ME NEW ZEALAND

# CHESSPLAYER CLUB

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(INC.) PHONE 30-360

— No. 2. SUMMER, 1948 PUBLISHED QUARTERLY

ESS CLUB REMUERA RD. . to 10.30 p.m.

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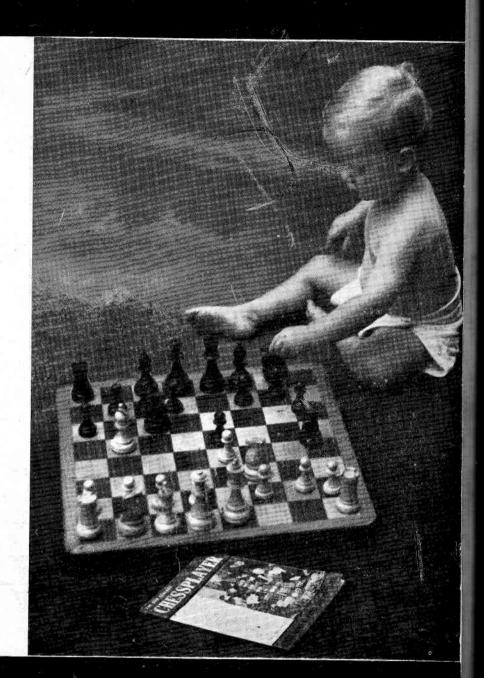
11 P.M. al. 2 Forbes St.,

N ROAD, AUCKLAND

SPECIAL **NEW ZEALAND** CHAMPIONSHIP NUMBER

> This young New Zealander doesn't know much about chess, but he's having a whale of a time.

TWO SHILLINGS



# READERS' VIEWS

#### LIGHT IN HIS DARKNESS

... I have nothing but praise for the N.Z. Chessplayer. I consider it is an outstanding achievement, is well printed and edited and will prove a boon to New Zealand chessplayers. I wish it every success. It will fill a gap for me as it will be the only avenue for me to keep abreast of the N.Z. chess news. At date I am unaware of the results of the Congress. Practically a heathen, in fact.

My best wishes to you and all my chess friends D. R. Richards. in New Zealand. January 13, 1948. Norfolk Island.

#### THEM WERE THE DAYS

Dear Sir,—I have before me the first copy of your chess magazine and I am very pleased with it. This is to my knowledge the third attempt to run a chess magazine in this country. The first I have any recollection of was started in Wanganui in the late '80's of last century. About 1887 or '88. I had just learnt to play then and subscribed to it; it only ran for about seven months. The mention in your pages, of Mr. Sexton and Dr. Hatherley, brought the whole thing back to my mind as they were both connected with it. I remember seeing several threemovers by the late Thomas Sexton of Ashhurst. I kept my copies for some years but they were eventually destroyed in a fire.

With best wishes for the success of the new mag. and hoping that you will be able to make it a bimonthly. Ernest A. Le Petit. January 1, 1948. Invercargill.

#### THE SWISS SYSTEM Dear Sir,

May I offer my congratulations on your first number and express the hope that it will flourish throughout the years.

There is a point in Mr. Wade's article on the Swiss System that eludes me. The article states that "... for 16 players the minimum number of rounds is five ..." This should surely be FQUR, as the following argument should demonstrate.

For minimum rounds there should be no drawn games. Of 16 players the first round should select eight winners to contest the second round. eight losers will, of course, be playing among themselves in later rounds. Round 2 should select four winners similarly, Round 3, two winners and Round 4 will decide the contest.

Generally, for two players, one round is needed;

for 3-4 players, two rounds; 5-8 players, three rounds; 9-16 players, four rounds; 17-32 players, five rounds, and so on. Christchurch.

J. D. McKenzie.

#### (Mr. Wade's article was written hurriedly, immediately upon his return from overseas and he did not have the time, nor had we the space, to elaborate upon the Swiss System. Our correspondent will not be the only reader to be confused upon this question, the answer to which will be found elsewhere in this issue.—Ed.)

#### CORRESPONDENCE CHESS

Dear Sir,—Hearty congratulations on the first number of the N.Z. Chessplayer. A first-rate chess publication; if this magazine is not well supported in the future I will be exceedingly surprised and needless to say, disappointed. We held our last Committee meeting of the year on Tuesday, the 9th of December. Judgment on the magazine was most favourable and I was instructed to convey to you our appreciation of the space allotted to Correspondence Chess and also to wish the magazine a prosperous future.

You may be interested to know that I have already received several letters from members in both islands, expressing satisfaction with the magazine in general and the correspondence notes in particular.

Spencer Smith, Hon. Secretary, N.Z. Correspondence Chess Assn. Wanganui.

December 14, 1947.

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AUGUST.

#### GET IN EARLY

. Some weeks ago I received advice from you that a new publication, 'The New Zealand Chessplayer' would be on sale on 1st December. I have tried to purchase from local newsagents, but it is not available. What is the position?"

(We have received several letters like the above. The N.Z. Chessplayer was on sale on December 1 and any newsagent could obtain copies from the distributors, Messrs. Gordon & Gotch, Ltd., Auckland, Wellington, Christchurch and Dunedin. As the supply is necessarily limited, on account of paper shortage, intending readers should order their copies well in advance or send 10/- for five issues direct to N.Z. Chessplayer, 256 Dominion Road, Auckland, S.2, and so receive copies post free immediately upon publication.-Ed.)

#### DOMINION ROAD C.C.

The first report of a club using the Swiss system comes from Dominion Road, where a Restricted Move tournament (15 entries) was held over the Christmas holidays.

Five Swiss rounds were played and the winner turned up in E. V. Stack. Results of the experiment were very satisfactory and more events of a like nature will be scheduled in future.

R. G. Wade, on a quick visit from

Wellington, played a 24-board simultaneous on January 30. He made a good impression on the local lads conceding only two draws to F. C. McSherry and 17-year-old Iaz Crawford, a very promising young visitor from the Auckland Club.

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#### CE CHESS

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## THE NEW ZEALAND SPLAYER

e confused upon this 256 Dom and Road, Auckland, S.2, New Zealand

Official Organ of the N.Z. Correspondence Chess Association.

Editor: F. G. McSherry.

Associate Editors:

edingly surprised and R. G. Wade, Champion of New Zealand, L. We held our last C. B. New H. D. Addis, A. L. Fletcher, J. A. Moir.

Address all correspondence to the N.Z. Chessplayer, 25 Dominion Road, Auckland, S.2.

Vol. 1.—No. 2.

**SUMMER, 1948** 

### **More About Ourselves**

When we put our first issue before the chess public of New Zealand, we were prepared to bask a little in the admiration of our friends and submit to a spot of criticism from a few other sources. We were not, however prepared for the unqualified success with which our first venture was attended. Letters have arrived from all parts of the country, praising our first issue and wishing us well in the future. These included congratulations from many clubs and from Mr. C. J. S. Purdy, Editor of "Chess World." To all these correspondents we extend our thanks; and our thanks are also due to those enthusiasts who helped to get our first issue out.

As to the future, we hope to add improvements as we go along, giving our readers the kind of fare that they like most and applying ourselves to the betterment of chess wherever we find it.

Whether we succeed or not will depend upon what we have to offer our readers, and as news will be a main item in our life, its collection will be a major task. Clubs and readers can help by promptly sending along ession on the local lads any items of interest, in fact, news from any aly two draws to F. a source will be more than welcome.

As our special type equipment has now As our special type equipment has now the Auckland Club. arrived from England, we are able to print

#### NO MISS IN SWISS

Many sports bodies, such as golf, tennis and bowls, are unable-owing to the number of competitors and competitions in a season - to conduct events upon a points system where a player has to meet every other entrant, so the knock-out system is used in order to shorten contests. The main fault in this system is that a player is immediately disqualified by one defeat, which of course, may have been accidental. Bowlers improve upon this by allowing a player two lives, so that he is not disqualified until beaten twice. The knock-out system is too well known to readers to call for further description and is brought into this discussion merely to settle the point raised by a correspondent in this issue, a point that certainly needs clarification.

The Swiss system is designed to retain the best points of the knock-out and points systems and to replace both. Its main feature (the only one we need discuss here) is that, whilst following the general plan of the knock-out, no player is disqualified by defeat and in order that a defeated player may have an opportunity to overtake the leaders, one more round is played. Therefore, the minimum number of rounds for 16 players would be five as against four in a knock-out. This applies in all cases, the Swiss requiring one more round than the knock-out.

#### SIMPLE AND DECISIVE

While we are on this subject let us see what Mr. D. M. Le Dain. Canadian correspondent to "Chess, thinks about it. Writing in the December issue of "Chess," he says:

"Introduction in North America of the Swiss System . . . must be credited to George Koltanowski, Belgian master now residing in the U.S.A. It has put new life into provincial and State championships throughout the Continent, enabling tournaments with as many as 60 entries to be run off in six or seven rounds of a three-day meet, and the best player established with satisfactory accuracy. The idea is as simple as a cream separator. Pairing, 1st round, seeded, or blind, draw. 2nd round, 1 vs. 1, ½ vs. ½, 0 vs. 0. Third and following rounds, pairing based on relative point scores, without duplication. Who knows, Koltanowski may become known as the 'Saint George' who put an end to the 'draggin' in tournament play . . .

#### NEXT PUBLICATION DATE

The next publication date for the N.Z. CHESS-PLAYER will be the end of May. Deadline for receiving copy will be May 5th, but GET THAT COPY IN EARLY!

more diagrams in this issue, which should be an improvement. If you have any suggestions to make concerning other improvements, we will be glad to put them into effect if practicable. —The Editor.

# AROUND THE N.Z. CLUBS

#### AUCKLAND

With the season now drawing to a close, the only tournament running is the Summer Cup, which has drawn 14 entries. Best scores so far are G. Sale  $4\frac{1}{2}$  out of 5, A. E. Nield 3 out of 3, but the holidays

have held a number of games up.
Further tournament results are: Minor Level (double round), 1st, B. H. P. Marsick 10; 2nd, G. L. Calnan and D. B. Duggan 8. Handicap Tourney: (10 entries): 1st, G. L. Calnan 9 (possible); 2nd,

(10 entries): 1st, G. L. Calnan 9 (possible); 2nd, C. A. Langabeer 8; 3rd, Mrs. E. L. Short 7.

The N.Z. champion, R. G. Wade, gave a simultaneous exhibition on Thursday, 22nd January, playing 27 boards. He won 15, drew 7 and lost 5. The players scoring wins were Mrs. E. L. Short, Miss A. R. Hollis, A. L. Fletcher, R. E. Baeyertz and R. W. Park. It was a good performance considering the strength of the players opposed to him.

#### **OTAGO**

In the Otago Club's Championship, W. Lang is in the lead with 9 points scored and 1 to play. His cousin, J. Lang, has 5 with 4 to play, R. Lungley 8 with 2 to play, and A. J. McDermott 6 and 4. From this it appears that it will be an "exciting race" home. R. Watt still leads the field in the Gambit Tourney but the finish is by no means certain tain.

The congress has created new interest in chess locally and the Otago Club has gained several new members. The usual reactions, running to Kriegspiel, four-handed chess, caterpillars and simuls., are prevalent, but the epidemic will soon pass.

A caterpillar simul was held on December 13th to celebrate the winning of the Bledisloe Cup, the caterpillar team being W. and J. F. Lang and R. McDermid. The presentation of prizes for the various tournaments took place later, when the Bledisloe Cup was also presented to the Club Captain (R. McDermid) by the President of the N.Z. Chess Association, Mr. J. J. Marlow.

#### NO IRON CURTAIN

Is your club represented in these col-umns? If not, why? However small your club is, there are chess players all over New Zealand who want to know what you are doing. Don't forget, where your club is concerned, NO NEWS IS BAD

#### OTAGO'S PERPETUAL HANDICAP

The Otago Club's Handicap Tourney is run on a points system and two games may be played with the same opponent each night (one white, one black). Any games, Championship, Gambit, Handicap or otherwise, automatically count for the Handicap Tourney and the players' total points are altered every month in accordance with the principle that a weak player scores more for beating a player with a higher score than the same higher player gets for beating a weaker player. Following player gets for beating a weaker player. Following is a list of the competitors and their present totals, with the points awarded them at the beginning of the season (March, 1947) in brackets: Dr. E. Meyer (720) 724, W. Lang (720) 729, J. F. Lang (720) 742, W. S. Stenhouse (700) 716, R. McDermid (700) 699, R. Watt (640) 638, A. C. Twose (600) 582, H. A. McGilvary (600) 623, R. C. Glass (600) 593, A. J. McDermott (600) 615, R. Lungley (580) 602, S. J. Webb (660) 668, J. K. L. Webling (620) 607, A. Ward (550) 533, C. Ahern (450) 479, J. Lawson (500) 484, J. R. Cusack (420) 447, R. James (360) 360, C. P. Keen (275) 259, B. Hannagan (420) 433, J. McAush (380) 362, L. Cartwright (350) 350, W. F. Allen (480) 479, R. Williamson (620) 623, J. J. Lang (300) 362 (leading), J. Stenhouse (300) 288, A. C. Hall (350) 281, D. Lauglen (560) 560, J. J. Marlow (480) 480, R. G. Glass (300) 317, J. J. Jackson (420) 424. is a list of the competitors and their present totals,

#### AUCKLAND UNIVERSITY COLLEGE CLUB

Early last year a group of keen young players formed a Chess and Draughts Club at the University. About 15 players meet regularly at lunch hours and on Monday evenings during term.

