# NEW ZEALAND CHESS 

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Ian Rogers (Australia) - Commonwealth Champion

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## NEW ZEALAND CHESS

## Kasparov in Semi-final

Kasparov (20) became the first to qualify for the Candidates semi-finals when he comfortably defeated Belyavsky $6: 3$ in the best-of-ten series in
Moscow. The match began on 26 February.
Kasparov won the second game but Belyavsky broke back in game four to level the scores. Both games are given below. After that it was virtually all Kasparov if the scores are anything to go by - we haven't seen the last five games though
BELYAVSKY - KASPAROV (2), QGD Tarrascti: 1 d4 d5 2 c4 e6 3 Ne3 c5 $\quad 4$ exd5 exd5 5 Nf3 Ne6 6 g3 Ne6 7 Bg2 Le? 8 0-0 $0-0 \quad 9 \mathrm{Bg} 5$ cxd $4 \quad 10$ Nxd4 bi6 11 Be 3 Re 8 12 Qa4 (Thougl theory, this move bas been criticised thanks to Kasparov's new follow-up on moves $13-14$ ) 12 . . Bd7 7 13 Radl Nb4 14 Qb3 a5 $15 \mathrm{Rd2}$ a4 16 Qdl a3 17 Qbl Bf8 18 bxa3 Rxa3 19 Qb2 Qas 20 Nb3 Bc6 21 Bd4 Ne4 22 Nxe4 dxe4 23 Ral Bd5 24 Qbl b6 25 e 3

 32 Ral Qd5 33 Qb3 Qh5 34 Nd 3 Bd 635 Nel Bb7
(time).
(time).
BELYAVSKY - KASPAROV (4), Nimzoindion: 1 d4 NE6 2 c4 e6 3 Nc3 Bb4 4 e3 0-0 5 Bd3 e5 6 Nf3 d5 $70-0$ exd4 8 exd4 dxc4 9 Bxc4 b6 10 Qe2 Bb7 11 Rdl Bxc 312 bxc 3 Qc7 13 Bd3 Qxc3 14 Bb 2 Qc7 15 d5 Bxd5 16 BxF6 gxf6 17 Qe 3 Kg7 18 Racl Nc6 19 Be4 Qdg 20 exd 5 exd5 21 Rc4 Qd7 22 Rh4 Qf5 23 Rxd Ne5 24 h 3 Rfe 825 Nd 4 Og6 26 Qf4
 Rc8 30 Kh2 Rc4 31 Qast Qg8 32 Qxa) Rxh4 33 Nxh4 Qg5 34 Qa8+ Kg7 35 Qe4 h5 36 Nf5 $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{Kg} 6 \quad 37 \mathrm{Ne} 7+\mathrm{Kh} 6 \quad 38 \quad \mathrm{~F} 4,\end{aligned}$

Next ro start was Hübner v Smyslov Next co start was Hubner $v$ Simyslov
least it was scheduled to start on the 19th but Smyslov took a time out thus delaying the start.

After some hassle the other two aatches have been scheduled for Bad Kissingen (Korchnoi v Portisch) start ing on 26 March and Alicante (Ribli v Torre) starting on 3 April.

Following the USSR's withdrawal of their two representatives from the 1983 Hoogovens Tournament (after agreeing to their participation) because of Korchnoi's participation FIDE fresident Campomanes issued a severe reprimand to the Soviet Chess Federation.

Indonesia (first option) and Veneuela (second option) have withdraw their offers to organise the 1984 01ympiads and Congress. Libya, Syria and Tceland had all expressed interest but none actually requested an option during the Lucerne Congress last year.

The AUSTRALIAN OPEN $\mathrm{CH}^{\prime} \mathrm{P}$, held in Sydney over the New Year, was won by Johansen with $11 / 13$ and fellow Victori an Hjorth took second place with 10. Several New Zealanders had contemplated joining the 122 -player field but none ctually did so.

In a match (played January) to deide clear third place from the Moscow cide clear third place from the Moscow Tal got rhe nod by virtue of his better tie-break score in the Tnterzonal.
e-break score in the Interzonal.
ase of a withdrawal from the Candida series. Withdrawal frome candal
continued oun page 5

CAN YOU SEE THE COMBINATIONS?
Solutions on page 52


No. 1 White to move


No. 3 White to move


No. 5 White to move


No. 2 White to move


No. 4 White to move


No. 6 White to move

## MELBOURNE - Novag Commonwealth Ch'p

Report PaUL GARBETT

The 1983 Novag Commonwealth Chess 'tournament, held in Melbourne from 15 to 28 January, was a great leap forward for the concept of Commonwealth chess. Credit for bringing about this event must go to Raymond Keene and the Commonwealth Chess Association for promoting the idea of a Commonwealth championship; to Novag Industries Ltd, a leading manufacturer of chess computers, for providing most generous sponsorship; and to the Melbourne Organising Committee, a model of effective chess organisation.
A strong field arrived for the tournament, with the favourites being Keene and Murray Chandler (England). Australia's contingent was tuissing Robert Jamieson and Doug Hamilton but included rising young stars Ian Rogers, Darryl Johansen, Greg Hjorth and Guy West, and experienced campaigners Max Fuller and Terry Shaw. New Zealand sent Ortvin Sarapu, Vernon Small and myself. Also taking part were representatives from Hong Kong, Singapore, Wales, Jamaica, Guyana and Fiji. Unfortunately there were no players from Canada or India.

## Round 1

This saw three rather exhausted Kiwis battling to stay awake. Ortvin and I had our flight delayed to a particularly awful hour of the morning on the day that the tournament started, while ernon had to start his game several hours late after a protracted trip by way of Tasmania.
I was fortunate in that I was able to unish some over-adventurous play by chepel of Hong Kong very quickly and win before 1 fell asleep. Ortvin was in trouble against Cunningham of Wales untry the latter grabbed one pawn too any, overlooking a nice combination hen won the spot. Vernon was the loing very thl lot, looked to be ventually well lor a long time, but tral play of Solomon of Austral the favites part from Max Fuller, who had worst of a draw against Guy Broowe

## Round 2

Sarapu lost to Chandler, in a game in which he was largely on the defensive, although Ortvin missed one good opportunity to equalise. I had my Scheveningen Sicilian demolished i brilliant fashion by Solomon, who developed such a powerful attack that he could afford to let me queen a pawn with check. Vernon recovered with an easy win over Schepel. Rogers scored an important win with the black pieces over Hjorth, while Johansen drew with Keene - a result which ceased to surprise when the latest FIDE rating list became known the next day. Both players are rated 2490!

Round 3
A great day for New Zealand over Australia! Vernon Small had a fine win over Guy West, while I caused a big upset by beating Johansen. I sacrificed a couple of pawns for active play, but Johansen steadily got on top. However, in a mad time scramble he missed a win and instead found himself in a queen and pawn ending, a pawn down. After he made a further inaccuracy I was able to win this. Ortvin had the advantage against Teo of Singapore, but after missing a possibility on move 19 the game headed for a draw. Chandler and Rogers took the lead with 3 points, Chandler breaking out of a Maroczy bind very nicely against Shaw, but Rogers winning only after Solomon declined a draw in a very unclear game. Keene annihilated Fuller's Dutch Defence in Instructive fashion.

## Round 4

Small had rather the better of an Exchange Ruy Lopez against Garbett, but the game was drawn on move 22. Sarapu fought back from a disadvantageous position against Jordan of Australia - Jordan's game fell apart when he tried to play for an attack instead of heading for the endgame. Rogers impressed with his defence in a Centre Counter with black against Chander, the game ending in a draw Keene came
unstuck against Shaw when he tried to press for a win which wasn't quite
there.
Leading scores: Chandler and Rogers $3 \frac{1}{2}$; Shaw and Hjorth 3; Keene, Garbett, Sarapu and Small 2 $\frac{1}{2}$.

## Round 5

Sarapu-Small was a quick draw. I almost had my moment of glory when Keene played the Dragon Sicilian and I attacked very forcefully. However, at the crucial moment I overlooked a defensive possibility and so missed out on what would have been a crushing win. Keene had rather the better of the resulting ending, but was probably little stumed by the course of the game and settled for a draw by repetition. Hjorth beat Chandler in a game which marked a reversal in Murray's form. Shaw was never in with much chance against Rogers and lost badly after getting into trouble in the opening.
Leading scores: Rogers $4 \frac{1}{2}$; Hjorth 4 ; Chandler $3 \frac{1}{2}$; Keene, Garbett, Shaw, Sarapu, Johansen, Stnall and Solomon 3

## Round 6

Sarapu showed how to play against Solomon, who had previously beaten the ther New Zealanders. A rather specfative sacrifice in the opening paid find handsomely as Solomon falled to lost an inferior ending. Small showed lost anderior eding. smal cmendable grit in drawing a long bametion requinst Shaw
never against Shaw
never felt happy with my position; jorth has a touch of Nimzowitsch about his play and, having given me hanging pawns in the opening, manoeuvred impressively until I made a mistake which eventually cost the game Tohansen played in original and incisive fashion to win with black against Chandler and pick up the best game rize. Keene beat Rogers, leaving Hjorth in the lead
Leading scores: Hjorth 5; Rogers 4 $\frac{1}{2}$; Keene, Sarapu and Johansen 4; Chandler, Shaw and Small $3 \frac{1}{2}$.

Round 7
Sarapu obtained active play in exchange for conceding the two bishops to Rogers. Chances were equal up to
move 31 , when an oversight by Sarapu
cost the game. Small missed the chance for a big advantage as while against Chandler's Najdorf and was left with inferior prospects; however, Chandler failed to get anywhere and the game was drawn. I adopted a solid approach against Tonsingh of Jamaica, opening the game up effectively in the latter stages for a sound win. Keene showed how one should play against Hjorth's idea of l. e4, c5, 2, a3!? winning effectively. Johansen's rise to the forefront was slowed a little by a draw with Shaw.
Leading scores: Rogers $5 \frac{1}{2}$; Keene and Hjorth 5; Johansen 4 $\frac{1}{2}$; Chandler, Garbett, Shaw, Sarapu, Small and West 4.

## Round 8

Sarapu had the better of a quick draw wi.th Garbett while Small had a fine win against Hjorth, who declined to go into an inferior but possibly terable ending and attempted a rash but dangerous kingside pawn push. After a tricky, trappy piece of play Vernon exposed Greg's king and won convincingly. Johansen destroyed Rogers' Centre Counter in impressive fashion. Chandler produced his best game, ex ploiting a space advantage to beat Keene.
Leading scores: Rogers and Johansen $5 \frac{1}{2}$; Keene, Hjorth, Chandler, Smali sen $5 \frac{1}{2}$; Keene, Hjorth, Chandler, Smal ham and Soiomon 4 $\frac{1}{2}$.

## Round 9

Sarapu gained the advantage with white in a Caro-Kann against Shaw, who later missed a chance to equalise, and Ortvin won a rook and pawn ending with accurate play. Small began a battl of endurance with Rogers; through various sessions, including a rest day, Rogers attempted to exploit a minute advantage with two bishops against bishop and knight. After 15 hours Vernon missed an easy draw, but then Rogers missed the win and the game was drawn:
Chandler sacrificed for unclear compensation against Garbett. Eventually a difficult ending was reached in which Murray may have missed the best path and I forced a draw in precise fashion. Hjorth beat Johansen with Leading scores: Hjorth and Roger
; Johansen, Keene, Chandler, Small, Sarapu, West and Solomon $5 \frac{1}{2}$;
Garbett 5.
Round 10
Sarapu won two pawns against Hjorth however, in time trouble Ortvin saw some dangerous threats and offered a draw, which was gratefully accepted. After complex and tricky play sinall $r$ eached another drawn bishop and knight versus two bishops ending, but dread of another prolonged struggle produced some mistakes and Keene eventually won. I missed my bis chance to get a bite at some prize money when 1 let a probably won ending slip against Broomes, who was tailing the field. Rogers beat Cumingham to take the sole lead, while Johansen and Chandler could only draw with Solomon and West respectively.
Leading scores: Rogers 7; Keene and Hjorth 6 $\frac{1}{2}$; Chandler, Johansen, Sarapu, West and Solomon 6; Garbett and Small $5 \frac{1}{2}$.

