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## WESTWARD HO!



# The Official Bulletin <br> OF THE <br> WEST OF ENGLAND CHESS UNION 



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## COTSFOLD CONGRESS

The fourteenth "Cotswold" was this year held in a new location - The Institute, Painswick. Due to the non-availability of its usual venue in Stroud, a fresh location had to be hurriedly found and, thanks to the generosity of the Governors of the Institute, the "Cotswold" was able to take place after all. The entries were a little down compared with past years but this was due to lack of normal advertising.

The quality of the players who entered the OPEN was, on the average, much higher than previous years and no fewer than ten of them were graded over 200. It was a pity that John सunn was, this year, unable to spare the time from University dtudies to take part but I am assured that he will be playing in the giant quick-play Congress which takes place in Stroud on Sunday, 6th Dec., 1981. Last year nearly 300 players took part and it is fully anticipated that far more will play this year.

Promptly at $100^{\prime}$ clock on the Saturday, R.O. Powis, the C'nief Controller, got the $1981^{\circ}$ "Cotswold" under way. The first two rounds brought no surprises with all the top graded players winning their respective games. The important 3rd Round began to sort things out a bit. Conquest was paired with Basman but after some four hours was forced to resign when he found Basman's creative opening too difficult a problem to solve. This game appeared to throw the brilliant youngster off balance for he only picked up half a point from his remaining games! Another youngster also fell by tine wayside in this round when P. Wells, the British Under 16 Champion, lost to Taulbut.

Round 5 saw Hebden leading by half a point from Basman, Taulbut and Tells. In his game with Davey, Tells was a very lucky winner. Both players were in dire time-trouble with both clocks hanging. After out-playing his opponent all the way through the game Davey missed a mate on the move in the mad blitz and lost on time:

Round 6 saw Basman paired with Hebden, Taulbut with Roe and Tells with Nemton. Basman and Hebden drew whilst Taulbut beat Roe and Nells beat Newton. These results meant that Hebden, Taulbut and vells tied for 1st place. Basman, Hutchings and Binks shared 2nd place.

In the MAJOR Tournament, the eventual winners T. Acton and S. Miller were always in the forefront and were never headed. Both finished with 5 pdints each and shared first place. Humphreys finished half a point behind.

The MINOR Tournament was a rather more exciting affair with the lead continually changing place. At one time the local player, R.7. Morris, appeared to be the eventual winner but slipped up in his last two games and finished second to T. Cambray of Cirencester.

As always, the Congress was impeccably controlled by R.O. Powis and was ably assisted by his son, Miciael. A never. --ending supply of refreshments was provided by Mrs. Richardson and her staff and, considering the confined space that they had to work in, did wonderfully well.

Arrangements are already in hand for Britain's biggest quick-play on Sunday 6th Dec., at Stourd and it is hoped that even more Test of Tingland players will enter. Just to show how popular this great one-day congress is it is worth mentioning that Ken Butt of Plymouth demonstrated just what enthusiasm means when he organised a 43-seater coach from his home town and then confided to the Congress Secretary that he could have filled a double-decker!! How I wish there were more Ken Butt's around!

## C.H. Breach,

Cotswold Congress Secretary.

## CHESS BITS

Will all County Match Captains please note that the new Union Match Captain is Mr. R.J. Gregory of 1, Two Acres Road, Hengrove, Bristol, Avon. Tel: Bristol (0272) 716286.

The Editor of Testward Ho: wishes it to be know that the election of the new President will in no way curb his expressions of criticism when he feels that they are necessary.

Your Annual Subscription is now due - please fill in and post your renewal fee on the inserted form. You will then ensure receiving your Grading Issue promptly。

St. Trinians' goe"s to Jest Buckland - See report on WECU Junior Congress.

Congratulations to Peter Clarke - Test of England outright champion.

Will all County Match Captains p lease note that any dispute arising out of a County Match in the regional stage must be referred to the Union Secretaryand NOT the BCF (See WECU Competition rules).

Paignton Congress entry forms enclosed with this issue.

FINAL HAMPSHIRE LEAGUE TABLES: -

| Division 1 |  |  |  |  |  | Division ? |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | P | 4 | D | AV. | Pts |  | P | 1 | D | AV. Pts |
| Southampton | 6 | 5 | 1 | 3.75 | 11 | Ant Leggs | 6 | 4 | 0 | 3.25 8 |
| Isle of Tight A | 5 | 2 | 1 | 2.10 | 5 | Isle of Wight B | 6 | 4 | 0 | 3.008 |
| Portsmouth | 6 | 1 | 2 | 2.25 | 4 | Co-0p | 6 | 2 | 1 | 1.835 |
| Cosham | 5 | 1 | 0 | 1.70 | 2 | Salisbury | 6 | 1 | 1 | 1.923 |
| Division 4 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | P | WI | D | E | $\wedge$ | Pts |  |  |  |  |
| Gosport B | 12 | 8 | 2 | $44 \frac{1}{2}$ | $27 \frac{1}{2}$ | 18 |  |  |  |  |
| Co-0p B | 12 | 9 | 0 | 44 | 27 | 18 |  |  |  |  |
| Petersfield | 12 | 6 | 3 | $39 \frac{1}{2}$ | 32 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 15 |  |  |  |  |
| Pareham E | 12 | 6 | 2 | 38 | 34 | 14 |  |  |  |  |
| Portsmouth D | 12 | 5 | 1 | 36 | 36 | 11 |  |  |  |  |
| Leigh Park B | 12 | 1 | 2 | 27 | 44 | 4 |  |  |  |  |
| Co-Op C | 12 | 2 | 0 | 22 | 50 | 4 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

## PORTSMOUTH \& DISTRICT LEAGUE TABLE:

Division 1

|  | $\frac{P}{D}$ | $\frac{W}{8}$ | $\frac{D}{1}$ | $\frac{F}{7}$ | $2 \frac{A}{3}$ | $\frac{P t_{S}}{17}$ |
| :--- | ---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Cosham A | 10 | 7 | 1 | 36 | 24 | 15 |
| Portsmouth A | 10 | 70 | 4 | 3 | 31 | 29 |
| Portsmouth B | 10 | 2 | 4 | $28 \frac{1}{2}$ | $31 \frac{1}{2}$ | 8 |
| Gosport | 10 | 2 | 1 | 25 | 35 | 5 |
| I.B.M. | 10 | 1 | 2 | $22 \frac{1}{2}$ | $37 \frac{1}{2}$ | 4 |
| Fareham A |  |  |  | $* * * * * *$ |  |  |

## IEST OF ENGLAND CHAMPIONSHIPS

Winchester proved to be a very good centre for the Easter Congress and was well attended. Great credit must go to Hampshire County Chess Association for proH viding excellent playing facilities in the well-lit Territorial Drill Hall.

