

**The
NEW ZEALAND
CHESS
MAGAZINE**

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NEW ZEALAND CHESS CONGRESS 1964 -65, RAFFLE.

We have already notified our readers that this year's Congress
will be held in Wellington. The Wellington League will act as host
for this most important national event.

Needless to add that events of this nature require considerable
funds and yet the New Zealand Chess Association as well as the Well-
ington League are unfortunately running their affairs on shoe-string
budgets.

One of the most effective means of raising funds for chess
purposes is by raffle. In the words of Mr. O. Thomson, the League's
Secretary, "The Management Committee of the League therefore decided
to run a raffle with the prizes of £50, £25, and £10. The expenses
to be met by the raffle will be about £300 and the fullest cooperation
of all chess players is needed to make the raffle a success."

Mr. Thomson, in a circular sent to Clubs, tells us further that
the raffle is run under the auspices of the New Zealand Chess Assoc-
iation and that any surplus money from the Congress funds will be
handed over to the New Zealand Chess Association to foster schoolboy
chess.

It is perhaps worth mentioning that raffles run by other centres
have always been generously supported in Wellington. It is therefore
to be hoped that this city, as representing the New Zealand Chess

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Association, in this case, will be accorded reciprocal treatment. We are sure that Clubs and Players will respond well to the Wellington League's appeal and generously support the raffle.

The organiser of the raffle is a well known Wellington chess stalwart, Mr. R.J. Woodford, the League's Treasurer. His address is: 87 Tiber Street, Island Bay, Wellington, S.2.

DONATIONS. Judging by past experience profits from raffles are hardly sufficient to cover Congress expenses (hall rent, publicity, prizes, chess material, refreshments, entertainment, etc.)

We are therefore sure that donations from chess players and clubs will be very much appreciated. Please send them to Mr. Woodford, the League's Treasurer. The names of the donors will be published in this magazine if they will not object.

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Editor.

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VISITORS WELCOME

A HISTORY OF THE SWISS SYSTEM IN NEW ZEALAND

By A. L. FLETCHER

The Swiss System was first heard of in New Zealand when in the first issue of the "New Zealand Chessplayer," Spring, 1947, appeared a brief account of the system ("originating in Switzerland") by R.G. Wade. Almost exactly three years later the Swiss System was reported on by a sub-committee of the N.Z.C.A. It was officially adopted by the N.Z.C.A. in 1951 and ever since has been a prominent feature in New Zealand tourneys.

The driving force behind the official adoption was undoubtedly the late F.G. McSherry, founder and first editor of the "New Zealand Chessplayer," but the merits of the S.S. soon relieved him of more than a token shove. His advocacy of the S.S. - the typical case with a pioneer - was probably unnecessarily forceful. McSherry was a member of the Dominion Road C.C. (Auckland) and that club was the first in New Zealand to use the S.S., according to N.Z.C.P. No. 2, Summer 1948. In the same issue the editor pushed hard for the S.S. and D.M. McDain is quoted crediting G. Koltanowski with introducing

the S.S. to the U.S.A. with success.

In N.Z.C.P. No. 4, Winter 1948, McSherry blossomed out editorially with "Rules for the Swiss System." These included laying down the maximum number of rounds for various numbers of competitors: 8 players, four rounds; 9 to 16, five; 17 to 32 six; 33 to 64, seven rounds. This constitutes the Knockout Swiss. Recommended was seeding of the second round as the first had been if the entry was large. Here, also, McSherry claimed that his magazine was "first in the Southern Hemisphere to advocate the Swiss System." From an article by E.E. Severen in this issue discussing the tourney played not long before, it is clear that the Swiss will not place all players in strict order of merit. It can find a winner, a second, and perhaps a third; and after that bunching usually makes nonsense of grading attempts.

To this point there had been doubt whether two S.S. competitors should be matched a second time if they were level in the lead before the last round. In N.Z.C.P. No. 13, April 1950, McSherry defended the "Auckland" rule of rematching, but some fallacious argument was used.

In N.Z.C.P. No. 16, October 1950, came a page on the S.S. by the present writer, introducing the term "Anglo-Swiss" to differentiate from the S.S. The Swiss proper was envisaged as necessarily a knockout; the Anglo-Swiss as a tourney in which the number of rounds was decreed in advance whatever the size of the field. The rematching of players was still upheld.

In October 1950 (No. 16) appeared the favourable N.Z.C.A. sub-committee report, based on the use of the Swiss the previous Christmas for the Major Open at Auckland (that is, the tourney subsidiary to the New Zealand Championship of 12 selected players.)

This was more or less the end of serious public discussion of the S.S. in New Zealand. During these three years there had of course been letters in the N.Z.C.P. discussing and criticising the system. Some of the adverse comment came from those who understood neither how it worked nor that it was appropriate for use only in certain circumstances. There had been a decided expansion in chess popularity and activity after the war and the acceptance of the Swiss was one of the signs that pre-war programmes and procedures were out of date.

The use of the Swiss (strictly Anglo-Swiss if the term passes)

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Finally, a number of round players, the fr might confuse t the field, the

is now standard in New Zealand for the North Island Championship, South Island Championship, Waikato Open Championship, and various Easter, Queen's Birthday and Labour Day week-end tournaments, in all of which there are relatively large fields and limited time. It appears to be here to stay.

The promulgation of Swiss Rules by the N.Z.C.A. in 1951, based on the previous year's favourable report, consolidated the position of the Swiss, but not because anybody followed them. The fact is they were virtually unworkable! There was far too much reliance on chance drawing, including the first round pairings by lot, but the extraordinary feature was the procedure laid down where a bye was involved. The bye in the first round was by lot, and after the second fourth, sixth and eighth rounds the holder of the two accumulated byes were to meet in a "washing up" session. In the odd round at the end of the bye was awarded a half point willy-nilly. By tacit general consent Swissses were conducted as before, with variations by directors inexperienced or inclined to experiment. Some serious inaccuracies in directing occurred.

One advance in the 1951 rules did make was to ban rematching. The main reason for this was evidently that, whereas the rematch was supposed to give one of the parties a chance for a clear tourney win, either or both might be passed by others only half a point behind before the rematch if the latter was drawn.

In 1958 a new set of Swiss Rules was adopted by the N.Z.C.A. Headquarters were at that time in Auckland. These new rules incorporated practically everything learned in the preceding ten years. The first round is seeded: that is, the top half plays the bottom half. This is quite the best way of getting a Swiss going. In directing that the second round be seeded similarly between first round winners, drawers, and losers respectively - and even the third round if entries exceed 28 - the rules may go too far. After the first round, theoretically all the top half are winners, and at this stage one winner should be as good as another. It cannot be shown that further seeding serves any purpose, sporting or logical. By avoiding seeding after round one, no one dodges meeting somebody he should meet. This cavil aside, following the New Zealand S.S. rules as a director is an impersonal, semi-mathematical process, easily learned. The great essential is to match even scores, or as nearly as possible. Opinions on the relative merits of players which might induce a departure from this rule are irrelevant and dangerous. The tourney itself is held to decide this very matter.

That it is possible to balance colours without infringing other requirements was shown in the Reserve New Zealand Championship at Auckland 1960-61. There were 33 players. At the end of the 11 rounds the figures were:

Players without a bye: eleven had had 5 Whites, 6 Blacks; eleven had had 6 Whites, 5 Blacks.

Players with a bye: Ten had had 5 Whites, 5 Blacks. The eleventh actually played only 4 Whites and 6 Blacks, but the "lawyer's trick" of calling his bye a White gave a 5/6 balance!

With a smaller field it will be harder to balance colours over-all, but a director learns to see difficulties coming and he may be able to take evasive action within the rules. If the Swiss made colour mostly a matter of chance its merits would be all but gone.

Finally, when the number of players is little greater than the number of rounds decreed, it is better to play a knockout. For 9 players, the five rounds mostly find a winner and a further round might confuse the issue by producing a tie for first. The larger the field, the better the Swiss System works.

WILL WOMEN BEAT MEN AT CHESS?

This is the title of an article in the "Soviet Weekly" by one of the correspondents of the paper who interviewed Nona Geprindashvili, the Womens World Champion on this subject, and in order to ensure that the man's point of view was not ignored Tahl was also drawn into the discussion.

When the question was posed to Nona she could not give a definite answer. Her reply really amounted to "The future will show."

Tahl's reply was more precise although also somewhat evasive. He compared women chess players to computers (!) basing his assertion "on the conviction that women like computers are very well disciplined."

The coaches prepare the programmes for them and "they carry them out obediently and meticulously." The better the coach the better the programme and result.

This leads Tahl to the conviction that in this respect women are already better players than men. But the "crisis sets in" just as with the machine, when they have to programme for themselves. Women prepare programmes for themselves, but so far these are inferior to those prepared by men. This however is a matter of practice.

The discussion then branched off into standards of women masters in the U.S.S.R. as compared with those of men. According to Nona it is harder for the woman to obtain the master's title than for a man, mainly because of womens' competitions being less frequent than mens competitions, and because of more intermediate steps necessary to pass for a woman to reach the title.

Tahl stated that, in his opinion, a good woman "master" is about equal to a strong man "candidate for master."

Now the "Soviet Weekly" asked: "What about women taking part in mens' contests in the U.S.S.R.? Can they enter them if their play is up to the necessary level?"

Nona's and Tahl's replies conflicted. Nona:- "To tell the truth, it is sometimes difficult to get permission to play in mens' competitions. I think that the men often make it clear that they consider it infra-dig to play against women!"

Tahl (disagreeing), "No, we don't put any obstacles in the way of their participation. On the contrary, we are pleased in every case where they compete against men - it is to their advantage after all!"

Then Nona mentioned that women in the U.S.S.R. have achieved some success in recent years but admitted that they haven't got through to the U.S.S.R. semi-finals.

Tahl's summing up is most interesting and controversial, to say the least.

He said: "If you want to know what I think, the real problem is that the ladies don't like to lose. Here their psychological toughness makes itself felt. Am I ready to battle against men? That is why I think our women do not compete very often against men."

THE 1963-64 NEW ZEALAND CHAMPION WRITES (We are sure that our readers will enjoy as much as we did Roger Court's vividly written article and annotated games - Editor).

"Fenny's Fearsome Coronni" (Strictly speaking, this should be "Koronni" which in Feneridis's language is an abbreviation of "Moy Koronnyi Variant" and which in turn means in the Russian language "My Crown Variation." - Editor).

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Feneridis Black and had be ared at all and what to expect

This goes 4. QN2, O-O: 5. is of course Ale "My Coronni" is any black set-up

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"It looks all my psycho- creature.

Fenny surp happy and I did Fenny is afraid Coronni, because once actually minute games.) anti-Coronni consists of PQ 2. NKB3, PEN3: 7. PKR3, EN2: 8 (this is the be PB3: (this is in this system.

In the Wellington Club Championship this season Feneridis had scored four wins to date and I had won three and lost one (to O'Callahan, who is a very good endgame player, if he gets that far). So we both sat down to the board thinking this would be an important game. Feneridis is the toughest opposition in this part of the country and he has beaten me often, while I have won a few games against him too. I always judged him to be slightly better than me over the board, though this may have been due to his determination to win rather than to the positional aspect of chess. Fenny insists that Alekhine was the world's best player, while I am in favour of Capablanca.

Feneridis played 1. P_{Q4} remarking that he had thought he was Black and had been preparing only for the defence. I had not prepared at all and seldom do, so I had to decide how to reply. I know what to expect from White, a certain set-up he calls "my Coronni."

This goes as follows: 1. P_{Q4}, N_{KB3}: 2. N_{KB3}, P_{KN3}: 3. B_{B4}, B_{N2}: 4. Q_{NQ2}, O-O: 5. P_{K3}, P_{Q3}: 6. P_{KR3}, P_{B4}: 7. P_{B3}, N_{B3}: 8. B_{B4}, This is of course Alekhine's weapon against the King's Indian. However, "My Coronni" is more extensive, being applied against practically any black set-up.

For example, 1. P_{Q4}, N_{KB3}: 2. N_{KB3}, P_{Q_N3}: 3. B_{B4}, P_{K3}: 4. P_{K3}, B_{N2}: 5. Q_{NQ2}, B_{Q3} (I tried this against Frankel once but the opening was scarcely affected) 6. B_{N5}, P_{KR3}: 7. B_{R4}, B_{K2}: 8. B_{Q3}, P_{B4}: 9. B_{N3}, N_{B3}: 10. P_{B3}. Another variation is played against Poole in the game below. This "Coronni" is Fenny's major weapon. He makes a habit of quietly and slowly building up a solid position until Black makes a weak move. Then he gets down to business. For Black the problem is how to face up to this impregnable Russian policy.

This was my thought when Fenny played 1. P_{Q4}. I couldn't palate the French Defence with P_{K3} and I felt like using Capablanca strategy.

The Dutch with P_{KB4} was unsuitable, also the Benoni P_{QB4}. The Pirc P_{Q3}, or Robatch P_{KN3} would merely play into "my Coronni." I considered the gambit P_{K4} but discarded it, Fenny is too good at defence to joke with.

All these thoughts followed my natural impulse to play N_{KB3} after which the Coronni would almost certainly ensue. So I decided on P_{Q4} since after 2. N_{KB3} I could always play a reverse Queen's Gambit with P_{QB4}. However, next move I changed my mind, not relishing the prospect of Fenny replying 3. P_{B4}, later isolating my QP and blockading it with a Knight and getting a superior endgame. Both P_{K3} and P_{QB3} seemed too passive so I played N_{KB3}.

"It looks like the Coronni," I said to myself, realising that all my psycho-analysis had not succeeded in avoiding that dreaded creature.

Fenny surprised me; he played the Queen's Gambit. So I was happy and I did start off a bit like Capablanca. I have an idea that Fenny is afraid I may have something specially prepared against his Coronni, because looking back through my games I see that he has never once actually used it on me in match play. (Though often in five minute games.) Incidentally I did some time ago look into a special anti-Coronni system but have not yet tried it out seriously. It consists of P_{Q4} and a double fianchetto. For instance: 1. P_{Q4}, N_{KB3}: 2. N_{KB3}, P_{KN3}: 3. B_{B4}, B_{N2}: 4. Q_{NQ2}, P_{Q4}: 5. P_{K3}, O-O: 6. B_{Q3}, P_{Q_N3}: 7. P_{KR3}, B_{N2}: 8. O-O, Q_{NQ2}: 9. P_{B3}, (P_{B4} may be better) P_{B4}: (?) 10. N_{K5}, (this is the basic idea in the Coronni) N_{K1}: 11. Q_{K2}, N_{xN}: 12. B_{xN}, P_{B3}: (this is the special counter idea Black is hoping to make good in this system. Instead B_{xB} weakens the King and gives White an extra

Pawn for attack on the King-side.) 13. BR2, PK4. Thus Black has made his counter. However it is not sufficient in this case and White will have the best of it (better development and less weakening Pawn moves). This system may be improved. For instance in this position if Black had not made the move PQB4 and played KR1 instead he would be in better shape.

Considering this, it is quite impossible to say how I would have countered the Coronni had Fenny played it in the game, nor what the result would have been, yet I will say this, I have seen this opening juggernaut used again and again with awe inspiring results. As an example here is what happened to Poole and it seems to embody the spirit of the Coronni (control of K5 and the extra Pawn on the K-side).

The notes should not be read as absolute chess truths but mainly as an illustration of Coronni philosophy and strategy.

Wellington League Team Match 1962.
White: R.A.Court. Black: W.A.Poole.

- | | |
|---------|------|
| 1. NKB3 | PQ4 |
| 2. PQ4 | NKB3 |
| 3. BB4 | .... |

The Bishop here is in some ways comparable to the KBP in the stonewall attack. The centre is strongly held and the Knight can plant himself on K5. Of course the familiar manoeuvre RKB3, KR3 is not available, yet this is usually dubious anyway. In addition the Queen side is already quite free.

- | | |
|---------|------|
| 3. | PK3 |
| 4. PK3 | BK2 |
| 5. BQ3 | O-O |
| 6. QNQ2 | PB4 |
| 7. PB3 | .... |

Solidity is an essential part of the Coronni.

- | | |
|---------|------|
| 7. | QNQ2 |
| 8. QN1 | PQN3 |
- White covered his own K4 in advance.

- | | |
|----------|------|
| 9. NK5 | BN2 |
| 10. O-O | PKR3 |
| 11. PKR3 | RB1 |
| 12. BR2 | .... |

Now a true stonewall can be built with PKB4.

- | | |
|----------|-----|
| 12. | NxN |
| 13. PxN | NQ2 |

White has an extra Pawn on the King side but it is doubled and only a latent advantage. This flowers into reality on move 32.

- | | |
|---------|-----|
| 14. QQ1 | PB3 |
| 15. QN4 | PB4 |

Black tried to undermine the centre but by a tactic White

stabilised his special Coronni advantage.

- | | |
|----------|------|
| 16. QN6 | RB2 |
| 17. QRQ1 | .... |
- Would you have taken the KP? (NB1!)

- | | |
|----------|------|
| 17. | NB1 |
| 18. QR5 | QK1 |
| 19. QE2 | PKN4 |

Trying some aggression. White now puts pressure on the centre and restrains Black on the Queen side.

- | | |
|----------|-----|
| 20. PQB4 | BQ1 |
| 21. QR5 | KN2 |
| 22. BB2 | QK2 |
| 23. KR1 | BB2 |
| 24. PQN3 | RQ1 |

Black intends to threaten the Coronni Pawn by NN3.

- | | |
|----------|--------|
| 25. PKB4 | PxQBP? |
|----------|--------|

This was bad. The valuable QP with its hold on K5 and its potential advance to Q5 is thrown away for practically nothing. After this Black's corresponding Q-side Pawn majority is fixed and useless. One should reserve one's strength until the vital moment.

- | | |
|----------|------|
| 26. PxBP | NN3 |
| 27. NB3 | .... |

White has more influence on the King side.

- | | |
|----------|-------|
| 27. | BxN |
| 28. QxB | R/2B1 |
| 29. QN7 | BN1 |
| 30. QB6 | KRK1 |
| 31. BR4 | NB1 |

How come Black is all cramped up? The all-powerful Coronni Pawn is responsible.

32. P14
Even Tal agree strong move! Se

- 33. EPxP?
- 34. QB3
- 35. PxB
- 36. QxB
- 37. BB2

At first double isolated and block witchian fashion, Pawn stands supra

Now that the logy was disposed apply Lasker's de to a type of game less in Fenny's a in Capablanca's.

