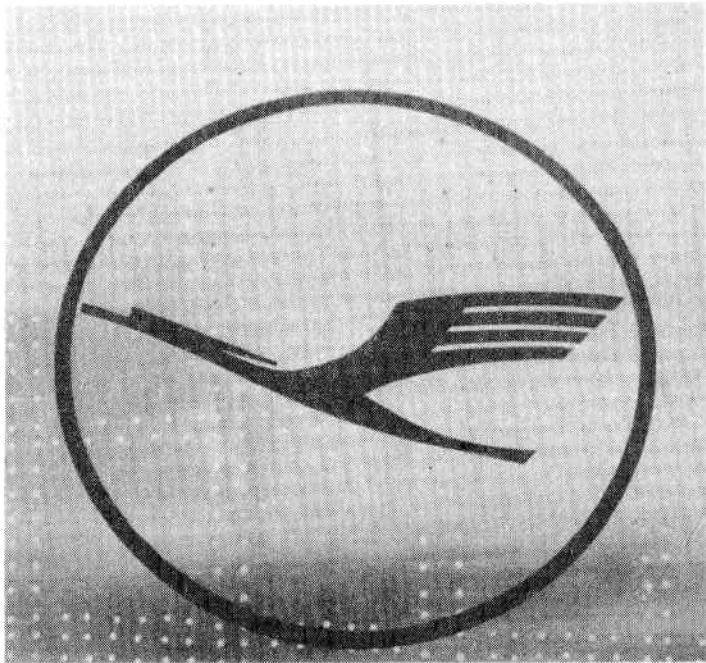


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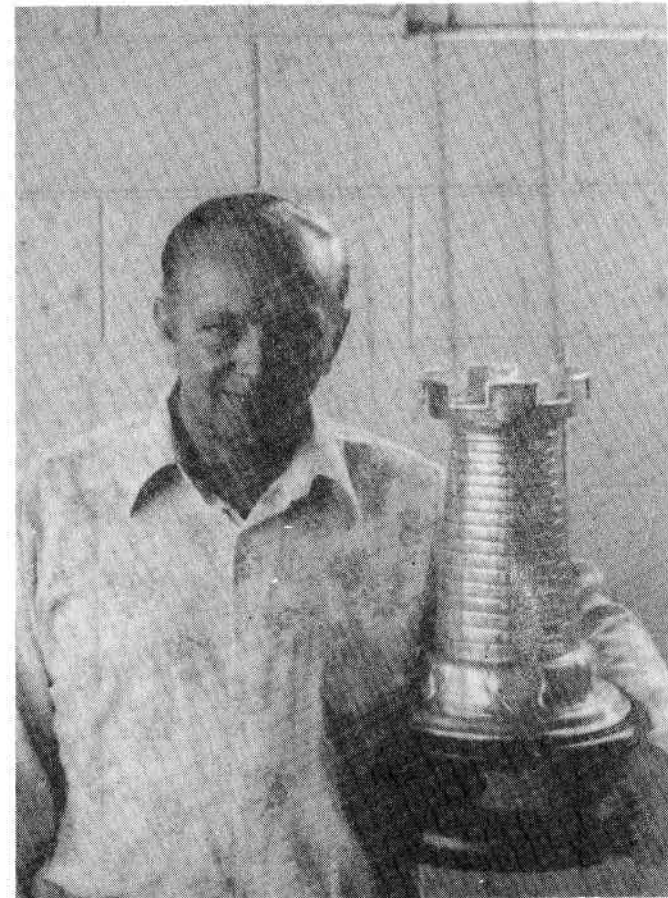
NEW ZEALAND CHESS

Registered at Post Office Headquarters, Wellington as a magazine.

Vol.5 No.1

February 1979

70 cents



'Ortvin Sarapu and friend' - Sarapu holds the Silver Rook after winning his sixteenth New Zealand title. See page 2 for report.

NEW ZEALAND CHESS is published bi-monthly by the New Zealand Chess Association, P.O.Box 8802, Symonds Street, Auckland. Months of issue are February, April, June, August, October and December. Unless otherwise stated, the views expressed may not necessarily be those of the Association.

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All contributions should be sent to the Editor's address.

DEADLINES: The deadline for both copy and advertising is the 6th of the month preceding the month of issue.

ADVERTISING RATES: \$30 per full page, \$15 per column or half page, \$7.50 per half column.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES: These are annual and are in New Zealand dollars.

New Zealand \$4.00. Overseas (surface mail) \$5.00.

Airmail: Australia & South Pacific \$6.00; Asia & North America \$7.50; South America, Europe & Africa \$8.50.

Note: All enquiries regarding advertising or subscriptions should be sent to the Administration Officer, New Zealand Chess Association, P.O.Box 8802, Symonds Street, Auckland.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT: Thanks are due to IBM for their donation of the IBM Selectric typewriter used to produce this magazine.

NEW ZEALAND CHESS

Vol.5 No.1

February 1979

Letters

Dear Sir,

I would like to make some comments on O.Sarapu's article *Chess and Politics* (October 1978).

I at once agree and disagree with what he says - it does seem that chess has little to do with politics, and I agree that there is but should not be unjust interference into the affairs of chess by governments. In Korchnoi's book *Chess is My Life* the unfair involvement is detailed.

Nevertheless I disagree both that governments and administrators should not involve politics with chess. I also think that it is in fact a responsibility of individual chess players to speak up on political issues when and where these occur - if they involve social injustice, racial discrimination, or any form of repression.

It is my opinion that to separate chess from politics is in fact impossible. The case of Ludek Pachman was an example of an individual taking strong action, in this case to protest against unjust military occupation of his country.

Sarapu says, "It is only natural that some players will ignore the politicians", and he gives the example of Fischer. Fischer ignored nothing! And he took part in politics by expressing a political viewpoint, i.e. freedom of speech. Victor Korchnoi also voices his opinions.

I cannot agree with O.Sarapu that we put politics last - we individual chess players, organisers and organisations should put politics wherever it is relevant. Even speaking out against unfair or inefficient practices is a form of political involvement. Of course, we mostly just want to play chess.

We do not know the full story of Bogoljubow, but perhaps he should have made a point of not being a "chess

friend" of the Nazi butcher of Poland.

Richard Taylor, Otara

* * *

Dear Sir,

I would be grateful if you would grant me the space to thank the many dozens of chess players from Auckland and other places who either visited me or sent messages during my recent eight weeks in hospital. It is great to know that one has so many friends.

I would particularly like to thank the committee of the Auckland Chess Centre for their assistance in solving a difficult accommodation problem. I should also like to publicly thank the Centre's president, Alan Hignett, who not only proved to be a real friend but who acted as a solid crutch at a time when I badly needed one.

Ian R. Mitchell



WOMEN'S ZONAL

Regrettably, the report I had expected on the EAST ASIAN & PACIFIC WOMEN'S ZONAL (more properly called the "First Singapore International Women's Tournament") has not come to hand. I do, however, have the final results:

		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	T'l
1 N.Kellner	AUS AUST	x	½	½	½	½	½	1	1	4½
2 L.F.Chan	SING	½	x	0	1	0	1	1	½	4
3 L.Pope	AUST	½	1	x	½	1	0	0	1	4
4 H.L.Tan	SING	½	0	½	x	½	1	½	1	4
5 M.Watai	JAP	½	1	0	½	x	0	1	½	3½
6 F.M.Foster	NZ	½	0	1	0	1	x	0	1	3½
7 C.G.Padrigo	PHIL	0	0	1	½	0	1	x	½	3
8 H.M.Marsuchin	INDO	0	½	0	0	½	0	½	x	1½

Thus Narelle Kellner and Chan Lai Fung will represent Zone 10 at the Interzonal.

86th NEW ZEALAND CH'P

NORTH SHORE, 27 December - 7 January

Report: Peter Stuart

At the end of September, when there were still no takers for the 1978/79 Congress, the North Shore club reluctantly agreed to take on the organisation of its second one in three years. In passing it can be noted that, with Upper Hutt staging next year's (centennial) event, the Wellington and Auckland areas will, between them, have held five consecutive Congresses - a change of scenery will be long overdue!

Inherent in North Shore's decision to go ahead with the Congress was the determination that it would not be subsidised by club funds to any extent at all although, when the Auckland clubs in general meeting agreed to a Congress levy, this determination was relaxed a little. Thus the Auckland clubs contributed somewhat over \$300, thus making the difference between a quite reasonable \$1250 prize fund and a much poorer one.

With so little time to prepare, some aspects of the organisation were rather rough and ready, the most obvious example being the lack of a really suitable playing hall. The high cost was the main problem here, but the solution of using four school classrooms caused a further problem for Director of Play Mike Livingston who couldn't be in four places at once and who didn't always have available the assistance which might have been expected.

On the plus side, however, the host club's equipment was Al, there was (some days anyway!) an almost continuous supply of afternoon tea and an excellent tournament bulletin always appeared on time (the experience of 1975/76 having taught a few lessons here). There are still a few sets of Bulletins (which contain over 200 games) available from the North Shore Chess Club at \$5 post free.

In contrast to North Shore's previous Congress, this year's New Zealand Championship attracted a very strong field with several highly rated players missing out on selection. Of recently active players only Lev Aptekar, Murray Chandler and Peter Stuart were missing. Last year's top three (Craig Laird, Ortvin Sarapu and Ewen Green) were all playing. Former champions (and National

Masters) Paul Garbett, Richard Sutton and Bruce Anderson were also there, the last mentioned having had recent Olympiad play - as had Vernon Small and Peter Weir. Tony Carpinter and Kai Jensen had each played at least twice before with solid if not spectacular results. Bringing up the twelve were two dark horses. Roger Nokes had won the 1976 South Island Championship but had not had much recent top flight practice, having lived in a relative chess backwater during the last year or so. David Beach, also a first-timer in the Championship, won the 1977/78 Premier Reserve with 10½/11 from which he received a rating well over 2200 - thought by many to be much too high but wait and see!

It became apparent well before the halfway mark was reached that a thrilling finish was in store since Anderson, who had bolted away at the start, was drawn against his three closest pursuers (Laird, Sarapu and Sutton) in rounds nine, ten and eleven! Furthermore, those other three were to play their own mini round-robin during rounds seven, eight and nine. This situation meant that, from early in the tournament, every half point was precious and none of the four could afford any 'soft' draws if they wished to remain in with a chance of the top prize. Thus the many draws (of recent Championships only that at Upper Hutt had more) were, on the whole, bitterly fought.

After six rounds the scores were: Anderson 5½; Sarapu 4½; Laird & Sutton 4; Garbett 3½; Small, Beach & Jensen 3; Green 2½; Carpinter & Nokes 1½; Weir 0.

In round seven Sarapu beat Laird thus gaining on all his rivals as Anderson and Sutton were held to draws by Nokes and Garbett respectively. There was no change relatively speaking in round eight as all four leaders drew, including the Sutton - Laird clash.

The ninth round threw everything wide open as Anderson was beaten by Laird while Sutton beat Sarapu. Thus, with only two rounds to go, the scores were: Anderson 6½; Sarapu & Sutton 6; Laird 5½; Garbett & Beach 5; Green, Small, Jensen & Nokes 4; Carpinter 2½; Weir 1½.

Things were nicely balanced as Laird

had by now met all three rivals while leader Anderson had still to play both Sarapu and Sutton.

The penultimate round saw Sarapu grind out a win against Anderson to take over the lead for himself as Sutton was held to a draw by Carpinter. Also Laird was unable to take full advantage as he drew against Jensen. Beach had surprisingly entered the picture by beating Garbett. Scores: Sarapu 7; Anderson & Sutton 6½; Laird & Beach 6; Garbett 5; Green, Jensen & Nokes 4½; Small 4;

Carpinter 3; Weir 2½.

Sarapu was now in the driver's seat and agreed a quick draw with Jensen which meant that either Anderson or Sutton (who were playing each other) could catch up. Meanwhile Laird, playing white, sacrificed unsoundly thus bowing out of the prize fund in favour of his opponent Beach. The crucial game between Anderson and Sutton went on long after the others had finished with the latter holding on grimly for a 67 move draw and a three-way tie for second.

86th NEW ZEALAND CHAMPIONSHIP

		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0	1	2	T	1	
1	O. Sarapu	North Shore	x	0	1	1	1	½	½	½	½	½	1	7½	\$260.00	
2	R.J. Sutton	Hwk-Pakuranga	1	x	½	½	½	½	1	0	1	½	1	7	\$113.34	
3	B.R. Anderson	Canterbury	0	½	x	1	0	½	½	1	1	½	1	7	\$113.34	
4	D.H. Beach	Civic	0	½	0	x	1	0	1	½	1	1	1	7	\$113.34	
5	C. Laird	Civic	0	½	1	0	x	1	½	½	½	½	1	6		
6	R. Nokes	Canterbury	0	½	½	1	0	x	1	½	1	0	0	1	5½	
7	P.A. Garbett	North Shore	½	½	½	0	½	0	x	½	½	½	1	1	5½	
8	E.M. Green	Hwk-Pakuranga	½	0	0	½	½	½	½	x	1	½	½	5		
9	K. Jensen	Hamilton	½	1	0	0	½	0	½	0	x	½	1	5		
10	V.A. Small	Canterbury	½	0	½	0	½	1	½	½	½	x	½	0	4½	
11	A.L. Carpinter	North Shore	½	½	0	0	½	1	0	½	0	½	x	0	3½	
12	P.B. Weir	North Shore	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	½	0	1	1	x	2½	

An analysis of Sarapu's results shows two rather surprising features. First, Ortvin scored four of his five wins against his top rivals while he scored only one win and six draws versus the lower six on the crosstable. Even more unusual, however, is the fact that he scored all his wins with the BLACK pieces. The fact was that the bold (and naive?), perhaps feeling that Sarapu had had his day, set out to demolish him with the white pieces only to come up against a strong and active defence. Both Laird and Anderson lost in this way, whereas had they been happy to draw the final placings may well have been quite different. Sarapu himself was not particularly happy with his play - only with his results! For example, sloppy play in the first round cost him a pawn although Beach was not up to winning the ending and actually contrived to lose. Then, in round six, a miscalculation against Garbett almost cost him the game. On the other hand, Sarapu was not able to convert his pawn advantage against Small in round four.

