NEW ZEALAND CHESS

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THE MOST DIFFICULT POSITION OF ALL.

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## NEW BOOKS NOW AVAILABLE

All of the books listed below and on the inside back cover are available at discounted rates from your local chess club if you are a member and if the club is affiliated to the New Zealand Chess Association.

Wellington players may also obtain supplies from Mr. W. Ramsay, N.Z. Pastimes Ltd., Scott Court, Stokes Valley. Phone 637-376.

## HOW FISCHER PLAYS CHESS

David Levy has crammed a great deal of material into an exposition of Fischer's style whilst at the same time avoiding as much as possible drawing on Fischer's own collection or using games from the match at Reykjavik. A chapter 'Fischer the achine' delves into Fischer's treatment of the end game.

## $\frac{\text { GLIGORIC'S CHESS CAREER }}{\text { David Levy }} \$ 6.00$

This biographical anthology was written with Gligoric's full co operation and the biographical introductions to each chapter owe their accuracy to Gligoric himself. The games against the fifty-one opponents in the volume are very well annotated.
$\frac{\text { HOW TO PLAY THE END GAME IN CHESS }}{\text { Leonard Barden }}$
The Active King, Material Advantage, Pawns into Queens, Winning and Draw ing techniques (pawns on the 7th rank, stalemate traps, bishops of the wrong colour, "bad" bishop,Rook end games - These are some of the themes covered.

## NEW ZEALAND CHESS CHAMPIONSHI <br> Compilied by Bernard Carpinter <br> $\$ 1.50$

The 1974-75 New Zealand Chess Coneress was organised by the Otago Chess Club as part of its centennial celebrations.
The booklet contains all the games played in the Championship and a selection of those from the Premier. Reserve.

## CHESS INFORMATOR NO 19

This latest issue of the official FIDF magazine covers games played between the 1st January 1975 to 30th June 1975. It is an indispensable aid to every serious tournament player. In order to assist players to cope with the ever increasing price of chess books we are selling this at $\$ 9.00$ which is a cheaper price than is being charged in Europe.

## $\frac{\text { THE BATSFORD CHESS YEARBOOK }}{\text { Edited by Kevin J O'Connell }}$

Chroniciing all the major chess events of 1974 , this book gives a review of world chess. Fighty selected games Cross tables of all international tournaments and major national events, opening theory, studies, problems and bibliography.

## EDITORIAL.

Dear Readers,
1976 is now well started and most chess clubs should now be back in operation. The chess scene this year was given a tremendous boost by the Congress held in Upper Hutt. This issue of the magazine is devoted almost entirely to the Upper Hutt Congress with games, reports and other sundry happenings.

1976 will be an important year for the magazine, as we will now have to try and keep the continuity of issues coming out regularly. I believe that a magazine is an important feature of the New Zealand chess scene. The magazine gives a means for players to be kept in touch with what is happening round the country and provides a forum for N.Z. players to express their chess ideas in games and articles. Considerable pessimism has been expressed in some quarters about our ability to keep the magazine going and past history would tend to support this view. I believe, however, that 'New Zealand Chess' will succeed. If man's ventures were always based on past successes he would never have reached the moon or progressed in any direction at all. We must learn from past failures and NOT repeat them.

Peter Goffin.

## EDITOP'S MAIL BAG.

Dear Sir
Firstly I would like to say that the December edition of 'N.Z. Chess was the best magazine put out to date!! I thought that the magazine was well balanced containing all the relevant news as well as very interesting personal reports. I sincerely hope that the National Elo Ratings will be published in every edition.

The letters to the Editor in the Decomber edition were particularly interesting. If those two letters represent the general feeling of chess players in New Zealand then, it is about time some serious efforts were made into re-organising the N.Z. Championship on a more suitable basis.

The idea of an Open Championship at Christmas is very sound (suggested by a 'mere pawn'). The selection for the main N.Z. Championship could then be made primarily from the results of the Open Champs- although results active players; suitable tournaments should also be considered. In all fairness to active player stagnant players should not be permitted to participate in the main championship

The top ten selected on merit could then play in the N.Z. Championship on a Round Robin basis

Since the Open Championships would be the testing ground for up and coming players ( and also the prelims for the Main Champs and Reserve Champs.) coming players ( and also the prelims ior the Main round robin basis (containing 10 players.)

The Reserve could contain those players of a suitable calibre who failed to qualify for the main championship.

The winners of the North Island, South Island, and Schoolpupils' Tournment and last year's winner of the Reserve should have automatic entry to next ament (ie breaking system could be used ) year's Reserve. Iayer from each of the above tournaments would have automatic entry into the Reserve; providing that they don't gain entry into the main championship. into the Reserve; providing that they don't gain entry in automatic entry into

The winner of the main championship would have automatic entry into ext year's heserve according to merit, based on their current seasons results ors would gain entry accord.
and not by $\frac{\text { any }}{\text { The selection committee should contain people familiar with the Elo }}$ Rating System and other relevant data which could affect players chances of entering the Main Championships or the Reserve Championships. The selection comittee after making its decisions should publish a report ( perhaps in N.Z.

Chess ) stating briefly why each player gained entry into the Champlonahips. This way the committee's decision would come under scrutiny of all interested parties.

I therefore whole heartily support A Hurley's and 'a mere pawn' view that we should encourage new (and young) players to improve not stagnate in promotion of the game.
N.P. Bridges
T.D. of Waitemata Chess Club

KOTHMAn'S NEW ZEALAN CHESS LHAMPIONShIP 1975-76.
P. Stuart.


The 83rd New Zealand Championship saw the first three-way tie in its history; the winning total of 7 points was also the lowest ever. The close scoring ( $3 \frac{1}{2}$ points separating first and last) together with the large number of unexpected results made this one of the most exciting Championships. For the record White won 23 games, Black won 13, and 30 were drawn; i.e. White scored $57.6 \%$. The high draw ratio ( $45.5 \%$ ) wasn't caused by peaceful intentions - very few were "grandmaster draws".
The first few rounds gave little indication of what the final results were to show, but from round five on Chandler, Sarapu and Aptekar were always the leading three and their play, with one or two lapses, was generally most impressive. Chandler strung together four consecutive wins in the middle of the tournament to take the lead but couldn't quite maintain the momentum; Sarapu started with two draws but soon showed he meant business by winning his next three - however his 6th round loss to Chander brough him back to earth. Aptekar was the most consistent, winning frequently enough to stay in contention while never scoring tw wins in a row.

Of the others Small played the best chess, losing only one game; he later regretted his quick last round draw with Weir in a slightly better position since a win would have seen him join the winners. Fairhurst slowly with five draws and then a loss but, surprisingly for age, he surged forward with three wins in his last five games - just when tiredness could be expected to take its toll.

Weir and Cornford scored better than expected although each received several late Christmas presents from generous opponents. Green had a very bad start but regained some ground starting with his round 6 win against Fairhurst while Sutton's firework display started brightly and then fizzled in the second half. Stuart had the distinction of scoring the least wins (zero) and the most draws (eight).

Garbett, the defending champion, scored 3 out of 4 but then commenced nightmare series of losses relieved only by a quick draw with Stuart. Paris seemed out of his depth in the first half but improved greatly in the second to defeat two National Masters.

## ROUND 1

The most interesting pairing was Sarapu-Fairhurst where the former played the Four Knights Game. Fairhurst, however, soon lost a pawn which Sarapu was unable to convert to a win. Aptekar, Garbett and Chandler king-side attack which Stuart could probably have prevented. Small won the exchange but Green's active queen secured counterplay.

## ROUND 2

Cornford held Sarapu to a draw in a game of fluctuating fortunes. Small had the edce when he agreed the draw against Garbett while Green-Aptekar followed a sharp book line and was aiso soon drawn. The upset of the round occurred when Chandler aborted his Sicilian Defence against weir. Firhurst-Sutton was a carefully played draw. Stuart was dismayed to find his extra pawn (outside and passed) quite useless from the point of view of winning.

## ROUND 3

Apteikar made short work of Stuart's Dutch Defence and Sutton did likewis with Cornford's Lowenthal Siciliar: Garbett joined these two in the lead on $2^{\frac{1}{2}}$ when Green cracked in time pressure. Sarapu scored his first win with a neat finish against Weir. In the other two games nobody made much progress and draws were recorded.

## ROUND 4

The three leaders all drew: Garbett could make no progress against Chandler in spite of an impressive looking king-side space advantage; Aptekar was held at bay by Fairhurst; and Sutton's interesting attack was well defended by Weir. Sarapu joined the leaders with his second win. Green's weird opening led to interesting play but no decision. Faris lost a pawn in the middle-game and later blundered a second.

## ROUND 5

Sarapu beat Garbett with an unsound but complicated piece sacrifice made famous by Alekhine in the 1937 World Championship match. Aptekar sacrificed the exchange against Cornford who soon returned it to go into an ending a pan up but the latter went astray. Green inexplicably lost a pawn then another for a hopeless ending. Sutton continued his enterm prising play but: smali successfully digested the sacrificed materiai. prising play but Smali successtully digested the sacrificed materiai. much of the game but couldn't break Fairhurst's defence.

ROUND 6
Both leaders lost, somewhat inexplicably. Sarapu drifted from a siightly inferior ending into a lost one and Chandler successfully avoided Barapu's cunning perpetial check variations. Apteiar gained the initiative at the cost of a pawn, but later allowed Weir a dangerous counter-attack.
Aptekar blundered horribly in a difficuit rook-pawn ending, allowing weir to queen by force. Sutton joined the leaders with a good spong against Garbett; Smali exploited all the weaknesses in Paris's position and Green scored his first win when Fairhurst lost a piece under terrific pressure.

Stuart was responsible for the worst game of the tournament if not tho congress．
Scores：Aptekar，Chandier，Sarapu and Sutton A；Smell \＆Weir 3妾；Garbett 3； Prixhurst，Comford \＆Green 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ；Stuart 1娄；Paris 1 ．

## ROUND 7

Secapu refused to take any risks against Green．Small defended well against Aptekar＇s sttack and eventually reached a queen－ending which was soon dram． Gutton missed a wiming combination against Chandler thus failing to justify his sacrifice．Fairhurst had Cornford in all sorts of trouble in the opening and won a pawn but never did anything with it．Stuart－weil soon reached a position where nobody couid do anything and didn＇t． Parismarbett reached an interesting double－rook ending which the latter aborted．
Scores：Chandler 5；Aptekar \＆Sarapu 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ ；Small，Sutton \＆Weir 4；Cornford Fairhurst，Garbett \＆Green 3；Paris \＆Stuart 2.

## ROUND 8

Chandler convincingly won against Paris thus remaining in the lead Aptekar＇s passed pawn proved a winner in a major piece ending．Sutton doubled rooks in an interesting manner leading to a general exchange on the only open file．Weir＇s sacrifices lead nowhere．Green－Cornford was interesting while it lasted．

Scores：Chandler 6；Aptekar 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ ；Sarapu 5；Small \＆Sutton 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ ；Fairhurst \＆ Weir 4；Cornford \＆Green $3 \frac{1}{2}$ ；Garbett 3；Stuart 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ；Paris 2.

## ROUND 9

Aptekar was unable to break Chandler＇s resistance although he came rather close．Sarapu won to be only a half－point away from the lead．Sutton suddenly went astray against Green＇s Benoni while Weir lost a piece in an inferior position．
Scores：Chandler $6 \frac{1}{2}$ ；Sarapu \＆Aptekar 6；Small 5；Cornford，Fairhurst， Green \＆Sutton $4 \frac{1}{2}$ ；Weir 4：Garbett $3 \frac{1}{2}$ ；Stuart 3；Faris 2.

## Round 10

Sarapu \＆Aptekar had a rest day but Chandler couldn＇t make any progress against Stuart（in fact had slightly the worse of it），so the leaders remained unchanged．Cornford succumbed to a single combination allowing Small to get within striking distance of the leaders．Sutton helpmated his own queen and Garbett played for too much when he should have been content with less．Green castled on the wrong side and was quickly done over．
Scores：Chandler 7；Aptekar \＆Sarapu 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ ；Small 6；Fairhurst 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ ；Weir 5； Cornford，Green \＆Sutton $4 \frac{1}{2}$ ；Garbett \＆Stuart $3 \frac{1}{2}$ ，Paris 3.

## ROUND 11

In the clash of oldest and youngest，Fairhurst＇s vast experience in the QGD put paid to Chandler＇s hopes of winning alone but Sutton \＆Stuart held their own comfortably against Aptekar and Sarapu respectively thus allowing the three－way tie．Small could have caught up had he won，but he didn＇t try very hard．

Garbett－Weir．1．e ${ }^{4}$ ，c5；2．Nf3，Nc6；3． $\mathrm{d}^{4}$ ，ca；4．Nxd4，g6；5．c4，Be？； 6．Be3，Ne6；7．Ne3，0－0；8．Ee2，d6；9．0－0，Bd7；10．a3，Re8；11．Nxcé，Bxe6； 12．f3， $26 ; 13$. Qb3，Nd？；14．Rfd1，Qa5；15．Rac1，Kh8；16．Qa2，Qh5；17．b4，b6； 18．Qd2，f5；19．Bg5，Nf6；20．f4，Ng 4 ；21．h3，Rf7；22．eff，Ef；23．hg，fg； 24．Qe1，h6；25．Qh4，Qxh4；26．Bxh4，Rxelt；27．Bg3，Ra4；28．Bd3，b5；29．Bfa， R甲8；30．Ne2，Resigns．
Chandler－Cornford．1．e4，c5；2．03．d5；3．ed，Nf6；4．Nf3，Nxd5；5．d4，e6； 6．Bd3，Na7；7．O－0，Bd6；8．N1d2，Cd；9．Ca，N2f6；10．Not，Bc7；11．bs，b5；
12．N4e5， $\mathrm{a} 6 ; 13$ ．Ba3，b4；14．Bb2，Bb7；15．Rc1，0－0；16．Qd2．Rc8；17．Na1， 12．N4e5， ab ；13． $\mathrm{Ba} 3, \mathrm{~b}^{4} ;$ 14．Bb2， Bb ？；15．Re1，O－0；16．Qa2，Rc8；17．Ne1， Qd6；18． $\mathrm{f} 4, \mathrm{Nc} 3 ; 19$ ． $\mathrm{Bxc3}, \mathrm{bc} ; 20 . \mathrm{Qf2}, \mathrm{Rfd8} ; 21 . \mathrm{Nc2}, \mathrm{Qd5} ; 22 . \mathrm{Bc} 4, \mathrm{Qd6}$ ； 23．f5，Nd7；24．Ree1，Nxe5；25．dxe5，Qb6；26．fe，Rd2；27．efoch，Kf8；28．e6，
Ke7；29．Re2，Qxf2；30．Kxf2，Bxh2；31．Ne3， 6 ；32，Rxd2，cxd2；37．Ke2，Rd8； Ke7；29．Re2，Qxf2；30．Kxi2，Bxh2；31．Ne3，g6；32，Rxd2，cxd2；33．Ke2，Ra8；
34．Rh1，Br4；35．Kxh7，Kf6；36．Na1，Bxg2；37．Rh4，Ba6；38．Rdt，Ke？；39．Ne3， 34．Rh1，Bf4；35．Rxh7，Kf6；36．Nd1，Bxge；37．Rha，
Bb？；40．Rd3，a5；41．Rxd2，Bb4；42．$f 8=\mathrm{Qch}$ ，Resigns．

Sarapu－Fairhurst．1．e4，e5；2．Nf3，Nc6；3．Nc3．Nf6；4．Bb5，d6；5．d4，Bd7； Sarapu－Fairhurst．1．e4，e5；2．Nf3，Nc6；3．Nc3，Nf6；4．Bb5．d6；5．d4，Bd7，
6．Bxc6，Bxc6；7．Qd3，Nd7；8．Be3，ed；9．Bxa4，Qe7；10．0－0－0，Ne5；11．Bxe5， dxe5；12．Na5，Bxd5；13．Qxa5，c6；14．Qxe5，Qxe5；15．Nxe5，Bc5；16．Nd3，Bb5； 17．c3，D－0－0；18．Kc2，Rde8；19．Rhe1，Re7；20．f4，Rhe8；21．e5，h5；22．${ }^{3} 3$ ， a6；23．b4，Kc7；24． $\mathrm{c4}, \mathrm{Kc}$ ；25．c5，Bc7；26．Nb2，16；27．ef，gf；28．Rxe？， 34．Rf6，Re3ch；35．Kat，Kb8；36．Ka5．Ka7；37．a4，Rxg3；38．Rxf5，Rg1；39．ng5， Rf1；40．Reg7，Rf2；41．Rf7，Rf1．$\frac{1}{2}-\frac{1}{2}$.

