

## CLUB DIRECTORY

Details of the advertising rates for this page can be found on the inside front cover.

**AUCKLAND CHESS ASSOCIATION:** Contacts - President, Robert Gibbons, phone 864-324; Secretary, Robert Smith, 49 Glenview Road, Glen Eden, Auckland 7, phone 818-4113.

**AUCKLAND CHESS CENTRE:** Meets Mondays & Thursdays at clubrooms, 17 Cromwell Street, Mt Eden, phone 602-042. Contacts - Simon Fitzpatrick, phone 601-515; Lindsay Cornford, phone 674-705 (res) or 276-7154 (bus). Visitors welcome.

**HOWICK-PAKURANGA C.C.** meets Tuesdays 7:30 pm at Howick Bridge Club, Howick Community Complex. Contact - Steve Devlin, Flat 1, 86 Remuera Road, Auckland 5, phone 502-179

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**CIVIC C.C.** meets 7:45 pm Tuesdays at St Peter's Church Hall, Willis Street, Wellington. Contact - Brent Southgate, phone 757-604.

**HUTT VALLEY C.C.** meets 7:30 pm Tuesdays at the Hutt Bridge Club, 17 Queen's Road, Lower Hutt. Contact - Mrs Mary Boyack, phone 678-542.

**UPPER HUTT C.C.** meets 7:45 pm Thursdays in the Supper Room, Civic Hall, Fergusson Drive, Upper Hutt. Contact - Anton Reid, 16 Hildreth Street, Upper Hutt, phone 288-756.

**WAINUIOMATA C.C.** meets in Bilderbeck Hall, Main Road, Wainuiomata at 7:30 pm on Thursdays (seniors) & 7:00 pm Fridays (juniors). Contact - Joe Phillips, 646-171.

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**CHRISTCHURCH CHESS CENTRE** meets Tuesdays at 8:00 pm at 314 Worcester Street. Annual subscription \$8. Contacts - Vernon Small, phone 558-696 or Roger & Joanne Nokes, phone 583-027.

**NELSON C.C.** meets 7:30 pm Thursdays at the Memorial Hall, Stoke. Contact - Tom van Dyk, phone Richmond 8178 or 7140. Visitors welcome.

**OTAGO C.C.** meets 7:30 pm Wednesdays & Saturdays at 7 Maitland Street, Dunedin. Phone (clubrooms) 776-919. Contact - Arthur J. Patton, 26 College Street, Dunedin, phone 877-414.

# NEW ZEALAND CHESS



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"THE CHESS GAME" by LUCAS VAN LEYDEN (1494 - 1533)

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## LATE NEWS

### ANTHONY KER WINS ALL WELLINGTON INDIVIDUAL CHAMPIONSHIP

The winner scored 5½ out of 6 possible. Dive and Sarfati followed with 4 points each. In spite of the convincing margin, the decision emerged only in the final round. Beach (3½) was playing Ker (4½), the former winning a pawn and reaching what was a won position. It is difficult to believe how he lost this game but it is true. Ker, albeit with Beach's help, showed usual resourcefulness and fighting spirit in critical situations. Detailed report to follow in October issue.

BLEDISLOE CUP, WELLINGTON V. AUCKLAND  
Wellington defeated a weakened Auckland team 11-9. More details in October.

### NORTH SHORE V. HOWICK PAKURANGA

In the Jenkins Trophy challenge match North Shore, the holders, defeated decisively their opponents with a score of 13-7. More details in October.

### THE FIFTH CHARLES BELTON MEMORIAL 1985, ONE HOUR/ONE HOUR FORMAT.

1-3 P. Garbett, M. Hopewell and R. Smith 5½/7; 4 G. Spencer-Smith 5; 5-9 O. Sarapu, Novag Super Constellation (G. Banks), B. Walsh, P. Cooper and M. Dreyer 4½. Thirty players participated. Comprehensive report by Robert Smith to follow in the October issue.

### AUSTRALIA'S GRANDMASTER

Bill Ramsay reports that Ian Rogers has been awarded the GM title by the FIDE.

### INTER INTERMEDIATE SCHOOLS TEAMS TOURNAMENT HUTT VALLEY AND WAINUI REGION.

Section results; F.1 1 St Bernards; 2 Parkway; 3-4 Hutt A and Fergusson. F.11 1 St Bernards; 2 Naenae; 3-4 Hutt A and Fergusson. Overall results; 1 St Bernards 2 Naenae; 3 Parkway; 4-5 Hutt and Fergusson.

The schools to represent the region in the Wellington Finals are St Bernards and Naenae. Five boys won all their four games. They were: Dennis Boyle, Kevin Bredican, Scott Verall (St Bernards); Z. Diack (Naenae) and Stewart Clark (Parkway). This tournament has been held each year since 1975. R.S. (Bob) Teece of the Hutt Valley C.C. was the DOP.

MORE LATE NEWS FOLLOWS EDITORIAL

## NEW ZEALAND CHESS

Vol. 11 No. 4 AUGUST 1985

Editor: Zygmunt Frankel; Consulting Editor: Peter Stuart  
Local News Editor: Brent Southgate (Wellington)  
Associate Editors: IM Ortvin Sarapu; Dr Vernon Small (Canterbury)  
Gavin Ion (Wellington)

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### N.B.

WE STILL USED OUR OLD TYPEWRITER FOR THIS ISSUE AND EXCEPT FOR THE OVERSEAS NEWS SECTION WHERE PETER STUART KINDLY VOLUNTEERED HIS ASSISTANCE, A BAD AND SLOW TYPIST, THE EDITOR, TYPED THE REST. OUR NEW TYPEWRITER WILL BE USED FOR THE OCTOBER ISSUE AND A PROFESSIONAL TYPIST WILL TYPE IT. THIS IS BOUND TO SPEED UP PREPARATION FOR PRINTING TO A CONSIDERABLE EXTENT AND NEEDLESS TO SAY IMPROVE APPEARANCE. Editor

## CORRECTIONS and ADDITIONS to JUNE issue

Last minute haste resulted in an inadvertent omission of a final proof-reading. A variety of errors spotted after printing are corrected below. No attempt is made to make several stylish revisions at this stage.

Page, column (L & R) and line	Reads	Should read
Cover	A. B. Borren	Ab Borren
71 R 24	Campomanes'	Campomane's
72 L 19	Dublin	Dubai
72 R 11	Appeal Committee Campomanes	Appeal Committee, Campomanes
73 L 21	recognise	reorganise
72 R 23	National Federation	national federation
73 L 13		
from bottom	Campomanes	Campomane's
74 L 14 f.b.	imagineable	imaginable
76 L 23	minutes	months
77 L 6	Dreyer	M. Dreyer
80 L 23	emrged	emerged
80 L 7 f.b.	Pau Dunn (easbourne)	Paul Dunn (Eastbourne)
81 L 2	A, GM	AGM or A.G.M.
81 L 8	won on	won
81 L 15	Stanton	A. Stanton
82 L 10	Falk	Falkbeer
83 Title	Phillips	Philips. It refers to Philips Electrical Industries. The correction applies to the whole article where the misspelling occurs.
83 L 3	tournament was held	tournament held
85 L 26, 29	Gorbett	Garbett
91 L 2	Ponov's	Panov's
91 L 13	seems	seem
92 R 12	features	features of the position
92 Black's 22	22....Qb2	22..Rb2
97 L 3	the latters	Chandlers
103 Heading	Treassure (spotted by printer too late)	Treasure
108 L 15	of the two	of the three
110 R 8 f.b.	established	establish
<b>A D D I T I O N S</b>		
82 L 18	Lepviikman's game against Mc Nabb was actually published in NZCP.	
P.s. to	article: N.Z. Chess Verse etc. We recalled later a commendable effort by Brian Winsor in NZ Chess, June 1979	

## EDITORIAL

### NEW INDUSTRY AT DUNEDIN: 'MANUFACTURE OF NEW ZEALAND WOMENS CHAMPIONS'

The following is, word for word, from the N.Z.C.A. Bulletin, July 1985:-  
"An appeal arising from the 1985 NZ Womens Chess Championship was referred to N.Z.C.A. A summary of the findings and the circumstances follows:

(a) In a 4th round game between Ms W. Stretch and Miss I. McIntosh, Miss McIntosh was required to seal her move. Ms Stretch filled out the envelope, placed her scoresheet inside and handed the envelope to Miss McIntosh. Subsequently Miss McIntosh handed the envelope back to Ms Stretch who licked it and sealed it. Miss McIntosh signed across the seal. Later it was discovered that only one scoresheet that of Ms Stretch was inside the envelope. Miss McIntosh claimed that she had handed both the envelope and her own scoresheet to Ms Stretch. Ms Stretch said that she had received only the envelope and had sealed it assuming that both scoresheets were inside.

(b) On receiving the sealed envelope the DOP who was not present when the move was sealed, felt that only one scoresheet was inside. He thereupon, in the absence of Ms Stretch opened the envelope and discovered that only Ms Stretch's scoresheet was inside. After confronting Ms Stretch the DOP appealed to the players committee, which ruled that the game should be replayed. Subsequently the Convenor of the players committee was replaced. The newly constituted players committee awarded the game to Miss McIntosh on the basis of the position on the board on adjournment.

**Summary of Findings.** Article 13 of the Laws of Chess (revised December 1984) places the responsibility for ensuring that both scoresheets are sealed inside the envelope fully upon the player sealing the move. Miss McIntosh having failed to meet that responsibility the game should have been awarded to Ms Stretch. The unfortunate events which followed demonstrate the need for players and DOP alike to adhere strictly to the rules of the game. Under no circumstances should a sealed envelope be opened other than in accordance with the Laws of Chess. A players committee has the task of determining appeals by a player against a ruling of the DOP. Adjudication of a position has no place in over the board championship chess."

So much for the N.Z.C.A. Bulletin.

The statement is hardly capable of improvement in respect of fairness and legality in the light of existing rules. Under these the Association had no power to alter the result of the game.

It is our duty to bring these facts to wider public attention and if at all possible to attempt to disentangle this extraordinary mishmash.

- (1) The DOP was absent when the move was sealed. Marvellous!
- (2) Did anybody act as DOP in his absence, as it is usual?
- (3) Who took care of the envelope between the time of sealing and his return?
- (4) Subsequently he felt that only one scoresheet was inside the envelope
- (5) It would appear that his sense of touch must have been sharper than Miss McIntosh's who apparently did not notice anything unusual when she signed across the seal of the envelope.
- (6) Do DOP's normally "feel" the number of scoresheets in sealed move envelopes?
- (7) What would alert them to make such an attempt?
- (8) Is there really such a perceptible difference (on touch) between the thickness of an envelope with two and one scoresheets unless one deliberately looks hard for this kind of thing?
- (9) Giving the DOP the benefit of every doubt coming to one's mind, there is still the very nagging question concerning his opening of the envelope in the absence of Ms Stretch in defiance of the Laws of Chess.
- (10) Surely when accepting the position as DOP he must have been familiar with them. Or was he not?!
- (11) For a reason of his own he confronted Ms Stretch who had no responsibility

whatsoever for ensuring the correct content of the envelope

- (12) The DOP does not rule first in accordance with the Laws of Chess as he should but appeals to the players committee. Another marvellous piece of wisdom! Possibly well intentioned but an inept DOP is a danger to the game!
- (13) The players committee orders a replay of the game in defiance of the Laws of Chess. The game should have been awarded to Ms Stretch at least at this stage without any further ado.
- (14) Subsequently the Convenor of the players committee is replaced. We are not told why and naturally are puzzled.
- (15) The newly constituted players committee adds insult to injury by awarding the game illegally to Miss McIntosh and breaking some more rules of the game of chess by adjudicating a game played over the board in a national championship. Surely an extraordinary feat of imagination and 'courage' !...
- (16) How does the committee establish the position on the board prior to the sealing of the move except from the only real evidence available i.e. Ms Stretch's scoresheet.
- (17) This being obviously so, the question to be answered is what was Miss McIntosh's sealed move?
- (18) How did the committee know that it was not a gross blunder, which - theoretically speaking - would lose the game for Miss McIntosh? Of course this as well as (16) and (17) above can be regarded as merely rhetorical questions, because they are irrelevant in view of the fact that adjudication in the circumstances was grossly out of order. They are posed only to illustrate some extremely strange logic.

Many more questions come to mind and we will ask some later on but it is time for a pause from this inquisition, obligatory upon any caring national magazine editor.

Intelligent people are aware of the fact that rules do not make life. They only register, in the final instance, what happens in life. However the efficiency and existence of democratic organisations can only be assured by strictly legal conduct of their affairs. To be sure laws can be questioned and the democratic process assures that a machinery is built in for alteration of laws which time proved inadequate or unsuitable, but their observance is obligatory as long as they are in force. Greater observance, in turn, can be assured by understanding the spirit of miscellaneous laws and regulations. Let us therefore ask, why the Laws of Chess require both scoresheets in a sealed move envelope? One answer is simple and probably sufficient. If for some reason any of the contestants happens to, on resumption, disagree with the diagrammed position on the envelope, the correct one can be established from both scoresheets.

Let us also reflect on the reason for the law of chess which places the full responsibility, for ensuring that both scoresheets are sealed inside the envelope, upon the sealing player. Here the answer is less obvious at the first glance, but perfectly so on a moments reflection. The player whose turn it is to seal must do so within the prescribed time or lose the game. To prove to the DOP's satisfaction that the time limit was not exceeded, the time registered by the sealers clock is noted on the envelope with the sealed move inside. If the sealer does not ensure that the sealed move is inside the envelope, how on earth can the DOP determine that the sealer has not lost on time.

Any DOP familiar with the Laws of Chess and being a person with sense and integrity would have reflected on these matters and would make no other decision except the one pointed out in the N.Z.C.A. Summary of Findings cited above. What happened in the present instance remains a mystery, to say the least.

We must ask more lingering questions: Why did Miss McIntosh hand the envelope for sealing to Ms Stretch? Did not the latter hand the envelope to her prior to this for this very purpose? We can imagine here some mitigating circumstances. Miss McIntosh might have thought that etiquette demands to give an opponent the chance to seal the envelope. By the same token we can imagine that Ms Stretch, who probably thought that her role finished when she handed the envelope with her scoresheet inside to Miss McIntosh, did not feel like answering "You do it. It has nothing to do with me any longer". By hindsight this was unwise but not illegal. It was certainly no subject to any penalty let alone loss of the game.

One could also understand the fact that Miss McIntosh was not fully aware of her responsibility under the rules and to her own peril. After all most chess players like to play the game and are not particularly interested in apparently obscure rules, again to their own peril. We can not, however, overlook the patently obvious. Miss McIntosh was not only present when Ms Stretch sealed the envelope, but signed across the seal as well. We stress this circumstance because there is the possibility of someone with a morbid mind constructing a situation whereby the missing scoresheet was somehow removed, without Miss McIntosh noticing it, in order to make her lose the game under the existing rules.

We can only say that this kind of devious behaviour is unimaginable and out of character among chess players and that there appears to be no shred of evidence of foul play in the present instance.

Hearsay is of course not relevant. Nor is our personal opinion. But we will mention by the way and for what is worth, what we were told by an astute and impartial observer from Dunedin. Ms Stretch appeared to be completely unaware of the rule which awards the game to her in the circumstances and did not at first even consider claiming it. She was utterly distressed and confused by the DOP's attitude and by all of it. (However, please see postscript.)

#### Conclusions, observations and suggestions

- (a) A scandal (no time for euphemisms) of this nature is unheard of in the annals of NZ chess history and probably elsewhere.
- (b) We know only very vaguely one of the contestants, but should imagine that the whole inept handling of this affair must have been most unpleasant to both of them. Much more so, of course, to Ms Stretch. She was the injured and unjustly treated party on all counts. The Laws of Chess were on her side. Even if there were no rules to this effect, common courtesy should have dictated a DOP not to open a sealed move envelope in her absence.
- (c) Our sympathies are with Miss McIntosh, who—assuming that the judgment concerning the position on the board prior to sealing was correct—had a chance to win the title on merit, but by mischance and partly because of her own fault found herself in an unpleasant situation.
- (d) Our sympathies must be, however, not to a lesser degree with Ms. Stretch. Probably 99 percent of NZ chess players will consider her the victor in the 1985 NZ Womens Championship at least on legal grounds, but as comforting as such consciousness might be, it is not really a consolation for a hard and dedicated trier.
- (e) The Otago Chess Club, a club of venerable age, has an old and well established, excellent reputation for organisation of national and other chess events, for competence and fairness of the people in charge of them, for particular attention to the comfort of visitors from other chess centres and for overall general efficiency. It would perhaps be not a bad idea if some of its members e.g. Malcolm Foord, Graham Haase and Richard Sutton, men of vast experience and integrity, would see to it that this sordid event is quickly forgotten, leaving the deserved reputation of a great club intact. The road to a just and humane solution is not so difficult to find. The New Zealand Chess Association seems to think that it is on the map and that it is carefully traced. It is called The Laws of Chess. It is in the interest of the game that they are not made a joke of. It seems that a majority of the Otago C.C. Committee finds it difficult to be big enough to renege on a mistake, which according to the N.Z.C.A. findings is an illegal and so an unjust decision. It is therefore the duty of the rest of the club members at least to make an attempt to do so. Normal club rules provide for special general meetings, usually called on request of twelve or so members. It is up to them to care about the propriety and reputation of their club.

Zygmunt Frankel

P.S. Various conflicting reports, some of a very unsavoury tenor, have reached us from Dunedin and elsewhere, since writing the above. Because of ordinary curiosity we listen to them and even ask for them. We must however, repeat that hearsay is not

relevant. Unfortunately in this case the sealer of the move has succeeded making sure, by not passing the envelope to the DOP, that even hard evidence in her favour—if it existed at all—would not be relevant.

It is, however, relevant:-

- (a) That Miss McIntosh failed to ensure the correct content of the envelope and pass it to the DOP. Her inexperience or any other reasons are no excuses for this failure.
- (b) Because of this the DOP should have ruled that Ms Stretch won the game and in case of an appeal against him the players committee should have confirmed his ruling.
- (c) Failing that the Otago C.C. Committee should have done so.
- (d) Failing that, in turn, it is the duty of the highest constitutional authority of the Otago C.C. i.e. the General Meeting to see that the Laws of Chess are upheld to the letter.
- (e) Finally, should this result in the most unlikely failure, because one does not presume lack of a sense of perception of absurdities by a great number of chess players, it would seem that the NZCA would need to think about the effect collective violation of the Laws of Chess by a major club, is likely to have on the future of the game in New Zealand.

It is perhaps very unfortunate that legality overrides everything else and that ignorance of laws is not an excuse and not a valid argument for their violation. It is a pardonable error on moral grounds. It can not be tolerated on legal grounds, in particular when we deal only with matters not on the top of the scale of importance in human affairs i.e. a game, a recreation, a sport or an art.

Z.F.

#### L A T E NEWS (Continued from inside front cover)

##### THE WORLD CHAMPIONSHIP (Report: Peter Stuart)

Three bids were received by the FIDE for the world title match—Marseilles (SF, 600,000); London (SF, 1,000,000) and Moscow (SF, 1,000,000). The French city had to be favoured although it was suggested that the match could be split between two of the three venues. It was known that Kasparov preferred a neutral venue but the influence of the Soviet Chess Federation seems to have been a decisive factor as the FIDE Executive Council announced in May that the entire match will be played in Moscow. Not surprising by this decision provoked a sharp critical reaction from the challenger.

It was further announced that the title would go to the first player to win six games but with a limit of 24 games. Thus Karpov will have the advantage of the draw—and he will also have the right to a return match early in 1986 if he should lose.

Presumably these decisions are subject to ratification by the FIDE Congress at Graz (Austria) in August but with the match scheduled to begin on 2nd September, it seems unlikely there will be any changes.

The next two items were also reported by Peter Stuart.

TAXCO INTERZONAL The four qualifiers from Taxco are: Timman, Nogueiras, Spragget and Tal. John Nunn earlier withdrew and was replaced by Browne while Huebner's even later withdrawal was not rectified. Besides Romanishin, the four highest rated competitors qualified for the Candidates Tournament.

BIEL INTERZONAL (Final scores) 1 Vaganian (USR) 12½; 2 Seirawan (USA) 11½; 3 Sokolov (USR) 11; 4-5-6- Short (ENG), van der Wiel (NLD) and Torre (PHI) 10½/Play-off required; 7-8-9 Polugayevski (USR), Ljubojevic (YUG) and Andersson (SWE) 9½; 10-11 Rodriguez A. (CUB) and Sax (HUN) 8; 12-13 Jansa (ZE) and Quinteros (ARG) 7½; 14 Petursson (ICE) 7; 15 Gutman (ISR) 6½; 16 Li Zunian (PRC) 6; 17 Partos (SWI) 4; 18 Martin A. (SPA) 3½.

A fuller report will follow in the October issue.

SOUTH ISLAND CHAMPIONSHIP 1. J. Sarfati 6½; 2-3 R. Dive and R. Wansink 6. These three were unbeaten. A. Ker who just won the All Wellington title and several others followed half a point behind. We and surely most of New Zealand's chess fraternity extend to Anthony best wishes for the forthcoming World Junior in which he is to represent us.

#### **CORRESPONDENCE** More Praise for Peter Stuart

Mr R. D. Thomas, Wairakei Village wrote to us prior to appearance of the June issue. "I thank you for the time involved in keeping the magazine going, and if you can do as good a job as Mr Stuart did, we subscribers will be more than pleased."

CORRESPONDENCE (continued)

Martin Dreyer, Auckland. Thank you for the material. You need not worry about people objecting to publication of their losses. This can not and will not influence my editorial policy. Games worthy of publication will be published, space permitting. Under this category are not necessarily good games only. Games with unexpected and extraordinary results fit the bill as well. One can learn plenty from poor games and blunders by good players. The general chess public is interested to see losses by good players irrespective of the quality of play in question. We will make every effort to satisfy this demand. Quite apart from everything else one can not give in to inflated vanity. Have a look at Sarapu's book. He did not hide his losses.

The local news editor advised me and I fully agreed that some of your notes to one particular game were out of place and had not much really to do with the game in question. Apart from this, one of your 'annotations' was obviously a personal excursion in the direction of one of your peers. He might not appreciate your sense of humour and of good natured prank when it comes to his losses. He is a shrewd vain - a temporary phase, I am sure - but has other splendid qualities. In the meantime you would not like to make personal enemies. Zyg

ORTVIN SARAPU'S views on the magazine, how games are lost and smoking  
In a longer friendly letter Ortvín writes about the above matters. I am certain that he will not mind us revealing these secrets.

"... Naturally I will write and annotate games for NZ Chess. I saw NZ Chess, June issue and see that it will be O.K. Not many diagrams yet, but you will get those later. Typing is the main problem and if you get a good typist all will go well. It seems that there is too much writing and less games, but this will come right later. You should also have at least two pages for the young players to express their ideas and what they would like to have in NZ Chess in general. Old 'buffers' like you and me will have anyway more to say."

All this is very constructive.

"... Games are not lost by one bad move only. You have to make several inaccuracies to get a lost game."

"... A smoker gives at least a 20 minutes handicap to his non-smoking opponent when he has to go outside for a smoke during the game. Beside that the threat of concentration gets lost as well. That happened in Havelock and here in Auckland. I am considering to give up smoking myself !