Richard Sutton looked as though he might be in for a miserable tournament after losing to Jensen and scraping a draw with Beach in the first two rounds.

Three consecutive wins, however, versus Green, Weir and Small followed by three draws put him in a handy challenging position with games against Anderson and Sarapu to come. In round nine he exploited the power of the two bishops very well to become the only player to beat the tournament winner, but he could not muster up that little bit extra necessary to catch up with Sarapu over the last two rounds. The wild tactics usually associated with Richard's play, and which he enjoys so much, were largely lacking in this tournament but they surfaced in his game with Green which is annotated further on.

In contrast to Sutton, Bruce Anderson started with a devastating burst of five wins although at that stage he had yet to meet any of his main rivals. He was a bit lucky to draw his next three games as both Nokes and Garbett got on top of him; nevertheless Garbett erred and left Anderson playing for the extra half point in the latter stage of the game. The following loss to Laird need not have mattered as Sarapu was, at the same time, losing to Sutton - but the loss to Sarapu turned out to be disastrous, and it was so unnecessary (see game below). In the final analysis Bruce's results (and play)

were much better than last year in Wellington and he seems perhaps to be nearing his pre-retirement strength.

David Beach finished with more wins (six) than anyone else. His high placing was a surprise to most and was owed, to some extent anyway I think, to the fact that he was a newcomer who must have been marked down for a full point by a number of the senior players who perhaps overreached; this feeling was possibly reinforced in the opening rounds when Beach gained clear pawn advantages but could muster only ½ out of 2. Be that as it may Beach scored 6½ points in his last eight games and future opponents will no doubt tread most warily.

A point further back in fifth place was defending champion Craig Laird who made a sound start with 4/6 but then faltered perhaps through pressing his luck too far twice with the white pieces, once against Sarapu and later against Beach.

As last year Paul Garbett made a 50% score, rather less than might be expected from so talented a player. Paul just wasn't consistent enough here - not only from round to round but even from move to move, e.g. his games against Anderson and Laird in which fortunes fluctuated according to Garbett's ups and downs.

After two rounds we were witness to a strangely subdued Roger Nokes who obviously had visions of a desperate struggle to avoid bottom place. By the end of the tournament, however, Roger was more like the Nokes we know so well as he had lifted himself up to a respectable 50% with 3½ points in the last four rounds including a win over joint runner-up Beach. Certainly Nokes' tactical style produced some interesting games once he got properly warmed up.

In tournaments such as this with a relatively narrow range of ratings there will inevitably be disappointments and one such was Ewen Green who seemed, after many fine results in the previous year or so, to have finally overcome his chronic lack of confidence. Of course, fouling up a stone-cold win against Laird in the first round was not an auspicious start; and being lured into a perhaps false sense of security by Sutton's poor start may have contributed to his downfall in round three. Ewen's heart didn't seem to be in it after that.

Kai Jensen played his own usual

brand of fighting chess even if he has changed from 1 e4 to 1 d4 openings. He too, however, did not quite reach 50%.

Vernon Small was the other big disappointment as he finished a dismal 10th. Perhaps it was a mistake to time his arrival back from Europe so soon before the tournament begun. After six rounds, however, he stood quite well, having scored 3 points and played all five players who were ahead of him at that stage. The last straw came in round ten when he could have drawn quite comfortably against Weir, but preferred to lose instead.

Once again Tony Carpinter's play didn't match his play in so many other events. I cannot understand this as Tony has a style which should lend itself well to this level and type of tournament. Also Peter Weir never got properly into stride - at least until too late. Early on he gained several excellent positions but then unaccountably went astray.

Whereas almost 40% of the games last year opened with the Sicilian Defence, this year there were only six Sicilians, White scoring +1 -1 =4. There were also six Ruy Lopez (+1 -0 =5). All told there were 28 KP openings (+6 -6 =16). For once 1 d4 was more popular - there were 29 (+13 -6 =10). Thus White was much more successful in closed games, this being evidenced most strongly in the case of the King's Indian where White won all 5 games. The other 9 games were Flank openings, White scoring +2 -4 =3. Overall White won 21, Black 16 and 29 were drawn; thus White scored 53.8%.

The first two games are annotated by 16 times New Zealand Champion Ortvin Sarapu.

B.R.ANDERSON O.SARAPU

Queen's Indian Defence

1 d4 Nf6 2 c4 e6 3 Nf3 b6 4 g3
Bb7 5 Bg2 Bb4+

Usual is 5...Be7 leading to an even game and known as a drawing variation. Karpov has introduced some improvements for both White and Black.

6 Bd2 Be7

Now White cannot play his bishop to b2 with Nc3. The lost tempo is of no benefit to White as the Bd2 is badly placed.

7 Nc3 O-O

Better would be here 7...Ne4 with f7-f5 to follow.

8 Qc2 c5

Here 8...d5 equalises chances.

9 d5!? Na6

After 9...exd5 10 Nh4 or 10 Ng5 is strong for White.

10 e4 exd5 11 exd5

On 11 cxd5? Nb4 12 Qb1 Ba6 is good for Black.

11 ... d6

Now the opening has similarities to a Larsen Sicilian-Benoni mixture (1 e4 c5 2 d4 e6 3 d5).

12 O-O Re8 13 a3 Nc7 14 Rfe1 Qd7 15 Ng5 h6?

Weakening the king's position; better was 15...Bf8.

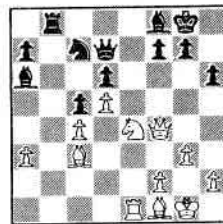
16 Nge4 b5 17 b3 bxc4 18 bxc4 Ba6 19 Bf1 Rab8 20 Rab1 Nxe4 21 Nxe4 Bf8 22 Bc3 Na8?!

With the idea of Nb6. Unfortunately this is too slow as White has threats on the kingside; 22...Rxb1 is better.

23 Rxb8 Rxb8 24 Qd2!

Threatening Qf4, Nf6+ and Qxf6. Black cannot play 24...f5 25 Bh3 Qf7 26 Qf4 fxe4? 27 Be6 winning the queen. With the knight on c7, 24...f5 would win a piece for Black.

24 ... Nc7 25 Qf4 (diagram)



25 ... Ne8?

A blunder which should lose the game immediately - but Bruce did not see it either! Best was 25...Rb3 to meet 26 Nf6+ gxf6 27 Qxf6 with 27...Rxc3. I saw this just after playing the text move.

26 Nd2?

26 Nxc5! wins as, on 26...Qc8, follows 27 Rxe8 Qxe8 28 Nxa6.

26 ... Qd8 27 h4 Bc8

Black is forced to concentrate on de-

fence. To break this defence White has to open lines on the kingside and must use pawns as well as pieces.

28 Bd3 Bd7 29 Re3 Rb7 30 Rf3 Bc8 31 h5

Threatening 32 Qe4 f5 33 Rxf5 etc.

31 ... Re7 32 g4 f6 33 Kg2 Bd7 34 Ne4 Qc8 35 Kg3 Rf7

My back to the wall, I could not help dwelling on Em.Lasker, the greatest defender of all time. It was said that he deliberately went into difficult defensive positions.

36 Nd2

The knight is on the way via f1 and e3 to f5. Black cannot wait any longer....

36 ... f5!

This pawn sacrifice is the only way to disorganise White's attack.

37 gxf5

The alternative is 37 g5 hxg5 38 Qxg5 Be7 39 Qf4 (39 Qg6 Bf6!) Nf6 when the black pieces have counterplay.

37 ... Nf6 38 Bxf6

To give away his better bishop for the knight is a sign that Anderson lost his way somewhere.

38 ... Rxf6 39 Qg4 Qe8 40 Ne4 Qe5+ 41 Kg2

The sealed move. On 41 Kh3 follows 41...Rxf5 with an opposite colour bishop endgame and a probable draw.

41 ... Rf7!

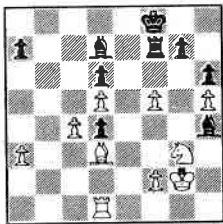
This time I did not overlook Nxc5. After 41...Rxf5? comes 42 Nxc5!! Rg5 43 Rxf8+ Kxf8 44 Nxd7+ and 45 Nxe5 winning a piece.

42 Ng3 Be7 43 Re3 Qd4?!

Better was 43...Qf6 but I did not like the look of 44 Re6!? Bxe6 45 fxe6 Qxf2+ 46 Kh3 and White threatens Qg6 or Qe4 with mate threats on h7, h8. I had overlooked that the endgame after 46...Rf3! 47 Qg6 Rxf3+ 48 Qxf3 Qxf3+ 49 Kxf3 g5! draws.

44 Qxd4 cxd4 45 Re1 Bh4 46 Rd1 Kf8! (diagram)

The endgame after 46...Bxg3 is good for White: 47 fxg3 Bxf5 48 Bxf5 Rxf5 49 Rxd4 Rxh5 50 Re4! Re5 51 Rxe5 dxe5 52



After 46...Kf8!

c5 Kf7 53 Kf3!
and White wins.

47 Rb1 Re7 48
Rb8+ Be8 49 Ne2
Kf7!

For a pawn Black has two bishops and now even his king is active. The position is difficult to handle for both players.

50 Nxd4 Kf6 51 Rd8 Bxh5 52 Nc6 Re1!

At last Black has counterplay. Rd1 and Rd2 would put the white king in danger.

53 Rxd6+ Kg5 54 Nd4?

This must be a mistake. After 54 Re6 Rd1 55 Be2 Rd2 56 Bxh5 Rxf2+ 57 Kh3 Kxh5 White would have better chances than in the game, although even here it is unclear, e.g. 58 d6 Rf3+ 59 Kg2 Rxa3 etc.

54 ... Rd1 55 Ne6+ Kf6

Naturally not 55...Kg4 56 f3 mate.

56 Nc5+ Ke5!

White's pieces are under attack and badly placed, but the main point is that the rook and pawn ending is a draw.

57 Re6+ Kd4 58 Rc6?!

After long deliberation as 58 Re4+ Kxc5 59 Rxh4 Rxd3 60 Rxh5 Kxc4 leads to a draw.

58 ... Rxd3 59 Nxd3 Kxd3 60 Re6

Anderson put too much hope into this endgame. At the most he can get an endgame with rook against bishop & pawn, also drawish.

60 ... Kd4!

From now on Black plays very accurately. 60...Bg4? loses to 61 c5 Bxf5 62 c6 Bd8 (62...Bxe6 63 dxe6 and one of White's pawns queens) 63 Re5 followed by d6 and White wins both bishops, while 60...Kxc4 61 Re4+ Kxd5 62 Rxh4 Be2 63 f3 leaves White with good winning chances.

61 Kh3

On 61 d6 follows 61...Bg4 62 d7 Bxf5 63 d8Q+ Bxd8 64 Rd6+ Kxc4 65 Rxd8 Kb3! and White has to fight for a draw.

61 ... Bd8 62 Rc6 Bb6 63 Rc8?

It is high time for White to play for a draw. On 63 d6 follows 63...Be8 64 d7 Bxd7 65 Rd6+ Kxc4 66 Rxd7 Bd4 with a drawn endgame.

63 ... Be2!

Now White is losing his once-strong passed pawns.

64 d6 Bd3! 65 Kg4 Ke5 66 Rf8 Kxd6 67 Rg8 Bxc4 68 Rxg7 Bxf2 69 Rg6+ Ke5 70 Rxh6 Be2+ 71 Kh3 Kxf5 72 Kg2 Bc5 73 Rh3 Ke4, 0 : 1.

Even if White can exchange his rook for the black-square bishop, he cannot get his king to a1.

Bruce was unlucky in this game, but he had some good luck too in some other games. That to win a tournament you have to have a bit of luck on your side as well, is an old saying. This makes three years in a row that Anderson has lost to me in the Championship.

After this nine hour marathon game in one day, Anderson put up a great fight against Sutton in the last round and came very close to sharing the title.

Notes by O.Sarapu.

* * *

R.NOKES O.SARAPU
King's Gambit

1 e4 e5 2 f4 exf4 3 Nf3 d6

Fischer recommended this line of play for Black in 1970 - considered even as a refutation of the King's Gambit.

4 Bc4 h6 5 d4 g5 6 0-0 Bg7 7 c3 Nc6 8 g3

Fischer also gives 8 Qb3 Qe7 9 h4 Nf6 10 hxg5 hxg5 11 Nxg5 Nxe4! 12 Bxf7+ Kd8 13 Nxe4 Qxe4 14 Bxf4 Nxd4! and Black wins.