The Club conducts its own tournaments and hopes to provide a cup for its Chess Championship; the first title-holder is Mr. John Nathan.

On the opening night, June 10th, Mr. C. Belton, President of the Auckland Chess Club, gave a simultaneous display; of 15 games he won 11. Mr. G. Trundle was also present.

It is hoped that this is but the first of a series of friendly competitions with players beyond the College.

A team will probably be prepared to compete in the Chess League Competitions during the coming year. It is also hoped to have an inter-University Chess Tournament.

#### WELLINGTON CHESS CLUB=

TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY — 7.30 to 11 p.m.

WELLINGTON SPORTS CENTRE -

WAKEFIELD STREET

Secretary:

R. A. Godtschalk, 62 Calabar Rd., Rongatai.

Phone 16-552

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#### HANDICAP

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#### COLLEGE CLUB

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# OVERSEAS NEWS

The play-off for the British Championship between H. Golombek and R. J. Broadbent resulted in a win for the fermer by four points to two (3 wins, 2 draws, 1 loss). When Golombek won the first two games and drew the third, the result appeared a foregone conclusion. Broadbent held his own in the last three games, but the match was virtually over after the 5th.

#### YUGOSLAVIA

Eighteen masters, including M. Vidmar, B. Kostic, V. Pirc, P. Trifunovic, S. Vukovic and S. Gligoric, took part Intelligence of the 3rd National Chambiographic and Intelligen pionship at Ljubljana. Dr. Trifunovic and Gligeric tied for first place and will play off for the title. Full details are not yet available but here is something to chew on-over 50,000 players took part in the preliminary sections.

#### WORLD CHAMPIONSHIP

The long looked-for contest to settle the question of the World Championship, left vacant by the death of Alekhine, will commence this March-April. The first half will be held in Holland and the second half in Moscow. Holland and Russia will finance each half respectively. The players will be M. Botvinnik,

P. Keres, V. Smyslov (U.S.S.R.), R. Fine, S. Reshevsky (U.S.A.) and M. Euwe (Holland). They will play four games against each other, three rounds a week with five-hour sessions and six-hour sessions for adjourned games. Time control-40 moves in 21 hours, and thereafter 16 moves an hour. A women's championship may proceed concurrently.

#### U.S.A.

A radio match between the Jockey Club, La Plata, and the Mankattan C.C., New York, played on November 2nd, resulted in a solid win for the Argentine team. Following are the detailed results:

Jockey Club	Manhattan C.C.
1 G. Stalberg 0	S. Reshevsky 1
2 M. Najdorf 1	I. Kashdan 0
3 Julio Bolbochan ½	S. Denker ½
4 H. Pilnik ½	I. Horowitz $\dots$ $\frac{1}{2}$
5 C. Maderna 1	A. Kevitz $\dots$ $\frac{1}{2}$
6 P. Michel 1	A. Pinkus 0
7 H. Rossetto 1	M. Pavey $\dots$ $\frac{1}{2}$
8 C. Guimard 1	G. Kramer 0
9 L. Garcia Balade . 🛓	
10 M. Luckis 1	D. Byrne 0
_	_

 $6\frac{1}{2}$  $3\frac{1}{2}$ 



Players who took part in the Dunedin Congress

## CLEAR-CUT WIN FOR WADE

### GREEK MEETS GREEK

Various games have different points of interest. The following one, played in the ninth round of the N.Z. Championship, is interesting chiefly because the players engaged are admittedly the two best in the country. Lepvilkman plays strongly and Wade consumes a great deal of his time over one move, eventually deciding that it is better to take the draw, rather than take the risk of losing. A very interesting game. Notes by R. G. Wade.

#### Game No. 127

#### KING'S INDIAN DEFENCE

1. P—QB4 N—KB3 2. N—QB3 P—KN3 3. P—KN3 B—N2	T. Lepviikman	R. G. Wade
3. P—KN3 B—N2	1. P—QB4	
		B—N2
4. B—N2 Castles 5. P—Q4 P—Q3		Castles P—Q3

The game is now in the King's Indian Defence.

#### 6. P-K4

This move is in vogue at present, but does not represent the only attacking plan against the King's Indian. Pawns on central squares can deprive pieces of good central posts.

Also P—K4 immediately, as Black's Pawn structure is better for endings.

The exchange 8 P x P, P x P; is not good for White as Black can keep White pieces out of his Q4 by P-QB3 and will eventually place pieces on Q5 via N-K3.

8	P—QR4
9. Castles	N-B4
10. B—K3	B—Q2

Black's weakness is the need of a good square to develop this Bishop. He plans 11 . . . . Q—B1 and 12 . . . B—R6, exchanging the Bishop. White stops this immediately.

The idea behind 7 KN-K2.

(Continued on page 8)

### HISTORY MADE AT DUNEDIN

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Special Corresponednt (H. A. McGilvary)

The 55th N.Z. Chess Congress, which opened at Dunedin on December 26th, 1947, produced many interesting features. Chief interest centred in the performance of R. G. Wade, whose outstanding victory with a margin of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  points, has probably never been bettered and conclusively proves that his overseas experience puts him in a class by himself in this country. The introduction of the Swiss System in five preliminary rounds as a means of elimination for the minor contests was voted a success and appeared satisfactory to everyone.

The Mayor of Dunedin, Mr. D. C. Cameron, opened the Congress at 10.30 a.m., and after a few words of welcome by the N.Z. C.A. President, Mr. J. J. Marlow, the details of play were discussed. The suggestion of the Otago Club that the whole Congress be run on the Swiss System was discarded, the Championship being confined to the 12 players already selected. (The N.Z. C.A. rules would prevent the suggestion being carried into effect.—Ed.) It was decided that the remaining 26 players engage in a preliminary five rounds Swiss System to qualify for the Major Open (8 players), First Class (9) and Second Class (9). The suggestion that points gained in the preliminary rounds be carried forward to the finals was rejected.

The Championship hours of play were 2 to 6 p.m. on Boxing Day (1 round); Saturday, 27th, 2 rounds, 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 7 to 11 p.m.; Sunday, free; Monday 29th, 1 round, 2 to 6 p.m.; Tuesday 30th, 2 rounds, 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 7 to 11 p.m. and so on. In the Swiss this scheme of play was not strictly adhered to, it being necessary to catch up on the extra number of rounds involved. Also in the First and Second Class the rate of play was fixed at 25 moves to the hour.

The concensus of opinion here is that the Swiss was a great improvement on the "leave it to the selectors" system and many think that it would be better to have the whole congress run in this manner with say, 8 or 9 qualifying rounds instead of five.

Piayers who were expecting a typically Dunedin summer (??) with hail, rain and wind, were agreeably surprised that Mother Nature turned on a feast of fine weather inducing many players to divest themselves of ties, coats and pullovers. Credit must be given to those tireless can who worked so hard to make the contest the success that it undoubtedly was. Mr. R. C. Glass (Umpire) toiled tirelessly doing all sorts of jobs, reporting to the radio stations, copying scores, fixing the draws, etc.; W. S. Stenhouse and the President of the Otago Club, Archie Ward (Director of Play), were on the premises the whole time helping with the refreshments and performing other tasks that were necessary. Mr. J. J. Marlow was there, assisting with various tasks and was frequently seen offering congratulations to beaming winners or condoling some saddened soul stricken by the hand of doom. Others to whom thanks are due are J. S. M. Lawson, who acted as umpire on some occasions, J. F. Lang, who did all the clerical work preceding the event, and R. G. Wade, who found time to do many things and tendemany valuable suggestions.

As previously remarked, the Championship was a signal triump for Wade, but it would be quite wrong to say that the others wer beaten pointlessly. Scott and Lynch showed considerable improvement over previous efforts and J. F. Lang did well considering that it was his first attempt.

Twenty-one-year-old Noel Henderson (Wellington) won the Majo open in convincing style, losing only one game out of a total of 12. The surprise was the excellent showing of Allen Kwok (Otago) until re-

ed at Dunedin sting features. R. G. Wade, 2½ points, has proves that his nimself in this in five prelimminor contests to everyone.

ned the Congress N.Z. C.A. Presicussed. The sugrun on the Swiss nfined to the 12 event the suggesnat the remaining System to qualify Second Class (9). rounds be carried

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was a great imnd many think that this manner with,

summer (??) with ther Nature turned divest themselves to those tireless he success that it tirelessly doing all g scores, fixing the Otago Club, Archie whole time helping at were necessary.

cently thought to be one of his club's weaker players. Turning on two brilliancies in your first big tournament is not too bad.

The First Class was won by Otago's Selwyn Webb, who narrowly missed (perhaps unluckily) qualifying for the Major Open. A. S. Hollander (Christchurch) won the Second Class with D. Robertson half a point behind. The latter looked like winning in the last round, but Hollander (requiring a full point to win) with a piece down, was presented with the win by Woodfield, who forgot about his clock. Bad luck for Robertson, who played well considering that he gets very little play over the board.

#### 55th NEW ZEALAND CHAMPIONSHIP

	1	2	- 3	4	5	6	7 - 8	9	10	110	12	Total
1 R. G. Wade (Wgtn.)	200	10	1	1	3	1	1 1	1	- 1	1	1	10
2 T. Lepviikman (Pal. N.)	$\frac{1}{2}$	*	0	0	1.2	1	½ 1	1	1	1	1	73
3 H. McNabb (Nelson)	$\bar{0}$	1	*	1	1	0	$\tilde{1}$ $\tilde{1}$	- ñ	1	1	1	$7\frac{1}{2}$
4 R. O. Scott (Wgtn.)	0	- 1	0	>:	n	1	0  1	1	1	1	1	7
5 D. I. Lynch (Hastings)	1 2	1	1	1	*	0	1 1					61
6 J. F. Lang (Dunedin)	$\bar{0}$	. 0	1	0	1	*	1 0	1	1	1	1	61
7-W. M. Stewart (Ch'ch.)	0	1	0	1	1	3.	* 1	ñ	1	1	1	6
8 A. E. Nield (Auck.)	0	Õ-	0	0	1	1	1 8	1	1	1		53
9 C. B. Newick (Auck)	ŏ	0	1	0	0	ก	1 0	*	1	1		4±
10 W. Lang (Dunedin)	Õ	Õ	ñ	ň	3,	o	0 3	1	2 *	_	1	
11 G. E. Trundle (Auck.) .	ň	ñ	Ô	ñ	1	-0	-0 - 0	0	1	· *	1	2½
12 W. E. Moore (Ch'ch.)	0	0					0 0			1	Ű	11
(On ci)	0	U	G	V.	U	U	0 0	U	- 0	1	4	1

Prizes: 1st, £15 6/-; 2nd, £5 4/-; 4th, £3 18/-; 5th, £2 12/-; 7th,

The prizes were distributed on the Modified Sieger System-the winner received 10 per cent. and the remainder of the prize money was distributed between everyone scoring more than 50 per cent. in proportion to his score. Wade received 10 per cent. plus 9/25ths of the money allotted to the championship.

#### ROUND BY ROUND POSITIONS

Round	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Q	10	11
R. G. Wade	1	2	3	3½	41	51	$6\frac{1}{2}$	71	8	9	10
T. Lepviikman	10	$1\frac{1}{2}$	11	21	3	4	5 -	5	5 <sub>1</sub>	6±	
H. McNabb	ī	$\overline{2}^{2}$	2	3	4	1	1	5		02	$-7\frac{1}{2}$
R. O. Scott	1	1	$\tilde{2}$	3	4	4	5	5 5	6	4	7½
D. I. Lynch	ì	1	2	21	3	4	5		6	6	7
J. F. Lang	ō	100	1 t	21/2	2 <del>1</del>	31	-	$\frac{5\frac{1}{2}}{21}$	6	6	$6\frac{1}{2}$
W. M. Stewart	ñ	1 0	$\frac{12}{15}$	13	2 2		31	31/2	41	$5\frac{1}{2}$	$6\frac{1}{2}$
A. E. Nield	1	11	2	$\frac{12}{2}$	_	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$3\frac{1}{2}$	4	5	6	6
C. B. Newick		1		_	3	3½	$4\frac{1}{2}$	$5\frac{1}{2}$	$5\frac{1}{2}$	$5\frac{1}{2}$	$5\frac{1}{2}$
		_	2	2	2	3+1		$3\frac{1}{2}$	3½	3½	$4\frac{1}{2}$
	0	0	2	$1\frac{1}{2}$	2	2	2	$2\frac{1}{2}$	21/2	2½	$2\frac{1}{2}$
G. E. Trundle			0	0	0	0	0	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	1 ½	1 = 1
W. E. Moore	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1' -	1	1
											-

### MAJOR OPEN QUALIFYING TOURNAMENT

Following are the total points (followed by the players' Sonneborne-Following are the total points (followed by the players' Sonne winners or conform. Others to N. S. Henderson (Wollington) 5, 151, W. D. H. W. D. W. S. Henderson (Wollington) 5, 151, W. D. W. S. Henderson (Wollington) 5, 151, W. D. W. D. W. S. Henderson (Wollington) 5, 151, W. D. W. D. W. S. Henderson (Wollington) 5, 151, W. D. W. D. W. S. Henderson (Wollington) 5, 151, W. D. W. D. W. S. Henderson (Wollington) 6, 151, W. D. W. D. W. S. Henderson (Wollington) 6, 151, W. D. W. D. W. S. Henderson (Wollington) 6, 151, W. D. W. D. W. S. Henderson (Wollington) 6, 151, W. D. W. D. W. S. Henderson (Wollington) 6, 151, W. D. W. D. W. S. Henderson (Wollington) 6, 151, W. D. W. D. W. S. Henderson (Wollington) 6, 151, W. D. W. S. Henderson (Wollington) 6, 151

rounds, Swiss System:

N. S. Henderson (Wellington) 5—15½, W. Reindler (Wanganui)

work preceding the things and tender things and tender the others were as a signal triumple at the others were derived improvement wellington)

so a signal triumple at the others were derived in the others we (Otago) until re Civic, Wellington), 1—1½, L. Sim (Palmerston N.) 1—1.