White: Penderis.

- 1. PQ4
- 2. NKB3
- 3. PB4
- 4. NB3
- 5. BN5

Often played i tends to weaken a onal against the

- 6. PK3
- 7. BxB
- 8. BQ3

Better for Whi Black now gets a

- 9. PxN
- 10. BxP
- 11. O-O
- 12. BQ3
- 13. RQN1
- 14. BK4

A cunning move subtle. Black no Queen side Pawn control of the Q

- 14.
- 15. EPxP

Here is where style finishes. master would doubt NR4 with a very Possible was QR6, have to work out of 16. NK5. The mechanical develo White's 14. BK4 16. QR4

32. PK4 QRB1
Even Tal agrees that PK4 is a strong move! See note to move 13...

33. KPXP! KPXP
34. QB3 KRQ1
35. PXP PXP
36. QXP NK3
37. BB2 Resigns.

At first doubled, finally isolated and blockaded in Nimzo-vitchian fashion, yet the Coronni Pawn stands supreme

Now that the Coronni psychology was disposed of, I decided to apply Lasker's defence, which leads to a type of game I believe is less in Fenny's style, and more in Capablanca's.

White: Feneridis. Black: Court.

1. PQ4 PQ4
2. NKB3 NKB3
3. PE4 PK3
4. NB3 BK2
5. BN5 O-O

Often played is PKR3, which tends to weaken an important diagonal against the King (QR2, KN7).

6. PK3 NK5
7. BxB QxB
8. BQ3 NxB

Better for White was 8. PXP, Black now gets a good free game.

9. PXP PXP
10. BXP PQN3
11. O-O BN2
12. BQ3 PQB4
13. RQN1 NB3
14. BK4

A cunning move but a bit over-subtle. Black now plays for a Queen side Pawn majority and control of the QB file.

14. PXP
15. EPXP QRB1

Here is where the Capablanca style finishes. That positional master would doubtless have chosen NR4 with a very simple sort of game. Possible was QR6, but one would have to work out the consequences of 16. NK5. The text move is too mechanical development and allows White's 14. BK4 to prove its point.
16. QR4

Seemingly tying Black right up as he can't play the planned NR4 because two Pawns go west. Black chooses a radical solution that on the face of it is badly weakening, but it works very well.

16. PB4 23. PN4 PN3
17. BQ3 NR4 24. KR2 BQ4
18. QN4 QxQ 25. PXP NPXP
19. RxQ RB6 26. RN2 RB7
20. NK5 KRQB1 27. RxB RxB
21. BN5 R/1B2 28. PQR4 NN6
22. PKR3 KB1

The threat of NQ7, K5 gains a Pawn.

29. BQ3 RR7
30. KN3 RxBP
31. KB4 RR8?

As compensation White has gained influence in the centre. This Rook exchange, all too convenient in the heat of time pressure, leaves the Knight out in the sticks, and White seizes the initiative. Best was RN5 followed by promoting the QR when White's PE3 and EK4 won't work.

32. RxB NxB 38. PB4 NR4
33. PB3 NN6 39. PQ5 NN2
34. PK4 PXP 40. NQ4 NQ1
35. PXP BN2 41. PQ6ch KB2
36. NB3 BB1 42. BK2 BQ2
37. KK5 KK2 43. KB4 NB3?

Black's defence has gone well, and here is the time to play PQR4. The text allows White to draw by 44. NxB, BxB: 45. KK5, BQ2: 46. BR5ch, KB1: 47. BN4 etc. Feneridis saw this but was even hoping to win. Very faulty judgment.

44. NB3? KB3
45. PK5ch KN2
46. NN5 PQR4

It becomes a runaway romance - two pawns elope with two pieces.

47. BB4 NQ1
48. NQ4 PR5
49. NB6 PN4

If 50. NxB, PxB, and the RP Queens.

50. BR2 BB3 55. NB3 KN2
51. NR5ch KB2 56. KK3 BQ4
52. NN3 PN5 57. KQ4 PR7
53. NK2 PN6 58. BXP PxB
54. BN1 PR6 59. NXP BxB

White resigned five moves later.

NEW ZEALAND CHESS ASSOCIATION

Bulletin Number 92.

June 1964.

AUCKLAND

N.I. Championship 1964. R.S. Wilkin (Dominion Road) 6½ points 1st, D.I. Lynch (Hastings) 6 points 2nd, P.B. Goffin (Palmerston North) 6 points 3rd.

S.I. Championship 1964. B.R. Anderson (Canterbury) and I.D. Hayes (Otago) 4 points, 1st equal, A.J. Nyman (Canterbury) 3½ points 3rd.

N.Z. Championships 1964-65. The Secretary of the Wellington League, which is conducting the Tournament, is Mr. O.N. Thomson, 53 Colway Street, Ngaio, Wellington.

N.Z. Championships 1965-66. The Waikato League confirmed that it would hold this Tournament as requested at the Annual Meeting. The Otago Club also applied for it in accordance with the Congress Rules which state that the Tournament shall be held in the ratio of four times in the North Island to three times in the South Island except in special circumstances. Council ruled that it had no power to alter the decision of the Annual Meeting which decided the venue for the next two years in accordance with the new Constitution and the published agenda. It is recommended that Otago should be granted the 1967-68 Congress as Canterbury wished to hold a special tournament as part of their centennial in 1966-67.

N.Z. Schoolboys' Championship 1964. Masterton were granted the right to hold this tournament during the August School holidays.

Association Membership. The Masterton Chess Club (Secretary, Mr. D.W. Ball, 5 Johnston Street, Masterton) and the Balclutha Chess Club (Secretary, Mr. C. Gill, 10 Gounach Street, Balclutha) have joined. Also the Matamata Club has affiliated through the Waikato League. The Auckland Chess League has gone into recess and its eight clubs are now direct members.

Bledisloe and Blackburn Cups 1964. Council ruled that in accordance with the Bledisloe Cup Rules (1.6.63) a combined entry from Auckland Clubs could not be accepted for the Bledisloe Cup. Owing to only a few entries being received, the closing date for entries to be received was extended to 20th June 1964 and possible entrants notified by air-mail.

Letterheads. A design was presented to Council by Mr. Rasa and accepted.

New Zealand Chess Magazine. Affiliates are once again requested to bring to the notice of their members the importance of a New Zealand Chess Magazine and their subscribing to it in order to make it financially possible. Clubs are urged to solicit for subscribers, advertise, or pay for subscriptions as prizes. The Editor is Mr. Z. Frankel, Flat 2, 123 Brougham Street, Wellington.

Grading Committee: Mr. F. Foulds has resigned from the Grading Committee and is to be thanked for his past work.

Visit by Overseas Player. The Australian Chess Federation have advised Council, in reply to our enquiries of a joint visit, that they are investigating the chances of a tour by a United States Master in 1965.

Chess Olympiad 1964. No players have indicated that they were available to play in Israel on an own-expense basis.

R.J. Glass,
Secretary. c/o Radiation N.Z. Limited,
P.O. Box 144, DUNEDIN.

1. R. Wilkin (A)
2. B. Goffin (H)
3. D. Lynch (H)
4. R. Metge (A)
5. M. Pommond
6. L. Whitehouse
7. S. van Dam
8. G. Sale (A)
9. W. Lee (A)
10. D. Burdett
11. R. Gordon (H)
12. M. Kopytko

Tied players
no individual re

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Lynch.

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The Auckland
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1. G. Turner
5½: 5-8 B. Rams
D. Thorpe 4½, a
string of wins,
lost to Taylor.
and Metge, in wh
position, manage
6½ and Taylor o
last round, Gree
enabling Metge t
will have a play
accompany Turner
standard of play

LOCAL NEWS

AUCKLAND

NORTH ISLAND CHAMPIONSHIP 1964

(Reported by Rodney Phillips)

| | Progress Scores | | | | | | | | Total | Place |
|--------------------------|-----------------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|-------|-------|
| 1. R. Wilkin (Akld) | 1 | 2 | 2½ | 3½ | 4½ | 5 | 5½ | 6½ | 6½ | 1 |
| 2. B. Goffin (Palm. N) | 1 | 2 | 2½ | 3 | 3½ | 4½ | 5 | 6 | 6 | 2 = |
| 3. D. Lynch (Hast) | 1 | 2 | 3 | 3½ | 3½ | 4½ | 5½ | 6 | 6 | 2 = |
| 4. R. Metge (Akld) | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 3½ | 4 | 5 | 5 | 4 = |
| 5. M. Ponimoni (Well) | 0 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 4 = |
| 6. L. Whitehouse (Ham) | ½ | 1½ | 1½ | 2½ | 2½ | 3½ | 4 | 4½ | 4½ | 6 = |
| 7. S. van Dam (Akld) | ½ | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2½ | 2½ | 3½ | 4½ | 4½ | 6 = |
| 8. G. Sale (Akld) | ½ | ½ | 1½ | 2 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 8 |
| 9. W. Lee (Akld) | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1½ | 2½ | 2½ | 2½ | 2½ | 2½ | 9 |
| 10. D. Burdett (Akld) | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 10 |
| 11. R. Gordon (Hast) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 11 |
| 12. M. Kopytko (Palm N.) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 12 |

Tied players in alphabetical order. (We regret that we have no individual results between the respective players - Editor).

The North Island Championship, run by the Dominion Road Club during the first week of the May holidays, resulted in something of a surprise when Roy Wilkin earned a well merited first place ahead of Lynch and Whitehouse, the two favourites. Wilkin has improved a great deal in the past year, due largely to a concentration on correspondence chess which has deepened his play; and he produced probably the best chess of the tournament in his crucial game with Lynch.

It is not to detract from Wilkin's performance to note that both Lynch and Whitehouse appeared to be out of touch during this tournament, although Lynch did secure one extremely pretty win against Metge. The tourney also saw some good games from Goffin; but, although undefeated, he had too many draws to be able to capture first place.

AUCKLAND SCHOOLBOYS' CHAMPIONSHIP 1964.

(Reported by Rodney Phillips)

The Auckland Schoolboys' Championship was held in the second week of the May holidays. There were 23 players and the tournament resulted as follows.

1. G. Turner, 7½-½: 2-3 R. Metge, R. Taylor 6; 4. E. Green 5½: 5-8 R. Ramsey, P. Stuart, G. Hayward, N. Eyre 5: 9-10 J. Francis, D. Thorpe 4½, and 13 others. Both Turner and Metge began with a string of wins, but Turner took the sole lead in Round 5 when Metge lost to Taylor. The 6th Round saw a very good clash between Turner and Metge, in which the latter, by defending well in a difficult position, managed to hold a draw. With one round to go, Turner 6½ and Taylor 6 led Metge, Stuart and Hayward by a point. In the last round, Green, playing very nicely, defeated Taylor, thus enabling Metge to catch Taylor by defeating Stuart. Metge and Taylor will have a play-off match of four games to decide which of them will accompany Turner to the N.Z. Schoolboys in August. At the top, the standard of play was quite high, and there were some very good games.

The under 16 prize went to J. Francis, with the under 14 prize won by Ewen Green.

Dominion Road Chess Club. At the Annual General Meeting of the Dominion Road Club, held on 24 March, the following officers were elected: President, R.S. Wilkin; Vice-President, J.E. Phillips; Treasurer, R. Cole-Baler; Club Captain, O. Sarapu; Committee: B.E. Howard, H. Douglas, J. Alper.

The Club has purchased a house at 17 Cromwell Street, Mount Albert, intending eventually to turn it into an Auckland Chess Centre; the Auckland Club has an option to buy a half share.

ASHBURTON.

SOUTH ISLAND CHAMPIONSHIPS

A. Grade

| | An | Ha | Ny | Am | Fu | Ra | Ro | Sk | Ba | Ho | Bo | Mc | |
|---------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|----|----|---------------|---------------|----|---------------|---------------|----|----|-----------------|
| 1-2 B.R. Anderson | x | $\frac{1}{2}$ | | 1 | | $\frac{1}{2}$ | | 1 | | | 1 | | 4 |
| 1-2 I.D. Hayes | $\frac{1}{2}$ | x | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 | 1 | | | | | 1 | | | 4 |
| 3 A.J. Nyman | | $\frac{1}{2}$ | x | | 1 | 0 | | | | 1 | 1 | | 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| 4-6 L. Amies | 0 | 0 | | x | | | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 3 |
| 4-6 N.E.H. Fulton | | 0 | 0 | | x | 1 | | 1 | | | | 1 | 3 |
| 4-6 R.A. Rasa | $\frac{1}{2}$ | | 1 | | 0 | x | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 | | | | | 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| 7 M. Robb | | | | | | $\frac{1}{2}$ | x | 0 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 | | 2 |
| 8 M.J. Skerrett | 0 | | | | 0 | 0 | 1 | x | 1 | | | | 2 |
| 9-10 R.T. Baker | | | | 0 | | | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 | x | | 0 | 1 | 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| 9-10 A.S. Hollander | | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 | x | | x | 1 | 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| 11-12 P.W. Boag | 0 | | | 0 | | | | 0 | 1 | | x | 0 | 1 |
| 11-12 A.G. McCall | | | 0 | | 0 | | | | 0 | 0 | 1 | x | 1 |

Tied players in alphabetical order.

B. Grade. 1-3 G. Kerr, B. Knuckley, and T.V. Wilkinson; 4-5 A.J. Hughes and D. Stewart 3 $\frac{1}{2}$; 5-6 J. Garrett and D. Smyth 3-7. B. Patterson 2 $\frac{1}{2}$; 8. J. Verkade 2; 9. W. Fransen 1; 10-11 R. Wood and I. McCutcheon $\frac{1}{2}$.

C. Grade. 1. B. Collins 4; 2. F. Mulligan 3 $\frac{1}{2}$; 3-4 T. Hughes and G. Kwok 3.

Following are extracts from a report by Mr. P. Boag:-

The Tournament was held in the most ideal premises for a chess tournament imaginable - viz. the Ashburton Bridge Club's new rooms. It was opened by the Mayor of Ashburton who expressed pleasure at the number of schoolboys taking part. Morning and afternoon sessions were held with adjourned games played in the evenings. The surprise of the tournament was the defeat of R.A. Rasa by Dr. N.E.H. Fulton of Ashburton. B.R. Anderson, who shared first place is a fifteen year old schoolboy from Christchurch. The D.O.P's were the Reverend C. Ward and E. Delahunty, both of Ashburton, and considering that the post was a new experience for them both acquitted themselves very well.

CHRISTCHURCH

Canterbury Schoolboys' Championship

(Edited from a Report by A. Wilkinson)

The 1964 Canterbury Schoolboys' Championship was held during the May holidays, instead of during August as formerly, thus allowing

more time for p
This year
Wilkinson as Di
the D.O.P. job
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B. Anderson
ship at Auckland
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1. B. Andie
B. Carpenter 4 $\frac{1}{2}$
10. B. Wilkinson

Scores in p
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to be played).

Late News: In
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off by half a po

WAIKATO.

Waikato C

1. J.R. Philli
2. R.J. Sutton
3. D.J. Cooper
4. L.E. Whiteb
5. E. Green
6. B.E. Howard
7. G.E. Trundl
8. R. Kyle
9. K. O'Hallor
10. G. Turner
11. K.M. Okey
12. W. Reindler
13. R. Taylor
14. D.A. Burdet
15. J. Kyle
16. G. Lamb
17. C. Western
18. L.S. Taylor

Tied player

Following a
Tournament. "A
of Len Whitehou
their capabiliti
did not do them

more time for preparation for the National Schoolboys' in September. This year a field of 30 played a six round Swiss, with Alan Wilkinson as Director of Play. As often occurs in these tournaments, the D.O.P. job was made no easier by the great disparity in strength between the top and bottom of the field; games ranged in length from 4 moves to 80 (Hughes-Loughton).

B. Anderson, encouraged by his success in the Reserve Championship at Auckland, demolished all his opponents except A. Hughes, joint winner of the 1963 South Island B Grade, against whom he only drew a won ending. A strong group consisting of P. Loughton (joint winner in 1962), M. Dickey, A. Hughes and B. Carpinter finished in a quadruple tie for second, thus necessitating a play-off for the remaining place in the National Tournament.

The strength of the top group may be gauged from the low placings of B. Wilkinson, joint winner in 1962, who suffered from a rash of blunders, and P. Fraemohs, runner-up last year, who never recovered from two early losses and scored only three points.

Leading scores (tied players in Gelbfuhs order):-

1. B. Anderson 5½: 2-5. P. Loughton, M. Dickey, A. Hughes, B. Carpinter 4½: 6-9. E. Lust, B. Chubbin, G. Hall, W. Allan 4: 10. B. Wilkinson 3½.

Scores in play-off for second:- Hughes 2, Loughton 1½, Carpinter 1, Dickey ½ (final game between Hughes and Loughton still to be played).

Late News: In the play-off for runner up for the above, A.J. Hughes and P. Loughton drew the deciding game and so Hughes wins the play-off by half a point.

WAIKATO.

Waikato Chess League - Queen's Birthday Tournament

| | | | | | | | | |
|-----|-----------------|----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|----|
| 1. | J.R. Phillips | W2 | W4 | W9 | W10 | W11 | W15 | 6 |
| 2. | R.J. Sutton | L1 | D7 | W6 | W9 | W10 | W11 | 4½ |
| 3. | D.J. Cooper | L4 | W5 | D6 | D10 | W12 | W16 | 4 |
| 4. | L.E. Whitehouse | L1 | D2 | W1 | W7 | D13 | W14 | 4 |
| 5. | E. Green | L3 | L6 | D7 | W14 | W15 | W16 | 3½ |
| 6. | B.E. Howard | L2 | D3 | D7 | W8 | D9 | W12 | 3½ |
| 7. | G.E. Trundle | L4 | D5 | D6 | D10 | W11 | W13 | 3½ |
| 8. | R. Kyle | L6 | L11 | L12 | W14 | W17 | W18 | 3 |
| 9. | K. O'Halloran | L1 | L2 | D6 | D1 | W15 | W17 | 3 |
| 10. | G. Turner | L1 | L2 | D3 | D7 | W12 | W17 | 3 |
| 11. | K.M. Okey | L1 | L2 | L7 | W8 | D9 | W18 | 2½ |
| 12. | W. Reindler | L3 | W5 | L6 | W8 | L10 | D16 | 2½ |
| 13. | R. Taylor | D4 | L7 | W14 | L15 | D16 | D18 | 2½ |
| 14. | D.A. Burdett | L4 | L5 | L8 | L13 | W17 | W18 | 2 |
| 15. | J. Kyle | L1 | L5 | L9 | W13 | L17 | W18 | 2 |
| 16. | G. Lumb | L3 | L5 | D12 | D13 | L17 | W18 | 2 |
| 17. | C. Western | L8 | L9 | L10 | L14 | W15 | W16 | 2 |
| 18. | L.S. Taylor | L8 | L11 | D13 | L14 | L15 | L16 | 1½ |

Tied players in alphabetical order.