8 ... Bh3!?

Fischer's variation goes here 8...g4 9 Nh4 f3 10 Nd2 Bf6 11 Ndxg3 gxf3 12 Nxf3 Qe7 with Bh3 and 0-0-0 to follow winning for Black. My move is also good for Black and perhaps avoids some improvement?!

9 gxf4?!

This exchange sacrifice does not look sound to me.

9 ... Bxf1 10 Qxf1 Qd7

Now it is Black's turn to sacrifice a pawn which will only open White's king position.

11 fxg5 0-0-0!

Once Black can castle safely, there is no longer danger of an attack. Here Black even has a material advantage and White's opening must be considered a failure.

12 Nbd2 Kb8 13 Qg2 hxg5 14 Nxg5 Nh6 15 Ndf3 Rdg8

It is White's king which can now be attacked.

16 Kh1 Na5!

To play f7-f6 and open the g-file.

17 Bf1 f6 18 Nh3 Ng4 19 Qe2 d5!

Not only breaks up the centre, but has a tactical threat which White ignores.

20 Bf4? dxe4 21 Qxe4 Rxh3 22 Bxh3 Nf2+ 23 Kg2 Nxh3 24 Bg3 Re8, 0 : 1.

Notes by O.Sarapu.

* * *

By Richard Sutton:

The two games I have selected to comment on both open with the Slav Defence and both in their different ways gave me considerable delight. The game against Green was the only all-out attacking game I managed to achieve in the tournament and it produced some fascinating complications, only a small proportion of which surfaced in the game itself. Was White already lost after 16 ...f5, or should Black's adventurous plan have redescended on his own head?

The game with Sarapu was (after some early complications which I managed to damp down) much more positional in character. After my opponent needlessly surrendered the advantage of the two bishops, his position contained the seeds of what was to happen to him nearly forty moves later. There were various points at which he could have played differently but he would still have been in difficulties. The final position is a fitting testimonial to the power of the two bishops!

E.M.GREEN R.J.SUTTON
Slav Defence

1 d4 d5 2 c4 c6 3 Nf3 Nf6 4 Nc3 e6 5 Bg5

A very double-edged line which is not Green's usual wont! Black comes out a pawn down, but with attacking chances.

5 ... dxc4 6 e4 b5 7 e5 h6 8 Bh4 g5 9 Nxg5

Also to be considered is 9 exf6 gxh4 10 Ne5.

9 ... hxg5 10 Bxg5 Nbd7 11 Qf3!?

Szabo's move, his idea being to recapture on f6 with pieces, preserving the e-pawn in the centre; but probably better is either 11 Be2 or 11 g3.

11 ... Bb7 12 Be2

Of course, not 12 Nxb5 Qa5+ and Black retains his extra piece.

12 ... Qc7!?

Green was somewhat surprised by this. There are other good tries, e.g. 12... Qb6 intending 13...c5 with sharp play which is thought to favour Black, or 12 ...Bh6.

The idea of 12...Qc7 is to protect the f-pawn after the double capture which follows and thus ensure 15...0-0-0.

13 Bxf6

Inconsequent is 13 exf6 0-0-0 14 Bf4 Qb6 and Black's intended 15...c5 will be very forceful on account of the position of White's queen.

13 ... Nxf6 14 Qxf6 Rh6 15 Qf4 0-0-0 16 0-0

The game is at a turning point. White would like to play 16 Ne4 (intending 17 Nc5 burying Black's Bb7) but after 16... Rxd4! 17 Nd6+?? Qxd6! he loses material. If he tries 16 0-0-0 then 16...Rg6 with diverse threats, while if 16 Qe3 (to prevent Black's next move) then 16...c5. The disadvantage of the move chosen is that it affords Black the opportunity of organising an attack against the castled king.

16 ... f5!

When I looked up the book after the game, I was surprised to find that this obvious move was a theoretical novelty; book analysis gives the inferior 16... f6?!

17 Bf3!?

It is difficult to suggest any other

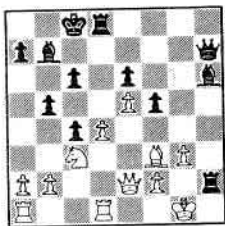
move to deal with the double threat of 17...Qh7 and 17...Rg6; if (as I had expected) 17 a4, then 17...b4 18 Nd1 Rg6 19 Bxc4 c5! with a powerful attack.

17 ... Qh7

The threat of 17...Rh4 recovers the gambit pawn without in any way abating the force of the attack.

18 Rfd1 Rh4 19 Qe3 Bh6 20 Qe2 Rxh2! 21 g3

If 20 Kxh2 Bf4+ leads to a quick mate - but the bishop still goes to f4 and is obviously impregnable on account of Rg8+. It has a powerful influence on the outcome of the game.



21 ... Bf4!! 22 Bg2

Proposing to meet the obvious 22...Rh8 by 23 Qf3 and all is well. I now decided to throw everything into the attack, though I could not foresee the outcome.

22 ... b4 23 Qxc4!?

The main line I foresaw was 23 Na4 c5! 24 Bxb7+ Qxb7 25 d5 (25 Kxh2 Rh8+ and 26...Rh1 mate) 25...Bxg3! 26 Qf3 Bxe5 threatening 27...Rg8+ and ...Qb5, but there are many other lines, and all are double-edged!

23 ... Rh8 24 Bxc6?!

Opens up lines on the king - but alas, his own! In analysis later we found that 24 Kf1 was better but even so, after 24...bxc3 25 bxc3 Rxc2! 26 Kxg2 Qh3+ 27 Kf3 Qg4+ 28 Kg2 Bxg3! 29 fxg3 c5+, Black wins easily.

24 ... Kb8! 25 Kf1

If 25 Bxb7 then 25...Rh1+ 26 Kg2 Qh3+ 27 Kf3 Qg4+ 28 Kg2 R8h2 mate.

25 ... Rxf2+ 26 Kxf2 Qh2+ 27 Kf1 Be3!

Mate is now unavoidable.

28 Rd2 Qg1+ 29 Ke2 Qf2+ 30 Kd3 Qxd2 mate, 0 : 1.

O.SARAPU R.J.SUTTON
Slav Defence

1 d4 d5 2 c4 c6 3 Nf3 Nf6 4 Nc3 e6 5 e3 Nbd7 6 Qc2

The usual moves are 6 Bd3 dxc4 7 Bxc4 b5 8 Bd3 with sharp and interesting play in both the old Meran line (8...a6) and the more modern 8...b4. The move Sarapu chooses heralds a queenside castling and violent opening up in the centre.

6 ... Bd6 7 Bd2 0-0 8 0-0-0 c5!?

This reply is recommended by theory, but is White's power along the d-file really illusory?

9 e4!? cxd4 10 Nxd4 Be5!?

This move seems the most likely scheme to blunt White's strategy, since it removes one black piece from the dangerous open file and the natural reply 11 Be3? loses to 11...Bxd4, 12...e5 and 13...d4.

When I prepared this line I noted that the recommended reply was instead 10...dxc4 11 Bxc4 Nb6 12 Be2 Bd7 "unclear", though I felt somewhat sceptical about this assessment. When the game was played, however, I forgot the "book" and was forced to play on general principles, hence the selection of the move 10...Be5.

11 Bg5

Sarapu was intent on following the game Tal-Gipslis, played in 1953, and spent little time on the alternative possibilities, but I was intrigued by the variations (1) 11 Nf3 Bxc3 12 Bxc3 Nxe4 13 cxd5 Nxc3 14 Qxc3 Qf6! with, it seems, equality, and (2) 11 Ndb5 a6 12 f4 axb5 13 fxe5 Nxe5 with unclear play.

11 ... dxe4!?

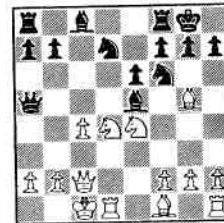
In the game mentioned, Gipslis played the plausible 11...h6 12 Bh4 Bxd4 13 Rxd4 Qb6 14 Rdl d4, but White's two bishops constituted an advantage after Tal's reply 15 Na4 Qa5 16 Rxd4 Qel+ 17 Rdl Qxe4 18 Qxe4.

The move played is designed to exploit the rather over-extended state of White's position, in particular his apawn and Bg5.

12 Nxe4 Qa5 (diagram next page)

13 Bxf6?

Perhaps a little shaken by the new direction the game has taken, Sarapu makes one of his rare errors of positional judgment. He could see no sufficient



After 12...Qa5

Bxf6 14 Bxf6 Nxf6 15 Kbl Bd7 ensured equality. The game now takes a very bad turn for White.

13 ... Nxf6 14 Nxf6+ Bxf6 15 Kbl Rd8! 16 Nb3 Rxd1+ 17 Qxd1 Qe5

Already the ominous black bishop makes its presence felt; White has little option but to exchange both queens and rooks, but the endgame of two bishops versus bishop + knight will be very difficult for him.

18 Qe2 Bd7 19 Qxe5 Bxe5 20 Be2 Bc6 21 f3 b6 22 h3

An interesting decision. White evidently felt that the natural 22 g3 (to keep Black's king out of the black squares) invites moves such as ...g5 and ...h5, ...h4 converting the pawn phalanx into a weakness - a typical quandary for a player faced with the two bishops!

22 ... Rd8 23 Rdl Rxd1+ 24 Bxd1 Kf8 25 Be2 Ke7

Heading for g3! Black's plan is first to get his pieces as well placed as possible and then to invest the weakness on g2. White hopes to defend g2 with his king and this requires laborious manoeuvres since the b-pawn also needs protection. If he is not to move it (which would give the black bishop even more freedom) it must be defended by the knight, most logically on d3.

After the game, Sarapu suggested an alternative plan - bringing the knight to e2; but this would take longer, and Black could take advantage of the absence of the king from the kingside by the attack ...Kh4, ...h5 and ...g5.

26 Ncl Kf6 27 Nd3 Bd6 28 Kc2 Kg5 29 Kdl Kh4 30 Ke1 Kg3 31 Kfl e5

Now White has to reckon with threats of ...e4, though for the moment fxe4 and Ne1 is a sufficient answer.

32 Bd1 f5 33 Nf2 Bc5

compensation for the pawn after 13 Nb3!? Qxa2 so he had to find some other way of meeting the threat 13 ...Bxd4 and 14... Nxe4 winning the Bg5. But there was no need to concede the two bishops; simply 13 Nxf6+

15 Kbl Bd7 ensured equality. The game now takes a very bad turn for White.

13 ... Nxf6 14 Nxf6+ Bxf6 15 Kbl Rd8! 16 Nb3 Rxd1+ 17 Qxd1 Qe5

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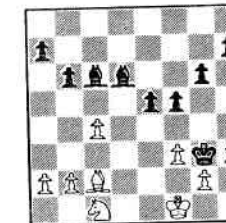
26 Ncl Kf6 27 Nd3 Bd6 28 Kc2 Kg5 29 Kdl Kh4 30 Ke1 Kg3 31 Kfl e5

Now White has to reckon with threats of ...e4, though for the moment fxe4 and Ne1 is a sufficient answer.

32 Bd1 f5 33 Nf2 Bc5

Black's next few moves are made with an eye to his clock. There is not much White can undertake and there is no point in Black's embarking on the next stage of his operation when he is short of time.

34 Nd3 Bd6 35 Nf2 g6 36 Bc2 Bc5 37 Nd3 Bd6 38 Ncl (diagram)



The beginning of an ill-fated attempt to complicate matters before the adjournment. The threat is Ne2+ and Black's king must give up its forward outpost. But if White continues on his previous track,

Black will have (with adjournment analysis) little difficulty in finding what is there already, i.e. 38 Nf2 Bc5 39 Nd3 e4! 40 fxe4 fxe4 41 Nxc5 bxc5 and the bishop and pawn ending is easily won.

38 ... Kf4 39 Ke2 Kg3 40 Kf1 Kf4 41 Ke2 e4! 42 fxe4 fxe4 43 Bd1 a5 44 a3

This leads to much trouble since it is now his queenside which becomes critically weak but otherwise Black would play ...Be5 and ...Bb2, removing the knight and again winning the B and P ending.

44 ... Bb7!

The threat of 45...Ba6 forces a further retreat by White's king.

45 Kf1 Ba6

The sealed move. The position is clearly won and after the break only a few more moves are required.

46 Be2 Ke3 47 Na2 Be5! 48 b4 Kd2! 49 g4 g5

The knight is now totally stalemated, a common theme in this type of ending. Black has now only to deprive White's king of his f2 square and none of his pieces will be able to move - zugzwang.

50 b5 Bb7 51 c5 Bd5, 0 : 1.

Notes by R.J.Sutton.

* * *
R.NOKES P.A.GARBETT
Sicilian Defence, 2 c3

Rxe6 Kf7 24 Rdel, 1/2 : 1/2.

