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Vol. 3—No. 13 April 1950

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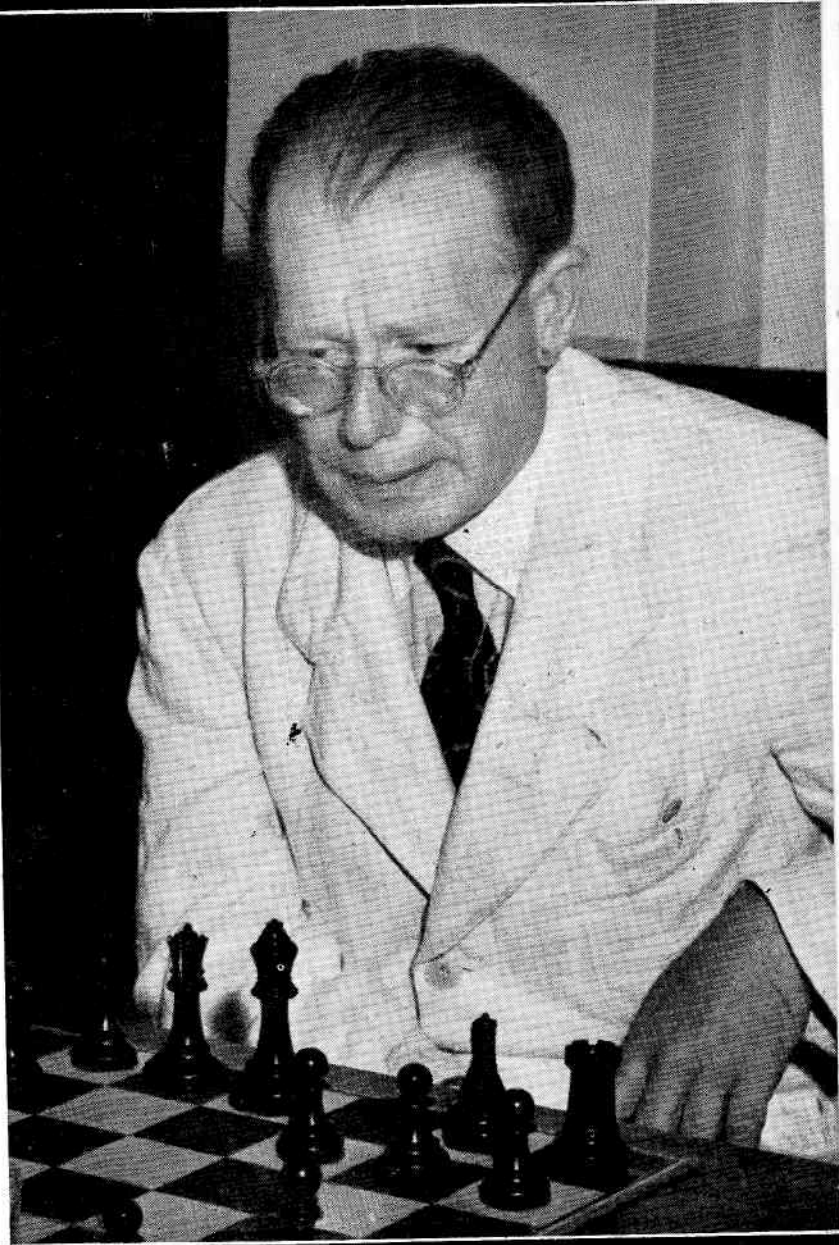
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(Continued on inside back cover)

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Vol. 3—No. 13

APRIL, 1950

**WISE ADMINISTRATION**

We have received the Otago Chess Club's very comprehensive report and balance-sheet for 1949-50. This is the most business-like and informative report we could wish for, and the committee is to be congratulated not only upon its presentation of the year's activities but also upon the results achieved. The financial position is extremely sound, and efficient and careful administration of the club's funds is indicated by the statement of accounts. There are not many chess clubs with a National Savings account of £200!

Since the above was written we have received the report and balance-sheet of the Auckland C.C., which discloses a very satisfactory position similar to that of Otago. Auckland, too, has £200 in a National Savings account, and the remarks in the paragraph above apply equally to that club.

★

WE ARE LATE THIS MONTH owing to circumstances beyond our control. We apologise to readers for this lapse and promise not to do it again. Starting with our next issue (June 20), a reorganisation of our team will see Alan Fletcher, Auckland champion, in the post of Editor, and F. G. McSherry as Business Manager. This should produce an even better all-round service. Please address all correspondence on editorial matters to the Editor, and business matters to the Business Manager, both at 256 Dominion Road, Auckland.

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Secretary: L. Esterman,  
67 Gardner Rd., Northland.President: A. W. Gyles,  
Phone 26-619.**THE NEW CHAMPION**

On our cover this month is a picture of the New Zealand champion, Dr. Philipp Allerhand, as he appeared in his game against W. E. Moore in the recent tournament at Auckland.

The new champion was born in Vienna 51 years ago and is a doctor of chemistry. He is head chemist in New Zealand to one of the largest manufacturers of soaps and cosmetics, so if your shaving soap doesn't lather properly you can blame Dr. Allerhand, even if it's a rival firm's soap you use.

Allerhand learned to play chess when he was a boy and in his student days frequented the Central Cafe in Vienna, where such great players as Henrich Wolf, Vidmar, Reti, Reinfeld and Maroczy were to be encountered. When a young man he went to Czechoslovakia and played in several tournaments in that country.

Coming to New Zealand 10½ years ago, he joined the Wellington Chess Club—that was in 1939—and played in the New Zealand Championship in that city. He has held all or most of the main trophies in Wellington at different times, and won the New Zealand Championship when he tied with R. G. Wade at Timaru and played off in Wellington. Since then he has been out of the game until this season, when he staged a comeback to win the Wellington club championship and then the recent tournament at Auckland. He thinks that he is playing just as well as ever, but is inclined to distrust his openings.

When we asked if he had any advice to offer young players, he said the best he could suggest was "Play with good players and study master games."

**SOUTHSEA ANNUAL TOURNAMENT**

The Stevenson Memorial tournament held at Southsea (England) last month saw Tartakower and Bisguier head a field of 42 players in a ten-round Swiss. The fine showing of Jonathan Penrose gives promise of better things to come for English chess, while New Zealand's Bob Wade was also in the picture. Leading scores: Tartakower, Bisguier 7½, Golombek, Lothar Schmid, Jonathan Penrose 7, Bogoljubow 6½, Prins, Barden, Wade 6, etc.

**BUDAPEST CANDIDATES' TOURNEY**

The tourney to determine Botvinnik's challenger began at Budapest on April 7. This is a double-round event. Disappointing is the absence of Fine, Euwe and Reshevsky. Scores at end of first round: Boleslavsky 6, Keres 5½, Stahlberg 5, Bronstein 5, Kotov 4½, Najdorf 4 (one adjourned), Smyslov 3½ (one adjourned), Flohr 3½, Szabo 3 (one adjourned), Lilienthal 3 (one adjourned).

**MAR DEL PLATA 1950**

Gligoric 11½, Guimard and Rossetto 11, Julio Bolbochan and Pirc 10½, Elisaskes and Pilnik 10, Rossolimo 9½, Trifunovic 9, etc.

ARC

In the championship play-off of three games G. L. Calnan ended then withdrew in

The Summer Cup between F. A. Hair points each, C. A. the play-off for first 2½ points to 1½.

The open handicap points. J. O. Har E. L. Short, 12½, th

The afternoon ha 17½ points, with W

Fifteen member annual meeting, he fittingly paid to the valued member who Cannon Gambit C will be competed and progressive clu ducting gambit to Denis Joynt, P.O. appreciate suggesti on the question. R assistance to a good financially and wil increased membersh

**CIVIC**

Dr. P. Allerhand was only able to championship, in w 10½ points out of a N. T. Fletcher, 10 Scott, 10, 2, 1; Dr. Krans, 5, 4, 1; R. Te G. Stacey, 4, 6, 2; for this tourney is were 16 starters.

The B grade (K and resulted: D. W Collins 6, J. Skedd

Twelve compet Shield), Mrs. Bon W. M. Haycraft 7 a

In all grades r complete their gam team and individua and home games their time available in this club regard Probably next seas into club tourneys. fields and resultant dividends.

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# AROUND THE N.Z. CLUBS

## AUCKLAND

In the championship reserve tournament the play-off of three games between F. A. Haight and G. L. Calnan ended in a tie, each scoring 1½. Calnan then withdrew in favour of Haight.

The Summer Cup tournament resulted in a tie between F. A. Haight and A. E. Turner with 11 points each, C. A. Rose being third with 10½. In the play-off for first place, Turner beat Haight by 2½ points to 1½.

The open handicap was won by G. Sale with 14 points. J. O. Hanlon, 13, was second, and Mrs. E. L. Short, 12½, third.

The afternoon handicap was won by C. P. Belton, 17½ points, with W. Tudhope, 12½, second.

## WHANGAREI

Fifteen members were present at Whangarei's annual meeting, held on March 13. Tribute was fittingly paid to the memory of Mr. T. Cannon, a valued member who passed away recently. The Cannon Gambit Cup, presented by Mrs. Cannon, will be competed for annually. As this young and progressive club has little experience of conducting gambit tournaments, the secretary, Mr. Denis Joynt, P.O. Box 97, Whangarei, would appreciate suggestions from other club secretaries on the question. **Rally round, boys, and lend your assistance to a good cause.** The club is very sound financially and will make a drive this year for increased membership.

## CIVIC (WELLINGTON)

Dr. P. Allerhand, decisive winner at Auckland, was only able to finish third in the Civic club championship, in which N. T. Fletcher has scored 10½ points out of a possible 11. Result to hand is: N. T. Fletcher, 10 wins, 1 draw, no losses; R. O. Scott, 10, 2, 1; Dr. P. Allerhand, 9, 1, 1; L. Lindekrans, 5, 4, 1; R. Teece, 4, 2, 2; T. J. Costello, 4, 5, 2; G. Stacey, 4, 6, 2; E. Fretz, 4, 7, 2. The trophy for this tourney is the Goldsmith Cup, and there were 16 starters.

The B grade (Kelmos Shield) drew 15 entries and resulted: D. Wiseman 8½, H. F. Pobar 6, C. P. Collins 6, J. Skedden 5.

Twelve competed for the C grade (Civic Shield), Mrs. Bonallack, 8 points, winning from W. M. Haycraft 7 and R. L. Pilcher 5.

In all grades many players either failed to complete their games or withdrew, claiming league, team and individual matches. Also ladder, friendly and home games placed too great a strain on their time available to chess. After all, most players in this club regard chess primarily as a relaxation. Probably next season Civic will not coerce players into club tourneys. Perhaps a policy of smaller fields and resultant keener competition would pay dividends.

We regret to announce the impending departure of two valuable club members: Ernest Fretz, from the Swiss Consulate, on transfer to Washington,

D.C., and C. P. (Charlie) Collins, who is to take up a Government appointment in London. Civic can ill afford to lose either of these very popular members.

Our correspondent, Vic Cuff, sends a copy of the club ranking, which contains 46 names, the first dozen being Allerhand, Fletcher, Scott, Esterman, Cusack, Hardy, Lindekrans, Pope, Cuff, Teece, Fretz and Stacey. Fletcher and Scott are bracketed. It is hoped by this means to stimulate the desire to improve among the lower grades. It is to be hoped that ranking will have the desired effect, but it must be remembered that in a club of this kind many players have no desire to be champions and only play for fun.

Civic's representative Dr. P. Allerhand won the All-Wellington Championship with a clean score except for a draw against the promising colt R. Teece, also of Civic. Another win for Civic was L. Lindekrans' victory in the B grade championship. Lindekrans has some class and may do well at Christchurch next Christmas.

## CANTERBURY

Correspondent: W. E. MOORE

The Canterbury club has to vacate the rooms it has occupied for nearly fifty years. At the time of writing it appears that its new home will be in the Y.M.C.A. building.

This year's Canterbury championship is being conducted on the Swiss system, ties to be resolved by a play-off. Results so far as follows: D. C. Manson, 2½ (beat O'Callahan and White, drew with Darwin); L. J. Darwin, 2½ (beat White and Coulson, drew with D. C. Manson); W. E. Moore, 3½ (beat Woolley, Darwin, Weir, drew with McGilvary); H. A. McGilvary, 3½ (beat Lovell-Smith, Miss King, Mrs. Golding, drew with Moore); R. Lovell-Smith, 2 (beat Woolley, Coulson); S. Hollander, 1 (beat Dalton); E. Dalton, 2 (beat Gant); Mrs. Golding, 2½ (beat Hollander, drew with Chandler); E. J. Denys, 3 (beat Vincent, Hollander, Dalton); F. Vincent, 3 (beat D. Manson, Lamport, Best); D. J. White, 1½ (beat Miss White, drew with O'Callahan); R. M. O'Callahan, 1½ (beat Woolley, drew with White); R. Weir, 3 (beat D. Manson, Denys, D. C. Manson); Miss A. Wellard-King, 1½ (beat Bracken, drew with Coulson); J. Bracken, 2 (beat Miles, Lamport); G. H. Gant, 2 (beat Bracken, Hollander); L. Coulson, 1½ (beat Gant, drew with Miss King); R. Lamport, 1 (beat Groak); O. C. Chandler, 3½ (beat Lamport, Miss White, Lovell-Smith, drew with Mrs. Golding); F. R. Best, 2 (beat Miles, Groak); Miss J. White, 2 (beat Best, Groak); F. Groak, 1 (beat Miles); E. B. Miles, 1. T. Costello withdrew, his pairings being counted as byes.

## HENDERSON

Alf E. Hartnell, president of the Henderson C.C., tells us that although meeting every Wednesday night in a private home for the present, the club is conserving its strength for better things to come. Although numbers are small, there is no lack of enthusiasm.

