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## CHESS

PERHAPS the most powerful single attraction of chess is that when a player begins a match game there is a chance, albeit a slight one, that he will produce a game which contains a gleam of art. The student, with the example of a great master in his mind, cherishes the hope that one day he may play the game that would not suffer by comparison with his model. It is true that very few ever succeed in producing the game touched with greatness, yet this aim is the spur behind the play of your real chess-lover.

The player who can point to a loss against an admitted superior as his finest game has learned something from chess as yet unrealised by the player who considers only won games as successes. In truth, a won game may be an absolute failure. If a player wins a game from an end game position in which he would have lost had the opponent known a point about Bishops of opposite colours, for example, what is there for the winner to be proud of? This is not successful chess, though the win is duly recorded.

A famous master has said that in chess, results count, ultimately. This is correct, but it does not mean that there is no point in anything but watching the scoreboard. The practical value of an approach to chess which begins with an admission of ignorance, or comparative ignorance, of the secret of fine play, consists in this: that when real successes come, as come they will, they will be to the account of not only an improved player but of a genuine lover of chess, a better man.

## A NEW ZEALAND CHAMPION SHINES

A. E. Nield, New Zealand champion at Wanganui 1949, won the Major Open at the recent British Championship Congress at Buxton. See also p. 89,

## New Zealand Chess Association

The question of conduct-particularly consulte-tion-in telegraphic matches was raised on behelt of Auckland by its delegate, V. Cuff, at the September meeting of the N.Z.C.A. Council. Auckland complaint concerned its match with Otago. Th: Council decided to refer the matter to Otago fo: comment.

The following events were decided on by the Council for the Christchurch Congress starting to December 26:-

Championship: 12 competitors, round robin.
Major Open: Unlimited entries, Swiss system tourney on same lines as at Auckland last year.

First Class and Second Class: Round robin.
Women's Championship: Round robin.
Entries for the Championship close on Novembe15 and for the other events on December 1. Entries are to be sent to the Hon. Secretary, N.Z.C.A Sports Centre, Wakefield Street, Wellington.

Requests for accommodation should be sent at once to S. Hollander, Warwick House, Christchurch An Auckland remit that all events at the Congress should be conducted on the Swiss system was deferred until next year.

## TELEGRAPH CHESS MATCHES

 SECOND ROUND BLEDISLOE CUPCivic 12, beat Dominion Road 8. AUCKLAND V. OTAGO

## Auckland

1. R. E. Baeyertz
2. C. P. Belton
3. A. L. Fletcher
4. H. D. Addis
5. A. E. Turner
6. G. Sale (capt.)
7. F. A. Haight
8. R. W. Park
9. I. S. Crawford
10. A. H. Douglas 11. Rev. C. G. Flood 12. Dr. A. Henderson 13. G. L. Calnan
11. W. J. Luck
12. A. G. Short
13. Mrs. E. L. Short
14. J. C. McCrea
15. D. B. Duggan
16. Mrs. J. L. Sayers
17. F. W. Keam

> Otago
> v. W. Lang
> v. J. F. Lang
> v. S. J. Webb
> v. W. G. Stenhouse .
> v. R. H. Rasa
> v. R. W. Lungley
> v. R. Watt
> v. A. E. B. Ward
> v. R. IVIcDermid
> (captain)
> v. R. E. Williamson
> v. J. K. L. Webling
> v. R. J. Glass
> v. A. C. Twose
> v. C. Ahern
> v. V. Hay
> v. Dr. R. Gardner
> v. I. H. Penrose
> v. J. A. Jackson
> v. J. J. Marlow
> v. B. C. Cusack
$9 \frac{1}{2}$
The final match for the Bledisloe Cup was dus to be played between Otago and Civic on October $1=$

## ON THE COVER

Appearing on the cover is Vera Menchik, wome chess champion of the world until her death London in the blitz. Miss Menchik spent the ear part of her life in Russia. Later she became the wife of R. H. Stevenson, then secretary of the B.C.F It is in Mrs. Stevenson's honour that the Stevensd Memorial tourney is held annually in England.

NATION TWO SOUT
I. Barker (West
R. J. Glass (King
G. T. Adams (Ot
B. R. C. Butt (Al
J. Park (Timaru
B. D. Richards (R
E. Hift (Normal
B. Kay (Gisborn

Two South Island
J. Glass (King's
ounedin) and I.
tigh School, Christ
first place
eld in Wchoolboy
Starting with
噱 the Mayor of W Tilliam Appleton, th was a grand success
In round 2 Bar - dams, leaving Butt laders with two win Eless fell to Park, it, leaving Barker and Park as joint lead wins each.
Barker and Glass a winning sequenc and of round 5 the naders with 4 points Won their sixth rounc apropriately, met seciding game in the Blaying well with the the advantage fluctua Onm side to side, but cachanges left each zad three pawns, and greed. This left each points.
Most of the organ tone by V. Cuff and aretary and presid wrllington Chess Leas Evector of play was zesisted at some sessio teverne and E. G. A. On the Friday ni acluding the eight cor We national event, in Te Civic club. Dr. All The of the games, an Adams, Barker, avd G. Knight *llege).
The trophy for the Ip is the F.J. Brooke A.p, cionated by the fa $a l=$ Mr. Brooker in rec e service he rendere

## Ely consomy- ed on behait

 he Septer. otaga This to Otago
## and robin.

 Swiss systelast year. last year ber 1. Pntrise 4 $\mathrm{x}=$ is at the Canss system miz

## NATIONAL SCHOOLBOY CHAMPIONSHIP

 TWO SOUTH ISLANDERS SHARE TITLE|  | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1. I. Barker (West H.S., Christchurch) |  | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | $5 \frac{1}{2}$ |
| 2 R. J. Glass (King's H.S., Dunedin) | 2 | - | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | $5 \frac{1}{2}$ |
| 3. G. T. Adams (Otago B.H.S., Dunedin) |  | 0 | - | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 4 |
| 4 B. R. C. Butt (Auckland Grammar) | 0 | 0 | 1 | - | 1 |  | 0 | 1 | 4 |
| 5. J. Park (Timaru B.H.S.) ....... | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |  | 0 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 | $2 \frac{1}{1}$ |
| 6. B. D. Richards (Rongotai Coll., Wgtn.) | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |  | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 | $2 \frac{1}{2}$ |
| 7. E. Hift (Normal Internediate, Auck.) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |  |  |  | 0 | 2 |
| 8. B. Kay (Gisborne H.S.) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |  | 2 |

Two South Island competitors, E. J. Glass (King's High School, Dumedin) and I. Barker (West tigh School, Christchurch), tied tove first place in the first National Schoolboy Championship, beld in Wellington in September.
Starting with a civic reception by the Mayor of Wellington, Sir William Appleton, the tournament was a grand success.
In round 2 Barker lost to Adams, leaving Butt and Glass the leaders with two wins. In round 3 Glass fell to Park, and Butt to Eift, leaving Barker, Butt, Glass and Park as joint leaders with two wins each.
Barker and Glass then started Im a winning sequence and at the and of round 5 they were clear leaders with 4 points each. They son their sixth round games and, appropriately, met in their foxiding game in the final round. Thaying well with the pressure on, The advantage fluctuated slightly thom side to side, but a series of emchanges left each with a Rook and three pawns, and a draw was areed. This left each player with 3 points.
Most of the organisation was tine by V. Cuff and J. L. Hardy, arretary and president of the Wellington Chess League, and the trector of play was A. W. Gyles, avisted at some sessions by E. H. Bisverne and E. G. A. Frost.
On the Friday night Dr. P. A berhand played ten schoolboys, meluding the eight competitors in ate national event, in a simul at tas Civic club. Dr. Allerhand won the of the games, and drew Th Adams, Barker, Kay, Glass -nlege).
The trophy for the championIip is the F. J. Brooker Memorial p, donated by the family of the the Mr. Brooker in recognition of is service he rendered to New

Zealand chess over a lengthy period. The cup was presented to the joint winners by the president of the New Zealand Chess Association, S. Hollander, of Christchurch, during the supper interval at the gathering at the Civic club.

## Inter-Island Match

The first inter-Island schoolboy chess match was played on the Saturday morning.

Scoring (North Island boys mentioned first): B. R. C. Butt 0, v. R. J. Glass 1; B. D. Richards 1, v. I. Barker 0; B. Kay $\frac{1}{2}$, v. G. T. Adams $\frac{1}{2}$; G. Knight 1, v. J. Park 0.

## Wellington Boys Tie

The Wellington Schoolboy Chess Championship was held the week before the national event, and aiter nine rounds of play on the Swiss system three players tied with 7 each. They were G. Knight (Wellington College), D. B. Richards (Rongotai) and B. Kay (Gisborne). Knight won both games in a triangular play-off, thus taking the title, while Kay beat Richards to be runner-up. However, Knight withdrew from the national event.
Scores of the 26 starters were: Knight, Kay, Richards, 7; O. Ball (St. Joseph's, Masterton), 61 ${ }^{2}$; M. Beder (Rongotai), P. Ellis (Rongotai), 6; T. Henderson (Rongotai), MI. A. Wiltshire (Wanganui), $5 \frac{1}{2}$; J. A. Bell (Wellington College), C. Blades (Rongotai), P. PrestonThomas (Scots), B. Williams (Rongotai), 5; I. Austin (Rongotai), $4 \frac{1}{2} ;$ M. W. Craig (Wellington College), R. Heron (Rongotai), A. Inglis (Rongotai), D. McGregor (Rongotai), D. Powers (Rongotai), F. Wellwood (Rongotai), 4; P. Fitzgerald (Wellington Tech.), A. Kirkland (Wellington College), $3 \frac{1}{2}$; M . Heine (Rongotai), R. Ruben (Scots), 3; S. Beder
(Rongotai), Z. Kozera (Pahiatua), 2; R. M. Whitlock (Wellington College), 1.
In the Swiss tourney Kay lost to Ball and drew with Knight and Richards; Knight lost to Richards and drew with Ellis and Kay; and Richards lost to Ball and Kay. Ellis was one of the leaders with two rounds to go, but had to leave Wellington before the final round. Practically forced to rush his last two games, he lost both.

Rongotai has become a chessminded college and provided 14 of the 26 entrants. Several of the lads are playing in their first season and some did well with 4 to 5 points.

## Auckland Tourney

At Auckland, three boys tied for first place. They were B. R. C. Butt, E. Hift and R. Collingwood, 5 points each. As only two boys were to go to Wellington, Collingwood withdrew in favour of Hift and Butt.

The tourney was a six-round Swiss, held on August 21, 22 and 23. The director of play was the enthusiastic D. B. Duggan, assisted by G. Sale and B. H. P. Marsick. On the evening of the final day $C$. $P$. Belton gave a simul against most of the boys, and Gilbert Sale presented the prizes. Full scores:
B. R. C. Butt (Auckland Grammar), 5; E. Hift (Normal Intermediate), 5 ; R. Collingwood (Henderson School), 5; G. Akerston (Northland College), 4; D. C. Hay (King's School), 4; C. Belton (Auckland Grammar), 4; C. Nairn (Seddon Memorial), 4; V. A. Rowland (Maungawhau), 4; J. W. Fowler (St. Peter's, Cambridge), $3 \frac{1}{2}$; A. Hart (Auckland Grammar), 3; I. G. Lackey (St. Peter's, Cambridge), 3; L. R. Goodall (Seddon Memorial), 3; M. N. Berry (University), 3; R. H. J. Grimshaw (King's School), 2; N. M. Browne (King's School), 2; A. D. Watts (Otahuhu College), 2; R. Chester (Auckland Grammar), $1 \frac{1}{2}$; K. Wilton (Auckland Grammar), 1 ; M. Hamilton (King's School), 1; G. Seber (Kowhai), 0; D. Clune (Mount Albert Grammar), 0; J. Ovens (Kowhai), 0; E. Thomas (Auckland Grammar), 0; F. M. Auburn (Auckland Grammar), 0.

# AROUND THE N.Z. CLUBS 

## HUTT VALLEY

A Hutt Valley C.C. team regained the Giltrap Cup by a comfortable margin in a match against Upper Hutt. The match was played at Upper Hutt, which had won the trophy for the first time last year.

## WELLINGTON VISITS THE WAIRARAPA

Twenty-four Hutt Valley and Wellington chess players visited Masterton on Saturday, September 16 , for a match which it is hoped will open a new era in Wairarapa chess history. The visit, organised by the Hutt Valley club, was to play a match against a combined Greytown-Masterton-Pahiatua team, and the event was entirely successful both from the social and serious chess points of view. Though the Wairarapa players found the opposition too hot-the score was $16 \frac{1}{2}-5 \frac{1}{2}$ in favour of the visitors-the home team provided a good standard of opposition in games that were played under excellent conditions in the Masterton club's commodious rooms. (The Wairarapa players were reported to be depressed as earlier in the day their Rugby players had lost the Ranfurly Shield.) At top board A. W. Gyles played P. Kummer (Masterton), with Gyles winning an intricate end game. These two players first met in a match in 1906, when a Wellington team paid an Easter visit to the Wairarapa. The honours then went to the home side by $23 \frac{1}{2}-22 \frac{1}{2}$. Meeting at board 11, Gyles and Kummer each won one game.

The visitors were welcomed by E. Heyder (Masterton) and R. J. Carruthers (Pahiatua), and W. F. O'Shaughnessy (Hutt Valley) expressed thanks for the invitation for the visit and for the hospitality extended. All the speakers expressed the hope that a match between the two centres should be played every year, perhaps to rival the Wellington-Rest of the Province fixture. The visit was organised by W. F. O'Shaugnessy and L. W. Ball, the latter being secretary of the Masterton C.C.

