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August, 1950

**EMPIRE CHAMPIONSHIP
POSTPONED**

BECAUSE no British representative can come to New Zealand early next year, the British Commonwealth Chess Championship, scheduled for next April-May, has been postponed. This action was decided on at the annual meeting of the New Zealand Chess Association when advice was received from England that all the leading British players would be taking part in the Staunton Memorial Tourney at that time. This tourney was expected to be one the major events of English chess, marking the centennial of the London Congress 1851—the first international chess tournament ever held.

The New Zealand Chess Association has written to England to find out whether October, 1951, or Easter, 1952, will be suitable dates for the Commonwealth tourney.

★

New Zealand Chess Association

The important step of appointing a paid secretary was taken at the annual meeting of the New Zealand Chess Association, held in Wellington on June 28. The new secretary is Mr. B. Egley, Wellington public accountant and member of the Wellington Chess Club.

The Association recorded its thanks to the Wellington club, which is making its clubroom available for the use of the secretary for the token sum of £5 per year. Mr. Egley will be in attendance daily.

The service given by A. W. Gyles in his two years as "acting" secretary—he has been a member of the N.Z.C.A. Council for over 30 years and at one time was honorary treasurer—was lauded in com-

ments by the chairman, W. M. Haycraft; J. E. Goldsmith, J. L. Hardy and H. I. Christensen.

"Mr. Gyles, Mr. Hardy and the late Mr. Kelling are the three men who have worked more than any others for the good of chess in New Zealand," said Mr. Goldsmith.

Mr. Haycraft presented Mr. Gyles with an inscribed copy of "The Chess Reader" as a reminder of the esteem in which he was held by his fellow councillors and the chess clubs of New Zealand. He also handed to Mr. Gyles a dressing table set for Mrs. Gyles and read a number of messages of goodwill from chess clubs.

Returning thanks, Mr. Gyles said he was not retiring from chess administration. He had found the growing amount of detailed work involved in the secretaryship to be too great, but he would always be available to give whatever help he could.

Mr. A. S. Hollander, president of the Canterbury Chess Club, which will be host for the next New Zealand Championship Congress, was elected president of the Association. Other officers elected were: Patron, the Governor-General, Sir Bernard Freyberg, V.C.; vice-presidents, the presidents of all affiliated leagues and clubs; secretary, B. Egley; honorary treasurer, W. F. O'Shaughnessy; management committee, W. M. Haycraft (chairman), J. E. Hardy, V. Cuff, A. W. Gyles, W. F. O'Shaughnessy and B. Egley; honorary reporter, E. G. A. Frost; delegate to sports council, A. W. Gyles; honorary auditor, C. S. B. Lambert; honorary solicitor, E. Gilkison; delegate to F.I.D.E., R. G. Wade.

Mr. O'Shaughnessy reported that the Kelling Memorial Fund now stood at nearly £90. (A donation of £5 was received at the meeting.) It was agreed that the fund was large enough to provide, from interest, a trophy at the next Congress, so a Kelling Memorial Brilliancy Prize will be awarded at Christchurch. Games from all classes will be eligible for the trophy, which will be to the value of £1 1/-.

Applications for affiliation from the Oamaru and Gambit (Christchurch) Chess Clubs were accepted. These bring the total number of affiliated clubs to 49, compared with 39 a year ago, and there are now five leagues affiliated, compared with two last year.

[In his capacity of honorary reporter to the Association, E. G. A. Frost has supplied all news in this issue relating to the N.Z.C.A., and we look forward to a continuance of his first-class service.—Ed.]

★

WORLD CORRESPONDENCE TITLE

The following 15 players are contesting the final of the World Correspondence Chess Championship, being conducted by the International Correspondence Chess Association: Watzl (Austria), Viaud (France), Barda (Norway), van Scheltinga (Holland), Purdy (Australia), Napolitano (Italy), Mitchell (England), Malmgren (Sweden), G. Wenz (England), Collins (U.S.A.), Veer (Holland), Balogh (Hungary), Cuadrado (Argentina), Madsen (Norway), Adam (Germany). Australians and New Zealanders will be watching with interest the progress of the correspondence star of their region.

GERMAN CHAMPIONSHIP

The 26-year-old Wolfgang Unzicker, 12½-0½, regained the German Championship ahead of Bogoljubow and Standte 12, Pfeiffer 10½, Truder and Teschner 10, etc.

N.Z. CHESSPLAYER, AUGUST, 1950

WAD

New Zealand Chess Association as an international British Commonwealth Chess Association. Others are H. E. J. O'D. Alexander, Yanofsky (Canada).

Altogether, 27 have been approved. V. Wade attended the British nominations.

As Australian arrangements were made for the tournament held in Copenhagen.

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Dr. M. Euwe, who decided the next chess championship. The Australian could be nominated during 1951 to decide the secretary of the tournament.

Wade, elected one of the international invited to visit M. Championship match.

[The CHESSPLAYER G. Wade on the only New Zealand master. Wholehearted contribution to success. This magazine re contributor.—Ed.]

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WADE A MASTER

New Zealander Robert G. Wade has won classification as an international master as one of eight British Commonwealth nominees for this rank. The others are H. E. Atkins, Sir George Thomas, C. H. O'D. Alexander, W. Winter, H. Golombek, D. A. Yanofsky (Canada) and Lajos Steiner (Australia). Altogether, 27 grand masters and 92 masters have been approved by the F.I.D.E. Commission of Qualifications. Wade is a member of this commission, but in a letter received in Wellington he comments that he was not responsible for the British nominations.

As Australian and New Zealand representative, Wade attended the annual meeting of the F.I.D.E., held in Copenhagen from July 10 to July 16.

Arrangements for the next World Championship series were made and it was decided that Australia and New Zealand should constitute a zone which would be entitled to send a representative to the inter-zonal tournament to be held in 1952. In this tournament 22 representatives would be taking part, and the first five, together with the first five in the Budapest 1950 tourney, and S. Reshevsky and Dr. M. Euwe, would play in a tourney in 1953 to decide the next challenger for the World Championship. The Australian or New Zealand representative could be nominated, or a tourney could be held during 1951 to decide who it would be, said Wade. The secretary of the Australian Chess Association would be responsible if a tournament was to be held. Wade, elected a vice-president of F.I.D.E., was one of the international organisation's officials invited to visit Moscow to attend the next World Championship match.

[The CHESSPLAYER wishes to congratulate R. G. Wade on the rank he has achieved. He is the only New Zealander yet accorded the status of master. Wholehearted devotion to chess and determination to succeed have brought this recognition. This magazine regards him as a most valuable contributor.—Ed.]

N.Z. Schoolboy Championship

Chess history for New Zealand will be made when the inaugural National Schoolboy Championship is held in Wellington from September 5 to 9 inclusive. It is expected that eight players will take part, and in order to select the finalists, tournaments are being held in each of the four main centres. It is intended that there will be two representatives from each of the four districts, which are Wellington (including Gisborne, Hawke's Bay, Taranaki, Manawatu, Nelson and Marlborough), Auckland (rest of the North Island), Otago (including Southland), and Canterbury (rest of the South Island).

The preliminary tournaments will be held on the Swiss system, with the Auckland tourney in the first week of the school holidays and those in each of the other centres in the second week. The national tourney, on the round robin system, will be held in the final week of the holidays. Participants will be billeted in Wellington, and travelling expenses totalling £26 are expected to be met by contributions of £11 from Wellington and £5 from each of the other centres.

Circulars inviting entries have been sent to 65 colleges in the Wellington zone.

TELEGRAPH CHESS MATCHES

Bledisloe Cup

First Round
CIVIC V. WANGANUI
Civic 11, beat Wanganui 9 (details not to hand).

OTAGO V. WELLINGTON
(Otago White at odd boards)

Otago	Wellington
1. W. Lang	1/2 v. Dr. P. Allerhand
2. J. F. Lang	1/2 v. A. W. Gyles
3. S. J. Webb	1 v. R. O. Scott
4. W. G. Stenhouse	0 v. K. Beyer
5. R. Rasa	1/2 v. L. Esterman
6. R. W. Lungley	1/2 v. E. J. Dyer
7. R. Watt	1 v. H. J. Fuller
8. R. McDermid	1/2 v. J. L. Hardy
9. R. E. Williamson	1/2 v. O. W. Thomson
10. J. K. L. Webling	1/2 v. E. W. Hutchings
11. A. C. Twose	1/2 v. R. A. Godtschalk
12. R. J. Glass	1 v. A. E. Jessop
13. C. Ahern	0 v. A. T. Craven
14. A. E. B. Ward	0 v. E. S. Williamson
15. Dr. R. Gardner	1/2 v. E. G. A. Frost
16. J. A. Jackson	1/2 v. T. Taylor
17. R. M. Gabriel	1 v. H. Pobar
18. I. H. Penrose	1 v. L. P. Williams
19. J. J. Marlow	1/2 v. W. J. Emery
20. V. Hay	1 v. Artemiev
	11 1/2
	8 1/2

AUCKLAND V. CANTERBURY
(Auckland White at even boards)

Auckland	Canterbury
1. R. E. Baeyertz	0 v. H. A. McGilvary
2. A. L. Fletcher	1/2 v. H. R. Abbott
3. K. R. Gillmore	* v. W. E. Moore
4. H. D. Addis	1 v. L. J. Darwin
5. R. W. Park	0 v. D. C. M. Manson
6. G. Sale	1 v. L. T. Moorhouse
7. J. A. C. Barnes	0 v. R. Lovell Smith
8. A. E. Turner	1 v. L. J. Mitchell
9. A. H. Douglas	0 v. E. Dalton
10. F. A. Haight	0 v. Mrs. M. Abbott
11. A. E. Meyerbach	1 v. E. J. Denys
12. I. S. Crawford	1 v. F. Vincent
13. Rev. C. G. Flood	0 v. T. Costello
14. Dr. A. Henderson	1 v. D. J. White
15. G. L. Calnan	1 v. Rev. H. Friberg
16. W. J. Luck	1 v. G. Parkins
17. C. A. Rose	0 v. R. M. O'Callahan
18. Mrs. E. L. Short	1 v. Miss Wellard-King
19. B. H. P. Marsick	0 v. R. A. Marks
20. Mrs. J. L. Sayers	1 v. R. Abbott
	10 1/2
	8 1/2

*For adjudication.

Blackburn Cup

First Round
Wanganui 6, beat New Plymouth 6 on the count back.
Napier 6 1/2, beat Hastings 5 1/2.

AROUND THE N.Z. CLUBS

OTAGO

The Otago Chess Club has decided to keep to its present two nights a week for ordinary play, but to devote the first Monday in each month to events of a more social nature, proceeds being put towards the club's expected expenses in connection with the British Empire Championship. So far attendances have been lower than expected, perhaps due to bad weather, but the evenings have been enjoyed by those present. The first, on June 12, was devoted to a simul by R. Rasa. As only nine boards were in operation, clocks were used. Rasa won at all boards. The second, on July 2, was a lightning tournament, in which first place went to I. H. Penrose.

The first inter-school match of recent times in Otago—possibly the first ever, as no record has been found of any earlier one—took place at the Otago club's rooms on Friday, July 17, when Otago Boys' High School met King's High School on 14 boards. The match was won by King's, 9—5. At top board were Geoff. Adams (O.B.H.S.) and R. J. Glass (King's). These two young men are both members of the Otago club (Glass is a son of the late R. C. Glass, who will be well remembered by many players), and it is largely due to their initiative that clubs exist in the two schools and that the match was organised.

Championship tournaments are reasonably far advanced. In the senior (eight competitors, double round) S. J. Webb with 12 wins and only one game to play is certain of at least a tie for first, and W. Lang has to win all his remaining games to tie.

We regret having to report the sudden death of Dr. G. M. F. Barnett, of Dunedin, on July 13. Dr. Barnett was a strong player and the composer of some good problems. He was a past president of the Otago C.C. and for a number of years represented the club regularly and with considerable success in telegraphic matches. Of late years his professional activities as a surgeon had prevented his playing in tournaments or matches, but he would drop in at the club from time to time for a game, which he always played with skill and evident enjoyment.

WANGANUI

The Wanganui club again entered for the Bledisloe Cup competition, but was beaten in the first round by the Civic C.C. (Wellington), 11—9. A weakened team played New Plymouth C.C. in the first round of the Blackburn Cup and drew at six points each, but Wanganui won on the count back. Sixteen members of the newly formed Wangaehu and Marton Chess Clubs visited Wanganui recently to discuss the formation of a chess league. Twelve club members will visit Palmerston North early in August for the second round of the Blackburn Cup contest. A good entry has been received for the Wanganui club championship, to be begun on August 1.

GISBORNE

The Gisborne C.C. will hold its third annual Labour week-end open Swiss tourney from October 21 to 23. Five or six rounds will be played and play will end early on the Monday, this to meet the convenience of visiting contestants. The entry fee is 7/6 and book prizes are awarded to all competitors scoring over 50 per cent. Gisborne members present on the first Wednesday in each month play in a "pick-up" tourney, a point being awarded for each win (only one game each month). With six rounds completed and three to play, the leader is J. Holdsworth with 4 points. Other scores: B. Kay 3½, H. J. Toye 3, F. Day 3, J. Cranswick 3. Several of the strongest players in the club are unable to attend regularly.

WELLINGTON CHESS LEAGUE

Second round of Wellington Chess League's inter-club competitions: Civic 3½, beat Hutt 2½ (board 1, N. T. Fletcher beat F. E. Hansford; board 2, R. S. Kent beat R. A. Teece); Wellington Red 4, beat Working Men's Club 2 (board 1, Dr. Cwilong beat R. O. Scott; board 2, E. H. Severne and K. Beyer drew).

