```
m
```

Fcries

# : CHESSPLAYERS' LIBRARY BOOK S :: 

SOLD BY

THE NEW ZEALAND CHESSPLAYER 256 DOMINION ROAD, AUCKLAND. PHONE 64-277

In ordering, merely quote catalogue number shown. Postage: Add one penny in every 2/-.

## GAMES

G 1-My Best Games, 1924-37-Alekhine. 120 games by the greatest player and the greatest annotator. 14/-
G 2-Capablanca's Hundred Best GamesGolombek. A book to grace every chess player's library. Well-selected games extensively annotated. 17/6
G 3-Tarrasch's Best Games-Reinfeld. 183 fully annotated games based on Tarrasch's own notes. 23/-
G 4-Chess Marches On-Reuben Fine. 50 great games extensively analysed. Each note a lesson in itself. 16/-
G 5-Keres' Best Games-Reinfeld. Keres was one of the contestants in the recent World Championship and 1947 Champion of the U.S.S.R. 12/-
G 6-From My Games-Dr. M. Euwe. 75 of Euwe's best games selected and annotated by himself. 12/-
G 7-Chess Strategy and Tactics-Reinfeld and Chernev. Said by critics to be the best selection of beautiful master games ever published. 11/-
G 8-The Russians Play Chess-Chernev. 50 thrill-packed games by more than 30 Russian masters. Lavishly illustrated by diagrams. A beautiful collection! 11/-
G 9-If You Must Play Chess-Denker. An autobiography of a great American player. Fifty-five beautiful games with comments entertaining, pointed and instructive. 11/-
G 10-Battles Royal of the Chessboard-R. N. Coles. Fifty hectic games from Labourdonnais to Botvinnik. A well-annotated historical record. 10/3
G 11-British Chess Masters-Reinfeld. Fifty games of British masters past and present, including Australians. 6/-
G 12-Meet the Masters-Euwe. Styles of the world's greatest eight with plenty of illustrative games, well annotated. 9/6

G 13-Fifty Great Games of Modern ChessGolombek. Well annotated and very good value. 4/3
G 14-Moscow - Prague Match, 1946-The $\boldsymbol{i t}$ games of exceptional interest to all advanced players (not recommended for beginners). Well indexed for openings and endings. 3/-
G 15-Amenities and Background of Chess Play-Napier. Delightful little book of grea: games by a master of Chess and writing. 3/G 16-Great Britain v. U.S.S.R.-Completz games of the match. 1/3
G 17-Great Britain v. Australia-Complete games of this interesting radio match. 2/G 18-Cream of Tournament Chess-L. C Ingram. Part 1 of an interesting collection co tournament games from 1851 to 1878 . Richly studded with brilliant conceptions and game with curious twists. 3/-
G 19-Czechs in Britain - W. Ritson-Morr: Book of the two matches played by Czech:slovakia against England and the Midlands with annotations by Alexander, Golomber Broadbent and other English players. 5/6
G 20-Hastings Chess Tournament, 1948-49Golombek and Ritson-Morry. The compleze games of the tournament won by the Frenc champion, N. Rossolimo. R. G. Wade was competitor in this event. 2/6
G 21-The Hastings Congress, 1946-7-Kmoci and Prins. 45 games from the congress a-m 20 others played at previous Hastings to naments. All fully annotated. 5/6
G 22-Alekhine's Best Games of Chess, 193-45-Alexander. The long, awaited thit volume of the great master's games. Fult annotated in C. H. O'D. Alexander's best style. 12/-
G 23-Southsea Tournament 1949 - Golombek. The complete book of England's firs Swiss system tourney. 53 games annotaiew in Golombek's best style, with index openings. 3/-
(Continued on inside back cover)

THE NEW ZEALA CHIBS

New Zea
New Zealand Ce
PUBLISHED
Single Copies 2/
Edito
R G. Wade, forr I. D. Steele
wdress all correst
256 Domin
That 2-No. 11
WHY IS A

THE answer is: in June, 194 publishing a toped to arouse to force the N.Z. It improve the st be conditions of $t$ adudications wou tp a hornets' nest Shacing disclaim Sat is all we aco 0.2 series has p: plaints over the re lre left with th yresent chess ad: alive to the bad ake part in these Prominent amd me forwarded fro D. Steele:-
"The telegr
and Wellingto
by 11 points held the Bled did not even
"As usual, on the adjud after the day confident that be $10-10$, wh count back. of the games wins for Welli
"The ques nearly every this is the fir that the result cations that theless it doe the rules to a Enish."

Yearly Subscriptions: CHESS 15/-, CHESS WORLD 12/-

## THE WEW ZEALAND

CHIRSSPLAYBR

## Official Organ

New Zealand Chess Association
Wew Zealand Correspondence Chess Association
PUBLISHED EVERY TWO MONTHS
Single Copies $2 /-$. Subscription $11 /-$ per year.
Editor: F. G. McSherry
Associate Editors:
R. G. Wade, former Champion of New Zealand d. D. Steele : H. D. Addis : A. L. Fletcher Auriress all correspondence to the N.Z. Chessplayer, 256 Dominion Road, Auckland S.2.

Fel. 2-No. 11
December, 1949

## WHY IS AN ADJUDICATOR?

THE answer is: "Because he can't see." When
in June, 1948, we stuck our neck out by publishing a complaint about adjudication, we toped to arouse sufficient interest in the question to force the N.Z.C.A. to take some action either to improve the standard of adjudication or alter the conditions of telegraphic matches so that fewer adjudications would be necessary. That we stirred -p a hornets' nest is ancient history, but, apart from ducing disclaimers and theoretical elaborations, that is all we accomplished. This year's Bledisloe Cup series has produced the usual crop of complaints over the result of unfinished games, and we are left with the disturbing thought that our reesent chess administrators are not sufficiently llive to the bad effect this has on players who take part in these matches.

Prominent among the present disagreements is ate forwarded from Wellington by Associate Editor 1. D. Steele:-
"The telegraphic match between Canterbury and Wellington ended in a win for Canterbury by 11 points to 9 . Thus Wellington, which had held the Bledisloe Cup for a number of years, did not even reach the final.
"As usual, the result of the match depended on the adjudication of the games unfinished after the day's play. Wellington was quite confident that the worst possible result would be $10-10$, when Wellington would win on the count back. It came as a shock when two of the games which had been counted as clear wins for Wellington were adjudicated as draws.
"The question of adjudication crops up in nearly every year's Bledisloe Cup matches, but this is the first time the writer can recollect that the result of a match depended on adjudications that were clearly disputable. Nevertheless it does seem time for an alteration in the rules to allow all games to be played to a finish."

Exhaustive analysis of the two games in question is submitted, but lack of space prohibits publication at present. We agree with our associate when he says that there is no point in blaming the adjudicators. In any case, proving the adjudicators right or wrong will not lend emphasis to the reason for
this article.

In fairness to Canterbury and the adjudicators, we wrote to Mr. H. R. Abbott and Mr. J. F. Lang indicating that we proposed taking up this matter, and Mr. Abbott replied in a moderate and thoughtful letter stating that he disclaimed any wish to discuss the unfinished games, but would support any movement to produce a satisfactory solution of the problem. Although the Otago adjudication board declined to comment, we have ascertained that the club will similarly lend its support. The astounding fact that although the AucklandCanterbury match took place as far back as October 1 (when only five games were finished) no finality has yet been reached, should induce Auckland to fall into line.

All right. If we are all in agreement, let's get to the point of finding out what is wrong and what measures are necessary to put things right.

When, as in the Auckland-Canterbury match, 15 games out of 20 are unfinished after nine hours of play and no finality is reached after two and a half months, is it any wonder players are becoming fed up with telegraphic chess?

Experience indicates that not more than five moves an hour can be expected on each board in Bledisloe Cup matches-a total of 100 moves an hour for a team of 20 . As one operator would have no difficulty in sending and receiving double that number of moves in the same time, it is not difficult to see where the time is taken up. When clocks are not used, players will dally over their moves (oh, yes, you do!), especially in the latter stages when a game may easily be thrown away by a too hasty (!) move.

The solution to the whole problem may be to reduce the Bledisloe Cup teams to twelve, and use clocks in all matches.
This will have a twofold effect in that it will speed up the play, thereby avoiding most of the unpleasantness of adjudications, and improve the standard of chess all round by making merit the qualification for inclusion in the team. Under these conditions club players will strive to obtain selection in contrast to the present when it is difficult for most clubs to find players who are willing to play.

Whatever is done must be done now, otherwise the future does not look bright for Bledisloe Cup matches or for the proposed interprovincial contests.

## $\star$

## ON THE COVER

The interesting young lady on our cover this month is astronomer Eugenia Biglova, of Leningrad, one of the rising young stars of Soviet chess. Championship.

## NEXT PUBLICATION DATE

The next issue of this magazine will be on sale on February 20, and copy must be in our hands not later than the first of that month. Please get in as

## PROGRESS IN BRITISH CHESS

Below is a copy of a circular issued by the British Chess Federation in preparation for its 1950 championship. Contrast this with New Zealand's outdated ideas of running an event of this kind. New Zealanders are prone to asserting that we lead the world with our advanced thinking in many things, but it is a fact that the Old Country can still teach us a thing or two. England's experience with the Swiss system in the recent championship has produced a plan that should meet with wide approval from players of all grades.

## British Chess Federation

## BRITISH CHAMPIONSHIP, 1950

Next year 20 of the 32 places in the British Championship will be filled by competition open to every player in the country-the remaining 12 being filled by selection.

Conditions of entry are:-
(1) All entrants must be British subjects by birth or naturalisation and resident in Great Britain or Northern Ireland.
(2) Entrance fee, $10 / 6$. The 20 players successful in reaching the final must pay an extra $£ 110 / 6$ to make up the $£ 22 /$ - total entrance fee.
(3) All entries to reach the secretary, B.C.F., 52 Bedford Row, W.C.1, on or before Saturday, October 15, 1949.
(4) The preliminary competition will be played in two stages (1) within counties, and (2) in eight zones. The number of places allocated to each county within a zone and to each zone will depend on the number and strength of the entries in the county and zone concerned.
(5) Every entrant (including London entrants) must say in which county he wishes to be included.
(6) All county associations running their own (i.e. the county) stage of the competition will receive $2 / 6$ out of each $10 / 6$ fee.
(7) Counties may make their own arrangements for the first stage where they run this, but a time limit not faster than 20 moves per hour is recommended.
The federation hopes that as many players as possible, no matter how weak, will enter. A large entry will make the tournament both more interesting and a financial success; more money will enable the B.C.F. to do more for chess in this country-so enter if you can-however weak you are.

Please note early closing date.
[There are over 280 players taking part in the above tournament.-Ed.]

## SALTSJOBADEN 1948

I have received from the president of F.I.D.E. a copy of Varldsschackturneringen, Saltsjobaden, 15-7-15-8, 1948, by Gideon Stahlberg. This is a well got up book containing all the games from the interzonal tourney in Sweden last year, won by Bronstein, ahead of Szabo, Kotov, Boleslavsky, Najdorf, Stahlberg, Trifunovic, Gligoric, Lajos Steiner. Though in Swedish, the games and gist
of the excellent notes are easy to follow.-R. $G$
Wade.

## WELLINGTON TEAM VISITS CHRISTCHURCB

A Wellington team played the Canterbury Chess Club in the clubrooms in October for the Kelling Memorial Shield. The match ended in a draw, but Wellington wins the shield, which goes to each club in alternate years provided six or more players brave Cook Strait to go and play for it.

Detailed scores (Canterbury names first, and Canterbury having the move at even boards):H.D Abbott lost to A. W. Gyles, Mrs. Abbott lost to R. O. Scott, H. McGilvary drew with N. T. Fletcher R. J. Woolley drew with J. Cusack, W. E. Moore beat J. L. Hardy, E. J. Denys drew with O. N Thomson, S. Hollander drew with H. F. Pobar, F O'Callaghan drew with R. J. Kellahan, R. S. Abbott beat Miss Loy.

In the evening a lightning tournament was held in which the visitors had it all their own way. The winner was A. W. Gyles (81 ), followed by N. T Fletcher (8) and R. O. Scott ( $6 \frac{1}{2}$ ), all of Wellingten Top score for Canterbury was E. J. Denys ( $5 \frac{1}{2}$ ), whe tied for fourth place with J. L. Hardy and O. N Thomson (both of Wellington). Captain Furneaux scored 5. Nine rounds were played before supper During the adjournment the timekeeper became involved in a game with Gyles and forgot to continue; he apologises to all concerned.

## TOOTHACHE

TOURNEY


AN INTERESTING PICTURE taken during last year's New Zealand Championship at Wanganui.

## ANNOUNCE THE MATE

Owing to lack of time for the preparation copy, we have been obliged to omit "Announce :Mate" in this issue. This popular feature wreappear next issue.

## A MERRY CHRISTMAS

We take this opportuntiy of wishing all tareaders and friends a Merry Christmas and Happy New Year.

## HUTT VALLEY

The Hutt Valley Chess Club meets every Tuese night at the Mitchell Park tennis pavilion, Letas=
Hutt.

ARC

## The club champ

 wass, C. B. Newick II left New Zealan F. I. Breakey, is $f$ mbends leaving for - -11 be a severe 10 Lle over a year thing player, winn Ese club champion tibsott at board 1 Sinterbury. F. A. In in the champi -ying three game 4 leading $1 \frac{1}{2}-\frac{1}{2}$ at whered for the Sun ingen on November
## W

Correspon
The Wellington T Dr. P. Allerhand mind, as H. G. Ful wive completed all nem with $4 \frac{1}{2}-51$ a Zutberick Handicap \#. Davies in secon 2arm (Allerhand, Blier, etc.) won th Prafe competition Hanars in Dr. P. Alle smer will contest th mintip at Aucklan tuis, A. Summers a

## Correspon

The annual meeti nuid on November 1 morrted that the el anped that there wo in the near future wnat and Congre finss elected we matide past-pres mer, G. Parkins Iue secretary, W. ut $=$ so and D. J. W Thillahan.
Thophies were pr Thilard-King as foll Iin:un; intermedia nuiven; Drummond Suis and Silver $K$ vers' Cup, R. C re Trophy, S. Ho arr the member who

# AROUND THE N.Z. CLUBS 

## AUCKLAND

The club championship winners for the last three ears, C. B. Newick, C. Fisher and A. E. Nield, have 45 left New Zealand, and this year's champion, A. 2. Breakey, is following the example set, as he therids leaving for England late in January. He nill be a severe loss, as, after joining the club a the over a year ago, he proved to be a very thoug player, winning both the Summer Cup and he clu'b championship, and drawing with H. R. tilloott at board 1 in the Bledisloe Cup final with Tinterbury. F. A. Haight and G. L. Calnan, who - 1 in the championship reserve tournament, are - ying three games to decide the winner. Calnan 4 leading $1 \frac{1}{2}-\frac{1}{2}$ at present. Fourteen competitors ntlered for the Summer Cup tournament and play man on November 14.

## WELLINGTON

Correspondent: L. ESTERMAN
The Wellington C.C. championship has been won De. P. Allerhand with a clean slate, $11-0$. A. Cyles, $5-4$, looks to have a good chance of being mend, as H. G. Fuller and J. L. Hardy, each 5-6, ane completed all their games. L. Esterman is mert with $4 \frac{1}{2}-5 \frac{1}{2}$ and one to play. The 1948-49 Therick Handicap was won by R. O. Scott, with E Davies in second place. The Wellington club Allerhand, Severne, Cwilong, Esterman, ITrar, etc.) won the Wellington Chess League A zole competition this winter. Wellington club megers in Dr. P. Allerhand, C. M. Cwilong and R. O. tis will contest this year's New Zealand Champeship at Auckland. The club will also be repreminted in the Major Open by J. L. Hardy, L. Ester$n$, A. Summers and Tibbetts.

