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Vol. 2 — No. 7 April 1949

N.Z. CONGRESS OPENINGS

INTERESTING
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ARTICLES

V. SMYSLOV
Second in the
Recent World
Championship

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CHESS NEWS IN PRINT AND PICTURE

READERS' VIEWS

NOTE—The views expressed by our correspondents are not necessarily our own and we cannot be held responsible for their opinions.

**

ASSISTANCE

Sir,—Please find enclosed money order No. 3084 for £1.11/5, to be used as follows: One copy of "The Russians Play Chess" 11/5, and one pound towards your extra production costs on account of publishing every two months.

ARTHUR JOHNSTON (Wellington).

[When we say "Thank you" for this unsolicited donation the words don't express the gratitude we feel. It is very gratifying to know that our efforts on behalf of the game are appreciated.—Ed.]

THOSE BRILLIANCIES

Sir,—For some years I have been unfavourably impressed with the "brilliancy prize" contests conducted annually by the New Zealand Correspondence Chess Association. Efforts I made a few years back to have the matter remedied were not successful. My interest was aroused again by the article on page 23 of your November-December issue, giving the position in a game after Black's 33rd and the pretty play from there which secured White the brilliancy prize for 1946-7.

The article states: "The opening play on both sides was rather indifferent, but . . ."

That a game should be awarded a brilliancy prize when there is "indifferent" play on the losing side is bad enough. This has been the case in most of the winning games in this class in the past. But when both sides produce "indifferent" play I think there is no excuse for not recognising the association's brilliancy contest for the atrocity it is.

The cure? Simple. Eliminate the class and give prizes for the "best" game, letting the "brilliancy" compete with other games where lack of "indifferent" play gave the winner no chance of beating an already beaten foe.

In "Keres' Best Games" Reinfeld says: "In our [American] tournaments it is customary to reward players for games which are characterised by notable attacking play; in the other [Continental] tournaments the criterion is much more general: the emphasis is on the flawless execution of a well-conceived plan."

Even if the former criterion is officially preferred (which it should not be, I think), the local brilliancy contests should still be dropped on the ground that New Zealand correspondence players do not produce "notable attacking play"—or, if they

do, specimens of their skill have never yet won a prize in the class under discussion.

When the New Zealand Correspondence Chess Association's "best game" contests are won occasionally by a game revealing "notable attacking play" (or, better still, "flawless execution," etc.) that will be a sign that the "brilliancy" class is necessary.

I have never entered a game for the association's brilliancy contest. These remarks are entirely without prejudice to the players and official concerned in the game I specifically mentioned. All I am interested in is raising chess standards generally. As far as the New Zealand Correspondence Chess Association is concerned, it can best help in this direction by eliminating contests in which prizes are awarded for play against ineptitude. Anyone who thinks this is "rubbing it in" should secure the association's five annual Bulletins and in each compare the "brilliancy" game with any of the several "best game" prize-winners. The only reasonable conclusion would be that the former is much inferior to, and would not be considered by any judge as a serious rival for, most or all of the "best" class—justifying my claim that the brilliancy class should be dropped.

A. L. FLETCHER

Sir,—A few lines in reply to Mr. Alan L. Fletcher concerning his letter on "brilliant" games published in our annual Bulletins.

In the last issue of the NEW ZEALAND CHESS-PLAYER will be found opinions expressed by Messrs. Gyles and Severne dealing with "brilliant" and "best" games. If these views are followed by the various judges, then the standard of the various awards should be raised. However, it must be remembered that we can use only the material set in by the players themselves; therefore the standard of the games will vary from year to year.

We recently considered a proposal to abolish the brilliancy award, but after a lengthy discussion decided to retain it.

Our Bulletins are not merely records of best games, etc.—their great value lies in the annotations to the games and therefore become useful books of instruction. A well-known Australian player commented thus on a recent Bulletin: "There is often more instruction to be obtained from a study of games by players of less than grandmaster standard, provided, as here, they are suitably annotated, than in a sequence of absolutely flawless moves."

In the game in question, Mr. Fletcher admits that there was "pretty" play by White after Black's

(Continued at foot of next page)

WELLINGTON CHESS CLUB

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

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67 Gardner Rd., Northland.

President: A. W. Gyles,
Phone 26-619.

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Vol. 2—No. 7

APRIL, 1949

BRITISH CHAMPIONSHIP

IT is now certain that the next British championship will be conducted on the Swiss system, but the entries will be limited to 32! Why that should be is not apparent, but there is no doubt that it will give more satisfaction than the old method has done. It is interesting to note that only one more round would be required if there were 64 competitors, the minimum being seven for this number, with a probable maximum of nine.

A peculiar, and logical, feature of the Swiss system is that up to one or two rounds over the minimum the players become separated more or less in accordance with their strength and any further rounds played merely tend to draw them closer together. The B.C.F. has set the number of rounds to be played at 11, which is five over the minimum, so there may be some justification for the concern that the last two rounds might defeat the whole idea. This is one occasion when we will be happy to be wrong, and we will watch the event with interest.

Readers who wish to check up on the Swiss system will find it adequately described in our issue No. 4 (pages 11 and 20), Winter, 1948.

MIDLAND CHESS BULLETIN

We have received the first five numbers of the new publication the "Midland Chess Bulletin" and the first two numbers of its companion paper the "London Chess Bulletin." Both contain four crown folio pages printed in the form of a newspaper on good stock. Games and news are the main features, publication is fortnightly and, circulating in London and the central counties, these publications should keep their readers well abreast of chess news. The price is 6d a copy and the publishers are "En Passant" Chess Publications, Ltd., 20 Chestnut Road, West Norwood, S.E.27.

N.Z. CONGRESS AWARDS

The special awards for the recent New Zealand Congress have now been decided upon. The brilliancy prize (donated by the NEW ZEALAND CHESSPLAYER) goes to A. L. Fletcher for his game against H. McNabb, and the award for the best recovery (donated by Mr. A. J. Ratliff) to R. E. Baeyertz for his game against A. E. Nield. The judge was Mr. J. D. Steele, of Wellington.

FINE AND NAJDORF DRAW

After the New York tournament Reuben Fine and Mendel Najdorf engaged in a match of ten games, the first eight in New York and the last two in Philadelphia. Fine started off well by winning the first two, but Najdorf equalised with the third and fourth, and the last six were drawn.

PURDY'S RECORD

The Australian championship has been won by C. J. S. Purdy for the third time, a record for that event. His previous wins were at Melbourne 1934-5 and Perth 1936-7. The latest championship was held at Melbourne, so it looks like a case of horses for courses with the winner. With 11 wins and a draw out of 13 games, Purdy gave no one else a chance, finishing up two points ahead of the second player, J. N. Hanks, of Victoria. The scores were: C. J. S. Purdy 11½, J. N. Hanks 9½, F. A. Crowl 9, G. Koshnitsky 8, S. Lazare 7½, M. E. Goldstein 7, D. N. Bowman 5½, S. Kruger 5½, A. G. Shoebridge 5½, C. G. Watson 5½, D. M. Armstrong 5, G. Karoly 5, Dr. A. Learner 4½, J. R. Kable 2.

NEXT PUBLICATION DATE

The next issue of this magazine will be on sale on June 15 and copy must be in our hands not later than June 1. Material arriving after that date may have to stand over until the next issue.

READERS' VIEWS (Cont.)

33rd move. I contend it was good attacking play on White's part.

If Mr. Fletcher will more carefully examine our No. 3 Bulletin he will discover that the winner of the brilliancy award also won the best game with the same entry in his tourney class. Admittedly in this game Black castled into trouble, but no one can deny White's attacking play.

SPENCER SMITH, Hon. Secretary, N.Z.C.C.A.

[The above two letters should have been published concurrently with the remarks on this subject by Messrs. A. W. Gyles, E. H. Severne and J. D. Steele which appeared on page 22 of our last issue. The omission was due to lack of space.—Ed.]

PRAISE

Sir,—I think your magazine is one of the very best publications of its kind ever seen in New Zealand or Australia and I am not afraid to say that you have done and are doing more for chess in New Zealand than any single individual in the country. I hope you will be able to carry on the splendid work you have started.

P. EADES (Editor N.Z.C.C.A. Bulletin).

[This is praise indeed. If we deserve it our only hope is that we will continue to do so. But we cannot do much without the assistance of clubs and players, and we are glad to report that this is now coming forward increasingly.—Ed.]

N.Z. CHESSPLAYER, APRIL, 1949

AROUND THE N.Z. CLUBS

AUCKLAND UNIVERSITY

The Auckland University Club has held its annual meeting and is getting ready for an active season. L. Esterman (new Wellington Club secretary) will be a great loss to University, but F. Haight (Mathematics department) will undoubtedly prove an acquisition. The championship was finalised during the long vacation, each of the leading five playing one game against each other. The result: W. D. B. Rotherham 3½, J. A. Nathan 3, G. H. Braithwaite 2. The club meets every Wednesday in the cafeteria at the University at 7 p.m., and visitors are always welcome.

WHANGAREI

In spite of several members leaving the district, the Whangarei Chess and Draughts Club is determined to build up its membership and make its Monday evening sessions successful from a social and playing point of view. At the annual meeting members stood in silence as a mark of respect for the late Mr. P. Nass. The following officers were elected: Patron, A. J. Murdoch, M.P.; president, J. Stewart; vice-president, J. L. Milnes; secretary, E. D. Wright; treasurer, D. Maxwell; auditor, J. H. Marwick; director of play, K. Haslett; committee, Messrs. K. Haslett, N. Wright and L. Keyte. Trophies were presented to J. Parkinson (championship) and J. L. Milnes (handicap).

HAMILTON

The Hamilton Chess Club expects a busy and interesting season this year. It will be the headquarters of the South Auckland Chess League and members are very enthusiastic. The annual meeting was held on March 24, when the following officers were elected: President, G. Boyes (unopposed); vice-president, N. Palmer; secretary, J. M. Bamford; captain, A. T. Scott; committee, Messrs. E. Avery, F. Hirst, K. Liddell and A. T. Scott. The club meets every Wednesday at 7.30 p.m. in the Daffodil tearooms, Victoria Street, and visitors are always welcome.

CANTERBURY

The Canterbury Club grading system has been under fire; too many players were entering class I. and too few leaving it. As a remedy, all class I. players except Stewart and Abbott have been moved down to class II. No player can now be promoted to class I. unless he wins 75 per cent of his games; and no player can stay in class I. unless he wins more than half his games. We hope that this will lead to more interest in Hart Memorial monthly tournaments, on which promotions are based.

Leading scores in the Hart Memorial tournament are: S. Hollander 52½, E. J. Denys 42, L. J. Darwin 23½, L. Moorhouse 19½, Rev. N. Friberg 19. Club championships are now in progress. In the senior, Darwin beat Dalton, Moore and Moorhouse; Moorhouse beat Hollander and Moore; Woolley beat

Colthart and Moore; Colthart beat Darwin and Moorhouse; Dalton beat Woolley; Moore beat D. C. Manson and Colthart. In the intermediate, S. Hollander beat Denys, D. Manson, White, Newsome, and drew with Golding and Miss Wellard-King; White beat Denys, Manson, Newsome; Friberg beat Manson, Miss Wellard-King, Newsome, Hollander, and drew with Golding; Newsome beat Miss Wellard-King; Denys beat Friberg and Newsome; Golding beat Newsome and Denys, drew with Hollander and Friberg.

OPOTIKI

The Opotiki Chess Club opened its season on April 5. The following officers were elected for the year: President, H. Claydon; secretary-treasurer, W. H. Dick; committee, Miss B. Gulde, Mrs. J. Evans, Messrs. H. Briggs, K. Smith, F. Wrigley, A. Stern, R. Claydon, B. Mansell. A lightning tourney resulted in R. Claydon (13 years) winning with 5 points out of 6. For a youngster he plays a remarkably good game and with experience should do well. Timekeepers and umpires were H. Briggs and W. H. Dick. The Opotiki club was revived last year and is full of enthusiasm. Last season the club's team beat an Edgecumbe team at Opotiki, but lost on returning the visit. The club meets every Tuesday at 7.30 p.m. in the primary school. The address of the secretary is P.O. Box 68, Opotiki. A cordial invitation to visit is extended to any player who may be visiting the district.

ASHBURTON

At the recent break-up function the local club defeated Rakaia by four games to three. Following is the score (Ashburton names first): Mrs. T. Forrest beat D. Robertson, D. Parr beat T. Dunn, Miss E. Dunn beat S. Hight, G. Thompson beat J. M. Bell, Dr. N. E. H. Fulton lost to T. V. Wilkinson, A. J. Hayston lost to H. M. Copeland, and A. C. Renner lost to T. B. Hamilton. The club reopened on the first Thursday in April, and a hearty invitation is extended to visitors, who are advised to ring the president, Dr. N. E. H. Fulton.

AUCKLAND

The last tournament of the season, the Summer Cup, was won by a new member of the club, A. W. H. Breakey, who played solid chess all through to score 16 wins and two draws, making 17 points out of a possible 18. F. Haight, another new member, was second with 15½ points, and K. R. Gillmore third with 14½. Other good scores were: J. James 14, R. W. Park 13½, G. Sale 13, I. Crawford 12 (one unfinished), C. G. Flood 11, D. B. Duggan 10½ (one unfinished).

ONEHUNGA

The Onehunga Club's senior championship has been won by R. Erdman. The junior championship was won by H. Dickinson. Sealed handicaps run in conjunction with the two championships were won respectively by the same players. H. Dickinson also topped the field in the Styles Memorial Handicap.

N.Z. CHESSPLAYER, APRIL, 1949

WELLINGTON

The Wellington Club championship was won by K. Beyer with six wins and two losses. E. H. Severne, R. O. Scott and N. S. Henderson tied for second place and on the recount Henderson was placed second, with Severne third and Scott fourth. C. L. King won the B grade championship. Upon his resignation as secretary R. A. (Bob) Godtschalk was elected a life member of the club. We understand that he is to leave for New Plymouth shortly. The principal officials for this season are: Patron, Dr. D. F. Meyer; president, A. W. Gyles, vice-presidents, Messrs. E. H. Severne, J. L. Hardy, H. J. Fuller and Dr. E. Merrington; secretary, L. Esterman; treasurer, W. J. Emery; committee, Messrs. Beyer, de Vries, Yarrell, Gneiss and Davies.

PAPATOETOE

The Papatoetoe Club concluded its 1948 season with a lightning tourney won, after a play-off with three others, by C. P. Little. The year's tourneys resulted as follows: Championship, A. Pickett; junior championship, R. V. Closey; handicap cup, B. Peguero, with R. V. Closey receiving the trophy for runner-up. Increased membership is expected this year. The officers are: President, W. G. McAlonan; vice-president, J. R. Wink; secretary-treasurer, R. V. Closey; committee, Messrs. N. O. Lucas, B. Peguero and C. P. Little; club captain, Mr. G. Hodge. Schoolboys are to be admitted to free membership and members will assist and coach them.