## NOVAG COMMONWEALTH CH'P 1982

| Rogers I. | AUS | I | 2390 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Hjorth G. | AUS |  | 2360 |
| Keene R.D. | ENG | G | 2490 |
| Johansen D. | AUS | I | 2490 |
| Chandler M.G. | ENG | I | 2500 |
| Sarapu 0. | $N Z$ | I | 2305 |
| Solomon S. | aUS |  | - |
| Garbett P.A. | NZ |  | 2265 |
| Small V.A. | $N Z$ |  | 2310 |
| West G. | aus |  | 2255 |
| Shaw T. | AUS | I | 2315 |
| Teo K. | SIN |  | 2255 |
| Fuller M. | AUS | F | 2340 |
| Cunningham P. | WAL |  | 2330 |
| Jordan W. | AUS |  | 2205 |
| Tonsingh C. | JAM |  | - |
| Depasquale C. | AUS |  | 2240 |
| Khan N . | FIJ |  | - |
| Schepel K. | HKG |  | 2260 |
| Broomes G. | GUY |  | 2225 |

Round 11
On board one I survived a tense struggle with Rogers; he had a big ad vantage from the opening but 1 fought my way back to a promising position. slip led to an inferior endgame, which I managed to draw with active defence. On board two Keene played the Exchange Variation against Ortvin's Queen s Gamoit Declined and attempted a bi.g demonstration on the queenside. Ortvin, however, produced a kingside counter attack which should have won. A slip in time trouble left him the exchange down, but Keene missed the best chance in the ending and Ortvin played very exactly to force a draw

Vernon had had little time to recover from his ordeal with Rogers and allowed a big opening advantage against Broomes to dissipate, offering a draw when still possessing some winning chances. Hjorth won against West to Lie Rogers for first, while Johansen moved up to third equal by beating Jordan as Chandler could only draw with Fuller


Finally, a few general comments. First, a triumph for the young Australians Rogers, Hjorth, and Johansen. All three are very talented players; I found Johansen's play in middle section of the tournament particularly impressive. Secondly, poor results from several of the established names - Chandler, Shaw
and Fuller. I suspect Murray finds it difficult to gear himself for a tournament like this, well below the standing of most events he plays in these days

Mirdty, biree very good, but not fantastic, results from the New Zea landers. All three performed at a level above 2350. Ortvin finished
trongest, playing some interesting and enterprising chess. With a little more luck he could have scored even higher
Vernon played an extremely strong of the three of us. His unfortunate marathon with Rogers no doubt infle ced his play in the no doubt influenotherwise he could well two rounds and higher. I played all seven players finished ahead of me in the slayers who With my lucky win over Johansen I luked two out win over Johansen I the players ranked 2490 and above in all, a very satisfactory tournament for New Zealand chess which, at least in Australia, will have considerably enhanced our reputation.
SOLOMON-GARBETT, Sicilian Scheveningen: 1 e 4 c5 2 Nf3 e $6 \quad 3$ d 4 cxd4 4 Nxd4 Nf6 5 Nc3 d6 6 Bg5 Be7 7 Qd2 a6 8 $0-0-0$ bs 9 Bd 3 bb 710 Rhel Nbd7 11 13 Nf5 0-0 14 e5 b3 15 Nxe7+ Qxe7 16 exf6 bxa2


17 Bxh7+ Kxh7 18 Qd3+ Qe4 19 Rxe4 alQ+ 20 Kd2 Qxdl+ 21 Kxdl dxe4 22 Qh3+ Kg8 23 fxg7 Kxg7 24 Qxd7 Bd5 25 Qe7 Rh8 26 Bf6+ Kh7 27 Bxh8 Rxh8 28 Qh4+, 1-0.
KEENE-FULLER, Dutch Defence:
 $\begin{array}{llllllll}5 \mathrm{Bg} 2 & 0-0 & 6 & 0-0 & \mathrm{~d} 5 & 7 \mathrm{Nc} 3 \mathrm{c} 6 & 8 \mathrm{~b} 3\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{llllllllll}\mathrm{Ne} 4 & 9 & \mathrm{Bb} 2 & \mathrm{Qe} 8 & 10 & \text { e3 } & \text { Qh5 } & 11 & \mathrm{Ne} 2 & \mathrm{~g} 5 \\ 12 & \mathrm{Ne} 5 & \mathrm{Nd} 7 & 13 & \mathrm{f} 3 & \mathrm{Nd} 6 & 14 & \mathrm{Qc} 2 & \mathrm{Nf} 7 & 15\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{llllllll}\text { cxd5 exd5 } & 16 & \mathrm{~g} 4 & \mathrm{Qh} 4 & 17 & \mathrm{gxf} 5 & \mathrm{Bd} 6 & 18\end{array}$ f4 Nf6 19 Ng 3 Nxe5 20 dxe5 Ng 4


21 Bxd5+ cxd5 22 exd6 Bxf5 23 Qd2 Rae8 24 Rf 3 Be 425 Nxe4 dxe4 26 d 7 Rd8 27 Rh3, I-0 (time).
SMALL-WEST, Sicilian Sozin:
1 e4 c5 2 Nf3 Nc6 3 d4 cxd4 4 Nxd4
 b5 12 Rad1 Bb7 13 Be3 a6 11 Qe2 15 axb4 Nxb4 16 Bb3 Nd7 17 f4 45
 h5 22 f5 exf5 23 exf5 Nxb3 24 21 Qh4 Re5 25 fxg6 fxg6 26 Nf3 Bxf3 24 cxb3 a5 28 Bf4 Re6 $29 \quad \mathrm{Qg} 3$ Rae $8 \quad 30 \mathrm{~h} 3 \mathrm{Be5}$ 31 Bxe5 dxe5 32 Ne 4 Kg 7 33 Rdf1 Nc6 $34 \mathrm{Ng} 5 \mathrm{Nd} 8 \quad 35 \mathrm{Nxe} 6+$ Rxe6 $36 \quad \mathrm{Og} 5 \mathrm{Ne} 7$ 37 Qxe7+ Rxe7 38 Rc 3 Ne6 $39 \mathrm{Ra1}$ e4 40 Rxa5 Nd4 41 Ral h4 42 Rel Kf6 43 Kh2 Nf5 44 b4 Ke5 45 b5 Ng3 46 b6 Rb7 $47 \mathrm{Rc} 6 \mathrm{~g} 5 \quad 48 \mathrm{Kgl} \mathrm{Rb} 8 \quad 49 \mathrm{Rc} 5+\mathrm{K}$ $50 \mathrm{Rb} 5 \mathrm{Rb} 75_{1} \mathrm{Kh} 2 \mathrm{e} 31 \quad 52 \mathrm{Rb} 4+\mathrm{Kf5} 5 \mathrm{Kf} 4$ Kg1 e2 $54 \mathrm{Kf} 2 \mathrm{Kg} 655 \mathrm{Rxe} 2 \mathrm{Rf} 7+56$ kel Nxe2 57 Kxe2 Rb7 $58 \mathrm{Kd} 3 \mathrm{Kf5} 5$ Kc4 g4 $60 \mathrm{Kb5}, 1-0$.
CHANDLER-ROGERS, Scandinavian Defence: 1 e4 d5 2 exd5 Qxd5 3 Nc3 Qa5 4 d 4
 $\begin{array}{llllllllll}\mathrm{Ne} 5 & \text { e6 } & 9 & \mathrm{Bg} 2 \mathrm{c} 6 & 10 & \mathrm{~h} 4 & \mathrm{Nbd} 7 \\ \mathrm{Kxd} & 11 & \mathrm{Nxd} 7\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{llllllllll}15 & 12 & \text { Qe2 h5 } & 13 \\ \mathrm{~g} 5 & \mathrm{Nd} 5 & 14 & 0-0 & \text { Qa6 }\end{array}$ 15 Qf3 Nxc3 16 bxc3 Rd8 17 Bf4 Bxc2 $18 \mathrm{Bg} 3 \mathrm{Ke} 819 \mathrm{Rfe} 1 \mathrm{Bd} 6 \quad 20 \mathrm{Rac} 1 \mathrm{Bg} 6$ 21 Bxd6 Rxd6 22 Qf4 Ke7 23 c4 Rhd8 24 d5 cxd5 25 cxd5 Kf8 26 Rc 7 Qa5 27 Recl Kg8 28 Rxb7 Qxa2 29 Rcc7 Qal+ $30 \mathrm{Kh} 2, \frac{1}{2}-\frac{1}{2}$.
CHANDLER-JOHANSEN, Sicilian:
1 e4 c5 2 Nf3 Nc6 3 d4 cxd4 4 Nxd4 a6 5 c4 e5 $6 \mathrm{Nf} 5 \mathrm{~d} 6 \quad 7 \mathrm{Nc} 3 \mathrm{~g} 68 \mathrm{Ne} 3$ Bg7 g g Nge $710 \mathrm{Bg} 2 \mathrm{O}_{0} 0110-0 \mathrm{Rb} 8$ 12 f 4 exf4 13 gxf4 f5 14 exf5 Bxf5 15 Ned5 Nxd5 16 Bxd5+ Kh8 17 Be3 Re8 18 Bf2 Nb4 19 Qd2 Qf6 20 Ba 7 Rbc 8 21 Rf2 Nd3 22 Rf3 b6! 23 Bxb 6 Rb8 24 Rxd3 Bxd3 $25 \mathrm{Ba} 7 \mathrm{Rb} 4 \quad 26$ a3 Rb 3 27 Rdl

27...Qh4! 28 Qxd3 Rxb2 $29 \mathrm{Bg} 2 \mathrm{Rel}+$ 30 Rxel Qxel+ 31 Bf1 Qxc 3 32 Qxd6 Qd2 33 Qxd2 Rxd2 $\quad 34 \mathrm{c5} \mathrm{Bd} 4+\quad 35 \mathrm{Khl}$

Ra2 36 Bc4 Rc2 37 Bxa6 Bxc5 38 Bb8 Bxa3 39 Be5+ Kg8 40 Bd3 Rd2 41 Be 4 Bd6 42 Bxd6 Rxd $643 \mathrm{Kg} 2 \mathrm{Rd} 2+44 \mathrm{Kg} 3$ $\mathrm{Re} 245 \mathrm{Bb} 1 \mathrm{Kg} 746 \mathrm{~h} 4 \mathrm{Re} 3+, 0-1$.
(Johansen won the "best game" prize
for this effort.) for this effort.)
SHAW-SMALL, Sicilian:
1 e4 c5 2 Nf3 e6 3 c4 Nc6 4 Nc3 Nf6 5 d4 cxd4 6 Nxd4 Bb4 7 Nxc6 bxc6 8 Bd3 e5 9 0-0 $0-0 \quad 10$ Bd2 $\operatorname{Be} 7 \quad 11 \mathrm{Qe} 2$ d6 12 Racl Rb8 13 b 3 Nd7 14 Na4 c 5 15 Nc 3 a 616 Nd 5 Bg 517 Redl Bxd2 18 Rxd2 Re8 19 Bbl Nf8 20 f4 exf4 21 Nxf4 Bb7 22 Rfdl Qg5 23 Qf2 Bxe4 24 Rxd6 Rbd8 25 Rxd8 Rxd8 26 Rf1 Bxbl 27 Rxbl Rd4 28 Rfl f6 29 Oe h6 30 h 3 Kh 731 Rf 3 Nd 732 Nd 3 Qxe3+ 33 Rxe3 Kg8 34 Kf 2 Kf 735 Ke 2 h 536 Rf3 g6 37 g 3 a5 38 Kd 2 Rd6 39 Kc 3 g5 40 Rf5 Ke6 41 g4 hxg4 42 hxg 4 Rc6 43 Kd2 Re8 44 Ke3 a4 45 bxa4 Ra8 46 Rd5 Ra5 47 a3 Ra8 48 Kd 2 Ra 549 Kc 3 Kè 750 Kb 3 Ké $51 \mathrm{Nf} 2 \mathrm{Ne} 5 \mathrm{~N}_{2} \mathrm{Ne} 4$ Nxg4 53 Nxc5+ Kf7 54 Kb 4 Ra 855 Ne Ne5 56 Rdg