### THE PRESIDENT LOOKS ON



MR. J. J. MARLOW

Born in London, England, in 1862, Mr. J. J. Marlow came to New Zealand in 1874. He learnt to play chess in 1878 and has indulged in the game consistently since then, although his life has been too full of public affairs to allow him to take up the game seriously. He has been successful in winning two-move problem solving competitions but has never attempted composing. He was President of the Otago Club 40 years ago and again 10 years later; and President of the N.Z.C.A. in 1937, and the current season, finds him again occupying that position. He is also Patron of the Otago

The only competitive chess he has attempted has been to play in the telegraphic matches for the Otago Club for close on 40 years and with more than average success. It will be easy to find a cess. stronger player but not a more enthusiastic one, or one who derives incre enjoyment from the Royal game. His genial personality and ardent devotion to all matters pertaining to chess have won the respect and endearment of many chess enthusiasts throughout his lifetime and it is to be hoped that he will live many years yet to promote the advancement of the game he loves so well.

White

. F. Lang .. 1

lepviikman .. 1

rundle ..... 0 Yield ..... ½

McNabb ..... 1

White

ewick . . . . . 1

tewart ..... ½

White

F. Lang .. 1

White

ewart ....

F. Lang .. 0

ott ..... 1 ewick. .... 0

Lang  $\ldots$   $\frac{1}{2}$ 

undle .... 0

White

pviikman .. 1

ield ..... ½

ynch ..... 1

eNabb ..... 0

. . . . . 1

Vade

Black

Black Moore .

Nield ...

J. F. Lans

Lepviikma

Wade ...

McNabb

Newick

W. Lang Stewart

Lynch ...

Scott ...

McNabb

Trundle

J. F. Lang

Moore ...

Newick .

Wade ..

Stewart .

Scott ...

Trundle .

Lepvijkma

Wade ... Moore ...

Nield ...

Trundle .

Stewart . Scott ... J. F. Lan

Lynch McNabb.

Black W. Lang

Black

Black

Lepviikma Nield

Black

Trundle .

White has in mind P-B5, permanently limiting the Black Queen's Bishop.

12.			P—B4
	KP x	P	B x P

Stronger than 13 ..... NP xP as White would maintain the status quo on the King's side, leaving black blocking the Bishop with & Pawn, and would proceed by P—QN3, P—QR3, Q—B2 and P—QN4 with an eventual P—QB5 to build up pressure on the Queen's side. Note that Black has not tried to play P—QN3, as he hoped after B x N, QP x B; to bring his Queen's Rook into play by R-R3.

14. P—KN4	B— $Q2$
15. B x N	P x B
16. N—K4	QK2

Black had to watch the sactifice P-Q6.

#### 17. N-N5!?

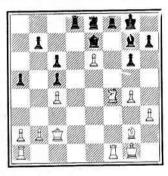
Trappy!

17	PxF	)
18. N—K6	$\mathbf{B} \times \mathbf{N}$	
19. P x B		

The idea. Black cannot play Q x P because of B—Q5 and the Pawn is a wedge in his position.

Interesting would be the "sacrifice" 20 ..... Q x P; 21 B—Q5, R x B; as White's exposed King is a handicap.

#### 21. N x P



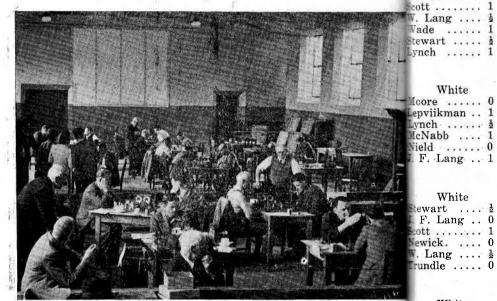
I spent nearly an hour on my next move. I really wanted to play 21 ..... B-R3 but the threat of the sacrifice 22 N x P dissuaded me.

21	Q-N4!
22. P—K7!	QxKP
23. QR—K1	

	2 * 3	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Total	Prize	e M	one	
. 1	Henderson, N. S	ift	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	6	£13	5	0	
2	Fletcher, N.T	0	*	1	0	1	2	1	1	<b>4</b>	£2	5	0	White
- 9	McCilvery H A	0	0	章	1	0	1	1	1	4	£2	5	0	Moore 0
4	Reindler, W.	1	1	0	*	0	1	1	0	4	£2	5	0	cott 1
. 5	Baevertz, R. E	0	2	1	1	d.	U	0		3 ≘			- 1	Lynch h
6	Kwok, A	0	3	0	0	1	386	1	1	3₺			- 12	tewart 0
7	Hollis, Miss A. R,	0	0	0	0	1	0	*	1	2				W. Lang 0
8	Short, Mrs. E. L	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	*	1			- 1	wick 1

FIRST CLASS TOURNAMENT														
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Total	Prize Mo	ne		
Webb, S. J	*	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	7	£6 16	0		
Thitlock H P	-0	*	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	6₺	£4 10	0		
Jehling J K L	1	-0	*	1	큠	1	1	0	1	- 5	£1 16	0		
Zótt P	0	n	1	100	1	1	-0	1	- 1	45	18	0		
IcNabb. F. N	0	1/2	3	0	3/4	0	호	1	. 1	3 €		18		
earse. W. A	0	0	0	0	1	*	1	0	1	3		- 1		
Villiamson, R. E	0	0	0	1	1/2	0	*	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	3		- 1		
usack, J. R	0	0	1	0	0	1	2	*	0	25		-1		
	Webb, S. J Vhitlock, H. P Vebling, J. K. L Vatt, R IcNabb, F. N earse, W. A Villiamson, R. E	Webb, S. J	Webb, S. J	Webb, S. J	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Webb, S. J	Webb, S. J	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Webb, S. J		

9 Rcss, J. W. .....



Play in progress during the N.Z. Congress.

#### SECOND CLASS TOURNAMENT

	SECO													П	loore	0	Newick .
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Total	Prize	Mo	ne	ade	1	W. Lang
Hollander, A. Robertson, D.	S	<b>3</b> [£	2	1	1	1	1/2	1	1	1	7	£5	1	9			
Robertson, D.		1/2	sp:	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	$6\frac{1}{2}$	£3	6	8			,,
Sim I.		0	0	254	1	1	0	1	1	1	5	£Ι	6	6	White		
Hannagan B		n	0	0	14	1	1	1	1	1	5	£1	6	98	F. Lang	0	Lepviikma
Woodfield D	Т	0	0	0	0	255	1	1	쿵	- 1	3 5			1	vade	1	McNabb
Frew S		늉	0	1	0	0	40	U	U	1	25			B	ewick	0	Lynch
Summers A		0	0	0	0	0	1	Ne	늘	1	25			-	ewart	1	Moore
Faulkner E		. 0	0	0	0	2	1	3	*	- 0	2			1	mindle	0	Nield
Pobar, J. F		0	1	0	0	-0	0	0	1	*	2			-	bott	1	W. Lang

#### NEW ZEALAND CHAMPIONSHIP

Total Prize Money

Total Prize Money £6 16 0 £4 10 0

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Congress.

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#### ROUND 1

White	Black	Opening	
Moore 0	Nield 1	Q.G.D. (Slav Defence	51
Scott 1	J. F. Lang 0	Q.P. (Dutch Defence)	84
Lynch ½	Lepviikman ½	Q.P. (King's Indian Defe	ence) 46
Stewart 0	Wade 1	Q.G.D. (Slav Defence)	30
W. Lang 0	McNabb1	Grunfeld Defence	36
Newick 1	Trundle 0	Bird's Opening	$\dots 26$

#### ROUND 2

White	Black	Opening	Moves
Wade 1	Moore 0	Ruy Lopez	$\dots 25$
		Q.G.D. (Slav Defence)	
		Catalan System	45
	Stewart 1	Sicilian Defence	
	Lynch ½	Ruy Lopez	
	Scott 0	Queen's Pawn	

#### ROUND 3

White	Black	Opening	Moves
Newick 1	McNabb 0	Sicilian Defence	24
Scott 1	Lepviikman 0	Q.P. (King's Indian)	63
W. Lang 1	Nield ½	Slav Defence	77
Wade 1	Trundle $\dots$ 0	Petroff's Defence	53
Stewart 1	J. F. Lang $\frac{1}{2}$	Dutch Defence	66
Lynch 1	Moore 0	<sup>∤</sup> Queen's Pawn	$\dots$ 40
-			

#### ROUND 4

White	Black	Opening	Moves
Mcore 0	W. Lang $\dots$ 1	Nimzo-Indian Defence	69
Lepviikman 1	Newick 0	English Opening	40
Lynch ½	Wade ½	Queen's Indian Defence	
		Sicilian Defence	
Nield 0	Scott 1	Sicilian Defence	
J. F. Lang 1	Trundle 0	Slav Defence	

#### ROUND 5

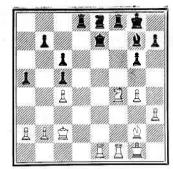
White	Black	Opening	Moves
Stewart ½	Lepviikman ½	Sicilian Defence $\dots$	46
J. F. Lang 0	Wade 1	Tolle System	
		Queen's Pawn	
Newick 0	Nield 1	King's Gambit	40
W. Lang $\dots$ $\frac{1}{2}$	Lynch $\dots$ $\frac{1}{2}$	Queen's Pawn	32
Trundle 0	McNabb 1	Sicilian Defence	47

#### ROUND 6

White		Black	Opening	Mo	ves
Lepviikman	1	Trundle 0	Reti Opening		56
			Queen's Pawn		
Lynch	1	Scott 0	Queen's Indian Defence		46
			Dutch Defence		
			Queen's Gambit		
Wade	1	W. Lang 0	French Defence		61

#### ROUND 7

White		Black	Opening	Moves
		Lepviikman 1	King's Indian Defence	
		McNabb 0	Sicilian Defence	28
			Vienna Opening	41
Stewart	1	Moore 0	Ruy Lopez	51
Trundle	0	Nield 1	Bishop's Opening	41
Scott	1	W. Lang 0	Dutch Defence	51



I expected 23 KR—K1, Q moves; 24 N—K6, when I played 21 ..... Q—N4. I examined 23 KR—K1, B—Q5 ch; 24 K—R1, B—K6; but as Lepviikman pointed out 25 N x NP is good for White. I also looked at 23 KR—K1, Q—R5!; 24 N—K6, B—Q5 ch; 25 K—R1, R—B7; 26 Q—Q3!, R—R1; 27 N x B, leading to an even game; or 25 ..... N—B3, 26 N x KR, N x NP leading to a draw by perpetual check. draw by perpetual check.

23						Q—	$\mathbf{Q3}$
The	al·	tο	ייי	ativa	was	23	Ω-

R5.

#### 24. R—K4! N—B3?

Time pressure—due to the hour on one move. Correct was 24 ..... B—K4 to force the exchange of pieces and relieve the pressure of White's pieces.

25. R—K6	Q—Q5 ch
26. K—R1	0-07

The hoped-for 26 ..... N x P was not on because of 27 R—K4, N—K6; 28 Q—N3.

27. Q—N3	NxP
28. R—K2	Q-Q3
29. R—K6	Q-Q7
30. Q—N3	N—R3

30 ..... N—B3 was good as there is nothing in 31 N x NP.

31. R—K2	Q—Q3
32. R—K6	Q-Q7
33. R—K2	Q—Q3

Draw agreed. A good struggle.

#### Game No. 128

Played in the second round of the N.Z. Congress.

#### QUEEN'S PAWN OPENING

H. McNabb	R. O. Scot
1. P—Q4	P—K3
2. P—QB4	N—KB3
3. N—QB3	P—QN3
4. P—K4	B-N5
5. B—Q3	B-N2
6. Q—K2	P-Q3

	-	- 1
7.	N-B3	P-KR3
8.	Castles	$\mathbf{B} \times \mathbf{N}$
9.	$P \times B$	Castles
10.	P-K5	$\mathbf{P} \times \mathbf{P}$
11.	NxP	$\mathbf{QN}$ — $\mathbf{Q2}$
12.	BR3	PB4
13.	P—B4	R—K1
14.	B—B2	• Q—B2
15.	QR—Q1	NB1
16.	P.—N4	KR—Q1
17.	P-N5	N(B3)—Q2
18.	P x RP	$N \times N$
19.	$P \times NP$	N(B1)—N3
20.	$BP \times N$	Q—B3
21.	P-Q5	P x P
22.	$P \times P$	Q—K1
23.	$\mathbf{B} \times \mathbf{N}$	РхВ
24.	R—B8 ch	Resigns

#### SLIPPED

In this fifth round game, the Otago player J. F. Lang, made a solid bid to take a point from the leader. He came out of the cpening very well but slipped after a weak move on the 17th. From then on he was fighting hard to stave off the inevitable defeat. Notes by R. G. Wade.

#### Game No. 129

#### COLLE SYSTEM (in Effect)

J. F. Lang	R. G. Wade
1. P-Q4	P-Q4
2. P—K3	N—KB3
3. B—Q3	P—B4
4. P—QB3	Q—B2

Here, or on move 3, B-KN5 would be interesting and quite good.

