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(Continued on inside back cover)

## THE NEW ZEALAND CIIRSSPLAYER

## F.I.D.E. CONFERENCE

R. G. Wade writes:-

I attended the F.I.D.E. meeting at Paris from July to 20 to 22 . Personalities of the meeting were (1) Dr. Alexander Rueb, Hague lawyer, retiring after being F.I.D.E. president for its first 25 years (1924-1949). (2) Dr. Botvinnik, World Champion, whom I found to be very approachable and who struck everyone by his definite sincerity to obtain controlled but strong World Championship tourneys and matches. To him it was not important whether the candidates tourney was held in Buenos Aires or in Budapest, but it had to be a worthwhile tourney finding a worthwhile challenger. (The decision was that the candidates tourney be held in Budapest next March and April, with Smyslov, Keres, Reshevsky, Euwe, Fine, Bronstein, Szabo, Boleslavsky, Kotov, Lilienthal, Stahlberg, Flohr, Bondarevsky and Najdorf as the players, and Gligoric as first reserve. A complicated set of rules was adopted whereby matches and match tourneys for the World Championship were provided for and made certainties.) (3) Dr. Euwe, who has had a very bad patch in recent tourneys, and who is returning to school teaching next month. He assured me that he would make a "comeback." (4) Miguel Najdorf, who is in Europe to play a match with Yugoslav Trifunovic.

Euwe drew a match 5-5 with Yugoslav champion Pirc in June, and Stahlberg lost to Yugoslavia's Gligoric 5 $\frac{1}{2}-6 \frac{1}{2}$. A further Yugoslav success in June was when Puc tied with Czechoslovakian Jan Foltys for first place in an international tourney at Vienna.

## CHESS PROBLEMS

If you are not at present interested in Chess Problems, because of lack of an introduction to kindle your possible enthusiasm, your attention is directed to an article in our Problem Section entitled " Beginners Only-Solvers Keep Out!"

## EMPIRE CHAMPIONSHIP

Scheduled to take place at Christchurch during Easter, 1951, the British Empire Championship should not only serve to advertise New Zealand in chess-playing countries, but will go a long way toward putting this country on the chess map. With such well-known players as Golombek (England), Heidenfeld (South Africa), Yanofsky (Canada) and Wade (New Zealand), with probably two Australian masters, competing in New Zealand at the same time, chess will receive a big boost. The Canterbury club has raised a sum of $£ 85$ by means of an art union, but a great deal more must be done. No doubt our clubs will be sufficiently alive to the possibilities to give full support to any scheme devised by the committee to raise the required amount.

## NEXT PUBLICATION DATE

The next issue of this magazine will be on sale on or about December 20 . Copy must be in our hands not later than December 1. Please get it in early.

## Auckland May Win Bledisloe Cup

The final match in the second round resulted in a win by Canterbury from Wellington by 11 points to 9 . This is the first time for some years that the Wellington club has failed to reach the final, a result that should have the effect of stimulating the game in other districts.

## Canterbury



## Wellington

J. D. Steele
K. Beyer
A. W. Gyles
R. O. Scott
E. H. Severne
L. Esterman
E. J. Dyer
J. L. Hardy
R. L. Gneiss
H. J. Fuller
A. de Vries
E. W. Hutchings
A. T. Craven
O. M. Thomson
R. A. Godtschalk
H. P. Yarrell
E. Williamson
W. J. Emery

Dr. Merrington
H. Pobar

Championship of Great Britain
Although the result of the British Champions: : was known fairly early, the details were not avaiable for extensive comment in this issue. The use of a variation of the Swiss system evidently mer with success, as it has been decided to use it agam next year. The champion, R. J. Broadbent, beaten by Sergeant in the first round, and HarGolombek was the only player to emerge from :-s first two encounters with two points. In spite of loss to D. V. Hooper and draws with Fairhurst. R. B. Thomas and Tylor, he remained in frote for the rest of the journey. The scores were: Golombek, $8 \frac{1}{2}$; D. M. Horne, Dr. S. Fazekas, 8; Sir G Thomas, 7; A. W. Bowen, R. J. Broadbent, W. Fairhurst, J. A. Fuller, D. V. Hooper, A. R. ミ Thomas, T. H. Tylor, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$; L. Barden, O. Penrose, C. S. Hunter, H. Israel, R. H. Newman, E. Parr, 5 J. M. Aitken, R. W. Bonham, L. Derby, Dr. Friedman, J. Penrose, A. Phillips, J. Stone, 5; $\overline{=}$ Harris, $4 \frac{1}{2}$; R. M. Bruce, D. E. A. Riley, H. G. Rhodes E. G. Sergeant, H. I. Woolverton, 4; V. J. A. Russ, 2 G. Abrahams, $2 \frac{1}{2}$.

Miss Eileen Tranmer, who won all her 11 gare regained the women's championship from Mrs. $\mathcal{Z}$ M. Bruce (second).

## AUCKLAND LEAGUE

The inter-club championship (Eades Cup) wrix won by Remuera with 5 points, Auckland, 4 poins being second. In the second grade Watersiders beaz Auckland A in the section play-off, and Watersite was similarly successful in the third grade whe $t$ defeated Dominion Road.

## READERS' VIEWS

Owing to pressure on our space we have compelled to hold over several letters from reezees.

The Chimp's a Champ at Chess


Although Abena appears a little doubifil a the book continuation, his move seems to keeper George Smith worried. Baboons have tails, monkeys have long tails, chimpanzees no tails, but this tale is longer-it will be costinn next issue.

The final Auckland was played on October 1 and is not yet finalised. Only five games were completed at the call of time, Auckland receiving three wins and two draws from these. The winners were R. E. Baeyertz, J. James and Dr. Henderson, and the draws were secured by G. Sale and F. G. McSherry. The uncompleted games may have to be adjudicated so we cannot comment upon them, but we feel safe in predicting a win for the Auckland team.

A great deal of dissatisfaction has been expressed over the number of unfinished games in the whole series, and we will have something to say on this subject in our next issue.

## PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED

Chess World (New South Wales), Aug., Sept. Editor: C. J. S. Purdy.
Chess (England), July, Aug., Sept. Triple number. Editor: B. H. Wood.
London and Midland Bulletin, July 9 and 23, Aug. 6. Editors: Brian Rielly and W. Ritson-Morry.
L'Echiquier de Paris, Jan.-Feb., March-April, MayJune. Editor: Dr. J. Mennerat.
Revista Metropolitana de Ajedrez (Buenos Aires), May. Editor: M. Czerniak.
Czechoslovakian Chess Bulletin, Aug. Editor: Karel Opocensky.

## ON THE COVER

The picture on this month's cover was taken in the Civic club, Wellington, on the occasion of a lightning tourney on September 9 . The club captain, V. Cuff, is sitting at the board, while J. L. Hardy, Wellington Chess League president, is the interested onlooker. Civic is a very popular and enterprising club.

Cup）was

## AUCKLAND v．SOUTH AUCKLAND

An annual exchange of visits between the Auckland C．C．and combined South Auckland clubs was interrupted by World War II．and resumed in 1947 when the Auckland club travelled to Morrins－ wille．This pleasant event has now developed into a friendly battle between the Auckland and South Auckland Leagues and was carried a stage further when the two sides clashed at Hamilton on Sunday， September 11．Twenty－nine Auckland players mude the trip and emerged the winners by $16 \frac{1}{2}$ points to $12 \frac{1}{2}$ ，which represents a splendid effort on the part of the home team when one considers the mimber of players that Auckland can draw upon． We notice that the South Auckland standard of play
improving and，with their present efficient anganisation，we expect them to take a hand in big events in the near future．The match was keenly contested，all enjoyed themselves，and Aucklanders are looking forward to entertaining their provincial friends next year．

Following are the details of the match，Auckland names first：Baeyertz beat Hopkins，Fletcher beat Hirst，Trundle drew with Scott，Miss Meyer beat Cole，McSherry beat Hooker，Stein drew with Wells， Glen beat Jeffiries，Luck beat S．Bjerring，Nichols beat Wood，Rose lost to Burton，Bell drew with Bamford，Blakey beat Buckingham，Finlay lost to Crean，Warne beat Mrs．Milburn，Percival lost to Wooderson，Mayhill lost to Remetis，Batty beat Morris，Foulds beat Renwick，Menzies beat Havill， Uting lost to Honore，Brooks beat Young，Parsons bsat Raynes，IVrrs．Paddison lost to Roberts，Wilton Jou．lost to Wills，Wilton sen．lost to Stewart，Stead lost to Gifford，Griffiths lost to Woolford，Chester last to Neureuter，Jones beat Kilham－Auckland 161．South Auckland $12 \frac{1}{2}$ ．

## GISBORNE

The Gisborne club will hold its second annual Labour week－end open Swiss system tournament on Saturday，Sunday and Monday，October 22， 23 and 31 Sessions will be each morning and evening， and unfinished games will be adjudicated．The entry tee is $7 / 6$ and book prizes will be awarded Last year＇s event was an unqualified success and there is every reason to expect this tourney to be even inore so．Results in our next issue．

## OTAGO

The club championship is at an interesting stage jast now．Selwyn Webb has completed all his games，finishing with 13 points．W．Lang is $10 \frac{1}{2}$ with five to play，J．F．Lang 9 with four to play， and R．W．Lungley 7 and seven to play．Bill Lang may snatch victory from Selwyn Webb＇s grasp．Of 30 games to play，only 14 are needed to complete the tournament and mid－November should see the competition concluded．［There＇s no doubt about this Otago club；they certainly play some chess．－ 183． $\mathrm{J} . \mathrm{K} . \mathrm{L}$ ．Webling has clearly won the inter－ mediate，finishing all his games with 9 points and mo other player in a position to catch up．R．J．Glass
lost his chance by dropping games recently to the weaker players．He or club president A．C．Twose may be second．In the junior，with a total of 16 games to play，J．F．McEwan， $14-0$ ，and Dr．R． Gardner， $11-0$ ，are going well and have yet to meet each other．When they do meet，the game should be interesting．W．G．Stenhouse is well in the lead， $6-0$ ，in a French Defence tourney，a double－round event for seniors and intermediate players who have scored well．A very fine and imposing trophy has been presented by Mrs．Glass as a memorial to her husband，Mr．R．C．Glass．It will be awarded each year to the winner of the perpetual handicap，and should be an encourage－ ment to young players anxious to improve．It bears a fitting name inscribed as the first winner：1948－49， R．J．Glass．

## AUCKLAND WATERSIDERS

The championship of the Auckland Waterside Workers＇C．C．was won by W．B．Catton $8 \frac{1}{2}$ ，with R． Thorne $6 \frac{1}{2}$ in second place．J．Mulholland， 11 points， carried off the intermediate，F．Hall，10，being second．A very promising newcomer to the club in Ray Wallbank， $9 \frac{1}{2}$ ，won the junior championship from another promising beginner in H ．Wilton， $6 \frac{1}{2}$ ． W．B．（Bill）Catton has a splendid record in inter－ club play，being undefeated in four years repre－ senting first Dominion Road and later Watersiders．

## WELLINGTON PROVINCIAL SECONDARY SCHOOL CHAMPIONSHIP

The championship which was conducted by the Wellington Chess League on behalf of the New Zealand Chess Association proved a great success． Seventeen players attended，from Stratford， Wanganui，Horowhenua，Rongotai and Wellington Colleges．The championship was won by A．Haar， of Wanganui，and W．I．Hoggard，of Wellington College，was second．It is suggested that other leagues and clubs should hold similar tournaments to encourage chess in secondary schools．

## WELLINGTON－HUTT BEATS PROVINCE

A team from chess clubs in Wellington and the Hutt beat a provincial side in the annual match for the Christensen trophy at Palmerston North on Saturday，October 1．The score was $38 \frac{1}{2}$ to $35 \frac{1}{2}$ ，a fairly near thing for the metropolitan side．Clubs represented in the provincial team were Waipuku－ rau，Takapau，Dannevirke，Pahiatua，Levin， Wanganui，Palmerston North，Hastings and Ruahine． The contest was a double round event．Results （Wellington first）：A．W．Gyles 1，T．Lepviikmann 1； N．T．Fletcher $1 \frac{1}{2}$ ，G．Severinsen $\frac{1}{2}$ ；R．S．Kent 1， R．Christensen 1；A．E．Hansford $1 \frac{1}{2}$, H．P．Whitlock $\frac{1}{2} ;$ L．Esterman $1 \frac{1}{2}$, F．A．Mintoft $\frac{1}{2} ;$ J．Cusack 0，J． Rasa 2；L．Davey 1，L．Cook 1；J．L．Hardy 2，S． Severinsen 0；F．Hansford 1，H．I．Christensen 1； O．Thomson $\frac{1}{2}$, A．J．Ratliff $1 \frac{1}{2}$ ；E．Fretz 2，J．Griggs $0:$ R．Teece $1 \frac{1}{2}$ ，W．J．Mills $\frac{1}{2}$ ；V．Cuff 2，L．Burton 0； W．F．O＇Shaughnessy 1，F．Stevens 1；E．H．Faulkner $1 \frac{1}{2}$ ，W．A．Dornbusch $\frac{1}{2}$ ；J．W．Ross 2，J．Sexton 0；
W. J. Emery 0, R. T. Woodfield 2; H. F. Pobar $\frac{1}{2}$, G. Hartridge $1 \frac{1}{2}$; A. Summers 2, H. Eagle 0; T. A. Vincent 2, R. J. Carruthers 0; W. Anderson 1, A. Bayliss 1; A. Wright 0, F. Gatley 2; W. I. Hoggard 2, F. Tilley 0; J. I. Goldsmith 2, M. Middleton 0; J. McDougall 0, A. D. Smith 2; H. S. Watson 2, B. C. Watkins 0; Strom $\frac{i}{2}, \mathrm{~A}$. Haar $1 \frac{1}{2}$; A. Page 1, Broadfoot 1; P. Ellis $1 \frac{1}{2}$, R. Taylor $\frac{1}{2}$; Goldfinch 0, P. Oldridge 2; W. M. Haycraft $\frac{1}{2}$, F. Sedcole $1 \frac{1}{2}$; Bishop 0, Wilson 2; Beder 0, J. Beere 2; J. Ellis $\frac{1}{2}$, Scott $1 \frac{1}{2}$; Taylor 2, D. Cromarty 0; Miss Loy 0, R. Holmes 2 ; D. Powers 0, R. Holmes 2.

During the break between rounds dinner was served as a community function and players (or should it be eaters?) were addressed by Messrs. F. Gatley, H. I. Christensen, J. I. Goldsmith and W. M. Haycraft on matters concerning clubs and the Association. An excellent way of keeping rank and file players in touch with N.Z.C.A. affairs.

Financial arrangements will be of interest to other leagues. The Palmerston North club provided the room (much larger than the clubroom), afternoon tea, dinner (four courses) and supper for $9 /-$ each player. The Wellington Chess League had a carriage reserved on the New Plymouth express, the same carriage being attached to an "express goods" train for the return journey. Fares were $13 / 4$ adults and $6 / 8$ boys under 16 . Boys were actually charged by the league $12 / 6$ over 15 and 10 - under 15 for everything, including dinner, etc. This meant a loss of $9 / 10$ and $5 / 8$ each respectively, which was made up by charging adults $1 / 6$ each extra.

## AUCKLAND

A. W. H. Breakey followed up his success in the Summer Cup by winning the club championship with the good score of 9 points out of 11. His only loss was to A. L. Fletcher, while he had draws with R. E. Baeyertz and Miss A. R. Hollis. R. E. Baeyertz, ${ }^{8}$, was second, C. P. Belton, $7 \frac{1}{2}$, third, and K. R. Gillmore, 7, fourth. The championship reserve tournament resulted in a tie between F. A. Haight and G. L. Calnan, both scoring 10 out of a possible 11. Haight lost to C. G. Flood, while Calnan lost to Haight. Mrs. J. L. Sayers was third with 8 points, and I. Crawford and G. J. King were equal fourth

## CIVIC, WELLINGTON

In the annual match for the Brattle Handle and Ross Pobar trophy, Civic defeated the Waterside club by $11 \frac{1}{2}$ to $7 \frac{1}{2}$. In the Wellington Chess League competitions Civic did quite satisfactorily in the A grade to get two wins and two losses. The B team finished second to Waterside, but in the C grade Civic was unplaced. Civic nominees in Scott, Teece, Pomeroy and Dr. Allerhand will contest the All Wellington Championship, in which there is a field of ten. The club will also be represented in the

B grade by Anderson and Lindegrans, and Willians and Skedden will play in grade C.

A lightning handicap tourney held on Septemter 9 was a great success. Points for each win rangat from 8 to 33 according to the club ranking, and $\$$ players competed in eight rounds. First was $\mathbb{Z}$ Wiseman (handicap 27), 3 wins, 5 draws, 148 points; second, A. Hartman (27), 3-4-1, 135 poins third, R. Teece (15), 6-1-1, $97 \frac{1}{2}$ points.