Later.—The league's inter-club teams tournaments are now nearing completion. There were five teams in the A grade and Wellington Red won each of its four matches. Civic Red holds a commanding lead in the B grade with one round to go. There are five entries in the B grade also. Four schoolboy teams were included in the seven which took part in the C grade. One of them, Rongotai College Reds, won the tourney with five wins and a draw.

AUCKLAND CHESS LEAGUE

Officers of the Auckland Chess League for the current season: Patron, his Worship the Mayor of Auckland, Sir John Allum; president, F. G. McSherry; vice-president, W. J. Luck; secretary, D. E. Miller; treasurer, A. W. Glen; auditor, J. A. C. Barnes; publicity, A. G. Rowland; control board, the president, vice-president, secretary, and W. Percival.

Eighteen teams of six players are entered in the inter-club competitions conducted by the league. Results:—First round—Grade I.: Dominion Road 3, drew with University 3; Remuera 3½, beat Onehunga 2½; Auckland 3½, beat Papatoetoe 2½; Waterside, a bye. Grade II.: Remuera 6, beat Onehunga 0; Auckland 3½, beat Dominion Road 2½. Grade III.: Dominion Road 4½, beat University 1½; Auckland 3½, beat Papatoetoe 2½; Taxes 3, drew with Yugoslav 3. Second round—Grade I.: Waterside 3½, beat Auckland 2½; Onehunga 3½, beat Dominion Road 2½; University 4½, beat Papatoetoe 1½; Remuera, a bye. Grade II.: Auckland 6, beat Remuera 0; Dominion Road 4½, beat Onehunga 1½. Grade III.: Auckland 3, drew with Waterside 3; Dominion Road 5, beat Yugoslav 1; Papatoetoe beat University by default; Taxes, a bye.

(Club News continued on page 79)

NOTABLE BOOK REVIEW

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M. M. Botvinnik
MacGibbon and

THE twelfth U.S.S.R. Championship, 1946, was a tie for first place between Botvinnik and Smyslov. It happened before the war, produced the spectacular tie for first place between Botvinnik and Smyslov, and this had not happened at least not since when Botvinnik beat Smyslov. Clear chess to be done. Botvinnik's view of chess authorities, even Botvinnik's view of results are always tournaments where plays only one game of the others," quadruple-round tournament for the six prizes the twelfth Championship were Bondarevsky Smyslov, Keres, Botvinnik. Since must today be ranked eight strongest players world, the result is naturally one of the elements of chess history therefore nothing astonishing that the tournament, annotated winner, has not been English till now. a margin of 2½ points nearest rival, Keres. This victory as achievement before Championship in 1935. The book of a tournament, annotated ordinary care by a few years later by Champion... to the player, this means one only: New York edited by Alekhine. This latter masterpiece fairly advanced student destructive chess books published—that one prepares the first of books to appear in.

Despite the severity of the more recent tournament from it very creative analysis is perhaps ambitious, but it is not searching and accurate the indefinable note found only in the world

JBS

NOTABLE TOURNAMENT BOOK BY BOTVINNIK

BOOK REVIEW - - By ADRIAN TURNER



CHAMPIONSHIP CHESS: Match Tournament for the Absolute Chess Championship of the U.S.S.R., Leningrad-Moscow, 1941, by Dr. M. M. Botvinnik. Translated by Stephen Garry. (London: MacGibbon and Kee Ltd.)



THE twelfth U.S.S.R. Championship, 1940, produced a tie for first place. This had happened before. But it also produced the spectacle of M. M. Botvinnik in a tie for fifth place; and this had **not** happened before, at least not since the twenties, when Botvinnik was not yet Botvinnik. Clearly something had to be done. So the Soviet chess authorities, evidently sharing Botvinnik's view that "fortuitous results are always possible in tournaments where each player plays only one game with each of the others," organised a quadruple-round match tournament for the six prize-winners in the twelfth Championship. These were Bondarevsky and Lilienthal, Smyslov, Keres, Boleslavsky and Botvinnik. Since the last four must today be ranked among the eight strongest players in the world, the resulting contest was naturally one of the great tournaments of chess history. It is therefore nothing short of astonishing that the book of the tournament, annotated by the winner, has not been available in English till now. Botvinnik had a margin of 2½ points over his nearest rival, Keres, and regarded this victory as his greatest achievement before the World Championship in 1948.

The book of a great tournament, annotated with extraordinary care by a master who a few years later became World Champion . . . to the literate chess player, this means one book and one only: New York 1924, annotated by Alekhine. So it is with this latter masterpiece—for the fairly advanced student the most instructive chess book ever published—that one naturally compares the first of Botvinnik's books to appear in English.

Despite the severity of the test, the more recent book emerges from it very creditably. The analysis is perhaps a little less copious, but it is no less objective, searching and accurate; and it has the indefinable note of authority found only in the work of a great

master who is also a great teacher. The actual quantity of annotation to each game is even greater than in Alekhine's book, for Botvinnik does not hesitate to sketch in the human touches that remind the reader constantly of the harassing clocks, the jumpy nerves and the ever-increasing fatigue which play such a large part in tournaments. Some of the games, too, offer scope for Botvinnik's oddly attractive sardonic humour.

Of the 60 games in the book, no fewer than eight were selected by Reuben Fine for his book "Chess Marches On," for which he chose 50 games from leading world chess events between 1941 and 1944. No other single event provided anything like this number of games. This is an eloquent and accurate indication of the quality of the play in the tournament as a whole. Even the high proportion of draws, nearly 50 per cent, consists largely of tough, murderous struggles, ending in hairsbreadth escapes for one side or the other—exactly the kind of game that is most instructive to play over.

* * *

And here let us point out an aspect of tournament books in general that is seldom or never mentioned: that they give a much more exact indication of the real nature of master chess than do the more popular collections (which are only **selections**: that is the important point) of the games of some single great player.

"Checkmateski's Best Games of Chess" all tend to conform to a pattern: an inferior opening variation by the opponent, and a scintillating middle game exploitation of the mistake by Checkmateski, sometimes, but not very often, winding up with a one-sided end game which is dismissed with few or no notes as a "mere matter of technique." The fact that it is precisely this technique that the average player glaringly lacks, and needs to have explained to him, is freely admitted and bewailed by annotators, but does not seem to affect their practice.

A tournament book, on the other hand, consists largely of games in which neither side succeeds in calling the tune from start to finish. In such games there is less art, but more struggle. Both players in turn, perhaps, obtain precarious advantages, and then lose them through oversights or errors of judgment; or one of them gets into difficulties through trying for too much, and then performs minor miracles of tenacious defence to draw a long and arduous end game. Lost games may be saved by ingenious traps, or by complicating matters so much that the "winning" player runs short of time, and blunders; or the stronger side selects the less straightforward of two possible paths to victory, and allows the victim time to work up counterplay.

All these things not only can but regularly do happen even in the games of the strongest masters, but it is only a tournament book which will show you this.

So it is only from a tournament book that you can learn one supremely important lesson about chess:

The greatest of all qualities in a chess player is not a quick eye or a clear head, but a stout heart.

Courage and resilience are most important in chess, but how are you to find this out from "Checkmateski's Best Games"? Courage cannot be effectively shown either by Checkmateski, who never gets into difficulties, or by his opponents, who never succeed in getting out of them.

To learn this lesson thoroughly, you must study a well-annotated tournament book.

* * *

The translation of Botvinnik's new book is like most chess translations—mostly adequate, but all too obviously a translation. When we read that a certain opening move is the most "serious" reply to Black's defence, we know what is meant; but we are tempted to ask the translator what would be the most comical reply.

The format of the book is excellent. The publishers seem to have aimed at equalling the famous Bell series without imitating it, and in most respects they have succeeded.

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LEAGUE

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LEAGUE

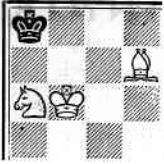
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Grade I: Dominion
Remuera 3½, beat
at Papatoetoe 2½;
nuera 6, beat One-
Dominion Road 1½;
beat University 1½;
2½; Taxes 3, draw
Grade I: Water-
Onehunga 3½, beat
beat Papatoetoe
Auckland 6, beat
beat Onehunga 1½,
with Waterside 3.
1; Papatoetoe beat
bye.

page 79)

AUGUST, 1950

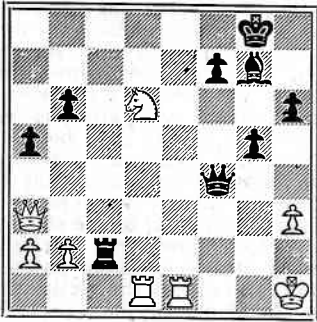
N.Z. CHESSPLAYER, AUGUST, 1950



MOVE AND WIN

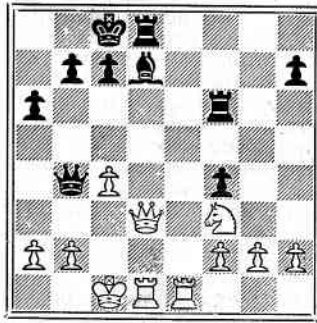
THIS PAGE is designed to assist the inexperienced player to learn to recognise a winning position when it arises (not necessarily a quick mate). Give the page your thorough attention before examining the answers. White plays UP the board always.

Solutions - - - Page 76



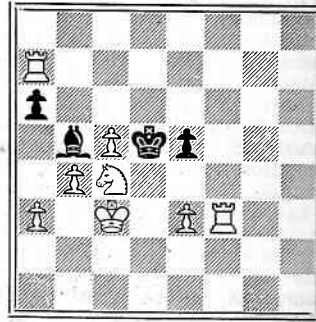
No. 1—White to move

He looks to be in trouble, but things are never so bad as they seem.



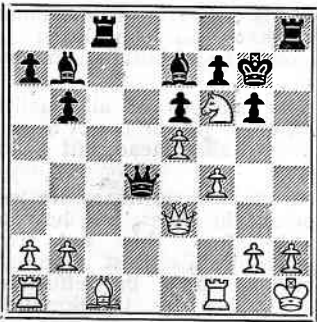
No. 2—White to move

Black is a pawn down, but the main factor is that there is little co-ordination between his pieces.



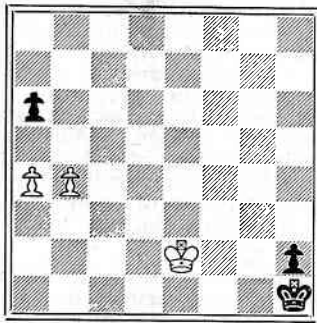
No. 3—White to move

Many players fail to carry a won game to a successful conclusion. How should White proceed here?



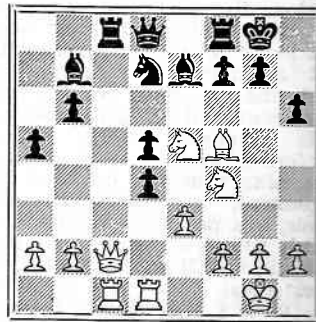
No. 4—Black to move

Black is a pawn down, but he has a winning advantage. White could resign after Black's next move.



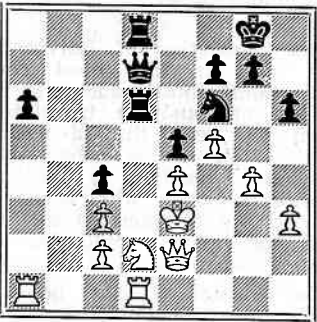
No. 5—White to move

A familiar position often a draw in the hands of inexperienced players.



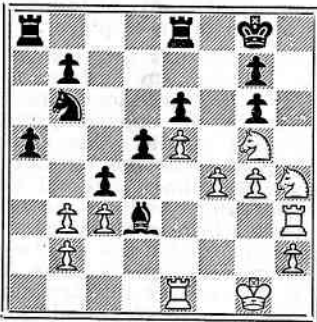
No. 6—White to move

Black's lack of mobility and the weak position of the King give the clue.



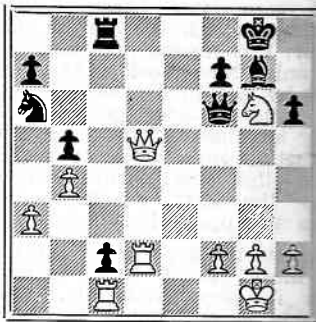
No. 7—Black to move

In positions like this Black's clear advantage could easily be thrown away. What should he do?



No. 8—White to move

White's pieces are poised for attack. How can he take full advantage of the position?



No. 9—White to move

Black is the exchange down, but he is threatening to win the white Knight.

New Zealand
F. G. McSHERRY

ROUND about bought a suit works in Auckland years he had built business. He had little in his youth now again claimed. Then he thought have a printing Zealand has no Now, what is the business if I don't? So he asked his They were most said it couldn't be. So he started on This one. It's beginning friends were wrong. Wherefore, meet but for whose admiration for chess have been no CHESS



McSherry (known to most Auckland and good many others) in 1914. Back home years later, he became and in turn so many that by 1940 owning works was almost that hadn't tried. When the omission the PLAYER was as good

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CLUB**

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AUGUST 1950

New Zealand Personalities . . .

F. G. McSHERRY (MACK), OF AUCKLAND

ROUND about 1940 a man bought a suburban printing works in Auckland. In a few years he had built up a nice little business. He had played chess a little in his youth and the game now again claimed his attention.

Then he thought to himself: "I have a printing business. New Zealand has no chess magazine. Now, what is the use of the business if I don't start one?"

So he asked his friends.

They were most helpful: they said it couldn't be done.

So he started one.

This one.

It's beginning to look as if the friends were wrong.

Wherefore, meet F. G. McSherry, but for whose enterprise and admiration for chess there would have been no CHESSPLAYER.



McSherry (known as "Mack" to most Auckland players and a good many others) was in France in 1914. Back home a couple of years later, he became a carpenter, and in turn so many other things that by 1940 owning a printing works was almost the only job he hadn't tried. When he rectified the omission the N.Z. CHESSPLAYER was as good as here.