Results of the games were (H.V., Hutt Valley club; U.H., Upper Hutt; W., Wellington; M., Masterton; P., Pahiatua; G., Greytown):-P. Kummer (M) 0 , v. A. W. Gyles (W) 1; L. Couch (P) 0, v. F. E. Hansford (HV) 1; S. Field (G) 0, v. R. S. Kent (HV) 1; G. Smith (IN) 1, v. A. E. Hansford (HV) 0; A. J. Thompson (G) 0, v. L. W. Davey (HV) 1 ; R. J. Carruthers (P) 0, v. J. L. Hardy (W) 1; E. Heyder (M) 0, v. E. G. A. Frost (W) 1; C. Field (G) 0, v. S. Jennings (HV) 1; F. Sedcole (P) 0, V. W. F. O'Shaughnessy (HV) 1; O. Ball (M) 0, v. T. Jordan (UH) 1; A. Ward (G) 0, v. L. Brocklebank (UH) 1; K. Haas (P) 0, v. H. Taylor (UH) 1; A. Maidment (G) 1, v. A. Wright (HV) 0 ; J. Cox (P) $\frac{1}{2}$, v. T. Vincent (HV) $\frac{1}{2}$; *R. H. Abercrombie (HV) 1, v. F. Craven (HV) 0; G. Thompson (G) 1, v. L. McDougall (HV) 0; L. Lindennovins (P) 0, v. A. Page (HV) 1; S. Steen (M) 0, v. D. Long (UH) 1; V. Gates (G) 0, v. C. Long (UH) 1; P. Berry (M) 0, v. L. Keyte (HV) 1; R. Rickells (G) 0, v. T. Slimm (HV) 1; *J. Gyles (W) 1, v. Simcock (UH) 0. Denotes played for Wairarapa.

## CANTERBURY

H. A. McGilvary, winner of the last Major Opehas been seriously ill in the Christchurch Publ: Hospital, Ward 2, for six weeks. This magazine an: all his many friends wish him a speedy return is: health.

The Canterbury club's spring tourney resultec:
Grade A.-W. E. Moore, beat Lovell-Smith Manson, Dalton, Moorhouse, Broom, 5 points; Dalton, beat Moorhouse, Broom, Lovell-Smith, D. Manson, beat Dalton, Moorhouse, drew LovelSmith, $2 \frac{1}{2}$; R. Lovell-Smith, beat Moorhouse, dre Manson, Broom, 2; E. R. Broom, beat Manson, drew Lovell-Smith, $1 \frac{1}{2} ;$ L. T. Moorhouse, beat Broom, 1.

Grade B.-Miss A. Wellard-King, beat Bracker 2, O'Callahan 11 $\frac{1}{2}$, Sam Hollander, 4it points; R. 24 O'Callahan, beat Bracken 2, Hollander 11 $\frac{1}{2}$, drew Miss King, 4; Sam Hollander, beat Bracken 2, Miss King drew O'Callahan, $3 \frac{1}{2}$.

Grade C not finalised yet. G. H. Gant and N. L Macbeth are leading with $4 \frac{1}{2}$, but I. Barker has with one more game to play.

## ANNUAL AUCKLAND - WAIKATO MATCH

Over sixty people crowded the Auckland Chess Club's rooms on August 26 when the South Auct:land Provincial Chess League sent up a team to: the annual match against the Auckland Chess League. F. G. McSherry (president A.C.L.), W. Luck (A.C.L.) and J. W. Collins (preside= S.A.P.C.L.) made short speeches at the appropriE: time. A happy afternoon was spent. The onl. thing amiss with these excellent functions is the: players are so busy playing that there is $1 i t \%=$ time for a pow-wow with visitors. The two leagues might consider making more of a day of this anrus function by staging a dinner after (or lunch befor= the match.

South Auckland was three men short, and thres Aucklanders played as substitutes for the visitors an $^{-}$ the three last-mentioned boards. The final son:
 $11 \frac{1}{2}$ as announced). Omitting the last three boaris where Auckland scored 2-1, the final score wowle be $12 \frac{1}{2}-11 \frac{1}{2}$ to Auckland. Details (A.C.L. firs: J. A. C. Barnes $\frac{1}{2}$, v. A. T. Scott $\frac{1}{2}$; A. E. Turner U, H. L. Hooker 1; I. S. Crawford 1, v. E. Woodersor A. L. Fletcher 1, v. M. I. Wells 0; J. Adkins 0. F. Hirst 1; A. G. Rowland 0, v. J. Hopkins 1. Menzies 1, v. J. Karlovsky 0; E. Hift 0, v. G. Vi1; B. Butt 1, v. B. Bjerring 0; W. J. Luck 1, L. J. Buckingham 0; C. A. Rose 1 , v. H. Davies Dr. Henderson 0, v. W. Crean 1; G. Hodge 1, v. Boyd 0; J. M. Browne 1, v. J. McGill 0; J. Finle v. G. Shaw 0; J. Edwards 0, v. R. K. Stuart 1; F. James 0, v. N. T. Palmer 1; A. McAlonan 0, v. McIvor 1; F. Glasson 1, v. F. Remetis 0; Wallban v. J. W. Collins 0; J. Davis $\frac{1}{2}$, v. J. M. Bamfora C. Utting $\frac{1}{2}$, v. B. Neureuter $\frac{1}{2}$; J. Auckram 9. G. Rosser 1; Mrs. Hodge 0, v. F. Bjerring 1; J. McCrea 1, v. B. H. Clark 0; D. E. IMiller 0, v. E. Mayhill 1; V. Rowland 1, v. S. Morris 0.

The Otago clua find with the ult premises. Part being committed to aly part of which wote at a special ge 17 addition to any End may receive, is a little each ye soch time as it is lawards acquiring
Eollowing what af the club, limited urened as soon as monship tourname The openings chose fre senior and int Cambit Accepted 13layers.

The Auckland tesulted in a win fo \& from 11 games. Lis most consistent erst success in this 1. S. Crawford 8 C. G. Flood 7. T ree sections and th section-C. Eetcher 3. Second B. B. Duggan ( $6 \frac{1}{2}$ ) S. R. Morris ( $\left.5 \frac{1}{2}\right)^{\frac{2}{2}} 2$, H. Oakley Brow August 8 , aged 68 . players in Auckland zine, 1931, he was and held the office next ten years. H in 1941-42. Most was done at a time things going-financ much smaller than uwes a very great during this period. trough his activitie irr. Browne's duties the "Auckland Star a good deal after a glayer he retained $h$

## WELLINGT

Play in the Wellir dampionships has b Champion of Ch M. Cwilong, H. severne, O. N. Thom Rtost (Wellington Civic), R. O. Scott, B Grade: A. S Tangdon, M. McCom Maty (Wellington) (Working Men's)

C Grade: O. S Gawlor, P. Churchfi Faylor (Wellington).
H. Rhodes (Civic yeasurer to the We Thast (Wellington masorary reporter.

- Z. CHESSPLAYEI


## ATO MATCE

## Auckland Cham

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ina

## OTAGO

The Otago club has created a special building fund with the ultimate object of owning its own premises. Part of the existing cash reserves is being committed to the new fund, the spending of any part of which requires a two-thirds majority rote at a special general meeting. It is hoped that, In addition to any special donations or legacies the fund may receive, it will be possible to strengthen it a little each year out of current revenue until such time as it is possible to make a further move swards acquiring a building.
Following what is now the established custom of the club, limited opening tournaments have been opened as soon as a good proportion of the chamgionship tournament games are played. This year the openings chosen are the Two Knights Defence for senior and intermediate players, and Queen's Gambit Accepted for junior and intermediate players.

## AUCKLAND

The Auckland C.C. championship (Swiss) has cesulted in a win for Charles P. Belton, who bagged 1 from 11 games. His play throughout was possibly is most consistent showing yet, and he deserved his first success in this event. Next were R. E. Baeyertz 3. I. S. Crawford $8 \frac{1}{2}$, A. L. Fletcher $7 \frac{1}{2}$, F. A. Haight 3 C. G. Flood 7. The competitors were divided into three sections and the placings in each section were: Top section-C. P. Belton 1, R. E. Baeyertz 2, A. L. Eletcher 3. Second: I. S. Crawford 1, C. G. Flood 2
 $\leqslant$ R. Morris ( $5 \frac{1}{2}$ ) 2, H. M. Bagnall (5) 3 .
H. Oakley Browne, who died at Auckland on August 8, aged 68, will be missed greatly by chess players in Auckland. Joining the Auckland club in June, 1931, he was soon a member of the executive and held the office of president five times in the mext ten years. He was president of the N.Z.C.A. in 1941-42. Most of Mr. Browne's executive work was done at a time when it was very hard to keep things going-finance was tough and membership much smaller than at present. The Auckland C.C awes a very great deal to him for his good work turing this period. Chess got welcome publicity Grough his activities as the club's official reporter. Mr. Browne's duties as Parliamentary reporter to the "Auckland Star" kept him out of local chess a good deal after about 1940 , but as a donor and player he retained his interest in the game.

## WELLINGTON CHESS LEAGUE

Play in the Wellington Chess League's individual thampionships has begun, with the following in:Champion of Champions: Dr. P. Allerhand, Dr. Bev. Cwilong, H. J. Fuller, A. W. Gyles, E. H. Zrost (Wellington club), R. Teece, L. Lindekrans Trost (Wellington club), R. Teece, L. Lindekrans Civic), R. O. Scott, E. J. Sharp (Working Men's).
B Grade: A. Summers, R. Davy (Civic), F angdon, M. McCombie (Gas Co.), G. Taylor, W. J. - hery (Wellington), W. J. Fairburn, J. Froome Working Men's).
C Grade: O. Strom, J. Woolley (Civic), S. Eawlor, P. Churchfield (Hydro), V. Artemiev, R. Tylor (Wellington).
H. Rhodes (Civic) has been appointed honorary Eeasurer to the Wellington League, and E. G. A. Thost (Wellington club) is now the League's anorary reporter.

## MANGAKINO

A new chess club was formed at Mangakino when players met at the home of L. J. Buckingham on August 22. Sixteen members were enrolled, including four recent Dutch arrivals. Officers are: President, L. J. Buckingham; secretary-treasurer, B. Christiansen; committee, K. Freundlich, J Boomeret, B. Slight. The club will meet each Monday night. Most of the players lack experience but club play will bring them along. The enthusiasm of L. J. Buckingham is responsible for the new club's existence.

## CAMBRIDGE - HAMILTON MATCH

On August 7 Cambridge C.C. caused a mild stir by beating Hamilton C.C., at Cambridge, $4 \frac{1}{2}-2 \frac{1}{2}$ This was Hamilton's first club match loss for some time. Scoring (Cambridge first): M. I. Wells $\frac{1}{2}$, v. A. T. Scott $\frac{1}{2} ;$ H. L. Hooker 1, v. F. Hirst $0 ;$ G. Vinall 0 , v. J. Boyd 1 ; C. H. Morriss 1, v. N. T. Palmer 0; L. J. Buckingham $\frac{1}{2}$, v. H. Davis $\frac{1}{2} ; J$. R. Newcombe $\frac{1}{2}$, V. J. M. Bamford $\frac{1}{2}$; R. K. Stuart 1, v. F. Brewer 0.

## OAMARU

The Oamaru C.C. was host when a party from the Otago C.C. visited Oamaru on August 26. In the afternoon a seven-board match resulted thus (Oamaru first): K. R. Austin 0, v. J. F. Lang 1; J. I. McEwan 1, v. Dr. R. Gardner 0; P. J. Kempshed 0 , v. R. MeDermid 1; E. Bedford 0, v. J. J. Marlow 1; J. Kemp 0, v. G. D. Wright 1; R. Miller 1, v. I. H. Penrose 0; R. Craig 0, v. V. Hay 1. Total: Oamaru 2, Otago 5. In the evening 18 players took part in a lightning tournament conducted in a light-hearted spirit at 10 seconds a move. I. H. Penrose (Otago) won with $7 \frac{1}{2}$ points from a possible 8 , and two Otago veterans, J. J. Marlow and G. D. Wright, shared second place with 7 each. Supper and speeches-which included some interesting reminiscences from J. J. Marlow of earlier visits to the Oamaru club-ended the proceedings, which were much enjoyed by all.

The Oamaru C.C. championship for 1950 has been won by K. R. Austin, 11-0. The probable runner-up is J. I. McEwan, $5 \frac{1}{2}-2 \frac{1}{2}$. R. Miller scored $10-2$ to win the handicap tournament, in which
K. R. Austin, 8-3, may be second.

## DOMINION ROAD

This year the Dominion Road C.C. club championship was conducted on a Swiss system, with the field of 27 divided into three sections. Championship honours went to 15 -year-old Barry Menzies with $5 \frac{1}{2}$ points and a Sonneborn percentage of 93.51. Leading the intermediates was L. A. Haycock with $4 \frac{1}{2}$ (80.58). Haycock was third in the championship. Winner of the junior section was H. A. Mayhill with 4 (66.01). Second in this section was 16-year-old Terry Free, playing under the handicap of blindness and deafness. Top 12 placings: B. C. Menzies, $5 \frac{1}{2}(93.50)$; F. A. Foulds, 5 (86.91); L. A. Haycock, $4 \frac{1}{2} \quad(80.58)$; A. G. Rowland, $4 \frac{1}{2}(70.54)$; A. W. Glen, 4 (68.86); A. P. Graham, 4 (67.67) H. A. Mayhill, $4(66.01)$; and with $3 \frac{1}{2}$ points, H. H. Douglas (62.75), D. E. Miller (60.30), W. J. Tabb (58.71), J. Bailey (56.16) and T. Free (54.50).

Dominion Road congratulates Civic (Wellington) on its win in a telegraphic match in the second round of the Bledisloe Cup contest on August 5 . The games were slow, only two being finalised, and ten had to be sent for adjudication. Civic finally won 12-8.

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

Solutions - - Page 96


No. 1-White to move
The black King's position makes it easy for White to administer the coup-de-grace.


No. 4-White to move
White's pieces are all set for the knock-out blow.


No. 7-White to move
If you can read the signs, no clue is necessary.


No. 2-White to move
With a Rook down, the best he can hope for is a draw.


No. 5-White to move
Black has left his $Q$ en prise. Show why $P \times Q$ is not White's best move.


No. 8-Black to move
With the white King exposed, Black can bring all his pieces to bear quickly.


