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Volume 3-No. 17
December, 1950

## PLAYERS FOR THE N.Z. TITLE

cONTESTANTS for the 58th New Zealand Chess Championship, starting at Christchurch on Boxing Day, 1950, have been announced by the Management Committee of the New Zealand Chess Association as follows:-
D. I. Lynch, Hastings H. McNabb, Nelson R. O. Scott, Wellington A. L. Fletcher, Auckland W. E. Moore, Canterbury A. W. Gyles, Wellington
J. F. Lang, Otago
events at Congress are (Gisborne), K. R. Austin (Oamaru), A. S. Hollander, T. J. Costello, D. Manson, J. Woolley, E. J. Denys (Christchurch), H. Pobar, A. Summers, E. G. A. Frost, L. Lindekrans, R. A. Godtschalk (Wellington), J. K. L. Webling (Otago), Mrs. E. L. Short, A. G. Short, C. A. Rose (Auckland).

First Class.-R. T. Woodfield (Levin), V. Hay (Otago), I. Barker, N. L. McBeth and F. R. Best (Christchurch).

Women's Championship.-Miss A. Wellard-King (Christchurch). Minimum entries required, four. Post entries will be accepted for all minor events.

NEW ZEALAND SCHOOLBOY CHAMPIONSHIP
R. J. Glass, co-winner of the first New Zealand Schoolboy Championship, has been awarded the trophy for the best game of the tourney. The trophy is a two-year subscription to the CHESSPLAYER, donated by E. G. A. Frost, of Wellington.

In giving the names of boys who drew with Dr. Allerhand in his simul, the name of Edgar Hift, of Auckland, was omitted by some inadvertence.
H. P. Whitlock, Wanganui A. E. Turner, Auckland R. A. Rasa, Otago
I. S. Crawford, Auckland
F. A. Haight, Auckland

## OTAGO'S BLEDISLOE CUP WIN

In the final Bledisloe Cup telegraphic mat: on October 14, Otago soundly trounced Civ winning 11 games and losing only one, with eiggames drawn. The game W. Lang v. J. R. Cusacs was played over the board at Dunedin. Otago hat white at even boards. Details:-

## Otago

1. S. J. Webb
2. W. Lang
3. J. F. Lang
4. W. B. Stenhouse
5. R. Rasa
6. R. W. Lungley
7. R. Watt
8. A. McDermott
9. R. McDermid
10. R. E. Williamson
11. J. K. L. Webling
12. A. C. Twose
13. R. J. Glass
14. C. Ahern
15. A. C. B. Ward
16. J. F. McEwan
17. Dr. R. Gardner
18. J. A. Jackson
19. I. H. Penrose
20. J. J. Marlow


## Civic

NEW ZEALAND CHESS ASSOCIATION
No advice had been received from England abc:a suitable date for the British CommonweaiChampionship at the time the December meeting the New Zealand Chess Association Council held. It is now very unlikely that the tourney wibe held during 1951.

An admission from the Otago Chess Club that there had been some consultation, caused by interference from spectators, at the lower boards in its telegraphic Bledisloe Cup match with Auckland was accepted by the Council. No further action is: be taken in view of the frankness of the Ota report and full explanation of the circumstances.

The Bledisloe Cup will be presented to Otes during the Congress at Christchurch.
A. W. Gyles reported that an import licence chess sets had been granted and a number of C Valley sets would arrive soon.

The president of the N.Z.C.A., A. S. Hollande: of Christchurch, was present and took the chair.

## WELLINGTON NOTES

E. V. Cuff has resigned from the secretarysh; of the Wellington Chess League through ill-healtHis successor is R. A. Godtschalk, who has returpe to Wellington after doing good work in Taranak

Dr. B. M. Cwilong has accepted a univers: lecturing appointment in Canada and leaves hers during this month. His geniality and play strength will be missed in New Zealand.

## $\star$

## ON THE COVER

The chess class at Aylesbury Road Moder County School, Bromley, possibly the only E: school in Britain including chess in the curricuitn.

## Book Review

Esitish chess (Bound Volume December, 1949.
However good a (and the British ine, our subject, is walue is enhanced sues are examined
The B.C.M.'s 12 Hicely bound, make iste impression on To begin with, games, many bei Flendidly by Game OD. Alexander would provide mate Swo books of maste
An outstanding tec lis a series of seven le $1 . \mathrm{Dr}$ M. Euwe, zad Judging in Ches mould make a sep Feat merit.
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The magazine fur a small but very go saction, and is emb lery many smaller jood one being " tears Ago," by R. gpecialist in chess hi

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## Book Review...

BRITISH CHESS MAGAZINE (Bound Volume), January to December, 1949.
However good a chess magazine is (and the British Chess Magasine, our subject, is very good), its ralue is enhanced when a year's fisues are examined in book form.
The B.C.M.'s 12 issues of 1949 , nicely bound, make a very favourable impression on several counts. To begin with, there are 210 games, many being annotated splendidly by Games Editor C. H. 0'D. Alexander. These games would provide material for at least two books of master games.

An outstanding technical feature its a series of seven lengthy articles liy Dr. M. Euwe, "On Planning and Judging in Chess," which also would make a separate book of great merit.

A fine single item is an article by J. Mieses on Carl Schlechter, the celebrated Viennese who drew with Em. Lasker in a 10-game match for the World Championship, and who was never beaten in a set match.
The B.C.M. problem section, mader T. R. Dawson, has, of avurse, long been recognised as one of the best in the world.

The magazine further contains a small but very good end game section, and is embellished with wery many smaller features, a good one being "One Hundred Tears Ago," by R. N. Coles, the specialist in chess history.

We liked a reference in a letter from a correspondent to the (trythical) " memorable friendly between Shripton Thursday and Topping Gasworks II."

Editor J. du Mont can be well pleased with the achievement of timself and his associates in this, the 69th year of publication of a notable chess periodical
In 1950 the British Chess Magazine has a change of editorial enntrol. J. du Mont has been maceeded as Editor by B. Reilly, and the Games Editor is now H.

Golombek, the eminent British player and author. The magazine can now be dispatched to overseas subscribers by air mail (at a surcharge). The Air Mail Edition is printed on beautiful paper (Indian paper) of very little weight, which adds to the attractiveness of the journal. This is an enterprising move by the B.C.IM. which will be welcomed by those who want the latest wrinkles ahead of the other fellow.
-A.L.F.

1. $\mathrm{P}-\mathrm{KB} 4$ (A Guide to Bird's Opening) - by R. E. Robinson. (London: The Mercury Press)

Since receiving for review a copy
 of " 1 , P-K B 4," of " 1 . P-K B 4," we have noticed sundry reviews of the same in other chess journals. Having had our thunder stolen, we can only emit an antipodean echo of that laudatory comment.
Mr . Robinson (is he the party referred to by R. J. Broadbent in his effective introduction as the " man who adopted Bird's Opening regularly and
has achieved excellent results with it . . ."?) has produced a really good and unusual chess book. Briefly, it consists of nearly 250 annotated games at Bird's Opening, including a section of From Gambit games and a few other games related to Bird's, e.g., Nimzovitch Attack, with many diagrams; an historical and analytical introduction; a photograph of H. E. Bird and an account of his chess career; and a most complete index of opening moves.

The games range from those by leading world masters to strongish amateurs. Many of the games are undoubtedly splendid, some of the combinative finishes being breathtaking. The book can be recommended to all players, specially those who are prepared to try

Bird's in their own games. And why not?

One item that took our fancy was the following, which occurred as a possibility only in a game won by Zukertort, Berlin 1874:

Count de Kostaki Epoureano


Zukertort (conceding QN)
${ }_{2} \dot{Q}-\dot{N} 6 \mathrm{ch}$
$\mathbf{K x B}$
PxPch
$\mathbf{P}_{\mathbf{K}} \mathbf{Q}$
4 R×Pmate
K-R 1

From the diagram, the actual finish was:

| 1 | P-B 3 |
| :---: | :---: |
| 2 BxR | K x B |
| 3 Q-N 6 | K-R 1 |
| $4 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{N} 5$ | R P x |
| $5 \mathrm{P} \times \mathrm{P}$ | N-K 2 |
| $6 \mathrm{P} \times \mathrm{P}$ | NxQ |
| $7 \mathrm{P} \times \mathrm{N}$ dis ch | $\mathrm{K}-\mathrm{N} 1$ |
| $8 \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{R} 8 \mathrm{ch}$ | $\mathbf{K} \times \mathbf{R}$ |
| $9 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{B}^{7}$ | Resigns -A |

## - DOMINION ROAD C.C. ITEMS

A six-round Swiss handicap tournament with 26 players has just been concluded at Dominion Road. R. M. Haycock won with 6 points, next being A. J. Macnamara with $4 \frac{1}{2}$. Haycock thus wins the Patron's Cup and Macnamara the Douglas Cup. V. A. Rowland and D. Goodall won junior prizes.

The club was pleased with its champion, Barry C. Menzies, and Jack Bailey, who secured third and equal fourth places respectively in the recent Auckland Chess League Championship.

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# AROUND THE NEW ZEALAND CLUBS 

## OTAGO

By the death of Mr. J. H. F. Hamel on October 6, at the age of 85. the Otago C.C. loses a link with its earlier days. Mr. Hamel joined the club in 1898, in which year he played in the telegraph match against Oamaru. For the next 40 years he continued to represent the club at top boards in inter-club matches. He was honorary secretary of the club in 1903-06 and president in 1907.
S. J. Webb is now certain of the Otago club championship for 1950. With 11 wins out of 12 games and two to play, he cannot now be overtaken. He has played extraordinarily good chess during the season and won his games in all three telegraph matches. It is regrettable that professional duties preclude his playing in the New Zealand Championship this year, as on his current form he would certainly be dangerous.

Winners in other grades have not yet emerged with certainty. In the intermediate, A. C. Twose with nine wins out of 13 games played; and in the junior, V. Hay with 10 points and one game to play, are present leaders. Either could be caught by a last-minute run by other competitors.

## AUCKLAND

Following the club championship, a King's Gambit tourney conducted on a points handicap system provided an interesting contest for 16 players. Four rounds saw Rev. C. G. Flood the winner with $8 \frac{1}{2}$ points, A. L. Fletcher and R. J. Browne being second equal with 8 points each.

Fourteen have entered for the Summer Cup. The leaders after three rounds are D. B. Duggan $3-0$, C. A. Rose $2-0$ and B. H. P. Marsick 2-0.

## REMUERA

On an October Saturday, C. G. Burry took a coaching party to King's School, Remuera, comprising C. P. Belton, W. Webb, R. E. Baeyertz, I. S. Crawford, B. A. Mayhill and Dr. H. Burrell. A short chess talk was given by Belton, and a match was played against a team of the boys. The visitors were entertained at supper by the principal and his wife, Mr and Mrs. J. R. Morris.

## GISBORNE

The Gisborne club championship (five-round Swiss) resulted: J. H. Walker $4 \frac{1}{2}$, F. Beamish $4 \frac{1}{2}$, P. Fischbach $2 \frac{1}{2}$, Bruce Kay $2 \frac{1}{2}$, J. Holdsworth 2, Ll. Meredith 2, J Cranswick 2, F. Cranswick 1. The Gisborne club is in recess until early in February.

## WELLINGTON

Wellington Chess League A grade individual championship progress scores: Gyles 5-0, Dr. Allerhand $4 \frac{1}{2}-\frac{1}{2}$.

Dr. Allerhand is a sure winner of the Wellington C.C. championship. W. J. Emery won the B grade from L. P. Williams.

## NAPIER

L. Pleasants won the Napier C.C. championship this year.

## READERS' VIEWS

To the Editor

## THE SWISS SYSTEM REPORT

The N.Z.C.A. committee's report on the last Major Open comes as a big surprise to those who attended the meeting of competitors after the last Congress. That meeting recommended to the N.Z.C.A. Council that it consider running the New Zealand Championship on the same lines as the 1949 Major Open. [Our recollection is that the recommendation was "on a system based on the 'Auckland system,' with a maximum of 32 players."-Ed.] As this annual meeting of competitors is the only representative gathering of strong players held, one would expect its recommendations to carry some weight with the Council. But the report acknowledges the meeting's recommendations only by implication, in the words (3) (d): "If the N.Z.C.A. should ever decide to depart from the present rules relating to the New Zealand Championship . . ." One would hardly gather from this that the most representative possible group of N.Z.C.A. members had already decided on specific changes. [Our correspondent may be confusing the functions of the Council and the sub-committee bringing down the report.-Ed.] Against opening the Championship, the report urges only the "aura" that surrounds it-the aura, in a land which in about three-quarters of a century of organised chess has produced exactly one master! This is a dangerous misconception. As a chess nation, New Zealand is
simply not on the map. The on: hope for better chess here lies igiving young players of promise every chance to meet in matc play the four or five moderatel: good players we possess. The Championship offers them the only good opportunity. If we are to improve into a third-rate chess nation, instead of being merely $=$ country that plays a lot of inferio: chess, we must open the Char pionship.
A. E. TURNER (Auckland)

It has become apparent that the Swiss system has its place, but there are many circumstances where it is better to use the round robin. One pertinent argumer: against the use of the Swiss $e$ : Congress, as I see it, is this: $\therefore$ player does like to have som: chance of being placed. Suppos there are 36 entrants for Congress and that they play several rounc: in one class under the Swiss Under usual Congress rules th: top 12 to 18 will be placed. The players near the bottom have $n$. chance. If these 36 players are divided into the Championshis Premier Reserves and Third Clasis 12 players in each, playing $=$ round robin, four to six of th: bottom 12 of the original 36 wibe placed in their appropria: class and will be perfectly hapn: The others will also be happ: feeling they had some chance being placed. Also there woul be no chance of Smith, strensunknown but negligible, meetims the champion, a farce useless both. I know the difficulties tha any selection committee mus have in placing in their right clas entrants for Congress tourne: but with the widening acquai:tance of and with tourney players the task of such a committee rapidly becoming easier, and it : the duty of any club or least nominating a player to give details of that player's strengt whether or not it is already knoto the selection committee. Sud considerations as the above never deter me from taking $\quad \mathrm{E}$ in Congress. I will be there tw to find the answer to $1 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{K}:$ every possible opportunity. $A$ : are we condemned for ever suffer those meaningless na-z Major Open and First Class will common sense one day $g=$ vail and rename these clask Premier Reserves and T~: Class?

RALPH WOODFIELD (Levia

## WADE'S RUY

Two further gam
Sehmid (Germany).
The sixth game:
Game No. 3
RUY LOPE
Steinitz Defence
$\ddagger$ R. G. Wade
$1 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{K} 4$
N-K B 3
B-N 5

- $\mathrm{B}-\mathrm{R} 4$
$5 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{B} 3$
The building of a tems to give White's ongest endurance

P—Q 4
An idea of Rubinste
${ }^{5}$ Keres in recent $y$
sserves the option aninting his K4 by
-KN 3 and $\mathrm{B}-\mathrm{N} 2$.

- B—N 3

White's threat was
( N-R 4
A move from Smy
Not $8 \ldots \quad \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{KN} 4$
\# P-K N 3
Here $9 \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{R} 5$ is co Q-B3 and 11

P-KB4:
Schmid


After this move, B difficulties. Best -B. 5 , when White P-Q5, followed up
with no clear adva
11 Q-R5, P-KN3:
M!, and Black wins
Castles
Px
ap. The only shere lies of promise Eet in mave e moderately unssess. The them theIf we ar Ind-rate ches eing merely : lot of inferidt en the Char.
(Auckland)
oarent that the its place, bu: circumstances use the rour. ent argumer: the Swiss $\equiv$ : it, is this: $\pm$ io have some aced. Supposi is for Congreas several rountz ier the Swiss wess rules tre e placed. The ottom have $=$ 36 players are Championshit nd Third Clas ech, playing to six of the original 36 air appropria: oerfectly hapo: also be hap : some chance so there woul Smith, strens Gigible, meetiry farce useless : difficulties the ommittee mus. their right cless ggress tourne dening acquai:tourney playes a. committee easier, and it club or leas yer to give filayer's strensis already knoñ rommittee. Sunt the above from taking $p=$ ill be there try er to $1 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{K} 4=$ oportunity. Als. ned for ever eaningless nare-m a First Class, ase one day $u=5$ ne these classe ves and Thim

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## WADE'S RUY LOPEZ RETURNS DIVIDENDS

Two further games from the match between R. G. Wade and L. Schmid (Germany). The notes are by Wade.