WELLINGTON CHESS LEAGUE

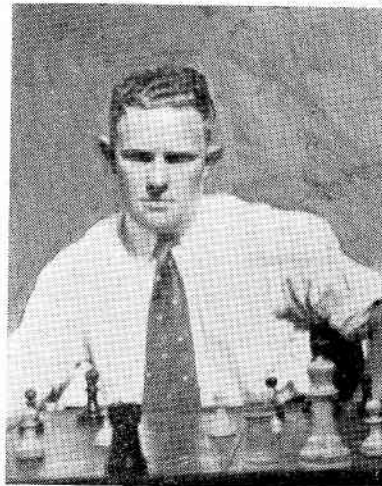
That evergreen campaigner A. W. Gyles won the All-Wellington championship again, for the fifteenth time, with a score of nine wins, one loss and a draw. This may be something of a world record and Alf Gyles is to be congratulated upon such an outstanding performance.

DOMINION ROAD

The last tournament of the season, the Patron's Cup, was won by the 16-year-old Jack Bailey. This was a five-round Swiss tourney and the third competition won by this young player during the season.

SOUTH AUCKLAND CHESS LEAGUE

Word comes from J. M. Bamford, of Hamilton, that the South Auckland Chess League's new secretary is A. G. Jones. With this young enthusiast at the helm the league will lack nothing in the way of organisation in a year that may turn out to be a most important one for South Auckland. Alwyn Jones is well known and popular in Auckland and the Waikato, and his many friends will wish him luck. Our congratulations to both Alwyn and South Auckland.



THE SOUTH AUCKLAND Chess League's new secretary, A. G. Jones, playing at the recent Wanganui Congress.

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NEW ZEALAND CHESSPLAYER

N.Z. CHESSPLAYER, APRIL, 1949

THE SONNEBORN-BERGER

Many readers have asked for a description of the Sonneborn-Berger system, which is used to dissolve ties in competitions. Here is the system as used by the New Zealand Correspondence Chess Association:—

- (1) Square total winning points.
- (2) Ascertain "Neustadt1" 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 "Neustadt1" points, i.e., for each loss, the number of points scored 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.

The New Zealand Chess Association uses what it calls the Sonneborn system, which is merely (2) of the method described above.

The latter does not take a player's losses into account and the two systems give entirely different results. We prefer the former as being much more logical and conclusive.

:: MEET MONSIEUR MACZUSKI ::

PERHAPS you have never heard of Maczuski? Well, it's not too late to make his acquaintance. We must confess that we were somewhat vague about him, too, but a perusal of the October 1948 issue of "L'Echiquier de Paris" puts us au fait with some incidents in his life. Readers will be interested in the following condensation of an article appearing in that magazine.

Ladislav Maczuski was a most curious type. He was born in Poland in the year 1837, but finally settled in France, and from the moment of his arrival this gifted man took a prominent place among the chess amateurs. How good was he really? It is hard to say, owing to the very small number of his games that have been preserved.

It is above all as an editor of chess reviews that Maczuski is known to us. When in March, 1865, Paul Journoud gave up editing the "Palamede Francais," which he had started in the previous September, Maczuski took up the reins at the head of a small band of amateurs and directed the last numbers of this review, which disappeared in December, 1865.

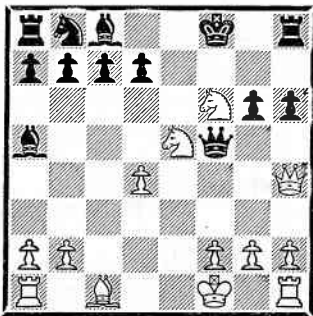
"Palamede Francais" was a review of chess and other combinative games, draughts, whist and billiards, produced in the form of a luxurious brochure of 48 pages with a salmon pink cover. This novel form of review was eventually condemned by Journoud when he abandoned the "Palamede" after an argument over its management and founded the "Sphinx," entirely devoted to chess. In his new magazine Journoud was ferociously ironic and heaped sarcastic criticisms (perhaps not unjustified) upon Maczuski.

Several years later we find Maczuski at Marseilles, where he brought out the first provincial chess review, "Le Pion," well printed on good paper and with a sky blue cover. "Le Pion" lasted only a brief period, the entire collection comprising only four numbers of 16 pages each.

Last we see of this chess genius is, attired in an old overcoat, teaching chess in the cafes at two francs a lesson. As "L'Echiquier de Paris" says—poor Maczuski. He died in Paris, aged 61, in 1898.

"L'Echiquier de Paris" gives the following fine example of Maczuski's remarkable genius for the game. Playing a blindfold simultaneous against four boards in 1876 he announced a mate in eleven moves! The opponent was one A. Mazzolani, a well-known French amateur, and the diagram illustrates the position after Black's 17th move when Maczuski made his astounding announcement.

A. Mazzolani



L. Maczuski

Can you demonstrate the mate over the board? Don't look now. Here it is:—

18 B x P ch K—K 2

If 18 R x B; White mates in five moves: 19 Q x R ch, K—K2; 20 Q—N7 ch, K—Q3; 21 Q—B8 ch, K—K3; 22 Q—B7 ch, K—Q3; 23 N—K8 mate.

19 N—N 8 dbl ch K—Q 3
20 Q—K 7 ch K—Q 4
21 Q—B 5 ch K—K 3

If 21 K—K5; White mates in four moves: 22 P—B3 ch, Q x P; 23 P x Q ch, K—B4; 24 N—B7 ch, K—K3; 25 N—Q8 mate.

22 P—Q 5 ch K x N
23 B—N 7 ch K—B 5

If 23 Q—B3; White mates in three moves: 24 B x Q ch, K moves; 25 Q—Q4, and mates next move with N—K7 or P—N4.

24 Q—K 3 ch K—N 5
25 Q—N 3 ch

25 N—B6 ch mates one move sooner.

25 K—R 4

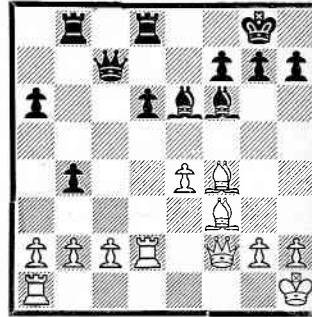
26 N—B 6 ch Q x N
27 B x Q and the Queen mates next move.

To announce mate in eleven would create a sensation in any match, but in a blindfold simultaneous—!!

SHOTS FROM OVERSEAS

U.S.S.R. CHAMPIONSHIP QUALIFYING TOURNEY, 1947

Kamishov



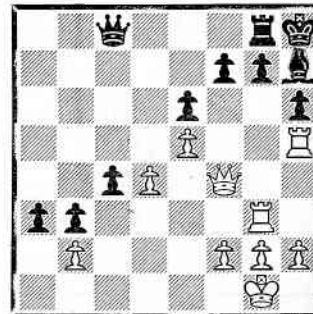
Rovner

From the position in the diagram the game proceeded:

21 Q R—Q 1 ! B—K 4 ?
22 B x B P x B
23 Q—R 7 !! Q—R 4
24 Q x R P ! Q—B 2
25 Q—R 7 Resigns

ARMENIAN CHAMPIONSHIP, 1947

Petrocian



Dus—Chotimirski

Petrocian's pawns seem a certainty for honours, but . . . White plays:

1 R x R P !!

The threat is R x B ch, and if 1 P x R; 2 Q—B6 mates.

1 Q—Q 1
2 R x B ch K x R
3 Q—B 3 R—B 1
4 Q—R 5 ch K—N 1
5 Q—R 6 P—N 3
6 R—R 3

White's race is won!

DOUBLE CHECK!

By . . . A. L. FLETCHER

UNEXPECTEDLY detained in Porterton for the night, I booked in at the least unpromising looking of the town's hotels, garaged the car, and sauntered forth in search of an evening's mild diversion.

Now, while not exactly a Capabella—I think that's the name; my friend Bob was telling me about him once—I like a game of chess now and again, so when after a hundred yards or so I saw "Porterton Chess Club" on a plate, a daring thought struck me: why not go in? If no one would give me a game I'd just as soon watch, and I was only killing time anyway. So in I went.

I imagined that players would be seated in pairs, with a brooding silence—Bob's influence again; he belongs to a chess club. But chess tables were piled round the walls and the members were seated as for a meeting. In fact, as I entered and took a back seat—it was a bumper house—a gentleman on a dais was saying something about the skill of somebody or other. There was a tremendous outburst of applause.

Next arose the other occupant of the dais, a man of impressive appearance, obviously a leader among men. Light began to dawn on me. I hurriedly got the newspaper from my pocket. I thought that previously in a quick glance I had noticed something about a notable chess event. I ran my finger across the top of the front page—"Government Grants Big Wage Rises"; "Book-makers Go Slow" . . . ah, there it was: "Chess Master's Tour." Anton Brankovich, distinguished European chess champion, was touring the country giving lectures and playing all comers; he was expected in this district from the north.

This, then, of course, would be Brankovich. It looked as if I had dropped in on Porterton's chess event of a lifetime!

I turned to my neighbour.

"This is Brank—?" I began.

"That's him," he anticipated. "He's the best we'll ever have here. Isn't he marvellous?"

I agreed he was.

I returned my attention to the dignified figure on the dais. More thunderous applause had greeted him and he was beginning his speech.

"Mr. President and Gentlemen: I propose to entertain you with some incidents from my travels in Europe."

The members settled down to hard listening.

The champion began by taking his audience on a retrospective conducted tour of Europe, as it were. It seemed to me more like a geography lesson than a chess talk, but Brankovich's supreme assurance and wonderful voice made it highly diverting. He took us on sleigh rides in Finland, complete with hair-raising adventures with wolves and bears; told how he organised the first Gondola Mechanics' Union in Venice against the violent opposition of the owners and gave the Union its motto, "Nil beggaro carborundum" (Never let the beggars grind you down); and gave a resume of his

debut as a treader; making his scenes throb with a vitality more living than life. Then, introducing a still more personal note, he recounted episodes romantic and adventurous in all of which he was the dominant figure; and in such a convincing, polished and charming manner that, even if I did suspect he was drawing a long bow here and there, I had to admit that, whatever his chess ability, he had nothing to learn of oratory.

Brankovich paused to take a glass of water, and the enthralled listeners applauded—not now the applause of an unrestrained enthusiasm, but the orderly though fervent recognition reserved for those occasions when it is realised one is in the presence of great Art.

Brankovich was speaking again.

"It may or may not surprise you to hear that last year I contested a European chess tournament."

This, an arrival at the real business of the evening, was greeted with a titter of amusement, much as would have met an announcement by Bradman that he once played in a cricket match.

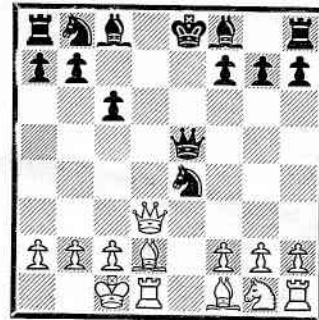
"Yes, a chess tourney," continued Brankovich. "There were twelve games to play and the entry comprised all the leading players. I won my first ten games easily."

Loud applause and appreciative cries of "Good old Brank!" (How indecorous, I thought. According to Bob a chess club is second only to a morgue for general cheeriness and animated conversation. Porterton was certainly breaking new ground.)

"I drew the eleventh with the champion of the world" (murmurs of "Bad luck!"), "and in the last game, playing the white men against Van Dyke, and needing a win to secure first prize, I produced a most beautiful winning procedure at the ninth move. Here is the position."

Brankovich turned to a large demonstration chess board at the side of the platform.

Van Dyke



Brankovich

You'd have thought the Porterton chessists had never seen a board before, the intense way they gazed at that position.

"What's the chap with the horse's head?" cracked a member in the front row.

"I was waiting for that one," shot back the champion with a broad smile. "That one is a Knight."

The sally produced another round of applause, while my neighbour nodded approvingly and said, "He knows!" I must have been wrong—I had imagined chess and speakers on chess were devoid of humour.

"In this position," went on the guest of honour, "it was apparent I had something good."

I was studying the position. It seemed vaguely familiar.

"The first move, gentlemen, is a stirring sacrifice of the Queen, thus."

The champion lifted the white Queen from her peg and placed her at the top of the board right by the black King.

His listeners looked impressed. Where had I seen that position before?

"And now—as I foresaw—Black must play King takes Queen," went on the speaker with a flourish. "You might say the King has caught a Tartar. Now observe the move that makes him cower—as well he might. Our Bishop moves here, and it's double check!"

Brankovich shifted the Bishop from in front of the Rook three squares to the half-right. I think they call it Knight's five.

My neighbour waxed enthusiastic. "At this rate he'll be champion for years," he whispered.

Memory became stronger. What was that Brankovich had said . . . "caught a Tartar . . . makes him cower." And now my neighbour's "At this rate he'll be champion . . ." H'm.

"Now, gentlemen, Van Dyke had two moves only—King here, or here." He indicated the only two squares out of reach of both Rook and Bishop. "But, unfortunately, if the King goes here, the Bishop mates him thus; and if he goes here, the Rook mates him like this," and he shifted the Rook from the bottom to the top of the demonstration board. (Loud applause.)

My memory functioned fully. Reti and Tartakower . . . they were the chaps who got that game off! I remembered now when Bob showed me the first chess book I'd seen and how he enlarged on the beauties of the very position Brankovich had just claimed as his own. I remembered how it had seemed to me silly to give up your Queen even if you did get the other fellow's King as a result. Something wrong here.

I consulted my neighbour.

"This IS Brankovich speaking, isn't it?" I asked.

"You're half right. Brankton, that is. He's been our champion for a while already and, as I just said, on this form he'll be champion for a long time yet."

It still didn't seem right.

"These," I persisted, "are the chess rooms?"

"Yes. This is our annual prize-giving night and display by our champion. We rent the rooms from the Chess Club. You must be a visitor."

"I am. But what club IS this?"

My neighbour looked surprised. "Why," he said, "I thought you were one of the boys. This is the Porterton Liars Club."

YOUTH . . .

