

The
NEW ZEALAND
CHESS
MAGAZINE

12 SEP 1964

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THE NEW ZEALAND CHESS MAGAZINE, Vol. 2, No. 8, August, 1964.

Published monthly. Registered as a magazine at the G.P.O.
Wellington, New Zealand.

Managing Editor: Zygmunt Frankel, 123 Brougham Street, Flat 2,
Wellington.

Local News Editor: Roger Chapman, 5 Carlton Flats, 243 The Terrace,
Wellington.

Subscription Rates: N.Z. and U.K. £1.10.0d. per annum. Australia
£1.17.9d. (Aust) per annum. U.S.A. and Canada, 3 dollars 60 cents
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CHESS OLYMPIAD, TEL AVIV, NOVEMBER 1964

No doubt all chess enthusiasts will be keen to see our team go to play in the Chess Olympiad. It is not a matter of whether we win (we won't), or come last (I hope we won't), but that a team from New Zealand plays and gains experience which will be of value to all clubs and players. A team going away also provides an incentive to younger players at school etc. After all, a boy who plays football, league or soccer, participates in cricket, athletics, yachting etc. has opportunities to represent his country, not only in New Zealand but often overseas as well.

Consequently there is often a keenness resulting in hours of training in an attempt to gain selection. What has chess been able to offer? Rodney Phillips has played overseas as has Sarapu

and Haase, but a help of team mat

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and Haase, but always as individuals, without the companionship and help of team mates.

There is another aspect as well - the organisation of a major tourney has not been attempted in New Zealand and this is a possibility that should be looked at closely. The time may not be too far distant when New Zealand will have the opportunity of holding a tourney of this nature and we should be prepared for this.

Your help is needed to finance this trip, and as in the past New Zealand chess players will be most generous. An amount of approximately £2,500 is needed and if supporters could raise, say, £500 this would be a grand effort. The balance of £2,000 will be met by the players, Government support (we hope), business firms, etc.

There are several players interested in going with the team including Court, Sarapu, Sutton, Feneridis, Phillips, Evans, Clarke, Eriksen, McNabb, and Haase.

Apart from individual donors it is hoped that clubs will also contribute to the fund.

Mr, A.S. Hollander, President of the Canterbury Chess Club has been invited by the N.Z.C.A. to go as Captain Manager of the team. Chess players know of Alan Hollander's work for chess and his enthusiasm and flair for chess should enable the balance of the money to be raised and get the team away.

Dr. R. Gardner, President of the N.Z.C.A., has released a Press Association message about the proposed trip and this has attracted much interest throughout New Zealand.

N.Z.C.A. has entered a team and paid the 200 Swiss Francs (about £10), so now chess supporters can say "New Zealand expects every chess player will do his duty!"

At the time of writing the above we were informed that the Golden Kiwi are considering a request for help, but even with this your help is needed.

The Olympiad starts on 2nd November at Tel Aviv in the modern Sheraton Hotel. A sightseeing tour to Galilee and Nazareth is among the attractions for the players of forty nations participating.

The following donations have been received to date:-

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P.S. I M P O R T A N T !

Please do not send donations to us, as incorrectly advised by a circular from Mr. Hollander to Club Secretaries.

Incidentally this circular calls our publication "N.Z. Chess Player". This is not its name. (Editor).

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INTERZONAL AMSTERDAM 1964

Continued from last issue

"BEFORE THE INTERZONAL"
by M.M. Botvinnik

(Free translation by Z.F.)

(In the last issue we promised to publish this article from the "Ogonyok". Anything written by Botvinnik is always worth reading, we believe. This article is particularly interesting because the former world champion expresses in it a balanced opinion on Fischer's strength, and touches on many problems of world chess administration. Z.F.)

On May 20 Dr. Euwe, former world chess champion will celebrate his 63rd birthday. On this day the strongest players in the world will start to contest the right to play in the next stage tournament for the world title.

It is possible that this is merely a coincidence, but one must admit that if it was not for Max Euwe this tournament would not have been played in Amsterdam. Dr. Euwe displayed great energy by lobbying among patrons as well as among authorities in order to secure for the Netherlands Chess Association the right to conduct this forum of the strongest of the chess world.

And so 24 participants of the Interzonal will fight inside the new Social Security Building to become one of the six victors.

This will not be easy work. Gentlemen delegates of the General Assembly of the F.I.D.E., at a meeting in Basle last year, decided that the grandmasters should "do some work." In fact if the office staff of the lawyer's firm of Kr. Rogard (President of the F.I.D.E. - Z.F.) work forty hours a week, why shouldn't the chess giants work seven hours a day? Such are the regulations of the Interzonal. Had Mr. Rogard been Director of the Royal Opera the artists would, probably, be obliged to sing a full day.

The chess world is supported by two piles:- grandmasters enjoying most wide popularity in all corners of the world (and there are already chess "corners" in 64 countries) and organisers who - oh! - are less well known. This of course is unjustified because their work is useful and indispensable. Indispensable of course, provided it helps and does not hinder the development of chess art. The times when their power had been small have gone. Previously absolute rulers of the chess world were its champions. Lasker, Capablanca, and Alekhine dictated affairs in accordance with their will. This was, of course, undemocratic and in fact the champions used not to forget their own interests, but one must admit that after all the power rested in capable hands.

Unfortunately the gentlemen organisers got sometimes carried away by their administrative zeal. As far back as forty years ago the F.I.D.E. attempted to divide chess players into "professionals" and "amateurs". There were even organised world championship tournaments for amateurs, but no one was interested in them. The chess public is interested in good and pretty games and there were no great creative achievements in amateur championships. Thus the split attempt fell through. This is the real difference between chess and sport traditions. As is known, in sport the division into professional and amateurs exists to date. In chess this is not and can not be the case!

Even now the organisers of the F.I.D.E. get occasionally carried away. The working day of the chess master and the length of tournaments become more and more extended. Judges watch carefully that masters should not "dodge" work and that games do not last less than thirty moves (Obviously drawn games - Z.F.) otherwise both players lose. In addition prizes are decreasing.

The lucky winner of this F.I.D.E. Interzonal will receive a prize considerably lower than in any other similar international tournament. But chess players are not able to refuse the struggle, especially when there is a small chance of winning the world Championship. The question is will the stuck up Robert Fischer appear on the 20th of May at the lift in order to go up to the second floor of the Social Security Building in Amsterdam? The American Chess Federation has mentioned in its list of participants Reshevsky and Evans. Fischer is not there in the meantime. Apparently his financial demands are not accepted, but in the last minute everything can change.

In any case only a few vic participants different in size. For instance, secrets of P.I. places. As Polugayevsky spectators of

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In any case there are plenty of participants but there will be only a few victors. We will be quite candid and say that not all participants can count on success. Masters of ten zones, all different in size, strength and significance, will meet in Amsterdam. For instance, all South America is one zone (This is one of the secrets of F.I.D.E. activities). The Soviet Zone received four places. As a result of this Grandmasters Geller, Korchnoi, and Polugayevsky - the unsuccessful ones in the Soviet Zonal - will be spectators of the forthcoming battle.

It is true that Geller still has a last chance to enter the stage of the battle for the right to challenge the World Champion, i.e. the Candidates' Tournament. This may happen if Paul Keres or the undersigned (two candidates having the right to play because of past records) will not be able to take part for any reason in the final contest.

The F.I.D.E. Congress included in the Interzonal Mikhail Tal without prior competing in the Soviet Zone because Tal is a former world champion yet at the same time Vasily Smyslov was not included by the same congress apparently because he is also a former world champion... (Smyslov was included in the Interzonal by a resolution of the Central Committee of the Association of Sport Organisations of the U.S.S.R. within the Soviet Union quota). Out of the five Soviet participants only three can qualify for the Candidates in accordance with a decision by F.I.D.E. - a really puzzling decision.

If the F.I.D.E. Congress had in mind to preserve the international character of the Candidates' Tournament then it was more logical to set up this quota for a country directly for the Candidates' Tournament.