Civic lost to Dominion Road in the first round $x$ the Bledisloe Cup and the club wishes to congratilate the victor on its win and sportsmanship.

Dr. Allerhand, R. O. Scott and N. T. Fletcher expect to contest the New Zealand Championship af Christmas, and other club members will play it subsidiary Congress classes.

## CENTRAL DISTRICTS LEAGUE

Delegates from the principal chess clubs Palmerston North and adjoining counties met at the residence of Mr. F. Gatley, Palmerston North, $x$ Thursday, August 18, to consider proposals for the formation of a league of chess clubs. Those present were R. J. Carruthers, S. McMinn, W. D. Broadiout R. T. Woodfield, J. T. Beere, H. I. Christensen, $\ddagger$ Gatley and J. R. Griggs.

After a full discussion the following proposal were considered in detail and carried:-

That a league of chess clubs and/or indivias players from Palmerston North and the surrournin districts be formed. (No boundaries were fret it being decided that these would adjust selves.)

That the name of the league shall be "TCentral Districts Chess League."

That any chess club already affiliated with tee N.Z.C.A. which elects to join the league betore September 30, 1949, shall become a foundatist member of the league, and that other clubs may is accepted as members of the league on election $\equiv$ subsequent meetings of the league. Individual membership shall be open to any chess player residing in the district but living more than twenty mirm from an affiliated club who shall apply for and se elected to membership on conditions to be definec by the league.

## First Meeting of the New League

It was accepted without a resolution that the $f=$ meeting of the league be held forthwith, and a a later stage it was resolved that subsequent meeting be held in February, May and September of tein year.
F. Gatley was elected as president and J. I Beere as secretary-treasurer. In accepting the appointment the president stated that in many wans Mr. H. I. Christensen would have been a mars suitable choice, as it was solely due to his untiring activity that the Palmerston North Chess Club tat been maintained over the past 20 years and $a$ been kept in touch with the N.Z.C.A. He proposect

## WELLINGTON CHESS CLUB

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

President: A. W. Gyles, Phone 26-619.
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in a more is untining Club had $s$ and had e proposes

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thland.
Gyles,
that Mr . Christensen be asked to accept nomination as the league's delegate to that body. This proposition was carried with acclamation.

It was resolved that the secretary contact suitable organisations in Foxton, Otaki, Feilding and Marton to explore the possibilities of organising chess clubs in these towns.

It was resolved that an annual field day be arranged, the first to be held in Palmerston North in March, 1950.

It was also resolved that an inter-club tournament be held during 1950 and that the Palmerston North club be asked to explore the possibilities of providing a meeting place where the more distant clubs could meet.

During the supper adjournment the president introduced the NEW ZEALAND CHESSPLAYER to the notice of the members and referred to the good work done by its editor, F. G. MeSherry, in the matter of publicity for association matters. No motion was put, it being taken for granted that the magazine would automatically become the official newsletter of the league.

## DOMINION ROAD

All the championship competitions of the Dominion Road Chess Club have now been completed. In the club championship A. G. Rowland was successful in defeating a strong field for the second time. Final scores: A. G. Rowland 61 $\frac{1}{2}$ E. F. Tibbitts 6, N. T. Bell $5 \frac{1}{2}$, A. W. Glen $4 \frac{1}{2}$, W. Lee $3 \frac{1}{2}$, W. J. Tabb 3 $\frac{1}{2}$, D. E. Niller $3 \frac{1}{2}$, H. H. Douglas 3, W. B. Catton 0. (Catton retired after the first round through business pressure.) The intermediate class resulted in a walkover for the 14 -year-old $B$. C. Menzies. Nobody gave him any bother, as the final scores show: B. C. Menzies 8, A. D. Harris 5, L. J. Tuttle $4 \frac{1}{2}$, C. Utting 4, J. Bailey 4, J. W. Simmonds 4, C. Fournier 31, J. Auckram 3, Mrs. E. Paddison 0. (Mrs. Paddison retired after one round owing to ill-health.) Another easy victory was scored in the junior division (Rowley's Rook) when E. A. Foulds took the major honours by beating every other competitor twice. Foulds had 10 points, next being C. C. H. Irvine and C. K. Stead 5 each.

## NEW BOOKS

The following books, now in stock, should be added to the list advertised on our cover:-
G 21 -The LIzstings Congress, 1946-7-Kmoch and Prins. 45 games from the congress and 20 others played at previous Hastings tournaments. All fully amotated. 5/6
G 22-TThe Czechs in Britain-Ritson-Morry. The book of the two matches played against the Midlands and Great Britain, 1947. 40 games, fully annotated. Price 5/6
G 23-Southsea Tournament 1949-Golombek. The complete book of England's first Swiss system tourney. 53 games annotated in Golombek's best style, with index to openings. 3/-
G 24-Kings of the Chessboard-L. Steiner. First Australian book by Lajos Steiner, containing representative games of masters encountered on his Guropean tour, 1948. Stiff cover 5/-, cloth bound 6/-
0 9-Chess Openings for Beginners-Cunnington. A small book for the learner on the rudimentary principles of the opening. $3 /-$

## N.Z. ASSOCIATION NEWS

The following officers were elected at the annual meeting of the New Zealand Chess Association:Patron, his Excellency the Governor-General, Sir Bernard Freyberg, V.C.; president, R. E. Baeyertz, Esq. (Auckland); vice-presidents, presidents of affiliated leagues and other affliated clubs; chairman, W. M. Haycraft; acting honorary secretary, A. W. Gyles; treasurer, W. F. O'Shaughnessy; reporter, O . Thomson; management committee, Messrs. Haycraft, Craven, Cuff, Johnstone, Yarrell, O'Shaughnessy and Gyles; delegate to Sports Council, A. W. Gyles; delegate to F.I.D.E., R. G. Wade; auditor, C. S. B. Lambert

The following applications for affiliation were accepted:-

Hawke's Bay and East Coast Chess League secretary, E. G. A. Frost, c/o "Daily Telegraph," Napier. Wellington Chess League; secretary, E. Fretz, c/o Swiss Consulate, Wellington. New Plymouth Chess Club; secretary, R. A. Godtschalk 213 Carrington Road, Vogeltown, New Plymouth. Ashburton Chess Club; Mrs. C. M. Forrest, P.O. Box 120, Ashburton.

A sub-committee consisting of Messrs. Haycraft, Hardy and Steele was set up to further the arrangements for holding the proposed British Empire individual Championship, and the tours of the visitors to the clubs throughout New Zealand. The tournament is set down to be held in Christchurch at Easter, 1951.

It was resolved to accept the offer of $F$. G. McSherry to make the NEW ZEALAND CHESSPLAYER the official organ of the Association Appreciation of Mr. McSherry's offer was expressed by delegates.

After discussion, the chairman ruled that secondary schools clubs (consisting entirely of pupils) joining leagues would not be subject to affiliation fees.

Intending competitors desiring assistance in obtaining accommodation in Auckland for the Congress should make their wants known to the Auckland Chess League's secretary, W. J. Luck, 8 Patey Street, Remuera.

## CONGRESS AND AFFILIATION FEES

Auckland Congress Entries and Finance.Entries for the New Zealand Championship close with the secretary, A. W. Gyles, 28 Cooper Street, Karori, Wellington W.3, on November 15, and for the other tournaments on December 1. As numerous entries are expected, clubs are invited to make donations towards the cost of running the various tournaments.

Affiliation Fees.-Affiliation fees were due on June 1. Leagues and clubs are requested to arrange payment as soon as possible. Rates: Leagues, $1 / 6$ ( $2 /-$ less 6 d ) per full member; clubs, $2 /-$ per full member

BOUND VOLUMES

| S 5—Chess World, 1946S 6 -Chess World, 1947S 7 -Chess World, 1948 |  |
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|  |  |
|  |  | S 6 Chiss World 1947

S 7-Chess World, 1948
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## Schoolboys Play Chess

## FOULDS THE WINNER OF INAUGURAL AUCKLAND JUNIOR CHAMPIONSHIP

1 F. A. Foulds (Mt. Albert Grammar)-W2, W3, W6, W7, W5, D2
2 B. Menzies (Seddon Memorial)-L1, W10, W13, W12, W6, Di
B. Griffiths (Auckland Grammar)-W13, L1, W4, L5, W12, W6
K. G. Gash (Avondale)-L5, W8, L3, W14, W11, W7

5 J. N. Mein (University) -W4, L6, W8, W3, L1, W11
6 E. Hift (Normal)-W7, W5, L1, W9, L2, L3
7 J. Mason (Auckland Grammar)-L6, W13, W12, Li, W9, Li
8 M. J. Tait (Auckland Grammar)-W10, L4, L5, L11, W14, W9 9 A. R. Carter (Auckland Grammar)-L12, W14, W11, L6, L7, L8 10 R. Collingwood (Henderson)-L8, L2, L14, L13, W13, W12 11 R. Randall (Sacred Heart)-W 14, L12, L9, W8, L13, L5 12 K. Wilton (Normal)-W9, W11, L7, L2, L3, L10 13 B. R. C. Butt (Auckland Grammar)-L3, L7, L2, W10, L10, Wi4 14 R. Chester (Normal)-L11, L9, W10, L4, L8, L13

B. Menzies
B. Griffiths
F. A. Foulds

A six-round Swiss system event for the Auckland Schoolboy Championship, sponsored by the Auckland Chess Club, took place during the midwinter holidays. We hope this will become an annual event, as several of the boys showed considerable talent, and all enjoyed themselves thoroughly. Mr. D. B. Duggan, Auckland treasurer, deserves a great deal of the credit for the success of the tournament, as he was the prime mover in its inauguration. The following games illustrate the
standard of play. N-Q B 3; 3 P-Q 4, P xP; 4 VI $\mathbf{P}, \mathbf{P}-\mathbf{Q} 3 ; 5 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{Q} \mathbf{B} 3, N-\mathrm{B}_{3}:$ B-QB4, P-K N 3; 7 B-B 4. I.
 $10 \mathrm{Q} \times \mathrm{P} \mathrm{ch}, \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{K} 2 ; 11 \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{Q}:$ $\mathbf{B - N} 2 ; 12$ Castles (Q), Casthes 13 K R-K 1, B-K 3; 14 B $\mathbf{1}$. Q x B; 15 P-K R 3, K R-K 1: if Q-K 3, QR-Q1;17R×R,RN $18 \mathbf{Q \times P}, \mathbf{Q}-\mathrm{R} 3 ; 19 \mathbf{Q} \times \mathbf{Q}, \mathrm{P} \times \mathrm{Q}$ $20 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{K} 5, \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{Q} 4 ; 21 \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{Q} 1, \mathrm{~B}-$ R 3 ch ; $22 \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{Q} 2$, N $\mathrm{N} \mathbf{N}$; 23 P P N R×R; $24 \quad \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{N} 2, \quad \mathrm{R} \times \mathrm{P}$ : E $\mathrm{P}-\mathrm{B} 4, \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{B} 4 ; 26 \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{N} 3, \mathrm{R} \subseteq \mathrm{F}^{\mathrm{m}}$ 27 K-N 4, K-B 1; 28 Resign:-

The following game was plar $=$ in the last round, with F needing only a draw to win:-

Game No. 232
ENGLISH OPENING-White, F A. Foulds; Black, B. Menzies. P-Q B 4, P-K 4; 2 N-Q B 3. $\mathrm{N}_{-}$ K B 3; 3 P-Q 3, B-N5; $4 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{Q}^{2}$ P—Q4; $5 \mathrm{P} \times \mathrm{P}$, $\mathrm{NXP} \times 6 \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{Q}:$ $B \times N ; 7 B \times B, N \times B ; 8 Q \times$ $\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{B} 3 ; 9$ N-B 3, $\mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{K} 2 ; 10 \mathrm{P}-$ K N 3, Q-N 5; $11 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{N} 2, \mathrm{Q} \mathrm{IC}_{\mathrm{L}}$ $12 \mathbf{P} \times \mathbf{Q}$, Castles; 13 Castles $K$ R-N 1; 14 Q R-N 1, B-Q 2: İ R-N 5, KR-K 1; $16 \quad N-Q:$ P—Q R 3; 17 R-B 5, Q R-B I: If R-N 1, R-N 1; 19 N—B 4, P B3; 20 N-R 5, $N \times N ; 21 R \times$ x P-B 3; 22 P-K 3, B-B 4; 23 PK 4, B-N 3; $24 \mathrm{P}-\mathbf{B} 3$, R-K $2: \xrightarrow{2}$ $\mathbf{R \times R P} \mathbf{P} \mathbf{R} \mathbf{Q} 1 ; 26 \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{R} 7, \mathrm{R} \times \overrightarrow{\mathrm{P}}$ $27 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{QB} 4, \mathrm{R} / \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{Q} 2$; $28 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{R}$ : R-Q B 2; 29 K-B 2, B-K 1: : P-B 5, P-K N 3; 31 K-K 3, KN 2; 32 R-N 2, B- 2 ; 33 P R 3, B-B 5; 34 R-N 1, B-R : $35 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{B} 1, \mathrm{~B} \times \mathrm{B} ; 36 \mathrm{R} \times \mathrm{B}, \mathrm{P}-$ Q N 4; 37 R $\times \mathbf{R}, \mathbf{R} \times R ; 38 \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{Q}=$ R-R 2; 39 R-Q 3, P-B 4; 40 PR 3, R-R 5; 41 P-N 4, P-B $\dot{\text { j cir }}$ $42 \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{Q} 2, \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{B} 5 ; 43 \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{B} 3, \mathrm{R}$ R; 44 KxR, K-B 2; 45 P-K R 4 K-K 2; 46 K-N 4, K-Q $2: 5$ P—R 4, $\mathbf{P} \times \mathbf{P} ; 48 \mathrm{~K} \times \mathbf{P}, \mathrm{K}-\mathrm{B}$ : 49 K—N 4, K—N 2; 50 K—R: P—R 3; 51 K—R 4, P-N 4: P-R 5. Drawn.

THESE BOYS
are Readers of the
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N.Z. CHESSPLAYER, OCTOBER, 194*
 F. A. Foulds. N-KB 3. PxP; $4 \mathrm{~N} \times$ 3 3, N-B 3; 6 B-B 4, N x B x $\mathbf{P}, \mathbf{P} \times \mathbf{B}$ : $11 Q-Q 4$, (Q), Castles: 3: 14 B x B. K R-K 1; 16 $\mathbf{R} \times \mathbf{R}, \mathbf{R} \times \mathbf{R}$; $\mathbf{Q \times Q}, \mathbf{P} \times \mathbf{Q}$ : $1 \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{Q} 1, \mathrm{~B}-$ N; $23 \mathbf{P} \times \mathbf{N}$,
R×P; $-\mathrm{N} 3, \mathbf{R} \times \mathrm{P}$; 28 Resigns.
e was played with Foulds to win:-

G-White, F Menzies. -Q B 3, N5: 4 B-Q . P: 6 Q-N 3 . B: $8 \mathrm{Q} \times \mathbf{N}$, -K 2; 10 P -$-\mathrm{N} 2, \mathrm{Q} \times \mathrm{Q}$ : Castles (K). B-Q 2; 15 $16 \quad \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{Q} 2$, Q R-B 1; 18 $\mathbf{N}: 21 \mathrm{R} \times \mathbf{N}$. -B 4; 23 P 3. $\mathrm{R}-\mathrm{K}$ 2; 25 $-R 7, R \times P$; B- 28 B-R 3 . K-K 3, K— $\mathbf{K} 2: 33 \quad \mathbf{P}$ N $1, \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{R} 3$ : $\mathbf{R} \times \mathbf{B}, \mathbf{P}$ : 38 R-Q 1 . -B 4; 40 P 4. $\mathrm{P}-\mathrm{B} 5 \mathrm{ch}$ : R-B 3, R
$45 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{K}_{\mathrm{s}} \mathrm{R}$. K-Q 2; 4 : $\mathbf{S}, \mathbf{K}-\mathbf{B}$ ? $\begin{array}{ll}50 & K \\ \mathbf{P}-\mathrm{R} & 3 \\ 4:\end{array}$

## CURRENT CLUB GAMES

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

## - AUCKLAND

Game No, 233
FRENCH DEFENCE-White, F, G. McSherry; Black, R. W. Park. 1 P-K 4, P-K 3; 2 P-Q 4, PQ 4; 3 N-Q B 3, B-N 5; 4 PK 5, P—Q B 4; 5 P-Q R 3, B x N ch; 6 P x B, N-K 2; 7 Q-N 4, N-N 3; 8 N-K 2, Q-R 5; 9 Q $\times$ $Q, N \times Q ; 10$ N-B 4, N-B 3; 11 B-N 5, P xP; 12 BxNch, $\mathbf{P} \times \mathrm{B}$; $13 \mathrm{P} \times \mathrm{P}, \mathrm{N}-\mathrm{B} 4 ; 14 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{K} 2, \mathrm{~B}-$ R 3; 15 P-N 4, iN-K 2; 16 PQR4, P—R 4; 17 P—K B 3, P $\times$ P; 18 P x P, K-Q B 1; 19 B—R 3, Y-N 3; 20 B-B 5, R-R 1; 21 R-Q N 1, R-R 5; 22 P-R 3, B X N; $23 \mathrm{~K} \times \mathrm{B}, \mathrm{R} \times \mathrm{RP}$; $24 \mathrm{R} \times \mathrm{R}$, N-B $5 \mathrm{ch} ; \mathrm{K}-\mathrm{Q} 2, \mathrm{~N} \times \mathrm{R} ; 26 \mathrm{R}$ N 7, N-B \% ; 27 R-K $7 \mathrm{ch}, \mathrm{K}-\mathrm{Q}$ 1; 28 R x B P, N—K 5 ch ; 29 K-K 3, $\mathrm{R}-\mathrm{B} 1 ; 30 \mathrm{RxNP} \mathbf{N} \mathbf{N} \times \mathrm{B}$; $31 \mathrm{P} \times$ N, K-K 1; 32 R-N8 ch, K-Q 2; $33 \mathbf{R} \times \mathbf{R}, \quad \mathbf{K} \times \mathbf{R} ; \quad 34 \mathbf{K}-\mathbf{B 4}$, Resigns.

