

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 (children 6:30 to 7:30) at Howick Bridge Club, Howick Community Complex. Contact - Claude Stelco, 9 Tangelo Place, Bucklands Beach, Auckland, phone 534-1503.

NORTH SHORE C.C. meets Wednesdays 7:30 pm (tournament & casual play) in St Josephs Old Church Hall, cnr Anzac St/Taharoto Rd, Takapuna. Postal address: P.O.Box 33-587, Takapuna. Contact - Peter Stuart, phone 456-377 (home). Visitors welcome.

REMUERA C.C. meets 7:30 pm on Wednesdays at the Auckland Bridge Club, 273 Remuera Road, Remuera. Contact - K.Williams, phone 543-762 (evenings).

WAITEMATA C.C. meets 7:30 pm Thursdays at Kelston West Community Centre, cnr Great North & Awaroa Roads. Postal address: P.O.Box 69-005, Glendene, Auckland 8. Contacts - George Williams, phone 834-6618 or Bob Smith, phone 818-4113.

HASTINGS & HAVELOCK NORTH C.C. meets 7:00 pm Wednesdays at the Library, Havelock North High School, Te Mata Road, Havelock North, Hastings. Contact - Mike Earle, phone 776-027.

PALMERSTON NORTH C.C. meets 7:30 pm Tuesdays at the Palmerston North Intermediate Normal School, Fergusson Street, Palmerston North. Contact - J.Blatchford, 155 Ruahine Street Palmerston North, phone 69-575.

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.

CANTERBURY C.C. meets every Wednesday at 7:30 pm at the Clubrooms, 227 Bealey Ave. President, John Wilkes, phone 558-130. Secretary, Ben Alexander, 10 Quarry Road, Christchurch 8, phone 841-461.

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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A.B. BORREN VICE PRESIDENT N.Z.C.A.

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ADDRESSES

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Subscriptions, changes of address and advertising enquiries should be addressed to the Secretary, New Zealand Chess Association, P.O.Box 2185, WELLINGTON.

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

Late News

WELLINGTON PROVINCIAL SCHOOLBOYS' CHAMPIONSHIP

Charles Ker, brother of Anthony won this.

WELLINGTON CLUB QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY TOURNAMENT

The A grade was won by Russel Dive with 4 (5) points. Five people with 2½ points followed: P. Collins, P. Cunningham, A. Ker, L. McLaren and J. Tangiiau. Ten players participated.

The B grade was won by Peter Dunn with 4½ (5). Charles Ker second with 3½ points. The C grade was won jointly by H. Johnston and M. Chamberlain. Detailed report to follow.

NORTH ISLAND CHAMPIONSHIP

Jonathan Sarfati won this for the second time with 7 (8) points. We are waiting for details of this event. It will of course be reported extensively.

UPPER HUTT CHESS CLUB D.B. 40/40 ANNUAL TOURNAMENT

The A grade section was won by Mark Noble with 4½ (5) points. Jonathan Sarfati and Peter Stuart were second equal with 4 points. There were 29 players in the A grade including International Grandmaster Suradiradja, Indonesia, who scored 3½ points. Fuller report on this event to follow.

VISIT OF GRANDMASTER

As mentioned above Suradiradja visited Wellington. On the Thursday prior to the 40/40 he gave a simul. Owing to the impromptu organisation of the event only twelve people participated including the National Junior Champion A. Ker. The grandmaster won all twelve games.

APOLOGY

Apart from teething troubles (it is 20 years since we have done this job) accidents such as illness of typist and breakdowns of typewriter have contributed to the lateness of this issue. Also the volume of material had its effect.

Constant typewriter problems and three typists, one good one and two bad ones' have contributed to the erratic appearance of type. Finally, a last minute typewriter caprice necessitated several manual corrections.

NEW ZEALAND CHESS

Vol.11 No.3

JUNE 1985

Editor: Zygmunt Frankel, Consulting Editor: Peter Stuart,
Associate Editors: IM ORTVIN SARAPU,
VERNON SMALL (Canterbury), GAVIN ION (Wellington)

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Editorial

It will be hard to imitate Peter Stuart's meticulous attention to detail in respect of the appearance of the magazine. No one realises better than the present writer how much time and effort he must have put in for so many years to keep readers informed and satisfied. This he did when also President of the N.Z.C.A. and a successful player. Few would also realise how this would adversely affect his playing strength. All readers of the magazine owe him an immense debt of gratitude. Fortunately he has agreed to be Consulting Editor. Let me assure everyone that I do not intend this to remain merely a title. He has also agreed to supply the overseas news section. My very sincere thanks Peter!

When, some two years ago, efforts were made to transfer the N.Z.C.A. to Wellington, I was approached about taking over the Editor's job and agreed. This time I have offered my services. I must admit that I did not realise that this involved the production of the magazine i.e. typing as well. I am a bad typist. I have however, solved the problem, I hope satisfactorily. As far as quality of content of the magazine is concerned I hope to match past efforts, having had some experience in this area. I do not intend to fix a standard division of content at this stage or promise the kind of material to be published. This is really a process of learning by doing. I can

nowever say, that as far as copyrights permit there will be translations of important material from foreign journals and books inaccessible to most English speaking readers. In order to concentrate on this aspect of the publication I will attempt to delegate some sections of the publication to other willing volunteers.

I have a lot of commitments and interests outside chess and when I saw how much work Peter put into the magazine my first reaction was regret that I took on the task. This however was only a passing phase. Hopefully!

I would be grateful to all chess centres if they would provide local material in good time. If possible typescript would be appreciated by our typist and a reasonably legible manuscript would also be appreciated.

We hope to be able to secure continuation of the co-operation of past contributors, notably our evergreen champion international master Ortwin Sarapu and our competent current champion Vernon Small.

I hope for readers' forbearance while still trying to cope with teething troubles. I hope to be able to live up to their expectations in due course.

One can always produce excuses for lateness, but the number of unwelcome interruptions we had this time was not funny. It certainly looks that things could not be worse with the next issue.

Peter Stuart said in the April issue that the new editor requires no introduction. He really does so. Many players nowadays have never heard of him.

I was born in Cracow, Poland, many years ago; have lived in Wellington most of my life i.e. 36 years. Chess is definitely not my life. Apart from a person's normal interest in one's children, the opposite sex, money (sometimes when under pressure), books and an interest in social and political problems, are higher on the list than chess.

My trade is economics and statistics and this is not my life either. I got interested in economics for the same reason as many of my colleagues, thinking it will help to solve the problem of rich and poor...

Chess I enjoy. Don't we all?!

My achievements here look OK on paper, but I honestly think they were only moderate. Because my present standard of play is below that of years ago - it is excusable to talk about one's own better times in a distant past. In spite of the fact that I competed in 16 nationals the best result that I managed was only a fourth equal in 1957-58. In this year apart from the eventual winner, the ill-fated Rodney Phillips, I was among three players in the field who at one stage of the contest had a chance to take the title. When I met Rodney in round ten, scores were: Phillips 7, Frankel 6½, Court and Hutchings 5½. Not being satisfied with a draw, I tried too hard to win in an equal position and lost to a superior player. Demoralised by this I lost badly in the last round to Court without displaying much fighting spirit. In later years I had a creditable score against him, although he was the stronger player. Sarapu, Feneridis and Sutton did not compete in this event. I tied for the Wellington Championship in the early fifties and won it on my own 6½(7), fifteen years later. At one time or another I won the championship of the two major clubs in Wellington. In the local teams tournament in 1964 playing

for Civic on board 1, I had the best result, beating the N.Z. champions, Feneridis and Court in the process. The best results were however: the one in a South Island Championship, being unbeaten and coming second equal to Sarapu, a half point behind, in a strong field and the win of a tournament in Wellington, 6½(7) above national contenders including Court.

In correspondence chess equal runner up on the second attempt was encouraging. In 1964 collecting best game prizes in both correspondence and over the board, nationals, was also pleasing. After winning the Wellington Championship when in peak form, almost a five year pause from chess followed. After starting again about 1974, previous form was never recaptured, in spite of winning several local tournaments. The best result was an equal third in the Premier Reserve three years ago.

As pointed out this all looks not bad on paper. However having an honest look at myself even if I was among the dozen best in the country for many years I never really looked like approaching the class of not only Ortwin Sarapu, but even of Phillips, Feneridis and Sutton, the top players then.

Sarapu in his book said that my "sharp style of play was dangerous to anyone". Let me add more dangerous to myself than anyone else....

It would be false modesty to say that the ability and capacity for work were not there, especially when they became so conspicuous in individual games. They were however never fully cashed in. Other interests too varied and dissipated interfered.

Publishing and editing the "NZ Chess Magazine" from 1962 ended in January 1965. This labour of love had to be given up because of too many other commitments and interests, and last but not least a shortage of funds to finance a losing venture. Those were different times. Clubs were not taking out subs on behalf of their members and interest in the game was less widespread than now.

The production had to be a relatively cheap printing method and paper.

The appearance was a far cry not only from the luxurious NZCP of Alan Fletcher but also inferior to the meticulously diligent publication of Peter Stuart. Nevertheless the contents of the monthly was enthusiastically received in New Zealand and overseas.

Cecil Purdy, the editor of "Chess World" and the then World Correspondence Chess Champion, hailed the contents as the best of all five publications yet produced in New Zealand or equal to the NZCP at its best. Alan Fletcher no slug among chess magazine editors wrote in glowing terms about it in "N.Z. Chess" about two years ago.

When I took on the present task I did not remember the extent of work involved twenty years ago and consequently moments of regret appeared later. I hope they will pass as time goes on.

Zyg Frankel

Correspondence

My Dear Zygmunt,

The shifting to Wellington (or return there) of NZCA HQ, including the production and editing of New Zealand Chess, is a decidedly notable milestone in NZ chess history! It is more notable still because you are to be editor. I have known personally every editor of NZ chess magazines from and including Ken Grant (NZ Chess Gazette, before WW II).

Enclosed is the article in NZ Chess-player, the appearance of which soon led to HQ going to Auckland. So the trip north (and south too for a while) lasted over 20 years! I wonder what would have been the story had I not written that article (on my sole responsibility)?

Anyway, I am writing to assure you of my friendship and to wish you a good run in the top press job in NZ chess.

Yours truly,

Alan Fletcher

Following is the article from the NZ Chessplayer October 1953 referred to by Mr. Fletcher.

COULD THERE BE SOMETHING WRONG AT HQ?

Any NZ chess player who has taken an interest in the work of the New Zealand Chess Association will be aware that for some time the headquarters of the Association in Wellington, has been functioning in an atmosphere that has not always been friendly, an atmosphere of the kind which could not consistently be expected to produce the best results for chess. Club members who read Association Bulletins (minutes of meetings) cannot have failed to notice that at times personalities are freely indulged in at meetings of the Association.

As long as incidents at NZCA meetings sprang from personal animosities and had no particular repercussions outside the meetings, the situation while regrettable, could be ignored.

Unfortunately, a recent development in this history, apparently the continuation of an existing feud of some sort, makes it the business of any player whose club or league is affiliated to the New Zealand Chess Association.

There can hardly be a dispute about the bare facts of the case.

The Civic Chess Club of Wellington, at the time not being affiliated to the Wellington Chess League, applied for, and was given permission to conduct the 1953-4 annual New Zealand Championship Congress. Since the last century it has been the invariable custom that the President of the body staging the Congress is nominated as President of the NZ Chess Association for that year and in due course elected unopposed. Therefore at the time the Civic Club's application was granted, earlier this year, no one would doubt that it's President was the President - elect of the N.Z.C.A.

Next, the Civic C.C. rejoined the Wellington Chess League.

Then, for the first time in about 75 years a second nomination was made for the Association presidency, an election forced, and the Civic Chess Club President beaten on the votes of delegates.

The reaction of the Civic Club was its refusal to proceed with its Congress arrangements. It handed the fixture back to the Association, which has since asked for fresh offers. It was

the Civic Club's refusal to proceed - something quite new in New Zealand - that focussed attention on the whole business.

It may be only a guess that the Club's dropping of its Congress was related to the unheard of forcing of an election for the Association presidency, but in any case there must be many players in the country who would like some enlightenment.

These questions might be the first to spring to mind:

- (1) Exactly why was a nomination made in opposition to an official who by hitherto unbroken custom would have been the next N.Z.C.A. President?
- (2) Had the apparent President-Elect of the N.Z.C.A. been some other person, would a second nomination have been made?
- (3) Would it occasion surprise if it were stated some men of good sense viewed the incident as something very like an insult to the Civic Chess Club?

One thing we shall make clear: this magazine is broaching the whole matter above for one reason and one reason only, namely, that it thinks only the best is good enough for NZ chess.

It has no interest whatever in personalities or personal issues in chess matters and has no favourites.

It would be most unfortunate if players began to get the idea that the New Zealand Chess Association full meetings are attended by persons who would help chess best by their permanent absence from those meetings."

So for Mr Fletcher's article which recalls forgotten history. We are much more fortunate in Wellington nowadays. The article, over thirty years old, was considered worth reproducing by Alan Fletcher, one of the most active and effective chess administrators over a period of about three decades. (See Sarapu's article in the last issue.) He proved then that a magazine editor must be able to muster courage to express his convictions and that this can have a beneficial effect on chess affairs.

Retiring editor Peter Stuart has received a number of letters of appreciation for his efforts since the April issue.

Many were from readers quite unknown to him and Peter has asked me to pass on his thanks to all those who have written to him. We have seen two and publish them below.
Editor

Dear Peter,

On behalf of the Howick-Pakuranga Chess Club, please accept our appreciation of the time and effort spent in editing "New Zealand Chess" for the past three years. The magazine is an integral part of the chess scene and our club has long recognised this, in ensuring that each club member receives the latest issues. It has been noticeable over the years that the quality and content of the magazine is ever increasing and we only hope that the new editor will also display the same professionalism as yourself.

We wish you all the very best for the future.
Yours for chess,
Steve Devlin,
Secretary, Howick-Pakuranga Chess Club.

Dear Mr Stuart,

I have been a subscriber to NZ Chess Magazine for about two years and I would like to say that I have got a lot from it and have enjoyed your editing style which naturally comes through strongly.

Tho a tyro at chess, I had a professional acquaintance over many years with editing and publishing and I can imagine the amount of work that your careful editorship must have involved you in. I have had it in mind for some time to write to you and congratulate you, and also I might say, to make the suggestion that you put the subscription up. From your point of view and from the Association's, I think it has been too low. Events have overtaken me I see by your latest issue, but I offer you my personal thanks and congratulations, and wish you well in your chess career.

Yours sincerely,
A.J. Goldfinch,
Wellington.

Readers will see from our editorials that we think the above compliments for Peter are fully deserved. Ed.

World Championship Shenanigans Fact and Fiction ?

SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

In the last issue Peter Stewart mentioned that documents from FIDE shed new light on the events surrounding the end of the match. Here is a fairly detailed account.

We have read plenty of gossip and distorted news about this event. The whole affair was unusual in any case. When in addition to this, sensational conjecture is piled up by the news media, things tend to look even more farcical than they really are. That this is not good for chess needs no saying. It is therefore appropriate to examine the various news items with more care. The FIDE bulletin dated 11th March is an important document which provides a factual perspective to the many stories emerging from various sources.

The report of Mr Kinzel, Co-Chairman of Appeal Committee tells about the 'prehistory' of the events prior to the 13th February. The document was translated from German into English by GM Gligoric (Chief Arbiter). In order not to interfere with its substance in any way, we quote from it on several occasions, leaving the peculiar idiom obviously of Slavonic origin, stand. (Yugoslav or Serbo-Croat is Gligoric's native language.)

We are told that as early as the end of January a plan matured within the FIDE to shorten the marathon match by agreement. The plan provided that not more than eight additional games be played and if no decision emerges (any player to win six games) a new match will be arranged in September. On the 1st of February Campomanes, the FIDE President invited both players to discuss the plan. Karpov came and agreed. Kasparov did not come, but his delegate Mamedov said that Kasparov wanted to continue the match. Campomanes had to leave on the same day to take part in conferences in several countries and entrusted Mr. Kinzel to carry on negotiations if necessary.

Mr. Kinzel soon understood that Mamedov could not make a binding promise without consulting Kasparov first. He therefore discussed most details of the plan with

Mamedov. The latter was surprised at their content and promised to inform Kasparov about them and to obtain the latter's final decision.

Kasparov's reply was "I only agree with the plan if there will be no other games but the event immediately ended at the mentioned conditions." The score then stood at 5:2 to Kasparov!

After this Mr Kinzel had separate discussions with both players lasting about two hours each. "Mr Karpov refused the conditions of his opponent (immediate ending of the match)" he says.

Because of the new situation when the idea of ending instead of limiting the contest came to the surface Mr Kinzel consulted Campomanes. "Mr Campomanes who always proceeded from a limitation of this event was surprised and pleased with Mr Kasparov's condition, that was to end the event immediately under the named conditions."

Campomanes' main task was now to "surmount from Monday to Thursday of the decisive week the rejection and aversion of Mr. Karpov to an immediate ending." He was successful.

After what follows (see below) in Mr Kinzel's report, we interpret this that Karpov did not wish to discuss at all the immediate ending option, and Campomanes persuaded him to negotiate.

The following is word for word from Mr Kinzel's report "After a pause of reflection both players made additional observations concerning the basic plan and made requests which are confidential (Emphasis added ED.) They led to an aggravation of the situation. Mr Campomanes was not wishing to fulfill these requests. He decided, even without the agreement of the players, to decide on his own by virtue of his office as leading authority of the World Championship.

This decision is - point by point - the condition made by Mr. Kasparov in front of the Chief Arbiter, Mr Gligoric

and myself, concerning the ending of the game.

Both players appeared at the Press Conference and declared "wanting to continue the game". Mr Campomanes interrupted the conference and tried in another discussion of two hours, to obtain a mutual written agreement from the two men. After failure - the following conclusion: Mr.Karpov (hesitating) "I agree with the decision" and Mr Kasparov "I comply and I shall not protest".

Grandmaster Gligoric in his report says that he could only add to Mr Kinzel's report that "had the champion accepted the challenger's counter proposal on February 4th (while the FIDE President was in Dublin), we would have the situation which we have today with all the parties concerned in happy agreement. It could have happened and I am very sorry that it did not."

Gligoric adds that perhaps he hoped for too much taking into consideration "the oversensitivity of two great contestants after their almost superhuman efforts in five long matches resulting also in an increased frequency of the technical mistakes in certain games." So far Kinzel and Gligoric.

The following is a somewhat more detailed account in the bulletin of events from 13th February on. After 48 games and 160 days of play ending in 40 draws and only 8 decisions and a score of 5:3 in Karpov's favour, the FIDE President received a letter dated 13/2/85 from the USSR Chess Federation expressing worry about the health of both players and therefore requesting a three month suspension of the match. Apart from its normal content the letter contains a small curiosity. The Chairman of the USSRCF V.I.Sevastyanov adds to his signature "Twice Hero of the Soviet Union Pilot-Cosmonaut". It is somewhat difficult to relate such venerable distinctions to the ordinary business of chess and even harder to guess what weight they were supposed to carry with the FIDE officials. However, life would be duller without unusual things of this nature.

Prior to this on 11th February, Campomanes returned to Moscow from the Middle

East to find that Kasparov took time off. The bulletin says that it had become evident that the protracted contest "had drained the physical and psychological resources of all involved in the match not only the players." (Emphasis added Ed.) At the same time the quality of the games has deteriorated. In consultation with the Chief Arbiter (Grand Master Gligoric) and the Chairman of the Appeal Committee Campomanes arranged discussions with the players and organisers. In order to gain time for further consultations he cancelled the game scheduled for 13th February. On 15th February he called a media conference where he announced his previous decision to cancel the match. The bulletin explains that FIDE was bound to accept the official statement of the USSR CF concerning the danger to the health of the players. FIDE is primarily responsible to the National Federation representing the players whose wishes come next.

The bulletin also explains that although the USSR CF requested adjournment only Mr Campomanes felt that this would be equivalent to a long "time out". whereas the regulations permitted only a limited number of these (and presumably of limited duration Ed.). Thus if the match could not be allowed to continue, the proper thing to do is to cancel it. "A majority of the Executive Council concurred with the decision.

The President invited both contestants to a media co-ference. Karpov arriving late declared that he was ready to continue the match. This surprised Kasparov who had earlier remained silent and who then stated that he too wished the match to continue. As a result of this Campomanes recessed the media conference in order to consult with the players together. He tried this for the next three days but succeeded only in meeting them individually.

