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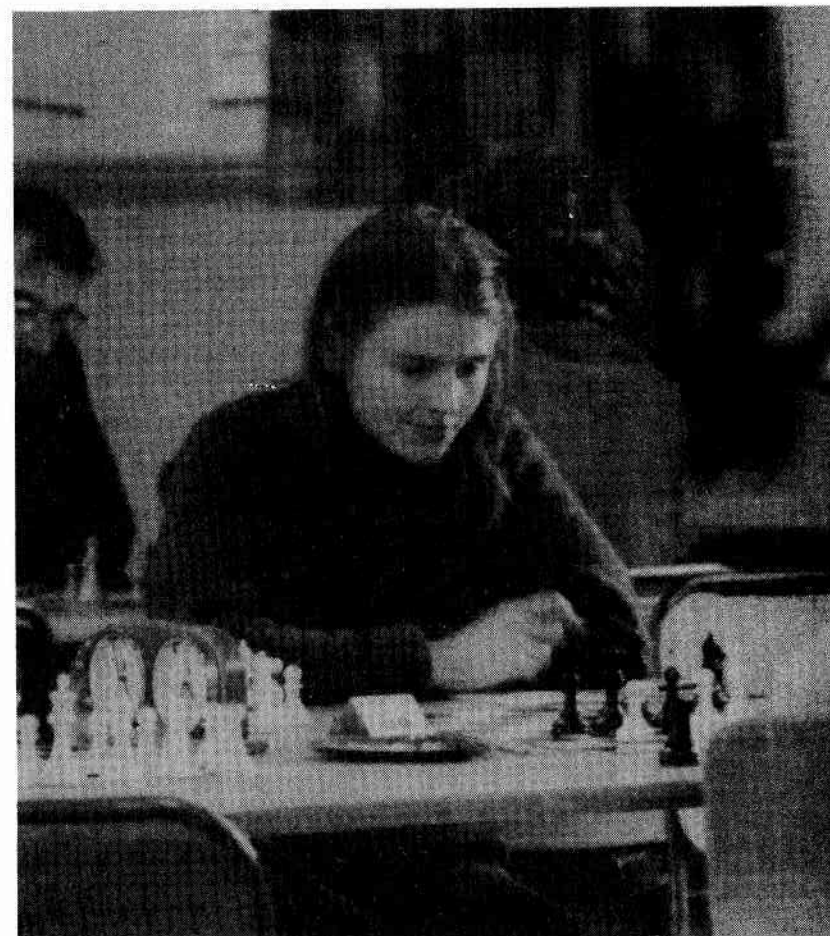
Tel.: 31529 P.O. Box 1427

NEW ZEALAND CHESS

Vol. 2. No. 3

JUNE 1976

50 CENTS



EILLEN GIBBONS
President, Auckland Women's Chess Club

NEW ZEALAND CHESS is published by the New Zealand Chess Association, P.O. Box 8802, Symonds Street, Auckland. Phone 602-042.

All contributions should be forwarded to the Editor, Mr. P.W. Stuart, 24 Seacliffe Avenue, Belmont, Auckland 9.

Enquiries regarding advertising or subscriptions should be sent to The Secretary, New Zealand Chess Association, P.O. Box 8802, Symonds Street, Auckland.

The magazine is scheduled to appear every two months in October, December, February, April, June and August. Copy should be received not later than the 6th of the month preceding the month of issue.

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"Objectives in Chess Promotion"

PRESENTED BY PROFESSOR LIM KOK ANN,
PRESIDENT OF FIDE ZONE 10 AT CHESS
SEMINAR, 16TH DECEMBER 1974, PENANG.

I proposed the topic for this session because unlike other chess officials, I am constantly engaged in fund-raising.

We know, of course why we want to promote chess; We love the game and we want others to share our passion for it. Our motivation, however, is not enough for those who do not play chess and we must, in trying to interest others in our activities, find convincing arguments why they should support the promotion of chess.

The objectives in chess promotion should, therefore be well understood by chess officials so that when we approach our clients we will be prepared to overcome sales resistance.

"Why," we must ask ourselves, "should the one we are asking money from, give it?"

He is going to ask himself the same question and if we do not have the right answers ready there will be no sale. We have to persuade him that it is in his own interest, even if only indirectly, to give money for chess promotion. Substantial sums can be raised occasionally by arm-twisting of friends and those who hope to get favours from us in return, but sustained support in the long term can only be obtained if the public and the authorities are convinced that promotion of chess is a matter of social importance.

I consider that chess players can be divided into two classes; those who play competitive chess and those who play chess only for recreation. The classes overlap and it may be said that the recreation of serious chess players is to play in competitions, but if anyone imagines that the teams taking part in the championship now going on are having a relaxing time, they are badly mistaken.

I make the distinction between competitive chess, that is, chess as a sport, and recreational chess because the motivation in promotion of the one is different from the promotion of the other.

As chess fanatics, it will be futile for us to invite those who do not share our interests to subsidise our hobby. Thus, the promotion of chess as a sport should not be argued too strongly because in this regard we are competing with officials of far more popular sports such as football, athletics, or even golf and horse racing.

The strongest argument you can make in drumming up support for chess is that the popularisation of chess as a recreation for all is in the public interest and for the national good.

Chess as a sport involves only relatively few people. In the selection of national teams only twenty or thirty players in any country will be seriously considered. Thus, only a few benefit directly from chess as a sport, and it will be wrong to use public funds for it if this is our only objective in promoting chess.

The promotion of chess as a recreation, however, can involve practically everyone in the country, even the deaf, dumb and blind; the lame and the halt. The cynical, having seen some of the games played in the last few days, may even say that you don't need any brains to play chess.

In putting forward the case for promotion of chess as a recreation, we can point to its educational value for the young and to its economical aspects as a pastime for the adult.

Since we are all familiar with the benefits of chess, I need only summarise the arguments we can use.

- 1) Chess teaches the young logical planning; to understand the difference between

subjective and objective reasoning. In illustration, we need only recall the many occasions when we make lousy moves because we want to win, when the position in front of us is that we have, at best, only drawing chances.

- 2) Chess teaches the young perseverance, for if he wants to improve his game he must study hard; it teaches courage and fortitude, for he can only succeed in competitions if he does not give up after losing a game or two.
- 3) Chess provides an absorbing pastime that appeals to the imagination and gives infinite scope for intellectual creativity. For the young, to learn how to use their minds at an early age is an asset that is invaluable.
- 4) For the adolescent and the adult citizen, chess provides a recreation that is inexpensive and does not require expensive physical facilities. Thus, we may declare our aim in popularising chess as the fulfillment of the slogan, "a chess-board in every home." Not many sports can be as forward as we are in this respect, for I defy anyone to try shouting similar slogans such as, "a swimming pool in every home," or "a badminton court in every flat." Why, not every school even, has a football field.
- 5) The nature of chess is such that its followers must understand how to play the game, even if they are only wood-pushers.

The involvement of chess fans in the game they are watching sets them apart from those who follow other sports. We know that at football matches the fans yell, "Shoot, shoot!" but they cannot have any clear idea whether the player should or can do so. Chess fans watching a chess game may discover moves superior to what the grandmaster plays, much to their gratification.

This is why chess is not a spectator sport as is a game such as football or badminton. Those who watch a chess game try to forecast what moves the players will make; in fact, spectators at a chess match are playing on both sides, pitying the master when he blunders, cheering him when he brings off a brilliancy, especially if they have themselves seen it coming.

Thus a chess fan is an active follower of his sport whereas fans of other sports are generally passive observers, and, when they become active and invade the playing field, their actions cannot be commended.

The social significance of this point is that a progressive society needs people of action, do-ers, rather than watchers; chess players are by temperament do-ers. Developing countries, especially, need do-ers.

