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NEW ZEALAND CHESS



Registered at Post Office HQ, Wellington as a magazine

\$1.50

Volume 10 No. 3-4

AUGUST 1984



The Candidates' Final, Smyslov v Kasparov

NEW ZEALAND CHESS is published bi-monthly (February, April, June, August, October & December) by the New Zealand Chess Association.

Unless otherwise stated, the views expressed may not necessarily be those of the Association.

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All articles, letters to the Editor, etc should be sent to the Editor, P.W.Stuart, 24 Seacliffe Avenue, Takapuna, Auckland 9. Unpublished manuscripts cannot be returned unless a stamped, addressed return envelope is enclosed.

Subscriptions, changes of address and advertising enquiries should be addressed to the Administration Officer, New Zealand Chess Association, P.O.Box 8802, Symonds Street, Auckland.

DEADLINES

The deadline for both copy and advertising is the 15th of the month preceding the month of issue.

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These rates are annual and are in New Zealand dollars:

Surface mail -	
New Zealand	\$6.50
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Airmail -	
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Full page \$40, half-page or column \$20, half-column \$10. Club Directory listing (one year) \$6, change in listing \$2.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Thanks are due to IBM for their donation of the IBM Selectric type-writer used to produce this magazine.

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NEW ZEALAND CHESS

Vol. 10 No.3-4 AUGUST 1984

Editor: PETER STUART

Associate Editors: IM ORTVIN SARAPU, TONY LOVE (Otago),
VERNON SMALL (Canterbury), GAVIN ION (Wellington)

WORLD CHAMPIONSHIPS

The 1984 World Chess Championship match between Anatoly Karpov and Gary Kasparov will be played in Moscow commencing on 10 September. Three games will be played each week and GM Svetozar Gligoric will be Chief Arbiter.

It is interesting to reflect that this will be the first World Championship match in Moscow for fifteen years; the last one saw Boris Spassky lift the title from Tigran Petrosian in 1969. This year's match will doubtless lack the 'colour' of the contests of 1972, 1978 and 1981 with the Western press less interested in an all-Soviet clash. From a chess point of view, however, a Karpov-Kasparov match is surely much more interesting than the second match involving Viktor Korchnoi. We make no predictions about the likely outcome in Moscow!

The 1984 Women's World Championship match between Maya Chiburdanidze and Irina Levitina will take place in Volgograd starting on 11 September.

☆ ☆ ☆

DR SMALL

Vernon Small recently completed his PhD, having previously qualified B.A. (1976) and M.A. (1st class hon., 1978) at Canterbury University.

Dr Small majored in English and the title of his thesis dissertation was "The Authorial Persona: A Truth Conditional Account." Vernon explains this as 'an attempt to explain the perception of the authors in literary texts by recourse to the truth conditions (what makes them true and in which world, this real one or a fictitious one) rather than to the details of the author's life. Personae are, broadly speaking, representations of authors; masks if you like.' Sounds all rather esoteric to me!

☆ ☆ ☆

SOUTH ISLAND CH'P

The 1984 South Island Championship, sponsored by IBM, will be held at Christchurch Boys High School from 20th to 25th August. Prizes total \$1200.

The event is organised by the Canterbury Chess Club. The sponsors are entering an IBM computer.

☆ ☆ ☆

NORTH ISLAND CH'P

The Hastings & Havelock North Chess Club has offered to host the 1985 North Island Championship next May. This event has not been held in Hawkes Bay since 1966.

☆ ☆ ☆

OLYMPIAD TEAMS

The Council has announced the following teams for the Men's and Women's Olympiads to be staged in Thessaloniki starting on 18 November. The selectors were Messrs R.E.Gibbons, W.Leonhardt, P.W.Stuart and M.C.Whaley.

Men: 1 Vernon Small, 2 Ortvin Sarapu, 3 Robert Smith, 4 Mark Levene, 5 David Gollogly.

Women: 1 Fenella Foster, 2 Winsome Stretch, 3 Vivian Burndred, 4 Lin Carline-Powell.

Among those unavailable were Paul Garbett, Richard Sutton, Roger Nokes and Katrina Metge. The Council appointed Mr Stuart Men's Team Captain and FIDE Delegate.

APPEAL DONATIONS

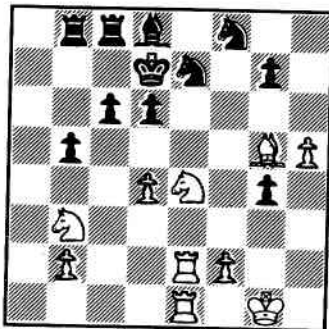
Donations to the Olympiad Appeal received so far (all from Auckland) are: Belton Memorial Tournament (see p.82) \$180; Ian McIntyre \$20; Jim Miller \$10; Lou Rawnsley \$5; Peter Stuart \$50; George Trundle \$100.

The total stands at \$365.

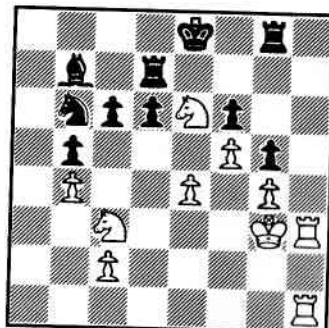
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Can You See the Combinations?

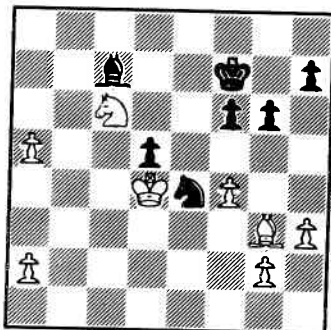
Solutions on page 99



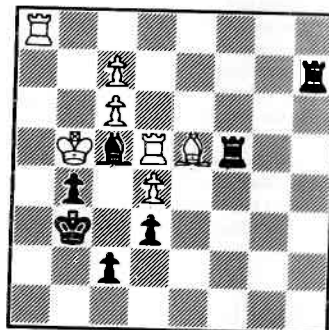
No. 1 White to move



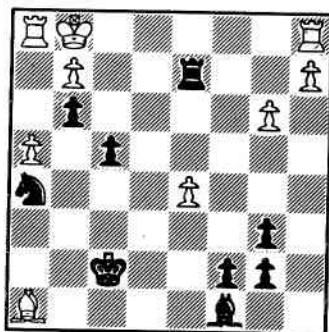
No. 2 White to move



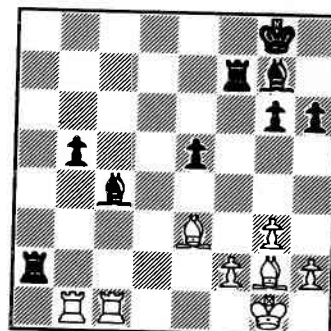
No. 3 White to move



No. 4 Black to move



No. 5 Black to move



No. 6 White to move

BOOK REVIEWS

HOW PURDY WON

Frank Hutchings & Kevin Harrison
Horwitz Grahame (1983), hardback.

The late C.J.S. Purdy was the most famous and skilled chess player to emerge from this part of the world. Apart from winning the inaugural World Correspondence Championship, he was a most original thinker and writer on all subjects pertaining to chess. Purdy was not afraid of controversy and many excellent articles are to be found in the magazines he edited.

However, what about this book? For the player who wishes to improve his analytical skills it is a must. For someone who wants a collection of very interesting games which reach a high degree of accuracy, this book is the answer. For a beginner or average player who wishes to improve his/her game, the serious study of these games using the excellent annotations would do wonders.

How Purdy Won deals with Purdy's correspondence chess career which culminated in his win of the World Championship. The majority of the 44 annotated games have Purdy's own notes - in the original descriptive notation of course.

Review by Peter Goffin

☆ ☆ ☆

CHESS ENDINGS FOR THE PRACTICAL PLAYER

Ludek Pachman

Routledge & Kegan Paul, softback.

Ludek Pachman, the former Czechoslovakian but now West German grandmaster, is justly renowned for his opening books and treatises on the middle game, his *Modern Chess Strategy* being a classic.

Now Pachman has turned his attention to the endgame. *Chess Endings for the Practical Player* was first published in German in 1977, the English translation appearing in 1983.

This book deals lucidly with most basic endings and provides an excellent course for the average club (or even stronger) player who wishes to improve his endgame play without becoming bogged down in a morass of detailed

examples and exceptions. Instead the basic ideas and strategies are explained through 280 well selected example positions, making this an eminently readable book - a comparative rarity for manuals on the endgame.

One small niggle (perhaps not the fault of the author) is the practice of putting notes to moves by White after Black's reply - but one soon learns to look half a move ahead!

Review by Peter Stuart

☆ ☆ ☆

SAHS

Editor: Aivars Gipslis

The first issue of the magazine *Sahs*, sometimes also called *Shakhmaty Riga*, appeared in June 1959. At that time Mikhail Tal was Riga's foremost chess master and everyone agreed that his chess wizardry should be chronicled. While Tal's presence influenced the initiation of the magazine, it was Grandmaster Aivars Gipslis' efforts that made the journal what it is today - one of the best in the world!

The magazine has been a success since its inception and is now available in over 50 countries. It is published twice a month in Latvian and Russian using algebraic notation. Its circulation is about 70,000 which exceeds those of *Shakhmatny Bulletin* (30,000) or *Shakhmaty v SSSR* (60,000). The list of contributors is extensive: Kasparov, Tal, Botvinnik, Bronstein, Larsen, Hort, Adorian and other grandmasters and well-known theoreticians contribute regularly. Apart from games there are sections on women's chess, correspondence chess, chess composition and how to improve.

The staff of *Sahs* can tap a large data base containing over 200,000 games and countless articles on opening theory, all arranged in easily accessible form and kept up to date. Thus the reader is assured that information presented in the magazine is not only current but also accurate.

Sahs' logo 'Gens una sumus' reflects the high goals Aivars Gipslis and his staff have set and exemplifies dedication to excellence in chess.

Congratulations to Aivars Gipslis and the staff of *Sahs* for a continued job well done on their silver anniversary!

Review by Val Zemitis

3rd Phillips & Drew/GLC Kings - London '84

by the Editor

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
1 Karpov	USR	G	2700	x	½	1	1	½	½	1	½	0	½	1	9
2 Polugaevsky	USR	G	2615	0	x	½	1	½	½	0	1	1	1	½	8
3 Chandler	ENG	G	2515	0	½	x	½	1	0	1	1	1	1	½	8
4 Timman	NLD	G	2610	0	½	½	x	½	1	1	1	1	1	½	7½
5 Seirawan	USA	G	2525	½	0	½	½	x	½	1	1	0	0	1	7
6 Ribli	HUN	G	2610	½	0	0	½	½	x	1	1	1	½	½	7
7 Korchnoi	SWI	G	2635	0	½	1	½	0	½	x	1	1	½	½	6½
8 Vaganian	USR	G	2630	½	0	0	0	0	½	½	x	1	1	1	6½
9 Miles	ENG	G	2615	0	0	1	½	0	0	½	½	x	1	0	5½
10 Speelman	ENG	G	2495	0	1	0	½	0	½	½	½	½	½	½	5½
11 Andersson	SWE	G	2630	½	0	0	0	1	½	½	½	½	½	½	5½
12 Torre	PHI	G	2565	1	0	0	½	½	½	½	½	½	x	0	5
13 Nunn	ENG	G	2600	0	0	0	½	1	½	½	½	½	½	½	5
14 Mestel	ENG	G	2540	0	½	½	0	0	½	½	½	½	½	x	5

The organisers of the third Phillips & Drew/GLC Kings tournament set themselves the aim of holding the best chess tournament in the world. Whether or not they succeeded is a moot point but certainly London 1984 will go down as one of the most memorable and significant events of the year.

All fourteen players were grandmasters, their average FIDE rating being 2591 making this a category 14 tournament. It may well not prove to be the strongest event in 1984 but most of the players invited (the original fourteen invitees all accepted) are well known for their fighting chess which made for great spectator interest. Of course, the greatest fighter of all, Gary Kasparov, was not in the field, the organisers apparently opting for the extra status brought by the presence of the World Champion. Perhaps in 1986 Kasparov will be invited! Viktor Korchnoi was there, however - making this the first occasion in more than ten years that Karpov and Korchnoi have competed together in a non-FIDE event.

The apparent domination by Anatoly Karpov in the cross-table above is not misleading despite a shaky start which saw him blunder a pawn in the first round - luckily Ulf Andersson, his opponent, failed to take it and the game petered out into a draw. From the second round onwards the World Champion had at least a share of the lead; by round eight he had it to himself and his only other hiccup, a loss to Torre

in round eleven, had no effect as none other than Viktor Korchnoi came galloping up to defeat Anatoly's nearest challenger, Murray Chandler. Thus Karpov maintained his one point lead and was able to coast home with draws against Ribli and Nunn.

The real boil-over was caused by Chandler's terrific performance in coming home in second equal place after dogging Karpov's footsteps most of the way. Murray was 'seeded' second last with an expected score of 5 points, a tally he had equalled after just seven rounds. After five rounds his performance rating was over 2800; in order he had beaten Torre, lost to Karpov, beaten Nunn, beaten Andersson and beaten Ribli! The Hungarian looked to be doing well but an unforced error allowed Murray to unleash a devastating finish. Two very exciting draws versus Timman and Polugaevsky were followed by a win over Speelman and a loss to Miles. Then came the slaughter of Vaganian, the loss to Korchnoi and, finally, draws with Seirawan and Mestel. It can be noted that Chandler's tally of six wins was the same as Karpov's - nobody else could manage more than four.

Lev Polugaevsky was, like Chandler, always in the hunt, keeping pace with Karpov until round eight. His only loss came in round ten when he momentarily slipped down to third place.

These three dominated the tournament with sporadic challenges coming from two or three others. Yasser Seirawan was equal third with Chandler after the

ninth round (with 6 points) but then lost consecutive games to Nunn and Andersson. Similarly Rafael Vaganian reached 5½/9 before losing two in a row - to Chandler and Timman. The Dutchman now has a lifetime score of 5:0 (and all with the black pieces) against Vaganian. It was Timman, in fact, who turned in a solid performance to take sole fourth place despite breaking a leg on the first rest day in a friendly soccer match between the players and a GLC (Greater London Corporation) team. The plaster cast and bandages earned Timman the sobriquet 'Elephant Man'!

Korchnoi took a long time to get into gear, the first of his two wins not coming until round nine when he employed a slightly unusual line against John Nunn's Modern Benoni. For his round eight clash with Karpov he arrived a few minutes late. Korchnoi apologised briefly for his tardy appearance and the pair shook hands, a spontaneous gesture which drew applause from the large crowd of spectators - an estimated 600.

Another disappointment was Andersson whose three consecutive losses early in the tournament must be a rare event indeed. Also Nunn's last place tie would not have been expected and this may have jeopardised his automatic qualification (on rating) for the 1985 Interzonals.

In the following selection of games we have made use of GM Raymond Keene's annotations from the superbly produced tournament bulletin.

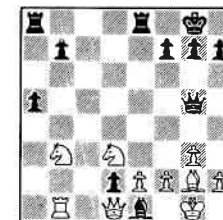
POLUGAEVSKY - SEIRAWAN, Nimzoindian:

1 d4 Nf6 2 c4 e6 3 Nc3 Bb4 4 g3 c5 5 Nf3 cxd4 6 Nxd4 Qc7 7 Qd3 Nc6 8 Ndb5 Qb8 9 Bf4 Ne5 10 Qd4 d6 11 Nxd6+! Bxd6 12 0-0-0 Nxc4 13 Qxc4 Bxf4 14 gxf4 0-0 15 Rg1 Nd5 16 e3 Nxc3 17 Qxc3 g6 18 h4 b5 19 h5 Bb7 20 Qf6 Be4 21 Bd3 Qc7+ 22 Kbl Bxd3+ 23 Rxd3 Rfc8 24 Rd2 Qc5 25 hxg6 hxg6 26 e4 Qf8 27 f5 exf5 28 exf5 Qg7 29 Qd6 g5 30 f4 g4 31 Rdg2 Rd8 32 Rxc4 Rxd6 33 Rxc7+ Kh8 34 Rxf7 Rh6 35 Rb7 a6 36 a3 Rf8 37 Rg6 Rxc6 38 fxg6 Rxf4 39 Rb6 Ra4 40 Kc2 Kg7 41 Kd3 Kh6 42 Kc3 Kg7 43 Rd6 Rc4+ 44 Kd3, 1 - 0.

KARPOV - CHANDLER, QGD Tarrasch:

1 d4 d5 2 c4 e6 3 Nf3 c5 4 cxd5 exd5 5 g3 Nf6 6 Bg2 Be7 7 0-0 0-0 8 Nc3 Nc6 9 dxc5 Bxc5 10 Bg5 d4 11 Bxf6

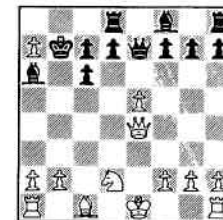
Qxf6 12 Nd5 Qd8 13 Nd2 Re8 14 Rcl Bb6 15 Rel Be6 16 Nf4 Bxa2 [A suggestion of Miles after 16...Qd7 17 Qa4 Rac8 18 Nc4 Bd8 19 Nxe6 Qxe6 20 Qb5 proved good for White in the game Miles - Kasparov, Niksic 1983] 17 b3 [Spraggett - Chandler, Hong Kong 1984, went 17 Bxc6 bxc6 18 b3 Ba5 19 Rc2 Bxb3 20 Nxb3 d3 21 Nxa5 dxc2 22 Qal, the game ending in a draw] 17...Ba5 18 Rc2 Bxb3 19 Nxb3 d3 [Miles's analysis went this far and he assessed the position as 'unclear'] 20 Rxc6! [But not 20 Nxd3 Bxe1 21 Qxel Qxd3! winning for Black] 20... Bxe1 21 Rcl d2 22 Rbl a5 23 Nd3 Qg5 [A most unusual position in which, the players afterwards agreed, White stands somewhat better]



24 Nbc5 Rad8 25 Bxb7 h5 26 Bf3 Qf5 27 Kg2 h4 28 g4 Qg5 29 h3 Rd4 30 Qb3 g6 31 e3 Rdd8 32 Ne4 a4 33 Qxa4 [As Keene points out, 33 Qxf7+ is also very strong] 33...Qe7 34 g5! Rxd3 35 Nf6+ Kf8 36 Qxh4 Qd8 37 Rb7, 1 - 0.

TIMMAN - KARPOV, Scotch Game:

1 e4 e5 2 Nf3 Nc6 3 d4 exd4 4 Nxd4 Nf6 5 Nxc6 bxc6 6 e5 Qe7 7 Qe2 Nd5 8 c4 Ba6 9 Qe4? [Preferable are 9 Nd2 or 9 Nc3] 9...Nb6! 10 Nd2 0-0-0 11 c5 Bxf1 12 cxb6 Ba6 13 bxa7 Kb7 [Another strange position has arisen from Timman's dubious ninth move novelty. Black's king proves quite safe and his bishop pair soon takes command]



14 Nb3 f6! 15 f4 fxe5 16 fxe5 Re8 17 Bf4 Qh4+! 18 g3 Qh5 19 Rcl Ka8 20 h4 d5! 21 Qe3 g5! 22 Bxg5 Bb4+ 23 Kf2 Rhf8+ 24 Kg2 Rxe5 25 Qxe5 Qf3+ 26 Kh2 Qf2+, 0 - 1.

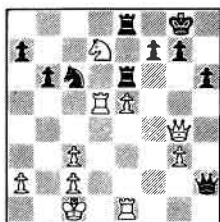
ANDERSSON - CHANDLER, QGD Tarrasch:

1 Nf3 d5 2 d4 c5 3 c4 e6 4 cxd5 exd5 5 g3 Nf6 6 Bg2 Be7 7 0-0 0-0 8 dxc5 Bxc5 9 Bg5 Nc6 10 Nc3 d4 11 Bxf6 Qxf6 12 Nd5 Qd8 13 Nd2 Re8 14 Rcl Bb6 15 Rel Be6 16 Nf4 Qd7 17 Nxe6 Qxe6 18 Nc4 Rad8 19 a3 Ne5 20 Nxe5

Qxe5 21 Qd3 Re7 22 Rc4 g6 23 Bf3 Kg7 24 b4 h5 25 a4 a6 26 a5 Ba7 27 Rb1 h4 28 b5 axb5 29 Rcb4 Rc8 30 Rxb5 Qf6 31 Qd2 Rc3 32 Qf4 Qxf4 33 gxf4 d3 34 e3? [In time trouble White presses too hard; 34 exd3 Rxd3 35 Rxb7 was best and probably drawn] 34...d2 35 Rdl Bxe3! 36 fxe3 Rxe3 37 Bg4 f5 38 Rxb7+ Kh6 39 Rxd2 fvg4 40 Rdd7? [Overlooking that his mate threat disappears with the capture of the f-pawn but Black is better anyway] 40...Rcl+ 41 Kf2 Rf3+ 42 Ke2 Rxf4 43 a6 Rc2+, 0 - 1.

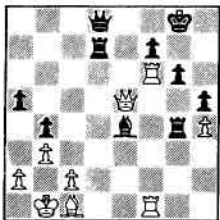
Murray Chandler produced several nice finishes as seen in the following three positions.

CHANDLER—TORRE, after 27...Re7-e6



28 Nf6+! Rxf6 29 exf6 Rxe1+ 30 Kb2 [Black is a piece up - but mate is unavoidable] 30...g5 31 Qc8+ Kh7 32 Qf8 Kg6 33 g4, 1 - 0 [33...Kxf6 34 Rf5+ Ke6 35 Qxf7+ Kd6 36 Rd5 mate].

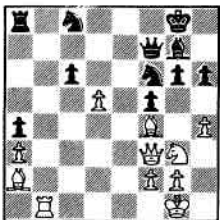
CHANDLER—RIBLI, after 32...Bb7-e4?



33 Rb6! [Ribli had obviously overlooked this; apart from the threat of Rb8, White eyes the now unobstructed a1-h8 diagonal - thus 33...Qxb6 34 Qe8+ Kg7 35 Bb2+

is immediately decisive] 33...Bxc2+ [The abject retreat 33...Bb7 may well be a better try] 34 Kxc2 Rc7+ 35 Kb1 Qd3+ 36 Kal Qc3+ 37 Bb2 Qxe5 38 Rb2+, 1 - 0.

CHANDLER—VAGANIAN, after 28...Qe8-f7



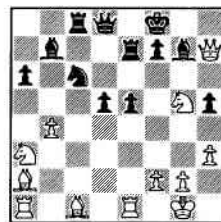
29 Rb7! Qxb7 [Black has nothing better than to give up his queen, e.g. 29...Nd7 30 Rxd7 Qxd7 31 dxc6+ or 29...Ne7 30 Rxe7 Qxe7 31 d6+ or 29...Qf8 30 d6+ Kh7 31 Qxc6 with

an overwhelming position for White] 30 dxc6+ Qf7 31 Bxf7+ Kxf7 32 c7 Ra7 33

Qc6 Ne8 34 Qd7+, 1 - 0.