After an hour the President informed the media that the World Champion 'accepted' his decision and that the Challenger 'abided' by it. Karpov stated that he wished it to be known that he requested that the Graz Congress of FIDE should affirm his right to a return match should he lose in September and Kasparov insisted on a definite decision on the conditions of the match "well before the match is played."

EPILOGUE

On the 19th of February, Campomanes on his way to Manila received a telexed "open letter" from Karpov requesting him to review his decision and to resume the match as soon as possible. In this letter (personally distributed by Karpov to world media offices in Moscow) he states among other matters: "you no doubt acted in the interests of chess, but I am deeply concerned that the present situation has caused damage to chess to say nothing of blasting my sport and public reputation, which in the course of many years has been considered unimpeachable. Unfortunately some public statements of the Challenger conduce to that."

As a result of Karpov's letter Dr Limkok Ann the General Secretary of the FIDE asked the Soviet CF whether they were ready to recognise the match should the President decide affirmatively on Karpov's request. Furthermore the FIDE wished to know the view of Kasparov as well.

To this the Soviet CF replied in the affirmative stating also that Kasparov will remain in Moscow to 27th February

Grandmaster Gligoric reported that Mr Mamedov, Chairman of the Kasparov delegation, had confirmed to him that, 1) Kasparov did not want to resume the match;

2) That Kasparov accepted the decision of ending the match;

3) That he will play a new match starting the first week in September.

On the 26th February Campomanes reaffirmed his earlier decision in a statement to the press in Manila .

FURTHER DETAILS

This is the approximate sequence of events so far as officially given, although we will probably not know the full facts for a long time to come. Campomanes press statement in Manila is of interest. Speaking of Karpov's open letter he says "This circumstance alone is unprecedented and deserved total attention. Note the emotional tone. He wishes to redeem his blasted sports and public reputation." "Mr Kasparov never formally entered a protest. His protestations at the media conference on February 15th must have been tentative and ill considered outbursts, reacting to Mr Karpov's earlier call for the continuation of the match."

He then considers some possible effects of a continuation. "The show must go on" groups, the gallery can once again shout "Ole!" as they see blood on sand."

He continues that the organising committee would renew preparations in quick time and would prepare the playing hall, match gear, telexes, extra phones for media, track down all other officials of the match! (Oh yes there are people other than the players involved) from Yugoslavia, Spain, Germany and the Philippines and bring them back to Moscow assuming they had made no other commitments. He adds, half seriously and half ironically we must assume "these are not insurmountable tasks."

"Mr Karpov will have a chance to redeem his blasted sports and public reputation." "And Mr Kasparov will have his opportunity to gamble with his 25 or 30% chance to win the match." He further adds that everyone will be convinced of the truth that Karpov truly wanted on February 15th to continue playing to the end and that it was he and not Kasparov who first declared that the match should continue.

Campomanes then says that by reaffirming his earlier decision he risks personal popularity but believes it is the correct one. "Most of all I risk the loss of a long standing friendship with Mr Karpov.. "Am sorry, Tolya."

GOSSIP AND REALITY?

In chess magazines and in the press around the world, we read a host of stories, which one can hardly classify as facts. Sometimes they are outright fiction and sometimes, at their best, probable conjectures!

1) That Karpov was approaching a nervous breakdown and therefore he himself and the Soviet CF put pressure on Campomanes to end the match.

2) That Campomanes who is a friend of Marcos is no stranger to diplomacy and so found it expedient to succumb to this pressure.

3) That Karpov carried special favour with the Soviet CF because of being a Party member and "reliable" while Kasparov was not a "pure Russian" (his father was Jewish) and not quite so reliable.

The first point above which was accepted by many, more because it represented wishful thinking than on logical

grounds, does not seem to stand up to facts as they appear in the FIDE bulletin.

As we have seen Karpov was ready to play on and at first did not wish the match to be terminated. Hardly a sign of a condition of near nervous breakdown. Furthermore it is unimaginable that Karpov would have admitted even to the Soviet CF that he is unable to continue the match.

At best, it seems probable that the Soviet CF seeing that Karpov was unable to win a game for a long time and that his advantage was dwindling saw also the 'risk' of Kasparov's victory as a distinct possibility. It was

Kasparov who first suggested that the match be terminated as a counterproposal to the eight game continuation proposal although apparently earlier on he would not agree to anything but the continuation of the match. Whether this was a cavalier gesture or a gamble under cliff hanger conditions (he could not afford to lose even a single game more) we will never know. However, it is hardly likely that he thought that Karpov is unable to pull off one more game in any condition of his nerves, whether by fluke or by merit. It is also quite certain that the idea of limiting the match was mentioned among the FIDE officials. Whether the suggestion came from the Soviet side will again never be known for sure. It is a probability but it is also a probability that everyone had had enough of the affair.

We have also read that at one stage Karpov wrote or telephoned Campomanes to Dubai that the match should be awarded to him because of the protracted nature and of the match. Quite apart from the fact that there appears to be no foundation for this in official documents it seems hardly imaginable Karpov making such a monstrous demand and expecting it to be accepted.

It is easy to understand Kasparov's reasoning when the match stood at 5:2 to Karpov. The eight games proposition solved little, he might have thought. It is just as easy for him to lose the match within this range as a longer one and at least being the younger contestant he might have counted more on his own stamina. It was nevertheless a good gamble. Either the match will end immediately and so he will have a second

chance, or if it does not end he will at least use his trump cards i.e. stamina and the improved showing in recent games. It was also a reasonably fair counter proposal. After this he won another game where Karpov's fatigue or loss of concentration and his own improved play are likely explanations. Even after this victory he never changed his mind and stuck to his guns, either to end the matter immediately or to continue to the end.

All in all, there seems to be no shred of unmistakable evidence of either Karpov's or the Soviet CF's pressure on Campanales or of Karpov's 'chickening out'. He probably still had enough confidence in himself, but considered also the possibility of defeat in an endless match. As matters stand, many will consider him a moral victor. Others will say Kasparov was, but let us be honest, to a much lesser and less certain degree.

The statement concerning Campomanes's diplomacy and giving in to outside pressure seems ridiculous. He might have given plenty of weight to the Soviet CF's request, but he himself, apart from once being a first rate master, and by virtue of his office, could hardly put those factors above the general interests of chess. Apart from this he would not disregard the view of his advisers, Gligoric and Kinzel, and they, as we know were eventually for the termination of the event. We believe Campomanes's intentions and actions were impartial and honourable.

The third widely circulated point concerning Karpov's favouritism by official Soviet circles, chess and otherwise, seems much more credible, but still not a hundred percent factual.

First there is the famous statement to that effect by Botvinnik.

Secondly the calibre of the seconds of the two contestants is suggestive. Karpov's were known grandmasters and Kasparov's were relatively unknown (see below).

Thirdly if Karpov was 'more reliable' Party member he was also more reliable as a player to retain the title in the USSR in the future by virtue of his record against Western players in tournament play and in general.

We also wonder whether the fact that Mamedov (a Tartar name) being the head of Kasparov's delegation is merely a coincidence. Of course this is only a weak conjecture.

As to anti-semitic motives in the affair we have no real evidence, but it is not a strange phenomenon in the USSR nowadays and certainly not strange against some chess players of Jewish origin who either did not wish to condemn publicly Korchnoi's defection or had applied for permission to emigrate. (Botvinnik, Spassky, Bronstein, Gulko and Levitina).

One cannot also discount the possibility of the Soviet CF's concern for Kasparov as well. Whether he is a pure Russian or not, he is still the only hope, besides Karpov, for retention of the world title in the USSR, and on which they seem to have a mortgage (with the exception of the Fisher interval) since 1948.

In summary it does not seem likely that we will find out more about these things for certain for a long time. One doubts whether there is really any point in it, except perhaps ordinary healthy human curiosity, to go beyond what seems to be undisputed facts. Karpov's behaviour is understandable and even more so is Kasparov's. That the match did not become a test of stamina rather than real chess ability can only be welcomed by all those genuinely concerned about the game.

That unpleasant shadows linger in the background of something which is the most important event in the chess world is of course regrettable. It is however not in the area of undisputed facts.

#The Tartars, one of the most culturally advanced minorities in the Soviet Union were subject to persecution by Stalin and his followers to date. They and the Jews were said to constitute in the forties the largest percentage of university and higher learning institution teachers in relation to the size of their populations. The absolute numbers were also significant. Both minorities became subject to discrimination in this respect later on and it is said that great solidarity developed between the two groups.

This being so, it is perhaps best for the sanity of mind and the interest of the game itself, to hope that any morbid realities have not actually made inroads into the chess world. What follows has much more to do with the game and the world championship per se and shows that facts can be as interesting and instructive as stories on the borderline of gossip and actuality.

ORIGINAL VENUE

Before the match had to be transferred to the alternative venue shortly prior to cancellation of the match, Grandmaster Gligoric in his report has this to say about the original playing hall. "The House of Trade Unions in the very centre of the capital city and its most prestigious Hall of Columns was to be the venue for the 30th World Chess Championship, and it meant the highest public recognition to the match Karpov-Kasparov. The earlier called Big Hall with 28 snow-white pillars of the Corinthian order, the mosaic parquet and the diamond rainbow of sparkling crystal chandeliers has witnessed many big events of the more distant and the more recent past. Its visitors or performers were Pushkin, Lermontov, Tolstoy, Turgenev, Dostoevsky, Tchaikovsky, Rakhmaninov, Shalyapin.... There Lenin made about fifty appearances at various congresses and conferences, and at that very place was given the last tribute to the founder of the Soviet Union.

Many unforgettable chess events also took place in the Hall of Columns - the match Flohr-Botvinnik in 1933, a big international tournament in 1936, the match-tournament for the World Championship, won by Botvinnik in 1948.

The Hall of Columns is beautiful, the light satisfactory, the stage and rooms behind it are spacious, and it was easy to agree on the technical arrangements for the playing area."

CHESS SET USED

Here again Gligoric has the floor. "The choice of chess sets, given to the contestants for their decision, was rather poor, and the paint of the pieces was too shiny, reflecting the light. I expressed my dissatisfaction. The problem was solved by my deputy, Grand-

master Averbach, who found an exquisite museum piece, antique heavy wood chess set in superb Staunton style, and naturally both players selected that one with which to play the match.

The set being unique, the replica of the white and black queens had to be reproduced by a craftsman urgently. In case two queens appeared on the board, but that did not occur in any of the forty-eight games."

BEHAVIOUR OF THE PLAYERS

Gligoric says that he is full of praise for both players. They behaved in a spirit of true sportsmanship throughout the marathon match and many times had individual friendly discussion and analysis after the game. The enchanted audience always met their delayed departure from the stage by repeated applause.

There were no disputes for more than five minutes of the duration of the match, and the Appeal Committee was left without work for all that time, a sign of the ruling atmosphere.

Karpov had Zaitsev and Balashov (and later Vasyukov) as his seconds, and Kasparov, Nikitin and Timoschenko.

INTERESTING TECHNICAL POINT

At the end of the 46th game, Kasparov, just before sealing his move, offered a draw, and Karpov accepted immediately. Gligoric says that the question remains what would have happened if Karpov replied that he would consider the offer after seeing the sealed move on the next day. Gligoric wonders whether he has the right to that or not and adds that the point is in the FIDE rules, approved in Manila in 1983 in the German language but it is not quite clear. Apparently Gligoric seems to think that the sealed move is of a different status from any ordinary move during the course of the game where the player offering the draw has to do it before completion of his own next move.

CONCLUSION

The FIDE document apart from various other interesting material (Olympiad etc) has more details on the World Championship. It is impossible to reproduce this here even in abridged form. It is a pity that the prolonged nature of the

event led to a drop in its popularity and that it gave rise to so much speculation. We hope that the above introduction some order into the "mishmash" of news from the event.

One more remark about the FIDE bulletin seems in order. It comes as a surprise that most of the English version is unedited. Both Gligoric's own report and his translation from German into English of Kinzel's report would have profited considerably from an editorial pencil. Many respectable writers have their work looked at by other people and are open to stylistic revision even when they use their native language.

The bulletin is too important a document to allow its texts to be open to ambiguous interpretations because of poor idiom and grammar. It is hoped that some national organisation is going to alert the FIDE about this one day. Lucerne, the seat of the General Secretariat of the FIDE where the bulletin originates does not lack people proficient in many languages including English. The cost of the improvement would be negligible and worthwhile. Editor

LOCAL NEWS

North Shore Chess Club

Forty-eight players competed for the 1985 Summer Cup, but many of the top players apparently decided to take a holiday, leaving what appeared to be a two-horse race between Ewen Green and Peter Weir. Events transpired otherwise, however, as Green fell victim in round three to what must rank as one of the biggest upsets in years when he lost to Ian McNally. Two rounds later Ewen dropped another half point to Richard Poor while Weir drew with Ralph Hart in round six. Green could still have tied for first place by beating Weir in the last round, but unfortunately for him was forced to forfeit, leaving Weir with a healthy 1½ point margin over the runner-up. Leading scores: 1. P.B. Weir 7½/8; 2-4 R. Hart, G.L. Pitts, & G.J. Spencer-Smith 6; 5-8 A. Duhs, E.M. Green, R.B. Johnstone & R.L. Poor 5½; 9-15 L.R. Brownlee, J. Chandler, R.A. Feasey, G.W. Mears, D.B. Shead, P.R. Snelson & R.G. Steel 5; 16-19 Miss G.M. Jones, D.J.O. Milne, S.J. Moore & R.L. Roundill 4½

(Reported by Peter Stuart)

Auckland Chess Centre Summer Cup

by Michael Hopewell

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
1. N. Metge	x	0	1	1	1	½	1	1 ^d	5½
2. M. Hopewell	1	x	0	1	0	1	1	1 ^d	5
3. Dreyer	0	1	x	½	½	½	1	1 ^d	4½
4. N. Hopewell	0	0	½	x	1	½	1	1 ^d	4
5. Fitzpatrick	0	1	½	0	x	-	1	1 ^d	3½
6. Gibbons	½	0	½	½	-	x	-	1	2½
7. Cater	0	0	0	0	0	-	x	1 ^d	1
8. Steadman	0 ^d	0 ^d	0 ^d	0 ^d	0 ^d	0	0 ^d	x	0

Following is a game from the senior event.

B. GIBBONS - M. HOPEWELL

Kings Indian

1. d4- Nf6; 2. c4- g6; 3. Nc3- Bg7; 4. e4- 0-0; 5. Be3 -d6; 6. f3 - Nc6; 7. Nge2 - Re8!?!; 8. g4!?!; (8. Nc1 - e5; 9. Nb3 - ed; 10. Nd4 - d5!)=8...e5; 9.d5 (9.g5-ed!) Nd4!; 10 Nd4 (if 10.Bd4-ed4; 11..Nd4 - Ng4!; 12. fg -Qh4+; 13. Ke2 - Bg4+; 14.Nf3 -Bc3; and Black has ample compensation for piece) 10...ed4; 11. Bd4- Ng4!; 12.fg4? (Bob underestimated my attack. Best was 12.Bg7 Qh4+; 13.Kd2 - Qg5+; 14.Ke1 - Q4Y=) 12...Qh4+; 13. Bf2 - Bc3; 14. bc - Re4+; 15.Be2 Qg4; (Black's pressure fully compensates for his piece.) 16. Qd3!?-Bf5; 17.Kf1?-Qh3+; 18. Kg1 - Qd3; (Not 18...Rg4+?; 19.Qg3!) 19.Bd3 - Rg4+; 20.Bg3 - Bd3 (Black is winning) 21.c5 - Be4; 22.cxd6 -Bh1; 23.dc7 - Bd5; 24.Rd1 - Rc8; 25.Rd5 - Rc7; 26.Kf2 - Rg3; 27.hg3 - Rc3; 28.Rd7 - Rc2+; 29.Kf3 - Ra2; 30.Rb7 - h5; 31.Kf4 - Kg7; 32. Kg5 - Ra4! 0 - 1
Notes by M. Hopewell

Nigel Metge in a return to form convincingly won the Summer Cup leading from start to finish. Runner up Michael Hopewell started disastrously with 0/2 but then won all his next games.

B grade : 1st S.McRae 5/7, 2nd C. Rawnsley 4½.

C grade : 1st Byford, Young, Grace, J. Williams 4½/7

12th WINSTONE'S CHESS TOURNAMENT

\$1,400 IN PRIZES!

14/15 September 1985

St Joseph's Church Hall, Takapuna

FORMAT: Five-round Swiss in two grades with time-control of 45 moves in 1½ hours plus 15 minutes to complete the game. The B-grade is restricted to players rated under 1700 on the 1st May 1985 NZCA Rating List.

RATING: Both tournaments will be rated by the New Zealand Chess Association.

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

ENTRY FEES: Open - \$14, B-grade - \$12 if received by 11 September. Late entries (\$2 surcharge) may be taken up until 9:00am on the Saturday. The entry fees include the NZCA Tournament Levy of \$1.

PRIZES: Open - 1st, \$320; 2nd, \$220; 3rd, \$140; 4th, \$100; 5th, \$70
B-grade - 1st, \$160; 2nd, \$100; 3rd, \$70; 4th, \$50; 5th, \$40

Also grade prizes of \$50 and \$30 (Open) and \$30 and \$20 (B-grade)

The WINSTONE CHESS TOURNAMENT is organised by the NORTH SHORE CHESS CLUB. Entry forms with more complete information are available from the Secretary, North Shore Chess Club, P.O. Box 33-587, Takapuna, Auckland 9. As the tournaments are NZCA-rated, entry is confined to members of NZCA-affiliated clubs.

Anthony Ker N.Z. Junior Champion

NEW ZEALAND JUNIOR CHAMPIONSHIP

AUCKLAND

April 5th - 8th 1985

Name	Club	R1	R2	R3	R4	R5	R6	R7	RS	T'L	SOS
1. Ker A.F.	HV	D4	W2	N8	W11	D3	W5	W9		6	
2. Hopewell N.H.	A	W10	L1	D4	W6	W9	D3	W11		5	29
3. Dive R.J.	TWA	W7	W13	D11	W4	D1	D2	D8		5	27
4. Hart R.	NS	D1	W5	D2	L3	D7	W8	D10		4	31
5. Dreyer M.	A	W6	L4	W13	L9	W11	L1	BYE		4	22
6. Blaxall C.	Ppk	L5	W7	D9	L2	BYE	W13	D12		4	20
7. Martin-Buss B.	Wai	L3	L6	W12	BYE	D4	D11	W13		4	19½
8. Hopewell M.G.	A	W9	L11	L1	W12	W10	L4	D3		3½	27
9. Ker C.M.	HV	L8	W10	D6	W5	L2	BYE	L1		3½	26
10. Capie M.	HV	L2	L9	BYE	W13	L8	W12	D4		3½	19½
11. Cooper P.R.	Wan	W12	W8	D3	L1	L5	D7	L2		3	
12. Blaxall N.	Ppk	L11	BYE	L7	L8	D13	L10	D6		2	
13. Cooper M	Wan	BYE	L3	L5	L10	D12	L6	L7		1½	

We have received no report from this event, but following two games lightly annotated by Nigel Hopewell.

