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## NEW ZEALAND CHESS

Registered at Post Office Headquarters, Wellington as a magazine


Murray Chandler, sponsored by the National Bank of N.Z. has won first prize in the 1980 New York International tournament and has gained a Grandmaster norm: (see p.1)

NEW ZEALAND CHESS is published bi-monthly by the New Zealand Chess ABroclailon P.0. 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.

EDITOR: Paul Spiller, 59 Uxbridge Road, Howick, Auckland.
ASSOCIATE EDITORS: Peter Stuart, Ortvin Sarapu IM, Tony Dowden (Otago), Vernon Small (Canterbury) and Mark Evans (Wellington).

All contributions should be sent to the Editor's address. Unused manuscripts will not be returned unless stamped, addressed envelope is enclosed.

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 \$4.50
Overseas (Surface mail) \$6.00
Airmail: Australia \& South Pacific $\$ 7.00$, Asia \& North America $\$ 8.50$,
South America, Europe \& Africa $\$ 10.00$
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. Symonds Street, Auckland.

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

## Vol. 6 No. 3

June 1980

## Editorial

Murray Chandler's recent splendid performance in winning the New York International tournament and achieving the much coveted G.M. norm must certainly rank as the finest result achieved by a New Zealand chessplayer.
I am sure that all N.Z. chessplayers will join with me in congratulating Murray on his success.

I must also express my thanks to G.M. Raymond Keene for supplying me with the following articles. The letter Mr. Keene refers to will hopefully be published in the next issue of 'New Zealand Chess'

## A letter to the Editor

Editor.

## Dear Mr Spiller,

As you may know, Murray Chandler has just produced the best ever result by a NZ chessplayer, and also surely one of the most impressive performances by any $N Z$ sportsman (outside Rugby ) by winning the New York International and making a GM norm. I enclose a brief report on this which you would be most welcome to use in your magazine. It contains the full list of results, plus two games with light notes by Murray himself; an article of mine which originally appeared in the London Spectator, which you have permission to reprint, and finally, a letter from me to your patron, which draws his attention to Murray's splendid effort, for which no praise is too great, considering his age and the opportunities he has so far had. I think your readexs would be interested in seeing this letter in print, assuming Sir Keith has no objections to its publication.

Murray has also asked me to thank on his behalf the National Bank of NZ who have been very active in sponsoring him and helped to finance this trip.

Ray Keene.

New York International results 1-2 M.Chandler \& K.Burger $7 / 10 ; 3 \mathrm{IGM}$ 1-2 M.Chandler \& K.Burger $7 / 10 ; 3$ IGM
Djinjihashvili $5 \frac{1}{2} ; ~ 4-6$ IGM Shamkovich, Mednis \& Gruchacz 5; 7-8 IGM Ermenkov \& IGM Reene $4 \frac{1}{2} ; 9$ IGM Alburt 4; 10 Matera IGM Reene $4 \frac{1}{2} ; ~ 9 ~ 1 G M$
$3 \frac{1}{2} ; 11$ Zaltsman 3.
Article appearing in the London Spectator by Raymond Keene:

Last year was a period of qualified success for the New Zealander, Murray Chandler. He was runner-up to John Nunn in the Cutty Sark Grand Prix, and took first prize in two major Swisses spon sored by Lloyds Bank and Benedictine. Unfortunately, Murray ended the seaso With something of a setback at the
Brighton International Tournament Brighton International Tournament, and throughout 1979 he bad already found it fairly difficult to acquire invitations
to other events of international standto other events of international standing. Any reluctance on the part of organisers to invite Murray to
important internationals should important internationals should now have been banished by his performance at New York in April. Originally invited as a reserve, Murray took an early lead in this category nine event, eventually sharing first prize on 7/10 With the American Master Karl Burger. Both players achieved the notoriously arduous Grandmaster norm, a feat which
places Murray (who has just turned 20) places Murray (who has just turned 20 )
in a similar class to such talented in a similar class to such talented
young players as Seirawan and Speelman

None of the established Grandmasters succeeded in putting their act together succeeded in putting their act together
in any convincing kind of way. Djinjiin any convincing kind of way. Djinjionly muster $5 \frac{1}{2}$ points, Shamkovich 5 , and myself and Ermenkov 4 $\frac{1}{2}$, while Lev Alburt, currently the US's highest nationally rated player, could finish
no better than ninth.
Here are two games by the joint
winners of the tournament;
MEDNIS - BURGER, Modern Defence
1 e4 g6 2 d4 Bg7 3 Nc3 d6 $\quad 4$ £4 Nc6:
 (I prefer this to 4...Nf6, which
constitutes the Pirc Defence) 5 Be 3 Nf6

6 Be2 0-0 7 Nf3 a6 This move is my discovery, which $I$ used in games $v$. Balashov and Marjanovic from Skara Burger now follows my analysis from these games, analysi 0 Hgl b5 10 Ng pponent. Balashov played 10 hu against me, but 11 Bf3 Dal 12 looks powerful, but 11 Bf3 Bd7 12 e6 looks powerful, but hite 12 Ғxe6 13 Вxc6 Вxc6 14 mber 1515 If 15 Nxf8, Byg2 win $5 . \mathrm{Bxc} 3+16$ bxc3 Rf6 Suddenly it ....Bxe3 16 bxc3 Rh6 Suddenly it offensive has left his position full of fole 17 Ns5 B67 18 Qe2 Nf7 190-0-0 Rxf4 20 Oxe 7 Nxg 521 Oxg5 0f5 22 Oh 23 Bd4 Qf4+ 24 Qxf4 Pxf4 25 Rhe1 845 26 Be5 527 Rxd5 Re8 28 Rdxe5 xu5 26 Be5 dxes 51 Rxds Re8 28 Rxe xf7 32 Rc8 Kf6 33 Rxc 7 K $5 \quad 34$ Re 6 Kf $42 \mathrm{Rc} 8 \mathrm{Kf6} 33 \mathrm{Rxc} 7 \mathrm{Kg} 5 \quad 34 \mathrm{Rc} 6$ Kg5 38 Rc5 + Rf5 39 Rc 7540 c4 bxc 41 g5 $45 \mathrm{Kxc} 4 \mathrm{Kg} 3 \quad 46 \mathrm{Rh} 5 \mathrm{~h} 2$, $0-1$.
CHANDLER - ERMENKOV, Benoni Defence: $1 \mathrm{~d} 4 \mathrm{~g} 6 \quad 2 \mathrm{c} 4 \mathrm{Bg} 7 \quad 3 \mathrm{Nc} 3 \mathrm{c} 5 \quad 4 \mathrm{~d} 5$ e5 5 d6! This looks risky, but it has the effect of hamstringing Black's development. 5...Nf6 $6 \mathrm{Nb} 5 \mathrm{Na} 67 \mathrm{~g} 3 \mathrm{O}-0$ 8 Bg2 Re8 9 Nh3 e4 10 Nf4 b6 11 Nd5 Nxd5 12 Qxd5 Rb8 13 Nxa7 Watch this knight. First it snatches a pawn on a7 and seventeen moves later it delivers the death blow on h7. 13...B67 14 Qdl 3 Better would be 14...Qf6. $150-0$ exf2+ 16 Rxf2 Bd4 17 e3 Rxe3 And here the simpler $17 \ldots$...Bxe 3 would be an improvement. 18 Nb 5 Qe8 19 Bxe3 Bxe3 20 Bxb7 Rxb7 21 Qf3 Rb8 22 Rel Bxf2+ 23 Qxf2 Qf8 $24 \mathrm{Re} 7 \mathrm{Rd8} 25 \mathrm{Nc} 3 \mathrm{Nb} 4$ 26 Ne4 f5 27 Ng 5 Qf6 28 Qd2 With the threat of 29 a3 followed by Qd5+ In view of this Black must exchange off into a lost ending. 28...Qd4+ 29 Qxd4 cxd4 30 Nxh7 d3 $31 \mathrm{Kf2}$ b5 $32 \mathrm{Nf} 6+\mathrm{Kf} 8 \quad 33 \mathrm{Nxd7}+\mathrm{Kg} 8 \quad 34 \mathrm{Nf} 6+\mathrm{Kf} 8$ $35 \mathrm{Nh} 7+\mathrm{Kg} 8 \quad 36 \mathrm{~d} 7 \mathrm{Nc} 6 \quad 37 \mathrm{Nf} 6+\mathrm{Kf8}$ 8 Re8+ K7 36 cxbs 2 Ke2 Rxa 1 Nxd7 Nd4+ 42 Kxd2 Kxe8 43 Ne5,1-0 Notes by Raymond Keene o notes.
CHANDLER - MEDNIS, English:
1 c4 Nf6 2 Nc 3 e6 3 e4 d5 4 e5 Ne4 5 Nxe4 dxe4 6 0.g 4 Bd 74 Oxe 4 Bc6


Na6 12 Kel In Seirawan - Tinman, white kept his king on the Queenside, only to kept his king on the Queenside, only transfer it to the kingside attempt to head directly for $\begin{array}{ll}\text { text is an attempt to head diwectly for } \\ \text { haven. } 12 \ldots \mathrm{Be} 713 \mathrm{Bd} 2 \mathrm{a} \\ 14 \mathrm{Bc} 3 & 0-0\end{array}$ haven. 12 ...Be7 13 Bd2 a4 14 Bcs 17 15 Nf 3 Qd7 16 Rdl bs (16...Rfdg:? 17
 exbs Bxb5 18 Bxbs Qxbs 19 Qd3 QdS 20 Ke2 Rfd8 21 Rhel c6 22 Kf1 Nos? (22. NC7 - bs is $\pm$ unclear) 23 (ce2 No3 Rgll + Rbs 27 h 4 Rdb $828 \mathrm{h5}$ Bf8 29 Re4 Kh8 30 Ree4 R5b 71 Ref4 Rd7 29 g4 Kh8 ? 33 d5!+土 (se áagram) Kh2 Qb5 ?! 33 d 5 ! $\pm \pm$ (see diagram) A
brilliant stroke. $33 . . . Q x d 5$
. Rxd5 34 Rb4! 33. 34 Rd4: Nxd4 35 Rxd4 Ra7 36 Rxd5 $\begin{array}{llll}\text { Rxd4 } & \text { Ra7 } & 36 & \text { Rxd5 } \\ \text { cxd5 } & 37 & \text { Nd4 } 4 \text { Raa8 }\end{array}$ $38 \mathrm{Qd} 2 \mathrm{Kg} 8 \quad 39 \mathrm{~g} 4$ Rc8 40 g5 Rc4 $41 \mathrm{~g} 6 \mathrm{Ra} 6 \quad 42 \mathrm{Qf4}$ $\begin{array}{lll}\mathrm{Rc} 7 \\ 44 \mathrm{Bb} 4 \mathrm{Rb} 6 & \mathrm{Rd} \\ 45\end{array}$ Bxf8 Rxb5 46 Qxa4 Rdb7 47 Bd6, 1 - 0.
DZINDIHASHVILI - CHANDLER, Ret1:
$1 \mathrm{~g} 3 \mathrm{Nf} 6 \quad 2 \mathrm{Bg} 2 \mathrm{c} 5 \quad 3 \mathrm{Nf} 3 \mathrm{Nc} 64 \mathrm{O} \quad 4 \mathrm{~d}$
 9 a3 0-0 10 Rb 1 a !? (Treating it like a reverse Benoni) 11 Bd 2 e 512 b 4 axb4 13 axb4 exb4 14 Bxb4 Nxb4 15 Rxb4 Qa5 16 Qb 3 Re8 17 Kb 6 (Critical is 17 Ng 5 h6 18 Ne4 Bf8 19 c5 Bxc51 20 Naxc5 Nxc5 21 Nf6+ Kf8 22 Qd5 Re6! when Black is o.K.) 17...Nxb6 18 Rxb6 e4 19 dxe4 Rxe4 20 Ng5 Re5 21 Ne4 Ra6 22 Rd6!? Rxd6 23 Nxd6 Be6 24 Qxb7 Qd8: $\overline{\text { //unclear } 25 ~ N e 4 ~ B x c 4 ~} 26$ Rcl Rb5 (26...Be6? 27 f4! with the idea of $28 \mathrm{Ng} 5 \pm) 27$ Qc6 (27 Qa6 Bxe2 28 Rel ( $28 \mathrm{Rc} 8 \mathrm{Rbl+}$ with the idea of Bxa6) Bd3 29 Rdl Bc2! +/+; 28 Bfl Rbl 29 Qc6 +.) $27 . .$. Bxe2 $\mp 28 \mathrm{~h} 4 \mathrm{Rb} 629 \mathrm{Qa4}$ d3 30 Kh2 Rb8 (30...d2? $31 \mathrm{Nxd2}$ Qxd2 32 Re2 and 34 Qe8+ ) 31 Nd2 Qd4 32 Rc4 Qxf2 33 Rf4 Qe3 34 Qd7 Qxd2 35 Rxf7 Qc 36 Re7 Rf8 37 Re8 Qf6 38 Re6 Qf2


ASIAN CHESS TECHNICAL CONFERENCE
A report on the Asian Chess Technical Conference that was received by the N.Z.C.A. is reproduced here in full. Editor.

The Asian Chess Technical Conference the first of three training centres around the world conceived in last year's FIDE Congress in San Juan, Puerto Rico, was organised by the Philippine Chess Federation from March 18 to 21 in Manila.

Guest speakers were Grandmaster Yuri Averbach, Vice President of the USSR Chess Federation and co-chairman of the FIDE Commission on Chess Developing Countries, Mr. Edmund Edmondson, 196677 Executive Officer of the United States Chess Federation, FIDE Zone 10 President Prof. Lim Kok Ann of Singapore, FIDE Deputy President Florencio Campomanes of the Philippines and General Secretary Ineke Bakker of the Netherlands.

Regional representatives from the Philippines and eighteen delegates from FIDE member federations in zones 9 and 10 attended the Conference. The countries represented were Australia Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Jordan, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Yemen.

The speakers expounded on their experiences in the growth of their national federations and the delegates responded with questions particular to their country in the open forum following each daily session.

Although conditions vary from country to country, chess federations face common problems and can use parallel methods in achieving growth:
Organisation: Primary among the essentials of growth are the people. The growth of any chess federation depends on the people who run the organisation and to succeed, total conmitment to chess is necessary. At the start, a corps of volunteers is essential for nationwide promotion. Teauwork should be fostered among the regional
organisers. Above all, an imaginative leader is needed at the helm to set high targets and As soon as funds per ft, the federation should acquire a staff fullequately
To be strong, the national
federation must be centralized either as a federation of individuals or as a federation of clubs. The federation should instill discipline at all levels The authority of the organization must be respected and upheld for programs to be successful.

The federation should be serviceoriented and should organize activities for, and give importance to all levels of players. The below average and average players form the framework of an organization. Hand in hand with this concept, the country's top players should be provided with means of reliable income. In tournaments, although events among the lower group of players may be informal in order to attract more players, competition among the country's top players must be organized in a first class manner. This is the showcase for other players to judge whether chess shall be their future.
Publicity: All federations need the full support of print and broadcast media. National publicity attracts new people and helps generate support for chess. To keep members in the federation, an essential ingredient is having one's own publication no matter how simple.

A federation should have heroes, glamorized in the national media, to be looked up to as an inspiration. Once a hero is produced, a federation should have at least one international tournament a year to catch the eye of media.

Funding: There must be tacit, implicit or open support from the government and they must recognize the value of chess as a sport not only for local development but also for its
international value.
Aside from government support, another means of raising funds is through corporate sponsorships. The sponsor must be kept interested by introducing new ideas each time.

Another source of funds is the sale of chess books and equipment.
Growth Programs: One essential paramount to growth is the establishment of a rating system, not necessarily elaborate, but something to give players a means of comparin their strength and measuring their progress.

A teaching program in school will have many benefits in the future. Chess should be taught to children and one way is to get the school teachers be awong school it a hood hoting
for promising young talent．It should be the duty of the country＇s top players who are supported by the federation to help promote chess and teach young players．

It is important to change the site of tournaments to spread the development all over the country and not concentrate only on major cities．More rated tourna ments should be held and to make sure that they are run properly，the federation should start a tournament arbiter training and certification program．

## Obituary

It is with the deepest regret that we record the recent death of Les Jones Among the many interests of this
highly respected gentleman was a passion for chess．

Les became a member of the Upper Hutt Chess Club in 1972 and was elected to the conmittee in 1974．In 1975 he was evated to president and his exception al organising talents were to the for when he presided over the very successul $1975 / 76$ ord Hutt，where a record nor or 136 players participated．Another record was achieved durlng his presidency wher hess players 1n 1978 attended Upper tournament．

The respect and affection in which Les was held by his friends and colleagues was shown in the overflow attendance at his funeral service．

New Zealand chess and the Upper Hutt Chess Club have lost an extremely able administrator．To his widow and three sons we extend our very sincere sympathy J．M．Hillock．

## 置

A complete range of chess books and equipment is available from the New Zealand Chess Association：P．O．Box 8802，SYMONDS STREET，AUCKLAND or Contact：Brian Winsor Ph AK 491－273

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## Country Abbreviations

These country abbreviations will henceforth be used in＇New Zealand Chess＇where These co

ALB Albani
ALG Al

## Andorra <br> Angola

Algeria

ARG Argentina
AUS Australia
BAH Bahamas
BAN
BEL

BOL Bolivia
BRD
RZ Brazil
Bulgaria
Canada
Chile
Colombia
Costa Rica
Cuba
Cyprus
Czechoslovakia
East Germany
Denmark
Dominican Republic
Ecuador
England
E1 Salvador
Faroe Islands
Finland
France
Gambia
Ghana
Greece
GUE Guernsey
HK Hong Kong
HON

| HUN | Hungary | PR | Puerto Rico |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ICE | Iceland | PRC | Peoples Republic |
| IND | India |  | of China |
| IRE | Ireland | RHO | Rhodesia |
| IRN | Iran | RI | Indonesia |
| IRQ | Iraq | RUM | Rumania |
| ISR | Israel | SA | South Africa |
| IT | Italy | SCO | Scotland |
| JAM | Jamaica | SEY | Seychelles |
| JAP | Japan | SIN | Singapore |
| JOR | Jordan | SL | Sri Lanka |
| KUW | Kuwait | SP | Spain |
| LEB | Lebanon | SUR | Surinam |
| LIB | Libya | SWE | Sweden |
| LUX | Luxembourg | SWI | Switzerland |
| MAL | Malaysia | SYR | Syria |
| MEX | Mexico | TAI | Thailand |
| MGC | Malta | TRK | Turkey |
| MNC | Monaco | TT | Trinidad and Tobago |
| MON | Mongolia | TUN | Tunisia |
| MOR | Moroceo | UAE | United Arab |
| MTN | Mauretania |  | Emirates |
| MTS | Mauritius | －UG | Uganda |
| NIC | Nicaragua | URS | USSR |
| NIG | Nigeria | URU | Uruguay |
| NL | Netherlands | USA | United States |
| NL | Neth．Antilles | VEN | Venezuela |
| NOR | Norway | VGB | British Virgin Is． |
| NZ | New Zealand | VUS | U．S．Virgin IS． |
| PAK | Pakistan | WAL | Wales |
| Pan | Panama | YEM | Yemen Arab Rep． |
| PAR | Paraguay | YUG | Yugoslavia |
| PER | Peru | ZAI | Zaire |
| PHI | Philippines | ZAM | Zambia |
| PNG POL | Papua－New Guinea Poland | 賁 | 且 昷 |
| POR | Portugal |  |  |

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## Sarapu Wins Auckland Easter

by the editor

Perhaps it was the prospect of some dismal Easter weather that attracted 42 aspiring chess players to the Auckland Chess Centre to do battle during the long weekend. Whatever the reasons, the result was a record for recent years in terms of attendance and playing strength.

Heading the 42 player field were coNew Zealand Champions Ortvin Sarapu and Ewen Green and championship players Bob Smith and Peter Weir. Also entered were Michael Steadman, 1979 N.Z. Junior Champion, Grant Sidnam, 1979 co-N.Z Schoolpupil Champion and Peter Green, the premier reserve champion. Jon Jack son, formerly of Christchurch, now living in Nelson, made one of his rare appearances in Auckland. The dark horse of the tournament proved to be Mark Levene of Israel. A talented chess player, he is at present studying Law at Auck1and University.

The tournament got underway with an announcement by Peter Mataga, the DOP, that the prize fund had been increased Lacking a sponsor, the Chess Centre understandably, could only offer prizes based on entries received

Round 1 produced no real surprises although Michael White (the only player from Wellington) was defeated by Kirk Boyd and Bruce Wheeld was rather lucky to escape from a bad position against Peter Corbett.