5. N—Q2

Intending the "Stonewall" by 6 P—KB4.

5	P-K4!?
6. P x KP	QxP
7. KN—B3	Q x P Q—B2
8 P_K/1	

Correctly opening up the game-White's development is better.

8. . . . . 9. Castles N-B3

Highly tempting is 9 P-K5, N—KN5; 10 Castles, B—K3.

B-N5

Black endeavours not to fall bebind in effective mobilisation of the pieces.

10. P x P 11. R—K1 ch B—K2 12. N—K4 Castles (Q) B-K2

Incorrect, as Jim Lang shows.

#### ROUND 8

Thomps Wate has

more trained on

102.3K-3KE I do not ours for # BIS. QIB: 15 HER Q. Is my opi N. P.-E33 15. Q-20" THE STREET, S. S. some to Minimum Tiles to come and hit at the

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I shall retain sit

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Shaming out the Q

WI CHESSPLEYER

Title: minmus.

White	Black	Opening	Moves
Lynch ½	Stewart ½	Q.G.D. (Orthodex)	52
Lepviikman 0	McNabb 1	Reti Opening	33
Moore 1	Trundle 0	Slav Defence	36
W. Lang $\dots$ $\frac{1}{2}$	Newick ½	Queen's Pawn	31
Scott 0	Wade 1	Colle System	40
Nield 1	J. F. Lang 0	French Defence	27



R. O. Scott and R. G. Wade (right) playing the eighth round.

#### 50 ND 9

lack	Opening	Moves							
$1 \\ 2$	King's Indian Defence	34							
0	Slav Defence	28							
0	Dutch Defence	36							
COUND 10									
	$egin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	lack         Opening							

white		Opening	Moves
Nield	0 Lepviikman 1	Queen's Pawn	27
Mcore	0 McNabb 1	King's Indian Defence	21
Lynch	0 J. F. Lang 1	Dutch Defence	35
Scott	0 Stewart 1	Colle System	45
Wade	1 Newick 0	English Opening	.39
W. Lang	0 Trundle 1	Slav Defence	43
	451 40 1		- 9

#### ROUND 11

White	Black	Opening Q.G.D. (Orthodox)	Moves
$McNabb \dots \frac{1}{2}$	Lynch $\dots$ $\frac{1}{2}$	Q.G.D. (Orthodox)	37
w. Lang U	J. F. Lang I	Colle System	30
Lepviikman 1	Moore 0	English Opening	24
Trundle 0	Scott 1	Sicilian Defence	
Stewart 0	Newick 1	Slav Defence	52
Wade 1	Nield 0	Petroff's Defence	40



Secretary: P. Brattle - Phone 24-598

**EVERY FRIDAY** 7.30 to 11 p.m.

37 DIXON STREET, WELLINGTON

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eighth	round
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- Phone 24-598

RIDAY

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1 p.m.

WELLINGTON

YER, SUMMER, 1948

Though White has a fine array of pieces trained on Black's King's side, 12 ..... Castles (K) was the move.

> 13. N—N3! P-KR3

I did not care for 13 ..... N—B5; 14 B x N, Q x B; 15 R—K4, B x N; 16 R x Q. In my opinion White has a slight edge from the opening.

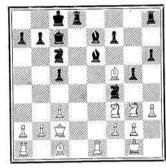
14. P—KR3 15. Q—B2! B-K3

The square, KB5 becomes a vital pivot square to exchange off Black's pieces, hinder a Pawn storm and hit at the Black King.

N—B5

Accepting a weakening of my Pawn position in return for vaguish attacking chances.

P-KN4



#### 17. Q-K4?

I hardly dared hope for this much. I feared 17 B x N, P x B; 18 B x B, P x B; 19 N—B7, followed by Q—K4, when Black's Pawn position is miserably weak.

K-N1!

I shall retain either a decent Pawn structure or the two Bishops.

18. B x N	РхВ
19. N—R5	B—Q4!
20. Q x P	B—Q3
21. Q—K3	KR—K1
22. Q—Q3	

Q x R was perhaps best.

	D DV1
22	P—B5!
23. Q—B2	$\mathbf{B} \times \mathbf{N}$
24. P x B	R—N1 ch
25. B—N4	N-K4

Also strong would be 25 ..... P—B4; 26 Q x P, QR—KB1.

26. K—B1 N-Q6 Shutting out the Queen.

B-B4 27. R-K4 P-B4! 28. R x P Seeking the decisive entry Q- R7, for if 29 B x BP, Q-R7 wins. 29. N-B4.

Giving up a piece-best of a bad bargain.

29.		$N \times N$
30.	$\mathbf{Q} \times \mathbf{P}$	N - Q6
With	Q-R7	again in the offing.

31. K-N2 P--N4 32. P—N4

P x R Q x P 33. P x B 34. R—QN1 ch K-R1

For Q-Q4 is Black's key defence move.

35. Q x Q NxQ 36. P—B4? P-KR4

37. Resigns.

#### BREVITY

No doubt Black wondered for a time where he went wrong in this game; the end came so quickly and Some day unexpectedly for him. we will write an article on P— KR3. It is surprising that so many really good players are unfamiliar with the principles involved where the KRP is concerned.

#### , Game No. 130

#### FRENCH DEFENCE

W. M. Stewart	w. Lang
1. P—K4	P-K3
2. P—Q4	P-Q4
3. N—QB3	N-KB3
4. B—KN5	$P \times P$
5. N x P	QN-Q2
6. N—KB3	B—K2
7. N x N ch	$N \times N$
8. B—Q3	Castles
9. P-KR4	P—KR3
10. Q—Q2	P—QN3
11. B x RP	$P \times B$
12. Q x P	R—K1
13. N—N5	B—B1
14. B—R7 ch	Resigns

#### Game No. 131

Played in the eighth round of the N.Z. Congress. Notes by A. L. Fletcher.

#### FRENCH DEFENCE

J. F. Lang
PK3
P—Q4
N—KB3
B—K2
KN-Q2

#### 6. P-KR4

Alekhine's Attack, popular with the aggressive.

> P-KB3 P-N3

Possibly as good as 7 . . ., K-B1; but the objection to the text is that it gives the White KRP a possible target. Black has to produce something good to keep a balance after Q-R5 ch.

8. P x P

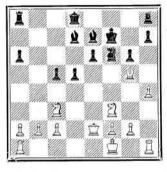
Of course, if 8 . . . ., P x Q; 9 P x B, and Black's King side is a mess. (M.C.O.)

9. Q—Q1	P-B4
10. N—B3	N-B3
11. B—N5	B— $Q2$
12. Q—Q2	P—QR3
13. KB x N	P x B
14. P x P!	ВхР
15. Q—K2	B—K2
16. N—Q4	K—B2
17. K—B1	

White can hardly castle either side, but wants his QR at K1.

P-B4!

18. N—B3



#### K-N2? 18. . . . .

Inconsequent! Logical was 18
..., P—Q5!; 19 N—K5 ch, K—
N2; 20 N x B, Q x N; 21 N—K4,
Q—N4. White gets a pull by Black's failure to exploit his opponent's 17th move.

19. Q—K5 20. B—B4 K—R2

"Escaping" to doubtful safety.

21. K—N1! 22. N—N5 ch! N—R4 P x N

., K-N1; White wins If 22 . . by 23 N x KP.

23. P x P	KR—B1
24. P—KN4	$\mathbf{R} \times \mathbf{B}$
25. Q x R	ВхР
26. Q—B7 ch	KR1
27 P x N	Resigns

#### Game No. 132

Played in the seventh round of the N.Z. Congress. Notes by R. G. wage.

#### SICILIAN DEFENCE

R. G. Wade	H. McNabb
1. P—K4	P—QB4
2. N—KB3	N—QB3
3. P—Q4	$\mathbf{P} \times \mathbf{P}$
4. N x P	N-KB3
5. N—QB3	P-Q3
6. B—K2	-

An excellent alternative is P-KN3, keeping the square K2 available for the Knight on Q4. The Bishop has very little scope on the diagonal KB1—QR6, particularly after Black's P—QR3—QN4 and usually finishes on the long diagonal, KR1-QR8.

There are two main alternatives (a), 6 . . . . P—KN3; 7 B—K3, B—N2; 8 Castles, Castles; the Dragon Variation; and (b) . . . . 6 P—K4 (Boleslavsky's) 7 N—KB3 (stronger than 7 N—N3 when the Knight has little scope). 6 . . . . P—K3 introduces the Scheveningen Variation.

7. Castles B-K2

Purdy recommends immediate Queen side operations by 7 . . . . P—QR3 with Q—B2, P—QN4, B—N2, N—QR4—B5.

#### 8. K-R1

Preparing for King's side opera-

8	Castles
9. P—B4	P—QR3
10. B—B3	Q—B2
11. P-KN4	•

The Black King's Knight is to be driven away from KB3 where it influences the centre and the King's side to be stormed before Black can open up the centre.

11. . . . .

McNabb realises that the proper way of countering a flank attack is by opening up the centre and strives to do it by P-Q4. However, the primary object of opening the game is freeing pieces for action to exploit White's exposed King. 11 . . . . P—Q4 is premature, as Black's pieces do not increase their scope.

12. P x P

Stronger than 12 P-K5, N-Q2; followed by P-B3.

> 12. .  $N \times N$ 13. Q x N

The reason for K-R1 is now apparent.

13	R—Q1
14. B—K3	N x QP
15. N x N	PxN
16 P_R3	

Black's Pawn on Q4 will be a hindrance, particularly to his light square Bishop.

16. . . . . 17. QR—Q1 B—QB3

18. Q—Q2!

The changing of the guard.

18	P—QN4
19. B—Q4	B—Q3
20. B—K2	B-Q2
21. R—B2	B—QB4
1 1 .	

Black gives up the struggle. I would have tried R-K1, with R-1 K5 in mind.

> 22. R—KN1 23. B—Q3 R-K1

White quietly prepares his attack, knowing that Black's pieces cannot interfere.

 $B \times B$ QR-B1 P-B3

The thrust, 26 P-B6 was troublesome threat. 25 . . . . Q-Q3 was comparatively best.

26. P—N5 K-R126 . . . . P x P; 27 Q x P; B—N4; 28 P—B6 wins. 27. P x P 28. Q—R6 PxP

Resigns Mate was inevitable.

#### **NEAR MISS**

It was the following game, played in the seventh round of the Congress, to which R. G. Wade referred when he said that Jim Lang gave Lepviikman a terrible fright. Certainly an exciting game played with inspiration by Lang up to the point when he lost his grip on the position. Lepviikman was not slow to seize the opportunity when it came. Notes by H. D. Addis.

#### Game No. 133

### KING'S INDIAN DEFENCE

J. F. Lang	T. Lepviikma
1. P—Q4	N—KB3
2. PQB4	P-KN3
3. N—QB3	B— $N2$
4. P—K4	PQ3
5. N—B3	Castles
6. B—N5	QN-Q2
7. B—K2	P—B3
8. Q—Q2	Q-R4
Preventing B-F	R6.

9. P-QR3 -K4 -QN4 -B2 11. P—Q5 12. P—B5

This entails a certain amount of risk when White has not castled.

> P x BP 13. P—Q6 Q-N1

Q-N3 would lose the Queen.

14. B-K7 R-K1 15. B—B4 P-QN4

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PI- B#

Sacrificing a pawn to free the Queen side pieces.

16. N x NP

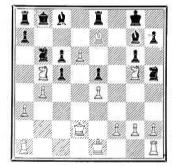
If 16. . . ., P x N; 17 B x P ch, wins the rook.

N-N3

#### 17. B x P ch

White is practically forced to sacrifice the Bishop.

K x B 18. N-N5 ch K-N1



#### 19. P x P

This loses. N-QB7 gave White good chances.

19	N—QB5
20. Q—Q3	QxN
21. R—QN1	Q—R4 ch
22. R—N4	B—QR3

22. R—N4 23. Q—R3

Threatening a smothered mate.

P x N is stronger.

Q x N ch is better, but White's King is so badly placed that his game is hopeless.

RxB

26. N-R6 ch

Q x R is preferable, but White's attack is finished.

26	K-R1
27. Q x R	BxN
28. Q x KP ch	B—N2
29. Q—Q6	R-Q1

30. Resigns.

P—K4 Q—B2 N—R4

tain amount of as not castled.

P x BP Q—N1

e the Queen.

R-K1 P-QN4 wn to free the

N—N3 N; 17 B x P ch,

ically forced to

K x B K—N1



QB7 gave White

N—QB5 Q x N Q—R4 ch B—QR3

smothered mate.
N x QP

ger.

N—B2

etter, but White's placed that his

 $R \times B$ 

a le, but White's

K—R1 B x N B—N2 R—Q1

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#### ONLY THE BRAVE

The following game, played in the third round, was one of the best of the congress. Fortunes fluctuate in exciting positions and the game moves on to a climax that has both players on their toes. A good illustration of both-players at their best. Notes by C. B. Newick.

# Game No. 134 SICILIAN DEFENCE—WING GAMBIT

C. B. Newick	H. McNabb
1. P—K4	P-QB4
2. P—QN4	PxP
3. P.—QR3	PQ4
4. $P \times \overline{Q}P$	

Preferable to the older line, P-K5.