PETER STUART has the floor

"Thanks for the kind words in the June issue! If you want an unsolicited opinion on the issue, here goes. I think you tried for too much in your first issue. Most of the material was quite interesting (although I question the need for ten pages on a weekender !) but the sheer volume presumably left you too little time for proof reading and correction. The few comments I have heard up here focussed on the layout and typos - I am sure the former will improve with the new "space-age" typewriter and the latter with experience and smaller issues."

As with Sarapu, again very constructive. I would add that if it weren't for Peter's advice on one or two points the previous issue's shortcomings would be greater. I also would question the need for ten pages on the 'Philips'. It was however not merely a report. It was also a discourse on the problems and needs of some of our best young players as I saw them. I thought I made this clear in the article. Apart from this, the Philips was not merely a one weekender.

The "kind words" weren't merely a civil tribute of a new editor to a retiring editor. It is not in my nature to flatter people. I meant it all what I said on this occasion. A decade of untiring dedication to editing a magazine with superb skill takes care of the fact that mine were not "kind words" only.

ROBERT SMITH another former editor, throws in his comment (brief but full of meat)

"... I know how tough it is producing the NZ Chess magazine, having done it for one year. Good Luck! Appreciate your efforts!"

Robert, your material is good and interesting. Thank you indeed. It came too late to appear in this issue, but it will in the next one. A brief note in "Late News" says a bit about the tournament in the meantime. Zyg

CORRESPONDENCE (continued)

DAVID BEACH the able 'Evening Post' chess columnist fires. On target ?...

"I read your report on the Philips Tournament with a lot of interest and appreciate the care and thought which went into it but feel that your comments on my annotations to the Sarfati-Dive game in my Evening Post column require some reply.

1/ I think it was unnecessary for you to suggest that my application of Tartakower's "sacrificing a pawn in order to get a lost game" to the Belgrade Gambit was due to rusted chess faculties. There is still room for divergent opinions in chess the assessments of Shakhmatnij Bulletin and E.C.O. notwithstanding. You misinterpreted my comments when you took them as "judgment" on the Belgrade Gambit. To take one point, I did not, as you suggest, quote Tartakower as directly referring to the Belgrade Gambit. In fact, if I remember correctly, he was giving a whimsical definition of gambit play in general. I had hoped that my quotation of him would be taken in somewhat the same ironic vein.

2/ In my comments to Dive's 19th move I did not suggest that Sarfati had over looked a two move deep variation. I suggested that when making his 18th move he had probably expected a different 19th move by black. He may well have considered black's 19th move but can hardly have appreciated its full strength with its ramifications at moves 22 and 23 for if he had why, given that he was playing for a win, would he have gone into a line where black has a forced draw and possibly more ?

3/ As regards your comments after black's 25th move I don't see any inconsistency in holding that it is good to avoid the exchange of queens on move 19 and also good to allow exchange six moves later. Circumstances change. Black's 25th move still seems to me the clearest way to realise his advantage. Leaving the queens on would have allowed white's e6 to come with greater force although I agree that white has no clear win in the ending. The choice between middle-game and end-game perhaps rests more on style than objective truth.

To finish, let me just say that my main reaction to someone reading my column with such attention is delight. Thank you. I enjoyed your first issue and thought the profile of Tom Lepviikman was particularly fine."

REPLY: Anyone writing all this and expecting an informed chess public to swallow it would surprise me. When it comes from an intelligent person of integrity (I think) it leaves one utterly perplexed.

First, "rusted chess faculties" (emphasis added) comes from you and not from me. Not being up to date with one opening, as a result of being away for some time from theoretical study cannot be and is not identical with "rusted faculties"

Secondly, I fail to see how you can seriously suggest that reading your quote from Tartakower in its context in your column, can relate it to anything else but the Belgrade Gambit. Test it on other people. I did.

Occasional failure of clarity of expression is understandable. Expecting other people to guess what really goes on in our heads is less so. Artificial and involved arguments in favour of such expectations smack of overdoing things.

Divergent opinions on chess: Beach v. Frankel are irrelevant. Reasonably full information for readers is. My job was to point out that there is a version, which is several decades more recent than one mentioned or implied in your column. This need is strengthened by your status as a player.

The argument concerning your thoughts about Sarfati in your discussion of Dive's 19th, or what Sarfati could have had in mind would be unnecessary had your note been slightly less ambiguous, to say the least.

Your view concerning exchange of Q's is appreciated. Mine agrees with Sarfati's and not yours on this occasion.

If you really must let people know that "circumstances change" the moment does not seem right for it. Surely, here, the respective strengths of the Q's scarcely altered as a result of circumstances. In fact I am utterly convinced now that Black's 25th move was a gross error. For instance consider: 25...Nd2! 26 Nd2 Rd2 27 Rc1 Qd4 (threat Bd3) 28 Bg3 (e6 would be suicidal now) Be4 with many threats, some of which appear deadly (Ra8).

(to next page please)

Naturally I read your E.P. column and anything you have to say about chess with great attention. So does a multitude of fellow chess players. The liveliness of the column, its variety and balance and last but not least your playing strength and knowledge of the game, make a wide readership a certainty.

Thank you for the encouraging remarks about the June effort. Zyg

## NZI FINANCE North Island Championship SARFATI A MERITORIOUS WINNER

REPORT BY MICHAEL EARLE

The 1985 NZI FINANCE North Island Championship was held at Hereworth School, a private boy's boarding school in Havelock North, which provided a very pleasant autumn-toned setting, highlighted by sunny Hawke's Bay days. The playing venue in the school hall, the accommodation and catering provided were excellent. The atmosphere at times was that of a chess seminary.

The field of fifty five players competing for the Charles Belton trophy was a mixture of youth and experience. It contained thirteen players rated above 2000, among them leading contenders for the title, IM Ortvin Sarapu, Bob Smith, the defending champion, and Jonathan Sarfati winner of the event in 1983 and 3-5 equal in the 1985 NZ Championship. A bonus was the presence of Lev Aptekar, who did not play, but came as a coach looking for possible members of a youth team to play in Argentine at the World Youth Teams' event later this year. (Lev was a coach in the USSR and joint NZ Champion in 1976.)

The event was opened by Mr Harry Romanes the Mayor of Havelock North.

Round One (20 May). As expected 24 of the 27 top seeds won their games. Giles Bates and Jaime Spain conceded draws to Andrew Grkow and Barry Martin-Buss respectively and William Lynn lost in an upset to the 'dark horse' of the tournament, Augusto Calcenna, an Argentine emigre now living in Rotorua. In the longest game of the round Stewart resigned on move 57 against the leading local player and 1951 NZ Champion David Lynch (At that time the latter played a match with the newly arrived Ortvin Sarapu and the reunion of the two was featured in a front page photo of the Hawke's Bay Herald Tribune).

Round Two (20 May) Among the top seeds winners included Sarapu, Smith and Weir but Sarfati conceded a draw against Peter Collins in an interesting Benko Gambit in which Collins as White played 5 b6. Green had to be content with a draw against Whitehouse in an English. Goffin launched a decisive K-side attack against Michael Hopewell's French. The latter resigned in serious time trouble two pawns down. Grkow won this time against Spain and Ross Corry (U.H.) who was to have a good tournament beat Aldridge in a Giucco Piano.

Round Three (21 May) Corry surprised Sarapu when he played the Nimzovitch Defence to e4 and drew by repetition of moves. Weir and Gibbons won for the third time to become joint leaders and Goffin held Smith to a draw. The marathon of the round was Gibbons - Walsh, a 73 move Ruy Lopez. Dive-Johnson was a draw. Sarfati, Green, Bates and M. Hopewell beat Robinson, Collins, Whitehouse and Spiller respectively.

Round Four (22 May) Weir emerged as sole leader with four points after he first defended well against Gibbons's Reti and then himself launched a mating attack, forcing his opponent's resignation. Goffin fell into the 'Noah's Ark' trap in a Ruy Lopez against Sarapu and lost in short order. Corry displayed a good positional sense drawing, a pawn up, against Smith's Modern, with possible chances for more. Sarfati hit top form in this round playing superb chess. In a Tarrasch against Johnson's French he build up an overwhelming K-side attack and won. On the lower boards, Dean Edwards from the Canterbury Club, who looks like a youngster with a promising future, showed fine judgment to press home his attack against Collin's Sicilian Najdorf. Dive-Green and Bates-M. Hopewell were draws.

Round Five (22 May) After playing 28 moves of an interesting Bogo-Indian (4...a5)

Weir and Sarapu agreed to adraw, though there appeared to be considerable life left in the position. Sarfati as black crunched Smith in a Reti with a brilliant B.sac which won Smith's Q. (Rarely does Bob Smith play such weak chess as in this game, which of course is no reflection on Sarfati's superb handling of it. Ed.). Green was responsible for Corry's first loss. Spain playing a Sicilian- Morra Gambit demonstrated sound endgame technique to win against Nigel Hopewell. Cooper-Bates and Walsh-Aldridge were draws. Dive (black) in a Q.G. trapped Gibbons's Q and proceeded to mate him.

Round Six (23 May). One of the most exciting games was fought between the joint leaders Sarfati and Weir. The latter playing the Schlieman Defence to a Ruy Lopez gained a spatial advantage and chances with advanced Q-side pawns, but with only seconds left on the clock for both players Weir blundered horribly losing at once. (Weir had a forced win, which neither he nor Sarfati spotted after the game in analysis. See games section in this issue. Ed.). Sarapu defeated Dive in a Belgrade Gambit Declined. Spain, Bates and Aldridge drew against Green, Goffin and Cooper respectively. The sensation of the round was Edward's win against Smith. There was plenty of action in Grkow's fine win against Gibbons. David Lynch black in a Ruy Lopez beat Walsh and Corry caught Lynn in an opening trap as white in a Morra winning a piece and the game in 12 moves, the shortest in this tournament.

Round Seven (24 May) Probably the decisive game in the championship was fought between Sarfati the sole leader with 5½ points and Sarapu with 5. Sarapu played the Nimzovitch variation in the Ruy Lopez (5 Nc3) and appeared to stray with 8 ed instead of Nd5. Sarfati thereupon resuscitated an early Keres line to win brilliantly with an overwhelming K-side attack, having castled long. Sarapu was essentially a Q., B. and R. down for the whole game as neither piece had a chance to get into the action (The reporter's evaluation of this game is only partly correct. See games section in this issue Ed.). Sarfati after this win was assured of at least first equal with a round to go. His nearest rival, Green, who won rather luckily against Lynch was a full point behind. Weir-Spain was a draw and M. Hopewell gained a full point against Whitehouse using a Schlieman. Goffin and Aldridge had a 14 move grandmaster draw and the youngsters, Corry, Grkow and Edwards conceded full points to their higher rated opponents, Bates, Dive and Johnson respectively. Mears and Calcenna increased their chances of a grade prize by beating Gibbons and Marner respectively.

Round Eight (25 May) Jonathan Sarfati won the Charles Belton trophy, becoming 1985 North Island Champion by a full point margin when he clinched a fine tournament with a relatively straightforward draw as black against Green's English. Sarapu who beat Spain with a French, Green, Johnson who beat Weir and Michael Hopewell with a 61 move win against Dive finished 2-5 equal with six points. Aldridge, Cooper and Nigel Hopewell who had wins against Bates, Lynch and Goffin respectively finished 6-7-8 equal with 5½ points.

A grade prizes were awarded to Andrew Grkow of Upper Hutt on 5 points and to Dean Edwards of Canterbury with 4½ points. Augusto Calcenna of Rotorua and Graham Mears of North Shore on 5 and 4½ points respectively were awarded B grade prizes.

The trophy and prizes were presented by Wayne McLean, Branch Manager NZI Finance, Napier.

It was for the first time in eighteen years that this event had been held in Hawke's Bay and the organisation by the Hastings and Havelock North Chess Club came together very well. Paddy Crowe, President, did a marvellous job of coordinating the catering and accommodation for players' living in. Paul Turner was a decisive and efficient Director Of Play and Mike Earle was overall coordinator. The generous sponsorship of NZI Finance Ltd. and the support of Wayne McLean, Branch Manager, Napier were very much appreciated. Bill Ramsay of Wellington assisted with publicity, well presented in the local newspapers.

### EDITORS AFTERWORD

We are certain that readers will appreciate Mike's comprehensive report. It is quite clear that Sarfati was considered a worthy winner by all at Havelock North. It is however, not for this reason that we placed a subheading to this effect. Had it not been for the relative overall quality of his games we would have had no hesitation refraining from doing so. In fact we would comment appropriately. Readers looking at his games against Collins and Weir in this issue, which he could have lost, may well wonder about all

this. This leads us to consideration of "luck" by a player winning a tournament; when a strong player does not win an event, which he is well qualified to win, because of an unexpected loss to a weaker player, he is unlucky indeed. The reverse relationship does not necessarily hold. Had Sarfati won lost positions against the two players higher rated than him in this tournament he could have been considered fortunate to come first.

What happened here was that he was lucky not to be unlucky by losing to two players graded below him. This is far from a fluke, quite apart from the fact that he won this event on a previous occasion.

Readers will notice here an apparent inconsistency with what we have to say later in this issue about some of the results in the Wellington Queen's Birthday. The point is that there in one game one player managed to get away with a win when his opponent could have won on one occasion and drawn on at least one. In other games weaker players really fluked wins against stronger ones.

There remains something to say about undoubtedly the strongest participant in this event, Ortvin Sarapu. I have never heard him yet making noisy excuses about failures to win tournaments which he would normally be expected to win. Realising his own strength he is far more generous on such occasions than most of our players. As I happen to know the circumstances leading up to this tournament I will spell them out. He did not play in the last Congress and as a result of a four monthly visit of his relatives from Europe, chess was out for him until April. It seems from the item in the correspondence section that the ban on smoking in Havelock did not help him either. It is therefore perhaps no wonder that in his game with Sarfati in a variation which he used many times and won many lovely games, the Thomas-Keres game escaped his memory. We hasten to add that this is no reflection on the merit of the winner of the tournament. We are certain that Ortvin will regain form in the near future, having an opportunity to work on his chess more intensively.

Peter Green, Alan Johnson and Michael Hopewell did well to finish on par with Sarapu in such a strong field. It was not a bad result for Dave Cooper, Nigel Hopewell and Greg Aldridge, the latter two confirming some consistency. Most of those on five points can be pleased with their results. Many of them are young and will do better in the future. Bob Smith proved that he can do better and the same can be said about Peter Weir. He played so well in the first half of the tournament and produced an exceptionally fine game against Sarfati which he was very unlucky to lose. His last two round games must have been affected by this loss, which again is no reflection on Alan Johnson's fine play against him.

As is often the case in Swiss's there are minimal differences in points between players placed mid-field or so. Here the difference between placings 9 to 35 is one point.

Z.F.

Games: on page 131

**KEY TO CLUB ABBREVIATIONS IN RESULTS TABLE TO FOLLOW ON THE NEXT PAGE**

Air (Air New Zealand); A (Auckland); C (Canterbury); Chc (Christchurch Centre); Civ. (Civic); Ham. (Hamilton); Has. (Hastings and Havelock North); Nap. (Napier); NS (North Shore); PN (Palmerston North); Rot. (Rotorua); Ta (Tawa); UH (Upper Hutt); Wnm. (Wainuiomata); Wai. (Waitemata); Wan. (Wanganui); W (Wellington).

**A T T E N T I O N ; D U N E D I N , H A M I L T O N , P A L M E R S T O N N O R T H  
AND WANGANUI**

WE WOULD APPRECIATE NEWS ITEMS AND GAMES FROM YOUR CENTRES. IT REQUIRES NO STRESS THAT GAMES BE OF FAIRLY GOOD STANDARD.

BECAUSE OF SPACE CONSIDERATIONS IT WOULD BE PREFERABLE THAT REPORTS ON TOURNAMENTS, OTHER THAN THOSE OF NATIONAL IMPORTANCE, WERE OF MODERATE LENGTH. THOSE FROM AUCKLAND IN THE LAST ISSUE AND THE ONE ON THE WELLINGTON Q'S BIRTHDAY IN THIS ISSUE ARE REASONABLE EXAMPLES IN THIS RESPECT.

**N Z I F I N A N C E N O R T H I S L A N D C H A M P I O N S H I P**

		R1	R2	R3	R4	R5	R6	R7	R8	Points Total	SOB
1	Sarfati J.D.	W	W32	D22	W34	W4	W14	W13	W2	D3	7
2	Sarapu O.	NS	W35	W8	D11	W19	D13	W12	L1	W9	6
3	Green P.R.	A	W30	D25	W22	D12	W11	D9	1/23	D1	6
4	Johnston A.	UH	W31	W16	D12	L1	D24	W30	W20	W13	6
5	Hopewell M.G.	A	W36	L19	W21	D10	D20	W40	W25	W17	6
6	Aldridge G.J.	Civ	W20	L11	W11	W30	D15	D7	D19	W10	5 1/2
7	Cooper D.J.	PN	W37	L14	W45	W21	D10	D6	D15	W23	5 1/2
8	Hopewell N.H.	A	W45	L2	W37	W18	L9	D24	W26	W19	5 1/2
9	Spain G.A.	Ham	D40	D17	W16	W47	W8	D3	D13	L2	5
10	Bates G.T.H.	Chc	D17	W40	W25	D5	D7	D19	W11	L6	5
11	Corry R.J.	UH	W54	W6	D2	D14	L3	W18	L10	W31	5
12	Dive R.J.	Civ	W29	W48	D4	D3	W27	L2	W17	L5	5
13	Weir P.B.	NS	W44	W28	W23	W27	D2	L1	D9	L4	5
14	Smith R.W.	Wai	W46	W7	D19	D11	L1	L20	W40	W24	5
15	Walsh B.G.	NS	W51	W26	L27	W28	D6	L23	D7	W29	5
16	Calcenna A.S.	Rot	W18	L4	L9	W44	L25	W46	W28	W33	5
17	Grkow A.	UH	D10	D9	L26	W41	W46	W27	L12	L25	5
18	Lynn K.W.	Ham	L16	W31	W51	L8	W47	L11	W41	W30	5
19	Goffin P.B.	A	W39	W5	D14	L2	W26	D10	D6	L8	4 1/2
20	Edwards D.W.	C	L6	W54	D33	W22	D5	W14	L4	D21	4 1/2
21	Spiller P.S.	HP	W47	D34	L5	L7	E37	W36	D24	D20	4 1/2
22	Collins P.W.	Wnm	W41	D1	L3	L20	W45	L26	W51	W44	4 1/2
23	Lynch D.I.	Has	W52	W53	L13	D26	W34	W15	L3	L7	4 1/2
24	Garnett L.	Has	L53	D52	W39	W33	D4	D8	D21	L14	4
25	White house L.E.	Ham	W43	D3	L10	D40	W16	W28	L5	L17	4
26	Earle M.R.W.	Has	W55	L15	W17	D23	L19	W22	L8	D34	4
27	Gibbons R.E.	A	W50	W33	W15	L13	L12	L17	L31	W40	4
28	Marner G.	Wnm	W42	L13	W29	L15	W31	L25	L16	W41	4
29	Boughen A.	UH	L12	W38	L28	D37	W50	W34	D33	L15	4
30	Lancaster M.	Nap	L3	W43	W44	L6	W32	L4	W42	L18	4
31	Mears G.W.	A	L4	L18	W49	W50	L28	W37	W27	L11	4
32	Reid A.V.	Has	L1	L41	W43	W38	L30	L31	W50	W42	4
33	Smith V.J.	Wai	W49	L27	D20	L24	W52	W47	D29	L16	4
34	Robinson J.P.	Wai	Bye	D21	L1	W36	L23	L29	W37	D26	4
35	Waddle M.H.	A	L2	L45	L38	L42	Bye	W53	W47	W43	4
36	Locke J.M.	Has	L5	D39	W42	L34	W51	L21	D43	D38	3 1/2
37	Morrison M.K.	A	L7	W46	L8	D29	L21	W45	L34	W49	3 1/2
38	Watson M.J.	A	L48	L29	W35	L32	D43	D50	W52	D36	3 1/2
39	McLean D.W.	Has	L19	D36	L24	L52	L49	Bye	W55	W41	3 1/2
40	Martin-Buss B.	Wai	D9	L10	W52	D25	W48	L5	L14	L27	3
41	Ramsay W.	W	L22	W32	L6	L17	W55	W44	L18	L28	3
42	Baldwin P.	HP	L28	L44	L36	W35	W54	W48	L30	L32	3
43	Crowe P.	Has	L25	L30	L32	W49	D38	W52	D36	L35	3
44	Christie D.	Has	L13	W42	L30	L16	W53	L41	W48	L22	3
45	Bell D.I.	Wan	L8	W35	L7	D51	L22	L37	D52	Bye	3
46	Bojtor J.	A	L14	L37	W54	W55	L17	L16	L38	W52	3
47	Flett A.	Nap	L21	Bye	W48	L9	L18	L33	L35	W55	3
48	Ferguson R.T.	UH	W38	L12	L47	W53	L40	L42	L44	D50	2 1/2
49	Hall J.	Rot	L33	D50	L31	L43	W39	L51	W54	L37	2 1/2
50	Trundle G.E.	A	L27	D49	W53	L31	L29	D38	L32	D48	2 1/2
51	Byford C.	A	L15	W55	L18	D45	L36	W49	L22	L39	2 1/2
52	Stewart M.I.	Air	L23	D24	L40	W39	L33	L43	D45	L46	2
53	Sullivan G.	UH	W24	L23	L50	L49	L44	L35	Bye	L54	2
54	Bake J.N.	Has	L11	L20	L46	Bye	L42	L55	L49	W53	2
55	Mills G.	Ta	L26	L51	Bye	L46	L41	W54	L39	L47	2

Games from the tournament on page 131

# OVERSEAS NEWS AND GAMES

Edited by Peter Stuart

## INTERZONAL - CARTHAGE

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
1 Yusupov	USR	G	2590	x	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	11½
2 Belyavsky	USR	G	2635	x	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	11
3 Portisch	HUN	G	2635	0	0	x	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10
4 Gavrikov	USR	G	2550	0	0	x	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	9½
5 Chernin	USR	G	2495	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	9½
6 Hort	CZE	G	2560	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	9
7 Sosonko	NLD	G	2535	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	9
8 Dlugy	USA	I	2485	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	9
9 De Firmian	USA	I	2540	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8½
10 Nikolic	YUG	G	2560	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8
11 Suba	RUM	G	2465	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8
12 Miles	ENG	G	2570	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8
13 Morovic	CHI	I	2450	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7½
14 Zapata	COL	G	2535	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6½
15 Ermenkov	BUL	G	2515	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6½
16 Afifi	EGY		2370	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3½
17 Hmadi	TUN	I	2285	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Bouaziz	TUN	I	2395	-	0	-	-	-	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	0	1

The first of the three Interzonals, held in April/May, was originally to be staged in the Tunisian capital but was transferred when serious deficiencies became apparent in the proposed Tunis venue.

The two leading Soviet hopes, Artur Yusupov and Alexander Belyavsky, always looked sure to qualify, the latter only missing out on first place with an upset loss to Morovic in the final round.

Perennial candidate Lajos Portisch captured third place, doing just enough to qualify, but the fourth spot remains undecided as yet. The Soviet duo of Alexander Chernin and Viktor Gavrikov will play a tie-break match later in the Soviet Union.