The MASTERS OF TOMORROW

By R. G. WADE

A study of the rise of most of the great masters of the modern world shows that they made a giant stride forward in their 'teens or younger. There is evidence that a new generation of chess masters is rising in not only the Soviet Union, but in the United States, Germany, Britain and Eastern Europe. I do not refer to Smyslov, Boleslavsky, Pachman, Gligoric or Trifunovic, but to players like Bronstein and Taimanov, to the Penrose brothers and to George Kramer, Larry Evans, Arthur Bisguier, the Byrne Brothers and Robert Steinmeyer. The last half-dozen belong to U.S.A. The 1948 championship of the United States was won by the erratic, open game exponent Herman Steiner, of Los Angeles. However, the absence of Reshevsky and Fine must detract from the merit of this performance. They were absent because they demanded too much "appearance" money for the U.S.C.F. to be able to afford. The point I wish to make is that the superiority of Fine and Reshevsky will surely disappear under the onslaughts of the young. Last year the championship of the strong Marshall Club of New York went to 15-year-old Larry Evans, who beat both Yanofsky and myself a year earlier at Corpus Christi. And then the stronger Manhattan Club's tourney went to Bisguier, who has since annexed the U.S. junior championship title. Bisguier is 17 years of age. These results were ahead of more seasoned players like Pilnik, Santasierre, Seidman, Pinkus, Moskowitz, Pavey, etc. When the Manhattan Club organised a New York masters' tourney the winner was 18-year-old George Kramer, ahead of Kashdan, Pinkus, Bisguier, etc.

From last year's Marshall Club championship:

Game No. 195—FRENCH DEFENCE

L. Evans

C. Pilnik

1 P—K 4, P—K 3; 2 P—Q 4, P—Q 4; 3 N—Q B 3
N—K B 3; 4 B—N 5, B—K 2; 5 B x N, B x B
6 P—K 5, B—K 2; 7 Q—N 4,

The Anderssen Attack, popularised by Richter.

7 . . . Castles; 8 Castles,

Stronger than Richter's 8 B—Q 3.

8 . . . P—Q B 4; 9 P—K R 4, P x P; 10 Q N—K 2
N—B 3; 11 P—K B 4, Q—R 4; 12 K—N 1, P—Q 4;
13 P x P,

13 R x P, Q—K 8 ch.

13 . . . B—Q 2; 14 R—R 3, Q R—B 1; 15 R—N 3
P—K N 3; 16 P—Q 4,

Deprives the black Queen of a later Q—B 4 with a double attack, and makes the Rook available for defence.

16 . . . P—Q N 4; 17 P—R 5, N—N 5; 18 P—R 2
N—B 3; 19 P x P, B P x P; 20 N—Q B 3 !,

Not for defence, but to bring the Bishop into action.

20 . . . P—N 5; 21 B—Q 3, B—K 1;

21 ... P x N; 22 B x P, and 21 ... K—R1; 22 B x P, R—KN1; 23 R—R3, both win for White.

22 N—B3 !!,

Very casual treatment of Black's attack.

22 ... P x P;

Black decides not to force White to play the winning sacrifice after 22 ... P x N of 23 Q x P ch, with a similar continuation to the next note.

23 Q x K P ch, B—B2; 24 B x P !!, P x P;

24 ... B x Q; 25 B x P ch, K—R1; 26 R—R1, R x P; 27 B—K4 ch, B—R5; 28 N x B, B—N5 (28 ... R—N5; 29 N—B5 ch, and mates); 29 N—B5 ch, K—N1; 30 B x P ch, Q x B; 31 N x Q, winning.

25 B x P ch, K—R1; 26 Q—R6, Q—R8 ch; 27 K—B2, P—N8 (Q) ch; 28 R x Q, N—N5 ch; 29 K—Q1, Resigns.

A first-rate achievement.

And yet perhaps better still is the following game from the 1948 U.S. open championship at Baltimore (winner was Weaver Adams, of New England, ahead of Kashdan, Ulvestad, Kramer, Pavey, Steinmeyer, Bisguier, Pinkus, Evans, Santastierre, Herman Steiner, etc.):

Game No. 196—QUEEN'S GAMBIT ACCEPTED

Dr. A. Mengarini A. Bisguier

1 P—Q4, P—Q4; 2 P—QB4, P x P; 3 N—KB3, P—QR3; 4 P—K3, N—KB3; 5 B x P, P—K3; 6 Castles, P—B4; 7 Q—K2, N—B3; 8 R—Q1, P—QN4; 9 B—N3,

9 P x P, Q—B2; 10 B—Q3, B x P; 11 P—QR4, P x P; after Flohr.

9 ... P—B5; 10 B—B2, N—QN5; 11 P—QR4,

Stronger, as Kmoch points out in "Chess Review," is 11 N—B3, N x B; 12 Q x N, and if ... N—Q4; 13 P—K4, or if ... B—N2; 13 P—Q5, P x P; 14 P—KR4, to achieve counter-play offsetting the black Queen's side majority of pawns.

11 ... N x B; 12 Q x N, B—N2; 13 P—QN3, B P x P; 14 Q x N P, B—Q4; 15 Q—N2, P—N5; 16 P—R5,

White's only counter-chance—to isolate the Knight's pawn.

16 ... Q—B2; 17 B—Q2, Q—N2; 18 N—K1, Q—N4; 19 P—B3, Q—K7; 20 R—B1, P—R4 !;

Preparing an imaginative King's side attack. The helplessness of White's pieces is grotesque.

21 P—K4, N—N5 !!;

Threatening Q—B7 ch, with mate in behind.

22 P x N, P x P;

For if 23 P x B, B—Q3; 24 P—N3 (24 P—R3, P x P; 25 B—B3, Q—K6 ch; will win), R x P; 25 B—B3, Q—K6 ch; 26 K x R, Q x NP ch; 27 K—R1, B—K2; with R—R1 to follow for mate.

23 Q—B2, P—QN6; 24 Q—Q3, Q x Q !;

Having sacrificed a piece, Black calmly changes off the Queen!

25 N x Q, B x P;

The threat of P—N7 is all-powerful.

26 N—N2, B—Q3; 27 P—N3, K—Q2; 28 K—B3, B—B6; 29 N (B3)—R4,

29 R—B1, R—R6; 30 N—B4 (30 R—B2, B x P), R (R1)—R1; 31 N x B, R x RP; 32 R x B, P x R; 33 N moves, R—N7 ch; 34 K—B1, R—R8 mate.

29 ... R x P !!; 30 N—N6 ch, K—K2; 31 B—N5 ch,

31 N x R, B x P; and 32 ... R—R8 mate. Or 31 K x R, R—R1 ch; with a similar mate.

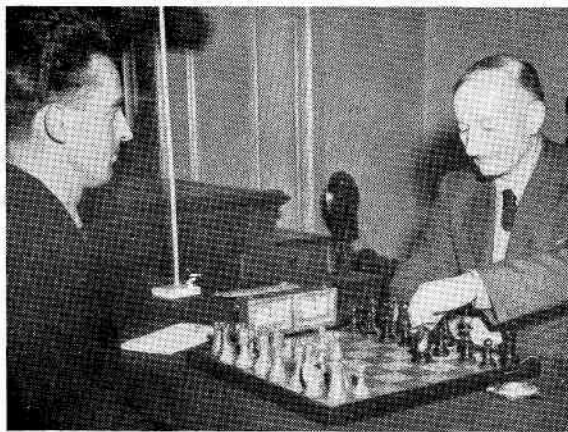
31 ... P—B3; 32 K x R, R—R1 ch; 33 K—N1, 33 B—R4, R x B.

33 ... B x P; 34 R—B7 ch, B x R; 35 K—B2, R—R7 ch; 36 K—K3, R x N; 37 B—R4, R—K7 ch; 38 K—Q3, P—N7; 39 R—QN1, B—K5 ch; 40 K x R, B x R; 41 N—B4, B—Q6 ch; 42 Resigns.

Many well-organised chess countries are not developing young players who are likely to be masters—though these countries have the talent. It is the degree of organisation that may be the cause. Well graduated competitions with each player classified have often been a hindrance to a young player who given the opportunity may advance four or five classes in one season. Chess players do not develop like footballers.

Organisers should have a responsibility to encourage youth. Organisers must be prepared to assess the coming talent. If the 'teen-ager shows ideas in his game, has plenty of determination and works for success, is reasonably intelligent and has a sensible outlook on life, feed him on the best of chess available. (I personally owe much to the ideas that I culled from games, problems and endings that the late Fedor Kelling used to find everlastingly in his bag—probably as much as the association with players like Dyer, Gyles, Allerhand and Severne, and the rivalry of such as Steele.) It takes faith to push along your talent.

Get the players who, mindful of past prestige, tend to stand in the way, to take a pride in their proteges.



R. G. WADE and I. Konig playing in the recent Hastings tournament.

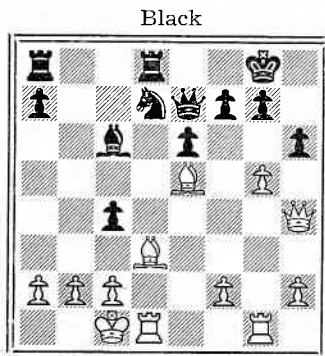
HOLLAND

A jubilee tourney of the s'Hertogenbosch (Brabant province, Netherlands) Chess Club resulted L. Prins 2—1, H. Kramer and R. G. Wade 1½—1½, van Scheltinga 1—2. All the games were drawn except Prins v. van Scheltinga.

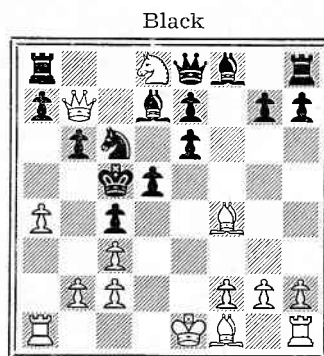
Announce the Mate!

This page is designed to assist the inexperienced player in exercising his ability to recognise a mating position when it arises. The positions are all taken from master games, and the correct moves will be found on page 23. Try to find the mate before looking at the answers.

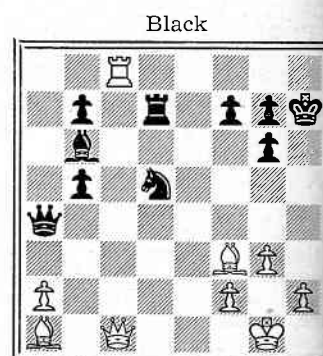
NOTE that the reader plays from the bottom of the board in each case.



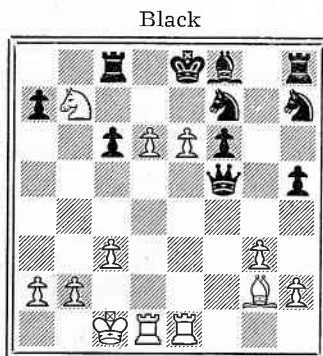
White
1. White mates in moves



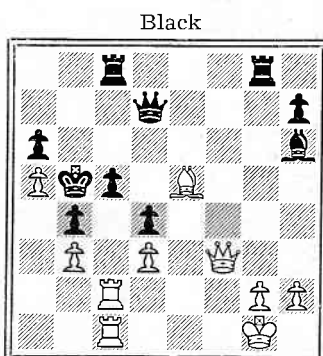
White
2. White mates in moves



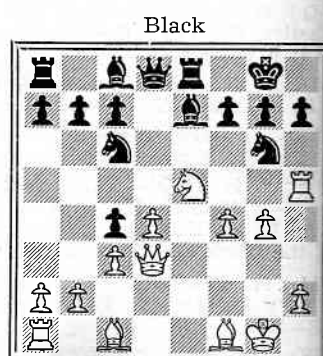
White
3. White mates in moves



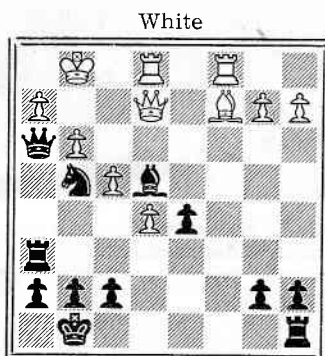
White
4. White mates in moves



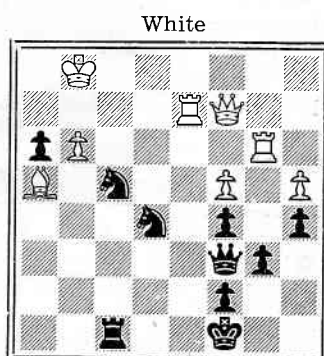
White
5. White mates in moves



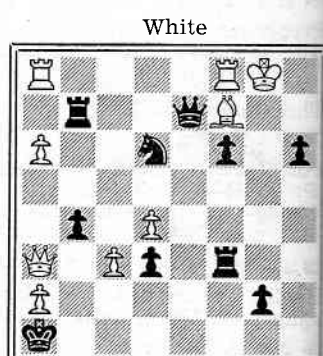
White
6. White mates in moves



Black
7. Black mates in moves



Black
8. Black mates in moves



Black
9. Black mates in moves

N.Z. Personalities

T. LEPVIKMAN

and notes (by C. J. S. Purdy) are taken from "Chess World."



Tom Lepviikmann was born in Estonia in the year 1900. He learnt his chess when at school and later played in several clubs in Holland. While in that country he was able to watch the play of Alekhine and other famous masters, an experience which could not help but leave its mark upon his own game. Coming to New Zealand in 1938, he soon carved himself a large slice of this country's chess cake. In his six attempts on the New Zealand championship he has won twice, been second twice and third once, a pretty good performance.

He was champion of the Wellington Workingmen's Club for some time before leaving to settle in Palmerston North, where he now resides. Tom's unassuming manner makes him a warm favourite everywhere, and though he was out of luck at the Wanganui Congress it will not be long before he shows that result to be all wrong. One thing is certain: his many friends will wish him a speedy return to his right form.

Here is a good example of Lepviikmann's style of play. The game took place during the 1945-6 New Zealand Championship, which he won, and the score

Game No. 197

RETI SYSTEM

T. Lepviikmann H. McNabb

1 N-KB3 P-Q4
2 P-KN3

"Lep" likes to postpone P-QB4, perhaps because 2 P-QB4 can be well met by 2 ... P-Q5. Should Black play the aggressive ... P-QB4 himself, White can play P-Q4 with a reverse Grunfeld—in which the move in hand is very useful. His opponents would have done well to prepare their defences, of which there are several good ones, but they apparently failed to do so, all committing at least minor errors in the opening. McNabb's defence was the most interesting.

2 ... N-KB3
3 B-N2 P-K3

Other moves are 3 ... P-B4; 3 ... B-B4; 3 ... P-KN3; all good if well followed up.

4 Castles B-K2

Black is playing a system which can be adopted against any opening whatsoever except 1 P-K4 (provided that if 1 P-QB4, Black replies ... P-K3; before ... P-Q4). The system can be carried to the fifth move, with castling, irrespective of White's play. A good alternative here would be 4 ... P-B4.

