47. Kt-B2 P-R6
- 48. R-Kt1 Q-R5
- 49. K-Q2 Q-Kt6

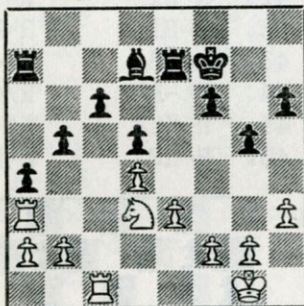
Resigns.

If 50. Kt-Kt4, QxP.

No. 38 Joyner-Pafnutieff 1-0 Queen's Gambit Declined

- 1. P-Q4 P-Q4
- 2. P-QB4 P-K3
- 3. Kt-QB3 Kt-KB3
- 4. B-Kt5 QKt-Q2
- 5. P-K3 P-B3
- 6. PxP KPxB
- 7. B-Q3 B-K2
- 8. Q-B2 O-O
- 9. Kt-B3 P-KR3
- 10. B-R4 P-QKt4?
- 11. O-O B-Kt2
- 12. P-KR3 P-QR3
- 13. KR-Q1 R-K1
- 14. QR-B1 Kt-K5
- 15. BxKt BxB
- 16. KtxB QxKt
- 17. B-B3 Kt-B3
- 18. Kt-K2 Kt-K5
- 19. BxKt QxB
- 20. QxQ RxQ

21. Kt-B4 R-K2
 22. R-Q2 P-QR4
 23. R/2-B2 K-B1
 24. Kt-Q3 P-B3
 25. Kt-B5 B-B1
 26. R-B3 K-B2
 27. R-R3 R/1-R2
 28. Kt-Kt3 P-R5
 29. Kt-B5 P-Kt4
 30. Kt-Q3 B-Q2

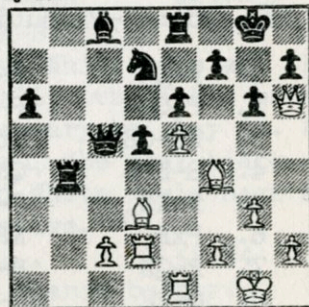


31. Kt-Kt4 R-K3
 32. R/3-B3 R-Q3
 33. KtxBP R-R1
 34. Kt-Kt4 P-R4
 35. P-R3 P-R5
 36. R-B7 K-K3
 37. R-Kt7 P-B4
 38. R/1-B7 P-Kt5
 39. Kt-Q3 R-Q1
 40. Kt-B5ch K-K2
 41. RxP K-B3
 42. R/5-Kt7 B-K1
 43. R-KR7 P-Kt6
 44. P-B4 R-B1
 45. K-B1 B-Kt3
 46. RxP R-K1
 47. K-K2 R-B3
 48. R-R6 R-KKt1
 49. P-R4 R-Kt2
 50. P-R5 RxR
 51. RxBch Resigns.

No. 39 Dake-Cross $\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$ Sicilian Defense

1. P-K4 P-QB4
 2. Kt-QB3 P-K3
 3. Kt-B3 P-Q3
 4. P-Q4 PxP
 5. KtxP Kt-KB3
 6. Kt-Kt3 B-K2
 7. P-Kt3 P-QR3
 8. B-Kt2 Q-B2
 9. O-O QKt-Q2
 10. P-QR4 R-QKt1
 11. P-R5 P-QKt4
 12. PxP e.p. QKtxP
 13. Kt-R5 Kt-B5
 14. KtxKt QxKt
 15. R-R4 Q-B2
 16. R-K1 O-O
 17. Q-K2 Kt-Q2
 18. R-B4 Q-Kt2
 19. P-K5 P-Q4
 20. Q-R5 Kt-Kt3

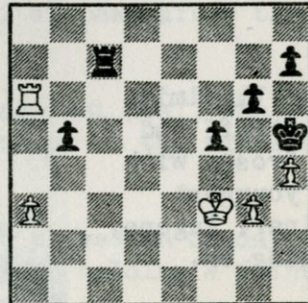
21. R-Q4 Q-B2
 22. B-B1 Kt-Q2
 23. R/4-Q1 B-B4
 24. QB-B4 Q-R2
 25. R-Q2 RxP
 26. Kt-R4 R-Kt5
 27. KtxB QxKt
 28. B-Q3 P-Kt3
 29. Q-R6 R-K1



30.	R-R1	B-Kt2	40.	R-Kt6	B-B6
31.	R/Q2-Q1	R-R1	41.	B-B4	P-R4
32.	P-R4	Q-B1	42.	R-Kt8ch	RxR
33.	Q-Kt5	P-R3	43.	BxR	K-B1
34.	QxRP	QxQ	44.	B-B7	P-R5
35.	BxQ	KtxP	45.	B-Q6ch	K-K1
36.	B-K2	Kt-B5	46.	K-B1	K-Q2
37.	R/Q1-Kt1	RxRch	47.	B-R3	B-K5
38.	RxR	B-B3	48.	P-QB3	
39.	BxKt	PxB			Drawn.