56...Nxc4 (with the idea 57 Kxc4 Rxa4+ 58 Kd5 Rxa3, eliminating the last enemy pawn) $57 \mathrm{Rxf} 6+\mathrm{Kg} 7 \quad 58 \mathrm{Rf} 5 \mathrm{~g} 4 \quad 59 \mathrm{a} 5$ Ne3 60 Re5 Kf7 61 Kb5 Ке6 62 Kc6 Nf5 $63 \mathrm{~Kb} 7 \mathrm{Rg} 8 \quad 64 \mathrm{a6} \mathrm{~g} 3 \quad 65 \mathrm{a} 7 \mathrm{~g} 2 \quad 66 \mathrm{Rc} 1$ Ke5 $67 \mathrm{Re} 1 \mathrm{Rg} 7+\quad 68 \mathrm{~Kb} 8 \mathrm{Rg} 8+\quad 69 \mathrm{~Kb} 7$ $\mathrm{Rg} 7+70 \mathrm{Ka} 6 \mathrm{Rg} 871 \mathrm{Nc} 3+\mathrm{Kf} 4 \quad 72 \mathrm{Nb} 5$ Kf3 $73 \mathrm{~Kb} 7 \mathrm{Ne} 374 \mathrm{Nd} 4+\mathrm{Kf} 275 \mathrm{Rcl}$, $\frac{1}{2}-\frac{1}{2}$.
HJORTH-KEENE, Sicilian:
1 e4 c5 2 a3 g6 $3 \mathrm{~b} 4 \mathrm{Bg} 74 \mathrm{Nc} 3 \mathrm{~d} 6 \quad 5$ $\mathrm{Bb} 5+\mathrm{Bd} 7 \quad 6 \mathrm{Bxd} 7+\mathrm{Qxd7} 7$ Nf3 $3 \mathrm{Nc} 6 \quad 8 \mathrm{Rb} 1$
 $12 \mathrm{c} 3 \mathrm{~b} 6 \quad 13 \mathrm{Qb} 3 \mathrm{~h} 6 \quad 14 \mathrm{~h} 3 \mathrm{Kh} 7 \quad 15 \mathrm{~d} 4$
 19 bxc5 bxc5 20 Qb5 Qxb5 21 Rxb 5 Rb 8 22 Ra5 fxe4 23 Rxa7 Rfe8 24 c4 Ra8 $25 \mathrm{Rb} 7 \mathrm{Ra} 4 \quad 26 \mathrm{~g} 4 \mathrm{Nf} 6 \quad 27 \mathrm{~g} 5 \mathrm{Nh} 5 \quad 28 \mathrm{f} 5$ gxf5 29 Rxf5 Kg6 30 Rf 2 Rxc4 31 Rg 2 Bd4+ $32 \mathrm{Kh} 1 \mathrm{Rc} 233 \mathrm{Kh} 2 \mathrm{Be} 5+34 \mathrm{Kgl}$ Ng3 35 Nf4+ Bxf4 36 Bxf4 Rxg2+ 37 Kxg2 Ne2 38 Be3 hxg5 39 a4 Nc3 40 Rd7 Nxa4, 0-1.

Two snappy finishes from the New Zealand representatives:

## 軦1t

1
1
1
GARBETT - SCHEPEL,
after 19...Rg4

20 exd6 Bxd6 21 Qxe8 Rxg3 22 Bxf7t Kh8 23 hxg3 Bd7 24 Qe3 Rxf7 25 Nc4 Bf8 26 Ne5, 1 - 0.


SARAPU CUNNINGHAM,
after 19 Bxf6
19... Oxb2 (Doubtless Black would have played 19... Bxf6 if he had realised what was coming after the text) 20 Rel b5 21 Bxc4! bxc4 22 Qh6!, 1-0. Black cannot defend g7, e.g. 22...Rgs 23 Oxg7+1 Rxg7 24 Re8 mate.
SMALL-CHANDLER, Sicilian Najdorf:
 5 Nxd4 a6 6 Be 2 e5 $7 \mathrm{Nb} 3 \mathrm{Be} 7 \quad 80-0$ $0-0 \quad 9$ Be3 Be6 10 Qd2 b5 11 a4 b4 12 Nd5 Nxe4 13 Nxe7+ Qxe7 14 Qxb4 f5 15 f3 Nc6 16 Qa3 Nf6 $17 \mathrm{c}_{4}$ a5


18 Rfdl Rab8 19 Racl Rfd8 20 Rc2 Nb4 21 Rccl Qc7 $22 \mathrm{Kh} 1 \mathrm{f} 4 \quad 23 \mathrm{Bf} 2 \mathrm{Kh} 8$ $24 \mathrm{Nd} 2 \mathrm{Rbc} 8 \quad 25 \mathrm{~b} 3 \mathrm{Qb} 7 \quad 26$ Qb2 Nc6 27 Bd3 d5 28 cxd5 Bxd5 29 Bc4 h6 30 Bxd5 Rxd5 31 Nc4 Red8 32 Rxd5 Rxd5 33 Rel Qb4, $\frac{1}{2}-\frac{1}{2}$.
BRUOMES-KHAN, Sicilian 2 f 4 :
1 e4 c5 2 f4 Nc6 3 Nf3 e 64 d3 Nf6


Qb6 9 Qg3 c4+ 10 Kh 1 cxd3 11 Bxd3 h 12 h 3 0-0-0 $\quad 13$ a4 h4 14 Nxh4 Nh5 15 0 g 4 f 516 exf5 Ne5!1


17 fxe5 Bxh4 18 a5 (If 18 Qxh4 then 18...Nf4 gives Black a winning attack) 18...Ng3+! 19 Qxg3 Bxg3 20 axb6 Rxh3+ $21 \mathrm{Kgl} \mathrm{Rdh8!} 22$ gxh3 Rxh3, $0-1$.
The winner of this game shared the prize for the Best Attack with Stephen Solomon for his round two win against Garbett.

JORDAN-SARAPU, Ruy Lopez:
1 e4 e5 2 Nf3 Ne6 3 Bb 5 a6 4 Bxc6

 11 Be3 Nf6 12 Rfdi Be7 13 a4 d5 14 Bb6 Rd7 15 exd5 Nxd5 16 Nxd5 cxd5 17 Rd3 Bf6 18 c3 Re8 19 Radl $\operatorname{Re} 2 \quad 20$ b3 Rb2 21 c4 d4 22 Rel Rd6 23 a 5 Bh4 24 Re8+ Kd7 25 Re4 Bxf2+ 26 Kfl Kc 6 $27 \mathrm{f} 4 \mathrm{Be} 3 \quad 28 \mathrm{f} 5 \mathrm{Rf} 2+29 \mathrm{Kel} \mathrm{Rxf5} 30$ Re8 Rg6 31 Rc8+ Kd7 32 Rd8+ Ke7 33 Rd5 Rg1+, $0-1$.

SHAW-CHANDLER, Sicilian:
1 e4 c5 2 Nf3 d6 3 Bb5+ Bd7 4 Bxd7+ Qxd7 5 c4 Nf6 6 Nc3 Ne6 7 0-0 g6 8 14 cxd4 9 Nxd4 Bg7 10 Rel $0-0 \quad 11$ Be3 Rfd8 12 f3 e6 13 Rc1 a6 $14 \mathrm{Na} 4 \mathrm{Rab8}$ 15 Nb 6 Qe7 16 Ne 2 d 5


17 cxd5 exd5 18 Bf4 dxe4 19 Qb3 Rd3 $20 \mathrm{Rc} 3 \mathrm{Rbd} 8 \quad 21 \mathrm{Bg} 5 \mathrm{~h} 6 \quad 22 \mathrm{Bh} 4 \mathrm{~g} 5 \quad 23$ Bf2 Qb4 24 Qc2 Rd2 25 Qa4 Rxb2 26 $\begin{array}{llllll}\text { Oxb4 } & \mathrm{Nxb} 4 & 27 \mathrm{Ne} 1 \mathrm{Ng} 4 & 28 \mathrm{Rb} 3 & \mathrm{Nxf} 2 & 29\end{array}$ Rxb2 Bxb2 30 a3 Nbd3 31 Nxd3 Nxd3,

## C. J. S. PURDY

## HIS LIFE, HIS GAMES \& HIS WRITINGS

Softback, 362 pages. Available from the N.Z. Chess Association at \$21.95. Reviewed by IM Ortvin Sarapu.

I knew Cecil J.S.Purdy very well; he ecame one of my best friends after our historic 1952 match for the Australasian Championship in Auckland. Although the match ended in a $5: 5$ tie we played only two drawl games. Every game between us saw both players going for the win - quite a contrast to the frequent 'grandmaster' draws among friends It was always a question of who would play the better chess; Cecil was a perfectionist. Perhaps this explains why he had such an inclination for correspondence chess where small and silly oversights are eliminated with the extra time available. The pinnacle Of his career was perhaps his winning of the first World Correspondence Chess mpionship in 1953
Returning to the book, I congratumonument to contribuced to make it a Anne Purdy who, like Cecil Especially Mrs Anne furdy who, like Cecil, is a good (the book's comeditors) and Jamieson contributed excellents) and John Hanks this book a 'gem' (Cecil'' word mak used it a gem (Cecil sura he I did not know. The collection of Purdy's writin show that Cecil was not only the chess teacher of Australia in his the Ches also of New Zealand. His reachings have influenced many Australasian plays have then and even now. In this respect he can be compared with the great chess teachers of Europe .. sroinitz, Lasker Tarrasch and Tchigorin.

Although this is a book on Purdy's life, his writings, and his chess ga the reader will find that he or she can learn how to play better chess.

There are today so many chess books on sale, but this one is a must for an New Zealand player's library - a book on the greatest Australasian player! Apart from an absorbing account of Purdy's life this book also contains 50 of his best ganes (with notes) and over 30 of his instructional articles which first appeared in his magazines Austra asian Chess Review/Check/Chess World

Report: R. E.gIBBONS

The seventh Howick-Pakuranga Open tournament was held on the 19 th and 20th of February, and attracted a field of 53 players despite the efforts of he New Zealand Cricket Council, who elected to hold a one-day match against England in Auckland that same weekend.
The tournament has always been very strong and this year there were thir teen ex-Championship players present, including four New Zealand champions. But traditionally Ortvin Sarapu carries off first prize, and this year was no exception. Robert Smith and Michael Hopewell finished equal second, a full point ahead of their opposition, to claim the rest of the major prize money.
There were few major upsets throughout the tournament. Paul Spiller was the only player to attempt the "Swiss Gambit', which might have worked except for an unfortunate encounter with Ortvin in the last round.

Paul's opponent, Gabor Sareczky, had a very good start, also despatching Richard Taylor and Peter Weir and losing to Ortvin on the first day Richard fought back with some good chess to win the first grade section, but Peter sank twice more, vanishing
rom contention in the process
Martin Dreyer turned in an excellent performance, belng the only person tournant playing five of the , and netting the seond grade prize Spectator interest groplad round three with Paul Garbett playing David Co11ogly to decide which of the curren New the cul - the result was a draw Both Ewer Green and Wayne Power vided further excitement with persio tent demonstrations of how to play hoth middle game and end game in less than a minute - alas not always successfully.
Great thanks are due to Peter McCar thy and his team of helpers in the canteen, and to Anthony Booth for another excellent piece of organi-
sation. Also to the Papatoetoe Glass Company, who have strongly supported the tournament throughout the years, to wen Green and Sirius Systems for the loan of the Osborne computer which assisted in making the draw, and to all the competitors as a whole, whose sporting attitude left me without a dispute to resolve.