5 P-B4 P-B4

Inconsistent. The logical sequel to an early ... B-K2 is quick castling. After 5 ... Castles; 6 P-Q4, Black can equalise by ... P x P followed by ... P-B4. The early ... P-QB4, an aggressive move, and the quiet developing ... B-K2 do not mix well. Better to have played ... P-B4 on move 4. If 5 P-B4, then 5 ... P x P equalises, as 6 Q-R4 ch can be answered by 6 ... B-Q2; 7 Q x BP, N-B3! with a fairly easy game. Or if 5 P-Q4, N-B3; 6 P-B4, P x BP; ditto. The inconsistency of ... B-K2 first and then ... P-QB4 is obvious; the two moves simply have no connection.

6 P-Q4! Castles

Now ... QP x P is not so good, as 7 Q-R4 ch cannot now be answered as above.

7 P x QP!	N x P
8 P-K4	N-N3
9 N-B3	P x P
10 N x P	N-B3
11 N x N	P x N

The interesting point is that all this is given by Fine as sufficient for equality. But surely White's position is at least a little preferable, in view of Black's disjointed pawns! When other defences produce clear equality, why court difficulties of this sort?

12 Q-B2!

In Fine's analysis White is made to play 12 Q-K2, but Lepviikmann's move seems stronger.

12 ...	P-K4
13 P-N3	B-K3
14 B-N2	Q-B2?

As in Fine's analysis (see "M.C.O.," page 227, or "Ideas Behind the Openings," pages 217-8), but this move is wrong after White's Q-B2. Better ... Q-B1.

15 N-Q5!	Q-N2
16 N x B ch	Q x N
17 Q-B3!	

Finely conceived. He could win a pawn, either by 17 Q x P at once, or 17 B x P, B x P; 18 P x B, Q x B; 19 Q x P. But it is often better to leave a permanently weak pawn untaken. The idea is that sooner or later the enemy will be induced to use his pieces to protect it, and perish by cramp. White wishes to make his two Bishops talk.

17 ...	P-B3
18 P-B4!	P x P

The way is now clear for P-K5 when the time is ripe, opening up for the other Bishop.

19 P x P	KR-Q1
20 R-B3!	R-Q2
21 R-N3!	K-B1

White proceeds to utilise this move (King and Queen on same diagonal) in brilliant style.

22 P-QR4	R-B2
23 P-R5	N-Q2
24 B-QR3	P-QB4
25 P-K5!	R-N1
26 P-QN4!	P-B5
27 P-N5	N-B4
28 B-B6	K-B2
29 Q-K3	R x B
30 P x R	R-N4
31 R-Q1	R x P
32 P x P	P x P
33 P-B5!	Resigns

If B moves, R-N7 ch! White could certainly not have won so quickly or brilliantly had he taken the QBP while it was offering. Few players have enough faith in that intangible thing, mobility, to spurn a tedious win on material.

recognise
s, and the
e answers.



... moves



... moves



... moves

Opening Theory at N.Z Congress

In the following article J. D. Steele covers the openings used at the recent New Zealand Congress at Wanganui. J. D. Steele's reputation as a player is well known and his ability as a theoretician is rapidly becoming acknowledged by experts both in New Zealand and abroad. Readers will be interested in the following, which is Part I. of the series and deals with the games beginning with 1 P-K4. The remainder will be dealt with in Part II., which will appear in our next issue.

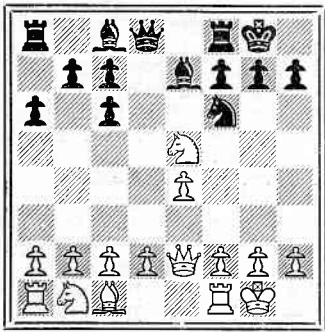
RUY LOPEZ

There were four Lopez games in the Championship, but none followed the well-trodden paths for long, and the lines chosen were of great interest.

Nield-Gyles went 1 P-K4, P-K4; 2 N-KB3, N-QB3; 3 B-N5, P-QR3; 4 B-R4, N-B3; 5 Castles, B-K2; 6 Q-K2, Castles?; 7 P-B3??

Nield is in good company here, for no less a master than Alekhine overlooked the same pawn win against T. H. Tylor at Margate 1938. Simply 7 B x N, QP x B; 8 N x P, wins a pawn for nothing.

Black



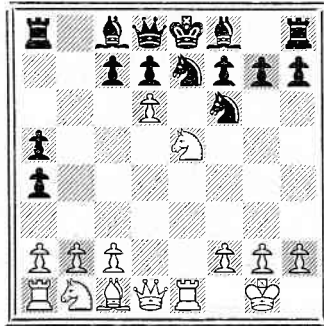
White

For if 8 ... Q-Q5; 9 N-KB3, Q x KP; 10 Q x Q, N x Q; 11 R-K1, wins a piece.

Against McNabb, Nield tried a shock move usually attributed to the German master Richter. After 5 Castles, the game went 5 ... N x P; 6 P-Q4, P-QN4; 7 P-Q5!?. Black's safest continuation is now 7 ... P x B; 8 P x N, P-Q3!; when he has slightly the better of it. McNabb, however, played 7 ... N-K2; when Nield started a promising looking attack by 8 R-K1, N-KB3; 9 N x P, P x B; 10 P-Q6. This line has usually been conceded as a win for White, but McNabb found a very fine reply in 10 ... P-QR4!!; threatening

to bring the QR into the game with telling effect.

McNabb



Nield

Nield was unable to obtain sufficient compensation for his piece by 11 B-B4, and it seems that Black has at least equality.

Against Nield, Henderson tried the rarely seen Classical Defence, and after 1 P-K4, P-K4; 2 N-KB3, N-QB3; 3 B-N5, P-QR3; 4 B-R4, B-B4; play continued 5 Castles, P-Q3; 6 P-Q4, P x P; 7 B x N ch, P x B; 8 N x P, B-Q2; 9 N-QB3, Q-B3; 10 QN-K2, and now 10 ... N-K2; gives Black a perfectly satisfactory game.

As White against Gyles, Henderson tried something new in the modern close variation: 1 P-K4, P-K4; 2 N-KB3, N-QB3; 3 B-N5, P-QR3; 4 B-R4, N-B3; 5 Castles, B-K2; 6 R-K1, P-QN4; 7 B-N3, P-Q3; 8 P-QR4!—an idea of the Russian grandmaster Ragosin. Gyles replied correctly 8 ... P-N5; and Henderson went 9 P-R5, Castles; 10 P-Q4 (?), B-N5!; when Black has slightly the better of it. Instead of 10 P-Q4, 10 P-KR3 would be better, but 10 ... B-K3; is at least good enough for equality.

FOUR KNIGHTS

The only example of the Four Knights Game, Fletcher-Nield,

was of no interest theoretically, since after 1 P-K4, P-K4; 2 N-KB3, N-KB3; 3 N-B3, N-B3; 4 B-N5, B-N5; 5 Castles, Castles; 6 P-Q3, B x N; 7 P x B, P-Q3; Fletcher played 8 P-KR3, when Nield could have played into the Metger Variation with a tempo ahead by 8 ... Q-K2.

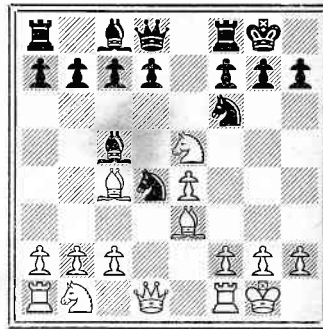
GIUOCO PIANO

The only Giuoco, Scott-Lynch, was published in the January-February number (Game 183). Instead of the unfortunate 12 B-N5, theory recommends 12 Q x N/4, for after 12 ... P-Q3; White has some compensation for his pawn, although it is doubtful whether he has enough.

MAX LANGE

The tenth round game between McNabb and Gyles saw this rarely seen opening. After the moves 1 P-K4, P-K4; 2 N-KB3, N-QB3; 3 B-B4, B-B4; 5 Castles, N-B3; 5 P-Q4 (this constitutes the Max Lange), Gyles played the unusual 5 ... N x QP; and after 6 N x P, Castles (?) (apparently 6 ... N-K3; is best); McNabb could have forced a win with 7 B-K3!

Black



White

For if 7 ... N-K3 (the only plausible defence), then 8 B x N, B x B; 9 B x P ch, K-R1; and either 10 B-N3, winning the exchange, or 10 P x B, P-Q3; 11 N-N6 ch, P x N; 12 B x P, with two pawns ahead, would win. (12 ... B-N5; 13 Q-K1!)

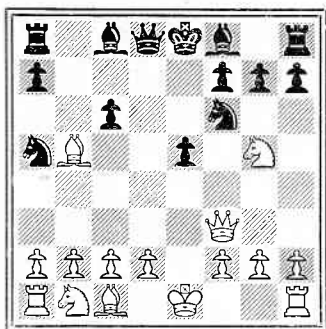
TWO KNIGHTS DEFENCE

Both games at this opening showed up valuable points in

connection with it.

After the usual 1 P-K4, P-K4; 2 N-KB3, N-QB3; 3 B-B4, N-B3; 4 N-N5, P-Q4; 5 P x P, N-QR4; the game Henderson-Fletcher went 6 B-N5 ch, P-B3; 7 P x P, P x P; 8 Q-B3!

Fletcher



Henderson

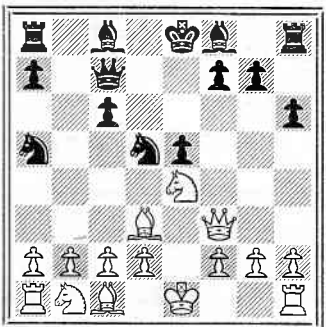
This move is now considered so strong that many masters have abandoned the Two Knights Defence, and it is unlikely that they will return to it until a satisfactory defence to White's eighth move is found.

For if 8 ... P x B; 9 Q x R, B-QB4; 10 Castles, Castles; 11 P-QN4!, and Black has nothing to show for his exchange to the bad.

Or 8 ... Q-B2 (as in the game), when White should play 9 B-Q3!, since after 9 B-R4, as played, 9 ... B-Q3; seems to give Black very good attacking chances.

The line suggested by the Australian F. L. Vaughan may be Black's best chance against the 8 Q-B3 line. His suggestion is 8 ... Q-B2; 9 B-Q3, P-KR3; 10 N-K4, N-Q4!

Black



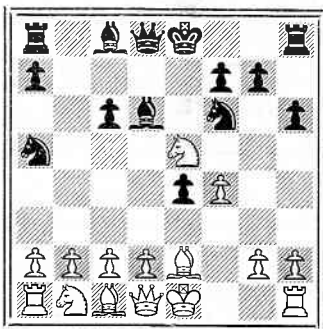
White

However, after 11 N-N3, N-B5; 12 B-K4, P-N3; 13 P-Q4,

White still appears to have the better game. The diagram position is of great interest and it is possible that Black's play can be improved.

Scott-Trundle followed the "normal line" in this variation to the 11th move, viz.: 1 P-K4, P-K4; 2 N-KB3, N-QB3; 3 B-B4, N-B3; 4 N-N5, P-Q4; 5 P x P, N-QR4; 6 B-N5 ch, P-B3; 7 P x P, P x P; 8 B-K2, P-KR3; 9 N-KB3, P-K5; 10 N-K5, B-Q3; 11 P-KB4,

Trundle



Scott

White has generally been supposed to maintain the advantage here by 11 ... Castles; 12 Castles, B x N; 13 P x B, Q-Q5 ch; 14 K-R1, Q x KP; 15 P-Q4, but Korn in "Modern Chess Openings" gives 15 ... P x P e.p.; 16 B x QP, B-N5!; 17 Q-Q2, N-N2; 18 Q-B2, B-K3; 19 N-B3, N-B4; when Black has almost equalised.

Trundle played 11 ... Q-B2; which also appears to equalise.

VIENNA GAME

Fletcher-Trundle went 1 P-K4, P-K4; 2 N-QB3, N-KB3; 3 P-B4, P-Q4; 4 P-Q3 (this move is much too passive at this stage), P x B P!; 5 B x P (not 5 P-K5, P-Q5!), and now 5 ... P-Q5!; gives White a miserably cramped game.

Against Gyles in round 6 Trundle was all at sea with 1 P-K4, P-K4; 2 N-QB3, N-KB3; 3 P-B4, N-B3?; when White gets a beautiful game with a tempo ahead by 4 P x P, QN x P; 5 P-Q4, N-B3; 6 P-K5, N-KN1.

Interesting was Gyles-Fletcher, where after 1 P-K4, P-K4; 2 N-QB3, N-KB3; 3 P-B4, P-Q4; 4 P x KP, N x P; 5 N-B3, B-K2; 6 P-Q4, Black, instead of the best move, 6 ... Castles; played 6 ... B-KN5;

with the fine move 7 Q-Q3! White retained a slight advantage.

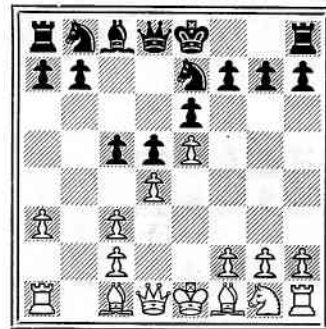
FRENCH DEFENCE

This was a favourite closed defence at the Congress, and Black's results (2½ to 3½) were quite satisfactory.

The Exchange Variation between Nield and Scott proved nothing, since after 1 P-K4, P-K3; 2 P-Q4, P-Q4; 3 P x P, P x P; 4 N-QB3, Scott chose the anti-positional 4 ... B-QN5; instead of the logical 4 ... P-QB3.

Botvinnik's favourite Winawer Variation appeared in Gyles-Scott, the opening going 1 P-K4, P-K3; 2 P-Q4, P-Q4; 3 N-QB3, B-N5 (Winawer); 4 P-K5, P-QB4; 5 P-QR3, B x N ch; 6 P x B, N-K2.

Scott



Gyles

This is the latest fashion in this line, but a lot of research remains to be done. White has prospects of a successful King's side attack, while Black hopes to make something of White's weak Queen's side.

Gyles played 7 P-KB4, which unnecessarily shuts the QB out of his projected attack. Black could now have created serious problems for White by 7 ... Q-R4; 8 B or Q-Q2, Q-R5!; shutting the White QB out of the strong post QR3. The position is then difficult to evaluate, but most players would prefer Black's game. Better would have been 7 Q-N4, 7 P-QR4, or 7 N-B3.

Henderson tried a little-used line against Scott in the Winawer with 4 B-Q3, and there followed 4 ... P-QB4; 5 P x B P, P x P; 6 B x P, Q x Q ch; 7 K x Q, B x P. Now after 8 B-K3, B x B; 9 P x B, White has a slight advantage in his well-posted Bishop. Hender-

Lynch, January-1883). fortunate commends ... P- compensation h it is enough.

between is rarely e moves B3, N-5 Castles, constitutes ayed the and after pparently McNabb in with



the only 8 B x N, -R1; and ning the P-Q3; x P, with ould win. K1!)