Following are comments by Mr. N.A. Palmer, the D.O.P. of the Tournament. "A fine lot of players to direct. With the exception of Len Whitehouse and Ewen Green, Waikato players performed below their capabilities, particularly Doc. Reindler. Aucklanders who did not do themselves justice were L.S. and R. Taylor, the last

mentioned, playing too quickly, threw away a sure win against J. Kyle. Glenn Turner obviously has a future, but he was distinctly unlucky with the draw. Ewen Green is the most promising Waikato junior."

Richard Sutton writes: "The results speak for themselves. I would only add to this that I found Cambridge an extremely attractive setting for a tournament of this kind, and the tournament itself well run and a pleasure to play in. 40 moves in 1½ hours was a little quick but I don't think this really affected my results. The crucial game was mine with Rodney, I having Black and trying a modern line (The Talmanov) of the Sicilian. He compared our previous play in one line, and I did not find the best answer, getting a slightly inferior position. In trying to break out I castled Q-side and sacrificed Queen in furious bid against his King. He gave the Queen back, however, with advantage and won, more quickly, perhaps, than he should have. All this in a furious time scramble. Another crucial game was Rodney's and Whitehouse. Whitehouse was white, and conceded Rodney a strong centre, but Rodney went wrong, losing a Pawn, and later, with Queens and Rooks still on, was forced to sacrifice the exchange to keep counter-attacking chances. Whitehouse, having played very sensibly to this stage, gave back the exchange for no good reason, and allowed his King to be driven out into the open, eventually losing his Queen. But the ending (Q and 2 pawns versus R and 3 pawns, one of them passed and supported by the King) was still drawn, but eventually simplified down to Q+P (Rodney) v Queen. This was regarded by the pundits analysing the game in another room as a clear draw, but Whitehouse blundered and lost." (see page 127)

WELLINGTON.

Wellington Chess League Annual Meeting

At the Annual General Meeting on Wednesday 29 April 1964 of the Wellington Chess League, the following officers were elected:- Patron: A.W. Gyles; Vice Patron, J.L. Hardy; President, R.J. Cockcroft; Secretary, O.N. Thomson; Treasurer, R.J. Woodford; Auditor, J.D. Steele; Director of Play, R. Godtschalk; Records Officer, E.G.A. Frost. Permit Committee: Messrs. Godtschalk, Steele, Ramsay. Management Committee, Messrs. Bondi, Elmer, Locke, Oldridge, Somogyvary and Stracy. Trustees: Messrs. Woodford, Hardy, and Thomson. Hon. Reporter, W. Ramsay.

In his presidential report, Mr. R.J. Cockcroft thanked, among others, Mr. W.A. Poole the retiring Director of Play for his outstanding services, and the Hungaria Club for providing the facilities for last year's very successful All-Wellington Championships.

A motion of sincere thanks to Mr. K. Steele for his services over the past four years as Treasurer, was passed with acclamation. (Reported by W. Ramsay).

Hutt Valley Chess Club.

At the Annual General Meeting held on 7th April 1964 the following officers were elected:- President, A.J. Kelly; Vice-President, R.J. Cockcroft; Secretary, W. Ramsay; Treasurer, R.S. Kent; Management Committee, E. Freyberg, G. Megaffin, G.W. Brown, R.M. O'Callahan, R.S. Teece; Match Committee, R.M. O'Callahan, G.W. Brown, A. Borrens, R.S. Teece. Auditor, R.M. O'Callahan. League

Delegates, R.J. C
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won by Mrs. S. Wa
HAWKE'S BAY.

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The Annual G
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ittee, Messrs. G.

Delegates, R.J. Cockerroft, W. Ramsay.

The Hutt Club has taken a novel step by publishing a small booklet containing the scores of the games played in the Club Championship. As a publicity measure, this idea could prove quite successful. The compiler of the booklet is Bill Ramsay the Club Secretary.

DUNEDIN. In Dunedin Bob Rasa has packed up a second teams tournament which started on Saturday May 2nd. A. Grade: Varsity A (The "Star" Shield holders), K.H.S. (The Sir John Walsh Cup holders), O.B.H.S., Chemists, Accountants, and Shipping Industries team. B. Grade: Dental School 1, Dental School 2, Waterfront (possibly two teams), Invicta (Printing trade), K.V.H.S., and K.H.S. staff. It is possible that Teachers' College will make up a team later. The notable absentees are three (?) student teams - Varsity B, Medical Students and Dental. As Bob Rasa remarks: "Apparently our intellectual young people are more taken in by antics of Beatles than by mental exercise such as chess. O tempora, o mores!"

PORIRUA.

Porirua Chess Club

A most successful and interesting evening was held recently by this young club. The Mayor of Porirua and Councillor D.S. Collins attended, it being the occasion of the opening of the Club's 1964 Chess Season. The Mayor, in his opening speech, offered a trophy to be played for annually. The club was very honoured to have Mr. J. Eriksen, past champion of South Africa, and present N.Z. Correspondence Chess Champion, to play simultaneous games at eleven boards. Some exciting play was seen before, one by one, Mr. Eriksen's opponents "bit the dust." The ensuing discussion of the games was most instructive, and members and visitors alike thoroughly enjoyed the evening. (Reported by Mrs. Edna Trendle.)

ROTORUA At the Rotorua Chess Club's A.G.M. held on February 25, the officers elected were:- President, J.H. Tyson: Vice-President, J. Ormsby: Secretary, W.E. Woods: Treasurer, Mrs. M. Spens-Black: Club Captain, J. Newcombe: Committee, L. Clark, B. van Melle.

During 1963 the Club successfully ran the North Island Championship. Inter-club matches were played against Kawerau (won); Tauranga (lost), and Opotiki (lost), while two members of the Club played in the Bay of Plenty Championship. The Club Championship was won by Mrs. S. Watson. (MORE ROTORUA news on page 135)

HAWKE'S BAY.

Hawke's Bay and East Coast Chess League

(Extracted from a Report by Mr. El. Meredith.)

The Annual General meeting of the League was held at Gisborne on 7 June. Before commencement of business members paid tribute to the memory of Mr. W.M. Scott, a vice president of the League, and Secretary of the Takapau Club for 19 years.

Officers elected were: Patron, Mr. Pease (Takapau): President, Mr. G. Severinsen, (Takapau): Vice-Presidents, Dr. Menzies, (Dannevirke), the President of the Gisborne Club, Mr. T. Gordon (Hastings), Mr. T. Gurney (Napier), Mr. W. Dick (Opotiki), Mr. P.J. Lawton, (Takapau). Secretary-Treasurer, Mr. El. Meredith: Selection Committee, Messrs. G. Severinsen and D.I. Lynch.

Championship Tournament - Queen's Birthday weekend

Championship Section:

| | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| 1. D.I. Lynch (Hastings) | W4 | W6 | W2 | W3 | W5 | W7 | W8 | 7 |
| 2. R. Perrott (Hastings) | D4 | W6 | W3 | W5 | L1 | D7 | W8 | 5 |
| 3. P. Blandford (Napier) | W4 | L6 | L2 | W5 | L1 | W7 | W8 | 4 |
| 4. H.J. Toye (Gisborne) | L6 | D2 | L3 | W5 | L1 | W7 | W8 | 4½ |
| 5. J. Holdsworth (Gisborne) | L4 | L2 | L3 | L1 | W6 | W7 | D8 | 2½ |
| 6. K. Lynn (Hastings) | W4 | L2 | W3 | L1 | L7 | L8 | L5 | 2 |
| 7. K.G. Reeve (Gisborne) | L4 | W6 | D2 | L3 | L5 | L1 | D8 | 2 |
| 8. S. Severinsen (D'virke) | L4 | W6 | L2 | L3 | D5 | L1 | D7 | 2 |

Reserve Section: H.S. Littlewood (Hastings) 1st, 6 points: C.S. Harvey (Opotiki) 2, 6 points: 3. H.P. Grieve (Gisborne) 5 points: 4. P. Ellis (Gisborne) 4½: 5. W. Thornburrow (Hastings) 3½: 6. Ll. Meredith (Gisborne) 3½: 7. R. Gordon (Hastings) 3½: 8. A.C. Loudon (Hastings) 3: 9. G. Thompson (Dannevirke) 3: 10. F. Edwards (Dannevirke) 3: 11. B. Severinsen (Takapau) 3: 12. P. Anderson (Dannevirke) 2½: 13. M. Livingston (Dannevirke) 2½.

Tied players in Sonneborn order. H. Toye won the best game prize in the Championship Section (against S. Severinsen), and C. Harvey won the best game prize in the Reserve (against P. Anderson).

"HOW TO IMPROVE" By Ortvin Sarapu

We all have heard the question "Is chess an art, a science, or a sport?" We have also heard that there is no luck in chess but it is just style, psychology, intelligence, mathematical aptitude, etc. etc.

I am not attempting a definition as I have not found anything written which would be conclusive. I therefore do not try to draw my own conclusions either.

My experience and my successes, as well as misfortunes, at chess have given me a slightly clearer picture than I had a few years back.

I find more and more evidence that success and better chess comes mainly from skill, which can be developed by proper practice.

There are many ways to become a good player. For instance, Keres developed his chess when young by playing 180 games at the same time by correspondence. Others like Tahl by playing over 100 games per week. Kotov by covering scores of games with a piece of paper and guessing Masters' moves.

But all have studied chess books by great masters, to learn from what took masters a lifetime to discover. I have studied myself very carefully Nimzovitch's "My System" and "The Praxis of My System". Alekhine's "Best Games". "Capablanca's 100 selected games" by Colombek and many other books. When I achieved a higher standard of play I concentrated mainly on Candidate Tournament Games and best annotated games by Botvinnik, Fischer, Keres, Reshevsky, Bronstein, Smyslov, Tahl, Euwe, Rubinstein, Tarrasch, Lasker, Capablanca, etc. In all, players who are successful in practical play. Being short of time I disregarded reading easily written books or books by less known masters.

For young players eager to improve quickly, I would recommend first, to learn the basic elements of chess from books like Cecil Purdy's "Guide to Good Chess."

The first steps should be learned very carefully, as this is

very vital for already mentioned

After the the young player Behind the Chess very thorough

Next stage ible from books games or brilliant

After that together with as many games gets really deep game. The next player has achieved develop skill in world. He should analyse tice is to analyze later.

Any young system, I am sure

For player factor, age, etc selected games the long run.

Local paper case arising out slavia and Hungarian proper

The reason argument over about six weeks

This brings The popular ruary, 1964, Indoor Games" by

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"Chess, a g although modern stained history.

Only two ye players being tr was between Alex

of a house in Su It was alle took Pietrowaki"

very vital for later on. I studied Nimzovitch very carefully, as already mentioned.

After the pins, doubled pawns, forks, etc. are well understood, the young player should learn some openings from a book like "Ideas Behind the Chess Openings," by R. Fine. Not a too deep and not a very thorough knowledge of openings is necessary at that stage.

Next stage would be to play over as many master games as possible from books mentioned and written by great masters. Selected games or brilliancies are preferable.

After that comes specialisation in set openings and variations together with some correspondence chess. It is necessary to play as many games as possible. By playing correspondence chess, one gets really deep into opening theory and deep into all parts of the game. The next step then, as it is to be assumed that the young player has achieved a fairly high standard of play, should be to develop skill by playing over many games by top masters of the world. He should always be very critical of his own games and he should analyse and find mistakes and improvements in them. Good practice is to annotate all your own games and keep them for reference later.

Any young player, who has the time and willpower to follow this system, I am sure will beat me easily.

For players who find this schedule impossible to follow (time factor, age, etc.) I would recommend books on best brilliancies or selected games by famous masters. Always the book player wins in the long run.

THE BLOODY GAME OF CHESS

Local papers have recently notified us about a Supreme Court case arising out of a brawl in Auckland between natives of Yugoslavia and Hungary which led to stabbing in a coffee lounge of its Hungarian proprietor.

The reason for the fight was, according to the press, an argument overa game of chess! that the two opponents played about six weeks prior to the incident.

This brings us to another report on the "bloody" game of chess.

The popular Australian illustrated weekly "People" of 12 February, 1964, published an article under the title "Beware of Indoor Games" by Geoff Allen. The principal idea of the article seems to be that the "gentle indoor sports relying on mental skill have caused as many injuries to players as have rough, outdoor sports." (Underlined by ourselves - Editor).

Although this may be a surprise to most chess players our game has consumed more than one third of this about 1200-1500 word article. We quote now Mr. Allen.

"Chess, a game based on mental rather than physical exertion, although modern chess masters train like gymnasts, also has a blood-stained history.

Only two years ago a game of chess in England resulted in both players being treated in hospital, and had a Court sequel. The game was between Alexander Pietrowski and Kazimierz Osiecki, joint owners of a house in Sussex.

It was alleged in Court that the dispute started when Osiecki took Pietrowski's Queen. Osiecki stated that Pietrowski jumped up,

insulted him, kicked him in the chest and then hit him.

Osiecki, the Count was told, then retaliated by pushing his chair at his opponent. Osiecki suffered bruises, scratches, and a broken rib while Pietrowski's stomach was injured.

The Court dismissed all charges, but pointed out to Osiecki that he had committed a breach of etiquette. "If the queen is threatened you say guard," the magistrate said.

It was the first time he had heard of a brawl arising from a game of chess. Obviously, he knew little about the bloody history of chess.

A Bavarian prince once slew a nobleman who beat him, with a single blow from a carved, heavily weighted rock.

A massacre occurred at Karlsbad, Czechoslovakia, after a game with human pieces, when King Karl II had all the black players put to death. He had backed black and lost his money.

King Canute, normally a patient man, had a Danish nobleman who had had the temerity to be in a winning position in a game with the monarch, put to death.

During the Middle Ages, players frequently hit their opponents over the head with an iron chess board. This practice usually had fatal results and led to laws that chess boards should be made of wood.

In 1213, the Count of Flanders punched his beautiful wife after she had beaten him at chess. She retaliated and check-mated the count by having him sentenced to 13 years' imprisonment.

In the fourteenth century a law was passed in France to cope with increasing numbers of deaths due to arguments over chess. The law decreed that a person who killed his opponent was guilty of manslaughter, and not murder, because the game of chess was a lawful occupation.

Among modern players, former world champion Alexander Alekhine lost a game for picking up his King and hurling it at his opponent. Napoleon also did not like losing and when he seemed to be facing defeat would calmly upset the board and claim a draw.

This is all quite interesting but rather inaccurate.

We had no opportunity to check on the first story but it is quite amusing, although the magistrate's knowledge of the current rules of the game do not sound impressive, if he thought that it was necessary to announce a threat to the Queen. He seems however to display a good sense of humour.

The story of the Bavarian prince is reported by Martellus, a monk of Tegennsee, who lived circa 1160 (!) He tells the end of this sad story as follows:-

"The vanquished picks a quarrel, deeming himself the stronger in the affection of his father, and taking aim with a Rook, he dealt him a mortal wound."

Mr. Allen must have decided that a "carved, heavily weighted" rock sounds much better. Apart from this Murray, the great chess historian, quoting other authorities discounts the historical nature of the whole narrative.

The story about the Count of Flanders is told in several versions, none of which speaks of his wife having him sentenced to 13 years' imprisonment.

The story is told by Murray as follows:-

"Unfortunately man did not always take his defeat well. When Jeanne the daughter of Baldwin IX Count of Flanders (married 1211),

beat her husband
Flanders (B. 123)
left him in capti
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Murray:-

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writing in 1634,

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insisted on doing

beat her husband, Ferrand of Portugal, in his wife's right Count of Flanders (B. 1233) at chess he retaliated with his fists. In revenge she left him in captivity from 1213 to 1226 refusing to ransom him. (Underlined by us - Z.F.) Thus his wife did not have him sentenced though she might very well have done so had she the opportunity.

Norman Knight in his delightful anthology, "Chess Pieces", tells a different version of this story, quoting from a later source than Murray:-

"Ferrand, Count of Flanders, having been taken prisoner by Phillip Augustus at the Battle of Bovines, his wife who might have obtained his release, left him to languish a long time in prison. (Underlined by us - Z.F.) They hated each other and their hatred proceeded from playing at chess together; the husband could never forgive his wife for constantly beating him at chess; and she could never resolve to suffer him to win a game."

This version does not mention fists either, but Murray's version is from an earlier source.

In an 1813 London edition of "Philidor's Analysis" there is an appendix of chess anecdotes, which also gives this story. The version is very similar to Norman Knight's.

It appears therefore from the above that Mr. Allen's version that Ferrand's wife was the cause of his sentence, is incorrect.

The story about the fourteenth century law passed in France (?) is another inaccuracy.

Norman Knight quotes Salvio (a famous Italian chess player,) writing in 1634, as follows:-

"It is also confirmed by the common law, that clerks are permitted to play at chess; even if any clerk plays at chess, and should quarrel in consequence of so playing, and kill his man, such homicide shall be accounted casual and not voluntary: which would not be allowed after any other game, and the reason is because 'Dabat Operam Rei Licite' 'he employeth himself in lawful work.' Thus saith Innocent."

Now the story about "King Canute, normally a patient man(?)" Mr. Allen apparently attempted simplification of a longer story which resulted in a distortion of facts.

Murray cites an Icelandic Saga written in 1230 where King Kanut is reported to be playing chess with a Danish Earl. Kanut left a Knight en prise by mistake and the Earl captured it. Kanut asked for the Knight to be replaced and make another move, or to allow him to recall his previous move. The Earl refused and upset the board. "Hot words followed," and the quarrel ended with the murder of the Earl in the choir of the church where the latter had fled for sanctuary. The "hot words" are actually reported by R.N. Coles in the "Chess Players' Week-end Book" who apparently quotes the text of the above mentioned Saga in an English translation:-

"...the Earl waxed wroth overturned the chess board and made to depart. 'Ulf thou coward' asked the King. 'Dost thou flee?' 'A longer flight,' retorted the Earl 'would have been thine in the River Helga, had I not run to thy assistance when the Swedes beat thee like a dog. Thou didst not then call me coward.'"