The action started to get underway in round 2 . Sarapu sacked an exchange against Spiller, who could not find the right defence and lost on time. Ewen Gree tine a inst a deterined Bruce Wheeler Further down Stead Wheld to . draw by Charles Belton Mersick bat Jon Jockson Bark and Marsick beat Jon Jackson. Mark Levene made

The focus of attention in round 3 was the game between Sarapu and Levene. Sarapu built up a promising looking position but released all the tension by a dubious pawn push.
0.SARAPU - M.LEVENE, Sicilian Defence: 1 e4 c5 2 Ne 2 Nf 63 Nbc 3 d 64 g 3 e 5 $5 \mathrm{Bg} 2 \mathrm{Be} 6 \quad 6 \quad 0-0 \mathrm{Qd} 7 \quad 7 \mathrm{f} 4 \mathrm{Bh} 3 \quad 8 \mathrm{~d} 3$ Nc6 9 Nd5 Nxd5 10 exd5 Ne7 11 c 4 0-0 $-0 \quad 12$ b4 h5 13 Rf2 cxb4 14 a3 b3 15 Qxb3 h4 $16 \mathrm{Rb} 1 \mathrm{hxg} 3 \quad 17 \mathrm{Nxg} 3 \mathrm{Bxg} 2 \quad 18$
 Rgb2 Rd7 22 c5?! dxc5 23 d6 Qxd6 24 Qxf7 Qg6 25 Qf4+ Kc8 26 Bxc5 Nd5 $\begin{array}{lllllll}\text { Qf2 Bxc5 } & 28 & \text { Qxc5+ Kb8 } & 29 & \mathrm{Rf} 1 & \mathrm{Rc} 8 & 30 \\ \text { Rf8 Rdd8 } & 31 & \text { Rxd8 Rxd8 } & 32 & \text { Od4 } & \text { Qf6 } & 33\end{array}$ Rf8 Rdd8 31 Rxd8 Rxd8 32 Qd4 Qf6 33 Qxf6 Nxf6 $34 \mathrm{Rb} 3 \mathrm{Ng}_{4} 35 \mathrm{Ne} 4 \mathrm{Ne5} 36$ Nf2 Rd4 $37 \mathrm{~h} 3 \mathrm{Kc} 7 \mathrm{~K}^{28} \mathrm{Kf1}$ b6 39 Ke 2 Kd 40 Ne4 Keb 41 KeJ Ras 42 Rc3 The game was adjourned here with Mark seal ing 42...Nd7. The game looked certain to be a draw, but on resumption Sarapu made 2 inexplicable blunders. 43 Rc6+
 c7?? Ne6+, 0 : 1

Robert Smith managed to escape from a bad position against Grant Sidnam with a draw. Bruce Marsick played one of the shortest games I have ever seen he resigned after 8 moves after blundering in the opening against Ewen Green. Peter Green and Peter Weir had a well fought draw, after Weir appeared to be in some difficulty.
P.GREEN - P.WEIR, Benoni:

1 d4 Nf6 2 c4 e6 $3 \mathrm{Nc} 3 \mathrm{c} 5 \quad 4 \mathrm{~d} 5$ exd5

 $12 \mathrm{~h} 3 \mathrm{Re} 813 \mathrm{Re} 1 \mathrm{~b} 6 \quad 14 \mathrm{Rcl} \mathrm{Nh} 5 \quad 15$ Bh2 Bh6 16 Rc2 Nf4 17 Ne 2 Nxd3 18 $\begin{array}{llll}\text { Qh2 } \\ \text { Qxd } 3 \text { Nf6 } & 19 \mathrm{Nc} 3 \mathrm{Nh} 5 & 20 \text { Nfd2 } \mathrm{Bb} 7 \\ 21\end{array}$ Nc4 Nf4 22 Qf3 Nxd5: 23 Nxd5 Bxd5 24 $\begin{array}{lllllll}\text { Nc4 Nf4 } & 22 & \text { Qf3 Nxd5: } & 23 & \text { Nxd5 } & \text { Bxd5 } & 24 \\ \text { Nxd6 } & \text { Qc6 } & 25 & \text { Ree2 } & \text { Be6 } & 26 & \text { Nxe8 } \\ \text { Rxe8 } & 27\end{array}$ xd6 Qc6 25 Rce2 Be6 29 Nxe8 Rxe 27 14 Bxf4 28 Qxi4 Qxa4 29 Qd6 Qb4 30 534 Re2 $2 \times 1+35 \mathrm{Rxel}$ Rxel 36 37 Kf3 Kg7 40 Oa5 Bc6+ $41 \mathrm{Kf} 2 \mathrm{Rf} 5+$, $\frac{1}{1}: \frac{1}{2}$. Scores after Round 3: E.Green, M.Levene 3 points; R.Smith, P.Weir, P.Green, M. Steadman and G.Sidnam $2 \frac{1}{2}$.

Round 4 brought the two leaders together. Mark and Ewen agreed on a draw in mutual time-trouble howevemark missed seeing that he had an immediate winning continuation. Smith and Mickey Steadman had a steady draw whtle Peter Weir had a convincing win against Grant Sidnam. Peter Green never recovered from a bad opening variation against Sarapu.
O.SARAPU - P.GREEN, Sicilian Defence: 1 e4 c5 $2 \mathrm{Ne} 2 \mathrm{~d} 6 \quad 3 \mathrm{Nbc} 3$ e6 4 g 3 g 6 $5 \mathrm{Bg} 2 \mathrm{Bg} 7 \quad 6 \mathrm{~d} 4$ cxd4 $7 \mathrm{Nxd4} \mathrm{Ne} 78$ Ndb5 d5 9 exd5 a6 10 Nd4 Nxd5 11

Nxd5 exd5 12 Qe2+ Qe7 13 Qxe7+ Kxe 14 Bg5t f6 15 Be 3 Rd8 16 0-0-0 Nc6 17 Rhel Kf7 18 Nb 3 Ne7 19 Bc5 Bf8 20 Rd2 a5 21 Bb6 Rd6 22 Bxa5 Rda6 23 Bb4 Rxa2 24 Rde2 Bh6+ 25 f4 Nc6 26 Bxd5+ Kg7 27 Bxc6, 1 : 0.
Leading scores: E.Green, P.Weir, M.Levene $3 \frac{1}{2}$; O.Sarapu, R.Smith, J.Jackson, M.Steadman, P.Spiller, L.Cornford, B. Wheeler, and R.Taylor 3 points.

In round 5 Levene made a bad blunder towards the end of the first adjourned games session and allowed his opponent Robert Smith, to break through on the kingside. From the diagrammed positio
 Levene played
Qf2?? and Smith
seized his chance remaining moves were 52 Rel Be3 53 Rxe3 55 $\mathrm{fxg} 2+56 \mathrm{Ke} 2 \mathrm{Oxg}$ $\begin{array}{lll}\mathrm{Exg} 2+ & 56 & \mathrm{Ke} 2 \\ 57 & \mathrm{Rcxe} & \mathrm{Kg} 1 \\ \mathrm{Kg} 5 & 58\end{array}$ $\mathrm{Rg} 3+\mathrm{Kh} 4 \quad 59 \mathrm{Rf} 3$ Qh2 60 Rf 2 glo
and white resigned.
Ewen Green allowed a three-fold repetition of the position in a winning endgame against Peter Weir. Peter
mmediately spotted the repetition and laimed a draw. On the Mer Hopell arapu defeated youg a player of considerable promise), teadman blitzed good position and wheeler held Jondered ank way his extra pa for rant Sidnam just before the time control and had to be conteok with an raw. Cornford spre Marsick to notch up nouspectig seadig scores: O Sarapu another polat. Leadng scorn .Green, R.Snith, P. 14 points .Steadman, and
Round 6 produced a serkes of time crambles on the to have equalized his teadin seeinst Sarapu but blundered a position again the time control. On piece just brif ( 14 Nf6 4 6 3 N3 Q5!? ) and gained a big c4 6 g in the ensuing time scramble Cornford missed the win of a rook and subsequently lost. On board 3 Smith ained a winning advantage out of the opening after some weak play by

Siller however the latter managed equalize after a bad continuation by smith. The game was resolved when Spiller blundered a piece and then lost on time. Mark Levene just managed $t$ squeeze a win out of his position against Bruce Wheeler while Jackson started a late bid by defeating Peter Weir.

The top pairings for the last round were: O.Sarapu(5) vs R.Smith(5); J.Jack son(4 $\frac{1}{2}$ ) vs E.Green(5); P.Weir(4) vs M. Levene(4 $\frac{1}{2}$ ) ; M.Steadman(4) vs P.Spiller (4).

Ortvin defeated Robert in a game where both sides had chances. Ewen's poor form allowed Jon Jackson a fairly comfortable win. The game between Weir and Levene was a different story with Weir winning a protracted knight versus bishop ending in 74 moves. Steadman and Spiller drew after a remarkable series of forced moves thus missing out on prizemoney. Sidnam and Cornford won thus sneaking into 3 rd equal position with E.Green and Smith
O.SARAPU - R.SMITH, Benoni:

1 d4 Nf6 2 c4 c5 3 e3 g6 4 Nc 3 Bg 7
 $\mathrm{Nb} 8 \quad 9 \quad$ e4 a6 10 a 4 Bg4 11 h 3 Bxf3 12
 $\begin{array}{llll}\mathrm{Bxf} 3 & \mathrm{Qc} \\ \mathrm{e} & \mathrm{fxe} & 16 \text { Rad1 Ne8 } 17 \mathrm{Bh} 2 \mathrm{Ne} 5 & 18\end{array}$ $\mathrm{Be} 2 \mathrm{Nc} 619 \mathrm{Bg} 4 \mathrm{Qe} 7 \quad 20 \mathrm{f} 4 \mathrm{Nd} 421 \mathrm{Qd} 3$ Nc7 22 Khl b5 23 axb5 axb5 24 cxb5 Nc7 22 Kh1 b5 25 act h5 26 Be2 Nexb5 27 f5 gxf5 28 exf5 Rxf5 29 Rxf5 Nxc3 30 Rxd4 Rb4 31 Rxd6 Rxc4 32 Bxc4 Qa7 33 bxc3 Qal+ 34 Rf1 Qxc3 35 Bxe6+ Kh8 $36 \mathrm{Rd} 8+, 1$ : 0 .
J.JACKSON - E.GREEN, Sicilian:

1 e4 c5 2 Nf3 Nc6 3 d3 g6 4 g 3 Bg 7 5 Bg 2 e6 $60-0 \mathrm{Nge7} 7 \mathrm{c} 30-0 \quad 8 \mathrm{~d} 4$ cxd4 9 cxd4 d5 10 e5 b5 11 Nc3 Qb6 12 Be 3 Bd 713 Qd2 Nf5 $14 \mathrm{~g} 4 \mathrm{Nxe3} 15$ fxe3 f6 16 exf6 Bxf6 17 Racl Rad8 18
 Bg7 22 Nd3 Rxcl 23 Rxc1 Nd6 24 Nfe5 Bc8 $25 \mathrm{~h} 4 \mathrm{Nf5} 26$ Qel Qd8 27 Bh 3 Qe 28 Bxf5 Rxf5 29 Qc3 Rf8 30 Qc6 Qd 31 Qc7 Qe8 32 Qxa7 h6 $33 \mathrm{Rc} 7,1$
1 e4 c5 2 c3 Nf6 3 e5 Nd5 4 d4 cxd4 Bc4!? Nb6 6 Bb3 e6 7 Nf3 d6 8 exd6 dxc3 9 Nxc3 Bxd6 $10 \mathrm{Nb} 5 \mathrm{Bb} 4+11 \mathrm{Ke} 2$ Bd7 12 Qd3 a6 13 Nbd4 Nc6 14 a4 Qe 15 Be3 e5:? 16 Nxc6 Bxc6 17 Ng 5 : Bxg2! 18 Bxf7+ Kf8 19 Qf5 Qf6 20 Qg4 e4! 21 Bd4! Bf3+ 22 Nxf3 exf3+ 23

Kf1 Qxf7 $24 \mathrm{Bxg} 7+$ : Qxg7 25 Qxb4+ Qe7 26 Qf4+ Qf7 27 Qd6+ Qe7, $\frac{1}{2}$ : $\frac{1}{2}$. P.WEIR - M.LEVENE, Sicilian Defence:

 $\begin{array}{lllllllll}\mathrm{d} 4 & \text { cxd4 } & 9 & \text { exd4 } \\ \mathrm{Nxd} 2 & 12 & \mathrm{Bxd} 2 & \mathrm{Be} 7 & 10 & \text { e } 5 & \mathrm{Ne} 4 & 11 & \mathrm{Nbd} 2\end{array}$
 $\begin{array}{llllll}\mathrm{Rf} 8 & 18 \mathrm{~h} 4 \mathrm{Ne} 7 & 19 \mathrm{Bb} 4 \mathrm{Rxc} 2 & 20 \mathrm{Rxc} 2\end{array}$
 24 Bxe7 Bxe $7 \quad 25 \mathrm{Kg} 2 \mathrm{Bd} 826 \mathrm{Kg} 3$ a5 27

 $37 \mathrm{Kd} 3 \mathrm{Bd} 8 \quad 38 \mathrm{Kc} 2 \mathrm{Kc} 639 \mathrm{Nd} 2 \mathrm{Bh} 4 \quad 40$

 Kxc4 Kc6 51 f6 b3 $52 \mathrm{Kxb} 3 \mathrm{Bb} 4 \quad 53 \mathrm{Kc} 2$ Ba3 $54 \mathrm{Kd} 3 \mathrm{Bf} 855 \mathrm{Kc} 4 \mathrm{Ba} 3 \quad 56 \mathrm{Ng} 2 \mathrm{Bcl}$ 57 Nh4 Ba3 58 Ng6 Kd7 59 Nf4 Kc6 60 Nd3 Kb6 61 d5 exd5+ 62 Kxd5 Kc7 63 6 fxe6+ 64 Kxe6 Kc6 65 f7 Kc7 66 Ne5 Bb4 67 Nd7 Kc6 68 f8Q Bxf8 69 Nxf8 Kc5 $70 \mathrm{Nd} 7+\mathrm{Kb} 471 \mathrm{Nb} 6 \mathrm{Kc} 572$ Nd5 Kc4 $73 \mathrm{Kd6} \mathrm{~Kb} 3 \quad 74 \mathrm{Nb} 6,1: 0$.

## Final Scores

|  |  | R. 1 | R. 2 | R. 3 | R. 4 | R. 5 | R. 6 | R. 7 | I'L | Sos |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | Sarapu 0. | W27 | W13 | L8 | w9 | W24 | W10 | W4 | 6 |  |
| 2 | Jackson J. | W22 | L20 | W26 | W23 | D11 | W5 | w3 | 51/2 |  |
| 3 | Green E. | W14 | W11 | W20 | D8 | D5 | W7 | L2 | 5 | 32 |
| 4 | Smith R.W. | W35 | W17 | D6 | D10 | W8 | W13 | L1 | 5 | 31 |
| 5 | Weir P. | W36 | W32 | D9 | W6 | D3 | L2 | W8 | 5 | 2912 |
| 6 | Sidnam G. | W25 | W38 | D4 | L5 | D9 | W16 | W15 | 5 | 271/2 |
| 7 | Cornford L. | W24 | L8 | W41 | W25 | W20 | L3 | W17 | 5 | 2412 |
| 8 | Levene M. | W16 | w7 | W1 | D3 | L4 | W11 | L5 | 412 | 341 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| 9 | Green P. | W21 | W12 | D5 | L1 | D6 | D20 | W22 | 41/2 | 31 |
| 10 | Steadman M. | W30 | D26 | W15 | D4 | W14 | L1 | D13 | 4/212 | 291/2 |
| 11 | Wheeler B. | W34 | L3 | W40 | W21 | D2 | L8 | W20 | 4/21 | 26 |
| 12 | Kinchant K. | W37 | L9 | W22 | L14. | W18 | D21 | W26 | 41/2 | 24312 |
| 13 | Spiller P. | W40 | L1 | W38 | W24 | W37 | L4 | D10 | 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 24 |
| 14 | Taylor R. | L3 | W34 | W18 | W12 | L10 | L17 | W28 | 4 | $27 \frac{1}{2}$ |
| 15 | Winslade B. | W29 | D19 | L10 | D26 | W23 | W27 | L6 | 4 | 26. |
| 16 | Vermeer J. | L8 | W29 | W30 | L20 | W26 | L6 | W21 | 4 | 251/2 |
| 17 | Brunton D. | W33 | L4 | L24 | W38 | W25 | W14 | L7 | 4 | 2412 |
| 18 | Hart S . | D28 | D23 | L14 | W30 | L12 | W37 | W27 | 4 | 23 |
| 19 | Rawnsley L. | D23 | D15 | L21 | D22 | D28 | W34 | W30 | 4 | 23 |
| 20 | Marsick B.H.P. | W39 | W2 | L3 | W16 | L7 | D9 | LIl | 3112 | 301/2 |
| 21 | Pomeroy D. | L9 | W37 | W19 | L11 | W31 | D12 | L16 | 31/2 | 261/2 |
| 22 | Hopewell N . | L2 | W39 | L12 | D19 | W33 | W31 | L9 | 31/2 | 26 |
| 23 | Watson D. | D19 | D18 | W33 | L2 | L15 | D25 | W32 | 31/2 | 251/2 |
| 24 | Hopewell M. | L7 | W31 | W17 | L13 | L1 | D32 | D25 | 3 | -28 |
| 25 | Henderson A.J. | L6 | W28 | W32 | L7 | L17 | D23 | D24 | 3 | 26 |
| 26 | Belton C.P. | W42 | D10 | L2 | D15 | Li6 | W29 | L12 | 3 | 251/2 |
| 27 | Van Dam S. | L1 | L40 | W42 | W28 | W32 | L15 | L18 | 3 | 21 |
| 28 | Stanton B. | D18 | L25 | W35 | L27 | D19 | W33 | L14 | 3 | 21 |
| 29 | Delowe S. | L15 | L16 | W34 | L32 | W38 | L26 | W39 | 3 | 20 |
| 30 | Crombie W. | L10 | W42 | L16 | L18 | W4 1 | W39 | L19 | 3 | 20 |
| 31 | White M. | L38 | L24 | W39 | W40 | L21 | L22 | W37 | 3 | 171/2 |
| 32 | Storey D. | W41 | L5 | L25 | W29 | L27 | D24 | L23 | 21/2 | 22 |
| 33 | Hampton R. | L17 | D35 | L23 | W41 | L22 | L28 | W40 | $2 \frac{1 / 2}{}$ | 191/2 |
| 34 | Corbett P. | Lll | L14 | L29 | W42 | W40 | L19 | D36 | $2 \frac{1}{2}$ | 191/2 |
| 35 | Wieboldt J. | L4 | D33 | L28 | L37 | L39 | W42 | W41 | $2 \frac{1}{2}$ | 16 |
| 36 | Rudkins L. | L5 | L41 | L37 | L39 | W42 | W38 | D34 | $2 \frac{1}{2}$ | 15 |
| 37 | Benbow M. | L12 | L21 | W36 | W35 | L13 | L18 | L31 | 2 | 2412 |
| 38 | Boyd J.K. | W31 | L6 | L13 | L17 | L29 | L36 | W42 | 2 | 22 |
| 39 | Mears G. | L20 | L22 | L31 | W36 | W35 | L30 | L29 | 2 | 21 |
| 40 | Borovskis J. | L13 | W27 | L11 | L31 | L34 | D41 | L33 | $1{ }^{1 / 2}$ | $21^{\frac{1}{2}}$ |
| 41 | Rawnsley D. | L32 | W36 | L7 | L33 | L30 | D40 | L35 | $1^{1 / 2}$ | 191/2 |
| 42 | Svoboda D. | L26 | L30 | L27 | L34 | L36 | L35 | L38 | 0 |  |

BURROUGHS COMPUTERS N.Z. JUNIOR
By V.Small

Considering the amount of effort put into the organisation of this event by Mark Fleming and Michael Exeeman, the field of 24 was a little disappeinting. All local schools were canyassed and it was hoped that the innovation of prizes for all won games would draw in the great mass of "non-tournament" schoolpupils (numbering upwards of 150) who anmully compete in the "Press" chess interschools tournament. The ignore demonstrated by the fuckland players didn't help, although to southern cynics it was not complecely unpredictable

Pre-tournament favourite had to be Pat cordue fresh from his Reserves vic tory. Jonathon Sarfati was the only player rated within 100 of Cordue but the locals were seen muttering in small groups about the chances of Lloyd, Bates and Dowden.

Round one was a 12 -- 0 swiss dream for the top players, although Cordue seemed to be losing to Watts after boldiy playing 1. $e^{4}$ and meeting one of those slippery $4 \ldots .$. Nf6, $5 . . . \mathrm{gxf} 6 \mathrm{Caro}$ Kahns.

For those of you who like chess lunacy may I introduce:
P. STAEER - D.WEEGENAAR, King's Gambit 1 ed e6 2 f 4 e 5 (don't say it) 3 fxes Qh4t $4 \mathrm{Ke} 2 \mathrm{Qxel}+5 \mathrm{Kf} 2 \mathrm{Bc} 5+6 \mathrm{Kg} 3$ Qxe5+ $7 \mathrm{Kf3}$ Qf5t 8 Ke © ©e4 mate, $0-1$

A clear leader in Adrian hen Sarfati' books failed and a couple of crazy sacrifices later he was a rook down for next to nothing. Cordue and Bates drew and Dowden and Williamson were still only just off the pace although how the latter survived against Sarfati in the second round is a nystery. (See games at end of article)

The game that decided the tourmament should have been the following:
P. CORDJE - A.Lloyd, Sicilian Defence: 1. d3 c5 $2 \mathrm{~g} 3 \mathrm{~g} 6 \quad 3 \mathrm{Bg} 2 \mathrm{Bg} 7 \quad 4$ e 4 Nc 6 5 f 4 d 6 O Ne 3 e5 7 Nh3 Nge7 8 0~0 Nd4 9 Ee3 $0-0 \quad 10 \mathrm{Rf} 2 \mathrm{Rb} 8$ il $\mathrm{Ofl} \mathrm{b} 5 \quad 12 \mathrm{Ndl}$
 16 Nxf4 Nxf4 $\quad 17$ Bxf4 cxb4 18 cxb4 Bd 19 Be3 Bxe3 20 Nxe3 0bo 21 Qe2 fxe4 22 dxe4 Rxf2 23 Qxf2 Ref 24 Qd2 Ne6 25 Khl Ne5 26 Wd5 Bxd5 27 Qxat5 Kg? 28 Rdi falack has a big advartage and simply 28...Rf6 would preserve it if he wanted to. Instead he goes for the quich
knock-out.; 28...Ng 29 (dat Qxa
 30 Rxd4 Rf2 31 Rxdt Rxaz 32 Bf 3 Notia
 Hf5 should win) 36 e6 Nx9? 37 Yei Rxdlt 38 Rydl Nf5 39 Rat Ng 7 c 40 e 7 Nes 41 हas :- 0

So Cordue had the lead, perhaps a litule puckity, and the toumament seemed to be an an even heel again. Twen when Condue whipped Dowden th the bext round only Weegenar looked likely to seop him. lavid played quite well, but n a game that I make no clainns to inderstand, the amorphous Cordue Modem slipped out again. However this draw allowed Bates, who had "lost" a pawn before playing with controlled aggression to beat a still amazingly lou and confident Sarfati on time, aud loyd to close the gap to half a point.