KARPOV—MILES, Ruy Lopez:

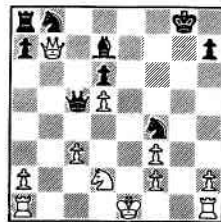
1 e4 e5 2 Nf3 Nc6 3 Bb5 a6 4 Ba4 Nf6 5 0-0 Be7 6 Re1 b5 7 Bb3 d6 8 c3 0-0 9 h3 Bb7 10 d4 Re8 11 a4 Bf8 12 d5 Na5 13 Ba2 c6 14 Na3 cxd5 15 exd5 bxa4 16 Qxa4 Nxd5 17 Ng5! [On 17 b4 Miles planned 17...Nxc3 18 Qxa5 Qxa5 19 bxa5 Nxa2 20 Rxa2 f6 followed by ...d5 with compensation for the material] 17...Re7 18 b4! Nxc3 19 Qc2! g6 20 Qxc3 Rc8 21 Qg3 Nc6 22 Qh4 h5 23 Qe4 Bg7 [Qxg6 cannot be prevented as 23...Kg7 fails to 24 Bxf7! Rxf7 25 Ne6+] 24 Qxg6 d5 25 Qh7+ Kf8



26 Ne4! Re6 [The knight is immune because of 27 Bh6] 27 Nc5 Rg6 28 Nxb7 Qd7 29 Qxh5 Nxb4 30 Na5 Nd3 31 Bd2 Qa4 32 Qf5!, 1 - 0.

KORCHNOI—NUNN, Modern Benoni:

1 d4 Nf6 2 c4 c5 3 d5 e6 4 Nc3 exd5 5 cxd5 d6 6 Nf3 g6 7 Bf4 Bg7 8 Qa4+ Bd7 9 Qb3 Qc7 10 e4 0-0 11 Nd2 Nh5 12 Be3 f5 13 exf5 gxf5 14 Be2 f4 15 Bxc5 f3 16 Bxf3 Rxf3 17 gxf3! [A new move arising from Korchnoi's preparation for his match against Kasparov] 17...Qxc5 18 Qxb7 Bxc3 19 bxc3 Nf4



20 Rg1+ Kf7 21 Ne4 Qxd5 22 Qxd5+ Nxd5 23 Rdl Bc6 24 c4 Ne7 25 Nxd6+ Ke6? [25...Kf8 avoids the unpleasant threat of a rook check on d6] 26 Ne4 Bxe4 27 fxe4 Nd7 28 f4

Nf6 29 e5 Ne4 30 Rd4 Kf5? [30...Nc5 gave better chances of holding] 31 Rg7 Nc6 32 Rf7+ Ke6 33 Rdd7 Rb8 34 Ke2 Rb4 35 Rxh7 Rxc4 36 Kd3 Ra4 37 Ke3 Kf5 38 Rdf7+ Ke6 39 Rc7 Kd5 40 Rhd7+ Kc5 41 Rd8, 1 - 0.

VAGANIAN—TIMMAN, Queen's Indian:

1 d4 Nf6 2 c4 e6 3 Nf3 b6 4 Nc3 Bb4 5 Bg5 h6 6 Bh4 Bb7 7 e3 g5 8 Bg3 Ne4 9 Qc2 Bxc3+ 10 bxc3 Nng3 11 fxg3 [A fairly new idea - White hopes for an attack along the f-file] 11...g4 12 Nh4 Nc6 13 Bd3 Qf6 [13...Qg5 has been

tried but found wanting] 14 Qe2 h5 15 Rb1 Ne7 16 e4 e5 17 Rf1 Qg7 18 Qe3 d6 19 Kf2 Qh6 20 Rb2 c5 21 d5 Bc8 22 a4 Bd7 23 a5 Qxe3+ 24 Kxe3 Nc8 25 Ra1 0-0 26 axb6 Nxb6 27 Rba2 a5 28 Nf5? [Correct was 28 Rxa5 Rxa5 29 Rxa5 Ra8 when Black has enough for the pawn but a draw is the most likely result] 28...Bxf5 29 exf5 Kg7 [Not 29...a4 30 f6! and the white king infiltrates the kingside] 30 Rxa5 Rxa5 31 Rxa5 Ra8 32 Rb5 Ra6 33 h3 Kf6 34 Rb1 Nc8 35 Be4 Ne7 36 Kd3 Ng8 37 Rb7 Kg7 38 Kd2 Ra2+ 39 Bc2 e4 [Finally, the passed pawn makes a move - and White's resistance is short-lived] 40 Rb8 Ne7 41 hxg4 hxg4 42 Re8 Kf6 43 Kcl e3 44 Rh8 Ra1+ 45 Bb1 Nxf5 46 Kb2 e2 47 Rh1 Nng3, 0 - 1.

CHANDLER—SPEELMAN, French Tarrasch:

1 e4 e6 2 d4 d5 3 Nd2 a6 4 Ngf3 c5 5 exd5 exd5 6 Be2 c4 7 b3 cxb3 8 axb3 Nc6 9 0-0 Bb4 10 Bb2 Nge7 11 Ne5 Bf5 12 Ndf3 Rc8 13 Bd3 0-0 14 Bxf5 Nxf5 15 Qd3 Nd6 16 c3 Ba5 17 Bc1 b6 18 Bxd6 Qxd6 19 Ng5 f5 20 Rfel Nd8 21 Racl h6 22 Ngf3 Ne6 23 g3 Ng5 24 Nng5

hxg5 25 Nf3 Bd8 26 c4 dxc4 27 Rxc4 Rb8 28 Rc5 g4 29 Ne5 Bb6 30 Nc4 Qf6 31 Rce5 Rbd8 32 d5 f4 33 Nxb6 Qxb6 34 Rh5 g6 35 Rg5 Rd6 36 Re6, 1-0 [time].

MILES—POLUGAEVSKY, Sokolsky Opening:

1 b4 Nf6 2 Bb2 g6 3 Nf3 Bg7 4 c4 0-0 5 e3 d6 6 d4 Nbd7 7 Qb3 c5 8 Be2 b6 9 Nbd2 e6 10 0-0 Bb7 11 bxc5 dxc5 12 a4 Ne4 13 Nxe4 Bxe4 14 Rfd1 cxd4 15 exd4 Qc7 16 a5 Rab8 17 Qe3 Bxf3 18 Qxf3 bxa5 19 Bc3 e5 20 Qg3 Rb3 21 dxe5 a4 22 f4 g5 23 Qh3 Nc5 24 Bd3 Nxd3 25 Rxd3 Qxc4 26 Rad1 gxf4 27 Kh1 Qe6 28 Qf3 a3 29 Qe4 a2 30 Rd6 Qg4 31 h3 Qg3 32 R6d3 Qg6 33 Qc4 Rb1 34 Bal Qe6 35 Qxf4 Rfb8 36 Kh2 Rxa1? [Black wins easily after the preparatory 36...h6; the text, however, allows perpetual check] 37 Rd8+ Rxd8 38 Rxd8+ Bf8 39 Qg5+ Qg6 40 Qe7 Qg7 [40...Rh1+ 41 Kxh1 a1Q+ 42 Kh2 does not change anything] 41 Rxf8+! Qxf8 42 Qg5+, ½ - ½.

Several more games from this tournament (all annotated by Ray Keene) will be found in the Games section starting on page 103.

11th WINSTONE'S CHESS TOURNAMENT

Over \$1,200 in prizes!

15/16 September 1984

St Joseph's Church Hall, Takapuna

FORMAT: Five-round Swiss in two grades with time-control of 45 moves in 1½ hours plus 15 minutes to complete the game. The B-grade is restricted to players rated under 1700 on the latest NZCA Rating List.

RATING: Both grades will be rated by NZCA.

SCHEDULE: Saturday rounds commence at 9:30am, 2:00pm & 6:30pm. Sunday rounds start at 10:00am and 2:30pm. Players meeting at 9:15am on the Saturday.

ENTRY FEES: Open - \$14.00, B-grade - \$12.00 if received by 12 September. Entries at \$2.00 surcharge may be taken up until 9:00am on the Saturday.

PRIZES: Open - \$300, \$200, \$120, \$80, \$60, \$40
B-grade - \$150, \$100, \$70, \$50, \$40, \$30

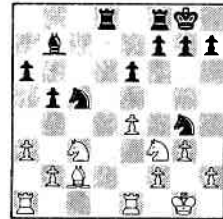
The prize fund of \$1240 is guaranteed.

The WINSTONE CHESS TOURNAMENT is organised by the NORTH SHORE CHESS CLUB. Entry forms and further information are available from the Secretary, North Shore Chess Club, P.O. Box 33-587, Takapuna, Auckland 9. As the tournaments are NZCA-rated, entry is confined to members of NZCA-affiliated clubs. The entry fees quoted above include the NZCA Tournament Levy of \$1.00.

Kasparov v Smyslov just for the record

Our June report gave only four of the games from the Candidates' Final, won 8½:4½ by Kasparov. Here are the other nine games.

SMYSLOV - KASPAROV (4), Queen's Gambit:
 1 d4 d5 2 Nf3 Nf6 3 c4 e6 4 Nc3 Be7
 5 Bf4 0-0 6 e3 c5 7 dxc5 Bxc5 8 Be2
 dxc4 9 Bxc4 a6 10 Qe2 b5 11 Bd3 Bb7
 12 0-0 Nbd7 13 e4 Nh5 14 Bd2 Qc7 15
 g3 Rad8 16 Be3 Bxe3 17 Qxe3 Qc5 18
 Rfel Nhf6 19 a3 Ng4 20 Qxc5 Nxc5 21
 Bc2



21...f5 22 Ng5
 f4 23 Rad1 Rxd1
 24 Bxd1 Ne5 25
 gxf4 Ned3 26 b4
 h6 27 bxc5 hxg5
 28 Re3 Nxf4 29 a4
 b4 30 Ne2 Rc8 31
 Bb3 Rxc5 32 Nxf4
 gxf4 33 Bxe6+ Kf8
 34 Rel Re5 35 Bb3
 Rxe4 36 Rd1 Ke7 37 Kf1 a5 38 Rcl Kf6
 39 h3 g5 40 Rc7 Re7 41 Rc5 Re5, 0-1.

SMYSLOV - KASPAROV (6), Queen's Gambit:
 1 d4 d5 2 Nf3 Nf6 3 c4 e6 4 Nc3 Be7
 5 Bg5 h6 6 Bh4 0-0 7 Rcl Ne4 8 Bxe7
 Qxe7 9 e3 c6 10 Bd3 Nxc3 11 Rxc3
 dxc4 12 Bxc4 Nd7 13 0-0 b6 14 Bd3 c5
 15 Bb5 Rd8 16 Bc6 Rb8 17 Qc2 cxd4 18
 Nxd4 e5 19 Nf5 Qf6 20 Rd1 Nc5 21
 Rxd8+ Qxd8 22 Ng3 Be6 23 b4 Rc8 24
 Bf3 Na6 25 a3 Rxc3 26 Qxc3 Qc7 27
 Qd2 Nb8 28 Ne4 Nd7 29 h3 Nf6 30 Nxf6+
 gxf6 31 e4 Kg7 32 Be2 Qc6 33 Qe3 Qc2
 34 Kh2 Qb3 35 Qxb3 Bxb3 36 Bg4 Bc2
 37 Bf5 Bd3 38 Kg3 Be2 39 Bg4 Bf1 40
 Kf3 Kf8 41 g3 Bc4 42 Ke3 Ke7 43 h4
 Kd6, ½ - ½.

KASPAROV - SMYSLOV (7), Queen's Gambit:
 1 d4 d5 2 Nf3 Nf6 3 c4 e6 4 Nc3 e6
 5 Bf5 Nbd7 6 e3 Qa5 7 Nd2 Bb4 8 Qc2
 0-0 9 a3 dxc4 10 Bxf6 Nxf6 11 Nxc4
 Bxc3+ 12 Qxc3 Qxc3+ 13 bxc3 c5 14
 Be2, ½ - ½.

SMYSLOV - KASPAROV (8), QGD Tarrasch:
 1 d4 d5 2 Nf3 c5 3 c4 e6 4 cxd5 exd5
 5 g3 Nf6 6 Bg2 Be7 7 0-0 0-0 8 Nc3
 Nc6 9 Bg5 cxd4 10 Nxd4 h6 11 Be3 Re8
 12 a3 Be6 13 Kh1 Bg4 14 f3 Bh5 15
 Bgl Qd7 16 Qa4 Bc5 17 Rad1 Bb6 18
 Rfel Bg6 19 Qb5 Rad8 20 e4 Qd6 21
 Nce2 Ne5 22 Qb3 Ba5 23 Nc3 Nd3 24
 Re2 Nc5 25 Qa2 Bxc3 26 bxc3 Qa6 27
 Red2 Na4, ½ - ½.

KASPAROV - SMYSLOV (9), Queen's Gambit:
 1 d4 d5 2 Nf3 Nf6 3 c4 e6 4 Nc3 e6
 5 Bg5 Nbd7 6 e3 Qa5 7 cxd5 Nxd5 8
 Qd2 Bb4 9 Rcl e5 10 a3 Bd6 11 dxe5
 Nxe5 12 Nxe5 Bxe5 13 b4 Bxc3 14 Qxc3
 Nxc3 15 bxa5 Ne4 16 Bf4 0-0 17 f3
 Nf6 18 e4 Re8 19 Kf2 a6 20 Be2 Be6
 21 Rbl Re7 22 Rhd1 Rae8 23 Rb2 Bc8
 24 Rbd2 Rd7 25 Rxd7 Nxd7 26 g4 Nc5
 27 Be3 Nd7 28 g5 Ne5 29 Bd4 Ng6 30
 Kg3 Nf8 31 h4 Rd8 32 f4 Be6 33 Bc3
 Rxd1 34 Bxd1 Nd7 35 f5 Bc4 36 h5 h6
 37 gxh6 gxh6 38 e5 Nc5 39 Kf4 Bd5 40
 Bc2 f6 41 e6 Kg7 42 Bb4 Nb3 43 Ke3
 c5 44 Bc3 Kf8, 1 - 0.

SMYSLOV - KASPAROV (10), QGD Tarrasch:
 First 14 moves as in Game 8: 15 Nxc6
 bxc6 16 Na4 Qc8 17 Bd4 Qe6 18 Rcl
 Nd7 19 Rc3 Bf6 20 e3 Bg6 21 Kgl Be7
 22 Qd2 Rab8 23 Rel a5 24 Bfl h5 25
 Recl Ne5 26 Bxe5 Qxe5 27 Rxc6 Bf6 28
 R6c5 Qxe3+ 29 Qxe3 Rxe3 30 Rxd5 Rxf3
 31 Be2 Re3 32 Bxh5 Bxh5 33 Rxh5 g5
 34 Nc3 Rd8 35 Rc2 Kg7 36 Kg2 Kg6 37
 g4 Rd4 38 h3, ½ - ½.

KASPAROV - SMYSLOV (11), QGD Tchigorin:
 1 d4 d5 2 Nf3 Nc6 3 c4 Bg4 4 cxd5
 Bxf3 5 gxf3 Qxd5 6 e3 e5 7 Nc3 Bb4
 8 Bd2 Bxc3 9 bxc3 Qd6 10 Rbl b6 11
 f4 exf4 12 e4 Nge7 13 Qf3 0-0 14
 Bxf4 Qa3 15 Be2 f5 16 0-0 fxe4 17
 Qxe4 Qxc3 18 Be3 Qa3 19 Bd3 Qd6! 20
 Qxh7+ Kf7 21 Rb5 Nxd4 22 Qe4 Rad8 23
 Bxd4 Qxd4 24 Rf5+ Nxf5 25 Qxf5+ Kg8
 26 Qh7+ Kf7, ½ - ½.

SMYSLOV - KASPAROV (12), QGD Tarrasch:
 First 12 moves as in games 8 and 10:
 13 Nxe6 fxe6 14 Qa4 Kh8 15 Rad1 Rc8
 16 Kh1 a6 17 f4 Na5 18 f5 b5 19 Qh4
 Ng8 20 Qh3 Nc4 21 Bcl Bg5 22 fxe6
 Bxc1 23 Rxl Ne3 24 Nxd5? [24 Rg1] 24
 ...Nxf1 25 Rxf1 Rf8 26 Nf4 Ne7 27
 Qg4 g5! 28 Qh3 Rf6 [Eliminating White's
 attacking chances] 29 Nd3 Rxf1+ 30
 Bxf1 Kg7 31 Qg4 Qd5+ 32 e4 Qd4 33 h4
 Rf8 34 Be2 Qe3 35 Kg2 Ng6 36 h5 Ne7
 37 b4 Kh8 38 Kh2 Rd8 39 e5 Rxd3 40
 Bxd3 Qxd3, 0 - 1.

KASPAROV - SMYSLOV (13): Queen's Gambit:
 1 d4 d5 2 Nf3 Nf6 3 c4 e6 4 Nc3 e6
 5 Bg5 Nbd7 6 e3 Qa5 7 Nd2 Bb4 8 Qc2
 0-0 9 Be2 e5 10 Bxf6 Nxf6 11 dxe5
 Ne4 12 cxd5 Nxc3 13 bxc3 Bxc3 14 Rcl
 Bxe5 15 dxc6 bxc6, ½ - ½.

★ ★ ★

International Ratings, 1 July

The latest FIDE Rating Lists show some interesting changes. Kasparov & Karpov still sit at the top, both having gone up 5 points. Timman and Portisch, however, have bounced back to take the next two spots. On the distaff side Hungary's 15-year old Zsuzsa Polgar has joined Pia Cramling in first place while Maya Chiburdanidze dropped 10 points.

An * indicates IM, ** indicates untitled; all others on this top 100 list are GMs.

Kasparov	USR	2715	Arkhipov**	USR	2560	Tarjan	USA	2505
Karpov	USR	2705	Kudrin*	USA	2550	Utasi*	HUN	2505
Timman	NLD	2650	Lputyan*	USR	2550	Velimirovic	YUG	2505
Portisch	HUN	2640	Tukmakov	USR	2550	Cebalo*	YUG	2500
Korchnoi	SWI	2635	Christiansen	USA	2550	Csom	HUN	2500
Polugaevsky	USR	2625	Geller	USR	2550	Garcia-Palermo*	ARG	2500
Vaganian	USR	2625	Mestel	ENG	2550	Georgadze	USR	2500
Ljubojevic	YUG	2615	Chandler	ENG	2540	Karlsson	SWE	2500
Hübner	BRD	2610	Dolmatov	USR	2540	Peters*	USA	2500
Smyslov	USR	2610	Dorfman	USR	2540	Rivas-Pastor*	SPA	2500
Hort	CZE	2605	Smejkal	CZE	2540	Speelman	ENG	2500
Tal	USR	2605	Spraggett*	CAN	2540	Stean	ENG	2500
Belyavsky	USR	2600	Larsen	DEN	2535	Eingorn**	USR	2495
Ribli	HUN	2600	van der Wiel	NLD	2535	Evans	USA	2495
Andersson	SWE	2595	Knaak	DDR	2530	Gligoric	YUG	2495
Ftacnik	CZE	2595	Romanishin	USR	2530	Henley	USA	2495
Spassky	USR	2590	Schmid	BRD	2530	Lobron	BRD	2495
Yusupov	USR	2590	Sveshnikov	USR	2530	Malanluk**	USR	2495
Nikolic P.	YUG	2585	Torre	PHI	2530	Najdorf	ARG	2495
Adorian	HUN	2580	Pinter	HUN	2525	Quinteros	ARG	2495
Browne	USA	2580	Popovic	YUG	2525	Vaisner*	USR	2495
Petrosian	USR	2580	Zapata*	COL	2525	New Zealand players on the list are: Small 2335, Garbett 2335, Sarapu 2325, Nokes 2310, Sutton 2295, E.Green 2280, Smith 2275, Sarfati 2265, Watson 2260, Aptekar 2240, Gollgoly 2235, Anderson 2230, Stuart 2225, Clemance 2220, Cornford 2220, Dowden 2220.		
Nunn	ENG	2575	Benjamin*	USA	2520	The top 14 players on the Women's list are: Cramling (SWE) 2405, Polgar (HUN) 2405, Chiburdanidze (USR) 2375, Gaprindashvili (USR) 2335, Brustman (POL) 2315, Lematchko (SWI) 2305, Levitina (USR) 2295, Veroci-Petronic (HUN) 2295, Gurieli (USR) 2290, Ioseiliani (USR) 2290, Aleksandria (USR) 2275, Hund (BRD) 2270, Akhmirovskaya (USR) 2260, Milutinovic (YUG) 2260.		
Agzamov*	USR	2570	Chekhov*	USR	2520	The full Men's list contains almost 3800 names while the separate Women's list has almost 700 players. Over 300 events were rated in the six month period.		
Kavalek	USA	2565	Dzindzhishvili	USA	2520			
Miles	ENG	2565	Farago	HUN	2520			
Psakhis	USR	2565	Hjartarson**	ICE	2520			
Sax	HUN	2565	Olafsson H.*	ICE	2520			
Seirawan	USA	2565	Balashov	USR	2515			
Sosonko	NLD	2565	Georgiev Kir.*	BUL	2515			
			Ivanovic B.	YUG	2515			
			Marjanovic	YUG	2515			
			Fanno	ARG	2515			
			Yrjötälä*	FIN	2515			
			Byrne	USA	2510			
			Kovacevic	YUG	2510			
			Nogueiras	CUB	2510			
			Petursson*	ICE	2510			
			Razuvaev	USR	2510			
			Short*	ENG	2510			
			Taimanov	USR	2510			
			Arnason*	ICE	2505			
			Donchev*	BUL	2505			
			Ehlvest*	USR	2505			
			Gavrikov**	USR	2505			
			Gheorghiu	RUM	2505			
			Gurevich	USA	2505			
			Hansen*	DEN	2505			
			Ivanov*	CAN	2505			
			Kuzmin	USR	2505			
			Lombardy	USA	2505			
			Sokolov*	USR	2505			

