

THE NEW ZEALAND

# CHESSPLAYER

Vol. 2—No. 6 January-February  
1949

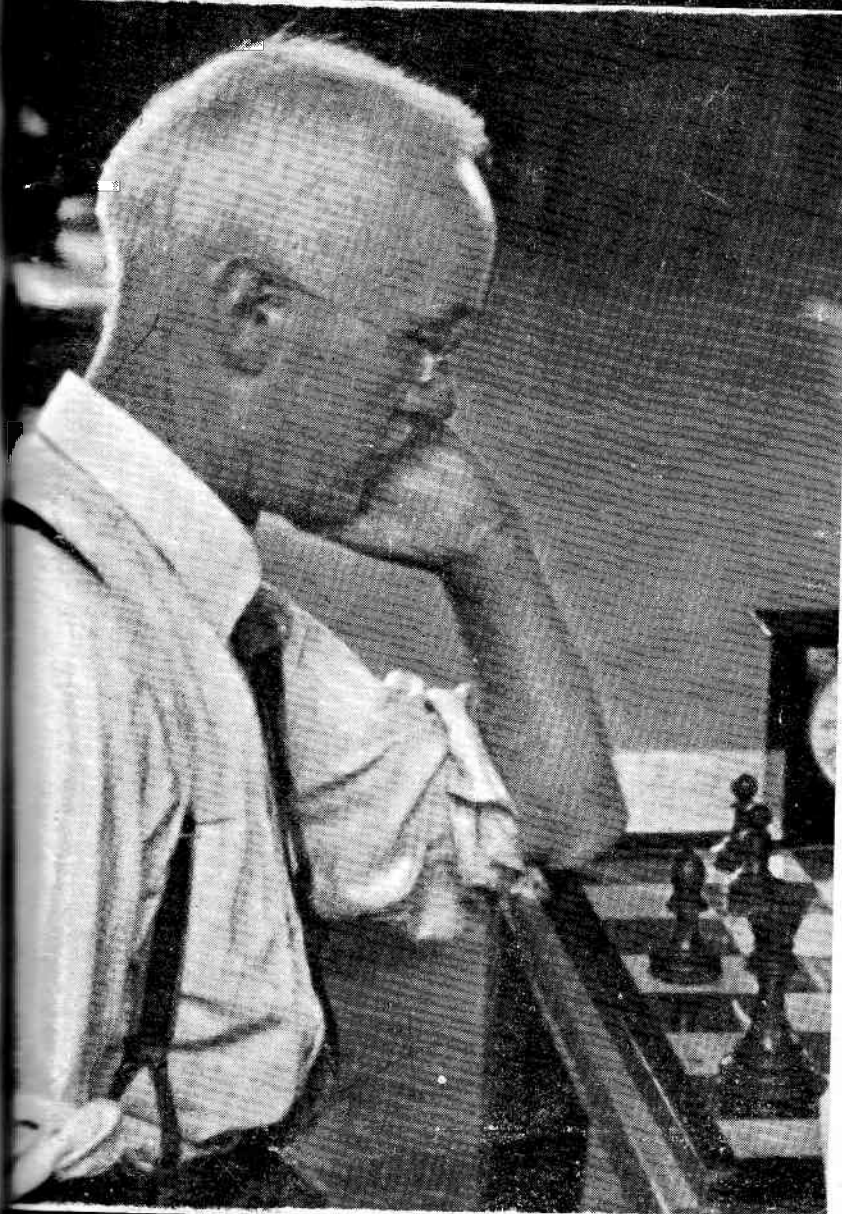
## NEW ZEALAND CHAMPIONSHIP

HASTINGS AND  
BEVERWIJK

WADE IN EUROPE

A. E. NIELD  
Champion of  
New Zealand

TWO SHILLINGS



# CHESS NEWS IN PRINT AND PICTURE

CLUB

.m.

S.2.

NC.)

NE 30-360

CLUB

0.30 p.m.

Koroia St.,  
(urs) 42-820

s Club

TOETOE

1 p.m.

Phone 246s

CLUB

BERT RDS.

P.M.

2 Forbes St.

# READERS' VIEWS

## EQUAL RIGHTS FOR EQUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS

Sir,—You'll agree that it is most important for all the members of a chess club to preserve amity and harmony. Therefore permit me to point out that Mr. Johnstone's slogan, "Equal rights for equal subscriptions" (vide his letter in your last number), says both too much and too little.

The contribution a member makes to his club is not his subscription alone. Some members contribute organising or other work, others contribute to the club's wellbeing by regular attendance, and others, again, help to bring laurels to the club in competition. Every club likes to have some strong players. These players have less to gain from their membership than the weaker players, since most of their fellow members will be unable to give them an interesting game.

Your correspondent speaks of a club telegraphic team as "twenty plum hunters." That is not very complimentary to the players who are engaging in a rather slow and tedious event for the honour of their club. It is quite true that there is some enjoyment in such events, and some players who are not in the team might like to be; their remedy is to improve their play. We all have it in our power to do that if we set about it.

To sum up, what I want to emphasise is that a slogan like "Equal rights for equal subscriptions" is too narrow, and is likely to produce nothing but friction if pressed too far. Many players derive little benefit from membership of a club. If criticised, their simple answer is to leave the club. As I said at first, amity and harmony are the great essentials.

As a New Zealander, Mr. Johnstone is fully entitled to criticise New Zealand chess administration, but I should like to say from first-hand knowledge that it compares very favourably with chess administration elsewhere I know, or know of. I know that New Zealand has more chess players per thousand of population and also a larger proportion of organised players than any other English-speaking country. I feel someone should point this out, if only in honour of the memory of Fedor Kelling, who did more than any other single individual to bring such a state of affairs about.

C. J. S. PURDY (Sydney).

## THE RIGHT SPIRIT

Sir,—Congratulations on the last issue of THE NEW ZEALAND CHESSPLAYER. Games, problems and "Announce the Mate" are splendid. We found working out the mates from the diagrams really good practice. We have been instrumental in getting another player for correspondence and lent

him a previous issue of THE NEW ZEALAND CHESSPLAYER, so he is becoming another subscriber to OUR magazine.

W. M. WALKER (Mrs.).

## MORE PROBLEMS WANTED

Sir,—Enclosed is a Meredith two-mover which may be of use to you in your section of THE NEW ZEALAND CHESSPLAYER. I would like to endorse the tributes already paid to your young magazine, but with a problemist's prejudice I feel your section is very cramped. In a newspaper a few inches is all one can expect for problems, but in a chess magazine there should be a page or nothing. With cordial wishes for yourself and THE NEW ZEALAND CHESSPLAYER.

P. BARRON (Margate, England).

## GAME NO. 176

Sir,—I have much pleasure in renewing my subscription. Congratulations on another excellent issue. I was astonished to see one of my games in the latest issue. I would like to point out two things. Firstly, I expected to see a question mark after 30 KR—K1. After I had made this move I saw 30 B—K7. My opponent saw this, too, and played 30 ... B—B3. The game continued 31 N—B5, B—KB4. So this explains the weakness of the magazine move. It appears that the score was given to you with Black's 30th and 31st moves transposed.

Concerning the move 8 Q—B3, I would refer you to page 100, Q. 274, of "Chess Questions Answered," by Bonham and Wormald.

I am pleased to see that THE NEW ZEALAND CHESSPLAYER will be coming out every two months now. It will save some of the news from becoming a little stale.

ALWYN JONES (Ngaruawahia).

[Our note that 8 Q—B3 was "playable, but B—K2 is more usual," is questioned on the authority of the book mentioned. A very good book, too. But G. H. Watson's analysis (Q. 272, page 99) does not take into consideration the continuation 8 ... Q—B2; 9 B—Q3, P—KR3; 10 N—K4, N—Q4, pointed out by F. L. Vaughan, of Sydney, in "Chess World," October, 1946. This little matter out of the way, we wish to thank Mr. Jones for supplying the Wanganui Congress pictures in this issue.—Ed.]

## NEXT PUBLICATION DATE

The next issue of this magazine will be on sale on April 15, and copy must be in our hands not later than March 15. We cannot guarantee publication of anything received after that date. What about some club news?

## WELLINGTON CHESS CLUB

WELLINGTON SPORTS CENTRE - - WAKEFIELD STREET

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

Secretary:

R. A. Godtschalk, 62  
Calabar Rd., Rongotai.  
Phone 16-552

# WHAT "M.C.O." LEFT OUT

By E. J. MARCHISOTTI

In undertaking this brief critique of the seventh edition of "Modern Chess Openings," my aim has not been to discredit the substantial and arduous task of revision, which in this instance was the work of the Czech master Walter Korn. I am simply going to point out a few omissions that should be borne in mind for future editions of this famous work. And now to our mutton.

**Four Knights' Game.**—After 1 P-K4, P-K4; 2 N-KB3, N-QB3; 3 N-B3, N-B3; 4 B-N5, N-Q5; 5 N x P, Q-K2; 6 P-B4, N x B; 7 N x N, P-Q3; 8 N-KB3, Q x P ch; 9 K-B2, N-N5 ch; 10 K-N3, Q-N3; 11 N-R4, Q-R4; 12 P-KR3, "M.C.O." gives (page 61, col. 46, note (d)) the reply 12 . . . . N-B3. But 12 . . . . Q x QN!; 13 P x N, P-N4! is clearly superior (Lundin—Michel, Buenos Aires, 1939). If now 14 R-K1 ch, B-K2; 15 P x P, Q x KNP, or if 14 P x P, Q x KNP; 15 P-Q4, Q-N2; with an evident advantage for Black in both cases. After 4 B-N5, P-QR3; 5 B x N, QP x B; 6 N x P, N x P; "M.C.O." (page 62, col. 51) gives the continuation 7 N x N, and does not take into account the better procedure 7 Q-R5!, N-Q3 (if 7 . . . . P-KN3; 8 N x NP ch, etc.); 8 P-Q4, B-K3; 9 B-B4, B-K2; 10 O-O-O, and White has the upper hand (analysis by Alfred Emery, 1943).

**French Defence.**—After 1 P-K4, P-K3; 2 P-Q4, P-Q4; 3 N-QB3, N-KB3; 4 B-N5, B-K2; 5 P-K5, KN-Q2; 6 B x B, Q x B; 7 B-Q3, "M.C.O." indicates (page 77, col. 48, note (f)) 7 . . . . O-O, which does not turn out well in view of the variation 8 N-N5!, N-N3; 9 Q-R5, P-N3; 10 Q-R6, followed by N-KB3 and P-KR4, with attack (analysis by Marchisotti, "Caissa" No. 74, 1945). Better is 7 . . . . P-QR3!; and if 8 QN-K2, P-QB4; 9 P-QB3, N-QB3; 10 Q-Q2, P-QN4; with an equal game (Burn—Salwe, Carlsbad, 1911).

**Ruy Lopez.**—After 1 P-K4, P-K4; 2 N-KB3, N-QB3; 3 B-N5, B-B4; 4 P-B3, P-B4; 5 O-O, P x P; "M.C.O." gives (page 282, col. 23, note (i)) the continuation 6 B x N, omitting 6 N x P!, played in the game Balogh—Zollner, Carlsbad, 1939, with the continuation 6 . . . . N-B3; 7 P-Q4, P x P e.p.; 8 N x P, B-K2; 9 B-N5, with a better game for White. After 3 . . . . P-QR3; 4 B-R4, N-B3; 5 O-O, N x P; 6 P-Q4, P-QN4; 7 B-N3, P-Q4; 8 P x P, B-K3; 9 P-B3, B-QB4; 10 QN-Q2, O-O; 11 B-B2, N x N; 12 Q x N, P-B3; 13 P x P, R x P; 14 N-Q4, N x N; 15 P x N, "M.C.O." cites (page 291, col. 58, note (h)) the reply 15 . . . . B-N3; which is inferior because of 16 P-QR4! (Lasker—Rubinstein, St. Petersburg, 1914). The correct continuation is 15 . . . . B-Q3!; as Tarrasch indicated in his notes to the game, and with which Black gets an excellent game which in my opinion is superior to White's. After 3 . . . . P-Q3; 4 P-Q4, B-Q2; 5 N-B3, N-B3; 6 O-O, B-K2; 7 B x N, B x B; 8 Q-Q3!, N-Q2; 9 B-K3, P x P; "M.C.O." indicates (page 314, col. 154, note (f)) 10 B x P, but 10 N x P! turns out better. The game Harris—Cornforth, correspondence, 1938-39, continued 10 . . . . N-K4; 11 N x B!, P x N; 12 Q-K2, Q-Q2; 13 QR-Q1, O-O; 14 P-B4, N-N5; 15 B-Q4, P-B3; 16 R-B3!, KR-K1; 17 R-R3!, with an attack on Black's king position. It should

be noted that White's ingenious manoeuvre P-KB4, R-B3-R3 had been made possible as a result of vacating the square KB3.

**Sicilian Defence.**—After 1 P-K4, P-QB4; 2 N-KB3, N-QB3; 3 P-Q4, P x P; 4 N x P, N-B3; 5 N-QB3, P-Q3; 6 B-KN5, B-Q2; 7 B x N, NP x B; 8 N-B5, "M.C.O." cites (page 348, col. 60, note (g)) 8 . . . . Q-B1; which turns out badly on account of 9 N-Q5! (Balogh—van Kol, correspondence, 1933). Better is 8 . . . . Q-R4!; and if 9 B-Q3, P-K3!; 10 N-K3, N-K4; 11 O-O, P-KR4!; 12 K-R1, R-B1; 13 P-B4, N-N5; with a good attack for Black (Richter—Bogoljubow, Bad Elster, 1937).

## CHAMPIONSHIP OF U.S.S.R.

Bronstein and Kotov 12-6 (they are to play a match), Furman (Leningrad champion) 11-7, Flohr 10½, Tolush 10, Bondarevsky, Keres, Konstaninopolsky and Lisitzin 9½, Ilyitsky, Lilienthal 9, Kholmov 8½, Ragozin, Levenfish, Auerbach 8, Alatortzev, Panov 7½, Aronin, Taimanov 6. Botvinnik, Smyslov and Boleslavsky did not play.

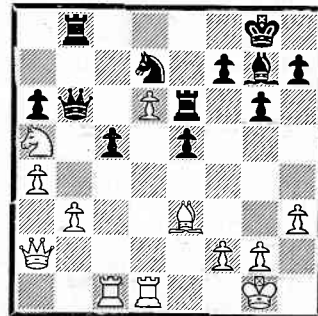
### Game No. 179—KING'S INDIAN DEFENCE

G. M. Levenfish A. Lilienthal

1 P-Q4, N-KB3; 2 P-QB4, P-KN3; 3 N-QB3, P-Q4; 4 P x P, N x P; 5 P-K4, N-N3;

A novelty. Usual is 5 . . . . N x N; 6 P x N, P-QB4; 7 B-QB4, B-N2; 8 B-K3, N-B3; 9 N-K2, Castles; 10 P-B3.