It will be very nice if chess fans will orientate themselves in this muddle - the undersigned is unfortunately helpless to be able to solve this headaching chess puzzle.

Possibly the reader has already lost his patience? He is probably more interested in the result of the international tournament than in the intricacies of rules governing the struggle for the World Championship. We will thus try to construct a horoscope of the Amsterdam Tournament.

Thus among the victors there can be no less than three foreign grandmasters and no more than three Soviet Grandmasters. However, considering the fact that five Soviet Grandmasters participate then even in the case of all kinds of possible accidents, one should not doubt that the representatives of the U.S.S.R. will qualify into the Candidates.

Who will be the three foreign masters? One can be named with confidence, should he participate. This is the young U.S.A. champion Robert Fischer. He is only 21 but he is already a dangerous tournament fighter. In the last U.S.A. Championship he won all 11 games. And the remaining two? Possibly this will be the Yugoslav Svetozar Gligoric and the veteran Samuel Reshevsky? However also others might appear among the lucky three. For instance, three years ago Gligoric was unable to qualify into the Candidates, Benko the American Grandmaster qualifying instead of him...

It seems to me however that only Fischer would be dangerous to Soviet Grandmasters in the forthcoming competition. The remaining foreign masters will be serious opponents, but experience indicates that they are weaker than our giants.

And who will be the lucky ones among our own participants?

naturally this move is excluded from consideration. The decisive role of White's Pawn at K3 becomes clear only at a later stage. (By the way, when a programme for a chess electronic computer will be written and when the machine will have to be "taught" to distinguish moves with a sense from senseless moves, it will be very difficult to force the machine to consider such moves as PK4 by White in the above study....)

Fischer sees such moves (underlined by the translator). I think that Tal and Smyslov are also capable of finding them. What then is Fischer's weakness? What is the hope of stopping Fischer in the future on his way towards the World Championship? It seems to me that Fischer's weakness is that he always remains himself. He plays always in the same manner no matter what opponent he meets over the board. It is quite natural that a chess player cannot play "everything" well. One and the same player can be a genius and a mediocrity - all depending how well he is prepared for a given type of position. There should therefore exist positions which Fischer does not like. If this weakness will be investigated then Fischer will become manageable.

Now - together with you, respected readers - we will wish good luck to our great chess masters in their heavy battles.

SHORT STORY OF THE TOURNAMENT

The first round was an unexciting affair. American, Yugoslavs and Russians drew their games. There were only two games with a result - Smyslov beat Quinones, and Larsen beat Pachman. The second round was a fighting round. We have already published the Portisch-Tal game from this session. Apart from this, in another significant game Bronstein defeated Stein after the latter lost the exchange by mistake. In the third round Evans produced a brilliancy against Berger of Australia. Porath of Israel defeated Rosetto of Argentine and Quinones (Peru) beat Foguelman (Argentine). The remaining games were drawn. Smyslov was leading with $2\frac{1}{2}$ points followed by a host of others on 2 points.

In round four the U.S.S.R. champion suffered his second defeat from the young Hungarian Portisch. The remaining results were either drawn or without special significance. Spassky-Tal and Smyslov-Bronstein were fighting draws. Larsen emerged the leader. He did not relinquish this position for most of the tournament. He was followed by Evans, Gligoric, and Smyslov, running a half point behind. Six other players followed this trio.

There were no significant changes or significant results until round 6. In this round Berger of Australia scored for the first time, defeating Grandmaster Rosetto.

After round seven the leader was Larsen followed by Ivkov second and Gligoric third, with the Russians closely behind them.

In round ten Spassky won a beautiful Rook and Bishops of opposite colours ending against Gligoric.

After the eleventh round Ivkov, Reshevsky, Spassky, and Tal followed a half point behind Larsen the leader, the latter having $8\frac{1}{2}$ points. An interesting point is that Evans occupied the fourteenth place with five points, i.e. $3\frac{1}{2}$ points behind Larsen. This difference is exactly equal to the one between him and Fischer in the recent U.S.A. Championship when Evans was runner up. Berger of Australia

was running last with one and a half points.

Round thirteen brought an exciting result in the game Larsen-Ivkov the latter emerging the winner. The lead was captured by Spassky and Tal with 10 points each. They were followed by Bronstein, Ivkov, Larsen and Smyslov $9\frac{1}{2}$ each. Seventh was Reshevsky with 9 points. The U.S.S.R. champion, Stein, and Lengyel of Hungary had $8\frac{1}{2}$ points each.

Spassky was the sole leader after round fourteen. There was only $2\frac{1}{2}$ points difference between him and the tenth player.

In round 15 Gligoric, one of the strong candidates for one of the three non qualifiers, lost to Porath, having possibly a won position. Spassky was still the leader after the round which again produced not many significant results.

After round 16 Larsen was again in the lead but shared it with Spassky, both having $12\frac{1}{2}$. The struggle for the three non-Russian qualifiers sharpened. Larsen seemed to be one of them for certain. Others in the running were Ivkov of Yugoslavia, Reshevsky of U.S.A. Darga of Germany, Lengyel and Portisch of Hungary, Gligoric of Yugoslavia and Pachman of Czechoslovakia.

In round 17 Reshevsky suffered his first and only loss of the tournament from the hands of Spassky. Larsen beat Darga and Smyslov beat Lengyel. Bronstein and Ivkov drew. Other results were less important.

In round 18 Benko scored his first win against Porath.

Bronstein-Larsen was probably the most interesting game in round 19. Bronstein lost, but by a mistake. Have a good look at their game below; what an exciting battle it was. This loss probably was the decisive factor in Bronstein's being unable to qualify for the Candidates. Larsen and Spassky were still leading after 19 rounds.

After round 20 the scores were: Larsen and Spassky $15\frac{1}{2}$: Smyslov $14\frac{1}{2}$ and one adjourned (against Vranesic of Canada): Tal $14\frac{1}{2}$: Bronstein 14: Stein $13\frac{1}{2}$ and one adjourned (against Rosetto): Darga and Ivkov $12\frac{1}{2}$: Portish and Reshevsky 12, Pachman 11, etc.

The struggle for the three Russian and three non-Russian qualifiers was becoming more and more sharp and we give therefore a more detailed description of the last three rounds.

Round 21. Larsen had to meet all five Russians in the last five rounds. In the previous two rounds he defeated Bronstein and drew with Tal. In this round he met Stein, the latter fighting to become one of the three Russian qualifiers. Stein conducted the game in an exemplary fashion. It was very difficult to pinpoint Larsen's mistake, but the Soviet champion won all the same.

Gligoric met Reshevsky and the game was adjourned after 59 moves in a winning position for the Yugoslav master who managed to..... lose it after the adjournment, thereby depriving himself of his last chance to become one of the non Russian qualifiers.

Tringov of Bulgaria lost to Portisch, which retained the latter's chances to become one of the non Soviet qualifiers.

Rosetto-Spassky was a Petroff's Defence. The former's good play earned him a meritorious draw against the leader of the tournament.

Smyslov-Ivkov was a 30 move draw. Tal defeated Quinones in 29 moves.

Bronstein met Darga. In connection with this game Wade, the Controller of Tournament, wrote the following. "Bronstein is playing

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now without much hope of being in the first three of the Soviet grandmasters, but clearly with the determination of scoring as well as possible. This would pose for the world of chess players the awkward question of why should such a great player be able to come in the first six and yet be forced to remain on the sidelines." (Inter-Zonaal FIDE Schaktoernooi, Amsterdam 1964, page 150.)

Bronstein outplayed Darga and won. Pachman drew with Vranesic losing finally his weak chance to qualify among the three non Russians. Other games of this round were of no great significance.

Round 22. The five Soviet grandmasters collected only two points in this round.

Larsen beat well Spassky, playing his pet Bird's Opening.

Quinones managed to extract a draw from his game against Stein.