The sixth game:

## Game No. 319

RUY LOPEZ

## Steinitz Defence Deferred

| $\pm$ R. G. Wade | L. Schmid |
| :---: | :---: |
| $1 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{K} 4$ | P-K 4 |
| $2 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{K} \boldsymbol{B} 3$ | N-Q B 3 |
| $3 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{N} 5$ | P-Q R 3 |
| $4 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{R} 4$ | $\mathbf{P}-\mathbf{Q} 3$ |
| $5 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{B} 3$ |  |

The building of a pawn centre neams to give White's initiative the magest endurance.
$\begin{array}{ll}5 \dot{P}-\mathbf{Q} 4 & \mathbf{B}-\mathbf{Q} 2 \\ \mathbf{K}-K 2\end{array}$
An idea of Rubinstein's fostered y Keres in recent years. Black merves the option of strongpinting his K 4 by $\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{N} 3$ or of -KN3 and B-N2.
: B—N $3 \quad \mathbf{P}-\mathbf{R} 3$
White's threat was $\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{N} 5$.
${ }^{3}$ N-R 4
A move from Smyslov.


## 5 P-K N 3

Here $9 \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{R} 5$ is countered by $\ldots \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{B} 3$ and $11 \ldots \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{KN} 3$.

P—KB4:
Schmid


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

HRer this move, Black is in difficulties. Best is 10

- 12 , when White should play 12-Q5, followed up with Pwith no clear advantage; but 11 Q-R5, P-KN3!; 11 N x P, = N1, and Black wins.
Oastles $\quad \mathbf{P} \times \mathbf{P}$

12 P-K 5
13 NxP
Q-K 2
The defensive position thought out many moves before by my opponent has one flaw.
14 P-K 6 : $\quad$ BPxP
$14 \ldots \mathrm{BxP}$; $15 \mathrm{~B} \times \mathrm{B}, \mathrm{P} \times \mathrm{B}$ is similar to the game.
$15 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{N} 6 \quad$ Q-B 3
$16 \mathbf{N x R} \quad \mathbf{P}-\mathbf{N} 3$
White has a potential win on material by 17 NxP , but Black could put up a fierce resistance. My next move thoroughly disorganises the defence.
17 P—B 5: $\quad$ NP $\times$
$17 \ldots \mathrm{KP} \times \mathrm{P}$ allows either 18 $\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{B} 7$ or $18 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{B} 7 \mathrm{ch}$.
18 Q-R 5 ch K—Q 1
19 N—N $6 \quad \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{N} 2$
$19 \ldots \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{K} 1$; $20 \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{R} 4$ is a counter pin.
$\begin{array}{ll}20 \mathrm{~B} \times \mathrm{RP} & \text { Q-Q } 5 \text { ch } \\ 21 \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{B} 2 & \text { Resigns }\end{array}$

The eighth game:

## Game No. 320 <br> RUY LOPEZ

## $\ddagger$ R. G. Wade

1 P-K 4
2 N-K B 3
B-N 5
P-K 4

B-N
N-Q 3
4 B-R 4
P—QR
5 Castles $\quad \mathbf{N}-\mathbf{K}_{2}$
$6 \mathbf{P}$ - $4 \quad \mathbf{P} \times \mathbf{P}$
7 R-K 1
Apparently an idea of Horowitz, the U.S.A. master. 7

## P—Q N 4

After the game my opponent suggested $7 \ldots \mathrm{O}-\mathrm{O} ; 8 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{K} 5$, $\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{K} 1$, followed by $\mathrm{P}-\mathrm{Q} 3$.

## 8 P-K 5: <br> N×P

Not pleasant for Black are 8 PxB; 9 PxN, PxP; or $8 \ldots \mathrm{~N}$ Q4; 9 B-N3.

| $9 \mathrm{R} \times \mathbf{N}$ | PxB |
| ---: | :--- | :--- |
| 10 NXP | Castles |

Not $10 \ldots \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{Q} 3 ; 11 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{B} 6$.
11 N-B 5 R-K 1
$11 \ldots \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{N} 5 ; 12 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{N} 5, \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{Q} 3$ allows $13 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{K} 7 \mathrm{ch}, \mathrm{K}-\mathrm{R} 1$; 14 BxN, PxB (not $14 \ldots P \times R$; $15 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{N} 6 \mathrm{ch}$ ); and Black has a badly broken King position.
$12 \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{N} 5$

Schmid


Wade

## 12. . . . N-Q 4

White's threat was 13 NxB ch , RxN; 14 BxN.

## $13 \mathbf{N x P}$ ! KxN

Not $13 \ldots \mathrm{BxB} ; 14 \mathrm{R} \times \mathrm{R}$ ch.
14 QxN $\mathbf{N}-\mathbf{Q B} 3$
Best chance now was $14 \ldots \mathrm{P}$ KB 3 ; $15 \mathrm{Q} \times \mathrm{R}, \mathrm{P} \times \mathrm{R}$. In the long run White's position is good.
$\begin{array}{ll}15 \text { Q-Q 4 } & \text { P—B 3 } \\ 16 \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{K}_{3} & \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{Q} \mathrm{B}\end{array}$
If White plays $17 \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{B} 3 . \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{Q} 4$ is promising.
$17 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{R} 6 \mathrm{ch}:$ : K×B
$17 \ldots \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{R} 1$; $18 \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{Q} 5, \mathrm{R}-$ QN1; $19 \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{B} 7$ wins immediately much material.

| 18 Q-N 4 | P-B 4 |
| :---: | :---: |
| 19 R-R 3 ch | B-R 5 |
| 20 RxB ch | QxR |
| 21 Qx Qch | K-N 3 |
| $22 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{B} 3$ | Resigns |

- AUCKLAND CHESS LEAGUE

LIGHTNING TOURNEY
On December 14 the Auckland Chess League conducted a lightning tourney in the Auckland club's rooms. About 30 players competed. League president F. G. McSherry opened the proceedings. Charles Stewart was the timekeeper, a job he generally handles. Prizes were donated by the N.Z. CHESSPLAYER.

After five rounds, eight players were left to argue the final. First round: A. Short beat F. A. Foulds, R. J. Browne beat R. E. Baeyertz, C. J. Taylor beat A. L. Fletcher, F. C. Ewen beat B. H. P. Marsick. Second round: Taylor beat Brown, Ewen beat Short. Final: Taylor beat Ewen. Ewen played a good game here and got Taylor out of position. With a piece to be won simply in reply to a useless check, Ewen moved his King instead-and lost his Queen.

# MOVE <br> 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 thorough attention before examining the answers. White plays UP the board alves

Solutions


No. 1-White to move
To the experienced player White's advantage will be plain. An easy one for a start.


No. 4-Black to move
Black is material down, so he must do something in a hurry.


No. 6-White to move
Black is a pawn up and has a strong Knight. But that is only part of the story.


No. 2-White to move
By missing wins like this, many players make harder work of chess than is necessary.
The Editorial Panel of
the N.Z. Chessplayer
extends to all readers
THE
COMPLIMENTS
OF THE SEASON

Both Sides to Move!
The ONLY solution is: Subscribe to the CHESSPLAYER-the best move you can make!


No. 7-White to move
White has built up a strong attack and must not allow Black to escape. A bit harder, this one.


No. 3-White to move
White's advantage lies in superior passed pawn. How dこe he proceed?


No. 5-White to move
Black threatens to play $\mathrm{R}-\mathrm{N}$ : and promote his pawn. How diw White counter this?


No. 8-White to move
A tougher one still. White $\pi-m$ get the best out of his position advantage.

New Zealanc J. D. S


After taking the pr teing born (Hawera, Hegan the real busines aserning chess in 1938 Tinallege. After a sosond in two Major o te was fifth (5-4) in Zew Zealand Champ Tellington. At Chris $355-6$ he was second with $8 \frac{1}{2}-2 \frac{1}{2}$. At Palme ae next year he was 3 the last two tourneys elost only one game. David Steele's telegr asord must be one of Ele country. At boards 3 played for Weil mes for 10 wins and we recall seeing one of Tat against Carl Fis cekland C.C. champ yed a Nimzovitch es opening, and may ha bit soon; anyway, b unld say " Mate in tw od opened the KR file, [r Rooks and a Kni *)een in it (that's how - our memory) and
Z. CHESSPLAYER, I

# WIN 

 learn to recognise a Give the page your UP the board always
-White to move vantage lies in
sed pawn. How doer

-White to move tens to play $\mathrm{R}-\mathrm{N} 8$ his pawn. How cine er this?

-White to move
one still. White : out of his position

New Zealand Personalities J. D. STEELE,

WE TAKE special pleasure in presenting to our readers Associate Editor J. D. Steele, of Wellington. His high-class analysis has appeared in our pages from time to time and on technical mbjects he must be considered our most polished contributor in New Zealand.


After taking the precaution of being born (Hawera, 1924), he began the real business of life by samning chess in 1938 at Wellingan College. After a third and a second in two Major Open events, Le was fifth (5-4) in the wartime Eew Zealand Championship at Wellington. At Christchurch in B $55-6$ he was second with Wade with $8 \frac{1}{2}-2 \frac{1}{2}$. At Palmerston North the next year he was third (8-3). In the last two tourneys mentioned the lost only one game.
David Steele's telegraph match mocord must be one of the best in the country. At boards 1 to 6 he liss played for Wellington 12 Ines for 10 wins and two draws. The recall seeing one of these wins, Iat. against Carl Fisher, then tuckland C.C. champion. Carl Hyyed a Nimzovitch Attack, his pas opening, and may have castled 3 bit soon; anyway, before you anld say "Mate in two" Steele and opened the KR file, put about thr Rooks and a Knight and a atreen in it (that's how it seems tiour memory) and . . . well,

## WELLINGTON

Carl didn't dare play the Nimzovitch Attack for fully a month afterwards.
Steele drew with M. E. Goldstein at board 3 in the New ZealandAustralia cable match in 1948. In 1941 and again in 1944 Steele had matches with R. G. Wade, losing both times, 2 - 3 .

Steele's is another case in which professional duties (he is a qualified accountant and bachelor of commerce) have put a limit to his chess, though he has been a regular contestant in inter-club chess in Wellington.
J.D.S. plays a competent game of tennis. As a golfer he plays on a 6 handicap-on reading which F. G. McSherry will surely turn green!
Steele thinks the following game his best (New Zealand Championship, Christchurch 194546 , round 3). Steele's notes.

## Game No. 321

KING'S INDIAN DEFENCE

| $\ddagger J$. D. Steele | H. McNabb |
| :---: | :---: |
| 1 P-Q 4 | N-K B 3 |
| $2 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{QB} 4$ | P-K N 3 |
| $3 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{QB} 3$ | B-N 2 |
| 4 P-K 4 | P-Q 3 |
| $5 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{K} \mathbf{R}$ |  |

This way of playing against the King's Indian has long been a favourite of mine. It is good if White wants to play the slow, overpowering game.


Only a waste of time. Black is obviously playing for complications. The QBP can be defended with the gain of time.

## 10 P—N 3

The long black diagonal is "wide open," but there is no danger.

| 10 | B-Q 2 |
| :---: | :---: |
| 11 Castles | N-B 3 |
| $12 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{N} 2$ | Q-B 1 |
| 13 NxN |  |

$12 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{N} 2$
N-B 3
13 NxN
$13 \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{R} 2$ loses a piece.
$13 \cdots \quad \mathbf{P} \times \mathbf{N}$
Quite bad, weakening his Q -side pawns irrevocably. After 13 BxN White has the better game, but no organic weakness in Black's game to fasten on.

## 14 K—R 2 <br> R-K 1 <br> 15 Q-Q 2 <br> R-N 1 <br> 16 Q R-Q $1 \quad P-B 4$

$17 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{B} 5$ was threatened.

## 17 K R-K 1 <br> B-B 3

## 18 P-B 4

White has attained a text book development, every piece being trained on the centre. Now comes the break-through.

## 18 .

$\mathbf{N}-\mathbf{Q} 2$
The best move.
19 P—K 5 :
Forestalling the defensive 19 P-KB3, by which Black would have delayed the break and gained time to rearrange his forces.

| 19 | B x B |
| :---: | :---: |
| 20 Q x | $\mathbf{P} \times \mathbf{P}$ |
| 21 Q-B6! | $\mathbf{N}-\mathbf{B} 1$ |

If $21 \ldots \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{Q} 1 ; 22 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{Q} 5$, with an overwhelming game. Black could, however, have given up a piece for three pawns with chances of drawing the ending by playing $21 \ldots \mathrm{P} \times \mathrm{P} ; 22 \mathrm{R} \times \mathrm{R}$ ch, $\mathrm{Q} \times \mathrm{R}$; 23 R× N, PxPch; $24 \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{N} 2$ !, B-K4; 25 Q-Q5, P-KR4; $26 \mathrm{P}-$ KR4, R-B1 (if $26 \ldots \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{N} 2 ; 27$ QxBeh!) ; $27 \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{Q} 3$ (not $27 \mathrm{~N}-$ Q1, B-Q3!), although White should still win. E.g., $27 \ldots$ RN1; 28 N-Q1 (at last), B-Q3; $29 \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{B} 3$, or $27 \ldots$ B-Q3; 28 N-Q5!
22 N—Q $5 \quad$ N-K 3
23 BxP ! R-N 3
The best chance. If $23 \ldots$ B x $\mathrm{B} ; 24 \mathrm{R} \times \mathrm{B}, \mathrm{K}-\mathrm{N} 2$ (the only move to save the exchange is 24
K-R1, which is worse); 25 P $\mathrm{B} 5, \mathrm{P} \times \mathrm{P} ; 26 \mathrm{R} \times \mathrm{P}$, and the attack wins easily.
$24 \mathbf{N x R}$
RPxN
$25 \mathrm{~B} \times \mathrm{B}$
$\mathbf{K} \times \mathbf{B}$
26 P-K N 4 :

Breaking up the black King's position.
${ }_{27}^{26}$ P-B $5^{\circ}$
R-Q 1

If $27 \ldots \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{Q} 5$; $28 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{B} 6 \mathrm{ch}$ $\mathrm{K}-\mathrm{N} 1 ; 29 \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{K} 4, \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{R} 3 ; 30 \mathrm{Q}-$ $\mathrm{B} 4, \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{R} 2 ; 31 \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{K} 7$, winning easily.
$28 \mathbf{P} \times$
N-N 4
29 Q-N 2 :

Winning at once.

The Knight has no move on an open board.
$31 \mathbf{P} \times \mathrm{N}$ ch
$\mathbf{P} \times \mathbf{P}$
$32 \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{N} 2 \mathrm{ch}$
Resigns

## FLETCHER UNBEATEN IN AUCKLAND CHESS CHAMPIONSHIP

1. A. L. Fletcher (Auckland)-W2, W7, W3, W4, W10, W18, D2
2. C. P. Belton (Auckland)-W9, W7, W3, W15, W20, D1, L1
3. B. C. Menzies (Dominion Rd.)-W12, W7, W14, W21, W10, L1, L2
4. C. A. Rose (Onehunga) - W13, W21, W10, W18, D12, L1, L15
5. J. Bailey (Dominion Road)-W12, W17, W19, W17, D8, L13, Li8
6. R. Browne (Auckland)-W13, W11, W15, D19, L8, L10, Bye
7. W. D. B. Rotherham (University)-W9, W8, W14, W11, L1, L2, L3
8. G. Sale (Auckland)-W14, W16, W6, D10, D5, L9, L7
9. R. E. Baeyertz (Remuera)-W8, W15, W16, W17, L2, L12, L7 .
10. G. Challener (Auckland)-W15, W19, W17, D8, L1, L3, L4
11. F. A. Haight (University)-W9, W11, W16, D4, L14, L3, L5
12. B. H. P. Marsick (Auckland)-W16, W19, W18, D13, L12, L7, L6
13. A. G. Rowland (Dominion Rd.)-W5, W18, D11, L14, L4, L6, Bye
14. W. Webb (Remuera)-W12, W13, W20, L8, L7, L3, L17
15. H. A. Roberts (Dominion Rd.)-W4, W19, L2, L9, L10, L6, Bye
16. J. B. Finlay (Remuera)-W21, W19, W20, L9, L12, L8, L11
17. R. M. Haycock (Dominion Rd.) -W14, W20, L5, L13, L9, L5, Bye
18. J. Davis (Waterside)-W5, W21, D20, L1, L13, L11, L4
19. D. E. Miller (Dominion Rd.) -W21, D6, L11, L15, L16, L5, Bye
20. C. Utting (Dominion Rd) -W21, D18, L2, L14 L16, L17, Bye
21. G. Hodge (Papatoetoe)-L16, L3, L4, L19, L20, L18, Bye

Division Winners: First, A. L. Fletcher. Second, B. C. Menzies. Third, J. Bailey and R. Browne equal; Bailey won on Sonneborn.