## CANTERBURY

Correspondent: W. E. MOORE
The annual meeting of the Canterbury club was nid on November 1. The president, S. Hollander, yorted that the club now had 92 members, and nurged that there would be a further improvement the near future with the British Empire Chamiinship and Congress both at Christchurch in 1951. fivers elected were: President, $\mathbf{S}$. Hollander; mediate past-president, Miss A. Wellard-King; es-presidents, E. J. Denys and D. Manson; esurer, G. Parkins; secretary, F. R. Best; tournanels secretary, W. E. Moore; committee, the above fiturs and D. J. White, H. A. McGilvary and R. Callahan.
Trophies were presented to the winners by Miss Tellard-King as follows: Club championship, D. C. Sisson; intermediate, S. Hollander; junior, J. theken; Drummond Cup, F. Newsome; Hollander * and Silver Knight, Miss A. Wellard-King; provers' Cup, R. O'Callahan; Hart Memorial and if Trophy, S. Hollander. The Duff Trophy is I the member who wins most games in the year: amb Hollander's score was 138 wins!

Secondary schools tournament: The schools tournament was repeated this year under the supervision of D. Manson. Winners were: Senior-M. Walsh; intermediate-G. Chainey; junior-D. Ellis and W. Keats equal.

Thirty members took part in a lightning tournament on November 22. F. R. Abbott and H. A. McGilvary tied for first place. In the play-off Abbott won 2-1. The club proposes to devote an evening each month to a lightning tournament, sides match, simul, or any other event of this nature.

## PROPOSED KING'S BIRTHDAY TOURNEY

Canterbury and Otago are discussing plans for a tournament to be held at Christchurch during the King's Birthday week-end. A five-round Swiss system event is proposed, with entries limited to 16. Entries are invited from other clubs, and it is hoped there will be a really strong field. If the event is a success, it is planned to make it an annual tournament, held at Christchurch and Dunedin alternately. W. E. Moore, 30 Kelly's Road, St. Albans, Christchurch, will answer inquiries.

## LEVIN AND DISTRICT

At the end of its first winter season the Levin and District Chess Club seems to be well on its feet with about a dozen keen players who are rapidly improving with steady and regular play. A successful closing night was held on October 17, when a lightning tourney was won by N. Atkinson. A team of eight recently visited Palmerston North and lost to a team from that club $2 \frac{1}{2}-5 \frac{1}{2}$. Levin names first: Woodfield 0, Arlidge 1; McLachlan 0, Gatley 1; Nairn 0, Eagle 1; Lett 1, Watkins 0; Macdonald 0, Mills 1; Taylor 0, Beere 1; Atkinson $\frac{1}{2}$, Holmes $\frac{1}{2}$; McMinn 1, Griggs 0. During the summer months a few stalwarts will continue to meet at members' homes on Monday evenings. Chief needs for next season-a clubroom and a night that suits everyone.

## OTAGO

## Correspondent: H. A. MeGILVARY

The Otago club championship is rapidly nearing a close and at present there are only seven games needed to complete the tournament. W. Lang has at present 12 points and has still two games to play with McDermott. McDermott unfortunately will not be in a position to complete his games before March, and the match committee is faced with the awkward choice of either defaulting McDermott's games with Lang or prolonging the tournament until next year. If McDermott's games are defaulted, $W$. Lang will win the championship. $R$. Watt, W. Stenhouse and J. F. Lang have no chance of being second. Watt has $11 \frac{1}{2}$, Stenhouse also has $11 \frac{1}{2}$, but has one game to play. J. F. Lang has $10 \frac{1}{2}$, with one to play. It appears therefore that Stenhouse has a good chance of finishing third. [It was reported in our last number that Selwyn Webb had completed all his games for 13 points.-Ed.]
J. K. L. Webling's position in the intermediate championship is unchallengeable and it remains only for the other placings to be finalised. R. G. Glass has a slightly better chance of being second than A. Twose.

The struggle between the two Titans of the junior championship, J. F. McEwan and Dr. R. Gardner, resulted in a dead-heat for first. A play-off of three games will be necessary and the outcome is awaited with interest. The present position is: Dr. Roy Gardner and J. F. McEwan 15, V. Hay 10 , A. C. Hall $8 \frac{1}{2}$, B. C. Cusack $7 \frac{1}{2}$, L. Abbott $4 \frac{1}{2}$, J. C. McAnsh $6 \frac{1}{2}$ and two to play, A. Westgate 1 and four to play

The Otago club has been fortunate lately in acquiring exceptionally keen new members in R. Rasa and R. Sopas, Baltic immigrants. It is a little early, perhaps, to assess their real strength, but Rasa is certainly a very strong player-as certain local players have learnt to their cost

The committee has decided to revert to hoitwo nights a week as club nights. This decisura was taken because of insufficient attendances orm Monday nights. It is hoped that playing on We:nesdays and Saturdays will speed up the plar:of match games.

## DOMINION ROAD

B. C. Menzies, promising young intermedias champion, scored his second success this sezal when he won the Patron's Cup Handicap. His - -in score of $5 \frac{1}{2}$ was excellent considering the strengit of the field. E. F. Tibbitts, A. G. Rowland and w J. Tabb tied for second with 5, being followed : F. A. Foulds $4 \frac{1}{2}$, and H. H. Douglas and E. V. Sint each 4. A. P. Graham showed good form in wit ning the Douglas Cup Handicap with 5, aheat H. A. Mayhill 4 and A. J. MeNamara 3. For first time in the club both tournaments were rur a big Swiss system. This satisfied all players.

A MIDSUMMER
K NIGHT'S
DREAM


A systimatic smokk sereen
WOULD WORK WOW DERE?
THK VISIT OF THE सAMLLTON EWB
SHOULD THE ODDS BE AgAINST US, TH Gonlowing sugaestions could ensily BE ADAPTED

THE PSYCHOLOGLCAL APPRORCIF - $5 \pi$ Your opponint on a kerosene Box AND LEAN Back ATVD EWJOY Yourself 1

THEN WIAEN PML RLLSE FAHLS


WIHFN YOUR COBBER ISNT DOING So Goop - you've fivishril your oun GAME, GEF RRROUND - OFFER SOME SULGESTIONS -Thky'RE BOUND TO bE werl RECRIVED! YOU CAN ALWAYS KNOCH

INTERESTING SUGGESTIONS from a Cambridge reader, who, for very good reasons, prefers to remain anonymous.
[- THIS FEA perapose to publis? 46 the best game silmitted by N Habs. Whether frix =a a appears in will depend upo suar secretary wiver. The best Finm each club almed at. It's

## - ANCKLAND

Game No.
FOUR KNIGHTS Beitias; Black, Mrs
? $-\mathrm{K} 4, \mathrm{~N}$-K B

-     - 4; 3 N-B 3 ,

7ㅍ P-Q 3; $5 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{C}$ $=\mathrm{B}-\mathrm{Q} 2 ; 7$ Cas
 iv $\mathrm{S}-\mathrm{B} \mathrm{3}, \mathrm{B}-\mathrm{K}$ $\mathrm{F}=\mathrm{P}, 12 \mathbf{Q x P}, \mathbf{C}$ W1, B-Q $3 ; 14 \mathrm{Q}$ 13-K3, Q-Q ${ }^{2}$ $=-$ N $3, Q-K$ B 3- 5 4; 20 BxB,
A14. P-B 3 ; 22 © 1 E $23 \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{N} 2$, T-1. KR-K 1; 4 1 - $31 ; 26$ P-K
$\boldsymbol{H}=8 \mathbb{E} \times \mathbb{Q} ; 28 \mathrm{~K}$ 3 IxE, K-B 1; 3 $4=11 \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{K} 2, \mathrm{~N}$ $\mathrm{a}=\mathrm{x} 23 \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{B} 3$, F in: $\mathrm{P}-\mathrm{QR} 4 ; 35 \mathrm{R}$ IH $-\mathrm{K} 4, \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{B} 3 ;$ 3 F $\mathrm{P}=41 \mathrm{RxP}, \mathrm{R}$ Cis $\mathrm{F}-\mathrm{K} 3 \mathrm{ch}$; 43 K $43-\mathrm{N} 3, \mathrm{PxP}$;
In K-K2, R-
S13 R-R 4; 48 K $\mathrm{I}-\mathrm{B2}, \mathrm{P} \times \mathrm{P}$ : I-Q4; 53 P it 1 I-BJch, $\mathrm{K}-\mathrm{C}$ =1-v5ch K-C
 $11-\mathbb{E}-Q 4$; an

- AWTERBUR)

ITMTERMELHATE Came Na

## FIWWA GAME

 Ambunker: Black. - 5 A $P$-K 2-a: $-\mathrm{P}-\mathrm{B} 4$ 1. 3anNA CEFBELAIE playing on Wecd up the playing
ung intermedity
ocess this seasur ocess this seasm
indicap. His ring the strengrt Rowland and leing followed $s$ and $\mathrm{E} . \mathrm{V}$. Stand with 5 , ahea with 5 , ahead
mara 3 . For the hents were run d all players.

IN THIS FEATURE we propose to publish a selection of the best games from those submitted by New Zealand clubs. Whether or not your game appears in this section will depend upon you and your secretary or publicity officer. The best match game from each club is the idea
aimed at. It's up to you.

## - AUCKLAND

## Game No. 231

FOUR KNIGHTS-White, C. P. Elton; Black, Mrs. E. L. Short. 1. P-K 4, N-K B 3; $2 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{Q} \mathbf{B 3}$, R-K 4; 3 N-B 3, N-B 3; 4 Bउ $5, \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{Q} 3 ; 5 \mathrm{P}-\mathbf{Q} 4, \mathrm{P} \times \mathrm{P} ; 6 \mathrm{~N}$ $x P, B-Q 2 ; 7$ Castles, $N \times N ; 8$ QxN, $\mathbf{B x B} \mathbf{B} 9 \mathbf{N x B}, \mathbf{P} — \mathbf{Q} \mathbf{R}$; 12 N-B 3, $\mathbf{B}-K$ 2; 11 P-K 5, $\mathbb{P} \times \mathbf{P} ; 12 \mathrm{QxP}$, Castles; 13 QT5 3, $B-Q$ 3; 14 Q-R 4, $P-R 3$; - $\mathrm{S}_{3} \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{K}$ 3, Q-Q 2; 16 P-K R 3, (r)B 4; 17 Q R-B 1, Q-K 4; 18 12-K N 3, Q-K B 4; 19 B-Q 4, B-K 4; 20 B×B, Q×B; 21 QQB4, P-B 3; 22 Q-Q N 4, QCB4; 23 K—N 2, P—Q N 4; 24 2-R 3, K R-K 1; 25 Q-Q 6, QR-B 1; 26 P-K N 4, Q-K 3; 2\% (2) $\mathrm{Q} . \mathrm{R} \times \mathrm{Q}$; $28 \mathrm{KR}-\mathrm{K} 1, \mathrm{R} \times \mathrm{R}$; 3 R x R, K-B 1; 30 P-B 4, RQ1. $31 \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{K} 2, \mathbf{N}-\mathbf{Q} \mathbf{4} \mathbf{3 2} \mathbf{N x} \mathbf{N}$, 3 I N; $33 \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{B} 3, \mathbf{P}-\mathbf{N} 3$; $\mathbf{3 4} \mathrm{R}-$
 $35 \mathbb{R}-K 4, P-B 3 ; 37$ R-Q B 5, B-R 5: 38 P—Q B 4, K-K 2; 2 P x P, R-K 3 ch ; 40 K-B 3, 2, P P; $41 \mathrm{R} \times \mathrm{P}, \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{R} \mathrm{3;} 42 \mathrm{~K}-$ к.2.R-K $3 \mathrm{ch} ; 43 \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{B} \mathrm{3}$, R-R 3; … P—N 3, P xP; 45 R $\times$ P, Kरㅊ $46 \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{K}$ 2, R——R 5; $47 \mathrm{R}-$ K) 3 3, R-R 4; 48 K-Q 2, P-R 4; (10) K-B 2, P x P; 50 P xP, P3) S 51 P-N 5, R-R 3; 52 K— (6). K-Q 4; 53 P-R 4, K-B 4; I2 E R.-B $3 \mathrm{ch}, \mathrm{K}-\mathrm{Q} 5 ; 55 \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{B} 4$ 2 K K $\mathbf{Q}$; 56 R-N 4, K-B 4; ㄹ. ล—N $5 \mathrm{ch}, \mathrm{K}-\mathrm{Q} 5$; 58 P -R 5, hi-h 6; 59 K-R 4, $\mathbf{R}-\mathbf{Q} 3 ; 60$ Iin-V $4, R-\mathbf{Q 4}$; and White won.

- CANTERBURY

MTERMEDIATE

## Game No. 232

©IENNA GAME - White, S. in R-K 4, P-K 4; 2 N-Q B 3, -К B 3; 3 P-B 4, P-Q 3; $4 \mathbf{N}-$ 2 $2 . \mathrm{B}-\mathrm{N} 5$; 5 B-B 4, P-K R 3; Cnsiles, B-K 3; 7 B x B, P x B; II $\mathbb{R} \times P, \mathbf{P} \times \mathbf{P} ; \mathbf{9} \mathbf{K}-\mathbf{R 1} \mathbf{N} \mathbf{N}-\mathbf{B} \mathbf{3}$;

10 P-Q N 3, B-Q 3; 11 B-N 2, Castles; 12 P-Q 3, P-R 3; 13 N-K 2, $\mathbf{N}-\mathrm{Q} 2 ; 14$ P-B 3, RB 2; 15 N-N 3, Q-K 2; 16 QQ $2, \mathbf{Q} \mathbf{R - K B 1 ; 1 7} \mathbf{Q} \mathbf{R - K} 1, \mathbf{P}_{-}$ Q N 4; 18 P- 4 4, $\mathbf{P} \times \mathbf{P} ; 19 \mathbf{P} \times P$, BxN: 20 P x B, Q-Q 1; 21 QB3, N-K2; 22 P-KN4, N-KN3; $23 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{N} 3, \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{B} \mathrm{3;} 24 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{N} 5, \mathrm{~N}-$ N5; 25 K-N2, P-KR4; $26 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{K} 3$, R-K 1; 27 R-K R 1, P-R 5; 28 P×P, P-K 4; 29 P-Q 5, Q—Q 2; 30 K-N 3, N-B 5; 31 P-R 5, P-N3; 32 P xP, N x NP; 33 Q-B6, QxQ; $34 \mathbf{P \times Q}$, R-B 5; 35 BB 1, R-B 2; $36 \mathrm{~K} \times \mathbf{N}, \mathbf{Q} \mathbf{R}-\mathrm{B} 1$; 37 N—R 4, R—R 2; 38 N x N, R x R; 39 R x R, Resigns.

## - DOMINION ROAD

Game No. 233
PAWN AND TWO MOVES (remove Black's KBP).-White, A. P. Graham; Black, A. G. Rowland. 1 P-K 4, ....; 2 PQ 4, N-Q B 3; 3 N—Q B 3, P-Q 3; 4 P-B 4, P-K 3; 5 N-B 3, BK 2; 6 R-Q 3, N-R 3; 7 Castles, N—Q N 5; 8 P-B 5, N-B 2; 9 PQR3, NxB; 10 QxN, Castles; 11 N—K 2, $\mathbf{P} \times \mathrm{P} ; 12 \mathrm{P} \times \mathrm{P}, \mathrm{P}-$ Q 4; $13 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{N} 3, \mathrm{P}-\mathbf{B} 4 ; 14 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{N} 3$, PXP; 15 NXP, N—K 4; 16 QK 2, B-B 3; 17 B-B 4, R-K 1; 18 Q R-K 1, B-Q 2; 19 P-Q R 4, N-B 3; 20 N-K 6, Q-N 3 ch ; 21 B-K 3, P-Q 5; 22 B-B 2, $\mathbf{N}$ Q 1; 23 Q—Q 3, $\mathbf{N} \times \mathbf{N} ; 24 \mathbf{P} \times \mathbf{N}$, R×P; 25 N-K 2, $\mathbf{Q}$ R-K 1; 26 K-R 1, Q-Q 3; 27 Q-B 4, KR 1; 28 B-N 3, Q-K 2; 29 RB 2, R-K 5; 30 Q-Q 3, B-N 5; 31 Resigns.