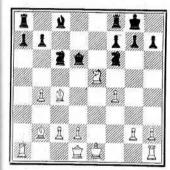
4. . . . . Q x P 5. N—KB3 N—KB3

The usual reply is 5 . . . ., B—N5; 6 P x P, B x N; 7 Q x B, Q x Q; and White has the two Bishops and a shattered pawn position. But of course 7 . . ., Q—K4 ch; 8 K—Q1, Q x R?; 9 Q x NP!! And 7 . . ., P—K4 is also a good reply.

6. P x P	P-K4
7. N—B3	Q—K3
8. N—QN5	BQ3
9. B—B4	Q—K2
10. B—N2	Castles

Black's play is very accurate from now on; any transposition of he following moves would entail rave danger.

11. N x B 12. N x P 13. P—B4



This is a weak move which Black ploits to the maximum. The apparently dangerous 13 Q—K2 looks st.

The only chance of counter play as White must lose at least a piece. The threat of . . . ., B—N5 on the uncastled King is the main danger.

Black had spent so much time working out the strength of ... B—N5 that he is unable to resist the chance of playing it, but it is now weak as White's reply threatens to win the Queen.

17. Q—Q3	KR—Q1 P—QN4
18. P—B3	P-QN4
19. B x P ch	

White is forced into this sacrifice as no other reply gives much hope.

> 19. . . . . K x B 20. Q x RP R—R1

The fatal mistake, made under severe time trouble, Black having only 22 minutes for his remaining 20 moves. 20 . . . , Q x R seems best, but there is still a lot of play in the position.

21. R x N ch	K-K2
22. Q x P ch	K-Q1
23. R—Q6 ch	K—B1
24. Q x B ch	Resigns.

#### TIME MARCHES ON!

In this eighth round game McNabb played so well that he forced the former N.Z. champion to consume valuable time and under the pressure applied by the clock, Lepvikman found himself sinking further into the quicksands of trouble. Well played by McNabb. Notes by A. L. Fletcher.

#### Game No. 135

#### CATALAN SYSTEM

T. Lepviikman	H. McNabb
1. P—QB4 2. P—Q4 3. N—KB3 4. P—KN3 5. B—N2 6. Q—R4 7. Q x BP	P—K3 P—Q4 N—KB3 P x P QN—Q2 P—QR3

Playable, but 7 N—B3 is better. Try 7 N—B3, R—QN1; 8 Q x BP, P—QN4; 9 Q—Q3, B—N2. Compare this position with that in the text after Black's 9th, in which Black has already played the essential..., P—B4 and White's Queen's

Knight is not so well placed. Q.E.D.

7	P-QN4
8. QQ3	B—N2
9. QN—Q2	P-B4
10. Castles	PxP
11. Q x P	BB4
12. Q—KR4	Castles
13. N—N3	BN3

Black has come out of the opening with flying colours. He now conceives a good plan, in part anticipating White's 15th, which aims at keeping his opponent further restrained.

14. B—B4	R-R2!
15. QR—Q1	Q-R1!
16. Q—R3	R—B1
17. QN—Q4	B-Q4

18 N x KP is not yet a threat, but Black stops it in advance without losing time.

18. P—N3	PR3
19. B—B1	R(R2)—B2
20. B—B4	Ř—B6
21. B—Q2	R(B6)—B2
22. B—B4	R—R2
23. B—B1	BK5
24. B—N2	R(R2)— $B2$

Now the Bishop can no longer pester him, the Rook pops out again!

#### 25. N x P

White's clock is probably starting to worry him. Preferable is 25 R—B1, trying to get rid of Black's pressure. This could lead to wholesale exchanges and a level ending.

If this Bishop is to die he should be left at N2. He could have tried 26 B x N, N x B; 27 N—Q4, etc. But, in bad time trouble, his play lacks his usual decision.

This looks like a gambler's throw. Again, B x N.

27	RxB
28. Q x P	$\mathbf{R} \times \mathbf{R}$
29. R x R	R-B4
30. R x N	$N \times R$
31. N—R5	Q-KB1
32. Q—B4	Q-K2
33. Lost on time,	

Very un-Lepviikmanish, but Mc-Nabb's fine play never gave the former champion a chance to get going.

### AN AUSTRALIAN LOOKS AT N.Z. CHESS

By A. E. NIELD

To a player recently arrived from Australia the N.Z. Championship Tourney just concluded has two

features of particular interest.

The first was the outstanding success of R. G. Wade, who finished 2½ points above his nearest rivals, winning every game but two, in which he conceded a draw to his opponents. He was never in difficulties at any time and his quick and sure grasp of position enabled him to play with a rapidity and confidence which left his opponents groping for an adequate reply.

As the result of experience gained overseas Wade has improved beyond recognition upon the form he displayed in the Australian Championship nearly two and a-half years ago, when he tied for second place. The recent tournament has shown that he is the outstanding player in New Zealand to-day and it is scarcely too much to say that he occupies much the same position in the Dominion as Steiner does in the Commonwealth, in the sense of being head and shoulders above his compeers. It is a safe prediction that he will remain champion of New Zealand for many years to come.

The second feature referred to was the remarkable evenness of the form displayed by the remaining players. Only two points separated (at ½ point intervals) the scores of no fewer than seven competitors occupying from second to eighth places. Had Wade not been playing, this disparity would have been reduced to 12 points, an extraordinary phenom-

enon which must be almost unique.

This augurs well for chess in New Zealand. I have been told, and I can quite believe it, that chess in the Dominion has made great strides within the past ten or twelve years and that the standard of play has improved in proportion. Gone are the days when peripatetic Australians, in search of easy triumphs, would cross the Tasman and annex the New Zealand title almost as a matter of course, incidentally distributing largesse in the form of chess enlightenment to the local inhabitants somewhat in the manner of a Roman conqueror bringing the fruits of civilisation to a race of savages. To-day, New Zealanders are fully qualified to repel the alien invader and have nothing to learn from him.

As one who has competed in the Australian Championships within recent years as well as in several State Championships, I can confidently assert that the standard of play in the 1947-48 N.Z. Championship was fully up to the standard of the Australian contests and decidedly superior to that of the average of the contests and decidedly superior to that of the average. age State Championship, and I venture to say that a representative team from New Zealand could at least hold its own against any combination picked from the best players of all the States of Australia. It is to be hoped that the projected radio match between Sydney and Melbourne, as representing Australia, and Auckland and Wellington, as representing New Zealand, will eventuate: although unfortunately, such a contest would involve the omission from the teams of many first class players from other centres.

### R. G. WADE

NEW ZEALAND CHAMPION

#### A Short Biography

Robert G. Wade was born at Dunedin in 1921 Before he was nine years old he was playing chess with his father, who learnt the game from his father too. Wade's first outside contacts were with members of the Dunedin Athenaeum and Otago Chess Club in 1937. In 1938 he entered the Public Service and joined the Wellington Chess Club. In the same year he contested his first tournament, the Premier Reserves (now the Major Open) at Wanganui Congress, which he won. Next year he played in the N.Z. Championship, beating the winner, J. E. Dunlop, and finishing with a 50 per cent. score. In 1940 he was second to Allerhand in the Wellington Club Championship, ahead of Dyer, Gyles, Beyer Severne and Kelling; and at the 1940-41 Congress at Timaru, he tied with Allerhand for first place losing the play-off. In the next N.Z. Championship held at Wellington in 1943-44, he again tied for firplace, this time with E. H. Severne, becoming N.2 champion by winning the play-off 2-0. He retained the title at Auckland 1944-45 ahead of T. Lepvillman, and when the latter won at Christchurch the following year, Wade was equal with J. D. Steelin second place. Just previously to this event, had contested the Australian Championship which he played his best chess up to that time Lajos Steiner was the winner with R. G. Wade C. J. S. Purdy and F. Lazare in a triple tie for sec ond place. He has held the Wellington Club Cham pionship in 1944-45-46, but strangely enough, three tries for the All-Wellington Championship, h has never been able to better his original second

In 1946 Wade went overseas and represented Ne Zealand in the British Championship at Notting ham in August, when he was unfortunately hand capped by ill-health. Following this experience be played in the international Masters' Tournament Barcelona (Spain), November, 1946; invitation to nament at Reykjavik (Iceland), February, 194 Canadian Championship at Quebec, June, United States Open Championship at Corpus Chris (Texas), August, 1947; finally winning the Unite States South-western Championship at Fort Wor (Texas) in September, 1947.

On the executive side, Wade started off as Libra ian for the Wellington Chess Club in 1939. He was secretary of that club and the Wellington Che League in 1940-41, when ill-health caused his tirement from the game until 1943. He has be secretary for the Wellington Club and the League for short terms since then and has been a delegate the N.Z.C.A. since 1939. On his return to N.Z. aland in November, 1947, he was appointed seretary of the New Zealand Chess Association, what position he now holds.



(1) T. Lepviikman and E. Nield and D. I. Lyne (6) G. E. Trundle and

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### CONGRESS SNAPSHOTS



(1) T. Lepviikman and W. Lang with A. C. Hall, well-known Otago Club member, looking on. (2) A. E. Nield and D. I. Lynch. (3) Leo Sim. (4) Miss A. R. Hollis and Mrs. E. L. Short. (5) J. F. Lang. (6) G. E. Trundle and W. E. Moore. (7) A. S. Hollander and J. W. Ross. (8) J. K. L. Webling. (9) R. Watt and S. J. Webb. (10) J. R. Cusack.

All Congress pictures in this issue by Kapai Studio, Dunedin.

N.Z. CHESSPLAYER, SUMMER, 1948

### **IMPRESSIONS OF 1947-48 CONGRESS**

Beforehand it was thought that the contest would probably be between Lepviikman, McNabb and Wade, with Nield slightly more than an outsider's chance and Newick not too much in the background. The first prediction proved to be right. I think Nield found the strain of the tourney too much and would have preferred to meet the top three players spread out rather than in the last three rounds. Scott was still a surprise to many players—including myself. Yet it should not have been so; in his last four congresses Scotty has not slipped below fourth place. Nor was he particularly lucky; his good luck was balanced by bad slips.

Dave Lynch was the drawing master of the tourney (3 wins—1 loss—7 draws) but they were not the routine draws to be despised; rather they were well-earned half points. Jim Lang has the ability to become one of New Zealand's top stylists. He gave Lepvilkman a terrible fright, beat McNabb, and made me exert myself more than I care for.

Young Merv Stewart has a stubborn streak in him that, with the right practice, could make him a serious contender for the title. Fighting ability at chess is number one asset (the lucky player at chess is the one who goes down fighting) and Christchurch will have a worthy successor to Hendin and Abbott when he gets the experience.

After watching some of Newick's games, I am confused! He has the talent, the ideas and the courage to try these ideas. Yet somewhere during a game he gives ground. Why, I am not certain—does he lose that initial confidence when the opponent shows signs of resistance, or does he lack stamina? Bill Lang had no right to finish with only 2½ points. Characteristic of his play is the tendency for positions to arise where neither side can give the least ground. If I were him I would try a season of open games—King's Gambits, Vienna Games, Slav Defence, etc.—to round off his style.

Both Trundle and Mocre were outclassed a little, yet the tourney would not have been complete without them. Moore lost confidence after an extremely bad start, but the experience of baptismal fire will prove very useful in his further development as a player. George Trundle's happy expression belies his position. However, a warning to other players is justified. Beware when the smile is not so ready or the look is far away!

The 1947 year has not been so good to Lepviikman. And not his fault. Throughout the year he has been expecting weekly to be transferred from Wellington to Palmerston North by his firm. Because of that, he did not compete in the Wellington Club, Working Men's Club or the All-Wellington Championships. It turned out that he could have played in all. And how much better he would have played! No champion can afford to mark time. Lepviikman is our most stylish player; one of the best games—perhaps the best—ever played in New Zealand, was Tom's defeat of Harold McNabb in the last Christ-church Congress.

McNabb's chess has also suffered by his "retirement" to Nelson from Wellington. I, personally, fear McNabb's play more than anyone else in New

By R. G. WADE

Zealand, except perhaps Allerhand. Give him an edge and there will be no more chances.

Bill Lang had a chance to beat me—I played a winning combination carelessly quick and slipped up. But Lang, not adapting his mind from a losing position to a won one quickly enough, casually picked up a pawn and found to his horror that I was to oppose his Queen and Bishop with two Queens—curtains. Both my draws with Lepvilkman and Lynch came as a result of time pressure. I had consumed so much time defending my position that when I found myself out of trouble I had no time to evolve the winning lines—justifiable though not satisfactory draws. I was jittery towards the end against Scott and Jim Lang also, but their collapses came in time.

#### THE OTHER TOURNEYS

Twenty-six opponents faced each other across the boards in a qualifying tourney to decide who were to be the players in the Major Open and First Class Tournaments. Previously the selection board had done the sorting as best as possible with the limited knowledge of playing ability at its disposal. This congress, the players, using the Swiss System. sorted themselves out. (The Swiss System pairs round by round, for an arbitrary number of rounds. commencing with the leading players, the players with as near a similar score who have not previously met). Ties in score occur as a matter of course in a field of 26 players who only play five rounds, and these were broken by first resorting to the idea that it is N.Z.C.A. policy to spread representation among as many clubs as possible (first preference was given to competitors who did not have clubmates already qualified) and then by using the Sonneborne-Berger System. The S-B values a win against a leading player more highly than that against a weaker player. To compute a player's S-B, add together the final points scored by each competitor the player defeated and half the score of each competitor drawn with. I must say I did not feel too happy with the way the representation question worked out when preference was given to Mrs. Short, Baeyertz and Miss Hollis, members of the Auckland Chess Club though representing dif-ferent Auckland clubs, ahead of Webb and Watt, of Otago, whose clubmates, McGilvary and Kwok, qualified without trouble. Webb and Watt had better S-B scores than Baeyertz and Miss Hollis.