6 N-B3, B-N2; 7 P-KR3, Castles; 8 B-K3, N-B3; 9 B-K2, P-K4; 10 P-Q5, N-N1; 11 P-QR4, P-QR4; 12 Castles, N-R3; 13 Q-N3, N-Q2; 14 B x N, P x B!; 15 KR-Q1, R-N1; 16 Q-R2, N-N3; 17 QR-B1, R-K1; 18 N-N1, B-Q2; 19 B-N5, Q-B1; 20 P-Q6, P-QB4; 21 B-K3, B-K3; 22 P-QN3, N-Q2; 23 QN-Q2, Q-B3; 24 N-B4!, Q x KP; 25 N-N5, Q-B3; 26 N x B, R x N; 27 N x RP, Q-N3;



28 P-QN4!!, Q x NP; 29 N-B6, Q-N6; 30 N x R!!, Q x Q; 31 N x N, R-K1;

32 N x B P, followed by advancing the pawn could not be ignored.

32 B-N5!, R-R1;

The threat was N-B6.

33 N-N6, R-R2; 34 P-Q7, R x P; 35 N x R, P-R3; 36 N-B6 ch, K-B1; 37 R-Q8 ch, K-K2; 38 R-K8 ch, K-Q3; and resigned because of 39 N-K4 ch, with Black's King in a mating net.



# AROUND THE N.Z. CLUBS

## AUCKLAND

The only tournament running at present is the Summer Cup, with 19 competitors. Leading scores so far are: A. W. H. Breakey 8—0, K. R. Gillmore 6—0, R. W. Park 8—1, G. Sale 7—2, F. Haight 7—2.

As the first Swiss system tournament proved very popular, a second one was held and 12 entries were received. It resulted in a win for R. W. Park, 5 points, with G. Sale, 4 points, second.

The final match of the Auckland Chess League second grade competition, the play-off between Auckland A and Waterside teams, was held at the Auckland C.C. rooms on November 4, and a close match resulted in a win for Auckland, 3½—2½. They now become holders of the Lone Pawn trophy.

Our representatives at the New Zealand championship Congress did exceptionally well, A. E. Nield winning the championship and bringing the Silver Rook to Auckland for the first time since A. W. O. Davies won it in 1927. A. L. Fletcher also played well to get in the prize list. Unfortunately A. E. Nield will be lost to us, as he is leaving for England, where he will probably take up residence. Two further losses sustained by the club are C. P. Belton, who has gone to Ireland, and C. B. Newick, who is moving to Wellington.

## OTAGO

Correspondent: H. A. McGILVARY

**Club Championship.**—In the club championship Jim Lang is leading at present, but the issue is still in doubt, several players still having many games to complete. J. F. Lang, 8½—6½; R. W. Lungley, 5—2; W. S. Stenhouse, 4—4; H. A. McGilvary, 5—10; W. Lang, 4—2; A. J. McDermott, 6—4; S. J. Webb, 4—7; R. Watt, 5½—10½.

**Intermediate Championship.**—In the intermediate championship R. E. Williamson and the club president, A. E. Ward, are leading with 13 points each. Williamson has the best chance, though he has still four to play. Ward has finished all his games. Scores are: C. Ahern, 7—8; J. R. Cusack (withdrew), 8—2; E. Hodgkinson, 5—6; R. Paris, 7½—12½; A. C. Twose, 7½—7½; A. Ward, 13—3; J. K. L. Webling, 6½—5½; R. Williamson, 13—2; J. A. Jackson, 6—8; Dr. R. Gardiner, 1—19; J. J. Marlow, 6—16.

**Junior Championship.**—Among the juniors there has been little change in the relative positions. F. Botting and R. J. Glass are still leading with 12½ points each and both have four games to play. R. Glass appears to have the best chances as he has to meet relatively weaker opponents than Botting.

**Senior Tri-Gambit Tournament.**—This is a double-round tournament with eight players. Three gambits come into consideration here—the Staunton, Scotch or Evans. In the Scotch Gambit after 3 P—Q4, P x P; White for his fourth move cannot recapture the pawn immediately, though he may do so later on. He can play 4 P—B3 (Goring Gambit) or the more routine 4 B—B4.

This appears to be the favourite and there have been some quite exciting encounters. The gambit decided upon in the first game must also be played in the second game with colours reversed, and all gambits must be accepted. As several of the players in the other tournaments had finished their games, this proved a welcome diversion. J. F. Lang is certain of top place, as the nearest competitor, A. J. McDermott, even if he wins his next two games, will finalise with ½ point behind. Here are the scores: J. F. Lang, 11½—2½; A. J. McDermott, 8—4; W. Stenhouse, 6½—4½; R. Williamson, 2½—8½; A. Ward, 2—11; H. A. McGilvary, 5½—7½; R. Watt, 7—5; J. K. L. Webling, 3—3.

**Junior Tri-Gambit Tournament.**—This is run on exactly the same lines as the senior and has attracted a large number of entries. Here are the scores [26 games each to play!—Ed.]: A. C. Hall, 7—10; F. Botting, 6—0; R. J. Glass, 5—0; G. Adams, 3—2; L. Abbott, 2—9; Dr. R. Gardiner, 8½—2½; R. Paris, 7—1; V. Hay, 9—12; L. Wheeler, 0—4; M. Rodgers, 0—4; I. Penrose, 3½—½; B. Murphy, 0—2; C. Smith, 0—2.

**Perpetual Handicap Gradings.**—In the perpetual handicap tournament the leading scores are (gradings at beginning of season in parentheses): J. R. Cusack, 482 (443), plus 39; R. J. Glass, 376 (340), plus 36; A. J. McDermott, 670 (650), plus 20; J. F. Lang, 755 (744), plus 11.

**Ruy Lopez Tournament.**—This competition comprises senior players who have completed a fair proportion of championship and gambit games. It is on the same basis as other tournaments, viz., two games against each opponent, one as White and one as Black, the moves forming the Ruy Lopez opening being compulsory. Scores are: R. Watt, 6½—3½ (completed); A. J. McDermott, 2—2; J. F. Lang, 5½—½; W. G. Stenhouse, 2—3; H. McGilvary, 1—2; A. Ward, 0—4.

**Social Evening.**—On December 13 a social function was held in the clubrooms in Stuart Street. Prizes for the 1947-8 season were presented by Mr. J. J. Marlow with appropriate remarks to the winners, who were:—Club championship: R. W. Lungley; runner-up, J. F. Lang. Perpetual handicap: J. F. Lang. Junior gambit tournament: R. J. Glass. Senior gambit tournament: R. Watt. The junior championship prize had previously been presented to J. R. Cusack prior to his leaving for Wellington. Second prize in the junior championship went to J. J. Lang. After the presentation of prizes Mr. Marlow presented on behalf of the members of the club a fountain pen, suitably engraved, and a silver propelling pencil to Mr. G. D. Wright in commemoration of 50 years' service in the club. Mr. Marlow paid tribute to the work Mr. Wright had done, particularly in a financial aspect, commenting that only 10 years ago the club was in a very precarious position and that members had to thank Mr. Wright for the sound state of affairs today. Mr. Wright thanked members for their gift. The main event of the evening then took place, ably conducted by Messrs. Stenhouse, Mc-

Dermid and J. F. Lang. This was the Otago lightning chess championship. The rate of play was 10s per move. The players got down to it in earnest and though the tension was electric all was quiet save for an occasional howl of triumph or a muttered curse as a queen was lost! The play-off which ensued between Lungley, McDermott, W. Lang and R. Watt resulted in a win for McDermott. Leading the non-finalists were J. J. Lang and H. A. McGilvary. So concluded a very entertaining and pleasant evening.

## OBITUARY

### MR. R. C. GLASS

At his residence in Easter Crescent, Kew, Dunedin, on October 15, died Mr. R. C. (Bob) Glass, a very popular member and active supporter of the Otago Chess Club. His genial personality and pleasant manner had won many friends and his untimely death came as a sad shock to all. Originally a member of the Wellington Club, of which he was at one time secretary, he settled in Dunedin (his birthplace) with his family and joined the Otago Club. Although not a member for a very long time, the work he accomplished on the match committee and particularly as a director of play at the Dunedin Congress, was very impressive. His last serious chess was in the Otago-Canterbury telegraphic match. Being a strong player, he was capable of beating anyone in the club. A favourite opening of his was Bird's, which he handled with a good degree of success. Mr. Glass leaves a wife, daughter and son, the latter quite a promising player. Otago chess loses a great sportsman and friend.

### LIGHT IN DARK PLACES

We are pleased to publish the following statement received from Mr. R. G. Wade in reference to Mr. Arthur Johnstone's article in our last issue:

"I wrote to Mr. Mercer (A.C.F. secretary) informing him that the N.Z.C.A. was suggesting (it was not mandatory as Mr. Johnstone indicates) increasing the teams from eight to ten. This was answered by Mr. Mercer stating that Australia preferred eight. There the matter rested. The letter from Australia, as far as I can recall, was handed to Mr. Gyles after the match."

When we approached Mr. A. W. Gyles on this matter he stated that, as he told Mr. Johnstone, there was no letter to Australia on the file, but there is a letter from the Australian Chess Federation dated 23/3/48 which concludes: "Eight players should be adhered to, we think." Mr. Gyles agrees with us that this appears to substantiate Mr. Wade's statement (if substantiation is needed), although no copy of a letter to Australia is available.

Mr. Wade states further: "The cost of the Australia match far exceeded the management committee's estimate due to inflated and what appeared

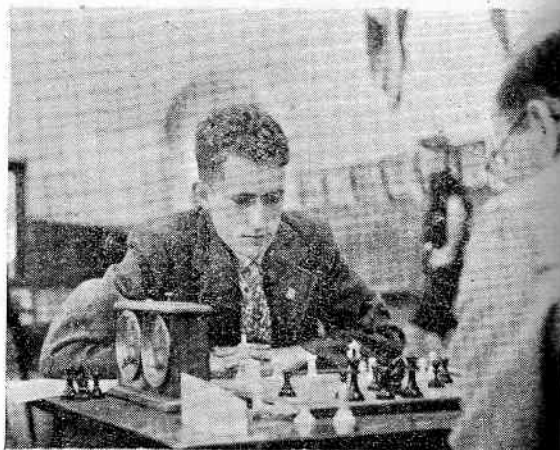
to me to be excessive installation charges for P. and T. equipment. The transmission charges were reasonable. I take full responsibility for instructing the starting of clocks while the move was being decoded. I have made a study of this class of match and had been perturbed by the loss of time in the 'mechanical' operations. I was determined that New Zealand would not offend, but be a model, and I therefore decided to provide an incentive for quick handling of incoming messages. After noting the effects and after Mr. Abbott had stressed his difficulties, I discussed the position with the Australian representative (not umpire), Mr. White, and we agreed to the arrangement outlined by your correspondent. Mr. Johnstone's last sentence calls for comment. I believe firmly that chess must be organised for every New Zealander. I want people to be proud to be classified as chess players, proud to belong to chess clubs—at present we seem to apologise for playing chess—and I believe that one way this can be achieved is by glamourising the game, by publicity, by destroying the illusion that chess is an old man's game."

## WORLD CHAMPIONSHIP

M. Botvinnik, the world champion, is to defend his title in a match late in 1950. The challenge will be determined by the "candidates' tourney" to be held in Argentina next spring. The candidates taking part are the first nine at Saltsjobaden 1948: Bronstein (U.S.S.R.), Szabo (Hungary), Boleslavsky (U.S.S.R.), Kotov (U.S.S.R.), Lilienthal (U.S.S.R.), Bondarevsky (U.S.S.R.), Flohr (U.S.S.R.), Najdorf (Argentina) and Stahlberg (Sweden), plus the five unsuccessful players invited to play in the World Championship, viz., Euwe, Fine, Keres, Reshevsky and Smyslov. In 1950 there will be further zonal tournaments to determine future candidates.

### VENICE TOURNAMENT

A strong tournament was held at Venice, Italy, on October 3-13, resulting in a win for Miguel Najdorf, of Argentina, with 10 wins, 3 draws and no losses, ahead of Estaban Canal (Peruvian now living in Italy) and G. Barcza (Hungary) 9½ points each, Dr. M. Euwe 8, Castaldi (Italy) 7½, Lokveer (Austria) and Dr. S. Tartakower (France) 7, etc.



A. G. (AUBREY) SHORT playing J. W. Ross in the Major Open, N.Z. Congress, 1948-9.

charges for P.  
 on charges were  
 y for instructing  
 move was being  
 of this class of  
 the loss of time  
 was determined  
 but be a model,  
 an incentive for  
 es. After noting  
 had stressed his  
 with the Aus-  
 Mr. White, and  
 outlined by your  
 st sentence calls  
 chess must be  
 I want people  
 s players, proud  
 ent we seem to  
 believe that one  
 lamourising the  
 ne illusion that

## SHIP

on, is to defend  
 The challenger  
 tes' tourney" to  
 The candidates  
 Misjobaden 1948,  
 y), Boleslavsky  
 thal (U.S.S.R.),  
 S.S.R.), Najdorf  
 ), plus the five  
 y in the World  
 eres, Reshevsky  
 e further zonal  
 candidates.

## NT

at Venice, Italy,  
 win for Miguel  
 s. 3 draws and  
 (Peruvian now  
 gary) 9½ points  
 y) 7½, Lokvenc  
 France) 7, etc.



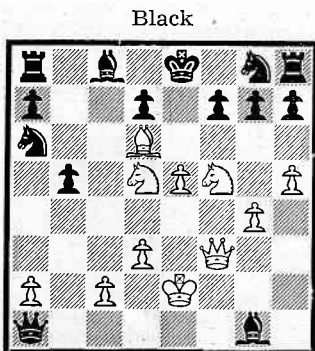
g J. W. Ross  
 ss, 1948-9.

N.-FEB., 1949

# Announce the Mate!

This page is designed to assist the inexperienced player in exercising his ability to recognise a mating position when it arises. The positions are all taken from master games, and the correct moves will be found on page 15. Try to find the mate before looking at the answers.