- 6) Finally, chess is a game that brings nations together in friendly rivalry through our international competitions. It is regrettable that in spite of our avowed dedication to our motto, "Gens Una Sumus", we still encounter incidents that arise from political issues. These have nothing to do with chess players, and I believe I am correct in saying that FIDE tries its best to reduce tension between countries though some conflicts appear impossible to reconcile.

When politicians allow us to do so, chess is a bridge of friendship between nations, and amongst other international sports, chess is one in which the business of administration is carried out with the least amount of acrimony. The promotion of international competitions such as the Asian Chess Team Tournament is, therefore, likely to further friendly relations between the participating countries. In contrast, some boisterous sports have led to serious problems between nations that should never have arisen.

To sum up: Our objectives in chess promotion must be the popularisation of the game as a recreation for the masses. **If we can get across the message that chess is the most efficient way to use public funds and facilities, we shall be more than half-way home.**

The promotion of chess as a sport must be considered a medium in the popularisation of the game. Thus, the organisation of the Asian chess team championship is aimed at arousing the interest of potential chess fans. It is true, that we who are already chess fanatics benefit greatly by the enjoyment we have in attending the event, but this is only a fringe benefit. If only 10 percent of those who hear about this event become interested in chess because of it, it will have achieved a major objective.

You might think that 10 percent is not much, but news about chess carries far, and it will be reported not only in Penang but also in Sandakan, not only in Tokyo or Melbourne, but also in Peking and Delhi; not only in Asia but throughout the world, in Buenos Aires and Reykjavik, in Teheran, Tallin, and perhaps in Timbuctoo.

Upon this note, a reminder that we chess officials belong to a world-wide movement, and what we try to achieve for our own country by promoting chess, in a way also benefits other countries, I shall cease.

ANZ Bank Report

The fourth annual ANZ Bank Congress, held over the weekend of February 28 and 29, attracted a strong field, including New Zealand Master Paul Garbett, past Olympiad team member Ewen Green, New Zealand Premier Reserve winner Robert Smith, New Zealand Schoolpupils' Champion Kai Jensen, and one of Wellington's top players, Pat Kelly.

The time limit of 1½ hours a game proved difficult for some competitors but caused no upsets in the first round except for Spiller's draw against lower-rated Fekete.

Round two produced a surprise with Nigel Metge showing good form to beat Garbett in a protracted Reti. The other favourites all recorded a second win.

In round three Metge convinced Kelly to go in for an attractive-looking but unsound sacrifice, while Green outplayed Jensen and Smith beat Paul Beach in a strange game where he developed both rooks by the rook files. Strevens also stayed on full points by beating Marsick.

Round four saw Metge play Smith and Green play Strevens. Metge obtained the superior position but missed a winning continuation. Smith took the opportunity to consolidate and counter-attack and gained the upper hand with both players in time trouble. Green meanwhile proved too good for Strevens, so the leaders after four rounds were Green and Smith on full points. On 3½ was Spiller after a win over Veldhuizen, while Garbett, Kelly, Jensen, Metge and Strevens were on three points.

The final round saw Green playing Smith and Spiller playing Garbett. Green used a well-known pawn sac in the Sicilian to gain a positional pull, but came up against stolid defense. Green eventually broke through but could not quite find a clincher, agreeing a draw in a complicated position with both players approaching the time limit. Garbett meanwhile beat Spiller with two beautiful bishops and Kelly, Jensen and Metge also finished on 4/5 by beating Johnston, Mataga and Morrison.

Final place-getters were: E. Green, R.W. Smith (4½) 1=, P. Garbett, N. Metge, P. Kelly, K. Jensen (4) 3=.

Waitemata Bounces Back

Waitemata Chess Club beat Auckland University 7½-4½ in a match at the University clubrooms in April 22.

Individual scores, with Waitemata names first, were:

R. Smith 0, N. Metge 1

G. Martin ½, P. Spiller ½

M. Brimble O, J. Vermeer 1
 M. Benbow 1, R. Davies O
 R. Bertasius 1, L. Myers O
 A. Kessler 1, L. Pomeroy O
 L. Frost 1, K. Ward O

L. Sheridan 1, L. Atkinson O
 N. Hutchinson O, M. Howard 1
 T. Chaffee 1, W. Boilas O
 D. Napier O, H. McAlister 1
 D. Mobley 1, C. Chang O

Combination Solutions

APRIL

No. 1 Kg8 3 Qxg6+ Kh8 4 Qf6+ Kg8 5 Qxd8+ Nxd8
 6 Rf8 mate.

N.N. Rossolimo (Parigi 1944)
 1....Rd1!threatens Bxf2 and Rh8 2.Bxb7+
 Kb8 3 c4 Rxf2! 4 Qxb5 R2xf1 5 Kh2 Rh1 mate.

No. 2 1 Bg5 fxg5 2 hxg5 f6 3 gxf Qf7 4 Qxh7+
 Qxh7 5 Rxh7+ Kxh7 6 Rh1 Rh2 7 Rxh2 mate.

No. 3 Koev - Sibkov (Correspondence 1969)
 1.....Ba6! 2 Qe4 Bf1+! 3 Kg4 Bg2! 4 Resigns.

No. 4 Englund - Perfiliev 1926.
 1d5! cxd5 2 Rxf5 exf5 3 e6 Resigns.

Ornstein - Kinmark (Sweden 1972)
 1 Rg5 Qxh4 2 Rg4 and wins.

No. 5 Mondragon - Yabra (Siegen 1970)
 1 Rf1! Resigns. If 1....Nxb6 2 Bxb6+

No. 5

1 Bg5 fxg5 2 hxg5 f6 3 gxf Qf7 4 Qxh7+
 Qxh7 5 Rxh7+ Kxh7 6 Rh1 Rh2 7 Rxh2 mate.

No. 6

Englund - Perfiliev 1926.
 1d5! cxd5 2 Rxf5 exf5 3 e6 Resigns.

Note: the last two diagrams in the April issue
 were incorrectly numbered. The one shown as
 number five should have been number six and
 the one to its left should have been number
 five.

Dunedin Rank Xerox Easter Tournament

H. Chin

A rather weaker field than previous years played in the Rank Xerox Chess Tournament at Dunedin during Easter. A total of twenty-nine players participated in the six round swiss with Vernon Small being the director of play.

A feature of the tournament was the introduction of "amateur" players who paid a reduced entry fee and were ineligible for any prize money.

The reduced entry fee attracted several Intermediate School pupils who had no previous tournament experience. The result was a relatively easy first and second round for the top rated players.

In Round Three the top seeded G. Hanse lost to T. Love and Third seeded M. Foord lost to student T. Balme.

In Round Four T. Love played solidly and won against J. Jackson of Christchurch. In round five the two leaders, Love and Balme met. Love managed to grind Balme down and emerged on 5 points as the undisputed leader assured of being at least first equal in the tournament.

In the final round M. Foord drew with Love, Balme drew with M. Freeman; R. Jackson lost to J. Jackson.