### HUTT VALLEY

Secretary R. S. Kent (53 Chapman Crescent, Naenae, Lower Hutt) sends along a report of the Hutt Valley club's annual meeting, held on March 21. Officers elected were: President, W. F. O'Shaughnessy; vice-presidents, L. Davey, A. Wright, W. Fisher, F. E. Hansford and R. Abercrombie; secretary, R. S. Kent; committee, A. Page, S. Jennings, F. Craven, W. Giltrap and T. A. Vincent; match committee, R. S. Kent, A. E. Hansford, S. Jennings; honorary treasurer, F. E. Hansford; honorary auditor, R. J. Muir; delegates to Wellington Chess League, R. S. Kent and W. F. O'Shaughnessy.

Trophies were presented as follows: Club championship (Giesen Cup), L. Davey; intermediate championship (Wilson Trophy), D. Ireson; handicap (Wood Cup), A. E. Hansford; Bakewell Rook, for the most improved player, A. Page.

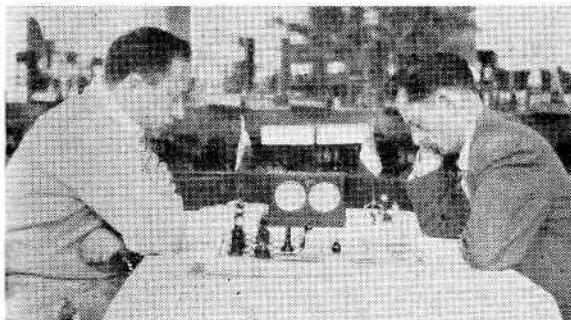
Appreciation was expressed for the presentation of a chess clock by W. F. O'Shaughnessy.

### OTAGO

Correspondent: DR. R. GARDNER

The Otago C.C. was very pleased to have on February 5 a visit from Mrs. J. W. Mellor, widow of J. W. Mellor, C.B.E., D.Sc., F.R.S. Dr. Mellor, famous chemist, pioneer in the application of science to the ceramic industries, and author of several important text books of chemistry, was a keen chess player, and up to the time of his departure for England in 1899 was a valued member of the Otago club. He represented Otago at several New Zealand Chess Congresses in the 90's and was for several years editor of the chess column in the Dunedin "Evening Star." Mrs. Mellor has presented to the Otago club some chess sets and other material of chess interest formerly Dr. Mellor's property. The gifts include a beautiful and valuable set of ivory chessmen presented to Dr. Mellor by members of the Ceramic Society on the occasion of his being elected a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1927, and this set, suitably housed, is being placed permanently on display in the clubroom.

Final results of annual competitions for 1949-50: Senior Championship.—W. Lang, 13½ points, 1;



SZABO (left) and Rossolimo, first and second at Hastings.

S. J. Webb, 13, 2; W. G. Stenhouse, 11½, 3.

Intermediate Championship.—J. K. L. Webling, 9 points, 1; A. C. Twose, 7½, 2; R. J. Glass, 7, 3.

Junior Championship.—J. F. McEwan, 16 points, 1; R. Gardner, 15, 2; V. Hay, 10, 3.

The perpetual handicap tournament (Glass Memorial Cup) was won by R. Gardner with 31 points, J. F. McEwan with 28 being second, and V. Hay with 26 third.

Officers for 1950-51: President, W. G. Stenhouse; immediate past president, A. C. Twose; senior vice-president, J. K. L. Webling; junior vice-president, Dr. R. Gardner; committee, W. Lang, J. A. Jackson, S. J. Webb, R. W. Lungley, A. E. B. Ward; honorary secretary, J. F. Lang; honorary treasurer, G. D. Wright; honorary auditor, W. H. Allen; delegate to N.Z.C.A., Rev. Dr. E. N. Merrington; correspondent to N.Z. CHESSPLAYER, Dr. R. Gardner.

The new season was to open on April 1. Club nights will be Wednesday and Saturday, but consideration is to be given to opening on Monday also, as has been the practice for the last two years. The club will continue to meet in the Electric and Plumbing Supplies Building, Stuart Street, and visitors are always welcome.

[The suggestion in a recent issue that some players would have to default in the club championship was fortunately not carried into effect. A. J. McDermott, although working considerable overtime, was able to play the necessary games, and there was no necessity for the match committee to take any action.—Ed.]



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Botvinnik — Trifun  
1947, went 4 N-K  
5 N-B3, N-B3;  
B4



Black

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Position after 6

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7 ... B-Q3 exc  
better Bishop); 8 E  
P-KR3, Botvinn  
Moscow 1945); 7  
(better than 7 ...  
Q3, or 7 ... P-C  
B-B1; 9 Q-N3);  
Q-N5!; 9 B-QN  
B x N ch; 10 P x B  
NP, Q-R4 allows  
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(10 B x N, B x N ch  
QB1, equal), B x N  
NP, with an early

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KB3, N-B3; 4 N  
P-K3 good is 4  
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1946, 5 P x P, P x  
Q-B1 (Capablanca  
B2 is also good); 7  
B-Q2, N-B3;  
QR3; 10 N-K5, B-

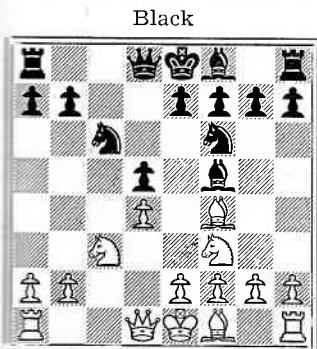
# The Slav Defence

The Slav Defence is today probably the most popular defence to the Queen's Gambit. The following article was prepared for an Icelandic magazine by R. G. Wade and D. A. Yanofsky.

One of the most important problems that Black faces in the Queen's Gambit is how or where to develop the Queen's Bishop.

The Slav Defence, 1 P-Q4, P-Q4; 2 P-QB4, P-QB3, seeks to retain both a grip on the central squares and the possibility of mobilising the Queen's Bishop. It is one of the best defences.

The Exchange Variation, 3 P x P, is rather drawish. Botvinnik—Trifunovic, Moscow 1947, went 4 N-KB3, N-KB3; 5 N-B3, N-B3; 6 B-B4, B-B4.



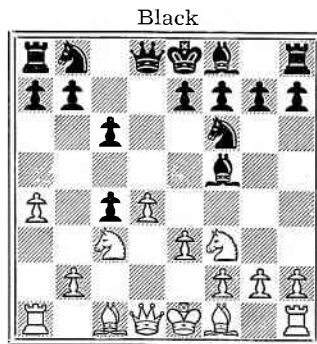
Black  
White  
Position after 6 ... B-B4

Shutting in the Bishop by 6 ... P-K3 leaves Black rather cramped, e.g., 7 P-K3, B-K2 (7 ... B-Q3 exchanges Black's better Bishop); 8 B-Q3, O-O; 9 P-KR3, Botvinnik—Smyslov, Moscow 1945); 7 P-K3, P-K3 (better than 7 ... Q-N3; 8 B-Q3, or 7 ... P-QR3; 8 N-K5, B-B1; 9 Q-N3); 8 Q-N3, B-QN5!; 9 B-QN5 (9 P-QR3, B x N ch; 10 P x B, O-O; 11 Q x NP, Q-R4 allows Black sufficient counter-play), O-O; 10 O-O (10 B x N, B x N ch; 11 Q x B, R-QB1, equal), B x N; 11 B x N, B x NP, with an early draw.

The customary line is 3 N-KB3, N-B3; 4 N-B3 (against 4 P-K3 good is 4 ... B-B4, as after Pachman—Yanofsky, Arbon 1946, 5 P x P, P x P; 6 Q-N3, Q-B1 (Capablanca's 6 ... Q-B2 is also good); 7 N-R3, P-K3; 8 B-Q2, N-B3; 9 R-B1, P-QR3; 10 N-K5, B-Q3 Black has

equal chances), P x P; 5 P-QR4.

Important now is 5 P-K3, P-QN4; 6 P-QR4, P-N5; 7 N-R2 (Alekhine's 7 N-QN1 is also good), P-K3; 8 B x P, B-N2; 9 O-O, B-K2; 10 Q-K2, O-O; 11 P-K4, P-B4, Landau—Euwe, match, 1939—equal game. 5 P-QR4, B-B4; 6 P-K3



Black  
White  
Position after 6 ... P-K3

(most interesting is the Krause Attack, 6 N-K5, when Black has Kmoch's 6 ... QN-Q2; 7 N x QBP, Q-B2; 8 P-KN3!, P-K4; 9 P x P, N x P; 10 B-B4, R-Q1, when 11 Q-B1, B-Q3!; 12 N x B

ch, Q x N; 13 B-N2, O-O; 14 O-O, Q-K3 equalises; or the Wiesbaden 6 ... P-K3; 7 P-B3, B-QN5, when White retains a slight advantage with 8 N x QBP, but not by 8 P-K4, B x P! —the Mikenas sacrifice—9 P x B, N x P; 10 B-Q2—J. H. Blake analysed 10 Q-B3, Q x P; 11 Q x P ch, K-Q1; 12 B-N5 ch, N x B; 13 Q x KNP, Q-K6 ch as good for Black—10 ... Q x P; 11 N x N, Q x N ch; 12 Q-K2, B x B ch; 13 K x B, Q-Q4 ch; 14 K-B2, N-R3, Smyslov—Reshevsky, Moscow 1948), P-K3; 7 B x P, B-QO (the Canal Variation); 8 O-O, O-O (better than 8 ... QN-Q2; 9 Q-N3!, Q-N3 (9 ... Q-K2; 10 N-R2); 10 P-K4, B-N3; 11 B x P, P x B; 12 P-R5!, Euwe—Landau, match, 1939); 9 Q-K2 (alternatives are 9 N-R2, B-Q3, or 9 Q-N3, Q-K2; 10 P-R5, P-B4, Spielmann—Eliškases, match, 1932, or Asztalos' 9 N-R4, QN-Q2), B-N5 (stronger than holding up White's P-K4 by 9 ... N-K5, for Grunfeld's pawn sacrifice 10 B-Q3 gives White an excellent game); 10 R-Q1, QN-Q2; 11 P-R3, and now either 11 ... B x KN; 12 Q x B, P-K4; 13 P-Q5, B x N; 14 P x B, P-K5; 15 Q-B5, B-K4, as in Reshevsky—Smyslov, Moscow 1948, or 11 ... B-KR4; 12 P-K4, Q-K2; 13 P-K5 (interesting is 13 P-N4, B-N3; 14 N-R4, Flohr—Yanofsky, Saltsjobaden 1948), N-Q4; 14 N-K4, P-KR3—equal, Flohr—Reshevsky, Semmering-Baden 1937.

Instead of 3 N-KB3 there is 3 N-QB3, best met by 3 ... P x P; 4 P-K4, P-QN4; 5 P-QR4, P-N5; 6 N-N1, N-B3. 3 N-QB3, N-B3; 4 P-K3 transposes into the Semi-Slav, while 4 ... P-KN3 transposes into the Grunfeld Defence, and 4 ... B-B4 is not so good after 5 P x P, N x P; 6 B-B4, or 5 ... P x P; 6 Q-N3. An independent line is 3 N-QB3, P-K3; 4 P-K4, P x K P; 5 N x P, B-N5 ch; 6 B-Q2, Q x P; 7 B x B, Q x N ch; 8 B-K2, N-QR3.

A most important group of variations is the Semi-Slav Defence, arising from 1 P-Q4, P-Q4; 2 P-QB4, P-QB3; 3 N-KB3, N-B3; 4 N-B3, P-K3.

Here Black will have to solve the Queen's Bishop problem by either placing it in fianchetto (P-QN4 and B-N2) or by playing P-K4 later.

(To be continued)



D. A. Yanofsky

# More Games From New Zealand Championship

## GHOSTS

In the early stages of a contest like this, players are understandably a little jittery in the early rounds. In the following tussle from the third round neither player has yet settled down and the result is a game of missed opportunities, but interesting just the same. Notes by the Editor.

### Game No. 265

#### QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

D. I. Lynch J. A. Moir

- |         |        |
|---------|--------|
| 1 P-Q4  | P-Q4   |
| 2 P-QB4 | P-K3   |
| 3 N-QB3 | N-KB3  |
| 4 B-N5  | Q-N-Q2 |
| 5 N-B3  | P-B3   |
| 6 P-K3  | B-K2   |
| 7 B-Q3  | PxP    |
| 8 BxBP  | N-Q4   |
| 9 BxB   | QxB    |

So far the game has followed the book ("M.C.O.," col. 34, page 163), but now White takes the game into uncharted seas.

- |            |         |
|------------|---------|
| 10 Castles | Castles |
| 11 Q-K2    |         |

Q-B2 would transpose back into the column and was probably better from a positional point of view.

- |              |       |
|--------------|-------|
| 11 . . . . . | NxN   |
| 12 PxN       | P-K4  |
| 13 P-K4      | PxP   |
| 14 PxP       | N-N3  |
| 15 N-K5      | NxB   |
| 16 NxN       | R-K1  |
| 17 P-B3      | P-QN3 |
| 18 N-K3      | B-N2  |
| 19 Q-N2      | QR-Q1 |
| 20 P-K5      | P-QB4 |
| 21 N-B5      | Q-Q2  |
| 22 N-Q6      |       |

White comes out of this tactical manoeuvring with an edge. So long as White can maintain the menacing Knight outpost Black will be hampered.

- |              |      |
|--------------|------|
| 22 . . . . . | R-K2 |
| 23 P-B4      | PxP  |
| 24 QR-Q1     | P-Q6 |
| 25 R-B2      |      |

White is not falling for 25 R x P, B-R3!

- |              |      |
|--------------|------|
| 25 . . . . . | B-R3 |
| 26 Q-R3      | B-N2 |
| 27 R x P     | B-R1 |

White was threatening N x B.

- |           |      |
|-----------|------|
| 28 R/B-Q2 | Q-B3 |
| 29 R-QB3  | Q-Q2 |

### 30 R-Q4

The idea behind this move is somewhat obscure; it does not improve the strategical contact between the Rooks. White appears to have a slight advantage, but it is more apparent than real. He has three points to watch: he must keep up the pressure on the centre to maintain his important Knight outpost; guard against a probable attack against his weak KN pawn (as on move 28), and counter Black's threat to win a pawn by P-B3. Strategical cohesion between the Queen, Rooks, outpost and strongpoint pawn on K5 is desirable.