The Countrywide North Island Ch'p

Wellington Queen's Birthday Weekender

by J. D. Sarfati

	Club	R.1	R.2	R.3	R.4	R.5	R.6	R.7	R.8	T'1	SOS
1	Smith R W	Wai	W30	W13	W19	W8	D3	W4	D2	W6	7
2	Sarfati J D	W	W21	D10	D6	W7	W22	D8	D1	W14	6 41
3	Green P R	A	W23	D29	W24	W10	D1	D6	W16	D4	6 40
4	Hopewell M G	A	W37	W15	D16	W18	W12	L1	W9	D3	6 40
5	Dive R J	Twa	W35	W9	L8	W27	D16	D18	W25	W20	6 34½
6	Ker A F	HV	W7	W22	D2	D16	W14	D3	W8	L1	5½ 43
7	Ker C M	HV	L6	W39	W21	L2	W30	D13	W17	W16	5½ 36½
8	Clemance P A	Civ	W31	W14	W5	L1	W19	D2	L6	D9	5 43
9	Vetharaniam P	Wan	W40	L5	W26	D13	W11	W12	L4	D8	5 39
10	Alexander B J	C	W36	D2	W20	L3	D15	W23	D12	D18	5 38
11	Gibbons R E	A	W17	D24	W29	L12	L9	W22	D13	W21	5 35½
12	Anderson B R	Chc	W37	D43	W28	W11	L4	L9	D10	W25	5 35½
13	Lynn K W	Ham	W46	L1	W41	D9	D17	D7	D11	W23	5 35½
14	Foster F M	Wrm	W44	L8	W46	W25	L6	W21	W18	L2	5 33½
15	Boswell T J	Wan	W42	L4	D17	W33	D10	L25	W37	W26	5 32½
16	Aldridge G J	Twa	W47	W25	D4	D6	D5	W19	L3	L7	4½ 39½
17	Vetharaniam K	Wan	L11	W32	D15	W28	D13	D20	L7	W33	4½ 36½
18	Carpinter B A	Civ	W26	D28	W43	L4	W24	D5	L14	D10	4½ 36½
19	Turner G M	Wan	W50	W41	L1	W23	L8	L16	W27	D28	4½ 31
20	Whitehouse L E	Ham	L41	W33	L10	W48	W47	D17	W34	L5	4½ 29
21	Shuker R	PN	L2	W36	L7	W38	W27	L14	W31	L11	4 35½
22	Goodhue N	HV	W39	L6	W35	W29	L2	L11	L26	W34	4 34
23	Cooper P R	Wan	L3	W38	W37	L19	W31	L10	W35	L13	4 33½
24	Forbes G	Wan	W32	D11	L3	W43	L18	D26	L33	W41	4 32
25	Stephenson J R	A	W48	L16	W47	L14	W41	W15	L5	L12	4 32
26	Trundle G E	A	L18	W49*	L9	D35	W32	D24	W22	L15	4 31½
27	Boswell W J	PN	L12	W45	W31	L5	L21	W46	L19	W35	4 31
28	Robinson J P	Wai	W49	D18	L12	L17	W33	L34	W36	D19	4 30½
29	Hall M	PN	W38	D3	L11	L22	L35	D42	W44	W37	4 29
30	Wood R J	Civ	L1	L46	W39	W42	L7	L36	W45	W38	4 28½
31	Billing J	NP	L8	W44	L27	W46	L23	W47*	L21	W39	4 26½
32	Hoskyn G A	Wan	L24	L17	D49	W40	L26	D38	W42	W36	4 26
33	Whitlock H P	Wan	D34	L20	W40	L15	L28	W41	W24	L17	3½ 31
34	Morgan B	Wan	D33	L35	W44	L47	W43	W28	L20	L22	3½ 26
35	Bell D I	Wan	L5	W34	L22	D26	W29	D37	L23	L27	3 32½
36	Booth S L	Wan	L10	L21	L42	W45	W39	W30	L28	L32	3 29
37	Beesley R	Ham	L4	W42	L23	D41	W48	D35	L15	L29	3 29
38	Ward C	Wan	L29	L23	W45	L21	D42	D32	W43	L30	3 27½
39	Copp J	Wan	L22	L7	L30	Bye	L36	W48	W46	L31	3 24½
40	Stynman F	Ham	L9	Bye	L33	L32	L44	L45	W48	W46	3 21½
41	Carline-Powell L N	NS	W20	L19	L13	D37	L25	L33	W49	L24	2½ 30½
42	Blatchford J	PN	L15	L37	W36	L30	D38	D29	L32	D43	2½ 28½
43	Sangster A	Wan	W45	D12	L18	L24	L34	D44	L38	D42	2½ 27½
44	Simmons J R	Civ	L14	L31	L34	D49	W40	D43	L29	D45	2½ 26½
45	Cooper M	Wan	L43	L27	L38	L36	Bye	W40	L30	D44	2½ 22
46	Watson M J	A	L13	W30	L14	L31	W49	L27	L39	L40	2 30
47	Morrison M K	NS	L16	W48	L25	W34	L20	L31*	-	-	2 29½
48	Pacitto D	Wan	L25	L47	Bye	L20	L37	L39	L40	W49	2 21½
49	Mackay M	Wan	L28	L26*	D32	D44	L46	Bye	L41	L48	2 21
50	Oldridge C B W	NP	L19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0

This year's Queen's Birthday Weekend tourney was run (for the fourth year in a row) by the Wellington Chess Club on behalf of the Wellington Chess League as a 5-round Swiss in three grades. The time control was 36 moves in 1½ hours and 24 moves per hour thereafter. N.Z. Junior co-champion Jonathan Sarfati was Director of Play, ably assisted by Reg Woodford. His first action, which I hope sets a precedent, was to act on the question from a player about smoking by putting it to a democratic vote (since the Laws give the director discretionary powers to interpret the laws; the one in question is 19.1(c) which states that a player is forbidden to distract or annoy the opponent in any manner whatsoever) which resulted in a ban on smoking in the tournament hall. The smokers respected the vote and accepted the ban, smoking only outside.

The A-grade was quite strong by Wellington standards, being led by N.Z. Championship players Philip Clemance, and Anthony Ker followed by Leonard McLaren, former N.Z. Champion Arcadii Feneridis, then Mark Noble and Russell Dive. Sixteen players in all.

The first round produced no upsets at all except Ross Corry (15th) beating Gavin Marner (7th).

Round two saw the top three seeds plus Dive (6th) leading with 2/2.

In the third round Clemance and Dive adjourned a quite interesting game, finally agreeing the draw before round four. McLaren played well to achieve a won queen ending at the adjournment - an outside passed pawn up - versus Ker.

The two 'leaders' McLaren ('3') and Clemance (2½) were paired on top board in round four. The former duplicated Bogoljubow's inadequate opening as white against Capablanca at New York 1924; his queenside was likewise massacred. Ker ('2') played well to obtain good winning chances versus Dive (2½) by adjournment.

The adjourned game session, however, was to have a major bearing on the final results. McLaren composed an easy helpmate problem which Ker solved; a lucky whole point gained. Then Dive lured Ker into an ingenious drawing line (suggested by Zig Frankel). Thus

the leaders with one round to go were: Clemance & Ker 3½; Dive & (surprisingly) Peter Collins 3.

The final round saw Ker play a Grob against Clemance for the second time; once again Philip gained a pawn and the better position but again Clemance managed to lose, this time after making four mistakes in a row to go from a technical win to a difficult win to a position where Ker had adequate counter chances to a position where White's queen and knight infiltrated to force mate or win of the queen.

Dive swindled Collins in the latter's time pressure and won the exchange but still allowed drawing chances before winning.

McLaren (2) versus Noble (2½) was a pairing which undoubtedly upset both after their poor showing hitherto - well below their best form - so they agreed a 16-move draw with Noble (Black) having gained a clear advantage against McLaren's insipid opening play.

So Anthony Ker won with 4½ (\$90) while Russell Dive was second (\$60) and Philip Clemance third (\$30). While it is an unfortunate custom of writers in this magazine that winners are never criticised (hence the phrase 'deserving winner' is heavily overworked), I will say that what distinguished Ker's play was that he took care never to make the last mistake in any game! Dive was happy with his result but not his play while Clemance must be disappointed that his only bad mistakes cost him the tournament.

The B-grade featured a number of upsets. Top seed Bob Mitchell lost in the first round to an underrated Gerard Barrow (7th) while second seed Charles Ker lost in round two to John Tangiaiu (6th - another underrated player) and had his Grob smashed by Barrow in round three. Mitchell and Tangiaiu (loss to Dunn) drew in the last round to tie for first place while Barrow could have joined them if he had found a perpetual check against Sims after the latter had gained a second queen. The Novag Constellation (owned by Noble) caught David Bennett in a book trap but in its other games played indifferently, scoring 1½/4 including a win by default.

Nevertheless, one of the strongest computers I have seen.

The scores:

A-grade	R.1	R.2	R.3	R.4	R.5
1 Ker A.F.	W4	W5	W7	D2	W3 4½
2 Dive R.J.	W11	W8	D3	D1	W4 4
3 Clemance P.A.	W15	W6	D2	W7	L1 3½
4 Collins P.	L1	W10	W13	W8	L2 3
5 Noble M.F.	W10	L1	D12	W14	D7 3
6 Feneridis A.	W14	L3	D8	D11	W12 3
7 McLaren L.J.	W11	W13	L1	L3	D5 2½
8 Corry R.J.	W9	L2	D6	L4	W16 2½
9 Marner G.	L8	D11	D14	D12	W15 2½
10 Connor B.P.	L5	L4	D11	W16	W14 2½
11 Cooper P.R.	L2	D9	D10	D6	D13 2
12 Wood R.J.	L7	W16	D5	D9	L6 2
13 Boswell T.J.	W16	L7	L4	D15	D11 2
14 Grkow A.	L6	W15	D9	L5	L10 1½
15 Frankel Z.	L3	L14	W16	D13	L9 1½
16 Kay J.B.	L13	L12	L15	L10	L8 0

B-grade: 1-2 R.S.Mitchell & J.N.Tangiaiu 3½; 3-7 G.Barrow, D.Bennett, P.Dunn, C.M. Ker & M.T.Sims 3; 8-9 Novag Constellation & J.R.Simmons 2½; 10-11 A.Archer & L.R. Jones 1½; 12 S.Hill 0.

C-grade: 1 S.Wang 4; 2-3 M.A.Gordon & J.Phillips 3½; 4 C.H.Webber 3; 5-6 S. Aburn & M.Capie 2½; 7-9 J.Hemela, R.Mowat & W.B.Jones 2.

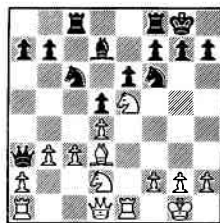
Despite many of the decisive games being marred by blunders (possibly caused by nerves - or by the fact that next door to us was a noisy show or church group, so we hope this hall is not hired again!) there were a number of interesting games, a few of which follow.

COLLINS-KER, Sicilian Dragon:

1 e4 c5 2 Nf3 Nc6 3 d4 cxd4 4 Nxd4 Nf6 5 Nc3 g6?! [Very dubious] 6 Be3 [6 Nxc6! and 6...dxc6 7 Qxd8+ or 6...bxc6 7 e5 are both clearly better for White; the game now transposes into the Dragon] 6...d6 7 Be2 [7 f5 is more dangerous for both sides] 7...Bg7 8 0-0 0-0 9 Qd2? [9 f4] 9...Ng4! 10 Bxg4 Bxg4 11 f3 Bd7 12 Nxc6 bxc6 13 Bd4 f6 [Ugly! 13...Bxd4+ 14 Qxd4 Qb6 is fine for Black] 14 Ne2 e5?! [The Bg7 & Pd6 were probably giving the e-pawn dirty looks for this move] 15 Bc3 Be6 16 Bb4 Qb6+ 17 Kh1 c5 18 Ba5 Qa6 19 Rfd1 Rfe8 20 b4? [20 b3 intending 21 c4; if 20...c4 21 Bb4 Bf8 22 Nc3 & Nd5 with advantage] 20...Rac8 21 a4 cxb4 22 Bxb4 Qc4 23 Bxd6 Qxc2 [Now the bishop pair confers a slight

edge on Black] 24 Qe3 Red8 25 Rd2 Qc4 26 Qa3 Bh6! 27 Rda2 Qa6 28 Be7 Rd3 29 Qb2 Rd2 30 Qxd2 Bxd2 31 Rxd2 Kf7 32 Bd8 Rxd8 33 Rxd8 Qxe2 34 Rh8 Kg7 35 Re8 Bh3!?, 0 - 1 [Time - a merciful end to White's suffering].

McLAREN-CLEMANCE, Queen's Pawn:
1 Nf3 c5 2 e3 Nf6 3 b3 d5 4 Bb2 e6 5 d4 [Inconsistent with his previous play] 5...Nc6 6 Bd3 Bd6 7 0-0 0-0 8 Nbd2? [8 a3 is preferable] 8...Qe7! [The opening so far has followed the game Bogoljubow-Capablanca, New York 1924; Clemance knew this game, unlike McLaren. Black's 8th move threatens both e5 and cxd4 followed by Ba3] 9 Re1 [Bogoljubow-Capablanca went: 9 Ne5 cxd4 10 exd4 Ba3 11 Bxa3 Qxa3 12 Ndf3 Bd7 13 Nxc6 Bxc6 14 Qd2 Rac8 15 c3? a6! 16 Ne5 Bb5 17 f3 Bxd3 18 Nxd3 Rc7 19 Rac1 Rfc8 20 Rc2 Ne8 21 Rfc1 Nd6 22 Ne5? (22 Nc5! - Alekhine) 22...Qa5 23 a4? Qb6! 24 Nd3 Qxb3 25 Nc5 Qb6 26 Rb2 Qa7 27 Qe1 b6 28 Nd3 Rc4 29 a5 bxa5 30 Nc5 Nb5 31 Re2 Nxd4! 32 cxd4 R8xc5 0-1. A fine game by the Cuban World Champion] 9...cxd4 10 exd4 Ba3 11 Bxa3 Qxa3 12 c3? [The same mistake as Bogo's 15th] 12...Bd7 13 Ne5 Rac8



14 Re3 Ne7!
[A good defensive manoeuvre] 15 Rh3? [White tries to attack but this only wastes time] 15...Ng6 16 Nxc6 hxg6 17 Re3 Qb2! [Winning a

pawn] 18 c4 [Or 18 Rcl Rxc3 19 Rxc3 Qxc3 20 Bxg6 Qxd4] 18...Qxd4 19 Nf3 Qf4 20 Ne5 Rfd8 21 Qe2 Bc6 22 Rael dxc4 23 Bxc4 Bd5 24 Bxd5 Rxd5 25 g3 Qb4 26 Rd3? Rc2! [Decisive - White should resign] 27 Rxd5 exd5 28 Qd1 Rxa2 29 Qcl Rc2 30 Qal Qd2 31 Rf1 Ra2 32 Qb1 Rb2 [Time pressure; 32...Qb2!] 33 Qal Ra2 34 Qb1 a6 35 Nf3 Qc2 36 Qel Qxb3 37 Nd4 Qd3, 0 - 1.

NOBLE-GRKOW, Pirc Defence:

1 e4 d6 2 d4 Nf6 3 Nc3 g6 4 f3 c6 5 Be3 Bg7 6 Qd2 0-0? [Experience has shown that Black's position is indefensible after committing his

king to the kingside] 7 h4 [7 Bh6!] 7...Re8 8 Bh6 Bh8! 9 0-0-0 b5 10 g4 Qb6 [10...b4, 10...a5 or 10...Qa5 might put up a fight but Black's attack has little to aim at while White's plays itself] 11 h5 a6 12 hxg6 hxg6 [Better was 12...fxg6 although White crashes through on on h7 eventually] 13 Qh2 Nbd7 14 Bf8! Kxf8 15 Qxh8+ Ng8 16 Rh7 e6 17 Nh3! Ke7 18 Qg7 Kd8 19 Ng5 Kc7 20 Qxf7, 1 - 0.

NOVAG C. - BENNETT, Sicilian Dragon:

1 e4 c5 2 Nf3 d6 3 d4 cxd4 4 Nxd4 Nf6 5 Nc3 g6 6 f4 Bg7 [Risky unless Black knows what he is doing; usual is 6...Nc6] 7 e5 dxe5? 8 fxe5 Nd5 9 Bb5+ [With a clear advantage] 9...Kf8

4th Charles Belton Memorial

by Bob Smith

Held at the Auckland Chess Centre on the weekend of 16/17 June, the Charles Belton Memorial Tournament attracted a disappointing field of 17 - especially so because the tournament was the first held to raise money towards sending the Men's and Women's national teams to this year's Olympiads in Greece. One would have thought that more people might have supported such a cause, even though the tournament did clash with the All Blacks v France rugby test at Eden Park just down the road.

As in past years the tournament was a seven-round Swiss with each player having one hour per game.

In the absence of previous winners Ortvin Sarapu and Bob Smith (the Tournament Director) the hot favourite was national champion Paul Garbett who was rated more than 200 points above the second seed Peter Weir. Others in the running were Michael Hopewell and Paul Spiller.

The top seeds duly won their first two games although Spiller won his first round game by default after George Trundle failed to show up. The reason for this only became apparent during round two when I phoned George from a public telephone and discovered that he was ill; he had tried to contact us but the Auckland Centre's phone was not connected that weekend. George sportingly did not ask for a refund of his

10 Bc4! e6 [10...Nxc3 is met by 11 Ne6+!] 11 0-0 Bxe5 12 Nxe6+ Bxe6 13 Bxd5 Qh4 [Or 13...Bxc3 14 Bxe6 Qxd1 15 Bh6+ with a decisive attack] 14 h3 [14 g3!] 14...Qg3 15 Bxe6! Qh2+ 16 Kf2 Qg3+ 17 Ke2 f6 18 Qd8+, 1 - 0.

MITCHELL-DUNN, Modern Benoni:

1 d4 Nf6 2 c4 c5 3 d5 e6 4 Nc3 exd5 5 cxd5 d6 6 e4 g6 7 Bf4 a6 8 a4 Bg7 9 Nf3 Bg4 10 Be2 Bxf3 11 Bxf3 0-0 12 0-0 Qe7?! 13 Re1 Nbd7 14 e5! Nxe5 15 Bxe5 dxe5 16 d6 Qd7 17 Rxe5 Rad8 18 Rxc5 b6? [Why not 18...Qxd6 with equality?] 19 Rc6 Rb8 20 Qd3 Rfc8 21 Rxc8+ Qxc8 22 Rd1 Nd7 23 Nd5 Nc5? [A faulty combination] 24 Ne7+ Kf8 25 Nxc8 Nxd3 26 d7, 1 - 0.

entry fee.

Back to the chess and in round three the leaders began to clash. Garbett beat Nigel Hopewell while Weir accounted for Spiller although Paul nearly played his way out of trouble in his own time trouble before finally succumbing to the clock. At this stage Greg Spencer-Smith had only 1/3 although, as compensation for losing quickly to Michael Hopewell, he got to see quite a lot of the rugby test on television!

Round four featured a major upset when Michael Hopewell defeated Garbett in a pawn ending. Weir stayed joint leader by beating Nigel Hopewell.

Weir continued his run of good form by beating Michael Hopewell in round five on the Sunday morning - a dream result for Paul Garbett who stayed in the race by beating Ralph Hart. At this stage the leaders were: Weir 5; Garbett & M.Hopewell 4; Spiller 3½.

Just as it looked as though Weir was home and dry for first place, disaster struck in round six; with Black against Garbett he had his usual result, a zero. Meanwhile Michael Hopewell beat Spiller to set up a three-way tie for the lead with just one round to go.

In the final round Garbett faced Spiller who could be counted on to run himself short of time - and so it proved as Spiller spent far too much time trying to defend a slightly

inferior position and eventually let his flag fall. Michael Hopewell faced brother Nigel and duly won to tie for first place. Meanwhile Weir faced Greg Spencer-Smith who, ominously, had been playing far better in the middle and later rounds. While Weir tried to jazz up the position Spencer-Smith played sensibly and classically with the result that, after being sole leader with two rounds to go, Weir slipped out of the top spot into a tie for third.

The final scores: 1-2 P.A. Garbett & M.G. Hopewell 6/7; 3-4 G.J. Spencer-Smith & P.B. Weir 5; 5-6 R. Hart & J.R. Stephenson 4; 7-10 N.H. Hopewell, L.D. Rawnsley, P.S. Spiller & S. van Dam 3½; 11-12 R. Beesley & B. Martin-Buss 3; 13-14 J.A.O'Connor & B. Savage 2½; 15 M.K. Morrison 2; 16 F. Stynman 1.

Before giving a few games, I would like to thank Merv Morrison for donating \$100 towards the tournament and the Auckland Chess Centre for allowing our use of their premises free of charge. Other factors which helped to raise a total of \$180 (not including individual donations to the Olympiad Appeal which will be acknowledged separately in the magazine) were \$85 contributed by the writer towards tournament costs and a special offer (open to other clubs which wish to organise similar fund raising events) by the N.Z. Chess Association which allowed books (in the form of vouchers) to be offered as prizes at a reduced cost.

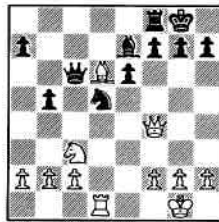
Special mention, finally, must be made of Alan Hignett's efforts to provide sustenance for the players during the weekend.

M. HOPEWELL - GARBETT, Caro-Kann:

1 e4 c6 2 Nf3 d5 3 Nc3 Bg4 d4 dxe4 5 Nxe4 Nf6 6 Nxf6+ gxf6 7 Be2 e6 8 0-0 [8 Bf4 to control the h2-b8 diagonal is a good alternative] 8...Nd7 9 c4 Qc7 10 d5!? [Possibly premature but quite sharp] 10...c5 [In a later round Paul Spiller played 10...Bd6!? play continuing 11 dxe6 fxe6 12 Nd4! h5! 13 f4! Be5 14 Bxg4! hxg4 15 b4 Bxd4+ 16 Qxd4 0-0-0! 17 Qxa7? (Better 17 Be3 intending g3 with a slight pull) Qb6? (17...Nb6! is better for Black) 18 Qxb6 Nxb6 19 Bb2! and White won the ending] 11 b4!? [An aggressive idea to gain the d4 square; usual is 11 Be3] 11...Rg8 12 Kh1 Bd6 13 bxc5 Nxc5 14 Nd4 Bxe2 15 Qxe2 a6 16 dxe6 0-0-0 17 exf7 Qxf7

18 Nf5 Be5 19 Be3 Qe6 20 Bxc5 Qxf5 21 Rad1 Bc7! [Black has full compensation for the pawn] 22 Be3 Qe4 [22...Qe5!] 23 Qf3 Qxf3 24 gxf3 Rd7 25 Rxd7 Kxd7 26 Rg1 Rg6 27 f4 Kc6? [Time pressure] 28 Rxg6 hxg6 29 f5! gxf5 30 h4 Kd7 31 Kg2 f4 32 Bd2 Ke6 33 Kf3 Kf5 34 h5 Kg5 35 h6 Kxh6 36 Bxf4+ Bxf4 37 Kxf4 Kg6 38 c5 Kf7 39 Kf5 a5 40 a4 Ke7 41 Kg6 Ke6 42 f4 Kd5 43 Kxf6, 1 - 0. Notes by M. Hopewell

WEIR - M. HOPEWELL, Sicilian Defence:
1 e4 c5 2 Nf3 d6 3 Bb5+ Bd7 4 Bxd7+ Qxd7 5 0-0 Nf6 6 e5 dxe5 7 Nxe5 Qc7 8 d4! cxd4 9 Bf4 Nc6! 10 Re1 [10 Ng6?! e5 11 Nxe5 Nxe5 12 Bxe5 Qxe5 13 Re1 Ne4 14 f3 0-0-0! 15 Rxe4 Qb5 is good for Black] 10...Nxe5 11 Bxe5 Qc6 12 Qxd4 e6! 13 Nc3 Be7 14 Rad1 0-0 15 Qf4 Rad8 16 Bc7! Rxd1 17 Rxd1 b5!? [Threatening ...b4 but possibly weakening; better was 17...Rc8 18 Bd6 Bxd6 with equality] 18 Bd6 Nd5



19 Nxd5 [19 Rxd5? exd5 20 Bxe7 Re8 21 Qe5 d4! 22 Nd5 Qxc2 23 h3 d3 wins for Black (But 24 Nf6+ wins for White - Editor)] 19...Bxd6 20 Qxd6 Qxd6 21 Nf6+ gxf6 22 Rxd6 Rc8 23 Rd2 f5 24 Kf1 b4 25 Ke2 Kg7 [White has a slight advantage in view of his queenside pawn majority] 26 Kd1 Kf6 27 Rd7 a5 28 Kd2 Rg8 29 g3 f4 30 c3 fxc3 31 hxg3 Rg4 32 Ra7 bxc3+ 33 Kxc3 a4? [33...Rg5! with the idea Rd5] 34 Rb7 Re4 35 Rb4 Re2 36 Rxa4 Rxf2 37 Rd4? [Misplacing the rook; we both had 10 minutes left at this stage] 37...e5 38 Rd3 e4 39 Re3 Ke5 40 a4 Rf1 41 b4 f5 42 a5 Ra1 [42...f4 was more logical but White draws easily enough, e.g. 43 gxf4+ Kxf4 44 Kd2 (simplest) Rf2+ 45 Re2 Kf3 46 Rxf2+ Kxf2 47 a6] 43 Kb2 Ra4 44 Kb3 Ra1 45 Kc3 Ra3+ 46 Kd2 Ra2+ 47 Ke1!? [Safer was 47 Kc3 f4!? with equality] 47...Rb2?? [47...Kd4! 48 Rb3 or 48 Re2 draw] 48 Ra3! Rxb4 49 a6 Rb8 50 a7 Ra8 51 Ke2 1 - 0.

