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# CHESSPLAYER 

> February 1950
> 12 - 12 SECOND MONTH
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Fol. 3-No. 12

## Women's

Ludmilla Rudenh Torld Championsh atrnament, Decemb yes beaten only onc Esela Gresser), sco -leen Tranmer (E Eanny Heemskerk -laces were filled Idenko 111 8, Valentina Belov - Eny) and Chaucie with Eileen Tranmes Then followed Hee (taly) 7, Langosz Eruskova-Belska IJS.A.) 5, Karff (U Ermanova (Poland which must be held

NEW
The Lucerne in tristmas, resulted: and Rabar 41 , Gro Z-nosko-Borovsky 3,

This year's Bever sarprise victory for - yer Haague Don =aws in nine game Aassolimo 6, Cortle: Sters $4 \frac{1}{2}$, Henneber -3, Hugot $1 \frac{1}{2}$.

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## THE NEW ZEALAND

CHISSSPLAYER

Official Organ
New Zealand Chess Association
Stas Zealand Correspondence Chess Association
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TLU-No. 12
February, 1950

## *omen's World Championship

Indmilla Rudenko (U.S.S.R.) won the Women's Fald Championship at Moscow in a 15 -round urnament, December 19 to January 18. Rudenko $\pm=$ beaten only once (by the U.S.A. representative, Bela Gresser), scoring nine wins and five draws. Tleen Tranmer (England) was equal fifth and lenay Heemskerk (Holland) eighth. The first four laces were filled by U.S.S.R. stars, Ludmilla adenko 112, Olga Rubrova $10 \frac{1}{2}$, Jelizaveta Bykova 6 Valentina Belova 10, with Edith Keller (Gera) and Chaude de Silans (France) in a tie 3 Eileen Tranmer (England), 91 The followed Heemskerk (Holland) 8, Benini aly) 7, Langosz (Hungary) 6, Mora (Cuba) 6, Evova-Belska (Czechoslovakia) 5, Gresser S.A.) 5, Karff (U.S.A.) 5, Larsen (Denmark) $4 \frac{1}{2}$, armanova (Poland) 3. We have several games, with must be held over until next issue.

## NEWS IN BRIEF

The Lucerne international tourney, held at ristmas, resulted: Blau (Switzerland) 5, Unzicker Rabar 41 Cokko-Borovsky 3, Tordion $\frac{1}{2}$.
This year's Beverwijk tournament resulted in a grise victory for the 22 -year-old Netherlands uifer Haague Donner with five wins and four thass in nine games. Details: Donner 7, Euwe 6, Essolimo 6 , Cortlever $5 \frac{1}{2}$, van Scheltinga 5 , van -ers 41, Henneberke 4, Kramer 3, Soultanbeieff Hingot $1 \frac{1}{2}$.

## WELLINGTON CHESS CLUB

Miguel Najdorf won the championship of Argentina when he defeated Julio Bolbochan by $5 \frac{1}{2}$ to $4 \frac{1}{2}$ in a ten-round match in the New Year. Bol bochan won the third game, Najdorf won the fifth and tenth, and the rest were drawn.

## ON THE COVER

Dr. P. Allerhand was to appear on the cover this month, but something went wrong with our arrangements. He will be there next issue. Instead, we have Ludmilla Rudenko, the new Women's World Champion. More about her and the Championship next issue.

## PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED

Chess World (Australia), Dec., Jan. Editor: C. J. S. Purdy. Published monthly.
Chess (England), Nov., Dec., Jan. Editor: B. H. Wood. Published monthly.
British Chess Magazine (England), Nov., Dec. Editor: B. Reilly. Published monthly.
The Chess Bulletin (England), Nov. 12, 26, Dec. 10. Editor: W. Ritson-Morry. Published fortnightly. L'Echiquier de Paris (France), Sept.-Oct., Nov.Dec. Published every two months.
Bulletin International des Informations Echiqueennes (Czechoslovakia), Oct., Nov., Jan. 1950. Editor: Karel Opocensky.

Indian Chess Magazine (India), Nov., Dec. Editor: C. L. Bedi. Published monthly.

## REMUERA CHESS CLUB <br> 3 CLONBERN ROAD, REMUERA

WEDNESDAYS, 7.30 p.m. to 10.30 p.m.
Hon. Secretary: J. A. C. BARNES, 38 Koraha St., Remuera. Phone 42-820 (business hours).

## PAPATOETOE CHESS CLUB

 LANDSCAPE ROAD, PAPATOETOE THURSDAYS, 7 p.m. to 11 p.m.Secretary (Telephone 246S):
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# AROUND THE N.Z. CLUBS 

 N. M
## ASHBURTON

The Ashburton club closed its second successful year in the third week in December. Rakaia members paid visits to the club during the year and these functions were very much enjoyed by all. At the end of June a party consisting of Ashburton and Rakaia members paid a visit to the Canterbury C.C. for a one-night tournament. Members from Lincoln also arrived, and a large gathering enjoyed some good chess under the capable management of Canterbury's genial president, S. Hollander. Owing to a late start, the handicap tourney for Dr. N. E. H. Fulton's prize could not be completed and was carried on into 1950. W. F. Mulligan won Mrs. T. Forrest's prize for the year's best new member.

## $\star$ <br> AUCKLAND

The six games undecided in the Bledisloe Cup match were adjudicated as three wins for Auckland and three draws. This made the final score Auckland 12, Canterbury 8. In the Summer Cup F. A. Haight $9-0$ leads from A. E. Turner 6-0, C. A. Rose $7-1$, B. H. P. Marsick 6-1, D. B. Duggan 6-1 and Mrs. E. L. Short $6 \frac{1}{2}-2 \frac{1}{2}$.

## $\star$

## HAMILTON

The Hamilton club has enjoyed a very successful and interesting season, finishing about the middle of October. Results of competitive play:-Open: A. K. Liddell 1, J. Boyd 2. A grade: W. A. Smith 1, F. Hirst 2. B grade: F. Remetis 1. C grade: E. N. Honore 1. Both the open and A grade competitions proved difficult to finalise, several rounds in the final having to be played before the winners could claim the honours.

## CANTERBURY

Correspondent: W. E. Moore
A Ruy Lopez sides match between teams captained by D. C. Manson and L. T. Moorhouse resulted in a win for Moorhouse's team by $17 \frac{1}{2}-9 \frac{1}{2}$. Results: D. C. Mason 0, L. T. Moorhouse 2; W. E. Moore 1, H. R. Abbott 1; Lucas $\frac{1}{2}$, H. A. McGilvary $1 \frac{1}{2}$; S. Hollander 0, Mrs. Abbott $2 ;$ R. Weir 1, L. J. Mitchell 1 ; E. Dalton 0, Mrs. Golding 1 ; A. S. Hollander 1, D. J. White 1; Rev. N. Friberg 1, R O'Callahan $0 ; \mathrm{C} . \mathrm{H}$. Button 1, G. Parkins 1; C. Hagar 1, D. Manson 1; Dr. Johnson 0, J. Bracken 2; R. Abbott 1, L. G. Copp 1; Mrs. Craddock 1, F. R. Best 0; I. Barker 0, Campbell 1; R. L. Lamport 1, E. B. Miles 0; F. Groak 0, A. E. Flute 2.

A chess clock was presented to the president, S. Hollander, by D. Manson, on behalf of members on January 24. Mr. Manson said the club was fortunate to have a president who served it so well in all ways. A lightning tournament was held, 26 members taking part. After five rounds separate, knock-out matches were played between the first four in each of three classes. Results: Class 1-H.
R. Abbott 1, D. C. Manson 2. Class 2-R. M O'Callaghan 1, E. Dalton 2. Class 3-R. A. Cleme=1, Mrs. Craddock 2. At the end of the tournarse-: the timekeeper, Doug. White, intimated tha: thought he had earned a vote of thanks. This carried by acclamation.

## CHRISTCHURCH KING'S BIRTHDAY TOURNEI

The King's Birthday tourney at Christchurct will be held in two sections as far as can be judget at present. Ten Dunedin players may be enterint and the Canterbury club hopes for at least as many from other centres. Entries for the A tourney w close on May 1. Entries for the B tourney will be accepted any time before play starts, provided the maximum number (16) has not been reached. BUT players who want hotel reservations should write at once (Secretary, Canterbury C.C., P.O. Box 85 :

## BLEDISLOE CUP FINAL

The Auckland Chess Club after a long rum misses has won the 1949 Bledisloe Cup telegraj:-inter-club championship by beating Canter:-$12-8$ in the final round. Details:-

## Auckland

1. A. W. H. Breakey
2. R. E. Baeyertz
3. C. P. Belton
4. K. R. Gillmore
5. A. L. Fletcher
6. H. D. Addis
7. G. Sale (capt.)
8. Dr. E. Meyer
9. R. W. Park
10. C. Bailey
11. Mrs. J. L. Sayers
12. F. A. Haight
13. J. James
14. F. G. McSherry
15. G. L. Calnan
16. Mrs. E. L. Short
17. I. Crawford
18. W. J. Luck
19. E. V. Stack
20. Dr. A. J. Henderson
H. R. Abbott
D. C. M. Manson
L. T. Moorhouse
W. E. Moore
L. J. Darwin (capt.)
G. Fisher
R. Lovell-Smith
J. H. Woolley
R. J. Colthart
E. Dalton
L. Mitchell
Mrs. Abbott
S. Hollander
Mrs. Golding
E. J. Denys
C. W. Gray
Rev. N. Friberg
F. Vincent
Miss Wellard-King
Manson, sen.

## $\overline{12}$

## INDIA VERSUS BRITAIN

The India Chess Association (Correspondence has started a 52 -board air mail match with tee British Correspondence Chess Association. The $:=$ ten (India first) are: 1 S . C. Auddy v. R. W. Bonham 2 S. Venkataraman v. H. Israel; 3 G. S. Dikshit L. Alexander; 4 Q. M. Hussain v. J. Wostenholme 5 C. L. Bedi v. J. E. Ericson; 6 B. P. Mhaiskar G. R. Mitchell; 7 D. Venkaiya v. B. E. Forshing 8 P. G. Dongre v. H. F. Moxon; 9 G. Kutumba Rat v. J. E. West; 10 K. Majumdar v. B. B. Portridge
N.Z. CHESSPLAYER, FEBRUARY, 1 x

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## TRONGEST

 grand work of chess, W of its Norman ? sa flrm believe af encouraging y and some of $h$ wark has bee matinuing in thNorman disco Bout 1938 and - season or so the Major Opes Finganui Cong was highly su titished second Bob Wade and D) beat the con

From then on was rapid. In 18 Winganui C.C. e

hase mon it at ev 5an 1945 onway errebary and ca His two 0 ditie have been wrth at both - $-8-47$ and $w$ It has played wacuess in the a
Provinces ma
$=$ second board
Crumarty's cor weer has been aes of the N.Z. as played his wa a thp elass, in mant he has diple tie for far y. y may nisputed frs
2. CHESSPL

## New Zealand Personalities

## N. M. CROMARTY (WANGANUI)

STRONGEST local player and a grand worker in the interests of chess, Wanganui is proud of its Norman M. Cromarty. He is a firm believer in the necessity of encouraging youth to play chess and some of his most valuable work has been done and is continuing in this field.

Norman discovered chess round about 1938 and after playing for a season or so tried his wings in the Major Open at the 1939-40 Wanganui Congress. His debut Wras highly successful, for he frished second to the youthful Bob Wade and was the only one to beat the coming master.

Erom then on Norman's progress was rapid. In 1941-42 he took the Wanganui C.C. championship. He


Zas won it at every attempt since, trom 1945 onwards. He has been secretary and captain of the local elab. His two Congress efforts to tate have been excellent: equal Imbith at both Palmerston North 3-46-47 and Wanganui 1948-49. Eis has played with plenty of macess in the annual Wellington © Provinces match, mostly at top ar second board.
Cromarty's correspondence chess Eneer has been notable. A memIn of the N.Z.C.C.A. from 1938, the played his way from class III. a bop class, in which up to the present he has once been in a tiole tie for first and otherwise clase to the top. The season just ending may yet see him in an -adisputed first place in the
postal title event. He was recently appointed by the N.Z.C.C.A. to edit the association's section in this magazine-just another job! As a member of the N.Z.C.C.A. committee, Cromarty had a key part in the tricky work needed to keep the association afloat during a crisis in its affairs during 1940 and 1941.

Probably Norman's best contribution to the advance of chess has been his practical encouragement to youth by way of coaching classes of boys from the Wanganui Technical College. After two years of these classes the boys produced the winner of the recent Wellington and Province Secondary Schoolboys Championship in Adrian Haar. No one will believe Adrian's success " just happened": interest must be cultivated and sustained. Work like this (even if it is a labour of love) is the best proof that could be given of one's willingness to assist the game he admires.

Norman admits his two sons show considerable promise, and he is decidedly not given to overpraising. If in the future his sons or members of his various college classes succeed in depriving him of his premier place in Wanganui chess, it can be said to his credit that he has no one but himself to "blame."
A game of Cromarty's from his first tilt at the N.Z. title, Palmerston North 1946:

Game No. 247
DUTCH DEFENCE-White, N. M. Cromarty; Black, J. L. Hardy. 1 P-G 4, P-K B 4; 2 N-K B 3, N-K B 3; 3 P-K N 3, P-K 3; 4 B-N 2, B-K 2; 5 O-O, O-O; 6 P-B 4, P-B 3; 7 N-B 3, PQ 3; 8 Q-B 2, $\mathbf{Q} \mathbf{N}-\mathbf{Q} 2 ; 9 \quad \mathbf{P}-$ K4, $\mathbf{P} \times \mathbf{P} ; 10 \mathrm{~N} \times \mathrm{P}, \mathbf{N} \times \mathbf{N} ; 11$ $\mathbf{Q x N}, \quad \mathbf{N}-\mathbf{B} 3 ; 12 \quad \mathbf{Q}-\mathrm{K} 2, \mathrm{~N}-$ K 1; 13 B-B 4, B-B 3; 14 Q RQ 1, Q-K 2; 15 K R-K 1, NB 2; 16 P-B 5, $\mathbf{P} \times \mathbf{P} ; 17$ P $\times \mathbf{P}$, R-K 1; 18 B-Q 6, Q-B 2; 19 $\mathbf{N}-\mathbf{K} 5, \mathbf{B} \times \mathbf{N} ; 20 \mathbf{Q} \times \mathbf{B}, \mathbf{N}-\mathbf{R} 3$; 21 R-K 4, Q-B 3; 22 Q-R 5, Q-N 3; 23 Q-B 3, P-K 4; $24 \mathrm{R} \times$ $\mathbf{P}, \mathrm{B}-\mathrm{Q} 2 ; 25 \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{N} 3 \mathrm{ch}, \mathrm{B}-\mathrm{Q} 3$; 26 Q x P, B-B 5; 27 B xP, K RQ 1; 28 Q R-K 1, Q R-B 1; 29 $B-Q 5 \mathrm{ch}, \mathrm{B} \times \mathrm{B} ; 30 \mathrm{Q} \times \mathrm{B} \mathrm{ch}, \mathrm{K}$ R 1; 31 Q-B 3, and White won easily.

## BOOK REVIEW

SOUTHSEA CHESS TOURNAMENT, 1949, by H. Golombek (En Passant Publications).
H. Golombek has made a fine job of the book of the Southsea Chess Tournament. The event was conducted on Swiss lines and the innovation proved very successful. Golombek has supplied really splendid annotations to the 53 games selected, and with a good number of diagrams, and an index of openings and players, the book is most attractive. The 40 pages are good for some weeks of entertaining and instructive chess for the student, or the reader who would like an insight into what makes a British chess tournament tick. Here is the fifth round game between Dr. Aitken and Wallis, the two highest placed British players, who finished fourth and fifth respectively to Rossolimo, Pachman and Dr. Tartakower. H. Golombek's notes.