## - DOMINION ROAD (Auck.)

Game No. 234
QUEEN'S PAWN-White, A. G. Rowland; Black, E. F. Tibbitts. $1 \mathbf{P}-\mathbf{Q} 4, \mathbf{N}-K \mathbf{B} \mathbf{3} ; 2 \mathbf{P}-K \mathbf{3}, \mathbf{P}-$ Q 4; 3 B-Q 3, P-K 3; 4 N-K 2, P—B 4; 5 P-Q B 3, Q N-Q 2; 6 P-K B 4, P-B 5; 7 B-B 2, B$\mathrm{K} 2 ; 8$ Castles, Castles; $9 \mathrm{~N}-\mathbf{Q} 2$, P—Q N 4; 10 N-K N 3, R-K 1; 11 N-B 3, N-B 1; $12 \mathbf{N}-K 5, \mathbf{Q}-$ B 2; 13 P—B 5, B-Q 3; 14 P-K 4, B-N 2; $15 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{N} 4, \mathrm{~N} \times \mathrm{P} ; 16 \mathrm{NX}$ N, PxN; 17 P-B6, N-N 3; 18 PxP,K×P; 19 B-R $6 \mathrm{ch}, \mathrm{K}-$ R 1; 20 B-N 5, P-B 4; 21 B-B 6 ch, K-N 1; 22 N-R $6 \mathrm{ch}, \mathrm{K}-\mathrm{B} 1$; 33 Q-R 5, B-K 2; 24 B-K 5, N x B; $25 \mathrm{P} \times \mathrm{N}, \mathrm{B}-\mathrm{B} 4 \mathrm{ch} ; 26 \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{R}$ 1, $\mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{N} 2 ; 27 \mathbf{N} \times \mathrm{P}, \mathbf{P} \times \mathrm{N}$; $28 \mathrm{R} \times \mathbf{P}$ ch, K-K 2; 29 P-K 6, Q—N 3; 30 $\mathbf{Q} \times \mathbf{Q}, \mathbf{P} \times \mathbf{Q} ; 31 \mathbf{R} \times \mathbf{B}, \mathbf{P}-\mathbf{R} 3$; 32 R-B $7 \mathrm{ch}, \mathrm{K} \times \mathbf{P} ; 33 \mathrm{R} \times \mathrm{B}, \mathrm{K}-$ K 4; 34 R-K 1, K-B 5; 35 RB $7 \mathrm{ch}, \mathrm{K}-\mathrm{N} 4 ; 36 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{K} \mathbf{N} 3, \mathrm{R}-$ K 4; 37R×P, R $\times$ R; $38 \mathrm{~B} \times \mathrm{R}, \mathrm{R}-$ K 1; $39 \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{B} 4, \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{Q} 1 ; 40 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{B} 2$, $\mathrm{R}-\mathrm{Q} 7 ; 41 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{K} 4, \quad \mathrm{R} \times \mathrm{P}$; 42

P—R $4 \mathrm{ch}, \mathrm{K}-\mathrm{R} \mathrm{3;} 43 \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{B}$ 6, R x P; 44 R x P ch, K-R 4; 45 R-N 5 ch, K—R 3; 46 R-K B 5, P-N 5; 47 P $\times$ P, P-B 6; 48 R-B 5, RQ N 7; 49 R x P, R×P; 50 R-B 6 ch, K-N 2; 51 B-B 2, P-R 4; 52 R-B 3, $\mathbf{P}-\mathbf{R} 5 ; 53$ R-R 3, Resigns.

- UNIVERSITY (Auckland)

Game No. 235
SICILIAN DEFENCE - White, A. E. Turner; Black, J. A. Nathan 1 P-K 4, P-Q B 4; 2 N-K B 3, N-K B 3; 3 P-K 5, N-Q 4; 4 N B 3, N x N; 5 Q PxN, P-K 3; 6 B-K B 4, B-K 2; 7 Q—Q 2, $\mathbf{N}-$ B 3; 8 Castles, Q-B 2; 9 Q-K 3, P—Q N 3; 10 N-Q 2, $\mathbf{P}-\mathbf{Q} 4 ; 11$ P×Pe.p., $\mathbf{B} \times \mathbf{P} ; 12 \mathbf{B} \times \mathbf{B}, \mathbf{Q} \times \mathbf{B}$ 13 N-B 4, Q-K 2; 14 N-Q 6 ch , K-B 1; 15 Q-B 3, B-N 2; 16 N X B, Q x N; 1.7 B-R 6, Q-B 2; 18 B-N 5, R-B 1; 19 Bx N, P-N 3; 20 R-Q 7, Resigns.

## - OTAGO

## Game No. 236

FRENCH DEFENCE-White $R$. E. Williamson; Black, W. Stenhouse. 1 P-K 4, P-K 3; 2 PQ 4, P-Q 4; 3 N-Q B 3, B-N 5; 4 P-K 5, N-K 2; 5 B- $\mathbf{N}$ 2, NN3; 6 N-N5, BxBch; 7 Q×B, P—Q R 3; 8 N-R 3, Castles; 9 NB 3, N-B 3; 10 P-B 3, P-B 3; 11 P×P, R×P; 12 N-B 2, P-K 4; 13 PxP, Q NxP; 14 NxN, N X N; 15 N-K 3, P-B 3; 16 PK R 3, Q-B 1; 17 Q-Q 4, N-N 3; 18 N-N 4, R-B 5; 19 Q-Q 1, BxN; 20 PxB, R-K $1 \mathrm{ch} ; 21 \mathrm{~B}-$ K 2, R x B P; 22 K-Q 2, Q-B 5 ch; $23 \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{B} 2, \mathrm{R} / 1 \times \mathrm{B} \mathbf{c h} ; 24 \mathrm{~K}-$ N 3, R $\times$ Pch; $25 \mathbf{K}-\mathbf{R ~ 3 , ~ Q — Q ~} 3$ ch; 26 Resigns.

## REMUERA

Game No. $23^{7 \%}$
QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED (Tarrasch Defence in effect)White, R. E. Baeyertz; Black, J. A. C. Barnes. $1 P-Q 4, P-Q 4 ; 2$ P-Q B 4, N-K B 3; 3 P-K N 3, P—K 3; 4 B—N 2, P-B 4; 5 B P X P, K P x P; 6 N-K B 3, N—B 3; 7 B-N 5, B-K 3; 8 Q-R 4, BK2; 9 PxP, BxP; 10 Castles, Castles (K) ; 11 N-B 3, P-K R 3; $12 \mathbf{B x N} \mathbf{Q \times B} ; 13 \quad \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{N} 5, \mathrm{Q}-$ K 2; 14 K R-Q 1, K R-Q 1; 15 Q R-B 1, Q R-B 1; 16 P-K 3, P—R 3; 17 Q-R 4, B-R 2; 18 N— K 2, B-N 1; 19 R-Q 2, Q-N 5; 20 Q-Q 1, N-K 2; $21 \mathrm{P}-\mathbf{Q} \mathbf{R} 3$, $\mathbf{R} \times \mathbf{R} ; 22 \mathbf{Q} \times \mathbf{R}, \mathbf{Q}-\mathbf{Q} \mathbf{3} ; 23 \mathbf{Q}-$

Q 1, B-B 4; 24 N-K 1, P— K $\mathbf{N} 4 ; 25 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{K} 4, \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{N} 3 ; 26 \mathrm{P} \mathbf{x}$ P, P-K R 4; 27 N-Q B 3, P-B 4; 28 N-B 3, P-N 5; 29 N-K R 4, B-K B 2; 30 Q-B 2, P-B 5; 31 B-K 4, Q-K 4; 32 B-R 7 ch , K-B 1; 33 R-K 2, Q-N 2; 34 $\mathbf{R} \times \mathbf{N}, \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{B} 3 ; 35 \mathrm{R} \times \mathbf{P}, \mathrm{R}-\mathbf{B} \mathbf{1}$; $36 \mathbf{B - N} 6, \mathbf{B} \times \mathbf{P} ; 37 \mathbf{R} \times \mathbf{B}, \mathbf{R} \times \mathbf{R}$; $38 \mathrm{~N} \times \mathrm{B}, \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{K} 4 ; 39 \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{B} 5 \mathrm{ch}$, K—N 2; 40 Q—R 7 ch , Resigns.

## - OTAGO INTERMEDIATE

Game No. 238
TWO KNIGHTS DEFENCEWhite, R. J. Glass; Black, A. C. Twose. $1 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{K} 4, \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{K} 4 ; 2 \mathrm{~N}-$ K B 3, N-Q B 3; $\mathbf{3} \mathbf{B - B 4} \mathbf{~}, \mathbf{N}-\mathbf{B} 3$; $4 \mathbf{N}-\mathbf{N} 5, \mathbf{P}-\mathbf{Q} 4 ; 5 \mathbf{P} \times \mathbf{P}, \mathbf{N} \times \mathbf{P}$;
 N; 8 Q-B3 ch, B-B 3; 9 BxN ch , $\mathrm{B}-\mathrm{K} 3 ; 10 \mathrm{~B} \times \mathrm{N}, \mathbf{P} \times \mathrm{B} ; 11 \mathrm{P} \times \mathrm{P}$, R-K 1; 12 Castles, $B-Q 4 ; 13$ Q-R $5 \mathrm{ch}, \mathrm{K}-\mathrm{N} 1 ; 14 \mathrm{P} \times \mathrm{B}, \mathrm{Q} \times$ P; 15 N-B 3, R-K 4; 16 Q-R 3, B-K 3; 17 Q-N 3, R-K R 4; 18 B-K 3, R-R 5; 19 B-N 5, RK N 5; 20 Bx $\mathbf{Q}, \mathbf{R \times Q} \mathbf{R} 21 \mathrm{BP} \mathbf{x}$, Resigns.

## © CANTERBURY

Game No. 239
FRENCH DEFENCE-White, J. H. Woolley; Black, R. J. Colthart. 1 P-K 4, P-K 3; 2 P- $\mathbf{Q} 4, \mathrm{P}$ Q 4; 3 N-Q B 3, N-K B 3; 4 $P \times P, P \times P ; 5 B-Q 3, B-Q 3 ; 6$ B-K N 5, P-B 3; 7 P-K R 3, Castles; 8 K N-K 2, B-K 3; 9 Q$\mathbf{Q} 2, \quad \mathbf{Q} \mathbf{N}-\mathbf{Q} 2 ; 10 \quad \mathbf{P}-\mathbf{R ~ 3}, \quad \mathbf{P}-$ Q N 3; 11 N-B 4, Q-K 1; 12 Castles (K), P-B 4; 13 B-N 5, Q-B 1; 14 K R-K 1, P-Q R 3; $15 \mathrm{~N} \times \mathrm{B}, \mathrm{P} \times \mathrm{N} ; 16 \mathrm{R} \times \mathrm{P}, \mathrm{P} \times \mathrm{P}$; $17 \mathrm{RxB}, \mathrm{P} \times \mathrm{B}$; 18 Q×P, Q-B 2 ; 19 Q-Q N 4, R-R 4; 20 Q R-K 1 , N-B4; 21 BxN, $\mathbf{P} \times \mathrm{B} ; 22 \mathrm{R} \times$ Q P, Q-B 3; 23 Q-N $4 \mathrm{ch}, \mathrm{K}-$ R 1; 24 R-K \%, R-K N 1; 25 R-Q 8, Resigns.

## . . Perchance to Dream

His worries are over: the threemove problem troubling our correspondent, page 49, August, has been solved by several readers. Now, no doubt, our correspondent's sheep will stay put to be counted in the normal manner.
Messrs. W. S. King, E. M. Guest and A. W. Rowland and Dr. N. E. H. Fulton agree that $1 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{N} 3$ does the trick. Mr. King and Dr. Fulton also obliged with the moves in every variation.

## Announce the Mate:

This page is designed to assist the inexperienced player in exercising his ability to recostis? a mating position when it arises. The positions are all taken from actual games, and $\mathbf{z e}$ correct moves will be found on page 79. Try to find the mate before looking at the ansutin NOTE that the reader plays from the bottom of the board in each case.


1. White mates in .... moves

2. Black mates in moves

3. White mates in
. moves

4. White mates in .... moves

5. Black mates in
... moves

6. White mates in .... moves

7. White mates in

8. Black mates in .... moves

9. Black mates in
N.Z. CHESSPLAYER, OCTOBER, 1 He

MOORE WINS THE New Zealand Personalities MAJOR OPEN
After W. E. Moore (Canterbury) and W. Reindler (Wanganui) came first equal in the Major Open at Wanganui last Christmas, Moore being placed first on the Sonneborn count, Moore sportingly agreed to waive his rights and to decide the matter by a match.

This duly took place on August 30 and 31 and September 1, at Christchurch. Moore won the ioss, which was an advantage in what turned out a short matchthree games only, with the player of white victorious each time. The gemes reflect a do-or-die policy on both sides, possibly because of limited time for the match. In the third game Moore successfully fried a Staunton against Reindler's Dutch Defence. More should be seen of the Staunton, in our view; the $2 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{KN} 3$ line has had more than a good innings for some time now.

Here is the third game:-

## Game No. $\mathbf{z 4 0}$

DUTCH DEFENCE (Staunton Gambit)-White, W. E. Moore; Black, W. Reindler. $1 P-Q 4$, P—K B 4; 2 P-K 4, P xP; $3 \mathbf{N}$ Q B 3, N-K B 3; 4 B-K N 5, PQ N 3; $5 \mathrm{Bx} \mathrm{N}, \mathrm{K} \mathbf{P} \times \mathrm{B} ; 6 \mathrm{~N} \times \mathrm{P}$, B-N 2; $7 \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{K} 2, \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{K} 2 ; 8 \mathrm{~N}-$ Q B 3, $\mathrm{Q} \times \mathrm{Q} \mathrm{ch} ; 9 \mathrm{~K} \times \mathrm{Q}, \mathrm{B}$ N 5; 10 Castles, Castles; 11 N-N 5, N—R 3; 12 P-Q R 3, B-K 2; 13 P—Q 5, B-B 4; 14 P-K B 3, K R-K 1; 15 K N-B 3, P-B 3; $16 \mathrm{P} \times \mathrm{P}, \mathrm{P} \times \mathrm{P} ; 17 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{B} 4 \mathrm{ch}, \mathrm{K}$ R 1; $18 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{Q} 6, \mathrm{~B} \times \mathrm{N}$; $19 \mathrm{R} \times \mathrm{B}$, P—Q N 4; 20 B-N 3, N-B 4; 21 K R-Q 1, $\quad \mathbf{P}-\mathbf{Q R 4 ;} 22 \quad \mathbf{N}-K 4$, NxN; 23 PxN, P—R 5; 24 BB 7, R-K B 1; 25 R-Q 7, B-R 3; 26 R-K \%, QR-Q 1; $27 \mathbf{R} \times \mathbf{R}$, F. $\times$ R; 28 R-R 7, B-B 1; 29 RR 8, P—N 3; 30 B—K 6, B x B; 31 R $\times$ R ch, K-N 2; 32 R-Q 6, KB 2; 33 R x P, K-K 2; 34 K—Q 2, K—Q 2; $35 \mathbf{R}-\mathbf{N} 6$, Resigns.

## FORCED!!

P. Barron, well-known English problemist, in a letter relates a howler of merit produced by an English paper in an account of a match played by radio by Barron and C. H. Gadsden against two Danish radio amateurs. Discussing one game, the paper said, " He soon decided he had to play a Petroff Defence." Barron's witty comment we have used as a heading for this paragraph.

## H. D. ADDIS, OF AUCKLAND



WHEN Herbert Daniel (Dan) Addis was born at Opotiki, Bay of Plenty, in 1892, the chess community in general and the Auckland Chess Club in particular had a stroke of luck, even if they didn't realise it for a while. When he finally did get going, in 1931, the Auckland club acquired a first-rate executive and a tireless worker for anything that will benefit chess.
Addis left for overseas service with the New Zealand Mounted Rifles early in 1915 and served on Gallipoli and then through Sinai Peninsula and Palestine until the Armistice. He learnt chess in Palestine and played his first tournament in the Jordan Valley, but an attack of malaria fever prevented him completing his games. Returning to New Zealand in the troopship Kaikoura in 1919, however, he took first prize in a tournament during the voyage.