The final scores were:-

1st T. Love 5½
 2nd= T. Balme, M. Freeman, M. Foord, J. Jackson 4½
 6th= R. Jackson, H. Chin, P.Adams, G. Williams, T. Dowden 4
 11th G. Hanse 3½
 12th=A. Chang, R. Strickett, D. Watts, D. Rundle, I. Dalziel, G. O'Reilly, A. Wright 3
 19th=V. Hay, C. Benson, D. Weeganaar, M. Forrest, K. Perry, J. Sievey, Y. Williams 2
 26th=Sulik, S. McRobie, L. Campbell 1
 29th R. Buchanan 0

Burrough's National Junior Champs

WELLINGTON, 16-19 APRIL 1976

N. Metge

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	T'l	SOS
1 Chandler M.	2332	X 0 ½	1 1 1	1 1													5½	30.5
2 Jensen K.	2070	1 x 1	½ 1		0 1	1											5½	28.5
3 Wansink R.	2135	½ 0 x		1 1 1	1							1					5½	27.5
4 Johnstone D.G.	1900	0	x 1 0	½	1 1								1				4½	23.5
5 Beach D.	1966	0 ½	0 x					1			1 1 1						4½	22.5
6 Spiller P.	1928	0 0 0 1	x		1						1 1						4	29
7 Cordue S.	2017		0		x 0 0 1 1	1 1											4	23
8 Cordue P.	1951	0 0 ½		1 x 0 1	1												3½	
9 Perry R.	1662	0 1 0		0 1 1 x	0												3	31
10 Adams J.	1661	0 0		0 0	x						1 1 1						3	21.5
11 Bloore R.	-----		0 0	0		x	1 0 1 1										3	20
12 Yee S.	1825	0			0 1		x 0 0 1 1										3	19
13 Bell D.	1236			0 0			0 1 x 1* 0 1*										3	18
14 Mege J.N.	1948			0 0 0			0 1 1 f x										2	24.5
15 Black R.	1847		0 0				0 0 0 1		x 1								2	22
16 Fernando R.	-----		0 0				0 0 0 f		0 x								0	

Some people have made unkind remarks about my opening analysis so I will remove that pearl and offer instead my insight into the recent New Zealand Junior Championship. This event, generously sponsored by Burroughs, was a 7-round Swiss. Players under 20 were eligible to compete. There were 16 players ranging in strength from Murray Chandler rated 2332 down to a player at 1236. With the exception of Roger Nokes all the top juniors were there.

Well, the result despite indifferent play M. Chandler, K. Jensen and R. Wansink finished 1st equal while a spot of ill fortune prevented yours truly from rising above second to last.

The quality of the games was frankly poor. Probably the best game was Adams-Jensen, Ruy Lopez: 1 e4 e5 2 Nf3 Nc6 3 Bb5 a6 4 Bxc6 dxc6 5 0-0 f6 6 d4 Bg4 7 c3 Bd6 8 Be3 Ne7 9 Nbd2 Qd7 10 h3 Be6 11 dxe5 fxe5 12 Ng5 Bg8 13 Nb3 b6 14 Qe2 h6 15 Nf3 Be6 16 Rad1 Ng6 17 c4 c5 18 Kh2 0-0 19 Nbd2 Kh7 20 Ng5+ Kg8 21 Nxe6 Qxe6 22 Nf3 Rf7 23 b3 Raf8 24 Rd3 Rxf3 25 gxf3 Nh4 26 Bc1 Qf6 27 f4 exf4 28 f3 Be5 29 Rf2 Bd4 30 Rf1 Qg5 31 Rdd1 Rf6 32 Bd2 Qg3+ 33 Kh1 Bg1 34 Rxg1 Qxh3+ 35 Qh2 Qxf3+ 36 Rg2 Qxd1+, 0 : 1.

The loss that each winner sustained was very bad indeed. Take as a frightful example Jensen-Wansink, Caro-Kann: 1 e4 c6 2 Nc3 d5 3 Nf3 Bg4 4 h3 Bxf3 5 Qxf3 Nf6 6 e5 Nfd7 7 e6 fxe6 8 Qg4 Nf6 9 Qxe6 Qd6?? (9...Qd7=) 10 Qc8+ Qd8 11 Qxb7 Nbd7 12 Qxc6 Qb6? 13 Qxb6 Nxb6 and White won easily. Chandler-Jensen was a little better but Kai mated White's

king with Chandler 'in absentia'. Jensen himself was not immune from this disease - his loss to Roger Perry, rather an underestimated force in this tournament, was terrible. Jensen moved both his knights to and fro on the second and third ranks eventually sacrificing a piece to improve his opponent's chances: Perry-Jensen, Modern Defence: 1 e4 g6 2 d4 Bg7 3 Nc3 d6 4 f4 c6 5 Nf3 Qb6 6 Bc4 Nh6 7 h3 f5 8 e5 d5 9 Bd3 Nd7 10 b3 Nf8 11 Be3 Nf7 12 Na4 Qd8 13 Kf2 Ne6 14 g4 fxd4 15 hxg4 Nh6 16 Nh4 Nxd4 17 Bxd4 Bxg4 18 Qd2 0-0 19 Rag1 g5 20 Bxh7+ Kxh7 21 Qd3+ Kg8 22 Ng6 Bf5 23 Qg3 gxf4 24 Qg5 Rf7 25 Rxh6 Bxh6 26 Qxh6 Rh7 27 Nxe7+, 1:0.

Wansink was lucky to share first - he won at least three drawn endings by outstaying his opponent and his opening play is weak. His draw against Chandler was quite an unusual Sicilian and his best game. Wansink - Chandler: 1 e4 c5 2 Nc3 e6 3 Nf3 Nc6 4 d4 cxd4 5 Nxd4 Qc7 6 Be3 a6 7 g3 b5 8 Bg2 Bb7 9 0-0 Na5 10 Nb1 Nf6 11 Qd3 Rc8 12 c3 e5 13 Nf5 Nc4 14 b3 Nd6 15 Nxd6 Bxd6 16 Nd2 0-0 17 h3 Bc5 18 c4 b4 19 Bxc5 Qxc5 20 Rfe1 Rc6 21 Nf1 Rd6 22 Qc2 Rd4 23 Rad1 Re8 24 Kh2 Re6 25 Rxd4 Qxd4 26 Rd1 Bxe4 27 Qe2 Bxg2 28 Rxd4 exd4 29 Qd3 Bc6 30 g4 Ne4 31 Qxd4 Rf6 32 Ng3 Rxf2+ 33 Kg1, ½ : ½.

I am not joking when I say the following was my best game: D. Beach - Metge, French Defence: 1 e4 e6 2 d4 d5 3 Nc3 Bb4 4 Bd2 dxe4 5 Qg4 Nf6 6 Qxg7 Rg8 7 Qh6 b6?!! (an innovation) 8 0-0-0 Bf8 9 Qe3 Bb7 10 f3 c5 11 Bb5+ Bc6 12 Bxc6+ Nxc6 13 Nxe4 Nd5 14 Qf2 cxd4 15 Ne2 Bc5 16 Nxc5 bxc5 17 c3! (well calculated) Qb6 18 cxd4 Rb8 19 Bc3 Nxc3 20 Nxc3 cxd4 21 Ne4 Rg6 22 Kb1 e5?? (Black decides to advance his centre pawns; the fact that his king is still in the centre does not deter him at all!) 23 Rd2 f5? 24 Ng3 Ne7 25 f4 exf4 (Black is stuffed) 26 Qxf4 Rg4 27 Qe5 Qb5 28 Re1 Qxe5 29 Rxe5 Kf7 30 Nxf5 Nxf5 31 Rxf5+ Ke6 32 Ra5 and White won.

The reason for my default in round 4? I simply forgot about that round!

Well what conclusions can we reach? Kai Jensen played the best chess in my opinion and had he won his last round game instead of cautiously drawing he would have won outright. Murray Chandler did not display the form expected of a chess professional but doubtless he is the strongest junior in New Zealand when in tip-top shape. Robert Wansink, who has been semi-retired from chess over the last few years showed a marked lack of form and winning ideas.

Behind these three players who have dominated New Zealand Junior chess for some time came a string of good but less experienced players. I feel sure that more will be heard from Paul Spiller, Roger Perry and Patrick Cordue. Next year the struggle will be more intense as these and other players develop; the future of junior chess in New Zealand looks bright.