The stage seemed set for an exciting last round but for the knowledge that Cordue had white against that notorious draw-ridden player M. Freemen, so could (had he offered a draw earily on) win at east first equal
fut fot some reason he forgot to affer a draw and Freman played very well to win. Bates held the advantage over Weegenary for most of the game and won a dobile rook and pawn ending with a good display of iron-nerves. He looked at that stage to have the title sewn up, since Lioyd,s game with Williamson was in one of its bad phases. Lloyd had accepted the Marshall Gambit and had indulged in some real trench wax tare for 30 moves to hang on to it. art as he seemed to be unwinding he hundered and willianson had a whing ending. Then, what could only be escribed as aine inter Rereace turned the Lables and lloyd convercen a still. to first win with prechsion to wove up to first equal. Throughout the tourney he displayed great positional maturity orkis age, and only a certain hesit is play Bates played (and plays) his play. Bates played (and plays) with a rerreshing and aggressive shye, but ty semer of ry are noe yet sulficing developed World Junior of the athers, Freaman mos reat hard enough to unbalace the porition and only really beats apod playerg ube
they try to beat him and over-extend Cordue was out of form and only his natural strength got him into a tle for third equal. Dowden and Cairns both seemed out of touch, but Weegenaar looked very good at times. Foster would be disappointed with her effort I should imagine especially after her good result in last year's school-pupils

The long suffering D.o.p. Mark Fleming should be mentioned here too, not just for the efficiency of his directing , but for the fact that if the qualifying age had been under 20 on the first day of the tournament instead of the date of the World Junior he could have played.

As a postscript, the following madness should serve as a warning to future organisers that the Burrough's sponsorship programe may attract players who may not have a thorough knowledge of the rules. (I have not published the game Vernon refers to because I would hardly classify it as a game of chess. Both players put numerous pieces en prise and one of them moved a knight diagonally. To top it off his opponent castled after he had moved both his King and Rook !! -Editor.)

Some selected games:
J.SARFATI - H.WILLIAMSON, Two Knights

1 e4 e5 2 Nf3 Nc6 3 Bc4 Nf6 4 Nc 3 Bc 5
 $\begin{array}{lllllllll}5 & \text { Nd5 } & \text { Nxe4 } & 6 & \text { Qe2 } & \text { Nd6 } & 7 & \text { d4 } 4 x d 4 & 8 \\ \text { Nxd4 } & 9 & \text { Qxe5+ } & \text { Ne6 } & 10 & \text { Bd3 } & 0-0 & 11 & \mathrm{Be} 3\end{array}$
 $\begin{array}{lllllllll}\text { Re8 } & 12 & 0-0-0 & \text { b6 } & 13 & \text { Qh5 } & \text { h6 } & 14 & \text { h4 } \\ 15 & \text { Bxh } & \text { gxh6 } & 16 & \text { Qxh6 } & \mathrm{f} 5 & 17 & \mathrm{Qg} 6+\mathrm{Ng} 7\end{array}$
 $\begin{array}{lllll}18 & \mathrm{Nf} 6+\mathrm{Kf} 8 & 19 \mathrm{Nh} 7+\mathrm{Kg} 8 & 20 \mathrm{Ng5} \mathrm{Bd5} \\ 21 & \mathrm{~h} 5 \mathrm{Nf} 7 & 22 & \mathrm{Oh} 7+\mathrm{Kf} 8 & 23 \\ \mathrm{Nxf} 7 & \mathrm{Bxf} 7\end{array}$ $24 \mathrm{Oh} 8+\mathrm{Bg} 825 \mathrm{~h} 6 \mathrm{Qg} 5+26 \mathrm{f4} \mathrm{Qxf} 4+$ $27 \mathrm{Kbl} \mathrm{Qg} 5 \quad 28 \mathrm{~h} 7 \mathrm{Ke} 7 \quad 29 \mathrm{hxg} 8=\mathrm{Q} \mathrm{Rxg} 8$ 30 Rdel+ Kf8 31 Bc4 Ne6 32 Qe5 Re8 33 Rhfl f4 34 Qe4 c6 35 Bxe6 Rxe6 $36 \mathrm{Qb} 4+\mathrm{c} 5 \quad 37 \mathrm{Rxf} 4+\mathrm{Ke} 7 \quad 38 \mathrm{Qd} 2$ Qxg2 $39 \mathrm{Rf} 2 \mathrm{Qd} 540 \mathrm{Qc} 1 \mathrm{Rg} 241 \mathrm{Rxg} 2 \mathrm{Qxg} 2, \frac{1}{2}-\frac{1}{2}$. P. CORDUE - M. FREEMAN, Caro Kahn: 1 e4 c6 2 d3 dS 3 Nd2 g6 4 g 3 Bg 7 5 Bg2 e5 6 c3 3 Ne7 7 a4 0-0 8 Ngf3 a5 9 O-0 Na6 10 d4 exd4 $11 \mathrm{Nxd4}$ dxe4

 $\begin{array}{llllllllll}\text { Qc7 } & 19 & \text { Nd4 } & \text { Bc4 } & 20 & \text { Rfel Rad8 } & 21 & \text { Qc1 } \\ \text { Bd5 } & 22 & \text { Oc2 } & \text { Nf6 } & 23 & \text { Nxf6 Bxf6 } & 24 & \text { Bh6 }\end{array}$ Bd5 22 Qc2 Nf6 23 Nxf6 Bxf6 24 Bh6 Bg7 25 Bxg7+ Kxg7 26 Nf3 Qf4 27 Qcl
 Rb8 31 Rxb8 Rxb8 32 Ral Nxb2 33 Rxa5 $\mathrm{Nd} 3 \mathrm{34} \mathrm{Nd} 4 \mathrm{Rb} 1+35 \mathrm{Kh} 2 \mathrm{Bxg} 2 \mathrm{~Kb}$ Kxg c 5 37 Ne 2 Rb 2 38 Kf 3 ?? Ne5+ 39 Kf 4

## BURROUGHS COMPUTERS N.Z. JUNIOR 1980, CHRISTCHURCH 4 - 7 APRIL

1 Bates G
2 Lloyd A.

| Club | R. 1 | R. 2 | R. 3 | R. 4 | R. 5 | R. 6 | R. 7 | T'1 | SOS |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| C | W19 | W9 | D3 | D4 | D2 | W5 | W6 | $5 \frac{1}{2}$ | 31.5 |
| C | W17 | W6 | W5 | L3 | D1 | W12 | W7 | 51/2 | 30 |
| Civ | W13 | W10 | D1 | W2 | W8 | D6 | L4 | 5 | 32 |
| C | W11 | D15 | D12 | DI | W17 | D8 | W3 | 5 | 28 |
| W | W16 | D7 | L2 | w9 | W14 | L1 | W12 | 4/2 | 28.5 |
| 0 | W24 | L2 | W18 | W13 | W7 | D3 | L 1 | $4 \frac{1}{2}$ | 26.5 |
| C | W21 | D5 | W10 | D8 | L6 | W16 | L2 | 4 | 28 |
| 0 | W14 | D12 | W15 | D7 | L3 | D4 | D9 | 4 | 27.5 |
| Twa | W18 | L1 | W17 | L5 | W11 | D15 | D8 | 4 | 27 |
| c | W22 | L3 | L7 | W21 | L. 12 | W20 | W14 | 4 | 23.5 |
| c | L4 | W23 | L13 | W15 | L9 | W17 | W16 | 4 | 22.5 |
| Pen | W20 | D8 | D4 | D14 | W10 | L2 | L5 | $3 \frac{1}{2}$ | 29 |
| 0 | L3 | W22 | WIl | L6 | L16 | D14 | W15 | $3 \frac{1}{2}$ | 25 |
| c | L8 | W20 | W16 | D12 | L5 | D13 | W10 | 3 | 25.5 |
| Pen | W23 | D4 | L8 | Lll | W18 | D9 | L13 | 3 | 24.5 |
| 0 | L5 | W21 | L14 | W22 | W13 | L7 | L11 | 3 | 24 |
| c | L2 | W24 | L9 | W19 | L4 | L11 | W22 | 3 | 24 |
| 0 | L9 | W19 | L6 | W24 | L15 | L22 | W23 | 3 | 18 |
| c | L1 | L18 | W23 | L17 | L20 | W24 | W21 | 3 | 18 |
| c | L12 | L14 | L21 | W2.3 | W19 | L10 | W24* | 3 | 17 |
| C | L7 | L16 | W20 | L10 | D22 | W23 | L19 | $2 \frac{1}{2}$ | 20.5 |
| c | L 10 | L13 | W24 | L16 | D21 | W18 | L17 | $2 \frac{1}{2}$ | 19 |
| c | L15 | L11 | L19 | L20 | W24 | L21 | L18 | 1 |  |
| c | L6 | L17 | L22 | L18 | L23 | L19 | f | 0 |  |

## Local News

N.Z.C.A. Report by R.W.Sinith

Matters of general interest from the April and May meetings of the NZCA.
*The draw has been made for the Bledisloe Cup. Auckland plays Otago in the first round (deadline. Tune 30) and the winner must play Wellington by September 30 to decide overall winner. *Wellington has confirmed that they will hold this year's New Zealand Schoolpupils' Final.
*The original Bledisloe Cup trophy is still missing and council has voted to purchase a replacement trophy with winners names engraved from this year if it doesn't turn up in the next few months.
*This year's olympiad has been confirmed for Malta in November. Players on the short list have been advised and final selection for both the men's and women's teams will take place on July 7th.
*Council is currently preparing a case for an application for a government sport and recreation grant.
*The NZCA raffle is now underway and most clubs should have received their share of books by now.
*Giles Bates of Canterbury will
represent New Zealand in the World Junior Championships in West Germany in August.

Waitemata versus New Plymouth
A team of nine from the New Plymouth Chess Club travelled to Auckland during Queen's Birthday weekend for what is hoped will become an annual matc
against Waitemata Chess Club
During the visit both a lightning match and a match proper were played, and the visitors were taken on a shor tour around some of the highlights of he city, despite atrocious weather,

Waitemata won the lightning by $48 \frac{1}{2}$ to $32 \frac{1}{2}$, perhaps demonstrating the popand The official match was also a
ictory to Waitemata, by $6 \frac{1}{2}$ points
$2 \frac{1}{2}$. The individual results were (with Waitemata names first and in descending board order): R.Smith 1 K.Okey 0; M.Brimble l J.Billing 0; N.Bridges 1 K Hull o; C.Whitehouse l B.Bowler 0; C.Sarezcky $)$ S.Mancewicz l; D.Body 1 C Bolton 0; P.Graham $\frac{1}{2}$ D. Waiker $\frac{1}{2}$; P.Whibley 1 P.Lobb 0; P.James 0 K.Gunatunga 1.

Report: R.Smith.

AUCKLAND CHESS ASSOCIATION TEAMS LIGHTNING TOURNAMENT; 27 April, 1980.

This new event ran itself very smoothly indeed and proved very popularopinion that other such events should be held in the future was, in fact, unanimous. Doubtless the excitement generated by a very close race for the top places contributed to this successthe last game to finish effectively decided first and second places when Ewen Green defeated his Auckland A opponent. Each of the top teams suffered at least one decisive loss.

Final scores were as follows:1 North Shore B 95 points; 2 Auckland A $94 \frac{1}{2} ; 3$ North Shore A 87; 4 University A 71⿺辶 Howick-Pakuranga $63 \frac{1}{2}$; 6 Auckland B $53^{\frac{1}{2}}$; 7 Waitemata $42^{\frac{1}{2}} ; 8$ University B 36; 9 North Shore C $32 \frac{1}{2}$.

The highest scoring individual players were Robert Smith (Waitemata) $\alpha$ Michael Steadman (Auckland A) with 281 $\frac{1}{2}$ points out of a possible 32. In third place were Mark Levene (North Shore B) and Ortvin Sarapu (North Shore A) on 26 points.

The fourth annual correspondence match between Waitemata and New P1ymouth ended this year (for the first time) in a victory for the Waitemata Chess Club by $12 \frac{1}{2}$ : 71/2. Individual results (with Waitemata names first in descending board order): R.Smith $1 \frac{1}{2}$, K.Hull $\frac{1}{2}$; N. Bridges 2, K.Austin 0; A.Bent 2, C. Here maia 0; C. Whitehouse 2, J. Billing 0; M. Brimble 2, B.Peterson 0; G.Williams 2, S. Williams 0; S.Hofer 0, S.Anchor 2; K. Muir 1, D.Walker 1; P.James 0, R.Crawford 2; G.Allen 0, B.Johnston 2.

## FEITEX CARPETS TOURNAMENT

This event, organised by Pencarrow Chess Club over the Anzac weekend (25 27 April) attracted a total of thirty one players. They were put into group of six (according to their strength), each group having a round-robin format. This method brings a welcone change to swiss systems; all the games are played between evenly matched players so here is more incentive for the lower rated It would be refreshing to see more tournaments of this type.

Group A produced fighting chess only two draws from fifteen ganes: Peter Hawkes (Civic) played in decisive fashion to win with $4 \frac{1}{2} / 5$. In round one he obtained a double-edged position out of the opening versus Sarfati but managed to gain material and convert it into a win in the endgame. Round two saw Frankel sacrifice a pawn against Hawkes in the opening for dubious compensation. Opposite-sice casting produced exciting chess but it was Hawkes who broke through first. In rd. McLaren won a pawn early on versus Hawkes. The players soon swapped off Fieces to reach a $R+2 E$ 's versus $R+$ ending which after a few inaccurate moves was probably ar at adjourument. However in the adjournment session both sides played bady and Mclaren, hall-asleep, allowe a repetition of moves in a won position. Round four saw hile round five lead to or Iora white while round live lead a very tense drame They reached a Hawkes and Shark. and pawn ending which at firs bishop and pawn looked equal, but after an intense struggle for first place, Hawkes intense struggle to infjitrate the centre with anaged to ind a fine victory for gain of material. A fine 5 th.

In group B Mark Noble stood head and shoulders above the opposition. He won his group with a round to spare and finished on $4 \frac{2}{3} / 5$. Fie also had the largest winning margin of the tourney, $1 \frac{1}{2}$ points.

The C group was won by Colin Fraser who had the distinction of 5 victories, for which he received a special prize

Group $D$ was won by Alan Aldridge with $4 / 5$ while groug $E$ (a five-round 7 player swiss!) wats won by Michael The playing room was pleasant (the
cafeteria of a Feltex factory) and Dick Mimis did a fine job as DOP. Most of the credit, howeyer, must go to Brian Foster who organised the tournament at only two weeks notice. In spite of the modest prize-money ( $\$ 30$ for first in monest p ) it was a successful tournatent. Final Results of Group A

1 Hawkes P.
Sarfati J.
Sharko A.
McLaren L.
5. Frankel Z.

6 White M.

| $\frac{1}{x}$ | 2 | $\frac{3}{2}$ | $\frac{4}{1}$ | $\frac{5}{1}$ | $\frac{6}{1}$ | $T^{1} 1$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $x$ | 1 | 1 | $1 / 2$ |  |  |  |
| 0 | $x$ | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 4 |
| 0 | 0 | $x$ | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 |
| $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 | 0 | $x$ | 0 | 1 | $1 \frac{1}{2}$ |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | $x$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $1 \frac{1}{2}$ |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $x$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ |

Report:Leonard Mclaien

## OTAGO ANZAC OPEN

Following the decision not to hold it's annual Easter Tournament, because of other events (notably the N.Z.Junior Championship), the Otago Chess CIub Championship), the 6 tago chess Cont over Anzac weekend.
A poor entry of only 18 players was recorded. A chronic shortage of keen players is Dunedin's lot at present. Lurkily some 'quality players' entered. The new co-N.2. Junior Champions, Glles Bates and Adrian Lloyd made the trip down froin Caniterbury. 'Our' two strongest players Richard Sutton and Kai Jensen and local university students Tony Dowden Roger Perry and Tony Love all. entered.

In the event, first place was shared between four(!) players: Kai Jensen, Tony Dowden, Richard Sutton and Adrian Lloyd.

Initially the pace was set by Jensen Love and Dowden who all scored $3 / 3$ Love bejng responsible for a minor upm set, beating Sutton from the white side of the exchange Ruy Lopez in the eadgame. (This 'endgame/opening' is dangerous when he plays it - as Eruce Anderson and Roger Perry (among others) will testify.)

In round 4 Jensen beat Love and Dowden drew with Sutton from the black side of an interesting Winawer-French

Round 5: Jensen missed a possible opportunity to 'seal up" the tournament when Dowden just managed to hang on for a draw after hair-raising complications in the middlegame. Love allowed mate in a drawn position against Lloyd who was

Gow on the come-back trail after an early crushing loss to Jensen. Button mleashed a winning mating attack. against Weegenaar when it appeared that e didn't have much for his bad pawis. Round 6: leaters: Jensen 4 , Dourder and Lloyd 4, Sutton $3 \frac{1}{2}$, Perry, Love and imers 3..
Dowden and Lloyd agreed a quick draw in the assurance that the 'rest' could ot catch the top four. Sutcon, uow laying on ald tensen conincingly. Hence a quadrup pates who had an uhappy and woluck aces who had an unhappy and unsuck the lint. Pery, west dern me imit father testing, entertaines the crowd as yet agan his oppone celded chat he didn have enough but be fade it yet again (perhaps this or he made it yet again (pergaps this territurial. last minute caval ry ect) the As noticeable that tactics reigned Tensen as perhaps uluck not to win, Jowden wa to be the ployer ow to lose cont sutcon and Toyd would have been pleased with their respective late runs

Final Scores: 1-4 K.Jensen, K.Dowden, .Sutton A.Lloyd 4. (\$25 each); 5-6 A.Love, R.Perry 4; ;-8 D. Weegenaar, D.Watts 3 立; 9-10 M.Post, G.Aimers 3 11-13 G. Bates, W.Petch, T.Stiles $2 \frac{1}{2}$, 14-16 D.Cameron, R.Munro, J.Gibb 2; 17 V. Hay $1 \frac{1}{2} ; 18$ A.Sutton 0
Some selected games:
G.BATES - T.DOWDEN, Irregular
g3 e5 2 e4 Nf6 3 Bg2 Be5 $4 \mathrm{Ne} 2 \mathrm{o-0}$ 5 O-O Nc6 6 c. 3 Bb6 7 b4 d6 8 a4 a6 9 Na3 Bé 10 Nc2 Qd7 11 d3 Kh8? ( Ng 4 F ) 12 Be 3 Bxe3 13 Nxe3 Bh 314 f 4 Bxg2 15 Kxg2 $\mathrm{Ng} 4 \quad 16$ Nxg4 $\quad$ Qxg $4 \quad 17 \mathrm{~h} 3$ $\begin{array}{llllllll}\text { Qd7 } & 18 & \mathrm{f} 5 & \mathrm{f} 6 & 19 & \text { Qb } 3 & \mathrm{Ne} 7 & 20 \\ \mathrm{c} 4 & \mathrm{c} 6\end{array}$ 21 d4? : d5: 22 cxd5 cxd5 23 Radl Rad8 24 dxe5 fxe5 $25 \mathrm{Kh} 2 \mathrm{~d} 4 \quad 26 \mathrm{Rf} 3$ ? Qc6 27 Qd3 Qxa4 28 g4 Qxb4 29 Rbl Qd6
30 Rxb 7 Rb 8 31 Ra7 Ra8 $32 \mathrm{Rxa8} \mathrm{Rxa8}$
 $33 \mathrm{~g} 5 \mathrm{Rf} 8 \quad 34 \mathrm{Ng} 3$ a5 35 Nh5 (aiag. Nxf5? ' (This wins if white takes it imunedjately, but gives white good chances in the line: 36 Qfl: g6.