The Congress was admirably controlled by Terry $H_{0}$ llington and Tim McEvoy and the friendly and relaxed atmosphere that lasted throughout the weekend was largely due to their hard work and efficiency.

Many old friendships were renewed and many new ones'started. The strength of the Union was reflected in the cheerful atmosphere that prevailed.

## RESUETS.。

In the Championship P.H. Clarke scored 4 wins and 3 draws to be the outright winner thus becoming the 1981 West of England Champion and gaining the place in the British Championships in August. Equal 2ndprd were P.K. Tells (Portsmouth) and S.J. Shutler (Dorset) 5/5 (26 players) G. Lane (Paignton) and I. Thompson (Exeter) scored $4 \frac{1}{2}$.

Owing to the low entry, the Open Tournament was played within the Challengers. R. Burton (Weymouthd won the Challengers and the place in next year's Championship, with P.J. Melfer (Bristol) second. The Open winner was D.A. Bennett (London) 5/6, with G. Leyton second $4 \frac{1}{2}$.

Reserves: Equal 1st/2nd A. Richards (Cheltenham) K.R. Walker (Hants) 5/6. 3rd J.C.B. Date (Cheltenham).

All-play-All Sections: "A" 1st I. Mouillaux; "BB" Equal 1st/2nd RoH.B. Spencer and. J.L. Theeler; "C" 1st A.D. Rookes. In this tournament, Miss A. Landon (Exmouth) scored $3 \frac{1}{2}$ missing the Ladies Championship by $\frac{1}{2}$ point.

A detailed report of certain games played in the above tournaments commences on the following page.

## THE CHAMPIONSHIP

Round 1
Already a few surprises: Ashby loses a complex game to Mordue and Lane, the Champion, draws. Of the other favourites, Staples draws a see-saw game with LeMoir while Clarke, Tells and Moore all win. It is not a round for Kings who get horribly battered in the three games that I give here.
A.R. Cullinane - K. F. Derrick Kings Gambit

| 1. P-K4 | P-K4 | 5. NxP | B-N5ch | 9. K-23 | Q-B3(c) | 13. Q-K1 | BxN |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2. P-KB4 | PxP | 6. $\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{B} 3$ | N-QB3 | 10. P-B3 | Q-R3ch! | 14. PxB | Q-K4 |
| 3. $\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{QB3}(\mathrm{a})$ | Q-R5ch | 7. $\operatorname{NxPoh}(\mathrm{b})$ | $\mathrm{K}-\mathrm{Q}^{1}$ | 11. $\mathrm{P}-\mathrm{B4}$ (d) | Q-23 | 15. K-23 | $\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{Q} 2$ |
| 4. K-K2 | $\mathrm{P}-\mathrm{Q4}$ | 8. NxR | $\mathrm{N}-25 \mathrm{ch}$ | 12. $\mathrm{K}-\mathrm{B3}(\mathrm{e})$ | 15-KB3 | 16. P-B5 | NxPch |

(a) I Must confess that I know very little about this variation except that I don't trust it!
(b) This seems to be the logical move but now his own king goes for a walk.
(c) M.C.O. chickens out at this point "with great complications". I cannot be of any greater nelp!
(d d After 11. KxN Q-Q3ch 12. K-B4 B-K3ch 13. K-N5 Q-R3 mate:
(e) This looks insufficient. Perhaps best is 12. P-B5 Q Q Q 13. K-B3 or even 13. P-B6!? Now there is no escape.
P.K. Tells - I.C. Cock Nimzo-Indian Defence

| 1. P-2A | N-KB3 | 9. P-N5 | N-K2 | 17. P-K4 | N-B4 | 25. $\mathrm{Q} \times \mathrm{BP}$ | N-23 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2. P-2B4 | P-K3 | 10. P- $2 \mathbb{N} 3$ | 0-0 | 19. R-R3 | R-Q1(d) | 26. $\mathrm{R}=\mathrm{B4}$ | P-KR4 |
| 3. $\mathbb{T}-Q B 3$ | B-N5 | 11. $\mathrm{B}-\mathrm{N} 2$ | $\mathrm{P}-2 \mathrm{~N}$ | 19. $\mathrm{N}-25$ ! | NxP (e) | 27. Q-N6Ch | K-R1 |
| 4. P-K3 | P-B4 | 12. R-R4: (b) | B-N2 | 20. B-KB3 | $\operatorname{PxN}(\mathrm{f})$ | 28. PxPch | K-N2 |
| 5. KN-K2 | P-24 | 13. 2 -R1 | PxP | 21. BxN | PxB | 29. $0-\mathrm{N} 5 \mathrm{ch}$ | Resigns |
| 6. P-QR3 | BPxP(a) | 14. PxP | $\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{B1}$ | 22. R-kN3 | QxR |  |  |
| 7. PxB | PxN | 15. B-K2! (c) | $\mathrm{N}-82$ | 23. BPx\! | P-B3 |  |  |
| 8. NxP | N-B3 | 16. 0-0 | Q-N4 | 24. BxP! (g) | PxB |  |  |