Mack joined the Auckland Chess Club in 1944, and, though he entered only for the Major Open, found himself in the championship field in the 1944-45 Auckland Congress.

He has served on the committee of the Auckland Chess Club, but some of his best work was as president of the Auckland Chess League, when his progressive ideas produced advances in Auckland chess organisation. After a spell of two years, he is again president of the league.

The Dominion Road Chess Club, of which he is a life member, was founded by McSherry in 1945. This active club has been a useful acquisition to Auckland chess.

Pressure of work has hampered his tournament play. Mack is one of those players whose grasp of the real spirit of chess and the theory of the game is in advance of his actual playing strength, which is not unusual in those who tackle chess when they are no longer young.

Lately another enthusiasm of Mack's, golf, has been claiming more of his time than usual. It is not suggested he is giving up chess; but the position is being closely watched!

There must be something in the saying "Birds of a feather . . ." Mack has gathered about him a staff who are chess players, though whether this is chance or design is not clear.

New Zealand chess had been going a good while before the CHESSPLAYER appeared, but it is apparent now that the game here is the brighter for it; and the magazine has provided a link between chess groups throughout the land which was missing before. The founding of a national journal befitting chess had to come before the game in New Zealand could have a chance of growing to its fullest stature in all aspects. Now it has that opportunity.

F. G. McSherry is the man who provided it.

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7.30 to 11 p.m.**

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BLACKBURN CUP

When Napier met Hastings in a Blackburn Cup teams match, L. Pleasants, widely known as a problemist, did well enough to draw with D. I. Lynch at top board. Notes by the Editor.

Game No. 296

RUY LOPEZ

L. Pleasants (Napier)	D. I. Lynch (Hastings)
1 P-K4	P-K4
2 N-KB3	N-QB3
3 B-N5	P-QR3
4 BxN	PxP
5 P-Q4	PxP
6 QxP	

A good line for White if he is satisfied to draw. It is difficult for either side to get an advantage in the Exchange Variation.

6	B-K3
7 QxQch	RxQ
8 Castles	B-Q3
9 N-B3	N-K2
10 B-K3	N-N3
11 QR-Q1	Castles
12 N-Q4	B-B1
13 N/4-K2	P-KB4
14 P-B3	N-K4
15 P-QN3	P-R3
16 B-B4	P-KN4
17 BxN	BxB
18 RxR	RxR
19 R-Q1	RxRch
20 NxR	PxP
21 PxP	

White has taken every opportunity of exchanging pieces, even to the extent of allowing two Bishops against two Knights. As White also has an isolated pawn, his long-range prospects do not appear bright at present, theoretically speaking.

21	K-B2
22 K-B2	P-KR4
23 P-KR3	K-B3
24 N-K3	P-N5
25 PxP	PxP
26 N-QB4	

Black's two Bishops are oddly ineffective, and now one departs, but the undoubling of the black pawns still does not give Black more than a draw.

26	B-Q3
27 NxP	PxN
28 P-N3	K-K4
29 K-K3	

There seems no way Black can prise open White's game to make his Bishop talk.

29	P-Q4
30 PxP	PxP
31 P-B3	Drawn

An even game all the way.

DAVID LYNCH STILL THE LEADER DOWN HAWKE'S BAY WAY

Handsome Win in Birthday Week-end Tourney

David Lynch, of Hastings, made it quite clear he is still tops in Hawke's Bay-East Coast League chess when that body staged its annual championship tournament over the recent King's Birthday week-end, this time at Dannevirke. Seven wins, no draw, no loss, left no room for argument.

In the championship reserve tourney, eight Swiss rounds, S. Severinsen, of Dannevirke, produced eight wins in a row to win by two points.

CHAMPIONSHIP

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
1. D. I. Lynch (Hastings)	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7
2. R. Severinsen (Takapau) . . .	0	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
3. T. G. Paterson (Hastings) . . .	0	0	-	1	1	1	1	1	4½
4. F. Beamish (Gisborne)	0	0	½	-	0	1	1	1	3½
5. W. H. Dick (Opotiki)	0	0	0	1	-	0	1	1	3
6. J. E. Axford (Napier)	0	0	0	0	1	-	1	1	3
7. L. E. Cook (Waipukurau) . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	1	1
8. W. Dornbusch (Dannevirke) 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0

RESERVES

(Swiss, 8 rounds)

S. Severinsen (Dannevirke) . . .	8
S. Stevens (Takapau)	6
N. Windle (Waipukurau)	5½
Mrs. L. Gilchrist (Napier)	4½
J. Holdsworth (Gisborne)	4½
M. Tilley (Takapau)	4½
A. Wilson (Takapau)	4½
P. Taylor (Waipukurau)	4
G. Hartridge (Dannevirke)	3½
A. Bayliss (Takapau)	3½
T. Severinsen (Dannevirke)	3½
T. D. Stichbury (Wairoa)	3½
H. F. Blair (Dannevirke)	3
Ll. Meredith (Gisborne)	3
M. Donovan (Napier)	2½
G. H. Scott (Dannevirke)	1

Fowler Shield (inter-club, teams of three).—Takapau (R. Severinsen 2, S. Stevens 2, M. Tilley or A. Wilson 4), 8 points, 1; Dannevirke and Waipukurau, 18 each, 2.

Lynch was the winner of the award for the best played game in his event. This game, against F. Beamish, of Gisborne, appears below.

In the reserves tourney, the award for the best played game went to J. Holdsworth, of Gisborne, for his effort against M. Donovan (Napier).

★

The Dannevirke Council Concert Chamber was the scene of the annual championship tournament of the Hawke's Bay-East Coast Chess League, for which the well-known Napier player G. Gilchrist was director of play, and also our special correspondent covering this event. All sessions were of three hours. The first was on Friday, June 2, 7 to 10 p.m.,

then three on Saturday, two on Sunday and two on Monday. This makes the six rounds at Cambridge on three days look leisurely, while a mere five rounds in the Christchurch South Island affair shows just how sluggish a chess tournament can be!

In the main tournament at Dannevirke Lynch was never in danger of defeat, and apparently only once in danger of a draw. This was when he offered one to Wilf Dick, who, however, declined it and later lost. The name of a notable Hawke's Bay chess family was to the fore when R. Severinsen beat all but Lynch to make sure of second place. T. G. Paterson's third was another sound piece of work.

S. Severinsen (uncle of R.) made no race of the reserve tournament and on the appearance of the score sheet would seem to have been played down considerably by being in the reserves at all. This, of course, is merely another illustration of what often happens when committees undertake the task of selection. Selection cannot be done accurately by any committee. Here, selection could have been obviated by conducting one Swiss for the whole 24 players.

S. Stevens (Takapau) got another second in the reserves with 6 points, and half a point further down M. Windle (Waipukurau), a young player with a future, filled third place. Most of the remainder were bunched on 4½, 3½ and 3.

Lynch was again the leading figure on the final evening of the

week-end when he gave a simul in the Concert Chamber on 17 boards, his opponents being mostly championship reserve and local players. He dropped one game to G. Hartridge (Dannevirke) and another to T. D. Stichbury (Wairoa), allowed a couple of draws, and collected a point from each of the remaining 13 boards—a good 2½ hours' work. After the bodies had been removed, the Dannevirke C.C. entertained the visitors at a farewell supper, complete with a tournament birthday cake and trimmings.

For the 1951 H.B.-E.C. tourney, Hastings will do the honours.

★

D. I. Lynch won the President's Prize for the following game, adjudged best in the championship class by A. W. Gyles (Wellington). Gyles also supplies the notes.

Game No. 297

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED Cambridge Springs Defence

‡D. I. Lynch	F. Beamish
1 P-Q 4	P-Q 4
2 P-Q B 4	P-K 3
3 N-Q B 3	N-K B 3
4 B-N 5	Q-N-Q 2
5 N-B 3	P-B 3
6 P-K 3	Q-R 4
7 N-Q 2	B-N 5
8 Q-B 2	Castles
9 B-R 4	B x N

Not in the spirit of the opening, P-K4 should be played.

10 P x B	P x P
11 B-Q 3	R-K 1

Helping White to develop. Again P-K4 should be played. This was Black's last chance to do so, and the loss of the game can be directly attributed to his failure to make that move. White takes full advantage of the omission.

12 N x P	Q-R 4
13 B-N 3	N-N 3
14 N-Q 6	

An excellent move, delaying the development of Black's Queen's side.

14	R-K 2
15 Castles (K)	

White rightly refrains from taking the Bishop, which would free Black's game, and continues with his own development.

15	N-K 1
--------------	-------

Weakening the feels he must restricting Knight

- 16 P-K 4
- 17 B x N
- 18 P-K B 4

What a beautiful Beam



Lyn

18
Desperation. E octopus clamp and break it. No doubt make an escape fo

- 19 R-B 3
- 20 R-K 1
- 21 R-N 3
- 22 P-K R 4

If instead 22 . . . could play 23 Q . . . protecting the pa . . . P-KR3, to . . . B-K5, P-N3; the Queen is los . . . instead of 24 . . . plays 24 . . . R-K . . . exchange.

- 23 B-K 5
- 24 P-R 5

White now rea due to his previous . . . The threat now is . . . P; 26 R-R3, K- . . . move to prevent . . . immediate loss of . . . Q-N2, preventing . . . the King to the Q . . . threatening Q-R3 . . . which must be stop . . . Therefore 27 . . . QP x P, N-R1 (if . . . exchange is lost a . . . game); 29 P-B6, . . . check with the Q . . . stopped without . . . material. Black th . . . eliminate White's . . . the immediate . . . exchange. His gar . . . hopeless, as White . . .

24

gave a simul chamber on 17 ... being mostly ... and local ... one game to ... (Stichbury) and ... D. Stichbury ... a couple of ... point from ... 13 boards— ... After the ... removed, the ... entertained the ... supper, ... birth- ... mings.

-E.C. tourney, ... e honours.

the President's ... following game. ... the champion— ... A. W. Gyles ... also supplies

297

DECLINED

ngs Defence
F. Beamish
P-Q4
P-K3
N-KB3
Q-N-Q2
P-B3
Q-R4
B-N5
Castles
B x N

of the opening ... ayed.

P x P
R-K1

to develop ... d be played ... t chance to do ... the game can ... d to his failure ... White takes ... e omission.

Q-R4
K-N3

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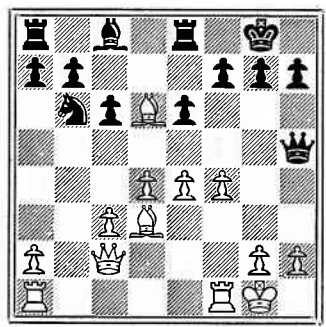
R-K1

UGUST, 1950

Weakening the centre, but Black feels he must remove White's restricting Knight.

- 16 P-K4 N x N
- 17 B x N R-K1
- 18 P-KB4

What a beautiful centre!
Beamish



Lynch

18 P-KB4
Desperation. Black is in an octopus clamp and is trying to break it. No doubt also played to make an escape for his Queen.

- 19 R-B3 Q-B2
- 20 R-K1 B-Q2
- 21 R-N3 QR-Q1
- 22 P-KR4 B-B1

If instead 22 . . . Q-R4, White could play 23 Q-B2, indirectly protecting the pawn. If then 23 . . . P-KR3, to prevent R-N5, 24 B-K5, P-N3; 25 B-K2, and the Queen is lost. In this, if instead of 24 . . . P-N3 Black plays 24 . . . R-K2, While simply plays 25 B-B6, winning the exchange.

- 23 B-K5 P-N3
- 24 P-R5

White now reaps the harvest due to his previous excellent play. The threat now is 25 RP x P, RP x P; 26 R-R3, K-B1 (the only move to prevent mate or the immediate loss of his Queen); 27 Q-N2, preventing the escape of the King to the Queen's side and threatening Q-R3 ch or Q-N4 ch, which must be stopped at all costs. Therefore 27 . . . P-B4; 28 QP x P, N-R1 (if . . . N-Q2 the exchange is lost as in the actual game); 29 P-B6, and the fatal check with the Queen cannot be stopped without serious loss of material. Black therefore tries to eliminate White's Bishop, even at the immediate cost of the exchange. His game, however, is hopeless, as White quickly shows.

- 24 N-Q2

- 25 RP x P RP x P
- 26 B-B7 N-B3
- 27 B x R R x B
- 28 P x P P x P
- 29 B x P Resigns

A very finely played game by White.



The following game from the reserves gives some idea of why S. Severinsen finished such a decisive winner of the tourney. Notes by the Editor.

Game No. 298

IRREGULAR OPENING

‡S. Severinsen M. Donovan

- 1 P-K4 P-K4
- 2 P-QN3

This is of course not quite good enough, but it's the same old story: the opponent must actually prove it is not.

- 2 P-Q4

The right reply.

- 3 P x P N-KB3
- 4 N-KB3

White is as good as a move behind; in effect, therefore, he is now Black, and so the meeker 4 B-N2 was more appropriate. The Knight move gives Black a chance to impress on White that one can't be too careful in one's choice of opening.

- 4 B-QN5?

White would have had something to think about if Black had played 4 . . . P-K5! White then has a choice between various N moves and Q-K2, none of which as far as we can find is quite sufficient to equalise, while some lose. E.g., 5 Q-K2 (?), B-K2; 6 N-N5, O-O; 7 N-QB3, R-K1; 8 KN x KP, N x N; 9 N x N, P-KB4; 10 Q-B4, K-R1, and White must lose something. Or 5 N-K5, N x P; 6 B-N2, B-Q3, and White still has to neutralise the hostile KP. This line is possibly satisfactory, but Black is still having a lot to say about the course the game will take. That so much has been worth investigation up to only the fourth move of Black is a lesson to those who imagine anyone ever "knows the openings." The Bishop move Black has just actually played is a model of uselessness.