Darga and Tal drew. Smyslov was lucky to escape with a draw against Rosetto. Bronstein drew with Tringov playing beautiful chess for most of the game but allowing a draw in the final stages. He did not seem to recover after his game with Larsen. Other results of this round were of lesser importance.

The main scores after round 22 were:-

1-2: Larsen and Smyslov, $16\frac{1}{2}$; 3-5: Spassky, Stein and Tal, 16; 6: Bronstein, $15\frac{1}{2}$; 7: Portisch, 14; 8: Reshevsky, $13\frac{1}{2}$; 9: Ivkov, 13 and one adjourned against Pachman which he later won; 10-11: Darga and Gligoric, 13.

Thus the battle for the three Russian qualifiers and three non-Russians was yet undecided, although there was only one round to go. What were the prospects?

Among the Russians Bronstein was meeting Portisch, Tal had Tringov, Stein had Darga, Spassky had Quinones and Smyslov had Larsen as their opponents. Thus Bronstein still had a chance to qualify, should at least two of his fellow countrymen lose their games and he winning, which seemed a most unlikely combination. Stein had also a difficult opponent while Tal and Spassky had weaker players. Thus Stein's chances were also somewhat bleak.

Among the non Russians Larsen was a certain qualifier. The struggle for the other two places was fought between a number of players of which Ivkov and Reshevsky, having relatively weak opponents, had the best chances. The former had Fogelman and the latter Perez of Cuba.

Round 24. As more or less expected, Tal, Smyslov, and Spassky qualified among the Russians, Larsen and Ivkov among the non Russians. Reshevsky and Portisch had the next highest score among the non-Russians and had to play off. Reshevsky had the better Sonneborn-Berger count and a draw in the four game match would get him into the Candidates Tournament. As we are however writing these lines we hear that Portisch defeated Reshevsky $2\frac{1}{2}-1\frac{1}{2}$!!

Following were the main results of the last round:-

Smyslov and Larsen drew: Tal beat Tringov: Spassky beat Quinones: Stein drew with Darga, and Bronstein drew with Portisch. As expected, Ivkov beat Fogelman, the former playing the Black pieces, and Reshevsky beat Perez. Berger drawing with Bilek managed to come 23rd instead of last where he stayed until the last round.

We published the full table of results in the last issue.

WIT AND SAGACITY IN SOME OF FLOHR'S COMMENTS ON THE INTERZONAL

(Flohr may be described as not a kind writer but he is certainly a very witty writer as the readers will see for themselves from the

following comments in the "Ogonyok". - Editor).

"Bobby Fischer distinguished himself not once over the chess board. His last achievement in the championship of the U.S.A., which he won with a 'clean score' 11:0.....

Several months went by and Bobby Fischer distinguished himself again by refusing to play in the Interzonal."

"Remember the F.I.D.E. rule: you have no right to draw before the 30th move. Do not even think of offering it to your opponent. A draw on move 29 means two zeros in the Tournament table! This is how the awe inspiring warning of the judges panel sounds. For this reason in the first round Bilek-Portisch, Bronstein-Tal, Ivkov-Gligoric, Reshevsky-Benko, have 'made up' 30 moves exactly as in a chemist's shop and only after this have signed a peace agreement."

Commenting on the memorable Portisch -Tal game Flohr says:

"Tal sacrificed almost all his pieces. The impression was such that had he been able to sacrifice also his King he would have done so.

Mikhail Tal's play in this game does not really stand up to strong criticism, but impressive it was, to such an extent that the whole world's chess press will refer to it for a long time to come.

And the result? Had Tal lost he wouldn't have been able to avoid the nickname of 'chess adventurer'. As he produced however an almost 'immortal draw' Amsterdam says "Yes. Although Tal is a trickster he is a genius."

"The unsurpassed Alekhine believed in the number 26. At Zurich in 1924 Emmanuel Lasker resigned to him on move 26 and the great Russian chess player was unbelievably happy that this occurred on the 26th move. V. Smyslov does not seem to be indifferent to the number 25 as following in the steps of Quinones, Darga resigned to him on move 25."

"A chess player should have not only a good memory but also a good hearing sense, otherwise an unpleasantness can happen, as it did with Portisch, one of the candidates for entry into the 'six'. Spassky offered the Hungarian grandmaster a draw, but as Portisch said after the game he did not hear Spassky's offer and the game continued. When much later Portisch offered a draw, Spassky 'did not hear' this time and the Hungarian suffered his first loss."

"Darga the young German from Berlin decided to entertain Amsterdam and the chess world. In an access of chess blindness he suddenly resigned to Lengyel in a won position. Signing the capitulation act he caught his head in his hands, but it was too late. No move can be retracted in chess and resignation is also a move. He was consoled by many: 'You will get into chess history.' He replied: 'This is very pleasant but I would prefer a point.'"

"The nearer the end of the Tournament the more frequently one can hear sounding reproaches by real sportsmen. 'Who thought out this system? Is this a real world championship?! Can this be right that for instance, Korchnoi from a distance and Geller in the Tournament hall in Amsterdam, watch Berger from Australia losing 13 games out of 15.' We do not wish to reprove Berger because he is losing. It is not his fault that he takes part. To think about reorganisation of the World Championship Tournaments is the task of the F.I.D.E.

Only Grandmasters should take part in tournaments for the World Championship - and not all of them - but active and leading ones."

Commenting on Evans' performance Flohr says: "Evans proved without

great difficulty
(As pointed out especially the
seem to make a

Bronstein

Comments

Konstantinopol
1964, edited by

1. PQ4, N5
0-0: 6. BN5,
(another possible
PK4 Black starts
the text move
played the "d
12. BN3, BN5:
be 12...NxB:
BxP: (Risky.
18. NB4, NN3:
continuation.
21. NK6!, BxP
wins) 22. KxB
23. QN4, RB1c
25. PXP, QB1:
and Black must
RK4: 31. NxB,
this endgame
RB8ch: 27. KR
White resigned

Darga-Pach

Strange
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in the Pachma

1. PQ4, N5
PQB4: 6. PxBP
10. KK2, QXR:
QB8ch: and a

Evans -

In this
of the Austr

1. PK4, N5
BN3: 6. NB3, N5
QB2: 11. BQ2,
15. NxB, PQR3
PN3: 20. QB5,

In the f
Perez of Cuba

1. PK4, N5
QPxB: 6. PQ3,
BQR3: 11. QR4,
PB3: 16. RR3,

great difficulty that he is not....Fischer."

(As pointed out, not all these comments can be described as kind, especially those concerning Evans and Berger, but unfortunately they seem to make sense. Editor.)

GALES FROM INTERZONAL 1964

Bronstein (USSR) - Larsen (Denmark) King's Indian.

Comments by Z. Frankel based on those by International Master Konstantinopolski in "Interzoonaal FIDE Schaaktoernooi, Amsterdam 1964, edited by B.J. Withuis.

1. PQ4, NKB4: 2. PQB4, PKN3: 3. NQB3, BN2: 4. PK4, PQ3: 5. BK2, O-O: 6. BKN5, PB4: 7. PQ5, PK3: (PKR3 is recommended here) 8. NB3, (another possibility is 8. Q22) 8...PKR3: 9. BB4, (After 9. BR4, PK4 Black stands well according to Pirc. White demonstrates with the text move that he intends to fight. Otherwise he would have played the "drawish" 9. BQ2) 9...PxP: 10. KPXP, RK1: 11. NQ2, NB4: 12. BN3, BN5: (Possibly not the strongest. More to the point would be 12...NxB: 13. RPxN, BQ2:) 13. O-O, NxB: 14. RPxB, BxB: 15. NxB, BxP: (Risky. More solid was 15...NQ2) 16. RN1, BN2: 17. RxP, NQ2: 18. NB4, NN3: (Black threatens QB1) 19. RK1, BB6: 20. NK4! (A sharp continuation. All white pieces aim at the Black King) 20....BxR: 21. NK6!, BxPch: (If 21...PxN then 22. QN4, BxPch: 23. KR1 and White wins) 22. KxB, (Larsen intended to answer KR2 with 22...BQ5) 22..PxN: 23. QN4, RB1ch: 24. KN1, RB3: 25. QR3?, (The losing move. Correct was 25. PxP, QB1: 26. PK7!, RB8ch: 27. KR2, QB4: 28. QxQ, RxQ: 29. RxP! and Black must play precisely to draw the game e.g. 29...RQB1: 30.NxQP, RK4: 31. NxB, NxN: 32. RR8, RxP: 33. RxNch, KB2: 34. RxBP, RR2: and this endgame is a drawn one) 25...QB1: (Now Black wins) 26. NN5, RB8ch: 27. KR2, RB4: 28. NxKP, RR4: 29. QxR, PxQ: 30. NxQ, RxN: and White resigned.

