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Vol. 3-No. 16

October, 1950

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 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. 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 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 consultaof Auckland by its delegate, V. Cuff, at the September meeting of the N.Z.C.A. Council. Auckland complaint concerned its match with Otago. The Council decided to refer the matter to Otago for a company.

The following events were decided on by the Council for the Christchurch Congress starting of

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 November 15 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 CUP

Civic 12, beat Dominion Road 8.

AUCKLAND V. OTAGO

Anakland		Otorro
	1	Otago
	_	v. W. Lang
		v. J. F. Lang
	0	v. S. J. Webb
	$\frac{1}{2}$	v. W. G. Stenhouse.
E. Turner	0	v. R. H. Rasa
Sale (capt.) .	1/2	v. R. W. Lungley
. Haight	į.	v. R. Watt
W. Park	Ī	v. A. E. B. Ward
. Crawford	ī	v. R. McDermid
		(captain)
H. Douglas	0	v. R. E. Williamson
		v. J. K. L. Webling
	2	v. R. J. Glass
		v. A. C. Twose
	0	v. C. Ahern
G. Short	1	v. V. Hay
G. DATOT		v. v. 11ay
. E. L. Short .	1	v. Dr. R. Gardner
	1	v. Dr. R. Gardner v. I. H. Penrose
. E. L. Short . C. McCrea B. Duggan	1	v. Dr. R. Gardner .
. E. L. Short . C. McCrea B. Duggan	1	v. Dr. R. Gardner . v. I. H. Penrose v. J. A. Jackson
. E. L. Short . C. McCrea B. Duggan . J. L. Sayers	1	v. Dr. R. Gardner v. I. H. Penrose v. J. A. Jackson v. J. J. Marlow
. E. L. Short . C. McCrea B. Duggan		v. Dr. R. Gardner . v. I. H. Penrose v. J. A. Jackson
	Auckland E. Baeyertz P. Bélton L. Fletcher D. Addis E. Turner Sale (capt.) A. Haight W. Park Crawford H. Douglas C. G. Flood A. Henderson L. Calnan J. Luck G. Short	E. Baeyertz . 1 P. Belton . 0 L. Fletcher . 0 D. Addis . ½ E. Turner . 0 Sale (capt.) ½ A. Haight . ½ W. Park . ½ Crawford . 1 H. Douglas . 0 C. G. Flood 0 A. Henderson ½ L. Calnan . 1 J. Luck . 0

The final match for the Bledisloe Cup was due to be played between Otago and Civic on October 14.

ON THE COVER

Appearing on the cover is Vera Menchik, woman chess champion of the world until her death in London in the blitz. Miss Menchik spent the early 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 Stevenson Memorial tourney is held annually in England.

NATION

TWO SOUT

I. Barker (West]

R. J. Glass (King G. T. Adams (Ota B. R. C. Butt (Au J. Park (Timaru B. D. Richards (R

E. Hift (Normal) B. Kay (Gisborn

Two South Island J. Glass (King's nedin) and I. I first place i seld in Wellington

Starting with a ci the Mayor of W William Appleton, th was a grand success

In round 2 Bar dams, leaving Butt maders with two wins ass fell to Park, ft. leaving Barker Park as joint lead wins each.

Barker and Glass a winning sequence of round 5 they saders with 4 points their sixth round propriately, met leciding game in the laying well with the advantage fluctua side to side, but changes left each i three pawns, and reed. This left each points.

Most of the organ the by V. Cuff and a cretary and presid Wellington Chess Leas ector of play was A asisted at some session Severne and E. G. A.

On the Friday ni ellerhand played ten eluding the eight con national event, in e Civic club. Dr. All e of the games, th Adams, Barker, d. Knight lege).

The trophy for the p is the F. J. Brooke on, donated by the fa Mr. Brooker in rec service he rendere

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e Cup was due e on October 14.

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CTOBER 1988

NATIONAL SCHOOLBOY CHAMPIONSHIP

TWO SOUTH ISLANDERS SHARE TITLE

Two South Island competitors, J. Glass (King's High School, Dunedin) and I. Barker (West Figh School, Christchurch), tied first place in the first Lational Schoolboy Championship, eld in Wellington in September.

Starting with a civic reception the Mayor of Wellington, Sir illiam Appleton, the tournament as a grand success.

In round 2 Barker lost to dams, leaving Butt and Glass the leaders with two wins. In round 3 Hass fell to Park, and Butt to lift, leaving Barker, Butt, Glass and Park as joint leaders with two wins each.

Barker and Glass then started a winning sequence and at the door round 5 they were clear reders with 4 points each. They on their sixth round games and, propriately, met in their eciding game in the final round. Aying well with the pressure on, a advantage fluctuated slightly from side to side, but a series of changes left each with a Rook d three pawns, and a draw was reed. This left each player with points.

Most of the organisation was me by V. Cuff and J. L. Hardy, ceretary and president of the Wellington Chess League, and the rector of play was A. W. Gyles, sisted at some sessions by E. H. Everne and E. G. A. Frost.

On the Friday night Dr. P. Serhand played ten schoolboys, auding the eight competitors in a simul at a Civic club. Dr. Allerhand won of the games, and drew th Adams, Barker, Kay, Glass G. Knight (Wellington lege).

The trophy for the championis the F. J. Brooker Memorial donated by the family of the Mr. Brooker in recognition of 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 ½, v. G. T. Adams ½; G. Knight 1, v. J. Park 0.

Wellington Boys Tie

The Wellington Schoolboy Chess Championship was held the week before the national event, and after 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), 6½; M. Beder (Rongotai), P. Ellis (Rongotai), 6; T. Henderson (Rongotai), M. A. Wiltshire (Wanganui), 5½; J. A. Bell (Wellington College), C. Blades (Rongotai), P. Preston-Thomas (Scots), B. Williams (Rongotai), 5; I. Austin (Rongotai), 5; I. Austin (Rongotai), 4½; 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), 3½; 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; E. 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), 3½; 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; A. D. Watts (Otahuhu College), 2; R. Chester (Auckland Grammar), 1½; K. Wilton (Auckland Grammar), 1½; K. Wilton (Auckland Grammar), 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

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 mough 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. Ball, the latter being secretary of the Masterton C.C.

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 (M) 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) ½, v. T. Vincent (HV) ½; *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.

CANTERBURY

H. A. McGilvary, winner of the last Major Openhas been seriously ill in the Christchurch Public Hospital, Ward 2, for six weeks. This magazine and all his many friends wish him a speedy return to

The Canterbury club's spring tourney resulted:

Grade A.—W. E. Moore, beat Lovell-Smith Manson, Dalton, Moorhouse, Broom, 5 points; E. Dalton, beat Moorhouse, Broom, Lovell-Smith, 3 D. Manson, beat Dalton, Moorhouse, drew Lovell-Smith, 2½; R. Lovell-Smith, beat Moorhouse, drew Manson, Broom, 2; E. R. Broom, beat Manson, drew Lovell-Smith, 1½; L. T. Moorhouse, beat Broom, 1

Grade B.—Miss A. Wellard-King, beat Brackez 2, O'Callahan 1½, Sam Hollander, 4½ points; R. M. O'Callahan, beat Bracken 2, Hollander 1½, drew Miss King, 4; Sam Hollander, beat Bracken 2, Miss Kingdrew 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 $\frac{2}{3}$ 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 Auckland Provincial Chess League sent up a team for land Provincial Chess League sent up a team the annual match against the Auckland Chess League. F. G. McSherry (president A.C.L.), W. Luck (A.C.L.) and J. W. Collins (president S.A.P.C.L.) made short speeches at the appropriate time. A happy afternoon was spent. The only thing amiss with these excellent functions is that players are so busy playing that there is little time for a pow-wow with visitors. The two leagues might consider making more of a day of this annual function by staging a dinner after (or lunch before the match. the match.

South Auckland was three men short, and three Aucklanders played as substitutes for the visitors at the three last-mentioned boards. The final score was Auckland 14½, South Auckland 12½ (not 15½—11½ as announced). Omitting the last three boards where Auckland scored 2—1, the final score would be 12½—11½ to Auckland. Details (A.C.L. first J. A. C. Barnes ½, v. A. T. Scott ½, A. E. Turner 0, w. H. L. Hooker 1; I. S. Crawford 1, v. E. Wooderson A. L. Fletcher 1, v. M. I. Wells 0; J. Adkins 0, w. F. Hirst 1; A. G. Rowland 0, v. J. Hopkins 1; E. Menzies 1, v. J. Karlovsky 0; E. Hift 0, v. G. Vinali; 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. Finlay 1, v. G. Shaw 0; J. Edwards 0, v. R. K. Stuart 1; F. E. the three last-mentioned boards. The final score Boyd 0; J. M. Browne 1, v. J. McGill 0; J. Finlay 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; Wallbank v. J. W. Collins 0; J. Davis ½, v. J. M. Bamford C. Utting ½, v. B. Neureuter ½; J. Auckram 0. G. Rosser 1; Mrs. Hodge 0, v. F. Bjerring 1; J. C. McCrea 1, v. B. H. Clark 0; D. E. Miller 0, v. B. 4. Mayhill 1; V. Rowland 1, v. S. Morris 0.