C.LAIRD - D.H.BEACH, Queen's Pawn:
1 d4 Nf6 2 Nf3 b6 3 Nc3 Bb7 4 Bg5 d5
5 Bxf6 exf6 6 e3 Bb4 7 Bd3 c5 8 0-0
9 Ne2 c4 10 Bf5 g6 11 Bh3 f5 12
g3 Nd7 13 Nf4 g5 14 Bxf5 gxf4 15 exf4
Nf6 16 c3 Bd6 17 Ne5 Bc8 18 Qc2 Bxf5
19 Qxf5 Bxe5 20 fxe5 Ne8 21 f4 Ng7 22
Qg5 f6 23 exf6 Rxf6 24 Rael Re6 25
Qg4 Qd7 26 Re5 Rad8 27 Rfel h5 28 Qg5
Rxe5 29 fxe5 Qf5 30 Qxf5 Nxf5 31 Kg2
Kf7 32 Rg1 Ke6 33 Kf3 Rg8 34 Rg2 b5
35 a3 a5 36 h3 b4 37 axb4 axb4 38 Rg1
bxc3 39 bxc3 h4 40 g4 Ng3 41 Ral Rf8+
42 Ke3 Ne4 43 Ra6+ Kf7 44 g5 Nxc3 45
g6+ Kg7 46 Rd6 Rc8 47 Kf4 Nb5 48 Rxd5
c3 49 Rxb5 c2, 0 : 1.



Premier Reserve Ch'p

Without being particularly strong, the field in the Premier Reserve Tournament was probably a shade stronger than last year. The host club had good reason to be pleased with the turnout of 72 players at such short notice. Included were nine entries from South Island and twelve from Wellington.

Fortunately for the interest in the tournament no player managed to make and maintain a decisive break on the field as David Beach did last year and several others before him. It is this unpleasant habit of a 2000-odd player streaking away and scoring like a 2400 player that makes playing in this tournament an unattractive prospect for most of the highest rated players eligible. In Robert Smith, Mark Evans, Wayne Power and Peter Mataga there were several players with the necessary credentials for a "streak" but the fair slice of luck normally needed was not quite present this time.

It was not until round five that anyone showed out above the field when Mataga (4) beat Paul Beach (4) to take a clear lead after Beach played like an ailing rabbit. By this time top seed Smith had dropped two points, second seed Tom Stonehouse 2 1/2, and third seed Evans 1 1/2.

Mataga's time at the top was short lived as he lost next day to Nigel Metge who had been skulking along just a half point behind. This left Metge on top

with 5 1/2/6 followed by Mataga and Beach on 5.

Metge's tenure of first place was just as brief as the previous leader's as he lost next day to Beach who sacrificed unclearly but wound up with a devastating attack. Mataga had meanwhile drawn with Mark Evans so the field had closed up considerably. The leaders were P.Beach 6; Mataga, P.Cordue, Metge & Dowden 5 1/2.

As Beach had already played Mataga, Cordue and Metge he was paired against Dowden whom he beat convincingly. Perhaps Paul would now streak to 10 points? Mataga demolished Cordue's Pirc in a most un-Mataga-like manner while M.Evans self destructed against Metge (after which he went to pieces completely, scoring only a 1/2 point more). Smith's problems were not over as he adjourned against Freeman and apparently overlooked a win later on to leave him 1 1/2 points behind the leader. Power and Gollogly reached 6 with wins over Marsick and Sell to be within striking distance of the leader.

After round nine the lead changed yet again as Beach's Mickey Mouse Sicilian (2 b3) got its just(?) desserts from Wayne Power. Gollogly's naive King's Gambit preparation proved totally inadequate against Mataga. Metge accepted one Milner-Barry Gambit pawn and held it; when Van Dijk tossed his queen in Metge's time trouble (Nigel's second queen, the other donor being Robert Smith) he was probably losing anyway. Tony Dowden got Smith into difficulties and won two pawns. Leaders: Mataga & Metge 7 1/2/9; Power & Beach 7; Sidnam 6 1/2; Cordue, Gollogly, Lynn, Sarfati, Freeman & D.Evans 6 1/2.

The vagaries of the Swiss system now paired Mataga and Power while Metge was drawn against Sidnam, thus avoiding the many higher rated players on 6. This minor stroke of luck, however, was balanced by the fact that, whatever the results of this round, Metge would have black versus Power in the last round! Wayne ceased to have any interest in the top prize when he blundered in time pressure in a drawn minor piece ending. Metge won the exchange but the win was far from easy. Just before the time control Sidnam sacrificed his bishop in a bid for perpetual check but Metge eventually wriggled out to record the win. Lynn won a pawn against Beach, declined two queen swap offers and then saw his attack peter out and Beach get the upper

hand. Dowden sacrificed two pieces in a King's Gambit but Sarfati managed to get his king to safety at the cost of one. Cordue beat David Evans and Gollogly ruined Freeman's unbeaten record (this round also saw Power's first and only loss). Leaders: Mataga & Metge 8 1/2; Beach 8; Power, Cordue, Gollogly & Sarfati 7.

Of the leading trio, all of whom had black in the last round, Mataga had the easiest pairing - 14 year old Jonathan Sarfati - while Metge got Power and Beach played Smith. First to finish was board two where Power crowned a strong kingside attack with a neat piece sacrifice. Meanwhile Mataga had reached an equal minor piece ending but, thinking that Metge was winning, he made a completely unsound winning attempt and also finally lost. Beach, on the other hand, did much better and even looked to be winning for a while, but Smith scraped home with a draw. Thus Beach caught up with Mataga and Metge but could not quite overtake them. It is difficult to separate the winners' performances although I feel that Mataga's share of that imponderable, luck, was perhaps a trifle smaller than the others'. The only other player who really looked worthy to be a 'winner' was Wayne Power who, however, conceded too many draws earlier on before beating two of the three winners in the last three rounds. Obviously young Sarfati is improving fast, as his equal fourth with Power and Cordue attests.

Sarfati also topped the 1700-1900 grade with Jim Cater next, while R.Cornelissen and M.White shared the 1500-1700 prizes. The Under-1500 grade was jointly won by D.Shead, W.Stretch and M.Watson. David Evans (performance rating 1915) won the Unrated section ahead of J.Wong.

While there was no NZ Women's Ch'p this year, Winsoma Stretch, with a performance rating of 1776, was far and away the best performed lady in the tournament with a couple of notable scalps under her belt - or wherever she keeps scalps!

P.K.BEACH - P.L.CORDUE, Modern Defence:
1 e4 g6 2 d4 Bg7 3 Nc3 d6 4 f4 c6 5 Nf3 Bg4 6 Be3 Qb6 7 Qd2 Nd7! 8 Be2 Bxf3 9 Bxf3 e6

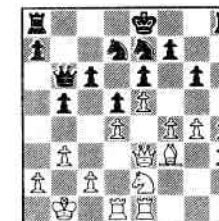
Possible was 9...Qxb2, since after 10 Rb1 Qa3, not 11 Rxb7? Nb6! threatening 0-0-0 and Nc4.

10 0-0-0 d5 11 e5?

Better was the zwischenzug 11 g4! dxe4? 12 d5!

11...h5 12 g3 Ne7 13 h3 Qa5 14 Kb1 b5 15 b3 Nf5 16 Bf2 Bf8 17 g4 Bb4 18 Bel Ne7 19 Qe3 Qb6 20 Ne2 Bxe1?! (20... c5 looks preferable) 21 Rhxe1 h4?

Prevents Ng3, but White now bounces back into the game with a pawn sacrifice.



22 f5! gxf5

If 22...0-0-0, 23 f6 Ng8 24 g5 and Black's KN and KR are totally useless.

23 Qg5 fxcg4 24 Bxcg4 c5

If instead 24... Qd8, then 25 Nf4 Ng6 26 Nxe6!

After 21...h4

25 Rf1 cxd4 26 Nxd4 Rg8 27 Qh5

With the pawns on e6 and f7 en pris, Black's position is hopeless.

27...Ng6 28 Rxf7

If 28...Kxf7, 29 Qh7+ regains the rook with interest.

28...Rh8 29 Qxcg6 Nxe5 30 Rf8+ Kxf8 31 Rf1+ Ke7 32 Qf6+ Kd6 33 Qxe6+ Kc5 34 Qxe5 Rhe8 35 Ne6+ Kc6 36 Rf6 Qgl+ 37 Kb2 Qg3 38 Nf4+ Kc5, 1 : 0.

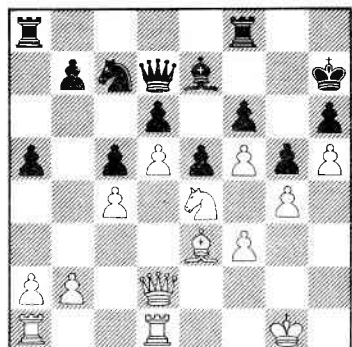
Notes by Paul Beach.

J.N.METGE - P.A.MATAGA, Pirc Defence:
1 g3 g6 2 Bg2 Bg7 3 Nf3 Nf6 4 0-0 0-0
5 d4 d6 6 Nc3 Nbd7 7 e4 e5 8 h3 b6 9
a4 Bb7 10 Re1 Re8 11 d5 a5 12 Bg5 h6
13 Be3 Kh7 14 Nh2 Nc5 15 Ra3 Bc8 16
Bxc5 bxc5 17 Qd2 Nh5 18 Qe2 Ba6 19
Nb5 Qd7 20 Bf3 Nf6 21 Ng4 Reb8 22 c4
Rb7 23 Nxf6+ Bxf6 24 Bg4 Qd8 25 h4
Bxb5 26 axb5 Kg7 27 h5 g5 28 Re1
Rba7 29 Qd2 Qb8 30 Bd7 Qb6 31 Bc6 Rf8
32 Rxa5 Rxa5 33 Rxa5 Bd8 34 Ra6 Qb8
35 Bd7 Kg8 36 b4 Be7 37 bxc5 dxc5 38
f4 Qd8 39 Bf5 Bd6 40 fxcg5 Qxcg5 41
Qxcg5 hxg5 42 h6 Rb8 43 Kf2 Kf8 44 Kf3
Ke7 45 Kg4 Kf6 46 h7 Kg7 47 Kxcg5 Be7+
48 Kg4 Bd6 49 Kf3 Kh8 50 Ke3 Kg7 51
Kd3 Kh8 52 Kc3 Kg7 53 Kb3 Be7 54 Ra7
Bd8 55 d6 c6, 1 : 0.

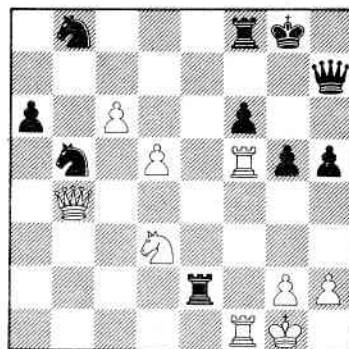
J.N.METGE - P.K.BEACH, Nimzoindian Def:
1 d4 Nf6 2 c4 e6 3 Nc3 Bb4 4 a3 Bxc3+
5 bxc3 c5 6 f3 0-0 7 e4 d6 8 Ne2 Nc6

CAN YOU SEE THE COMBINATIONS?

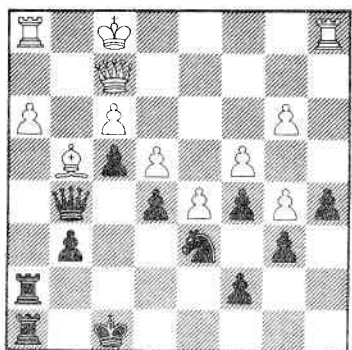
Solutions on page 28



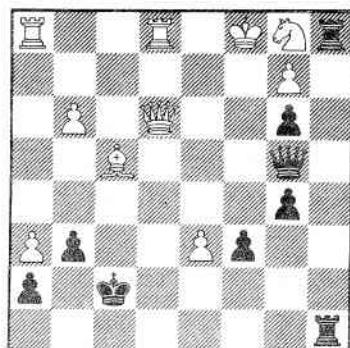
No.1 White to move



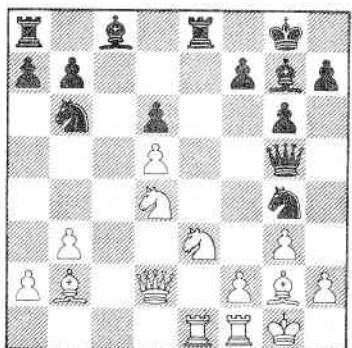
No.2 White to move



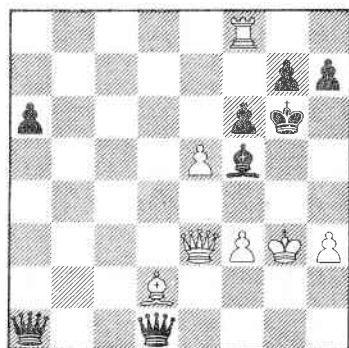
No.3 Black to move



No.4 Black to move



No.5 White to move



No.6 White to move

Women's Olympiad 1978

Report by Paul Spiller

For the Preliminaries, the 32 Women's teams were split into 4 groups of eight, with the top two from each qualifying for Final A, the next two for Final B, and so on. The New Zealand women ended up in a very strong group with not only the USSR, but also the powerful English and Dutch teams.

New Zealand's chances suffered an unfortunate setback before the first round when top board Fenella Foster became mysteriously ill; after playing the first round she could not play again until the finals while she underwent and recovered from an appendicitis operation.

ROUND ONE, 26 October

ENGLAND	3	NEW ZEALAND	0
S.Jackson	1	F.Foster	0
S.Caldwell	1	W.Stretch	0
E.Pritchard	1	V.Burndred	0

Not a particularly disappointing result since all the English players are quite strong.