- 5 B-N2 N x P

5 . . . P-K5 is still good.

- 6 N-B3 N x N
- 7 P x N B-Q3

- 8 B-Q3 Castles
- 9 Castles P-QR3

Time-wasting again. 9 . . . N-B3, followed by Q-K2, B-K3 and P-B4 was a suitable plan.

- 10 P-KR3

Seems unnecessary. 10 P-B4 was better (making essential moves first), threatening the KP.

- 10 P-QN4
- 11 P-B4 P-N5?

A mate for Black's fourth move.

- 12 N x P B x N
- 13 B x B N-Q2
- 14 B-N2 B-N2
- 15 Q-Q2! P-QB4
- 16 KR-K1 Q-B2

Chess is a fight for control of important squares. One important square in this position is White's KN5. Its occupation by the poised white Queen clearly could be highly desirable for White. Black's last move relinquishes control over the point. To put it another way, Black has left his King's side too bare for safety, seeing that the hostile Bishops bear on his King. Actually, 16 . . . Q-B2 leaves White with a winning game, and White shows he has more than a hazy idea of what a winning position looks like. Black would have been all right with 16 . . . N-B3.

- 17 B x P! K x B

If 17 . . . R-K1; 18 Q-R6 wins.

- 18 Q-N5 ch K-R1
- 19 Q-R6 P-B4
- 20 R-K7 Resigns

A snappy finish to an interesting game.

LOUD CHEERS

"N.Z. CHESSPLAYER: This New Zealand chess magazine has continued publication and has kept up to the very high standard it set out from its inception to accomplish. It is the official organ of the N.Z. Correspondence Chess Association and also of this Association. The Association again congratulates Mr. F. G. McSherry and his Associates for their success in publishing New Zealand chess news and their work in encouraging and improving chess in New Zealand."—Extract from Bulletin No. 19, New Zealand Chess Assn.



The local champion asked his printer for a quote for producing "My Best Games—Both of Them."

The printer knew his man. "What!" he exclaimed. "Have you got TWO?!"

BOLES LAVSKY OR BRONSTEIN TO TRY FOR BOTVINNIK'S TITLE

Tie for First in Candidates' Budapest Battle

By Airmail from R. G. WADE

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. Boleslavsky	—	½½	1½	½½	½½	1½	½½	11	½1	½1
2. Bronstein	½½	—	01	½1	11	1½	01	½1	½½	1½
3. Smyslov	0½	10	—	½½	1½	½1	01	½½	½1	½½
4. Keres	½½	½0	½½	—	½½	10	½½	½½	½½	9½
5. Najdorf	½½	00	0½	½½	—	½½	½½	½½	½1	9
6. Kotov	0½	0½	½0	½½	½½	—	½1	½½	½½	8½
7. Stahlberg	½½	10	10	0½	½½	½0	—	½½	½½	8
8. Flohr	½½	½0	½½	½½	½½	0½	½½	—	½½	7
9. Lilienthal	½0	½½	½0	½½	00	01	½½	½½	—	10
10. Szabo	½0	0½	½½	½0	½0	01	½½	10	01	7

The contestants are from the U.S.S.R. with the exceptions of Najdorf (Argentina), Stahlberg (Sweden), Szabo (Hungary).

The Budapest Candidates' Tourney to decide Botvinnik's challenger ended in a tie between 31-year-old Isaak Boleslavsky and 25-year-old David Bronstein, who have begun a short match.

Boleslavsky's position will be a surprise to many who have not examined and understood the quality of his games at Groningen 1946 and Saltsjobaden 1948, as well as his consistent high placing in U.S.S.R. tourneys.

Bronstein's success marks him as the logical challenger. He is a tremendous fighter rather than spectacular and he has a useful habit of slipping into first place only in the last round of a tourney just as he did this time when he defeated Keres. He did the same at Saltsjobaden 1948 and in the 1948 and 1949 U.S.S.R. Championships. Bronstein scored five wins and four draws in the last half of the tourney.

The high percentage of draws is not to be deplored, as most of the struggles were intensely exciting and the quality of the play of all the contenders extremely high.

Smyslov's style is marked by very patient manoeuvring and deep insight into the positional aspects of the game.

Keres is still Keres, but he lacks the physical build that denotes the necessary stamina to last through a long tourney. In all the leading players I have met—Botvinnik, Euwe, Stahlberg, Najdorf, Szabo, Bogoljubow—I have been most struck by their physical build.

Najdorf has achieved a lasting position in the chess world by sheer hard work, but in his meetings with players of the same rank he—the most bombastic of chess masters—is afflicted by great nervousness.

Flohr's position simply illustrates that the young generation has absorbed all the points about technique that he taught the world in the 1930's.

EFFORTLESS

Games like this one are apt to make the student tear his hair—they look so absurdly easy. "Why don't I get wins this way?" one asks almost automatically. Well, we'll bite: why doesn't one? Notes by R. G. Wade.

Game No. 299

NIMZO-INDIAN DEFENCE

†D. Bronstein M. Najdorf

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

Preparing to put pressure on White's Q4 square in order to delay White's P—K4 and to attack the white QBP on a file to be opened later.

6 P—K 3	N—B 3
7 B—Q 3	Castles
8 N—K 2	

If Black plays P—K4, White wants to play N—N3 and P—KB4, opening up the King's side, and not permitting the Bishops to be restricted by Black's P—K5.

8	P—Q 3
9 P—K 4	N—K 1
10 Castles	P—Q N 3
11 P—B 4	B—R 3 ?

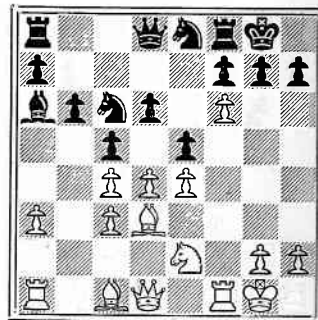
Black must play P—B4! to maintain a hold on the centre and restrict White's QB, followed by tying up White with B—R3 and N—QR4.

12 P—B 5!	P—K 4
-----------	-------

12 . . . N—R4; 13 P x P, P x P; 14 R x R ch, K x R; 15 N—B6 allows White a freer centre and greater access to Black's King position.

13 P—B 6!

Najdorf



Bronstein

13 K—R 1

13 . . . N x BP; 14 B—N5, followed by N—N3—R5, gives White a winning attack. Or 13 . . . P x P; 14 B—R6, N—N2; 15 N—N3 is also strong for White.

14 P—Q 5 N—R 4
15 N—N 3 P x P

The alternative 15 . . . P—N3; 16 B—R6 leaves Black cramped permanently.

16 N—B 5 B—B 1

After 16 . . . N—N2; 17 R—B8 is the simplest continuation.

17 Q—R 5 B x N
18 P x B R—K N 1
19 R—B 3 R—N 2

To be avoided is 19 . . . N—N2; 20 Q x P ch!

20 B—R 6 R—K N 1
21 R—R 3 Resigns

Stronger was 21 B—B8. However, after 21 . . . N—N2; 22 Q—R4 and 23 B—N5 wins easily enough.

ANSWER TO CORRESPONDENT

No. 4 Move and Win, June issue. A correspondent writes: "Q x P does not (as far as I can see) win immediately because of 2 . . . N—K3." This move was actually played in the game, which continued 3 N x P, Q x B; 4 N—B6 ch. Resigns. After 4 . . . K—B1; 5 Q x N ch, K—K2, White would mate with 6 N—B5. Black may have done better with 3 . . . N x N; but after 4 N—N5, Q x B; 5 Q—R7 ch, K—B1; 6 Q x N/8 ch, K—K2; 7 Q x N, the deadly 8 P—K4 would follow.

PERPETU

PERPETUAL serves all the usual ladder systems in several seasons in proved so satisfactory prove of value to c

The system used is known in D. E. G. Short, of Se method is different original, but retains system.

Each playing numerical rating, ranging from 750 for about 150 for the number of points of the winner and from the rating of the system is th to the difference in earned and is always rated man than for

The By way of illu players whose resp 200, a difference of it will be found th the points are 3 for for a win by the lo these figures is t normally represents such that the high win seven games o same thing, in a si on a win by the high ten games are play wins by the low m the high man dov the seven wins by t down and the high r the respective rating ever, the proportion which means that represent the present ratings will autom direction.

In the case of a hand column of the low man's rating, man's.

Adva Under this scher that he is at a high rated man and long as he can win on ing to the rating dif and if he can win goes up. This can with. Actually no g official tournament being taken that pl and it is better pract

3 P x P, P x P
R: 15 N—B4
er centre and
Black's King

rf



tain

K—R 1
14 B—N5, fol-
R5, gives White
Or 13 ... P x P
15 N—N3 is also

N—R 4
P x P
15 ... P—N3;
Black cramped

B—B 1
—N2; 17 R—B3
ntinuation.

B x N
R—K N 1
R—N 2
s 19 ... N—N2;

R—K N 1
Resigns
1 B—B8. How-
N—N2; 22 Q—
N5 wins easily

RESPONDENT
Win, June issue.
writes: "Q x P
s I can see) win
use of 2 ... N—
e was actually
ame, which con-
x B; 4 N—B6 ch.
4 ... K—B1; 5
2. White would
—B5. Black may
with 3 ... N x N:
N5, Q x B; 5 Q—
Q x N/8 ch, K—
deadly 8 P—K6

PERPETUAL HANDICAP TOURNAMENT SYSTEM

A PERPETUAL handicap tournament, which serves all the purposes of a "ladder" and has several important advantages over the usual ladder systems, has been conducted for several seasons in the Otago Chess Club, and has proved so satisfactory that a description of it may prove of value to other chess clubs.

The system used was evolved originally (as far as is known in Dunedin) about 30 years ago by E. G. Short, of Seattle. The Otago Chess Club's method is different in some details from the original, but retains the basic principle of Short's system.

Each playing member of the Otago club has a numerical rating, the actual numbers at present running from 750 for the topmost players down to about 150 for the lowest. When a game that counts for the tournament has been played, a certain number of points is added to the rating number of the winner and an equal number subtracted from the rating of the loser. The essential feature of the system is that this number varies according to the difference in rating of the two players concerned and is always higher for a win by the lower rated man than for a win by the higher rated.

The System Explained

By way of illustration, take the case of two players whose respective ratings are, say, 470 and 320, a difference of 150. By reference to the table it will be found that at this difference in rating the points are 3 for a win by the high man and 7 for a win by the low man. The real meaning of these figures is that this difference in rating normally represents a difference in playing strength such that the higher man would on the average win seven games out of ten, or, what comes to the same thing, in a single game the odds are 7 to 3 in a win by the high man. It is easily seen that if ten games are played on this basis, for the three wins by the low man the low man goes up and the high man down 3 x 7—21 points; while for the seven wins by the high man the low man goes down and the high man up 7 x 3—21 points, leaving the respective ratings the same as before. If, however, the proportion of wins is different from this, which means that the ratings did not accurately represent the present relative playing strengths, the ratings will automatically move in the proper direction.

In the case of a draw, the points in the right-hand column of the table below are added to the low man's rating, and subtracted from the high man's.

Advantages Claimed

Under this scheme a low rated man need not feel that he is at any disadvantage in playing a high rated man and losing most of the games. As long as he can win or draw a proportion corresponding to the rating difference he maintains his place, and if he can win a higher proportion his rating goes up. This can take the place of playing at odds. Actually no games at odds are played in any official tournament in the Otago club, the view being taken that play at odds distorts the game and it is better practice to play with the full set.

All games played in the championships and other Otago club tournaments are scored for the perpetual handicap, and other games may be counted if the players so decide beforehand. The last mentioned provision tends to discourage skittles and give players an incentive to play seriously what might otherwise be careless off-hand games. Moreover, weaker players are not discouraged from seeking games with stronger members. In order to prevent ambitious players from choosing always as opponents the same weak but willing members, a rule was introduced limiting the number of perpetual handicap games, other than official match games, between any pair of players to two per month.

All games counting for the perpetual handicap tournament are entered in a match book. Scores are taken out and ratings adjusted and posted on the notice board once a month. An annual prize is given for the greatest improvement in rating during the year.

The system has now been well tested in Otago and can confidently be commended to the notice of other clubs.

SCORING TABLE

Difference in rating	Score for win by:		Score for draw
	High man	Low man	
0	5	5	0
20	5	5	0
40	4	6	1
60	4	6	1
80	4	6	1
100	4	6	1
120	3	7	2
140	3	7	2
160	3	7	2
180	3	7	2
200	3	7	2
220	3	7	2
240	2	8	3
260	2	8	3
280	2	8	3
300	2	8	3
320	2	8	3
340	2	8	3
360	2	8	3
380	2	8	3
400	1	9	4
420	1	9	4
440	1	9	4
460	1	9	4
480	1	9	4
500	1	10	5
520	1	11	5
540	1	12	6
560	1	13	6
580	1	15	7
600	1	16	8
620	1	17	9

[Clubs wanting any further information on this subject should contact Dr. R. Gardner, P.O. Box 271, Dunedin.—Ed.]

HALF-HOURS WITH CHESS

★ GAMES SELECTED FOR ENTERTAINMENT AND INSTRUCTION

SOUTHSEA 1950

Another of the Southsea wins of J. Penrose which made the chess world raise its eyebrows. Golombek calls this "a beautiful game that flows with a logical line from beginning to end." Notes are by J. Penrose himself, from the "British Chess Magazine."