(a) This is frowned upon in most variations of the Nimzo-Indian as it simultaneously gives up the 2 bishofs and opens lines on which they can work.
(b) A multi-purpose move: it prepares to put pressure on the QRP, protects the QBP and prepares a possible switch over to the K-side along the 4 th rank.
(c) He can leave his own KNP as 15.. BxP? 16. R-N1 B-N2 17. N-Q5! NxN 18. RxPch removes Black's with an easy win.
(d) Now the storm breaks. He could cover his KN2 by ... P-B3.
(e) Or, 19... PxN 20. R-KN3 with disaster on Black's KN2.
(f) But here he could support his knight by $N(1)-Q 3$ ! and life is no ${ }^{\circ}$ at all simple. Instead of 20. B-KB3, White could have rion the balck Q by 20. P-B4 q-R3 21. R-R3 QxR 22. PxR PxN but Black has plenty of counterplay along the long diagonal. After the 20...N(1)-23, Wite does not have that resource and he may have to play 21. $\mathrm{B}-\mathrm{B1}$ to make progress. After 21... $\mathbb{N}-\mathrm{Q} 7$ 22. BxN QxB 23. N-K7cin K-B1 24. BxB NxB" 25. N-B6 followed by 26. RxP, White breaks in on the 7th rank. If 21... Q-R5 22. P-N3 \&-R6 23. BeN2 $2-\mathrm{R} 4 \quad$ 24. N-K7ch K-B1 25. NOB6 BxN 26. P-B6 and the passed pawn becomes a nuisance.
(g) The point of this last move. The exposed $\mathbb{K}$ cannot survive.
T. Mordue - A.P. Ashby Trench Defence

| 1. P-K4 | P-K3 | 9. R-K1 | B-82 | 17. BxPch | KxB (d) | 25. $\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{NT}$ | $\mathrm{N}(\mathrm{R} 3)-\mathrm{N} 5$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2. $\mathrm{P}-24$ | P-24 | 10. $\mathrm{B}-\mathrm{B} 1$ | P-2R4 | 18. $\mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{B2ch}$ | $\mathrm{K}-\mathrm{R} 1$ (e) | 26. N(1) xP | HxN |
| 3. $\mathbb{N}-22$ | $\mathrm{N}-2 \mathrm{~B} 3$ | 11. $\mathrm{B}-\mathrm{K} 3$ | $\mathrm{P}-\mathrm{R} 5$ | 19. $2 \times 3$ | N-R2 | 27. NXY | RxP |
| 4. KN-B3 | N-33 | 12. $2 \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{Q}^{2}$ | P-R6 | 20. B-B4 | Q-K1 | 28. Bxp | I- 2 S1 |
| 5. P-K5 | N-22 | 13. P-2N3 | B-NT5 (a) | 21. R-K3 | $\mathrm{K}-\mathrm{N} 2$ | 29. R-R3(g) | 2-B1 |
| 6. N-N3 | B-K2 | 14. B-Q3! (b) | P-B4 | 22. N-K1! (f) | K-B2 | 30. R-R7ch | K-K1 |
| 7. $\mathrm{B}-\mathrm{N} 5$ | -0 | 15. PxPe.p. | Pxp | 23. N-B2 | Q-K2 | 31. 2 -N3! | $\mathrm{RxB}(\mathrm{n})$ |
| 8. 0-0 | $\mathbb{N}(2)-\mathbb{N} 1$ | 16. P-B3! (c) | BxP | 24. $\mathrm{B}(1)-\mathrm{K} 1$ | $\mathrm{B}-\mathrm{KN}$ | 32. $2 \times 1$ <br> 33. QxNeh | N-N1 Resigns |

(a) Thite has allowed his $Q$ wing to get bottled up, Presumably, this was deliberate as he could have taken preventive measures by 11. P-QR4 or 12. N-B5: 7ith the text move, Black takes up the challenge - he knowis itisdangerous to desert his K-side with his most useful defensive piece but he does not want Wite to consolidate by P- २B3.
(b) Simply threatening the classic B sacrifice on KR7 wnich Black takes steps to avosd.
(c) Positionally, this is compulsory, as ...B-B6 otherwise ties him up completely.
(d) By declining the sacrifice by 17... K-R1 Black would invite enormous complications probably starting with 18. B-N6 threatening 19. N-K5: and 2-R5ch or even 18. $\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{K} 5$ at once.
(e) $18 \ldots \ldots \mathrm{~K}-\mathrm{N} 2$ looks better. He cannot make up his mind where to put his king. By the time he decides to move to the centre, his position has seriously deteriorated.
(f) A good manoeuvre, making room for the rooks on the K-side and proparing to attack the advance Black QRP.
(g) Neatly squashing Balck's counterplay
(h) Now it's all over. Naturally, if $31 \ldots$ RxN 32. Q-N6ch mates but $31 \ldots \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{K} 7$ 32. N-N4 followed by 33. B- 6 is also hopeless.

Round 2.
At the end of this round, only two players (Moore and Mordue) were on $100 \%$ Moore demonstrated convincingly the superiority of $B x N^{\prime} v \mathrm{PxP}$ in an open middle game position and Mordue won an ending by the clever use of Zugswang. However, things were rather hotting up as Lane, Ashby, Staples and LeMoir all won and Tells and Clarke produced a very hard-fought draw.
D.A.LeMoir - D.J. Shire Latvian Counter Gambit

| 1. PaEK4 | D-K4 | 8. $2 \times \mathrm{R}$ | B-in2 | 19. N-B3 | R-R1 | 22. 8 -84ch | Q-K4 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2. N-KB3 | P-KB4 | 9. Q-R7 | P-23 | 16. Q -B2 | NxP | 23. Pxach | Kx? |
| 3. $\mathrm{B}-\mathrm{B4}(\mathrm{a})$ | PxP | 10. B-K2 | $\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{QB} 3$ | 17. NxIV | $\operatorname{PxN}(\mathrm{f})$ | 24. P-N3 | P-K6(i) |
| 4. NxP | P-24: (B) | 11. P-KB3? (d) | N-25 | 18. K-21: (g) | NxP | 25. $\mathrm{B}-\mathrm{N} 2 \mathrm{ch}$ | K-K5 |
| 5. 2 -R5ch | P-KN3 | 12. PxP | N-KB3 | 19. P-KN4! | $\mathrm{NxR}(\mathrm{h})$ | 26. P-Q | Mate |
| 6. NXP | $\operatorname{PxN}(\mathrm{c})$ | 13. $\mathrm{R}-\mathrm{B} 1$ | $\mathrm{B} \rightarrow \mathrm{B4}$ (e) | 20. PxB | $\mathrm{P}-\mathrm{KN} 4$ |  |  |
| 7. B-N5ch | K-B2 | 14. 2-R4 | Q-K2 | 21. B-B4ch |  |  |  |