The Auckland Chess League Championship (Swiss), held from October 14 to 31 , went seven rounds and saw the holder of the title, A. L. Fletcher, retain it decisively. The winner and C. P. Belton were the terrors of the field. They met in the first round, and drew; then each won five in a line. By this time they were well clear of the others, and they met again in the seventh round, when Fletcher knocked out his rival in good style.

This year the Auckland League decided to try an alternative idea in the first round draw. Hitherto, No. 1 was paired with the middle man in the ranking list, No. 2 with the one below the middle, and so on. This time, in the first round No. 1 met No. 2, No. 3 met No. 4, etc. Most contestants thought the experiment showed the old idea to be better, which is probably the right view.

Fletcher and Belton dominated the others. Barry Menzies' performance would be next best. In one game he brought off the Rook and Bishop mate in the corner after Qx RP ch. "Just routine," he remarked when somebody used the word " brilliant." Menzies is Dominion Road champion this year and in a few years we expect him to be very prominent in Auckland. Cyril Rose, J. Bailey and R. J. Browne showed competence, particularly Rose, but it will be seen from the score sheet that the performances of these three are no better than that of W. D. B. Rotherham, half a point below them. The latter met first, second
and third place-getters, thereby getting through more hard work than most. Rotherham's results will improve when he can give more time to chess. The rest of the competitors got pretty much what their play merited.

The director of play was the imperturbable W. J. Luck.

The deciding seventh round game, annotated by A. E. Turner:

Game No. 322
FRENCH DEFENCE

| $\ddagger$ A. L. Fletcher | C. P. Belton |
| :---: | :---: |
| $1 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{K} 4$ | P-K 3 |
| 2 P-Q 4 | P-M 4 |
| $3 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{QB} 3$ | B-N 5 |

## The Winawer Variant.

## 4 P—K $5 \quad$ P-OR 4 <br> 5 P—QR3 PXP

The normal line is $5 \ldots \mathrm{BxN}$ ch; 6 PxB, N—K2, after which White has no certain advantage, though $7 \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{N} 4$ and $7 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{KR4}$ are both very difficult to meet.

## 6 PxB <br> 7 Q-N 4

The most aggressive move. It is curious that the "natural" 7 PxP gives White an unsatisfactory game after 7 ... Q-B2. But by giving up the pawn, White gets a strong initiative and an enduring command of the board. This is why Black seldom plays 5 ... PxP.

## 

Black succumbs to the temptation to hold the pawn for good. The wiser course was to forget the
pawn and to erect a bastion on the King-side by $7 \ldots \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{KR4}$, fo lowed by $\ldots \mathrm{N}-\mathrm{KR} 3, \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{B} 3-\mathrm{I}$ and $\mathrm{N} / 3-\mathrm{B} 4$.

## 9 BxP <br> N-K R 3

This should be preceded by P-KR4, since now the Knight never settle at KB4 because the immediate reaction $\mathrm{P}-\mathrm{N} 4 \mathrm{H}$ KR3 he intensifies the exist: congestion, for neither the $K=$ nor the KNP can now move, the $K R$ is going to be very $h \equiv$ to develop.

## 10 Q-B 4 <br> Q-B 2

Looks good, for it attacks :QBP and pins the KP.
11 B-Q 3

## K-N 1

Leaving the open dark diago $\operatorname{sil}$ on which White's QB is so ofter effective against the Winawer. -II addition there is now a $r$ threat of $\ldots \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{B} 3$, which cos not be played at once ( $12 \mathrm{P} \mp$ winning a Rook).
12 Q-N 5
Not 12 Q -N3, as $\ldots \mathrm{N}-\mathrm{N}$ would upset White's game. N- N there is a latent threat of mate inin Q8 embarrassing to Black. 12

## $\mathbf{N}-\mathbf{B} 3$

A sounder looking move wozir be hard to find, and yet this leas directly to worse difficulties Black. Not improbably he is losing position already.

## 13 P-N 5

The only move to keep te initiative, but very effective 13

N-Q $\mathbf{N} 5$

13 . . . N-R4 is no improvement and $\ldots \mathrm{N}-\mathrm{N} 1$ or Q 1 would be abject. $13 \ldots \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{K} 2$ is smastingly refuted by $14 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{N} 6$, ant now either: (a) 14 $15 \mathrm{R} \times \mathrm{P}, \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{N} 1$ (or 15
$6 \mathrm{P} \times \mathrm{R}, \mathrm{B}-\mathrm{Q2}$; $17 \mathrm{Rx}=$ QxB; $19 \mathrm{P}-5$ (Q), etc.) ; $16 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{R} 3$, K-B1; $\begin{array}{llll}\mathrm{B}-\mathrm{Q} 6 . & \mathrm{R} \times \mathrm{B}) & 14 & \ldots \\ \mathrm{R} \times \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{Q} 2 \\ \mathrm{~N} 1 ; & 16 & \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{R} 3, & \mathrm{~N}-\end{array}$ or $16 \quad \mathrm{~N} / 2-\mathrm{B} 4 ; 17 \mathrm{P}-2=$ $17 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{N} 5$, followed by $18 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{Q}:$

## 14 Castles (K) P-Q N 3

This looks slow, but there seana nothing better. Black cannins keep the hostile QB out, e.g. $16 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{QR} 4 ; 15 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{R} 3, \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{N}$ $16 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{B} 3$, $\mathrm{N} \times \mathrm{B} ; 17 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{Q} 6$, anc wins.

## 15 B-R 3

Finely judged. The open fir
more than compen parting with his 15
$16 \mathbf{P} \times \mathbf{N}$
Staking everythi side superiority in if there should be necessary move wa and if $17 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{N} 4, \mathrm{P}$ Q2, $\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{K} 2$; follo: and $\mathrm{R}-\mathrm{K} 1$. Of should still lose.


Fletche

## 17 B-Q 6

Strong, but there move in $17 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{N} 4$, hreat of $\mathrm{B}-\mathrm{K} 7-\mathrm{E}$ mate. If Black trie 72; then $18 \mathrm{KR}-\mathrm{B}$ B-K7, Q-K1; 20 B 21 RxB. 17
at KB1, thus permi
B-K7-B6, allows mendous advantage

## 17

$18 \mathrm{~K} \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{B} 1$
At last! Now B sing-side can come Thite still has a pow A the QB file.
1 R-B 7
(9) QR-QB1

Black's reply indic
2 was more exact for the Queen.
$2 \mathbf{Q}-\mathbf{Q} \dot{\mathbf{2}}$
$2 \mathrm{Q}-\mathbf{B} 2$
This hardly seem
22 ... B-Q2,
R-QB1 would $p$
vermitted a longer re

## $\because \mathbf{P}-\mathbf{N} 4$

The intention behi move. The alternative x $\times$; 24 PxN, B55, R-Q1; (B $\times \mathrm{P}$; I5 NxB, R×N; 27
owed, whether Black Zooks or not, by $Q x$
vz. CHESSPLAYER,

# MPIONSHIF 

zect a bastion on P-KR4, $\mathrm{K}-\mathrm{KR} 3, \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{B} 3-$

## N—K R 3

be preceded by now the Knight Et KB4 because reaction $\mathrm{P}-\mathrm{N} \vdots$ msities the existu If neither the $\mathrm{K}=$ can now move, ing to be very hat

Q-B 2
for it attacks E the KP.

## K—N 1

open dark diagula lite's QB is so intin ast the Winawer P-B3, which i at once (12 Pa ok).
-N3, as ... Th game. nt: threat of mate N—B 3
looking move woull: 1, and yet this lear orse difficulties norobably he is already.
move to keep very effective.

## N-Q N 5

$\therefore$ is no improveQ Q wow ar N-K2 is s-ase(a) 14 P-N6, $\geq$ a $\because 1$ (or $15 \ldots$ $-\mathrm{Q} 2 ; 17 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{BS},-$ ch, $Q \times B ; 19 B-$ $3-R 3, K-B:$ $16 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{R} 3$, ; $2-B 4 ; 17 P=$
$\mathrm{P}-\mathrm{Q}$ N s
low, but there sesma Black cavatit: QB out, es
5 B $-B 3$, $\therefore B ; 17$ B-C9, anis

The ope- Elit
more than compensates White for parting with his less useful $B$.

## 15 <br> $16 \mathbf{P} \times \mathrm{N}$ <br> P-R 4

Staking everything on a Queenside superiority in the end game, if there should be one. But the necessary move was 16 ... $\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{B} 4$, and if $17 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{N} 4, \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{KR} 3$; $18 \mathrm{Q}-$ Q2, N-K2; followed by $\mathrm{K}-\mathrm{R} 2$ and $\mathrm{R}-\mathrm{K} 1$. Of course Black should still lose.


Fletcher

## 17 B-Q 6

Strong, but there was a stronger move in $17 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{N} 4$, with the nasty threat of $\mathrm{B}-\mathrm{K} 7-\mathrm{B} 6$ and $\mathrm{Q} \times \mathrm{P}$ mate. If Black tries $17 \ldots \mathrm{R}$ R 2 ; then $18 \mathrm{KR}-\mathrm{B} 1, \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{Q} 2 ; 19$ $\mathrm{B}-\mathrm{K} 7, \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{K} 1 ; 20 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{B} 6, \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{B} 1$; $21 \mathrm{R} \times \mathrm{B}, 17 \ldots$ Q-Q2, aiming at KB1, thus permitting White's B-K7-B6, allows White a tremendous advantage also.
17
$\mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{Q} 2$
18 K R-B $1 \quad$ N- $1 \quad 4$
At last! Now Black's whole King-side can come to life. But White still has a powerful weapon in the QB file.
19 R-B \%
Q-K 1
20 Q R-Q B 1
Black's reply indicates that $R$ R2 was more exact, leaving QB1 for the Queen.

| 20 | $\mathbf{P}-\mathbf{R} 3$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| 21 | $\mathbf{Q}-\dot{\mathbf{Q}} \mathbf{2}$ |
| 22 | $\mathbf{Q}-\mathbf{B} 2$ |

This hardly seems necessary yet. $22 \ldots$ B- Q2, followed by

R-QB1 would probably have permitted a longer resistance.
$23 \mathbf{P}-\mathbf{N} 4$
$\mathbf{N}-\mathbf{N} 2$
The intention behind his last move. The alternative was 23 $\mathrm{NxB} ; 24 \mathrm{PxN}, \mathrm{B}-\mathrm{Q} 2 ; 25 \mathrm{~N}-$ $\mathrm{Z} 5, \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{Q} 1$; ( $\mathrm{Bx} \mathrm{P} ; 26 \mathrm{NxBP}$ ) ; $26 \mathrm{~N} \times \mathrm{B}, \mathrm{R} \times \mathrm{N} ; 27 \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{B} 6$, followed, whether Black exchanges Rooks or not, by $\mathrm{Q} x \mathrm{NP}$, and the
two separated, advanced passed pawns must win.
24 R-K 7
Q x $\mathbf{P}$

If $24 \ldots$ Q-KN1; 25 Q—B7 wins.
$25 \mathrm{R} \times \mathbf{P}$
B-Q 2
The best chance was 25 Q-K1; 26 Q-B7, R-KN1. But then $27 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{N} 5$, and White wins after $27 \ldots \mathrm{PxP}$.... P-R4, or

P-R5. [Lengthy analysis of these three continuations has been omitted.-Ed.] After the text, White gets a mating attack.
26 N - 4 Q-R 5
Otherwise the Bishop goes.
27 QxQ

$$
\mathbf{B} \times \mathbf{Q}
$$

$28 \mathbf{N x P}$
$29 \mathrm{R} / 1-\mathrm{B}$
KR-K N 1
Nothing to be done.
$\begin{array}{ll}30 \text { N x N } & \text { B-N } 6 \\ 31 ~ N-K ~ & \text { ch }\end{array}$
Mate in three.
White's play was very energetic and mostly accurate as well.

## WELLINGTON

An unwise pawn push by Black on the King's side, a "hesitant" retreat by the white QB , and the surprising collapse of Black's game are features of this game from the Wellington Chess League inter-club championship this year.

Game No. 323

## KING'S INDIAN DEFENCE

$\ddagger$ Dr. B. M. Cwilong
A. W. Gyles

| $1 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{Q} 4$ | N-K B 3 |
| :---: | :---: |
| $2 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{K} \mathbf{B} 3$ | P-K N 3 |
| $3 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{B} 4$ | P-Q 3 |
| $4 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{B} 3$ | B-N 2 |
| $5 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{K} 4$ | Castles |
| 6 B-Q 3 | Q $\mathbf{N}$ - $\mathbf{Q}^{\text {2 }}$ |
| $7 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{N} 5$ | P-K R 3 |
| 8 B-B 4 | P-K N 4 |
| 9 B-K 3 | P-K 4 |
| 10 P-K R 3 | N-R 2 |
| 11 Q-Q 2 | $\mathbf{P} \times \mathbf{P}$ |
| 12 NxQP | N-K 4 |
| 13 Castles (Q) | B-K 3 |
| 14 P-Q N 3 | NxB |
| 15 Qx N | B-K 4 |
| $16 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{N} 3$ | Bx |
| $17 \mathrm{~B} \times \mathrm{B}$ | P-K B 4 |
| 18 P-B 4 | Q-B 1 |
| 19 N-Q 5 | R-B 2 |
| 20 B-B 3 | $\mathbf{B x}$ |
| 21 Q $\times$ B | K-B 1 |
| $22 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{K} 5$ | $\mathbf{P} \times \mathbf{P}$ |
| $23 \mathrm{P} \times \mathrm{K}$ | P-B 3 |
| 24 Q-Q 6 ch | K-K1 |
| 25 Q x R P | Q-B 2 |
| $26 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{K} 6$ | R-K 2 |
| $2{ }^{27}$ Q-N 6 ch | Resigns |

## SUPERB GAME

The Eleventh from the Match Bronstein - Boleslavsky By J. D. STEELE
Outstanding in recent years is the 11 th game of the match between D. Bronstein and I. Boleslavsky to decide Botvinnik's challenger for the World Championship. This is a really great grandmaster game, fought with the use of every modern refinement of technique. Combinations and flashy sacrifices do not appear on the board because they are foreseen and prevented. Once an advantage is gained, it is pressed nome with the aid of subtle tactical manoeuvres that rest on hairsbreadth calculation.

## Game No. 324

## KING'S INDIAN DEFENCE

| D. Bronstein | $\ddagger \mathrm{I}$. Boleslavs |
| :---: | :---: |
| $1 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{Q} 4$ | N-K B 3 |
| ${ }^{2} \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{QB} 4$ | P-Q 3 |
| $3 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{QB} 3$ | P-K 4 |
| $4 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{B} 3$ | Q $\mathbf{N}$ - ${ }^{2}$ |
| $5 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{KN} 3$ | P-K N 3 |
| $6 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{N} 2$ | B- $\mathrm{N}^{2}$ |
| 7 Castles | Castles |
| 8 P-K 4 | R-K 1 |

The pattern of the middle game is already becoming clear. White commands more space, but Black's game is very solid, and White's pawns at K4 and QB4 may become weak.
9 B-K 3
N-N 5
10 B-N 5
P-K B 3
$11 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{Q} 2$
N-R 3
$12 \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{B} 1$

In the 13 th game Bronstein played $12 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{KR} 3, \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{B} 2 ; 13 \mathrm{~B}-$ K3. This latter continuation is more solid, but does not hold out much more hope of advantage.

## 12 <br> N-B 1

13 P-Q N 4
Bronstein probably soon bitterly regretted this advance, which loosens his Queen-side. Again 14 $\mathrm{P}-\mathrm{KR} 3$ and $15 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{K} 3$ was better.
13
N-B 2
14 B-K 3 B-N 5:
The right move at the right time! Black is planning to base his attack upon the weak white pawn structure on the strongpoint e5 and control of d4. As a first step the white Knight is to be eliminated. It is interesting to note how ineffective the white KB is in the following play, blocked in by the pawns on the white squares K4 and QB4.


