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## NEW ZEALAND CHESS

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A. S. Hollander $t$

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## THE EDITOR'S PAGE

My thanks go to those club officials who answered the call for news; if we get a few more I may have to use both hands to count them: I am also very grateful to those few players who have contributed annotations, articles, etc - some quite regularly and sometimes at rather short notice.

Now that the magazine is finally coming out on time the deadifine (6th of month preceding the month of issue) becomes most important. Thus copy for the October issue should reach me by 6 September.

TOURNAMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS: we will publish free of charge brief announcements of tournaments organised by NZCA affiliates. An example would be that for the South Island Championship on page 87. To take advantage of this service, tournament organisers should send the following details: venue, date entry fee, prize fund and organiser's address; also bear in mind our publication dates and deadlines.

From overseas we note the passing of HENDRIK J.J. SLAVEKOORD in his 70th year. Mr Slavekoorde was Chairman of FIDE's Rules Commission from 1969 to 1976 and also FIDE Secretary 1970-72.

International Grandmaster ISAAK BOLESLAVSKY also died, in February, aged 58. Boleslavsky was among the world's elite players in the 1950's, his finest result being in the 1950 Candidates Tournament
where he tied for first with Bronstein.

LIUBEN SPASSOV (Bulgaria) has been awarded the IGM title by FIDE President Euwe, a title he should have been awarded at the 1976 Congress but for a typin error in the summary of applications.

In the 1977 LADIES' CANDIDATES MATCHES quarter-final results are Chiburdanidze $5 \frac{1}{2}$, Aleksandria $4 \frac{1}{2}$ and FataLibekova 6, Kozlovskaya 2. In a third match Lemachko and Ahmilovskaya wer tied 5:5. The other match, between Kushnir and Levitina, was delayed due
to Kushnir's illness.

The MEN'S SEMI-FINAL MATCHES began on July. Korchnoy v Polugaevsky is being played at Evian (France) with Lothar Schmid as Chief Arbiter while Spassky v Portisch is betng played in Geneva with Harry Golombek as Chief Arbiter.
In France Korchnoy started with
ischer-like streak, winning the first three games. Polugaevsky was also under pressure in the fourth but, in time trouble, found a saving resource. The match at Geneva started more sedately with two fairly quick draws. In the third, however, Spassky lost after the adjournment from a better position. The Russian broke back to win the fifth and at last report the match was tied 3:3. Both matches are for the best of 16 games. If tied 8:8, a further 2 game match is played, and so on.

## ROTHMANS NORTH ISLAND CHAMPIONSHIP

Wainuiomata, 16-21 May 1977

The tournament was held in Wainuionata's new Parkway College, about 30 minute's drive from Wellington Despite its somewhat isolated location the tournament attracted as many entries as the previous year, 52, although the field was considerably weaker. Most of those competing were from the Wellington region clubs although there was a sprinkling from other areas.

The tournament hall and playing conditions were excellent. One criticism of the organisation, however, was that no decent meals were available at or anywhere near the playing rooms.

An encouraging feature was the large number of young and rapidly improving players who took numerous points off their older and more experienced opponents.

As predicted the pre-tournament favourite Vernon Small demolished the field to score 7 points, a half point ahead of Lindsay Cornford. Vernon played very impressively; he never looked to be ln any dificulty and probably could have scored a clean sweep if he had not been feeling so generous in rounds 6 and 8

## ROUND BY ROUND:

## Round 1

All the top seeds won fairly easily, although David Goodhall, playing the black side of a Sicilian Dragon, lost to M.White.

The following were two quick'spongs'. V.A.Small-J.Holland, Sicilian Defence: 1 e4 c5 2 Nf3 d6 3 d4 cxd4 4 Nxd4 70 Ne5 11 dax 79 Qxa8+ Bxa 10 13 5 14 Bd 3 Nad 712 Nxa Nxd7 13 Bd2 Nf6
 Pfl f6 21 5 22 Nue6 Rxa 23 Rhfl f6
bxc3, 1
21
0.0.
P.S.Spiller-J.Sarfati, Ruy Lopez:

Report: Paul Spiller
Nh6 $13 \mathrm{f} 3 \mathrm{~g} 5 \quad 14 \mathrm{Bf} 2 \mathrm{Ng} 6 \quad 15 \mathrm{c} 5 \mathrm{f} 5$
 Bxf2+ 23 Kxf2 Qh4+ $24 \mathrm{Kg} 1 \mathrm{~g} 3 \mathrm{~K}_{2} 25 \mathrm{~h}$ Bxh3: 26 gxh3 Qxh3 27 Rf2 Nh4, 0 : 1.

1 e4 e5 2 Nf3 Nc6 3 Bb5 a6 4 Bxc6 dxc6 5 0-0 Qd6 6 d4 exd4 7 Nxd4 Bd7 8 c4 $0-0-0 \quad 9$ Nc3 Nf6 $10 \mathrm{f} 3 \mathrm{Nh} 5 \quad 11$ Qh4 $\quad 15 \mathrm{~g} 3 \mathrm{Nh} 3+16 \mathrm{Kg} 2 \mathrm{Qf6} \quad 17 \mathrm{~b} 5 \mathrm{cxb} 5$ 18 cxb5 axb5 19 Nd5 Qe5 20 Nb6 6 Kb 8 21 Nxd7+ Rxd7 22 Kxh3 h5 23 Rxb5 Re8 24 Rxb7+ Kxb7 25 Qc6+, 1 : 0.

## Round 2

A round almost devoid of surprises except that Spiller drew with Thompson and Goodhall continued his bad form by losing his second round game to Adams.
Cornford won a strange game against Steadman:
L.H.Cornford-M.Steadman, Sicilian Def: 1 e4 e6 2 b3!? d5 3 Bb2 c5 4 Bb5t Nc6 5 exd5 exd5 6 Qe2+ Be6 7 f4 Nge 8 Nf3 h6 9 0-0 Qb6 10 d4 c4 11 Nc3 15 12 a4 16 5 cx 518 Nyd5 16 xd 519 Q 1

Whitehouse demolished Hilton Bennett nearly as quickly:
H.Bennett-L.E.Whitehouse, Bird's:

1 f4 Nf6 2 Nf3 c5 3 e3 Ne6 4 Be 2 d 5 5 d3 Qc7 6 0-0 e5 7 fxe5 Nxe5 8 Nc3 Bd7 9 e4 dxe4 10 dxe4 Bd6 11 Nb 5 Nxf3+ 12 Rxf3 Bxh2+ 13 Kfl Qb6 14 Ne3 $0-0 \quad 15$ Bg5 Bg4 16 Rf2 Rad8 17 Nd5 Nxd5 18 Bxg4 Ne3+ 19 Bxe3 Rxdl+ 20 oxd1 Qxb2 21 a4 Qb4 22 Rd5 Qxe4, 0 : 1 .

Round 3
After this round V.Small, P.Green, M.Evans and L.E.Whitehouse emerged as leaders by beating Sims, Arbuthnott Frankel and P.Cordue respectively. Cornford's game against 01iver was adjourned in an unclear position but was eventually drawn.

Green's game was an interesting King's Indian Defence.
J.Arbuthnott-P.Green: 1 d4 Nf6 2 c4 g6
$3 \mathrm{Nc} 3 \mathrm{Bg} 74 \mathrm{e}^{4} \mathrm{~d} 65 \mathrm{Nf} 3 \mathrm{~N} 6 \mathrm{Cl}^{2} \mathrm{c}$ Nc6? $70-0$ ( 7 d5!) e5 $8 \mathrm{Be} 3 \mathrm{Ng} 4 \quad 9$ Bg5 f6 10 Bh4 h5 11 d5 Ne7 12 Nel

Also of interest was the clash between the two wild men of the tournament:
B.Marsick-W.Lynn, Sicilian Defence: 1 e4 c5 2 d4 cxd4 3 c3 dxc3 4 Nxc3 d6 BC4 N6 6 es Qc7 7 BxCl 11 exf6 exf6 $9 \mathrm{Nf3}$ Be7 10 0-0 Re8 14 By4 bg4 12 Qd5+ Kf8 13 Na 4 Rm 17 Nxd4 B68 18 Qe4? 18 Nxe711 Nxd 19 Ra Be8 18 Qe4. (ls Rxe7.1 Kxe7 Whitel 19

## Round 4

Small and Green won convincing1y against Whitehouse and Evans respectively to remain on full points. Meanwhile Cornford won a lost game from Marsick in the adjourned session and Lynn beat Oliver to equal Cornford's $3 \frac{1 / 2}{2}$ points. Nine players followed on 3 points including low rated G.Marner after his win against Arbuthnott.
P.Green-M.Evans, French Defence: 1 e4 e6 2 d4 d5 3 exd5 exd5 4 Bd3




 | 14 | h3 | Bf5 | 15 | Nb 3 | g 4 | 16 | Nc 5 | Qd6 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Nh4 | Bxd | 18 | 18 | Qxd3 | Ne 5 | 19 | Qb5 | Qb6 | Qxb6 axb6 21 dxe5 bxe5 22 exf6 Nc6 23 Ng6 Rhg8 24 Mf4 Rdf8 25 Nxh5 Rg 5


 32 Nxdl Nxg4 $33 \mathrm{Ne} 3 \mathrm{Ne} 5 \quad 34 \mathrm{~g} 4 \mathrm{Nd} 3$ 35 Ndi Ne5 36 Nf2 b5? $37 \mathrm{Nh} 3,1$ : 0

## Round 5

Small continued his good form with a win against Peter Green who found himself saddled with a weak f-pawn and eventually lost the exchange in time pressure (see annotated games). On the other boards it was a round of missed opportunities. Evans drew a won posi lon agalnst Lym and Whiteh wided ation pron. Dist a plece against Dave tually drew

Cornford easily beat Thompson to trail Small by a half point.
Scores after five rounds: Small 5; Cornford 412; Green, Lynn, Cordue, Whitehouse \& Bennett 4

## Round 6

Small and Cornford drew after 14 moves. Meanwhile Green beat Bennett Evans beat Cordue and Whitehouse swindled a draw from a hopeless position versus Lynn. Spiller moved to $4 \frac{1}{2}$ after a nice win against Walker.
L.H.Cornford-V.A.Small, Sicilian Def:
 Nc6 5 Nc3 a6 6 Be3 Qc7 7 g 3 d 68
 0-0 12 c 4 Rfd8 13 Qd 2 Rac 814 b 3 , $\frac{1}{2}: \frac{1}{2}$.
P.Cordue-M.Evans, French Defence: l e4 e6 2 d4 d5 3 Nc3 $\mathrm{Bb} 4 \quad 4$ e5 c5 5 a3 Bxc3+ 6 bxc3 Qa5 7 Bd2 Qa4 8 Qg4 g6 9 Kd 1 Nc 610 Nf 3 Bd 711 Qf4 $0-0-0 \quad 12$ dxc5 Qa5 13 Qe3 Nge7 14 Nd4 a6 $15 \mathrm{Nb} 3 \mathrm{Qc} 7 \quad 16 \mathrm{f} 4 \mathrm{~h} 5 \quad 17 \mathrm{Bd} 3$ Kb 818 Nc 1 Na 519 Bel Nc 420 Qgl h 4 $21 \mathrm{Bf} 2 \mathrm{Nb} 2+22 \mathrm{Ke} 2 \mathrm{Nxd} 3 \quad 23 \mathrm{cxd} 3 \mathrm{~d} 4$ 24 Bxd4 h3 25 g 3 Bc $6 \quad 26 \mathrm{Rbl}$ Nf5 27 $\begin{array}{llllll}\mathrm{Nb} 3 \mathrm{Bg} 2 & 28 & \mathrm{Qf} 2 \mathrm{Bxhl} & 29 \mathrm{Rxh} 1 \mathrm{Qc} 6 & 30\end{array}$ Rbl Rd7 31 Rg 1 Qa4 32 g4 Qxb3 33 gxf5 gxf5 34 Qg 3 Rdd8 $35 \mathrm{Qg} 7 \mathrm{Rhg} 8 \quad 36$ Qxf7 Rxg1 37 Bxg1 Qc2+ 38 Kel Qxe3+ $39 \mathrm{Kf} 2 \mathrm{Qd} 2+40 \mathrm{Kf1}$ Qxd3+ $41 \mathrm{Kf} 2 \mathrm{Qd} 2+$ 0 : 1 .
D.R.Walker-P.S.Spiller, Queen's Gambit: 1 d4 d5 2 c4 e5 3 dxe5 d4 4 Nf3 Nc6 $5 \mathrm{a} 3 \mathrm{Bg} 4 \quad 6 \mathrm{Nbd} 2 \mathrm{a} 5 \quad 7 \mathrm{~g} 3 \mathrm{Nge} 7 \quad 8 \mathrm{Bg} 2$ Ng6 9 Qc2 $\operatorname{Be} 7 \quad 10$ Qe4 Qd7 11 Qd5 $0-0-0 \quad 12$ Qb5 Bh3 $13 \quad 0-0$ Bxg 214 Kxg 2 $\mathrm{h} 5 \quad 15 \mathrm{Nb} 3 \mathrm{~h} 4 \quad 16 \mathrm{Bg} 5 \mathrm{hxg} 3 \quad 17 \mathrm{fxg} 3$ $\begin{array}{lllllllll}\text { Qh3+ } & 18 & \text { Khl } & \text { Ngxe5 } & 19 & \text { Nxa5 } & \text { Nxa5 } & 20\end{array}$ Qxe5 Ne6 21 Qb5 f6 22 Bd2 Ne5 23 Nh4 Bd6 24 Qd5 g5 25 Qg 2 Qxg2 26 Nxg2 Ng 4
$\mathrm{Nh} 4 \mathrm{gxh4} \quad 30$ Rg6 hxg $3 \quad 31 \mathrm{Rxg} 4 \mathrm{Rh} 1+$ and Nh4 gxh4

Scores after 6 rounds: Small $5 \frac{1}{2}$; Cornford \& P.Green 5; Lynn, Evans, Spiller \& Whitehouse 4 $4 \frac{1}{2}$.