Notes marked (DJS) by Shire (Handed to me the day after the game)
(a) The Keres variation. The late grandmaster considered this the complete refutation (DJS).
(b) Keres' main analysis followed 4...Q-N4? when Black is mated (DJS).
(c) Normal is 6...N-KB3 7. Q-K5ch B-K2 8. B-N5ch (to deprive the Black knight of the $Q B 3$ square) P-B3 9. NxB AxN 10. 2xnch Kxת 11. B-B1! (to avoid the Thite square weakness after 11. $\mathrm{B}-\mathrm{K} 2 \mathrm{R}-\mathbb{N} 1$ 12. P-KN3) Non after 6...Pxl Thite has the difficult choice between 7. QxR and 7. OXPch. The main point of Lemoirs
move is that if Black attempts to catch Thite's 2 in the game with $0 . \ldots 2$-N4? (the immediate $9 \ldots \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{KB3}$ fails to 10 : 2-R1) 10. B-K8ch! turns the tables. After 9...P-RR3, however, it is seen that 7. $B-\mathbb{N} 5 \mathrm{ch}$ has a transpositional value only (DJS).
(d) : for courage and ingenuity? for unsoundness. Normal would be 11. P-QB3 (white square weakness!) Q-N4 12. P-KN3 N-KB3 13. Q-R4 QxQ 14. Pxi] N-IK4: (DJS).
(e) The main point of my defence was 13...NxB 14. P-K5 intending RxNch! (DLM)
(f) By means of his 13 th and 14th moves Black has developed his attack gaining tempi at the expense of the White ?. The crisis is now at hand. $17 \ldots 0 \times 1 \mathrm{l}$ 18. P-Q3 (what else?) NxPch 19. K-Q1 Q-2R5 20. P-2N3 Q-B3 wins. This was my main line of analysis. Then I became attracted by the trappy text move, Seeing that 18. K-21 NxP 19. KxN? P-K6cn was no defence of the C-pawn I only considered the desparate 18. P-KN4 when 18...N-B6ch is killing (DJS)
(DLM) In the cold light of day, we found reason to argue with this: the variation after 20... - -B3 can continue 21. R-QN $\mathbb{N}-\mathbb{N} 5$ (or 25 ) 22. B-N4 or 21... B- 5 22. $8-B 4$ and Vhite seems to have chances for survival in all cases.
(g) Thite responds better in the crisis. By delaying P-Kiv4 for a move the Black N cannot retain the option of striking at QB7 and KB6 (DJS)
(h) $19 \ldots \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{K} 6$ still gave chances but by now I was losing faith in my ability to calculate (DJS)
(i) Losing, I decide to construct a nice self-mate. The final position shows what the problemist describes as a model mate - each square in the Black K8s field being blocked or guarded by one piece only. A theoretical success for Black but a sporting triumph for Thite (DJS)
(DLM) My thanies to David Shire for his excellent notes.
B.P.A. Andrews - M.J. Staples English Opening

(a) Thite intends to develop his KN on K 2 , so this advance (intending ...P Pry) is playable. After 6. N-KB3, on the other hand, 6...P-KRA is very bad as the Thite $\mathbb{N}$ covers KR4.
(b) It is hard to imagine either king living happily on the K-side, so the players commence hostilities on the other side as neither wants to commit himself to castling yet.
(c) Now that White is comitted to his Q-side activity, Black decides it is safe to castle. Thite soon agrees.
(d) Black's pieces have been massing on the K-side, so Thite decides to land his blow first. Now, after $25 \ldots N-B p$ (25...P-R4 26. N-26) 26. N(R4) xN PxN 27. RxP the position favours Thite wino has femer weaknesses to cover.
(e) A spectacular, well prepared, blow in a potentially rocky position. After the simply 26. Q-R2! BXN 27. QxB N-K7ch Thite probably didn't like what he saw. However, it is not as simply as that. He can play 27. Pxp!? or 27. PxT!? NxOP (BxR 28. QxN) 28. PxP!? with complications in which the $Q P$ and the $\mathbb{N}$ at K4 are towers of strength.
(f) Now it all collapses with alarming rapidity. 28. Pxp had to be played.
(g) Allowing a winning Qfork, but $\mathrm{K}-\mathrm{N} 1$ allows a Nfork and $\mathrm{K}-\mathrm{K} 3 \mathrm{Q}$ - B5 is mate. An unusual game.

## Round 3.

Moore and Mordue drew their game and this gave Wells and Aitken the chance to catch up. Wells outplayed Lane who played an incorrect combination that lost a rook, while Atken turned the tables when Staples tried the wrong method of exploiting his positional advantage. A large group on 2 points consisted of Ashby (who beat Farndon beautifully), Meade (who was losing when Goodman gave him a piece), Clarke and Derrick (who drew with each other) and LeMoir (who agreed a draw in a better position despite having given away à piece in complications).
D. Farndon - A. Ashby Trompovsky Attack

