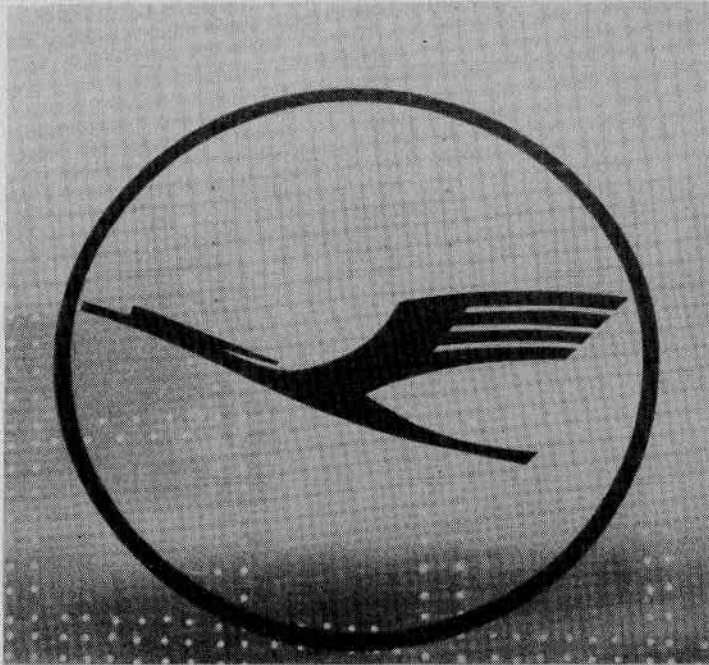


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NEW ZEALAND CHESS

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Karpov - Oscar winner - again!

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ASSOCIATE EDITORS: Peter Stuart, Ortvin Sarapu IM, Tony Dowden (Otago), Vernon Small (Canterbury) and Mark Evans (Wellington).

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NEW ZEALAND CHESS

Vol. 7 No. 2

April 1981

EDITORIAL

I take over as Editor of New Zealand Chess with mixed feelings - perhaps best described as a combination of dread and anticipation; similar to one's first job interview or sitting down opposite Ortvin Sarapu to play a game of chess.

The dread emanates mainly from the exceptionally high standard set for New Zealand Chess by my fore-runners. I can only hope to continue the magazine at somewhere near the quality produced by past editors.

The anticipation is the result of the distinct personal challenge that producing a national chess magazine will be.

In some circles I am known (affectionately, I hope) as a "stirrer". During my period as Editor I hope to live up to that name by promoting controversy and lively discussion through these pages. The public airing of different ideas cannot do anything but good for chess. To illustrate the idea, recently millions of cricket fans openly abhorred but secretly welcomed the underarm bowling incident in Australia. People who had never heard of the game before were discussing it over breakfast the next day and Rothmans offered \$20,000 for a return one-day match shortly after. How powerful is controversy! So, keep those letters coming.

Generally, my format for New Zealand Chess will remain the tried and true formula adopted by previous editors - a mix of local and international news, puzzles and articles by leading players. One idea I am keen to re-institute (starting next issue) is a questions and answers section, similar to the "What's the Best Move" column in American Chess Life and Review magazine. The idea is for readers to write in and pose questions to a panel of top players, concerned with either positions from their own games (e.g. what should I have done or what do you think of this move?), positions from other games or from opening analysis where they may sug-

gest a different line of play or take apart some hapless Grandmaster's analysis. My initial panel is Ortvin Sarapu, Vernon Small, Ewen Green, Peter Stuart, Peter Weir and myself. All have represented New Zealand internationally. This idea has been tried several years ago but failed, apparently because of a lack of interest by readers. I am crossing my fingers for better luck this time. This column could be an invaluable and perhaps unique chance for you to pick the brains of some of New Zealand's leading players. So please send in your queries.

Finally, I welcome all constructive criticisms of the magazine or ideas for new features. Involvement is the key to the success of any venture and I am sure that past editors would agree their task would have been impossible without the contributions of chess players throughout the country.

Bob Smith.

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Dear Sir,

Active, official discrimination against female chess players by the New Zealand Chess Association cannot be ignored.

The NZCA applied for, and received, a grant from the Ministry of Sport and Recreation to defray travelling expenses incurred in sending a 10 "man" team to the Malta Olympiad.

Of this grant the five New Zealand-resident male team members each received \$540 and the four New Zealand-resident female team members received \$270 each.

In the past inequitable distribution of NZCA funds has been "justified" by the assertion that, as the majority of chess players are male, males should receive the majority of any funds available.

However, the funds in question did not originate from chess players only - they were funds provided by the New Zealand tax payer.

The Human Rights Commission was set up to stop this type of blatant discrimination.

One wonders what they would make of NZCA's actions.

Yours faithfully,
W.R. Stretch.
Balmoral.

Dear Sir,

Recently (about two years ago, Ed.) the New Zealand Chess Association changed the prerequisites for tournaments to be nationally rated.

The changes should, no doubt, result in more players having national ratings, as at the moment some players tend to enter only fast time control tournaments.

Perhaps NZCA should give consideration to all affiliated clubs being required to nationally rate their tournaments whenever feasible, including all yearly internal tournaments such as club championships.

This would ensure the following:
a/ that all active players belonging to

an affiliated club would eventually have a national rating;
b/ that a greater number of tournaments would affect the national ratings (this would perhaps remove the current anomaly of some players playing too few games and having ludicrous ratings compared to their abilities).

Two arguments against my proposals would be:

1/ Some players' ratings would reflect only their ability against other club members. However, most clubs have some members who regularly participate in outside events, so this would affect the ratings of internal events;

2/ The highest rated players of a club stand to lose rating points, which could affect their selection for national or international events.

Initially the second point would be a contentious issue, but as pointed out in a letter to the Editor in NZ Chess December 1980, selections based solely on ratings may well not be equitable.

My proposals, if introduced with no change to the current selection methods, could result in highly rated players refusing to play in club events for fear of losing rating points and thus jeopardising their chances of national or international selection.

Thus up and coming players would lose the chance of playing against New Zealand's most capable players.

The question then is whether chess players play chess to gain rating points or for the challenge the game presents?

If players believe they have to consider their ratings before entering a tournament I respectfully suggest that chess in this country is in a sorry state of affairs.

The club to which I belong holds nationally rated tournaments from time to time.

The additional work necessary for the organiser is negligible.

But it is apparent that some players do not enter these tournaments as they don't want to put their ratings on the line.

In summary, the points I raise are:
Should club events be nationally rated?
Are the current selection methods fair?

Yours faithfully,
N.P. Bridges.
Te Atatu South.

OBITUARY - PETER K. LAMB

It is with a sense of great loss and sorrow that we record the death of Peter Lamb on March 9, 1981.

One of the most popular and respected members of the Upper Hutt Chess Club, Peter had been unwell for some time but his untimely death at the age of 43 came as a severe shock to his many friends and associates.

For 13 years he was Secretary of the Upper Hutt Chess Club, and his yeoman service to this position and the many hours he freely gave to the club, especially with the New Zealand Congresses of 1975/6 and 1979/80 when he was Assistant Director of Play and the Upper Hutt 40/40 tournaments, were recognised by his fellow club members at the 1980 Annual General Meeting when he was elected a Life Member of the Upper Hutt Chess Club.

Peter's administrative qualities were well-known and the Wellington Chess League took advantage of them when he served them as a committee member.

As a chess-player he was extremely difficult to defeat. He was Upper Hutt 'B' grade champion in 1964 and club champion in 1970 and 1977. Peter was quiet and modest but over a chess board and in life, he was a fighter.

Peter Keith Lamb has left this life but the memory of his cheerful countenance, and his generous and helpful nature.

His natural friendliness will never be forgotten by those who were privileged to have known him. To his charming wife Jan and daughters Debbie and Julie, we extend our very sincere sympathy.

J.M. Hillock
President, Upper Hutt C.C.

I am sure all those who knew Peter will echo Mr Hillock's sentiments. Peter was one of the most pleasant, unassuming people I have met, one of the real gentlemen of the game of chess. He is a sad loss to the chess community.

LOCAL NEWS

Upper Hutt: Anton Reid reports
The Upper Hutt Championship for 1980 was won by Chris Bell, Alan Johnston and Julian Mazur with six points each - the lowest winning score since the A grade was limited to the top 10 players in the club in 1973. (Perhaps the trend towards low scores in the national championships is catching on?)

Detailed scores - A. Johnston (losses to Bell and Fisher), C. Bell (losses to Mazur and Hurley), J. Mazur (losses to Johnston and Hurley) 6 points out of 8, 1=; A. Hurley 5½, 4; G. Fisher 4, 5; R. Ferguson 3, 6; G. Carter 2½, 7; A. Price and A. Allsobrook 1½, 8=.

The B grade was won by Simon Brown with 7½/9, followed by Peter Reid and Andrew Boughen on 6½, M. Sims 6, W. Winter 5½...

C grade - W. McLean (8/9) 1, M. Sinclair (6½) 2, R. Weston, G. Cunningham, C. Webber, M. Hewson, P. McMillan (6) 3=; W. Carrol (5½) 8...

D grade - G. Walker (9/9!) 1, J. Lewis, G. Sims, P. Steeg, P. Bingham (5) 2=, R. Jewson, C. Jackson (4) 6= ...

A game from the A grade:

C. Bell - A. Johnston, French Defence
1 e4 e6 2 d4 d5 3 Nc3 Bb4 4 e5 Qd7 5 Nf3
b6 6 Be2 Ba6 7 Bd2 Bxe2 8 Nxe2 Bxd2+ 9
Qxd2 Nc6 10 0-0 Nge7 11 Ng3 0-0-0 12 b4
h6 13 a4 g5 14 Nh5 Ng8 15 g4 Rf8 16 a5
b5 17 c3 f5 18 gxf5 Rxf5 19 Ne1 Nb8 20
Nd3 Qe7 21 a6 Nd7 22 Qe2 c6 23 f4 Qh7
24 Ng3 Rf7 25 f5 Re7 f6 Rf7 27 Rad1 h5
28 Nf5 exf5 29 e6 Rxf6 30 exd7+ Qxd7 31
Nc5 Qe7 32 Qf3 g4 33 Qf4 Qd6 34 Qxd6
Rxd6 35 Nb7 Rf6 36 Rde1 Nh6 37 Re7 Rhf8
38 Rfe1 Ng8 39 Rg7 f4 40 Nc5 R6f7? 41
Rxf7 Rxf7 42 Re8+ Kc7 43 Rxc8 Re7 44 Kf1
Re3 45 Rg7+ Kd6?? 46 Rd7++

Down in Otago Tony Dowden reports that the Otago University Chess Club has been resurrected after a year's recess. Patron is several times national champion, Richard Sutton.

And at the Otago Chess Club the annual President's Team vs Vice-President's Team match was a resounding victory for the Vice president (for once, Tony says!)

Detailed results of the Otago C.C. President vs Vice-President match:

President's team	Vice-President's team
M. Foord	½ Miss J. Sievey ½
T. Love	½ T. Dowden ½
D. Weegenaar	0 G. Haase 1
I. Dalziel	0 M. Freeman 1
A. Kwok	0 J. Gibb 1
R. Townsend	0 R. Gonin 1
E. Puddle	½ T. Stiles ½
Mrs B. Boyd	0 D. Cameron 1
A. Chang	1 K. Boyd 0
	2½ 6½

And to Wellington, where Tim Spiller reports from the Civic Club:

The 1980 Civic Club Championship was won jointly by T. Spiller and D. Jiles with 6 points from 8 rounds. M. Roberts, who withdrew from the tournament after four rounds, had a great bearing on the outcome. He beat Spiller in round two but the win was later cancelled because of Roberts' withdrawal!

Detailed results - T. Spiller (loss to Nguyen and draws with Jiles and Bloore) and D. Jiles (loss to Hawkes and draws with Spiller and Keith) 6/8, 1=; J. Adams and P. Hawkes (5, 3=; N. Nguyen 4½, 5; D. Keith 4, 6; I. Downman 3, 7; R. Bloore 2½, 8; Z. Shardy 0, 9.

From Wanganui, Gordon Hoskyn writes:

The club championship for 1980 was shared by P. Vetheraniam and G. Hoskyn with 4½/6 in a four-man double-round robin. They were followed by D. Burnham on 2½ and D. Bell on ½.

The B grade champion is Hugh Jones with 17/22 (another double-round robin). He was followed by D. Shalav (16½), S. Tahau (14½), G. Redit (13½), G. McGowan (12½), P. Young (12)...

The C grade was won by Paul Cooper with 16½/18, followed by H. Nyssen (13½), W. Boswell (and R. Grant (10½), L. Nyssen (9), S. Bridge (8½)...