The Otago club fund with the ultimemises. Part of teing committed to part of which wote at a special ge addition to any a little each yearch time as it is r wards acquiring Following what of the club, limited mened as soon as monship tournamen e openings choser senior and inte Gambit Accepted

The Auckland (resulted in a win for irom 11 games. H most consistent s ast success in this e I. S. Crawford 8. C. G. Flood 7. Th aree sections and th Top section—C. P. H. Fletcher 3. Second: B. Duggan $(6\frac{1}{2})$ 3 R. Morris $(5\frac{1}{2})$ 2, H. Oakley Brow

Lugust 8, aged 68, wers in Auckland ne, 1931, he was s text ten years. He 1941-42. Most of was done at a time ings going-finance much smaller than a wes a very great of uring this period. brough his activities Browne's duties "Auckland Star good deal after at wayer he retained h

WELLINGT

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Working Men's).
C. Grade: O. St
Taylor (Wellington).
H. Rhodes (Civic)
The Wellington of the Wellington of the Wellington.

easurer to the Wel morary reporter.

* Z. CHESSPLAYER

last Major Open ristchurch Put la This magazine ant speedy return m

ourney resulted.

at Lovell-Smith om, 5 points; E Lovell-Smith : Moorhouse, drew eat Manson, drew beat Broom, 1

4½ points; R. M. der 1½, drew M.s. ken 2, Miss King

I. Gant and N. L. I. Barker has

ATO MATCE

Auckland Chem it up a team für Auckland Ches nt A.C.L.), W. J llins (president the appropriate pent. The and functions is that t there is little The two leasues ay of this annual or lunch before

short, and three or the visitors at The final score The final scu d 121 (not 151ast three boards. inal score would s (A.C.L. first E. Turner L w E. Wooderson of J. Adkins 4. n. Hopkins 1. E. ft 0, v. G. Vinall V. J. Luck 1. v. H. Davies 1. Hodge 1, w II II 0; J. Finlay I. Stuart 1; F. II. s 0; Wallbana M. Barriori Auckram L

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OTAGO

The Otago club has created a special building fund with the ultimate object of owning its own remises. Part of the existing cash reserves is being committed to the new fund, the spending of my part of which requires a two-thirds majority and part of which requires a two-thirds majority tote at a special general meeting. It is hoped that, addition to any special donations or legacies the find may receive, it will be possible to strengthen a little each year out of current revenue until such time as it is possible to make a further move

wards acquiring a building.
Following what is now the established custom the club, limited opening tournaments have been pened as soon as a good proportion of the cham-jonship tournament games are played. This year e openings chosen are the Two Knights Defence are senior and intermediate players, and Queen's mit Accepted for junior and intermediate players.

AUCKLAND

The Auckland C.C. championship (Swiss) has esulted in a win for Charles P. Belton, who bagged from 11 games. His play throughout was possibly s most consistent showing yet, and he deserved his st success in this event. Next were R. E. Baeyertz I. S. Crawford 8½, A. L. Fletcher 7½, F. A. Haight C. G. Flood 7. The competitors were divided into ree sections and the placings in each section were: Top section—C. P. Belton 1, R. E. Baeyertz 2, A. L. Tetcher 3. Second: I. S. Crawford 1, C. G. Flood 2, B. Duggan $(6\frac{1}{2})$ 3. Third: G. R. Challener (6) 1, 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 ayers in Auckland. Joining the Auckland club in ne, 1931, he was soon a member of the executive and held the office of president five times in the held the office of president five times in the ext ten years. He was president of the N.Z.C.A.

1941-42. Most of Mr. Browne's executive work as done at a time when it was very hard to keep hings going—finance was tough and membership hings going—finance was tough and membership hings going—finance was tough and membership his activities as the club's official reporter.

Browne's duties as Parliamentary reporter to Browne's duties as Parliamentary reporter to Browne's duties as Parliamentary reporter to "Auckland Star" kept him out of local chess good deal after about 1940, but as a donor and ayer he retained his interest in the game.

WELLINGTON CHESS LEAGUE

WELLINGTON CHESS LEAGUE

Play in the Wellington Chess League's individual ampionships has begun, with the following in:—
Champion of Champions: Dr. P. Allerhand, Dr. M. Cwilong, H. J. Fuller, A. W. Gyles, E. H. Werne, O. N. Thomson, E. A. Williamson, E. G. A. St. (Wellington club), R. Teece, L. Lindekrans ivic), R. O. Scott, E. J. Sharp (Working Men's).

B Grade: A. Summers, R. Davy (Civic), F. Mgdon, M. McCombie (Gas Co.), G. Taylor, W. J. Ery (Wellington), W. J. Fairburn, J. Froome orking Men's).

C Grade: O. Strom, J. Woolley (Civic), S. Wolor, P. Churchfield (Hydro), V. Artemiev, R. Wolor (Wellington).

H. Rhodes (Civic) has been appointed honorary assurer to the Wellington League, and E. G. A. St. (Wellington club) is now the League's porary reporter.

morary 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: metuding 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. McDermid 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 lightning tournament conducted in a light-hearted spirit at 10 seconds a move. I. H. Penrose (Otago) won with 7½ 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 remaining speeches—which included some interesting reminiscences from J. J. Marlow of earlier visits to the Oamaru club-ended the proceedings, which were

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

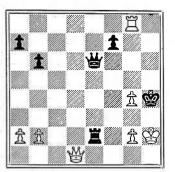
This year the Dominion Road C.C. club championship was conducted on a Swiss system, with the field of 27 divided into three sections. Championship honours went to 15-year-old Barry Menzies with 5½ points and a Sonneborn percentage of 93.51. Leading the intermediates was L. A. Haycock with 4½ (80.58). 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, 5½ (93.50); F. A. Foulds, 5 (86.91); L. A. Haycock, 4½ (80.58); A. G. Rowland, 4½ (70.54); A. W. Glen, 4 (68.86); A. P. Graham, 4 (67.67); H. A. Mayhill, 4 (66.01); and with 3½ 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 This year the Dominion Road C.C. club cham-

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



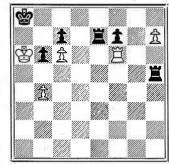
THIS PAGE is designed to assist the inexperienced player to learn to recognise a winning position when it arises (not necessarily a quick mate). Give the page your thorough attention before examining the answers. White plays UP the board always

Solutions - - Page 96



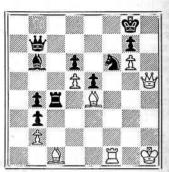
No. 1-White to move

The black King's position makes it easy for White to administer the coup-de-grace.



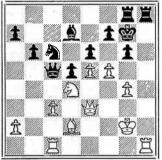
No. 2-White to move

With a Rook down, the best he can hope for is a draw.



No. 3-White to move

Black has just played N-B3 attacking two pieces.



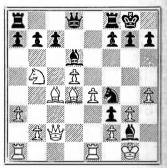
-White to move

White's pieces are all set for the knock-out blow.



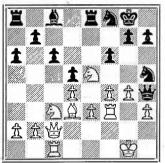
-White to move

Black has left his Q en prise. Show why $P \times Q$ is not White's best move.



-Black to move

Black's two Bishops are aggressively placed for the attack.



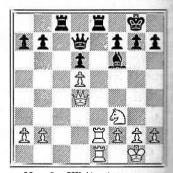
-White to move

If you can read the signs, no clue is necessary.



No. 8-Black to move

With the white King exposed, Black can bring all his pieces to bear quickly.



No. 9-White to move

White has a strong advantage in his doubled Rooks. How can be make it tell?

Page 86

N.Z. CHESSPLAYER, OCTOBER, 1854

New Zealar

F.

TAMES F. LANG referred to in (
Jim) is a memi which has played Otago chess. His first junior champio club (1902-3) an John's name appear est a few years late this column in our early, played togeth during their school



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J. F. Lang joined the bout 1931 and he ampionship in 193 He won Beserves section at the

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MZ CHESSPLAYER

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New Zealand Personalities . . .

J. F. LANG, OF OTAGO

TAMES 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 issue) both learned the game early, played together a good deal during their school days, and still



neck and neck, now always places near the top of the lago list. It is pleasing to be to add that a James Lang though busy with other atters and not playing much club ess at present, is a strong junior layer.