Darga-Pachman Round 3 and Berger-Bilek Round 23

Strange but true! This game occurred twice in the same tournament. This brevity was first played in 1945 (Purdy-Vaughan, Australian Correspondence Championship). It was repeated in 1954 in the Pachman-Filip game at Bucharest and here it is again.

1. PQ4, NKB3: 2. PQB4, PKN3: 3. NQB3, PQ4: 4. BB4, BN2: 5. PK3, PQB4: 6. PxBP, QR4: 7. PxP, NXP!: 8. QxN, BxNch: 9. PxB, QxPch: 10. KK2, QxR: 11. BK5, QB8: 12. BxR, BK3: 13. QxP, QB7ch: 14. KK1, QB8ch: and a draw by repetition.

Evans - Berger Caro Kann. Round 3.

In this game the U.S.A. representative disposed in short order of the Australian, winding up with an attractive combination.

1. PK4, PQB3: 2. PQ4, PQ4: 3. NQB3, PxP: 4. NxB, BB4: 5. NN3, BN3: 6. NB3, NQ2: 7. PKR4, PKR3: 8. PR5, BR2: 9. BQ3, BxB: 10. QxB, QB2: 11. BQ2, KNB3: 12. O-O-O, PK3: 13. KN, PB4: 14. PB4, PxP: 15. NxB, PQR3: 16. NxB, PxN: 17. QN6ch, KQ: 18. KRK, KB: 19. RxP, PN3: 20. QB5, KN2: 21. BB4, QB4: 22. RxN, Resigns.

In the following game we see how Larsen of Denmark outclasses Perez of Cuba. Fifth Round. Sicilian Defence. Larsen - Perez.

1. PK4, PQB4: 2. PKB4, PK3: 3. NKB3, NQB3: 4. BN5, PKN3: 5. BxN, QPxB: 6. PQ3, BN2: 7. O-O, NK2: 8. NB3, O-O: 9. QK, PN3: 10. PQR4, BQR3: 11. QR4, QQ2: 12. BK3, PB5: 13. PxP, PQB4: 14. NK5, QN2: 15. RB3, PB3: 16. RR3, PxN: 17. QxPch, KB2: 18. PB5, KPXP: 19. BR6, RKN:

20. PxP, NxP: 21. RKB, BxP: 22. RN3, BxR: 23. QxPch, KK2: 24. BN5ch, KB: 25. QxNch, QB2: 26. QK4, RB: 27. RB3, BB5: 28. QxB, QxR: 29. PxQ, Resigns.

In the following game we see Stein sacrificing - somewhat questionably - a pawn against Portisch which the latter accepts, and skillfully holds on to the advantage and defeats the USSR champion.

Fourth Round. Benoni Counter Gambit. Portisch - Stein.

1. PQ4, NKB3: 2. PQB4, PB4: 3. PQ5, PQ3: 4. NQB3, PKN3: 5. PK4, EN2: 6. NB3, 0-0: 7. BK2, PK4: 8. BKN5, PKR3: 9. BQ2, NR4: 10. QB, KR2: 11. PKR4, NB5: 12. BxN, PxB: 13. QxP, PB4: 14. QQ2, PxP: 15. NxP, QK2: 16. BQ3, BN5: 17. 0-0-0, BxN: 18. PxB, NQ2: 19. PB4, QB2: 20. PR5, QxP: 21. PxPch, KN: 22. QxQ, RxQ: 23. NxQP, NK4: 24. PN3, RxBP: 25. BB2, PN3: 26. NB5, PN4: 27. KRK, RK: 28. PQ6, BB3: 29. PxP, PKR4: 30. KRN, RxN: 31. BxR, KN2: 32. PQ7, RQ: 33. RK4, PR5: 34. RQ, NB6: 35. RK8, BN5ch: 36. KN, NQ5: 37. BR3, KxP: 38. RN, Resigns.

N. Z. CORRESPONDENCE GAMES

Dutch Defence

Neil Smith

Zygmunt Frankel

This game won the J.A. Cunningham Best Game Prize in the Championship for the 1963-64 season. The notes are by A.W. Gyles the judge marked (G), and by the winner marked (F).

1. PQB4, PKB4: 2. NKB3, PK3: 3. PKN3, NKB3: 4. BN2, BK2: 5. 0-0. 0-0: 6. PN3, PQR4: 7. EN2, PQ3: 8. PQ4, QK1: 9. NB3, NR3: 10. RK1, (So far book. By transposition of moves a position from the Ilin-Zshenevsky variation of the Dutch has been reached. The normal move for White here is PQR3 but he obviously tries to open the centre which Black prevents immediately by his next reply. (F) 10...PQ4: 11. NK5, PB3: 12. PK3, NK5: 13. PQR3, PQN4: 14. PxQP, (Taking this way gives more freedom to Black's QB which later plays such an important part. PxNP would have been better. (G) 14...KPxP: 15. PB3, NB3: 16. QQ3, BQ3: 17. NK2, PB4!: 18. QRB1, PQB5!: 19. QB2, RR2: (20. PxP followed by 21. NxBP was threatened. (F) 20. PxP, NPxP: 21. PK4, (Necessary, sooner or later, to knock away the support of Black's passed pawn (G). 21...BPxP: 22. PxP, BxN: (If 22...PxP then 23. NxBP with the better game for White who can block Black's passed pawn and perhaps win it in the long run (F). 23. PxB, NxP: 24. BxN, PxB: 25. QxBPch, BK3: (This Bishop which White gave freedom to on his 14th move now blockades White's King's Pawn which in turn blocks his own Bishop (G). 26. QxP, NB2: 27. RB1, RxRch: 28. RxR, QN4!: (A strong move aiming for White's KB square (G). 29. QB3, (QQ4 would have been stronger. Black could not reply...QxN on account of mate in two. If in reply 29...RR1 /Forced/; 30. NB4, and Black cannot play RKB1 on account of 31. RB1, and if the Bishop moves then the White pawn would advance threatening mate (G). (Black intended to reply 29. QQ4 with RN2 and if 30. QQ8ch then QK1 and if 30. NB4 then 30...PR3, blockading successfully the KP with the Knight if White exchanged Knight for Bishop (F). 29...RR1: 30. BQ4, (BB1 was the strongest square for this Bishop (F). 30...PKR3: 31. NB3, QB5: 32. QK3, ER6. (Devastating as the sequel shows (G). 33. RB3, NK3: 34. BN6, RQN: 35. BxP, QR3!: 36. PN4, (The Bishop cannot play to N4 on account of RxB, as the pawn cannot take the Rook on account of mate in four. The text is the only move to stave off the immediate loss of a piece (G). 36...BxP: 37. RN3, RKB1: 38. QQ3,

QB2ch: 39. ER1
...NR6: 41. QK
next move. In
RB7 wins. (G)
mate in six.
RxR. White c
first Queen an

P.W. Boag
N.Z.C.C.A. Res
twice New Zeal
(Principa
White, this
PK3: 3. NQB3, K
NB3: 8. PQN4, K
and avoiding th
centre so that
isolated Queen
PQ4 too long)