| 1. P-24 | N-KB3 | 16. P-B4 | P-K5 | 31. $\mathrm{R}(\mathrm{N} 2)-\mathrm{B} 2$ | B-KB3 | 46. K-B2 | P-R3 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2. B-N5 | P-B4 | 17. P-KN3 | P-QR4 | 32. R-KN2(a) | BxP! | 47. $\mathrm{K}-22(\mathrm{e})$ | $\mathrm{K}-\mathrm{B4}$ |
| 3. BxN | NPxB | 18. N*KR3 | B-QR3 | 33. PxB | NxP | 48. K-B2 | P-B3 |
| 4. P-25 | P-B4 | 19. P-N3 | P-R5 | 34. $\mathbb{N}-\mathrm{R4} 4$ (b) | RxNs! | 49. K-82 | P-36ch |
| 5. N-KB3 | B-N2 | 20. $\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{B} 2$ | PxP | 35. PxR | N-B6 | 50. Nxp | PxNch |
| 6. P-B3 | Q-N3 | 21. Pxp | B-QB1 | 36. $\mathrm{R}-\mathrm{N} 2(\mathrm{c})$ | NxB | 51. KxP | R-28 |
| 7. Q-22 | 2-KB3 | 22. $\mathrm{R}-\mathrm{Q}^{2}$ | R-R8 | 37. KxB | BxR | 52. R-K2 | R-26ch |
| 8. N-R3 | P-qR3 | 23. N-21 | B-Q2 | 38. RxB | RxP (d) | 53. $\mathrm{K}-\mathrm{B} 2$ | P-25 |
| 9. $2-155$ | P-N5 | 24. B-K2 | K-K2 | 39. $\mathrm{K}-\mathrm{B} 2$ | P-Q4 | 54. Pxpch | Kxp |
| 10. $2 \times 8$ | BxQ | 25. N-N2 | B-B6 | 40. K-N3 | R-R8 | 55. R-f2 | P-K6 |
| 11. 0-0-0 | P-K4 | 26. ROB2 | KR-R1 | 41. K-B2 | K-23 | 56. P-N5 (f) | RPxP |
| 12. P-K3 | P-23 | 27. B-81 | B-Q $\mathrm{B}_{1}$ | 42. P-R3 | K-B3 | 57. PxP | Pxp |
| 13. P-B4 | P-N5 | 28. R-K2 | $\mathrm{R}(1)-\mathrm{R} 7$ | 43. K-N3 | K-N4 | 58. R -N 2 | $\mathrm{R} \rightarrow \mathrm{B6} \mathrm{ch}$ |
| 14. $\mathrm{N}-2 \mathrm{NT}$ | N-22 | 29. RON1 | B-13 | 44. P -N4 | PxP | 59. K-Q1 | R-B4 |
| 15. $\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{N} 1$ | $\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{N} 3$ | 30.2(1)-N2 | B-N2 | 45. PxP | P-B5ch | 60. R-OR2 | K-26 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | Thite Resig |  |

(a) The story so far ..... After Black's accurate opening play, White lost the initiative and allowed his opponent to tie him down completely. After probing for errors, Ashby decides that the only way through is to create some passed pawns by a piece sacrifice. By means of the lovely combination that follows, he manages to gain three pawns of great mobility for his piece.
(b) After 34. N-B4, simplest is 34...RxNch! 35. KxR N-B6ch 36. K-31 R-R8ck 37. K-B2 RxB with two pawns and a dominating position for the exchange,
(c) Or 36. B-B2 P-N6! or 36. R-Q2 Rxivch 37. K-B2 P-N6 mate.
(d) Now a carefully turned advance of the pawns will win.
(e) If 47. N-B3ch K-B4 48. N-K2 R-K8! causes even more embarassment (19. K-2.2 P-B6ch! 50. KxR PKR and the P queens). Black times bris P-B6 for when all his pawns and pieces are on their best squares.
(f) Or 56. RxP R-57ch 57. K-B1 - K-26 58. RxP R-B7ch 59. K-N1 P-K7 60. R 986 ch $\mathrm{K}-\mathrm{B5}$ 61. $\mathrm{R}-\mathrm{K} 6 \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{Q7}$ and there is no defence to $\ldots \mathrm{R}-88 \mathrm{ch}$ and $\mathrm{P}-\mathrm{K8}(\Omega)$. If here 58. R-R3 R-KN7 dears up the pawns and wins.
)g) A really fire game by Ashby.
M.J. Staples - Dr. J.M. Aitken Richter-Veresov Opening

| 1. $\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{QB3}$ | P-24 | 9. Q-Q2 | P-B3 | 17. $\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{N} 5$ | P-B5 | 25. RXNP(e) $\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{B5}$ : |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2.R-Q4 | N-KB3 | 10. 0-0-0 | N-Q2 | 18. $\mathrm{Q} R-\mathrm{B1}$ | $\mathrm{N}(2)-\mathrm{N} 3$ | 26. R-B2 N-27ch |
| 3. B-N 5 | B-B4 | 11. P-K4 | Pxp | 19. Q-Q3(B) | R-B4! | 27. K-B1 N-K5 |
| 4. P-B3 | B-N3 | 12. PxP | N(4)-B3 | 20. P-KN4(c) | RxN | 28. $\mathrm{R}(2)-\mathrm{N} 2 \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{B} 2$ |
| 5. P-K3 | P-K3 | 13. P-K5 | $\mathrm{N}-24$ | 21. PxR | QxP | 29. $\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{B3} \quad \mathrm{~N}(\mathrm{Q4}) \times \mathrm{N}$ |
| 6. B-23 | B-K2 | 14. BxB | RPxB | 22. $\mathrm{K}-\mathrm{N} 1$ | R-KB1 | 30. PxN P-B6(f) |
| 7. KN-K2 | $\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{R} 4$ | 15. $\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{K} 4$ | 0-0 | 23. Pris3? (d) | 2xP | 31. $R(2)-N 4 P-B 7$ |
| 8. BxB | Q $\times$ B | 16. P-KR4(a) | P-KB4 | 24. E-TN1 | Q-B4 | 32. $2-B 1 \quad \mathrm{~B}-\mathrm{B} 6$ |
| 18/12 |  |  |  |  |  | White Resigns. (g) |