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



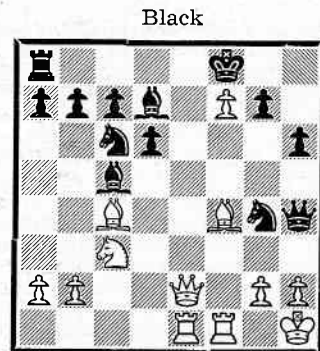
White

1. White mates in .... moves



White

2. White mates in .... moves



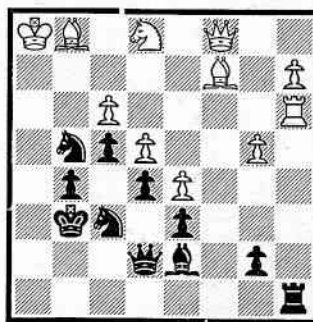
White

3. White mates in .... moves



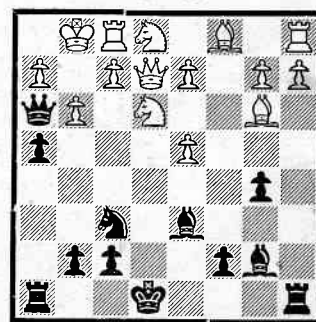
Black

4. Black mates in .... moves



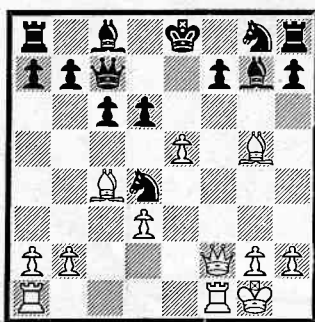
Black

5. Black mates in .... moves



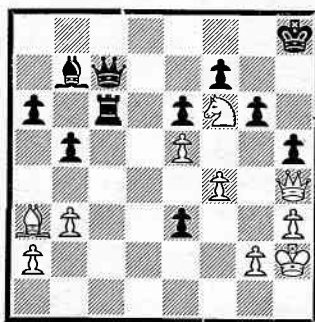
Black

6. Black mates in .... moves



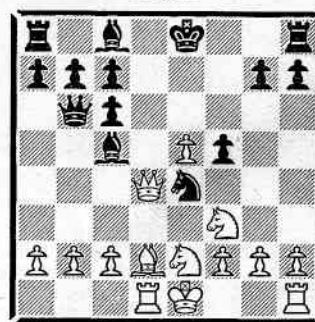
White

7. White mates in .... moves



White

8. White mates in .... moves



White

9. White mates in .... moves

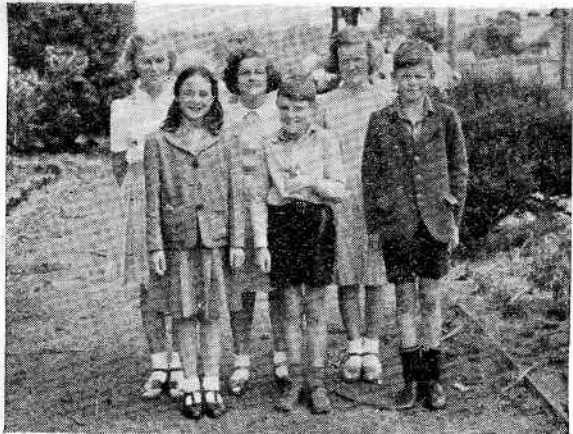
# N.Z. CHAMPIONSHIP TO NIELD

**W**ANGANUI turned on its best weather for the 56th New Zealand Chess Congress, held in that city from December 27 to January 4. Hoping to combine business with pleasure, we arrived early on the scene and together with some other early birds spent the first couple of days looking for transport, mostly in vain. All Wanganui seemed to be using taxis, so our visiting programme had to be severely curtailed.

Congress was opened on Monday morning by the Hon. W. J. Rogers, M.L.C. (Mayor of Wanganui), and J. B. Cotterill, M.P. Mr. Rogers said it was necessary to go sixteen (or was it sixty?) miles up the river to see the best of it. After a sad and apprehensive farewell from George Trundle and some other kindred spirits, we had taken the trip on Sunday, but went only as far as fifteen miles, so apparently we had a won game but failed to push it home. At the end of the trip we were induced to climb a mountain, and our end game wasn't too good. Nevertheless, the grandeur of the scenery was very impressive even if we were a mile short.

Most of the organising of Congress was in the hands of secretary H. P. Whitlock, whose unobtrusive efficiency was largely responsible for the smooth running of the whole affair. The umpire, Mr. K. C. Guthrie, of Raetihi, was just a shadow who materialised swiftly when he was required, which was not often. Catering was in the capable hands of Mesdames Whitlock, Cromarty and Smith, and four little girls (ex-pupils of the president, Mr. A. J. Ratliff) took their collective turn without adult assistance.

The venue was the assembly hall of the Wanganui Technical College, a fine, large and comfortable room capable of accommodating twice the number of players. Time control was 40 moves in the first two hours and 20 per hour thereafter.



**FOUR charming little girls who did a good job with the morning tea.**

Owing to last-minute defections it was decided to eliminate the Second Class tourney and play 13 in the First Class. This meant one extra round for this event, but it was easily worked in without inconvenience.

The expected winner, Lepviikmann, was clearly

right out of form; only on a couple of occasions did he reproduce the keen sense of position that he has shown previously. The winner, A. E. Nield, played aggressively and with rare variety when he had the white men. Only one serious blunder marred his performance. Although McNabb played some good games he was not at his best and failed to win some games that would ordinarily have been easy for him. N. M. Cromarty, of Wanganui, gave one the impression of being a very solid player who would quickly show great improvement with more practice against strong players. Lack of practice with the clock seemed to worry him, but we only once saw him actually in time trouble. The find of the tournament was undoubtedly A. L. Fletcher.



**THE EDITOR at work (!).**

Originally not in the chosen twelve, he exhibited a fine tournament temperament and played one or two very good games. His showing was no surprise to us: Alan is on our editorial staff and is our linotype operator. (Is that combination equalled anywhere?) R. O. Scott played probably his best game in a grim struggle against Nield in the final round, but he was otherwise frequently in clock trouble. Gyles found his experience a great asset on more than one occasion, but carelessness brought retribution more often. Noel Henderson got off to a flying start with two wins and a draw in the first three rounds. He has a good sight of the board and should do better. Baeyertz took a long time to get his first point, losing several times when in a good position. Trundle and Lang never reproduced their best at any part and were disappointments.

The Major Open was a cut-throat affair with W. Reindler and W. E. Moore tying for first place, the latter receiving the prize after the tie-breaking system was applied. [Information just supplied by Mr. A. W. Gyles, secretary, N.Z.C.A., indicates that Reindler and Moore have agreed to a play-off at Christchurch during the next school holidays, presumably at Easter. Canterbury C.C. will be asked to supervise.—Ed.] Both of these players started off badly, as did Whitlock, who filled third place. The latter was somewhat handicapped by his official duties. F. Beamish (Gisborne) and E. J. Byrne (Paeroa) played well and at one stage looked as if they might be first and second. Byrne—Jack



# NIELD

of occasions did position that he r. A. E. Nield, variety when serious blunder McNabb played best and failed arily have been solid player who ent with more ack of practice n, but we only le. The find of A. L. Fletcher.



(1). he exhibited a played one or was no surprise aft and is our ation equalled bably his best eld in the final ently in clock e a great asset ssness brought son got off to a aw in the first t the board and ng time to get hen in a good produced their nments. at affair with for first place, e tie-breaking just supplied C.A., indicates d to a play-off hool holidays, C.C. will be these players ho filled third andicapped by rne) and E. J. e stage looked Byrne—Jack

to his friends—is a correspondence player who has had very little practice over the board. Fuller was fairly solid, but McGilvary was well out of form. The First Class resulted in a popular win for Warne Pearse, of Temuka. He played steadily and deserved his victory. A. G. Jones (Ngaruawahia) and A. J. Ratliff (Wanganui), equal second, might have done better, and Jones especially will improve with the experience. A. Summers (Wellington)

Fletcher played a Two Knights Defence and ran into a variation that put him on unfamiliar ground. Trundle made a good start by drawing with Lepviikmann, for which he received congratulations, but the game was uninspiring and drawn a long way from home. Gyles had the exchange and three pawns for a Bishop, but left a Rook unguarded. Scott was drifting in the ending when he made a blunder. He resigned to save a Rook. Baeyertz appeared to be set for a win, but tried to trap the Queen and drifted into inferiority. Cromarty then gathered in the exchange, a Rook and a pawn.

Baeyertz lost the exchange and then threw away a Bishop on the 23rd move. Lepviikmann overlooked a Knight fork which lost him a Rook. Henderson played this game well. Nield played the B x N line against Lang's French. After 7 Q—N4, Lang played K—B1 instead of castling, and Nield was able to develop a strong King's side attack. Lang overlooked the mate, but his game was lost anyhow. Fletcher came out of the opening best and outplayed Lynch after the latter had made a weak 10th move. After the 30th, with the exchange and a

Lang played vigorously and with imagination, but his 17 P—K5 and 25 P—R5 were of doubtful value. From the latter move Cromarty obtained a remote passed pawn which was the deciding factor in the game. Fletcher spent a lot of time trying to trap Lepviikmann's Queen, and suddenly found his men all on the wrong squares. McNabb overlooked a threat to his Queen and wisely resigned. Trundle developed a strong attack which looked like winning, but he miscalculated when he seemed

Nield had no trouble with Henderson, who was forced into an inferior position. Cromarty and Scott were both in time trouble and when Scott threw away his Queen on the 39th Cromarty missed it and lost his own. Baeyertz varied from the book on the sixth move, but was altogether too daring. Lepviikmann soon obtained an overwhelming King's side attack. Gyles overlooked the loss of a Rook, but he had a loss in any case. An oversight

produced some exhilarating chess for this class and so did Harry Pobar (Civic, Wellington). An improver in A. D. Smith showed considerable promise. Christensen, Woodfield and Costello were by no means outclassed; any of these may have won, but Mrs. H. Reilly, playing in her first tournament, found the going hard. However, she and the three college boys, Ball, Carde and Haar, will gain by the experience and will be tougher next time.

## ROUND 1

White	Black	Opening	Moves
Henderson .. 1	Fletcher .... 0	Two Knights Defence ...	29
Lang ..... 1	Gyles ..... 0	Colle System .....	34
Trundle .... ½	Lepviikmann ½	Queen's Indian Defence ..	39
Scott ..... 0	McNabb .... 1	Grunfeld Defence .....	37
Baeyertz .... 0	Cromarty ... 1	Nimzo-Indian Defence ...	37
Lynch ..... 1	Nield ..... 0	Nimzo-Indian .....	61

Henderson, Lang, McNabb, Cromarty, Lynch 1 each.

Nield lost three tempi in the opening and after a dogfight in the middle game the ending was reached in 30 moves, with Lynch two pawns up, one of which he lost with the exchange of Rooks. Nield became short of time and Lynch was able to force a win with the extra pawn.

## ROUND 2

McNabb .... 1	Baeyertz .... 0	Queen's Gambit Declined .	24
Lepviikmann 0	Henderson .. 1	English .....	34
Nield ..... 1	Lang ..... 0	French Defence .....	37
Fletcher .... 1	Lynch ..... 0	Catalan System .....	47
Cromarty ... 1	Trundle .... 0	Queen's Pawn Game ....	43
Gyles ..... ½	Scott ..... ½	French Defence .....	54

McNabb, Henderson, Cromarty 2.

pawn up, it was only a matter of care on Fletcher's part. This was the latter's best game during the contest. Trundle suffered from a cramped position. Gyles exchanged Queens to obtain a passed pawn, but Scott defended tenaciously.

## ROUND 3

Lang ..... 0	Cromarty ... 1	Nimzo-Indian .....	57
Lepviikmann 1	Fletcher .... 0	English .....	27
Lynch ..... 1	McNabb .... 0	Queen's Gambit Declined .	15
Trundle .... 0	Nield ..... 1	QP, Bogoljubow Variation	34
Scott ..... 1	Baeyertz .... 0	QP, Bogoljubow Variation	33
Henderson .. ½	Gyles ..... ½	Ruy Lopez .....	59

Cromarty 3, Henderson 2½, McNabb, Lynch, Nield 2.

to have the game in hand. Baeyertz gave up a piece to get a passed pawn to Q7, but Scott was able to win the pawn. Henderson had a good game against Gyles, but lost his way. Gyles defended well.

## ROUND 4

Nield ..... 1	Henderson .. 0	Ruy Lopez .....	28
Cromarty ... 0	Scott ..... 1	King's Indian Defence ..	41
Baeyertz ... 0	Lepviikmann 1	Budapest Defence .....	25
Gyles ..... 0	Lynch ..... 1	Queen's Gambit Declined .	30
McNabb .... ½	Lang ..... ½	Dutch Defence .....	30
Fletcher .... 1	Trundle .... 0	Vienna Gambit .....	45

Cromarty, Lynch, Nield 3, Henderson, McNabb, Lepviikmann 2½.

by Lang allowed McNabb to win a Knight, but his attack went astray. After the 30th McNabb had 10 moves to make in as many minutes. Trundle lost a piece under pressure—and that was that.

**ROUND 5**

Gyles . . . . . ½	Lepviikmann ½	Colle System . . . . . 80
Lynch . . . . . 1	Baeyertz . . . . 0	Queen's Gambit Declined . 27
Trundle . . . . 0	McNabb . . . . . 1	Queen's Gambit Declined . 28
Fletcher . . . . 0	Nield . . . . . 1	Four Knights . . . . . 41
Lang . . . . . 0	Scott . . . . . 1	Nimzo-Indian . . . . . 42
Henderson . . . 0	Cromarty . . . . 1	Caro-Kann . . . . . 34

**Cromarty, Lynch, Nield 4, McNabb, Scott 3½.**

Lepviikmann missed the win no fewer than three times in the ending. A hard game, but Lepviikmann was obviously out of form. Baeyertz, in a lost position, offered a Rook in the hope that White would go wrong, but Lynch promptly took the Rook—and won. McNabb conducted a strong attack on the Queen's file after offering a Rook which Trundle dared not take. Nield won two pawns, which proved sufficient for the win. Henderson put up a

good fight with two pawns down, but Cromarty made no mistakes. When the loss of a Rook looked certain, Lang gave up the Queen for a mating chance that did not eventuate.

**ROUND 6**

Gyles . . . . . 1	Trundle . . . . 0	Vienna Game . . . . . 49
Baeyertz . . . . 1	Lang . . . . . 0	Dutch Defence . . . . . 47
Nield . . . . . 1	Lepviikmann 0	Centre Counter . . . . . 39
Fletcher . . . . 1	Henderson . . . 0	Dutch Defence . . . . . 55
McNabb . . . . . 1	Lynch . . . . . 1	King's Indian . . . . . 57
Cromarty . . . . 0		Colle System . . . . . 49

**Lynch, Nield 5, McNabb 4½, Cromarty 4.**

Gyles played the better ending against Trundle in spite of being a pawn down. Lang attacked fiercely, but slipped up and eventually resigned in a position which would have required precise play for White to win. Lepviikmann sacrificed the exchange, but when his attack collapsed Nield had too many guns. Fletcher came out of the opening best, but Scott held his own in a proper dogfight. Fletcher eventually won after missing an easy win on the 38th move. McNabb—Henderson was even up to the

20th, when Henderson lost the exchange. Lynch gave nothing away against Cromarty, whose King's side attack was insufficiently prepared. A good game by both players.