## Game No. 248

## FRENCH DEFENCE

Dr. J. M. Aitken P. N. Vallis
1 P—K 4, P-K 3; 2 P-Q 4, P— Q 4; 3 N-Q B 3, B-N 5; 4 P-K 5, P-Q B 4; 5 P-QR3, PxP;

Not bad, if correctly followed up, but safer is $5 \ldots \mathrm{~B} \times \mathrm{N}$ ch; $6 \mathrm{PxB}, \mathrm{N}-\mathrm{K} 2$.
$6 \mathrm{P} \times \mathrm{B}, \mathrm{P} \times \mathrm{N} ; \boldsymbol{7} \mathbf{P} \times \mathrm{P}, \mathbf{Q}-\mathrm{B}$ 2; $8 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{B} \mathrm{3} ,\mathrm{Q} \mathrm{x} \mathrm{B} \mathrm{P} \mathrm{ch;}$

Too rash. He should play 8 $\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{K} 2 ; 9$ B-Q3, $\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{N} 3$. As played, White gets too many open lines.
$\mathbf{9} \mathbf{B}-\mathbf{Q} 2, \quad \mathbf{Q}-\mathbf{B} 2 ; 10 \quad \mathbf{B}-\mathbf{Q} 3$, $\mathbf{N}-\mathbf{Q} 2$;

Wallis is fond of this method of developing his Queen's Knight in the French Defence and tried it several times in this tournament. But more aggressive is 10 N QB3, threatening both $\mathrm{N} \times \mathrm{KP}$ and P-K B 3. To this, Dr. Aitken intended to reply $11 \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{K} 2$, followed by B-QN5, and if Black plays $\mathrm{B}-\mathrm{Q} 2, \mathrm{~B} \times \mathrm{N}$.
$11 \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{K} 2, \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{K} 2 ; 12 \mathrm{O}-\mathrm{O}, \mathrm{N}-$ K N 3; 13 K R-K 1, P-N 3; 14 P-R 4, B-N 2; 15 P-R 5, N-K 2; 16 N-Q 4,

Threatening N-N5-Q6, and not wishing to allow Black counter-chances on the KN file by $16 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{R} 6$, $\mathrm{P} \times \mathrm{P}$.

## $16 \ldots$ P—Q R 3; 17 P—K B 4, P—

 N 3; 18 P-R 6, Q-B 1;If $18 \ldots$ N-QB3, White simply plays $19 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{B} 3$.
19 R-R 3, N-Q N 1; 20 K R-

R 1, N-B 4; $21 \mathbf{B} \times \mathbf{N}, \mathrm{N} \mathbf{P} \times \mathrm{B}_{\mathbf{j}} 2 \boldsymbol{2}$ $\mathbf{N}-\mathbf{N} 5!, \mathbf{P} \times \mathbf{N}$;

It would be fatal to allow the N to reach Q6, e.g., $22 \ldots$ Q-Q2; $23 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{Q} 6 \mathrm{ch}, \mathrm{K}-\mathrm{B} 1 ; 24 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{N} 5$, P—R4; 25 B—N4, P x B; $26 \mathrm{R} \times \mathrm{R}$, BxR; $27 \mathrm{R} \times \mathrm{B}$, Q-B2; $28 \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{R} 5$ and wins.
$23 R \times R, B \times R ; 24 R \times B, Q-N 2 ;$ 25 Q xPch, K-K $2 ; 26$ Q-R 4, P-N 4; 27 Q-R 3,

Not 27 Q-R5?, N-B3!
$27 \ldots$ Q-N 3 ch ; 28 B-K 3, PQ 5;

The only chance. If 28 $\mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{Q} 1 ; 29 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{B} 5 \mathrm{ch}$ is deadly.
$29 \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{R} 7 \mathrm{ch}, \mathrm{Q} \times \mathrm{Q} ; 30 \mathrm{R} \times \mathrm{Q} \mathrm{ch}$, $\mathbf{N}-\mathbf{Q} 2 ; 31$ BxP, $\mathbf{R}-\mathbf{Q} \mathbf{B 1 ; ~ 3 2}$ B-B $5 \mathrm{ch}, \mathrm{K}-\mathrm{K}$ 1;

Or $32 \ldots \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{Q} 1 ; 33 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{Q} 6$, $\mathrm{R} \times \mathrm{P} ; 34 \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{N} 7$, R-B5; $35 \mathrm{P}-$ N3, followed by $R \times P$ with a fairly easy win, though Black would not be quite so tied down as after the text.
$33 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{Q} 6, \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{B} \mathrm{3;} 34 \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{R} 2$, R×P; 35 R-R 8 ch, K-B 2; 36 R-Q 8, N-N 3; 37 R-R $8 \mathrm{ch}, \mathrm{K}-$ N 3 ; 38 R-N 8 ch ,
$R \times P$ ch also wins, but the text is quicker as it forces a queening pawn.
$38 \ldots$ K—R 4; $39 \mathbf{P} \times \mathbf{P}, \mathbf{N}-\mathbf{Q}$ 2; $40 \quad \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{B} 7, \quad \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{Q} \mathrm{7;} 41 \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{Q} 8$, N-B 3 ;
A last desperate try. If 41
$R \times B ; 42 \mathrm{R} \times \mathrm{N}$.
$42 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{B} 8$ (Q), N-N 5 ch ; 43 K R 3 !, Resigns.

If White plays his King to any other square he is mated; as it is, Black resigns.

WINNING CHESS TRAPS, by
Irving Chernev (Pitman).
Sub-titled " 300 Ways to Win in the Opening," Chernev's "Winning Chess Traps" lives up its title. Only a few old friends appear, and doubtless nearly all the selections will be new to the reader. The book is full of good meaty chess of the quick win variety, but generally this doesn't mean the winning manoeuvre is obvious. About two-thirds of the items are King-side games. The reader will be delighted with many of the examples, of which we append a couple:-
Caro-Kann Defence: 1 P-K 4, P-Q B 3; 2 P-Q 4, P-Q 4; 3 NQ B 3, PxP; $4 \mathbf{N} \times P, N-B \mathbf{3}$; 5

## SZARO WINS AT HASTINGS



Fresh from his Venice triumph, the Hungarian master Lazlo Szazus scored a meritorious win in the Hastings tournament, held over te Christmas and New Year period. Szabo went through without losi-s a game, scoring seven wins and two draws, the latter to Rossolimo anBarda. Rossolimo further enhanced his growing reputation by gainirs second place with six wins and three draws. The quality of their pie! can be judged by the fact that they were well clear of Euwe $5 \frac{1}{2}$ ar: Larry Evans 5. Evans' debut in Europe was no better than could :expected, but the three above him are very distinguished players.

Dutch Defence players will be interested in the following game from the tournament, played in Rossolimo's best style. Notes by R. G. Wade.

## Game No. 249

## DUTCH DEFENCE

Barda
Rossolimo
1 P—Q 4
P-K B 4
2 P-K 4
Gambit - still
feared and not refuted one iota.

An alternative procedure is
$\mathrm{P}-\mathrm{B} 3$. 4 P-B3.
4. . . . N-B 3

The only other defence seriously considered is $4 \ldots \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{QN} 3$; 5 P-B3, P-K6!, with a difficult position for both players.
5 P-B 3
N—N 3, P-K R 4; 6 B-K N 5 ?, P-R 5; \% Bx N, P x N; 8 B-K $\mathbf{5}$, $\mathbf{R} \times \mathbf{P}$ !; 9 R×R, $\mathbf{Q}-\mathbf{R} 4$ ch :; 10 $\mathbf{P}-\mathbf{B} 3, \mathbf{Q} \times \mathbf{B} \operatorname{ch}!; 11 \mathbf{P} \times \mathbf{Q}, \mathbf{P} \times \mathbf{R}$, winning a piece.

King's Indian Defence: 1 P Q 4, N-K B 3; 2 P-Q B 4, $P$ KN3; 3 N -Q B 3 , $\mathbf{P}-\mathbf{Q} 4 ; 4 \mathbf{P} \mathbf{P}$ $\mathrm{P}, \mathrm{N} \times \mathrm{P} ; \mathbf{5} \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{K} 4, \mathrm{~N} \times \mathrm{N} ; 6 \mathrm{P} \times \mathrm{N}$, P-Q B 4; 7 B-Q B 4, B-N 2; 8 $\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{K} 2, \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{B} 3 ; 9 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{K} 3, \mathbf{P} \times \mathbf{P}$; $10 \mathrm{P} \times \mathrm{P}, \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{R} 4 \mathrm{ch} ; 11 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{Q} 2$, Q-R 6; 12 QR-N 1, O-O; 13 P-Q 5, N-K 4 !; 14 B-N 4 ?, Q-B $6!!; 15 \quad \mathbf{P} \times \mathrm{Q}$, $\mathrm{N} \times \mathrm{P} \mathrm{ch} ; 16$ K-B 1, B-R 6 mate.

Katetov-Simagin, Prague Moscow 1946, went immediately $5 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{Q} 5, \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{K} 4 ; 6 \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{Q} 4, \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{B}$ : $7 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{R} 4, \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{KN} 4 ; 8 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{N} 3, \mathrm{~B}-$ $\mathrm{N} 2 ; 9 \mathrm{~N} \times \mathrm{P}, \mathrm{O}-\mathrm{O} ; 10 \mathrm{O}-\mathrm{O}-\mathrm{O}$. $\mathrm{P}-\mathrm{B} 3$, a position where Black's advanced pawns have elements it both strength and weakness.
$\begin{array}{ll}5 & \dot{P}-\mathbf{Q} 5 \\ 7 \\ 7 & \mathbf{P} \times P\end{array}$
P-K $4:$
N-G 5
$\mathbf{B}-\mathbf{K}_{2}$
8,B-Q B 4

Black's .... N x QP neess watching. Now $8 \ldots \mathrm{Nx}$ QP: 9 $\mathrm{B} \times \mathrm{B}, \mathrm{N} \times \mathrm{B} ; 10 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{B} 3$ is a wortinwhile sacrifice.
8
9
9 K N—K2
10 NxN
11 B-N 5 ch
P-Q 3
$12 \mathrm{~N} \times \mathrm{P}$
$\underset{\mathbf{B} \times \mathbf{N}}{\mathbf{N}} \mathbf{5}$ !
P-B 3 ! !
$12 \mathrm{P} \times \mathrm{P}, \mathrm{O}-\mathrm{O} ; 13 \mathrm{P} \times \mathrm{P}, \mathrm{B} \times \mathrm{P}$ is a good position for Blacks pieces.
12
$13 \mathbf{B x} \dot{\mathbf{P}} \mathbf{c h} \quad \underset{K}{\mathbf{P}} \times \underset{\mathbf{K}}{\mathbf{N}}$
14 Castles

Not $14 \mathrm{~B} \times \mathrm{R}, \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{N} 3$ with : mating attack. White is rave materially and positionally lost

| 14 | $\mathbf{R - Q ~ N ~} 1$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| 15 Q-K 2 | Q-N 3 ch |
| 16 K-R 1 | Q-K 6 |
| $17 \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{B} 3$ | Q $\times$ Q |
| 18 N x Q | $\mathbf{R} \times \mathbf{P}$ |
| 19 Q R-K B 1 | N-B 3 |
| $20 \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{QR} 3$ | P-GR 3 |
| $21 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{N} 3$ | B-Q ${ }^{\text {\% }}$ |
| $22 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{B} 3$ | B-K 6 |
| $23 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{B} 5 \mathrm{ch}$ | BxN |
| 24 P x B | $\mathbf{K} \mathbf{R}-\mathrm{Q}$ N |

## Annonnce the Mate:

This page is designed to assist the inexperienced player in exercising his ability to recognise a mating position when it arises. The positions are all taken from actual games, and the correct moves will be found on page 17. Try to find the mate before looking at the answers. NOTE that the reader plays from the bottom of the board in each case.


1. White mates in /... moves

2. Black mates in .... moves

Z. White mates in

Thite mates in .... moves

2. White mates in .... moves


Black
5. Black mates in .... moves

8. White mates in .... moves

Black

3. White mates in .... moves


Black
6. Black mates in .... moves

9. White mates in .... moves

# N.Z. TITLE TO ALLERHANI 

## Great Comeback by Wellington Player <br> TIE IN MAJOR DPEN

THE hottest Christmas weather for 24 years attended the opening of the 57 th New Zealand Chess Congress at Auckland on December 26. This continued for the whole period, and, as a matter of interest, is still going strong at the moment of writing, four weeks later. Dr. Allerhand and Dr. Cwilong knew something when they turned up in white linen suits; Aucklanders, of course, still wore their winter clothes.

The Congress was opened at 10.30 in the morning by his Worship the Mayor of Auckland, Mr. J. A. C. Allum, O.B.E., others speakers being the Hon. R. M. Algie (played chess with his grandfather) and Mr. J. L. Hardy (New Zealand Chess Association). These gentlemen, reinforced by Mr. J. Rae (newly elected M.P. for Roskill), also attended the presentation of prizes, and at least Mr. Algie became a little chess-minded, for several days later, in his capacity of Minister for Education, he mentioned that he was against " children being moved around like chessmen.'

Competitors and friends were taken for a rideper bus-on the Sunday and had a good view of some of Auckland's beauty spots. Afternoon tea was served at the One Tree Hill tea kiosk

In spite of the sweltering heat, the standard of play was better than the previous year, though still only a few of the games are really publishable. The championship was, as usual, a round robin of twelve players, and the Major Open, consisting of twenty competitors, was run on a hybrid system officially described as the English. The First Class contained eight players and was a round robin.

In the championship Allerhand stood out like a spot of colour on a drab background. His play throughout was characterised by sound positional judgment which nearly always seemed to bring him to an ending with an advantage. His opening play could have been improved upon, but on the whole it can be said that he made a great comeback after being so long away from competitive chess. Dr. B. M. Cwilong, of Wellington, a newcomer to New Zealand chess, decisively justified his inelusion. Although his games were not free from errors, he was commendably aggressive and has a quick sight of the board. Coming to New Zealand two and a half years ago, Dr. Cwilong has only recently taken up the game here. We understand that he was at one time champion of Warsaw. Dave Lynch played his usual solid game to finish second equal with Cwilong and once again just miss the winner's end. Lynch may have done better if he had continued in some cases where he accepted draws when there was still plenty of play in the position. Harold McNabb, of Nelson, seemed to be short of practice and did not play as well as we know he can. He
still has that little subtle touch that distinguishe his play, but is inclined to take too many chancos a trait that indicates lack of practice against strong players. Now and again he produced something like his best form, and when that happened his game was a treat to watch. Nolan Fletcher, Wellington, played up to something like the promise he showed when he won the Major Open five years ago. Although he is inclined to play dry, his openings are generally sound and he can be aggressive when the occasion demands. A your, man, Fletcher can be expected to show considera: improvement on his present form if he gets :t: necessary practice. R. O. Scott, Wellington, an alt hand in Congress play, is still careless with $:=$ clock and lost at least one point on that accolim: Largely speaking, Scott played really well in tis event-much better than last year-and althoug he registered no fewer than six draws he vis probably the most aggressive player of all. Mos: of his draws were creditable and achieved fro: lost or disadvantageous positions. With better clest management Scotty would finish higher up.

H. POBAR (left) and L. J. Buckingham playing in the First Class tournament.

Alan Fletcher finished ahead of all the Alizilanders, thereby demonstrating that there nothing wrong with his Auckland Championsh: form. Equal fourth last year, he dropped back :t seventh this time, with the company a little stronger. Actually he played better chess this year though he drew two games he might have won. The most improved player was undoubtedly Walie: Moore, of Christchurch. His opening and end plas was very sound, and although he slipped a bit the middle game his all-round play was muct better than he has previously produced. The tactics he pursued against Allerhand in the seventh roun: had that gentleman very worried indeed. The les:minute withdrawal of N. M. Cromarty let in Cha-is Belton, of Auckland, and with four points he by no means disgraced. As usual he was al: $:=$ aggressive, but could not match the positional

It the leaders. the champion ngainst Australia practice, and Tithing like Seventeen-year-0 need not despair iisin. Experien noe, and this wi

A disappointin was the bad gam zimechip players Irge number of fheets, which in a a being correct - beition was the [ulv-third of the Wis sort of thin prienced, but oller; they shoul? azsum have not b
7. Conditions fo 4. ded and the merieved a bad out L. Bsterman Der lopalty was ar are Dunedin Is in Wellington. ind either' woul Inn while Bster

SITH


wi. CEEMPL
of the leaders. Jimmy Moir, eight times Auckland clath champion and New Zealand representative against Australia two years ago, was obviously short of practice, and R. E. Baeyertz failed to reproduce axything like his form of some years ago Seventeen-year-old David Manson, Christchurch, mosd not despair if he was outclassed by the opposition. Experience was all that was lacking in his case, and this will come with advancing years.