A game from the A grade:

G. Hoskyn - P. Vetheraniam, Queen's Gambit
 1 d4 d5 2 c4 dc 3 Nc3 c6 4 e4 b5 5 a4 a6
 6 ab cb 7 Nxb5 ab 8 Rxa8 Bb7 9 Ra1 Bxe4 10
 b3 e5 11 bc bc 12 Qa4+ Nc6 13 Ba3 Qxd4 14
 Bxf8 Qc3+ 15 Kd1 Bc2+ 16 Qxc2 Qxa1+ 17 Qc1
 Qd4+ 18 Qd2 Qxd2+ 19 Kxd2 Kxf8 20 Bxc4 Nge7

21 Nf3 f6 22 Ra1 g6 23 Ra8+ Kg7 24 Rxh8
 Kxh8 25 Ke3 Nf4+ 26 Ke4 Nd6+ 27 Kd5 Nxc4
 28 Kxc4 Kg7 29 Nd2 Ne7 30 g4 h5 31 h3 hg
 32 hg Kh6 33 Ne4 f5 34 gf gf 35 Nd6 Kg5
 36 Kd3 Kf4 37 Ke2 Nc6 38 Nc4 e4 39 Nd2
 Nd4+ 40 Kf1 Nf3 41 Nxf3?? Kxf3 42 Ke1 Kg2
 43 Ke2 f4 0-1

CORRESPONDENCE CHESS RESULTS:

NZCCA TROPHY TOURNAMENT RESULTS FROM 1980/81 EVENTS:

NZ Championship: Smith 1 Taylor, Alp 1 Cooper, 1 Brimble; Sims 1 Taylor; Cooper 1 Taylor, 1 Talbot.

Reserve Championship: Gibbons ½ Van Oeveren.

Class 2: Jones 1 Bishop, 1 Scott; Cribbet 1 Cooper; Haak 1 Mitchell; Mitchell ½ Cribbett, ½ Scott, 1 Bishop; Cooper 1 Scott; Bishop 1 Cooper, 1 Stringer; Ion ½ Mitchell.

Class 3 red: Clarke 1 Veldhuizen, 1 Moonlight, ½ Wilcock; Post 1 Veldhuizen, 1 Wilcock, 1 Langley, 1 Dunwoody; McCormick 1 Post; Veldhuizen 1 Wilcock; Dunwoody 1 Wilcock; Wilcock 1 Bennett; Bennett 1 Langley; Moonlight 1 Bennett, 1 Veldhuizen.

Class 3 blue: Peterson 1 Moratti, 1 O'Brien; Salter 1 Duff; Usmar 1 Duff, 1 Anderson, 1 Haworth; Duff 1 Moratti; Allen 1 Anderson.

Class 3 green: Steel 1 McGrath, ½ Lewis; McGrath 1 Pickering; Pickering 1 Heremia, 1 Lewis, ½ O'Connor; Heremia 1 Steel, 1 McGrath; Lewis 1 Hartley; Hartley 1 Brimbley, 1 Heremia; Brimbley 1 Heremia, 1 King; O'Connor 1 McGrath.

Class 4 red: Brohm 1 Cox, 1 Fergusson, 1 Meader; Sims 1 Meader, 1 Cox.

Class 4 blue: Turnbull 1 Alexander, 1 Ansley; Sharples 1 Ansley, 1 Rickitt, 1 P. Turner; 1 van der Hoorn; Boyden 1 Ansley, 1 Sharples, 1 Turnbull, 1 van der Hoorn, ½ G. Turner; P. Turner 1 Boyden, 1 Rickitt; Cameron 1 P. Turner, 1 Sharples, 1 Turnbull, 1 Alexander; G. Turner 1 Turnbull, 1 van der Hoorn, 1 P. Turner; Alexander 1 P. Turner; van der Hoorn 1 Turnbull.

Class 5: Langdon 1 Frost; Bowler 1 Wilson, 1 Purvis, 1 Frost, 1 Belcher, 1 Caukwell; Clossel 1 Trenn, 1 Frost, 1 Wilson; Trenn 1 Langdon; Caukwell 1 Clossel, 1 Takhor, 1 Parker, 1 Wilson; Frost 1 Belcher.

HOWICK-PAKURANGA OPEN

by Bob Gibbons

The Howick-Pakuranga chess tournament is now so much an entrenched part of the chess scene that it is hard to believe that this is only the fifth time the event has been held.

This year's tournament, held on February 15 and 16, produced another record entry with 70 players taking part.

Much of the thanks for this must go to the Papatotoe Glass Company for their continued sponsorship, and to Peter McCarthy and Tony Booth for the superb organisational work.

That there were no major incidents or disputes is a tribute to the fine spirit in which the games were played, and as Director of Play I would like to express my thanks to all the participants.

The fact that a jazz club had booked a nearby room for the morning of the first round caused some alarm, but there was scarcely any disturbance and the increased tempo throughout the morning was attributable more to the one-hour time limit than the rhythms filtering through the walls.

Round one - There were none of the usual upsets, although Darryl Brightwell gave Peter Weir an uncomfortably hard time.

Round two - The Waipa Club were obviously out for Peter's scalp, and this time Graeme Spain got it! Tony Booth caused a stir by beating Ewen Green, while Donald Storey beat Aviv Lazarovich, a visitor from Israel.

Round three - Brad Walsh played a good game against Sarapu, but it was Ortvin who notched up the point. Storey attempted to un-nerve Small with 1g4(!). It didn't work.

Round four - Tony Carpinter and Mark Levene put a temporary check on each other by drawing, to leave Sarapu, Small and Smith in the lead. John Fekete was now creditably close to the leaders, having dropped only half a point.

Round five - Sarapu had a lucky escape against Robert Smith when the latter, who was the exchange ahead, gave away two rooks in a time scramble. Small and Levene eventually drew after Levene's advantage slipped away. And so Ortvin was left in the sole lead. Brad Walsh played another fine game against Lazarovich.

Round six - The top three boards were all drawn: Small-Sarapu, Green-Carpinter and Spiller-Levene. Meanwhile Robert Smith, Wayne Power and Grant Sidnam beat their opponents to come strongly into contention with five points from six games.

Round seven - Carpinter and Sarapu drew and Small was unable to beat Sidnam. Smith beat Power and Green beat Spiller. Mark Levene despatched Peter Weir to join the prize-winners.

So once again Ortvin Sarapu carried off first prize, this time assisted by Robert Smith. Vernon Small, Ewen Green, Mark Levene, Tony Carpinter and Grant Sidnam divided up what was left of the principal prize-money. Numerous grade prizes ensured that interest remained high among the rest of the field.

Grade winners:

- 1700 to 1900 grade - K. Kinchant, R. Taylor, M. Hopewell and C.P. Belton (5/7) 1=.
- 1500 to 1700 grade - B. Walsh and G. Ion (4½/7) 1=.
- 1300 to 1500 grade - K. Metge and M. Stewart (4/7) 1=.
- 1100 to 1300 grade - A. Baldwin (3½/7) 1, J. Shields, G. Spencer-Smith, J. Boyd, K. Bartocci, G. Edmonds (3/7) 2=.
- Under 1100 grade - D. Rawnsley and P. Bourke (3/7) 1=.
- Under 16 years grade - M. Hopewell (5/7) 1.

Full scores: 0. Sarapu, R. Smith (6/7) 1=; V. Small, E. Green, M. Levene, A. Carpinter, G. Sidnam (5½/7) 3-7; W. Power, K. Kinchant,

M. Hopewell, R. Taylor, C.P. Belton(5/7) 8-12; A. Lazarovich, D. Nottley, P. Spiller, J. Fekete, D. Field, G. Ion, B. Walsh (4½/7) 13-19; P. Weir, S. Hart, A. Haydock, A. Booth, R. Roundill, D. Storey, J. Henderson, I. Reid, S. Richardson, J. Bojtor, M. Morrison, K. Metge, M. Stewart(4/7) 20-32; B. Jones, D. Shead, W. Stretch, D. Brightwell, R. Hampton, A. Baldwin(3½/7) 33-38; G. Spain, M. Howard, R. Baumgartner, P. Spencer-Smith, T. Costello, B. Stewart, J. Borovskis, C. Dowler, J. Shields, G. Spencer-Smith, J. Boyd, K. Bartocci, G. Edmonds, D. Rawnsley, P. Bourke(3/7) 39-53; M. Watson, M. Dunwoody, C. Stelco, G. Turner(2½/7) 54-57; S. Varga, J. McRae, P. McCarthy, R. Takhar, A. Parkinson, G. Schrader, S. Stewart, K. Burgess(2/7) 58-65; D. Jones(1½/7) 66; P. Baldwin, B. Foley, A. Clark(1/7) 67-69; C. Hudson(½/7) 70.

Some of the more interesting/entertaining games from the tournament:

B. Walsh - A. Lazarovich, Queen's Gambit
1.d4 d5 2 c4 c6 3 Nf3 Nf6 4cd cd 5 Nc3 Nc6 6 Bf4 a6 7 e3 Bg4 8 h3 Bh5 9 g4 Bg6 10 Ne5 e6 11 Rc1 Rc8 12 h4 h5 13 Nxc6 fg 14 Bd3 Kf7 15 g5 Nfd7 16 Qf3 Qe8 17 Nxd5 ed 18 Qxd5+ Qe6 19 Bxg6+ Ke7 20 Qxe6+ Kxe6 21 d5+ Kxd5 22Bf7+ Ke4 23 f3+ Kxf3 24 Bd5+ Kg4 25 Be4 Nde5 26 Kf2 Nf3 27 Rcg1+ Nxcg1 28 Rxcg1+ Kxh4 29 Bf5 , 1-0

V. Small - O. Sarapu, Sicilian Defence
1 e4 c5 2 Nf3 Nc6 3 Nc3 d6 4 d4 cd 5 Nxd4 Nf6 6 Bc4 Bd7 7 0-0 g6 8 Nc6 Bc6 9 Nd5 Bg7 10 Bg5 0-0 11 Re1 e6 12 Nxf6 Bxf6 13 Bh6 Bxb2 14 Bxf8 Bxa1 15 Bxd6 Bc3 16 Re3 Be5 17 Rd3 Bxd6 18 Rxd6 Qa5 19 f3 Qc5+ 20 Qd4 Qxd4 21 Rxd4 Kf8 22 Kf2 e5 23 Rd2 Ke7 24 Ke3 Rc8 25 Bb3 f6 26 h4, ½-½

M. Levene - A. Carpinter, Pirc Defence
1 e4 d6 2 d4 Nf6 3 Nc3 g6 4 f4 Bg7 5 Nf3 0-0 6 e5 de 7 de Qxd1+ 8 Kxd1 Nh5 9 Bc4 Nc6 10 Be3 Bg4 11 Ke2 Na5 12 Bd5 c6 13 Bb3 Nxb3 14 ab f6 15 ef Bxf6 16 g3 Bxc3 17 bc e5 18 Ra4 ef 19 gf 20 Rf5 Rg1, ½-½

R. Roundill - R. W. Smith, Nimzowitsch/Larsen Attack
1 b3 c5 2 c4 Nc6 3 Bb2 e5 4 e3 Nf6 5 a3 Bd6 6 Bd3 e4 7 Bc2 0-0 8 Ne2 Re8 9 0-0 Bxh2+ 10 Kh1 Ng4 11 Nf4 Qh4 12 Nh3 d6 13 f3 Nf2+ 14 Rxf2 Bxh3 15 Kxh2 Qxf2 16 Kxh3 Re6, 0-1

D. Field - P. Weir, Sicilian Defence
1 e4 c5 2 Nf3 Nc6 3 d4 cd 4 Nxd4 g6 5 Nc3 Bg7 6 Be3 Nf6 7 Bc4 Qa5 8 f3 Qb4 9 Bb3 Nxe4 10 Nxc6 Bxc3+ 11 bc Qxc3+ 12 Ke2 dc 13 fe Bg4+, 0-1

W. Power - D. Storey, Sicilian Defence
1 e4 c5 2 Nf3 d6 3 d4 cd 4 Nxd4 Nf6 5 Nc3 e6 6 Be2 Be7 7 Be3 0-0 8 0-0 a6 9 f4 Nc6 10 Nxc6 bc 11 Bf3 Bb7 13 Qe1 Qc7 14 g4 c5 15 g5 Nd7 16 Rd1 f5 17 ef ef 18 Nd5, 1-0

Coming events:

June 27 - Upper Hutt 40-40 Tournament.
A five-round swiss in three grades.
Entry fee \$10 for the A and B grades, \$9 for the C grade. Entry forms from C. Carson, 1 Riverlea Way, Totara Park, Upper Hutt.

North Island vs South Island Match.
This, the first such match, will be played in Upper Hutt after the 40-40 tournament on Sunday morning, 28/6/81.
Teams will be selected from those players present.