ROUND TWO, 27 October

NEW ZEALAND	½	VENEZUELA	2½
W.Stretch	0	E.De la Rosa	1
V.Burndred	0	L.Cacique	1
L.Davies	½	I.Arriaga	½

This was an unfortunate result, and was partly my fault as Captain. Lilian's opponent offered a draw and even though Lilian had been winning since the opening, the position appeared to have simplified into a clear cut draw. We accepted the draw only to discover later that the position was in fact an easy win. Fortunately, this loss of a half point had no bearing on our relegation to Final D.

ROUND THREE, 28 October

HOLLAND	2½	NEW ZEALAND	½
K.Van der Mije	1	W.Stretch	0
C.Vreeken	½	V.Burndred	½
H.Van Parreren	1	L.Davies	0

A respectable result against a strong team. Vivian played well against the Dutch Woman IM.

ROUND FOUR, 30 October

NEW ZEALAND	1	FINLAND	2
W.Stretch	1	S.Landry	0
V.Burndred	0	P.Pihlajamaki	1
L.Davies	0	A.Ristoja	1

This round produced New Zealand's first win. Winsome played a good game using her secret weapon 1 b3 - this was good tactics as her opponents spent a lot of time in the opening trying to find the right moves. At this stage NZ was in last place and needed to beat Mexico and France to qualify for Final C rather than Final D.

ROUND FIVE, 31 October

FRANCE	3	NEW ZEALAND	0
M.Merlini	1	W.Stretch	0
N.Tagnon	1	V.Burndred	0
M.Ruck-Petit	1	L.Davies	0

A bad round for New Zealand which destroyed any hopes of doing better than Final D. All three of our players got into difficulties in the opening and never really recovered.

ROUND SIX, 1 November

NEW ZEALAND	0	USSR	3
W.Stretch	0	N.Gaprindashvili	1
V.Burndred	0	N.Aleksandria	1
L.Davies	0	E.Akhmilovskaya	1

An expected result. To Winsome's credit was the fact that her 1 b3 created some problems for the former World Champion who was not familiar with the opening.

ROUND SEVEN, 2 November

MEXICO	2	NEW ZEALAND	1
C.Maura	1	W.Stretch	0
A.Camps	0	V.Burndred	1
T.Salazar	1	L.Davies	0

We were probably lucky not to lose all three games but Vivian's opponent sacrificed/blundered a piece for some rather dubious attacking chances in a completely winning position. Winsome did not get quite enough compensation for her sacrificed piece although her two connected passed pawns on the sixth rank did create some headaches for her opponent.

PRELIMINARY GROUP 1

	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	T'1
1 USSR	xx	3	2½	3	3	3	3	3	20½
2 England	0	xx	1½	2½	3	3	3	3	16
3 Holland	½	1½	xx	2½	2	3	2	2½	14
4 France	0	½	½	xx	½	1½	2	3	8
5 Mexico	0	0	1	2½	xx	0	2	2	7½
6 Finland	0	0	0	1½	3	xx	1	2	7½
7 Venezuela	0	0	1	1	1	2	xx	2½	7½
8 N.Zealand	0	0	½	0	1	1	½	xx	3

THE FINALS

ROUND ONE, 3 November

PUERTO RICO	0	NEW ZEALAND	3
S.Castellon	0	W.Stretch	1
R.Rodriguez	0	V.Burndred	1
B.Paniagua	0	L.Davies	1

New Zealand got off to a tremendous start with a clean sweep against Puerto Rico.

ROUND TWO, 4 November

NEW ZEALAND	½	ICELAND	2½
F.Foster	0	Thorsteinsdottir	1
W.Stretch	½	Thrainsdottir	½
V.Burndred	0	Samuelsdottir	1

A very disappointing result since it looked as though the match would be won at one stage. Fenella lost some pawns and never really developed enough counterplay but both Winsome and Vivian adjourned in better positions. Winsome was a pawn up in a same-colour bishop ending while Vivian appeared to have the better prospects. Disaster struck in the second session and we could only salvage a half point.

ROUND THREE, 6 November

MONACO	1	NEW ZEALAND	2
M.Fassler	0	F.Foster	1
C.Haumeder	0	W.Stretch	1
G.Eleureau	1	L.Davies	0

A good result, although it could have been better. Fenella and Winsome both won well. Lillian had a slightly better position so I thought it wise to decline a draw; unfortunately, soon afterward Lillian made a mistake and allowed her opponent's bishop to raid her queenside pawns. At this stage New Zealand was lying equal second.

ROUND FOUR, 7 November

NEW ZEALAND	1	VENEZUELA	2
F.Foster	0	F.De la Rosa	1
W.Stretch	0	I.Arriaga	1
V.Burndred	1	L.Nino	0

Another stroke of bad luck. Fenella adjourned with a better, maybe winning, position. On resumption the next morning her opponent played well and Fenella, trying too hard to force a win, blundered and lost.

ROUND FIVE, 8 November

WALES	2½	NEW ZEALAND	½
J.Garwell	1	F.Foster	0
H.Brunker	½	W.Stretch	½
C.Watkins	1	V.Burndred	0

Fenella, after blundering a rook in the morning adjourned game session, seemed intent on giving two more away in this game. Vivian was probably unlucky in not drawing her game which went to an adjournment.

ROUND SIX, 9 November

URUGUAY	1	NEW ZEALAND	2
R.De los Santos	½	F.Foster	½
C.Ferrari Frey	½	W.Stretch	½
M.Fernandez	0	V.Burndred	1

Vivian produced her best game and won very elegantly. Fenella dubiously sacrificed a piece but got away with a perpetual check. It seemed wise to take a draw on board two considering our poor performance in adjourned sessions.

New Zealand was now lying fourth equal with Bolivia, two points behind Venezuela.

ROUND SEVEN, 11 November

NEW ZEALAND	1½	BOLIVIA	1½
F.Foster	1	M.Arias	0
W.Stretch	½	S.Zubieta	½
V.Burndred	0	A.Zubieta	1

Fenella played a somewhat risky attack but her opponent could not find an adequate defence. Vivian missed some chances but allowed her opponent to get queen and rook to the seventh rank. Winsome adjourned the exchange up in a winning position. A tricky situation developed since the team was leaving early the next morning and we hoped the Bolivians would resign. They did not so

Winsome had to turn up in the morning. A few quick moves were played before a draw was finally agreed. Thus New Zealand had to be content with equal fourth in the group - or 28= overall.

FINAL GROUP D

	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	T'1
25 Wales	xx	2	2½	3	1½	3	3	17½	
26 Iceland	1	xx	2	2½	2	1	2	13½	
27 V'zuela	½	1	xx	2	1½	2½	2	12	
28 N.Z.	½	½	1	xx	2	1½	2	10½	
29 Uruguay	0	1	1½	1	xx	2	3	10½	
30 Bolivia	1½	2	½	1½	1	xx	1½	10½	
31 Monaco	0	1	½	1	0	1½	xx	5½	
32 P.Rico	0	0	1	0	1	½	1½	4	

All the team maintained a good fighting spirit throughout the tournament despite some setbacks and disappointing results in the Preliminaries. Poor know-

CORRESPONDENCE CHESS RESULTS

NZCCA Trophy Tournament results notified before 31 December 1978:

45th N.Z. Championship: Stuart 1
Fletcher; Van Dijk ½ Fletcher; Smith 1
Anderson, 1 Beach, 1 Stuart.

Championship Reserve: Freeman 1 Ter
Horst; Rice ½ Barnard, ½ Knegt; Heasman 1 French; Roundill ½ Barnard, ½ Kinchant; Ter Horst 1 Luey.

Class 2: Hull 1 Rogers, 1 Bishop, 1 Cooper, ½ Johnstone; Johnstone 1 Van Oeveren, ½ Rogers; Millar ½ Mataga; Rogers 1 Hignett, 1 Bishop; Steadman 1 Van Oeveren.

Class 3 Blue: Brimble 1 Smith, 1 De Groot, 1 McBeath, 1 Whitlock; Smith 1 Brightwell, 1 Ion; De Groot 1 Bowler, 1 Stringer; Bowler 1 McBeath.

Class 3 Red: Else 1 Frost; McAuliffe 1 Else, ½ Watt; Billing 1 Else; Watt 1 Hagan; Brightwell 1 Frost.

Class 3 Green: Passmore 1 Heremaia, ½ Martin; Wilcock 1 Fisher, 1 Passmore; Heremaia 1 Newall, 1 Fisher; Mazur 1 Heremaia, 1 Passmore; Melville 1 Passmore; Fisher ½ Salter; Newall 1 Martin.

Class 4 Red: Jones 1 Maxwell, 1 Fraser; Maxwell 1 Gummer; Fraser ½ Brown; Cox 1 Brown; Billingham ½ Robbie; Seccombe ½ Maxwell.

Class 4 Green: Alexander 1 Boyden; O'Connor 1 Burton, 1 Boyden, 1 Ferguson; Cribbett 1 Anderson; Ferguson 1 Ansley, ½ Alexander; Anderson 1 Lockwood, 1 Alexander; Lockwood 1 Ferguson; Burton

ledge of openings was the main downfall but all the team played at least one good game.

It was no surprise that the Soviet Union walked away with Final A - by a margin of five points.

FINAL GROUP A: 1 USSR 16; 2-4 Hungary, West Germany & Yugoslavia 11; 5 Poland 10½; 6-7 Spain & Bulgaria 8½; 8 England 7½.

FINAL GROUP B: 9-10 Sweden & Rumania 15; 11 Holland 10; 12-13 Argentina & France 9½; 14 U.S.A. 9; 15 India 8½; 16 Australia 7½.

FINAL GROUP C: 17-18 Denmark & Canada 13; 19 Colombia 12; 20-21 Brazil & Finland 11½; 22 Scotland 11; 23 Japan 6½; 24 Mexico 5½.

NZ PERCENTAGES: Foster 35.7%; Stretch 35.7%; Burndred 34.6%; Davies 18.8%.

1 Ansley.

Class 5: Stynman 1 Wilson, 1 Turnbull; Absolum 1 Wilson; Turnbull 1 Absolum; Jones 1 Turnbull.



NZCA

OFFICERS FOR 1979

The AGM, held on 2 January 1979, elected the following: President, M.G. Whaley; Vice President, P.W.Stuart; Secretary, J.N.Metge; Treasurer, R.A. Feasey; Councillors, K.D.Kinchant, W. Leonhardt & D.J.H.Storey; Canterbury Councillor, V.A.Small.

MEMBERSHIP

Membership at 31 December 1978 comprised the following clubs: Air NZ, Alcan, ANZ Bank, Auckland, Auckland University, Cameron Bros Engineering, CBL, Canterbury, Civic, Davison Construction, Ltd, Dulux (NZ) Ltd, Farmers Trading Co Ltd, Feltex Data Systems, Freightways House, Hamilton, Hokitika, Howick-Pakuranga, Hutt Valley, IDAPS Computer Science, Indoor Gardens Ltd, Invercargill, Nelson, NZPO Technical Training Centre, NZ News Ltd, NZ Steel, North Shore, Otago, Otago University, Pacific, Paraplegic, Parnell, Pencarrow, Polonia, South British Insurance, Southern Cross Building & Banking Society, Timaru, Upper Hutt, Waipa, Waitemata and Wellington.

LOCAL NEWS

AUCKLAND LABOUR WKEND TOURN.

Report by Peter Mataga

The Auckland Centre's Labour Weekend Tournament was held over 21-23 October 1978. Hasty organisation and financial circumstances meant the prize fund was dependent on entries, a rather unsatisfactory state of affairs.

In the event only 20 entries were received; happily only one player seemed concerned over the prizemoney.

Pre-tournament favourites were clearly Richard Sutton, Kai Jensen and Robert Smith, both on ratings and on weekend tournament performances this year. This tournament, however, was to produce more than its share of surprises as will be seen.

The top seeds did not have matters all their own way in round one. Morrison found one of the few losing moves versus Stonehouse, Marsick only just managed to swindle Dixon out of a draw, and Jensen could not win against Koloszar.

Round two's upset was Smith's loss to Mataga after he spurned a drawish equalising line in the opening and lost an instructive ending. Koloszar, after his first round draw with Jensen, lost to Corbett!

P.A.MATAGA - R.W.SMITH, Sicilian Def:
1 e4 c5 2 d4 cxd4 3 c3 Nf6 4 e5 Nd5
5 Qxd4 e6 6 Nf3 Nc6 7 Qe4 d6 8 Nbd2
Qc7 9 Nc4 dxe5 10 Nxe5 Bd6 11 Nxc6
bxc6 12 Nd2! Bxh2?! 13 Nc4 Nf6 14
Qf3 Bd6 15 Bh6 Bf8 16 Bf4 Qd7 17 Rdl
Nd5 18 Ne5 Qb7 19 Bg3 a6 20 c4 Bb4+
21 Ke2 Nf6 22 Qxc6+ Qxc6 23 Nxc6 Be7
24 Nxe7 Kxe7 25 Bd6+ Ke8 26 Rh3 Ra7
27 Rb3 Ne4 28 Bh2 Rd7 29 Rxd7 Kxd7 30
Ke3 Nf6 31 f3 Rd8 32 Be5 Ne8 33 Rd3+
Ke7 34 Rxd8 Kxd8 35 b4 f6 36 Bb8 Bb7
37 a4 Kc8 38 Bg3 e5 39 Bd3 g6 40 b5
Nc7 41 Bh4 g5 42 Be1 h5 43 Bf5+ Kb8
44 Bb4 axb5 45 axb5 Ka8 46 Be7 Bd5
47 b6 Be6 48 Be4+ Kb8 49 bxc7+ Kxc7
50 Bxf6 Bxc4 51 Bxe5+ & White won in
63 moves.