- |              |      |
|--------------|------|
| 30 . . . . . | Q-K3 |
| 31 Q-N2      |      |

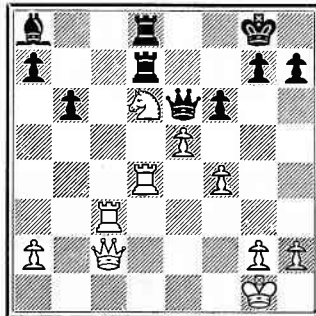
The threat to the KP is now apparent and White's Rooks are disjointed. 31 Q-B1 would prepare R-K3 with more chance of maintaining the pressure.

- |              |        |
|--------------|--------|
| 31 . . . . . | R/2-Q2 |
| 32 Q-QB2     |        |

Again B1 is the best square for the Queen.

- |              |       |
|--------------|-------|
| 32 . . . . . | P-B3! |
|--------------|-------|

Moir



Lynch

### 33 R-K3?

In a belated search for some way to save the pawn, White falls into a fatal error. Luckily for him, Black was not yet over the nervous stage either.

- |              |         |
|--------------|---------|
| 33 . . . . . | P x P   |
| 34 P x P     | R-KB1?? |

Tournament chess plays havoc with a player's mental processes. Here 34 . . . . R x N! wins immediately, as after 35 R x R, R x R White cannot recapture because of 36 . . . . Q x R ch.

- |         |       |
|---------|-------|
| 35 Q-Q2 | R-QB2 |
|---------|-------|

- |          |         |
|----------|---------|
| 36 N-N5  | R/2-B2  |
| 37 P-KR3 | R-B8 ch |

Black evidently thought he saw a quick win here, but the move is premature. 37 . . . . Q-QB3 wins the Knight, with which Black should have been content. If White protects or moves the N, then 38 . . . . R-B8 ch; 39 K-R2, R/8-B7, and White is torpedoed.

- |          |         |
|----------|---------|
| 38 K-R2  | R/8-B7  |
| 39 R-K2  | R/7-B4  |
| 40 R-Q6  | Q-K1    |
| 41 N-B7  | Q-K2    |
| 42 R-Q7  | Q-R5    |
| 43 N x B | Resigns |

★

## HALF NELSON

Another interesting game from the fourth round. Although McNabb occasionally finds himself short of time, he does not often lose on that account. In this game he is more worried than usual. Notes by H. D. Addis.

### Game No. 266

#### QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

Dr. B. M. Cwilong H. McNabb

- |         |       |
|---------|-------|
| 1 P-Q4  | P-Q4  |
| 2 P-QB4 | P-K3  |
| 3 N-KB3 | N-KB3 |
| 4 N-B3  | B-K2  |
| 5 B-N5  |       |

P-K3 is often played here and the QB developed later.

- |             |         |
|-------------|---------|
| 5 . . . . . | Castles |
| 6 P-K3      | P-KR3   |
| 7 B-R4      | P-QN3   |
| 8 PxP       | P x P   |
| 9 B-K2      | B-K3    |
| 10 Castles  | Q-N-Q2  |
| 11 P-QR3    | P-B4    |
| 12 P x P    | P x P   |

Black appears to have come best out of the opening.

- |         |      |
|---------|------|
| 13 R-B1 | R-N1 |
| 14 N-R4 |      |

Seems to be the only way to hold the position.

- |              |      |
|--------------|------|
| 14 . . . . . | Q-R4 |
|--------------|------|

N-K5 could also be considered.

- |         |  |
|---------|--|
| 15 B-N3 |  |
|---------|--|

White decides to bring some assistance to the Queen-side.

- |              |      |
|--------------|------|
| 15 . . . . . | R-N2 |
|--------------|------|

This Rook being unsupported causes trouble later.

- |          |  |
|----------|--|
| 16 N-K5  |  |
| 17 B x N |  |

The Bishop is n than previously.

- |              |  |
|--------------|--|
| 17 . . . . . |  |
|--------------|--|

Leads to compl

- |          |  |
|----------|--|
| 18 B x N |  |
| 19 P x P |  |

Giving up the p ects of attack.

- |              |  |
|--------------|--|
| 19 . . . . . |  |
| 20 Q-Q3      |  |

Q x N looks str

- |         |  |
|---------|--|
| 21 Q-K4 |  |
|---------|--|

Attacking the threatening B-Q been played, Black Q-Q2 and P-B E-Q3.

- |              |  |
|--------------|--|
| 21 . . . . . |  |
| 22 B-Q3      |  |
| 23 Q x P     |  |
| 24 Q-B3      |  |



H. A. McGill pleased as he trophy for the

P-KB4 gives b Q x R, B-B3). A exchanges, White three pawns again and should win.

- |          |  |
|----------|--|
| 25 B x Q |  |
| 26 P x R |  |
| 27 P x P |  |
| 28 KR-K1 |  |
| 29 R-B2  |  |
| 30 R-K7  |  |



16 N-K 5 N x N  
17 B x N

The Bishop is now better placed than previously.

17 . . . . . P-Q 5  
Leads to complicated play.

18 B x N P x B  
19 P x P

Giving up the Knight for prospects of attack.

19 . . . . . B-N 6  
20 Q-Q 3 B x N

Q x N looks stronger.

21 Q-K 4

Attacking the loose Rook and threatening B-Q3. If Q x N had been played, Black could now play Q-Q2 and P-B4 in answer to B-Q3.

21 . . . . . Q-N 3  
22 B-Q 3 P-B 4  
23 Q x P Q-N 3  
24 Q-B 3 R-N 6



H. A. MCGILVARY looks pleased as he receives the trophy for the Major Open.

P-KB4 gives better chances (if Q x R, B-B3). As it is, after the exchanges, White has Rook and three pawns against two Bishops, and should win.

25 B x Q R x Q  
26 P x R P x B  
27 P x P B-Q B 3  
28 KR-K 1 B-KN 4  
29 R-B 2 R-B 3  
30 R-K 7 B x P

31 R x P R-K 3  
32 K-B 1 B-B 5  
33 R-B 3 B-B 3  
34 P-N 4

White misses the threat of B-Q7.

34 . . . . . R-K 4

Both players were in time trouble and now Black also misses B-Q7, which wins Rook for pawn and Bishop.

35 R-B 2 B-N 4 ch  
36 K-N 2 R-R 4  
37 P-B 6

The advance of the pawn is decisive.

37 . . . . . B-Q 6  
38 P-B 7 B-K 5 ch  
39 K-B 1

Black lost on time

A very interesting game.

## BRILLIANCY

The following game was awarded the brilliancy prize in the Major Open section. Ian Crawford is a young Auckland player who continues to show improvement in his handling of the game. Notes by N. C. Watt.

Game No. 267

RUY LOPEZ

E. V. Stack I. S. Crawford

1 P-K 4 P-K 4  
2 N-KB 3 N-QB 3  
3 B-N 5 P-QR 3  
4 B-R 4 N-B 3  
5 Castles B-K 2  
6 R-K 1 P-QN 4  
7 B-N 3 Castles  
8 P-B 3

Here White may avoid the intricacies of the Marshall Attack by adopting Purdy's suggestion, 8 P-KR3, when Black has nothing better than to transpose into the orthodox line with 8 . . . P-Q3, etc.

8 . . . . . P-Q 4  
9 P x P N x P  
10 N x P N x N  
11 R x N P-Q B 3

The older 11 . . . N-B3 is a useful alternative.

12 P-Q 4

Not as good as 12 B x N, allowing the Rook a retreat to K3, where it defends the King's side. For instance, 12 B x N, P x B; 13 P-Q4, B-Q3; 14 R-K3, Q-R5; 15 P-KR3, with advantage ("M.C.O.," page 300, note (d)).

12 . . . . . B-Q 3  
13 R-K 1 Q-R 5  
14 P-KR 3??

A fatal mistake, allowing Black a crushing attack. After 14 P-N3, Q-R6 White is quite safe.

14 . . . . . B x P  
15 B x N P x B  
16 P x B Q x R P  
17 B-K 3 KR-K 1  
18 N-Q 2 B-R 7 ch  
19 K-R 1 R x B!  
20 R x R B-N 6 dis ch  
21 K-N 1 Q-R 7 ch  
22 Resigns



## ON THE BEAM

Les Esterman, dead-heater with H. A. McGilvary in the Major Open, played vigorously throughout. Here is one of his most spectacular games. Notes by N. C. Watt.

Game No. 268

QUEEN'S PAWN GAME

L. Esterman F. Beamish

1 P-Q 4 P-Q 4  
2 N-K B 3 P-Q B 4  
3 P-K 3 P-K 3  
4 P-B 4 P x B P

Better to save a move by deferring this exchange until the white KB has moved.

5 B x P N-Q B 3  
6 Castles P x P  
7 P x P

White's superior development is full compensation for the isolated Queen's pawn.

7 . . . . . B-Q 3?

Allows White to exchange off his Queen's pawn with considerable positional advantage. Much better was 7 . . . N-B3.

8 P-Q 5 P x P  
9 B x P KN-K 2  
10 B-N 3 Castles  
11 N-N 5 Q-B 2?

An ill-fated attempt at counterplay. 11 . . . P-KR3 was a must.

12 Q-R 5! P-KR 3  
13 N x P R x N  
14 Q x R ch K-R 2  
15 B-B 2 ch K-R 1  
16 B x P! B x P ch  
17 K-R 1 B-K 4  
18 N-B 3 Q-Q 3?  
19 Q-B 8 ch N-N 1  
20 B x P ch B x B  
21 Q x Q

And Black resigned after a few more moves.

# READERS' VIEWS

## ADJUDICATIONS

Sir,—I read with interest your leader in the last issue of the NEW ZEALAND CHESSPLAYER concerning the abnormal number of unfinished games in the telegraphic matches for the Bledisloe Cup. If after nine hours' play 15 out of the 20 games are unfinished and referred to adjudication, a remedy is certainly called for. It is an old complaint, and the solution you suggest has been recommended time and again. The Otago club urged this reform on several occasions during the time the late Mr. Balk was president of that club. Your article suggests that the N.Z.C.A. should be "forced to take some action" and that "the present chess administrators are not sufficiently alive," etc. Well, the N.Z.C.A. is administered by the Chess Council, which meets monthly, and is composed of delegates from the different clubs and chess leagues. If this reform is necessary, and I am sure it is, then it only remains for the clubs to instruct their delegates to vote for it. The trouble in the past has been reluctance on the part of the clubs to disappoint many of their members who would not be included in teams of twelve. Some of those "shut out" would feel that they had "lost face." However, teams of twelve and the use of clocks in all matches is a reform badly needed, and I hope the influence of the CHESSPLAYER in this direction will be successful. J. C. McCREA

★

## SUPPORT FROM OVERSEAS

Sir,—Many thanks for copy of August issue of NEW ZEALAND CHESSPLAYER which arrived this morning. I am only too pleased to be associated with your magazine and I shall certainly look forward to sending further contributions as they become available from time to time. . . . On page 49 you show a problem which has caused a reader a certain amount of worry. . . . The problem was originally published in the "Sunday Observer" (No. 1582), by Henry A. Read on May 30. The solution is as follows:—Key 1 B—N3, waiting. If 1 .. R x R or P—N5; 2 B—Q7 ch. If 1 .. B x BP or B—Q5; 2 N—N5 ch. If 1 .. N—B1; 2 B x N ch. If 1 .. N—B3; 2 B—B5 ch. If 1 .. P x P; 2 Q x P! If 1 .. K—K6; 2 B—Q5 ch. . . . I will take this opportunity of wishing you the compliments of the season.—Yours very sincerely, COLIN VAUGHAN (Sheffield, 12/11/49).

★

## ANNOUNCE THE MATE (?)

Sir,—I enclose herewith comments on two positions in "Announce the Mate," February. No. 4 is not important. No. 9, I think, is. In No. 4, move 4 .. Q—B8 should be .. R—Q8. 1 .. Q—Q6; 2 R—B8 ch, N x R; 3 Q x N ch, K x Q; 4 R—B1 ch, K moves; 5 R checks, K x R; 6 any, Q—B8 mate. The white moves are only suicide or "spite," but they do definitely delay the finish two moves. Or 1 .. Q—R5; 2, 3, 4, 5 as above; 6 any, Q—Q8 mate. If White does not use spite checks: 1 .. Q—R5; 2 R—B2, Q x QP ch; 3 R—N2, R—Q8 ch; 4 R—B1,

R x R mate (or 3 R—B3, Q x R ch; 4 R—N2, R—Q8 mate). The above shows that Black has two equally good first moves and that White can delay mate to move 6. No. 9: The solution published for this is not Black's best play. He can stave off immediate defeat to a longish end game, if the diagram is correct as published. 1 B—B8, Q—N8 ch!; 2 K—R2, Q x P; 3 B x R!, Q x Q (if 3 .. Q x B, White gains Q for R in a few moves); 4 B x Q, K—B2; 5 B moves, K—Q3. White, with a Bishop for a pawn, and his Rook in position to attack instead of being tied to defence of pawns, should win; but Black can still make him work for it and the number of moves required is not evident. In this, if White varies on move 3, he has nothing better than a draw left. A small item about a club game: In the 1949 season the deciding game in the Oamaru Chess Club championship took 129 moves, the ending being King, Rook and Knight v. King and Rook. The 50-move rule was invoked, and the 50 would have been up on move 133. Best wishes to the CHESSPLAYER.—K. R. AUSTIN (Waitaki).

[Congratulations to our correspondent on his analysis of this position, which we have examined and found to be a true bill. It is pleasing to hear from readers who take the trouble to examine these positions thoroughly. Come again, Mr. Austin.—Ed.]