Scores:
10 . Sarapu $6 \frac{1}{2} / 7$;
2-3 R.W. Smith and M.G. Hopewell 6; 4-8 P.A. Garbett, D.A. Gollogly, P.S Spiller, P.K. Beach and R. Taylor (lst, grade 1) 5;
9-14 J.N. Metge, B.R. Watson, M.P. Dreyer (1st, grade 2), K.W. Lynn (2nd= grade 1), L.H. Cornford (2nd=, grade 1) and P.W. Power (2nd=, grade 1) $4 \frac{2}{2}$;
15-23 G. Sareczky (lst=, grade 4), E.M. Green, D.W. Field (2nd=, grade 2), D. Notley (lst=, grade 3), G. Spain (2nd=, grade 2), J. Boytor (2nd=, grade 2), G.J. Spencer-Smith (1st=, grade 3), P.B. Weir and J.R. Stephenson (1st=, grade 4) 4;
24-31 S. Hart, R. Hart, P.D. Bourke, B. K. Stewart (1st, grade 5), L.E. Whitehouse, Mrs K. Metge, P.A. SpencerSmith and S. Devlin $3 \frac{1}{2}$;
32-42 A. Parkinson (2nd=, grade 5), A.J. Meader, J.K. Boyd (2nd=, grade 5), A. Swanink, A.J. Booth, R. Baumgartner, . Hutton (2nd=, grade 5), Ms W.R.
Stretch, J. Borovskis (2nd=, grade 5), R. Weston and C. Hudson 3;
M.1. Stewart 22,

4 R Takhar, B.M. Winsor, T. Smith, P. Baldwin, D.C. Rawnsley and C. Stelco 2;

50-51 J. McRae and P.D. McCarthy $1 \frac{1}{2}$; 5 D. Jones 1 ;
53 Ms L.V. Carline-Powell 0.
Naturally the fast rate of play ffected the quality of play; we give four games.
SARAPU-SMITH, Closed Sicilian:
1 e4 c5 2 Nf3 e6 3 d3 Nc6 4 g 3 d 6 $5 \mathrm{Bg} 2 \mathrm{Nf} 6 \quad 6 \quad 0-0 \mathrm{Be} 7 \quad 7 \mathrm{c} 3 \mathrm{O}^{0-0} \quad 8 \mathrm{Nbd} 2$ Qc7 9 Qe2 Bd7 10 Nh4 Ne8 11 f4 Bxh4


Nde7 19 Qf2 Nd8 20 b3 Rc8 21 d4 cxd4 22 Bxb4 Ndc6 23 Bd6 Qb6 24 Nxd4 Qxd4 25 Qxd4 Nxd4 26 Bxe7 Rfe8 27 Bd6 Nc 28 Rdl a5 29 Rd2 Red8 30 a3 Be8 31 Rff2 Rd7 32 b4 axb4 $33 \mathrm{axb} 4 \mathrm{Ra} 7 \quad 34$ b5 Ral+ 35 Rfl Rxfl+ 36 Bxfl Na5 37 e5 Kf7 38 c6 Nxc6 39 bxc6 Bxc6 $40 \mathrm{Rc} 2 \mathrm{Bb} 741 \mathrm{Rb} 2 \mathrm{Be} 442 \mathrm{Kf} 2 \mathrm{Rc} 2+$ 43 Rxc2 Bxc2 44 Bc 4 Ba 445 Ke 3 Bd $46 \mathrm{Kf} 4 \mathrm{Ba} 447 \mathrm{Bb} 4 \mathrm{Kg} 648 \mathrm{Bd} 3,1-0$. SMITH-M. HOPEWELL, Sicilian O'Kelly: 1 e4 c5 2 Nf3 a6 $3 \mathrm{c} 3 \mathrm{~b} 5 \quad 4 \mathrm{~d} 4 \mathrm{Bb} 7$
 Bxf6 12 e5 Be 713 Nd 4 Ne 6 Bxe6 15 Og4 0-0 16 Nf3 66 18 Rfe 1 b 49 Re 3 Re 8 H 3 Nf 8 Bd 18 Rfel 19 Re3 Re8 20 Rg3 Bf8 cxb4 Qb6 22 Rd1 Qxb4 23 Qh5 Kh8 24 Qxf7 Rec8 25 Qg6 Kg8 26 Rf3 Oxd4 Qh7 mate, $1-0$.
GOLLOGLY-GARBETT, Sicilian Scheveningen: 1 e4 c5 2 Nf3 e6 3 d4 cxd4 4 Nxd4 Nf6 5 Nc3 d6 6 g3 Nc6 7 Bg 2 Bd 78 $0-0 \quad \mathrm{Be} 7 \quad 9 \mathrm{Nb} 3 \quad 0-0 \quad 10 \mathrm{f} 4 \mathrm{Rb} 8 \quad 11 \mathrm{Be} 3$
 15 Nal Qc7 16 Nf2 e5 17 f5 Nd4


18 Nxd4 exd4 19 $\begin{array}{llll}\text { Bxd4 } & \text { Bb5 } & 20 & \text { Nd3 } \\ \text { Qc4 } & 21 & \mathrm{Ba} 7 & \mathrm{Rbc} 8\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{llll}\text { Qc4 } & 21 & \mathrm{Ba} 7 & \mathrm{Rbc} 8 \\ 22 & \\ 23 & \text { dxe5 } & 23 & \text { Oxe }\end{array}$ 22 e5 dxe5 23 Qxe Rfe8 24 Rf4 Bc5 25 Bxc5 Qxc2 26 Nxb4 $\mathrm{Qxg} 2+27$ Kxg Rxe5 $28 \mathrm{Bd} 4, \frac{1}{2}-\frac{1}{2}$.

DREYER-GREEN, Closed Sicilian: 1 e4 c5 2 Nc3 Nc6 3 g3 Rb8 4 ff g 6
 Rbl d6 $10 \mathrm{Be} 3 \mathrm{Be} 6 \quad 11 \mathrm{~b} 3 \mathrm{Bg} 4 \quad 12 \mathrm{~h} 3$ Bxf3 13 Bxf3 Nd4 14 Kf 2 Nf 615 Qd 2 $\begin{array}{llllll}\mathrm{Nd} 7 & 16 & \mathrm{~g} 4 & \mathrm{e} 6 & 17 \mathrm{Rbg} 1 \mathrm{Qa} & 18 \text { Bxd4 cxd4 }\end{array}$ 19 f 5 Nc 520 g 5 Be 521 h 4 Qxa 222 Ral Nxb3 23 Rxa2 Nxd2 24 Bg4 exf5 25 exf5 $0-0 \quad 26 \mathrm{Rb} 2 \mathrm{~b} 3 \quad 27 \mathrm{cxb} 3 \mathrm{Ne} 4+$, $\frac{1}{2}-\frac{1}{2}$.

NORTH ISLAND CHAMPIONSHIP '83
16-21 May at Waikato University. Onsite accommodation available (daily rate 28.80, students $\$ 25.00$ ).

Eight-round Swiss spread 2-1-2-1-1-1 ver the six days. Entry fee (includes ZCA levy) $\$ 20.00$. Information \& entry forms from: Secretary, Hamilton Chess Club, c/o 34 McFarlane St, Hamilton.

LOCAL NEWS

OTAGO CLUB CH'P

The third round of the 1982 Otago Club Championships proved to be a nonevent with only half the games actually played. Scores: R.A. Dowden 4; A.J.Love $\&$ R.Wansink 2; B.Martin $1 \frac{1}{2}$; R.J.Sutton $\frac{1}{2} ;$ D. Weegenaar 0 .

The final round resulted:

1 Love A.J.
Sutton R.J.
4 Haase G.G.
Weegenaar D. $\quad \frac{1 / 2}{1} \quad 0 \quad x \quad 1 \quad x \quad 1 \quad 1$
5 Martin B.M. $\begin{array}{llllllll}\frac{1}{2} & 0 & 0 & x & 1 & \frac{1}{2} & 2 \\ 1 / 2 & 0 & 0 & x & 1 & 11\end{array}$
The best three out of the four rounds counted towards each player's total with these final results:
1 R.J.Sutton 71 pts; 2 R.A.Dowden 7012 3 A.J.Love 69; 4-5 G.G. Haase \& D.P. Weegenaar 6812.
Editor's note: readers will doubtless be as mystified as we were at such big totals. It appears that there is a bonus of 60 points thrown in

The Intermediate title went to Ben Martin with 65 ahead of P.Sinton 54 and K. Boyd 53. The Junior title was won by R. Gonin with 46 with A.McIntosh $45 \frac{1}{2}$ and J.McIntosh 45 close behind.

Had Love been a little more aggressive he would have taken the title comfortably as he was the only player to score consistently over four rounds. Dowden missed the fourth round because of the Olympiad and hence wasn't in a position to challenge, being saddled with a disastrous second round result.

The Club's Perpetual Handicap was won by Ben Martin

REPORT: TONY DOWDEN

## 'NOT THE LOCAL NEWS'

The winner of this month's 'award' must be the Auckland Chess Centre whose Easter Tournament entry fee was set at $\$ 50$ in a 'make or break' effort after regular financial losses over the years. Predictably, toes were not needed to count entries \& the event was cancelled.
$\qquad$
$\square$

## DAVID GOLLOGLY - A PROFILE

## by ROBERT SMITH

The newest recruit to the top rank of this country's chess players is 23 year-old medical student David Gollogly. David surprised many (including himself) by tying for first in the recent. New Zealand Championship in Dunedin - at his first try!
What's more, he won the New Zealand Premier Reserve tournament only last year. Consecutive wins in these two tournaments must be a feat matched by few, if any, players in our chess history.

So David is enjoying a real purple patch, and his future in chess looks bright. But it hasn t always been plain sailing; for many years he has been just below the top echelon, inevitably failing to perform up to his potential. One could say that his chances haven't been helped by 4 years of hard study at medical school, leaving little time for chess study or practice. But then he achieved his wins, both in the $N Z$ Reserve and the Championship, on precious little preparation. Before the 1981-82 Reserve he took a year off and travelled overseas, going to the Malta Olympiad as a spectator and then doing odd jobs in Britain and Europe - ranging from lawn mowing in England to picking grapes in France and Germany. His chess exper ience during this time? Nil, apart from a handful of off-hand games against casual players. And yet he returned to New Zealand and
Premier Reserve soon after
For the NZ Championship David was also unable to do much preparation His efforts consisted of looking through old issues of N Chess and preparing a few ' favourite open against other players favourite op lngs, Champion into his prepared line of those fortunate seems to be chances are little peffected by lack of hard tournament play. What has been preventing his play. We progress up until now?
against lower-rateri play
"somethirg I hope I've finally got out of my system." Uppermost in his mind is the 1978 Winstone tournament, where he scored just 2 out of 5 , losing to lower-ranked opposition.
On the other hand, David's standard improves against higher-rated players, to the extent that he has the record of 1 win, 2 losses and 2 draws against the grand old man of New Zealand chess himself, Ortvin Sarapu.
And if the name Sarapu sounds distinctly un-Kiwi-like (Ortvin is originally Estonian), then readers must also be wondering where "Gollogly" comes from. Well David, like several of New Zealand's top players, is an import. Born in England of Scottish ancestry, it was while he was travelling to New Zealand by ship that he first learnt to play the game of chess. He was 6 years old at the time. His father, a third mate, thought his career prospects might be better in New Zealand (he is now a captain with the NZ Shipping Line).

During the month-long voyage David learnt the moves from other passengers and played several games. At school here he dabbled in the game from time to time, doing well in his primary school tournaments. But there was no chess club at intermediate school and il was not untio the age thar Davir took uF chess again, encouraged by former North
Mat thew Barlow.
Matthew Barlow.
He played for several years in the He played for several years in the his school, Rangitoto College, finished his school, Rangitoto College, finishe second to the strong Auckland Grammar individual competition he had the bad individual competition he had the bars of luck to be playing during the years juniors, Kai Jensen and Robert Wansink, with the result that weaker juniors from other centres regularly qualified for the national finals ahead of David and other Auckland hopefuls.
David's best result was in 1977 when he finished third equal in the Auckland Schoolpupils competition and competed in the nationals because one of
the first two players could not play He subsequently finished 2nd in the nationals and thus qualified for the Australian Junior Championships - but then found he was ineligible because he was about one week too old!
A significant step in David's chess development was joining the North Shor hess club in 1975. That was quite a uisic and at unsic and at that eme played the clar net for a band on Wednesday nights uist have wored night. At first he the right decision Almost at once a North Shore "wit" saddled him with the icknof of collogly was difficult to pronounce, and bly ike a goat! ' it eing the butt of such jokes now But he did make progress, finish
But he did make progress, finishing 1978, 2nd equal in the South Island Championship the following year, and scoring $5 \frac{1}{2} / 7$ in last year's North Island Championship before Nosing last round game to bint winner
How does New Zealand's latest cham pion describe his play? "Fairly boring," he says. "I don't have what boring, he says. I don't have what usually tend to end up playing whateve kind of game my opponent forces me into." He has considerable tactical ability and often takes refuge in complications if he is getting the worst of it, but what David enjoys most is exploiting small advantages with active play. He also says he feels reasonably safe if he gets into an equal ending. "I don't usually go too seriously astray then," he admits.
David hasn't modelled himself on any one player, although he particularly likes the games of Korchno1 and Kar pov - somewhat contrasting styles! As with many of today's younger
players, Fischer had the biggest influence on his play. He took up Fischer's King's Indian and Najdorf Sicilian when he first began to play chess seriously. And why does he still play? "I've often asked myself that question, he says. "Particularly when I have to get up early in the morning to play a game. I suppose it must be fun; and there's a certain amount of satisfaction although I don't find too many of my losses satisfying.