It is perhaps worthy of notice that Alex Hammond in the "Book of Chessmen", usually a reliable writer, also seemed to have distorted this story although he was acquainted with Murray's great "History". Hammond says that the Earl was murdered by the King's order not because the King wanted to retract a move, but because the former insisted on doing so.

The story about "King Karl II" (King of what?) is news to us. We would be grateful to our readers for some hint in this direction should they have an idea what Mr. Allen is talking about.

The story about Alekhine being penalised with the loss of a game for picking up his King and hurling it at his opponent is simply nonsense. It is reported that once Alekhine, losing a game, - a rare occurrence in his career - picked up his King and hurled it across the room, but the truth of even this quite probable story has not been verified by reliable writers.

The nearest to it is what we have come across in Reuben Fine's "The World's Great Chess Games." Fine writes that Alekhine was a bad loser even in offhand games and that "in other games his need to win was just as great and soul-consuming. When he lost at ping-pong he would crush the ball in anger."

The tale about Napoleon calmly upsetting a board and claiming a draw seems to us also in the realms of imagination.

Bourlène reports that he was a poor loser. This is confirmed in "Adventure of Chess" by Edward Lasker who quotes other sources. The incident about brushing the pieces off the table is referred to in a story of Napoleon playing the famous "Chess Automaton" and losing three games. There is however no reference about a draw therein and it is obviously inaccurate to imply that he would do so after each game he lost.

Incidentally another biographer of Napoleon quoted in the above mentioned book by Coles, says that "Chess with its demand for patience, laborious care, was alien to Napoleon's genius. He was ingenious and enterprising in chess and always in attack, but too indifferent to the losses he incurred." (Norwood Young in "Napoleon in Exile.")

This last is however not confirmed from what we know from other sources, and from games left on record. Napoleon was an enterprising but a poor and not ingenious player.

In fairness to Mr. Allen we must say that chess stories are often distorted and embellished as they are repeated, but such a mass of distortions in one article can only occur when the writer does not know much about the subject or deliberately adds sensational flavour when he writes for a popular magazine. Z. P.

White: R. Sutton. Black: O. Sarapu. Catalan. Played at Auckland Easter Tournament. (Notes by Sarapu.)

1. PQ4, PQ4: 2. PQB4, PK3: 3. PKN3,... (The Catalan System has been a great favourite of Sutton in 5 minute games and I was not surprised when he played it.) 3...NQB3: (Panov says: That 3...NQB3 is also worth consideration. I feel now that this is one move I would like to retract.) 4. NKB3, NB3: 5. BN2, BN5ch: (Here I depart from known lines. MCO and Panov mention two different plans starting with 5...PXP or 5...BK2. My new move, copying of which I would not recommend.) 6. BQ2, O-O: 7. O-O, PXP: (It is difficult to find a good plan for Black. All this is due to BN5ch, mainly because dark coloured squares are weak and because the problem of development for Black's QB and QR are hard to solve.) 8. NK5?... (Better is 8. BxB, NxB: 9. NQR3, leaving Black with his problems. This aggressive move gives Black very bad pawns on the QB file, but it solves his development problems. Trebled pawns turn out to be not as weak as they look. From now on Black's position is satisfactory.) 8...BxB: 9. NxB, PxB: 10. QxB,... (During the game our judgments

this concerning/posit favourable for the Pawn with 11 doubled pawns di 11... QQ3: 12. threat of PK4 - 14. PK4, QK2! wo 15. BB3, NQ4!: favourable to hi 19. RN1,... (Pe the QBP.) 19... here is the right 21... QxBP!: 22 to RK8ch.) 23.. (Black was not w to gain time, wh have been accide three times and 27. QQ7, RKB1: the first rank a 28. PR3, PN3: 29 (Another tim 35. RK1, PQR3: pieces, makes th Therefore Black of the heavy pie advance of the p QQ3: 37. QxQ,... KB1: 39. RR5, KR RPXP: 44. RR5, K Black's King the been broken... 47. RK8, RQ7: 48. PR4: 52. BN2, PNL 56. BN2, RQ7: 57. PR8=Q: 61. BxP,.. RxB, stalemate.) 62. BxB, QxBch?: White's Pawns and

R.J. Sutton, White Easter 1964." (M 1. PQ4, PQ4: 2. P sets Black serious will not do to hi (The exchange of pawn formation, a 5...BK2 or / a 6. NxB, O-O: 7. B ...PK4, he shou is not clear that (So if 9...PK4? QxN: 13. NB4, and and RxB.) 9... 10. PK4!) 10...

this concerning/position were different. Each player considered it favourable for himself.) 10...RN1: 11. RQ1,... (If White recaptures the Pawn with 11. BxP then QQ3: 12. BN2 (or B3), PB4 and even doubled pawns disappear. White's QNP is weaker than Black's QBP.) 11... QQ3: 12. NR3, BR3: 13. QRB1, QN5: (Black was worried about the threat of PK4 - K5 otherwise 13...RN5 with R1N1 to follow. 13...RN5 14. PK4, QK2! would give Black even better chances.) 14. BxP, KRQ1: 15. BB3, NQ4! (With this move Black simplifies into an end game favourable to himself.) 16. PK4, PB6: 17. Pxp, QxN: 18. Pxn, Pxp: 19. RN1,... (Perhaps BK2 is better, but RN7 leads to the loss of the QBP.) 19... BB5: 20. RxR, Rxr: 21. QB4,... (Active defence here is the right choice, all Black's pieces are very active.) 21... QxBP!: 22. QxQBP, RK1: 23. BK2!... (Naturally 23. BxP? loses to RK8ch.) 23... QB7: 24. BB3, QB6: 25. BK2, QB7: 26. BB3, QxRP: (Black was not very short of time, but in any case repeated moves to gain time, which is a very risky procedure. A number of games have been accidentally drawn by the rule of the same position arising three times and the player in the inferior position claims the draw.) 27. QQ7, RKB1: (Black is a Pawn up, but has to play safe to guard the first rank and therefore temporarily loses the initiative.) 28. PR3, PN3: 29. RK1, QQ7: 30. RQ1, QR7: 31. RK1, QQ7: 32. RQ1, QR4: (Another time storing manoeuvre.) 33. KN2, RQ1: 34. QK7, QN3: 35. RK1, PQR3: (The activity of White's and the inactivity of Black's pieces, makes the utilisation of material advantage difficult. Therefore Black defends all his weaknesses first and by exchanging one of the heavy pieces, reduces White's counter-chances. Only then the advance of the passed, extra QRP will bring the decision. 36. RQN1, QQ3: 37. QxQ,... (This helps Black's plans.) 37... RxQ: 38. RR1, KB1: 39. RR5, KK2: 40. PR4, KQ2: 41. PR5, KB2: 42. RB5ch, RB3: 43. Pxp, RPxp: 44. RR5, KQ3: 45. RR1, RN3: 46. RK1, RN7: (With the help of Black's King the activity and pressure of White's Bishop and Rook has been broken. The material advantage can be materialised. White prefers to lose another pawn than give up the activity of his pieces.) 47. RK8, RQ7: 48. RQN8, RxQP: 49. RN7, PB3: 50. RN6ch, KK4: 51. KR3, PR4: 52. BN2, PN4: 53. KR2, PR5: 54. BR3, PN5!: 55. PB4ch, KB4: 56. BN2, RQ7: 57. RQ6, PR6: 58. RQ8, PR7: 59. RQR8, RQ8: 60. BR1, PR8=Q: 61. Bxp,... (The last trap; if Black plays BxB: 62. RxQ, RxR, stalemate.) 61... RR8ch!?: (There are many ways to win here.) 62. Bxr, QxBch!?: 63. KxQ, BQ5ch: 64. KR2, Bxr: (And Black won White's Pawns and the game.)

R.J. Sutton, White: R. Taylor, Black: Catalan. Played at "Auckland Easter 1964." (Notes by R.J. Sutton.)
 1. PQ4, PQ4: 2. PQB4, PK3: 3. PKN3... (The Catalan System, which sets Black serious problems, as a stereotyped Queen Gambit Declined will not do to him.) 3... NKB3: 4. NKB3, BN5ch: 5. BQ2, BxBch?: (The exchange of black-squared Bishops is illogical in view of the pawn formation, and gives White a tempo in development. Better 5... BK2 or \angle as in Sutton Sarapu in the same tournament/... NQB3).
 6. NxB, O-O: 7. EN2, QK2: (Not a good plan! As he cannot play here ... PK4, he should try 7... PQB4; 8. O-O, NB3: though even then it is not clear that his QB problem is solved.) 8. O-O, QN2: 9. RB1,... (So if 9... PK4?: 10. Pxp, Nxp: 11. Pxp, and if 11... Nxp?: 12. Nxn, QxN: 13. NB4, and wins. White now threatened 10. Pxp, Nxp: 11. PK4, and RxP.) 9... PB3: 10. RK1,... (Now 10... PK4 is answered by 10. PK4!) 10... NK5!: 11. Nxn, Pxn: 12. NQ2, PK6!?: (This was

unnecessary as 12...PKB4: 13. PB3, PXP: 14. PXP, QQ3: 15. NN3, PB5: was by no means unplayable for Black. The text, however, effectively results in White's position being dangerously cut in two for quite some time.) 13. PXP, QN4: 14. QN3!, PKB4: (Perhaps 14...PK4 put more life into Black's game.) 15. PB5, NB3: 16. NB3, QR3: 17. NK5, NQ4: 18. BxN, KPxB: 19. RB1, PKN4!: 20. RB2,... (More accurate was 20. RB3 immediately). 20...., RN1!: (Threatening in some circumstances to open up on the Q-side. From now on, White also has to watch very carefully the sacrificial 20...PB5, and his defence is difficult.) 21. QRB1, BK3: (If now 21...PB5:22. PN4!, QR5: 23. PXP, BxP: 24. QN3!, holds the fort.) 22. RB3,... (Better is the immediate 22. PKN4, although the move played is not bad, leading to a maelstrom of tactical opportunities.) 22...., KR1: 23. R(1)B2, QN2!: (Not 23...RKN1: 24. RXP! etc. The text threatens further K-side action by PXR4-5, and avoids the threat 24. PXR4, PXP: 25. RR2,...) 24. PN4!, PKR4!?: (Leading to some very interesting tactical play. 24...PXP is obviously bad, e.g. 25. RXRch, RXR: 26. RXRch, QxR: 27. QxNP, etc.) 25. PxBP, PN5: 26. RB4, PN6: 27. PXP,... (Black now holds a brilliant reserve which produces an even finer reply from his opponent.) 27...RXP!: (Now if 28.RXR, BxR: 29. RxB?, QxPch: 30. KB1, QR6ch) 28. PK4!!; RXR: 29. RXR, PXP: (So the Bishop is immune? Another surprise awaits.) 30. QxB!, QxPch: 31. KR1, QxR?: (The remarkable denouement from the attempt at perpetual check by 31...QK8ch would be 32. KR2! /But not 32. KXN1! RN1ch: 33. NN6ch, KR2! and White is in trouble/ 32...QxPch, KR3: 33. QK6ch, RB3!: 34. PXR, NN6ch: and QxQ. The text move made in extreme time trouble, loses offhand.) 32. NN6ch, Resigns. (Richard Taylor's imaginative play in this tournament marked him as one of our most promising younger players. He is not yet sufficiently at home in complications, but if he continues his games in the same vein this will soon be overcome.)

J.R. Phillips: G. Turner: Sicilian. Played at Waikato Queen's Birthday Tournament, 1964. (Notes by O. Sarapu in "New Zealand Herald.")

(J.R. Phillips the 100 per cent winner of the Waikato Chess championships at Cambridge during the Queen's Birthday weekend, played what may prove to be the most brilliant move he has ever made. At move 15 he decided that his queen could be favourably exchanged against his opponent's pawn. Here is the game.) 1. PK4, PQB4: 2. NKB3, PQ3: 3. PQ4, PXP: 4. NXP, NKB3: 5. NQB3, PKN3: 6. BK3, NB3: 7. PB3, BQ2: (The Auckland and New Zealand Schoolboy Champion, G. Turner, plays a move not given in the books. It is usual here to play BN2, followed by castles and then BQ2 or other variations possible for Black. This Dragon variation of the Sicilian defence has met a rough handling from White's set-up worked out by the Russian Rauser and improved by Yugoslav players and finally by R. Fischer of the United States, with the BQB4 move before castling. Nearly all attempts by players who liked to sport the Dragon Defence have failed to find a sufficiently sound variation for Black to equalise the chances.) 8. QQ2, BN2: 9. O-O-O, PCR3: (Now young Turner could transpose the game back to the normal known variation by O-O, but he prefers to go his own way.) 10. BKR6!?:... (One of those unintended pawn sacrifices, as Rodney Phillips confessed to me, which turns out to be brilliant.) 10...NXP?: (O-O and play on the Queen's side against White's King side attack was better.) 11. NxN(4), BxN: 12. PB3, BR2: (If BK4, then PKB4!) 13. BQB4, NK4: 14. KRK1!,... (With an overwhelming

advantage in dev
15. NB6 checkmat
of moves for 196
15...PxB: 16. N
18. BN5ch, KR2:
19. BxB, PxB: 20
his Queen, but t
that it needs at
sacrifice was re
NxQ: 19. RxBch,
21. BB4 is hope

White, P. Anders
Played in the
Tournament 1964.
Secti on of this
mistake on both
the winner who

1. PQ4, PQ4: 2.
6. NB3, PK3: 7.
11. NB3, BB3: 12
QxN: 16. BxPch,
20. RQ1, QR4: 2
NxB: 25. R(31)XN
KR2: 29. R(N1)K1
mate.

J.R. Phillips: G. Turner: Sicilian. Played at Waikato Queen's Birthday Tournament, 1964.

1. PK4, PQB4: 2.
(Taimanov's line
in modern chess,
justified its use
to exchange Knight
the White's them
QB2: (Forced to
profound and com
expected. The
only block the Q
eventual N-QR4-B
consistent follow
if (a) 14. BB4, E
White. (b) 14. QR
equalises.) 13.
Knight, which cou
14. QN3, BB3: 15.
to win a pawn.)
fails to 17. BR6.
BXP: (Desperatio
next twenty move
(Another desperat
25...PR5: 26. BR
(Active defence i
28. PR3, PN5: with

advantage in development White sacrifices his Bishop. On 14...NxB?:
 15. NB6 checkmate). 14...QB2: 15. QxP!... (This is it, the move
 of moves for 1964!) 15...BN1: (A surprise answer, but after
 15...PxQ: 16. NXPch, KK2:/17...KQ1?, BN5 mate/ 17. RxNch, BK3!: Zif KB3,
 18. BN5ch, KK2: (KxR: 19. PB4 mate:) 19. RK7 etc. / 18. BN5ch, KB1:
 19. BxB, PxB: 20. RXP and White has only a Knight and two pawns for
 his Queen, but the attack is continuing. The position is so complex
 that it needs at least three days to analyse and be sure that the
 sacrifice was really sound. 16. QQ4, QxB: 17. NB6ch!, KQ1: 18. QxQ,
 NxQ: 19. RxBch, KB1: 20. R(7)xKP, Resigns. (After 20...Nc3:
 21. BB4 is hopeless for Black.)

White, P. Anderson: Black, C. Harvey. Queen's Gambit Accepted.
 Played in the Hawks Bay, East Coast Chess League Queen's Birthday
 Tournament 1964. This game won the best game prize in the Reserve
 Section of this tournament. Frankly, it contains several elementary
 mistakes on both sides, but it also illustrates imaginative chess by
 the winner who is a young and improving schoolboy (Editor).

1. PQ4, PQ4: 2. PQB4, PXP: 3. NQB3, NKB3: 4. PK3, NB3: 5. BXP, BB4:
 6. NB3, PK3: 7. O-O, BK2: 8. BK2, O-O: 9. NKR4, BK5: 10. NxB, NxN:
 11. NB3, BB3: 12. BQ3, QQ4: 13. PQR3, QRQ1: 14. QB2, NN4: 15. NxN,
 QxN: 16. BXPch, KR1: 17. BQ3, PK4: 18. PXP, QXP: 19. QK2, KRK1:
 20. RQ1, QQR4: 21. RN1, NQ5: 22. QB1, NN6: 23. PN3, QR4: 24. BB2,
 NxB: 25. R(Q1)xN; RQ7: 26. BQ3, RXP: 27. RK1, KRxB: 28. RKBch,
 KR2: 29. R(N1)K1, RQ8: 30. KN2, QB6ch; 31. KR3, PKN4: 32. QK2, PN5
 mate.

J.R. Phillips: R.J. Sutton: Sicilian. Played in the Waikato Champ-
 ionship 1964. (Notes by R.J. Sutton).

1. PK4, PQB4: 2. NKB3, NQB3: 3. PQ4, PXP: 4. NXP, PK3: 5. NQB3, PQR3:
 (Taimanov's line in the Sicilian - an idea receiving much attention
 in modern chess, and my results in this tournament with it (2/3)
 justified its use. But not in this game!) 6. BK2, NK2: (Aiming
 to exchange Knights and develop the KN at QB3, taking the sting out of
 the White's thematic push PK5.) 7. O-O, NxN: 8. QxN, NB3: 9. QQ3,!
 QB2: (Forced to prevent BKB4.) 10. PB4, BK2: 11. KR1, ... (Very
 profound and constituting an improvement on the usual BK3 which I
 expected. The Bishop would serve no useful purpose on K3, and would
 only block the Queen from the K-side, and make a target for Black's
 eventual N-QR4-B5.) 11...PQN4: 12. PQR3, BN2: 13. PB5!... (The
 consistent follow-up now that Black has no relieving check on the
 17th... I think Black should now have played 13...BB3, so that
 if (a) 14. BB4, BK4! 15. QN3, would maintain some pressure still for
 White. (b) 14. QR3, NQ5! 15. PXP, NXP: 16. BQ3, BxM 17. PxB, O-O:
 equalises.) 13...NK4? (This move results in the pinning of Black's
 Knight, which coupled with his other difficulties is too much for him.)
 14. QN3, BB3: 15. PXP, ... (Another good way was 15. BKN5, threatening
 to win a pawn.) 15...QPXP: 16. BB4, O-O-O: (What else? 16...O-O
 fails to 17. BR6.) 17. PQR4, PN5: 18. NR2, PQR4: 19. PB3, PN6: 20. NB1,
 BXP: (Desperation. Both sides have only fifteen minutes to make the
 next twenty moves.) 21. NXP, PKN4: 22. BK3, BK2: 23. NQ4, PKR4:
 (Another desperate gamble.) 24. BR6ch, KN1: 25. NN5, ... (Expecting
 25...PR5: 26. BR7ch, etc) 25...BQ3!?: 26. NxQ, PK5: 27. QB2, ...
 (Active defence in preference to 27. QK1, PKB4 / 27...PR6: 28. BR6ch /
 28. PR3, PN5: with some chances still.)

