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## NEW ZEALAND CHESS



Paul Garbett, Winner of the Rothmans 1976 North Island Championship.

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Manila: Mecking, Polugaevsky, Hort Qualify
$\begin{array}{llllllllllllllllllll}1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 & 7 & 8 & 9 & 10 & 11 & 12 & 13 & 14 & 15 & 16 & 17 & 18 & 19 & 20\end{array}$

|  | Mecking | x | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 |  | $1 / 2$ |  | 1/2 |  |  |  |  |  | 1/2 |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 | Polugaevsky | 1/2 | , | 0 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1 | 1/2 | 1 | $1 / 2$ | 1/2 | 1 | 1/2 | 1 | 1 | 1/2 |  |  | 21/2 |
| 3 | Hort | $1 / 2$ | 1 | x | 0 | 1/2 | 0 | 1/2 | 0 | $1 / 2$ | $1 / 2$ | 1 | 1/2 | 1 | 1/2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | $121 / 2$ |
| 4 | Tseshko | 0 | 1/2 | 1 | x | 1/2 | 1/2 | 0 | 1 | $1 / 2$ | 1/2 | $1 / 2$ | 1/2 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1/2 | 1 | 1 | 12 |
| 5 | Ribli | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | , | 1 | 1 | 1 | $1 / 2$ | 0 | 1/2 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1/2 | 0 | $1 / 2$ | 1/2 | 1 | 1 | 11 |
| 6 | Ljubojevic | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1 | 1/2 | 0 | x | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1/2 | 0 | 1/2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | $1 / 2$ | 1 | 1/2 | 1 | 11 |
| 7 | Kavalek | 1/2 | 1/2 | $1 / 2$ | 1 | 0 | 1 | x | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1 | 1/2 | 1 | 0 | 1/2 | 0 | 0 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1 | 1 |  |
| 8 | Panno | 0 | 1/2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1/2 | $x$ | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1/2 | $1 / 2$ | 0 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1 | 1 | 1/2 | 1 | 10\% |
| 9 | Balas | $1 / 2$ | 0 | 1/2 | 1/2 | $1 / 2$ | 0 | 1/2 | 0 | x | 1 | 1/2 | 1/2 | $1 / 2$ | 1 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1/2 | 10\% |
| 10 | Spassky | 1 | 1/2 | $1 / 2$ | 1/2 | 1 | 1/2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | x | 1/2 | 1 | $1 / 2$ | $1 / 2$ | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1 | 10 |
| 11 | Gheorghiu | 1/2 | 0 | 0 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1 | 1/2 | 1 | $1 / 2$ | 1/2 |  | 1 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 0 | 1/2 | 1 | 1/2 | 10 |
| 12 | Uhlmann | 0 | 1/2 | 1/2 | $1 / 2$ | 1 | 1/2 | 0 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 0 | 0 | $\times$ | 1 | 1 | 1/2 | 1 | 1 | 1/2 | 0 | 1 | 10 |
| 13 | Mariotti | 1/2 | 1/2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 0 | $x$ | 1 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 10 |
| 14 | Quinteros | 0 | 0 | 1/2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | $1 / 2$ | 1 | 0 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 0 | 0 | $x$ | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 9 |
| 15 | Browne | 0 | 1/2 | 0 | 0 | $1 / 2$ | 0 | 1 | $1 / 2$ | 1/2 | $1 / 2$ | 1/2 | 1/2 | $1 / 2$ | 0 | $\times$ | 1 | 1 | 1/2 | 0 | 1 | 81/2 |
| 16 | Torre | 1/2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |  | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | $1 / 2$ | 0 | 1/2 | 0 | 0 | $x$ | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 7 |
| 17 | Biyiasas | 1/2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 0 | 0 | $1 / 2$ | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | - |  | 1/2 | 0 | 6 |
| 18 | Pachman | 0 | 1/2 | 0 | $1 / 2$ | 1/2 | 0 | 1/2 | 0 | 0 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 0 | 0 | 1/2 |  | 0 | $x$ | 1/2 | 1/2 | 5 |
| 19 | Tan Lian A | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | $1 / 2$ | 0 | 1/2 | 0 | 1/2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | $1 / 2$ | $1 / 2$ |  | 1/2 | 5 |
|  | Harandi |  |  | 0 |  |  |  | - | , | $1 / 2$ |  |  | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |  |  | 1/2 | 1/2 | $\times$ |  |

Brazilian Henrique Mecking won his second Interzonal at Manila, losing only one game to ex-World Champion Spassky. In the last Candidates series Mecking was eliminated in the first round by Korchnoy; as last time he has predicted that he will win through to meet the World Champion.

After an early loss to Balashov, Spassky recovered to stand fourth equal after nine rounds but he then fell away badly with losses to Kavalek and Panno and couldn't recover a second time. Also somewhat surprising was Browne's poor score after a good start ( 5 points in his first seven games).

MURRAY CHANDLER left New Zealand in April; since then he has had three excellent results in Europe First, in the annual IIford Open Tournament, Murray finished second equal behind Tony Miles, Britain's first grandmaster. For his win against Bellin in the penultimate round see games section.

At Biel in July the organisers of the Interzonal ran several other tournaments. One of these was an International Junior (under-21) Tournament which Chandler won from a field of 72 with a perfect 7-0 score.

Murray's most significant result came in the World Cadet (under-18 Championship held at Lille, France earlier in July. The nine round Swiss was won by Grinberg (Israel) with $71 / 2$ points ( 3 draws). Chandler was second with 7 points, losing only to Grinberg and drawing with Petursson (Iceland) and Cramling (Sweden). His victims included Ian Rogers (Australia) and the Soviet Union's 13 -year old representative Kasparov. Third equal were Kasparov, Rogers, Petursson and Groszpeter (Hungary) with 6; then Nicolic (Yugoslavia),

Van der Wiel (Holland) and Chia (Singapore) on 5 . won the Gold Coast Open in Queensland with Juan Kloostra, scoring 5/6.

SIMON EASTERBROOK-SMITH is currently playing his chess in South Australia while studying at Adelaide University.

| Mr. R.L. Roundill. Mr. A.S. Hollander, |  |
| :--- | :--- |
|  | P.O. Box 2434, <br> CHRISTCHURCH |

P.O. Box 2434 ,

CHRISTCHURCH.

## TRUSTEES N.Z. CHESS FOUNDATION

Mr R.L. Roundill, 36 Fowler Street Northcote,

Mr. B.A. Hart,
P.O. Box 6517,
Wellesley Street,
AUCKLAND.

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## Rothmans North Island Championship

|  |  | R. 1 | R.2 | R. 3 | R. 4 | R. 5 | R. | R. 7 | R. 8 | T' | Sos |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Garbett P.A. (N, Shore) | W16 | W18 | W12 | W6 | W2 | W11 | D5 | W4 | $71 / 2$ |  |
| 2 | Green E.M. (Auckland) | W/28 | W22 | W15 | W4 | L1 | W8 | D1 | D3 |  | 2 |
| 3 | Stonehouse T. (Auckiand) | W40 | W34 | L4 | W/25 | ne | D5 | W | D2 |  | 381/ |
| 4 | Jensen K. (Hamiton) | W/32 | W25 | W3 | 12 | W/6 | $\square 7$ | W17 | L1 | 51/2 | 43 |
| 5 | Stuart P.W. IN, Shore | W33 | W31 | L6 | W12 | W22 | 03 | 01 | -8 | $51 / 2$ | 411/2 |
| 6 | Whitehouse L.E. (Hamiton) | W20 | W46 | W5 | 11 | 14 | W25 | W27 | D9 | $51 / 2$ | 381/2 |
| 7 | Kerr A.G. (N. Flymouth) | W13 | D27 | W30 | W26 | Dil | D4 | 13 | W16 | 51/2 | 38 |
| 8 | Lynn K, W. (Nelson) | D24 | D9 | W38 | W31 | W17 | L2 | W15 | D5 | $51 / 2$ | 37 |
| 9 | Turner G.M. (Auckland) | D38 | D8 | W46 | W18 | 13 | W12 | W22 | D6 | $51 / 2$ | 35 |
| 10 | Perry A. (Otag ${ }^{\text {- }}$ | W44 | L15 | D24 | W46 | D16 | W13 | $1 / 23$ | 011 | $51 / 2$ | 311 |
| 11 | Smith R.W. (Waitemata) | W35 | W23 | D26 | W19 | D7 | L1 | D2 | D10 |  | $401 / 2$ |
| 12 | Hawkes P.D. (N. Plymouth | W/14 | W29. | L1 | L5 | W20 | 19 | W30 | M22 | 5 | 40 |
| 13 | Brunton D.M. (Auckiand) | L7 | W42 | L14 | W40 | W18 | 110 | W.3 | W29 |  | 34 |
| 14 | Spiller P. (Ak. University) | $L 12$ | W52 | W13 | $\llcorner 22$ | W24 | W/26 | D16 | D17 | 5 | 32 |
| 15 | Cater J.E. (Auckland) | W37 | W10 | 12 | L17 | W28 | W29 | L8 | D19 | 41/2 | $371 / 2$ |
| 16 | Van Dam S. (Auckland) | L1 | D43 | W47 | W20 | 010 | W19 | D14 | L7 | 41/2 | 37 |
| 17 | Cornford L. H. (Gisb.) | W41 | L26 | W37 | W/15 | 18 | W27 | $L 4$ | D14 | 41/2 | 35 |
| 18 | Johnstone D.G. (Falm. N.) | W43 | L1 | W41 | 1.9 | 113 | 024 | W36 | W23 | 41/2 | 35 |
| 19 | Clemance P.A. (N. Plymouth | W/45 | D30 | W27 | 111 | 026 | 1.16 | W21 | 715 | 41/2 | 33 |
| 20 | Thompson S. (Palm. N.) | L6 | D36 | W49 | L16 | 1.12 | W43 | W/39 | 4/35 | $41 / 2$ | 29 |
| 21 | Mancewicz S. (Hawera) | L23 | D35 | L28 | W44 | W52 | W/4 | 1.19 | 1434 | $41 / 2$ | 26 |
| 22 | Murley A. (U, Huti) | W39 | L2 | W32 | W14 | 15 | W31 | L9 | 112 | , | 38 |
| 23 | Pool A. (Canterbury) | W21 | L11 | W33 | W29 | 1.27 | W36 | L10 | L18 | 4 | 35 |
| 24 | Love A. (Otago) | D8 | D38 | D10 | D28 | 114 | D18 | W42 | 025 | 4 | 341 |
| 25 | Whitlock fi.P. (Wang, | W48 | L4 | W36 | L3 | W32 | 16 | -33 | 1224 | 4 | 311/2 |
| 26 | Laming F. (Pameli) | W49 | W17 | D11 | L7 | 019 | 1.14 | 133 | D33 | 4 | 34 |
| 27 | Robinson P.G. (Auckiand | W/42 | D7 | L19 | W39 | W23 | L17 | L6 | D32 | 4 | 34 |
| 28 | Watson B. R. (Hamilton) | 12 | D39 | W21 | D24 | 1.15 | W38 | L29 | W42 | 4 | 32 |
| 29 | Goffin P.B. (Aucklans) | W52 | L12 | W40 | L23 | W30 | 1.15 | W28 | L13 | 4 | 301 |
| 30 | Free T.J. (Auckland) | W47 | D19 | 17 | W43 | 129 | 033 | L12 | W3 | 4 | 301 |
| 31 | Marsick B.H.P. (Auckland) | W51 | L5 | W34 | L8 | W/ | 12 | L3 | 1940 | 4 | 30 |
| 32 | Storey D.J.H. (Auckland) | L4 | W48 | 122 | W51 | 125 | W4 | D26 | 027 | 4 | 271 |
| 33 | Bremner K...) (Parneli) | $L 5$ | W51 | L23 | W35 | 034 | 030 | 125 | 026 | 4 | 27 |
| 34 | Dominik A. (Civic) | W50 | L3 | L31 | W37 | 033 | W35 | L. 13 | L21 | $31 / 2$ | 32 |
| 35 | Okey K.M. ( N . Plymouth) | L11 | D21 | L39 | W45 | W43 | L34 | W31 | L20 | $31 / 2$ | 291/ |
| 36 | Walker D.R. (Wanganui) | L46 | D20 | L25 | W50 | W39 | L23 | L18 | W43 | $31 / 2$ | 26 |
| 37 | Pointon S. (Wangenui) | L15 | W44 | L17 | L34 | 138 | W49 | W45 | D39 | $31 / 2$ | 25 |
| 38 | Brimble M.T. (Waitemata | D9 | D24 | L8 | L41 | W37 | 128 | W46 | L30 | 3 | $311 / 2$ |
| 39 | Watson M.j. (Auckland) | L22 | D28 | W35 | L27 | 1.36 | W44 | L20 | D37 | 3 | 291/2 |
| 40 | Austin K.R. (N. Plymout | L3 | W50 | L29 | L13 | W47 | L32 | W41 | L31 | 3 | 291/2 |
| 41 | Balme A. (Otagol | L17 | W49 | L18 | W38 | $\llcorner 31$ | L21 | L40 | W47 | 3 | 27 |
| 42 | Crombie W. R. (Hamilton | L27 | L13 | $\underline{1} 5$ | W48 | W46 | W45 | 152 | L28 |  |  |
| 43 | Alexander R.(Palm.N.) | L18 | D16 | W45 | L30 | L35 | 120 | W44 | L36 | 21/2 | 291/2 |
| 44 | Morrison M.K. (Auckland) | L10 | L37 | D50 | L21 | W49 | L39 | 143 | W4 | $2^{1 / 2}$ | 24 |
| 45 | Mitche!! I.R. (Auckland) | L19 | D47 | L43 | L35 | W50 | L42 | 137 | W46 | $21 / 2$ | 221/2 |
| 46 | Bell D. (Wanganui) | W36 | L6 | $\llcorner 9$ | L10 | 142 | W47 | L38 | L45 | 2 | $301 / 2$ |
| 47 | Walker M. (1'wood) | L30 | D45 | L16 | 049 | L40 | 1.45 | W50 | L41 |  | 22 |
| 48 | Beyk A. (Rotorua) | L25 | L32 | L51 | $\llcorner 42$ | Bye | L50 | W49 | L44 | 2 | 171/2 |
| 49 | McCallum A. (N. Plymouth) | L26 | L41 | L20 | D47 | L4.4 | L37 | L48 | W50 | $11 / 2$ | 23 |
| 50 | De Oude H. (Rotorua) | L34 | L40 | D44 | L36 | 137 | W48 | L47 | L49 | 11/2 |  |
| 51 | Powell L. (U. Hutt) | L31 | L33 | W48 |  |  |  |  |  | $1 / 2$ |  |
| 52 | Haapu S. (Wanganui) | L29 | L14 | W42 | L33 | L. 21 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Held during the second week of the May school holidays, this tournament attracted a very good selection of players including competitors from Dunedin, Christchurch and Nelson in the South Island. While most of the North Island clubs were well represented, notable exceptions to this were the Wellington clubs (other than Upper Hutt - Ed.) who had fewer players attending than the South Island! The venue for the tournament was the New Plymouth Girls High School complex where excellent accommodation was arranged for players wishing to stay at the hostel. The meals provided were also excellent and I for one put on weight instead of losing it as I do at most chess congresses. The tournament hall was the school assembly building and although a bit draughty (it just shows that you cannot please everyone; I found the heaters too efficient at times! - Ed.) and noisy at times it was quite adequate and gave the players room to move about during the games. The extra facilities provided at the hostel added considerably to a pleasant week. There was a colour television, table tennis and pool tables (although broom handles and oddly shaped bits of wood improvised as cues). Several bridge schools were formed and this, along with five minute chess etc, |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

kept most players happy despite a week of pretty poor weather, hention should also be made at this point about the very good organisation and congratulations go to the New Plymouth Club for hosting an excellen eek of ches
inally a few brief comments. During one of the rounds a solid earthquake struck andit was quite a see players leaping up and scuttling in all directions. On another occasion the power went off and the hall was plunged into darkness - fortunately the pieces were all in the same position when the power came on again! Jack Arbuthnott had a difficult job as Director of Play but coped well. In a tournament where there is a large number of adjourned games and lots of time scrambles the D.O.P. always has a tough job Paul Garbett's form was very pleasing to see after his bad lapse in Wellington at the 1975/76 Congress