On the New Zealand chess scene in general, David believes many clubs are not catching young players as they come through. He says more clubs should be running coaching sessions to keep up the interest of youngsters and fimprove their playing strength, as well as actively recruiting younger members. He (along with many others) would also like to see New Zealand's top players given more opportunities to play overseas masters. To this end he would like to ee a tournament such as the Burroughs Grandmaster revived and held regularly But he accepts that, inevitably, the basic problem is lack of finance, and tany 1 mprovements hat is solved.
David believes that our current method of selecting national representatives works reasonably well. However, he doesnt feel that players who travel verseas to mprove their playing standon't return to New Zealand to play and 1 o think Zealan to play. ne preferred to the actayers should eny tournament "I thi kit play in ors sometimes rely too much on what call conventional wisdom " he says "By that I mean they choose stis layers rather than casting their net further afield
What does the future hold for David in chess? Well, the game will be very much in the background for the next year or two while he completes his medical studies - he is in his final year at medical school and then must do a year as a hospital interne. However, he does lan to play in the next National Chamionship if he gets time, and would definitely like to play in an olympiad ut as for an overall approach, David has no real aim. "I'll just keep playing the game and see how things go one step at a time," he says.
Aside from chess, David plays soccer for a medical students' team in the Auckland Open C-grade, and was top goal scorer last season with 12 goals (note: a must for the next North Island v South island match). He is interested in most sports, in fact, as well as retaining his fondness for music - these days as listener.

And now, for a little music on the 64 squares, we turn to a couple of examples of David's games with his own notes. The first, against another of the coun-
try's top players, was played in the 1982 North Shore Club championship, the Premier Reserve.

STUART - GOLLOGLY
King's Indian, Orthodox
$1 \mathrm{c} 4 \mathrm{~g} 62 \mathrm{Nc} 3 \mathrm{Bg} 7 \quad 3 \mathrm{~d} 4 \mathrm{~d} 64 \mathrm{e} 4$ Nf6 5 Be2 $0-0 \quad 6$ Nf3 e5 7 0-0 Nc6 8 d5 Ne7 9 Nd 2 Ne !?

Considered dubious; theory instead recommends 9...c5 or 9...Nd7 to forestall White's pawn storm with b4 and c5. With the text Black permits this advance, offering his queenside as bait. With the time so gained he intends to attack on the kingside and reinforce the weak squares $\mathrm{d} 6 / \mathrm{c} 7$ with $\ldots$...Rf7 and perhaps ...Bf8.

## 10 b4 f5 11 f3!?

Peter played the more usual move 11 c5 against me in the Last New Zealand Championship; that game continued 11...c6!? 12 Nc4 cxd5! 13 Nxd5?
(13 exd5 is unclear) Nc6 14 cxd6 Nxd6 15 Ndb6 axb6 16 Qxd6 Nd4 with advantage for Black.

## 11... Bh6

Obviously intending to exchange the bad bishop. In similar variations
..Bh6 is condemned because of the loss
time and kingside weakening involved 12 Nb 3
White's queenside initiative develops rapidly - at the cost of misplacing the rapidly - at the cost of misplacing th knight, which belongs on c4. In an won ( NZ Chess, December 1980).
12...Bxc1 13 Rxc1 f4 14 c5 g5 15

A logical continuation of the attack, intending a5 and $c 6$, when ...b6 can be met with axb6 and play along the a-file. Not, however, 17 cxd6 cxd6 18 Nxa7? Re7 and wins.
17...h5 18 a5 a6 19 Na3 g4 20 Nc4 g3:?
The crftical position (see diagram). 21 cxd6?

The only move was 21 Rfdl! when Black cannot win on the kingside, e.g. $21 .$. Rg7 22 Bfl Nh4 23 cxd6 cxd6 24 Nb 6
is better for White. Black's best (after 21 Rfdl) is $21 . . . \mathrm{Rb} 8$ ! when 22 cxd6 cxd6 23 Nb 6 Rc 7 or $23 . . \mathrm{Bd} 7$ is approximately equal.
Also 21 h3 loses to 21...Bxh3! 22 gxh3 Nh4 followed by ...Rg7, ...Qc8 and ..g2 with a decisive attack.
21...Qh4! 22 h3 Bxh3 23 gxh3 Qxh3 24 Bddl

Hoping that Black will waste a temp to save the Ne8. Similar to the game is $27 \mathrm{dxe} 8 \mathrm{Q}+$ Rxe8.
27...Qh1+ $28 \mathrm{Kf} 2 \mathrm{~g} 1 \mathrm{Q}+29 \mathrm{Rxg}$ Qh2+
 33 Kdl Qel mate.

## GOLLOGLY - MARSHALL <br> Sicilian, Pelikan

1 e4 c5 2 Nf3 Nc6 3 d4 cxd4 4 Nxd4 Nf6 5 Nc3 e5 6 Ndb5 d6 7 Nd5 Nxd5 8 exd5 Nb8 9 c 4 a6 10 Nc 3 Be 711 Be 2 $0-0 \quad 12 \quad 0-0 \mathrm{f} 5 \quad 13 \mathrm{f} 4 \mathrm{Qb} 6+$ ? !
Now Na4 will follow with a gain of tempo.
14 Kh1 e4?
Probably the losing move; better was 14...Nd7, followed by ...Bf6, reserving the option of ...exf4 when e5 becomes
or plece.
15 Na4 Qc7
White's pleces now rapidly attain
their ideal positions. After 15...Qa 16 c5 dxc5 17 d 6 Bd 818 Od5+ or 17. Bf6 $18 \mathrm{Qb} 3+\mathrm{Kh} 819 \mathrm{Nb} 6$ White 1 s clearly better.
 Rac1 Qb7 20 Rfdl a5!?
Preventing c5 at the cost of a pawn.
21 bxa5 Nc5 22 Nxc5 bxc5 23 Qxb7 Bxb7 24 Rb 1 Rfb 825 Rb 6 !

25 Bd2 Bd8 Continued on page 51;

## NATIONAL RATING LIST

To those readers who, for many issues now, have, on receipt of their magazine, flipped through the pages to see whether there is a long-awaited rating list the answer to your prayers

It will be readily apparent that the ratings are rather higher than could be expected - this is because all ratings

The list includes all players active since the beginning of 1980 , i.e. a THREE YEAR cut-off point has been adopted for this list rather than the two-year period usually adopted for published lists. The reasons for this should be obvious! An asterisk denotes a provisional rating, i.e. a rating based on less than 25 games. The list incorporates all rateable events received up to and including the 1982/83 Congress.

| 1 | Sarapu 0 | 2345 | 45 | Lynch D | 2016 | 89 | Jiles | 1881 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 | Sutton R J | 2343 | 46 | Steadman M V R | 2014 | 90 | Galu M | 1872* |
| 3 | Small V A | 2334 | 47 | Turner G M | 2007 | 91 | Marsick BHP | 1870 |
| 4 | Nokes R I | 2310 | 48 | Scott M J | 1999 | 92 | Hoskyn G A | 1868 |
| 5 | Smith R W | 2304 | 49 | Sidnam G | 1993 | 93 | Drake A S | 1866 |
| 6 | Garbett P A | 2300 | 50 | Fleming $M$ | 1989* | 94 | Adams D | 1857 |
| 7 | Aptekar L | 2296 | 51 | Johnston A | 1987 | 95 | Winslade D B | 1854 |
| 8 | Green EM | 2294 | 52 | Whitehouse L E | 1984 | 96 | Taylor R | 1851 |
| 9 | Watson B R | 2283 | 53 | Power P W | 1981 | 97 | Alexander BJ | 1848 |
| 10 | Gollogly D A | 2283 | 54 | Cameron B | 1981 | 98 | Foord M R R | 1842 |
| 11 | Levene M | 2282 | 55 | Van Dijk | 1979 | 99 | Dreyer M P | 1836 |
| 12 | Kelly P A | 2281 | 56 | Gibbons R E | 1977 | 100 | Spain G | 1836 |
| 13 | Dekker K | 2280* | 57 | Van Dijk T | 1971 | 101 | Frankel z | 1835 |
| 14 | Green P R | 2274 | 58 | Strevens R E | 1968 | 102 | Knightbriage W | 1834 |
| 15 | Dowden R A | 2228 | 59 | Brunton D M | 1966 | 103 | Mazur J | 1831 |
| 16 | Carpinter A L | 2226 | 60 | Weegenaar D P | 1966 | 104 | Brimble M T | 1831 |
| 17 | Beach D H | 2222 | 61 | Cooper D J | 1966 | 105 | Nijman A | 1823 |
| 18 | Wansink $R$ | 2212 | 62 | Hawkes P D | 1958 | 106 | Rose C A | 1821 |
| 19 | Jensen K | 2212 | 63 | Bennett H P | 1957 | 107 | Connor B P | 1821 |
| 20 | Metge J N | 2201 | 64 | Field D W | 1957 | 108 | Kinchant K D | 1819 |
| 21 | Anderson B R | 2174 | 65 | Spiller T W L | 1952 | 109 | Hopewe11 N H | 1819 |
| 22 | Weir P B | 2171 | 66 | McIvor B W | 1948 | 110 | Whitlock H P | 1817 |
| 23 | Stuart P W | 2160 | 67 | Lanning R K N | 1943 | 111 | Gibson W F | 1817 |
| 24 | Clemance P A | 2154 | 68 | Lynn K W | 1938 | 112 | Arbuthnott J | 1811 |
| 25 | Sarfati J D | 2150 | 69 | Marshall C J | 1937 | 113 | Adams J | 1804 |
| 26 | Cordue P L | 2148 | 70 | Haase G G | 1933 | 114 | Ong | 1804 |
| 27 | Love A J | 2133 | 71 | Free T J | 1925 | 115 | Van Dam S | 1802 |
| 28 | Mataga P A | 2127 | 72 | Wigbout M | 1925 | 116 | Sangster A | 1802* |
| 29 | Hopewell M G | 2107 | 73 | Norton W | 1920 | 117 | Foster F | 1799 |
| 30 | Noble M F | 2104 | 74 | Leese M | 1920* | 118 | Carter G | 1797 |
| 31 | Spiller P S | 2098 | 75 | Rawnsley L D | 1919 | 119 | Turketo D | $1790^{\circ} \mathrm{c}$ |
| 32 | Carpinter B A | 2095 | 76 | Walsh B G | 1919 | 120 | Keith D | 1789 |
| 33 | Ker A F | 2094 | 77 | Van Ginkel J P | 1907 | 121 | Thompson A | 1785* |
| 34 | Lloyd A J | 2092 | 78 | Aldridge G J | 1904 | 122 | Borren A M | 1781 |
| 35 | McLaren L J | 2089 | 79 | Hurley A | 1900 | 123 | White M | 1781 |
| 36 | Bates G T H | 2089 | 80 | Roberts M H | 1896 | 124 | Roundill R L | 1777 |
| 37 | Evans M | 2075 | 81 | Hall M | 1891* | 125 | Gloistein B | 1775 |
| 38 | Jackson J R | 2070 | 82 | Goffin P B | 1889 | 126 | Bojtor | 1768 |
| 39 | Colquhoun D | 2068* | 83 | Williamson H G | 1889* | 127 | Trundle G E | 1766 |
| 40 | Freeman M R | 2050 | 84 | Cater J E | 1887 | 128 | Stracy D M | 1765 |
| 41 | Feneridis A | 2042 | 85 | Cribbett P F | 1887 | 129 | Shead D B | 1764 |
| 42 | Cornford L H | 2034 | 86 | Dowman I A | 1886 | 130 | Lark D | 1760 |
| 43 | Baker C | 2027 | 87 | Hart S | 1886 | 131 | Post M | 1759 |
|  | Fitzpatrick | 2022* | 88 |  | 1884 |  |  |  |