## Round 7

Small trounced Lynn in a knight ver sus bishop endgame. Cornford played well to beat Green when the latter did
not seem to find the right continuation against Cornford's bizarre eighth move (see annotated games). Whitehouse beat Arbuthnott and Evans beat Spiller when the latter fell into a well known (even to him!) trap. At this stage several players started a late burst for third place. Bennett, Steadman and Adams won against Brdjanovic, Cordue and Sims to move to 5 points.
M.Ewans-P.S.Spiller, Sicilian Defence 1 e4 c5 2 Nf3 Nf6 3 e5 Nd5 4 Nc3 e6 5 Nxd5 exd5 6 d4 Ne6 7 dxc5 Bxc5 8 Qxd5 Qb6 9 Bc4 Bxf2+ $10 \mathrm{Ke} 20^{0-0} 11$ Rfl Bc5 12 Ng5 Na4+ 13 Kdl Ne6 14 Ne4 d6 15 exd6 Bxd6?? 16 Nxd6 Rd8 17 Bf4 Nxf4? 18 Qxf7+ Kh8 19 Qg8+, 1 : 0 .

Scores with one round to go: Small $6 \frac{1}{2}$; Cornford 6; Evans \& Whitehouse $5 \frac{1}{2}$; Green, Cordue, Goodhall, Arbuthnott, Walker \& Adams 5

Round 8
Pairings for the last round were

Evans ( $5 \frac{1}{2}$ ) v Small ( $6 \frac{1}{2}$ ), Whitehouse ( $5 \frac{1}{2}$ ) $\checkmark$ Cornford (6), Green (5) $v$ Steadman
(5), Bennett (5) v Adams (5), Spiller ( $4 \frac{1}{2}$ ) $v$ Lynn ( $4 \frac{1}{2}$ ), Oliver ( $4 \frac{1}{2}$ ) v D.Bennett (412).
The two first mentioned games were quickly drawn assuring Small of first and Cornford of second place (plus the title). Steadman played well to beat Green (see games section) and H.Bennett proved too good for Adams. Hence Evans, Thitehouse, Steadman and H.Bennett tied for third.
Bill Lynn lived up to his reputation of 'wildman' by sacrificing a piece unsoundly against Spiller on his 8th move; he resigned on his 12th. O1ive joined Spiller on $5 \frac{1}{2}$ by defeating $D$. Bennett.
P.S.Spiller-W.Lynn, Ruy Lopez:
e4 e5 2 Nf3 Nc6 3 Bb 5 Nf 64000 c5 5 Nc3 0-0? 6 Nxe5 Nxe5 7 d4 Nfg 8 dxc5 Nxh2?? $9 \mathrm{Kxh} 2 \mathrm{Qh} 4+10 \mathrm{Kg} 1 \mathrm{~g} 5$ 11 Bxg5 Qxg5 $12 \mathrm{f4}, 1$ : 0 .

Rothmans North Island Championship 1977

|  | R. 1 | R. 2 | R. 3 | R. 4 | R. 5 | R. 6 | R. 7 | R. 8 | Total | SOS |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Small V.A. | W30 | W19 | W27 | W3 | W9 | D2 | W15 | D4 | 7 |  |
| Cornford L.H. | W17 | W5 | D8 | W16 | W38 | D1 | W9 | D3 | 61/2 |  |
| Whitehouse L.E. | W33 | W6 | W10 | L1 | W25 | D15 | W12 | D2 | 6 | 41.5 |
| Evans M. | W46 | W13 | W23 | L9 | D15 | W10 | W7 | D1 | 6 | 38:5 |
| Steadman M. | W18 | L2 | W38 | W20 | L7 | W26 | W10 | W9 | 6 |  |
| Bennett H. | W47 | L3 | W32 | W24 | W23 | L9 | W22 | W11 | 6 | 34.5 |
| Spiller P.S. | W34 | D38 | W19 | L10 | W5 | W13 | 14 | W15 | 51/2 | 37.5 |
| Oliver D. | W39 | W44 | D2 | L15 | L22 | W33 | W34 | W18 | $5 \frac{1}{2}$ |  |
| Green P. | W31 | W24 | W12 | W4 | L1 | W6 | L2 | L5 | 5 | 44.5 |
| Cordue P.L. | W20 | W22 | L3 | w7 | W16 | L4 | L5 | W24 | 5 | 40.5 |
| Adams D. | L12 | W14 | D22 | D17 | W19 | W23 | W27 | L6 | 5 | 37 |
| Arbuthnott J. | W11 | W26 | L9 | L25 | W44 | W20 | L3 | W29 | 5 | 35 |
| Walker D.R. | W50 | L4 | W39 | W29 | D27 | L7 | D14 | W23 | 5 | 33 |
| Goodhall D.N.A. | L26 | L11 | W41 | W35 | W28 | D25 | D13 | W22 | 5 | 32.5 |
| Lynn K.W. | W45 | W28 | D16 | W8 | D4 | D3 | L1 | L7 | 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 41 |
| Marsick B.H.P. | W32 | W29 | D15 | L2 | L10 | L34 | W45 | W27 | $4 \frac{1}{2}$ | 34 |
| Blackburn P . | L2 | W40 | D33 | D11 | D30 | D24 | D19 | W34 | $4 \frac{1}{2}$ | 34 |
| Bennett D. | L5 | W31 | D24 | L28 | W45 | W32 | W25 | L8 | $4 \frac{1}{2}$ | 34 |
| Mancewicz S. | W40 | L1 | L7 | W52 | L11 | W44 | D17 | W33 | 4/2 | 32 |
| Morrison M.K. | L10 | W50 | W46 | L5 | W29 | L12 | D28 | W36 | $4 \frac{1}{2}$ | 31.5 |
| Henkel H. | W49 | L23 | L26 | W40 | D34 | W38 | L33 | W41 | $4 \frac{1}{2}$ | 26 |
| Brdjanovic M. | W35 | L10 | D11 | W36 | W8 | D27 | L6 | L14 | 4 | 37.5 |
| Frankel Z. | W25 | W21 | L4 | W44 | L6 | L11 | W30 | L13 | 4 | 37 |



## A. S. HOLLANDER $\dagger$

It is with the deepest regret that we must record the death, in Christchurch, of Alvan Hollander at the age of 48. A1, as he was known to chess players throughout New Zealand, first came into national prominence when, as President of the Canterbury Club, he played a leading part in acquiring that Club's present property. Later he was instrumental in organising the 1963 Congress (the first Congress to provide Hostel accommodation) and then the 1966 Canterbury Centennial Tournament.

Al became President of the New Zealand Chess Association in 1966 and held that position until the end of 1972. It was during Al Hollander's presidency that New Zealand finally made it to an 01ympiad and Al was manager of both the 1970 and 197 away. Al had tried hard to get two previous teams away but without success.

Many of Alvan's activities on behalf of New Zealand Chess will pass into legend and when our history is written Al's name will find a worthy place
Al leaves a widow and two daughters to whom we offer our deepest sympathy.

CAN YOU SEE THE COMBINATIONS ?


No. 1 White to move

No. 3 White to move


No. 5 White to move



No. 2 White to move


No. 4 White to move


No. 6 White to move

This tournament was held on the weekend of 2-3 July and was a five round Swiss with each player having $1 \frac{1}{2}$ hours to complete the game. The 52 entries received was very pleasing for the organisers. This is partly reflected in the fact that so few Aucklanders were prepared to play in the North Island Championship in Wellington.

Heading the entries were former New Zealand champions Lev Aptekar and Richard Sutton as well as Olympiad representatives Ewen Green, Wolf Leonhardt and Peter Stuart. Other strong players were Kai Jensen, Tom Stonehouse and Philip Clemance. As usual for Auck land tournaments this year a strong Hamilton contingent arrived to play; however they took no prizes back with them on this occasion.

The first round was preceded by the opening of the tournament by the University Club Patron Dr W.A.Fairhurst who gave a short but interesting talk.

Round one produced few surprises with all the favourites winning, although Kai Jensen was lucky to get the point from George Trundle.

The main features of round two were the defeats of several top players. Leonhardt lost to Aptekar, Stuart to Paul Spiller and Jensen to Brian McIvor. Leading scores: Aptekar, Sutton, Green, Spiller and Pomeroy 2; Stone house, S.Van Dam, R.Lane, G.Lander, B.Winslade, G.Walden, P.Blackburn and C. Fox $1^{\frac{1}{2}}$ (these scores reflect the use of accelerated pairings with top seeds knocking each other out of contentionEditor).
Round 3 was eventful for several reasons. The disco on the floor below the tournament started just when most games were entering the most critical phase. However, the umsic seened hore to relax than infuriate ren that Peter Stuart was seen singing along at one stage? perhaps
of McIvor and Stonehouse respectively. Leading scores: Aptekar \& Green 3; Sutton, Spiller, Lane $\&$ Winslade $2 \frac{1}{2}$, Stuart, Jensen, Leonhardt, Clemance \& others 2.

The penultimate round saw Aptekar take the sole lead by convincingly beating Green. The players on $2 \frac{1}{2}$ were all paired against opponents on lower scores. Only Bruce Winslade gained the full point to be in second place as a result of Stone house blundering the exchange. Stuart won a good game against Sutton and Jensen beat Spiller to move into contention for the prize money.

Scores after 4 rounds: Aptekar 4; Winslade 31/2; Green, Stuart, Jensen, Clemance \& Morrison 3; Sutton, Leonhardt, Spiller, Gibson, B.Watson, Mataga \& others $2 \frac{1}{2}$.