North Island Championship.
This is being hosted by the New Plymouth Chess Club from May 18 to 22.
Enquiries to Kevin Hull, 50 Bayly Rd, New Plymouth.

Auckland Easter Tournament.
This is being run by the Auckland Chess Centre. Enquiries to Nigel Metge 278-9087 or phone the Centre at 602-042.

Otago Easter Tournament.
The Otago Chess Club is holding an easter tournament from April 17 to April 20. Entry fee \$8, six rounds. Enquiries to The Tournament Secretary, Otago Chess Club, 7 Maitland St, Dunedin.

New Zealand Junior Championship.
Hosted by the Howick-Pakuranga Chess Club at the Howick Community Centre from April 17 to 20. Restricted to those under 20 on September 1, 1981. Entry fee \$10.
The winner gains the right to play in the World Junior Championship. Enquiries to Tony Booth, 14 Nelson St, Howick.

Who's for a Wry Grin?

by Alan Fletcher

You must have noticed that reading published notes to chess games seldom leaves the reader convulsed with laughter. This is no doubt as it should be. On the other hand, chess has at times been suspected of being rather a grim business and has thus benefited from a chuckle produced by an annotation, couched in other than usual terms.

Reading Murray Chandler's column in a recent *Listener* recalled the subject. The annotator remarked that if White played so-and-so, "no insurance company would cover the rook on h5." Reinfeld's "Threatening to win the queen in broad daylight" is another from the general quip department.

Players inclined to prolong the agony when losing inspire such lines as "Resigns was also playable," or "... is stronger," or "... must have crossed Black's mind" and other variations.

For a macabre touch try "The last meal before the execution" where, with unavoidable mate coming, KxP is uselessly played. Similarly, "A dying man may eat anything."

Bob Wade's "1 P-Q4? A mistake!" came as a novel experience in 1948 or thereabouts. White was the late Tom Lep (*Tom Lepvilkman - Editor*) and Wade thought 1 N-KB3, Lep's usual opening system, should have been kept to. Lep somewhat surprisingly lost this game so Wade may have had a point.

A game heading like "Death in the Pawn Avalanche" speaks for itself. The appearance of a Latvian Gambit in an Auckland Chess Club game in the early fifties came soon after the sensational discovery in Fiordland of the supposedly extinct notornis and these ideas were linked under the heading "A Rare Bird."

The most dignified annotation I can recall is from a Nimzowitsch game, against Bogoljubow I fancy, credited to a French chess edition I still do not know: "Black's last move is a mistake, but the moves by which it will be shown to be a mistake are one of the most beautiful monuments to chess genius ever given us to admire."

Finally, my favourite "explanation" for the origin of chess was concocted by Dr M.S. Sturm of Trinidad whose name and work used to appear in English

magazines. The doctor had it that chess was "invented in the Garden of Eden. It was a despairing attempt on the part of Higher Authority to convince man of the strict limitations of his intellectual powers."

OXFORD BEATS CAMBRIDGE

Oxford University beat Cambridge for the first time since 1969 in their annual match held at the Royal Automobile Club(?) in London.

Oxford won 6-2, fielding one of the strongest teams in the 108-year history of the match.

All seven Oxford men had grades over 200, the recognised level for British national experts, and four had norms towards the International Master title.

Detailed results(Oxford names first):
D. Goodman 1 M. Pagden 0; W. Watson 1 P. Townsend 0; T. Upton ½ R. Holmes ½; D. Cummings ½ C. Frostick ½; D. MacPherson 1 J. Friedland 0; J. Branford 1 P. Taylor 0; N. Davey ½ K. Harris ½; M. Eagle ½ L. Brownson ½.

And a couple of games from the match:
J.W. Branford - P. Taylor, Bishop's

Opening
1 e4 e5 2 Bc4 Nf6 3 d3 Be7 4 Nf3 d6 5 Nbd2 c5 6 a4 Nbd7 7 0-0 h6 8 Re1 Nf8 9 c3 Be6 10 d4 Qc7 11 Qb3 Bxc4 12 Nxc4 Ng6 13 Ne3 0-0 14 Nf5 Nh7 15 Qc4 Ng5 16 Nxc5 Bxc5 17 Bxc5 hxc5 18 g3 Ne7 19 Ne3 Rad8 20 a5 Qd7? 21 de de 22 Qc5 b6 23 ab ab 24 Qxb6 Rb8 25 Qc5 Bb5 26 Qa3 c5 27 Nc4 Qe6 28 Qa4 Rfb8 29 Rad1 R5b7 30 Rd6 Qh3 31 Rfd1 Nb6 32 Rd8+ Rxd8 33 Rxd8+ Kh7 34 Qe8 Qa4 35 f3 Qh5 36 Qg8+ Kh6 37 Qh8+ Nxb8 38 Rxb8+ 1-0

W. Watson - M. Townsend, Modern Defence
1 e4 g6 2 d4 Bg7 3 Nc3 d6 4 Nf3 Nf6 5 Bg5 0-0 6 Qd2 Bg4 7 Qf4 Bxf3 8 Qxf3 Nc6 9 0-0-0 Qe8? 10 h4 h5 11 Bxf6 gxf6 12 Nd5 f5

If 12... Qd8 13 g4 hxg4 14 Qxg4 Ne7 15 h5 Nxd5 16 hxg6 Nb6 17 Bc4! Nxc4 18 Rh8+ Bxh8 19 g7 leads to mate or 16... Ne7
Continued on page 41

JUNIOR CHESS

- By Nigel Metge

At present the New Zealand Chess Association does not have a National Coach, nor any funds for private coaching of juniors.

But NZCA does however operate the Merit Award Scheme.

This consists of three booklets - bronze, silver and gold - with associated badges and certificates.

The booklets contain a graduated series of chess problems and can serve as the "heart" of a club coaching programme.

In Auckland, at least three clubs are using the Merit Award Scheme in this way.

Each week the solutions and underlying principles of a problem are discussed and in subsequent weeks juniors are taken aside for individual testing and further coaching.

Each junior is encouraged to buy his own booklet. To cover costs, NZCA charges affiliated clubs 50c a booklet.

A club can either pass this charge onto its juniors or pay the cost itself.

The appropriate badge and certificate can be obtained, on completion of each booklet, for \$4.00 from NZCA.

I consider these charges moderate and have personally found little resistance to them by schoolpupils I've coached.

So far the scheme has run at a loss, but if pushed at the club level it could provide an important source of income to be used, in the first instance, for the promotion of junior chess.

In New Zealand Chess I intend to publish, from time to time, the names of juniors who have won the "gold" merit award (which many adults might find difficult!).

The following are the first winners:

Trevor Hough(aged 11)	Jason Ripley(11)
David McDonald(13)	Graham Hughes(12)
Jerome Pabbruwe(12)	John Maltby(14)
Bryce Davis(12)	David Brunton(14)

The above-named are all from the Howick-Pakuranga Club in Auckland; the Editor would be pleased to hear of any other gold merit winners.

THE BIGGEST CHESS CLUB?

- By Peter Corbett

At the 1979 Congress of the International Correspondence Chess Federation in Jarvenpaa, Finland, President Hans-Werner Von Massow proudly boasted that the ICCF was "the world's biggest chess club".

This claim is easy to substantiate when you look at the ICCF's activities.

The ICCF conducts, apart from the individual and women's World Championship tournaments, four separate classes of competition: Master, Higher, First and Second classes. Entry to the first two is unrestricted. Tournaments are played as either 7 or 15 player round-robins, beginning as soon as enough entries are received. ICCF starts approximately 12 to 24 tournaments each month!

On top of this there are the team events, with entry strictly by qualification through preliminary groups.

At the time of writing there are 462 separate ICCF tournaments in various stages of play! There are also two ICCF subsidiary organisations not included in the above figures: the European Correspondence Chess Federation and the Central and Southern American Correspondence Chess Federation, which also operate on a similar scale.

National federations also conduct international tournaments which must be licensed by ICCF for title norms to count. Several international tournaments have collapsed at the half-way stage when competitors have found out that the organisers did not approach ICCF to set norms.

In the over-the-board chess world, FIDE would do well to take a leaf out of ICCF's book with the new rules concerning international titles. Mainly that after 10 years any international title shall lapse unless during that period the player holding the title at least once equals the minimum qualification for his title.

Just starting is a giant international knock-out tournament, 'World Cup IV'. The entries for this one are slightly disappointing - only 3682! World Cup III had 4174 playing.

A selection of games played in ICCF events from 1979 to 1980:

"The Biggest Chess Club?"
continued from page 40

J. Penrose - K. Krants, 8th Olympiad Final.

1 e4 c5 2 Nf3 e6 3 d4 cd 4 Nxd4 Nc6 5 Nc3 Nf6 6 Ndb5 d6 7 Bf4 e5 8 Bg5 a6 9 Na3 Be6 10 Nc4 Rc8 11 Bxf6 gf 12 Ne3 Ne7 13 Bd3 Qb6 14 0-0 Qxb2 15 Ncd5 Bxd5 16 ed Qd4 17 Rb1! Rc7 18 Qf3 Qf4 19 Qe2! e4 20 Bxa6! ba 21 Rb8+ Nc8 22 Qxa6 Kd8 23 Rfb1 Qe5 24 Rxc8 Rxc8 25 Qa5+ Ke8 26 Qa4+ Kd8 27 Rb7 1-0

G. Nesis - W. Stempka, Baltic Cities Team Championship.

1 d4 Nf6 2 c4 e6 3 Nf3 Bb4+ 4 Nbd2 0-0 5 e3 b6 6 Bd3 Bb7 7 0-0 c5 8 a3 Bxd2 9 Bxd2 d5 10 dxc5 bxc5 11 b4 Nbd7 12 cxd5 exd5 13 bxc5 Nxc5 14 Bb4 Rc8 15 Bf5 Nfd7 16 Qd4 Nb3 17 Qxa7 Qc7 18 Qa4 Nxa1 19 Bxf8 Rxf8 20 Qxd7 Qxd7 21 Bxd7 Nc2 22 a4 Rd8 23 Rc1! Rxd7 24 Rxc2 f6 25 Nd4 Kf7 26 f4 Ba6 27 Rc6 Bd3 28 a5 Ra7 29 Rc5 Rd7 30 Kf2 Ke7 31 g4 g6 32 Ke1 Rd6 33 Kd2 Bc4 34 e4 Ba6 35 Nc6+ Ke8 36 exd5 1-0

A. Berger - B. Nisman, Master Class

1 d4 d5 2 Nf3 Nf6 3 Qd3 c6 4 Bf4 Bg4 5 Ne5 Bh5 6 Qh3 Rg8 7 g4 Bg6 8 Nxg6 hxg6 9 Nd2 Nbd7 10 Bg2 Qb6 11 0-0-0 Qd4 12 e4 e5 13 Nb3 Qxf2 14 Rhf1 Qb6 15 g5 Nh5 16 exd5 exf4 17 Rfe1+ Kd8 18 Qxd7+!! Kxd7 19 dxc6+ 1-0

New Zealand is at the moment playing a profusion of international matches against East Germany, Finland and France.

Apathy seems to have struck us badly in the match against Finland, with the score of 9-0 in favour of the Finns, all defaults I'm afraid.

The match against France is healthier, with the score at 1-all and a few quick wins soon to come according to a survey of several top boards.

I have since received word that we have at least half a point in the match vs Finland! B. Barnard on board 17 salvaged the first positive score with the following game.

B. Barnard - H. Sabel, French Defence

1 d4 e6 2 e4 d5 3 Nc3 Bb4 4 e5 c5 5 a3 Bxc3+ 6 bxc3 Ne7 7 Qg4 cxd4 8 Qxg7 Rg8 9 Qxh7 Qc7 10 Ne2 Nc6 11 f4 Bd7 12 Qd3 dxc3 13 Ng3 Qb6 14 Qxc3 Nd4 15 Bd3 Rc8 16 Qb4 Nxc2+ 17 Bxc2 Qxb4 18 axb4 Rxc2 19 0-0 Nf5 20 Rf2 Rxf2 21 Kxf2

19 0-0 Nf5 20 Rf2 Rxf2 21 Kxf2 Nfg3 22 hxg3 a6 23 Be3 Rh8 24 Rc1 ½-½

Oxford - Cambridge match, continued from page 39:

17 Bc4 d5 18 Bxd5 Nxd5 19 Rh8+

13 Nxc7 fxe4 14 Qe3 Qe7 15 Nxa8 d5 16 g4 hxg4 17 h5 Rxa8 18 hxg6 fxg6

Better is 18... f5, although white should still win

19 Be2 Qe6 20 c3 b5 21 Bxb5 Na5 22 Rhg1 Rb8 23 Be2 Qb6 24 Rd2 1-0

Black's counterplay has been stopped and white is ahead on material and position.