STEPHENSON - SPILLER, French Tarrasch:

1 e4 e6 2 d4 d5 3 Nd2 Nf6 4 e5 Nfd7 5 f4 c5 6 c3 Nc6 7 Ndf3 cxd4 8 cxd4 Qb6 9 Ne2 f6 10 g3 Bb4+ 11 Bd2 fxe5 12 fxe5 0-0 13 Bg2 Ndx6 14 dxe5 Nxe5 15 Bxb4 Qxb4+ 16 Kf2 Qe4 17 Qb3 Nd3+ 18 Kf1 Rxf3+, 0 - 1.

7th Waitakere Trust Open

by Peter Stuart

The Waitemata Chess Club successfully staged its seventh open tournament over the weekend of 7/8 July with sponsorship once again by the Waitakere Licensing Trust. The event celebrated not only the Trust's tenth anniversary, but also the Club's 21st anniversary - an occasion marked by a smorgasbord dinner after the tournament.

This year's tournament will be rated by NZCA, unlike in 1983. Bruce Winslade performed well as Tournament Director, being called upon to make several difficult decisions. The time control was 45 moves in 1½ hours with an extra 15 minutes per player to complete the game.

The entry was possibly rather disappointing for the organisers (although we understand the tournament was financially successful). With \$1000 in the prize fund, they might have expected more than 58 competitors. However, a clash with the General Election a week later would undoubtedly have been worse!

With just eighteen players, of whom more than half were rated above 2000, the A-grade might have been expected to produce close competition. That it did not turn out this way can be blamed on Paul Garbett! An international flavour was added by the presence of visitors Willi Kaspar (West Germany) and Ralph Jackson (Australia) while Andrei Sharko, a recent arrival in Auckland, also came from Australia. Uncertainty as to the real playing strength of these three players added spice to the proceedings.

The 'top half' managed a princely 5/9 in the first round. In such a small and short tournament four of the high seeds were thus effectively out of the race for first place as things transpired. The Scheveningen is a weapon which has brought much success for Ewen Green but Len Whitehouse, doubtless aided by Ewen's habitual time trouble, played his attack very well to record a nice victory. Lindsay Cornford was happy to give up his queen for rook and two knights but he relaxed too soon and Greg Spencer-Smith won back a knight and went on to win. Peter Stuart looked to have gained the initiative when an interesting combination by Sharko left things very unclear; a time-trouble

mistake by Stuart allowed Sharko to mate in three. Kaspar gave the lie to his mediocre performance at the New Year when he mated Michael Hopewell's queen.

Of the top three seeds, Garbett and Smith were untroubled to win their second round games but Sarapu was unable to take advantage of the weak squares in Sharko's position and a draw resulted with an interesting forced repetition of moves. Whitehouse was not able to repeat his morning result as Peter Weir took control in the middle-game. Jackson, the other first round winner, got a down-float but Green, white in a Modern Defence, broke through decisively on the queenside after the centre and kingside were completely blocked.

After three rounds only Garbett could boast a perfect score; once again he turned his evil eye on Weir whose exchange sacrifice did not come off as well as he might have hoped. Looking over his shoulder, Paul was probably happy to see Smith and Sarapu drawing their clash. Robert won a pawn but Ortvinn, with the two bishops, was able to hold on for a draw.

Sharko, the only other on 1½/2, got the down-float to Green; the result was a not-too-strenuous draw, one of several in the Saturday night round. Thus Smith was now alone in second place on 2½ points while a so-far subdued Sarapu shared third place on 2 points with Weir, Hopewell, Sharko and Kaspar. After his disappointing start, Hopewell had netted two wins with sharp play.

Sarapu came back on the Sunday morning with batteries recharged to record a nice miniature against Kaspar. Garbett, however, stretched his lead to a full point by defeating Smith with the black pieces; the Waitemata player was forced to jettison material after he allowed a rook to be threatened with entrapment on the edge of the board. After a strange opening Weir and Sharko eventually drew after a fair amount of grovelling by the former.

Green and Stuart also moved up to a challenging position for the minor money by beating Hopewell and Spiller respectively but both were rather lucky.

Hopewell gave away his early advantage, the initiative passing to Green after the exchange of queens, but an easily drawn opposite-colour bishop endgame was nevertheless reached. Hopewell, however, blundered on the board and lost on time simultaneously. Stuart won on time by a whisker, a reconstruction of the last moves before the time control showing that Spiller's flag fell as he made his 45th move; the final position would probably have been drawn. Also reaching 2½ was Jackson who benefitted from the Spencer-Smith trade mark, the loss or sacrifice of the exchange.

Going into the last round, the scores were thus: Garbett 4; Sarapu 3; Smith, Green, Stuart, Weir, Jackson & Sharko 2½; Hopewell & Kaspar 2.

Paul was thus assured of at least \$200 come what may while a draw would give him the first prize to himself and a win would be worth an extra \$50 for winning all five games. Sarapu, who of course needed a win to really better his situation, repeated the variation of his third match game against Chandler last December and at one stage Garbett looked to have an edge. With the transition to the endgame, however, any advantage remaining was with Sarapu and the draw was thereupon agreed.

This result gave those on 2½ a chance for equal second and three very closely fought games ensued. Weir had the better of things against Smith but started to go astray when time pressure set in; the blunder of a piece just before the time control was, of course, immediately fatal. Stuart, with the white pieces, played the opening too passively against Green but soon gained counterplay with a pawn sacrifice. Fortunes fluctuated during the time scramble with Green's winning queen ending being converted into a drawn king and pawn ending right on the time control. Sharko v

Jackson reached a roughly equal ending which the latter misplayed, eventually losing a pawn; nevertheless Jackson reached a drawn position with K+B versus K+N+P when the scoresheet ran out but he then blundered in time-trouble to lose. The scores:

	Club	R.1	R.2	R.3	R.4	R.5		
1	Garbett P A	NS	W14	W8	W9	W4	D2	4½
2	Sarapu O	NS	W12	D3	D4	W8	D1	3½
3	Sharko A	A	W7	D2	D5	D9	W11	3½
4	Smith R W	Wai	W16	W13	D2	L1	W9	3½
5	Green E M	HP	L10	W11	D3	W6	D7	3
6	Hopewell M G	A	L8	W16	W10	L5	W15	3
7	Stuart P W	NS	L3	W18	D13	W14	D5	3
8	Kaspar W	NS	W6	L1	W15	L2	D14	2½
9	Weir P B	NS	W18	W10	L1	D3	L4	2½
10	Whitehouse L E	Ham	W5	L9	L6	D12	W17	2½
11	Jackson R	Wai	W17*	L5	D14	W13	L3	2½
12	Spain G A	Ham	L2	L14	W17	D10	W16	2½
13	Spencer-Smith G	NS	W15	L4	D7	L11	W18*	2½
14	Spiller P S	HP	L1	W12	D11	L7	D8	2
15	Cornford L H	A	L13	W17	L8	D16	L6	1½
16	Walden G J	AU	L4	L6	W18	D15	L12	1½
17	Atkinson I E	NS	L1*	L15	L12	W18*	L10	1
18	Poor R L	NS	L9	L7	L16	L17*	L13*	0

An asterisk denotes forfeit. Club abbreviations are: A = Auckland Centre, AU = Auckland University, Ham = Hamilton, HP = Howick-Pakuranga, NS = North Shore, Wai = Waitemata.

Nobody could argue with Paul Garbett's convincing victory — a one point margin in a five-round tournament speaks for itself. Doubtless most of the other players had their moments and disappointments but perhaps the other stand-out result was that of Andrei Sharko who went through the tournament undefeated to record a performance rating of about 2340 in his first Auckland tournament.

With 40 players in the B-grade, multiple ties at the top were predictable and duly eventuated. David Notley and John Robinson each reached 4/4 and were content to draw their last round clash to finish joint first with 4½ points.

The hard-luck story belongs to Ralph Hart who actually won all his five games at the board. The result of his vital fourth round game against Robinson was, however, reversed subsequently following a complaint about an off-the-board incident which should serve as a warning to all chess players. Another player apparently pointed out to Hart that his position would have been hopeless if Robinson had played the best move at an earlier turn. Rightly or wrongly

the ensuing discussion was interpreted as being about the current position, hence the Director's decision to alter the result. While we feel sure that no cheating was intended or took place, players must realise that any conversation during play runs the risk of being misconstrued with possibly disastrous consequences. This particular episode probably cost Hart nearly \$200 but was fortunate indeed for John Robinson.

Final scores: 1-2 D.G. Notley & J.P. Robinson 4½; 3-6 G. Banks, R. Hart, K.M. Okey & G. Sareczky 4; 7-9 A.J. Booth, T. Brumby & B. Martin-Buss 3½; 10-15 V.J. Burndred, D.A. Gifford-Moore, R. Hames, D. Morse, F. Stynman & P. Whibley 3; 16-24 R. Beesley, J. Billing, J.K. Boyd, D. Clinton, K. Grace, R. Hampton, M.K. Morrison, B. Savage & B.K. Stewart 2½; 25-33 J. Clinton, A. Johnstone, C. Lancaster, J. McRae, J.A.O'Connor, J. Shields, P. Shields, C. Stelco & R.G. Williams 2; 34 R.A. Pengelly 1½; 35-38 K. Jenkinson, A. Malcouronne, M. Sorel & C. Walker 1; 39 G. Thorne ½; 40 D. Savage 0.

As usual in this tournament the open-all-hours canteen service was very good.

A new feature this year was the introduction of a best game prize in each grade. This was, unfortunately, the one area where the organisers could be criticised. We feel the judging could and should have been done prior to the official prize-giving by a top Auckland player. Instead it was done some days later by Waitemata Club committee members — excluding their one strong player Robert Smith who had himself entered a game. The judges arguably made two wrong decisions in awarding the prizes to Robert Smith (for his game against Walden) and Vivian Burndred (for her game against D. Clinton) as the losers' play was very weak in both games. After reconsideration, however, a second award was made for the A-grade to Len Whitehouse (for his game versus Green) and few will dispute the justice of this.

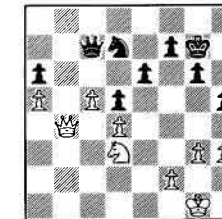
WHITEHOUSE — E. GREEN, Sicilian:

1 Nf3 e5 2 e4 e6 3 d4 cxd4 4 Nxd4 Nf6 5 Nc3 d6 6 g3 Nc6 7 Bg2 a6 8 Be3 Bd7 9 0-0 Be7 10 Qe2 0-0 11 Rad1 Qc7 12 f4 Rac8 13 Nb3 b5 14 a3 Rfd8 15 g4 Be8 16 g5 Nd7 17 Kh1 b4 18 axb4 Nxb4 19 Rf3! Nc5 20 Rh3 g6?! 21 Qf2 a5 22 Bf3 Bf8 23 Qh4 h6 24 gxh6 Kh7 25 f5 exf5 26 exf5 Bc6 27 Nd4

Bxf3+ 28 Nxf3 Qb7 29 Kgl [White could have won a piece here by 29 Bxc5 but decided that the king hunt was better] 29...Nxc2 [If 29...Be7 30 Bg5! intending Bf6 and Ng5+] 30 Qf6 Nxe3 31 Ng5+ Kg8 32 h7 mate, 1 - 0.

SMITH — WALDEN, Alekhine Defence:

1 e4 Nf6 2 e5 Nd5 3 Nf3 d6 4 d4 Bg4 5 Be2 e6 6 0-0 Be7 7 c4 Nb6 8 exd6 cxd6 9 b3 Nc6 10 Bb2 Bf6 [Usual is 10 ...0-0 11 Nbd2 d5] 11 Nbd2 d5 12 Ne5 Bxe2 13 Qxe2 Rc8 14 Nxc6 Rxc6 15 c5 Nd7 16 b4 a6 17 a4 0-0 18 Nf3 Rc8 19 b5 Qc7 20 Ba3 Rfd8 21 bxa6 bxa6 22 Rab1 Qc6 23 Qc2 Rb8 24 h3 g6? [An unnecessary weakening which does nothing to help Black carry out the thematic advance ...e5. Indicated was 24...Be7 with the idea of ...f6 and an eventual ...e5 undermining the white c-pawn] 25 Rfcl Rxb1?! [Losing more time; 25...Be7 was still correct] 26 Rxb1 Rb8 27 Rxb8+ Nxb8 28 Qb3 Nd7 29 Qb4 h5? [A further weakening of the king position which makes f6 and e5 even harder to carry out] 30 g3 Kh7? 31 Bcl1? Bg7? [Black continues to waste tempi with gay abandon; 31...Be7 was better, again planning f6 and e5 now that the c-pawn is less well defended] 32 Bf4 Kg8 33 Bd6 Bf6? [Aiming to exchange the Bd6 by Bd8 -c7 but why not 33...Bf8] 34 Ne1! [From d3 the knight will scan b4, c5 and f4 as well as e5] 34...Bd8 [34...e5? fails to 35 dxe5 Bxe5 36 Bxe5 Nxe5 37 Qb8+] 35 Nd3 Bc7 36 Bxc7 Qxc7 37 a5! Kg7

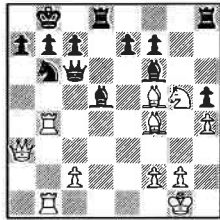


38 Qa4! e5 [Desperation — but too late now] 39 c6 Nb8 40 Nxe5 f6 41 Nd3 Qxc6 [Or 41 ...Nxc6 42 Nc5 Kf7 43 Nxa6 winning] 42 Qb4 Nd7 43 Qe7+ Kh6 44 Nf4 [Finally the king-side weaknesses are exposed — there is no defence to Ne6] 44...Qcl+ 45 Kg2 Qc2 46 Qxd7 Qe4+ 47 Kh2 Qxd4 48 Qg7+ Kxg7 49 Ne6+ Kf7 50 Nxd4 Ke7 51 Nc6+ Kd6 52 Nb4 d4 53 Kg2 Kc5 54 Nxa6 Kc4 55 Kf1 Kc3 56 Ke2, 1 - 0.

WEIR — POOR, Alekhine Defence:

1 e4 Nf6 2 Nc3 d5 3 e5 d4 4 exf6 dxc3 5 fxg7 cxd2+ 6 Bxd2 Bxg7 7 Qh5 Qd4 8 Nf3 Qxb2 9 Rd1 Be6 10 Bd3 Nd7 11 0-0 0-0-0 12 Rb1 Qxa2 13 Be4 Nb6 14 Qc5 Qc4 15 Qe3 Bd4 16 Qf4 Bf6 17 Rb4 [White has a considerable initiative

for his two pawn deficit] 17...Qc5 18 Rf1 h6 19 h4 Qd6 20 Qe3 h5 21 Qa3 Bd5 22 Bf5+ Kb8 23 Bf4 Qc6 24 Ng5!?

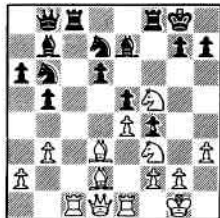


24...Bxg5? [Over-looking a winning zwischenzug combination; instead 24...e6! hitting the bishop and intending ...Be7 may well turn out in Black's favour] 25 Rxb6! Qxb6 [25...axb6

runs into 26 Ral mating] 26 Rxb6 axb6 27 hxg5 e6 28 Bd3 h4 29 Bb5 h3? 30 gxh3 Rh4 31 Bxc7+ Kxc7 32 Qg3+ Kc8 33 Qxh4 Bf3 34 Qc4+, 1 - 0.

GARBETT-WEIR, Ruy Lopez:

1 e4 e5 2 Nf3 Nc6 3 Bb5 a6 4 Ba4 Nf6 5 0-0 Be7 6 Re1 b5 7 Bb3 d6 8 c3 0-0 9 h3 Na5 10 Bc2 c5 11 d4 Qc7 12 Nbd2 cxd4 13 cxd4 Bb7 14 d5 Rac8 15 Bd3 Nd7 16 Nf1 Nc4 17 b3 Ncb6 18 Bd2 f5 19 Ne3 f4 20 Rcl Qb8 21 Nf5



21...Rxf5 22 exf5 Nc5 23 Bb1 Nxd5 [Black has only one pawn for the exchange but the white pieces are very restricted] 24 b4 Nd7 25 Qb3 h6? 26 Bxf4 N7f6 27 Be3 Kh7

28 Rxc8 Bxc8 29 Rcl Bb7 30 a3 Bd8 31 Nd2 Ne7 32 Rel d5 33 f3 Bc8 34 Bc5! Nc6 35 Qe3 Kh8 36 Nf1 Nd7 37 Qd3 Nf6 38 Qd2 Bc7 39 Ba2 Bb7 40 Ne3 e4 41 Nxd5 Bh2+ 42 Kh1 Nh5 43 f4 Nxf4 44 Rxe4 Nh5 45 Bf2 Ne5 46 f6 g5 47 Qe2 Nf4 48 Nxf4 Bxe4 49 Kxh2 Ba8 50 f7 Nxf7 [50...gxf4 51 Qxe5! Qxe5 52 f8Q+ Kh7 53 Qg8 mate] 51 Bd4+ Kg8 52 Bxf7+ Kxf7 53 Qe6+ Kf8 54 Bc5+ Kg7 55 Qg6+ Kh8 56 Bd4+, 1 - 0.

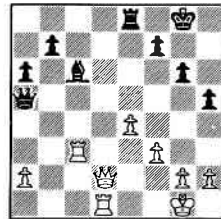
HOPEWELL - WHITEHOUSE, King's Gambit:

1 e4 e5 2 f4 exf4 3 Bc4 d6 4 d4 Nf6 5 Nc3 Qe7 6 Qe2 Nc6 7 Nf3 Bg4 8 Bb5 Bd7 9 Bxf4 0-0-0 10 0-0-0 h6 11 Rhel Re8 12 Qc4 g5 13 Nd5! Qd8 14 Nxf6 Qxf6 15 Bg3 Qg6 16 e5 f5 17 d5 Nxe5 18 Bxe5 Bxb5 19 Qxb5 dxe5 20 Nxe5 Rxe5 21 Rxe5 Bd6 22 Re6 Qh5 23 Rdel Rd8 24 Re8 Bxh2 25 d6 Qf7 26 Rle7, 1 - 0.

STUART-POOR, Symmetrical English:

1 c4 Nf6 2 Nc3 c5 3 Nf3 d5 4 cxd5 Nxd5 5 d4 Nxc3 6 bxc3 g6 7 e3 Bg7 8

Bd3 Nd7 9 0-0 0-0 10 Qe2 cxd4?! 11 cxd4 Re8 12 Rd1 Qb6 13 Rb1 Qd6 14 Bd2 e5? [The premature exchange of the c-pawns left the black queen without its usual shelter on c7 and Black has got behind in development; thus the 'equalising thrust' ...e5 fails here for tactical reasons] 15 Bb4 Qf6 16 dxe5 Nxe5 17 Nxe5 Qxe5 18 Bb5 Bf5 19 Bxe8 Rxe8 [Black must cede the exchange as 19...Bxb1 20 Bxf7+ is murderous] 20 Rbcl Be4 21 Rc5 Qe6 22 Bc3 Bxc3 23 Rxc3 Bc6 24 Qc4 Qf5 25 f3 h5 26 Qd4 a6 27 e4 Qg5 28 Qd2 Qa5



29 Rxc6! Qxd2 30 Rxc6+ fxc6 31 Rxd2 Re7 32 Kf2 [32 Rc2! is more precise - taking control of the more distant open file] 32...Kf7 33 h4 [Again, 33 Rc2!] 33...Rc7 34

Ke3 b5 35 Kf4 Rc4 36 g4 hxg4 37 Kxg4 Ra4 38 h5 gxh5+ 39 Kxh5 Ra3 40 Kg4 b4 41 Kf4 a5 [Or 41...Ke6 42 e5 a5 43 Ke4 a4 44 Rd6+ Ke7 45 Rb6 winning] 42 e5 a4 43 Rd7+ Ke8 44 Bb7 Rxa2 45 Rxb4 Ral 46 Kf5 a3 47 Ra4 a2 48 f4 Kd8 49 Ra7 Kc8 50 Kf6 Rf1 51 Rxa2 Rxf4+ 52 Ke7 Rh4 53 Rc2+ Kb7 54 e6 Rh7+ 55 Kd6 Rh6 56 Kd7 Rhl 57 Rb2+ Ka7 58 e7 Rd1+ 59 Ke8, 1 - 0.

SARAPU-KASPAR, French Closed:

1 e4 e6 2 d3 d5 3 Nd2 Nf6 4 Ngf3 c5 5 g3 Nc6 6 Bg2 dxe4 7 dxe4 e5 8 0-0 Bg4 9 c3 Be7 10 Qc2 0-0 11 Nc4 Qc7 12 Ne3 Be6 13 Ng5 Rad8 14 Nxe6 fxe6 15 Bh3 Qc8 16 Qb3 Kf7 17 Nc4 Qb8? [Black's position is already seriously compromised but this allows a speedy execution] 18 Bxe6+! Kxe6 19 Nxe5+ Kd6 20 Nf7+ Kc7 21 Bf4+ Bd6 22 Nxd6 Rxd6 23 e5, 1 - 0.