Report by Peter Goffin
The round-by-round story
Round 1
The only real upset was Glem Turner's conceding a draw to young Waiternata player Mark Brimble in a ion garne which saw Turner struggling for some time. Turner, of course, is a former schoolboy champion currently on the comeback trail. Lynn drew with Love and Spiller lost to Hawkes but these results reflect unreliable ratings as much as upsets. Otherwise the Goliaths won; three of the more murderous examples follow:
JENSEN-STOREY, Sicifian: 1 e4 c5 2 Nc3 Nco 3 f4 d6 4 Nf3 g6 5 BC4 Eg7 6000 e6 7 f5 exf5 8 d 3 Ne5 9 Nxe5 Bxe5 10 Of̃ Ne7 11 Bg5 h6 12 Bxe7 Qxe7 13 Nd5 Qa8 14 exfs $\mathrm{Bxf5} 15 \mathrm{~g} 4$ Be6


CLEMANCE - MiTCHELL Ruy Lopez: 1 e4 e5 $2 \mathrm{Nf} 3 \mathrm{Nc} 63 \mathrm{Bb5}$ a6 $4 \mathrm{Ba} 4 \mathrm{Nf6} 5 \mathrm{~d} 3 \mathrm{~b} 56 \mathrm{Bb} 3 \mathrm{~d} 5$ CLEMANCE MITHELL RLY LOPez. $18 \mathrm{Qe} 1 \mathrm{Oxh} 215 \mathrm{Bxd5} \mathrm{Oh} 1+16 \mathrm{Kf2} \mathrm{Oh} 4+17 \mathrm{Kg} 1,1: 0$.

 Qxa8 15 b 5 Ne 516 f 4 Ng 617 е5 Ne $418 \mathrm{Bb} 4 \mathrm{~b} 619 \mathrm{Od} 4 \mathrm{Kc} 720 \mathrm{Bd} 3 \mathrm{Ca} 1+21 \mathrm{Ke} 2 \mathrm{Oxhl} 22 \mathrm{Bxe} 4$


Round 2
The big upset here occurred when Cornford blundered his queen against Lanning; also Robinson drew with Kerr. Garbett and Smith won weil:



 Round 3

After this round only four players were left with possible scores: Garbett, Green, Jensen and Whitehouse. Garbett continued his fine form

GARBETT - HAWKES, Ruy Lopez: 1 e4 e5 2 Nf3 Nc6 3 Bb5 554 d3 fxe 45 dxe4 Nf0 $60-0$ d6 7 Nc Be7 8 Od3 Bd7 9 a3a6 10 Bc 4 Na5 $11 \mathrm{Ba} 2 \mathrm{Oc} 812 \mathrm{Nd5} \mathrm{Bb} 513 \mathrm{c} 4 \mathrm{Bd} 714 \mathrm{Nxe} 7 \mathrm{Kxe} 715 \mathrm{Be} 3 \mathrm{~b} 6$
 $\begin{array}{lll}24 \text { Rxf6 Rxf6 } 25 \text { Rf1 Rf8 } 26 \\ 32 \text { Oc8+ Oc7 } & 33 \text { Qxa6+, } 1: 0 .\end{array}$

Green struggled to beat Cater when the latter met Ewen's Alekhine Defence the way he'd been taught by his opponent! Jensen beat Stonehouse, and the ever dangerous Len Whitehouse successfully defended Stuart's gambit:
STUART - WHITEHOUSE, Enqlish: 1 c4 Nf6 2 Nc3 e6 3 e4 c5 4 e5 Ng8 5 Nf3 Nc6 6 d4 cxd4 7 Nxd4 Nxe5 8 Bf 4 Ng 69 Bg 3 a 610 Cla 4 f 5 ? $110-0-0$ (other players suggested $17 \mathrm{Nxe6}$ Qe7 $12 \mathrm{Kd} 2 \mathrm{but} 12 \ldots$ Qxe6! 13 Re1 Oxe1+ 14 Kxe 1 f 4 leaves Black on top) $\mathrm{Kf7} 12 \mathrm{~h} 4 \mathrm{Of} 6$ (seemingly a better move order than 11...Og5+ $12 \mathrm{~Kb} 1 \mathrm{~K} f 713 \mathrm{~h} 4$ Of6 wasting a tempo as in Nei-Gipslis 1955) $13 \mathrm{h5} \mathrm{Ne} 514 \mathrm{f} 4 \mathrm{Oh} 6!$
 Qf8 (now Black gradually emerges and the extra pawn begins to count) 21 hxg $\mathrm{hxg6} 2$ Of6 $30 \mathrm{Bxe4}$ fxe4
 $31 \mathrm{Ng5}$ Oxf4 $32 \mathrm{Rh} 7+\mathrm{Kg} 8$ 33 Cc

## anning tamed Smith's Dragon sufficiently to gain a half point:

LANNING - SMITH, Sicilian: 1 e4 c5 2 Nf3 d6 $3 \mathrm{~d} 4 \mathrm{cxd4} 4$ Nxd4 Nf6 5 Nc 3 g 66 Be 3 Bg 77 f3 Nc6 Od2 O-0 9 Bc4 Bd7 10 h 4 Rc 811 Bo3 h5 $120-0$ Ne5 13 Bh6 Bxh6 14 Oxh6 Rxc3 15 bxc3 Oa5 24 Kb 2 Rc7 25 Rd4 Be 626 Rc1 Rc5 $27 \mathrm{f} 4 \mathrm{Ng} 4,1 / 2: 1 / 2$.

Round 4
Garbett and Green won convincingly to lead with possible scores, a half point ahead of Smith and Kerr.

WHITEHOUSE - GARBETT, Queen's Pawn: 1 d 4 Nf6 $2 \mathrm{Nf} 3 \mathrm{~g} 63 \mathrm{~g} 3 \mathrm{Bg} 74 \mathrm{Bg} 20-050-0 \mathrm{~d} 56 \mathrm{Nbd} 2 \mathrm{Nc}$ 7 c3 Od6 8 Re1 h6 9 e4 dxe4 10 Nxe4 Nxe4 11 Rxe4 e5 12 Re1 Rd8 13 Qe2 Bg4 14 dxe5 Nxe5 15 Bf4 Re8 16 Bxe5 Rxe5 17 Oc4 Be6 18 Qa4 Rxe1+ 19 Rxe1 Ob6 20 Re2 Rd8 21 a3 a5 22 h 3 c 623 Ne5 Bxe5 24 Rxe 5 Oxb2 25 Qe4 Rd1+ 26 Kh2 Qxf2 27 Qe3 Oxe3, 0:1

GREEN- JENSEN, Reti System: $1 \mathrm{~g} 3 \mathrm{~d} 52 \mathrm{Bg} 2 \mathrm{Nf6} 3 \mathrm{~d} 3 \mathrm{Bf5} 4 \mathrm{c} 4 \mathrm{cf} 5 \mathrm{Ob} 3 \mathrm{Od} 76 \mathrm{Nf}$ e6 $70-0 \mathrm{Bd} 6$ 8 Nc3 0-0 9 Bg5 Na6 10 Bxf6 gxf6 11 d4 Bg6 12 Rac1 Nc7 13 Bh3 f5 14 c5 Be7 15 Ne5 Oc8 16 Nd3
 $25 \mathrm{~g} 4 \mathrm{fxg} 426 \mathrm{fxe} 4 \mathrm{dxe} 427 \mathrm{Og} 3 \mathrm{Qa5} 28 \mathrm{Qxg} 4 \mathrm{Nf} 629 \mathrm{Qf5} \mathrm{Qd} 230 \mathrm{Qe5} \mathrm{Rad8} 31$ Rcd1 Qe3+ 32 Kh 1 Bg 6 33 Rd3 Oxd3 34 Nxd3 exd3 $35 \mathrm{Ng} 3 \mathrm{~b} 636 \mathrm{Bf5} \mathrm{Rf7} 37 \mathrm{Be} 6 \mathrm{Rf} 838 \mathrm{~b} 4 \mathrm{~d} 239 \mathrm{Rd} 1 \mathrm{bxc} 540 \mathrm{bxc} 5 \mathrm{Rb} 8$ 41 Rxd2 Rb1+ $42 \mathrm{Kg} 2 \mathrm{Rfb} 843 \mathrm{~d} 5 \mathrm{Rd} 844 \mathrm{~d} 6 \mathrm{Kg} 745 \mathrm{Rf} 21: 0$.

## Stuart won material at the cost of a trapped queen:

HAWKES - STUART, Sicilian: 1 e4 c5 2 Nf3 Nc6 3 Bb5 e6 4 d 4 ? cxd4 5 Nxd4 Qa5+ 6 Bd2 Ob6 7 Bxc6 Oxd4 $8 \mathrm{c} 3 \mathrm{Qb} 69 \mathrm{Ba} 4 \mathrm{Qxb} 2100-0 \mathrm{Qxa} 111 \mathrm{Ob} 3 \mathrm{Bd} 612 \mathrm{e} 5 \mathrm{Bxe5} 13 \mathrm{Re} 1 \mathrm{a6} 14 \mathrm{Bxd} 7+\mathrm{Bxd} 715 \mathrm{Rxe5}$ Bc6 16 Re1 Ne7 17 Na Bd5 18 Ca4+ b5 $19 \mathrm{Nxb5}$ axb5 20 Oxb5+ Bc6 21 Og5 Qxa2, 0:1.

Unfortunately Lyn Powell had to forfeit her game through illness and she was unable to take any further part in the tournament.

## Round 5

This round saw Paul Garbett take sole possession of the lead when Green was unable to find a way to equalise in a Pirc Defence (see annotated games). Kerr and Smith drew a hectic affair:

KERR - SMITH, Alekhine Defence: 1 e 4 Nf6 2 Nc 3 d 53 e 5 d 44 exf6 dxc3 5 fxe 7 ( 5 fxg 7 is normal both are very equal) cxd2+6 Bxd2 Bxe7 $7 \mathrm{Bc} 3 \mathrm{Qxd} 1+8 \mathrm{Rxd} 10-09 \mathrm{Bd} 3 \mathrm{Nd} 710 \mathrm{Nf} 3 \mathrm{Nc} 511 \mathrm{Be} 2 \mathrm{Bf} 5$ $12 \mathrm{Nd} 4 \mathrm{Bg} 6130-0 \mathrm{Na} 4$ (White seems to have trouble preventing the disintegration of his queen-side pawns but manages to provoke interesting complications) $14 \mathrm{Bd} 2 \mathrm{c} 5(14 \ldots \mathrm{~N} \times \mathrm{b} 215 \mathrm{Rb} 1$ and 16 Rxb 7 ) 15 f 4 ! cxd 4 $16 \mathrm{f5} \mathrm{Bc} 517 \mathrm{Kh} 1 \mathrm{Nxb} 218 \mathrm{Rb} 1 \mathrm{Bh} 5(18 \ldots \mathrm{Na} 4) 19 \mathrm{Bxh} 5 \mathrm{Nc} 420 \mathrm{Bg} 5 \mathrm{~h} 621 \mathrm{Bf} 4 \mathrm{~b} 622 \mathrm{f} 6!\mathrm{g} 5$ (22...g6 23 Be 2 followed by $24 \mathrm{Bxh6)} 23 \mathrm{Bc} 1 \mathrm{Rae8}$ ( 23 ...Rfe8!?) $24 \mathrm{~h} 4 \mathrm{Re} 425 \mathrm{~g} 3 \mathrm{gxh} 426 \mathrm{Bxh} 6 \mathrm{hxg} 3 \mathrm{Z} 27 \mathrm{Rf5} \mathrm{Rh} 4+$ $28 \mathrm{Kg} 2 \mathrm{Rh} 2+29 \mathrm{Kxg} 3 \mathrm{Bd} 6+30 \mathrm{Bf} 4 \mathrm{Bxf} 4+31 \mathrm{Kxf4} \mathrm{Rf} 2+32 \mathrm{Kg} 5 \mathrm{Rxf5}+33 \mathrm{Kxf5} \mathrm{Ne} 3+34 \mathrm{Ke} 4 \mathrm{Nxc} 2=$ $35 \mathrm{Rg} 1+\mathrm{Kh} 736 \mathrm{Rg} 7+\mathrm{Kh} 637 \mathrm{Rxf} 7 \mathrm{Rd} 838 \mathrm{Be} 2 \mathrm{Kg} 539 \mathrm{Bd} 3 \mathrm{Kg} 640 \mathrm{Rxa} 7 \mathrm{Nb} 441 \mathrm{f} 7 \mathrm{Nxd} 3 \mathrm{~K} 42 \mathrm{Kxd} 3 \mathrm{Kg} 7$ 。 $1 / 2: 1 / 2$.
Jensen beat Whitehouse in a double-edged game and Lynn beat an out-of-form Cornford. Stuart and Stonehouse won as follows:

TUART - HURLEY, Kings Indian Defence: 1 c4 g6 2 Nc3 Bg7 3 d4 Nf6 4 e4 d6 5 Be2 Nbd7 6 Nf3 e5 0-0 0-0 8 Re1 b6 $9 \mathrm{Bf1} \mathrm{Bb} 710 \mathrm{~d} 5 \mathrm{a} 511 \mathrm{a} 3 \mathrm{Nc5} 12 \mathrm{~b} 3 \mathrm{Od} 713 \mathrm{Rb} 1 \mathrm{Ra} 14 \mathrm{~b} 4 \mathrm{axb4} 15 \mathrm{axb4} \mathrm{Na} 4$ 6 Nb5! Raa8 17 Qb c6 18 dxc6 Bxc6 19 Bd3 Bxb5 $20 \mathrm{cxb5}$ Rfc8 21 Bd2 Rc7 22 Ra1 Rea7 23 Ra3
 Qd8 32 Be3 Nd3 33 Rd1 Kh8 34 Nxd3 exd3 35 Rxd3 e4 36 Rxd7 Oxd7 37 b6f5 38 Ra7 Qd6 39 Rxg7 K xg7 40 Qc3+ Kf8 41 Bc5, 1 : 0 .