★

## CLUB ACCOMMODATION PROBLEMS

Sir,—Looking over the results of the Major Open, I see that of the first seven placings five go to Auckland University players or ex-players. Turner, Haight and Nathan are players; Esterman and Short ex-players. Having a floating population, University clubs—and ours is the only fairly strong one so far established to my knowledge—must be to a certain extent "breeding grounds" for the more permanent clubs. In three years we have managed to build up three teams and to have such a good representation in the Major Open. Yet we may lose any or all of our players at any time, and we have no fixed clubroom. Perhaps the CHESSPLAYER might be interested in our particular difficulties. If you are interested, I would probably write a paragraph later. Meanwhile, many congratulations to the CHESSPLAYER and best wishes for the future.—H. J. HANHAM.

[We are certainly interested in the problems confronting University clubs and we look forward to Mr. Hanham's remarks on the subject. Provision of a suitable clubroom may be the key to "Varsity retaining players after graduation.—Ed.]

(Continued on page 40)

## CARDBOARD PORTLAND SINGLE SETS

2/6 Each

TWIN SETS: 3/6 Each

NEW ZEALAND CHESSPLAYER

N.Z. CHESSPLAYER, APRIL, 1950

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N.Z. CHESSPLA

# WOMEN PLAY CHESS

## FIRST WORLD CHAMPIONSHIP TOURNAMENT

**B**RECKED with the national flags of Italy, Poland, U.S.A., Czechoslovakia, Eastern Germany, Denmark, Cuba, France, Great Britain, Hungary and the U.S.S.R., the Room of the Red Flag, in the Central House of the Red Army, Moscow, made a glamorous setting for the opening ceremony of the Women's World Championship on December 19, 1949.

The result of the tournament was published in our last number. The winner, Ludmilla Rudenko (11½ points out of 15), was born in 1904 and is a worker in the Sector of National Economy, having studied at the Institute of National Economy in Odessa. Actually she directs the section for the organisation of work in a print shop at Leningrad. She has been playing chess since childhood, her first instructor being her father, a teacher at Lubne, in the Poltava zone. In 1925 Rudenko was sent to Moscow, where she played for the first time in a women's tournament. After several wins against Moscow players she contested the first women's tournament of the U.S.S.R., gaining fifth place and securing recognition among the best Soviet players. Since 1928 she has visited Leningrad, regularly taking part in tournaments for the championship of that city and the U.S.S.R. The year 1936 saw her win the Leningrad Championship and gain third place in the U.S.S.R. event. During the war Rudenko was evacuated with the workers of her undertaking from Leningrad to Cernijachovsk, in the Republic of Baskirsk, and did not return to chess again until 1945, when she won the Leningrad title and gained second place in the U.S.S.R. Women's Championship. In the last U.S.S.R. women's event she was equal third. Her play is characterised by a rapid and combinative style, she attacks cleverly and defends with considerable resource.

Olga Rubcova, second with 10½ points, won the 1949 U.S.S.R. Women's Championship and is counted among the best of the Soviet players. She has won several high places in Soviet tournaments. Born in 1910, Rubcova works as an engineer in an industrial metallurgy factory. It was her father, the well-known Professor Nikola Rubcov, who gave her the first lessons in chess. Olga Rubcova is a member of the association sportive "Strojitel." She has five children.

Valentina Belova, equal third with 10 points, belongs to a group of young Soviet players and has already taken part in several international and Soviet tournaments. She won the title of champion of the U.S.S.R. in 1945, and English readers will remember her winning her two games in the U.S.S.R. v. England radio match. She is a student in the Institute of Mines at Leningrad.

Jelizavita Bykova, equal third with 10 points, won the U.S.S.R. Championship twice, in 1947 and

1948. Previous to this tournament Bykova was the only one among the Soviet players to hold the title of master. She is a worker in a printing office.

Equal fourth, with 9½ points, were Eileen Tranmer, of England, Edith Keller, of East Germany, and Chaude de Silans, of France. Eileen Tranmer is champion of Great Britain and last October was equal first with Chaude de Silans in a women's international tourney at Barcelona. She plays the clarinet in the Sadlers Wells Ballet orchestra. Edith Keller is a very strong player and is champion (not just women's champion) of Saxony. Mme. Chaude de Silans, French champion, as previously stated, was equal first at Barcelona.



**EILEEN TRANMER**, women's champion of Great Britain, who represented her country at Moscow.

She has a fine tactical style, but her excitable temperament leads her into trouble. In this tournament she was actually leading in the early rounds, but could not stay the distance.

Fenny Heemskerck, champion of Holland, well known to English players, was eighth with 8 points, followed by Clarissa Benini (Italy), 7, with Iosza Fangosz (Hungary) and Maria Teresa Mora (Cuba) equal tenth with 6 points. Equal twelfth with 5 points were Hruskova-Belska (Czechoslovakia), Mrs. Gisella K. Gresser (U.S.A.) and Miss N. May Karff (U.S.A.). Gresser and Karff are co-champions of U.S.A. and both went well in the early stages. Gresser won her game against Rudenko, and Karff tied for the lead in the third round.

Ingrid Larsen (Denmark), 4½ points, and Dr. Rosa Maria Hermanova (Poland), 3, completed the field.

Following are two selected games from the tournament.

# QUEEN OF CHESS

The tournament enabled the Russians to assert their superiority as clearly as when Botvinnik won the World Championship in 1948 with Smyslov second. The superiority of the Russian women arises mainly from the more intensive practice they get with the best men players and from the more frequent tournaments in which they take part; occasionally the better players are invited to play in master tournaments. While they could not hold their own with the top fifty Soviet masters, it is clear from the following game that the women players have absorbed their characteristic style—bold, sharp and forcing, always seeking to force a weakness in the opposing position. The following game is from round 2. Notes by J. D. Steele.

## Game No. 269

### CATALAN SYSTEM

L. Rudenko J. Bykova

- 1 P—Q 4 N—KB 3  
2 P—QB 4 P—Q 4

Black early shows an inclination to get her opponent out of the books.

- 3 P—KN 3

White does not want to fall in with her adversary's designs. But White should play 3 P x P, N x P; 4 N—KB3 (4 P—K4 is premature; Black cannot prevent it and it will come in much more effectively later), followed by 5 P—KN3, 6 B—N2, 7 O—O, and only now 8 P—K4.

- 3 . . . . . P—K 3  
4 B—N 2 N—B 3  
5 N—B 3 B—N 5

Black's last two moves are, of course, quite anti-positional. Black is striving at all costs to get the game out of quiet positional channels.

- 6 P—QR 3 B x N ch  
7 P x B Castles  
8 B—N 5!

A bold pawn offer which Black must accept, since otherwise 9 B x N would wreck her pawn formation on the King's side. White counts on the control of the centre to offset the black pawn majority on the Queen's side.

- 8 . . . . . P x P  
9 P—K 4 P—KR 3  
10 B x N Q x B  
11 P—B 4!

Renouncing the chance of regaining the pawn by 11 Q—R4.

- 11 . . . . . B—Q 2  
12 N—B 3 QR—N 1  
13 Castles P—QN 4  
14 Q—K 2 Q—K 2  
15 P—N 4 P—N 3  
16 P—KR 4

White is obviously playing all out for a win.



Bykova

Rudenko

A most unusual position. It is notable that although the respective pawn majorities look most threatening, neither is ready for action yet. Black's first task will be to break up the white phalanx facing her King so as to get play for her pieces.

- 16 . . . . . K—N 2  
17 P—R 5 P—R 3  
18 P—N 5

White plays to break up the pawns defending the enemy King. But at the same time her own King is losing its defenders.

- 18 . . . . . R—KR 1  
19 P x NP BP x P  
20 P x P ch

Otherwise 20 . . . P—KR4 would close the King's side for some time.

- 20 . . . . . R x P  
21 N—N 5 P—K 4

A pretty tactical manoeuvre, and also furthering Black's plan for freeing her pieces, but this move opens the field around her King too much, as White's reply soon shows:

- 22 Q—K 3!  
Effectively posting the Queen on the black squares.

- 22 . . . . . P x Q P

Black must go on now willy-nilly. Worse would be 22 . . . P x BP; 23 R x P!

- 23 P x P N—Q 1

- 24 P—Q 5 N—B 2  
25 Q—Q 4 ch K—N 1  
26 N—B 3 B—R 6  
27 P—K 5

The strength of the white Q on the long black diagonal can clearly be seen.

- 27 . . . . . B x B  
28 K x B R—Q 1

Black can do nothing to shake off the imprisoning effect of the white centre pawns.

- 29 R—R 1 Q—B 1  
30 P—K 6! R x R

For Black sees to her horror that 30 . . . N—Q3 would be answered by 31 P—K7, winning offhand.

- 31 P x N ch Q x BP  
32 R x R Q—N 2

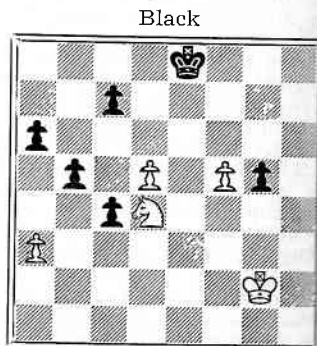
White has won a piece for two pawns, and the attack continues.

- 33 N—K 5 P—N 4

Desperation. The passed pawn quickly decides the issue, but there was nothing else that offered hope.

- 34 P—B 5 R—K 1  
35 R—K 1 Q—B 3  
36 N—B 3! Q—B 2

The end game after the double exchange of Queens and Rooks would be very pretty. After 36 . . . Q x Q; 37 R x R ch, K—B2; 38 N x Q, K x R, the following position would be reached:



Black

White

Position after Black's 38th move in variation

White can now just force a win by one method only. Any deviation results in the black King getting among the white pawns with fatal effect.

The winning line is 39 K—E3, K—K2; 40 K—N4!, K—B3; 41 N—B2!, P—B6 (or 41 . . . P—R4; 42 N—K3); 42 N—K3!, P—R4; 43 P—Q6!, P x P; 44 N—Q5 ch, K—

K4; 45 N x P, P x P; 47 N—F B1!, P—N7; wins. Quite a

It is possible idea how dif would be. If, fo played 40 K— best move at fir have been before the time think that Whi haps a reader White after 40

37 N x P

It is all over Queen, Knight quickly weave a the black King.

37 . . . . .

38 R x R

39 N—K 6

40 Q—N 4 ch

41 K—B 3

42 Q—N 6!

43 K—N 4

44 K—R 5

45 K—N 5

46 K—B 6

47 K—B 7

48 K—B 8

# A JOY

Italy's Benini of real beauty in adding one to notable encounter winning King, in play against board to heard his den. Notes

## Game

### SLAV D

Chaud de Silans

- 1 P—Q 4  
2 P—QB 4  
3 N—KB 3  
4 N—B 3  
5 P—QR 4  
6 P—K 3  
7 B x P  
8 Castles  
9 N—K 2

This move is a of development. position at N3 is two moves taken Undoubtedly bett or 9 Q—N3, as in but White can g against good play shows up the be Slav.

9 . . . . .

K4; 45 N x P, P-N5; 46 P x P, P x P; 47 N-R2!, P-N6; 48 N-B1!, P-N7; 49 N-Q3 ch, and wins. Quite an end game study!

It is possible that White had no idea how difficult the ending would be. If, for instance, she had played 40 K-K4 (this looks the best move at first sight, and would have been the last move before the time control), I do not think that White can win. Perhaps a reader can find a win for White after 40 K-K4.

37 N x P

It is all over now. The white Queen, Knight and Bishop's pawn quickly weave a mating net round the black King.

37 . . . . .	Q-B 1
38 R x R	Q x R
39 N-K 6	Q-B 2
40 Q-N 4 ch	K-R 1
41 K-B 3	Q-R 2
42 Q-N 6!	Q-R 8 ch
43 K-N 4	Q-N 7 ch
44 K-R 5	Q-R 6 ch
45 K-N 5	Q-N 6 ch
46 K-B 6	Q-R 5 ch
47 K-B 7	Q-R 2 ch
48 K-B 8	Resigns

★

## A JOY FOREVER

Italy's Benini produced a game of real beauty in the third round, adding one to those generally notable encounters in which the winning King, with heavy pieces in play against him, strolls up the board to beard his adversary in his den. Notes by A. L. Fletcher.

Game No. 270

### SLAV DEFENCE

Chaude de Silans	Benini
1 P-Q 4	P-Q 4
2 P-Q B 4	P-Q B 3
3 N-K B 3	N-B 3
4 N-B 3	P x P
5 P-Q R 4	B-B 4
6 P-K 3	P-K 3
7 B x P	B-Q N 5
8 Castles	Castles
9 N-K 2	

This move is against the spirit of development. The Knight's position at N3 is not worth the two moves taken to get him there. Undoubtedly better is 9 Q-K2 or 9 Q-N3, as in "M.C.O." lines, but White can get no advantage against good play. The position shows up the best points of the Slav.

9 . . . . . P-K R 3

10 N-N 3	B-R 2
11 Q-K 2	Q N-Q 2
12 P-K 4	Q-K 2
13 N-K 5	Q R-Q 1
14 N x N	

If this is White's best move then her opening strategy has failed. It gives up two tempi (the difference in the move-value of the two Knights) and makes Black a present of the retaking Rook's move in preparation for doubling the Rooks: playing the other fellow's game with a vengeance. A better idea seems 14 P-B4, followed by B-K3 and QR-Q1.

14 . . . . .	R x N
15 P-K 5	N-Q 4
16 N-R 5	K-R 1

Directed against the future combinative possibility of N-B6



FENNY HEEMSKERK, woman champion of Holland.

ch, Q-N4 and QB x P (in some order or other). Your master stops trouble before it arrives, if possible without in the process conceding positional weaknesses.

17 P-B 4 N-N 3

Well timed. White cannot save the "minor exchange" and the QP at the same time. Note that Black's pressure is on the centre, while White is making passes at the King's side only.

18 B-K 3	N x B
19 Q x N	R-Q 4
20 Q-B 1	R/1-Q 1
21 R-B 3	Q-R 5!

An alert move which gets the Queen into a good spot.

22 R-K R 3	Q-N 5
23 P-B 5	

A vacating sacrifice which is refuted by Black.

23 . . . . .	B x P
24 N-B 4	R x Q P!
25 B x R	R x B
26 R-B 3	

The Knight cannot move (26 N-R5, R-Q7; 27 Q-B1 or N-N3, Q-Q5 ch).