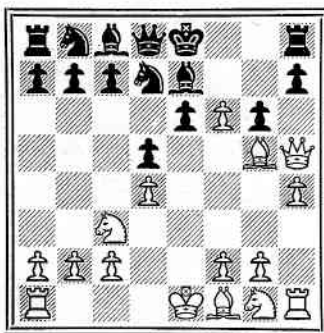
NCE opening points in

son actually played 8 K-K2, N-KB3; 9 B-N5?, giving up his strong Bishop.

Nield, against Lang, played an old line dating back to Anderssen. 1 P-K4, P-K3; 2 P-Q4, P-Q4; 3 N-QB3, N-KB3; 4 B-N5, B-K2; 5 BxN, BxB; and after 6 P-K5, B-K2; 7 Q-N4, Black played 7 ... K-B1 instead of the natural 7 ... Castles. Black's problems are by no means solved after the latter move, however, the best continuation being 8 B-Q3, P-QB4; 9 PxpP, N-B3 (perhaps 9 ... N-Q2 is better); 10 P-B4, P-B4; 11 Q-R3, and Black has not yet equalised.

The 6 ... P-KB3 defence against Alekhine's Attack was tried and found wanting in the game Fletcher-Lang. After 1 P-K4, P-K3; 2 P-Q4, P-Q4; 3 N-QB3, N-KB3; 4 B-N5, B-K2; 5 P-K5, KN-Q2; 6 P-KR4, P-KB3; 7 Q-R5 ch, P-N3 (7 ... K-B1 also is in White's favour); 8 PxpP!, Black's King's side is shot full of holes.

Lang



Fletcher

If 8 ... PxQ; 9 PxB. After 8 ... NxP; Fletcher played 9 Q-Q1, whereas 9 Q-K2 was manifestly stronger, for if 9 ... P-B4; 10 PxpP, N-QB3; 11 Castles, and White has a fine attack.

Henderson mishandled the 3 P-K5 line against Lang, the game going 1 P-K4, P-K3; 2 P-Q4, P-Q4; 3 P-K5, P-QB4; 4 P-QB3 (Nimzovitch's 4 Q-N4 is the most feared continuation here), N-QB3; 5 P-KB4? (White cannot waste time on this; his QP needs bolstering), Q-N3; 6 N-KB3, N-R3; 7 B-K2? (7 B-Q3 was essential), PxQP; 8 NxP, NxN; 9 QxN, QxQ; 10 PxQ, N-B4!; winning a pawn.

SICILIAN DEFENCE

The Sicilian was not as popular as usual, and none followed the usually played Dragon Variation.

With the white men, Fletcher successfully played the quiet 2 N-QB3, followed by an early B-N5, this latter move being, I think, a suggestion of Kmoch. Fletcher-McNabb went 1 P-K4, P-QB4; 2 N-QB3, N-QB3; 3 P-B4, P-K3; 4 N-B3, P-Q4; 5 B-N5, P-QR3; 6 BxN ch, PxB; 7 P-Q3, N-B3; 8 P-K5, and McNabb never succeeded in getting his Queen's side into play.

Fletcher-Baeyertz went similarly: 1 P-K4, P-QB4; 2 N-QB3, N-QB3; 3 P-B4, P-Q3; 4 B-N5, P-KN3; 5 BxN ch, PxB; 6 N-B3, B-N2; 7 P-Q3, N-B3; 8 Castles, Castles.

While Black's play in the above may not have been the best, White nevertheless seems to get good attacking chances. Black would therefore do better to play as follows: 1 P-K4, P-QB4; 2 N-QB3, N-QB3; 3 P-B4, P-K3; 4 N-B3, P-KN3; 5 B-N5, KN-K2; 6 Castles, B-N2; and Black has nothing to fear.

Trundle-Baeyertz was interesting in that an advantageous transposition was overlooked. After 1 N-KB3, P-QB4; White could transpose into the symmetrical defence to the English Opening, which is in White's favour, by 2 P-B4! However, after 1 N-KB3, P-QB4; 2 P-K4, P-K3; 3 P-Q4, PxpP; 4 NxP, N-QB3; 5 B-K2, N-B3; 6 B-KN5?, Baeyertz saw his chance with 6 ... Q-R4 ch!; 7 B-Q2, Q-K4!; winning a pawn.

CARO-KANN

Henderson tried 1 P-K4, P-QB3; 2 P-KB4 (?) against Cromarty, who had no difficulties to face in the opening. 2 ... P-Q4; 3 N-QB3, PxpP; 4 NxP, N-Q2; 5 P-Q4, KN-B3; 6 B-Q3, NxN; 7 BxN, N-B3; 8 B-B3, B-B4; etc.

CENTRE COUNTER

In the critical Nield-Lepviikmann game the play went 1 P-K4, P-Q4; 2 PxpP, N-KB3; 3 B-N5 ch, B-Q2; 4 B-B4, P-B3?; and after 5 PxpP, BxpP; 6 N-KB3, Black has not nearly sufficient compensation for his pawn. Since White cannot hold

his pawn on Q5, Black should continue quietly, 4 ... B-N5; 5 P-KB3, B-B4; 6 N-B3, QN-Q2; followed by ... N-N3; when Black has just about equalised.

NO RETREAT!

At board 16 in the Otago-Canterbury telegraph match, Otago's Allan Kwok shows that he does not believe in retreat: he persistently pushes pieces into the enemy camp and frustrates White's attempts to dislodge them.

Game No. 198

ALEKHINE'S DEFENCE

M. Foord	A. Kwok
1 P-K4	N-KB3
2 P-K5	N-Q4
3 P-Q4	P-Q3
4 P-KB4	B-B4
5 Q-R5?	P-KN3
6 Q-B3	N-N5!
7 N-QR3	

White's game is already difficult. 7 QxP would lose a piece.

7 ...	P-Q4
8 Q-QN3	P-K3
9 B-Q2	P-QR4
10 P-QB3	P-R5!
11 Q-Q1	

Back home after moving four times!

11 ...	N-Q6 ch
12 BxN	BxB
13 N-B2	Q-R5 ch
14 P-N3	Q-R4!
15 N-K2	

If 15 QxQ, Black wins at least the exchange.

15 ...	P-QB4
16 N-B1	B-K5
17 R-KN1	QxRP
18 K-B1	N-B3
19 N-R3	PxpP
20 N-N5	PxpP!
21 BxpP	B-QB4
22 B-Q4	NxB
23 NxN	Castles (K)
24 P-N3	KR-B1
25 PxpP	B-N3
26 N(B1)-N3	R-B7
27 Resigns	

Support the
N.Z. CHESSPLAYER
and it will support
Chess!

N.Z. CHESSPLAYER, APRIL, 1940

Black should
... B-N5;
N-B3, QN--
N-N3; when
equalised.

More Games from N.Z. Congress

How to Be a Champion

"A very difficult and exciting final game of fluctuating fortunes," says H. McNabb, whose notes accompany this, the game which decided the fate of the New Zealand championship for 1948-9.

Game No. 199

FRENCH DEFENCE

A. E. Nield	R. O. Scott
1 P-K 4	P-K 3
2 P-Q 4	P-Q 4
3 P x P	

This seems a strange choice for a last round game, as White was only half a point behind the leader, Lynch. However, the Exchange Variation is not as drawish as its reputation.

3	P x P
4 N-Q B 3	B-Q N 5
5 B-Q 3	N-Q B 3
6 N-K 2	KN-K 2
7 Castles	B-K 3

More embarrassing to White is 7 ... B-N5. If then 8 P-B3, either 8 ... B-KB4, transposing into Capablanca-Alekhine, or 8 ... B-K3 (Botvinnik).

8 P-Q R 3	B-Q 3
9 N-N 5	P-Q R 3

As Black is planning to castle on the Queen's side, this move only creates a target for White by P-QN4-N5. Preferable is 9 ... Q-Q2 and Castles (Q).

10 N x B ch	Q x N
11 P-Q B 3	Castles (Q)
12 P-Q N 4	N-R 2
13 P-Q R 4	B-B 4
14 B-K B 4	Q-K N 3
15 N-B 1!	

Bound for the excellent post QB5, where it will be a source of danger to the adversary's castled King, especially after his weakening P-QR3.

15	Q-N 5
16 Q-Q 2!	P-K B 3
17 B-K 2!	Q-N 3
18 N-N 3	Q-B 2

Preparing the advance of the King's side pawns, which gives the best chance. But White's position is preferable, because (1) the pawns in front of his King are unmoved, making it more difficult for Black to expose his opponent's King; (2) White is more advanced with his pawn push than Black; (3) his King is the better placed of the two; (4)

White has the two Bishops, and (5) his pieces are a little better placed than Black's.

19 P-N 5

19 N-B5 seems much stronger, the immediate threat being 20 B x RP, P x B; 21 Q-K2, winning. If 19 ... P-KN4; 20 B-K3, K-N1; 21 P-N4, B-B1; 22 P-B4, with a dominating position.

19	P-N 4
20 B-N 3?	

Hardly correct in conjunction with his next move, as Black is able to gain time for his attack. If this Bishop is to abandon the diagonal KR2-QN8, better to do so immediately with 20 B-K3.

20	P-K R 4
21 P-B 3	P-R 5
22 B-B 2	Q R-N 1!

This nice pawn sacrifice brings White's attack to a standstill, at the same time assisting his own attack. Not 22 ... P x P; 23 P x P, K-N1; 24 R x N, K x R; 25 Q-R2 ch, K-N1; 26 R-R1, with a winning attack. In a few moves Black has gained the advantage.

23 P x P	P-N 3!
24 P-N 4	P x P e.p.
25 B x P	N-N 3
26 R-B 2	

The beginning of an awkward defensive manoeuvre. 26 K-R1 appears to hold out better prospects of an adequate defence.

26	N-B 5
27 B-B 1	N-R 4
28 R-R 2	P-N 5!
29 P-K B 4	Q-R 2

Threatens 30 ... N x B; 31 P x N, Q-R8 mate; and White must lose something. 30 Q-K3 is met by 30 ... R-K1; and if 30 B-N2, N x B; 31 P x N, Q-R7 ch.

30 R-K N 2	B-K 5
31 P-B 4	

The exchange must go and White now has a lost game—but Nield is a fighter and handles losing positions extremely well.

31	B x R
32 Q x B	Q-K 5
33 R-K 2	Q x Q ch
34 R x Q	N x B
35 R x N	P x P
36 B x P	R-K 1

This loses the important KNP, thereby giving White a passed pawn and incidentally some hope. The pawn could and should have

been saved, e.g., 36 ... R-N2; 37 B-K6 ch, K-N1; 38 B x P (not 38 R x P, R x R ch; 39 B x R, R-N1;), KR-N1; regaining his pawn.

37 R x P	K-N 1
38 P-B 5	R-R 4??

At this stage of the game Lynch had already lost his final game to Lepviikmann, so this blunder must have been a tonic for Nield, who now needed a full point to win the championship, or a draw to tie with Lynch. Bad luck for Scott—and Lynch.

39 B-B 7	K R-R 1
----------	---------

Not 39 ... QR-R1; 40 B x R, R x B; 41 R-N8 ch, N-B1; 42 P-R7 ch wins.

40 B x R	R x B
41 K-B 2	N-B 1
42 R-N 6	R-B 1
43 K-B 3	N-Q 3
44 K-N 4	K-R 2
45 R-N 7	

45 P-R4 here, but the ending is very difficult.

45	N-K 1
----	-------

45 ... R-B1, threatening K x P and then the advance of the QBP, gave the best chance.

46 R-K 7	K x P
47 P-R 4	R-N 1 ch
48 K-B 4	N-Q 3
49 R-K 6	

49 R x P, R-KR1; gets the pawn back.

49	R-K R 1
50 R x P	R x P ch
51 K-K 5	R-R 6
52 N-B 5 ch	P x N?

Missing his last chance to draw by 52 ... K-R4. If then 53 N-K6, R-R2; 54 K-Q5 (not 54 N x P, N-B5 ch), K x P; 55 N x P, N x P! White now has a won game—but only just.

53 P x P	R-K 6 ch
54 K-Q 4	R-K 5 ch
55 K-Q 3	R x P
56 P x N	P x P
57 R x P ch	K-N 2
58 K-K 3	K-B 2
59 R-Q 2	R-R 5
60 K-B 3	R-R 5
61 K-N 3	R-K 5
62 P-B 6	R-Q R 5
63 R-K B 2	R-R 1
64 P-B 7	R-K B 1
65 K-N 4	K-Q 2
66 K-N 5	K-K 2
67 K-N 6	Resigns

EAT!

the Otago-
h match,
shows that he
retreat: he
pieces into the
trates White's
them.

198

DEFENCE

A. Kwok
-K B 3
-Q 4
-Q 3
-B 4
-K N 3
-N 5!

already diffi-
lose a piece.

-Q 4
-K 3
-Q R 4
-R 5!

moving four

-Q 6 ch
x B
-R 5 ch
-R 4!

wins at least

-Q B 4
-K 5
x R P
-B 3

x P
x P!
-Q B 4
x B
Castles (K)

R-B 1
-N 3
-B 7

PLAYER

support

OPEN FILES

The following game, played in the first round, is of interest because of Black's subtle defence in the middle game and the power exercised by the Rooks on the open files. Though not free from errors, it is worth playing over. Notes by the Editor.

Game No. 200

GRUNFELD DEFENCE

R. O. Scott H. McNabb

- | | |
|---------|-------|
| 1 P-Q4 | N-KB3 |
| 2 P-QB4 | P-KN3 |
| 3 N-QB3 | P-Q4 |
| 4 P-K3 | |

Nowadays this is considered the best continuation, although the vigorous 4 P x P, N x P; 5 P-K4, still commands respect.

- | | |
|-------------|---------|
| 4 | B-N2 |
| 5 Q-N3 | P-B3 |
| 6 B-Q2 | Castles |
| 7 N-B3 | P x P |

"M.C.O.," page 240, gives P-N3 as correct here.

- | | |
|---------|--------|
| 8 B x P | Q N-Q2 |
|---------|--------|

Black would consider 8 . . . P-QN4; as an aggressive move, but its merit is doubtful, because it disrupts the Queen's side pawns and achieves no more than the text.

- | | |
|---------------|------|
| 9 Castles (K) | N-N3 |
|---------------|------|

So far Reshevsky-Santasiere, Syracuse, 1934.

- | | |
|----------|--|
| 10 KR-K1 | |
|----------|--|

Over-protection of the King's file does not appear to do much good. B-Q3 would have been better; Black will certainly be glad to exchange off the Bishop. The Reshevsky-Santasiere game went 10 B-K2, B-K3; 11 Q-B2, B-B5; 12 P-K4, R-K1; 13 QR-B1, with a good game for White ("M.C.O.," page 241).