Small－Green．1．e4，c5；2．Nf3，d6；3．d4，cd；4．Nxd4，Nf6；5．Nc3，e6；6．git a6；7．g5，Nfd7；8．h4，b5；9．a3，Bb7；10．Rg1，Nc6；11．Be3，Qc7；12．h5，Nde5； 13． f 4 ，Nxa4；14．Bxd4，Ne6；15．Be3，Be7；16．Qg4，Na5；17．Rd1，Nc4；18．Exc4， Qxc4；19．Bd4，Rg8；20．Rg3，Rd8；21．g6，hg；22．hg， $\mathrm{f6}$ ；23．b3，Qc8；24．Bb6， Rh8；25．Bxd8，Kxd8；26．Rh3，Rxh3；27．Qxh3，Qc5；28．Rd3，Qg1ch；29．Ke2，Qxg6； 30．Qxe6，Qb2ch；31．Kd1，Qf1ch；32．Kd2，Qxf4ch；33．Re3，f5；34．Ne2，Qh6； 35．ef，Bg5；36．Na4，Bxe3；37．Qxe3，Qxe3；38．Kxe3，Ke7；39．Kf4，Kf6；40．d4，

Sutton－Stuart．1． $\mathrm{d}^{4}$ ，e6；2． $\mathrm{c}^{4}$ ， $\mathrm{f}^{5}$ ；3． $\mathrm{g}^{3}$ ， $\mathrm{Nf6}$ ；4． $\mathrm{Bg} 2, \mathrm{Be7}$ ；5．Nf3， $0-0$ ； 6．O－0，Ne4；7．Qe2，Bf6；8．Ne3，d5；9．Bf4，c6；10．Kad1，Nd＇；11．Ne5，Nxc3； 12．Qxc3，Nxe5；13．dxe5， Be ？；14． $\mathrm{Be} 3, \mathrm{~b} 6 ; 15 . \mathrm{b4}, \mathrm{~b} 5 ; 16 . \mathrm{cb}, \mathrm{cb} ; 17 . \mathrm{Be} 5, \mathrm{Bb} 7$ ； 18．Rc1，Rc8；19．Qd4，a6；20．Re3，Bxc5；21．bxc5，Bc6；22．Rb1，Rb8；23．a3， Qc7；24．e3，Rfc8；25．Bf1，Qa7；26．Be2，Be8；27．Rbc1，Be6；28．h3，Be8；29．Kh2， Bc6；30． $\mathrm{S}^{4}, \mathrm{E6}$ ；31． $\mathrm{gf}, \mathrm{gf}$ ；32．Qh4，Qf7；33．Rg1ch，Kh8；34．Bh5，Qf8；35．Rg6， Bd7；36．Re6，Qb7；37．e4，Re8；38．Rg3，Qe7；39．ef，ef；40．e6，Bxc6；41．Qd4， Rxg3；42．fg3，Be8；43．e6，Kg8；44．Bf7ch，Bxf7；45．exf7ch，Kf8；46，Rxf5， Resigns．

ROUND TWO．
Small－Garbett．1．e4，c5；2．Nf3，e6；3．d4，cd；4．Nxat ，a6；5．Bd3．Qc7； 6．Qe2，Nc6；7．Nxc6，Qxc6；8．c4，d6；9．Nc3，Je7；10．Be3，Ní6；11．Rc1，b6； 12．0－0，Bb7；13．Rfd1，0－0；14．b3．Qc7；15．Bb1，Rac8；16．Bd4，Draw agreed．
Green－Aptekar．1．c4，Nf6；2．Nc3，g6；3．e ${ }^{4}$ ，d6；4．d4，BE7；5．84，c5；6．d5， －0；7．N13，e6；8．Be2，ed；9．e5，Ne8；10．ed，Nd7；11．0－0，de；12．fe，Nxe5， 13． $\mathrm{Bf} 4, \mathrm{f6}$ ；14．Qd2，Nd6；15．Nxe5，fxe5；16．Bg5，Rxf1；17．Rxf1，Qc7；18．Bh6， Bxh6；19．Qxh6，Qg7；20．Qe3，b6；21．Nb5，Nf5；22．Qe4，$\frac{1}{2}-\frac{1}{2}$.

Weir - Chandler. 1. e4, 55; 2. Nf3, e6; 3. d4, cd; 4. Nxd4, Nt6; 5. Nc3, d6;
 12. e5, b4; 13. ef, gf; 14. Bh6, bxc3; 15. Qxc3, Qxe3; 16. bc, d5; 17. Exi8,
 fg; 24. Rg1, Bd6; 25. Rxg2ch, Kf8; 26. Rf2, Ke8; 27. Pfxf7, Resigns.
Cornford - Sarapu. 1. e4, c5; 2. Nf3, Nc6; 3. d4, cd; 4. Nxd4, Nf6; 5. Nc3, d6; 6. Be3, e5; 7. Nde2, Be6; 8. f4, Qa5; 9. 15, Bc4; 10. Ng3, Bxf1; 11. Rxf1, Be7; 12. Nh5, 0-0-0; 13. Nxf6, Bxf6; 14. Qd5, Qxd5; 15. Nxd5, h6; 16. Rd1, Bg5;
23. Be3, $\mathrm{f6}$; $24 . \mathrm{h3}, \mathrm{Ne}$; 19. g3, b6; 20. Rd3, Kb7; 21. Ke2, Rd7; 22. Rfd1, Bd8; 23. $\mathrm{Be} 3, \mathrm{A6} ; 2$ 24. a3. Ne 7 ; 25. Nc3, Bc 7 ; 26. $\mathrm{Bf} 2, \mathrm{Rg8} ; 27 . \mathrm{Rg} 1, \mathrm{g6} ; 28 . \mathrm{g}^{4}, \mathrm{hg} ;$


Fairhurst - Sutton. 1. Nf3, Nf6; 2. d4, b6; 3. c4, Bb7; 4. g3, e6; 5. Bg2, Be7; 6. O-0, 0-0; 7. Nc3, Ne4; 8. Qc2, Nxc3; 9. Qxc3, f5; 10. b3, d6; 11. Bb2, Be6; 12. Rfd1, Nd7; 13. Ne1, Bxg2; 14. Nxg2, Qe8; 15. Qc2, a5; 16. a3, Qf7; 17. Rab1, Rae8; 18. b4, ab; 19. ab, e5; 20. e3, ed; 21. ed, Re4; 22. 13, Re7; 23. Re1, Rfe8; 24. Rxe7, Rxe7; 25. Re1, Rxe1ch; 26. Nxe1, Qe6; 27. Kf2, f4; 28. Ng2, fgch; 29. hg c5; 30. Nf4. Qf7; 31. bc, bc; 32. dc, Nxc5; 33. Bxf6, Qxf6; 34. Qd2, Qe5; 35. Qe2, Qxe2; 36. Kxe2, Na7; 37. Nd3, Nb6; $\frac{1}{2}-\frac{1}{2}$.

Stuart - Paris. 1. c4, E6; 2. Nc3, c5; 3. Nf3, Bg7; 4. g3, Nc6; 5. Bg2, e6; 6. e3, Nge7; 7. 0-0, d5; 8. cd, ed; 9. d4, ed; 10. Nxd4, 0-0; 11. Nxc6, bxc6; 12. Qd2, Ba6; 13. Rd1, f5; 14. b3, Nc8; 15. Bb2, Nb6; 16. Rac1, Rc8; 17. Ne 2 , Bxe2; 18. Qxe2, Bxb2; 19. Qxb2, Q土6; 20. Qxf6, Rxf6; 21. Rc5, Kg7; 22. Rde1, Rd6; 23. a4, Nd7; 24. Rxd5, cxd5; 25. Rxc8, Kf6; 26. Rc7, a6; 27. Bf1, Ke6; 28. b4, Rb6; 29. b5, Ka6; 30. Ra7, ab; 31. Bxb5, Nf6; 32. Ra6, Rxa6; 33. Bxa6, Kc5; 34. $\mathrm{Bd} 3, \mathrm{~Kb}_{4}$; 35. $\mathrm{Bb} 5, \mathrm{Ne} 4$; 36. $\mathrm{Kg} 2, \mathrm{Nc} 3$; 37. Bc6, $\mathrm{Kc} 5 ; 38 . \mathrm{Be} 8, \mathrm{Kb4}$; 39. Bc6, $\mathrm{Kc5}$; 40. $\mathrm{Be} 8, \mathrm{~Kb} 4$; 41. $\mathrm{Kf3}, \mathrm{Nxa} 4$; 42. $\mathrm{Bf} 7, \mathrm{Nc} 3$; 43. Bg8, Ne4; 44. Bxd5, Nf6; 45. Be6, Kc5; 46. h3, Kd6; 47. Ba2, Ke5; 48. Bb1, h5; 49. Ke2, Nd5; 50. f4ch, $\mathrm{Kf6}$; 51. $\mathrm{Kd3}, \mathrm{Ne} 7$; 52. Kd4, Ng 8 ; 53. Ba2, $\mathrm{Na6}$; 54. Bd5, g5; 55. fgch, Kxg5; 56. Ke5. h4; 57. ghch, Kxh4; 58. Be6, Kg5; 59. h4ch, Kg6; 60. Kf4, Kf6; 61. Bc8,

## ROUND THREE

Sutton - Cornford. 1. ét, c5; 2. Nf3, Nc6; 3. d4, dd; 4. Nxa4, e5; 5. Nb5, a6; 6. Nách, Bxd6; 7. Qxd6, Qf6; 8. Qd1, Nge7; 9. Nc3, Qg6; 10. Be3, d6; 11. Qd? $0-0 ; 12.0-0-0, d 5 ; 13$. Nxd5, Nxd5; 14. exd5, Rd8; 15. Bl6, Rd6; 16. Bc5, RdB 17. Bb6, Ra6; 18. Ec7, Ra?; 19. Bdj, e4; 20. Bxe4, f5; 21. Bf3, Nat4; 22. Qxd4, Rxc7; 23. 2.6, Ra2; 24. Rhe1, Rd8; 25. Re7, Bd7; 26. Bd5ch, Kh8; 27. Rd3, f4; 28. Be4, Qg5; 29. Qe5, Qxe5; 30. Rxe5, Bb5; 31. Rd4, Rd7; 32. c4, Bxc4; 33. Rxc4, Rxd6; 34. Bxb7, Rad8; 35. Ra5, Resigns.

Aptekar - Stuart. 1. Nf3, e6, 2. 83. f5; 3. Bg2, Nf6; 4. 0-0, Be7; 5. c4, 0-0; 6. b3, $\mathrm{d6}$; 7. $\mathrm{d}_{4}$, Qe8; 3. Bb2, Nbd7; 9. Nbd2, Qh5; 10. Re1, Re8; 11. e ${ }^{4}$, fe; 12. Nxe4, Nxe4; 13. Rxe4, Bf6; 14. Qe2, Nf8; 15. h4, Qf7; 16. Ng5, Bxg5; 17. hxg5, Q.56; 18. £4, Bd7; 19. Re3, Bc6; 20. Bh3, Bd7; 21. Rae1, e5; 22. Bxd7, Nxd7; 23. de, de; 24. Bxe5, Nxe5; 25. Rxe5, Rxe5; 26. Qxe5, Qc6; 27. Rd1, Re8; 28.Qd5ch, Qxd5; 29- Rxd5, Re2; 30. Rd8ch, Kf7; 31. Rd7ch, Kg6; 32. Rxc7, Rxa2; 33. Rxb7 a5; 34. $\mathrm{F}^{4}, 1-0$.

Paris - Fairhurst. 1. e4, e5, 2. Nf3, Nc6; 3. Bb5, a6; 4. Bxc6, dxc6; 5. 0-0, $\mathrm{Bg}^{4}$; 6.h3, Bxf3; 7. Qxi3, Ne7; 8. Qb3, b6; 9. d3, Ng6; 10. Be3, Bd6; 11. Nd2, $0-0 ; 12 . \mathrm{Nc4}$, Kh8; 13. d4, ed; 14. Bxd4, Bh2ch; 15. Kxh2, Qxd4; 16. f3, b5; 17. Ne3, c5; 18. Rad1, Qe5ch; 19. 83, c4; 20. Qc3, Qxe3; 21.bxc3, Rfd8; 22. Kg2, Ne7; 23. f4, f6; 24. Kf3, Kg8; 25. Rxd8ch, Rxd8; 26. Rd1, Rxd1; 27. Nxd1, Kf77; 28. Ne 3 , Ke6; 29. a3, $\mathrm{g}^{6} ; 30 . \mathrm{g}^{4}, \mathrm{c6} ; 31 . \mathrm{h} 4, \mathrm{~h} 6 ; 32 . \mathrm{h} 5, \mathrm{g5} ; 33 . \mathrm{fg}, \mathrm{fg} ; 34 . \mathrm{Nf5}$, $\mathrm{Nxf5}$; 35. exf5ch, Ke 5 ; 36. Ke3, c5; 37. Kd2, a5; 38. Kc1, a4; 39. Kd2, Kd5;
40. Kc1,

Sarapu - Weir. See annotated games

Garbett - Green. 1. $e^{4}, \mathrm{c5} ; 2$. Nf3, $\mathrm{d6}$; 3. d 4 , cd ; 4. Nxa4, Nf6; 5. No3, a6; 6. f4, e6; 7. $\mathrm{a}^{4}$, Ne6; 8. Nb3, b6; 9. Bd3, Be7; 10. O-0, O-0; 11. Be3, Qc?; 12. $\mathrm{Qe} 2, \mathrm{Rd8}$; 13. $\mathrm{Kh} 1, \mathrm{Nd7}$; $1^{4} . \mathrm{Nd}_{4}, \mathrm{Nb} 4$; 15. Dd2, Nft ; 16. Rae1, Bb 7 ; 17. Bg1, Bf3; 18. Qe3, Rab8; 19. Qh3, e5; 20. Nf5, Kh8; 21. Be3, d5; 22. fe, Nxe4; 23. Bd4. Bc8; 24. Qh4, Nxd3; 25. cxd3. Nc5; 26. e6, Bxe6; 27. Be5, Qd7; 28. Bxb8, Rxb8; 29. b4, Nxd3; 30. QE3, Bxf5; 31. Qxb8, Ke 8 ; 32. Re8, Resigns.
Chandier - Smell. 1. e4, c5; 2. c3, e6; 3. d4, d5; 4. ed, ed; 5. Nf5, Nc6; 6. Be2, Ba6; 7. 0-0, Nge7; 8. de, Bxe5; 9. Nbd2, 0-0; 10. Nb3, Bd6; 11. Bg5, $\mathrm{Bel}^{2} ; 12 . \mathrm{h3}, \mathrm{Bh} 5 ; 13 . \mathrm{Qd2}, \mathrm{Qc} 7$; 14. Rfd1, Rad8; 15. Kh1, a6; 16. $24, \mathrm{Na5}$; 17. Nxa5, Qxa5; 18. 64, Qc7; 19. Rach, f6; 20. De3, Bf7; 21. Bd3, Qd7; 22. Qc2.
 20. 5,5 ; 29 . Nxe5, 34. Qxa5, Rxa4; 35. Qxf7ch, Kxf7; 36. Ra1, Rxa1: 37. Rxa1, $\frac{1}{2}-\frac{7}{2}$

## ROUND EOTSR

Small - Sarapu. 1. e4, e5; 2. Nf3, Nc6; 3. Bb5, a6; 4. Ba4, Nf6; 5. 0-0, Be7; 6. Bxc6, dxc6, 7. Qe1, Be6; 8. d3, Na7; 9. b3, c5; 10. Bb2, f 6 ; 11. Nbd2, Nf 8 12. Nc4, Ng 6 ; 13. Kh1, Qd7; 14. Ne3, Bd6; 15. Rd1, h5; 16. $\mathrm{Ng} 1, \mathrm{NI4}$; 17. c3, 0-0-0; 18. d4, cxa4; 19. cxd4, exd4; 20. Bxd4, Qc6; 21. $13, \mathrm{~h}^{2} ; 22$. $\mathrm{Ne} 2, \mathrm{h3}$; 23. $\mathrm{g} 3, \mathbb{N g} 2 ; 24$. Qf2, Be5; 25. Rg1, Nxe3; 26. Qxe3, Bxd4; 27. Rxd4, Rxd4; 28. Nxd4, Qb6; 29. Qc3, Ra8; 30. Nxe6, Qxe6; 31. Rc1, Qa6; 32. Kg1, e6; 33. Rc2 Qd1ch; 34. Kf2, Rd3; 35. Resigns

Green - Stuart. 1. $\mathrm{f}^{4}$, Nff6; 2. Nf3, g6; 3. g3, Bg? ; 4. Bg2, 0-0; 5. 0-0, d5; 6.d3, c5; 7. с3. вб́; 8. Qc2, Bb7; 9. a3, Qc7; 10. Kh1, Nć; 11. c4, d4; 12. Ra己, Rfe8; 13. Ni4, e5; 14. f5, e4; 15.de, Nxe4; 16. Nbd2, Nxd2; 17. Qxd2, Na5; 18. Qd3, Exg2ch; 19. Nxg2, Qe5; 20. b4, cb; 21. ab, Nc6; 22. Qh3, Bfi ; 23. c5, gf; 24. ab, ab; 25. Pxa8, Rxa8; 26. b5, Na5; 27. Qd3. $\frac{1}{2}-\frac{1}{2}$.