26 . . . . . B-Q 7!

The point of the combination.

27 Q-B 5	B x N
28 P-R 3	

The Rook is untouchable.

28 . . . . . Q x R!!

Excellent! The black Rook is still safe, and Black's three pieces, she correctly judges, will outplay the Queen and Rook.

29 Q-B 8 ch	K-R 2
30 P x Q	R-Q 7
31 Q-N 4	P-K N 4
32 Q x P	K-N 3
33 R-K 1	B x R P
34 Q-N 8	K-R 4!
35 Q-N 8	K-R 5!
36 Q x P	K-N 6!
37 Q-R 5	B-K 6 ch!
38 Resigns	

Lovely chess. White did nothing very bad—and Black did something very good.

★

## Correspondence Play for U.S.S.R. Title

Game No. 271

### RUY LOPEZ

Gilman	Estrin
1 P-K 4, P-K 4;	2 N-K B 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 R-K 1, P-Q N 4;
7 B-N 3, Castles;	8 P-B 3, P-Q 4;
9 P x P, P-K 5;	10 P x N, P x N;
11 P-Q 4, P x P;	12 B-N 5, Q-Q 3;
13 Q-B 3, N-N 5;	14 B-K B 4, Q-B 3;
15 N-Q 2, B-Q 3;	16 R-K 4, B x B;
17 R x B, Q-R 3;	18 P-K R 3, N-B 3;
19 N-K 4, N x N;	20 R x P, B-K 3;
21 R x R ch, R x R;	22 Q x N, B x B;
23 P x B, Q x R P;	24 Q x P, Q-K 3;
25 P-Q 5, Q-K 4;	26 K-B 1, R-K 1;
27 Q-B 3, R-K B 1;	28 Q-N 2, R-K 1;
29 Q-B 3, R-K B 1.	Drawn.

# WORLD CHESS DIGEST

## VENICE 1949

Szabo's win in the last round.  
Notes by R. G. Wade.

Game No. 272

### QUEEN'S PAWN GAME

Szabo Tartakower

- |          |          |
|----------|----------|
| 1 P-Q4   | P-Q4     |
| 2 N-KB3  | N-QB3    |
| 3 P-B4   | P-K4     |
| 4 QP x P | B-N5 ch! |

4 .... P-Q5 is the Albin Counter Gambit, quite good to startle an unprepared opponent with.

- |        |       |
|--------|-------|
| 5 B-Q2 | P x P |
|--------|-------|

Tartakower's idea is to balance White's King-side majority of pawns with a virulent majority on the Queen-side.

- |         |           |
|---------|-----------|
| 6 P-KN3 | B x B ch? |
|---------|-----------|

This move gives White the lead in development, which is never recovered. I prefer 6 .... B-K3; 7 B-N2, KN-K2; 8 Q-R4, B x B ch; 9 QN x B, P-QR3.

- |          |      |
|----------|------|
| 7 QN x B | Q-Q4 |
|----------|------|

One of the first rules to be drummed into players is not to place the Queen on central squares where it is exposed to attack by minor pieces. Though a great master knows quite often when to ignore such precepts, he does not always escape justice.

- |           |          |
|-----------|----------|
| 8 B-N2    | N x P    |
| 9 Castles | N x N ch |
| 10 B x N  | Q-QN4    |
| 11 Q-B2   | B-K3     |
| 12 P-N3!! |          |

One can imagine the spectators nudging each other and asking why. The answer is Szabo wants open lines in a hurry before Black castles.

- |         |      |
|---------|------|
| 12 .... | N-B3 |
|---------|------|

If 12 .... P x P; 13 P x P, P-B3; 14 N-K4 is very strong for White.

- |          |       |
|----------|-------|
| 13 P x P | Q-R3  |
| 14 QR-N1 | R-QN1 |

If 14 .... P-B3; 15 R-N4, threatening KR-N1 and R-QR4, means that the unfortunate Queen is still a mark of attack.

- |         |      |
|---------|------|
| 15 R-N4 | B-Q2 |
|---------|------|

R-QR4 followed by P-B5 had

to be answered.

- |          |       |
|----------|-------|
| 16 N-K4  | N x N |
| 17 B x N | B-B3  |
| 18 P-B5! | B x B |

A little better is 18 .... P-KR3, but the lack of co-ordination of Black's pieces should tell.

- |             |         |
|-------------|---------|
| 19 R x B ch | K-B1    |
| 20 R-Q1     | Q-QB3   |
| 21 R/K-Q4   | R-K1    |
| 22 R-Q7     | P-KN3   |
| 23 Q-B3     | R-KN1   |
| 24 R-Q8     | R-N2    |
| 25 R x R ch | Q x R   |
| 26 Q-B6     | Resigns |

★

## MATCH EUWE-PIRC

The match Euwe-Pirc, played in Yugoslavia in June, 1949, ended in a draw, two wins each and six draws. Pirc tied with Gligoric for the 1948-9 Yugoslav Championship. (Pirc is pronounced Peerts.) Here is the third game of the match. Notes by R. G. Wade.

Game No. 273

### SLAV DEFENCE

Pirc Dr. Euwe

- |  |       |
|--|-------|
| 1 P-Q4   | P-Q4  |
| 2 P-QB4  | P-QB3 |
| 3 N-KB3  | N-B3  |
| 4 P-K3   | B-B4  |
| 5 B-Q3   |       |
| 5 P x P, P x P; 6 N-QB3, P-K3; 7 N-K5, KN-Q2!; or 6 Q-N3, Q-B2; 7 N-R3, P-K3; 8 B-Q2, N-B3; 9 R-B1, N-K5; 10 B-N5, N x B; 11 N x N, B-K2; 12 Q-R4, Castles is Vidmar-Gligoric, Subliana 1945-46. |       |

- |        |      |
|--------|------|
| 5 .... | P-K3 |
|--------|------|

16 B x B, P x B gives Black better piece positions in the centre.

- |        |       |
|--------|-------|
| 6 .... | QN-Q2 |
| 7 N-B3 | B x B |

In the fifth game Dr. Euwe continued 7 .... B-QN5; 8 B x B, P x B; 9 P x P, P x P; 10 Q-N3, Q-R5.

- |         |      |
|---------|------|
| 8 Q x B | B-N5 |
|---------|------|

- |        |  |
|--------|--|
| 9 B-Q2 |  |
|--------|--|

Threatening 10 N x P!

- |        |      |
|--------|------|
| 9 .... | B-R4 |
|--------|------|

- |           |      |
|-----------|------|
| 10 P-QN4! | B-B2 |
|-----------|------|

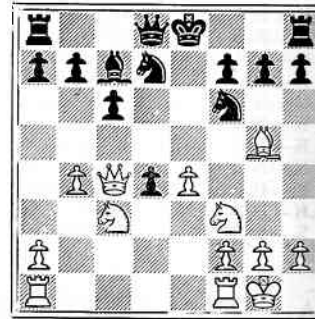
10 .... B x P; 11 N x P is better for White.

- |          |        |
|----------|--------|
| 11 P-K4  | P x BP |
| 12 Q x P | P-K4   |
| 13 B-N5  |        |

Gligoric, in "Shak," recommended 13 P x P, N x P; 14 N x N, B x N; 15 P-B4.

- |         |       |
|---------|-------|
| 13 .... | P x P |
|---------|-------|

Dr. Euwe



Pirc

More solid is 13 .... Castles 14 P x P, N x P; 15 N x N, B x N. 16 P-B4, B x N, which is better for Black as he has castled.

- |          |  |
|----------|--|
| 14 P-K5! |  |
|----------|--|

- |                 |  |
|-----------------|--|
| 14 Q x P, N-K4! |  |
|-----------------|--|

- |          |       |
|----------|-------|
| 14 ....  | B x P |
| 15 N x B | N x N |
| 16 Q-K2  | P x N |

16 .... Castles; 17 Q x N, P x N; 18 QR-Q1, Q-K1; 19 B x N gives White strong attacking chances against Black's more exposed King. Gligoric suggests 16 .... Q-B2; 17 B x N, P x B; 18 N-K4, Castles (Q).

- |             |         |
|-------------|---------|
| 17 Q x N ch | Q-K2    |
| 18 B x N    | P x B   |
| 19 Q-KB5    | Castles |
| 20 QR-K1    | Q-Q3!   |
| 21 R-K3     | P-KR3   |
| 22 R-N3 ch  | K-R1    |
| 23 R-R3     |         |

If 23 Q-R5, K-R2; 24 R-B1, Q-B5.

- |            |      |
|------------|------|
| 23 ....    | K-N2 |
| 24 Q-N4 ch | K-R2 |
| 25 Q-B5 ch | K-N2 |

Draw agreed

## U.S.S.R.

The world-wide dominance in was further illustrated by Bronstein and Vidmar's first place in the championship of 1949 in a tie for third with other young players and Geller. The tournament shows an aggressive mood. Wade.

### Game RUY

Smyslov

- |                 |
|-----------------|
| 1 P-K4          |
| 2 N-KB3         |
| 3 B-N5          |
| 4 B-R4          |
| 5 P-B3          |
| 5 ... P-B4;     |
| 6 O-O, B-Q6; 8  |
| in Boleslavsky— |
| 6 P-Q4          |
| Rubinstein's K  |
| lived in 1948.  |
| 7 QN-Q2         |
| 8 Castles       |
| 9 R-K1          |

An alternative P x P; 10 P x P, the position with

- |                |
|----------------|
| 10 B-N3        |
| 10 N-B1, P x   |
| Q4; 11 P-K5, N |
| 10 ....        |
| 11 N-B1        |

Smyslov consid

- |                 |
|-----------------|
| 11 and 12 ... P |
| 12 N-K3         |
| 13 N-N4         |
| 14 P-N3         |
| 15 P-KR4        |
| 16 N-N5         |
| 17 N x N ch     |
| 18 Q-R5!        |
| 18 ... P x N; 1 |
| 20 Q x N.       |
| 20 P x P        |
| 20 B-K3         |
| 20 ... P x N;   |
| KN3; 22 Q-R4,   |
| 25 Q-R7 ch, K-  |
| R-K2; 27 Q x N  |
| B x B ch, K-N2; |
| 30 B x R.       |
| 21 B-Q5!        |
| 22 B-N3         |
| 23 QR-Q1        |
| 24 R-Q2         |

# U.S.S.R. 1949

The world-wide march of youth to dominance in the chess world was further illustrated when D. Bronstein and V. Smyslov tied for first place in the U.S.S.R. Championship of 1949. Following them in a tie for third place were two other young players in Taimanov and Geller. This game from the tourney shows Smyslov in an aggressive mood. Notes by R. G. Wade.

Game No. 274

RUY LOPEZ

Smyslov	Liublinsky
1 P-K4	P-K4
2 N-KB3	N-QB3
3 B-N5	P-QR3
4 B-R4	P-Q3
5 P-B3	B-Q2
5 ... P-B4; 6 P x P, B x P; 7 O-O, B-Q6; 8 R-K1 was tried in Boleslavsky-Ragosin.	
6 P-Q4	N-B3

Rubinstein's KN-K2 was revived in 1948.

7 QN-Q2	B-K2
8 Castles	Castles
9 R-K1	B-K1

An alternative plan is 9 ... P x P; 10 P x P, N-N5, to ease the position with exchanges.

10 B-N3	
10 N-B1, P x P; 10 P x P, P-Q4; 11 P-K5, N-K5: equal.	
10 ... N-Q2	
11 N-B1	B-B3

Smyslov considered 11 ... K-R1 and 12 ... P-B3.

12 N-K3	N-K2
13 N-N4	N-KN3
14 P-N3	B-K2
15 P-KR4	N-B3
16 N-N5	P-KR3
17 N x N ch	B x N
18 Q-R5!	N-R1

18 ... P x N; 19 P x P, B-K2; 20 Q x N.	
19 P x P	P x P
20 B-K3	Q-K2

20 ... P x N; 21 P x P, P-KN3; 22 Q-R4, B-N2; 23 K-N2, B-QB3; 24 R-R1, R-K1; 25 Q-R7 ch, K-B1; 26 B-B5 ch, R-K2; 27 Q x N ch!, B x Q; 28 R x B ch, K-N2; 29 R x Q, R x R; 30 B x R.

21 B-Q5!	P-B3
22 B-N3	B-Q2
23 QR-Q1	QR-Q1
24 R-Q2	B-B1

25 KR-Q1	R x R
26 R x R	Q-B2
27 B-B5!	R-Q1
27 ... P x N; 28 B x R, or 27 ... B-K2; 28 B x B, Q x B; 29 N-B3, R-K1; 30 Q x KP!	

28 R x R ch	B x R
29 N x P!!	N x N
30 B-N6!	Q-Q2

30 ... Q x B; 31 Q x BP ch, K-R2; 32 P-R5.

31 B x B	K-R2
32 B x N	Q x QB
33 B-N6 ch	Resigns

# GERMANY

The following game is from a German correspondence tourney in 1948. Notes by R. G. Wade.

Game No. 275

NIMZO-INDIAN DEFENCE

Dr. Dyckhoff B. Koch

1 P-Q4	N-KB3
2 P-QB4	P-K3
3 N-QB3	B-N5
4 P-K3	Castles
5 B-Q3	P-B4
6 N-B3	N-B3
7 Castles	P-Q4

7 ... B x N; 8 P x B, P-Q3; 9 P-K4, P-K4; 10 P-Q5, N-K2; 11 N-R4, N-K1; 12 N-B5 was a 1944-46 correspondence game between these two players.

8 P-QR3	B x N
9 P x B	P-QN3
10 N-K5!	

Alekhine-Keres, Avro tourney 1938, went 10 P-QR4, when Black's best answer (suggested by Keres) is 10 ... B-R3. The text was first played in Landau-Keres, Kemerli 1937.

10 ... N x N	
11 P x N	N-Q2
12 P-B4	P x P
13 B x P	B-N2
14 Q-K2	Q-B2
15 B-Q2!	QR-Q1
16 B-K1	N-N1
17 B-R4	R-Q2
18 P-K4!	