Addis joined the Auckland Chess Club in November, 1919, but left for Australia at the end of 1921 in an effort to improve his health. He was in Australia for nine years, but did not have much opportunity for chess, as he was mainly in country districts. Shooting, cricket and golf made an attempt to fill the gap.

In Sydney, Addis played chess in grade competitions for a year. He also scored a win and a draw by correspondence against F. L. Vaughan in a match between New South Wales and Victoria. F. L. Vaughan was also a former member of the Auckland Chess Club, and at the time of the correspondence match was champion of Victoria. This match, played in 1926, was at 20 boards. Addis and Vaughan were at board 3, and it is of interest to note that at top board for New South Wales was A. E. Nield, reigning New Zealand champion, while at board 7 was the future master C. J. S. Purdy.

Returning to New Zealand in 1931, Addis rejoined the Auckland Chess Club and has been a member since then. He has served on the club's committee for many seasons and was president for the 1948-9 season. On the competitive side his health has prevented him taking part in tournaments, his only effort being a fourth in the club championship of 1932. He has played in 19 Bledisloe Cup matches, however, and has the good record of four wins, eleven draws and four losses. Addis umpired the Congress held at Auckland in 1936 and assisted at umpiring the 1945 Congress also. He has done a great deal of valuable work apart from official positions held and is also an associate editor to this magazine.
Here is the game Addis won from Vaughan in the correspondence match mentioned above:-

Game No. 241
SLAV DEFENCE-White, H. D. Addis; Black, F. L. Vaughan. 1 P-Q 4, N-K B 3; 2 N-K B 3, P-Q 4; 3 P-B 4, P-B 3; 4 NB 3, P x P; 5 P-K 3, P-Q N 4; 6 P-Q R 4, P-N 5; 7 N-R 2, PK3; 8 BxP, $Q \mathbf{N}-\mathbf{Q} 2 ; 9$ P— Q N 3, B-K 2; 10 B-N 2, Castles; 11 Castles, P-QR4; 12 N-B 1, Q-N 3; 13 N-Q 3, P-B 4; 14 $\mathbf{R}-\mathbf{B 1} 1, \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{N} 2 ; 15 \mathbf{Q}-\mathrm{K} 2, \mathbf{Q} \mathbf{R}-$ B 1; 16 K R-Q 1, N-K 5; 17 K N-K 5, N x N; $18 \mathbf{N} \times \mathrm{N}, \mathrm{K} \mathrm{R}$ Q 1; 19 Q-R 5, P-N 3; 20 Q-R 3, $\mathbf{N}-\mathbf{N} 4 ; 21$ Q-R 6, P-B 3; 22 P $\mathbf{P}, \mathbf{Q \times P} \mathbf{P} 23 \mathbf{N} \times \mathbf{P}, \mathbf{P} \times \mathbf{N} ; 24 \mathbf{Q} \times \mathbf{P}$ ch, K-B 1; 25 B $\times$ B P, $\mathbf{B} \times \mathbf{B}$; 26 Q x B ch, N-B 2; 27 BxP, Resigns.

1 Bogoljubow（Germany）
${ }_{2}$ Zemgalis（D．P．，Latvia）
3 Rossolimo（France）
4 Heinicke（Germany）
5 Sarapuu（D．P．，Estonia）
6 Kieninger（Germany）
7 Unzicker（Germany）
8 Rellstab（Germany）
9 O＇Kelly（Belgium）
10 Wade（New Zealand）
11 Tautvaisas（D．P．，Lithuania）
12 Enevoldsen（Denmark）
13 Rautenberg（Germany）
14 Heemsoth（Germany）
15 Kuppe（Germany）
16 Walther（Switzerland）
17 Samisch（Germany）
$18 \mathrm{~B} . \mathrm{H}$. Wood（England）

THE Oldenburg（North Germany）International Tourney was played between June 18 and July 2．Following so closely upon the Heidelberg event（June 6 to 13），it proved a tough grind for those taking part in both．Rossolimo，O＇Kelly，B．H．Wood and Wade played no fewer than 26 master games in 27 days，a programme that should be enough for any player．Not satisfied with this，however，Wood began play in a tournament at Aabybro，Denmark，on July 6．At the latter event，in which he finished in a triple tie for second behind Svend Carlsson，he had to have a couch in the playing room where he could rest between moves．Attempting to get home afterwards，he was taken to hospital at Harwich．Fit and well，B．H．Wood is a first－class player and an able theoretician，and it is to be hoped that his recovery will not be long delayed．To get back to Oldenburg：This was one of the strongest tournaments held in Germany in recent years，with veteran grand master Bogoljubow，hero of many great international tourneys and winner of the great Moscow tourney of 1925，when he finished ahead of both Capablanca and Lasker，sharing first place with 25 －year－old Zemgalis，a Latvian displaced person little known in top class chess Zemgalis expects to emigrate to the U．S．A．and this was his first inter－ national success．Bogoljubow was beaten three times，but Zemgalis did not lose a single game．Rossolimo，winner at Hastings and Southsea was close up at the finish，but O＇Kelly was only eighth，and Samisch once regarded as a potential world－beater，was near the bottom． Unzicker fell away slightly from his Heidelberg performance，and the New Zealand master R．G．Wade did well to gain a $50-50$ score in this field．Wade is on the up grade，showing signs of improving form and technique，and the concensus of opinion among the overseas writers is that he will soon become a worthy contender among the best inter－ national players．Writing on the way to Prague，Wade says：＂Highlights of the tourney for me were when I turned down Bogoljubow＇s offer of a draw and paid the price，my wins from Tautvaisas，Sarapuu and B．H． Wood（my attack got home one move ahead of his mate），and the nasty sensation of being on the receiving end of a ！！move that converted a certain win against Walther into a draw．＂Following are two of Wade＇s games with his own notes：

Game No． 242

## FRENCH DEFENCE

## W．Unzicker

R．G．Wade
1 P－K 4
P－K 3
P－Q 4
3 N一Q B 3 4 P－K 5 5 P—QR3
If Unzicker had played $5 \mathrm{~B}-$ Q2 I would have tried $5 \ldots$ P $\times$ P； $6 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{N} 5, \mathrm{BxBch} ; 7 \mathrm{QxB}, \mathrm{N}-$ QE3； $8 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{KB} 3, \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{B} 3$ ，as $9 \mathrm{Q}-$

B4，N－R3； $10 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{Q} 6 \mathrm{ch}, \mathrm{K}-\mathrm{B} 1$ ； 11 B－N5，played in Fine－ Capablanca，Avro 1938，is not good because of $11 \ldots \mathrm{NxP} ; 12 \mathrm{Nx}$ N ，K－K2，suggested by Capa－ blanca．

$$
\begin{aligned}
& { }_{6}^{5} \dot{\mathrm{P}} \mathrm{x} \dot{\mathrm{~B}} \\
& { }_{7}^{6} \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{N} 4 \\
& \text { Bxech } \\
& \text { Q-N } 4 \\
& \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{B} \mathbf{4}
\end{aligned}
$$

The text has been regarded as suspect since Alekhine recom－ mended $9 \mathrm{Q}-$－R3 in the Notting－
$\begin{array}{rrrrrrrrrr}9 & 10 & 11 & 12 & 13 & 14 & 15 & 16 & 17 & 18 \\ 12 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{cccc}1 & 1 & 1 & \frac{1}{2} \\ 1 & 1 & \frac{1}{2} & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 1 & \frac{1}{2} & 1 \\ \frac{1}{2} & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & \frac{1}{2} & 1 & \frac{1}{2} \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ \frac{1}{2} & 1 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} \\ 1 & \frac{1}{2} & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & \frac{1}{2} & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ - & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & - & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & - & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & - \\ 0 & \frac{1}{2} & 1 & 0\end{array}$


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ham 1936 tourney book in notes to the game Bogoljubow－Fiot－ which continued $8 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{Q} 3, \mathrm{P}=$ KR4； $9 \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{B} 4, \mathrm{PxP} ; 10 \mathrm{Px}$ $\mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{R} 5$ ！with an equal game．
8 B－Q 3
P－KR 4
9 Q－R 3
N－B 3

Better than 9
P－B5 $\mathrm{B} \times \mathrm{N}, \mathrm{P} \times \mathrm{B} ; 11 \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{N} 3$ ，as game won by Yanofsky，or 9 $\mathrm{P}-\mathrm{KN} 4 ; 10 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{N} 4, \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{R} 5$ NPxP，as in Evans－Rubing South Fallsburg 1948，or 9 PxP； $10 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{N} 4$ ！

## $10 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{K} 2$ <br> 11 BxN

P－K N 4
To be truthful，I felt immed． ately relieved．I had wonderet where $11 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{N} 4, \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{R} 5$ woul： lead to，but with the developmen－ of White＇s Knight on K2 I alwary had P －B5 lying in dummy． 11

PxB
$12 \dot{Q}-\dot{Q} \mathbf{3} \quad \quad \mathbf{P}-\mathbf{R} 5$
I wanted to play P－KB5，but must first prepare against P－KR4．

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

White＇s only hope of complice－ tions．I wanted to play P－QES followed by P－B5，leaving Whit with badly placed pieces．
13
4 B－ $\mathbf{~} \dot{\mathrm{N}} \mathbf{2}$
$\mathbf{P}-\mathbf{B} 5$ ：

Not routine development，हैe： lines are needed．
15 Castles（Q）
$\mathbf{P} \times \mathbf{P}$
16 K R－K 1
R－R 6

A wasted move．Simple good was $16 \ldots . \mathrm{R} \times \mathrm{P} ; 17 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{E}-$ PxP！，and my King－side pat are the decisive factor．
17 Q—N 5
18 RxP

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \mathbf{Q}-\mathbf{B} 2 \\
& \mathbf{K}-\mathbf{B} 1
\end{aligned}
$$

-K N 4

## feit immeal.

 d wondere -R5 wouli developmen: K2 I always cummy.x B
-R 5
P—KB5, but against 15
of complicaplay P-QB eaving White
-B5
-R 6 :
lopment, bu:

-R 6
Simple and
P; 17 P-B4.
-B
-B 1

In anticipation of $\mathrm{R}-\mathrm{Q} 6$ followed by $\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{Q4}$.

## $19 \mathbf{N}-\mathbf{N} 1$

Unzicker had less than ten minutes for his remaining 27 moves, and yet I finished nearer the flag-fall than he did. If 19 P-K6, BxP; $20 \mathrm{RxP}, \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{B} 6$, leading to complications favourable to Black.

| 19 |  | $\mathbf{R} \times$ R P |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | N-B 3 | R-R 8 |
| 21 | R/5-Q 1 | R x ${ }^{\text {R }}$ |
| 22 | $\mathrm{R} \times \mathrm{R}$ | P- |

23 N-R 4
Wade


Unzicker
QxP? ?
A move to haunt one when dead. $23 \ldots . . \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{B} 6$ with support from $\mathrm{P}-\mathrm{N} 6$ was decisive.
25 Q-Q 3
Q-N 4
P-B 6 ch
B-K 3
$2{ }^{2}$ N-K 3

Now I am at the receiving end of an attack.


P-N 6 :
Wade


Unzicker
Giving Black counter-chances of attack. Not 33 .... R xP; 34 $\mathrm{B}-\mathrm{N} 7 \mathrm{ch}$, winning the Queen.

| $34 \mathbf{P} \times \mathbf{P}$ | $\mathbf{P}-\mathrm{B}^{7}$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| $35 \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{K} \mathbf{B} 1$ | $\mathbf{R} \times \mathbf{P}$ |
| 36 Q-R 1 ! | Q-Q 7 |
| $37 \mathrm{R} \times \mathrm{P}$ | Q-Q 8 ch |
| 38 Q $\times$ Q | R x $\mathrm{Qch}^{\text {chen }}$ |
| 39 B-B 1 | N-K 2 |
| $40 \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{N} 2$ | R-Q 4 |
| 41 B-K 3 | N-B 4 |
| $42 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{B} 4$ | $\mathbf{R} \times \mathbf{P}$ |
| $43 \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{Q} 2$ | R-N 4 ch |
| 44 K-R 2 | $\mathbf{N}-\mathbf{N} 2$ |
| $45 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{C} 6 \mathrm{ch}$ | K-K 1 |
| 46 Draw agr |  |

## Game No. 243

## FOUR KNIGHTS GAME

R. G. Wade Ortvin Sarapuu

P-K 4
N-K B 3
N-B 3
B-N 5
$\mathbf{N X P}$
$\mathrm{Nx}_{\mathrm{N}}$
N X N
P-K
$\mathbf{N}$
N-KB3
K-B 2
P-K 4
N-Q B 3
N-B 3
N-Q 5
NXB
Q-K 2
P-Q 3 Q×P ch Q-B 5

## OLDENBURG

 SOUVENIRWood
Kuppe
Gunther
Walther
Rellstab
Kieninger
Samisch
Enevoldsen
Bogoljubow
Zemgalis
Rautenberg
Heemsoth
Heinicke
Sarapuu
Unzicker
Wade
O'Kelly

Usual and better is $9 \ldots$ N-N5 ch, when I intended $10 \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{N} 1$, Q-B3; $11 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{QR} 4$.

| $10 \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{K} 1 \mathrm{ch}$ | B-K 3 |
| :---: | :---: |
| 11 P-Q R 4 | Castles |
| $12 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{Q} 3$ | Q-B4 ch |
| 13 N/5-Q 4 |  |
| $13 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{Q} 4$ | good altern |
| 13 | B-N 5 |
| 14 B-K 3 | N-Q 4 |
| 15 P-K 3 | NxB |
| $16 \mathrm{R} \times \mathrm{N}$ | B-Q 2 |

Better is the drawish 16 Q x N.
17 Q—Q 2 P-K R 3

$$
\text { For } \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{KN} 4 \text {. }
$$

18 P-Q N 4
19 Q-B 3
20 N-Q N 5
21 $\mathbf{P x B}$
$22 \mathrm{~K} \times \mathbf{P} \quad \mathrm{K}-\mathbf{Q} 2$
23 Q-N $3 \quad$ Q-N 3
24 Q x P ch K-B 3
$25 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{N} 5 \mathrm{ch}$ Resigns

## OVERSEAS SHOTS

BUCHAREST-
H. Toma v. P. Seimanu

Position after Black's 36th move:-


Toma
37 N-B 3
Threatening $38 \mathrm{R} \times \mathrm{P}, \mathrm{P} \times \mathrm{R}$; 39 N-R4, R-KN1; 40 P-B7. 37
38 Q-B 1:
Threatening mate in two.
38 . . P—KR4
$39 \mathbf{R} \times \mathbf{P}$ ! $\quad \mathbf{P} \times \mathbf{R}$
40 N-N $5 \mathrm{ch} \quad$ K—N 1
41 P-B 7 ch K-B 1
42 Q-B 1 ! $\quad \mathbf{R}-\mathbf{N} 1$

## And now White preferred

## 43 P-K 6

to the more decisive $43 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{R} 7 \mathrm{ch}$ $\mathrm{K}-\mathrm{N} 2 ; 44 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{B} 8(\mathrm{Q}) \mathrm{ch}, \mathrm{R} \times \mathrm{Q}$; 45 Qx R ch, K x N; $46 \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{B} 7 \mathrm{ch}$, $\mathrm{K}-\mathrm{R} 3$, and White mates in three.
N.Z. CHESSPLAYER, OCTOBER, 1949

# STAHLBERG ON TOP IN RETI MEMORIAL 

THE Reti Memorial Tourney was held at Trencianske－Teplice（pro－ nounced somewhat like Tren－chi－an－ske Tep－leet－ze）from August 27 to September 18．The result was a triumph for the Swedish grandmaster A．G．Stahlberg，who finished with a score of 14 out of 19. The New Zealander R．G．Wade started off well with two points out of the first four rounds，but thereafter found the going very tough．No surprise this，as the class was far and away the best Wade has yet encountered，although it is reasonable for us to expect to see him end up with a score somewhat higher．We suspect that continuous master play over a long period has got to the bottom of his form．Wade＇s remark about Oldenburg could well apply here：although his final place was not distinguished，the company above him was．He will play one more tourney in Germany as well as a match with Lothar Schmid and then retire for six months＇work on＂M．C．O．＂The continual strain of tournament play has had an adverse effect on his health．The final scores were：A．G．Stahlberg 14，L．Pachman and L．Szabo 13⿺⿸⿻一丿工⺝⿱亠䒑口心，J． Bolbochan 12，J．Foltys and N．Rossolimo 111，A．O＇Kelly and L．Prins 11，E．Richter $10 \frac{1}{2}$ ，C．Kottnauer 10，J．Szily $9 \frac{1}{2}$, H．Golombek and J．Sefc 9，M．Ujtelky 8，S．Erdelyi and V．Rohacek 7，K．S．Ojanen $6 \frac{1}{2}$ ，E．Paoli $5 \frac{1}{2}$ ， J．Platt and R．G．Wade 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ ．Golombek（Great Britain）and Platt （Austria）came straight from winning the championship of their respective countries．