Game No. 300

SICILIAN DEFENCE

♯ J. Penrose E. D. Bogoljubow

- | | |
|---------|--------|
| 1 P-K4 | P-QB4 |
| 2 N-KB3 | P-Q3 |
| 3 P-Q4 | P x P |
| 4 N x P | N-KB3 |
| 5 N-QB3 | Q-N-Q2 |

This move shows Black's possible intention of adopting the modern Paulsen formation, concentrating on White's K4 with N-B4, P-QR3, P-QN4 and B-N2. I think 5 ... P-K3 is better immediately, though Black is set other problems by 6 P-KN4, as after 6 B-K2, Black's QN-Q2 (B4) would have more force.

6 P-KN3

Now White's Bishop protects K4 and makes Black's Queen-side development difficult.

- | | |
|-----------|-------|
| 6 ... | P-QR3 |
| 7 B-N2 | P-K3 |
| 8 Castles | B-K2 |

8 ... Q-B2 is better as it hinders White's next move.

- | | |
|---------|---------|
| 9 P-N3 | Q-B2 |
| 10 B-N2 | Castles |
| 11 K-R1 | R-Q1 |
| 12 Q-K2 | N-B1 |
| 13 P-B4 | R-N1 |

This wastes more time than 13 ... B-Q2 followed by QR-B1.

- | | |
|----------|------|
| 14 QR-Q1 | B-Q2 |
| 15 P-K5 | N-K1 |
| 16 N-B5 | |

This gains White the advantage of two Bishops in an open position. If 16 ... P x N; 17 N-Q5.

- | | |
|-------------|-------|
| 16 ... | N-N3 |
| 17 N x B ch | N x N |
| 18 N-K4 | P-Q4 |
| 19 N-Q6 | |

Preparing, if necessary, to sacrifice a pawn for the Queen's

Bishop to get at Black's King's position.

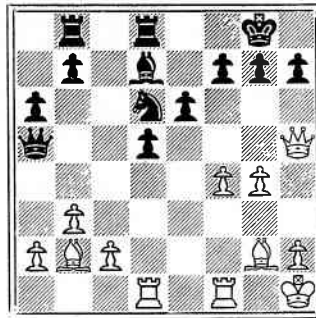
19 ... Q-R4

After the game, Bogoljubow suggested 19 ... B-N4. White would still have an initiative after 20 N x B, P x N; 21 P-KN4.

- | | |
|----------|-------|
| 20 Q-R5 | N x N |
| 21 P x N | N-B4 |
| 22 P-KN4 | N x P |

Not 22 ... N-K6, as 23 Q-K5 wins a piece.

Bogoljubow



Penrose

23 P-B5

This is clearer than 23 B-K5, B-B3; 24 Q-N5, P-B3; 25 B x BP, R-Q2.

- | | |
|---------|-------|
| 23 ... | Q x P |
| 24 B-K5 | N-K1 |

If now 24 ... B-B3; 25 P-B6, P-KN3; 26 Q-R6, N-K1; 27 R-Q3 wins in a few moves.

- | | |
|----------|-------|
| 25 P x P | B x P |
| 26 B x R | R x B |
| 27 Q-K5 | |

More convincing that 27 B x P, N-B3; 28 Q-K5, B x B ch.

- | | |
|-------------|---------|
| 27 ... | R-B1 |
| 28 B x P | N-B3 |
| 29 B x B | R-K1 |
| 30 B x P ch | K x B |
| 31 R x N ch | Resigns |

★

U.S.S.R. 1949

An extraordinary game from the U.S.S.R. Championship 1949. This game should at least dispel the idea that a dull game is bound to result after 1 P-Q4. The game also supports (but of course does

not prove) our belief that the Staunton Gambit is the most dangerous line for Black to meet against his Dutch Defence. This is often tacitly admitted by the following: 1 P-Q4, P-K3 (offers White a French Defence); 2 P-QB4, P-KB4 (avoiding the Staunton). Notes by R. G. Wade.

Game No. 301

DUTCH DEFENCE

Staunton Gambit

♯ Mikenas Kotov

- | | |
|---------|-------|
| 1 P-Q4 | P-KB4 |
| 2 P-K4 | P x P |
| 3 N-QB3 | N-KB3 |
| 4 P-B3 | P x P |

Better is ... P-K6.

- | | |
|---------|------|
| 5 N x P | P-Q4 |
| 6 N-K5 | B-B4 |
| 7 P-KN4 | B-K3 |

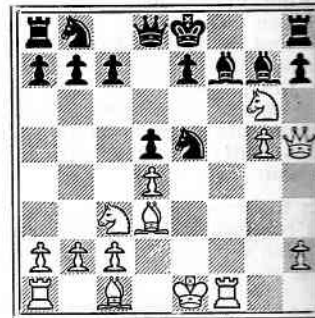
7 ... B-K5; 8 N x B, P x N; 9 B-QB4.

- | | |
|--------|-------|
| 8 P-N5 | KN-Q2 |
|--------|-------|

8 ... N-K5; 9 B-R3!, B x B; 10 Q-R5 ch (Mikenas).

- | | |
|-----------|------|
| 9 Q-R5 ch | P-N3 |
| 10 N x P | B-B2 |
| 11 B-Q3 | B-N2 |
| 12 R-B1 | N-K4 |

Kotov



Mikenas

12 ... P x N; 13 Q x P!, or 12 ... N-B1; 13 R x B, P x N; 14 Q-B3.

- | | |
|------------|-------|
| 13 P x N | P x N |
| 14 Q-K2 | P-K3 |
| 15 B-KB4 | N-B3 |
| 16 Castles | Q-Q2 |
| 17 B-N3 | Q-K2 |
| 18 P-KR4 | |

Relieving the Q tasks.

- | | |
|---------|--|
| 18 ... | |
| 19 B-N5 | |

Mikenas criticises but after his re 19 ... B-K1, the B x B; 21 Q-Q3, K2 and 23 N-B White.

- | | |
|----------|--|
| 20 Q-B2! | |
| 21 Q x P | |
| 22 R-B6! | |

A fine sacrifice to destroy wha ordination Black's

- | | |
|-----------|--|
| 22 ... | |
| 23 KP x B | |
| 24 P-QR4? | |

24 N-R4, threaten would have been a

- | | |
|------------|--|
| 24 ... | |
| 25 P-R5 | |
| 26 B x B | |
| 27 Q-R8 ch | |

27 ... N-N1; 28 Q x P

- | | |
|---------|--|
| 29 P-R6 | |
|---------|--|

Still N-R4.

- | | |
|------------|--|
| 29 ... | |
| 30 Q-N5 ch | |
| 31 Q-B5 | |
| 32 N x P! | |

If 32 ... KP x N; N-K3; 34 Q-Q6.

- | | |
|--------------------|--|
| 33 Q x R | |
| 34 Q x Q ch and Wh | |

★ AUCKLAND

J. A. C. Barnes, Auckland player, sh able to be a Rook d win; but his Queen and a Bishop sacrific thing to do with it. Auckland Chess Clu ship. Notes by the

Game No.

RUY LOPEZ

W. J. Luck ♯ J.

- | | |
|---------|---|
| 1 P-K4 | P |
| 2 N-KB3 | N |
| 3 B-N5 | P |
| 4 B-R4 | N |
| 5 N-B3 | |

One of the heavier this famous opening of a player with pati

- | | |
|-------|---|
| 5 ... | B |
|-------|---|

CHESS

STRUCTION

... belief that the ...
... is the most ...
... for Black to meet ...
... Defence. This ...
... admitted by the ...
... Q4, P-K3 (offers ...
... Defence); 2 P- ...
... (avoiding the ...
... by R. G. Wade.

Game No. 301

DEFENCE

on Gambit

Kotov
1 P-KB4
P x P
N-KB3
P x P
P-K6.
P-Q4
B-B4
B-K3

5; 8 N x B, P x N
KN-Q2
9 B-R3!, B x B
(Mikenas).
P-N3
B-B2
B-N2
N-K4



Mikenas
13 Q x P, or ...
R x B, P x N ...
P x N
P-K3
N-B3
Q-Q2
Q-K2

Relieving the Queen of menial tasks.

18 Castles (Q)
19 B-N5 N-N1

Mikenas criticises this move, but after his recommendation, 19 ... B-K1, the line 20 B x N, B x B; 21 Q-Q3, B-K1; 22 N-K2 and 23 N-B4 is good for White.

20 Q-B2! QR-B1
21 Q x P B-K1
22 R-B6!

A fine sacrifice of the exchange to destroy what little co-ordination Black's pieces possess.

23 B x R
24 KP x B Q-B2
24 P-QR4?

24 N-R4, threatening N-N6 ch, would have been a quicker finish.

24 R-R2
25 P-R5 B-B3
26 B x B N x B
27 Q-R8 ch K-Q2

27 ... N-N1; 28 N-N5.
28 Q x P R-B1
29 P-R6

Still N-R4.
29 N-Q1
30 Q-N5 ch P-B3
31 Q-B5 K-K1
32 N x P! B P x N

If 32 ... KP x N; 33 R-K1 ch, N-K3; 34 Q-Q6.

33 Q x R Q-Q2
34 Q x Q ch and White won

AUCKLAND

J. A. C. Barnes, well-known Auckland player, shows it is possible to be a Rook down and still win; but his Queen-side pawns and a Bishop sacrifice have something to do with it. From current Auckland Chess Club championship. Notes by the Editor.

Game No. 302

RUY LOPEZ

W. J. Luck † J. A. C. Barnes
1 P-K4 P-K4
2 N-KB3 N-QB3
3 B-N5 P-QR3
4 B-R4 N-B3
5 N-B3

One of the heavier variations of this famous opening; the choice of a player with patience aplenty.

5 B-K2

6 Castles

If here 6 B x N, QP x B; 7 N x P, Black must play 7 ... N x P; 8 N x N, Q-Q5, as in the Four Knights Game. 6 O-O actually threatens 7 B x N.

6 Castles ?

"Daring" White to play 7 B x N, but Black would have regretted his departure from "book" (6 ... P-QN4) after 7 ... QP x B; 8 N x P, N x P; 9 N x N, Q-Q5 (9 ... Q-Q4?; 10 P-Q4!, Q x N/5; 11 R-K1, Q-R5; 12 N-B3, Q-B3; 13 B-N5); 10 N x QBP, P x N (Q x N; 11 R-K1); 11 R-K1.

7 P-QR3 ?

Relinquishes the option of P-QR4 (against ... P-QN4) in the near future, to say nothing of not accepting Black's "dare."

7 P-QN4
8 B-N3 P-Q3
9 P-R3 B-K3
10 B-R2 Q-Q2
11 N-N5

Better 11 B x B. A couple of aimless moves like 11 N-N5 will usually suffice for a disadvantage.

11 B x B
12 R x B N-Q5

After opening play a bit wobbly on both sides, Black begins to show his skill at manoeuvring.

13 P-Q3 P-Q4
14 N-B3 Q-K3
15 R-R1 N x N ch
16 Q x N P-Q5
17 N-K2 P-B4
18 N-N3 P-B5
19 N-B5 KR-K1
20 B-N5 B-B1
21 N-N3 QR-B1!

Correctly judging he has nothing to fear from the continuation chosen by White, who in this position has no good reason to exchange pieces.

22 B x N

After his last move Black has the initiative on the Queen's side, and after the exchanges this is magnified. However, if 22 KR-B1, R-B3. Black follows with ... KR-B1 and has pressure on the QB file that looks like leading to a win. After 22 KR-B1, R-B3, White might try 23 P x P, R x P, but with no better prospects.

22 Q x B
23 Q x Q P x Q
24 N-B5

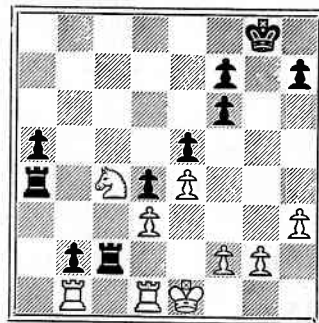
White could have tried 24 KR-K1, P x P; 25 P x P, R-B7; 26 R-K2, KR-B1; 27 QR-K1, but then 27 ... P-N5, and he has met one problem only to be given another.

24 P x P
25 P x P R-B7
26 QR-N1 KR-B1
27 KR-Q1 P-QR4
28 K-B1 P-N5
29 P-QR4 P-N6
30 N-R4 B-R6!
31 P x B P-N7
32 K-K1 R/1-B6

Black's enterprising sacrifice has almost paralysed the white men.

33 N-B5 R x R P
34 N-Q6 R x R P
35 N-B4

Barnes



Luck

35 R/5 x N!!
Making his QRP a positive menace.
36 P x R P-R5
37 P-B5

White still has drawing chances with 37 R-Q2! If 37 ... R-B8 ch; 38 R/2-Q1, R-B7, etc. Or 37 ... R x R; 38 K x R, P-R6; 39 K-B2, P-R7; 40 K x P, P x R (Q) ch; 41 K x Q, with an end game (which is a study in itself) which White at least could hardly judge as lost when deciding on his 37th move.

37 K-B1
38 P-B6 K-K2
39 P-B7 K-Q2
40 R x N P

To forestall ... P-R6. A tribute to Black's he-man pawns.

40 R x R
41 R-B1 K-B1
42 Resigns

EAST GOES WEST

When the Auckland Chess League held its annual Auckland East v. Auckland West match late last year the following game was played at top board, White being the East representative. Notes by A. E. Turner.

Game No. 303

GRUNFELD DEFENCE

R. E. Baeyertz †A. L. Fletcher

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

The weakest line against the tricky Grunfeld Defence. To keep the initiative, White must play 4 Q-N3, or 4 N-B3 and 5 Q-N3, forcing the centre-yielding ... P x P, the weakening ... P-K3, or the cramping and time-wasting ... P-B3 (time-wasting because Black's freeing move in this line is ... P-QB4).

- | | |
|-------------|-------|
| 4 | N x P |
| 5 B-Q2 | |

Usual is 5 P-K4, N x N; 6 P x N, P-QB4!, with at least an equal game for Black. The text has the sound idea of contesting the all-important long diagonal.