**ROUND 7**

Nield . . . . . 1	Gyles . . . . . 0	Ruy Lopez . . . . . 43
Henderson . . . 0	Scott . . . . . 1	French Defence . . . . . 54
Trundle . . . . 0	Baeyertz . . . . 1	Sicilian Defence . . . . . 43
Lynch . . . . . 1	Lang . . . . . 0	Dutch Defence . . . . . 37
Fletcher . . . . 1	McNabb . . . . . 0	Sicilian Defence . . . . . 30
Lepviikmann 0	Cromarty . . . . 1	Reti . . . . . 50

**Lynch, Nield 6, Cromarty 5, McNabb, Scott 4½.**

Nield played the Worrall Attack and it was not until he got his Rook to the seventh rank that he could claim an advantage. Fletcher sacrificed a Knight and the ensuing combination was too much for his opponent. Cromarty opposed Lepviikmann's Reti with a Queen's Indian set-up, with an early P—KB4. Lepviikmann tried to win an obviously drawn game. Henderson—Scott was a difficult ending, with even pawns and Bishop against Knight, which

should have been drawn. Trundle had an even game but weakened on the 25th move and Baeyertz quickly gained the upper hand. Lang gave up the exchange early, but the attack did not turn out well.

**ROUND 8**

Cromarty . . . . 0	Nield . . . . . 1	Queen's Indian Defence . 61
Scott . . . . . ½	Lynch . . . . . ½	Giucco Piano . . . . . 39
McNabb . . . . . 1	Lepviikmann 0	Queen's Pawn . . . . . 39
Lang . . . . . 0	Trundle . . . . 1	Queen's Pawn . . . . . 32
Baeyertz . . . . 0	Henderson . . . 1	Queen's Gambit Declined . 37
Gyles . . . . . 1	Fletcher . . . . 0	Vienna Game . . . . . 12

**Nield 7, Lynch 6½, McNabb 5½, Cromarty, Scott 5.**

Nield had a hard game against Cromarty. He obtained a passed pawn on the 39th and maintained his advantage. Lynch played an unusual book line in the opening and Scott deviated on the 12th move, Lynch taking up almost an hour on his reply. After the 23rd he had just about scrambled out of trouble, but both were desperately short of time and a draw was agreed upon Black's 40th. McNabb sacrificed his Queen, but the obscure outcome was unrevealed when Lepviikmann walked into a mate. Lang embarked upon an unsound sacrifice and then

became short of time—10 moves to make in six minutes. Baeyertz had a distinct advantage, but sacrificed a piece and missed the winning line. Henderson took full advantage of the position. Fletcher had a moment of chess blindness and walked right into a mate on his 11th move.

**ROUND 9**

Gyles . . . . . ½	Cromarty . . . . ½	King's Fianchetto Defence 41
Henderson . . . 0	Lang . . . . . 1	French Defence . . . . . 43
Lepviikmann 0	Scott . . . . . 1	Queen's Gambit Declined . 34
Nield . . . . . 1	McNabb . . . . . 0	Ruy Lopez . . . . . 36
Trundle . . . . 0	Lynch . . . . . 1	Q.G.D., Orthodox . . . . . 46
Fletcher . . . . 1	Baeyertz . . . . 0	Sicilian Defence . . . . . 61

**Nield 8, Lynch 7½, Scott 6, McNabb, Cromarty 5½.**

Gyles—Cromarty was never anything but a draw. Lang's two passed pawns were too much of a hurdle for Henderson. Scott gradually wore Lepviikmann down and eventually obtained a remote passed pawn. Nield's penchant for finding obscure continuations was exemplified in this round. His early P—Q5 had McNabb scratching, and, although the latter recovered, the loss of a Rook later on settled the question. Lynch won a pawn and from then

on played steadily to notch the win. Baeyertz caused quite a sensation when he illegally queened a pawn against Fletcher, who jumped from his chair thinking he had made a colossal blunder.

..... 80  
 Declined . 27  
 Declined . 28  
 ..... 41  
 ..... 42  
 ..... 34  
 3.

but Cromarty  
 of a Rook looked  
 for a mating

..... 49  
 ..... 47  
 ..... 39  
 ..... 55  
 ..... 57  
 ..... 49

change. Lynch  
 whose King's  
 ared. A good

..... 43  
 ..... 54  
 ..... 43  
 ..... 37  
 ..... 30  
 ..... 50

4.  
 had an even  
 and Baeyertz  
 g gave up the  
 turn out well.

ence . 61  
 ..... 39  
 ..... 39  
 ..... 32  
 declined . 37  
 ..... 12

5.  
 make in six  
 dvantage, but  
 winning line.  
 the position.  
 blindness and  
 move.

Defence 41  
 ..... 43  
 lined . 34  
 ..... 36  
 ..... 46  
 ..... 61

6.  
 a. Baeyertz  
 ally queened  
 ed from his  
 al blunder.

-FEB., 1949

Nield slipped badly. The end game was reached with fairly equal chances, but Baeyertz won two pawns and made no mistake about the win. When McNabb gave up a Bishop on the 20th, Gyles' last seven moves were forced. A brilliant game by McNabb. Lang and Lepviikmann had a completely blocked and complicated position. Henderson, with a pawn up, missed a certain draw. He lost a Knight on the 43rd move. Scott blundered when

Trundle trapped Henderson's Knight. Baeyertz lost a piece in the middle game and it was then only a matter of time. Lepviikmann played more like himself in this round. The pressure was on all the way, but Lynch played well and should have drawn. However, a slip cost him a piece and lost the championship for him. There was nothing between McNabb and Cromarty and the game reached its logical conclusion. Lang had a pawn up for most of the game, but then gave up the exchange for chances. Later on he blundered, under some

Baeyertz .... 1  
 McNabb .... 1  
 Lang ..... ½  
 Lynch ..... 1  
 Trundle .... 1  
 Cromarty .... ½

**ROUND 10**  
 Nield ..... 0  
 Gyles ..... 0  
 Lepviikmann ½  
 Henderson .. 0  
 Scott ..... 0  
 Fletcher .... ½  
 Reti ..... ??  
 Max Lange ..... 27  
 Queen's Pawn ..... 41  
 King's Indian Defence ... 43  
 Two Knights Defence ... 40  
 Dutch Defence ..... 40

Lynch 8½, Nield 8, McNabb 6½, Scott, Cromarty 6.

short of time and was mated on the back rank. Cromarty—Fletcher had an exciting game with both Kings exposed and attacked.

Trundle .... 1  
 Gyles ..... 1  
 Lepviikmann 1  
 McNabb .... ½  
 Fletcher .... 1  
 Nield ..... 1

**ROUND 11**  
 Henderson .. 0  
 Baeyertz .... 0  
 Lynch ..... 0  
 Cromarty ... ½  
 Lang ..... 0  
 Scott ..... 0  
 Queen's Gambit Declined . 25  
 Queen's Pawn ..... 31  
 English ..... 26  
 King's Indian Defence ... 32  
 French Defence ..... 32  
 French Defence ..... 67

Nield 9, Lynch 8½, McNabb 7, Cromarty, Fletcher 6½.

pressure, and lost a Rook. Nield entered the end game with two pawns up and looked a certain winner. Scott defended tenaciously and reduced the disadvantage by one pawn. Nield had to play correctly to win.

Score Sheets on Page 12

**SECRET WEAPON**

Nield tries a tricky Lopez line, and McNabb, after taking some positional punishment, reaches safety only to throw away the win. Notes by A. L. Fletcher.

**Game No. 180  
 RUY LOPEZ**

A. E. Nield H. McNabb  
 1 P—K4 N—QB3  
 Black is willing to play Nimzovitch's Defence (2 P—Q4, P—Q4; 3 P—K5, etc.), a rarity in New Zealand chess. White does not see why he should play the game Black would prefer, so . . .  
 2 N—KB3 P—K4  
 3 B—N5 P—QR3  
 4 B—R4 N—B3  
 5 Castles NxP  
 6 P—Q4 P—QN4  
 7 P—Q5!?

One of Nield's secret weapons.  
 7 . . . . N—K2?

This error gives the writer a warm feeling of kinship with McNabb, because the former also lost to Nield in an Auckland tourney through 7 P—Q5! and made the bad Knight move as here. "M.C.O.," page 293, gives as the best line 7 . . . . Px B; 8 Px N, P—Q3; 9 R—K1, N—B3; etc.

After the text Nield makes play with a selection of horrible threats suggested by the same source.

8 R—K1 N—KB3  
 9 NxP Px B  
 10 P—Q6! P—QR4

If 10 . . . . Px P; the strength of 11 N—B4 is obvious, but it had to be seen before playing 9 Nx P.  
 11 B—B4!

Threatening either 12 N—N6 or 12 Px P, Qx P; 13 N—N6, followed by Nx N (or Nx B) and B—Q6, with very strong pressure.

11 . . . . Px P  
 12 N—B4 R—R3  
 13 BxP R—B3  
 14 N—K3 N—K5  
 15 B—R3 P—Q3  
 16 N—Q5 N—B3

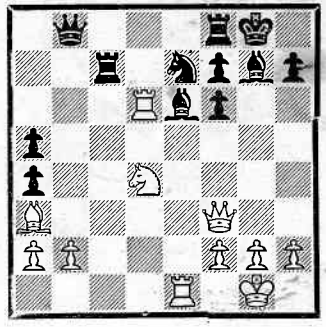
16 . . . . B—B4 would be well met by 17 Q—B3.

17 Nx N ch Px N  
 18 Q—B3 B—K3  
 19 N—B3 B—N2  
 20 QR—Q1 Castles

Both sides suddenly complete their development. White, of course, has overdone it with his Bishop sacrifice.

21 N—N5 R x P  
 22 R x P Q—N1  
 23 N—Q4 R—B2

McNabb



Nield

24 R/6 x B Px R  
 25 Nx P Q—B1  
 Threatens Q x N. White has no intention of giving up his Knight for a mere Rook.  
 26 P—R3 R—B8  
 27 R x R Q x R ch  
 28 K—R2 R—K1  
 29 Q—R5 N—N3  
 30 Q—Q5 Q—B1?

This is a bad skid. 30 . . . . K—R1; leaves White with a loss. Any Knight move in reply would lose to . . . . Q—B5 ch; and if 31 Q—Q7, simply . . . . R x N.

31 N—N5 ch R—K3  
 Forced to stop smothered mate.  
 32 Nx R K—R1



K 2, P—KR 4;  
 28 Q—K 2,  
 K—N 2; 30  
 1 P x P, B x P;  
 33 R—R 2,



in a so far dull  
 book White gets  
 one post for his  
 enough—but  
 pieces must be

P x R  
 Q—K 3  
 R—B 4  
 Q—K 2 ?

like this and  
 will be pall-  
 R x N; wins.  
 that having  
 sacrifice, the  
 pressure is to  
 material.

K—R 2  
 R—B 3  
 Q—B 4 ch

of the Knight  
 look, but it is  
 thing better,  
 ... K—N2;  
 K—R2; putting  
 to avoid a draw

Q—QB 1  
 K—N 2  
 Q x P

finishes very

K—R 1  
 B—B 1  
 K—N 1  
 Q—K 3  
 B—N 2  
 Q x R ch

hopeless, and  
 chance he ends

Resigns

N.-FEB., 1949

## LOCAL BOY . . .

Makes good entertainment, this one. Auckland's A. L. Fletcher forcibly demonstrates the weaknesses in Lynch's opening play. Notes by A. Pickett.

Game No. 182

### CATALAN SYSTEM

A. L. Fletcher D. I. Lynch  
 1 P—Q 4 P—Q 4  
 2 P—QB 4 P—K 3  
 3 N—KB 3 N—KB 3  
 4 P—KN 3 P x P ?

Best here is QN—Q2. Why give White control of the long diagonal?

5 B—N 2! B—K 2

P—QB 4 at once is more forcible, challenging the centre and making the KB work without moving. Castles is not urgent yet.

6 Castles Castles  
 7 QN—Q 2 QN—Q 2  
 8 N x P P—B 4

Too late. This exchange of pawns actually gives White two moves ahead with a free game. Black is cramped and worried. P—B3 is better.

9 P—N 3 P x P  
 10 N x P P—QR 3 ?

Making another hole for White to plug into. Note how difficult things are for Black—every move he makes leaves White two jumps ahead. P—KR3, anticipating White's 17th move, is preferable.

11 B—N 2 N—B 4  
 12 Q—B 2 Q—B 2  
 13 QR—B 1 B—Q 2  
 14 N—B 3 B—B 3 ?

N—Q4 or P—KR3 is called for. Black does not yet see the force of White's attack.

15 B—K 5 Q—Q 1  
 16 KR—Q 1 B—Q 4  
 17 N—N 5

From now on Black has only "here's hoping" left.

17 . . . . P—R 3  
 18 B x N P x N  
 19 B/6 x B Q x B  
 20 N—N 6 N—Q 2  
 21 N x R

White is merciful. Q—B7, and Black's game is gone.

21 . . . . R x N  
 22 B x B P x B  
 23 R x P N—K 4  
 24 Q—QB 5 R—K 1  
 25 Q x Q R x Q

And White won in another 22 moves.

N.Z. CHESSPLAYER, JAN.-FEB., 1949

## DESPERADO

The following game caused a great deal of excitement at the time, partly because of the struggle for the lead between Lynch and Niell and also because of the extraordinary twist it was given. Notes by the Editor.

Game No. 183

### GIUOCO PIANO

R. O. Scott D. I. Lynch  
 1 P—K 4 P—K 4  
 2 N—KB 3 N—QB 3  
 3 B—B 4 B—B 4  
 4 P—B 3 N—B 3  
 5 P—Q 4 P x P  
 6 P x P B—N 5 ch  
 7 N—B 3 N x KP  
 8 Castles B x N  
 9 P—Q 5

The Moller Attack.

9 . . . . N—K 4

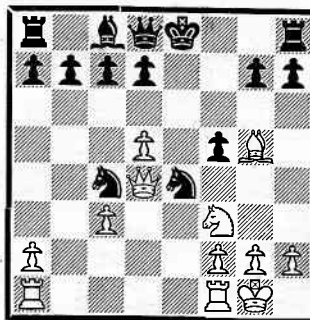
Generally considered as inferior to 9 . . . . B—B3, although its inferiority is not easy to demonstrate.