(a) Black has played passively, so White throws himself upon him. After Black:s most desparate-looking move, Thite should probably settle in on 06 and play on his central advantages. The weak Black K-side will not mun away.
(b) Staples tells me that he did not play 19. NxBP because of 19...RxN: 20. RxR $N-B 5$ ! but he has since found that $\mathrm{Th}_{\mathrm{h}} \mathrm{t}$ g gains the advantage by 21 . R-B7! QxR 22. Q-Q3! ... Al thougn Black has material equality by 22...NxKP 22. PxN Q-K1 he has a terrible game after 23. R-B1...
(c) Forcing the exchange sacrifice as Black cannot allow White to win the KNP.
(d) Black's last move was not exact. Better was 22...QxNP 23. KR-N1 Q-B4 23. QxQ NPxQ 24. NXP NXN 25. RxN when the Thite rooks will have some trouble meeting the advance of the two passed pawns. After 22...r-KB1, Staples could have played 23. Q-QR3! threatening both 24. QxPP and 24. R-R8ch! KxR 25. 2xRch $K-R 2$ 26. R-R1ch winning the Q. After the retreat 23...R-R1 24. Q-R3, Black has problems (24...R-KB1 25. P-QN3 intending 26. P-QB4 N moves 27. Q-R7ch K-B2 28. RxPch).
(e) It is not much better to play 25. QxQ RxQ 26. RxNP K-B2 followed by ...P-INN4 and tine Black pawns are already rolling.
(f) The clever incursion by Black's Knight has left the rooks helpless to stop the passed KBP. (Staples says that 29. $R(2)-N 4$ would have held out longer).
(g) There is no defence to $33 . . .8-K 6 c h$ followed by ... Q-K8.

## Round 4.

Mordue marched on with a convincing win over Aitken to take the sole lead with 32. Behind him were 3 on 3. Moore and Tells (who drew with each other) and Charke who found a neat combination in a difficult position to beat Theeler.

Dr. J.M. Aitken - T. Mordue Sicilian Najdorf

| 1. P-K4 | P-QB4 | 14. P-QR3 | R - PB 1 27. PxB | $\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{R} 5$ - 40. $\mathrm{R}(1)-\mathrm{B7}$ K-N4 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2. $\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{KB} 3$ | $\mathrm{P}-23$ | 15. N-KR4 | P-N3 28. N-B3 | $\operatorname{RxBP}(\mathrm{b}) 41 . \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{R7}$ ( $\mathrm{R}-\mathrm{QR7}$ |
| 3. $\mathrm{P}-\mathrm{A} 4$ | PxP | 15. $\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{B3}$ | B-B1 29. N-N5 | $\mathrm{R}-\mathrm{K} 2$. 42. $\mathrm{R}(\mathrm{B} 7)-$ |
| 4. NxP | N-KB3 | 17. B-N5 | Q-N3 30. P-K5 | $\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{B4}$ - $\mathrm{N} 77 \mathrm{R}-\mathrm{N5}$ |
| 5. $\mathrm{N}-2 \mathrm{B3}$ | P-2R3 | $18 . \mathrm{QR}-\mathrm{Q1}$ | B-N2 31. R-B6 | NxB 43. RxPch PxR |
| 6.P-B4 | P-K4 | 19. B-K3 | Q-B2 32. PxN | RxKP 44. RxR P-N5 |
| 7.N-B3 | QN-Q2 | 20. $\mathrm{B} \rightarrow \mathrm{N} 5$ | N-B4 33. NxP | Rx@P! (c)45. R-R7 P-R4 |
| 8. B-K2 | B-K2 | 21. N-K1 | N-R4 34. R(1)-KB1 | RL K 7 46. R-QN7 K-B4 |
| 9. 0-0 | P-QN4 | 22. $\mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{B} 2$ | N-B5: (a) 35. N-R6ch | $\mathrm{K}-\mathrm{N} 2$ 47. K-B2 K-K4 |
| 10.B-03 | -00 | 23. BxN | PxB 36: R-B7ch | KxN 48. R-N5ch K-Q3 |
| 11.2-K2 | B-N2 | 24. $2 \times P$ | QxQ 37. RxB | RxP 49. P-N3 K-B3 |
| 12.K-R1 | R-K1 | 25. RxQ | B-K4 38. P-R4 | R-R5 White Resigns |
| 13. PxP | PxP | 26. R-KB1 | BXN 39. $\mathrm{K}-\mathrm{N} 1$ | RxP |

(a) In this well-known line, White has failed to make any progress on the K-side, so Black takes over with a very neat temporary pawn sacrifice.
(b) At the end of the combination, Black has all the advantages 2 pawn islands versus 4 (less pawn meaknesses to protect) more active pieces (bad Thite bishop) and a mortal threat to the GRP.
(c) Nicely demonstrating (back rank mate) that $W_{n}$ ite's active defence has only run him into further trouble. The rest needs no comment.
P.H. Clarke - G. T. Theeler Dutch Defence

（a）A good move on principle，as his $\square B$ threatens to enter the game unopposed by Thite＇s KB．Hovever，it does veaken the long diagonal，as Clarke immediately shows．
（b）Played with a clever ideain mind．He had a very good alternative in 17．．．R－R6： 18．B－N3 B－B4 and I think Black＇s bishops give him the edge．
（c）Threatening to trap Wite＇s $Q$ with ．．．B－N2 followed by ．．．R－R1．Thite can probably wriggle out by 20．\＆－B3 B－N2 21．凤－Q3（21．P－K6 چ－B2 22．日－Q3 Q－B3）although he may－face some anxious moments trying to prevent mate．
（d）The trap is sprung and Wite is left with an extra，passed，pawn．
（e）23．．．R－QN1 looks a little better．$N_{0} W$ Black blunders when he could have fought a long ending．

D．Farndon－A G，llinane French Defence（By Transposition）

（a）Byack has nad to lose a lot of time in the opening and now Thite threatens 15．$N(5) x N$ 2xN（15．．．NXN（22）16．BxB）16．NxNch doubling Black＇s pawns．The best defence looks to be $14 . . . \mathrm{KR}-\mathrm{K} 1$ ，protecting the bishop so that the knight can recapture．$I_{n} s t e a d$, he allows his $K$－side black squares to become seriously weakened．
（b）A nice queen sacrifice for mate．One argument in favour of using English Descriptive $\mathbb{N}_{0}$ tation is that you would not have know that this game contains a Q－sacrifice just by looking at the bare Algebraic score．