- | | |
|-------------|--------|
| 5 | B-N2 |
| 6 N-B3 | P-QB4! |
| 7 P-K4 | N x N |
| 8 B x N | P x P |
| 9 N x P | |

This is not wrong, but it does not solve the problem of Black's pressure on the diagonal. 9 B x P eases the tension and equalises. E.g., 9 ... Q-R4 ch; 10 Q-Q2, Q x Q ch; 11 K x Q, O-O; 12 B-B4, R-Q1; 13 K-K3, N-B3; 14 B x B, K x B; and now 15 P-KR3, restraining the enemy Bishop, is the quickest way to make the draw clear-cut.

- | | |
|-------------|---------|
| 9 | Castles |
| 10 Q-Q3? | |

Clearly bad, since (1) it leaves the diagonal problem unsolved, and (2) it wastes time with the Q, which will have to leave the open Queen file as soon as a black R appears there. 10 N-N5 was necessary and sufficient. E.g., 10 ... Q-N3; 11 B-Q4!, and if 11 ... Q-R4 ch; 12 B-B3, inviting a draw by repetition. Now Black skilfully saddles White with an isolated QB pawn.

- | | |
|--------------|--------|
| 10 | Q-N3 |
| 11 N-B3 | R-Q1 |
| 12 Q-B2 | Q-QB3! |

- | | |
|----------|----------|
| 13 R-B1 | B x B ch |
| 14 P x B | |

The Q is tied to the KP. Now White has a permanent weakness in an open file to look after, his QR is abjectly placed, and his B has no good squares. Only careful defence can save him.

- | | |
|--------------|-------|
| 14 | Q-B2! |
|--------------|-------|

Black's play is excellent. He sees that the right plan is to exchange off White's only good piece, the Knight, and at the same time to bring his Queen on to the dominating dark central squares.

- | | |
|------------|-------|
| 15 B-Q3 | N-B3 |
| 16 Castles | N-K4! |
| 17 N x N | |

Better 17 B-K2, but then 17 ... N x N ch; 18 B x N, B-K3!, threatening 19 ... B-B5.

- | | |
|--------------|---------|
| 17 | Q x N |
| 18 P-KB4? | Q-B4 ch |
| 19 R-B2? | |

Not content with a shattered Queen's side, White has opened up his King's position, and now he pins his own Rook needlessly, presumably in the interest of an "attack" along the KB file.

- | | |
|--------------|------|
| 19 | B-Q2 |
| 20 K-R1? | |

It is clear that this leaves two threatened white pieces dependent on the Queen, which cannot guard both at once. Now Black can win the exchange.

- | | |
|--------------|--------|
| 20 | QR-B1? |
|--------------|--------|

A slip after his previous fine play. 20 ... B-R5, of course.

21 P-B5
21 KR-B1 would have held the game together for a few more moves.

- | | |
|--------------|---------|
| 21 | B-R5! |
| 22 Q-K2 | R x B |
| 23 P x P | R P x P |
| 24 Resigns | |



SERVED HIM RIGHT

Sad story from Dominion Road C.C. championship. Black has winner written all over his game, gets careless, and is caught by a perpetual check he had thoroughly earned. Notes by the Editor.

Game No. 304

SICILIAN DEFENCE

L. Haycock F. A. Foulds

- | | |
|---------|-------|
| 1 P-K4 | P-QB4 |
| 2 N-KB3 | N-QB3 |
| 3 N-B3 | N-B3 |

- | | |
|--------|------|
| 4 B-K2 | P-K3 |
|--------|------|

White shows no ambition in the centre and Black prepares to equalise.

- | | |
|--------|------|
| 5 P-Q3 | P-Q4 |
| 6 P-K5 | |

Better 6 B-N5. The text move leads to a French Defence set-up but without a white pawn at Q4 not too good. White's tame opening has put him in the second fiddles. His thrust with this pawn is bluff.

- | | |
|-------------|-------|
| 6 | N-Q2 |
| 7 B-B4 | B-K2 |
| 8 Q-Q2 | P-B3! |

Calling White's bluff.

- | | |
|---------|-------|
| 9 P x P | B x P |
|---------|-------|

Preparing an eventual ... P-K4. Black has the better of it on account of his dangerous centre pawns.

- | | |
|----------|--|
| 10 Q-N5? | |
|----------|--|

Forcing the very move Black wants to make, but he stands to be swamped in any case.

- | | |
|----------------|---------|
| 10 | P-K4 |
| 11 B-N5 | Castles |
| 12 Castles (K) | P-QR3 |
| 13 N-B3 | |

13 N-Q6 was a little better, to exchange off the opposing QB.

- | | |
|--------------|-------|
| 13 | B x B |
| 14 N x B | N-B3 |
| 15 Q-R-Q1 | |

This does nothing, but is no worse than other moves. Black dominates the situation.

- | | |
|--------------|----------|
| 15 | B-B4 |
| 16 P-B4 | Q-Q3 |
| 17 P x P | Q x P |
| 18 Q-R-K1 | Q-Q5 ch |
| 19 K-R1 | N-K5 |
| 20 N/3 x N | P x N |
| 21 P-B3 | Q-Q3 |
| 22 R-Q1 | P x P |
| 23 B x P | B x B |
| 24 R x R ch | R x R |
| 25 Q-K3 | R-B8 ch? |

Black has won a piece by good play from a superior position. Now he has merely to play 25 P-B5, and win, but in his anxiety to exchange pieces makes a howler instead.

- | | |
|------------|-------|
| 26 R x R | B x R |
| 27 Q-K8 ch | |

White's lucky day.

- | | |
|--------------|------|
| 27 | Q-B1 |
| 28 Q-K6 ch | K-R1 |
| 29 N-B7 ch | |

Drawn by perpetual check

WELLINGTON

When Ted Frost of Wellington from Na months ago, he didn't let the local boys see to be trifled with over Third round of current C.C. championship. Esterman.

Game No. 3

QUEEN'S GAMBIT

E. G. A. Frost H.

- | | |
|---------|-----|
| 1 P-Q4 | P- |
| 2 P-KN3 | N- |
| 3 P x P | N x |
| 4 P-K4 | |

Better is 4 N-KB3, 5 P-KN3, as explained by Steele in his notes to (April 1950).

- | | |
|-------------|----|
| 4 | N- |
| 5 N-QB3 | P- |

Much better 5 ... P-Q x Q ch; 7 N x Q, 7 K x Q, N-N5. As loses control of his white a King-side at

- | | |
|--------|----|
| 6 B-K3 | B- |
|--------|----|

B-K2 has better qualities in the light follows.

- | | |
|--------|----|
| 7 B-Q3 | P- |
|--------|----|

A sounder try is P-Q2, Q-B2 and finally P-K4.

- | | |
|-----------|----|
| 8 N-K2! | B- |
| 9 Castles | Ca |
| 10 N-N3 | P- |

This unfortunately White with a target at white squares near t

- | | |
|----------|-----|
| 11 P-K5 | N- |
| 12 N x N | B x |

Not 12 ... Q x N; 1

- | | |
|----------|----|
| 13 Q-N4! | P- |
|----------|----|

If 13 ... P-KB4; 1 and now either 14 ... N-R5, and B x P, or 15 N-R5, R retires;

WELLINGTON

WELLINGTON SP

TUESDAY, THU

P-K 3

no ambition in the Black prepares to

P-Q 4

N5. The text move ... Defence set-up ... white pawn at Q4 ... White's tame ... in the second ... trust with this pawn

N-Q 2
B-K 2
P-B 3!

es bluff.

B x P

eventual ... P- as the better of it of his dangerous

very move Black, but he stands to any case.

P-K 4
Castles
P-Q R 3

es a little better, to be opposing QB.

B x B
N-B 3

nothing, but is no er moves. Black situation.

B-B 4
Q-Q 3
Q x P
Q-Q 5 ch
N-K 5
P x N
Q-Q 3
P x P
B x B
R x R
R-B 8 ch?

on a piece by good superior position. rely to play 25, but in his anxiety es makes a howler

B x R

day.

Q-B 1
K-R 1

perpetual check

AUGUST, 1950

WELLINGTON

When Ted Frost moved to Wellington from Napier a few months ago, he didn't take long to let the local boys see he wasn't to be trifled with over the board. Third round of current Wellington C.C. championship. Notes by L. Esterman.

Game No. 305

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

†E. G. A. Frost H. J. Fuller

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

Better is 4 N-KB3, followed by 5 P-KN3, as explained by J. D. Steele in his notes to Game 269 (April 1950).

- | | |
|-------------|---------|
| 4 | N-K B 3 |
| 5 N-Q B 3 | P-K 3 |

Much better 5 . . . P-K4; 6 P x P, Q x Q ch; 7 N x Q, N x P. If 7 K x Q, N-N5. As it is, Black loses control of his K4, allowing white a King-side attack.

- | | |
|---------|-------|
| 6 B-K 3 | B-N 5 |
|---------|-------|

B-K2 has better defensive qualities in the light of what follows.

- | | |
|---------|---------|
| 7 B-Q 3 | P-Q N 3 |
|---------|---------|

A sounder try is P-QB3, QN-Q2, Q-B2 and finally R-K1, for P-K4.

- | | |
|-----------|---------|
| 8 N-K 2! | B-N 2 |
| 9 Castles | Castles |
| 10 N-N 3 | P-K R 3 |

This unfortunately provides White with a target and weakens white squares near the black K.

- | | |
|----------|-------|
| 11 P-K 5 | N-Q 4 |
| 12 N x N | B x N |

Not 12 . . . Q x N; 13 B-K4.

- | | |
|-----------|---------|
| 13 Q-N 4! | P-K N 4 |
|-----------|---------|

If 13 . . . P-KB4; 14 P x P e.p., and now either 14 . . . Q x P; 15 N-R5, and B x P, or 14 . . . R x P; 15 N-R5, R retires; 16 Q-N6.

13 . . . K-R1 is better, but Black will soon be helpless after P-B4 and P-B5.

14 P-KR 4

The attack goes on smoothly with no abating in ferocity.

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

Black's Queen-side men played no part in the proceedings.

★

BLDISLOE CUP

In the top board game in the Civic v. Wanganui Bledisloe Cup match, the Wanganui man was in indifferent form, and when he made a "blue" on his 19th he only hastened the inevitable. The Wellington representative played forcefully throughout.

Game No. 306

QUEEN'S PAWN GAME

N. M. Cromarty †N. T. Fletcher

(Wanganui) (Civic)

- | | |
|------------|-------------|
| 1 P-Q 4 | N-K B 3 |
| 2 N-K B 3 | P-Q 4 |
| 3 P-K 3 | B-N 5 |
| 4 Q-N-Q 2 | Q-N-Q 2 |
| 5 B-Q 3 | P-K 4 |
| 6 P x P | N x P |
| 7 B-K 2 | N x N ch |
| 8 N x N | B-Q 3 |
| 9 Castles | P-B 3 |
| 10 P-Q N 3 | B x N |
| 11 B x B | B-K 4 |
| 12 R-N 1 | Q-B 2 |
| 13 P-K R 3 | Castles (K) |
| 14 Q-K 2 | K R-K 1 |
| 15 P-B 4 | N-K 5 |
| 16 B-N 2 | B x B |
| 17 Q x B | P x P |
| 18 P x P | N-B 4 |
| 19 K R-K 1 | N-Q 6 |
| 20 Q-B 2 | N x R |
| 21 R x N | Q R-Q 1 |
| 22 R-Q N 1 | P-Q N 3 |
| 23 Resigns | |

MAGIC IN CHESS

A wonderful game from the Candidates' Tourney. It is thrilling to watch the great Smyslov losing his grip under the iron hand in the velvet glove of Boleslavsky. Notes by R. G. Wade.

Game No. 307

SLAV DEFENCE

†I. Boleslavsky V. Smyslov

- | | |
|-----------|---------|
| 1 P-Q 4 | P-Q 4 |
| 2 P-Q B 4 | P-Q B 3 |
| 3 N-Q B 3 | N-K B 3 |
| 4 N-B 3 | P x P |
| 5 P-Q R 4 | P-B 4 |

This does not turn out well.

- | | |
|-----------|-------|
| 6 P-K 4 | P x P |
| 7 Q x P! | Q x Q |
| 8 N x Q | P-K 3 |
| 9 N/4-N 5 | N-R 3 |
| 10 B x P | B-B 4 |
| 11 B-B 4 | |

White threatens to cramp Black badly with 12 P-K5.

- | | |
|--------------|-------|
| 11 | K-K 2 |
| 12 Castles | B-Q 2 |
| 13 P-K 5 | N-R 4 |
| 14 B-K 3!! | |

An extremely fine attacking move. After 14 . . . B x B; 15 P x B, P-KN3 is necessary, when 16 P-KN4, N-N2; 17 N-Q6, KR-KB1; 18 N(B3)-K4 is horrible to contemplate.

- | | |
|--------------|-----------|
| 14 | K R-Q B 1 |
| 15 B-K 2 | P-K N 3 |
| 16 N-K 4 | B x B |
| 17 P x B | R-B 7 |
| 18 N-Q 6 | |

Taking advantage of the unprotected Black Queen's Rook.

- | | |
|--------------|---------|
| 18 | R-K B 1 |
| 19 B x N/6 | P x B |
| 20 P-K N 4 | N-N 2 |
| 21 N-B 6 | B-B 3 |
| 22 K R-B 1 | Resigns |

The N.Z.C.A. appointed a sub-committee of three, Messrs. J. L. Hardy, L. Esterman and N. T. Fletcher, to report on the Swiss system as used at the last Congress. The report has been produced and as official organ of the Association we will publish it shortly.