## HUTT VALLEY

## Game No. 234

VIENNA GAME - White, L. Davey; Black, F. E. Hansford. 1 P-K 4, P-K 4; 2 B-B 4, NKB 3; 3 N—Q B 3, $\mathbf{P}$ —Q 3; 4 K N-K 2, $\mathbf{N}-\mathbf{B} 3 ; 5$ Castles, $\mathbf{B}-$ K 2; 6 P-B 4, Castles; 7 P $\times P$, PxP; 8 P—K R 3, N—Q R 4; 9 B-Q 3, P-B 4; 10 N-N 3, PQ R 3; 11 B-K 2, N-B 3; 12 PQ 3, N-Q 5; 13 B-K 3, P-Q N 4; 14 P-N 3, B-K 3; 15 Q-Q 2, N—K 1; 16 N—Q 1, N x B ch; 17 $\mathbf{Q \times N}, \mathbf{P}-\mathbf{N}_{3} ; 18 \mathrm{~B}-\mathbf{R} 6, \mathbf{N}-\mathbf{N} 2$; 19 N-K 3, Q-Q 2; 20 Q R-Q 1, K-R 1; 21 P-B 4, R-K N 1; 22 $\mathbf{N}$ — $\mathbf{Q}$, $\mathbf{Q R}$ R-N 1; $23 \mathbf{N x B}, \mathbf{Q}$ N ; $24 \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{B} \mathrm{3}, \mathrm{QR-Q1;25Q-1}$

K 3, $\quad \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{QB} 1 ; 26 \quad \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{N} 5, \quad \mathrm{Q}-$ Q 2; 27 B-B 6, Q-Q 5; 28 RB 3, K R-K 1; 29 K-R 2, Q x Q; $30 R \times Q, B-Q$ 2; 31 R-B 3, KN 1; 32 R/Q-K B 1, N-K 3; 33 $\mathrm{R} / 3-\mathrm{B} 2, \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{Q} 5 ; 34 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{K} 2, \mathrm{~N}-$ B 7; $35 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{N} 5, \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{K} \mathrm{3;} 36 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{B} \mathrm{3}$, N—Q 5; 37 N-Q 5, B x $\mathbf{N} ; 38$ K $\mathbf{P}$ X B, P-B 4; 39 B-K 3, Q R-Q 1; 40 R-K 1, K-B 2; 41 B-N 5, R-Q 3; 42 P-K R 4, R-Q 2; 43 K-N 1, P-K R 4; 44 P-N 3, KN 2; 45 B-B 4, K-B 3; 46 B-B 1, $\mathbf{K}-\mathbf{N} 2$ (Black offered a draw at this stage) ; $\mathbf{4 7} \mathbf{B}-\mathbf{R} 3, \mathbf{P}-\mathbf{N} 5 ; 48$ B-N 2, P-R 4; 49 K-N 2, KB 3; 50 B x N, BP×B; $51 \mathrm{R} / 2-$ B 1, R-Q R 1; 52 R-Q R 1, P— N 4; 53 R-R $1, \quad \mathbf{P}-\mathbf{N}_{5}$; 54 PR 3, R/1—R 2; 55 R—Q R 2, P— R 5; $56 \mathrm{RP} \times \mathrm{P}, \mathbf{P} \times \mathrm{P} ; 57 \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{N} 2$, R-R 7; 58 R/1-Q N 1, R/2QR2; $59 \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{B} 1, \mathbf{R} \times \mathrm{R} ; 60 \mathrm{R} \times \mathrm{R}$, R-R 8 ch ; 61 K-B 2, R-R 7; 62 Resigns.

## - WELLINGTON

All-Wellington Championship Game No. 235
ENGLISH OPENING - White, R. O. Scott; Black, L. Esterman. 1 P-Q B 4, P—K 4; $2 \mathbf{N}-\mathbf{Q B} 3$, N-K B 3; 3 P-K 4, N—B 3; 4 N-B 3, B-B 4; 5 P-K R 3, PQ 3; 6 P-Q 3, P-Q R 3; 7 B— K 2, B-Q 2; 8 P-R 3, P-R 3; 9 Castles, Castles; 10 B-K 3, NQ 5; $11 \mathbf{B x N}, \mathbf{P} \times \mathbf{B} ; 12 \mathbf{N}-\mathbf{Q}$, P-B 3; 13 NxN, QxN; 14 PQ N 4, B-N 3 ; 15 N-K 1, B-B 2; 16 P-K B 4, Q-R 5; 17 P-K B 5, Q R-K 1; 18 N-B 3, Q-B 3; 19 $\mathbf{N}-\mathbf{R} 2, \mathbf{Q}-\mathbf{N} 4 ; 20 \quad \mathbf{Q}-\mathbf{B} 1, \mathbf{Q} \mathbf{x}$ Q; QRxQ, P-Q4; 22 BPXP, BxN $\operatorname{ch} ; 23 \mathrm{~K} \times \mathrm{B}, \mathrm{P} \times \mathrm{P}$; $24 \mathrm{~B}-$ B 3, B-N 4; 25 KR-Q 1, B $\times P$; $26 \mathrm{RxB}, \mathbf{P} \times \mathrm{P} ; 27 \mathrm{R} \times \mathrm{P}, \mathrm{P} \times \mathrm{B}$; 28 P-K N 4, R-K 6; 29 P-Q R 4, R-R 6; 30 P-R 5, $\quad$-K 1 ; 31 R-K B 4, R-K $7 \mathrm{ch} ; 32 \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{N} 3$, R-N 7 ch; 33 K-R 4, P-B 7; 34 R-B 1, R-K R 7; 35 P-K N 5, R/7xPch; 36 Resigns.

CARDBOARD
PORTLAND SINGLE SETS

2/6 Each
New Zealand Chessplayer

# AUCKLAND TITLE TO ALAN FLETCHER 


P－K F． 3 ？
what he knows to be a weakress of his opponent．See＂A R＝s Bird，＂page 39，June

| 15 Q－B 5 ch | B－K 3 |
| :---: | :---: |
| $16 \mathrm{Q} \times$ | B－Q 3 |
| 17 Q－K 2 | Q R－K 1 |
| 18 Q－Q 1 | B x ${ }^{\text {N }}$ |
| 19 P x B |  |

A player who would not girs two pawns for Black＇s game shou： give up chess and take to marbies

| 19 | R－K 3 |
| :---: | :---: |
| 20 P－Q 3 | $\mathbf{K R - K 1}$ |
| $21 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{Q} 2$ | R－K 7？ |
| $22 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{K} 4$ | R X R P |
| 23 N－B2？ |  |

Black has overplayed his har． and White misses his chance 23 P－KB4！（23 R×RP： Nx Nch ，followed by $\mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{N} 4 \mathrm{c}$ ？


## 31 Q－K B 1

White is in zugzwang．Blat was leading the field and Write decided to run him right out＂ to make sure．＂
31
32
32 R－ 1

## B x B <br> $\mathbf{B \times R}$

$33 R \times R$
And after a few more moses White decided he had done $=$ duty to other competitors， $\mathrm{E}=$ resigned．An exciting game ： play in the earlier stages．

Sixth round．Belton is partiz to aggressive defences and $h=-\pi$ scores nicely with a repute二． risky opening．Notes by A．－ Fletcher．

## Game No． 237 DUTCH DEFENCE

## R．E．Baeyertz

1 P－Q 4
2 N－K B 3
3 P－K 3
4 B－Q 3
Much inferior to the develoz－ ment of this piece at KN3．T： Dutch may be suspect in his： class circies，but that doesn＇t me： it can satisfactorily be met $=:$ perfunctory development． perfunctory development．

C．P．Belton
P－K B 4
N－K B 3
$\mathbf{P}$ —K

B－K 2

White＇s openin tascript，but th －lad He ation in 7 7－B4，etc．，to fol rrally takes th

## P－QB 3

N／2－B 3
$11 \&-\mathrm{B} 2$
NxN
White determin
Eranced Knight，
$r$ his other Knig
the capturing
3xi
シーK 5
4 dastles
1） $\mathrm{F}-\mathrm{B} 4$
Snos the white a a hermit＇s life nmins in yieldi
omove White＇s a
－ 9 PxB
Giving his Bish
uet at the cost of

B－B2


SOME OF TI

The alternative， $7 \mathrm{~N} \times \mathrm{BP}$ ，leads to a dead loss after $7 \ldots$ Q－B3！
$\mathbf{8} \dot{\mathrm{B}} \dot{\mathrm{H}}_{\mathbf{3}} \quad \mathbf{K} \quad \mathbf{Q}-\mathrm{B} \mathbf{3}$
This，however，is not good． Correct is the＂M．C．O．＂line 8 $\mathrm{N} \times \mathrm{B} ; 9 \mathrm{RP} \times \mathrm{N}, \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{KR} 3 ; 10 \mathrm{~N}-$ KB3，P－K5；followed by ．．．K－ B2，with a good game．
9 Castles $\quad$ B－N 5
10 P－K B 3 ？
Q－K1 was clearly better．

| 10 | B－R 4 |
| :---: | :---: |
| 11 P－B3 ？ | N x ${ }^{\text {B }}$ |
| 12 QxN | P－K R |
| 13 N－K R 3 ？ | B－B 2 |

14 Q－B 2
White＇s mistakes on moves 10 and 11 have allowed Black to carry out the indifferent plan he began with $9 \ldots$ B－N5．

## 14 ．．．K－Q 2

Offering another pawn，which should be declined in the interests of development．Black exploits

B-K 3
B-Q 3
Q R-K 1
B $\times \mathbf{N}$
rould not gire
$\therefore$ s game shouli ate to marbles
R-K 3
K R-K
$\mathbf{R}$-K \% ?
R×RP
ayed his hand is chance wit.
$\therefore R \times R P ; 2 \div$
by Q-N4 ch
B-N 6
$N-Q 4$
R/7-K
P—KR4
R $\times$
$B \times R$
B-K 6
N—B 5
rang. Blats id and White right out " jus"
$B \times B$
R-K 8 :
$B \times R$

- more move had done npetitors, $=$ ting game stages.
tan is parti ces and har: a reput: 237
ENCE
$\therefore$ P. Belfor
-K B 4
-K B
-K 3
the devely
ect in hise-
coesn't --sis be mes :
$5 \mathbf{Q N} \mathbf{N} \mathbf{Q}$
${ }_{6} \mathbf{N}-K 5$
P—Q 4 Castles
7 P-KKR3?
White's opening has been nondescript, but this move is just plain bad. He had a good confinuation in $7 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{QB4}$, with P-B4, etc., to follow. Black now maturally takes the initiative.

| 7. | P-B 4 ! |
| :---: | :---: |
| 3 P-Q B 3 | N-B 3 |
| $9 \mathrm{~N} / 2-\mathrm{B} 3$ | N-K 5 |
| (1)-B2 | P-Q B 5 |

$11 \mathbf{N x N}$
P—Q B5:
White determines to take Black's artvanced Knight, first clearing K5 for his other Knight when it is hit by the capturing KBP.

| 11 | $\mathbf{P} \times$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| 12 Bx | BPxB |
| 13 N-K 5 | Q-B 2 |
| 14 Castles | B-Q 3 |
| 15 P-B 4 | Bx |

P-B4 B 4 N
Since the white QB is doomed to a hermit's life, Black has no qualms in yielding his $K B$ to remove White's only good piece.
16 Q P x B
P—QR4:
17 P-Q N 3
Giving his Bishop a sniff of air, but at the cost of a positive weakness.

$19 \mathbf{P} \times$

20 Q-Q 1
21 R/2-R 2
Of course.
$22 \mathbf{K}-\mathbf{R} 2$
23 P—Q N 4 24 Q-R 5 Forced.

| 24 | P-N 3 |
| :---: | :---: |
| 25 Q-N 5 | R-B 4 |
| 26 Q-N 3 | P-R 5 : |
| $27 \mathrm{Rx} \times$ | $\mathbf{R} \times \mathbf{R}$ |
| $28 \mathrm{R} \times \mathrm{R}$ | Q-N 1 |

Black can have the square K 4 and contents any old time. With commendable restraint he therefore secures his position before making the decisive general advance. White can do absolutely nothing but prepare for the end.

| $29 \mathbf{R}-\mathbf{R} 1$ | $\mathbf{K}-\mathbf{N} 2$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| $30 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{N} 2$ | P-R 4 |
| $31 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{R} 4$ | B-B 5 |
| $32 \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{R} 3$ | Q x K P |
| 33 Q $\times$ Q | $\mathbf{R} \times \mathbf{Q}$ |
| $34 \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{R}^{7} \mathrm{ch}$ | K-B 3 |
| $35 \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{Q}$ B 7 | R-B4! |
| $36 \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{N} 3$ | R-B 8 ! |
| 37 RxP | R-Q ${ }^{\text {P }}$ |
| 38 B-R 3 | R-Q R 8 |
| $39 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{N} 2$ | R-R 7 |
| 40 B-B 1 | B-B 8 |
| $41 \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{R} 2$ | R x Pch |
| $42 \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{K} 1$ | R--Q ${ }^{\text {P }}$ |
| 43 B-R 3 | R-QR 7 |

44 B-B 1

## 45 Resigns

White loses the Bishop. Belton played a winner's game from the start and from the middle game his play was elegant.

## Famous First Words

"That I wrote this book, yea, that I wrote it with joy, will require, I trust, no more explanation than is supplied by its own contents and meaning."-Dr. Em. Lasker, "Manual of Chess."
" Every chess player will readily agree that chess, that wonderful gift from the East . . ."-Dr. S. Tarrasch, "The Game of Chess."
"The beauty of a game of chess is usually assessed, and not without good reason, according to the sacrifices it contains. Sacrificethat is a hallowed, a heroic thought!"-Spielmann, "The Art of Sacrifice in Chess."
"The first thing a student should do is to familiarise himself with the power of the pieces."Capablanca, "Chess Fundamentals."
"In my opinion the following are to be regarded as the elements of chess strategy."-Nimzovitch, "My System."

SOUTH AUCKLAND CHAMPIONSHIP



SOME OF THE PLAYERS who took part in the recent South Auckland Championship. From left: W. Crean, J. Hopkins, S. Bjerring, S. Sullivan.