Bronstein
Position after $14 \ldots$ B-N 5 !
$\begin{array}{ll}15 \text { P—KR3 } & \text { BxN } \\ 16 \text { BxB } & \text { P—QR4: }\end{array}$
Forcing the opening of the QR file in very favourable circumstances. After $17 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{N} 5$ the white Queen-side pawns would be very weak and there would be no chance of counter-play on that side by an eventual $\mathrm{P}-\mathrm{QB} 5$.

## 17 P-R 3 <br> $\mathbf{R P} \times \mathbf{P}$ <br> 18 R P P <br> $\mathbf{P} \times \mathbf{P}$ <br> 19 B x $P$ <br> B-R 3

The formidable looking steamroller of white pawns does not look so strong now!
20 N-Q 5

$$
\underset{\mathbf{B} \times \mathbf{B}}{\mathbf{N}}
$$

$21 \underset{2}{\mathbf{N}-\mathrm{K}}{ }^{2}$

A bold move, leaving the QP permanently backward. Against this, however, Black has permanently denied the white pieces the use of Q5, which means a serious limitation on the scope of the white Knight. Besides, the QP is quite immune to attack by the white minor pieces.

## $23 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{N} 2$

The weakness of this B, blocked in by its own pawns, is now clear. 23
$\mathbf{R}-\mathbf{R} 6$ !
The direct attack on the Queenside pawns begins. Incidentally, Black stops the strong defensive move $24 \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{N} 3$, with $25 \mathrm{KR}-\mathrm{Q} 1$ to follow.
24 Q-Q 2
R—Q 6
25 Q-R 2
nce was better 25
25 Q- ${ }_{2} \dot{\mathrm{~K}} \dot{2}$
Q-R 1 :
With his weak Queen-side P's and the aggressively placed black $N$ and $R$, White cannot allow the exchange of Queens.
26 . . . .
Q-R 6

The obvious move, but nicel: calculated all the same.
$27 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{N} 4$
Not $27 \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{R} 1, \mathrm{Q} \times \mathrm{P} ; 28 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{B}=$ Q—B4!
${ }_{28}^{2 y}$ Q $\times \dot{N}$
$\mathbf{N x} \mathbf{N}$
29 R-N 1
Qx $\mathbf{P}$

Better than $29 \ldots$ Q xP, whic allows the invasion of his second rank by the white Rook.

## $30 \mathrm{R} / \mathrm{N} 1$ - 1 K-N 2 <br> 31 P-R 4 P—R 4 <br> 32 Q-K $2 \quad \mathbf{N - Q 2}$

The second Knight steps into his fallen comrade's place.
33 R-Q 4 N-K 4
34 Q-Q 1
$\mathbf{R}-\mathbf{Q} 1$

## 35 P-B 5 !

Neatly exchanging his wea: QBP, which would otherwise $<$ lost.
35 Q $\times \mathbf{R}$
$37 \mathbf{Q x P} \mathrm{ch}$
38 Q-B 8
$\mathbf{Q \times P}$

| 38 Q—B 8 |
| :--- |
| 39 |
| B—R |

40 R-Q 1

White has some counter-play $c=$ the weak QP for his pawn, b: he can do nothing about i: dominating black Knight. Tri only move to shift it is P-KB: and this would fatally weaken r : King's side.

## 40

41 Q-K 6
R-B 1
$42 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{B} 1$
P-QB4:
If 42 R or $Q \times Q P$, the $Q \equiv \equiv$ advances irresistibly.
42
43
45 43 B
44 Q
45

B-K
R-Q 1
Q-N 3
$\mathbf{Q}-\mathbf{Q} \boldsymbol{2}$
Q-B 3
P—B 5 :
Boleslavsky


Bronstein
The passed pawn adva-:"은 alone. The following stage of -TE game required accurate calcution, since the pawn can hes forth be defended only by pie:es

46 Q-Q B 3
$47 \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{N}$ ?
Preparing to driv 47
48 Q-Q 2
If $48 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{B} 4, \mathrm{R}-$ Q-N6 wins.
48
$49 \mathbf{R} \times \mathbf{P}$
$50 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{B} 3$
Not $50 \ldots \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{N}$ $\mathrm{R}-\mathrm{R} 8 ; 52 \dddot{\mathrm{R}}-\mathrm{Q} 7 \mathrm{ch}$, N ch, K-R3; 54 Q $55 \mathrm{P} \times \mathrm{P}$ ch, $\mathrm{P} \times \mathrm{P}$; Q-N3; $57 \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{B} 8 \mathrm{c}$ Q-K7ch, with per Or 51 . . N N B B 52 $\because 1 ; 53 \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{Q} 8 \mathrm{ch}, \mathrm{R}$ ch $2 \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{N} 2 ; 55 \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{B}$
51 Q-B 4
Not $51 \mathrm{Bx} \mathrm{P}, \mathrm{Qx}$ mating attack.
51
2) R-Q 2

If $52 \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{Q} 4$, the suffices.
32
The Rook is now defensive position.
leginning of the end
$53 \mathbf{R}-\mathbf{B} 2$
: 4 Q-K 4
:5 P-B4
At last the Knigh from its dominating $\therefore$ is now too late.

55
ज $\mathrm{Bx} \dot{\mathbf{N}}$
Forced.
油
iT $\dot{Q}-\dot{K} 6$
$\underset{\mathbf{R}}{\mathbf{P}} \mathbf{x}$
Boleslavsky winds ui ?werful strokes.
16 QxP
13 Q-K 2
(17) K-B 2

If $60 \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{R} 3, \mathrm{R} \times \mathrm{R}$ Q-R8 ch; $62 \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{N} 4, \mathrm{P}$ క-N5, Q-B3, with mate.

11 K-B
22 K—K 3
i4 K-K 3
is $\mathrm{R} \times \mathrm{Q}$
in Resigns
The Rook is lost.
move, but nicel ge same.

1. $\mathrm{Q} \times \mathrm{P} ; 28 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{B} \div$.

## $\mathrm{N} \times \mathrm{N}$ <br> $\mathbf{Q} \times \mathbf{P}$ R-N 6

13 ... Q x P, whic Esion of his secori nite Rook.

## K—N 2 <br> P-R 4 <br> N-Q 2

night steps into his place.
$\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{K} 4$
$\mathrm{R}-\mathrm{Q} 1$
anging his wea: ould otherwise be
$\mathbf{Q} \times \mathbf{P}$
$\mathbf{Q} \times \mathbf{R}$
$\mathbf{R}-\mathbf{Q} 2$
$\mathbf{Q}-\mathbf{R}^{2} \mathbf{2}$
$\mathrm{R}-\mathrm{K} \mathbf{B} 2$
me counter-play for his pawn, bu: athing about cs Knight. fitt it is $\mathrm{P}-\mathrm{K}=$ tatally weaker

R-B 1
P-QB4:
Q $\because Q P$, the $Q \equiv$ oly.
$\mathbf{R}-\mathbf{Q} 1$
$\mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{Q} 2$
$\mathbf{Q}-\mathbf{B} 3$
P-B5 :

## slavsky


zawn adrumant Ning stage of am accurate calt-n" IEwh can heromen 2 only by zowem

46 Q-Q B 3
$47 \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{N} 2$
Preparing to drive away the N .
47 Q-Q $2 \quad$ R-Q R 1
If $48 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{B} 4, \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{R} 7$; $49 \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{Q} 2$, Q-N6 wins.
${ }_{49}^{48} \times \mathbf{R} \times \quad \mathbf{Q}-\mathbf{B} 3!$ $50 \underset{ }{5} \mathbf{P - B} 3 \quad \mathbf{Q}-\mathbf{N} 2$
Not $50 \ldots \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{N} 8 ? ; 51 \mathrm{BxP}$, R-R8; $52 \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{Q} 7 \mathrm{ch}, \mathrm{N} \times \mathrm{R} ; 53 \mathrm{Q} \times$ N ch, K-R3; $54 \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{Q} 2 \mathrm{ch}, \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{N} 4$; $55 \mathrm{P} \times \mathrm{Pch}, \mathrm{P} \times \mathrm{P}$; $56 \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{Q} 6 \mathrm{ch}$, Q—N3; 57 Q-B8 ch, K-R2; 58 Q-K7ch, with perpetual check. Or $51 \ldots \mathrm{~N} \times \mathrm{B}$; $52 \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{Q} 7 \mathrm{ch}, \mathrm{K}-$ N1; $53 \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{Q} 8 \mathrm{ch}, \mathrm{R} \times \mathrm{R}$; $54 \mathrm{Q} \times \mathrm{R}$ ch, $\mathrm{K}-\mathrm{N} 2$; $55 \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{B} 7 \mathrm{ch}$, drawing.

## 51 Q-B 4

Not $51 \mathrm{BxP}, \mathrm{Q} \times \mathrm{Pch}$, with a mating attack.
${ }_{52} \mathbf{1} \mathbf{R}-\mathbf{Q} \mathbf{2} \quad \mathbf{Q}-\mathrm{K} 2$
If $52 \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{Q} 4$, the same answer suffices.
枵 . . . . P-B 6
The Rook is now forced into a defensive position. This is the beginning of the end.
$\begin{array}{ll}5 \text { R-B 2 } & \text { Q-B 4 } \\ \text { i4 Q-K 4 } & \text { R-Q B 1 } \\ \text { is P-B 4 } & \end{array}$
At last the Knight is driven
from its dominating position, but ii: is now too late.

| ${ }^{35} \mathbf{B} \dot{\mathbf{x}} \dot{\mathbf{N}}$ | N-N 5 |
| :---: | :---: |
| Forced. |  |
| $\text { Q-K } 6$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{P} \times \mathbf{B} \\ & \mathbf{R}-\mathbf{Q} \mathbf{N} \mathbf{1} \end{aligned}$ |

Boleslavsky winds up with a few powerful strokes.

## $13 \mathbf{Q x P}$ <br> Q-K 2

R-N 7
Q-B 3 ch

If $60 \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{R} 3, \mathrm{R} \times \mathrm{R} ; 61 \mathrm{Q} \times \mathrm{R}$, -R8 ch; $62 \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{N} 4, \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{B} 4 \mathrm{ch} ; 63$ 3-N5, Q-B3, with unavoidable mate.

| 3) | Q-N 3 ch |
| :---: | :---: |
| 51: K-B 3 | Q-N 2 ch |
| \% K-K 3 | Q-N 6 |
| (i) K-Q 3 | Q-N 4 ch |
| 4 K-K 3 | Q $\times$ Q ch |
| $3 \mathrm{R} \times \mathrm{Q}$ | $\mathbf{P}-\mathrm{B}^{7}$ ! |
| int Resigns |  |

The Rook is lost.

## W. H. DICK TAKES GISBORNE ANNUAL

1. W. H. Dick (Opotiki)-W16, W4, W6, W8, W10, D5, L2
2. N. T. Fletcher (Wellington)-D3, W9, D7, D5, W10, D6, W1
3. Les. Cook (Waipukurau)-D2, L15, W4, D7, W17, W9, W10
4. F. Beamish (Gisborne)-W9, L1, L3, W16, W7, W14, W6
5. B. H. P. Marsick (Auckland)-L6, W13, W10, D2, W14, D1, W8
6. T. G. Paterson (Hastings)-W5, W11, L1, W14, D8, D2, L4 ....
7. M. Windle (Takapau)-L11, W16, D2, D3, L4, W13, W14
8. B. Kay (Gisborne)-W15, W10, D14, L1, D6, W11, L5
9. H. J. Toye (Gisborne)-L4, L2, W16, W18, W15, L3, Wii
10. G. Mitchell (Hastings)-W13, L8, L5, W12, L2, W17, L3
11. R. J. Thompson (Gisborne)-W7, L6, W17, W15, L1, L8, L9
12. T. D. Stichbury (Wairoa)-L17, L18, W13, L10, L16, W 18, W 15
13. P. Fischbach (Gisborne)-L10, L5, L12, W17, W18, L7, W16
14. J. Holdsworth (Gisborne)-W 18, W17, D8, L6, L5, L4, L7
15. M. S. Littlewood (Hastings)-L8, W3, W18, L11, L9, L16, L12
16. L1. Meredith (Gisborne)-L1, L7, L9, L4, W12, W15, L13
17. A. Bayliss (Takapau)-W 12, L14, L11, L13, L3, L10, W18 .....
18. F. N. Day (Gisborne)-L14, W12, L15, L9, L13, L12, L17 ......

Tied players given in Sonneborn order.
Day withdrew after the fourth round. Littlewood and Bayliss lost games by default.
The enterprising Gisborne Chess Club's annual Labour Week-end Swiss tournament was won narrowly by W. H. Dick, of Opotiki, from a bunch of four only half a point behind. Wilf says he was "lucky." We are not so sure about this.
Gisborne was pleased at the increase in the number of visiting players, including N. T. Fletcher from Wellington and B. H. P. Marsick from Auckland.
According to secretary L1. Meredith, it is "extremely unlikely that our committee will repeat the experiment of trying to play more rounds than there are sessions. Four rounds in three $3 \frac{1}{2}$-hour sessions certainly proved strenuous for the Saturday."
Selected by the tournament winner as his best in the event, the purely tactical style of the following game is a reflection of the pace of the play.

Game No. 325

## ALEKHINE'S DEFENCE

B. H. P. Marsick
W. H. Dick

| $1 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{K} 4$ | N-K B 3 |
| :---: | :---: |
| $2 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{K} 5$ | N-Q 4 |
| 3 P-Q B 4 | N-N 3 |
| $4 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{Q} 4$ | $\mathbf{P}-\mathbf{Q} 3$ |
| $5 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{B} 4$ | $\mathbf{P} \times \mathbf{P}$ |
| 6 BPxP | B-B 4 |
| $7 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{K} 3$ | P-K 3 |
| 8 N-K B 3 | N-B3 |
| $9 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{K}$ 2 | $\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{N} 5$ |
| 10 N -R 3 | B-K 2 |
| 11 Castles | Castles |
| 12 Q-Q 2 | P-Q R 4 |
| 13 KR - Q 1 | P-Q B 3 |
| 14 N-K 1 | Q-B 2 |
| 15 Q N-B2 | K R-Q 1 |


| 16 Q-B 3 | P-B 4 |
| :---: | :---: |
| 17 P-Q R 3 | $\mathbf{P} \times \mathbf{P}$ |
| 18 BxP | N-B 3 |
| 19 Bx N | QxBch |
| 20 K-R 1 | Q-B 2 |
| 21 B-B 3 | N $\times P$ |

Dick


Marsick

| 22 BxP | Q x $\mathbf{B}^{\text {a }}$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| 23 QxN | B-B 3 |
| $24 \mathrm{R} \times \mathrm{Rch}$ | $\mathbf{R} \times$ R |
| 25 QxRP | B x ${ }^{\text {d }}$ |
| 26 NxB | Q $\times$ P |
| 27 Q-R 4 | P-N 3 |
| 28 R-K B 1 | K-N 2 |
| 29 N-K 3 | $\mathbf{R}-\mathbf{Q} 7$ |
| $30 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{Q} 1$ | Q-Q 5 |
| 31 P-R 3 | B-K 2 |
| 32 Q-N 3 | B $\times$ P |
| 33 QxB | $\mathbf{R} \times \mathbf{N}$ |
| 34 Rx R | QxReh |
| 35 K -R 2 | Q-Q 2 |
| 36 Q-B 5 | P-B 3 |
| 37 Q-N 6 | K-N 1 |
| 38 P-B 5 | K-B 1 |
| 39 P-B 6 | Q-Q 3 ch |
| 40 K-R 1 | Q-Q 8 ch |

## BOB WADE ROCKED THE GONDOLA

Fine Showing at Venice, But ONLY Drew His Game Against Smyslov

1. Kotov (U.S.S.R)
2. Smyslov (U.S.S.R.)
3. Rossolimo (France)
4. Pachman (C'slovakia)
5. Letelier (Chile)
6. H. Steiner (U.S.A.)
7. R. G. Wade (N.Z.)
8. Donner (Holland)
9. Castillo (Chile)
10. Czerniak (Israel)
11. Golombek (England)
12. Nestler (Italy)
13. Paoli (Italy)
14. Muller (Austria)
15. Primavera (Italy)
16. Szabados (Italy)

Venice 1950, September 27 to October 15, gave an opportunity to the U.S.S.R. grandmasters Kotov and Smyslov to show their outstanding skill. But their decisive first and second would be more or less expected. New Zealanders will be more particularly interested to see that the tourney also gave R. G. Wade an opportunity to show he is still moving up the ladder of success. Here, he appears to skipped a rung or two, having no doubt benefited from his rest from tourney play. Wade says his result is "regarded as an advance of his previous play." We should say it is. Bagging a best game prize, drawing his game with a celebrity like Smyslov, and finishing equal fifth, sixth and seventh in a field of 16 like this is a very fine effort.