A disappointing feature from our point of view was the bad game scoring by many of the champouship players. It is impossible to play over a larse number of the games from the official score sheets, which in all cases are signed by both players as being correct! Throughout the tourney bad motation was the rule and in the first four rounds one-third of the scores contained impossible moves This sort of thing can be expected from the inexparienced, but championship players should do bstiter; they should not sign score sheets which they Lrow have not been checked.

Conditions for play in the Major Open and Wirst Class were not the best. Players were cruwded and the lighting was poor. H. A. McGilvary metrieved a bad start in the Major Open to nose out. L. Esterman by the tie-breaking system used. Our loyalty was somewhat divided here, as Mac is our Dunedin correspondent and Les represents is in Wellington. Both played well at most sessions and either would have been a worthy winner. Woblivary's style is more positional and he is very keen, while Esterman is very aggressive and liable
to upset better players than he met in this event. Adrian Turner, Auckland, carried on with the improvement we predicted and will do better. Frank Haight disappointed somewhat, his games being intermittently good and bad. Ian Crawford proved that he can be aggressive as well as careful and we can expect good chess from this young man in the near future. Aubrey Short and John Nathan played better than they have done previously and deserved their high placings.

Cyril Rose, Onehunga, has improved rapidly and sufficiently to enable him to carry off the First Class half a point ahead of Barry Menzies, Dominion Road. Two other Dominion Road boys, Fred Foulds and Jack Bailey, were third and fourth. All these boys played well and it was difficult to choose between them; in an extra competition which followed, Foulds won from Menzies and Rose. In these contests among the younger and less experienced players it is always a pity that somebody has to lose, and we can only hope that the losers will not be disheartened by their experience. There is always another time.

On the executive side there were as usual a few willing workers. Dr. T. Gordon Short was Director of Play and he was more than ably assisted by Mr. H. D. Addis, who also attended to the Press and radio reports. W. J. (Bill) Luck, genial secretary, was always on hand to do his job with efficiency and dispatch. Consistently noticeable among other assistants with tea, etc., were Mr. F. W. Keam and Mrs. Short.

STTH NEW ZEALAND CHAMPIONSHIP


## MAJOR OPEN

- 

B. A. McGilvary-L20 D3 W16 W15 L5 D4 W1 W6 W9 W8 D7
L. Esterman-W9 W4 W6 W17 W14 W5 L1 D3 D8 D7 W12 .
A. E. Turner-D14 D1 W8 L5 W11 W17 W6 D2 D4 W9 D10
A. G. Short-W16 L2 W5 L6 W7 D1 W19 W14 D3 W17 D8
E. A. Haight-D12 W11 L4 W3 L1 L2 L18 W10 W16 W6 W17
i. Crawford-W8 W10 L2 W4 W17 W14 L3 L1 W11 L5 L9
J. A. Nathar-L8 D9 D11 W12 L4 L18 W13 W15 W14 D2 D1

## L. Hardy-W7 L6 L3 W16 L19 D15 W12 W17 D2 L1 D4

B. H. P. Marsick-L2 D7 L15 W10 W13 W19 L14 W18 L1 L3 W6 B. Teece-L6 L16 L18 L9 D12 W11 W20 L5 W13 W15 D3
G. Sale-D 15 L5 D7 W13 L3 L10 W 16 W 19 L6 L20 W 18
A. T. Scott-D5 D13 L19 L7 D10 W20 L8 D16 W15 W14 L2
A. D. Smith-W18 D12 L17 L11 L9 D16 L7 W20 L10 W19 W14 E. Beamish-D3 W15 W20 W19 L2 L6 W9 L4 L. 712 L12 A. G. Jones-D11 L14 W9 L1 W18 D8 D17 L7 L12 L10 W20 Mrs. E. L. Short-L4 W10 L1 L8 D20 D13 L11 D12 L5 W18 W19 E. V. Stack-W 19 W20 W13 L2 L6 L_3 D15 L8 W18 L4 L5
D. F. Tibbitts--1. 13 L19 W 10 W20 Li5 W7 W5 L9 L17 L $16 \mathrm{~L} 1!$
A. G. Rowland-L17 W 18 W 12 L 14 W 8 L 9 L 4 L 11 D 20 L 13 L 16
A. Summers-W1 L. 17 L 14 L 18 D 16 L 12 L 10 L 13 D 19 W 11 L 15

- 2 CHESSPLAYER, FEBRUARY, 1950


## Game No. 250

SLAV DEFENCE-White, R. E. Baeyertz; Black, Dr. B. M. Cwilong. 1 N-K B 3, N-K B 3; 2 P-B 4, P-Q B 3; 3 N-B 3, PQ4; 4 P-Q4, $\mathbf{P} \times P$; 5 P-QR4, B-B 4; 6 N-K 5, Q N-Q 2; $7 \mathbf{N X}$ P/4, Q-B 2: 8 P-K N 3, P-K 4; 9 PxP, NxP; $10 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{B} 4, \mathrm{~N} / 3-$ Q 2; $11 \mathbf{Q}-\mathbf{Q} 4, \mathbf{P}-\mathbf{B 3} 312 \mathbf{R}-\mathbf{Q} 1$, B-B 4; $13 \mathrm{~B} \times \mathrm{N}, \mathrm{P} \times \mathrm{B} ; 14 \mathrm{Q}-$ Q 2, O-O; 15 B-N 2, Q R-Q 1; $160-\mathrm{O}, \mathrm{N}-\mathrm{N} 3 ; 17 \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{B} 1, \mathrm{~N} \mathbf{x}$ N; 18 N - $\mathbf{Q} 5, \mathrm{P} \times \mathrm{N}$; $19 \mathrm{~B} \times \mathrm{P} \mathbf{c h}$, K—R 1; 20 Q x N, B-K R 6; 21 Resigns.

## Game No. 251

GRUNFELD DEFENCE-White, D. C. M. Manson; Black, A. L. Fletcher. 1 P-Q 4, N-K B 3; 2 P-Q B 4, P-K N 3; 3 N-Q B 3, P—Q 4; 4 P xP, N xP; 5 P-K 4, NxN; 6 PxN, P—QB4; 7 BN 2, B-N 2; 8 N-B 3, O-O; 9 B-B 4, B-N 5; 10 P-K 5, NB 3; 11 B-K 2, Q-R 4; 12 O-O, K R-Q 1; 13 P-K R 3, B x N; 14 BxB, NXKP; 15 R-K 1, N $\times \mathbf{B}$ ch; 16 Q x N, P-K 3; 17 KR-Q 1. PxP; 18 PxP, R-Q 4; 19 BB 3, Q-Q 1; 20 Q R-N 1, $\mathbf{P}-\mathrm{N} 3$; $21 \mathbf{P}-\mathbf{Q R} 4, \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{N} 1$; $22 \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{N} 3$, $R-\mathbf{B 1 ; ~ 2 3 ~ Q - Q ~ 3 , ~ P - K ~ 4 ; ~ 2 4 ~ Q - ~}$

B 3, P $\times P$; 25 B-R 1, P—Q 6; 26 BxB,K×B; 27 R-N 3, P-Q 7; 28 R-N 2, R-B 8; 29 K-R 2, $\mathbf{R} \times \mathrm{R} ; 30 \quad \mathrm{Q} \times \mathrm{R} / 1, \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{B} 2 \mathrm{ch} ; 31$ P-N 3, Q-B 8; 32 R-N 1, Q $\times$ R; 33 Resigns.

## Game No. 252

SICILIAN DEFENCE - White A. L. Fletcher; Black, C. P. Belton. 1 P-K 4, P-Q B 4; 2 N-Q B 3, N-Q B 3; 3 P-B 4, P-K 3; $4 \mathbf{N}-$ B 3, P-Q 4; 5 B-N 5, P-Q R 3; 6 B x N ch, $P \times B ; 7 P-Q 3, P-$ Q $5 ; 8 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{Q} \mathrm{N} 1, \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{K} 2 ; 9 \mathrm{O}-\mathrm{O}$, N-B 3; 10 N-R 3, P-K R 4; 11 $\mathbf{N}-\mathbf{B} 4, \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{Q} 2 ; 12 \quad \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{Q} 2, \mathrm{Q}-$ B 2; 13 B-R 5, Q-N 1; 14 QK 1, B-N 2; $15 \mathrm{~K} \mathbf{N}-\mathrm{K} 5, \mathrm{~N} \times \mathrm{N}$; 16 P×N, B-QB1; 17 Q-N 3, O-O; 18 B-Q 2, P-B 3; 19 BB 4, Q-R 2; 20 R-B 3, K-R 2; $21 \mathrm{R} / 1-\mathrm{K} \mathrm{B} \mathrm{1}, \mathrm{P-B} \mathrm{4;} 22$ BN 5, R-Q N 1; 23 Q-R 4, B x B; $24 \mathrm{Q} \times \mathrm{B}, \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{N} 3 ; 25 \mathrm{P}-\mathbf{Q} \mathbf{N} 3$, Q-K N 2; 26 R-N 3, R-N 2; 27 P×P,KP×P; 28 R-B 4, B-K 3; 29 N-Q 6, R-R 2; 30 R-R 4, Q$\mathbf{R} 3 ; 31 \mathbf{R}-\mathbf{B} 4, \mathbf{Q} \times \mathbf{Q} ; 32 \mathbf{R} \times \mathbf{Q}$, K-R 3; 33 P-K R 4, R-K 2; 34 R-B 1, B-Q 4; 35 R-K 1, RQ 1; 36 K-B 2, R-K B 1 ; 37 PQR4, R-Q N 1; 38 R-K 2, RK B 1; 39 R-K 1, R—Q N 1; 40 R-K 2, R-K B 1. Draw agreed.


Position after $42^{-} \ldots$ Q-K 7


Position after 38 ... P-B 6

FIRST CLASS

|  | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1. C. A. Rose | - | 1 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | $6 \pm$ |
| 2. B. C. Menzies | 0 | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| 3. F. A. Foulds | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 52 |
| 4. J. Bailey | 0 | 0 | 0 | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 4 |
| 5. R. Abbott | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 |
| 6. H. F. Pobar | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| 7. F. J. Buckingham | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - | 1 | 1 |
| 8. Mrs. H. Reilly | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - | 0 |

## INFORMAL TOURNAMENT

As the First Class was concluded by the afternoon of December 3 an informal competition was arranged for these players. The prize was a year's subscription to the N.Z. CHESSPLAYER. Scores:-

|  | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1. F. A. Foulds | - | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 4 |
| 2. B. C. Menzies | 1 | - | 1 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | , | 1 | $3 \frac{1}{2}$ |
| 3. C. A. Rose | 0 | 0 | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | $3{ }^{2}$ |
| 4. R. Abbott | 0 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 | - | 1 | 1 | $2 \frac{1}{2}$ |
| 5. J. Bailey | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | - |  | 1 |
| 6. Mrs. H. Reilly | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  |  |  |

White
A. L. Fletcher Manson ..... Cwilong McNabb .... Lynch Baeyertz

Black
N. T. Fletcher 0 N. T. Allerhand .... 1 Moir Moore Belton

Opening
ONE

Alekhine's Defence Queen's Pawn Slav Defence Slav Defence Grunfeld Defence Benoni Counter Gambit

Move

Fletcher v. Fletcher was the first game finished. Black refused the opportunity to turn his Alekhine's Defence into a Vienna, and after
 $\mathbf{P} \mathbf{X P}$, White secured a firm grip on the game. Allerhand playe: accurately against a stubborn defence. This game is published in fut Scott secured a passed pawn and Manson sacrificed a Rook in aendeavour to obtain a perpetual check, but Scott scrambled out aftec a long series of checks (see diagram No. 1). In the position show Manson played $43 \mathbf{R \times P} \mathbf{c h}$, and after Scott's $\mathbf{K} \times \mathbf{R}$ the game continues $44 \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{B} 4 \mathrm{ch}, \mathrm{K}-\mathrm{R} 2 ; 45 \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{R} 4 \mathrm{ch}, \mathrm{K}-\mathrm{N} 1 ; 46$ Q-B4 ch, K-B $47 \mathrm{Q} \times \mathrm{Pch}, \mathrm{K}-\mathrm{K} 1 ; 48 \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{B} 6 \mathrm{ch}, \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{Q} 2 ; 49 \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{K} 6 \mathrm{ch}, \mathrm{K}-\mathrm{Q} 1$; 方 Q-N $6 \mathrm{ch}, \mathrm{K}-\mathrm{B} 1 ; 51$ Q-B $6 \mathrm{ch}, \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{B} 2 ; 52$ Q-R $8 \mathrm{ch}, \mathrm{K}-\mathrm{Q} 2$; $\operatorname{Si}$ Q-Q $5 \mathrm{ch}, \mathrm{K}-\mathrm{K} 2 ; 54 \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{K} 6 \mathrm{ch}, \mathrm{K}-\mathrm{B} 1 ; 55 \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{Q} 6 \mathrm{ch}, \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{K} 2$; if Q-Q $8 \mathrm{ch}, \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{K} 1$; $57 \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{Q} 6 \mathrm{ch}, \mathrm{K}-\mathrm{N} 1 ; 58$ Q-Q $5 \mathrm{ch}, \mathrm{K}-\mathrm{R}$ : 59 Q-B 7, R $\times$ Pch; 60 K-R 4, R-K $5 \mathrm{ch} ; 61$ Resigns. McNabb-Mcir was not exciting; both were satisfied to get a draw in the first garme With a pawn up, Lynch obtained a superior end game, which Mocce did not handle to the best advantage. After $1 \mathbf{P}-\mathbf{Q 4}, \mathbf{P}-\mathbf{Q B} 4$ Baeyertz played 2 N-KB 3 instead of the more aggressive $P-Q S$ and Belton equalised without much'difficulty.

## ROUND TWO

Belton

Moore
N.T Fletch. Moir Allerhand ... 0 Scott ...... 0

Manson Baeyertz

Sicilian Defence
Sicilian Defence Lynch A. L. Fletcher $\begin{array}{lll}\text { McNabb } & . . . & 1 \\ \text { Cwilong } & . . . & 1\end{array}$ Cwilong 2, Lynch,

Sird's Opening
Albin Counter Gambit
Grunfeld Defence
Slav Defence

McNabb 13, Scott, Cwilong, Allerhand Moore, Belton 1.
Belton came out of the opening best, but mishandled the endin (see diagram No. 2). In the position shown Belton played $39 \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{Q}$ : but 39 PxP appeared to give much better chances. Moore ant Baeyertz put up the marathon record with a 99 -mover which in spiz of its length was not devoid of interest. After 72 moves Moore had a book win that was by no means easy to handle, but the Canterbury man showed that he knew his Reuben Fine, and the remainder of the

Eame was instrup ท 2 R-QN6; 74 5-13:77 K-K vil $\mathbb{R}-\mathrm{B} 6 \mathrm{ch}, \mathrm{K}-$ i Seh, K-N $2 ;$ 1-R. 5 ch ; 87 F (Eygram No. 4), the eighth rank : $\ldots \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{R} 1$; $\mathrm{B}-\mathrm{R} 1 ; 93 \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{C}$ \% $\mathrm{K}-\mathrm{Q} 8, \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{R}$ 2. Resigns. Theicher could nulted. A. L. E teclined, and an anal blunder to tran when he Tis was probeb le best of it wl liart of time by ple enough po

Na sun

- Ir Eleticher Grach Bnacyertz..... Brelition ....... 1

Lynch 2],
Manson play -usual variation Guasn-side and den short of yinst Allerhan Irisir missed a Bacjertz played in the 31st and Iater.