"Brain-rot and Other Forms of the Game"
Continued from page 56.

When a piece is captured it's passed to your partner who can then place it on any move anywhere on his board.

The good transfer player keeps a wary eye on developments on his partner's board as well as his own so that he knows when a piece is needed and makes every effort to get it - even at the cost of jeopardising his own game.

The alternative method - in wide practice - is to scream at your partner "Get me a pawn, get me a knight" etc.

Transfer is definitely best played at lightning speed.

Then there's "first off the board", where pieces must capture if they can and the aim is to force your opponent to take all your pieces; "cylindrical" chess where the board has no perimeters, so that a piece at one side of the board may suddenly re-appear at the other side; chess with a pocket piece, which can be put on the board at any time... the list goes on.

I even saw two experienced players dabbling in a sort of "coin" chess at the Christchurch Congress, where a coin was moved around the board two squares at a time and pieces moved to correspond with the coin. Neither of the participants played up to their usual standard in the

Continued on page 44

VERNON SMALL

- A PROFILE

by the editor

New Zealand's newest national master is another "import" to this country.

But we could well have an international argument with Britain over who should get the glory for the discovery of his talents.

Vernon Small picked up the game of chess at the age of six from watching others play, but at that early stage didn't have some of the rules quite right and played the game much like draughts.

It wasn't until three years later when he and his family were on a boat to New Zealand that he learnt chess properly.

So Britain and New Zealand could well be divided over the credit for Vernon's early chess tuition; after all he was half-way between the two!

But for the development of his talents upon arrival in New Zealand the credit must go to Canterbury.

Vernon's first formal coaching was from Aari Nijman, one of the stalwarts of the Canterbury Chess Club.

Although fairly keen at first, Vernon's early results were not encouraging.

He finished in the middle of the field in his first Canterbury Schoolpupils' Championship and after 18 months coaching gave up the game until the fourth form, when his interest was rekindled by the school chess club.

From now on improvement was rapid.

In the fifth and sixth forms he played board one for his school in the inter-schools' competition, scoring 100% both years, and although he didn't do very well in the Canterbury Schoolpupils' Championship in the fifth form, he won the tournament the following two years.

At the age of 17 he also had his first win in an 'outside' tournament - the B grade of the South Island Championships.

But although he was achieving good results against players of his own age and even some more experienced players, Vernon wasn't too happy with his early style, which he describes as "tactical opportunism".

"I never really felt in control of many of the positions," he says. "I used to

win games but I ran the risk of losing quite a few as well."

Vernon decided that losing "wasn't nice" and gradually changed his style to more positional play.

Nowadays he plays that style so effortlessly that one is surprised to learn he was not born playing positionally!

"There's a rumour going around that if you're playing Small and he has the possibility of a dangerous sacrifice, don't worry about it if there's another line available that keeps the pressure on without a sacrifice.

"I suppose that's a fair assessment of my play these days," Vernon says. "But that doesn't mean I won't go into a sacrifice if that's the way to get a clear advantage."

Vernon's tactical flair has surfaced on many occasions; curiously, it was in very tactical lines that he scored wins against two grandmasters - Torre and Mestel.

If you can criticise a player who has won almost every tournament in this country, Vernon has one small(!) weakness.

He admits that when he reaches positions he knows are to his advantage, he sometimes relaxes and only fights again when he's let the advantage slip.

That's what happened in the Borroughs Grandmasters Tournament three years ago; although Vernon finished a creditable fifth in a field that included two Grandmasters and several International Masters, he feels he let several winning positions drift into draws.

"As an antidote I'm trying to expand my opening range and become more flexible," he says. "For a while I was too restricted in my play and as a result I was losing interest in some of the positions."

In New Zealand chess Vernon has gone about about as far as he can: he's won the national title twice, captured the North and South Island Championships; and has a formidable record in fast tournaments such as the Upper Hutt 40-40 and the Winstones.

"Vernon Small - A Profile" cont...

Continued from page 42

He has also represented New Zealand at three Olympiads. At Haifa in 1976 he achieved arguably the best result ever by a New Zealander at an Olympiad - 7/9 on board three, which was third out of all the board threes.

Since then Vernon has performed disappointingly at the Buenos Aires and Malta Olympiads (around 40%).

He can't explain his poor form at these Olympiads, but he does admit they were a let-down after the superb organisation, accommodation and food of Haifa.

Later this year Vernon hopes to play in the Asian Teams Chess Championship and the Zonal tournament if he's selected, and then it's on to Europe to try his luck as a professional chess player.

"Murray (Chandler) has shown the way," he says. "He was brave enough to try and he succeeded. "I give myself a chance because I feel I play the right sort of chess to succeed at international level, if not in weekenders."

Vernon plans to allow himself two years to win an International Master title, and then another three years to get a Grandmaster title.

"If all goes well, I could be a Grandmaster by the time I'm 32 or 33. That's fairly late, but then again a chess player's peak isn't until about 36."

If he fails, Vernon always has another string to his bow; he hopes to finish a PhD in English literature by July or August. Currently he regards the doctorate as a hobby rather than a career, but he hasn't ruled out the possibility of lecturing in English literature at University.

Vernon's other interests include watching almost any sport and riding a Suzuki 750 motorbike he bought from another strong chess player - Tony Carpinter - a few years ago. Tony swapped to a Honda Civic but Vernon says there's no comparison.

Like all chess players Vernon Small has had his share of memorable victories and equally memorable disasters.

Two games he particularly remembers were played in England four years ago.

He drew with Grandmaster John Nunn after finding an improvement on a book line, and he lost to top English player Dave Rumens from an equal position when Rumens had one and a half minutes left for quite a few moves compared to Vernon's 35 minutes!

"I realised after that that there was still a lot I didn't know about the game," he says.

And a memorable disaster was a loss three years ago to an average player in the first round of the Winstones Tournament.

"It was a morning round and I never really got into the game," he says. "Since then I've vowed to avoid morning rounds whenever possible; I'm just not interested until 10 or 11 o'clock."

Vernon has strong views on the New Zealand chess scene as a whole.

He believes we are on the verge of emerging from a weak to a strong chess-playing country and that more must be done to encourage up and coming players, particularly those just below the top level.

"We need more rated tournaments so that no individual tournament carries the weight the New Zealand Championship does at present; so that people get to play 10 games against each other in a year instead of two or three."

Vernon also believes either substantial sponsorship or government assistance is necessary - although he has no magic formula for how to get either. One answer could be to raise the status of chess in New Zealand to the level it's reached in some other countries.

Ultimately Vernon advocates professional chess in this country, but he sees that step as a long way off, if it ever comes. Meanwhile, players who want to make their way in chess will just have to travel overseas, as they do in many other sports.

Our current selection procedures take a hammering from Vernon.

He strongly opposes the present system of selection by the NZCA council.

"I believe the selection panel should include a number of strong players," he says. "At the moment selection is done by the 'rump' of NZCA - those councillors who are left after taking out any who could be in line for selection. "And this group, not through any intentional fault, often make the wrong decisions."

Vernon suggests selection should be taken out of the hands of NZCA council and responsibility given to a panel of five made up as follows: the President of NZCA or a councillor chosen by the President, two representatives elected at the association's

"Vernon Small - A Profile" cont...

annual general meeting(both of whom must not be likely contenders for national or championship selection in the coming year), two players' representatives(preferably one male and one female) elected by the players at the annual Congress. Both must be virtual certainties for national selection in the coming year.

The selection panel would be elected annually and be responsible for choosing the New Zealand representatives for Olympiads, Zonals, the World Junior, both Championship fields and any other international tournaments.

"NZ Chess" would welcome comments on Vernon's ideas on selection. Please send your views to the Editor at the address given on the inside front cover.

To complete the profile on Vernon Small I was hoping to give several of Vernon's most memorable annotated games. But as these had not arrived by publication date that will be delayed until the next issue. Meanwhile, a couple of Vernon's games chosen at random to give readers an idea of his style:

V.A. Small - P. Darakorn, Pirc Defence Asian Teams' Championship 1977

1 e4 d6 2 d4 g6 3 Nc3 Bg7 4 Be3 Nf6 5 f3 0-0 6 Qd2 e5 7 d5 c6 8 dxc6 bxc6 9 Rd1 Ne8 10 Bc4 Nd7 11 Bb3 h6 12 h4 Kh7 13 h5 g5 14 g4 a5 15 Nge2 Qc7 16 Na4 Rb8 17 Ng3 Ndf6 18 c4 Rg8 19 0-0 Be6 20 Qf2 Nd7 21 Rd3 Bf8 22 Rc1 Nef6 23 Qc2 Kh8 24 Qd2 Rb4 25 Qe1 Rb7 26 Nc3 Qb8 27 Na4 Qc7 28 c5 d5 29 exd5 Bxd5 30 Bxd5 Nxd5 31 Rxd5 cxd5 32 c6 Rb4 33 cxd7 Qxd7 34 Nc5 Qb5 35 a4 Qe8 36 Nd3 Rb3 37 Qd1 Qxa4 38 Nxe5 Rg7 39 Nf5 Qb4 40 Bd4 Kh7 41 Rc6 Rxb2 42 Bxb2 Qxb2 43 Nd3 Qb8 44 Qc2 Rg8 45 Kg2 Bg7 46 Ne7 Bd4 47 Nxg8 Qxg8 48 Rc8 1-0

V. A. Small - R. Nokes, King's Indian NZ Championship 1978/9

1 Nf3 g6 2 g3 Bg7 3 d4 Nf6 4 Bg2 0-0 5 0-0 c6 6 c4 d6 7 Nc3 Qc7 8 e4 e5 9 Rc2 Nbd7 10 h3 b5 11 cxb5 cxb5 12 Qb3 Rb8 13 Be3 b4 14 Nd5 Nxd5 15 exd5 Qa5 16 dxe5 dxe5 17 Rfc1 Bb7 18 Nd2 Rfc8 19 Nc4 Qa6

20 a3 Ba8 21 axb4 Qb5 22 Rxa7 Bxd5 23 Bxd5 Qxd5 24 Rd1 Qe6 25 R7xd7 Rxc4 26 Rd8+ Rxd8 27 Rxd8+ Bf8 28 Bh6 Rc8 29 Qxe6 1-0

M. Levene - V.A. Small, Sicilian NZ Championship 1980/81

1 e4 c5 2 Nf3 e6 3 d4 cxd4 4 Nxd4 Nc6 5 Nb5 d6 6 Bf4 e5 7 Be3 Nf6 8 Bg5 a6 9 Bxf6 gxf6 10 N5c3 b5 11 a4 b4 12 Nd5 Bg7 13 Nd2 0-0 14 Bd3 Be6 15 Qh5 h6 16 Ne3 Qd7 17 0-0 Ne7 18 Kh1 d5 19 exd5 Nxd5 20 Nxd5 Bxd5 21 f4 Rfe8 22 Rael b3 23 fxe5 Rxe5 24 Rxe5 fxe5 25 Ne4 bxc2 26 Bxc2 Qc6 27 Qf5 Rad8 28 h3 Qe6 29 Qf2 Rb8 30 b3 Rb4 31 Qe3 Qc6 32 Qf2 Bxe4 33 Qxf7+ Kh8 34 Bxe4 Qxe4 35 Qe8+ Kh7 36 Qe6 Qg6 37 Qd5 Rd4 38 Qb7 e4 39 Re1 Qe6 40 Kg1 e3 41 Qf3 Rb4 42 Rb1 e2 43 Re1 Rxb3 44 Qxe2 Qxe2 45 Rxe2 Rb4 and black won easily.

V.A. Small - B. Anderson, Ruy Lopez NZ Championship 1980/81

1 e4 e5 2 Nf3 Nc6 3 Bb5 a6 4 Ba4 Nf6 5 0-0 Be7 6 Bxc6 dxc6 7 d3 Nd7 8 Nbd2 0-0 9 Nc4 f6 10 Nh4 g6 11 Nf3 c5 12 a4 Nb8 13 Be3 Nc6 14 Nfd2 g5 15 Re1 Be6 16 Nf1 Qe8 17 Ng3 Rd8 18 Bd2 Rf7 19 Ne3 Bf8 20 Qc1 Rfd7 21 Bc3 Nd4 22 Bxd4 cxd4 23 Nef5 Bb4 24 Rf1 Qf8 25 Qd1 Kh8 26 Qe2 Qf7 27 Rfc1 c6 28 Qf3 Qg6 29 h3 Rg8 30 Nh5 Rf7 31 g4 Bd2 32 Rd1 Bf4 33 Kg2 Rd8 34 Qe2 Rc7 35 Qe1 Qf7 36 Nhg7 Bxf5 37 Nxf5 h5 38 Qe2 h4 39 a5 Kh7 40 Ra4 c5 41 Rc4 Qd7 42 Ra1 Qb5 43 b3 Qd7 44 Qe1 Rdc8 45 Kf3 Rc6 46 Ke2 R6c7 47 Qb1 Kh8 48 R1a4 Rc6 49 Qa2 R8c7 50 Kd1 Qd8 51 b4 cxb4 52 Raxb4 Qd7 53 Rxc6 Rxc6 54 Rc4 Qc7 55 Rxc6 1-0

"Brain-rot and Other Forms of the Game"

Continued from page 41

tournament proper!
When one stops to think the number of adaptations(or aberrations?) that have developed from the game of chess are truly amazing.
I doubt whether any other game has so many forms.
I've mentioned a few variations.
Can anyone think of more?