STONEHOUSE - TURNER, French Defence: 1 e4 e6 2 d 4 d 53 Nc3 dxe4 4 Nxe4 Nd7 5 Bd3 Ngf6 6 Nf3 Nxe4 7 Bxe4 Nf6 8 Bd3 Be7 $90-00-010 \mathrm{Bf} 4 \mathrm{~b} 611 \mathrm{Qe} 2 \mathrm{Bb} 712 \mathrm{Rad} 1 \mathrm{Oc} 813 \mathrm{c} 4 \mathrm{Re} 814 \mathrm{Ne} 5 \mathrm{c} 515 \mathrm{Bg} 5$ cxd4? (15...h6) 16 Bxf6 Bxf6 17 Bxh7+! Kf8 18 Rxd4 Rd8 19 Rxd8+ Oxd8 20 Rd1 Bxe5 21 Rxd8+ Rxd8 22 Bd 3 Bd 423 b 4 e5 24 h 3 Rd 625 Be 4 Bc 826 Kh 1 f 527 Bd 5 Rh 628 c 5 bxc 529 bxc 5 g 530 Ob 5 Rh8 $31 \mathrm{Oc} 6 \mathrm{Kg} 732 \mathrm{Oc} 7+\mathrm{Kh} 633 \mathrm{Od} 6+\mathrm{Kg} 734 \mathrm{Oe} 7+1$ : 0.

Also interesting was Cater's win
CATER - B. WATSON, Pirc Defence: 1 e4 d6 $2 \mathrm{~d} 4 \mathrm{Nf} 63 \mathrm{Nc} 3 \mathrm{~g} 64 \mathrm{Be} 2 \mathrm{c} 65 \mathrm{f} 4 \mathrm{Bg} 76 \mathrm{Nf} 3 \mathrm{O}-070 \mathrm{O} 0 \mathrm{Nbd} 7$ 8 e5 Ne8 9 Ne4 dxe5 10 fxe5 Nc7 11 Bc4 Nb6 12 Bb3 Bf5 13 Neg5 Nbd5 14 Nh4 Bc8 15 c4 Nb6 16 Be3 Ne6 17 Ngf3 Nc7 18 Qc2 Be6 19 Rad1 Qd7 20 Ng5 Bg4 21 Rd2 Rad8 21 Rdf2 f6 23 Nxh7 Kxh7 24 Nxg6 Kg8 25 Nxf8 Rxf8 26 Og6 Ne8 $27 \mathrm{~h} 3 \mathrm{Be} 628 \mathrm{Bc} 2 \mathrm{Rf7} 29$ Qh7+Kf8 30 Bh 6 Qxd4 31 Qh8 mate

An unsatisfactory feature at this stage was the withdrawal of Haapu for undisclosed reasons. This sort of thing does not happen very often in New Zealand but there should be a tough penalty for those occaions when it does. Needless to say there are times when a forfeit or withdrawai is unavoidable, illness being the obvious case.
Scores after five rounds: Garbett 5; Green; Smith, Stuart, Jensen, Steonehouse, Kerr and Lynn 4
Round 6
Garbett continued on his winning way, knocking Smith out of contention in a marathon 80 -nover
SMITH GARBETT, Queen's Pawn: 1 d4 Nf6 $2 \mathrm{Nf} 3 \mathrm{~g} 63 \mathrm{e} 3 \mathrm{Bg} 74 \mathrm{Nbd} 20-0 \quad 5 \mathrm{Bd} 3 \mathrm{~d} 66 \mathrm{O}-\mathrm{O} \mathrm{Nbd}$ $7 \mathrm{~b} 3 \mathrm{e} 58 \mathrm{Bb} 2 \mathrm{Pe} 89 \mathrm{dxe5} \mathrm{Ng} 410 \mathrm{Rb} 1 \mathrm{Ngxe5} 11 \mathrm{Be} 2 \mathrm{Nb} 612 \mathrm{Nxe5} \mathrm{dxe} 513 \mathrm{e} 4 \mathrm{Be} 614 \mathrm{Nf} 3 \mathrm{Nd} 715 \mathrm{Od} 2$ Qe7 16 Qe 3 t6 17 Rfd 1 Bf 818 Nd 2 a6 19 a 4 Rad8 $20 \mathrm{Kf1} \mathrm{Og} 721 \mathrm{Bc} 4 \mathrm{Nb} 622 \mathrm{Bxe6}+\mathrm{Rxe6} 23$ a5 Nc 24 Nc4 Rees 25 Rd3 Nd6 26 Nxd6 Pxd6 27 Rxd6 Bxd6 28 Rd1 Qd7 29 Qd3 Qc6 30 Qd5+ Oxd5 31 Rxd5 Kf7 32 c 3 Ke6 33 Ke2 f5 34 f3 Rf8 $35 \mathrm{Bc} 1 \mathrm{Rf7} 36 \mathrm{Be} 3 \mathrm{Rd} 737 \mathrm{Rd} 3 \mathrm{Rf7} 38 \mathrm{Bf27} \mathrm{fxe} 439$ fxe4 Rf4 40 Rh 3 Rxe4 41 Kd 3 Rf 442 Be 3 Rg 443 Rxh 7 Rxg 244 h 4 Ra 245 b 4 Rh 2 Kg Kd5 $48 \mathrm{Rg} 5 \mathrm{Be} 749 \mathrm{c} 4+\mathrm{Ke} 550 \mathrm{Rg} 7 \mathrm{e} 4+51 \mathrm{Ke} 2 \mathrm{Rh} 2+52 \mathrm{Kd} 1 \mathrm{Rb} 253 \mathrm{Bd} 4 \mathrm{Rb} 354 \mathrm{Kc} 2 \mathrm{Rd} 355 \mathrm{Bg} 7 \mathrm{~B}$ 6 Rxc7 Rd7 $57 \mathrm{Rxd} 7 \mathrm{Kxd} 758 \mathrm{Bb} 6 \mathrm{Kc} 659 \mathrm{Kd1} \mathrm{Bc} 560 \mathrm{Bd} 8 \mathrm{Bd} 461 \mathrm{Be} 7 \mathrm{Kd} 762 \mathrm{Bb} 4 \mathrm{Kc} 663 \mathrm{Ke} 2 \mathrm{~B}$ 4 axb6 Kxb6 65 Be7 a5 $66 \mathrm{Bd} 8+\mathrm{Ka} 667 \mathrm{Be} 7 \mathrm{a} 468 \mathrm{Bb} 4 \mathrm{~Kb} 669 \mathrm{Kd} 2 \mathrm{Kc} 670 \mathrm{Kc} 2 \mathrm{Kd} 771 \mathrm{~Kb} 7 \mathrm{Kc}$ $2 \mathrm{Kc} 2 \mathrm{Bc} 573 \mathrm{Bc} 3 \mathrm{Kd} 674 \mathrm{~Kb} 2 \mathrm{Ke} 575 \mathrm{Ka} 2 \mathrm{Kf5} 76 \mathrm{~Kb} 2 \mathrm{Kf} 477 \mathrm{Ke} 2 \mathrm{Ke} 378 \mathrm{Bf} 6 \mathrm{Ke} 279 \mathrm{Be} 5 \mathrm{a} 380 \mathrm{Bc} 3$ K $\ddagger 1,0: 1$.

Green won well against Lynn (see annotated garnes) to take over second place alone. Stuart and Stonehous drew by repetition in a brief Kings Indian Defence while Jensen and Kerr fought longer for the same result. The best game of the round was Spiller's queen sacrifice against Lanning - see annotated games.

Scores after six rounds: Garbett 6, Green 5, Stuart, Jense, Stonehouse and Kerr $41 /$
Round 7
Garbett's progress received a minor check when he was held to a draw by Stuart (see annotated qames) but this was quite sufficient to keep him a point clear of the field. Green, possibly thinking about Olympiad team selection, was happy to agree a short draw with Smith. This allowed Jensen and Stonehouse to catch up in econd place. The former fought back from an inferior position to beat Corntord while Stonehouse severely punished Kerr's unsound combination:
CORNFORD - JENSEN, Ruy Lopez: 1 e4 e5 2 Nf3 Nc6 3 Bb5 a6 4 Ba4 Nf6 $50-0$ Nxe4 6 Qe2 Nc5
 $15 \mathrm{c} 4 \mathrm{Bb} 716 \mathrm{Re} 1 \mathrm{Nc} 517 \mathrm{Be} 3 \mathrm{Ne} 418 \mathrm{Oc} 2 \mathrm{~N} \times \mathrm{g} 319 \mathrm{hxg} 3 \mathrm{Qd} 720 \mathrm{Bc} 5 \mathrm{Od} 720 \mathrm{Bc} 5 \mathrm{Rfe8} 21 \mathrm{Rxe8}+$ Rxe8 22 Rd1 Qf7 $23 \mathrm{Bd} 4 \mathrm{Bxd} 424 \mathrm{Rxd4}$ R8 25 Rh 4 h 626 Rf 4 Oe 727 Nh 4 Oe 228 Og 6 Oe 629 c 5 Oxg6 $30 \mathrm{Nxg6} \mathrm{Kh} 731 \mathrm{Rf} 8 \mathrm{Re} 1+32 \mathrm{Kh} \mathrm{Kc}_{\mathrm{K}} 633 \mathrm{Rxc} 8 \mathrm{Re} 734 \mathrm{Ra} 8 \mathrm{Kf5} 35 \mathrm{f} 3 \mathrm{Ke} 536 \mathrm{Kg} 1 \mathrm{Kd} 437 \mathrm{Kf} 2$ Kxc5 38 Rxa6 d4 39 Ra3 Kc4 40 Ra4 +Kd 341 b 3 Re2+ $42 \mathrm{Kf1}$ Rc2 43 g 4 c 544 Ra8 Kc3 45 a 4 d 3 46 Rd8 Rc1+ $47 \mathrm{Kf} 2 \mathrm{~d} 2,0: 1$
KERR - STONEHOUSE, Scotch Gambit: 1 e 4 e5 2 Nf3 Nc6 3 d 4 exd4 4 c 3 d 55 exd5 Oxd5 6 cxd 4
 $4 \mathrm{Ba} 4 \mathrm{b5} 15 \mathrm{Bc}$. Nc3 Be6 (8...Ne4!) $9 \mathrm{O}-\mathrm{Od} 419$ B4 18 axb4 Nxb4 19 Bb 1 leaves Black with the
 22 Khi Rxe3 winning) Nxd4! 21 Q×a8 Oxa4 22 Oa7, Ne2 2 ! $0: 1$.

Whitehouse Lynn. Turner and Perry all came into contention for the minor prizes with wins. Two of them:
YNN-CATER, Blackmar-Diemer Gambit: 1 d 4 Nf6 2 f3 d5 3 e 4 dxe 4 4 Nc3Bf5 5 fxea Bxed 6

$15 \mathrm{~d} 5 \mathrm{Nb} 616 \mathrm{Bxb} 6 \mathrm{axb6} 17 \mathrm{Nf} 2$ exd5 18 Bxd5 Re8 19 Of 3 Bg 720 Nd 3 RhfB 21 Nb 4 f 522 Qa3 Kd7 $23 \mathrm{Bxb7} \mathrm{Re5} 24 \mathrm{Bcf}+\mathrm{Ke} 725 \mathrm{Nd5}+\mathrm{Kf7} 26 \mathrm{Nxc} 7 \mathrm{Nc} 427 \mathrm{Of} 3 \mathrm{Ne} 28 \mathrm{gxf5} \mathrm{Of6} 29 \mathrm{Rd7}+\mathrm{K} 8830 \mathrm{Nd5}$ Oxc6 $31 \mathrm{Ne} 7+$ Rxe7 32 Oxc6 Rxd7 33 Qe6+ Rdf7 34 Qxe3 Rf6 35 c 3 RBf7 $36 \mathrm{Kc} 2 \mathrm{Bf8} 37 \mathrm{~b} 4 \mathrm{Bd} 6$ 38 h 4 Bf 439 Og 1 Rd6 40 Rxf 4 and White duly won.

POOL - PERRY, Sicilian: 1 e4 c5 2 c 3 Nf6 3 e5 Nd5 4 d 4 cxd4 5 Oxd4 e6 6 Nf 3 Nc 67 Qe4 d6 8 g 3 Oc7 9 exd6 Bxd6 $10 \mathrm{Bg} 200110-0 \mathrm{f} 512 \mathrm{Oe} 2 \mathrm{~h} 613 \mathrm{Nbd} 2 \mathrm{Nb} 614 \mathrm{Nb} 3$ e5 15 Be 3 Be 616 Rfd 1 e 4 17 Nfd4 Bc4 18 Qh5 Ne7 19 Bh 3 f 420 Ne6 Bxe6 21 Bxe6+Kh7 22 Bd 4 fxg 323 hxg 3 Bxg 324 fxg 3 Oxg3+ 25 Kh1 Rf4 26 Qh2 Rh4 27 Rd2 Rxh2+ 28 Rxh2 Of3+ and Black Won.

Scores with one round to go: Garbett 61/2; Green, Jensen and Stonehouse 51/2; Stuart, Turner, Lynn, Perry and Whitehouse 5; Smith, Kerr, Spiller and Van Dam 41/2.

## Round 8

Pairings for the last round were: Jensen v Garbett, Stonehouse v Green, Stuart v Lynn, Whitehouse v Turner, and Perry v Smith. Jensen declared just before his game that "he would have to play for a win otherwise too many players would tie for second". Possibly this was faulty strategy (the declaration, not the intent!) as Garbett, for whom a draw was quite sufficient, played very determinedly after Jensen played somewhat weakly on the white side of a Caro-Kann.

Green and Stonehouse agreed a quick draw and then prayed for draws on the next three boards:
STONEHOUSE - GREEN, Benoni: 1 d4 Nf6 2 c4 e6 3 Nf3 c5 4 d5 exd5 5 cxd5 d6 6 Nc3 g6 7 e4 Bg7 $8 \mathrm{Be} 2 \mathrm{O}-090-0 \mathrm{a} 610 \mathrm{a}$ Bg4 $11 \mathrm{Nd} 2 \mathrm{Bxe2} 12 \mathrm{Oxe} 2 \mathrm{Nbd} 713 \mathrm{Nc} 4 \mathrm{Oc} 714 \mathrm{Bf} 4 \mathrm{Ne} 815 \mathrm{Rfe1}$ Nb6 16 Nd2 Nd7 17 Nc4 Nb6 18 Nd2, $1 / 2: 1 / 2$.

This gave five other players a chance to reach 6 points and second place. Lynn played good positiona chess and even gained the advantage against Stuart but the king and pawn ending eventually reached was quite drawn. Whitehouse v Turner was also a long game with the former reaching a pawnless ending with a rook against a bishop which he was unable to convert to a win.

Perry looked to have the advantage but settled for a draw by perpetual check:
PERRY - SMITH, Sicilian: 1 e4 c5 2 Nc3 d6 3 Nf3 Nf6 $4 \mathrm{~d} 4 \mathrm{cxd} 45 \mathrm{Nxd4}$ g6 6 Be 3 Bg 77 Be 2 Nc 6 8 0-0 0-0 9 Od2 Ng4 10 Bxg4 Bxg4 11 f4 Bd7 12 Nde2 Na5 13 b 3 Bg 414 Rc 1 f5 15 h 3 Bxe 216 Nxe2
 fxg4 $24 \mathrm{hxg} 4 \mathrm{Rg} 825 \mathrm{Rc} 2 \mathrm{Bh} 626 \mathrm{Rg} 2 \mathrm{Rad} 827 \mathrm{~g} 5 \mathrm{exf4}$ (not $27 \ldots \mathrm{Bg} 728 \mathrm{f5}$ ) $28 \mathrm{gxh6} \mathrm{Rxg} 2+29 \mathrm{Oxg} 2$ fxe3 $30 \mathrm{Ob} 2+\mathrm{Kg} 831 \mathrm{Og} 2+$ (White has better with 31 Kh 1 ! $\mathrm{Oc} 6+32 \mathrm{Kh} 2$ followed by Rg1+ with a probable win), $1 / 2: 1 / 2$.

Kerr beat Van Dam to join the bunch on $51 / 2$ and thus take a small share of the prize money, but Spiller only drew against Cornford thus missing out.