Round three saw Mataga make it easy for Sutton by closing the kingside and weakening the other wing. Steadman's pressure against the isolated d-pawn was balanced by Stonehouse's two bishops. Jensen had to take a draw against Smith although an exchange up. Marsick had a

lucky escape from Corbett.

R.J.SUTTON - P.A.MATAGA, French Defence:
1 e4 e6 2 d4 d5 3 Nc3 Bb4 4 e5 c5 5
a3 Bxc3+ 6 bxc3 Ne7 7 Nf3 Bd7 8 a4
Qa5 9 Bd2 Nbc6 10 Be2 c4 11 Ng5 h6
12 Nh3 0-0-0 13 0-0?! f6?! (13...f5!)
14 f4 f5 15 Qe1 Rdg8 16 Bcl g6 17 Kh1
Nd8 18 Ba3 Nec6 19 Qd2 Nf7 20 Rfbl g5
21 Bh5 Ncd8 22 Be7 g4 23 Bxf7 Nxf7 24
Ngl Nd8 25 Bb4 Qa6 26 Bd6 Qa5 27 Ne2
b6 28 Qcl Nb7 29 Bb4 Qa6 30 a5 b5 31
Qe1 Nd8 32 Qh4 Nc6 33 Bd6 Rh7 34 Qe1
h5 35 Qcl Be8 36 Qa3 Nd8 37 Qc5+ Kb7
38 Nc1 Qc6 39 a6+ Ka8 40 Rxb5, 1 : 0.

Leading scores: Sutton 3; Steadman & Stonehouse 2½.

Sutton looked a little shaky for the first time in round four as he drew from a slightly inferior position against Stonehouse. Steadman's Dutch led to a middlegame edge, then a lost ending, but Jensen could only draw the game (his third ½:½). Meanwhile Mataga and Marsick beat Van Dam and Trundle respectively to join Steadman and Stonehouse on 3/4, a half point behind Sutton.

K.JENSEN - M.STEADMAN, Dutch Defence:
1 c4 f5 2 Nc3 Nf6 3 d4 g6 4 g3 Bg7 5
Bg2 d6 6 Nf3 c6 7 0-0 0-0 8 b4 Be6 9
Qd3 Kh8 10 Bb2 Nbd7 11 Nd2 Re8 12 f3
Qb6 13 Rab1 Ne5 14 Na4 Nxd3 15 Nxb6
axb6 16 exd3 Bf7 17 Rfel Rfe8 18 a4
Ra8 19 Ra1 Nd7 20 f4 e5 21 dxe5 dxe5
22 Kf2 exf4 23 Bxg7+ Kxg7 24 gxf4 Nf6
25 Bf3 h6 26 Rxe8 Rxe8 27 a5 Ra8 28
Nb3 b5 29 Rcl g5 30 Nc5 bxc4 31 dxc4
g4 32 Bh1 Rb8 33 b5 cxb5 34 cxb5 Bd5
35 Bxd5 Nxd5 36 Rdl Nf6 37 Kgl b6 38
axb6 Rxb6 39 Rbl Ne4 40 Nxe4 fxe4 41
Kf2 Kf6, ½ : ½.

The last round saw the surprise of the tournament as Steadman exacted revenge for his defeat by Sutton at Easter. Jensen and Smith both won fairly easily versus Marsick and Van Dam to join Sutton on 3½ while Mataga squeezed a win from Stonehouse with a generous share of luck, so joining Steadman on 4/5.

On the grade prize front, Storey fortuitously beat Henderson to take the Grade One prize alone as Trundle self-destructed looking for the full point against Koloszar. Whitehouse beat Garland to take the Grade Two prize.

Steadman was a convincing winner, his only trouble coming in his game with Jensen. Mataga joined him by taking his chances and grinding out four endgame

wins. Of the players on 3½, Sutton's play seemed just too slow, Jensen was not as sharp as usual (although unbeaten) and Smith could not expect much better after losing in round two.

All in all a very enjoyable tournament, especially for DOP Bruce Winslade who was faced with none of last year's disputes and ran the tournament smoothly despite sleeping in after the All Black v Cardiff match!

Now the most important game of the tournament:
R.J.SUTTON - M.STEADMAN, French Defence:
1 e4 e6 2 d4 d5 3 Nd2 Nf6 4 e5 Nfd7
5 f4 c5 6 c3 Nc6 7 Ndf3 Be7 8 g3 Qa5
9 Kf2 b5 10 Kg2 Ba6 11 Bd2 b4 12
cxb4 Bxf1+ 13 Qxf1 cxb4 14 Qd3 g6 15
Nxb2 Qb6 16 Racl a5 17 b3 a4 18 Rc2
axb3 19 axb3 Qa6 20 Qxa6 Rxa6 21 Rhcl
Ndb8 22 Nel Kd7 23 Nd3 Rd8 24 Kf2 Ra3
25 Rbl Na6 26 Bcl Ra5 27 Nb2 Nc7 28
Na4 Nb5 29 Bb2 Rb8 30 Rbcl Ra6 31 Ral
Ra7 32 Ke3 Na5 33 Nc5+ Kd8 34 Nc1 Na3
35 Bxa3 bxa3 36 Rc3 Bxc5 37 dxc5 Kc7
38 Rxa3?? d4+, 0 : 1.

Final scores: 1-2 M.V.R.Steadman & P.A.Mataga 4/5; 3-5 R.J.Sutton, K.Jensen & R.W.Smith 3½; 6-9 T.H.Stonehouse, B.H.P.Marsick, D.J.H.Storey & C.Whitehouse 3; 10 P.Koloszar 2½; 11-16 G.E.Trundle, S.Van Dam, A.J.Henderson, H.A.Dixon, M.Garland & M.K.Morrison 2; 17-20 P.D.Corbett, D.Rundle, M.Sinclair & K.D.Kinchant 1.

* * *

TAWA LABOUR WEEKEND TOURN.

Report by Tim Spiller

The 1978 Labour Weekend Tournament was the Tawa Club's first attempt at a large tournament, but this in no way deterred players from participating and it proved to be a resounding success. The generous sponsorship, as well as two magnificent cups, supplied by Fletcher Timber Ltd will hopefully make this tournament an annual event in Wellington. Forty-five players, including 16 juniors (up to 14 years) took part with an informal, relaxed atmosphere prevailing throughout the three days of play. Phil Clark and Max Wigbout did their usual excellent jobs as DOP's.

From the chess point of view, Patrick Cordue made no race of the A-Grade, ending up with an impressive 6/6. Even more impressive though, was the way in

which he completely demolished his opponents: Lindsay Cornford in 16 moves, Mike Roberts (1978 Wellington Champion) in 8 moves!

The B-grade was won by Keith Chandler (brother of Murray) with a little help from his opponents. Obviously the family has a winning streak in it!

In the Junior section, Martin Sims (11) easily took out first place and the cup with the remarkable score of 8/8. One thing you could not help noticing (hearing?!) about these juniors was that they certainly enjoyed playing their chess - despite the stares and frowns from the A and B-grade players!

Finally, I would like to say that, although this might not have been among the stronger tournaments ever held, the bulletin produced by Max Wigbout was very good. It is pleasing to see the amount of work some people will put into chess for the benefit of others.

P.L.CORDUE - L.H.CORNFORD, Sicilian Def:
1 e4 c5 2 Nf3 g6 3 d3 d6 4 g3 Nc6 5
Bg2 e5 6 Nbd2 Be7 7 c3 f5 8 d4 fxe4
9 Nxe4 Nf6 10 Nxf6 Bxf6 11 dxc5 dxc5
12 Be3 Qe7 13 Qd5 Be6 14 Qxc5 Qf7 15
Ng5 Qe7 16 Bxc6+, 1 : 0.

Final scores, A-grade: 1 P.L.Cordue 6/6; 2 L.H.Cornford 4½; 3 T.W.L.Spiller 4; 4 A.Grkw 3½; 5-7 M.Wigbout, M.Roberts & K.W.Hollis 3; 8-10 L.McLaren, C.Lindsay & J.Rickit 2½; 11 K.Knekt 1½; 12 Z.Shardy 0.

B-grade: 1 K.Chandler 5/6; 2 M.Lewis 4½; 3-6 G.Aldridge, D.Paul, D.Scott & M.Brown 4; 7 R.Wigbout 3½; 8-12 A.Aldridge, T.Fernando, A.Ladd, R.Robertson & M.Staples 3; 13-14 D.Haak & I.Macri 2½; 15-16 G.Korent & S.Vause 2; 17 T.Maher 1.

Junior Tournament: 1 M.Sims 8/8; 2 R.Dive 7; 3 J.Drga 6; 4-5 S.Snopovs & P.Hulford 4½; 6-10 B.Carroll, J.Korent, P.Harris, R.Paterson & W.Rickit 4; 11 M.Roberts 3½; 12-13 L.Maher & M.Leaker 3; 14 M.Peters 2½; 15 D.Gould 2; 16 M.Harris 0.

* * *

ALL-WELLINGTON CHAMPIONSHIP

Report by Tim Spiller

Due to the time of year the All-Wellington Championships are held, the tournament has often had a reputation for attracting few players and this was the case again this year. The overall

strength of the tournament was also somewhat wanting but nevertheless a keen struggle developed for the elusive title and trophy.

Pat Cordue was forced to default the first round, thus starting a point behind his rivals, but this seemed to encourage him more than anything.

The early surprise came when it was discovered that young Leonard McLaren was the front runner with some very convincing wins over more experienced players. Unfortunately, he was finally forced to yield his position in the second half of the tournament but he obviously has a great deal of potential.

The real showdown came, however, in the penultimate round when Mike Roberts and Pat Cordue met each other. The game developed into a magnificent struggle but it was finally Mike who proved the victor, thus virtually ensuring himself of the title. Everything went according to plan in the last round and Roberts was finally declared the 1978 All-Wellington Champion after four days of solid chess. By coincidence his victory was something of an anniversary for him - exactly ten years ago he won the B-grade title! As someone said afterwards, he may not be the strongest Wellington Champion, but he is certainly one of the most popular.

Final scores, A-grade: 1 M.Roberts 6/8; 2 P.L.Cordue 5½; 3-7 P.Collins, P.D.Hawkes, L.McLaren, M.Noble & R.Shuker 5; 8 T.W.L.Spiller 4½; 9-11 F.Foster, S.Jones & J.B.Kay 4; 12-13 P.Cunningham & Z.Frankel 3½; 14-15 W.Ramsay & M.Watson 2½; 16-17 J.J.Mazur & J.Rickett 2.

B-grade: 1 T.Worthington 6/7; 2 W.Beutner 5½; 3-4 A.Grkow & D.Capper 4; 5 M.Lewis 3½; 6 P.Chin 3; 7 L.Carline 1½; 8 I.P.Stinson 1.

C-grade: 1 A.Ker 6½/7; 2 D.Scott 6; 3 A.Swanink 4½; 4 J.Blaikie 3½; 5 K.Chandler 3; 6 J.Cunningham 2½; 7 P.N.Cunningham 1½; 8 T.Hughes ½.

* * *

The 1978 BLEDISLOE CUP FINAL was played on 18 November 1978 between Auckland (holder) and Canterbury, winner over Otago by a big margin in the first round. Auckland had had a free passage to the final as Wellington failed to enter the competition.

Both teams lacked many of their top

players with Auckland the worse affected. Nevertheless the northern team looked to be stronger on paper and perhaps complacency crept in. Be that as it may, Canterbury scored a victory by the narrowest possible margin so the Cup goes south - the first time to Canterbury since 1965, and only the third time since the War.

CANTERBURY	10½ : 9½	AUCKLAND
1 A.L.Carpinter	½ : ½	P.A.Garbett
2 J.R.Jackson	1 : 0	A.R.Day
3 C.Baker	1 : 0	R.W.Smith
4 R.Bates	0 : 1	P.A.Clemance
5 P.Bates	1 : 0	P.W.Power
6 A.Nijman	0 : 1	P.B.Goffin
7 W.Norton	0 : 1	P.K.Beach
8 W.Gibson	1 : 0	D.Gibson
9 G.Bates	1 : 0	B.A.Hart
10 R.Freeman	0 : 1	J.N.Metge
11 M.Fleming	1 : 0	R.E.Strevens
12 A.Lloyd	1 : 0	M.Steadman
13 J.Hunter	0 : 1	D.A.Gollogly
14 R.Colthart	0 : 1	P.A.Mataga
15 M.Shaw	1 : 0	R.L.Roundhill
16 H.Williamson	0 : 1	K.D.Kinchant
17 K.Reed	1 : 0	J.Fekete
18 A.Currie	0 : 1	C.A.Rose
19 J.Atkinson	0 : 1	T.Putt
20 R.Hilliard	1 : 0	A.Bent

Most unusual was the fact that there was only one draw - and that was played over the board.