40 रhl 36 Rxis? (White wins a piece inut the ending is lost) 36 ... Rxif 37 exf 5 e4t 38 0g 3 Qxg $3+39 \mathrm{Nxg} 3$ as 40 Nxe 4 a3 4 NHd at $42 \mathrm{Nb} 3 \mathrm{d3}$ $43 \mathrm{Kg} 2 \mathrm{~d} 2 \quad 44 \mathrm{Nxd} 2 \mathrm{al}=0 \quad 45 \mathrm{Kf} 3 \mathrm{Qh} 1+$ 46 Kg4 0g2t, 0-1.
T.LOVE - R.SUTTON, Ruy Lopez

I é é $5 \quad 2$ Nf3 Nc6 3 Bb5 a6 4 Bxc6 ixxc6 $50-0 \mathrm{Ne} 7 \quad 6$ Nxe5 Qd4 7 Nf 3 Oxe4 8 Rel Og4 9 Ne3 Beg 10 Ret (?') QhS 11 Re5? : $155 \quad 12$ d3 Bás 13 Rel 0-0 14 Ne4 Rfe8 15 Bd 2 Bd 516 Bc 3 c 5 $17 \mathrm{~b} 3 \mathrm{Rad8} 18 \mathrm{Ng} 3 \mathrm{Nxg} 319 \mathrm{hxg} 3 \mathrm{Rxe} 1+$ 20 Bxel Re8 21 Bc 3 f 6,22 Nh4 Qxdl+ 23 Exdl Kf7 24 Nf5 Bf8 25 Rel Kxelt 26 Bxel g6 27 Ne3 Be6 $28 \mathrm{kf1} \mathrm{~b} 5$ ? ? (Black's future problems scem to stem from this nove - the bishops need space $29 \mathrm{Ke} 2 \mathrm{Ke} 890 \mathrm{Bc} 3 \mathrm{Be} 7 \quad 31 \mathrm{~g} 4 \mathrm{Kf} 7$
 Bds 36 Be3 Ke7 37 Ke4 $\mathrm{Be} 8 \quad 38 \mathrm{Bb} 2 \mathrm{Bf} 7$ 39 c4 b4 40 Bel g5? 4. kf3? Be5 42 Nfl h. 43 grch 5 Bxh5t 44 git Bf 7 45 Be 3 Kd6 46 Nd2 Bd4 47 Ne $4+5 \mathrm{Kd} 7$ 48 Bxd4 cxd4 49 Nxf6t, 1 - 0.
K.JENSEN - T.LOVE, Grunfeld Defence:
 5 0b3 dxe $4 \quad 6$ (xec $0-0 \quad 7$ e 4 c6 $6 \quad 8 \quad$ Qb 3
 12 0-0 Ngxes 13 Radi Nef3t 14 Bxf3 $\mathrm{Ne} 5 \quad 15 \mathrm{Be} 2 \mathrm{Be} 6 \quad 16$ Qa4 Qc7 17 Bg 3 Qb 6 $180 c 2$ Rad8 19 Na 4 Qb4 $20 \quad 13$ Qe 7
 M N
 26 Nc 3 £6?! (diag) 27 Bh 4 ! g5 28 exf6 Bxf6 29 Bxg5 Qc5t 30 Kh 1 Qxe3? 31 Qxe3 Bxc3 32 Bxd8 Rxd8 33 Bg4 Bc8 34 Rf 3, $1-0$.
T.DOWDEN - K.JENSEN, King's Ganbit: e4 e5 2 f 4 BC5 3 Nf 3 d6 4 C3 NFG 5 fxe5 dxe5 6 Nxe5 Qe7 7 d4 Bd6 8 Ne4 Qxe4+?! (Nxe4) 9 Qe2 Be7 10 Mbd2 Qfs 11 Qf3 $0-0 \quad 12 \mathrm{Bd} 3$ Qe6t 13 Ne4 Nre4


Rxe5 27 Bc3: Be6: 28 Rxe5 (Bad is 28 Bxd4 Rxel 29 Bxf6 Re3! ( 30 Rdl gxf6 etc) ) 28...Bxe5 29 Bxd4 Bxd4 30 Rd 1 Bf6 31 h 3 , $\frac{1}{2}-\frac{1}{2}$.
K.JENSEN - R.SUTTON, Catalan:

1 d 4 d5 2 Nf. 3 e6 3 g 3 Nf $6 \quad 4$ Bg2 Be7 5 0-0 0-0 6 c4 dxc4 7 Qa4 Bd7 8 Qxc4 Bcó 9 Nc 3 Nbd 710 Rdl Bd6 11 Qd3 Qe7 12 e 4 e5 13 d5 Nc5 14 Oc4 Bd7 15 h 3 a6 16 b4? Bb 5 ! 17 Nxb5 axb5 18 Qxb Ncxe4 $19 \mathrm{Bb} 2 \mathrm{Bxb} 420 \mathrm{Bxe5}$ ?! Bc3 21 Bd4 Bxal 22 Bxal Rxa2 23 Ba4 C6. 24 dxc6 bxc6 25 Qxc6 Nxg3! 26 fxg 3 $\mathrm{Kxg} 2+27 \mathrm{Kxg} 2 \mathrm{Qe} 2+28 \mathrm{Bf} 2 \mathrm{Qxd1}$ $29 \mathrm{Ne5}$ Qe2 30 Qc5 Ne4 31 Qe3 Qxe3 25 Re3 Re8 Mill 37 Be RdS $0-1$ N $\quad$ Report: T.Dowden

## 1980 Burroughs Computers Auckland

## Provincial Schoolpupil Championship

During the week 12-16 May, Auckland University, for the third time, was the venue for the Burroughs Computers Auckland Provincial Schoolpupil Chess Championship. Entries numbered 51 ,which Championship. Entries numbered 51 ,which was slightly less than in 1979 , and this figure was further reduced to 50 aiter

Top seed and hot favourite to win
Top shael Steadman(Mt Albert Gramar) was Michael Steadman(Mt.Albert Grammar) (Tauranga Boys High) followed closely (Tauranga Boys High) followed closely in rating strength by Roy Mathias (Aucktion were Neil Morris(Rangitoto College) and Nigel and Michael Hopewell (both Auckland Grammar).

Apart from the above mentioned players, depth of talent was not great, and this coupled with the defection of Grant Sidnam(last years winner) made the field weaker than in previous years Despite this, several good games were played (see games at end of article).
layed (see games at end of article).
rounds, all the top seeds winning 3 rounds, all the top seeds winning
comfortably. Round 4 saw two upsets: on board 1 Steadman was held to a draw by M.Hopewell 1 and on board 3 Morris secured the draw with R.Mathias. Both the games went to adjournment, however, in both cases, a draw was agreed soon after the adjournment session began. Meanwhile, Severinsen beat $N$.Hopewe 11 in a good game to take the lead. This lead was shortlived because in round 5 he erred against Steadman and was
severly punished. This round also saw Morris and R.Mathias beat weaker opposition, to tie with Steadman on $4 \frac{1}{2}$. The following round saw the
elimination of Morris, with respect to winning the championship, when he lost to Steadman. On board 2 Severinsen's hopes were further dashed when in timetrouble he blundered against R.Mathias. Round 7 saw the clash of the 2 leaders (R.Mathias and Steadman). Unfortunately for Mathias he went wrong in the opening and was given no time to recover. This game decided who won the championship, however the race for 2nd place was to be decided in the final round between Morris, M.Hopewell and R.Mathias who all had $5 \frac{1}{2} / 7$.

The final round pairings were
R.Mathias $v$ M.Hopewell and Severinsen $v$ Morris. The two losses in rounds 5 and 6 must have had an effect on Severinsen because he quickly lost two pawns and from that moment on it was only a matter of time before Morris won. Meanwhile a mammoth game lasting almost hours was played between Mathias and M. Hopewell. It finished in Mathias's favour after he accepted the offered rook in exchange for the pawn which queened first.

Consequently Steadman won the tournament with $7 \frac{1}{2} / 8$ and second equal on $6 \frac{1}{2}$ were Morris and R.Mathias. Age winners were as follows 8 -9yrs: Craig Douglas; 10-11 yrs: Christopher Adams; 12-13yrs: Michael Hopewel1; 14-15yrs: Jeph Math ias. Some consolation for Severinsen was winning the Baeyertz Cup for the best played game (his win against Nigel Hopewel1).

The best results that were obtained from junior players came from the Hopewell twins. Although only 13, they both think about the games they play, and a certain degree of maturity is evident in their play. Michael was in fact the only player to take any point orf steadnan. C.Adam also played for his 5 points, although it was gaint a considerabld.

Auckland Grais (8) so hey \$10 book voucher
10 book voucher
Overall the tournament was a good one, the only dissapointing feature but maybe next year...

Two decisive games from the tourney: M.STEADMAN - R.MATHIAS, King's Gambit: 1 e4 e5 2 ff exf4 $3 \mathrm{Nf} 3 \mathrm{~g} 5 \quad 4 \mathrm{~h} 4 \mathrm{g4}$ 5 Ne5 Nf6 6 d4 d6 7 Nd3 Nh5 8 Bxf4 Nxf4 9 Nxf4 h5 10 Bc4 Nc6 11 Ne3
 $\begin{array}{llllll}15 & \text { Qd2 } \\ 18 & \text { Bd7 } & 16 & 0-0-0 & \text { b } 5 \quad 17 & \text { Bb3 } \\ \text { d }\end{array}$
18 Nxd5 Nxd5 19 exd5 Qe7 20 Qf4,1-0.
R.MATHIAS - M.SEVERINSEN, French Def.: 1 e4 e6 2 d3 d5 $3 \mathrm{Nd} 2 \mathrm{Nf6} 4$ e5 Nfd7

 b5 13 Bd3 Nb6 $14 \mathrm{Nb} 3 \mathrm{Nc} 4 \quad 15 \mathrm{Qc} 1 \mathrm{Qc} 7$ $16 \mathrm{O}-\mathrm{O} \mathrm{Be} 717 \mathrm{Bc} 3 \mathrm{Rc} 818 \mathrm{Nc} 5 \mathrm{~g} 6$ $19 \mathrm{~g} 4 \mathrm{~h} 5 \quad 20 \mathrm{f} 5 \mathrm{hxg} 421$ fxe6 gxf3 22 exf7+ Kxf7 $23 \mathrm{Rxf} 3+\mathrm{Kg} 8 \quad 24 \mathrm{Rg}$ Bxc5 25 Rxg6+Kf8 26 Qf4+ Ke8 27 bxc5 Rf8 28 Qg4 Ne7 29 Rg 7 Od 7 30 Qh5+ Kd8 31 Bxc4 bxc4 $32 \mathrm{Ba} 5+\mathrm{Rc} 7$ 33 Rb 1 Kc 834 Bxc 7 Kxc 735 Qh 6 Rg 8 36 Rxg8, 1 - 0.

NORTH SHORE C.C. SUMMER CUP 1980
The 1980 NORTH SHORE SUMMER CUP saw the Swiss Gambiteers having a field day. First of the top players to indulge was 1 Peter Snelson in round 2, although David Gollogly went one betcer 2 and then lost to Ron Feasey the following then lost hon Paul Spiller (loss to Gavin Ion) also Paul spller (loss to in round three
jumped on the bandwagon in round th Levene were a point clear after five rounds and the first-mentioned won their round six clash. By this time the Swiss Gambiteers were again coming into their own and Tony Carpinter and David Gollogly beat Stuart and Levene respectively in the penultimate round. The first game was a rout but Levene overlooked a snap mate on the back rank after perhaps trying for too much in an unclear position. These results were optimum for Carpinter who thus missed playing Levene while Gollogly and Stuart were paired together. Nevertheless Carpinter ran into trouble against Ion but was able to muddy the waters and win in the complications. After a badly played opening by both players Stuart blundered a pawn in an at least equal position, fought back to an easily drawn rook ending, but blundered
in time trouble and lost.
Thus Carpinter took first place with $7 / 8$, ahead of Gollogly on $6 \frac{1}{2}$. In a tie for third were Stuart, Feasey, Levene and Weir on 6 points. Then came: 7-9 G.Ion, S.Richardson \& L. Brownlee $5 \frac{1}{2}$; 10-14 P.Snelson, R.Fraser, R.Johnstone, P.Wilcock \& J.Miller 5; 15-22 P.Spiller D.Evans, D.Shead, G.Pitts, S.Moratti, R.Watt, J.K.Boyd \& P. Spencer-Smith $4 \frac{1}{2}$; 23-28 R.Steel, D.Lamb, B.Winsor, C.Robbie, A.Gales \& S.Lamb 4; 29-35 L.Grevers, R.Roundi11, M.Flewellen, N.Morris, I.McIntyre, D.Hall \& J.Keith 312 ; 36-41 L.Talaic, P. Van der Mey, A.Green, C.Fitzgerald, G.Keall \& J.Manning 3; 42-44 P.Hemmings, S.Cantwell \& Mrs K.Charteris $2 \frac{1}{2}$; 45-50 P.W.Power, N. Bradley, P.Manning, Mrs M.Mclennan, M.Sparkes \& A.N.Ward 2; 51 G.Allely 1; $52 \mathrm{~L} . \mathrm{U}_{\mathrm{p}} \mathrm{son} 0$.

The grade 2 prize was deservedly won by Ron Feasey while L. Brownlee played a double Swiss Gambit (lost his first TWO games!) to win grade 3 with $5 \frac{1}{2}$ points in the last six rounds. Grade 4 was won by Kirk Boyd while Joe Keith took Grade 5. Report: Peter Stuart

Results of the Auckland Chess Centre Summer Cup Tournament were: 1 R.Smith 6/7; 2 R.Gibbons $5 \frac{1}{2} / 7$; 3-4 L.Cornford, P. Goffin 5; 5-12 M.Steadman, D.Storey, G.Trundle, R.Mathias, B.Winslade, T.Putt, M. Hopewell \& L.Rawnsley $4 \frac{1}{2}$.

The 1980 HOWICK-PAKURANGA C.C. Summer Swiss resulted in a tie between Paul Spiller and Tony Booth on 6/7. They were followed by : 3 N.Sharples $5 \frac{1}{2} ; 4-5$ P.Shnaider \& J.Fekete 5; 6-9 R.Taylor, C.Strevens, D.Lark \& G.Edmonds 4 $\frac{1}{2}$; 10-14 C.Stelco, D.Rawnsley, D.Field, S.Devin \& S.Delowe 4; 15-20 J.Bojtor, B.Jones, R.Smith, I.McIntosh, K.McCarthy \& J.Borovskis $3 \frac{1}{2}$; 20-27 J. Fink, R.Baumgartner, E. Paull, K.Morton, K.Burgess, S.Varga, \& I.Reid 3; 28-29 R.Aylett, \& R.Bates $2 \frac{1}{2}$; 30-33 P.McCarthy, R.Spiller, J.Ma1tby \& B. Foley 2; 34 R.Kentsley $1 \frac{1}{2}$; 35-36 H.Cuthbert \& R.Tounley

Spiller lost early on in round two against Shnaider but managed to catch up with Tony Booth by beating him in their individual match in the sixth round.

## KASPAROV

Apart from a purely relative failure (a tie for 3 rd place) in last year's Soviet Championship, the recent career of 17-year old Harry Kasparov has consisted of nothing but superlatives. A year ago he achieved a prodigious victory at Banja Luka, and now he has repeated this performance in his home town of Baku, becoming, en route, the world's youngest Grandmaster. Leading scores were: 1 Kasparov $11 \frac{1}{2} / 15$; 2 Beliavsky 11; $3-5$ Gufeld, Grigorian and Mihalcisin $8 \frac{4}{2}$; and then Torre, Csom and Chiburdanidze 8. Incidentally, the Llacing of the Ladies' World Champion, Maia Chiburdanidze, is also remarkable in such a strong field, and it should be remembered that she is not
significantly older than Kasparov.
What exactly to call Kasparov has caused some problems, but it has gradually emerged that we should refer to him as Harry, rather than Gary, since he has used this himself in correspondence with Tony Gillam, editor of the New Chessplayer. The slight mystery surrounding his fand surname chang has also been offcrally cleared up Kasparov comes from Jewish-Armeni parents, his father's name being after an
 of her maiden name. Quite simple really. KASPAROV - CSOM, Nimzo-Indian Defence:

## Baku, 1980

1 d4 Nff 2 c4 e6 3 Nc3
Usually Kasparov prefers 3 Nf 3 b 64 a3, but he probably wished to avoid 4.. .c5 5 d5 Ba6 or 5 e 3 g 6 , which has been proving adecuate for Black in recent games.

## 3 ...Bb4 4 e3 c5 5 Nge2

Csom is a connoisseur of the Hllbner variation, 5 Bd3 Nc6 6 Nf3 Bxc3+ bxc3 d6 which doubtless explains Kasparov's decision to prevent the doubling of his $c$ pawns.

5 ...cxd4 6 exd4 0-0??
More reliable is 6...d5 7 c5 Ne4 or even $7 . . . e 5!? 8$ dxe5 Ne4. After 6...d5 7 a3 correct is 7....Be7! 8 c5 b6 challenging White's bind rather than 7...Bxe3+ 8 Nxc3 dxc4 9 Bxc4 Nc6 10

## by Raymond Keene

Be3 0-0 ill o-0 b6 12 Qf3: with advant age to white.
7 a3 Be7 8 d5
Black's risky treatment of the opening has permitted White to make an inportant territorial conguest in the centre.
8 ...exd5 9 cxd5 Re8 10 g 3 Bc 5 ll 802 d6 12 h3

An essential prophylactic device. 12 0-0 Bg4 gives Black nuch more scope than in the game.

12 ...Bf5 13 [0-0 Nbd7
A slight inprovement here is 13....Ne4 I4 Nat Wbd? ceding the B pair in order to maintain a central pressure.

14 git Be4 15 Ng 3 !
A fine conception. Kasparoy appreciates that controi of space will count for tnore than capturing $B$ for $N$.
$15 \ldots \mathrm{Bxg} 2 \quad 16 \mathrm{Kxg} 2 \quad \mathrm{Nfg} \quad 17 \quad 95 \mathrm{~N} 6 \mathrm{~d} 7$ 18 h 4 (see diagram)


The vigour witi which Kasparov advañces the pawns in front of his own K reminds me of Botvinnik, whose student he is. A case in point was the 2 nd Potvimik Smyslov, World Championship mateh game 1954, also a Nimzo-indian: 1 dt NE: 2 ca e6 3 No3 Bb4 4 e3 b6 5 Nge2 Ba6 5 a3 Be7 7 N土4 d5 8 exd5 Bxfl 9 Kxfl exd5 10 g 4 : c6 11 g 5 Nfd 7 in h4, with an excellent position for thite, who won in 30 moves.

18 ... Ne5?
The last chance was 18...Bb6 planning a counter-offensive on the o-side with Red and uitimately Rc5. Now the
Hungarian GM is overwhelred by a direct attack, in which Kasparov's far-flung Kside pawns play a decisive role.

19 h5 f6 20 Nce4 fxg5 21 Bxg5 0tb 6 $22 \mathrm{n} 5 \mathrm{Nf} 7 \quad 23 \mathrm{hxg} 7 \mathrm{Nd} 7$

Or 23...Kxg7 24 Bf6t Kg8 25 Qg $4+$ Ng6 26 Rhl threatening Rxh7:
continued on page 78

## 8th World Correspondence Championship

At Iong last the eighth World Chess Correspondence Championship has ended two years late! The major reason for the delay was the cumulative effect. of postal strikes in several parts or the western world, and blatant sitting' on games by players (i.e. not answerin moves within the rules requirements easily done but only in the mos
When all the games were finished Ifirn Slot of Denmark had tied with the formidable Vladimir Zagorovsky of the Soviet Union. Under new TCGF rules the title of World Champion camot be shared so points evaluation under the Sonneborn-Berger sysiem gave the title to Slot with 69.50 ahead of Zagoroveky on 66.75 .

Thus the thirty-six year old teacher of mathenatics from Copenhager joins a very select club indeed, whose wembers hnclude: the late cecil Purdy the firs 0 'Kelly de Calway 1959 H2, Hmas Peliy day 1965 -68 Berliner cherion Champion 1968-71, Jacob Estrin champio the strongest of then all V1adimir Zagorovsky champion 1962-65.


Vladimir Zagorovsky (USSR)
Although he has woa only one World title, Zagorovsky,a 55 year old Prof. of Russian history at voronesh University, has finished no lower than fourth in 5 attermts. Zagoxuvsky is a Soviet Master in over the board chess, and frequently has represented the USSR in annual matches against Yugoslavia and Hungary.

Final Results:
i. Slot (DEN)
2. Zagorovsky (URS)
3. Kosentov (URS)
4. Khasin (URS)
5. Kletsel (URS)
6. de Carbonnel (BRD)
7. Arnlind (SWE)
8. Dunhaupt (BRD)
10. Estrin (DDES)
11. Watither (SWT)
2. Boey (BEL)
3. Abramov (URS)
4. Abillo (cans)
15. Nun (CZ)