Cornford - Paris. 1. e4, e6; 2. b3, d5; 3. Bb2, de; 4. Ne3, Nf6; 5. g4, Ne6; 6. 85 , Nd5; 7. Noxe4, b6; 8. Nf3, Bb7; 9. Rg?, Rg8; 10. Bb5, Bde; 11. Nd4, Ne'7; 12. Qh5, Qd7; 13. 0-0-0, a6; 14. Bxc6, Rxc6; 15. Nxa6, Qxd6; 16. Nxc6, Qxc6; 17. Rg3, Nf5; 18. Rc3, Qb'7; 19. Re1, O-0-0; 20. Qxf7, Rde8; 21. Ba3, c5; 22. Qxb7, Kxb7; 23. $34, \mathrm{cb} ; 24 . \mathrm{Bxb} 4, \mathrm{~g} 6$; 25. Rh3, Rg 7 ; 26. Bc 3 , Rd 7 ; 27. Re4, a5; 28. a4, Ka6; 29. Bf6, Na6; 30. Ran4. 1-0.

Garbett - Chandler. 1. e4, 05 ; 2. Nfj, e6; 3. d4, ca; 4. Nxd4, Nf6; 5. Nc3, d6; 6. $\mathrm{g}^{4}, \mathrm{Be7}$; 7. g5, Nfd7; 8. h4, a6; 9. Bh3, Nb6; 10. a4, 0-0; 11. Qd3, d5; 12. e5 Nc6; 13. Nxc6, bxc6; 14. Qg3, Bb4; 15. 0-0, Qc7; 16. Na2, Be7; 17. b3. Rb8;
 24. Bd3, Qf8; 25. Rh3, Qg7; 26. Rah1, Re7; 27. Ba5, Bb6; 28. Bd2, 55 ; 29. Re1, Bb7; 30. Kg1, Re8; 31. Qg ${ }^{4}$, Rbc8; 32. Qe2, Ra8; 33. Qg4, Rac8; 34. Qe2, Ra8; 35. Rh4, Qf8; 36. Kh2, Qg7; 37. QE4, Rac8; 38. Kg3, Bc7; 39. Qe2, Rca8; $\frac{1}{2}-\frac{1}{2}$.

Weir - Sutton. 1. e4, e5; 2. Nf3, Nc6; 3. Bb5, a6; 4. Ba4, Nf6; 5. 0-0, Be7; 6. d4, ed; 7. Re1, b5; 8. Bb3, d6; 9. 24, Bd7; 10. Bf4, 0-0; 11. Qe2, Ng4; 12. ab $\mathrm{ab} ; 13$. Rxa8, Qxa8; 14. Qxb5, Nce5; 15. Qe2, Nxf3ch: 16. Qxf3, Ne5; 17. Qg3, Be6 18. Na3, Qa5; 19. Rd1, Ng6; 20. Qf3, Nxf4; 21. Qxf4, Qh5; 22. Qd2, Be5; 23. g3 $\mathrm{Bg}^{4}$; 24. Re1, Bf3; 25. Qd3, Kh8; 26. Nc4, Bf4; 27. c3, f5; 28. ef, dc; 29. bc d5; 30. Ne3, Bxe3; 31. Rxe3, $\mathrm{Be}^{4}$; 32. Qe2, $2 x f 5$; 33. Bd1, Qf6; 34. f3, Bg 6 ; 35. $\mathrm{Bb} 3, \mathrm{~d} 4 ; 36 . \mathrm{cd}$, Qxd4; 37. Kg2, Rd8; 38. $\mathrm{Bc} 2, \mathrm{c5} ; 3$ 39. Kf1, $\mathrm{Bf7} ; 40 . \mathrm{Ke} 1$, Qb4ch; 41. Kf1, Bc4; 42, Bd3. Bxd3; 43. Qxd3, Qb6; 4. Re6, Qxe6; 45. Qxd8ch Qg8; 46. Qxg8ch, Kxg8; 47. Ke2, Kf7; 48. Kd3, Ke6; 49. Kc4, Kd6; 50. f4, h5; 51. h3. Kc6; 52. g4, hg; $\frac{1}{2}-\frac{1}{2}$.

Fairhurst－－Aptekar．1．${ }^{4} 4, \mathrm{c5}$ ；2． $\mathrm{d5}, \mathrm{e5;} \mathrm{3}. \mathrm{e4}, \mathrm{d6;} \mathrm{4}. \mathrm{Nc3}, \mathrm{g6;} \mathrm{5}. \mathrm{Be3}, \mathrm{Bg7}$ 6．h3，Na6；7．Qd2，Rb8；8．a4，Nc7；9．g3，Nf6；10．Ba6，0－0；11．13g；，b5； 17．Nc3，Rb4；18．Kh2，Ra6；19．Rfe1，Bb5；20．Ra3，a5；21．Rea1，Rfa8；22．f3， 28．Qxa5，Qb2；29．Qd2，Bb5；30．Bf1，Bxf1；31．Nxf1，Na7；32．Kg2，Nb6；33．c3． Qb3；34．Ne3，Na4；35．Nd1，c 4 ；36．h4．Ne5；37．Nf2，Qb1；38．Nd1，Nd3；39．Ne3， Qb3， $40 . \mathrm{Kh2}, \mathrm{Kh}^{7} ; 41 . \mathrm{Kg2}, \mathrm{Qa4} ; 42 . \mathrm{Ng} 4, \mathrm{Kg}$ ；43．Nxh6ch，Kp8；44． $\mathrm{Ng}^{4}, \mathrm{Ke8}$ ； 45．Nf2，Qb5；46．Na1， $15 ; 47$. Qe5，Qb3；48．Qxe6ch，Ka7；49．Qf7ch，Ka8； 50．Qe8ch，Kc7；51．Qe7ch，Kc8；52．Qe8ch，Kb7；53．Qc6ch，Ka7；54．Qc7ch，Ka8； 55．Qc8ch，Ka7；56．Qo7ch，Ka8；57．Qc8ch，Ka7；$\frac{1}{2}-\frac{1}{2}$ ．

## ROUND FIVE．

Sutton－Small．1．e4，c5；2．N£3，Nc6；3．d4，cd；4．Nxd4，Nf6；5．Nc3，d6； 6．Be2，e6；7．0－0，Be7；8．Be3，Qc7；9．f4， 26 ；10．Kh1，0－0；11．Qe1，Bd7； 12．Qg3，Rid8；13．Rae1，b5；14．a3，Rab8；15．Nxc6，Exc6；16．Bd3，Nd7；17．Bd4， e5；18．fe，de；19．Nd5，Bxd5；20．exd5，f6；21．Re4，Bd6；22．Qh3，exd4； 23．Re7，Bxe7；24．Bxh7ch，K10，25．Bg6，Bxa3；26．Re1，Ne5；27．Qnoch，Ke7； 28．Qxg7ch，Kd6；29．Qxf6ch，Kc5；30．Rxe5，Ra6；31．Qf3，Bxb2；32．Qb3，Bc3； 33．Be4，Qa5；34．h3，Qa1ch；35．Kh2，Qb2；0－1．

Faris－Weir．1．e4，c5；2．Nf3，Nc6；3．d4，cd；4．Nxa4，Nf6；5．Nc3，e5； 6．Ndb5，d6；7．Bg5，a6；8．Na3，b5；9．Bxf6，gxi6；10．Na5，f5；11．Bd3，Be6；
12．c3，Rc8；13．Qf3，Bxd5；14．exd5，e4；15．Qxf5，exd3；16．0－0，Ne7；17．Qxd3 12．c3，Re8；13．Qi3，Exd5；14．exd．5，e4；15．Qxi5，exd3；16．0－0，Ne7；17•
Bg7；18．Nc2，0－0；19．Ne3，Re5；20．Pad1，Qb6；21．Qe4，Rc7；22．g4，Ng6； Bg7；18．Nc2，O－0；19．Ne3，Rc5；20．Pad1，Qb6；21．Qe4，Rc7；22．g4，Ng6；
23．Nf5，Rc4；24．Ra4，Bxd4；25．cxd4，Qd8；26．Qe3，Qf6；27．Qh6，Re8；28．h3， Rxd4；29．Re1，Rxx5；30．Re7，Rxf5；31．Resigns．

Sarapu－Garbett．1．d4，d5；2．c4，c6；3．Ne3，dc；4．e4，e5；5．Nf3，ed；6．Bxc4，
 12．Rb1，Qb4ch；13．Na2，Qb5；14．Be3，b6；15．Qb3．Bb4；16．Rxb2，Ba6；17．Qg8ch Kd？；18．Qxg7ch，Kc8；19．Qg8ch，Kb？；20．Qxh7ch，Kc8；21．Qf5ch，Qxf5；22．exf5， c5；23． 44 ，Nc6；24．Kf2，Kb7；25．Nf3，c4；26．Rd1，c3；27．Rc2，Bb5；28．Rdc1 Ne7；29．Na4，Bc4；30．Rxc3，Bxc3；31．Rxc3．Bxa2；32．g4，Rh8；33．Kg3，Nd5； 34．Ra3，Bb1；35．g5，Rd8；36．16，Re8；37．f7，Re8；38．Ne6，Resigns．

Chandler－Green．1．e4，e6；2．c4，c5；3．Nf3，Ne7；4．d4，cd；5．Nxd4，a6； 6． Bd 3 ， $\mathrm{g6}$ ；7． $\mathrm{Nc} 3, \mathrm{Bg7}$ ；8． $\mathrm{Be} 3, \mathrm{O-0}$ ；9．0－0，Nc6；10．Nxc6，Nxc6；11． $\mathrm{Qd2}$ ；d6； 12．Rad1，e5；13．Bb1，Be6；14．b3，Qa5；15．Ne2，Qxd2；16．Rxd2，Rfc8；17．Rxd6 b5；18．cb，ab；19．Rc7，Nd4；20．Fxc8ch，Rxc8；21．Nxd4，exd4；22．Bg5，Ra8； 23．Ra8ch，Rxd8；24．Bxd8，Kf8；25．14，Ke8；26．Bb6，Kd7；27．e5，Kc6；28．Bxd4， Ka5；29．Be3，Bf5；30．Bxf5，gxf5；31．a4，ba；32．ba，Kc4；33．a5，Kb5；34．Bb6， $\mathrm{Bf} 8 ; 35 . \mathrm{Kf2}, \mathrm{Bb} 4 ; 36 . \mathrm{Kf3}, \mathrm{~h} 5$ ；37． $\mathrm{e3} 3, \mathrm{Be} 7 ; 38 . \mathrm{h3}, \mathrm{Bf} 8 ; 39 . \mathrm{g4}$ ，hg；40．hg， $\mathrm{fgch} ; 4$ ．Kxg4，Bg7；42．Ki5，Ka6；43．Ke4，Kb5；44．Kd5，Bf8；45．f5，Bb4； 46．Bc7，Be7；47．£6，Bb4；48．e6，fxe6ch；49．Kxe6，Kc6；50．Bd8，Bd2；51．f7， Bh6；52．а6，Bg7；53．Be7，Kb6；54．Kı5，Kxa6；55．Kg6，Resigns．

Aptekar－Cornford．1．Nf3，d5；2．g3，Nf6；3．Bg2，Bf5；4．0－0，e6；5．d3，Nbd7； 6． $\mathrm{Nbd2}$ ， $\mathrm{Bg} 6 ; 7$ 7．Nh4，Be7；8．Nxg6，hxg6；9．e4，d4；10．a4，e5；11．Nc4，Nh5 12． f 4 ，ef；13． $\mathrm{gf}, \mathrm{c6;} \mathrm{14}. \mathrm{e5}, \mathrm{2c7;} \mathrm{15}. \mathrm{Bd2}, \mathrm{0-0-0;} \mathrm{16}. \mathrm{b4}, \mathrm{g5}$ ；17．b5，Nxf4； 18．Rofl4， $\mathrm{gxfl}^{4}$ ；19．Bxf4，Ne5；20．be，bc；21．Rab1，f5；22．Na6ch，Rxd6； 23．exd6，Bxd6；24．Bxd6，Qxd6；25．Qf3，Kc7；26．h3，86；27．Re1，Nd7；28．a5， Rb8；29．h4，Rh8；30．Qf2，Ne5；31．Re2，Qf6；32．Qe1，Pxh4；33．Re7ch，Kd6； 34．Rxa7，Rg4；35．Qe8，Rxg2；36．Kxg2，Qg5ch；37．Kf2，Qd2ch；38．Qe2，Qfuch； 39．Kg2，Qg5ch；40．Kh2，f4；41．Rh7，Na6；42．Qg2，Qxg2ch；43．Kxg2，c5；44．Kf3， Kc6；45．Kxil4，Nb4；46．Rh2，Kb5；47．Kg5，Kxa5；48．Kxg6，Kb5；49．Kf5，Na2； 50．c4ch，dc ep；51．Rxa2，Kb4；52．Ke4，Kb3；53，Ra5，Kb4；54．Ra1，c2；55．d4 c4；56．d5，Kc3；57．d6，Kb2；58．Rh1，c3；59．Kd3，Resigns．

Stuart－Fairhurst．1． $\mathrm{ct}, \mathrm{c6} ; 2 . \mathrm{Nf3}, \mathrm{~d} 5 ; 3 . \mathrm{b3}, \mathrm{Bf} 5 ; 4 . \mathrm{Bb} 2, \mathrm{e}$ ；5． $\mathrm{B3}, \mathrm{Nf6}$ ； 6．Bg2，Nbd7；7．0－0，h6；8． $\mathrm{a}_{4}$ ，Bd6；9．Nc3，0－0；10．Rel， 12．de，Nxe5；13．cd，Nxd5；14．Nxd5，cxd5；15．Nf3，No6；10．N．Ne6 bc；18．Rc1，Qb6；19．e3，Bb4；20．Rf1，Rfa8；21．QE4，Bf8；22．Rfd1，Qab， 23．Qa4，Ra6；24．Qc3，Rad8；25．Bf1，Qc8；26．Ba3，Re6；27．Bxf8，Rxf8；28．Bd3 Bxd3；29．Qxd3，Qg ${ }^{4}$ ；30．Re2，Re8；31．Qe2，Qe4；32．Rd4，Qe5；33．Qd3，Qu5，Ra4， 34．Rh4，Qe5；35．Qd2，Ree6；36．Qc3．Qg5；37：Qd2，Rg6，Q7．R4．Rgh，Rd6；


## ROUND SIX

Cornford－Stuart．1．e4，c5；2．Ni3，Nc6；3．d4，cd；4．Nxd4，Nf6；5．Nc3，e5； 6．Nab5，26；7．Nd5，Nxa5；8．exd5，Nb8；9．£4，g6；10．fe，Bg7；11．Nxa6ch，Kf8 12．Qf3，Qe7；13．Nxc8，Qxe5ch；14．Be2，Qc7；15．Qa3ch，Ker；21．Nxc5，Resigns． 17．O－0，Bd4ch；18．Kh1，Be5；19．Qxe5，Qxc5； Garbett－Sutton．1．e4，e5；2．Nfz，Nc6；3．Bb5，26；4．Ba4，N土6；5．0－0，Bc5； ．C3，13．Na3，ed；14．ab，ab；15．c⿳亠二口欠，Nb4；16．Bb1，d5；17．Ng5，de；18．Nxe 4 ， Re8；13．Na3，ed；14．ab，ab；15．cc，Nb4；16．Rb1， 22 ； Bc6；19．Nxt6，2xf6；20．Be3，Qd5；27．Rg1，Exe3；28．Nxe3，Rxe3；29．Bxh7ch，Nxh7 30．Rad1，Qf3；31．Resigns．