At the opening meeting the players decided not to carry their scores with them into the final tourneys. There was terrific keenness to qualify. I anticipate in the future, possible ill-feeling arising from the last of the qualifying rounds if a player who is certain to qualify, or one who has no chance takes no interest in his last round game or ever goes further and deliberately affects the results. I recommend two improvements(!?): 1. That points from a qualifying tourney be carried forward. 2. That for tourneys other than the championship, 2

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#### RNEYS

each other across to decide who were pen and First Class selection board had ssible with the limlity at its disposal. g the Swiss System, Swiss System pairs, y number of rounds, players, the players who have not previ-cur as a matter of who only play five by first resorting to licy to spread repre-bs as possible (first etitors who did not d) and then by using. The S-B values a ore highly than that compute a player's oints scored by each d and half the score h. I must say I did ay the representation ference was given to s Hollis, members of ugh representing dif-f Webb and Watt, of vary and Kwok, quali-Watt had better S-B ss Hollis.

e players decided not m into the final tourenness to qualify. I ible ill-feeling arising a rounds if a player ne who has no chance, round game or even affects the results. I s(!?): 1. That points carried forward. 2. In the championship, a

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limited number of fixed prizes be arranged, instead of using our modified Sieger System.

At a short (too short and I was responsible) Players' meeting at the end of the congress, the players recommended having six qualifying rounds instead of five, and stated that they were prepared to lengthen the congress by one extra day in order to carry it out. That is a good step.

The first eight places in the qualifying tourney were placed in the Major Open, leaving 18 players for the First Class and Second Class tourneys. I was responsible for an experiment. They were divided into two tourneys of nine players each so that every player had a bye and there were nine rounds. These were played in 4½ days (two rounds a day) in three-hour sessions at a time limit of 36 moves in 1½ hours and 24 moves thereafter. Some dissatisfaction was expressed at the final meeting, concerning the change-over to the faster time limit and two games (one each in the First and Second Class) were lost on time. I feel that these losses were due, not to the faster time, but to inexperience with clocks. One player in the Second Class seemed to be stricken with paralysis when his clock neared the hour. My experience is that the average player in the lower grade tourneys does not consume nearly as much time as the championship player whose sense of anticipation is greater.

The Congress went to Dunedin this time because it coincided with the opening of 1948, Otago's centennial year. In fact we were the first of many national bodies to hold their events in Dunedin, and the Mayor, Mr. D. C. Cameron, welcomed us especially in that light.

Newspaper reports were not niggardly though they were, as I think they should be, quite non-technical. If a local newspaper in a centre outside Dunedin missed a report more than once, that is due to complacency on the part of the chess players in that district. Nationally the N.B.S. did a good job, broadcasting the results and comments on a national hook-up every morning at 8.10 and the C.B.S. gave two interviews and results over 4ZB.

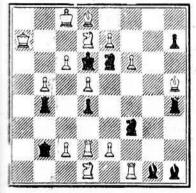
#### SONNEBORNE SYSTEM

This system is used to separate players in the case of ties: (1) Square total winning points. (2) Ascertain "Neustadtl" points, i.e., for each win, the number of points scored by the opponent (draws take ½). (3) Add 1 and 2. (4) Square total of losing points. (5) Ascertain the "Neustadtl" points, i.e., for each loss, the number of points lost by the opponent (draws take ½). (6) Add 4 and 5. (7) Add 3 and 6. (8) Ascertain the percentage of No. 3 to No. 7.

### PROBLEM SECTION

#### PROBLEM No. 4

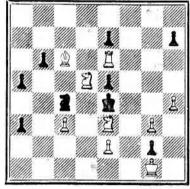
H. W. Bettman, "Good Companions," 1922.



White to move and mate in three.

#### PROBLEM No. 5

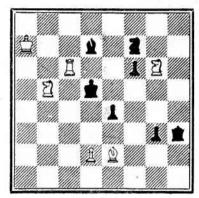
G. Heathcote, "American Chess Bulletin," 1907.



White to move and mate in three.

#### PROBLEM No. 6

E. A. Le Petit, Invercargill, 1947.



White to move and mate in two.

#### **SOLUTIONS**

Problem No. 1

Key: K—Q7. 1 . . . K—K5; 2 R—Q5,  $K \times R$ ; 3 Q—Q4 mate.

Problem No. 2

Key: Q—R3 threatening Q—Q7 or B8, etc.

(a) 1 . . . ., R x Q; 2 QN x P, . . . .; 3 N—K7 mate.

(b) 1 . . . ., B x Q; 2 B—B4 ch, P x B; 3 P x P mate. (c) 1 . . . , N x Q; 2 N—Q3, P x N; (2 . . . , other; 3 QN x P);

3 B—KB3 mate. (d) 1 . . ., N else; 2 Q—K6, mate.

#### Problem No. 3

Key: R-N6 threatening Q-N5 mate.

(a) 1..., B—Q7; R—B4 ch, B— B5; 3 Q—N5 mate. (b) 1..., P—R7; 2 Q—N5 ch, K—R6; 3 Q—N4 mate.

Solutions to Problems No. 1, 2 and 3 sent in by E. A. Le Petit, Invercargill, and W. S. King, Christchurch.

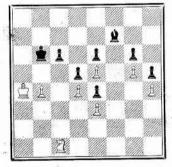
## The Theory of the Triangle

By WOODSHIFTER

Many a won game is thrown away by the inexperienced player because of his unfamiliarity with a principle. The theory of the opposition is elementary, but the application of this theory in locked pawn positions is where the inexperienced player wanders on unfamiliar ground. We have learnt that the last player to move into the opposition square gains the opposition, but it may be as well to note that, where pawns are involved, the opposition squares do not always remain constant, varying with a move of the pawns or pieces. If, to win, it becomes necessary to obtain the opposition and both Kings have two squares in reserve from which either can approach the opposition square, the position will be drawn, as neither will move into that square. If one King has only one reserve square he must either occupy the opposition square or move away, allowing his opponent to take the opposition and so force a win. This is the Theory of the Triangle.

#### PRECISE!

The following instructive ending occurred during the last round of the All-Wellington Championship, the players being K. Beyer and E. H. Severne. Although the latter played with his customary skill (after an initial mistake), he was helpless against Beyer's precise application of the theory of the triangle. Playing a Queen's Pawn Game (Cambridge Springs Defence) the following position was reached after White's 40th move:



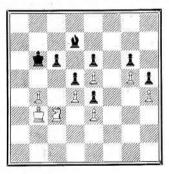
A win for Black looks hopeless on account of the inferior placing of his Bishop. On the other hand, if the Bishop and Knight were off the board, Black would have a dead draw as he has two squares, R3 and N3 on which he can move alternately until the cows come home. So it will be White's objective to rob Black of the use of one of those squares.

40. . . . . B—K1

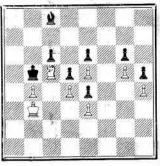
The most aggressive move, forcing White's reply on account of the threatened 41 ..... P—B4 dis. ch.

41.	KN3	K—N4
42.	NK2	K-N3
43.	N—B3	B-Q2?

This was Black's mistake; from now on every move is forced. Black may have well understood the weakness of this move, because at this stage of the tournament, a draw may have been no good to him; but it is difficult to see how he could expect to win, for after the Knight goes to B5 there can be no outlet for the Bishop via B1 and R3 on account of Black's weak King's Pawn. 43 ..... B—B2; 44 N—R4 ch, K—N4; 45 N—B5, B—N1 holds the draw quite safely.



44. N—R4 ch 45. N—B5 K—N4 B—B1



Now the Black King cannot use his R3 and N2 squares. Up till now, the opposition squares were White's N3 and N5, but now they are his R4 and N6. Black will have only one square from which to approach the opposition square (N3) while White can approach the opposition square (R4) from R3 and N3. black's next must be a King move so:

BETT LOWEZ

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THE SHARE THE

Taking the distant opposition. Not K-N3 because of 47 ..... K-N4

47. . . . . K—B2

If 47 ..... K—N4; then 48 K—N3, K—N3; 49 K—R4, K—B2; 50 K—R5, K—B1 (50 . . . . B—Q2; 51 N x B, K x N; 52 K—N6); 51 K—N6 wins.

If 48 ..... K—N3; 49 K—R4. Last into the opposition square wins.

#### 49. K-R4

Safe now to be first into the opposition square because the Black King cannot leave the Bishop.

#### 49. . . . . B—K

But what else can he do? 49 .... B—B1; 50 K—R5 wins as in note after move 47. If 49 ..... K—B1; 50 K—R5, K—B2; 51 N x B, K x N: 52 K—N6.

50. N x P ch	K—N3
51. N—B5	B-B2
52 P—K6	B—K1

And now the Black Bishop is completely immobilised. Black has the opposition, but White will regain it easily because of the two squares from which he can approach it.

(Continued on page 19)



ck King cannot use 2 squares. Up till sition squares were 1 N5, but now they N6. Black will have e from which to apesition square (N3) an approach the op-(R4) from R3 and ext must be a King

K--N3

distant opposition. cause of 47 ..... K-

-N4; then 48 K—N3, -R4, K—B2; 50 K— 0 . . . B—Q2; 51 ; 52 K—N6); 51 K—

-B-02

-N3; 49 K-R4. Last ition square wins.

be first into the opre because the Black eave the Bishop.

#### B-K1

lse can he do? 49 .... R5 wins as in note, If 49 ..... K—B1; 50 2; 51 N x B, K x N;

K—N3 B—B2 P ch 6 B-K1

the Black Bishop is amobilised. Black has n. but White will rebecause of the two which he can ap-

ed on page 19).

ER, SUMMER, 1948

# WORLD CHESS DIGEST

#### BRILLIANCY

In the European (excluding Scandinavia and U.S.S.R.) Zone Tourney to find the challenger for the world title, the English mas-ter, C. H. O'D. Alexander, did not do as well as expected, but he played some first-class games. He was awarded the first brilliancy prize for the following game. Notes by R. G. Wade.

Game No. 136

RUY LOPEZ

C. H. O'D. Alexander L. Pachman

1. P—K4 2. N—KB3 P-K4 N-QB3 P—QR3 3. B—N5

O'Kelly, of Belgium (winner of

(Continued from page 18)



Not 53 ..... K—N4 because of 54 K—N3, K—N3; 55 K—R4.

54. K—N3

If 54 K—R4, K—N3

K-B1  $54. \ldots$ 

Because he cannot occupy N3 the Black King has been forced completely away from the opposition square and the White King can King can now advance with impunity.

55. K—R4 56. K—R5 57. K—R6 58. K—N6 59. N—N7 K—N1 K—B2 K—N1

Threatening N-Q6.

59: . . . . 60. P x P P—B4 B—R5

"I got the Bishop out anyhow." 61. P—B6 Resigns.

the tournament), popularised the variation 3..., N—B3; 4 Castles, B—B4; 5 N x P, N x N; 6 P—Q4, P—B3; 7 P x N, N x P; 8 B—Q3, P—Q4; 9 P x P e.p., N—KB3!; Also 5 P—B3, Castles; 6 P—Q4, B—N3 gives Black a very solid position position.

4. B--R4 N—B3 B—K2 5. Castles 6. R—K1 7. B—N3 P—QN4

P—Q3

Sharper is 7 . . . . , Castles; threatening the complications of the Marshall Attack 8 P—B3, P—

8. P—B3 Castles

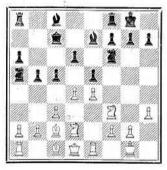
Reserves more options than 8 ... N-QR4; 9 B-B2; P-B4; 10 P-Q4, Q-B2; 11 P-QR4 and has the answer 9 . . ., B-N5; to 9 P—Q4.

9. P—KR3 10. B—B2 11. P—Q4 N-QR4 P-B4

After 9 P-KR3, 11 P-Q3 would be out of place as it could have been played on the 9th move.

> Q-B2

Now 12 P-QR4 is answered by B-Q2 connecting the two rooks.



Alexander gives after 12.. BP x P; 13 P x P, N—B3; the move 14 P—R3. However, 14 . . . ., P-Q4 institutes interesting com-P—G4 Institutes interesting complications. Another possibility was 12 . . . . , N—B3; when best is 13 P x BP, P x P; 14 N—B1 and K3, etc. Here 13 P—Q5 is not so good as after 13 . . . . , N—Q1; 14 P—QR4, R—N1; 15 P—B4, B—Q2! Black has possibilities of opening the Queen's side if White concentrates on the other wing.

13. P—Q5

B—B1

If White had played 12 P-Q5, Black's correct plan would be 12 . . . . , N-K1; followed by P-KB4. By B-B1, Pachman seeks to carry cut a similar idea. Certainly the Bishop has no more scope on the "long" diagonal.

14. N—B1 15. K—R2 16. N—K3 R—K1 P—N3 B—B1 17. P-KN4 B-KN2

White is slowly setting up an attacking position on the King's side—and Alexander likes doing nothing better-while Black is concentrating on building a strong defensive position. But, as always, defence is harder to conduct than

18. R-KN1 19. N-N5!

To provoke weakening pawn moves to assist in opening up lines for White pieces on to the King.

R—B1 19.... R—BI Alexander recommended 19 ., P-R3 immediately, though after 20 N—B3 the threat of 21 P—N5, P—R4; 22 N—R4 with P—KB4 to follow would be good for White as his pieces can be

more aggressively placed. 20. P-KR4

Now the Knight has to retreat to R3 to reinforce P-KB4.