Trencianske－Teplice，Wade writes from Bamburg，Germany，is a famous spa（not to be confused with Teplice Schonau in Bohemia）． Conditions of play were：Five－hour sessions from 3 p．m．to 8 p．m．（an arrangement was made with the main hotel whereby the players and officials had a meal together after 8 p．m．），with unfinished games played from 9 to 1 p．m．（this is one hour too much，in my opinion）． The time limit was 40 moves in $2 \frac{1}{2}$ hours and 16 moves an hour there－ after．The chess players were granted extra rations for the period of the tournament．Five playing days were followed by a free day．

The tourney was a memorial to the famous Czechoslovak master Richard Reti，who，born in Slovakia 60 years ago，died at the height of his powers 20 years ago．Reti was a real chess artist；his depth of thought is well illustrated in his two books，＂Modern Ideas in Chess＂ and＂Masters of the Chessboard，＂while his development of the Reti Opening and its fundamental idea of piece control of the centre with pawns playing a more subsidiary role is part of the technique of most of the leading masters．A book in English of Reti＇s games is being prepared by Golombek．

In the early stages Szabo set the pace．His fine open treatment of the game，however，is difficult to maintain accurately over a long tourney．After Szabo lost to his countryman，the sympathetic Dr．Szily， he lost much of his confidence．Pachman，the young Czech master，took over the running from Szabo，and if he had been content to draw one of his last two games would have ended up in first place．Pachman＇s style is sharp to the point of double－edgedness and is backed up by a good knowledge of the openings．His bcoks in Czech are the best current treatment of the openings．The ultimate winner was never ahead until the last round．The tourney was Gideon Stahlberg＇s greatest European success．His other noteworthy successes include a drawn match with Keres and his win at Mar del Plata 1947．He was particularly deadly with the white pieces and his play was marked by its elegance． Rossolimo is a player who has done very well this year，even though he has played in rather many events．In one year he has had a drawn match with Tartakower，been first at Hastings，first at Southsea，second at Heidelberg，third at Oldenburg，first at Gijon，and now fourth．An interesting remark of his after his game with Szabo：＂I offered a draw and Szabo refused．Because my offer was spurned，I played badly and lost．Better not to talk．Just play．Tartakower never offers a draw．＂ （Tartakower always asks if his opponent is playing for a win！）Argen－ tine＇s Julio Bolbochan made the best European debut for his country and I predict that the dapper Argentinian will make further progress．

The following game from to 2 was especially annotated for N．Z．CHESSPLAYER by Lutar Pachman．

## Game No． 244

QUEEN＇S GAMBIT DECLINEI．

## E．Richter

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


| $\mathrm{P}-\mathrm{Q}$ |
| :--- |
| $\mathrm{P}-\mathrm{Q}$ |
| $\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{Q}$ |

4 B—N 5

A move introduced by $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{a}} \mathrm{r}$ ． kower in the Venice 1948 tourn

## 5 BP PP

BPxP
If $5 \ldots \mathrm{Q}_{\mathrm{P}} \mathrm{N} 3 ; 6 \mathrm{Px} \mathrm{KP}_{7}$ 三： QP； $7 \mathrm{P} \times \mathrm{P}$ ch， $\mathrm{K} \times \mathrm{P} ; 8 \mathrm{~N}$－ht better for White．

## 6 Q x P <br> $7 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{B} 3$

Van Scheltinga，the
L．Pachme－ master，last year analysed： $\mathrm{P}-\mathrm{K} 4, \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{B} 3 ; 8$ B－N5， O 9 BxN ，PxB；when $10 \mathrm{P}-\boldsymbol{\leftarrow}$ as in Stahlberg－Kottnauer in tourney，gives a game of $e$ chances．（b） $7 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{K} 4, \mathrm{~N}-$ $8 \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{Q} 2, \mathrm{PxP} ; 9 \mathrm{BxN}, \mathrm{Ex}=$ $10 \mathrm{P} \times \mathrm{P}, \mathrm{N}-\mathrm{Q} 5$ ，leading to a cotil plicated game．（c） $7 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{K} 4$ ㅂ－ B3； 8 Q－K3！，NxP！； 9 PxN， E ： B ； $10 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{B} 4, \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{N} 5$ ，another cour plicated game［analysing this ct an annotation to the＂Brite Chess Magazine，＂R．G．Wade $\equiv$ ETz White a clear advantage afte： $\mathrm{O}-\mathrm{O}-\mathrm{O}$
$\mathrm{O}-\mathrm{O}-\mathrm{O}, \mathrm{P}$.$] And（c） 8 \mathrm{~B} \times \mathrm{N}, \mathrm{B} \mathrm{X} \equiv \mathrm{I}$ $\mathrm{Q} \times \mathrm{QP}, \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{N} 3 ; 10 \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{N} 5 \mathrm{ch}$, $\mathrm{B} 3 ; 11 \mathrm{QxQ}, \mathrm{PxQ} ; 12 \mathrm{~N}$ $\mathrm{R} \times \mathrm{P}$ ．

| 7 |  | $\mathbf{P} \times \mathbf{P}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 8 | P－K 3 | N－B 3 |
| 9 | Q－Q R 4 |  |

9 Q－QR 4
$9 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{N} 5, \mathrm{O}-\mathrm{O} ;{ }_{\mathrm{B}} 10-\mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{C}$
Q 2 B－Q2 transposes int
Fine，New York 1936.
9
Castles
10 R－宜 1
11 P－QR 3
If $11 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{K} 4, \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{KR} 3 ; 12 \mathrm{~B}=$ $\mathrm{B} \times \mathrm{B} ; 13 \mathrm{P} \times \mathrm{P}, \mathrm{B} \times \mathrm{N}$ ch is for Black．

| 11 | P－Q R 3 |
| :---: | :---: |
| $12 \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{B} 2$ | R－B 1 |
| $13 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{K} 2$ | Q－R 4 |
| 14 Castles | K R－K 1 |
| 15 B－Q 3 | $\mathbf{P}-\mathbf{R} 3$ |
| 16 B－R 4 | Q－N 3 |

Threatening 17
17．．．P— $=$ play 17 N——4 the initiative though Blac－ the initiative still with 18 R－B3．


ne from round notated for the ER by Ludes

I DECLINED
L. Pachman

P—Q 4
P-K 3
N-K B 3
ed by Tarta1948 tourney. B $\mathbf{P} \times \mathbf{P}$
$6 \mathrm{PxKP}, \mathrm{P} \times$ $\mathrm{P} ; 8 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{R} 4$ is

## $\mathrm{B}-\mathrm{K} 2$

the Dutch ralysed: (a) T $\mathrm{B}-\mathrm{N} 5, \mathrm{O}-\mathrm{O}$ : en $10 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{Q} 6$, tinauer in this ame of equal -K4, N-B3: $\mathrm{B} \times \mathrm{N}, \mathrm{B} \times \mathrm{B}$; ding to a com7 P-K4, N! 9 PxN, Bx another comlysing this for the "British G. Wade gave intage after 11 And (d) 7 BxN,BxB; 9 Q-N5 ch, N$\mathrm{Q}: 12 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{Q} 5$, $\mathbf{P} \times \underset{B}{P}$
$\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{B} 3$
: 10 Q-QR4, into Dake936.

Castles
B-K 3
KR3; 12 Bx N , x N ch is good

P—QR 3
R-B 1
Q-R 4
K R-K 1
P-R 3
$P-Q 5$.
olay $17 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{Q} 4$. gh Black has with 18

N—K 5 !
$\mathbf{P} \times \mathbf{N}$

CTOBER, 1949
$19 \mathbf{B} \times \mathbf{K}$
20 R-B 1
B-N 6
If $20 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{B} 2, \mathrm{~B} \times \mathrm{B} ; 21 \mathrm{Q} \times \mathrm{B}$, $\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{Q} 5 ; 22 \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{K} 4$ (or $22 \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{R} 4$, NxN ch; 23 P xN, BxB; 24 Q x $\mathrm{B}, \mathrm{Q} \times \mathrm{NP} ; 25 \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{N} 1, \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{K} 7 ; 26$ $\mathrm{R} \times \mathrm{P}, \mathrm{Q} \times \mathrm{P} / \mathrm{B} 6), 22 \ldots \mathrm{~N} \times \mathrm{N}$ ch; $23 \mathrm{P} \times \mathrm{N}, \mathrm{B} \times \mathrm{P}$ allows Black a good free game.
20

| 20 |  | B $\times$ B |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 21 | BxN | $\mathbf{B x P}$ ch |
| 22 | QxB | R×B |
| 33 | $\mathbf{R} \times \mathbf{R}$ | Q×R |

The result of the tactical complications from $17 \ldots \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{K} 5$ is that White has a weakened pawn position.

| 24 N -Q 4 | Q-Q ${ }^{\text {S }}$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| $25 \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{B} 1$ | B-Q 4 |
| $26 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{Q} \mathbf{N} 4$ | Q-N 3 |
| 27 R-B 5? |  |

Loses immediately. Black, however, against other moves has good attacking chances with $\mathrm{R}-\mathrm{K} 4-$ KN4.
27
28 P-R 3
$\mathbf{R} \times \mathbf{P}$ :
If $28 \mathrm{Px} \mathrm{B}, \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{N} 8 \mathrm{ch}$ wins.

| 28 | R-K 8 ch |
| :---: | :---: |
| 29 K-R 2 | Q-Q 3 ch |
| 30 Q-N 3 | R-R 8 ch |
| 31 KxR | Q $\times$ Q |
| 32 RxB | QxQRP |
| 33 Resigns |  |

The Swedish grandmaster Stahlberg got off on the right foot against Rossolimo (French champion) in the first round. Notes by R. G. Wade.

## Game No. 245

## NIMZO-INDIAN DEFENCE

A. G. Stahlberg N. Rossolimo 1 P-Q 4, N-K B 3; 2 P-Q B 4, P-K 3; $3 \mathbf{N}-\mathrm{Q}$ B 3, B-N 5; $4 \mathbf{N}-$ B 3, P-Q N 3; 5 Q-N 3, Q—K 2;
StahIberg-Gligoric match went $5 \ldots \mathrm{~B} \times \mathrm{N}$ ch; $6 \mathrm{Q} \times \mathrm{B}, \mathrm{B}-\mathrm{N} 2$; $7 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{KN} 3, \mathrm{O}-\mathrm{O} ; 8 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{N} 2, \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{Q} 3$; $9 \mathrm{O}-\mathrm{O}, \mathrm{QN}-\mathrm{Q} 2 ; 10 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{N} 3$.
$6 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{QR}$ 3, $\mathbf{B x} \mathbf{N c h} ; \mathbf{7} \mathbf{Q} \times \mathrm{B}, \mathrm{B}-$ N 2; $\mathbf{8} \mathbf{P}-\mathrm{K} \mathbf{N} 3, \mathbf{P}-\mathrm{Q} 3 ; 9 \mathrm{~B}-\mathbf{N} 2$, $\mathrm{Q} \mathbf{N}-\mathrm{Q} 2 ; 10$ Castles, Castles (K); 11 P-Q N 4, N-K 5;

White's advantage is the two Bishops. Though committing Black to strong-point defence, I would recommend $11 \quad \ldots \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{K} 4$ and determined retention of a pawn on this square, as the Bishops flourish better in pawnless centres.
12 Q-B 2, P-K B 4; $13 \mathrm{~N}-\mathbf{N} 5$ !, N/2-B 3; 14 N-R 3!, N-Q 2; $15 \quad B-N 2, \quad P-B 4 ; \quad 16 \quad Q P \times P$, QP×P; 17 QR-Q1, P×P?;

Surrendering a large share of the centre.
18 P x P, K R-B 1; 19 Q-Q 3, $\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{B} 1 ; 20 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{B} 3, \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{B} 3 ; 21 \mathrm{~B}-$ QR3, Q-Q B 2; 22 R-B 1, RQ 1; 23 Q-K 3, QR-B 1; $24 \mathrm{~N}-$ $\mathrm{B} 2, \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{Q} 2 ; 25 \mathrm{~K} \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{Q} 1, \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{K} 1$; $26 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{Q} 3, \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{N} 3 ; 27 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{N} 2$, B-R 3; 28 P-N 5, B-N $2 ; 29 \mathrm{R}$ R 1, R-R 1; $30 \mathbf{N}-K 5, R \times R$ ch;
Rossolimo is usually very patient in attack or defence, but this allows White almost total domination of the position.
$31 \mathbf{R} \times R, \mathbf{N} \times \mathbf{N} ; 32 \mathbf{Q} \times \mathbf{N}, \mathbf{Q}-$ Q B 1; $33 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{K} 4, \mathrm{P} \times \mathrm{P} ; 34 \mathrm{P} \times \mathrm{P}$, Q-K 1; 35 B-K R 3, K-B 2; 36 Q-B $\boldsymbol{\gamma}^{\mathrm{ch}}$,
A sign of greatness - he perceives that the exchange of Queens does not diminish his dominating position.
$36 \ldots \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{K} 2 ; 37 \mathrm{Q} \times \mathrm{Q} \mathrm{ch}, \mathrm{K} \times$ Q; $38 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{R} 3 \mathrm{ch}, \mathrm{K}-\mathrm{K} 1 ; 39 \mathrm{P}$ $\mathrm{K} 5, \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{Q} 2 ; 40 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{Q} 6, \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{Q} 1$; $41 \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{K} \mathrm{B} \mathrm{1}, \mathrm{B-K} 5 ; 42 \mathrm{~B} \times \mathbf{P}$, B-N 3; $43 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{Q} 5, \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{B} 1 ; 44 \mathrm{~B}-$ B 6, K-Q 1; 45 P-K 6, Resigns.

Not so easy a game to play as one that bristles with sparkling combinations.

## Game No. 246

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED A. G. Stahlberg
J. Sefe ${ }_{1} 1$ P—Q 4, N-K B 3; $2 \quad$ P-Q B 4, P-K 3; 3 N-K B 3, $\mathbf{P}-\mathbf{Q} 4 ; 4 \mathrm{~B}-$ N 5, B-N $5 \mathrm{ch} ; \mathbf{5} \mathbf{N}-\mathrm{B} 3, \mathrm{P} \times P$;

The Vienna Variation.
6 P-K 4, P—B 4; 7 B x P,
More popular than $7 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{K} 5, \mathrm{P} \times$ $\mathrm{P} ; 8 \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{R} 4 \mathrm{ch}, \mathrm{N}-\mathrm{B} 3 ; 9 \mathrm{O}-\mathrm{O}-\mathrm{O}$, $\mathrm{B}-\mathrm{Q} 2 ; 10 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{K} 4, \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{K} 2 ; 11 \mathrm{P} \mathrm{x}$ $\mathrm{N}, \mathrm{P} \times \mathrm{P} ; 12 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{R} 4, \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{QB} 1 ; 13$ $\mathrm{K}-\mathrm{N} 1, \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{QN} 4 ; 14 \mathrm{Q} \times \mathrm{P}, \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{B} 6$ with a strong attack.
 $\mathbf{B} \times \mathrm{N}, \mathrm{B} \times \mathrm{N} \operatorname{ch} ; 10 \mathrm{P} \times \mathrm{B}$,

Sefc


Stahlberg
$10 \ldots$ Q x $\mathbf{P c h}$;
While not enough analysis is
available to give a clear decision, probably $10 \ldots$ P x B; 11 O-O, $\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{Q} 2 ; 12 \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{R} 1, \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{N} 3 ; 13 \mathrm{~B}-$ $\mathrm{N} 3, \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{Q} 2 ; 14 \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{B} 3, \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{K} 2 ; 15$ Q-K3 (Kotov-Yudovitch, U.S.S.R. 1939), 15 .... QR-B1 gives better chances.
$11 \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{B} 1, \mathrm{Q} \times \mathrm{B} \mathrm{ch} ; 12 \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{N} 1$, N-Q 2;
$12 \ldots \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{Q} 2 ; 13 \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{B} 1 \mathrm{Q}-$ R3; $14 \mathrm{~N} \times \mathrm{P}, \mathrm{P} \times \mathrm{N} ; 15 \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{B} 8 \mathrm{ch}$ !, $\mathrm{K}-\mathrm{B} 2 ; 16 \mathrm{R} \times \mathrm{R}, \mathrm{P} \times \mathrm{B} ; 17 \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{R} 5$ ch, K-K2; 18 Q-B5 ch, K-B2; $19 \mathrm{R} \times \mathrm{P}$ ch, K-N1; $20 \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{K} 7$ and mates, is Alekhine and FrankBogoljubow and partner, Palais Belvedere 1941, while $12 \ldots$. $\mathrm{O}-\mathrm{O} ; 13 \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{N} 4$ gives white a winning attack.
$13 \mathrm{~B} \times \mathrm{P}, \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{K}$ N 1; $14 \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{B} 1$ :,
14 B-R6, N-K4!; threatens 15 Q x N.
14... Q-R 3;
$14 \ldots . \mathrm{Q} \times \mathrm{RP} ; 15 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{N} 5$.
15 B-R6, N-B 3;
Maderna-Szabo, Mar del Plata 1948, went $15 \ldots$. N-K4; 16 QR5, Q-R5 ( $16 \ldots$ N-Q6; $17 \mathrm{R}-$ B7, B-Q2; $17 \mathrm{R} \times \mathrm{B}$ ) ; $17 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{B} 4$, $\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{B} 5 ; 18 \mathrm{Q} \times \mathrm{RP}, \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{N} 5 ; 19 \mathrm{Q}-$ R8 ch, K-K2; $20 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{R} 6, \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{K} 4$; $21 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{B} 8 \mathrm{ch}, \mathrm{K}-\mathrm{Q} 2 ; 22 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{N} 3$, Q xP; 23 Q-B6!, Resigns.
$16 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{K} \mathrm{5}, \mathrm{N-Q} \mathrm{4;} 17 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{K}$ R 4, B-Q 2; 18 Q-B 2, R-N 3; 19 PR 5, R-N 5;
$19 \ldots$ RxB; $20 \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{Q} 2$.
$20 \mathrm{Q} \times \mathrm{P}, \mathrm{K}-\mathrm{K} 2 ; 21 \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{R} 4!$ ! R/ 5-N 1; 22 B-N \%, Q-R 6; 23 B-B $6 \mathrm{ch}, \mathrm{K}-\mathrm{B} 1$;
$23 \ldots$ N x B; $24 \mathrm{P} \times \mathrm{N}$, K x P ; $25 \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{B} 4 \mathrm{ch}$ gives White every chance.