Overseas News

WOMEN'S CANDIDATES SEMI-FINALS 1980

Both matches were thrilling encounters with the ultimate winner coming from behind to tie the scores after the main part of the match (10 games) was over in each case. Ioseliani had won more games with the black pieces than ex-World Champion Gaprindashvili so could afford to draw the two 2-game play-offs which she proceeded to do. Aleksandria came back into form at the end and won her first "mini match" 2 - 0.

The scores:

IOSELIANI	½ 0 ½ ½ ½ 1 0 0 1 1 ½ ½ ½ ½ ½ 7
GAPRINDASHVILI	½ 1 ½ ½ ½ 0 1 1 0 0 ½ ½ ½ ½ ½ 7
ALEKSANDRIA	1 ½ 1 ½ 0 0 0 ½ ½ 1 1 1 7
LITINSKAYA	0 ½ 0 ½ 1 1 1 ½ ½ 0 0 0 5

The decisive tenth game won by Ioseliani:
GAPRINDASHVILI - IOSELIANI, Symmetrical English: 1 d4 Nf6 2 c4 e6 3 Nf3 c5 4 g3 cxd4 5 Nxd4 Qa5+ 6 Nc3 Bb4 7 Qd3 Ne4 8 Nb3 Qf5 9 Qe3 Nxc3 10 bxc3 Be7 11 Bg2 d6 12 0-0 0-0 13 Ba3 Nd7 14 Qd3 Qh5 15 Bxd6 Bxd6 16 Qxd6 Qxe2 17 c5 Ne5 18 Nd4 Qh5 19 Rfel Nc4 20 Qc7 e5 21 Nb3 a5 22 Bd5 Be6 23 Rad1 a4 24 Nc1 Rad8 25 Bf3 Rxd1 26 Bxd1 Qg5 27 Bf3 Qd2 28 Rd1 Qxc3 29 Qxb7 Nd2 30 Be2 h6 31 Qe7 Bd5 32 Qd6 Nf3+ 33 Bxf3 Bxf3 34 Qd3 Qxd3 35 Rxd3 e4 36 Rd4 Rc8 37 Rxa4 Rd8, 0 : 1.

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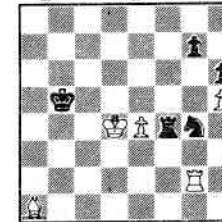
MEN'S CANDIDATES FINAL:

As reported in the February issue the final of the Men's Candidates was again won by Viktor Korchnoi, Hübner withdrawing after adjourning the ninth and tenth games. The first five games were given in the last issue. Here are the rest:

KORCHNOI - HUBNER (6), Queen's Gambit: 1 d4 Nf6 2 c4 e6 3 Nf3 d5 4 Nc3 Be7 5 Bf4 0-0 6 e3 c5 7 dxc5 Bxc5 8 Qc2 Nc6 9 Rd1 Qa5 10 a3 Be7 11 Nd2 e5 12 Bg5 d4 13 Nb3 Qd8 14 Be2 a5 15 Bxf6 Bxf6 16 0-0 a4 17 Nc5 Qa5 18 N3xa4 Be7 19 b4 Qa7 20 Bf3 dxe3 21 fxe3 Bxc5 22 Nxc5 Qxa3 23 Qd2 Qxb4 24 Qxb4 Nxb4 25 Nxb7 Ra3 26 Nd6 Be6 27 Rb1

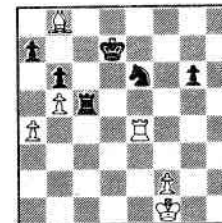
Nc2 28 Rfc1 Nxe3 29 c5 f5 30 Nb5 Ra2 31 Re1 f4 32 c6 Bf5 33 Rbc1 Rd2 34 Re2 Rd3 35 c7 e4 36 Bxe4 Bxe4 37 c8Q Rxc8 38 Rxc8+ Kf7 39 Nc3 Bxg2 40 Rc7+ Ke6 41 Rxe3+ (S) Rxe3 42 Kxg2 Rd2+ 43 Kf3 Rxh2 ... ½ : ½ (88).

HUBNER - KORCHNOI (7), Tarrasch French: 1 e4 e6 2 d4 d5 3 Nd2 c5 4 exd5 exd5 5 Bb5+ Nc6 6 Ngf3 cxd4 7 Qe2+ Qe7 8 Nxd4 Qxe2+ 9 Kxe2 Bd7 10 N2f3 Nf6 11 Re1 Nxd4+ 12 Nxd4 0-0-0 13 Bd3 Bc5 14 c3 Rde8+ 15 Kf1 Rxe1+ 16 Kxe1 Ng4 17 Bf4 f6 18 Rd1 Ne5 19 Bc2 Bxd4 20 Rxd4 Be6 21 f3 h6 22 Kf2 Rd8 23 Rd1 Kd7 24 Re1 Nc4 25 h4 a6 26 Bg6 Rc8 27 g4 Rc6 28 Re2 b5 29 h5 a5 30 Bd3 Rb6 31 b3 Nd6 32 Rc2 Nf7 33 Be2 Ne5 34 Rd2 Kc6 35 Kg3 Rb7 36 Be3 Nf7 37 Bd4 Rb8 38 Bf1 Kc7 39 Kf4 Nd8 40 Bd3 Bd7 41 Kg3 Ne6 (S) 42 Be3 a4 43 Bc2 axb3 44 axb3 Kd6 45 Be4 Bc6 46 Bf2 Ra8 47 c4 bxc4 48 bxc4 d4 49 Bxd4 Bxe4 50 Bxf6+ Kc5 51 Be7+ Kxc4 52 fxe4 Ra7 53 Bd6 Ng5 54 Kf4 Rf7+ 55 Ke3 Rf3+ 56 Ke2 Rf7 57 Be5 Nf3 58 Rc2+ Kb5 59 Ba1 Nh2 60 Kd3 Nxxg4 61 Rg2 Rf3+ 62 Kd4 Rf4

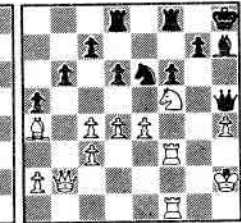


63 Kd5?? Ne3+ 64 Ke5, 0 : 1.

This horrible blunder was the beginning of the end for the West German. Korchnoi thus tied the scores and went on to win game eight as well. Unfortunately we do not have the score! However, here are the adjourned positions of the two final games:



(9) After 46 Re4



(10) After 43..Qxh5

In game nine the most likely result was a draw but Korchnoi (White) had a very strong position in game ten. Hübner gave as his reason for resigning the match the fact that he was finding the stress too great - he also

vowed to give up chess completely in favour of his career as a papyrologist. There must therefore be some doubt as to whether he takes his place as a qualifier in the next Candidate series.

* * *

WORLD CHAMPIONSHIP 1981:

On 16 February FIDE President Olafsson officially opened the bids received for hosting the 1981 World Championship match between Anatoly Karpov and Viktor Korchnoi. The three bids were:

Federation	City	Prize Fund
Iceland	Reykjavik	SF1,000,000
Italy	Merano	SF 800,000
Spain	Las Palmas	SF1,000,000

The President was due to announce the selected organiser and the starting date of the match by mid-March.

* * *

CHESS OSCAR 1980

After the votes from chess journalists from all over the world had been counted on 5 February, World Champion Anatoly Karpov became the winner of the 1980 Chess Oscar - his seventh Oscar, all won in the last eight years. The top ten were:

1	Anatoly KARPOV	USSR	1258 pts
2	Viktor KORCHNOI	SWI	1103 "
3	Gary KASPAROV	USSR	890 "
4	Jan TIMMAN	NL	822 "
5	Robert HUBNER	BRD	686 "
6	Anthony MILES	ENG	582 "
7	Lajos PORTLSCH	HUN	570 "
8	Bent LARSEN	DEN	492 "
9	Ulf ANDERSSON	SWE	459 "
10	Alexander BELJAVSKY	USSR	401 "

Only five players have won Oscars in the fourteen years of voting by the international chess press. Bent Larsen won the first Oscar in 1967, Boris Spassky won in 1968 & 1969, Robert Fischer won in 1970, 1971 & 1972, and Viktor Korchnoi won in 1978. Karpov, of course, won the other seven!

* * *

48th U.S.S.R. CHAMPIONSHIP:

The World's strongest national championship saw a favourite and a dark horse tie for first - Alexander Beljavsky (27) was the favourite and Lev Psakhis (22) the outsider. Psakhis is

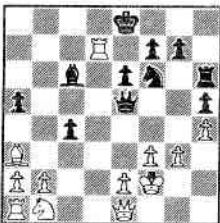
just one of a growing number of young Soviet players to finally take the place of the aging stars. From Krasnoyarsk, Psakhis has trained at Botvinnik's Black Sea summer school together with others such as Kasparov, Jusupov and Dolmatov.

Scores: 1-2 Beljavsky & Psakhis 10½/17; 3-5 Jusupov, Balashov & Romanishin 10; 6-9 Kupreichik, Tseshkovsky, Dolmatov & Kuzmin 9½; 10 Vaganian 9; 11-12 Vasiukov & Rashkovsky 8½; 13 Makarichev 7½; 14-15 Georgadze & Geller 6½; 16-17 Razuvaev & Lputyan 6; 18 Chekhov 5½.

Perhaps the hard-luck story belonged to Kupreichik who, after a very successful year which saw him win several tournaments and gain the GM title, scored 8/10 but then lost four games in a row and finished only sixth equal.

RASHKOVSKY - BELJAVSKY, Catalan:

1 Nf3 Nf6 2 c4 e6 3 g3 d5 4 d4 dxc4 5 Bg2 c5 6 Qa4+ Nc6 7 0-0 Bd7 8 dxc5 Ne5 9 Qc2 Nxf3+ 10 Bxf3 Qc8 11 Be3 Bxc5 12 Bxb7 Qxb7 13 Bxc5 Rc8 14 Ba3 h5 15 h4 Qe4 16 Qd2 Bc6 17 f3 Qe5 18 Kf2 Rd8 19 Qb4 Rd7 20 Rd1 a5 21 Qe1 Rh6 22 Rxd7



22...Ng4+ 23 Kf1 Bxd7 24 e4 Qf6 25 Ke2 Qd4 26 fxe4 Rf6 27 Nd2 Qd3 28 Kd1 Ba4+, 0 : 1.

BELJAVSKY - PSAKHIS, Queen's Indian:

1 d4 Nf6 2 c4 e6 3 Nf3 b6 4 g3 Ba6 5 Nbd2 Bb7 6 Bg2 Be7 7 0-0 0-0 8 Qc2 d5 9 cxd5 exd5 10 Ne5 c5 11 b3 Nbd7 12 Bb2 Rc8 13 Qd3 Re8 14 Racl Rc7 15 Rfd1 Nf8 16 e3 Bd6 17 h3 Ne6 18 f4 Qc8 19 Kh2 h5 20 Qf1 cxd4 21 exd4 Ba6 22 Qf2 h4 23 g4 Rc2 24 Qe3 Bb4 25 Ndf3 Be2 26 Rg1 Bxf3 27 Nxf3 Nc7 28 Ne5 Rxb2 29 Rc6 Bd2 30 Qf3 Re6 31 g5 Ne4 32 Rf1 Rxc6 33 Nxc6 Qe8 34 Ne5 Ne6 35 Qg4 Nxd4, 0 : 1.

* * *

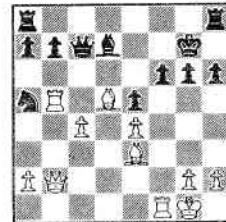
EUROPEAN JUNIOR CHAMPIONSHIP, Groningen,

18 Dec - 2 Jan: Swede Ralf Akesson romped away with the European Junior, scoring 11½/13 which put him well clear of his pursuers. The top scorers were: 1 Akesson 11½; 2 Pigusov (USSR) 9½;

3-4 Arnason (ICE) & Danailov (BUL) 9½; 5 Andrianov (USSR) 9½; 6 Cvitan (YUG) 7½; 7-12 Douven (NL), Corral (SP), Motwani (SCO), Lapan (ISR) & d'Amore (IT) 7 30 players.