SMITH-GARBETT, Caro-Kann Defence:

1 e4 c6 2 d4 d5 3 e5 Bf5 4 Ne2 e6 5 Ng3 Bg6 6 h4 h6 7 h5 Bh7 8 Bd3 Bxd3 9 Qxd3 Qa5+ 10 Nd2 Qa6 11 Ke2 Qxd3+ 12 cxd3 c5 13 dxc5 Nc6 [Black can be quite happy with his French-type pawn structure without white-square bishops] 14 Nf3 Bxc5 15 Be3 Bxe3 16 Kxe3 Nge7 17 Rac1 Rc8 18 Rh4 0-0 19 Ra4 a5!? 20 a3? [Overlooking the fine reply which wins material due to the unfortunate situations of the white rooks] 20...d4+! 21 Nxd4 [else ...b5] 21...Nxd4 22 Rxc8 Ndf5+ 23 Nxf5 Nxf5+ 24 Ke4 Rxc8 25

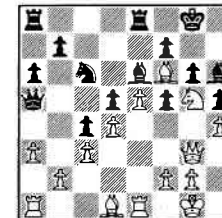
g4 Ne7 26 Rxa5 f5+ 27 exf6 gxf6 28 Rb5 Rc7 29 f4 Nc8 30 Kd4 Kf7 31 Rc5 Rd7+ 32 Ke3 Ne7 33 b4 b6 34 Rc2 Ra7 35 g5 hxg5 36 fxcg5 fxcg5 37 Rg2 Kf6 38 h6 Nf5+, 0 - 1.

E. GREEN - JACKSON, Modern Defence:

1 d4 g6 2 c4 Bg7 3 Nc3 d6 4 e4 Nc6 5 Be3 e5 6 d5 Nce7 7 c5 f5 8 cxd6 cxd6 9 Bb5+ Kf8 10 f3 Nf6 11 h3 h5 12 Qd2 h4 13 Nge2 Nh5 14 0-0-0 Qa5 15 Kbl a6 16 Bd3 f4 17 Bf2 b5? [It is White who has the attacking chances on the queenside - not Black] 18 Ncl Ng3 19 Rhel Bd7 20 Nb3 Qd8 21 a3 Kf7 22 Rcl Bf6 23 Rc2 Qb8 24 Na2 Rc8 25 Recl Rxc2 26 Qxc2 Nc8 27 Na5 Bd8 28 Nc6 Bxc6 29 dxc6 Bc7 30 Qb3+ Kf6 31 a4 bxa4 32 Qxa4 a5 33 Nc3 Ne7 34 Qc4 Bb6 35 Bxb6 Qxb6 36 Nd5+ Nxd5 37 Qxd5 Qc7 38 Rc3 Rc8 39 Ba6 Ra8 40 Bc4 Kg7 41 Rb3 Ra7 42 Rb7 Rxb7 43 cxb7 Qb8 44 Qg8+, 1 - 0.

BURNEDRED-CLINTON, French Tarrasch:

1 e4 e6 2 d4 d5 3 Nd2 a6 4 a3? [4 Ngf3!] 4...c5 5 c3 c4? 6 e5 [Already White can envisage a kingside attack while Black has severe developmental problems] 6...Ne7 7 Be2 g6 8 Ngf3 Bg7 9 0-0 0-0? [Showing suicidal tendencies against an opponent like Vivian who likes to attack; Black should aim to castle queenside] 10 Rel Bd7 11 Nf1 Qa5 12 Bg5 Re8 13 Qd2 Nbc6 14 Ng3 Nf5 15 Nxf5 exf5 16 Bd1? Be6 17 h4 h5 18 Bf6 Kh7 19 Qg5 Bh6 20 Qg3 Kg8 21 Ng5



21...Nxd4 [White has built up a tremendous attacking position but her pointless 16th move allows Black one chance of counter-play] 22 Bxh5! Nc2 23 Bxg6 [Everything wins; 23 Nxf7! and 23 Nxe6 are also good] 23...Nxe1?? [Tame! allowing mate in three. Best was 23...fxg6, e.g. 24 Nxe6 Kf7! 25 Ng5+ Bxg5 26 Qxg5 Nxa1 27 h5! Ke6! when White is probably winning] 24 Bh7+ Kf8 25 Nxe6+, 1 - 0.

HART-BANKS, Queen's Gambit:

1 d4 d5 2 c4 e6 3 Nc3 Nf6 4 Bg5 Be7 5 Nf3 Nbd7 6 e3 c6 7 cxd5 exd5 8 Bd3 0-0 9 0-0 Ne4 10 Bxe7 Qxe7 11 Bxe4 dxe4 12 Nd2 Nf6 13 Qc2 Bf5 14 Ne2 Rfe8 15 Rab1 Nd5 16 a3 Rac8 17 b4 b6

18 Rfcl f6 19 Bb2 [Intending to double rooks on the c-file] 19...Bg6 20 Qbl Qe6? [After 20...c5! 21 bxc5 bxc5 22 dxc5 Rxc5 23 Rxc5 Qxc5 White retains a slight advantage but this was probably Black's best chance] 21 a4 Kf8 22 Rbc2 h5 23 b5 [Black's last two moves did nothing about White's minority attack which now bears fruit. However, Black's apparently desperate counterplay on the kingside stirs up some trouble] 23... Qg4 24 Nc3 Nf4!? 25 exf4 e3 26 Nde4! [26 fxe3 Bxc2 and 27...Rxe3 gives Black plenty of play] 26...Qxf4 [26...Bxe4 27 Nxe4 Rxe4? 28 f3] 27 f3 f5 28 Ne2 Qh4 29 g3 Qe7 30 Nf4 Bh7 31 Nc3 g5 32 bxc6! [White decides to return the material to keep the bishop out of play; 32 Nfe2 was the alternative] 32... gxf4 33 Nd5 Qd6 34 Nxf4 h4 [34...Qxd4 35 Qb3 is similar to the game] 35 Qb3 hxg3 36 hxg3 Qxd4 [Or 36...Bg8 37 Qd3] 37 Ne6+ Rxe6 38 Qxe6 e2+ 39 Kg2 Re8 40 Qxe8+! Kxe8 41 c7 [The pawn cannot be stopped] 41...Qdl 42 c8Q+ Kf7 43 Rc7+ Kg6 44 Qe8+ Kg5 45 Rg7+ Kh6 46 Rxb7+ Kxb7 47 Rc7+ Kh6 48 Rc6+ Kg7 49 Rg6+, 1 - 0.

* * *

BRAIN TEASERS

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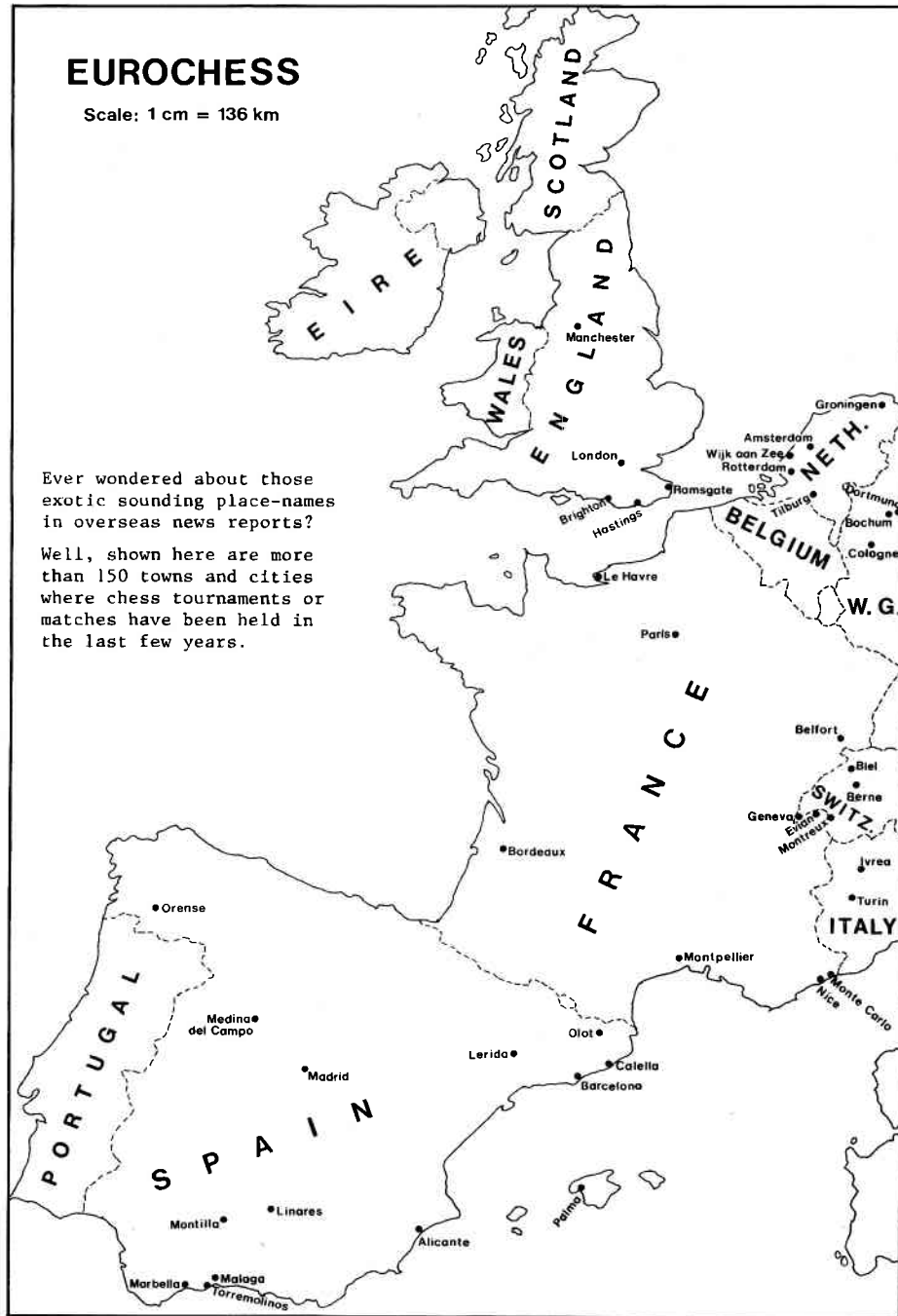
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EUROCHESS

Scale: 1 cm = 136 km

Ever wondered about those exotic sounding place-names in overseas news reports?

Well, shown here are more than 150 towns and cities where chess tournaments or matches have been held in the last few years.



N.Z. Junior Ch'p

Our coverage of the 1984 New Zealand Junior Championship on pages 50-51 of the May issue contained the unfortunate and incorrect suggestion that Michael Hampl was sole New Zealand Junior Champion for 1984 by virtue of his higher tie-break score. Of course, Jonathan Sarfati is co-champion, the title being held jointly.

The significance of the tie-break provision lies only in deciding which player has the first option on representing New Zealand in the subsequent World Junior Championship. We apologise to Jonathan for our carelessness!

As our reconstruction of the final scores proved slightly inaccurate (and, of course, incomplete) we now give the full table which eventually reached us several months after the tournament took place.

	Club	R.1	R.2	R.3	R.4	R.5	R.6	R.7	T'1	SOS	
1	Hampl M	C	D5	W10	W8	D3	W6	D2	W7	5½	30
2	Sarfati J D	W	W9	W12	W7	D5	W4	D1	D3	5½	29
3	Ker A F	HV	D11	D8	W13	D1	W5	W6	D2	5	
4	Dive R J	Twa	W14	L6	W16	W7	L2	D5	W10	4½	
5	Alexander B J	Cen	D1	W11	W6	D2	L3	D4	D8	4	31
6	Wilson M C	C	W13	W4	L5	W8	L1	L3	W11	4	27½
7	Jackson I	Cen	W12	W9	L2	L4	W10	W13	L1	4	27
8	Dreyer M P	Civ	W16	D3	L1	L6	W11	W9	D5	4	26½
9	Boswell T J	Wan	L2	L7	W15	W13	W12	L8	W14	4	21½
10	Jordan A W	C	D15	L1	W11	W16	L7	W12	L4	3½	
11	Wilkinson E	C	D3	L5	L7	W14	L8	W15	L6	2½	
12	Connor B P	HV	L7	L2	D14	W15	L9	L10	D16	2	22½
13	Lukey S	Chr	L6	W14	L3	L9	W16	L7	L15	2	22½
14	Edwards D W	C	L4	L13	D12	L11	D15	W16	L9	2	18½
15	McKenzie P	C	D10	L16	L9	L12	D14	L11	W13	2	17½
16	Johnson Q	C	L8	W15	L4	L10	L13	L14	D12	1½	

Abbreviations: C = Canterbury, Cen = Central, Chr = Christchurch, Civ = Civic, HV = Hutt Valley, Twa = Tawa, W = Wellington, Wan = Wanganui.

LOCAL NEWS

OTAGO CHESS CLUB

In the first round of the Otago Chess Club's 1984 Championship Tony Love took full advantage of the absence of the other two of Otago's "big three", namely Richard Sutton and Tony Dowden, to score a convincing victory with 5/5.

Scores:

	1	2	3	4	5	6		
1	Love A J	x	1	1	1	1	5	
2	Haase G G	0	x	1	1	1	4	
3	Martin B M	0	0	x	1	½	2½	
4	Lichter D	0	0	0	x	1	2	
5	Sinton P J	0	0	½	0	x	1½	
6	Foord M R R	0	0	0	0	0	x	0

Graham Haase's performance, his best

for some time, was also noteworthy. His only loss came in a game in which he held the advantage early on and later missed a draw just before the time control.

Jackie Sievey (4/5) and Andrew McIntosh (3½) took the top two places in the B-grade to earn promotion. The C-grade was won by W.Martin and the D-grade by A.Abadie.

With Tony Love moving to Invercargill and Dr David Lichter now gone to Rochester in the USA for the next three years to do post-graduate medical studies there was more room than ever in the A-grade for the younger players in later rounds of the Championship.

In the second round, played just prior to Lichter's departure, young Ben Martin scored a handsome victory, coming in 1½ points clear of the joint runners-up. The scores:

	1	2	3	4	5		
1	Martin B M	x	½	1	1	1	3½
2	Haase G G	½	x	1	½	0	2
3	Sievey J C	0	0	x	1	1	2
4	Lichter D	0	½	0	x	1	1½
5	McIntosh A D	0	1	0	0	x	1

There was a three-way tie for first place in the B-grade between K.M.Boyd, M.R.R.Foord and W.Martin.

* * *

TE AWAMUTU

The Waipa United Chess Tournament on 12 May was the first of what will hopefully be an annual series under the sponsorship of the United Building Society.

A modest field of 16 turned out, nearly all from either Hamilton or Waipa Chess Clubs. The pre-tournament favourite was Graeme Spain who was rated about 300 points ahead of anyone else. Robert Baumgartner and Richard Beesley were expected to give him the most trouble.

The five rounds were played in one day with each player having 30 minutes per game. Under the direction of Rickey Takhar (who did not play) the rounds got off to a smooth start with no major upsets occurring. As expected Graeme held the number one position throughout to end up with a perfect score.

Robert Baumgartner and Aidan Johnstone finished equal second. An interesting point is that there was not a single draw in the whole tournament.

A good time was had by all and next year the Waipa club looks forward to a larger field with players from further afield.

Scores: 1 G.A.Spain 5/5; 2-3 R.Baumgartner & A.Johnstone 4; 4-8 R.Beasley, A.Kingsbury, D.Morse, G.Neilson & I.Wallace 3; 9-13 M.Gulliver, H.Press, P.Neilson, A.Ladd & J.Neilson 2; 14-15 A.Burr & F.Chapman 1; 16 M.Dowty 0.

Report: R.Takhar

The Waipa Chess Club is to be congratulated on its initiative in organising such an event and we hope a horde of

Auckland players make the trek south next year - Editor.

* * *

AUCKLAND SCHOOLPUPIL CH'P

This year's tournament, held at the Auckland Chess Centre, attracted a very meagre field of eleven. From 51 entries in 1980 to this is pathetic and reflects the Auckland Chess Association's non-existent effort to promote the game at junior level.

The two favourites, Martin Dreyer and Nigel Hopewell, easily finished first and second respectively while 13-year old Sean McRae had no problems in coming third.

Nigel suffered a near catastrophe in round three when he blundered his queen to lowly ranked David Boyd; eventually he reached the theoretically drawn ending of R+KNP v Q+KRP. In the same round Dreyer had a nice finish against McRae although his breakthrough should have rebounded.

The first place was effectively decided in round four when Hopewell drew with Dreyer; the remainder of the tournament went as expected with Hopewell earning the Best Game prize for an aggressive win over McRae.

The leading scores: 1 M.P.Dreyer 7½/8; 2 N.H.Hopewell 7; 3 S.McRae 6; 4-5 E.Tanoi & M.Parry 5.

N.HOPEWELL - DREYER, French Defence:
 1 e4 e6 2 Nf3 d5 3 Nc3 d4 4 Nce2 c5
 5 c3 Nf6 6 Ng3 Nc6 7 Bb5 Bd7 8 0-0
 Be7 9 d3 dxc3 [Better 9...0-0] 10 bxc3
 Qa5 11 Qa4 Qxa4 12 Bxa4 a6 13 Bxc6
 Bxc6 14 Ne5 [14 a4! retains a slight
 advantage] 14...Rc8 [14...Ba4!] 15 a4
 Nd7 16 Nxc6 Rxc6 17 Rb1 [17 a5!] 17...
 ...b6 18 Be3 0-0 19 f4 f5 20 c4! g6
 21 a5? [Far too impatient; White has a
 clear advantage and should first improve
 the position of his pieces. Also he can
 play on both wings with h3 and g4] 21
 ...Rb8 22 axb6 Rxb6 23 Ral Kf7 24
 Ra5 Rh3 25 Rd1 R8b6 26 Rd2 Rd6 27
 Kf2 Bd8 28 Ra1 a5 29 Ke2 Ra6 30 Rda2
 Rd6 31 Rd2, ½ - ½.

Report: Michael Hopewell

* * *

CANTERBURY SCHOOLPUPIL CH'P

The Canterbury Schoolpupil Championship, played during the first week of

the May school holidays and directed by Adrian Lloyd, was won by Mark Wilson with 6½/7. Next was Ben Alexander who came in a half point behind while Peter McKenzie and Stephen Lukey shared third place with 5½ points.

★ ★ ★

OTAGO — CHESS FOR FUN!

The Otago Chess Club reports the start of its third year of social teams play, known as "Chess for Fun." Eighteen teams are currently involved in grading matches to determine the composition of the three final groups. Each team of five includes two club players and, in most cases it seems, has a zany name; examples are Ridgebacks (a team of people who have lived in Zimbabwe), Flying In, Quick Response (a Fire Service team) and Paroxysmal Seafish!

★ ★ ★

AUCKLAND TEAMS LIGHTNING

The 1984 Auckland Team Lightning Tournament, held on Queen's Birthday, was predictably won by the North Shore A team (comprising Paul Garbett, Ortvin Sarapu, Peter Stuart & Wolf Leonhardt) which won all seven matches. In a last



OVERSEAS NEWS

BAYAMO

The Cespedes Memorial Tournament in February/March was won by Colombian IM Alonso Zapata with 9½/13, sufficient for a GM norm. Other scores: 2 GM G. Garcia (CUB) 8½; 3 GM S. Garcia (CUB) 8; 4-5 GM A. Rodriguez (CUB) & IM Vilela (CUB) 7½; 6-7 IM Ochoa (SPA) & GM Hernandez (CUB) 7 14 players.

This sacrificial orgy won the best game prize:

DIAZ — ALZATE, Sicilian Najdorf:

1 e4 c5 2 Nf3 d6 3 d4 cxd4 4 Nxd4 Nf6 5 Nc3 a6 6 Bg5 e6 7 f4 Be7 8 Qf3 h6 9 Bh4 g5 10 fxd5 Nfd7 11 Nxe6 fxe6 12 Qh5+ Kf8 13 Bb5 Rh7 14 0-0+ Kg8 15 g6 Rg7 16 Rf7 Bxh4 17 Qxh6 Qf6 18 Rf1 axb5 19 e5 Qxe5 20 Qxh4 Nc6 21 Ne4 d5 22 Nf6+ Nxf6 23 Rlx6 Bd7 24 Rxd7+ Kxg7 25 Rf7+ Kxg6 26 Qh7+ Kg5 27 h4+, 1 - 0.

round near upset, however, they could only barely head off the North Shore B team (Ron Feasey, Ralph Hart, Peter Weir & Graham Pitts) by 8½-7½ and this allowed Auckland A (Peter Green, Nigel Hopewell, Jon Stephenson & Michael Hopewell) to close the gap to a respectable two points.

Final scores: 1 North Shore A 89; 2 Auckland A 87; 3 North Shore B 79½, 4 Howick-Pakuranga 60½, 5 Waitemata A 45½, 6 Auckland B 39½, 7 North Shore C 26½, 8 Waitemata B 20½.

The top individual scorers, with 26/28, were Garbett and Sarapu. They were followed by Robert Smith (Waitemata A) 25½, Peter Green 24, Nigel Hopewell 23, Feasey 22½ and Hart 22.

★ ★ ★

BLDISLOE CUP

The Bledisloe Cup semi-final match between Auckland and Otago was played by telephone at the end of June. The score at the close of play was 11-8 to the northern team with one game for adjudication. Several games, however, are in dispute so the final score is unclear at this point. Wellington had the bye and will meet the winner of the Auckland v Otago match in the final.

OAKHAM

A young masters' tournament at this English town in March was decisively won by Bangladeshi IM Niaz Murshed with 7/9. Involved in a seven-way tie for second place on 6 points were IM Short (ENG), IM Dlugy (USA), IM Hodgson (ENG), Stohl (CZE), Hjorth (AUS), D'Amore (ITA) and Horvath (HUN).

★ ★ ★

HUNGARIAN CH'P

Despite losing to Lajos Portisch, Andras Adorian topped the strong field in the 1984 Hungarian Championship by a full point. Tournament favourite Portisch lost two games, to Pinter and Sax, and tied for second place.

Scores: 1 GM Adorian 7/10; 2-4 GM Portisch, IM Groszpeter & GM Farago 6;

5-6 GM Pinter & GM Sax 5½; 7 IM Lukacs 5; 8-9 Schneider & Utasi 4; 10-11 IM Horvath & GM Csom 3.