M.G. HOPEWELL P.R. COOPER
Sicilian

- 1. e4 - c5 12. Qg4 - g6
- 2. Nf3 - e6 13. f5 - Nd5
- 3. d4 - cd 14. Bh6!! - Nd4
- 4. Nd4 - Nc6 15. fg - hg
- 5. Nc3 - Qc7 16. Bg6 - fg
- 6. Be2 - a6 17. Qg6 - Kd8?
- 7. Be3 - Nf6 (17...Ke7; 18. Qg7+-Kd6;
- 8. 0-0 - Bb4 18. Qh8+)
- 9. f4!? - Bc3 18. Qg7?? - Ne2+
- 10. bc3 - Ne4 (18. Bg5+-Ne7; 19. Be7
- 11. Bd3 - Nc3?! #19. Qh7 - Ne2=# Ke7;
- (11...Nf6) 20. Qg7+-)
- 19. Kh1 - Qc3
- 20 Resigns

N. HOPEWELL P.R. COOPER

Sicilian

- 1. e4 - c5 9. Bf3 - Bb7
- 2. Nf3 - e6 10. e5 - Qc7
- 3. d4 - cd 11. Bb7 - Qb7
- 4. Nd4 Nc6 12. Re1 - Ne7
- 5. Nc3 - Qc7 13. a4! - b4
- 6. Be2 - a6 14. Ne4 - Nd5
- 7. 0-0 - b5 15. Qg4 - Qc6
- 8. Nc6 - Qc6

- 16. Bg5 - d6 38. f5 - Ra6
- 17. ed6 - Bd6 39. R2d3 - Re5
- 18. Rad1 - h6 40. Kd2 - Ra8
- 19. Bf6! - Nf6 41. Rd5 - Re7
- (19...gf6; 20. Rd5+ -) 42. Rc5 - Rae8
- 20. Nf6 43. Ra5 - Re1
- (20. Nd6+!-Qd6; 21. Qg7) 44. Rd4 - R8e3
- 20..... Kf8 45. Rb4 - R1e2+
- (20...gf6; 21. Re6+-) 46. Kc1 - Rc3
- 21. Nh5 - g6 47. Rc4 - R2c2
- 22. Qd4 - e5 48. Kbl - Rc4
- 23. Qd6 - Qd6 49. bc4 - Rc4
- 24. Rd6 - gh5 50. Kb2 - Rf4
- 25. Re5 - Kg7 51. Kb3 - Rf3+
- 26. Kf1 - Rhc8 52. Kb4 - Rh3
- 27. Rd2 - Rc4 53. Rc5 - Rh1
- 28. Ke1 - Rac8 54. a5 - Rbl+
- 29. Kd1 - h4 55. Kc4 - Kf6
- 30. h3 - R8c6 56. a6 - Ral
- 31. b3 - Rc3 57. Kb5 - Kg5n
- 32. Re4 - Rg6 58. Kb6 - Ra6
- 33. f3 - a5 59. Ka6 - Kg4
- 34. Rh4 - Rc5 60. f6 Resigns
- 35. Rhd4 - Rcg5 1 - 0
- 36. g4 - Re5
- 37. f4 - Re3

Auckland Easter Tournament

	R1	R2	R3	R4	R5	R6	R7	Total	SOS
1 O. Sarapu	W12	W7	W13	W4	W2	D3	W9	6½	
2 J.N. Metge	W20	W11	W16	W3	L1	W9	D4	5½	31½
3 P.A. Garbett	W21	W17	W8	L2	W11	D1	W10	5½	31
4 P.R. Geen	D6	W21	W15	L1	W10	W8	D2	5	31½
5 C.P. Fitzpatrick	W23	D25	D6	W22	L9	W20	W12	5	24
6 W. Sargon	D4	W12	D5	L9	W25	D11	W22	4½	27½
7 B. Wheeler	W24	L1	W23	D25	W17	L10	W13	4½	26½
8 J.P. Robinson	W32	W10	L3	D15	W16	L4	W20	4½	24½
9 L.H. Cornford	W14	L13	W25	W6	L5	L2	L1	4	32
10 G. Spain	W18	L8	W27	W14	L4	W7	L3	4	29½
11 G.J. Spencer-Smith	W19	L2	W26	W17	L3	D6	D14	4	29
12 M. Hare	L1	L6	W31	W28	W21	W15	L5	4	26½
13 L.D. Rawnsley	W33	W9	L1	D16	D15	W18	L7	4	25½
14 R. Baumgartner	L9	W24	W20	L10	D19	W16	D11	4	25
15 R.E. Gibbons	W26	W22	L4	D9	D13	L12	D18	3½	26½
16 Novag Super Const.	W28	W7	L2	D13	L8	L14	W26	3½	25½
17 P. White	W29	L3	W28	L11	L7	D21	W27	3½	24
18 M.K. Morrison	L10	W19	L22	W26	W24	L13	D15	3½	23½
19 J. Chandler	L11	L18	D24	W21	D14	W2	D21	3	21½
20 R. Weston	L2	W29	L14	W33	W22	L25	L8	3	27
21 M. Howard	L3	L14	W30	W29	L12	D17	D19	3	25½
22 S. Van Dam	W31	L15	W18	L5	L20	W29	L6	3	23
23 C. Byford	L5	W31	L7	L20	D30	D24	W29	3	21
24 K.W. Brett	L7	L14	D19	W27	L18	D23	W32	2½	21
25 N.P. Bridges	W30	D5	L9	D7	L6	L19	D28	2½	26
26 G.W. Mears	L15	W32	L11	L18	D27	W30	L16	2½	19
27 J. Shields	Bye	L16	L10	L24	D26	W31	L17	2½	18
28 A.J. Henderson	L16	W30	L17	L12	W29	W32	D25	2	17
29 W. McDougall	L17	L20	W32	L21	W28	L22	L23	2	17½
30 S. Baker	L25	L28	L21	W32	D23	L26	D31	1½	18
31 K.D. Bartocci	L22	L23	L12	L19	W32	L27	D30	0	15
32 M. Bull	L8	L26	L29	L30	L31	L28	L24	0	
33 R. Takhar	L13								

We have received no further details concerning the above event. The name of the winner is hardly surprising. The same can be said about the next three placings.

Civic C.C. Easter Tournament

by Rowan Wood

This was a six round Swiss in two grades, instead of the open format in 1984. The A grade attracted 14 players. Twenty, half unrated, completed the B grade. The average rating in the strong A grade field, was about 1930, with six players over 2000. Jonathan Sarfati started favourite, but stern opposition was expected from Leonard McLa en and Arthur Pomeroy, two national contenders in 1984/85, David Beach on the comeback trail, Greg Oldridge and the Van Dijk father and son combination.

In round one the only surprise was Peter Collins holding Sarfati to a draw

In round two, with only fourteen in the grade, the "heavies" began slugging it out already. Beach adjourned looking to have at least a draw in a R&P ending against Tom Van Dijk. However, the latter's King became too active and he was defeated. Peter Van Dijk joined his father in the lead after defeating Mc Laren. Pomeroy and Aldridge drew and with

Sarfati were a half point behind. Round three saw P. and T. Van Dijk playing a 17 move Giucco Piano, leading to an inevitable draw. Aldridge defeated Sarfati to become joint leader on 2½ points. A half point behind were: Beach (who accounted for Pomeroy), McLaren and Gavin Marner.

In round four Sarfati and Pomeroy lost any chance of winning the tournament after drawing in only seven moves. There were only two decisive results, one the surprise loss of McLaren to Marner. The two top board games were adjourned. T. Van Dijk battled out a draw with Aldridge and P. Van Dijk escaped also with a draw against Beach, the latter missing a win (Another R&P endgame nightmare for Beach). Scores; T. Van Dijk, P. Van Dijk, Aldridge and Marner 3; Beach 2½.

In round five T. Van Dijk and Aldridge emerged as joint leaders, after beating Marner and P. Van Dijk respectively. Aldridge was fortunate that P. Van Dijk, in a favourable position, went into Easter Bunny mode, presenting him with a free Rook. The top four seeds met, Sarfati and Beach drawing and McLaren defeating Pomeroy.

Going into round six, 6 players had theoretical chances of winning the tournament i.e.; Aldridge, Beach, McLaren Marner, P. Van Dijk and T. Van Dijk. Aldridge had the unenviable task of playing Beach with the black pieces. T. Van Dijk started his game with

McLaren as Black, until it was pointed out that he should be White. The game was restarted after four moves. Marner and P. Van Dijk clashed in the other title decider. Beach defeated Aldridge to join the latter on 4 points. McLaren had to beat T. Van Dijk now, but the latter always had the better game. McLaren accepted a draw after 24 moves and this gave Tom Van Dijk first place outright. P. Van Dijk defeated Marner to join Beach and Aldridge in equal second place. With the calibre of players in the A grade it was surprising to see Tom win outright. He was however, the most consistent player and remained unbeaten, while his more-fancied rivals faltered along the way.

David Beach in his first tournament since 1982, could be regarded as somewhat unlucky. He had two adjourned games with winning chances in both, but netted half a point only (some R&P endgame study required). Peter Van Dijk's win against McLaren in round two gave him second place, though he must be rueing his rook gift to Aldridge in round five. Greg Aldridge continued with his good form shown in the Premier Reserve, picking up in the process the scalp of Sarfati in round three. The national championship players, Sarfati, McLaren and Pomeroy performed disappointingly. Sarfati seemed to lose interest after his loss to Aldridge. Pomeroy was never in contention after round two and McLaren had his chances dashed with a surprise loss to Marner.

			R1	R2	R3	R4	R5	R6	Total	
1	T. Van Dijk	Nel	W12	W4	D2	W3	W7	D5	4½	
2	P. Van Dijk	Cantb.	W9	W5	D1	D4	L3	W7	4	
3	G. Aldridge	Civ	W8	D1	W6	D1	W2	L4	4	
4	D. Beach	Civ	2222	W7	L1	W11	D2	D6	W3	4
5	L. McLaren	Civ	2119	W13	L2	W9	L7	W11	D1	3½
6	J. Sarfati	Wel	2223	D10	W14	L3	D11	D4	W12	3½
7	G. Marner	Wnu	1830	L4	W12	W8	W5	L1	L2	3
8	N. Goodhue	HV	1744	L3	W10	L7	D9	W13	D11	3
9	A. Grkow	UH	1675	L2	W9	L5	D8	D10	W14	2
10	P. Collins	Wnu	1922	D6	L8	D14	D12	D9	W1	2
11	A. Pomeroy	UH	2110	W14	D5	L4	D6	L5	D8	2½
12	D. Boyce	Nel	1671	L1	L7	W13	D10	W14	L6	2½
13	T. Boswell	PN	1784	L5	L9	L12	W14	L8	L10	1
14	A. Borren	HV	1757	L11	L6	D10	L13	L10	L9	½

The B grade first prize also went south. Dean Edwards of Canterbury won by half a point from Pau Dunn (eastbourne), Jim Simmons and Howard Johnston (both Civic). Scores; D. Edwards 5; 2-3-4-P. Dunn, J. Simmons and H. Johnston 4½; S. Aburn 4; 6-7-8-9- W. Boswell, P. King, T. Stevenson and G. H. Tan; 10-11 G. Simpson, S. Moore; 12-14 A. Chamberlain, L. Jackson and E. Sapsword; 15-18 S. Styche, S. Hill, I. Stones and F. Zeigman; 19 G. Sullivan; 20 M. Berry

The tournament was directed by Rowan Wood. (We are told that he made a good job of it. Ed.)

GAMES FROM THE EVENT APPEAR ON THE INSIDE BACK COVER

Wellington Chess Club

The A.G.M. was held in March. It was attended among others by the Club Patron John Eriksen, who was re-elected. John is a former champion of South Africa and some years back was a strong player on the Wellington scene, producing many sparkling and enjoyable games. He also won on once the N.Z. Correspondence Championship.

Other officers elected were: President, Z. Frankel; Vice-presidents, B. Deben, A. Feneridis, J. Sarfati and J. D. Steele. The Secretary's position was left open, but the new Committee later elected S. Aburn and T. Pledger as his assistant)

Hon. Treasurer, R. J. Woodford; Librarian, Stanton; Hon. Auditor, J. D. Steele; D.O.P. J. Sarfati; Match Committee, Aburn, Pledger and Sarfati; Management Committee (five members additional to officers of the club) S. Aburn, T. Frost, H. Henkel, T. Pledger and L. Samogvary; League Delegates, Sarfati and Woodford.

Participants of the meeting have stressed R. J. Woodford's outstanding services for the Club over many years.

Quite apart from being Treasurer for more than two decades, Reg has performed many tasks outside his normal duties, for a long time

Jonathan Sarfati reported a reasonably good result for the Club in Wellington team events and successes of individual members. He mentioned his own results, those of Leonard McLaren and J. Adams (Premiers Reserve). S. Aburn's improved showing in the Premier Reserve was also encouraging.

The most improved players prize was awarded to Steve Aburn and the best game prize to J. Sarfati for his inter-club game against Borren (judge: D. Beach)

The Club championship was undecided at the time of the meeting

The B and C grades were won by Grant Alexander and Stanley Wang respectively

The Emery Plate competition attracted only five players of which one withdrew. It was won jointly by McLaren and Frankel, each winning two games. McLaren beat Frankel, but lost to J. Mazur in a game of changing fortunes.

New Zealand Champions After W. W. II .

From Tom Lepviikman To Vernon Small

We begin a series which will run over several issues. Except for Wade and Reid we have known personally all winners of the national event since 1946. Understandably more space will be devoted to some than others depending on the number of times they have held the title and secondly on achievements outside New Zealand.

TOM LEPVVIKMAN

We do not have many biographical details about our first postwar champion. Ortwin Sarapu in his book "25 Years of NZ Championships 1952-77" tells us that he was twice NZ champion, 1946 and 1947, ahead of Wade. We also know from the NZ Chess player (Vol 1 no. 2 summer 1948) that he was second to Wade in 1944-5 (Auckland). He also tied for second with McNabb behind Wade in this event in Dunedin 1947-8. He played once more in the Hamilton Congress 1958-59 and finished last scoring only one point. Years away from the game had blunted his edge. Robert Wade in his impressions from the 1948 event in the "Chessplayer" issue mentioned above writes as follows:

"The 1947 year has not been so good to Lepviikman - not his fault. Throughout the year he has been expecting weekly to be transferred from Wellington to Palmerston North by his firm. Because of that he did not compete in the Wellington Club, Workingmens Club or in the All Wellington Championships. It turned out that he could have played in all. And how much better he would have played! No champion can afford to mark time. Lepviikman is our most stylish player. One of the best games - perhaps the best ever played in New Zealand was Tom's defeat of Harold McNabb in the last Christchurch congress." This is no mean testimony from a chessplayer of Wade's calibre. Incidentally, McNabb who tied for second with Lepviikman in 1948 was a very strong player in those years. Wade himself said "I possibly fear McNabb's play more than anyone else in New Zealand except perhaps Allerhand." (another twice NZ Champion Ed.) "Give him an edge and there will be no more chances". Ortwin Sarapu in his book tells us that Tom was born in Estonia about fifty

miles from his parents' home. He was a seaman and like many seamen stayed here when he found a local girl. He always started his games with Nf3. He spoke Maori fluently, learning it as a hobby. I played him once in the Hamilton 1959 Congress when he was no longer his former self and defeated him, as White in an exciting Kings Gambit Falk Counter. He was an intelligent and kind gentleman a pleasure to talk to and play against. We are all aware of one significant Estonian contribution - the most significant - to NZ chess and consequently to culture after World War II. Tom's was another one. Unfortunately we were not able to get hold of his game against McNabb mentioned above, but following is another example of his skill. Ed.

T. LEPVILKMAN R.G.WADE
Kings Indian Defense
Dunedin 1947-48 Congress
Notes by R.G.Wade in the NZ Chessplayer summer 1948 except when otherwise stated
In this game Leviikman played well and Wade took a long time over one move and decided that it is better to take a draw rather than risk a loss. Please note that in this game White varies from his usual 1.Nf3(Ed.)

1. c4 - Nf6
2. Nc3 - g6
3. g3 - Bg7
4. Bg2 - O-O
5. d4 - d6

The game is now in the King's Indian Defence

6. e4
This move is in vogue at present, but does not represent the only attacking plan against the Kings Indian. Pawns on central squares can deprive pieces of good central posts.

6.....N(b)d7
Also e5 immediately as Black's pawn structure is better for endings

7. N(g)e2 - e5
8. d5

The exchange 8. ed - de is not good for White as Black can keep White pieces out of d5 by c6 and will eventually play pieces on d4 via Ne6

- 8.....a5
9. O-O - Nc5
10. Be3 - Bd7

Black's weakness is the need for a good square to develop this Bishop. He plans Qc8 and Bh3 exchanging the Bishop. White stops this immediately.

11. ~~f3~~ - Ne8
12. f4

The idea behind 7. N(e)2. White has in mind f5 permanently limiting Black's Queen Bishop.

- 12..... f5
 13. ef - Bf5
- Stronger than gf as White would maintain the status quo on the K side, leaving Black blocking the Bishop with a pawn and would proceed by b3,a3,Qc2 and b4 with an eventual c5 to build pressure on the Q side. Note that Black has not tried to play b6 as he hoped that after Bc5-dc, to bring his rook into play by Ra6.
14. g4 - Bd7
 15. Bc5 - dc5
 16. Ne4 - Qe7
- Black had to watch the sacrifice d6
17. Ng5 !?

Trappy!

- 17..... - ef
18. Ne6 - Be6
19. de

The idea. Black cannot play Qe6 because of Bd5 and the Pawn is a wedge in his position.

- 19... Rd8!
 20. Qc2 - c6
- Interesting would be the sacrifice
- 20..... Qe6; 21. Bd5 - Rd5; as White's exposed King is a handicap
 21. Nf4

I spent nearly an hour on my next move. I really wanted to play Bh6 but the threat of the sacrifice Ng6 dissuaded me.

- 21.... Qg5!
 22. e7! - Qe7
 23. R(Q) e1
- I expected 23. R(f)e1 - a moves 24. Ne6 when I played 21.... Qg5. I examined 23. R(f)e1 - Bd4+ 24. Kh1 - Be3 but as Lepviikman pointed out 25. Ng6 is good for White. I also looked at 23. R(f)e1 - Qh4! 24. Ne6 - Bd4+ ; 25. Kh1 - Rf2; 26. Qd3! - Ra8; 27. Ng7 leading to an even game; or 25...Nf6; 26Nf8 - Ng4 leading to a draw by perpetual check.

23..... Qd6
The alternative via Q:4

24. Re4! - Nff?
- Time pressure due to the hour on one move. Correct was 24...Be5 to force the exchange of pieces and the pressure of White's pieces.
(24.....Bd4, to follow Rf6, Ng7 and R(d)f8, seems also better than the move played by Wade. Ed.)
25. Ke6 - Qd.

) (continued on p.88)

Phillips Chess Congress

TOURNAMENT ORGANISATION

The tournament was held on Anzac Day and the weekend to follow was organized by the Hutt Valley Chess Club. It was a five rounds round robin, in six groups with six players in each. The placement of people into particular groups was in accordance with recent strength, results and rating.

The sessions lasted five hours with a time limit of 40 moves per hour for each player plus one hour to complete the game.

Bob Teece of H.V.C.C. acted as D.O.P. and carried out the task quietly and efficiently. He was ably assisted by Mr Roy Kent, a devoted chess worker of long standing in various important administrative capacities who does not shirk onerous ordinary tasks either. Roy is at present Vice Patron of the N.Z.C.A. Mrs Mary Boyak another tireless chess worker also provided considerable help.

THE EXEMPLARY HANDLING OF A CONTROVERSIAL ISSUE

The H.V.C.C. was always fortunate to attract a select membership. This manifested itself in a friendly relationship with other Wellington clubs for at least thirty years within the present writer's memory. The membership of this Club has recently been augmented by players possibly not so peaceably disposed as the 'old guard', but it seems that the traditional spirit still prevails. A pointed illustration of this was the handling of the question of smoking. The majority of players and organisers were non-smokers, the usual thing nowadays. The organisers, however, were also balanced and tactful. They refrained from imposing their will in order not to discomfort a small minority. The President of the Club, Mr McLean announced before the tournament that the Club did not wish to ban smoking, but would ask smokers to use their discretion and perhaps smoke away from the table or outside the playing room if so desired by an opponent. There were only a handful of smokers and it appeared that no-one was really inconvenienced. Perhaps there were one or two extremists dissatisfied by this moderated magnanimity, but the atmosphere created by the organisers was not very conducive to calls for the 'big stick' which have become so frequent

in this 'modern era'.

Von BARDELEBEN'S VARIATION

In the Hastings tournament 1895 Kurt von Bardeleben, a player of considerable strength in his time, and chess writer, lost a game to Steinitz which has found its place in most chess anthologies.

When in the lost position he left the tournament hall not to return before the next round. Since he was an eccentric and well known for his unsportsmanlike behaviour it was assumed that this was his version of a graceful resignation.

After almost a century Bardeleben's feat was achieved by one of the participants of this tournament. When in a hopeless position he left the room letting his clock run until flagfall without telling the opponent (his peer) or the organisers

The present writer had also the 'privilege' to face this ancient variation several years ago during a telegraphic match, Auckland-Wellington. His opponent, apparently underestimating the prospective adjudicators ability, decided to stop playing 95 minutes before the end of play. I thought afterwards that had I been told of his intentions, I could have gone home, read a book or whatever.

The exponents of the 'Bardeleben' in the above two instances have broken no written chess rules. These were definitely on their side so why worry about such trifles like manners and sportsmanship if one is not on the receiving end!

CROP OF TALENTED YOUTH!

This tournament was remarkable for the fact that it attracted over a half dozen of some of the most talented young players in the country.

One spectator, a strong player himself, and well versed in most aspects of tournament chess but for some reason notoriously inconsistent in evaluating players' strength, declared that the six in group 1 (see below) were approximately of equal strength. When one speaks of potential there is perhaps some truth

in this assessment. However several experienced players seem to disagree with this. Objectively speaking i.e. looking at results, ratings and quality of play they seem to be right.