## WITH BOB WADE IN EUROPE

## ＊

SINCE our last issue the New Zealand master R．G．Wade has given simultaneous exhibitions in Germany at Hof，Bamberg，Bad Pyrmont，Trier－Mosel，Prum－Eifel，Kijllburg－Eifel，and Darmstadt （six－board blind）and Northeim．Besides this he has visited the German youth championship at Northeim，the German team championship finals at Darmstadt and the Nordrhein－Westfalen championship at Bad Salzuplen．He began a match with Lothar Schmid，but this was post－ poned until next year after one win each．He is now in London and expects to spend the winter in England without playing any tourneys． Following is the continuation of Wade＇s account of his games at Trencianske－Teplice．This series began in our last issue．

In round three Erdelyi（white）， of Rumania，and I had a real scrap．The critical position occurred after my 23rd move．

Wade


Erdelyi
Erdelyi played 24 N－Q 3 ！，and I realised that my position would become too open for comfort if my King＇s pawn disappeared．My correct plan is to play R－K1，fol－ lowed by $\mathrm{B}-\mathrm{Q} 1, \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{K} 2$ ，and B to B 2 or N3，holding on like grim death to a centre before continuing my King－side attack．My 24 P—R 5； 25 QP×P，QP×P； 26 Q－B 3 is too much of a gamble． The game continued：－
$26 \ldots \mathbf{N}-\mathbf{N} 5 ; 27 \quad \mathbf{N}-\mathbf{B} 2, \mathbf{P}-$ B5！？； 28 NPxBP！，
$28 \mathrm{KP} \times \mathrm{P}, \mathrm{B}-\mathrm{QB} 4$
$28 \ldots$ N×N； $29 \quad \mathrm{~K} \times \mathrm{N}$ ！， B － Q B 4； 30 B－B 3，R／2－B 2；

Here I hoped to make some－ thing from $30 \ldots \mathrm{NxP} ; 31 \mathrm{Nx}$ $\mathrm{N}, \mathrm{R} \times \mathrm{N} ; 32 \mathrm{Q} \times \mathrm{P}, \mathrm{R} \times \mathrm{B} \mathrm{ch}$ ，and spent too much time examining it． 31 R－K N 1，K－R 2；

Leaving myself three minutes for the next nine moves！
$32 \mathbf{R}-\mathbf{N} 5$ ？？
White should play $32 \mathrm{R} \times \mathrm{N}, \mathrm{K} \times$ R； $33 \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{KN} 1$ ch， K moves； 34 Q x $P$ ，and the two passed pawns are more than compensation for the exchange．
$32 \ldots$ ．．． $\mathbf{N} \times \mathbf{P}$ ！； $33 \mathbf{N} \times \mathbf{N}, \mathbf{R} \times \mathbf{N}$ ； $34 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{R} 5 \mathrm{ch}, \mathrm{K}-\mathrm{N} \mathbf{3}$ ； $35 \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{N} 1$ ch，B－N 5 ！！；

The key to the defence．
36 R X K P，R x B ch； 37 K－K 1， Q－Q 2 ！；

Threatens mate in two．
$38 \mathbf{R} \times \mathbf{B c h}, \mathbf{Q} \times \mathbf{R} ; 39 \mathrm{Q}-\mathbf{Q} \mathbf{c h}$ ， K－R 3； 40 R x B，Q－N $8 \mathrm{ch} ; 41$ $\mathbf{K}-\mathbf{Q} 2$ ，and White resigned be－ cause of my continuation 41
$\mathrm{R}-\mathrm{B} 7 \mathrm{ch} ; 42 \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{B} 3, \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{K} 8 \mathrm{ch}$ ； 43 K－Q4，R－Q1 ch； $44 \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{Q} 5$ ， $R \times R$ ch； $45 \mathrm{P} \times \mathrm{R}, \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{Q} 7$ ，winning the Queen．

In round four I blundered away a pawn（superstitious people please note）on my 13th move against Dr．Szily．In round five I had black against Hungary＇s grandmaster Szabo，who was the moral victor at Saltsjobaden （F．I．D．E．interzonal）tourney last year．

Game No． 238
GRUNFELD DEFENCE

L．Szabo
R．G．Wajx
1 P－Q 4，N—K B 3； 2 P－Q B P－K N 3； 3 N－Q B 3，P－Q 4： 4 N－B 3，B－N 2； 5 Q－N 3，$P \times{ }^{(H}$ 6 Q x B P，Castles； 7 P－K 4， R 3；

The Prins Variation instead the worn Smyslov Variation，？ $\mathrm{B}-\mathrm{N} 5$ ．
8 B－K 2，
If $8 \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{R} 4, \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{B} 4 ; 9 \mathrm{BxN}, \mathrm{E}:$ $\mathrm{B} ; 10 \mathrm{PxP}$ ，Q－B 2 ．
$8 \ldots$ P－B 4； 9 P－Q 5，P－K ： 10 Castles， $\mathbf{P} \times \mathbf{P} ; 11 \mathbf{P} \times \mathbf{P}, \mathbf{~}$ K 1 ？；

I was intent on the proble： $\mathbb{f}$ blockading the pawn．Instea $=$ should follow Stahlberg－Naj＝工 Saltsjobaden 1948，with 11 Q－N3； $12 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{QR} 3, \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{B} 4$ ．

## 12 B－N 5 ！，P—B 3；

The threat of $B-K 7$ has to guarded against．
$13 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{B} 4, \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{B} 2$ ； 14 Q R－Q ： B－B 1；15 P－Q 6 ！，

The pawn cannot be tounder （15 ．．．．NxP； 16 BxN ，Bェ三 17 Q－Q5），and I must $5=-\frac{1}{T}$ against the threat of $Q-Q 5=12$ B－B4．
15 ．．．．N—N 2；
The only defence．If， wanted to play， $15 \ldots \mathrm{~K}$ ．．． $16 \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{Q} 5, \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{Q} 2 ; 17 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{B} 4$ ，$\underset{\sim}{-5}$ mates．
$16 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{Q} 7$ ，
This is not compulsory，but Black has problems with mote lising the pieces．
$16 \ldots$ B x P； 17 Q－K 4，Q－B

## RETI MEMORIAL TOURNAMENT



R．G．WADE（New Zealand）and A．G．Stahlberg（Sweden） snapped during their game at Trencianske－Teplice last September．

3 B－B 4，B－K $\mathrm{I} \times \mathrm{B} ; 20 \mathrm{Q} \times \mathrm{B}$ ，
Kow White wi Zock：on to the se Ie aid of $\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{Q}$ ， nenaring ideas．
3
It is possible
wefenuse is 20 ．．．
$\mathrm{K}, \mathrm{K}-\mathrm{N} 2$ ，when ns sufficient comy Favi．
$=\mathrm{m}-\mathrm{Q} \mathrm{N}, \mathrm{N}-\mathrm{F}$ 4．－2．3；
I fieared after （wxM，QxR； 2 SNAR，QxN；2 IT－IItP，overlook T． 23 Qx R ch， ImR gives me tawing chances．
 4．$\times \mathrm{E} ; 25 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{Q} 6$ ，
Wirith double the I $26 \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{K} 7$ ．
（2iil $\ldots \mathrm{K}-\mathrm{N}$ 2；27
Again the quest －rm played 27 ． 711）－Q1，P－QN II exchanging Iet may be tenab
T－E $6 \mathrm{ch}: \mathbf{K}$ ．
 The interesting IS can only be PxN； 31 Q

WE

（I CHESSPLAX
R. G. Wade 3; $2 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{QB}$ B 3, P-Q4; $\mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{N} 3, \mathrm{P} \times \mathbf{P}$ : : P-K4, N一 ation instead oc Variation, 7
$\mathrm{B4}$; $9 \mathrm{BxN}, \mathrm{PI}$ 2.

P-Q 5, P-K $11 \mathrm{P} \times \mathrm{P}$, N-
the problem wn. Instead. hlberg-Najdot with 11
3, B-B4.
3;
K7 has to be
2; 14 QR-Q 1 :.
not be touches $6 \mathrm{BxN}, \mathrm{BxE}$ 1 must guart
nce. It, $\mathrm{K}-\ldots$ $17 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{B} \doteq$
ompulsory, bur ms with moki-
$\mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{K} 4, \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{B}$
IENT

g (Sweden) eplice last

18 B-B 4, B-K 3; 19 K R-K 1 : BxB; 20 Q x B,

Now White wishes to work a Brok on to the seventh rank with the aid of N-Q5, which has some menacing ideas.
20 .... N-N 5;
It is possible that the correct defence is $20 \ldots$ N-K1; $21 \mathrm{~N}-$ Q5, K-N2, when I think White has sufficient compensation for the pawn.
21 N-Q N 5, N—K 1; 22 P-QR 3, Y——R 3;

I feared after $22 \ldots \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{B} 3$; $23 \mathrm{R} \times \mathrm{N}, \mathrm{Q} \times \mathrm{R} ; 24 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{B} 7, \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{B} 1$; $45 \mathrm{~N} \times \mathrm{R}, \mathrm{Q} \times \mathrm{N} ; 26 \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{Q} 7, \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{K} 1$; $17 \mathrm{R} \times \mathrm{P}$, overlooking $27 \ldots \mathrm{~N}$ Be; $28 \mathrm{Q} \times \mathrm{R}$ ch, $\mathrm{Q} \times \mathrm{Q} ; 29 \mathrm{R} \times \mathrm{Q}$, $\mathrm{K} \times R$ gives me an ending with drawing chances.
记 P-K R $4!$, N/3-B 2; $24 \mathbf{B} \times \mathbf{N}$, К×B; $25 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{Q} 6, \mathrm{~B} \times \mathrm{N} ; 26 \mathrm{R} \times \mathrm{B}$,

With double threat of 26 RxP [ $26 \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{K} 7$.
$25 \ldots$ K-N 2; 27 P-R 5, N-K 1;
Again the question is: Should I have played $27 \ldots$ Q-B1; 28 R (K1)-Q1, P-QN4; $29 \mathrm{Q} \times \mathrm{P}, \mathrm{N}-$ K 1 , exchanging into an ending that may be tenable?
D P-R 6 ch !, K-B 1; 29 R/6E6, Q-B 2; $30 \mathrm{P}-\mathbf{Q} \mathbf{N} 4$ !,

The interesting sacrifice $30 \mathrm{~N}-$ 5 can only be countered by 30 -... P x N; 31 Q-B3, N-N2!.
$30 \ldots$ N-Q 3; 31 Q-B 3, $N-$ B4; $32 \mathbf{N}-\mathbf{N} 5!, \mathbf{N}-\mathbf{Q} 5 ; 33 \mathbf{N} \times \mathbf{R}$, NXR; 34 RxN, R-K 1; 35 NN 5 !, R-Q $1 ; 36$ R x $\mathbf{P}$ ch, Resigns.

Against Rossolimo (France) I had the white pieces and had the worse of the opening.


Wade
In the above position I obtained freedom by:
25 P-K 4 !
Threatening $\mathrm{N} \times \mathrm{KP}$, winning the Queen.
$25 \ldots \mathrm{~N} \times \mathrm{B}$; $26 \mathrm{~N} \times \mathrm{N}, \mathbf{Q}-\mathrm{B} 3$; 27 N-K 3, N-K 4; 28 P-Q N 3, B-R 3 ; $29 \mathbf{R} \times \mathbf{R c h}, \mathbf{B} \times R ; 30 \mathrm{~N}$ B 2, N-N 3; 31 Q-Q 2, B-B 3; $\mathbf{3 2} \mathbf{N} / \mathbf{B} 2-\mathrm{Q} 4, \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{Q} 2 ; 33 \mathrm{Q}-31$,

This is bad. Good for me is 33 Q-B2, followed by, in some variations, Q-B6.
33
QBxN !; $34 \mathbf{N x B}, \mathbf{Q}$
Q 6; 35 Q-K 3, Q-Q 8 ch ; 36 K R 2, P-R 5 !; $\mathbf{3 7} \mathbf{P}-\mathbf{B 4}$,

To prevent the Bishop checking. $37 \ldots$ P-K 4 !; 38 Q-B 3, QQ 1; 39 P-B 5, N-B 5;

The plan is for the Bishop to reach B5 via N4.

## 40 B-K 3, B-N 4; 41 B-B 5

A faulty sealed move. The best plan is $41 \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{N} 1$ !, for if 41 Q-Q6; 42 BxN , and White probably wins by attacking the QRP ; while if $41 \ldots \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{R} 4$; $42 \mathrm{~B} \times \mathrm{B}$, QxB; 43 Q-N4! holds the position. Again, if $41 \ldots$ Q-B1; $42 \mathrm{~B} \times \mathrm{N}, \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{B} 4 \mathrm{ch} ; 43 \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{B} 1, \mathrm{~B} \times$ $\mathrm{B} ; 44 \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{Q} 3, \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{N} 6 ; 45 \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{Q} 2$, followed by $\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{Q} 6-\mathrm{B} 4$ is a counter-irritant. I cannot play 41 $\mathrm{B}-\mathrm{B} 1, \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{B} 1!; 42 \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{Q} 1$, as $\mathrm{Q}-$ B3 wins.
41 .... Q-Q 7; 42 B-K 3, QQ B 7; 43 B $\times \mathbf{N}$,

Otherwise $43 \ldots . \mathrm{N}-\mathrm{Q} 6$ or 43 $\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{K} 7$ or $43 \ldots \mathrm{~N} \times \mathrm{NP}$.
$43 \ldots$. B x B ch; $44 \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{N} 1, \mathrm{Q}-$ B $8 \mathrm{ch} ; 45 \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{B} 2, \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{Q}^{7} \mathrm{ch} ; 46$ Q-K 2, B-N $6 \mathrm{ch} ; 47$ Resigns.
(White resigned without resuming as the win is just a matter of technique.-R. G. Wade.)

## WELLINGTON V. REST OF PROVINCE MATCH IN PROGRESS



WZ CHESSPLAYER, DECEMBER, 1949
Page 91

## WORLD CHESS DIGEST

## HEIDELBERG 1949

Here is an entertaining game from the Heidelberg tournament. The opening, of considerable theoretical interest, was much discussed a couple of years ago. Students will derive much pleasure and instruction from its aggressive possibilities. Score and notes from the "London and Midland Chess Bulletin."

## Game No. 239

SLAV DEFENCE-ANTI-MERAN
B. H. Wood Paul Schmidt

P-Q 4
3 N-K B 3

## P-QB 3

This is generally regarded as the strongest line for Black, but $3 \ldots$... P-K3 is also quite playable and leaves Black the option in some variations of playing into a Stonewall formation with ... PKB4, as well as going in for the Meran Defence, the soundness of which is still an open question.

## $4 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{B} 3$ <br> P—K 3

An unusual point for this move, for Black normally plays 4 B-B4, being glad to get his QB into useful play.

## 5 B-N 5

This move is also debatable here since now Black could play 5 P -KR3, which forces the exchange of the $B$ for Black's $N$ because if $5 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{R} 4, \mathrm{P} \times \mathrm{P} ; 6 \mathrm{P}-$ K3, P-QN4; 7 P-QR4, B-N5, and Black can hold the gambit pawn. It would thus be simpler to transpose into the Meran Variation with $5 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{K} 3, \mathrm{QN}-\mathrm{Q} 2 ; 6 \mathrm{~B}-$ $\mathrm{Q} 3, \mathrm{PxP} ; 7 \mathrm{BxBP}, \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{QN} 4 ; 8$ $\mathrm{B}-\mathrm{Q} 3, \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{QR} 3 ; 9 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{K} 4, \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{B} 4$; $10 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{K} 5$, etc., for this variation is highly critical for Black and most of the defensive lines so far tried for him have proved to be inadequate.

## 5

## PxP

This move also enables Black to hold the gambit pawn, but only at the cost of a disorganisation of his King-side. Botvinnik tried the idea in the Soviet Championship in 1944 and later in the U.S.A. v. U.S.S.R. radio match against Denker, who was surprised by the
move and lost. Later Denker played it against Christoffel at Hastings 1945-6 and improved White's play. Later in 1946, however, two important games were played which threw the whole variation into disfavour for Black.