WELLINGTON CHESS CLUB

WELLINGTON SPORTS CENTRE - - WAKEFIELD STREET

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

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

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

Move & Win Solutions

No. 1—Those open files are the special terrain of the Rooks. White blasts his way to victory: 1 R—K8 ch, B—B1; 2 R x B ch, K x R; 3 N—B5 ch, Black resigns. Vidmar—Euwe, Carlsbad 1929.

No. 2—White gains entry to the eighth rank with a brilliant sacrifice: 1 Q x B ch, R x Q; 2 R—K8 ch, R—Q1; 3 R x R mate. Keres—Alekhine.

No. 3—White makes his extra pawns tell in a tradesmanlike manner: 37 P—R4, B x N; 38 R—Q7 ch, K—K5; 39 K x B, R x P; 40 P—N5, P x P ch; 41 P x P, Resigns. Najdorf — Lilienthal, Budapest 1950.

No. 4—Black storms the position with 21 ... R—B7!! Now if 22 Q x Q, then R x KNP forces mate, and if 22 R—KN1, Q—Q8!!; 23 N—K4, B x N; 24 Q x B, R x RP ch; 25 K x R, Q—R4 ch; 26 K—N3, B—R5 ch and 27 ... B—B7 mate. The game continued 22 Q—KN3, Q—Q6!!; 23 Q x Q, R x KNP; 24 N—N4, R/7 x P ch; 25 Resigns. Yefseyen—Flohr, Odessa 1949.

No. 5—The fact that the white pawn queens with a check is the deciding factor: 1 K—B1, P—R4; 2 K—B2, P x P; 3 P—R5, P—N6; 4 P—R6, P—N7; 5 P—R7, P—N8 (Q); 6 P—R8 (Q) ch. Lewitt—Goldschmidt, 1908.

No. 6—White sacrifices all his minor pieces to force the mate: 1 B—R7 ch, K—R1; 2 N x P ch, R x N; 3 N—N6 ch, K x B; 4 N—B8 dbl ch, K—N1; 5 Q—R7 ch, K x N; 6 Q—R8 mate. James—Miles, New Zealand 1911.

No. 7—White is securely handcuffed and, with plenty of time at his disposal, the black Knight begins his march to the vulnerable square QB6: 30 ... N—K1!; 31 R—R5, N—B2!; 32 R x KP, N—N4; 33 R—Q5, R x R; 34 P x R, N x P (the objective!); 35 Q—B3, N x R ch; 36 Resigns. Rico (Spain)—Najdorf (Argentina), Radio Match 1949.

No. 8—White must gain the square KN6 for his Knight. The subtle thrust 1 P—B5! leaves Black completely helpless, the white N goes to N6 and the R mates on R8. A familiar theme. Any moves by Black merely postpone the evil day. Molnar—Kouzmine, Paris 1947.

No. 9—White's beautiful move not only saves the N, but gives Black some problems to consider. 31 Q—B5!, R—B5; 32 Q x NP. Kotov—Lilienthal, Budapest 1950.

PROBLEM SECTION

SOLUTIONS FOR JUNE

- No. 100 (Pleasants): R—K5
- No. 101 (Gamage): R—KR4
- No. 102 (Watney): R—Q3
- No. 103 (Andrade): B—R8
- No. 104 (Andrade): Q—Q3
- No. 105 (Andrade): B—R1
- No. 106 (Andrade): P—B6
- No. 107 (Andrade): N—R4
- No. 108 (L'Hermet): B—K8

Correct solutions from:

- D. Jack—All.
- W. S. King—All.
- Dr. N. E. H. Fulton—All bar 107.
- L. Pleasants—All bar 102.
- T. G. Paterson—All bar 107.
- L. Esterman—100, 102, 103, 104, 105, 108.
- E. M. Guest—101, 102, 103, 105, 108.
- F. Walker—100, 102, 104, 105, 108.
- F. E. Hansford—100, 103, 104, 105, 108.
- J. J. Marlow*—100, 101, 102, 103, 104.
- A. H. N. Taylor—100, 102, 105, 106, 108.
- J. H. Woolley—103, 104, 105, 108.
- N. A. Palmer—100, 103, 105, 108.
- J. Sloan—102, 104, 105, 108.
- R. T. Woodfield—101, 102, 105, 108.
- A. G. Rowland—100, 103, 105, 108.
- K. R. Austin—100, 103, 105, 108.
- R. G. Hall—105, 108.
- T. A. Vincent—105, 106.
- A. E. Hartnell—106.

Also: L. Wheeler, A. L. Goldfinch.
*New solver. Welcome.

★

Solutions for April problems, received late because of short gap between April and June numbers: J. H. Woolley, 92, 93, 95, 96, 97, 99; A. L. Goldfinch, 95, 96, 99, one extra; T. G. Paterson, all bar 97, two extra; K. R. Austin, 95, 96, two extra, but wrongly claimed cook and 4-er in 99.

★

B. J. da C. Andrade, of Essex, has again forwarded a substantial number of problems, including some of his own work.

W. S. King (Christchurch) writes of the June problems as follows:

"Another interesting selection of problems. Mr. Pleasants presents a neat setting of the shut-off idea, while Mr. Andrade's compo-

sitions are all cleverly conceived and presented in his usual finished manner. His No. 107, three-mover, though heavily timbered, is probably the most difficult and extraordinary problem that has yet appeared in the CHESS-PLAYER. Considering that all black and white pieces are on the board, the wonder is that the solution in three could not be foiled. The key and inner play are superb."

W. S. King and the late D. Jack were the only solvers to get No. 107. Others might re-examine this fine problem. 1 N—R4 produces the threat 2 N—B5!!

★

DOUGLAS JACK

Problemists and players in general will regret to hear of the death early in July of Douglas Jack, the well-known Auckland problem lover and composer. He was aged 75. D.J. was a member of the Auckland Chess Club for many years. He was a man of gentle and genial disposition, was particularly interested in giving to younger players any help in his power, and could truly be said to be an ornament to the game he admired. His best problem was probably No. 80 in our issue of December, 1949.

★

TO CORRESPONDENTS

A. E. HARTNELL—Thanks for contributions.

L. PLEASANTS—Again many thanks for your support; your offer noted for future use.

★

BEGINNERS

J. J. Marlow (Dunedin) rightly points out that in dealing with the Neil Maclay problem in the June issue we missed the **dual** 1 N—E1, R—N4; 2 N—Q2 OR 2 Q—B4. A dual is an option of two (or more) moves on the second (or third) move of White against one particular Black move. This is a flaw in composition, amounting to a cook on second move, as it were.

We have in hand several problems specially composed by New Zealanders for beginners. These will appear in due course. Other items of interest and assistance to junior solvers will be presented from time to time. We are unable (not unwilling) to offer any further articles of the type recently published in this section.



No. 109—W. S. King
Sydney Morning Herald



Mate in two (5)

No. 112—F. Lind
Tidens Krav (N)



Mate in two (6)

No. 115—B. J. da C.



Mate in three (5)

cleverly conceived
his usual finished
No. 107, three-
heavily timbered,
most difficult and
problem that has
in the CHESS-
considering that all
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and the late D. Jack
solvers to get No.
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1 N—R4 produces
—B5!!

★
ACK
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regret to hear of
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the well-known
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was aged 75. D.J.
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gentle and genial
was particularly
giving to younger
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ly be said to be
to the game he
best problem was
80 in our issue of
49.

★
ESPONDENTS
ELL—Thanks for
S—Again many
our support; your
r future use.

★
(Dunedin) rightly
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the dual 1 N—B1,
2 OR 2 Q—B4. A
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amounting to a
move, as it were.
and several prob-
composed by New
beginners. These
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will be presented
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to offer any
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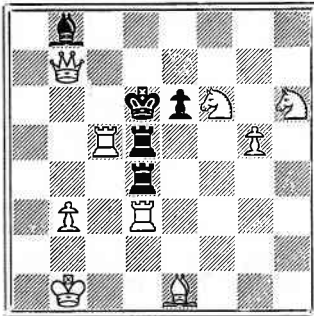
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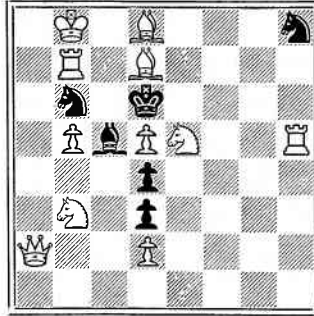
White plays UP the board in all diagrams

No. 109—W. S. King, 3rd prize
Sydney Morning Herald, 1897



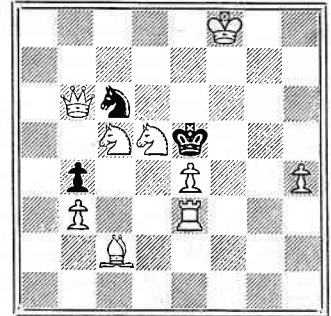
Mate in two (9 v. 5)

No. 110—L. Pleasants.
First publication.



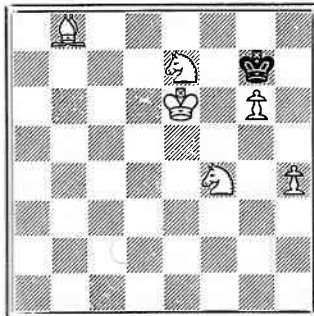
Mate in two (11 v. 6)

No. 111—E. M. Guest, Christian
Science Monitor, 1920.



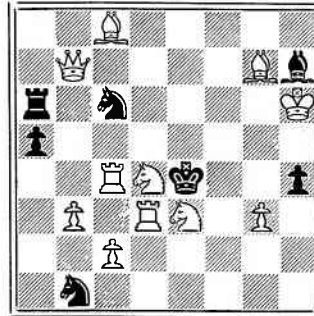
Mate in two (9 v. 3)

No. 112—F. Lindeberg,
Tidens Krav (Norway).



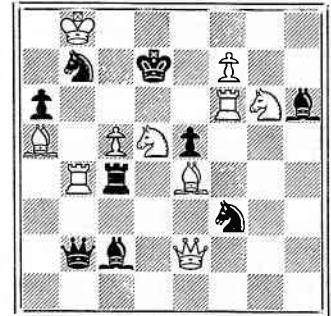
Mate in two (6 v. 1)

No. 113—F. Novejarque, 1st prize
Escacs a Catalunya, 1930.



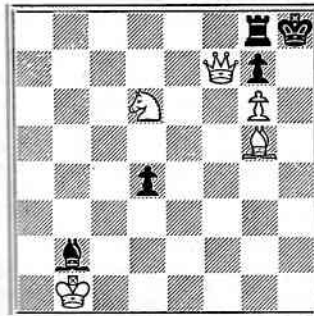
Mate in two (11 v. 7)

No. 114—A. Karlstrom.



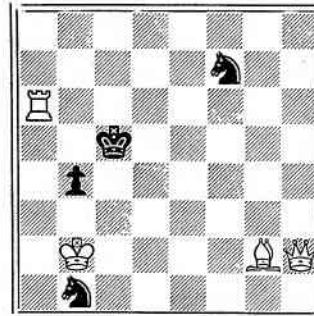
Mate in two (10 v. 9)

No. 115—B. J. da C. Andrade.



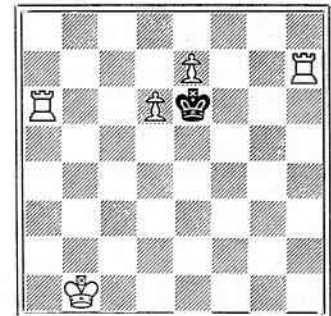
Mate in three (5 v. 5)

No. 116—C. A. L. Bull, B.C.M., 1932.



Mate in three (4 v. 4)

No. 117—C. Behting.



Mate in three (5 v. 1)

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.

CROMARTY IS N.Z.C.C.A.'S NEW CHAMPION

The title of Correspondence Chess Champion of New Zealand has been won by Norman M. Cromarty, of Wanganui, for the first time. Norman has been seven times previously a starter in this tournament, being second in 1941, first equal in 1944 and third in 1945. He has therefore deservedly won in 1949-50, and he did it from a strong field. D. I. Lynch, second, had won the title in 1947 and 1948, but could not do the hat-trick. A. W. Gyles, third, is recognised as one of the best players in the country. J. A. Cunningham is holding his form remarkably well, while G. Severinsen is a potential threat to the title-holder.

H. G. ("Tiny") King, of Henderson, topped a strong field in T.T. 1B.

Full results for 1949-50 T.T. events:—

N.Z. CORRESPONDENCE CHAMPIONSHIP

N. M. Cromarty (Wanganui)	10½	1
D. I. Lynch (Hastings)	9	2
A. W. Gyles (Wellington)	8½	3
J. A. Cunningham (Dunedin)	6	4 eq.
G. Severinsen (Takapau)	6	4 eq.
S. Smith (Wanganui)	5½	6 eq.
T. G. Paterson (Hastings)	5½	6 eq.
E. F. Tibbitts (Auckland)	5	8 eq.
E. C. Cole (Stratford)	5	8 eq.
F. H. Grant (Christchurch)	3½	10
E. R. Broom (Christchurch)	1½	11
G. E. Trundle (Auckland)	0	12

Trundle defaulted all games.

TROPHY TOURNEY 1B

H. G. King was second in 1C in 1947, and last year finished fifth in 1B.

H. G. King	10	1
W. E. Moore	9½	2
T. H. Hooper	9	3
Dr. N. E. H. Fulton	7½	4
G. Mitchell	6½	5
R. W. Smith	6	6
L. J. Kiley	5½	7
G. A. Jones	5	8
F. A. Mintoft	4½	9
Miss A. R. Hollis	4	10 eq.
K. H. S. Allen	4	10 eq.
E. A. LePetit	3½	12
W. H. Sloan	3	13

TROPHY TOURNEY 1C

Beamish won T.T. 2 last season and maintained his reputation as a consistent player with a handy 1½-point lead.