J．T．S．Menadue－D．J．Shire Kings Indian Defence

| 1．P－PA | N－KB3 | 8．KN－K2 | P－B4 |  | B－K4 | $\mathrm{R}-\mathrm{N} 1$ | 21． $\mathrm{BxQ}(\mathrm{e})$ | $B \times B$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2．P－OB4 | P－KN3 | 9． $\mathrm{P}-\mathrm{K} 5(\mathrm{a})$ | KN－Q2 |  | P－B．4！ | NxP | 22． NxB | RxN |
| 3． $\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{QB} 3$ | $\mathrm{B}-\mathrm{N} 2$ | 10．PxQP | KPxP |  | $\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{B6}$ | Q－B2 | 23．$B-84$ | $\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{K} 6$ |
| 4．P－K4 | $\mathrm{P}-23$ | 11．0－0 | $\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{AB} 3$ |  | N－05 | Q－N2 | 24．R－B1！（f） | $\mathrm{P}-\mathrm{KR} 4$ |
| 5．P－B3 | 0－0 | 12．$B-8 B 2(b)$ | R－K1 |  | N（5）－K7ch | $\mathrm{K}-\mathrm{R} 1$（d） | 25． BxN | RxB |
| 6． $\mathrm{B}-\mathrm{K} 3$ | $\mathrm{P}-\mathrm{N} 3$ | 13． $\mathrm{B}-\mathrm{B} 2$ | PxP |  | $\mathrm{N}-\infty$ ！ | Rxiv（ 2 ） | 26． 0.05 | $\mathrm{R}-\mathrm{N} 1$ |
| 7．B－23 | $\mathrm{P}-\mathrm{QR} 3$ | 14．NxP | $N(3)-$ |  |  |  | 27． $3 \times 2$ | Resigns |

（a）Both players have played the opening very quickly．This is a sharp and complex line in which both players must be careful．Black isn＇t！
（b）Menadue，on his score sheet，gives this a question mark．Perhaps he felt 12. B－K4 was a better way of preserving the tension．It certainly avoids the re－ treat forced upon him by Black＇s next move．
（c）Black has released the tension himxelf but soon finds that he has uncorked a hurricane．
（d）If 19．．．K－B1 20．RэB1！intending to remove the $K_{n}$ ignt and play $2 x 0$ ．Thite has shunned winning the exchange not．only beacuse Black then gets play，but also because he has something bettwa．．．．
（e）Jinning the 炎。 If so $\ldots Q x B$ 21．NxP is a rare mate．
（f）This nice little touch（21．．．NxQ 25．R－B8ch and mates）leads to a further tangling of the black pieces and a quick resignation．

## Round 5 ．

As usually happens on Saturday evening，the chess gets a bit serious and dour． Mordue reached an apparently satisfactory position against $W_{e} l l$ s but was suddenly squashed flat．Clarke joined Wells in the lead on 4 points with a typical grinding 18／14

Win over Moore. Meade draws up level with Mordue on 3咅 when Aitken, having been forced to "sacrifice" a pawn for good compensation allows a simple mating sacrifice.

The fun is provided by Boyce, who throws everything including the kitchen sink at-Whire's King.
J.R. Boyce - D. Snire Kings Indian Attack

| 1. P - 4 | P-K3 | 11. P-KR4 | P-N5 | 21. BxB | P-B3 | 1. $\mathrm{K}-\mathrm{N} 1$ | $\mathrm{H}(1)-31$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2. $P-23$ | $P-Q 4$ | 12. $\mathrm{N}(1)-\mathrm{R} 2$ | B-R3 | 22. N-R6ch: | $\mathrm{K}-\mathrm{R} 1$ (f) | 32. QxP | BxP |
| 3. IT-82 | P-QB4 | 13. B-B4 | P-R5 | 23. $\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{B} 7 \mathrm{ch}$ | $\mathrm{K}-\mathrm{N} 1$ | 33. $2 \times \mathrm{P}$ | $B-74$ |
| 4. KN-B3 | N-KB3 | 14. N-N5! (b) | $\mathrm{N}-25$ | 24. $N \times Q$ | QRxN | 34. R-01 | B-11 |
| 5. P-KN3 | N-B3 | 15. 3 -R5!? | P-R3 | 25. KPxP | NxP | 35.r-K1! | $\mathrm{R}-\mathrm{B7}(\mathrm{a})$ |
| 6. $\mathrm{B}-\mathrm{N} 2$ | $B \rightarrow$ K2 | 16. N-N4 (ch | PxN | 26. BxN | RxB | 36. R-K4! | BxR |
| 7. 0-0 | 0-0. | 17. PxP | $\operatorname{NxBP}$ (d) | 27. $\operatorname{PxP}(g)$ | $\mathrm{R}-\mathrm{QB1}$ | 37. $2 \times 3$ | RxP |
| 8. $\mathrm{R}-\mathrm{K} 1$ (a) | $\mathrm{P}-\mathrm{N}_{4}$ | 18. $\mathrm{B}-\mathrm{K} 4$ ! | PxB | 28. R-QB1? | B-26! | 38. 2xPch | $\mathrm{K}-\mathrm{R1}$ |
| 9. P-K5 | $\mathrm{N}-22$ | 19. K-N2! | NxRch | 29. P-B3? | B-K7 | 39. O-R3ch | $\mathrm{K}-\mathrm{N} 1$ |
| 10.N-B1 | $\mathrm{P}-2 \mathrm{P}_{4}$ | 20. $\operatorname{RxN}(\mathrm{e})$ | BxNP | 30. Q-K5 | BxPch | 40. S-K6ch | Draw |

(a) If he plays 8. P-K5 at once, the attack he plays later becomes difficult because 8...N-22 9. R-K1 Z-B2 forces 10. Q-K2 and this can be hit by a later $\because \cdot N-05$, besides which the Black $W B$ will set up opnosite the Waite $\cap$ (on ... Rin3)
(b) The alternative is to weaken the Black $K$ by $P-R 5-R 6$, but the defence is difficult to break down.
(c) Throwing all his available pieces at the Black $K$ Thite intends, after due preparation, to sacrifice on KR6, Black would rather not wait.
(d) Al thoűh this takes the knigint dangerously far from the defence of his King, it does have the advantage that it allows ...BxPP, defending against some of the mates. Hence, Thite's newt move.
(e) Now the threat is simply 21. R-R1 with mate. Clearly 20...P-B3 21. P-NG is hopeless, so 3lack removes the offending pawn by a countersacrifice - after all he is a rook and a piece ahead.
(f) 22...PxN 23. Z-N6cn K-R1 24. gxPch K-N1 25. Q-N6ch K-R1 26. R-R1 is mate, so Black has to give up his $\quad$.
(g) Now the smoke has cleared and White must have good winning chances if he consolidates properly. $H_{0}$ wever, he allows himself to be confused by some clever play and Black nearly manages to turn the tables completely.
(h) The other mate threat, $35 \ldots$. R-R3, is met in the same way. Black decides his rook is better on the 7 th rank and that peace negotiations are in order.