- | | |
|--------------|-------|
| 10 | N x B |
| 11 Q x N | B-K3 |
| 12 Q-K2 | N-Q4 |
| 13 N-K4 | P-N3 |

To prevent N-B5 and prepare the way for P-QB4.

- | | |
|----------|--|
| 14 QR-B1 | |
|----------|--|

White appears to have an edge.

- | | |
|--------------|-------|
| 14 | P-QB4 |
| 15 N/4-N5 | |

There does not appear to be anything against P x P immediately. The Knight was better placed where it was.

- | | |
|--------------|-------|
| 15 | B-N5 |
| 16 P x P | B x P |
| 17 R-B2 | B-B3 |
| 18 P-K4 | N-N5! |

- | | |
|----------|---------|
| 19 B x N | B/3 x N |
| 20 P-KR3 | B x N |
| 21 Q x B | Q-Q5 |

Black's manoeuvres to prevent the QBP capturing or advancing are worth noting.

- | | |
|----------|-------|
| 22 P-R3 | P-QR4 |
| 23 R-Q1 | Q-B3 |
| 24 Q x Q | B x Q |
| 25 B-K1 | QR-B1 |

Obviously it would not have been good for Black to play P x P at any stage. McNabb gives a subtle touch to this game.

- | | |
|-----------|-------|
| 26 P-B4 | P-K4! |
| 27 P x KP | B-K2 |
| 28 B-B2 | R-B2 |
| 29 K-B1 | KR-B1 |
| 30 R-N1? | |

This move is futile. White should not have given up the Queen's file so readily. Black's plan is materially assisted by the lack of cohesion among the white men.

- | | |
|--------------|-------|
| 30 | B x P |
|--------------|-------|

At last the pawn falls, but not before Black is in a position to capture with advantage.

- | | |
|-------------|----------|
| 31 B-N3 | R-Q1 |
| 32 P-K6 | R-R2 |
| 33 P x P ch | R x P ch |
| 34 K-K2? | |

A bad blunder which loses very quickly. 34 B-B2 makes it much harder for Black to win.

- | | |
|--------------|---------|
| 34 | R-Q5 |
| 35 P-K5 | R-K5 ch |
| 36 K-Q1 | R-B8 ch |
| 37 Resigns | |



R. O. SCOTT playing at the Wanganui Congress. R. E. Baeyer looking on.

COLOUR BAR

Hawke's Bay's David Lynch undoubtedly played the tourney of his career at Wanganui at Christmas. He failed by half a point to win the championship, but was 1½ points ahead of the third player. Here he carries too many guns for Cromarty in their sixth round game. The loser finds his pawns virtually imprisoning his Queen's Bishop. Notes by A. L. Fletcher.

Game No. 201

COLLE SYSTEM

N. M. Cromarty D. I. Lynch

- | | |
|---------|--------|
| 1 P-Q4 | P-Q4 |
| 2 N-KB3 | N-KB3 |
| 3 P-K3 | Q N-Q2 |
| 4 B-Q3 | P-B4 |
| 5 P-B3 | P-KN3 |
| 6 QN-Q2 | B-N2 |
| 7 Q-K2 | |

A better plan here seems 7 Castles, followed by the thematic P-K4 and the consequent freedom of his game, and the QB in particular. However, this seems to lead to nothing better than equality against Black's excellent anti-Colle setup.

- | | |
|-------------|---------|
| 7 | Castles |
| 8 N-K5 | |

P-K4 still gives the best prospects. The Knight move is an error directly responsible for the uselessness of his QB. Black now gets the decidedly better game.

- | | |
|-------------|-------|
| 8 | N x N |
| 9 P x N | N-Q2 |
| 10 P-KB4 | P-B5! |
| 11 B-B2 | N-B4 |
| 12 Castles | B-B4! |
| 13 B x B | P x B |
| 14 Q-R5 | P-K3 |
| 15 R-B3 | P-B3 |
| 16 R-R3 | P-KR3 |
| 17 R-N3 | |

Had White realised how serious his plight actually was, he might have tried 17 Q-N6, with the idea of getting a perpetual by 17 . . . K-R1; 18 R x P ch, B x R; etc., as if instead 17 . . . Q-K1; 18 R x P, Q x Q; 19 R x Q, K-B2; 20 R-N3, or similar play, White has improved his prospects.

- | | |
|--------------|---------|
| 17 | K-R1 |
| 18 N-B3 | Q-K1 |
| 19 Q-R4 | N-K5 |
| 20 R-R3 | Q-N3 |
| 21 P x P | Q x P |
| 22 N-N5 | K-N1 |
| 23 N x N | Q x Q |
| 24 R x Q | Q P x N |
| 25 B-Q2 | Q R-Q1 |

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B 4!
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K R 3

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Q, K-B2;
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K 5
N 3
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Q
K N
-Q 1

RIL, 1949

- 26 B-K 1
- 27 K-B 2
- 28 K-K 2
- 29 R-QB 1
- 30 P-Q R 3
- 31 P-K N 4
- 32 P x P ch
- 33 R-R 3
- R-Q 6
- K-B 2
- R/1-Q 1
- P-N 4
- P-Q R 4
- K-N 3
- P x P
- R/1-Q 4

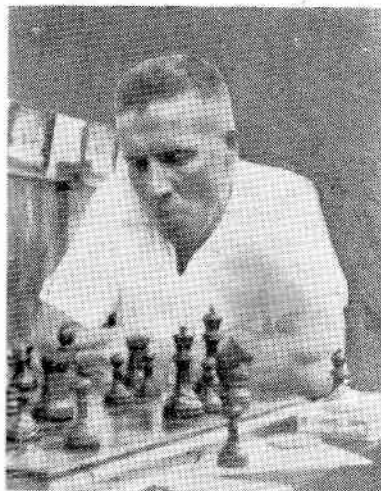
33 R/1-Q3; at once is indicated.

- 34 R-N 3 ch
- 35 R-N 2
- 36 R-K N 1
- 37 R x R
- K-B 2
- R-Q 3
- R-K N 3

37 B-N3 (or R4) would have made it harder for Black. The exchange speeds the black King on a penetrating pawn-pestering peregrination. White is not exhibiting his usual steady judgment.

37 K x R

And Black wound up the game as follows: 38 R-B 2, K-R 4; 39 B-Q 2, R-Q 3; 40 B-K 1, B-B 3; 41 B-B 2, B-R 5; 42 B-N 1, K-N 5; 43 R-B 1, K-R 6; 44 R-B 2, P-R 5; 45 R-B 1, R-K N 3; 46 K-B 1, R-N 7; 47 R-N 1, R-Q 7!; 48 R-B 1, R x N P; 49 R-Q 1, R-B 7; 50 Resigns.



N. M. CROMARTY playing at the Wanganui Congress.

According to Plan

One of the neatest games played by the winner of the Major Open. Notes by W. E. Moore.

Game No. 202

FRENCH DEFENCE

- | | |
|------------|-------------|
| F. Beamish | W. E. Moore |
| 1 P-K 4 | P-K 3 |
| 2 P-Q 4 | P-Q 4 |
| 3 P x P | P x P |
| 4 N-KB 3 | N-KB 3 |
| 5 B-K 2 | |

B-Q3 is usual. White is satisfied with equality.

- | | |
|-----------|---------|
| 5 | B-K 2 |
| 6 Castles | Castles |
| 7 P-B 4 | |

Giving himself an isolated QP.

- | | |
|-----------|---------|
| 7 | P-Q N 3 |
| 8 P x P | N x P |
| 9 N-B 3 | B-N 2 |
| 10 B-K 3 | N-Q 2 |
| 11 R-B 1 | |

With an eye to Black's backward QBP.

- | | |
|------------|---------|
| 11 | Q N-B 3 |
| 12 N-K 5 | N x N |
| 13 R x N | N-Q 4 |
| 14 R-B 1 | P-Q B 4 |
| 15 P x P | |

15 B-B3 seems stronger.

- | | |
|------------|---------|
| 15 | N x B |
| 16 P x N | B x P |
| 17 Q x Q | Q R x Q |

Not 17 B x P ch; 18 K-R1, QR x Q; 19 R-B7.

- | | |
|------------|-----------|
| 18 R-Q B 3 | R-Q 7 |
| 19 B-B 3 | B x B |
| 20 R x B | R x Q N P |
| 21 N-Q 7 | R-B 1 |
| 22 P-Q R 4 | R-R 7 |
| 23 R-K B 4 | R-R 6 |
| 24 R/4-B 4 | R x R |
| 25 R x R | R-B 2 |

To hold all the pawns after the exchange.

- | | |
|----------|-------|
| 26 R-Q 3 | P-B 3 |
| 27 N x B | P x N |
| 28 K-B 2 | K-B 2 |
| 29 K-B 3 | K-K 3 |
| 30 P-K 4 | P-B 5 |
| 31 R-B 3 | K-Q 3 |

Not 31 K-K4; 32 K-K3.

- | | |
|------------|----------|
| 32 K-K 3 | K-B 4 |
| 33 R-B 2 | K-N 5 |
| 34 R-R 2 | P-B 6 |
| 35 K-Q 3 | K-N 6 |
| 36 R-R 1 | R-Q 2 ch |
| 37 K-K 3 | P-B 7 |
| 38 K-K 2 | K-N 7 |
| 39 Resigns | |

The only game I have ever played that went according to plan.

VIGOROUS

A bright game from the First Class tourney between two frequent Congress competitors. Summers handles his attack ably against a weakened defence. Notes by the Editor.

Game No. 203

FOUR KNIGHTS GAME

A. Summers H. I. Christensen

- | | |
|----------|---------|
| 1 P-K 4 | P-K 4 |
| 2 N-KB 3 | N-Q B 3 |
| 3 N-B 3 | N-B 3 |
| 4 B-B 4 | B-B 4 |

A good alternative here is 4 N x P.

- | | |
|------------|----------|
| 5 P-Q R 3? | P-Q R 3? |
|------------|----------|

Loss of time on both sides.

- | | |
|---------|----------|
| 6 P-Q 3 | Castles? |
|---------|----------|

Premature. Early castling in this type of game provokes a flank attack. White seizes his chance.

- | | |
|------------|---------|
| 7 B-K N 5 | P-Q 3 |
| 8 N-Q 5 | B-K N 5 |
| 9 N x N ch | P x N |
| 10 B-R 4 | B-R 4 |
| 11 Q-Q 2 | B-K N 3 |
| 12 P-K R 3 | |

Unnecessary. Immediately 12 P-KN4, was better. The rest of the game is conducted very vigorously by White, while Black has only bad moves to choose from.

- | | |
|---------------|-------|
| 12 | N-N 1 |
| 13 P-K N 4 | N-Q 2 |
| 14 P-N 5 | K-N 2 |
| 15 K-R-N 1 | P-B 4 |
| 16 P x P | B x P |
| 17 P-N 6 | N-B 3 |
| 18 P x B P ch | B-N 3 |
| 19 N-N 5 | K-R 1 |
| 20 N-K 6 | N-K 5 |
| 21 Q-R 6 | Q x B |
| 22 Q-N 7 mate | |

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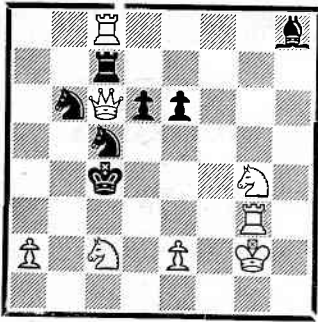
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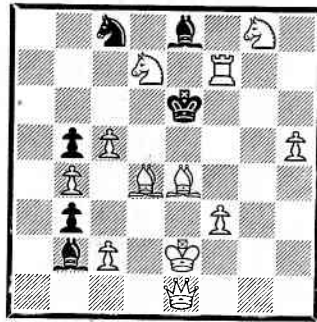
PROBLEM EDITOR: J. Adkins, Hauraki Street, Birkenhead, Auckland N.5

No. 37—A. K. Elworthy
Black, 7 men



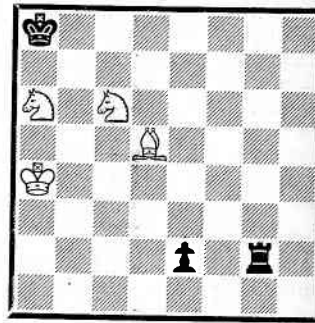
White, 8 men
White to move and mate in two

No. 38—E. Lindquist
Black, 6 men



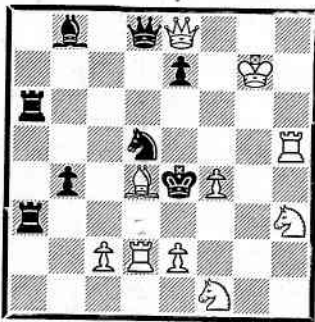
White, 12 men
White to move and mate in two

No. 39—C. S. Kipping
Black, 3 men



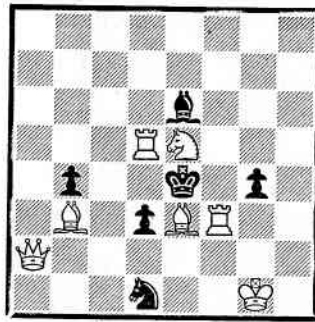
White, 4 men
White to move and mate in three

No. 40—I. and M. Hochberg,
Bronx, N.Y.
Black, 8 men



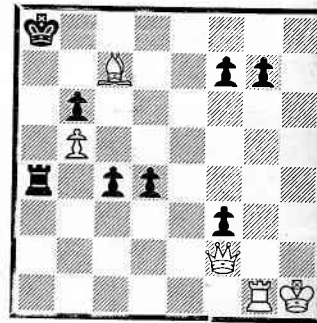
White, 10 men
White to move and mate in two

No. 41—L. Pleasants, Napier
Black, 6 men



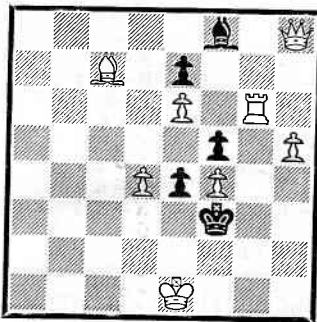
White, 7 men
White to move and mate in two

No. 42—O. Nemo, Neue Leipziger
Zeitung Tourney, 1926, 1st Prize
Black, 8 men



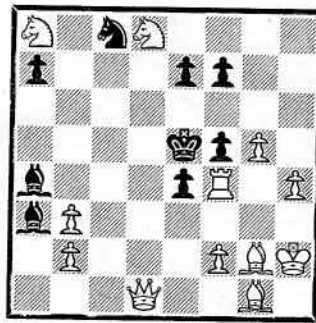
White, 5 men
White to move and mate in three

No. 43—A. W. Galitzky
Black, 5 men



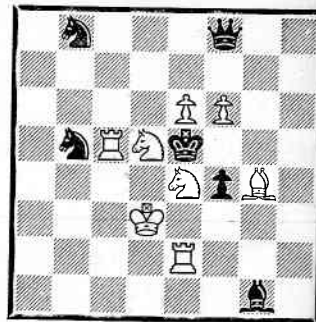
White, 8 men
White to move and mate in three

No. 44—J. Raynor
Black, 9 men



White, 12 men
White to move and mate in three

No. 45—P. Barron
Black, 6 men



White, 8 men
White to move and mate in two

SOLUTIONS TO LAST ISSUE ON PAGE 23

WORLD CHESS DIGEST

VENICE 1948

Notes by R. G. Wade.