Hindering 18 ... B-Q4.

18 ... N-B3	
19 P-B5!!	N-Q1

If 19 ... Q x P; 20 P x P, P x P; 21 B-KN3. Or 19 ... N x P; 20 P x P. Or 19 ... P x P; 20 P-K6! Or 19 ... R-K1; 20 P x P, P x P; 21 Q-N4, N x P; 22 B x P ch, K-R1; 23 Q-R5!—all winning.

20 B-KN3	Q-B1
21 R-B4	P x P
22 P x P	B-Q4
23 P-K6!!	Resigns

As 23 ... P x P; 24 P x P, N x P; 25 Q x N ch! gives sufficient reason to resign a correspondence game. The winner is one of the most famous correspondence masters in the world.

★

# SHORT CIRCUIT

An elegant finish from the telegraphic match Wellington v. Canterbury, played at board 3. Notes by A. L. Fletcher.

Game No. 276

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED Orthodox Defence

A. W. Gyles L. T. Moorhouse

1 P-Q4	N-KB3
2 P-QB4	P-K3
3 N-QB3	P-Q4
4 B-N5	QN-Q2
5 P-K3	B-K2
6 N-B3	Castles
7 R-B1	P-B3
8 B-Q3	P x P
9 B x P	N-Q4
10 B x B	Q x B
11 Castles	N x N
12 R x N	P-K4
13 P x P	N x P
14 N x N	Q x N
15 P-B4	Q-K2

To this point the play shows only that both players have good memories; now they must begin playing chess, and Black wavers first. Here "M.C.O.'s" 15 ... Q-B3 or 15 ... Q-K5 is fairly adequate, leading to counter-play for Black on the Queen's side. 15 ... Q-K2 is weak, because it gives inferior chances for counter-play and, worse, makes the Q a target for White's P-B6.

16 P-B5	K-R1
17 P-B6	P x P
18 Q-Q4!	

Preventing ... P-KB4, which would obstruct his Bishop after a possible B-Q3, and clearly with his next move in mind, which still restrains the black KBP.

18 ... R-Q1	
-------------	--

A bad move, as Black tacitly admits next move. But chess is like that: one inferior move (15 ... Q-K2) often leads sooner or later to an absence of good moves, and Black would seem to have no good move here. In fact, White has a won game.

19 Q-R4! R-KN1  
 20 B-Q3 R-N2  
 21 R-B3 B-Q2  
 22 R-KN3 QR-KN1  
 23 R-B4!

White undoubtedly has the finish mapped out. The sixth of eight consecutive fine moves.

23 . . . . . Q-K4  
 Black is quite helpless.

24 B x P R-N5

If 24 . . . . R x B; 25 Q x R ch, and mates in two, but it's the same thing after the discovered check (when White chooses the right place for his Bishop), except that Black then has a choice between mate and losing both his Rooks.

25 B-B5 dis ch! Resigns

Fine play by Gyles, who has the ability to have become a master had he earlier chosen the hard path.



## ODESSA 1949

Third in the last U.S.S.R. Championship was the young Ukrainian master Geller, a new name among the top Russian players. As can be seen from the following game, his style is cast in the same mould as that of the other young Soviet players who have come into prominence since the war, notably Bronstein, Boleslavsky and Furman. As players like these reach the top, however, their play becomes more solid, positional and unspectacular, as can already be seen in the case of Smyslov, Kotov and Keres. We have seen none of Geller's games in the U.S.S.R. Championship, but it would be safe to say that his play would have been a good deal quieter to earn him his high placing. Notes by J. D. Steele.

### Game No. 277

#### KING'S INDIAN DEFENCE

Kolterman Geller

1 P-Q4 N-KB3  
 2 P-QB4 P-KN3  
 3 N-QB3 B-N2

The King's Indian Defence, long the subject of controversy, and over the post-war years the special favourite of the more daring Russian masters.

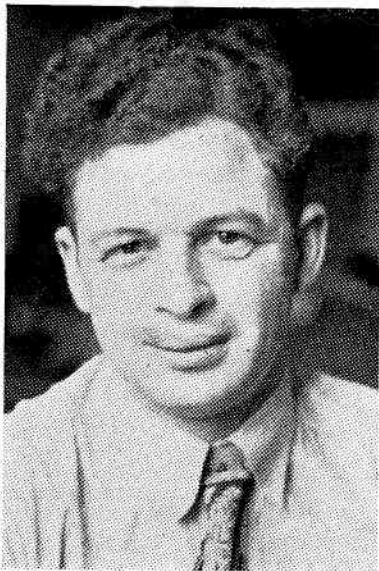
4 P-K4 Castles  
 5 N-B3

One always feels diffident about criticising the opening play of the

Russians, but theory at the moment favours KN-K2 when White intends P-Q5. When the centre becomes blocked the white KN gets rather in the way on KB3.

5 . . . . . P-Q3  
 6 P-KR3 QN-Q2  
 7 B-K3 P-K4  
 8 P-Q5 N-R4!

This line of play would not have been open to Black if the white KN were on K2, since P-KN4 would drive the black N back.



L. ESTERMAN, who finished equal with H. A. McGilvary in the Major Open.

9 N-Q2 P-QB3!

Boldly played. It is obvious that Black is not playing for a draw. He offers a weakened pawn formation for a dynamic position with opportunities to give his pieces plenty of scope.

10 P x P

White accepts the challenge—perhaps feeling that he would look rather foolish if Black simply replied to any other move with 10 . . . . P-QB4, now that White could not take e.p., and changed his break-through to . . . P-KB4, which would be difficult to answer. If 10 B-K2, N-B5 assures the two Bishops at least (11 O-O, Q-N4).

10 . . . . . P x P  
 11 N-N3

This line of play does not appeal, but White is probably beginning to realise the difficulties ahead.

11 . . . . . QN-B3  
 12 Q-Q2 P-R4!

Exposing the congested state of the white position.

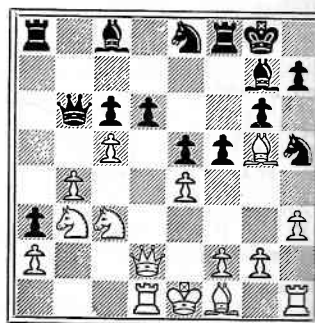
13 R-Q1 P-R5  
 14 N-B5 P-R6

Wrecking the Queen's side, on which White had placed his hopes. At the same time, the long black diagonal is weakened.

15 P-QN4 N-K1  
 16 N-N3 P-KB4!

Already threatening to trap the Bishop. Geller's sharp and incisive play is leaving White no chance to complete his development.

17 B-N5 Q-N3  
 18 P-B5



Geller

Kolterman

White's position is so desperate that he must go in for tactical complications even with his King still in the centre and his King's side undeveloped. White must have realised the danger he was running, but apparently considered this his best chance.

18 . . . . . Q x NP  
 19 P x QP B-K3!  
 20 B-K2

There is nothing in 20 P-QN1-N1-B3; 21 P-Q8 (Q), QR x Q; 22 Q x R, R x Q; 23 R x R ch, K-B2; 24 B-Q2 (the only move to save the piece), N x P; 25 N x B, Q x N ch, with an easy win.

20 . . . . . N-B5!

The black minor pieces now have a field day.

21 B-B3 B-B5!

Effectively confining the white King in the centre.

22 N-B1 N x QP!!

23 B-K7

White "walks" alternative 23 Q-Q2, Q-N7 less.

23 . . . . .  
 24 Q-B2

Capture of t would be a qu

24 . . . . .  
 25 R x N  
 26 R-N1

For if 26 R x B x Q, N x P ch, and B-Q1 ch, and B piece ahead.

26 . . . . .  
 27 R x N

Not 27 . . . . ch!, and White

28 B x Q  
 29 N/B3-K2  
 30 P-B3  
 31 N-N1  
 32 Resigns

## HASTING

Game

SLAV I

W. A. Winner

1 P-Q4  
 2 P-QB4  
 3 P-K3  
 4 N-QB3  
 5 N-B3  
 6 B-Q3  
 7 B x B P  
 8 B-N3  
 9 N-K2  
 10 Castles

In retrospect B-N2 was more

11 R-K1  
 12 N-N3  
 13 P-K4  
 14 P-Q5  
 15 B-R4  
 16 P x P  
 17 N-N5  
 18 P-K5  
 19 B-B2  
 20 B x B

CIVIL  
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N.Z. CHESSPLA



23 B-K 7

White "walks into it," but the alternative 23 Q x N, Q x N ch; 24 Q-Q2, Q-N7 is equally cheerless.

24 . . . . . B-K R 3!

24 Q-B 2

Capture of the Knight on d6 would be a quick death.

24 . . . . . P x P

25 R x N P x B!!

26 R-N 1

For if 26 R x NP ch, P x R; 27 B x Q, N x P ch; 28 K-Q1, R-Q1 ch, and Black comes out a piece ahead.

26 . . . . . N x P ch

27 R x N Q x R!

Not 27 . . . . . P x R?; 28 R x P ch!, and White wins!

28 B x Q P x R

29 N/B 3-K 2 R-B 5

30 P-B 3 B-Q 4

31 N-N 1 R-B 5

32 Resigns



### HASTINGS 1948-49

Game No. 278

#### SLAV DEFENCE

W. A. Winsler R. G. Wade

- 1 P-Q 4 P-Q 4
- 2 P-Q B 4 P-Q B 3
- 3 P-K 3 N-B 3
- 4 N-Q B 3 P-K 3
- 5 N-B 3 QN-Q 2
- 6 B-Q 3 P x P
- 7 B x B P P-Q N 4
- 8 B-N 3 P-N 5
- 9 N-K 2 P-B 4
- 10 Castles B-R 3

In retrospect I think 10 . . . . . B-N2 was more fitting (R.G.W.).

- 11 R-K 1 B-K 2
- 12 N-N 3 Q-B 2
- 13 P-K 4 B-N 2
- 14 P-Q 5 P-B 5
- 15 B-R 4 Castles (K)
- 16 P x P P x P
- 17 N-N 5 N-B 4
- 18 P-K 5 N-Q 4
- 19 B-B 2 B x N
- 20 B x B N-B 5

- 21 B x N
- 22 Q-K 2
- 23 P-B 3
- 24 P x P
- 25 B-Q 3
- 26 K-R 1
- 27 B-K 4
- 28 Q-B 4
- 29 N x N
- 30 P-R 4
- 31 P-N 3
- 32 Resigns

- R x B
- QR-K B 1
- P-N 6
- P x P
- Q-N 3
- R x P
- R-B 7
- N x B
- R x Q N P
- R-B 5
- R/5-B 7

Golombek's notes in "Hastings Chess Tournament 1948-49" (by Golombek and Ritson-Morry) went: "White, apparently for no good reason, varied from the normal on move 8, where he should have played 8 B-Q3. Wade was able to secure good play for his QB at move 10 and there-



Latest photo of R. G. Wade

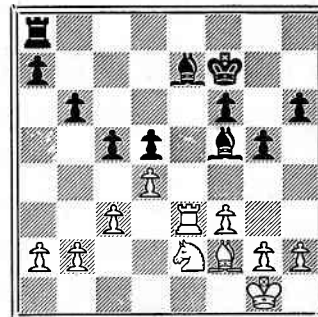
after had rather more than equality. 11 P x P, N x P would be in Black's favour, but as the game went White's centre came under pressure because he was behind in development. 14 P-Q5 was too ambitious and 14 P x P was certainly better, although White could hardly hope for more than a draw thereafter. 16 P x P

was necessary in view of the threat to win a pawn after . . . . P x P; but then Black's better development and attack on the KB file made matters very awkward. 17 N-N5 was premature and led to nothing, 17 B-KN5 being better. 23 P-B3 was necessary, for if 23 R-KB1, Q-B3 with an overwhelming attack. 25 B-Q3 was fatal and better was 25 B-N1, and if then 25 . . . . Q-N3; 26 Q-KB2, with some defensive chances."



### HASTINGS 1949-50

L. Szabo



I. Konig

An excellent demonstration of the two Bishops in end game play. 29 . . . . . B-N 8; 30 N-B 1, P x P; 31 P x P, R-Q B 1; 32 R-B 3, R x R; 33 P x R, B-R 6; 34 B-K 3, K-K 3; 35 K-B 2, K-Q 2; 36 K-K 1, K-B 3; 37 K-Q 2, K-N 4; 38 P-R 4, K-B 5; 39 P x P, R P x P; 40 Resigns.

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# PROBLEM SECTION

## SOLUTIONS FOR FEBRUARY

- 82 (Larsen): Q—KN1
- 83 (Andrade): Q—KR5
- 84 (Andrade): K—Q8
- 85 (Mansfield): Q—KR1
- 86 (King): N—N5
- 87 (Andrade): N—B6
- 88 (Havel): N—R3
- 89 (Harris): P—Q8 (N)
- 90 (Moravec): N/3—Q5

Correct solutions from:

- Dr. N. E. H. Fulton—All.
- E. M. Guest—All.
- F. E. Hansford—All.
- W. S. King—All.
- T. Paterson—All.
- L. Pleasants—All.
- D. Jack—All, but cook wrongly claimed.
- J. Sadleir—82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 90.
- A. D. Harris—82, 83, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89.
- N. A. Palmer—82, 83, 84, 86, 87, 88, 89.
- A. H. N. Taylor—82, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90.
- J. H. Woolley—82, 83, 86, 87, 88, 89.
- R. T. Woodfield—82, 83, 84, 86, 87, 88.
- A. E. Hartnell—82, 83, 84, 86, 87.
- J. Sloan—82, 83, 86, 88, 90.
- T. A. Vincent—82, 83, 87, 89.
- P. F. Clarke—82, 83, 86, 87.
- Dr. R. Gardner—82, 83, 88, 90.
- L. Wheeler—82, 87.