## 6 P—K 4

White gets good possibilities on the King-side and in the centre with this move, but the variation is essentially a win-or-lose one such as most masters view with considerable suspicion in these days of accurate technique.

$$
6 . . . \quad \mathbf{P}-\mathbf{N} 4
$$

This is where the omission of P-KR3 makes such a difference for Black, for now the extra pawn cannot be maintained and in fact it is Black who comes out of the opening a pawn behind.
7 P-K 5
P-K R 3
8 B-R 4 P—N 4

Schmidt


Wood

## 9 KNXP

With this move White wins material and the pin which Black has tried to eliminate reappears with great speed. Another move was tried here by Ragosin at Helsinki 1946 in a game against Book, which ran: 9 PxN, PxB; $10 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{N} 5, \mathrm{Q} \times \mathrm{BP}$ (White threatened $11 \mathrm{~N} x \mathrm{KBP}, \mathrm{KxN}$; $12 \mathrm{Q}-$ R5 ch, KxP; 13 Q x P (R4) ch, and wins) ; $11 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{K} 2$ (threatening either $\mathrm{B}-\mathrm{R} 5$ or $\mathrm{B}-\mathrm{B} 3$, according to circumstances), $\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{Q} 2 ; 12 \mathrm{~N} \mathrm{x}$ P (QB6), QB-N2; 13 B-B3, PR3; 14 Castles (K), R-KN1? (this allows a brilliant finish. Best, according to Book, is $14 \ldots \mathrm{R}-$ B1; $15 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{K} 5$, $\mathrm{B} \times \mathrm{B} ; 16 \mathrm{~N} \times \mathrm{B}$,
$\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{N} 3$, and the issue is still doubt) ; $15 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{Q} 5, \mathrm{P} \times \mathrm{N} ; 16$ : $\mathrm{K} 1 \mathrm{ch}, \mathrm{N}-\mathrm{K} 4 ; 17 \mathrm{R} \times \mathrm{N} \operatorname{ch}, \mathrm{K}-$ Q2; $18 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{R} 5, \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{N} 1 ; 19 \mathrm{Nx}$ ミ R×N; $20 \mathrm{BxP}, \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{QN} 3 ; 21 \mathrm{Q}$ B 2 ! (with the diabolical threat -2 R-B5, which cannot be answe:completely satisfactorily. If nav $21 \ldots$ R-N4; $22 \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{K} 4$, $\quad$ neither $22 \ldots$ B-Q3; $23 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{E}-$ $\mathrm{R}-\mathrm{KN} 2 ; 24 \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{B} 5, \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{K} 2 ; 25$ 三 K 1 , nor $22 \ldots \mathrm{RxR}$; 23 Px ․ Q-N4; $24 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{B} 4, \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{N} 3 ; 25 \mathrm{~F}-$ K6 ch, etc., are sufficient to holir the game for Black), B-Q3: $\mathrm{R}-\mathrm{B} 5, \mathrm{Q} \times \mathrm{P} ; 23 \mathrm{R} \times \mathrm{P}$ ch, $\mathrm{K}-\mathrm{E}$ (if $23 \ldots \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{K} 2 ; 24 \mathrm{R} \times \mathrm{B}$ ch if $23 \ldots \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{K} 1$ or $\mathrm{K}-\mathrm{Q} 1:$ : Q-B5 wins) ; $24 \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{B} 5 \mathrm{ch}, \mathrm{K}-:$ $25 \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{R} 7$, and Black resignec.
$\begin{aligned} & 9 \\ & 10 \text { B } \times \dot{N} \mathbf{P}\end{aligned} \quad \quad \mathbf{Q} \times \mathbf{N}-\mathbf{Q}$


The alternative $10 \ldots$ B-.. $11 \mathrm{PxN}, \mathrm{BxP}$; $12 \mathrm{~B} \times \mathrm{B}, \mathrm{QII}$ yields White a good game acco:=ing to Euwe, who suggests 13 K 2 or $13 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{QR} 4$ for White.

## $11 \mathbf{P} \times$

This is the move with whim Denker lost to Botvinnik. Tre most powerful idea for White $11 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{KN} 3$, which has tm objects: (a) To provide a sec -3 shelter for White's King beniar the fianchettoed Bishop, and $=$ to exert counter-pressure on white long diagonal agai-s Black's King position when he $=\mathrm{x}$ castled on that side. This i gave White a win in the gar-Denker-Christoffel, Hastings $15+\bar{\circ}$ 6, and Flohr-Christoffel, Gror:gen 1946.
[Although tis Is been given neoreticians, Sidered, so far gainst Miken QN2, by the 2lienthal, bot Slack, howeve better line wi suzgested by - L'Echiquier d $\ln$ Q-B3 answer 12 B Sone of Whit $\mathrm{BxN}, \quad \mathrm{N}-\mathrm{K} 4$ adequate. 12 farced, whereu ch; $13 \mathrm{R} \times \mathrm{Q}$ ( Q. then 13 N and the Knigh where any ex to a win for Srabo's 11 QSee "M.C.O.," note (g). -Ed. 11.

Bovtinnik he B-QN2; 12 Castles (K), QR4, P-N5; 1 Q-N1, Q-B which triump move. Schm been doing so agening, for th When a master however, it regard it

12 Q-B 3
The double QBP forces material, but aote that in do to develop pie not, and this possibilities.

## $13 \mathbf{N} \times \mathbf{P}$

Superficially for White, for aither a pawz and prevent B Nevertheless development etc, was still

## 13 Q $\times \dot{R}$

The trouble who must now an exposed sq $Q \times P$ ch, etc. side pieces are tme.
15 K-K 2

## EST

 issue is still $16, P \times N ; 16$ E1 RXNch, F --N1; 19 NE 三 P-QN3; 21 Cabolical threa: anot be answ=-: actorily. If $\mathrm{n}=\mathrm{m}$ $22 \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{K} 4$,$3-\mathrm{Q} 3 ; 23 \mathrm{P}=-:$ 3. Q-K2; 25 B$R \times R ; 23 P_{x}=$ $\therefore \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{N} 3 ; 25=$ Eufficient to L :1s $\mathrm{ack}), \mathrm{B}-\mathrm{Q} 3$ $\therefore \times \mathrm{Pch}, \mathrm{K}-$ $2 \pm R \times B$ ch. 1 or $\mathrm{K}-\mathrm{Q} 1 ;$ $2-\mathrm{B} 5 \mathrm{ch}, \mathrm{K}-:$

```
P\timesN
```



85
용

10 .... $\mathrm{B}-$ $12 \mathrm{~B} \times \mathrm{B}, \mathrm{Q}=$ game abou: suggests 12 rovide a sercur $\equiv$ King butin ishop, and ressure on utgonal az=-ッ~ on when he ta de. This -niu in the ĖR Hastings - Enffel, Goun-

Although the move $11 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{KN} 3$ has been given some attention by theoreticians, the only replies considered, so far as we know, were $11 .$. Q-R4, played by Botvinnik against Mikenas, and $11 \ldots$ BQN2, by the same player against Lilienthal, both at Moscow 1944. Black, however, appears to have a better line with 11 .... NxP! (suggested by Jean J. Vauzelle in "L'Echiquier de Paris "), preventing $\mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{B} 3$ and threatening to answer $12 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{N} 2$ with $\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{Q} 6 \mathrm{ch}$. None of White's replies, $\mathrm{B}-\mathrm{N} 2$, $\mathrm{B} \times \mathrm{N}, \mathrm{N}-\mathrm{K} 4$, appears to be adequate. $12 \mathrm{P} \times \mathrm{N}$ seems to be forced, whereupon $12 \ldots$ Q x Q ch; 13 Rx Q (forced. If N or K x Q, then $13 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{N} 5$ wins), N-Q4!, and the Knight is strongly placed where any exchange should lead to a win for Black. After all, Szabo's 11 Q—B3 may still be best. See "M.C.O."" page 192, col. 152, note (g).—Ed. CHESSPLAYER.]
11.

## NxP

Bovtinnik here preferred 11 B-QN2; 12 B-K2, Q-N3; 13 Castles (K), Castles (Q); 14 PQR4, P-N5; $15 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{K} 4, \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{B} 4 ; 16$ Q-N1, Q-B2, and secured a terrific attack against White's K which triumphed on the 25th move. Schmidt had evidently been doing some analysis of the opening, for this move looks bad. When a master plays such a move, however, it is always wise to regard it with the greatest suspicion.

## $12 \mathbf{Q}-\mathbf{B} \mathbf{3}$

The double attack on the N and QBP forces Black to surrender material, but the student should note that in doing so Black is able to develop pieces while White is not, and this leads to dangerous possibilities.
12
B-K 2
$13 \mathbf{N X P}$
Superficially this looks promising fior White, for does he not win either a pawn or the exchange and prevent Black from castling? Nevertheless attention to his own development with $13 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{KN} 3$, etc., was still the prudent course.


```
14 Q x R
B-N 5 ch
```

The trouble begins for White, who must now move his King to an exposed square. If $15 \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{Q} 1$, $10 \times P$ ch, etc. Thus White's Kingside pieces are locked in for some sime.
$45 \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{K} 2$
Castles:

Black castles after all, for although he has no pawn-wal behind which to lie in complete security, how shall White attack him when he has no concentration of forces ready to do so?
16 R-Q 1
White has to try to hold his QP, and he cannot do this with 16 QB 3 , because of $16 \ldots \mathrm{Q} \times \mathrm{P}$; and if $17 \mathrm{~B} \times \mathrm{N}, \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{Q} 7$ mate, or if 17 Q x N, Q-Q6 mate!
16 . . . P $\quad$ K 4
Threatening to win the Queen with $\ldots \mathrm{B}-\mathrm{N} 5 \mathrm{ch}$ and leaving White little choice of replies.
17 Q-B 6


Wood
At last White appears to have gained a breathing space bv threatening the N and the QNP simultaneously

## 17

## PxP!

As so often happens in such positions, the exposed state of the white King enables Black to embark on a sacrificial attack. If now $18 \mathrm{BxN}, \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{K} 1 \mathrm{ch} ; 19 \mathrm{~K}-$ B3, B-N2; 20 B x Q , B x Q ch; and Black emerges with a powerful passed pawn for the exchange and should win.

## 18 Q X N $\quad \underset{\mathbf{R}}{19} \mathbf{K} \mathbf{K}_{2} \mathrm{ch}$ <br> 19 K—B 3 B—K 2

This enables Black to recover his piece, but only by accepting some exchanges which make his attack the more difficult to bring to a decisive conclusion.

## 20 RxP?

White plans to reach an ending in which he will be a pawn ahead, but it proves to be bad for him. Better was $20 \mathrm{QxQP}, \mathrm{QxQ}$; 21 $R \times Q, B \times B$, although it would still be difficult for White to develop his King-side, e.g., $22 \mathrm{~B}-$ $\mathrm{K} 2, \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{N} 2 \mathrm{ch} ; 23 \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{N} 4, \mathrm{R} \times \mathrm{B}$; 24 K x B , R x BP, etc.

| 20 | Bxa |
| :---: | :---: |
| $21 \mathrm{R} \times \mathrm{Q}$ | B $\times$ R |
| $22 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{K} 3$ |  |

If now $22 \mathrm{~B} \times \mathrm{B}, \mathrm{B}-\mathrm{N} 2 \mathrm{ch} ; 23$ $\mathrm{K}-\mathrm{N} 3, \mathrm{R} \times \mathrm{B} ; 24 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{K} 2, \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{Q} 7$, with advantage.

| 22 | B-N 2 ch |
| :--- | :--- |
| 23 K— $\mathbf{N}$ | B- 2 ch |
| 24 K—R 3 | P-B $4!$ |

The spectre of a mating attack suddenly looms with all its force. $25 \ldots$ R-K2 followed by $\mathrm{R}-\mathrm{R} 2$ mate is the immediate danger.

## 25 BxRP

There was also a threat of $25 \ldots$ $\mathrm{P}-\mathrm{B} 5$; and if $26 \mathrm{BxRP}, \mathrm{B}-\mathrm{Bi}$ ch; $27 \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{R} 4, \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{K} 4$; and if then 28 P-KN4, P xPe.p.; 29 K x P $\mathrm{B}-\mathrm{N} 2 ; 30 \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{N} 1, \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{N} 4 \mathrm{ch}$, and wins.
25 . . . . K-B 2
Again threatening mate and leaving White only one reply.
$26 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{Q} 4$
K-N 3
27 P-B 4

White is curiously helpless. His King-side pieces still cannot emerge and the threat of mate by $\mathrm{R}-\mathrm{K} 2-\mathrm{R} 2$ can only be met by desperate means

| 27 |  | B x $\mathbf{P}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 28 | P-K $\mathbf{} 3$ | B-K 6 ! |
|  | Resigns |  |

For he has to realise one last unpleasant fact. If $29 \mathrm{~B} \times \mathrm{B}, \mathrm{R}$ R1ch leads to immediate mate. This is a beautiful little ending by Black, but his opponent certainly gave him considerable help.

## CZECHOSLOVAKIA

The following game from the ninth round of the TrencianskeTeplice tournament saw the young Czech master Ludek Pachman at his best.

## Game No. 240 SLAV DEFENCE

L. Pachman
E. Paoli

1 P—Q 4, P—Q 4; 2 P—Q B 4, P— Q B 3; 3 N-K B 3, N-K B 3; 4 N—B 3, PxP; 5 P—QR4, B-B 4; $6 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{K} 3, \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{K} 3$; $7 \mathrm{BxP}, \mathrm{Q} \mathrm{N}-$ Q 2; 8 Castles, B-Q N 5; 9 Q-K 2, Castles; 10 P-K 4, B-N 5; 11 RQ 1, Q-K 2; 12 P-R 3, Q B $\times \mathbf{N}$; 13 Q x B, P-K 4; 14 P-Q 5, NN 3; 15 B-N 3, P x P; 16 P-R 5,

So far Lilienthal-Aronin, 1948 U.S.S.R. Championship, which continued 16 .... P-Q5.
$16 \ldots \mathbf{N}-\mathbf{B 5}$ ； $17 \mathrm{~B}-\mathbf{N} 5$ ， $\mathbf{B} \times \mathbf{N}$ ； 18 Q xB，QR－B 1； 19 QBxN， $\mathbf{Q \times B} ; 20 R \times P, N-Q 3 ; 21 \mathbf{Q} \times P$ $\mathbf{Q} \times \mathbf{Q} ; 22 \mathbf{R} \times \mathbf{Q}, \mathrm{R}-\mathbf{B} \mathbf{2} ; 23 \mathrm{R}-$ Q 1，N－B 5； $24 \mathrm{R}-\mathbf{Q B} 1, \mathbf{N} \times \mathbf{R}$ ； $25 \mathrm{R} \times \mathrm{R}, \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{N} 1 ; 26 \mathrm{P}-\mathbf{B} 4, \mathrm{~N}-$ B 3； 27 P－R 6，N—R 4； 28 P $\times$ P， N xP； $29 \mathrm{R} \times \mathrm{P}, \mathrm{K}$ —R 1； 30 B —Q 5， Resigns．

## HAWKE＇S BAY

Dave Lynch，of Hastings（New Zealand），continues on his win－ ning way in this game from the recent Hawke＇s Bay and East． Coast Championship．Lynch will be one of the favourites in the forthcoming New Zealand Cham－ pionship，an event in which he was placed second last year．Notes by J．D．Steele．

## Game No． 211

## NIMZO－INDIAN DEFENCE

## Best Game Award

T．G．Paterson
D．I．Lynch
$\begin{array}{lll}1 & P-Q 4 \\ 2 & \mathbf{P}-Q B 4 \\ 3 & N-Q B 3\end{array}$
N－K B 3
N－OB3 P－K
4 P－K $3 \quad$ P－ 4
One of the several answers to the Rubinstein Variation，and，if not the strongest，it has the merit of being less known．

## 5 N－B 3

Better is $5 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{K} 2$ ，when White is generally supposed to retain a slight advantage．E．g．， $5 \ldots$. P x $\mathrm{P} ; 6 \mathrm{PxP}$ ，Castles； $7 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{QR} 3$ ， $\mathrm{B}-\mathrm{K} 2 ; 8 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{B} 4, \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{Q} 4 ; 9 \mathrm{P} \times \mathrm{P}$ ， $\mathrm{N} \times \mathrm{P} ; 10 \mathrm{KN} \times \mathrm{N}, \mathrm{P} \times \mathrm{N} ; 11 \mathrm{Q}-$ N3（Capablanca－Keres，Avro， 1938），or $5 \ldots$ Castles； $6 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{QR} 3$ ， $\mathrm{B} \times \mathrm{N}$ ch； $7 \mathrm{~N} \times \mathrm{B}, \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{Q} 3 ; 8 \mathrm{~B}-$ Q3，P－K4； 9 P－Q5．The move played does not fit in with the Rubinstein Variation．
5
6 P－Q R 3
Castles
This results in a weakening of his Queen－side pawns．Better was $6 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{Q} 3$ ．
${ }_{7}^{6} \dot{\mathbf{P}} \dot{\mathrm{x}} \dot{\mathrm{B}}$
Bx $\mathbf{N c h}$
8 B－Q 3
$\mathbf{P}-\mathbf{Q} 3$
Q－K 2

