

centre. La Bourdonnais' victory over the English champion MacDonnell was one of the first in chess history.

By the middle of the 19th century, however, London had succeeded Paris. Howard Staunton, the English champion, defeated St Amant decisively and English chess entered its most famous period, remaining the leading country until the beginning of the 20th century. During this era noted foreigners living in England were Lowenthal, Steinitz, Zukertort, Horwitz, Gunsberg and Teichmann as well as the celebrated British players, Captain Evans of gambit fame, Mason and Potter.

In 1858, there came a sudden flash which shook the chess world to its foundations. Paul Morphy, an American, visited England, and in a brief, meteoric career, utterly defeated all his opponents, and eventually retired from the game as he could find no leading master willing to play a match against him, not even with the odds of pawn and move.

Players up till Morphy's time, used to develop a few pieces and launch out attacks prematurely. Morphy under-

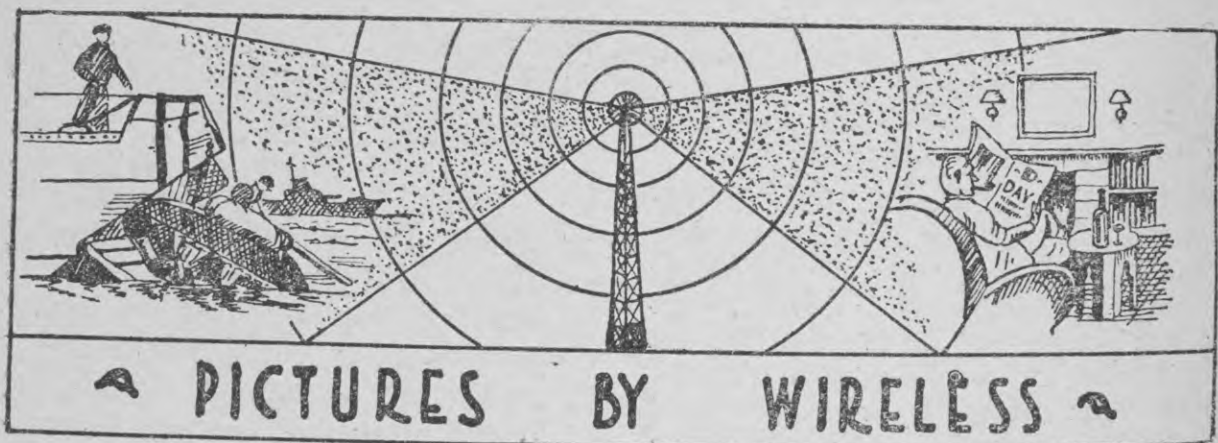
stood the necessity of full development before attacking, and was the first really great master, comparable with any of the present day experts. In fact, in the opinion of many, he is second only to Dr. Alekhine.

Morphy's retirement led to Anderssen resuming the place of strongest player. Anderssen had defeated Staunton in London in 1851, but had failed to check Morphy's career.

Anderssen's successor, Steinitz, the first to claim the title of world champion, added greatly to chess theory, as did Dr. Emanuel Lasker, the next world champion.

The leading chess country of the world to-day is undoubtedly Russia, having over ten million players and many masters, including grand masters Botvinnik, Smyslov, the Esthonian Keres, considered the next logical challenger for the world title, and the Czecho-Slovak Flohr.

Before the war, there was held in Holland the Avro tournament between the eight leading masters of the world. Keres and Reuben Fine, the American, tying for first place.



A COMPARATIVELY few hours after the invasion of Europe, pictures of the landings on the Normandy beaches appeared in Australian newspapers. Within seven days of D-Day, New Zealanders were seeing for themselves how Allied soldiers began their assault on Hitler's Atlantic Wall. They were not blurred, streaky pictures, but well-produced photographs

of exciting incidents. The New Zealand public became intrigued and curious. How was it done?

The answer is beam wireless, plus a little assistance from modern aviation in the final stages. Just as wireless broadcasting and receiving has been improved in recent years, so has the "picturegram" technique progressed, until now pictures can be transmitted across