Top level correspondence games ate visually marked by superb accuracy in the openings, a sparking midde gane and clinical endings. The following selection should give several examples of the above. The first example is
noteworthy in that it made the papers Slot had obtained an early advantage against Estrin, but the Russian played on and on primarily in an attempt to draw the gatne and thus keep the title in the Soviet Union.
J.ESTRIN - J.SLOT, French Defence: 1 e4 e6 $2 \mathrm{~d} 4 \mathrm{~d} 5 \quad 3 \mathrm{Nd} 2 \mathrm{Nc} 64 \mathrm{Ngf3} \mathrm{Nf} 6$ 5 e5 Na7 $6 \mathrm{Nb} 3 \mathrm{Be} 7 \quad 7 \mathrm{Bb} 5$ a5 8 c 3 a 4 9 Nbd2 Nb6 10 0-0 Bd7 11 Qe2 $0-0 \quad 12$ Rel Qe8: 13 Bd3 f5 14 exf6 gxf6 15 Nfl Kh8 $16 \mathrm{Bh} 6 \mathrm{Rg} 8 \quad 17 \mathrm{Ng} 3 \mathrm{Qf} 7 \quad 18 \mathrm{Nh} 4$ Ne8: 19 f4 f5 20 Bg5:? Bxg5 21 fxg5 Rxg5 22 Nf3 Rg7 23 Bb 5 N 8 e 724 Bxc6 Nxc6 25 Ne5 Nxe5 26 Qxe5 Qg6 27 Re 2 Bb5 28 Re3 Rḟ8! 29 Qf4 Qg4 30 Rf3 Qxf4 31 Rxf4 Rg5 32 Rel Rf6 33 Re3 Bc4 34 a3 Rh6 35 Nh 1 Rhg6 36 g 3 Rg 4 37 Rxg 4 fxg $438 \mathrm{Nf} 2 \mathrm{Kg} 7 \quad 39 \mathrm{Re} 5 \mathrm{Kf} 6$ 40 Rh5 Rg7 41 Rh6+ Ke7 42 Ndl Bd3 43 Kf2 Rf7+ 44 Ke 3 Rf3+ 45 Kd 2 Bg 646 Ke2 Rf6 47 Kel e5 48 dxe5 Re6 49 Ne 3 Rxe5 $50 \mathrm{Kd} 2 \mathrm{Rg} 5 \quad 51 \mathrm{Ng} 2 \mathrm{Kf} 6 \quad 52 \mathrm{Nf} 4 \mathrm{c} 6$ $53 \mathrm{Kd} 1 \operatorname{Re} 554 \mathrm{Kd} 2 \mathrm{Re} 455 \mathrm{Rh} 4 \mathrm{Kg} 556$ Nxg6 Kxg6 57 h3 h5 58 hxg4 Rxg4 59 Rh 3 Re 460 Rh 1 Kg 561 Kd 3 c 562 Kd 2 c4 $63 \mathrm{Rh} 3 \mathrm{~b} 564 \mathrm{Rh} 1 \mathrm{~d} 465 \mathrm{cxd} 4 \mathrm{Rxd} 4+$ 66 Kc 2 Rd 367 Rel Rxg $368 \mathrm{Re} 5+\mathrm{Kg} 4$ $69 \mathrm{Rxb} 5 \mathrm{~h} 4 \quad 70 \mathrm{Rb} 4 \mathrm{~h} 3 \quad 71 \mathrm{Rxc} 4+\mathrm{Kh} 5 \quad 72$ Rc8 $\mathrm{Rg} 6 \quad 73 \mathrm{Rh} 8+\mathrm{Rh} 674 \mathrm{Re} 8 \mathrm{~h} 2 \quad 75 \mathrm{Re} 1$ Kg 476 Rh 1 Kg 377 b 3 Kg 278 Rd 1 Rf 6 and $0: 1$.
V.KOSENKOV - J.SLOT, French Defence: 1 e4 e6 $2 \mathrm{~d} 4 \mathrm{~d} 5 \quad 3 \mathrm{Nc} 3 \mathrm{Bb} 4 \quad 4 \mathrm{e} 5 \mathrm{c} 5$ 5 a3 Bxc3+ 6 bxc3 Qc7 7 Nf3 Ne7 8 a4
 dxc5 bxc5 16 Qg4 Bd7 17 Nf3 Nb7 18 Bcl f5 19 exf6 Rxf6 20 c4 Nc6 21 cxd5 exd5 22 Qh5 Be6 23 Bg 5 Bf 7 24 Qh4 Rxf3 25 Bxh6 gxh6 26 Qg4+ Kf8 27 Qxf3 Qd6 28 Ra6 c4, $\frac{1}{2}: \frac{1}{2}$.
V.ZAGOROVSKY - H.DUNHAUPT, Ruy Lopez: 1 e4 e5 2 Nf 3 Nc 63 Bb 5 a6 4 Ba 4 Nf 6 5 0-0 Be7 $6 \mathrm{Rel} \mathrm{b} 5 \quad 7 \mathrm{Bb} 3 \mathrm{~d} 6 \quad 8 \mathrm{c} 30-0$ $9 \mathrm{~h} 3 \mathrm{Nb} 8 \quad 10 \mathrm{~d} 4 \mathrm{Nbd} 711 \mathrm{Nbd} 2 \mathrm{Bb} 7 \quad 12$ Bc2 Re8 13 b4 bf8 14 a4 Nb6 15 as
 19 d 5 c 420 Ne 3 Nh 521 g 3 Bc8 22 Qf3 Naf6 23 Kg 2 h 6 K 24 Rh 1 Nh 7 25 4 Bg 7 26 Ragl Rf8 27 Kfl Rb7 28 Kel Qe8 29 Kdi Rc7 30 Kcl Kh 31 Kbl Kg8 32 Ka Re7 33 g4 N土4 34 Naf1 Bat 35 Ng3 Qe 36 Bcl Kh ? 37 gJ . Rg8 38 gxh6 BrB 39 Qdl Re8 40 Ng 2 . Bxh6 41 Nxi4 exf4 42 f3. Qa8 43 N4 44 Bd2 Qe5 Qc1 Ni6 46 Nx4 K5, 47 Kb2 48 Nxh5 Qxh5
V.ZAGOROVSKY - A.SIKLOS, Sicilian:

1 e4 c5 2 Nf3 Nc6 3 d4 cxd4 4 Nxd4 g6 5 c4 Bg7 6 Be3 Nf6 7 Nc 3 Ng 4 8 Qxg4 Nxd4 9 Qd1 Ne6 10 Qd2 d6 11 Rel 0-0 12 Bd 3 Nc5 $13 \mathrm{Bb} 1 \mathrm{a5} 14$
$0-0$ Be6 15 Qe2 Qb6 $16 \mathrm{f} 4 \mathrm{Qb4} 17 \mathrm{Nd}$ $\mathrm{b5} 18 \mathrm{Bd} 2 \mathrm{Bd} 4+19 \mathrm{Kh} 1 \mathrm{Qa} 4 \quad 20 \mathrm{~b} 3 \mathrm{Qa}$ 21 cxb5 Rab8 22 Ne3 Bxe3 23 Qxe3 f6 24 f5 Bf7 25 Qh6, 1 : 0.
DE CARBONNEL - ZAGOROVSKY, Grunfeld: $1 \mathrm{~d} 4 \mathrm{Nf} 62 \mathrm{c} 4 \mathrm{~g} 6 \quad 3 \mathrm{Nc} 3 \mathrm{~d} 54 \mathrm{cxd5}$ $\mathrm{Nxd5} 5$ e4 Nxc3 $6 \mathrm{bxc} 3 \mathrm{Bg} 7 \quad 7 \mathrm{Bc} 4 \mathrm{c} 5$ $8 \mathrm{Ne} 2 \mathrm{O}-0 \quad 9 \quad 0-\mathrm{N}+6 \quad 10 \mathrm{Be} 3 \mathrm{Oc} 711$ Rc1 Rd8 12 Qd2 Qa5 13 Rfdl e6 14 Bh6 b5 15 Bxg $7 \mathrm{Kxg} 7 \quad 16$ В63 cxd4 17 cxd4 Oxd2 18 Rxd2 Na5 19 Rc 5 Bd 7 20 Nc3 Rdc8 21 f3 Rxc5 22 dxc5 Bc6 $23 \mathrm{Ne} 2 \mathrm{Nb} 7 \quad 24 \mathrm{Nd} 4 \mathrm{Na5} 25$ Nxc6 Nxc6 $26 \mathrm{Rd} 7 \mathrm{Kf} 8 \mathrm{ll}_{27} \mathrm{Rb} 7 \mathrm{Nd} 4 \quad 28 \mathrm{Rd} 7 \mathrm{Nxb} 3$ 29 axb3 a5 $30 \mathrm{Rb} 7 \mathrm{a} 431 \mathrm{bxa4}$ bxa4 32 c 6 , $\frac{1}{2}$ : $\frac{1}{2}$.
V.KOSENKOV - J. BOEY, Sicilian Def.: 1 e4 c5 2 Nf3 a6 3 c4 Nc6 4 d4 exd4 5 Nxd4 Qc7 6 Nc 3 e6 7 a3 Nf6 8 Be 3
 $12 \mathrm{Qd3} \mathrm{Bc} 513 \mathrm{Bxc} 5 \mathrm{bxc} 514 \mathrm{e} 5 \mathrm{Ng} 8$ $15 \mathrm{Bf} 3 \mathrm{f5} 160-0 \mathrm{Ne} 717$ Radl Rb8 18 Na 4 Bxf3 19 Rxf3 g5 20 Qd6 Rc8 21 Rb 3 Qxd6 22 exd6 Nc6 $23 \mathrm{Rb} 7,1: 0$
L.ABRAMOV - V.KOSENKOV, English: $1 \mathrm{c} 4 \mathrm{Nf} 6 \quad 2 \mathrm{Nc} 3 \mathrm{c} 5 \quad 3 \mathrm{~g} 3 \mathrm{Nc} 64 \mathrm{Bg} 2 \mathrm{~g} 6$ 5 a3 Bg7 $6 \mathrm{Rb} 1 \mathrm{a} 5 \quad 7 \mathrm{~d} 3 \mathrm{O}-0 \quad 8 \mathrm{Bd} 2 \mathrm{~d}$
 12 Nb5 Ne5 13 Qa4 Nc7! 14 Bxa5 b6 $15 \mathrm{Bc} 3 \mathrm{~g} 5 \quad 16 \mathrm{Nd5} \mathrm{Nxb5} \quad 17 \mathrm{cxb} 5$ e6 18 Bxe5 Bxe5 $19 \mathrm{Nc} 3 \mathrm{f} 5 \quad 20$ e3 d5 $21 \mathrm{~d} 4 \mathrm{cxd} 4 \quad 22$ exd4 $\mathrm{Bg} 7 \mathrm{D}_{2} 23 \mathrm{Qb} 3 \mathrm{f4}$ : 24 Ne 2 Ra 825 Rbc 1 Ra 726 Rc 3 Be 8 $27 \mathrm{Rdl} \mathrm{Kh} 828 \mathrm{a} 4 \mathrm{Qa} 829 \mathrm{Ral} \mathrm{Bh5}$ 30 f3 Qe8: 31 Bh3 fxg3 32 hxg 3 Raf7 $33 \mathrm{~g} 3 \mathrm{Bg} 634 \operatorname{Re} 3 \operatorname{Re} 735 \mathrm{Qb} 4 \mathrm{e} 5$ 36 Rel e4 37 Bg 2 Qd7 38 fxe4 dxe4 39 Rg 3 Ref7 40 Qd 2 Be5 41 Rh 3 Bf 4 42 Nxf4 gxf4 43 Bxe4 f3 44 Kf2 Qxg4 45 Rg 3 Qh4 $46 \mathrm{Qg} 5 \mathrm{Qh} 2+47 \mathrm{Kfl} \mathrm{Reg}$ ! $48 \operatorname{Re} 3$ Bxe4, $0: 1$.

By Peter Corbet

Kasparov continued 26 Rh Bb6 27 Qf3 Ne5 28 Nf5! Nf7

If 28...Nxf3 29 Nh 6 29 Rxh7!
The final blow after which Black resigned. The proof is $29 \ldots \mathrm{Kxh} 730$ Rh14 Kg8 31 Rh8+ Nxh8 $32 \mathrm{gxh} 8=\mathrm{Q}$ etc or 30 ...Kg6

## Overseas News

## MEN'S CANDIDATES MATCHES:

The Quarter-final matches all started in March and were for the best of ten ames.

Ihe pairing which created the most interest was that between arch-enemies iktor Korchnol and Tigran Petrosian, played in Velden am wortersee, near Vienna in Austria, starting on 8 March hese players have met three times previously in Candidates Matches with etrosian scoring the only win in ten ames in their 1971 semi-final. In 1974 orchnoi won convincingly in their semifinal match by $3 \frac{1}{2}$ : $1 \frac{1}{2}(+3-1=1)$ while heir 1977 meeting was again very close Korchnoi winning $6 \frac{1}{2}: 5 \frac{1}{2}(+2-1=9)$.

Korchnoi was the favourite in thi year's match and was, in fact, only once n danger of defeat (game 4)

We give here all the games except ame 5, for which see elsewhere in this issue.

KORCHNOI - PETROSIAN (1), Grunfeld: 1 c4 Nf6 2 d4 c6 3 e3 d5 4 Bd3 g6 5 Nf3 $3 \mathrm{Bg} 7 \quad 6 \mathrm{Nc} 3$ 0-0 7 0-0 $\quad \mathrm{Bg} 4 \quad 8 \mathrm{~h} 3$ Bxf3 9 Qxf3 e6 10 Rd1 Nbd7 11 Bf 1 Re8 12 b3 a6 13 Bb 2 Qe7 14 Racl Rad8 $5 \mathrm{Qe} 2 \mathrm{~h} 5 \quad 16 \quad \mathrm{Oc} 2 \mathrm{Nb} 6 \quad 17$ Bd3 Nc8 18厄bl Nh7 $19 \mathrm{Ba} 3 \mathrm{Oc} 7 \quad 20 \mathrm{Nd} 2 \mathrm{Nb} 621 \mathrm{Nf}$ Nd7 $22 \mathrm{Bb} 4 \mathrm{Nhf6} 23 \mathrm{Bc} 3 \mathrm{Nh} 724 \mathrm{Bel}$ Re8 25 b4 Nhf6 26 Qb3 Qb8 27 a4 Red8 $8 \mathrm{Bc} 3 \mathrm{Qc} 729 \mathrm{c} 5 \mathrm{Nh} 730 \mathrm{~b} 5 \mathrm{axb5} 3 \mathrm{l}$ axb5 e5 $\quad 32$ b6 Ob8 $\quad 33$ e4 exd4 $\quad 34$ Bxd4 Bxd4 35 Nxd4 Qf4 36 Ne2 Qf6 37 exd5 cxd5 38 Qb4 Qe7 39 Nd4 Nhf6 40 Rel pf8 41 Bxg6 (According to match arbiter olombek, white should be winning after 41 Nb 3 followed up by Qd4 and doubling rooks on the c-file. 41 Bxg6 was the sealed move) 41...fxg6 42 Ne Qe7 43 bl Re8 44 Nc7 Qf 745 Nxe8 Nxe8 46 c6 bxc6 47 b7 Rb8 48 Rxc6 Ndf6 49 Rb6 Ne4 50 Rxe4 dxe4 51 Qxe4 Kh7 52 Qc6 Qf6 53 Qd7+ Qg7 54 Qe6 Qf6 55 e3 Nd6 56 Qg3 h4 57 Qxd6 Qxd6 58 Rxd6 Rxb7 59 Kfl Kh6 60 Rd4 g5 61 Ke2 Kg6 $62 \mathrm{Kf} 3 \mathrm{Rf} 7+63 \mathrm{Ke} 3 \mathrm{Re} 7+64$ Re4 Ra7 65 Reb+ Kf5 66 Rd6 Ra3+ 67 Rd3 Ra5 68 Kd4 Ra2 69 Rf3+ Kg6 70 Rf8 Kg7, $\frac{18}{2}: \frac{1}{2}$.
PETROSIAN - KORCHNOI (2), Nimzoindian: 1 d4 Nf6 2 c4 e6 3 Nc3 Bh4 4 e3 0-0

5 Nge2.d5 6 a3 Be7 7 cxd5 Nxd5 8 Qc2 Nd7 9 Bd2 c5 10 Nxd5 exd5 11 154 cxd4 12 Nxd5 dxe3 13 Nxe3 Nf6 14 Bd3 Be6 $150-0$ Bd6 16 Bc3 Qc7, $\frac{1}{2}$ : $\frac{1}{2}$. Petrosian cautiously crossed his fingers and Korchnoi wrote a message to arbiter Golombek that if his opponent was offering a draw, he would accept it! The position is a ittle better for white but not sufficiently so, in Petrosian's opinion, to justify trying for a win
KORCHNOI - PETROSIAN (3), STav:
1 c4 c6 2 Nf3 d5 3 e3 Nf6 4 Nc3 e6 $5 \mathrm{~b} 3 \mathrm{Nbd} 7 \quad 6 \mathrm{Bb} 2 \mathrm{Be} 7 \quad 7 \mathrm{~d} 4 \quad 0-0 \quad 8 \mathrm{Bd} 3$
 Rad8 12 cxd5 exd5 13 a3 Qb8 14 Rfd Bd6 15 b4 Rfe8 16 Qc2 Re7 17 Ne 2 a6 18 Ng 3 g 619 Re 1 Rde 820 Re 2 Ne 421 xe4 dxe4 22 Nd2 Bxg3 23 hxg 3 Nf 6 24 d5 Nxd5 25 Nc4 Re6 26 Rd2 f6 27 Rcdl Kg7 28 Bd4 Bc8 29 Qb2 h5 $\quad 30$ a4 b5 31 Na 5 bxa4 $32 \mathrm{Bc} 5 \mathrm{Bd} 7 \quad 33 \mathrm{Nc} 4$ Kh6 $34 \mathrm{Ra} 1 \mathrm{~g} 5 \quad 35 \mathrm{Rxa} 4 \mathrm{Kg} 6 \quad 36 \mathrm{Qc} 2$ Bc8 $37 \mathrm{Na} 5 \mathrm{Qc} 7 \quad 38 \mathrm{Nb} 3 \mathrm{f} 5 \quad 39 \mathrm{Bd} 4$ R6e7 40 Bal Qd6 41 Na 5 (S) Re6 42 Qb2 Qf8 43 Nxc6 Nb6 44 Nd8 Nxa4 45 Nxe6 Rxe6 46 Rd8 Nxb2 47 Rxf8 Nd3 $48 \mathrm{Rxc} 8 \mathrm{Rb} 649 \mathrm{Bc} 3 \mathrm{a} 550 \mathrm{Rg} 8+\mathrm{Kh} 6$ 51 Rh8+, $\frac{1}{2}$ : $\frac{1}{2}$.
PETROSIAN - KORCHNOI (4), Nimzoindian: 1 d4 Nf6 2 c4 e6 $3 \mathrm{Nc} 3 \mathrm{Bb} 4 \quad 4$ e3 0-0 Bd3 c5 6 Nge2 d5 7 0-0 dxc4 8 xc4 Nc6 9 a3 Bxc3 10 bxc3 Qc7 11 Rb 2 Ra 12 Ba 2 b 613 Re 1 Bb 714 Ng Ra 18 Qe2 Rads 19 Rad h6 17 f3 1 la Bc4 NaS 19 bd3 Nc6 20 f 3 Qb 1 Q12 e5 22 Nx 25 1625 Bl 20 Bd 30 Bfl a1 7123010 31 Rec1 Rg6 32 Kh1 Qa8 33 e Rc8 37 Rxcs 1080 Re8 40 Rx5 NE 41 Qf2 (S) Nf4 42
 c6 Qc7 43 Qa2 Qxit Re7, $\frac{1}{2}$ :
PETROSIAN - KORCHNOI (6), Queen's Indian: 1 d4 Nf6 2 Nf3 e6 3 c4 b6 4 3 Ba6 5 Qc2 d5 6 exd5 exd5 7 Nc3 $66 \mathrm{~g} 3 \mathrm{Bd} 6 \quad 9 \mathrm{Bg} 2 \mathrm{0} 0 \mathrm{0} 10 \mathrm{0}-0 \mathrm{Nbd}$ ) 11 Rel Re8 12 Bg5 h6 13 Bxf6 Nxf6 14 e4 dxe4 15 Nxe4 Nxe4 16 Rxe4 Rxe4 17 Qxe4 Rc8 18 Ne5 Bxe5 19 dxe5 Qd3 20 Qxd3 Bxd3 21 Bh3 Re8 22 f4 c5 23 Rd1 c4 24 Bfl Bxfl 25 Kxfl g5 26 Kf2 gxf4 27 gxf4 f6 28 Rd5 fxe5 29 Exe5 Re8 30 Ke3 c3 31 bxc3 Rxc3+ 32


WORCWOL - PETROSIAN (7), English:


 Qat $13 \mathrm{Qc} 2 \mathrm{Qt} 5 \quad 14 \mathrm{f}_{4} \mathrm{~g} 5 \quad 15 \mathrm{~g} 3 \mathrm{gxf} 4$ 15 geff Qh3 17 Rg It Ng 618 Nfl Qh4 + 15 Ng 3 Ng 420 Bxg 4 Bxg 421 Qf 2 Qh 3 22 Nee2 Thi 423 r-0-0 Kh8 24 Nxe4 Qf 3 25 qxif $3 \mathrm{Bxf} 3 \quad 26 \quad \mathrm{~d} 4 \mathrm{~g} 3 \mathrm{Bf} 6 \quad 27 \mathrm{Rd} 3 \mathrm{Ke} 7$ 2 Bc 3 Rees 29 Bd 2 h 630 Re 1 Kh 7 l 31 Wh Bge 32 Rf2 Nes $33 \mathrm{h3} \mathrm{Nxd2} 34$ $\begin{array}{llllllllll}\mathrm{Kxd} 2 & \mathrm{Bxh} 3 & 35 & \mathrm{~Wh} 5 \mathrm{Bh} 8 & 36 & \mathrm{~F} 5 \mathrm{Rg} 8 & 37\end{array}$ Neg $3 \mathrm{Bg} 4 \quad 38 \mathrm{RbI}, \frac{1}{2}: \frac{1}{2}$
PGROSIAM - KORCHNO: (8), Queen's
Thdran: 104 NES 2 c4 é 3 Nf3 36 a3 हb? 5 Nc3 d5 6 exd5 exd5 7 g3 Bd6 0 Bg2 0-0 9 0-0 Re8 10 Bg5 Nbd? 11
 Bxeb Nxf6 15 Ndz Qd ${ }^{2}$ to e3 Kac8 17 Mbl sf5 18 tNe 3 Net 19 Nre4 dxe4 20 Qda $\frac{1}{2}=\frac{1}{2}$.
KORCHOI - PETROSTAT (9), Queen's Gambit: 1 c 4 có 2 we3 as 3 an Nf6 4 Nf3 Medy 5 cxd5 exd5 6 Bf4 c6 7 e3 3 Be 7
 O-0-6 Rb4 12 Kbl Qe7 13 Bg5 Qeb 14 Bf4 Ge7 15 Ne5 Ne4 16 Nxe4 dxe4 17 Bca Be6 18 Bxe6 Nxef i9 5 Bh 2 Nf 820 gbs Ba5 21 Nc4 Eb6 22 d5

22...cxd5 23
 Bxd6 25 Nxd6 Red8 26 Rhdl Qe6 27 Nxb7 Rdb8 28 Rb 5 Qf6 29 Rd2 Qg 6 $30 \mathrm{~g} 3 \mathrm{~h} 6 \quad 31$ Nd6 $\begin{array}{llll}\text { Rd8 } & 32 \mathrm{Rbd5} \text { Rab8 } \\ 33 & \text { Qc } 3 \mathrm{Kh} 7 & 34 & \mathrm{Oe} 5\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{lll}33 & \text { Qc3 } \\ \text { Rd7 } 7 & 35 \mathrm{Nf5} & \mathrm{Rdb} 7\end{array}$ 36 h4 Neb 37 Nag grb4 $38 \mathrm{h5}$ Qg4 39 a3 Ra4 $40 \mathrm{Ka} 2 \mathrm{Nc} 741 \mathrm{Qf5}+\mathrm{Qxf5} 42 \mathrm{Rxf5}$ 66 43 b3 Ra6 44 Nxe4, $1: 0$