10 P x B N x B  
 11 Q—Q 4 P—KB 4

The only alternative, 11 . . . . QN—Q3; not only looks bad, but is definitely weak. It was at this stage that the game was given the twist that caused all the excitement. Scott, whether by inadvertence or otherwise, touched the Bishop and then after some thought played Q x QN. Lynch demanded (and quite rightly, too) that the Bishop should move, so Scott played:

12 B—N 5

Lynch



Scott

Making the best of a bad job. Lynch, however, possibly rattled by the circumstances, took a long time and then produced an outsize in Hawke's Bay lemons—

12 . . . . N—B 3 ??

the heading of "lost opportunities." Black should have played . . . . N x B !; when with two

This, surely, should come under pieces down White has nothing better than 13 Q x NP, R—B1; 14 N x N, Q—B3; 15 KR—K1 ch, K—Q1; with a winning advantage to Black. Except that White's 12th and 13th moves are transposed, this is as in "M.C.O." (Schlechter—Lasker, 1899).

13 Q x N/4 P—Q 3

Blockading the QP, mobilising the Bishop and preventing N—K5.



T. LEPVIKMAN, twice New Zealand champion, playing at Wanganui. N.Z. Congress, 1948-9.

Black would have considered 13 . . . . Castles; if it were not for 14 P—Q6 dis ch and 15 N—K5.

14 KR—K 1 ch K—B 2  
 15 N—Q 4 R—K 1  
 16 R x R Q x R

K x R would invite the entry of the white QR. The text is the lesser of two evils.

17 N—N 5

No need to take the pawn at once.

17 . . . . B—Q 2  
 18 Q x P N—K 5  
 19 N x P ch

White appears to get a better game with 19 R—K1. If 19 . . . . Q—QB1; 20 N x P ch, N x N; 21 Q x N, with a stronger position than in the text.

19 . . . . . N x N  
 20 Q x N P-K R 3  
 21 B-Q 2

There is nothing better.

21 . . . . . Q-K 2  
 22 Q x Q K x Q

Black's worries are mostly over now, but the passed pawn will have to be watched.

23 P-Q B 4 R-K 1

At this stage the times were: White 1.35, Black 1.40. Both had to step lively.

24 P-B 3 K-Q 3  
 25 B-N 4 ch K-B 2  
 26 K-B 2 P-Q N 3  
 27 B-Q 2 K-Q 3  
 28 P-Q R 3 K-B 4  
 29 R-Q B 1

Excelsior! This brave fellow, who stayed at home while the fighting was on, hurls himself into the breach.

29 . . . . . B-R 5; 30 B-K 3 ch, K-Q 3; 31 P-N 3, R-Q B 1; 32 R-B 3, P-K N 4; 33 P-K R 4, P-N 4; 34 R P x P, R P x P; 35 P-B 5 ch, K x P; 36 B x P, R x P; 37 R x R, K x R; 38 B-K 3 ch, K-B 5; 39 B x P, P-N 5. Draw agreed.

If Black was lucky to draw, White was lucky not to lose. A clear case of both players having lost games.

## JUNGLE LAW

No waiting for developments here. Both players are out for a point and "mate or be mated" is their motto—even if wins are missed. Notes by H. D. Addis.

Game No. 184

### DUTCH DEFENCE

R. O. Scott	A. L. Fletcher
1 P-Q 4	P-K B 4
2 P-K N 3	P-K 3
3 B-N 2	P-B 3
4 N-K B 3	N-B 3
5 Castles	P-Q 4
6 Q N-Q 2	B-Q 3
7 P-B 4	Castles
8 P-Q R 3	Q-K 1
9 P-Q N 4	Q N-Q 2
10 B-N 2	N-K 5
11 N-K 5	

Necessary.

11 . . . . .	B x N
12 P x B	N x N
13 Q x N	N-N 3
14 P x P	B P x P
15 Q-Q 3	N-B 5
16 B-Q B 3	B-Q 2
17 P-B 4	

White could now get three pawns for B by 17 B x P, P x B; 18 Q x P ch, B-K 3; 19 Q x P.

17 . . . . . B-B 3  
 18 P-K 4

A risky move, which opens the game up.

18 . . . . . N-N 3

Wins the exchange, but White gets pawns as well.

19 P x Q P B-N 4  
 20 Q-Q 4 B x R  
 21 R x B N x P  
 22 B x N R-Q 1  
 23 B x P ch Q x B  
 24 Q x P

White now has Bishop and two pawns for Rook, so the position is reasonably even.

24 . . . . . Q-B 5

To prevent White playing B-Q 4 and B 5.

25 Q-B 5

Exchange of Queens would help White.

25 . . . . . Q-N 6

Black avoids the exchange as not to his advantage.

26 Q-K 3

Threatening P-K 6 and Q-K 5.

26 . . . . . R-Q 8

To exchange Rooks and get his Q to K 5.

27 P-K 6 R x R ch  
 28 K x R Q-Q 8 ch  
 29 K-N 2 Q-B 7 ch

Q-Q 4 ch, followed by R-K 1 seems better.

30 K-R 3 Q-K 5

Black now wants to exchange Queens.

31 Q x Q

Q-N 6 could also be considered.

31 . . . . . P x Q

32 P-R 4

P-N 5 looks best.

32 . . . . . R-Q 1

P-K N 3 first, to stop P-B 5, may be stronger.

33 P-B 5 R-Q 6  
 34 B-K 1 R-K B 6  
 35 K-N 4 R-B 8  
 36 B-Q 2 R-B 6  
 37 B-B 4

Bad. P-N 5 may be best.

37 . . . . . P-R 4 ch

Good move, which should win.

38 K x P

Fatal, but K-N 5 is not much better, as P-K 6 follows.

38 . . . . . R-Q 6 ?

R x B wins.

39 K-N 6 K-B 1  
 40 B-K 5 P-K 6

This was the position that was analysed a lot, some contending that White can win from here.

41 B x P ch K-K 2  
 42 P-B 6 ch

Loses. Best appears to be 42 B-B 6 ch, K-K 1; 43 P-N 4, P-K 7; 44 B-R 4, R-R 6; 45 B-K 1, R x P; 46 P-B 6, R-N 7; 47 P-K N 5, R-N 8; with very good chances for White.

42 . . . . . K x P  
 43 P-B 7 R-Q 1  
 44 P-N 5 P-K 7  
 45 B-B 3 R-K B 1

At last the troublesome advanced pawn goes.

46 P-R 4 R x P  
 47 P-N 4 R-B 8  
 48 P-R 5 R-B 3 ch  
 49 B x R

Hoping that Bishop and pawns may be able to give a draw.

49 . . . . . P-K 8 (Q)  
 50 P-N 5 Q-K 5 ch  
 51 K-N 7 P-N 3

This settles it, as mate soon follows.

52 P-R 6 Q-N 2 ch  
 53 K-R 8 K-B 2  
 54 K-R 7 Q-K 5 ch  
 55 K-R 8 Q-R 1 ch  
 56 Resigns

## OPTIMISTIC

An interesting game between the new champion and a former title-holder. Lepvikmann gives up a pawn for rapid development, but Nield is content to hold the position and exchange as opportunity offers. Notes by H. D. Addis.

Game No. 185

### CENTRE COUNTER

A. E. Nield	T. Lepvikmann
1 P-K 4	P-Q 4
2 P x P	N-K B 3
3 B-N 5 ch	B-Q 2
4 B-B 4	P-B 3

Giving up a pawn for speedy development. More usual is for Black to win the pawn back by B-N 5, and ultimately Q N-Q 2 and N-3, White getting slightly the better position.

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



-Q 6 ?

-B 1  
-K 6

on that was  
contending  
om here.

-K 2

rs to be 42  
P-N4, P-  
45 B-K1,  
N7; 47 P-  
very good

P

-Q 1

-K 7

-KB 1

troublesome

P

-B 8

-B 3 ch

and pawns  
draw.

-K 8 (Q)

-K 5 ch

-N 3

mate soon

-N 2 ch

-B 2

-K 5 ch

-R 1 ch

ATIC

ne between  
d a former  
mann gives  
development,  
to hold the  
e as oppor-  
by H. D.

85

ENTER

epviikmann

-Q 4

-KB 3

-Q 2

-B 3

for speedy  
usual is for  
wn back by  
ly QN-Q2  
ing slightly

P

-K 3

-Q 3

-B 2

-FEB., 1949

9 P-K R 3 Castles  
10 N-B 3 P-Q R 3

To prevent N-N5, getting rid of one of the Bishops.

11 B-K N 5 Q N-Q 2  
12 N-Q 4

To exchange Knight for Bishop. White is simplifying as much as possible. 13 B x P, P x B; 14 N x P, getting Rook and two pawns for two pieces, might be considered, but would leave Black with two Bishops and an open game.

12 . . . . . QR-B 1  
13 N x B Q x N

14 P-Q R 4  
Stopping P-QN4.

14 . . . . . P-R 3  
15 B-K 3 N-K 4

16 B-N 3 N-N 3

17 N-K 2 N-R 5

18 P-K B 3

Proves adequate, although it leaves the black squares weak.

18 . . . . . N-B 4

19 B-B 2 Q-B 2

20 Q-K 1 N-R 2

21 N-Q 4

White again forces an exchange.

21 . . . . . N x N  
22 B x N KR-Q 1

23 P-B 3 B-N 6

24 Q-K 2 R-Q 2

25 QR-Q 1 N-B 1

26 Q-K 4 N-N 3

White was threatening P-KB4,



H. I. CHRISTENSEN, Palmerton North president, in a typical pose. N.Z. Congress, 1948-9.

N.Z. CHESSPLAYER, JAN.-FEB., 1949

and Black in providing against this makes an oversight, losing a pawn.

27 B x KP

Wins a pawn at least.

27 . . . . . R x B

If 27 . . . . . R-K2; 28 Q x N, and P x B is forced on account of mate at N7, leaving Black two pawns down and a bad position, while 27 . . . . . R-K1; loses another pawn by B x P ch.

28 P x R R-K 1  
29 Q x N R x B

30 Q-B 5 P-K N 3

31 Q-B 5 Q-B 5

32 P-Q 5 R-K 7

33 Q-B 8 ch K-N 2

34 Q-N 4 Q-K 6 ch

35 K-R 1 B-B 5

If B-Q3 at once, then 36 Q-K4 forces the Queens off.

36 P-K N 3

Enables White to force the Queens off and win by extra material.

36 . . . . . B-Q 3

37 Q-K 4

White gives up a pawn to exchange Queens.

37 . . . . . B x P

38 Q x Q R x Q

39 K-N 2 B-Q 3

B-R4 is better, as the move made allows White to exchange Rooks, leaving him with a won end game.

40 KR-K 1 Resigns

### CONGRESS QUIPS

One player in the First Class accepted a draw when he had a mate in two!

A noticeable feature was that R. O. Scott wore his hat in every round but the last. In the previous round he was beaten by Trundle, but there is no truth in George Trundle's suggestion that as the consequence of a bet Scott's hat had been eaten.

Harold McNabb's poker face may be a great asset when he is in trouble, but on one occasion he was noticed writing his moves in the wrong columns.

## CIVIC CHESS CLUB

Secretary: P. Brattle — Phone 24-598

EVERY FRIDAY  
7.30 to 11 p.m.

37 DIXON STREET, WELLINGTON

### OVERHEARD

"I threw everything at him! He lost a Bishop and nearly lost his Queen, and to save his pieces—I mated him!"



A. D. SMITH, a promising player in the First Class tourney. N.Z. Congress, 1948-9.

### ANNOUNCE THE MATE SOLUTIONS

No. 1: 1 N x P ch, K-Q1; 2 Q-B6 ch, N x Q; 3 B-K7 mate.

No. 2: 1 R-R7 ch, K x R; 2 Q-B7 ch, K-R1; 3 N-N6 mate.

No. 3: 1 Q-K8 ch, B x Q; 2 P x B (Q) ch, R x Q; 3 B x QP mate.

No. 4: 1 . . . . . Q x P ch; 2 K x Q, N-N5 ch; 3 K-N1, N-R6 ch; 4 K-B1, N-R7 mate.

No. 5: 1 . . . . . Q-R2 ch; 2 K-N2, Q-R6 ch; 3 K x Q, N-K 6 ch; 4 K-R2, R-R1 mate.

No. 6: 1 . . . . . Q x RP ch; 2 K x Q, P x P ch; 3 K-N1, R-R8 mate.

No. 7: 1 B x P ch, K-Q2; 2 Q-B5 ch, N x Q; 3 P-K6 mate.

No. 8: 1 Q-N5, K-N2; 2 Q-R6 ch, K x Q; 3 B-B8 mate.

No. 9: 1 Q-Q8 ch, K x Q; 2 B-N5 ch, K-K1; 3 R-Q8 ch, K-B2; 4 P-K6 ch, K x P; 5 N-B4 ch, K-B2; 6 N-K5 mate.

# With R. G. Wade in Europe

## HASTINGS TOURNAMENT

The Hastings tournament was held over the Christmas and New Year period, resulting in a win for the French champion, Rossolimo. New Zealand's representative, R. G. Wade, did not do as well as expected, but he finished within three points of the winner, so that was not so bad. Continuous study of openings led to a staleness reaction which was the probable cause of his playing openings that were not sufficiently solid. The fact that he saved four games out of seven from lost positions was no mean feat. The final scores were: Rossolimo 6½, König 6, Muhring 5½, Fairhurst and B. H. Wood 5, Schmidt 4½, Sir G. Thomas 4, Wade 3½, Winsor 3, Tylor 2.

## BEVERWIJK 1949

A total of 142 players took part in the tournament held at Beverwijk, Netherlands, in January. Writing from there, R. G. Wade says that tournaments are differently organised in the Netherlands. There the Dutch cater for people who have different lengths of leave. Invariably their tourneys have a maximum of ten players and begin on a Saturday and play every day (including Sunday) until the following Sunday week. Besides the premier or international tourney there are tourneys for ten players graded Tienkampen A, Tienkampen B, etc. Then beginning on the Monday is the Ashtkampen (8), on Wednesday the Seskampen (6), and finally, on the Saturday afternoon, Sunday morning and afternoon, the Vierkampen (4 players). Prizes below international class are generally articles solicited from the local tradesmen. The players in this year's tourney comprised three groups of ten, two groups of eight, three groups of six, and 20 groups of four.

Result: Dr. S. Tartakower 6½, van Scheltinga and Schmidt 6, Golombek and O'Kelly de Galway 5½, Henneberke 5, Wade 4½, Baay and Bergsma 2½, van Steenis 1½. Bergsma evidently replaced Cortlever.