The tournament winner was decided in the opening minutes of round 5 with a quick draw being agreed between Aptekar and Winslade. Stuart beat Merv Morrison to share second place. Philip Clemance was the unfortunate victin of Green swindle in Ewen's time trouble, ilssing out on second and letting Green in Jensen also missed out on placing by being defeated by Sutton.
Unfortunately tournament winner Aptekar's games are not avallable but we kar's games are not avallable but
K.Jensen-G.E.Trundle, Sicilian Defence: 1 e4 c5 $2 \mathrm{~b} 3 \mathrm{Nc} 6 \quad 3 \mathrm{Bb} 2 \mathrm{~d} 6 \quad 4 \mathrm{f} 4 \mathrm{Nf6} 5$ e5 dxe5 6 fxe5 Nd5 7 Bb 5 Bd 78 Nf 3 e6 $90-0$ Qb6 10 Bxc6 Bxc6 11 c 4 Ne 712 Ng5 Nf5 13 Nxf7 Kxf7 14 g4 Qd8 15 Rf Ke8 16 gxf5 $\mathrm{Qg} 5+17 \mathrm{Kfl}$ Be4 18 d 4 Qe3 19 Qd2 Qh3+ 20 Kel Rd8 $21 \mathrm{f} 6 \mathrm{gxf6} 22$ exf6 Bh6 23 f7+ Ke7 24 Qe2 Bg6 25 d 5 Bxf7 26 Bf6+ Kd7 27 Bxh8 Bh5 28 Qxe6+ Qxe6+ 29 dxe6t Kxe6 $30 \mathrm{Rf} 6+, 1: 0$.
P.W.Stuart-P.S.Spiller, English

1 c4 c5 2 Nf3 Nf 63 Ne3 Ne6 4 d4 cxd4 5 Nxd4 Qb6 6 Nb 3 d6 $\quad 7$ e3 g6 $8 \quad 8 \mathrm{Be} 2 \mathrm{Bg} 7$
 Naxe5 $0-0 \quad 13$ Bd2 Rad8 14 Qel Rd6 15 Bc3 Rfd8 16 f3 Bc8 17 e 4 e5 18 Rc1 Bh6 19 f4 Qe7 20 Qh4? Bxf4 21 Rxf4
exf4 22 e5 Nxe5 23 Ne4 Neg4! 24 Bxg4 Qxe4 25 Rel Qc6 26 Bxc8 Rxc8 27 Qxf4 Nd5, $0: 1$.
E.f.Green-T.H.Stonehouse, King's Indian Defence: 1 d4 Nf6 2 c4 g6 Nc3 Bg7 4 e4 d6 5 f3 $0-0 \quad 6 \mathrm{Be} 3$ e5 7 d5 c6 8 Bd3 cxd5 9 cxd5 Nh5 10
 $0-0-0 \mathrm{Bh} 414 \mathrm{Bgl}$ a6 15 Kbl Nd 716
 Qc7 $20 \mathrm{~b} 4 \mathrm{Nxd} 321 \mathrm{Nxd} 3 \mathrm{Rfc} 8 \quad 22 \mathrm{Rc} 1$
 $26 \mathrm{Nb} 2 \mathrm{Ne} 827 \mathrm{Nc} 4 \mathrm{Qa} 7 \mathrm{Na}^{28} \mathrm{Na} 4 \mathrm{Rab} 8$ 29 g 3 Re5 30 Nxc5 bxc5 31 at Be7 32 Nxe5 Bxb5 33 axb5 a4 34 Qc4 Qa5 35 Nc6 Rxb5+ 36 Ka2 Qb6 37 Nxe7+ Kf7 $38 \mathrm{Rbl} \mathrm{Rb} 339 \mathrm{Qxa} 4,1: 0$.
P.S.Spiller-R.J.Sutton, French Def: 1 e 4 e6 2 d4 d5 $3 \mathrm{Nd} 2 \mathrm{Nc} 64 \mathrm{Ngf3}$ Nf6 5 e5 Nd7 6 c3 f6 7 exf6 Qxf6 8 $\mathrm{Bb} 5 \mathrm{Bd} 6 \quad 9 \quad 0-0 \quad 0-0 \quad 10 \mathrm{Rel}$ e5 11 Qb 3 ff 12 Ne4 dxe4 13 Bc4 exf3 14
 17 Kxg2 Bg4 18 Bxe5 Nxe5 19 Re3 Raf8 20 f4 Ng6 21 Rfl Nh4+ $22 \mathrm{Kh1}$ Bd7 23 Qxb7 Bxf4 24 Re4 Ng6 25 Qd5 Bd 26 Rx1 Rxf 27 Kg Q
M.I.Howard-W.Leonhardt, English: 1 d4 Nf6 2 c4 e6 3 Ne3 Be7 4 e 4 d 6 Nf3 0-0 6 bd3 cJ 7 dxes dxcs 8 ec 2 Ne6 9 as Na4 12 Nxd4 cxd4 11 e2 e5 12 0-0 b6 $13 \mathrm{f} 4 \mathrm{Ba} 614 \quad \mathrm{~B}$ Bb 15 fxes bxe5 16 Bf4 Re8 17 Bxes Rxes 18 R2 Rxfs 12 exis Qd 20 Ng Re8 $21 \mathrm{Qb} 2 \mathrm{Ng}_{4} 22$ Qd2 Re3 23 Rel f4 24 Be4? Bxe4 xe3 dxe3-27 Nxe4 e2, 0.
R.J Sutton-P W. Stuart Nimzowitsch Attack: 1 Nf 3 c5 2 b3 d5 3 e3 Bg4

$8 \mathrm{~h} 4 \mathrm{f} 6 \quad 9 \mathrm{Nxg} 6 \mathrm{hxg} 6 \quad 10 \mathrm{f} 4$ Qc7 11 Qf3 Nc6 12 Bd3 Nge7 13 Nc 3 Nb 414 Kf 2 Nxd3+ 15 exd 3 Nc6 16 f5 gxf5 17 gxf5 d4 18 Ne 2 e 519 exd4 cxd4 20 Rac 1 Qd7 21 Qe4 Kf7 $22 \mathrm{Ng} 3 \mathrm{Bb} 4 \quad 23 \mathrm{Ke} 2 \mathrm{Ne} 7$
 Rxc8 Qxc8 28 Rcl Qa8 29 Qxa8 Rxa8 30

 $\begin{array}{rrrrrrrrrr}\text { Ke4 } & \mathrm{Nb} 6 & 34 & \mathrm{Bcl} & \mathrm{Ke} 8 & 35 & \mathrm{Nf} 1 & \mathrm{Kd} 7 & 36 & \mathrm{Nh} 2 \\ \mathrm{Kc} 6 & 37 & \mathrm{Ng} 4 & \mathrm{Be} 7 & 38 & \mathrm{Bb} 2 & \mathrm{Nd} 7 & 39 & \mathrm{a} 3 \text { ? } & \text { (39 }\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{lrrrrrrrr}\mathrm{Kc} & 37 & \mathrm{Ng} 4 & \mathrm{Be} 7 & 38 & \mathrm{Bb} 2 & \mathrm{Nd} 7 & 39 & \mathrm{a} 3 \\ \mathrm{Nf} 2 & \mathrm{Bb} 4 & 40 & \mathrm{Bcl} & \mathrm{Nc} 5+ & 41 & \mathrm{Kf} 3 & \mathrm{Kd} 5 & 42\end{array}$ Nxb3 -+ ) $\mathrm{Nc} 5+40 \mathrm{Kf} 3 \mathrm{Nxd} 341 \mathrm{Bal} \mathrm{Kd} 5$ $42 \mathrm{b4} \mathrm{e} 4+\quad 43 \mathrm{Kg} 3 \mathrm{Ne} 5 \quad 44 \mathrm{~h} 6 \mathrm{gxh} 6 \quad 45$ Nxh6 Nc4, $0: 1$.
P.A.Clemance-E.M.Green, Sicilian Def e4 c5 2 Nf3 Nc6 3 d4 cxd4 4 Nxd4 Nf6 $5 \mathrm{Nc} 3 \mathrm{~d} 6 \quad 6 \mathrm{Bg} 5$ e6 7 Qd2 a6 8 $0-0-0 \mathrm{Bd} 7 \quad 9 \mathrm{f} 4 \mathrm{~b} 5 \quad 10$ Bxf6 gxf6 11 g Qb6 12 Bh3 h5 13 Kbl b4 14 Nce 2 a 5 15 Rhfl a4 16 e5 fxe5 17 Nxc6 Bxc6 18 fxe5 b3 19 Qf4 Qc7 20 Nc 3 dxe5 21 Qf6 Rh6 22 Qh4 bxa2+ 23 Nxa 2 a3 24 b3 Ba5 25 Qg5 Rg6 26 Qe3 Bc5 27 Qc3 Qb6 28 Rxd5 exd5 29 Qxe5+ Kf8 30 Qh8 Rg8 31 Qxh5 Ra7 32 Qxd5 Qd6 33 Qc4? Qe5 34 Be6?? Qb2 mate, $0: 1$.
K.Jensen-R.J.Sutton, Ponziani's Opening: e4 e5 2 Nf3 Nc6 3 c3 Nf6 4 d4 Nxe4 5 d5 Ne7 6 Nxe5 Nf6 7 Bg5 Ng6 8 Ng4 Be7 9 Nxf6+ Bxf6 10 Qe2+ Kf8 11 Be3 612 Nd 2 Bd 713 Qh 5 Qe 714 Be 2 Re 8 15 0-0 Nf4 16 Bxf4 Qxe2 17 Qxe2 Rxe2 18 Rael Rxel 19 Rxel h6 20 Ne4 Bd8 $21 \mathrm{c} 4 \mathrm{f} 5 \quad 22 \mathrm{Nc} 3 \mathrm{Kf} 723 \mathrm{Kf1} \mathrm{a} 624 \mathrm{~b} 4$ Bf6 25 Rc 1 Re8 26 Be 3 g 527 c 5 dxc 5 28 bxc5 f4 29 Bd2 Bd 430 c 6 bxc6 31 Ne2 Bb6 32 dxc6 Bf5 3.3 Nc3 Rd8 34 Bel Rd4 35 Ke2 Rc4 36 Rdl Rxc6 37 Nd5 Re6t 38 Kfl Rd6 39 Nc3 Rxdl 40 Nxdl Bd3+, $0: 1$.

1 Aptekar L Feltex
2 Stuart P.W. North Shore
3 Green E.M. Howick-Pakuranga
4 Winslade B. Auckland Centre
5 Spiller P.S. Howick-Pakuranga Leonhardt W. North Shore Mataga P. Auckland Centre
8 Sutton R.J. Howick-Fakuranga Watson B.R. Hamilton 10 Hoffmann P.E Auck.University $\mathbf{L} 22$

| R.1 | R.2 | R.3 | R.4 | R.5 | Total | S0S |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | :---: | :---: |
| W7 | W6 | W31 | W3 | D4 | $4 \frac{1}{2}$ |  |
| W9 | L5 | W12 | W8 | W22 | 4 | 16.5 |
| W15 | W11 | W23 | L1 | W14 | 4 | 16 |
| W43 | D17 | W25 | W23 | D1 | 4 | 14 |
| W28 | W2 | D8 | L16 | W24 | $3^{\frac{1}{2} / 2}$ | 15.5 |
| W25 | L1 | W28 | D9 | W26 | $3 \frac{1}{2} \frac{15}{2}$ | 15.5 |
| L1 | W32 | W15 | D11 | W30 | $33 \frac{1}{2}$ | 15 |
| W48 | W13 | D5 | L2 | W16 | $3 \frac{1}{2}$ | 14.5 |
| L2 | W49 | W13 | D6 | W31 | $3 \frac{1}{2}$ | 13.5 |
| D32 | L12 | W48 | W24 | W27 | $3^{\frac{1}{2}}$ | 12 |

11 Gibson D. Howick-Pakuranga
Van Dam S. Auckland Centr
13 Beach P.K. Howick-Pakuranga
15 Clanace P.A. Auck.Oniversity 6 Davies R. Auck.University
17 Jensen K. Hamilton
17 Hundle G.E. Auckland Centre 19 Ion G.J. North Shore
Shead D. North Shore
Brimble M.T. Waitemata
Notley P. Auck.University
3 Stonehouse T.H.

## Lane R.

Lewis P.
Lander G
Bent A.
Howard M.I
Howard M.I.
Belton C.P
Miller G.
2 Cockeroft. J.M.

| R.1 | R.2 | R.3 | R.4 | R.5 | Total | SOS |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| W18 | L3 | W20 | D7 | D19 | 3 | 16.5 |
| D14 | W10 | L2 | D17 | W35 | 3 | 15.5 |
| W20 | L28 | L9 | W21 | W37 | 3 | 15 |
| D12 | D23 | W18 | W31 | L3 | 3 | 14.5 |
| L3 | W19 | L7 | W34 | W33 | 3 | 14.5 |
| W17 | L31 | W33 | W5 | L8 | 3 | 14 |
| L16 | D4 | W35 | D12 | W38 | 3 | 14 |
| L11 | W21 | L14 | W38 | W36 | 3 | 13 |
| W47 | L15 | W36 | D29 | D11 | 3 | 12 |
| L13 | W36 | L11 | W33 | W34 | 3 | 12 |
| W27 | L18 | W41 | L13 | W44* | 3 | 12 |
| D26 | D37 | W49 | W48* | L2 | 3 | 10.5 | 16.5

15.5
15
14.5
14.5
14
14
13
12
12
12
10.5
43 Hillier B.
Blackburn $P$.
Taylor H.
Taylor H.
McCarthy K
McCart.
Rawnsley D.C.
Vermeer J
Morris N
Giles S.
$\square$ Austin P. Holland J. Beattie
Stone P .
Rogers M .
Henrys S .
Henrys S.