Black plays the whole opening with great precision．The thrust P—K4 will destroy White＇s brittle pawn centre．
9 Q－B 2


Paterson

## $10 \mathbf{P x K P}$

Ugly as it looks，this is White＇s best chance．All his troubles can be traced to his innocent－looking fifth move．

| 10 | $\mathbf{P} \times \mathbf{P}$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| $11 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{N} 5$ | P－K R 3 |
| $12 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{K} 4$ | Q $\mathbf{N}$－${ }^{\text {2 }}$ |
| 13 Castles | P－Q 3 |
| 14 R－Q 1 | B－R 3 |

White has managed to avert disaster，but his Queen－side pawns are still weak and his $Q B$ and QR have little scope．On his last move White would have done better to play $14 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{QR4} 4$ ，threat－ ening to open a file for his Rook， and after $14 \ldots$ P－QR4 would at least have blocked the Queen－ side．Even now， $15 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{QR} 4$ was called for，and if $15 \ldots$ Q－K3； $16 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{Q} 2$ ，followed by $17 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{R} 5$ ．
15 N－Q 6
Q R－Q 1
16 Q－R 4

N－N 1
$17 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{B} 5$
Q－K 3
$18 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{K}_{4}$

Paterson
18

$\mathbf{R}$－ $\mathbf{Q}$（？${ }^{(?)}$
$18 \ldots$ B xP would have won a pawn at once，but，worse，the move played allows White to post his Knight on Q5，which would adequately compensate White for
his inferior pawn formation $\varepsilon=$ backward development．

## 19 P－B 3 ？

$19 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{K} 3$ was the natural move，when White has a sound enough position．Now Black forces the win through the undeveloped state of the white Queen－side．

| 19 | R／1－Q 1 |
| :---: | :---: |
| 20 B－K 2 | $\mathbf{R} \times \mathbf{R c h}$ |
| 21 BxR | $\mathbf{Q \times P}$ |
| 22 Resigns |  |

## YUGOSLAVIA

When Miguel Najdorf lost $\mathrm{h}:=$ first game in the match agairs． Dr．Trifunovic（Yugoslavia）$\quad=$ found himself hard pushed i： come out of the match with $=$ draw．As reported in our les issue，only two games were wc： the other 10 being drawn．Here is the third，in which Najdor regained the point．Notes by d D．Steele．

Game No． 242
GIUOCO PIANO


A deviation from the well－ known attack beginning with $\mathrm{P}-\mathrm{Q} 4$ ．White plans quiet develo $\mathrm{F}^{-}$ ment of his forces before openins lines．

| 5 |  | P－Q 3 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 6 | Castles | B－N 3 |
| 7 | P－Q R 4 | P—Q R 3 |
| 8 | N－R 3 | Castles |
| 9 | B－R 2 | B－K 3 |
| 10 | N－B 4 | B－R 2 |
|  | B－N 5 |  |

This Bishop is the only flaw White＇s position．As played gets shut in on KN3，but Black： pawn advance on the King－sid： also creates a definite weakness on his white squares，as will er seen later．

| 11 | P－R 3 |
| :---: | :---: |
| $12 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{R} 4$ | K－R 1 |
| 13 N－K 3 | P－－K N 4 |
| 14 B－K N 3 | N－K 2 |
| $15 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{N} 1$ | N－R 2 |
| $16 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{Q} 4$ | P－－K B 3 |
| 17 N－B 5 | Nx |
| $18 \mathrm{P} \times \mathrm{N}$ | B－Q 4 ？ |

This looks speciously attractive as Black is now threatening ： win the QP，but the white squares around his King need protectio： $18 \ldots$ ．．．．B－B2 was better．


3 P－R
This leads cq trouble．
Q $\mathrm{Q} \times \mathrm{B}$
White is no min a pawn in QxMP and 2 terides to make winaing White＇s bad bargain si as opened and sonn becomes

21 R－K
$12 \mathrm{Q} \times \mathrm{P}$
Black becaus
0）his Queen－
drallenge on th
M NPXP
（1）R－K 6
Suddenly， desperate meas The liberation dioes not appe nothing else to Thite will qu uverwhelming As it is Black He

2S BxRP
S5 B－R 2
$\geq Q-Q 5$
济 QR－K1：
Casually pili
The advanced
the two Bish
por the es is
$38 \mathrm{P} \times$
2i Q－B 5
The only wa into the game．
3 BxQP
娍B－K4
玉is P－KB4
A－ 23 at on
Black is quite

not lost his e:ch against oslavia) he pushed wh with in our last were won, an. Her oh Najdor: Notes by J.

19 P-R 4
$\mathbf{B x} \mathbf{N}$ ?
This leads quickly into serious trouble.

## 20 QxB

White is now threatening to win a pawn in two ways, by 21 QxNP and 21 Q-R5. Black decides to make the best of it by winning White's QP, but this is a bad bargain since the King file is opened and White's hold on K6 soon becomes a stranglehold.

## ${ }_{21}^{20} \dot{\mathbf{R}} \mathbf{- 1} \quad \mathbf{P} \times \mathbf{Q} \mathbf{P}$ R—K $\mathbf{1}$ <br> $\mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{Q} \underset{\mathrm{P}}{2}$

Black because of the weakness of his Queen-side is unable to challenge on the King file.

## $23 \underset{\mathbf{N P} \times \mathbf{P}}{2} \quad \underset{\mathbf{B}}{\mathbf{B}} \mathbf{- B} 4$

Suddenly, Black finds that desperate measures are the hope. The liberation of the white QB does not appeal, but there is bothing else to do, since otherwise White will quietly build up an overwhelming grip on the position. As it is Black gets the open $K N$ file.


28 Q R-K 1 !
Casually piling on the pressure. The advanced KP together with The two Bishops operating on open lines is more than enough for the exchange.

| 28.3 | N x R |
| :---: | :---: |
| $29 \mathrm{P} \mathbf{x}$ | Q R-K 1 |
| 30 Q-B5 | P-Q 4 |

The only way to get the Bishop 1um the game.
$B \times Q \mathbf{P}$
$B-K 4$
B-K 2
33 P-K B 4

B-K3 at once was quicker, but Elack is quite helpless.

| 33 | P-B 3 |
| :---: | :---: |
| $34 \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{R} 2$ | R-Q 4 |
| $35 \mathbf{B x}$ | PxB |
| 36 R-K 3 | R-K N 1 |
| $37 \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{N} 3$ | Q-B 1 |
| 38 Q $\times$ Q $\mathbf{P}$ | $\mathbf{R} \times \mathrm{R}$ |
| 39 BxR | P-B 4 |
| $40 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{B} 2$ | K-R 2 |

After this move the game was adjourned and Black resigned without resuming.

## ENGLAND

The Championship of Great Britain, held at Felixstowe in August, was open to 32 selected players contesting eleven rounds of a variation of the Swiss system. Harry Golombek played in his best style to run out a decisive winner. Here is his eighth round game against Bowen. Notes by R. G. Wade.

## Game No. 243

QUEEN'S PAWN GAME

## Blumenfeld Counter Gambit

## H. Golombek <br> A. W. Bowen

| 1 | $P-Q 4$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| 2 | $\mathrm{P}-\mathrm{Q}$ |
| 3 | $\mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{K} 3$ |
| 4 | $\mathrm{P}-\mathrm{Q} 5$ |
| 5 | B |

N—K B 3
P—K 3
P—B 4
P—Q 4 5 B-N 5 :

P—Q N 4
4 .... P—QN4, the Blumenfeld Counter Gambit, is an effort to remove the props of White's pawn on Q5. If 5 QP xP, BP xP; 6 PxP, P-Q4 gives Black a good game (Tarrasch-Alekhine, Pistyan 1922).

| 5 | K P x $\mathbf{P}$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| $6 \mathrm{P} \times \mathrm{Q}$ | P-K R 3 |
| 7 BxN | QxB |
| Q-Q 2! |  |

Bowen


Golombek
Much better than the routine 8 Q-B2 played in KmochSpielmann, Semmering 1926, as the Queen is placed on active diagonals. For instance, after

Black's P-QN5, White has PQR3 with effect.

```
8
P-Q 3
P-\dot{K}4
```

Somewhat better is $9 \ldots \mathrm{P}$ QR3; 10 P-KR3, Q-N3.

| 10 N - 3 | P-N 5 |
| :---: | :---: |
| $11 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{Q} 1$ | Q-N 3 |
| 12 Q-B 4 | B-K 2 |
| $13 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{K} 3$ | B-K N 4 |
| 14 N x B | $\mathbf{P} \mathbf{x}$ |
| 15 Q-B 3 | Castles |
| 16 B-Q 3 | B-B 1 |
| 17 Q-K | Q-B 3 |
| 18 P-K R 4 | P-N 5 |
| 19 Castles (Q) | Q-B 5 |
| 20 K-N 1 | $\mathbf{P}-\mathbf{R} 4$ |

A counter demonstration without big guns. Pawns are moved forward to attack to open the way for the pieces to enter. Here the pieces will not be available in time.
21 P-R 5

## P-B 5

Trying to divert White from his real objective, a King-side attack.

| 22 N x B P | B-R 3 |
| :---: | :---: |
| $23 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{K} \mathbf{N}$ | Q-B 3 |
| 24 N -K 3 | B x $\mathrm{B}^{\text {ch }}$ |
| $25 \mathrm{R} \times \mathrm{B}$ | $\mathbf{N}-\mathbf{Q} 2$ |
| 26 NxP | Q-K 2 |
| 27 Q-B 3 | Q R-K 1 |
| 28 R-K 3 | P-R 5 |
| 29 Q-B 5 | P-R 6 |
| $30 \mathrm{P}-\mathbf{R} 6$ ! | Resigns |

Black is two pawns down and the King's position will become wide open. He would lose a Rook if he played $30 \ldots$ P-N3; 31 QxN!

## HOLLAND

Following the example of Czechoslovakia in 1947, ten Dutch players headed by Dr. Euwe toured Yugoslavia, Hungary and Czechoslovakia by car. Their results were remarkably good considering the State support of chess in the countries that they visited-the standard of chess has risen considerably in Bulgaria, Rumania, Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia and Hungary since the war. Holland $9 \frac{1}{2}$, Yugoslavia $10 \frac{1}{2}$; Holland 71 $\frac{1}{2}$, Hungary 12 $\frac{1}{2}$; Holland 81 , Czechoslovakia 111 . Here is a game from the match against Yugoslavia. Notes by R. G. Wade.

Game No. 244

## CARO-KANN DEFENCE

B. Kostich

1 P -K 4
P-Q 4
van Steenis
P-QB 3
P—Q4

3 P—K B $3 \quad$ P-K 3
$3 \ldots \mathrm{PxP} ; 4 \mathrm{PxP}, \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{K} 4$; 5 N -KB3 gives White an advantage in development.

## $4 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{B} 3$ <br> B-N 5

Good is $4 \ldots \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{B} 3 ; 5 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{K} 5$, $\mathrm{KN}-\mathrm{Q} 2 ; 6 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{B} 4, \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{QB} 4$.

## 5 Q-Q 3

Tartakower-Flohr, Kemeri '37, went $5 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{K} 3, \mathrm{PxP} ; 6 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{QR3}$, $\mathrm{BxN} ; 7 \mathrm{P} \times \mathrm{B}, \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{R4} ; 8 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{Q} 2$.

| 5 | P-Q ${ }^{\text {P }}$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| $6 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{K} 2$ | B-R 3 |
| $7 \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{K} 3$ | $\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{B} 3$ |
| 8 P-Q R 3 | B-K 2 |
| 9 P-K 5 | K N-Q ${ }^{2}$ |
| 10 P-B 4 | P-Q B 4 |
| 11 Q-R 3 | N-GB3: |
| $12 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{K} 3$ | $\mathbf{P} \times \mathbf{}$ |
| 13 KNXP | Nx ${ }^{\text {N }}$ |
| 14 Bx N | $B \times B$ |
| $15 \mathrm{R} \times \mathrm{B}$ | P-N3 |

The exchange of pieces leaves White better placed.



## Kostich

## 18 NxP! $\quad$ Q-N 1

$18 \ldots$ PxN; 19 P-K6, NB3; 20 PxPch, KxP; 21 RxP is very good for White.

| 19 N x B | $\mathbf{K} \times \mathrm{N}$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| $20 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{K} \mathbf{N} 4$ | $\mathbf{P} \times \mathbf{P}$ |
| 21 Q-R 4 ch | K-K 1 |
| 22 QxNP | R-B 1 |
| $23 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{B} 3$ | P—Q R 4 |
| 24 Q-K 4 | P-N 4 |
| 25 Q-B 6 | $\mathbf{R}-\mathbf{R} 2$ |
| 26 BxP | R-N 1 |
| 27 RxP : | $\mathbf{K} \times \mathbf{R}$ |
| 28 RxNch | $\mathbf{R} \times \mathbf{R}$ |
| $29 \mathrm{Q} \times \mathrm{R}$ ch | K-N 3 |
| 30 Q $\times$ K P ch | K-N 4 |

30 … K-R4; 31 Q-R3 ch, $\mathrm{K}-\mathrm{N} 3 ; 32 \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{N} 4 \mathrm{ch}$, and mates in five more moves.

## New Zealand Personalities MRS. E. L. SHORT

PROBABLY the best known woman chessplayer in New Zealand, Mrs. E. L. Short, of Auckland, has been playing the game since 1920 , when she and

her husband, Dr. T. Gordon Short, were shown the moves by a mutual friend in Waihi. Taking

| $\begin{aligned} & 31 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{Q} 2 \mathrm{ch} \\ & 32 \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{R} \\ & 6 \mathrm{ch} ? \end{aligned}$ | $\mathbf{K}$-R 4 |
| :---: | :---: |
| $32 \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{R3}$ ch leads to mate. |  |
| 32 | K-N 5 |
| 33 Q x | Q-R 1 |
| 34 Q-Q 7 ch | K-R 5 |
| 35 R-K 1 ch | K-N 4 |
| $36 \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{N} 1$ | Q-R 8 |
| 37 Q-Q 2 ch | K-N 3 |
| 38 K-R 2 | R-K B 1 |
| $39 \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{Q} 6 \mathrm{ch}$ | $\mathbf{K}-\mathbf{N} 2$ |
| 40 B-B 3 | Q-K 5 |
| 41 P-K 6 ch | $\mathbf{K}-\mathrm{R} 2$ |
| 42 Qx R | Resigns |

$$
32 Q-R 3 \text { ch leads to mate. }
$$

a great liking to the game, it was not long before she was able :0 turn the tables on her friend, bu: no real improvement appeared in her game until she joined the Auckland Chess Club in 1932.
Mrs. Short has been a member of the Auckland club's committes for 16 consecutive years and was president in 1944-46, being the first woman president of a ches: club in New Zealand. She was also president of the New Zealand Chess Association in 1945 and hes been a delegate to the Auckland Chess League for several years.
On the playing side Mrs. Shers (Effie to her friends) has take: part in 16 telegraphic matches and played in several Congresses in different parts of New Zealand. I1935 she was second in the fir: New Zealand Ladies Chess Championship held in this country, an: in 1940 won the title, which sh: still holds.
It is impossible to write of Mrs Short without coupling her name with that of Dr. Short, who was president of the Auckland club ir 1935-37 and of the N.Z.C.A. in 1935. Although his work has cus short his chess activities in recer: years, he still takes a keen interes: in club affairs. The Auckland Championship Cup bears the names of Dr. and Mrs. Short as the donors, and they have mac: substantial gifts to the Auckland club by way of furnishings and the like. In addition, Mrs. Shor: took a prominent part in raising club funds by way of card evenings when the club was struggling out of the depression years. Those who know something of the splendid services of the Shorts to the Auckland club regret that there are not more of their calibre.