David Beach, not in his present form, but at his best and Jonathan Sarfati seem to be a cut above the rest. In particular Sarfati's individual results against four in group one are clearly in his favour. None of them has matched his tournament results either. Apart from his achievements in junior tournaments in New Zealand and Australia he won the North Island Championship two years ago ahead of Sarapu and others, tied for first in the South Island Championship last year, did well in each of his attempts in the National Championship, won convincingly the last Wellington Championship and distinguished himself in other minor events. He also had some failures recently and last year. His games show that he very seldom misplays the openings and that his endgame technique is good most of the time. His middle game and positional judgment and orientation in tactical moves are generally good as well, but fall short of his knowledge of openings and endings.

Possibly one of the reasons for his failures in some tournaments is his occasional lack of competitive spirit. In this tournament he agreed to a draw with Noble in the first round after seven moves! He is undoubtedly stronger than Noble. As Lev Aptekar remarked correctly, this is not exactly the best way of going about winning tournaments.

It is my view that a factor in Sarfati's successes, of extreme importance, has been his attitude as to how to win games. Naturally he cannot help when his opponents blunder or play badly but he likes to win on merit. This attitude has been with him since his early days. In contrast to some others, he never resorted to gamesmanship of the kind that wear funny hats or do not notify opponents when their clock is going *whān* away from the table. In fact his example was probably responsible for the improvement in the conduct of some of his age in this respect. Funny hats were for him the subject of ridicule and humour. In the last Wellington Championship he decided to give the "funny hatters" a bit of their own medicine. The size of his funny hat

was a real overkill and it seemed to have worked like a charm, for a while at least. One might well ask why should scrupulous honesty in the approach to the game have a positive effect on one's play. The answer is fairly straightforward. Gimmick merchants are either bad players, or subconsciously do not have confidence in their own ability to win games on merit. This probably does not improve their play and may make them play below their capacity.

David Beach is slightly older than the other five players in group one. He is however only about twenty-six. Several years ago he won the Premier Reserve most convincingly. An equal second in the National Championship at his first attempt followed the year after. As a result of university work and other commitments he disappeared for several years from the competitive scene but wrote a chess column for the 'Evening Post'. It is pleasing to see him back and by the look of it close to recapturing his best form.

The highest rated player (in group one) on the national grading list is Anthony Ker. His remarkable results - well deserved in the opinion of the present writer in spite of a few reservations (see below) - are a subject of controversy among his peers and others. He therefore deserves more detailed attention here than the rest of the group. His rating is the outcome of remarkably consistent results, the only exception being his first attempt in the penultimate National Championship where he tied for last with Lloyd. Both players soon disproved this form in the last championship. Prior to his play in the national tourney he won the Premier Reserve and several other tournaments in Wellington. As we go to press we hear that he just won the the National Junior Championship. Can one argue with such results? I do not think so, other things being equal. These other things are however not quite equal here, that is to say that there are exceptions to rules.

I have known Ker since he was a youngster of about eleven or twelve years old. He appeared on the local scene suddenly and practically self taught. Immediately he made an impression, being a threat to many older experienced players.

In the 1980 Upper Hutt Congress I drew Sarapu's attention to Anthony and expressed an opinion that he was the most promising youngster seen in this country since the ill fated Rodney Phillips. Sarapu looked at his position in the game he was playing against Bruce Marsick, one of the more experienced players in the Premier Reserve. He admitted that Anthony was good for his age, but he doubted whether he was a Phillips and time proved him right.

It is known that Anthony plays the opening poorly in most of his games. He gets himself into technical hot water early in the game. Cramped positions with bishops masqueraded as pawns of the same colour are as frequent in his games as winds in Wellington. In addition to this he plays openings which are not only bizarre but patently bad. The Grob attack is one of them. Black obtains a distinctly better game in less than half a dozen moves. The fact that he managed to beat with 'the Grob' such players as Paul Gorbett and Philip Clemance proves little. Both victims could have won their games (Gorbett on several occasions) but some how managed to blunder crudely. Ker occasionally blunders himself, but there would hardly be a player in Wellington, at this level, who would win so many hopelessly lost games as a result of crude blunders by his opponents. I remember only one similar instance when Graham Haase won the New Zealand Championship. Several of his opponents (4-5) blundered pieces, mostly rooks and he out-distanced Sarapu, Feneridis, Phillips, Sutton and Court. Graham was a strong player then, but after this tournament never approached the class of the above five, all of whom won the National Championships at one time or another.

In this tournament Ker produced one of those 'brilliances', in his game against Noble.

Against opponents who are familiar with his style of play as for instance, Sarfati, the result is something like 5:1 in the latter's favour. The only game he lost to Ker he undoubtedly could have given it a different destination if not for a momentary loss of concentration.

Dive, who as yet is not as strong as Ker and who was not very lucky against him in the past, made sure of his win this time in no uncertain manner. I watched the game and was under the impression that all the time Dive was up to Anthony's plans before they even manifested themselves clearly on the board.

In spite of all this it must be said again, that it would be entirely wrong to attribute his results to sheer luck as some of his less successful peers do. He has plenty of ability and more capacity for work over the board during play and home analysis than most others in his age group. Strangely enough his best qualities come out in positions when he is in trouble but which are not hopelessly lost. He defends stubbornly and accurately and creates at the same time complicated problems for his opponent. I remember one game of his against Dive (see N.Z. Chess Dec 1984, p.151). The latter obtained considerable positional advantage, but chose a faulty plan afterwards, making a couple of indifferent moves. In contrast to this Ker kept the defence to the misconceived attack well in hand and at the same time initiated a well thought out, purposeful counter attack of his own, which resulted in a meritorious win. This was not his only good game in the past and in this tournament the one against Beach was perhaps a good indication of his potential.

A good coach would be in a much better position to judge than the present writer about these matters, but it would seem that an improvement in understanding of opening theory and of endgame technique could lead Anthony to even greater success than that achieved so far.

The co-winner of this group, R. Dive is improving all the time and has more imagination than most of his age. He is only nineteen. That too much imagination can be a handicap as well as an asset is well known to many, not excepting the present writer in past years.

Generally speaking however, it looks that Dive is likely to develop a sound and attacking style of play as he matures in age. He has one feature that distinguishes him from his peers. He is willing to learn from experienced players even when they are not now as successful

as in the past.

Curiously enough, M. Noble who was well below his best in this tournament is regarded by many as the most able in this group. I share this view, which is illustrated by the quality of a great number of his games. It is really difficult to make him out. Comparing his performance in the last Premier Reserve and here one is inclined to treat the latter as a momentary lapse of form, which happens sometimes to any one for any reason. If he makes the appropriate deduction from the experience in this tournament he is bound to do well in the next national championship in which he earns a place by his Premier Reserve win. Hopefully he will also realise that ability alone is not always sufficient. The special qualities of the Sarfatis, Kers, Dives and McLaren are sometimes equally important. Speaking of Leonard McLaren one must say 'last but not least' of this group. He was probably the youngest person ever to win the Wellington Championship some years ago. He tied for first with Clemance two years ago in the same event. He scored the possible eight points in the Civic Chess Club Championship, a margin of two points over the slightly out of form Beach. In the last National Championship at his first attempt he was only headed by five players and those he left behind were no slugs either. There are also other successes to his credit. He has had his share of 'luck' in many games in his career, but not as frequently as a few others in his age group. He does not seem to play as much chess as the rest of group one, except perhaps Beach. Seldom plays in competitions outside Wellington and has had less exposure to overseas players than some of his peers. Possibly outstanding university results make it all worthwhile. I have known him since he was twelve. What may then have appeared as the oddities of boyhood has given way to a well balanced personality and perhaps not so strangely was correlated with an improvement in the quality of his play. His games are, practically, much more free of crude blunders than the games of most of his peers. His opening repertoire is limited, predictable and perhaps insipid, but fairly solid. He does not however,

always remember the ideas behind the openings he uses. A good example of this is his game against Sarfati in the last National Championship. As Black he played the French which he had employed previously with some success against the same opponent. This time in response to the latter's Tarrasch Variation he chose a defence which gives Black an isolated QP in exchange for good piece play. I watched most of this game and kept wondering why Black was so keen to exchange pieces, each exchange accentuating the weakness of the 'Isolani'! The result was inevitable given Sarfati's endgame technique. He has however, many good games to his credit as well. In this tournament he gave the stronger Noble little chance.

Emmanuel Lasker was supposed to have said that the most important attribute of the chess master is modesty. There is good reason to believe in the correctness of this statement if one grasps its deeper implications. This being so McLaren has at least as bright a future as many of our talented youngsters.

Greg Aldridge played in group two. He is however, not weaker than several in group one in spite of his rating. He is only twenty one and plays less chess recently than most of the other young men. When he does, however, his results are consistently good. His play is improving all the time. Early dubious opening experiments seem to have disappeared. For instance a couple of years ago he was fond of playing a variation of the Latvian Gambit which loses a pawn on the third move without compensation and yet he succeeded against weaker opponents. He employed the experiment in a game against myself, lost another pawn in the process and obtained a lost position. It required my talent, in converting wins into losses, for Greg to succeed. To my knowledge he never again repeated the experiment in a serious game. Learning from one's own mistakes is a priceless quality in a good player.

CONCLUSIONS CONCERNING YOUNG TALENTS AND THE VITAL IMPORTANCE OF PROPER COACHING

All the above comments were carefully considered and were based upon observation over some considerable time. That the judgements are subjective and

perhaps not always fully accurate requires no saying. We are however certain that they will be helpful in more than one instance. This is their intended purpose. More than anything else the detailed discussion has the purpose to demonstrate that young talent is coupled with deficiencies and that these deficiencies can be rectified. There is nothing in these that a good coach cannot deal with successfully.

All our promising players need one badly. The appointment of Lev Aptekar by the N.Z.C.A. as National Coach hopefully coupled with a reward which will permit him to apply himself to the task fulltime is not untimely. From the point of view of national chess administration it is a lucky coincidence that a professional of this quality is right here and there is no need to import one from overseas.

Reports on play in groups 1, 2 & 3 follow the result tables. Editor

GROUP 1

	1	2	3	4	5	6	Total
1. D. Beach	X	1	0	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	3
2. R. Dive	0	X	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	3
3. A. Ker	1	0	X	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	1	$2\frac{1}{2}$
4. L. McLaren	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	X	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	$2\frac{1}{2}$
5. J. Sarfati	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	X	$\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{1}{2}$
6. M. Noble	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	X	$1\frac{1}{2}$

GROUP 2

	1	2	3	4	5	6	Total
1. G. Aldridge	X	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	1	1	$4\frac{1}{2}$
2. A. Pomeroy	$\frac{1}{2}$	X	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	1	4
3. G. Marner	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	X	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	$2\frac{1}{2}$
4. P. Monrad	0	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	X	1	0	$1\frac{1}{2}$
5. M. Wigbout	0	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	X	1	$1\frac{1}{2}$
6. P. Hawkes	0	0	0	1	0	X	1

GROUP 3

	1	2	3	4	5	6	Total
1. Z. Frankel	X	0	1	1	1		3
2. P. Connor	1	X	0	1	$\frac{1}{2}$		$2\frac{1}{2}$
3. R. Ferguson	0	1	X	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$		2
4. A. Boughan	0	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	X	1		$1\frac{1}{2}$
5. A. Borren	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	X		1
6. R. Corry						X	

X Withdrew as a result of sickness.
GROUP 4

	1	2	3	4	5	6	Total
1. A. Grkow	X	1	0	1	1	1	4
2. C. Kerr	0	X	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	$3\frac{1}{2}$
3. G. Bell	1	0	X	1	1	0	3
4. P. Collins	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	X	1	1	$2\frac{1}{2}$
5. R. McLean	1	0	0	0	X	0	1
6. M. Van der Hoorn	0	0	1	0	0	X	1

GROUP 5

	1	2	3	4	5	6	Total
1. P. Dunn	X	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	1	$3\frac{1}{2}$
2. N. Goodhue	1	X	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	$3\frac{1}{2}$
3. M. Capie	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	X	1	0	1	3
4. A. Keall	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	X	1	1	$2\frac{1}{2}$
5. P. King	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	0	X	1	$2\frac{1}{2}$
6. H. Johnson	0	0	0	0	0	X	0

GROUP 6

	1	2	3	4	5	6	Total
1. B. Lezard	X	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	1	$4\frac{1}{2}$
2. S. Hill	0	X	1	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	$3\frac{1}{2}$
3. T. Stevenson	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	X	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	3
4. C. Nicholson	0	0	0	X	1	1	2
5. G. Sullivan	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	X	1	2
6. M. Berry	0	0	0	0	0	X	0

PLAY IN GROUP 1 by JONATHAN SARFATI

Round 1 ; McLaren obtained three pieces vs Q + 2 pawns, but blundered one of them in an unclear position. This was Beach's first win for a while after a long series of losses against McLaren. Dive scored his first ever win over Ker, but by no means his first won position, Sarfati-Noble was a quick draw.

Round 2 : Beach played a dubious opening against Sarfati, who however missed a good pawn sac, and the game drifted to a draw. Noble took advantage of Ker's passive opening and won a pawn but presented Ker with a gift Rook and whole point in a won game. Dive-McLaren was a hard fought draw.

Round 3 : Noble - Beach reached a blocked position quickly. Noble tried to win on time, but the 50 move rule came to Beach's rescue. Sarfati could have made 50 drawn positions, but blundered an exchange to suffer his first ever loss to Dive. McLaren allowed repetition in a won position vs. Ker.

Round 4 : McLaren-Sarfati resulted in early simplification, which gave some advantage to Black, but the game ended peacefully. Dive agreed a quick draw in a better position against Noble, a decision he would soon regret.. Ker won well against Beach who deprived himself of counterplay on the Black side of a Pirc.

Scores : Dive 3; Ker 2½; Beach 2 Sarfati McLaren, Noble 1½.

Round 5 : Beach won a piece against Dive by a tactical trick involving pawn promotion, thus catching him. Sarfati won a good endgame from Ker, see below; McLaren beat Noble after the latter needlessly loosened his King side.

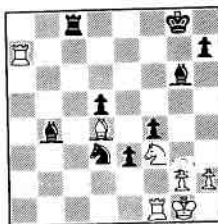
In conclusion, Beach and Dive deserved their placing, last in a close tournament. Noble has finished 1st, last=1st, last in the four Phillips Tournaments held. The blunder against Ker spoiled his chances and affected his later play.

LEPVIKMAN--WADE from page 82

26. Kh1 - Qd2
The hoped for 26...Ng4 was not on because of 27. Re4 - Ne3; 28. Qb3
27. Qb3 - Ng4 29. Re6 - Qd2
28. Re2 - Qd6 30. Qg3 - Nh6

0....Nf6 was good as there is nothing in 31 Ng6
31. Re2 - Qd6 32. Re6 - Qd2 33. Re2 - Qd6
Draw agreed. A good struggle.

PLAY IN GROUP 2 by ARTHUR POMEROY



As it turned out, the second section was decided in the first round. Pomeroy had grabbed his chance to sacrifice the exchange as Black in the Najdorf Sicilian against Gavin Marner and had obtained the diagrammed position at

time control
40.... e2! (better 40...Bc5) 41.Rb1! Ne5?! (irresistible - Black now basked in the approving glances of the audience; 41...e1=Q should still win)
42. Rg7+! Kf8 (42.... Kxg7 loses a piece after 43. Bxe5+ and 44.Rxb4) 43. Nxe5 Bxb1 (best) 44. Nd7+ Ke8 45. Nf6+ Kf8 46. Nd7+, .5-.5.

Meanwhile Greg Aldridge produced the following win over Philip Monrad which bewildered all the spectators. Black might have played better a rook up - but then the game wouldn't have been so entertaining:

1.c4 Nf6 2. Nc3 d5 3. cxd5 Nxd5 4. g3 g6 5. Bg2 Nxc3 6. bxc3 c5 7. h4 Bg7 8. h5 0-0 9. hxg6 hxg6 10. Qb3 Qc7 11.d3 Nd7 12. Be4 (note the subtlety of White's play) Nf6 13. Bf3 Nd7 14. Qc4 Qe5 15. Bb2 Bf6 16. Rb1 Rb8 17.Qb3 Qd6 18. Bc1 Rd8 19. Bf4 e5 20. Be3 Nf8 21. Qa3 b6 22. Qa7 (a pawn but it involves some problems) Ne6 23. c4 e4 24. Bxe4 Bc3+ 25. 25. Kf1 Ba5 26.Rh8 (probably better 26. Bg6) Kxh8 27. Qxf7 Qf8 28.Qxg6 Qg7 29. Qh5+ Kg8 30. Bh6 Qf7 31 Bg6 Qe7 32. Nf3 Ng7 33.Qh2 Qe6 34. Re4 Qh3+ 35. Qxh3 Bxh3 36. Kgl Rf8 (36....Bf5!?) 37. Bf4 Rbe8 38. Bd6 Rf6 39. Be5 Rff8 40. Bf4 Rf6 41. Ng5 Bf5 42. Bd5+ Kf8 43. e4 Be6 44. Nxe6 Rfxe6 45. Kg2 Kg8 46. Rh1 Re7 47. Bg5 Rd7 48. f4 Rxd5 49. cxd5 Rd6 50. Be7 Rd7 51. d6 b5 52. e5 Bd8 53. Bxd8 Rxd8 54. Rcl Ra8 55. Rc5 Ra2 56. Kf3 Ne6 57. Rc8 Kf7 58. f5 Nf8 59. Rc7+, 1-0

Pomeroy - Aldridge in round 2 was a harmless draw, then it was full steam ahead for both. Greg gave some hope in the last round by losing/sacrificing a piece in another English against Peter Hawkes, but once more White's active pieces and extra pawns fascinated Black into submission. Thus Greg was a well deserved winner - he never looked like

losing, even if his positions sometimes looked lost. Of the others, Arthur will eventually cease to have nightmares about his first round game, and Gavin Marner can be very satisfied to have won the tournament among the other contestants.

Editor's additional comment Max Wigbout an ex Wellington champion and Peter Hawkes are much stronger players than this result would suggest.

PLAY IN GROUP 3 by Z.F.

This group's result was notable for the fact that it was not won by a youngster. The winner, although more experienced than the rest of this group has been out of form for the last two years, or so. Here in round one he blundered a pawn to Ferguson in the opening, for no compensation and obtained a virtually lost game. However, he managed to mix up things and as a result had a bishop for two pawns in the end game. Ferguson did not find the best moves to draw the game.

He was also lucky against Borren, when in a fairly even position the latter blundered the exchange and lost in short order. He was, however, decidedly unlucky against Connor when blundering a pawn in a good position and having no chance afterwards.

His game with Boughan was even in the beginning, but turned into a one sided affair. Connor is a young player, who has shown some progress in the last two years and can be expected to improve further.

Ross Ferguson after his result in the last Premier Reserve could have been expected to do better than he did. He had a good win against Connor's Philidor, but suffered from his customary clock trouble in the other games. Andrew Boughan came third equal in the Upper Hutt club championship two years ago and thereby promised better things to come. It does not seem that this is going to happen soon, unless he revises his opening repertoire. The present one does not seem to suit his style of play and his knowledge of it looks superficial. It was mentioned previously that the Sicilian is a very difficult opening to play, unless one plays it as well (or somewhere near that) as Sarapu and Small.

Ab Borren is a hardy and experienced campaigner. At his best he was no push-over for anyone in Wellington. Health problems prior to this tournament obviously affected his form here.

PLAY IN GROUPS 4-5-6 by Z.F.

We do not know much about most of the young players in these groups.

In group 4 Charles Ker, the brother of Anthony is an imaginative youngster. Many predict for him, even a better future than for his older brother. As we are writing now we hear, that he just won the Wellington Provincial Schoolboys Championship. He could have been first here also. He allowed, by a blunder, Crkow to win a dead drawn position in the last round. Andrew Crkow the winner of this group is still young, but unless he improves in management of his clock, he can only be expected to go backwards, as he seems to be doing in the last 2-3 years. It is also possible that health problems have interfered.

Peter Dunn has been showing considerable improvement for some time. A coach could help this boy to become a very good player.