Following are some of R. G. Wade's games with his own notes:—

### Game No. 186—GRUNFELD DEFENCE

Dr. K. M. Bergsma R. G. Wade

1 P-Q4, N-KB3; 2 P-QB4, P-KN3; 3 N-QB3, P-Q4; 4 B-B4, B-N2; 5 P-K3, Castles; 6 Q-N3, P-B3; 7 N-B3, Q-R4; 8 B-K2, P x P; 9 B x P, P-QN4; 10 B-Q3, B-K3; 11 Q-Q1, N-Q4; 12 Castles, N x B; 13 P x N, P-N5; 14 N-K4, N-Q2; 15 Q-K2, B-N5; 16 QN-Q2, B x P; 17 Q x P, B-B3; 18 Q-K2, N-B4; 19 N-K4, N x N; 20 B x N, KR-K1; 21 KR-K1, QR-B1; 22 Q-B2, B-K3?;

22 .... B x N; was better.

23 N-K5, B x N; 24 P x B, B-Q4; 25 P-B4!, QR-Q1; 26 P-QN3, Q-N3 ch; 27 K-R1, Q-Q5; 28 QR-B1, P-QR4; 29 Q-K2?, B x B; 30 Q x B, Q x Q; 31 R x Q, R-Q7; 32 P-KR3, R x RP; 33 R x P, R-Q1; 34 P-K6, R-Q8 ch; 35 K-R2, P x P; 36 R/4 x P, R/8-Q7; 37 R-K7, R x P ch; 38 K-R1, R(N7)-QB7; 39 R x R, R x R; 40 R-R7, R-QR7; 41 K-N1, P-R5; 42 Resigns.

### Game No. 187—FRENCH DEFENCE (in effect)

Dr. S. Tartakower R. G. Wade

1 P-Q4, N-KB3; 2 N-QB3, P-Q4; 3 B-N5, P-K3; 4 P-K4, B-K2; 5 B x N, B x B; 6 N-B3, P-B4; 7 B-N5 ch, N-B3; 8 Castles, P x QP; 9 KN x P, B-Q2; 10 N-N3, B x N; 11 P x B, Q-N3; 12 B-Q3, N-K2; 13 P x P, N x P; 14 Q-N4, Castles; 15 Q-KR4, P-N3;

An error, because of White's next move.

16 P-B4, N-B6;

If 16 .... N-N5; 17 P-B5. Or 16 .... N-B2 17 Q-K7.

17 KR-K1, Q-Q1; 18 Q-Q4, N-R5; 19 R-K3, B-B3; 20 Q-K5, N-N3; 21 N-Q4, N-Q2; 22 N x B, P x N; 23 Q-Q6, R-B1; 24 R-Q1 R-K1;

A drawing plan thwarted by White's 28th and 29th.

25 B x P, RP x B; 26 Q x N, Q x Q; 27 R x Q, R-N1; 28 R-QN3, KR-Q1; 29 R/7-Q3, K-N2; 30 K-B1, P-R4; 31 K-K2, P-R5; 32 R(Q3) x R, R x R (K1); 33 R-N6, K-B3; 34 R x P.

Correct was 34 R-R6.

34 .... R-QN1; 35 R-R6, R-N7; 36 B x RP, R x P ch; 37 K-K3,

While my King can come across to the Queen's side, White must hold his King's side pawns.

37 .... P-K4; 38 P-R4, K-B4; 39 P-N3, R-B6 ch; 40 K-Q2, R-B6; 41 K-K2, R-B6; 42 P-B3, P-K5; 43 P-N4 ch, K-B5; 44 P x P, K x K P; 45 K-Q2, R-KR6; 46 P-N5, K-Q5; 47 K-B2, K-B4; 48 R-R7, R x P; 49 R-B7 ch, K-N5;

I think 49 .... K-Q5; gives good drawing chances.

50 P-R3 ch!, K x P;

If 50 .... K-R4; 51 R-R7 ch, K-N3; 52 R x P, followed by R-B6 ch.

51 K-B3, R-R6 ch; 52 K-Q4, R-KN6; 53 R-R7 ch,

53 P-B5, is only a transposition after 53 .... R x P; 54 P-B6, R-N8.

53 .... K-N5; 54 R-N7 ch, K-R4; 55 P-B5, R x P; 56 P-B6, R-N8; 57 R-N8, R-QB8; 58 K-Q5, P-B4;

There is room for considerable speculation whether this was the wrong pawn. Certainly if 58 .... P-N4; White cannot follow the plan that won the game because Black would queen with a check on move 66.

59 K-Q6, R-Q8 ch;

The pawn must not reach the seventh rank too easily.

60 K-B7, R-QB8; 61 K-Q7, R-Q8 ch; 62 K-B8, P-B5; 63 P-B7, P-B6; 64 K-N7,

The only way to win. 64 .... R-N3; 65 P-B7 wins. 64 R-N2, P-N4; 65 R-QB2, R-KR8; 64 R-R8 ch, K-N5; draws.

64 .... P-B7; 65 P-B8 (Q), Not 65 R-KB8, R-QN8 ch; 66 K-R8, R-QB8 draws.

65 .... R-QN8 ch; 66 K-R7, R x R; 67 Q-R6 ch, Resigns.



Game No. 188—SLAV DEFENCE

A. O'Kelly de Galway R. G. Wade

1 P—Q4, P—Q4; 2 P—QB4, P—QB3; 3 N—KB3, N—B3; 4 N—B3, P x P; 5 P—QR4, B—B4; 6 P—K3, P—K3; 7 B x P, B—QN5; 8 Castles, Castles; 9 Q—K2, B—N5;

This used to be O'Kelly's favourite defence.

10 P—R3, B—KR4; 11 P—N4, B—N3; 12 N—K5, QN—Q2; 13 R—Q1, Q—K2; 14 N x B, R P x N; 15 P—K4, N—N3; 16 B—N3, P—R4; 17 P—K5, N—R2;

The last three moves gave an original defensive set-up; White's best would have been 17 B—KN5.

18 N—K4, KR—Q1; 19 K—N2, R—Q2; 20 P—R4, QR—Q1; 21 B—N5!?

21 B—K3, N—Q4; is good for Black.

21 ... N x B; 22 P x N, R x P; 23 R x R, R x R; 24 R—R1,

24 N—B6 does not succeed, and if 24 Q—K3, Q—Q1; 25 R—R1, N—Q4!; 26 Q—B3?, R—Q6.

24 ... N—Q4; 25 K—B1, Q—B2; 26 P—B4!, K—B1; 27 Q—B3, Q—N3; 28 B x N, B P x B; 29 N—B2, R—Q7;

Stronger 29 ... B—Q7.

30 P—B5, Q—R3 ch; 31 K—N2, N P x P;

My intended 31 ... Q—K7; loses to 32 R—R8 ch, K—K2; 33 P—B6 ch!.

32 P x P, P x P; 33 Q x B P, Q—K3; 34 Q—B4, K—K2;

I am in severe time trouble—fatigue element induces slow thinking—and I miss several wins.

35 R—QB1, K—Q2; 36 P—N3, P—KN3; 37 K—B1, Q—R3 ch; 38 K—N1, Q—K3; 39 N—N4, R—QR7; 40 N—B6 ch, K—Q1;

Now out of time trouble.

41 Q—R4,

Looks a winner, e.g., 41 ... B—B1; 42 Q—R8, Q—N3 ch; 43 K—R1, Q—N5; 44 Q—R3.

41 ... B—B4 ch!; 42 R x B, R—R8 ch; 43 K—B2, R—R7 ch!.

If 43 ... Q—B4 ch; 44 K—K3, Q x KP ch; 45 K—Q2, with White standing better.

Drawn.

12 N—Q2, P—K4;

Too keen in view of White's better development. Better is 12 ... R—Q1.

13 P x P, N—N5; 14 N—B3,

If 14 P—B4, N—K6; 15 Q—N3, N x B; 16 Q x N, B—K3.

14 ... Castles (Q);

If 14 ... Castles (K); 15 R—Q1, QR—Q1; 16 R x B, R x R; 17 P—K6, with big advantage to White.

15 B x P, N x KP; 16 N x N, Q x N; 17 Q—N3,

Very bad. Best is 17 N—Q5, B—Q3; 18 P—B4, Q—Q5 ch; 19 K—R1, with a strong attack.

17 ... B—QB4; 18 P—R5,

Van Scheltinga should now play 18 K—R1, though chances are even after ... P—KN4.

18 ... KR—B1; 19 QR—Q1,

Threatening 20 R x B, followed by B—K6.

19 ... B—KN5; 20 R x R, R x R; 21 P—R6, P—QN3; 22 Q—B2,

Now 22 K—R1 was the only chance.

22 ... Q—B5; 23 B—Q5, K—N1;

If 23 ... P x B; 24 P—QN4.

24 B x P,

If 24 N—R4, P x B; 25 N x B, Q—B2; 26 Q—N3, B—K7 (26 ... Q x N; 27 Q—N3 ch); 27 R—B1, P x P; 28 P—KR3!; K—R1; 29 N—Q3, P x N?; 30 R x Q, P—Q7; 31 Q—Q5 ch, and wins, or 27 ...

Q—B5; 28 N—Q7 ch, and wins, is an attractive possibility. Best in this line is 25 ... R—QB1,

winning a piece but not without complications, e.g., 26 P—QN4, P x N; 27 P x B P, P x P; 28 R—N1 ch, K—B2 (K—R1 loses).

24 ... R—Q7; 25 Q—N1,

If 25 Q—N3, R x P; 26 Q—N8 ch, Q—B1 wins, or 25 N—Q5, Q x B P ch.

25 ... R x B P; 26 R x R, Q x R ch; 27 K—R1, B—B6;

I liked this move.

28 Resigns.

LOST CHANCE

The following game from the Beverwijk tournament was specially annotated for the NEW ZEALAND CHESSPLAYER by Paul Schmidt. Paul Schmidt is a former Estonian compatriot and rival of Paul Keres. He drew a match with Keres 3½-all in 1936, was first at Parnau 1937 ahead of Keres, Flohr, Stahlberg and Tartakower. He was champion of Germany in 1941 and first equal with Alekhine at Cracow 1941, ahead of Bogoljubow.

Game No. 189—SLAV DEFENCE

Van Scheltinga P. Schmidt

1 P—Q4, N—KB3; 2 P—QB4, P—QB3; 3 N—QB3, P—Q4; 4 N—B3, P—K3; 5 B—N5, P x P; 6 P—QR4,

Usual is 6 P—K4, as in Spanjaard—Wade, Soest—Baarn.

6 ... QN—Q2; 7 P—K4, P—KR3; 8 B x N, N x B; 9 B x P, B—N5; 10 Q—B2, Q—R4; 11 Castles (K), B—Q2;

Not committing himself to castling in view of the threatened King's side attack.

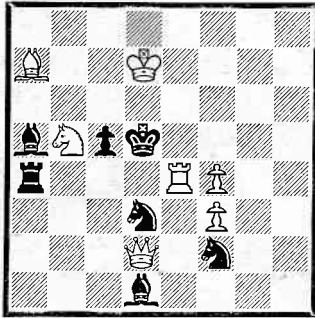


A. L. FLETCHER (left) looks contented, while G. E. Trundle awaits events. Umpire K. C. Guthrie looks on. N.Z. Congress, 1948-9.

# PROBLEM SECTION

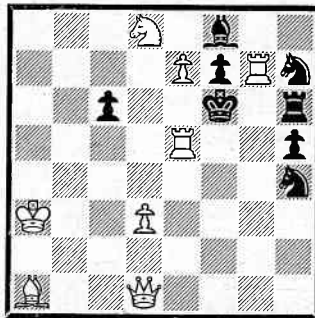
PROBLEM EDITOR: Mr. J. Adkins, Hauraki Street, Birkenhead, Auckland N.5.

No. 28—L. Pleasants, Napier  
Black, 7 men



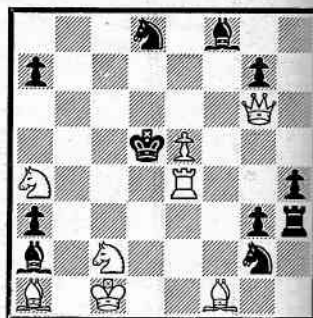
White, 7 men  
White to move and mate in two

No. 29—T. Taverner  
Black, 8 men



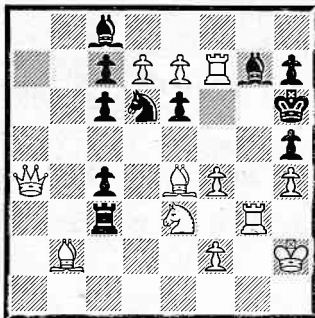
White, 8 men  
White to move and mate in two

No. 30—P. F. Blake  
Black, 11 men



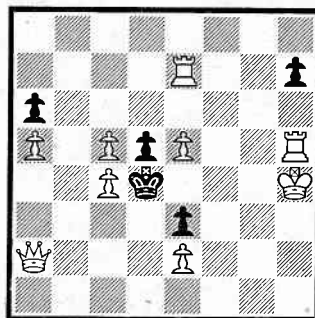
White, 8 men  
White to move and mate in two

No. 31—Douglas Jack, Auckland  
Black, 11 men



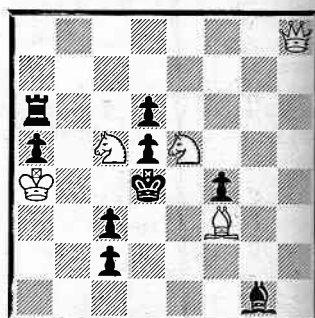
White, 12 men  
White to move and mate in three

No. 32—C. Kainer, Pillsbury  
Gazette Times, 1911-12, 1st Prize  
Black, 5 men



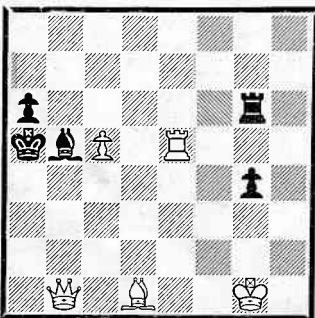
White, 9 men  
White to move and mate in three

No. 33—W. Jacobs, Washington,  
D.C.  
Black, 9 men



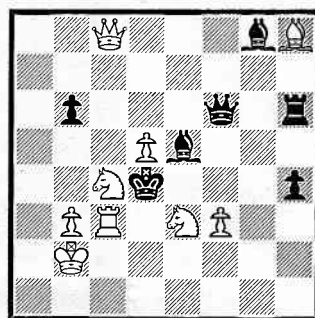
White, 5 men  
White to move and mate in three

No. 34—P. Barron, England  
Black, 5 men



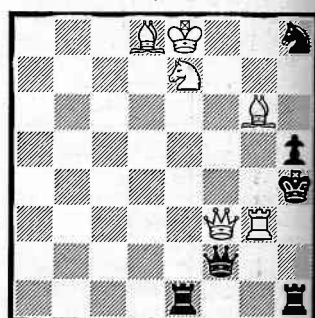
White, 5 men  
White to move and mate in two

No. 35—N. L. Hughes, Willenhall  
Black, 7 men



White, 9 men  
White to move and mate in two

No. 36—J. Soler, Malta  
Black, 6 men



White, 6 men  
White to move and mate in two

SOLUTIONS TO LAST ISSUE ON NEXT PAGE

K. BEYER

A well-known and popular Wellington player, Ken Beyer was born in Denmark in 1903. He learned to play chess at the age of 11 and when he was 15 and 16 won the yearly tournament among 40 boys at the school which he attended. He played chess in several clubs in Copenhagen and the provinces and was fortunate enough to be able to attend lectures by famous master Aaron Nimzovitch. He also played against Nimzovitch in three simultaneous exhibitions. Since coming to New Zealand in 1929 he has taken part in eight New Zealand championships. He tied for second place with A. W. Gyles in 1934-5 at Christchurch, was fifth at Wellington in 1939-40 and third at Palmerston North in 1946-7. In 1929-30, at Wanganui, he won the brilliancy prize for his game with H. Topp and repeated this performance in 1939-40 with a game against R. G. Wade.