Game No. 204

GIUOCO PIANO

Dr. Tartakower Dr. M. Euwe

- | | |
|---------|-------|
| 1 P-K4 | P-K4 |
| 2 N-KB3 | N-QB3 |
| 3 B-B4 | B-B4 |
| 4 P-B3 | B-N3 |

This is the choice of those who like close games. Good also is 4 ... N-B3; 5 P-Q4, P x P; 6 P x P, B-N5 ch; 7 N-B3, N x KP; 8 Castles, N x N; 9 P x N, P-Q4!; 10 P x B, P x B; 11 R-K1 ch, N-K2; 12 Q-K2, B-K3; when 13 B-N5 is answered by 13 ... Q-Q4; and 13 N-N5 by 13 ... Q-Q2; 14 N x B, Q x N.

- | | |
|-----------|---------|
| 5 P-Q4 | Q-K2 |
| 6 Castles | P-Q3 |
| 7 P-KR3 | N-B3 |
| 8 R-K1 | Castles |
| 9 N-R3 | |

Szabo's move. Spielmann used to play 9 P-QR4, P-QR3; 10 P-QN4, P-KR3; 11 B-R3, N-Q2; 12 P-N5, with some attacking chances.

- | | |
|---------|---------|
| 9 | N-Q1 |
| 10 B-B1 | N-K1 |
| 11 N-B4 | P-KB3!! |

There are no rules for making moves like this. It strong-points Black's K4 and with centre solidity allows wing attacks. The move also sacrifices a pawn. If it had been played by a lesser master or ordinary mortal it would be regarded as bizarre—something of which Euwe cannot be accused.

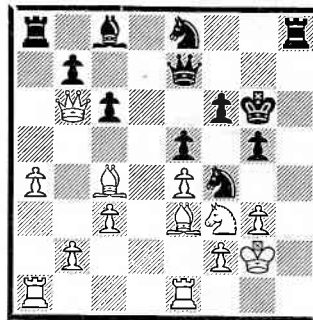
- | | |
|------------|-------|
| 12 P-QR4 | P-B3 |
| 13 N x B | P x N |
| 14 Q-N3 ch | N-K3 |
| 15 Q x P | P-N4 |
| 16 B-QB4 | P-R3 |
| 17 P-R4 | |

This is pure speculation, hoping for 17 ... P x RP. White should play 17 P-QR5, K-R2; 18 P-R6, P x RP; 19 Q x BP, B-N2; 20 Q-N6, making use of his advantages.

- | | |
|-----------|---------|
| 17 | K-R2 |
| 18 P x NP | R P x P |
| 19 P x P | Q P x P |
| 20 B-K3 | R-R1 |

- | | |
|----------|-----------|
| 21 P-KN3 | K-N3 |
| 22 K-N2 | N-B5 ch!! |

Euwe



Tartakower

- | | |
|----------|---------|
| 23 P x N | B-R6 ch |
| 24 K-N3 | |

24 K-N1, NP x P; and 25 ... Q-R2.

- | | |
|----------|------------|
| 24 | K P x P ch |
| 25 B x P | Q-Q2! |
| 26 N-R2 | |

The Knight has to go out of play.

- | | |
|----------|----------|
| 26 | P x B ch |
| 27 K x P | R-R5 ch |
| 28 K-K3 | |

If 28 K-N3, B-N7; 29 K x B, Q-R6 ch; 30 K-N1, Q x N ch; 31 K-B1, Q-R8 ch; 32 K-K2, Q x P ch; wins a piece.

- | | |
|---------|-----------|
| 28 | B-N7 |
| 29 N-B3 | R x P ch! |

Euwe refuses to be corked up.

- | | |
|----------|---------|
| 30 K x R | N-Q3 ch |
| 31 K-Q3 | |

If 31 K-B4, Q-B4 ch wins the Queen.

- | | |
|---------|----------|
| 31 | Q-B4 ch |
| 32 K-Q4 | Q-B5 ch |
| 33 K-Q3 | Q x B ch |
| 34 K-B2 | B x N |
| 35 P-N3 | |

With the temporary breather White can do nothing, e.g., 35 R-KN1 ch, K-B4; 36 Q-B7, B-K5 ch; 37 K-B1, Q-Q6; 38 Q-Q7 ch, K-B5, evading the checks in a couple of moves.

- | | |
|------------|---------|
| 35 | B-K5 ch |
| 36 K-N2 | Q-Q6 |
| 37 R-N1 ch | K-B2 |
| 38 QR-QB1 | Q-Q7 ch |
| 39 K-R3 | |

"B.C.M." editor du Mont gives if 39 K-R1, N-B5; 40 P x N, R x

P ch; or 40 Q x P ch, K-K3; 41 R-N1, Q x P ch; 42 K-R2, R x P ch and mates.

- | | |
|------------|----------|
| 39 | N-B5 ch |
| 40 P x N | R x P ch |
| 41 K x R | Q-R7 ch |
| 42 K-N4 | Q-N7 ch |
| 43 Resigns | |

NAJDORF

One of the finest players of today is the Polish-Argentine master Miguel Najdorf. Here is a little known game played by him at Lodz in 1929. Notes by R. G. Wade.

Game No. 205

FRENCH DEFENCE

M. Najdorf Sapiro

- | | |
|------------|-------|
| 1 P-K4 | P-K3 |
| 2 P-Q4 | P-Q4 |
| 3 N-QB3 | P x P |
| 4 N x P | N-Q2 |
| 5 KN-B3 | KN-B3 |
| 6 B-Q3 | B-K2 |
| 7 Castles | P-QN3 |
| 8 N-K5 | B-N2 |
| 9 N x N ch | P x N |

Better 9 ... B x N. If 9 ... N x N; 10 B-N5 ch.

10 N x P!

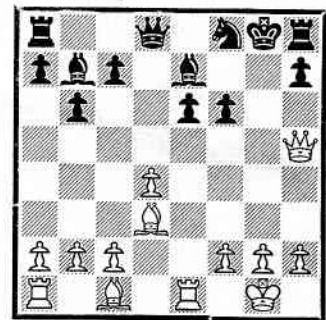
A startling sacrifice that opens up the black King position.

- | | |
|------------|-------|
| 10 | K x N |
| 11 Q-R5 ch | K-N1 |

If 11 ... K-B1; the most forceful continuation is 12 B-R6 ch, K-N1; 13 Q-N4 ch, K-B2; 14 Q-N7 ch, K-K1; 15 Q-N6 ch, with mate next move.

- | | |
|----------|------|
| 12 R-K1! | N-B1 |
|----------|------|

Sapiro



Najdorf

Other continuations are 12 ... Q-K1; 13 Q-N4 ch, winning the Queen or mating in five, or 12 ... P-K4; 13 B-B4 ch, or 12 ... B-Q4; 13 R-K3, N-B1; 14 R-N3 ch, N-N3; 15 B x N, P x B; 16 Q x P ch, and mate in two.

13 R x P!!

Jaque Mate of Chile rightly uses "Colossal!"

13 ... N x R

White threatened to clear the diagonal QR2-KN8 for the Bishop by R x B.

14 B-QB4 Q-Q3
15 B-KR6 B-KB1

Stronger would be 15 ... R-Q1; with B-Q4 in mind-16 Q-N4 ch, K-B2; 17 Q-N7 ch, K-K1; 18 Q x R ch, K-Q2; 19 Q x RP, K-B1; though White has a strong attack with R-K1.

16 R-K1 B-B1
17 Q-K8! B-Q2
18 R x N!

The finishing blow.

18 ... R x Q
19 R x R ch B-K3
20 B x B ch Q x B
21 R x B mate

1895-1948

On September 2, 53 years ago, Jacques Mieses took his place as a competitor in the first great Hastings tournament. Arrayed against him were twenty-one of the world's greatest players, the most impressive gathering of chess experts up to that time. Mieses, a great friend of Tarrasch, was just thirty at the time, and his best performance had been to gain third place in the Breslau tournament six years previously. Here he was to meet the world champion, Emanuel Lasker; the ex-champion, Wilhelm Steinitz; Mikhail Tchigorin, Dr. Siegbert Tarrasch, and one this tournament was to make famous, Harry Nelson Pillsbury! This galaxy of stars is to be supported by Schiffers, Bardeleben, Teichmann, Schlechter, Blackburne, Walbrodt, Burn, Janowski, Mason, Bird, Gunsberg, Albin, Marco, Pollock, Tinsley and Vergani. What names to make a chess player's heart beat faster!

What memories must have jostled for a place within the mind of Jacques Mieses when, on December 30, 1948, he again took his place at Hastings! This time (enthusiast that he is) he played

in the Premier Reserves (Major Section), and the following game clearly shows that the grand old master still has the magic touch. It was awarded a special brilliancy prize. Score and notes (by J. Mieses) from the "British Chess Magazine."

Game No. 206

FRENCH DEFENCE

J. Mieses E. G. Sergeant

1 P-K4 P-K3
2 P-Q4 P-Q4
3 P x P P x P
4 B-Q3 B-Q3

When imitating an opponent's developing moves in the opening one must never be careless. Here rather often a well-known Latin adage might be in point which means that "if two men do the same it is not always the same" ("si duo faciunt idem non est idem").

5 N-QB3! P-QB3

Depriving the QN of its natural exit, it is true, but the objection to 5 ... N-KB3 or K2 would be 6 B-KN5, and to protect the QP by 5 ... B-K3 would be of doubtful value since in the further course of the game White might get an opportunity of playing P-KB4, threatening P-KB5.

6 KN-K2 N-K2
7 N-N3

In order to prevent Black's B-KB4.



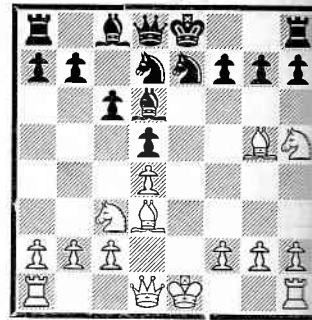
JACQUES MIESES playing at the recent Hastings tournament.

7 ... N-Q2
8 B-K3 N-B3
9 B-KN5 N-Q2

What else should Black play?

10 N-R5

Sergeant



Mieses

10 ... Castles

This is refuted by White's strong reply. Black's relatively best move would have been 10 ... K-B1. Then White, abstaining from any immediate sacrificial combination, might have enhanced his obviously considerable advantage in position by playing Q-B2 to be followed by Castles (K), etc. It is certainly a rare case in a French opening that Black, without having made any demonstrable mistake, has got into an actually untenable position after ten moves.

11 N x NP!

A perfectly sound sacrifice of decisive power.

11 ... K x N
12 Q-R5 P-KB4

Compulsory. If 11 ... R-B2 then 12 B-R6 ch wins.

13 Q-R6 ch K-N1
14 Q x B Q-K1
15 Castles (K)

Not 15 Q x N, Q x Q; 16 B x Q, R-K1; etc.

15 ... N-KN3
16 KR-K1 Q-B2
17 B-R6 R-K1
18 R x R ch Q x R
19 B x P QN-B1
20 B-Q3 B-Q2
21 Q-B6 Q-B2
22 Q x Q ch K x Q
23 R-K1 N-K3
24 N-K2 R-KN1
25 P-QB3 N-R5
26 N-N3 N-N4
27 B x N R x B
28 B x P B-R6
29 P x B Resigns

WHY THE SICILIAN?

"The Sicilian Defence is excellent for a strong player who is prepared to take risks to force a win against an inferior opponent. Against the best play, however, it is bound to fail."—Tarrasch, "The Game of Chess."

Time may have shown Tarrasch was wrong sometimes, but it appears that here he was dead right. From various well-known books we hunted up all the Sicilians. Here is the result: White, 15 wins; Black, three wins; draws, nil. And Alekhine and Najdorf got two of the Sicilian's successes in this list! Would it be reasonable to say that to play the Sicilian without having an "inferior opponent" is to court disaster? The figures above strongly suggest that is the case.

Anyway, here's more evidence against the Sicilian, and the Dragon Variation in particular; score from the "British Chess Magazine." Notes by A. L. Fletcher.

NEW YORK 1949

Game No. 207

SICILIAN DEFENCE

H. Pilnik I. Kashdan

- | | |
|---------|-------|
| 1 P-K4 | P-QB4 |
| 2 N-KB3 | P-Q3 |
| 3 P-Q4 | P x P |
| 4 N x P | N-KB3 |
| 5 N-QB3 | P-KN3 |
| 6 P-B4! | |

This is not new, but it is strong. The wonder is that 6 P-B4 has not been the standard line in place of the rather hackneyed 6 B-K2, etc. In his notes to this game Reinfeld says that when he wrote no satisfactory answer had been found to 6 P-B4.

6 B-N2

This looks natural enough, but it does nothing against White's next.

7 P-K5 P x P

Perhaps 7 N-R4; is a little more likely to avoid the following trouble. "M.C.O." page 354, note (e), gives 7 N-R4; 8 B-K2, N x BP!; 10 B x N, etc., but the alternative 8 B-N5 ch, B-Q2; 9 P x P, leaves White with a tangible advantage.

8 P x P N-N5

8 KN-Q2; 9 P-K6, would be shattering. The retrogressive 8 N-N1; would be a tacit

admission of defeat. If 8 N-Q4; 9 B-N5 ch forces K-B1; and on the face of it Black has small chance of surviving. The text is only choosing the least of several evils.

9 B-N5 ch N-B3

Black cannot interpose at Q2, as his N at N5 would be lost. 9 K-B1; would be met by the devastating 10 N-K6 ch, winning the Queen. That the wretched text move is forced is proof enough of the strength of the white manoeuvre begun by 6 P-B4. White now has the pleasant task of winning a won game and the rest of the moves show how expertly he does this.

- | | |
|----------|----------|
| 10 N x N | Q x Q ch |
| 11 N x Q | P-QR3 |
| 12 B-R4 | B-Q2 |
| 13 P-KR3 | N-R3 |
| 14 N x P | |

Of course, Black had to regain his piece. The text move gives him a choice of Bishop or Knight, with a pawn as "commission," and prepares a reply to Black's next.