N-N1 B—Q2 N—K2?

Better, as events prove, would have been 22 . . . , P—R3.
23. N—B5!!



A fine positional sacrifice which, Alexander pointed cut, should not have been accepted. Best reply is 23 . . . , B—KB3; 24 N x N, B x N (K2); 25 P—KB4, when White has the better chances, however. Note how the Black Knight on QR4 is a tower of strength to White's position.

23. .  $P \times N$ 24. NP x P

The threat is Q-R5. Pachman would consider the defences (A) 24..., P-R3, 25 Q-R5 and now 24 . . . , P—R3, 25 Q—R5 and now 25 . . . . , B—K1 is answered by 26 P—B6, while 25 . . . . , N—N1 is met by 26 N x P ch, R x N; 27 Q x R, B—KB3; 28 B x P, and 25 . . . , P—B3 by 26 N—B7 ch, R x N; (26 . . . , K—N1 or R2; 27 R x B ch, K x R; 28 R—KN1 ch, etc.); 27 Q x R, R—KN1; 28 Q x N with metarial and nositional advantage. material and positional advantage.
(B) 24 . . ., N—N1; 25 N x RP,
K x N; 26 Q—2R5 ch, followed by the sacrifice of the exchange. Pachman chooses a third that gives more chances.

> 24. . 25 N x P! B-K1!

If 25 . . . ., K x N; 26 Q—R5 ch, K—N1; 27 R x B ch, leads to mate, or 25 . . . , R—KN1; 26 N x P! or 25 . . . , R—B2; 26 Q—R5, K—N1; 27 B—R6, wins. (Alexander).

26. R x B

Though after 26 N x R, B x N; 27 R-N3, Black has great difficurry bringing the heavy pieces to the defence. White, on principle, seeks to eliminate pieces that are qualitatively more valuable in the actual position.

K—B2 29. Q—R5 ch -N3 K-N1 30. P x Nch

If 30 ..., K—K2; 31 B—B8ch, K x B (31 ..., K—Q1; 32 Q—R8); 32 Q—R8 ch, K—K2; 33 P—N7 wins easily.

31. Q—B5 32. R—KN1 33. B—B1 Q—K2 N—B5  $\tilde{B}$ — $\tilde{Q}^{2}$ 34. Q—B3 35. P—N3 KB1 36. P—R5

Also strong is Q-R5, threatening 37 P—N7 as 36 . . . . , B—K1 is not good.

36. . . . . 37. B—N5 38. Q—K2 P-B4  $P \times P$ Q—K1 B—B4 39. B x P R-B3 40. B-R6

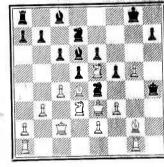
41. Q—B3 Resigns

, Q—Q2; 42 R— hange. The at-After 41 . . . . N5, wins the exchange. tack was very forcibly carried out and will repay study.

#### CHESS ARTISTRY

When Bondarevsky met Kotov in the recent U.S.S.R. Championship he produced a beautiful mate in five moves from the position diagrammed below. It is so much like a problem that we present it as one; Black to play and mate in

Bondarevsky



Ketov

Can you find it? The solution will be found on page 21.

#### SPORTING

British players and congresses have contributed to a high standard of sportsmanship that prevails in all chess countries. A peerless example of that sportsmanship occurred in the Hastings 1933-34 international tourney. Sir George Thomas needed but half a point in his last round game to head a field containing Euwe, Flohr, Capablanca, Botvinnik, Lilienthall, etc., and he had only his countryman, Tylor to play. England, facing its Flohr, Capamost glorious chess success of a half century, had only the sports-manship of Tylor between it and fulfilment. Tylor played to win!—and won. Sir George tied with Euwe and Flohr. The following game, played in the recent British Championship, shows that the veteran master has not lost his touch. Notes by J. D. Steele.

> Game No. 137 RUY LOPEZ

G. Wood Sir G. A. Thomas P-K4 1. P-K4

-QB3 2. N-KB3 3. B—N5 4. B—R4 P-QR3 N-B3 P-QN4 5. Q-K2 -

If 5 . . . B—B4 (as in Sir George Thomas v. Alekhine, Margate 1937) strongly recommended by the M.C.O., then 6 s x N!, QP x B 7 N x P,, Q—Q5; 8 N—Q3!, B— R2; 9 N—B3 holding the extra Pawn.

6. B—N3 B-K2 6 . . . . B—B4; 7 P—QR4, R— QN1 is an alternative.

7. P-B3 Castles P-Q3 8. Castles More solid than Schlechter's \$ . . . . P—Q4; 9 P—Q3.

 $P \times P?$ 9. P—Q4

It is much better to retain the pressure on White's Q4 by 9 . . B-N5 and if 10 R-Q1, then 10 .... P x P; 11 P x P, P-Q4!

N—QR4 10. N x P

For if now 10 . . . N x N; 11 P x N, P—Q4; then 12 P—K5, N— K5; 13 P—B3 leaves Black awkwardly placed.

11. B—B2 B x N 12. N-B5.

Alexander gives as better, 1. R-K1; 13 N x B ch, Q x N 14 B-N5, P-R3 with a tenable position.

13. P x B 14. P—KN4! P-Q4

The evil effects of 9. are now shown up. Black's sur render of the centre has left White a free hand on the King's side.

P-R3 14. R-K1 15. P—KB4 Q-N3 16. Q—N2 17. N—Q2 QR—Q1 18. P—N5 N—R2 19. N—B3 -Q520. P—B6 -B1 21. N-K5!

Threatening 22 P-N6, BP x 23 P-B7 ch.

> 21. . . . . 22. P x N N x NP RxN 23. P—N6! P-Q6

If 23 . . . . P x BP; 24 B-B followed by 25 P x BP ch and Q—N6 ch.

K-R2 24. P x P ch 25. B x P ch RxB 26. P x P 27. K—R1 P-B5 dis. ch.  $B \times P$ 28. Q x B ch

And mates in six more moves

SHAKE U

margins of Inite's victories over = 1945 and 1946 ma complacency of Ne Chess resting on 1 International Team wid at Folkestone, 193 and Stockholm, 15 of the match betwe The match between the control of the match between the control of The Yankees lined u they sent to Moscov mentina would be p would be Jo wesented by the Jo was World Champion Sammy Reshevs ISA.'s only win in th Motes by R. G.

Game No. 13

RETI-CATALAN S

Reshevsky 1. N-KB3 2. P-KN3 3. B-N2

4. P-Q4 5. Castles

6. P-B4 maying got rid of the

commences. 6. . . . . Time no ground in t

med if you can get aw T. QP x P T BP x P, BP x P

> 8. Q-B2 9. N-R3

Q x BP

zood alternative is !

12 N(B4)-K5! II N x N ■ N-Q3

is reminded of a r the words symmetry. The only tr moves is that

m name is the player BUIST E- B-N5!

The still has the init with the move - perhaps exaggerate

P—B3; 16 B war it limi Bishop and mes pivot square for III. QR-B1

N-QB3 P-QR3 N-B3 P-QN4

as in Sir George hine, Margate, ecommended by 3 x N!, QP x B; 8 N—Q3!, B ding the extra

B-K2 7 P—QR4, R tive.

Castles P-Q3 n Schlechter's 8 2—Q3.

ter to retain the N-QR4

 $P \times P$ ?

N x N; 11 nen 12 P—K5, N eaves Black awk-

> P-B4  $\mathbf{B} \times \mathbf{N}$

wes as better, 12 N x B ch, Q x N; R3 with a tenable

P-Q4

1! ts of 9 . . . . P x P up. entre has left White the King's side.

P-R3 R-K1 Q—N3 QR—Q1 N—R2 P—Q5 B-B1

. 22 P-N6, BP x P:

> N x NP RxN P-Q6

P x BP; 24 B—B4 5 P x BP ch and 26

K—R2 ch ch P  $R \times B$ P-B5 dis. ch.  $B \times P$ B ch in six more moves.

The margins of the Soviet Union's victories over the U.S.A. in the 1945 and 1946 matches shook the complacency of North Americompletely of North American Chess resting on laurels from the International Teams Tourneys held at Folkestone, 1933, Warsaw, 1935, and Stockholm, 1937. The resuit of the match between the Manhattan Chess Club, New York, and the Jockey Club, La Plata, Argentina, was a dash of icy cold water to States' chess. The score— $6\frac{1}{2}$  to 31. The Yankees lined up six of the ten they sent to Moscow in '46 and Argentina would be proud to be represented by the Jockey Club's team. World Championship candidate, Sammy Reshevsky, scored U.S.A.'s only win in the following manner. Notes by R. G. Wade.

SHAKE UP!

#### Game No. 138

#### RETI-CATALAN SYSTEM

S. Reshevsky	G. Stahlberg
1. N—KB3	P—Q4
2. PKN3	N—KB3
3. B—N2	P—KN3
4. P—Q4	B— $N2$
5. Castles	Castles
6. P—B4	

Having got rid of the Kings, the contest commences.

6. . . . . . Giving no ground in the centregood if you can get away with it.

7. QP x P If 7 BP x P, BP x P.

7.		$\mathbf{P} \times \mathbf{P}'$
8.	QB2	Q-Q4
9.	N—R3	$\mathbf{Q} \times \mathbf{P}$
10.	Q x BP	$\mathbf{Q} \times \mathbf{Q}$
11.	NxQ	N—B3
	1. 1.	· T

A good alternative is 11 . . ., B— 12. N(B4)—K5! NxN

13. N x N 14. N—Q3 N-K1

One is reminded of a relation between the words symmetry and cemetery. The only trouble with copying moves is that the winner of a game is the player who mates FIRST.

15. B-N5!

White still has the initiative. The advantage of the move shows itelf—perhaps exaggerated.

15. . . . . R—K1 15 . . . . , P—B3; 16 B—K3 is no alternative, as it limits Black's tark square Bishop and makes Q5 strong pivot square for White.

16. QR—B1 P—KR3 17. B—K3 B-B4 18. R—B7

The invasion of the seventh rank could not be prevented.

QR-B1 If 19 . . ., B x P; 20 B x P, N x B; 21 R x N, B—B3; 22 B x P makes White a passed Pawn up.

20. KR—B1 R x R

Best try is giving White the two
Bishops by 20 . . ., B x P; 21 R x
R, R x R; 22 R x R ch, N x R; 23
B x P, N—N3.

21. R x R

22. B(N2) x P

B—B3

23. B—B6
R—N1

24. B x QRP

The remainder 20. KR—B1 RxR

The remainder of the game is taken up with exploiting the passed Pawn and keeping Black's pieces under control-here a matter of technique.

$24. \ldots$	R-QN8 ch
25. K—N2	R—QR8
26. P—QR4	N—B4
27. B—N6	BQ5
28. P—R5	B—B6
29. R—R7	N-Q5
30. B—K4	N—N6
31. P—R6	21 210
Omnipotent Pawr	n!
21	n 0-

mmpotent rawn:	
31	BQ5
32. B x B	NxB
33. R—Q7	P—B4
34. B—Q5 ch	Resigns.
on D doon	resigns.

#### CORNERED!

The following game, played in the Otago Club's Championship, is a good example of the King side attacks likely to spring from the Colle System, an opening, by the way, that Otago players seem to be fond of. Here White conducts the attack with vigeur and ends up with a nice combination. Notes by H. A. McGilvary.

#### Game No. 139 COLLE SYSTEM

H. A. McGilvary A. J. McDermott

ii. Incomitary	Tr. o. MICDELLI
1. P—Q4	PQ4
2. N—KB3	PK3
3. PK3	NKB3
4. B—Q3	BK2

A better system of development against the Colle System is to fianchetto this Bishop, following up with QN—Q2, P—B4 and Castles. Black is then playing the Catalan System with colcurs reversed and obtains a very satisfactory game. In addition, the King's fianchetto provents any possibility of a Bishop sac ifice on Black's R2.

5. QN—Q2	QN—Q2
6. Castles	Castles
7. Q—K2	P—B4
8. P—B3	PR5

This tends to relieve the tension in the centre and renders White's centre Pawns somewhat immobile, therefore adding force to White's P—K4 when played.

R—K1
N—B1
Q-B2
N(B3)—Q2
NxN
P-QN4
B—N2
QR-Q1
$P \times P$
B—B1
B—K3
D-113

Having completed his develop-ent, White assails Black's ment. cramped King's side.

20	$\mathbf{B} \times \mathbf{N}$
21. B x B	R— $Q2$
22. Q—B3	P—KR3
23. B—K3	N-N3
24. Q—R5	K-R2
25. R—B6!	R-KR1
If $25 \dots P \times F$	R: 26 Q x Pch.
K-N1; 27 P x P etc	
26. R x B	

The Rook offers himself again! If .... P x R;  $27 Q \times N ch$ , K—N1; 28 Q-K8 mate. But White's game is gone anyway.

26	Q-B1
27. B x N ch	РхВ
28. Q x P ch	K-N1
29. R—K8 ch	Resigns

#### WOT! NO HAT?

It's a funny thing, but whenever R. O. Scott wore his hat when playing, he obtained a win. In the penultimate round he was playing George Trundle, minus his hat, and coincidence or not, he got into a rather sticky position. Coming back in the afternoon after the adjournment, complete with head-gear, he managed to retrieve the position and force his opponent to resign. It just goes to show, doesn't

#### SOLUTION TO BONDAREVSKY v. KOTOV

1	P-B5 ch
2. N x P	Q—B7 ch
3. K—Q3	Q x Bch!!
4. K x Q	B—B4 ch
5. K—Q3	N v N mate

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Address all correspondence to the Secretary, P.O. Box 287, Wanganui.