Wade liked the Venetian climate. The city: "One of the most beautiful of towns, teeming with history, and unadorned by modern motor cars."

Some of the play from the tournament appears below.

## Best Game Prize

Powerful play by Wade in what is a difficult game to conduct. The loser makes the best of a bad job till the situation is beyond hope. Notes by the Editor except where otherwise indicated.

## Game No. 326

KING'S INDIAN DEFENCE
$\ddagger$ R. G. Wade

| $1 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{Q} 4$ | N-K B 3 |
| :---: | :---: |
| $2 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{Q} \mathbf{4}$ | P-K N 3 |
| $3 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{K} \mathbf{N}$ | $\mathrm{B}-\mathrm{N} 2$ |
| $4 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{N} 2$ | Castles |
| 5 P-K 4 | P-Q 3 |
| 6 N-K 2 | N-B 3 |

$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccc}1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 & 7 & 8 & 9 & 10 & 11 & 12 & 13 & 14 & 15 & 16 \\ - & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1\end{array}$

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 01 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| - | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 | 1 | 1 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 | 1 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 | 1 |
| $\frac{1}{2}$ | - | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 | 1 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 |
| 0 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | - | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 | 1 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| 0 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | - | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ |  | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 | - | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 | $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| 0 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 | 0 | 1 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | - | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 | 1 | $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| 0 | 0 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 | 1 | $\frac{1}{8}$ | - | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 |
| $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 | 0 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | - | 1 | 0 |
| 0 | ${ }^{1}$ | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 | - | - 1 |
| 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 | 1 | 0 | - |
| 0 | 0 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 | 0 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |  |
| 1 | 0 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ |  |
|  | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 | 0 |

After $6 \ldots$ QN-Q2 Black also gets a passive position, as White defends his King-side always with P-KB3. The best way to obtain the King's Indian is $1 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{Q} 4, \mathrm{~N}-$ KB3; 2 P-QB4, P-Q3; $3 \mathrm{~N}-$ QB3, $\mathrm{P}-\mathrm{K} 4 ; 4 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{B} 3, \mathrm{QN}-\mathrm{Q} 2$; 5 P-KN3, P-KN3, etc.-Wade.

## ${ }_{8}$ Castles $\quad$ P-K 4 <br>  <br> I think $9 \ldots \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{R} 4$ a little more active.-Wade. <br> 10 B-K 3 <br> P—K B 4 <br> 11 P-B 3 <br> N-K B 3 <br> <br> 12 P-K R 3

 <br> <br> 12 P-K R 3}When a master plays a RP one square forward the student should register particular interest. Here White considers it worth a move (a very valuable thing, a move) to prevent Black's ... N-N5 (after... P×P; PxP), pestering the QB. But how do you really know when to play P-R3? Well, you don't know; you use your judgment. You get good judgment from experience; you get experience by having poor judgment. And pretty much the same applies to any other chess move. 12.

$$
\mathbf{P}-\mathbf{N} 3
$$

Black's choice of a slightly inferior opening plan has robbed his game of that intangible reality, elasticity. On the other hand, White's position is purposeful, alive. Black is already finding it hard to discover moves to keep the balance. Instead of 12 $\mathrm{P}-\mathrm{N} 3$, perhaps $12 \ldots \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{Q} 2$ is stronger. Also the immediate. P-QR4 would be in order. The double idea behind ... B-Q2 is to protect the QNP (if White plays $\mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{N} 3$ ) by $\mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{B} 1$, incident-

| 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | $\ldots$ | $12 \frac{1}{2}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | $\ldots$ | 12 |
| $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 | 1 | 1 | $\ldots$ | 10 |
| 1 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 | 1 | 1 | $\ldots$ | $9 \frac{1}{2}$ |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | $\ldots$ | $8 \frac{1}{2}$ |
| $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 | 1 | $\ldots$ | $8 \frac{1}{2}$ |
| 1 | 1 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\ldots$ | $8 \frac{1}{2}$ |
| 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | $\ldots$ | 8 |
| 1 | 1 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\ldots$ | $7 \frac{1}{2}$ |
| 1 | 1 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 | $\ldots$ | 7 |
| 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\ldots$ | 6 |
| - | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\ldots$ | $5 \frac{1}{2}$ |
| $\frac{1}{2}$ | - | 0 | 1 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\ldots$ | 5 |
| $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 | - | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\ldots$ | $4 \frac{1}{2}$ |
| 0 | 0 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | - | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\ldots$ | $3 \frac{1}{2}$ |
| $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | - | $\ldots$ | $3 \frac{1}{2}$ |

ally threatening the white KPE and to play... P-QR4-R5, thus muzzling White a little on tris Queen-side. Thus: $12 \ldots \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{G}$ $13 \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{N} 3, \mathrm{P} \times \mathrm{P} ; 14 \mathrm{P} \times \mathrm{P}, \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{E}$. $15 \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{R} 2$, $\mathrm{P}-\mathrm{QR} 4$ and 16 $\mathrm{P}-\mathrm{R} 5$. Or if after $12 \ldots \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{Q}$. White tries $13 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{QN} 4$, then
$P-Q R 4$. In either case $\mathrm{Bl}=$ would stand better than in game.


Wade
13 P-Q N 4 :
P-Q R 4
Black opens the Rook file wout being sure who is to corit. Better would be to try to =irl squares for his Knights. A Erim movement on the King-side secmy indicated by $14 \ldots \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{R} 3$, int $=-$ ing $\ldots \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{KN} 4-\mathrm{N} 5$. Bizar moves on the Queen-side do In lead to the desired end, i.e., $=2$ play for the pieces, while $h=$ siall no reason yet to be defensi: IIT the Queen-side and static where.
$15 \mathbf{R P} \times \mathbf{P} \quad \mathbf{Q} 2$
No punch in this now.
$16 \mathbf{K}-\mathbf{R} 2$
17 $\mathbf{P} \times \mathrm{P}$
Another good Frong time.
18 Q-Q 2
Stopping Black playing P-R3 to Black's 14th mov this manoeuvre w strong as before the KB file.
18
$19 \mathbf{R}-\mathbf{R} \boldsymbol{2}$ :
Settling the quest file. Black cannot QR1.
${ }_{20}{ }^{2}$ Q $\times \dot{R}$
21 R-QR 1
This move show is calling the tune played very strongls
2? P—B 5 :
Getting a terrible
QP cannot move wi a disastrous discove 29
$23 \mathbf{P} \times \mathbf{P}$
24 P-B 6
25 B-R 7
$26 \mathbf{Q}-\mathbf{N} 3$
27 Q-N 7
28 R-K B 1
$29 \mathbf{N}-\mathbf{N} 5$
80 B-B 3
Black's game is iz he fights on gamely.
${ }_{31} \mathbf{N} \times \mathbf{B P}$ :
32 $\mathbf{B}-\mathbf{N} 6$
33 B-N 4
A far, far better th Bishop has ever do the killing pressure aorner.
$4 \mathrm{~B} \times \mathrm{B}$
$\mathrm{is}-\mathrm{R} 7$
Begins a curious pastures new.

Q-N 6
Q-R 5
Q-Q 2
$\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{B} 3$
4) B-N 6

41 R-Q N 1
Threatening $\mathrm{B} \times \mathrm{N}$ B-K6.
$2 \mathbf{B x} \mathbf{N}$
Bxp
N-B 3
$\mathrm{B}-\mathrm{B} 3$
$\mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{R} 4$
V. CHESSPLAYER


P—QRif

## R P X P

the Rook file tombe Who is to our-zal. Knights $\therefore=:$ ne King-sid= sernal $\therefore P-R 3$, -2 $\mathrm{C} \div-\mathrm{N} 5$ Queen-side : sired end. $1=$ leces, while be Rum to be deferstre
$B-Q_{2}^{2}$
this now.
$16 \mathrm{~K}-\mathbf{R} 2$
$\mathbf{P} \times \mathbf{P}$
17 PxP
Q-B 1
Another good move-at the wrong time.
18 Q-Q 2
Stopping Black's chance of playing ... P-R3 as in the note to Black's 14th move. In any case this manoeuvre would not be so strong as before the opening of the KB file.
18
R-R 3
$19 \mathbf{R}$ - $\mathbf{R} \mathbf{2}$ !

Settling the question of the QR file. Black cannot permit KR-

## QR1.

| 19 | $\mathbf{R} \times \mathbf{R}$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| 20 QxR | Q-N 2 |
| 21 R-Q R 1 | R-N 1 |

${ }^{\text {' }}$ This move shows clearly who is calling the tune. Wade has played very strongly.
22 P-B 5 :
Getting a terrible bind. Black's QP cannot move without allowing a disastrous discovered check.

Black's game is in a mess, but he fights on gamely.
$31 \mathbf{N x B P}$ :
N x
3. B-N 6
R-B1
z3 B-N 4

## B-K 6 !

A far, far better thing than this Bishop has ever done, relieving the killing pressure in the other corner.
34 B x B
R-N 1
35 Q-R 7
Begins a curious zig-zag to pastures new.

| 15 | R-R 1 |
| :---: | :---: |
| 3 Q-N 6 | $\mathbf{R}-\mathbf{N} 1$ |
| 37 Q-R 5 | $\mathbf{R}-\mathbf{R} 1$ |
| $38 \mathbf{Q}$ Q-Q 2 | N-N 1 |
| 19 N-B 3 | $\mathbf{P}-\mathbf{R} 3$ |
| (4) B-N 6 | Q-K 2 |

a R-Q N 1
Threatening $\mathrm{Bx} \mathrm{N}, \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{N} 7$ and 11—K6.

| 41 | R-N 1 |
| :---: | :---: |
| 42 BxN | $\mathbf{R} \times \mathbf{R}$ |
| 43 BxP | Q x B |
| $4 \mathrm{Nax}^{\text {P }}$ | N-B3 |
| $45 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{B} 3$ | P-R 4 |
| $45 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{B} 3$ | Q-B 4 |
| $47 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{R} 4$ | Q-Q 3 |

$\mathbf{R} \times \mathbf{R}$
$\mathbf{Q} \times \mathbf{B}$
$\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{B} 3$
$\mathrm{P}-\mathrm{R} 4$
Q-B 4
3. Z. CHESSPLAYER, DECEMBER, 1950 Wade.

| $3 \mathrm{P}-\mathbf{Q} 4$ | $\mathbf{P} \times \mathbf{P}$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| 4 NxP | N-K B 3 |
| 5 N -Q B 3 | P-Q 3 |
| 6 B-K 2 | P-Q R 3 |
| 7 Castles | Q-B 2 |
| 8 P-B 4 | N-B 3 |
| $9 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{K} 3$ | B--Q 2 |
| 10 Q-K 1 | P-Q N 4 |
| 11 P-Q 3 | Nx ${ }^{\text {N }}$ |
| 12 Bx | B-B3 |
| 13 B-Q 3 | Q-N 2 |
| 14 Q-K 2 | $\mathbf{N}-\mathbf{Q} 2$ |
| 15 P-Q N 4 | P-K 4 |
| $16 \mathrm{P} \times \mathrm{P}$ | $\mathbf{P} \times \mathbf{P}$ |
| 17 B-K 3 | N-B3 |
| 18 R-B5 | Q-B 2 |
| 19 Q R-K B 1 | B-K 2 |
| $20 \mathrm{R} / 5-\mathrm{B} 2$ | Castles (K) ? |

If 47 ... Q—B5; 48 Q-B3 (Wade), and the BP walks in.
48 Q-B $3 \quad$ Q-B 2
$50 \mathrm{PxP} \quad \mathbf{R}-\mathrm{R}$
51 N-B4 NXQP
Might as well.

Better $20 \ldots \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{N} 2$.


Rossolimo
$21 \mathbf{R \times N}$ ! :
$\mathbf{B} \times \mathbf{R}$
$22 \mathbf{R x B}$
$\mathbf{P} \times \mathbf{R}$
23 N -Q $5 \quad \mathrm{Bx}$

If $23 \ldots \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{Q} 3 ; 24 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{B} 5, \mathrm{Q}-$ $\mathrm{K} 3 ; 25 \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{R} 5$

| $24 \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{N} 4 \mathrm{ch}$ ! | K-R 1 |
| :---: | :---: |
| 25 Q-B 5 | R-K N 1 |
| 26 Q x B P ch | R-N 2 |
| 27 B-R 6 | R-K N 1 |
| $28 \mathrm{P} \times \mathrm{B}$ | Q-B 6 |
| 29 K-B 1 | Q-Q 5 |

## Brilliancy Prize

There is a lesson in this drawn game for New Zealand chess executives and others concerned with the awarding of brilliancy prizes: A genuine brilliancy is a game of beauty, and the player creating that beauty is a genuine contender for a genuine brilliancy prize. Or to put it another way: This game is not a big win over mere ineptitude. Notes by R. G.

## Game No. $32 \%$

## SICILIAN DEFENCE

Rossolimo
1 P-K 4
2 N-K B 3

Nestler
P—Q B 4 P-K 3

52
53
$\mathbf{P} \times \mathbf{R}$
54 Q x
Might as well.
55 Q x B
Might as well

N. ROSSOLIMO (France) his third place at Venice added to his fine record.

9 K-B
30 P—Q 6
White's nice little pair of threats: (a) $\mathrm{P}-\mathrm{Q} 7-\mathrm{Q}$; (b) $\mathrm{P}-$ KR4-5, B x R ch, P-R6.

| 30 | Q-Q 4 |
| :---: | :---: |
| 31 B-B 5 | Q $\times$ P ch |
| $32 \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{K} 1$ | Q-N 8 ch |
| $33 \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{Q} 2$ | Q-B 7 ch |

If $33 \ldots \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{Q} 5 \mathrm{ch} ; 34 \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{K} 2$, Q-B5 ch; $35 \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{B} 2, \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{Q} 5 \mathrm{ch}$; $36 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{Q} 3$.
34 K-B 1
Q-N 8 ch

Rossolimo, in time trouble, now allows the position to occur three times, not knowing that in the Italian version of the F.I.D.E. code both player and opponent may claim the draw. $36 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{B} 3, \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{B} 7$

## GISBORNE

From this year's Gisborne C.C. championship. Black fails to nullify White's grip on an open file, White penetrates with Queen and Rook, and they both lived happily ever after. Notes by the Editor.

## Game No. 329

## GRUNFELD DEFENCE

ch; $37 \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{N} 3, \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{B} 8 ; 38 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{Q} 7$ wins.
36 K-N 1
Q-Q 8 ch
${ }_{37} \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{N} 2$
Q-Q 5 ch

The second time.

| $38 \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{R}$ 2 | Q-Q 4 ch |
| :---: | :---: |
| 39 K-R 1 | Q-Q 8 |
| 40 K -R 2 | Q-Q 4 ch |
| $41 \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{N} 1$ | Q-Q 8 ch |
| $42 \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{N} 2$ | Q-Q 5 ch |

42 K -N 2

## Draw

## New Pin

American H. Steiner played a neat one against Dr. Paoli.

## Game No. 328

SEMI-SLAV DEFENCE

| $\ddagger$ H. Steiner | Dr. Paoli |
| :---: | :---: |
| $1 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{Q} 4$ | P-Q 4 |
| $2 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{QB} 4$ | P-K 3 |
| 3 N -Q B 3 | P-Q B 3 |
| $4 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{K} 4$ | $\mathbf{P} \times \mathbf{P}$ |
| 5 NxP | B-N 5 ch |
| $6 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{Q} 2$ | Q $\times$ P |
| $7 \mathrm{~B} \times \mathrm{B}$ | Q x N ch |
| 8 B-K 2 | N-Q R 3 |
| 9 B-B 3 | P-B 3 |
| 10 N-B 3 | N-K 2 |
| 11 Castles | Castles |
| $12 \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{K} 1$ | Q-N 3 |
| 13 P-Q N 4 | Q-B2 |
| 14 Q-B 2 | P-K 4 |
| 15 B-Q 3 | P-K N 3 |
| $16 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{Q} 2$ | B-B 4 |
| 17 N-K 4 | QR-Q 1 |
| 18 P-B4 | Bx ${ }^{\text {d }}$ |
| $19 \mathrm{R} \times \mathrm{B}$ | $\mathbf{P} \times \mathbf{P}$ |
| 20 Q R-K 1 | $\mathbf{R}-\mathbf{Q} 2$ |
| $21 \mathrm{R} \times \mathrm{P}$ | P-K B 4 |



Steiner

| 22 Q-K 2 | $\mathbf{K} \mathbf{R}-\mathbf{Q}$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| $23 \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{B} 3$ | N-B 2 |
| $24 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{N} 4$ | N-K 1 |
| 25 P x P | $\mathbf{P} \times \mathbf{P}$ |
| $26 \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{R} 1$ | $\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{N} 2$ |
| $27 \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{K} \mathrm{N} 1$ | $\mathbf{N}-\mathbf{N} 3$ |
| 28 P-B 5 | Q-K 1 |
| $29 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{B} 4 \mathrm{ch}$ | $\mathbf{K}-\mathbf{R} 1$ |
| $30 \mathrm{Q} \times \mathrm{Q}$ ch | $\mathbf{R} \times \mathbf{Q}$ |
| 31 RxN | Resigns |

## $\pm$ J. H. Walker

$1 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{Q} 4$
2 P-Q B 4
3 N-Q B 3
$3 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{Q}$
$4 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{B}$
4
Not as good as the immediate $\mathrm{B}-\mathrm{N} 2$, after which White does no good for himself by exchanging twice at his Q5 and playing $\mathrm{B} \times \mathrm{P}$.