GAMES FROM THE TOURNAMENT

SARFATI KER
French

Notes by Sarfati

1. e4-e6 ; 2. d4-d5; 3.Nd2 - c5; 4.exd5-exd5; 5.Bb5+-Bd7; 6.Qe2+-Be7; 7.dxc5-Nf6; 8.Ng3-0-0; 9.Nb3-Re8; 10.Be3-Bxc5; 11.Nxc5-Qa5+; 12.Qd2-Qxb5; 13,0-0-b6; 14.Nxd7-Nbxd7; 15.Qd3 (Karpov-Korchnoi 1978, game 22 went Kbl) Qa4; 16.Kbl-Nc5; 17.Qf5-Nee4; 18.Rd4-Qc6; 19.Ne5-Qc7; 20.Ng4-Nxg4; 21. Qxg4-Rac8; 22.Qd1-Nf6; 23.Qd3-h6; 24.h3-Re4; 25.Rd1-Rce8; 26.Rxe4! (an unexpected exchange, strengthening Blacks IQP, but obtains a B vs N endgame with mobile pawn majorities on opposite wings.) The relative King positions are relevant as well. In the present instance we have a theoretical loss for Black. Ed. 26.....dxe4; 27.Qd6-Rc8; 28.Qxc7-Rxc7; 29.Rd8+-Kh7; 30.b3-Kg6; 31.c4-h5.1; 32.Kb2-KF5; 33.Kc3-Ke6; 34.Bf4-Rc6; 35.Kd4-Ke7?; (loses a pawn by force, and worse, gets into zugzwang) 36.Ra8-a5; 37.Ra7+-Ke6; 38.Rc7-Rxc7; 39.Bxc7-Nd7; 40.Kxe4-a4; 41.b4! f5+; 42.Kf4-Kf6; 43.h4-g6; 44.Ke3-Ke6; 45.Kd7-b5; (desperation: if Ke7 then Kd5 -c6) 46.cxb5-Nf8; 47.b6-Kd7; 48.Kd5-Ne6; 49.Be4-Nd8; 50.Bd6!-Nb7; 51.Bc7-a3; 52.f4-Kc8; 53.Kc6 1-0

Here is a game by Russell Dive from group one, which put out of contention for first place the favourite in this group.

J. SARFATI R. DIVE
Four Knights

Notes by Z Frankel

1. e4 e5

At the New Zealand level of play if one does handle the Sicilian as well as for instance a Sarapu or Small this is the most suitable answer to e4 for a player of Dive's enterprising style. As to other players in this line-up who prefer the French, Pirc or the Caro-Kan, we can only say after watching them for some time that 1....e5 is less likely to get them into hot water than any of the above.

As a matter of fact Dive himself played the French against Sarfati on a previous and drew, but evidently was more keen to play the Petroff this time.

2. Nf3 - Nf6

So the Petroff

3. Nc3

Sarfati in turn is not keen to oblige his opponent and steers the game into the Four Knights.

3....Nc6

Lev Aptekar, discussing with me Sarfati's performance in the tournament said "He wants to win tournaments and plays the Four Knights", Lev of course knew what he was talking about and I understood him.

The Four Knights is not frequently seen nowadays because it affords less chance to White than some of the open games, notably the Ruy Lopez. It is a relatively tame opening in which Black has many ways of early equalisation. One must however put oneself in Sarfati's position. His knowledge of opening theory is wide and accurate. First of all he did not want to oblige Dive with a Petroff therefore when the latter replied Nf6 on the second move he could not direct the game into the type of Lopez that he likes so he was prepared to play the ordinary Four Knights or the Belgrade Gambit which is initiated by 4. d4. He decided against the Belgrade because he saw me playing it against Dive and obtaining a very good position. He reasoned that Dive would have looked up the opening after the game and improved in its handling. Probably this was a correct deduction

but leading to a wrong conclusion as I will explain later. So Sarfati was faced with the Four Knights. He probably consoled himself by the fact that this opening was played by both Capablanca and Botvinnik and probably knew the game Capablanca-Steiner 1933 and Botvinnik-Reshevsky 1948. He also knew that he was neither a Botvinnik nor a Capablanca, but he probably also realised correctly that his opponent is even less of a master than Steiner or Reshevsky. Thus from this point of view his choice might not have been entirely unwise.

I am however, fairly convinced that the Belgrade Gambit would give him a better chance in this case for the following reason. Sarfati knows it fairly thoroughly as White and Black. Although he does like playing against the Belgrade as Black, it is unlikely that the assumed study of the opening by Dive after the game against myself would be sufficient to match Sarfati's knowledge of the intricacies of the opening and his practical experience with it. The opening would be for him, plain sailing and for Dive hard, destabilizing work. We therefore think that the choice of the Belgrade would be a tactically and psychologically correct decision.

David Beach, who annotated this game in his column in the "Evening Post" said that this "venerable and hardy" opening affords two choices, either in engaging in a type of game as the present one which results in a balance of position or to play the Belgrade Gambit i.e. "sacrificing a pawn in order to get a lost game" quoting Tartakower. David has been away from practical play for a while and as this judgement suggests from theoretical study as well.

Much water has run under the bridge since Tartakower's time. We know now that White neither gets a lost game nor does he lose a pawn in most variations. Sarapu who has taught Aucklanders so much in past years has also analysed

with them this opening. As a result of this several serious games including at the national tourney were played with it over two decades ago. Although analysis of this gambit appeared in Shakhmatnij Bulletin about 28 years ago, practically none of it has ever been refuted. Most opening guides in the English language give only one or two variations which

are sufficient for equality for Black. The English translation of Pönov's and Estrin's guide gives a brief outline of all three defences for Black known to date. The most full treatment accessible in English is the section in E.C.O. volume C written by Parma and Tal. The main variation where White plays Nd5 on move 5 results in equality. The sub-variations (the footnotes), which as is known are examples from practical play and not analysis of more or less the best replies by both sides, seems to result in equality or mostly in White's favour. Time and space permitting we will try to fully translate or summarise the Russian analysis mentioned above.

4. Bb5

Considered the most logical and scientific move

4.....Bb4

It is not so good for Black to play a6 as in the Ruy Lopez because the temporary protection of e4 changes the situation completely. In response to this White can play BxN and although eventually Black wins back the pawn the ensuing positions are in White's favour. (Detailed analysis by Panov and Estrin). Rubinstein's Variation 4....Nd4 can also be played here

5. 0-0 0-0

6. d3 Bc3

Black can also play here d6 and transpose after 7. Bg5 - Bc3 8. cb - Qe7 into the Metger System, six decades old and one of the most reliable defences with a complicated position for both sides as in the game Botvinnik - Reshevsky in which however it resulted in a transposition of moves. Duras' move 6...Nd4 keeps a slight advantage for White.

7. c5 d6

8. Bg5

White has the inferior pawn position but is compensated by the two Bs and somewhat greater freedom for his pieces. His aim is a mobile game and a mobile pawn centre. On the other hand Black with his Kts prefers a blocked centre and a closed position in order to secure impregnable posts for his knights. It is however noted that White will soon try d4. Therefore to close the centre he will have to play c5 but to do this he must shift the Knight from c6. An ideal means to do this is 8...Qe7, the Metger system mentioned above, which strengthens the centre and clears the way for regrouping of pieces. According to R.Fine the normal line where

both sides are partially satisfied is 8....Qe7 9. Ra4 - Nd8 10. d4 - Ne6 11. Bcl - c5! 12. g3 - Nc7 13. Bfl Bg4 14. K3 - P 5 15. Bg2 - R(a)d8 16. d5 - Qd7 with about even chances.

Fine draws attention to the fact that White delayed closing the centre as long as possible but he could not do it any longer. Fine's "Ideas behind Chess Openings" has still the best general treatment of the Four Knights. The work was of course written over three decades ago, but in this opening, theory has not found much new to date. Generally speaking, Fine's classic, although obviously dated for some openings, is however still valid for a great number. As an exposition of general principles of opening play it has hardly ever been surpassed by anything written in the English language. The translations of similar literature, as for instance Suetin's book are not more than good supplements to Fine's work. This may be the reason why it has recently been republished without changes. I remember some years back Ortwim Sarapu urged me to study it carefully. One can play over column after column in such monster treatments as E.C.O. and still know little of what is actually going on without looking at works which expose the general ideas of an opening in question.

8....h6?

After this according to E.C.O. White should obtain an advantage in all variations

9. Bh4 Bg4

10. h3 Bh5

11. Re1

And here 11 g4 - Bg6 12. Qd2 and White has the upper hand (E.C.O)

11.....g5

12. Bg3 Bg6

13. Bc6

There was probably no desperate hurry for this exchange but White prepares d4 with a consequent opening of the game. It seems a faulty plan because Black's pieces will soon become slightly more active than White's.

13.....bc

14. Bh2

White doesn't want to let the game peter out in a draw and so hatches a dubious plan to break in the centre. The Bishop retreat isn't to perfect symmetry with g4 but to secure the Bishop against the black Knight's anticipated arrival

at e4." (Beach)

14..... Qd7

15 d4 Ne4

16. de d5

Better than 16....Nc3; 17. Qd4-Nd5; 18. c4 - Ne7; 19. ed - Nf5; 20.Qc5 with advantage to White or 17...Nb5; 18.Qd2 with a variety of threats.

17. c4 Rad8

18. Qd4

"White has succeeded in unbalancing the position but Black remains comfortably placed with the more active minor pieces. White's last tries to gain time through the threat to the Q pawn for an attack on the Black centre with R(a)d1 and eventually exchange both c pawns at d5". (Beach)

18.....c5!

19. Qd5 Qa4!

"When playing his 18th move White probably expected 19...Qd5 here when Black is left with doubled c pawns. After the much stronger text, the White Queen is shut out from the K-side where Black develops dangerous threats." (Beach) I think David Beach underestimates here Sarfati's ability if he doesn't credit him with seeing a two move deep variation. I rather think that White overestimated his own attack on Black's Q-side pawns. As it were, all this spells no tragedy for White yet.

20. Qb7 Qc2

21. Rf1 Rb8

22. Qc7 Qb2

23. Racl Qe2

24. Rcel

Both last White's moves are forced, in view of the attack on his f-pawn

24..... Qc4

25. Qa7 Qa2

David Beach remarks here that the exchange of Queens deprives White of his only active piece. Quite apart from the fact that it is difficult to square all this with his comment on Black's 19th, one wonders whose Queen is more active?! It seems to us that in the circumstances the exchange helps more White than Black.

26. Qa2!

Better than any other Queen move

26..... - Ra2

27. e6!

A correct positional sacrifice giving greater freedom to White's pieces

27..... fe

28 Ne5 Bf5

29 f3 Nf6

30 Rcl?

White obviously tries to restrict "the criminal", the passed apwn, but here Ng4 deserved consideration. In addition to other purposes it would free the stranded Bishop on h2. With hindsight its presence on this square eventually loses the game for White. However, both options : Rcl and Ng4 are not taking into consideration the essential features

- a) The strength of Black's R on the seventh rank
- b) The added strength of the passed pawn as a result of the rook's position.
- c) The possibility of Black's doubling Rooks on the seventh
- d) The fact that the Bishops are of opposite colours
- e) The fact that exchanges help White.

For these reasons I thought that 29. Rf2!! would be the correct move here. Black would be forced to either exchange one Rook or to abandon the seventh altogether. I have pointed this out to Ark Feneridis who agreed with my assessment. It seemed the best chance for a draw.

30. Rc8

31 Rc4

Again Rf2 seems OK, or even better than on the previous move

31.....Nd5

32. g4 ?

Missing the fork on e3. Beach suggests the following relatively best variation.

32. Rcl-Ne3; 33.Rf2-Rca8; 34.Ra2-Ra2;

35. g4 He says that Black has pressure but no clear win yet.

32..... Ne3

33. gf Nf1

34. Kf1 - Rh2

That badly placed Bishop!

35. fe Ra8

36. Rcl Rb1

White resigns.

The fact that Jonathan was on this day unusually co-operative does not detract from Russell Dive's high standard of play, giving him a meritorious win over one of New Zealand's best.



OVERSEAS NEWS

Compiled and edited by Peter Stuart

PRAGUE

The strong East European Zonal in - February resulted in a three-way tie for first between GM Jansa (CZE), GM Pinter (HUN) and GM Suba (RUM) with 10 points out of a possible 18. GM Ermenkov (BUL) IM Prandsetter (CZE) and GM Schmidt (POL) all scored 9½ points in tying for third. A double-round eliminator was required to decide the remaining two qualifiers and Schmidt was the one to miss out. Among the favourites to miss out on qualifying for the Interzonals were GMS Adorian, Ftacnik and Gheorghiu.

LONDON

The third Novag Commonwealth Championship in February saw Canadian IM Kevin Spraggett repeat his 1984 effort in coming equal first, this time with the Indian IM Preven Thipsay. In scoring 8 points in the 11-round Swiss both players recorded their first GM norm.

On their home territory for the first time English grandmasters might have been expected to do better but four of them did tie for third place on 7½ points: GM Chandler, Norwood, GM Short and GM Speelman. Next on 7 points were IM Johansen (AUS), GM Nunn (ENG), IM Murshed (BAN) and IM W Watson (ENG).

(See also Editors report in this issue)

USSR CHAMPIONSHIP

The 1985 USSR Championship at Riga doubled as a Zonal tournament and this explains the absence of most of the strongest Soviet players who had already qualified for the Interzonals. Five players qualified for the Interzonals, Simagin being the one to miss out from those who finished in the tie for fourth place.

Scores: 1-3 Chernin, GM Gavrikov & M G Gurevich 11/19; 4-6 GM Balashov, Simagin & GM Sokolov 10½; 7-8 GM Agzamov & GM Psakhis 10; 9-13 IM Eingorn GM Gulko, IM Lerner, GM Lputyan & GM Sveshnikov 9½; 14-16 GM Mikhalcshin, GM Razuvaev & GM Tukmakov 9; 17-18 GM Geller & GM A Petrussian 8; 19-20 GM Gurgenzidze & GM Kupre; chik 7½.

LUGANO

Twenty-four GMS were among the 168 competitors in the 10th Lugano Open held in March. Vladimir Tukmakov's 7 points from 9 games was enough for an undivided first prize, a little surprising in such a large field.

Sharing second place, with 6½ points, were (in tie-break order): GM Short(ENG), IM Spraggett (CAN), GM Farago (HUN), GM Mednis (USA), GM Martinovic (YUG), GM Georgadze (USSR), GM Inkirov (BUL), GM Nunn (ENG), GM Sax (HUN), GM Reshevsky (USA), GM Kurijica (YUG), GM Nemet (YUG) GM Chandler (ENG) & GM Klaric. (YUG).

Apart from Spraggett's second GM norm in consecutive events, the most surprising result was that of veteran US grandmaster Sammy Reshevsky who is now 74!

COPENHAGEN

Denmark's emergence as an organiser of international tournaments gained a further boost in March with a category 11 event - the strongest ever held in that country. Josef Pinter easily out-paced the field with an undefeated 8½/11. In his first tournament at home since 1979 Bent Larsen (also undefeated) tied for second place with IMs Curt Hansen and Helgi Olafsson who both made their final GM norms.

Scores: 1 GM Pinter (HUN) 8½; 2-4 IM Hansen (DEN), GM Larsen (DEN), & IM Olafsson (ICE) 7; 5 GM Smyslov (USR) 6; 6-7 IM de Firmian (USA) & IM Hjartarson (ICE) 5; 8-9 IM Hoi (DEN) & J PJaskett (ENG) 4½; 10-11 GM Karlsson (SWE) & IM Kristiansen (DEN) 4; 12 IM Mortensen (DEN) 3½.

TALLINN

Yugoslav IM Milan Drasko came close to a major upset in this category 9 tourney, taking an early lead but falling back in the middle of the event. He finished with three wins to split the Soviet players who otherwise monopolised the top placings. Scores: 1 GM Dolmatov (USR) 9½; 2 GM Kuzmin (USR); 9; 3-6 IM Drasko (YUG), GM Gavrikov (USR), GM Kochiev (USR),

& GM Tal (USR) 8½; 7 IM Ehlvest (USR) 8; 8 IM Oll (USR) 7½; 9 IM Karolyi (HUN) 7; 10 IM Rogers (AUS) 6½; 11 IM Eingold (USR) 6; 12 IM Yrjola (FIN) 5½; 13 Kairner (USR) 4½; 14 Klík (USR) 4; 15 IM Pribyl (POL) 3½.

NEW YORK

The 1985 New York Open, a 9-round Swiss, saw six players share a \$US43,000 payout. They were GM Ljubojevic (YUG), GM Seirwan (USA), GM Kudrin (USA), GM Christiansen (USA), IM de Firmian (USA) & IM Dlugy (USA). All scored 7 points, a total which sufficed for a final GM norm for de Firmian. Sharing 7th place, on 6½ points, were GM Adorian (HUN), GM Lomberdy (USA), GM Gheorghiu (RUM), GM Gurevich (USA), IM Barlov (YUG) & Bjarnason (ICE). Among those on 6 points were GMs Alburt, Lein and Torre.

OBITUARY - I KASHDAN

The American grandmaster Isaac Kashdan died on 20 February 1985 at the age of 79,

Born in New York on 19 November 1905, Kashdan became the strongest American player during the 1930s, a period when the United States dominated the world chess scene with victories at four Olympiads. Kashdan played on the top board each time. Known as the "Little Capablanca", Kashdan was once suggested by Alekhine as his likely successor. His dominance of American chess was gradually eroded with the arrival on the chess scene of two slightly younger rivals, Reuben Fine and Sammy Reshevsky. In later years Kashdan became more widely known as the chess editor of the "Los Angeles Times" and as the director of a number of major chess tournaments on the US west coast.

INTERZONALS

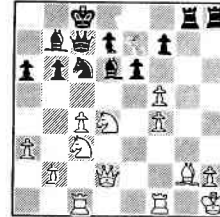
The first of the three Interzonal tournaments was scheduled to begin at Tunis on 26 April. The others are at Taxco (Mexico) starting on 9 June and Biel (Switzerland) on 30 June. With the exception of the play-off match between Shvidler and Petursson all qualifiers were known by 31 March and the 54 players were allocated to the three venues as follows

TUNIS		TAXCO		BIEL	
Belyavsky	USR G 2635	Timman	NLD G 2650	Vaganian	USR G 2640
Portisch	HUN G 2635	Nunn	ENG G 2615	Polugaevsky	USR G 2625
Yusupov	USR G 2590	Hübner	BRD G 2605	Ljubojevic	YUG G 2595
Nikolic	YUG G 2575	Romanishin	USR G 2570	Andersson	SWE G 2575
Miles	ENG G 2560	Tal	USR G 2565	Sax	HUN G 2565
Hort	CZE G 2560	Spraggett	CAN I 2560	Seirawan	USA G 2560
Gavrikov	USR G 2550	Nogueiras	CUB G 2545	Sokolov	USR G 2550
De Firmian	USA I 2540	Pinter	HUN G 2540	Torre	PHI G 2540
Sosonko	NLD G 2535	Alburt	USA G 2535	Short	ENG G 2535
Zapata	COL G 2535	Speelman	ENG G 2530	Quinteros	ARG G 2530
Ermenkov	BUL G 2515	Agdestein	NOR I 2500	Rodriguez A.	CUB G 2505
Chernin	USR I 2495	Balashov	USR G 2495	van der Wiel	NLD G 2500
Dlugy	USA I 2485	Cebalo	YUG I 2485	"Zone 2"	I 2480
Suba	RUM G 2465	Sisniega	MEX I 2470	Jansa	CZE G 2465
Morovic	CHI I 2450	Qi	PRC I 2440	Li	PRC I 2455
Bouaziz	TUN I 2395	Gurevich M.	USR 2435	Gutman	ISR I 2455
Afifi	EGY 2370	Prandstetter	CZE I 2430	Partos	SWI I 2425
Hmadi	TUN 2285	Saeed	UAE I 2400	Martin	SPA I 2370

COPENHAGEN

PINTER-MORTENSEN, Kings Indian
 1 d4 Nf6 2 c4 g6 3 Nc3 Bg7 4 e4 d6
 5 Be2 0-0 6 Nf3 e5 70-0 Nc6 8d5 Ne7 9
 Ne1 Nd7 10 f3 f5 11 g4 NF6 12 Nd3 c6
 13 Be3 Kh8 14 B3 b5 15 Nb4 bc4 16 Nc6
 Nc6 17 dc6 Be6 18Qa4 fe4 19 fe4 d5 20
 Bc5 d4 21 Bf8 Bf8 22 c7 Qe7 23Qc6 Rc8
 24 Nd5 Nd5 25 ed5 Bd7 26 Qc4 Bh6 27 Kg2
 Be3 28 b4 e4 29: Qc5 Qc5 30 bc5 d3 31
 Rf7 Bb5 32 d6 Bg5 33 h4 Bh4 34 g5 1-0

HANSEN-PLASKETT, Symmetrical English



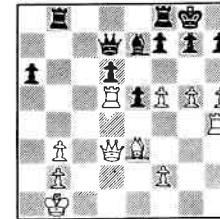
1 d4 Nf6 2 Nf3 c5
 3 c4 cd4 4 Nd4 b6
 5 Nc3 Bb7 6Bg5 a6
 7Bf6 gf6 8 e4 e6
 9Be2 Qc7 10 0-0
 h5 11a3 Nc6 12Kxh1
 h4 13f4 f5 14ef5
 h3 15 Bf3 hg2 16
 Bg2 0-0-0 17 Rcl
 Bd6 18. Qd2 Rdg8

(DIAGRAM)

19 Nd5 Nd4 20 fe6 Nf5 21ef7 Rg7 22
 Nc7 Kc7 23 c5 bc5 24Qa5 Kb8 25 Bb7
 Kb7 26Rc3 Nd4 27 Rc5 Ne2 28Rc3 Bf4
 29 Rb3 Kc6 30 Qa4 Kc7 31 Qc4 Kd6 32
 Qe2 Bh2 33 Qh2 Rh2 34 Kh2 Rh7 35 Kg2
 1-0

COMMONWEALTH CHAMPIONSHIP

NUNN-MURSHED, Sicilian Sozin:



1 e4 c5 2 Nf8 Nc6
 3 d4 cxd4 4 Nxd4
 e6 5 Nc3 d6 6
 Be3 Nf6 7 Bc4 Be7
 8 Qe2 a6 9 0-0-0
 Qc7 10 Bb3 Na5 11
 g4 b5 12 g5 Nxb3
 13 ab3 Nd7 14 h4
 b4 15 Na4 Nc5 16
 h5 e5 17 Nf5 Bf5
 18 ef5 Na4 19 ba4 Qc6 20 Kbl Qa4 21
 Rh4 Rh8 22 Rd5 Qd7 23Qd3 b3 24 cb3
 0-0 (DIAGRAM) 25 f6 gf6 26 gf6 Bf6
 27 Rd6 Qe7 28 Rg4 Kh8 29 Be5 Rfd8 30
 Qd5 Rd6 31 Bd6 Qd7 32 Qe5 Qd8 33 Qg3
 Rb5 34 h6 Rd5 35 Bc7 Qe8 36 Ka2 Rd2
 37 Be5 Rf2 38 Re4 Be5 39 Qg7 1-0.