We would like to acknowledge the splendid and invaluable assistance given the CHESSPLAYER Problem Section by the eminent English problemist and connoisseur B. J. da C. Andrade. Mr. Andrade has over the past months sent us about thirty problems, a good proportion being first publications and some others of his own composition, but including selections of merit from other sources. C. Vaughan and P. Barron, of England, are others who have supported the section. Mr. Barron had some nice things to say about us in "The Problemist" (organ of the British Chess Problem Society). He will be interested to note, no doubt, that in less than a year we have increased our number of solvers submitting solutions from about five to 20 (19 this month).

The two main events connected with the February problems were the success of A. D. Harris' maiden problem, and the extraordinary number of solvers who were beaten by No. 85.

Comments on A. D. Harris' problem (No. 89) were:—

D. Jack: "I think No. 89 as a maiden effort is worthy of praise."

E. M. Guest: "Mr. Harris has ideas!"

W. S. King: "A praiseworthy effort for a first problem. The inner play is most interesting."

L. Pleasants: "Well done, Mr. Harris. Your problem is a very creditable first effort and I welcome you to the ranks of New Zealand composers. May we have more—lots more—from you."

C. Mansfield's No. 85 (an Andrade selection) caught no fewer than ten solvers, who all sent Q—B4. D. Jack actually claimed a cook: Q—B4 and Q—KR1. However, Dr. N. E. H. Fulton diagnosed correctly when he remarked that Q—B4 was a very good try, beaten only by .. R—Q6.

Seven solvers got the possible for February—a record.



### TO CORRESPONDENTS

A. E. HARTNELL—Your score for February shows vast improvement. In the Carreras problem (No. 73), N—K3 fails because the black pawn doesn't queen—it "knights" at B8, and White is in check. (That's why the white King is where he is!)

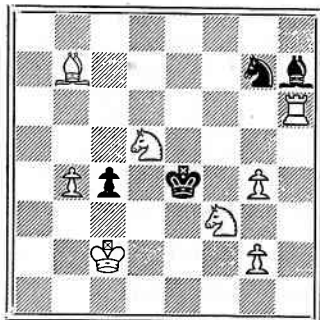
J. SLOAN—73: See reply above.

J. SADLEIR—No. 75: 1 B—K1, K—K5; 2 Q—B4 ch! 2 .. K—B6; 3 N—R4. 2 .. other; 3 B x P. Neat? Thanks for your comment.



### ● NOW THEN, BEGINNERS!

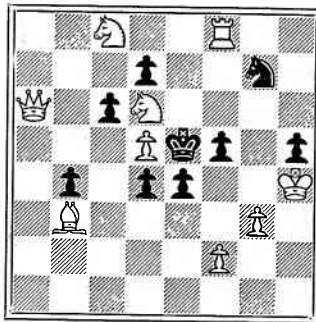
A special contribution for this department has come from E. M. Guest, the Christchurch problem expert:



By E. M. Guest  
Mate in two (8 v. 4)

This was Mr. Guest's first problem. It is a **Meredith**, which name (that of a celebrated American composer) signifies the position involves 12 or fewer men. The theme of the Guest problem is a **cross-check**. White says, as it were, "You check me and see what I'll do!" Solutions for this neat composition are invited from our "class." And our thanks to Mr. Guest.

An English friend sent the following, and in solving it I noticed what a good illustration it was of the method of analysis I mentioned when discussing the Lindquist Waiter (December):



C. H. D. Clark, Sunday Observer  
Mate in two (9 v. 9)

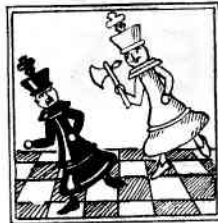
Here, there are four **set mates**, i.e., White can mate without a key move against four of Black's possible moves:

- (a) .. N moves; 2 R x P.
- (b) .. P—KB4; 2 NP x P.
- (c) .. P—K6; 2 P—B4.
- (d) .. P—Q6; 2 Q—R1.

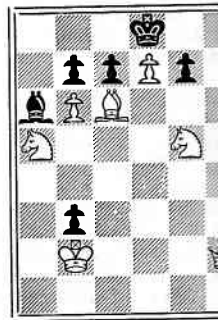
But Black can also play .. P x P and .. P—B4, so our key must meet these (without spoiling the set mates). Verify the above, and send in your solution.

This month, try specially No. 91, a Waiter with a pin-avoiding key, and No. 99, a charming position which could easily arise in actual play.

We know a few players who solve some of the problems in this section, but do not submit same to us. There must be many such cases unknown to us. This is of course quite in order; nevertheless, we suggest that only by sending solutions can such players give tangible proof of their interest in the section—and the section exists only for the service of readers. Why not join the fun?

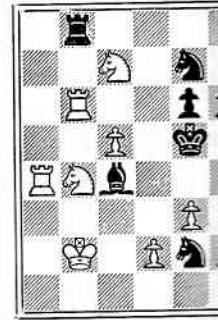


No. 91—Angelo F.



Mate in two (9 v. 9)

No. 94—B. J. da C. (Essex). First publication



Mate in two (10 v. 10)

No. 97—A. D. Harris  
First publication



Mate in three

N.Z. CHESSPLAYER

Guest's first  
 eredith, which  
 a celebrated  
 signifies the  
 or fewer men.  
 Guest problem  
 White says, as  
 k me and see  
 ations for this  
 e invited from  
 our thanks to



# PROBLEM SECTION

Problem Editor - - - A. L. FLETCHER

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

White plays UP the board in all diagrams

sent the fol-  
 g it I noticed  
 tion it was of  
 ysis I men-  
 cussing the  
 December):



day Observer  
 (9 v. 9)

our set mates  
 without a key  
 of Black's

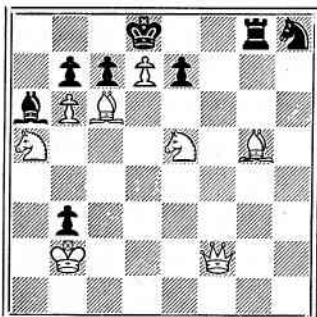
R x P.  
 NP x P.  
 -B4.  
 Q-R1.

play .. P x P  
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pecially No. 91.  
 -avoiding key.  
 rming position  
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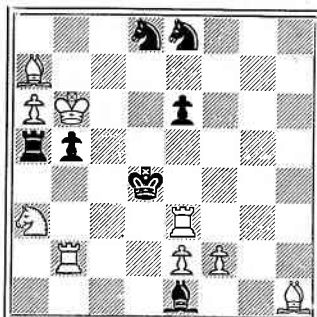
players who  
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No. 91—Angelo Rinaldini



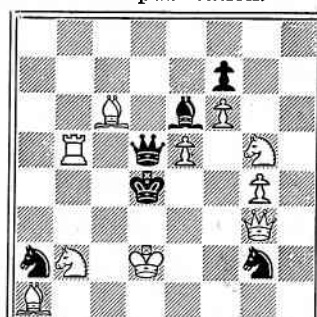
Mate in two (8 v. 8)

No. 92—W. S. King (Chch.).  
 Composed about 1898.



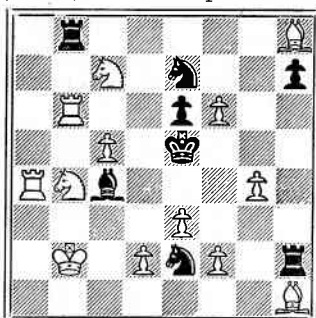
Mate in two (9 v. 7)

No. 93—L. Pleasants (Napier).  
 First publication.



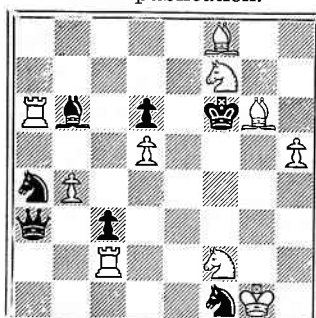
Mate in two (10 v. 6)

No. 94—B. J. da C. Andrade  
 (Essex). First publication.



Mate in two (13 v. 8)

No. 95—P. Barron (Margate).  
 First publication.



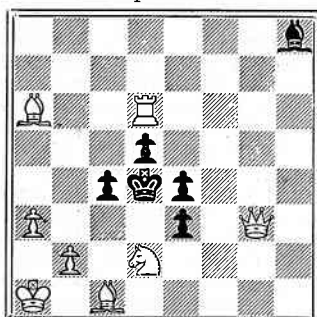
Mate in two (10 v. 7)

No. 96—C. Vaughan (Sheffield).  
 First publication.



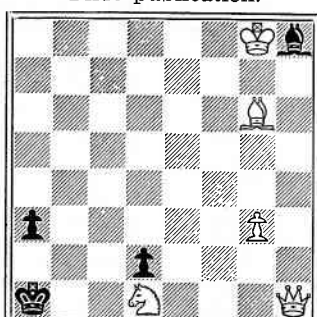
Mate in two (8 v. 9)

No. 97—A. D. Harris (Auckland).  
 First publication.



Mate in three (8 v. 6)

No. 98—B. J. da C. Andrade.  
 First publication.



Mate in three (5 v. 4)

No. 99—F. Palatz.  
 L'Echiquier de Paris.



Mate in three (3 v. 4)

# CORRESPONDENCE CHESS

Official Organ of the NEW ZEALAND CORRESPONDENCE CHESS ASSOCIATION

Secretary: Spencer Smith, P.O. Box 287, Wanganui

Correspondence Chess Section Editor: N. M. CROMARTY (Wanganui), who, unless otherwise stated, annotates games in this section

## N.Z.C.C.A. COMMITTEE MEETS

A meeting of the N.Z.C.C.A. committee was held on March 21, at which the treasurer, A. J. Ratliff, presented the balance-sheet for the year ending December 31, 1949. Mr. Ratliff reported that the finances of the association were in a healthy condition. Main items were: Cash at bank, £21 5/4; cash at P.O.S.B., £75; excess income over expenditure, £10 14/9.

J. W. Ross, of Wellington, was appointed the association's Wellington district representative and delegate to the New Zealand Chess Association.

The thanks of the association were extended to A. Johnston for valuable services as delegate to the New Zealand Association.

The committee received with regret the resignation of H. P. Whitlock as committee chairman, due to heavy pressure of business. Mr. Whitlock has been chairman for a number of years, and he was thanked particularly for his leadership during difficult times.

N. M. Cromarty was appointed chairman.



## Third Progress Report, 1949-50

Leaders in the T.T. grades as published in the last issue of the N.Z. CHESSPLAYER have maintained their positions. In the championship class Lynch has drawn level with Gyles and is a point behind Cromarty. These must fill the first three places. In the other grades many games have still to come in. All unfinished games should have been sent in for adjudication by the middle of April. Final results in all grades will be published in the next issue of this magazine.

### TROPHY TOURNEYS

**Championship.** — Lynch beat Cole, Grant. Cromarty beat Grant. Smith beat Grant, drew Tibbitts, Severinsen. Tibbitts beat Grant, drew Cromarty. Paterson beat Cunningham, Tibbitts. Cole beat Grant.

**T.T. 1B.**—Sloan beat Smith. Moore beat Mitchell. King beat Mintoft, LePetit, drew Fulton, Moore. Mitchell beat Hollis, Sloan. Miss Hollis beat Mintoft, drew Fulton. Jones beat Allen. Fulton beat Mintoft. Mintoft beat Allen. Hooper beat Allen, drew Sloan.

**T.T. 1C.**—N. C. Watt beat McGilvary, Banks. Beamish beat Anderson, drew L. W. Watts. Anderson beat L. W. Watts. Stack beat L. W. Watts. Banks beat Glen. McGilvary beat Donald, Anderson, drew Glen. Godley beat McGilvary. Calnan beat Banks, drew Stack, Donald, McGilvary, Glen. Luck beat McGilvary, drew Calnan.

**T.T. 2.**—Jones beat Eades, drew Gant. G. H. Hignett drew Eades. McSherry beat Jones, drew A. N. Hignett. McDiarmid beat Jones. Pearse beat A. N. Hignett. Adkins beat A. N. Hignett, Hansford. Hansford beat Pearse.

**T.T. 3.**—Douglas beat Orbell, Pilkington, Cusack. Yates drew Wilkins. Collins beat Pilkington, Henderson. Cusack beat Hardiman. Orbell beat Pilkington, Wilkins, Henderson. Hardiman beat Henderson. Mathieson beat Henderson.

**T.T. 4.**—Johnston beat Robinson, Hartnell, drew Neale. McCombie beat Smith, Fenwick. Duggan beat Forrest, Eades, Fenwick. Neale beat Smith, Robinson, drew Mrs. Forrest. Woodfield beat Duggan, Fenwick, Robinson. Mrs. Eades beat Hartnell, Mrs. Forrest. Fenwick beat Smith, Hartnell, drew Neale, Mrs. Forrest. Remetis beat Robinson, Fenwick. Smith beat Robinson, Remetis.

**T.T. 5.**—Mrs. Reilly beat Stanley 2, Percival, Mills, Haar 1½, Mitchell 1½. Chrisp beat Stanley, Mitchell. Mills beat Stanley, Mitchell. Haar beat Stanley. Mitchell beat Stanley 1½, Chrisp. Percival beat Stanley 2, drew Mitchell.

**Promotions.**—The following have been promoted for the 1950-51 tourneys:—From T.T. 1B to championship, T. H. Hooper; from T.T. 1C to T.T. 1B, F. Beamish, R. Godley, N. C. Watt; from T.T. 2 to T.T. 1C, F. E. Hansford, F. G. McSherry; from T.T. 3 to T.T. 2, B. C. Cusack, H. H. Douglas; from T.T. 4 to T.T. 3, R. T. Woodfield, L. W. Neale, D. B. Duggan; from T.T. 5 to T.T. 4, Mrs. H. Reilly and E. W. Chrisp.