Green－Fairhurst．1．g3，d5；2．Bg2，Nf6；3．d3，Bf5；4．Na2，c6；5．Ngf3， 6；6 0－0 Nbd7；7．b3，Bc5；8．Bb2，Qe7；9．a3，0－0；10．e3，h6；11．Qe己， Bh7；12．e4， 5 ；13．e5，Ne8 14．Bh3，Nc7；15．Kh1，Qd8；16．Nd4，Be7；17．f4， c5；18．N4f 3，d4；19．Ne1，Na5；20．Ng2，Qc7；21．Rae1，Rae8；22．a4，N7b6； 23．Nf3，Qc6；24． $\mathrm{g}^{4}, \mathrm{Bd8} ; 25$. Qf2， $\mathrm{f6} ; 26$ ．ef，Bxf6；27．Bc1，Nd7；28．Qg3， Bd8；29．g5，hg；30．fg，Bc7；31．Qg ${ }^{4}$ ，Bf5；32．Qh5，Bxh3；33．Qxh3，e5；34． 56 ， N7f6；35．Ng5，Qd7；36．Ri5，Ne7；37．Rxf6，Qxh3；38．Rxf8ch，Rxf8；39．Nxh3， Nxg6；40．Kg1，Resiens．

Weir－Aptekar．1．e4，g6；2．d4，Bg7；3．Ne3，c6；4．Be2，d6；5．Be3，Nf6； 6．h4，h5；7．Nh3，b5；8．a3，Bxh3；9．Rxh3，Nbd7；10．f3，Rb8；11．Qd2，a6 12．b4，0－0；13．Kf2，e5；14．de，Nxe5；15．Rd1，d5；16．ed，cd；17．Nxa5， Neg4ch；18．Kg1，Nxe3；19．Nxf6ch，Qxf6；20．Qxe3，Rbe8；21．Qd3，Qb6ch；22 Kf1， Re3；23．Qd6，Qb7；24．Bd3，Re6；25．Qc5，Rc8；26．Qg5，Re5；27．Qd2，Qe7； 28. f4，Rd5；29．Q12，Bd4；30．Qf3，Rd6；31．g4，Re8；32．gh，Re6；33．hg，fg； 34． $\mathrm{Kg} 2, \mathrm{Qd6} ; 35 . \mathrm{Rg} 3, \mathrm{Rf6} ; 36$ ． 55 ，Re3；37．Qxe3，Exe3；38．Bc4ch，bc；39． Rxd6，Rxd6；40．Rxe3，gf；41．Rc3，Ra4；42． $\mathrm{Kg} 3, \mathrm{Kg7} ; 43 . \mathrm{Rf3}, \mathrm{Rd2} ; 44 . \mathrm{Re3}$ ， Rd4；45．Rf3，Rg $4 \mathrm{ch} ; 46 . \mathrm{Kh} 3, \mathrm{Kf6} ; 47 . \mathrm{Rg} 3, \mathrm{Re}^{4} ; 48 . \mathrm{h} 5, \mathrm{Re} 1 ;$ 49．Rg6ch，Ke5； 50．h6，Kf4；51．Kh2，Re2ch；52．Kg1，Rxc2；53．h7，Re1ch；54．Kh2，Re2ch； 55．Rg2，Rxg2ch；56．Kxg2，Ke3；57．h8＝Q，Kd3；58．Qh3ch，Kd2；59．Qxf5，Resigns．

Chandler－Sarapu．See annotated games．
Small－Paris．1．e4，e6；2．d4，d5；3．Nd2，Nf6；4．e5，Nfa7；5．Bd3，c5； 6． $\mathrm{c3}, \mathrm{Nc6} ; 7 . \mathrm{Ne} 2$ ，cd；8．cd，Nb6；9．0－0，Bd7；10． $23, \mathrm{a5}$ ；11．b3， Be 7 ； 12． $\mathrm{f}^{2}, \mathrm{gf}^{6} ; 13 . \mathrm{g}^{4}, \mathrm{h5} ; 14 . \mathrm{f5}, \mathrm{gf} ; 15$ ．gf，ef；16．Nf3，h4；17．Kh1，Be6； 18． $\mathrm{Rg} 1, \mathrm{Qd7}$ ；19．Bd2，a4；20．Bb5，ab；21．Qxb3，Nc4；22．a4， $\mathrm{Ka} 8 ; 23$ ．Be1， Qc7；24．Nf4，N6a5 25．Qd3，b6；26．Rg7，Qc8；27．Bxh4，Bxh4；28．Nxh4，Rxh4 Qc7；24．Nf4，N6a5 25．Qd3，b6；26．Rg7，Rh5；32．Nf4，Rh4；33．Rf1，Reh8； 34．Rg82，Nb7；35．Qb3，Nca5；36．Qb4ch，Kd8；37．Ra6，Kc7；38．Qe7ch，Kb8； 39．Bxb7，Nxb7；40．Nxe6，fxe6；41．Qxe6，Rxd4；42．Rb2，Rxa4；43．Qxb6，Rh7 44．Qd8ch，Ka7；45．Qxd5，Re7；46．Ra2，Rxa2；47．Qxa2ch，Kb8；48．Qe6，K 44．Qd8ch，Ka7；45．Qxd5，Rg7；46．Rac，Rxa2；．． 5 ，Ne6；53．e6， 1 ： 0 ．

Sarapu - Green. 1. d4, Ni6; 2. c4, c5; 3. d5, e6; 4. Nc3, ed; 5. cd, d6;
 12. Bxf3, Nbd7; 13. Bg5, Qc7; 14. Qc2, Rfe8; 15. Bf4, c4; 16. Be2, Nc5; 17. f3, Nb3; 18. Rad1, Rac8; 19. Be3, Rcb8; 20. Ba7, Ra8; 21. Be3, Draw agreed.

Paris - Garbett. 1. e4, c5; 2. Nf3, e6; 3. $d^{4}, \mathrm{~cd}$; 4. Nxd4, Nf6; 5. Bd3, Nc6 6. Be3, Qc7; 7. Nxc6, bxc6; 8. f4, Rb8; 9. b3, d5; 10. e5, Nd?; 11. 0-0, Bc5; Rb8; 18. Kh1, f5; 19. 94, c4; 20. be, dc; 21. Bxc4, Bb7ch; 22. Ka1, Qc6; 23. Ne3, Nb6; 24. Bb3, Rbd8; 25. Rad1, Qh1ch; 26. Kf2, Qxh2ch; 27. Ke1, Qxe2ch; 28. Kxe2, Na5; 29. Nxd5, Exd5; 30. Bxd5, Rxd5; 31. gf, Rxf5; 32. Ke3, Ra5; 33. Rd2, h6; 34. Rc1, Ra3ch; 35. Ke4, 55; 36. Rf2, h5; 37. Rc6, g4; 38. Rxe6, g3; 39. Rg2, Rf7; 40. Rh6, Rh7; 1 : 0

Fairhurst - Cornford. 1. d4, Nf6; 2. Nf3, d6; 3. Nc3, Bg4; 4. e4, g6; 5. h3 Bxf3; 6. Qxf3, Nbd7; 7. e5, de; 8. de, Nxe5; 9. Qxb7, c6; 10. Bf4, Nfd7; 11. O-0-0, Rb8; 12. Qxa7, Bg7; 13. Be2, Ra8; 14. Qe3, Qb6; 15. Qxb6, Nxb6; 16. Be3. Nec4; 17. Bd4. Eh6ch; 18. Kb1, 0-0; 19. Ne4, Rfb8; 20. Ka1, f5; 21. Nc5, Ra5; 22. Nb3, Ra4; 23. Bxb6, Nxb6; 24. Kb1, Bg7; 25. Rd2, Nd5; 26. Rhd1,Kf7; 27. Bf3, e6; 28. Bxd5, exd5; 29. Re2, Re4; 30. Rxe4, fxe4; 31. c3, Ke6; 32. Nc5ch, Ke7; 33. Kc2, Bh6; 34. b4, Rf8; 35. f3, e3; 36. Re1, Kd6; 37. Kd3, Ra8; 38.a4, $\operatorname{Re} 8 ; 39 . \mathrm{a5}, \mathrm{Kc} 7$; 40. Re2, Bf4; 41. Nb3, Kd6; 42. Ra2, Be5; 43. Re2, Bf4; 44. a6 Kс7; 45. Ra2, Кb6; 46. Na4, Bb8; 47. Ra5, Ba7; 48. Ke2, Kc7; 49. Ra2, Kb6; 50. Kd3, Bb 8 ; 51. Nb3, Re7; 52. Nc5, Kb5; 53. Re2, Bf4; 54. Ra2, Bb8; 55. Ra1, h5; 56. Nb3, h4; 57. Ra2, Ba7; 58. Ra5ch, Kb6; 59. Nc1, Kc7; 60. Ne2, Re8; 61. Nc1, Re5; 62. Ra2, Re8; 63. Ne2, Kb6; 64. Na4, Bb8; 65. Re2, Bf4; 66. a7, Ra8; 67. Ra2, Kb7; 68. Ne6, g5; 69. Nc5ch, Kb6; 70. Ra6ch, Kc7; 71. Ke2, Be5; 72. Ra3, Bf4; 73. Ne6ch, Kb6; 74. Na4, Kb7; 75. Nc2, Bc7; 76. Nxe3, Bb6; 77. Kd3, Bxa7; 78. Nf5, Rf8; 79. Na6ch, Kb6; 80. c4, Bb8; 81. c5ch Kc7; 82. b5, cb; 83. Nxb5ch $\mathrm{Kc} 6 ; 84 . \mathrm{Na} 4 \mathrm{ch}, \mathrm{Ka7} ; 85 . \operatorname{Ra6,~Rc8;~86.~Rb6,~Bf4;~87.~c6ch,~Kd6;~88.~Rb7,~Kc5;~}$
8.. Rb2, Re8; 90. Rc2ch, Kb6; 91. Ne2, Be5; 92. Nd4, Bf4; 93. Nf5, Re1; $\frac{1}{2}: \frac{1}{2}$

Aptekar - Small. 1. Nf3, g6; 2. d4, Nf6; 3. Nc3, d6; 4. h3, Bg7; 5. Bf4, 0-0; 6. é e c6; 7. Bd3, Nod7; 8. Qd2, Re8; 9. Bh6, e5; 10. de, Nxe5; 11. Nxe5, dxe5; 12. Bxg7, Kxg7; 13. 0-0, Nh5; 14. Ne2, Qi6; 15. c3. Be6; 16. 14, Nxf4; 17. Nxf4 ef; 18. Rxf'4, Qe5; 19. Qf2, Rad8; 20. Bc2, Rd7; 21. Bb3, a6; 22. Raif, Bxb3; 23. axb3, Ree7; 24. b4, Rc7; 25. Qg3, Kg8; 26. h4, Rcd7; 27. Qf2, Kg7; 28. g4 h5; 29. Qg3, Kg8; 30. gh, Qxh5; 31. Rr5, Qh6; 32. e5, Re6; 33. Rg5, Kf8; 34. Rf6, Rxf6; 35. ef, Kg8; 36. h5, Rd5; 37. Rxd5, cd; 38. Qe5, gh; 39. Qe8ch, Qf8; 40. Qe3, Kh7; 41. Qa3ch, Kh6; 42. Qxd5, Qg8ch; 43. Kh2, Qg6; 44. Qxb7, Qxf6 45. Qd5, QI2ch: 46.Kh1. $\frac{1}{2}: \frac{1}{2}$

Sutton - Chandler. 1. Nf3, c5; 2. e4, e6; 3. a4, cd; 4. Nat4, Nf6; 5. Ne3, d6; 6. $\mathrm{Be} 2, ~ 26 ; 7.0-0, \mathrm{Be} 7 ; 8 . \mathrm{f} 4, \mathrm{Qc7} 99.24,0-0 ; 10$. Kh1, Nc6; 11. No3,
 b3. Be8; 18. $\mathrm{Be} 3, \mathrm{Bf8;} \mathrm{19}. \mathrm{Bg}^{4}, \mathrm{Nxd4}$; 20. Bxd4, $\mathrm{g6}$; 21. Ng3, Bg7; 22. Qc2, Nc8;
 Khe; 2, Qn, h6; 30. Re, Qg, 34. Rxf5, Bd7; 35. Rxg7, Bxf5; 36. Rxf7, Rg8; 37. Qf2, Qxf2; 38. Bxf2, Rbf8 39. e6, Rxf7; 40. exf7, Rf8; 41. Resigns.

Stuart - Weir. 1.c4, c6; 2. Nf3, $25 ; 3 . \mathrm{b} 3, \mathrm{Nf} 6 ; 4 . \mathrm{g} 3$, Bf5; 5. Bg2, e6; 6. Bo2, h6; 7. 0-0, Bd6; 8. d4, 0-0; 9. Nc3, Qe7; 10. Re1, Ba3; 11. Bxa3, Qxa3; 12. Ne5, Qa5; 13. Qd2, Rd8; 14. Rad1, Nbd7; 15. Nxd7, Nxd7; 16. e4, de; 17. Nxe4, Qxd2; 18. Rxd2, Bxe4; 19. Bxe4, Nf6; 20. BE2, Rd6; 21. Red1, Rad8; 22. c5, R6d7; 23. $\mathrm{P4} 4, \mathrm{Kf8}$; 24. Bf3, Ke7; $\quad \frac{1}{2}: \frac{1}{2}$

Weir - Fairhurst. 1. e4, e5; 2. Nf3, Nc6; 3. Bb5, Nf6; 4. 0-0, d6; 5. d4, $\mathrm{Bd7}$; 6. Nc3, ed; 7. Nxd4, Be7; 8. b3, 0-0; 9. Bb2, $\operatorname{Re} 8 ;$ 10. $\mathrm{Re} 1, \mathrm{Bf} 8 ;$ 11. h3 g6; 12. Qd2, Bg7; 13. Bxc6, bxc6; 14. Rad1, Qc8; 15. Qd3, Nh5; 16. Qf3, Be5; 17. Nde2, R1, 18. g4, Ng7; 19.Qe3, f5; 20. f4, Bf6; 21. ह5, Be7; 22. e5, d5 25, Ne, Nxd5, cxd5; 25. Qe5, Be5ch; 26. Kh2, d4; 27. Rxd4, Kf7 33. Kit $\mathrm{Qc3}, \mathrm{Qd8}$; 30. Na4, Qe7; 31. Rxf5ch, $\mathrm{gxf5}$; 32. Nxf5, Bxi4ch; 33. Kh1, Qxg5; 34. Rg1, Qxf5; 35. Rg7ch, Nxg7; 36. Qxg7ch,Ke8; 37. Ba3, Qxh3ch; 38. Kg1, Be3 mate.

Green - Cornford. 1. Nf3, d5; 2. c4, c6; 3. b3, Bg4; 4. e3, e5; 5. Be2, Bxf3; 6. $\mathrm{Bxf} 3, \mathrm{e} 4$; 7. $\mathrm{Be} 2, \mathrm{Q} 55$; 8.g3, Nd7; 9. f4, ef; 10. $\mathrm{Bxf3}$, dc; 11. bc, $\mathrm{Ng} f 6$; 12. $\mathrm{Nc} 3, \mathrm{Bb} 4 ; 13$. $\mathrm{Bb} 2,0-0 ; 14.0-0$, Rad8; 15. Ne4, Nxe4; 16. Bxe4, f5; 17. $\mathrm{Bg} 2, \mathrm{Nc5;} \mathrm{18}. \mathrm{Bd4}, \mathrm{Ne6;} \mathrm{19}. \mathrm{Qb3}, \mathrm{Nxd4;} \mathrm{20}. \mathrm{exd4}, \mathrm{Bxd2;} \mathrm{21}$.Q
Be3ch; 23. Kh1, fg; 24. Rf8ch, Rxf8; 25. Qd5ch, Draw agreed.