POLUGAEVSKY $\quad \begin{array}{lllllllllll}1 & 1 & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & 1 & \frac{1}{2} & 51 \\ 0 & 0 & 1\end{array}$
The big upset occurred in Alma Ata (USSK) where Lev Polugaevsky won the first two games, eventually running out a comfortable winner. This match started an 9 March but was considerably delayed in mid-course when Tal was definite reports there have been many defmite reports there have been many
momours to explain the fact of Tal,
after his wonderful form over the last eighteen months (including a beautifu) eighteen months (including a beautiru Interzonail, losing those first the pames. There is for example, specula games. here is, for example, specula tion that Tal was already suffering the match - perhaps, though, Polugaey sky was just wellmprepared, and ingaev form. Tue Russian was, for instance, obviously already quite familiar with rai's sacrificial novelty in game two as he spent very jitrle time on the first 25 moves or so.
POLUGAEvSKY - TAL (1), Queen's Gambit: 1 Ne3 Nf6 2 c4 e6 3 Nc3 d5 4 dá Re? 5 Bg 5 0-0 6 e3 h6 7 Bh 4 b6 8 Qb3 Bb7 9 Bxfo Bxí6 10 cxas exds il Rdl Re8 12 Bd3 Nc6 $130-0 \quad \mathrm{Na5} \quad 14 \mathrm{Qc} 2 \mathrm{c} 5$ 15 dxc5 bxe5 16 Na 4 C4 17 Be 2 Qc 7 18 Ne3 Rad3 19 Rd 2 Rd 720 Rfdy Eed 3 21 Nd4 Neb 22 Nab5 Qa5 23 Bxe4 a6 24 Nxas Rxds 25 Rxcs Rxds 26 Rxas Qxb5 27 a4 Ob6 28 Qe4 Nd8 29 Bxb7 3 Q6 3 Q. 73 RA NaS Qb7 0 a
 e7 40 Rcl Bfó 41 Qdó Bd8 42 Qab (5) $1: 0$

TAL - POLUGAEVSKy (2), Sicilian: le4 c5 2 Nf3 d6 3 d4 cxd4 4 Nxd4 Nf6 5 Ne3 a6 6 Bg5 e6 7 f. 4 b5 8 e5 dxe5 9 fxes Qc7 10 Bxbst axb5 11 exf6 Qe5t 12 Qe2 Qxg5 $13 \mathrm{Ndxb5} \mathrm{Ra}$ 14 fxg 7 Bxg 715 Ne4 Qe5 16 Nbäbt Ke7 17 0-0 f5 18 Radl Rd5 19 Qc4 Rxdl 20 Rxdl Ixe4 21 Nxc8+ K.f 72 Na6 Kg6 23 Nxe4 Na6 24 NE 2 Ne 525 b4 Na4 26 Ng 4 Qf5 27 Ne 3 Nb 223 Qh4 Qe5 29 Qgett Kh6 30 Rel Bf6 31 b5 Rf8 32 b6 Bg5 33 Qg 3 Qxg 3 3 lixg 3 Kg 735 Ng 4 Nc 436 Rxe6 Rb8 37 Re6 Nxb6 $38 \mathrm{Rc} 7+\mathrm{Kg} 8 \quad 39 \mathrm{c} 4 \mathrm{Na} 4 \quad 40 \mathrm{Kf} 2$ Rb2+ 41 Kf 3 (S) Rxa2 $42 \mathrm{Ke} 4 \mathrm{Re} 2+43$ Kff Be7 44 Nf6 6 Bxf6 45 Kxf6 Nb6 46 g4 Rag2 $47 \mathrm{Kg} 5 \operatorname{Rd} 248$ c 5 Na 749 c 6 Rd5t 50 Khb Rd6t $51 \mathrm{KgS} \mathrm{Ne} 552 \mathrm{Re} 8+$ $\mathrm{Kg} 753 \mathrm{Rc} 7+\mathrm{Nf7t} 54 \mathrm{Kf5} \mathrm{~h} 6 \quad 55 \mathrm{Ke} 4$ Kf6 56 Rc 8 Rd 157 Rf 8 Rd 658 Re 8 $\mathrm{Ng} 5+59 \mathrm{Ke} 3 \mathrm{Ke} 760 \mathrm{Kf} 4 \mathrm{Nf} 7 \quad 61 \mathrm{Kg} 3$ $\mathrm{Rd} 3+62 \mathrm{Kg} 2 \mathrm{Rc} 3 \quad 63 \mathrm{Rc} 7+\mathrm{Kf} 664 \mathrm{Rc} 8$ Ne5 $65 \mathrm{c} 7 \mathrm{Nf} 766 \mathrm{Rg} 8 \mathrm{Rxc} 7,0: 1$.

Also in the fourth game, Tal sacrificed in the Polugaevsky variation but this time the result was a draw:
1 é4 c5 2 Nf3 d6 3 d 4 cxd $4 \quad 4$ Nxd4 Nf6 $5 \mathrm{Nc} 3 \mathrm{a} 6 \quad 6 \mathrm{Bg} 5 \mathrm{e} 67 \mathrm{f} 4 \mathrm{~b} 5 \quad 8$ e5 dxe5 9 fxe5 Qc7 10 exf6 Qe5t 11 Be 2

Qxg5 12 Qd3 Oxí6 13 kfl Qe5 14 Rdl



18 Rxf5 exfs 19 Nd5 Qd7 20 Qh4 Be7 21 Kf 1 Bxg 522 Bxh5+ Kf8 23 Qxg 5 Rxh5 24 Qxh5 Qf7 25 Qh8+ Qg8 26 Oh4 Kf $7 \quad 27$ Qh5+ g6 28 Qh4 Qg7 29 Qd8 Be6 30 Qxb8 we3 Rxdl+ 33 Nxdl Qd4 $34 \mathrm{Nc} 3 \mathrm{Qd} 3+35$ $\mathrm{Kf} 2 \mathrm{Qd} 4+36 \mathrm{Kfl}$ Qd $3+, \frac{1}{2}: 1 / \frac{1}{2}$.

| HUBNER | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 | $1 / 2$ | 1 | 0 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |$\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{5}{2} \quad 5 \frac{1}{2}$

Played in Bad Lauterberg starting 16 Marcin, this match probably generate less interest than the other three. This pair were tile least experienced of the candidates. in the event Habner looked to be heading for a comfortable victory at the half-way stage but, in the end, he had tor Adorim took the sixth game.
We give Hubner's two wins:
HUBNER - ADORIAN (3), Sicilian Pelikam: 1 e 4 c5 2 Nf3 Ne6 3 d4 cxd4 4 Nxả4 Miff 5 Nc3 e6 6 Ndb5 d6 7 Br4 e5 8 Bg5 a6 9 Na3 b5 10 Na5 Be7 11 Bxf6 Bxf6 12 c3 $0-0 \quad 13$ Nc2 $\mathrm{Bg} 5 \quad 14 \mathrm{a} 4 \mathrm{bxa4}$ 15 Rxa4 a5 16 Ec4 Rb8 17 b3 Kh8 18 $0-0$ f5 19 exf5 Bxf5 20 Nce3 Bg6 21 Ee2 e 422 b4 axb4 23 cxb4 Kb7 24 b5 Ne5 25 Qd4 Qd? 26 b6 h6 27 Raz Qeb 28 Rc 2 MdJ 29 kc 7 Rf 730 h 3 Nf 431 Nxf4 Bxf4 32 Bc4 d5 33 Bxd5 Qxb6 34 Qxb6 Rxbs 35 Rxf7, 1 : 0.
HUENER - ADORIAN (5), Sicilian Nimzowitsch: 1 e 4 c5 2 Nf 3 Nc6 3 Bb5 g6 $0-0 \mathrm{Bg} 7 \quad 5$ Rel Nf6 6 c3 a6 7 Bxc6 dxc6 $8 \mathrm{~h} 3 \quad 0-0 \quad 9 \mathrm{~d} 4$ cxd $4 \quad 10$ cxd4 $\quad \mathrm{e} 5$ 11 e 5 Nd5 $12 \mathrm{~d} \times \mathrm{c} 5 \mathrm{Nb} 4 \quad 13 \mathrm{Nc} 3 \mathrm{Bf} 5 \quad 14$ Md4 Nd3 15 Nxf5 gxf5 16 Re2 Nxe5 17 Bg5 Qxd1 18 Rxdi f6 19 Be 3 Rfd8 20 N24 R8 21 Rxd2 Kf7 22 Rd4 Rb8 23 Rh4 Nc6 27 Rc4 e5 28 R3 kf7 29 Kg 2

 36 Nd6 Nd8 37 g 4 fig $438 \quad 35 \mathrm{~Kb}^{3} \mathrm{e} 4$ Nf5 Re5 40 b4 Ne6 41 Rxb 7,1 Re

Hungary" s Lajoe portisch met exForid champion Boris Spassky in one
the 1977 semi-finals and twice took the lead but eventually lost the natch. In this year's encounter in Mexico city the stage was set for the same to happen again as porcisch sensationaily won the pery first game with the black pieces. After a series of draws the Soviet player finally caught up in the ninth game. A closely fougtut tenth game saw the tie locked at $5: 5$ so another pair of games were played - both were short draws. The first game of the next pair was also a quiet draw. The pro visions of the mateh were that if the scores were still tied after 14 ganess, victory would go to the player whe lat won wh the black pleces so anoehen draw in the last game woun ror the sems fortisen s quali of his win in the first by grasiky tried very hard first game. spassky tried very hara portisch was able to hold out until a draw was agreed on move 77

PORTISCH $1 \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2}$ O $\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, 7$ SPASSKY $0 \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} 1 \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2}$

We olve the two decisive games: SFASSKY - PORTISCH (1), Closed Sicilian 1 e4 c5 2 Ne3 d6 3 g3 Ne6 4 Bg 2 ge 5 d3 Bg7 6 f4 é 7 Nf3 Nge7 8 0-0 $0-0 \quad 9 \mathrm{Rbl}$ b6 10 Bd2 Bb7 11 Be 2 Qd 7 $12 \mathrm{~g} 4 \mathrm{f} 5 \quad 13 \mathrm{gxf} 5$ exs5 $\quad 14 \mathrm{c} 4 \mathrm{Nd} 8 \mathrm{l}$ Nc3 Ne6 $16 \mathrm{Ng}_{5} \mathrm{Nxg} 517$ fxg5 Rf7 18 Qf3 Raf8 19 Oh3 Qd8 20 exf5 Bcs 21 Ne4 Baft 22 khi Nxf5 23 Nf6t KhS 24 Be3 Ne 325 Qh 4 Bxe3 26 bxe 3 Nxfl 2 ? Rxfl Bf5 28 d4 Rxf6 29 gxf6 Qxf6 30 Qxf6t Rxf6 31 a4 $\mathrm{Kg} 7 \quad 32$ a5 $\mathrm{Bd} 3 \quad 33$ Rxf6 Kxf6 34 axb6 axbs 35 Bd5 Kf5 $36 \mathrm{Kg} 1 \mathrm{cxd} 4 \quad 37 \mathrm{cxd4} \mathrm{~g} 5 \quad 38 \mathrm{Kf} 2 \mathrm{Kf} 4$, 0 : 1.
SPASSKY - PORTISCH (9), Caro-Kann: 1 e4 c6 2 Nc3 d5 3 d4 dxe4 4 Nxe 4 Bf5 $5 \mathrm{Ng} 3 \mathrm{Eg} 6 \quad 6 \mathrm{~h} 4 \mathrm{h6} \quad 7 \mathrm{Nf} 3 \mathrm{Nd} 78$

 $18 \mathrm{Ba} 5 \mathrm{~b} 6 \quad 19 \mathrm{Bc} 3 \mathrm{Nc} 5 \quad 20$ Qf3 ob 721 Oxb7+ Kxb $22 \mathrm{Nxc} 5+\mathrm{bxc} 523 \mathrm{f} 3 \mathrm{Rxdl}$ 24 Rxdl Kc6 25 Khl Nd7 26 Kc2 Rg8 27
 Kd7 $31 \mathrm{Rdl} \mathrm{Ke} 732 \mathrm{bxc} 5 \mathrm{BxC5} 33 \mathrm{NfL}$ Rb9 $343 \mathrm{Bb} 4 \mathrm{Nd} 735 \mathrm{Kc} 3 \mathrm{Rc} 8 \quad 36 \mathrm{Nd} 3$ Bxb4 37 axb 4 e5 38 Ral Re6 99 Ra Kf5 40 g 3 Re6 41 Ra5 (S) Nf8 42 Rd8 Ke7 43 Ra 8 g 644 Nc 5 RdG $45 \mathrm{Nxa6}$ Ne6 46 b5 gxh5 47 e5 Rat $48 \mathrm{Ra} 7+\mathrm{Ke} 849$ b5, 1 : 0 .

The Candidate semi－final pairings will thus be：

| Korchnoi | $-\quad$ Polugaevsky |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Portisch | Hubner |
| $\star$ | $\star \quad \star$ |

IM Alexander Sznapik won the 37 th POLISH CH＇P at Lodz， $10-28$ February， with $10 \frac{1}{2} / 16$ ，just ahead of GM Schmidt 10 and then Kuligowski and defending champion Przewoznik on 9．There follow－ ed Ksteski，IM Bielczyk \＆IM Pokojow－ czyk $8 \frac{1}{2}$ ；IM Adamski，IM Pytel \＆Tomas－ zewski 8 ．．．． 17 players．

The Banco di Roma tournament in ROME （16－25 February）was a big success for Greek IM Makropoulos who gained his irst GM－norin in winning the event with Szabo（HUN）51，TM Tatat（TT）GM Rodriguez（PER）5：GM Mart TM Castro（COL）4；TM Z1chici（IT） GM Robatsch（A） $3 \frac{1}{2}$ ；IM Toth（IT） 2 ．

In REYKJAVIK during February－March IM Viktor Kupreichik became the USSR＇s latest GM when he just made his final GM－norm in winning this annual event with $8 \frac{1}{2} / 12$ ．Despite prize money of $\$ 50$ per win，$\$ 20$ per loss and $\$ 15$ per draw， there were many drawn games（ $57.7 \%$ ）！ Second was GM Browne（USA）on $7 \frac{1}{2}$ while tied with 7 points were GM Sosonko（NL） and GM Miles（ENG）．Then came： 5 GM Vasiukov（USSR）61 $\frac{1}{2}$ ；6－7 IM Petursson （ICE）\＆GM Torre（PHI）6；8－9 GM Byrne （USA）\＆IM SchUssler（SWE）5亩；10－11 IM Arnason（ICE）\＆GM Sigurjonsson（ICE） 5； 12 IM Angantysson（ICE）4 $4 \frac{1}{2} ; 13 \mathrm{IM}$
Olafsson（ICE）4．
OLAFSSON－KUPREICHIK，English：
1 c4 e5 2 Nc3 Nc6 3 e3 Nf6 4 Nf3 d5 5 cxd5 Nxd5 6 d3 Be7 $7 \mathrm{Be} 20-0 \quad 8 \quad 0-0$ Be6 9 a3 a5 10 Qc2 f5 11 Rel Nb6 12 b3 Bf6 13 Rbl Ne7 $14 \mathrm{e} 4 \mathrm{f} 4 \quad 15 \mathrm{~d} 4$ exd4 16 Rd1 $\mathrm{Ng} 6 \quad 17 \mathrm{Nb} 5 \mathrm{c} 5 \quad 18$ Qxc5 Rc8 19 Qh5 Qe7 20 Nfxd4 Rc5 21 Nf5 Bxf5 22 exf5 Nh4 23 Rel Qd7 24 a4 Rxf5 25 Qg4 h5 26 Qh3 f3 27 Ba3 Re8 28 Bc4＋Nxc4 29 Rxe8＋Qxe8 30 bxc4 Qe4 31 Rc 1 fxg2 $32 \mathrm{Nd} 6 \mathrm{Nf} 3+33 \mathrm{Kxg} 2$ Nel＋， 0 ： 1.

In NEW YORK，5－12 March，American IM Andy Soltis won the 3rd Marshall Inter－ national from 3 GMs and 7 IMs in a field of 56．This completes Soltis＇s GM qualification as he also made a GM－ norm in the 14 －round first Marshall International in 1977.

Soltis scored an unbeaten 8／10 and was followed by GM Lein（USA），in clear econd place，on $7 \frac{1}{2}$ ．Equal third were Blocker（USA）\＆GM Biyiasas（USA）on 7 and then came GM Dzhindzhikhashvili （ISR），IM Fedorowicz（USA），IM Hébert （CAN），Kudrin（USA）\＆Bass（USA）on $6 \frac{1}{2}$ Wilder（USA），in addition to Blocker， udrin and Bass，scored an IM－norm．
DAY－SOLTIS，Modern Defence：
le4 g6 2 f4 Bg7 3 Nf3 d6 4 Ne3 Bg4
 Ne7 9 fxe6 fxe6 10 Qg4 0－01 11 Qxe6＋ Kh8 $12 \mathrm{~h} 4 \mathrm{Nc} 6 \quad 13 \mathrm{~h} 5 \mathrm{Nd} 4 \quad 14 \mathrm{Qh} 3 \mathrm{~g} 5$ 15 h6 Be5 16 Ba3 Rf4 17 Qe3 Nf6 18 Ne2 Ng4 19 Qgl Nxe2 $20 \mathrm{Kxe2}$ d5 21 g3 Rf2＋ 22 Kdl dxe4 $23 \mathrm{Be} 2 \mathrm{Qd} 7 \quad 24 \mathrm{c} 3$ Rg 225 Qc5 b6 $26 \mathrm{Bb} 5 \mathrm{Qd} 8 \quad 27 \mathrm{Qgl}$ Rxglt， 0 ： 1

DUTCH CH＇P 1980： 1 GM Timman 9／13 －7 van der Vliet，IM Ligterink，IM van der Wiel，IM Langeweg，IM Ree \＆IM van der Sterren $7 \frac{1}{2} ; 8$ IM van Wijger den $6 \frac{1}{2} ;$ 9－11 Böhm，IM Kuljpers Scheern 6； 12 van Dop 51／2； 13 Vogel 5； 14 Carlier 2.

YUGOSLAV CH＇P 1980：Untitled P．Niko－ lic surprisingly won the 44 player 15－ round Swiss with 11 points－ahead of 11 GMs and 11 IMs．Other leading scores： 2 IM Krnic 1012 ${ }_{2}$ ；3－4 GM Marti－ novic of GM Marjanovic 10；5－6 GM Bukic \＆IM Cebalo 91／2；7－10 GM Kneze－ vic，GM Sahovic，IM Kelecevic \＆IM Popovic 9 ．．．

The 1980 Richard Rett Memorial Tour－ nament in TRNAVA（CZ）saw another un－ titled Soviet player in the limelight when Sturua went through undefeated in scoring 9／11－a half point the GM－norm．The other scores： 2 GM Knaak（DDR）812，3 GM Smejkal（CZ）71 4－5 IM Ftacnic（CZ）\＆Klaric（YUG） 6 ． 6 IM Pavlov（RUM）51／2； 7 IM Popovic （YUG）4交；8－11 IM Banas（CZ），IM Fer－
nandez（CUB），GM Plachetka（CZ）\＆IM Schinzel（POL）4； 12 IM Nicevski（YUG） 3.

STURUA－PLACHETKA，Grünfeld Defence： $1 \mathrm{c} 4 \mathrm{Nf} 62 \mathrm{Nf} 3 \mathrm{~g} 6 \mathrm{H}^{3} \mathrm{~g} 3 \mathrm{Bg} 74 \mathrm{Bg} 2 \mathrm{O}-0$ 5 0－0 c6 6 d4 d5 7 cxd5 cxd5 8 Ne5
 $\begin{array}{llllllll}12 & \mathrm{e} 4 & 16 & \mathrm{nxf} 5 & \mathrm{hxg} 5 & 17 & \mathrm{fxg} 6 & \mathrm{fxg} 6 \\ 18\end{array}$



 Qd4＋Kg8 $31 \mathrm{Rf} 2 \mathrm{Rg} 5+32 \mathrm{Kf} 1 \mathrm{Qb} 5+33$ Re2 Rh5 34 Rael Qf 535 Qg 4 Qd 3 Qe4 Qxe4 37 Rxe4 Bg5 38 Re5 Kf7 39 $\mathrm{Kg} 2,1$ ： 0 ．
POPOVIC－SMEJKAL，Ruy Lopez：
1 e4 e5 2 Nf3 Nc6 3 Bb5 a6 4 Ba4 Nf6 5 d4 exd4 $\quad 6 \quad 0-0$ Be7 7 e5 Ne4 8 Nxd4 $0-0 \quad 9$ Bxc6 dxc6 $10 \operatorname{Re} 1 f 5 \quad 11$ c 3 Kh 8 $12 \mathrm{Qe} 2 \mathrm{Qe} 813 \mathrm{Bf} 4 \mathrm{c5} 14 \mathrm{Nb} 3 \mathrm{~b} 6 \quad 15 \mathrm{c} 4$ 19 16 50 N 6 N 17 19 Bxg5 Qg6 20 h5 h6 21 Qh3 hxg
 25 Qf 3 Qxg5 26 Rad1 Qg4 27 Qxg4 fxg4 Rxdl Rf5 $32 \mathrm{Na} 7 \mathrm{Kf7} 33$ Nxc Rxal 1 Rxd1 Rf5 32 Rd7 Kf7 33 Nxc7 Rxe5 34 Nxa6 Re2 35 Re？Rxb2 36 Rxc4 Rxa2 Kfl b5 41 Rat， $0: 1$
Kfl b5 $41 \mathrm{Rd4}, 0: 1$.