Auckland Open Championship 1976

		16-19 APRIL 1976						P.W. POWER		
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	T'1	SOS
1	Smith R.W. (Waitemata)	+5	+9	=15	+11	+3	=2	+8	6	
2	Green E.M. (How-Paku)	+17	+8	=11	+7	=6	=1	+5	5½	
3	Weir P.B. (N. Shore)	+19	+4	=7	+6	-1	=5	+12	5	31.5
4	Marsick B.H.P. (Auckland)	+23	-3	+27	+17	-5	+18	+10	5	22.5
5	Wilson W.N. (N. Shore)	-1	+22	+12	+10	+4	=3	-2	4½	32
6	Stuart P.W. (N. Shore)	+16	\$14	+10	-3	=2	-8	+11	4½	30
7	Power P.W. (Auckland)	+13	+24	=3	-2	+9	-10	+18	4½	28
8	Hoffman P.E. (N. Shore)	+21	-2	+23	+18	=11	+6	-1	4½	27.5
9	Lanning R.K. (Parnell)	+26	-1	+20	=14	-7	+16	+19	4½	25
10	Stonehouse T. (Auckland)	+20	+12	-6	-5	+14	+7	-4	4	28.5
11	Turner G.M. (Auckland)	+28	+18	=2	-1	=8	+17	-6	4	27.5
12	Mataga P. (Auckland)	+25	-10	-5	+27	+13	+14	-3	4	24
13	Kinchant K. (Auckland)	-7	-15	+21	+24	-12	+23	+17	4	21.5
14	Roundill R.L. (N. Shore)	+22	-6	+24	=9	-10	-12	+21	3½	24

15	Watson Bruce (Hamilton)	-24	+13	=1	-19	-16	+26	+20	3½	23
16	Booth A.J. (How-Paku)	-6	=26	-18	+22	+15	-9	+25	3½	22
17	Johnston A. (Auckland)	-2	+21	+26	-4	+19	-11	-13	3	26
18	Koloszar P. (Auckland)	+27	-11	+16	-8	+20	-4	-7	3	25
19	Henderson A.J. (N. Shore)	-3	-23	+25	+15	-17	+24	-9	3	22
20	Rawnsley L. (How-Paku)	-10	+25	-9	+23	-18	=21	-15	2½	21.5
21	Lane R. (Howick-Paku)	-8	-17	-13	+25	+28	=20	-14	2½	20.5
22	Howard M.I. (N. Shore)	-14	-5	=28	-16	-25	+27	+24	2½	17.5
23	Steadman M. (Auckland)	-4	+19	-8	-20	+26	-13	-28*	2	22
24	Sheridan L. (Auckland)	+15	-7	-14	-13	+27	-19	-22	2	22
25	Martin Lynne (Parnell)	-12	-20	-19	-21	+22	+28*	-16	2	19
26	Stretch Ms W. (A. Women's)	-9	=16	-17	=28	-23	-15	+27	2	18.5
27	Tucker Susan (Air N.Z.)	-18	+28	-4	-12	-24	-22	-26	1	19.5
28	Miller G.P. (Hamilton)	-11	-27	=22	=26	-21	-25*	-23*	1	16

Green - Stuart, Sicilian Defence: 1 e4 c5 2 Nf3 Nc6 3 Bb5 e6 4 Bxc6 bxc6 5 b3 Ne7 6 Bb2 Ng6 7 0-0 f6 8 Na3 Be7 9 d3 0-0 10 Qd2 e5 11 Kh1 d5 12 Qe1 Re8 13 Nb1 Bg4 14 Ng1 Qb6 15 Nc3 Be6 16 f3 c4 17 dxc4 dxc4 18 Na4 Qb7 19 Qe3 Red8 20 Rfd1 Bf7 21 Ne2 Rd7 22 Rxd7 Qxd7 23 Nac3 Rd8 24 Rd1 Qb7 25 Rxd8 Bxd8 26 Qd2 Be7 27 Na4 Nf8 28 Nec3 Qd7 29 Qxd7 Nxd7 30 Bc1 Nb6 31 Be3 Nxa4 32 Nxa4 a6 33 Kg1 Kf8 34 Bc5 cxb3 35 axb3 K38 36 Bxe7 Kxe7 37 Kf2 Kd6 38 Ke3 c5 39 c4 Be8 40 Nc3 Bc6, ½ : ½.

Stonehouse - Wilson, Caro-Kann Defence: 1 e4 c6 2 d4 d5 3 Nc3 dxe4 4 Nxe4 Bf5 5 Ng3 Ng6 6 Nf3 Nd7 7 h4 h6 8 h5 Bh7 9 Bd3 Bxd3 10 Qxd3 Nxf6 11 c4 e6 12 Bf4 Be7 13 0-0 0-0 14 Rad1 Qb6 15 Qe2 Rfe8 16 a3 c5 17 dxc5 Qxc5 18 b4 Qc6 19 Nd4 Qa4 20 Nb5 Rac8 21 Bd6 a6 22 Nc3 Qb3 23 Nce4 Qxc4 24 f3 Nxe4 25 Nxe4 Nf6 26 Nxf6 Bxf6 27 Qxb7 Qb5 28 Qxb5 axb5 29 Rc1 Bb2 30 Re5 Rxc5 31 bxc5 Bxa3 32 Rb1 b4 33 c6 Rc8 34 c7 f6 35 Rb3 Kf7 36 f4 Ke8 37 Rd3 Bb2 38 Kf2 e5 39 Ke3 exf4 40 Kxf4 Be5+ 41 Bxe5 fxe5+ 42 Kxe5 Rxc7 43 Rb3 Rb7 44 Kd6 Rb5 45 g4 Kd8 46 Kc6 Rb8 47 Rd3+ Ke7 48 Kc7 Rb5 49 Rb3 Rc5+ 50 Kb6 Rc4 51 Rg3 Rc3 52 Rg1 b3, 0 : 1.

Power - K. Kinchant, French Defence: 1 e4 e6 2 d4 d5 3 Nd2 Nf6 4 e5 Nfd7 5 Bd3 c5 6 c3 Nc6 7 Ne2 Nb6 8 0-0 Bd7 9 f4 Qc7 10 Nf3 h6 11 Be3 c4 12 Bb1 0-0-0 13 b3 Ne7 14 a4 cxb3 15 Qxb3 Nc4 16 Bf2 Nc6 17 Bb3 N6a5 18 Qc2 Be7 19 Nd2 Nxd2 20 Qxd2 Nb3 21 Qb2 Nxa1 22 Rxa1 Bc6 23 a5 g5 24 f5 exf5 25 Bxf5+ Kb8 26 Bg3 Ka8 27 a6 b6 28 Bd3 h5 29 Rf1 h4 30 Be1 Rdf8 31 Bd2 f6 32 e6 Qd6 33 Bf5 Bd8 34 h3 Bc7 35 Qc1 Bb5 36 Kf2 Bxa6 37 c4 Bxc4 38 Re1 Bxe2 39 Rxe2 g4 40 e7 Re8 41 Re6 Qg3+ 42 Kf1 Qh2 43 Qc6+ Kb8 44 Qxd5 Qh1+ 45 Ke2 Qa6+ 47 Kd1 Qa4+ 48 Kc1 Qa3+ 49 Kb1 Kc8 50 Qb7+ Kd7 51 Qc6+ Kc8 52 Bf4 Qb3+ 54 Kd1 Qa1+ 55 Ke2 Qb2+ 56 Bc2, 1 : 0

This year's tournament, with 28 players, was not as large as usual. This was partly because of the two competing tournaments in Wellington (the open and the N.Z. Junior) and partly because some of the regular competitors did not, for various reasons, take part. It was certainly disappointing to many that Sarapu, Aptekar, Fairhurst, Garbett and Sutton did not compete.

This did not prevent some very good chess from being played, however, as the annotated games show.

The first two rounds produced no real surprises in that the top 7 seeded players all won both their games. Of these, however, only Peter Stuart won his third round game (against Stonehouse) and was thus the early leader. Peter was not in consistent form however, and faded in the later rounds.

By the end of the fourth round, Premier Reserve Champion Robert Smith had a ½ point lead on the field and held on to this to the end. Along with Ewen Green, Robert was undefeated in the tournament and conceded only two draws (to Green and Watson). He did have a close shave against Glenn Turner, though, when the latter "blew" a won game in a mutual time scramble.

Ewen was also in good form and produced some determined efforts including his 4th round win against Power (see annotated game). Peter Weir was never far away from the leader. He had some exciting battles, the most critical being his fourth round round tussle with Peter Stuart which he eventually won.