No. 3-White to move
Black has just played . . . . N-B attacking two pieces.


No. 6-Black to move
Black's two Bishops are aggressively placed for the attack.


No. 9-White to move
White has a strong advantage in his doubled Rooks. How can make it tell?

New Zealan
J. $\mathbf{F}$.

JAMES F. LANG referred to in Jim ) is a mem which has played Otago chess. His Irrst junior champio clab (1902-3) John's name appeaz Wist a few years late tousin Bill (who w this column in our issue) both learn early, played togeth turing their school

n neck and neck, places near the Otago list. It is pl able to add that a II., though busy matters and not playir thess at present, is a -llayer.
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New Zealand Personalities

## J. F. LANG, OF OTAGO

JAMES F. LANG (more usually referred to in chess circles as Jim) is a member of a family which has played a big part in Otago chess. His father was the first junior champion of the Otago club (1902-3) and his uncle John's name appears in the same list a few years later. Jim and his cousin Bill (who was featured in this column in our August 1949 ossue) both learned the game early, played together a good deal during their school days, and still

nen neck and neck, now always lir places near the top of the Otago list. It is pleasing to be able to add that a James Lang II. though busy with other matters and not playing much club tess at present, is a strong junior glayer.
J. F. Lang joined the Otago club Bout 1931 and held the club thampionship in 1939, 1940 and 146. He won the Premier Deserves section at the New Zea-
land Chess Congress of 1938 and has played in the New Zealand Championship in 1948 (fifth equal) and 1949. His one brief season of correspondence chess (1940-1) took him to second place in the championship grade. His latest and biggest success was the winning this year of the first South Island Open Championship. This was a popular and welldeserved win. Jim is an intrinsically very strong player who does not always do himself full justice in competitive play.
An accountant by profession, he has been secretary of the Otago club for the last five years. He has also conducted the chess column in the Dunedin "Evening Star" for some years, and is in many ways an assiduous though quiet worker for the good of the game. Add that he shuns the limelight and has a lively sense of fun, and you have a picture of J. F. Lang, who must be regarded as a prominent figure in contemporary New Zealand chess.

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## READERS' VIEWS...

To the Editor

## THE SWISS SYSTEM

Sir,--Your suggestion that the Hawke's Bay-East Coast tournament could with advantage be played with all competitors in one Swiss does not agree with the almost unanimously expressed opinions of those taking part. Firstly, it would lessen the number of entrants. Junior players and players of average strength prefer to meet opponents of about their own class, and some of them would hesitate to enter a competition where they were outclassed and where it might appear presumptuous of them to enter. Secondly, it is right to demand a reasonable standard of play for aspirants to championship honours; for the event would otherwise lose standing. The one occasion that a Queen-odds player ought not to meet the strongest players in the district is in a championship, which in that eventuality would become farcical. The suggestion has even been put forward that if entries were to reach a much higher total, then separate junior and senior Swiss tourneys be run as well as the championship. I have always recognised the merits of the Swiss system, but am aware, too, of its defects, namely, the tremendous effect of the luck of the draw, and the often erroneous impression derived from its placing of the players other than the winner. While I join with you in congratulating $S$. Severinsen on his splendid achievement, I would point out that of the two possible Dannevirke entrants for the championship event, W. Dornbush was the club's first nominee. S. Severinsen has now shown added qualifications.
D. I. LYNCH

Hastings

## WELLINGTON CHESS CLUB

WELLINGTON SPORTS CENTRE
Secretary: L. Esterman, 67 Gardner Rd., Northland.

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

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

## N.Z.C.A. COMMITTEE'S REPORT ON THE SWISS SYSTEM

THE Congress at Auckland last Christmas was notable because for the first time in New Zealand a new style of tourney was tried for the Major Open. Hitherto (with the exception of a more or less unsatisfactory attempt at Dunedin in 1947-8 to combine the Swiss and round robin ideas), twelve entrants had been selected from the nominees for the Major Open; but at the Auckland Congress the Swiss system was given a trial with a field of twenty players.

It was a successful debut.
Following a meeting of competitors, and no doubt a lot of unofficial discussion, the New Zealand Chess Association appointed a committee of threeJ. L. Hardy, N. T. Fletcher and L. Esterman, all of Wellington-to go thoroughly into the whole matter and bring down a report thereon

We think the report is a good one, showing a decidedly progressive outlook on the part of the authors.

This report is published by us as official organ of the New Zealand Chess Association.

The CHESSPLAYER remarks that only through its columns is it possible to give adequate publicity to this and other organisational forward steps.

We note in the last two years a marked increase in the number of chess leagues in New Zealand, and others are mooted. More clubs continue to affiliate to the Association. The New Zealand chess community might never have heard of the Swiss system but for this magazine's existence and its advocacy of enterprise in the matter of conducting tournaments. It is a near certainty, at least, that without this magazine the Swiss system would have had to wait a long time yet for a trial here; and the report below could not have been written

Can this spurt of interest be entirely independent of the fact that this magazine has been appearing for over two years and a half?

The full report follows.

REPORT ON THE OPERATION OF THE SYSTEM ADOPTED BY THE NEW ZEALAND CHESS ASSOCIATION FOR THE MAJOR OPEN TOURNAMENT AT AUCKLAND, CHRISTMAS, 1949
This report is divided into three sections:
(1) Whether the tournament served its purpose.
(2) The essential differences between the system and other types of tournament.
(3) Recommendations to the Council.
( (1) Whether the tournament served its purpose.
The purposes of the tournament are threefold, and are not listed in any order of priority:
(a) To provide a tournament for players slightly below recognised championship class and to give those players incentive to improve and the benefit of match play.
(b) To provide a winner who is the best player, for promotion to the higher tourney.
(c) To provide a means of social intercourse between members of clubs from various districts.

These sub-headings are now considered separately:
(a) The tournament system used, calling for open entries, enabled more players to take part than
under a closed system. It is open to doubt whethe under the closed system some of the prize-winners would have been selected by any board, while, $c=$ the other hand, some in the bottom eight woulhave been chosen. The performances and form of a large number of entrants would be unknow: to any selection board. There must be four or fiv: the number of players in the class which the Majo Open caters for than in the Championship class This point has to be taken into account. The Auckland Congress was the first to open up tin: tourney, and with surprising results. Narrowing down this tourney to twelve players as in the Championship would cause greater injustice to greater number of players than in the Champiorship. Repeatedly the Major Open winners would not have been picked out beforehand; and also, if one took into account the ages of the winners since say, 1938, it would be found that most fell withithe $15-30$ age group, and it is from these younge: groups that the organisers and players of the futur: must come.
(i) Did all competitors receive benefit from the tournament, or, conversely, did New Zealand chess benefit from their participation? The authors believe the answers to these questions to be in the affirmative.
(ii) Were any players so outclassed in any 6 their games that both winner and loser gainenothing by the game? Possibly so in a few cases but the system used provided for a quick sortirs out of the weaker from the stronger in very iew rounds. Note: A strong player who does not exehimself may lose by developing careless habits: poor player may be quite unable to appreciate tis merits of his opponent's play. In a Swiss tourney a player must fight harder for wins to hold a place the top. The authors feel that no player woul. purposely lose games at the start to get eas. pairings, since he cannot guarantee winning :rest of his games, but this charge has been levelle against Swiss tourneys. Conversely, the Swiss gil: a stranger to tournament chess a chance to caide the leader after a poor start due to nervousness unfamiliarity. A two-point deficit at the beginn-:of a round robin tourney almost rules one out
(b) Was the best player sorted out to the se-t degree as a round robin? If the score sheets of its Christmas tourney are examined, it is noted the: winner and runner-up played every one of the nine players. The two players who tied for the played all but one. On their scores against est other in the top nine, these four players would heve finished in exactly the same order, and would hare still been ahead of the rest. With the possi-: exception of two games out of the eleven played. opponent was outclassed. With the players finished lowest in order, the majority played $E=m$ other, and therefore in regard to these games sat had to strive his utmost. It is noted, however, a player with, say, 6 points, met, in general, stroneser opponents than a player with a small differen $=$ score, say, $4 \frac{1}{2}$ points; and it cannot be said thes. system used placed these central players in relative order of strength, as would have a nor robin tournament. The authors feel that the $r=$ at the top would probably have been the same round robin had been played among the first twelts In general, the tournament served the purpose of
selecting a winner question as to whe players who tie sh will not be discuss directly involved. on record the fine Director of Play an burnament in carr letter of the New Z submitted to them. of competitors in th down, and the degr ments were weake authors a matter w have no comments system.
(c) It is also $f$ mnnecessary to po relationships and fr wocasioned by mee rational Congress.

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(a) The system whereby five round system and the cor groups:

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(b) The system League:
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## SYSTEM

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lassed in any of and loser gaire: io in a few cases. = a quick surt heer in very Eem to does not es careless habits: to appreciate a Swiss tourney to hold a plast no player woul tart to get cis ntee winning has been levela $\because$ the Swiss 5 . to nervousness al at the begiriLes one out A out to the siz coure sheets of it is notod. y one of the Who tied for wres agains: layers would E, and would ham. With the posid: Eleven played ourity played sam these games enais A general, st, Emall differtons It be said th.: 1 have a … 1 and Ee that the zoen the sang the first truent: the purgise
selecting a winner who was the best player. The question as to whether in future tournaments two players who tie should be encouraged to play off will not be discussed, as one of the authors was directly involved. The authors would like to place on record the fine and conscientious work of the Director of Play and his assistant at the Auckland Sournament in carrying out so well the spirit and letter of the New Zealand Chess Association rules submitted to them. The effect of the large number of competitors in this tourney on the tourneys lower down, and the degree to which these lower tournaments were weakened, is not considered by the authors a matter within their province and they have no comments to make on this aspect of the system.
(c) It is also felt by the authors that it is unnecessary to point out the improvement to relationships and friendliness between various clubs occasioned by meetings of club members at a national Congress.
(2) The essential differences between this system and other types of tournament.
(a) The system used at a Dunedin Congress whereby five rounds were played under a Swiss system and the competitors graded from this in groups:

In Auckland after five rounds a player who finished third had the same score as a player who uitimately finished 19th! The winner had after five rounds the same score as the player who finished 14th. In the authors' opinion the system used at Dunedin is not recommendable as a means of classification. The authors would like to point out also that if there had been fewer rounds at Auckland the final result may have been affected, as players first and second would not have met all their immediate rivals.
(b) The system used by the Auckland Chess League:
(i) Under the Auckland League system there would be a smaller number of rounds (probably six tw seven) played. The system used at Congress should prove equally satisfactory for dealing with a larger or lesser number of players until such time as the number of players at a New Zealand tournament exceeds, say, 40 or 45.
(ii) The conditions as to travelling, working time, etc., are entirely different in a local tournament from a national tournament, the period of the sormal summer holiday fitting in well with eleven sounds. The authors strongly recommend that the Donger tournament should be retained, as they feel is. attracts a larger field from a distance.
(iii) Under the Auckland League system players are seeded. This may be necessary in a short Aburnament, and relatively easy where performance 3nd form are known, but the remarks made under luading (a) apply here also. It could also be contended that, being a championship, with no ansideration as to size of gates, and not being a linock-out, all players should be considered as equal letore the tournament begins.
(iv) Under the Auckland League system for the $10 r y$ pose of the draw only all unfinished games are truanted as wins to each player. Under the Congress miles the tournament committee had power for the jurpose of the draw to adjudicate or otherwise deal with all unfinished games at its discretion. The
committee, finding its time fully occupied to make the draw, adjudicated all unfinished games as draws, as it was entitled to do. The authors believe that as the conditions of a national tournament dealing with adjourned games differ from those of a local tournament, the problem of hastening a resignation to obtain a subsequent better. draw should not arise.
(3) General recommendations to the Council.

The authors recommend:
(a) That future Major Open tournaments be conducted on similar lines to those operating at the Auckland Congress.
(b) That the rules of the tournament sent to the Auckland Congress committee be amended to read as follows: "For the purpose of the draw only, all unfinished games shall be treated as draws."
(c) The Association may or may not decide whether a tie for first place should be dissolved by a play-off.
(d) That if the New Zealand Chess Association should ever decide to depart from the present rules relating to the New Zealand Championship tournament, the system as used at the Auckland Major Open, 1949 , would be a better system upon which to base a championship contended for by more than twelve entrants than any other system of which the authors are aware; but they would also recommend that if this system were ever used the field be restricted to 20 players selected by a selection board, as in the past, upon known performance and form. The reason for this last recommendation is that there is about the New Zealand Championship a certain aura that does not exist about the Major Open. It is the ambition of every New Zealand chess player to contend for New Zealand honours. Although it is unlikely that a selection committee should err when armed with more certain knowledge of performance and form of championship entrants, together with the smaller range of discrepancy in playing ability of those entrants than, for example, those at Auckland last Christmas in the Major Open, yet the possibility of an error in selection by a selection committee would be obviated for the reason that a player out of class would quickly drop to bottom place, for the system used at Auckland is self-selecting.

In conclusion, the authors wish to state that chess is progressing and that the number of players today must be immense compared with years ago, and is still increasing. In future years the time will come when there will be even more leisure hours, and the authors feel that by opening up the Major Open the New Zealand Chess Association is looking forward and not backward. The spirit of progress, which is as badly needed in chess as in other walks of life, is present.
(Signed) L. ESTERMAN
N. T. FLETCHER
J. L. HARDY

- BROADBENT AGAIN BRITISH CHAMPION
R. J. Broadbent won the British Championship (11-round Swiss) at Buxton. He was the 1948 British champion. Thirty-six competed. Leading scores: R. J. Broadbent, 8六-2 $\frac{1}{2}$; E. Klein, 8-3; J. Penrose and P. S. Milner-Barry, $7 \frac{1}{2}-3 \frac{1}{2}$; P. N. Wallis and C. H. O'D. Alexander, 7-4.