Ken carried off the Wellington Working Men's Club championship in 1931 and 1937 and the handicap tourney in 1931; won the Wellington C.C. championship in

1938 and the All-Wellington championship in 1947-8. He has been second and third in the two last mentioned events on several occasions. His record is ample justification for the contention that K. Beyer is one of New Zealand's foremost players.

SOLUTIONS

- No. 22 (Cox): B—R8.
- No. 23 (J.B.): B—KB4.
- No. 24 (Pleasants): Q—QR4.
- No. 25 (Havel): N—K4.
- No. 26 (Hume): R—N8.
- No. 27 (Unknown): 1 R—B4, K x N; 2 O—O, K—R6; 3 KR—B3.

No. 27 is really a very old problem by Sam Loyd, published in the N.Y. Albion 1857, but with a pawn in place of the Knight. It has been estimated that there are upwards of 1000 problems existent in which castling comes into play. [The B.C.M., Dec. 1948, contains nine castling problems. It claims to have published more of this class of problem than any other magazine.—Ed.]

Correct solutions sent in by W. S. King (Christchurch), E. A. LePetit (Invercargill), A. D. Harris (Auckland) 22 and 27, W. J. D. Barnes (Tokanui) except 26.

TO THE EDITOR

E. A. LePetit: No. 23 is a fine piece of work. The late J.B. was, I think, formerly problem editor

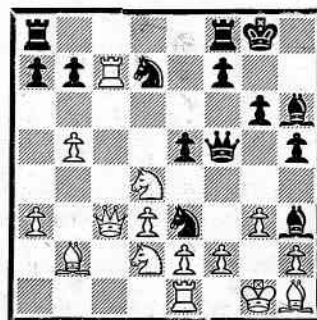
of the B.C.M. It is hard to prove that White has the right to castle, but of course it is equally hard to disprove it. As a solver of over 50 years' standing, I quite agree with Mr. Pleasants' plan of stating the number of pieces with each problem. [As you will see in this issue, we have decided to agree with Mr. Pleasants, too. Glad you like the problems.—Ed.]

W. S. King: Superb diagrams and plentiful supply of games and news. Havel's three-mover is a wonderful piece of work and must rank as one of the best ever composed. It is indeed pleasing to see a problem by Mr. L. Pleasants, of Napier. May we see more of them. The question in No. 27 is: In a stalemate position, whence came the black King? If from R7 after being checked by the Rook moving from N1 to R1, there is no mate in three. [Many thanks for appreciative remarks. We will be publishing more of Mr. Pleasants' problems. Did you try reconstructing with the black K on B6 and white R (B1) on N1? R—B1 ch does the trick.—Ed.]

Perhaps the predominant feature of present-day chess is the amount of literature available to devotees of the game. No other sport or pastime can rival chess in this, and although a great many are merely rehashes of the same theme, there is abundant material for the entertainment of the first-class player and instruction of the novice. In the latter class there are a dozen books we can recommend, each written with the objective of teaching the learner and each with its own particular features that make it different from the rest, so that a reader may study the lot and learn something from each.

The latest of these to come under our notice is Gerald Abrahams' "Teach Yourself Chess," a well-written and comprehensive volume that is not only an introduction to the rudimentary elements of the game but a scientific analysis of its many principles and aspects. In this book, end game, middle game and opening are all widely and expertly treated, the chapter on the middle game being especially instructive. Every class of player can learn something from this book and learners will find it a useful adjunct to others of the same nature.

Published by Hodder and Stoughton, Limited, for the English Universities Press, Limited, "Teach Yourself Chess" is on sale in New Zealand bookshops at 5/6.



Devos brought off a sensational mate by 1 . . . . Q x P ch; 2 K x Q, N—N5 ch; 3 K—B3, P—K5 ch; 4 K x P, N/2—B3 ch; 5 K—B3, N—K4 ch; 6 K—B2, N/3—N5 ch; 7 K—N1, B—K6 mate (A. O'Kelly v. P. Devos, Belgium, 1937).

# WORLD CHESS DIGEST

## Moscow Variation

There has been much comment that Vassily Smyslov, 27-year-old Soviet grandmaster, should have finished second in the recent World Championship. Smyslov proved that he is an unusually strong end game player, usually not spectacular in the opening or middle game—just strong and steady. There is no justification to regard him as stronger than Keres or Reshevsky. The latter two were real possibilities for the world title and were inclined to play to the score—which meant trying to win at all costs, after Botvinnik's magnificent start. Smyslov was there to play chess according to the position on the board in front of him—and, possessing no illusions as to his chances, was not disillusioned. Notes by R. G. Wade.

### Game No. 190

#### RUY LOPEZ

V. Smyslov M. Euwe

1 P—K4, P—K4; 2 N—KB3, N—QB3; 3 B—N5, P—QR3; 4 B—R4, N—B3; 5 Castles, N x P;

Due to a number of games in the World Championship theorists are not keen on playing this, the Tarrasch Defence. Whether that is a correct opinion is not yet known. The closed defence by 5 . . . B—K2; is not too popular due to having been overworked.

6 P—Q4,

An alternative worth serious study is 6 R—K1, N—B4; 7 B x N, QP x B; 8 P—Q4.

6 . . . P—QN4;

The Riga Variation, 6 . . . P x P; 7 R—K1, P—Q4; is refuted by 8 B—KN5, Q—Q3; 9 P—B4.

7 B—N3, P—Q4; 8 P x P, B—K3; 9 Q—K2,

A variation analysed first (?) by C. S. Howell, later by Tartakower, and played in the 1947 U.S.S.R. championship by Keres.

9 . . . N—B4;

Played in all four games of this variation that occurred in the World Championship. The quieter defence 9 . . . B—K2; is met by 10 R—Q1, Castles; 11 P—B4 (Tartakower, 1939). The defence

that I had relied on for years, 9 . . . N—R4; is answered by 10 N—Q4, as in Alexander—Abrahams, British championship, 1948, but not by 10 R—Q1, B—QB4; 11 B—K3, B x B; 12 Q x B, P—QB4; as recommended by Purdy.

10 R—Q1, N x B;

Reshevsky played 10 . . . P—N5; against Smyslov in round 21, but White retains an edge by 11 B—K3, N x B; 12 RP x N, Q—B1; 13 P—B4, QP x P; 14 P x P, P—R3; 15 QN—Q2, B—K2; 16 N—N3, Castles; as in the game, and now 17 P—R3, followed by B—B5.

11 RP x N, Q—B1; 12 P—B4!

Better than 12 B—N5, P—KR3; 13 B—R4, and now 13 . . . P—KN4 would have been good in Keres—Reshevsky, round 18.

12 . . . QP x P; 13 P x P, B x P; 14 Q—K4, N—K2;

If 14 . . . N—N5; 15 B—N5, B—QB4; 16 N—R3 (better than 16 R—Q8 ch), is good for White.

15 N—R3, P—QB3;

15 . . . B—K3; 16 N x P, with 17 N x P ch as a possibility.

16 N x B, P x N; 17 Q x P (B4), Q—N2;

B. H. Wood in "Chess" points out that if 17 . . . Q—K3; 18 R x P, Q x Q; 19 R x R ch, N—B1; 20 R x N ch, K—K2; 21 R—B7 ch, K—K3 (21 . . . K—K1; 22 B—N5); 22 R x P ch, Q x R; 23 N—Q4 ch, K—Q4; 24 N x Q, K x N; 25 R—Q8, P—KN3; 26 B—Q2, wins with the extra pawns.

18 P—K6, P—B3; 19 R—Q7, Q—N4; 20 Q x Q, BP x Q; 21 N—Q4, R—B1; 22 B—K3, N—N3; 23 R x RP, N—K4; 24 R—N7, B—B4; 25 N—B5, Castles; 26 P—R3, Resigns.

## A Year of Tourneys

The year 1948 proved to be one of interesting tourneys, the most important being, of course, the World Championship. Other important ones were the Tchigorin tourney in Moscow (won by Botvinnik), Mar del Plata (Eliskases), Saltsjobaden (Bronstein), Budapest (Szabo), Buenos Aires (Najdorf), Karlsbad-Marienbad (Foltys) and Bad

Gastein (Lundin). From Moscow we cull the draw between Botvinnik and Yugoslavia's young master Trifunovic. It is of great interest to players of the Slav Defence who wonder what to do about the Exchange Variation. Notes by R. G. Wade.

### Game No. 191

#### SLAV DEFENCE

M. Botvinnik P. Trifunovic

1 P—Q4 P—Q4  
2 N—KB3 N—KB3  
3 P—B4 P—B3  
4 P x P P x P  
5 N—B3 N—B3  
6 B—B4 B—B4  
7 P—K3 P—K3

If 7 . . . Q—N3; 8 B—Q3, B x B; 9 Q x B, P—K3; 10 Castles (Chekhover—Euwe, Leningrad, 1934).

8 Q—N3, B—QN5; 9 B—QN5,

If 9 N—K5, Q—R4; and if 9 P—QR3, B x N; 10 P x B, Castles; 11 Q x NP, Q—R4; 12 Q—N3, QR—N1; 13 B x R, R x B; 14 Q—Q1, Q x P ch; 15 N—Q2, R—N3; 16 R—QB1, R—B7; 17 R x R, B x R; 18 Q—B1, N—QR4; is Trifunovic's analysis.

9 . . . Castles; 10 Castles (K).

Analysis from "Shakmaty" on 10 B x N goes 10 . . . B x N; 11 Q x B, R—QB1; 12 N—K5, P x N; 13 N x QBP, Q—Q2; 14 R—QB1, N—K5; 15 N—K7 ch, Q x N; 16 Q x R, Q—N5 ch; 17 K—B1, Q x NP; 18 B—N3, N—Q7 ch; 19 K—K1, N—B5; with advantage to Black.

10 . . . B x N; 11 B x N, B x NP; 12 B x NP, B x R; 13 R x R, Q—N3; 14 B x R, R x B. Draw.

## SHATTERED

An amazing offshoot of the growing popularity of eternal chess has been the development of the correspondence game. Here are lacking the ever-pressing demands of a ticking clock insistent on a move to be played urgently despite the intricacies of the position. And here the tired business man can play without club worries. And what of the farmer in the backblocks? He

no longer deprived of civilisation! Holenweg, the winner of this game, is the United States correspondence champion. We wonder if his opponent dreamt of the shattering 16th move? Notes by R. G. Wade.

**Game No. 192**

**NIMZO-INDIAN DEFENCE**

H. Holenweg	A. Menzel
1 P-Q4	N-KB3
2 P-QB4	P-K3
3 N-QB3	B-N5
4 P-K3	P-QN3
5 N-K2	Castles
6 P-QR3	B-K2
7 N-B4	P-Q4
8 P x P	P x P

Black has been playing for a variation of the Queen's Gambit Declined similar to 1 P-Q4, P-Q4; 2 P-QB4, P-K3; 3 N-QB3, N-KB3; 4 N-B3, B-K2; 5 P-K3, where the white King Knight blocks the Bishop—supposedly a disadvantage. However, the Knight on K2 goes to B4 and puts Black on the defensive.

9 B-Q3, B-N2; 10 Castles, QN-Q2;

Spackman gives if 10 .... N-K5; 11 KN x P, or 10 .... P-QB4; 11 Q-B3.

11 Q-N3, P-B3; 12 P-B3, R-K1; 13 P-K4, P x P; 14 P x P, N-B1; 15 B-K3, N-N5;

Who would not play this?

16 Q x B P ch !!, K-R1;

The Queen must not be captured, e.g., 16 .... K x Q; 17 B-B4 ch, K-B3 (17 .... N-K3; 18 B x N ch, K-B3; 19 B x N, Q-N1; 20 P-K5 ch, K-N4; 21 B-K2, and White should mate); 18 N-R5 ch, with mate next move.

17 B-B4, N-R3;

17 .... N-Q2; 18 N-K6 wins the Queen.

18 Q-R5, B-N4; 19 N-N6 ch, N x N; 20 Q x B, Q-Q2; 21 P-K5, R-KB1; 22 N-K4, N-B2; 23 Q-R5, QR-K1; 24 R x N, R x R; 25 N-N5, N-B1; 26 Q x R, Q x Q; 27 N x Q ch, K-N1; 28 N-Q6 dis ch, Resigns.

**CORNERED**

A game from the German teams championship:—

**Game No. 193**

**ENGLISH OPENING**

Liicke Brinckmann  
1 P-QB4, P-QB3; 2 N-

KB3, P-Q4; 3 P-KN3, P-K3; 4 P-N3, B-Q3; 5 B-QN2, N-B3; 6 B-N2, Q-K2; 7 Castles, P-K4; 8 P x P, P x P; 9 P-Q4, P-K5; 10 N-K5, N-B3; 11 P-B4, P-KR4; 12 P-KR3, P-R5; 13 P-KN4, B x NP; 14 N x B, N x N; 15 P x N, P-R6; 16 B-R1, P-R7 ch; 17 K-N2, Q-R5; 18 P-K3, N-N5; 19 Resigns.

**KING'S TOUR**

In the following game from the Otago C.C. championship McGilvary hounds the exposed King to some purpose. The black Queen's side pieces stay at home while the King tries to bury his head in the sand. Notes by H. McNabb.

**Game No. 194**

**VIENNA GAME**

H. A. McGilvary S. J. Webb

1 P-K4	P-K4
2 N-QB3	N-KB3
3 B-B4	N x P

One of several good replies to White's last move and the one which caused Alekhine to abandon the Vienna. Others are B-B4, N-B3 and P-B3.