Bruce Marsick (who had no draws!) was one of the darker horses who finished strongly, scoring good wins against Koloszar and Stovehouse to take equal third place. Another good effort came from Peter Hoffman who collected Stuart's scalp in the 6th round and was only put out of the major money by his loss to Smith in the last round.

The young Bill Wilson served notice that he will be an increasing threat in years to come. He met a very tough field, including Smith, Stonehouse, Marsick, Weir and Green! He beat Stonehouse and Marsick, drew with Weir and only went down to Green after a hard struggle.

The ladies championship was incorporated into the tournament. The three who entered, Winsome Stretch, Lynne Martin and Susan Tucker, did not score highly but did show considerable insight and their games were mainly compromised by lack of experience.

The Director of play was Michael Whaley, who would have been a strong contender himself had he competed. He put in long hours and did a good, efficient job.

Well, another Auckland Easter Tournament has come and gone. If a personal comment is in order it would be that the standard of chess in this and previous years has been every bit as high as the North and South Island Championship and it is time for N.Z.C.A. seriously to consider allowing the winner automatic entry to Congress.

Book Review

"RUY LOPEZ: BREYER SYSTEM". By L.S. Blackstock. Batsford Press.

Available from N.Z.C.A. at \$6.80 soft back. Reviewed by Mark Brimble.

Covering a regrouping manoeuvre beginning at the 9th move by black in the closed Ruy Lopez as follows:

(1) e4 e5 (2) Nf3 Nc6 (3) Bb5 a6 (4) Ba4 Nf6 (5) 0-0 Be7 (6) Re1 b5
(7) B63 d6 (8) c3 00 (9) h3 Nb8! - "Breyer System".

This book heralds two firsts for Batsford, the use of figurine algebraic notation (!!) and the new series "Specialist Chess Openings", which like the "Contemporary Chess Openings" is edited by R.G. Wade.

The "Breyer" system of the Lopez was contained in the "Closed Ruy Lopez" of the Contemporary Opening Series. In that volume it was all crammed into one chapter of 44 pages. Blackstock on his own has uplifted all the material from this chapter, revised, updated, added to and enlarged it, and has come up with a very sophisticated work of the Breyer System comprising of 95 crammed pages. Compared with the chapter in Contemporary Series this book pulls no punches and is far superior. It is also almost void of waffle. The book has been subdivided into fifteen chapters which according to Blackstock sometimes merely represent transpositions to other chapters.

In the introduction a short history of the Breyer is given and then you are told how good the opening is? - "The Breyer appeals greatly to the Lopez Defender" - Intermingled in the introduction is a smattering of testimonials of the opening's worth from such players as Spassky, Karpov, Portisch and a few more.

Unfortunately the 90 diagrams in this book of a very poor quality in which sometimes it is hard to make out the black pieces under artificial light. The printing also leaves much to be desired but could possibly be put down to inexperience in the technique of printing an algebraic text. The layout in this Batsford book is more difficult to follow than in the Contemporary Series. Bold type is only used for the first moves in a variation which is different from the main body of the text. The main body of the text is not even in bold type - a retrograde step.

It is what the series says: "Specialist", and much is left to the reader. All in all Blackstock has done a fine job in preparing this very comprehensive volume and should keep serious students of openings happy if the printing format can be borne.

Local News

The NORTH SHORE CHESS CLUB'S 40-player Swiss Tournament (February-April) saw Nigel Metge take the sole lead by beating Peter Stuart in round four but Paul Garbett beat Metge the following round to enjoy the top spot briefly with 4½ out of 5 - he in turn lost to Stuart who went on to take first place with a 7 - 1 score, followed by Metge and Garbett 6½; P. Weir 6; W. Green and M. Barlow 5½; M. Whaley.....5.

The AUCKLAND CHESS CENTRE Summer Cup for 1976 attracted 48 entries, 26 in the A section and 22 in the B. In winning the tournament Robert Smith scored 9½ = 1½ losing only to Andrew Day (see games section) who placed second with 9-2. Michael Steadman again showed his potential by taking first place in the B section with an 8½-2½ tally, followed closely by J. Fekete on 8.

The recently held CANTERBURY CHESS CLUB Annual General Meeting elected the following officers: President, V.A. Small; Immediate Past President, L.H. Cornford; Hon. Secretary, G. Scarr; Hon. Treasurer, A. Nijman; Tournament Secretary, J. Jackson; Librarian, E. Borrell; Committee, G. Hall, L. Palmer, T. Scott, D. Rundle and R. Freeman.

The first match of the 1976 NATIONAL CLUB CHAMPIONSHIP (Bledisloe B Competition) saw Upper Hutt beat Pencarrow 9-6:

UPPER HUTT		PENCARROW	
1 A. Hurley	0	P. Baran	1
2 G. Carter	0	N. Cook	1
3 P. Clark	1	G. Parker	0
4 P. Lamb	½	J. Locke	½
5 P. Preece	0	W. Alp	1
6 L. Kiley	0	R. Minnis	1
7 M. Blackburne	½	B. Foster	½
8 G. Haworth	1	S. Hill	0
9 W. Winter	0	P. Cunningham	1
10 C. Bell	1	W. Mabbett	0
11 L. Jones	1	J. Philips	0

12 J. Hofsteede	1	P. Collins	0
13 M. Bridger	1	D. Bennett	0
14 B. Newman	1	D. Russell	0
15 M. Sinclair	<u>1</u>	A. Slingsby	<u>0</u>
	9		6

A closely fought JENKINS TROPHY match between the Auckland Chess Centre and the North Shore Club was played on 9th May. Auckland, the holder, scraped in 10-9 on the day thus retaining the trophy, symbol of supremacy among Auckland Clubs. The board 4 game was later adjudicated a draw, making the final score 10½-9½:

AUCKLAND		NORTH SHORE	
1 A. Day	0	W. Leonhardt	1
2 E. Green	½	P. Garbett	½
3 R. Smith	0	P. Stuart	1
4 B. Hart	½	A. Carpenter	½
5 P.W. Power	1	P. Weir	0
6 T. Stonehouse	1	N. Metge	0
7 P. Goffin	1	M. Whaley	0
8 B. Marsick	1	M. Livingston	0
9 G. Turner	1	M. Barlow	0
10 R. Gibbson	1	G. Waite	0
11 S. Van Dam	0	G. Russell	1
12 P. Mataga	0	W. Green	1
13 P.G. Robinson	½	R. Johnstone	½
14 W. Forrest	0	W. Wilson	1
15 T. Free	1	D. Gollogly	0
16 D. Storey	0	P. Hoffmann	1
17 L. Rawnsley	0	T. O'Connor	1
18 W. Hollis	1	R. Roundill	0
19 D. Brunton	0	D. Milne	1
20 B. Williams	<u>1</u>	L. Grevers	<u>0</u>
	10½		9½

CIVIC CHESS CLUB'S Easter Tournament was won jointly by Max Wigbout and David Flude who posted 5½-1½ scores. Equal third were T. Van Dijk and W. Lynn with 5.....22 players. The B grade was won by M. Campbell, R. Shuker and S. Ziskin with 5½ points, while D. Adams took the C. Grade with 5½. There were a total of 68 players.

Games Section

From the Auckland Chess Centre Summer Cup 1976.
Notes by R. Smith.

Sicilian Defence

A.R. Day R. Smith

1	e4	c5
2	Nf3	d6
3	d4	cxd4
4	Nxd4	Nf6
5	Nc3	g6
6	f4	

The aggressive Levenfish Attack which aims to disrupt Black's normal "Dragon" set up.

6	Nbd7
---	------	------

Recommended By Flohr and backed up by Levy in his book, "The Sicilian Dragon".

7	Be2	Bg7
8	Be3	Nb6

More normal is 8...0-0.

9	0-0	0-0
10	g4?!	