| 133 | McIvor A G | 1758* | 93 | Bell C M | 1653 | 253 | Van den Heuv | A 1 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 134 | Stretch W R | 1757 | 194 | Burnham D | 1653* | 254 | Stewardson | 1537 |
| 5 | Mil1s R L | 1755 | 95 | Aandahi V | 1650* | 255 | Schrader | 1537* |
| 136 | Moulin | 1755* | 196 | Corry R J | 1645* | 256 | Brett K W | 1536 |
| 137 | Devlin | 1755* | 197 | Wood R | 1642 | 257 | Brannigan K L | 1535 |
| 138 | Hart R | 1751 | 198 | Haworth | 1640 | 258 | Sims M T | 1535 |
| 139 | Pomeroy DM | 1749 | 199 | Petch W H | 1639* | 259 | Blundell | 534 |
| 140 | McDonald $R$ | 1749** | 200 | Wilson MC | 1637* | 260 | Turner A | 534* |
| 141 | Van Pelt | 1748* | 201 | rown | 1636 | 261 | Hampton | 532 |
| 142 | Wilson | 1747 | 202 | Turner G C | 1633 | 262 | Grevers L | 530 |
| 143 | Williams | 1745 | 203 | Young | 1629* | 263 | Gilberd J | 1529 |
| 144 | Hull K | 1745* | 204 | Jackson | 1625* | 264 | Barrow G | 527 |
| 145 | Sims I M | 1743 | 205 | eid | 1624 | 265 | Pfahlert | 525 |
| 146 | Hames A L | 1743* | 206 | Hall J M | 1624* | 266 | Stewart M I | 1522 |
| 147 | Mancewicz S | 1742 | 207 | Brightwell | 1623 | 267 | $\mathrm{O}^{\prime}$ Connor J | 522 |
| 148 | Booth A J | 1739 | 08 | Stephenson J R | 1622 | 268 | Colthart R | 520 |
| 149 | Cockeroft J M | 1738* | 209 | Burridge D | 1621 | 269 | Dalziel I | 1520 |
| 150 | Hollis W K | 1737 | 210 | Price A | 1619* | 270 | Glavin | 1515 |
| 151 | Bridges N P | 1737 | 211 | Steel | 1619 | 271 | Houpt | 1514 |
| 152 | Okey K M | 1736 | 212 | atts D W | 1618 | 272 | Baldwin | 504 |
| 153 | Robinson P G | 1735 | 213 | isher G | 1618 | 273 | Whibley | 1503 |
| 154 | Johnstone R B | 1727 | 14 | onnor B P | 1618 | 274 | Cowan C | 1500* |
| 5 | Jones | 1727* | 215 | Fournier M | 1618* | 275 | Calder R J | 499 |
| 156 | Ion G J | 1726 | 216 | Moratti S C | 1612 | 276 | Schuster D | 1497 |
| 157 | Dive R J | 1724 | 217 | urgess K W | 1612* | 277 | Gilmartin | 497* |
| 158 | Vetharaniam | 1724* | 218 | Dixon HA | 160 | 278 | Benbow M R | 1496 |
| 159 | Hartley J | 1723 | 219 | Shardy Z | 1609 | 279 | Gibb J L | 1496* |
| 160 | Davies | 1723 | 220 | Aldridge A L | 1609 | 280 | Dowler C | 1493* |
| 161 | Nijman B | 1722 | 221 | Ramsay W | 1607 | 281 | Ra | 1490* |
| 162 | Strevens C | 1716 | 222 | Cooper P R | 1607* | 282 | Hunter J | 1487* |
| 163 | Storey J | 1715* | 223 | Billing J | 1605* | 83 | Smith T | 482* |
| 164 | Howard M I | 1707 | 24 | Bennell D J | 159 | 84 | Byford C | 1472 |
| 165 | Dolejs D | 1707 | 225 | Turner M G | 1597 | 285 | Wilkinson E | 1469* |
| 166 | Cornelissen R | 1705 | 226 | McLaren M S | 1597* | 286 | Talaic L | 463* |
| 167 | Capper D | 1704 | 227 | Beaumont C H | 1597* | 287 | Sievey J | 462 |
| 168 | Kay J E | 1703 | 228 | Boyd K M | 1595 | 288 | Allen E G | 1461 |
| 169 | Morrison M K | 1701 | 229 | Richardson | 1591* | 9 | wens N | 1461* |
| 170 | Martin B M | 1698* | 30 | Delowe S J | 1591 | 290 | Levy R | 1460* |
| 171 | Notley D G | 1694 | 231 | Gifford-Moore D | 159 | 291 | Schwass M P | 1460 |
| 172 | Robinson J P | 1694 | 232 | Reyn I | 1591* | 292 | Williams R G | 1460* |
| 173 | Burndred V J | 1693 | 233 | Baumgartner $R$ | 1590 | 293 | O1dridge CBW | 449 |
| 174 | Boyce D A L | 1692 | 234 | Watt R G | 1588 | 294 | Puddle E | 445* |
| 175 | Ferguson R T | 1692 | 235 | Mathieson J S | 1587 | 95 | Bell D | 444 |
| 176 | Mullan A B | 1692 | 236 | Wilcock P R | 1587* | 296 | Robbie C G | 441 |
| 177 | Kasmara A H | 1688 | 237 | Hardman A | 1579* | 297 | Perera S | 1439* |
| 178 | Clements T C | 1688 | 238 | Craigie B | 1578* | 298 | Atkinson I E | 1439* |
| 179 | Matge K M | 1687 | 239 | Henderson A J | 1572 | 299 | Vetharaniam K | 1439* |
| 180 | Snelson PR | 1686 | 240 | Low D | 1572* | 300 | Martin S C | 1438 |
| 181 | Bennett P E | 1681 | 241 | Bradley N A | 1569* | 301 | Allsobrook | 436 |
| 182 | Bennett | 1681* | 242 | Millar B | 1566* | 302 | Dunn P | 434* |
| 183 | Mitchell R S | 1680 | 243 | Spencer-Smith P | 1563 | 303 | Roeven G | 1433* |
| 184 | Stanton R A | 1680* | 244 | Ker C M | 1562 | 304 | Rudkins L R | 1432 |
| 185 | Spencer-Smith G | 1679 | 245 | Bourke P D | 1561* | 305 | Phillips J | 1431 |
| 186 | Herbert J | 1675* | 246 | Adams D | 1558* | 306 | Dowler | 1429* |
| 187 | Reid Andrew | 1674* | 247 | Knowles A | 1554 | 307 | Carr | 1427* |
| 188 | Hamp1 M | 1667* | 248 | McGowan G | 1554* | 308 | Grkow | 1427* |
| 189 | Lannie $R$ M | 1663 | 249 | Boughen A | 1550 | 309 | Brownlee L R | 1425* |
| 190 | Mears G W | 1661 | 250 | Adams C B M | 1550* | 310 | Gonin R | 1423* |
| 1 | Jordan A W | 1660 | 251 | Hil1 A | 1546* | 311 | Cunningham PD | 1421 |
| 2 | Thomson 0 N | 1659 | 252 | Finke J | 1540* | 312 | Buis M O | 1421* |



## The Grünfeld Exchange

by Vernon Small

If the title strikes fear into your heart then read on.

Several years ago I used to be a committed (or commitable) devotee of the Grünfeld Defence but, along with a procession of players around the world, trooped off to study the NimzoindianQueen's Indian complex when the dreaded Nf3 Exchange became popular.
At the Lucerne 0lymp $\ddagger$ ad there were dark mutterings among the refugees about a possible return to the old favourite because the Nf3 system had lost its sting.

Being a dedicated follower of fashion, I settled down after jet-lag had worn off to see what had been happening to the old friend. Sure enough, a survey of recent games showed that the system had waned in popularity. What did not become immediately apparent was why, particularly in the nasty variation popularised by Kasparov.

Consequently, in dolng some preparation for the Commonwealth Championship (with Roger Nokes's considerable analytical help), I settled down to do some work on that line. Below is a summary of the results we came up with.

We started with the position after the moves: 1 d4 Nf6 2 c 4 g 63 Nc 3 d 5 4 cxd5 Nxd5 5 e4 Nxc3 6 bxc3 Bg7 7 Nf3 $0-0 \quad 8 \mathrm{Be} 2 \mathrm{c} 59 \mathrm{Rb} 1 \mathrm{Qa} 5$ [Diagram]

The 9...Qa5 variation seemed to be in vogue with Adorian et al so that was easy to follow.


| 10 | Rb5 | Qxc3+ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 11 | Bd2 | Qa3 |
| 12 | Ra5 | Qb2 |
| 13 | Rxc5 |  |

This was the position which badly needed a new move. After having a look
at the various tries, Roger calmly threw the bishop to 84 and asked, rumaging through our books fatle find alng through our boka lailed to hooked a 'TN' onto it and move analysing.

13
Bg4


From the diagram, White's tries divide into:
$\begin{array}{lll}\text { A } & 14 & \mathrm{Rb} 5 \\ \mathrm{~B}\end{array}$
$\begin{array}{lll}\text { B } & 14 & \mathrm{Bc} 3 \\ \text { C } & 14 & \mathrm{~d} 5\end{array}$
$\begin{array}{lll}\text { C } & 14 & \mathrm{dS} \\ \mathrm{D} & 14 & \mathrm{Rc} 7\end{array}$
E 14 Be 3
These are the only sensible ways for White to defend his centre.
A 14
15
16
Rb5
Ra5
e5
Qxa2
Qe6

If White goes for 16 Ng 5 Bxe2 17 Nxe6 Bxdl 18 Nxf8 both $18 .$. Nc6 and 18 ...Bg4 lead to a decisive advantage for Black, e.g. 18...Bg4 19 f3 Bc8 20 Rc5 Na6.

16
17
$\ddot{d} 5$
Nd7
Qb6
and we judged the position as better for Black.

B $14 \quad \mathrm{Bc} 3$
This looks like a more dangerous possibility but the d-pawn is pinned to the bishop and this proves awkward later.
$14 \quad \because \cdot \quad$ Qxa2
Or 15 Bc4 Qa3 when ...Nc6 is hard to

Alternatives are worse: 16 Ne 5 Bxe 2 17 Qxe2 b6! 18 Rb 5 (18 d5? Qc8 19 Ra 3 Bxe5 -+) 18...a6 $19 \mathrm{~d} 5 \mathrm{Qc} 8 \quad 20 \mathrm{Rb} 3$ Bxe5 21 Bxe5 Qcl+ 22 Qdl Qxdl+ 23 Kxdl Nd7 with advantage for Black, or $160-0$ Qxe4 17 h 3 Bd7 again with advantage for Black, or $16 \mathrm{~h} 3 \mathrm{Bxf} 3 \quad 17$ Bxf3 Ne6 18 Rd5 (On 18 Rb 5 , Nxd4 works) and both $18 .$. f5 or $18 . .$. a5 look playable.

After 16 e 5 , however, we (or should I say 'I' since Roger fears nothing?) were a 11ttle worried. The obvious 16 ...b6 seems to get Black all tied up after 17 Ra4l when, despite Black's extra pawn, White can continue with ideas like Bc4 and Qal; all very uncomfortable even if Black can hold. After due deliberation we came up with ....

## 16

....
Nd7!
.... as Black's best chance [Dtagram].


17
Now Black will play ...e6 to hold up the d 5 advance, while the pressure on e5 should render that push difficult to organise - a slight edge for Black in

So does White have anything better than 17 0-0? (see above diagram). After 17 d 5 Qb6! Black is much better. The combination' 17 Ng 5 leads nowhere after 17...Qc6. Always the Bc3 gives Black a tempo to save himself so maybe 14 Be3 is unsound.
$\begin{array}{lll}C & 14 & d 5\end{array}$
We consider this to be White's strongest. All pressure on d 4 is eliminated and the Nb8 has trouble developing naturally. After some depressing thrashings of the black kingside, centre and queenside, we came up with 14...Na6; but after 15 Rb 5 Qxa2 16 0-0 (say) the knight has no sensible
square. Another abortive try was our conclusion until Roger auggested putting the queen somewhere else.

After ...

## 14

R B ${ }^{5}$
Na6
.. I made several suggestions, all of which Roger took in good humour, of which Roger took in good humour,
before he inturn suggested the strong and 'ungreedy'....

15
Qa3!


From a3 the queen supports the move Ne5 and protects e7 while 16 Rxb7 Nc5 17 Bb4 Bc3+ is obviously fine. After the sensible ....

$$
16 \quad 0-0
$$

.. Black finds ....
16
...
b6
.... is just playable as the c5 square for the knight (a new concept in this variation) keeps Black well in the game while the gourmets among you may be able to take the a2 pawn later anyway. At least equal we thought, so perhaps White has a slight plus.

After our success in this line, our analysis of the other alternatives tended to become a sort of Grünfeld hero-worship so it should be treated with caution.