PORTISCH — PINTER, QGD Semi-Tarrasch:

1 d4 Nf6 2 c4 e6 3 Nf3 d5 4 Nc3 c5 5 cxd5 Nxd5 6 e4 Nxc3 7 bxc3 cxd4 8 cxd4 Nc6 9 Bc4 b5 10 Be2 Bb4+ 11 Bd2 Qa5 12 Bxb4 Qxb4+ 13 Qd2 Bb7 14 a3 Qxd2+ 15 Kxd2 a6 16 a4 b4 17 a5 Rd8 18 Ke3 f5 19 exf5 exf5 20 Bc4 Ke7 21 d5 Kf6 [DIAGRAM] 22 dxc6 Rhe8+ 23 Kf4 Re4+ 24 Kg3 Bc8 25 Racl Rg4+ 26 Kh3 f4 27 Ne5 Kg5 28 Nf7 Kh5 29 Be2 Rd3+ 30 g3 f3 31 Rc5+ Rg5+ 32 g4 Bxg4+ 33 Kg3 fxe2+, 0 - 1.



★ ★ ★

SARAJEVO

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0	1	2	3	4	
1 Korchnoi	x	½	½	½	½	½	½	1	½	1	1	½	1	½	9
2 Timman	½	x	½	½	0	1	½	1	1	1	0	1	1	9	
3 van der Wiel	½	½	x	½	½	1	0	½	½	½	1	½	1	7½	
4 Yusupov	½	½	½	x	½	1	½	0	0	½	½	1	1	7½	
5 Popovich	½	1	½	½	x	½	1	1	½	0	½	½	½	7	
6 Drasko	½	0	½	0	½	x	½	½	½	1	½	1	7		
7 Kurajica	0	½	0	½	0	½	x	½	½	1	½	1	7		
8 Romanishin	½	0	1	0	½	½	x	½	½	½	½	0	1	6½	
9 Hulak	0	0	½	1	½	½	½	x	½	½	0	½	½	5½	
10 Dizdar	0	0	½	1	0	0	½	½	x	½	1	0	1	5½	
11 Marjanovic	½	0	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	x	½	0	0	5	
12 Velimirovic	0	1	0	0	½	0	½	1	0	½	x	1	½	5	
13 Djuric	0	0	½	0	½	0	1	½	1	0	x	0	0	5	
14 Lobron	½	0	0	0	1	0	0	½	0	1	½	1	x	4½	

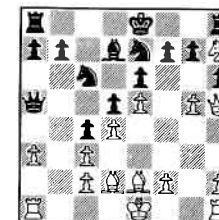
The tournament was category 12 (average rating 2527); all except Drasko and IM Dizdar are GMs. Korchnoi followed his earlier victories at Wijk aan Zee and Beersheva with his third in 1984. In a period of great activity Korchnoi also played at Lugano and then, soon after the Sarajevo event, in the Phillips & Drew/GLC Kings tournament in London. Timman seems to be approaching the great form he showed several years ago. Apart from van der Wiel and Drasko, nobody else could claim any degree of success. The Yugoslav players had come straight from the Yugoslav Championship and were likely somewhat jaded.

KORCHNOI — KURAJICA, Réti Opening:

1 Nf3 Nf6 2 c4 e6 3 g3 d5 4 Bg2 a6 5 b3 Bd6 6 Bb2 Qe7 7 0-0 Nbd7 8 d4 dxc4 9 bxc4 c5 10 e3 0-0 11 Ne5 Rd8 12 Qe2 Nf8 13 f4 Ne8 14 Nd2 cxd4 15 exd4 Ba3 16 Bc3 f6 17 Nd3 Rb8 18 Rab1 b5 19 c5 a5 20 Nb3 a4 21 Na5 Bd7 22 Bb4 Bxb4 23 Nxb4 Nc7 24 Nac6

Bxc6 25 Nxc6 Qd7 26 Rfd1 f5 27 Qe5 Rbc8 28 Qd6 Re8 29 Na7 Rcd8 30 Bc6 Qe7 31 Qxe7 Rxe7 32 Nxb5 Nxb5 33 Bxb5 Ra7 34 a4 Nd7 35 Re1 Kf7 36 Rb4 Nf6 37 Bc6 Rc7 38 Bf3 Ra7 39 Rcl Nd5 40 Bxd5 exd5 41 Rel R8d7 42 Re5 g6 43 Kf2 h5 44 h4 Ra8 45 Rb6, 1 - 0.

VELIMIROVIC — TIMMAN, French Winawer: 1 e4 e6 2 d4 d5 3 Nc3 Bb4 4 e5 c5 5 a3 Bxc3+ 6 bxc3 Ne7 7 Bd3 Nbc6 8 Qg4 Qa5 9 Bd2 c4 10 Be2 Nf5 11 Nf3 Bd7 12 Ng5 h6 13 Qh5 Rf8 14 Nh7 Rg8 15 g4 Nfe7 16 g5 Rh8



17 Nf6+ gxf6 18 gxf6 Nf5 19 Rgl Rf8 20 Rg7 0-0-0 21 Bg4 Nxc7 22 fxg7 Rg8 23 Qxh6 Ne7 24 h4 Qa4 25 Kd1 Nf5 26 Bxf5 exf5 27 h5 f4 28 Qg5 Qc6 29 h6 Qe6 30 Bxf4 Qh3 31 Kd2 Rde8 32 Rgl Re6 33 Rg3 Qh1 34 Qf5 Rxb6 35 Qxf7 Be6 36 Qf8+ Kd7 37 Bg5 Rg6 38 Qe7+ Kc8 39 Bf6 Qh6+ 40 Rg5 Rxf6 41 Qxf6 Qxf6 42 exf6 Kd7 43 Re5 Re8 44 f4 Bf7 45 f5, 1 - 0.

TIMMAN — ROMANISHIN, Sicilian Taimanov: 1 e4 c5 2 Nf3 e6 3 d4 cxd4 4 Nxd4 Nc6 5 Nc3 a6 6 g3 Nge7 7 Nb3 d6 8 Bg2 Bd7 9 0-0 Nc8 10 a4 Be7 11 Qe2 0-0 12 Be3 Qc7 13 f4 Bf6 14 Rfd1 Rb8 15 a5 Rd8 16 Na4 N6e7 17 c3 e5 18 f5 b5 19 Nb6 h6 20 h4 b4 21 c4 Be8 22 Qf2 h5 23 Qf3 Nxb6 24 Bxb6 Rxb6 25 axb6 Qxb6+ 26 Qf2 Qc7 27 c5 Bb5 28 Racl Nc6 29 cxd6 Rxd6 30 Rd5 Qd8 31 Qd2 Nd4 32 Nxd4 Rxd5 33 exd5 exd4 34 Qxb4 d3 35 Bf3 Be5 36 Kg2 Qf6 37 Bxh5 Qxf5 38 Qg4 Qf6 39 Rf1 Qh6 40 Bxf7+, 1 - 0.

TIMMAN — DJURIC, Sicilian Kan: 1 e4 c5 2 Nf3 e6 3 d4 cxd4 4 Nxd4 a6 5 Bd3 Bc5 6 Nb3 Bb6 7

Qe2 Nc6 8 Be3 Nf6 9 Bxb6 Qxb6 10 e5 Nd5 11 Nid2 Nf4 12 Qe4 Qb4 13 Bc4 Ng6 14 c3 Qe7 15 f4 d5 16 exd6 Qxd6 17 0-0 b5 18 f5 Nge7 19 fxe6 f5 20 Qd3 Qe5 21 Rael bxc4 22 Nxc4 Qd5 23 Nd6+ Kd8 24 Nf7+ Ke8 25 Qxd5 Nxd5 26 Nxb8, 1 - 0.

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U S S R VERSUS THE REST OF THE WORLD

The second USSR v the Rest of the World match took place in London during the last week of June. Earlier reports suggested that the match, celebrating FIDE's diamond jubilee, would be played in Belgrade (the 1970 venue) while Rome was also mentioned as a possible site but negotiations on behalf of both those cities fell through.

The match was organised by FIDE in collaboration with the British Chess Federation; the London Docklands Development Corporation provided sponsorship and the arrangements were successfully concluded when FIDE Vice President Dato Tan Chin Nam and former FIDE Vice President H.M.Hasan also came forward with sponsorship. Hasan also captained the Rest of the World team.

Both teams were reasonably close to full strength although Portisch, Hort and Spassky were notable omissions. Spassky has reportedly refused to represent the Soviet Union henceforth and may even represent France at the Olympiad later this year; he has been living in France since marrying a Frenchwoman in 1976. The USSR won the first match in 1970 by 20½ - 19½ and, based on the players' ratings, a similar score was to be expected this time. As can be seen from the scores, however, the Soviet team exceeded their 'quota' of points!

SOVIET UNION		REST OF THE WORLD	
Karpov	1 ½ ½ ½	Andersson	0 ½ ½ ½
Kasparov	½ ½ ½ 1	Timman	½ ½ ½ 0
Polugaevsky	½ 0 ½ ½ ¹	Korchnoi	½ 1 ½ ½
Smyslov	0 1 ¹ ½ ¹ ½	Ljubojevic	1 0 ½ ½
Vaganian	½ ½ ½ 0	Ribli	½ ½ ½ 1
Belyavsky	1 1 ½ 1	Seirawan	0 0 ½ ³ 0 ³
Tal	½ ½ ² 1 ½	Nunn	½ ½ 0 ½ ⁴
Razuvaev	½ ½ ½ ½	Hübner	½ ½ ½ ½
Yusupov	½ ½ ½ 0 ²	Miles	½ ½ ½ 1
Sokolov	0 1 ½ ² 0	Torre	1 0 ½ ⁴ 1
	5 6 5½ 4½		5 4 4½ 5½
	21		19

The substitutes used were: 1 Tukmakov, 2 Romanishin, 3 Larsen, 4 Chandler.

The first round bore out predictions of a close result but the Soviet Union took a two point lead in the second round. Alexander Belyavsky was the hatchet man for the USSR as he twice downed American GM Yasser Seirawan - substitute Bent Larsen did not fare much better in the last two rounds against the same opponent. The only win in round three was scored by Tal so the USSR had a three-point lead going into the last round. With tension gone the Rest of the World won the final round but not by enough to seriously endanger the Soviet lead.

As happens so often, the play apparently did not match the calibre of the players - this event was billed as the strongest of all time.

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OSLO

Anatoly Karpov scored a narrow victory in a small tournament commemorating the Oslo Chess Club's 50th anniversary. Scores: 1 GM Karpov (USR) 6/9; 2-3 GM Miles (ENG) & GM Makarichev (USR) 5½; 4-6 GM Adorian (HUN), IM Agdestein (NOR) & IM de Firmian (USA) 4½; 7 GM Hübner (BRD) 4; 8-10 IM Arnason (ICE), GM Hort (CZE) & IM Wedberg (SWE) 3½.

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NEW YORK

The New York International played in April was designed to fill the void created by the lapse of the Lone Pine series. GM Roman Dzindzihashvili took the \$18,000 first prize after defeating top seed Ljubomir Ljubojevic in a dramatic last round clash where the Yugoslav player spurned a draw by repetition in a mutual time scramble only to overlook a neat combination which cost him a rook. Portisch,

Adorian and Gurevich were also tied for first going into the final round but the two Hungarians settled for a quick draw while Gurevich lost to Gennady Sosonko.

Leading scores: 1 GM Dzindzihashvili (USA) 7/9; 2-6 GM Adorian (HUN), GM Kavalek (USA), IM Kogan (USA), GM Portisch (HUN) & GM Sosonko (NLD) 6½; 7-10 GM Browne (USA), GM Gheorghiu (RUM), GM Gurevich (USA) & IM Kudrin (USA) 6.

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YUGOSLAV CH'P

The 1984 Yugoslav champion is 23-year old Predrag Nikolic who scored 11 points in the 18-player field. Top ranked Yugoslav player Ljubojevic did not play because of illness while Borislav Ivkov withdrew ill after four rounds.

Scores: 1 GM P.Nikolic 11; 2-3 GM Kurajica & GM Velimirovic 10½; 4 GM Marjanovic 10; 5 IM Cebalo 9½; 6 IM Rukavina 9; 7 GM Ivanovic 8½

Veteran Svetozar Gligoric, for a long time Yugoslavia's top player, scored 7½ points for equal twelfth.

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CHRISTIANSEN - RESHEVSKY

Youth overcame experience when Larry Christiansen (28) beat Sammy Reshevsky in an 8-game match played in Los Angeles in June. Reshevsky fell into an old opening trap in the first game (see below). Christiansen also won game six but Reshevsky took the seventh before a short draw in the final game gave the younger player victory 4½ - 3½.

CHRISTIANSEN - RESHEVSKY, Queen's Gambit: 1 d4 e6 2 Nf3 c5 3 c4 cxd4 4 Nxd4 Nf6 5 Nc3 d5 6 Bg5? [A mistake made famous by the game Fine - Yudovich, Moscow 1937; better is 6 cxd5 Nxd5 7 Bd2 Be7 8 e4 Nb4 9 Be3 N8c6 with equality as in Quinteros - Kasparov, Moscow 1982] 6...e5 7 Ndb5 a6 8 Qa4 [Fine continued 8 Nxd5 axb5 9 Nxf6+ Qxf6! & White loses a piece; Reshevsky pulls back from the brink but still cannot save the game] 8...Bd7 9 Bxf6 gxf6 10 cxd5 Bxb5 11 Nxb5 axb5 [Winning a piece as 12 Qxa8 loses to 12...Bb4+ 13 Kd1 Qxd5+ 14 Kc2 0-0 with a quick mate] 12 Qxb5+ Nd7 13 a3 Qa5+ 14 Qxa5 Rxa5 15 0-0-0 f5 16 g3 Bh6+ 17 Kbl Nf6 18 Bh3?! Ne4 19 Rcl? Bxcl 20 Rxc1 Rxd5 21 Rc7

Nd6 22 Bxf5 Nxf5, 0 - 1.

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LONDON

Run concurrently with the grandmaster event reported elsewhere in this issue was the Phillips & Drew/GLC Knights, a round-robin with 15 players. This tournament saw a first-place tie between Australian IM Daryl Johansen and English player Peter Large who scored 10/14. Third was English IM Paul Littlewood on 9½ and then came Geoff Lawton (ENG) and Roddy McKay (SCO) on 9.

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WOMEN'S CANDIDATES FINAL

Irina Levitina won the right to play Maya Chiburdanidze for the Women's World Championship by defeating Lydia Semenova by 7-5 at Sochi. The scores were tied after nine games but Levitina won games ten and twelve.

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WORLD CORRESPONDENCE CH'P

Victor Palciauskas became the second American to win the World Correspondence Championship when his closest rivals dropped away near the end of the current event. With one game still in progress, Palciauskas has scored 11/15. Morgado (Argentina) has captured second place with 10½ points.

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NESKAUPSTAD

Another in a string of international tournaments in Iceland this year was held in this small fishing town. Helgi Olafsson made his second GM norm in narrowly winning from American GM Lombardy. Scores: 1 IM H.Olafsson (ICE) 7½; 2 GM Lombardy (USA) 7; 3-5 IM Hjartarson (ICE), IM Petursson (ICE) & IM Wedberg (SWE) 6; 6 GM Sigurjonsson (ICE) 5½; 7-8 GM Knezevic (YUG) & IM Schüssler (SWE) 5; 9 IM McCambridge (USA) 4; 10 Hansson (ICE) 2½; 11 Hordarson (ICE) ½.

As in the previous three tournaments in Iceland the home players enjoyed a large measure of success with a consequent surge of public interest in chess.

Queen v Pawn(s)

by Peter Stuart

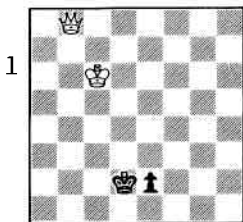
While this article is aimed at the average club player, it may also provide a useful refresher course for the stronger player. In each of the following examples it is White to play.

The ending with queen versus pawns is, naturally enough, 'even more winning' than the similar rook ending examined in the May 1984 issue. Unless the defender has a pawn on the verge of queening, the queen usually wins comfortably against any number of pawns.

Just as a good knowledge of simple king & pawn endings is necessary for a full understanding of more complex endings (with pieces which may be exchanged), so the ending with queen v pawn(s) needs to be studied before king & pawn endings can be properly mastered. Indeed, in their book *Pawn Endings*, Averbakh and Maizelis have included a chapter on queen v pawn. The reason for this is that these endings most frequently arise from king & pawn endings where one side gets a pawn to the eighth rank before the other.

Generally, to have drawing chances with a lone pawn, Black (for convenience 'Black' signifies the defending, or queenless, side in this article) must have his pawn one square from queening with his king alongside. We shall start with an examination of such positions.

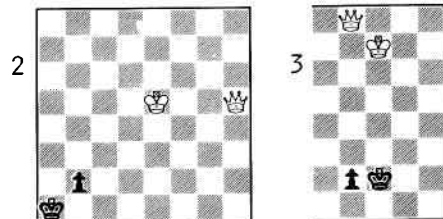
White wins against a centre pawn or NP, diagram 1 illustrating the winning method.



The help of the white king is needed to win the pawn and time for its approach is gained by repeatedly forcing the black king to occupy the queening square. Thus: 1 Qb2+ Kd1 (1...Kd3? 2 Qc1) 2 Qd4+ Kc2 3 Qe3 Kd1 4 Qd3+ Ke1 5 Kd5 Kf2 6 Qd2 Kf1 7 Qf4+ Kg2 8 Qe3

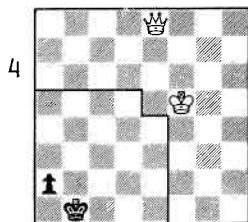
Kf1 9 Qf3+ Ke1 10 Ke4 Kd2 11 Qd3 Ke1 12 Kf3 and mate in two follows.

The same winning method is employed against a NP. There are, however, a few exceptional positions where a centre pawn or NP draws; two such positions are the following:



In both examples the white king impedes the queen so that there is no pin or check available and Black cannot, therefore, be prevented from queening. In diagram 2 the queen could also be on f5, g5 or h2 - there are other similar positions with the white king elsewhere on the long diagonal. In diagram 3 the queen could equally well be on g8, or the king on f6 or f5.

With a RP Black can draw thanks to a stalemate defence unless the white king is too close. The general draw is seen in diagram 4.



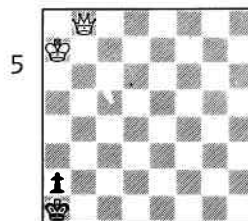
After 1 Qb5+ Ka1 White has no time to bring up his king due to stalemate.

With his king nearby White can sometimes give mate after Black has got his new queen. The winning zone for the white king is shown by a solid line in diagram 2 - the king must be able to reach b3 in two moves or any of d1/d2/d3 in one move, the aim being to control the square c2.

Example 4A - WK on a5: 1 Qe1+ Kb2 2 Qd2+ Kb1 3 Kb4! a1Q 4 Kb3 and Black is helpless against the threat of 5 Qc2

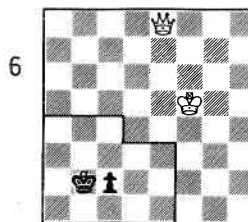
mate.

Example 4B - WK on e4: 1 Qb5+ Ka1 2 Qf1+ Kb2 3 Qe2+ Kb1 4 Kd3! a1Q 5 Qc2 mate.



This position is exceptional in that White wins despite his king being well outside the winning zone of diagram 4: 1 Kb6 (White avoids the stalemate, at the same time gaining tempi for his king's approach) 1...Kb1 2 Kc5+ Ka1 (Or 2...Kc2 3 Qh2+ Kb1 4 Kb4 etc) 3 Qe5+ Kb1 4 Qe1+ Kb2 5 Qd2+ Kb1 6 Kc4! a1Q 7 Kb3 mating as in 4A.

Finally, we examine the BP. Here again Black can frequently draw by means of a stalemate defence. Diagram 6 illustrates.



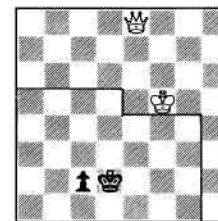
1 Qb5+ Ka2 2 Qc4+ Kb2 3 Qb4+ Ka2 4 Qc3 Kb1 5 Qb3+ Ka1! and now 6 Qxc2 would be stalemate so White cannot make any progress.

As with the RP White can win here by tactical means if his king is close enough. The solid line in diagram 6 defines the winning zone - the white king must be able to reach either b3 or d2 in one move.

Example 6A - WK on a4: 1 Qe2 Kb1 2 Qd3 (The careless 2 Kb3? would be punished by 2...c1N+!) 2...Ka1 (Or 2...Kb2 3 Qd2 Kb1 4 Kb3) 3 Qa3+ Kb1 4 Kb3 c1Q (4...c1N+ avoids immediate mate but is clearly futile) 5 Qa2 mate.

Example 6B - WK on e3: 1 Qb5+ Kc1 (Or 1...Ka2 2 Kd2) 2 Qb4 Kd1 3 Qd2 mate.

Example 6C - WK on e2: 1 Qb5+ Kc1 2 Qc4 (Here 2 Qb4 is stalemate) 2...Kb2 3 Kd2 wins easily.



In diagram 7 the black king is less well placed, being further from the corner; it must cross c1 to reach safety and this gives the white king an extra tempo. Thus the winning zone shown on diagram 7 is considerably expanded compared to that on diagram 6. Now the white king needs to be able to reach b3 in two moves or any of f1/f2/f3 (to threaten Qe2 mate if Black queens with his king on d1) in one move.

In the diagram the king is outside the winning zone so Black draws. Nevertheless, with the king on e5 or f5, considerable care is still needed: 1 Qd7+ Ke1 2 Qe6+ Kd1 3 Qd5+ Ke2 4 Qc4+ Kd2 5 Qa2 (Or 5 Qd4+ Ke2 6 Qc3 Kd1 7 Qd3+ Kc1 8 Ke4 Kb2 drawing since the white king remains outside the zone) 5...Kc3! (The only move; 5...Kd1? 6 Ke4! c1Q 7 Kd3 forces mate) 6 Qa3+ Kd2 7 Qb2 Kd1 and White cannot improve his position.

Example 7A - WK on g4: 1 Qd7+ Ke2 (Or 1...Kc1 2 Qb5 thwarting Black's aim of reaching the b-file and continuing 3 Qb2/b3 pinning the pawn. On the similarly motivated 1...Kc3 White wins only with 2 Qg7+! again frustrating Black as 2...Kb3 3 Qa1 is curtains) 2 Qe6+ Kd1 (2...Kd2 3 Qa2 transposes) 3 Qb3 Kd2 4 Qb2 Kd1 5 Kf3! Kd2 (5...c1Q 6 Qe2 mate) 6 Qd4+ Kc1 (Now White utilises the tempo gained to bring his king into the winning zone of diagram 6) 7 Ke2 Kb1 8 Qb4+ winning as in 6B.

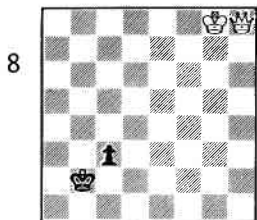
Example 7B - WK on a5: 1 Qd7+ Ke2 2 Qe6+ Kd2 3 Qd5+ Ke2 (3 Kc3 transposes after 4 Qe5+ Kd2 5 Qd4+) 4 Qc4+ Kd2 5 Qd4 Ke2 (5...Kc1 6 Kb4!) 6 Qc3 Kd1 7 Qd3+ Kc1 8 Kb4 Kb2 9 Qd2 Kb1 10 Kb3 with the by-now familiar mate to follow.