A rather premature attempt at a kingside demonstration.

10	....	e5!
11	Ndb5	d5
12	fxe5	Nxe4
13	Nxe4	dxe4
14	Qxd8	Rxd8
15	Bg5!	

This greatly limits Black's choice of replies, e.g. 15...Rf8 16 Nc7 Rb8 17 Be7 wins the exchange for White.

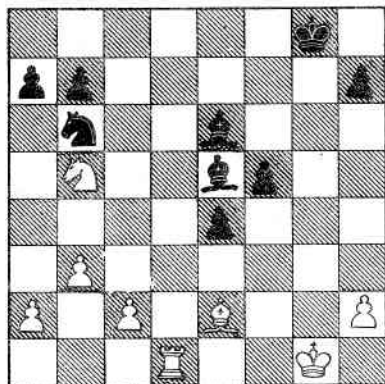
15	Be6!?
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Uninviting seems 15...Rd7 because it obstructs development, but analysis seems to prove it quite playable due to White's pawn weaknesses, Black's control of the d-file and his mighty passed e pawn, e.g. 16 Bf6 Rd2 or 16 Bf4 Nd5 17 Bg3 Ne3.

16	Bxd8	Rxd8
17	Rad1	Rxd1

18	Rxd1	Bxe5
19	b3	f5!
20	gxf5	gxf5

As compensation for the lost exchange Black has the two bishops as well as the connected passed pawns.



21	Nd6	
----	-----	--

After 21 Nxa7 f4 Black should draw, e.g. 22 Kf2 e3+ 23 Kg2 Bd5+ 24 Bf3 Bc3! 25 Bxd5+ Nxd5 26 Kf3 Bd2 27 Nb5 Nb4 28 Nd4 Nxa2.

21	....	Kg7
22	Nxb7	f4
23	Nd8	Bd5?

Black goes astray; 23...Bh3 was the correct move, e.g. 24 Nc6 Bf6 25 Nxa7 f3 26 Bxf3 (or 26 Bb5 Bh4 winning for Black) 26...exf3 27 Kf2 Bg2 28 c4 Bh4+ 29 Kg1 Bh3 with a probably draw. Black was worried about losing the 'a' pawn, hence the text.

24	c4	Ba8
25	c5	Nd5
26	c6	Nc3
27	Rd7+	Kg6
28	Bc4	e3
29	c7	e2
30	Kf2	Bf6

Still a few tricks left! If White queens he gets mated after Bh4+.

31	Bd3+	Be4
32	Bxe4	Nxe4+
33	Kxe2	Nc3+
34	Kf1	

1 : 0

The most difficult part of an attack is the preliminary and laborious building up after which the most intriguing and beautiful variations appear only as the logical consequence of the preparatory work. This is clearly seen in the following game in which White forces a way into the heart of the hostile position after succeeding in getting a deadly pin on the long diagonal.

Played on board one of the Jenkins Trophy match.
Notes by Wolf Leonhardt.

Queen's Pawn Game

W. Leonhardt (North Shore) A.R. Day (Auckland)

1	d4	Nf6
2	e3	d5
3	c4	e6
4	a3	

White decides on a quiet continuation which, however, at least prevents 4...Bb4+ and the multitude of variations that would follow.

4	dxc4
---	------	------

Transposing into a Queen's Gambit Accepted.

5	Bxc4	c5
6	Nf3	a6
7	0-0	b5
8	Ba2	Bb7

Perhaps 8...c4 is better going for a pawn majority on the queen-side.

9	Qe2	Nc6
10	Nc3	Be7

This loses a tempo; again c4 may have been a better continuation.

11	dxs5	Bxc5
12	b4	

White's 4th pays dividends.

12	Bb6
----	------	-----

Better is 12...Ba7 for after...Ra8-c8 the bishop has a future on b8.

13	Bb2	0-0
14	Rac1	

Threatens 15 Rfd1 Qc7 16 Nxb5 axb5 17 Qxb5 with a strong attack.

14	....	Rac8
15	Bb1	

Switching to king-side attack.

15	....	Qe7
16	Ng5	Rfd8

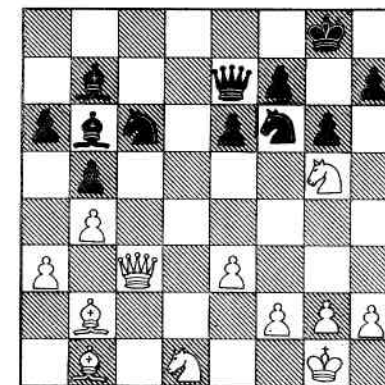
On 16...h6 White intended 17 h4 hxg5 18 hxg5 Nh7 19 Qh5 with a very dangerous attack. Post mortem analysis actually showed White to have winning position, e.g. 19...Nxc5 20 Ne4 f6 21 Nxc5 fxg5 22 Bg6! etc, or 20...Nh7 21 Nf6+! winning.

17	Rfd1	Rxd1+
18	Rxd1	Rd8
19	Qc2!	Rxd1+
20	Nxd1	g6

Forced.

21	Qc3	
----	-----	--

Deadly - the knight is pinned against the mate threat.



21	Bd8
----	------	-----

Not much better was 21...e5.

22	Ne4	e5
23	f4	Nxe4
24	Bxe4	Qd7

Black, short of time, had to play his remaining moves quickly; nevertheless loss of material and consequently the game cannot be prevented.

25	Nf2	Bb6
26	Bf3	

Before throwing the knight into the final attack the check at d1 had to be stopped.

26	....	f6
27	Ng4	Kg7
28	fxe5	fxe5
29	Nxe5	Nxe5
30	Qze5+	Kf8
31	Qh8+	Ke7
32	Qxh7+	

1 : 0

Black is either mated or loses decisive material.

* * *

P.W. Stuart P.B. Weir
English Opening

1	c4	Nf6
2	Nc3	e6
3	e4	c5
4	e5	

I suspected prepared analysis but accepted the challenge - whether wisely its hard to say. Certainly other moves such as 4 g3 or 4 Nf3 promise only equality at best.

4	...	Ng8
5	Nf3	

Leading into a gambit line; 5 d4 is the alternative.

5	...	Nc6
6	d4	cxd4
7	Nxd4	Nxe5
8	Bf4	

The main line, but 8 Ndb5 also leads to interesting play.

8	...	Ng6
---	-----	-----

Alternatives are 8...f6 (dubious) and 8...d6.

9	Bg3	e5
10	Ndb5	a6
11	Qa4	

By this manoeuvre White maintains his knight on b5 for some time seriously retarding Black's queen-side development.

11	...	Nf6
12	0-0-0!	

White aims for quick development before Black can consolidate.

12	...	Bc5
----	-----	-----

Black cannot expel the knight on b5 by 12...Rb8, e.g. 13 Bd3 axb5? 14 Qa7 Qc7 15 Nxb5 etc.

13	Bd3	0-0
14	Bxg6	hxg6
15	b4!?	

More or less forcing Black to sacrifice the exchange since 15...Bb6 16 Rhe1 seems murderous. Insufficient would have been 15 Bxe5 because of 15...Ng4.

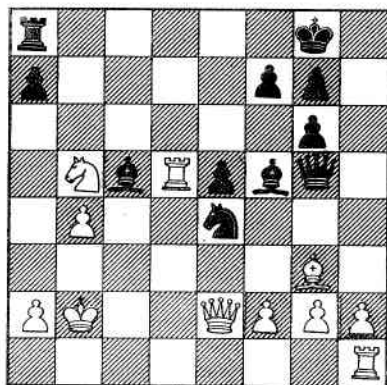
15	...	axb5
16	Qxa8	Bxb4
17	Nxb5	Ne4!

For the exchange Black has a pawn and some attacking chances.

18	Qa4	Qg5+
19	Kb2!	Bc5
20	Oc2	d5

Giving up a pawn to speed the entry of reinforcements.