Tony Miles was probably the only Westerner favoured to qualify but he was not in good form, losing three times in the first eight rounds to be well out of contention by the half-way stage. Slim Bouaziz withdrew, ostensibly for health reasons, after completing only six games. As he had played less than half his games his score was cancelled.

### YUSUPOV - PORTISCH, QGA:

1 d4 d5 2 c4 dxc4 3 e4 Nf6 4 e5 Nd5 5 Bxc4 Nb6 6 Bb3 Nc6 7 Nf3 Bg4 8 Bxf7+ Kxf7 9 Ng5+ Ke8 10 Qxg4 Qxd4 11 Qe2 Qxe5 12 Be3 Nd5 13 Nf3 Qf5 14 0-0 e6 15 Nc3 Rd8 16 Rfel Be7 17 Nb5 Nxe3 18 fxe3 a6 19 Nxc7+ Kd7 20 Nxa6 Ra8 21 Red1+ Kc8 22 b4 Rxa6 23 b5

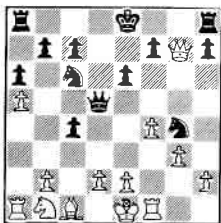
Ra3 24 bxc6 b6 25 Rab1 Bc5 26 Rb3 Ra5 27 Qc4 Rxa2 28 Rxb6 Bxe3+ 29 Kh1 Bxb6 30 Qxa2 Kc7 31 Rd7+ Kxc6 32 Qa4+ Kc5 33 Nd2, 1 - 0.

### GAVRIKOV - YUSUPOV, QGD Tartakower:

1 d4 Nf6 2 Nf3 d5 3 c4 e6 4 Nc3 Be7 5 Bg5 0-0 6 e3 h6 7 Bh4 b6 8 Bd3 Bb7 9 0-0 Nbd7 10 Qe2 c5 11 Bg3 Ne4 12 Rfd1 cxd4 13 exd4 Nxc3 14 hxg3 Nf6 15 Ne5 Rc8 16 Rac1 dxc4 17 Bxc4 Nd5 18 Bb3 Nxc3 19 bxc3 Rc7 20 Qd3 Bf6 21 Ng4 h5 22 Ne3 Rd7 23 g4 hxg4 24 Nxc4 g6 25 Rel Kg7 26 Rcd1 Rh8 27 Qg3 Rh5 28 Qf4 Be7 29 Qc1 Bd6 30 Ne5 Qh4 31 f3 Qg3 32 Re3 Rd8, 0 - 1.

### AFIFI - BELYAVSKY, Reti:

1 Nf3 d5 2 c4 e6 3 g3 dxc4 4 Bg2 a6 5 a4 Nc6 6 a5 Bb4 7 Ne5 Nxe5 8 Qa4+ Bd7 9 Qxb4 Ne7 10 f4 Bc6 11 Bxc6+ N7xc6 12 Qc3 Qd5 13 Rf1 Ng4 14 Qxg7

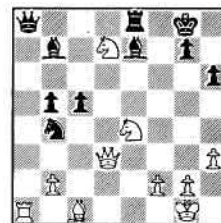


14...Nxb2 15 Qxb8+ Kd7 16 Qxa8 Qg2 17 d3 Nd4 18 Rf2 Qg1+ 19 Kd2 Nb3+ 20 Kc3 Qxc1+ 21 Kb4 Qxb2 22 e3 Nd2+ 23 Kc5 Qb5+, 0 - 1.

### DE FIRMIAN - NIKOLIC, Ruy Lopez:

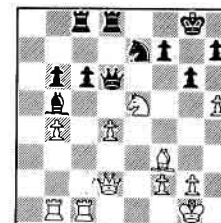
1 e4 e5 2 Nf3 Nc6 3 Bb5 a6 4 Ba4 Nf6 5 0-0 Be7 6 Rel b5 7 Bb3 d6 8 c3 0-0 9 h3 Bb7 10 d4 Re8 11 a4 h6 12 Nbd2

exd4 13 cxd4 Nb4 14 axb5 axb5 15 Rxa8 Qxa8 16 e5 dxe5 17 dxe5 Nfd5 18 Ne4 c5 19 e6 fxe6 20 Ne5 Nc6 21 Bxd5 exd5 22 Qxd5+ Kh7 23 Qd3 Kg8 24 Qd5+ Kh7 25 Qd3 Kg8 26 Nd7 Nb4



27 Nef6+! Kf7 28 Ne5+ Ke6 29 Neg4+ Kf7 30 Ne5+ Ke6 31 Neg4+ Kf7 32 Nxb6+ gxb6 33 Qh7+ Kxf6 34 Qxb6+ Kf7 35 Qh7+ Kf6 36 Bg5+ Kxg5 37 Qg7+, 1 - 0.

Qe7 19 e4 dxe4 20 Bxe4 Rac8 21 Rfel Qd8 22 Nc4 Nf6 23 Bf3 Nd5 24 Qd2 Ba6 25 Ne5 Bb5 26 Recl Qd6 27 h4 Rfd8 28 h5 Ne7



29 Rel Rc7 30 Bg4 Nd5 [Taking the d-pawn either here or on the previous move was too dangerous because of the reply Qh6 with excellent attacking chances] 31 hxg6 hxg6 32 Rb3 f5 33 Bd1 Rg7 34 Rh3 Qxb4 35 Qh6 Qxe1+ 36 Kh2 Kf8 37 Nxc6+ Kg8 38 Qh8+ Kf7 39 Qxd8, 1 - 0.

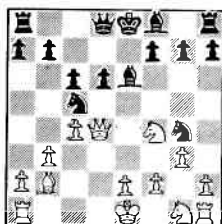
## KASPAROV TRAINING MATCHES

World title challenger Garry Kasparov recently played two training matches against two of the strongest Western grandmasters, winning both comfortably.

The first exhibition match, involving West German Robert Hübner, was sponsored by the German weekly *Spiegel* and played in Hamburg from 28 May to 4 June. Kasparov won the first, second and fourth games to take the best-of-six series. The remaining two games were both drawn. Hübner had good winning chances in the drawn third game. We give here the three decisive games.

### HUBNER - KASPAROV (1), English:

1 c4 e5 2 Nc3 d6 3 d4 exd4 4 Qxd4 Nf6 5 g3 Nc6 6 Qd2 Be6 7 Nd5 Ne5 8 b3 Ne4 9 Qc3 Nc5 10 Bb2 c6 11 Nf4 Ng4 12 Qd4



12...Ne4! 13 Bh3 [Not 13 Qxe4? when 13...Qa5+ is followed by a knight fork on f2] 13... Qa5+ 14 Kf1 Ngxf2 15 Bxe6 fxe6 16 Nxe6 Kd7 17 Nh3 Nxb3 18 Qxe4 Re8 19 Ne5+ Qxc5 20 Qg4+ Kc7 21 Qxb3 Be7 22 Bxg7 Rhf8+ 23 Bxf8 Rxf8+ 24 Ke1 Qf2+ 25 Kd1 Qd4+ 26 Kc2 Qe4+ 27 Kd2 Bg5+ 28 Kc3 Qe5+, 0 - 1.

### KASPAROV - HUBNER (2), QGD:

1 d4 Nf6 2 c4 e6 3 Nf3 d5 4 Nc3 Be7 5 Bg5 0-0 6 Qc2 Ne4 7 Bxe7 Qxe7 8 e3 Nxc3 9 Qxc3 b6 10 cxd5 exd5 11 b4 c6 12 Rc1 Bb7 13 Bd3 Nd7 14 Rb1 Qd8 15 0-0 a5 16 a3 axb4 17 axb4 g6 18 Nd2

## SARAJEVO

The 24th Bosna tournament in March/April was won by Soviet GM Smbat Lputyan with an undefeated 10½/15. Andersson and Ribli (also both undefeated) upheld their reputations with their second and third placings respectively but Chandler (the second highest rated player in the field) and Sax would doubtless prefer to forget this tournament as quickly as possible.

Scores: 1 GM Lputyan (USR) 10½; 2 GM Andersson (SWE) 10; 3 GM Ribli (HUN)



9½; 4 GM Kurajica (YUG) 8½; 5-6 IM Kiril Georgiev (BUL) & GM Marjanovic (YUG) 8; 7-9 IM Drasko (YUG), Mikhailchishin (USR) & GM Popovic (YUG) 7½; 10-11 GM Nogueiras (CUB) & GM Sax (HUN) 7; 12-14 GM Chandler (ENG), Lalic (YUG) & GM Velimirovic (YUG) 6½; 15 IM Dizdarevic (YUG) 6; 16 Kozul (YUG) 3½.

\* \* \*

### LINARES

Despite the non-arrival of Anatoly Karpov (and his replacement by Andras Adorian) the annual Linares tournament in March was still of category 14 with an average rating of 2595 (GM norm = 6 points).

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0	1	2
1 Ljubojevic	x	½	½	1	½	0	1	1	½	1	½	7
2 Hübner	½	x	½	1	½	0	½	1	1	1	½	7
3 Portisch	½	½	x	1	½	½	½	½	½	½	1	6½
4 Korchnoi	0	0	0	x	½	1	1	1	1	½	1	6½
5 Spassky	½	½	½	½	x	½	½	½	½	½	1	6
6 Timman	1	½	0	½	x	½	1	0	0	1	½	5½
7 Polugaevsky	0	1	½	0	½	x	½	½	1	½	½	5½
8 Miles	0	½	½	0	½	0	x	1	½	1	1	5½
9 Rivas	½	0	½	0	½	1	½	0	x	½	1	5
10 Christiansen	0	0	½	½	1	0	½	½	x	0	½	4
11 Vaganian	½	0	½	½	0	0	½	1	x	½	1	4
12 Adorian	½	½	0	0	½	½	0	0	½	½	x	3½

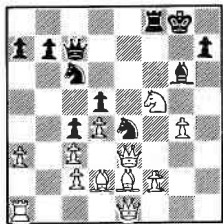
As usual in such "super-GM" events the race for first prize was very close and eventually it was shared. Although Spassky and Portisch were content to remain undefeated, the percentage of draws here was lower than in many of these strong tournaments. Viktor Korchnoi, in particular, was in a fighting mood as evidenced by the lack of split points opposite his name. Ljubojevic, Timman and Miles are also "interesting" players and perhaps the fact that the playing hall was very cold had something to do with the results. Adjourned games were resumed at 11pm when the hall was at its coldest so they were something to be avoided!

### RIVAS—HUBNER, Queen's Indian:

1 d4 e6 2 c4 Nf6 3 Nf3 b6 4 Bf4 Bb7 5 e3 Be7 6 h3 c5 7 Nc3 cxd4 8 exd4 0-0 9 Bd3 d5 10 0-0 dxc4 11 Bxc4 Nc6 12 Rc1 Rc8 13 Bd3 Nd5 14 Bg3 g6 15 Re1 Na5 16 Qe2 Nxc3 17 bxc3 Bf6 18 Nd2 Bg7 19 Nf1 Qg5 20 Ne3 h5 21 Ba6 Qe7 22 Bxb7 Qxb7 23 Bh4 Qe4 24 Bg5 Nc4 25 f3 Qc6 26 g4 Nxe3 27 Qxe3 Qd5 28 Kg2 hxg4 29 hxg4 Rc6 30 Bh6 Rfc8 31 Bxg7 Kxg7 32 Rh1 Qxa2+ 33 Kg3 Qd5 34 Qh6+ Kf6 35 Rh5 Qd6+ 36 Re5 Ke7 37 g5 Rxc3 38 Ral Qxd4 39 Qg7 Rxf3+

40 Kxf3 Rc3 41 Ke2 Rc2+ 42 Kf3 Rf2+, 0 - 1.

LJUBOJEVIC—KORCHNOI, French Winawer: 1 e4 e6 2 d4 d5 3 Nc3 Bb4 4 e5 c5 5 a3 Bxc3+ 6 bxc3 Ne7 7 Qg4 0-0 8 Nf3 Nbc6 9 Bd3 f5 10 exf6 Rxf6 11 Bg5 Rf7 12 Qh5 g6 13 Qh4 c4 14 Be2 Qa5 15 Bd2 Nf5 16 Qg5 Bd7 17 g4 Nd6 18 h4 Ne4 19 Qe3 Raf8 20 h5 gxh5 21 Rxh5 Rg7 22 Ng5 Be8 23 Nxe6 Bxh5 24 Nxg7 Bg6 25 Nf5 Qc7



26 0-0-0 Qa5 27 Kb2 Rf6 28 Bf3 Ne5 29 Bxe4 dxe4 30 dxe5 Rb6+ 31 Ka2 Qb5 32 Qxb6 [Timman described Ljubojevic's play in this game as 'majestic.' The queen sacrifice is clearly forced but must have been foreseen on move 26 - and the ensuing position correctly assessed] 32...axb6 33 Bf4 Qa4 34 Rd8+ Kf7 35 Nd4 e3 36 e6+ Kf6 37 fxe3 Bc2 38 Rf8+ Ke7 39 Rf7+ Kd8 40 Bd6 Bb1+ 41 Kb2, 1 - 0.

TIMMAN—LJUBOJEVIC, Sicilian Najdorf: 1 e4 c5 2 Nf3 d6 3 d4 cxd4 4 Nxd4 Nf6 5 Nc3 a6 6 Bg5 e6 7 f4 Qb6 8 Qd2 Qxb2 9 Rb1 Qa3 10 Be2 Be7 11 0-0 Nbd7 12 e5 dxe5 13 fxe5 Nxe5 14 Bxf6 Bxf6 15 Rxf6 gxf6 16 Ne4 Nd7 [That Black's position is extremely precarious is already well-known to theory] 17 Rb3 Qxa2 18 Nd6+ Kf8 19 Qc3 Kg7 20 N6f5+ exf5 21 Nxf5+ Kg6 22 Qh3, 1 - 0.

\* \* \*

### POTSDAM

GM Wolfgang Uhlmann from the host country won this event near Berlin in April with the modest score of 8/13. Other scores: 2-4 GM Agzamov (USR), GM Kirov (BUL) & GM Knaak (DDR) 7½; 5-7 GM G.Garcia (CUB), IM Stohl (CZE) & GM Vogt (DDR) 7; 8-9 GM Chekhov (USR) & IM Tischbirek (DDR) 6½; 10-11 IM Bönsch (DDR)

& IM Grünberg (DDR) 6; 12 IM Pähtz (DDR) 5½; 13 IM Ghinda (RUM) 5; 14 IM Sygulski (POL) 4.

\* \* \*

### BANJA LUKA

Women's World Champion Maya Chiburdanidze responded to the fine results by Pia Cramling and Szusza Polgar with a first place ahead of eight GMs in this Yugoslav tournament in April. The event was category 9 (average rating 2460).

Scores: 1 WGM Chiburdanidze (USR) 8½; 2 GM Farago (HUN) 8; 3 GM Psakhis (USR) 7½; 4-8 GM Djuric (YUG), GM Klaric (YUG), GM Kurajica (YUG), GM Short (ENG) & GM Velimirovic (YUG) 7; 9-10 IM Minic (YUG) & IM Plaskett (ENG) 6; 11 IM Filipowicz (POL) 5½; 12 Sibarevic (YUG) 5; 13-14 Gavric (YUG) & GM Lechtinsky (CZE) 4½.

\* \* \*

### MOSCOW

Oleg Romanishin headed the home contingent which, as usual in the USSR, headed home the visitors. Surprising was Lev Polugaevsky's low placing although even such a consistently high performer can be allowed an occasional lapse from form.

Scores: 1 GM Romanishin (USR) 8; 2 GM Vaganian (USR) 7½; 3 GM Tukmakov (USR) 7; 4 GM Sveshnikov (USR) 6; 5-6 GM Geller (USR) & GM Razuvaev (USR) 5½; 7-9 GM Dolmatov (USR), GM Ikov (YUG) & GM Polugaevsky (USR) 5; 10-11 GM Ftacnik (CZE) & GM Speelman (ENG) 4; 12 GM A.Rodriguez (CUB) 3½.

\* \* \*

### ZAGREB / RIJEKA

Originally intended as a 16-player tournament, the Peace Tournament ended up with only 14 players when Kasparov's second, GM Dorfman, failed to arrive and, later, IM Bukal was forced to withdraw because of illness. Thus for the second half of the tournament there were two byes in each round and it was not always easy to judge who the leading contenders were.

Krunoslav Hulak made the early pace but Jan Timman had caught up by the time the pair met in the penultimate round. Timman's victory in this game assured the Dutchman of first place -

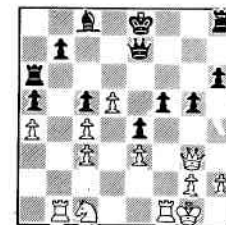
despite his last round loss to Handoko of Indonesia.

This tournament was among the first international events to use the experimental time control of 40 moves in the first 2 hours and then 20 moves in one hour with a single six-hour playing session. The number of adjourned games was thus drastically reduced and the idea generally found favour with the players.

Scores: 1 GM Timman (NLD) 9; 2 GM Hulak (YUG) 8½; 3 GM Sax (HUN) 8; 4 IM Cvitan (YUG) 7½; 5-6 GM Popovic (YUG) & GM Ribli (HUN) 7; 7-8 IM Handoko (RIN) & GM Kovacevic (YUG) 6½; 9 IM Cebalo (YUG) 6; 10-11 GM Marjanovic (YUG) & GM Smejkal (CZE) 5½; 12-13 GM Lobron (BRD) & IM Rukavina (YUG) 5; 14 GM Ivanovic (YUG) 4.

### TIMMAN—HULAK, Nimzoindian:

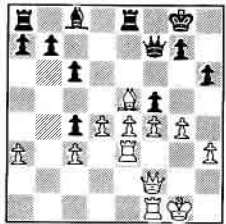
1 d4 Nf6 2 c4 e6 3 Nc3 Bb4 4 Bg5 h6 5 Bh4 c5 6 d5 Bxc3+ 7 bxc3 d6 8 e3 e5 9 f3 Nbd7 10 Bd3 g5 11 Bg3 Qe7 12 Ne2 e4 13 Bxe4 Nxe4 14 fxe4 Nf6 15 e5 dxe5 16 Nc1 Ne4 17 Qf3 Nxxg3 18 Qxxg3 f5 19 0-0 e4 20 a4 a5 21 Rb1 Ra6



22 Rxb7! Bxb7 23 23 Qb8+ Qd8 24 Qxb7 Rf6 25 Qb5+ Kf7 26 Qxc5 Qd6 27 Qd4 Rc8 28 Nb3 Qa3 29 Nd2 Qc5 30 Qxf6+ Kxf6 31 Nxe4+ Ke5 32 Nxc5 Rxc5 33 Rd1 Rxc4 34 d6 Rc8 35 d7 Rd8 36 Kf2 Ke6 37 Ke2, 1 - 0.

### HULAK—HANDOKO, Queen's Gambit:

1 d4 Nf6 2 c4 e6 3 Nc3 d5 4 Bg5 Nbd7 5 e3 c6 6 cxd5 exd5 7 Bd3 Be7 8 Qc2 h6 9 Bf4 0-0 10 Nf3 Re8 11 h3 Bb4 12 a3 Bxc3+ 13 bxc3 Ne4 14 0-0 Ndf6 15 Ne5 Nd7 16 f3 Nxe5 17 Bxe5 Nd6 18 e4 Nc4 19 Bxc4 dxc4 20 Qf2 Qg5 21 Rael Qg6 22 f4 f5 23 Re3 Qf7 24 g4



24...fxe4 25 Rxe4 Be6 26 f5 Bd5 27 Rf4 c5 28 g5 cxd4 29 cxd4 hxg5 30 Rg4 Rac8 31 Rxxg5 Rxe5 32 dxe5 c3 33 f6 g6 34 Qf5 Be6 35 Rxxg6+ Kf8 36 Qh5 Ke8 37 Rdl, 1 - 0.

# Opening Theory

GIUCCO PIANO  
Latest in overseas publications

Because 'The Italian Game' has been seen in recent years reasonably frequently in New Zealand, especially in games at club level, the following abbreviated synopsis is in order. "Latest" does not necessarily mean new discoveries. It does also imply that current research has merely confirmed old established lines.

Only three variations beginning with White's 7th move and one with the 6th are considered in the following.

1 e4 e5 2 Nf3 Nc6 3 Bc4 Bc5  
4 c3 Nf6 5 d4 ed 6 cd Bb5 DIAGRAM(1)

Now White has three sensible replies:

(a) Kf1 ; (b); Nc3 and (c) Bd2

If 7 Kf1 (the Cracow Variation) 7..Ne4 is not good because of 8 d5 Ne7 9 Qd4. Black's best reply is 7..d5! The sequence with apparently best play for both sides is 8 ed Nd5 9 Nc3 Be6 10 Qe2 Bc3 11 bc Nc3 12 Qel Nd5 13 Ba3 a6. Black stands better.

DIAGRAM(2)

The main variations are (b) & (c).

So (b) 7 Nc3 (The Greco Attack of venerable antiquity) Ne4 8 0-0 Bc3! A move at least two hundred years old, which is considered nowadays a refutation of White's opening system beginning with 7 Nc3.

9 d5 Bf6 10 Re1 Ne7 11 Re4 d6 (It is essential not to allow White's 12 d6) 12 Bg5  
DIAGRAM(3)  
(Schlechter's Bayonet attack

12 g4 is not without sting and Black has to be careful, but in this eventuality it brings no joy to White. Black's best is to return the extra pawn in order to exploit White's weakened K-side as follows: 12..0-0 13 g5 Be5 14 Ne5 de 15 Re5 Ng6 16 Re1 Qd7)

12..Bg5 13 Ng5 h6! 14 Bb5 Bd7 15 Qe2 (Here in a game Marner-Sarfati, Wellington 1984, White played 15 Nf7. The sacrifice looks unsound and not surprisingly White lost after creating a bit of a disturbance in Black's solid camp. See N.Z. Chess October issue 1984. However 14 Qe2 hg 15 Re1 Be6 16 de f6 and 17..d5 gives Black a somewhat cramped game, but apparently safe position. Because of this possibility, which brings to mind the dictum attributed to some masters, "cramped games carry germs of defeat" many will prefer strongly Lasker's line given

later below).

15..Bb5! 16 Qb5 Qd7 17 Qb7 DIAGRAM(4)  
(After 17 Qe2 Kf8 both, the N and d pawns are en prise. B.C.O.

quotes a game Barczay Portisch from the Hungarian championship 1968-69: 18 Nf7 Kf7 19 Re1 Ng8! 20 Re6 Kf8! as clearly advantageous for Black. A piece down is no joke, but there is still a small question mark hanging over Black's game. Has he many useful moves left before White storms his K position with pawns and the battery of Rooks on the e file? How is he going to extricate his Rooks or to alleviate the situation with exchanges if White for instance plays 21 Qd3? Of course many will prefer Black's game in spite of misgivings and for good reason perhaps, but let there be no mistake that the last word about this variation has already been pronounced). 17..0-0 18 Re1 Ng6 19 Nf3 Rf6 20 Qa6 Rb2

Black has won a pawn, but not necessarily the game. White has a number of attacking lines at his disposal.