## Local News

The AUCKLAND PROVINCIAL SCHOOL PUPILS CHAMPIONSHIP was held 10-14 May in the Auckland Chess Centre rooms. Obvious favourite in the smaller than usual 32 player field were joint National Junior champions Kai Jensen (HamJoint National Junior champions Kai Jensen (Ham
ilton) and Robert Wansink (Whangarei) who duly tied for first with 7 points in the eight round Swiss. Jensen seemed to have first place in the bag Swiss. Jensen seemed to have first place in the bag
after beating Wansink in their individual clash but he later lost to Bill Wilson allowing Wansink to catch up. Third equal were W. Wilson, M. Barlow, Lane, R. Mathias and M. Steadman on 5. Director of Play was Michae! Livingston.

The OTAGO - SOUTHLAND SCHOOL PUPI Tournaments were hosted by the Otago Chess Club during the May holidays. The Primary event attracted a large entry and, although the standard of play was not very high, several of the contestants showed promise. One of these was lan Dalzie who won his first seven games before losing in the last round thus allowing Paul Panckhurst to join him in first place.

The Secondary School Tournament produced the same hard struggle as last year between Love,

Freeman, Dowden and Perry with all games among these four being hard fought draws except for th last round encounter between $A$. Love and $M$. Freeman which was won by the former to give T. Dowden. These two will play a four game match to determine who will accompany Love to the National final in August

The CANTERBURY SCHOOL PUPILS Tournament, also held in the May holidays, was staged by the Canterbury Chess Club with Philip Bates as D.O.P. The seven round Swiss was won by J. Van Ginkel with 7 points. Then followed R. Johnstone 6; G. Bates, M. Phillips and H. Rennie 5; N. Dixon, K. Mackley and W. Norton $41 / 2 . . .32$ players.

The GILTRAP CUP, donated by a Hutt Valley Chess Club member of the same name in 1945 for competition between clubs in the Hutt Valley, was won comfortably this year by Upper Hutt who won both matches $9-6$, thus scoring 18 points. Trailing were Pencarrow with 14 and Hutt Valley on 13. Double winners were P. Clark, G. Haworth, C. Bell, L. Jones, M. Sinclair (Upper Hutt), W. Alp P. Cunningham (Pencarrow), R. Cockcroft, T. O'Rourke, O. Eatwell (Hutt Valley).

Recently held was the annual match between the OTAGO and OTAGO UNIVERSITY Clubs with Varsity reversing last year's result by winning 7-3 with one game unfinished. Varsity fielded a solid team whereas Otago's line-up ranged from
the Otago Champion down to the lowest rated players in the club. The students held their own on the top boards and made a clean sweep on the bottom boards.
The game between the two club presidents, J. ADAMS (Varsity) - M. FOORD (Otago): 1 g 3 e5 2 Bg 2 d 53 Nf 3 e 44 Nd 4 Nf 65 d 3 Bc 5 6 Nb 3 ? $\mathrm{Bxf} 2+1$ ? $7 \mathrm{Kxf} 2 \mathrm{e} 3+8 \mathrm{Ke} 1$ ? (better was 8 Kxe3, e.g. $8 . . . \mathrm{Ng} 4+9 \mathrm{Kd} 2 \mathrm{Nf} 210 \mathrm{Of} 1 \mathrm{Nxh} 1$ 11 Oxh1) Ng4 9 Rf1 Nxh2 10 Bxe3 Nxf1 11 Bxf1 Nc6 12 c 3 Bg 413 Od 2 h 5 ! $14 \mathrm{Bf} 2 \mathrm{Qf6}$ $15 \mathrm{Bg} 2 \mathrm{O}-0-0 \quad 16 \mathrm{Na} 3$ Rhe8 $17 \mathrm{e} 3 \mathrm{Ne5} 18 \mathrm{Kf}$ Nf3 19 Bxf3 Oxf3 20 Nb5 Bh3+, 0: 1 .

The HAWKES BAY \& EAST COAST Championship was held at Queen's Birthday weekend in Dannevirke with a record entry of 22. The seven round Swiss was convincingly won by Rod Brown with a possible score. There was a hard struggle or second place between John Grainer, Keh ok fors ynch (1975 chandion) witing for the opportunity ig closely behind jun to pull off the unexpected
Scores: 1 W.A.R. Brown 7; 2-3 J. Grainer \& K.M Okey 5122; 4 D.I. Lynch 5; 5-9 E. Severinsen, I. layton, $Q$. Severinsen, B. Severinsen \& P. Horwell $4 ; 10-11$ R. Bowler \& G. Howell $31 / 2 ; 12-16 \mathrm{~K}$. Brannigan, C. Van Oeveren, R. Cullen, P. Caccipooli \& M. Dunningham 3; 17 G . Phillips $21 / 2$; 8-21 F Edwards, J. Phillips, N. Menhies, \& M Graham 2; 22 P. Carkeek 1/2

The Reserve Grade prizes were won by Earl Severinsen (first) and Graeme Howell.

The WELLINGTON Chess League's QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY TOURNAMENT was hosted by the Wellington Chess Club to mark its centennial and held in the Civic Club's rooms in the YWCA building. The six round Chess Club to mark its centennial and held in the Civic Club's rooms in the YwC

The A grade was won jointly by D. Beach, A.G. Kerr and J.B. Kay who shared $\$ 60$ :

|  |  | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | Bre | T'I | SOS |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Beach D. | $x$ | $1 / 2$ | 1 | $1 / 2$ | 1 | . | 1 | 1/2 |  |  |  | . | . | . | . | . | $41 / 2$ | 221/2 |
| 2 | Kerr A.G. | 1/2 | x | . | 12 | 1/2 | : | 1 |  | $i$ | 1 | $1 / 2$ | - | . |  |  |  | $41 / 2$ |  |
| 3 | Kerr A.G. Kay J.B. | 0 | $\times$ | x | $\stackrel{.}{ }$ | $1 / 2$ | . |  | 1 | $1 / 2$ |  |  | . |  | 1 | 1 | 1 | $4{ }^{41 / 2}$ | $131 / 2$ |
| 4 | Hurley A . | 1/2 |  | . | $\times$ | $\cdot$ | - | 0 | 1/2 |  | 1 | 1 |  |  | 1 | . |  | 31/2 |  |
| 5 | Deben B. | 0 | $1 / 2$ | - | . | $\times$ | - | 1/2 | 1 | 1/2 | . |  | 1 |  | 0 | 1 | 1 | 31/2/ | 111/2 |
| 6 | Malarski G. |  |  | . | - |  | x | - | - | 0 | . |  | $1 / 2$ | 1 | 0 |  | i | 3/2 | 221/2 |
| 7 | Frankel Z . | 0 | 0 | - | 1 | 1/2 | . | x | $\dot{x}$ | . |  | 1 | 1/2 | 1 |  | . |  | 3 | 22 |
| 8 | Cordue S. | $1 / 2$ |  | 0 | 1/2 | 0 | ; | . | $\times$ | - | 1 |  | . | 1 | 1 | - |  | 3 | 21 |
| 9 | Yee S. | . | 0 | 1/2 |  | 1/2 | 1 |  |  | $\times$ | 0 |  |  |  | 1 |  |  | 3 | 18 |
| 10 | Cordue P. | . | 0 | . | 0 | . | . |  | 0 | 1 | x |  | . | 1/2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 15 |
| 11 | Evans N . |  | 1/2 | . | 0 |  |  | 0 | . | . | . | x | , | 1/2 |  | 1 | 1 | 3 | 131/2 |
| 12 | Turner N. | . | . | . | . | 0 | 1/2 | 1/2 |  | . |  |  | x | * |  |  | 1 | $2^{1 / 2}$ |  |
| 13 | Dominik A. |  | . |  |  | - | 0 |  | 0 |  | 0 | 1/2 | 1 | x |  |  |  | 21/2 |  |
| 14 | Henkel H . | . | . | 0 | 0 | - | 1 | . | . | 0 | 0 |  |  | - | 0 | + |  | 1 |  |
| 15 | Ramsay W. | . | . | 0 |  | - | 0 | . | - | . | . | 0 | 0 |  | 0 | x |  |  |  |

Kay had much the easiest run with a bye and a win by default (against Ramsay who arrived 2 minutes late).
Sam Ziskin won the B grade event with $5 \frac{1}{2} / 6$. In the last round he overlooked the loss of the exchange but fought back to gain the draw. Ziskin, B grade winner at the Civic Easter event could well have played in the A grade event here but he is a five-minute player and the A grade boys "take too long over their moves". Second was R. Bloore on 5 ; then C.D. Clowes, T. Spiller \& M. Campbeil with $3 \frac{1}{2}$.
D. Adams lost his last game in the C grade but his nearest rival, B. Clay, could only draw. Leading scores D. Adams 4122; B. Clay, D. Bennett \& T. McLean 4.

In his Director of Play's report Bill Poole comments that "on the last day there were a number of defaults by then low-ranked players in the tournament standings. Doubtless there were various reasons for this but the League is right to be concerned with it as a growing phenomonen. In such low scoring events as the $A$ and $C$ grades these could theoretically affect the prize list . An innovation for this tournament was the five hour session with two time controls. For all practical purposes this eliminated adjournment sessions, and so greatiy helped smooth the drawing in successive rounds.
The 1976 HUTT VALLEY \& WAINUI INTER- NTERMEDIATE SCHOOLS TEAM Toumament was held on 23 june. Each school had two four-man teams (form 1 and form 2) playing four rounds. Hutt won the form isection and Taita the Form 2, but Wainuiomata squeezed past to be first overall. Scores: Wainuiomata 21, Hut 20, Taita 20, Parkway 16, Maidstone 151/2, St. Bernards 15, Naenae 131/2, Fergusson 7. The tournament was organised and directed by R. Teece.
The Auckland University Club plaved two matches in June, losing $8-5$ to Hamilton (played at Hill crest high Schogh in Hamilton) and defeating a combined Feltex \& Davison Construction Team 11/2-2\%.
HAMILTON

## UNIVERSITY

| 1 K. Jensen | 0.1 | P. Garbett |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 P. Hensman | 0.1 | A. Carpinter |
| 3 L. Whitehouse | 1/2-1/2 | P. Spiller |
| 4 H. Bennett | 0-1 | N. Metge |
| 5 B. Watson | 0-1 | M. Livingston |
| 6 A. Whitehouse | $1-0$ | J. Vermeer |
| 7 G . Miller | $1 / 2-1 / 2$ | M. Howard |
| 8 W. Crombie | 10 | H. McAlister |
| 9 R. Baster | $1-0$ | 1. Atkinson |
| $10 \mathrm{~J}, \mathrm{Holland}$ | $1-0$ | D. Pomeroy |
| 11 N. Palmer | $1-0$ | W. Ballard |
| 12 R. Bayly | 1-0 | H. Taylor |
| 13 B . Bell-Sayer | $1-0$ | P. Corbett |
|  | 8-5 |  |
| UNIVERSITY |  | FELTEX |
| 1 P. Garbett | 1/2-1/2 | O. Sarapu |
| 2 P. Spiller | 1-0 | A.H. Douglas |
| 3 R. Gibbons | 1-0 | Matosich |
| 4 M . Livingston | $1-0$ | E. Simperingham |
| 5 R. Davies | $1-0$ | (default) |
| 6 J. Vermeer | 1-0 | A. Griffiths |
| 7 K. Ward | $1-0$ | B. Phonagy |
| 8 M. Howard | $1-0$ | P. Corbett |
| 9 :. Atkinson | 1.0 | I. Lowden |
| 10 D. Pomeroy | 10 | T. Simperingham |
| 11 H. McAlister | 1-0 | R. Tewenti |
| 12 W . Ballard | 0.1 | J. Platt |
| 13 H. Taylor | 1.0 | R. Goodwin |
| 14 R. Leyland | 0-1 | C. Nossier |
|  | 1\%-2\% |  |

The board one game in the second match, GARBETT SARAPU, French Defence: 1 e4 e6 2 d 4 d5 3 Nc 3 Bb 44 e 5 Ne 75 Bd 2 Nf 5 6 Ed3 Nc6 7 Nf 3 g 68 Ne 2 Be 79 a 3 a 610 b 3 f6 $110-0$ fxe5 $12 \mathrm{dxe} 50-0 \quad 13 \mathrm{Ng} 3 \mathrm{Rf7} 14 \mathrm{Re} 1$ Bd7 15 c 4 dxc 417 Bxc 4 Nxg 317 hxg 3 Cf 8 18 Bh6 Qe8 19 Ng 5 Bxg 520 Bxg 5 Ne 721 Og 4 Nf5 22 Rad1 b5 $23 \mathrm{Bd} 3 \mathrm{c} 524 \mathrm{Bxf5} \mathrm{~g} \times 5525$ Qf4 Bc6 $26 \mathrm{Bf} 6 \mathrm{Rd} 727 \mathrm{Og} 5+\mathrm{Qg} 628 \mathrm{Qe} 3 \mathrm{Rxd}$ 29 Rxd1 Bd5 30 Qxc5 Rf8 31 b 4 f4 32 Rxd5 exd5 33 Qxd5+Rf7 $34 \mathrm{gxf} 4 \mathrm{Q} f 535 \mathrm{Qd} 8+\mathrm{Rf} 8$ 36 Qd5+ Rf7 37 Od8+, $1 / 2: 1 / 2$.

DOMINION BREWERIES 40-40 TOURNAMENT was organised by the Upper Hutt Chess Club and held on 26 June. Following report is by L. Jones:

The Upper Hutt Chess Club approached this year Dominion Breweries 40-40 Tournament with a little trepidation as it was thought that with the country's economic situation as it is there might be a big slump in the number of entries. These fears proved to be groundless as the tournament was supported by 138 players from all over the country. It certainly seems that the one-day tournament is popular with chess players.

The pre-tournament favourite, Vernon Small, proved too strong for a strong group of competitors and went on to a very fine win in the $A$ grade. In the B grade the Upper Hutt Club had one of its own B grade the the money. The winner Peter members take the top money. The wised from Eng Preece, is a new member recently arrived from upon sound positional play.

As in other years the organisation was first class with Anton Reid and his assistant D.O.P.'s (Gerald Carter, Bernard Newman, Peter Lamb \& Michael Bridger) working against the clock to prepare each draw dead on time.

A grade: 1 V.A. Small 5/5; 2-5 A.G. Kerr, B. Deben D. Goodhall \& S. Cordue 4; 6-12 A. Feneridis, J. Eriksen, P.R. Green, D. Beach, Z. Frankel, P.
Cordue \& S. Ziskin 3; 13-14 D.G. Johnstorie \&
D.J. Cooper 2½; 15-21 R. Cockcroft, R.M. O'Calla-
han, A. Hurley, A. Dominik, I.A. Dowman, W. Ramsay \& H. Henkel 2; 22-25 P. Baran, J.B. Kay, N. Turner, W. Alp 1.

B grade: 1 P.Preece 5; 2 J . Grainer 41/2; 3-5 T. Spiller, P. Rawnsley \& D. Keith 4; 6-7 P. Bertram \& R. Shuker $31 / 2$.
C grade, section 1: G. Ng, B. King \& C. Freear 41/2 4-6 M. Gillespie, B. Clay \& S. Ruth 4. Section 2: 1 M. Noble 5; 2-6 P. Collins, K. Chandler, P. Millman, E. Sapsford \& A. Johnstone 4.