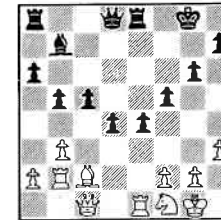
USSR CHAMPIONSHIP

KUPREICHIK-SVESHNIKOV, QGD Semi-Slav:
 1 d4 d5 2 c4 e6 3 Nc3 c6 4 Nf3 Nf6 5
 Bg5 h6 6 Bh5 dc4 7 e4 g5 8 Bg3 b5 9
 Be2 Bb7 10 0-0 Be7 11 Ne5 Nbd7 12 f4
 Ne5 13 fe5 Nh7 14 Bh5 0-0 15 Qf3 f5 16
 ef5 Qd4 17 Bf2 Qe5 18 Rael Qf5 19 Qf5
 Rf5 20 Re6 Bf6 21 Bg6 Rf2 22 Kf2 Bc3
 23 bc3 Nf8 24 Rd6 Rc8 25 Rel Rc7 26
 Re8 Kg7 27 Bh5 c5 28 Rdd8 Nh7 29 Rg8

OVERSEAS NEWS GAMES

Kf6 30 Rg6 Kf5 31 Rh6 Nf6 32 Rf8 Rcb
 33 Bf7 Rb6 34 Bb7 b4 35 Rff6 Rf6 36
 Rf6 Kf6 37 Bd5 Ke5 38 Bc4 Ke4 39 cb4
 1-0.

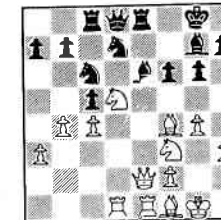
GELLER-EINGORN, Ruy Lopez:



1 e4 e5 2 Nf3 Nc6
 3 Bb5 a6 4 Ba4 Nf6
 5 0-0 Be7 6 Re1 b5
 7 Bb3 d6 8 c3 0-0
 9 h3 Bb7 10 d4 Re8
 11 Nbd2 Bf8 12 Bc2
 g6 13 d5 Ne7 14 Nf1
 Bg7 15 b3 Nxe4 16
 Bxe4 f5 17 Be2 e4
 18 Nd4 Nd5 19 Ne2
 Nc3 20 Nc3 Bc3 21
 Rb1 c5 22 Bb2 Bb2 23 Rb2 d5 24 Qcl d4
 (DIAGRAM) 25 Bd1 Qd6 26 Rc2 Rac8 27 Qg5
 Qe5 28 h4 f4 29 Bg4 Qg5 30 hg5 Rc7 31
 Rdl d3 32 Rc3 Re5 33 f3? e3 34 Rcd3
 e2 35 Rel ef1Q 36 Kfl Rg5 37 Kf2 Kg7
 38 Rd7 Rd7 39 Bd7 Kf7 40 a4 Bd5 41 Bc8
 Bb3 42 a5 c4 43 Ba6 c3 44 Bb7 b4 45
 Ral Bd5 46 Bd5 0-1.

LUCANO

SPRAGGETT-MARTINOVIC, King's Indian:



1 e4 Nf6 2 Nc3 g6
 3 e4 d6 4 d4 Bg7
 5 Nf3 0-0 6 Be2 c5
 7 0-0 Re8 8 Re1 Bg4
 9 dc5 dc5 10 e5 Nfd7
 11 h3 Bf5 12 Bf4
 Nc6 13 Bf1 Nb4 14
 g4 Be6 15 Qe2 Qa5
 16 a3 Nc6 17 Nd5
 Rac8 18 b4 Qd8 19
 Rad1 f6 20 ef6 ef6
 (DIAGRAM) 21 Qe6
 Re6 22 Re6 Kf7 23 Reel Nde5 24 Be5
 fe5 25 Bg2 cb4 26 ab4 a5 27 b5 Nd4
 28 Ne5 Be5 29 Re5 Rc4 30 Rdel Kg7?
 (30...Rc5) 31 Re7 Kh6 32 f4 g5 33 fg5
 Kg6 34 h4 1-0.

KUDRIN-RESHEVSKY Sicilian-Najdorf:

1 e4 c5 2 Nf3 d6 3 d4 cd4 4 Nd4 Nf6
 5 Nc3 Nc6 6 f3 a6 7 Be3 e6 8 Qe2 Nd4
 9 Bd4 e5 10 Bf2 Be6 11 0-0-0 Rc8 12
 Qe1 Be7 13 g4 Qa5 14 Kbl Rc3 15 Qc3
 Qa2 16 Kcl d5 17 Qe5 0-0 18 Bd4 Rd8
 19 Bd3 h6 20 Qc7 de4 21 Qe7 Rd4 22
 fe4 Ne4 23 Qe8 Kh7 24 Be4 Re4 25 Qd8
 Qa1 26 Kd2 Qb2 27 Qd3 f5 28 Rbl Qe5
 29 Rbel Qa5 30 c3 Bc4 31 Qc2 Rf4 32
 Kdl Qa1 33 Qcl Qa4 34 Kd2 Qa2 0-1.

Third Novag Commonwealth Championship

by the Editor

PREPOST FAVORITISM

This tournament is of special interest to us mainly because of Murray Chandler's participation. However, Philip Clemence also played and in a way (?) did IM Robert Wade a former N.Z. Champion.

The tournament was held in February and has attracted its strongest field to date.

Prepost favourites in the 11-round contest were four English grandmasters ie John Nunn, winner of three gold medals in the last Olympiad and currently rated ninth in the world; nineteen year old Nigel Short, current British champion and "champion of the English speaking world" after his conquest of Lev Alburt, US champion (7-1); former British champion Jonathan Speelman and "currently the second ranked Briton" Murray Chandler. Challenges were expected from defending Commonwealth champion K Spraggett of Canada, one of the highest ranked IMs in the world and from a strong contingent of IMs from England Scotland and Australia.

NEW ZEALAND HOPES

New Zealanders naturally hoped ^{that} the second ranked Briton, a victim, or beneficiary of an international takeover bid will be the victor, 'but you can't win them all'.

GENEROUS PRIZE BUT ...

The largest single prize ever of 10,000 pounds was offered by the giant Legal and General insurance group for the winner of the tournament but he would have to win every game in all 11 rounds. This has only been achieved twice in an event of this calibre - once by Emmanuel Lasker at the turn of the century and once by Bobby Fischer in the US Championship. According to the tournament bulletin there was a chance the winner not to be human, because a computer

has been entered. Should it have won, the money would have gone to the owner. Readers would no doubt have noticed, that the generous donors of the prize were insurers' ... One hastens to add that this was not the only instance of support for English chess by Legal and General.

OUTSTANDING PERSONAL ACHIEVEMENTS

Some of the personal milestones listed in the bulletin were: grandmaster norms by Spraggett, the winner on tie break and Thipsay of India, the co-winner on points scored, international master norms by 16-year-old David Norwood of England (all three norms inside six months!) and Sathe of India (woman international master). The ladies' championship by Jana Miles of England.

CURIOSITY?

Readers will note in the table of results that R Wade played only one game. This is all very puzzling for the following reasons: The bulletin names him as chief arbiter and yet an abbreviation 'res' is printed in brackets after his name beside the result of his game against Blackstock. Was the chief arbiter a substitute for a bye which Blackstock would have had otherwise? Is there such a thing as a 'reserve' in an individual tourney? Can anyone enlighten us?

GAMES AND CHANDLER'S PLAY

We give, after the tournament table, all the games of the "New Zealand connection" that we could find in the bulletin ie all Chandler's games, five by Philip Clemence and Wade's only game. A selection of games by other players follows those of the NZ trio. Following is a description of Chandler's games taken from the bulletin.

In round one he met Orr. His opponent put a rook en prise in a drawn position. In round two he "basically pushed Howell off the board" in a rather uninspiring performance by the latter. In round three he beat IM Daniel King of England, who went down in a hard-fought ending. In round four he beat Robert Bellin and was the only contender, who retained chances of winning the

Legal and General prize mentioned above. In round five he lost to the eventual tourney winner, Spraggett. The latter's bishop was trapped when his position was slightly inferior as a result of an IQP. In round six he beat Tipsay, "his persistence standing out in what he modestly described as a scrappy encounter" (Bob Wade). In round seven he overpressed against Littlewood "who wisely gave up his queen for rook and bishop". This proved decisive. In round eight he drew with Hodgson, who is obvious from the game must have been pleased with a draw against England's No 2. Round nine saw Murray in a sacrificial and winning mood. To quote Jonathan Mestel "the centre piece of the round was Chandler-Watson in which an imaginative exchange sacrifice led, surprisingly, to the win of the exchange". In the tenth round Murray was not so lucky. According to the bulletin: "the showpiece of the tenth round was John Nunn's demolition of Murray Chandler, who ended up with his queen trapped in the middle of the board". In round 11 he beat Martin after an adjournment, where the latter had to defend a difficult queen ending a pawn down. It was not Murray's best tournament result, but even so he was only a half point away from the joint winners.

CLEMENCE'S RESULT

Philip was graded 44 prior to the event (see table). He finished 46-54 equal with 4½ points ie only slightly below expectations. Nevertheless, in an event which included four grandmasters, 15 IMs, five FIDE masters, 1 woman GM, 1 woman IM and other highly-rated players, his result

can be considered satisfactory. He left behind some players, rated higher than him prior to the event and scored over 50 percent.

OTHER REMARKS

We note that one of Clemence's games is headed Bishop's Opening. The initial position is sometimes reached from the B Opening, but 'Italian Game' would be a better description. We realise the readers would appreciate annotated games or lightly annotated games. We do not have any for this tournament and had no time to delegate any suitable annotators. Quite apart from this, we thought we will give a number of unannotated games for a particular reason. They encourage one's own analysis. For instance, in the game Jackson-Ady an average A grade player will probably require a couple of minutes to work out the reason for black's resignation. Of the whole selection of games there are some on a level similar to the one in the New Zealand Championship. They will be well understood and enjoyed by most readers. The game Nunn-Murshed for which the former was awarded the best game prize, is given in the overseas games section. There were no diagrams to Chandler's games in the bulletin and we are pressed for time to produce some. All other diagrams from this tournament are photocopied from the bulletin. The games are also photocopies from the bulletin. We have tried to save the typist from some work. The editor is a bad typist himself and he is being assisted by other people in this respect.

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ed ♖d5 17 a4 ♚fe8 18 ♘c4 b6 19 ♗g4 ♚c6 20 ♚e5 ♚c8 21 ♚f7 ♚f7 22 f5 ♚f8 23 ♚e3 e5 24 ♚e4 ♚g8 25 ♚cl a6 26 ♗e2 b5 27 ab ab 28 c4 bc 29 bc ♗d7 30 ♚h4 ♚cd8 31 ♚h3 e4 32 de ♗d4 33 ♚hl ♚e4 34 ♚e3 ♚de8 35 ♚el ♚4e5 36 h3 ♚d6 37 ♚e5 ♚e5 38 ♗fl ♚e1 39 ♗el ♗c4 40 ♚b2 ♗f7 41 ♗al ♗d5 42 ♗fl c4 43 ♚c3 ♚e5 44 ♚e8 fe 45 ♗e2 ♚f6 46 ♗e5 e4 47 ♗h7 ♗f5 48 ♗g8 c3 49 g4 ♗e5 50 g5 ♚g5 51 h4 ♚g4 52 ♗a2 e3 53 ♗e2 ♚h4 54 ♗el ♚h5 55 ♗e2 ♚h6 56 ♗a6 g6 57 ♗c8 e2 58 ♚g2 e1 ♗0-1

Clemance-Vaidya
Sicilian
 1 e4 c5 2 ♚f3 e6 3 d4 ed 4 ♚d4 ♚f6 5 ♚c3 d6 6 ♚e2 ♚e7 7 0-0 ♚e6 8 ♚e3 0-0 9 f4 e5 10 ♚b3 et 11 ♚f4 ♚e8 12 ♚f2 ♚h4 13 ♚f1 ♚f6 14 ♗d2 ♚e5 15 ♚d4 16 ♚d4 16 ♚e6 17 ♗c3 a6 18 ♚ad1 ♗c7 19 ♚d3 ♚e8 20 ♚d5 ♚d4 21 ♗f4 ♗e5 22 ♗e5 ♚e5 23 b4 ♚d5 24 bc ♚e6 25 ed ♚d6 26 e5 ♚e4 27 ♚e4 ♚e5 28 ♚f7 1-0

Hodgson-Clemance
Bishops Opening
 1 e4 e5 2 ♚f3 ♚c6 3 ♚c4 ♚e5 4 0-0 ♚f6 5 d3 d6 6 e3 0-0 7 ♚el a6 8 ♚bd2 ♚a5 9 b4 ♚c4 10 bc ♚d2 11 ♚d2 ♚g4 12 ed ♗d6 13 h3 ♚h5 14 d4 ♚f3 15 ♗f3 ♚e8 16 ♚g5 ♚d7 17 ♚ad1 16 18 ♚cl ♚ad8 19 ♗g3 ♗e7 20 f4 et 21 ♚f4 e6 22 e4 e5 23 e5 fe 24 de ♚f8 25 ♚g5 ♚d1 26 ♚e7 ♚el 27 ♗el ♚e7 28 ♗e4 ♚e6 29 ♗d5 ♚f7 30 a4 ♚e8 31 a5 ♚f8 32 ♚h2 ♚f7 33 h4 ♚f8 34 g3 ♚f7 35 ♚h3 ♚f8 36 ♚g4 ♚e8 37 ♗e4 ♚f8 38 ♗d5 ♚e6 39 h5 ♚f8 40 ♗d6 ♚f7 41 ♚f5 ♚d4 42 ♚e4 ♚e6 43 ♚d5 ♚e8 44 ♗d7 ♚e7 45 ♗c8 1-0

Potts-Clemance
Spanish
 1 e4 e5 2 ♚f3 ♚c6 3 ♚b5 a6 4 ♚a4 d6 5 c4 ♚g4 6 ♚c3 ♚ge7 7 d3 g6 8 ♚g5 ♗c8 9 ♚d5 h6 10 ♚f6 ♚g8 11 0-0 ♚d7 12 d4 ♚d4 13 ♚d4 ed 14 ♚d7 ♗d7 15 ♗d4 b6 16 b4 0-0 17 a4 ♚d5 18 cd ♚e7 19 ♚e7

♗e7 20 a5 ♚b7 21 ab cb 22 ♗c4 ♚a8 23 ♗c6 1-0
Jamieson-Clemance

Spanish
 1 e4 e5 2 ♚f3 ♚c6 3 ♚b5 a6 4 ♚a4 d6 5 c3 ♚d7 6 0-0 g6 7 d4 ♚g7 8 ♚g5 ♚ge7 9 de de 10 ♗el 0-0 11 ♚d1 ♗e8 12 ♚a3 ♚d8 13 h3 f6 14 ♚b3 ♚h8 15 ♚h6 ♚a5 16 ♚g7 ♚g7 17 ♗e3 ♚b3 18 ab ♚e6 19 b4 ♗a4 20 ♚d2 ♚d7 21 b3 ♗c6 22 ♚de4 ♚fd8 23 ♚d7 ♗d7 24 ♚cl ♗d3 25 ♗d3 ♚d3 26 ♚fl ♚f7 1/2-1/2

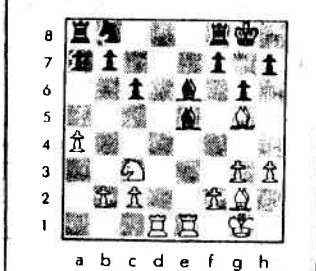
Clemance-Barber
Sicilian
 1 e4 c5 2 ♚f3 ♚c6 3 d4 ed 4 ♚d4 ♚f6 5 ♚c3 d6 6 ♚g5 ♚d7 7 ♗d2 ♚c8 8 0-0-0 ♚d4 9 ♗d4 ♗a5 10 ♚d2 g6 11 ♚bl ♚g7 12 f3 0-0 13 ♚d5 ♗d8 14 ♚c3 ♚e6 15 ♗a7 ♚d5 16 ♚g7

Hodgson-Clemance
 1 e4 e5 2 ♚f3 ♚c6 3 ♚c4 ♚e5 4 0-0 ♚f6 5 d3 d6 6 e3 0-0 7 ♚el a6 8 ♚bd2 ♚a5 9 b4 ♚c4 10 bc ♚d2 11 ♚d2 ♚g4 12 ed ♗d6 13 h3 ♚h5 14 d4 ♚f3 15 ♗f3 ♚e8 16 ♚g5 ♚d7 17 ♚ad1 16 18 ♚cl ♚ad8 19 ♗g3 ♗e7 20 f4 et 21 ♚f4 e6 22 e4 e5 23 e5 fe 24 de ♚f8 25 ♚g5 ♚d1 26 ♚e7 ♚el 27 ♗el ♚e7 28 ♗e4 ♚e6 29 ♗d5 ♚f7 30 a4 ♚e8 31 a5 ♚f8 32 ♚h2 ♚f7 33 h4 ♚f8 34 g3 ♚f7 35 ♚h3 ♚f8 36 ♚g4 ♚e8 37 ♗e4 ♚f8 38 ♗d5 ♚e6 39 h5 ♚f8 40 ♗d6 ♚f7 41 ♚f5 ♚d4 42 ♚e4 ♚e6 43 ♚d5 ♚e8 44 ♗d7 ♚e7 45 ♗c8 1-0

Wade-Blackstock
Torre
 1 d4 ♚f6 2 ♚g5 d5 3 ♚f6 ef 4 e3 ♚d6 5 ♚d3 0-0 6 ♚d2 c6 7 ♗h5 gh 8 ♗h6 15 9 ♚e2 ♗f6 10 0-0-0 ♗g7 11 ♗g7 ♚g7 12 h3 ♚e6 13 ♚dgl h5 14 ♚f4 ♚f4 15 ef ♚d7 16 h4 ♚fe8 17 ♚el f6 18 ♚e3 ♚f7 19 ♚hel ♚e3 20 ♚e3 ♚e8 21 ♚e8 ♚e8 22 ♚b3 b6 23 ♚d2 ♚f8 1/2-1/2