# BRONSTEIN WINS RIGHT FOR ATTEMPT ON WORLD TITLE 

## "Superiority Manifest" Over Boleslavsky, Says Opocensky

D. Bronstein beat I. Boleslavsky $7 \frac{1}{2}-6 \frac{1}{2}$ in a 14 -game match played in Moscow from July 31 to August 27, thus making himself the challenger o meet Botvinnik for world honours next year.

Karel Opocensky's "Bulletin International des Informations Echiqueennes" has a full account of the match-and F. G. MeSherry's knowledge of French proved equal to the task of translating it. At each session of the big match a thousand or more spectators were present session of the big match a thousand or more spectators were present.
Opocensky says he considers Bronstein clearly showed his superiority over Boleslavsky in the course of the contest.

Play began at 5.30 p.m. on July 31. Time control was 40 moves in the first $2 \frac{1}{2}$ hours, thereafter 16 moves an hour. Soviet master Nicola Zubarev was umpire, and F.I.D.E. was represented by grand master Ragosin.

First Game.-Bronstein had the white men and Boleslavsky tried the Grunfeld Defence, which has had a long run of popularity in the U.S.S.R. Up to 17 moves the game proceeded as at Budapest, where a drawn game resulted, but in the meantime both players had given the position a lot of analysis and each considered the chances favourable to himself. How far either view was justified may be seen by a study of the game, given below.

Second Game, August 1.-This started on a surprising note. Bronstein, obviously expecting a Queen-side game, appeared nonplussed when his opponent played $1 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{K} 4$. He took 18 minutes to decide on his move, finally playing Alekhine's Defence. Boleslavsky obtained a very strong pawn centre with his pieces advantageously placed, and Bronstein had his work cut out to defend adequately, but this he did to such purpose that Boleslavsky was forced to regroup his men, and the position became difficult for both sides. Draw agreed after the 30th move.
Third Game, August 4.-Bronstein opened with QP and this time Boleslavsky abandoned the Grunfeld in favour of the NimzoIndian. Boleslavsky seized the initiative by a break through in the centre, but his attack was well met. Draw agreed at 24th.
Fourth Game, August 5.-Again Boleslavsky played $1 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{K} 4$, to follow with a Ruy Lopez, which Bronstein tried to complicate. Boleslavsky secured a slight positional superiority, a tough battle over the centre ensued, and
the game became very wild. Boleslavsky gave up a Rook for a minor piece in an attack on the King's wing, but the suave Bronstein was equal to the occasion. Drawn on the 36th move.
Fifth Game, August 7.- NimzoIndian Defence. Boleslavsky handled the black pieces well until he made a time-wasting Knight move and the initiative passed to Bronstein. The latter seemed to have the game well in hand at the adjournment, but was forced to concede a draw after 61 moves.
Sixth Game, August 8.- Ruy Lopez. This was a very fine game in which Bronstein selected an aggressive defence with the sacrifice of a centre pawn. Boleslavsky accepted the pawn without hesitation and Bronstein's King-side attack followed the usual line up to the 20th, where he sprang a new idea to reinforce the attack and obtained a very promising position. Boleslavsky was forced to return the pawn and exchange Queens to draw on the 26th.

Seventh Game, August 11.-Nimzo-Indian. Bronstein began this game with an unusual series of moves, an original development of the pieces. The game was very complicated up to the 13th move, and when Bronstein planted a N on a central square, Boleslavsky had extreme difficulty in finding squares for his men. Bronstein had a clear superiority at the adjournment and won a difficult Rook ending in 67 moves.
Eighth Game, August 13.-Ruy Lopez. Though Boleslavsky was vigorous against Bronstein's passive but sound defence, the game entered the final phase with chances even. In a most complicated position both used up a lot of time and were hard pressed to beat the clock. Bronstein's King was in a dangerous position, and when the game was resumed Boleslavsky played precisely to gain a well-merited win.

Ninth Game, August 15.-Kins Indian Defence. Bronstein's ple of attack was original, but opponent gained a slight pull When Bronstein tried to liberase his game by forcing an exchange of Queens, Boleslavsky made a tactical error and only drew.
Tenth Game, August 18.-Bolslavsky got a small advantage ar hung on tenaciously. Bronste:exchanged most of the pieces arr: the game reached a critical stas after 30 moves. Ten moves latethe game was adjourned with very slight advantage to Bolslavsky. Upon resumption Brotstein produced analysis to prove $=$ draw, which was agreed uput seven moves later.
Eleventh Game, August 20. King's Indian Defence. Boleslarsky (black) gained a small edsE but was not able to force a during the session. After t: adjournment he made a very fire move which opened up vicious threats to his adversary's King Bronstein defended ingeniously but could not stave off his opponent's masterly attack. The fins position was beautiful, the blate Queen and Rook penetrating the white ranks and a passed paw deciding the issue. Bronstein $\S$ at: in on the 65th move.

Twelfth Game, August 22French Defence. Bronstein sacr:ficed a pawn on the sixth move get rapid development, but I opponent's defence was sound anthe game was simplified b exchanges. With a central pawadvantage, Boleslavsky resiste the temptation to try for a risky win and took the perpetual.

Thirteenth Game, August 25King's Indian Defence. This gam: followed the same lines as the 11 th, won by Boleslavsky. Bot grand masters had given the some analysis in the meantime both probably saw some chare of victory in its complicatiols The sensations came mostly ait the adjournment, when fine cubinations were produced. finish was unusual and excitine Boleslavsky had two Queens to opponent's one, and threatenea promote another pawn to mat: third! With the black King :weak position, Bronstein sit ceeded in creating strong mati-l threats which Boleslavsky meaged to counter, but on the move it became apparent that : could not avoid perpetual cherf

Fourteenth Gam Fhench Defence. know the Frencl sumething had to wras to win. The traditional lines u move, where Brot a new line that stavsky in trouble gewns in quick su empensation and larced to exchang two minor piece sesigned when his a big advantage af
The Czechosloy ment publicatio above, edited by 0 grises about seve Rages closely typed I: is issued free rews service to the gives a comprehens whess doings every a reflection of the chess in Europe ge

Here is the first match. In view of on this game giver be seen that the armorous side. Zditor

Game No.
GRUNFELD D
ఫD. Bronstein
${ }_{2} \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{Q} 4$
${ }^{2} \mathrm{P}$-Q B
3 N-Q B 3
${ }_{4} \mathrm{PxP}$
${ }_{6} \mathrm{P}_{\mathrm{P}} \mathrm{P} \mathbf{K} 4$
${ }_{6} \mathrm{Prx}^{\mathrm{P}}$
$7 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{QB}$
$3 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{K} 2$ Castles
10 PxP
$11 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{K} 3$
So far probably both sides in this va zppears to be to W tage. Black's QB i mere?

## 1

Beginning a plan Eventually

P-Q 5
Nipping Black's pl Ind not as daring a trst sight. White ge lgainst anything.

Q $\dot{\mathrm{x}} \dot{\mathbf{B}}$

## RLD TITLE

August 15.-King's Bronstein's plan original, but his ed a slight pull. - tried to liberate ring an exchange leslavsky made a d only drew.
August 18.-Bolenall advantage anc ously. Bronstein of the pieces anc od a critical stage Ten moves later adjourned with a vantage to Boleresumption Bronanalysis to prove a tas agreed upor me, August 20.jefence. Boleslavned a small edge ble to force a wir ssion. After the made a very fine pened up vicious adversary's Kins aded ingeniousl: tave off his oppsattack. The fins eautiful, the blac: $\therefore$ penetrating tr d a passed paw E. Bronstein ga\% move.

August 22Bronstein sactthe sixth move :lopment, but tis Lce was sound ar:
simplified
a central paw= leslavsky resisteto try for a rist be perpetual.
ame, August 25 =ience. This $\mathrm{g}=-$ ame lines as $\cdots=$ Eoleslavsky. But had given the the meantime saw some chaits complicatio:ame mostly tater \% when fine artproduced.
sual and ernitio Wwo Queens in :... sna threateme -is pawn to ma: black King Bronstein ing strong matine Boleslavity -arbut on the inte appanent thas is perpetmal obsta

Fourteenth Game, August 27.Erench Defence. Both players know the French inside-out, so something had to break if either was to win. The game followed fraditional lines up to the eighth move, where Bronstein produced a new line that soon had Boleslavsky in trouble. He lost two pawns in quick succession without compensation and was eventually iorced to exchange his Queen for two minor pieces. Boleslavsky resigned when his opponent had a big advantage after 30 moves.

The Czechoslovakian Government publication mentioned above, edited by Opocensky, comprises about seventeen foolscap pages closely typed on both sides. it is issued free monthly as a news service to the chess Press and gives a comprehensive coverage of chess doings everywhere. This is a reflection of the status accorded chess in Europe generally.

Here is the first game of the match. In view of the discussion on this game given above, it will be seen that the game has it humorous side. Notes by the Editor.

Game No. 308

## GRUNFELD DEFENCE

$\ddagger$ D. Bronstein I. Boleslavsky

| $1 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{Q} 4$ | $\mathbf{N}-\mathbf{K} \mathbf{B}_{3}$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| ${ }_{2} \mathbf{P}-\mathbf{Q B 4}$ | $\mathbf{P}-\mathrm{K}^{\mathbf{N}} \mathbf{}$ |
| 3 N -Q B 3 | P-Q 4 |
| ${ }_{1} \mathrm{P} \times \mathrm{P}$ | Nx P |
| $5 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{K} 4$ | Nx N |
| $\mathbf{P} \times \mathrm{N}$ | P-Q B4 |
| 7 B-Q B 4 | $\mathrm{B}-\mathrm{N}$ 2 |
| $8 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{K} 2$ | Castles |
| 9 Castles | $\mathbf{P} \times \mathbf{P}$ |
| $10.9 \times$ | N-B3 |

$\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{K} \mathrm{B}^{3}$
${ }_{2} \mathbf{P}$-Q B 4
P—Q 4
$\mathbf{N x P}$
P—QB4.
B—N 2
Castles
$\mathbf{P} \times \mathbf{P}$
$\mathbf{N}-\mathbf{B}$
11 B-KK 3
So far probably best play for both sides in this variation, which appears to be to White's advantage. Black's QB is his trouble: where?

## 11.

B-N 5
Beginning a plan to occupy QB5 eventually.
$2 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{B} 3$
N-R 4
18 B-Q 3
B-K 3

Nipping Black's plan in the bud, mad not as daring as it seems at list sight. White gets a pull now against anything.
${ }^{14} \dot{Q} \dot{\mathbf{x}} \dot{\mathbf{B}}$
$\mathbf{B} \times \mathbf{R}$
$\mathbf{P}-\mathbf{B} 3$

Boleslavsky


Bronstein
The turning point in the game. The position after $15 \ldots \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{Q} 2$; $16 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{R} 6, \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{B} 3 ; 17 \mathrm{~B} \times \mathrm{R}, \mathrm{K} \times \mathrm{B}$ may be a little to the advantage of White, but why did Black prefer the hectic . . P-B3? This move is evidently open to the objection that White might find a way of protecting his KB with a move which produces some threat in addition. In a match of 14 games, Black might be willing to risk something in the first, but even so the text move looks too dangerous.
16 B-R 6 :
Q-N 3 ch
17 K-R 1
K R-Q 1
18 R-Q N 1

White, having tempted Black to expose his Queen to retain the exchange, proceeds to show how misplaced was any optimism Black had about the outcome of 15 P-B3.
18 Q-B 4
19 B-Q $2:$ $\begin{gathered}\text { P-N 3 } \\ \text { If } 19 \ldots \\ \text { B-B1 }\end{gathered}$ N5.
$20 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{N} 4$
Q-B 2
21 R-G B 1
Q-N 2
22 Q-N 1

White simultaneously menaces Knight and Bishop. Boleslavsky must have heard " angel voices" when White made his one-square move with the Queen.

| 22 | Q R-N 1 |
| :---: | :---: |
| $23 \mathrm{P} \times \mathrm{B}$ | N-B 3 |
| $24 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{B} 3$ | $\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{K} 4$ |
| 25 B-N 5 | Q R--B 1 |
| 26 Bx | $\mathbf{R} \times \mathrm{R} \mathbf{c h}$ |
| 27 QxR | $\mathbf{P \times B}$ |
| 28 B-Q ${ }^{7}$ | Q-R 3 |
| $29 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{N} 3$ | Q $\times 1$ |
| 30 P-R 4 | R-K B 1 |
| $31 \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{N} 5$ | R-B 3 |

If $31 \quad \ldots \quad \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{R} 6 ; 32 \quad \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{B} 5$ would win, but $31 \ldots$ R—B3 allows a neater killer
$32 \mathbf{Q} \times \mathbf{R}$
Resigns

## LASKER THE LESSER

Edward Lasker (no relative to his celebrated namesake), now in the sere and yellow leaf, but still vigorous, has produced at least one game that will be remembered for its clearcut beauty, London 1912. Ed. Lasker's notes from "Chess Pie," 1923.

Game No. 309 DUTCH DEFENCE
$\ddagger$ Ed. Lasker Sir G. A. Thomas 1 P—Q 4

## P—K B 4

This postpones the development of the men for one move, but sometimes it enables Black later on to plant his N on K5.
2 N-K B $3 \quad$ P-K 3
3 N-B $3 \quad$ N-K B 3
$3 \ldots \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{Q} 4$ is worthy of consideration, as it would soon lead into a QP opening in which White cannot play $\mathrm{P}-\mathrm{QB4}$.
4 B-N 5
5 BxN
6 P-K 4
B-K 2
7 NxP
PXP

Black has to make this additional move with a pawn in order to develop his Q's wing. As a result, White is two moves ahead in the mobilisation of his army.
8 B-Q 3
B-N 2
$9 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{K} 5$
Castles
10 Q-R 5

This looks very strong, but is perhaps premature. At any rate, the move embodies a number of vicious threats, one of which Black overlooks.
10

$$
\mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{K} 2
$$

With the intention to recapture with the pawn in case White plays NxBch . The best move was probably ... KBxN. If then P x B, Black gets the better of it through ... R-B4. After the tenth move which Black actually chooses, White has an occasion for a brilliant finish.