## Auckland University Open <br> <br> Tournament was held $3 / 4$ July. Reoort by $N$. Metge

 <br> <br> Tournament was held $3 / 4$ July. Reoort by $N$. Metge}Recently the Auckland University Chess Club, in a determined effort to lose money, held a five round eakend tournament. Fairly decent prize money ( $\$ 150$ first, $\$ 75$ second, $\$ 50$ 3rd) attracted an extremely weekend tournament. Fairly decent prize mof 36 . The tournament was directed by Bob Gibbons who chose to accelerate the first four rounds and decided the colour allocation in round one by the toss of a coin - both significant innovations.

Paul Garbett, Ewen Green and Kai Jensen shared first prize with 4 points, thus winning $\$ 75$ each. Grade prizes (\$10) were won by D. Storey, M. Brimble and L. Edmonds. The relatively low scoring of the winners reflects the strength of the field and the effect of accelerated pairing.
n round one Metge drew with Garbett and Wilson, seeded tenth after his fine result at Easter, lost to Fekete, a player who was to cause other top players some trouble. The next round held few surprises with ansen winning a wild game against Weir. In round three Stuart beat Sutton (game below) while Green drew ith Jensen. Garbett won a fine game against Weir (see games section). Thus at the end of this round Stuart
 , forced repetition of moves (see games section). In the last round Stuart finally went down in a mad time cramble with Green (game below) thus dropping out of the prize list. Garbett won easily against Edmonds bringing his score to 4 the same as Green's. This left Metge $v$ Jensen with both players on 3 points. The $r$ sult was tragi-comic. After a mixed game and in slight time pressure Metge overlooked a MATE IN ONE; instead of mating he played a rather worse move giving away his queen! Hence Jensen finished first equal


17-21 M. Steadman, P. Corbett, G. Miller, M. Livingston, S. Mills
22-31 J. Fekete, P.G. Robinson, D. Pomeroy, W. Wolken, S. Van Dam, Ms W. Stretch, G.J. Ion, R. Spiller T. Costello, Mrs E. Gibbons


Black can now capture the ' d ' pawn on either d6 or d 7 , the immediate capture giving White greate problems. 15...Kxd6! (after 15...Kc6 16 d 7 Kxd7 the win is somewhat easier: 17 Rb 8 Ra 118 Kb7 Rb1+ 19 Ka6 Ra1+ $20 \mathrm{~Kb} 6 \mathrm{Rb} 1+21 \mathrm{Kc} 5$ $+-) 16 \mathrm{Rb} 8 \mathrm{Ra} 117 \mathrm{~Kb} 7 \mathrm{Rb} 1+18 \mathrm{Kc} 8$ ! (since the Black king bars the square $c 5$ to White's king he must take an alternative route) 18 ...Rc1+ 19 Kd8 Rh1! $20 \mathrm{Rb} 6+\mathrm{Kc} 521 \mathrm{Rc} 6+$ ! Kb5 (or 21...Kd5 22 Ra6 Rh8+ 23 Kc 7 Ra 824 Kb 7 +-) 22 Rc8! Rh8+ $23 \mathrm{Kc} 7 \mathrm{Rh} 7+24 \mathrm{~Kb} 8+-$

$$
3 \quad \mathrm{Rb} 7
$$

Rc3+
White's threat was $4 \mathrm{Rb} 8+\mathrm{Ke} 75 \mathrm{~d} 6+\mathrm{Ke} 6$ 6 Re8+Kf7 $7 \mathrm{~d} 7 \mathrm{Rc} 3+8 \mathrm{Kb7}$ and the pawn queens.

The only alternative for Black was 3...Kc8 with an interesting defensive idea: 4 Rxb6 Rb4!? (or A) 5 d6! (or B) Rc4 +! (after 5...Rd4 6 Rb5! White also wins the 'a' pawn, e.g. 6 ...Rxa4 7 d7+ or 6...Rc4+ 7 Rc5 Rxa4 8 Kb5+) 6 Kb5 Rd4 7 Kxa5 Kd7 8 Kb5 Rd5+ (but not 8 . Rxd6 9 Rxd6+Kxd6 10 Kb6) 9 Ka6 Rd4 0 R15 (an apparent zugzwang but 0 a5 Rd5 (an apparent zugzwang .... but White can now afford to give up the ' $d$ ' pawn) 11 Rb5! Rxdo 12 Kb7 Ke7 (Black is quid helpless - 12...Rc6 13 Rd5+) 13 a6 Rd7 $14 \mathrm{Kb6}$ Rd6+ 15 Ka 5 Rd 1 (15...Kd7 16 a7 Rd1 $17 \mathrm{~Kb} 6+-) 16 \mathrm{a} 7 \mathrm{Ra} 1+17 \mathrm{~Kb} 6$ followed by 18 $\mathrm{Kb7}$ and 19 a 8 Q .
A) $4 \ldots \mathrm{Rc} 3+$ is also not quite adequate: 5 Kb 5 $5 \mathrm{Kd6}$ also wins - see note on Black's fourth move - but the text is simpler here) 5 ... Rd 3 6 d6 Rd5+ 7 Kc6 Rd4 8 Ra6! Rc4+ 9 Kb5 Rd4 10 Kxa5 Kd7 11 Rb6 Rd5+ 12 Ka6 Rd4 13 a5 Rd5 with the same "zugzwang position" as after 10. Rd5 above
B) Not, however, 5 Rxb4 when the queen ending would be drawn: 5 ...axb4 6 a5 b3 $7 \mathrm{a} 6 \mathrm{~Kb} 8!8$ d6 b2 $9 \mathrm{~d} 7 \mathrm{~b} 10 \quad 10 \mathrm{~d} 8 \mathrm{Q}+\mathrm{Ka} 711 \mathrm{Qe} 7+\mathrm{Ka} 8$ when $12 \mathrm{Ob} 7+\mathrm{Oxb} 7+13 \mathrm{axb} 7+\mathrm{Kb} 8$ is a draw. Naturally not $11 \ldots$ Kxa6? 12 Qa3 $\#$, nor $11 .$. Kb8? 12 Ob7+ Oxb7+ 13 axb7+-

## 4 Kd6!! (diagram

The careless 4 Kxb6 would only draw: 4...Rc4! 5 Kxa5 (or 5 Kb5 Rb4+ 6 Kc6 Rc4+ $7 \mathrm{Kd6}$ Kc8 8 Rh7 Rxa4 9 Rh8+ Kb7 $10 \mathrm{Kd7}$ Rd4 =) Rd4 6 Rb5 Kd7 7 Rc5 Kd6 8 Rb5 (8 Kb5 Rxa4!= Kd7! 9 Rb4 Rxd5+ 10 Kb6 Kc8=. Not, however 4...Rb3+? 5 Kc6 Rb4 (Black is now a tempo behind) 6 Ra7! Rc4+ (6...Rxa4 7 Ra8+) $7 \mathrm{Kd6} \mathrm{Kc} 8$ 8 Rxa5+-, nor 4...Kc8 5 Ra7 Rd3 6 Kc6+-.


Position after 4 Kd6
4
Ke8
The only other move is $4 . . . \mathrm{Kc} 8$ since $4 \ldots \mathrm{Rc} 8$ loses immediately to 5 Rh7. Thus (4...Kc8) 5 Rxb6 Ra3 6 Rc6 + Kb 77 Rc4 Kb6! (weak are 7...Rh3 8 Kc5 Rh5 9 Rd4 Kc7 10 Kb5! Kd6 11 Kxa5 Kc5 12 Rdi Rh8! 13 Kab! Ra8+ 14 Kb7 Rxa4 $15 \mathrm{~d} 6+$ or 7 ...Rd3 8 Rc5! Kb6 9 Rb5+Ka6 10 Kc6 Rd4 11 d 6 Rxa4 $12 \mathrm{~d} 7 \mathrm{Rd} 413 \mathrm{Rd} 5+-$ ) 8 Rh 4 ! (fore stalling 8...Rh3 with endless checks on the ' $h$ ' file) 8...Rd3 9 Ke6 Kc5 (9...Re3+ transposes after 10 Kd7 Kc5 11 d6 Rd3) 10 Rh5 Re3+ (or 10...Kb4 $11 \mathrm{~d} 6 \mathrm{Kxa4} 12 \mathrm{~d} 7$ Rxd7 13 Kxd 7 and the White king easily returns in time: 13 ... Kb4 14 Kc 6 a4 $14 \mathrm{Rh} 4+\mathrm{Kb} 316 \mathrm{~Kb} 5 \mathrm{a} 317 \mathrm{Rh} 3+\mathrm{Kb} 218 \mathrm{~Kb} 4$ a2 $19 \mathrm{Rh} 2+\mathrm{Kb} 120 \mathrm{~Kb} 3 \mathrm{a} 1 \mathrm{~N}+21 \mathrm{Kc} 3+-111$ Kd7 Rd3 $12 \mathrm{~d} 6+\mathrm{Kb} 413 \mathrm{Kc} 6!$ (Diagram)


Black's only hope now lies in the $K+P$ versus $K+$ $R$ ending and there are two ways of going about this, neither sufficient to save the game:

1) 13 ...Kxa 4 (the direct method) 14 Rd5! Rc3+ (or 14...Rh3 15 d 7 Rh8 16 d 8 C Rxd8 17 Rxd8 Kb3 18 Kb 5 a4 $19 \mathrm{Rd} 3+$ winning) 15 Kb 6 ! Rb3+ 16 Kab! Rb8 17 Rxa5+Kb4 18 Rd5 Kc4 19 Rd1 Kc5 20 d 7 Rd8 $21 \mathrm{~Kb} 7+$.
2) 13...Rc3+ (Black aims to first slow down the advance of the ' d ' pawn) $14 \mathrm{~Kb} 6 \operatorname{Rd} 3$ (14...K×a4 15 Rd5 is variation 1 after 15 Kb 6 ) 15 Rh4+ (but not 15 Rb5+? = Kxa4 16 Rxa5+ Kb4 17 Rb5+ Ka4! 18 Kc6 Rxd6+!) 15...Kb3 16 Kc7 Rc3+ 17 Kd8 Rd3 18 d 7 Re 319 Rd 4 Kc 320 Rd6 Kb3 $21 \mathrm{Kc} 7 \mathrm{Rc} 3+22 \mathrm{~Kb} 7+-$

Thus Black wins the white 'a' pawn, but at the cost of a badly placed King.

| 6 | Rb8 + | Kf7 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 7 | Kd7 | R×a4 |
| 8 | d6 | $R d 4$ |
| 9 | $R b 3!$ |  |

It is vital to restrict the adverse pawn to its fifth rank. The sloppy 9 Rb1 would be punished by 9 ... a4 $10 \mathrm{Rf} 1+\mathrm{Kg} 711 \mathrm{Ke} 7 \mathrm{Re} 4+12 \mathrm{Kd} 8 \mathrm{a} 313$ d7a2 $14 \mathrm{Kc} 7 \mathrm{Rc} 4+15 \mathrm{Kd} 6 \mathrm{Rd} 4+16 \mathrm{Kcf}$ Rd2 17 Ra1 (threatening 18 Rxa2, but ....) 17 Rc2+ and White cannot escape the checks except by blocking his own pawn so he can make no further progress.
9
With the idea $10 \mathrm{Rf} 3+\mathrm{Ke} 5$ ! $11 \mathrm{Re} 3+\mathrm{Kd} 5$ ! 12 Ke 7 Kc4 and atter winning the black rook for the ' d ' pawn, White will have to give up his own for the
a' pawn

| 10 | Re3! | 34 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 11 | Kc7 | Rc4+ |
| 12 | Kd8 | Kf7 |
| 13 | d7 (diagram) |  |



This position bears some resemblance to the Lucena position but with an extra black pawn.

13
Rc1
Much the same happens after 13...Kf8 $14 \mathrm{Rf} 3+\mathrm{Kg} 7$ $15 \mathrm{Ke} 7 \mathrm{Re} 4+16 \mathrm{Kd} 6 \mathrm{Rd} 4+17 \mathrm{Ke} 6 \mathrm{Kg} 818 \mathrm{Ra} 3$ and Black cannot avoid the loss of his pawn.

14 Rf3+
Kg7
Of course 14 ... Ke6 is met by 15 Ke 8 followed by queening.

15 Ra3
Rc4
Now that Black's rook is tied to its fifth rank White can employ the Lucena winning manoeuvre

| 16 | Ke7 | Re4+ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 17 | Kd6 | Rd4+ |
| 18 | Ke6 | Resigns |

There might have followed 18...Kg6 19 Rxa4 Rxa4 20 d80 Re4+ 21 Kd5, or $18 \ldots$ Kf8 19 Rxa4 Rd1 $20 \mathrm{Rf} 4+\mathrm{Kg} 721 \mathrm{Rf} 5$ followed by 22 Rd5.

The wealth of ideas in a position with so few pieces brings home to one how punily we must scratch the surface during an average game. It is in the end meme that combinations and positional characteristics are seen most clearly, uncluttered by extraneous material, and the developing player could do far worse than study endings rather than the latest opening compendium.

Otago Chess Club Report - M. Sims
The 1976 season of the Otago Chess Club is now past the half-way mark and so far down South we have seen many surprising results with a few personal duels developing.
1975 ended with Phil Paris holding on to the title he first won in 1974 while in second place we had Jonathan Lichter, a player who has always been near the top without ever finishing in a place before. Third was longtime Otago champion Graham Haase.

Otago players did not perform very creditably at the 1975 Upper Hutt Congress: Paris, in his first Champion. ship, could have improved on his score ( $11=, 31 / 2$ points) while in the Reserves, players such as A. Love, $\rfloor$ Adams, M. Freeman, T. Dowden, M. Wong and the writer had disappointing results. The only one to markedly improve was David Lichter.

There has long been consternation in Otago that we do not play enough local games and consequently oltr performances are affected in outside tourmaments. A major step was taken to (hopefuily) remedy this at the AGM when it was decided to hold an open tournament in which all grades would be brought together in match practice. This would provide our players with more games, pit the lower rated players against our 'guns' and, practice. This would provide our players with more games, pit incentive, points earned will count towards our Club Championship in much the same way as our traditional short, graded tournaments do.

This report will look at the various tournaments played in the Otago Club so far this season and will provid a selection of the best/most entertaining games.

The surprising winner of the A Grade in the firs round of the Club Championship was David Lichter with 3 points out of 4 (only loss to brother Jonathan). Then B. Carpinter \& P. Paris, 2 points; G . Haase and J. Lichter, $11 / 2$. Tony Love won the B grade and so gained promotion to the A grade. Two games from the A grade follow:
D. Lichter - Haase, Falkbeer Counter Gambit: 1 e4 e5 2 f 4 d 53 exd5 e4 $4 \mathrm{~d} 3 \mathrm{Nf} 65 \mathrm{dxe} 4 \mathrm{Nxe4}$ 6 Nf 3 Bc 57 Oe 2 Bf 58 Nc 3 Oe 79 Be 3 Bxe 310 Qxe3 Nxc3 11 Qxe7+Kxe7 12 bxc3 Bxc2 13 Kd2 Bg6 $14 \mathrm{Re} 1+\mathrm{Kd} 615 \mathrm{Nd} 4 \mathrm{c} 6$ (15...Kxd5 16 f5 Bh5 $17 \mathrm{~g} 4 \mathrm{Bxg} 418 \mathrm{Bg} 2+$ ) 16 f 5 Bh 517 g 4 ! Bxg4 18 Rg 1 Bh 519 Rxg 7 (threat 20 Rg 5 ) Nd 7 20 dxc 6 bxc 621 Nxc6!? Kxc6 $22 \mathrm{Bg} 2+\mathrm{Kd} 623$ Bxa8 Rxa8 24 Rxh7 Bg4 25 Rxf7 Ne5 26 Rf6+ Kd5 27 Ke3 Re8! 28 Re6 Rh8? (28...Rc8!) 29 Kf4 Nd3+ 30 Kxg4 Nxe1 31 Rxe1, 1: 0.