52 Chaly P.$1 \frac{13}{2}$
$1 \frac{1}{2}$


FOURTH ANNUAL

## WINSTONE'S CHESS TOURNAMENT

AT ST.JOSEPH'S CHURCH HALL, TAKAPUNA, AUCKLAND

10-11 SEPTEMBER
5 -round SWISS
SCHEDULE: Sat • Round 1 9:30 $\begin{array}{ll}\text { Round } 1 & \text { 9:30 am } \\ 2 & 2: 00 \mathrm{pm}\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{lll}\text { Round } 2 & 2: 00 & \mathrm{pm} \\ \text { Round } 3 & 6: 30 & \mathrm{pm}\end{array}$

Sun. - Round 4 10:00 am
N.B. Players should report before 9:15 am on the Saturday.

TIME CONTROL: 45 moves in $1 \frac{1}{2}$ hours + 15 minutes (ie each clock is turned back 15 minutes after Black's 45 th move) to complete the game.

ENTRY FEE: Advance entry (received by 7 September) \$7.00. Late entries $\$ 8.00$ taken up to 9.15 am on the Saturday.

GUARANTEED PRIZES: First

| First | $\$ 160$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| Second | $\$ 100$ |
| Third | $\$ 80$ |
| Fourth | $\$ 50$ |

Plus 4 grade prizes of $\$ 40$, making a total prize fund of $\$ 550$.

PAIRINGS: The Director of Play may empToy accelerated pairings at his discretion.

ENTRY FORMS: Available from The Secre tary, P.0.Box 33587, Takapuna, Auckland 9, OR write, enclosing your entry fee and giving name, address and club (if any).

## BREAKING THE PIN

A short story by "Another Phantom Bunny"

Putting aside his book, Angus mused pon the story 'The Egyptologists' he heroes in the spoof had given him the glimmering of an idea and he entered the connubial bed with a smile on his face.

The trouble was, Angus's wife did not understand him. He had tried over the years alternatively to sublimate his bido drive by reading, chess, spor nome decorating, but recently an work in one brief encounter. work in one brief encounter.

Next day Angus told his wife he intended joining the local chess club to improve his chess and two nights later he became a fully paid up member. For the next three years he never graced the club's premises, but had one close escape when he was almost drafted on to the committee in his absence and had to plead pressing engagements elsewhere. During this period his wife had understood he had been playing once or twice a week and the occasional out-of-town tournament at weekends or on holidays.
Angus's proud record of non attendance at the club was spoilt one evening when his friend could not meet him as early as usual and he decided to actually visit the clubrooms first. As none knew him he received several overtures regarding his possible future membership of the club, which he thought was droll as he had probably been a member longer than most of them. Yes, he did have a game, several very quick ones in fact, for he had never been a strong player and had not had a match for several years. He did, however, win the last game before leaving early and last game before leaving early and that rare species, a 'kind' chess player, or perhaps he was simply bored by winning so easily.

During the next year Angus visited the club several times but always briefly and even started to win his share of encounters among the lower graded members. Then one night he found himself inveigled into taking part in a tournament spread over eight weeks, one
night a week. His friend took askance the information that he would be otherwise engaged for the early hours of wise engaged for the early hours of best to prove the delights of her bed best to prove the delights of her bed
outmatched all others. Angus naively tried to explain to her his new found excitement in sitting down to a serious chess match with a clock ticking beside him in a subtle battle of minds, of how he soon became wet through with perspiration, the anguish of a blunder, and the fillip to the ego after a good win; all this made little or no sense to her

Next week he arrived very late in the evening at his friend's house, his mind full of the hard four-hour draw he had just completed. His friend was some what resentful and he, mentally too tired, was unable to tactfully choose the necessary soothing words. In bed he failed to rise to the occasion and finally went back to his own home in the early hours of the morning, leaving her unsatisfied with his conduct. The affair sputtered on for some six months longer, but never fully recovered from the tournament and in due course they stopped seeing each other.

The final scene began when Angus started playing postal chess in addition to his club nights. Up till then he had been almost a model husband and parent but now he shut himself away with his chess books nearly every night, conducting deep analysis into his postal games. Even worse, he tried to interest all his friends and family in playing chess

That was all five years ago; now his family rarely visit him. He was committed, two years ago, into a mental institution by his family. Due no doubt to their having suffered chess in extremis. Angus is not unhappy; strangely he found several other inmates were also keen chess players. The psychiatrists tend to regard this group as incorrigible and one of them, a Dr Ruben, has written a book 'Chess Games People Play which is largely based upon Angus and his fellow addicts. The institution, perhaps wrongly, indulges them by
cointinued on p. 87

## LOCAL NEWS

The 43rd NEW ZEALAND CORRESPONDENCE CHAMPIONSHIP 1976/77 was won by Philip Clemance with $9 \frac{1}{2} / 12$, a half point ahead of former champion Paul Garbett. Then a big drop back to L.S.Amies and H.P.Whitlock 51/2, K.W.Lynn 5, T.J.Free 4 and E.J. Byrne $3 \frac{1}{2}$. This was Clemance' fifth consecutive Trophy Tournament win, starting in $1972 / 73$ with $T T$ 5B, then progressing through 4A, 2 and Reserves.
The Reserve Championship saw a close race won by David Beach (11/12) ahead of Paul Beach and Robert Smith ( $10 \frac{1}{2}$ ). Class 2 was taken by Greg Waite (8/10) followed by Stuart Cordue ( $7 \frac{1}{2}$ ).
Perhaps the big news here is Alan Fletcher's resignation (effective Dec 1977) after 17 years as Secretary-

Treasurer of NZCCA. His successor will be J.W. (Sandy) Maxwell of Titahi Bay.


Martin Sims reports on OTAGO NEWS:
The Club's first tournament of the year was an eight round Swiss event with 26 players fighting for the resurrected McCleland Trophy. The surprising winner was Michael Freeman, a sixth former who has always had consistently good results in local evencs without gainiag any first places. He scored $7 / 8$, drawng J ad $(6 / 8)$ and getters $1 /$ ase M Wogs $T$ down M. Wong and T.Dowden. The hours with a $\frac{1}{2}$ hour to finish the our win , to 'oplof ' led to the abominable standard of play.
The following game shows Graham Haase's typical positional style:
G.G.Haase-J.Adams, Polish Opening: $1 \mathrm{Nf} 3 \mathrm{Nf} 6 \quad 2 \mathrm{~g} 3 \mathrm{~g} 6 \quad 3 \mathrm{~b} 4 \mathrm{Bg} 7 \quad 4 \mathrm{Bb} 2 \mathrm{c} 6$ $5 \mathrm{c} 4 \mathrm{a} 5 \quad 6 \mathrm{~b} 5 \mathrm{~d} 5 \quad 7 \mathrm{Na} 3 \mathrm{O}^{2} 0 \quad 8 \mathrm{Bg} 2$
 $\begin{array}{llllllllll}\text { e5 } & 12 & 0-0 & \text { Qe7 } & 13 & \text { c5 } & \text { Ndf6 } & 14 & \text { h3 } & \text { Nh6 } \\ 15 & \text { Qb2 } & \operatorname{Re} 8 & 16 & \text { d3 } & \text { Bd7 } & 17 & \text { g4 } 4 & \mathrm{Nhg} 8 & 18\end{array}$

 $\begin{array}{lllllll}\text { Qd2 Qd8 } & 22 & \mathrm{f4} & \text { dxe4 } & 23 & \text { dxe4 } & \text { Rh8 } \\ \mathrm{g} 5 & \mathrm{Nh} 5 & 25 & \text { Qd } 6+\text { Qe7 } & 26 & \text { fxe5 } & \text { Red8 } \\ 27^{\circ}\end{array}$ Nc4 Rb5 28 Qxe7+ Nxe7 29 Nd6, $1: 0$.

The OTAGO-SOUTHLAND SCHOOLPUPILS CHAMPIONSHIP, held during the May holidays, was won for the third successive year by Tony Love. He scored $6 \frac{1}{2} / 7$ in the eight player round robin, conceding a draw in the last round to Michael Freeman who came second with 6 points. Tony Dowden was third on 5 points. Both the standard of play and the prize money were pathetic with Love getting only $\$ 18.00$ for first - although the Otago Club is giving $\$ 50$ to each of its representatives in the National Schoolpupils.

The following is the best game from the event:
T.Dowden-A.Love, Trompovsky Attack: 1 d4 Nf6 2 Bg5 d5 3 Bxf6 exf6 4 e3 Be7 5 Bd3 Ne6 6 c3 0-0 7 Qf3 (7 Qc2) Be6 8 Ne 2 Qd 7 h 3 Bd 610 Nd 2 Rfe8 11 0-0 (maybe 11 g4 \& $0-0-0$ ) f5 12 Rfel Rad8 $13 \mathrm{Nf} 1 \mathrm{Nb} 814 \mathrm{Nfg} 3 \mathrm{~g} 6 \quad 15$ h4 c5 16 h 5 Nc 617 Racl c4 18 Bbl Ne7 19 hxg6? (19 Nf4) hxg6 20 Nf4 Bxf4 (if 20...Kg7 immediately, then 21 Nfh5+1) 21 Qxf4 (21 exf4 may be better Kg7 22 f3 f6 23 e4 g5 24 Qd2 f4 25 exd5 Nxd5 $26 \mathrm{Ne} 4 \mathrm{~b} 6 \quad 27 \mathrm{Kf} 2 \mathrm{Ne} 328$ Rxe3 fxe3 29 Qxe3 Bf5 30 Rh1 Qe6 31 Qd2 Rh8 32 Rel Bxe4 33 fxe 4 ? ( 33 Rxe4) $\mathrm{Rh} 4 \quad 34$ e $5 \mathrm{Rf} 4+35 \mathrm{Kgl} \mathrm{f} 5 \quad 36 \mathrm{~g} 3 \mathrm{Rg} 4$ $37 \mathrm{Kf} 2 \mathrm{Rh} 838 \mathrm{~d} 5 \mathrm{Rh} 2+39 \mathrm{Kf} 3 \mathrm{Qh} 6$ ! (if 39...Rxd2 40 dxe6 with the threat of Bxf5) 40 Qe3? Rxg3+ 41 Kxg3 Qh3 mate

## Bunny-bashing time:

C.Benson-T.Dowden, Alekhine Defence: 1 e4 Nf6 2 e5 Nd5 3 d4 d6 4 c4 Nb 6
 Kd1 $0-0 \quad 12$ Qxc7 Na6 13 Qb7 Rfd8+ 14 Bd2 Nb4 15 Qf3 Rxd2+ 16 Kxd2 Nxc4+ $17 \mathrm{Kcl} \mathrm{Be} 3+$, $0: 1$.

There was also a B grade event and this was won by K.Perry (brother of Roger) with $5 / 6$

The WAITEMATA CLUB'S annual 5 Minute Tournament was played in two preliminary groups with the top two from each group making the final. The double round robin final was won by John Van Pelt \& N.Bridges with $4 / 6$, then J.E. Cater $2 \frac{1}{2}$, G.Lander $1 \frac{1}{2}$. Van Pelt won the play-off $2 \frac{1}{2}-1 \frac{1}{2}$.