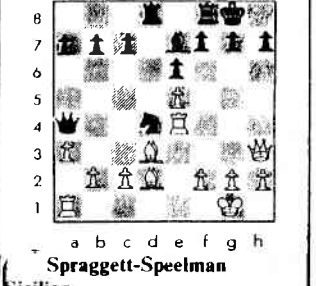
Nunn-Carr
Pirc
 1 e4 d6 2 d4 ♚f6 3 ♚c3 g6 4 g3 ♚g7 5 ♚g2 0-0 6 ♚ge2 e5 7 h3 c6 8 a4 ♚c6 9 0-0 d5 10 ♚g5 ♗d7 11

ed ♚d5 12 de ♚c3 13 ♚c3 ♗d1 14 ♚ad1 ♚e5 15 ♚fel



15... ♚c3 16 bc ♚g7 17 ♚f4 ♚c8 18 ♚b1 ♚e7 19 ♚ed1 ♚d5 20 e4 ♚g2 21 ♚g2 ♚a6 22 ♚d6 ♚c4 23 ♚b7 ♚g8 24 ♚d7 ♚c4 25 ♚e5 ♚f8 26 ♚f6 ♚c4 27 ♚d8 ♚d8 28 ♚d8 ♚e8 29 ♚d7 ♚e6 30 ♚g7 ♚b4 31 ♚a7 ♚c2 32 a5 ♚d4 33 a6 ♚b5 34 ♚h6 ♚e8 35 ♚a8 ♚d7 36 a7 ♚c7 37 ♚f8 ♚e8 38 ♚f7 ♚e7 39 ♚f3 ♚e8 40 ♚g5 1-0
Jackson-Ady

Alekhine
 1 e4 ♚f6 2 e5 ♚d5 3 d4 d6 4 ♚f3 ♚c6 5 ♚e2 de 6 de ♚g4 7 0-0 e6 8 ♚el ♚e7 9 ♚3 0-0 10 ♚d2 ♗d7 11 ♚c3 ♚ad8 12 ♚d5 ♗d5 13 ♚c3 ♗e4 14 ♚d3 ♗f4 15 ♚d2 ♗a4 16 ♚e4 ♚f3 17 ♗f3 ♚d4 18 ♗h3 1-0



Spraggett-Speelman
Sicilian
 1 e4 c5 2 ♚f3 ♚c6 3 d4 ed 4 ♚d4 ♚f6 5 ♚c3 d6 6 ♚g5 e6 7 ♗d2 ♚e7 8 0-0-0 0-0 9 f4 h6 10 ♚h4 e5 11 ♚f5 ♚f5 12 ef et 13 ♚bl d5 14 ♚f6 ♚f6 15 ♚d5 ♚e5 16 ♚c4 b5 17 ♚b5 ♚ab8 18 e4 ♚d4 19 ♚hel f6 20 ♗f2 ♚b5 21 cb ♚b5 22 ♚f4 ♗a5 23 ♚d3 ♚fb8 24 ♚e5 ♚b2 1/2-1/2

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- July 6-13 Murray Johnstone Scottish Championships
 - July 27 Grieveason, Grant British Rail Championship
 - July 29 to August 10 Grieveason, Grant British Chess Championships in Edinburgh immediately prior to the famous Festival. Including, besides the various Championships, events for all players. Most particularly the Major Open with £1000 first prize in which British players rated over 2355 are not allowed to play. Also the British Ladies Open in which women players from anywhere can compete.
 - August 16-18 LARA Congress London, first prize £500
 - August 21-29 Lloyds Bank masters London, full range of title and rating opportunities.
 - August 30 to September 1 Chequers London, first prize £1000
 - September 1-7 Paignton
- Full details of these, and other British events, can be obtained from British Chess Federation, 9a Grand Parade, St. Leonards-on-Sea, East Sussex TN38 0DD, England.

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 - USSR Championship (11) £2.75, Linares (14) £2.25, Chequers, London (6) £1.75
 - 1984 Lloyds Bank £3.25, National Westminster (6) £2.25, Phillips & Drew (14) £2.25, Robert Silk (6) £1.75, Tilburg £1.75, Troon (7) £1.75, World Junior £6.50, Sara-Jevo (12) £6.25, Oslo (13) £6.25, Lugano £6.26, Roma (9) £6.25, Reykjavik £6.25, Beer-Sheva (9) £6.25, Brighton £3.50
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Hodgson-Nunn
English
 1 c4 e5 2 g3 d6 3 ♚g2 ♚c6 4 ♚c3 g6 5 e3 ♚g7 6 ♚ge2 ♚ge7 7 0-0 ♚g4 8 d3 ♗d7 9 ♚d5 0-0 10 f3 ♚e6 11 ♚c3 ♚ab8 12 b3! a6 13 ♚b2 b5 14 ♗d2 b4 15 ♚e7 ♚e7 16 ♚e4 h6 17 d4 f5 18 ♚f2 ♚fd8 1/2-1/2

Davies-Bellin
Dutch
 1 ♚f3 e6 2 g3 f5 3 ♚g2 ♚f6 4 0-0 ♚e7 5 d4 0-0 6 e4 c6 7 b3 a5 8 ♚c3 d5 9 ♚b2 ♚e4 10 e3 ♚d7 11 ♚e2 g5 12 ♚el b5 13 cb cb 14 ♚d3 b4 1/2-1/2

The above two games are perfect examples of how white can play for a draw against a player stronger than himself. John Nunn rightly considered Julian Hodgson too strong a player to take risks against. Robert Bellin having been stuck in the Blackwell Tunnel for some considerable time (like many of us) was well behind on the clock.

Speelman-Hodgson
Polish
 1 ♚f3 b5 2 e4 ♚b7 3 ♚b5 ♚e4 4 0-0 e6 5 d4 ♚f6 6 c4 ♚e7 7 ♚c3 ♚b7 8 ♚a4 0-0 9 d5 ♚b4 10 ♚g5 ♚c3 11 bc h6 12 ♚h4 ♚a6 13 ♚el ♚c5 14 ♚c2 ed 15 cd ♚d5 16 ♚e5 ♚f3 17 ♗f3 d6 18 ♚f5 ♚cd7 19 h3 ♚b8 20 ♚a4 ♚e5 21 ♗f4 ♚d5 22 ♚d8 ♚f4 23 ♚c7 ♚e2 24 ♚fl ♚b2 25 ♚d6 ♚c4 26 ♚f8 ♚f8 27 ♚b5 1-0

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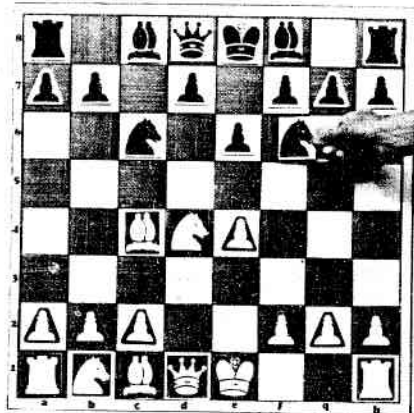
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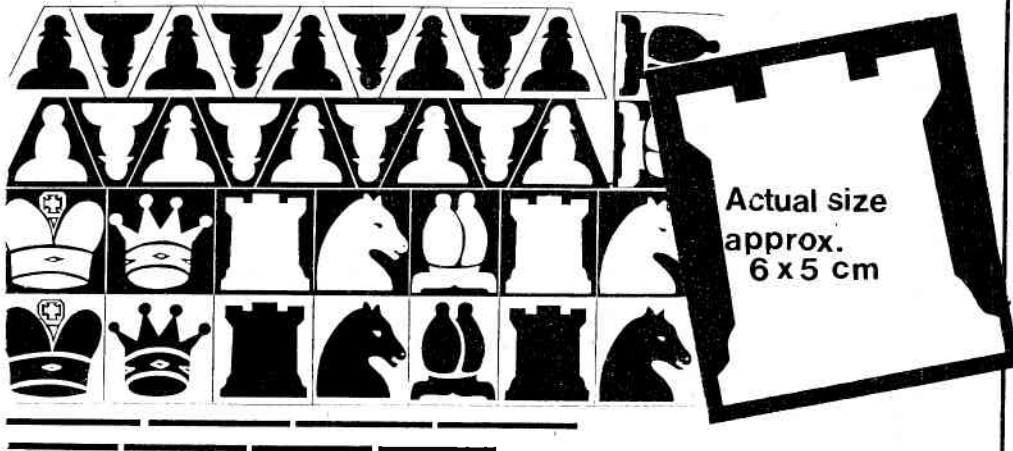
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From The Old Treasure Chest

This we intend to make one of a regular series. The two games which follow are given because of their brilliance and beauty. They are however of other special interest as well.

The following game is unique by the fact that a queen and rook were sacrificed by the player with the Black pieces against one of the greatest exponents of attack and sacrifice of all time. Both Stoltz (Sweden) and Spielman were brilliant and erratic. Spielman was of course more famous. In his heyday he was one of the strongest players in the world.

R. SPIELMAN G. STOLTZ
Stockholm 1931
French Defence

Notes based on R.Fine unless otherwise stated.

1. e4 - e6
2. d4 - d5
3. Nd2 - Nf6
4. e5 - N(f)d7
5. Bd3 - c5
6. c3 - Nc6
7. Ne2 - Qb6

In this variation Black must smash White's Pawn centre quickly. (Nowadays 5.f4 has become more popular as a result of Portish's victory some time ago, over Tal the then World Champion. Ed.)

8. Nf3 - cd
9. cd - Bb4
10. Kf1 - f6
11. Nf4

Spielman as usual attacks 11.....fe!
A most ingenious defence 12. Ne6 - e4
13. Bf4
The attack seems overwhelming but Black has a surprise in store 13.....ef3!!
A queen sacrifice... is it sound?
14. Bc7
Accept it and see 14.....Nf6
15. Ng7 - Kf7
16. Bb6 - Bg4

An extraordinarily complicated position in which both sides must rely on intuition (NB Ed.). But post-mortem analysis has never really demonstrated a satisfactory defence for White.
17. g3 - Bh3
18. Kgl - Kg7
19. Bc2 - R(h)e8

20. Be5
Better 20. Qf3, but White is naturally anxious to exchange pieces.
20.....Ne5
21. de5 - Re5
22. Qb3 - B4!!
An astounding position. Black already a queen behind blithely offers another Rook. Shudders must have gone through Spielman at the sight of this usurpation of his style.
23. Bf5
To deflect the Bishop. If 23. Qb7 - Re7;
24. Qa8 - Ng4! 25. Rf1 - Nf2 and wins. And on 23. Bf1 - Bf2; 24. Kf2 - Ne4 is decisive.
23.....Bf5
24. Qb7 - Kg6
25. Qa8 - Re2!

Black has a mating attack in spite of his material handicap.
26. h4
Despair. On 26. Rf1 - Bf6 and there is no defence, e.g. 27. Qc6 - Bf2; 28.Rf2 - Re1 and mate next
26..... Bf2
27. Kf1 - Bd3
Threatening mate
28. h5 - Kg5
White resigns.
A most remarkable position. There is no defence against the discovered check. If 29. Rd1 - Rd2 mate. It is easier to compose such positions than to produce them over the board!

The next game is even more famous than the previous one. It is played by two masters who were at the time among the strongest in the world. The loser was known for his solidity and sound positional judgment and the winner knew every thing according to Reti but did not play openings which were considered strongest. He relished chasing those considered weaker in order to reveal shortcomings or recognised theories wherever that was possible. He contributed a great deal to the revision of old dogmas. Apart from being a brilliant and prolific chess author he also won a reputation in the literary world in many branches. His chess paradoxes are famous. One of them "It is always good to sacrifice your opponents pieces" is not borne out by the game to follow.

Notes are based on R. Reti unless otherwise stated.

1. d4 - e6
2. c4 - f5
3. Nc3 - Nf6
4. a3

A move characteristic of Maroczy's defence style. The aim is of course to prevent Bb4. We can see that here too is a question of dominating the point e4, in keeping with the idea of the Dutch Defence. Even though a3 also has this positional significance it is too tame to utilise the advantage gained in making the first move.

- 4.....B e7
5. e3 - 0-0
6. Bd3 - d5

Black thereby selects the Stonewall formation as in the Schlechter-Johner game (and many others since Reti's time Ed.). The essential difference between the two games consists in the fact that in the latter White could develop his Queen's Bishop to f4 and exchange against Black's KB. After that the Black squares in Black's position remained hopelessly weak. However if White has confined his QB by e3 there can be no great objection to Black's Stonewall formation especially if Black has an advantage in development as in the present game. The best thing for White now is to realise that he has derived no benefit from the opening and to form an opposing Stonewall formation, thus obtaining equalization either by f4 combined with Nf3 and later Ne5 or first as in this game 7.Nf3 and 8. 0-0, but then Ne5 and f4. (Incidentally nowadays instead of developing White's KB to d3 fianchettoing is considered the strongest continuation Ed.)

7. Nf3 - c6

Observe the possibility of making an error which often occurs in the Stonewall formation 7.....Ne4; 8. cd - ed; 9. Qb3 and Black on account of White's double attack on d5 and e4 would have to decide on Nc3.

8. 0-0 - Ne4
9. Qc2 - Bd6
10. b3 - Nd7
11. Bb2

White's next task from a positional point of view should be to make use of

his rather indifferently placed QB. The development to b2 would make sense if White continued Ne5. Maroczy however to his disadvantage does not play such a carefully planned energetic game, but continues his shifting defence.

Nimzowitch, incidentally, usually solved the problem of the QB in such situations by playing the RP to the fourth square and the Bishop to a3 or a6 as the case may be.

(Many years later Botvinnik played Ba3 to exchange the black squared Bishops and leave Black with the bad QB, before developing the QN. The manoeuvre was however found too slow. It takes time to get back the QN into play after the ensuing exchange on a3 Ed.)

- 11..... Rf6
 12. Rfel - Rh6
- There is a threat of sacrifice of B on h7.
13. g3 - Qf6
 - 14 Bf1

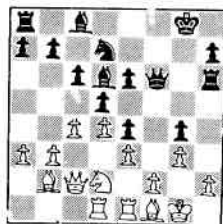
White's position is already very uncomfortable. The move that one would most like to make 14. Nd2 would be refuted by the sacrifice Black's N on f2. White would do best to carry out consistently the defensive manoeuvre begun with the text move, continuing with 15. Bg2 and 16 Nd2

- 14.....g5
15. R(a)d1 - g4
16. Ne4

Forced. After 16. Nd2 Black's sacrifice of a N would again be decisive: 16...Nf2; 17. Kf2 - Rh2; 18. Bg2 - Bg3

- 16..... f e4
17. Nd2

(DIAGRAM)



White's King position seems to be endangered any way, but on the other hand Black's Q side is backward in its development, so that White, by Black's routine continuation of the attack wins time for the consolidation of his position.

Consider for example the following plausible continuation of the attack, Tartakower demonstrates the superiority of his position by devising a type of combination without precedent in the literature of chess (and never really imitated later on Ed.). He first sacrifices a Rook in order to demolish the Pawn wall protecting the White K

and then very deliberately continues the development of Q side despite his great disadvantage in material.

The possibility of playing this combination arises from the fact that White's pieces do seem to be in a good position on the Q side, to be sure, but as Tartakower has cleverly realised it is only by extremely protracted unwieldy tactics that they can group themselves on the K side. (Readers familiar with backgammon will note here some similarity with certain situations in that game. For instance one player may be well ahead on pip count, but some of his men are so stranded that he finds it extremely difficult to bring them to his inner Home Board and as a result loses the game. The superficially better developed player is really behind in development when his men cannot make contact with each other! In the game here, Maroczy's well placed pieces on the Q side are unable to come in time to the rescue of their monarch Ed.)

As Black after his Rook sacrifice does not continue with an immediate attack, but completes his development, White is not limited to forced moves as he has many other possibilities. Reti adds, that it would not suit the general pedagogical purpose of his book ("Masters of the Chessboard") from which these notes are taken) to examine all details of every possible variation. The fact is that in spite of numerous analyses no really satisfactory defence has been found for White.

- 17..... Rh2
18. Kh2 - Qf2
19. Kh1!

A weaker move would be 19. Bg2. The possibility of moving from e2 to h2 should be left to White's Rook.

- 19..... Nf6

The pin on the N on d2 constitutes an essential element of Black's combination. After 19...Qg3 would follow 20.Nb1 and White's Queen could be brought up to the defence of the K side (again a similarity to blocking procedures in backgammon Ed.).

20. Re2 - Qg3
21. Nb1 - Nh5
22. Qd2 - Bd7!
- 23 Rf2 - Qh4
- 24 Kgl - Bg3

This already forces White to lose the exchange. That is in case of 25.Rg2,

then after 25...Rf8; 26. Qe2 - Rf3; 27. Bc3 - Bd6; (threatening Rh3) 28. Bel - g3; 29. Nd2 - Qg4 there is a thrillingly beautiful situation, in which White, in spite of his large material superiority would be completely helpless against the threat of Ng7 and Nf5 to follow.

25. Bc3

Here is the only critical point of the bold combination. As Tartakower himself states, White would do better to yield the exchange with 25. Rh2. Tartakower remarks that even so Black would remain master of the situation with 25...Bh2; 26. Qh2 - Qg5; 27. Bcl - g6; 28 Qh1! - Kh8!; 29. Be2 - Nf6; 30. Rf1 - Rf8; 31. Rf4 - ! - e5; 32. de - Qe5; 33. Qh4 - Rg6; ; 34. Bd2 - d4; 35. de - Qe5; 36. Kg2 - a2; but overlooks White's favourable combination 37. Rf6 - Rf6; 38. Qf6 - Qf6; 39. Bc2

Of course this demonstration does not prove the incorrectness of the combination; the entire variation is much too long and not sufficiently compelling for that

- 25.....Bf2
26. Qf2 - g3
27. Qg2 - Rf8

Black completes his development and at the same time threatens Rf2; 29. Qh1 - Rh2; with the win of the Q.

28. Bel

White hopes to propitiate the opponent by giving back the piece. That is in case of 28....Qh2; 29. Qh2 - gh2; 30. Kh2 - Rf1; White in spite of his disadvantage in material would obtain a strong position with 31.Nd2 - and 32. Bh4.

- 28.....Rf1!

Black concludes the game in style.

29. Kf1 - e5
30. Kgl

Tartakower suggests here the following two piquant evolutions; (1) 30.Bg3-Ng3; 31. Kf2 - Bg5; 32. Rel - Ne2; Kf1 - Kh8; combined with Bh3. (2) 30. Ke2 - Bg4; 31. Kd2, -Qh2 etc.

- 30.... Bg4
31. Bg3

After 31. Rd2 Black reveals his advantage in the simplest way with

- 31... .ed 32. ed - Bf3; 33. Bg3 - Ng3;
34. Qh2 - Qh2; 35. Rh2 - Ne2; combined with Nd4
- 31..... Ng3
- 32 Rel - Nf5
- 33 Qf2 - Qg5

34. de
White has lost energy to resist. But even after the better move Kf1 the inevitable conclusion could not be put off much longer. After that Black could continue the attack with Qh5 or h5.

34..... Bf3
35. Kf1 - Ng3
Resigned

FURTHER HISTORY OF THE GAME

Now you would think that this combination, one of the greatest on record, because of the positional sacrifice, the heavy investment starting to look worthwhile only after a considerable number of moves, would earn a first brilliancy prize in any tournament. Well, read on and see if you do not know already. In a splendid collection of chessy things edited by Fred Reinfeld "The Treasury of Chess Lore" we find a reprint of an article by Tartakower himself! "The myth of the brilliancy prize!" He tells us with his inimitable humour how judges of chess games are humans and what absurd criteria were used occasionally to justify awards. He mentions his own experience telling us that for the above game he received the third (sic)! brilliancy prize in spite of the fact that he submitted to the prize committee a precise analysis of all variations. Not only did he demonstrate the soundness of the sacrifice but its urgency as well (see note to White's 17th move above). However, one of the judges did not think that the game merited a prize.

His reason "The sacrifice of a heavy piece could not have been made with all the ensuing ramifications in mind." Tartakower who immediately after the game demonstrated in analysis that he saw it all, adds a pointed comment that "according to this authority" the essence of a brilliant game is contradictory to hazardous play. He continues that perhaps in the future a better similar apparatus will reconstruct the true calculations of a chess master.. Apart from the above Tartakower's sarcasm is expressed even with more nimble wit, in the final game note to this game in his "My Best Games of Chess 1905-1930", "The judges awarded this game the third brilliancy prize, although a majority of them declared in peremptory fashion that such sacrifices are

incalculable in advance in all their ramifications and that, in consequence, they deserve no encouragement."