## 11 Q x $\mathbf{P c h}$ ! ! <br> $12 \mathbf{N} \times \mathrm{Bdbl}$ K×Q

If $12 \ldots \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{R} 1 ; 13 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{N} 6$ mate.
$13 \mathrm{~N} / 5-\mathrm{N} 4 \mathrm{ch}$
14 P-R 4 ch
$15 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{N} 3 \mathrm{ch}$
16 B-K 2 ch
K-B 5

17 R-R 2 ch
$\underset{\mathbf{K}-\mathbf{N}^{6}}{\mathbf{7}}$
18 K-Q 2 mate
$16 \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{B} 1$ or $16 \mathrm{O}-\mathrm{O}$ would have allowed 17 N-R2 mate (Alekhine and Bernstein), but the actual finish is more beautiful.

ซZ. CHESSPLAYER, OCTOBER, 1950

ENGLAND
The first British University Championship，played at Cam－ bridge in July，resulted in a win for the＂second string＂of the famous Penrose family，Oliver， brother of Jonathan．＂The Chess Bulletin，＂London，gives this attractive game from the tourna－ ment，with accompanying notes．

## Game No． 310

SICILIAN DEFENCE

| ¢O．Penrose | H．A．Samuels |
| :---: | :---: |
| 1 P－K 4 | P－Q B 4 |
| 2 N －K $\mathrm{B}^{3}$ | N－Q B 3 |
| $3 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{Q} 4$ | $\mathbf{P} \times \mathbf{P}$ |
| 4 NxP | N－B 3 |
| 5 N－Q B 3 | P－Q 3 |
| $6 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{K} 2$ | P－K N 3 |

The popular Dragon Variation， with which Black hopes to hold of White＇s King－side attack while he builds a counter－attack on the Queen－side，in which the fian－ chetto B will play a big part．

| $\mathbf{7}$ | Castles | B－N 2 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 8 | B－K 3 | Castles |

9 N －N 3
Castles
It is necessary to stop Black from playing ．．．P－Q4，for then he can always get adequate play．

## 9 $\begin{array}{ll}\text { P－B } 4^{\circ} & \mathbf{B - K} 3 \\ \mathbf{N}-\mathbf{Q}\end{array}$

The old line $10 \ldots$ Q－B1；with $11 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{KR} 3$ ， $\mathrm{R}-\mathrm{Q} 1$ ，is now fre－ quently played to avoid the dangers of the line now taken by White．

## 11 P－B 5

Seeking to storm the King＇s side． The quieter line $11 \mathrm{~N} \times \mathrm{N}, \mathrm{Q} \times \mathrm{N}$ ； 12 B－B3，B－B5 gives Black no real difficulty．
11
1 P－́́N $4 \quad$ B－B 5
This occurred in the game Milner－Barry－Foltys，Buenos Aires 1939，but has not been so much played as the ordinary Stockholm Attack： 12 N xN ， BxB； 13 QxB，QxN； 14 P － KN4，etc．，to which $14 \ldots$ Q－N5 is a strong reply．

## P—Q 4

This turns out to be premature． 12 ．．．BxB； 13 QxB，NxN； 14 RPxN，N－Q2 seems to be a better way of trying to take the sting out of White＇s attack．
13 NxN
Qx $\mathbf{N}$ ？
Now White＇s attack becomes too hot．After $13 \ldots$ B x B； 14 Q x B， $\mathrm{Q} \times \mathrm{N} ; 15 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{K} 5, \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{K} 5 ; 16 \mathrm{~B}-$

Q4，White would also have an advantage．

| advantage． | $\mathbf{P} \times$ B | SICILIAN DEFENCE |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $14 \text { B x B }$ |  |  | FF．E．Brown | F．Higginbottor |
| Samuels |  | 1 | P－K 4 | P－Q B 4 |
|  |  | 2 | N－K B 3 | N－QB3 |
| T | 二⿹勹口 ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{P}-\mathbf{Q} 4 \\ & \mathbf{N} \times \mathbf{P} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{P} \times \mathbf{P} \\ & \mathbf{N}-\mathbf{B} 3 \end{aligned}$ |
| ＋ | ＋ |  | N－Q 3 | P－Q 3 |
|  | 1 |  | B－K 2 |  |

The Richter Attack， 6 B－KN5． after being under a cloud for some time，has been strengthene recently，and is now a good alter－ native to the text．

6
7
8
9
6 Casties
8 B－K 3
$\mathbf{N}-\mathbf{N} 3$

P—K N 3
$\mathrm{B}-\mathrm{N} 2$
B－K 3
Castles
White＇s ninth is aimed． keeping Black cramped b： avoiding exchanges and hinderins

$$
\mathrm{P}-\mathrm{Q} 4 \text {. In reply, an excellen: }
$$ alternative to the text is 9 $\mathrm{P}-\mathrm{QR} 4$（threat ．．．P－R5－R6 10 P－QR4，N－QN5；and 11 $\mathrm{P}-\mathrm{Q} 4$ cannot be prevented．White is about to launch a powerfas assault against the black Kine． and，as usual，the only effective answer is a vigorous reaction ：－ the centre．So Black must get i－ P－Q4，or suffocate．

## 10 P－B 4 <br> N—QR 4

White threatens $11 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{B} 5$ ．Blact can play to prevent it，or to dram its sting．The first plan requires $11 \ldots \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{B} 1$ and $12 \ldots \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{QP} .1$ or $\ldots \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{Q} 1$ ，＇an essentially sour． line recently discussed at leng：－ in＂Chess World＂（May，p．107） The second plan is to meet 11 P － B5 by occupying QB5 and buildire up pressure against White＇s Q： side．But this involves a teme：－ rary neglect of the centre，and $t=$ present game shows how ineffe：－ tive Black＇s counter－measures a－： apt to be against straightforwat steamrolling by White．

## 11 P－B 5 <br> B－B 5

$12 \mathbf{P}-\mathbf{N} 4$ ！$\quad$ BxB
If this is necessary，Blact： whole plan is suspect，for tempo－losing exchange abanci－a the important square QB5，ciro White a clear lead in devel：$=-$ ment，and leaves Black no ho of effective counter－play to $0 \rightarrow 5$ the K－side attack．Probably is aggressive development by
$\mathrm{R}-\mathrm{B} 1$ ；for if $13 \mathrm{~B} \times \mathrm{P}, \mathrm{Bx}$ 三 $14 \mathrm{Q} \times \mathrm{B}, \mathrm{N}$－B5 recovers the $=$ （ $15 \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{N} 1$ ？， $\mathrm{P}-\mathrm{N} 3$ ；and 16
$\mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{B} 2$ ，winning the B ）．

## $13 \mathbf{Q} \times \mathbf{B}$

N－B 3 ？
This abject retreat concer－s Black to completely pasker defence－the most difficult tas：
chess．Still 13
best．Now comes the
$14 \mathbf{P}-\mathbf{N} 5$
$15 \mathbf{Q} \mathbf{R}-\mathbf{Q} 1$
16 P－K R 4
17 B－Q 4
Of course $\mathrm{P}-\mathrm{B} 6 \mathrm{~h}$ vented at all costs． 1 was the only decent would at least hav White with a threa also have maintainec the centre．But eventual $\mathrm{P}-\mathrm{KR5x}$ by occupation of the black King＇s cramp sertainly reach a fa The rest of the game ably neat display butchery by White： helpless．
is P－B 6
$19 \mathbf{P} \times \mathbf{P}$
20 B－K 3
$21 \mathbf{Q x B}$
22 Q－B 4
$23 \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{Q} 2$
$24 \mathbf{N}-\mathbf{Q} 5$
$25 \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{N} 2$
$25 \mathrm{~N}-\mathbf{Q} 4$
27 N－B 5 ：
If $27 \ldots P \times N$ ； or RP×R； $29 \mathrm{Q}-1$ wext move．
$22 \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{N} 5$
29 $\mathrm{N} / \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{K}^{7}$
$30 \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{B} 4$
$31 \mathrm{R} / 2 \times \mathrm{N}$
Higginbot


Brown
Mate at KR6 wented．Certainly ordinary case of Apart from the final －ost striking thing zume is that all B racept his 17 th look zlausible，and none was brilliant or unex Eis 27th．Of course， sitently accurate a woch harder to ach
vz．CHESSPLAYE

## ㄷ. 311

## DEFENCE

## F. Higginbottom

## $\underset{\mathrm{N} \rightarrow \mathrm{QB}}{ } \mathbf{3}$ PxP $\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{B} 3$

 $\mathbf{P}-\mathbf{Q} 3$tack, $6 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{KN}$, a cloud for som: strengthene :ow a good alter-

P—K N 3
B-N 2
Castles
B-K 3
is aimed cramped es and hinderiz eoly, an excellez: text is 9 가 P-R5-R6 QN5; and 11 orevented. Whits inch a powert: the black Kin三 he only effectit orous reaction Black must get Focate.

N-QR 4
$=11 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{B5} . \mathrm{Bl}=-\mathrm{E}$ ent it, or to drem irst plan requirs d $12 \ldots \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{Q}=\div$ essentially sour Eoussed at leng:(May, p. 107) is to meet 11 P QB5 and building Einst White's nvolves a terng:he centre, and yws how ineffe:-nter-measures straightforma= White.

## B-B 5 <br> $B \times B$

ecessary, Black' suspect, for this rchange abandons quare QB5, gives lead in develores Black no hope oter-play to offset k. Probably best evelopment by if $13 \mathrm{~B} \times \mathrm{P}, \mathrm{B} \times \mathrm{B}$ 5 recovers the -N 3 ; and 16 the B).

N-B 3 ?
retreat condemn mpletely passits ist difficult task
chess. Still 13 ... R-B1 was best. Now comes the big push.


Of course P-B6 had to be prevented at all costs. $17 \ldots$ N/3-B5 *as the only decent move, for it would at least have confronted White with a threat, and would also have maintained a toehold in the centre. But after White's eventual P-KR5 x NP, followed by occupation of the KR file, the black King's cramp would almost ertainly reach a fatal intensity. The rest of the game is a remarkably neat display of scientific butchery by White; Black is quite helpless.

| 18 P-B 6 | $\mathbf{P} \times \mathbf{P}$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| $19 \mathbf{P \times P}$ | B-R 3 |
| $20 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{K} 3$ | BxBch |
| $21 \mathbf{Q x B}$ | N-N 5 |
| 22.2 -B4 | P-K R 4 |
| 23 R-Q 2 | N-B 5 |
| $24 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{Q} 5$ | Q-Q 2 |
| $25 \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{N} 2$ | K-R 2 |
| 2 $5 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{Q} 4$ | Q R-K1 |
| 27 N-B 5: | N/B-K 4 |

If $27 \ldots \mathrm{PxN} ; 28 \mathrm{Rx} \mathrm{N}$ !, BP or RPxR; $29 \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{N} 5$, and mate next move.

| 78 | Q-N 5 | R-K R 1 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 29 | N/Q-K ${ }^{\text {\% }}$ | R/K-K B 1 |
| 30 | R-B 4 | Q-K 3 |
|  | $1 \mathrm{R} / 2 \times \mathrm{N}$ | Resigns |



Brown
Mate at KR6 cannot be prevented. Certainly an extraurdinary case of encirclement. Apart from the final position, the most striking thing about this game is that all Black's moves escept his 17 th looked reasonably plausible, and none of White's was brilliant or unexpected except his 27th. Of course, play as consistently accurate as White's is wuch harder to achieve than it
looks, but the game emphasise that in the Dragon Variant (6 P-KN3) White constantly finds good moves ready to hand, whereas Black must always balance precariously on a knifeedge between defensive lines that fatally cramp his game and overaggressive ones that fatally loosen it.

## ANOTHER FIRST

The year 1950 has seen at least two important new tournaments in England. One was the British Universities tourney; another was the first international boys' tournament, held at Birmingham. The latter event was won by $B$. Haggqvist, of Sweden, from a field of 20, including nine English juniors, in an 11-round Swiss. His score was $8 \frac{1}{2}-2 \frac{1}{2}$. Haggqvist's game against the fifth prizewinner shows that neither player is lacking in courage or ideasboth essential to the development of a strong player. Notes by the Editor.

## Game No. 312 <br> DUTCH DEFENCE

$\ddagger$ B. Haggqvist
P. Harris
(Sweden)
$\begin{array}{ll}1 & \text { P-Q } 4 \\ 2 & \text { P—Q } \\ 3 & \text { P-K N } \\ 4 \\ 4 & \text { B-N } 2 \\ 5 & \text { N-Q B } 3\end{array}$
(England)
P-K B 4
P-K 3
N-K B 3
B—K 2
Castles

Castling here is a bit "sudden." 5 ... P-B3 and $6 \ldots$ P-Q4 is a better plan.

## 6 Q-N 3

## N-B 3

$6 \ldots \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{B} 3$ is necessary here more than ever, tactically because of the threat to the QNP, and strategically to contest control of Black's Q4, which square White has attacked four times already. This equal control of central squares is necessary to stop the opponent advancing with a wedge effect-virtually cutting the other game in half, which is nearly always fatal for the wedgee, as thereby the wedger has more space for manoeuvring and consequently a wider choice of plans to follow. In the present game 6 N-B3 leads to the Knight's becoming marooned for most of the game.

## 7 P-Q 5

The wedge (not a specially strong one).
7
N-QR 4

8 Q-R 4
P-B 4
$9 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{Q} 2$
Q-N 3
10 N-Q 1
$\mathbf{B}-\mathbf{Q} 1$
The Bishop joins the rescue party. All this has become necessary following Black's illadvised Queen-side manoeuvres. True, White has yet to show how he can profit fully from Black's error.

| 11 N-R 3 | $\mathbf{P} \times \mathbf{P}$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| $12 \mathrm{P} \times \mathrm{P}$ | $\mathbf{P}-\mathbf{Q} 3$ |
| 13 Castles | R-K 1 |
| 14 N-B 4 | B-Q 2 |
| 15 Q-B 2 | Q-R 3 |
| 16 N-K 3 | N-K 5 |
| 17 B-B 1 | P-K N 3 |

In the last few moves Black has been doing a little pushing round on his own account, but his last move is weak. In order to make something of his pieces on the QR file he might have played 17
$\mathrm{R}-\mathrm{QB} 1$. White would then have had to find something against the threatened advance of the hostile QNP and QBP.