## Inore Eletcher <br> Bit Kietcher <br> 2llerhand ... 1 <br> Allerhand 3,

M.anson emb
i.ter P-B 6 ; 31 If $Q Q 3 \mathrm{ch}, \mathrm{K}-$
If. QuQ B 6; 3i midges) in what maniood. Belty anszquence. A Hies on the ce
IIPOS-QB mectly continy Lring game va bening with a

efl a piece en p

Gume was instructive. (See diagram No. 3.) Moore continued 73 K -
 E-N 3; 77K-K 2, R-R 6; 78 R-K B 5, R-R 5; 79 P—R 5 ch, K-R 3; 30 R-B 6 ch, K-R 2; 81 R-Q N 6, R-R 6; 82 P-N 5, R-R 6; 83 R-
 R-R $6 \mathrm{ch} ; 8 \%$ K-Q 4, R-R 8; 88 P—R 6 ch , K—R 1; 89 P—N 6 (diagram No. 4), and now, of course, Black must prevent the mate on the eighth rank. Moore finished it off in a workmanlike manner: R-R 1; 90 K-Q 5, R-Q N 1; 91 K-B 6, R-Q 1; 92 R-K 7,
 5 K-Q 8, K-R 1; 97 P-N 7 ch, K-N 1; 98 K—Q 7, K-R 2; 99 K13/3, Resigns. Lynch allowed himself to get cramped, but Nolan Whacher could not keep up the pressure, so a draw by repetition nesulted. A. L. Fletcher played an Albin Counter Gambit, which Moir declined, and an interesting game terminated in Moir perpetrating a land blunder to lose a piece. Allerhand also showed that he was only lhmoan when he blundered in a most interesting game with McNabb. This was probably McNabb's best game, as Allerhand was not getting the best of it when the crash came. Scott should be used to being thort of time by now, but against Cwilong he went into a panic in a tumple enough position and he was three moves short when his flag fell.

## ROUND

Mauson
Mabb
\& 1. Fletcher K-ynich

| Cwilong | ... | $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Scott | ..... | $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Allerhand | ... | 1 |
| Moir | 0 |  |
| N. T. Fletcher | 1 |  |
| Moore . . . . . | 0 |  |

THREE
Slav Defence
French Defence
Vienna Game
Vienna Game .......... 36
Queen's Gambit Declined 43
Queen's Gambit Declined 52 Ruy Lopez


Position after 72 ... R-R 6


Position after 89 P-N 6 Game No. 253 SLAV DEFENCE - White, Dr. B. M. Cwilong; Black, C. P. Belton. 1 P-Q4, P-Q4; ${ }^{2}$ PQ B 4, P—QB3; $3 \mathbf{N}-K$ B 3, NB 3; 4 N-B 3, $\mathbf{P x P}$; 5 PQR4, B-B4; 6 N-K 5, P-K 3; 7 P-B 3, $\mathbf{Q}$ N-Q 2; $8 \quad \mathbf{P}-K 4$, $\mathrm{B}-\mathrm{N} 3 ; 9 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{N} 5$, $\mathbf{B}-\mathrm{K} 2 ; 10 \mathrm{Nx}$ P/4, N-N 3; 11 B-K 3, K NQ 2; 12 P-R 5, NxN; 13 BxN, O-O; 14 O-O, P-N 3; 15 P xP, NxP; $16 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{N} 3, \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{B} 2 ; 17 \mathrm{R}-$ B 1, Q-N 2; 18 P-B4, P-KR3; 19 P-B 5, PxP; 20 PxP, BR2; 21 BxP, B-B 3; 22 QN 4, K-R 1; 23 B xPeh, $\mathbf{B x B}$; 24 P-B 6, B-R 3; 25 Q-R 5, BK 6 ch ; 26 K-R 1, R-K N 1; 27 B-B $2, \mathbf{R}-\mathbf{N} 3$; 28 BxR, $\mathbf{P x B}$; $29 \mathbf{Q}-K 5, \mathbf{B x P} ; 30 \mathbf{Q \times B}, \mathbf{Q}-$ $\mathbf{Q} 2 ; 31 \mathbf{Q} \times \mathbf{Q}$, Resigns.


Position after 28 N-B 1

TZ. CHESSPLAYER, FEBRUARY, 1950


Position after 31 P—B 3


Position after $32 \ldots$ R－Q 8


Position after 40
K－B 1


Position after $55 \ldots$ K－B 2

## ROUND

FIVE
Grunfeld Defence
Slav Defence
Nimzo－Indian Defence
42
Manson $\ldots 0_{0}$ Lynch ．．．．．．$\frac{1}{2}$ Baeyertz ．．．． $0^{2}$ Belton ．．．．．．$\frac{1}{2}$ Moore ．．．．．． 1

## McNabb cott Allerhand Moir <br> N．T．Fletcher 0

Slav Defence
French Defence
French Defence

## Allerhand 4，Cwilong $3 \frac{1}{2}$ ，Lynch，McNabb，Moore 3，

A．L．Fletcher，Scott，Belton，N．T．Fletcher $2 \frac{1}{2}$.
Manson＇s comparative inexperience was the deciding factor in his game against McNabb（see diagram No．6）．From the position shown the game continued $31 \ldots \mathbf{P}-\mathbf{B 4}$ ； $32 \mathbf{P \times P} \mathbf{P} \mathbf{K} \times \mathbf{P}$ ； $33 \mathbf{P}-$
 37 K－N 3，P－N 5； 38 P－K R 4，P－R 4； 39 P $\times$ P，P－R 5； 40 P－B 6 PxP； 41 P－N 6，K－K 3； 42 Resigns．A．L．Fletcher lost form altogether against Cwilong，and the Lynch－Scott tangle was always a riskless draw．Allerhand won the exchange and after $\mathbf{3 2} \ldots \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{Q} 8$ the position in diagram No． 7 was reached．Play continued $33 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{N} 4$. K－B 2； $34 \mathrm{~K} \times \mathbf{P}, \mathrm{K}-\mathrm{K} 3 ; 35 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{Q} 6, \mathbf{P}-\mathbf{Q} \mathbf{N} 4 ; 36 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{R} \mathrm{3,R-Q} \mathrm{~N} \mathrm{8;}$ 37 P－N 4，R－N 6； 38 P－N 5，R xRP； 39 Resigns．Belton＇s unusual continuation against the French， $\mathbf{1} \mathbf{P}-\mathbf{K} 4, \mathbf{P}-K 3 ; 2$ P－K B 4，did not lead to fireworks after all，a tame draw resulting．In contrast，Moore adopted the Tarrasch Variation， $3 \mathbf{N}-\mathbf{Q} 2$ ，against N．T．Fletcher，and． although the game was dull，the ending was interesting．（Diagram No．8．）Once again，Moore handled it soundly： $41 \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{N} 5, \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{B}$ 2； $42 \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{B} 4, \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{K} 1 ; 43 \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{Q} 3, \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{K} 5 ; 44 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{Q} 2$ ，B－B 7； $45 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{B} 1$. B－B 4； $46 \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{Q} 2, \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{N} 3 ; 47 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{K} 3$ ，K－Q 2； $48 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{Q} 1, \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{R} 4$ ： 49 N－B 3，K—B 3； 50 K－K 3， P －N 5； $51 \mathrm{P} \times \mathrm{P}, \mathrm{P} \times \mathrm{P} ; 52 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{R} 4$. K－N 4； 53 N－B 5 ！，B－B 2； 54 P－N 3 ！，K－B 3； 55 K－B 4，K－B 2 （diagram No．9）； $\mathbf{5 6} \mathbf{N}-\mathrm{R} 4 \mathbf{c h}, \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{Q} \mathbf{2} ; \mathbf{5 7} \mathbf{N} \mathbf{N P}$ ，Resigns．Fletcher could have prolonged this by 56 $\mathrm{K}-\mathrm{N} 3 ; 57 \mathrm{~N} \times \mathrm{P}, \mathrm{K}-\mathrm{N} 4 ; 58$ N －Q 3．More precise then was $56 \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{N} 5, \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{B} 1 ; 57 \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{R} 6, \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{Q} 1$ ： $58 \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{R} \mathrm{7,K-K} \mathrm{1;} 59 \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{N} 7$ ，and Black is in zugzwang．Quicker than either of these continuations was $41 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{R} 4, \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{Q} 6 ; 42 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{N} 6 \mathrm{ch}$ ． $\mathrm{K}-\mathrm{B} 2 ; 43 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{K} 7, \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{K} 5 ; 44 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{B} 6, \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{R} 5 ; 45 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{Q} 8 \mathrm{ch}$ ．Other variations of this line are no better for Black．

## ROUND SIX

N．T．Fletcher
Manson

| Manson | $\ldots .$. | 0 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Moore | $\ldots .$. | 0 |
| Belton | $\ldots .$. | 0 |
| Baeyertz | ... | $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Lynch | $\ldots .$. | 1 | 24 Moir ．．．．．．． Allerhand Scott Cwilong McNabb

Queen＇s Gambit Declined Ruy Lopez Slav Defence Grunfeld Defence Nimzo－Indian Defence King＇s Gambit

## Allerhand

Manson sou sarured a passed so take any ch Elayed the open of a battle ove zireat to Knight Fticult to find $17 \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{B} \mathrm{1}$, liece，but at the tarl the piece a Elack would ha 5）NXB，Q－B axhange by 21 the white Queen ower which it moduced the thi Bambit，which Hayed exception tils attack he w treatom．His tafeat．This w ablished in fu Goblange Varia ang all right

Scott
Cnilong．．．．．． 1
jichir
4 llerhand N－Nabb
＿L．Fletcher
Allerhand 6

In contrast Svott．The latte se got a passed Crillong after th － －side attack matied the usu marrificed a Knis with the situati atack．Allerhar fistinct advanta mitest，made ti WaNabb had a d the ending badly Ivo sessions．A important pawn， ment and Lynch

Winson
Exeyertz Brition
Wisare
I．Fletcher
保埌 ．．．．．．．．．．
Allerhand 7
ROUND SEVEN
Manson
Lynch
Baeyertz
Belton
Moore
N．T．Fletcher ${ }_{1}^{2}$

L．Fletcher 1
McNabb
Cwilong
Scott
Allerhand
Moir

Grunfeld Defence
Queen＇s Gambit Declined
Slav Defence
Sicilian Defence
King＇s Gambit
French Jefence

Manson pla
$\mathrm{L}=\mathrm{KR}$ and KN queen＇s side． $3 \ldots \mathrm{Fi}-\mathrm{N}$ ： c $-83 ; 43 \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{N}$ （14．）凡－N4； 4 ：

## Allerhand 51 $\frac{1}{2}$, Lynch, Cwilong, McNabb, N. T. Fletcher $4 \frac{1}{2}$,

## A. L. Fletcher, Scott, Moore 31.

Manson sound found himself under pressure and when Fletcher sacured a passed QP the end was in sight. Lynch and McNabb refused B) take any chances and a draw was the logical result. Baeyertz blayed the opening against Cwilong fairly enough, but got the worst 0 a battle over a pinned Knight. When he overlooked a double threat to Knight and Queen the jig was up. The best continuation was difficult to find over the board (see diagram No. 11). The game went $17 \mathbf{Q}-\mathbf{B} \mathbf{1}, \mathbf{N} \times \mathbf{N} ; 18 \mathbf{N}-\mathbf{Q} 5$ ?, which recovered a pawn for the lost piece, but at the expense of a completely lost game. $18 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{K} 4$ ! wins back the piece at the expense of a pawn ( $18 \ldots \mathrm{~N} \times \mathrm{P}$ ), with which Black would have to be satisfied. $18 \ldots . \mathrm{R} \times \mathrm{R} ; 19 \mathrm{Q} \times \mathrm{N} \mathrm{ch}, \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{Q} 4$; $20 \mathrm{NxB}, \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{B} 2$ gives White better chances. Winning back the exchange by $21 \mathrm{~B} \times \mathrm{R}$ would not be good because after $21 \ldots$ P $\times$ B the white Queen would have to go to R4 to prevent B-R6. A position over which it is possible to spend an interesting half hour. Moore produced the third King's Gambit to be played, this time the Bishop's Gambit, which Allerhand transposed into the Cunningham. Moore played exceptionally well and when Allerhand was forced to abandon his attack he was compelled to give up the exchange to obtain some freedom. His two passed pawns on the King-side saved him from defeat. This was one of the best games of the tournament and is published in full elsewhere in this issue. N. T. Fletcher played the Exchange Variation against Moir's French Defence, and the latter was doing all right when he blundered on the 29th.

## ROUND

Scott
Cwilon
....... 1 Moore ...... 0 Belton ...... 0 Manson ..... 0 N. T. Fletcher 0 Allerhand .... 1 McNabb
A. L. Fletcher 0

## EIGHT

| Grunfeld Defence $\ldots \ldots$ | 28 |
| :--- | :--- |
| Slav Defence.......... | 31 |
| Sicilian Defence | $\ldots \ldots .$. |
| Queen's Gambit Declined | 37 |
| Slav Defence.......... | 70 |
| Vienna Game .......... | 71 |

## Allerhand $6 \frac{1}{2}$, Cwilong, Lynch $5 \frac{1}{2}$, McNabb 5, N. T. Fletcher,

 Scott $4 \frac{1}{2}$, A. L. Fletcher, Moore $3 \frac{1}{2}$.In contrast to his previous game, Moore played badly against Scott. The latter won two pawns early and settled the question when be got a passed pawn to the seventh rank. Belton was no match for Cwilong after the opening play. B x RP gave Cwilong the well-known King-side attack, to which Belton could not find the right reply. Moir raried the usual continuation in his game against Manson and sacrificed a Knight to open up the centre. Manson's efforts to cope with the situation were of no avail against Moir's handling of the attack. Allerhand had no trouble to come out of his opening with a estinct advantage and, in keeping with his style throughout the contest, made the most of his opponent's inferior pawn structure. McNabb had a dead lost game against Baeyertz, but the latter handled the ending badly and allowed the Nelson man to draw after a tough tro sessions. A. L. Fletcher v. Lynch was even till Lynch lost an Inportant pawn, but Fletcher missed the right line after the adjournment and Lynch finally won an exciting Queen and pawn ending.


## ROUND

Lynch
NINE

| Manson ..... |
| :--- |
| Enyertz... |
| 0 |
| Eelton ..... |

## A. L. Fletcher <br> McNabb

Cwilong
Scott
Nimzo-Indian Defence
Grunfeld Defence
Scotch Game
French Defence
French Defence .......
47
74

Scott . . . . . . . 0
32

Allerhand .... 1
Ruy Lopez
50

Allerhand 71, Cwilong, Lynch 61, McNabb 6, N T Fleteher A. L. Fletcher, Scott $4 \frac{1}{2}$.