21	Rxd5	Bf5
22	Oe2	Ra8



Black's position has reached its zenith and he now 'threatens' 23...Bd4+ 24 Nxd4 Rxa2+ 25 Kxa2 Nc3+ 'winning the queen', but after 26 Kb3 Nxe2 27 Nxe2 White has more than enough material for her majesty.

23	Rhd1	
----	------	--

Intending 23...Bd4+ 24 R1xd4 exd4 25 Qxe4 'winning a piece', except that I had overlooked the arrival of the black e pawn on d4 barring my rook from d2, so that 25...Qd2+ wins White's queen after all!!

23	...	Bd4+
----	-----	------

Black probably had nothing better now since White has too many threats, e.g. f2-f3 or Rxe5.

24	R1xd4?	
----	--------	--

Played instantaneously. Moral: a quick recheck of previous analysis is always advisable. As indicated above 24 Nxd4! is correct when Black can either 'win' the queen for two rooks and knight or go into 24...exd4 25 Qxe4! Qxg3 26 hxg3 Bxe4 27 R5xd4 Bxg2 28 Rd8+ with a simple win for White.

24	...	exd4
25	f3?	

Not 25 Nxd4 when 25...Rxa2+ now works, but 25 Rxd4 is quite okay since the pin by 25...Qf6 is harmless, e.g. 26 f3 Nxg3 27 hxg3 Rd8 28 Qd2.

25	...	Nxg3
26	hxg3	d3
27	Qxd3	Qxg3
28	Qd2	

Not 28 Rd8+ Kh7!

28	...	Be6
29	Rd4	

In time pressure White rejected 29 Rd8+ Rxd8 30 Qxd8+ Kh7 31 Qd2 because of 31...Bxc4 and the threat of 32...Bf1 cannot be parried. However, 31 Kb3! holds the position since 31...Qxg2 allows perpetual check.

29	...	Kh7!
----	-----	------

An excellent move removing the possibility of back rank checks.

30	Nc3	Qc7
31	Nd5?!	

Better was 31 Nb5.

31	...	Qc5
32	Oc3	

Interesting but hopeless was 32 Rh4+ Kg8 33 Nf6+ gxf6 34 Qh6 threatening mate, but Black gets in first either mating or forcing a queen exchange.

32	...	b5
33	cxh5	

As before 33 Rh4+ Kg8 34 Nf6+ gxf6 35 Qxf6 is too late.

33	...	txa2+?
----	-----	--------

Spectacular but incorrect. Right was the simple 33...Qxb5+. The text only succeeds because of White's dire time trouble.

34	Kxa2??	
----	--------	--

As indicated by Weir, 34 Kc1 Qxb5 is pretty hopeless for White. After 34 Kb1!, however, Black would have to struggle to draw against the suddenly dangerous white b pawn.

34	...	Qxc3
----	-----	------

1 : 0

An interesting game despite the time pressure errors by White in the latter stages. Notes by Peter Stuart.

* * *

W. Wilson R. Smith
Sicilian Dragon

1	e4	c5
2	Nf3	d6
3	d4	cxd4
4	Nxd4	Nf6
5	Nc3	g6
6	Bc4?!	...

Correct is 6 Be3 Bg7 7 f3 not 6...Ng4?? 7 Bb5+ winning material.

6	...	Bg7
7	Be3	Ng4!

Allowed by White's inaccurate order of moves.

8	Qd2?	...
---	------	-----

Better is 8 Bb5+ Kf8

8	...	Nc6
9	0-0-0	Nxe3

10 fxe ...
 Forced, as 10 Qxe3 loses the exchange to 10... Nxd4.

10 ... Ne5

Obvious but good. The Knight is in an ideal position in front of White's doubled, isolated pawns.

11 Bb3 Bd7

Better than 11...Bg4? which apparently wins a tempo but actually forces White's Rook to a better position and leaves the Bishop out on a limb.

12 Rdf1 Rc8
 13 Bd5 0-0!
 14 Qe2 ...

To prevent Nc4. If 14 Bxb7 Nc4 15 Qf2 Qb6 16 Bxc8 Qxb2+ 17 Kd1 Bxc8 with a winning attack, or 15 Qe2 Qb6 16 Bxc8 Qxb2+ leads to mate.

14 ... Qa5

Threatening to sacrifice the exchange on c3 with more than enough compensation.

15 Rf2 Ng4

Giving White an opportunity to go further astray.

16 Nb3?

Which he does! This blocks the Bishop's retreat.

16 ... Qb4
 Insistent on saccing on c3.

17 a3 Qb6

Hitting the weak pawn on e3.

18 Rf4

If 18 Rf3 Ne5 wins the exchange, as a Rook move loses White's Bishop to 19 e6

18 ... Nxe3
 19 Qf3 e6
 20 Bxb7 Rc7
 21 Ba6 Bxc3
 22 bxc Rxc3
 23 Na1 ...

If 23 Bd3 Qxb3 24 Qxe3 Rxc2+!

23 ... Qxa6
 24 Qf2 Qxa3+
 25 Kd2 Nc4+

0 : 1

Notes by R. Smith

* * *

P.W. Stuart T. Stonehouse
 English Opening

1 c4 Nf6
 2 Nc3 g6
 3 e4 d6
 4 d4 Bg7
 5 Be2 0-0
 6 Bg5 c5
 7 dxc5

The main line runs 7 d5 h6 8 Be3.

7 ... Qa5
 8 Bd2 Qxc5
 9 Nf3 Bg4
 10 0-0 Bxf3
 11 Bxf3 Nc6

Of course the c pawn is taboo: 11...Qxc4? 12 e5 winning material.

12 Be2 Qe5!
 13 f3 Qd4+
 14 Kh1 Rac8
 15 Rc1 Qb6

Perhaps this retreat is unnecessary; on d4 the queen dissuades White from moving the Bd2. Better was 15...a6 preventing White's possible Nb5 and preparing b7-b5.

16 Na4

Not so much to protect the b pawn as to drive the black queen further back.

16 ... Qc7

The position now resembles a Maroczy Sicilian with the important difference that the white king's knight (the inferior knight in this type of position) has been exchanged for Black's white-square bishop instead of for the queen's knight. Black now feels the lack of the prelate.

17 ... Rfd8
 18 Qd2 b6

Black's usual counterplay with b7- b5 is nowhere in sight so he goes on to the defensive.

19 Rfd1 Nd7
 20 b4 ef?!

This weakening move has as its object the placing of a knight on d4, but...

21 Nc3!

Now, however, 21 Qxd6 Qxd6 22 Rxd6 Bf8 23 Rdd1 Nxb4 regaining the pawn with advantage.

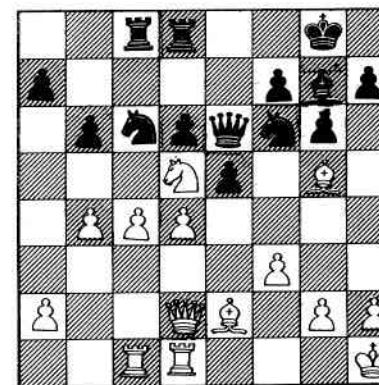
21 ... Nf6

Now 21...Nd4 would lose the exchange after 22 Nd5 and 23 Ne7+, while 21...Nxb4 loses the knight after 22 Nb5.

22 Ndb1?

Taking advantage of the fact that Black is momentarily unable to swap knights on d5. Also good was 22 Nb5 Qe7 23 Nxd6 winning a pawn since the knight can be supported by c4-c5.

22 ... Qd7
 23 Bg5 Qe6



24 c5!

With the idea 25 Bc4 followed by Nxf6.

24 ... dxc5
 25 bxc5!?

More precise was 25 Bc4! when Black is helpless against the threatened 26 Nxf6+. If 25...Kh8, then 26 Qe1! with the additional threats Nxb6 and Qh4.