12. 0-0, PKR3:
rather than mis
grouping by KK1
by White.) 14. K
better square,
allowing Black
18. BxP, PQR3:
was sufficient.
move, but 21. R
25. QB7, contin
23. RxR, RxR: 2
could look forw
to show fight in
(The subtle poi
31. QB2, BxKP: 3
32. PxP, QN7ch:
nominally even,
retarded by the
NN4: 36. PKR4, 1
ations.) 37...K
awkwardly placed
ive move rather
40. BB1, KB2: 41
42. KN6, PN4: 43
the Black pawns
etically. When
pawns, the game
Black's pawns th
play 45...NK3: 4
48. PR4, PN6: 49
46. PR4, PR5: 47
46. PR4, PN6: (4
49. BB2, Resigna

E. Fugliste
Classes 2 and 3.
(All three
being imaginativ

QR2ch: 39. KR1, NB5: 40. QB4ch, (If QK4 to block the long diagonal, ...NR6: 41. QK1, QN2ch: 42. NK4, QxNch: 43. QxQ, RB8ch: and mate next move. In this, if instead of 42. NK4 White tries RN2, then RB7 wins. (G) 40...BK3: 41. QB7, QR1ch: 42. Resigns. (Forced mate in six. 1. KN1, QN7ch: 2. RxQ, NR6ch: 3. KR1, RB8ch: 4. RN1, RxR. White of course can delay the mate two moves by interposing first Queen and then Knight. (G)

P.W. Boag - E.V. Stack. NimzoIndian Defence. Best Game N.Z.C.C.A. Reserve and Class 1C 1963-64. Notes by Judge, F.A. Foulds, twice New Zealand Champion.

(Principally characterised by a "will to win" spirit shown by White, this game is a fight to the very end) 1. PQ4, NKB3: 2. PQB4, PK3: 3. NQB3, BN5: 4. QB2, PB4: 5. Pxp, 0-0: 6. PQR3, BxBP: 7. NB3, NB3: 8. PQN4, BK2: 9. PK3, (Keeping a diagonal for the White Bishop and avoiding the possibility of a double exchange of pawns in the centre so that Black always has before him the possibility of an isolated Queen's pawn). 9...PQN3: (Black's plan of development leaves PQ4 too long) 10. BN2, BN2: 11. BQ3, RB1: 12. 0-0, PKR3: 13. KRQ1, RK1: (Better to play QB2 immediately rather than misplace the Rook in the name of development. Regrouping by NK1, PKB4, BB3, and QK2 would be countered by 14. PK4 by White.) 14. RQ2, QB2: 15. NQN5, (Forcing the Black Queen to a better square, exposing his own Queen to the opposing Rook, thus allowing Black to play PQ4.) 15...QN1: 16. QRQ1, PQ4: 17. QN3, Pxp: 18. Bxp, PQR3: (Allowing White to regain the ascendancy. ...RQ1 was sufficient.) 19. NQ6!, BxN: 20. RxB, NK5: 21. RQ7, (A "natural" move, but 21. RxP, Pxr: 22. Bxpch, KR1: 23. NKR4, NK2: 24. Bxr, QxB: 25. QB7, continues the initiative.) 21...QRQ1: 22. PKR3!, PQN4: 23. RxR, RxR: 24. RxRch, Nxr: 25. BQ3, BQ4: 26. QB2, QN2: (Now Black could look forward to some quiet regrouping, but White has a desire to show fight immediately!) 27. PN4, NxBP: 28. KxN, BxN: 29. PK4!, (The subtle point) 29...BR8: 30. QK2?, (Better 30. KN1, BB3: 31. QB2, BxKP: 32. QQ4, winning a piece.) 30...PB4: 31. NPxp, Pxp: 32. Pxp, QN7ch: 33. KK1, QxQch: 34. KxQ, (Although material is nominally even, the White King has mobility while the Black King is retarded by the two Bishops in an open position.) 34...NB2: 35. KK3, NN4: 36. PKR4, NB2: 37. BK4, (37. KQ4 avoids the following complications.) 37...BxB: 38. KxB, NQ3ch: 39. KQ5, (Finding his pieces awkwardly placed, White typically finds his solution in this aggressive move rather than the timid 39. KB4, which could lead to 39...NB5: 40. BB1, KB2: 41. PR5, KB3:) 39...Nxp: 40. PR5, NN6: 41. KB6, Nxp: 42. KN6, PN4: 43. Kxp, NB5: 44. Kxp, PR4: 45. BB6, PN5?: (This allows the Black pawns to be blockaded. The position is interesting theoretically. Whereas White has the better pieces for stopping far-off pawns, the game is likely to be decided by one pawn tempo - and it is Black's pawns that are slightly more advanced! Here Black could well play 45...NK3: 46. BK5, PR5: 47. BR2 /to avoid the blockade NB5/, PN5: 48. PR4, PN6: 49. BN1, PR6: 50. PR5, PR7, and Black wins. Or 45...NK3: 46. PR4, PR5: 47. PR5, PR6: 48. BK5, NB5!: and it is Black who wins!) 46. PR4, PN6: (If ...NN3: 47. BQ8,) 47. PR5, KB2: 48. BR5, PN7: 49. BB2, Resigns. (White's willingness to "mix it" has paid dividends).

E. Fuglistaller - W.H. Dick. Alekhine's Defence. Best Game Classes 2 and 3. Notes by D.I. Lynch, former N.Z. Champion.

(All three entires were well played by the winners, the play being imaginative and incisive. "My selected best game shows how the

early advance of central pawns can become two-edged - a position seemingly advantageous can be vulnerable.")

1. PK4, NKB3: 2. PK5, NQ4: 3. PQB4, NN3: 4. PQ4, PQ3: 5. PB4, PXP: 6. BPXP, NB3: 7. BK3, BB4: 8. NQB3, PK3: 9. NB3, BK2: 10. PQ5, PXP: 11. PXP, NN5: 12. NQ4, BQ2: 13. QN3, O-O: 14. RQ1, (White overlooks the threat to his Queen. Best seems BK2. PK6 leads to complicated play, but White's King would be unsafe in the centre. If 14. PQ6, PXP: 15. QxN, PXP) 14...PQR4: 15. PQR4, N(N5)xQP: 16. NxN, BxQRP: 17. NxN, (If NxBch, QxN, and the White King suffers from exposure.) 17...BxQ: 18. NxB, BN5ch: 19. KK2, QK2: (A very strong move. White emerges with material equivalent for his Queen, but his King is in trouble and also it interferes with development). 20. NxR, QxP: 21. NxBP?, (A better defence would be PN4, but afterQxPch: 21. NQ2, RxN: White would still be in difficulty.) 21...QR4ch: 22. KB2, QxR: 23. NQ4, BK8ch: 24. KN1, BQ7: 25. BB2, RQB1: 26. N(4)N5, BKB5: 27. BN6, BxN: 28. Resigns.

L.S. Taylor - E.O. Blazek. Grunfeld Defence. Notes by A.L. Fletcher, Judge. Best Game. Classes 4A and 4B.

(Eight entries. In only one game was the play of the loser comparable with that of the winner, and after mature reflection I considered it the best. Chess is a game of mistakes!)