## Stahlberg

## $24 \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{B7}$ ! ! , N x B;

Not decoyed away with 24 NxR ; $25 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{R} 6$, followed by $\ddot{\mathrm{Q}} \mathrm{x}$ $R \mathrm{ch}$ and $\mathrm{P}-\mathrm{R} 7 \mathrm{ch}$.
$25 \mathrm{P} \times \mathrm{N}, \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{Q} 3 ; 26 \mathrm{P}-\mathbf{R} 6$, Resigns, as there is no answer to 27 Q-N7 ch.

## Wade Starts Well

In the first round R．G．Wade had the black pieces against Prins． The latter was given no quarter after his 19 th move and the finish was well planned．Wade＇s notes．

## Game No．247

RUY LOPEZ
L．Prins
R．G．Wade $1 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{K} \mathrm{4}, \mathrm{P-K} \mathrm{4;} 2 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{K} \mathrm{B} \mathrm{3,N}$－ Q B 3； 3 B－N 5，P－Q R 3； 4 B－ R 4，N－B 3； 5 Castles，B－K 2； 6 P Q4，

A worthwhile alternative to 6 $\mathrm{R}-\mathrm{K} 1$ or $6 \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{K} 2$ or $6 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{B} 3$ ． 6

P×P； 7 P—K 5， $\mathbf{N}$－K 5； 8 N x P，

Sharper than $8 \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{K} 1, \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{B} 4$ ； $9 \mathrm{BxN}, \mathrm{QP} \times \mathrm{B} ; 10 \mathrm{NxP}, \mathrm{O}-\mathrm{O}$ ； $11 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{QB} 3, \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{K} 1$ of Alekhine－ Keres，Kemeri 1937.

## 8 ．．．．Castles；

I was not too sure of $8 \ldots \mathrm{~N} \mathrm{x}$ $\mathrm{N} ; 9 \mathrm{Q} \times \mathrm{N}, \mathrm{N}-\mathrm{B} 4 ; 10 \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{KN} 4$ ，


## L．PRINS

$\mathrm{O}-\mathrm{O} ; 11 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{R} 6, \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{K} 3 ; 12 \mathrm{~B}-$ N3，B－N4，a variation very simi－ lar to Szabo＇s victory over Pach－ man at Spindleruv Mlyn＇s＂Bal－ kanade＂last year．This game went $5 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{Q} 4, \mathrm{NxQP}$（Puc－ Poljakov，Yugoslav preliminaries 1948，continued 5 ．．．．P x P； 6 P－ K5，N－K5； 7 NxP ，when Rabar suggests $7 \ldots$ Q－R5； 8 O－O， $\mathrm{N} x \mathrm{P} ;) ; 6 \mathrm{~N} \times \mathrm{N}, \mathrm{P} \times \mathrm{N} ; 7 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{K} 5$ ， $\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{K} 5 ; 8 \mathrm{Q} \times \mathrm{P}, \mathrm{N}-\mathrm{B} 4 ; 9 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{B} 3$ ， $\mathrm{B}-\mathrm{K} 2 ; 10 \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{KN} 4, \mathrm{O}-\mathrm{O} ; 11 \mathrm{~B}-$ R6，N－K3； 12 B－N3，K－R1？； 13 BxN．

9 P—Q B 3，
If $9 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{B} 5, \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{Q} 4 ; 10 \mathrm{~N} \times \mathrm{B}$ ， $\mathrm{N} \times \mathrm{N} ; 11 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{B} 3, \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{B} 4 ; 12 \mathrm{~B}-$ $\mathrm{B} 2, \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{B} 4$ is an equal game and rather drawish．
9 ．．．．N x K P ！； 10 R－K 1，P— Q 4； 11 P－B 3，P－Q B 4 ？；

An error of judgment．I could not make up my mind easily whether to play 11 ．．B－Q3； 12 $P \times N, B-K N 5$ ，with a very strong attack similar to the Breslau Attack in the Tarrasch Variation of the Ruy Lopez，or the text．
$12 \mathbf{P} \times \mathbf{N}, \mathbf{P} \times \mathbf{N} ; 13 \mathrm{KP} \times \mathrm{P}, \mathbf{Q} \times \mathrm{P}$ ； 14 P x P，N－N 3；

It is questionable whether I should play $14 \ldots$ B－KN5，as then the Bishop and Knight can－ not both go to KN3．
15 N－B 3，Q－Q R 4； 16 B－N 3，
When I played $11 \ldots$ P－QB4 I visualised this position and reasoned that I would be able to ＂blockade＂White＇s passed pawn and gradually exchange pieces to－ wards the ending，when a centre passed pawn is not necessarily strong，The error of judgment was failure to reckon on White retaining a superior development through my pawns on QN2 and KB2 having elements of weakness．
$16 \ldots$ B－B 3； 17 B－K 3，
$17 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{K} 4$ is not possible because of $17 \ldots$ BxP ch．
$17 \ldots$ B－N 4； 18 Q－B 3，B－ K 3 ：？； 18 QxP？？

Correct was $19 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{Q} 5.19 \mathrm{~B} \times \mathrm{B}$ ， $\mathrm{P} \times \mathrm{B} ; 20 \mathrm{Q} \times \mathrm{P}$ gives Black con－ siderable attacking chances．The text loses a piece．
$19 \ldots$ B $\times \mathbf{B} \operatorname{ch} ; 20 \mathbf{R} \times \mathbf{B}, \mathbf{Q} \mathbf{R}-$ N 1； 21 Q－K 4，R x B； 22 P－ K R 4，R x P； 23 R－Q 1，B－B 4； 24 Q－B 3，N x P； 25 Q－R 5，R x Peh； 26 K—R 1，R—N 3； 27 White resigns．

I paid the penalty for a rash attack against Finland＇s No．2， Ojanen，in round 2 ．The opening is of interest．

## Game No． 248 <br> SICILIAN DEFENCE

R．G．Wade
K．S．Ojanen
1．P－K 4，P—Q B 4； $2 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{K} \mathbf{B ~ 3 ,}$ N－Q B 3； 3 P－Q 4， $\mathbf{P} \times \mathbf{P} ; 4 \mathbf{N X}$

## P，N—B 3； 5 N－Q B 3，P－Q

 6 B－K 2，P－K 3；The Scheveningen Variatio
7 Castles，B－K 2； 8 B－K 3．P－ QR 3； 9 P－B 4，Q－B 2； 10 Q－ K 1，
A typical manoeuvre of opening，the Queen having i－t choice of going to KB2（with pre－ sure on the Queen－side by QR4，N－N3，P－R5，etc．）or $\mathrm{K}:$ with King－side prospects，besiar allowing $\mathrm{QR}-\mathrm{Q1}$（or K1） E （ retiring the Bishop on K3 to 三 in answer to $\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{QR} 4-\mathrm{B} 5$.
10 ．．．．B－Q 2；
Stronger than 10
$\mathrm{N} \times \mathrm{N}$
$\mathrm{B} \times \mathrm{N}, \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{K} 4$（or $11 \ldots \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{Q}$ ：
$12 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{QR} 3, \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{N} 2 ; 13 \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{T}$ $\mathrm{O}-\mathrm{O} ; 14 \mathrm{QR}-\mathrm{Q} 1$ ，as in Boles an sky－Kotov，Moscow 1947）；12 ミ： $\mathrm{P}, \mathrm{P} \times \mathrm{P} ; 13 \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{N} 3$ ！，B－QB！ $\mathrm{B} \times \mathrm{B}, \mathrm{Q} \times \mathrm{B} \mathrm{ch} ; 15 \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{R} 1, \mathrm{~K}-\overline{ }$ 16 N－Q5 of Boleslavsky－Ena Saltsjobaden 1948；while I we White＇s game after 10
$11 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{KN} 4$ ！，N x N； 12 BxN ．$=-$ $\mathrm{K} 4 ; 13 \mathrm{P} \times \mathrm{P}, \mathrm{P} \times \mathrm{P} ; 14 \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{N}$ ？

## 11 P－K N 4 ？

Discussing the opening Stahlberg after the game， decided that White should pis： Q－N3．I had considered $11=-$ QR4，but after $11 \ldots$ R－B1 $\mathrm{E}_{-21 \mathrm{E}}$ can play $12 \ldots \mathrm{~N} \times \mathrm{N}$ and 13 P—K4．
11 ．．．．P－R 3； $12 \mathbf{Q}-\mathbf{N} 3$ ，
I think that I should now gixa $12 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{QR} 4$ to deter Black＇s Quen－ side castling．
$12 \ldots$ P－K N 4 ：；
A very good plan．I $\mathrm{c}=-\mathrm{O}_{\text {而 }}$ afford to open up the King－Ene for Black＇s pieces to profit．
13 P—B 5，N—K 4； 14 P xP． $\mathbf{F}_{1}$ P； 15 R－B 2 ，

A bad move．Still best is $15 \equiv$ — QR4．There is no entry square the Rook along the Bishop＇s＝ 15

Castles（ $\mathbf{Q}$ ）； 16 P－QI\＆
QR－N 1；17 N／4－N 5！？
An unsound sacrifice that ans accepted．However，White hat riw chance relying on defence $a g=1$ rex Black＇s King－side attack． lost on time in hopeless positice
（To be continued）
$\begin{array}{lc}\text { IVIG } & \text { Sec．：J．R．Cusack，c／o } 6 \text { Webb } S \text { ：} \\ \text { HESG } & \text { EVERY FRIDAY } \\ \text { 7．30 to 11 p．m．} \\ \text { LUB } & 37 \text { DIXON STREET，WELILINGTO：}\end{array}$

Game No
wilews GaMBI


Mhis move is not murnitet，since Whit um wret his inter Wh－If，as murat lise better plo $\mathrm{P}-\mathrm{K} 4$ ，or wirn should play um ire moving his $B$ wive i tenpo．
5） 3 －5． 3


Thes is the old－fa lue QGD，but wuint development min P－K4，giving atwouing position nuatery of the cen aun to moves hav mumar－play by ．．－


Me position now 1

mumion but an muition

B 3， $\mathrm{P}-\mathrm{Q}$ 3 Variation． B－K 3，P－ －B 2： 10 Q－ wre of this having the 32 （with pres－ －side by P－ etc．）or $\mathrm{KN}_{3}$ pects，besices or K1）and on K 3 to B ： $\because-\mathrm{B} 5$ ．
．．．NxN； 11 ．． $\mathrm{P}-\mathrm{QN}$ $13 \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{N} 3$ in Bolestay－ 1947）：12 P $\mathrm{B}-\mathrm{QB} 4 ; 1 \div$ －R1，K－BI avsky－Boot while I litiz $\because \mathrm{B} \times \mathrm{O}-\mathrm{P}=$ $14 \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{N} 3$.
pening wit： game， $\mathrm{x}=$ hould play $1:$ dered 11 P－ R－Bl Blacs $N$ and $13 \ldots$

## $-\mathrm{N} 3$

uld now pla： lack＇s Quieer－

I cannos： ne King－sic： profit．
$14 \mathrm{PxP}, \mathrm{P}$
best is 15 P － ry square for Bishop＇s file

## 16 P

 5：ice that was White had nol fence agains： tack．Gam＝ ess position． ued）

Nebb St．

NGTON

OBER， 1949

## WORLD CHESS DIGEST

## NAJDORF DRAWS

The Najdorf－Trifunovic match， played in July and August， resulted in a draw，one win each and ten draws．Though a dis－ appointment to Najdorf，it enhances the fine reputation that Yugoslav players have gained since the war．Here is the first fime in the series．Notes by J．D． Steele．

## Game No． 249

QUEEN＇S GAMBIT DECLINED

M．Najdorf
1 P－Q 4
${ }_{2} \mathbf{P}-\mathbf{Q} \mathbf{Q} 4$
$3 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{QB} 3$
4 N－B 3
B－K 2
This move is not to be recom－ mended，since White has not yet declared his intention to play B－KN5．If，as happens here， White does not do this，the Bishop would be better placed on Q3 to assist ．．．．P－K4，or，alternatively， Black should play ．．．．P－B4 before moving his Bishop and thus save a tempo．

## 5 P—K 3 <br> 6 P－Q N 3 <br> Castles

This is the old－fashioned（pre－ 12155）Q．G．D．，but none the less dangerous for that．White plans quiet development with an even－ thal $P-K 4$ ，giving him a strong attacking position with complete aastery of the centre．Black＇s last two moves have denied him counter－play by ．．．．P－K4，so he must play his other counter－thrust．

| ， | P－B 4 |
| :---: | :---: |
| ${ }^{2} \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{Q} 3$ | BPxP |
| K P x P | N－B 3 |
| Castles | P－Q $\mathbf{N}$ |
| $11 . \mathrm{B}-\mathrm{N} 2$ | N－Q ${ }^{\text {S }}$ |
| $11 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{K} 2$ | $\mathbf{B - N} 2$ |
| 12 N －K 5 | R－B 1 |
| $13 \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{K} 1$ | N－B 3 |
| $14 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{Q} 3$ | $\mathbf{P} \times \mathbf{P}$ |
| 15 Nx | $\mathbf{R} \times \mathbf{N}$ |
| 朎 $\mathbf{P} \times \mathbf{P}$ |  |

The position now reached is the logical outcome of the opening． White has the＂hanging pawns，＂ which give him a good command of the centre and attacking chances，but a weak end game position．

Trifunovic


咅落


Najdorf
16
R－Q 3
17 N－N 5
This combination forces the win of the exchange，but it is also forced－due to the weakness of the white centre pawns．
17
18 P－Q 5
$\underset{\mathbf{P}}{\mathbf{R}} \mathbf{Q} \mathbf{Q} 2$
19 B－B 5
$\mathbf{P}^{\mathbf{P}} \times \mathbf{P}$
20 BxR
P－QR3

21 B－R 3 ？
Q $\times \mathbf{B}$
No better is $21 \mathrm{R} \times \mathrm{B}, \mathrm{Q} \times \mathrm{R} ; 22$ $\mathrm{B}-\mathrm{R} 3, \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{K} 5 ; 23 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{Q} 6, \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{K} 2$ ； $24 \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{B} 3, \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{Q} 1 ; 25 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{B} 5, \mathrm{Q}-$ $\mathrm{K} 4 ; 26 \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{Q} 1, \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{Q} 2$（if 22 Q－Q2； $23 \mathrm{~B} \times \mathrm{R}, \mathrm{P} \times \mathrm{N} ; 24 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{N} 4$ ， NP $x$ P； $25 \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{Q} 4$ ，and White has the advantage）．Opocensky recom－ mends $21 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{R} 3$ ，e．g．， $21 \ldots \mathrm{P}-$ Q5； $22 \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{Q} 3, \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{Q} 1 ; 23 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{B} 2$ ． The best continuation after 21 N － R3 appears to be $21 \ldots, \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{B} 4$ ； $22 \mathrm{P} \times \mathrm{P}, \mathrm{N} \times \mathrm{P} ; 23 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{B} 2, \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{B} 4$ ， when the aggressive placing of Black＇s pieces is sufficient com－ pensation for his material minus． The move played is an error，as is quickly seen．