> Youngest son, Aubrey (A.G.), also a very popular and kee player.

## BEAMISH

The Gisbor Quy week-end, The local playe wands, with T. is the score she

## 1 ․ . Beamish <br> 1. H. J. Toye- <br> A F. N. Day- <br> f. IL Meredith Cook-L1 <br> I. I. Holdswo <br> A. R. J. Thomp <br> 2. T. Stichbur <br> ID. Cranswic <br> 12. Bayliss-

Beamish was all the way an the Efth roun lingerous rival nncede a dray In. Day. I Let year's form, fint ahead of 1 -liewood and Wurth has just matal tourney If 6. and was Lim whotter in yuted by the seing drawn ag the sixth roun tad already pl ether soore, so Sumbick, Stich mase the un mumds is of 00 In entrants and puingt men we e final round luing a seco IOur eorrespe taress this aspe unt as the point Iris of an ar in the subject.

WELL
茹ELLINGIO

IUESDAY

BEAMISH'S GISBORNE LABOUR DAY SWISS
Correspondent: Ll. MEREDITH
The Gisborne club's open Swiss tournament, held during the Labour
game, it was was able : er friend, bu : appeared e joined the in 1932
en a membe o's committes ears and was 6, being the nt of a chess d. She was New Zealand 1945 and has the Aucklan: veral years
e Mrs. Shot 8) has takta matches and Pongresses Zealand. Iin the first Chess Cham: country, and e, which she
write of Mrs gg her namt irt, who wal cland club N.Z.C.A Nork has celt ties in recen EOn interest e Aucklan. bears the Irs. Short have masu he Auckland nishings and Mrs. Shoct rt in raisi. $y$ of cart club $m=$ e depression services ackland clat not more at
ey (A.G.), is and kee:
ebb St.
$\therefore=70:$

Botvinnik


Tartakower
A finely played ending requiring exact calculation. At first glance the position looks balanced, but the key to Botvinnik's win is Tartakower's badly placed King, which, despite the sparseness of material, is in a mating net. The continuation was:-

$$
\begin{array}{lr}
\text { Tartakower } & \text { Botvinnik } \\
\text {.... } & \mathbf{P - R 4 !}
\end{array}
$$

41
Threatening $\mathrm{P}-\mathrm{R} 5-\mathrm{N} 6-\mathrm{N} 7$ mate.

## 42 N-B 4 ch

The only method to draw is immediately 42 P-R4, P-R5; $43 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{B} 4 \mathrm{ch}, \mathrm{K}-\mathrm{B} 4 ; 44 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{K} 3$ P-N6; 45 P--R5!


45 N -Q 5
$45 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{R} 5, \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{K} 7 ; 46 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{R} 6$, KxP; $47 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{R} 7, \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{N} 6 ; 48 \mathrm{~N}-$ Q1 ch, K-K7; 49 N-B3 ch, KQ6; $50 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{R} 8$ (Q), P—N7 mate.

| 45 | K-K ${ }^{\text {\% }}$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| $46 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{B} 4 \mathrm{ch}$ | $\mathbf{K \times P}$ |
| 47 N x P ch | K-B 8 |
| 48 N-B 4 | P-N 6 |
| $49 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{N} 2$ | K-B 7 |
| 50 P-R 5 | P-R 5 |
| $51 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{B} 4$ | K-B 8 |
| $52 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{N} 2$ | P-R 6 |
| $53 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{K} 3 \mathrm{ch}$ | K-B 7 |
| $54 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{N} 4 \mathrm{ch}$ | K-K ${ }^{\text {\% }}$ |
| 55 Resigns |  |

WELLINGTON SPORTS CENTRE

WAKEFIELD STREET

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

Secretary: L. Esterman, 67 Gardner Rd., Northland.

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

## PROBLEM SECTION

 OCTOBER SOLUTIONSNo. 64: B-R5
65: N-B8
66: K-B7 67: R-R4

69: Q-B5
70: See below
71: Q-N6
72: B-Q5
Correct solutions from:-
A. E. Hartnell, 64, 65, 66.

Dr. N. E. H. Fulton, all bar 72.
J. Sadleir, all two-ers.
E. M. Guest, 65, 69, 72
F. E. Hansford, 64, 65, 67, 68, 69.
A. H. Taylor, $64,65,66,67,71$.
J. Sloan, 64, 65, 68.
W. S. King, all bar 72.
P. F. Clarke, 64, 65, 67, 69.
L. Wheeler, 64.
N. A. Palmer, all bar 72.
D. Jack, all bar 72.
R. T. Woodfield, 64.

The following readers came to light as a result of our attempt to increase interest in problems. All correctly solved No. 64, while most attempted some or all the others: P. F. Clarke (Timaru), A. E. Hartnell (Henderson), L. Wheeler (Dunedin), F. E. Hansford (Lower Hutt), J. Sadieir (Wellington), J. Sloan (Thames), N. A. Palmer (Hamilton), R. T. Woodfield (Levin).
W. S. King (Christchurch) writes: "My congratulations to Mr. Foulds on his very pleasing work [No. 64.--Ed.], which discloses problem inspiration and much promise in our 'poetry of chess.' Your October section is very fine." Mr. King also specially liked E. M. Guest's 67 and 68.

Dr. N. E. H. Fulton liked No. 71, particularly the variation 1 Q N6, K-B4; $2 \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{N} 6 \mathrm{ch}$, etc.

Problem No. 70 (Andrade):-
No reference to this problem appears in solutions received-and thereby hangs a tale. The author gives $1 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{B} 5$. If $1 \ldots \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{B} 3$; $2 \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{B} 7$. If $1 \ldots \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{R} 1 ; 2 \mathrm{Q}-$ K6. If $1 \ldots \mathrm{P}_{\mathrm{XNO}}^{2} ; 2 \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{Q} 5$. This is beautiful play, but $1 \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{Q} 5$ unfortunately cooks. Our editorial face began to turn a delicate pink when solver after solver turned up with $1 \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{Q} 5$ and we verified this. J. Sloan sent $1 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{B} 5$; most others 1 Q-Q5. But nobody claimed the cook, so the editorial complexion returned to its normal alternate dark and light patches.

The attempts of the new solvers naturally varied in success. In some cases there was evidence of
a far too casual treatment of the more difficult items. 'Such solutions for a high-class three-er as (say) " $1 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{K} 4$, any; $2 \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{K} 6$, any; R mates," are clearly not likely to be anywhere near the mark, and even if the particular key move is right (which it mostly wasn't), the variations would need amplification (if the solver proposes to give them at all, which he need not).

For instance, take No. 72 (Heathcote) in our last issue. E. M. Guest was the only solver to get this one, which had the others skidding in all directions. $\mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{N} 2$ had several supporters, also N K 1 , and $\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{B} 4$. $\mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{N} 2$ is beaten by K-R6.

The move is $1 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{Q} 5$, with the following variations (also given by E.M.G.):-

1. . $\mathrm{P} \times \mathrm{B} ; 2 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{K} 1$, any; $3 \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{Q} 7$. 1. $\mathrm{P} \times \mathrm{N} ; 2 \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{Q} 7$, any; $3 \mathrm{Q} \times \mathrm{KP}$. 1..B-K6; 2 BxPch, K-B6; $3 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{K} 1$.
2. .K-R6; $2 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{K} 1$, any; 3 BxP or Q-Q7 accordingly.
3. K-B6; $2 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{K} 1 \mathrm{ch}, \mathrm{K}-\mathrm{N} 5 ; 3$ BxP.

This is our Christmas issue. The Problem Editor hereby extends the compliments of the season to solvers and readers. Do not take your CHESSPLAYER Problem Section to the Christmas dinner table-you might not be able to see the pud. for the threes.

Correspondents please note that any matter relating to this section cannot be guaranteed to be included in next issue if received after the first day of the month in which the issue is to appear.

BEGINNERS' DEPARTMENT


By E. Lindquist. Mate in two.
Let us examine this position.
First, without worrying about a key move, let us see what happens if it is Black's move.

If 1. .N moves; $2 \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{K} 6$.
If 1..KxR; $2 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{Q} 5$.
If 1 .. BxR ; $2 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{B} 8$.
If 1.. $\mathrm{Bx} \mathrm{N} ; 2 \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{B} 6$.
Therefore the key move need only deal with Black's remaining possible moves-a move of his KE or PxP.

The move $P \times P$ would open the diagonal QR2-KN8, after whict an attack along same would be mate. Any KB move would meas. that the same diagonal could be opened by White by capture if he had a suitable piece commandire QN3.
Therefore the key move mus: be one that takes the diagonal in question after Black plays either $\mathrm{P} \times \mathrm{P}$ or moves his KB (othe moves met as shown above). As we see the White $Q$ handy, with nothing to do, naturally we tr: 1 Q—QN2. Now . . KB moves; ? $\mathrm{Q} \times \mathrm{P}$. Or . $\mathrm{P} \times \mathrm{P} ; 2 \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{R} 2$.
Not all problems yield to this type of reasoning. The problem above is a Waiter. In a Waiter the situation is more or less as shown here. Black is already under various threats, and the ke: move fills in the gaps, as it were. without disturbing existing threats.
There are more subtle ideas than this in problems and nex: time we'll try one for our mutuat benefit.

It is no use attacking a probler. as if it were a game: problems and practical chess are poles apart in spirit. Any problem must be E possible position according to the rules of chess.

The first two problems in this issue are particularly included fonew solvers. The one by Carrera: is easy. The Napoli position is $=$ trifle harder, but what White has to do will be evident at a glanceRemember you must find Blach. best defence to any White move-

TO CORRESPONDENTS-A. E. Hartnell: You didn't "waste you time." $71: \mathrm{N}-\mathrm{K} 7$ beaten by 1. R-R6. 72: N-B4 beaten C : 1.. B x P. Try again. J. Sadleir, J. Sloan, P. F. Clarke: Thanks foe comments, etc. Keep at it. F. E. Hansford: $66-\mathrm{K}$ should be at $E$ : all right, but you'll have to put it there yourself. We check Problem Section diagrams personally with two microscopes - twice. N. A. Palmer: Thanks. H.D.A. has no received your regards. $\mathbf{P}$. $\mathbf{L}$ Godfrey: Announce the Mate ( No 9 )-You are the 999 th reader $\%$ point out the short mate in No. ? No. 5 our error. Try the problems

73-J. Tolos


Mate in th

76-W
(Composed


Mate in t
79-
First pt


Mate in to re would mear. Eonal could be capture if he commanding
ey move mus: he diagonal in A plays either I KB (other a above). As Q handy, with arally we try KB moves; 2 $2 \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{R} 2$. yield to this The problem In a Waiter ore or less as x is already ts, and the ke, os, as it wers, xisting threats subtle ideas ems and next ine our mutual
ting a problem problems ans poles apart in $m$ must be a cording to the

## dolems in this

 $\because$ included to: by Carrers position is at White has it at a glance and Blact White moveDENTS-A. E. "waste your ceaten by 1. \& beaten by J. Sadleir, J. $\because$ Thanks for y at it. F. E wild be at B have to put is Geck Problem. rsonally with wice. N. A. D.A. has mot pras. $\mathbf{L}$ the Mate (Ki Gth reader :nate in No. 2 the problems


Problem Editor SECTION
A. L. FLETCHER

All correspondence regarding Problems should be addressed to Problem Editor, c/o New Zealand Chessplayer, 256 Dominion Road, Auckland

White plays UP the board in all diagrams

73-J. Tolosa y Carreras


Mate in three ( 6 v .2 )
76-W. S. King
(Composed about 1895)


Mate in two ( 9 v .7 )


Mate in two ( 10 v .8 )

74-Ernesto Napoli


Mate in three ( 5 v .6 )
77-E. M. Guest, Illustrated London News


Mate in two ( 8 v .5 )

80-D. Jack
First publication


75-W. S. King, 1st prize Otago Witness, about 1895


Mate in three ( 6 v .8 )


Mate in two (9 v. 9)

81-Godfrey Heathcote, 1st prize Westminster Gazette, 1915


Mate in four ( 7 v .10 )

# CORRESPONDENCE CHESS 



का CHESSPL:

## th

sland match a North the a begun an tas done by $m$ the assoe the scores amed first):

## N.Z. Championship

R. W. Lungley is one of New Zealand's strongest correspondence players with a flair for aggressive lines. Once on the attack he never lets up. He is also a very strong over-the-board player and was Otago champion in 1948. The following game is from the 1948-49 N.Z.C.C.A. Championship. Notes by N. M. Cromarty

## Game No. -b

## SICILIAN DEFENCE

R. W. Lungley H. P. Whitlock

1 P-K 4
P—Q B 4
$2 \mathrm{~N}_{2}$-K B 3
P-K 3
3 P—Q4
$\mathbf{P} \times \mathbf{P}$
$4 \mathbf{N x P}^{2}$
N-K B 3
5 N - QB 3
N-B 3
$6 \mathrm{NxN}^{\mathrm{N}} \quad \mathrm{NP} \times \mathrm{N}$
7 B-Q $3 \quad$ P-Q 4
8 Castles B-K 2
" M.C.O." gives 8 .... B-N5! (page 336, col. 14). Here Black branches into a little known line, which is good business in correspondence chess providing the move is reasonably sound.

| $9 \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{K} 1$ | Castles |
| :---: | :---: |
| 10 P-K 5 | N-Q 2 |
| 11 Q-R 5 | P-N 3 |
| 12 Q-R 3 | N-B 4 |
| 13 B-K 2 | P-B 4 |
| $14 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{K}$ R 6 | R-B 2 |
| 15 Q R-Q 1 | Q-N 3 |
| $16 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{Q} \mathbf{N} 3$ | N-K 5 |
| 17 B-K 3 | P-B 4 |
| 18 N-R 4 | Q-R 4 |
| 19 B-K B 1 | B-N 2 |

This undeveloped piece was apparently worrying Black, but $19 \ldots \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{Q} 5$ immediately seems to be better, for if $20 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{B} 1$ or B.f, Black wins a pawn with E-Q2, or $21 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{KB} 3, \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{B} 6 ; 22$ NxN, QxN, and Black has the better of it.

| 20 P -K B 3 | P-Q 5 |
| :---: | :---: |
| 21 PxN | $\mathbf{P} \times \mathbf{B}$ |
| $22 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{B} 4$ ! | $\mathbf{K}-\mathbf{R} 1$ |
| 23 BxP | $\mathrm{R}-\mathrm{N} 2$ |
| 24 QxKP | $\mathbf{B \times P}$ |
| $25 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{B} 4$ | R-Q 1 |
| 26 B-Q 5 | Q-B 2 |

Intending to give up his KBP for White's passed KP, but White thinks otherwise.

| 27 Q-N 3 | B-B 1 |
| :---: | :---: |
| $2{ }^{2} \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{B} 3$ | $\mathrm{R} / \mathrm{N}-\mathrm{Q} 2$ |
| 2 NXB | $\mathbf{P} \times \mathrm{N}$ |
| R×P | B-N2 |
| Black coul | 1 resign |
| $318-N 5$ | R-K 2 |
| P-K 6 | R-K B 1 |
| 33 R-R 4 | B-B3 |

34 Q-R 6
35 R-B 4
$36 \quad R / 1-K$ B 1
37 Q-R 3
38 K-R 1
39 R x R
40 Q—K B 3
41 R x R
$\mathrm{R}-\mathrm{N} 2$
Q-K 2
$\mathrm{R} / \mathrm{N}-\mathrm{N} 1$
B-Q 5 ch $\mathbf{R} \times \mathbf{R}$
R-K B 1
R-B 3
Q x R and resigned
Can you see how White can win after $42 \mathrm{Qx} \mathrm{Q}, \mathrm{Bx} \mathrm{Q}$ ?
D. I. Lynch, of Hastings, needs no introduction to our readers. Here is his game against R. W. Lungley in the same tourney:-

## Game No. -

RUY LOPEZ
R. W. Lungley
D. I. Lynch

P-K 4
2 N-K B 3
3 B-N 5
4 B-R 4
5 Castles
6 R-K 1
$7 \mathrm{Bx} \times$
8 P-Q 4
9 NXP
10 P-Q B 3
11 P-K B 4
$12 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{B} 3$
$\begin{array}{ll}12 & \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{B} \\ 13 \\ \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{B} \\ 4\end{array}$
13 P-B 4
15 B-Q 2
QR-K 1
16 Q-B2 NxQP
$17 \mathbf{N}^{2} \times \mathbf{N} \quad$ B-QB4
18 K—R $1 \quad B \times N$
19 Q-N 3 B-B
$20 R \times R \quad R \times R$
21 N-Q 1 B-K 8
$22 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{B} 5 \mathrm{ch} \quad \mathrm{K}-\mathrm{B} 1$
23 Resigns

BELIEVE IT OR NOT-
We found a chessplayer the other day who had actually never heard of the

## NE W

ZEALAND
CHESSPLAYER
! ! !
Don't give him sympathy (he knows better now), but give us 11/- FOR A YEAR'S ISSUES :

## Practically a Habit

This is the second time we have caught G. E. Trundle, Auckland C.C., producing a spectacular knockout move. (The first one we recorded in Vol. 1, No. 3 , page 18.) In Trundle's game with Miss A. R. Hollis in the recent Auckland C.C. championship he won the exchange and after White's 41st move had the following position:-


Miss Hollis
Of course, Trundle has a winning game, but there are plenty of players who would not finish it off like this:-

Threat is mate via KB6. If $42 \mathrm{~N} \times \mathrm{Q}, \mathrm{R} \times \mathrm{Rch}$; $43 \mathrm{~K} \times \mathrm{R}$, R-K 8 mate. If 42 B moves, QxQ. All other White moves allow quick mates. So

## 42 Resigns

If this sort of thing occurs again in one of Trundle's games we will consider he is making a practice of it.