Because the above lines are so complicated many will like Emanuel Lasker's solid line which runs as follows: After 9 d5 Black plays Ne5 with the following sequence 10 bc Nc4 11 Qd4 f5! 12 Qc4 d6 13 Nd4 0-0 14 f3 Nc5 15 Re1 Kh8. Lasker's comment is that White has a firm position particularly with the N on d4, thus the pawn minus being of no consequence, "but he is far from having an advantage". DIAGRAM(5)

We have seen that apart from the fact that the Greco attack is complicated the complications being also not necessarily and not often in White's favour, variation (c) 7. Bd2 is seen much more frequently in recent tournament practice.

Black's best reply is 7..Bd2 (If 7.. Ne4 then 8 Bb4 Nb4 9 Bf7 Kf7 10 Qb5 d5 11 Qb4 Re8 12 0-0 c6 13 Nbd2 and White is slightly more comfortable.)

8 Nbd2 d5! (Best. Ne4 leads again to White's advantage) 9 ed Nd5 10 Qb3 Nce7 11 0-0 0-0 12 Rfel c6 13 a4. This position is not so easy for Black. White can also play 13 Ne4 and three replies to this have been tried in practice: 13..h6 13..Qh6 and 13..Qc7. DIAGRAM(6)

(1) h6 14 Ne5 Qb6 15 Nd6 Qb3 16 Bb3 happened in Van der Wiel Karpov, 1980 with apparent equality but not quite an easy game for Black

(2) 13.. Qb6 14 Qa3! White stands better. 14 a5 leads to an equal game only. Rossolimo, Unzicker 1949.

(3) 13..Qc7 is Euwe's recommendation

14 Racl (threat 15 Bd5) Qf4, but Black has plenty of difficulties to cope with. Of course 14.. Nf4 would be a mistake because of 15 Ng5 Neg6 16 Re8!  
Line 6 0-0

This is an enterprising line which has not yet been fully explored. The threat is 7 cd, without the B having a check on b4. As Black will have to lose time, he must react energetically. We give only what is considered the best line for Black.

6..Ne4 7 cd d5! 8 dc dc.  
Now White can play 9 Qe2 or Qd8

After 9 Qe2 Qd3! (Black's best) 10 Re1 f5 11 Nc3 0-0 12 Qd3 cd 13 Nd5 Bd7. This position has not yet been fully tested. White appears to have the freer game, but Black's tactical chances balance out this slight advantage e.g. 14 Nc7 g5! or 14 Be3 Rad8 15 Re1 Be6 16 Nf4 Bc4 17 b3 Bf7 18 Rd3 g5! DIAGRAM(7)

Should White play Qd8 Black must reply Kd8 because 9..Nd8 appears to lead to White's advantage. After 9..Kd8 best play for both sides is considered: 10 Rd1 Bd7 11 Be3 Kc8 12 Rcl Be6 13 Nd4 and the ending is unclear. DIAGRAM(8)

The above is as much as possible to give on these variations in the meantime, because of the abundance of other more important material, in our opinion, which we are planning to publish.

Readers who are not slaves to book lines will be aware of the fact that in New Zealand most of the time their opponents are not grandmasters. Even when they are well 'booked up', when facing sometimes an inferior variation, and, are not at the same time good tacticians they are vulnerable, especially when their opponent is not scared to give scope to creative imagination.

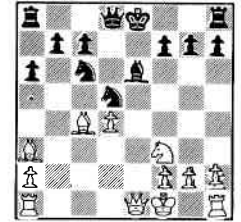
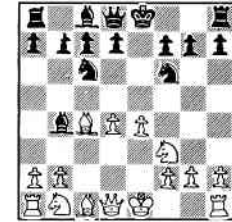
Editor

P.S. We mentioned above the game Barczay-Portisch quoted by B.C.O. One shortcoming of chess encyclopedias of openings is the practical impossibility to quote important games in their entirety. Here we have one instance, which will give much food for thought. Only four moves are required to complete the Barczay-Portisch game as follows:

21 f4 Nf6 22 Re7 Re8 23 Re8 Qe8 24 Qf2 Qb5 and White resigned.

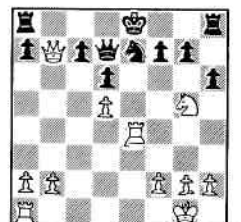
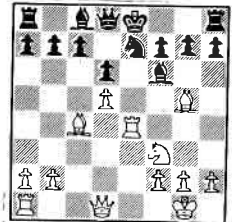
Now it should be fairly obvious that White continued poorly and overlooked 22.. Re8. However after 21 Qd3 Nf6 22

Qf5 (threat Rf6) Black's problems are not that simple. For instance 22..Qf7 23 g4 and Black will soon run out of good continuations. Re8 now fails to 24 Re8 Ne8 25 Re8 Ke8 26 Qc8 etc. Of course Black might still win, but this seems a long way off yet.



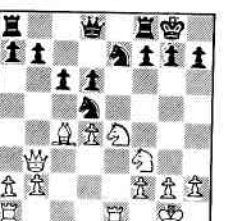
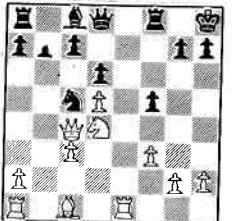
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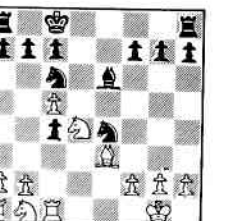
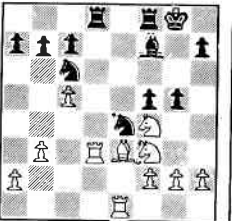
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## NZ JUNIOR CHAMPIONSHIP Report: Anthony Ker

(The results table for this event appeared in the June issue. This is a late report by the winner Ed.)

This year's Junior was held together with the Easter tournament at the Auckland Chess Centre rooms. The directors of play were: Colin Byford, Bob Gibbons and a Mackintosh computer. Together they did an excellent job and were very helpful in answering queries. The field was even smaller than in previous years, with only 13 players. Disappointingly, there were no entries from the stronger South Island juniors such as Ben Alexander, Michael Hamp, Mark Wilson, Stephen Lukey, Ben Martin and Kendal Boyd. Despite this, the field was still quite strong, with the top six players having an average rating of over 2000. Russell Dive, the Hopewell twins and I were the favourites, Paul Cooper and Martin Dreyer having an outside chance. It was interesting to note that four pairs of brothers made up more than half of the field. Because of the odd number of players a bye was required and with seven rounds more than half of the field got it! If the number of entries continues to decrease the round robin system may soon replace the Swiss.

It was a typical first round; with lower ranked players brushed aside by the higher ranked ones. As usual there had to be an exception - Ralph Hart defended well against me and all my winning plans did not materialise, the draw being agreed after 65 moves. Charles Ker mishandled M. Hopewell's French and was soon in difficulties.

The heavy-weights started to slug it out in the second round. Paul Cooper astounded most people by beating Michael Hopewell - a first sign of the latters bad form. In one of the crucial encounters I whipped up a snap attack in a French McCutcheon, taking Nigel Hopewell by surprise and forcing his resignation - Nigel's only loss. Ralph Hart produced another fine result, beating Martin Dreyer after being submerged for most of the game.

In round three Paul Cooper went to the adjournment confidently predicting 3/3, however things went a little astray and Dive drew. Losing the perfect score, seem to have a bad effect on Paul and he finished the tournament on the all too imperfect score 3/7. I avenged my brothers defeat (No blood feuds please! Ed.) by Michael Hopewell, sacrificing (losing?) 3 pieces for a Q. and piling up on an uncomfortable pin. (three pieces for a Q. appears to be gain of material. Ed.). Michael's position cracked and the Q v. R + B ending was an easy win for me. Ralph Hart continued his fine run by holding Nigel Hopewell to a draw. Leaders: P. Cooper, R. Dive and A. Ker 2½.

In round four it was Wellington-Auckland 4-0 (Please refer table in June issue. Ed.) Two Wellingtonians assumed the lead when Paul Cooper went hopelessly wrong strategically against me, while Hart's luck came to an end against Dive - his only loss. The upset of the round occurred when Martin Dreyer, cruising to a positional win, presented Charles Ker with an early birthday present and sank beneath the waves. The result: Hopewell's 2, Blaxall's 0 was not surprising in view of the vast differences in experience. Leaders: Dive and Ker 3½.

In round five another crucial encounter saw me on the brink of a disaster for the first and only time in the tournament. Luckily for me Dive missed a win in mutual time trouble and I consolidated for a draw. Scores: Dive and A. Ker 4; N. Hopewell 3½; M. Hopewell and M. Dreyer 3.

In the sixth round, in a weird game Dreyer (Black) put pawns on b3 c4 d5 e6 and f7, while I had pawns on b2 c3 d4 and e5, resulting in a very blocked centre. After some sharp tactics I charged my K. up to the 8th rank to avoid pesky Q-checks and then used my own Q. to force mate. In another crucial game, Dive and N. Hopewell agreed to a draw maintaining their chances for a high placing. Hart extinguished M. Hopewell's last hopes. Leading scores with chances of coming first/first = A. Ker 5; Dive 4½, N. Hopewell 4.

In the final round Charles Ker was not at all pleased that he had to play his brother. He lost in 15 moves giving me the title outright. Dive could do no better than draw with M. Hopewell which allowed N. Hopewell to sneak ahead by beating P. Cooper and gaining second place on tiebreak. Mark Capie scored 50% in his first Junior, a very creditable result. All final scores appear in the table in the June issue.

Modesty forbids that I say I was a deserving winner though it would be difficult to argue otherwise ("Modesty forbids" but Anthony says it anyway. There was no need for any statement after the above which makes it clear that he won on merit. The local news editor Brent Southgate considered editing this sentence and I agreed. It was left undisturbed because it is not worse from those his peers have written about themselves in this magazine. Indeed Anthony is much more modest than one or two of them in Wellington. Ed.). Russell Dive played very carefully and solidly, being undefeated. He was unlucky to be pipped on the post by N. Hopewell, who recovered well after a bad start. Ralph Hart showed he could hold his own against the top players in his first Junior. Martin Dreyer said he would have scored 7/7, if only his opponents hadn't kept swindling him. B. Martin-Buss and C. Blaxall both had good results albeit against weaker opposition. M. Hopewell was out of form and nobody expected P. Cooper to finish 11th after his strong start. The pool table provided good compensation for people in the lower half of the table. (Games from the event on page 131)

### GAMES FROM THE NORTH ISLAND CHAMPIONSHIP

#### THE BLUNDER OF 1985. BRILLIANT PLAY BY PETER WEIR MEETS UNDESERVED END.

In the following game, one of the crucial in the tournament Black played inspiring chess against the eventual winner of the event, but.....

J. SARFATI - P. WEIR Ruy Lopez - Schlieman  
Notes by Weir unless otherwise stated.

1 e4 e5 2 Nf3 Nc6 3 Bb5 f5 (The energetic Schlieman variation. I felt something active was necessary as a win in this game would give me excellent chances for the title.) 4 Nc3 Nf6 (A more positional line than the ultra-complicated 4... f5 Ne4 d5 6 Nc5 de 7 Nc6) 5 ef Bc5 6 Ne5 (The best move) 6... Nd4 7 0-0 0-0 8 Nf3 (Again the best choice. Black threatened 8... d6 and 9... Bf5 with strong pressure resulting from better development.) 8... c6 9 Nd4 Bd4 10 Be2 d5 11 d3 Bf5 (The position I had been aiming for. The pressure is well worth a pawn and the pawn ending is a long way off.) 12 Bf4 Qd7 13 Bf3 ?! (Better was 13 Qd2 and 14 Rael to complete development) 13... h6 14 Re1 ?! (Again 14 Qd2 was better.) 14... Bg4 15 h3 Bf3 (I spent a long time trying to assess the complications arising after 15... Bh3 16 gh Qh3 with the idea of playing 17... Bf2 18 Kf2 Ng4 but I eventually rejected this line because of 17 Bg2 Bf2 18 Kf2 Ng4 19 Kg1 and the Black attack runs out of steam.) 16 Qf3 g5 17 Be3 Be3 18 fe (Forced) 18... Rf7 19 Qe2 Re8 (Black has maintained the initiative and White's extra pawn at e3 is weak and under attack.) 20 d4 ?! (It is hard to suggest anything better, but perhaps 20 Nd1 holds the position together better. As Lev Aptekar pointed out Black now has 20... Ne4 and Black has at least a draw

least a draw as White's extra pawn counts for nought. I thought that the position offered more.) 20... g4 !? 21 h4 g3 22 Rf1 Qd6 (To free the R on f7 for action on e7 or g7.) 23 Rf3 Rg7 24 Rf1 Ng4 (intending 25... Nh2) 25 Re1 b5 ? (Missing the opportunity of 25... Rge7 when White is paralysed. 25 Nd1 is answered by 25... Re4 threatening 26... Nh2 when the pawn at h4 will fall. 26 Nc3 fails to 26... Rd4 and 26 Rf4 to 26... Qf4.) 26 Qd2 Nh2 27 Rf4 Qe7 (Intending 28... Ng4 and 29... Qh4 but better was 27... Rge7 threatening 28... Qf4.) 28 Qe2 (Preventing 28... Ng4.) 28... b4 29 Na4 Qd6 30 Nc5 Rge7 (Here I thought I had at last achieved a winning position but I had overlooked that White has d3 for the N protecting the R at f4 which is otherwise attacked.) 31 Nd3 a5 (31... Re3 is not good; 32 Qe3 Re3 and the pawn at g3 will fall with the N to follow.) 32 Ne5 c5 33 Qd3 c4 34 Qf5 (Here I realised I had allowed the position to deteriorate. We were both in some time trouble.) 35... b3 36 ab cb 37 c3 (There is not enough room on this page for the number of question marks that this move deserves. Sarfati like a good player worries about his pawn structure. However I was under the impression on other occasions that his ideas in this respect are somewhat rigid. Principally, a better pawn structure means that if all pieces disappear and only pawns are left, the side with the better structure wins. It does not mean a superficially nice looking configuration of pawns - too much of a static concept. Here the move made by White assures that if all pieces are exchanged Black wins with the Q-side pawns. i.e. the move hands over to Black the better pawn structure on a platter. Furthermore the backward pawn b2 so created is a decisive element in many possible losing variations

/See analysis below/Of course we talk also about "better pawns" in the middle game, meaning usually that they are easily defended or not easily attacked. In the present instance, however, the middle-game is over and the end-game is in sight. Here the ugly looking 37 cb was imperative, destroying the potentially very dangerous "criminals" on Blacks Q-side. Time trouble might have been responsible for a faulty evaluation of the position. Z.F.) 37..a4 38 Ng4 (38 Nf7 was interesting here but with 15 seconds left who needs complications) 38..Ng4 39 Rg4 Rg7 40 Rf1 Rb8 ?? (Over-looking White's next move. An unfortunate end, to a good game where White has had really very little play throughout. 40... R f8 holds easily for a draw in view of the potential passed pawn on the Q-side.) /Black has a win with 40..Qe6. See below Z.F./ 41 Qf7 Resigns. (After this exciting and very enjoyable game Jonathan went on to win very well against Ortvin Sarapu against whom I had a difficult draw the previous round and proved himself a worthy winner of the tournament.) /We agree! Peter's fine gesture and true sportsmanship will not be unnoticed by our younger players. Z.F./

**BUT HAVE A LOOK AT THIS !**

Both contestants have missed Blacks winning move 40..Qe6 during the post mortem. I enjoyed this game so much, playing it over, that I spotted the continuation in a flash. I looked at the position and analysed the main continuations. When I was certain that the move wins I phoned Ark Feneridis, described the position and asked his opinion. He looked at it briefly saw a couple of possible continuations and by and large agreed that the position was a win for Black. Later on I gave him several games from the event to choose for analysis. His comment on this game: "This bloke Weir plays real chess!" To return to 40..Qe6, I got so intrigued by the discovery that I decided to bring some system and precision into the ensuing analysis. I hope that the readers will find the following as enjoyable as I did. So, here goes. DIAGRAM. 141

After 40..Qe6 White has four main options:  
 1. Exchange Q and R and defend e3  
 2. Exchange Q and R and abandon e3 in exchange for Black's a4  
 3. Exchange Q only and abandon e3  
 4. Exchange R only and abandon e3

**Variation 1.**

40...Qe6 41 Qe6 Re6 42 Rg7 Kg7 43 Re1

(43 Rf3 loses at once to Rf6 because the White R cannot get back to stop Black's Q-side pawns from queening.) 43..Rf6 44 Re2 Rf2 and wins. Or 44 Rb1 Rf2 and White is running out of useful moves while the Black K can play havoc with his game either on the K-side or Q-side.

**Variation 2.**

Up to Whites 43rd as above. Now 43 Ra1 Rf6! (Re3 also wins but this is quicker. See below.) 44 Ra4 Rf2 45 Ra1 Rb2 46 Kf1 R f2 47 Ke1 or Kg1 47.. b2 wins. If in this variation 45 Rb4 then 45..Rb2! 46 Kf1 (forced) Rb1 47 Ke2 b2 48 Kd2 Rg1 49 Kc2 Rg2 50 Kb1 Rf2 etc. Now if Black plays after 43 Ra1 Re3 he wins also. This continuation is not as good as 43...Rf6 but we give the analysis because a player is likely to choose it over the board while the clock is ticking away. Here is one way: 44 Kf1 (To avoid mate after R a4) Rc3 45 Ra4 (bc3 obviously loses) Rc2 46 Ke1 Rb2 47 Ra3 Rb1 48 Kd2 Rg1 49 Rb3 Rg2 50 Ke3 Rh2 51 Kf3 Rh4 52 Rd3 Kf6. The ending is won by Black with ease.

**Variation 3.**

41 Qe6 Re6 42 Rf4 Re3 43 Rb1 (If 43 Ra1 R7e7 44 Kf1 Re2 and the R cannot capture a4 but must play 45 Rb1. Now 45..R7e3 with subsequent doubling of rooks on the 7th or after exchanging one of them Black can win in many ways.) Re2 44 Rf3 Rc2 45 Rf4 (45 Kf1 loses to Rf7) a3 46 ab (forced) b2 47 R4f1 Rf7 47 Re1 or Rd1 Rf2. and "Goodnight Irene !" in a few moves.

**Variation 4.**

41 Rg7 Kg7 42 Qf3 Qe3 43 Kh1 Qf3 44 of Re2 45 Ra1 Rb2 46 Ra4 Ra2 47 Rb4 b2 and wins. If in this variation 45 Rb1 then 45..a3 46 ba b2 settles matters.

Editor

**THE EVENTUAL TOURNAMENT WINNER SHOWS HIS TRUE WORTH.**

While in the previous game Sarfati was really eclipsed by his opponents lively and imaginative chess in this game he shines. Furthermore he manages to do it not just against an ordinary player but against a true champion. The fact that the latter was out of form and that Sarfati played a prepared variation makes little difference to the fact that this game is a splendid performance by the winner

O. SARAPU J. SARFATI Ruy Lopez

Notes by the Editor unless o.s.

We would have preferred if Sarfati would annotate this game. We tried, but he was too busy to do it in the time required.

(Sarapu-Sarfati continued)

1 e4 e5 2 Nf3 Nc6 3 Bb5 a6 4 Ba4 Nf6 5 Nc3 b5 6 Bb3 d6 (a line played by Keres against Thomas in 1937. Sarfati studied this game the night preceding the present encounter.) 7 Ng5? (also played by Thomas. Keres remarks that few players would desist from this move. It is however, not good. Sarapu says that 7 Nd5 is unclear but 7 0-0 is O.K.) d5 8 ed (The game Thomas -Keres went 8 Nd5 Nd4! 9 Ne3 Nb3 10 ab3 h6 11 Nf3 Ne4 12 Ne5 Qf6 13 Nf3 Bb7 14 Qe2 0-0-0 and as a result of his attacking position Black won convincingly.) Nd4! 9 d6 Nb3 10 dc Qc7 11 ab3 Bb7 12 0-0 (By hindsight d3 might have been preferable) h6 13 Nf3 e4 14 Re1 0-0-0 ! (As in the Thomas -Keres it is possible to castle into "danger" here also. Black's position is so strong and White's K is so vulnerable that he never gets a chance to do anything on the Q-side, the precarious haven of the Black K) 15 Nh4 Bd6 16 h3 (Hobson's choice between weakening g3 or playing g3 and weakening f3 and h3) Bc5 17 Nf5 h5 18 Ne3 g5 19 Qe2? (An un-Sarapu like move. A better and more active defence was 19 Ne2 with the following most likely continuation: 19..h4/necessary to stop 20 Ng3 /20 d4! Now 20..ed 21 cd is not convenient for Black because White gets c2 with an eventual possibility of exchanging Queens and if Black does not exchange pawns, the diagonal a7-g1 is closed for the Black B and the White B will see light after c3 and Nf1/Feneridis/) DIAGRAM on p.141. /See remarks on page 130/ g4

20 h4 g3 21 Ncd1 gf 22 Nf2 Rhg8! 23 Rf1 Ba7! (Goes to b8 with decisive effect.) 24 Nh3 Nd5 25 c4 Bb8 26 Rf2 Qh2 27 Kf1 Qh1 28 Ng1 Nf4 ("Embaras de richesse"). It is true that Black's attack plays itself and one does not look for the very best continuation in such positions but 28..Bh2!! decides immediately. E.g. 29 Qe1/29 Qd1 Ne3 wins/ Qg1 30 Ke2 Qe1 31 Ke1 Bg3 and Black wins a whole Rook and if 29 Ke1 Qg1 30 Rf1 Bg3 31 Kd1 Ne3, Omissions of this nature account for the fact why games like this sometimes miss out on "best game" prizes) 29 Rf4 (Practically forced because of threat Nh3) Bf4 30 cb Be3 31 de Rd1 32 Qd1 Qg2 33 Ke1 Qg1 34 Kd2 Rd8 35 Resigns. (An outstanding effort by the winner and a milestone in his chess career)

**SARAPU IN ACTION**

It is time to take leave of Sarfati for a while (we will return to him more than once later on in this issue) and to have a look at Sarapu's efforts. In the following three games he deals confidently with

three young and promising fellows as soon as they permit themselves some indiscretions.

O. SARAPU R.DIVE

Belgrade Gambit Declined

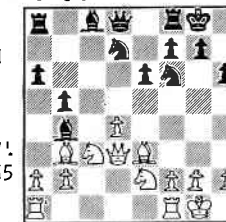
1 e4 e5 2 Nf3 Nf6 3 Nc3 Nc6 4 d4 Bb4 5 d5 Nb8 (Ne7 is correct B.C.O. It leads to a complicated game not to Black's disadvantage Ed.) 6 Bd3 d6 7 Bd2 Nbd7 8 Qe2 a6 9 h3 Nf8 10 Bb5 Bd7 11 Bd7 Qd7 12 a3 Bc3 13 Bc3 Ng6 14 g3 h6 15 Bb4 b5 16 c4 c6 17 dc Qc6 18 cb ab DIAGRAM. 19 0-0 0-0 20 Rfe1 Rfd8 21 Rad1 Rac8 22 Kh2 d5 23 ed Nd5! 24 Ba5 Re8 25 Qe4 Nf6 26 Qc6 Rc6 27 Bc3 Rce6 28 Re3 Kf8 29 Kg2 Kg8 30 Re2 h5 31 Ng5 Kc6 32 h4 Ng4 33 Rd5 f6 34 Ne4 Rb8 35 Red2 Ne7 36 Rd8 Rd8 37 Rd8 Kh7. 38 Rb8 Ng5 39 Rb5 Nc3 40 Nc3 f5 41 a4 e4 42 Rf5 e3 43 Rh5 Resigns.