## 21

## B－B 4 ：

This neat move causes a start－ ling transformation in the position． With two pieces en prise，White must exchange－and suddenly every black piece is ideally placed． Black＇s attack develops out of nothing with the most extra－ ordinary rapidity．

| $22 \mathrm{~B} \times \mathrm{B}$ | $\mathbf{P} \times \mathrm{B}$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| 23 N－B 3 | P－Q 5 |
| $24 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{K} 2$ | Q－B 3 |
| 25 P－B 3 | N－N 5 |
| $26 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{N} 3$ | N－K 6 |
| 27 Q－N 3 | P－B 4 |

Every one of Black＇s last six moves has threatened something， and White has been quite unable to find time for any counter－ action．White cannot even return the exchange by $28 \mathrm{R} \times \mathrm{N}$ ．

## 28 Q R－N 1 <br> B－R 1

29 Q－N 6
White must do something about the threat of $29 \ldots . \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{N} 3$ fol－ lowed by $30 \ldots \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{B} 5$ ，but the loss of the white QBP allows Black to set up a steamroller of pawns in the centre which he converts into the gain of a piece． 29
$30 R \times \mathbf{Q}$
31 RxP N－K 6
32 N－B $1 \quad$ P－K B 5
33 R－B $1 \quad$ P－B 5：
$34 \mathbf{N x N} \quad B P \times N$
$35 \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{Q} 6 \quad \mathrm{P}-\mathbf{Q} 6$
$36 \mathrm{R} \times \mathrm{BP} \quad \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{N} 1$ ！
37 R－B $1 \quad \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{Q} 7$
38 R－Q $1 \quad$ P－K ${ }^{2}$
$39 \mathrm{R} / 6 \times \mathbf{P} \quad \mathbf{P} \times \mathbf{R}(\mathbf{Q}) \mathrm{ch}$
$40 \mathrm{R} \times \mathrm{Q} \quad$ B－B 3
$41 \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{Q} 2 \quad \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{R} 1$
The QRP now falls and the ending is a slow but sure win for Black．

## 42 Resigns

## VIENNA 1949

The Carl Schlechter Memorial Tourney was held in Vienna June 11－25．Foltys（Czechoslovakia） and Puc（Yugoslavia）shared first place with 9－4，ahead of Kott－ nauer and Opocensky（both of Czechoslovakia），Platt（Austria） and Rabar（Yugoslavia），all $8 \frac{1}{2}$ points．The following game is from the ninth round，the notes con－ densed from those by Foltys in ＂Schach－Magazin．＂

Game No． 250
KING＇S INDIAN DEFENCE

Foltys

> 1 P—Q 4
> $2 P-Q B 4$
> 3 P－KN3
> 4 B－N 2
> 5 N－Q B 3
> 6 P－K 4
> 7 K N－K 2
> 8 Castles
> 9 NxP

## Kovacs

N－K B 3
P－K N 3
B－N 2
P－Q 3
Q N－Q 2
P—K 4
Castles
$\mathbf{P} \times \mathbf{P}$
$\mathbf{P}$－ 3

N．Z．CHESSPLAYER，OCTOBER， 1949

10 P－K R 3 R－K 1

## 11 R－K 1

Another good line is $11 \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{B} 2$ ， N－B4； 12 B－K3．

## 11

## N－B 4

$12 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{N} 3$
A new move in this position． The usual continuation， $12 \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{B} 2$ ， N／B3xP； $13 \mathrm{NxN}, \mathrm{BxN}$ ； $14 \mathrm{~B}-$ N 5 ，leads to an unclear position．

## 12 <br> 3 P－$\dot{K} 5$ ；

After $13 \ldots \mathrm{NxN}$ ； $14 \mathrm{PxN} /$ B6，NxR； 15 PxB ，White wins the Knight on R1 with the better game．

## $14 \mathbf{P x P}$

But not $14 \mathrm{QxP}, \mathrm{NxN} ; 15 \mathrm{Px}$ N，N x P！．

## $14 \dot{\mathrm{R}} \mathbf{x} \dot{\mathrm{R}}$ ch

White must play this way． Weaker would be $15 \mathrm{~N} \times \mathrm{N}, \mathrm{R} \times \mathrm{R}$ ch； $16 \mathrm{Q} \times \mathrm{R}, \mathrm{N} \times \mathrm{N}$ ．
15
Q $\times \mathbf{R}$
$16 \dot{N} \dot{\mathrm{~N}}{ }_{3}$
$17 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{K} 3$
18 Q－B ？

## NxN <br> $\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{Q}$ $\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{K}$ 4

Or 18
Q－K4； 19 R－Q1 NxNP； 20 QxN QxN； $21 \mathrm{QxQ}, \mathrm{BxQ} ; 22 \mathrm{R}$－ QB1）； $20 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{K} 4$ ，with the superior position．

| 19 R－Q 1 | B－K 3 |
| :---: | :---: |
| $20 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{K} 4$ | B－CQ 4 |
| $21 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{N} 5$ | BxN |
| 22 QxB | Q－Q 2 |
| $23 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{K} 7$ | R－K 1 |

$24 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{B} 1$
An adequate answer to the threat ．．．．R x B．

| 24 | $\mathbf{P}-\mathbf{Q} \mathbf{B}$ |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | $\mathbf{P}$－Q R |

With 25 ．．．．N—B3 Black could have resisted longer．
26 R－K $1 \quad N-B 3$
$26 \ldots \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{K} 3 ; 27 \mathrm{Q} \times \mathrm{Q}, \mathrm{P} \times \mathrm{Q}$ ； $28 \mathrm{R} \times \mathrm{N}$ and $29 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{Q} 7$ ．

## 27 QxPch：：Resigns

After $27 \ldots$ K－R1； $28 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{B} 4$ ，
$\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{Q} 1: 29 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{K} 6, \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{B} 3 ; 30 \mathrm{~B}$ x
$\mathrm{N}, \mathrm{R} \times \mathrm{B} ; 31 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{Q} 7$ will win．

## GLIGORIC WINS

The match Stahlberg v．Gligoric， played in Split and Belgrade， Yugoslavia，ended in a victory for Gligoric with two wins，one loss and nine draws．Gligoric＇s best result is his two－point margin victory at Warsaw 1947，ahead of Smyslov，Boleslavsky，Pachman，
etc．The following game is the second one of the match．Notes by R．G．Wade．

## Game No． 251

QUEEN＇S GAMBIT ACCEPTED

## Stahlberg

1 P－Q 4
2 P－Q B4 P－Q 4
3 P－K 3 $\mathbf{P} \times \mathbf{P}$

Gligoric
$3 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{KB} 3$ is usually played to prevent Black＇s reply．

## ${ }_{4} \mathbf{~ B} \dot{\mathrm{x}} \dot{\mathbf{P}}$ <br> P—K 4

$4 \mathrm{PxP}, \mathrm{QxQ} \mathrm{ch} ; 5 \mathrm{KxQ}, \mathrm{B}-$ K 3 is better for Black．
$\mathbf{P} \times \mathbf{P}$
$5 \mathbf{P} \times \mathbf{P}$
$5 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{KB} 3$ ， $\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{QB} 3$ ； 6 PxP ， $\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{B} 3$ is equal（Rellstab）．
5．．．．B－N 5 ch
Golombek recommends 5
$\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{QB} 3$ ，as the Bishop later has to retire to K2．However，not 5 $\mathrm{B}-\mathrm{K} 2 ; 6 \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{N} 3$.

| 6 | N－B 3 | N－K B 3 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 7 | N－B 3 | Castles |
| 8 | Castles | B－N 5 |
| 9 | B－K N 5 | N－R 3 |

This allows，White the two Bishops on an open board，an advantage outweighing a weak pawn．


Best defence is $14 \ldots$ Q－B4．
15 B X
Q x B
6 Q×BP $\quad \mathbf{R} \times P$
$16 \quad \ldots \quad \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{QB} 1 ; 17$ Q－N7，
QR－N1； 18 QxRP，R－R1； 19 $\mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{N} 7, \mathrm{QR}-\mathrm{N} 1 ; 20 \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{R} 6$ allows the Queen a decisive escape．
17 Q R－Q $1 \quad$ N－K 3
18 Q－B 6 R－KB1
In anticipation of a possible Bx ．
19 R—Q 7 P—Q R 4
$20 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{N} 3$
P—QR
1 B－N 3
P—R 3
1 R－R 7
White is maintaining a strong lead in qualitative development．


With two threats－（a）N－B5； （b）P－R5．
23 Q－K $3 \quad$ Q $\times$ Q
$23 \quad \ldots$ Q－B4； 24 Q－QB3，
forking piece and pawn．
$24 \mathbf{P} \times \mathbf{Q}$
25 R x R P
26 R－R \％
$27 \mathrm{R} / 1 \times \mathrm{P}$
28 K－B 1 29 R x P ch
30 R／R 7－B7ch

## SO SIMPLE

In＂Revista Metropolitana Ajedrez，＂Buenos Aires，we for this fine win by C．Guimard，WE－－ known Argentine master．It is a good example of how easily a re－t strong player beats one sligit？ inferior．At least it looks ees？ We wonder why our own garmes don＇t go like this；no doubt is $=$ partly because we don＇t think $a^{4}$ moves like White＇s 13 th and $1 \%$ As a matter of interest，here $=-$ the first six moves in the orig－zil Spanish： 1 P4D，P4D； 2 C3 $ニ$ C3AR； 3 P4A，P3A； 4 P3R，P 5 A3D，PxP； 6 A xP，CD2D．T－ game was played in a Bue二a Aires tourney conducted by $-\ldots$ Velez Sarsfield Chess Circle sit won by Guimard．Notes by Mis－ Czerniak，editor of＂Revisir Metropolitana de Ajedrez．＇

## Game No． 252

SLAV DEFENCE

| C．Guimard | Casas |
| :---: | :---: |
| $1 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{Q} 4$ | P－Q 4 |
| $2 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{K} \mathbf{B} 3$ | N－K B 3 |
| $3 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{B} 4$ | P－B 3 |
| $4 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{K} 3$ | P－K 3 |
| $5 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{Q} 3$ | $\mathbf{P} \times \mathbf{P}$ |
| 6 BxP | Q $\mathbf{N}-\mathbf{Q} 2$ |

## Castles

［Except that White has castiet instead of playing N－QB3，this is the standard Meran Variatirn position，Black now continuint with 7 ．．．．P－QN4； $8 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{Ct}$ $\mathrm{P}-\mathrm{QR} 3 ; 9 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{K} 4, \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{B4}$ ，Ez Black apparently now elects reserve this continuation till te completes the development of his King－side．－Ed．］

| 7 | B－K 2 |  |
| ---: | :--- | :--- |
| 9 | Castles |  |
| 9 | P－K 4 | R－K 1 |
| 10 | B－K N 5 | P－Q N 3 |

［Better now seems to proceet with the main Meran idea wit $10 \ldots$. P－QN4，etc．The move played looks to be part of a plar to marshal his Queen－side mer fully before advancing the pawns But in chess one has an opponent to reckon with；consequently does not pay to evolve ：uct elaborate a plan of development－ Ed．］
（1）$\times-\mathrm{B} 3$
I2 QR－Q 1 Itity and if 13 B －-8
（14）-KN 5
4
$\geq-\mathrm{vi}$
（1）D－K5： Cuerniak refe Waining this game urns fear of a lo Thir iuament．F $\mathrm{XIB}, \mathrm{N}-\mathrm{Q} 4, \mathrm{~B}, 19$ wive operations are $1-Q x B P, Q R-$ Wrom Ior Rook，Kr枟：



-R 5 1-Q<br>$\times P \mathrm{ch}$<br>-R<br>-B<br>ir moves.

## PLE

opolitana de ires, we find simard, wellaster. It is a easily a very one slightly © looks easy. own games - doubt it is on't think oi 3 th and 17 th. est, here are a the original ©D; 2 C 3 AR . 4 P3R, P3R: CD2D. The n a Buenos icted by the $s$ Circle anc tes by Miguel drez."
$? 52$
NCE
Casas
-Q 4
-KB3
-B 3
$-\mathrm{K}^{3}$
$\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{Q} 2$
e has castiedi N -QB3, this an Variation continuina $4: 8 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{Q} 5$ P-B4, etc $\therefore$ elects to ation till he oment of his
$-\mathrm{K} 2$
stles
-K 1
N
to proceed n idea with The move art of a plan en-side men g the pawns. an opponent sequently it evolve too velopment.-
$11 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{B} 3$
12 $\mathbf{Q R}$ R-Q 1
B-N 2
L.osing time. Better $12 \ldots$. . PKR 3 ; and if $13 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{R} 4, \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{R} 4$; or if $13 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{B} 1, \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{B} 2$.
13 B-B 1
K N-B 3
14 N -K N 5
P-KR 3
15 N-R 3
P—Q N 4
16 B-N 3
$P — \mathbf{N} 5$
$17 \mathbf{N}-\mathbf{N} 1$
Q-R 4
18 P-K 5 :
$\mathbf{N}-\mathbf{R} 2$
[Czerniak refers to Black playing this game nervously, and this must be one part where he allows fear of a loss to unbalance his judgment. For example, 18 B-R3; $19 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{QB4}$, B x B; 20 QxB,N-Q4, and White's Kingside operations are halted. In this if $21 \mathrm{Q} \times \mathrm{BP}, \mathrm{QR}-\mathrm{B} 1 ; 22 \mathrm{Q} \times \mathrm{N}$, KR-Q1, and White must yield his Queen for Rook, Knight and pawn, sometimes adequate, but not here. Ed.]
$\begin{array}{ll}19 \text { Q-N } 4 & \text { K—R } 1 \\ 20 & \mathbf{N}-\mathbf{B} 4\end{array}$
More resistance after 20
QN-B1; 21 N-R5, P-N4! Casas


Guimard

## $21 \mathbf{B x P}$ :

Good, but even better was 21 QxP!! E.g., $21 \ldots$ KN—B1; 22 QxP. Or $21 \ldots . . \mathrm{B}-K B 1 ; 22 \mathrm{~N}-$ M-N6 ch. Or $21 \ldots P \times Q$ and White mates in two.
21
Q N-B 3
More correct was $21 \ldots$ KNB3; $22 \mathrm{P} \times \mathrm{N}, \mathrm{N} \times \mathrm{P} ; 23 \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{R} 3$. After the text White finishes elegantly.

| 22 BxP ! | P-N 4 |
| :---: | :---: |
| $23 \mathbf{P} \times \mathbf{N}$ | Nx $\mathbf{P}$ |
| 24 Q-R 3 | Resigns |

## PUSHED

Although Carls, well-known pre-war master, finished well down in the German Champion-
ship, his aggressive play returned a dividend in the following game from that event. Rooks and Knight combine beautifully to drive Black into a thoroughly cramped position. Notes by R, G. Wade.

Game No. 253
ENGLISH OPENING
(Flohr Attack)

## Carls <br> 1 P—QB4 N—KB3 <br> 2 N-QB 3 P-K 3

I prefer the move $2 \ldots$. . P-K4, obtaining a fighting game, though White has a Sicilian with a move in hand.

## 3 P-KK 4 <br> P—Q 4 <br> 4 BPxP!

Another plan is $4 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{K} 5, \mathrm{P}$ Q5; $5 \mathrm{P} \times \mathrm{N}, \mathrm{P} \times \mathrm{N} ; 6 \mathrm{NP} \times \mathrm{P}, \mathrm{Q} \times$ $\mathrm{P} ; 7 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{Q} 4, \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{B} 4 ; 8 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{B} 3, \mathrm{P}-$ KR3; $9 \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{QN} 1$, to discourage too many exchanges.
4

$$
\mathbf{P} \times \mathbf{P}
$$

5 P-K 5 P—Q 5
Good now is $5 \ldots \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{K} 5$.
6 PxN
7 B-N 5 ch
8 Q-K 2 ch
9 B-B 4
PxN
P-B 3
B-K 3
$\mathbf{Q \times P}$
$\begin{array}{lll}10 \text { QPxP } & \text { B-Q B 4 } \\ 11 \text { N—B } 3 & \text { P—KR }\end{array}$
Unnecessary yet, and for that reason probable cause of the loss. 11 $1 \ldots \mathrm{O}-\mathrm{O} ; 12 \mathrm{~B} \times \mathrm{B}, \mathrm{P} \times \mathrm{B}$ is more to the point; e.g., 13 O-O, $\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{Q} 2 ; 14 \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{K} 1, \mathrm{QR}-\mathrm{K} 1$, and the advance of the $K P$ is not White's idea of a weakness.