No. 40 Kashdan-Pomar 0-1 Sicilian Defense

1.	P-K4	P-QB4	32.	R-R7	R-K8
2.	Kt-KB3	P-Q3	33.	R-Q3	R-QB8
3.	P-Q4	Kt-KB3	34.	P-R3	Kt-K6ch
4.	Kt-B3	PxP	35.	K-B2	KtxP
5.	KtxP	P-QR3	36.	Kt-K6	R-K8
6.	B-K2	P-K4	37.	R-Q2	R/8xKt
7.	Kt-Kt3	B-K3	38.	RxKt	R/1-K2
8.	O-O	QKt-Q2	39.	R-R8ch	K-B2
9.	P-B4	R-B1	40.	R-Q2	R-QB3
10.	B-K3	B-K2	41.	R-Q3	R/2-B2
11.	Q-K1	P-QKt4	42.	P-KR4	K-B3
12.	P-QR3	B-B5	43.	R-B8ch	K-Kt2
13.	R-Q1	O-O	44.	R-QR8	K-R3
14.	B-Q3	Kt-Kt5	45.	K-Kt2	K-R4
15.	B-B1	PxP	46.	R-B3	RxP
16.	BxP	B-R5	47.	RxP	RxR
17.	P-Kt3	B-B3	48.	KxR	

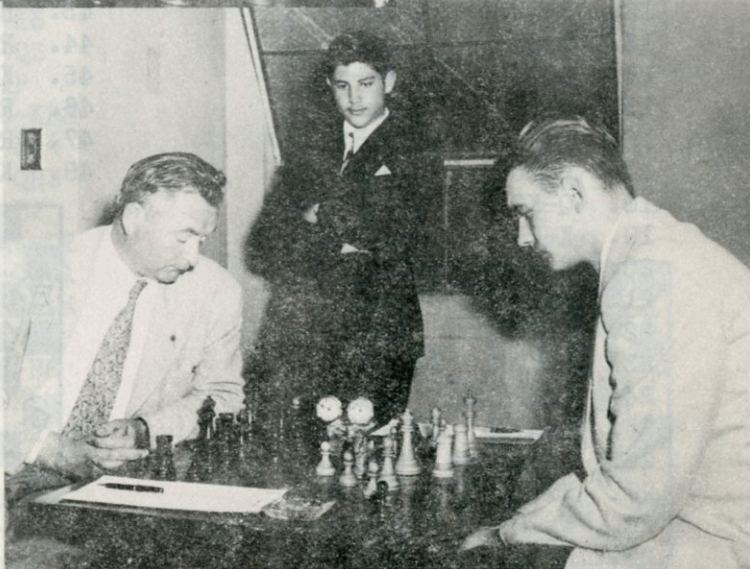


29.	R-B3	R-R1	...	R-B6ch	
30.	R-QB6	P-Kt3	49.	K-B4	R-B5ch
31.	R-B7	R/1-K1	50.	K-B3	R-R5



Left: Toscha Seidel,
John Keckhut (Tournament Director),
and Mrs. Philip C.
McKenna watching
Arthur W. Dake.

Right: Vladimir
Pafnutieff and
Jim Cross, with
the youngest
Steiner, Eugene,
looking on.



51.	R-Kt6	RxPch	56.	R-R7	P-Kt5
52.	K-B4	R-R5ch	57.	R-R8	P-Kt6
53.	K-B3	R-Kt5	58.	R-QKt8	P-Kt7
54.	R-Kt8	P-R3	59.	K-Kt2	P-Kt4
55.	R-KR8	R-Kt8	60.	R-Kt4	P-B5

Resigns.