N. HOPEWELL O.SARAPU

Nimzo-Indian

1 d4 Nf6 2 c4 e6 3 Nc3 Bb4 4 e3 0-0 5 B Bd3 c5 6 Nge2 cd 7 ed d5 8 0-0 dc 9 Bc4 Nbd7 10 Bg5 h6 11 Be3 a6 12 Bb3 b5 13 13 Qd3? DIAGRAM. Nc5 14 Qd1 Nb3 15 Qb3 Bd6 16 Rfd1 Bb7 17 Rac1 Nd5 18 Nd5 Bd5 19 Qd3 Qb8 20 Ng3 f5 21 Bd2 Qb7 22 f3 Ba2 23 b3 Qd5 24 Bh6 gh 25 Qd2 f4 26 Qd3 Ra7 27 Resigns.



In the following game G.Spain is baffled by 6..a5.

G.SPAIN O.SARAPU French

1 e4 e6 2 d4 d5 3 Nd2 Nc6 4 Ngf3 Nf6 5 e5 Nd7 6 Nb3 a5 7 Bf4 a4 8 Nbd2 a3 9 Qc1 ab 10 Qb2 . Be7 11c3 Na5 12 Bd3 b6 13 Qe2 h6 14 Nf1 Ba6 15 Ng3 Bd3 16 Qd3 g6 17 0-0 Nc4 18 Nd2 Ra4 19 Rfe1 b5 20 Nc4 bc 21 Qf3 h5 22 Qe2 Qa8 23 Be3 Qa5 24 Qd2 Ra3 25 Ne2 c5 26 Reb1 cd 27 Bd4 Bc5 28 Bc5 Qc5 29 Rb7 Ra7 30 Ra5 Rb7 31 Rb7 Qc8 32 Qb2 0-0. 33 f4 Nc5 Rb5 Nd3 35 Qb1 Qa8 36 Rb7 Qa5 37 g3 Ra8 38 Rb8 Rb8 39 Qb8 Kg7 40 Qb1 d4 41 Qa1 dc 42 Nc3 Qc5 43 Kh1 Qd4 44 Kg2 h4 45 a4 Qf2 46 Kh3 Qf3 47 Resigns.

ROSS CORRY'S DAY

O. SARAPU R.CORRY Nimzovitch to e4. Sarapu sacrifices a B but Ross defends accurately and Ortvin is forced to take a perpetual. A credit to Ross !

1e4 Nc6 2 Nf3 d6 3 d4 Nf6 4 c3 Bg4 5 Be3 e5 6 Nbd2 ed 7 cd d5 8 e5 Ne4 9 Bb5 Bb4 10 Qa4 Bd7 11 0-0 Bd2 12 Nd2 a6 13 Bc6 Bc6 14 Qa3 Nd2 15 Bd2 Qd7 16 f4 Qf5 17 Rac1 h5 18Ba5 Kd7 19 Bc7 Kc7 20 Qd6 Kb6 21 Rf3 Rac8 22 Qc5 Kc7 23 Qd6 Kb6 24 Qc5 Kc7 25 Qd6 Draw.

**THE FALL AND RISE OF JONATHAN**

Sarfati draws with Collins, whom on present strength he should normally beat='the fall'(No offence Peter!). Sarfati is offered a draw when his game is lost='the rise'.

P. COLLINS J.SARFATI

Benko Gambit Declined

Notes by A.Feneridis

1 d4 Nf6 2 c4 c5 3 d5 b5 4 cb a6 5 b6 (According to Panov-Estrin better for White is 5 e3 e6 6 Nc3 ab 7 Bb5 Qa5 8 de fe 9 Qb3 holding on to the extra pawn in the meantime. White apparently had a plan, which he carries out with the moves: 5,6,8,9 and 10) d6 6 Qb3 Bb7 7 Nc3 Nbd7 8Bg5 Qb6 9 Qb6 Nb6 10 Bf6 gf 11 Rd1 f5 12 e3 Bg7 13 Nge2 Kd7 (Black evaluates the position correctly). The pawn on d5 is holding up all his play-it must be got rid of. Surprisingly, in this position Black has ... a mate in three!! Queens are exchanged, pieces are not developed but there is a mate: 13..Nc4 14 b3 Ne5 15 g3/in order to develop the Bishop/Nf3 mate, A problem for the readers in this position; "Black mates in three")

/"Fene's" chess might have deteriorated slightly but not his great sense of humour !.Z.F./14 Nf4 e6 15 Be2 Ke7 16 0-0 Be5(Instead of this -at present-useless move, it was imperative to play Rhb8 defending his pieces on the b file and threatenig Bc3 and e5 to follow and also threatening to win the d pawn. White would be forced to exchange on e6 and Black's position would speak for itself.) 17 Bf3 Rab8 18 Nf2 Nd5 (After this the structure of Black's centre pawns will become shaky. 16...Rhb8 was simple and good.) 19 Nd5 Bd5 20 Bd5 ed b3 Ke6 22 Rfe1 Rb4 (Again an unnecessary move. 22..c4 afforded defensive possibilities. After the next four moves all Black pawns are in ruins. White agrees to a draw which was obviously his aim, although he could have tried to play for a win/see below Z.F./) 23 f3 Rhb8 24 Nf4 Bf4 25 e f4 .Kd7 26 Rd5 Draw

agreed./Black's position is lost.White offered a draw and Black naturally accepted,

If Black continues 26..Rf4. then 27 R1d1 . Rb6 28 Rc5 and Black's pawns are doomed. Peter Collins told later that when he offered a draw Sarfati took it "like a shot". Let us have a good guess who deserves the credit: The player who doesn't know that he is winning and offers a draw or the player who knows when he is beaten?! It would be hard luck indeed should Jonathan have lost this game.As it was justice reared its ugly head.Z.F./

**HE DOES NOT WADDLE AT ALL**

O.SARAPU M.H.WADDLE

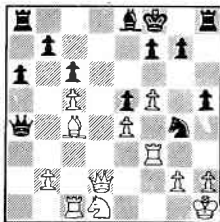
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Ortvin's opponent sacrifices (loses?), a pawn and plays several imaginative moves afterwards, but does not continue in the same vein later... White's response is swift and ruthless. The winners games are always interesting even when his adversaries do not play the best.

1e4 d6 2 d4 g6 3 Nc3 Bg7 4 Be 2 Nf6 5 f4 c6 6 Nf3 0-0 7 0-0 b5 8 e5 Nd5 9 Nd5 cd 10 Bb5 Bg4 11 Be2 Nc6 12 c3 de 13 fe Qb6 14 Kh1 f6 15 h3 Bc8 16 ef Bf6 17 Bh6 Re8 18 Qd2 Ba6 19 Rae1 e6 20 Ng5 Bg7 21 Bg7 Kg7 22 Rf7 Kg8 23 Qf4 Ne7 24 Qf6 Nf5 25 Rh7 Resigns.

**YOUNG SOUTHERNER TROUNCES EXPERIENCED NORTHERNER**

In this game D.Edwards deals confidently with Bob Smith's favoured Sicilian. Robert has not shown his best form in this event, but full marks to the winner.



D.EDWARDS R.SMITH Sicilian

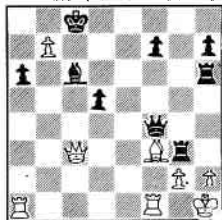
1 e4 c5 2 Nf3 e6 3 d4 cd 4 Nd4 a6 5 Bd3 Nf6 6 c4 Qc7 7 Nc3 Nc6 8Nc6 dc 9 f4 e5 10 0-0 Bc5 11 Kh1 h5 12 f5 Bd7 13 Qe2 Ng4 14 Bg5 Be7 15 Be7 Ke7 16 c5 Qa5 17 Rac1 Kf8 18 Nd1 Qa2 19Qd2 Qa5 20Bc4 Be8

21 Rf3 DIAGRAM. (Black's Q is lost) b5(Black prefers to lose a rook instead . 21..a5 is equally hopeless: 22 Ra3 Qb5 23 Qb5 ab5 and 24 Ra8) 22 cb c5 23 Qd6 Kg8 24 b7 Qc6 25 Qc6 Bc6 26 ba8Q and Black resigned on move 35. BOB GIBBONS ON THE WRONG SIDE OF FIREWORKS

One could not wish for a more efficient and agreeable person as DOP than Bob when one is playing in a tournament. Chess administration, as in the case of Peter Stuart, has not helped his own game. Grkow a noted

time trouble merchant, gets away with it here.

A. GRKOW R. GIBBONS English

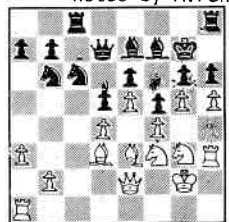


1 c4 e6 2 Nc3 b6 3 Nf3 c5 4 d4 cd 5 Nd4 Bb7 6 e4 Nf6 7 Bg5 d6 8 Be2 Be7 9 Ndb5 Nc6 10 0-0 a6 (Bob's scoresheet shows here the respective times; 40 mins.-20 mins.) 11 Bf6 gf 12 Nd4 Rg8 13 Nc6 Bc6 14 f4 f5 15

Bf3 fe 16 Ne4 Qc7 17 Qd4 0-0-0 18 Qc3 d5 19 cd ed 20 Ng3 Bc5 (Time: 73-32 mins.) 21 Kh1 Rd6 22 b4 Rg3 23 bc Rh6 24 cb Qf4 25 b7 DIAGRAM. Kb8 (Kc7 would give better chances although it is doubtful whether Black can save the game with best play by White. Had Gibbons known that Grkow does not play so well when he is short of time he would have probably played accordingly) 26 Qh8 Kb7 27 Rb1 Ka7 28 Bh5 Qf1 29 Rf1 Rh5 30 Rf7 Bb7 31 Qd4: Ka8 32 Qb6 Resigns. ALAN JOHNSTON HELPLESS IN A FRENCH BUT IN HIS ELEMENT IN A QP GAME

It was only a matter of time before Alan would lay down arms after he got the worst of the opening in a French Tarrasch against Sarfati in round 4. It was a different story against Weir in the last round. The loser must have still felt the 6th round, blundering in a game which he never looked like losing. Johnston could do no more than play well.

J.SARFATI A.JOHNSTON French Notes by A.Feneridis



1 e4 e6 2 d4 d5 3 Nd2 Nf6 4 e5 Nd7 5 f4 c5 6 c3 Nc6 7 Ndf3 Qb6 8 g3 f6 9 Bd3 cd 10 cd Bb4 11 Kf1 0-0 (If Black continues in this way in this variation, White gets an attack on the Black King and usually wins.

Because of this Black tries to keep the position closed with 13..f5 but later on the 25th move helps in its opening/kamika ze ??. 12 Kg2 Kh8 13 Bc2 f5 14 Ne2 Qd8 15 h3 Nb6 16 g4 g6 17 g5 Kg7 18 h4 Bd7 19 h5 Rh8 20 Ng3 Be8 21 Bd3 Qd7 22 Qe2 Rc8 23 Be3 Be7 24 a3 Bf7 24 Rh3 DIAGRAM. h6 (It was better to wait and see how White will continue the attack. Now after exchange the K gets very lonely and dies. In any case after Whites Nh4 the sac on f5 possibly comes home.)

26 Rahl hg 27 Ng5 Bg5 28 fg5 gh 29 Nh5 Bh5 30 Rh5 Qf7 31 g6 (The coup de grace'. Apparently Black missed this, but there was no salvation: e.g. 30..Ne7 ?! Rh8 Rh8 32 Rh8 Kh8 33 Qh5 Kg8 34 g6 Nc6 35 Bg5 and 36 Bf6; or in the above variation 34..Nc6 35 Bg5 with 36 Bf6 and no N forages save. White conducted the whole game logically and in the spirit of this subvariation of the French Tarrasch.) Nd4 32 gf7 Ne2 33 Rh8 Rh8 34 Rh8 Resigns.

A JOHNSTON P. WEIR Q's Pawn game

1 d4 Nf6 2 Nf3 e6 3 e3 b6 4 Nbd2 Bb7 5 Bd3 d5 6 Qe2 c5 7 c3 Nbd7 8 e4 de 9 Ne4 Qc7 10 0-0 Be7 11 Bg5 c4 12 Bc2 Nd5 13 Be7 Ke7 14 Rfe1 Raf8 15 Ned2 b5 16 g3 h5 17 h4 Qc6 18 Bf5 Kd8 19 Bh3 g5 20Bg2 gh 21 Nh4 Rfg8 22 Ndf3 Qc7 23 Ne5 Ndf6 24 a4 a6 25 Qd2 Ng4 26 ab ab 27 Ra7 Ne5 28 Re5 Qb6 29 Ra1 Kc8 30 Rg5 Re8 31 Qe2 f6 32 Rh5 Rhg8 33 Qd2 e5 34 de Rg3 35 Kf1 Rd3 36 Qh6 Kb8 37 Re1 b4 38 Bd5 Bf5 39 Qf6 Be6 40 Rg5 Bh3 41 Ng2 Qc5 42 e6 Rd5 43 Qf4 Kc8 44 Rg6 Bf5 45 Rg3 Bd3 46 Kg1 Rh5 47 Qf3 Kb8 48 Rg7 Rd5 49 Re5 Resigns.

A good effort by Johnston. The final position is attractive.

**ANTHONY KER'S THREE GAMES FROM THE NZ JUNIOR**

N.HOPEWELL A.KER French McCutcheon

1 e4 e6 2 d4 d5 3 Nc3 Nf6 4 Bg5 Bb4 5. e5 h6 6 Bd2 Bc3 7 bc Ne4 8Bd3 Nd2 9 Qd2 c5 10 Nf3. c4 11 Be2 Nc6 12 0-0 b5 13 Kh1 a5 14 a3 Qe7 15 Ne1 h5 16 f4 g6 16 17 g3 Ba6 18 Ng2 Kd7 19 f5 gf 20Nf4 Qg5 21 Qe3 Rg8 22 Rg1 h4 23 g4 Ne7 24 Raf1 Qh6 25 Qd2 Rg5 26 a4 fg 27 ab Nf5! 28 ba6? Ng3! 29 Rg3 hg3 30 Bd1 Rh5 0-1

A.KER M.HOPEWELL French Tarrasch 1 e4 e6 2 d4 d5 3 Nd2 c5 4 dc Bc5 5 Bd3 Nc6 6 Ngf3 Nf6 7 0-0 Bb6 8 c3 0-0 9 Qe2 B Bc7 10 Ne1 e5 11 ed Nd5 12 Ne4 f5 13 Bg5 fe 14 Bd8 ed 15 Nd3 Rd8 16 Rad1 Be6 17 Nc5 Nf4 18 Qc2 Bd5 19 Ne4 Bb6 20 g3 Ne6 21 h4 Rac2 22 Qb1 Nc5 23 Nc5 Bc5 24 b4 Bb6 25 Rd5 ! Rd5 26 Qb3 Rd8 27 Rd1 Nd4 28 cd4 and Black resigned on move 40.

A.KER M.DREYER French Tarrasch

1 e4 e6 2 d4 d5 3 Nd2 Nf6 4 e5 Nf7 5 Bd3 c5 6 c3 b6 7 f4 g6 8 Ne2 Ba6 9 Bb1 Nc6 10Nf3 Be7 11 0-0 h5 12 Be3 Qc7 13g3 Rb8 a3 Be2 15 Qe2 c4 16 Kg2 b5 17 h3 Nb6 18 Ng5 Bg5 19 fg Qe7 Qf3 a5 21 Bc2 Rb7 22 Rf2 Nd8 23 h4 Kd7 24 g4 Kc8 25gh Rh5 Qf4, Qe8 27 Rh1 Qg8 28 Bd1 Rh8 29 Kf1 Nd4 30 Rfh2 b4 31ab ab 32 h5 gh 33 Bc2 Nf8 34 Rh5 Rh5

35 Rh5 Ng6 36 Qf6 b3 37 Bb1 Ra7 38 Rh1  
 Rd7 39 Rh6 Qe8 40 Ke2 Re7 41 Rh7 Rc7  
 42 Rg7 Ne7 43 Bc1 Qa4 44 g6 Qa1 45 gf7  
 Nf7 46 Qe6 Kb7 47 Rf7 Qb1 48 Re7 Qe4  
 49 Be3 Qg2 50 Bf2 Qe4 51 Be3 Qg2 52  
 Ke1 Qh1 53 Kf2 Qh4 54 Kf3 Qe4? 55 Kg3  
 Qe3 56 Kg4 Qe4 57 Kg5 Qe3 58 Kg6 Qe4  
 59 Kg7 Qg2 60 Kf8 Qb2 61 Qd5 Kb6 62  
 Re6 Ka7 63 Qa5 Kb8 64 Qb6 Kc8 65 Re8  
 1-0

Sarapu-Sarfati (from page 127, note to White's 19th move)

Feneridis and I looked at again at his 19 Ne2 and have reached the following rather unsatisfactory conclusion: After 19.. h4 20 d4 g4 21 hg h3 22 Ng3 Rd4 the position still looks won for White. Even after 19 Ne2 20 d4 ed3 21cd it is still difficult to find a satisfactory defence and this applies even if White manages to exchange queens. Black's position is too superior at this stage. However the point that 19 e2 poses more problems for White and provides better defensive chances than 19 Qe2 still appears to be valid. Ed.

## NZ Champions after WW II From Tom Lepviikman to Vernon Small

R O B E R T G. W A D E, NEW ZEALAND FIRST CHESS AMBASSADOR TO THE WORLD.

In 1967 the Bulletin Of The Central Chess Club Of The USSR, Moscow, devoted to the Tunis Interzonal had this to say: "Until now New Zealand chess has been represented on the international arena by Wade. Now a new name has appeared, Sarapu!"

That is how it was. For years Europe and the rest of the world knew about New Zealand chess because they heard of Bob Wade.

I arrived in New Zealand about a year after he had left. He is therefore, apart from Nield, one of two national title holders that I have not known personally. There is however so much written about him and he is such a prolific writer himself that it makes up to a degree for the regrettable lack of personal acquaintance. There is also a bit of oral history in New Zealand about him. The trouble is one does not know where to start and what to stress most. His early life in NZ? His three national titles? His administrative activities in Wellington and national chess? His two British titles? His other international successes? His inter-

national arbiter and admin activities (acting Vicepresident FIDE)? Wade the chess journalist? Author of books, milestones in chess literature? Wade the chess teacher?

A bit overwhelming all this but I suppose one has to begin somewhere. Wade's main chess biography can be found in all current chess encyclopedias. His early life in NZ has been sketched in the NZ Chessplayer, 1948. We have simply not enough space for everything that merits mention about this outstanding New Zealander. We must limit ourselves to only some of his characteristics which must have contributed to the fact that he stands out in the chess world, apart from his over the board fine record.

Before we do this, we will permit ourselves to express a personal opinion. Wade's greatest contribution to chess is his literary activity. It is sufficient to mention only his thorough analysis of the Botvinnik Bronstein match coauthored with W. Winter and his book on the world championships since 1948 written together with Gligoric. There are of course a host of other articles and books, no run of the mill stuff.

The following is mostly unwritten history and is revealing much of his personality.

The late Alf Gyles one of the best known personalities in NZ chess history, indeed one of its makers, told me once that Wade gave up a promising career in the Public Service, when he left for overseas to devote himself to the game. He said that he asked Wade why he exchanged relative security for a precarious existence of a chess pro. "You know what he said" - quipped Gyles - "Some prefer material comfort and some culture". Gyles was not an unkind man, he merely echoed the outlook of most average New Zealanders at the time (and nowadays?). If Wade's decision looked odd to many then it was hardly more so than for himself. He expected it and yet made his choice. He soon found out that the way to the top is thorny without a material base and if one does not reach the top one has to succumb to greater discomfort than really anticipated. Such was the

fortune of even exceptionally talented chess professionals in the western world before the Fisher era. That fate did not escape the New Zealander for a long time. Years of untiring work and total dedication to a purpose permitted him to push through.

His enthusiasm for the game is perhaps aptly illustrated by the following amusing anecdote:

A prominent member of the local Communist Party, let us say Ray Stanley, went for a holiday to Europe. He took two suitcases. A small one with clothing and personal items and a larger one with a couple of years of back copies of the "Peoples Voice" the organ of the NZ C.P., to catch up with his reading. He found the right time to do this when passing one of France's most quiet and beautiful stretches, by train. Suddenly a travelling companion interrupted him and the following conversation took place:  
 Stranger: "Excuse me, are you a New Zealander by any chance?"  
 Stanley: "Yes. How do you know?"  
 Stranger: "Well, I recognise your paper. I am a NZer myself. I am Robert Wade."  
 Stanley: "Pleased to meet you. I am Ray Stanley."

W: "What are you doing in this part of the world? If I may ask."

S: "Just on holiday and catching up with reading."

W: "Beautiful country here (pointing at the window)."

S: "Yes, but you can't do everything. Must catch up with my reading. And what are you doing in Europe?"

W: "I am just coming from Moscow where I was acting international arbiter in a tournament."

S: "And how do you like Moscow?"

W: "Oh! Absolutely marvellous! You have no idea!"

Ray Stanley's heart started to beat faster. This was before the Sino-Soviet split and Moscow was still the "Mecca".  
 S: "So you like Moscow. Tell me more about it."

W: "Can you imagine what a splendid place! Seventy thousand chess players in Moscow!"  
 This story is supposed to be by and large factual. Whether this is so or it belongs to the realm of folklore is not relevant for our purpose. It merely illustrates Wade's fascination with the game.

Most of us probably know that after more than two decades of absence from New

Zealand saw him again representing it in the Siegen Olympiad in 1970. We are also frequently told about his hospitality extended to NZers itinerant in England and about letting them use his magnificent chess library.

The road to this point was a long one and not an easy one, but he never complained.

New Zealand chess and indeed New Zealand as a whole owe a lot to their first chess ambassador to the world, who sacrificed himself for the game. The size of the debt is too large to be estimated let alone repaid.

Now, what about a game? Which one? There are so many beautiful Wade games. We like the following brevity from his early years, played during a drawn match, against a man who was soon to become a strong grandmaster. Tartakower and Du Mont described it as a "fine performance by the New Zealander".

R. G. WADE - LOTHAR SCHMID  
 Ruy Lopez. Match, Bamberg 1950  
 1. e4 e4 2. Nf3 Nc6 3. Bb5 a6 4. Ba4 Nf6 5d4  
 ed 6 0-0. Be7 7. Re1 b7 8 e5 Ne5 9 Re5 ba4  
 10 Nd4 0-0 11 Nf5 Re8 12 Bg5 Nd5 13 Ng7!!  
 Kg7 14 Qd5 c6 15 Qd4 f6 16 Re3 c5 17 Bh6  
 Kh6 18 Qg4 f5 19 Rh3 Resigns.

## LOCAL NEWS Auckland Schoolpupils Championship

REPORT: Martin Dreyer

The Auckland Schoolpupil Championship, held at the Auckland Chess Centre during the first week of the May school holidays attracted a not particularly large field of 24. But this was still more than twice the number that played last year...