THE CHIMP'S A CHAMP AT CHESS


Keeper George Smith's move again, and Abena is exultant as things appear to be going according to plan. If Abena's interpretation of the book is correct then it's all over bar the shouting--but wait!

## N.Z. CHESS ASSOCIATION <br> aUckland congress

Twenty entries were received for the Championship to be held at Auckland, beginning Monday, December 26. The following were selected: R. E. Baeyertz, A. L. Fletcher, J. A. Moir (Auckland); D. I. Lynch (Hastings) ; N. M. Cromarty (Wanganui) ; Dr. P. Allerhand, Dr. B. M. Cwilong, N. T. Fletcher, R. O. Scott (Wellington); H. McNabb (Nelson); D. C. M. Nianson, W. E. Moore (Canterbury).

Entries for other tourneys are:-
Major Open.-A. D. Smith, F. Beamish, H. McGilvary, F. A. Haight, A. G. Short, Mrs. E. L. Short B. H. P. Marsick, F. G. McSherry, I. Crawford T. N. Bell, E. V. Stack, A. G. Rowland, J. A. Nathan, A. E. Turner, A. T. Scott, J. L. Hardy, L. Esterman, A. Summers, V. Cuff, R. Teece, D. F. Tibbetts.

First Class.-Mrs. H. Reilly, C. A. Rose, H. F. Pobar.

Second Class.-R. Abbott.
Entries for these three events will be accepted up to the time for the beginning of play.

## Broadcasting Results

Results of each day's play will be broadcast from the YA stations every morning at 8.5.

## PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED

Chess World (New South Wales), Oct., Nov. Editor: C. J. S. Purdy. Published monthly.

Chess (England), Oct. Editor: B. H. Wood. Published monthly.
British Chess Magazine (England), Oct. Editor: B. Reilly. Published monthly
London and Midland Bulletin (England), Sept. 17, Oct. 1, 15 and 29. Editors: B. Reilly and W. Ritson-Morry. Published fortnightly.
L'Echiquier de Paris (France), July-August. Published every two months.
Bulletin Ouvrier des Echecs (France), June-July, Aug.-Sept. Published every two months.
Bulletin International des Informations Echiqueennes (Czechoslovakia), Sept. Editor: Karel Opocensky. Published monthly.
Indian Chess Magazine (India), Nos. 1, 2 and 3, Aug., Sept. and Oct. Editor: C. L. Bedi. Published monthly.
Bulletin No. 5-New Zealand Correspondence Chess Association.

## U.S.S.R. CHAMPIONSHIP

Air mail news just received gives the result of the Soviet Championship as a tie between Smyslov and Bronstein 13-6. Following this pair were Taimanov and Geller $12 \frac{1}{2}$, Kotov, Boleslavsky and Furman 111 , Keres 11, Aronin and Kholmov 10. Masters who fell by the wayside include Flohr, Lilienthal, Bondarevsky, Ragosin and Levenfisch! Smyslov and Bronstein are to play off in a match of six games beginning December 15.

## SWITZERLAND

It is interesting to note that the Swiss Championship was not played on the usual Swiss system! Although there were 185 competitors in the tournament, only nine were entered for the champion-
ship, so that was played on the round robin methe instead. S. Tordion was the winner with 6 points. and he was followed by J. Ehrat and W. Henneberger $5 \frac{1}{2}$. The tourney took place at SchaffhauseJuly 23-31.

## VENICE 1949

The Venice tournament, played in SeptemberOctober, resulted in a win for Hungarian master Lazlo Szabo 111 10, Barcza, Foltys, Gligoric and Golombek $9 \frac{1}{2}$, Paoli $8 \frac{1}{2}$, Kottnauer 8, Tartakower 7, etc.

## LOST ON THE CLOCK

The well-known German master Samisch is reputed to be the best game planner in Eurone but he continually manages his clock badly ard leaves himself about a minute to make 20 moves He lost eight games in this manner at Oldenbure but secured a draw against Bogoljubow in simila circumstances.

## REMUERA CHESS CLUB

3 CLONBERN ROAD, REMUERA
WEDNESDAYS, 7.30 p.m. to 10.30 p.m.
Hon. Secretary: J. A. C. BARNES, 38 Koraha St., Remuera. Phone 42-820 (business hours).

## PAPATOETOE CHESS CLUB LANDSCAPE ROAD, PAPATOETOE THURSDAYS, 7 p.m. to 11 p.m. R. V. CLOSEY, Hillside Road, Papatoetoe. Secretary (Telephone 246S):

## ONEHUNGA CHESS CLUB

corner manukau and mt. albert ROADS, ROYAL OAK TUESDAYS, 7.30 to 11 p.m.
Hon. Secretary: W. T. PERCIVAL, 2 Forbes Street, Onehunga, Auckland S.E.5.

## LATE NEWS

## NEW PLYMOUTH CHESS CLUB

The New Plymouth C.C. concluded a successtyear on November 7. Increased membership expected next season. Tourney results:-Ciu: championship: R. A. Godtschalk $10 \frac{1}{2}, \mathrm{H}$. Wolfe ans N. B. Wagstaff 10, W. Martin and S. Anchor 7 H. Coppen and G. E. Rose 6. Junior championshis T. J. Somerton $4 \frac{1}{2}$, P. Stedman and H. Simmonson 4 E. C. Hayton 3, L. Veale $2 \frac{1}{2}$, J. C. Hannon $\frac{1}{2}$. Handcap: R. A. Godtschalk 8, W. Martin 6, N. B. Wagsta and H. Coppen $5 \frac{1}{2}$, P. Stedman 5, T. J. Somerton S. Anchor and H. Simmonson 4, L. Veale 2, J. C Hannon 0.

G: - - Kings of Anstralian - -g represe manterted on zumer $5 /-$, cloth

TH
Q1-How to Pl Chasto-Borovsh Sun the moderat (0) - The Ideas Tint The bes neare: years gayper who war 2: Mudern yntran, revised -uTherd wort mmetitive 80 (1) - The Chess 2esor book on : =aser. Design víance $4 /$ 10 ) - Trags an Iumumsty. The ix - Cluess Que are rye-ings (i) - Mure Que man wind littic 2-antrin $4 / 2$ Hulchess Tra D Sures op ynume. A sa (1) M- A Packer -G-x armier him uge-

## THE



Samisch is er in Euroge ck badly ans ke 20 moves at Oldenburg ow in simila

TUERA
10.30 p.m.

33 Korah ess hours).

CLLB esults:-Cun 1. Wolfe ant - Anchor hampionsh immonisgn 4 on $\ddagger$. HandiB. Wagita J. Somerten? eale 2,2

## BOOKS NOW IN STOCK (continued)

## GAMES-Continued

E4-Kings of the Chessboard-L. Steiner. First Australian book by Lajos Steiner, containing representative games of masters encountered on his European tour, 1948. Stiff warer 5/-, cloth bound 6/-

## THE OPENING

91-How to Play the Chess Openings - E. Z-osko-Borovsky. A good instructive book In the moderate player. $8 / 6$
-2-The Ideas Behind the Openings - R. The. The best seller in Chess books in -zent years. A " must" for the moderate zlayer who wants to know why. 12/-
03-Modern Chess Openings - Seventh Edition, revised by Korn, 1946. This is a tandard work of reference, indispensable to competitive \& correspondence players. 14/6
0:-The Chess Pilot-Jacques Mieses. A zewio book on the openings by this famous naster. Designed purely as a labour-saver; nit answer to each opening and each EtEnce. 4/-
I $=$ Traps on the Chessboard-ZnoskoEvoovsky. The best book on traps. 6/-
0 © Chess Questions Answered-Bonham \& iivemald. 350 questions, 200 on endings, 150
an openings. Splendid value. 3/-
(19):-More Questions Answered-Bonham \& Wemald. Supplementary to O6 and a -lendid little book for the inexperienced 3 ayer. 4/3
1.-Chess Traps and Stratagems-Cunningax: Value at $3 /-$
0 - Chess Openings for Beginners-Cunlizeton. A small book for the learner on the - mentary principles of the opening. 3/-

D10-A Pocket Guide to the Chess Openings -Grifith and Golombek. A great little book, =recially for the young player anxious to Ifittar his opening play. 8/-

## THE MIDDLE GAME

M 1-The Basis of Combination in Chess-Du Hint. A great help to the inexperienced

m : The Middle Game in Chess - ZnoskoEveovsky. An excellent book for all players. .stional play by one of the world's greatest =usern teachers. $10 /-$

M 3-Chess Quiz-Reinfeld. 300 positions, all from actual play. Solutions at back. Is guaranteed to improve your ability to see combinations. 11/-
M4-The Next Move Is . . .- Cordingley. Like "Chess Quiz," but smaller and more advanced. 4/3
M5-Instructive Positions from Master Play-Mieses. The grand old man of Chess retains his gift for exposition. 3/9
M 6-Winning Chess-Chernev and Reinfeld. Demonstrates clearly, forcibly and graphically how to build up your attack. Not a book of theory, but a practical guide to winning chess. 16/-

## THE END GAME

E 1-Basic Chess Endings-Reuben Fine. A standard work on end game play. 573 pages of knowledge for every grade of player. This book is a masterpiece. 23/-
E 2-Practical End Game Play - Reinfeld. Deals especially with the transition period before the end game gets to the book stage. Value at 7/6
E 3-Manual of the End Game-Jacques Mieses. Introduction to end game play by a leading master. Inexpensive but good. 5/6
E 4-Chessboard Magic-Chernev. A selection of beautiful end games. 13/6
E 5-How to Play Chess Endings-E. ZnoskoBorovsky. The mysteries of end game play are revealed in this book by the master teacher. This book not only demonstrates how, but shows why. 14/6

## TEXT BOOKS

T 1-Lasker's Manual-Emanuel Lasker. One of the great Chess books, by one of the great masters, possibly the greatest. 16/-
T2-Modern Chess Strategy-Edward Lasker. A wonderful text book for the Chess student. Read this and play Chess. 16/-T4-Chess Fundamentals-Capablanca. This incomparable genius shows how with crystal clarity. 10/-
T5-My System-Nimzovitch. A complete treatise on every aspect of the game of Chess. Your education is incomplete until you have studied this book. 17/6
T 6-Chess Mastery by Question \& AnswerReinfeld. Teaches by annotations to master games in form of questions answered in second half of book. 6/-
(Continued overleaf)

TEXT BOOKS-Continued
T7-Chess for Amateurs-Reinfeld. Same effective scheme as "Chess Mastery by Question and Answer," but the games are those of amateurs with plenty of instructive errors. 6/-
T 8-How to Play Better Chess-Reinfeld. A new book on all aspects of the game written in Fred Reinfeld's best style. Chess enthusiasts will find in these pages material of the greatest value. $9 / 3$

## FOR BEGINNERS

B1-Invitation to Chess - Harkness and Chernev. Beautifully printed, complete, pictorial introduction to the game of Chess. Contains moves, rules, and the elementary principles of strategy and tactics. 12/-
B 2-Easy Guide to Chess - B. H. Wood. Easiest of all Chess primers to follow. 6/-
B 3-Chess-Alexander. New edition of the popular elementary text book by Britain's leading master. 6/-
B 4-Breviary of Chess-Dr. S. Tartakower. An up-to-date, complete and lucid treatise on Chess. 10/-
B 5-Chess For the Fun of It-Harley. A delightful combination of instruction and entertainment. Includes illustrative games of world's great masters, past and present. 5/6

B 6-Chess: Revised Edition-Green. Fammax old primer. $3 / 9$
B 7-Chess Made Easy-Purdy and Kostnitsky. Enlarged (third) edition. 40,000 It previous editions sold. Only $1 /$.
B 8-Learn Chess Fast-Reshevsky and Reinfeld. A short cut guide to the Royal game Lavishly illustrated. $\mathbf{5 / 6}$
B 9-Teach Yourself Chess-Abrahams. A splendid book for the inexperienced playeand well worthwhile for those of highe: grades. 5/6

## MISCELLANEOUS

S 1-Chess for Fun and Chess for Blood-E: Lasker. Teaches and entertains simul taneously. 15/6
S2-How Not to Play Chess - E. Znos Borovsky. Nails all the average players faults and shows how to avoid them. 4/3 S 3-Among These Mates - Chielamangus Humour. The lighter side of Australian ane New Zealand Chess. 2/-
S 4-Chess in Schools. A helpful booklet : all interested in teaching Chess. 1/-

## BOUND VOLUMES

S 5-Chess World, 1946
10/-
S 6-Chess World, 1947
10/-
S 7-Chess World, 1948
12/-
Complete, nicely bound, most informative.

CANTERBURY CHESS CLUB
Corner of High Street and Cashel Street CHRISTCHURCH
President: S. Hollander Phone 31-389.

TUESDAYS
Secretary: F. R. Best

- P.O. Box 852, Christchurch Phone 32-717 (business), 52-144 (private).

VISITORS ALWAYS WELCOME

## DOMINION ROAD CHESS CLUB

225 Dominion Road (Walters Road Corner), Auckland
Tuesdays and Fridays - - 7 p.m. to 11 p.m. Hon. Secretary: D. E. MILLER, 14 Akepiro St., $\mathrm{M}^{ \pm}$. Eden, S.1. Phone 65-306
$\underset{\text { Third Floor, His Majesty's Arcade, Queen Street, Auckland }}{\text { A U C K L A N }}$ : $\quad$ (INC.) open afternoons, monday to friday. club nights: monday and thunsday. visitors always welcome Further particulars from JOHN JAMES, Hon. Secretary

## Z-In. 12

## ment SECONT

$t$
NEW TEA
CHAMPION
$\pm$
THIENS
CHAMPON

2
HASTN
춘
OUNCE TI
DeLEMS
::
NEWS
$\pm$
SHIL