ROUND IX - May 7, 1952

Pafnutieff	0	Dake	1
Gligorić	1	Joyner	0
Martin	0	Steiner	1
Pomar	1	Graf	0
Cross	$\frac{1}{2}$	Kashdan	$\frac{1}{2}$

The last round was somewhat anti-climactic, the first three places having been more or less decided in the previous round. (Although Joyner's score after eight rounds is equal to Steiner's, Joyner at this time had not yet played Kashdan.)

Pafnutieff converted 1. P-Q4, P-K3 into a French Defense, only the second Dake has played in his match and tournament career! A semi-locked position was forced open and Dake won in 35 moves.

Gligorić vs. Joyner, a Queen's Indian Defense, found Joyner playing below his previous level, and when he walked into a trap "just to see what Gliga would do" the game was soon over.

Martin vs. Steiner was a Ruy Lopez. Martin blundered in a Queen ending and suffered the loss of a vital pawn after the Queens were exchanged.

Pomar won a Queen's Gambit Declined against Graf, who doubtless discouraged by her poor showing, threw caution to the winds and gave up Pawn after Pawn in a vain attack.

Cross vs. Kashdan, a Slav Defense, was played on Sunday, May 11. The game was a positional struggle with Cross holding a faint advantage up to the final Rook ending.

Final standings: Gligorić $7\frac{1}{2}$; Pomar 7; Steiner 6; Dake and Joyner 5; Cross $4\frac{1}{2}$; Kashdan 4; Pafnutieff 3; Martin $2\frac{1}{2}$; and Graf $\frac{1}{2}$.

No. 41 Pafnutieff-Dake 0-1 French Defense

(Notes by Arthur W. Dake)

1. P-Q4 P-K3
2. P-K4

Walter forces me to play my second French Defense. The first time was 21 years ago against Kashdan and the game resulted in a draw. I thought my opponent would play 2. P-QB4 allowing me to play the Dutch Defense, since he himself is partial to the French Defense with the black pieces.

- ... P-Q4
3. Kt-QB3 Kt-KB3
4. P-K5

I think a better line is 4. B-Kt5 because White does not commit himself so soon in the opening.

- ... KkT-Q2
5. QkT-K2 P-QB4
6. P-QB3 P-QkT3

To trade off the inactive QB.

7. P-KB4 B-R3
8. Kt-B3 Kt-QB3
9. Kt-Kt3 BxB
10. RxB P-Kt3

Otherwise 11. P-B5.

11. K-B2 P-KR4
12. P-KR4

Gives Black a point to attack. White has not gained anything from the opening.

- ... B-K2
13. R-R1 Q-B2

Preparing to castle on the Queen's side. If Black castled King-side, White would have good attacking chances because of the advanced Pawns.

14. B-K3 0-0-0

15. Kt-K2 K-Kt2
16. P-KkT3 R-QB1
17. PxB BxB
18. BxB KtxB
19. Kt/2-Q4

An error. White should first play Kt-Kt5, keeping the black Knight from K5.

- ... Kt-K5ch
20. K-Kt2 Kt-K2

A finesse to have the black Knight exchanged at KB4 so that two Pawns will hold Black's K5.