The EEC TEAMS TOURNAMENT in West Berlin saw a very close race betwee the home team and Great Britain－a change for the latter from the usual England，Scotland and Wales teams．In the end these two teams were tied with 231／2 game points but the British team＇s perfect match score decided，their 3：1 victory over the Germans being crucial． Speelman，Keene，Hartston，Pritchett and Williams played for Britain while the German team comprised Hecht，Lau， Borik，Lieb and Wockenfuss．

Scores： 1 Great Britain 23 $\frac{1}{2}$（8）； 2 West Germany 23㘶（7）； 3 Denmark 19； 4 France $16 \frac{1}{2}$（5）； 5 Italy $16 \frac{1}{2}$（ $3 \frac{1}{2}$ ）； 6 Netherlands 161／2（3）； 7 Belgium 11； 8 Ireland 9； 9 Luxembourg $8 \frac{1}{2}$ ．

The following game from the England－ Italy match，though drawn，followed a very exciting course：
SPEELMAN－ZICHICHI，Queen＇s Gambit： 1 c4 e6 $2 \mathrm{Nc} 3 \mathrm{~d} 5 \quad 3 \mathrm{~d} 4 \mathrm{NfG} 4 \mathrm{cxd} 5$ exd5 5 Bf4 c6 6 e3 Be7 7 Bd3 Nbd7 8 h3 Nf8 9 Nf3 Ne6 10 Be5 O－0 11 Oc2
 15 Rdgl a4 $16 \mathrm{~h} 4 \mathrm{~b} 4 \quad 17 \mathrm{Nxa} 4 \mathrm{Nxg} 418$ h5 Rxa4 19 hxg6 hxg6 20 Qxa4 Nxf2 21 Bc2 Nxh1 22 Qxc6 Nf2 23 Rxg6 f6 24 Ng 5 Qd7 25 Bxf6 Rxf6 26 Rxf6 Ng 4 27 Qxd7 Bxd7 28 Rf7 Bxg5 29 Rxd7 Nxe3 $30 \mathrm{Bg} 6 \mathrm{Kf} 8 \quad 31 \mathrm{Rf} 7+\mathrm{Kg} 8 \quad 32 \mathrm{Rf} 3$ Bh6 $33 \mathrm{~b} 3 \mathrm{Ng} 2 \quad 34 \mathrm{Bf} 7+\mathrm{Kh} 7 \quad 35 \mathrm{Bxd5}$ Nf4 36 Be4＋Kg8 37 Ri2 Ne8 38 Rc Nd6 39 Bf3 Nf7 40 Rc6 Bf8 41 Rb 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ ：$\frac{1}{2}$ ．

LONE PINE，16－26 March：The annual Louis D．Statham International attract ed a smaller but stronger field than usual．Among the 43 players were 23 GMs and 10 IMs．Even at this level the ＂Swiss Gambit＂works as GMs Dzhin－ dzhikhashvili and Miles both showed in taking the first and second prizes． The Israeli grandmaster lost in round two to untitled American Root and had only $1 / 3$ but won his final six games first taking the lead just before the last round．Miles lost to Fedorowicz in the first round and only came into the running for a major prize towards the end，finally beating Geller to come in clear second．Both these play ers met considerably weaker opposition （measured by average opponents rating than Geller who led during the middle rounds and Larsen who shared the lead after rounds 5 and 6．The critical game for Larsen came in the eighth round when he lost，from a slightly better position，to Dzhindzhikhash－ vili．

Scores（players from USA unless stated otherwise）： 1 GM Dzhindzhik hashvili（ISR）7／9； 2 GM Miles（ENG） 6는；3－7 GM Larsen（DEN），GM Geller （USSR），GM Alburt（USA），GM Balashov （USSR）\＆GM Gheorghiu（RUM）6；8－12 IM Fedorowicz，GM Ermenkov（BUL），IM Peters，GM Panno（ARG）\＆GM Gligoric （YUG） $5 \frac{1}{2}$ ；13－17 GM Quinteros（ARG）， GM Ivanovic（YUG），Whitehead，Wilder \＆IM Petursson（ICE）5；18－26 Kauf－ man，IM Arnason（ICE），IM Kaplan， Root，Henley，GM Reshevsky，GM Raice－ vic（YUG），GM Torre（PHI）\＆GM Chris－ tiansen 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ ；27－33 Benjamin，GM Biyi asas，GM Bisguler，GM Shamkovich，GM Liberzon（1SR），GM Lein de Firmian 4；34－35 Rind \＆Odendahl $3 \frac{1}{2}$ ；36－38 Youngworth，Frias \＆GM Rajkovic（YUG） 3；39－42 IM Zaltsman，Ginsburg， Michaelides \＆GM Browne 23／2； 43 IM

Grefe $1 \frac{1}{2}$.
DZHINDZHIKHASHVILI - LARSEN, Bogoindian Defence: 1 d. Ne5 2 c4 e6 3 Nf3 Bb4+ 4 BC2 Qe7 5 Nc3 0-0 6 a3 Bze $3 \quad 7$ Bxc 3 b 68 e 3 Ne4 9 Qc2 Bb7 10 Be 2

 Na5 19 Qb3 bxe5 20 dxc5 Reb8 21 ef Ba6 22 b5


 38 Rf4 Ni2 39 c7 Nc4 $40 \mathrm{Kd4}$ e5t 41 Ke5 Nxe3 42 c8Q Qxft $43 \mathrm{Ng} 5+\mathrm{Kg} 644 \mathrm{Qeg}+\mathrm{Kf} 545$ Qe6 mate, 1:0.
MILES - GELLER, Rêti: 1 c4 e6 2 g 3 d5 3 Bg2 nf6 4 NfY He7 5 b3 0-0 6 Bb2 $\quad 5 \quad 7 \quad 0-0$ Neb 8 e3 d4 9 exd4 exd4 10 Rel Re8 11 a3 a5 12 d 3 Bc5 13 Nbd2 e5 14 Ng5 Bg4 15 Rf3 Bxf3 16 Qxf3 h6 17 tge $n x e 4$ Nxe4 18 .

 OF8 (DLAGRAM)

30 Nf6 $6+\mathrm{gwf6} 31 \mathrm{gxh} 6+\mathrm{Kh} 8$ 32 Rg 7 Qxg $7 \quad 33 \mathrm{hxg} 7+\mathrm{Kxg} 7$
 Qg8 Re 37 Qc8 Reb 38 Oh8t, 1 : 0 .

The Phillips \& Drew Kings Tournament in LONDON 10-25 Apri1, was probably the strongest individual tournament held in Britain since Nottingham 1936 Twelve grandmasters competed, together with Engish IMs Speelman and Short. With an average rating of 2554 , the event was of category 13 , meaning that $7^{l}$ li polnts were required for a GM-norm.

|  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Hilles | EnG |  |
| 2 Korchnot | SWI |  |
| Andersson | SWE | $0 \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} 1 \frac{1}{1} 0 \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} 11111888$ |
| Sosonico | NL | $1 \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \times 0 \times \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} 00 \frac{1}{2} 11117 \frac{1}{2}$ |
| 5 Speelman | ENG | $0 \frac{1}{2} 01 \times \frac{1}{2} 1 \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} 101 \frac{1}{2} 1{ }^{1}$ |
| 6 Timman | HL | $\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \times 1 / \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{O}$ |
| Cheorghia | RUM |  |
| \& Ljubojevic | yJG | $\frac{1}{2} 00^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \times 1 \times 11 \frac{1}{2} 0 \frac{1}{2} 17$ |
| Sax | RUN |  |
| 10 Scean | G |  |
| 11. Prowine | USA |  |
| 12 Larsen | DEN | $01000001 \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{1} \mathrm{l} \times \mathrm{x}^{\frac{1}{2}} 115 \frac{1}{2}$ |
| 13 Nunn |  | $0000 \frac{1}{2} 01 \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \times 1 \times \frac{1}{2} 4^{\frac{1}{2}}$ |
| 14 Short | ENG | $\frac{1}{2} 00000 \frac{1}{2} 000 \frac{1}{2} 00 \frac{1}{2}$ | e200 for young Nigel Short in last place.

The progress of the tournameat was exciting with the lead continually changing hands among Andersson, Sosanko, Rarchnot and Miles. The Dutch GM dropped back risht at the end to leave the other three high and dry. Jonathan Speelman gained his first Of-norm, Larsen continued inconsistently, this tournament being a big fallure for him - the only bright spot was his win over Korchnoi, the former challenger's only defeat.
MILES - LARSER, 01d Indian Defence: 1 d4 Nfo 2 c4 d6 3 Nc3 e5 4 Nf
 $\begin{array}{llllll}7 & 0 \sim 0 & \text { a6 } & 8 & \text { Nh4 } \\ 86 & 9 & \text { Bh6 }\end{array}$ Ob6 10 Nf $3 \quad \mathrm{Ng}_{4} \quad 11 \mathrm{Bcl}$ O-0 12 h 3 Ngef $6 \quad 13$ c5 Qc 7 14 exd6 Qxde 15 Be 3 Re8 16 Qc2 exd4 $17 \mathrm{Bxd4}$ e5 18 Be 3 Qc 7 l 19 Radi b6 20 Qd2 8b7 21 8f4 0c6 22 e5 Nh5 23 Bc4 $48 \quad 24$ Bg Rad8 25 Nás Bxgs 26 Qxg 5 Kg7 27 NTE4 Nuff 423 Qxf4 Rd7 29 Rd6 Qc7 30 of6t $\begin{array}{ll}\mathrm{Kg} 8 & 31 \\ \mathrm{Ng} 5 \\ \mathrm{RA} \\ 7 & 32\end{array} \mathrm{ef}^{2}$ Exe6 33 Nxe6, $1: 0$. GHEORGHTI - MILES, Nimzoindian Defence: I d 4 Mis indian befence: 1 d4 Mis 5 c 4 e6 5 Nf b6 4 Ne3 $\mathrm{Bb}_{4} \mathrm{~F}^{5} \mathrm{Bg} 5 \mathrm{~h} 6 \mathrm{Na}^{6} \mathrm{Bh} 4 \mathrm{gS}^{7}$ Exc3e 10 dxc 3 Nxg 11 xxer 56 dxa 12 Ri 13 hag3 Nc6 12 Rbi Qe 13 Pxo? 16 Re2 Nas 15 Naz cxh6 axbb 18 Exh8 Buth 19 Rf3 Bxfs 20 Nuf3 Qf 21 Ke 2 Nc 422 Naf 45 Q 23 $\begin{array}{llll}21 \mathrm{Ke} 2 & \mathrm{Nc} 4 & 22 & \mathrm{Qa} 4 \\ \mathrm{Nrg} 5 \mathrm{~Kb} 7 & 24 & 23 \\ \mathrm{Nf} 3 & \mathrm{efs} & 25\end{array}$ ReI Og4 26 OdI Fhs 27 Kfl $\mathrm{Rh}_{1+}{ }^{2} 28 \mathrm{Ng}$

28...Nxe3+ 29 fxe3 Qxg3 30 Ke 2 Rh2+, 0 : 1.
And two unusual brevities: SAX - LJUBOJEVIC, Sicilian Defence: 1 e4 c5 2 Nf3 e6 3 c3 d5 4 e5 d4 Bd3 Nc6 6 Qe2 Nge7 7 0-0 Ng6 8 Qe4 Be7 9 Na3 $0-0 \quad 10$ cxd4 cxd4 11 Nc 2 Qc7 $12 \mathrm{Rel} \mathrm{Rd} 8 \quad 13 \mathrm{~h} 4 \mathrm{~h} 5 \quad 14 \mathrm{~g} 4 \mathrm{hxg} 4$ 15 h 5 Ncxe5 16 Nxe5 f5 17 Qe2 Nf4 18 Qfl b5, $0: 1$.
TIMMAN - LARSEN, Sicilian Scheveningen: 1 e4 c5 2 Nf3 e6 3 d4 cxd4 4 Nxd4 Nf6 5 Ne3 d6 6 f4 Ne6 7 Be 3 Qc 788 Qf3 Bd7 $0-0-0$ a6 $10 \mathrm{~g} 4 \mathrm{Nxd4} 11 \mathrm{Rxd4} \mathrm{Bc} 612$ gi Na 16 Rxab ${ }^{2} 17$ Rhd1 b5 15 Qg 3 g7 19 Rxa, $1: 0$. Kd8 19 Rxc6, $1: 0$.

## WOMEN'S CANDIDATES

In Tbilisi Nona Gaprindashvili beat Gurieli 6:3, starting and finishing the match with a brace of wins. In the other all-Soviet match Aleksandria won against Akhmilovskaya by $5 \frac{1}{2}$ : $3 \frac{1}{2}$, the match being played in Kislovodsk.

The other two matches started late. loseliani led Veroci $3 \frac{1}{2}: 2 \frac{1}{2}$ after scoring the only win of the match so far in the sixth game. Alla Kushnir withdrew and was replaced by Fischdick for the match versus Litinskaya but no results yet available.

## RECORD WIN FOR CAMBRIDGE IN VARSITY

 CHESS MATCHCambridge beat Oxford 5-3 in the 1980 chess match sponsored by Lloyds Bank at the Royal Automobile Club, London.

It was Cambridge's eleventh successive win, a record for the series begun in 1873 and believed to be the longest
running annual fixture in the chess world.
Late blunders on the clock spoilt Oxford's chances after they led $2-0$ and - 2.

Lloyds Bank trophies for the best games were awarded to Nicholas Benjamin for Oxford and to Jonathan Friedland for Cambridge
Full Results:
Cambridge
Oxford

1. Shaun Taulbut 1-0 David Goodman
2. Simon Knott

1-0 D.Macpherson
3. Michael Pagden $\frac{1}{2}-\frac{1}{2}$ Peter Sowray
4. Paul Townsend 0-1 N.Benjamin
5. Kim Harris
6. Clive Frostick
7. J.Friedland
8. Jane Anson

The results of the 2nd Asian Cities Chess Tournament ( held in Hong Kong) were: Group A: 1 Guangzhou 15훌; 2 Metro Manila 13; 3 Shanghai 1212 ; 4 Bacolod/ Davao $7 \frac{1}{2}$; 5 Surabaya 7; 6 Bangkok $4 \frac{1}{2}$ Group B: 1 Jakarta 8辰; 2 Medan 8; 3 Beijing 6; 4 Kuala Lumpur 13. Group C: 1 Hong Kong 8; 2 Penang 8; 3 Tokyo 4 $\frac{1}{2}$; 4 Hong Kong B 312.

The highest scoring player overall was Adrian Pacis with $7 / 7$ from Metro Manila.

Highest scoring players by board numbers:
Board 1: Qt Jingxuan
Board 2: Chen De
Board 3: Ye Jiang Chuan Board 4: Huang Zhengyaun Board 5: Adrian Pacis $78.5 \%\left(5 \frac{1}{2} / 7\right)$ 81.2\% ( $61 \frac{1}{2} / 8$ ) 81.2\% (612/8) 85.7\% (6/7)

Before winning the New York Internaional, Murray Chandler competed in a tional, Murray Chandler competed in a from March 3-20. The given below.
1 Belyavsky 12 $\frac{1}{2}$; 2 SuEa 9 $\frac{1}{2}$; 3-4 Ghinda, Ionescu 8-2 ; 5-6 Chandler \& Prandsetter 8; 7-9 Grozpeter, Spiridonov, Stoica ${ }^{7} \frac{1}{2}$; 10-11 Foisor \& Ghitescu 7; 12-13 Ciociltea \& Kojder 61/2; 14-15 Grigorev \& Stefanov $5 \frac{1}{2}$; 16 Grunberg $4 \frac{1}{2}$.

Belyavsky's performance was most impressive and included the following win:
BELYAVSKY - SPIRIDONOV, Nimzo-Indian: 1 d4 Nf6 2 c4 e6 3 g3 Bb4+ 4 Bd2 Qe7 $5 \mathrm{Bg} 2 \mathrm{O} 06 \mathrm{Nf} 3 \mathrm{Bxd} 2+7$ Qxd2 d 68 Nc3 e5 9 0-0 Bg4 10 Racl c6 11 e 4 Bxf3 12 Bxf3 exd4 13 Qxd4 c5 14 Qd2 $\begin{array}{llllll}\text { Nc6 } & 15 & \mathrm{Bg} 2 \mathrm{a} & 16 & \mathrm{Rfel} \\ 18 & \mathrm{Qc} 7 & 17 \mathrm{Nd5} \text { Qd8 }\end{array}$ 18 Ne3 Nd4 19 Nf5 Nxf5 20 exf5 Qc7 $21 \mathrm{Rc} 3 \mathrm{Rad} 8 \quad 22 \mathrm{~g} 4 \mathrm{~h} 6 \quad 23 \mathrm{~g} 5 \mathrm{hxg} 5 \quad 24$ Qxg5 RfeB 25 Rd 1 Nh 726 Qh5 Nf6 27 Qh4 Re5 28 Rh3 Kf8 29 f4 Rxf5 30 Qh8+ Ke7 $31 \operatorname{Re} 3+\operatorname{Re5} 32$ fxe5, $1-0$.

## HOW TO MAKE YOUR OWN GIANT CHESS SET by Brian Winsor

Staunton had the right idea, keep it simple in design and easy to recognise. You don't have to be a carpenter to make this chess set. If you have access to a bench saw all the pleces can be cut out in less than a day. If you only have a hand saw it will take three days. Smoothing and staining takes a little longer. I used a Black and Decker with a medium and coarse sanding disc for nearly all the smoothing (The metal cintride disc is ideal - it is rigid and gets into tight corners without tearing.)

All the pleces were made from $4^{\prime \prime} \times 4^{\prime \prime}$ timber, and the pawns from $3^{\prime \prime} \times 3^{\prime \prime}$. The knights' heads were made from $4^{\prime \prime} \times 2^{\prime \prime}$.
Materials: $12 \mathrm{ft} 8^{\prime \prime}$ of $4^{\prime \prime} \times 4^{\prime \prime}$; $11 \mathrm{ft} 6^{\prime \prime}$ of $3^{\prime \prime} \times 3^{\prime \prime}$; lft $4^{\prime \prime}$ of $4^{\prime \prime} \times 2^{\prime \prime}$; One board $4^{\prime}$ $\times 4^{\prime}$ and two hinges about $1^{1 \frac{1}{2}}$ " long. Total cost of $\$ 20-\$ 25$.

Pawns: $\quad 3^{\prime \prime} \times 3^{\prime \prime}$ timber with a $45^{\circ}$ slope as illustrated.
Rook: $\quad 4^{\prime \prime} \times 4^{\prime \prime}$ timber. Cut a single groove a quarter of an inch deep around all four sides of the rook, bishop, king and queen as illustrated. Make all four sides of the rook, 1 shop, king and queen as illustrated. Make should be about three-eights of an inch wide. If you have a bench saw, set your guide to $1^{\prime \prime}$ and cut a groove from a 11 four sides. Reset the guide slightly wider and make another cut to widen the groove. Four or five cuts will give the right width and a nice symmetrical shape.
Knight: The base is $4^{\prime \prime} \times 4^{\prime \prime}$ and should be tapered at the top to $4^{\prime \prime} \times 2^{\prime \prime}$. Head: Draw the shape of the head on $4^{\prime \prime} \times 2^{\prime \prime}$ timber then cut out neck, top and slit for the mouth. Sand down the edges of the face and neck to soften the features. Drill a small hole for the nostril and a $\frac{1 / 4 "}{4}$ hole for the eye, then enlarge slightly with a countersink bit. Drill a hole in the base and underneath the head, dowel and glue.
Bishop: Starting three-quarters of an inch from the top edge mark out a $V$ and cut to shape.
Queen: Mark the centre point of the crown on all faces. Mark the low point halfway between the centre points. Cut out 2 V shapes as illustrated. Turn sideways and repeat the process and you should end up with nine pinnacles.
King: For the cross I used $1^{\prime \prime} \times 1^{\prime \prime}$ timber. Cut a snug fitting groove halfway through both pieces and glue together. Round off the base of the cross as a dowel for the last $1^{\prime \prime}$. Drill a hole the same size and glue in.
Sand down thoroughly, softening any sharp edges. If you have any chipped pieces fill these using plastic wood and use these for the black pieces. (The paint will conceal all).

Coat the white pieces with clear semigloss polyurethane varnish. For the black pieces I used Timbacryl followed by two coats of polyurethane.
The Board: I used $\frac{1}{2}$ inch bisonboard but marine ply or waterproof board is preferable. The board was $4^{\prime} \times 4^{\prime}$ which I found difficult to transport so cut in half and hinged the two pieces together. The hinge is screwed or bolted to the top face of the board so that when folded both painted faces are together. Squares are $6^{\prime \prime} \times 6^{\prime \prime}$. The whole board should first be painted white then the squares marked out with a black felt tipped pen (spirit based) and the black squares filled in. The colour should be continued down the side of the board for effectiveness. An easier way of painting the board is to cut a groove ( $1 / 8$ is sufficdent) across and down the board $6^{\prime \prime}$ apart and use a piece of tin or cardboard placed in the groove to separate the squares when painting.

Having made your chess set, use it to advantage. What better way of publicising your chess club or meeting other chessplayers ?. Set it up where it can be seen and noticed. I have used mine in shopping precincts, beach digs, local functions etc. The authorities have always been most helpful. If you are not in attendance leave a notice with address and a phone number for contact. It's used and appreciated. Don't worry about theft or vandalism; I have left my set unattended in shopping precincts for up to six weeks and have never lost a plece!.

## 7th WINSTONE'S CHESS CONGRESS

## 6/7 SEPTEMBER

ST.JOSEPH'S CHURCH HALL, TAKAPUNA

## GUARANTEED PRIZE FUND - $\$ 720$

Open: 1st, \$170; 2nd, \$100; 3rd, \$80; 4th, \$50 + Grade Prize \$50 B-Grade: 1st, $\$ 100$; 2nd, $\$ 70$; 3rd, $\$ 50 ; 4$ th, $\$ 30 ; 5$ th, $\$ 20$

FORMAT: Five round Swiss in two grades with a time control of 45 moves in $1 \frac{1}{2}$ hours +15 minutes to complete the game (i.e. each clock is turned back 15 minutes after Black's 45 th move).

SCHEDULE:

| Round 1 | $9: 30 \mathrm{am}$ | Sunday - Round 4 | 10:00 am |
| :--- | :--- | ---: | ---: |
| Round 2 | $2: 00 \mathrm{pm}$ | Round 5 | $2: 30 \mathrm{pm}$ |
| Round 3 | $6: 30 \mathrm{pm}$ |  |  |

N.B. Players are asked to report before 9:15 am on the Saturday.
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { ENTRY FEES: } & \text { Advance entry (received by } 31 \text { August) - Open Grade } \\ \text { B Grade } & \$ 8 \\ \$ 5\end{array}$
Late entries ( $\$ 2$ extra) may be taken up to $9: 15$ am on the Saturday.