J. F. Lang joined the Otago club bout 1931 and held the club ampionship in 1939, 1940 and 46. He won the Premier serves section at the New Zealand 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 well-deserved 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 tourna-ment 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

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

□HE 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 three— J. 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

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.

sub-headings These 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 whether under the closed system some of the prize-winners would have been selected by any board, while, cz the other hand, some in the bottom eight would have been chosen. The performances and form of a large number of entrants would be unknown to any selection board. There must be four or five the number of players in the class which the Major 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 the tourney, and with surprising results. Narrowing down this tourney to twelve players as in the Championship would cause greater injustice to a greater number of players than in the Championship. 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 within the 15-30 age group, and it is from these younger groups that the organisers and players of the future 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 of their games that both winner and loser gained nothing by the game? Possibly so in a few cases but the system used provided for a quick sorting out of the weaker from the stronger in very few rounds. Note: A strong player who does not exert himself may lose by developing careless habits; 2 poor player may be quite unable to appreciate the player may be dutie that to appreciate the merits of his opponent's play. In a Swiss tourney a player must fight harder for wins to hold a place at the top. The authors feel that no player would purposely lose games at the start to get easy pairings, since he cannot guarantee winning the rest of his games, but this charge has been levelet against Swiss tourneys. Conversely, the Swiss gives a stranger to tournament chess a chance to catch the leader after a poor start due to nervousness unfamiliarity. A two-point deficit at the beginning of a round robin tourney almost rules one out.

(b) Was the best player sorted out to the same degree as a round robin? If the score sheets of the Christmas tourney are examined, it is noted that 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 each other in the top nine, these four players would have finished in exactly the same order, and would still been ahead of the rest. With the possible exception of two games out of the eleven played to opponent was outclassed. With the players finished lowest in order, the majority played early other, and therefore in regard to these games easis had to strive his utmost. It is noted, however, a player with, say, 6 points, met, in general, stranger opponents than a player with a small difference a score, say, 4½ points; and it cannot be said that the system used placed these central players in attrebative order of strength, as would have a relative robin tournament. The authors feel that the at the top would probably have been the same round robin had been played among the first tweets In general, the tournament served the purpose 🚅

selecting a winner guestion as to whet players who tie sho will not be discusse directly involved. T on record the fine Director of Play and cournament in carry letter of the New Z submitted to them. of competitors in thi down, and the degree ments were weaker authors a matter w have no comments system. (c) It is also fe

unnecessary to pointelationships and frie occasioned by mee ational Congress.

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(a) The system whereby five round system and the con

Eroups:

In Auckland aft anished third had the tounds the same second the second the same second the s Dunedin is not recommendation. The authoritat if there had be the final result may first and second w mmediate rivals.
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League:

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(ii) The condition me, etc., are entire ment from a national mal summer holic munds. The authors langer tournament sh attracts a larger fie

(iii) Under the Asseeded. This r seeded. murnament, and rela and form are known eading (a) apply he ended that, being insideration as to s cock-out, all players lefore the tourname

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SYSTEM

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benefit from the ew Zealand chess The authors tions to be in the

classed in any of and loser gained o in a few cases, r a quick sort—a nger in very few ho does not exert careless habits a to appreciate the a Swiss tourney a to hold a place at no player world tart to get ency ntee winning the has been levelet ly, the Swiss gives chance to calm to nervousness un t at the beginning ules one out.

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selecting a winner who was the best player. The guestion 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 tournament 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 tourna-ments 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 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

In Auckland after five rounds a player who inished third had the same score as a player who ultimately finished 19th! The winner had after five rounds the same score as the player who finished 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 mmediate 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 r seven) played. The system used at Congress should prove equally satisfactory for dealing with a 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 normal summer holiday fitting in well with eleven The authors strongly recommend that the langer tournament should be retained, as they feel attracts a larger field from a distance.

(iii) Under the Auckland League system players This may be necessary in a short burnament, and relatively easy where performance and form are known, but the remarks made under eading (a) apply here also. It could also be con-ended that, being a championship, with no consideration as to size of gates, and not being a mock-out, all players should be considered as equal before the tournament begins.

(iv) Under the Auckland League system for the pose of the draw only all unfinished games are punted as wins to each player. Under the Congress rules the tournament committee had power for the pose of the draw to adjudicate or otherwise deal with all unfinished games at its discretion.

committee, finding its time fully occupied to make the draw, adjudicated all unfinished games as 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 recom-mend 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, $8\frac{1}{2}-2\frac{1}{2}$; 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 to 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. McSherry'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. Opocensky says he considers Bronstein clearly showed his superiority 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 2½ 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

Second Game, August 1.—This started on a surprising note. Bronstein, obviously expecting a Queen-side game, appeared nonplussed when his opponent played 1 P—K4. He took 18 minutes to decide on his many finally playing. 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 Nimzo-Indian. 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 P—K4, 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 Bron-stein was equal to the occasion.

Drawn on the 36th move.

Fifth Game, August 7.—Nimzo-Indian Defence. Boleslavsky handled the black pieces well until Indian 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 hesiaccepted the pawn without nesitation 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.-King a Indian Defence. Bronstein's plan of attack was original, but opponent gained a slight pull.
When Bronstein tried to liberate his game by forcing an exchange of Queens, Boleslavsky made tactical error and only drew.

Tenth Game, August 18.—Boleslavsky got a small advantage and hung on tenaciously. Bronster exchanged most of the pieces and the game reached a critical stage after 30 moves. Ten moves later the game was adjourned with a very slight advantage to Bole-slavsky. Upon resumption Bronstein produced analysis to prove a draw, which was agreed upon seven moves later.

Eleventh Game, August 20 -King's Indian Defence. Boleslawsky (black) gained a small edge but was not able to force a w during the session. After the adjournment he made a very fine adjournment he made a very fine 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 fine position was beautiful, the black Queen and Rook penetrating the white ranks and a passed panel deciding the issue. Bronstein gave in on the 65th move in on the 65th move.

Twelfth Game, August 22.— French Defence. Bronstein sacrificed a pawn on the sixth move \$2. get rapid development, but his opponent's defence was sound and was simplified by With a central pass the game exchanges. advantage, Boleslavsky resisted the temptation to try for a risky win and took the perpetual.

Thirteenth Game, August 25 -King's Indian Defence. This game followed the same lines as the 11th, won by Boleslavsky. But grand masters had given the lines are non-particularly the lines are non-particularly to the lines are non-particul some analysis in the meantime and both probably saw some chance of victory in its complications The sensations came mostly after the adjournment, when fine com-binations were produced. The finish was unusual and exciting Boleslavsky had two Queens to had opponent's one, and threatened opponent's one, and infragence promote another pawn to make a third! With the black King in a weak position, Bronstein succeeded in creating strong matter. threats which Boleslavsky managed to counter, but on the Sin move it became apparent that he could not avoid perpetual check.

Fourteenth Gam French Defence. as to win. The raditional lines we have, where Brone new line that savsky in trouble nawns in quick suc mpensation and forced to exchange two minor pieces mesigned when his big advantage aft

The Czechoslova ment publication loove, edited by O prises about seve pages closely typed it is issued free news service to the gives a comprehens dess doings every reflection of the eness in Europe ge



Here is the first match. In view of this game given seen that the morous side. Editor.

Game No.

GRUNFELD D iD. Bronstein I. 1 P—Q 4 2 P—Q B 4 N—Q B 3 4 P x P 5 P-K 4 8 PxN B—Q B 4 N—K 2

III B-K 3 So far probably poth sides in this value appears to be to Wage. Black's QB is phere?

11 R Beginning a plan t

eventually. **₽** P—B 3 B-Q3

9 Castles

10 P x P

₩ P—Q 5 Nipping Black's pla and not as daring a list sight. White ge gainst anything.

B

II Q x B

RLD TITLE

August 15.—King's
Bronstein's plan
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August 18.—Bolenall advantage and iously. Bronstein of the pieces and ed a critical stage Ten moves later adjourned with a vantage to Boleresumption Bronanalysis to prove a

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pened up vicious adversary's King nded ingeniously, tave off his oppositate. The final eautiful, the black ok penetrating the id a passed paware. Bronstein gave move.

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Roleslavsky

ing strong mailing Boleslavsky man-, but on the SMS e apparent that be i perpetual character French Defence. Both players know the French inside-out, so something had to break if either was to win. The game followed traditional 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 forced 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.

\star

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

†D. Bronstein	I. Boleslays
ib. Bronstein	
1 P—Q 4	N—K B 3
2 P—Q B 4	P-K N 3
3 N-Q B 3	P-Q 4
4 P x P	$N \times P$
5 P—K 4	$N \times N$
6 P x N	P-Q B 4
7 B—Q B 4	B—N 2
8 N—K 2	Castles
9 Castles	$P \times P$
10 P x P	N—B 3
11 B—K 3	

So far probably best play for oth sides in this variation, which pears to be to White's advange. Black's QB is his trouble: here?

.... B—N 5

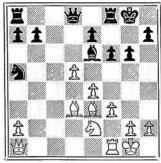
Beginning a plan to occupy QB5 entually.

P-B 3 B-Q 3 P-Q 5

Nipping Black's plan in the bud, and not as daring as it seems at last sight. White gets a pull now against anything.