Small - Stuart. 1. e4, c5; 2. Nf3, Nc6; 3. Bb5, e6; 4. 0-0, Nge7; 5. d4, cd; 6. Nxd4, a6; 7. Bxc6, Nxc6; 8. Nxc6, bxc6; 9. e5, d5; 10. ed, Bxd6; 11. Nc3, Qc7; 12. h3, 0-0; 13. Ne4, Be7; 14. f4, c5; 15. Qe2, Bb7; 16. Ng5, $\frac{1}{2}: \frac{1}{2}$

Sarapu - Sutton. 1. e4, e5; 2. Nf3, Nc6; 3. Bb5, a6; 4. Ba4, Nf6; 5. O-0. Be7; 6. d4, ed; 7. Re1, b5; 8 e5, Nxe5; 9. Nxe5, bxa4; 10. Qxd4, 0-0; 11. Nc3, Rb8; 12. a3, Rb6; 13. Bg5, Rd6; 14. Qxa4, Re6; 15. Rad1, Re8; 16. Qc4, Bd6; 17. Nf3, Rxe1ch; 18.Rxe1, Rxe1ch; 19. Nxe1, Qe7; $\frac{1}{2}: \frac{1}{2}$

Garbett - Aptekar. 1. e4. c5; 2. Nf3, Nc6; 3. d4, cd; 4. Nxd4, Qb6; 5. Nb3, Nf6; 6. Nc3, e6; 7. Be3, Qc7; 8. a3, Be7; 9. Bd3, 0-0; 10. f4, d6; 11. Qf3, $\mathrm{a6}$; 12. $0-0, \mathrm{~b} 5$; 13. $\mathrm{a} 4, \mathrm{~b} 4$; 14. $\mathrm{Nb} 1, \mathrm{Bb} 7$; 15. Nbd2, e5; 16. f5, Na5; 17. Nxa5, Qxa5; 18. Qg3, Kh8; 19. Kh1, Rae8; 20. Bg5, Qd8; 21. Qh3, d5; 22. Rae1, de; 23. Nxelt, Bxel ; 24. Bxe4, Nxelt 25. Bxe7, Nf2ch; 26. Rxf2, Qxe7; 27. Qg4, f6; 28. Qc4, a5; 29. Qb5, Qc7; 30. h3, Rd8; 31. Re3, Rd1ch; 32. Kh2, Rfd8; 33. c3, e4ch; 34. g3, R1d3; 35. Rxd3, exd3; 36. cb, d2; 37. Rf1, d1=Q; 38. Resigns.
Chandler - Paris. 1. e4, e6; 2. 24, d5; 3. Nd2, Nc6; 4. Ngf3, Nf6; 5. e5,
Chandler - Paris. 1. e4, e6; 2. d4, d5; 3. Na2, Nd2; 4. Ngis, N-0; Ba7;
11. Nxb6, axb6; 12. Bg5, f6; 13. Bh4, Qf7; 14. ef, gf; 15. Ne5, Nxe5; 16. dxe5, Ba4; 17- b3, Ra8; 18. Bh5, Rxd1; 19. Bxf7ch, Kxf7; 20. Rfxd1, Bc6; 21. Bxf6, Rg8; 22. $\mathrm{g3}, \mathrm{b5}$; 23. Rac1, Ra8; 24. Rxc6, bxc6; 25. Rd7ch, Ke8; 26. Rxh7 Rxa2; 27. Rxc7, c5; 28. g4, Resigns.
ROUND NINE.
Fairhurst - Small. 1. d4, g6; 2. e4, Bg7; 3. Ne3, d6; 4. Be3, c6; 5. Bc4, Nf6; 6. Bb3, b5; 7. a3. Nbd7; 8. Nf3, Nb6; 9. 0-0, 0-0; 10.h3, h6; 11. Qe2, d5; 12. Ne5, Qe8; 13. ed, Nbxd5; 14. Qf3, Be6; $\frac{1}{2}: \frac{1}{2}$

Cornford - Weir. 1. e4, c5; 2. Nf3, Nc6; 3. d4, cd; 4. Nxd4, g6; 5. Nc3, Bg7; 6. Be3, Nf6; 7. Nxc6, bxc6; 8. e5, Na5; 9. Nxd5, cxd5; 10. Qxd5, Rb8; 11. Bc4, $0-0$; 12. $£ 4, \mathrm{Bb} 7$; 13. Qd2, Qc7; 14. Bb3, Be4; 15. O-0, Rfd8; 16. Rae1, a5; 17. c3, Qb7; 18. Rf2, d5; 19. Bd4, e6; 20. Bd1, Bf8; 21. Qe3, Qa6; 22. Be2, Qc6; 23. Bf3, Bxf3; 24.Qxf3, Rb7; 25. g4, Rdb8; 26. Ree2, Be7; 27. f5, Bh4; 28. Rg 2 , a4; 29. g5, ef; 30. Qf4, Be1; 31. Rxe1, Rxb2; 32. Rxb2, Rxb2; 33.e6, Resigns.

Sutton - Green. 1. d4, Nf6; 2. c4,e6; 3. Nc3, c5; 4. d5, ed; 5. ed, d6; 6. Nf3, g6; 7. e4, Bg7; 8. Be2, 0-0; 9. 0-0, a6; 10. a4, Bg4; 11. Bf4, Re8; 12. Nd2, Bxe2; 13. Qxe2, Nh5; 14. Be3, Nd7; 15. a5, Qc7; 16. g4, Nhf6; 17. f3, b5; 18. ab, Nb6; 19. Nc4, Nxc4; 20. Qxc4, Qb6; 21. Na4, Qc7; 22. Ra2, Reb8; 23. Bd2, Na7; 24. b3, Rb5; 25. Nb2, Qb7; 26. Nd3, Rxb3; 27. Bf4, Rc3. 0 - 1

Paris - Sarapu. 1. e4, c5; 2. Nf3, Nc6; 3. $\mathrm{a}^{4}$, cd; 4. Nxd4, Nf6; 5. Nc3, d6; 6. Be2, g6; 7. Be3, Bg7; 8. O-O, 0-0; 9. Qd2, Bd7; 10. f4, Rc8; 11. Rad1, Na5; 12. e5, No4; 13. e6, Nxe3; 14. Qxe3, Bxd4; 15. efch, Rxf7; 16. Qxat, Qb6; 17. Qxb6, ax
 Rc7; Ra1, h5; 34. a4, Kf7; 35. a5, Kf6; 36. a6, ba; 37. Rxa6, Rd2; 38. Rc6, g5; 33. Ra1, h5; 34. a4, K=7; 35. as, K
39. fg, Kxg5; 40. Rc7, e5; 0-1

Stuart -- Garbett. 1. c4, c6; 2. Nf3, d5; 3. b3, Nf6; 4. g3, $\mathrm{Bg}^{4}$; 5. Bg2, e6; 6. 0-0, Nbd7; 7. Bb2. Be7; 8. d3, 0-0; 9. Nbd2, a5; 10. a3, Qb6; $\frac{1}{2}-\frac{1}{2}$

Aptekar - Chandler. 1. c4, Nf6; 2. Nc3, d5; 3. cd, Nxd5; 4. Nf3, Nc3; 5. be, ह6; 6. $\mathrm{g3}, \mathrm{Bg7}$; 7. Bg2, $\mathrm{c5}$; 8. 0-0, 0-0; 9. सb1, Nc6; 10. Qa4, Qe8; 11. Qa3, C4; 12. Na4, Nxd4; 13. cxd4, Bxa4; 14. Bb2, Bf6; 15. Bc3, 26; 16. Rb6, Rb8; 17. Rfb1, Qd7; 18. Bxf6, exf6; 19. Qc3, Rd8; 20. h4, Qd4; 21. Qb4, Bf5; 22. 17. Rfb1, Qd7; 18. Bxf6, exf6; 19. Qc3, Rd8; 20. h4, Qd4; 21. Qb4, Bi5;
Rb2. Belt 23. Bxe4. Qxe4; 24. 23. Qg4; 25. Qxc4, Qxc4; 26. dxct, Rd1ch; 27. Kg 2 , Rc1; 28. Rxi6, Rxc4; 29. Rxa6, bxa6; 30. Rxb8ch, $\mathrm{Kg7}$; 31. Rb2, Ra4; 32. Kf3, h6; 33. Ke3, $\mathrm{K5}$; 34. hg, hg; 35. Kd3, Kf6; 36. Kc3, Kf5; 37. Ra2, g4; 38. $\mathrm{Kb}^{2}$, Re4; 39. e3, Re6; 40. Rd4, Re6; 41. Kb4, Ke5; 42. Re4, 15; 43. a4, Rb6ch; 44. Kc3, Ra6; 45. Ra4, Rb6; 46. Re4, Ra6; 47. Kc4, Ra2; 48. Kc5, Rb2; 49. Kc6, Rb3; 50. Kc5, Rb2; 51. Kc4, Rd2; 52. Kc3.

## ROUND TEN

Sarapu - Aptekar. 1. $\mathrm{d} 4, \mathrm{c5;} \mathrm{2}. \mathrm{e3}, \mathrm{Nf6;} \mathrm{3}. \mathrm{Nf3}, \mathrm{~g}_{6}$; 4. Be2, Bg7; 5. 0.0, 0-0; 6. c3, d6; $\frac{1}{2}: \frac{1}{2}$

Green - Weir. 1. e4, e5; 2. Ne3, Ne6; 3. ft. d5; 4. fe, Nxe4; 5. Nf3, Be7; 6. Qe2, Nxc3; 7. dc, 0-0; 8. Bf4, c5; 9. 0-0-0, Nc6; 10. ह3, Be6; 11. Bg2, Qa5 12. Kb1, d4; 13. c4, Qa6; 14. Na2, Rab8; 15. Be4, b5; 16. Qf3, bc; 17. Bxc6, Rxo2ch; 18. Kxb2, c3ch; 19. Qxc3, Qxa2ch; 20. Kc1, dxc3; 21. Nb3, Qb2 mate.

Garbett - Fairhurst. 1. c4, c6; 2. e4, e5; 3. Nf3, d6; 4. d4, Nbd7; 5. Nc3, Nf6; 6. $\mathrm{Be} 2, \mathrm{Be} 7$; 7. 0-0, 0-0; 8. b3, Ke8; 9. Qc2, $\mathrm{Bf} 8 ; 10 . \mathrm{Rd1}, \mathrm{25;} \mathrm{11}. \mathrm{Be3}$ Qe7; 12. d5, c5; 13. a3, Nb8; 14. Bg5, Be7; 15. Nxe5, Nxe4; 16. Nxe4, f6; 17. Bh5, Rf8; 18. Bf7ch, Kh8; 19. Bg6, dxe5; 20. d6, Bxd6; 21. Bxh7, Be7; $2 g 6$
 33. Ne6, Rxe6; 34. f4, e4; 0:1

Sutton - Paris. 1.e4, e6; 2. $\mathrm{at}, \mathrm{d5} ; 3 . \mathrm{Nc} 3, \mathrm{Bb} 4 ; 4 . \mathrm{e5}, \mathrm{c5} ; 5 . \mathrm{a3}, \mathrm{Bxc3ch}$; 6. bxc3. Ne7; 7. Nf3, Nc6; 8. Be2, Bd7; 9. 0-0, o4; 10. a4, Qa5; 11.Qd2, f6; 12. सa5, $0-0-0$; 13. Rfb1, h 5 ; 14. Rb5, Qa6; 15. Rbb1, Nf5; 16. a5, Kb8; 17. ef Ef; 18. Qfitch, Ka8; 19. Nh4, e5; 20. de, fe; 21. Qe5, Rag8; 22. Qf6, Rh6; 23. Qf7, Be6; 24. Qxg8ch, Bxg8; 25. Nxf5, Rf6; 26. Nd6, Nd8; 27. Ne8, Re6; 28. Bd6, Ne6; 29. Bxh5, Rxd6; 30. Nxd6, Qxd6; 31. Chandler - Stuart. 1. e4, c5; 2. c3, Nf6; 3. e5, Nd5; 4. d4, cd; 5. cd, d6; 6. Nf3, Nc6; 7. Bc4, e6; 8. 0-0. Be7; 9. 23, 0-0; 10. Re1, Qc7; 11. Bd3, de; 12. de, Rd8; 13. Qe2, h6; 14. Nc3, Nxc3; 15. bxc3, Bfo; 16. Qe4, 86; Qd; $\mathrm{Bd7}$; 18. Qe2, Be8; 19. h4, Bg? ; 20. Rad1, Qa5; 21. Qb2, 27 , Qc1, Kh7; 28. Qc3, $23 . \mathrm{c4}, \mathrm{Qc5} ; 24 . \mathrm{Be} 3, \mathrm{Qe} 7 ; 25 . \mathrm{Qc3}$,
$\mathrm{Kg} 8 ; 29 . \mathrm{Rc} 1, \mathrm{Na} 5 ; 30 . \mathrm{Be} 3, \frac{1}{2}: \frac{1}{2}$

Sma11 - Compord. 1. e4, d5; 2. ed, Qxd5; 3. Ne3, Qa5; 4. d4, Nf6; 5. Be2 Small - Cornford. 1.e4, d5; 2. ed, Qxd5; 3. Ne3, Qas; 10. Re1, Be7; 11. Nxfl


Aptekar - Sutton. 1. c4, c6; 2. Nf3, Nf6; 3. g3, d5; 4. Bg2, dc; 5. a4, g6 6. Na3, Bg7; 7. Nxc4, Be6; 8. Ne3, Na6; 9. a5, 0-0; 10. 0-0, Rc8; 11. d3, Qc7; 12. Ra3, Rfd8; 13. Qa4, Nc5; 14. Qc2, b6; 15. Bd2, Bd5; 16. Rfa1, Ne6; 17. ab
23. Bxe5, Na5; 24. Bc1, h6; 25. R8a6, e6; 26. h4, h5; 27. Bg5, Rb8; 28. Rb1, Nb4 29. Ra3, c5; 30. Bf4, Be5; 31. Be3, Bd4; 32. Bf4, Be5; 33. Bxe5, Qxe5; 34. Bf3, Qa6 35. Rba1, Nc6; 36. Qe4, Nd4; 37. Ra8, Rxa8; 38. Rxa8, Ra8; 39. Rxd8, Qxd8; 40. Bg2, Qd6; 41. e3, Nf5; 42. Kf1, Ne7; 43. Ke2, Na5; 44. d4. $\frac{1}{2}: \frac{1}{2}$

Fairhurst - Chandler. 1. $24, d 5 ; 2 . c 4$, e6; 3. Ne3, Nf6; 4. Bg5, Be'? 5. e3, 0-0; 6. Nf3, Nbd7; 7. Re1, c6; 8. Qe2, b6;'9. Bd3. Bb7; 10.cd, ed; 11. 0-0, c5; 12. Red1, c4; 13. Bf5, g6; 14. Bh3, Re8; 15. b3, a6; 16. be, de; 17. Ne5, b5; 18. Rb1 Qc7; 19. Nxd7, Nxd7; 20. Bxe7, Rxe7; 21. a4, ba; 22. Qxa4, Nf6; 23. Rb4, Bc6; 24. Qa2, Na5; 25. Rxc4, Nxc3; 26. Rxc3, Qd6; 27. Qa3, Qxa3; 28. Rxa3, Bd7; 29. Rxd7, Rxd7; 30. Rda1, Rd6; 31. Kf1, Kg7; 32. $\mathrm{g}^{4}, \mathrm{g5}$; 33. Ka5, h6; 34. Kg2, Rb6; 35. Kg3, Ra7; 36. h4, Kg6; 37. R1a3, Ra8; 38. e4, £6; 39. £4, gfch; 40. Kxf4, Ra7 41. g5, fgch; 42. hg, h5; 43. Rf5, Kg7; 44: Rf6. 1 : 0

Cornford - Garbett. 1. $\mathrm{d}_{4}$, d5; 2. c4, c6; 3. Nc3, dc; 4. Ne3, Nf6; 5. a4, Bg4; 6. Ne5, $\mathrm{Bh} 5 ; 7 . \mathrm{Bg} 5, \mathrm{Na} 6 ; 8 . \mathrm{a5}$, e6; 9. g4, $\mathrm{Bg} 6 ; 10 . \mathrm{Bg} 2, \mathrm{Qc} 7 ; 11 . \mathrm{h}^{4}, \mathrm{Nb} 4$; 12. a6, Bc2; 13. ab, Qxb7; 14. Qd2, Bb3; 15. 0-0, Bd6; 16. Ra5, Ned4; 17. Ne4, Bc7; 18. Rfa1, Qb8; 19. Rc5, Bxe5; 20. dxe5, Qxe5; 21. Qxb4, Nxb4; 22. Rxe5, I6 23. Nxf6ch, gxf6; 24. Rxe6ch, Kd7; 25. Rxf6, 25; 26. Rf7ch, Kc8; 27. Be4, Nd5; 28. Bxh7, c3; 29. bc, Re8; 30. Bf5ch, Kb8; 31. $\mathrm{c}^{4}$, Bxc ; 32. Rb1ch, Bb4; 33. $\mathrm{e}^{4}$ Nc7; 34. Bf4, Ra7; 35. Bd7, Rg8; 36. $\mathrm{g5}, \mathrm{Ka8}$; 37. Bxc7, Rxc7; 38. Bxc6ch, Rxac6; 39. Rxb5, Ra6; 40. RbI5, a4; 41. Rf8ch, Rxf8; 42. Rxf8ch, Kb7; 43. Ra8, a3
Kc7; 45. h5, Ra4; 46. f3, a2; 47. Ra1, Ka6; 48. h6, Ra7; 49. g6, Resigns.