* * *

In the final JENKINS TROPHY CHALLENGE MATCH for 1978, North Shore overwhelmed Howick-Pakuranga by 14½ to 2½. Results (North Shore names first) were: P.A.Garbett 0, R.J.Sutton 1; P.W.Stuart 0, E.M.Green 1; R.W.Craig 1, R.Taylor 0; B.A.Hart ½, R.Smith ½; R.L.Roundhill 1, A.J.Booth 0; R.B.Johnstone 1, K.McCarthy 0; G.J.Ion 1, S.Delowe 0; R.A.Feasey 1, C.Wright 0; R.M.Lannie 1, R.Worrall 0; D.B.Shead 1, P.Baldwin 0; T.P.O'Connor 1, P.D.McCarthy 0; D.J.Evans 1, D.C.Rawnsley 0; G.L.Pitts 1, R.C.Spiller 0; P.A.Spencer-Smith 1, A.Baldwin 0; L.P.Grevers 1, R.Aylett 0; M.K.Morrison 1, B.Foley 0; H.D.McAven 1, R.Kentsley 0.

* * *

The 1978 AUCKLAND STAR BUSINESSHOUSE TOURNAMENT comprised twenty teams which included a number of Auckland's leading players. Winner was N.Z.News with 28½/32, then Air NZ Pacific 25½ & CBL 22. ●

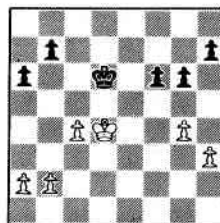
A Chance to Play Endings, Part 1

Peter Stuart & David Gollogly

Whereas most of our weekend tournaments have fast time controls which do not permit considered endgame play, the annual Congress events, played at the standard international time control (40 moves in 2½ hours then 16 moves per hour) with an interval between sealing and resuming, do allow for analysis and offer the chance to play endgames, over the board, with plenty of time for thought.

There were many long fighting games in the 1978/79 New Zealand Championship and Premier Reserve tournaments so naturally many endgames were played. We have selected a few of the more interesting or instructive of these for discussion in this article. In each example, we will start with an appraisal of the position and we will try to give an indication of the appropriate winning or drawing ideas. Use is made of the now standard symbols '+-' ('-+') to indicate decisive advantage for White (Black) and '=' to indicate a drawn position.

We start with a seemingly simple king and pawn ending from the game Gollogly - Spiller (Premier Reserve, round 5) after Black's 29th move.



When other players heard the result of this game there were expressions of disbelief that Black could have lost from such an even position. There is a certain symmetry to the position but White

does have a space advantage which turns out to be the decider.

30 b4 b6

The attempt at passive defence by shuffling the king to and fro also fails as follows: 30...Kc6 31 h4! Kd6 32 a4 Kc6 (or 32...a5 33 c5+ Ke6 34 b5 f5 35 gxf5+ gxf5 36 h5 h6 37 b6! +-; or 32...f5 33 gxf5 gxf5 34 a5! h5 35 b5 f4 36 Ke4 Kc5 37 bxa6 bxa6 38 Kxf4 Kb4 39 Kg5 and White's new queen will control a1) 33 a5 Kd6 34 b5 Ke6 35 bxa6 (simplest) bxa6 36 c5 f5 37 gxf5+ gxf5 38 h5 h6 39 c6 Kd6 40 c7 Kxc7 41 Ke5 and White easily wins the race to queen.

It will be noticed in many of the

subvariations to this game that both sides push their rook pawns on the side of their respective minorities. Maybe this seems paradoxical at first glance, but when one considers that White's winning strategy will normally be to use his eventually passed c-pawn as a decoy while he takes his king to the kingside and wins material there, it is clearly advantageous for White to have the h-pawns blocked as far forward as possible.

31 h4 h6?

This makes the win for White very easy as he will quickly force an entry for his king.

A better try was 31...Kc6 32 a4! Kd6! 33 c5+! (not 33 h5 a5! 34 b5 gxf5 35 gxf5 h6! 36 Ke4 Ke6 37 Kf4 f5! =) 33...bxc5+ 34 bxc5+ Ke6 (or 34...Kc6 35 a5 Kc7 36 Kd5 Kd7 37 c6+ Kc7 38 Ke6 Kxc6 39 Kxf6 Kb5 40 Kg7 +-) 35 a5 f5 36 gxf5+ gxf5 37 h5 h6 38 Ke3 Kd5 39 Kf4 +-.

32 Ke4 Kc6

32...Ke6 seems more logical but is, in reality, no better: 33 h5! g5 34 c5 bxc5 35 bxc5 a5 36 c6 Kd6 37 Kf5 +-.

33 h5!

Now Black's kingside pawns are fatally weakened and the white king marches in; it is all over.

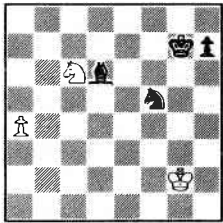
33 ... gxf5 34 gxf5 b5 35 c5 Kd7 36 Kf5 Ke7 37 c6 Kd6 38 Kxf6 Kxc6 39 Kg6, 1 : 0.

Returning to the diagram position, but deleting the black f-pawn and white g-pawn. The altered position is a draw because White has less scope on the kingside - after one pair of pawns is exchanged, White will no longer achieve a passed pawn there. As a general rule in K & P endings, a 2 v 1 majority is stronger than a 3 v 2 majority.

* * *

Next, we have a minor piece ending with very reduced material. The diagram position (see next page) arose after White's 42nd move of the game T.Spiller - R.Smith (Premier Reserve, round 4).

The interest lies in the fact that, while the position would be a draw with-



out pawns, here each side has a single pawn. The game is a win for Black but achieving this is made more difficult by the fact that his bishop does not control the h-pawn's queening

square so he cannot afford a knight swap. Furthermore, he may have to use both minor pieces to blockade the white pawn.

42 ... Ne3+ 43 Kf3 Nd5 44 a5 Nc7 45 Kg4

45 Nb8!? instead would avoid the simpler winning plan mentioned in the next note.

45 ... Kg6?!

Superior was 45...Na6! since the immediate blockade by the knight clarifies the queenside situation. White could not then afford to exchange knight for bishop as, with his king and pawn on the sixth rank, the black knight reaches the vital f2 square in just three moves. Further, Black would experience little difficulty winning with B + N + P vs N, so White could not lightly give up his own pawn.

After 45...Na6! play might continue 46 Kh5 Bb4 (commencing an interesting bishop manoeuvre designed to force back the white king) 47 Kg4 Bc3 48 Kh5 Bd2 49 Kg4 Kh6 50 Kf5 (or 50 Kh4 Bg5+ 51 Kg4 Bf6 52 Kf5 Bc3 transposing back) 50...Bc3 51 Kg4 Kg6. Now Black is ready to advance his king and pawn to the sixth and seven ranks, as would happen after 52 Kh4 Be1+. Alternatively, 52 Ne7+ loses either the pawn or the knight: 52...Kf7 53 Nc6 Ke6 54 Kh5 Kd7 55 Na7 Nc7 followed by Bd4 and Bxa7.

46 Nb8 Bc5 47 Nd7 h5+ 48 Kh3 Bd4 49 Nb8 Kg5 50 Kg3 h4+ 51 Kh3 Kh5 52 a6!?

Now Black will have to blockade on a7 instead of a6. There is the slight drawback for White that both knight and pawn are now completely immobilised so long as the black knight remains on c7 and the bishop on the g1-a7 diagonal.

52 Nc6 would allow 52...Bc3 with 53...Na6 to follow, while a king move

would allow the black king and pawn to advance further.

52 ... Be3 53 Kg2 Kg4 54 Kh2 h3 55 Kh1 Kh4?!

Black need not fear stalemate possibilities after 55...Kg3!, e.g. 56 Nc6 Nxa6 57 Nb4 (57 Ne7 Kg4!) Nc5 58 Nd3 Ne4 and 59...Nf2+, or 56 Nd7 Nxa6 57 Nf6 Nb4 58 Ne4+ Kh4 also winning.

56 Kh2 Bf4+

Black repeats the position, this being the last move before the time control. Best was 56...Bc5, for which see next note.

57 Kh1 Be3 58 Kh2 Kg4?

As will be seen at the end of the game, the black king belongs on h4. Black should instead tempo with the bishop, thus 58...Bc5! 59 Kh1 (59 Nd7 Nxa6) Bf2 60 Kh2 Nb5! (not immediately 60...Bg3+ as 61 Kh1 Nb5 62 Nd7! Bf2 63 Kh2 Nc7 64 Nb8 repeats the position) 61 Nc6 (or 61 Nd7 Nc3 62 Nf8 Bg3+ 63 Kh1 Ne4 64 Ng6+ Kg5 65 a7 Nf2+ and Black mates in four) 61...Bg3+ 62 Kh1 Nc3 63 Ne7 (63 a7 Ne4 64 a8Q Nf2+ and mates in four) 63...Nd1! 64 Nf5+ Kg4 65 Ne3+ Nxe3 66 a7 Nd1 67 a8Q Nf2+ 68 Kg1 h2+ 69 Kf1 h1Q+ and after the queen swap Black has a standard mate with bishop and knight.

59 Kh1 Bf2 60 Kh2 Bg3+?

Black's waffling has made the win more difficult, but he could have transposed into the above note with 60...Kh4! 61 Kh1 Bb6! (not now 61...Be3? as this repeats the game position after Black's 55th and 57th moves) 62 Nd7 (62 Kh2 Bc5 is above note after 58...Bc5) 62...Bd4! (also 62...Ba7 wins) 63 Nb8 Bf2 etc.

61 Kh1 Nb5?

Now White draws by force. Black's last chance to transpose into the winning variation in the note to Black's 58th was 61...Bf2 62 Kh2 Kh4 63 Kh1 Bb6! 64 Nd7 Bd4! (or 64...Ba7) 65 Nb8 Bf2, etc.

62 Nc6 Nc3

Too late for 62...Bf2 as 63 Kh2 Nc7 64 Ne5+ Kh4 65 Nf3+ draws.

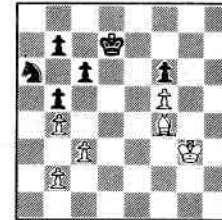
63 Ne5+!, ½ : ½.

The bishop is decoyed from its control of f2. Of course, this resource

would not have been available to White if the black king stood on h4.

The draw was agreed during the second adjournment in view of the following variation: 63...Bxe5 64 a7 Ne4 65 a8Q Ng3+ 66 Kg1 (66 Kh2 Ne2+) Bd4+ 67 Kh2 Nf1+ with perpetual check but no more.

* * *



This position arose in Garbett - Laird (Championship, round 5) after 40 moves. The position is equal and an agreed draw at this stage would have been a reasonable result. White, however, decides to go

for the black f-pawn by Kg4-h5-g6 and Be3-d4, only to find that Black can make a lot of trouble on the queenside. Simply 41 Kf3 draws safely.

41 Kg4 c5

Necessary, to release the knight, since 41...Nc7 allows White a winning K and P andgame: 42 Bxc7 Kxc7 43 Kh5 Kd6 44 Kg6! (in 'normal' positions of this type 44 Kh6 Kd5 45 Kg7 Ke5 46 Kg6 would be the correct approach, but here the unusual situation on the queenside requires different) 44...Ke5 45 b3 b6 46 c4 +-. Black can no longer copy White's moves and is soon in zugzwang after 46...bxc4 47 bxc4 c5 48 b5.

42 Bd2

Weaker is 42 bxc5 Nxc5 43 b4 Ne4 although White should still hold the draw. An immediate 42 Kh5, however, is a more positive winning attempt, but Black can hold after 42...cxb4 43 Kg6 bxc3! 44 bxc3 b4 =.

42 ... cxb4 (sealed) 43 Kh5?

In a now misguided effort to win, White allows his life to be made miserable by Black. Simple and safe was 43 cxb4 Nc7 44 Kh5 Nd5 45 Kg6 Ke8 46 Kg7 Ke7 47 Bc3 and White wins the f-pawn but not the game, e.g. 47...Ke8 48 Bxf6 Nxb4 49 Bc3 Nc6 50 f6 Nd8 and the pawn is blockaded.

43 ... b3!

Now the c-pawn will only be an embarrassment for White, taking away an

otherwise excellent square from the bishop and thus leaving the b-pawn very vulnerable.

44 Be3 Nc7 45 Kg6 Nd5 46 Bd4?

After this mistake White should lose. Correct was 46 Bc5 with the idea of protecting the b-pawn from a3, e.g. 46...Nf4+ (46...Nxc3? 47 Bd4) 47 Kxf6 Nd3 48 Ba3 b4!? 49 Bxb4 (49 cxb4?? b5 -) 49...Nxb2 50 Kg7 and White draws.

46 ... Nf4+!

More or less forced, as the f-pawn could not be held anyway.

47 Kxf6 Nd3 48 Kg7 Nxb2 49 f6 Nd3!

The point of Black's combination started on move 46 is that the knight can catch the pawn since 50 f7? is met by 50...Nf4 followed by Ne6+.

50 Be3 Ne5 51 Bc1 Ke6 52 Bb2 Nf7

Nearing the second time control, both players repeat moves.

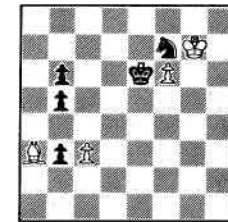
53 Ba3 Ne5 54 Bb2 Nf7 55 Ba3 b6!

Perhaps Black was only seeking to avoid the possibility of threefold repetition, but this move turns out to be very useful indeed, taking away the c5 square from the white king in some variations.