B x R D Q x B P—B 3

Boleslavsky



Bronstein

The turning point in the game. The position after 15 ... B—Q2; 16 B—R6, P—B3; 17 B x R, K x 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 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! P—N 3 If 19 . . . B—B1 or B2; 20 R—N5. 20 B—N 4 Q—B 2

20 B—N 4 21 R—Q B 1 22 Q—N 1 Q—N 2

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

44	$\mathbf{u} \mathbf{n} - \mathbf{n} \mathbf{u}$
23 P x B	N—B 3
24 B—B 3	N-K 4
25 B-N 5	Q R—B 1
26 B x N	$\mathbf{R} \times \mathbf{R} \mathbf{ch}$
27 Q x R	$P \times B$
28 B—Q 7	Q—R 3
29 N—N 3	$\mathbf{Q} \times \mathbf{P}$
30 P—R 4	R—K B 1
31 Q-N 5	R—B 3

If 31 ... Q—R6; 32 N—B5 would win, but 31 ... R—B3 allows a neater killer.

32 Q x 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

‡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 P—K 3 3 N—B 3 N—K B 3

3 ... P—Q4 is worthy of consideration, as it would soon lead into a QP opening in which White cannot play P—QB4.

4 B—N 5 B—K 2 5 B x N B x B P x P 7 N x P P—Q N 3

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 9 N—K 5 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 Q—K 2

With the intention to recapture with the pawn in case White plays $N \times B$ ch. The best move was probably ... $KB \times N$. If then $P \times B$, 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 P ch!! K x Q 12 N x B dbl ch K—R 3 If 12 ... K—R1; 13 N—N6 mate. 13 N/5—N 4 ch K—N 4 14 P—R 4 ch K—B 5 15 P—N 3 ch K—B 6 16 B—K 2 ch K—N 7 17 R—R 2 ch K—N 8 18 K—Q 2 mate

16 K—B1 or 16 O—O would have allowed 17 N—R2 mate (Alekhine and Bernstein), but the actual finish is more beautiful.

ENGLAND

The first British University Championship, played at Cambridge 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 tournament, with accompanying notes. ment, with accompanying notes.

Game No. 310 SICILIAN DEFENCE

‡O. Penrose	H. A. Samuel
1 P—K 4	P-Q B 4
2 N—K B 3	N-Q B 3
3 P-Q 4	PxP
4 NxP	N—B 3
5 N-Q B 3	P—Q 3
6 B—K 2	P—K N 3

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

7	Castles	B-N 2
8	B—K 3	Castles
9	N-N 3	

It is necessary to stop Black from playing ... P—Q4, for then he can always get adequate play.

B-K 3 N—Q R 4 10 P-B 4

The old line 10 ... Q—B1; with 11 P—KR3, R—Q1, is now frequently 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 N x N, Q x N; 12 B—B3, B—B5 gives Black no real difficulty.

B-B 5 12 P—K N 4

This occurred in the game Milner-Barry — Foltys, Buenos Aires 1939, but has not been so much played as the ordinary Stockholm Attack: 12 NxN, BxB; 13 QxB, QxN; 14 P—KN4, etc., to which 14 ... Q—N5 is a strong reply.

12 P-Q 4

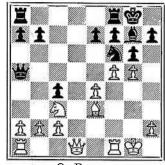
This turns out to be premature. 12 ... $B \times B$; 13 $Q \times B$, $N \times N$; 14 $RP \times N$, N—Q2 seems to be a better way of trying to take the sting out of White's attack.

13 N x N $Q \times N$?

Now White's attack becomes too hot. After 13 ... B x B; 14 Q x B, Q x N; 15 P—K5, N—K5; 16 B— Q4, White would also have an advantage.

14 B x B 15 P-N 5 PxB

Samuels



O. Penrose

Q R-Q 1

This helps the white Q to reach e King's side quickly. If 15 ... This helps the winte Q to reach the King's side quickly. If 15 ... N—KR4; 16 N—Q5, B x P?; 17 N x P ch, K—N2; 18 B—Q4 ch, B x B; 19 Q x B ch, P—B3; 20 P x NP, RP x P; 21 P x P ch, with a fine attack.

16 Q—B 3 17 N—Q 5 ! N-Q 2

With the nasty threat of P-B6, as well as NxPch.

BxP 18 N x P ch K-R 1 19 Q-R 3!

Very strong, for the exchange is a small price for the attack which results if Black takes the R.

N-K 4

To meet the threat of PxP, followed by NxPch.

20 Q R—N 1 Q-R 6 21 R—B 4

Black fails to see the fiendish threat now facing him, but he is lost anyway.

B-Q 5 22 Q x P ch!! Resigns

If 22 ... $K \times Q$; 23 R--R4 ch, K-N2; 24 P--B6 mate.

COUNTY CHESS

Middlesex won the English Counties Championship this year by beating Lancashire. Teams of 12 met at Manchester in June. An idea of the strength of the teams may be gained from the following game, played at board 8. The final position must be close to a world record for improbability. Score from "The Chess Bulletin," London. Notes by A. E. Turner. Score

Game No. 311 SICILIAN DEFENCE

‡F. E. Brown	F. Higginbottor
1 P-K 4	P-Q B 4
2 N—K B 3	N—Q B 3
3 P—Q 4	PxP
4 NxP	N—B 3
5 N-Q B 3	P-Q 3
6 B—K 2	100

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

6	P—K N 3
7 Castles	B-N 2
8 B—K 3	Castles
9 N-N 3	B—K 3

White's ninth is aimed at keeping Black cramped by avoiding exchanges and hindering ... P—Q4. In reply, an excellent alternative to the text is 9 ... P—QR4 (threat ... P—R5—R6) 10 P—QR4, N—QN5; and 11 ... P—Q4 cannot be prevented. White is about to launch a powerful assault against the black King, and, as usual, the only effective answer is a vigorous reaction in the centre. So Black must get in ... P-Q4, or suffocate.

10 P-B4 N-Q R 4

White threatens 11 P-B5. Black white threatens 11 P—B5. Black can play to prevent it, or to draw its sting. The first plan requires 11 ... Q—B1 and 12 ... P—QR4 or ... R—Q1, an essentially sound line recently discussed at length in "Chess World" (May, p. 107). The second plan is to meet 11 P—B5 by occupying OR5 and building. B5 by occupying QB5 and building up pressure against White's Qside. But this involves a temporary neglect of the centre, and the present game shows how ineffective Black's counter-measures are apt to be against straightforward steamrolling by White.

11 P—B 5 B-B 5 12 P—N 4! BxB

If this is necessary, Black's whole plan is suspect, for this tempo-losing exchange abandons the important square QB5, gives White a clear lead in development, and leaves Black no hope of effective counter-play to offer of effective counter-play to offset the K-side attack. Probably best is aggressive development by 11 ... R—B1; for if 13 B x P, B x 3 14 Q x B, N—B5 recovers the F (15 R—N1?, P—N3; and 16 Q—B2, winning the B).

13 Q x B N-B 3?

This abject retreat condemns Black to completely passive defence—the most difficult task at

15 Q R—Q 1 16 P—K R 4 17 B—Q 4 Q Of course P-B6 h wented at all costs. 1 was the only decent would at least hav White with a threa also have maintained the centre. But eventual P-KR5 x by occupation of the black King's cramp certainly reach a fa

The rest of the game ably neat display butchery by White:

B

B

PNQK

R

Q R

14 P-

-N 5

Still 13 chess. Still 13 ... best. Now comes the

elpiess.
18 P—B 6
19 P x P
20 B—K 3
21 Q x B
22 Q—B 4
23 R—Q 2
24 N—Q 5
25 R-N 2
16 N—Q 4
27 N—B 5!
If 27 Px

> ■ RP x R; 29 Qmext move.

13	Q—N 5	
(5)	N/Q-K7	
	R-B 4	
1	$R/2 \times N$	

Higginbott



Brown

Mate at KR6 car ented. Certainly rented. rdinary case of Apart from the final most striking thing except his 17th look mausible, and none as brilliant or unex 27th. Of course, stently accurate a much harder to ach No. 311 DEFENCE

F. Higginbottom

P—Q B 4 N—Q B 3 P x P N—B 3 P—Q 3

ttack, 6 B—KN3 a cloud for some n strengthenei

P—K N 3 B—N 2 Castles B—K 3

N-Q R 4

s 11 P—B5. Blackent it, or to drawnrst plan requires dd 12 . . P—QR4 essentially sound scussed at length i'' (May, p. 10) is to meet 11 P—QB5 and building ainst White's Query of the centre, and the lows how inefferences the straightforward white.

B—B 5 B x B

suspect, for this change abandons quare QB5, gives lead in developmenter-play to offset welopment by 12 if 13 BxP, BxB 5 recovers the P-N3; and 16 the B).

N-B3?

retreat condemns mpletely passive est difficult task in chess. Still 13 ... R—B1 was best. Now comes the big push.

14 P-N 5	N—Q 2
15 Q R—Q 1	N—N 3
16 P—K R 4	N-K 4
17 B—Q 4	Q—B 2 ?

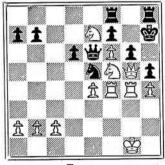
Of course P—B6 had to be prevented at all costs. 17 ... N/3—B5 was the only decent move, for it would at least have confronted white with a threat, and would also have maintained a toehold in the centre. But after White's eventual P—KR5 x NP, followed by occupation of the KR file, the black King's cramp would almost certainly 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	PxP
19 P x P	B—R 3
20 B—K 3	$\mathbf{B} \times \mathbf{B} $ ch
21 Q x B	N—N 5
22 Q—B 4	PK R 4
23 R-Q 2	N—B 5
24 N—Q 5	Q-Q 2
25 R—N 2	K-R 2
26 N-Q 4	Q R—K 1
27 N—B 5!	N/B—K 4

If 27 ... PxN; 28 RxN!, BP or RPxR; 29 Q—N5, and mate next move.