Example 7C - WK on d5: draw! Although the king is within the 'winning zone', in this case it interferes with the queen's action - White has no check or pin and the pawn will queen next move. Also drawn are similar positions with the queen on c8 or, with the black king

at d1, on c7 or e7.

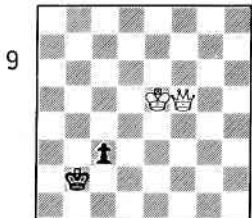
With the pawn two squares from queening White wins with greater ease. Of course, in the case of a RP or BP, he must be careful not to let the pawn advance to its seventh while his king is outside the winning zone.

A RP on the sixth can be won by the queen alone while a BP can be hamstrung by a queen attack along a diagonal (diagram 8).



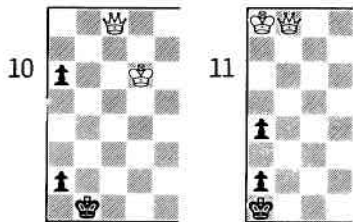
On 1 Kf7 Black's choice is restricted to 1...Kb3 2 Ke6 b2 3 Qa1! or 1...Kc2 2 Ke6 Kd2 3 Qd4+ Kc2 when the white king comes galloping up.

With the white king blocking the long diagonal, however, there are a number of drawn positions, e.g. diagram 9.



Despite the relative proximity of the white king to the winning zone, he is unable to prevent the pawn's march to c2. The result would also be a draw with the queen on g5, h5, g3, h3 or e1. There are a few similar positions with the white king on f6, g7 or h8.

The presence of a second black pawn is frequently of no benefit to Black. In fact, with a RP or BP on the seventh, the extra pawn is usually disastrous — it simply rules out the stalemate defence. On other occasions, however, the second pawn covers an important checking square and this can add to White's difficulties. The next few examples illustrate some possibilities with doubled pawns — this ending is one of the few times when doubled pawns can prove an asset!



White wins from diagram 10, the rear pawn being an embarrassment to Black: 1 Qb7+ Kc2 2 Qc6+ Kb2 3 Qb6+ Kc2 4 Qc5+ Kb2 5 Qb4+ Kc2 6 Qa3 Kb1 7 Qb3 Ka1 8 Qc2 a5 9 Qc1 mate.

Example 10A — BP on a5 (instead of a6): Now Black draws since the queen cannot check on b4. 1 Qf5+ Kb2 2 Qb5+ Kc2 3 Qa4+ Kb2! and White can make no progress.

Example 10B — BP on a4: Again Black draws, this time denying the queen access to b3. 1 Qf5+ Kb2 2 Qb5+ Kc2 (But not 2...Ka1? 3 Kc5 a3 4 Kb4! winning) 3 Qc4+ Kb2 4 Qb4+ Kc2 5 Qa3 Kb1.

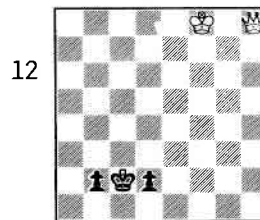
Diagram 11 is the conclusion of a 1959 study by Grigoriev where White wins despite an apparently bad king position: 1 Ka7! (Forcing the pawn to a3; instead 1 Kb7? Kb2 2 Ka6+ Kc2 only draws) 1...a3 2 Kb6 Kb2 3 Ka5+ (Entering the winning zone) 3...Kc2 4 Qc7+ Kb2 5 Qb6+ Kc2 6 Qc5+ Kb2 7 Qb4+ Kc2 8 Qxa3 Kb1 and White mates as in 4A.

Positions where Black has two pawns close to queening are, of course, too numerous for us to give a detailed treatment here. We will content ourselves, therefore, with mentioning some of the ideas through the next four examples.

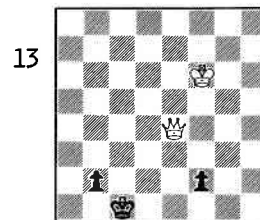
Against two isolated pawns on the seventh, the winning strategy is to blockade one pawn with the queen; this leads to the win of the blockaded pawn or a completely passive stance by Black which allows the white king to come up. Of course, if Black can give up one pawn and retain a BP or RP, the position may be drawn.

Diagram 12 (Cheron, 1945) and diagram 13 (Cheron, 1950) illustrate some of these possibilities.

White wins from diagram 12: 1 Qh7+ Kc1 2 Qc7+ Kd1 3 Qb7 Kc1 4 Qc6+ Kd1 5 Qa4+ Kc1 6 Qc4+ Kd1 7 Qd3 Ke1 (On 7...Kc1 White wins a pawn with 8 Qc3+) 8 Qe4+ Kf2 9 Qb1! The black king must now leave his seventh rank when the



white king can approach at leisure.



In diagram 13 the BP saves Black: 1 Qc4+ Kd2 (1...Kd1? 2 Qf1+ and 3 Qxf2+ wins) 2 Qf1 b1Q! 3 Qxb1 Ke2 drawing as in example 7. No better is 1 Qe3+ Kd1 2 Qd3+ Ke1 3 Qb1+ Ke2 4 Qxb2+ Kf1 5 Kg5 Kg1 drawing as in example 6.

With connected passed pawns on the seventh rank the superior side can only win if his king is close at hand — the queen alone can hold the position but not win it.



COMBINATION SOLUTIONS

- Lasker - Steinitz, 2nd Match Game, 1896: 1 Nec5+! dxc5 2 Nxc5+ Kd6 (or 2...Ke8 3 Rxe7+! Bxe7 4 Rxe7+ Kd8 5 Rxc7+ Ke8 6 Re7+ Kd8 7 Nb7+ wins easily) 3 Bf4+ Kd5 4 Re5+ Kc4 (4...Kxd4 5 R1e4 mate) 5 Rcl+ Kxd4 (5...Kb4 6 Bd2 mate) 6 Nb3+ Kd3 7 Re3 mate.
- Lasker - Capablanca, St Petersburg 1914: 1 e5! dxe5 2 Ne4 Nd5 3 N6c5 Bc8 (3...Rdg7? 4 Nxb7 Rxb7 5 Nd6+) 4 Nxd7 Bxd7 5 Rh7 Rf8 6 Ra1 Kd8 7 Ra8+ Bc8 8 Nc5, 1 - 0 (8...Nb6 9 Rb8).
- Tseshkovsky - Dvoretzky, USSR 1975: 1 Kxd5! Nxc3 2 a6 Bb6 3 a4 Ke8 (3...Nf5 4 a5 Bf2 5 g4 Ne3+ 6 Kd6 also wins) 4 a5 Bf2 5 Nd4, 1 - 0.
- Pribyl - Uhlmann, Prague 1975: 1...Rxd4! 2 Rxd4 Bxe5 3 Rd8 (or 3 Rd3 f5+ 4 Kh3 Rxf2 5 Re3 Bf4! 6 Rxe6+ Kh5 wins as in the game) 3...f5+ 4 Kh3 Rxf2 5 Rd3 Kh5!, 0 - 1 (...g4+ cannot be prevented).
- Corzo - Capablanca, Havana 1900: 1...f3! 2 gxf3 Nf4 3 Be5 Rg2+ 4 Kf1 Rf2+ 5 Ke1 Nd3+, 0 - 1.
- Vladimirov - Zilberstein, USSR 1975: 1 Rxc4! bxc4 2 Bd5 (Threat: 3 Rb7) 2...Ra5 3 Bxc4 Ra4 4 Rb8+ Bf8 5 Bb3 Rb4 6 Bxf7+, 1 - 0 (6...Kxf7 7 Rxf8+ Kxf8 8 Bc5+).

Maroczy's Greatest Game?

by Ralph Hart & Peter Weir

Eighty-four years ago in Munich a highly complicated game was battled out between two of the leading players of the day - Geza Maroczy of Hungary and David Janowski of Poland. The opening was the romantic Albin Counter Gambit which has a mixed reputation today but in 1900 was often used by attacking players.

The game is found in games collections generally under the heading 'Maroczy's Greatest Game' although the authors often fail to mention a fantastic saving possibility which Janowski could have tried just one move before he resigned.

We recently spent some hours at the North Shore Chess Club analysing the key positions and reviewing previous analysis. We hope that readers will enjoy this fascinating game as much as the authors did. We have deliberately condensed our analysis of the first phase of the game though that is full of excitement as well!

JANOWSKI - MAROCZY

Albin Counter Gambit

Munich 1900

1 d4 d5 2 c4 e5 3 dxe5 d4 4 e4?
Nc6 5 Bf4 Nge7 6 Bg3 h5 7 h3?

Better was 7 h4.

7...g5! 8 h4 g4 9 Nd2 Ng6 10 f4
Be7 11 Bd3 Nxe4! 12 Qe2 Ng6 13 e6!
h4!

13...Bxe6 is met by 14 f5 while on
13...fxe6 comes 14 e5!

14 Qxg4

On 14 f5 there follows 14...hxg3! 15
fxg6 Rxh1 16 g7! Rxg1+ 17 Nf1 Bb4+ and
18...Ke7 winning.

14...Bxe6 15 f5 Bc8! 16 Bh2 Nge5
17 Qe2 Nxd3+ 18 Qxd3 Nb4 19 Qb3 a5!

Intending 20...a4 and if 20 a4 then
20...d3!

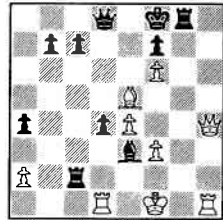
20 Nh3 a4 21 Qd1 Nd3+ 22 Kf1 Nxb2
23 Qg4 Ra6!

To be able to bring the rook to the
kingside in the event of White playing
Qg7.

24 Nf4 Kf8! 25 Nd5 Rc6 26 Be5 Rg8
27 Qh5 Bg5 28 Nf3 Nxc4!

Threatening 29...Bxf5. If instead 28
...Rh6 then 29 Qxh6+ Bxh6 30 Bxc7 Qd7
31 Ne5 and, despite being material down,
White stands much better.

29 f6 Ne3+ 30 Nxe3 Bxe3 31 Rd1 Bg4
32 Qxh4 Bxf3 33 gxf3 Rc2!



The key position. The issue is whether
Janowski could have saved the game by
improving on his 34th or 35th moves.

34 Bxd4

Instead of this Janowski could have
played 34 Qe1! threatening to capture
on e3 and thus parrying his opponent's
main threat of ...Qa8-a6. If Black
tries this at once White has at least a
draw after 34...Qa8 35 Qb4+ c5 36
Bd6+ Ke8 37 Qb5+ Kd8 38 Qb6+. Here
White could also try 38 Bxc5 when either
38...Qa6 39 Qxa6 bxa6 40 Bxd4 or 38
...Rxc5 39 Qxc5 Qa6+ 40 Ke1 give the
first player good chances.

The main question concerning the 34
Qe1! variation is whether Black can
achieve anything by playing 34...Rf2+.
After 35 Qxf2 Bxf2 36 Kxf2 Black can
save the d-pawn by playing 36...c5 when
37 Rb1 b6 38 Rbgl (also interesting is
38 Rb5 intending 39 Rhb1) leads to a
draw as, on 38...Rxg1 39 Kxg1! Kg8 40
Kf2 threatening 41 Rg1+ and 42 Rhl, the
black queen has no active moves.

If Black tries too hard to win he can
even lose, e.g. 34 Qe1 Qd7 35 Qxe3 Qb5+
36 Qd3 Qxd3+ 37 Rxd3 Rcl+ 38 Kf2 Rxhl
39 Rxd4 Ke8 40 Bxc7 followed by Rd8
mate.

34...Qa8!

Instead of this Black can win compa-
ratively easily with 34...Bxd4, e.g. 35
Qh6+ Ke8 36 Qg7 Qxf6! 37 Qxg8+ Ke7 38

Rd3 (Black threatened 38...Qxf3 and 38
...Qa6+) 38...Qf4! with the idea 39...
Qc1+ or even 38...Rcl+ 39 Kg2 Rxhl 40
Kxhl Qh4+ 41 Kg2 Qf2+ winning the
white rook in short order.

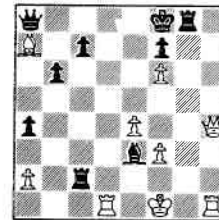
35 Rd3?

We shall return to discuss the move
Janowski missed below.

35...Qa6, 0 - 1.

Returning to White's 35th move, there
are many sharp possibilities in the
position arising after the amazing move
35 Ba7! Indeed many annotators have con-
sidered that in this position Black
cannot win. The idea of the move consi-
sts in the fact that Black cannot
take the bishop, e.g. 35...Qxa7 36 Rd8
mate or, even more spectacularly, 35...
Bxa7 36 Qh6+ Ke8 37 Qg7! Rf8 38 Qxf8+!
Kxf8 39 Rh8 mate. Tchigorin also
pointed out that a third variation 35
...Bg5 loses to 36 Qel Bxf6 37 Qb4+
Be7 38 Qxa4 Rc6 39 Rh7 Ra6 40 Qb3.
Should Maroczy's greatest game really
have been Janowski's greatest game?

Black does in fact have a reply to 35
Ba7! in 35...b6! (next diagram), a move
which Maroczy had seen and which intends
to re-route the queen to a6 via c8.



We examined a number of lines for
White. First, 36 Qh5 Qc8 37 Qd5 does
not help because of 37...Qh3+! 38 Rxh3
Rgl mate. Also unavailing is 36 Qh7 Qe8!
37 Rd5 (preventing Qb5+) 37...c5 38 e5
Qb5+ 39 Qd3 Qb1+ 40 Qd1 Rf2+ 41 Ke1
Qb4+ and Black wins. No better is 36
Rd3 Qc8 37 Rxe3 Qa6+ 38 Ke1 Qa5+ 39
Kf1 Qb5+ 40 Ke1 Qb1 mate.

White's best try is 36 Qh3! covering
the c8 square. Black must now play ener-
getically as a waiting move such as 36
...Rxa2 (with the idea of improving his
endgame chances) gives White a very
strong attack, e.g. 37 Qd7 Qe8 (forced)
38 Qd8 (Other queen moves allow the
check on b5) 38...Rc2 39 Rd7 Rcl+ 40
Ke2 Rxhl 41 Qxc7 Bf4 42 Qc5+! bxc5 43

Bxc5+ Qe7 44 Rd8 mate.

In this line Black can improve by 38
...a3! as, on 39 Rd7, Black wins by 39
...Rf2+ and 40...a2. We then looked
for an improvement for White and found
39 Qd5! attacking the Ra2 and winning
after 39...Rf2+ 40 Ke1 a2 41 Bb8! (a
brilliant move, discovered by Ralph,
which threatens the decisive 42 Qd6+)
41...Bc5 (not 41...Qxb8 42 Qd8+) 42
Bxc7 and Black cannot prevent the check
on d6.

Black, however, can do better than
taking the pawn on a2 by playing 36...
Qe8! intending Qb5+. Now we have:

1. 37 Qd7 Qxd7 38 Rxd7 Ke8 39 Re7+
Kd8 40 Rxf7 Kc8! and White cannot stop
mate starting with ...Rd8.

2. 37 Qf5 Bc5 (renewing the threat of
Qb5+) 38 Qd7 Rf2+ 39 Ke1 Rxf3 winning.

3. 37 Rd7 Rcl+ 38 Ke2 Rxhl 39 Qxhl
Qxd7 40 Kxe3 Qd6 with a winning advan-
tage for Black.

It is a pity that Janowski did not
find 35 Ba7! although, as the above
analysis shows, Maroczy could have won
earlier by 34...Bxd4 or, more sharply
after 34...Qa8! 35 Ba7!, by 35...b6!
when Black has the more dangerous
threats.

LETTER

Dear Sir,

Recently while browsing through the
Complete Games of Mikhail Tal, 1960-66
the game Stein-Tal 1961 (p.47) caught
my attention. This seemed very similar
to a game played in the Auckland School-
pupil Championship a few years back.
Indeed, upon scrumming through copies
of *New Zealand Chess* I found, in the
June 1982 issue (p.67), the game C.
Adams-Wearing (incidentally Adams won
the best game prize for this 'effort')
and, to my astonishment, it was an exact
replica of Stein's game against Tal.

I find it very hard to believe that
this could be a pure coincidence. Of
course, it is too late now for any
action but you'll agree this is an in-
teresting unearthing.

Yours faithfully,
Nigel Hopewell

I was the judge; wish I'd known - Editor

The First Amateur Chess Olympiad

by Val Zemitis

On 12 July 1924 fifty-four chess masters from eighteen countries took the Olympic oath — the same oath taken by athletes who had come to Paris to compete in the 8th Olympic Games. Each nation could send four participants; however, the competition and the award of medals were the same as for athletes competing in individual events — gold medal for the first place, silver for the second and bronze for third. All competitors were amateurs and as such had to pay their own passage to the games and take care of their own expenses during their eight-day stay in Paris.

The participants were divided into nine preliminary groups, the winner of each group advancing to the final. The playing conditions were not ideal; the weather was sultry and often players had to play not only two games in one day but also in the evenings had to finish their adjourned games. Under such conditions many well-known masters failed to reach the final; G.Koltanowski, E.Steiner, K.Hromadka, H.Johner, O.Naegeli, G.C.A.Oksam, E.Voellmy and many others were eliminated.

The winners of the preliminary groups were H.Mattison (Latvia, 4/5), A.Vajda (Hungary, 4/5), M.Euwe (Holland, 4/5), E.Colle (Belgium, 4/5), F.Apsenieks (sometimes his name is spelled Apschenek, Latvia, 5/5), M.Golmayo (Spain, 4/5), A.A.Chepurinov (Finland, 5/5), K.Havasi (Hungary, 4½/5) and L.A.Palau (Argentina, 3½/5).

In the final it was Hermann Mattison from Latvia who exhibited the steadiest chess and his 5½ points from eight games was enough for the gold medal. The silver medal went to his countryman Franz Apsenieks on 5 points and the bronze medal went to Edgar Colle with 4½ points. The next three finishers, Chepurinov, Euwe and Vajda, achieved 4 points and each was awarded a gold-plated medallion.

While Mattison's play earned him the gold medal it was the enterprising play of Apsenieks that thrilled the chess world. We give one win from each of these players.

The Paris Chess Olympiad, incidentally, was directed by none other than

Alexander Alekhine.

HROMADKA—MATTISON, Vienna Game:

1 e4 e5 2 Nc3 Nf6 3 f4 d5 4 fxe5 Nxe4 5 Qf3 Nxc3 [More enterprising are 5...f5 or 5...Nc6] 6 dxc3?! [Leaving the e-pawn isolated] 6...Be7 [In the game Noskov-Kumin 1936 Black played 6...Be6 and, after 7 Bf4 Nd7 8 Qg3 c6 9 Nf3 Qb6 10 0-0-0 Nc5 11 Nd4 0-0-0 12 Nxe6 fxe6 13 Be3 Ne4!, obtained the advantage] 7 Bf4 0-0 8 0-0-0 c6 9 Bd3 Nd7 10 Nh3 Nc5 11 Qh5 g6 12 Qh6 Bxh3 13 Qxh3 Bg5! 14 Qe3 Bxf4 15 Qxf4 Ne6! 16 Qg3 Qg5+ [With the queens off it is only a matter of time before the weak e-pawn falls] 17 Qxg5 Nxc5 18 h4 Ne6 19 Rhf1 Rfe8 20 h5 Kg7 21 Rf6 Nc5 22 Rfd1 Re7 23 hxg6 hxg6 24 c4 Nxd3+ 25 cxd3 dxc4 26 dxc4 Rf8 [The rest is a matter of technique; nevertheless it is instructive to see how such won positions are won!] 27 Re1 Rfe8 28 Ref1 Rh8 29 g4 Rf8 30 Re1 Rfe8 31 Ref1 Rd7 32 Rd6 Rc7 33 Re1 Rce7 34 Kc2 Kf8 35 Kd3 Rxe5 36 Rxe5 Rxe5 37 Rd8+ Re8 38 Rd7 Re7 39 Rd8+ Kg7 40 b4 Kf6 41 a4 Kg5 42 Rd4 f5 43 gxf5 gxf5 44 Rd8 f4 45 Rf8 Kg4 46 Rg8+ Kh3 47 Rf8 Kg3 48 Rg8+ Kf2 49 b5 cxb5 50 axb5 b6 51 c5 bxc5 52 Rg5 f3 53 Rxc5 Kg2 54 Rg5+ Kf1 55 Kd2 f2 56 Kd1 Re6 57 Rg7 a6 58 bxa6 Rxa6 59 Kd2 Rh6 60 Rg8 Rh2, 0 - 1.

APSENIKS—EUWE, Four Knights' Game:

1 e4 e5 2 Nf3 Nc6 3 Nc3 Nf6 4 Bb5 Bb4 5 0-0 0-0 6 d3 d6 7 Bg5 Bxc3 8 bxc3 Ne7 9 Nh4! c6 [9...Ne8 or 9...Bg4 are considered better] 10 Bc4 d5 [Not 10...Be6? because of 11 Bxf6 gxf6 12 Bxe6 fxe6 13 Qg4+ Kf7 14 f4] 11 exd5! [Theory gives only 11 Bb3 Qd6 with equality] Nfxd5 12 Qe1! Kh8 13 d4 f6 14 Bd2 Ng8? 15 dxe5 fxe5 16 Nf3 Rxf3 [Forced] 17 gxf3 Qf6 [If 17...Bh3 then 18 Qxe5] 18 Bd3! Nge7 [If 18...Qxf3 or 18...Bh3 then 19 Qe4] 19 c4! Ng6 [Risky but on 19...Nf4 White simply plays 20 Bxf4] 20 cxd5 Nh4 21 Qe4! [Not 21 Qe3 because of 21...Nxf3+ 22 Kh1 Nxd2] 21...Be5

DIAGRAM

22 Qxh4!! Qxh4 23 Bxf5 Rf8? [This turns out badly; Black should have played 23...cxd5] contd on page 108

GAMES

The first four games, all annotated by GM Raymond Keene, are taken from the magnificent daily bulletins of the Phillips & Drew/GLC Kings tournament in London.

The first game, played in round 3, won the brilliancy prize (a Countdown chess clock) for Polugaevsky.

POLUGAEVSKY — TORRE

Slav Defence

1 d4 d5 2 c4 c6

For many years Torre was an adherent of the King's Indian but since 1981 he has been employing the solid Slav and it formed part of his successful repertoire when he qualified for the Candidates from the 1982 Toluca Interzonal.

3 Nf3 Nf6 4 Nc3

Portisch nearly always plays 4 cxd5 cxd5 5 Nc3 Nc6 6 Bf4 and has achieved excellent results with this. Torre also lost on the black side of the "Exchange Variation" against Ulf Andersson at Wijk aan Zee earlier this year. Still, with solid defence it is hard to believe that Black can be much worse with a symmetrical pawn structure.