Paris - Haase, Ruy Lopez, Exchange: 1 e4 e5 2 Nf3 Nc6 3 Bb5 a6 4 Bxc6 dxc6 $50-0$ Bd6 6 d4 exd4 7 Oxd4 f6 8 Re1 Ne7 (perhaps 8...Be6 was better e.g. 9 e5 fxe5 10 Nxe5 Qe7 11 Nf3 0-0-0 12 Bg 5 Nf6+=) 9 e5 fxe5 10 Nxe5 0-0 11 Bg5 Be6 (White threatened $12 \mathrm{Qc} 4+$ ) $12 \mathrm{Qe} 3 \mathrm{Nf5}$ ! $13 \mathrm{Bxd8}$ Nxe3 14 Rxe3 Raxd8 15 Nxc6 bxc6 16 Rxe6 Bc5 $17 \mathrm{Nc} 3 \mathrm{Bxf} 2+18 \mathrm{Kh} 1 \mathrm{Rb} 819 \mathrm{Ne} 4$ (if 19 Rb 1 then Bd 4 ) Rxb2 20 Rxc6 Bb6 21 a ? Ra2 22 Rd1 Rxa4 23 c4 Re8 24 Ng 5 h 625 Ne 6 Ra 226 h3 Re2 27 Nxc7 Bxc7 $28 \mathrm{Rxc} 7 \mathrm{Re} 1+29 \mathrm{Rxe} 1$ Rxe1+ $30 \mathrm{Kh} 2 \mathrm{a}, \mathrm{K}_{2}: 1 / 2$ : $1 / 2$.

The second series surprisingly saw Love win the $A$ grade at his first attempt with $31 / 2$ out of 5 . Equa second were R. Perry \& B. Carpinter, then P Paris 4th and the two Lichter brothers last equal. None of Love's games was very good and he owes his victory to his energetic fighting style. He chose the following as his best swindle:

Paris - Love, Reti System: 1 Nf3 d5 2 g3 Bg4 3 Bg2 Nf6 $40-0 \mathrm{Nbd} 75 \mathrm{c} 4 \mathrm{c} 66 \mathrm{cxd5} \mathrm{cxd5} 7$ Ca4 e6 8 Nc 3 Bd6 9 Nb5 Bb8 10 b 3 Ob 6 ? (necessary was 10...0-0 11 Ba3 Re8 12 Rac1 Nb6 13 Ob4 a6 $14 \mathrm{Nbd4}$ a5 15 Ob5+=) 13 Ob4 Re8 14 Ng 5 (much stronger was 14 Qc 3 Bxg 3 B64) Bh5 150 Qc3 Bxg3 15 hxg 3 axb5 16 Bb4) Bh5 15 Oc Be5 16 d ? axb5 $17 \mathrm{dxe5}$ Rxa3 18 exf6 $\mathrm{gxf6} 19 \mathrm{Nxh} 7$ ? $?$
(19 Nf3 is approximately $\Rightarrow \mathrm{b} 4!20 \mathrm{Ob} 2 \mathrm{Ke7}$ (19 Nf3 is approximately $=$ ) b4! 20 Ob 2 Ke 7
$21 \mathrm{Od} 2 \mathrm{Bg} 622 \mathrm{Ng} 5 \mathrm{fxg} 523 \mathrm{Oxg} 5+\mathrm{Nf6} 24$ e4 Bxe4 25 Bxe4 dxe4 26 Qe5 Ra5 27 Rc7 Nd7 28 Of4 Rf5 29 Oh4+ Kd6 30 Rfc1? Nc5 31 R7 xc5 Rxc5 32 Qt4+ e5 33 Qf6 Re6, 0:1.

As was mentioned earlier several healthy rivalries have developed especially amongst the very com petitive school pupils.

Love - Perry, Sicilian Dragon: 1 e 4 c 52 Nf 3 d 6 3 d 4 cxd 44 Nxd 4 Nf 65 Nc 3 g 66 Be 3 Bg 77 $f 3$ Nc6 8 Od2 0009 Bc 4 Bd 710 h 4 Rc 811 Bb3 h5 $120-0$ Ne5 13 Kb 1 Nc 414 Bxc 4
(14 Od3!) Rxc4 15 Nb 3 a5 16 e5 Ne8 17 Bh6 Bxh6 18 Oxh6 Rxc3 19 bxc 3 a4 $20 \mathrm{~g} 4!$ ? axb3 21 axb3 Ng 722 e 6 ? (22 exd6) Bxe6 $23 \mathrm{gxh5}$
Qa5 hxg6 fxg6 25 Kb 2 Rxf3 26 Od2 Qf5 27 Rh2 Qf6 28 Rg1 Nh5 $29 \mathrm{Rhg} 2 \mathrm{Nf} 430 \mathrm{Rxg} 6+$ (desperation) Nxg6 31 h5 Bf7 32 hxg6 Bxg6 and Black won.

## Most consistent performer so far has been Bernard

 Carpinter with two $2=$ placings.B. Carpinter - J. Lichter, Sicilian Scheveningen: 1 e4 c5 2 Nf 3 e6 3 d 4 cxd 44 Nxd 4 a6 5 Bd3 Nf6 $60-0 \mathrm{~d} 67 \mathrm{Nc} 3 \mathrm{Oc} 78$ Be3 Nc6 9 Nb 3 b 5 10 f4 g6? 11 f5 gxf5 12 exf5 Be7 13 Bg5 b4 14 fxe6 Bxe6 15 Bxf6 Bxf6 16 Rxf6 bxc3 17 bxc 3 $\mathrm{Ob} 6+$ ? (17...Ne5) $18 \mathrm{Kh} 10-0-0$ (loses, but what else?) 19 Qf1!a5 20 Rb 1 Qe3 21 Nd4! Nxd4 22 cxd4 Rd7 (22...Kc7 23 Ba6 Rb8 24 Rxf7+ wins) 23 Ba6+Kc7 24 Rb7+ Kc6 25 Ob5 mate, 1: 0.

The Club's innovation, a long tournament open to all grades of player, has produced many hard games with some of the higher rated players finding that their lower rated opponents are no easy pushovers, e.g.:
M. Foord - D. Colquhoun, Sicilian: 1 e4 c5 2 Nf 3 d6 3 d 4 cxd 44 Nxd4 Nf6 5 Bb5+ Bd7 6 Bxd7+ Oxd7 7 Oe2 Nc6 8 Nxc6 Oxc6 9 Nc 3 g6 10 0-0 a6 11 Re1 Oc7 $12 \mathrm{Bf} 4 \mathrm{Bg} 713 \mathrm{e} 5 \mathrm{Nh} 514 \mathrm{Nd5} \mathrm{Od} 8$ 15 Bg5 dxe5 16 Nxe7 f6 17 Nf5 fxg5 18 Nxg7+ Nxg7 19 Oxe5+Kf7 20 Qe4 Re8 21 Oxb7+Kf8 22 Red1 Qe7 23 Qb3 Qe2 24 h3 Rac8 25 Rd7 Qe6 26 Oa3+ Kg8 27 Rad1 Rxc2 28 R7d6 Oe2 29 Rf1 Qxf1+ 30 Kh2 Oxf2, 0: 1.

Dave Colquhoun has returned to the Club after several years absence to complete his medical studies and has made rapid progress this year.

Four more games played at the Club during 1976 follow.
J. Adams - Paris, Queen's Gambit - Tarrasch Gambit $1 \mathrm{~d} 4 \mathrm{~d} 52 \mathrm{c} 4 \mathrm{e} 63 \mathrm{Nc} 3 \mathrm{c} 54 \mathrm{cxd5}$ exd5 5 dxc 5 d 4 6 Na4 b5 $7 \mathrm{cxb6}$ axb6 8 b 3 b 59 Nb 2 Ba 310 e3 Nc6 11 Nd3 Qa5+ 12 Bd2 b4 13 Nf 3 dxe 314 Bxe3 Nge7 $15 \mathrm{Oc} 2 \mathrm{O}-\mathrm{O} 16 \mathrm{Nf} 4 \mathrm{Bf} 517 \mathrm{Bd} 3 \mathrm{Ne} 5$ $18 \mathrm{Nd} 4 \mathrm{Nxd} 3+19 \mathrm{Nxd} 3$ Rac8 20 Qe 2 Bxd 321

Oxd3 Bb2 $22 \mathrm{Rd} 1 \mathrm{Bc} 3+23 \mathrm{Bd} 2 \mathrm{Qe} 5+24 \mathrm{Ne} 2 \mathrm{~g} 6$ $250-0$ Rfd8 26 Bxc3 bxc3 27 Oxd8+ Rxd8 28 Rxd8+Kg7 29 Nc1 Nd5 30 Rd1 Nf4 31 Rc8 Qe4 $32 \mathrm{f} 3 \mathrm{Oc} 2,0: 1$.

Perry - J. Lichter, Sicilian Paulsen: 1 e4 c5 2 Nf3 e6 3 d4 cxd4 4 Nxd4 a6 5 Nc 3 Oc 76 Be 3 Nf 6 7 Nb3?! Bb4 8 Od3 0-0 9 f4 Ng4 10 Bd 2 Ob 6 11 Of3 Bxc3 12 bxc3 Nf6 13 Bd3 (13 e5) d6 14 g 4 e5 15 f5 Ne8 16 h 4 Na 717 g 5 Oc 718 Ke 2 b5 19 f6 Kh8 20 Rag1 gxf6 21 gxf6 Ndxf6 22 Bh6?! (22 Bg5) Rg8 23 Bg 5 Bg 424 Rxg 4 Nxg 4 25 Rg1 h5 26 Nd4! exd4 27 e5 dxe5 28 Oxa8 e4? 29 Qxe4 f6 30 Bf4 Od7 31 cxd4 Rg7 32 Of5 Oxf5 $33 \mathrm{Bxf5} \mathrm{Nc} 734 \mathrm{Kf3} \mathrm{Ne} 5+35 \mathrm{Bxe5}$ Rxg1 36 Bxc 7 Ra 137 Be 6 Kg 738 Bb 3 Kf 839 d5 Ke7 $40 \mathrm{~d} 6+\mathrm{Kd7} 41 \mathrm{Bf7}, 1: 0$.

Love - Foord, Ruy Lopez Exchange: 1 e4 e5 2 Nf3 Nc6 3 Bb5 a6 4 Bxc6 dxc6 5 0-0 f6 6 d 4 Bg4 7 dxe5 Qxd1 8 Rxd1 fxe5 9 Rd3 Bd6 10 Nbd2 Nf6 11 Nc4 Bxf3 12 gxf3 0-0-0 13 Bg5 Rhe8 14 Rad1 Re6 15 f 4 Rf8 16 f5 Ree8 17 Bxf6 gxf6 18 Rxd6 cxd6 19 Nxd6+Kc7 20 Nxe8+ Rxe8 21 f3 Rg8+ $22 \mathrm{~K} \ddagger 2 \mathrm{Rg} 523 \mathrm{~h} 4 \mathrm{Rg} 724 \mathrm{Rg} 1 \mathrm{Rd} 725 \mathrm{Ke}$ Kb6 26 h 5 Kc 527 h 6 b 528 Rg 7 Rd 829 Rxh 7 Rg8 30 Rg7 Rh8 31 Rg6, 1 : 0.
J. Lichter - B. Carpinter, Sicilian: 1 e4 c5 2 Nf3 Nc6 $3 \mathrm{~d} 4 \mathrm{cxd} 44 \mathrm{Nxd} 4 \mathrm{Nf6} 4 \mathrm{Nc} 3 \mathrm{~d} 66 \mathrm{Be} 2 \mathrm{~g} 6$ $7 \mathrm{Be} 3 \mathrm{Bg} 78 \mathrm{Nb} 30-09 \mathrm{f} 4 \mathrm{a} 510 \mathrm{a} 4 \mathrm{Nb} 411 \mathrm{Bf} 3$ Bg4 12 Bxg4 Nxg4 13 Oxg4 Nxc2+ 14 Kf2 Nxe3 15 Qe2 Ob6 16 Oxe3 Oxb3 17 Nd5 Oxb2+ 18 Kf3 e6 19 Rab1 Oa2 20 Ne7+ Kh8 21 Rxb7 Oxa4 22 Rc1 Qd4 $23 \mathrm{Qe} 1 \mathrm{Od} 3+24 \mathrm{Qe} 3 \mathrm{Oxe} 3+$ 25 Kxe 3 a 426 Rc 2 a 327 Ra 2 Bb 2 and Black won.

Finally mention should be made of the Club's Per petual System which measures the monthly fluctutions in players' ratings and provides yet another chance for the lower rated players to challenge players above them. The points awarded accumulate and go towards deciding the winner of the Perpetual Cup. Last year's winner was Tony Love and, once again, he is making no race of it this and, once again, he is making no race of it this year. The Perpetual system also allows those players who have not the time to play in organis
grades (such as the writer of this report) to still grades (such as the writer of this report)
get in the odd game when time permits.

## Games Section

Murray Chandler's opponent in this game is one of Britain's leading players - one of seven to tie for first in the 1974 British Championship. Played at IIford in May.
R. Bellin
Sicilian, Pelican

| 1 | d 4 | c5 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 2 | e 4 | cxd 4 |
| 3 | $\mathrm{Nf3}$ | e 6 |
| 4 | $\mathrm{~N} \times \mathrm{d} 4$ | Nc 6 |
| 5 | $\mathrm{Nb5}$ |  |

By round about means a Benoni Counter gambit has reached a Taimanov Sicilian, but...

5
Nf6
.. Black avoids the Taimanov which could continue 5...d6 6 c4 (or 6 Bf4 e5 7 Be3 Nf6 8 Bg5 with a Pelican-like position where Black has an extra move over normal Pelican lines - White has yet to develop his Nb1) 6...Nf6 7 N 1 c 3 ( 7 N 5 c 3 is also possible) 6 $8 \mathrm{Na} 3 \mathrm{Be} 79 \mathrm{Be} 20-0 \quad 100-0 \mathrm{~b} 6$ with a tense positional struggle ahead as Black strives to force the freeing of d6-d5 or b6-b5.
$6 \quad$ N1c3
N 1 c 3
$\mathrm{Bf} 4!?$
d6
8 Bg5

Thus arriving at a normal Pelican with an extra move for each side - $\mathrm{Bf} 4-\mathrm{g} 5$ for White and e5-e5 for Black.
$\begin{array}{ll}8 & \ldots \\ 9 & \text { Na3 }\end{array}$
Bxf6 gxf6 10 Na 3 can transpose after $10 \ldots \mathrm{~b} 5$ or 9 Bx6 gxfor Black also has the independent altero... 10 f5 11 Oh5 d5!? with complications quite satisfactory for Black.