- | | |
|--------------------|-------|
| 14 B x B | |
| 15 N-Q5 | R-Q1 |
| 16 P-B4 | N-B4 |
| 17 B-N5 | R-Q2 |
| 18 N/1-B3 | B-QB3 |
| 19 Castles (Q) | P-KR4 |

Black can only wait for the axe.

20 N-B7 ch

And here it comes.

- | | |
|-------------------|---------|
| 20 K-B1 | |
| 21 R x R | B x R |
| 22 R-Q1 | B x P |
| 23 R x B | P-R5 |
| 24 N-K4 | N-Q5 |
| 25 R-Q8 ch | K-N2 |
| 26 N-K8 ch | K-R2 |
| 27 N/4-B6 ch | B x N |
| 28 N x B ch | Resigns |

When Kashdan chose the Sicilian in this game he could hardly have been fulfilling the condition under which according to Tarrasch the Sicilian is "excellent."

It is probable that in future Dragon fanciers will have to deal with 6 P-B4! much more often than before, if they insist on playing 2 P-Q3; to avoid the Richter Attack, 6 B-N5, where Black has played 2 N-QB3. (If Black now tries 6 P-KN3; White spoils it by 7 B x N, hence by substituting the necessary move 2 P-Q3; for 2 N-QB3; Black can play 5 P-KN3; making 6 B-N5,

of no special account because of 6 B-N2. This explanation may be of interest to novices. Whether the Richter is good enough to "avoid," novices may decide for themselves at their leisure.)

DECISIVE

The deciding game in the Labour Day week-end Swiss tourney at Gisborne provides an example of how an unusual opening twist often pays dividends. Here's how the winner, Les. Cook of Waipukurau, disposed of the runner-up. Notes by the Editor.

Game No. 208

FOUR KNIGHTS GAME

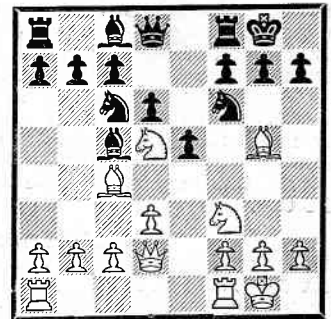
L. Cook F. Beamish

- | | |
|-----------|---------|
| 1 P-K4 | P-K4 |
| 2 N-KB3 | N-KB3 |
| 3 N-B3 | N-B3 |
| 4 B-B4 | N x P |
| 5 N-Q5!? | B-B4 |
| 6 Castles | Castles |

Better 6 N-B3; avoiding the embarrassing pin that follows in the text.

- | | |
|---------|------|
| 7 P-Q3 | N-B3 |
| 8 B-KN5 | P-Q3 |
| 9 Q-Q2 | |

Beamish



Cook

9 B-B4?
Much better 9 B-K3; with interesting complications. If 10 N x N ch, P x N; 11 B-R4, P-Q4!; 12 Q-R6, B-K2.

- | | |
|----------|---------|
| 10 N-KR4 | B-KN3 |
| 11 B x N | P x B |
| 12 Q-R6 | N-N5 |
| 13 N x B | R P x N |
| 14 N-K3 | P-B4? |

Hastens the end. 14 P-Q4; was called for.

- | | |
|-------------|---------|
| 15 Q x P ch | K-R1 |
| 16 Q-R6 ch | K-N1 |
| 17 N x P | Resigns |

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N.Z. CORRESPONDENCE CHESS ASSOCIATION

Address all correspondence to the Secretary,
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N.Z.C.C.A. ANNUAL REPORT

The annual report and financial statement of the New Zealand Correspondence Chess Association gives evidence of the continued progress of this live organisation. Its stability must be a source of great satisfaction to officials and members, and also those who remember the vicissitudes of the association at the beginning of the present decade.

The membership roll for the 1948 season was 193, this being an increase of 33 over the 1947 total.

During the year the following appointments to official positions were made: Member of the Wanganui committee, Mr. L. J. Kiley; district representatives, Mr. J. W. Collins (Cambridge), Mr. D. I. Lynch (Hawke's Bay), Mr. E. R. Broom (Christchurch). Mr. Broom replaced Mr. G. H. Atkinson, who had to resign through ill-health. Mr. F. G. McSherry, editor of the NEW ZEALAND CHESSPLAYER, was elected an honorary member.

The attention of members is again drawn to the postal regulations in cases where window envelopes are used more than once. The used stamp and cancellations **must** be covered over with a strip of paper. Failure to do this, says the report, means the likelihood of the association losing the privilege of its members to use these envelopes more than once. Addresses must be in ink.

A part of the report that appeals to us particularly is that in which members are "urged to subscribe" to the NEW ZEALAND CHESSPLAYER. After all, this magazine is the official organ of the N.Z.C.C.A.

EXPENDITURE

Stationery	£11	9	11
Audit fee	2	2	0
Postages, exchange and sundries	14	4	9
Honorarium, secretary	49	0	7
Trophies, cost for year	13	1	1
Subscription N.Z.C.A.	3	3	0
Travelling expenses	8	0	0
Cost of rules and score sheets	4	10	6
Excess of income over expenditure for year, transferred to accumulated fund	43	16	6
	£149	8	4

INCOME

Subscriptions	£82	5	0
Contributions to secretary's honorarium	40	6	7
Donations	0	17	8
Sundries	2	15	0
Surplus on sale of folder sets, diagram forms, chess books and Bulletin	23	4	1
	£149	8	4

LIABILITIES

Sundry creditors	£1	1	0
Accumulated fund—			
Balance as at 31/12/47 .	£110	6	8
Add excess of income over expenditure	43	16	6
	£154	3	0
	£155	4	8

ASSETS

Cash at bank and on hand	£61	4	8
Stock on hand—rule books, folder sets, diagram forms, score sheets, stationery	45	6	6
Sundry debtors—3 subscriptions	1	10	0
Trophies (permanent, at valuation), prizes, typewriter, rotary Gestetner, manual duplicator, stapling machine	47	3	6
	£155	4	8

Third Progress Report, 14/3/49 TROPHY TOURNEYS

Championship. — Byrne drew Cunningham. Lungley beat Grant. Grant beat Smith. Cole beat Cunningham, Tibbitts, Cromarty. Whitlock drew Byrne. Smith beat Byrne, drew Cromarty. Tibbitts drew Cromarty. Lynch beat Grant, Cromarty.

T.T. Class 1B.—Allen beat LePetit, Dick, Mintoft. Moore beat Mintoft. Mitchell beat LePetit, Smith, Dick. Smith beat Dick. Severinsen beat Mitchell, LePetit. Paterson beat Smith. Dick drew Mintoft. Sloan beat Smith.

T.T. 1C.—Ratliff beat McGilvary, drew Jones. Watts beat Wright. Donald beat Wright, Jones. Wright beat Jones. Miss Hollis beat Watts. Hooper beat Toye, drew McGilvary. McGilvary beat McKenzie.

T.T. Class 2.—Pearse beat Guthrie. Morris drew Guthrie. Keam beat Pearse. McDiarmid beat Eades, Pearse, Littlewood, drew Morris. Eades beat Morris. Adkins beat Keam, Pearse. Guthrie beat Littlewood.

T.T. Class 3.—Yates beat Collins, drew Mathieson, Cusack, Orbell, Nabbs. Orbell beat Hignett, Nabbs, Jessett. Collins beat Jessett, Nabbs. Jones beat Yates, Orbell, Wilkins, Nabbs, Miss Wilkinson, drew Mathieson. Miss Collinson beat Wilkins, Yates, drew Nabbs. Jessett beat Nabbs. Mathieson beat Miss Collinson, drew Miss Wilkinson. Cusack beat Orbell, drew Nabbs. Wilkins beat Collins. Hignett beat Nabbs.

T.T. Class 4.—Pilkington beat Duggan, Jones, Hartnell. Vincent beat Duggan. Smith beat Vincent, drew Jones. Hartnell beat Dickie. Duggan beat Dickie, Robinson, McCombie, Jones, drew Neale. McCombie beat Jones, Vincent, Hartnell. Robinson beat Dickie, Pilkington. Neilson beat

Duggan, Smith, Hartnell, Vincent, drew Jones. Neale beat Pilkington, Vincent.

T.T. Class 5.—Taylor beat Meehan, Meikle. Chrisp beat Stanley. Mills beat Meehan. White beat Meikle, Meehan, Mills, Chrisp. Meikle beat Stanley. Meehan beat Chrisp. Stanley beat Mills. Mrs. Forrest beat Mitchell and White.

HANDICAP TOURNEY

O'Connell beat P. D. Taylor. Auckram beat Meikle. Chrisp beat Lee. Douglas beat Robinson, J. W. Collins 2, Hartnell. J. C. Taylor beat P. W. R. Jackson. Johnston beat G. S. Smith. Lee beat O'Connell, Harrison-Wilkie. F. L. Collins beat Lee. King beat Blomfield 2. L. A. Jones beat Faulkner. Luck beat H. J. Claydon 2. Duggan beat R. Claydon, Hartnell 2, Walker, drew G. O. Jones. Calnan beat Mrs. Walker 2, R. Claydon, drew L. A. Jones 2. Miss Collinson beat G. S. Smith. Burn beat Rogers, Miller. Gyles beat Donald, Broom 2. Mrs. Sayers beat Wing, A. Smith, Meikle 2. Neale beat J. W.

Collins 2. Toothill beat Parsons. Fulton beat G. Mitchell, McIver, Wright. Watson beat T. Mitchell. Ross beat P. D. Taylor 2, Lee. Donald drew Kiley, Gyles. Dickie beat Griffith. Guthrie beat Easterbrook. Rogers beat Easterbrook. P. D. Taylor beat A. Smith. Parsons beat Blomfield. Byrne beat P. W. R. Jackson. Cooper beat Kiley. Pilkington beat Honore. Roberts beat Thorne 1½. Percival beat Thorne 1½. McEwan beat Mrs. Walker. Mrs. Forrest beat Duggan. Anderson beat Meikle 2. G. O. Jones beat G. S. Smith. Hemingway beat Meikle. J. A. Jackson beat Severinsen. Walker beat G. O. Jones, Chrisp, Easterbrook. Griffith beat Dickie. Banks beat Johnston, G. Mitchell. Gant beat G. S. Smith 1½, Walker, F. L. Collins 2. Robinson beat Young. Hartnell beat R. Claydon, O'Connell. Sloane beat Neale, Miss Collinson. Easterbrook beat Rogers. Thorne beat McKay. Meikle beat Jeffs 2. Traves beat Jeffries 1½. Kiley beat Wright, Cooper. P. W. R. Jackson beat McKay. G. S. Smith beat G. O. Jones. Blomfield beat Parsons.

Announce the Mate!

SOLUTIONS

No. 1—White mates in five moves. 1 Q x R P, P x Q; 2 P x P dis ch, K—B1; 3 R—N8 ch, K x R; 4 P—R7 ch, K—B1; 5 P—R8 (R) mate.

No. 2—White mates in two moves. 1 Q x N ch, B x Q; 2 N x P mate.

No. 3—White mates in three moves. 1 R—R8 ch, K x R; 2 Q—R6 ch, K—N1; 3 Q x P mate.

No. 4—White mates in three moves. 1 P—Q7 ch, K—K2; 2 P x R (N) ch, K—K1; 3 B x P mate.

No. 5—White mates in four moves. 1 B—B7, Q x B; 2 R x P ch, Q x R; 3 Q—N7 ch, K x P; 4 R—R1 mate.

No. 6—White mates in four moves. 1 Q x N, R P x Q (1 B P x Q; 2 B x P ch, K—B1; 3 N x P ch, P x N; 4 R—R8 mate); 2 N x N P, P x N; 3 B x P ch, K—B1; 4 R—R8 mate.

No. 7—Black mates in three moves. 1 Q x N P ch; 2 K—B1, N—K6 ch; 3 Q x N, Q—N7 mate.

No. 8—Black mates in four moves. 1 N—K7 ch; 2 R x N, R—B8 ch; 3 K x R, Q—R8 ch; 4 K—B2, N—N5 mate.

No. 9—Black mates in seven moves. 1 Q x B ch; 2 R x Q, R—N3 ch; 3 K—R2, R x R ch; 4 K—R1, R—R7 ch; 5 K x R, R—N7 ch; 6 K x P, N—B5 ch; 7 K—R4, P—N4 mate.

Problem Solutions

Following are the solutions to problems in our Jan.-Feb. issue:—

No. 28 (Pleasants): Q—N4.

No. 29 (Taverner): Q—QB1.

No. 30 (Blake): R—K1.

No. 31 (Jack): Q x P/6.

No. 32 (Kainer): Q—R4.

No. 33 (Jacobs): Q—KN8.

No. 34 (Barron): Q—N3.

No. 35 (Hughes): N—R5.

No. 36 (Soler): K—B8.

Correct solutions were sent in by A. H. S. Taylor, Te Horo (28, 33, 34, 36); E. M. Guest, Christchurch (28, 29, 30, 33, 34, 35, 36); Mrs. T. Forrest, Ashburton (36).

TO THE EDITOR

A. H. S. TAYLOR—I enjoy the CHESSPLAYER very much and, as players are scarce about here, it is a great way of getting some enjoyment out of the game. [We are happy to be of assistance to players who live away from the towns. If you are not already a member of the Correspondence Association you could do worse than give it some consideration. It contains players of all grades and it costs only 10/- to become a member; it would be ideal for you. The secretary's address can be found on page 22. Regards.—Ed.]

MRS. T. FORREST—I am enjoying the CHESSPLAYER, but cannot give as much time to it as I would like. Sorry I haven't time to solve more problems. [Club secretaries don't get much time to devote to their own games, do they? Never mind, you

were right once out of two tries, so that's not so bad.—Ed.]

E. M. GUEST—I received my first copy of the CHESSPLAYER a day or two ago and am very pleased with it. I take it from the text that P. Barron's Meredith, No. 34, is an original, and fancy it would be a wise measure to acknowledge it and others. [We are glad to welcome you into the fold, Mr. Guest; we feel sure that we have a lot in common. Yes, No. 34, P. Barron, as well as No. 28, L. Pleasants, and No. 31, Douglas Jack, are originals. There is a lot to be said for your suggestion and we will certainly think it over. Your offer to provide some positions is a welcome one.—Ed.]

ORIGINALS

No. 41, L. Pleasants, and No. 45, P. Barron, in this issue are original problems. We will be glad to consider publication of any originals submitted by local composers. The efforts of L. Pleasants, E. A. LePetit and Douglas Jack indicate that there is considerable latent talent going begging in New Zealand.

OUT OF ACTION

Readers will be sorry to learn that Mr. Jack Adkins, Problem Editor, is at present in hospital and therefore not able to attend to these notes. We therefore apologise for any correspondence overlooked in consequence. Jack Adkins' many friends will be pleased to know that he is progressing well after an operation.

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