1. PQ4, NKB3: 2. PQB4, PKN3: 3. NQB3, PQ4: 4. NB3, BN2: 5. QN3, PXP: 6. QxRP, O-O: 7. BB4, PB3: 8. PK4, PQR4: 9. QN3, QR4: 10. PK5, BK3: 11. QQ1, NK5: 12. BQ3, NxN: 13. QQ2, (There is no need for readers to start doing handspings all over the place, but it is a fact that I have never seen this strategy before: a piece down for one move, as it were.) 13...NR3: 14. PxN, PQB4: 15. O-O, QRB1: (This can't be right, as Black closes this file on the next move. A better idea would be to have at the White pawn chain. E.g. 15..PXP: 16. NxP, BB5: If now 17. NB6, QB2: 18. BK4, PK3 [safer than taking the Rook]; 19. KRQ1, QRB1: and Black stands well enough.) 16. KRN1, PB5: 17. BB2, BQ2: (White's Queenside pressure is very strong and perhaps Black has no fully satisfactory defence now. A strong threat is PQR4, against which 17...BQ2 is directed. The trouble is that White gets a free hand in the centre.) 18. NN5, NB2: 19. PQ5, PN5: 20. PXP, QxQP: 21. QK3!, NK3: 22. NxN, BxN: 23. QxRP, BxP: 24. RQ1, BxR: (The last major incident and a courageous decision by Black, even if other moves eventually lose the KB. Black cannot get his pieces to cooperate effectively in the rest of the game, while White continues in fine style.) 25. RxQ, BxR: 26. PQR4, RB3: 27. PN5, RK3: 28. KB1, BQB6: 29. BK3, RQ1: 30. PN6, BK4: 31. FN7, RN1: 32. PB4, BB2: 33. QB5, BB3: 34. PB5, PXP: 35. BxP, RB3: 36. PN4, RXP: 37. QxKP, RN8ch: 38. KK2, RN7ch: 39. KQ1, RQ3ch: 40. KB1, PB6: 41. QxB, R(3)Q7: 42. BR6!, Resigns.

CORRESPONDENCE CHESS

IMPORTANT.

Mr. Cor Huygens, the Handicap Tourney Director, asked us to print the following notice.

"Handicap games unfinished at season's end are to be played on. Results count for the season in which any Handicap games finish irrespective of when started."

NEW ZEALAND CORRESPONDENCE CHESS ASSOCIATION ANNUAL REPORT, SEASON 1963-64.

This report is a document of pleasant appearance and good content. A credit to its editor, A.L. Fletcher, the Association's Secretary.

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Membership. A
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Unfortunately we have no space to print the whole document which is well worth doing. We give however a good resume (we hope) of its content and the principal results of competitions. We suggest that those who are not yet members of N.Z.C.C.A. join now and get the report. Membership is only £1.

Officers. The following were the officers for the 1963-64 season. Patron: W.A. Donald (Auckland). President: R.W. Park (Inglewood). Vice Presidents: D.I. Lynch (Hastings), Ll. Meredith (Gisborne), A.C. Gagen (Hora Hora), Dr. N.E.H. Fulton (Ashburton), Dr. W.A. Johnston (Tai Tapu), L.J. Kiley (Wellington). Chairman: A.N. Hignett (Auckland). Secty/Treasurer: A.L. Fletcher, 39 Denny Avenue, Mt. Roskill, Auckland. Director of Trophy Tournaments: D.G. Brunt, 7, Awaroa Road, Henderson, Auckland. Director of Handicap Tourney: C. Huygens, 84 Tipahi Street, Nelson South. Auditor: F.A. Foulds, B.Com. A.R.A.N.Z. (Auckland).

Membership. A grand total of 174 members, excluding many life members unheard of for years, has been a record this season.

Summary of Season's Competitions. The report gives a summary of Trophy and Handicap tournaments which we also publish below.

British Commonwealth Individual C.C. Championship. This is being played out between ten opponents from England, Australia, South Africa, Eire, Malta, Mauritius, Pakistan, India, Canada, and New Zealand. Our representative Les Esterman beat Camilleri of Malta and lost to Endzelins of Australia. The report says that "the latter is a C.C. grandmaster and in this game he played like one!"

New Zealand-Canada on 22 boards. We notified this event in detail last year. At June 1964 the score was 14½ to 11½ in New Zealand's favour.

New Zealand-Czechoslovakia match. This will probably commence in the 1964-65 season. So far sixteen entries have been received from players in various grades.

Time Limit. An article based on a letter which was recently published in "Chess", England deals with this most important question. We can not go into details but would mention one important point related to this problem. Complaints are heard from various quarters that players put a despatch date on the score sheet, but the postmark date hardly resembles this. Apparently the games are posted later than the score sheet in most cases, probably out of forgetfulness, but we feel that there is also a possibility of deliberate offence of the time limit rule. One way out of this would be to initial the envelope inside by the sender, who would then be careful to see that the postmark date corresponds to the score sheet despatch date.

Chess a "cheap" game. This is the title of an article by Alan Fletcher, most of which we reprint because of its relevancy, not only for correspondence chess players.

"There are valid reasons for believing that chess is a cheap game to play; chess club subscriptions are hardly more than trifling compared with many other societies; a few pounds will secure a player a board, chessmen, and a book or two that will last a lifetime; other expenses barely exist, except postages in the case of correspondence play.

Unfortunately, this belief in the "cheapness" of chess has in some minds inhibited the realisation that a chess player's obligations do not necessarily end when he has satisfied the demands of his club treasurer. We have even heard of an extreme view expressed something like this: "All I want is a game at the Club a night a week; the Congress, overseas trips, magazines, and the Association can jump

in the lake for all I care." The holder of this view didn't figure out that if the lake was full, his club would be in the swim too. Chess clubs and chess societies may and sometimes do exist in a chess vacuum, but they can't live in one.

At the other end of the scale the New Zealand Chess Association for instance, is well aware that chess doesn't consist of just so many clubs; communication between them is as much a part of a country's chess life as the clubs themselves. In a recent circular on this topic the Association remarks that "even the Executive of the Association do not really know what is going on without a magazine." For the existence of a means of communication, which usually means a chess periodical, the case is overwhelming, and we need not stress this.

The New Zealand Correspondence Chess Association itself has at least as much to gain as the parent Association or any constituent club from the continued existence of a New Zealand chess periodical. New Zealand's various chess magazines, including the present "New Zealand Chess Magazine" have always given adequate coverage to NZCCA results and games.

New Zealand chess players, however, have a harder row to hoe in the matter of communication than the majority of countries. Only about 700 are members of clubs affiliated to the NZCA. How many more could be added to this number would depend on where the line is drawn between player and non-player. A thousand in New Zealand would seem the maximum number of those who can be looked to for support for the game that baffles, amuses, entertains, thrills, or aesthetically sustains them.

Outside a player's subscription and contingent expenses - the ones, that is, that constitute the "cheapness" of chess - there is only one other object of sizeable expenditure: chess literature.

To argue that any player is morally bound to buy some chess literature is going too far, naturally, though maybe not as far as the unknowingly aquatic chess hermit went in paragraph two. All the same, it is true that without chess literature of any sort in the last hundred years, the game would be no further ahead now than it was before Morphy's day.

Each chess player who does not support chess literature should at any rate be clear in his own mind why he doesn't. If he has a satisfactory negative case, well and good; if, on examination, he considers he might not, then the chances are that he is one whose non-support has proved too much for a succession of would-be permanent publishers of New Zealand national chess magazines....."

Algebraic notation. This short note deals with the advantages of this notation. We will try to popularise it ourselves at some future date.

Annual Accounts. This important organisation is not wealthy. For instance this year expenditure exceeded income by about £24 and yet the assets of the Association are below £200. We feel that the Association deserves more support from chess players and that the membership fee is slightly low in view of current costs.

The British Commonwealth C.C. Society. This article quotes a letter from the Secretary of this Organisation calling for an entry of a New Zealand team of six players of any standard to get a team tournament going. When the N.Z.C.C.A. called for entries in January last only one firm entry was received. In the meantime the Teams Match started in 1964 (June). The Association however still calls for volunteers with a view to possible late entry.

1. J.E. Erikse
2. D.J. Coope
3. D.R. Walke
4. B.E. Howar
5. A.J. McDer
6. Z. Frankel
7. R.A. Court
8. R.J. Brown
9. Neil Smith
10. A.N. Higne
11. L.J. Kiley

Tied play

Mr. Brunt made no race of only other at this time, los games were pl his opponents Last year's wi form with his poor showing t

1. E. Fu
- 5½; 4. W.H. D
7. J.T. Porter

Mr. Brunt eventually fin that Hutchings games took une top too. The place, due, we prevented him

1. J.O. E
- Enckevort, 4;
8. R.T. Baker,

1. Victor
4. L.S. Amies
- 1½. 8. H.W. Wil

1. B. Hart
5. A.C. Loudon,
9. D.G. Brunt

Competition Results. Trophy Tourneys.