21. R-K1 Kt-KB4
22. KtxKt KtPxKt

23. Kt-Kt5 Q-K2

24. Q-K2 R-B5

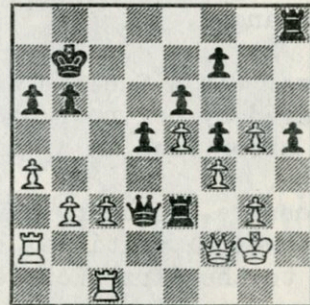
25. P-R4 P-R3

26. KR-QB1 Q-B2

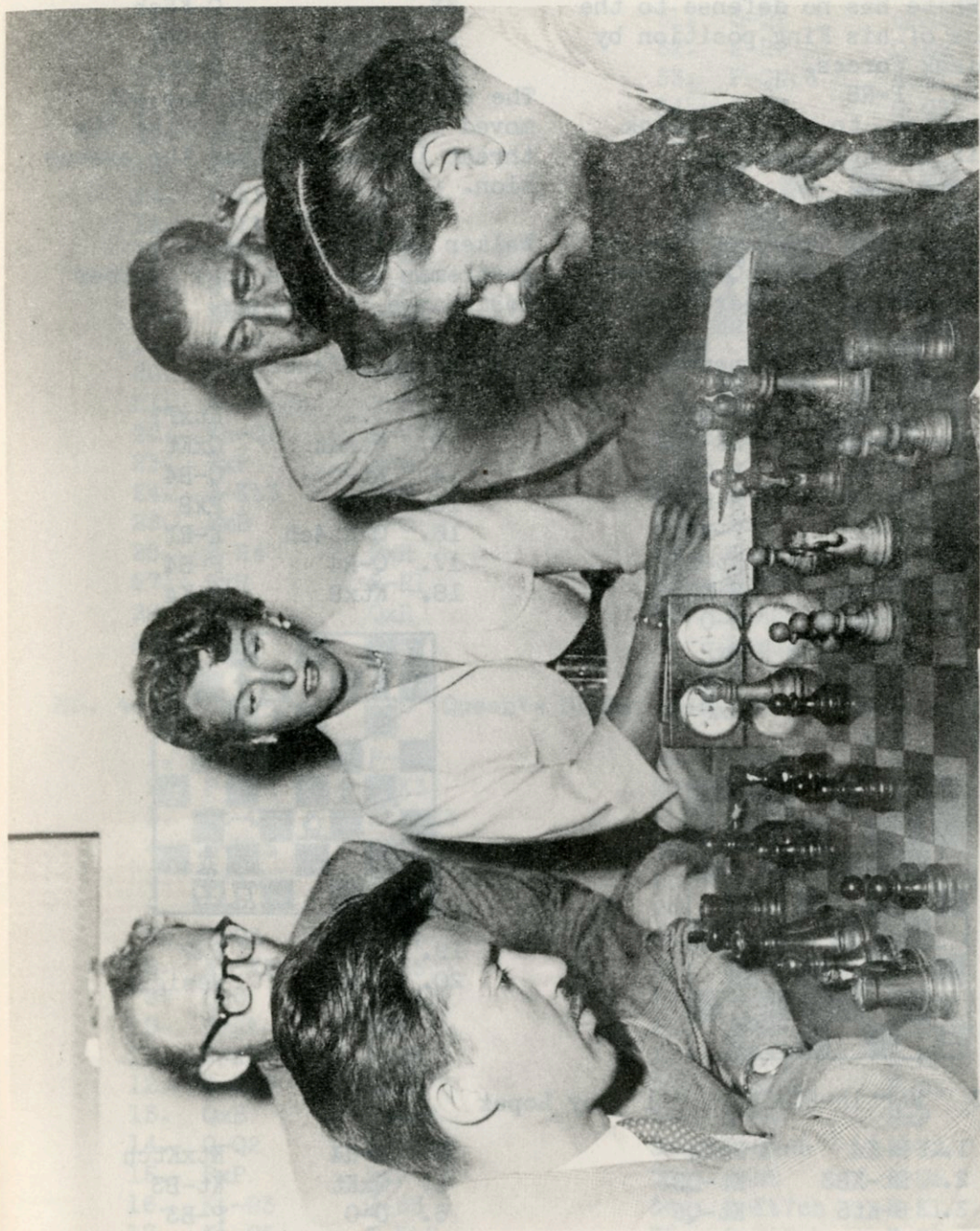
27. R-R3

This Rook is momentarily out of play and Black takes advantage of this fact to force an entry into White's loose King-side position.

- ... KtxKt
28. RPxKt R-K5
29. Q-KB2 Q-B5
30. P-Kt3 Q-Q6
31. R-R2 R-K6



First the black Knight, then the black Rook, and now the black



Svetozar Gligorić and Herman Steiner in a crucial game, with Mr. & Mrs. Philip C. McKenna and Gregor Piatigorsky looking on.

Queen find a wonderful home at K5. White has no defense to the inroads of his King position by the black forces.

32. P-R5

Desperation, to pin the black Rook if the KtP advances.

... PxB

33. R-Q1

Tempting Black to win a Pawn by 33...RxPch; 34. QxR, QxR. However, there is a bigger prize at

hand, either the King or Queen.

33. ... Q-K5ch

34. K-Kt1 P-KR5

35. PxB R-R6

The black King's Rook has not moved in this game, proving the threat is greater than the execution.

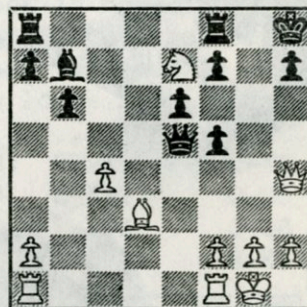
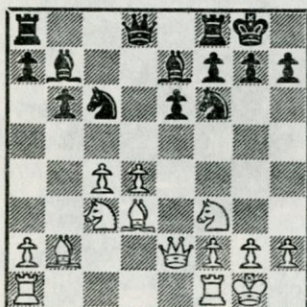
Resigns.