## $5 \mathrm{Px} P$

$\mathbf{P} \mathbf{x}$
Here ... N x P is preferable. If $6 \mathrm{~N} \times \mathrm{N}, \mathrm{Q} \times \mathrm{N}$; and Black has not even had to lose his QBP to get the advantageous position he has if White proceeds as in the previous note. If $6 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{K} 5, \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{B} 3$; $7 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{N} 3, \mathrm{~N} \times \mathrm{N} ; 8 \mathrm{P} \times \mathrm{N}, \mathrm{B}-\mathrm{K} 3$ (directed against Q-N3), and Black has as satisfactory a game as he can expect after $4 \ldots$ P-B3.

## 6 P—K 3 B—N 2

Black's slight inaccuracies made $\mathrm{P}-\mathrm{QR} 3$ highly advisable here, after which he could have completed his primary development undisturbed.
\% N-N 5
Q-R 4 ch
8 N-B 3

White considers it worth a move to bring the black Q to her QR 4 .

| 8 . . . | Castles |
| :---: | :---: |
| 9 P -Q R 3 | P-Q R 3 |
| 10 P-Q N 4 | Q-Q 1 |
| $11 \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{B} 1$ | B-B 4 |
| $12 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{Q} 3$ | B x B |
| 13 QxB | N-B 3 |
| 14 N-B 3 | R-B1 |
| 15 Castles | P-K 3 |
| 16 N-K 2 | P-Q N 4 |

Black does not realise the danger from his inability to occupy his QB2. He should try to eliminate the white QB by ... N-KR4, etc.

| QB2. He should try to eliminate the white QB by ... N-KR4, etc. | $\ddagger$ W. G. Stenhouse | R. Teece |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $1 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{K}^{4}$ | P-K 4 |
| $18 \mathrm{KR-B1} 1 \mathrm{l}^{\text {R }}$ ( | $2 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{K} 2$ | N-K B 3 |
| $19 \mathrm{R} \times \mathrm{R}$ N-K5 | $3 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{K} \mathbf{B} 4$ | $\mathbf{P} \times \mathbf{P}$ |
| 20 N -K 5 P-GB3 | 4 N x P | NxP? |
| $21 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{B} 6 \quad$ Q-Q 2 | $5 \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{K} 2$ | Q-K 2 |
| $22 \mathrm{Nx} \times \mathrm{ch}$ QxN | $6 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{Q} 5$ | Q-K 4 |
| $23 \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{B} 6$ | 7 Q N-B3 | P-Q B 3 |
| White has made the best of hi | $\mathrm{N}^{\mathrm{P}} \mathrm{N}^{4}$ | Q $\times$ P $\mathbf{N}$ |
| control of the file and the interest | $10 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{Q} 6 \mathrm{dbl} \mathrm{ch}$ | K-Q 1 |
| of the game now lies in how he | 11 Q-K 8 ch | K-B 2 |
| uses his control to force a more | $12 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{N} 5 \mathrm{ch}$ | K-N 3 |
| decisive advantage. | 13 Q-Q 8 ch ! | Resigns |

## Oh, How Could You !

A brevity from the Otago-Cir telegraphic match. Bill Stenhouse Otago C.C. president, compla that though he tries this operi-s from time to time in club games his club mates will not fall i- in the trap it offers. When a Cir player was more obliging, W.C. made the most of the chance.

Game No. 330

## ALAPIN'S OPENING

## OLYMI

From R. G.
The International Dey, held biennial war and commonly the Chess Olympiad Dubrovnik, Adriatic of Yugoslavia, from September 10. Six participated. Each represented by a slayers. Yugoslavi point score of $45 \frac{1}{2}$ ou 60. The Yugosla Gligoric, Pirc, Trifu

## Cheers for

From round 11. 0 polished display. N

Game No.
COLLE SY
$\ddagger{ }^{\prime}$ 'Kelly
(Belgium)
1 P-Q 4
2 N-K B 3
3 P-K 3
${ }^{1}$ Q N-Q 2
$5 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{B} 3$
Quite appropriate thould adopt the des ty his compatriot C

## 6 B-i 3

Wodern mast -lace the Bishop on when a white Knigh it the Bishop is not 37. Black's third mo B-B4 or $\ldots \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{KN}$

## : Q-K 2

i Castles
$9 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{K} 4$
Black gives White -t White finds that asturb the movement the King-side.
$1 \dot{\mathrm{~N}} \mathbf{x} \dot{\mathbf{P}}$
Little better is 11 $\mathrm{Q} \times \mathrm{N}, \quad \mathrm{N}-\mathrm{B} 3$ : -reatening B-KNo.
: NxB
Naturally exchangin - y good piece.
$Q-K \dot{4}$
$Q-R 4$
$R-K ~$
$R-K$
Z. CHESSPLAYER,

## $21 \ldots \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{Q} 2$

## R－R 1 <br> P－B 4

NxN
$\mathrm{Q}-\mathbf{K}$
B－B 3
$\underset{\mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{K}}{\mathrm{Q}} \mathbf{1}$
$\mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{Q} 1$
was somea ＝still has a $\mathrm{m}=$

Q－K 1
BxB
Q－K B 1
Resigns

## Could You ：

m the Otago－C．
h．Bill Stenhou＝e sident，compl： tries this operitis me in club gama will not fail

When a Ctiz e obliging，W．E of the chance．

## No． 330

OPENING
R．Teete
P－K 4
N－K B 3
$\mathrm{P} \times \mathrm{P}$
NxP ？
Q－K 2
Q－K 4
P －Q B 3
$\mathbf{Q} \times \mathbf{P}$
PxN
K － Q 1
$\mathrm{K}-\mathrm{N} 3$
Resigns

## OLYMPIAD

From R．G．WADE
The International Teams Tour－ mey，held biennially before the war and commonly referred to as the Chess Olympiad，was held in Dubrovnik，Adriatic seaside resort of Yugoslavia，from August 20 to September 10．Sixteen countries garticipated．Each country was represented by a team of four players．Yugoslavia won with a joint score of $45 \frac{1}{2}$ out of a possible 60．The Yugoslav team was Gligoric，Pirc，Trifunovic，Rabar．

## Cheers for Colle

From round 11．O＇Kelly gives a polished display．Notes by Wade．

Game No． 331
COLLE SYSTEM

| ¥O＇Kelly <br> （Belgium） | Book （Finland） |
| :---: | :---: |
| $1 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{Q} 4$ | P－Q 4 |
| $2 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{K} \mathbf{3} 3$ | N－K B 3 |
| $3 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{K} 3$ | P－K 3 |
| $4 \mathrm{QN}-\mathrm{Q} 2$ | P－B 4 |

$5 \mathbf{P}-\mathbf{B} 3$
Quite appropriate that O＇Kelly should adopt the debut developed by his compatriot Colle．

$$
\begin{aligned}
& { }_{6}^{5} \mathrm{~B}-\dot{Q} \mathbf{3} \\
& \underset{\mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{Q} 3}{\mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{Q} 2}
\end{aligned}
$$

Modern masters prefer either to place the Bishop on K2 so that when a white Knight plays to its $1 \mathrm{~K}:$ the Bishop is not hit；or vary an Black＇s third move with
19—B4 or ．．．P－KN3．

| 7 Q－K 2 | Q－B 2 |
| :--- | :--- |
| 8 Castles | Castles |
| P－K | B P $\mathbf{P}$ |

3－K 4
BPxP
BPXP
Black gives White a weakness， lat White finds that it does not Esturb the movement of his pieces to the King－side．
${ }^{110} \dot{\mathbf{N} \times \mathbf{P}} \quad \quad \mathbf{P} \times \mathbf{P}$
Little better is $11 \ldots \mathrm{~N} \times \mathrm{N}$ ； 2． $\mathrm{Q} \times \mathrm{N}, \mathrm{N}-\mathrm{B} 3$ ； $13 \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{R} 4$ ， treatening $\mathrm{B}-\mathrm{KN} 5$ ．
12． NxB
Naturally exchanging off Black＇s mily good piece．

|  | Q $\times 1$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| Q－K 4 | N／2－B3 |
| Q－R 4 | B－C2 |
| R－K 1 | K R－B 1 |

White proceeds to mass pieces directed at the black King＇s position，while Black can do little to interfere，as his Rooks cannot play an active role．

| 16 | P－K N |
| :---: | :---: |
| $17 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{Q} 2$ | P－Q R 3 |
| 18 Q R－K 1 | B－R 5 |
| $19 \mathrm{P}-\mathbf{Q} \mathbf{3}$ | B－N 4 |
| $20 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{N} 1$ | $\mathbf{P}$－Q $\mathbf{R}$ |

Black strives for some counter－ play by opening lines for the Rooks．


Against a sacrificial break－ through on his K3．
$\underset{23}{22} \mathbf{B - K \times N} 4: \quad$ B－B 3
Eliminating active defenders．

## ${ }^{23} \dot{\mathrm{~N}} \dot{\mathbf{x}} \dot{\mathbf{p}} \quad \mathbf{B x B}$ <br> $24 \mathrm{NxKP}_{\mathrm{P}} \quad \mathrm{N}-\mathrm{Q} 2$

If $24 \ldots$ N－K5； $25 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{N} 5$ ！

| $25 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{N} 5$ | $\mathbf{N x} \mathbf{R}$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| 26 QxP ch | K－B 1 |
| 27 PxN | Q－N 3 |
| 28 P－K | Resigns |

$28 \ldots \mathrm{BxP} ; 29 \mathrm{~N} \times \mathrm{B}$ ch， $\mathrm{R} \times \mathrm{N}$ ； $30 R \times R, Q \times R ; 31 \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{R} 8 \mathrm{ch}, \mathrm{K}-$ $\mathrm{K} 2 ; 32 \mathrm{QxR}, \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{K} 7 ; 33 \mathrm{QxRP}$ leaves White securely a piece and pawns ahead．

## The Perfect French ？

This game must be the copy book example of what Black hopes for in the French Defence．Schmid gets full equality early，exchanges a few pieces，by the 20 th move has White scratching，undermines White＇s helpless centre pawns， wipes out the opposing Queen－ side pawns，and wins in a canter． A faultless game by Black．

Game No． 332

## FRENCH DEFENCE

| L．Prins | ＋L．Schmid |
| :---: | :---: |
| （Holland） | （West Germany） |
| $1 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{K} 4$ | P－K 3 |
| $2 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{Q} 4$ | P－Q 4 |
| $3 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{Q} 2$ | N－K B 3 |
| $4 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{K} 5$ | K N －Q 2 |
| 5 B－Q 3 | P－Q B 4 |
| $6 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{B} 3$ | P－Q ${ }^{\text {P }}$ |
| $7 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{K} 2$ | B－R 3 |
| $8 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{N} 1$ | N－Q B 3 |
| $9 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{B} 3$ | $\mathbf{P} \times \mathbf{P}$ |
| $10 \mathrm{P} \times \mathrm{P}$ | B－N 5 ch |
| $11 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{Q} 2$ | BxBch |
| 12 QxB | Q－K 2 |
| 13 Castles | Q－N 5 |
| 14 R－Q 1 | Q $\times$ Q |
| $1.5 \mathrm{R} \times \mathrm{Q}$ | BxN |
| $16 \mathrm{R} \times \mathrm{B}$ | R－Q $\mathrm{B}_{1}$ |
| $17 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{Q} 3$ | N－N 5 |
| 18 B－N 5 | P－Q R 3 |
| 19 B－R 4 | P－Q N 4 |
| 20 B－Q 1 | K－K 2 |
| 21 P－Q R 3 | N－Q B 3 |
| $22 \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{B} 2$ | N－R 4 |
| 23 Q R－B 1 | $\mathbf{R} \times \mathbf{R}$ |
| 24 Rx R | N－B5 |

Schmid


Prins

| $25 \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{B} 1$ | P－B 3 |
| :---: | :---: |
| $26 \mathrm{P} \times \mathrm{P}$ | $\mathbf{P} \times \mathbf{P}$ |
| 27 B－K 2 | K－Q 3 |
| 28 N－R 4 | N－N 1 |
| 29 P－K N 4 | N－B 3 |
| $30 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{B} 3$ | R－K N 1 |
| 31 P－R 3 | P－K 4 |
| $32 \mathrm{P} \times \mathrm{P} \mathrm{ch}$ | $\mathbf{P} \times \mathbf{P}$ |
| 33 N－R 4 | N－Q 5 |
| 34 N－B 5 ch | Nx ${ }^{\text {N }}$ |
| 35 P x N | R－N 4 |
| $36 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{N} 3$ | $\mathbf{N x P}$ |
| 37 R－B 8 | $\mathbf{R} \times \mathbf{P}$ |
| 38 P－N 4 | R－B 3 |
| 39 R－Q R 8 | K－B 2 |
| 40 R－R 7 ch | K－N 3 |
| $41 \mathrm{R} \times \mathrm{P}$ | N－B 7 |
| $42 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{R} 4$ | NxP |
| 43 P－R 5 | R－B 1 |
| 44 P－R 6 | P－R 4 |
| 45 R －${ }^{\text {\％}}$ | P－R 5 |
| $46 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{R}^{7}$ | R－K R 8 |
| 47 R －N 8 | $\mathbf{R} \times \mathbf{P}$ |
| $48 \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{N} 8 \mathrm{ch}$ | $\mathbf{R}-\mathbf{N} 2$ |
| 49 Resigns |  |

## Move \& Win Solutions

No. 1-The black King is in a mating net. White played 1 RxP ch and Black resigned, for after $1 \ldots \mathrm{~K} \times \mathrm{R}$ White mates with 2 Q-N5 ch, K-R 2; 3 Q-R5. W. R. Morry-B. H. Wood, Buxton 1950.

No. 2-The threatened mate with Rook and Bishop if the black KNP moves makes White's combination possible: $1 \mathrm{Q} \times \mathrm{P}$ ch!!, $\mathrm{K} \times \mathrm{Q} ; 2 \mathrm{R} \times \mathrm{N}$ ch, K—N4; 3 R R5 mate. Neumann-Przepiorka.

No. 3-The white passed pawn is the key. White forced the issue brilliantly with $1 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{N} 6 \mathrm{ch}, \mathrm{K}-$ N1; 2 N-B8 ch!, and Black resigned, for if $2 \ldots \mathrm{~K} \times \mathrm{N}$; then $3 \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{B} 7$ mates, and if $2 \ldots \mathrm{~K}$ R1, the Rook mates on $\mathrm{R}-7$. Alexander-Wallis, Buxton 1950 .

No. 4-Black gives his opponent no respite with $1 \ldots$ R x P ch!; ${ }_{2} \mathrm{PxR}$, Q-K5!; $3 \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{B} 3$, QR5 ch; $4 \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{R} 3, \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{K} 8 \mathrm{ch} ; 5 \mathrm{~K}-$ $\mathrm{R} 2, \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{N} 8 \mathrm{ch} ; 6 \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{R} 1, \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{B} 7$ dis ch; $7 \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{R} 2, \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{N} 8$ mate. Game Andersson-Lange, 1859.

No. 5-White finds an excellent move in $1 \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{KB} 3$, R-Q5; $2 \mathrm{R}-$ B8, Resigns. Rossolimo-Monosson, Paris 1939.