Manson played his opening fairly well and gave up his KB for the KR and KN pawns, but Lynch's two Rooks were too strong on the Queen's side. After $39 \mathbf{K \times R}$ (diagram No. 12) Lynch continued: ${ }^{73} \ldots \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{N}^{7} \mathrm{ch} ; 40 \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{B} 3, \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{K} \mathrm{R} 7$; $41 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{N} 5, \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{R} \mathrm{7}$; 42 R-R 7, ? $-\mathrm{B} \mathrm{3;} \mathrm{43} \mathrm{K-N} \mathrm{3}, \mathrm{R-R} \mathrm{4;} 44 \mathrm{P} \times \mathrm{P} \mathrm{ch}, \mathrm{K} \times \mathrm{P} ; 45 \mathrm{R} \times \mathrm{P}, \mathrm{R} \times \mathrm{P} ; 46 \mathrm{R}-$ i.6,K-N 4; 47 Resigns. P-R 7 at once was more conclusive: 39


Position after 53 K-R 4

## 11



Position after 16


Position after 39 K $\times$ R

## MAJOR OPEN

Game No. 254
PETROFF DEFENCE - White, I. S. Crawford; Black, F.-Beamish. 1 P-K 4, P-K 4; $2 \quad \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{K} \mathrm{B} \mathrm{3}$, N-K B 3; 3 NXP, P-Q 3; $4 \mathbf{N}$ K B 3, N x P; $5 \quad \mathbf{P}-\mathbf{Q} 4, \quad \mathbf{P}-\mathbf{Q} 4$; 6 B-Q 3, N-K B 3 ?; 7 O-O, B-K 2; 8 K-K 1, 0-O; 9 BK N 5, B-K N 5; 10 Q N-G 2, RK 1; 11 P-B 3, P-B 3 ?; 12 QB 2, $\quad$ Q N-Q 2; 13 R-K 3, $\mathbf{P}$ KR3; 14 B-R 4, P-K N 4 ?; 15 B×P, P×B; 16 N $\times \mathbf{P}, \mathbf{N}-\mathbf{R} 4$; 17 B-R 7ch, K-N 2; 18 N x P, Resigns.


Position after $63 \ldots P \times P$

-R 7; 40 P-R 7, P-R 8 (Q) ; $41 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{R} 8$ (Q), R-K 8 ch; $42 \mathrm{~K}-\mathbf{S}$ R—B $8 \mathrm{ch} ; 43 \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{N} 3$ (forced), $\mathrm{R}-\mathrm{N} 8 \mathrm{ch} ; 44 \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{R}$ file (forces R-R 8 ch . The Baeyertz-A. L. Fletcher game was another long or= Baeyertz lost a pawn, but fought back tenaciously to keep his oppone=: occupied for almost the two full sessions. After the other pawns he: been exchanged the position in diagram 13 was reached. Fletcher $w=$ no stranger to the principles involved and the finish was instructive $64 \mathbf{R}-\mathbf{K N 5}$, R-B 1 ( to keep the white King shut off); $65 \mathbf{R - N}$ : $\mathbf{K}-\mathbf{R} \mathbf{6 ;} \mathbf{6 6} \mathbf{R}-\mathbf{R} \boldsymbol{\gamma} \mathbf{c h}, \mathbf{K}-\mathbf{N} \boldsymbol{\gamma}$ (working towards Lucena's position) 67 R-K 7, P—N 6; 68 R-K 6, K—N 8; 69 R—K 7, P—N 7; 70 R—K R-K R 1; 71 K—B 3, K—R 7; 72 R-K 2, R—B $1 \mathrm{ch} ; 73 \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{N} 4, \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{R}$ : 74 Resigns. Soon off the book, McNabb equalised early against Belfoand after 27 moves had a pronounced advantage (diagram No. $1 \div$ The end came quickly: $28 \mathbf{Q}-\mathbf{K} 2, \mathbf{Q} \times \mathbf{Q} ; 29 \mathbf{B} \mathbf{Q}, \mathbf{N} \times \mathbf{K} \mathbf{P} ; \mathbf{3 0} \mathbf{B - B}$ : N-B 6; 31 P-R 3, $\mathbf{N}-\mathbf{N} 8 ; 32$ Resigns. Moore again adopted $i=$ Tarrasch Variation, but after exchanges found himself in an inferis: position with a pawn down. N.T. Fletcher and Scott indulged in som: shuffling, with the former getting some pawn pressure, and after Fletcher had lost two valuable pawns Scott obliged by letting his clock run out as he made his 39th move. Moir's 5 Q-K 2 agairs Allerhand transposed into the Worrall Attack, which the latter oppos:with the Tchigorin set-up. Both got short of time and each coul have improved his play.

## ROUND - TEN

| Allerhand .... | 1 | Manson ..... | 0 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Scott ....... | 1 | Moir ...... | 0 |
| Cwilong .... | 1 | N. T. Fletcher | 0 |
| McNabb $\ldots .$. | 1 | Moore ...... | 0 |
| A. L. Fletcher | $\frac{1}{2}$ | Belton ...... | $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Lynch ...... | 1 | Baeyertz .... | 0 |

Queen's Gambit Declined 32 Slav Defence
Queen's Gambit Declined
Scotch Gambit
Sicilian Defence
32

Grunfeld Defence
32 A. L. Fletcher Baeyertz

Allerhand $8 \frac{1}{2}$, C

## A. L. Fletcher 5.

Manson got himseif into a thoroughly cramped position ans Allerhand was able to force the win of the exchange and develoy $:$ strong attack. From the position in diagram No. 15 the play we:. $30 \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{B} 2, \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{B} 3 ; 31 \mathrm{R} \times \mathrm{KP}, \mathbf{Q} \times \mathbf{Q} ; 32 \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{K} 8$ disch, Resigns. Mhplaced too much value on his two Bishops and after 20 moves somewhat cramped. He broke out of Scott's stranglehold, but los: a Rook soon after. N. T. Fletcher defended grimly against Cwilon strong grip on the centre, but found himself finally in zugzwang McNabb overwhelmed Moore with a well-handled attack. A. -Fletcher-Belton was a great scrap. Fletcher developed a viciontlooking attack, but Belton was always able to find just one move : save himself. Fletcher may have missed a win somewhere, but Beifat got the draw, which was what counted. Baeyertz lost a Bishop quits early and Lynch eventually won with Queen against pawn. T.s ending was interesting, but unplayable from the official score.

## ROUND ELEVEN

Baeyertz .... 0 Manson ..... 1 Slav Defence

| Belton | Lynch |
| :---: | :---: |
| Moore | A. L. Fletcher |
| N. T. Fletcher | McNabb |
| Moir | Cwilong |
| Allerhand | Scott |

Bird's Opening
Four Knights Game
Ruy Lopez
N.T. Flet.

Allerhand ..
Allerhand 9, Cwilong, Lynch 8, McNabb 71, N. T. Fletcher, Scott f $_{2}$ A. L. Fletcher 5, Moore $4 \frac{1}{2}$.

The last round was by way of being an anti-climax. All tas leading players appeared anxious only to hold their positions and sures dull chess was the result. N. T. Fletcher and McNabb would take 1 as risks in an Exchange Variation of the Ruy Lopez; after 30 moves N. and Cwilong managed to reach a thoroughly locked position throut which Houdini himself could not have wriggled; and Allerher: needing only a draw to win, played the Exchange Variation to $\equiv=\pi$ his objective by repetition in just under 40 moves. After 13 nvoren Belton had achieved about the most theoretically unsound positim imaginable, but Lynch let him off by exchanging Queens. The MooreA. L. Fletcher game was the best of this round. After $\mathbf{1} \mathbf{P}-\mathbf{K} \mathbf{4}, \mathbf{P}-\mathbf{K}$

N-K B 3, N? - Q 4; $6 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{N} 5$ Frickly and Moo position after 14 gawns are a dis ightmare. The In doubt right u

## TEMPUS

Round three. Himself very sho a draw. Notes Gane FRENCH
H. McNabb

## 1 P-K 4

P-Q 4
P P-K 5
This move is laste. The ge nostematised by maintain a unit the opponent entre pawns which attackin Hrough that cir aid than done

4 N-K B 3
B-Q 3
${ }_{5}$ Castles
Q-N3
Wher the inevita
R-B3 would of the essence of In - keep as fire as possible 200 soon which zrefer to travel
2 R-K 1
BP-QR3
BB-KB4
P-K R 4
To threaten
Black's KN fro
point it would
Zawever, the
weakness that
later.
Black rightly
ng effect of P
nonunces a pos
$\mathrm{P}-\mathrm{KN4}$ or
I to circums $\begin{array}{ll}3 & -84\end{array}$
 P—Q4; $\mathbf{6} \mathbf{B - N 5}$, $\mathbf{P} \times \mathbf{N}$; $\boldsymbol{7} \mathbf{B} \times \mathbf{N} \mathbf{c h}, \mathbf{P} \times \mathbf{B}$ Fletcher was able to develop quickly and Moore had to pull out all his tricks to hold his own. The position after 14 moves is interesting (diagram No. 16). If Black's pawns are a disintegrated mess, White's development is a sprinter's nightmare. The ending in this game was interesting and the win was in doubt right up to the final moment.

## TEMPUS FUGIT

Round three. McNabb, finding himself very short of time, forces a draw. Notes by A. L. Fletcher.

## Game No. 255

## FRENCH DEFENCE

| H. McNabb | R. O. Scott |
| :---: | :---: |
| 1 P-K 4 | P--K 3 |
| $2 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{Q} 4$ | P-Q 4 |
| 3 P-K 5 |  |

This move is not to everyone's taste. The general idea (first systematised by Nimzovitch) is to maintain a unit at $K 5$ to cramp the opponent by keeping his centre pawns immobile, after which attacking chances occur through that circumstance. Easier said than done.

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

$6 \ldots$ Q-N3 is better, because after the inevitable B -KB4, $\mathbb{P}-\mathrm{B} 3$ would be possible. Part of the essence of positional play is to "keep as many irons in the fire as possible without specifying too soon which road you would prefer to travel" (Em. Lasker).
YR-K 1
$\mathbf{B} \mathbf{P}-\mathbf{R} \mathbf{3}$
$9 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{K} \mathbf{4}$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \mathrm{B}-\mathrm{Q} 2 \\
& \mathrm{~K} \mathbf{N}-\mathbf{K} 2 \\
& \mathbf{P}-\mathrm{K} \quad 3
\end{aligned}
$$

10 P—K R 4
To threaten P-R5, barring Black's KN from N3, from which point it would " observe " the KP. However, the move creates a weakness that can be exploited later.

## 10 <br> P—K N 3

Black rightly fears the cramping effect of P-R5. He therefore memounces a possible . . . . N-KN3 and would answer $\mathrm{P}-\mathrm{R} 5$ with P-KN4 or . . . P P x P according to circumstances. The text also produces the option of N-B4.


Q—K2 seems preferable here. 16 P—Q B $3 \quad$ Bastles

This position is, if anything, in Black's favour. His plan will be a King-side advance after due preparation. White judges he must deter Black from this, and tries a sacrificial diversion which certainly produces action.

| 18 P-R 4 | N x ${ }^{\text {P }}$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| $19 \mathrm{R} \times \mathrm{N}$ | $\mathbf{P} \times \mathbf{R}$ |
| 20 Bx P ch | K-N 1 |
| 21 Q-B 3 | $\mathbf{P}-\mathbf{N} 4$ |
| $22 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{Q} 2$ | K R-B 1 |
| 23 Q-Q 3 | P-B 4 |
| 24 R -R 1 | Q-N 3 |
| 25 P-K B 4 | $\mathbf{P} \times \mathrm{BP}$ |
| 26 BxP | BxRP |
| 27 BxP | R-B 2 |
| 28 B-K B 4 | R-N 1 |
| 29 K-B 1 | R/2-N |
| 30 R-R 2 | R-N 5 |
| 31 B-K 3 | P-B5 |
| $32 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{N} 1$ | R/1-N |
| 33 P-N 5 | Q-R 4 |
| 34 N-B 6 ch | Bx ${ }^{\text {N }}$ |
| 35 P x B | P-R 6 |

## 36 Q-N 1 ch

White, in serious clock trouble, wisely takes the perpetual.


No way out.
K-B2??
loses the Queen.

## FIRST BLOOD

The following game, from the first round, was probably the best Allerhand played during the tournament. Cwilong was a worthy opponent and the champion had to produce something good to win. Notes by J. D. Steele.

## Game No. 256

SLAV DEFENCE
Dr. B. Cwilong Dr. P. Allerhand
$1 \mathrm{P}-\mathbf{Q} 4$
P—Q 4
$\begin{array}{lll}2 & \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{Q} \\ 3 & \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{K} & 4 \\ 4 & \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{B} & 3\end{array}$
$4 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{B} 3$
5 P-Q R 4
B-B 4
$6 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{K} 3$ P-K 3
$7 \mathrm{BxP} \quad \mathrm{Q} \mathbf{N}$ - ?

The usual move is 7
QN5, but Allerhand is intent on an idea of his own.

## 8 Castles <br> Q-B 2

This is the idea, but although it turns out successfully in this game it does not appear as strong as the normal continuation.

## 9 B-Q 3

The loss of time involved in this exchange plays into Black's hands. A much better continuation was $9 . \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{K} 2$, when White comes out of the opening with a slight advantage, e.g., $9 \ldots P-$ K 4 ? ; $10 \mathrm{PxP}, \mathrm{NxP} ; 11 \mathrm{Nx} \mathrm{N}$, $\mathrm{Q} x \mathrm{~N} ; 12 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{B} 4, \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{B} 2 ; 13 \mathrm{P}-$ $\mathrm{K} 4, \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{KN} 5 ; 14 \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{B} 2, \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{K} 2$; $15 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{K} 5, \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{Q} 2 ; 16 \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{N} 3$ !. Or $9 \ldots \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{K} 5$; $10 \mathrm{~N} \times \mathrm{N}$, $\mathrm{B} \times \mathrm{N}$; 11 N-Q2, B-N3 (if $11 \ldots$ B$\mathrm{Q} 4 ; 12 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{Q} 3, \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{K} 4 ; 13 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{K} 4$ !, $\mathrm{B}-\mathrm{K} 3 ; 14 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{B} 4!, \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{B} 3 ; 15$ $\mathrm{BP} \times \mathrm{P}, \mathrm{P} \times \mathrm{P} ; 16 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{B} 4!, \mathrm{B} \times \mathrm{B}$; $17 \mathrm{~N} \times \mathrm{B}$, and White has the better of it); $12 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{B} 4!, \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{B} 4 ; \quad 13$ $\mathrm{P}-\mathrm{K} 4$ !, with a winning advantage.

After 9 Q-K2 Black seems to have nothing better than 9
B-KN5; $10 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{K} 4, \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{K} 4 ; 11$ B-K3, B-K2; $12 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{KR} 3$, and White will get the advantage of the two Bishops, since $12 \ldots$ BR4 leads to $13 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{KN4}, \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{N} 3$; $14 \mathrm{P} \times \mathrm{P}, \mathrm{QN} \times \mathrm{P} ; 15 \mathrm{~N} \times \mathrm{N}, \mathrm{Q} \times \mathrm{N}$; $16 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{B} 4, \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{B} 2 ; 17 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{K} 5$, $\mathrm{N}-$ $\mathrm{K} 5 ; 18 \mathrm{NxN}, \mathrm{B} \times \mathrm{N} ; 19 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{B} 2$, $\mathrm{B}-\mathrm{Q} 4 ; 20 \mathrm{~B} \times \mathrm{B}, \mathrm{P} \times \mathrm{B} ; 21 \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{N} 5$ ch, Q-Q2; $22 \mathrm{KR}-\mathrm{Q} 1$, winning a pawn.
${ }_{10}^{9} \dot{\mathrm{Q}} \times \mathbf{B}$
B x $\mathbf{B}$
11 P-K 4

The position is now even, and this attempt to attack is not justified by the position. Against Black's very correct play the only result is loss of time and a serious weakening of -White's Queen-side pawns.

| 11 | $\mathbf{P} \times \mathbf{P}$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| $12 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{K} 5$ | $\mathbf{P} \times \mathbf{N}$ |
| $13 \mathrm{P} \times \mathrm{N}$ | Castles |
| $14 \mathrm{P} \times \mathrm{N}$ | Bx $\mathbf{P}$ |
| $15 \mathrm{P} \times \mathrm{P}$ |  |

## $15 \mathrm{P} \times \mathrm{P}$

BxP
In his efforts to regain the sacrificed pawn White has developed Black's pieces on good lines and weakened his pawn position. Black now forces White into an ending which is very much in Black's favour.
$\begin{array}{ll}15 \text { Q-B } 5 \text { ch } & \text { N-K } 4 \\ \text { Q-Q } 2\end{array}$

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Page 13

17 N-Q 4
$\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{N} 3$

## 18 B-N 2

BxN:
The ending will show clearly the weakness of the Bishop tied down to the defence of a weak pawn.