## 18 P-K N 4

Taking advantage of Black's letup to start some imaginative play.
18
$19 \mathbf{P} \times$
$\underset{\mathbf{P} \times \mathbf{P}}{\mathbf{B}-\mathbf{K}^{2}}$
20 N-R $5 \quad$ R-K 2

Doing away with the threat of the fork and preparing to double Rooks, but giving White the combinative chance he has been seeking.


Haggqvist

## 21 NxP! BxN <br> $22 \mathbf{B x B} \quad \mathbf{N}-\mathrm{KN}^{2}$

White must have foreseen this when he played 21 NxP !
23 P-K 4
24 K-R 1
25 Q-B 3
26 B x K
$\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{K}^{7} \mathrm{ch}$
$\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{Q} 5$
$\mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{N}^{2} \mathbf{3}$
$\mathrm{~B} \times \mathrm{N}$

Black made a fine effort to avoid material loss, but White had the edge.

| 27 Q-N 3 ch | B-N 3 |
| :--- | :--- |
| 28 Q×P | P-N |
| 29 P-B 4 | N-B 5 |
| 30 Q-KB 6 | N-K 6 |

Another strong bid by Black. However, White's next move is decisive.

## $\begin{array}{lll}31 & \text { P-B } 5 & \text { Q-K } 7 \\ 32 & \text { Q-N } 5 & \text { Resign }\end{array}$ <br> 32 Q-N 5 <br> Resigns

Black shows his class by resigning at exactly the right moment; an object lesson to some others. A creditable showing by both players. Black's play suggests he would have been very dangerous had he not taken the wrong path in the opening, while White's play was most competent.

## Rhythm is the Thing !

A well-played winning game often (but not always: chess is too vast) has a tangible rhythm; the air of "inevitability," as some one has put it. Here, the point at which loss of rhythm occurred in what might have been a winning game by Black can clearly be seen. One inferior move; rhythm goes; the opponent takes over, if he is good enough. In this game, White is plenty good enough. But, typically, Black had to make a really bad move to clinch the loss. From Otago championship. Notes by the Editor.

## Game No. 313 <br> FRENCH DEFENCE

$\pm$ S. J. Webb
J. F. Lang
$1 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{K}_{4}$
$2 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{Q} 4$
3 P-K 5
4 P—Q B 3
5 N-B 3
6 B-K 2
$\boldsymbol{7} \mathbf{P \times P} \quad \mathbf{P} \times \mathbf{B} 5 \mathbf{c h}$
An error, after which Black cannot continue with ... KN-K2 because of the retort $\mathrm{P}-\mathrm{QR} 3$. This is where the rhythm of Black's development is broken. First should come development of the King's Knight via K2 to N3 or B4.

## 8 K—B 1 <br> B-Q 2 <br> P-Q R 3

Starting the Queen-side moving at Black's expense in time, thus exploiting Black's error on move 7 .
9
10
B-K B 1
$11 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{B}$
K N-K 2

This is getting nowhere. It is difficult to find any very con-
structive plan for Black. (Annotators nearly always say this when they haven't much idea what should be played.) However, since he must find squares for his King-side men, best seems $11 \ldots$ $\mathrm{P}-\mathrm{KR4}$ as a prelude to $\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{B} 4$, followed by ... B-K2.

## 12 P—K N 4 N/4-K 2

For if ... KN x P; $13 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{QR} 4$, when the Q must fly and the KN falls.
$\begin{array}{lll}13 & \text { B-K B } 4 & \text { N-N } \\ 14 & \text { B—N } 3\end{array} \quad$ P—K R 4
Better looks to be $14 \ldots$ B-K2, with the intention of playing ... $\mathrm{P}-\mathrm{B} 3$ as soon as possible. If then $15 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{KN} 5, \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{KR3}$. Black's game, as usual in the French, stands or falls by his success in undermining the white centre pawns. Also, a risky forward policy will often produce attacking chances, while it can lose no more than a certain defeat through strangulation.

## $15 \mathrm{P} \times \mathrm{P}$ <br> $\mathbf{R} \times \mathbf{P}$

16 P-K R 4
Threatening N-KN5 and P-R5 with cramping effect. Black goes quietly.
16
17 N-QR 4
18 N-B 5
19 N-N 5
N/N-K 2
20 B-R 5
Q-Q 1
R-K R 1
21 B-N 4
P-K N 3

White's play has been excellent. He has used Black's slight mistakes to build up an all but complete dominance of the board.

| $\dot{\mathbf{B}} \dot{\mathbf{x}} \dot{\mathbf{N}}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{N} \mathbf{N} \mathbf{B} \mathbf{4} \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| P-B 4 | $\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{K} 2$ |
| P-R 4 | N-N 1 |
| P-K R 5 | N-R 3 |
| B-R 4 | B-K 2 |
| Q-K 2 | N-N 5 |
| R-K N 1 | $\mathbf{P}-\mathbf{N} 3$ |
| N-R 6 | QR-B 1 |



Webb

## 30 R x N

This is apparently justified b the badly cramped state of Black: men, but there is no quick win z sight-yet.
${ }_{31}{ }^{\mathbf{Q}} \mathbf{Q} \times \dot{P}$
$\underset{\mathbf{P}}{\mathbf{P} \times \mathbf{R}}$

A positive mistake, suggesting Black's morale has been shake: $31 \ldots \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{B5}$, threatening ... Q B1, would have given White th= task of showing his exchang: sacrifice was sound. There nothing in 32 NxP , etc.

34 Q x B ch Resigns
A sudden end to a mos: instructive encounter.

HASTINGS 1949-50
Could YOU win this with white Szabo could.
L. Evans

L. Szabo
L. Szabo
$34 \mathbf{R}-\mathbf{R} 2$ :
$35 \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{N}$ 2
$36 \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{N} 3 \quad \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{Q} 5 \mathrm{ch}$
$3^{17}$ K-Q 3
38 P-N 6
$39 \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{N} 5 \mathrm{ch}$
40 R-N 4
K—Q 4
R—N 2
K—B 3
K-B 4
41 R-B 4 ch :

## R. G. WADE

BAMBERG, Bava Schmid, young The match was 3 points each. But gemes! Says Wade white in order to eq game I am afraid th ssoring suggests ten sarvice," as it were,
Here are two ga watch. Notes to bo
The third game

## Game No.

RUY LOP
$\stackrel{\text { L. Schmid }}{ }$
P—K 4
2 N-K B 3
$3 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{N} 5$
The Berlin Defen uften nowadays.
4 Castles
5 P-Q 4
In the fifth game $\mathbf{I}$ $\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{Q} 3$, and then ce QPxB; $7 \mathrm{P} \times \mathrm{P}$, N, K x Q; $9 \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{Q}$ P1 P-QN3, $\mathrm{B}-\mathrm{K} 2$ $\mathrm{P}-\mathrm{QB} 4 ; 12 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{B} 3$, 5-Q5, B-Q1; $14 \mathrm{R}-$ instead of 14
blanced position, I 4 $\ldots$ B-N2, and w wies after $15 \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{K} 1$ R-K6. If after White follows the " $b$ IxB; $7 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{QR4} 4 \mathrm{P}$ [6, then $\ldots \mathrm{N} / 4$
© $\mathbf{R}$-K 1
After 6 Q-K2 some $6 \ldots$ N-Q3; ; B; $8 \mathrm{P} \times \mathrm{P}, \mathrm{N}-\mathrm{B} 4$;
 D-O; 12 B-R6, RBS, P-Q4, with an [Gligoric - Trifunovi [48).

## $\dot{\mathrm{P}} \dot{\mathrm{x}} \dot{\mathbf{P}}$ <br> P-QR 4

Simpler was 8
thed my oppone tach himself and simated the prob fence.
$3 \mathrm{~N} \times \mathrm{N}$
Q
$\mathrm{B}-\mathrm{B} 4$
B
$\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{Q} 2$
The white centre maroping and must
$\therefore$ N—B 3 !

2. CHESSPLAYEI

atly justified by state of Blact: no quick win

## P×R <br> P-B4?

stake, suggestion bas been shabetatening ... Qgiven White the $\xi$ his excharg: aund. There $\therefore P$, etc.

## B×BP

$B \times N$
Resigns
nd to a most

S 1949-50
n this with white"

Evans

L. Evans

R-Q N 1
K-K 4
P-Q 5 ch
K-Q 4
$\mathrm{R}-\mathrm{N} 2$
K-B 3
K—B 4
K-N 4
$\doteq 2 \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{N} 4$ ch g 0 H

| $\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{R} \times \mathbf{P} \\ & \mathbf{P}-\mathbf{R} 4 \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: |
| $\mathrm{R}-\mathrm{K} 3$ |
| R-K 7 |
| $\mathrm{R}-\mathrm{Q} 7 \mathrm{ch}$ |
| K-B 4 |
| $\mathbf{R} \times \mathbf{P c h}$ |
| R-K ${ }^{\text {\% }}$ |
| K-Q 4 |
| K-K 5 |
| K-B 4 |
| Resigns |

OCTOBER, 18

# R. G. WADE AND L. SCHMID DRAW MATCH WITH FIVE APIECE 

By Airmail from R. G. WADE

BAMBERG, Bavaria, was the scene of the match between Lothar Schmid, young German No. 3 star, and New Zealand's R. G. Wade. The match was played at the end of July. The result was a draw 5 points each. But there were no draws. White won in the first eight games! Says Wade: "I found it nerve-wracking having to attack with white in order to equalise the score. When I broke the run in the ninth game I am afraid that I played the tenth game too contentedly." The scoring suggests tennis rather than chess: Wade " broke his opponent's service," as it were, in the ninth.

Here are two games from the match. Notes to both by Wade

The third game:

## Game No. 314 <br> RUY LOPEZ

$\ddagger$ L. Schmid
1 P-K 4
${ }_{2} \mathbf{N}-\mathbf{K B}_{3}$
R. G. Wade

P-K 4
3 B-N 5
N-Q B 3
The Berlin Defence, not seen often nowadays.

## 4 Castles <br> NxP <br> $5 \mathbf{P}$ - 4 <br> $$
\mathrm{B}-\mathrm{K} 2
$$

In the fifth game I played 5 $\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{Q} 3$, and then came $6 \mathrm{~B} \times \mathrm{N}$, $\mathrm{QP} \times \mathrm{B} ; 7 \mathrm{P} \times \mathrm{P}, \mathrm{N}-\mathrm{B} 4 ; 8 \mathrm{Q} \times \mathrm{Q}$ ch, $\mathrm{K} \times \mathrm{Q} ; 9 \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{Q} 1 \mathrm{ch}, \mathrm{K}-\mathrm{K} 1$; $10 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{QN} 3, \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{K} 2 ; 11 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{R} 3$, $\mathrm{P}-\mathrm{QB} 4 ; 12 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{B} 3, \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{QN} 3 ; 13$ $\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{Q} 5, \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{Q} 1 ; 14 \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{Q} 2$, and now instead of $14 \ldots \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{KR} 4$, with a belanced position, I played first $14 \ldots$ B-N2, and was in difficulties after $15 \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{K} 1$ !, threatening P-K6. If after $5 \ldots \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{Q} 3$ White follows the " book" $6 \mathrm{P} \times \mathrm{P}$, N x B; $7 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{QR} 4, \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{Q} 3 ; 8 \mathrm{P}-$ Kh, then ... N/4-Q5 equalises.

## © $\mathbf{R}$-K 1

After 6 Q-K2 would have come $6 \ldots$ N-Q3; 7 Bx N , NP x 13; $8 \mathrm{P} \times \mathrm{P}, \mathrm{N}-\mathrm{B} 4 ; 9 \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{K} 4, \mathrm{P}-$ N3; $10 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{Q} 4, \mathrm{~N} \times \mathrm{N} ; 11 \mathrm{Q} \times \mathrm{N}$, (1)-O; 12 B-R6, R-K1; $13 \mathrm{~N}-$ 133, $\mathrm{P}-\mathrm{Q4}$, with an equal game Gligoric - Trifunovic, Budapest 184)


Simpler was $8 \ldots \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{Q} 3$, but I wlished my opponent to overnach himself and I understimated the problems of the defence.

| 9 NxN | NxN |
| :--- | :--- |
| QxN | Castles |
| B-B4 | P-Q B 3 |
| N—Q | P-B $3!$ |

The white centre pawn is too mamping and must be got rid of. In N -B 3 !
$13 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{K} 4, \quad \mathrm{P} \times \mathrm{P} ; \quad 14 \quad \mathrm{~B} \times \mathrm{P}$ allows $\mathrm{P}-\mathrm{Q} 4$.

| 13 | $\mathbf{P} \times \mathbf{P}$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| 14 B $\times$ | B-B 3 |
| $15 \mathrm{~B} \times \mathrm{B}$ | $\mathbf{R} \times$ B |

16 R-R
$\mathbf{R} \times \mathbf{B}$
16 R-R 3
I. expected $16 \quad \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{B} 4$ and intended in reply $16 \ldots \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{Q} 4$ !; $17 \mathrm{P} \times \mathrm{P}, \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{Q} 3 ; 18 \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{Q} 1, \mathrm{R} \times \mathrm{P}$; $19 \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{B} 4, \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{K} 3!!\mathrm{Somewhat}$ better for White is $18 \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{K} 4$.

| 16 | P-Q 4 |
| :--- | :--- |
| 17 R/3-K 3 | B-B4 |
| 18 R-K 7 | B-K 5 |

The crisis, the result of which will decide whether $8 \ldots \mathrm{~N} / 4-\mathrm{Q} 5$ is playable. As I mishandle the subsequent play, the game is not a decisive answer.

| $19 R \times P$ | $Q-\mathbf{R} \mathbf{R}$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| $20 R \times P$ | $R \times R$ |
| $21 Q \times R$ | $B \times N ?$ |

Best counter-chance is 21
Q-N5; 22 P-R3.

| 22 P×B | P-R 3 |
| :--- | :--- |
| 23 Q-K 3 | Q-R |
| 24 K-R 1 | $R \times P$ |
| 25 Q-K $\mathbf{~ c h}$ |  |

25 Q-K 6 ch
I overlooked this
simple
breaking-down move.


## Resigns

The fourth game:
Game No. 315
CARO-KANN DEFENCE

| $\ddagger$ R. G. Wade | L. Schmid |
| :---: | :---: |
| $1 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{K}^{4}$ | P-Q B 3 |
| $2 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{Q} 4$ | P-Q 4 |
| 3 N-Q B 3 | $\mathbf{P} \times \mathbf{P}$ |
| 4 NxP | $\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{Q} 2$ |
| 5 B-Q B 4 | K $\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{B} 3$ |
| $6 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{N} 5$ | P-K 3 |

Closing the Bishop's avenue.
7 Q—K 2

Threatening $8 \mathrm{~N} \times \mathrm{BP}$ !