Walter resigns, as he is a gentleman and sees that further resistance is useless.

No. 42 Gligorić-Joyner 1-0 Queen's Indian Defense

- | | | |
|-----|--------|--------|
| 1. | P-Q4 | P-K3 |
| 2. | Kt-KB3 | Kt-KB3 |
| 3. | P-B4 | P-QKt3 |
| 4. | P-K3 | B-Kt2 |
| 5. | B-Q3 | P-B4 |
| 6. | O-O | Kt-B3 |
| 7. | Kt-B3 | B-K2 |
| 8. | P-QKt3 | O-O |
| 9. | B-Kt2 | PxB |
| 10. | PxB | P-Q4 |
| 11. | Q-K2 | PxB |
| 12. | PxB | |

- | | | |
|-----|---------|-------|
| 12. | ... | KtxP? |
| 13. | KtxKt | QxKt |
| 14. | Kt-Q5 | Q-B4 |
| 15. | BxKt | PxB |
| 16. | Q-Kt4ch | K-R1 |
| 17. | Q-R4 | P-B4 |
| 18. | KtxB | Q-K4 |



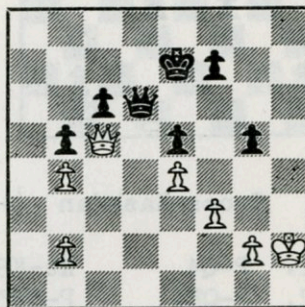
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| 19. | P-B5? | PxB |
| 20. | B-Kt5 | Resigns. |

No. 43 Martin-Steiner 0-1 Ruy Lopez

- | | | |
|----|--------|---------|
| 1. | P-K4 | P-K4 |
| 2. | Kt-KB3 | Kt-QB3 |
| 3. | B-Kt5 | Kt-Q5 |
| 4. | B-R4 | KtxKtch |
| 5. | QxKt | Kt-B3 |
| 6. | O-O | P-B3 |

- | | | |
|-----|---------|--------|
| 7. | Q-KKt3 | P-Q3 |
| 8. | P-Q3 | B-K3 |
| 9. | P-QB4 | P-KR3 |
| 10. | Kt-B3 | P-KKt4 |
| 11. | Q-B3 | B-Kt5 |
| 12. | Q-Kt3 | B-Q2 |
| 13. | Q-B3 | B-K2 |
| 14. | B-K3 | B-Kt5 |
| 15. | Q-Kt3 | Q-Q2 |
| 16. | P-B3 | B-K3 |
| 17. | Q-B2 | P-R3 |
| 18. | Kt-Q5 | B-Q1 |
| 19. | P-Q4 | P-Kt4 |
| 20. | PxKP | PxKP |
| 21. | KtxKtch | BxKt |
| 22. | KR-Q1 | Q-Kt2 |
| 23. | PxP | RPxP |
| 24. | B-Kt3 | BxB |
| 25. | PxB | O-O |
| 26. | P-R4 | RxR |
| 27. | RxR | R-R1 |
| 28. | RxR | QxR |
| 29. | PxP | BxP |

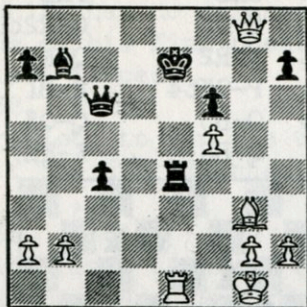
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| 30. | BxB | PxB |
| 31. | Q-Q2 | Q-R2ch |
| 32. | K-R2 | Q-K2 |
| 33. | P-QKt4 | K-B1 |
| 34. | Q-B3 | Q-Q3 |
| 35. | Q-B5 | K-K2 |



- | | | |
|-----|--------|-------|
| 36. | P-Kt4? | QxQ |
| 37. | PxQ | P-Kt5 |
| 38. | K-Kt2 | K-Q2 |
| 39. | K-B2 | K-B2 |
| 40. | K-K3 | K-Kt2 |
- Resigns.