56 Kg6 Ne5+ 57 Kg7 Nf7

Black sealed his 57th, naturally wishing to examine the position at his leisure before committing himself.

58 Bb2 Nd6?!



While Black can still win after the text, it does not help matters at all. Correct was 58...Ne5, on which square the knight is immune from the bishop, thanks

again to the c-pawn. White would be helpless, e.g. 59 Ba1 Kd5 60 f7 (there is nothing better) 60...Nxf7 61 Kxf7 Kc4 62 Ke6 Kd3 63 Kd5 Kc2 64 Kc6 (if the pawn was on b7 instead of b6, White would draw with 64 Kc5) 64...Kb1 65 Kxb5 Kxal -+.

59 Kg6

59 Ba3? allows a simple win by 59...Ne8+ 60 Kg6 Nxf6.

Black plans to sacrifice the knight if the white pawn advances, meanwhile bringing his king, via e4 and d3, to the aid of his own passed pawn.

60 Bc1

White has no useful moves so continues to mark time. As usual, advancing his pawn loses: 60 f7 Nxf7 61 Kxf7 Kc4 62 Ke6 Kd3 63 Kd5 Kc2 64 Ba3 Kxc3 65 Kc6 b4 winning the bishop.

60 ... Ke4 61 Bb2

The alternative 61 Ba3 is met by 61 ... Nc4! 62 Kf7 (62 f7 Ne5+) Nxa3 63 Ke6 b2 +.

61 ... Kd3?!

After this further error, the win becomes rather more difficult. Correct was 61...Nc4! with the idea of transferring the knight to e5, e.g. 62 Kg7!? Ne5 63 c4!? (63 Ba1 Nd7! -) 63...bxc4 64 Bxe5 Kxe5 65 f7 b2 66 f8Q b1Q and the checks are soon evaded and the connected pawns win easily.

62 Ba3 Kd2?

Black misses his last chance for a win in 62...Nc4! (of course, not 62...Kxc3?? 63 Bxd6 and White wins) 63 Kf5!? Nxa3 64 f7 b2 65 f8Q b1Q 66 Qxa3 Kc4+ when the doubled pawns probably win.

63 Bxd6!

Maybe Laird calculated that he would queen with check and looked no further.

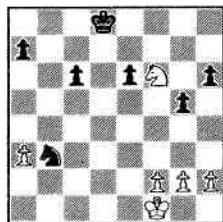
63 ... b2 64 f7 b1Q+ 65 Kf6 Qf1+ 66 Ke7 Kxc3

But now it is clear that White cannot be prevented from queening also. After the queen exchange, White easily stops the doubled pawns.

67 f8Q Qxf8+ 68 Kxf8 b4 69 Ke7 b3 70 Kd7 b5 71 Kc6 Kd4 72 Bf8 Kc4 73 Bg7, $\frac{1}{2}$: $\frac{1}{2}$.

* * *

The next position (see diagram, next column) occurred after Black's 33rd move of the game Sutton - D. Beach (Championship, round 2). Although Black has an extra pawn, White has excellent drawing chances thanks to his more active knight and the scattered black



pawns.

The first task for both sides is to improve the positions of their pieces

34 Ke2 Nd4+ 35 Kd3 Nf5 36 Kc4 Ke7 37 Ng4 Kd6 38 Nf6 Nh4

Black now sets about weakening the virgin white kingside pawns. To no avail is the attempt to penetrate with the king by 38...Ke5, e.g. 39 Nd7+ Kf4 40 Nc5 e5 41 Nd3+ Ke4 42 Nc5+ (42 f3+ Ke3 43 Nxe5 is probably also okay) Kf4 43 Nd3+ forcing repetition.

39 g3 Nf3 40 h3 Ng1 41 h4 gxh4 42 gxh4 Nf3 43 h5

White threatens simply 44 Ng4 and 45 Nxb6.

43 ... Ne5+

Despite the attacking appearance of this move and Black's next, it is really part of a defensive idea. Rather than passively defend his own h-pawn, Black should strive to exchange it, thus 43...Nh4 (with the idea Nf5-g7xh5) suggests itself. There might follow 44 Ng8 Nf5 45 f3 Ng3 46 Nxb6 Nxb5 and Black's chances are better than they are in the game continuation.

44 Kd4 c5+ 45 Kc3 Nf7 46 f4!

Now, with no entry for his king, Black will have to force a pawn exchange but, with one less pair of pawns, White finds a neat knight sacrifice to force the draw.

46 ... e5 47 fxe5+ Kxe5 48 Ng4+ Kf5 49 Nxb6+ Nxb6 50 Kc4 Ke6

Naturally Black must save the a-pawn if he is to retain any winning chances at all, but now that the knight is marooned on the kingside progress will be impossible.

51 Kxc5 Kd7 52 Kd5

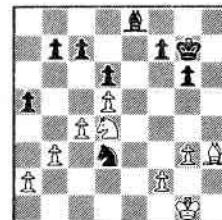
Also perfectly good is 52 Kb5.

52 ... Ng4 53 Kc5 Kc7 54 Kb5 Nh6 55 Kc5 Ng8 56 Kb5, $\frac{1}{2}$: $\frac{1}{2}$.

If Black tries to win the enemy a-pawn, White draws by marching his king to the other side. A sample variation: 56...Nh6 57 Kc5 Kb7 58 Kd5 Ka6 59 Ke6

Ka5 60 Kf6 Ka4 61 Kg6 Ng4 62 Kg5 Ne5 63 Kf6 Ng4+ 64 Kg5 Ne5 65 Kf5 Nf7 66 Kf6 Nh6 67 Kg6 and we are back to the position after White's 61st.

* * *



This diagram shows the position after Black's 28th move in the game Power - Mataga (Premier Reserve, round 10).

Black has a slight initiative thanks to his active knight and king but White should be able to neutralise this with equal material and balanced pawns. Moves such as a2-a4 (consolidating the queenside) and f2-f4 (denying the black king access to e5) suggest themselves. White, however, was already under pressure from his clock and failed to equalise.

29 Bf1

While not bad in itself, this move contributes nothing to the two goals mentioned above. Also White must be wary of being saddled with a bad bishop - and h3 is as good a square for the bishop as any.

An immediate 29 f4? is bad on account of the reply 29...a4!, but 29 a4 is a good alternative, e.g. 29...Kf6 30 f4 g5 31 Bf1 Nc5 32 Bh3 gxf4 33 gxf4 Nd3 34 Ne2 intending Kg2-f3-e3 with an equal position, or 29...Nc1 30 f4 c5 31 dxc6 bxc6 32 b4! and Black must tread very warily.

29 ... Nc1 30 a3

Safer was 30 a4 Bd7 31 f4! Bf5 32 Kf2 Bb1 33 Be2 Ba2 34 Bdl with an equal position.

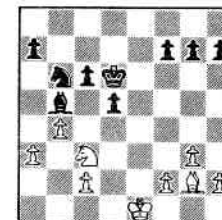
30 ... Kf6 31 f4 a4! 32 b4 Nb3 33 Nxb3??

This time trouble blunder allows Black to win quickly. After the correct 33 Nf3 White stands no worse, e.g. 33...Kf5 34 Bd3+ Kg4 35 Kf2 Bd7 36 Nh2+, or 33...Bd7 34 Kf2 Bf5 35 Ke3.

33 ... axb3 34 Bd3 Bd7 35 Kf2 Bf5 36 Ke3 b2!, 0 : 1.

* * *

This last position arose after



Black's 21st move in the important last round game Sarfati - Mataga (Premier Reserve).

The position is equal. White has a nominally better bishop and pawn structure but Black has the more active pieces. Mataga, however, decided to try for a win with a series of dubious 'active' moves.

22 f4 Ba6?!

22...Ba4 looks better as, after either 23 Nxa4 Nxa4 or 23 Kd2 Nc4+, Black's prospects are no worse. Also safe were 22...Bc4 or 22...Na4.

23 a4 Nc4?!

More sensible was 23...Bc4.

24 Bf1 Bc8?

After this Black is probably lost. His best chance lay in passive defence as by 24...Ke6, Black need not fear b4-b5 as c5 would then become available for his king. Also the white king could not advance past f2 without allowing Black to break the pin.

25 Bxc4 dxc4 26 Kd2 a5

In return for the loss of an important pawn, Black's king penetrates as far as d4 - but is promptly chased back!

Ironically, the win Peter was seeking here in order to be sure of at least first equal with Metge turned out to be quite unnecessary as Metge also lost, but a draw in this game would have given Mataga first place alone! The message is clear: concentrate on the position on the board, not on the score-table.

Another try was 26...Bd7 with the idea 27 Nd1 c5 28 b5 a6 and Black can still resist.

27 bxa5 Kc5 28 Na2 Kd4

Black induces c2-c3 to deprive the white king of a good square.

29 c3+ Ke4?

As Black cannot afford to infiltrate the white kingside in any case, better here was 29... Kc5 when 30 Ke3 Kd6 31 Nb4 c5! or 31 Kd4 c5+ allows Black to put up a stiff resistance. To avoid these possibilities, White can try 30

Nb4 although after 30...f6 (not 30... Kd6? 31 a6 c5 32 a7 Bb7 33 Na6! as in the game) 31 Ke3 Bb7 White will have some trouble breaking through.

30 Nb4 c5 31 Nc6 f6 32 Nb8 Kd5 33 a6 Kd6 34 a7 Bb7 35 Na6!

Now Black is tied to defence of c5.

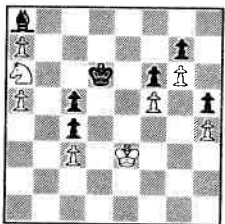
35 ... Ba8 36 Ke3?!

The start of a dubious kingside flirtation which only succeeds in making the win more difficult. Instead White should head straight for the queenside.

36 ... Kc6 37 a5 Kd6 38 f5? Kc6 39 Kf4 Kd6 40 h4 Bh1 41 g4 h6 42 g5 h5!

Thus Black prevents any breakthrough on this wing and the white pawns will be vulnerable when the king heads for the other flank.

43 g6 Ba8 44 Ke3, 1 : 0.



By this time Peter was feeling very depressed and later admitted that his resignation was premature. White still has problems to solve and could not rely on a break for analysis since there was no ad-

jourment in the last round.

The win is as follows: 44...Bb7 45 Kd2 Ba8 46 Kc1 Bb7 47 Kb2 Ba8 48 Ka3 Be4! 49 Nb8 (necessary, as 49 Ka4 is met by Bc6+) 49...Kc7 50 a6 Kb6 51 a8Q! (forcing the bishop away from e4) 51...Bxa8 52 Nd7+ (obviously, not 52 Ka4? Ka7 +-) 52...Kxa6 53 Nxc5+ Kb5 54 Ne6 Be4 55 Nxg7 Kc5 56 Nxb5 Bxf5 57 g7 Be6 58 Nxf6 +-.

To be continued.



INTERNATIONAL ARBITER

We apologise for omitting to mention, in December FIDE news, the confirmation of Ted Stalknecht's International Arbiter title - New Zealand's first.

Ted has directed two New Zealand Championships as well as the 1977 Philips Asian Team Championship.



Combination Solutions

1. S.Garcia - Kislov, USSR 1972:
1 Bxc5! dxc5 2 d6 Rfd8 3 dxe7 Qxe7
4 Qd7!! Rxd7 5 Rxd7 Qg7 6 Nxf6+,
1 : 0.
2. Gligoric - Petrosian, Belgrade 1954:
1 Rxc5+ Kf7 2 Rxf6! Kxf6 3 Qxf8+
Kxc5 4 h4+!, 1 : 0.
3. Popovsky - Khavin, Lodz 1940:
1...Nxe4! 2 fxe4 Qxc4!! 3 Rxa5 (it
is hopeless, e.g. 3 hxc4 Rxc4+ 4 Ke2
Rxa1 5 Qf3 Rh2+ 6 Kd3 Raa2 -) 3...
Qd1+ 4 Kg2 Qxh1+ 5 Kxh1 Rxc3+,
0 : 1.
4. Westler - Krejci, Vienna 1913:
1...Rxb1+ 2 Kxb1 Ral+!! 3 Kxa1 Qa4+
4 Kb1 Qa2+ 5 Kc1 Qal+ 6 Kd2 Qxb2+
7 Kd3 Qc2+ 8 Kd4 Qc4+ 9 Ke5 Qd5
mate.
5. Margolit - Vazersky, USSR 1968:
1 Nef5! Qxd2 2 Rxe8+ Bf8 3 Ne7+ Kh8
4 Ndf5+ Qxb2 5 Rxf8 mate.
6. Panfilov - Novocenin, USSR 1975:
1 Qh6+!! gxh6 2 Rxf6+, 1 : 0. White
now mates in two.

HOWICK-PAKURANGA OPEN

VENUE: Pakuranga Cultural Community Centre.

DATES: 24/25 February 1979.

PRIZES: First, \$100; second, \$75; third, \$50; fourth, \$25; plus 4 grade prizes of \$20.

FORMAT: Seven round Swiss (4 rounds on Saturday and 3 rounds on Sunday) with each player having one hour per game.

ENTRIES: Entry fee is \$7. Entries close Friday 23 February, although late entries at \$8 may be accepted. Check-in time for players on Saturday, 8:45 am.

For entry forms or further information, write to P.D.McCarthy, 92 Ti Rakau Drive, Pakuranga.

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