Second seat Craig Blaxell, suffered a surprise defeat in round 2. Blaxell, a pawn up in a winning endgame, simply forgot to recapture a rook, moved his King instead and lost immediately. After that game Craig played more cautiously and finished in third place.

Twelve year old David Boyd and Juddith Plum were joint winners of the under-13 grade prize. David who won four of his first 5 games was unlucky not to do better and should be a major threat in future years.

Scores: 1 S. Mcrae 7½/8 2 C. Baker 7 3 C. Blaxell 5½; 4-6 D. Burgo, D. Allen and J. Columbe 5; 7-10 B. Tanoi, N. Blaxell, D. Plumpton & B. Tidey 4½; 11-15 K. Davies, D. Boyd, J. Plum, S. Stubbs & H. Williams 4; 16-18 J. McGregor, M. Seitzer & N. Kitchimer 3½; 19-21 C. Reiher, B. Cuttery & R. Scott 3; 22 D. White 2; 23 J. Laury 1; 24 K. Brinkley ½.

In the following game from the event two contestants fight it out to the bitter end.  
 R.TIDEY G.REIHER Ruy Lopez.1 e4 e5 2 Nf3 Nc6 3 Bb5 a6 4 Bc6 dc 5 0-0 Qd6 6 d4 ed 7 Nd4  
 c5 8 Ne2 Nf6 9 Qd6 Bd6 10 Nbc3 Bg4 11 f3 Be6 12 Bf4 Bf4 13 Nf4 Ke7 14 Rad1 Rad8 15 a3  
 b6 16 Rfe1 g5 17 Nf d5 Bd5 18 Nd5 Nd5 19 ed5 Kd6 20c4 Rhe8 21Kf2 Re1 22 Re1 b5 23 b3  
 bc 24 bc Rb8 25 Kg3 Rb6 26 Kg4 Ra3 27 Kg5 Ra2 38 Kf6 Rg2 29 Kf7 Rh2 30 Re6 Kd7 31: Ra6  
 Rf2 32 Rc6 Rf3 33 Kg7 h5 34 Rc5 h4 35 Rc6 Rg3 36 Kf6 h3 37 Ke5 h2 38 Rh6 Rc4 39 Rh2  
 Drawn.

## Auckland Chess Association Team lightning tournament

By Peter Stuart

The Auckland Teams Lightning tournament was held on the Monday of Queen's Birthday weekend at the Auckland Chess Centre rooms. Ten teams representing five clubs, participated and North Shore A (Sarapu, Garbett, Stuart and Hart) and Auckland A (N. Hopewell, P. Green, M. Hopewell and Dreyer) were expected to dominate the event. By coincidence these two teams were drawn to play in the final round.

Although the Waitemata A team, led by Robert Smith, gained an early lead, the two top rated teams soon took over and for the rest of the tournament there was never more than a handful of points between them. Going into the last round they were tied at 112 points each. With half of the games in that round completed Auckland A led 5½:2½, but North Shore A recovered strongly to win seven of the eight remaining games and take first place with a margin of three points.

North Shore B scored 31 out of a possible 32 points in the last two rounds to edge Waitemata A out of third place by just half a point.

Ortvin Sarapu was top individual scorer with 33½/36 with Paul Garbett one point behind. Smith and Nigel Hopewell scored 32 Ewen Green 31 and Peter Green 30.

(The following was added to Peter Stuart's report except the results table Ed.) Other individual scores were: P. Stuart 29½; M. Hopewell 28½; M. Dreyer 28; B.G. Walsh 25½; G.L. Pitts 24½; and D.G. Notley 23½. A gap of 3½ points separated the next player.

Sarapu's only loss was to S.R.B. Van Gibwill (10 points!) and Garbett lost to Dreyer, Smith and Mears. Following is the result table

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Total
1 North Shore A	xx	9½	12	10½	12½	11	15	16	15	16	121½
2 Auckland A	6½	xx	12	12½	11½	14	15	16	15	16	118½
3 North Shore B	4	4	xx	6½	10	15	11	15	13½	16	95½
4 Waitemata A	5½	3½	9½	xx	6½	11½	13	14	16		95
5 Howick-Pakuranga	3½	4½	6	9½	xx	12	12	12	12	13½	85
6 Papatoetoe A	1	2	1	4½	4	xx	8½	8	13	13	55
7 North Shore C	1	1	4½	½	4	7½	xx	7	13	14	52½
8 Waitemata B	0	0	1	3	4	8	xx	9½	13½		48
9 Auckland B	1	1	2½	2	4	3	9	6½	xx	10½	33½
10 Papatoetoe B	0	0	0	0	2½	3	2	2½	5½	xx	15½

## Canterbury Schoolpupils Championship

By Ben Alexander

A small but quite a strong field of 12 took part in this year's tournament held in the first week of the May holidays. There were fewer players than usual from the prior secondary school level, the youngest player being Scott Wastney a fourth form visitor from Nelson. Canterbury representatives in last year's Nationals proved too good for the rest of the field; Mark Wilson and Stephen Lukey scoring 7/7 & 6/7 respectively. Ian Jackson and Dean Edwards were equal third with 4½ and Chris Murphy fifth on 3½.

These five players all play board one for their respective schools in the 'Press Chess' teams tournament currently in progress

## Wellington Club Queen's Birthday Tournament

THE TOURNAMENT OF BLUNDERS

	R1	R2	R3	R4	R5	Points Total	Report by the Editor
1 R. Dive	W6	W8	L5	W7	W4	4	The A grade attracted only 10 players (See table opposite). Principally the disproportionate relationship of ten contestants and 5 rounds in a Swiss produced the odd result of half the field finishing second equal. However, the unusual number of blunders must have also contributed to the distortion. Russel Dive's win was not only well deserved, but he was actually unlucky not to score another half point. His only loss was to McLaren through an
2 P. Collins	D10	L4	D6	W8	D5	3	
3 P. Cunningham	L8	L6	W10	W9	W7	3	
4 A. Ker	L7	W2	W9	W5	L1	3	
5 L. McLaren	W9	D7	W1	L4	D2	3	
6 J. Tangilau	L1	W3	L2	W10	W9	3	
7 S. Brown	W4	D5	W8	L1	L3	2½	
8 G. Marner	W3	L1	L7	L2	W10	2	
9 Z. Frankel	L5	W10	L4	L3	L6	1	
10 C. Bell	D2	L9	L3	L6	L8	½	

instructive blunder in an easily drawn ending.. Of the five sharing 2-6 placings only Peter Collins did not profit from crude blunders of his opponents. A. Ker profited from one blunder but also lost a game through one himself. P. Cunningham gained from a direct blunder in one instance and from very poor play almost amounting to a blunder in another instance.

The writer presented Tangilau with a gift in the last round. The latter played well, but the game should have been drawn. Although Tangilau's two other wins were not against the strongest opponents, he is a young, promising player. All of the blunders discussed above are shown in the games section following the local news.

In the B grade scores were 1 P. Dunn 4½; 2 C. Ker 3½; 3 M. Capie 3; 4 B. Kay 2; 5-6 S. Aburn and P. King 1. Wellington readers will notice Dunn's improvement to which we have drawn attention in June.

In the C grade placings were: 1-2 H. Johnston and M. Chamberlain 4; 3-4 K. Chin and M. M. Hoolahan 3; 5 S. Hill 2½; 6-7 I. Pronk and C. Webber 1½; 8 J. Henderson ½.

The DOP was Jonathan Sarfati. The venue, the Wellington Senior Citizens Club hall unearthed by the ever industrious Reg Woodford, provided a very pleasant and comfortable surrounding. Prizes were presented by John Eriksen the Patron of the Wellington C.C.

## Upper Hutt Chess Club DB 40-40 Tournament By Simon Brown

The Dominion Breweries 40-40 tournament, hosted, as always by the Upper Hutt Chess Club, was played on June 22nd. Directed for the first time by Tony Price (ably assisted by Gerald Carter, Rod Weston and Anton Reid), the high standards of previous events were maintained.

For the first time the tournament was contested by a grandmaster. Indonesian IGM Hermann Suradiradja was visiting New Zealand on business, but found time for the 40-40 and a simultaneous exhibition in Wellington, earlier in the same week. Even considering that he is far from being a professional chess player and that his main claim to fame is an article in Not The British Chess Magazine proclaiming him the 'World's Worst Grandmaster', Suradiradja was expected to be running for first prize. In fact he was always a half point off the pace, conceding draws to three players whom a grandmaster should have beaten.

The A grade was won by Mark Noble with 4½/5 with Jonathan Sarfati and Peter Stuart sharing second place on 4. Noble had his share of good fortune. Philip Clemance had queen for rook against him but lost on time and his first round opponent left a piece en prise in a superior position. Sarfati played solidly as usual and Stuart succeeded with a Swiss Gambit, winning his last four games. The unlucky players were Goodhue and Marner who both played strong fields (No offence, but a win or second placings by any of these two players considering the relative strength of the field would be a major surprise. Ed.).

In the B grade Bob Mitchell and Charles Ker drew in the last round to share first place, half a point ahead of Brett Mullan and Mark van der Hoorn. In past 40-40 tournaments there have been two divisions in the C grade, but this year, with a disappointing drop in the number of entries (108 compared with over 150 in 1984) one C grade was deleted. This left a massive 46 in that grade and it was surprising to see a clear winner with only 4½/5-Howard Johnston. Five players tied for second place.

It seems that there is a need for some clarification of the rules concerning when a draw may be claimed because of a lack of mating material. The official rules state that

a player cannot be forced to accept a draw, except in the case of the 50 move rule, repetition etc. (FIDE interpretation of article 12.4), while the lightning rules allow a draw to be claimed in certain circumstances (K v K + N etc.). The problem is relevant to all tournaments with "Blitz" finishes. The questions are: (a) is the lightning rule applicable? and if so (b) should situations where only helpmates are possible be included (e.g. K+N v K+RP) in that rule. (Good point! Any suggestions? Ed.)

A	GRADE	R1	R2	R3	R4	R5	Points	SOS
1	M. Noble	W17	W22	W6	W9	D2	4½	15
2	J. Sarfati	D10	W24	W7	W4	D1	4	16
3	P. Stuart	L13	W20	W19	W10	W9	4	12½
4	P. Garbett	W16	D14	W13	L2	W15	3½	14
5	A. Johnston	W15	W11	L9	D14	W22	3½	13
6	A. Feneridis	W28	W23	L1	D15	W14	3½	12½
7	A. Ker	W27	D13	L2	W25	W16	3½	12
8	H. Suradiradja	D24	W21	D14	D16	W13	3½	11
9	P. Clemanace	W12	W25	W5	L1	L3	3	16½
10	P. Connor	D2	D26	W11	L3	W19	3	14½
11	E. Wilkinson	W19	L5	L10	W28	W21	3	11½
12	P. Cooper	L9	L15	L20	W17	W20	3	10
13	G. Marner	W3	D7	L4	W18	L8	2½	17
14	N. Goodhue	W18	D4	D8	D5	L6	2½	16½
15	Z. Frankel	L5	W12	W26	D6	L4	2½	15
16	R. Hart	L4	W29	W23	D8	L7	2½	13½
17	S. Brown	L1	W28	D18	L12	W25	2½	12½
18	R. O'Callaghan	L14	W30	D17	L13	W24	2½	9
19	C. Bell	L31	W27	L3	W26	L10	2	13
20	R. Gordon	L25	L3	W27	W23	L12	2	12
21	R. Corry	D26	L8	W24	D22	L11	2	11½
22	P. Vetharaniam	W30	L1	D25	D21	L5	2	11½
23	T. Spiller	W29	L6	L16	L20	W28	2	10
24	P. Collins	D8	L2	L21	W29	L18	1½	13
25	D. Cooper	W20	L9	D22	L7	L17	1½	13
26	A. Pomeroy	D21	D10	L15	L19	D27	1½	11
27	M. Roberts	L7	L19	L20	W30	D26	1½	9
28	A. Borren	L6	L17	W28	L11	L23	1	12
29	A. Boughen	L23	L16	L28	L24	W30	1	7
30	J. Kay	L22	L18	L12	L27	L29	0	1

B Grade
1-2 C. Ker; R. Mitchell 1½; 3-4 A. Mullan, M. van der Hoorn 4;
5-8 W. Boswell, P. Cunningham;
14 A. Duhs; A. Grkow, 3½; 9-16 B. Brown, R. Edwards, R. Ferguson, W. Foster, R. Fraser, A. Keal 1, K. Okey, J. Tangia, 3; 17-19 R. Bowler, T. Pledger, R. Wood 2½; 20-23 Mcapie, Drake, M. Howard, W. McLean 2; 24-28 Shill, S. Ivanic P. King, W. Ramsay, M. Sims 1½; 29-3 J. Hofsteede, I. Stinson 1; 31-32 R. Robinson, Gschradler 0
C Grade
1 H. Johnston 4½; 2-7 J. Lowe G. Mc Quinlan, S. Moore, B. Southgate R. Takhar, W. Winter, 4; 8-13 G. Brucker, M. Chamberlain, G. Howell; T. Stevenson, C. Tan, E. Tuffery 3½; 14-20 D. Bonalack, P. Ganty, G. Lezard, B. Newman, J. Simmons, B. Smith, A. Stern 3; 21-26 J. Bonalack, B. Ions, A. Jackson, A. Lawrence, K. Upston, C. Ward 2½; 27-37 G. Cenowa, K. Chin, A. Kurell A. Evans B. Greally, O. Grogan, G. Mills, P. Tuffery, A. Ward, K. Warren C. Webber 2; 38 M. Houlahan 1½; 39-44 M. Angell, M. Berry, M. Boyack, B. Brucker, S. Grainger, T. Rangiwahetu 1; 45-46 I. Angell, E. Boeholt 0.

**THE HAUNTING SPECTRE OF MARK NOBLE AS YET A DRAWING VARIATION**

Simon Brown's report is full of relevant content and to the point. The following supplement is merely a curious but significant observation, because it concerns two of our up and coming players.

Sarfati was a half a point behind when meeting Noble in the last round. After some play he agreed to a draw in a position which could have gone either way. Most players of his strength would fight for the full point in the circumstances. This course of events was confidently predicted before the game and Sarfati was made aware of the forecast. He later tried to justify his unusual decision in two ways. First he did not have "so much" time left and secondly he was worried about the difference in prize money between a certain second equal and a share in third equal. Taking into consideration the circumstances (contest for first place) the time factor may convince some, but we suspect, a few only. Concerning the second explanation: it is a matter of personal choice as to how to make a few quick bucks (about \$30-40 involved). Some would prefer scruff cutting. It seems much healthier, probably easier and certainly more dignified than playing all day and then giving up a chance for first place without a real fight.

In the June issue we spoke about the seven move draw between these two players in the Philips, affecting mostly Sarfati's chances for first place. In the meantime the same players agreed to a 5-7 move draw in another serious game. This was in the all Wellington interclub match: Wainui Wellington. Jonathan who was team captain knew that his team will have to default one game. Hence an assumption of irrational or grossly irresponsible

behaviour would be uncharitable, goose pimples seems the only likely explanation.

The two players are bound to meet again in the soon forthcoming NZ championship. Mark Noble is in a fine position for this game. We could well imagine his thoughts running something like this. "Should he be in form I can always offer him a draw and nothing surer that he will accept. On the other hand I am sick and tired of this drawing variation. I will try to clobber him this time although he is the higher rated player. My chances are good. He has the jitters and I have as much innate ability as him".

Z. Frankel

**Hawke's Bay Residents' Tournament Report: Mike Earle**

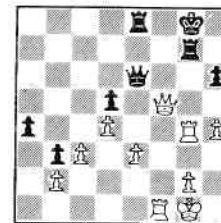
For the first time in its six-year history, The Hawke's Bay Resident's Tournament was won with a possible score when Mark Lancaster (Napier) gained six points over 6 rounds. An example of Mark's eye for a combination is given in the game below. Last year's winner, Lol Garnett (Havelock North, was off form, losing three games; and Dave Lynch (Hastings), another contender, lost a decisive encounter with Lancaster in round 4, finishing second equal with Alan Flett (Napier) on 4½ points

Severinsen and Cliff Wilcox, both of Napier, shared the B grade first prize on 3½. The tournament was played on two consecutive Sundays (June 30 & July 7) at the Hawke's Bay Community College at Tardale. The Daily Telegraph sponsored the event with \$200 prize money. Scores: 1 M. Lancaster 6; 2-3 D. Lynch & A. Flett 4½; 4 R. Von't Steen 4; 5-8 S. Severinsen, M. Earle, A. Robin & C. Wilcox 3½; 9-13 C. Forrester, J. Bake, L. Garnett, P. Crowe & D. Sharp 3; 14 M. Dunningham 2½; 15-18 R. Lamont, D. Porteous, R. Gordon & P. Egermayer 2; 19 S. Donnelly 1½.

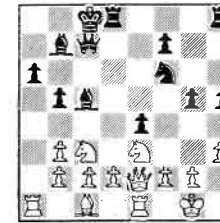
Following is a game from the event annotated by Mike Earle: LANCASTER-EARLE. Sicilian d e4 c5 2 g3 d6 (d5! is a more active reply to White's unusual second move) 3 Bg2 Nf6 4 Nc3 e6 5 d3 Nc6 6 Be3 g6 7 Qd2 Be7 8 h3 Qc7 9 Kg2 Bd7 10 Nd1 (Rather slow. An immediate d4 is tenable.) Rc8 11 c3 b5 12 0-0 0-0 13 f4 Rf6 14 Nf2 Na5? (Loses a tempo) 15 b4! Nc6 16 a3 a5 17 Rfc1 e5 18 f5 Qa7 (A waste of time. Be8 aiming at d5 looks better.) 19 g4 d5 20 ed Nb8 21 Ne4 ? Nd5 (regains the pawn) 22 Bc5 Bc5 23 Nc5 Bc6 24 d4 Nd7 25 Rd1 Nc5 26 dc Qe7 (Black appears to have got himself off the hook.) 27 Qe1 Ne3 28 Rd8 Qd8 29 Bc6 Rc6 30 Qg3 Nc4? (Nc2 could pose problems for White) 31 Qf3 Rc7? (A hasty move. Qd7 holds.) 32 Na3 Rd7? (Allows the pawn to penetrate) 33 c6 Rd6 34 Ne4! Rc6 35 Rd1 Qc8 (ceding the open file) 36 Nc5/See DIAGRAM below/h6 37 g5 h6 38 Qh5 Rh6 39 Qg5 Qc6 40 Rd8 Kh7 41 Nd7!! Resigns. There is no defence to mate, e.g. 41... f6 42 Nf8 Kg9 43 Ne6 King moves Qg7 mate.



Lancaster-Earle, game above



Sarfati Weir from page 132



Sarapu-Sarfati from page 133

**GAMES AND POSITIONS FROM WELLINGTON'S BIRTHDAY**

Notes by the Editor

"Chess as a hobby is highly intellectual, so intellectual that it virtually consumes the lives of its greatest players-Morphy, Rubinstein, Fisher and others. To become even moderate club player requires an incredible degree of concentration. Chess is a stern mistress, and few have the time, the patience or self discipline to accept its long hours of immobility. Everyone agrees that chess is a game of pure skill and no luck is involved, but precisely because the better player will always win, missing from the game

are the exciting elements of chance and surprise."

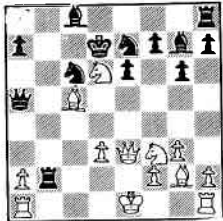
Lewis Deyong in "Backgammon. Learning to Win"

The author of the above is one of the world's greatest backgammon players and a delightful travel story-teller.

Let the following examples be viewed in the light of this man's exalted perception of our game, one of "pure skill and no luck is involved".



**MISSING THE JUMP WITH A WHITE KNIGHT  
RESULTS IN A BLACK NIGHT**

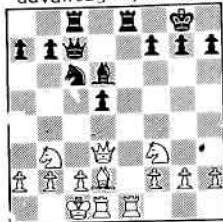


Here Anthony Ker v. Simon Brown can play 18 c4 with the following practically forced continuation: 18..Nd5 19 Na5 Ne3 20 fe Na5 21 Ba7 with a pawn up and superior endgame.

Instead of that Ker played 18 Rcl and lost later.

**THE MCLAREN FRENCH DIALECT**

Leonard McLaren likes the French. He had some successes with it mainly as a result of poor play by weaker opposition. His games against Clemanace and Marner published not so long ago in this magazine would suggest that his handling of this opening is capable of improvement. So did his game against Sarfati in the last National. The last two or three games, where he used the French, against myself, were drawn after White dissipated considerable advantages, as he often does nowadays



In the diagram: Frankel v. McLaren White has the better game for more reasons than one. He managed by 'losing' a tempo to induce Black to play his N to e7 instead of f6, where it is more effective in most cases, in the

French Tarrasch 3..c5. The position came about after 1 e4 e6 2 d4 d5 3 Nd2 c5 4 ed ed 5Bb5

Nc6 6 dc?! Bc5 7 Qe2 Ne2? 8Nb3 Bd6 9 Bd2 0-0 10 Nf3 Re8 11 0-0-0 Bf5 12 Rhe1 Rc8 13 Bd3 Bd3 14 Qd3 Qc7.

Play continued: 15 Kb1 a5?? Had I not been aware that opposite me was a strong player I would have thought that this move was made by a beginner. White fails completely to realise that his K is not adequately protected and that he has no hope to get an attack on Whites K at this stage of the game. It went on: 16 Ng4 g6 17 Qh3 h5 the last two Black's moves are forced and his K weakened. 18 Nf7! Kf7 19 Qe6 Kg7 20 Be3 Kh6 21 Qf6 (I missed that after 21 Qf7 Nf5 22 Bd2 Bf4 23 Qc7 White wins the Q!). McLaren also missed this. In the analysis after the game he played right into it stressing the "strength" of 21..Nf5 21..Nf5 22 Re8 Re8 23 Rd5 Be5 24 Bd2 Kh7 25 0 qg5 Qe7 26 Qe7 (

I saw this continuation during the game but mistakenly appreciated the resulting ending as better for White! 26...Re7 27 Bg5 Re8 28 Rd7 Kg8 29 Rb7 Bh2 30 Rb6 Re6 31 a3 Bg1 32 Ra6 Nfd5 33 Na5 Re1 34 Ka2 Na5 35 Ra5 Nc2 36 Ra8 Kf7 37 Ra7 Ke8 38 Ra8 Kf7 39 Bh4 Re4 40 Ra7 Ke6 41 Ra6 Kf5 42 Rf6 Ke5 43 Bg5 Rg5 44 Rg6?? (Loses, while f4 draws. The analysis is a long one but appears unmistakable. In most variations White can sacrifice his last piece for Black's remaining pawn - Black would have R+N but the R would have to be sacrificed for a queening White pawn on the Q-side. Who said that one cannot be twice lucky in one game?)

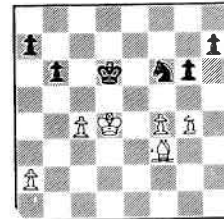
Leonard is a player with a promising future, given his self discipline and capacity for work during a serious game.

However he will probably profit if he occasionally reminds himself of the following: "Towards the end of my competitive career I started losing with the French Defence against players of the very first rank and I had to give up the opening with which I had waged so many successful battles over the chessboard!" (Botvinnik)

In New Zealand we are not playing against grandmasters and no player in the right mind would suggest that the French is not playable in the circumstances. Is it however wise to use it in every game as an answer to e4?