D 14
Rc7
Absolute dross. Black just rips off the knight and the d-pawn and bolts in

| E 14 | Be3 | Nc6 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 15 | d5 | Bc3+ |
| 16 | Bd2 | Bxd2+ |
| 17 | Qxd2 | Qxd2+ |
| 18 | N/Kxd2 $\pm$ |  |

Eek!
What about 15...Ne5 16 Nxe5 Bxe2 17 Qxe2 Qxe2+ 18 Kxe2 Bxe5 19 Rhel and Black can hold all right. Maybe

## The British Weekend Chess Circuit - A Bunny's View

JOANNE NOKES

If you're a chess addict, have endless quantities of stamina (or peppermints, potato crisps and cups of tea), a job that doesn't require a high level of alertness on Monday mornings and are willing to live on bread and marg, sausages and baked beans, then this is the life for you.
We hear plenty about the efforts of our top players overseas - drawing with GMs, crushing IMs and demolishing FMs, but what of the ordinary "Bunny on the Street?" I hope this article will give you some idea of what it's all about.
There are two ways of going about playing in the weekenders. Firstly, you can go to Britain, get yourself a job, and play in three or four tournaments per year in your local area. ments per year in your local area. addicts (and/or their wives!) is to hit the road somewhere near Heathrow armed with a list of weekenders with their dates and venues, and watch your bank account sink slowly beneath the horizon. If you're in Britain for a holiday, want to add some spice to your sightseeing and meet some great people, weekend tournaments are certainly a good start.
Roger and I began with a pile of British Chess Magazines and made a list of tournaments on consecutive weekends which gave us a reasonable distance to travel during the week. We then wrote away for entry forms, filled these in and sent them back, with the inevitable cheque. We later discovered that entry forms for other events are always to be found at the tournaments in which you play. Most tournaments accept entries on the spot if you look like a confused and lost Kiwi, but it may cost you a late entry fee. Cost of entering ranged from 3 to 10 pounds, depending on the grade, the organizers and the prize money.
Weekenders usually have five or six rounds. A typical six-round event has one game on Friday evening, three
games on Saturday and two on Sunday There are usually three sections in each tournament, run as three separate Swisses. Anyone can enter the Open grade; the Major is for those rated
below about 1900 , and the Minor below below
1600.

The
The English (not the Scottish:) just to be different, use a unique subtract 600 , Take your NZ rating, that 60 , then aivide by elght. 2200 aqua to 200 , this 100 , and ets equal to 200. This conversion gets warped below about 1300, so if your $80 "$ (nobody is rated put approximately your entry form and they'11 be
Having entered you Having entered, you then have to play Easter tournament in Edinburgh. We aster toume in Ednburgh. We filled with a sea of boards, clocks coresheets, bustling hordes of DoPs and assistants, and about 300 players. ndisers Arrive early, as it Lakes a while to bourself press your clock racy. Remember a biro, as you must keep acy. Rember a biro, as you must keep an accurate scoresheet (you should se resident interpreter!)
The time limit, set by the organizers, is frequently 40 moves in 2 hours and 15 minutes to finish. "Allegro" or udden-death finishes like this ar sudden-death finishes like this are into lost ones, lost games into wins on ime, and well-balanced chessplayers (is there such a thing?) into snivelin (is there such a thing?) into sniveling ments the won games lost and the lost ames won evened out - I lost more won ones and Roger won more lost ones:
Chess players must have strong masochistic tendencies to want to submit themselves to the gruelling ordeal of 30 hours of chess in one weekend. The worst time is 10.30 pm on a Saturday evening, when knights suddenly begin to move diagonally, pawns leap from e3 to e5 in one move, and dark-squared bishops
nysteriously change identity and capture carefully-entrenched knights on 85 . About the same time slow and stately rook and knight pawns come to life and hustle down the board to their destination, trampling all in their path to collapse eventually in an exhausted heap at the end of their journey. At this point all parties, after limp bandshakes and a final glazed glance at the shattered remains of what was once a game of chess, stumble back to their Bed-and-Breakfasts, tents, caravans and park benches to dream of endless black and white squares and lost positions.
There is, of course, a brighter side As a chess player once said, "My best game of chess is my next one." I.t must be this philosophy which spurs so many people to put themselves through
tournament after tournament.
In the Open grades there are many professional" chessplayers who turn up all over Britain to play, regardless of time for travelling and distance, and there are usually several very good players (GMs and Ms) at each event. In the lower grades players tend to keep to their local areas. I met some of the same people in the North of England, different ones in the East, and different again in the South.
Being a member of the "minority sex" at tournaments has its advantages and disadvantages. I had many cups of coffee bought for me by gallant opponents, but the same gallantry didn't extend to ny beating, or even drawing with them on certain occasions. I recall a game in Khyl, North Wales, where my opponent agreed to a draw only when two lone kings remained on the board. In several later tournaments in the area I had opponents who announced, with a determined glint in their eyes, that I had drawn with their club mate in Rhyl - I'm pleased to say that I have a plus score against that club! Several sections with first to third prizes and grade prizes mean that everyone has the chance of leaving wit a cheque. 1 collected about 50 pounds worth of prise miten prizen, which peter Henton with Benct met up frequently at tournaments, won seral priz in the Major and races. With 1400 T was getting $50 \%$ or ahove in Minor tournaments by the time
we left.
If you enjoy quick-play tournaments and are in London at the right fime, the Highbury Quickplays are held on on Sunday each month and are run by George Goodwin \& Co. They are 7 -round events with a $30 / 30$ time limit. There are isually a couple of CMs or IMs and a pack of bloodthirsty British Juniors out for first prize, but there are als plenty of grade prizes and the opportunity to have a go at some very good players. My best effort was a wit against a 1950 player one round.
After you ve become thorough1y addicted to the now Eamiliar British weekend circuit you may decide, as we id, to broaden your horizons and cross the Channel to sample the continental chess fare.
I'll leave you with visions of "Europe by Chess Clock" and "Blitz by Candlelight because that is another tory ... which I may write one of these days!

## GRUNFELD EXCHANGE concluded

 even $17 \ldots$ Qxe5 is good enough when 18 oc2 f5 is unclear.For the sake of unity I should add hat when I sat down opposite Ray Keene (a well known exponent of the Exchange Grünfeld) he played another line altogether and, although achieving rough equality, I lost. When we discussed the line analysed above he seemed vague about why it was not so good (and receives scant attention in is new book Batsford Chess openings) t. would be a pity if it was just fashion that had changed and our work was done for nothing!

## UPPER HUTT DB 40-40

The 1983 DB 40-40 tournament will be held on 18 June

Three grades, 5 -round Swiss.
Entry fees: A\&B grades, $\$ 12$; C grade, $\$ 10$. Extra $\$ 2$ for entries post . Final deadline 9 June

Total prize fund $\$ 800$
Entry forms \& information: R.J.Weston ( Sec ), 14 B Arnot Ave, UPPER HUT'T

## GAMES

- Two more games from Melbourne, the first anotated by Ortvin Sarapu and the second with notes by Paul Garbett.


## KEENE - SARAPU <br> Queen's Gambit

A forgettable game - definitely one GM Keene will wish to forget as soon as possible. This game was played in the last round of the Novag Commonwealth Championship and Keene had a chance to finish first equal if Garbett (51/2) drew with Rogers (7); Keene was on $6 \frac{1}{2}$ while I had 6.

I am still mystified about the Swiss system which gave me the black pieces against all Melbourne and England players - only one Australian, IM Terrey Shaw, got black against me but he comes from Sydney:

My problem in the last round was how to prepare a reasonable opening against Keene with the black pieces. It is well known that Keene was Korchois secon and theoretical adviser during the 1978 World Champiouship match in Bagu. City, he has also written a number of my mind tany times I decided to play my mind many times the old

1 d4 Nf6 2 c4 e6 3 Nc3 d5 4 BgS Be7 5 Nf3 c6 6 e3 Nbd7 7 Qc. 2 h6 8 Bh4 0-0 9 Rc 1

I had expected either 9 Rdl or 9 $0-0-0$. The text was new to me and since arriving home, I have been unable to discover any reference to it
$9 \ldots$ Re8 10 a3
The "tempo war" - White does not develop his bishop to d3 as he knows Black will then play ...dxc4 forcing White to move the bishop again. For the same reason Black defers playing .dxc4 as long as possible.
$10 \ldots$ a6 11 cxd5
If Keene had played 11 c5 my plan was $11 . . . e 5$ !? followed by ...Ng4, e.g 12 Nxe5 Nxe5 13 dxe5 Ng 414 Bxe7 Qxe7 and White cannot continue 15 E4 to defend his pawn - Black would have a good game.

11 ... exd5

By transposition we have arrived in the Exchange Variation. White's a3 and kcl do not fit in well with the possible minority attack on the queenside. Conversely Black's ...a6 is quite useful, discouraging a later b5 by White.
12 Bd3 Ne4 13 Exe7 Qxe7 14 0-0 Ndf6 15 Bxe4

The alternative 15 Ne5 might have been better - at least it worried me
more than the text move.

## 15 ... Nxe4 16 Nxe4 dxe4!

Instead 16...Qxe4 17 Qxe4 etc would give White a clearly better endgame good knight against bad bishop. I considered that my chances were on the kingside.

17 Ne5 f6 18 Nc4 Bg4 19 Nb6 Rad8 20 Qb3+ Kh8 21 Na 4

Perhaps this galloping knight (six noves!) gives Black the time to orga nise counterplay.

21 ... Rd5 22 Nc5 Bc8 23 Rc3
White can exert more pressure on $b 7$ ith Qb6 and Rb3.
$23 \ldots \mathrm{Rg} 524 \mathrm{Khl} \mathrm{Rh} 5$
Suddenly White's king position is threatened.

25 QdI
After long thought the queen goes back; it is a change of plan, White now having to take care of his kingside.
$25 \ldots$ Qf7 26 b4 Qg6
Black now threatens ...Qg5 and .. Qh4 followed by a bishop sacrifice.

27 f4! exf3!
Better than 27...Rh4 28 Qel! Qh5 29 Qg 3 and the attack runs out of steam

28 Qxf3 Re7 29 Nd 3 Rg 530 Nf 4 Qe8 31 h4 Rg4 32 g3

By now both players were a little short of time. On 32 h 5 I intended 32 .Re4 followed by ...Rg5 with new attacking chances.

## $32 \ldots$ h5!

Preventing h5 by White and threaten ng the manoeuvre of the bishop to $e^{4}$ now that white's light coloured square aned. From here there was a scramble to reach move 40 .

33 Re1 Bf5 34 Kh 2 Be 4
Black now stands very well. After we had reached the 40th move Keene told me that I must have missed a win somewher in the next six moves - I had the same feeling in my "old bones."

35 Qf1 g5!? 36 Nh 3


36 ... gxh4?!
"If I only had time ...." is a common lament among chess players Possible alternatives include 36 ... Qg6 $36 \ldots$ Qb8, $36 \ldots$ Rxg3, $36 \ldots$....Rxh4 and 36 …Rg - all are promising and complicred. my was, however, no time to scratch my head, let alone work out al these lines of play.

## 37 Qxf6+ Reg7?

Much better was $37 \ldots \mathrm{Kg} 8$ when 38 Rc 5 hxg $3+39 \mathrm{Kg} 1 \mathrm{Rf} 7!40 \mathrm{Rg} 5+\mathrm{Rxg} 541$ Qxg5+ Rg7 42 Qf4 Rg4 leaves Black on top with an extra pawn and attacking chances against White's weakened king's osition

38 Rc5 Rxg3?
I did not like $38 .$. hxg $3+39 \mathrm{Kgl}$ and the white king is fairly safe. Now Black must have a lost position.
$39 \mathrm{Nf} 4 \mathrm{Kg} 840 \mathrm{Re} 5!\mathrm{Rg} 2+41 \mathrm{Nxg} 2$
The game was adjourned here and nobody gave Black any hope of saving this ending, a feeling I shared.
$41 \ldots$ Rxg2+ 42 Kh 3 Qd7+ 43 Qe6+ Qxe6+ 44 Rxe6 Rg4!?

The best chance to prolong the game. During the adjournment $I$ had found that $I$ just missed holding the game after $44 \ldots \mathrm{Rg} 3+$, e.g. $45 \mathrm{Kxh} 4 \mathrm{Rg} 4+$ 46 Kh3 Bf5 47 Re8+! Kf7 48 Re5! and White wins by taking on 55 with check!
$45 \operatorname{Re} 5 \operatorname{Bg} 2+46 \mathrm{Kh} 2 \mathrm{~h} 3 \quad 47 \operatorname{Rxh} 5 \operatorname{Re} 4$
I considered resigning here with nothing to show for the lost exchange. Fortunately for me, I decided to play
few more moves - it was, after all, the last round.
$48 \mathrm{Re} 2 \mathrm{Kg} 749 \mathrm{Rg} 5+$ ?
Naturally, better was 49 Rf5, cutting the black king off from the queenside.