The Brilliancy Prize was awarded to the winner of the following game:

STRZELECKI - ANTUNES, Sicilian Dragon:
1 e4 c5 2 Nf3 Nc6 3 d4 cxd4 4 Nxd4 g6 5 Nc3 Bg7 6 Be3 Nf6 7 Bc4 d6 8 f3 Qb6 9 Nf5 Qxb2 10 Nxc7+ Kf8 11 Nd5 Nxd5 12 Bxd5 Kxg7 13 0-0 Qc3 14 Qc1 h6 15 Rb1 Qa5 16 f4 f6 17 Rb3 Qc7 18 Qb2 e5 19 c4 Na5 20 Rb5 Bd7 21 fxe5 dxe5



22 Rxf6 Kxf6
23 Qf2+ Bf5 24 Qh4+ g5 25 Qf2 Kg7 26 exf5 Kf6 27 h4 Nc6 28 hxg5+ hxg5 29 Bxg5+ Kxg5 30 Qg3+ Kxf5 31 Be4+ Ke6 32 Qg6+ Kd7 33 Bf5+, 1 : 0.

* * *

LLOYDS BANK SPONSORSHIP:

The resurgence of British chess in the 1970's must be due in great part to the sponsorship of junior and master chess in England by Slater and Lloyds Bank. In a country which had no grandmasters in 1970, five had emerged by 1980 - Miles, Keene, Stean, Nunn and Speelman.

Lloyds Bank sponsorship is aimed at junior chess primarily although the showpiece event is, of course, the Lloyds Bank Masters tournament which Murray Chandler won in 1979.

Total sponsorship for 1981 has been increased from £14,000 to £18,000.

* * *

WIJK-AAN-ZEE, 16 Jan. - 1 Feb. 1981:

The Netherlands' two top grandmasters tied for first in this year's Wijk-aan-Zee tournament. With only two rounds to go Gennady Sosonko was 1½ points ahead of the field but he had still to have the bye. Nevertheless a draw would have been enough for clear first place one would have thought. Sosonko duly drew with Andersson but Jan Timman meanwhile defeated Miles with the black pieces and went on to grind out a 55-move victory over his

second Ulf Andersson in the last round to gain a share of first prize. Timman had started badly when, after beating Adorian, he lost to Sveshnikov and then saw Adorian withdraw. The lack of fight displayed by many of his rivals (even Sosonko only won four games!), however, allowed him to come back strongly.

Browne held third place until he lost to Taimanov in the final round.

Scores: 1-2 GM Sosonko (NL) & GM Taimanov (NL) 8/12; 3-4 GM Sveshnikov (USSR) & GM Taimanov (USSR) 7; 5 GM Browne (USA) 6½; 6-8 GM Sax (HUN), GM Gheorghiu (RUM) & GM Andersson (SWE) 6; 9 GM Ree (NL) 5½; 10 GM Miles (ENG) 5; 11-12 GM Torre (PHI) & GM Unzicker (BRD) 4½; 13 IM Langeweg (NL) 4.

Hungarian GM Adorian withdrew after scoring ½/2.

SOSONKO - TIMMAN, Grünfeld Defence:

1 d4 Nf6 2 c4 g6 3 Nc3 d5 4 Nf3 Bg7 5 Qb3 dxc4 6 Qxc4 0-0 7 e4 Bg4 8 Be3 Nfd7 9 Qb3 Nb6 10 Rd1 Nc6 11 d5 Ne5 12 Be2 Nxf3+ 13 gxf3 Bh5 14 Rg1 Qc8 15 Rg3 c6 16 a4 Kh8 17 a5 Nd7 18 Qa3 Re8 19 a6 Ne5 20 Bd4 f6 21 axb7 Qxb7 22 Bxe5 fxe5 23 dxc6 Qb6 24 Ba6 e6 25 Bb7 Rad8 26 Kf1 Rd4 27 Kg2 Bf8 28 Qa6 Qc5 29 Rcl Bh6 30 Rc2 Red8 31 Qb5 Rc4 32 Qxc5 Rxc5 33 Re2 Rd4 34 Rel Kg7 35 Ral a5 36 Ne2 Rd2 37 Rcl Rxc1 38 Nxe1 Rc2 39 Ne2 Be3 40 fxe3 Rxe2+ 41 Kh3 Rc2 42 Rg2, 1 : 0.

SVESHNIKOV - LANGEWEG, King's Indian Attack: 1 g3 d5 2 Nf3 c6 3 Bg2 Bg4 4 d3 Nd7 5 Nbd2 e6 6 Rb1 a5 7 c3 Bd6 8 0-0 Ngf6 9 a4 Qe7 10 Qc2 0-0 11 e4 Rfd8 12 Rel dxe4 13 dxe4 Ne8 14 Nd4 Bc5 15 h3 Bh5 16 N2f3 f6 17 Qb3 Bf7 18 e5 fxe5 19 Nc2 Bd6 20 Qxb7 Bg6 21 Bg5 Nef6 22 Rcl Rab8 23 Qxc6 Rdc8 24 Qa6 Nc5 25 Qe2 Rxb2 26 Nh4 Bd3 27 Qd1 e4 28 Nd4 Qf7 29 Nb5 Bh8 30 Be3 Nb3 31 Bf1 Nd5 32 f4 Nxe3 33 Rxe3 Nxc1 34 Nf3 Ne2+ 35 Bxe2 Rb1 36 Rxd3 Rxd1+ 37 Rxd1 exf3 38 Bxf3 Qg6 39 Kf2 e5, 0 : 1.

TAIMANOV - BROWNE, Nimzoindian Defence: 1 d4 Nf6 2 c4 e6 3 Nc3 Bb4 4 e3 c5 5 Nf3 0-0 6 Bd3 d5 7 0-0 cxd4 8 exd4 dxc4 9 Bxc4 b6 10 Bg5 Bb7 11 Racl Nbd7 12 Qe2 Rc8 13 Ne5 h6 14 Nxd7 Qxd7 15 Bxf6 gxf6 16 Rfd1 Qc6 17 Qg4+ Kh7 18 Nd5 f5 19 Nf6+ Kh8 20 Qh3 Kg7 21 Nh5+ Kh8 22 Qg3 Rg8 23 Qe5+ f6 24 Qxf6+ Kh7 25 d5 Qe8 26 Nf4 Bd6 27 dxe6 Rf8 28 Qh4 Qc6 29 Bf1 Qxc1 30 Rxd6, 1 : 0.

LINARES 1981:

This year's Linares tournament was probably the strongest held in Spain since the last of the Palma de Mallorca tournaments in 1972. The all-GM field of twelve had an average rating of 2567 making the tournament category 13. Although of only academic interest, the GM-norm was $6\frac{1}{2}$ points.

		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0	1	2	
1	Karpov	USSR	x	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	8
2	Christiansen	USA	0	x	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	1	8
3	Larsen	DEN	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	x	0	0	1	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	7
4	Ribli	HUN	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	x	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	0	$6\frac{1}{2}$
5	Spassky	USSR	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	x	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	6
6	Kavalek	USA	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	x	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	6
7	Portisch	HUN	0	0	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	x	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	$5\frac{1}{2}$
8	Ljubojevic	YUG	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	x	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	5
9	Gligoric	YUG	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	x	1	0	5
10	Quinteros	ARG	0	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	x	1	4
11	Bellon	SP	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	x	1	$3\frac{1}{2}$
12	Garcia G.	CUB	0	0	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	x	$1\frac{1}{2}$

As the score-table shows, World Champion Anatoly Karpov once again finished at the top of the list - but, this time, he had to share the honours with Larry Christiansen. Karpov was, however, awarded the first prize as he had the better Sonnenborn count.

The young American has found Spain a happy-hunting ground. Without ever gaining the IM title he made two GM-norms in Torremolinas tournaments thus gaining that title. He also scored his best international result last year in Linares when he came first ahead of a field which included Viktor Korchnoi. At the time of the 1980 U.S. Championship Christiansen was talking of giving chess away but since tying for first in that tournament he has competed successfully at the Malta Olympiad - and now Linares 1981.

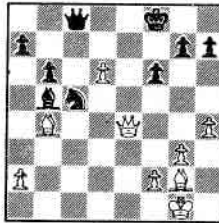
The real merit of his result here is seen when it is known that he was winning his individual clash with Karpov but let him escape and eventually lost! Karpov was also in real trouble against Bellon but also here he escaped into a draw. Otherwise Karpov's play was very good and he led by a half point going into the last round where he drew with Gligoric while Christiansen beat Bellon.

Two convincing victories from Christiansen:

CHRISTIANSSEN - SPASSKY, Exchange Queen's Gambit:
 1 d4 d5 2 c4 e6 3 Nc3 Nf6 4 cxd5 exd5 5 Bg5
 Be7 6 e3 0-0 7 Bd3 Nbd7 8 Nge2 Re8 9 Qc2 Nf8
 10 h3 c6 11 g4 Bd7 12 0-0-0 Rc8 13 Kb1 b5 14
 Nf4 a5 15 Bf5 a4 16 Nd3 Bxf5 17 gxf5 N8d7 18
 Rhg1 Bf8 19 Rg2 c5 20 dxc5 Nxc5 21 Nxc5 Rxc5
 22 Qd3 Kh8 23 Ne4 Rxe4 24 Qxe4 Qc8 25 Qd3 Ne4
 26 f3 Nxc5 27 Rxc5 Be7 28 f6 Bxf6 29 Rxd5 h6
 30 Rxc5 Qxc5 31 Rcl, 1 : 0.

CHRISTIANSSEN - PORTISCH, Symmetrical English:
 1 c4 c5 2 Nc3 Nf6 3 Nf3 e6 4 g3 Nc6 5 Bg2 d5

6 cxd5 Nxd5 7 0-0 Be7 8 d4
 0-0 9 e4 Nxc3 10 bxc3 cxd4
 11 cxd4 Bf6 12 Bb2 b6 13
 Rbl Bb7 14 d5 exd5 15 exd5
 Na5 16 Ne5 Bxe5 17 Bxe5
 Rc8 18 Rcl Qd7 19 Bc3 Ba6
 20 Rel Nb7 21 Qd4 f6 22
 Bb4 Rxc1 23 Rxc1 Rc8 24
 Rxc8+ Qxc8 25 h4 Bb5 26 d6
 Nc5 27 Qd5+ Kf8 28 Qe4



28...Kf7 29 Qe7+ Kg6 30
 h5+ Kxh5 31 Qf7+, 1 : 0.

Of the other players, Larsen scored another good result although he need not have lost his adjourned game against Spassky. Zoltan Ribli opened with 4/5 but was not able to win any further games so slipped down the table to fourth place.

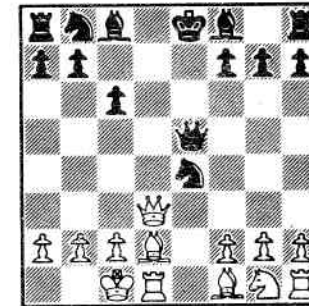
The public interest in the tournament was immense with spectators to be measured in the thousands on some nights, e.g. when Karpov met Spassky. One news agency wrote of this game, "Spassky tried to upset Karpov with a Petroff Defence and soon the situation was very complicated. At last both players got so afraid of the position that they decided to draw the game." Unfortunately we have not seen the game!

COMBINATIONS

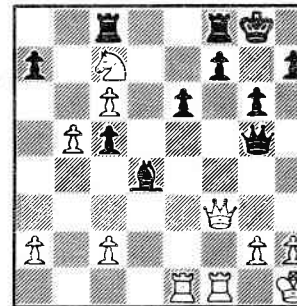
Solutions on page 54.



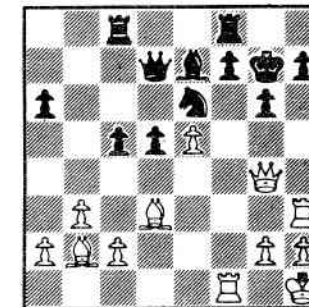
No 1. White to move.



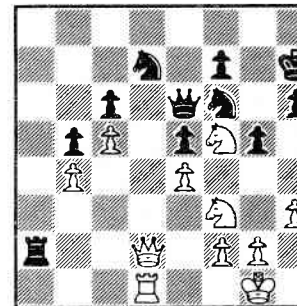
No 2. White to move.



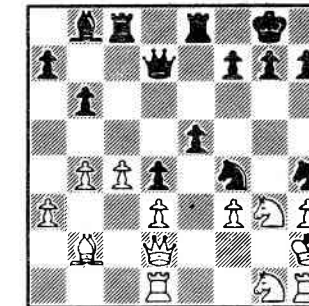
No 3. White to move.



No 4. White to move.



No 5. White to move.