17 RxB
BxB
White does not avoid piece exchanges. He is content if the black pieces are ineffective.

| 17 | $\mathbf{N}-\mathbf{Q} 2$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| 18 R-Q 1 | $\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{N} 3$ |
| 19 N-K 5 | R-KK 1 |
| 20 R-K 4 | R-B 4 |
| 21 P-K R 4 | K-B 1 |
| $22 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{K} \mathbf{N} 4$ | R-B 3 |
| $23 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{R} 5$ |  |

The end of any counter-play for Black on this wing.

| 23 | K-K 2 |
| :---: | :---: |
| 24 R/4-Q 4 | P-B 4 |
| $25 \mathrm{R} / 4-\mathrm{Q} 2$ |  |

The Queen file is sewn up. 25
$\mathbf{R}$ - $\mathbf{R} 1$

## $26 \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{N} 2$ <br> $\mathbf{K}-\mathbf{K} 1$ <br> 27 K-N 3 <br> R-N 1 <br> 28 P-QR4:

Watch the Knight fork!

| 28 | $\mathbf{R}-\mathbf{Q} \mathbf{B} 1$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| 29 P-Q B 4 ! | R-N 1 |
| $30 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{R} 5$ | N-R 1 |
| 31 R-Q \% | R-Q B 1 |

To cope with mate in two.

| $32 R \times Q N P$ | N-B2 |
| :--- | :--- |
| $33 R-Q 7$ | Resigns |

## ANNOUNCE THE MATE SOLUTIONS

No. 1-White mates in three: $1 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{B} 7 \mathrm{ch}, \mathrm{K}-\mathrm{B} 1 ; 2 \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{Q} 8 \mathrm{ch}$, NxR; 3 Q-K8 mate. White can transpose his first two moves.

No. 2-White mates in three: $1 R \times Q N P c h, Q \times Q ; 2 R \times R c h$, Q-R5; 3 Rx Q mate.

No. 3-White mates in two: 1 Q x P ch, $\mathrm{K} \times \mathrm{Q}$; $2 \mathrm{P} \times \mathrm{P}$ mate.

No. 4-Black mates in four: 1 $\ldots$. $\mathrm{B} \times \mathrm{P}$ ch; $2 \mathrm{~K} \times \mathrm{B}, \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{N} 5 \mathrm{ch}$; $3 \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{B} 1, \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{B} 6 \mathrm{ch} ; 4 \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{K} 1$, Q-B7 mate.

No. 5-Black mates in five: 1
B-R7 ch; $2 \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{R} 1, \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{N} 6 \mathrm{ch}$; $3 \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{N} 1, \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{R} 8 \mathrm{ch} ; 4 \mathrm{~K} \times \mathrm{R}, \mathrm{Q}-$ R5 ch; $5 \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{N} 1, \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{R} 7$ mate.
No. 6-Black mates in two: 1 Q-B5 ch; $2 \mathrm{Nx} \mathrm{Q}, \mathrm{NP} \times \mathrm{N}$ mate.

No. 7-White mates in four: 1 $\mathrm{Q} \times \mathrm{R}$ ch, $\mathrm{P} \times \mathrm{Q}$; $2 \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{B} 8 \mathrm{ch}, \mathrm{Q}-$ $\mathrm{K} 1 ; 3 \mathrm{R} \times \mathrm{Qch}, \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{Q} 1 ; 4 \mathrm{R} \times \mathrm{R}$ mate.

No. 8-White mates in three: $1 \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{Q} 6 \mathrm{ch}, \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{Q} 2 ; 2 \mathrm{Q} \times \mathrm{P}$ ch, $\mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{K} 2 ; 3 \mathrm{Qx} \mathrm{Q}$ mate.

No. 9-Black mates in three: 1 $\mathrm{R} \times \mathrm{P}$ ch; $2 \mathrm{~K} \times \mathrm{R}, \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{R} 5 \mathrm{ch}$; $3 \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{N} 2, \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{R} 6$ mate.

Congratulations and thanks to those readers who discovered the short mate in No. 2 of our last issue. We must confess that we overlooked it ourselves, but we were in good company. The game was G. Safonov-F. Bogatyrchuk, Moscow 1940, and the mate in two was missed by Bogatyrchuk in the game and also by Chernev in his annotations in a certain popular book. The continuation given was the actual one played, and the mate discovered by our readers is 23 Q-N8 ch, K-Q2; $24 \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{Q} 6$.

The four black Knights in No. 5 of last issue was just one of those things. The two Knights on White's K5 and Q5 should be white.

## PROBLEM SECTION

## AUGUST SOLUTIONS

No． 55 （Barron），Q－R7．No． 56 （Vaughan），NxP（K4）．No． 57 （Andrade），R－Q4．No． 58 （Guest）， $\mathrm{P}-\mathrm{K} 4$ ．No． 59 （Sommer），R－K1． No． 60 （Heathcote），R－K6．No． 61 （LePetit），N－B5．No． 62 （Keeney），N－K5 ch．No． 63 （Ellerman），Q－B6．

Correct solutions from A．H． Taylor（55，56，57，58，60）；D．Jack （all）；Dr．N．E．H．Fulton（all）； W．S．King（all）；E．M．Guest （except 61）．

A welcome contribution for this month is from W．S．King，chess editor of the old＂Canterbury Times，＂1903－15．More of Mr． King＇s work later．A pleasing item is another problem specially com－ posed for the CHESSPLAYER by the eminent English problemist B ． J．da C．Andrade．E．M．Guest＇s pair have a point．Thanks also to Messrs．Foulds and LePetit．The latter＇s fine three－er（No．61）beat several good solvers last month．

## －BEGINNERS ONLY－

SOLVERS KEEP OUT：
There is no doubt the chess community in New Zealand con－ tains only a small number who are interested in chess problems as distinct from practical play，while the number of high－class solvers is very small．The number of problemists is never likely to rival that of players（ignoring for the moment that some people belong to both groups）；nevertheless the problem should have more devotees here than at present．To assist those who might with a suit－ able lead enjoy their problems， this magazine is prepared to do its part．Herewith，then，introduc－ tory remarks with a view to increasing interest and enjoyment in chess problems．

Any orthodox problem sets White（always White）the task of mating Black in two，three or more moves，as specified．Two－ movers and three－movers（two－ ers and three－ers for short）are most common，while the two－er is probably best to start your problem career with．

Any two－er goes like this： 1 Key move，any reply； 2 mate．Just like that！

But the catch is that if the problem is sound there is one key move and one only，and sometimes it takes a bit of finding．

Some very astute gentlemen compose problems and it＇s fairly common to hear of a solver taking an hour（or three）to solve a two－er．Remember the composer partly is out to fool the solver． After you have found the key move you may marvel at the pre－ cision of what is often an impres－ sive artistic achievement，while in some three－ers there is a dazzling display of virtuosity which needs to be well assimilated by the beginner before he can hope to see what a fascinating business prob－ lems can be．（For example，No． 52，June，by Havel，an absolute masterpiece．）

Please put up this simple position：－


White moves and mates in two
A problem by Paul Morphy Mate in two（i．e．，White to play and mate at his second move）．

Now，it looks impossible at first sight，you will admit．Most prob－ lems do．If this position arose in a game you were playing，you would examine $1 \mathrm{R} \times \mathrm{P}$ ch and see it loses；also $1 \mathrm{P} \times \mathrm{P}$ ，which does nothing much．

But if you knew a bit about problems you＇d stagger your oppo－ nent with the beautiful move （which is the key move we are looking for） 1 R－R6！！Then either $1 \ldots . . B$ moves； $2 R \times P$ ，or $1 \ldots \mathrm{P} \times \mathrm{R}$ ； $\mathrm{P}-\mathrm{N} 7$ ．
Here is another that has delighted many，based on a Knight mate in the corner well known to players．I forget the name of the composer．See the diagram at the top of next column．

Mate in three．
Key B－B6． $1 \ldots$ PxB； 2 K－B8，P－B4； 3 N－B7．

These two，while charming，are of course very simple as problems go，and you must be prepared for something more obscure．The Morphy problem has two possible yariations according to Black＇s


White moves and mates in thre
reply to the key move（ $1 \ldots$ ．．．．$\equiv$ moves or $1 \ldots \mathrm{P} \times \mathrm{R}$ ）．The otize problem has one variation ont Black has no choice of reply．

The key move is virtually ne：$=$ a check；generally it is a quer positional move；a capturing $:=$ move is possible but rare．

Remember，if you have fouss the right key move in a two－ you must mate on White＇s secnatit against any Black reply．

If a problem has an alternatit key move then the problem is $=$ good at all．The alternative $\because$ is known as a＂cook．＂

Now turn to the first probler： this issue＇s problem page（No ：－ Foulds）．This is the first publictint composition of a young A－2s－ lander who has just become－ first Auckland junior chess cin $ニ ラ-$ pion．This problem has a T．lle open，light setting，and if really give it your attention should find the key in a reasonszue time．

Most problems contain ratate that nearly work as keys，but zurt quite．These are known ＂tries．＂For instance，in N．Ti－ the obvious $\operatorname{try} 1 \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{K} 4$ is beztem by ．．．．Q－N5．
The only way we can be sre that the space these remarks celfire is being used to some purpese 4 by receiving solutions or atter -124 at solutions from those in the tient of chess enthusiasts addresser Anyone who wants this intro゙ージ tion to problems to contive should therefore send in solu－max （or attempt）to No．64，Jus： key move．No interest will $r$ 天㳔 no continuance．Attempt ane others if you like，of course No． 64 is the measure of ：तa present interest．It＇s up to ：－IL

Finally，problems really are $=$ Give yourself a chance to $=-$ ame in it！

Problem

Wia 54 －F．A．Fou First publ
Black，


おージき，
Tin tune glays is
Na 6：－E
Black，


Mase


Withe

No. 64-F. A. Foulds (Auckland). First publication.

Black, 6 men


White, 6 men
White plays \& mates at 2nd move
No. 67-E. M. Guest.
Black, 9 men


White, 11 men
Mate in two
No. 70-B. J. da C. Andrade (Essex). First publication.

Black, 7 men


No. 65-W. S. King, hon. mention Sydney Morning Herald tny., 189?

Black, 6 men


White, 6 men
Mate in two
No. 68-E. M. Guest.
Black, 8 men


White, 11 men
Mate in two

No. 71—F. H. J. Ortmans, 1st pr. Western Daily Mercury, 1915.

Black, 6 men


White, 7 men
Mate in three

No. 66-R. L'Hermet, Illustrated London News.

Black, 4 men


White, 5 men
Mate in three
No. 69-E. A. LePetit.
Black, 6 men


White, 7 men
Mate in two

No. 72-G. Heathcote, 1st eq., Rice International Memorial Tny., 1916.

Black, 6 men


White, 8 men Mate in three

## CORRESPONDENCE CHESS

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## N.Z. CORRESPONDENCE CHESS ASSOCIATION

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Progress Reports for Trophy Tourneys.-These will be sent out at intervals. The present system can work efficiently only provided all players cooperate by posting on to the next member on the list in the order given. Would members please clearly indicate in the top right-hand corner of the score sheet who has won the game? Too frequently the word "Resigns" is scrawled on the back. This means the secretary has to play through the game to see who has won! The rules provide that both players' signatures should appear on the score sheet.

## LAST SEASON'S EVENTS

The full results and score sheets of last season's competitions were published in our last issue.

Besides the winner, D. I. Lynch, a good show was made in the championship by J. A. Curr - fham, of Dunedin, $7 \frac{1}{2}$ points. Two promoted pla E. C. Cole (7) and E. J. Byrne (6), also scored - ill It was Jack Byrne who looked like causing an - swer in the early rounds of the Major Open last Chriszen at Wanganui.

Trophy Tourneys.-Some good scores 란 recorded: Class 1B, T. G. Paterson $9 \frac{1}{2}$ out of class 1C, T. H. Hooper $7 \frac{1}{2}$ out of 10 ; class $\$$ Beamish $9 \frac{1}{2}$ out of 12 ; class 3, A. G. Jones $9 \frac{1}{2} 0=$ III 12; class 4, G. Pilkington $9 \frac{1}{2}$ out of 12 ; class $5, ~ \mathbb{I}$ Fenwick and Mrs. Forrest $9 \frac{1}{2}$ out of 11 . Te runners-up were well to the fore, in the majern of tourneys being only half a point behind.

Handicap Tourney Trophy.-A. W. Gyles inf Wellington, is to be congratulated on winning trophy. He obtained a net average of 5.17 foc 4 games, winning 12 and drawing two. The ru--er up was $W$. Anderson, of Wellington, with $a$ score of 4.92 for 14 games (two losses), who ergst was promoted from grade 6 to grade 4. tourney had the record number of 103 entrant:

Promotions on Assessments.-Without exce=these came true to form this year. The Sonnesirs system had to be applied in T.T. 1B to separay second and third places, as three players tied 8 points, and in T.T. 5 to separate first and sevint

## LET OFF

The following game is from current correspondence play and is a good illustration of the necessity to watch key squares such as KB6. A good game slightly spoilt by a missed opportunity. Notes by the Editor.

## Game No. 254

QUEEN'S GAMBIT ACCEPTED
F. N. Day G. L. Calnan
$1 P-Q 4 \quad P-Q 4$
2 P-Q B 4
$\mathbf{P} \times \mathbf{P}$
3 N-Q B 3
The wrong Knight. White should play $\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{KB} 3$ to prevent the equalising text move.

| 3. | P-K 4 . |
| :---: | :---: |
| 4 N -B 3 | $\mathbf{P} \times \mathbf{P}$ |
| 5 NxP | N-K 3 |
| 6 Q-R 4 ch | P-B 3 |
| 7 QxBP | B-Q 3 |
| 8 B-N 5 | Castles |
| 9 P-K 3 | P-B 4 |

Necessary to allow the deployment of the QB to K3.

## 10 N/4-N 5

The white Knight appears to be better placed on KB3. For
instance, $10 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{B} 3, \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{K} 3 ; 11 \mathrm{Q}-$ $\mathrm{KR} 4, \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{K} 2$; $12 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{K} 4, \mathrm{QN}-\mathrm{Q} 2$ 13 B-Q3, P-B5; $14 \mathrm{~N} \times \mathrm{N} \mathrm{ch}$, $\mathrm{N} \times \mathrm{N} ; 15 \mathrm{~B} \times \mathrm{Pch}, \mathrm{N} \times \mathrm{B} ; 16 \mathrm{Bx}$ $\mathrm{B}, \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{R} 4 \mathrm{ch} ; 17 \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{K} 2$.
10

## 1 Q-KR $4 \quad$ B-K 3

12 R-Q 1
14 Q 3
15 B x B
16 K-K 2
17 BxN
18 Q-N 5
Preventing the deadly discovered check.

Calnan


Day

18
N-K 4 ?
Gives up the vital KB3 se-nmy $18 \ldots . \mathrm{Q}^{2} \mathrm{Pch}$ would lose m account of $19 \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{Q} 2, \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{Na}$ $\mathrm{R}-\mathrm{QN1}$. An inviting line to be $18 \ldots \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{B} 4 ; 19 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{m}$ $\mathrm{P}-\mathrm{B} 6$ dis $\mathrm{ch} ; 20 \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{K} 1, \mathrm{Q} \times \mathrm{P}$, $19 \mathrm{~B} \times \mathrm{R}, \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{B} 6 \mathrm{ch} ; 20 \mathrm{~B}-$ leads to complications chances for both sides.

## 19 P-Q N 4 ?

An unfortunate move what difficult to understand. $19 \mathrm{~B}-5$ is a killer. Black can only prernan Q-R6 and mate at the cost $x$ piece. After the text move Binat proceeds to win smartly.

| $19 \ldots$ | P xPe.p. |
| :--- | :--- |
| 20 K-K 1 | Q-R 4 ch |
| $21 ~ R-Q ~$ | Q R-B 1 |

22 BxR
Q R-B 1

Too late for $\mathrm{B}-\mathrm{B} 6$ now.

| 22 | R-B 8 ch |
| :---: | :---: |
| 23 K-K 2 | B-B 5 ch |
| 24 B-Q 3 | BxBch |
| $25 \mathrm{R} \times$ B | Q x $\mathbf{P c h}$ |
| $26 \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{Q} 2$ | Q-R 3 ch |
| 27 R-Q 3 | Q×R mate |

R-B 8 ch
BxBch
QxPeh

Q×R mate
N.Z. CHESSPLAYER, OCTOBER,

## BOOKS NOW IN STOCK (continued)

## ESS

a good showing J. A. Cunningromoted players, also scored well. causing an upset en last Christmas
d scores were n. $9 \frac{1}{2}$ out of 12 ; 10; class 2, F . . Jones $9 \frac{1}{2}$ out of 12; class 5, T. R. ut of 11. The in the majority t behind.
. W. Gyles, of on winning this e of 5.17 for 14 o. The runnerton, with a net osses), who also grade 4. This 103 entrants. ithout exception The Sonneborn 1B to separate layers tied with first and second.

## N-K 4 ?

tal KB3 square. would lose on $-\mathrm{Q} 2, \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{N} 3 ; 20$ ting line seems -B4; 19 B-B2, $-\mathrm{K} 1, \mathrm{Q} \times \mathrm{P}$, but ch; 20 B-K3 lications with ides.
move which is and. $19 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{KB} 6$ an only prevent it the cost of a ext move Black artly.
P $\times$ Pe.p.
Q—R 4 ch
Q R-B 1

B6 now.
R-B 8 ch
B-B 5 ch BxBeh $\mathbf{Q} \times \mathbf{P c h}$
Q-R 3 ch
Q $\times R$ mate

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