49 ... Kf6 50 Rg8 Ke6!


Already White has problems in winning this ending. If now 51 Re8+ Kd5 52 Rxe4 Kxe4 makes the black king very active, e.g. 53 Kg 3 Kd 354 Rel ( 54 Kf 2 Be4!) 54...Kd2 55 Kf 2 Be 4 ! and White cannot win.
$51 \mathrm{Rg} 7 \mathrm{~b} 5 \quad 52 \mathrm{Rg} 5 \mathrm{Kd} 653 \mathrm{Re} 1$
White could play the rook ending with four pawns versus three after 53 Rgxg2; this was now perhaps White's best winning try.
$53 \ldots \mathrm{Re} 754 \mathrm{Rf} 5 \mathrm{Re} 455 \mathrm{Kg} 3 \mathrm{Re} 6$ $56 \mathrm{Rh} 5 \mathrm{Rg} 6+57 \mathrm{Kh} 2 \mathrm{Re} 658 \mathrm{Rg} 5$

There is no progress for a few moves. Black's plan is simple - he must keep the pawn at e3 immobile.
$58 \ldots \operatorname{Re} 759 \mathrm{Re} 2 \mathrm{Re} 660 \mathrm{Rg} 8$
Finally White decides to go for the queenside pawns - but at the cost of allowing the enemy king to penetrate.

60 ... Kd5 61 Ra8 Ke4!
Stronger than 61...Kc4 as will be clear in a few more moves.

62 Rxa6 Kf3 63 Ra 2
If the black king had gone to d3 (via c4) then 63 Rxg 2 hxg 264 d 5 ! would win for White, e.g. $64 .$. .Rg6 65 Kg1!. With the king on $f 3$, however, 63 Rxg2? hxg2 would be a win for Black!
$63 \ldots$ Kxe3 64 a4
Again 64 Rxg2 hxg2 65 d5? Kf2! sees Black winning.

64 ... Bd5!
Perhaps the ending is now a draw.

65 Ral Kxd4 66 axb5
A1so $66 \mathrm{a} 5 \mathrm{Kc} 4 \quad 67 \mathrm{Rbl} \mathrm{c5}$ would draw:
$66 \ldots \mathrm{cxb5} 67$ Rxe6 Bxe6 68 Rc 1 Bc4 69 Kxh3 Kd3, $\frac{1}{2}-\frac{1}{2}$.

White cannot save his last pawn AND bring his king over to the queenside: 70 Kg 4 Kd 271 Rb 1 ( $71 \mathrm{Rxc4}$ also draws) 71...Kc2 $72 \mathrm{Rel} \mathrm{Kb} 373 \mathrm{Rb} 1+\mathrm{Kc} 2$ etc.

## GARBETT - KEENE

Sicilian, Dragon
1 e4 c5 $2 \mathrm{Nf} 3 \mathrm{~d} 63 \mathrm{~d} 4 \mathrm{cxd4} 4 \mathrm{Nxd4}$ Nf6 5 Nc3 g6 6 Be3 Bg7 7 f3 Nc6 8 Qd2 Bd7 9 0-0-0 Rc8 $10 \mathrm{Kbl} \mathrm{Ne} 5 \mathrm{ll} \mathrm{g4}$ 0-0 12 h4 h5 13 gxh5 Nxh5 14 Rg1!?

The position after Black's thirteenth was new to me but Keene considered 14 Rg 1 to be an improvement on the previously played 14 Be 2 ; certainly true if Black plays as in the game but unclear is 14...Rxc3 15 bxc3 (not 15 Qxc3 Nxf3) with compensation for the exchange.
$14 \ldots$ Kh7?
Black probably doesn't have time for this.

15 Nd5!
A useful preventive move, keeping Black's queen out of action.

15 ... Nc4 16 Bxc4 Rxc4 17 Nf5!
Completely sound.
17 ... Bxf5
Not 17...gxf5 18 Rg 5 with a winning attack; nor $17 . . . \operatorname{Be} 518 \mathrm{Bb} 6$ ! and 19 Qh6+.

18 exf5 Qe8 19 Qd3 Rxh4
If 19...Rc8 20 Rg 5 ! threatens both fxg6+ and Rxh5+.

20 Rh 1
Simplest and best.
20...Rxh1 21 Rxh1 Kg8 22 Bg5 f6 (DIAGRAM next column)

23 Qe4?
I thought this won by force, e.g. 23 ...fxg5 24 Nxe7+. Best, however, is 23

fxg6! e6 (23...fxg5 24 Nxe7+ Qxe7 25 Qd5+) and now Chandler suggests 24 Bc 1 ! with a winning attack.
$23 . .$. e6! 24 fxg6 fxg5 25 Rxh5 Rf5 26 Nc7 Oxg6 27 Rh1 Qf6

Black now has the better prospects.
28 Qxb7 Rxf3 29 Qc8+ Bf8 30 Qxe6+ Qxe6 31 Nxe6 Be7 $32 \mathrm{c} 3 \mathrm{Bf} 6 \quad 33 \mathrm{Rg} 1$ Rf5 34 a4 Kf7 $35 \mathrm{Nc} 7 \mathrm{Be} 5 \quad 36 \mathrm{Nb} 5 \mathrm{a} 6$ 37 Nc7 a5 $38 \mathrm{Rg} 2!$

So as to be able to play Kc2 and b4.
38 ... Rf4?, $\frac{1}{2}-\frac{1}{2}$.
After 39 Rxg5 Rxa4 the position is clearly drawn. Instead Black could have tried $38 . . . \mathrm{Kg} 639 \mathrm{Kc} 2 \mathrm{Kh} 5 \mathrm{al}-$ though 40 b4 is risky for both sides.

GOLLOGLY PROFILE contd

## 25...Ва6 20 а4

Not 26 Rdbl? Rxb6 27 axb6 Bb7 28 Rb2 Ra6 and 29...Bd8.
$26 . . \mathrm{Rc} 8 \quad 27 \mathrm{Kg} 1 \mathrm{Kg} 8 \quad 28 \mathrm{Kf} 2 \mathrm{Kf7} 29$ Bd2 Ke8 $30 \mathrm{~g} 4 \mathrm{~g} 6 \quad 31 \mathrm{gxf5} \mathrm{gxf} 532$ Bh5+ Kd7 $33 \mathrm{Bf7} \mathrm{Rf} 8 \quad 34 \mathrm{Be} 6+\mathrm{Kc} 735$ Rdbl Rf6 36 Bc 3 Rh6 $37 \mathrm{Rc} 6+\mathrm{Kd8} 38$ $\begin{array}{lllll}\mathrm{Rb} b 6 & \mathrm{Bxc} & 39 \mathrm{Rb} 7 \mathrm{Ba} 6 & 40 \mathrm{Rd} 7+\mathrm{Ke} 8 \\ \mathrm{Rc}\end{array}$ Rcc7 Bd8 42 Rxh7 Rxh7 43 Rxh7 Rb8


44 Bg7!
Rapidly decisive; the threat is 45 Rh8+ Ke7 46 Bf8 8 Kf6 47 Rh6 mate, or 46...Ke8 47 Bxd6 mate.
44...Bc7 45 Bf6, 1 - 0.

Suba（Las Palmas）and Spassky（Toluca） were the other third place－getters．

The 1982 CHESS OSCAR was won by Garri Kasparov with 1021 points．World Champion Anatoly Karpov was second with 943 votes．

Chess journalists vote 10 points to their top choice， 9 to their second choice，and so on down to one point． Kasparov received 49 first place votes o Karpov＇s 35．Ulf Andersson，Viktor Korchnoi and Alexander Belyavsky each received one first place vote！
The rest of the top ten were： 3 Andersson 594 points； 4 Ribli 513 ． 5 Tal 480； 6 Ljubojevic 470； 7 Portisch 469； 8 Beljavsky 442； 9 Smys－ Lov 229； 10 Polugaevsky 162

Although the 9th WORLD CORRES－ PONDENCE $C H^{\prime} P$ is not yet finished it has been known for some while that Tonu Oim is the 9 th Champion with a score of $13 / 16$ ．

The fight for second place is not yet decided，however．Baumbach（DDR） has $12 \frac{1}{2} / 16$ while Anton（RUM）has $10 \frac{1}{2}$ with two games outstanding and Mikhai lov（USSR）has 10 with three games still going．Obviously Mikhailov could equal Oim＇s 13 points but Oim＇s SB count would be higher and this would decided the title．

Oim（41）comes from Estonia where he is a chess instructor in the Keres Chess House．

The 1982／83 HASTINGS tournament saw a runaway victory for Rafael Vaga－ nian who conceded just four draws in racking up 11 points out of $13-2 \frac{1}{2}$ points clear of second place．The event was very disappointing for the home contingent．
Scores： 1 GM Vaganian（OSR）11； 2
 （ISR）\＆CM Ftacnik（CZ）8； 5 CM Tuk makov（USR） $7 \frac{1}{2}$ ； 6 OM Mestel（ENG）7； 7 IM Hebden（ENG）6⿳亠丷厂彡2；3－9 IM Curevich （USA）\＆IM Short（ENG）6；10－11 CM Henley（USA）\＆GM Farago（HUN）5；12－－

13 TM Plaskett（ENC）\＆TM P．Littlewood （ENG） $4 \frac{1}{2} ; 14$ GM Lein（USA） $3 \frac{1}{2}$ ．

The anmal Hoogovens tournament at WIJK－AAN－ZEE in January saw unde－ eated first and second places go to Ulf Adersson and Zol．tan Ribli respectively． browe bounced back after his interzonal tent Hort Korchnoi on the other hand cave art．Rol showing with other horrible gave a dishil show horrible bunders while also a surprise．

Scores：1 GM Andersson（SWE）9； 2 CM Ribli（HUN）8 8 2 ；3－4 GM Browne（USA）\＆ GM Hort（CZ）3； 5 （GM Nunn（ENG） $7 \frac{1}{2} ; 6$ 61.8 GM Korchnoi（SWI） 6 ．9－11 ， （NID） 51 （M） 12 （Wiol NTD 5 13－14 GM（17 GOW i（POI）o GM Sper 13－14 GM Kuli （ENG） $4 \frac{1}{2}$ ．

SOCHI（December）： 1 gM Tai（USR） 10 2 IM P．Nikolic（YUG）912；3－5 GM Roman－ ishin（USR），IM Vaiser（USR）\＆Dvoiris （USR）9；6－7 GM Speelman（ENG）\＆GM Panchenko（USR）8；8－9 IM Averkin（USR） （USR）CM DGR Hazai（HN）（M Ftacnik（CZ） 12 Pi （USR） $6 \frac{1}{2}$ ． 15 MM Chandler（DNG） 6 ： 16 （USR）62； 15 IM Ghand（CZ（ENG） 6 ； 16 Semkov（SOL） 3 ．$\star \star$

## COMBINATION SOLUTIONS

1．Chiburdanidze－Malanuk，Odessa 1982 ． 1 Rxb6！axb6 2 Bc4 Be6（2．．．Rxelt 3 Oxel Be6 4 Nxe6 wins） 3 Rxeb！fxe6 4 Qf 4 Qd7 5 Bb5！，1－0．
2．Capablanca－Spielmann，San Sebastian 1911：1 BE4 Qd8 2 Pxe7！Qf8 3 Oxp7＋！ Qxg7 4 Re8t Qg8 5 Be5t and mate Qxg 7
next move．
3．Salvioli－Amateur，Mailand 1915 1 Nxe4！Bxd2（or 1．．．Be7 2 Na6t） 2 NxF6＋Kf8 3 Bd6＋Qxd6 4 Re8 mate
4．Young－Doré，Boston 1892： 1 Ne5＋Kd8 2 Nf7＋Ke8 3 Ndg＋Kd8 4 Qe8＋！Rxe8 5 Nf7 mate．
5．Tchigorin－Znosko－Borovsky，St． Petersburg 1906：l Re7＋Rd6 2 Bg3＋ Kze7 3 Bxbs Bé 4 Bd6t！， $1-0$.
6．Janowski－Amateur，New York 1917
 E2 5 NxF2 mate．

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