Cwilong
Reaching the type of position envisaged by Black at his 18th move. The white pieces are tied down to the defence of the weak QP. Now it remains for Black to force a few judicious exchanges and bring his King into action against the weak Queen-side P's.

| 25 R-Q 3 | P-K R 4 |
| :---: | :---: |
| 26 P -R 3 | P-K B 4 |
| $27 \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{N} 2$ | R-N 1 |
| 28 R-K 3 | $\mathbf{K}-\mathbf{Q} 2$ |
| 29 R-K 5 | N--B 5 ch |
| $30 \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{R} 2$ | N-Q 6 |
| 31 R x R ch | $\mathbf{P} \times \mathbf{R}$ |

White has blocked the square in front of his QP, but the weak pawn remains.


His only chance, but it is just too late.

| 38 | B P x ${ }^{\text {P }}$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| 39 P $\times$ P | $\mathbf{P} \times \mathbf{P}$ |
| $40 \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{N} 3$ | K-N 4 |
| $41 \mathrm{~K} \times \mathrm{P}$ | K-B 5 |
| $42 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{N} 2$ | $\mathbf{K}-\mathbf{N} 6$ |
| $43 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{B} 1$ | $\mathbf{N} \times \mathbf{P}$ |
| 44 P-B 4 | K-B 7 |
| 45 B-K 3 | N-B3 |
| $46 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{B} 5$ | $\mathrm{P}-\mathrm{Q} 5$ |

Black has timed the finish to a nicety.

| $47 \mathrm{Bx} \times$ | N x B |
| :---: | :---: |
| 48 P-B6 | K-B 6 |
| 49 P-B 7 | N-K 3 |
| 50 K-B 5 | N-B 1 |
| 51 K-B 6 | K-N 5 |

52 Resigns
K-N 5

The white King cannot drive the Knight away from the defence of the queening square-a point worth remembering.

## BIG MOMENT

The highlight of round seven was undoubtedly the MooreAllerhand game. Moore rose to the occasion magnificently and the champion had to make do with a draw. There are two quaint points about this game. The first is that Moore spent the previous afternoon cooking up something special (not a King's Gambit) for Allerhand, and when he sat down to play suddenly said to himself: " To the deuce with my prepared line! Let's play a King's Gambit!" Notes by A. L. Fletcher.

## Game No. 257 <br> KING'S GAMBIT <br> Cunningham Gambit

W. E. Moore Dr. P. Allerhand

| P-K 4 | P-K 4 |
| :---: | :---: |
| 2 P-K B 4 | $\mathbf{P} \times \mathbf{P}$ |
| $3 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{B} 4$ | B-K 2 |
| $4 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{K} \mathrm{B} 3$ | B-R 5 ch |
| $5 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{N} 3$ | $\mathbf{P} \times \mathbf{P}$ |
| 6 Castles | P-Q 4 |
| $7 \mathrm{P} \times \mathrm{Q}$ | $\mathbf{P} \times \mathbf{P c h}$ |
| 8 K-R1. |  |

The black pawn is to prove a very effective shelter for the white King.
8

## B-N 5 !

$8 \ldots \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{R6}$; $9 \mathrm{~N} \times \mathrm{B}, \mathrm{B} \times \mathrm{R}$ (if Q x N ; $10 \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{K} 1 \mathrm{ch}$ followed by $\mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{K} 2$ is fully adequate for White) ; $10 \mathrm{Q} \times \mathrm{B}, \mathrm{Q} \times \mathrm{N} ; 11 \mathrm{P}-$ Q6 was no doubt what deterred Black from the exchange win.

| 9 | $P-Q 6!$ |
| ---: | :--- |
| 10 | BxPch |

$10 \ldots$ K $\times$ B would lose two Bishops for one.

| $11 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{N} 3$ | N-K B 3 |
| :---: | :---: |
| $12 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{R} 3$ | Q-N 6 |
| $13 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{B} 3$ | Q $\mathbf{N - Q}{ }^{\text {2 }}$ |
| 14 P-Q 4 | B-R 6 |

$15 \ldots \mathrm{~B} \times \mathrm{R}$; $16 \mathrm{R} \times \mathrm{B}, \mathrm{N}-$ N5; 17 N-K4, Q-R6; $18 \mathrm{~N} / 4-$ $\mathrm{N} 5, \mathrm{~B} \times \mathrm{N} ; 19 \mathrm{NxB}$ is a typical
variation had Black accepted ris second opportunity to win ti exchange, in which it is cle= White has at least no need to $\mathrm{f} \in \mathrm{E}=$ a loss.

## 16 K R-K 1

The concentration of hostil: forces about the white King $\approx$ something new in our experienc but White looked quite nonchalar: as he made this move.
${ }_{17}^{16}$ 든 $4 \quad N-N 5$
N-B 7 ch
19 B-K 7 ch !

A spectacular and unlikel:looking move typical of tre inspired vein in which Whits conducted the whole game. If is $N x Q, B \times N$, and Black retairs his two very good Bishops. The sound idea of the text is to brea: that partnership, even at th= expense of both White's Bishops
19
$\underset{\mathbf{K}}{\mathbf{K}} \times \mathbf{B}$
20 N x Q ch
$\mathbf{K} \times \mathbf{B}$
21 N/3xB

Fanciers of the "two Bishops" will have been horrified by tre last few moves.

| 21 | B-K 3 |
| :---: | :---: |
| $22 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{B} 4$ | N-B 3 |
| 23 N-B 3 ! | $\mathbf{B - Q} 2$ |

Black in turn is willing to lese his Bishop in return for breakirs up the "two Knights," a tribut: indeed to those worthies.

| $24 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{K} 5 \mathrm{ch}$ | K-B 1 |
| :---: | :---: |
| 25 NxBch | N x |
| $26 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{K} 4$ | N-B 3 |
| 27 N-Q 6 | $\mathbf{R}-\mathbf{Q} 1$ |
| 28 R-K 6 | $\mathbf{R} \times \mathbf{N}$ |

Otherwise White plays $Q R-K$. threatening pleasantries on the seventh rank with the Roc: (after P-B5). We can't he = remarking that the text spoils the prospective co-operation of $\mathbb{I}$ "two Rooks" (a new theoretica conception evolved by tie CHESSPLAYER staff, based on $\equiv$ belief that two Rooks are bett than one). Black said after $\because=$ game that he under-estimated $t=$ danger of the hostile Knis: reaching Q6.

| $29 \mathrm{R} \times \mathrm{R}$ | $\mathbf{K}-\mathrm{K}$ 2 |
| :---: | :---: |
| 30 P-B5 | K-B 2 |
| $31 \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{K} 1$ | R-K 1 |
| 32 Rx R | $\mathbf{K} \times \mathrm{R}$ |
| $33 \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{K} 6 \mathrm{ch}$ | $\mathbf{K}-\mathbf{Q}$ 2 |
| 34 R-K 2 | N-N 5 |
| $35 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{N} 4$ | P-KR 4 |
| 36 P -Q R 4 | P-K N 4 |
| $37 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{N} 5$ | N-B3 |
| 38 KxP | P-R5 |

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25 $\mathrm{F}-\mathbf{R} 3$
40 PxPch
$41 \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{QN} 2$
(2) K-N4
5) R-K ?

82 R-K 5
The sealed mon of some Rook an rank, but he de wext move.
4
R- $\dot{\mathrm{K}} 1$ :
II $45 \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{B} 5 \mathrm{c}$
BxPeh (forced)
13 ch (forced),
45 K-N
47 R-K R 1
4 R x P
45 R-R
(3i) $\mathrm{R}-\mathrm{R}$ 7
$31 \mathrm{~h}-\mathrm{N} 4$
58-R7
$3 \mathrm{~K} \times \mathrm{P}$
\$4 K - B 5
$35 \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{QB} 7$
S5 K-K.
IT K—Q 5
Is K-B 4
33 R-QR
(in) $\mathrm{R} \times \mathrm{Pch}$
6 $5 \mathrm{~K} \times \mathrm{P}$
A. nice piece o

The champion ne
the doing bet
trroughout this
tume.
The second qu 19 in our conver far the game. puse you will ch enery time you ti ruing the next Wiore shook hi ware a far-away 7.umured. "Y

PASSED
 Was probs
Notes by H

Game
GRUNFELD

| $39 \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{R} 3$ | N-Q 4 |
| :---: | :---: |
| 40 P x P ch | $\mathbf{P} \times \mathbf{P}$ |
| $41 \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{ON} 2$ | K-K 3 |
| $42 \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{N} 4$ | K-B 3 |
| 43 R -K 2 | P-R 6 |
| $44 \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{K} 5$ |  |

The sealed move, with the idea of some Rook action on the fifth rank, but he decides against it taext move. 44
$45 \mathrm{R}-\dot{\mathrm{K}} 1$ :
P-R7:
If 45 R-B5 ch ?, K-N3!; 46 $\mathrm{A} \times \mathrm{P}$ ch (forced), $\mathrm{K}-\mathrm{B} 2!; 47 \mathrm{R}$ B. ch (forced), N-B3 ch wins.

| 45 | N-K 6 ch |
| :---: | :---: |
| $46 \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{N} 3$ | N-B 7 |
| $47 \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{K} \mathbf{R} 1$ | NxP |
| 43 Rx P | K-K 4 |
| 49 R-R 5 | N-K 3 |
| 30 R -R 7 | P-R 3 |
| $31 \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{N} 4$ | NxP |
| $52 \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{R} 7$ | $\mathbf{K}-\mathbf{Q} 4$ |
| 33 KxP | K-B 5 |
| $34 \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{B} 5$ | K-N 5 |
| 55 R -Q B 7 | N-N 6 |
| $56 \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{K} 5$ | P-B 4 |
| $57 \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{Q} 5$ | $\mathbf{K} \times \mathbf{P}$ |
| $53 \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{B} 4$ | K-R 6 |
| 59 R-LQR 7 | $\mathbf{P}-\mathbf{R} 4$ |
| 69 R x P ch | N $\mathbf{x}$ R |
| 61 K x P |  |

## Drawn

A nice piece of end game play. The champion never really looked Tile doing better than draw throughout this highly original game.

The second quaint point turned -D in our conversation with White after the game. We said: "I sup pose you will chuckle to yourseli every time you think of this game during the next few months?" Whore shook his head, and he wore a far-away look. "No," he murmured. "Years."

## PASSED PAWN

The following game from round eight was probably Scott's best win. Notes by H. D. Addis.

Game No. 258

## GRUNFELD DEFENCE

| B. O. Scott | W. E. Moore |
| :---: | :---: |
| $1 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{Q} 4$ | N-K B 3 |
| $2 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{QB} 4$ | P-K N 3 |
| $3 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{QB} 3$ | P-Q 4 |
| ${ }_{4} \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{K} 3$ | B-N 2 |
| $5 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{KN3}$ | Castles |
| $6_{6} \mathbf{P x P}$ | N $\times$ P |
| $2 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{N} 2$ | NxN |
| ${ }_{3} \mathrm{P} \times \mathrm{N}$ | P-Q B 4 |
| 3 N-K2 | N-B 3 |

Q-B2 first appears necessary. 10 Castles $\quad \mathbf{P}-\mathbf{Q R 4}$

To develop the QR on R 3 , but it does not turn out well,
$11 \mathrm{P} \times \mathrm{P} \quad \mathrm{N}-\mathrm{N} 5$
Q-B2 looks best.

| 12 QxQ | $\mathbf{R} \times \mathbf{Q}$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| 13 N-Q 4 | N-Q4 |
| $14 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{N} 2$ | R-R 3 |
| 15 Q R-B 1 | P-K 4 |

Leaves a nasty hole at Q6, but Black has difficulty in finding a satisfactory move.

| $\begin{aligned} & 16 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{N} 5 \\ & 17 \mathrm{KR} \mathrm{Q} 1 \end{aligned}$ | B-Q 2 |
| :---: | :---: |
| N-Q6 seems stronger. |  |
| 17 | $\mathbf{B \times N}$ |
| $18 \mathrm{Bx} \times$ | R-Q 2 |
| 19 B-N 2 | B-Q 6 |

Loses a pawn. Better is $19 \ldots$. $\mathrm{R} \times \mathrm{Rch} ; 20 \mathrm{R} \times \mathrm{R}, \mathrm{B}-\mathrm{N} 3$, and White has a hard game to win.

| 20 B-K 4 | B-N 4 |
| :---: | :---: |
| 21 RxR | Bx $\mathbf{R}$ |
| 22 BxQNP | $\mathbf{R}-\mathbf{R} 2$ |
| $23 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{B} 6$ | B-B3 |
| 24 B-R 3 | $\mathbf{P}-\mathbf{R}$ : |

To provide against $\mathrm{B}-\mathrm{B} 5$.
$25 \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{Q} 1$
B-N 5
$26 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{B} 3$
The pawn cannot be taken.
26
${ }_{27}^{26}$ Р- ${ }^{-1}$
B—K 3
The well-timed advance of the pawn wins a piece at least. Black misses the mate that follows check by the Rook.


## Frustrated Bishop

Round four produced some of the best games of the tournament, and in this one Allerhand shows that he is equally at home in a King-side game. The frustration of the black KB is an interesting item. Notes by J. D. Steele.

## Game No. 259

## GIUOCO PIANO

Dr. P. Allerhand
D. I. Lynch

| $1 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{K}^{4}$ | P-K 4 |
| :---: | :---: |
| $2 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{K} \mathbf{B} 3$ | N-G B 3 |
| $3 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{B} 4$ | B-B4 |
| $4 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{Q} 3$ | P-Q 3 |
| $5 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{K} N 5$ | K N-K2 |
| $6 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{B} 3$ | P-KR 3 |
| $7 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{R} 4$ | Castles |
| $8 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{Q}$ N 4 | B-N 3 |
| 9 P-Q R 4 | P-Q R 3 |
| 10 Q-N 3 | Q-K 1 |

## 11 P-K R 3

The opening shows that White is aiming for a break-through on the Queen's side by P-QN5 eventually. Black's counter-chances are on the King's side, where the break-through by .... P-KB4 will give him just as good chances as White's on the other side. But the point that Black seems to have overlooked is that it would be to his advantage to block the Queen's side, which could be done by being ready to answer P-QN5 with .... P-QR4. Thus the best plan for Black would be an early $\ldots . \mathrm{N}-\mathrm{Q} 1$, followed by $\ldots \mathrm{K}-$ $R 1, \ldots \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{N} 3, \ldots \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{K} 3$ and .... P-KB4.

| 11 | N-R | N-N |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 12 | B-K |  |
| 13 | R-Q 1 | Q-Q |
| 14 | B-N 3 | Q R-K 1 |

This Rook should have stayed on the Queen's side in the meantime. $14 \ldots \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{Q} 1$ was essential. Notice how White has delayed castling so as to find the safest place for his King in accordance with Black's play.

| 15 B $\times$ B | $\mathbf{R} \times$ B |
| :---: | :---: |
| $16 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{B} 4$ | $\mathbf{B}-\mathbf{R} 2$ |
| $17 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{N} 5$ : |  |

$17 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{N} 5$ :
Of course! The black Queenside pawns have been left to their own resources.

| 17 | N-Q 1 |
| :---: | :---: |
| 18 Castles | $\mathbf{P} \times \mathbf{P}$ |
| $19 \mathrm{P} \times \mathrm{P}$ | P-QB3 |
| $20 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{N} 6$ | $\mathrm{B}-\mathrm{N}_{1}$ |
| 21 KR -K 1 | R/3-K 1 |
| $22 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{Q} 4$ |  |

Black has delayed his countermeasures so long that now White switches his attention to the centre. The cramped nature of Black's position forces him to make some awkward moves to defend his KP.

| 22 | Q--B 1 |
| :---: | :---: |
| 23 Q-R 3 | R-K 3 |
| 24 PxP | $\mathbf{P} \times \mathbf{P}$ |
| 25 Q-R 8 ! |  |

Forcing the win of a pawn or the exchange. Black chooses to lose the latter in the hope of obtaining a little counter-play, but Allerhand gives him no chance.

| 25 | $\mathbf{P}-\mathrm{B} 3$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| 26 N-Q 6 | $\mathbf{R} \times \mathbf{N}$ |
| $27 \mathrm{R} \times \mathrm{R}$ | N-K 3 |
| 28 R-Q 2 | N-B 4 |
| 29 Q-R 2 ch | $\mathbf{K}$-R 2 |
| 30 Q-B 4 | N-K 3 |
| $31 \mathrm{R} / 1-\mathrm{Q} 1$ | $\mathbf{R}-\mathbf{Q} 1$ |
| 32 Rx | NxR |
| $33 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{R} 4$ | N $\mathbf{x}$ |


| 34 BxN | N-K 3 |
| :--- | :--- |
| $35 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{B} 3$ | P-Q B 4 |
| $36 \mathrm{~B}-\mathbf{B} 2$ | Q-B |
| $37 \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{N} \mathbf{1}$ | Resigns |

The threat was $38 \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{Q} 5$, followed by $\mathrm{Q} \times \mathrm{Q}, \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{N} 7$ and $\mathrm{R}-\mathrm{N} 6$

Allerhand played in masterly style, but he was assisted by Black's lack of a coherent plan in the early stages.