No 6. Black to move.

GAMES SECTION

The following game was played in this year's New Zealand Correspondence Chess Championship.

Notes are by the winner, who is the likely national champion for 1980/81.

R. Chapman - R. Taylor, Modern Benoni
1 d4 Nf6 2 c4 c5 3 d5 e6 4 Nc3 ed 5 cd
d6 6 e4 g6 7 f4 Bg7 8 Bb5+

This line, introduced by Taimanov in the late fifties, was once thought to be a virtual refutation of the Benoni. Black's reply is more or less forced, ultimately leading to a gain of tempo for white (*I beg to differ, as white usually returns the tempo by retreating his bishop Ed.*). White hopes to mass his pieces for the central break e5, leading to a king-side attack.

8...Nfd7

If 8...Nbd7?? 9 e5 and 10 e6, while 8...Bd7 is met by 9 e5 Nh5 (9...Bxb5 10 ef) 10 Nf3 (threatening 11 g4) de 11 fe Bxb5 12 Nxb5 0-0 13 0-0 with advantage to white.

9 Bd3

If 9 Nf3? a6 and 10...b5, though 9 a4 is playable.

9...0-0 10 Nf3 a6

Black's plan is to develop pressure on the 'e' file to restrain white's central expansion and, in particular, control over the e5 square. At the same time, he tries for queen-side play based on an eventual b5. The alternative is 10...Na6 with the idea of Nc7, a6 and even Rb8 to force b5. This is sharper and riskier, since black has less influence over the e5 square. (*I consider 10...Na6 is more consistent with black's plans and the placement of his knight on d7; IGM John Nunn also advocates this line Ed.*)

11 a4 Nf6 12 0-0 Bg4 13 h3 Bxf3 14 Qxf3 Nbd7 15 Bd2

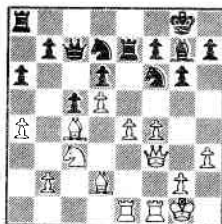
Preventing the black queen from making use of a5. The apparently more active 15 Be3 allows immediate queen-side count-

er play e.g. 15...Re8 16 Bf2 Qa5 17 Kh1 Qb4! 18 a5 b5 19 Rfb1 c4 with advantage to black (Kluger-Tringov Sofia 1962).

15...Qc7 16 Bc4 Rfe8

Or 16...Nb6 17 b3 Nfd7 18 Be2 with a small advantage to white (Farago-Suetin, Dubna 1979).

17 Rael Re7



So far as in Kvatkovsky-Scherbakov, Soc-Sochi 1961. ECO and Harston both assess this position as offering equal chances.

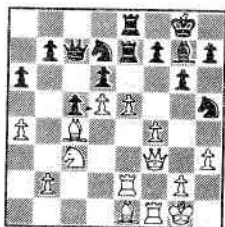
18 Re2 Rae8 19 Be1!?

With the idea of transferring the bishop to h4, with an awkward pin on the Nf6.

19...Nh5?

The first, and the decisive mistake. This move is made in order to meet 20 Bh4 with 20 Bf6, but it relinquishes control over e4; the consequences become apparent shortly. Better was 19...Nb6 e.g. 20 b3 Nxc4 21 bc Nd7, after which 22 e5 is met by 22...de 23 Ne4 f5! and 22 Bh4 by 22...Bxc3, winning the e pawn. White's best would probably have been 20 Ba2 c4 21 Bh4 Rd7 22 Kh1 threatening 23 a5 and 24 e5.

20 e5!



The crisis point! This threatens both 21 Ne4 and 21 g4, so the crucial question is: can black play 20... de? The obvious continuation is 21 Ne4 Qd8 (other queen

moves are weaker and if 21...f5?? 22 d6+) and now there are several possibilities: a/ 22 d6 Re6 23 Bxe6 or 23 f5 Rf6 24 Nxf6+ wins the exchange for a pawn, but white's central pressure has evaporated; b/ 22 f5!? 22...Ndf6 (not 22...f6? 23 d6 Rf7 24 fg hg 25 Bxf7 Kxf7 26 Ng5+ Kf8 27 Qd5 and wins) when white can win the exchange in various ways, but black always seems to come out with only a small disadvantage; c/ 22 Bh4! leading to - i. 22...f6 23 d6+ Rf7 24 Bxf7+ Kxf7 25 fe Nxe5 26 Ng5+ Kf8 27 Qd5 with the threats of 28 Nxh7++ and 28 Rxe5 and 29 Qf7++, ii. 22...Ndf6 23 Bxf6 Bxf6 24 Nxf6+ Nxf6 25 fe winning, iii. 22...Nxf4 23 d6! Nxe2+ 24 Qxe2, iv. 23 d6 is also the answer to 22...Nb6 or 22...b5.

So... 20...Nb6 21 Ba2 f5 22 Kh1

22 g4? Nxf4 23 Qxf4 Bxe5 24 Qf3 Bxc3 and 25...Bd4+ wins for black

22...Bh6 23 Bh4 Bxf4

Desperation, but the threat of g4 can no longer be averted, and the Re7 has no good move.

24 g4 Rxe5 25 Rxe5 Rxe5 26 gh Bh6 27 Qg2 Qf7 28 hg hg 29 Bg3 f4 30 Ne4 Nc8

If 30...Qf8 31 Bxf4 Bxf4 32 Qxg6+ Kh8 33 Nf6 and there is no defence to the threats of 34 Rxf4 and 34 Qh7++; If 30...Nxd5 31 Nc3 wins and 30...g5 allows 31 Bxf4! Rxe4 32 Bxg5

31 Bh4 Kf8 32 Bg5 1-0

And a couple of games from the NZ Premier Reserve Championship.

The first is from the winner of the tournament, Tony Dowden.

N. Hopewell - T. Dowden, Trompovski Attack.

1 d4 Nf6 2 Bg5 c5 3 d5 Ne4 4 Bf4 Qb6 5 Nc3 Nxc3!

This gives white a permanent weakness, although in hindsight perhaps 5...Qxb2 6 Nxe4 Qb4+ 7 Qd2 Qxe4 8 a4!? is O.K.

for black.

6 bxc3 d6 7 e4 g6 8 Rb1 Qa5 9 Bb5+ Bd7 10 Bxd7 Nxd7 11 Ne2

If 11 Rxb7 Nb6 and black eventually wins the exchange.

11...Bg7

11...Qa2 is probably O.K. but simple development seemed prudent at the time.

12 Qd3 Rb8 13 0-0 0-0 14 Qb5

Going into the ending is bad, but the black queen was strong.

14...Qxb5 15 Rxb5 a6 16 Rb3 b5 17 f3 Nb6 18 Kf2 Rb7 19 Rd1 f5!

Opening up another line and weakening white's centre pawns and king position.

20 Ke3 c4 21 Ra3?

21 Rbb1 must be better but after 21... Na4 22 Kd2 fxe4 white will lose material.

21...Na4 22 Nd4 fxe4 23 fxe4

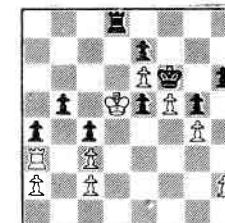
23 Ne6!?! was a better try (*Although then 23...Nxc3 looks winning Ed.*)

23... Nc5 24 Ne6? Nxe6 25 de Ra7 26 Rb1 Raa8 27 Bg5 Re8 28 Rf1?!

The last chance was to play 28 Kd2 followed by Ra5 and a4; now all black has to do is chase the bishop away from e7 to allow Reb8 and then push the a-pawn.

28...h6 29 Bh4 g5 30 Be1 a5 31 Rf5 Reb8 32 g4 a4 33 Kd2 Be5 34 Bg3 Rf8 35 Bxe5 Rxf5 36 exf5 dxe5 37 Ke3 Kg7 38 Ke4 Kf6 39 Kd5 Rd8+ 0-1

The final position: "where not to put your rooks".



A. Love - A. Borren, Petroff's Defence
Annotated by T. Dowden.

1 e4 e5 2 Nf3 Nf6 3 Nxe5 d6 4 Nf3 Nxe4
5 Nc3 Nxc3 6 dxc3 Be7 7 Be3 Nc6 8 Be2
Be6 9 Qd2 h6 10 0-0-0 Bf6 11 Kb1 a6 12
Rhe1 Qd7 13 Nd4 0-0-0 14 f4 Bxd4 15 Bxd4
f6 16 Bf3 Rde8 17 h3 Kb8 18 Bg1 Bf7 19
Qf2 Rxe1 20 Rxe1 Re8?!

111-advised while white has the bishop
pair, which will count more in the end-
ing.

21 Rxe8+ Bxe8 22 Bd5 Qe7 23 b3 b6 24 a4
a5 25 Qf1!

Perhaps here Tony first started to think
about winning. This manoeuvre prevents
the black queen infiltrating and places
the white queen on an aggressive diagon-
al.

25...Ka7 26 Bf2 Nb8 27 Qc4 c5 28 b4 Bc6
29 b5 Bxd5 30 Qxd5 Qb7 31 Qxd6!

White has the better queen; it will now
harass black's insecure king and weak
king-side pawns.

31...Qxg2 32 Qc7+ Qb7 33 Qd8 Qd7 34 Qf8
Qc7 35 f5!

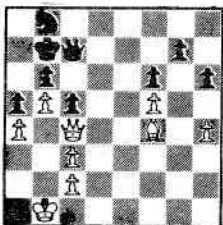
Fixing black's king-side pawns and pre-
paring an eventual Bf4 where the bishop
will dominate, pressurizing the black
king and knight.

35...Kb7 36 Qg8 Ka7 37 Be3 Ka8 38 Qd5+
Qb7 39 Qg8 Qc7 40 Bc1 Ka7 41 h4 Ka8

The time control has now been reached
and the winning method was quickly found
during the adjournment.

42 Qc4! Kb7 43 Bf4

A winning move; there is no good square
for the queen.



If 43...Qd7 44 Qg8 Qc8 45 Qxg7 as in the
game, or 43...Qe7 44 Qd5+ Ka7 45 Qg8 Nd7
46 Qc8 threatening 47 Qa6++

43...Qd8 44 Qf7+ Qd7 45 Qg8 Qc8 46 Qxg7+
Nd7 47 Qxh6 Qe8 48 Qh7 Kc8 49 h5 Qe4 50
Qg8+ Kb7 51 Qe6 Qxf4 52 Qxd7 Kb8 53 Qe8+
Kc7 54 Qc6+ Kd8 55 Qxb6+ 1-0

And a nice win from the NZ Championship
by Robert Smith (notes by the winner).
R.W. Smith - B. Anderson, Max Lange
1 e4 e5 2 Nf3 Nc6 3 d4 ed 4 Bc4 Bc5 5 0-0
Nf6 6 e5 d5 7 ef dc 8 Re1+ Be6 9 Ng5 Qd5

Practically forced. 9...Qxf6 of course
fails to 10 Nxe6 and 11 Qh5+ winning the
Bc5.

10 Nc3 Qf5

Not 10...dc 11 Qxd5

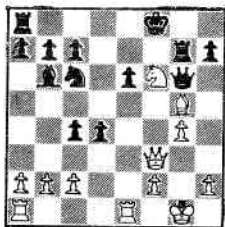
11 Nce4 Bb6

Played after 50(!) minutes' thought.
Bruce had won against me with this move
in the South Island Championship, but
I'd done a little study since then...
Better is 11...0-0-0 12 g4! Qe5 13 Nxe6
fe 14 fg Rhg8 15 Bh6 with an unclear
position.

12 fg Rg8 13 g4! Qg6 14 Nxe6 fe 15 Bg5

This traps the black king in the centre;
otherwise he would escape all his trouble
by castling queen-side.

15...Rxxg7 16 Nf6+ Kf8 17 Qf3!



Now 17...Qg5 fails to 18 Nxh7dbl+ and
19 Nxg5 and if 17...Rf7 then 18 Rxe6
Qxg5 19 Nxh7+ Kg8 20 Qxf7+ Kxf7 21 Nxg5+
winning an exchange and a pawn.

17...h6 18 Rxe6!

Threatening to win black's queen with
Nd7dbl+.

18...Qf7

The only real try.

19 Bxh6 Qxe6 20 Nh5+ Ke7 21 Nxxg7 Qe5

Of course not 21.Qxh6?? 22 Nf5+

22 Kf1 Ba5

If 22...Qxh2 23 Re1+ is fatal, combined
with Bf4

23 Nf5+ Kd7 24 Bg7 Qb5

If 24...Qxh2 25 Qd5+ forces mate or the
win of the queen.

25 a4 Qc5 26 Nxd4 Nxd4 27 Rd1 Kc8

Black has given up the ghost. But if 27...
Re8 white has a choice of wins, including
the simple 28 Qf7+ Re7 29 Rxd4+ Qxd4 30
Qxe7+ Kxe7 31 Bxd4 with three connected
passed pawns!