CONDITIONS CONCERNING AWARDS FOR "Brilliancy," "Best Recovery" and "Best Games."

(a) Two trophies are awarded each year for the "Best Game" in the Handicap Tourney; Classes 1, 2, 3 and Classes 4, 5, 6. Also a trophy for the best game in each class of the Trophy Tourneys. Each player shall be entitled to nominate two of his games on payment of an entry fee of 6d. per game.

(b) Trophies are provided for "Brilliancy" and "Best Recovery," both open classes. Each player may nominate two of his games for each award. Games from the Trophy Tourney, Handicap Tourney, Matches and "Friendlies" are eligible.

#### CHANGE OF ADDRESS

Correspondence players please note that the Secretary's address has been changed and now is: P.O. Box 287, Wanganui.

#### PRESIDENT'S REPORT

The following is taken from the President's Report to the N.Z. Correspondence Chess Association: 15 King Street, Rotorua.

We can congratulate ourselves on another very successful season. In fact, 1947 is the best year our Association has yet had. The number of entries in the various Tournaments has been a record all round. We have been able to hand out better prizes to the winners and still have a better credit balance than in any previous year; also the value of our stock in hand is greater.

Owing to the large number of entries we are likely to be faced with in our Trophies Tourney, it will soon be necessary to run additional tourneys in our top grades. According to the present rules, the maximum number of players in each grade is 13; but it looks as though we must alter our rules in this respect, or have a different system of promotions and relegations. This matter will be brought up at the next meeting of the Wanganui Committee.

The first copy of the "N.Z. Chessplayer" was issued last December and does great credit to the Editors. If you are not already a subscriber, but are wishing to become one, a letter to Mr. F. McSherry, 256 Dominion Road, Auckland, S.2, is sure to receive prompt attention. New Zealand has twice previously attempted a chess magazine of its own, but owing to poor financial support, the ventures proved a failure; so we have had to depend on magazines from other countries for our chess news. It is naturally quite impossible for foreign countries to devote much space to N.Z. news, therefore those of us who hope for the success of the "N.Z. Chessplayer" should support all we can.

Wishing you a Happy and enjoyable New Chessear,
Yours sincerely,
(Sgd.) E. F. TIBBITTS,

President.

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#### SECRETARY'S REPORT

Following is the Secretary's Annual Report to the N.Z. C.C.A.:-

I have much pleasure in presenting the Annua and accompanying Reports. These reveal that the Association is in a sound financial position, while the membership once more shows a considerable in

Membership.—The membership roll for 1947 was as follows: Life Members 19 (6 non-active), Honorary Life Members 2, Financial Members 139. total of 160; of these, 152 were actively engaged the various Tourneys. During the season there were 23 withdrawals and 33 enrolments, in addition six old members rejoined.

Administration.—During the year the following appointments to official positions were made: District Representatives, Mr. G. H. Atkinson (Chrischurch), Mr. H. J. Toye (Gisborne), Mr. J. D. Monday, Mr. H. J. Toye (Gisborne), Mr. J. D. Marker (Aughler) Kenzie (Wellington). Mr. F. W. Keam (Auckland was elected a Vice-President as a mark of apprecation for the very fine work he has done in recruiting so many new members in the Aucklan district. Chess players in Auckland have dubber Mr. Keam the "Correspondence champion."

The Association appointed the "N.Z. Chessplayer

to be its official organ.

Chess Congress, 1947-48.-Mr. D. Robertson (Rkaia) was nominated to represent the Association at the Dominion Chess Congress held at Dunedin Congratulations are extended to Mr. R. G. Wade winning the Championship title, and to Mr. A. Hollander in winning the 2nd class Tourney. pleasure we record that the following Association past and present members competed at Congress Championship, Messrs. R. G. Wade, T. Lepviikma R. O. Scott, D. I. Lynch, J. F. Lang, H. McNabb, C B. Newick and W. E. Mcore. Major Open: Messa H. A. McGilvary, N. T. Fletcher, Miss Hollis, an Mrs. Short. First class Tourney: H. P. Whitlock Second class Tourney: Messrs. A. S. Hollander, I Robertson, and R. T. Woodfield.

Obituaries.-It is with deep regret that we have to record the death of the following: Mr. G. Jebb an Mr. J. W. K. Parker. The sympathy of the Associa tion has been extended to their relatives.

The New Zealand Chessplayer.—Mr. F. G. Me Sherry is to be heartily congratulated on the first issue of this magazine. We urge all members of the Association to subscribe, as we feel that this mage



e "N.Z. Chess-

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TIBBITTS, President.

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ting the Annual reveal that the position, whilst considerable in-

oll for 1947 was n-active), Honorembers 139. ively engaged in eason there were in addition six

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g: Mr. G. Jebb and hy of the Associarelatives. r.—Mr. F. G. Me-ulated on the first all members of the

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zine will fill a long felt want in New Zealand.

Bulletins .- Provided we receive the same support in the future as we have enjoyed in the past, we have every intention of continuing these publica-tions of special award games. Bulletin No. 4 is now in course of preparation and should be on issue much earlier this year.

Inter-Island Match.-The No. 2 match which commenced in 1946 is now terminated. All score sheets to be sent in without delay to Mr. J. H. Boyd, of Grey Street, Hamilton. Unfinished games will be adjudicated.

'Best Game," "Brilliancy" and "Best Recovery" entries.—From the present series of games in Trophy Tourneys and Handicap Tourney, 35 entries have been received to date, viz., "Best Games": Champ. 2, T.T.I.B.5, TT.I.C. 3, T.T.2.3, T.T.3.1, T.T.4.3, T.5. 0, H.T. class 1 2 3 4, H.T. class 4 5 6.2. Brilliancy (open) 4, and for Best Recovery (open) 7.
May I remind members that two games may be

nominated in each class, fee 6d. per entry. So that these competitions may be worth while an appeal is made for more entries in the various classes.

Chess Material.—The following may be obtained from me: Cardboard Chess Folder Sets, 1/ each, 5/- ½ doz., 10/- dozen, post free. Cardboard Diagram Forms, 2/- for 25, post free. Extra Score Sheets: 7d. per dozen, post free. "Chess Made Easy": eight copies left at 1/1 each, post free. Bulletin No. 3; 7

copies left, at 1/9 each, post free.

Conclusion.—I take this opportunity to express my thanks and appreciation for the willing co-opermy thanks and appreciation for the warm letters of enation of members and for the many letters of encouragement. Your sincerely,

SPENCER-SMITH, Hon. Secretary.

#### TROPHY TOURNEYS

Second Progress Report to February 1st, 1948

#### CHAMPIONSHIP

PARK beat Mintoft, Smith, drew Cunningham. LYNCH beat Newich, Smith. CUNNINGHAM drew Tibbi ts. BROOM beat Mintoft. GRANT beat Campbell, Broom, Park.

CLASS 1.B.—COLE beat Jones, Le Petit, Dick, Atkinson. BYRNE beat Jones, Dick FULTON drew Jones. LE PETIT beat Boyd, drew Jones. ATKINSON beat Fletcher. ROBERTSON beat Atkinson. JONES beat Dick.

CLASS 1.C.—SMITH beat Miss Hollis, HOOPER beat Ratliff, Toye, drew King. FISHER beat Miller, drew Smith. MILLER beat Toye. TOYE beat Miss Hollis. RATLIFF beat Oakley, SEVERINSEN beat Gilvary. McGILVARY beat Ratliff, Goffin, Oakley, Miss Hollis. MISS HOLLIS beat Oakley, drew Mcdrew Fisher. drew Fisher.

CLASS 2.—GANT beat Keam, drew Jones, JONES beat Eades, KEAM beat Eades, Easterbrock, Wright. WRIGHT beat Easterbrook. Mc-KENZIE beat Eades, drew Jones.

CLASS 3.—SIMS beat Miss Collinson. STACK beat Miss Wilkinson and Muir. MUIR beat Frost. CLASS 4.—JOHNSON beat Hardiman, Morris, McCombie. BAILEY beat Hardiman. McCOMBIE drew Hignett. HARDIMAN beat Dick. JONES beat McCombie, Morris, Johnston, MORRIS beat Smith, Bailey, HIGNETT beat Remetis, Dick.

CLASS 5.—FENWICK beat White. VINCENT beat Meikle, Chrisp, Fenwick. WHITE beat Chrisp, Meehan. WELFORD beat Fenwick. MEEHAN beat Welford. NEILSON beat Vincent, Fenwick. CHRISP beat Fenwick, Meehan, Welford.

#### HANDICAP TOURNEY

Progress Report to January 24th, 1948
J. MORRIS beat Mrs. Walker, 1, McKenzie 1, Aires
Gant 1. H. JEFFRIES beat Ratliff 1, Muir 1, Hammond 2, Woodfield 2, Oakley 12. JACKSON beat Wing 1, Chrisp 2, Meikle 2, Hardiman 2, Harrison-Wilkie 2, drew with O'Malley 1. MEIKLE beat Chrisp 1. McKENZIE beat Jessett 2, Oakley 1, R. Severinsen, 1, Morris 1, Frost 1. NEILSON beat Dick 1, Colors 1, Wing 2, HENDERSON beat Mys. Cook 1, Sen, 1, Morris 1, Frost 1. NEILSON beat Dick 1, Calnan 1, Wing 2. HENDERSON beat Mrs. Cook 1, and Sutherland 2. DICK beat Welford 1, Neilson 1. GANT beat Morris 1, Stack 1, Bailey 1, Mrs. Walker GANT beat Morris 1, Stack 1, Bailey 1, Mrs. Walker 1. WING beat McKay 1. HAMMOND beat Mitchell 1½, Muir 1, McAdam 1½, drew with Woodfield 2, Fulton 1, Oakley 2, Traves 2. F. L. COLLINS beat Mrs. Cook 1. MRS. COOK beat Sutherland 2, Henderson 1, McKay 1, Remetis 1. CHRISP beat Welford 1, Harrison-Wilkie 1. GILBERD beat Woodfield 1. MUIR beat Gilberd 2, Hammond 1, Remetis 1. GRAHAM beat Welford 2. MISS COLLINSON beat Dick 2. J. W. COLLINS beat A. G. Jones 1½, Hardiman 1. FROST beat Graham 2. MAHONEY beat Dick 1. DICKIE beat Jessett 2. WOODFIELD beat Dick 1. DICKIE beat Jessett 2. WOODFIELD beat Ratliff 1. G. H. HIGNETT beat Stack 1. FEN-WICK beat Rogers 1. HARRISON-WILKIE beat Graham 1, Meikle 2, TRAVES beat Mitchell 1, Mrs. Walker 2, H. Jeffries 2, Dickie 2, Banks 2, McKenzie 2, JESSETT beat Welford 1, F. L. Collins 1. CAL-NAN beat Griffiths 2, Remetis 2, Wallace 2, Neilson 1, Dick 2, A. W. Jeffries 2, Welford 2, A. Smith 1. RATLIFF beat Stack 1. WELFORD beat O'Mallace 2, Welloca 1, Sutherland 2, Locatt 1, Wellocatt 1, ley 2, Wallace 1, Sutherland 2, Jessett 1, Meikle 1, Fenwick 1, Chrisp 1. REMETIS beat Chrisp 1, G. O. Jones 2. OAKLEY beat G. H. Hignett 1, McKenzie 1, Remetis 1, Hardiman 2. MITCHELL beat Morris 1, Remetis 1, Hardiman 2. MITCHELL beat Morris 1, Remetis 1, Hardiman 2. Markay beat 1½, Fulton 1, Hignett 1, Oakley 2. McKAY beat Bailey 2, A. W. Jeffries 1, Meikle 1, drew with Mrs. Bailey 2, A. W. Jeffries 1, Meikle 1, drew with Mrs. Cook 1. STACK beat Woodfield 2, Rogers 2, Ratliff 1, Hignett 1, Gant 1. BAILEY beat Chrisp 1, Wallace 1, Jessett 2, drew with Gant 1. BANKS beat Jessett 2, O'Malley 2, Mrs. Walker 1, Remetis 1. FULTON beat Mitchell 1, Morris 2, Hammond 1. WALLACE beat Dick 1. R. SEVERINSEN beat Jessett 2, Morris 1. MRS. WALKER beat Chrisp 1. Gent 1. A. W. IEEERIES beat McKay 1. Wing Jessett 2, Morris 1. MRS. WALKER beat Chrisp 1, Gant 1. A. W. JEFFRIES beat McKay 1, Wing 1, Welford 1. McADAM beat Stack I. A. G. JONES beat Hardiman 2, Jackson 1. YOUNG beat Oakley 1. A. L. FLETCHER beat Fulton 2. DUGGAN beat J. W. Collins 1.

#### PROMOTIONS AND RELEGATIONS

The Carton of th	THE RELEGATIONS
J. A. Jackson	from Grade 5 to Grade 4
E. Stack	from Grade 3 to Grade 2
n. Jennes	from Grade 3 to Grade 2
G. L. Calnan	from Grade 5 to Grade 4
F. W. Jessett	from Grade A to Grade 5
K. I. Woodfield	from Grade 3 to Grade 4
NOIE.—The following	ng players will carry oll of
their present games or	n to the new season:

Hemmingway, S. Severinsen, J. F. McLellan, R. Godley, P. D. Taylor, and C. M. Sloane.

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