27... PR6: 28. BR7ch, KxN: 29. BN6ch, KN1: 30. BxR... Now the attack does not quite come off, and Black has only 30... Pxpch: 31. QxP!, BxQch: 32. KxB, RxB: 33. QRQ1, PKB4: 34. KRK1, BB2?: (A time pressure blunder - but ...KB2 would eventually lead to the same result in the long run.) 35. RxR, BxR: 36. RxN, Resigns.

CORRESPONDENCE AND OPINIONS ON THE MAGAZINE

We have published on several occasions opinions about our publication. Following are a few more as well as letters on miscellaneous matters pertaining to chess in general.

First of all there is Mr. A.L. Fletcher, probably one of the best known chess personalities in New Zealand. Secretary of New Zealand Correspondence Chess Association and former editor of "The New Zealand Chessplayer." He writes on our editorial in the March copy.

"I thought you'd see the light, as your Editorial remarks demonstrate! I enclose my cheque for £1.10.0d accordingly. You underline the passage 'There is no reason whatsoever as to why we should carry the whole burden of an uneconomic national magazine.'

There is a reason: simply that you took on that burden voluntarily. And this in spite of four failures by others at the same job (Grant, McSherry, Pobar, Frost). McSherry was able and willing to do the job for nothing, and, as well, absorb any loss in his general printing business. He was therefore the only one of the FIVE who had sufficient advantage (as a master printer, that is) to allow him to carry on N.Z.C.P. His death settled the hash of the magazine, but I have no doubt he would have continued as long as he lived and remained a printer.

You can't do better than about the 200 subscribers you have - I told you this, or something like it, when you started. You wouldn't get 500 (or even 300) in New Zealand if the N.Z.C.M. was the best Chess magazine in the world. Here let me say that in my opinion your magazine is quite the best of all N.Z. efforts to date - and in fact up to good standard by any basis of comparison. I offer you my sincere congratulations on this, a distinct achievement by you. But you won't do better than 200 subs or a few more perhaps. So where are we? Well, as you are now offering publicly to give the N.Z.C.M. away (in para 4 of editorial) it seems fair enough to say that you now admit you have 'bitten off more than you can chew.' (Don't forget Em. Lasker couldn't run a chess magazine in New York.)

Well I honour you for trying to establish a chess magazine; I repeat you have done a highly creditable job regarding contents. You have proved once and for all that a good chess magazine can be produced in New Zealand.

But - we have a population of say 2½ million. Out of which you can have about 200 subs - not a bad percentage either if it comes to that. When our population reaches about 8 million, the proportion of chess players being similar to the present one, someone should have another go!

Don't get me wrong, Zygmunt - I'm not crowing on an 'I told you so' basis. I regret that the facts of the case are what they are. But facts are facts. The truth of the matter in my view is contained in the preceding paragraph. And there is nothing wrong in satisfying yourself, as you have, that a national chess magazine can't be run without costing the 'runner' money. Only, you mustn't expect

anyone else to do it. Mind you, you might afford the luxury wouldn't alter the chess magazine mentioned above. I advise against it. *Society of

Editor's Reply:
publication of the magazine it and did a remarkable New Zealand Chess player also a first class chess player therefore Mr. Fletcher's wise advice was to start a good magazine called 'The New Zealand Chessplayer' by editors of chess

Mr. A.W. Gylfe
"Well, I don't know your NZCM that one comes along. Usually I was interested in the Champion Title Holders.

You may not know (a) a person must hold the title (b) My contention

I have taken the title in force during my term. As the President I should be very pleased to have a matter of interest to many chess players. Tables: If Mr. Gylfe relating to resolutions would have been considered under:- 1912, 1913, 1936. Consecutive 2 times - 1931-1932 from 1912 to 1936 article in the July

The enclosed I would still have ago dubbed me "His Majesty". I have played chess results would have been 4 times: Fourth,

anyone else to lose money instead, by taking N.Z.C.M. as a gift. Mind you, you might find someone prepared to do just that if he could afford the luxury, but probability is against it. And anyway that wouldn't alter the basic position: you can't economically produce a chess magazine in N.Z. Sez me, sez you, and sez four others mentioned above. Any other starters? The S.B.C.E.* would probably advise against it.

*Society of Busted Chess Editors.

Editor's Reply: Mr. Fletcher is rather modest about his role in the publication of the N.Z. Chessplayer. He of course was the editor of it and did a remarkable job. From the technical point of view the New Zealand Chessplayer was superior to our publication and it was also a first class magazine for the material it contained. It was therefore Mr. Fletcher, long before ourselves, who proved that a good magazine can be produced in New Zealand. In spite of Mr. Fletcher's wise words of caution we will try. We hope that New Zealand chess players will take note of the difficulties experienced by editors of chess magazines in this country.

Mr. A.W. Gyles, Levin: who needs no introduction writes:
"Well, I don't know how you do it. There is so much meat in your NZCM that one does not have time to digest one before another one comes along....
Naturally I was interested in the tables in the February issue of N.Z. Champion Title Holders.

You may not be aware of how the alterations in the rules whereby (a) a person must be resident in New Zealand 6 months before he can hold the title (b) ties are not now played off, affect me.

My contention is rules such as these should be made retrospective. I have taken the matter up with the President of the Association and have asked him to put the matter before the Association, but I only received a letter back saying everyone knew my strength and it couldn't be done owing to the names already engraved on the Rook. I pointed out to him that this was easily got over by placing a star on the years concerned and engraving a shield giving my name as co-champion for those years.

It may surprise even you to know that if the present rules were in force during my Congress days I would have been champion 11 times. As the President says, everyone knows my strength (I doubt it), I should be very pleased if you would publish the following tables as a matter of interest. During my travels I have put the matter before many chess players and most agree on my suggestion.

Tables: If Mr. A.W. Gyles had been playing under the present rules relating to resolutions of ties and residential qualifications, he would have been champion or co-champion of New Zealand 11 times, as under:- 1912, 1913, 1923, 1924, 1925, 1929, 1931, 1932, 1934, 1935, 1936. Consecutive winner:- 2 times - 1912-1913: 3 times - 1923-1925: 2 times - 1931-1932: 3 times - 1934-1936. Multiple winner: 11 times from 1912 to 1936, 25 years. (We would refer our readers to Mr. Purdy's article in the June 1959 issue of "Chess World", page 127 - Editor).

The enclosed tables based on those in your February issue show I would still have a big lead in N.Z. Champs. No wonder "Truth" years ago dubbed me "Hard Luck" Gyles.

I have played in 23 Congresses and under present day rules the results would have been:- Champion or Co-Champion 11 times: Second, 4 times: Fourth, 1: Minor Prizes, 3: Brilliancy Prizes, 4. Total 23.

Editor's Comments: We endorse Mr. Gyles' sentiments.

Mr. G. Cleary, Christchurch comments on our "World Championship" issue:- "Your issue on the World's Championship was very much appreciated here, you must have been well ahead of most other magazines."

Mr. Van Pelt, a very strong player from Auckland, writes also on the World Championship issue:- "Please put my name down for a further year's subscription to your excellent magazine. The Nov/Dec issue alone was worth a full year's sub. I thoroughly enjoyed it and you may continue the good work."

Mr. D. Walker, a well known correspondence player, gives his comment on the World Championship issue:- "I think the magazine a really excellent production and I was particularly pleased with the last issue - an entirely new type of chess reporting to my mind which ought to be done more widely."

Mr. J.K.L. Webling, from Dunedin, an old campaigner and a gentleman in the true sense of the word, had sent us a sum covering his sub a few years in advance. We told him that this was unnecessary and tried to return a portion of the amount. He responded with the following interesting note:- "I would much prefer that my subscription account should stand as it lies (that is the way that Fedor Kelling would have expressed it.) In other words paid comfortably in advance. Chess magazines in New Zealand have come and have gone. It is true that sometimes the calibre or quality of the material has lacked something, but what put finis to the work of some dedicated man was diminishing subscribers. It follows that if a few faithful ones pay in advance more than is required you will have just that little extra time to cultivate the chess minds of New Zealand and so encourage them to rally round."

I hope I may be forgiven if I run the risk of trying to teach my grandmother to suck eggs, but I would suggest you place very little emphasis on date of publication for the time being and establish your magazine on calibre, character, and quality of material. In doing that you will not need to waste time and space apologising for something which calls for no apology. A hint of gaiety here and there does good. Many years ago I was playing a match game at Wellington Chess Club in Gas. Coy Building. Kelling was playing beside me and he mated his opponent most beautifully in a lovely combination but he said nothing.

The opponent noted the move and considered his own next next move for two or three minutes and suddenly discovered there was no next move. "Good gracious," he exclaimed, "it's mate!" "Well," said Kelling, "if it's note mate it is certainly a pretty good imitation."

Mr. G. Trundle, a well known player from Auckland writes:- "Why not increase the sub to an economic rate? I would willingly pay double. £3 per annum is zero." (Editor's comment: In the meantime, Mr. Trundle, some of our subscribers seem to think that they cannot pay the present rate.)

Mr. W. Woods, President of the New Plymouth Chess Club sent us the following encouraging note:- "I received my copy of the New Zealand Chess Magazine today. I am more than pleased with the value I receive and therefore hasten to renew my subscription, enclosed herewith. I trust that you will be able to continue the magnificent job you are doing in publishing the New Zealand Chess Magazine, as it is a colossal boost to chess in New Zealand, equal to "Chess World" in

Australia."

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Mr. A. Van Enckevort from Whakatane writes:- "May I express my satisfaction with our new magazine. Wishing you all the best."

Mr. A. Flatow, champion of Sydney 1963, writes:- "I have not had much time yet to have a good look at your magazine, but it certainly seems of a high standard. To increase your circulation, I suggest you make the N.Z. Chess Magazine the official publication of the N.Z. Chess Association so that all registered players would automatically receive it. Registration fee would then include the cost of the magazine, which could be lowered if you have an increased circulation. This is the system used in N.S.W. and we don't make a loss at 15/- per annum. I have enclosed a copy for your interest." (Editor's comment:- We think that running a magazine on a voluntary basis gives better results from the point of view of raising chess standards. There seems however to be much in what Mr. Flatow says from the financial point of view of the editor and subscribers.)

Mr. W.A. Donald of Auckland, the Patron of the New Zealand Correspondence Chess Association writes:- "The magazine improves with every issue. I do hope that you will get the support required to make the magazine self-supporting."

Mr. R.W. Kitchingman, Raunati Beach, writes:- "I am extremely well satisfied with the N.Z. Chess magazine. I just hope you will not make yourself ill with overwork and worry."

R.T. Metge, Auckland, a promising schoolboy, has the following to say:- "Keep up the great standard of the N.Z.C.M. and my best wishes are with you."

Mr. R. Lovell-Smith, Christchurch, says:- "An excellent magazine."

Mr. B. Hart, Auckland, writes:- "It may be of interest to you to hear an ordinary reader's view on magazine material. I feel that competition results (such as those on pp 64-5 of the March issue) on a local or low-grade level are a waste of space. Results - rather than annotated games - are usually of interest only to the players concerned. The same goes for games (played in New Zealand) of a mediocre level. Similarly for correspondence chess reports - as I get them all anyway! But these are good copy for non-C.C. players as the material is probably of wide interest to them. Full marks for the article on the Marshall, and the games from U.S.A. and from Congress." (Editor's comment: We agree with your remarks Mr. Hart, but unfortunately we must also cater for lesser known players who like occasionally to see their names printed. We make however every effort to limit this kind of news to a minimum. May we also add that it seems to us that even if you discard the material which does not interest every player in New Zealand, he still gets the value of his sub.)

Mr. Richard Sutton, Auckland, writes:- "I had a look at the Marshall analysis, which I found rather intriguing, although I had not the time to go into it thoroughly. If the second line is the best White can do, it would hardly encourage him to accept the gambit. This is especially so as there are some other attractive lines for Black which take the game right away from analysed channels; the known variations, extensive as they are, are by no means exhaustive.

With my game against Sarapu at Christmas, I feel your annotator was right for the wrong reasons in condemning my set-up. To White's move 9 was closely similar to the game Alekhine-Lasker, St. Petersburg, 1924, with the interpolation of 6. QB2, BK2. Alekhine played 8. BQ3,

and got an inferior position, eventually losing. When Sarapu played 9. BN3, I could see nothing better for me than the line I played through to move 12. 10. NB1 was necessary as....PKN3 would soon be forced (....PKR3 was out of the question owing to the powerful threat PKN4-5). The Knight must then guard against a possible sacrifice on g6. The course of the game justified this strategy because, despite what your annotator says, my position was quite satisfactory at move 19. e.g. 19...RN1, followed by ...RN2, K2 etc. The move I played (the result of strain and fatigue) 19...BN5 was suicidal strategy. I would have been quite proud of my idea were it not for 12.PK4! (instead of Sarapu's 12. NK5) which would have successfully exposed its artificiality. So I agree that 7...QNC2 should have been replaced with 7....PKN3."

Mr. A. Wilkinson, a very promising young man from Christchurch, writes:- "I would like to compliment you on the quality of the year's issues. Certainly you have shown that a New Zealand magazine is invaluable and every effort should be made to ensure its longevity and prosperity. With this in mind, I am pleased to see you delegating responsibility - a monthly magazine of such quality is too heavy a spare time burden for one man to carry easily for long.

Would it be possible to place the magazine under the care of the Wellington Chess League, giving it the responsibility of appointing, or electing, an Editor and staff each year? The prospect of being committed for only a year would surely attract many more volunteers and the experienced ex-members of the staff would be well qualified to contribute articles. I hope that the abbreviated form of problem answer given in the March 1964 issue is not to become standard. In problem 13 I found the given refutation of 1...RN3, much more obvious than that of 1...PC5, which I cannot find and which was not published. Also the alternative solution to Problem 14 beginning 1. PR5, 2. PK3 was not given. I commend your decision to cease giving monthly prizes - in view of the number of competitors and your financial position they were obviously unwarranted. Perhaps a quotation from "The Soviet School of Chess" may encourage you: 'A few clubs, with several dozen members, less than 200 subscribers to the chess magazine, public collections in order to finance Chigorin's (Sarapu's?) chess trips abroad - these examples should give an idea of the unenviable position of the game in Russia in those days.' Look out Russia, here we come!"

(Editor's comment: Please see comments in Mr. Flatow's letter above which partly answers your suggestion concerning the Wellington League. The question on problem solution is dealt with in the Problem Section.)

Finally the "Western Australia Chess Bulletin" April 1964, mentions our publication and says:- "The New Zealand Chess Magazine is excellent."

Mr. Chapman's article on the Wellington Club Annual Meeting in the April issue brought several letters complimenting Mr. Chapman on the humour displayed. Although all writers seem to have understood that there was no malice in this article, it has occurred to us that people unacquainted with the situation can get a wrong impression about the efficiency of the former President of the Wellington Club, Bill Poole. This was certainly not meant by our local news editor who is a close friend of Mr. Poole. We would also add that Mr. Poole was unavoidably late to the meeting and that to our knowledge was one of the most efficient chess administrators in Wellington. (Editor).

The N.Z.C.
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CORRESPONDENCE CHESS

The N.Z.C.C.A. Annual Report will be issued shortly. In the meantime Mr. A.L. Fletcher the Association's Secretary sent in the following key items. Details will be published in subsequent issues.

30th N.Z.C.C. Champion: J.E. Eriksen. Reserve Championship: E. Fuglistaller, E.W. Hutchings, equal. T.T.1.C. J.O. Bishop, O.N. Thomson, equal. TT2. Victor Goodier. TT3. B. Hart. TT. 4A. L.S. Taylor. TT. 4B. V. Sorensen. TT. 5A. H.J.H. Irvine. TT. 5B. D.G. Young. Handicap Tournament - R.G. Shaw, first. Z. Frankel won prize for the best game in Championship.

CHESS HORIZON'S HARRY NELSON PILLSBURY COMPETITIONS - 1964.

Being held to commemorate the Silver Anniversary of the founding of the U.S. Chess Federation and the 65th Annual U.S. Open Chess Championship, Boston, 1964. The competitions are divided into two sections: 1. Two move problem. 2. Chess Literature.

Two Move Problem. maximum of three entries per composer set on diagram with full solution in duplicate and indicate theme, but with name on one diagram only. Corrections accepted until closing date. Prize fund: 100 dollars (U.S.) 1st. 30 dollars; 2nd. 25 dollars. 3rd. 20 dollars. 4th 15 dollars. 5th 10 dollars. This may be modified at the discretion of the Judge, depending on the calibre of entries. Judge: Eric M. Hassberg (U.S.A.) F.I.D.E. International Judge of Chess Problems. All participants will receive a copy of the Award.

Chess Literature. This category is established with the purpose of encouraging creativity in allied fields to the game of chess. The initial subjects for the first competition are:

Short-Short Story: All entries should be submitted in doubled spaced type style and should not exceed 1500 words. The entries must be on chess themes. They will be judged on the basis of originality, content, treatment, interest, etc.

Poetry: Subject matter should pertain to chess - please limit work to 25 lines. Will be judged as above.

Prize fund: 100 (U.S.) dollars. Short story 1st. 50 dollars. 2nd. 25 dollars. 3rd-5th International Pocket Library. Poetry first 15 dollars, 2nd 10 dollars, 3rd-5th 1 year subscription to Poet Lore.

Chief Judge of Chess Literature: Edmund R. Brown, U.S.A. -
Editor-in-Chief: Bruce Humphries, Editor, The International Pocket Library: Editor: Poet Lore.

General: Overseas competitors who are unable to express their literary style in English may submit entries in German, French or Spanish.

Send all entries to:- Competitions,
Chess Horizon,
981 Plymouth Street,
Bridgewater, Mass. 02324 U.S.A.

Competition entries must be submitted by September 15, 1964 (post-marked). Receipt of all entries to be acknowledged. Only never before published material is acceptable.

SOVIET MAGAZINE "CULTURE AND LIFE" PROBLEM CONTEST.