Better $8 \ldots \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{KR} 3 ; 9 \mathrm{~N} / 5-$ B3, with a game for Black.
9 KN—B $3 \quad B-N 5$ ch
$9 \ldots$ Q moves; $10 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{K} 5$ wins the $K B P$.

| 10 P-B 3 | B x P ch |
| :---: | :---: |
| $11 \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{B} 1$ | Q-Q 5 |
| $12 \mathrm{P} \times \mathrm{B}$ | Q x ${ }^{\text {P }}$ |

$13 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{N} 2$
Black has three pawns for his piece, but no prospect of weathering the middle game.

| 13 | Q-N 5 |
| :---: | :---: |
| 14 N-K 5 | Castles |
| 15 R-Q 1 | $\mathbf{P}-\mathbf{K} \mathbf{R}$ |

15 R-Q $1 \quad$ P-K R 3
Schmid


Wade
16 P—K R $4 \quad$ P—QR 4
17 B-B 2 !
Coming round to Q3 if necessary in order to keep the Queens onthe Bishop interposes on the KB1—QR6 diagonal more effectively than the Rook. 17

N—R 5
Loses quickly.

| 18 N -Q 3 |  | Q-N 4 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 19 QBxN | , | PxB |
| 20 N-K 4 |  | P-K B 4 |
| 21 N -Q6 |  |  |

Even better is $21 \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{R} 3$.

Another piece is lost.

We have another two games from this match for early use.

Wade records various simuls he has given in Europe, including a tandem with Dr. Standte at Eschweiler, Germany, in which the two scored $17-2$, with six drawn games.

TZ. CHESSPLAYER, OCTOBER, 1950

Move \& Win Solutions
No. 1-White solves the problem neatly with $1 \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{K} 1$ ch!, R x Q: $2 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{N} 3$ mate. StahlbergBecker, 1946.

No. 2-White makes the draw certain with $1 \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{R} 6$ !, $\mathrm{R} \times \mathrm{R}$; 2 P becomes Q ch, $\mathrm{R} \times \mathrm{Q} ; 3 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{N} 5$, and he is stalemated. MarshallMcClure.

No. 3-White played 1 Q-R7 ch, and Black resigned, because White wins the Queen or forces mate: 1 ... K-B1; 2 Q-R8 ch, $\mathrm{K}-\mathrm{K} 2 ; 3 \mathrm{Q} \times \mathrm{Pch}$, or $1 \ldots \mathrm{~N} \times \mathrm{Q}$; 2 P x N eh, K-R1; 3 R-B8 mate. Michel-Trifunovic, Mar del Plata 1950.

No. 4-White shoots the works with $1 \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{R} 6 \mathrm{ch}, \mathrm{R} \times \mathrm{Q} ; 2 \mathrm{~B} \times \mathrm{R}$ ch, $\mathrm{K}-\mathrm{R} 2$; $3 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{B} 8$ mate. IVichel -Riosetto, Mar del Plata 1941.

No. 5-A better move for White was $1 \mathrm{~N} \times \mathrm{N}$, for after $1 \mathrm{P} \times \mathrm{Q}$, Black played $1 \ldots \mathrm{~N} \times \mathrm{P}$ ch and amounnced mate in two: $2 \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{N} 4$, $\mathrm{P}-\mathrm{R} 4 \mathrm{ch} ; 3 \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{R} 3$, N-B7 mate. If $2 \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{R} 3$, then $\ldots \mathrm{N}-\mathrm{B} 7$ mates at once. Potemkin-Alekhine, 1912.

No. 6-Black makes his Bishops tell by $1 \ldots$ Qx P!; 2 PxQ, N-R6 mate. Schroeder-Stahlberg, Santiago 1946.

No. 7-White wins with 1 BxP ch, $\mathrm{N} x \mathrm{~B}$ ( $1 \ldots \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{R} 1 ; 2 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{B} 7$ mate) ; $2 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{N} 6$, trapping the Q . Rossolimo -- Cukierman, Paris 1937

No. 8-Black draws the white King into the net by $1 \ldots \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{K} 7$ ch: 2 Rx N (2 K-R2, R-B7 ch; $3 \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{R} 3, \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{R} 8$ mate), $\mathrm{R}-\mathrm{B} 8 \mathrm{ch}$; $3 \mathrm{~K} \times \mathrm{R}$ ( $3 \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{R} 2$, R-R8 mate), Q-R8 ch; $4 \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{B} 2, \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{N} 5$ mate. Bogoljubow - Monticelli, S a n Remo 1930.

No. 9 -White chases the black Queen until she drops in her tracks. 1 Q-KN4, Q-N4; 2 QQB4, Q-Q2; $3 \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{B} 7!, \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{N} 4$; $4 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{QR4}, \mathrm{Q} \times \mathrm{RP} ; 5 \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{K} 4, \mathrm{Q}-$ N4: 6 Q xNP, Resigns. AdamsTorre, New Orleans 1924.

## WHITE ROOK WAS BLACK

We regret an unfortunate error which crept into No. 3 of our last Move and Win section. The white Rook on f3 should have been black, a point that would be readily seen upon examining the solution. Some readers may have spent some time pondering over White's superiority in material. As our correspondent K. R. Austin says, White would have to commit a gross blunder not to win.

PROBLEM SECTION
Regarding this excellent probler Dr. N. E. H. Fulton writes: "This one puzzled me for several day: The Bishop seemed superfluous A very good try is B-B6. It is an interesting study to solvers is find out what move knocks ou: this try." B-B6 was the choies of most solvers. Dr. Fulton has h: the nail on the head. However, Andrade himself mentioned "th: fiendish try B-B6" and ... BR6! as the antidote. For the benefit of a good many solvers, we repeat (especially when the nams Andrade appears!): don't take $:$ problem too lightly; try to favi: your own solution. K. R. Austi= note: In 115 we figure if 1 $\mathrm{R} \times \mathrm{B} ; 2 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{K} 8$, etc., and if 1 others; $2 \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{K} 7$, threatening N B7 or Q-R4.
B. J. da C. Andrade mentions that his No. 98 (April) had bee二 published previously in Europe is U.S.A., he isn't sure wher: "without, however, the necessar: WPg3." He would be pleased :know if any New Zealander $c=$ trace when and where this previous publication of No. $?$ occurred.

Mr. Andrade has by this time more than earned promotion : the post of Hon. Godfather to tre N.Z. CHESSPLAYER ProbleSection. We have received fro二 him still another very large bato of problems, including some of his own. This will be good news ite a number of our solvers who fretime to time have expressed theadmiration for Mr. Andrade : compositions.
This month we submit a maice effort, " for beginners only," Dr. N. E. H. Fulton (Ashburtan) L. Pleasants (Napier) is repr:sented by the next two; and Aluctlander A. D. Harris appears w. another $3-\mathrm{er}$. The other five wert supplied by B. J. da C. Andra $=$ No. 124 should be successfilis attempted by all solvers.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS

R. T. WOODFIELD-Two $r e=-$ beautiful books received; are a lucky man. They will te of much use. Thanks.
J. SLOAN-M.C.O., p. 127, col. = Evidently 19 Q-B3 is interd $=$ The column from here luat misprinted.
A. H. N. TAYLOR-104 (Juge 1 Q-QB1, P-KB5. 1 Q-$\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{B} 6 \mathrm{ch}$. We cannot find mane here. Where is the cook?


No. 118-Dr. N. E. Eirst problem—first


Mate in two (7

No. 121—Edgar
A.C.B., 194


Mate in two (7

No. 124 -O. Wurzb


Mate in three ulton writes: "This e for several days eemed superfluous y is $\mathrm{B}-\mathrm{B} 6$. It is study to solvers to move knocks out 36 was the choice Dr. Fulton has hit $\epsilon$ head. However. If mentioned "the $-\mathrm{B} 6^{\prime \prime}$ and ... Batidote. For the d many solvers, we Ily when the nam= rs!): don't take a ghtly; try to faul: tion. K. R. Austi:e figure if 1 etc., and if 1 . . threatening $\mathrm{N}-$

Andrade mentiors (April) had bee: lously in Europe sn't sure wher ever, the necessary ould be pleased :: iew Zealander ce: d where this pretion of No.
has by this time reed promotion :7. Godfather to LAYER Proble= tave received fro er very large bato cluding some of I be good news tic $r$ solvers who fry E e expressed the Mr. Andraj=
re submit a mailis: esinners only," ulton (Ashburton Napier) is rez:Ext two; and AutE Earris appears w... The other five wEt J. da C. Andra d be successt. 11 solvers.

## ESPONDENTS

IELD-Two reuts received; 3 m. man. They wit Thanks.
Co., p. 127, co $=$ Q-B3 is int:-2. from here lavity


PROBLEM
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

No. 118-Dr. N. E. H. Fulton. Eirst problem-first publication.


Mate in two ( 7 v .7 )

No. 121-Edgar Halliday A.C.B., 1947.


Mate in two (7 v. 4)

No. 124 -O. Wurzburg, 1909.


Mate in three (3 v. 2)

No. 119—L. Pleasants. First publication.


Mate in two ( 10 v .9 )

No. $122-$ B. J. da C. Andrade.


Mate in two (11 v. 8)

No. 125-A. D. Harris. 1st publetn.


Mate in three (7 v. 5)

No. 120-L. Pleasants. A.C.R., 1929.


Mate in two (9 v. 6)

No. 123-Comins Mansfield. B.C.F. tny., 1939


Mate in two (8 v. 10)

No. 126-Josef Pospisil.


Mate in three ( 8 v .10 )

EZ CHESSPLAYER, OCTOBER, 1950

# 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.

## HANDICAP HONOURS TO MRS. SAYERS

The 1949-50 Handicap Tourney was won by Mrs. J. L. Sayers, of Auckland-played ten games and won the lot. Mrs. Sayers is a popular member of the Auckland Chess Club, which she joined as a novice only two or three years ago. Her improvement to this point has been very marked. Len Kiley, an older hand at the game, ran close with 14 wins and four draws from 20 games. All the prize-winners earned promotion to higher classes, their old and new grades being shown in parentheses.

The prize-winners were:-

1. Mrs. J. L. Sayers (5-4)
2. L. J. Kiley (2-1)

P
3. R. Severinsen (3-2)
4. J. F. McEwan (4-2)
5. S. F. Banks (3-1)
6. A. M. Blomfield (6-4)
7. A. D. Smith (3-2)
7. F. E. Hansford (3-2)

Ninth to 77 th places were filled by the following in the order given:-

Dr. J. F. Filmer, final average 5.32; W. Anderson, 5.23; W. M. Haycraft, 5.2 ; L1. Meredith, 5.13 ; G. A. Toothill, 5.11 ; R. Teece, 4.97; W. A. Williams, 4.97 ; B. H. P. Marsick, 4.95; J. Auckram, 4.93; E. W. Chrisp, 4.82 ; W. L. McIver, 4.76 ; J. Sloan, 4.68; F. N. Day, 4.68; I. L. McKay, 4.64; G. Burn, 4.63 ; P. D. Taylor, 4.6; P. E. King, 4.55 ; A. E. Hartnell, 4.5 ; B. C. Cusack, 4.5 ; J. W. Ross, 4.5; J. Sadleir, 4.5; G. S. Smith, 4.44; L. Esterman, 4.36; H. F. Pobar, 4.33; C. Edwards, 4.25; J. Delamore, 4.18; J. L. Lomax, 4.13; J. Griffiths, 4.1 ; G. H. Gant, 4.07 ; Mrs. C. F. Haar, 3.95 ; Mrs. W. M. Walker, 3.93 ; F. L. Collins, 3.77 ; C. M. Sloane, 3.7; Mrs. C. Forrest, 3.58; P. Simpson, 3.57 ; N. J. Easterbrook, 3.5; W. A. Donald, 3.4; Dr. N. E. H. Fulton, 3.39; G. H. Dick, 3.35 ; J. D. McKenzie, 3.22 ; H. G. Percival, 3.18; L. Burn, 3.18; G. Mitchell, 3.14; J. Lee, 3.1; E. R. Broom, 3.01; E. Harrison-Wilkie, 3.0 ; W. F. Ponder, 2.9; W. M. Walker, 2.81; N. S. Traves, 2.8; J. F. Wing, 2.8; F. Cooper, 2.59; E. Hemingway, 2.58; Miss K. Wilkinson, 2.1; H. A. McGilvary, 2.01; D. E. Miller, 2.0; Miss J. Loy, 1.95;

## Handicap Tourney

 1950-51
## PROGRESS REPORT TO 20/9/34

Pobar beat Burn, Hartnell 2.
Mrs. Sayers beat Watson, Youns Haycraft beat Meredith, Nairn. Burn beat Pobar.
Sadleir beat Mrs. Clayton.
Dr. Gardner beat Nairn 2, Har:nell 2.
Griffiths beat MicKay.
Parsons beat Mrs. Clayton 2 Wing 2.
Fournier beat Chrisp, Roberts 2 Nairn, Cunningham 2.
Meredith beat F. L. Collins, Hascraft, Hartnell, Hanham.
Broom beat McIver, Marsick 2.
Freeman beat Mrs. Clayton.
Blomfield beat Cunningham, Mr: Sayers, Miss Wilkinson, Taylor.
J. S. W. Lomax beat J. W. Collir= McIver beat Broom.
McEwan beat Williams.
Hall beat Mrs. Lovell.
Calnan beat Edwards.
Mrs. Lovell beat Roberts 2, Hatham.
Chrisp beat Cunningham.
Watson beat Young.
Muir beat Dick 2.
Donald beat Traves, Esterman
Toothill beat Cunningham.
McNamara beat Young, Hall.
D. Manson beat J. W. Collins.