Five Waitemata Club members（A．Bent， A．Clevering，P．James，R．Carrucan and D．Ewing）recently played a match versus Crown Lynn Potteries，winning 16：10 （each player played more than one game）．


The WELLINGTON REGIONAL SCHOOLPUPILS CHAMPIONSHIP，played in the May holi－ days，was won by Pat Cordue with Jona－ than Sarfati in second place．

The following game was not from this tournament，but was played in a match against the Australian Girls Team．
Kate Marshal1－P．L．Cordue，Pirc Defence： 1 e4 d6 2 d4 Nf6 6 Nc3 $\mathrm{g}^{6} 4 \mathrm{Nf} 3 \mathrm{Bg} 7$ 5 Be2 0－0 $6 \quad 6000 \mathrm{c} 6 \quad 7 \mathrm{Bg} 5 \mathrm{Qc} 7 \quad 8 \quad \mathrm{Qd} 2$
 12 Ne 2 cxd5 13 exd5 Nxd5 14 Bh 6 Rfc8 $\begin{array}{lllll}15 & \mathrm{Bxg} 7 \mathrm{Kxg} 7 & 16 \mathrm{Ng} 3 \mathrm{Ne} 5 & 17 \mathrm{Rfe} 1 \mathrm{Ne} 6\end{array}$ 18 Re 4 a 519 Rh 4 Nf 620 Ng 5 （very strong seems $20 \mathrm{Nf} 5+$ ，e．g．20．．．gxf5 21 Qh6t Kh8 22 Bxf5 Nf8 23 Ng 5 ＋－） 20．．．Nxg5 21 Qxg5 Qc5 22 Qh6＋Kg 8 23 Rel Re8 24 Ne4（better was 24 Be4； White is given no further chances）Bxe4 25 Bxe4 d5 26 Bd 3 e5 27 Re 3 e 4 C 28 Bfl Qxc2 29 Reh3 Qxb2 $30 \quad \mathrm{~g} 4$ Rac8 31 g5 Nh5， $0: 1$（time）．


Twenty－eight players contested the CANTERBURY SCHOOLPUPILS CHAMPIONSHIP with three Christchurch boys tying for first on $5 \frac{1}{2}$ points out of 7：W．Norton， N．Dixon and A．Raizls．These three will play off for the two places in the

Like its Otago counterpart，the stan－ dard of play was weak；witness the following game played on board one．
D．Cairns－K．Mackley，Slav Defence： $1 \mathrm{~d} 4 \mathrm{~d} 5 \quad 2$ c4 c6 3 Ne3 Bf5？ 4 Qb3 Qdi 5 cxd $2+$ d ad to $9 . . . N x a l a s$


The match to decide who gains auto－ matic selection for the next New Zealand Championship took place at the Auckland Chess Centre in April through June．The
match was for the best of four games； if a tie resulted then the match would ding．

Clemance started as favourite after his win over Goffin at Christmas．In his win over Goffin at Christmas
the first game Goffin played his favourite Anti－Sicilian but eight moves favourite Anti－Sicilian but eight move
in succession with two minor pieces allowed Clemance to take command of the game and Goffin was soon quite lost；he resigned on his 43 rd move，a rook in arrears．
The second，third and fourth games ended in draws．Goffin played too cautiously and never really looked like coming back into the match．Hence the final score was $2 \frac{1}{2}$ ： $1 \frac{1}{2}$ ．

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |

Philip Clemance $\begin{array}{llllll}1 & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & 2 \frac{1}{2}\end{array}$
Peter Goffin $0 \quad \frac{1}{2} \quad \frac{1}{2} \quad \frac{1}{2} \quad 1 \frac{1}{2}$
Game 1：
P．B．Goffin－P．A．Clemance，Sicilian Def： 1 e4 c5 2 Nc 3 Nc $6 \quad 3$ f 4 e $6 \quad 4$ Nf 3 d5 5 Bb5 Nge7 6 e5 a6 7 Bxc6＋Nxc6 8 $0-0 \mathrm{Be} 79$ d3 $0-0 \quad 10$ Qe2 b5 11 NdI $\mathrm{Bb} 7 \quad 12 \mathrm{Nf} 2 \mathrm{Qd} 713 \mathrm{Nh} 1 \mathrm{f} 5 \quad 14 \mathrm{Be} 3 \mathrm{~d} 4$ 15 Bf 2 Nb 416 Be 1 Nd 517 Bd 2 Rac 818 Nf 2 c4 19 Racl c3 20 bxc3 Nxc 321 Bxc3 Rxc 322 Ndl Ra3 23 c 4 dxc3 24 $\begin{array}{lllllllllll}\mathrm{Rc} 2 & \mathrm{~b} 4 & 25 & \mathrm{Ne} 3 & \mathrm{~b} 3 & 26 & \mathrm{axb} 3 \mathrm{Rxb} 3 & 27 \mathrm{Nc} 4\end{array}$ Bb4 $28 \mathrm{Ra} 2 \mathrm{c} 2 \quad 29 \mathrm{Rxc} 2 \mathrm{Qxd} 3130$ Qxd3 Rxd3 $31 \mathrm{Ng} 5 \mathrm{Rc} 832 \mathrm{Rfc} 1 \mathrm{~h} 6 \quad 33$ Nxe6 Bd5 $34 \mathrm{Nb} 2 \mathrm{Rdc} 3 \quad 35 \mathrm{Rxc} 3 \mathrm{Bxc} 3 \quad 36 \mathrm{Na} 4$ Rd4＋ $37 \mathrm{Nxd} 4 \mathrm{Rxcl} 1+38 \mathrm{Kf} 2 \mathrm{Rc} 439 \mathrm{Nb} 6$ Rxd4 $40 \mathrm{Ke} 3 \mathrm{Re}^{2+} 41 \mathrm{Kd} 3 \mathrm{Be} 642 \mathrm{Ne} 8$ Bb5＋， $0: 1$
Game 4：
P．A．Clemance－P．B．Goffin，Pirc Defence： 1 e4 d6 $2 \mathrm{~d} 4 \mathrm{Nf} 6 \quad 3 \mathrm{Nc} 3 \mathrm{~g} 6 \quad 4 \mathrm{Nf} 3 \mathrm{Bg} 7$ $5 \mathrm{Be} 20-0 \quad 6 \quad 0-0 \mathrm{Bg} 47$ Be3 Ne6 8 Qd2 e5 9 d5 Ne7 10 Radi Bxf3 11 Bxf 3 Nd 7
 Rdel a6 16 f4 Nxe4 17 Nxe4 fxe4 18 Bxe7 Qxe7 19 Rxe4 Qd7 20 fxe5 Bxe5 $21 \mathrm{c} 3 \mathrm{Rxf} 1+22 \mathrm{Bxf} 1 \mathrm{Rf} 823 \mathrm{Bg} 2 \mathrm{Qb} 5$ $24 \mathrm{Re} 2 \mathrm{Kg} 7 \quad 25 \mathrm{Rf} 2 \mathrm{Qc} 5 \quad 26$ a3 $\mathrm{Re} 8 \quad 27$ Qd3 Bf6 $28 \mathrm{Be} 4 \mathrm{Bg} 5 \quad 29 \mathrm{Qf} 3 \mathrm{Be} 30$ Qf6＋Kh6 31 Qh4＋，$\frac{1 / 2}{2}: \frac{1}{2}$ ．

The WELLINGTON QUEEN＇S BIRTHDAY WEEK－ END TOURNAMENT was organised by the Civic Chess Club（more specifically by

Doug Clark and Ted Stallknecht）and held in the pleasant surroundings of the Wellington Cultural Centre．
Paul Garbett won convincingly beating Noble，Frankel，Wigbout，D．Beach and Sarfati．David Goodhall had to work hard for second place；in round two he won only after a marathon struggle with Tim Spiller．In round three he drew in another very long adjourned game with David Beach，and he finished with wins against Shuker and Oliver．

Jonathan Sarfati was the player who oost enhanced his reputation in the tournament，beating Dowman in round 3 and Wigbout in round 4 and losing only to Garbett in the last round．Gary Frost also did well，although benefit－ ting from the accelerated pairing sys－ tem which was used in rounds two，three and four and seemed to work quite well
Scores： 1 P．A．Garbett 5／5； 2 D．N．A． Goodhall $4 \frac{1}{2}$ ；3－4 G．Frost \＆J．Sarfati 4；5－8 D．0．Beach，Z．Frankel，T．Spiller \＆D．Adams 31／2；9－16 I．A．Dowman，G．C． Flower，D．Oliver，R．Shuker，R．Harding， A．Drake，P．Cotton \＆J．Rickit 3；17－20 M．Wigbout，M．Sinclair，T．Hughes \＆L．Mc Laren $2 \frac{1}{2}$ ；21－27 S．Hill，F．Foster，M． Noble，B．Newman，D．Paul，E．Edwards \＆M． Waterson 2； 28 J．Blaikie $1^{\frac{1}{2}} ; \quad 29-32$ B．Kay，P．Beckford，Y．Schoutsen \＆T． Thorn 1；33－34 A．Flower \＆R．Fortune 0.

Report：P．Garbett

## Rivis viiv Mii9

Between the Summer Cup and the Club Championships the NORTH SHORE CHESS CLUB held a five round tournament in seven groups of 6 players．Top rated Peter Stuart had a hard time of it in suffering two losses．The first of these is annotated elsewhere in this issue．The second started off as a comedy of errors with Stuart securing a marked advantage before overlooking a beautiful one mover：
P．W．Stuart－M．J．Livingston，English： 1 c4 d5？ 2 cxd5 Nf6 3 e 4 e6 4 Bb5＋？ Bd7？5 Bxd7＋Qxd7 6 dxe6 Oxe6 7 Nc3 Bb4 8 f3 Nc6 9 Nge2 Rd8 10 d4 $\begin{aligned} & \text { Qc4 } \\ & \text { Bd }\end{aligned}$ $\begin{array}{llll}\text { Bb4 } \\ 11 & \text { d5 } 50-0 & 12 & \text { Be3 Ne5 } \\ 0\end{array}$ returns the pawn aiming for strong pressure against Black＇s queenside in return）13．．．Nd3＋ 14 Kd 2 Nxb 215 Rhbl？（correct was 15 Kc 2 ！with advan－
tage）15．．．Nxd5：！ 16 exd5 Rxd5 17 Rxb2 Rxd4＋ 18 Bxd4（White has more than enough for the queen－but cannot hola on to it）18．．．Rd8 19 Rb 3 c 520 Kd 1 cxd4 21 Ne4 d3 22 N 2 c 3 f5 23 Nd 2 Qd 4 24 Rcl Qgl＋， 0 ： 1.
Only a nice sacrificial attack in the last round combined with cut－throat competition among the other players Livingston \＆T．P． $\mathrm{O}^{\prime}$ Connor with $3 / 5$ ．

Grade 2 also saw a three－way tie with D．Shead，J．Guy \＆J．Cockeroft all scoring $3 / 5$ ．Other winners were G．Pitts （Grade 3），L．P．Grevers（4），P．Van der Mey \＆M．Rogers（5），P．Wilcock \＆A．S Trafford（6）and A．Parker（7）

## 定 菑 定

At the CIVIC CLUB a match between Paul Garbett and David Beach for the best of six games was played during April and May．Predictably Garbett proved too strong，winning 4：0．
In the first game Beach＇s Sicilian Pelican met an apparent improvement on the＇book＇．After Beach＇s desperate exchange sacrifice Garbett went astray and had to return the materlal．Deter mined play converted the remaining slight advantage into a win in a diffi－ cult queen and opposite coloured－bishop ending．

In the second game White castled long but succumbed to an overwhelming attack before he could attempt anything on the other side：
D．O．Beach－P．A．Garbett，Richter－Veressov Attack： 1 d4 NE6 2 Nc3 d5 3 Bg5 Nbd7 4 Qd3 g6 5 Nf3 Bg7 6 e 4 dxe4 7 Nxe4
 $\begin{array}{lllllllllll}0-0 & 8 & 0-0-0 & \text { h6 } 6 & 9 & \text { Bf4 } & \text { Nxe4 } & 10 & \text { Qxe4 }\end{array}$
 14 Qd2 b4 15 cxb4 Qd5 $16 \mathrm{Kbl} \mathrm{a5} 17$ Kb2 Bxh6 21 Qxh6 Rxa2＋， $0: 1$.
The third game was the best of the
match－see elsewhere in this issue．
Beach had his best chance to win in the fourth game when Garbett misplayed the opening overlooking an excellent move by Beach．Black failed，however to consolidate his advantage and quickly．

Vernon examines an interesting transpositional possibility in the Sicilian Defence．
＇When it has＂e5＂in it＇would seem to be a reasonable reply to the title question．It has long been known that via the Taimanov move order， 1 e 4 c5 2 Nf3 e6 3 d4 cxd4 $4 \mathrm{Nxd} 4 \mathrm{Nc} 6 \quad 5 \mathrm{Nb} 5$ d6 6 Bf 4 e5，a Pelican can be forced on the unwary Black player．The most famous example is Fischer－Petrosian， Candidates Match 1971，which continued 7 Be3 Nf6 8 Bg5（strictly speaking this is not a Pelican，but a＇super Pelican＇，since Black is a tempo up on normal Pelican lines－Ed．）8．．．Be6 9 Nle3 a6 10 Bxf6 gxf6 $11 \mathrm{Na3}$ d5： 12 exd5 Bxa3 13 bxa3 Qa5 14 Qd2 $0-0-0$ and black stands very well．