"Culture and Life" 13/15 Proyezd Sapunova, Moscow - Centre, USSR.

The editorial board of the Soviet-English language magazine "Culture and Life" invites all chess fans to take part in a traditional summer contest for the best solution of five chess compositions - three problems and two studies.

From two to four points are awarded for the correct analysis of each problem or study depending on the degree of its complexity. The same number of points is awarded for side-line solutions or for establishing the insolubility of a composition. The total possible score is 15 points.

On submitting your solution be sure to write clearly, using correct chess notation and terminology, and giving all possible versions. Contributions are accepted in any language.

Please give your full name, home address, occupation, and any other particulars you may care to mention. State also how long you have been a chess fan. Address your entry to the address at the top of the page, and mark it "Chess Contest."

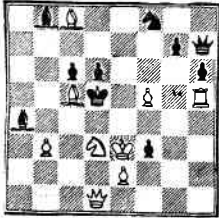
If you have little experience in chess contests of this kind please pay attention to the following: The opening move by White should not involve a check, taking a Black piece or depriving Black's King of free squares. All pieces and pawns except White's King have a role to play. In a good problem there are no extra pieces. Each problem or study is expected to contain an unexpected beautiful combination or a concealed fine manoeuvre.

The contest referees will be prominent Soviet players, International Grand Masters Paul Keres, and Boris Spassky, and Moscow Masters Yuri Gusev, Victor Lyublinsky and Alexander Chistyakov.

The contest results will be reviewed and the winners announced later this year. The winners will receive Soviet chess books and autographed photos of the contest referees.

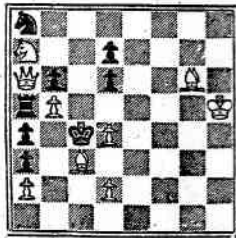
The deadline for mailing your solution is September 1, 1964 (postmark date.)

Problem No. 1



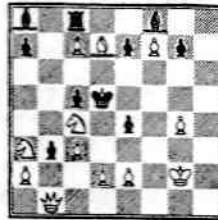
White mates in two (two points)

Problem No. 2



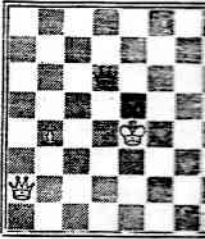
White mates in three. In how many moves can White mate as quickly as possible. (Four points)

Problem No. 3



(Continued on next page)

Study No. 1



White wins (two points)

- First name
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erbury C.C.
B. Palmerston
C. Wellington
D. Otago C.C.
Round 2.
E. Winner of
F. Otago C.C.
Final to be
Winner of

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and notify N.Z.
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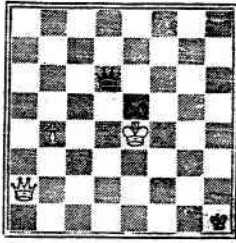
Round 1.

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Final to be
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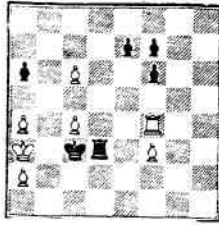
ROTORUA. "Sara
Mr. W.E. Wa
the following.

Study No. 1



White wins
(two points)

Study No. 2



White wins
(four points)

See page
134

LOCAL NEWS [CONTINUED FROM PAGE 119]

NEW ZEALAND CHESS ASSOCIATION

Bledisloe Cup Draw For 1964

First named to have White on odd numbered boards.

Round 1 to be played by 1st August 1964.

- A. Auckland C.C. v Auckland University C.C. (Adjudicators Canterbury C.C.)
- B. Palmerston North C.C. v Masterton C.C. (Adjudicators Auckland CC).
- C. Wellington C.L. v Canterbury C.C. (Adjudication Otago C.C.)
- D. Otago C.C. a bye.

Round 2. To be played by 12th September 1964.

- E. Winner of B v winner of A. (Adjudicators, loser of C).
- F. Otago C.C. v winner of C. (Adjudicators, loser of A.)

Final to be played by 24th October 1964.

Winner of F v winner of E. (Adjudicators - to be arranged by N.Z.C.A. later.)

Competitors are asked to make their arrangements accordingly and notify N.Z.C.A. immediately with dates where telegraph circuits are required. Please forward results as soon as they are known.

Blackburn Cup Draw - 1964

Round 1. To be played by 12th September 1964.

- A. Palmerston North C.C. v New Plymouth C.C.
- B. Masterton C.C. v Dannevirke C.C.

Final to be played by 24th October 1964.

Winner of A v Winner of B.

Competitors are asked to make their arrangements accordingly and notify N.Z.C.A. immediately with dates where telegraph circuits are required. Teams of 12 players each, except where travel by private cars is involved then teams may be of ten each. Please forward results as soon as they are known.

ROTORUA. "Sarapu in Rotorua."

Mr. W.E. Woods, the secretary of the Rotorua Chess Club reports the following. "We had a very stimulating day on Saturday 20 June.

Ortvin Sarapu came and gave us a talk in the morning and played a simul in the evening. We had a pretty good crowd of players and onlookers and should get a few more enthusiasts to join the Club. Ortvin won 2½ and lost 2 games. A very good effort. I am afraid we can't take any credit for providing the two heroes: J.D. Carson of Burnham Military Camp and Mieke of Kawerau Chess Club."

OPOTIKI. In its first inter-club match of the season Opotiki Chess Club, holders of the Bay of Plenty inter-club trophy, defeated Rotorua by 10½ games to 1½. The match was played at Kawerau. Individual results with Rotorua names mentioned first were:- Round 1. T. Woods O, C. Harvey 1. K. Lynn O, W. Dick 1. B. Ormsby O, B. Harvey 1. B. Frane ½, A. Enckevort ½. H. Tyson O, L. Crisp 1. D. Taylor 1, K. St. Cartmail O. Result:-*Rotorua* 1½, Opotiki 4½.

Round 2. T. Woods O, C. Harvey 1. K. Lynn O, W. Dick 1. B. Ormsby O, B. Harvey 1. B. Frane O, A. Enckevort 1. H. Tyson O, L. Crisp 1. D. Taylor O, K. St. Cartmail 1. Result: Rotorua O, Opotiki 6.

At Edgecumbe the Opotiki Chess Club suffered defeat at the hands of Tauranga by eight games to four. Details are as follows, Tauranga players being mentioned first. J. Arbuthnott 1, C. Harvey O. R. Mills 1, W. Dick O. H. Le Pine O, B. Harvey 1. W. Fursdon O, A. Enckevort 1. L. Havill 1, D. Marshall O. C. Western 1, K. St. Cartmail O.

J. Arbuthnott 1, C. Harvey O. R. Mills 1, W. Dick O. H. Le Pine O, B. Harvey 1. W. Fursdon 1, C. Enckvort O. L. Havill O, D. Marshall 1. C. Western 1, K. St. Cartmail O.

The local club meets at the Opotiki Primary School staff room every Monday evening. Club officials say that members will welcome anyone who wishes to join them.

SCORE BOOKS

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VISITORS ALWAYS WELCOME

In the following one of the favourites Geller, who was only 14 when he won the Tourney in Curacao.

Cover Black's move, then see if you can find a better move.

If you have 25-26 moves, you are a master standard. If you have 27-28 moves, you are a player; 10-5, you have a very good game badly.

White: E. GELLER. Black: ...

1. PK4
2. NKB3
3. BN5
4. BR4
5. O-O

From now on cover ...

5.
6. PKR3
6.

Also 6...PKR4 is a ...
If you played it credit ...
one point.

7. PQB3
7.

In the game Fische ...
was played with a quick ...

8. PQ4
8.

Also good is 8... ...
self with a point if ...

9. BN3
9.

10. BK3
10.

11. QNQ2
11.

A brilliant attempt ...
the initiative from Wh ...

12. PKN4
12.

13. PxKP?
13.

With 13. NxKP! Whi ...
chances.

14. NN1?
14.

Better was 14. NQ ...
of Flohr's, but after ...

15. PKB4, PQB4: 16. NQ ...
15.

stands well (Pachman).
14.
15. NQ4

"HOW GOOD IS YOUR CHESS"

By Ortvin Sarapu

In the following game you are Black and partner to Boris Spassky, one of the favourites to challenge Petrosyan. Your opponent is E. Geller, who was only half a point behind Petrosyan in the Candidates' Journey in Curacao.

Cover Black's moves from move 5 on with paper and make his next move, then see if your move corresponds to the move made by Spassky.

If you have 25-20 moves correct you are of International Grandmaster standard. If 20-15, nearly a master; 15-10 average club player; 10-5, you have to improve: 5-0, a good chess book is needed badly.

White: E. GELLER. Black: B. SPASSKY. Played March 1964, in Moscow.

| | | | |
|---|---------------|---|-------|
| 1. PK4 | PK4 | 15. | NxKP |
| 2. NKB3 | NQB3 | 16. PKB4 | .... |
| 3. BN5 | PQR3 | 16. | PQB4! |
| 4. BR4 | PQ3 | 17. PxN | .... |
| 5. O-O | .... | 17. | PxN |
| From now on cover Black's moves. | | | |
| 5. | BN5 | 18. PxP | .... |
| 6. PKR3 | .... | 18. | QQ2 |
| 6. | BR4 | 19. NQ2 | .... |
| Also 6...PKR4 is a book move here. | | | |
| If you played it credit yourself with one point. | | | |
| 7. PQB3 | .... | 19. | PB3 |
| 7. | NB3 | 20. QRB1 | .... |
| In the game Fischer-Geller, 7...QB3? was played with a quick win for Fischer. | | | |
| 8. PQ4 | .... | 20. | KR1 |
| 8. | PQN4 | 21. BKB4 | .... |
| Also good is 8...NQ2, credit yourself with a point if you played this. | | | |
| 9. BN3 | .... | 21. | PxP |
| 9. | BK2 | 22. .... | .... |
| 10. BK3 | .... | 22. | BN4! |
| 10. | O-O | 23. RB7 | .... |
| 11. QNQ2 | .... | 23. | QxR!! |
| 11. | PQ4!? | This simple, but beautiful, Queen sacrifice was already prepared by Spassky several moves back. | |
| A brilliant attempt to take over the initiative from White. | | | |
| 12. PKN4 | .... | 24. BxQ | .... |
| 12. | BN3 | 24. | BK6ch |
| 13. PxKP? | .... | 25. KN2 | .... |
| With 13. NxKP! White has good chances. | | | |
| 13. | NxP(5) | 25. | NxN |
| 14. NN1!? | .... | 26. RxRch | .... |
| Better was 14. NQ4, a suggestion of Flohr's, but after 14...NXP: | | | |
| 15. PKB4, PQB4: | 16. NK2, PB5: | 26. | RxR |
| Black stands well (Pachman). | | | |
| 14. | QB1! | 27. BxP | .... |
| 15. NQ4 | .... | 27. | RB7ch |
| | | 28. KN3 | .... |
| | | 28. | NB8ch |
| | | 29. KR4 | .... |
| | | 29. | PR3! |
| | | 30. BQ8 | .... |
| | | 30. | RB1 |

White resigns.

INTERZONAL TOURNAMENT 1964

By Z. Frankel

The Interzonal 1964 is over. Readers can glance at the results table on page 147 and form their own impressions before they read the following.

IN THE U.S.S.R. BEFORE THE TOURNAMENT a curious situation arose there. The U.S.S.R. had the right to send three representatives to Amsterdam apart from Smyslov and Tal who were admitted as former world champions.

The three would usually be the first place getters in the championship of the country. However the leading masters have asked for an additional tournament to determine the three. Their request was granted and seven of them met in Leningrad. The "lucky" ones were Spassky, Bronstein, and Stein. A real "big three."

However, the fact that the Interzonal representation is determined on a geographical basis caused some grumbles in the Soviet Union. The following quote from Flohr's article in the "Ogonyok" seems to illustrate well the general mood of the Russian chess fans.

"As is known in the struggle for this title (World Title - Editor) the chess world is divided into ten zones. As a result of this a master like - say Yanofsky - from Canada will easily get into the Interzonal although he does not believe himself that he can become World Champion, while first class Soviet Grandmasters will miss the contest. Their trouble is - how paradoxical this would'nt sound - that there are too many strong players in the U.S.S.R.

What to do? What solution is there? The existing system determining the participants of the Interzonal needs a change badly. Participants in a tournament of such importance should be classified not by geographical but purely sporting considerations."

As we will see later there is a lot to say for Flohr's point of view, although he is not quite right from the point of view of international chess interest.

IN ENGLAND BEFORE THE TOURNAMENT. In some quarters in this country a similar mood as in the U.S.S.R. prevailed. Penrose, one of the strongest and most promising players in Western Europe, narrowly missed participation in the Interzonal although it was quite obvious that there will be several weaker participants than this talented master. However, in England they seem to take a defeat in a sporting manner and concentrate on improving their standard instead. This is probably the reason why less nonsense appeared in the English chess press on the "Fischer v Russians" business than in most Western chess publications.

BEFORE THE EVENT IN THE U.S.A. THE "FISCHER PROBLEM."

The big question there was: "Will Fischer play?"

In 1962 in an article in "Life International" entitled "How Russians have fixed World Chess" Fischer made various accusations against the Russian participants of the previous Candidates' Tournament, the main one being that they agreed to quick draws among themselves, thereby being less tired than the remaining participants, and that Korchnoi, the halfway leader of the tournament suddenly started, apparently deliberately(!), to lose to his compatriots in order to freeze out Western competition. In the same article he repeated his challenge to Botvinnik to play a 24 game match where he will concede the former world champion the advantage of two points handicap. Fischer concluded the article that someone asked what he had learned from the tournament and that he replied: "I learned not to play in any more of them." He gave his reasons as follows:

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"It is a waste of time for select ment for select bad for the pla of the world ch interest in any are losing inter enough this out system. The C out basis where between players not possible, be fairness to the decision to cha Fischer's Candidates' - w that he would pl be....

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THE RUSSIAN

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"It is a waste of time for any Western player. The present arrangement for selecting a challenger for the championship is bad for chess, bad for the players taking part in it and bad for any real standard of the world championship. The general public long ago lost any interest in any title gained in this fashion. Maybe chess players are losing interest in it also. I have permanently." Strangely enough this outburst produced an effect and the F.I.D.E. changed the system. The Candidates' Tournament is being now played on a knock-out basis where the participants play a series of matches. Collusion between players of one country to draw games between themselves is not possible, because there is no such thing as a drawn match. In fairness to the Russians one should mention that they supported the decision to change the system in the Candidates' Tournament.

Fischer's chance - who would undoubtedly have qualified into the Candidates' - was as good as anybody else's. It was therefore hoped that he would play in the Interzonal in Amsterdam but it was not to be....

We have no exact information why he decided not to play but the following exchange of cables between the F.I.D.E. and the U.S. Chess Federation is interesting. We are indebted for these documents to Bob Rasa of Dunedin who sent them to us on behalf of the N.Z.C.A.

"May 6....Urgently need information about American participants Interzonal. If Fischer does not participate this means a serious damage to whole chess world and to F.I.D.E. activities. Kindest personal regards. FIDECHES."

On the same day the American Chess Federation President Jerry Span replied: "Dear Confreres; Several hard but vain attempts have been made to change Bobby's mind by Kasper, Kashdan, Robert Byrne, Larry Evans, Edmondson, Horowitz, Lasker and myself...and we delayed until the last second. The whole situation is regrettable." On May 7 Mr. Span cabled to F.I.D.E. "We cabled entries Reshevsky, Evans, last week delaying third entry mention, while trying change Fischer's mind, but impossible. Cabled Heemsteede Tuesday Benko third American player."

Nobody knows exactly why Fischer has refused to play. Does not he want to become world champion?! There was some talk in the European Press that it is possible he counts on the weak nerves of the gentlemen from F.I.D.E. and assumes that he will be admitted in the Candidates' Tournament personally in any case.

Flohr reports that Dr. Euwe has shown him a power of attorney given to a former President of the U.S.A. Chess Federation by Fischer in which the latter entitles the former and urges him to make an effort to organise a match between himself and one of the five Soviet leading grandmasters, not excluding Petrosyan. The match can be played in the U.S.S.R., U.S.A. or any other country. The stake should be 8½ thousand dollars, the winner receiving 80 per cent.

The power of attorney has the date 19 April 1964, reports Flohr. All this sheds some light on Fischer's attitude. It is quite obvious that he does not consider himself bound by F.I.D.E. regulations. Dutch papers assessed Fischer's attitude as unwise.

THE RUSSIAN "MYSTERY". POLITICS AND CHESS.

It is an unfortunate thing that certain people are unable to divorce political sentiments from chess, losing thereby their sense of objectivity.

It is quite naive to think that the Soviet Union is populated exclusively with Oistrakh's, Gagarin's, Pasternak's, and Botvinnik's. However, it is also naive to think that it is exclusively populated with NKVD policemen, spies, "enemies of the West" etc. It is even more naive to transfer this belief into the chess sphere. We think

that this actually seems to be the case with some chess journalists. The inability to divorce political sentiments from their chess journalism makes them losing sense of perception of absurdities. It seems to us that when considering the "Fischer-Russians" controversy we must look at it purely from the chess point of view, that is to say, we must consider the Russian masters simply as chess players as well as Fischer. In doing so several questions come to mind immediately. (1) Are the Russian masters known to break the accepted international chess etiquette? (2) What is the reason for their extremely good results in international chess? (3) How do they take defeats?

The answer to the first question is negative. The Russian masters are known and stand out for their exemplary conduct. This is not always the case with Western, and in particular, American players. For instance, Reshevsky and Fischer seem to be mixed up from time to time in all sorts of arguments on chess matters. The manner in which these arguments are conducted is hardly a credit to the disputing parties. The answer to the second question is not so straightforward. They have been accused of sending large representations to Interzonal tournaments and trying to freeze out Western competition. This seems to us an absurdity because they usually come to the top when they are represented by one or two players. They are also most keen to compete with the West for obvious reasons. The source of their success must therefore be sought elsewhere and we will deal with it later.

The answer to the third question is quite easy. They take their defeats like sportsmen.

Fischer has received in Russia all credit due when he won the Interzonal in Stockholm, and so did Najdorf when he won the Havana Tournament ahead of several Russian grandmasters. Alexander when he beat Bronstein and tied with him in Hastings, was no exception.

When their student teams came behind the Americans in the World Students' Team Championship, they were full of praise for the Americans and produced no excuses for their own defeat. Other instances can be quoted, although not many because the Russians usually happen to be on the winning side.