No. 6-White removes the threatening Knight and produces a killer of his own: $1 \mathrm{R} \times \mathrm{N}, \mathrm{P} \times \mathrm{R}$; 2 N-K6 ch, Resigns. BenkoJeney, Budapest 1950.

No. 7-White increases pressure with 1 B-R4!, which threatens to win a piece with $2 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{N} 5$. Black must sacrifice the NP, after which he is able to protect the vital squares with his King, but is then forced into zugzwang. 1 ... PQN4; $2 \mathrm{BxP}, \mathrm{K}-\mathrm{K} 1 ; 3$ B-R4, $\mathrm{K}-\mathrm{Q} 1 ; 4 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{R4}$ !, and after a couple of irrelevant pawn moves Black must move his Q or K , and then $\mathrm{P}-\mathrm{N} 5$ wins immediately. Alekhine-Nimzovitch, San Remo 1930.

No. 8-White wins with 1 P B5!! To use Alekhine's words, "A problem-like move which forces the win in all variations." 1 Q-KB5 (other black moves, KP xP , NP xP, or $\mathrm{P}-\mathrm{K} 4$, are no better) ; 2 Px KP ch, RxP; 3 QQ5, N-B3; $4 \mathrm{BxN}, \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{N} 5 \mathrm{ch}$; $5 \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{N} 2, \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{B} 4 ; 6 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{K} 5, \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{N} 1$; 7 R-KB2, Q-N5 ch; $8 \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{R} 1$, P-KR4; 9 R-KN1 (note how the Rook is robbed of the Queen's protection), Q-KR5; 10 R-B6, $\mathrm{K}-\mathrm{R} 2 ; 11 \mathrm{R} \times \mathrm{R}, \mathrm{R} \times \mathrm{R} ; \quad 12$ Q-Q7ch, Resigns. AlekhineBogoljubow, Nottingham 1936.

PROBLEM SECTION SOLUTIONS FOR OCTOBER
118 (Fulton): Q-R8
119 (Pleasants): R-KB5
120 (Pleasants): Q—K6
121 (Halliday): N (K1)-N2
122 (Andrade): $\mathrm{P}-\mathrm{K} 6$
123 (Mansfield): N-B5
124 (Wurzburg): B-N8
125 (Harris): R-Q3
126 (Pospisil): $\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{R} 4$
Correct solutions from:
Dr. N. E. H. Fulton-All.
W. S. King-All bar 126.
L. Pleasants-All bar 126.
F. C. Ewen-All bar 121, 122.
T. G. Paterson-All bar 121, 126
R. T. Woodfield-All bar 120, 126
J. Sloan-118, 119, 121, 122, 123, 125.
R. G. Hall- $118,119,122,124,125$. *A. N. Hignett-118, 119, 121, 122, 123.
N. A. Palmer-118, 119, 121, 123, $124,125$.
A. H. N. Taylor-118, 119, 123, 124, 125.
*J. Collins-118, 119, 123, 124.
Dr. R. Gardner-118, 119, 123, 124.
P. F. Clarke-118, 119, 121.
E. IM. Guest-118, 123, 124
J. Sadleir-118, 119, 123.
J. H. Woolley-118, 122, 123.
L. Wheeler-118, 124.

Late solutions, August section: *John McVittie (N.S.W.).
*New solvers. Welcome!
Rather a chapter of accidents last issue. Two of our problems were cooked, and most solvers were beaten by at least one item. E. M. Guest and L. Pleasants claim 118 is cooked by Q-B8 ch. Dr. Fulton made an error in omitting a black $P$ on $d 6$; and the pawn d 2 and Rook e1 should be on the opposite files. A cook by N x BP ch in 119 is claimed by F. C. Ewen and Dr. R. Gardner

Dr. N. E. H. Fulton got all. He says that in $122, \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{Q} 7$ is beaten only by . Q Q-N7, which will interest several!

Dr. Fulton's full analysis on No. 126 follows:-
"No. 126: Key N-R4. A real gem with 12 different mates after Black's various replies to the key. Indeed, after these replies there are at least ten lovely two-movers, by no means easy to solve. I have always felt that a solution to a three-mover should give the second move to all Black's replies. (1). $\mathrm{P} \times \mathrm{N}$ : $2 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{B} 7 \mathrm{ch}, \mathrm{K} \times \mathrm{R}: 3$ Q-K3. (2). K x R; 2 Q-K3 ch, $\mathrm{K}-\mathrm{Q} 4 ; 3 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{N} 6 . \quad$ (3) . B-K 4 ; 2 $\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{B} 7 \mathrm{ch}, \mathrm{B} \times \mathrm{N} ; 3 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{B} 3$. (4).

B-Q5; 2 Q-B5 ch, Bx Q; 3 NB 3 , or $2 \ldots \mathrm{KxR}$; $3 \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{KE}$. (5). . B-B6; 2 NxB . (6) . Q 玉 $\mathrm{BP} ; 2 \mathrm{NxB}, \mathrm{P} \times \mathrm{N} ; 3 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{B} 3$. . Q-N6; 2 Q-Q6 ch, P xQ; $3:$ xB , or $2 \ldots \mathrm{~K} \times \mathrm{R}$; $3 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{B} 5$. (E) .N-K3; $2 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{N} 6 \mathrm{ch}, \mathrm{K} \times \mathrm{R}$; $:$ Q-K3. (9)..N-Q6; $2 \mathrm{Q} \times \mathrm{Nc} \mathrm{C}$ $\mathrm{B}-\mathrm{Q} 5 ; 3 \mathrm{Q} \times \mathrm{B} . \quad$ (10) . P-N $-\mathrm{N}:-2$ N-N6 ch, K-B4; 3 Q-R5.
.P-B4; $2 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{B} 3 \mathrm{ch}, \mathrm{B} \times \mathrm{N} ; 3$ Q-R8, or $2 \ldots \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{B} 3$; $3 \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{R} 6$ The gem mates are after $\ldots \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{N} 6$, $\mathrm{P}-\mathrm{B} 4$ and ..P-N5. Truly a lovely problem. The try N xP is beaten by ..B-K4 or ..B-Q5."
N. A. Palmer said re 126 that the try NxP "failed in ori variation.

No. 113: Alleged cook by R-E beaten by ..PxP: Dr. Fulton, E F. Clarke, N. A. Palmer.

Points from correspondent from B. J. da C. Andrade (wh: continues to shower us with fir: problems): "I like Pleasants' No 100 (R-K5), with three threats an unusual feature. No. 92 (King B-B6) is absolutely charming About 18 solutions, mostly of las: April and August, were sent b: our champion contributor. $\mathrm{F}=$ had all correct!!

HOW TO SOLVE CHESS PROBLEMS, by Kenneth Howard. (Philadelphia: Daviz McKay Company.)
Here is a book that will welcomed by many of our readers interested in the Problem Section K. S. Howard's "How to Sol:= Chess Problems" is just what the doctor ordered for those whose solving powers can be increase In learning anything, there is $:$ : substitute for a sound groundi-s in the elements, expressed in pla:language. This is exactly wire Mr. Howard supplies. In the frs: part of the book 12 easy problem. are thoroughly dissected, and io. are sure that many New Zealan: solvers would improve at onse by a study of this part alone. :the second part of the book 11 problems appear, each with icomment. By the time the reacehas learned the difference betwesan Indian (No. 124 in our last ase an Indian) and a Nowotny he $=$ be well on to realising far mos fully what a fascinating how: problems can be. The algebras notation is used. This book couswell the ranks of solvers and $:-$ show the way to greater pleas =to present solvers. -A.L.


No. 127--M. Havel Tidskrift for Scha


Mate in two ( 5

No. $130-$ B. J. da C.


Mate in two (8

133-H. J. IM. Wee


Mate in three (6
N.Z. CHESSPLAYER, DECEMBER, 19ET
2. BxQ 3 B R; 3 Q-KE XB. (6) . Q $0{ }^{3} \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{B3}$, 2. $3 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{B5}$. tech, $\mathrm{K} \times \mathrm{F}$; Q5: 2 Q $\times 10$ (10) ..P-N5;: 3 Q-R5. $33 \mathrm{ch}, \mathrm{BxN}$ ? -B3; $3 \mathrm{Q}-9 \mathrm{~S}$ $=$ after $\mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{Na}$ The try Truly $=$ $i=$ or $. . B-Q E$ aid re 126 tha: tailed in oss
cook by R-E. Dr. Fulton, : Palmer.
correspondenta Andrade ( m ) er us with ere \& Pleasants' : th three threes: E. No. 92 (Kins utely charming $s$ mostly of , were sent

LVE CHES: Ky Kenneth S ladelphia: Dawi= that will ty of our reader Problem Section "How to Solve is just what the for those whese an be increas:ning, there is sound groundi-: xpressed in plais exactly lies. In the Et 12 easy problats issected, and wn ny New Zealant mprove at case = part alone. of the book - each with a time the raj= $=$ ifference betwor ?in our last win Nowotny he Elising far ascinating holdty

The algebrat This book oul: i solvers and -util greater pleser -Aㄷ․


Problem Editor c/o New Zealand Chessplayer, 256 Dominion Road, Auckland White plays UP the board in all diagrams

No. $127-\mathrm{M}$. Havel, 3rd prize, Tidskrift for Schack, 1916.


Mate in two (5 v. 2)

No. $130-$ B. J. da C. Andrade


Mate in two ( 8 v .6 )

133-H. J. M. Weenink, 1917.


Nate in three (6 v. 6)

No. 128--P. Barron (Margate)


Mate in two (8 v. 8)

No. 131-Comins Mansfield.


Mate in two ( $10 \mathrm{v.6}$ )

No. 134-A. van der Ven, 1911.


Mate in three (7 v. 5)

No. 129-B. J. da C. Andrade


No. 132-A. J. Fink, 1914 (1st pr.)


Mate in two ( 10 v. 14)

No. 135-B. J. da C. Andrade. 2nd prize B.C.P. Society, 1925.


Mate in three (7 v. 10)

## 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 statea annotates games in this section.

## TROPHY TOURNEYS

 2nd Progress ReportIn the Championship, J. A. Cunningham (Dunedin) is leading A. W. Gyles with 6 points to $4 \frac{1}{2}$. Good progress has been made in all tourneys.

## CHAMPIONSHIP

Cunningham beat Broom, Hooper, Paterson, drew Grant.
Smith drew Grant.
Park beat Gyles.
Paterson beat Hooper
Cromarty beat Broom, drew with Gyles, Cunningham.
Severinsen beat Smith, drew with Cunningham, Park.

## T.T. 1B

Jones beat Smith, Fulton.
Denys beat Smith, Godley
Godley beat Sloan, Mintoft, Watt, Fulton.
Mitchell beat Godley.
Boyd beat Sloan, Godley, Mitchell.
Sloan beat Jones, Fulton.
Beamish beat Fulton, drew Kiley.
Kiley beat Jones, Denys, Fulton, drew Sloan, Godley, Mitchell.
Leading scores: Kiley $5 \frac{1}{2}$, Godley and Boyd 4 $\frac{1}{2}$.

## T.T. 1C

Adkins beat Donald, Marsick.
Ross beat Adkins.
Hansford beat Donald, drew with Esterman.
Ratliff beat Donald.
Esterman beat Anderson, Marsick.
Donald beat Anderson.
Leading scores: Hansford $3 \frac{1}{2}$, Adkins 3.
T.T. 2

Cusack beat Edwards, Pearse, G. H. Hignett.

Keam beat G. H. Hignett.
Pearse beat Severinsen.
R. J. Severinsen beat G. H. Hignett, Eades, Jones.
A. N. Hignett beat Pearse, Eades, Keam.
Douglas beat Edwards, drew with Cusack.
Leading scores: A. N. Hignett $5 \frac{1}{2}$, R. J. Severinsen 5.

## T.T. 3

Hardiman beat Henderson.
Duggan beat Hardiman, Henderson.
Yates beat Wilkins, Henderson.
Neilson beat Henderson.
Wilkins beat Orbell, Woodfield, Henderson.
Miss Collinson beat Duggan.
Collins beat Neale, Neilson.
Orbell drew Yates, Woodfield, Collins, Duggan, Neilson.
Neale beat Henderson, drew with Hardiman, Neilson, Wilkins, Duggan.
Leading scores: Duggan, Wilkins, Yates 4.

## T.T. 4

Manson beat Remetis, Johnston, McCombie, Robinson.
Remetis beat Hall, Fenwick.
Dr. Johnston beat Fenwick, Mrs. Reilly.
Jones beat Fenwick.
Williams beat Smith, Hall, Chrisp, Johnston.
Smith beat Johnston, Chrisp.
Leading scores: D. Manson and W. A. Williams 6.

## T.T. 5

King beat Hanham.
Teece beat Lee, King.
Mrs. Sayers beat Lomax.
Wooderson beat Mills.
Taylor beat INills, Wooderson. Lomax beat Teece, Hanham.
Lee beat Findon.
Sewell beat Lomax.
Leading scores: Taylor 4, Lomax, Wooderson and Teece 3.

The Management Committee of the

New Zealand Correspondence
Chess Association
takes pleasure in extending to all Members

THE COMPLIMENTS OF THE SEASON

## THE HANDICAP TOURNAMENT

Hansford beat A. D. Smith 2. Costello beat Godley, Cusack 2.
Dr. Gardner beat Dr. Filmer
Costello $1 \frac{1}{2}$.
D. Manson beat Walker.

McEwan beat J. L. Lomax Williams, Pobar, Edwards.
Harrison-Wilkie beat Blyth.
McClymont beat Costello.
Godley beat Kiley, McIver.
J. C. Taylor beat Wing 2, J. S. Lomax 2.
Day beat Meredith 2, drew wir Cusack.
McKay beat Harrison-Wilkie.
Kurta beat J. W. Collins.
Fournier beat Nairn.
J. L. Lomax beat Wing 2.

Hall beat Roberts, Pobar
D. C. M. Manson beat McEwar Kiley $1 \frac{1}{2}$.
Cusack beat Griffiths.
J. Sloan beat R. V. Taylor $=$ Simpson.
Blomfield beat Broadbent, R. Taylor, Davies 2.
Wallbank beat Blomfield (A).
Calnan beat Edwards.
Davis beat McKay.
Miss Collinson beat Miss Wilh $=$ son 2.
Sadleir beat J. W. Collins.
J. S. W. Lomax beat J. W. Coli =

Holdsworth beat Sadleir.
Chrisp beat Freeman, J. L. Lorex
Griffiths beat Miss Wilkinsor.
Mrs. Reilly beat Nairn.
Dr. Filmer beat Young 2.
Parsons beat Blyth.
Muir beat Wing 2.
Edwards beat Cusack.
Walker beat Higgens.
McIver beat Edwards 2.
Toothill beat Hoult, Kurta.
Mrs. Mullineaux beat McKa: -
Blyth beat Wing.
Mrs. Walker beat Miss Wilki-sm 2.

Esterman beat Godley.
Kiley beat McIver $1 \frac{1}{2}, \mathrm{Dc}-\mathrm{am}$ drew Marsick.
H. G. King beat Godley 2, Kila

Promotion: A. M. Blorn zur
grade 4 to grade 3 .

SOME T.T.
E. H. Grant was u again in this Champ of last season.

## Game No.

SICILIAN DE
FF. H. Grant
(Christchurch)
${ }_{1} \mathrm{P}$-K 4
$2 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{Q} 4$
3 N-K B 3
4 N x $\mathbf{P}$
5 N-QB 3
6 B-K N 5
7 Q-Q 2
8 Castles
9 NxN
An unusual line wh tree Black's game besides opening a fil King-side attack.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& { }^{9} \text { B-R } 4 \\
& 1 \text { P-K } 5 \\
& \text { EBxQ } \\
& \text { K } \mathbf{R} \times \mathrm{N} \\
& \text { M P-K B } 4 \\
& 5 \mathbf{R}-\mathbf{Q} \\
& \text { (3) N-R } 4 \\
& \text { R R-Q B } 3 \\
& \text { 18-Q3 }
\end{aligned}
$$

18 RxP loses th
ater $\ldots$ B-Q2; 19
Q1; $20 \mathrm{R} \times \mathrm{B} \mathrm{ch}, \mathrm{K} \times$
R-N7, B x N; 21
56 ch , etc., winning
15

Premature. 19
ace gives Black a go

$3-\mathrm{N} 3$.
25-N 3
5 $\mathbf{R} \times \mathbf{R}$
72 $\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{Q} 1$
$2 \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{K}$
B-K
11
$\mathbf{B}-\mathbf{Q}$
12
${ }^{23} \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{K}$
BxB


| R |
| :--- |
| is |

$=\mathrm{R}-\mathrm{K}$
21 $\mathbf{P} \times \mathbf{P}$ ch
$2 \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{Q} 2$
4) $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{K}-\mathrm{N} 2 \\ & \mathrm{P}-\mathbf{Q}\end{aligned}$

K KXP
$\mathrm{K}-\mathrm{R} 4$
$\mathrm{P}-\mathrm{Q}$
4 P—QN4
42. CHESSPLAYER,

## CLATION

## ass otherwise statee

## HANDICAP RNAMENT

E: A. D. Smith $?$ Godley, Cusack 2 beat Dr. Filmer
beat Walker.
= Pobar, Edwards.
We beat Blyth.
beat Costello.
Kiley, McIver.
beat Wing 2, J. S.
Ieredith 2, drew

- Harrison-Wilkie.
J. W. Collins.