Championship

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
1. J.E. Eriksen	x	1	1	1	1	1/2	0	1a	1	1	1	8 1/2
2. D.J. Cooper	0	x	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1/2	1a	7
3. D.R. Walker	0	0	x	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	7
4. B.E. Howard	0	1	0	x	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6 1/2
5. A.J. McDermott	0	0	0	0	x	1	1	1	1	1	1	6 1/2
6. Z. Frankel	1/2	0	1	0	0	x	1	0	1	1	1	5 3/4
7. R.A. Court	1	1/2	0	1/2	0	0	x	1	1/2	1	1/2	5
8. R.J. Browne	0a	0	0	0	0	1	0	x	1	1	1	4
9. Neil Smith	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	x	1/2	1	2 1/2
10. A.N. Hignett	0	1/2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	x	1	2
11. L.J. Kiley	0	0a	0	0	0	0	1/2	0	0	0	x	1 1/4

Tied players are in alphabetical order.

Mr. Brunt, the Trophy Tourney Director says: "J.E. Eriksen made no race of the Championship. After being first equal at his only other attempt in 1959-60, he has scored an outright victory this time, losing only to Court and drawing with Frankel. His other games were played with gusto and the manner in which he annihilated his opponents with fine attacking play makes him a worthy champion. Last year's winner, R.A. Court, showed only a glimpse of his previous form with his win over Eriksen. We suspect that his comparatively poor showing this year was due to illness."

Reserve Championship

1. E. Fuglistaller and E.W. Hutchings, 6 1/2 points. 3. A.C. Gagen, 5 1/2; 4. W.H. Dick, 5; 5. C.C. Saunders, 4; 6. R.W. Park, 3 1/2; 7. J.T. Porter, 3; 8. W.A. Donald, 1; 9. W.E.H. Creamer 1/2.

Mr. Brunt comments. "Although messrs Hutchings and Fuglistaller eventually finished equal first, it seemed during January and February that Hutchings would be unchallenged for top place. But one or two games took unexpected turns and presto! - Fuglistaller arrived at the top too. The usually consistent W.A. Donald takes an unusually low place, due, we think, to family illness. Mr. Creamer's health prevented him from doing his best.

Class 1C

1. J.O. Bishop, O.N. Thomson 5 1/2. 3. A.C. Kuit, 4 1/2. 4. A. van Enckevort, 4; 5. R.W. Kitchingman, W.J. Tabb, G.R. ter Horst, 3 1/2. 8. R.T. Baker, 3. 9. A.G. Rogers 2.

Class 2

1. Victor Goodier 6 1/2. 2. D.I. Flude 5 1/2. 3. P.W. Boag, 5. 4. L.S. Amies 4. 5. L.G. Salter 2 1/2. 6. J.C. Taylor 2. 7. E.V. Stack 1 1/2. 8. H.W. Wilkins 1.

Class 3

1. B. Hart 7 1/2. 2. J.N. Rudd 6. 3. R.L. Mills 5 1/2. B.W. Barnett 5. A.C. Loudon, J. Pivac 3 1/2. 7. M.E. Browne 2. 8. E.J. Jackson 2. 9. D.G. Brunt 1.

Class 4A

L.S. Taylor 9½; M.D. Campbell 8; J.H. McArthur 7½; E.O. Blazek 6½; A.C. Barrington 6; R.F. Patterson 4½; H.O. Hensman 3½; R. Metge 3½; Ll. Meredith 3; R.T. Ball 2; J.A. Beach 1.

Class 4B

V. Sorensen 5; G.M. Turner 4; R. Lindley 3; W.J. Henderson, D.L. McGregor-MacDonald, G.W. Napier 1.

Class 5A

H.J.H. Irvine 6; W.R. Dobson 5; P.W. Ellis 3, Dr. W.A. Johnston 3; D. Drake, B.E. Pryor 2; F.G. Basham 0.

Class 5B

D.G. Young 6; D.H. Price 5½; T.P. Dwyer, J.F. Muller, D.G. Smith 4; Mrs. H. Wieck 2½; R.S. Robins 2; R. Dockerty 0.

N.Z.C.C.A. Ranking List at 31.3.64

Figures relate to the 1963-64 season. We give only the first 40 names, omitting another 120 shown in the Report.

J.E. Eriksen 878. R.A. Court 819. A.J. McDermott 815. D.R. Walker 804. Z. Frankel 797. D.J. Cooper 789. R.J. Browne 765. B.E. Howard 759. C. Evans 722. O.N. Thomson 713. E. Fuglistaller 712. E.W. Hutchings 703. R.S. Wilkin 677. C. Huygens 676. A.N. Hignett 669. J.P. Kyle 658. Neil Smith 648. A. Kuit 641. W.H. Dick 639. R.W. Park 638. A.C. Gagen 636. R.G. McAdam 630. W.J. Tabb 629. L.J. Kiley 622. J.O. Bishop 614. H.A.S. Lloyd 613. W.A. Donald 611. R.W. Kitchingman 605. R.T. Baker 584. G.R. ter Horst 568. D.I. Flude 562. C.C. Saunders 548. A. van Enckevort 546. J.H. Boyd 544. L.S. Collins 541. J.T. Porter 539. Victor Goodier 536. B. Koutstaal 534. James Duncan 530. E.V. Stack 527.

Best Game Prizes in Trophy Tourneys. We publish these games elsewhere in this issue.

Handicap Tourney. Mr. Cor. Huygens Handicap Tourney Director reports that 81 entrants called for 266 opponents per April 1964. 124 handicappers commenced play in the previous season. The results of last year's tourneys were as follows.

1. R.G. Shaw, Lower Hutt. 2. B. Carpinter, Christchurch, 3. E.O. Blazek, Upper Hutt, 4. O.N. Thomson, Wellington. These four are prizewinners. 5. R.J. Browne, Auckland, 6. J.H. McArthur, Auckland, 7. R.S. Wilkin, Auckland, 8. D.I. Flude, Wellington. 9. J.W. Ormsby, Rotorua, 10. R.F. Patterson, Dunedin, 11. W. Woods, New Plymouth, 12. D.H. Price, Wanganui. A list of 112 more names shown in the report cannot be printed here because of space limitations. It is worthy of notice that R.G. Shaw the winner of the competition won 21 games out of 21 possible.

L. J. DARWIN

We regret to report the death of well known Christchurch chess personality.

He was born in 1886 in Adelaide, South Australia, and educated in New Zealand. He served with the New Zealand Army and was wounded during World War I. He taught mathematics at the Canterbury University for about forty years.

We remember chess administrator. He was active at Christchurch. This was no trivial considering the 3½ points separation. His son is of Scientific the Civic Chess

The death from Russia. He was one of the second champion in 19... He became Tournament of and Rubinstein participation half a point better. He was Soviet players mental work in the presidium of the following... ator. (PUBLISHED)

Yates. Ruy Lopez. International Tourney

- 1. PK4
- 2. NKB3
- 3. BN5

In my practical played 3...PQ3 latter move with especially after should not be considered but in even it be considered variation being for Black.

The secret application of rather to be so causes:- The frequently craft much so. What consider himself

We remember him as a likeable and cheerful person and very able chess administrator.

He was also no mean player. He played in the N.Z. Championship at Christchurch 1950-51 and came 9-10-11-12th equal with $3\frac{1}{2}$ points. This was no brilliant performance but it was not a bad one either considering the fact that the field was fairly even and that only $3\frac{1}{2}$ points separated the runner-up from the 12th player.

His son is Dr. John Darwin a mathematician with the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, and a well known member of the Civic Chess Club, Wellington.