The WINSTONE CHESS CONGRESS is organised by the North Shore Chess Clüb. Entry forms, including fuller information, are available from the Club, P.O. Box 33-587 Taki Auckland 9 If not entering on the official entry form, please state name, address \& club (if any) and enclose the appropriate entry fee.

## Sarapu annotates

Korchnoi- Petrosian: 4th Match Game
This is the fourth match between these two G.M.s. Previously Petrosian won the first but since then Korchnoi has won the second and third matches.

I have seen the games $1,2,3$ and this game from their fourth encounter. It seems that Petrosian failed badly as Black to come out of the opening with satisfactory positions. It is true that in the second game with White, Petrosian did get a satisfactory position, even a small advantage. In the middlegame Korchnoi actually used the same method of manoeuvring that Petrosian used against Botvinnik to become World Champion. After shaky draws In games 1 and 3, Petrosian chose a sharp fighting line of play with a queenside attack and suffered a defeat.

1 c4 e6 2 Nc3 d5 3 d4 Nf6 4 Nf3
Korchno1 does not follow the usual 4 Bg 5 here. It seems that he was prepared for 3...Be7, used by Petrosian in several games in the past. Now he transposes into that line,

4 ...Be7 5•Bf4 0-0 6 e3 b6
Spassky uses this variation of the Q.G.D. Remember the 1972 Fischer Spassky match. Black is prepared to accept the hanging pawns complex of pawns on C 5 and d 5 , where Black has good piece play and space for somewhat weak pawns.

7 cxd5 exd5 8 Bd3 Bb7 9 h3 c5 10 0-0 Nbd7 11 Qe2 c4??

Here Petrosian commits himself into a rather sharp line of play. Quite different to his previous games as Black and different to his style of play. The reason for this is perhaps Petrosian's rather bad experiences in the first and third games.

12 Bc 2 a 613 Radl b5
The game is set for the middle and even for the end game. Black attacks on the queenside and white in the centre.

14 a3 Re8 15 Ne5 Nf8 16 Bh2 Qb6 $17 \mathrm{f} 3 \mathrm{a5} 18 \mathrm{Kh} 1 \mathrm{b4} 19 \mathrm{Na} 4 \mathrm{Qb5} 20 \mathrm{Ral}$ N6d7

Korchnoi defended his queenside
superbly. The whole conception of a queenside pawn majority, like in the
 Perhaps it has been over-rated in the past. After a few moves Black finds that his initiative runs out and comes to a standstill.

21 Nxd7 Nxd7 22 e4 Nf8 23 Bgl Bc6 24 Rfe1 Rab8 25 axb4 axb4 26 b3 c3?!

This looks like a mistake here, as the game shows. Perhaps a defensive plan in the centre and on the kingside is better. This advance could be made later in a favourable situation.

27 Bd3 Qb7 28 Ba6 Qd7 29 Bh 2 !
It is now White who has the iniative. Black has gained a protected passed pawn on the queenside and now has to pawn on the queenside and now has to is no satisfactory square for his attacked rook. For example 29...Ra8? 30 Nb 6 wins the exchange immedfately. On 29...Rd8 30 Nb 6 Qa 7 (Qe6 $31 \mathrm{Bc} 7!$ ) 31 Nxd5 Bxd5 32 exd5 is also bad for him. On 29...Bd6 even 30 Bxd6 Qxd6 31 e5 followed by Nc5 is bad. White can also play 30 e 5 and after Be7 31 e6! etc. Petrosian decides to sacrifice the exchange for a pawn.

29 ...dxe4 30 fxe4 Qxd4 31 Rad1 Qa7 29 ...dxe4 32 Bxb8 Rxb8 $\quad 33$ Bc4 Be8

Here 33...Bxa4 is refuted by Ral.
34 Rf1 Bg5 35 Rd5 Qe7 36 Nc5 g6 37 Qf2 Bh6 38 e5! Bg7 39 Ne4! Bxe5 $40 \mathrm{Rel} \mathrm{Kg} 741 \mathrm{Nd6}$ !


A powerful sealed move. Petrosian and his second GM Suetin did not find any satisfactory continuation. After 41...Nd7 follows 42 Nxe8 Rxe8 (or Oxe8) 43 Bb5 and wins. Equally bad is the natural move 41...f6 42 Qc5: with the threat of Nf5+ and Rxe5 etc. Petrosian found the best practical line there was left for him, but it did not save the game.

41 ...Bxd6 42 Rxe7 Bxe7 43 Rdl Bf6 $44 \mathrm{Rf} 1 \mathrm{Nd} 745 \mathrm{~g} 4 \mathrm{Rc} 846 \mathrm{Bb} 5,1-0$.

After $46 \ldots \mathrm{c} 2 \quad 47 \mathrm{Bxd} 7 \mathrm{cl}=\mathrm{Q} 48$ Qxf6+ $\mathrm{Kg} 8 \quad 49 \mathrm{Rxcl}$ Rxcl+ $50 \mathrm{Kg} 2 \mathrm{Bxd} 7 \quad 51 \mathrm{Qd} 8+$

## An Unprincipled Ending

Chess is replete with "general principles" or guiding rules to help players find the right plans and ideas in unfamiliar positions - and, once out of the opening, the right plans and ideas in unfamiliar positions - and, once out of the opening, ituations a player encounters so our reliance on these principles is quite comprehensive.

While chess is an easy game to play, it is very hard to play chess well and a great part of the difficulty lies in knowing when to ignore those guiding rules or in other words, knowing when they do not apply. Sometimes more than one "principle" nay appear to be applicable - then the player has to weigh the pros and cons before deciding which one he will follow.

The diagrammed position below arose in a game Stuart-Goffin played in a club tournament some years ago. White's middlegame attacking chances disappeared together with a pawn and I reached this sorry looking position. (diagram)


Play continued:
1 Rd1 Rd8 2 Bd3!?
The best chance, the idea being illustrated by the suceeding moves.

## $2 \ldots \mathrm{~h} 5$ Rb1 Rd5?

It is hard to blame Black for this mistake which forces White to allow the exchange of his more active plece thus reducing his apparent scope for counterplay, an important
"principle" in the endgame. Alternatively, Black could force the exchange of bishops "ut was obviously aware of the fact that "doubled pawn are weak (especially) in the nding." Probably this dissuaded him from playing the right move. Nevertheless, 3...Bf5 exchanging the passed pawn's blockader is eminently logical as, in the en la .111 incificer superior
 513 Kis 14 R8 1 ! re5 13 Tud3 K86 14 Rf8 f4! and B1ack wins

## 4 Rb5 Rxb5?

All White's hopes are realised as Black, surprisingly, is uite lost after this. Instead 4...Rd8: will most likely lead to a draw after the further 5 Rxa5 Bf5!? although Black couldn't be blamed for wanting to play on.

## 5 axb5!

Another clash of principles. White, a pawn in arrears, needs the counterplay that only a passed pawn will provide; also, the pawn is no longer 'fixed on the colour of the enemy bishop". These factors outweigh the "advantage of the outside passed pawn" in making the choice of recapture. Besides, the b-pawn is hairly "outside" too!

In fact, it turns out (miraculously perhaps) that the lone b-pawn is stronger han Black's a- and d-pawns together with bis kingside majority! The main reasons for this are: (1) The White passed pawn has only one white square still to cross on ts march to the eighth, while each black pawn has two; (2) The White king is much more mobile than his counterpart.

## $5 \ldots$...Bd 5

Now or next move the b-pawn must be restrained as White would win a straight race to the eighth rank (notwithstanding that crazy rule that says "black pawns are faster than white!"). On the alternative 5...Bc8 the reply is 6 h 4 ! preventing the birth of yet another passed pawn for Black - except at the cost of giving White a very menacing pawn majority of his own. A likely
 g5 10 hxg5 h4 11 b 6 h 3 (Now white looks to be spread-eagled, but ...) 12 e6! fxe6 13 Bxe6! h2 14 g 6 ! Ke8 and now White only draws after 15 g 7 ? Bxe6 but wins by 15 b7:

Since White's h2-h4 turned out so well, perhaps $5 \ldots g 5$ should be played immediately: $6 \mathrm{Be} 4 \mathrm{a} 4 \quad 7 \mathrm{~b} 6 \mathrm{Bc} 8 \quad 8 \mathrm{~b} 7 \mathrm{Bxb} 7 \quad 9 \mathrm{Bxb} 7 \mathrm{~g} 4$ ! and one of the black pawns must get through to the eighth. White, however, can improve with 6 b6! Bc 8 ( $6 \ldots . . B d 5$ Bc2:) 7 Bc2! Kf8 $8 \mathrm{Kf2}$ Ke8 (On $8 . . . g 4$ ? the white king simply cleans up the 12 Be4l and wins) 11 Bat Ke6 12 Kxd4 4 N Wh Better is 10...h4 13 Kxa Bb7 The only movel 14 Bxg4!! Kxg4 15 ! (The only move) 14 Bxg4+: : Kxg4 15 e6! . Clearly White's chances were scarcely
diminished by the lack of h2-h4.

## 6 b6 a4

On 6...g5 the right bishop move is again 7 Bc 2 !, e.g.
 13 Bf3! Bxf3 14 Kxf3 a4 15 e6 a3 16 e7! and wins) 11 Bf 3 ! Bxf3 $12 \mathrm{Kxf} 3 \mathrm{Kd7} 13$ b7 Kc7 14 e $6 \mathrm{~h} 2 \quad 15 \mathrm{Kg} 2 \mathrm{~d} 3 \quad 16$ exf7 $\mathrm{hl}=\mathrm{Q}+$ ! (A nice try - and a common theme in such endings; a dofending king is thus forced to his bak a common theme in for the attacker, thus allowing is second pawn to his back rank, with gain of tempo $\mathrm{b} 8=\mathrm{Q}+$ : (White returns the favour) $18 \ldots \mathrm{Kxb} 819 \mathrm{f} 8=0+$ and White wins

7 Bc4! Bb7 8 h4! a3
With the queenside stabilised, at least for the moment,
White's simple plan now is to capture the d-pawn with his king. Black's choice in response to this plan lies between an opportune break by g6-g5 forcing another passed pawn, and preventing the white king from reaching d3 by playing ...Be4 at the right time.

$9 \mathrm{Kf} 2 \mathrm{Kf} 8 \quad 10 \mathrm{Ke} 2$ (diagram) $10 \ldots \mathrm{Ke} 8 ?$ !
As in the game (a move later) $10 . . . g 5$ loses quite quickly: $11 \mathrm{hxg} 5 \mathrm{~h} 4 \quad 12$ e6 fxe6 13 Bxe6 h3 14 g 6 with mate in a few moves.

The other plan, however, makes White's task somewhat more difficult: 10...Be4!? 11 Kd 2 Ke 8 (Or 11...g5 12 hxg 5 h 4 13 e6 fxe6 14 Bxe6 h3 15 g 6 ! and wins) 12 Ba 2 ! (White aims to drive away the black bishop so his king can approach the Pd4; impossible is 12 Bd3 because of 12...a2! winning for Black) 12 ...Kf8 (Again $12 \ldots g 5$ is hopeless, e.g. 13 hxg 5 h 4
14 e6 h3 15 exf7+Kf8 16 b 71 and white will mate by $66-\mathrm{g} 7$ ) 3 Bbl! Bd5 14 Kd 3 g 515 Ba 2 ! Bc6 $16 \mathrm{hxg} 5 \mathrm{~h} 4 \quad 17$ e6 h3 18 e7+ Ke8 19 Bc 4 h 2 20 b 7 : hl=Q $21 \mathrm{~b} 8=\mathrm{Q}+$ and mates next move.
Always, it seems, Black has to resort to g6-g5 whereupon the white kingside pawns carry the day.

## 11 Kd3 g5

Otherwise White executes his basic plan without hindrance,
e.g. 11...Kf8 12 Kxd 4 Ke 813 Kc 5 with moves such as 14 Kb 4 or $14 \mathrm{Kd6}$ to follow.

$12 \mathrm{hxg} 5 \mathrm{~h} 4 \quad 13 \mathrm{~g} 6$
Also 13 e6 wins in simflar fashion to previous notes.
13 ...fxg6
This position deserves a diagram (diagram) - there are seven pawns remaining on the board and all of them are passed!
14 e6 h3 15 e 7 h2
or 11...Bc6 12 b7?
$16 \mathrm{Bb} 5+\mathrm{Kf7} 17 \mathrm{e} 8=0+\mathrm{Kxf6} 180 \mathrm{~d} 8+, 1: 0$.

## Endgame Studies by P.Bondarenko

This article on endgame studies by
Filipp Bondarenko of the U.S.S.R. was received several weeks ago. My sincere thanks go to Mr. Bondarenko for his contribution and also to Ortvin Sarapu, ho freely translated the script.
ortvin also adds the conment "I feel that contributions like this by Filipp Bondarenko and by GM Raymond Keene should be welcome for the readers of 'New Zealand Chess' ". Editor.
TWO BISHOPS AND KNIGHT AGAINST TWO ROOKS
This endgame has not been studied by chess theory. Also, very little is found in the composed endgame studies. In my cllection I have about 30,000 endgame studies and I only have the following examples:

1. In the composition of grandmaster Kasparian all three White pieces are under attack.

$1 \mathrm{Bb} 3+\mathrm{Kg} 7$
$\frac{2 \mathrm{Bd2} \text { ! } \operatorname{Rxg} 6}{2}$ (If $2 \ldots$ Rg3 3 Nf4 Rgxb 3 4 BCI! RC3+ 5 Kd2! Rab3 6 Bb2 is a draw.)
3 Bc3+ Kh6 (With the idea of going to $g 5$ and into open space and winning.) $4 \mathrm{Bd} 2+\mathrm{Kg} 7$ (If Kh5 Bf7) $\frac{5 \mathrm{Bc} 3+\mathrm{Kh} 7}{}$
6 Kb 2 ! Rga6 7 Bel!! A brilliant move: All other moves lose eg 7 Bb4? Ral 8 Bc4 R6a4 9 Bb3 Rxb4 or 7 Bc4? Ra7! 8 Bd4 R7a4 9 Bb3 Rxb3+ 7...Ra7 8 Bf 2 Ra 8 9 Bd5 R8a6 10 Bc4 R6a4 11 Bb3 Draw by repetition of moves.
2. Diagram 2 has the same idea of perpetual threat to the rook. Here two of White's pieces are under
one of them cannot be saved.


1 Bd6. Rel+ 2 Kf3! $\frac{\text { Rxe8 } 3 \text { Bg6 Rh3t }}{\text { Now the }}$ White's first move becomes clear;Black is unable to give a check by Rf8! 4 Kg 2 After this there
are two thematic
variations:
a) $4 \ldots$ Reh $8 \quad 5 \mathrm{Be} 5$

R8h6 6 Bf4 R6h4 7 Bg3 draws
b) 4 ....Ree3 $5 \mathrm{Bf} 4 \mathrm{Rc} 3 \quad 6 \mathrm{Be} 5 \mathrm{Ra} 3$ 7 Bd6 draws

These are all endgames purely with pieces. By adding pawns into the plesition it considerably strengthens the two bishops. Here it is already possible to win.
3. In diagram 3 just one pawn on the board leads to a win for White.


variation a pretty
after 1....Rxe4
2 c8=Q Rc6+ 3 Qxc6 RC4+ 4 NC3: Rxc6 5 Bb2 check-mate! 2 Bxc6 Rc4+ 3 Kd2 Rxc6 4 Bd6! Rxd6 From here on follows the famous manoeuvre of the study by Saavedri. 6 ...Rd1 7 Kc2 Rd4: $8 \mathrm{c} 8=\mathrm{R}$ ! (Not c8=Q? Rc4+ 9 Qxc4 stalemate) 8 ...Ra4 9 Kb 3 and White wins. Sparkling combinative play:
4. In this position Black has a pawn as well, but White has two and two of his pieces are attacked.
 squares to escape from a "fork".
5. By increasing the number of pawns in the position, the game becomes more complex.


9 bxc4+ Rxc4 10 Qe8+ Re6 11 Qxc6 0xc6 12 Nxc6 Kxc6 13 h 4 and White wins the pawn ending.
6. In the following curious study White has no pawns at all, but Black has four lack loses because his pieces are placed unfavourably.

As we can see, the studies presented here are only a beginning. There is a lot yet unknown. F.S.Bondarenko.
Mr. Bondarenko also sent a problem of a different nature. For those chess players who like "help-mates", try and solve this one. (Black is forced to checkmate White - for the solution see bottom of the page.)


## Correspondence Chess Results

NZCCA Trophy Tournament results from the 1979/80 events:

46th NZ Championship: Ter Horst I Roundill, 1 Luey, 当 Heasman; Luey Freeman; Roundill 2 Luey; Heasman 1 Ter horst; Freeman l Luey.
Reserve Championship: De Groot 1 Millar; Taylor 1 Van Oeveren; Price 1 Van Oeveren; Brimble 1 De Groot.

Problem Solution: 1 Nf5 h6 2 e 7 Kh 7 3 Nd6 Kh8 4 Ne 4 Kh7 5 NC5 + Kh8 6 Nd 3 Kh 77 e8=B! Kh8 8 Nxb4 Bxb4 \#

Class 2: Hull 1 Brightwell, $\frac{1}{2}$ Mazur; Mazur 1 Bishop, $\frac{1}{2}$ Wilcock; Jones 1 Brightwell, $\frac{1}{2}$ Johnstone; Hignett 1 Mazur; Wilcock 1 Brightwell; Smith 1 Brightwell.

Class 3 Red: Steel 1 Brightwell; ron 1 Brightwell; Bennett 1 Heremaia; Mitchell 1 Burndred; Brightwell $\frac{1}{2}$ Fenwick.

Class 3 Blue: Brumby 1 Hagan; Jones 1 Scott, 1 Brumby, 1 Bowler; Meader 1 Hagan
Class 3 Green: Newell $\frac{1}{2}$ Else, Moratti $\frac{1}{2}$ Else.

Class 4 Green: Nolan 1 Gummer, 1 Robbie, $\frac{1}{2}$ Dunwoody; Alexander 1 Morgan

Class 4 Red: Clover 1 Turner; Cox Clover; Dainty $\frac{\dot{2}}{2}$ King; McCormick 1 clover.

Class 5 Red: Rickitt 1 Jennings; Atkinson I Stynman, 1 Galu; Sharples $\frac{7}{2}$ Atkinson.

Class 5 Green: Turnbull 1 James; Muir 1 Morris; Kingdon 1 James; Trafford 1 Morris.

*     *         * 

8TH DOMINION BREWERIES 40/40 TOURNAMENT
To be held at the Civic Hall,
Fergusson Drive, Upper Hut
on Saturday, 21st June
$\$ 700$ IN PRIZES ! !
Entries (A \& B Grades $\$ 10, \mathrm{C}$ Grade $\$ 9$ ) to Mr. C.Carson, Secretary U.H.C.C.
F2, 79 Hillside Drive, Upper Hutt.

## Late News:

The Tawa Chess Club and the Civic Chess Club played an interclub match at the Tawa Chess Club rooms in April, which resulted in a win for the home team by 8 points to 6 .

Ortvin Sarapu and Mark Levene tied for first place in the 1980 Burroughs Computers North Island Championships ith $6 \frac{1}{2} / 8$. They were followed by players on 6 points; V.Small, P.Mataga and A.Love. Further back were E.Green, . 512 a full rort will apear in the next issue:

## CLUB DIRECTORY

The annual fee (six listings) for this column is $\$ 5.00$ payable with order to the New Zealand Chess Association, P.0.Box 8802, Symonds Street, Auckland.

AUCKLAND CENTRE meets Mondays \& Thursdays at clubrooms, 17 Cromwell Street, Mt. Eden, phone 602 042. Contact: Nigel Metge, ph. 444 4170. Schoolpupil Eden, phone 602 042. Contact: Nigel Metge, ph. 4444170 . Schoolpupil
coaching Friday evenings. Full recreational facilities - TV, poolroom, library.

HOWICK-PAKURANGA C.C. meets Tuesdays 7:30 pm (children 6:30-7:30) at Howick Bridge Club, Howick Community Complex, Howick. Contact: Peter McCarthy phone 565 055, 92 Ti Rakau Drive, Pakuranga, Auckland

NORTH SHORE C.C. meets Wednesdays 7:30 pm (tournament and casual play) in St Joseph's Hal1, cnr Anzac St \& Taharoto Rd, Takapuna. Postal address: P.0 Box 33587, Takapuna. Contact: Peter Stuart, phone 456377 (evenings).

PARNELL C.C
meets 7:30 pm Wednesdays in Social Hall, Foundation for the Blind 545 Parnell Road, Auckland. Contact: Terry Free, 23 Pasadena Ave, Pt Chevalier, Auckland, phone 868103.

CIVIC C.C.
meets 8.00 pm Fridays (Juniors $7.00-8.00 \mathrm{pm}$ ) at St Johns Ambulance Hall, Vivian Street, Wellington. P.0. Box 2702 , Wellington. Contact: Ross Bloore, Phone 739576

UPPER HUTT C.C. meets 7:45 pm Thursdays in Supper Room, Civic Hall, Fergusson Drive Upper Hutt. Contact: Anton Reid, 16 Hildreth Street, Upper Hutt, phone 288756.

OTAGO C.C. meets $7: 30 \mathrm{pm}$ Wednesdays \& Saturdays at 7 Maitland Street, Dunedin phone (clubrooms) 776 919. Contact: Malcolm Foord, 39 Park Street, Dunedin, phone 776213

NELSON C.C. meets 7:30 pm Thursdays at the Memorial Hall, Stoke. Contact: Tom van Dyk, phone Richmond 8178 or 7140 . Visitors welcome.
N.Z. CORRESPONDENCE CHESS ASSN: Secretary-Treasurer: J.W.Maxwe11, 82 Tireti Road Titahi Bay, Wellington