F. Beamish	10	1
R. Godley	8½	2
N. C. Watt	8½	3
E. Stack	7½	4
G. L. Calnan	7	5
W. A. Donald	6½	6
W. J. Luck	5½	7
H. A. McGilvary	4½	8 eq.
A. J. Ratliff	4½	8 eq.
R. Anderson	4½	8 eq.
A. W. Glen	4	11
S. F. Banks	3½	12 eq.
L. W. Watts	3½	12 eq.

The Sonneborn system was used to separate second and third: R. Godley 76.94 per cent, N. C. Watt 75.81 per cent.

TROPHY TOURNEY 2

F. E. Hansford is a newcomer to correspondence chess. He lost one game and conceded one draw.

F. E. Hansford	10½	1
F. G. McSherry	9½	2
J. Adkins	8½	3
J. A. McDiarmid	8	4
W. A. Pearse	7½	5
A. G. Jones	7	6
A. N. Hignett	6	7
G. H. Gant	5½	8
F. W. Keam	4½	9 eq.
P. Eades	4½	9 eq.
E. H. Faulkner	3	11
G. H. Hignett	1½	12
K. C. Guthrie	1	13

TROPHY TOURNEY 3

H. H. Douglas made his debut in T.T. chess this season, but had played previously in the Handicap section.

H. H. Douglas	9½	1
B. C. Cusack	9	2
J. Yates	8	3
Miss F. Collinson	7½	4 eq.
W. Neilson	7½	4 eq.
J. W. Collins	7	6
H. W. Wilkins	6½	7 eq.
P. H. Hardiman	6½	7 eq.
A. P. A. Mathieson	4½	9 eq.
J. J. Orbell	4½	9 eq.
G. Pilkington	4½	9 eq.
W. J. Henderson	2	12
F. W. Jessett	1	13

TROPHY TOURNEY 4

D. B. Duggan was third in this grade in 1948. He should do well in grade 3. Mrs. Eades' effort was a good one, but she was unlucky on the Sonneborn system.

D. B. Duggan ...
Mrs. M. Eades ...
R. T. Woodfield ...
Dr. W. A. Johnston ...
L. W. Neale ...
W. C. McCombie ...
F. J. Remetis ...
Mrs. C. Forrest ...
G. S. Smith ...
A. E. Hartnell ...
T. R. Fenwick ...
M. F. Robinson ...
H. F. Alcock ...

TROPHY

Two gam

Mrs. Reilly is fully deserved her generally, she was formed Wangaehu of about 20, mostly

Mrs. H. Reilly ...
A. Haar ...
H. W. Christp ...
H. G. Percival ...
L. W. Mills ...
T. Mitchell ...
H. Stanley ...

HANDICAP

The director of have to stand over had considerable di this tourney.

BEST

The secretary a games for the vario be won. Trophy t decide whether you games."

WHAT

A number of m the absence of co results of 1949-50 N.Z. CHESSPLAYE

Although all me rules on joining the only did not read t March 31, unfinished adjudication, both p and a diagram to th April 3."

Results cannot b come in, unfinished tourney finalised.

Defaulting mem pending in games limit rule and so sav or withdraw, and le on with the job.

ATION

otherwise stated.

10	1
8½	2
8½	3
7½	4
7	5
6½	6
5½	7
4½	8 eq.
4½	8 eq.
4½	8 eq.
4	11
3½	12 eq.
3½	12 eq.

used to separate
94 per cent, N. C.

Y 2

to correspondence
preceded one draw.

10½	1
9½	2
8½	3
8	4
7½	5
7	6
6	7
5½	8
4½	9 eq.
4½	9 eq.
3	11
1½	12
1	13

Y 3

at in T.T. chess this
ly in the Handicap

9½	1
9	2
8	3
7½	4 eq.
7	5 eq.
7	6
6½	7 eq.
6	8 eq.
4½	9 eq.
4½	9 eq.
4½	9 eq.
2	11
1	13

Y 4

this grade in 1949.
Mrs. Eades' effort was
on the percentage

AUGUST, 1950

D. B. Duggan	8	1
Mrs. M. Eades	8	2
R. T. Woodfield	7½	3
Dr. W. A. Johnston	7	4
L. W. Neale	6½	5
W. C. McCombie	5½	6
F. J. Remetis	5	7
Mrs. C. Forrest	4½	8 eq.
G. S. Smith	4½	8 eq.
A. E. Hartnell	4	10 eq.
T. R. Fenwick	4	10 eq.
M. F. Robinson	1½	12

H. F. Alcock withdrew; all games cancelled.

TROPHY TOURNEY 5

Two games with each opponent

Mrs. Reilly is a much improved player and fully deserved her win. A good worker for chess generally, she was the prime mover in the newly formed Wangaehu Chess Club, with a membership of about 20, mostly learners.

Mrs. H. Reilly	10	1
A. Haar	8½	2
E. W. Chrisp	8	3
H. G. Percival	6½	4
L. W. Mills	4½	5
T. Mitchell	4	6
E. Stanley	½	7

★

HANDICAP TOURNEY

The director of play reports that results will have to stand over until the next issue. He has had considerable difficulty in attempting to finalise this tourney.

★

BEST GAME ENTRIES

The secretary asks all members to nominate games for the various awards. Good prizes are to be won. Trophy tourney players—let the judge decide whether your game or games are "best games."

★

WHAT . . . NO NEWS!

A number of members asked the reason for the absence of correspondence news and final results of 1949-50 play in the June issue of the N.Z. CHESSPLAYER.

Although all members receive a copy of the rules on joining the N.Z.C.C.A., a number apparently did not read this one: "Play in T.T.'s ceases March 31, unfinished games being sent in for adjudication, both players sending copy of score and a diagram to the honorary director of play by April 3."

Results cannot be published until score sheets come in, unfinished games are adjudicated and the tourney finalised.

Defaulting members: Please co-operate by sending in games promptly. Respect the time limit rule and so save many hours of adjudication—or withdraw, and let the Association's officials get on with the job.

N.Z. CHESSPLAYER, AUGUST, 1950

AROUND THE N.Z. CLUBS

(Continued from page 64)

CANTERBURY

H. A. McGilvary won the Canterbury C.C. championship, and earned it, losing only half a point, to W. E. Moore. Darwin lost to Moore, Moore lost to Manson, Manson lost to Weir: whereby these three eliminated themselves. The intermediate ended in a triple tie, Denys, Weir and Bracken having to play it off. O. C. Chandler won the junior. The tourney was a six-round Swiss. Scores: H. A. McGilvary, 5½; L. J. Darwin and W. E. Moore, 4½; D. C. M. Manson, Mrs. Golding, E. J. Denys, R. Weir, J. Bracken, 4; Miss A. Wellard-King and O. C. Chandler, 3½; R. Lovell Smith, E. Dalton, F. Vincent, G. H. Gant, F. R. Best, E. B. Miles, 3; S. Hollander, R. M. O'Callahan, 2½; J. H. Woolley, L. Coulson, Miss J. White, F. Groak, 2; D. White, 1½; D. Manson and R. Lampport, 1.

A gambit tourney (any King's pawn gambit admissible) was spoilt by an extraordinary number of defaults. Leading scores were L. J. Darwin 7, W. E. Moore 6½, Miss A. Wellard-King 6, E. Dalton, G. H. Gant and R. M. O'Callahan 5.

During July Canterbury club teams visited the Gambit club (match drawn 13—13) and Ashburton-Rakaia (Canterbury won 23½—10½).

AUCKLAND

After eight rounds in the Auckland C.C. championship the leading players are: C. P. Belton 8—0, R. E. Baeyertz 6—2, A. E. Turner 5½—2½, A. L. Fletcher 5—2 and one adjourned, I. S. Crawford 5—2 and one adjourned, G. Sale 5—2 and one adjourned, J. A. C. Barnes 5—3, F. A. Haight 5—3. The Auckland Provincial Schoolboy Championship will be held at the club's rooms on August 21, 22 and 23. Six rounds will be played on a modified Swiss system. The two leading boys will be invited to represent the Auckland district at Wellington in the National Schoolboy Championship on September 5 to 9.

ON THE COVER

For this issue we chose for our cover picture a scene during play in the last Congress, Auckland. Seated on the left is the Editor, A. L. Fletcher. (When photographed while playing chess, we generally seem to be asleep. This time it is different, but hardly refreshingly different.) On the right, making a start on his third pencil (he prefers them blue), is N. T. Fletcher, of Wellington. The two Fletchers are not related. The background is dominated by H. H. Douglas (Dominion Road C.C.). Mrs. E. B. Paddison (Dominion Road C.C.) is on the right, and the face peering over H.H.D.'s shoulder belongs to R. E. Baeyertz. Extreme left, another visitor.

★

AND STILL THEY COME

C. J. S. Purdy states that the number of books on chess published runs into over six thousand. This is a modest under-statement. The John G. White Chess Collection in the Cleveland (U.S.A.) Public Library contains over 11,300 volumes, and we understand there is another collection of about the same number in Europe.

CHESS TOURNAMENT SYSTEMS

THIS article is written with the object of trying to systematise thinking about methods of conducting chess tournaments, and in the process to discover what exactly is meant by the "Swiss" system.

To begin with, there are at least four possible systems for conducting a tournament:

(a) **Round robin, multiple round.** Usually reserved for small fields, the recent World Championship and World Championship Candidates Tourney being only prominent recent examples. Its disadvantage is it takes a long time to finalise. This is the only type of tourney which can pretend to find the best player as winner. All other types cannot do more than find a winner, though the best player often does win.

(b) **Round robin, single round.** The common type where time is sufficient. Since entries are often necessarily limited, its drawback is that selection comes into the picture, with possible injustice to individuals.

(c) **Anglo-Swiss system.** We use this term to distinguish it from the Swiss. To go by practice in both New Zealand and overseas, there is a big difference between the two. In the last Major Open and, in England, in the British Championship, the Anglo-Swiss was used. The essence of the difference is this: The Anglo-Swiss decrees in advance a number of rounds, without regard to the number of entries. In the tourneys mentioned 11 rounds was the order in the Major Open, 10 in the British event. Entries in each were over 20 but not over 30. In the Anglo-Swiss it has been the custom that no two players should meet more than once, whatever the scoring position. Making selection unnecessary, the system allows a good number of rounds to be played, without getting anywhere near a round robin number. In both varieties of Swiss, pairings are made between players of the same score (or as nearly as possible). If after selection a round robin could be played in the time available for a tourney, then the Anglo-Swiss would be adopted to avoid limiting entries. The system clearly has merit. It amounts to each player playing a round robin, as it were, with a certain group of the competitors.

(d) **Swiss system.** Entirely different in aim from the Anglo-Swiss. There can hardly be two opinions, if the foregoing paragraph is accepted, that the Swiss is necessarily an elimination contest, or a knock-out system, in which the minimum and maximum number of rounds are known in advance in accordance with the number of entries. Sixteen players, on a pure knock-out, would take four rounds to find the winner. From 17 to 32 players, five rounds are needed. But the Swiss modifies this to the extent of compulsorily adding one round, with one or two extra rounds (but no more) as required if at the end of the minimum number no one player has a clear lead. This boils down to the two-life principle used by bowlers. The great value of the Swiss is that it can find a winner (entries being equal) in a smaller number of rounds than any other system. It is therefore used where time is severely limited and entries are numerous. Players meet for a second time in the last round **only** if their scores are then equal. For the first round draw, either 1 plays 2, 3 plays 4, etc., or 1 plays 11 (in a field of 20), 2 plays 12, etc.

The time factor and the entry are the only points which are absolutely bound to be considered in determining which of the four types of tourney to conduct.

If, in accordance with these, the Anglo-Swiss is decided upon, no adverse criticism can be levelled at the Anglo-Swiss as such.

But if the time factor and entry permit of only a Swiss event, then likewise no adverse criticism can be sustained.

If neither Swiss is wanted, then entries must be pruned by selection and a round robin played.

The Swiss has been used with success in the last two Auckland Chess League Championships and last South Auckland Championship (among other events in Auckland and elsewhere), and has given complete satisfaction to all concerned. In these events time would not permit more than the Swiss number of rounds, seven in one case, six in the other two, and a sole winner was found each time.

We consider that not only is there nothing illogical about the same pair meeting twice in the Swiss (not Anglo-Swiss) in the

last round if necessary to attempt to get a positive result, but that such matching is inherent in the Swiss.

This last question has caused a mild furore in New Zealand, some players entirely failing to see the idea of the double meeting (where necessary) in the Swiss proper. We hope that after reading this attempt to catalogue methods, such players will re-examine their views. One player, writing privately, said "our idea" of "as few rounds as possible in a Swiss tourney" was "bunk"! As many as possible, he thought, was right. But to which Swiss was he referring?

Lately there have been some tournaments in New Zealand, apart from the Congress, in which, with entries of about 30 players, two distinct events were conducted in conjunction, one for the major title, the other for the second-class title. In one of these cases a small number of players met in a round robin for the top class, the balance meeting in a Swiss. In another case ten met in an Anglo-Swiss for the main prize, the rest in another Anglo-Swiss for the minor prize! The Swiss system was used, but not used to avoid selection—its great merit. It would appear that some consider the "upper ten" should not mingle competitively with their weaker (?) brethren. Our view is that in these cases a Swiss or Anglo-Swiss for all entries should be conducted. We have yet to hear of a selection committee that could guarantee to select with full justice to all concerned; in fact, such a task is impossible. This seems to us to establish completely the case for the use of one or other of the Swisses (if a Swiss must be played on account of the time factor).

The CHESSPLAYER does not propose again to refer at any length to this question. Our idea in canvassing the matter is to give those interested full opportunity to consider and form opinions on various tournament systems. The essential thing is that the style of tourney chosen should be that best suited to the circumstances; and once chosen it should be carried out correctly.

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