P. A. ROMANOVSKI

The death of International Master P.A. Romanovski is reported from Russia.

He was one of the most important chess figures in the U.S.S.R. He was second in the 1924 championship of his country and was its champion in 1927.

He became internationally famous when in the Moscow International Tournament of 1925 he came 7-8 equal heading such giants as Spielman and Rubinstein. In the Masters Tournament Moscow 1934, with the participation of Euwe and Knoch, he came 2-3 equal with Riumin, only half a point behind Botvinnik and ahead of Euwe.

He was a magnificent pedagogue, educating two generations of Soviet players through numerous articles and mainly through is monumental work "Middle Game". Until his last days he was a member of the presidium of Soviet Chess Federation.

The following is an example of his skill as a player and annotator. (PUBLISHED IN 1954)

Attack of the Centre

Yates.

Romanovski.

Ruy Lopez. Played at the International Tournament, Moscow, 1925.

- | | |
|---------|------|
| 1. PK4 | PK4 |
| 2. NKB3 | NQB3 |
| 3. EN5 | PQR3 |

In my practice I also frequently played 3...PQ3 and 3...NB3, the latter move with invariable success especially after 4. O-O, NXP. This should not be considered as accidental but in even a lesser degree, should it be considered as a result of this variation being particularly good for Black.

The secret of the successful application of the variation is rather to be sought in psychological causes:- The Black position is frequently cramped. Sometimes very much so. White is inclined to consider himself obliged to make use

of this fact and thereby underestimate Black's hidden possibilities. As a result of this he is faced unexpectedly with a counter attack.

- | | |
|---------|-----|
| 4. ER4 | NE3 |
| 5. O-O | BK2 |
| 6. RK1 | PG5 |
| 7. PB3 | O-O |
| 8. PQ4 | BQ2 |
| 9. QNQ2 | PXP |

This exchange is closely connected with the next move by Black. The whole operation came into my mind when thinking over my ninth move. I was not keen to play 9...PQN4 and yet the necessity of doing something about my pawn at K4 was there, while 10...BK1, the Kezckemet idea of Alekhine, was not then a part of known theory.

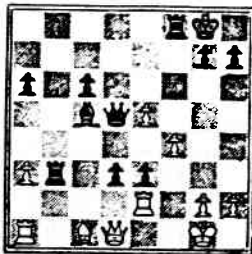
Should the Knight move QN3 follows.

22. PxN
23. PxB PQ5

The break in the centre is accomplished. White has no defence against the attack of the avalanche of Black Pawns.

24. QQ3 BxP
25. BN2 QRN1
26. RK2 QQ4
27. BB1 RN6
28. QQ1 PQ6

An unusual position where the central pawns reached the queening squares at such an early stage of the game.



29. RxB PQ7
30. Resigns.

FRED REINFELD

The world's most prolific chess writer has passed away. He was only 54 years of age. As a chess player he distinguished himself by winning the New York State Championship on two occasions as well as the championship of both the Manhattan and Marshall Chess Clubs. Reshevsky, Fine, Denker, and Horovitz were among his victims.

During the world depression in the thirties he started to write chess books, for which there were not many buyers. From these meagre beginnings he worked himself up to probably one of the best selling chess writers and in this respect became a controversial figure. Many chess players would say that he wrote a "lot of rubbish".

I must admit that this was, regrettably, my own opinion some time ago. ("I make mention of my faults this day."). This is not correct. The reason for this unjustified criticism is to be sought in the fact that Reinfeld wrote so many books. This made many think that such a tremendous output must result from a not very careful consideration of the materials written. However, this is a mistake. Reinfeld put a lot of work into his books but not all of them were for advanced players, who were usually those who levelled criticism against him. The average and medium grade players liked him and for good reason. He was a good teacher. His elementary books are lucid. We need no better testimonial than from such a conscientious writer as C.J.S. Purdy who says in his "Guide To Good Chess" that all Reinfeld's books "are sound and reliable." Some of Reinfeld's early works are milestones in chess literature in the English language. We would mention "Tarrash's Best Games of Chess," "Kere's Best Games of Chess," "The Unknown Alekhine," "The Immortal Games of Capablanca," "ATreasury of British Chess Masterpieces" (a monumental collection.) "Practical End Game Play", and many others. His series of biographies of world champions published under the title "The Human Side of Chess" is an impressive volume on modern chess history. His anthology, "The Treasury of Chess Lore" deserves also a most favourable mention. Reinfeld distinguished himself also in revision and bringing up to date many old chess classics, as for instance, Sergeant's "Championship Chess" to mention only one. Even among his more popular works books such as "1001 Ways to

Checkmate" and "1001 Sacrifices and Chess Combinations" are useful for chess players of any grade.

The answer to the question as to how he was able to write so many good books is that: first of all he was a highly gifted man and secondly if one's books are selling well one can devote a lot of time to writing them, and can pay for the help of secretaries and typists.

Reinfeld was also on the staff of New York University, where he taught chess to many students.

He wrote not only on chess but also on coins and geology. We mentioned that he was no mean player. Here are two examples of his skill.

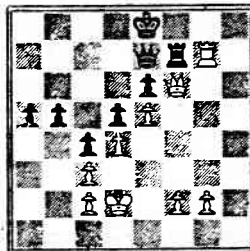
F. Reinfeld J.S. Battel
U.S. Championship 1940
Queen's Gambit Accepted

- | | | |
|-----|-------|---------|
| 1. | NKB3 | PQ4 |
| 2. | PQ4 | NKB3 |
| 3. | PE4 | PxP |
| 4. | PK3 | PE4 |
| 5. | BxP | PxP |
| 6. | PxP | QB2 |
| 7. | QN3 | BK3? |
| 8. | BxB!: | QxBch |
| 9. | KK2 | QxR |
| 10. | BxPch | KQ1 |
| 11. | QxP | QB8 |
| 12. | QxR | QxPch |
| 13. | QNX2 | NK5 |
| 14. | QxN | QxR |
| 15. | QQ5ch | KB2 |
| 16. | QB5ch | KQ1 |
| 17. | BK6 | Resigns |

Reinfeld D. Wallace
Correspondence Game 1928
French Defence

- | | | |
|----|------|------|
| 1. | PK4 | PK3 |
| 2. | PQ4 | PQ4 |
| 3. | NQB3 | NKB3 |
| 4. | BN5 | BN5 |
| 5. | PK5 | PKR3 |
| 6. | BQ2 | BxN |
| 7. | PxB | NK5 |
| 8. | QN4 | PKN3 |

- | | | |
|-----|--------|------|
| 9. | PKR4 | PQB4 |
| 10. | BQ3 | NxB |
| 11. | KxN | NB3 |
| 12. | RR3 | QK2 |
| 13. | RN1! | PB5 |
| 14. | BK2 | QR6 |
| 15. | PR5! | NK2 |
| 16. | PxP | NxP |
| 17. | NB3 | QxP |
| 18. | QRKB1 | BQ2 |
| 19. | NN5! | QR6 |
| 20. | NxBP! | KxN |
| 21. | RB3ch | KK2 |
| 22. | RxP! | BK1 |
| 23. | RxR | NxR |
| 24. | QR4ch | KQ2 |
| 25. | QxN | PN4 |
| 26. | QN7ch! | QK2 |
| 27. | QB6! | PR4 |
| 28. | RN3 | BB2 |
| 29. | RN7 | RKB1 |
| 30. | BR5 | KK1 |
| 31. | BxBch | RxB |



- | | | |
|-----|-----------------------|----------|
| 32. | QNG!: | |
| | Black is in zugzwang. | |
| 32. | | PN5 |
| 33. | PxP | QxPch |
| 34. | KK2 | QK2 |
| 35. | QxRch | QxQ |
| 36. | RxQ | KxR |
| 37. | KQ2 | KN3 |
| 38. | KB3 | KB4 |
| 39. | PE3! | KB5 |
| 40. | PN4! | Resigns. |

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