So it appears that if you want to play the Taimanov，and White plays 5 vib5，it is necessary to know not only the Maroczy－type bind（5．．．d6 6 c4） ring Black as well．But Sveshaikov， playing Black against Karpov in the HF 6 Nlc3 67 bf4 5 If Wite 5 ．．．Nf induce 7 e5 be ill finde does not a bad variation of badian； cillans for exale，in a hind in a Richter－ Rauzer．

Thus under the new situation it would appear that after 5 Nb 5 it is White who must know both the bind and the Pelican， and Black can content himself with a knowledge of the latter．

Before moving on，it may also be of interest to note that this method of reaching the Pelican avoids many less known lines，especially those involving $7 \mathrm{a4}$ ，or moves of the white K－knight other than 6 Ndb5．

Armed with this tortuous logic I calmly waited for some unsuspecting layer to stumble along．It finally happened in the last round of the ecent Givic Easter tournament．

Garbett－Small commenced 1 e4 c5 2

Nf3 Nc6 3 d4 cxd4 4 Nxd4 e6
Insensitive readers might ask why，if I intended to play a Pelican，I didn＇t opt for 4．．．Nf6 and 5．．．e5．Quite simply I prefer the＇normal＇Taimanov if I can get it and I suspected Paul plays 7 a4 get it and I suspected Paul plays 7 a4 the＇miracle move order＇will take him onto less familiar ground．The game continued：

5 Nb5 Nf6 6 Bf4！


As far as I know there is no mention of this move in any available source．By delaying the development of his QN ， White hopes to play c2－c4 firmly con－ trolling d5．So can Black get a Pelican after all？

Black now has 6．．．d6（A）and 6．．．e5 （B）．
A 6．．．d6
1） 7 Nxd6 Bxd6 8 Bxd6 Nxe4 $=$ ．
2） 7 Bxd6 Bxd6 8 Qxd6（or $8 \mathrm{Nxd} 6+$ Ke7 9 Nxc8＋Rxc8 with some compensation for the pawn）8．．．Qxd6 9 Nxd6＋Ke7 10 Nxc8＋Raxc8 11 Nc 3 and White is a sound pawn up．
B 6．．．e5！ 7 Bg 5
Black must now choose between 7．．．Qa5＋
（1），7．．．a6（2），7．．．d6（3）and 7．．．Bc5 （4）．

1）7．．．Qa5＋ 8 Qd2！Qxd2＋（8．．．Nxe4？ 9 Qxa5 Nxa5 10 Nc 7 mate） 9 Nxd 2 with clear advantage for White．

2） $7 . . . \mathrm{a} 68 \mathrm{~N} 5 \mathrm{c} 3 \mathrm{~d} 69 \mathrm{Nd} 5 \mathrm{Be} 610$ N1c3 gives one of the less fashionable positions for Black．

3） $7 \ldots \mathrm{~d} 6$（the game continuation which is too passive for full equality） $8 \mathrm{c4} \mathrm{Be} 6 \quad 9 \mathrm{~N} 5 \mathrm{c} 3 \mathrm{Qa} 510 \mathrm{Bd} 3 \mathrm{Be} 7 \quad 11$ $0-0$ Rc8 $12 \mathrm{Nd} 20_{0}-0 \quad 13 \mathrm{~h} 3 \mathrm{a} 6 \quad 14 \mathrm{a} 3$ Qd8 15 Be 3 Nd 7 ！with a slight advantage for White（drawn in 35）．

4）7．．．Bc5！Now if White exchanges on $f 6$ ，the threat of mate on $f 2$ would give Black time to castle when he would have an improved Macdonnell－Labourdon－ nais variation． $8 \mathrm{Nd} 6+$ fails to $8 .$. Bxd6 9 Qxd6 Nxe4 of course，while the threat of $8 . . . \operatorname{Bxf} 2+$ and $9 .$. ．Nxe4 needs attention．Both 8 Bd3 and 8 Nlc3 come into consideration although even then Black can secure good chances：

4a） 8 Bd3 Qb6！ 9 Bxf6（9 0－0 Nxe4） 9．．．gxf6（9．．．Bxf2＋？ 10 Kf 1 gxf6 11 10 Nic3 threatening 12 NdS and 12 Na4）

4b） 8 N1c3 d6！（8．．．．Qb6 9 Qd2 with 4b） 8 N1c3 d6！（8．．．Qb6 9 Qd2 with
advantage，intending 10 Na4） $9 \mathrm{Nd5}$ ！ （White must play actively；if 9 Bd3 a6 10 Na3 Bxa3 11 bxa3 Qa5 12 Qd2 Be6 is winning for Black－a Pelican Gambit without the pawn minus．After the text black 9 P5 $10 \mathrm{Bd} 2 \mathrm{Ne} 411 \mathrm{Bxa5}$ tactics） Bxd1 $15 \mathrm{Kxd1}$（15 Mba7 Kd7 16 Nxa Bxd1 15 Kxd1 15 Nbe7 Ka 16 Nxa8 Be1＋ $20 \mathrm{Ka} 7 \mathrm{Bf} 2+21 \mathrm{Nab6}+\mathrm{Nxb} 62$ Nxb6＋Kc7 would be pretty finish） 15 Nxa5 $16 \mathrm{Ndc} 7+\mathrm{Ke7} 17 \mathrm{Nxa8} \mathrm{Pxa8}$ with with paw Blak stands are in my

Although this survey is by no means exhaustive or definitive，it does suggest that there are some interesting possibilities in this largely untried variation for the enterprising player．

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BREAKING THE PIN contd from p． 82
allowing postal chess and matches with other clubs．Regrettably Angus and his new friends have rationalised their situation，believing all non chess players are mad．

The moral of this disjointed story is let your husband have an affair but is＇et let him play chess．

# CHESS IN SCHOOL 

## A BREAKTHROUGH

by D.R. WALKER
It is an unfortunate truth that most chess players learned the moves by chance. Our beloved game infiltrates from one generation to another like a virus. It might have been an enthusiastic schoolteacher, a 'weirdo' friend or dear old dad who was the carrier, and if you were lucky enough to be a contact then you caught it. Fortunately there is no known cure so the infection will continue to spread in the foreseeable future. What is needed, however, is an epidemic.
It was with this in mind that I campaigned, a few years ago, to get chess into the regular school curriculum at Wanganui Collegiate. We have, like many Intermediate and Secondary schools, a block of time set aside each week for what we call recreational activities (synonyms elsewhere may be 'Learning for leisure', 'Clubs Time' and so on). Third formers are divided into groups and taught the rudiments of art, wood work, debating, drama and music every Friday afternoon. They do one of these activities for a few weeks learning the basics and then move round to the next one in rotation. By the end of the y they have covered the full range and discovered their talents - or lack of form by asking pupils to choose one form by asking pupils to choose one on Wednesday afternoons.

I managed to get Chess included in the sequence and the results have been most gratifying. Every pupil who leaves school can now play the game with a competence beyond that of merely knowing the moves. Our third form course includes topics like Develop you pieces; Control the centre; Castle early; Pin, fork $\&$ discover the check - as well as simple endgame stuff like Queen the pawn and rrap the King. Our fourth form course develops middle game themes such as The Open File, Grab Good Squares and Frighten the King. These are all ilustrated by short games on demonstration board. The majority of class time is, of course, devoted actually playing the game. We usually
run a large Swiss but other competitions such as small group all-play-alls and team matches have also been successful.
The most difficult part of the exercise is, I suppose, getting the 'powers that be to accept the fact that Ches is a creative activity (not marely a ame like lus , in cational ercise (givg experle in aisciplined thing) and Q streets for hours on end

The drawback is, of course, that the disease can last a life-time.

## PHILIP'S ASIAN TEAMS

The New Zealand team for this event, recently announced by the Council, is (in board order):

1 Ortvin Sarapu
2 Murray Chandler
3 Vernon Small
4 Paul Garbett
5 Bruce Anderson
6 Ewen Green


WORLD JUNIOR CHAMPIONSHIP
This event is being held in Austria from 4 th to 18 th September. Kai Jensen is New Zealand 's entry.

The Hamilton Chess Club is organising, on Kai's behalf, an appeal for funds to pay his travel expenses. All contributions should be sent direct to Mr B. Bell-Syer, Secretary, Hamilton Chess Club, 5 Balfour Crescent, Hamilton.


1st ASIAN JUNIOR CH'P
On his way back to New Zealand Murray Chandler will play in this event, to be played in Baguio City in the Philippines from 8th to 28 th August. There is an IM title for the winner.

## ANNOTATED GAMES

The first four games, with notes by Vernon Small, are from the 1977 North Island Championship.

After starting with 4 out of 4 it appeared that Peter Green would provide the strongest challenge to top seed $V$. Small. After his defeat by the latter, ing games, selected by the winners, give a false impression of his strength since three of his losses are analysed -
unless we remember that strong opposi-
tion is a requirement for a well played game.
L.H.CORNF0RD P.GREEN

Sicilian Defence

| 1 | e4 | c5 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 2 | Nf3 | d6 |
| 3 | d4 | cxd4 |
| 4 | Nxd4 | Nf6 |
| 5 | Nc3 | g6 |
| 6 | Be 3 | $\mathrm{Bg7} 7$ |
| 7 | Be 2 | $0-0$ |
| 8 | $\mathrm{g4}!?$ |  |

Typical Cornford. This advance should turn out badly but with 'Lucky' Lindsay handling a sharp kingside attack things do not always turn out as they should.

8
d5!
The tried and true formula - action in the centre to counter a blow on the wing.
$\begin{array}{rr}9 & e 5 \\ 10 & f 4\end{array}$
Ne4

The first evidence that White's ambition was misplaced; he must allow the doubling of his e-pawns since after 10 Nxe4 dxe4 11 bf4 Bxe5! wins an important central pawn.

| 10 | $\ldots$ | Nxc3 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 11 | bxc3 | Nc6 |
| 12 | h4 | f6! |

This ensures that the White centre is broken after which the white king will have difficulty finding a haven.

$$
13 \text { exf6 Bxf6? }
$$

But this is quite wrong. After $13 .$. . exf6 the black king would be much safer than in the game and the open e-file
would provide excellent play.
14 h5
e5
Still trying to break through in the centre, but it just isn't' fast enough!

| 15 | Nxc6 | bxc6 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 16 | hxg6 | hxg6 |
| 17 | fxe5 | Bxe5? |

With his kingside so shattered it would have been better to sacrifice the e-pawn and try 17...Bh4+ 18 Kd 2 Bg5 intending 19...d4:

$$
\begin{array}{ll}
18 & \text { Od3 } \\
19 & 0-0-0
\end{array}
$$

Not $19 \mathrm{Kd} 2 \mathrm{Ba6}$ ! and it is Black who is winning.

19
Bf4
If 19...Bxc3 20 Rdfl Qg7 wins easily for White.

| 20 | Rdf1 | Qg5 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 21 | Rxf4 | Rxf4 |
| 22 | Bxf4 | Qxf4+ |
| 23 | Kd1 |  |



23
Qf7?
It seems that 23... Qg 5 was preferable but after 24 Qh3 Rb8: 25 Qh7+ Kf8 26 $\begin{array}{lllll}\mathrm{Rff} 1+\mathrm{Ke} 8 & 27 & \mathrm{Qg} 8+\mathrm{Kd} 7 & 28 & \mathrm{Rf} 7+\mathrm{Kd} 6 \\ 2\end{array}$ Qf8+ Ke5 30 Re 7 White wins easily. There was, however, some hope in Qf6: $24 \mathrm{Rh} 6 \mathrm{Kg} 7 \mathrm{~K}^{25}$ Qh3 Be6!

| 24 | Rh6 | Kg7 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 25 | Qh3 | Qf4 |
| 26 | Rh7+ | Kf6 |
| 27 | Qh4+ | Ke5 |
| 28 | Qe7+! | Be6 |
| 29 | Qc7+ | Ke4 |

## M.STEADMAN P.GREEN

 Four Knights' Opening| 1 | e4 | e5 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 2 | Nf 3 | $\mathrm{Nc6}$ |
| 3 | Bc 4 | $\mathrm{Bc5}$ |
| 4 | Nc 3 | $\mathrm{Nf6}$ |
| 5 | d 3 | d 6 |
| 6 | Be 3 | $\mathrm{Bb6}$ |
| 7 | Qd 2 | Be6 |
| 8 | Bd 5 |  |