"..it is also very unsatisfactory for a master to play only one opening; his opponents will be well prepared for play against him and above all his chess horizon will be too narrow, in many positions he will simply play by rote!" (Botvinnik)

**ONE 'BRILLIANCY' IS NOT ENOUGH TO COME SECOND EQUAL**

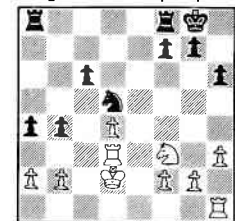


The position on the diagram is from McLaren-Dive.

Black playing here h5 committed an instructive blunder and eventually lost. He could have drawn with h6

**'WHY SHOULD LUCK ESCAPE ME IN THIS TOURNAMENT? IS IT NOT USUALLY WITH ME?'**

Anthony Ker might have well asked himself the above question after his loss to Brown (see above) and he did not have to wait very long for his prayers to be answered.



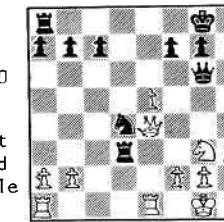
In the diagrammed position from: Ker-Frankel it is Black's move. He has the better position. His c p is vulnerable but so is White's d pawn. His N is better placed than White's and so are his rooks. 27..Nf4 wins a

pawn with impunity. Instead of this he played 27..a3?? and after 28 ba to add insult to injury he replied 28..ba?. Even Nf4, Nc3 or Ra6 provided better chances. He resigned on move 57 in a hopeless position.

**'WHY SHOULD I BE THE EXCEPTION?' AND... AN EDITOR IN A GENEROUS MOOD IN THIS EVENT DULY OBLIGES.**

Pat Cunningham might have well asked why should others always be the lucky ones and not he occasionally. If he did, it seemed to have started in this event:

The point: supplier to the runners up does his work well.



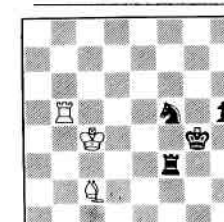
The diagram position is from: Cunningham-Frankel. Black has the better game. He should now play Nc2, or Rd8 but played "brilliantly" Rg3 and fg Nc2. Qb7 one of his pawns is gone west. White played very well from here on and won deservedly.

In the following game Pat wins convincingly after his much stronger opponent fails to recognise the requirements of the position.

**S. BROWN --- P. CUNNINGHAM Pirc**

1 e4 d6 2 d4 Nf6 3 Nc3 g6 4 Be3 Bg7 5 Be2 0-0 6 Qd2 c5 7 dc Nc6 8 h4 Qa5 9 cd Rd8 10 f3 ? (White has wasted a lot of time. He is temporarily two pawns up but Black is ready to pounce on him with great force. Energetic measures are required. He could have played here 10 Nd5 e.g. 10..Nd5 11 Qa5 Na5 12 ed Rd6 13 Bd2 b6 14 Ba5 ba 15 c3 Bb7 16 Bc4 Bd5 17 Bd5 Rd5 18 Rd1 etc. with the better endgame. From now on it is instructive how White gets demolished in short order.) 10..Rd6 11 Bd3 Be6 12 Ne2 Bc4 13 Ne1 R8d8 14 Qf2 Bd3 15 Nd3 Ne4! 16 fe Bc3 17 Ke2 Bd4 18 c3 Be3 19 Qe3 Rd3 20 Qd3 Rd3 21 Kd3 Ne5 22 Kc2 Qa4 23 Kd2 Q Qe4 24 Resigns. Well done Pat!

**THIS ONE TAKES THE BISCUIT AND FIRST PRIZE FOR THE BEST BLUNDER**



The diagram is Frankel-Tangiiau. It is White's move. A double exchange on f5 draws, but White has something 'in store'. He has hallucinations of winning the exchange. Even had he been able to do

this, the game would still be only drawn. Going ahead with his 'Plan' he plays Bd3 and after Black's reply Nd6 resigns. Immediately after this he points out the drawing variation. Russel Dive who is looking on asks: "You weren't trying to win this Zyg"? Wasn't he!?

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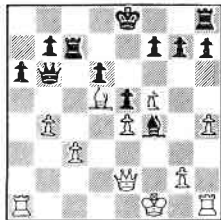
Following are three games from the event two by the winner and one by two club mates and rivals.

S.BROWN R.DIVE Petroff  
 1 e4 e5 2 Nf3 Nf6 3 d4 ed 4 e5 Ne4 5 Nd4  
 d5 6 Be3 c5 7 Nb3 Nc6 8 Bb5 Be7 9 Nid2 Nd2  
 Qd2 d4 11 Bf4 Qb6 12 Bc4 Qb4 13 Bd5 Qd2 14  
 Nd2 Nb4 15 Be4 g5 16 Bg3 Be6 17 a3 Nd5 18  
 0-0 h5 19 h3 0-0-0 20 f4 gf 21 Bf4 Nf4 22  
 Rf4 Bg5 23 Raf1 Bf4 24 Rf4 c4 25 Kf1 b5 26  
 Bc6 a6 27 a4 b4 28 Bf3 c3 29 dcd c 30 Ne4  
 b3 31 cb c2 32 Resigns

R.DIVE A.KER Q's Gambit Declined  
 1 d4 d5 2 c4 e6 3 Nc3 Be7 4 Nf3 Nf6 5 Bg5  
 0-0 6 e3 h6 7 Bh4 b6 8 cd ed 9 Bd3 Be6 10  
 0-0 Nbd7 11 Rc1 c5 12 h3 a6 13 a4 c4 14 Bb1  
 b5 15 ab ab 16 Ne5 b4 17 Nc6 Qe8 18 Nb5 Rc8  
 19 Nba7 Ra8 20 Bg3 Nb6 21 Ne7 Qe7 22 Nc6  
 Qb7 23 Nb4 Nc8 24 Qd2 Ra4 25 Na2 Qb3 26 Nc3  
 Ra6 27 Bc2 Qb4 28 Rfd1 Qe7 29 Ral Rb6 30 Na4  
 Rb5 31 Nc5 Nd6 32 Ra6 Nf5 33 Bf5 Bf5 34 Bd6  
 Qd8 35 Bf8 Qf8 36 Rda1 Rb8 37 f3 Re8 38 Ra7  
 Qd6 39 Ra8 Ra8 40 Ra8 Kh7 41 Ra7 Qg3 42 Qf2  
 Qg6 43 Kh2 Ne8 44 e4 de 45 fe Be4 46 Ne4 Qe4  
 47 Rf7 Nf6 48 Qg3 Ne8 49 Qg4 Qd3 50 Qf5 1-0

P.COLLINS G.MARNER Sicilian  
 In this game Peter Collins shows that he can play good positional chess. The fact that his opponent is not entirely uncooperative does not invalidate this opinion. His refutation of Marner's somewhat insipid play is much too convincing.

1 e4 c5 2 Nf3 d6 3 d4 cd 4 Nd4 Nf6 5 Nc3  
 a6 6 Be2 e5 7 Nb3 Be7 8 Bg5 Be6 9 f4 Nc6 10  
 f5 Bb3 11 ab3 Rc8 12 Bf6 Bf6 13 Nd5 Bg5 14  
 c3 Ne7 15 Bc4 Nd5 16 Bd5 Qb6 17 Qf3 Rc7 18  
 h4 Bh6 19 Q e2 Bf4 20 b4 Bg3 21 Kf1 Bf4  
 DIAGRAM 22 Rh3 g6 23 b5 a5 24 f6 h5 25 c4



Rc8 26 b4 ab 27 Qf2  
 Qf2 (After this exchange Black's game disintegrated very rapidly.)  
 28 Kf2 b6 29 Ra7 0-0  
 30 Ke2 Bc1 31 Kd1 Bb2  
 Rg3 Kh8 33 Bf7 Bd4 34  
 Rg6 Be3 35 Bd5 b3 36  
 Rbg7 Resigns.

Anthony Ker's change of opening repertoire in this tournament and before that in the the N.Z. Junior to a more solid collection did not go unnoticed. In the longer run it is bound to pay dividends. We wish him well for the World Junior.

MORE GAMES FROM WELINGTON'S OTHER EVENTS

The following game is not exactly a current game. It was played in the Civic C.C. championship 3-4 years ago or possibly more. We received it from Martin Dreyer for publication and for good reason. It is rather an instructive game from the point of view of later development of two promising teenagers.

L.McLAREN J.SARFATI Ruy Lopez  
 1 e4 e5 2 Nf3 Nc6 3 Bb5 a6 4 Bc6 dc6 5 0-0  
 Qd6 6d4 ed 7 Nd4 Bd7 8 Be3 0-0-0 9 Nd2 Nh6  
 10 f3 Qg6 11 Qe2 f6 12 Nc4 Nf7 (?!M.Dreyer)  
 13 Rfd1 Nf5 14 Ne5 fe5 15 Nb3 Qf7 16 Nc5  
 / 1 Be5 looks good. The move played is even better, showing McLaren's deep understanding of positional play. M.Dreyer) Bc5 17Bc5 g5  
 18 Rd3 Rdg8 19Ra3 Be6 20 Ra6! ba6 21 Qa6  
 Kd7 22 Rd1 Bd5 23 Qc4!! Rd8 24 ed Ke8 25  
 Qa4 (The position McLaren visualised at move 20 M.D.) Qd7 26 Qe4 Qg7 27 d6!! (Resigns must have crossed Black's mind...M.D.) Kd7 28 Qf5  
 Ke8 29 Qe6 Kf8 30 dc Rd6 31 c8=Q mate

McLaren never had a chance to beat Sarfati so brilliantly in later years. The latter has developed an aggressive, though restricted opening repertoire and handles well openings, endings and middle game clear positions. McLaren however has settled on an insipid, sort of "come and get me" opening collection, even more restricted than Jonathans. Tactics was not Sarfati's forte even in his early years and his coaches tried to make him realise this and concentrate more on this aspect of the game. On the other hand Leonard in this game seems to speak his native language. There is enough food for thought in this game for both very promising young men.

The following games and one position show how Sarfati handles sharp positions nowadays.

G.CARTER J.SARFATI  
 Kings Gambit Accepted  
 Match Wgtn. C.C. - Upper Hutt C.C. Board 1  
 Notes: A.Feneridis (F) and Editor (E)  
 1 e4 e5 2 f4 ef 3 Nf3 g5 (One of the oldest defences to the K.Gambit and not the most reliable one. Sarfati is rather partial to it, but as this game seems to indicate, his knowledge of it is very superficial. So is too his opponents, but the latter is an enterprising, though erratic, player.)

One does not have to be a slave to books but let us nevertheless see what they have to say

"The variations after 3..g5 are in fact the most complex ones in the King's Gambit Accepted, and despite the tremendous amount of analysis

that already exists, much is still uncertain. Because this variation demands an inordinate amount of theoretical knowledge especially on Black's part (emphasis added Ed.), it is rarely played in modern tournaments." (Mednis) the Panov and Estrin after saying that defence is playable although it gives Black less chances for counter play than other systems considered in their book, add the following: "anyone playing the defence 3..g5, either as White or as Black must have a detailed knowledge of the colossal number of double-edged combinational variations, in which the slightest inaccuracy may lead to a loss" Keres in the German edition of his textbook on openings after expressing a similar view becomes even much more explicit. He says that in 3..g5 it is easier for White to attack than for Black to defend and so the variation must be considered preferable for White.

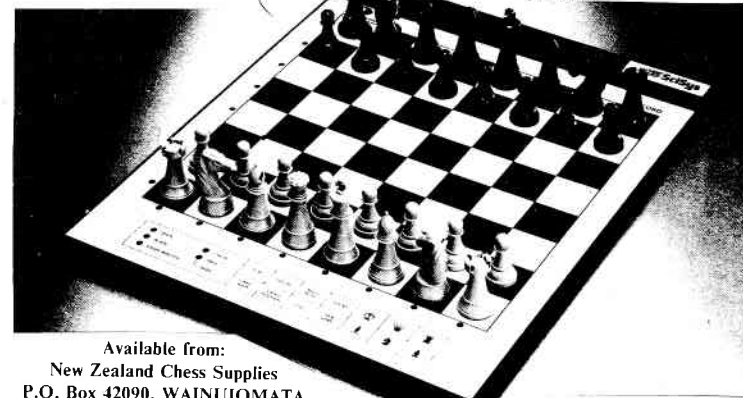
Speaking from memory Korchnoy and Zak "the latest" on the subject are not at variance with the above. Sarfati also hopes that someone will play against him a Muzio one day. He bases his optimism on his knowledge of the ramifications of this sacrificial gambit. Well the present game makes one thinking.....

He also bases his optimism on game that Dowden played against him using the double Muzio (or the Williamson Gambit) and I lost. Here the fact that Dowden is not as good a player and less able than Sarfati might have been a factor in the outcome on this occasion, but it is precisely in situations like this that the stronger player is in danger even when he is tactical wizard...

When I discussed with Jonathan the Muzio some time ago he had no inkling of the game Schesler-Akvist, Sweden 1976 which hit at the time chess columns in Europe and which also appeared in the 'Informator' 1977. Both players had an Elo rating of about 2300+ at the time and the first one is now an IM. It would take a very game spirit (or a perplexed mind) indeed to go into a Muzio after seeing this mind boggling game. (E)

Back to Carter Sarfati  
 4 h4 g4 5 Ne5 Nf6 (one of the eight replies to the Kiseritzky variation and one of the best, but not the best one. The old Paulsen Defence 5..Bg is considered the best reply according to modern theory. E) 6. Bc4 (here the rubinstein variation 6 d4 is stronger and gives White the advantage according to Keres and others. E.) d5 7 ed (Bd5 is better E.) Bd6 (A good move but Bg7, the Paulsen Deferred, is more reliable /Kerse?E.) 8 d4 Nh5 9 Bb5 (This game is like a ghost from the past. White goes in for complications as after 9 0-0 Qh4 10 Qe1 Qe1 11 Re1 Kf8 he has nothing to boast

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about F.  
The variation pointed by Feneridis would still be better for White than the move played, but had Gerald Carter been able to resist a check he would probably give up chess. This weakness was exploited more than once against him to trap him into completely lost games or inferior positions. Gerald must have enjoyed the present game. He gets plenty of useless checks later on E./

c6 (And Black replies in the same spirit. The simple Kf8 was more solid lid F.) 10 dc bc 11 Bc4 (And now White steps backward. After 11 Nc6 Nc6 12 Bc6 the great Andersen in the game against Rosanes/game 214 in Tartakower & Du Mont Mont "500 Games..." collection / replied Kf8 giving up a rook and mating his opponent on the 23rd move. Also after 12..Bd7 13 Bd7 Qd7 White has left a development of two pawns! Now Romanticism evaporates and a prosaic spirit takes over. White wins a pawn but in the ensuing ending Black draws without great difficulty.

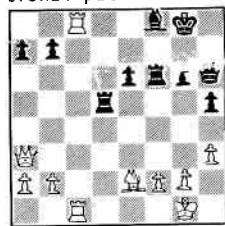
Nowadays technique and an instinct of self preservation clip the wings of chess fantasy. All the same both players deserve praise, playing the first ten moves in the old style, even when all this happened before. F/After receipt and perusal of Ark's notes I pointed out to him that there is still a bit more to this game. He agreed and further notes are as a result of this discussion. / ) Be5 12 de Qa5 13 Nc3 Ng3? (Black is courting disaster. He is well behind in development.) 14 Qd6 ? (The Q goes fruit picking and returns empty handed after Black's next. The correct move was Bf4 and if Black captures the Rook, Qd6 will win.) 15 Qd4 Nc3 16 Qc3 (bc retains the initiative and winning chances) Qc3 (Naturally!) 17 bc Be6 18 Bd3 0-0 19 Bf4 Re8 20 Bc8 21 h5 Be6 (Manoeuvres a la Nimzovitch!) 22 Bg3 Nd7 23 Bf5 (Was it that urgent to get rid of one's own two Bishops in a fairly open position?) Rab8 24 Rad1 Nc5 25 Rb4 Bb2 Rg4 Kf8 27 h6 Bf5 28 Rf5 Ne6 (After the exchange of Bishops this N becomes strong) 29 Ra4 Re7 30 Ra6 Rc7 31 Bf2 Rc2 32 Ba7 Rc3 33 Bb6 Rb7 34 Ra8 Ke7 35 Bf2 Rc4 36 Rf3 Re4 37 a4 Re5 38 Bh4 Ng5 39 Rg8 Rb1 40 Kh2 41 Rg7 Ke6 42 Bg5 Rg5 43 Re3 Kd6 44 Rh7 Rb4 45 Rd3 Ke6 46 Re3 Kd6 Draw agreed (White is happy after he

managed to give so many useless checks and Black is happy because one has a lingering feeling that White could have done better. Readers, what do you say? Of course in the final position the ending is difficult for both sides and probably drawn by correct play. Well done Gerald. Your opponent is no mug and you will have to wait a while for another chance.

G. ALDRIDGE J. SARFATI English  
Civic Easter Tournament 1985  
1 c4 e5 2 Nc3 Nc6 3 g3 g6 4 Bg2 Bg7 5 e3 d6 6 Ne2 Ne7 7 d4 0-0 8 0-0 ed 9 ed Nf5 (This is weaker than Bg4 and if 10 h3 Be2 11 Ne2 Nf5 12 d5 Ne5 13 Qc2 Re8 .Black proceeds to to weaken his position in the centre and the K-side. White in turn does not miss the opportunity to to organise an attack on the Black King and with little material steers the game to victory. Feneridis) 10 d5 Nd4 11 Nd4 Nd4 12 Ne4 f5 13 Bg5 Qe8 14 Nc3 Bd7 15 Re1 Qb8 16 Re7 Rf7 17 Rf7 Kf7 18 Be3 c5 19 dc6 Nc6 20 Nb5 Be5 21 f4 a6 22 fe ab5 ed6 bc4 24 Bd5 Be6 25 Be6 Ke6 26 Qe2 Ne5 27 Rd1 Kd7 28 Bf4 Nc6 29 Re1 Qe8 30 Qd2 Qf7 31 Qf2 Qd5 32 Qb6 Qd4 33 Qd4 Nd4 34 Re7 Kc6 35 Rc7 Kb6 Be6 1-0

J. SARFATI A.N.

In a game in Wellington this year Sarfati met A.N. The latter was not in a great fighting mood and decided to experiment. He played a hopeless variation of the French, but decided to keep enough material to steer the game into a tactical situation or to lure his opponent into a tactical trap. All this was at first to no avail, Sarfati just played too well and Black's position was strategically lost. But his moment arrived after all. The diagrammed position is not from the game discussed but features the combinational pattern which actually occurred in it.



The relevant actors are both White Rooks, his Q, Black's Q and B. White has just played Rc1 and Black replied Qc1 and won the exchange. Had White properly studied the theory of combinations and properly absorbed the theory of the overworked piece he would have probably not fallen victim to what he called a 'swindle'. The point is that the White

rook on c8 pins the Black B, which in turn attacks the White Q. The same rook protects the rook on c1. This is too much for one piece!

We stressed many times Sarfati's qualities as an all round player, but also made sure to point out one of his weaknesses: the handling of tactical situations. We have now a good collection of cases to illustrate our point. In this game with Weir appearing in this issue, he looks a bit pale. In his otherwise brilliant game against Sarapu he misses a not difficult to see, tactical resource to finish the game earlier than it did. In another recent game in Wellington A. Ker played sharply against him and drew. Although in the final position he probably did not have the best of the game, but most of the time had Jonathan on the ropes. The preceding four examples, although one from his early years, tell the rest of the story.

We point out all of this because we attempt to the best of our ability to bring about an improvement in the standard of the game in New Zealand. Sarfati's opponents should be able to recognise the weaker side of his play and he hopefully will try to eliminate it. There is no reason why a player of exceptional ability and capacity for work should not be able to do this. When and if he does he will probably go even higher than he did so far. Ed.

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### P Romanovsky A chessplayer's thinking process during the game (cont).

(Translator's note: From here on the author's discussion becomes somewhat verbose in the original language. It is reminiscent to a degree of Prussian (not Russian!) over-precision. Even in a free and simplified translation, vestiges recalling rather an abstract discourse on Logic than chess talk, still remain. It becomes clear that this is not just verbiage and that everything starts to fall into place, in the examples from practical play, hopefully to be reached in the next issue. Space factors limit us to a very short excerpt in this one. Editor)

And so we ask: How does an experienced player think during a game? His mental process is relatively easy to imagine in general terms. Let us call the principal objects of his mental exertions "elements of chess thought" (From here on abbreviated to "elements". Translator). Orderly observation will convince us that there are three of them. The first one is the position on the board i.e. the actual placing of pieces and pawns. The second is the variation(s) towards which the given position directs our attention. Finally, the third one is the position visualised by the player after completion of the moves leading to the given variation(s). Let us call this the 'post-variation position'. These three elements are characteristic for a player's thought when the position is balanced or for the player who has the initiative. We consider them as fundamental because the principal role is in this case performed by the deliberate will of the player. Other elements are more of a dependent nature because they arise as a result of a certain subordination to the will of an opponent. Such are for example the thoughts of someone defending against the adversary's initiative and having to make a series of forced moves..

There is no need to discuss elements arising in obvious situations. For instance after 1 e4 e5 2 Nf3 Nc6 3 Bb5 a6 4 Bc6, Black must reply dc or bc. Normally, he is not going to play 4..Bc5?!. We will also not discuss the opening because here one's acquired knowledge of opening theory is being used or one plays a prepared variation. Another reason for the omission is the fact that our book is on the middle-game mainly.

(To be continued)

## From the Old (Not that old) Treasure Chest

Some annotations!  
The following game is from the Southsea Chess Tournament 1949. We publish it mainly, because of the notes by the winner, H. Golombek, the author of the tournament book, described them as "a real masterpiece of thorough annotation". The senior section of the tournament assembled 28 players, mainly British, except the first three place getters. It was a nine round Swiss and the scores of the first four were: Rossolimo 9; Pachman 8½; Tartakower 8 and Aitken, the winner of this game, 7.

S. TARTAKOWER J.M. AITKEN

Sicilian

1 e4 c5 2 Ne2

This move is a favourite of Tartakower's. It can easily transpose into normal lines, but its object is apparently to tempt Black to play 2...e5, when the flank attack f4 may be awkward at a later stage. Objectively 2...e5 may be all right (the line has been untested as far as I know), but I never like doing what my opponent wants me to unless I am certain it is good for me.

2..d6 3 d4 Nf6

With the White N on f3 this is inferior as 4 dc Ne4 5 cd 6 Bd3 Nd6 leaves White with the better game; but on e2 the N blocks the development of the B and on 4 dc Ne4 5 cd e6 looks quite satisfactory for Black. White now goes into the normal line.

4 Nc3 cd 5 Nd4 g6 6 h3

Which he now leaves by this unusual move. To my mind this move reveals White's whole plan - to castle Q-side and engineer a storming K-side attack with f4 and g4. My proposed line of defence was (a) to develop solidly, (b) to prepare a counter-thrust in the centre and for a counter attack on the Q-side and (c) not to be in any particular hurry to castle, as White is not likely to start the onslaught till his target is fixed.