4 B x P ch

At first glance this looks the refutation to Black's aggressive play. It regains the pawn, prevents the opponent from castling, and exposes his King as well. Experience, however, has proved the move deficient owing chiefly to the strong pawn centre Black is able to set up, thereby gaining control of important central squares and decreasing the manoeuvrability of White's men. The text also concedes the two Bishops to Black and is directly responsible for the loss of the fight for the centre, getting only the KBP in return for the centrally posted KP. Better is 4 Q-R5, N-Q3; 5 Q x KP ch.

4 . . . . .	K x B
5 N x N	P-KN3?

In these open games speedy development is of the utmost importance and the loss of one move will often make all the difference between a good and a bad game. With 5 .... P-Q4; Black would have the better game, as an immediate attack by White would be premature. Try 6 Q-B3 ch (6 Q-R5 ch, P-N3; 7 Q x KP loses a piece after 7 .... B-R3), K-N1; 7 N-N5 (if instead 7 N-K2, B-K2; and N-

N5 is not on; played immediately, it forces Black's awkward reply), Q-Q2; 8 P-Q3, N-B3; 9 N-K2, P-KR3; 10 N-R3, P-KN4; and Black's threats of P-N5 and N-N5 in conjunction with his general command of the board and the two Bishops is too much with which to contend.

6 Q-B3 ch	K-N2
7 P-Q4!	

McGilvary is wide awake to the importance of development in this difficult position and sacrifices a pawn just for one tempo. It gives the best chance.

7 . . . . .	P x P
8 P-KR4	B-K2
9 P-R5	R-B1?

Not the best, but he can hardly be blamed for overlooking White's brilliant reply.

10 B-R6 ch !!	K x B
11 P x P ch	B-R5

If 11 .... K x P; 12 Q-R5 ch, and mate next move, or 11 .... K-N2; 12 R x P ch, K-N1; 13 Q-R5, B-B3; and the Rook is sacrificed at N7 or R8 and mate next move.

12 R x B ch	Q x R
13 Q x R ch	K x P
14 Q-N8 ch	K-R3

Anything else loses the Queen. E.g., 14 .... K-R4; 15 P-N4 ch, Q x P (15 .... K-R3; 16 P-N5 ch, K-R4; 17 N-B6 mate); 16 N-B6 ch. Or 14 .... K-B4; 15 N-N3 ch, K-B5 (K-B3; 16 Q-Q8 ch); 16 Q-B7 ch.

15 P-KN4

A much shorter route was 15 O-O-O, and Black is helpless. If in reply Q x N, P-Q4 or N-B3, 16 N-B3 wins immediately, or if Q-R4; 16 Q-B8 ch, and mate next move.

15 . . . . .	Q-K2
16 P-N5 ch	K-R4
17 N-K2	Q x N
18 K-Q2	K-N5
19 R-N1 ch	K-R6
20 R-N3 ch	K-R5
21 Q-B8	Q-K3
22 N-B4	Q-K6 ch
23 P x Q	K x R
24 N-K2 ch	

and wins

A very aggressive game on McGilvary's part.

"Why don't you mate him? Taking pieces doesn't win." "That's all right. If you take all his pawns he can't make them into Queens."

from Moscow  
between Bot-  
via's young  
t is of great  
of the Slav  
what to do  
Variation.  
191  
NCE  
Trifunovic  
-Q4  
-KB3  
-B3  
x P  
-B3  
-B4  
-K3  
-Q3, B x B;  
10 Castles  
Leningrad,  
N5'; 9 B-  
R4; and if 9  
x B, Castles;  
12 Q-N3,  
R x B; 14 Q-  
-Q2, R-N7;  
17 R x R, B x  
4; is Trifuno-  
Castles (K),  
shakmaty" on  
... B x N ch;  
12 N-K5,  
Q-Q2; 14 R-  
K7 ch, Q x N;  
17 K-B1,  
N-Q7 ch; 19  
advantage to  
1 B x N, B x  
R; 13 R x B,  
x B. Drawn.  
RED  
shoot of the  
of eternal  
development  
game. Here  
ever-pressing  
g clock insis-  
to be played  
intricacies of  
here the tired  
play without  
what of the  
blocks? He is  
N.-FEB., 1949

# CORRESPONDENCE CHESS

## N.Z. CORRESPONDENCE CHESS ASSOCIATION

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

Conditions concerning awards for "Brilliancy," "Best Recovery" and "Best Games":—

(a) Two trophies are awarded each year for the best game in the handicap tourney—classes 1, 2, 3, and classes 4, 5, 6. Also a trophy for the best game in each class of the trophy tourneys. Each player shall be entitled to nominate two of his games on payment of an entry fee of 6d per game.

(b) Trophies are provided for brilliancy and best recovery, both open classes. Each player may nominate two of his games for each award. Games from the trophy tourneys, handicap tourney, matches and "friendlies" are eligible.

**CHANGE OF ADDRESS — Correspondence players please note that the secretary's address has been changed and now is: P.O. Box 287, Wanganui.**

## INTERNATIONAL POSTAL CHESS

Extract from the International Correspondence Chess Association's bulletin of August-September, 1948:—"C. J. S. Purdy: 'Australia and New Zealand are independent nations in chess and otherwise. Moreover, New Zealand, unfortunately, is not affiliated as far as I know.' Bulletin Editor: 'New Zealand did enter the six boards tourney, but did not start, and has since been silent, to our great regret.'"

In connection with the above, R. G. Wade comments: I understand that New Zealand was originally placed (1946) in a section with South American countries under a mistaken idea that they would be the most accessible. I feel that New Zealand should re-enter, at the same time forwarding to the I.C.C.A. a schedule of approximate air mail elapses between Sweden, Argentina, Chile, U.S.A., the United Kingdom and Italy, to give officials an idea of difficulties. I feel that New Zealand cannot afford any further neglect of the standard of over-the-board or postal chess. Take no notice of the nice things previous visitors have said. We are far behind as it is. The cultural achievements of a country are as important as the social ones.

## Game Awards

Members often inquire what kind of game is suitable as an entry for "best game" and "brilliancy" awards. Messrs. A. W. Gyles, E. H. Severne and J. D. Steele here express their views. The last-named deals with the "best recovery" award.

## A BRILLIANT GAME

By A. W. GYLES

To my mind a brilliant game is one in which the winner by a sacrificial combination obtains a winning advantage. If the sacrifice leads to a forced mate in a few moves which could have been fairly easily calculated before the sacrifice was made, I would not classify it as a brilliant game unless the initial and following moves were not obvious. Again, the game should not be marred by obviously weak play by the loser prior to the sacrifice. In this case the game most probably could have been won easily without the sacrifice.

Some authorities classify games as brilliant if the winner by a succession of very good moves gradually obtains a winning advantage although the loser has made no apparently weak moves, but for the purposes of the N.Z.C.C.A. I think these games should be entered for the best game awards. To sum up, therefore, in my view a brilliant game is one in which from an apparently even position which has arisen from good play on both sides the winner makes a sacrifice of material which is not too obvious and as a result of further good play enables him to win the game.

## BEST GAME

By E. H. SEVERNE

If the term "best game" is used without some definite qualification there would be no use for other terms of praise or approbation such as "brilliant." We have seen and played various master players' books of "best" games which are sound and brilliant games combined. But in common parlance there does seem to be a distinction drawn between a brilliancy and a best game, otherwise why use both terms, sometimes in the same tournament, and invite entries for each kind? The present writer would like to see the element of soundness stressed in a best game as revealed by the showing of both players; whereas when through superior imaginative insight one player by means of a "sacrifice" or super-excellent play gains a decisive advantage we have what is called a brilliancy. Thus a hard-fought game on both sides in which the players make no obvious mistakes may well be included among "best games."

## BEST RECOVERY

By J. D. STEELE

To my mind a "recovery" means that a player, having got into a bad position, extricates himself by good play without the assistance of his opponent. This was not the case with most of the entries this year, which really amount to "who blundered last?" The merit of a "best recovery" is in the play of a player who, in a bad position, makes things as difficult as possible for his opponent and exploits his limited counter-play to the full.

N.Z. CHESSPLAYER, JAN.-FEB., 1949

## TROPHY TOURNEYS

**Championship.**—Cunningham drew Lungley; Whitlock beat Tibbitts, drew Grant, Taylor; Lynch beat Taylor; Taylor drew Smith, Cole, Grant, Byrne, Lungley, Cunningham, Broom, Campbell, Tibbitts, Cromarty; Broom beat Lungley; Smith drew Cole, Lungley; Cromarty beat Byrne, drew Whitlock.

**T.T. Class 1B.**—King beat LePetit, drew Mitchell; Moore beat Fulton, Smith; Fulton beat Allen, drew Kiley; Severinsen beat Sloan, Dick; Kiley beat LePetit, Dick; Allen beat Sloan; LePetit beat Sloan; Mintoft beat Smith, Kiley; Paterson beat Mintoft, Allen, drew Dick; Mitchell beat Moore.

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

**T.T. Class 2.**—Littlewood beat Morris; McDiarmid beat Keam, Hignett; Stack beat Keam, Adkins; Hignett beat Morris; Adkins beat Cook, Littlewood, Morris, Hignett; Pearce beat Morris; Cook beat Eades; Keam beat Guthrie; Morris beat Cook; Beamish beat Eades, Guthrie, drew Littlewood.

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

**T.T. Class 4.**—Pilkington beat McCombie, Neilson, Vincent, Dickie; McCombie drew McClellan;

Neale beat Hartnell; Dickie beat McClellan; Smith beat Dick; Neilson beat McCombie; Robinson beat Hartnell.

**T.T. Class 5.**—Mills beat Chrisp, Meikle, Mitchell; Mitchell beat Meehan; Taylor beat Mitchell; Hardiman beat Meehan, White, Meikle; Fenwick beat Meikle, White, Meehan, drew Mrs. Forrest; Mrs. Forrest beat Meehan, Hardiman.

## HANDICAP TOURNEY

Anderson beat A. Smith, Lee 2, Harrison-Wilkie; F. L. Collins beat P. D. Taylor; Douglas beat Hartnell, Robinson; G. O. Jones beat Young 2; Walker beat Gant, Easterbrook; Mrs. Forrest beat Chrisp 2; Thorne beat A. Smith, J. C. Taylor 2; Traves beat Cooper, G. Mitchell, Fulton 2, drew Kiley; Jeffs beat Chrisp, drew Jackson, Mrs. Sayers 2, Percival 2; S. Severinsen beat Miller; G. Mitchell drew Jeffries 2; J. A. Jackson beat P. D. Taylor, Dr. Johnston 2; McKenzie drew Kiley; Hemingway beat Graham 2; Roberts beat Meikle 2, McKay; Banks beat Honore, Johnston, G. S. Smith; McKay beat Roberts; Neale beat Burn, Walker; Byrne beat T. Mitchell, drew Dick 2; A. Smith beat T. Mitchell, P. W. R. Jackson, Graham, drew Taylor; L. A. Jones drew O'Connell 2, Easterbrook 2; McEwan beat Meikle 2, Thorne 1½, Mrs. Walker; Hartnell beat Rogers 1½; Luck beat Jeffries 1½; Gyles beat Traves 2, Fletcher 2, Park 1½, Kiley 2; O'Connell beat Mrs. Walker 1½, Hartnell; Pilkington beat Mrs. Walker; Ross beat Easterbrook 2; Chrisp beat Jeffs; Teece beat Mrs. Walker; Griffith beat Johnston; Lee beat O'Connell, Harrison-Wilkie; Wing beat Meikle 2, Harrison-Wilkie; Miss Wilkinson beat Young; Watson beat Wing 2, T. Mitchell, Meikle; Sloane beat Banks, R. Severinsen; Woodfield beat Banks; Robinson beat Mrs. Walker 1½; Guthrie beat J. W. Collins; Toothill beat Parsons; Faulkner beat Johnston, Paull; Mrs. Sayers beat Thorne 1½, Wing.

## PAUL'S BOOK ARCADE LIMITED, HAMILTON BOOKS ON CHESS

We can supply the following books:—

Alekhine, A., My Best Games of Chess, 1924 - 1937	19/-	Hoffer, L., Chess	6/9
Blake, J. H., Chess Endings for Beginners	3/9	Mieses, J., Manual of the End Game	6/9
Cunnington, Rev. E. E., Chess Traps and Stratagems	3/9	Mieses, J., Instructive Positions from Master Chess	4/6
Capablanca, J. R., Chess Fundamentals	12/9	Marshall, Frank J., My Fifty Years of Chess (including 140 of My Best Games)	24/-
Euwe, Dr. M., From My Games	15/9	du Mont, J., The Basis of Combination in Chess	12/9
Fine, Reuben, Basic Chess Endings	31/6	Reinfeld, Fred, British Chess Masters—Past and Present	7/6
Green, R. F., Chess	5/3	Reinfeld, Fred, Keres' Best Games of Chess, 1931 - 1940	15/9
Golombek, H., Fifty Great Games of Modern Chess	5/3	Znosko-Borovsky, E., The Middle Game in Chess	12/9
Griffith & Sergeant, Modern Chess Openings	19/-		
Harley, Brian, Mate in Two Moves	9/-		
Harley, Brian, Chess for the Fun of It	6/9		

WHEN ORDERING PLEASE ADD POSTAGE

# AUCKLAND CHESS CLUB (INC.)

Third Floor, His Majesty's Arcade, Queen Street, Auckland :: Phone 30-360

OPEN AFTERNOONS — MONDAY TO FRIDAY

CLUB NIGHTS: MONDAY AND THURSDAY

VISITORS ALWAYS WELCOME

Further particulars from JOHN JAMES, Hon. Secretary.

# DOMINION ROAD CHESS CLUB

225 Dominion Road (Walters Road Corner), Auckland



Tuesdays and Fridays - - 7 p.m. to 11 p.m.

Hon. Secretary: A. G. ROWLAND, 28 Dexter Avenue, Mt. Eden  
Phone 62-697

## CHESS SCORE SHEETS

STANDARD PATTERN WITH  
DIAGRAM FOR ADJOURNED  
GAMES

PRINTED IN GREEN

Price 3/6 per 100 Sheets

## SCORE BOOKS

12 GAMES

IN ATTRACTIVE COVER  
IDEAL FOR TOURNAMENTS

Price 1/- Post Free

## N.Z. CHESSPLAYER

256 Dominion Road - Auckland S.2

Don't be without a Game!

## APEX TRAVELLING CHESS SET

FITS THE POCKET

Price 21/- Post Free

Procurable from NEW ZEALAND CHESSPLAYER

## 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.

Secretary - - - R. V. CLOSEY  
Telephone 246S

## ONEHUNGA CHESS CLUB

CORNER MANUKAU AND MT. ALBERT  
ROADS, ROYAL OAK

TUESDAYS, 7 p.m. to 11 p.m.

Hon. Secretary: W. T. PERCIVAL, 2 Forbes  
Street, Onehunga, Auckland S.E.5.