28 Q—N 5	R—K R 1
29 N/Q—K 7	R/K—K B 1
30 R—B 4	Q-K 3
31 R/2 x N	Resigns

Higginbottom



Brown

Mate at KR6 cannot be premented. Certainly an extraordinary case of encirclement. Apart from the final position, the most striking thing about this same is that all Black's moves except his 17th 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 much harder to achieve than it

looks, but the game emphasises 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 ideas—both essential to the development of a strong player. Notes by the Editor.

Game No. 312 DUTCH DEFENCE

‡B. Haggqvist	P. Harris
(Sweden)	(England
1 P—Q 4	P—K B 4
2 P—Q B 4	P—K 3
3 P—K N 3	N—K B 3
4 B—N 2	B—K 2
5 N—Q B 3	Castles

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

6 Q-N 3 N-B 3

6 ... P—B3 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—Q R 4

8	Q-R 4	P-B 4
9	B-Q 2	Q-N 3
0	N-01	B-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	NR 3	PxP
12	PxP	P-Q 3
13	Castles	R—K 1
14	N-B 4	B—Q 2
	Q—B 2	Q—R 3
16	N-K 3	N—K 5
17	BB 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 ... R—QB1. 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		B-K N 4
19	PxP	$P \times P$
20	N—R 5	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.

Harris



Haggqvist

21	NxP!	$\mathbf{B} \times \mathbf{N}$
22	BxB	N—K N 6

White must have foreseen this when he played $21\ N\ x\ P!$

23 P-K 4	N-K 7 ch
24 K—R 1	N-Q 5
25 Q—B 3	B-N 3
26 B x R	$\mathbf{B} \times \mathbf{N}$

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

27 Q—N 3 ch 28 Q x P 29 P—B 4 30 Q—K B 6 -N 3 _R 5 N-K 6

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

31 P—B 5 32 Q—N 5 Q-K 7 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. 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 FRENCH DEFENCE

‡S. J. Webb	J. F. Lang
1 P-K 4	P—K 3
2 P—Q 4	P-Q 4
3 P—K 5	P-Q B 4
4 P—Q B 3	N-Q B 3
5 N—B 3	Q-N 3
6 B—K 2	PxP
7 P x P	B-N 5 ch

An error, after which Black annot continue with ... KN—K2 because of the retort P—QR3. 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 B-Q 2 9 P-QR3

Starting the Queen-side moving at Black's expense in time, thus exploiting Black's error on move 7.

B-K B 1 10 P—Q N 4 11 N—B 3 K N-K 2 N-B 4

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 P—KR4 as a prelude to N—B4, followed by ... B—K2.

12 P—K N 4 N/4-K 2

For if ... KN x P; 13 N-QR4 when the Q must fly and the KN falls

13 B-N—N 3 P—K R 4 -KB4 14 B—N 3

Better looks to be 14 ... B-K2, Better looks to be 14 ... B—K2, with the intention of playing ... P—B3 as soon as possible. If then 15 P—KN5, P—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 strangulation.

15 P x P 16 P—K R 4

Threatening N-KN5 and P-R5 with cramping effect. Black goes quietly.

16	N/N-K 2
17 N—Q R 4	Q-Q 1
18 N—B 5	R-N 1
19 N—N 5	R-K R 1
20 B—R 5	P-K N 3
21 B_N 4	

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

21	N-B 4
22 B x N	NPxB
23 P—B 4	N-K 2
24 P-R 4	N-N 1
25 P—K R 5	N—R 3
26 B—R 4	B-K 2
27 Q—K 2	N-N 5
28 R—K N 1	P-N 3
29 N—R 6	Q R—B 1

Lang



30 R x N

This is apparently justified by the badly cramped state of Black's men, but there is no quick win in sight—yet.

31 Q x P PxR P-B4?

A positive mistake, suggesting Black's morale has been shaken 31 ... R—B5, threatening ... Q—B1, would have given White the task of showing his exchange sacrifice was sound. There nothing in 32 N x P, etc.

32 P x P e.p. BxBP 33 N x P $B \times N$ 34 Q x B ch Resigns

A sudden end to a most instructive encounter.

HASTINGS 1949-50

Could YOU win this with white? Szabo could.

L. Evans



L. Szabo

L. Szabo	L. Evans
34 R—R 2!	R—Q N 1
35 R—N 2	K—K 4
36 K—N 3	P-Q 5 ch
37 K—Q 3	K—Q 4
38 P—N 6	R-N 2
39 R—N 5 ch	K—B 3
40 R—N 4	K-B 4
41 R—B 4 ch!	K-N 4

... K x P; 42 R-N4 ch g Black a lost pawn ending.

12 R—B 7	RxP
13 RxP	P-R 4
l4 KxP	R-K 3
15 KQ 5	R—K 7
16 P—R 4	R-Q 7 ch
17 K—K 5	K-B 4
18 K—B 6	R x P ch
19 K x P	R—K N 7
50 R—B 3	K-Q 4
51 KxP	K-K 5
52 R—R 3	K—B 4
53 P—N 4 ch	Resigns

R. G. WADE

B AMBERG, Bava Schmid, young The match was points each. But is sames! Says Wade: white in order to equ same I am afraid th soring suggests tenservice," as it were,

Here are two gar match. Notes to bot The third game:

Game No.

RUY LOP

±L. Schmid 1 P—K 4 2 N—K B 3 3 B-N 5

The Berlin Defer often nowadays. 4 Castles

5 P-Q 4 B balanced position, I 14...B—N2, and w conservation in the state of t **3** x B; 7 P—QR4, F **6**, then ... N/4—G 6 R-K1

After 6 Q—K2

come 6 ... N—Q3; 7

B: 8 P x P, N—B4; 5

C-O; 12 B—R6, R
C-D; 12 B—R **1948**).

7 PxP **B P-Q R 4**

N

N

Simpler was 8 ... shed my oppone ach himself and timated the prob fence.

N x N QxN B-B 4 N-Q 2

P-The white centre amping and must i

N-B3!

* Z. CHESSPLAYER

ntly justified to d state of Black no quick win

PxR P-B4?

stake, suggesting as been shaken reatening ... Q— given White the his exchange and. There pand. x.P. etc.

BxBP BXN Resigns

nd to a inter.

S 1949-50

n this with white!

Evans



L. Evans

R-Q N 1 K-K 4 **−**Q 5 ch K-Q4 R-N 2 K-B 3 K-B 4 K-N 4

42 R-N4 ch gives wn ending.

RxP P—R 4 R—K 3 R—K 7 R—Q 7 ch K-B 4 RxPch R—K N 7 K—Q 4 -K 5 K-B 4 Resigns

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 RUY LOPEZ

R. G. Wade ‡L. Schmid P—K 4 N—Q B 3 1 P—K 4 2 N—K B 3 $N-\vec{B}$ 3 3 B—N 5

The Berlin Defence, not seen often nowadays.

4 Castles В—К 2 5 P-Q 4

In the fifth game I played 5. In the fifth game I played 5 ... N—Q3, and then came 6 B x N, QP x B; 7 P x P, N—B4; 8 Q x Q ch, K x Q; 9 R—Q1 ch, K—K1; 10 P—QN3, B—K2; 11 B—R3, P—QB4; 12 N—B3, P—QN3; 13 N—Q5, B—Q1; 14 R—Q2, and now instead of 14 ... P—KR4, with a balanced position, I played first 14 ... B—N2, and was in difficulties after 15 R—K1!, threatening P—K6. If after 5 ... N—Q3 white follows the "book" 6 P x P, N x B; 7 P—QR4, P—Q3; 8 P— N x B; 7 P—QR4, P—Q3; 8 P— K6, then ... N/4—Q5 equalises.

6 R-K1

After 6 Q—K2 would have ome 6 ... N—Q3; 7 B x N, NP x B; 8 P x P, N—B4; 9 Q—K4, P—3; 10 N—Q4, N x N; 11 Q x N, 10—O; 12 B—R6, R—K1; 13 N—3, P—Q4, with an equal game Gigoric—Trifunovic, Budapest 48).

N-Q3PxP NxB 8 P—Q R 4 N/4-Q 5

Simpler was 8 ... P—Q3, but I thed my opponent to over-ach himself and I under-timated the problems of the

 $N \times N$ 3 NxN Castles Q x N B—B 4 N—Q 2 P-Q B 3

The white centre pawn is too mping and must be got rid of.

N-B3!

13 N—K4, $P \times P$; 14 $B \times P$ allows P—Q4.

P x P B—B 3 **13** . 14 B x P 15 B x B $\mathbf{R} \times \mathbf{B}$ 16 R—R 3

I expected 16 P—B4 and intended in reply 16 ... P—Q4!; 17 P x P, R—Q3; 18 R—Q1, R x P; 19 Q—B4, B—K3!! Somewhat better for White is 18 Q—K4.