## QUEEN QUITS

An instructive game from the sixth round in which the white pieces storm the black defence with the minimum expenditure of time and force. Black's cramped position throws all the work upon the trembling Queen, until she finally gives up the fight and leaves her consort to his fate. Notes by the Editor.

Game No. 260
RUY LOPEZ
J. A. Moir
W. E. Moore

P-K 4
P-K 4
N-K B 3
B-N 5
B-R 4
Castles
Certainly
N-Q B 3
P-QR 3
N-B 3
$\mathbf{N X P}$
more enterprising than 5 .... B-K2, but, notwithstanding extensive analysis in recent years, still distrusted by most masters.

## 6 R-K 1

Uadoubtedly best is $6 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{Q} 4$, leading to a more lasting pressure on the centre. The text is seldom played, but calculated here to give Black some unusual problems to solve at once. With correct play, however, he can equalise more quickly than against the more popular lines.

## 6

N-B 4
The only reasonable move. 6 .... P-QN4 would double Black's pawns on the Rook's file, and $6 \ldots \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{Q} 4$ loses a piece by $7 \mathrm{~N} \times \mathrm{P}, \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{B} 3$; $8 \mathrm{~N} \times \mathrm{N}, \mathrm{Q} \times \mathrm{P} \mathrm{ch}$; $9 \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{R} 1, \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{Q} 2 ; 10 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{Q} 3$.
7 BxN
An interesting alternative is 7 $\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{B} 3$ and if $7 \ldots \mathrm{~N} \times \mathrm{B}$, then $8 \mathrm{NxP}, \mathrm{Nx} \mathrm{N}$ !? (8 .... B-K2 is "M.C.O.," col. 70, p. 293, which gives White a plus after 16 moves) ; $9 \mathrm{~N} \times \mathrm{N}$ ch, $\mathrm{B}-\mathrm{K} 2$; $10 \mathrm{~N} \times \mathrm{B}, \mathrm{N} \times$ Q; $11 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{B} 6 \mathrm{ch}, \mathrm{K}-\mathrm{B} 1 ; 12 \mathrm{~N} \times \mathrm{Q}$.


Black is already confused. PB3 was necessary to drive the Knight away. The threat to exchange Bishop for Knight is futile because of the ultimate strength of the pawn on K5.

## 12 P—K B 4 <br> Q-K 2

Further weakens the Bishop on B3 and cramps the position. BxN is now necessary.

```
13 N-Q 2 R-Q 1
14 Q-B 3 N-B 1
15 B-B 2
```

This arrow is not shot into the air; it has a definite objective.


Black's disadvantage in time springs entirely from his eleventh move. It is now difficult to find a reasonable defence.

## 19 P—K N $4 \quad$ P—K R 4

A desperate attempt to obtain some counter-action, but White's next move shuts off the Bishop.

## 20 P-B 5

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

Unpalatable! But the alternatives are no less bitter. Now the KR file is open and the black King will have to run for shelter.

| $21 \mathbf{P} \times$ | Q-R 3 |
| :---: | :---: |
| $22 \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{N} 2$ | P-B4 |
| 23 R -R 1 | Q-Q B |
| 24 R-R 2 | $\mathbf{N}-\mathbf{Q} 2$ |
| 25 Q R-R 1 | K-B 1 |

Threatened by the whole of White's forces, there is no peace for the black King. White finishes the game off in a workmanlike manner.
26 R-R 8 ch
K—K 2
27 P-B 6 ch
$28 \mathrm{P} \times \mathrm{P} \mathrm{ch}$
29 BxP ch
$\mathbf{P} \mathbf{x}$
30 QxNch
$\mathbf{N x P}$
Resigns

There is no answer to $\mathrm{R}-\mathrm{Q} 8$. A brilliant finish in Moir's best style.

## BEST GAME

In winning the best garme award in the First Class tournament young Barry Menzies iva quick to take advantage of ever:thing that was offering. $\mathrm{T}=$ important role adopted by the white King is interesting and instructive. Notes by the Edita:

## Game No. 261

KING'S GAMBIT
B. C. Menzies
F. A. Foulds

1 P-K 4
P-K 4
2 P-K B 4
N-K B 3
$4 \mathrm{P} \times \mathrm{P}$
5 P-B 4
$\mathbf{P} \mathbf{X}$
$P-Q 4$
N-K B 3
P-B 3
6 PxP
White obtains better development with $6 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{Q} 4$. If $6 \ldots \mathrm{P}$. P . then 7 Bx .
6
$\mathrm{P} \times \mathrm{P}$ is also good, but Black dic not relish an isolated QB pawr.
7 P-Q $4 \quad$ B-K N 5
And now according to "M.C.O."
Black has a promising initiative.
8 P—Q $5 \quad$ B-N 5 ch
Euwe gives $8 \ldots \mathrm{~B} \times \mathrm{N}!$; 9 P
$\mathrm{B}, \mathrm{N}-\mathrm{K} 4 ; 10 \mathrm{~B} \times \mathrm{P}, \mathrm{B}-\mathrm{N} 5 \mathrm{ch}$.
9 N-B $3 \quad$ Q-K 2 ch
10 Q-K 2
BxN
11 P×B
N—Q 5
Forcing off the Queens. $\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{K}$ : was better.
$12 \mathrm{Q} \times \mathrm{Q}$
$\mathbf{K} \times \mathbf{Q}$
13 B-Q 3
14 K — B 2
15 P-K R
$\mathrm{NXPCh}^{\mathrm{N}} \mathrm{N}$
1s P—KR4: BxN
$16 \mathbf{P} \times \mathbf{N} \quad \mathbf{N}-N 5 \mathrm{ch}$
17 K-B $3 \quad$ N-K 4 ch
$18 \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{K} 4 \quad$ NxB
19 K x N $\quad$ B-K 4
20 K-K $4 \quad$ B-Q 3
$21 \mathbf{B x P}$
White has a pronounced advartage. Black's last ten moves hav been neatly used by White as stepping stones to development.
21

|  | Q R-K 1 |
| :---: | :---: |
| 22 BxB ch | K×B ch |
| $23 \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{Q} 4$ | P-Q ${ }^{\text {P }}$ |
| $24 \mathrm{P}-\mathbf{N} 4$ : | $\mathbf{P}-\mathbf{B} 3$ |
| $25 \mathrm{P} \times \mathrm{P}$ | $\mathbf{P} \times \mathbf{P}$ |

26 KR-KB1 QR-KB1
The King's Rook should hat: moved, but Black's defence is nom difficult.

Seeing that he has to die anyhow, the black King commits suicide.
31 R-Q 7 mate

## PROBLEM

DECEMBER
73 (Carreras):
74 (Napoli):
75 (King): B-
(King): R-
(Guest): N
8 (Guest): Q
(Jack): NX
(Jack): Q-
81 (Heathcote)
Correct solution
Dr. N. E. H. F
W. S. King, al
T. A. Vincent,
E. E. Hansford
I. Wheeler, 73
N. A. Palmer,
J. H. Woolley,
E. M. Guest, 80
A. H. N. Taylo
J. Sadleir, 73, 7
R. T. Woodfield
B. Menzies, 73
A. E. Hartnell,
J. Sloan, 74, 77
D. Jack, 73,74
A. D. Harris, al

Dr. R. Gardner,
A. G. Rowland,
A. L. Goldfinch

This month's
nom a solver
tuars on W. S. K
ar, No. 75, and
wandered if we
Ziose two microsc
good one." Dr.
mpressed with N
D. Jack was
tis No. 80 by W. S
Euest. The same ever, put a spann
ay supplying an in
tir his No. 79 (
tully penitent), re
wok by $\mathrm{R}-\mathrm{K} 4$
Ting.
For W. S. Kin olver claimed tw 31 and $\mathrm{R}-\mathrm{K} 6$ ).
mill shows R-B
N-Q1. Black $n$
28 N-N2 (or B3 Iis ch. The cor B-Q4, and if ..
lis ch mates (pin
*. S. King has
$?$ (October) is co
Te stated that $Q$
K-R6, an
E's life is not a
SBert and Sullis
well, almost have

## ;AME

best gem. Class touras - Menzies sis ntage of every offering. T二= copted by the rteresting and by the Editar:

## . 261

MIBIT
F. A. Foulds

P—K 4
$\mathrm{P} \times \mathrm{P}$
P-Q 4
$\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{K} \mathrm{B} 3$
P-B 3

## etter develog-

If $6 \ldots$ Px $=$

## V x $\mathbf{P}$

but Black di
cd QB pawn
B-K N 5
ng to " M.C.O. ing initiative.

## B-N 5 ch

BxN!; 9 P
Q. B--N5 ch.

Q-K 2 ch
BxN
N -Q 5
$\mathrm{K} \times \mathrm{Q}$
$\mathrm{x} \times \mathrm{Pch}$
$\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{N} 4$
BxN
$\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{N} 5 \mathrm{ch}$
N -K 4 ch
N $x B$
B-K 4
ounced adv= en moves han: by White aevelopmen:

## Q R-K 1

K×Bch
P-Q N 3
P-S 3
$\mathbf{P} \times \mathbf{P}$
Q R-K B 1
: should her: s ट.
$\mathbf{P}-\mathrm{B} 4$
$\mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{Q}$
$\mathrm{K}-\mathrm{B} 2$
$\mathbf{K}$
$\mathbf{K}-\mathbf{B} 2 \boldsymbol{2}$ ? ?
as to die ang. King comm.:

## PROBLEM SECTION

DECEMBER SOLUTIONS
73 (Carreras): N-N2.
74 (Napoli): K-K1
75 (King): B-K1
76 (King): R-K6.
77 (Guest): N-Q2
78 (Guest): Q-B6
79 (Jack): N x P
80 (Jack): Q-B4.
81 (Heathcote): K-B7.
Correct solutions from:-
Dr. N. E. H. Fulton, all.
W. S. King, all bar 81.
T. A. Vincent, 79, 80, 81.
F. E. Hansford, 73, 74, 77, 78, 80
L. Wheeler, 73, 77.
N. A. Palmer, all bar 75 and 81.
J. H. Woolley, 73, 74, 78, 79.
E. M. Guest, 80.
A. H. N. Taylor, 73, 78, 80.
J. Sadleir, 73, 74, 77, 78, 79.
P. F. Clarke, 74, 76, 79.
R. T. Woodfield, 73, 74, 78, 79.
B. Menzies, 73, 74.
A. E. Hartnell, 74.
J. Sloan, 74, 77, 78, 79, 80.
D. Jack, $73,74,76,77,78$.
A. D. Harris, all bar 76 and 81.

Dr. R. Gardner, 73, 74.
A. G. Rowland, all bar 76 and 81.
A. L. Goldfinch, 78, 79

This month's chuckle comes from a solver who spent some hours on W. S. King's fine threeer, No. 75, and then, he says, wondered if we shouldn't "pawn Shose two microscopes and get one bood one." Dr. Fulton was very impressed with No. 75.
D. Jack was complimented on his No. 80 by W. S. King and E. M. Guest. The same D. Jack, however, put a spanner in the works ley supplying an incorrect diagram firr his No. 79 (for which he is dinly penitent), resulting in a bad chook by $\mathrm{R}-\mathrm{K} 4 \mathrm{ch}$. This was claimed by E. M. Guest and W. S. King.

Eor W. S. King's No. 76 one solver claimed two solutions ( R 361 and $\mathrm{R}-\mathrm{K} 6$ ). The author himself shows $R-B 1$ is beaten by N-Q1. Black now has ..B-Q4 0) N-N2 (or B3) to shut off the Eis ch. The correct key blocks E-Q4, and if . $\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{Q} 1 ; 2 \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{B} 8$ dis ch mates (pinning the N ).
W. S. King has shown that No. 22 (October) is cooked by Q-N2. Te stated that $\mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{N} 2$ was beaten by ..K-R6, and express our megret for this indiscretion. "A 12 E's life is not a happy one," as silloert and Sullivan have it well, almost have it.

This month's selections we hope will meet with approval. No. 82 is particularly for the newer solvers.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS

T. A. VINCENT-Thanks for the problem; very neat. Re algebraic: Briefly, no. We admit the English is far from perfect, of course. Sorry.
J. H. WOOLLEY-Welcome.
P. F. CLARKE-Thanks for letter. You may look forward to far better chess if your transfer occurs.
R. T. WOODFIELD-At moment do not require books you kindly offer, but they would be handy later; will speak up in due course. Thank you.
DR. N. E. H. FULTON-72: Q-N2 solves, as was shown later by W. S. King. My regrets please accept. 81: I included this in case anyone wanted something extra solid for the holiday period, that's all. (Your analysis of 81 the only like attempt.)
A. L. GOLDFINCH—Page 49, August: B-N3. Welcome.

## - BEGINNERS

This time let's look at the Bristol. The idea of the Bristol is this: The only purpose of the key move is to make a certain square available for the mating piece; not merely by vacating its own square, but by moving past the square required for the mating piece.

Regard the diagram:


Mate in two ( 9 v .6 )
Without any key, if Black plays first with . .P-Q4, then $2 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{Q} 3$. If $1 . . \mathrm{KP}$ moves; 2 NxP . But what if $1 . . \mathrm{K}-\mathrm{B} 4$ ? There's the catch. After you've looked at it long enough you'll come to the
conclusion that only $\mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{N} 1$ will mate after ..K-B4. But at present the $R$ blocks the $Q$ 's way. So the key must be the mildiy fantastic move $\mathrm{R}-\mathrm{R} 1$ ! Tr y it. It works.

When solving, don't be too easily satisfied you have the right key; sometimes you haven't. Try hard to defeat your solution.

In last issue $I$ gave $\mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{QN} 2$ in error for $\mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{QN} 1$ in the Lindquist Waiter. I suppose this was clear enough to readers.

## Announce the Mate Solutions

No. 1-White mates in one move with $\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{B} 8 \mathrm{dbl}$ ch. (NortholtBreet, Holland 1949.)

No. 2-White mates in two moves. $1 R-N 6$ dis ch, $R \times Q$; $2 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{B} 6$ mate. (Michel-Rossetto, Rosario 1949.)

No. 3-White mates in three moves. $1 \mathrm{Q} \times \mathrm{B}$ ch, $\mathrm{R} \times \mathrm{Q} ; 2 \mathrm{R}$ $\mathrm{K} 8 \mathrm{ch}, \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{B} 1 ; 3 \mathrm{R} \times \mathrm{R}$ mate. (Lilienthal-Khavin, Moscow '44.)