A new move. Encyclopaedia of Chess Openings gives 8 Bb 3 as equal; 8 Nd 5 Bxd5 9 exd5 Ne7 10 Bg5 Qd7 11 Bxf6 gxf6 $120-0-0$ c6 13 dxc6 bxc6 as better for Black (Tartakover-Schlechter 1907); and 8 Bb5 0-0 9 Bxc6 bxc6 10 $0-0 \mathrm{Nd} 711 \mathrm{~d} 4 \mathrm{f} 6=$
$8 \quad \ldots \quad$ Bd7
But this does not look best. Preferable seems 8...0d7 intending 9...Nd8 and 10...c6.

| 9 | Bg 5 | h 6 |
| ---: | :--- | :--- |
| 10 | Bh 4 | Ne 7 |
| 11 | Bc 4 |  |

There seems little reason not to take the black b-pawn (unless 8 Bd5 should read 8 Bb 5 ).
$\begin{array}{lll}11 & \ldots & g 5 \\ 12 & \text { Bg3 } & \text { c6? }\end{array}$
12...Nh5 looks stronger - intending Ng6 when the knights can crawl all over f4.

$$
\begin{array}{ll}
13 & 0-0-0 \\
14 & h 4!
\end{array}
$$

Bg4
With the bishop on $\mathrm{d} 7,14 \ldots \mathrm{~g} 4$ would now give Black reasonable chances.
$\begin{array}{ll}14 & \text { Rxh4 } \\ 15\end{array}$
gxh4
Bxf3

If $15 \ldots . . \mathrm{h} 5$ immediately, then 16 Ng 5 might be awkward to meet.

$$
\begin{array}{ll}
16 & g \times f 3 \\
17 & \mathrm{f} 4
\end{array}
$$

With his superior development and better king safety, White correctly opts for opening up the position.

| 17 | ... | Ng6 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 18 | Rh3 | Qd7 |
| 19 | Rdh1 | $0-0-0$ |
| 20 | f5 | Nf8 |
| 21 | Bh4 | N8h7 |
| 22 | Qh6! |  |

Completely tying Black down. Any ther move would allow Rdg8 with some chances.

22
d5!?
A bold attempt to gain freedom from his cramped position. Black obviously did not savour the possibility of passive defence by $22 \ldots$...Q 723 Rg when the threat of 24 Rg 7 is too strong.

$$
23 \quad \text { exd5 }
$$

Qxf5?

Better chances are offered by 23... cxd5, e.g. 24 Bxf6 Nxf6 25 Qxf6 dxc4 cxd5, e.g. 24 Bxf6 Nxf6 25 Qxi6 dxc4

$$
24 \quad d x c 6
$$

Ng 4
Further complicating the struggle since, after $24 . . . b x c 6$, Black has just five too many weak pawns.

| 25 | cxb7+ | Kxb7 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 26 | Qg7 | Rdf8 |
| 27 | Bd5+ | Kb8 |
| 28 | Rf3 |  |

Black never quite gets the chance to threaten 28...Rhg8.

| 28 | O. | Qc8 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 29 | Rxf7 | Rxf7 |
| 30 | Qxf7 | Nf8 |
| 31 | Be7 | Bc7 |
| 32 | Nb5 | Nd7 |
| 33 | Rxh5 | Rxh5 |

About now Black probably wished he had five weak pawns

| 34 | Qxh5 |  |  | Nxf2 |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 35 | Qg6 |  |  | Qh8 |  |
| 36 | Nxc7 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | $1:$ | 0 |  |

There is no check on hl and $36 \ldots$ Kxc7 allows mate in 2 .

V.A.SMALL P.GREEN Sicilian Defence 1 e4 c5 2 Nc 3 d 63 g 3 Nc 64 Bg 2 g 6

5 Nge2 Bg7 6 0-0 Nh6 7 d3 $0-0 \quad 8 \mathrm{~h} 3$ f5 9 Be3 Nf7 10 f4 Bd7 11 Qd2 Rc8

 Od7 22 Ne 3 Bxg 223 Rael Ne5 24 Nc Qc6 25 Bxe5 Rxe5 26 Ng 2 Rh6 27 Re2 Qc6 25 Bxe5 Rxe5 26 Ng 2 Bh6 27 Re 2
Rfe8 28 Ref2 Qd5


White cannot play 29 Nh4 stace $29 .$. f 4 would expose the white king and rid Black of his weak pawn ( 30 gxf4 Bxf4+: 31 Rxf4 Re2+).

I had intended playing 29 d4 but lost confidence in the idea because of $29 .$. cxd4 30 cxd4 Qxd4 31 Rxf 5 Re 2.
So I settled on 'sacrificing' the apawn instead:

$$
29 \text { Qd1! }
$$

This threatens either 30 d 4 or 30 Qh5 finally netting the f-pawn.

| 29 | $\ldots$ | Qxa2 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 30 | d4 | cxd4 |
| 31 | cxd4 | R5e6 |

0r. $31 . . . \operatorname{Rd5} 32$ Qh5 Re6 33 Rxf5 Rxd4 33...Rxf5 34 Oxf5 Re8 -not 34...Rg6 35 Qc8+ and mates- 35 d5 Rf8 36 Qe6t Kh8 37 Rxf8+ Bxf8 38 Qf7 wins the bishop) 34 Qf7+ Kh8 35 Rf6 Rde4 36 Rxh6 +.

$$
\begin{array}{ll}
32 & \text { Qh5 } \\
33 & \text { Nh4! }
\end{array}
$$

33 Nh4!
Qd5
This loses material but once the white knight reaches f 5 , Black's position is indefensible anyway, e.g. 33.. Qb7 34 Nxf5 Bg7 35 d5! Rg6 36 Nxd6!

$$
34 \quad N \times f 5 \quad \text { Qf6 }
$$

After the game Paul Garbett joking1y told me that I was lucky that he wasn't
in the field; he also said that Black could do better here with $34 .$. .Bf8. Perhaps he should have played after all.

$$
35 \text { Nxd6! }
$$

Winning the exchange and the game. The remaining moves were
35...Og6 36 Qxg6+ hxg6 37 Nxe8 Rxe8 38 Kg 2 Bg 739 Rd 1 Re4 40 Rd 6 Rb 441 Rxa6 Kh7 42 Ra7 Kh6 43 Ra2 Rb3 44 Rf3, 1 : 0.

Our next game is a really wild affair which Len Whitehouse neatly liquidates into $a$ won rook \& pawn endgame.

## L.E.WHITEHOUSE P.L.CORDUE

Pirc Defence

| 1 | e4 | d6 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 2 | d 4 | g 6 |
| 3 | Nf 3 | Nf 6 |
| 4 | Nc 3 | Bg 7 |
| 5 | Be 2 | $0-0$ |
| 6 | $0-0$ | c 6 |
| 7 | a 4 | Qc 7 |
| 8 | h 3 | $\mathrm{e5}$ |
| 9 | Be 3 | Nbd 7 |
| 10 | $\mathrm{~d} 5!?$ |  |

Somehow this doesn't look right. Black obtains a kingside pawn majority which should give good attacking chances.

| 10 | $\ldots$ | cxd5 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 11 | exd5 | a6 |
| 12 | $a 5$ | Nc5? |

There is no time to waste. Black should play 12...Ne8 intending ...f5

| 13 | Na4! | Nfe4 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 14 | Nb6 | Rb8 |
| 15 | Ra3 |  |

Removing the rook from the al-h8 diagonal.

| 15 | $\ldots$ | f5 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 16 | b4 | Nd7 |

Now it can be seen how 12...Nc5 damaged Black's game.

17 c4 f4
Forcing the following complications ince White has no other way to avoid the loss of a pawn

$$
18 \quad \mathrm{Nxd} 7
$$

fxe3!

After 18...Bxd7 19 Bb6 Qc8 20 Qc2 and 21 c5 White's pawns look very menacing.

19 Nxf8!?
White liquidates the more active rook but on b8 the knight would have been more awkward to recapture. It was still possible to take the chicken way out too with 19 Rxe3 Nxf2 20 Rxf2 Bxd7 and White stands no worse.

$$
\begin{array}{lll}
19 & \ldots & \text { exf2+ } \\
20 & \text { Kh2 } &
\end{array}
$$

20 Rxf 2 would give Black a slight edge.

$$
20 \quad \ldots \quad \text { Qf7! }
$$

Black's ace! He switches the queen to the kingside with gain of tempo through the threat of mate via Qf4+. He also tempts 21 Nxg6? Qxg6 22 g4 Bh6! with ttack.

| 21 | Qc1 | Qxf8! |
| ---: | :--- | ---: |
| 22 | Ng5 |  |
| orced. |  |  |
| 22 | $\ldots$ | Bh6 |
| 23 | h4 | Qe7 |
| 24 | Qe3 | Bf5 |
| 25 | g4!? |  |

White has got so involved in the complications that he has forgotten how to play quiet moves. 25 Bf3 was probably quite sufficient

| 25 | $\ldots$ | Nxg5 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 26 | hxg5 | Bxg5 |
| 27 | Qxf2 | Bf4+ |
| 28 | Kh1 | Be4+ |
| 29 | Bf3 | Bxf3+ |
| 30 | Rxf3 | Qg5? |


30...Rf8 could have preserved the
material imbalance and some chances for Black.

Now Whitehouse confidently transposed to an ending which he plays with fine technique.

$$
\begin{array}{lll}
31 & \text { Rxf4 } & \text { exf4 } \\
32 & \text { Qxf4 } & \text { Qxf4 }
\end{array}
$$

Black does not realise that the ending
is so bad or he would have opted for 32 ...Qe7.

| 33 | Rxf4 | Rc8 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 34 | Kg2 | Kg7 |
| 35 | Kf3 | h5 |
| 36 | gxh5 | gxh5 |
| 37 | Re4! |  |

Now the rook can penetrate via e6 to attack the weak pawns.


Played in the 1976/77 New Zealand Correspondence Championship. Notes are by the winner.

> K.W.LYNN P.A.CLEMANCE

## Blackmar-Diemer Gambit

| 1 | d4 | Nf6 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 2 | Nc3 | d5 |
| 3 | e4 | dxe4 |
| 4 | f3 | exf3 |
| 5 | Nxf3 | g6 |
| 6 | Bc4 | Bg7 |
| 7 | $0-0$ | $0-0$ |
| 8 | Qe1 | Bg4 |
| 9 | Qh4 | Bxf3 |
| 10 | Rxf3 | Nc6 |
| 11 | Be3 | Nh5 |

So far as in Van Dijk-Free from the 1974/75 N.Z. Correspondence Championship.

This is Van Dijk's suggested improvement over 12 Rdl which he played against Free.


The beginning of a very interesting combination.

14 Qf2
If 14 Bg5, Black could play 14...Nf3+ 15 Rxf3 Qd4+ 16 Khl Qxc4, or 14...e6.

$$
\begin{array}{lll}
14 & \ldots & \text { Qd7! } \\
15 & \text { Qg2 } & \mathrm{Nxc} 2
\end{array}
$$

The point.

$$
16 \text { Rd1? }
$$

The two alternatives, 16 Qxc2 and 16 gxh5, were both better, e.g.:

1) 16 Qxc2 Qxg4+ 17 Qg2 Qxc4 18 Rxh5 with a knight against four pawns; and not now 18...Bxc3?! 19 Rc5. If Black tries to improve by playing $16 .$. Bxc3 first, then 17 Qg 2 : still wins a piece
2) 16 gxh5 Nxe3 17 Rxe3 Bd4 also offers some chances whether White chooses to defend the rook (leaving $B+N$ versus $\mathbf{R}+3$ pawns) or sacrifices the exchange by 18 hxg 6 .

| 16 | $\ldots$ | Nxe3 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 17 | Rxe3 | Bd4 |
| 18 | gxh5 |  |

Gaining time for the attack by sacrificing the exchange, but it is too slow. However, the alternative 18 Kh 1 is no better; 18...Nf6 simply leaves Black three pawns ahead.

18
19
Khi
Bxe3

| 20 | Bd5 | Qb6 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 21 | hxg6 | hxg6 |
| 22 | Be4 | Rad8 |
| 23 | Nd5 | Qd6 |
| 24 | h4 |  |

Still hoping to harass Black a little yet.
$\qquad$
But this crushes all resistance.

| 25 | Nxf4 |  | Rxd1+ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 26 | Kh2 |  | Rxf4+ |
| 27 | Kh3 |  | Rd2 |
| 28 | Qg1 |  | e5 |
|  |  | $0: 1$ |  |

White must lose his bishop at least, e.g. 29 Bxg6 Rh2t 30 Kg 4 fxg 6 , or 29 Bxb7 Rd3+ winning the queen, or finally 29 Bbl , 29 pfd8 threatens 30 R8d3+! or simply $30 .$. .Rdl winning.