We come now to the reply to the question of the Russians' tremendous successes.

THE "SECRET" OF THE RUSSIAN SUCCESSES.

As usual, a balanced view can be found in the English press. We will therefore quote Leonard Barden who writes on this question in the English "Listener", 21 November 1962. This is what he has to say.

"State support and the social and financial prestige of chess in the Soviet Union and other Eastern European countries are the main reasons for their successes. Chess ranks second only to soccer among all outdoor and indoor sports in popularity in the U.S.S.R. Ten million Russians are registered members of chess clubs, two million participate in the national championship. The leading grandmasters are as personally well known to the public as sports stars. When Tal captured the world title from Botvinnik a special train took him home to Riga, with crowds lining the route; a film was made of the match, and he was elected a member of the Riga Soviet. The best U.S.S.R. players have a basic state pension of £25 a month; though few of them are full-time professionals, they are provided with ample leave to prepare for and compete in important tournaments.

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Iron Curtain teams taking part in international events sometimes have keep-fit sessions beforehand, and normally travel with a coach who helps prepare openings and analyse unfinished games. The Russians even had a team doctor for one match against the U.S.A.

Another advantage enjoyed by chess in the U.S.S.R. is the comparative lack of interest in bridge and card games, which in the West have generally a higher status than chess. Chess was always a Russian national game, but it really boomed when it became known that Lenin was a keen player and when card clubs were closed down by the Communists. One common reason adduced for Russian successes which is not valid is the climate; the theory that chess is a way of passing the time in long, cold winters is not borne out by the small interest in chess in Scandinavia (though Iceland has, per head, one of the world's largest chess playing populations.)

Fortunately for international interest in the game, there are signs that the period of Soviet supremacy will be challenged in the next few years. Bobby Fischer's successes have stimulated American interest, and the U.S.A., already the world's number three chess country behind the U.S.S.R. and Yugoslavia, has a young and improving team, while some of the top Russians are now past their best. Britain, which was the leading chess country a century ago when Howard Staunton was the world's best player, now rates about fourteenth; our chances of doing better depend partly on finding a grandmaster who can do really well internationally, and partly on better financing of the game - at present we have neither the State subsidy of Eastern European chess nor the rich patrons who back chess in the U.S.A."

This is all substantially correct, although the question of Russian professionalism is slightly more complicated than Barden seems to think. We hope to publish in the next issue an article where the question is discussed by Tal and Nona Gaprindishvili. Tal and Gaprindishvili shed additional light on the state of chess in Russia and the question of chess professionalism in that country.

We would add on our part that Botvinnik distinguished himself as one of perhaps the World's best long before the war and long before chess enjoyed such state support in the U.S.S.R. as it does now. R. Fine of the U.S.A., also one of the world's great players, and by no means pro-Russian or pro-communist, has a lot to say about Botvinnik and Russian chess in his excellent work "The World's Great Chess Games." One of his observations is that at present it is the Russians' turn. "In the earlier part of this century," Fine writes, "it was Central Europe. Later it moved to America, and more recently to the U.S.S.R. What country will be next?" asks Fine. We do not think that, with absolute certainty, anybody can answer this point. However, we wish to be bold and make a prediction on the basis of evidence available at present. There is no room to deal with this ^{at} present and we intend to do so in one of our future issues. We will however say now. "The future of world supremacy or at least great relative strength among chess playing countries, belongs first and foremost to England." Our reasons for this forecast are the great growth of popularity of chess in that country, the school tournaments with literally thousands of participants, the excellent literature coming from the pens of English writers like Golombek, Barden, Clarke, Wade and others, the excellent organisation of the British Chess Federation and the correspondence chess body. Last and not least there is the fine English chess

press consisting of two major magazines, one problem publication, scores of provincial bulletins and chess columns in newspapers.

The main quality of the English players however seems to be their sportsmanship. In the majority of cases English masters take their international and local defeats like gentlemen and sportsmen. (Something that we in New Zealand have a long way to go...) We do not wish to be accused of being Anglophiles. We are neither this nor Anglophobes. One as well as the other, we think, is an absurdity just as Russophilia and Russophobia is in our opinion. We are merely now stating a fact about chess in England, on which as we said we will try to enlarge in the future.

Back to the question of the Russian successes.

The Russian supremacy in chess became evident in 1945 when the Soviet team achieved an overwhelming victory in a radio match against the U.S.A. team, considered then the strongest in the world. We like to pause on one of the games, namely Smyslov-Reshevsky. The latter played as Black a "book" variation, up to move 16, which was considered good for Black. He discovered however that Smyslov had a later edition. On move 23 the American team radioed for the time consumed by the Soviet masters. This is what Fine has to say in the above mentioned book. "Reshevsky who had taken an hour and a half, discovered to his consternation that Smyslov had taken exactly one minute! Then he knew what he was up against. The whole variation had been published in the June 1945 issue of the official Soviet Chess magazine!" (That is to say some considerable time before this game was played.) "Hier liegt der Hund begraben" ("Here is the dog buried" meaning roughly "this is the crux of the matter,") would be the German saying.

The Soviets watched for years chess development abroad but Soviet chess publications were practically ignored by Western players in the same manner as Russian scientific literature was collecting dust (and in many countries still is) on the shelves of libraries in Western countries until the former put up a "Sputnik".

This of course is not the principal reason for Russian successes. As pointed out by Barden, there are other reasons, but Soviet broad-mindedness in this respect against Western ignorance and narrowmindedness was no small factor in Russian dominance of the chess scene in recent years.

MORE ON FISCHER

While we were writing the above lines we noticed an article by Keres in the excellent "Chess" published in Britain (May 1964).

He deals with the international chess scene and the prospects of various players in the Interzonal. Of course he discusses also Bobby Fischer.

Keres pays generous tribute to Fischer's strength and on the whole his article is extremely sound and well balanced. He also considers Fischer's weaknesses and by a number of examples Keres shows the former's conceit and lack of objectivity in assessment of his own as well as his opponent's strength.

Keres says that nowadays it is not sufficient to play well, but that other qualities are necessary to secure the highest honours. The ability to assess ones own as well as the opponent's strength "with the purest objectivity and detachment" is necessary above all. Before criticising Fischer in this respect Keres does not fail to say the following.

"What I am going to say is in no way designed to disparage his

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achievements or start empty polemics, but is intended as advice from an old and experienced grandmaster to a young colleague."

The most interesting part of Keres' article deals with Fischer's outbursts in "Life International" mentioned above, and in particular with Fischer's accusations about the Russians "teaming up" against him.

Keres' argument runs approximately as follows:

- (1) The fact remains that Fischer was never in the running for first place in the Candidates' 1962 from the very start.
- (2) Is there a plausible explanation for the alleged "team work" against a competitor who was never a serious danger to the rest.
- (3) Keres also asks why should Korchnoi the half way leader of the Tournament suddenly offer himself as a sacrifice and lose to his fellow countrymen when he himself had good chances of finishing first.
- (4) Why should Korchnoi have started his self-immolation as early as round 12 when he blundered a piece in a winning position against Fischer himself?

Keres concludes this part of his article that with the best will in the world he cannot see why any of the Soviet Grandmasters should have devoted special attention to Fischer.

Those who are familiar with Keres' sincerity and objectivity as a chess writer will have no doubt in the veracity of Keres' assertions even without the inexorable logic of his argument. We will however add when the Russians engage in "team work" they freely admit so (See Flohr's article on the Botvinnik-Fischer game in our January 1963 issue.)

Keres then produces the most interesting and logical argument for a certain justification of quick draws among grandmasters in monster tournaments, such as the Candidates. We cannot deal with this in detail and would recommend our readers to have a look at the "Chess" magazine for May 1964. We will however mention that the recent Interzonal where several countries were represented by several players, that not only Russians drew among themselves, and that the three Americans participating were no exception in this respect as well as the three Yugoslavs and Hungarians.

Keres goes on proving Fischer's lack of objectivity based on the latter's incomprehensible notes to games.

He also says that Fischer's disparaging of the performances of his adversaries is no substitution of a critical examination of his own play in the Candidates 1962. This, Keres thinks, would provide Fischer with the real reason for his relative non-success. Keres concludes this section with the following. "A thorough going analysis of the tournament tactics of his more experienced rivals would have stood him in better stead. This might have saved him from the delusion that the short Keres-Petrosyan draw in round 4 was pre-arranged."

So much for Keres. His remarks on Fischer's rather extremely subjective approach to other players' qualities are borne out by the fact that he recently published an article about the ten greatest masters in chess history and omitted from this list no more and no less than Lasker and Botvinnik!!

An interesting light on Fischer's non-participation in the Interzonal is thrown by the "Christian Science Monitor". The Boston paper points out that the first prize in the Interzonal is only 400 U.S. dollars while Fischer is getting 250 dollars a night for simuls. He would therefore be a "lunatic" to travel 15,000 miles and spend a month for a chance of winning less than he could earn in the States

in two nights, speaking from the financial point of view.

So it is possible that money was the reason for his refusal to play in the Candidates.

The editor of American new magazine "Chessworld" Mr. Frank R. Brady however points out in correspondence to the English "Chess" that money was not the reason for Fischer's refusal. He even suggests that Fischer is "ideologically" opposed to playing with the Russians." He also says that "Whether one agrees or not with Bobby's stand we must all agree that he has great personal integrity and is more interested in the morality of an issue than the financial aspects of chess...."

With all due respect to Mr. Brady we will shelve this under "Tales." Fischer's stand during his match against Reshevsky and his attitude before the Los Angeles International Tournament (won by Keres and Petrosyan) when he refused fairly and squarely, because of insufficient money offered to him, to participate, do not seem to give great support to Mr. Brady's argument. Fischer's attitude towards his family, and in particular towards his mother - who went on a hunger strike to secure her young son's fare to a tournament in Europe - as displayed by him in an interview published in an American magazine seems hardly to testify his great concern about "the morality of an issue."

THE TRUTH ABOUT FISCHER

In our opinion, based on evidence available, this is as follows:

- (1) He is one of the great players in chess history, considering his relative youth and his successes.
- (2) However Botvinnik, Capablanca and Keres at the ages of 20 and even Emanuel Lasker, were as strong as he is now considering the times they played and the quality of their games on record.
- (3) He is as strong as many Russian Grandmasters but on evidence available he seems to be weaker than Petrosyan, Botvinnik, Keres, Tahl and perhaps even Geller and Smyslov and several other Russians.
- (4) His undoubted strength is however exaggerated and somewhat clouded by the "West-Russia" issue.
- (5) If he continues to play as he does now and discontinues his outbursts, consisting of the most eccentric and disparaging remarks about his rivals, he might become a serious contender for the World Championship. In the meantime he is not....
- (6) Most chess fans in the West, and we are certain many in the U.S.S.R., would like to see serious competition for the Soviet masters. Our sympathies were therefore on Bobby Fischer's side several years ago. This is unfortunately not the case now. Why?
- (7) When we compare his personality with those of Lasker, Capablanca, Euwe, Botvinnik, Smyslov, Tahl, and Petrosyan, to mention six world champions, Bobby Fischer does not somehow fit into the picture although he may very well do so when he matures.

Forecasts of the Outcome of the Interzonal

We will begin with the World Champion, Petrosyan.

An interview is reported with him in the London "Chess."

Among the Soviet participants he mentioned that they will come in the following order: Tahl, Stein, Spassky, Smyslov and Bronstein. His guess was not very much out.

Among non-Russian competitors he singled out Gligoric and Portisch and mentioned Reshevsky's difficulties with the clock. He said that Larsen and Pachman "can also be expected to put up a good show." Petrosyan did not actually forecast the order of the first six.

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He also commented on Fischer's most recent performances in most creditable terms.

Botvinnik. In an article in the "Ogonyok" a translation of which we intend to print in the next issue, ¹ seems to consider the Russian participants in the following order: ² Smyslov, Tahl, Stein, Spassky, and Bronstein.

He was also not very much wrong in this respect except that both he and Petrosyan underestimated Bronstein, who did not get into the Candidates' by real "hard luck." (His game against Larsen in particular which we will publish in due course.)

Among non-Russian competitors Botvinnik mentioned Fischer, Gligoric and Reshevsky. He considered however only Fischer as a serious challenger to the Russians.

We now come to a local guess:-

Ortvin Sarapu. He contributed the following notes to our publication.

"On 19th May 1964, Amsterdam at last has the Interzonal Tournament. The previous one was transferred to Stockholm, 1962, for political reasons, namely East Germany; W. Uhlman was not permitted to enter Holland because this country does not recognise East Germany. Now Uhlman and other East German representatives did not qualify into the Interzonal everything is in order.

The 23 or 24 players from all parts of the world are playing to qualify within the first six. The Russians' 5 representatives have another additional race among themselves, as only three are permitted to play in the Candidates. That means, in any case, two of the strong five, Tahl, Smyslov, Stein, (champion of the U.S.S.R.) Spassky, and Bronstein will fall out, even if they finish 4th, 5th, placings 6th, 7th, and 8th, ^(or 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th) will qualify into Candidates'. There will be then three Russians and three non-Russians. I predict now, that the champion of U.S.S.R. Stein and Bronstein will find it hard going. I consider Spassky as the top Russian contender, then Tahl, then Smyslov, then Stein and Bronstein. Non-Russians are headed by R. Fischer, S. Reshevsky of U.S.A., S. Gligoric (Yugoslavia), Portisch (Hungary), Pachman (Czechoslovakia) fighting for 3-4 or 5 places, if some Russians fail.

For New Zealand interest and for the Zone 10, Australia is represented by Bella Berger, who as you know topped me by half a point in Indonesia. His placing in that tournament will give a rough picture as to how the standard in New Zealand compares with the rest of the world. There is no question that Fischer has the easiest task to qualify into the Candidates. A remarkable fact is that half of the previous Candidates participants fell out, and even missed getting into the Interzonal. They are Geller, Korchnoi, Benko and Dr. Filip.

Szabo, Matanovic, Donner, Averbakh, Penrose, Evans, etc. have also missed. The lucky six will then join the "unfortunate" two, Botvinnik and Keres to play a series of K.O. matches of ten games in pairs in 1965. After playing ten games there will be only four left. Then after another 10 games there will be only two, who will play a 12 game match to find the challenger to Petrosyan in 1966!

So if anybody is interested to become world champion, he has to be a professional chess player for a kick-off.

My pick of the qualifiers is (not in order of final result) Fischer, Tahl, Spassky, Smyslov, Gligoric, Reshevsky. Stein, Bronstein, Najdorf, Pachman, Olafson, Larsen, Portisch as possible rivals.

What about Berger?

Well, he could cause a big surprise by scoring 50% or more.

Perhaps when the full list of players is to hand, I would welcome better picks by anyone else." (Sarapu of course wrote this sometime ago. Editor).

Not a bad pick either. Ortvin guessed three qualifiers and possibly four if Reshevsky draws his four game match with Portisch.

Having mentioned several big names among the forecasts, I think I owe an apology to our readers when I mention my own guess. This I did in a letter to Ortvin Sarapu. I wrote the following:

"My pick is Tahl, Smyslov, Stein (very strong), Spassky, Tringov, and Fischer for the first six. Reshevsky, Pachman and Bronstein might also make the grade, but I have my doubts. Fischer will have a tough job to head all the Russians. Of course there are also Gligoric and Portisch, but they are rather erratic. I saw some of Tringov's games and liked them....

I suppose that you noticed his result in the Zonal, in my last issue."

Thus four out of six first place getters have been predicted correctly. Tringov was obviously a surprise pick based on insufficient evidence.

The table of results and two annotated games from this historic tournament follow on the next page.

In the next issue we will give other details of the Tournament and more games.

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Smyslov, Spassky and Tal are the three Hungarians qualifying into the Candidates. Reshevsky was supposed to play off a four game match with Portisch to determine the third non-Russian qualifying spot from Larsen and Ivkov. Reshevsky needs only to draw the match on account of a better Hungarian record than Portisch. Botvinnik and Keres are the remaining two candidates in the next Candidates' Tournament. Botvinnik will meet Smyslov and Keres will play Spassky. Larsen will play Ivkov and Tal Reshevsky or Portisch. The Candidates will take place in 1960 in Switzerland.

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| 6. BRONSTEIN | | | | | | X | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 16 | 10 | 12 | 2 |
| 7. IVKOV | | | | | | | X | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 15 | 9 | 12 | 2 |
| 8. RESHEVSKY | | | | | | | | X | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 15 | 12 | 11 | 1 |
| 9. PORTISCH | | | | | | | | | X | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 14 | 7 | 15 | 1 |
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| 13. PACHMAN | | | | | | | | | | | | | X | | | | | | | | | | | | | 13 | 8 | 10 | 5 |
| 14. EVANS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | X | | | | | | | | | | | | 12 | 7 | 11 | 8 |
| 15. TRINGOV | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | X | | | | | | | | | | | 10 | 5 | 10 | 8 |
| 16. BENKO | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | X | | | | | | | | | | 9 | 4 | 14 | 7 |
| 17. BILEK | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | X | | | | | | | | | 9 | 2 | 10 | 10 |
| 18. FOGUELMAN | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | X | | | | | | | | 8 | 3 | 4 | 11 |
| 19. ROSETTO | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | X | | | | | | | 8 | 3 | 10 | 10 |
| 20. QUINONES | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | X | | | | | | 8 | 3 | 6 | 13 |
| 21. PORATH | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | X | | | | | 7 | 4 | 7 | 14 |
| 22. PEREZ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | X | | | | 5 | 3 | 7 | 16 |
| 23. BERGER | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | X | | | 5 | 3 | 5 | 16 |
| 24. VRANESIC | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | X | | 4 | 2 | 2 | 16 |

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The first four players are in Sonnenborn-Berger order.

Smyslov, Spassky and Tal are the three Russians qualifying into the Candidates. Reshevsky was supposed to play off a four game match with Portisch to determine the third non-Russian qualifying apart from Larsen and Ivkov. Reshevsky needs only to draw the match on account of a better Sonnenborn-Berger than Portisch. Botvinnik and Keres are the remaining two participants in the next candidates' Tournament. Botvinnik will meet Smyslov and Keres will play Spassky. Larsen will play Ivkov and Tal Reshevsky or Portisch.

The Candidates will take place in 1965 in Switzerland.