Stuart - Sarapu. 1. c4, e5; 2. Ne3, Nf6; 3. Nf3, d6; 4. a4, ed; 5. Nxd4, g6;
 Bf5; 13. Ba44, Bxe2; 14. Qxe2, Nxd5; 15. Bxg7, Ne3; 16. Qd3, Kxg7; 17. Qxd8, Rxd8; 18 K 18. Kf2, Ne, Ke6; 26. Rxd8, Nxd8; 27. Bf3, Ke6; 28. Ke3, Kd6; 29. Kd4, Ne6ch; 30. Kc4, b6; 31. g3, h6; $\frac{1}{2}-\frac{1}{2}$

Paris - Green. 1. Nis. c5; 2. .33, Ne6; 3. Be2, g6; 4. 0-0, Bg7; 5. d3, e6; 6. Nbdz, Nge7; 7.e4, d5; 8. Re1, b6; 9. e5, Qe7; 10. Qe2, h6; 11. h4, Ba6; 12. N£1, Na4; 13. Nxd4, cxal4; 14. Bf4. $\frac{1}{2}$, $: \frac{1}{2}$

Weir - Small. 1. e4, c5; 2. Nt3, Nc6; 3. d'f, cd; 4. Nxa4, Nf6; 5. Nc3, d6; . Bc4, Qn6; 7. Nxc6, bxc5; 8. 0-0, g6; 9. Bb3, Bg7; 10. Be3, Qc7; 11. h3, 0-0;
12. $\mathrm{f}^{2}$, a5; 13. $\mathrm{a}^{4}$, Rb8; 14. Qa3, e6; 15. Rad1, d5; 16. Bc5, Re8; 17. Kh1. $\frac{1}{2}: \frac{1}{2}$

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Round 1
P. Paris
L. Aptekar

| 1 | e4 | $c 5$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 2 | Nf3 | Nc6 |
| 3 | $d 4$ | $\operatorname{cxd}$ |
| 4 | Nxdl | Q 66 |

This move is not covered in any of the standard opening texts but is played periodically.
$5 \quad \mathrm{Nb} 3 \quad \mathrm{Nf6}$
Baj?
In round 8 Garbett tried the more logical 6 Nc 3 , play continuing .... e6 Be 3 Qc7 8 a3 (in recent Russian games hite has omitted this move e.g. $8 \mathrm{f}^{\prime} 4 \mathrm{~d} 6$ 9 l ! a 610 f5 Nd 711 Br 2 , Petkevich Budovsky 1975) Be7 $9 \operatorname{Bd} 3$ O-0 10 f 4 d 6 11 Qf3 a6 reaching a Scheveningen posit11 Q
ion.
ion.
$10 n$
6
d5:
The key move for Black in the Sicilian usually equalising if the tactics are not unfavourable.
$\begin{array}{ll}7 & \text { exd5 } \\ 8 & \text { Qf3 }\end{array}$
$\mathrm{Nxd5}$
If 8 Exh7, Black can regain the pawn easily enough: 8...Nf6 9 Bd 3 Ng 4 with some advantage.
8 - $\begin{aligned} & 9 \\ & \end{aligned}$

Be 6

| 9 | P. | Ne5 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 10 | Qe4 | Nxd3ch |
| 11 | Qxd3 | g6 |

Naturally White wishes to evict the NaS so as to be able to complete his development; the only snag is that it weakens his queen-side somewhat.
12 ...
Nb4?

Risky; after 12...Nf6 13 Be3 Qc6 14 0-0 Bg7 Black would have a minjmal advantage
13 Qc3
Bg7!?
13...f6 with the idea $\mathrm{Bg} 7,0-0, \mathrm{Bf} 7$ and 5 was safer but hardly inviting.


15 Kd1 0-0-0 16 Bd2 Nxf2ch 17 Ke 2 (17 Kc2 Bf5ch 18 Kc 3 Rd 3 ch ) Bg 4 ch is murderous.

| 15 | $\ldots$ | Qxf2ch |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 16 | Kxd3 | $0-0-0 \mathrm{ch}$ |
| 17 | Nd4? |  |

Equally bad is 17 Ke 4 ? Bf5ch 18 Ke f6ch winning at least a queen, but after 17 Kc 3 ! there is no clear way to continue the attack.

| 17 | —. | Rxd4ch! |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 18 | Qxd4 | Rd8 |
| 19 | Be3? |  | This leads to the loss of the knight but by 19 Qxd8ch Kxd8 20 Bd2! White at least retains his material superiority.

19
20
20
21

When considering his 19th move Paris had probably overlooked that 21 Nb 5 ? as impossible on account of $21 \ldots$...Bfs mate.

21

## Qxg2ch:

Greed pays: White cannot avoid repeating the position

22 Kf4 runs jinto 22...Qgtch 23 Ke5 16 mate, and 22 Ke5 Qg 4 forces White to sacrifice heavily to stave of mate.

| 22 | $\ldots$ | Qb2 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 23 | Ke4 | Qxa3 |

Thus Black supplements his attack with material advantage as well.

| 24 | Rhdich | Kc8 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 25 | Rd2 | Bg4 |
| $0: 1$ |  |  |
| *********** |  |  |
| Round 3 |  |  |
|  | O.Sarapu | P. Wein |
| 1 | e 4 | e5 |
| 2 | Nf3 | Ne6 |
| 3 | Bb5 | a6 |
| 4 | Ba4 | Nf6 |
| 5 | 0-0 | Be? |

In New Zealand 6 Re1 b5 7 Bb 3 d6 8 c 3 would have tremendous surprise value and its quite playable.
$\begin{array}{ll}6 & \cdots \\ 7 & \text { Bb3 }\end{array}$
b5
$0-0$

A safe alternative is 7 ...d6 8 Nd5!? Na5 9 Nxe? Qxe7 10 d4 0-0 as in Ciocaltea - Euwe, Varna 1962.
8 Na5! Nxe4?!
Preferable are 8...Re8 or 8...d6.
9 d4 exd4
Opening more lines suits White's better development but 9 ...d. 6 would not do because of 10 dxe5 dxe5 ( 10 Nxe5? loses a piece: 11 Nxe7ch Qxe? 12 Bd5 ) 11 Nxe7 ch Nxe7 (or 11...Qxe7: 12 Qd5) 12 Qxd8 Rxd8 13 Nx
have a field day.

| 10 | Bfl | Bd6 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 11 | Bxd6 | Nxd6 |
| 12 | Nxd4 | Na5 |
| 13 | Re1 | Re8 |
| 14 | Rxe8ch | Nxe8 |
| 15 | Qf3 |  |

White has more than enough compensation for the pawn.
$\begin{array}{lll}15 & & \text { Nxb3 } \\ 16 \quad \text { axb3 } \quad c 6 \\ \text { Better was } & 16 \ldots & \text { Bb7 } 17 \text { Ne7ch Qxe? }\end{array}$
18 Qxb7 Ra8 ( not 18...2d8 19 Nxb5
returning the material but getting his remaining pieces into play.

| 17 | $\mathrm{Nf}^{\mathbf{4}}$ | Nc |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 18 | Rd1 | Qf6 |

Parrying the threat of Nxc6
19 Qg3!
Nfxe6
fxe6

Worse was 20...dxe6 21 Qc7: threatening much unpleasantness
21
QC7
h6

Necessary, to avoid 22 Nxc6 dxc6
23 Rd 8 ch . Having succeeded in swapping off all his movable pieces Black is reduced to exercising their majesties.
22
23
$h 3$
34

White decides to consolidate his Queen side before starting active operations
23
24
25
$\because 3$
$\mathrm{~N} \because 3$
Qg6

The sacrifice 25 Nxc6 doesn't work: 25...dxc6 26 Rd8 Bb7 27 Rxa8 Bxa8 28 Qb8 Qb1ch and Black eats pawns faster than White.

| 25 | ... | Qf5 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 26 | Rd2 | Qb1ch |
| 27 | Kh2 | Qa1 |

With the idea of freeing the queenside with a6-a5 but his king begins side with ab-25 but
28 Ne5
Qc.?

Q26
No better late than never:
30
Ra4!
ab?
Why not 30...Qg5 31 Rg4 Qf6 getting one piece at least back to the king's defence?
31
$\mathrm{Rg}^{\prime}$
Ba6

See Diagram at top of next page.
32 Rxerch! Kh 8
Mate follows ... 32 Kxg ? 33 Qe7ch Kh8 34 Qf6 ch.
33 Rg 3

$$
\operatorname{Rg} 3
$$

Nothing else was any better, e.g. 33 ...Rg8 34 Nf7ch Kh7 35 Qd3ch, or 33 ...Qc2 34 Qe7! Rg8 35 Qf6ch etc.


Sarapu - Weir
Position after Black's 31st Move.
34. Ng6ch.

$$
* * * * * * * * * * * * * *
$$

Round 6
M. Chandler O.Sarapu

| 1 | e4 | e5 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 2 | Nf 3 | Nc 6 |
| 3 | $\mathrm{Bb5}$ | $\mathrm{a6}$ |
| 4 | Ba 4 | Nf 6 |
| 5 | d 4 |  |

Again avoiding the dreaded main lines.

| 5 | $\cdots$ | $\operatorname{exd} 4$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 6 | $0-0$ | $\operatorname{Be} 7$ |
| 7 | $\operatorname{Re} 1$ |  |

The alternative is 7 e5 Ne 48 Nxd 4 Nxd 4 ! 9 Oxd4 Nc 510 Nc 3 O-O with approximate equality.
7 ... d6
More active is 7...b5 8 e 5 Nxe5 9 Nxe5 ba 10 Qxd4 0-0 11 Bg5 Rb8 with the idea Rb3-b6-e6

| 8 | Nxd4 | Bd7 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 9 | Nxc6 | Bxc6 |
| 10 | Bxc6 | bxc6 |
| 11 | Nc3 | $0-0$ |
| 12 | Qe2 |  |

Now 13 e5 is a real threat.

| 12 | $\ldots$ | $\operatorname{Re} 8$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 13 | Qci $_{4}$ | Qd7 |
| 14 | Bf 4 |  |

White has a space advantage but with four minor pieces already off the board Black is not suffering unduly.

| 14 | $\ldots$. | Nh5 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 15 | Bd2 | Bf6 |
| 16 | Rad1 | Be5 |

Black would like to exchange bishops but....
$\begin{array}{ll}17 & \text { g3 } \\ 18 & \mathrm{~b} 3\end{array}$
Preparing to prepare f2-f4
18 … Re6

19
20
There was no way of avoiding the exchange of queens and 20 Qxb5 axb5 would be horrible.

$$
\begin{array}{ll}
20 & \cdots \\
21 & \text { bxc4 }
\end{array}
$$

Qxc4
the doubled pawns are soon dissolved since Black's next is more or less forced; if now 21...Bf6? 22 g4 winning a piece.

| 21 | $\ldots$. | Bd 4 ch |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 22 | Nxd4 | cxd 4 |
| 23 | Ba5 | $\mathrm{c5}$ |

No good is 23...Rae8 24 Bxc7! Rc8
(or 24 ...RRxe 425 Kf1!) 25 f5: Ree (25...Rh6? 26 Ba5 Rxc4 27 Bda winning material ) 26 Bxd6 Rxc4 27 Re2 and White is a sound pawn to the good.
24
Inferior is 24...dxc3 25 Bxc3.

| 25 | cxd4 | Nxe4 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 26 | d5 | Re7 |
| 27 | Rb1? |  |

A mistake after which White's advantage is purely nominal, since Black supports his knight by f7-f5. Correct was 27 g4 followed by occupation of the 'b' file when White's advantage assumes near decisive proportions.

| 27 | … | f5 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 28 | Rb6 | Kf7 |
| 29 | Reb1 | h5! |
| 30 | Rb7 |  |

The white rooks might appear more
active but the Rb1 is only a spectator hence White swaps it off.

| 30 | … | Ra7 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 31 | Rxa7 | Rxa7 |
| 32 | Rb6 | Ke7 |

Black has succeeded in consolidating and his "weak points" (a6 \& d6) are easily defensible. The next eight moves appear to have been played in time trouble, but Chandler may have been sitting on the position until the adjournment - a good idea when there is no clear methof virnificall signific

| 33 | Kg2 | E6 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 34 | Kf3 | Nf6 |
| 35 | h3 | Nd? |
| 36 | Rb1 | Nf6 |
| 37 | Rb8 | Nd7 |
| 38 | Rb3 | $\mathrm{N} \times 6$ |
| 39 | Rb2 | Ne4 |
| 40 | Rb8 | Kf7 |
| 41 | Rb6 |  |

41

## Re?

With this move Black offers a pawn in exchange for strong counterplay which should be enough to draw. After 41 .. Ke7, however Black can probably just sit on the position, e.g. 42 Rc 6 Kd? 43 Bb 6 Rb 7 ! and white must do something about his 'c' pawn.
42 Rxa6
Rb7
$43 \quad g^{2}$
A draw would result after 43 Bb6 Ndech 44 Ke 2 Nxc 445 Ra? Rxa7 46 Bxa?.
43 ...
Rb2
Obviously Black cannot capture twice on $6^{4}$, and even exchanging once would rob him of a target.

| 44 | gxf5 | gxf5 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 45 | Bc7 | Rh2 |
| 46 | Bxd6 | Rxh3ch |
| 47 | Kg2 | Rg3ch |
| 48 | Kh? | h4 |

See diagram at top of next column.
This complex ending revolves round the following factors:
a) White's passed 'd' pawn
b) Black's threats of mate (by Nd2-
f3ch etc) or perpetual check;
c) The weakness of White's 'c' pawn;
c) The weakness of white so prong colour for his !a' pawn.


Position after Black's 48th
ove
from this it is clear that Black
chould not be too troubled to draw
49 Ra7ch
The only way to parry the mate threat mentioned above.

49
Ke 8
Even more complicated is $49 . . \mathrm{Kg} 6$ with the idea of protecting the 'a pawn with the king - here too Black's counterplay is probably sufficient to hold the game.
50 Be?
Rg7?
Blundering a vital pawn giving Wiite connected passed pawns. 50... Rc3 51 Bxhl Rxc4 draws without much sweat.

| 51 | Bxe5 | Re3 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 52 | Bb 5 | Rad? |

After this Black is definitely lost much better was 52....Nf6 saving two tempi compared to the game. Anyone with an hour to spare might like to seek a win for White but Black's counterplay should hold the position.

| 53 | $d 6$ | Rd 3 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 54 | c 5 | Ne 4 |
| 55 | Ra8ch? |  |

Time pressure error? Much simpler wa 55 Re7ch Kf8 56 Re5 Ng3 57 c6! Rxd6 58 c7 Rc6 59 Rc5.
...

7 Re...Kd7 56 Ra7ch Ke6 ( $56 . .$. Ke8 7 Repch winning as in the last note) easily.
56 Ra7ch
Kg6:
Setting a cunning trap; 56...Ke8 57 Re7ch wins as before

57 Ra8:
The sealed move ( second adjournment ) on which Chandler spent 45 minutes, most. of this time on analysing 57 d 7 ?, a istake allowing Black to draw by 57... Kg 1 h 3 and $60 \ldots \mathrm{~h} 2$ mate, nor $58 \mathrm{Kg} 1 ?$ ? kg 3 also mating) Nf 2 ch ! 59 Kg 2 ( not . h3 also mating ) Nf2ch! 59 Kg 2 ( not.
Kh 4 ?? Rd3 and mates) Ng 4 ch 60 Kg 1 ( not 60 Kf 3 ?? nor Kh 3 ?? ) Rd1ch 61 Kgl Rd2ch 62 Kf 7 Nh2ch 63 Ke 1 Nf3ch 64 Kf 1 Nh2ch $65 \mathrm{~K} \cdot 1 \mathrm{Nf} 3 \mathrm{ch} 66 \mathrm{Nf} 1=$, but not 66 Kh 1 ? Rh2 mate. A very instructive variation
57 ... Nf 5
Now that the a? - g1 diagonal is reopened White is safe.