No. 4-Black mates in four moves. $1 \ldots . . \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{Q} 6$ : $2 \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{N} 4$, $\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{B} 6 ; 3 \mathrm{R} / 7 \times \mathrm{N}, \mathrm{Q} \times \mathrm{R}$ ch; $4 \mathrm{~K}-$ N1, Q-B8 mate. (UjtelkyPachmann, Trencianske - Teplice 1949.)

No. 5-Black mates in three moves. $1 \ldots \mathrm{~N} \times \mathrm{P}$ ch; $2 \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{B} 1$, $\mathrm{N} \times \mathrm{P}$ ch; $3 \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{K} 1, \mathrm{Q} \times \mathrm{R}$ mate. (Kotov-Boleslavsky, 1945.)
No. 6-Black mates in five moves. 1 .... Q-R3; $2 \mathrm{P} \times \mathrm{N}$, Q-R6; $3 \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{Q} 1, \mathrm{Q} \times \mathrm{BP}$ ch; 4 Bx $\mathrm{Q}, \mathrm{B} \times \mathrm{B}$ mate. If $2 \mathrm{~B} \times \mathrm{B}, \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{R} 6$; $3 \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{N} 1, \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{N} 6 \mathrm{ch} ; 4 \mathrm{R} \times \mathrm{N}, \mathrm{Q}-$ B 8 ch ; $5 \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{N} 1, \mathrm{QxR}$ mate. (Kahn-Hartlaub, Hamburg 1916.)

No. 7-White mates in three moves. $1 \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{R} 7 \mathrm{ch}, \mathrm{K} \times \mathrm{R}$; $2 \mathrm{Q}-$ R2 ch, K—N 2; 3 Q-R6 mate. (O. Penrose-Walsh, London-Sydney radio match 1949.)
No. 8-White mates in six moves. $1 \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{QR1} 1 \mathrm{ch}, \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{K} 4 ; 2$ $B \times P$ ch, $R \times B ; 3$ Q $\times \mathrm{Rch}, \mathrm{K}-$ N1; 4 N-R6 mate. Black can delay the mate to the sixth move by interposing $\mathrm{R}-\mathrm{B} 6$ and $\mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{Q} 5$ before playing $\mathrm{P}-\mathrm{K} 4$. (TietzJudd, Carlsbad 1898.)

No. 9-White makes in seven moves. $1 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{B} 8, \mathrm{R} \times \mathrm{B} ; 2 \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{R} 8$ ch, $\mathrm{K} \times \mathrm{R} ; 3 \mathrm{Q} \times \mathrm{R} / 8 \mathrm{ch}, \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{N} 1$; 4 Q-B6 ch, R-N2; 5 Q-R4 ch, $\mathrm{K}-\mathrm{N} 1 ; 6 \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{K} 8 \mathrm{ch}, \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{Q} 1 ; 7 \mathrm{Q} \mathrm{x}$ Q mate. (Neidermann - Zucks, 1895.)


Problem Editor

A. L. FLETCHER

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

White plays UP the board in all diagrams

82-Professor Larsen, Ronne Deutsche Schachzeitung, 1919


83-B. J. da C. Andrade

$V Q R S^{\prime}-R$ Ratenctwok ${ }^{4} Q K Q \sim R N S C$
Mate in two ( 6 v. 4)
86-W. S. King, 1st hon. mention Sydney Morning Herald 7th tny,


Mate in two ( 9 v .7 )
89-A. D. Harris (Auckland). First problem, first publication.


Mate in three (11 v. 10)

84-B. J. da C. Andrade


Mate in two (4 v. 7)

87-B. J. da C. Andrade


Mate in two (7v.7)
90-A. Moravec.
B.C.F. tourney 56.


Matefin three ( 7 v. 11)
N.Z. CHESSPLAYER, FEBRUARY,

Correspondene

## Value of

That correspo for the game in 1 It brings enjoyn clubs and fellow groups gives all in tournaments.

How can col player who get against many op study in openin needed to play board. Second, and consider it many games. (I ber the clock.) insight into mid to defeat strong

These points where correspoi resultant higher

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Containing players for the all sections, edit printed by Artcr of the N.Z. C Bulletin No. 5 is player's library, club player.

The games ar New Zealand pla Steele, D. I. Ly

Copies may the secretary.

NO. 2 PRO
Championshif Cole beat Broor beat Broom, Ses ham. Gyles bea Broom. Cunnin beat Cole.
T.T. 1B.-Kir Nintoft and Mog Falton beat Mitc talt, Hollis, Mito MTintoft. Note: gumes to be sent
T.T. 1C. -N . beat Glen and Re Lack beat Banks Godley. Stack b
T.T. 2.-Jone beat Gant, Eade Hignett beat Fat
7. CHESSPL

## CORRESPONDENCE CHESS

## Official Organ of the NEW ZEALAND CORRESPONDENCE CHESS ASSOCIATION Secretary: Spencer Smith, P.O. Box 287, Wanganui

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

## Value of Correspondence Play

That correspondence chess is doing a great job for the game in New Zealand is an undisputed fact It brings enjoyment to players far removed from clubs and fellow players. Grading of players into groups gives all an equal chance of winning prizes in tournaments.

How can correspondence chess help the club player who gets plenty of over-the-board play against many opponents? First, by giving practical study in openings and so giving the confidence needed to play them against opponents over the board. Second, it will cure that "make a move and consider it afterwards" habit which loses so many games. (Don't overdo the thinking-remember the clock.) Third, it will help to gain the insight into middle and end game play necessary to defeat strong players.

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## BULLETIN NUMBER FIVE

Containing the winning games entered by players for the brilliancy and best game awards in all sections, edited by P. Eades, of Rangataua, and printed by Artcraft Press Ltd., Auckland (printers of the N.Z. CHESSPLAYER), the N.Z.C.C.A.'s Bulletin No. 5 is worthy of a place in any chessplayer's library, whether he is a correspondence or club player.

The games are judged and annotated by leading New Zealand players, including A. W. Gyles, J. D. Steele, D. I. Lynch and H. R. Abbott.

Copies may be purchased at $2 /-$ post free from the secretary.

## NO. 2 PROGRESS REPORT TO 30/1/50

Championship T.T. - Smith beat Cunningham Cole beat Broom, Severinsen and Smith. Lynch beat Broom, Severinsen, Paterson, drew Cunningham. Gyles beat Grant. Paterson beat Cole, drew Broom. Cunningham drew Severinsen. Cromarty beat Cole.
T.T. 1B.-King beat Allen, Hooper. Jones beat Mintoft and Moore. Mintoft beat Smith and Sloan. Fulton beat Mitchel, drew Sloan. Kiley drew Mintoft, Hollis, Mitchell, Fulton. Hooper beat Kiley, Mintoft. Note: LePetit withdrawn; unfinished games to be sent in for adjudication.
T.T. 1C.-N. C. Watt beat Anderson. Donald beat Glen and Ratliff. Beamish beat Glen and Stack. Luck beat Banks. Anderson beat Luck. Ratliff beat Godley. Stack beat Banks.
T.T. 2.-Jones beat Adkins, Keam. Faulkner beat Gant, Eades. Adkins beat McDiarmid. G. H. Hignett beat Faulkner, Hansford beat McDiarmid,

Keam, Faulkner. McSherry beat Eades, G. H. Hignett, Keam. Keam beat A. N. Hignett. McDiarmid beat Gant. A. N. Hignett beat Eades. Eades beat McDiarmid, drew Keam.
T.T. 3.-Yates beat Orbell, Collins. Pilkington beat Mathieson, Henderson, drew Wilkins. Collins beat Mathieson. Wilkins beat Mathieson. Henderson beat Jessett. Cusack beat Collins, Henderson. Douglas beat Yates, Henderson. Miss Collinson beat Pilkington.
T.T. 4.-Robinson beat McCombie and drew Mrs. Forrest. Johnston beat Duggan, Smith. Hartnell beat McCombie, Robinson. Mrs. Forrest beat Hartnell. Duggan beat McCombie, Neale. Mrs. Eades beat Fenwick. Remetis beat Mrs. Forrest, McCombie, Johnston. Woodfield beat Smith.
T.T. 5.-Chrisp beat Haar. Mills beat Stanley. Mitchell withdrawn; unfinished games to be sent in for adjudication.

Handicap Tourney.-Ponder beat Sloan, Miss Loy. Delamore beat Sadleir, Chrisp, Blyth 2. J. W. Collins beat Filmer, Hartnell 2. King beat HarrisonWilkie. McKay beat Blyth 2, Cunningham. Gant drew G. S. Smith. Fulton beat McGilvary. Mrs. Sayers beat Chrisp, F. L. Collins. Banks beat McEwan 2, McGilvary, J. W. Collins. McEwan beat Gant, McKenzie 11 $\frac{1}{2}$, Filmer. Sloan beat Ponder, Dick 2, Wing 2, Mrs. Haar. Walker beat Miss Collinson, Cusack. Sadleir beat Delamore, Young, McFarlane 2. Haycraft beat Miss Loy, Lee, Mrs. Haar $1 \frac{1}{2}$. Auckram beat King $1 \frac{1}{2}$, drew Simpson. G. S. Smith beat J. W. Collins 2. Teece beat Wing, Chrisp, drew Taylor. Anderson beat Edwards, G. S. Smith 2. Lomax beat Freeman 2. Donald beat Cooper. Blomfield beat Mrs. Clayton 2, Harrison-Wilkie 2, Cunningham. Chrisp beat Toothill, Wing 2. Broom beat Fulton 2. Edwards beat Walker 2. McKenzie beat Simpson, drew Ponder 2. Harrison-Wilkie beat McFarlane 2. Griffith beat Hardiman. Kiley beat Esterman 1 $\frac{1}{2}$, Gilltrap, Fulton 2, Ross, and drew Edwards. Hartnell beat J. W. Collins. Gardner beat Mrs. Walker. Traves beat Mitchell, Fulton, Broom 2. Williams beat Gardner. Filmer beat Lee 2, Hartnell, Mrs. Forrest. Marsick beat Grant. Freeman beat Mrs. Clayton. Lee beat Ponder $1 \frac{1}{2}$. Wing beat Miss Loy. Mrs. Walker beat Gardner. Meredith beat Young, Ross, Ponder. Toothill beat Cunningham, A. R. Smith, McFarlane 2. Mrs. Haar beat Watson, Wing. Gilltrap beat Kiley. McNamara beat Roberts. McIver beat Cooper, drew Faulkner. Esterman beat MeIver, Broom. Pobar beat Cooper 2.

Promotions.-W. Anderson, from grade 4 to 3 ; E. W. Chrisp, 6 to 5; J. Sloan, 6 to 5 ; I. L. McKay, 6 to $5 ;$ L. J. Kiley, 2 to $1 ;$ A. M. Blomfield, 6 to 5 ; J. F. McEwan, 3 to 2; W. L. McIver, 2 to 1; G. A. Toothill, 6 to 5 .

## ONE TO REMEMBER

From the 1948-49 championship. A splendid ending by J. A. Cunningham, one of the country's finest postal experts. The reputation of his opponent emphasises the strength of Cunningham's play.

Game No. 262
RUY LOPEZ
J. A. Cunningham E. F. Tibbitts

| P-K 4 | P-K 4 |
| :---: | :---: |
| $2 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{K} \mathrm{B} 3$ | N-Q $\mathrm{B}^{\text {3 }}$ |
| $3 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{N} 5$ | P-Q R 3 |
| 4 B-R 4 | N-B 3 |
| 5 Casties | B-K 2 |
| $6 \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{K} 1$ | P-Q N 4 |
| $7 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{N} 3$ | P-Q 3 |
| $8 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{K}$ R 3 | N-G R |
| $9 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{B} 3$ | P-B4 |
| 10 P-Q 4 | Q-B2 |
| 11 P-Q 5 |  |

White locks the centre, intending to exploit the $Q R$ file in the event of .... NxB.

## 11 . . . N XB

$11 \ldots \mathrm{O}-\mathrm{O}$ or $\ldots \mathrm{B}-\mathrm{Q} 2$ must be better at this point. Another possibility was 11 P-B5, with .... N-N2-B4 in prospect. The text move has clearly been invited by White.

| $12 \mathrm{P} \times \mathrm{N}$ | Castles |
| :--- | :--- |
| $13 \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{Q} 2$ | $\mathrm{R}-\mathrm{K}$ 1 ? |

A better plan is $13 \ldots \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{K} 1$, with $14 \ldots$ P-B4, which would balance anything White has on the other side of the board.

| $14 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{B} 1$ | P-K R 3 |
| :---: | :---: |
| $15 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{N} 3$ | $\mathbf{N}-\mathbf{R} 2$ |
| 16 N-R 2 | B-N 4 |
| 17 B-K 3 | Q-K 2 |
| 18 Q-R 5 | P-K 3 |
| 19 BxB | QxB |
| 20 Qx | N× |
| 21 N -N 4 | B X ${ }^{\text {N }}$ |
| $22 \mathrm{P} \times \mathrm{B}$ | K-N2 |

This move makes it clear that Black's efforts on the King's side have done nothing to halt White on the Queen's side.
23
$4 \mathbf{R} / 1-\mathbf{R} 1 \quad \mathbf{R} / 1-\mathbf{Q} \mathbf{R} 1$

Freeing the Knight for active service. Black's Knight is very badly placed.

## 25

$26 \mathrm{~N}-\dot{\mathrm{B}} \dot{1}^{\dot{2}}$
27 N-K $3 \quad \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{B} 1$
K-B 3
K-K 2
The winning move!

29
$\mathbf{R}-\mathbf{N} 2$
$31 \mathbf{N}-\mathrm{R} 3$
$32 \mathbf{R x R}$
33 N -N 5
$34 \mathrm{P}_{3}$ - $\mathrm{Q}_{\mathbf{B}} 4$
$\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{Q} 2$
N—
P-B 3
$36 \mathrm{R} \times \mathrm{N}$
37 R/1—R 5
White undoubtedly has the winning sequence worked out.

| 37 | $\mathbf{K}-\mathbf{Q} 2$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| 38 R x R ch | $\mathbf{R} \times \mathbf{R}$ |
| $39 \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{N} 5$ ! | $\mathbf{R} \times \mathrm{R}$ |
| $40 \mathrm{P} \times \mathrm{R}$ | K-B2 |
| $41 \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{B} 2$ | K-N 3 |
| $42 \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{K} 3$ | $\mathbf{K} \times \mathbf{P}$ |
| $43 \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{Q} 3$ | K-N 5 |
| $44 \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{B}$ 2 | P-B5 |
| $45 \mathrm{P} \times \mathrm{P}$ | K $\times$ P |
| 46 P -K N 3 | Resigns |

Black's King must go back and back, until the White King can eat up the hostile pawns.

Another good one from the 1948-49 championship.

## Game No. 263

## FRENCH DEFENCE

| E. J. Byrne | F. H. Grant |
| :---: | :---: |
| 1 P-K 4 | P-K 3 |
| $2 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{Q} 4$ | P-Q 4 |
| 3 N-Q B 3 | N-K 3 |
| $4 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{N} 5$ | B-N 5 |
| 5 N -K2 | PxP |
| 6 P-Q R 3 | B-K 2 |
| 7 BxN | BxB |
| 8 NxP | Castles |
| 9 Q-Q 3 | P-K 4 |

Up to this point as in " M.C.O.," page 79 , col. 57 and note "h."

| 10 | $\mathbf{P} \times \mathbf{P}$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| 11 NxB ch | Q $\times \mathbf{N}$ |
| 12 Qx | $\mathbf{N}$-Q 2 |
| $13 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{B} 3$ | P-B 3 |
| 14 B-B 4 | P-Q 4 ? |

The probable cause of Black's loss.

| 15 B-K 2 | P-Q R 3 |
| :---: | :---: |
| $16 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{B} 4$ | Q $\times$ Q |
| $17 \mathrm{R} \times \mathrm{Q}$ | P-QB4 |
| 18 R-Q 6 | $\mathbf{R}-\mathbf{R} 2$ |
| 19 N-Q 5 | R-K 1 |
| 20 B-B 3 | P-B5 |

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