B. Larsen (Denmark): v B. Ivkov (Yugoslavia): Played in Switzerland 1964. (Notes by R.A. Court). SICILIAN DEFENCE.

1. PK4, PQ4: 2. NKB3, PK3: 3. PQ4, PxP: 4. NxP, PQR3: 5. BQ3,.... (Having played PQ4 and opened the Q-file for himself, this move of White is not consequent. BK2 is preferable and White should retain his centralised Knight on Q4 as long as possible.) 5..., BB4: 6. NN3, BR2: (This piece is very well placed now and its absence from the K-side leaves Black less cramped there.) 7. O-O, NQB3: 8. QN2,.... (Aiming for either QB4 or KB3. However the move is tame and I would rather see an attacking scheme like KR1 and PKB4 applied here. 8. QN4 has been played continuing ...,NKB3. 9. QN3 with a complicated situation in which the attacking move PK5 may be available for White. Grabbing the KNP could be dangerous.) 8..., NKB3: 9. NQB4, PQ4: (Possibly better and more Sicilian-like is QB2. Yet the move played allows him to catch up in development.) 10. KPXP, KPXP: 11. QK2ch, BK3: 12. NK5, NxN: 13. QxN, O-O: (Black knows his K-side is a trifle exposed but believes he can defend adequately since if 14. BKN5, NN5: with good play. 15. BxQ, NxQ: or 15. QB4, PB3? But White's strong reply gives him an edge. The Knight was pretty useless on N3 and rightly comes back over to the K-side. Recommended for Black first was BQN1 and then if QN5, O-O.) 14. NQ4!, Q2: 15. BKR6,.... (Very threatening, but it will mean loss of a move later to retreat the Bishop. 15. NKB3 may be better on the whole. Black's reply is rather necessary since if 15...KR1: 16. BxNpch, KxP: QN5ch etc, and if 15...RK1, 16. QN5 wins, while 15...NK1: 16. BK3 and Black's King will be strongly attacked by such moves as QR5, PKB4, B5, etc). 15..., BxN: 16. QxB, BB4: (This manoeuvre of exchanging his bad bishop gives Black almost equality, since while his IQP is weak, his remaining Knight is more versatile than White's Bishop. Here is where White starts going wrong. His next move leads to Rook exchanges, which assist Black. Best was 17. BKN5 at once and if BxB. 18. QxB, NK5: 19. BK3, followed by RQ1, with pressure against the IQP.) 17. QRK1, KRK1: 18. BKN5, BxB: 19. PxB?... (Grossly inferior to QxB. Black's NK5 was not worth while preventing since after 19. QxB, NK5: 20. BK3, White's game seems preferable.) 19..., RxR: 20. RxR, RK1!: 21. RxRch, NxR: 22. PKR3? (In this type of Bishop versus Knight ending the Knight is advantageously bound for K3. Another classic example was A. Saidy vs Bobby Fischer in the last U.S.A. Championship. White should have stopped the Knight shift by BB4, with a probable draw.) 22..., NQB2: 23. BQ2, NK3: 24. QN6, PKR3: 25. KR2, PKR4: 26. PKN3,.... (White hasn't much play it is true, but this is weakening. He should at least have kept his Queen in the centre by QK3. Black's next move stops this and threatens QQ4 with considerable advantage). 26...PQ5: 27. QN3, QB3: 28. QQ1,.... (It is a pity he had to do this but KB3 was threatened with a deadly invasion. Black finds KB4 another effective square for his Queen. White's Bishop has become a useless piece.) 28..., QQ4: 29. PQR4, QKB4: 30. QK2, NQB4: 31. PKN4, RpxP: 32. RpxP, QN3: (Not QxQP as White would get in by 33. QK8ch, QxEP: and draws. Also not QR2 ch, 33. KN3 threatening mate! Now White, at the cost of having weakened his King and Pawns too much, gets in an aggressive move.) 33. QK7, NK3: 34. BB1, QxNP: 35. QxN7, QR4ch: 36. KN2, QN3ch: 37. KR2, QR4ch: 38. KN2, QN3ch: 39. KR2, QxQP: 40. QB8ch, KR2: 41. FN4,.... (His last chance is to get a passed pawn and this does contain some danger for Black, who meets it with cunningly forseen tactics.) 41..., QK7: 42. KN3,.... (43. KN2 might seem better,

but then QN5ch: 42..., QQ8: 43. 44..., PQ6; 45. can Queen next it all jacked (And White appears wins technically 49..., KN3: 50. QK3: 54. QQ3ch, swaps Queens and in many endings of its utilisation one, as Queens move 73 but could Portish (Hungary

Notes by a long time to events and not

1. NKB3, NKB3: 6. PQB4, BKN5: 7. (Objectively speaking bring this Knight The Knight is not Tal added an "if" 12. NQ2, BQ2: 1 Black has already an attack on the (Now Tal sees that "horse" passed. This can not be (White should have Apart from this is a "handicap" game of the Bot where Bronstein winning the World 19. QQ1, NK4: answer 20. BN2 20. NxP(Q4), ER Knight serves as a 20. PB3!... (I bad way.) 20. (Why not win and is not clear what apparently scared of this move, was trouble to Black at KN4 brings about PKR4: (Although his opponent's E disregard of mate quite clear that to wear out his 27. BxR, FN6; ap

but then QN5ch: 44. KR2, QB6: and its worse than in the game.)
 42..., QQ8: 43. PN5, RPxP: 44. PR5,... (If 44. RPxP, QN6ch and QxP).
 44..., PQ6; 45. PR6, PQ7: 46. BxP, QxB: 47. FR7,... (This Pawn
 can Queen next move! What is to be done? Don't worry, Black had
 it all jacked up.) 47..., QQ3ch: 48. KN2, NB2: 49. QR3ch....,
 (And White apparently gave up.* If 49. PR8=Q then NxQ and Black
 wins technically. The move played is worse. It might have continued
 49..., KN3: 50. QN4ch, KB3: 51. QB3ch, KK2: 52. QK4ch, KQ2: 53. QB5ch,
 QK3: 54. QQ3ch, KB3: 55. QB2ch, KN2: 56. QxNch, KxQ: 57. PR8=Q, QB3ch:
 swaps Queens and wins. The superiority of Knight against Bishop
 in many endings has long been known. This game is a good illustration
 of its utilisation. The Fischer game mentioned may be even a better
 one, as Queens were not on the board. (* White actually played to
 move 73 but could have resigned here. Editor).

Portish (Hungary): Tal (U.S.S.R.) KING'S INDIAN DEFENCE.

Interzonal - Amsterdam 1964

Notes by A. Feneridis. (This game will attract analysts for
 a long time to come. The present attempt is merely a review of
 events and not a claim to penetrating analysis.)

1. NKB3, NKB3: 2. PKN3, PQ3: 3. PQ4, PKN3: 4. BN2, BN2: 5. 0-0, 0-0:
 6. PQB4, BKN5: 7. NB3, QB1: 8. RK1, RK1: 9. QN3, NB3: 10. PQ5, NQR4:
 (Objectively speaking, it was better to go back to N1 in order to
 bring this Knight to QB4 or K4 in accordance with circumstances.
 The Knight is not well placed at QR4, but thanks to this "weak" move
 Tal added an "immortal draw" to his game collection.) 11. QR4, PN3:
 12. NQ2, BQ2: 13. QB2, PB3: (13..., PB4 is of course stronger, but
 Black has already prepared a combination and so deliberately invites
 an attack on the Knight.) 14. PQN4, NxP: 15. NxN, Pxp: 16. NR3,...
 (Now Tal sees that his combination had a "hole" through which a whole
 "horse" passed. Further "va banque" play by Black is understandable
 This can not be said about White's play.) 16..., PQ5: 17. BxR,...
 (White should have kept this Bishop for the defence of his King.
 Apart from this he is now a Rook up. According to Bronstein this
 is a "handicap" on the road to World Championship. See the ninth
 game of the Botvinnik-Bronstein match. Feneridis refers to the game
 where Bronstein was a Rook up and drew, thereby losing his chance of
 winning the World Championship?) 17..., QxB: 18. N(B3)N5, RB1:
 19. QQ1, NK4: (Should Black try the trappy 19...NN5 in order to
 answer 20. BN2 with the winning move 20..., NK6!, White would reply
 20. NxP(Q4), BR5: 21. QQ2, and Black has no attack. Here Black's
 Knight serves as a bait to open for him the QR1-KR8 diagonal.)
 20. PB3!... (If 20. NxP(Q4), Black replies BR5 and White is in a
 bad way.) 20..., PQR3: 21. NxP(Q4), QQ4: 22. BK3, RB6 23. N(4)B2,
 (Why not win another Knight? e.g. 23. Pxn, QxP: 24. BB2, and it
 is not clear what Tal can do being two pieces down. White was
 apparently scared of ghosts.) 23..., QKB4: 24. PKN4,... (Instead
 of this move, weakening the K-side, the simple 24. BQ4 would give
 trouble to Black. Now the position of White's Pawn
 at KN4 brings about Tal's appropriate reaction 24..., QK3: 25. BQ4,
 PKR4: (Although Tal must try, at all costs, to open the position of
 his opponent's King, in this game he shows unusual - even for Tal -
 disregard of material losses.) 26. BxB, Pxp: 27. NQ4,... (It seems
 quite clear that White does not want to win! Why doesn't he play
 to wear out his opponent and capture another Rook? For example:
 27. BxR, FN6; -apparently Black's most dangerous resource - 28. QQ4,

PxPch: 29. KR1, NN6ch: 30. KxP, QR6ch: 31. KN1, QR8ch: 32. KB2, QR7ch: 33. KK3, NB4ch: and although Black wins White's Queen, the latter has four pieces for it. It is amazing how difficult it is to win a chess game even for a strong grandmaster when he is three pieces up. 27...QQ4: 28. PxN, QxKP: 29. NKB3,... (The solid 29. PK3 would have won easily, but White "winds a film in the wrong way," and does not play the best moves, returning thereby much of the "loot." This undoubtedly improves Tal's appetite.) 29... QK6ch: 30. KR1, BB3: (No jokes for White any longer. This Bishop looks a killer. White should have played 30. KN2 in order to gain time for the defence of KB2 and KB3 squares. It is however possible that White when playing his 30th move thought of playing 31. QQ4 but noticed that after 31...PxN: 32. QxQ, PB7ch: 33. QB3, RxQ: and Tal wins. In the meantime Tal captures two minor pieces and white is "only" a Rook up. As mentioned previously, it was established at the Botvinnik-Bronstein match that this leads only to a sure draw.) 31. KRB1, RxN: 32. QB1, PxN: 33. QxB, QxP: 34. RKN1, KxB: 35. QRK1, QQ2: 36. RQ1, QK2: 37. QRK1, QQ2: 38. RQ1, QK2: 39. QRK1, Drawn! (After so many adventures and worries White "after all" manages to draw. Tal can be satisfied with this half point, which as later events have shown secured his participation in the Candidates' Tournament. The same can be said about Portish if he wins his play-off against Reshevsky. Chess fans will undoubtedly enjoy this "Wild West Adventure film" with a happy ending.)

NEW ZEALAND TEAM FOR OLYMPIAD IN ISRAEL

The "Tournament of Nations" will start in Tel Aviv early in November this year. Readers will recall that the N.Z. Chess Association called for entries on an own expense basis as early as in the September 1963 Bulletin.

The situation has slightly altered since. We understand that a fund raising campaign will be launched outside chess circles as well as among chess players. The extent of the sum collected will determine the selected entrants' contributions, but it looks almost certain that about £200 will be the minimum required from an entrant (Fare alone is £437). Would prospective entrants notify as soon as possible The Secretary of the N.Z.C.A. (Mr. R.J. Glass, P.O. Box 144, Dunedin) of their intentions and sum they are able to contribute. A team of six will probably be required. The selection of the team we understand will rest with the Association and will probably be based on playing strength plus sum contributed by entrant. Would chess players all over New Zealand send donations to the Secretary of N.Z.C.A. (address above) for this most important purpose. The names of the donors will be published. Should it not be possible to send a team the donations will be returned.

WANTED TO BUY

1. N.Z. Chess Association Congress Book Napier 1911-12.
2. N.Z. Chessplayer No. 27, August 1952, and No. 28 October 1952.
3. New Zealand Correspondence Chess Association's Bulletins Nos. 1 - 7 1943/44 to 1949/50.
4. New Zealand Chess Magazine Vol. 1, No. 1 December 1962.
5. Any chess books. Send in your list and offer. We pay reasonable prices.

Reply to co

1...PQ5 in

A. PxRch, KxB: 5
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 RXPch: 15. KN6, 1

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No. 20.

No. 21.

No. 22.

Winner of Co
1964 Ladder:

PROBLEMS AND ENDGAME STUDIES.

Reply to correspondent. Mr. R. Wilkinson, Christchurch.

1...PQ5 in No. 13 is refuted by 2. RR5ch, RN4: 3. PXPch, KN5: 4. RxBch, KXR: 5. PQ5, PB5: 6. PQ6, PB6: 7. PQ7, PB7: 8. PQ8 Queens, PB8 Queens: 9. QQ6! (Threatens to win with 10. PB3. 9...QB7ch, loses to 10. QQ7ch) 9...KR5 (best): 10. QQ4 and wins in the long run by playing to capture the last Black Pawn and/or exchange Queens in accordance with circumstances. Please note that White has no perpetual check. The type of ending resulting now is difficult to win in over the board play but there is nothing really in it in the nature of a problem study. The winning technique might be long but unmistakable. Very similar type of endings are found in Endgame manuals.

This refutation was in part given by one of the solvers. Another type of refutation shown by Mr. G. Severinsen runs as follows:-
1. RQR8, PQ5: 2. RR5ch, RN4: 3. PXPch, KN5: 4. RR1, PB6: 5. PQ3, RQ4: 6. RN1ch, KR6: (best) 7. KB6, RXP: 8. KB5, RKN5: 9. PQ4, PB5: 10. PQ5, PB6: 11. PQ6, RN7: 12. RN3ch, KR7: 13. RXP, KN7: 14. RXP, RXPch: 15. KN6, RQ7: 16. KB7 wins.

Black's moves in the above variation are not necessarily best, but White's principal plan is correctly indicated. White's advantage consisting of a better placed King would indicate that he has a win. The position after 4...PB6 probably defies precise analysis but seems fairly convincing as a win for White.

Your second question relates to problem number 14. The second solution has not been published because there is also a third and fourth one. The published solution however is the only one making use of all White pieces as you have correctly assumed. One of the conditions of a good problem is that all pieces should have some kind of a function.

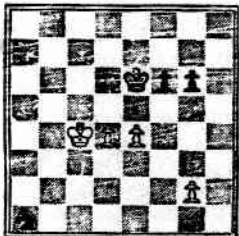
Solutions to Problems in March issue.

- No. 19. 1. NXP, KXN: 2. NN6... If 1...PXN: 2. RXPch: If 1...PB5ch: 2. KQ2: If 1...PN3: 2. RXPch.
- No. 20. 1. PN4 threat. 2. QXPch, NxQ: 3. FN5 mate. If 1...FXP e.p. 2. QXN. If 1...RB7. 2. QXQP. If 1...RN8. 2. QXQP. If 1...RR7. 2. QB5.
- No. 21. White actually played 35 RXP, PB6: 36. KN5, KK: 36. Resigns. But Kashdan in his Los Angeles Times column gives 35. KB3, RKR: 36. KK2, RR2: 37. KB2, RR: 38. KB3, RR2: 39. KN4, with a winning position.
- No. 22. NN5, threat NB3: 1...NB4ch: 2. RN7 (set RN2). 1...RN6: 2. RQ7, (set RN3). 1...RN5: 2. RKB7 (set RN5). Well constructed mutata.

Winner of Competition:- G. Severinsen, Takapau.

1964 Ladder: G. Severinsen 32 points. Dr. N. Fulton 29 points.
A. Wilkinson 14 points. R.M. Gordon 10 points.

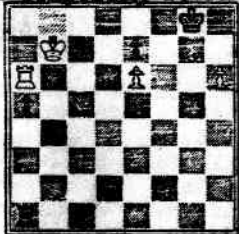
M. Botvinnik 1952



White to play and draw (7 points)

Sam Lloyd, "Scientific American" 1877

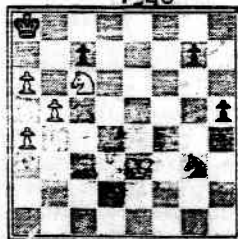
Keres. Third prize 1946-47 USSR Composing Tourney



White to play and win (7 points)

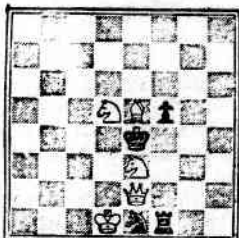
T.R. Dawson 1920

D. Bronstein 1948



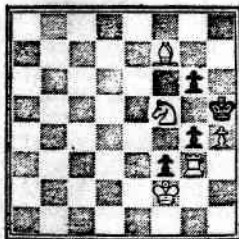
White to play and win (7 points)

C.W. Chandler, 1st prize "Manchester Weekly Times" 1910

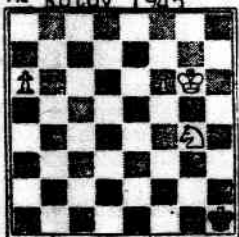


White mates in four (5 points)

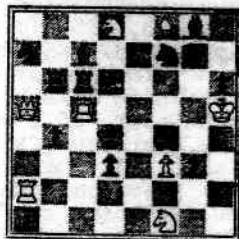
G.C. Alvey, British Chess Problem Journal 1919



White has just moved. He retracts this move and mates in two more moves (7 points)

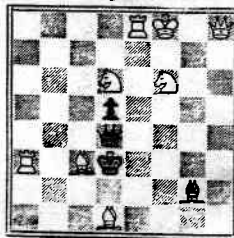


White to play and win (6 points)

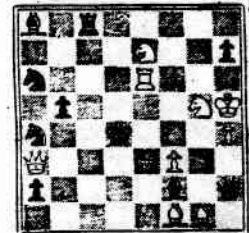


White mates in two (6 points)

Dr. H.W. Bettmann 1921



White mates in two. (Four points)



White mates in two. (6 points)

We are indebted to Mr. W. Ramsay of the Hutt Valley Chess Club for setting up most of the diagrams in this copy. Solutions to reach Editor of the N.Z.C.M. by 10 September 1964.

Resignation of Mr. K.M. Steele

We regret to report that Mr. K. Steele has resigned his position as problem editor of this magazine for health reasons. Mr. Steele has done his work conscientiously and in this respect he will probably be hard to replace. We hope however to appoint someone in the future as our volume of work is increasing in any case.