### HANDICAP TOURNEY

Banks beat Hartnell, McGilvary, J. W. Collins, Gant. Donald beat Cooper, Broom. Sloane beat Donald 2, Glen, Fulton. Anderson beat Easterbrook, drew Guthrie, Edwards. Easterbrook beat Anderson, Miss Wilkinson. Cooper beat McIver, drew Broom. Mitchell beat Miss Wilkinson, drew Banks. Day beat Walker, drew McIver. Glen beat Severinsen. Hansford beat Hardiman 2. Chrisp beat Delamore, drew Toothill. G. Burn beat Miss Wilkinson 2. McEwan beat G. P. Smith 2, L. Burn. Williams beat Hartnell 2, C. Collins 2. Meredith beat Young, Ponder. Mrs. Sayers beat Sadleir, Chrisp. F. L. Collins beat Hemingway, Watson. Marsick beat Esterman. Filmer beat G. S. Smith, Mrs. Forrest. Severinsen beat Anderson. Mrs. Lovell beat C. Collins 1½. Blomfield beat Lee, Miss Burn. Lomax beat Williams, Mrs. Forrest 2. Godley beat McIver, Cooper. Hall beat McNamara, C. Collins 1½. Miss Wilkinson beat Mitchell. Cusack beat G. S. Smith. Wing beat Miss Loy. Fulton drew Esterman. Mrs. Reilly drew C. Collins. Nairn beat Mrs. Reilly. Toothill drew Miss Burn. Kiley beat Cooper 2. Marsick. Miss Collinson beat Day.

## No Cinch

One of Lynch's game, played championship, is especially in the e well worth the ti through. N fastens on to the opponent's positio him to give up

### Game N

#### NIMZO-INDIA

H. P. Whitlock

- 1 P-Q 4
- 2 P-QB 4
- 3 N-Q B 3
- 4 P-Q R 3
- 5 P x B
- 6 Q-B 2
- 7 P-K 3
- 8 N-B 3
- 9 P x Q P
- 10 B-Q 3
- 11 B-K 2
- 12 Castles
- 13 N-Q 2
- 14 B x N
- 15 P-B 3
- 16 B-K 1
- 17 B-B 2
- 18 K R-K 1
- 19 B-B 1
- 20 B-N 3
- 21 P-K 5
- 22 P-B 4
- 23 R-K 2
- 24 R-B 2
- 25 P-R 3
- 26 P x P
- 27 B-K 2
- 28 K-R 1
- 29 R-B 4
- 30 B-B 3
- 31 B x N
- 32 Q-N 2
- 33 Q R-K B 1
- 34 Q-K B 2
- 35 R-R 4
- 36 Q-B 4
- 37 B-N 8
- 38 Q-K 5
- 39 R-B 2
- 40 B-Q 6
- 41 Q-B 5 ch
- 42 B-K 5
- 43 Q-Q 6 ch
- 44 Q x Q
- 45 R x R P
- 46 R-R 8 ch
- 47 R-R 7 ch
- 48 P-N 4
- 49 P x P
- 50 R-R 8 ch
- 51 P-B 6
- 52 R-K N 2
- 53 R/2-N 8
- 54 R x B ch
- 55 P-Q 5

## No Cinch for Lynch

One of Lynch's few losses, this game, played in the 1948-49 championship, is instructive particularly in the end game, and is well worth the time spent playing it through. Note how White fastens on to the weak spots in his opponent's position, finally forcing him to give up material.

Game No. 279

### NIMZO-INDIAN DEFENCE

H. P. Whitlock	D. I. Lynch
1 P-Q4	N-KB3
2 P-QB4	P-K3
3 N-QB3	B-N5
4 P-QR3	B x N ch
5 P x B	P-B4
6 Q-B2	P-Q4
7 P-K3	Castles
8 N-B3	Q-B2
9 P x Q P	K P x P
10 B-Q3	P-B5
11 B-K2	QN-Q2
12 Castles	N-K5
13 N-Q2	N x N
14 B x N	P-B4
15 P-B3	N-B3
16 B-K1	Q-K2
17 B-B2	B-Q2
18 KR-K1	QR-K1
19 B-B1	P-QN4
20 B-N3	B-B3
21 B-K5	N-Q2
22 P-B4	Q-K3
23 R-K2	N-B3
24 R-B2	P-N4
25 P-R3	N-K5
26 P x P	N x N P
27 B-K2	Q-N3
28 K-R1	N-K5
29 R-B4	R-B2
30 B-B3	K-B1
31 B x N	Q P x B
32 Q-N2	R/K-K2
33 QR-KB1	K-K1
34 Q-KB2	B-Q2
35 R-R4	P-KR4
36 Q-B4	K-Q1
37 B-N8	B-K3
38 Q-K5	R-KN2
39 R-B2	K-B1
40 B-Q6	R-N2
41 Q-B5 ch	K-Q1
42 B-K5	R-KN1
43 Q-Q6 ch	B-Q2
44 Q x Q	R x Q
45 R x R P	R-QR3
46 R-R8 ch	K-K2
47 R-R7 ch	K-Q1
48 P-N4	R x P
49 P x P	B-B3
50 R-R8 ch	B-K1
51 P-B6	R-KB2
52 R-KN2	R x Q B P
53 R/2-N8	R-Q6
54 R x B ch	K-Q2
55 P-Q5	R x Q P

56 R-Q8 ch  
57 R x R  
58 B-Q4  
59 R-R5 ch  
60 R-QN5  
61 R x R P  
62 R-QN5  
63 R x P  
64 B-N2  
65 B x Q  
66 K-N2

K-B3  
K x R  
P-N5  
K-K3  
P-R4  
P-B6  
R-B2  
P-B7  
P-B8 (Q)  
R x B ch  
Resigns

★

## Crime and Punishment

Black suffers from cramp early in the game, wastes a few moves—and pays the penalty. Played in T.T. 1B, 1948-49.

Game No. 280

### SLAV DEFENCE

R. W. Smith	W. H. Dick
1 N-KB3	N-KB3
2 P-Q4	P-Q4
3 P-B4	P-B3
4 N-B3	P x P
5 P-QR4	B-B4
6 P-K3	P-K3
7 B x P	B-QN5
8 Castles	Castles
9 N-R4	B-N5
10 Q-N3	B x N
11 P x B	N-Q4
12 P-N3	B-R4?
13 B-Q3	Q-Q2
14 P-K4	N-K2
15 B-N2	N-R3
16 P-KB4	QR-N1
17 B-R3	N-B2
18 P-K5	P-QN4
19 B-Q6	KR-B1
20 P-B5	B-N5
21 B x N/K7	Q x B
22 P-B6	P x B P
23 R x P	P x P
24 Q-B2	N-Q4
25 B x P ch	K-N2
26 QR-KB1	R-B1
27 Q-K4	B-R6
28 N-N2	R-N2
29 Q-R4	R/1-QN1

And White mates in four.

★

Disastrous brevity from last season's 1C T.T.:-

Game No. 281

GIUOCO PIANO—White, T. H. Hooper; Black, W. A. McDonald.  
1 P-K4, P-K4; 2 N-KB3, N-QB3; 3 B-B4, B-B4; 4 O-O, N-B3; 5 P-Q3, P-QN3?; 6 P-B3; P-Q4; 7 P x P, N-K2; 8 N x P, B-Q3; 9 B-N5 ch, B-Q2; 10 N x B, N x N; 11 Q-N4, P-N3; 12 B-N5, P-KB4; 13 Q-K2; P-QR3; 14 B-B6, R-R2; 15 R-K1, K-B2; 16 Q-K6 ch, Resigns.

## See-Saw

Black leads his opponent into an inferior game, then allows him to equalise. White, however, fails to take advantage of the position, makes two weak moves in succession (one is usually enough!), and is neatly mopped up.

Game No. 282

### TWO KNIGHTS DEFENCE

G. Severinsen	Dr. N. E. H. Fulton
1 P-K4	P-K4
2 N-KB3	N-QB3
3 B-B4	N-B3
4 P-Q4	P x P
5 Castles	N x P
6 R-K1	P-Q4
7 B x P	Q x B
8 N-B3	Q-QR4
9 N x N	B-K3
10 QN-N5	Castles
11 N x B	P x N
12 R x P	B-Q3
13 N-N5	Q-KB4
14 Q-B3	Q x P
15 N-B7	QR-B1
16 N x B ch	P x N
17 Q-K2	Q-KB4
18 B-Q2	K-Q2
19 R-K4	

Not 19 R-K1, N-K4; and loses.

19 . . . . .	R-K1
20 R-K1	R x R
21 Q x R	Q x Q
22 R x Q	R-K1
23 R x R	K x R
24 K-B1?	

24 P-B4 immediately must be better, and if . . . K-K2; 25 K-B2, K-K3; 26 P-KN4, etc.

24 . . . . .	K-K2
25 K-K2	K-K3
26 K-Q3	K-Q4
27 P-B4	P-QR4
28 P-QR3?	P-R5
29 P-KN3??	N-Q1
30 P-KN4	

Too late. White's game is lost.

30 . . . . .	N-K3
31 P-R4	N-B4 ch
32 K-K2	K-K5
33 P-B5	N-Q6
34 P-R5	

If 34 P-N4, N-K4; 35 P-B6, P x P; 36 P x P, P-Q6 ch, etc.

34 . . . . .	N-K4
35 P-R6	P x P
36 P-B6	N-B2
37 B-B1	P-Q6 ch
38 K-B2	K-K4
39 K-K3	K x P
40 K-K4	N-K4
41 B x P	N x P
42 B-B4	N-K4
43 Resigns	

SS

ise stated,

ant. G. H. Jones, drew  
Pearse beat  
Hansford.

arton, Cusack.  
ington, Hen-  
Orbell beat  
rdiman beat  
artnell, drew  
ck. Duggan  
beat Smith,  
odfield beat  
Eades beat  
Smith, Hart-  
emetis beat  
on, Remetis.  
2. Percival,  
beat Stanley,  
Haar beat  
sp. Percival

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om T.T. 2 to  
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Neale, D. B.  
E. Reilly and  
W. Collins,  
Sloane beat  
Easterbrook,  
beat Ander-  
McIver, drew  
drew Banks.  
beat Severin-  
p beat Dela-  
ss Wilkinson.  
rn. Williams  
beat Young.  
hrisp. F. L.  
Marsick beat  
Mrs. Forrest.  
vell beat C.  
urn. Lomax  
beat McIver.  
ins 14. Miss  
G. S. Smith.  
erman. Mrs.  
Mrs. Reilly  
at Cooper 2

## THE AUCKLAND SYSTEM

For some time past, and particularly during the last New Zealand Congress, we have been tackled by many readers on the question of duplication in the Swiss system. So far as we know, it is only in Auckland where two players may be called upon to meet each other more than once, and the purpose of this article is to give other readers some idea of the reason for the adoption of this rule.

In the course of his comments on the Gisborne club's Labour Day Swiss tournament, in which there were 12 players, Mr. L.I. Meredith (Gisborne secretary) says:—

"Six rounds is of course a lot for only 12 entrants and almost certain to entail the leaders having to play against men well behind in the final round if the rule of not playing a second time with the same opponent is enforced. If it were extended to 11 rounds each would have played each; nevertheless I strongly approve of the rule, though I am aware that many others hold a different view.

"Taking as an example the Auckland Schoolboy Championship, given in your October issue. If I have made correct inferences, at the end of round five No. 1 had 5 points, No. 2 had 4, and Nos. 3 to 7 had 3 points each. Starting the draw with No. 1, he had already played the 4-pointer, so should play one of the threes, but he had already played 3, 6 and 7, so his opponent would be No. 4. Then, drawing No. 2, due to play one of the threes, having already played No. 6, it would be a case of drawing from Nos. 3, 5 and 7. On play comparable with previous rounds the probable final result would be No. 1 first with 6 points, and No. 2 second with 5, i.e., both first and second had an easier chance of adding a full point to their score, while by drawing them against one another they could add only a point between them. I do not know a single one of the competitors or officials concerned, so my comment is completely impartial, but I cannot help feeling that the system of requiring players to play the same opponent a second time is inequitable, and that had it not been adopted the champion would probably have finished with a full 6 points instead of 5½, while the second would probably have had 5 instead of 4½.

"I consider that it is as illogical in the last round of a Swiss for the two leaders to play against one another the second time as it would be for the tournament director in the final round of a round robin tournament to say that A, who has 8 points, certainly must not play L (the only player he has not met), who has only 1½ points; A had better play B, 7 points, again, and L can play K, who also has 1½.

"I would reiterate a point raised in my previous letter—the unfairness of picking the two leaders in the penultimate round to play against one another in the final round (though they have played already), thus making it impossible for them to score more than one point between them; whereas I maintain it is only fair that they should both be able to score a point, as would be the case if each played a new opponent."

The rule is: **Duplication must be avoided wherever possible, but not at the expense of penalising any player.**

Most of our correspondents set out to examine the Swiss system through a "round robin" mirror, when in reality there is no comparison whatever between the two systems. The Swiss is more nearly related to the "knock-out"; in fact it is an expansion of that kind of competition.

When all play all there is no question of duplication; but imagine the howl that would go up if the two dead-heating finalists in a knock-out golf contest were asked to settle the question by playing two other competitors not previously encountered! Auckland's contention is that the same applies equally to Swiss system events, and we believe this to be logical, largely because the whole idea of the Swiss is to discover the winner by the process of elimination, not by the amassing of points as in the round robin. In the latter case the winner may be one who can draw against his most dangerous opponents and beat the weaker, but in the former the winner **MUST** be the one who can defeat all his strongest rivals.

In this system, when a strong player is matched against a much weaker opponent in order to avoid duplication, he not only receives an advantage over his nearest rival, but his opponent is penalised in comparison with a player or players with the same score.

Most evils arise through playing more rounds than are necessary—a brand of competition that is neither Swiss nor round robin—when the rules for the Swiss system cannot be applicable.

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### READERS' VIEWS

#### RELATION OF PROBLEMS TO THE GAME

Sir,—In re a side note on problems, June: Quite amusing are the average chess player's views as to problems having little or nothing to do with practical chess. What, may one ask, is more practical than a play wherein a definite result is certain in two, three, four or more white moves? Chess games are almost in the nature of the imponderables and certainly very unpredictable as to results, whereby lies its chief charm according to many, and some quite eminent, people. Both problems and games may be charming, the former in their laws as rigid as the sonnets and triolets in verse, and the latter in their "roaming in the gloaming" aspects. E. M. GUEST.

N.Z. CHESSPLAYER, APRIL, 1954

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