25 ... Na5

Here too 25...Kh8 is well met by 26 Qe1, while breaking the pin by 25...Ne7 loses to 26 Nxf6+ Bxf6 27 Qxd8+ Rxd8 28 Rxd8+ Kg7 29 Rd6. Relatively best was 25...h6 giving up a pawn, although White retains the initiative.

26 Ba6! Rb8
 27 c6 Nxc6
 28 Rxc6

1 : 0

Notes by P. Stuart.

* * *

R. Wansink M. Chandler
 3rd Match game 1976
 Kings Indian Attack

1 e4 c5
 2 Nf3 e6
 3 d3 d5
 4 Nbd2 Nf6
 5 g3 Be7
 6 Bg2 0-0
 7 0-0 b6?!

Z...Nc6 is normal and more flexible.

8 Re1 Bb7
 9 Qe2 Nc6
 10 c3?!

Surely better is 10 e5 Nd7 11 Nf1

10 ... Rc8

More useful seems to be 10...Qc7.

11 e5

Black's rook on c8 may be a little misplaced, but White's pawn on c3 provides a concrete object of attack for the black pawns.

11 ... Nd7
 12 Nf1 b5
 13 h4 a5

Varying from the interesting 13...d4 as played in the first game.

14 Bf4 a4
 15 N1h2?!

This seems slow; better should be 15 Ng5 forcing Black to spend tempi on the defence of his king-side.

15 ... c4
16 d4

16 dxc4 allows Black advanced squares for his knight.

16 ... b4
17 Bh3?

White has no time for any more preparatory moves such as this. Either the aggressive 17 Ng5 followed by Qh5, or the defensive move 17 a3, was necessary.

17 ... Qa5?!

Simply 17...a3 opens up White's queenside like a can of beans.

18 Qc2 Rfe8

Black obviously did not like the continuation 18...a3 19 Ng5 Bxg5 20 hxg5 axb2 21 Qxb2, though he would have the better position even then.

19 a3

Suddenly Black has to build up on the queenside all over again.

19 ... bxa3
20 bxa3 Na7
21 Ng5 Nf8

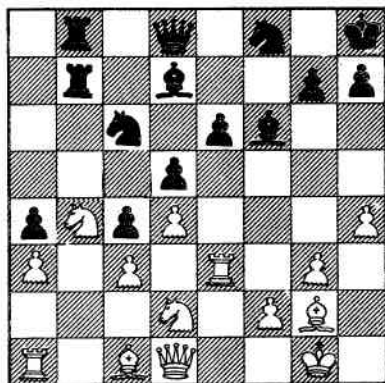
Defending both h7 and e6 - White suddenly has few prospects of attack on the king-side, and turns instead to consolidating his queenside with a series of interesting manoeuvres.

22 Bc1 Rb8
23 Re3 Bc8
24 Ngf3 Bd7
25 Nd2 Rb7
26 Nhf3 Reb8
27 Ne1 Qd8!

Black can make no breakthrough on the queenside, but White's pieces have become misplaced in their defensive effort, and the centre and kingside now invite expansion by Black.

28 Qd1 f6!
29 exf6 Bxf6
30 Bg2 Kh8

31 Nc2 Kh8
32 Nb4



32 ... Nxd4!?

Interesting, but far from decisive. On 32...Na5, 33 Na6-c5 could prove embarrassing.

33 cxd4 Bxd4
34 Ra2 Bxe3
35 fxe3 Rc8
36 Nf3 Ng6
37 Qd4 Qf6
38 Bb2 c3
39 Bc1 Bb5
40 Rc2 Rbb8
41 Qxf6 gxf6
42 Bh3 Nf8
43 Nd4 Bd7
44 Ne2

In this position the game was adjourned and agreed drawn just before play was to resume. Despite the material imbalance, the position is in a state of equilibrium, but it is a pity the game could not have been played out all the same. The manoeuvre Ng6 - e5 poses White problems for instance, after preparation by Kg7 - f7 - e7.

Notes by E. Green.

* * *

A Selection From our Bookshelf.

TIGRAN PETROSIAN \$9.90
Vik. L. Vasiliev

This biography provides a unique and authoritative picture of the life of a top-class professional chess player who was world champion from 1963-1969. The book includes fully annotated games, some with notes by Petrosian, but mainly annotated by Alexei Suetin, Petrosian's openings adviser.

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Robert Fischer is only the last of a long line of players who have turned to Alekhine's Defence as an aggressive defence to 1 P-K4. '...one is left with a firm grasp of the important features without being overloaded...' William Hartston, British Chess Magazine.

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A comprehensive analysis of the very modern, razor-sharp, counter attacking variations that arise in the Sicilian Defence after the moves 1 P-K4 P-Qb4 2 N-KB3 N-QB3 3 P-Q4 PxP 4 NxP by the fianchetto development of Black's king's bishop: 4... P-KN3 followed by...B-N2.

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Considered only as a collection of chess games, this is the cream. But in its explanation of chess thoughts, the book bids to become a classic. Critically examines ten great living players and their best games and shows how they illustrate important ideas in chess. Here are Botvinnik, Reshevsky, Keres, Bronstein, Smyslov, Tal, Larsen, Petrosian, Spassky and Fischer, presented by a writer who has done across-the-board battle with most of them.

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For the serious player it provides the definitive account of the epic 1972 world title match between Bobby Fischer and Boris Spassky. But equally important, this book recreates at the highest level, the basic struggle - at once psychological, strategic and tactical - that is being waged on either side of the chessboard. Also includes Fischer's games from the Candidates' matches.

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Leonard Barden, William R. Hartston and Raymond D. Keene

On the publication of the first edition in 1968, C.H.O'D. Alexander described this publication as 'a welcome and important event in the chess world.' Now revised and completely rewritten to twice the length of its predecessor, it is an essential work of reference to any player who wishes to raise the standard of his game.

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This is the first of five volumes, covers all openings after 1 e4 e6 and 1 e4 e5. The World Chess Federation system of international figurine notation is used throughout. The contributors to this volume are grandmasters Barcza, Robert Byrne, Gipslis, Hort, Ivkov, Keres, Korchnoi, Larsen, Parma, Tal, Polugayevsky, Uhlmann and Unzicker together with master Rabar. This is the authoritative reference work.

Dear Reader,

We apologise for the many mistakes in this issue - most of these are "printer's errors", but our diagram setter-upper is also most contrite! Following are the most critical mistakes (minor mis-spellings omitted):

P.56, 7 lines from bottom:	'Hanse' should be 'Haase'.
P.57, 5 " " top:	Ditto
P.58, para.3, line 2:	Black's 7th should be 'b6?!'
P.58, 9 lines from bottom:	2nd result should be '+14'
P.59, Green - Stuart:	Black's 35th should be 'Ke8'
P.59, Stonehouse - Wilson:	Black's 5th should be 'Bg6'
P.59, " - " :	White's 24th should be 'Qf3'
P.59, Power - Kinchant:	White's 17th should be 'Bd3'
P.59, " - " :	After 45 Ke2, insert 'Qa1 46 Be4'
P.59, " - " :	After 52 Bf4 Qb3+, insert '53 Kc1 Qa3+'
P.60, 15 lines from bottom:	White's 7th should be 'Bb3'
P.62, column 2:	Diagram wrong way round!
P.63, column 2:	" " " "
P.64, column 2, diagram:	Black pawn on a7 should be on b7 and white pawn on b4 should be on c4.
P.65, column 2, 9 lines from top:	Black's 33rd is 'Rxa2+?'
P.65, col.2, 19 lines from top:	Result should be '0:1'
P.66, Col.2, 2 lines from bottom:	White's missing 17th move is 'Be3'
P.67, col.1, 4 lines from top:	Black's 20th should be 'e5?!'
P.67, col.1, 14 lines from top:	White's 22nd should be 'Nd5!?'
P.67, col.1, diagram:	White pawn on d4 should be on e4
P.68, col.2, top line:	Black's 31st should be 'Nc6'

Peter W. Stuart, EDITOR