No. 44 Pomar-Graf 1-0 Queen's Gambit Declined

- | | | | | | |
|-----|--------|--------|-----|---------|--------|
| 1. | P-Q4 | P-Q4 | 19. | B-B4 | K-B2 |
| 2. | P-QB4 | P-K3 | 20. | QR-Q1 | P-Kt4 |
| 3. | Kt-QB3 | Kt-KB3 | 21. | B-Kt3 | QR-Q1 |
| 4. | B-Kt5 | QKt-Q2 | 22. | P-B4 | P-Kt5 |
| 5. | P-K3 | B-Kt5 | 23. | P-B5 | Kt-Kt3 |
| 6. | PxP | PxP | 24. | Q-R6 | KtxKt |
| 7. | B-Q3 | P-B3 | 25. | Q-R5ch | K-B1 |
| 8. | Kt-K2 | Q-R5 | 26. | KR-K1 | Kt-B5 |
| 9. | O-O | Kt-K5 | 27. | RxRch | K-K2 |
| 10. | BxKt | PxB | 28. | BxKt | KxR |
| 11. | KtxP | Q-Q4 | 29. | QxKtP | R-K1 |
| 12. | Q-Kt3 | QxKt | 30. | B-Kt3 | P-B5 |
| 13. | QxB | P-QB4 | 31. | Q-B4 | RxP |
| 14. | Q-Q2 | P-QKt3 | 32. | R-Q1ch | K-K2 |
| 15. | PxP | PxP | 33. | Q-R6 | R-Q5 |
| 16. | Kt-B3 | Q-B3 | 34. | Q-Kt7ch | K-K1 |
| 17. | Kt-Q5 | B-Kt2 | 35. | Q-Kt8ch | K-K2 |
| 18. | P-K4 | P-B3 | 36. | R-K1ch | R-K5 |

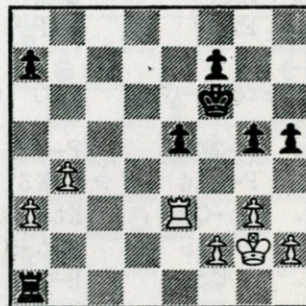


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|-----|--------|----------|
| 37. | QxPch | K-B1 |
| 38. | Q-R6ch | K-B2 |
| 39. | Q-R5ch | K-B1 |
| 40. | RxR | QxR |
| 41. | B-Q6ch | Resigns. |

No. 45 Cross-Kashdan $\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$ Slav Defense

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|-----|---------|--------|
| 1. | P-Q4 | Kt-KB3 |
| 2. | P-QB4 | P-QB3 |
| 3. | Kt-QB3 | P-Q4 |
| 4. | P-K3 | P-KKt3 |
| 5. | Kt-B3 | B-Kt2 |
| 6. | B-K2 | O-O |
| 7. | O-O | QKt-Q2 |
| 8. | P-QKt4 | PxP |
| 9. | BxP | Kt-Kt3 |
| 10. | B-Kt3 | KKt-Q4 |
| 11. | KtxKt | PxKt |
| 12. | Q-K2 | B-B4 |
| 13. | B-Q2 | Q-Q3 |
| 14. | KR-B1 | QR-B1 |
| 15. | R-B5 | B-K3 |
| 16. | R/1-QB1 | Kt-B5 |
| 17. | BxKt | PxB |
| 18. | Kt-Kt5 | P-Kt3 |
| 19. | KtxB | PxR |
| 20. | KtxR | PxQP |
| 21. | RxP | RxKt |
| 22. | PxP | BxP |
| 23. | P-KKt3 | P-KR4 |
| 24. | B-K3 | P-K4 |
| 25. | Q-Q2 | R-Q1 |
| 26. | B-Kt5 | R-Q2 |
| 27. | Q-B2 | K-R2 |
| 28. | P-QR3 | B-Kt3 |
| 29. | R-B8 | Q-Q8ch |

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|-----|-------|--------|
| 30. | QxQ | RxQch |
| 31. | K-Kt2 | R-QR8 |
| 32. | R-B3 | B-Q5 |
| 33. | R-Kt3 | K-Kt2 |
| 34. | B-K3 | K-B3 |
| 35. | R-Q3 | BxB |
| 36. | RxB | P-KKt4 |



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|-----|--------|-------------|
| 37. | R-QB3 | K-B4 |
| 38. | R-B7 | RxP |
| 39. | RxPch | K-Kt3 |
| 40. | R-B7 | P-Kt5 |
| 41. | P-R4 | PxP e.p. ch |
| 42. | KxP | R-R7 |
| 43. | K-Kt2 | P-R3 |
| 44. | R-QR7 | R-R5 |
| 45. | R-QKt7 | K-B4 |

Drawn.