It is worth recalling here Bronstein's comment in his classic on the Zurich 1953 Candidates Tournament on the magnificent Queen sacrifice by Kotov against Averbach. Bronstein demonstrates that Kotov could have won earlier than he eventually did and yet remarks that the game deserved the praise given to it at the time all around the world and the first brilliancy prize of the tournament that it was awarded. He supports his judgment by an enlightening discourse on intuition in chess. This is however, another story.

Some Shortcuts To Chess Mastery by Val Zemitis

Regardless of whether we play chess for fun and recreation or for other reasons, we all want to become chess masters. We have been told that there are no shortcuts to mastery. Only those who spend hours at the chess board, digest a myriad of variations, and literally replay thousands of games can hope for chess master laurels. In spite of these pronouncements, I think there are several shortcuts to chess mastery:

1. Follow the road that Korchnoi chose (as he told me at the luncheon in Pasadena following his win at the U. S. Open) - study endgames rather than openings and middle games and intersperse the endgame studies by replaying *all* the games of Akiba Rubinstein.
2. Better yet, according to Korchnoi, study "Korchnoi's 400 Best Games". You will learn which openings and opening variations to select, and most importantly, you will be told how to be cagy and outsmart your opponent.
3. Learn to recognize styles of well-known players. Select one grandmaster whose style of play fits your fancy and temperament and then replay all the games of this grandmaster. Select the same variations he selects and imitate his play as well as you can. What you will be doing is profiting from his information and his experiences. Remember that our own experiences work too slowly for real success - we have to profit from studying collective wisdom (books) and other (better) players.
4. Play wild games and sacrifice pawns and pieces at the slightest provocation. Saemisch told me that one has to lose at least 40 games in a row before one learns how to play chess. Saemisch claims that most chess players never learn what each piece is capable of accomplishing and never experience positions that show how pieces interact. He believes that we are too worried about pronouncements of opening theorists and people like Nimzovitsch. Remember that at the outset of their chess careers - even such positional players as Capablanca, Flohr, Petrosian and Karpov played wild chess. If you need assistance on how to do it, I suggest that you look at games played by Ivanov, Shirazi, Lobron and Ivanovic, but not Tal because you will not be able to duplicate his style. Local, national, and international journals are full of exciting chess games.

Let me elaborate on the above. Korchnoi's suggestion to study endgames is an excellent one but it may be too tedious for some. Fine's "Basic Chess Endings" is satisfactory

(continued on page 110)

A Chessplayers Thinking Process During

A Game By P.A. Romanovski

TRANSLATOR'S INTRODUCTION

With this issue we begin to publish a free translation of an extract from a classic book on the "Middle Game" by Romanovski. It is not available in English.

The author, who died in 1964 was a well known international master, in reality of grandmaster strength. He was Soviet champion in 1923 and 1927 and an exceptionally gifted teacher. He taught a generation of Soviet players and a number of masters.

The following is a translation from the last chapter of Part II "Combinations" of his book, published in Moscow 1963, the first edition of which appeared in 1929.

Although the theme considered, borders and intrudes upon psychology of chess its main purpose is much more directly practical. The most important feature of the discourse is the extensive illustrative material from master play. It is bound to be helpful to players of all levels of strength. Ed.

In the "Middle Game" the reader received a great variety of material for study. However the author is troubled by the question as to what extent the perusal of books with illustrative games, examples and plans is going to help the player in practical competition. It is one thing to study theory in books, but it is a different matter to use this knowledge in practice.

During a game one has to solve, on one's own, a variety of smaller and larger problems. In addition this has to be done with sight and mind only, i.e. without touching and moving the pieces. The "touch and move" rule is ruthless. Also, the time allowed for thought is limited by the clock. Overstepping the time limit and losing the game is another ruthless law.

In these circumstances players are

forced to mobilise their thought, memory and imagination in an orderly fashion.

Wide practical playing experience of the present writer and possibly even more his methodical teaching experience, while watching games and studying the thought of various pupils and colleagues highly qualified players, indicates that a player's thoughts in the course of a game are generally undisciplined if not disorderly. It is indeed this condition which gives birth to "time-trouble sickness". This means intrusion into the mind of irregular psychological factors as well as other harmful disturbances. And yet, discipline of thought plus knowledge are the foundations of victory. (Note the order! Ed.)

We observe how players make occasionally very quick decisions in positions which call for longer consideration and vice versa, they think long and stubbornly when there is no need. In some positions a player sees two good continuations of about equal value. Instead of selecting one of them and adjusting to the decision taken he stubbornly searches which of them is better after all. He thus wastes much effort and time, establishes nothing worthwhile in the end, but forcibly selects motives and proofs for one of them. In his desire to make a one hundred percent move, he starts to look for artificial proofs, "pulled by the hair" so to speak, in order to satisfy himself, dispel any doubts and overcome indecision. Finally for some trivial reason, nothing to do with the position on the board, he accidentally makes a satisfactory decision and yet in the final analysis he deludes himself. The question whether to move the KR or QR to d1 burdens often the players mind for a long time and very often the matter ends with not finding a clear solution "Which Rook after all?"

Sometimes a player after a full hour's thought makes a bad move as a result of imbalance of thought, manifesting itself by jumping from theme to theme, racing after artificial proofs etc.

Finally, we also encounter real confusion of thinking and demoralisation etc. It is possible to supply thousands of examples

(continued on page 110)

New Zealand Chess Verse 60-75 Years Ago

It appears that there was no chess poetry published in New Zealand except in these years, and so the above heading is somewhat misleading;.

By chess poetry we mean poetry describing the game and the movement of the pieces, or talking about a chess event and its participants. Chess motifs woven into another main theme are therefore excluded.

Before speaking about the New Zealand effort in this respect it is worthy of notice that great chess poetry is rare. Of the two I like best, two are not in English. One is well known in chess history and attributed to Abraham Ibn Ezra (1093-1168) in the Hebrew language and the other one is by Jan Kochanowski (1530-1584) in Polish. Apart from these two some of the productions of Sir William Jones (1746-1794) have caught my fancy. All three authors were remarkable people and gifted poets. Incidentally Ibn Ezra appears in chess encyclopaedias as "Aben Ezra" which is a corruption of the Arabic "Ibn Ezra". He is also described as a Rabbi which he was not. In those days Rabbi was a title of respect equivalent to present day Sir or Mr and it did not necessarily indicate an ecclesiastical office. Ibn Ezra was one of the most learned Spanish Jewish scholars of his time. He was a Bible exeget, philosopher, grammarian, mathematician, astronomer, physician, geographer, traveller and a gifted poet. He spent a great part of his life travelling over Europe, Middle East, Persia and apparently even reached India, a rare feat in those days.

Kochanowski was an exceptionally able poet. He was a pioneer of Polish poetry in his native language (instead of the then usual Latin).

Sir William James was also an extremely interesting personality. He reached several public offices of a high order.

He was a great Oriental scholar. He published a Persian grammar, Latin commentaries on Asiatic poetry and translations from Sanskrit. His contributions to chess history are particularly significant. In his youth he published chess poetry based on a

celebrated Latin production by Vida in which he invented the name *Caissa*, the modern chess player's muse of the game.

To be sure, chess poems complete and in extracts appeared in English from the ninth to the twentieth century. However very few have the game of chess as the main theme. Many examples of most of this material appear in three recently published anthologies "Chess Pieces" compiled by Norman Knight, "King Queen and Knight" by N. Knight and Will Guy and "Caissa's Web. The Chess Bed side Book" by Graeme Harwood.

Tastes of course differ, and many people will like much of this stuff. Some of it is remarkable and sensitive, but it is not chess poetry in the strict sense of the word.

A particular brand of chess poetry was published in the B.C.M. right from its inception in the 1880s to 1990s. Howard who included the best pieces in his book describes them as "not all good, typically the work of Victorian gentlemen who are not really poets, and fall into two main styles of either dull or clumsy, inflated hymns of praise to the game and its exponents or personal, sentimental, faintly erotic verses."

Somewhere into these categories falls the New Zealand output considered below. In 1908 a book was published in Dunedin! "Lays from Maoriland being Songs and Poems, Scottish and English" by William M. Stenhouse M.D. President of the Dunedin Burns Club.

The volume contains seven sonnets, one "Caissa Regina" and six about each piece of the game. But first about the author. From early books of congresses published by the N.Z.C.A. it appears he was President of the Otago Chess Club in 1894. He participated in the third NZ Chess Congress in 1890. Only five entered the championship. Barnes and Hookham scoring 3½(4) and the latter winning the play-off. Stenhouse scored one out of three and did not play the fourth game. This is as much as we were able to find out about him so far. Here is one of his sonnets.

THE KNIGHT

The age of chivalry, though past and gone
From our dull world some centuries ago,
With all its pageantry and courtly show
Where brave men tilted and fair dames
looked on,
Or helped their Knights the coat of mail
to don,
And nerved them with sweet hopes
to meet the foe-

For hearts were conquered in each
manly blow-
And many an eye with sparkling triumph
shone,
Still on Caissas chequered field is seen
The prancing Knight ride foremost in the
fray,
With subtle movements and lance
burnished keen
He oft retrieves the fortunes of the day,
And towards the close of many a dubious
fight
The victor's palm rewards the gallant
Knight.

You might be helped in your judgment
of the quality of this by comparison with
the following poems.

THE KNIGHT

Then four bold knights for courage fam'd
and speed,
Each knight exapted on a prancing steed:
Their arching course no vulgar limits
knows,
Transverse they leap and aim insidious
blows:
Nor friends nor foes their rapid force
restrain,
By one quick bound two changing squares
they gain:

From varying hues renew their fierce
attack
And rush black to white, from white
to black.

Long time the war in equal balance hung;
Till, unforeseen, an ivory coursersprung,
And wildly prancing in an evil hour
Attack'd at once the monarch and the
tower.

Sir William Jones
(N.Knight "Chess Pieces")

Another old New Zealand contribution is by J.C.Grierson of Auckland, N.Z. champion in 1903-4 and 1912-13 and eleven times champion of Auckland by the time he wrote it.

The N.Z.C.A. book of the Congresses 1920-21 and 1921-22 tells us that he read it at the prize distribution social. "It was composed hurriedly, with no idea of publication, but it admirably conveys to the chess reader some of the 'life' of New Zealand's latest Congress". Here is the eulogy:

Acclaim the Champion! Once again
Has daring Dunlop trounced his men,
Emerging first, and now anew,
The "Rook" will stand at Oamaru.
Close up to him come genial Gyles,
Good second though his feints and wiles,
And solid Severne-second too,
Whose play is always good and true-
Second so oft 'tis hard to miss
The first and foremost place like this.
The dashing Davies follows near,
Bold player, free from doubt and fear;
Fourth now, but often first and best,
Whose harrassed victims know no rest,
And after him comes high-climb Hicks,
Who baffles all with subtle tricks;
Always aspiring, mounting still,
Will he get there? He surely will!
Low down for him, kind Kelling stands;
Applauded loudly on all hands,
For gallant fight to Siegers' rank,
When prospects looked so very blank.
Those six the winners, theirs the spoils,
The other eight caught in their toils;
"They also started", but, alas!
Their opportunities let pass;
They failed to show sufficient skill,
And found no way though theirs the will.
In order of merit thus,
They face the music without fuss.
Grierson, Miller, Pickett, the
Roberts, Howard, Stevens, when
Next comes Evans, and to close
Connell last, as each one knows,
But not least with many gifts,
He, endowed, his name uplifts.
Just one word in hearty praise
Of the Umpire let me raise;
Firm, yet gentle, strong, yet suave,
In matters light, and matters grave
"Little" only in his name,
He has always "played the game!"
And the Management right through,
Chairman and Committee too
Deserve our thanks in hearty vein,
Now they cease to hold the rein.
In conclusion, let me add,

Words of thanks, both warm and glad
 For Mr. Abbott's generous deeds,
 Which so well supplied our needs;
 Words too feeble to convey
 All the pleasure of the day.
 And now to one and all I wish
 Prosperous year, and added bliss;
 May your wealth and wisdom swell,
 Till amighty tale they tell,
 And your chess your welfare match
 Till Saint Peter draws the latch.

-J.C. Grierson
 N.Z. Chess Congress Social Gathering
 Auckland, January 6, 1922.

Some of the players mentioned in the eulogy as for instance Gyles, Severne and Kelling were still known personally to quite a few of the older players and many younger ones must have heard of them.

Whatever merits this home grown rhyming might have, the readers can probably do with something refreshing. How about the following two bits ?

We might escape, ah me! how many a pain
 Could we recall bad moves and play again
 Johan. Wolfgang Von Goethe (1749-1832)
 Quoted in Knights' Chess Pieces"

EPITAPH FOR CAPABLANCA
 Now rests a mind as keen,
 A vision bright and clear,
 As any that has been.
 And who is it lies here ?

One that erstwhile, no less
 Than Hindenburg could plan,
 But played his game of chess
 And did no harm to man.

Lord Dunsany
 Quoted in Knight's anthology.

Moving !
 The author of the 'Epitaph' a well known writer of prose and poetry was president of the Irish Chess Union and no mean player himself.

Editor

P.S. After the above was typed we recalled one minor poetic try in the late thirties, published in the "New Zealand Chess Gazette"

ZEMITIS... from page 106

for all budding players. (Some may be well advised to start with Mednis' "Practical Rook Endings".) I have not seen Korchnoi's book, so I cannot comment on its merits. All I can say is that in principle Korchnoi is correct.

Recognizing player styles is not easy. I will try to put this complex issue in some form of order; however, please keep in mind that my classification is quite arbitrary:

- Artistic** - Create for your opponent as many problems as you can. The best representatives are: Tschigorin, Alekhine, Kotov, Gligoric, Kasparov, Walter Browne, Najdorf, Boleslavski.
- Logical** - Follow the basic tenets of chess strategy, be active and strike when the moment is right. Some of the players who follow this style are: Tarrasch, Keres, Unzicker, Maroczy, Pillsbury, Vidmar, Stein, Geller, Spassky.
- Fighting** - Let your opponent know that you mean "business". These are the outstanding figures of the chess world: Dr. Emmanuel Lasker, Bobby Fischer, Korchnoi, Seirawan, Fine, Bogoljubov.
- Positional** - I will not be the first to make a mistake. These players are hard to beat: Capablanca, Reshevsky, Petrosian, Smyslov, Karpov, Rubinstein, Flohr, Tarjan.
- Romantic** - See what can be done on the chess board. These player styles are difficult to duplicate: Morphy, Marshall, Spielmann, Janowski, Adolf Anderssen, Szabo, Lubjjevic, Christiansen, Tal.
- Mystic** - See what I can do, but make it difficult for you to see what I am doing. These players advance chess by quantum leaps: Bronstein, Larsen, Steinitz, Zukertort, Tolusch, Nimzovitsch, Tartakower, Reti.
- Scientific** - Pretending that there is some kind of scientific order on the chess board. These are the scholarly types we admire for their erudition: Botvinnik, Euwe, Staunton, Portisch, Pachman, Lienthal.

So there you are! Now it is up to you to select a route to chess mastery and to follow it with dedication and determination. Best of luck!

ROMANOVSKI... from page 107

of complete demagnetisation of mind and many other of complete failure of discipline in thinking virtually to the point of real chaos.

All this emphasises the paramount importance of the problem of a player's mode of thinking during a game.

It is, of course, impossible to lay down stereotype schemes for creative imagination. In art everyone creates on one's own images, within the limits of one's own perception, inventiveness, knowledge, experience, inspiration etc.

For the above reasons, we will merely make an attempt - it appears the first one of its kind - to establish at least the principal objects attracting a player's mind during a game and to systematise as far as possible, the continuous links between the player and the position on the board and its latent variations.

(To be continued)

GAMES FROM CIVIC EASTER

J. SARFATI P. COLLINS Sicilian
 1 e4 c5 2 Nc3 d6 3 g3 Nf6 4 Bg2 g6
 5 d3 Bg7 6 f4 0-0 7 Nf3 Nc6 0-0 Rb8
 9 h3 Bd7 10 g4 b5 11 a3 a5 12 Be3
 Ne8 13 Rb1 Nc7 14 f5 b4 15 ab ab 16
 Ne2 Nb5 17 Qd2 Ra8 18 Bh6 Ra2 19 Bg7
 Kg7 20 Nh4 Nbd4 21 Nd4 Nd4 22 fg hg
 23 Qg5 e524 Qd8 ½-½
 T. VAN DIJK P. VAN DIJK Italian
 1 e4 e5 2 Nf3 Nc6 3 Bc4 Bc5 4 c3 Nf6
 5 d4 ed 6cd Bb4 7 Nc3 Nc4 8 0-0 9
 d5 Bf6 10 Re1 Ne7 11 Re4 d6 12 Bg5
 Bg5 13 Ng5 0-0 (h6 !) 14 Nh7 Kh7 15 Qh5
 Kg8 16 Rh4 f5 17 Qh7 ½-½
 G. MARNER L. McLAREN French
 1 e4 e6 2 d4 d5 3 Nc3 Bb4 4 e5 Qd7 5
 a3 Bc3 6 bc b6 7 Nf3 Ne7 8 a4 Ba6 9

Ba6 Na6 10 0-0 0-0-0 11 QdC Nb8 12
 Ba3 a5 13 Rfb1 Kb7 14 Rb5 Nbc6 15
 Rb1 f5 16 Nd2 Ra8 17 Nb3 Kc8 18 Nd2
 Ng6 19 Nf3 Na7 20 R5b3 Qa4 21 Ng5
 Kd7 22 Qc3 Ne7 23 Ne6 Ke6 24 Be7 Ke7
 25 Qg7 Ke6 26 Qe7 Qc7 27 Rb6 Ke7 28
 Qc5 Ke8 29 Rb8 Kf7 30 R8b7 Rhd8 31
 Qd5 Ke7 32 Rd7 Rd7 33 Qa8 1-0

J. SARFATI D. BEACH Pirc
 1 e4 d6 2 d4 Nf6 3 Nc3 g6 4 Bf4 Bg7
 5 Qd2 c6 6 Nf3 Bg4 7 Be2 Nbd7 8 Bh6
 0-0 9 Bg7 Kg7 10 e5 Ne8 11 0-0-0 e6
 12 Qf4 Bf3 13 Bf3 Qc7 14 Rhei Rd8 15
 h4 h6 16 Ne4 d5 17 Ng3 Kh7 18 c3 Ng7
 19 Qe3 Rc8 20 h5 g5 21 Be2 Qd8 22 Bd3
 Kg8 23 Bc2 f5 24 ef Qf6 25 Qd3 Kf7 27
 R1e1 Kd6 28 Kbl a6 29 c4 Kc7 30 cd5
 cd ½-½

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	NIG Nigeria	SWI Switzerland
BEL Belgium	HKG Hong Kong	NLA Neth. Antilles	SYR Syria
BER Bermuda	HON Honduras	NLD Netherlands	TAI Thailand
BOL Bolivia	HUN Hungary	NOR Norway	TTO Trinidad & Tobago
BOT Botswana	ICE Iceland	NZD New Zealand	TUN Tunisia
BRD West Germany	IND India	OST Austria	TUR Turkey
BRU Brunei	IRE Ireland	PAK Pakistan	UAE Utd Arab Emirates
BRZ Brazil	IRN Iran	PAN Panama	UGA Uganda
BUL Bulgaria	IRQ Iraq	PAR Paraguay	URU Uruguay
CAN Canada	ISR Israel	PER Peru	USA United States
CHI Chile	ITA Italy	PHI Philippines	USR Soviet Union
COL Colombia	JAM Jamaica	PLO Palestine CF	VEN Venezuela
CRA Costa Rica	JAP Japan	PNG Papua - New Guinea	VGB Brit. Virgin Is.
CUB Cuba	JOR Jordan	POL Poland	VUS US Virgin Is.
CYP Cyprus	KEN Kenya	POR Portugal	WAL Wales
CZE Czechoslovakia	KUW Kuwait	PRC People's Rep. of China	YAR Yemen Arab Rep.
DDR East Germany	LEB Lebanon	PRO Puerto Rico	YPR People's Democratic Rep. of Yemen
DEN Denmark	LIB Libya	RIN Indonesia	YUG Yugoslavia
DOM Dominican Rep.	LUX Luxembourg	RUM Rumania	ZAI Zaire
ECU Ecuador	MAL Malaysia	SAF South Africa	ZAM Zambia
EGY Egypt			ZIM Zimbabwe