In reply to 6 f4 I would have played Nbd7. 6...Bg7 loses and 6..Nc6 is in my opinion inferior

6..Bg7 7 Be3 Nc6 8 Qd2 Bd7 9 Be2

I expected 9 0-0-0 and consider it would have been more logical. The reply could have been 9...a6; threatening at any rate a Q-side demonstration.

9..Nd4 10 Bd4 Bc6

The threat is 11..e5 winning a P. My

argument was that White would have to play 11 f3 or Bf3 (both of which hold up his K-side advance), or 11 Bd3 or Qd3 (both of which lose a tempo). If 11 Qe3 Qa5 threatens to win a piece by ..12 e3 The best move was probably 11 Bd3. I never considered Tartakower's actual reply which is indeed a serious mistake.

11 f4 e5!

Quand meme! This thrust smashes White's centre and disorganises his entire plan. As the game goes he is forced into an unfavourable ending. (DIAGRAM)

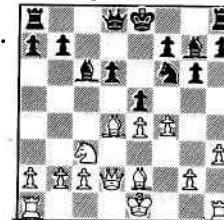
If 12 fe I intended Ne4 with the following variations:-

(1) 13 Ne4 de and regains the piece

(2) 13 Qe3 Qa5

(3) 13 Qf4 Nc3 14 Bc3 de 15 Be5 Qa5 16 Bc3 Bc3 17 bc Qc3 18 Kf2 0-0.

In every case Black is at least a pawn up with the better game.



12 Be3 Ne4 13 Ne4  
Be4 14 Bb5 Bc6 15  
Bc6 bc 16 0-0

White has taken the relatively best line and threatens to recover his pawn at once. Black has no good direct defence as he cannot keep his K in the centre by 16..Ke7 or 16..d5 17 Bc5. But by surrendering the pawn he gets excellent attacking chances on the Q-side.

16..0-0 17. Qd6 Qa5 18. Qa3

Recognising that the Q-side attack wins against other moves, White tries his luck in a clearly inferior ending. If 18 Kbl Rab8 19 c3 ef and if 20 Bf4 Rc3 wins.

If 19 b3 ef 20 Qf4 c5 (threat Qc3) and the weakness on the long black diagonal is fatal.

18..Qa3 19 ba Bh6

This is not one of the endings in which the superior side can take his time and win by a methodical process. Black must act energetically by tactical threats or White will take the initiative and equalise matters. The text move is a useful resource to paralyse the White B for the time being.

20 Rhf1 Rfd8 21 Rd3

Probably the best, but it is a difficult choice. If 21 Rd8 Rd8 22 Ba7 Bf4 23 Kb2 Rd2; when the passed KP is formidable, while if in this 22 Rd1 Re8 23 Ba7 ef

24 Kb1 Re2 and Black should win.

In this line 23 g3 ef 24 Bf4 Bf4 25 gf Re3 also leads to a won ending.

21..Rd3 22 cd ef

22..Rd8 was an alternative, but I decided instead to exchange pawns as I wanted to use my B elsewhere.

23 Bf4 Bf8 24 Kc2

This was a surprise to me, but White clearly disliked the purely passive position after 24Kb2 Rd8 25 Rf3 or Rd1. In reply I could have grabbed the pawn at once, but I consider the move I made is stronger

24..Re8 25 Kb3

If 25 Rf2 Bc5 26 Rd2 Ba3 27 Kb3 Bcl 28 Rf2 Bf4 29Rf4 Re2 and wins

25..Re2 26 g4 Bg7 27 Rc1

Tartakower correctly prefers this active defence to the passive 27 Rb1 when 27..Rf2 and 28.. Rf3 should win fairly easily.

27...Rb2

@7.. Rf2 has been suggested as better but after 28 Bd6 Rf3 29Rc6 h6 30 Kc4 Rh3 31 Rc8 Kh7 32 Ra7 Rh4 33 Ra7 Rg4; the result still hangs in the balance as both sides have passed pawns.

28 Ka4 Ra2

28.. Rf2 is stronger than on preceding move as 29 Bd6 is no longer good, the B being attacked when the d Pawn is captured. Best appears to be 29Bb8 Rf3 30Rc6 Rd3 31 Ba7 h6 32 Rc8 Kh7 33 Rc7 Rh3 34 Rf7 Kg8(Bd4 was threatened)35 Rf4 Bf8. The ending is in Blacks favour now but with the material so far reduced I doubt if a win is possible. I thought at the time it was safer to make a start with eliminating the White a-pawns, miserable though they look, they constitute White's only real threat of winning by queening a pawn and could become dangerous if my own a-pawn falls.

29 Rc6 Bf8 30 Bc1 ?

This again surprised me and I did not at the time consider it best. The sacrificial line 30 Rc8 is probably good enough to draw, e.g. ...30Rc4 31 Kb5 Rb3 (this is important; White threatened not only 32 Bd6 and Bh6 but also Rf8) 32 Ka6 Kg7 33 Be5(not 33 g5 Bd6 34 Bd6 Rb6 35 Ka7 Rd6 and Black has winning chances)33..f6 34 Bf6 Kf7 35 Ka7 Rd3 36 h4 Rg3 37 g5 Rg4 and Black wins a pawn, but hardly the game.

If 30 Rc3(which I expected) then 30..Rf2 31 Be3 Rf3 32 Ba7 Rh3 33 Rc8 Kg7 34 Bd4 f6 35 Rc7 ( 35 g5 fails against 35...Rh4)35..Kg8 36 Bf6 Rg4 37 Rc3 and the game is drawn. So it

looks as if White has now a drawn position but throws it away with 30 Bcl.

30..Rh2 31 Rc8 Rh3 32 Bd2

Kg7 33 Bc3 f6 34 g5

Probably the idea of 30 Bcl was to check on c3 and not on e5 and so to make this thrust possible. But the White attack is only superficially dangerous and is soon halted, while the Black K-side pawns now constitute a winning advantage

34..Rd3 35 Rc7 Kg8 36gf Rf6 37 Kb3

The only move to free the R to capture the a-pawn and to let his own a-pawn advance. Unfortunately it pins the B and Black is able to grab the a-pawn before it can start moving. It has proved well worthwhile to have forced the White K to the poor square a4

37..h5 38 Ra7 h4 39 Ra4 h3 40 Rh4 Ba3

This removes White's last winning chance. 41 Ka3 Rc3 would lead to an ending in material similar to that which occurs in the game, but actually very much easier for Black as the White K is too far off. For White to have any chance the K must now rush to the decisive front.

41 Kc4 Bd6 42 Bd4 h2 43 Kd5 Rd3 ?

A serious error which might have cost a half point. I was (under some hallucination) afraid of danger from 44 Ke6 and wished to stop the White K advancing. The simplest win is by the straightforward 43...Bg3 44 Rh3 Rf1 45 Ke6 Re1 46 Kd7 h1=Q winning a R.

White can in desperation try 44 f7 Kf7 45 Rh7 Ke8 46 Ke6, but then Kd8 and once out of the mating net Black wins by Rf1 etc 43..Rf1 would also win, but the preliminary 43..Bg3 will eventually win a whole Rook instead of the exchange.

44 Rf6 Rd1 45 Kd6 Rd4

\$5..h1=Q is objectively better, but illogical after my previous play. I did not at that stage realise that the R and 2 pawns v. R ending was to be so difficult as it proved.

46 Ke5

Essential. If 46 Ke6 ?Re4 47 Kd5 Re2 and the White K cannot get back in time. E.g. 48Kd4 Kf7 49 Kd3 Ra2 50Ke3 Kf6 51 Kf3 Kg5 52 Rh8 Ra3 53 Kg2 Kg4; now if (a) 54 Rh2 Ra2 etc. or (b) 54 Kh2 Ra2 55 Kg1 Kg3 and the K is driven out of the queening square; (c) 54 Rg8 Ral 55 Rg6 Kh5

46..Rd2

After this move the game was adjourned, and it was obvious that the next three moves represented White's only reasonable line of defence. I could not find any cast-iron method of winning on analysis, but I did discover some traps in one of which I was fortunate enough to catch my opponent.

47 Kf4

The expected sealed move, of course 47 Rg6 Kh7 would be suicide. There follows either 48 Rg7 Kh8 and all is over, or 48 f7 h1=Q 49 f8=Q Qd5 50 Kf6 Rf2 51 Ke7 Re2 52 Kf6 Qe5 53 Kf7 Rf2 and mates next move.

47..Kf7 48 Kg3 Kf6 49 Rh4 Re2

The White rook on h4 is a tower of strength as it interferes with Blacks desire to get his K in front of the g-pawn. It cannot be dislodged by 49 ..g5 for then 50 Rh2 draws. A premature advance of the g-pawn would ruin all Black's winning chances. The text is a try for the trap 50 Kf3 ? Kg5 51 Rh8 Ra7 and now if 52 Kg3 Ra4 wins as in the game and if 52 Rh7 Ra6 wins as in the note to White's 46th move.

50 Rf4 Kg5 51 Rg4 Kf5 52Rf4 Ke5

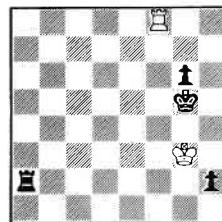
53Rh4 Ra2 54 Rh8 Ke4 55 Re8

Immediately after the game Tartakower called this move a blunder and claimed a draw by Rh7, but Black has then at his disposal a problemlike win as follows. 55 Rh7 Kf5 56 Rh4 Ra5 ! 57 Rh2 (If 57 Rh8 Kg5 transposes into the game) 57..Ra6 58 Kh4 g5 59 Kh5 g4 60 Kh4 Kf4 61 Rf2 Rf3 62 Rh2 Rf163 Kh5 g3 and wins.

55 Rh4 fails also against Ke3 56 Rh8 Rf2! 57 Re8 Kd2 58 Rh8 Ke1 59 Ra8 ( how else to stop Kf1-g1 winning ?) 59.. h1=N 60 Kg4 Rg2; (Black has still a problem; how he can save his last pawn and get his N out ?) 61 Kh3 Rg5 62 Ral Kf2 and wins easily as the N cannot be captured.

I consider the text move is quite correct. The fatal blunder comes later.

55..Kf4 56 Rf8 Kg5 (DIAGRAM) 57 Rh8 ?



The losing move. I could not see at the time and have not discovered since a win against 57 Rf1 but as it was impossible in any case to stop White withdrawing the R to the first rank if he

wished to do so, I could do nothing to escape this possibility. The R on the first rank eliminates my two winning chances (a) Ra5 and (b) getting the K to the 8th- and I cannot find a third method of winning.

Black can try 57..Rb2 58 Ral (now 58 Rh7 Rb4! wins) 58..Kf5 59 Ra5 Ke4

60 Ral Ke3 61 Re1 Ra2, but this leads nowhere. Another try is 57..Kh5 58 Rh1 g5 59 Rb1 g4 60Rh1 Kg5 61Rh2 ? Ra3 62 Kg2 Kf4 63 Rh8 Ra2 64 Kf1 Kg3 and Black will get the Lucena winning position. But how can he win if White does not take the h-pawn, but plods to and fro along the first rank ? Black may arrive at a position analogous to No 304 in Fine's "Basic Chess Endings", but this is only a draw with a Kt pawn.

Unless something new can be discovered one must conclude White missed a draw by 57 Rf1.

57.. Ra4!

The winning move, clearly overlooked by White. The Black R must get to h4 (if necessary by a check at g4) unless White plays 58 Rh2 when Ra6 leads to a win. The rest is straightforward. A very interesting game though far from a flawless one.

58 Kg2 Rh4 59 Rh4 Kh4 60Kh1 Kg4 61 Kh2 Kf3 62 Kh3 g5 63Kh2 g4 64 Kg1 Kg3 65 Kh1 Kf2. Resigns

"An exceedingly difficult game that reflects great credit on the winner and provided a much needed fillip to British chess in this tournament" (Harry Golombek)

"Immediately on returning to France Dr Tartakower wrote me a letter in which he confirmed in the main Dr Aitken's analysis but added a few more points as follows:- If 49 Rh2 Rh2 50 Kh2 Kf5 and wins. Or if 49 Rh8 Kg4 winning. 51Rg4 is all right, but the simple 51 Rf1 gives a clear draw. Again on move 53 White can simply draw by Rf1. Equally 56 Re1 draws. The final error is as Dr Aitken also points out, his omission to play 57 Rf1 (Harry Golombek).

The move 2 Ne2 was a speciality of Keres as well as of Tartakower. The former is considered its inventor. The move was played by Sarapu in the 1951-52 Napier Congress against Rutherford of New Plymouth. The latter spent some time to find a refutation. He didn't, because there is none. As Keres has shown it is not as innocuous as one might think, should Black not try to transpose into normal lines. As Aitken has shown in his note to move 3 here it can also cause a minor problem to White, forcing him in turn to go through normal channels.

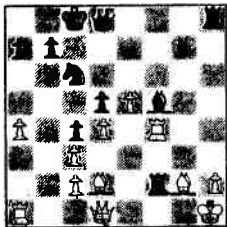
(Editor)

NOTE TO READERS. We are not short of modern material. There is an abundance of it. Perceptive readers will note that the games in this section are not selected merely, because of their historical interest. Care is taken to assure that they are instructive and enjoyable.

**Nicholson-Walker**

**French**

1 e4 e6 2 d4 d5 3 c3 b4 4 e5  
 5 f5 6 a3 7 bc 8 be6  
 9 a4 10 a5 9 d2 11 d7 10 e2 c4  
 11 d5 h6 12 h3 0-0-0 13 f4  
 f6 14 ef gf 15 0-0 16 hg8 16 h5  
 17 g6 17 g3 e5 18 f4 19 f5 20 f2  
 21 f5 20 fe h3 21 f6 g2 22  
 23 h1 d8 23 h6 f5 24 f3  
 25 f2 25 h4 d8 26 f4 h8 27  
 g2



a b c d e f g h

27... g2 28 g2 29 g5 29 h1  
 30 g1 31 d8 31 f5 h4 32  
 33 g1 h4 33 f4 h7 34 h1 32  
 35 g2 a4 36 f7 d1 37 h2  
 d8 38 f8 c7 39 f4 c6 40  
 e6 b6 41 g5 e1 42 e7 1-0

**Hebden-Thipsay**

**Kings Gambit**

1 e4 e5 2 f4 ef 3 f3 d6 4 d4 g5 h4  
 g4 6 f1 h6 7 c3 f6 8 g2  
 d5 9 e5 h5 10 g3 c6 11 f4  
 f4 12 f4 f4 13 gf e7 14 h5  
 15 g8 15 d2 f5 16 0-0-0 d7 17  
 18 g1 0-0-0 18 g3 e6 19 a4 b6  
 20 a6 b8 21 g1 h6 22  
 23 c3 h5 23 b5 g6 24 h4  
 25 c6 25 a4 d7 26 a3 h5 27  
 28 c3 h4 28 b4 h6 29 e6 c6 30  
 31 a4 f6 31 d1 g3 32 a3 g2 33  
 34 a7 a5 34 b5 g1 35 ba f4  
 36 b2 d1 37 ab a1 38 b3  
 b1 0-1

**Spraggett-Thipsay**

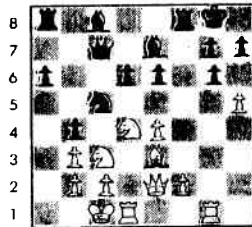
**Kings Indian**

1 e4 g6 2 f3 g7 3 d4 f6 4 c3  
 0-0 5 e4 d6 6 e2 e5 7 e3 e5 8 de  
 9 g4 9 d2 e5 10 e5 de 11 h4  
 c6 12 h5 g5 13 0-0 d4 14 d5  
 e6 15 e3 d7 16 g4 d8  
 17 b4 f8 18 e6 fe 1/2-1/2

**Watson-Barber**

**Sicilian**

1 e4 c5 2 c3 c6 3 f3 d6 4 d4  
 cd 5 d4 f6 6 e4 c6 7 e3  
 e7 8 e2 c7 9 0-0-0 a6 10 b3  
 0-0 11 hg1 a5 12 g4 b5 13 g5  
 b3 14 ab d7 15 h4 c5 16 g6  
 fg 17 h5 b4



a b c d e f g h

18 hg bc 19 wh5 cb 20 b1 hg 21  
 g6 f6 22 dg1 f7 23 h6  
 f8 24 f6 gf 25 h8 e7 26  
 g7 d7 27 f7 d7 28 e5 b7  
 29 h7 c8 30 h8 c7 31 h7  
 c8 1/2-1/2

**Nunn-Davies**

**Modern**

1 e4 g6 2 d4 g7 3 c3 d6 4 f3  
 f6 5 h3 0-0-0 e3 a6 7 e2 c5  
 8 de c5 9 e5 f6 10 e4 e4  
 11 d5 c5 12 ed ed 13 c3 e6  
 14 d2 e4 15 c2 d5 16 0-0  
 c7 17 d4 f4 18 g7 g7 19  
 d1 e8 20 d4 f6 21 a4  
 a6 22 b4 g5 23 f4 a5 24 a4  
 f3 25 f3 e5 26 e3 c7 27  
 f4 g8 28 d1 f1 d8 29 h4 c5  
 30 f6 f8 31 d4 d6 32 f4  
 h6 33 d2 d6 34 f6 f5 35  
 d4 c5 36 e8 1-0

**Dunn-Law**

**English**

1 e4 e5 2 c3 f6 3 g3 b4 4 g2  
 0-0 5 e3 c3 6 de e4 7 c2 e8 8  
 e2 c6 9 f4 d6 10 b3 e5 11  
 h3 g5 12 e2 d3 13 f1 f5 14  
 d4 g6 15 a3 d7 16 h4 h6  
 17 h5 h7 18 d2 e5 19 h3  
 f6 20 c2 c5 21 b5 e7 22  
 c1 a6 23 a3 f5 24 g4 g4 25  
 g4 g4 26 d2 f3 27 h2  
 h3 28 g1 g4 29 b2 d7 30  
 c2 g8 31 d1 f2 0-1

**Hebden-Borg**

**Kings Gambit**

1 e4 e5 2 f4 ef 3 f3 g5 4 h4 g4 5  
 e5 f6 6 d4 d6 7 d3 e4 8  
 e2 e7 9 f4 g7 10 c5 h5 11  
 d2 d2 12 d2 e2 13 e2  
 c6 14 a1 e6 15 h1 d7  
 16 d1 a8 17 g5 a2 18 b7  
 f6 19 f6 e1 20 e1 e8 21  
 e2 f6 22 f6 b3 23 f5 e4  
 24 d2 h8 25 h5 h5 26 g4  
 e7 27 h5 a5 28 f3 d3 29  
 d3 d8 30 g4 b5 31 g5 c5 32 de  
 dc 33 e4 a4 34 d1 c6 35 h5  
 a3 36 b3 a5 37 a2 b4 38 cb  
 cb 39 h6 f8 40 d5 a2 41 a2  
 b3 42 b1 c4 43 f5 d6 44  
 f6 e8 45 e5 f7 46 d3 b2  
 47 g6 g8 48 e4 h8 49 a2 1-0

**Watson-Spraggett**

**Sicilian**

1 e4 c5 2 c3 e6 3 f4 d5 4 f3  
 c6 5 b5 f6 6 e5 c7 7  
 e2 e7 8 0-0-0-0-0 9 c6 bc 10 b3  
 c4 11 bc b4 12 ed cd 13 cd ed 14  
 b2 fe8 15 wh1 b7 16 a3 c5  
 17 d3 d8 18 e1 c8 19  
 b5 d4 20 d4 a8 21 e8 f3 e4  
 22 b5 b6 23 e4 f4 24 c5 d5  
 25 hbc1 e4 26 e2 g4 27 d4  
 h5 28 d7 f6 29 d6 d5 30  
 e7 e4 31 e4 c4 32 cbab 33  
 e7 f6 34 e1 d8 35 f6 g1  
 d5 36 e7 c2 e3 37 e2 d5  
 38 e1 h6 39 e5 f4 40 f5  
 d3 41 e2 e4 42 b5 c6 43  
 a4 f4 0-1 (time)

**Miles-Jackson**

**Queens Indian**

1 d4 f6 2 e4 e6 3 f3 b4 4  
 b2 d6 5 e3 b7 6 d3 0-0 7 a3  
 d2 8 d2 e4 9 0-0 d6 10 e1  
 d7 11 d2 d2 12 d2 f6 13  
 c2 e5 14 de de 15 c3 e7 16 f4  
 e4 17 e2 d8 18 d1 d1 19  
 d1 d8 20 e5 e8 21 a4 a5  
 22 d8 d8 23 c5 bc 24 a5 e7  
 25 b5 d5 26 b4 c6 27 c5 e5  
 28 bc f6 29 b8 b3 30 f2 f7  
 31 e1 e6 32 d2 d5 33 c3  
 a2 34 b4 g5 35 h5 1-0

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**COUNTRY ABBREVIATIONS**

ALB Albania	FAI Faroe Islands	MAU Mauretania	SAL El Salvador
ALG Algeria	FIJ Fiji	MEX Mexico	SCO Scotland
AND Andorra	FIN Finland	MLI Mali	SEN Senegal
ANG Angola	FRA France	MLT Malta	SEY Seychelles
ANT Antigua & Barbuda	GAM Gambia	MNC Monaco	SIN Singapore
ARG Argentina	GCI Guernsey & Jersey	MON Mongolia	SPA Spain
AUS Australia	GHA Ghana	MOR Morocco	SRI Sri Lanka
BAH Bahamas	GRE Greece	MRT Mauritius	SUR Surinam
BAN Bangladesh	GUA Guatemala	NIC Nicaragua	SWE Sweden
BAR Bahrain	GUY Guyana	NLD Netherlands	SWI Switzerland
BEL Belgium	HKG Hong Kong	NOR Norway	SYR Syria
BER Bermuda	HON Honduras	NZD New Zealand	TAI Thailand
BOL Bolivia	HUN Hungary	OST Austria	TTO Trinidad & Tobago
BOT Botswana	ICE Iceland	PAK Pakistan	TUN Tunisia
BRD West Germany	IND India	PAN Panama	TUR Turkey
BRU Brunei	IRE Ireland	PAR Paraguay	UAE Utd Arab Emirates
BRZ Brazil	IRN Iran	PER Peru	UGA Uganda
BUL Bulgaria	IRQ Iraq	PHI Philippines	URU Uruguay
CAN Canada	ISR Israel	PLO Palestine CF	USA United States
CHI Chile	ITA Italy	PNG Papua - New Guinea	USR Soviet Union
COL Colombia	JAM Jamaica	POL Poland	VEN Venezuela
CRA Costa Rica	JAP Japan	POR Portugal	VGB Brit. Virgin Is.
CUB Cuba	JOR Jordan	PRC People's Rep. of China	VUS US Virgin Is.
CYP Cyprus	KEN Kenya	PRO Puerto Rico	WAL Wales
CZE Czechoslovakia	KUW Kuwait	RIN Indonesia	YAR Yemen Arab Rep.
DDR East Germany	LEB Lebanon	RUM Rumania	YPR People's Democratic Rep. of Yemen
DEN Denmark	LIB Libya	SAF South Africa	YUG Yugoslavia
DOM Dominican Rep.	LUX Luxembourg	ZAI Zaire	ZAM Zambia
ECU Ecuador	MAL Malaysia	ZIM Zimbabwe	
EGY Egypt			
ENG England			