P—Q 4 B—B 4 17 R/3—K 3 B-K 5 18 R—K 7

The crisis, the result of which will decide whether 8 ... N/4—Q5 is playable. As I mishandle the subsequent play, the game is not a decisive answer.

19 R x P Q-Q B 1 20 R x P RxR $\mathbf{B} \times \widetilde{\mathbf{N}}$? 21 Q x R

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

22 P x B P-R 3 Q-R 6 23 Q—K 3 24 K—R 1 25 Q—K 6 ch RxP

overlooked this simple Ŧ breaking-down move.

26 R x Q $\mathbf{R} \times \mathbf{P}$ 27 R x B P P-Q 5 $R-\tilde{Q}$ 7 28 K—N 1 29 P—N 4 R—Q 8 ch R—Q R 8 30 K—B 2 31 P—R 5 $-\tilde{\mathbf{Q}}\,\mathbf{N}\,\mathbf{8}$ Resigns 32 P-R 6

The fourth game:

Game No. 315

CARO-KANN DEFENCE

‡R. G. Wade L. Schmid 1 P—K 4 2 P—Q 4 3 N—Q B 3 4 N x P P—Q B 3 P—Q 4 PxP N—Q 2 K N—B 5 B—Q B 4 6 N—N 5 K N—B 3 P—K 3

Closing the Bishop's avenue. 7 Q—K 2

Threatening 8 N x BP!

8 B—N 3 QxP?

Better 8 ... P-KR3; 9 N/5-B3, with a game for Black.

9 K N—B 3 B-N 5 ch

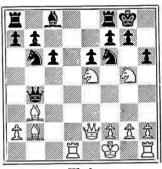
9 ... Q moves; 10 N—K5 wins the KBP.

10 P—B 3 BxPch 11 K—B1 Q-Q N 5 12 P x B 13 B—N 2

Black has three pawns for his piece, but no prospect weathering the middle game. of

Q-N.5 14 N—K 5 15 R—Q 1 Castles P-KR3

Schmid



Wade

16 P—KR4 17 B—B2! P-QR4

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.

Q-N 4 18 N—Q 3 19 Q B x N PxB 20 N-K 4 P-KB4 $\widetilde{\mathbf{21}}$ $\widetilde{\mathbf{N}}$ — $\overline{\mathbf{Q}}$ 6

Even better is 21 R-R3.

Q-Q4 22 N x B Resigns

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.

Move & Win Solutions PROBLEM SECTION

No. 1-White solves the problem neatly with 1 Q—K1 ch!, R x Q; 2 P—N3 mate. Stahlberg— Becker, 1946.

No. 2—White makes the draw certain with 1 R—R6!, R x R; 2 P becomes Q ch, R x Q; 3 P—N5, and he is stalemated. Marshall— McClure.

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, K—K2; 3 Q x P ch, or 1 ... N x Q; 2 P x N ch, K—R1; 3 R—B8 mate. Michel-Trifunović, Mar del Plata 1 G 5.0

No. 4—White shoots the works with 1 Q—R6 ch, R x Q; 2 B x R ch, K—R2; 3 B—B8 mate. Michel -Rosetto, Mar del Plata 1941.

No. 5-A better move for White was 1 NxN, for after 1 PxQ, Black played 1 ... NxPch and announced mate in two: 2 K—N4, P—R4 ch; 3 K—R3, N—B7 mates Potemkin—Alekhine, once. 1912.

No. 6—Black makes his Bishops tell by 1 \dots Q x P!; 2 P x Q, N—R6 mate. Schroeder—Stahlberg, Santiago 1946.

No. 7—White wins with 1 BxP ch, NxB (1 ... K—R1; 2 N—B7 mate); 2 N—N6, trapping the Q. Rossolimo - Cukierman, Paris 1937.

No. 8—Black draws the white King into the net by 1 ... N—K7 ch: 2 R x N (2 K—R2, R—B7 ch; 3 K—R3, Q—R8 mate), R—B8 ch; 3 K x R (3 K—R2, R—R8 mate), Q—R8 ch; 4 K—B2, N—N5 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 Q—QB4, Q—Q2; 3 Q—B7!, Q—N4; 4 P—QR4, Q x RP; 5 R—K4, Q—N4; 6 Q x NP, Resigns. Adams— Torre, 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.

AUGUST SOLUTIONS

109 (King): B—B2 110 (Pleasants): Q-111 (Guest): N—B6 112 (Lindeberg): K-Q7 113 (Novejarque): N—Q5 114 (Karlstrom): Q—Q1 115 (Andrade): B—Q8 116 (Bull): R—R4 117 (Behting): R—QR5

Correct solutions from:

Dr. N. E. H. Fulton—All. R. McDermid—All. L. Pleasants—All. W. S. King—All bar 116. T. G. Paterson—All bar 115. J. H. Woolley—All bar 115. E. M. Guest—All bar 114 and 115. K. R. Austin—109, 110, 111, 112, 117.

F. C. Ewen—109, 111, 112, 114, 117. J. J. Marlow—109 - 114 inclusive. J. Sadleir—109, 111, 112, 113, 114. N. A. Palmer—109, 110, 111, 112. A. H. N. Taylor—111, 112, 114,

116.

P. F. Clarke—109, 110. A. L. Goldfinch—111, 112. J. Sloan—111, 112.

R. G. Hall—112. L. Wheeler—112.

W. S. King: "Douglas Jack's No. 80 in December CHESS-PLAYER was in all respects a wonderful piece of work, and that composition will find a very high place among the problems of New Zealand authors."

L. Pleasants, referring to D. Jack, expressed regret at the death of an esteemed colleague.

J. J. Marlow says No. 113 (N-Q5) is cooked by R—B5. After searching for a while we came to the conclusion that R—B5 is a good try, but there is a move to beat it. Here, then, is a useful exercise for solvers below top class: In 113, what is the defence to the try R—B5? Send with next set of solutions set of solutions.

A misunderstanding between us and E. M. Guest resulted in the use of an incorrect diagram; the key Knight should be at KR7 in No. 111. As it appeared, Q—B7 ch cooked nastily. But we don't feel this spoils the section; it gives solvers a chance to find both key and cook. Nobody performed this feat with No. 111, but plenty sent the cook as key.

B. J. da C. Andrade bagged a lot of scalps with his No. 115 (B-Q8).

Regarding this excellent problem Dr. N. E. H. Fulton writes: "This one puzzled me for several days. The Bishop seemed superfluous A very good try is B—B6. It is a principle of the beautiful and the second of the an interesting study to solvers to find out what move knocks out this try." B—B6 was the choice B—B6 was the choice of most solvers. Dr. Fulton has hit the nail on the head. However Andrade himself mentioned "the fiendish try B—B6" and ... B— R6! as the antidote. For the benefit of a good many solvers, we repeat (especially when the name Andrade appears!): don't take a problem too lightly; try to fault your own solution. K. R. Austin your own solution. K. R. Austinote: In 115 we figure if 1 R x B; 2 N—K8, etc., and if 1 . others; 2 Q—K7, threatening N— B7 or Q—R4.

B. J. da C. Andrade mentions that his No. 98 (April) had been published previously in Europe of the control of W.S.A., he isn't sure where "without, however, the necessary WPg3." He would be pleased to know if any New Zealander care trace when and where this previous publication of No. occurred.

Mr. Andrade has by this time more than earned promotion to the post of Hon. Godfather to the CHESSPLAYER Proble= Section. We have received from him still another very large bate: of problems, including some of ins own. This will be good news for a number of our solvers who from time to time have expressed ther admiration for Mr. Andrades compositions.

This month we submit a maidet effort, "for beginners only," by Dr. N. E. H. Fulton (Ashburton) Pleasants (Napier) is represented by the next two; and Auckanother 3-er. The other five were supplied by B. J. da C. Andrade No. 124 should be successful. attempted by all solvers.

TO CORRESPONDENTS

T. WOODFIELD-Two reals beautiful books received; yazare a lucky man. They will be of much use. Thanks.

J. SLOAN—M.C.O., p. 127, col 4 Evidently 19 Q—B3 is intended The column from here local misprinted.

A. H. N. TAYLOR—104 (June 1 Q—QB1, P—KB5. 1 Q—K3 N—B6 ch. We cannot find mate here. Where is the cook?



No. 118—Dr. N. E. First problem—first



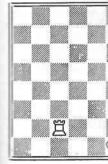
Mate in two (7

No. 121-Edgar I A.C.B., 194



Mate in two (

No. 124-O. Wurzk



Mate in three (

XZ. CHESSPLAYER

excellent problem.

Ilton writes: "This
for several days
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ry is B—B6. It is
study to solvers to
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B6 was the choice
Dr. Fulton has hit
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Telegraphy is the second head.