$\begin{array}{lll}5 & \text { Kh1 } &$|  Ng  4 ch |
| :--- |
|  |
| 9 | Kh 1 ch\end{array}

Or 59...h3 60 c 7 Rd1ch transposing.

| 60 | Bg1 | h3 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 61 | $c 7!$ | h2 |
| 62 | Rg8ch | Kf7 $^{2}$ |
| 63 | Rxg4 |  |

$63 \mathrm{Rx} \mathrm{R}^{4}$
1 : 0
The win is quite clear after $63 \ldots$ fxg 4 64 Kxh 2 . A really fascinating endgame
$\qquad$
Now for some light relief - or how not to play chess.

## Round 6

L. Cornford.
N.N.

|  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 1 | e4 | c5 |
| 2 | Nf3 | Nc6 |
| 3 | d4 | cxd4 |
| 4 | NNd4 | Nf6 |
| 5 | Nc3 | e5 |
| 6 | Ndb5 | d6 |
| 7 | Nd5 | Nxd5 |
| 8 | exd5 | Nb8 |

c5
cxd4
e5
d6
$\mathrm{Nxd5}^{2}$

Jp to here Black has played quite well - in fact all his moves have been seen before.
9
f4!?
According to its perpetrator this is a defensive (!) move aimed at stopping Black's king-side pawn roller in its tracks. Black should prob 9...a6 10 Nc 3 Nd 7 but...

9
10
g6?
fxe5

10

## $\mathrm{Bg} 7 ? ?$

I feel sure Black will not repeat this move often. His intention on his 9th move had been to continue $10 . .$. Qh 4 ch 11 g3: Qe4ch 12 Qe2 Qxh 13 exd6ch Kd7 14 Bf 4 a ! 15 Nc 7 Bx 6 with an unclear position, but he now noticed the apparently strong 14 Qe5!
Of course 10...dxe5 was best but Black decided that 10 ...Bg? was a move since 11 exd 6 would be met by 11 ...0-0 12 Nc 7 Qh 4 ch . White, however had other ideas...
11
Nxd6ch
Black had suffered a blind spot and had overlooked this excellent reply. At this point Dr Fairhurst was heard to comment that it appeared that Stu... oops N.N., had been celebrating the previous night.


Black could suffer much longer by 12... f5 13 exf6 Qxd6 14 fxg7ch Kxg7.
$\begin{array}{ll}13 & \text { Nxc8 } \\ 14 & \mathrm{Be} 2\end{array}$
Qxe5ch
$14 \quad \mathrm{Be} 2$
Qc7

Unfortunately White even rescues his knight.

That b-horse must have 9 lives:

| 19 | Nxh7ch | Qxc5 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 20 | Ne7 |  |
| 21 | Nxc5 |  |

End of universe.
xc5
c7

| 15 | $\ldots$ | Ke8 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 16 | Nd6ch | Kd8 |
| 17 | $0-0$ | Bd4ch |

THE PREMIER RESERVE.
Michael Whaley.
On the 28th December 1975 the first pawn was pushed and Congress was under way. Who were the favourites? You could say that the hopefuls were, Craig Laird, Tony Carpinter, Robert Smith, Kai Jensen, Peter Green, Roger Nokes, Peter Hensman, Bernard Carpinter and your writer to name but a few. Well Peter Hensman, Bernard Carpinter and yours truly will not feature again in this article, but many so called outsiders will.

The early pace was set by Graham Haase from Otago who after four rounds had a perfect score having beaten top seed Stuart Cordue, fellow club players Malcolm Foord and pacemaker was unable to sustain the pressure. Graham was only able to secure 3 points from the next seven rounds, thus slipping from the prize list.

With the tempo increasing Craig Laird, Robert Smith, Roger Nokes, Peter Green and Kai Jensen took over the front running. Although draws between these players were frequent, it was pleasing to see that these draws were hard fought - more than can be said for some of the draws among the top players in the Championship. While this group were fighting for the lead Tony Carpinter worked his way through the field to collect 6 points from the last seven rounds. The most important game for Tony must have been in the penultimate round against Roger Nokes. Roger played the Morra Gambit obtaining pressure for the pawn. In time trouble Tony placed his rook en prise. He was able to keep a poker face and Roger not realising what everyone was looking at did not take the rook and was soon defeated. Tony went on to play a good last round game beating Peter Green and finishing half a point behind the winner Robert Smith.

Robert Smith played steadily and while not always obtaining good positions, he was able to make it difficult for his opponents to find a good plan. Robert conceded only four draws; to Graham Haase, Robert Gibbons, Roger Nokes and Tony Carpinter. It was a fine result for Robert who should do well in the next championship.
P. Green R. Smith

Sicilian Dragon

| 1 | e 4 | c 5 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 2 | Nf 3 | d 6 |
| 3 | d 4 | cd |
| 4 | Nxd4 | Nf6 |
| 5 | Nc3 | g 6 |
| 6 | Be 3 | $\mathrm{Be7}$ |


************************************

his
he 14 h 5 Nxh5 15 Bh6 e6! 16 Rdg 1 Qf6! (not 16...Bxh6? 17 Qxh6 Qf6 Rxh5!
17 Exg7 Qxe7 18 fg Nf6 19 Rh4 Rfd8 17 Exg? Qxg 18 fer Nib 19 Rhr Ravar Gkop 1972 now 21 Qr2! Nf6 22 Nce2 Gopje 1972 now 21 Qgz. Nib 22 Ncez advantage.

| 13 | —. | Bxh6 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 14 | Qxh6 | Rxc3 |
| 15 | bc | Qa5 |
| 16 | Qe3 | Rc8 |
| 17 | Kd2? |  |

17 Kb 2 makes it more difficult for Black to prove the soundness of the exchange sacrifice.

| 17 | $\ldots$ | $\mathrm{Neg}^{4}!$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 18 | fg | $\mathrm{Rxc} 3!$ |
| 19 | Qe1 |  |

Not 19 Qxc3 as Nxe4ch wins the queen.

| 19 ... Rxb3ch |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 20 | Ke2 |  |
| $20 \mathrm{Kc1}$ Qa3ch $21 \mathrm{Kd2}$ Qb4ch |  |  |
| $23 \mathrm{Kf2} \mathrm{Nxglch} 24 \mathrm{Kg} 125 \mathrm{Qf}$ |  |  |
| idea of 26....e5 is most |  |  |
| White. |  |  |
| 20 | ... | Qabch |
| 21 | Kd2 | Rb4 |
| 22 | Ke3? | Qb6 |
| With the idea of 23...e5. |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 23 \\ & 24 \\ & 25 \end{aligned}$ | c3 | Rb 2 |
|  | Kd3 | e5 |
|  | Ne 2 | Nxg ${ }^{4}$ |
| $0: 1$ |  |  |
| G.Chiru - K.Jensen |  |  |
| Four Knights |  |  |
| 1 | $\mathrm{e}^{4}$ | e5 |
| 2 | Nf3 | Nc6 |
| 3 | Nc3 | Nf6 |
| 4 | d4 | ed |
| 5 | Nd5 | Nxe4 |
| 6 | Qe2 | $f 5$ |
| 7 | Ng5 | Be7? |

$7 \ldots \mathrm{Cl} 3 \mathrm{~cd} \mathrm{Nd} 49$ Qh5ch g6 10 Qh 4 c 6 11 dxe4 cxd5 12 ed Qa5ch=

| 8 | $\mathrm{Nxe}_{4}$ | fxe 4 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 9 | Qxe 4 | $0-0$ |
| 10 | Bd3 3 | Bb $4 \mathrm{ch} ?$ |

Removing protection from f6.10...g6 gives better chences of survival.
$\begin{array}{ll}11 & \text { Ka1 } \\ 12 & \text { Bh6 }\end{array}$
g 6
Rf 5

| 13 | Bc 4 | Kh8 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 14 | Nxb4 | Nxb4 |
| $\mathbf{1 5}$ | Re1 | d5 |
| $\mathbf{1 6}$ | Qe8ch | Rf8 |

1 : 0
If 17...Qf6 18 Qxf6 Rxf6 19 Re8ch or 17 ...Rf6 18 Qxf6 Qxf6 19 Re8ch Qf8 20 Rxf8 mate.

## Carpinter - WLynn

 Queen's Gambit Accepted.1
2
3
1
5

| $d 4$ | $d 5$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| $c 4$ | $d c$ |
| $e 3$ | $e 5!$ |
| Bxc4 | ed |
| ed | Nf6 |

5...Bb4ch 6 Nc 3 Nf 67 Nf 3 0-0 800 Ba4 $9 \mathrm{Bg} 5 \mathrm{Be} 710 \mathrm{Be} 3 \mathrm{Nbd} 711 \mathrm{Rc} 1 \mathrm{c} 6=$

| 6 | Nf3 | Be7 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 7 | $0-0$ | $0-0$ |
| 8 | h3 | b6 |

As the bishop does little on b7 it may have been better to delay its develophave been better to delay its development by playing $8 . . . \mathrm{cc}$ foll
$\mathrm{Nb} 77 . . \mathrm{Re} 8 . . . . \mathrm{Nf} 8$ and Be6.

| 9 | Re1 | Bb7 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 9 | Nc3 | Nod7 |
| 10 | Bf4 | Bb4 |
| 11 | Bg5 | h6 |
| 12 | Bh4 | Rc8 |
| 13 | Qd3 | Nb8 |
| 14 | Rad1 | c6 |
| 15 | Ne5 | Rc7 |
| 16 | Ng4 | Be7 |
| 17 | Nxh6ch |  | Nxh6ch

18 Rxe7! Qxe7 19 Nxh6ch gxh6 20 Qg6ch Kh8 21 Qxh6 Kg8 22 Bxf6! or 18 ...Nxg 4 19 Exf7 Qxh4 20 Rxc7ch Kh8 21 hxpe4!

| 18 | $\cdots$ | gxh6 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 19 | Qg6ch | Kh8 |
| 20 | Qxh6ch | Nh 7 |
| if 20...Kg8 21 Re 3 ! |  |  |
| 21 | Bf6! |  |
| Not 21 Ba3? | f5? |  |
| 21 | -.. | Bxf6 |
| 22 | Bd3 |  |

ther players to shine were Craig Laird, who showed that he is nearly as good at tournament chess as he is at speed chess. Losing only one gane to Robert Smith, Craig shared third place with Robert Gibbons and Wayne Fower. Wayne like Robert Smith was undefeated in the tournament but drew six games! Like Robert Gibbons, Wayne was not in the early running. Both these players, however, worked their way through the field to finish a good third.

The tournament was very well run and organised by Anton Reid, Feter Lamb and heir loyal workers. I am sure we all hope that Upper Hutt will take Congress again in the not too distant future.

## THE C. GRADE

This group had a large number of up and coming school children playing in The winner was E Aabryn with $9 \frac{1}{2}$ points; second was M. Lancaster with $8 \frac{1}{2}$ and J. Fekete was third with 8 points. We will publish some games from this event at a later date. Many of the young players showed good chess skills particularly in end game technique. Another aspect was the sound opening play, many being very up to date in the latest opening theory

FREMIER RESERVE
1975/76

| R. 1 | R. 2 | R. 3 | . 4 | R. 5 | R. 6 | R.7 | R. 8 | R. 9 | R10 | R11 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| +35 | +8 | $=4$ | +7 | $=10$ | $+22$ | +12 | $=11$ | $=2$ | +3 | +6 |  |
| $=19$ | $+23$ | -10 | +36 | +17 | +41 | $=3$ | +28 | $=1$ | +11 | +1 |  |
| $=23$ | +19 | $=55$ | $+16$ | +30 | $+26$ | $=2$ | $=10$ | $+20$ | -1 | +13 |  |
| 87 | +6 | =1 | -12 | $=9$ | $+36$ | $=26$ | $=5$ | +28 | +17 | +10 |  |
| $=59$ | $=16$ | +72 | +53 | $=27$ | $=13$ | $=31$ | = 4 | +44 | +29 +7 | -1 | 71 |
| $+62$ | -4 | -14 | +72 | +8 | $+40$ | +22 | $=17$ | +27 |  | -23 |  |
| +53 | +31 | +34 | -1 | $=13$ | $+29$ | -27 | +21 | +10 | -6 | +23 |  |
| +57 | -1 | $=47$ | +54 | -6 | +73 | -40 | +80 | +42 | +24 | $+20$ |  |
| $+80$ | $-43$ | +66 | $=55$ | $=4$ | +37 | +30 | -20 | $=31$ | +27 +30 | +26 |  |
| +69 | $+33$ | +2 | $+20$ | $=1$ | -12 | +15 | $\cdots$ | -7 | +30 | 4 |  |
| +67 | +36 | =32 | $=14$ | +34 | $=15$ | +21 | $=1$ | +12 | -2 | - | 7 |
| +61 | = 41 | +54 | $+4$ | +28 | $+10$ | -1 | $+27$ | -11 | $=13$ | -2 | 7 |
| $=45$ | +77 | $=30$ | +25 | $=$ ? | $=5$ | $=32$ | +24 | +18 | =12 | 38 | 7 |
| $=77$ | +45 | +6 | $=11$ | -26 | +33 | -17 | +14 | = | -20 | +31 | $?$ |
| $=16$ | +59 | $=27$ | +38 | $+42$ | $=11$ | -10 | =29 | =35 | 8 | +31 +30 | $?$ |
| $=15$ | $=5$ | $+44$ | -3 | -36 | +79 | $+56$ | $=42$ | + +2 |  | +33 | 7 |
| -54 | +68 | +79 | +48 | , | $+43$ | +14 +41 | =6 | - 29 | -4 $=16$ | +23 +29 | $?$ |
| $+47$ | $+48$ | $=24$ | -28 | +55 | -21 | +41 | +35 +46 | -13 $=21$ | $=16$ +34 | + +39 | 7 |
| $=2$ | -3 | +86 | +74 | -40 | -35 | $+53$ | +46 | =21 | +34 +14 | +88 | $6 \frac{1}{1}$ |
| +74 | +52 | $+43$ | -10 | $=21$ | -27 | -1 | +9 | -19 | +43 | $=25$ | $6 \frac{1}{2}$ |
| +68 | $=54$ | $+29$ | -26 | =20 | +19 | -! -6 | $=31$ | - 33 | -23 | $+44$ | $6 \frac{1}{3}$ |
| +50 | $=27$ | +71 | $+40$ | +32 | -1 +87 | +60 | = 41 | = 26 | +22 | -7 |  |
| $=3$ | -2 | $=11$ | +64 | -311 | +87 +58 +68 | +60 | -13 | + 26 +45 | -8 | +52f | $\frac{1}{5}$ |
| +73 | +42 | $=18$ +73 | -32 | -41 <br> -37 | +58 | +67 +62 | -14, | +53 | +322 | $=21$ | $\frac{1}{3}$ |
| +38 | +44 | $=28$ | $=21$ | +14 | -3 | $=4$ | $=32$ | $=23$ | $=31$ | -9 |  |
| $+85$ | =22 | $=15$ | +52 | $=5$ | +20 | $+7$ | -12 | 6 | 9 | 2. |  |
| +60 | + 25 | $=26$ | $+18$ | -12 | $=32$ | $+34$ | -2 | 4 | 5 |  |  |
| $=65$ | + 27 | -21 | $+46$ | +35 | -? | +36 | +15 | $=1$ ? | 5 |  | 6 |
| -37 | +C5 | $=13$ | +33 | -3 | +56 | -9 | + 38 | $+32$ |  |  |  |

# Geography and Lufthansa made Frankfurt the centre of Europe. 



## The more you fly

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## MODERN CHESS TERMS.