4...dxc4

Polugaevsky—Torre, Moscow 1981, saw 4...e6 5 Bg5 dxc4 6 e4 b5 7 e5, a game which also resulted in a brilliant win for the Soviet grandmaster.

5 a4 Bf5 6 e3

6 Ne5 is also popular, but perhaps less effective after 6...Na6 7 f3 Nd7! challenging White's knight.

6...e6 7 Bxc4 Bb4 8 0-0 0-0 9 Qe2 Nbd7 10 e4 Bg6 11 Bd3 Bh5 12 Bf4

An unusual move. After 12 e5 Nd5 13 Nxd5 cxd5 14 Qe3 as in Polugaevsky—Tan, Manila Interzonal 1976, Black should, according to Batsford Chess Openings, play 14...Bg6 with level chances. The point of this bishop retreat is to blunt the power of White's Bd3.

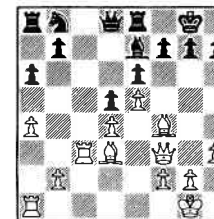
12...Re8 13 e5 Nd5 14 Nxd5 cxd5 15 h3 Be7 16 Rfcl a6 17 Rc3 Bxf3

The Philippine grandmaster has conceived a plan to undermine the defence

of White's d-pawn and then attack it by the manoeuvre ...Nb8-c6. Unfortunately, this conception consumes an enormous amount of tempi and also does nothing to challenge White's Bd3. I believe, by analogy with the line above, that Black should try 17...Bg6.

18 Qxf3 Nb8

Consistent but foolhardy. Torre must have totally underestimated the force of White's coming attack.



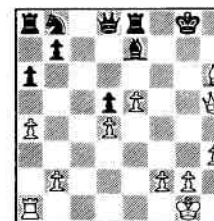
19 Bxh7+! Kxh7 20 Qh5+ Kg8 21 Rg3 g6

If 21...Bf8 22 Bg5 Be7 (or 22...Qb6 23 Bf6 Nc6 24 Qh6 with Rxc7+ to follow) 23 Bh6 Bf8 24 Rxc7+ Bxc7 25 Qg4 Kf8 26 Qxc7+ Ke7 27 Bg5+ winning.

22 Rxc6+ fxc6 23 Qxc6+ Kh8 24 Qh6+ Kg8 25 Qxe6+ Kh8 26 Qh6+ Kg8 27 Qg6+ Kh8 28 Qh5+ Kg8

It is obvious that Polugaevsky has a draw but, after a long think, he produces a quiet move which shatters any illusions Torre may have held about perpetual check.

29 Bh6!



29...Bf8

If 29...Bf6 30 Qg6+ Kh8 31 exf6 wins. 30 Qg6+ Kh8 31 Bxf8 Rxf8 32 Qh6+ Kg8 33 Ra3, 1 - 0.

There is no defence, e.g. 33...Kf7 34 Rf3+ Kg8 (34...Ke7 35 Qg7+) 35 Rg3+ Kf7 36 Rg7+.

★ ★ ★

The 8th round of the Phillips & Drew/CLC Kings featured the pairing Karpov v Korchnoi and it fell on a Saturday. A bumper crowd of 600 turned up to watch this eagerly awaited clash.

KARPOV — KORCHNOI
Grünfeld Defence

1 Nf3

Already a surprise; most Karpov v Korchnoi games commence 1 e4.

1...Nf6 2 c4 g6

Heralding a form of Grünfeld, one of Korchnoi's favourite defences to the QP since he has very little faith in the pure King's Indian Defence.

3 Nc3 d5 4 d4 Bg7 5 Bg5

It is difficult to recall earlier games where Karpov has resorted to this variation. One isolated example is Karpov-Adorian, Budapest 1973, given below in my note to White's 8th.

5...Ne4 6 cxd5 Nxc5 7 Nxc5 e6

In Petrosian-Korchnoi, USSR Ch'p 1973, Korchnoi tried the gambit 7...c6!? and Petrosian did not take the pawn. This sort of thing though, is very risky against Karpov who would probably grab the pawn and cling on to it.

8 Nf3

A safer choice than the continuation in the above quoted Karpov-Adorian which continued 8 Qd2 h6 9 Nh3 exd5 10 Nf4 (10 Qe3+ Kf8 11 Nf4 c5! is sharp and probably good for Black) 10...0-0! 11 g3 (11 Nfxd5 c6 or 11 e3 c5!) 11... Nc6 12 e3 and 1-0, 43 after hair-raising complications.

8...exd5 9 e3 0-0 10 b4

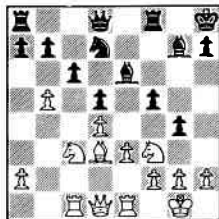
The stem game of the whole line was Lasker-Botvinnik, Nottingham 1936, which continued 10 Be2 c6 11 0-0 Qe7 12 a3 Be6 13 Rcl Nd7 14 Ne1 Nb6 15 Nd3 Rad8 16 Nc5 Bc8 17 b4 Nc4 18 Nb1 b6 19 Nb3 Ba6 20 Re1 Rfe8. Only later (moves 26 and 27) did Botvinnik start his equalising kingside offensive with ... f5 and ...g5. The game was drawn in 44 moves.

10...Be6 11 Be2 Nd7 12 0-0 f5 13 Re1 g5

It is very hard to say where Korchnoi goes wrong in this game. The likelihood

is that all his mistakes were of a strategic nature. Here, for example, he takes the irrevocable decision to adopt an aggressive posture on the kingside but maybe Black's position is not capable of sustaining such a weakening advance. It should be observed how subtle and cunning was Karpov's apparently harmless 13 Re1, the point being that ...f4 by Black would open up the e-file for White's rook, e.g. against Black's target bishop on e6. In Korchnoi's desire to carry the struggle to his opponent he probably assumes too pugnacious an attitude.

14 Rcl Kh8 15 Bd3 c6 16 b5 g4!?



Another highly committal but in many ways logical move. Black cannot play 16...c5 since 17 dxc5 Nxc5 18 Nd4 leads to the occupation of the key central d4 square by a white knight. Therefore, Black first chases away this knight from contact with d4. Meanwhile White threatens 17 bxc6 and Na4 saddling Black with a weak pawn on c6. Finally, 16...cxb5 17 Nxb5 is no solution to Black's problems; white would threaten a knight incursion on c7 while Black's isolated d-pawn is a long-term source of weakness. So in view of what happens in the later course of this game (White gains the advantage by planting a knight on f4, the square abandoned by ...g4) it is easy to criticize Korchnoi's 16...g4 but not so simple to suggest an alternative.

17 Nd2 c5 18 dxc5

18 Ne2 c4 19 Nf4 Bg8 is okay for Black.

18...Nxc5 19 Nb3 Nxb3 20 axb3 Rc8

Another moment for difficult decisions; 20...d4? solves the problem of Black's weak d-pawn but, after 21 exd4, White's Re1 suddenly menaces the Be6 and 21...Bg8 22 d5! is then good for White. A widely expected alternative to the text was 20...Qh4!? threatening Rf6-

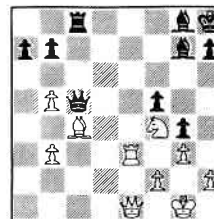
h6 and Qxh2+. However, this neglects the centre and the attack lacks sufficient power, e.g. 20...Qh4!? 21 g3 Qh5 (21...Qh3 22 Bf1) and now White has the pleasant choice between 22 h4, snuffing out Black's h-file attack totally, or 22 Ne2 followed by Nf4.

21 Ne2 Rxc1 22 Qxc1 Qb6 23 Nf4 Bg8 24 g3 d4!?

Another big decision but maybe too hasty. However, what should Black do? One threat was 25 Qc2 Qf6 26 Nh5 exchanging the more valuable of Black's two bishops. Whichever bishop is swapped, vital squares are depleted but it seems to me that it is very important indeed to preserve the dark-square bishop as otherwise his king becomes seriously exposed on the black squares.

25 Bc4! Rc8 26 Qb1 dxe3 27 Rxe3 Qc5 28 Qel

White now changes course. His plan is to penetrate to e8 with a major piece.



28...Bd4

If 28...Bxc4 29 bxc4 Qxc4 30 Re8+ Rxe8 31 Qxe8+ Qg8 32 Qd7 with domination. If then 32...Qa2 33 Qc8+! Qg8 34 Qxb7 and Black still cannot free himself.

29 Re2 Bxc4 30 bxc4 Rg8

Designed to prevent Re8+. If here 30...Qxc4 31 Re8+ Rxe8 32 Qxe8+ Qg8 33 Qd7! again, with the added ingredient Qxd4+ to cope with. Or, in this line, 32...Kg7 33 Ne6+ Kf6 (33...Kh6 34 Qf8+ Kg6 35 Qg8+) 34 Nxd4 Qxd4 35 Qh8+ winning Black's queen.

31 Qc1!

With Korchnoi in appalling time-trouble, Karpov commences an ingenious "creeping" manoeuvre (as Kotov describes such things in his book *Think Like A Grandmaster*) to infiltrate his opponent's line of defence.

31...Rc8 32 Qc2 Bg7

Avoiding the transparent 32...Qxc4? 33 Re8+! Rxe8 34 Qxc4 which would, however, have claimed many time-pressure victims.

33 Qd3 Qd4

Trying to block out White's queen from d7, but there is no alternative.

34 Qxf5 Qxc4 35 Re7

Closing in for the kill. White's pieces converge on Black's king.

35...Rd8 36 Kg2

Not 36 Rxc7?? Rdl+ 37 Kg2 Qf1 mate.

36...Qb3 37 Qxg4 Rg8 38 Ng6+, 1-0.

Notes by Ray Keene

* * *

After nine rounds Polugaevsky was in second place, a half point behind Karpov, but in the tenth round Speelman unleashed a spectacular series of sacrifices to hand the Russian his only defeat.

POLUGAEVSKY — SPEELMAN
Nimzoindian Defence

1 d4 Nf6 2 c4 e6 3 Nf3 b6 4 Nc3 Bb4

After 4...Bb7 White would probably have played 5 a3 entering the Petrosian variation which has scored so well in the hands of Kasparov. Current thinking is that the move order 4 a3 allowing 4...c5 5 d5 Ba6 now gives good counter-chances for Black.

5 Qc2

This used to be popular in the 1920s when the Nimzo and Queen's Indian were unexplored territory. It is enjoying a revival at the moment though 5 Bg5 is also becoming more frequent. The point of 5 Qc2 is to acquire the bishop pair without allowing the c-pawns to be doubled.

5...Bb7 6 a3 Bxc3+ 7 Qxc3 a5 8 b3 0-0 9 e3 d6 10 Bd3 Nbd7 11 Bb2 Qe7

Speelman tries to improve on 11...Ne4 12 Qc2 f5 13 0-0 Rf6! seen in Polugaevsky-Psakhis, USSR Ch'p 1983. After the astute 14 c5! speculating on the exposure of the rook on f6 to attack from the Bb2, White gained the advantage.

12 0-0 Ne4 13 Qc2 f5

Speelman starts the regulation kingside attack which characterises this line.

14 Ne1 Qg5

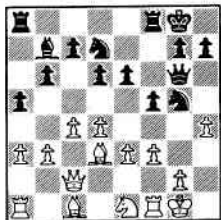
Impeding f3 and building up pressure against g2.

15 Bcl!?

A very strange move wasting a lot of time to try and force through f3 and e4. An alternative deserving consideration is 15 Qe2 with f3 in view.

15...Qg6 16 f3 Ng5 17 h4

Highly ambitious, hoping for 17...Nf7 18 g4 and then Ng2-f4 crowding Black's pieces out of the game. Speelman's solution is startling.



17...Ne4!!? 18 h5!

The best way of capturing the piece and one which Speelman may have underestimated. After 18 fxe4 fxe4 19 Be2 the black pawn on e4 severely hampers the mobility of White's forces. Furthermore, the white h-pawn would soon be lost to Black's rapid concentration of pieces on the kingside.

18...Qxh5 19 fxe4 fxe4 20 Bxe4

If 20 Rxf8+ Rxf8 21 Bxe4 Qh4 22 Bxb7 Qxel+ 23 Kh2 Rf1.

20...Rxf1+ 21 Kxf1 Rf8+ 22 Bf3

If 22 Kgl Qh4 as above.

22...e5 23 Ke2?

Overlooking a brilliant resource. Correct is 23 Kgl Qh4 24 Qe2 with chances of beating off the attack.

23...Rxf3!!

Speelman now paced the stage with a demonic grin while Polugaevsky became ever more frantic, clutching his head and getting into ever more desperate clock pressure.

24 gxf3 e4 25 d5?

Watching, I thought this forced but it loses. After 25 Kd2! exf3 26 Nd3 Be4 followed by Qf5 and the advance of Black's kingside pawns, things remain colossally unclear.

25...exf3+ 26 Nxf3 Ne5 27 Qe4 Bc8 28 Bd2

On 28 Bb2 Nxf3 29 Khl Qxhl 30 Qe8 is mate, but 28...Bf5! throws a gigantic spanner in White's works.

28...Bf5 29 Qf4 Nxf3 30 e4 Ne5+ 31 Kf1 Bh3+ 32 Kgl Qg6+, 0 - 1.

Notes by Ray Keene

* * *

The World Champion's only loss came too late to affect the results. Torre traps Karpov's rook to record his second win against the Soviet player.

TORRE - KARPOV

Nimzoindian Defence

1 d4 Nf6 2 c4 e5 3 Nc3 Bb4 4 e3 c5 5 Ne2

In recent years 5 Bd3 Nc6 6 Nf3 Bxc3+ 7 bxc3 d6 followed by the blockading ...e5 has been shown to give White nothing. A few stubborn classicists such as Gligoric and Portisch have surprisingly clung to this treatment but they have both been slaughtered in droves. White's choice in the present game strives to acquire the bishop pair while avoiding doubled pawns.

5...cxd4 6 exd4 0-0

The most fashionable move though 6...d5 is also possible.

7 a3 Be7 8 d5 exd5 9 cxd5 Bc5!?

The major alternative to this is 9...Re8 which has, however, been failing recently to a sacrifice of the white pawn on d6, e.g. 9...Re8 10 d6 Bf8 11 g3 and now:

a) 11...Qb6 12 Bg2 Bxd6 13 Be3 Qa6 14 0-0 Be5 15 Nf4 d5 16 Ncxd5 Nc6 17 Nxf6+ Bxf6 18 Nd5, Korchnoi-Miles, Wijk aan Zee 1984 (see May, page 58).

b) 11...Re6 12 Bf4 Nh5 13 Be3 Rxd6 14 Qb3 (14 Qc2 Re6 15 Bg2 Nc6 16 0-0 Nf6 17 Rad1 Re8 18 Nd4 Nxd4 19 Bxd4 d5, Korchnoi-Kindermann, Beersheva 1984, ½-½, 24) 14...Nc6 15 Bg2 b6 16 Nb5 Re6 17 Ned4 Re7 18 Qd5, Tata1-Hmadi, Lugano 1984 (1-0, 24).

In view of this, 9...Bc5 is beginning to replace 9...Re8.

10 b4 Bb6 11 Na4 d6 12 Nxb6 axb6 13 Ng3

Or 13 g3 Re8 14 Bg2 Bg4 15 Be3 Nbd7 16 h3 Bf5 17 0-0 Rc8 18 Ra2 h6 19 Bd4 which is better for White, Miles-Adorian, Wijk aan Zee 1984.

After 13 Ng3 White stands well positionally with his two bishops and superior pawn structure but Black now has time to round up the pawn on d5.

13...Re8+ 14 Be2 Re5 15 Bb2 Rxd5 16 Qcl Nc6 17 0-0 Ne5 18 Qe3 Be6 19 h3 b5?

Black's first mistake. Instead of this he should play ...Rc8! at once.

20 Racl Bd7

Perhaps hoping to reach c6 but the bishop never makes it.

21 Rfel

Seirawan thought the immediate 21 f4 stronger than this. A matter of taste?

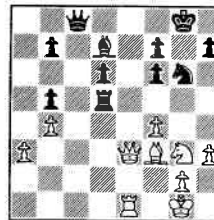
21...Rc8?

The second and decisive error. Correct is 21...h6!

22 Rxc8 Qxc8 23 f4 Ng6

If 23...Nc4 24 Bxc4 bxc4 (or 24...Qxc4 25 Qe7) 25 Bxf6 gxf6 26 Ne4 followed by Qc3.

24 Bxf6 gxf6 25 Bf3



It is not of such great significance that White can trap the black rook and win the exchange - this is an occupational hazard if you play the adventurous manoeuvre ...Re8-e5xd5 in the opening. What is really serious, though, is that White still has a very powerful attack against Black's fractured kingside.

25...Qc4 26 Bxd5 Qxd5 27 Ne4 Kg7 28 Nxf6

Forcing advantageous simplification. If 28 Qc3 Qf5!

28...Kxf6 29 Qc3+ Ne5

Forced, since 29...Kf5 30 g4+ Kxf4 31 Qe3 is mate.

30 fxe5+ dxe5 31 Rf1+ Ke6 32 Qc2 e4

I felt that more resistance was possible with 32...Bc6 33 Qf5+ Ke7 keeping open the a8-h1 diagonal for the Q+B battery. Still, it is not at all pleasant.

33 Qc3 f5 34 Qg7 Qd2 35 Qxh7 Qe3+ 36 Kh2 Qg5 37 h4 Qg4 38 Qh6+ Ke5 39 Qg5

Correctly transposing into a winning ending.

39...Qxg5 40 hxg5 e3 41 g6 Kf6

On 41...f4 Torre intended 42 Kgl! followed by Rdl. White can then always cope with ...e2 by means of Kf2.

42 Kg3 Be6 43 Kf4 e2 44 Rel Bc4 45 g7, 1 - 0.

Black sealed 45...Kxg7 but resigned without resuming. White uses the front g-pawn as a decoy to bring about a won K+P endgame: 45...Kxg7 46 Kxf5 Kf7 47 Ke4 Kf6 48 Ke3 Ke5 49 Rxe2 Bxe2 50 Kxe2 and the rear g-pawn decides matters.

Notes by Ray Keene

* * *

The following game was played in the last round of the 1984 North Island Championship at Wanganui. Notes are by the new North Island Champion Robert Smith.

A.F.KER - R.W.SMITH

Modern Defence

1 d4 g6 2 e4 Bg7 3 Nc3 d6 4 Bg5!? Nc6

This seems logical in view of White's last move; it would cost a tempo for him to protect the d-pawn with 5 Be3.

5 Nge2

White avoids 5 Nf3 because of 5...Bg4 with pressure on his centre. Possible was 5 d5 Nd4 6 Nge2 c5 although Black seems to have equalised comfortably.

5...h6 6 Bh4

On 6 Be3 Nf6 7 f3 White's pieces are

rather tangled.

6...Nf6

Also 6...g5 comes into consideration.

7 f4 0-0 8 h3

To stop incursions by minor pieces on g4 but also with an eye to kingside expansion.

8...b5!?

Black would like to open up the game in view of his better development but 8...e5 is tactically unsound. The move played is an interesting alternative.

9 a3

The only real challenge to ...b5 would be 9 e5!? when Black has 9...Nd7 10 Nxb5 Rb8 11 Nec3 a6 12 Na3 Rxb2 13 Nc4 Rb8 with an unclear position, or even 9...Nh7!? with the idea of breaking up White's centre by ...g5!?

9...b4 10 axb4 Nxb4 11 g4 Bb7 12 Bg2 Nd7 13 0-0 c5

It is essential to strike at White's centre.

14 Bf2 cxd4 15 Nxd4

Possibly better was 15 Bxd4 e5 16 Be3 exf4 17 Nxf4 Ne5 with an unclear position.

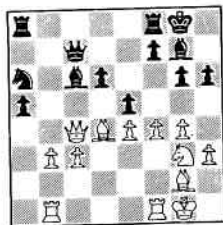
15...Nc5 16 Nde2 Qc7 17 Qd2 a5

Parrying the threat of Nb5 winning a piece.

18 Ng3 Bc6 19 Rab1 Na4!? 20 Nxa4 Bxa4 21 b3 Bc3?! 22 Qe2 Bc6 23 Qc4 Bg7 24 c3 Na6

Handily protecting the queen, thereby relieving Black of threats against the pinned Bc6.

25 Bd4 e5



26 fxe5

Inferior was 26 Be3?! exf4 27 Rxf4 (not 27 Bxf4? Qb6+ 28 Kh1 Bb5) Be5 28 Rf3 Kg7 and Black has a strong-point

on e5 while White's Bg2 is rather bad.

26...dxe5 27 Be3 Qb7 28 Rfd1 Rfc8 29 Qd3 Bf8 30 Kh2 Nc5

Black clearly has the upper hand but both players were now into their last ten minutes with the time control at move 40.

31 Qc2 Ne6 32 Bf1 Bb5 33 Bxb5 Qxb5 34 c4 Qc6 35 Qd2 Rd8 36 Qc3 Nd4!

A good move in White's time trouble. White should reply 37 Kg2 when Black is clearly better and should be able to organise ...a4 followed by exchanging on b3 to weaken the c-pawn. Nevertheless, it wouldn't be easy to force a decisive advantage.

37 Bxd4? exd4 38 Rxd4 Qf6 39 Rxd8

Black is also winning after 39 Rd3 Qf2+ 40 Kh1 Bb4 41 Rxd8+ Rxd8 or 39 Rbd1 Qf2+ 40 Kh1 Rxd4 41 Rxd4 Bg7.

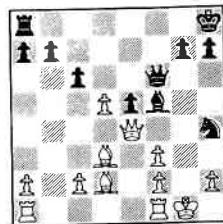
39...Qxc3 40 Rxa8 Qc2+ 41 Kg1 Qxb1+ 42 Nf1

"Resigns is stronger" is a facetious comment which, however, few could argue with in this position - Editor.

42...Qxb3 43 Kf2 Qxc4 44 Ne3 Qxe4 45 Rxa5 Bb4 46 Rb5 Bel+ 47 Ke2 Bg3 48 Rc5 Qh1 49 Rc2 Qxh3 50 Rc4 Qh2+ 51 Kd3 Kg7 52 Rc2 Qh3 53 Ke4 Bh4 54 Rc3 Bg5 55 Nd5 Qxg4+ 56 Kd3 Bf6 57 Rc4 Qf3+ 58 Ne3 Bg5 59 Re4 Qxe3+, 0 - 1.



FIRST CHESS OLYMPIAD contd



After 21...Bf5

24 dxc6! Rxf5 25 cxb7 Rf8 26 Rab1 Rb8 27 Rb4 Qd8 28 Be3 e4 29 Bf4 [Not 29 fxe4 because of Qd7] 29...Qf8 30 Rxe4!, 1 - 0 [Not 30 Bxb8 Qxb4; Black resigned after 30 Rxe4! since, on 30...Rxb7, White wins by 31 Rfe1 Rf7 32 Bg3 Qg8 33 Re8 Rf8 34 Rxf8 Qxf8 35 Rb1!]. The notes are based on those of M.Euwe.

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