Nairn.
$x$ beat Wing 2
zoberts, Pobar.
anson beat McEwan :
: Griffiths.
beat R. V. Taylor -
Eeat Broadbent, R.
Javies 2.
beat Blomfield (A)

## Et Edwards

McKay.
son beat Miss Wilent
at J. W. Collins.
max beat J. W. Collias
beat Sadleir.
t Freeman, J. L. Lomes eat Miss Wilkinson
: beat Nairn.

- beat Young 2.
eat Blyth.
Wing 2.
oeat Cusack.
eat Higgens.
Eat Edwards 2.
eat Hoult, Kurta.
- Wing
zer beat Miss Wilkirsin
beat Godley.
at McIver $1 \frac{1}{2}$, Do-ais Iarsick.
E beat Godley 2, Kin
ion: A. M. Blorryim o grade 3.


## SOME T.T. GAMES

F. H. Grant was up to his tricks asain in this Championship game fast season

## Game No. 333 <br> SICILIAN DEFENCE

$\stackrel{\ddagger}{\ddagger}$ F. H. Grant (Christchurch)
1 P-K 4
$2 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{Q} 4$
3 N-K B 3
$4 \mathbf{N x P}$
5 N-Q B 3
; B-K N 5

- Q-Q 2

3 Castles
$9 \mathbf{N x N}$
An unusual line which seems to tee Black's game somewhat, besides opening a file for a later King-side attack.
E. R. Broom
(Christchurch)
P—QB4
$\mathbf{P} \times \mathbf{P}$
N-Q B 3
N-B 3
$\mathbf{P}-\mathbf{Q} 3$
$\mathbf{P}-\mathbf{K}_{3}$
P—QR 3
$\mathbf{P}-\mathbf{R} 3$

\section*{| 9 | $\mathbf{P} \times \mathrm{N}$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| $10 \mathrm{~B}-\mathbf{R} 4$ | P-Q 4 |
| 11 P-K 5 | N-K 5 |
| 12 Bx | NxQ |
| $13 \mathrm{R} \times \mathrm{N}$ | $\mathbf{K} \times$ B |
| $1{ }^{4} \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{K} \mathrm{B} 4$ | B-B 4 |
| $15 \mathrm{R}-\mathbf{Q} 3$ | K-K 2 |
| is N-R 4 | B-R 2 |
| if R-Q B 3 | B-Q 5 | <br> is R-Q 3 <br> $\dot{B}-\mathbf{R}_{4}$ <br> P-K 5 <br> $\mathbf{B \times Q}$ <br> $\mathbf{R \times N}$ <br> P—K B 4 <br> ${ }^{5} \mathbf{R}-\mathbf{Q} 3$ <br> -K <br> 18 R-Q 3}

$18 \mathrm{R} \times \mathrm{P}$ loses the exchange fiter $\ldots$ B- Q2; $19 \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{B} 7, \mathrm{~K}-$ 21; $20 \mathrm{R} \times \mathrm{B}$ ch, $\mathrm{K} \times \mathrm{R}$, etc. Not R-N7, BxN; 21 R-N4, B$\$ 6 \mathrm{ch}$, etc., winning a piece.

$24 \ldots$ R x P would lose by 25
-N3.

| R-N 3 | R-N 5 |
| :---: | :---: |
| $\mathbf{R} \times \mathbf{R}$ | $\mathbf{P} \times \mathbf{R}$ |
| N-Q 1 | B-N 2 |
| R-K 1 | R-Q 1 |
| B-K 2 | P-QR 4 |
| B-Q 3 | B-Q 4 |
| P-N 3 | B-Q 5 |
| B-K 4 | P-B 3 |
| BxB | $\mathbf{R} \times \mathbf{B}$ |
| N-K 3 | B x ${ }^{\text {N }}$ |
| $\mathrm{R} \times$ B | K-B 2 |
| $\mathbf{P} \times \mathbf{P}$ | $\mathbf{K} \times \mathbf{P}$ |
| R-K 2 | P-K 4 |
| $\mathbf{P} \times \mathrm{P}$ ch | $\mathbf{R} \times \mathbf{P}$ |
| $\mathbf{R}-\mathrm{Q} 2$ | K-K 3 |
| K-N 2 | R-Q B 4 |
| P-Q $\mathrm{R}^{\text {3 }}$ | $\mathbf{P} \times \mathbf{P}$ ch |
| K x P | R-K 4 |
| K-R 4 | P-N 4 |
| $\mathbf{P}$-Q ${ }^{\text {N }}$ | Resigns |

A good one from T.T. 1B. Black seems to have the edge on his opponent most of the game, but a very well-played end game turns the tables.

## Game No. 334 <br> RUY LOPEZ

$\ddagger$ W. E. Moore
Dr. N. Fulton
(Christchurch)
1 P—K 4
2 N-K B 3
$\mathrm{B}-\mathrm{N} 5$
B-R 4
Castles
P—Q 4
B-N 3
PxP
P-B 3
10 Q-Q 2
11 B-B 2
12 Rx
3 N-B 1
4 K X B
$15 \underset{K}{\text { K X B }} 1$
$16 \mathbf{N}-\mathbf{Q} 4$
(Ashburton)


White tries something new, evidently not liking the line given by M.C.O.

## 16

Q-B 3
Allowing his opponent to free his position as well as losing his good Bishop and placing his Queen on the same diagonal as the King.

| 17 B-K 3 | $\mathbf{N}-\mathrm{K} 4$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| 18 NxB | Q $\times \mathbf{N}$ |
| 19 N-N 3 | P-B 3 |

White was threatening 20 NxP .

| $20 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{Q} 4$ | $\mathbf{N}-\mathrm{Q} 2 ?$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| $21 \mathrm{NxP}!$ | $\mathbf{Q}-\mathrm{K} 2$ |

If $21 \ldots \mathrm{PxN} ; 22$ B-N3 wins the Queen.

| $22 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{N} 3$ | Q R-K 1 |
| :---: | :---: |
| 23 Q-Q 3 | P-N 3 |
| 24 B-B 2 | N-K 4 |
| 25 Q-Q 4 | $\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{B} 5$ |
| $26 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{N} 3$ | N-Q 3 |
| 27 B-Q 3 | Q-N 4 |
| 28 P-B4 | Q $\mathbf{P} \times \mathbf{P}$ |
| $29 \mathrm{P} \times \mathrm{P}$ | $\mathbf{P} \times \mathbf{P}$ |
| 30 BxP ch | N $\times$ B |
| $31 \mathrm{Q} \times \mathrm{Nch}$ | Q-Q4 |
| $32 \mathrm{Q} \times \mathrm{Q}$ ch | $\mathbf{P} \times \mathbf{Q}$ |
| 33 R-Q 1 | R-N 1 |
| 34 B-Q 4 | R/N 1-B1 |
| 35 N-K 2 | R-K B 4 |
| 36 N-B 3 | R-Q B 5 |
| 37 P-KR 3 | K-B 2 |
| $38 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{N} 4$ | R-B 6 |
| 39 Nx | $\mathbf{R} \times \mathbf{P}$ |
| $40 \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{B} 1 \mathrm{ch}$ | K-K 1 |
| $41 \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{K} 1 \mathrm{ch}$ | K-B 2 |
| $42 \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{K}^{7} \mathrm{ch}$ | Resigns |

[^0]White's simple and direct play brings home the bacon.

## Game No. 335 <br> RUY LOPEZ

L. J. Kiley
(Wanganui)
P-K 4
2 N-K B 3
3 B-N 5
Castles
P—Q 4
BxN
$\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{B} 3$
$\boldsymbol{Q} \times \mathbf{P}$
B-B 4
Q-Q 3
N-K 5
Q-K 3
QR-Q 1
NxB
$\mathbf{B x B}$
$\mathbf{R} \times \mathbf{P}$
$\mathrm{K}_{\mathrm{R}} \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{Q} 1$
P-B 4
$Q-Q 4$
Q×Q
P—KR 3
R-Q ${ }^{7}$
$\mathbf{R} \times \mathbf{R}$
N-Q 5
$\mathrm{K}-\mathrm{B} 2$
$\mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{K} \mathbf{y}$
N-B 5
$\mathbf{R} \times \mathbf{R}$
N-Q 4
K—K 3
P-R 3
P—Q N 3
$\mathbf{P} \times \mathbf{P}$
P—K N 4
P—K 5
P-K 6 ch
P—B 5
R. W. Smith
(Greymouth)
P-K 4
N-Q B 3
N-B 3
$\mathrm{B}-\mathrm{K} 2$
P—QR3
Q PxB
$\mathbf{P} \times \mathbf{P}$
B- 2 ?
P-B 4
P-Q 4
P-B 5
Castles
B-Q 3
NxN
PxB
Q-B 2
N-K 4
N-N 5
Q-R 2
$\mathbf{R} \times \mathbf{Q}$
N-R 3
$\mathbf{R} \times \mathbf{R}$
R-R 1
P-B 3
$\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{B} 2$
K-B 1
R-Q 1
$\mathbf{N X R}$
K-B 2
$\mathbf{P}-\mathbf{N} 3$
$\underset{\mathrm{P}}{\mathrm{N}} \mathbf{- N} \mathbf{N}$
$\mathbf{P} \times \mathbf{P}$
P-R 3
N-R 4
$\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{N} 2$
$\mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{K} 2$
Resigns

## *

## GREAT SAVE

The story is going about of a player in the Handicap Tourney who, matched against a superior opponent, found himself in a losing position in both games.
At length he decided it was time to resign, but instead of actually resigning he played in each game a move that was quite useless and would merely allow the opponent to win a piece, forcing resignation.
But when recording the two moves, the player accidentally placed each move on the wrong score sheet, as correspondence players sometimes do, but never with such a result as this.
For back came the two games with a note resigning both and congratulating the would-be loser on "two of the most spectacular winning sacrifices I have ever encountered"!!

## CHESS STANDARDS

One of our correspondents in this issue in discussing the standard of New Zealand chess makes capital of the fact that to date the Dominion has produced "exactly one master," and suggests the standard here is low.

New Zealand has a population of between a third and a quarter of that of London, and in the earlier part of the century or so of our history the population was much smaller still. On this basis, why should New Zealand chess be any more than roughly half as good as London's (whether it is in fact or not)?

This is by no means the only factor to consider. The population of New Zealand has up to the recent past been very largely dispersed over the whole country, mainly engaged in pastoral and agricultural work. We are still predominantly a scattered, landminded nation.

Another thing is the influence of climate. Evidently it is not surprising to find that in, say, Iceland, the U.S.S.R. or Norway the general standard of play and the number interested in chess are both much higher than here. The reason is that in those lands, as in others similar in climate, the inhabitants perforce spend a great deal more time indoors in the winter months than we do. This means more interest is focused on indoor pastimes.

The factors mentioned have in New Zealand produced a national culture which (whatever its merits or demerits) has not been one in which chess could be expected to figure prominently.

Chess standards have nothing to do with native intelligence, which must be much the same in any nation. Chess standards have everything to do with the ends to which that intelligence is directed. Our chess will improve when population rises; or when strong players at present often many miles apart are sufficiently close together to permit more intensive practice and discussion; or both. It may also rise later because of the recent big increase in the quantity of chess literature available here.

Complaints about our allegedly poor chess standard look less impressive when investigation has shown nothing better to have been likely. Even our "one master" had to go abroad to grow.

## USEFUL OPENING LINE FOR BLACK

We have in the past couple of years on numerous occasions had to deal with the position arising after:

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

This position can and generally does arise from a different order of moves, often from white evasions of Petroff's Defence and the Two Knights Defence.

After 4 B-B 4 we have yet to find a variation in which Black does not have either equality or advantage provided he replies $4 \ldots . . \mathbf{N} \times \mathbf{P}$ ! (as suggested in M.C.O.). The following lines will be of value to club players. They have occurred in games with the Editor as Black unless otherwise indicated.


Variation $\mathbf{A}$ :

White
5 Nx
$6 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{N} 5$
${ }_{7} \mathrm{Bx} \mathrm{N}$ ch
8 N—N 1
If 8 NxP ?, same reply.
9 K-B $1 \quad$ B-N 3 ch
9 K-B 1

## CIVIG <br> HESS LUB

Black's advantage is clear, spite of his perforated pawns.

Or:
5 NxN
6 B-Q 3
7 BxP

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \mathbf{P}-\mathbf{Q} \mathbf{4}^{\mathbf{P} \times \mathbf{N}^{2}} \\
& \mathbf{B - Q}
\end{aligned}
$$

And Black has no worries. S-n M.C.O. for examples of this live The example we played was wear on White's side and valueless here

Variation B:
5 B x P ch
6 Nx

$$
\underset{\mathbf{K}}{\mathbf{K}} \times \mathbf{B}
$$

$7 \mathrm{~N} / 4-\mathrm{N} 5 \mathrm{ch}$
Black has the advantage afte either $7 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{N} 3, \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{K} 5$ (M.C.O. or $7 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{B} 3, \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{K} 5$.
8 P.
P-Q 3
$\mathbf{K}-\mathbf{N}^{2}$
9 N-R 3
P-K R 3
Q-B 3

10 N/R-N 1
Also with advantage to Blaci
Variation $\mathbf{C}$ :

## 5 B-Q 5 <br> $\mathbf{N x} \mathbf{N}$ <br> QPXN

And now not the M.C.O. l:-s 6 ... B-B4 (?); 7 P-QN4, EN3 (?) ; $8 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{N} 5, \mathrm{O}-\mathrm{O} ; 9 \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{E}$ : $\mathrm{P}-\mathrm{KR} 3$; $10 \mathrm{~N} \times \mathrm{P}, \mathrm{BxP} \mathrm{Ch}$; $K-Q 1$ !, with a handsome plus $t=$ White, but:

## 6 .

B-K 2
Black now threatens ... P-Q: holding the pawn, hence Whits must play:
7 Bx N
8 NXP
Black now castles and plers $\mathrm{P}-\mathrm{B} 3$, with full equality.

Variation D:
The only other likely contin:tion we have not yet met is:


9 QxN B-B3
Black follows with ... P-Gipreceded if necessary by ... EB3, again with at least equalit:

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$$
\begin{aligned}
& \mathbf{P}-\mathbf{Q} \mathbf{4}^{\mathbf{P} \times N} \\
& \mathbf{B}-\mathbf{Q} 3
\end{aligned}
$$

has no worries. Se examples of this line e we played was weas ide and valueless here

## B:

ch

## $\mathbf{K} \times \mathbf{B}$ <br> P-Q 4

the advantage afte -N3, P-K5 (M.C.O. P-K5.
$\mathbf{K}-\mathbf{N} 1$
P-K R 3
Q-B 3
B-K B 4
advantage to Black

## $\mathbf{N} \mathbf{x} \mathbf{N}$

not the M.C.O. line (?) ; $7 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{QN} 4, \mathrm{~B}$ $-\mathrm{N}, \mathrm{O}-\mathrm{O} ; 9 \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{R} \mathrm{E}$ NxP, BxPch; : a handsome plus for

B-K 2
threatens . . P $\mathrm{P}-\mathrm{Q}$ z pawn, hence Whit:

N P x B

- castles and plars sith full equality
ther likely continuanot yet met is:

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \mathbf{N} \times \mathbf{N} \\
& \text { B-K } 2 \\
& \text { Castles } \\
& \mathbf{N} \times \mathbf{N} \\
& \mathbf{B}-\mathbf{B} 3
\end{aligned}
$$

Ws with ... P-Q4 ecessary by ...Pn at least equality.
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[^0]:    White mates in two