Telegraphy

Andrade mentions (April) had been ously in Europe of sn't sure where ever, the necessary ould be pleased to sew Zealander can d where this pretion of No. 98

has by this time and promotion to a Godfather to the LAYER Problem are received from a received from the godfather to the god

we submit a maidea eginners only," by ulton (Ashburton (Napier) is repreext two; and Audsfarris appears with The other five were J. da C. Andrade, id be successfully ill solvers.

ESPONDENTS

TELD—Two real oks received; you man. They will be Thanks.

C.O., p. 127, ed. e. Q—B3 is intended from here locate

TLOR—104 (June —KB5, 1 Q—KB e cannot find mater is the cook?

OCTOBER 1950

PROBLEM

Problem Editor

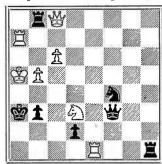
A. L. FLETCHER.

SECTION

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

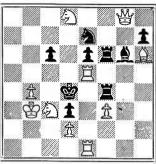
White plays UP the board in all diagrams

No. 118—Dr. N. E. H. Fulton. First problem—first publication.



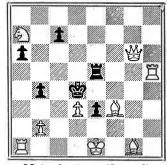
Mate in two (7 v. 7)

No. 119—L. Pleasants. First publication.



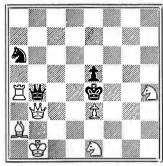
Mate in two (10 v. 9)

No. 120—L. Pleasants. A.C.R., 1929.



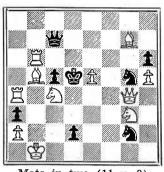
Mate in two (9 v. 6)

No. 121—Edgar Halliday. A.C.B., 1947.



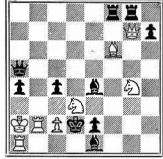
Mate in two (7 v. 4)

No. 122—B. J. da C. Andrade.



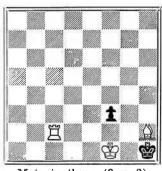
Mate in two (11 v. 8)

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



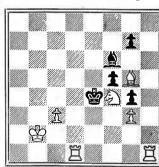
Mate in two (8 v. 10)

No. 124-O. Wurzburg, 1909.



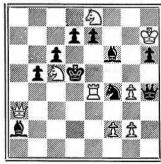
Mate in three (3 v. 2)

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



Mate in three (7 v. 5)

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. Bonus, Final

The prize-winners were:-

		Ρ.	W.	D.	L.	Pts.	Avge.		Avge
1	Mrs. J. L. Sayers (5-4) .	10	10	0	0	55	5.5	0.4	5.9
	L. J. Kiley (2-1)		14	4	2		4.4	1.4	5.8
	R. Severinsen (3-2)					44	5.5	0.2	5.7
	J. F. McEwan (4-2)			1	4	88	4.19	1.5	5.69
	S. F. Banks (3-1)		13	1	4	79.5	4.41	1.2	5.61
	A. M. Blomfield (6-4)		14	2	4	83	4.15	1.4	5.55
7.		8				42.5		0.2	5.51
7	F. E. Hansford (3-2)	8	7	1	0	42.5	5.31	0.2	5.51

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

by the following in the order given:—

Dr. J. F. Filmer, final average 5.32; W. Anderson, 5.23; W. M. Haycraft, 5.2; Ll. 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, 4.63; 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;

L. W. Mills, 1.82; P. H. Hardiman, 1.7; L. H. Young, 1.6; J. W. Collins, 1.6; Mrs. J. E. Clayton, 1.6; E. H. Faulkner, 1.55; C. Collins, 1.51; Miss P. Burn, 1.51; A. R. Smith, 0.96; K. C. Guthrie, 0.8; D. Blyth, 0.57; O. J. Ball, 0.2; J. H. R. Mc-Faylore, 0.2 Farlane, 0.2.

The following did not qualify, completing fewer than eight

completing fewer than eight games:—
F. C. Fournier, final average 7.0;
B. S. Nairn, 6.0; J. B. Guthrie, 6.0;
Mrs. S. Lovell, 5.25; A. J. McNamara, 4.4; A. W. Glen, 4.16; R.
Godley, 4.0; R. G. Hall, 3.7; Miss
F. Collinson, 3.5; G. E. Gilltrap, 2.67; H. S. Watson, 1.83; Dr. R.
Gardner, 1.75; Mrs. H. Reilly, 1.75;
C. G. Cunningham, 1.4; N. R.
Freeman, 1.2; R. I. Roberts, A. L.
Goldfinch and R. Gilberd, 0.0.

Respect the time limit! Give the other fellow a turn with a new envelope!

Handicap Tourney

PROGRESS REPORT TO 20/9/50

Haycraft beat Meredith, Nairn. Sadleir beat Mrs. Clayton.

Dr. Gardner beat Nairn 2, Hartnell 2.

Griffiths beat McKay.
Parsons beat Mrs. Clayton 2.
Wing 2.

Fournier beat Chrisp, Roberts Nairn, Cunningham 2.

Meredith beat F. L. Collins, Haycraft, Hartnell, Hanham.

Broom beat McIver, Marsick 2.

Freeman beat Mrs. Clayton.

Blomfield beat Cunningham, Mrs. Miss Wilkinson, R. Sayers, Taylor.

McIver beat Broom.

McEwan beat Williams.

Hall beat Mrs. Lovell.

Mrs. Haar beat Dick.

J. W. Collins beat Mrs. Haar.
Blyth beat Wing.
Day beat Simpson 2.
Esterman beat Marsick, Godley.
J. Sloan beat Simpson, Mrs. Howlett. Mrs. Clayton

Clarke beat Harrison-Wilkie. Holdsworth beat Blomfield.

Sec.: J. R. Cusack, c/o 8 Webb St.

EVERY FRIDAY

37 DIXON STREET, WELLINGTON

1950 - 51

Pobar beat Burn, Hartnell 2. Mrs. Sayers beat Watson, Young.

Calnan beat Edwards.
Mrs. Lovell beat Roberts 2, Han-

ham.
Chrisp beat Cunningham.
Watson beat Young.
Muir beat Dick 2.
Donald beat Traves, Esterman 14.
Toothill beat Cunningham.
McNamara beat Young, Hall.
D. Manson beat J. W. Collins.
Mrs. Haar heat Dick

lett, Mrs. Clayton.

Davis beat Mrs. Mullineaux.

7.30 to 11 p.m.

CHESSPLAYER

Correspondence

N. M. Cromarty
D. I. Lynch
A. W. Gyles

J. A. Cunningham
G. Severinsen
S. Smith
T. G. Paterson
E. F. Tibbitts
E. C. Cole
F. H. Grant
E. R. Broom
C. E. Trundle le

G. E. Trundle lo

T.T.'s, 195

Broom beat Mans and Paterson.

Park beat Tibbitts.

Gyles beat Paters

Denys beat Jones, Boyd beat Fulton, Fulton beat Denys

Mitchell beat Watt Jones beat Boyd. Sigan beat Smith. Mintoft beat Sloan,

Hansford beat Rath Adkins beat Luck. Luck beat Marsick,

Keam beat Edwards G. H. Hignett bea

A. N. Hignett beat I G. H. Hignett.

Severinsen beat !

Jones beat G. H. H.

Edwards drew Foul Douglas beat G.

Tates beat Neilson. Meredith beat Jesse

Ouggan beat Collin Callins beat Woodfi Jessett drew Orbell,

Miss Collinson beat woodfield beat Jess

Browne, drew A.

Keam.

Orbell.

Yates.

Mitchell.

T. IC-

Hooper, drew N Cunningham. Severinsen beat Pat Cunningham beat T Manson beat Cunni

mpionship-

J. A. Cunninghan

Detailed scoring ampionship, 1949-50

CION

therwise stated,

Tourney

- 51

ORT TO 20/9/50

Hartnell 2. Watson, Young redith, Nairn.

Clayton. Nairn 2, Hart-

Kay. Irs. Clayton 2

risp, Roberts 2, nam 2. L. Collins, Hay-

Hanham. er, Marsick 2. inningham, Mrs

Wilkinson, eat J. W. Collins

m. Liams. tvell. ards. Roberts 2, Han-

ningham. ng.

es, Esterman 14. Young, Hall. J. W. Collins.

Mrs. Haar.

1 2. larsick, Godley pson, Mrs. How-

Mullineaux. ison-Wilkie. Blomfield.

8 Webb St.

LLINGTON

Y

OCTOBER. 1

Correspondence Chess Championship of N.Z. ARTISTRY

Detailed scoring in the New Zealand Correspondence Chess Tampionship, 1949-50, won by Cromarty, was as follows:—

THE RESERVE TO SELECT PROPERTY.	1	2	3 4	5	6	7	8	9 1	0 11	. 12	canacala.
N. M. Cromarty	_	1	1 1	1	1	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	1	$10\frac{1}{2}$
D. I. Lynch		_	$1 \frac{1}{2}$	1	1	1	1 2	1	1	- 1	9
A. W. Gyles		0	$-\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	-1	1	1	1	1	$8\frac{1}{2}$
J. A. Cunningham		$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$ -	$\frac{1}{2}$		0	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	1	6
G. Severinsen	0	Ō	$0 - \frac{1}{2}$	_	12			0		1	6
5. Smith	0	0	0 1	1/2	_	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	1	1	$-5\frac{1}{2}$
T. G. Paterson	0	0	0 1	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	1	1 :	2 2	1	5½
E. F. Tibbitts	12	$\frac{1}{2}$	$0 \frac{1}{2}$	0	2	0		0*		1	5
9. E. C. Cole	0	0	0 0	1	1	0	1*) I	1	0 1
F. H. Grant		-	0 0	-	0	2	0		– T	1	3 ½
E. R. Broom	0				0	2	U	0	0 -	- I	$\frac{1}{2}$
G. E. Trundle	0	_	0 0			U	U	0-	U U		U
G. E. Trundle lost all	ga	mes	by d	efaı	ılt.		*	Aju	dica	ted.	