9
b5
This move has received considerable attention from several Russion players during the last few years. The older 9...Be6 10 Nc4 Rc8 has gone out of fashion after recent set-backs, e.g. $11 \mathrm{Bxf6} \mathrm{gxf6}$ $12 \mathrm{Ne} 3 \mathrm{Ne} 713 \mathrm{Bd} 3 \mathrm{Qb} 6140-0 \mathrm{Qxb} 215 \mathrm{Ncd} 5$ Bxd5 16 exd5! with White advantage, Lombardy Markland, Nice (Olympiad) 1974.
$10 \quad B \times f 6$
gxf6

But not 10...Oxf6? 11 Nd5 Od8 12 Bxb5!, Boleslavsky.
$\begin{array}{ll}11 & \mathrm{Nd} 5 \\ 12 & \mathrm{Bd} 3\end{array}$
f5

Chandler considers this an improvement on the regular 12...Be6 although this has turned out satisfactorily for Black, e.g. 13 Oh5 Bg7 14 c 3 $0-0$ (14...f4 has also been tried) 15 exf5 Bxd5 16 f6 e4 17 fxg7 Re8 18 Be2! Re5 with a good game.

13 g3 Rg8!

Chandler spent 30 minutes on this move and con siders it his best in the game.
$14 \quad$ c3
After 14 gxf 4 White's king would have no haven.

| 14 | $\ldots$ | Bh6 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 15 | $\mathrm{~N} c 2$ | $\mathrm{Rb8}$ |
| 16 | Be 2 | Bh 3 |
| 17 | $\mathrm{~B} \ddagger 3$ | a 3 |
| 18 | a 3 |  |

Although White is on the defensive he has a solid position.

18
K 78
"The commencement of a dubious plan" (Chandler) to bring the king to a 'safer' square. White adopts a waiting move....

## 19 Qe2

Kg7?!
.and Black proceeds with his plan, allowing Bellin to exchange white square bishops.

| 20 | $\mathrm{Bg} 4!$ | $\mathrm{B} \times 94$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 21 | $\mathrm{O} 94+$ | $\mathrm{Kh8}$ |
| 22 | Qh 3 | Rg 6 |
| 23 | $0-0 ?$ |  |

"Bellin chooses the completely wrong plan but the refutation is not easy to see" - Chandler. Black spent another 30 minutes on his 23rd.

| 23 | $\ldots$ | Ne7! |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 24 | Rad1 | Nxd5 |
| 25 | Rxd5 | Ob6! |



But not 26 Qd7 preventing Black's Oc6 but allowing 26...fxg3 27 hxg 3 Rxg3+

| 26 | $\ldots$ | Oc6 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 27 | Rfd1 | Oc4! |
| 28 | Og2 |  |

White is unable to capture on d6: 28 Rxd6 Rxd6 29 Rxd6 Qe 2 ! and the knight cannot be saved ( 30 Na 1 f 3 !) so 30 Rxh6 Qd1 +! 31 Ne 1 ( 31 Kg 2 ? f 3 mate) Oxe $1+32 \mathrm{Kg} 2 \mathrm{Qxe4}+33 \mathrm{Kg} 1$ ( 33 f 3 ? Qc2+ followed by Rd8-d1) Rd8 34 Qh5! ( 34 Of1 Qf3!; $34 \mathrm{Og} 4 \mathrm{f} 3!!$ ) f3 $35 \mathrm{~h} 4 \mathrm{Oe} 1+36 \mathrm{Kh} 2 \mathrm{Oxf} 2+$ 37 Kh3 Qf1+ and Black soon mates or wins the queen.

| 28 | $\ldots$ | Ob3 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 29 | Ne1 | Oxb2 |
| 30 | Rxd6 | Rxd6 |
| 31 | Rxd6 | Ob1 |
| 32 | Og1 | Bf8 |

Not 32... $\mathrm{Qx}_{\mathrm{xe}} 4+$ ? 33 f 3 and wins the bishop. Now White prevents this

| 33 | Rd3 | Bxa3 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 34 | gxf4 | Rg8?! |

Both players were pressed for time - 34...exf4 was more accurate.

| 35 | Qf1 | exf4 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 36 | Qe2 | Qb3 |
| 37 | Qf3 |  |

The slip on move 34 has allowed Bellin to recover somewhat and Black has to play with great care.

A runner like this is a tremendous asset in time trouble - its pushing requires little thought but its stopping a great deal.

| 39 | Rf 3 | Rg 7 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 40 | Nc 2 | $\mathrm{Bd6}$ |
| 41 | Oh 4 | Be 7 |
| 42 | $\mathrm{Qf4}$ | $\mathrm{a3}$ |
| 43 | $\mathrm{Qb} 8+$ | Rg 8 |
| 44 | Qxb5 | $\mathrm{Oxe4}$ |
| 45 | $\mathrm{Nd} 4 ?$ |  |

45 Qd3 was better but still losing after 45...Oxd3 when the passed ' $a$ ' pawn would soon cost White material.

45 ...
Qe1+
$0: 1$

The next four games were played at the North Island Championship. The first, with notes by the tournament winner, was perhaps the crucial game of the event.

> P. Garbett Pirc Defence E. Green

| 1 | e4 | d6 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 2 | d 4 | $\mathrm{Nf6}$ |
| 3 | Nc 3 | g 6 |
| 4 | $\mathrm{Bc4}$ | $\mathrm{Bg7}$ |
| 5 | $\mathrm{Nf3}$ | $\mathrm{O-0}$ |
| 6 | $0-0$ | Bg 4 |
| 7 | h 3 | $\mathrm{Bxf3}$ |
| 8 | $\mathrm{Oxf3}$ | $\mathrm{Nbd7}$ |

Probably the cause of Black's troubles. Nc6 follow ed by e5 is considered to give Black a good game.

| 9 | Be3 | c6 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 10 | Bb3 | e5 |
| 11 | dxe5 | dxe5 |
| 12 | Rad1 | Ce7 |

Better seems 12...Oc7, e.g. 13 Rd2 Rad8 14 Bg5 h6 15 Rxd7 Nxd7 16 Bxd8 Qxd8 17 Rd1 Qe7, or 14 Rfd1 Nb6 15 Bg5 Rxd2 16 Rxd2 Rd8. But 13 Rd3 may keep the advantage eg. 13. Rad8 14 Rd3 may keep the advantage, e.g. 13...Rad8 14 Bxd5 Nb6 16 Rad1

| 13 | Rd2 | Nb6 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 14 | Rfd1 | Rfd8 |
| 15 | Bc5! |  |

The only way to gain control of the d-file
15 ...
Qe8

Increases the pressure by restricting exchanges on the d -file.

16
Rxd3
What else? Ce3 was one of White's threats.
$17 \quad$ Qxd3
Nid 7


18 Bxb6!
White overcomes his reluctance to part with such a good bishop. The advantage must be forced home before Black can reorganise with Bf6 and Rd8.

| 18 | $\ldots$ | N×b6 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 19 | a4 | Bf6 |
| 20 | Od6 | Kg7 |
| 21 | Oc7 | Qe7 |
| 22 | Oxe7 | Bxe7 |
| 23 | a5 | Nc8 |
| 24 | Rd7 | Rb8 |
| 25 | a6 | bxa6 |

All forced. Not 25...b6 26 Rc7 c5 27 Rb7 Ra8 28 Bd5 winning instantly.

| 26 | Rc7 | Bb4 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 27 | Na4 | Nd6 |
| 28 | Rxc6 | Nxe4 |
| 29 | Rc7 | Nd6 |
| 30 | Rxa7 | a5 |

At first sight, Black appears to have activated his pieces and kept the material balanced. But poor co-ordination and continuing weaknesses (a5 and f7) prove fatal after all.

31 Bd5!
The clincher. White keeps control of the 7 th rank (stops Rb7) and threatens c 3 winning the bishop (an earlier c3 would have been answered by Bxc3).

31
If $31 \ldots$ Rb5 then 32 Bc 6 ! Rb8 33 c 3 .

| 32 | Bxf7 | Rd8 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 33 | c3 | $\operatorname{Be7}$ |
| 34 | Be6 | Rd1+ |
| 35 | Kh2 | Kf6!? |

Loses a piece for two pawns, but at least provides counterplay

| 36 | Bb 3 | $\mathrm{Rf1}$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 37 | g 4 | $\mathrm{Nh4}$ |
| 38 | $\mathrm{~g} 5+$ | $\mathrm{K} \times \mathrm{g} 5$ |
| 39 | $\mathrm{R} \times \mathrm{e} 7$ | $\mathrm{R} \times 2+$ |
| 40 | Kg 1 |  |

40 Kh 1 ? ? Nf3 would be most unfortunate
40
Rd2
41 Rf7!
And not 41 Rxe5 + Kf4 42 Rd5 Nf3+ with at least perpetual check.

41 N...
e4

Just in time.

| 42 |  |  |  | Nf3+ |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 43 | Rxf3 |  |  | exf3 |  |
| 44 | Ne4+ |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | $1: 0$ |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | $*$ | $*$ | $*$ |  |

P. Garbett P. Stuart

Sicilian Defence
$\begin{array}{ll}1 & \text { e4 } \\ 2 & \mathrm{~N}+3\end{array}$
N+3
d4
c5
e6
ch
$\mathrm{NxC4} \quad \mathrm{cxd} 4$
$\mathrm{Nxd4} \quad \mathrm{Bc} 5$ ?

Played several times by the English player Basman, but not recommended for general consumption.

5 Nb 3
Best. 5 Be3 allows Black to get a good game by 5 ... 0 b 6.

| 5 |  | Hb |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $\mathbf{6}$ | Ne 3 | $\mathrm{Ne7}$ |
| 7 | Be 2 |  |

Botterill - Basman, British Ch'p 1973 continued 7 8g5 0-0 8 Be 2 f5 9 exf5 Bxf2+ with advantage to Black, while Timman - Basman, Hastings 1973/74 went $B f 4!0-08$ Bd6 f5 9 e 5 with advantage to White.

| 7 | -. | $0-0$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 8 | O-0 | Nbc6 |
| 9 | Bg5!? | d5 |
| 10 | exd5 | exd5 |

We have now reached a sort of perverted French good for White.
$11 \quad$ Bf3
Be6
12 Re1

Threatening simply $13 \mathrm{~N} \times \mathrm{d} 5$ winning at least a pawn
13 Na 4 !
Re8

Naturally doubled 'b' pawns will give Black's pawn structure a most unaesthetic appearance but it seemed necessary to prevent the arrival of a white knight on c5.
$14 \quad$ Nxb6 $\quad$ axb6
Hereabouts I generously offered Paul a draw but not even the certainty of first equal at least would move himl

15 Be3
Ne5
Black now develops some piece play as partial compensation for his crippled pawns.
$16 \quad B f 4$
Also to be considered was 16 Be 2 eyeing the square b. Black could not then reply 16 ...Nf5 because
of $17 \mathrm{Bf4} \mathrm{Nf} 3+18$ Bxf3 Qxf4 19 Bxd5! Red8 (or 19... Rad8 $20 \mathrm{Q} \ddagger 3$ !) 20 c 4 b 521 Qe2! and White emerges with an extra pawn. Black could, however, prepare Nf5 by a preliminary 16 ...Red8.

| 16 | $\ldots$ | Nxf3+ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 17 | Oxf3 | Od7 |
| 18 | Nd4 | Nf5! |
| 19 | Be5!? |  |

19 Nxf5 Bxf5 leaves opposite coloured bishops with no real attacking chances for White whereas the text would give White an attack after 19...Nxd4? 20 Bxd4 Oc6 21 Og3.
f6!


20 Nxe6
Tempting was $20 \mathrm{Bxf6} \mathrm{gxf6} 21$ Rxe6!? (not 21 $\mathrm{Og} 4+\mathrm{Ng} 7$, nor 21 Nxe6 Rxe6 22 Oxf5 Rxe1+) Pxe6 (and not 21 . Nxd4? 22 Og4+ winning) 22 0xf5 Rd6 but White's compensation for the exchange is problematical.

| 20 | $\ldots$ | Qxe6 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 21 | Bc 3 | Od7 |

Now Black's position springs to life - the bad bishop has gone and the advance d 5 - d 4 cannot be prevented.
$22 \quad \mathrm{Og} 4$
d4!
23 Red1

23 Bxd4 Qxd4 24 Qxf5 Oxb2 leads to a draw.

| 23 | $\ldots$ | Rad8 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 24 | Bb4 | Qe6 |

25 h3

Releasing the queen for other duties

| 26 | Qf3 | Oc6 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 27 | Qxc6 |  |

Safest. After $27 \mathrm{Ob} 3+\mathrm{Kg} 7$ Black has the unpleasant threats of Nh 4 and Re 2 followed by Ne 3.


Lynn usually aims for the spacegrabbing e7-e5 but White's move order here (1 Nf3) precludes this.
$4 \quad 0-0$
Be7
$\begin{array}{ll}5 & c 4 \\ 6 & b 3\end{array}$
0-0

6 d 4 would immediately transpose to the main lines where Black could choose between 6...d6, 6...d5 and 6...Ne4.

6
Oe8
Not committing the ' $d$ ' pawn yet. The text is usually useful in the Dutch - a later Qh5 or Og6 is available, d 8 is vacated for possible use by the bishop, and in some lines e6-e5 may be played.
$7 \quad \mathrm{Nc} 3$
Nc6?
This move does not often fit in well with either d7d5 or d7-d6 and certainly not here.

Black should now have decided where he wanted the ' d ' pawn, e.g. 1. 7...d6 8 d 4 a 5 !? 9 Bb 2 (or 9 Re1 Ne4!?) Na6 10 Re1 c6 11 e4 Nxe4 12 Nxe4 fxe4 13 Rxe4 Bd7 with a solid position; 2. 7 ...d5 8 d 4 c 69 e 3 ! (better than 9 Ne 5 Nbd 7 10 Nd3 Ne4! as in Bertok - Bronstein 1965) Ne4 10 Ne2 Nd7 11 Nf4 Bf6 12 Ba3 Rf7 13 Rc1 g5 14 Nd 3 with a slight advantage for White.
$8 \quad d 4$
d5
Now 8 ...d6 would be very good for White after 9 d 5 ! Nd8 10 Nb 5 (or 10 dxe6 Nxe6 11 Nd4 Oh5 12 Nd5!) Od7 11 dxe6 Nxe6 12 Bb 2 Ne 413 Qc2 c6 14 Nc3 Bf6 15 Rad1, Vidmar jun. Pachman 1955.
$9 \quad$ Bf4

Bd8
Nes
Putting pressure on the black ' d ' pawn as well as preparing for f3 and e4 breaking up Black's Stonewall formation.

10
Ne7
The only way to defend the ' $d$ ' pawn since 10 . dxc4 11 Nxc6 bxc6 12 bxc4 leaves White well on top.

| 11 | $f 3$ | c 6 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 12 | e 4 | Ng 6 |
| 13 | $\mathrm{~N} \times \mathrm{g} 6$ | $\mathrm{O} \times \mathrm{g} 6$ |
| 14 | Be 5 | $\mathrm{Ba5}$ |

As can so easily happen in the Dutch Stonewall even Black's 'good' bishop has no scope, hence Black exchanges it for the knight.
15 Od3
Bxc3
16 Oxc3
b6


Black's position is very difficult. If 16...fxe4 17 xe4 Nxe4 then White gains a strong attack by 18 Rxf8+Kxf8 $19 \mathrm{Rf} 1+\mathrm{Nf} 620 \mathrm{Ob4}+$, while 17... dxe4 $18 \mathrm{Ob4}$ is also unpleasant.