ALGEBRAIC NOTATION: A system of recording moves which is so logical and mathematically neat that it will never gain favour.
CHESS AMATEUR: One who plays chess only for money.
CHESS PROFESSIONAL: One who cannot make a living playing chess.
ANALYSIS: Irrefutable proof that you should have won the game which you lost. BIRD'S OPENING: 1. f4-Opening named after a strong but nearsighted English master who frequently reached for the wrong pawn.
CASrILING: A defensive move played by a cowardly opponent.
FOOL'S MATE: A Chess player's spouse.
DUFFER: Anyone who beats you three in a row.
SACRIFICE: Any piece left en prise.
RTY LOPEZ: (1) A Spanish Bishop, usualiy found on B5.
(2) A promising South Is,land racehorse.

TACIICS: A one move threat.
FORESIGHP: The ability to play in only those tournaments you are sure of winning. END GAME: Your last opportunity to miss a win or a draw.
J'ADOUBE: French for 'What am I doing? If I move that piece I'm lost. Made famous by Matulovic
GOOD BISHOP: The one you still have left on the board.
CINTRE. According to the hypermoderns, the squares a1, a8, h1, h8.
MARSHALL, COUNTER ATTACK: An aggressive defence to the Ruy Lopez, devised by Frank J Counterattack.
MIDDIE GAME: In correspondence chess, the first move after published analysis is exhausted.
CORRESPONDENCE CHESS: A system of play which is gaining in popularity because lost games do not affect your NZCA rating.
WON GAME: Any game you lost.
SWISS SYSTEM: A pairing systern full of holes, like some other Swiss products. SPORTSMANSHIP, BAD: Unconcealed hatred.
SPORTSMANSHIP, GOOD: Concealed hatred.
RESIGNS: A way of terminating a game, unknown to weak players.
PAWN SNATCHER: A defensive genius.
MODESTY: (1) A virtue rarely cultivated by Grandmasters. (2) "When I am white I win because I am White; when I am Black I win because I am Bogoljubov"."
GIUOCO PIANO: Playable, but not quite so good as a Steinway.
IOST GAME: Something your opponent had before he won.
GAMBIT. Any unsound sacrifice in the opening.

## .

What chess has in common with science and fine art is its utter uselessness.
It will be cheering to know that many people are skilful chess players, though It will be cheering instances their brains, in a general way, compare unfevourably with the cogitative faculties of a rabbit.

## beauty and the beast.

On board 4, half way through the recent Reserve Tournament in Upper Hutt, a match between an overated North Island player and a Canterbury hack took place in the shape of N. Metge vs R. Nokes. (The latter our Junior representative in Australia). The game (which I lost) was characterised by an unusual opening and Roger's fine tactical awareness. The opening forms the basis for this article.

After the routine moves

| 1 | $d 4$ | $\mathrm{~N} f 6$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 2 | c 4 | c 4 |
| 3 | d 5 |  |

The Beast essayed 3...b5!?
Of its 3 names; the Benko Gambit, Volga Gambit and the wing Benoni, the prepared analysis should I take the pawn prepared analysis should I take the paw I played 4 Nc3. Now believe it or not neither Zeuthen's Wing Gambit Benoni nor Benko in Benko Gambit ( nor Counter bits by ? ) even considers the move. The cynic might dryly remark that this is not at all surprising but to me 4 . Nc3 seems at least as rational as any
of the other myriad ways of declining the pawn. 4.Na3; Na2; Qe2; Nf3; g3; f3; etc.


So after 4 NC 3 (see diagram) Black has two plays:
A 4...bc
B $\quad 4 \ldots b^{4}$
A. White aims for a rapid central push.

Black cannot hold this up just with his pieces, thus:

```
\(\begin{array}{ll}4 & \ldots \\ 5 & e 4 \\ 6 & \mathrm{f} 4\end{array}\)
\(7 \quad\) Qa 4
```

More accurate then 7 Nf3 Nb6 8 Bxc4 Eb7! restraining e 5 by pressure on 25. 8...Nxc4 9 Qa4ch seems less good.

$$
\begin{array}{ll}
? & \because \\
8 & \mathrm{~N} £ 3
\end{array}
$$

With a bind. White threatens e5-e6 and on Blackis e5 or $e 6$ white captures and hits Black's weak centre pawns.

Hence Black must play more energetically earlier on. Two places suggest themselves.
(1)

5
e5 (e6)
instead of 5...d6

| 6 | de | (a)de <br> 7 <br> 8 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $\mathrm{Kxd8ch}$ | Bxc4 |  |

With the better endgame.

| 6 | $\ldots$ | (b) fe |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 7 | e5 | Ng8 |
| 8 | Exc4 |  |

With a terrific game for White.
Thus option (1) is prospectless for Black. In (2) though Black reaches a reasonable position.

| $5^{(2)}$ | $\cdots$ | $d 6$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $6^{(2)}$ | $\mathrm{f}_{4}$ | e5 (e6) |

Instead of 6...Nbd7

| 7 | de | (a) fe |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 8 | Bxc4 | Nc6 |
| 9 | Nf3 |  |

Black's position is restricted.
7 ... (b) Вхеб!
The best choice. Here Black seems

## 0.K. e.g.

$\begin{array}{lll}8 & \text { f5 } & \text { Bd7 } \\ 9 & \text { Bg5 } & \text { Bc6 }\end{array}$
Seems fine for Black. 10 Nas Be7; 10 Bxc4 Be7.
Or White might try
8 Qf3
Nbd7!
and now 9 e5 is met by $9 . .$. de 10 f5 e 4 and now es is white probably does ollowed by BC5. White probably does 4 ch . est by recovering his pawn with 8 . in view of the weak $\alpha 6$ pawn.
ll-in-all Black's outlook in (A) is bleak. Therefore we turn to
( B )
4 ... ${ }^{4} 4$
The disadvantage with this move is that it seals off any $Q$ - side counterplay for Black while White is trying to advance in the centre.
5 Na
Forced, not 5 Nb 1 e6. Now 5...e6 is met by 6 d 6 as Qb 6 is no longer avajlable to Black.

| 5 |  | a. |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 6 | Qc2 | g6 |
| 7 | e4 | Qa5 |

This is what Roger played - it is forc ing but puts the queen at of play. On 7... Bg 78 e5!? ( 8 Rb 1 intending b3 is possible) Bf5 9 Bd3 Bxd3 10 Qxd3 de ( 11 e6 was threatened ) 11 Nxc5 with unclear chances.
Our game (after 7 e ${ }^{4}$ Qas) continued.
$\begin{array}{lll}8 & \text { b3 } & \text { Bg7 }\end{array}$
( 9 Rb 1 Bd 710 Bd 2 is to be considered)
Time to take stock. White's Queen-side is tied up but Black's Queen is misplaced and holds up the natural a5-a4 lever by Black. Black has good control on the long diagonal but this is offset by White's central play with $\mathrm{f}, \mathrm{Nf} 3$ and eventually e5. Personally 1 prefer White. Any player wanting to try 4 to the Volga Gambit must be happy in this sort of position.

## SOLUTIONS TO UECEMBER'S PROBLEMS

1. Bontsch -Osmolovsky - Baranov 2 (U.S.S.R. 1954) 1. Qd8ch: Kxdo 2.

Maister - Grosdov (U.S.S.R 1954) 1...Rxh3ch 2. gxh3 Bf3ch 3. Kh2 Ng4
4. hxg4 h5! 5 Bh6 hxg4.

## 3.

Krystall - Burstow (Californian Lone Pine Tournament 1975)

1. Rxf6 exf 2. Nd5 cxd 3. Qa5ch Ke?
2. Bg5ch! if now 4...Kxf7 then
3. Qxd5ch Kf8 6. Qd6ch Kf7 (forced)
.. Re7ch Kf8 8. Rxd7 mate. If 4...Kd6
4. Qxd5ch Kc7 6. Qc5ch Kb7 7. Bd5ch

Ka6 8. Qa6ch Now Whites queen will get
a support square on b 4 for mating. 8...Ka5 9. Bd2 mate. if 8...Kb5 9 a4ch Kxa4 10. Re 4 mate.
4.

Lamparters - Green (Australia 1938 ) 1. Nc6! Nxc6 2. Qh7ch!! Nxh7 3. Be5dbl.ch Kh6 4 Bg 7 mate.

Dyckhoff - Carlsson (Correspondence game 1935)

1. Qg5! and Black resigned because of 1...g6 2 Rh 3 , or $1 \ldots$...Bc5ch 2. Kh 1 Rg 8 3. Rh3 Bf8 4. Rxh6ch gxh6 5. Qxg8 mate.
2. 

Abolsky - Rosso ( Buenos Aires 1954) 1 Rxf7 Bxf7 2. Rxg6ch Bg7 3. Rxg7ch Kf8 4. Rxf7ch Kg8 5. Rg7ch Kf8 6. Nh? mate.

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FASCINATING END GAME STUDIES,
Peter Weir.
It is a general rule that in end games without pawns it is necessary to have the material advantage of at least a rook to be able to win. However the end game material advantage of at least a rook to be able to win. However the end

Two ideas are basic to the ending without pawns - to win the Black queen either by a check alone a diaponal or file or by a knight fork. These two studies ky Troitsky illustrate the winning methods which are available when the Black queen and king are some distance apart.
1.


1 Na4ch (queen checks are futile) Kol (not Kb4 because of 2 Qb2ch) 2 Qc 3 ch Kd5 3 Qt゙3ch Keb ( 3 ...Kd6 or Ke5 4 Qg3ch; Kd8 6 Qhich Kc8 7 Qhech Kc7 8 Na6ch (the fork) wins.
2.


Qe7ch: Kg6: 2 Nff8ch Kf5 3 Qh7ch Kf4 (not Kf6 or Ke5 4 Nd 7 ch ) 3 Qd3! (threatering Ng6 maite) Qxf8 5 Qf1ch (winning the quecn on the file.)

Where the king is obliged to stay near the queen a curious winning technique is sometimes available.

In some of the following examples the basic position is developed by the addition of material to block possible lines of escape for the Black king.

The original study dates from 1851 and was composed by Horwitz and Kling:
3.


The solution runs as follows: 1 Qa1ch Qa5 2 Qfich Ka7 3 Qf2ch Ka6 4 Qe2ch 5 Qe3ch Ka6 6 Qd3ch Ka7 7 Qd4ch Ka6 8 Qc4ch Ka. 9 Nb5ch Ka6 10 Qc6ch Qb 11 Nc7ch Ka5 12 Qa8ch Kb4 $13 \mathrm{Nd5ch}$ winning the queen.

The theme becomes clear - with a minimal amount of material the whit queen approaches the Black king by the staircase. This theme was developed by Troitsky in a 1923 study:
4.


1 Nf8ch Kh8! 2 Ne6ch Qg8! 3-13 Qa1 -b1 - b2- c2 - c3 -d.4- e4 - e5 - ft - $£ 6$ with check $13 . . . \mathrm{Kh} 714 \mathrm{Nf} 8 \mathrm{ch}$ wins.

A slightly more complex expression
of the theme is diagram 5-another Troitsky study from 1925:


1 Nd3 a4 2 h 4 Kaz 3 h 5 a 34 Nc 1 ch ! Kb2 $5 \mathrm{~h} 6 \mathrm{a} 26 \mathrm{~h} 7 \mathrm{a} .1=\mathrm{Q} 7 \mathrm{~h} 8=\mathrm{Qch} \mathrm{Kb} 18 \mathrm{Qh} 7 \mathrm{ch}$ 5 hb ac h Kb2 17 Qxb3 mate.

This example however allows several solutions as pointed out by the Russian problemist V. Dolgov e.g. : 9 Qh2ch Kb1 10 Nxb3 Qc3 11 Na2ch Kaz 12 Qb8:
Perhaps the high point of the theme so far is Dolgov's own stuay (1975) which not only features the key theme of moving up the staircase but also includes a downstairs manoeuvre as well!

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BOOK REVIEW.
SICIITAN: ACCELERATED DRAGONS, Levy, D.NaL. Batsford. Hardback, 176 pages. Available from NaZ.C.A. at $\$ 11.30$ plus postage.
This new volume in Batsford's openings series completes Levy's examination of Black's king-side fianchetto in the Sicilian. His previous volume of Elack's king-side fianchetto in the Sicilian. His previous volume 2....d6 and 5....g6. This new work, however, deals with three lesser known systems:-

1) the Accelerated Dragon (1.e4 c5 2. Nf3 Nc6 3. d4 cd 4. Nrd4 g6) in which Black defers...d. in favour of an earlier....g6, but has to contend with the 'dreaded' Maroczy Bind (5.c4).
2) the Semi-Accelerated Dragon (1. e4 c5 2. Nf3 Nc6 3. d4 cd 4. Nxd4 Nf6 5. Nc3 g6); a system designed to bypass the Maroczy but giving White an advantage.
3) the Hyper-accelerated Dragon (1.e4 c5 2. Nf3 g6) which can transpose into other Dragon lines but does retain independent significance.

The bulk of the analysis is devoted to the more rational Accelerated Dragon. Within this section there is an even split in material between whether White opts for the Maroczy Bind on his fifth move or for some other set-up. Andwhat of the Maroczy Bind? Has it been 'tamed' as M.C.O. states? Levy claims that the Maroczy is still White's strongest choice against the Accelerated Dragon and many of his conclusions won't give much optimism to those who wish to play this opening with the Black pieces. However, one thing must be stressed, and this applies not only to the Maroczy but to the whole book, and that is no really definite conclusions have been reached. Repeatedly, Levy stresses the necessity for both personal analysis and tournament practice in lines which are still very unclear and/or untested. This applies especially to the Hyper-accelerated Dragon. Levy says that this system has 'so many things wrong with it' that he 'can't understand why it is ever played in master chess.' Having thus ribbished it in his introduction, he the goes to great pains later in the text to stress the necessity for the reader to do his analysis and reach his own conclusions - this is certain$\mathrm{l}_{\mathrm{Y}}$ not a 'last word' book:
Another important feature is the emphasis placed upon themes. This is not a book of endless variations (e.g. MCO, ECO) but conforms to the Batsford tradition in explaining how a particular move fits into the total system an types ofh ind streng (weaknesses present in the osil for chow pow to go mon important necessary know how to understanding of the opening system.

The most noticeable aspect of this opening is its transpositional possibilities, both within the opening and between other openings. This book cross references these various possibilites extremely well, making special mention of Levy's companion volume THE SICILIAN DRAGON. The special mention of levy's companion volume sing's flexibility, indicative of modern systems, can be shown by the fact that it can arise out of the English, Benoni (declined and 'ordinary'), Pirc and, surprisingly, Caro Kann openings.

This work is，typically for Batsford and Levy，extremely well indexe and the judicious use of exclamation and question marks in the index gives the author＇s assessments in summary form．The layout finally， material is logical，independent in his views，disagreeing，correcting levy and criticising previous wragon．

It is difficult to criticise this book，but I do have three points． It is not in algebraic and think it is about time all Batsford books were；$\frac{I}{\text { I }}$ miss the historical section tracing the development of the were； 1 miss the historical been sacrificed for the section explaining the layout of material；and finally，I consider that there has been very poor use made of the heavy type，usually used to separate main lines from notes．In this work the main line starts out in heavy type but this peters out and the main line becomes virtually indistinguish－ able from notes and minor variations．

In conclusion，for thosewishing to play the double－edged Sicilian but get out of over－analysed lines then the Accelerated Dragon may be a get out of over－anal this book is a research laboratory containing three aggressive godsend．it is well written and analysed and is a must for anyone want－ ing to try something different for Black．Those who play 1．e4 for Whit are advised to study the book carefully in preparing to meet the many are advisedities inherent in Black＇s Accelerated Dragon．

Finally，a short game showing Black＇s possibilies in this opening． Black＇s 12 th and 13 th moves are dedicated to $V$ ．Small．
Zhelyandinov－Shakhov（1959）pg 38.
1．e4 c5 2．Nf3 Nc6 3．d4 cd 4．Nxd4 g6 5．c4 Bg7 6．Be3 Nff
7．Nc3 Ng4 8．Qxg4 Nxd4 9．Qd1 e5 10．Nb5 o－0 11．Qd2 Oh
12．Bd3 d5 13．ed？（13．cdi）Bh3：14．Bxd4 ed 15．．gh a6
16．Na3 Bh6 17．Qc2 Rfe8t 18．Be2？（18．Kd1 draws）d3：19．Oxd3 Re3 20．Qd1 Rae8 21．O－o Rxe2 22．Qb3 Be3 23．Nc2 Bxf2＋ $0-1$ （24．Kg2 Be3t 25．Kf3 Qn5 + 26．Kg3 Qg5t 27．Kf3 Qg2mate）．

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