T.T.'s, 1950-51

PROGRESS REPORT TO 20/9/50

mpionship-

Broom beat Manson, Hooper and Paterson.

Park beat Tibbitts. Gyles beat Paterson, Broom, Hooper, drew Manson and Cunningham.

Severinsen beat Paterson. Cunningham beat Tibbitts. Manson beat Cunningham.

T 1R-

Denys beat Jones, Mintoft. Boyd beat Fulton, drew Kiley. Fulton beat Denys. Mitchell beat Watt and Sloan.

Jones beat Boyd. Sloan beat Smith.

Mintoft beat Sloan, drew with Mitchell.

T. IC-

Hansford beat Ratliff, Adkins. Adkins beat Luck. Luck beat Marsick, Ross.

ET. 2-

Keam beat Edwards, Eades.

G. H. Hignett beat Edwards, drew Foulds.

A. N. Hignett beat Edwards and G. H. Hignett.

R. Severinsen beat Edwards and Keam. Jones beat G. H. Hignett.

Edwards drew Foulds.

Douglas beat G. H. Hignett,
Browne, drew A. N. Hignett.

Tates beat Neilson. Meredith beat Jessett, Neale and Orbell.

Daggan beat Collins.
Collins beat Woodfield.
Jessett drew Orbell, Wilkins and

Yates.

Miss Collinson beat Jessett. woodfield beat Jessett.

T.T. 4—

Remetis beat Jones. D. Manson beat Fenwick, Smith. Williams beat Robinson, Jones. Smith beat Hall.

Lomax beat King. Wooderson beat Lomax and Hanham. Taylor beat Lee and Findon. Hanham beat Sewell.

Mrs. Sayers beat Hanham. Teece beat Mills.

Lee beat Sewell.

‡G. Mitchell

Played in last year's T.T. 1B:

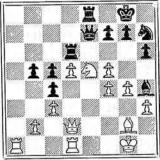
W. E. Moore

Game No. 316 DUTCH DEFENCE

+ G. 1111011011	
1 P—Q 4	PK B 4
2 B—B 4	N-K B 3
3 N—K B 3	P—K 3
4 P—K 3	P—Q N 3
5 B—Q 3	B-N 2
6 Castles	B—K 2
7 N—B 3	P—Q 4
8 N-Q N 5	N—R 3
9 N—K 5	Castles
10 P—Q R 3	PB 4
11 P—B 4	PxBP
12 B x P	B—Q 4
13 B x B	$\mathbf{Q} \times \mathbf{B}$
14 Q—R 4	Q—N 2
15 Q—B 4	N—Q 4
16 N—KB3	$N \times B$
17 P x N	Q—B 3
18 K R—K 1	R—B 3
19 N—N 5	R—N 3
20 R x P	$\mathbf{R} \times \mathbf{R}$
21 N x R	K—R 1
22 P—Q 5	Q—Q 2
23 R—K 1	B—B 3
24 P—Q N 3	R—Q B 1
25 P—N 3	N—N 1
26 P-QR4	P—Q R 3
27 N/5—B 7	P—Q R 4
28 N—R 8	Q—N 2
29 N/6—B 7	Resigns

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:

Tibbitts



Gyles

‡Gyles

Tibbitts

29 R—R 5

Q-N 2

30 R/1-R1

This manoeuvre by White is obvious enough—but wait!

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 ... P—B3; 32 Q x P is quite adequate.

Q—N 3 N—B 1 32 R—R 8 ch

If 32 ... R—Q1; 33 R x R ch, Q x R; 34 Q x P, and must win. Now White's big moment has arrived: everything is just right.

33 P-N 5!

The black Bishop is shut off from his K2! If 33 ... P—B3; same reply.

34 N-N 6!! Resigns!

Black bows to the inevitable. If $34 \ldots R \times Q$, White mates in two. If $34 \ldots R \times N$; $35 Q \times R$ wins easily. If $34 \ldots P \times N$; $35 Q \times R$, R—KB3; 36 R/1—R7, 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 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 **DUTCH DEFENCE**

J. Platt R. G. Wade 1 P—Q 4, P—K 3; 2 P—Q B 4, P— K B 4; 3 P—K N 3, N—K B 3; 4 N—Q B 3, B—K 2; 5 B—N 2, Castles; 6 N—B 3,

A sharper plan is 6 Q-N3, 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, Q N—Q 2; 9 P—B 4, N—K 5; 10 N x N, 10 B x N, BP x B.

10 Q P x N; 11 N x N, 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 P-QR4, QR-B1 and P-B5, leaving weakened Queen-side P's, the defence of which will keep some of Black's pieces out of the

14 Q—B 2; 15 B—Q 2, R— R 3; 16 B—Q B 3, B—K 1; 17 P— K 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 R—Q2.

R—Q 1; 19 R—B 2, B-KN5; 20 R-Q2?,

This allows me to proceed with the attack immediately. 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 R—R4, P—KR3, K—R2 and P— KN4, with Q-K1 in some even-

20 P—K N 4!; 21 P—Q 5, N P x P; 22 N P x P, P—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, R—N 3; 25 K—R 1, K—B 2; 26 P x P ch, Q x P; 27 R x R, B x R; 28 Q— Q 2, B—R 5; 29 R—Q B 1, R—N 1 !; 30 P—K R 3, R—Q 1; 31 Q—Q 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 B x B, Q x B; 34 B—B 1, 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, ncluding the move 34 ... Q—
R5, but failed to notice after 35
K—R2 that Q—K8 wins.

35 Q—B2!, B—B6 ch; 36 B—N2,
B—R4; 37 B—B1, B—B6 ch; and

repeated to draw.

Against the champion 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 14th 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 most promising of Argentina's nativeborn masters, and my loss to ha was no disgrace. I rather like: his snappy Queen "sacrifice" = answer to my sacrifice of a piece

Game No. 318 FRENCH DEFENCE

‡J. Bolbochan	R. G. Wade
1 P—Q 4	P—K 3
2 P—K 4 3 N—Q 2	P—Q 4 N—K B 3
4 P—K 5	K N-Q 2
5 B—Q 3	P-Q B 4
6 P—Q B 3	N—Q B 3
7 N—K 2	Q-N 3
8 N-B3	P—B 3
9 K P x P	100

9 N—B4, $P \times QP$; 10 N x KP $N/2 \times P$ is rather complicated.

 $N/2 \times P$ 10 Castles B-Q 3

So far Purdy—Wade, Australia v. New Zealand 1948, and now i 11 R-N1, P-K4 immediately

BxP 12 N/2—Q 4! 13 N x N Castles 14 Q-K 2 Q-B2?

More to the point is 14 ... N-N5; 15 BxPch, K-R1, with complications again.

15 P-KR3! P-K4!?

Not wishing to have a permanently imprisoned Bishop.

16 N x P Q R-K 1 17 P x B 18 B-KB4 N-K 5

Wade



Bolbochan

19 Q x N!! 20 B—B 4 ch

 $P \times Q$ Resigns

A piece is lost.

[The End]

N.Z. CHESSPLAYER, OCTOBER, 1950

taining represent encountered on his cover 5/-, cloth be G 25-World Che Golombek. All th Championship tou annotated by the of master Chess w biographies of all G 26-R. P. Michellthe games of a famou © 27—A Treasury of Reinfeld. Games of B Purdy and Wade. © 28-Botvinnik the two games by the We G 29-My Best Games A new edition of a fa byears of Alekhine G 30—Championshi first book in Engli Champion. Comple Absolute Champion multless style by th 631-The Chess-play Coles. In the words www.sed over and dro the pped into as the

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han is the mis rgentina's nativend my loss to e. I rather like en "sacrifice" = acrifice of a piece

No. 318 DEFENCE

R. G. Wade

P-K 3

P—Q 4 N—K B 3

K N-Q 2 P-Q B 4

N-Q B 3

P-B 3

QP: 10 NxKF er complicated.

> $N/2 \times P$ B—Q 3

-Wade, Australia i 1948, and now i K4 immediately.

> BxP Castles PxN

Q-B 2 ? point is 14 Pch, K-R1, W-12 gain.

P-K4!?

to have a permaed Bishop.

> BxP Q R—K 1 N—K 5

Nade



lbochan

PxQ Resigns

ie End]

. OCTOBER. 1998

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