17 exf5 exf5
Bxf6 Rxf6
A little better was 18...Oxf6 but White would still be winning after 19 f4 Be6 20 Rfe1 Bf7 21 Re5 followed by Rae1 and c5.

| 19 | $f 4$ | Be6 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 20 | Rfe 1 | Qf7 |
| 21 | $c 5!$ | b5 |
| 22 | $a 4$ |  |

With the Ra8 lacking protection White can force a weakering of Black's queen-side as well.

| 22 | $\ldots$ | $R b 8$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 23 | $a \times b 5$ | $R \times b 5$ |
| 24 | $B f 1$ | $R b 7$ |
| 25 | $R e 3$ | Qc 7 |
| 26 | $R a e 1$ | $\operatorname{Bf7}$ |
| 27 | Ba 5 | $R b 8$ |
| 28 | $R e 7$ | $O d 8$ |
| 29 | $R 1 e 3$ | $h 5$ |

A last ditch counter attack which comes too late to influence the result.

| 30 | h 4 | Rg 6 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 31 | Re 1 | Rg 4 |
| 32 | b 4 | $\mathrm{g5}$ |
| 33 | $\mathrm{~h} \times \mathrm{g} 5$ | h 4 |
| 34 | $\mathrm{R} 3 \mathrm{e} 6!$ | $\mathrm{R} \times \mathrm{g} 3+$ |
| 35 | Kh 2 | K 88 |

$35 \ldots B \times e 6$ allows mate in three.
36 Qe5

## $1: 0$

Paul Spiller's queen sacrifice is well known to theory but neverthetess is quite impressive. Notes are by Spiller.
R. Lanning
P. Spiller Kings Indian Defence

Nf6

| c 4 | g 6 |
| :--- | :--- |
| Nc 3 | Bg 7 |

$4 \quad$ e4

| e4 | $0-0$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| Be 3 | d 6 |
| $\mathrm{f3}$ | Nbd 7 |
| Od2 | $\mathrm{c5}$ |
| $0-0-0 ?!$ |  |

Usually 8 Nge 2 is played here, reserving the option to castle king-side.
$8 \quad$ Kb1
$\mathrm{Qa5}$
a 6
10 Nd5?

Here White could transpose to the main line by 10 Nge2 b5 $11 \mathrm{dxc5}$ ! (not 11 Nd5? Nxd5 12 Qxa5 Nge2 b5 11 dxc5! (not 11 Nd5? Nxd5 12 Nd5 Nxd5 13 Oxa5 Nxe3 with some advantage to Black.
10
Nxd5!

This sacrifice has occurred in similar positions, e.g. Nielsen-Larsen, $8 \mathrm{Nge2} \mathrm{Qa5} 9 \mathrm{Nd5}$ ? Nxd5! 10 Oxa5 Nxe3, and Bobotsov. Tal, 8 Nge2 a6 900 13 Rc1 Nxc4 14 Rxc4 bxc4 15 Nc 1 Rb8 with clear advantage to Black. The advantage in the present game is that White has not played Nge2 and his king is exposed to a direct attack.
11 Oxa5
Nxe3
Black wins two pieces and a pawn for the queen
12 Reil
12 Rc1 may have been slightly better but White intends to swap his rook for the powerfully posted knight.
$\begin{array}{lll}12 & \cdots & \text { exd4 } \\ 13 & \text { Nh3 } & \text { Ne5 } \\ 14 & \text { N+2 } & \end{array}$
14 b 3 would only weaken the queen-side and im prove the scope of Black's Bg7.

14
Be6
14...Nxc4 15 Bxc4 Nxc4 would win another paw but give White a freer game.
15 Rxe3
$\underset{d x e 3}{d 5}$

Black opens afile on the queen-side. 16...e2 17 Bxe2 Bxal 18 Bxc4 Nxc4 was a good alternative

17 Nxe3
bxc4
18 Nd1?
No better was 18 Nd5 Bxd5 19 Oxd5 (19 exd5 Rfb8) Rab8. The best chance may have been 18 14.

| 18 | $\ldots$ | Rfb8 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 19 | Od2 | a5 |
| 20 | Kc 1 | $\mathrm{a4}$ |
| 21 | $\mathrm{a3}$ | Rb 3 |
| 22 | f 4 | $\mathrm{Nd} 7!$ |
| 23 | g 3 | $\mathrm{Nc5}$ |

Threatens both Rxa3 and Nxe4.


25
ac 2
$\mathrm{~K} d 2$
Nd3+

If 25 Kb 1 Nxb 2 , or if $25 \mathrm{Bxd} 3 \mathrm{cxd} 326 \mathrm{Og} 2 \mathrm{Rc} 8+$ 27 Kb 1 Rc2 wins easily.


The last two games were plaved in the Auckland University Open.

$$
\underset{\text { Ruy Lopez }}{\text { P. Garbett }} \text { P. Weir }
$$

| 1 | e4 | e5 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 2 | Nf3 | Nc6 |
| 3 | Bb5 | d6 |
| 4 | $0-0$ | Nf6 |
| 5 | d4 | exd4 |
| 6 | Nxd4 | Bd7 |
| 7 | Bxc6 | bxc6 |
| 8 | Nc3 | Be7 |
| 9 | Of3 | $0-0$ |
| 10 | b3 | Qb8? |

An original idea - to activate the queen. But Black should concentrate on bolstering his centre
and king-side. The usual manoeuvre is Re8, Bf8, g6, Bg7.

| 11 | $\mathrm{Bb2}$ | Qb6 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 12 | $\mathrm{Nf5}$ | Bd8 |

Artificial looking. 12...Bxf5 $130 \times f 5$ is clearly very good for White, but may give better chances of survival.
$\begin{array}{ll}13 & \text { h3 } \\ 14 & \text { Rad } 1\end{array}$
Re 8
Be 6

I think Black wants to play Nd 7 and wishes to pre vent Na 4 in reply. Also Black stops the Nc3 from transferring to the king-side.
16 e5!
With development completed, it is the right moment to open lines.
17 R̈xe5
Nd7?

Seems to lose by force. Black may well be losing anyway but Qc8 looks the best chance.


18 Rxe6!
Rxe6
If 18...fxe6 19 Nxg7! wins easily, e.g. 19...Ne5 20 Og 3.
19 Nxg7!
19 Rxd7 Bf6 is less clear cut.
19
Rf6
If $19 \ldots \mathrm{Kxg} 7$ then 20 Rxd7 Bf6 21 Ne4! wins
$\begin{array}{ll}20 & \mathrm{Oe} 3 \\ 21 & \mathrm{Oe} 8\end{array}$
The point. If $21 \ldots \mathrm{Kxg} 722 \mathrm{Ne} 4 \mathrm{Oc} 823 \mathrm{Rxd8}$ Oxd8 24 Oxd8 Rxd8 25 Bxf6 + and 26 Bxd8

| 21 | $\ldots$ | Rd6 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 22 | Rxd6 | cxd6 |
| 23 | $\mathrm{Nf5}$ | $\mathrm{Qb7}$ |
| 24 | $\mathrm{Nh} 6+$ | $\mathrm{Kg7}$ |

24... Kh8 25 Qxf8 mate.

25 Ne4+
66
25...Kxh6 26 Oxf8+Kh5 (or 26...Kg6 $27 \mathrm{Qg} 7+$ Kf5 280 Og 4 mate) 270.97 leads to mate.

26 Nxd6
1:0
White won on time. Black has no defence; if $26 \ldots$... Od7 27 Ndf5+ Kh8 28 Oxi8 mate and if $26 \ldots$...B6 $27 \mathrm{Ndf5}+\mathrm{Kh} 828 \mathrm{Bxf6}+\mathrm{Og} 729 \mathrm{Bxg} 7$ mate.

$$
\begin{gathered}
\text { E. Green } \\
\text { French Defence }
\end{gathered}
$$

| 1 | $e 4$ | $p 6$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 2 | $d 4$ | $d 5$ |
| 3 | e 5 | b |

To take Ewen out of the books.

| 4 | $\mathrm{Nf3}$ | Od 7 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 5 | Nc 3 | Bb 4 |

Now that White no longer has the move c2-c3 available, 5 ...c5 deserved consideration.
6 Bd2
6...Ва6 $7 \mathrm{Bxa} 6 \mathrm{Nxa6} 8 \mathrm{Qe} 2$ is a waste of time.

| 7 | a3 | Bxc3 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 8 | Bxc3 | Bb7 |
| 9 | Od2 |  |

The queen is misplaced here; better was 9 Bd 3 .

9
f5!
Blocking the position - White has the two bishops.
$\begin{array}{ll}10 & \mathrm{Bd} 3 \\ 11 & \mathrm{~h} 4\end{array}$ a5?

With an eye to the following manoeuvre. Probably better was simply 11 ...Nf7 with the idea of g 7 -g5.

## $12 \quad \mathrm{Ng} 5$ ?!

Premature; more subtle is 12 Qe 2 .

| 12 | $\ldots$ | Nf7 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 13 | Nh3? | Nfxe5 |
| 14 | dxe5 | d4 |
| 15 | Qe2 | dxc3 |
| 16 | bxc3 | Ne7 |

Black has a good game but the best continuation is hard to find. 16...Od5 17 Nf4 Oxe5 18 Qxe5 Nxe5 19 Nxe6 doesn't lead to advantage, but
6...Kf7 $17 \mathrm{Nf4} \mathrm{Qe} 7$ with the idea Oc 5 is a possibility.
18 Nxd5
Na5

Also possible is 18 ... Oxd5 19 Bc 4 ! Qc5!? but not 19...Oxg2 29 0-0-0!

19 Rd1
$0-0!?$
Originally I had intended 19...Ce7 threatening the white queen-side pawns but I now noticed $20 \mathrm{Bxf5}$ Okay seems $19 \ldots$... Rd8 but I was afraid of 20 Bb 5 c 6 21 c4.

|  |  | Bxg2 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 20 | c 4 | Qxg2 |
| 21 | Be4 | Qxd1+ |
| 22 | Qxd1 | fxe4 |
| 23 | Rg1 | Bf3 |
| 24 | Qd7 | Rf7 |
| 25 | Qd4 | Rff8 |

The draw is forced
$\begin{array}{lll}26 & \text { Od7 } & \text { Rf7 } \\ 27 & \text { Od4 } & \text { Rff8 }\end{array}$ $1 / 2: 1 / 2$

Notes by N. Metge

## French Defience, Semi Blitz Variation

My love for the French is knowa to many and it pains me to see the defence abused as often as it is at present. A quick look at local games shows that White has been collecting points with a line played by Fischer, viz. 1 e4 e6 $2 \mathrm{~d} 4 \mathrm{~d} 53 \mathrm{Nc} 3 \mathrm{Bb} 44 \mathrm{a} 3 \mathrm{Bxc} 3+5 \mathrm{bxc} 3 \mathrm{dxe} 46 \mathrm{Gg} 4 \mathrm{Nf} 67 \mathrm{Oxg} 7$ Rg8 8 Oh6. At this point we must ask, 'What has White got?' The answer - very little, if anything. Why?

1. White's e-pawn which generally advances to e5 becoming the spearhead of his attack has gone;
2. White's queen is misplaced and open to attack
. White's development is not easy in view of the black pawn on e4 and Black's open g-tile.
Black, however, must be careful as there are certain tactical chances for White.

To avoid long and complicated variations I would recommend that you consider 8 ...b6, not the most forcing line, but solid and enabling development to be completed.
Thus we have 1 e4 e6 2 d 4 d 53 Nc 3 Bb 44 a3 Bxc3+5 bxc3 dxe46 Qg4 Nf6 7 Oxg7 Rg8 8 On6 b6


White has two main altematives
$9 \mathrm{Bq5}(1)$ and 9 Bb 2 (2)

1) 9 Bg 5 Rg 610 Qh 4 Bb ( (also worthy of consideration is $10 \ldots$..Nbd7). Now we come to the crossroads, White has:
1a) $11 \mathrm{Bb} 5+\mathrm{Nbd}$ ?
1a1) $12 \mathrm{Bxd} 7+\mathrm{Kxd} 713 \mathrm{Ne} 2 \mathrm{~h} 6$ ! giving Black an easy game with good play for the pawn, e.g. $14 \mathrm{Bxh6} \mathrm{Rg} 415 \mathrm{Oh3} \mathrm{Og} 8$ with the idea $16 \ldots . .0 \mathrm{O} 6$ and $17 \ldots$ Rh8; note that the bishop on b7 prevents the freeing +2 - 33 by White

1a2) 12 Nh3 h6 13 Bxf6 (13 Bxh6 Rg4! s in lai) 13...Qxf6 14 Qxf6 Rxf6 gives Black the better game as in Kupper - Nievergelt 1957

1b) 11 Ne 2 h6! (the only move) $12 \mathrm{Bxh6}$ and now not 12...Qd5 as played in but 12...Rg4 13 Oh3 Nbd7 with excellent play for the pawn.

1c) 11 f 3 (best) Nbd7 12 fxe 4 h 6 ! $13 \mathrm{Bxf6}$ (if 13 Bxh 6 then 13 ...Rg 4 is good for could try 13 ... (those wanting mor 15 e 5 and now the game Bronstein Hort (Moscow 1971) continued 15...Nd5. Gligoric, however, in 'The French Defence', recommends 15...Rxg2 16 Bxg2 Bxg2 17 exff6 Bxh1 18 Kf2 leading to equality.
2) $9 \mathrm{Bb} 2 \mathrm{Bb} 7100-0-0 \mathrm{Ng} 4!? 11 \mathrm{Od} 2 \mathrm{Og} 5$ 12 Oxg5 Rxg5 $13 \mathrm{Nh} 3 \mathrm{Rf5} 14 \mathrm{Rd} 2 \mathrm{Nd} 7$
$15 \mathrm{Bc} 40-0-0$ giving Black the advantage Zhumazhenko - Schelnin (Volgograd 1963).

Before closing, it is worth pointing out that the moves Ne 2 and Nh 3 in the above variations aim to be fllowed up with N being posted on f4. when committing himself to paper in this field, rave confined rinyself to opinions expressed by thers so that I too can point the finger when things get hot!

## A Mere Pawn...!

E. M. Green

What is a piece worth?
The common answer: nine, five, three or two and a half . . . . . PAWNS!
Very well then, what is a PAWN worth? Obviously, one pawn, but this tells us nothing that we did not know already

The point of these simple questions is to show how we rate the PAWN in terms of basics. Unfortunately suspect that we rated the PAWN quite wrongly when we were taught the basic, relative value of the PIECES.

This underestimation of the PAWN stems from the fact that we have sought to define the relative value of ONE pawn only, whereas we start the game with EIGHT PAWNS. In other words, we start each game of ONE pawn only, whereas we start on our second rank! One PAWN is indeed the lowliest piece on the board, but eight pawns become the second strongest force at our command!

## There are other reasons why we should value our pawns more highly than we do:

What, for instance, do pawns tell us about any position? Often, everything! Always, something. Consider or a morme for a moment just how we evaluate the effectiveness all in terms of pawns.

And not only do these eight servants reflect credit or discredit on their 'superiors' by their presence, but also by their absence. Thus a rook is attracted to open files and a knight to squares unassailable by enemy pawns and supported by his own. What piece is most often sacrificed for the greater glory of
f course, the pawn. What piece is the staunchest defender of our king? Of course, the pawn

When we push our g-pawn to the third rank, our king's bishop enters into an obligation to that pawn to defend those squares that it has been forced to relinquish from its control. And yet the pawn allows th apparent weakening not because the bishop can guard the opponent's opposite flank, and further so that the bishop can exert its force on the centre and even the opponeadiness to occupy them.

One pawn move can accomplish so much! Surely we owe it to all our pieces to invest our pawns with more respect and importance. They will, I am certain, combine all the better to repay us manifold.

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