Mrs. Haar beat Dick.
J. W. Collins beat Mrs. Haar.

Blyth beat Wing.
Day beat Simpson 2 .
Esterman beat Marsick, Godle:
J. Sloan beat Simpson, Mrs. How lett, Mrs. Clayton.
Davis beat Mrs. Mullineaux.
Clarke beat Harrison-Wilkie
Holdsworth beat Blomfield.

Sec.: J. R. Cusack, c/o 8 Webb St.
EVERY FRIDAY
7.30 to 11 p.m.

37 DIXON STREET, WELLINGTON

Correspondenc
Detailed scoring bampionship, 1949-50
N. M. Cromarty
D. I. Lynch
A. W. Gyles
J. A. Cunninghan G. Severinsen S. Smith
G. Paterson
E. F. Tibbitts
E. C. Cole .
E. R. Broom
E. Trundle
G. E. Truncile lo

## T.T.'s, 195

3 BDGGRESS REPORT $^{2}$ ampionship-
Broom beat Mans
and Paterson.
Park beat Tibbitts.
Wyles beat Paters Hooper, drew Cunningham.
Severinsen beat Pat Cunningham beat $T$ Manson beat Cunni

## - 2. 1B-

Denys beat Jones,
Boyd beat Fulton, Eulion beat Deriys . Litchell beat Watt Sones beat Boyd.
sinan beat Smith.
Mintoft beat Sloan Mitchell.
4. IC-

Mansford beat Ratli Adhins beat Luck. Lack beat Marsich, 1T. 2-
Leam beat Edwards
©3. H. Hignett be drew Foulds.
A. N. Hignett beat G. H. Hignett.
E. Severinsen beat Keam.
Bunes beat G. H. H
Eiwards drew Foul
Douslas beat $G$.
Browne, drew A.
T. 3-

Tates beat Neilson. Meredith beat Jesse Orbeli.
Duggan beat Collin Chalins beat Woodi Jessett drew Orbell, Vates.
Mas Collinson beat
Toodfield beat Jess

## Correspondence Chess Championship of N.Z.

Detailed scoring in the New Zealand Correspondence Chesis
Clumpionship, 1949-50, won by Cromarty, was as follows:-

| $\mathbf{1}$ | $\mathbf{2}$ | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| - | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | $10 \frac{1}{2}$ |
| 0 | - | 1 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 | 1 | 1 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 9 |
| 0 | 0 | - | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | $8 \frac{1}{2}$ |
| 0 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | - | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 | 0 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 6 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | - | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | $\mathbf{6}$ |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $-\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | $5 \frac{1}{2}$ |  |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | - | 1 | 1 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 | $5 \frac{1}{2}$ |
| $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 | - | $0 *$ | 1 | 1 | 1 | $\mathbf{5}$ |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | - | 0 | 1 | 1 | $\mathbf{5}$ |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 | 1 | - | 1 | 1 | $3 \frac{1}{2}$ |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 | 0 | 0 | - | 1 | $1 \frac{1}{2}$ |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - | 0 |

RT TO 20/9/50
Hartnell 2
Watson, Young. edith, Nairn.

Clayton.
Nairn 2, Hart-

Clayton
risp, Roberts 2 tam 2.
L. Collins, HayHanham.
er, Marsick 2.
S. Clayton
uningham, Mrs. Wilkinson, P -
at J. W. Collins
vell.
ards.
Roberts 2, Har-

## ningham.

es, Esterman 13 ningham. Young, Hall.
T. W. Collins.
ick.
Mrs. Haar.
12.
arsick, Godle: pson, Mrs. Ho=on.
Mullineaux.
ison-Wilkie.
Blomfield.

8 Webb St.

LLINGTON

OCTOBER, LSE

## ARTISTRY

When A. W. Gyles met E. F. Tibbitts in the 1949-50 New Zealand Correspondence Championship he produced a really splendid finish. After Black's 28th move the position was:


Gyles
+Gyles
$29 \mathrm{R}-\mathbf{R} 5$
$30 \mathrm{R} / \mathbf{L} \mathbf{K} 1$
This manoeuvre by White is obvious enough-but wait! 30

$$
\mathbf{R}-\mathbf{K} 2
$$

Black is apparently safe enough in relying on ... N-B1 to meet R-R8 ch.

## 31 Q-K 3:

White has his plan prepared. The text move furthers that plan by getting the Queen on the necessary file with an incidental threat to the BP, which Black can hardly ignore. If $31 \ldots \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{B} 3$; $32 \mathrm{Q} \times \mathrm{P}$ is quite adequate.

$$
\begin{array}{ll}
31 \\
32 \dot{R}-\mathrm{R} 8 \mathrm{ch} & \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{N} 3 \\
\mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{B} 1
\end{array}
$$

If $32 \ldots \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{Q} 1 ; 33 \mathrm{R} \times \mathrm{R} \mathrm{ch}$, QxR; 34 QxP , and must win. Now White's big moment has arrived: everything is just right. $33 \mathbf{P}$-N 5 : $\mathbf{P} \times \mathbf{P}$

The black Bishop is shut off from his K2: If $33 \ldots \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{B} 3$; same reply.

## 34 N-N 6 : : Resigns :

Black bows to the inevitable. If $34 \ldots \mathrm{R} \times \mathrm{Q}$, White mates in two. If $34 \ldots$ R $\times N$; $35 \mathrm{Q} \times \mathrm{R}$ wins easily. If $34 \ldots \mathrm{PxN}$; 35 QxR , $\mathrm{R}-\mathrm{KB} 3$; $36 \mathrm{R} / 1-\mathrm{R} 7$, finis.
Notes based largely on comment by A. W. Gyles.

## WADE AT TRENCIANSKI - TEPLICE

THE CONCLUSION of R. G. Wade's "serial" of his progress in the Trencianski-Teplice (Czechoslovakia) Reti Memorial Tourney held last year-the stiffest field yet faced by a New Zealand player. Previous instalments in Nos. 10, 11 and 14.

The Austrian champion was less in form than I was during the tourney, but did not go so absolutely to pieces in the later rounds as I did.

## Game No. 317 <br> DUTCH DEFENCE

J. Platt
R. G. Wade

1 P-Q 4, P-K 3; 2 P-Q B 4, PK B 4; 3 P-K N 3, N-K B 3; 4 N—Q B 3, B-K 2; $5 \quad \mathrm{~B}-\mathbf{N} 2$, Castles; 6 N-B 3,
A sharper plan is $6 \mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{N} 3, \mathrm{~N}-$ B3; 7 P-Q5.
6 .... P-Q 4; 7 N-K 5,
This is no way to obtain an advantage, as the resulting locked central pawns are disadvantageous equally to both players.
7 .... P-B 3; 8 Castles, $\mathbf{Q}$ NQ 2; 9 P-B 4, N—K 5; 10 N $\mathbf{N}$ N,
$10 \mathrm{BxN}, \mathrm{BP} \times \mathrm{B}$.
$10 \ldots$ QPxN; $11 \mathbf{N x N}, \mathbf{B x N}$; 12 Q-N 3, P-Q N 3; 13 B-K 3, R-B 3;

A risky proceeding committing me to a King-side attack.
14 Q R-Q 1,
Better KR-Q1, followed by PQR4, QR-B1 and P-B5, leaving Black weakened Queen-side P's, the defence of which will keep some of Black's pieces out of the attack.
14 ... Q-B 2; 15 B-Q 2, RR 3; 16 B-Q B 3, B-K 1; 17 PK 3, B-R 4; 18 Q R-K 1 ?,

There can be no explanation for White's loss of time with his Rooks. Correct was $18 \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{Q} 2$.
18 .... R-Q 1; 19 R-B 2, BK N 5; 20 R-Q 2 ?,

This allows me to proceed with the attack immediately. White should keep his Rook on the KB file as Black has as yet no good square for his King when the King-side becomes open. I would have had to proceed slowly with $\mathrm{R}-\mathrm{R} 4, \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{KR} 3, \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{R} 2$ and $\mathrm{P}-$ KN4, with $\mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{K} 1$ in some eventualities.
20 .... P—K N 4 !; 21 P—Q 5, $\mathbf{N P X P ;} 22 \mathbf{N P x P} \mathbf{P} \mathbf{P}-\mathbf{B 4 !}$;

Limiting the amount of open files to a minimum, as I do not want to use pieces just keeping

White's pieces out of my position. 23 B-K 5, Q-Q 2; 24 Q-B 3, RN 3; $25 \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{R}$ 1, K-B 2; $26 \mathrm{P} \times \mathrm{P}$ ch, Q×P; $27 \mathrm{R} \times \mathrm{R}, \mathrm{B} \times \mathrm{R}$; 28 Q Q 2, B-R 5; 29 R-Q B 1; R-N 1!; 30 P-KR 3, $\mathrm{K}-\mathrm{Q} 1$; $31 \mathbf{Q}-\mathbf{Q} \mathbf{B}$ 2, B-R 4; 32 R-K N 1, B-B 3;

Eliminating White's counter play, always possible when your pieces are well posted.
$33 \mathrm{~B} \times \mathrm{B}, \mathrm{Q} \times \mathrm{B} ; 34 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{B} 1, \mathrm{~B}-$ Q 8 ?

But here the win goes with the wind, as White gets counter chances along the KN file with his Queen and Rook, and my B is not a good one if tied down to defence. I spent three-quarters of an hour examining the position, including the move $34 \ldots$ QR5, but failed to notice after 35 $\mathrm{K}-\mathrm{R} 2$ that $\mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{K} 8$ wins.
35 Q-B 2 !, B-B $6 \mathrm{ch} ; 36 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{N} 2$, B-R 4; 37 B-B 1, B-B 6 ch ; and repeated to draw.

Against the champion of Bratislava, Jan Sefc, I obtained a better Rook and pawn ending, tried too hard to win-and lost.

Sweden's grandmaster Gideon Stahlberg is a terrific player with the white pieces. His openings are well worn, but his handling of the middle game can be most elegant. On the 14 th move as Black I made a slight strategical error that put me on the defensive, obtained a drawish position which received the approval of some of the other masters, and then had to watch Stahlberg's Knight wander leisurely over from the King-side to the Queenside to pick up a vital pawn which my Knight could not manoeuvre to defend.

In round 16 I played the opening a little too passively against Dr. Ujtelky's Sicilian, and when some tactical play misfired I was left with a hopeless ending with a pawn missing.

Julio Bolbochan is the mus promising of Argentina's nativ:born masters, and my loss to hiwas no disgrace. I rather like= his snappy Queen "sacrifice" answer to my sacrifice of a piece

## Game No. 318

## FRENCH DEFENCE

$\ddagger$ J. Bolbochan<br>R. G. Wade

| P-Q 4 | P-K 3 |
| :---: | :---: |
| $2 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{K} 4$ | P-Q 4 |
| $3 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{Q} 2$ | N-K B 3 |
| $4 \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{K} 5$ | K N - 22 |
| 5 B-Q 3 | P-Q B4 |
| 6 P-Q B 3 | N-QB3 |
| 7 N-K 2 | Q-N 3 |
| $\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{B} 3$ | P-B 3 |

$9 \mathrm{KP} \mathbf{x}$
P-B 3
$9 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{B} 4, \mathrm{P} \times \mathrm{QP} ; 10 \mathrm{NxK}=$ $\mathrm{N} / 2 \times \mathrm{P}$ is rather complicated.
9
10 Castles
$\mathrm{N} / 2 \times \mathbf{P}$
So far Purdy-Wade, Austral: v. New Zealand 1948, and now $11 \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{N} 1, \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{K} 4$ immediately.

$$
\begin{array}{ll}
11 \mathbf{P \times P} & \text { BxP } \\
12 \times / 2-\mathbf{N}: & \text { Castles } \\
13 \times \mathbf{N} \times \mathbf{N} & \text { PxN } \\
14 \mathbf{Q}-K 2 & \mathbf{Q}-\mathbf{B} 2 ?
\end{array}
$$

More to the point is 14 $\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{N} 5 ; 15 \mathrm{~B} \times \mathrm{P}$ ch, $\mathrm{K}-\mathrm{R} 1$, wcomplications again.
15 P-K R 3 : P-K4: ?
Not wishing to have a perm:nently imprisoned Bishop.


Bolbochan

## 19 Q x N: : <br> $$
\mathbf{P} \times \mathbf{Q}
$$ <br> <br> $\mathbf{P} \times \mathbf{Q}$

 <br> <br> $\mathbf{P} \times \mathbf{Q}$}$20 \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{B} 4 \mathrm{ch}$ Resigns
A piece is lost.
[The End]

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$\tan$ is the $x=$ rgentina's natur ne my loss to $=\pi$ e. I rather lifar een "sacrifice" acrifice of a piea

No. 318

## DEFENCE

P. G. Wacie

P—K 3
P-Q 4
N -K B 3
K N-Q 2
P—Q B 4
N-QB 3
$\mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{N} 3$
P-B 3
$\mathrm{QP} ; 10 \mathrm{Nx}=$ er complicated.
$\mathbf{N} / 2 \times \mathbf{P}$
B—Q 3
-Wade, Austr: 1948, and now 4 immediatel.
Bx P
Castles
PxN
Q-B 2 ?
point is 14 gain.

P-K 4 : ?
have a pernBishop.
B×P
Q R-K 1
N-K 5

bochan
$\mathbf{P} \times \mathbf{Q}$
Resigns

End
OCTOBER

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