## 堂 总

The next two games were recently played at the North Shore Chess Club. Notes are by Peter Stuart.
R.B.JOHNSTONE P.W.STUART Sicilian Defence

| 1 | e4 | c5 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 2 | Nf3 | Nc6 |
| 3 | d4 | cxd4 |
| 4 | Nxd4 | Nf6 |
| 5 | Nc3 | e5 |
| 6 | Nb3 | Bb4 |
| 7 | Bd3 | d5! |
| 8 | exd5 | Nxd5 |
| 9 | Bd2 | Bxc3 |

Next time I would prefer 9...Nxc3 10 bxc3 Bd6 with a slight advantage as in Schlechter-Lasker 1910.

| 10 | bxc3 | $0-0$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 11 | $0-0$ | f5 |
| 12 | $\operatorname{Re} 1!?$ |  |

A new move; White aims to immobilise the black central pawns by active piece play. In a game Rezende-Zinn 1970 White gave up the bishop pair by 12 Bc 4 Kh8 13 Bxd5 but after 13...Qxd5 14 Be 3 Qc4 15 Qd3 Be6 Black had a clear advantage.

| 12 | $\ldots$ | Nf6 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 13 | BC4 + | Kh8 |
| 14 | Nc5 | Qe7 |
| 15 | Nd3 | Rd8?! |

Too artificial: Although after $15 .$. 4 the pawns have lost some mobility, at least Black can complete his development, e.g. $16 \mathrm{Nb} 4 \mathrm{Ne5:} 17 \mathrm{Bb} 3$ Be6 or 17 Nd5 Qc5! with a good game in either case.

| 16 | Qe2 | Ne4 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 17 | Rad1 | Be6 |
| 18 | Bb3 | Bg8 |
| 19 | f3 | Nxd2 |
| 20 | Rxd2 | Rac8!? |
| 21 | Qf2 |  |

21 Nxe5? would lose a piece after 21 . Rxd2 22 Qxd2 ( 22 Nxc6? Qc5+) Nxe5 since $23 \mathrm{Qd} 4,23 \mathrm{Qe} 2$ and 23 Qe 3 are met respectively by $23 . \ldots$ Nxf $3+$, $23 \ldots$... Qc $5+$ and 23...Qc5 24 Qxc5 Rxc5 25 f4 Nc4:

| 21 | $\cdots$ | Qd6 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 22 | Rde2 | Re8 |
| 23 | Nf4! |  |

Planning to take over the d-file.

| 23 | $\ldots$ | Re7 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 24 | Rd2 | Qh6? |

Wasting a tempo; the immediate $24 .$. f6 was correct.

| 25 | Nd5 | Bxd5 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 26 | Rxd5 | Qf6 |
| 27 | Red1 | Rec7 |

Now in time trouble, Black still eyes the weak c-pawas. More prudent, however, as $27 . . . \mathrm{g} 6$ with the idea of retiring the queen to g 7

| 28 | Qg3 | g6 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 29 | Rd6 | Qe7 |
| 30 | Re6 | Qc5+? |

Black will be severely punished for this. Better was $30 . . . Q g 7$ wIth the 1dea 31...Rd7.

$$
\begin{array}{lll}
31 & \text { Kh1 } & \text { Qxc3 } \\
32 & \text { Qh4 } & \text { Rg7? }
\end{array}
$$

The fatal mistake. Perhaps some chances were offered by 32 ... Kg7 33 Kh6; then again, maybe not after 34 h4 with the idea Rd6 and then Qxg6+:

## DIAGRAM

$$
33 \quad \text { Qd8+!? }
$$

Even more effective was 33 Rd8+! Rxd8 34 Qxd8+ etc.

$$
33 \quad \ldots \quad \text { Rg8 }
$$

Or 33...Rxd8 34 Rxd8+ Rg8 35 Rxg8+ Kxg8 $\quad 36$ Rxc6+ Qxb $3 \quad 37$ Re8 $\& 38$ axb 3


Position after 32...Rg7

| 34 | Qf6+ | Rg 7 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 35 | Rd8+ | Rxd8 |
| 36 | Qxd8+ | Rg8 |
| 37 | Qf6 + |  |
|  |  |  |

T.P.O'CONNOR P.W.STUART Sicilian Defence

| 1 | e 4 | $\mathrm{c5}$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 2 | Nf 3 | $\mathrm{Nc6}$ |
| 3 | d 4 | $\mathrm{cxd4}$ |
| 4 | $\mathrm{Nxd4}$ | e 6 |
| 5 | Be 3 | $\mathrm{Nf6}$ |
| 6 | Nd 2 |  |

Somewhat passive though solid. 6 Nc 3 $36 \quad 7 \mathrm{Be} 2 \mathrm{Qc} 7$ would transpose to normal variations.

6 ...
d5
The usual equalising move in the Sicilian - which is why 6 Nc 3 is the preferred move.

$$
\begin{array}{ll}
7 & \operatorname{exd} 5 \\
8
\end{array}
$$

Continued development by 8 Be 2 and 9 -0 seems preferable

$$
\begin{array}{rll}
8 & \ldots & \text { bxc6 } \\
9 & \text { Be2 } & \text { Bd6 } \\
10 & \mathrm{Nb} 3 &
\end{array}
$$

As will be seen this knight is needed for the defence of the kingside, thus 10 Nf3 was better.
$\begin{array}{lll}10 & \cdots & 0-0 \\ 11 & 0-0 & \operatorname{Re} 8\end{array}$
$\begin{array}{ll}12 & \mathrm{Re} 1 \\ 13 & \mathrm{~g} 3\end{array}$
Qc7

White was faced with a difficult decision. He rejected 13 b 3 because after Black establishes a piece on e4, a further f2-f3 would leave gaping holes around his king. Nevertheless this was the lesser evtl as Black, after the text, has an automatic combination which entails no risk whatsoever since a perpetual check is always available.

| 13 | $\ldots$ | Rxe3! |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 14 | fxe3 | Bxg3 |
| 15 | hxg3 | Qxg3+ |
| 16 | Kh1 |  |

Of course, not 16 Kf 1 Bh 3 mate.

| 16 | $\ldots$ | Qh3+ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 17 | Kgl | Qxe3+ |

Time to take stock. I had seen this far on the 13th move and had decided then that Black's remaining pieces could enter the fray very quickly, as by Ne4 and Bh3. Taking the e-pawn conedes nothing since the position with the white king on hl and black queen on $g 3$ can be regained. On the positive side the e-file is opened for the black rook.


18 Kh2?!
In trying to prevent Black from regaining the above-mentioned position White stumbles into a worse fate.
Correct was $18 \mathrm{Kh} 1 \mathrm{Qh} 3+19 \mathrm{Kg1} \mathrm{Qg} 3+$ 20 Kh 1 when I had prepared 20...Ne4 1 Ry Bh3 22 Bf3 Bxfl.) 23 Bxe4 (all reckoning on an easy win. The varia tions, how all:

1) 24 Qxf1? Rxe4 and $25 \ldots$...Rh4+ wins.
2) 24 Qf3 Qh4+ 25 Kgl Rxe4 wins
3) 24 Bf3 Rel! wins
4) 24 Bxd5 cxd5 25 Qxd5 Be2! wins
5) 24 Bxh7+! Kh8: (not. $24 \ldots$...Kxh7? 25 Qh5+ Kg8 26 Rxf1) 25 Qxfl Re6: 26 Qg 2 (forced) Rh6+ $27 \mathrm{Kg} 1 \mathrm{Qe} 3+28$ Qf2 ( 28 Kfl allows mate in 3) $28 \ldots$ Rhl+ 29 Kxh1 Qxf2 30 Bd3 and now 30 ...c5! causes the collapse of White's queenside. Needless to say, this last variation was the product of post mortem analysis since I failed, during the game, to appreciate the point behind 24 Bxh7+

| 18 | $\ldots$ | Qf2+ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 19 | Khi | Ne4 |
| 20 | Rg1 |  |

Also hopeless was 20 Qd3 $\mathrm{Ng} 3+21$ Qxg3 Qxg3.


The third game of the match in Wellington. Notes by Paul Garbett.
P.A.GARBETT D.0.BEACH Sicilian Defence

| 1 | e4 | c5 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 2 | Nf3 | Nc6 |
| 3 | d4 | cxd4 |
| 4 | Nxd4 | Nf6 |
| 5 | Nc3 | e5 |
| 6 | Ndb5 | d6 |
| 7 | 24 |  |

Varying from 7 Bg 5 as played in the first game.

$$
\begin{array}{ll}
7 \\
8
\end{array} \quad \ldots \mathrm{~N} 5!?
$$

Be6
As far as 1 know this is a new idea While not earth-shattering, Nd5 here has the advantage of requiring Black to swap his bishop for the knight (Nd on move 7 allows Nxd5).

| 8 | $\ldots$ | Bxd5 |
| ---: | :--- | :--- |
| 9 | exd5 | Nb8 |
| 10 | Be3 | a6 |
| 11 | Nc3 | Be 7 |

$\begin{array}{lll}12 & \text { g3 } & \text { Nbd7 } \\ 13 & \text { a5 }\end{array}$
To prevent Qc7, Nb6 and Nc4.
$13 \quad \ldots \quad 0-0$
Consistent; Black must counteract White's spatial advantage on the queenside by a kingside advance.

| 15 | $0-0$ | f5 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 16 | Na 4 | Nef6?! |

Too cautious. Black should try $16 \ldots$ g 5 with Ng 7 and Qe8 to follow.
$17 \quad \mathrm{c4}$
Qc7
Qc2.
Not only defending the c-pawn but also gaining a tempo by hitting the black f-pawn.

| 18 | Ə̈ | e4 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 19 | Nb | Nxb6 |
| 20 | Bxb6 | Qc8 |
| 21 | Rfd1 | Nd7! |
| 22 | Bd4 | Bf6 |



23 g4!?
A bold attempt to complicate.
23 ... Ne 5
Probably best. 23...g6 24 gxf5 gxf5 25 Ra3 looks dangerous

| 24 | Bxe5 | Bxe5 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 25 | gxf5 | Qxf5 |
| 26 | Bxe4 | Qg4+ |
| 27 | Kh1 | Qh4 |
| 28 | f3 |  |

The basis of White's defence.
$\begin{array}{lll}28 & \ldots & \text { Rf4 } \\ 29 & \text { Rd2 } & \text { Kh8 }\end{array}$

| 30 | Rgl | Rg8 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 31 | b4 | g5 |
| 32 | c5 | g4 |
| 33 | Rdg2 | Bd4 |
| 34 | Qd2! | Bxgl |
| 35 | Qxf4 | Bd4 |
| 36 | Qd2 | dxc5 |
| 37 | bxc5 | Qf6 |
| 38 | c6 | bxc6 |
| 39 | dxc6 | gxf3? |

Also bad was $39 . . . \operatorname{Be} 5$ because of 40 Qd7. Better, however, was 39...Ba7 threatening mate although White appears to be winning after 40 Ocl .

After 41...Qe6 White can win in a number of ways, the shortest being 42 Bd5.

## COMBINATION SOLUTIONS

1. Kexel - Lacunza, Trelew 1974 1 Rxg7+: Kxg7 2 Qxd7 Qxd7 e6+ winning
2. Fox - Dickerson, Brooklyn Ches Club 1904:
1 Qxg6+!: Kxg6 2 Bh5 Kxh7 3 Bf7 mate.
3. Rellstab - Novarra, Berlin 1940 1 Rxf8+! Kxf8 2 Ng6+! hxg6 Qh8+ Kf7 4 Qxg7 mate.
4. Zaitsev - Bonsch-0smolovsky, USSR 1970:
1 Bxe6+ Bxe6 2 Rxe6! Kxe6 3 Qxh6!: Kf7 4 e6+ winning.
5. Rashkovsky - Gordejev, USSR 1972:
1 Rxd6: Nxc4 2 Rxh6+ Kxh6 3 Qh8+ Kg5 4 Be4! Qh7 $5 \mathrm{~h} 4+$ Kg4 6 Qd8:, $1: 0$.
6. Cohn - Chiszar Ohio 1944

1 Nb6: Qxhl+ 2 Kd2 Qxal 3 Nxf7+! Bxf7 4 Bc7+! Kxc7 5 Qe5+ Kxb6 6 Qc5+ Ka5 7 b4 mate.

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