28 Bxd4 Qe7 29 Qf5+ 1-0

Whether black plays Qd7 or Kb8 30 Bf6
wins easily.

Finally, an exciting win by M. Earle
in a 1980 Handicap Tournament Correspon-
dence encounter. Notes are by the winner.

R. Chapman - M. Earle, Benko Gambit.
1 d4 Nf6 2 c4 c5 3 d5 b5 4 cxb5 a6 5 Nc3

The modern system in which white does not
grab the pawn with bxa6; instead he pre-
pares for an early e5.

5... axb5 6 e4 b4 7 Nb5

The future of this line for white could
well depend on whether this knight is well-
placed or not.

7... d6

Not 7... Nxe4? 8 Qe2 with the threat of
Nd6 mate.

8 Bf4 g5!

This ungainly move seems to have been
first noted by Benko in the January 1976
issue of American Chess Life and Review.

Black gains an important tempo with
which to guard against white's attacks
beginning with Qe2.

9 Bxg5 Nxe4 10 Bf4 Bg7

The point of black's 8th move as he can
now castle out of danger. The text is
better than 10...Qa5 when 11 Bc4 b3+ 12
Kf1 Bf5 13 Qe2 Kd8 leads to an unclear
position.

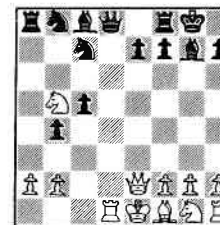
11 Qe2 Nf6 12 Bxd6

The other option is 12 Nxd6+ Kf8 13
Nxc8 Qxc8 when, as with the text, black
has excellent chances for the pawn minus.

12... Nxd5 13 Rd1 0-0 14 Bc7?

This natural looking move appears to
give white the advantage as it puts pres-
sure on both black's queen and hanging
knight but...

14...Nxc7!!



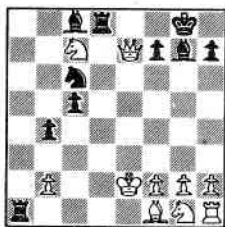
In a shock tactic black offers his
queen, which white must accept or go a
piece down. Black aims to tie up the
enemy forces on the king-side, trap the
white king in the centre and remove one
of white's major defensive pieces.

15 Rxd8 Rxd8 16 Nxc7 Rxa2 17 Qxe7 Ra1!

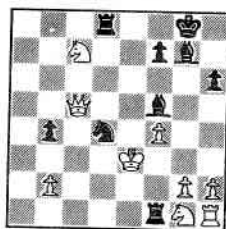
A finesse preventing the escape of
white's king bishop.

18 Ke2 Nc6

The position black hoped to reach when
he sacrificed his queen. Cont next page.



The final position.



COMBINATION SOLUTIONS

His rooks and minor pieces co-ordinate well to overcome his material disadvantage and force home his attack. White's queen and pieces are helpless spectators.

19 Qg5

Possibly 19 Qxc5 immediately offers more chances, although the text temporarily pins black's king bishop and forces 19...h6, thereby depriving the bishop of the potentially useful attacking diagonal h6 to c1.

19...h6 20 Qxc5 Nd4+! 21 Ke3

Of course not 21 Kd3? or 21 Kd2 as 21...Nb3 discovered check wins the queen.

21...Rxf1

Black has almost regained material equality and his attack continues while white's pieces are almost in a state of zugzwang.

22 f4

What else? 22 Nd5 loses to 22...Re1+ 23 Kf4 Ne6+ when the queen is lost and 23 Kd3 Ba6+ 24 Kd2 loses the queen also to the knight fork 24...Nb3+

22...Bf5

Restricting white's options and threatening to launch a winning attack with 23...Nc2.

23 Resigns 0-1

White correctly assesses that the only viable move 23 Nd5 loses quickly. e.g. 23...Nc2+ 24 Ke2 Re1+ 25 Kf3 Be4+ and the knight on d5 is lost.

1. Karasev-Leghki, USSR 1978: 1 Qh6! gxh6 2 gxh6+ Kf8 3 Bg7+ Kg8 4 Bf6+! Kf8 5 Rdg3 1-0

2. Reti-Tartakower 1910: 1 Qd8+! Kxd8 2 Bg5+ Kc7(2...Ke8 3 Rd8++) 3 Bd8++

3 Kapengut-Shereshevsky, USSR 1969: 1 Nxe6! fxe6 2 Qxf8+! Rxf8 3 Rxf8+ Kg7 (3...Kxf8 4 c7 +-) 4 c7 Qh4 5 Rff1!(5 Ref1? Be5!) 1-0

4 Boros-Szabo, Budapest 1937: 1 Rxh7+ Kxh7 2 Rxf7+ Rxf7 3 Qxg6+ Kh8 4 Qxf7 and white won.

5 Balashov-Grigorian, USSR 1976: 1 Nxg5+ hxg5 2 Qxg5 Ne8 3 Rd6! 1-0

6 Toth-Asztalos, Ljubljana 1938: 1... Qxh3+! 2 Nxb3 Nxf3++

LATE NEWS - THE WORLD CHAMPIONSHIP

The world championship match between Viktor Korchnoi and Anatoly Karpov will take place in Merano, Italy, starting the first week in September.

Merano was Korchnoi's first choice of venue, while Karpov wanted to play in Las Palmas.

A ballot decided the issue in the challenger's favour, despite the inclusion of several "second-choice" venues.

BOOK REVIEWS

THE LABRINYTH OF CHESS ATTACK

by Lev Aptekar

Reviewed by Ortvin Sarapu I.M.

SELECTED GAMES OF LAJOS PORTISCH
by Egon Varnusz Batsford 1979

Reviewed by Grant Sidnam

There are numerous game collections of great players to be found if one looks for them.

At first I thought this book was just another collection of games; I was glad to be shown completely wrong.

Varnusz has obviously gone to much trouble in selecting the 90 games in the book. The games are arranged chronologically, interspersed with a biography of Portisch's life.

Many of the games are not well known but they deserve to be; to borrow from the author's introduction - "The hidden beauties of chess will unfold themselves to the reader who carefully studies these 90 games."

The notes to the games are as exceptional as the games themselves, with the ideas behind the openings being dealt with in great detail.

Portisch's opening schemes, especially with white are feared by all and there are many little known opening ideas to be found here.

Portisch's middle-game plans flow naturally from the position. For someone as ignorant of positional play as myself, the notes are wonderfully illuminating and a welcome change from the indigestible mountains of variations that typify many works.

If any criticism could be made of this book it is that the diagrams are a little difficult to make out, but still adequate nevertheless.

However, this is but one small flaw in an otherwise beautifully produced book.

This is the second book by Lev Aptekar, following his instructive coaching/training book on the "power of chess tactics".

There are some improvements in the presentation and diagrams and the latest volume is also larger.

It is remarkable that this type of book is rare among all the others about chess.

The subject is limited to attack only, with the aim of giving the reader a good insight and understanding of what the art of attack is all about.

There are three chapters: attacking the king in the opening, attacking the king in the centre and attacking the king's castle. A final chapter shows how to use attacking methods with instructive examples.

This book should please even the strongest players.

In order not to confuse the reader, the author does not attempt to prove or disprove the correctness of each attack.

Examples show actual play between masters. If there is a better defence, the reader must analyse it himself, or wait until the author has written another book on the art of defence!

Diagrams are well spaced, so that if you can play blindfold chess you can read this book without even setting up a board.

A useful book for younger players, who usually spend too much time on memorising openings and variations instead of improving their understanding of the game. To select appropriate examples, the author had to go through thousands of games.

This fact alone may be the reason why there are virtually no similar books on sale.

"The Labrinyth of Chess Attack", written by former New Zealand Champion Lev Aptekar, is available from the New Zealand Chess Association for \$4.75 (incl. postage).



'BRAIN-ROT' AND OTHER FORMS OF THE GAME

What an adaptable game chess is.

The game proper is amazing enough in its complexities, but chatting to a friend the other day we began to consider the countless off-shoots that have developed from chess.

Think about it for a moment:

I am sure there is scarcely a player in the country who hasn't tried his reflexes at "lightning" or five-minute chess.

This form of the game is in fact so popular that an unofficial world championship was staged some years ago, won convincingly by Bobby Fischer ahead of such chess giants as Tal, Korchnoi and Spassky.

The game is of course played with each player having just five minutes on the clock to win, or lose on time.

I believe in New Zealand Canterbury is the "capital" of lightning chess.

Then there are minor adaptations of the game, such as simultaneous exhibitions, which give lesser lights the chance to score against top players because of the disparity in thinking time caused by the player giving a simul having to play several games at once.

Capablanca and Reshevsky (as a prodigy) were two well-known masters of the simul, and our own many times national champion Ortvin Sarapu did several successful simuls in Germany late last year.

Blindfold simuls are particularly challenging, where a player takes on several opponents without sight of the boards.

New Zealand's maestro at this art is Ewen Green, who last year established an Australasian record for the number of opponents played in a blindfold simul.

A good educational form of chess is the consultation game, where two teams of about even strength play a game.

This works well if the strongest players in each team do not "take over", but rather help to discuss and explain suggested moves while encouraging other team members to contribute their own ideas.

Moving on to zanier forms of the game, there's tandem chess.

This is played by teams of two with however, only one board and set.

- by the Editor.

The members of each team take turns to make a move - without discussing their strategies.

It is interesting and often amusing to see how people evaluate positions completely differently and adopt different plans.

Thus one player may open with 1 e4, planning to play a Ruy Lopez; but his partner might turn the game into a King's Gambit on the next move!

This form of chess, like many other entertaining variations, is best played at the five-minute time limit.

Then there's "progressive" chess, which contrary to the name is unlikely to help progress your normal chess very far!

This is a game between two players in which they each get one more move each turn. i.e. White begins with one move, black replies with two moves, white then plays three moves etc. A very tricky game.

Another strange form of chess is replacement chess: the aim is still to checkmate but each piece taken must be replaced on the board.

A good idea is to put your opponent's powerful pieces in places where they cannot easily be re-activated.

Kriegspiel is a variation which is popular among certain Auckland players.

Both players have sight of a board with only their own pieces on.

They make alternate moves as usual but do not know which piece their opponents has moved or where it's been moved - until a teller suddenly takes off one of their pieces! The teller also notifies a player if the move he wishes to make is illegal.

A favourite tactic with one old hand at Kriegspiel is to waltz his king up the board with the theory that that is the last place his opponent will look for it!

Then there's another Auckland favourite - transfer chess (also known as "brain-rot" chess in some circles).

This is played by teams of two with two boards and sets of men.

Continued on page 41

CLUB DIRECTORY

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

AUCKLAND CENTRE meets Mondays & Thursdays at clubrooms, 17 Cromwell Street, Mt. Eden, phone 602 042. Contact: Nigel Metge. ph.278 9807 Schoolpupil coaching Friday evenings. Full recreational facilities - TV, pool-room, 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 Hall, cnr Anzac St & Taharoto Rd, Takapuna. Postal address: P.O.Box 33587, Takapuna. Contact: Peter Stuart, phone 456 377 (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 868 103.

CIVIC C.C. meets 8.00 pm Fridays (Juniors 7.00 - 8.00pm) at St Johns Ambulance Hall, Vivian Street, Wellington. P.O. Box 2702, Wellington. Contact: Ross Bloore, Phone 739 576.

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 288 756.

OTAGO C.C. meets 7:30 pm Wednesdays & Saturdays at 7 Maitland Street, Dunedin, phone (clubrooms) 776 919. Contact: Malcolm Foord, 39 Park Street, Dunedin, phone 776 213.

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.Maxwell, 82 Tireti Road, Titahi Bay, Wellington.

PENCARROW C.C. meets 7:30 pm Thursdays (for seniors) at Louise Bilderbeck Hall, Main Road, Wainuiomata. Juniors: 7:00 pm - 8:15 pm at Baths Lounge, Swimming Baths, Moohan St, Wainuiomata. Contact: Brian Foster, phone 648 578.

HASTINGS C.C. meets 7:00 pm at Room W1 (rear prefab), Hastings Boys' High School, 800 Karamu Road South, Hastings. Contact: Mike Earle, phone 776 027.

WAITEMATA C.C. meets 8:00 pm Thursdays at Kelston West Community Centre, corner of Gt North and Awaroa Rds. Postal address: P.O. Box 69005 Glendene, Auckland 8. Contact: George Williams, phone HSN 46-618 or Nick Bridges HSN 69-146.

PALMERSTON NORTH C.C. meets 7.30 pm Tuesdays at Maori Battalion Hall, Cuba St, Palmerston North. Contact: J. Blatchford, 64 Appollo Pde, Palmerston North, phone 69-575.