## Round 6.

Clarke took sole lead (5) by beating Mordue and Tells just kept in touch (11 by drawing a game with Meade which he tried very hard to win. Behind, a few players were making "late runs" - Lane and Thompson both won their second game
 Nxf leaving material equal). Menadue, suffering from shock, resigned: Thompson the exchange down in an ending, forced the queening of a pawn. Shutler won his third game on the trot against lemoir. Thus Lane, Thompson and Shutler joined Ashby (who beat Derrick) and Meade on 4 points in 3 fd place.
D.A.LeMoir - S.J. Shutler Sicilian Ting Gambit Deferred

(a) The most active renly is $4 . . \mathrm{P}-24$ which leads to most of the games played in this line.
(b) Jith nis foth and 11 th moves; Black has cleared his lines for defence of his extra pawn. He now invited 13. RxP RxR 14. Qxir NxKP 15. BxB KxB 16. Q-Ach N-B3 17. P-N4 Q-R4ch 18. K-K2 Q-B4 19. QxQ PxQ 20. R-QN1 NXP 21. RxP vith a probable draw or 16. QxP Q-R4ch 17. K-K2 with a similar ré sult. This was not what $I$ wanted so I developed a nlan of a K-side attack, using the $0+B$ pressure along the long diagonal.
(c) An obvious reply, which prevents Black's next, is 16. R-N3... Shutler says he was going to play 16...Q-B4 which renevs the lethal threat of ...NxNP! attacking Thite's KB2. But, then I could play 17. N-R2!? intending P-N5 followed by N-N4 and P-R5, breaking in along the KR file. In fact, I rejected 16. R-N3 because of $16 \ldots . \mathrm{D}-\mathrm{B}$ ? and the knight reaches...QB4 with gain of tempo.
But the move played is wo se, as Black shows that White is pinned up hill and down dale.
(d) A beautiful move, which would also have been the reply to 16. R-N1. If now 17. BxB OxPch 18. K-01 QxNch 19. K-Q2 Q-K6ch! 20. K-B3 (K-Q1 N-B7 mate) KxB and wins.
(e) 21. RxN R-N8ch.
(f) Another good move - 25. KxN NxBch or 25. N-B4 N(7)xB and the knight protects the rook: After this, Black tries hard to make things difficult for himself but eventuslly gets the reward for some fine play in the first 25 moves.
B.P.A. Andrews - I.P. Legg English Opening

| 1. P-QB4 | P-K. 4 | 13. P-K4 | $\mathrm{R}-22$ | 25. NxR | NxN | 87. P-R5 | P-T/ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2. $\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{NB} 3$ | $\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{KB} 3$ | 14. Q-B2 | Q-K1 | 26. Q-B7 | $\mathrm{K}-\mathrm{B1}$ | 38. P-R6 | R-R1 |
| 3. P-KN3 | -24 | 15. P-84! (a) | KPxP | 27. $0 \times \mathrm{P}$ (N7) | R-91 | 39. P-R7 | $\mathrm{R}-\mathrm{R1}$ |
| A. Pxp | Nx P | 16. KPxP | BxP | 28. BxI | QxB | 40. R-N7 | K-B5 |
| 5. N-B3 | $\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{QB3}$ | 17. QxB | Pxy | 29. Qxach | KxQ | 41. P-N4 | $\mathrm{P}-115$ |
| 6. P-23 | N-N3 | 18. PxP | BxP | 30. R-B7ch(d) | K-K3 | 42. P-N5 | K-B6 |
| 7. B-N2 | B-K2 | 19. $\operatorname{BxN}(\mathrm{b})$ | R-B2 | 31. RXQRP | $\mathrm{r}-27$ | 43. P-N6 | P-N6 |
| 8. 0-0 | O-0 | 20. Q-B2 | $B \times R(c)$ | 32. P-R3 | R-N\% | 44. R-N7 | P-N7 |
| 9. B-K3 | B-K3 | 21. N-N5! | P-N3 | 33. $\mathrm{Rx}{ }^{\text {P }}$ | $\mathrm{K}-\mathrm{QA}$ | 45. RxP | Resigns |
| 10. $\mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{B1}$ | P-B4 | 22. 3-85 | $\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{Q1}$ | 34. R-KN7 | $\mathrm{K}-\mathrm{B4}$ |  |  |
| $11 . \mathrm{Kn}-21$ | B-B3 | 23. RxB | BPrB | 35. RxP | R-N6 |  |  |
| 12.B-B5 | ReB2 | 24. R-QB1 | $\mathrm{K}-\mathrm{N} 2$ | 36. P-KR4 | RxP |  |  |

(a) In this opening, Black takes on a large responsibility and has to be careful about such break-outs by Thite. If now 15...BPxP 16. NxP and Black cannot avoid the weakening of his K-side (NxBch PxN) without losing a pawn. Ho plays instead for the win of a pawn, but he weakens his white squares in the process.
(b) Removing the guard from the rook and thereby gaining control of the $Q$ file. If now 19...RxRch 20. RxR RPxB 21. N-N5 D-N3 22. Q-Q5ch the Black King
gets pushed around.
(c) 20...RxN looks better, as the knight now becomes very active.
(d) Thus Thite wins material at last and wins the R+P ending, with considerable help from Black who is in very serious time trouble.
D. Shire - A. Cullinane QP Slav Defence

| 1. P-Q4 | $\mathrm{P}-\mathrm{Q} / 4$ | 7. BxB | Qxitch 13. Q-N3 | P-B3(c) | 19. Q-B7(f) | N-K2 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2. P-QB4 | P-QB3 | 8. B-K2 | P-QB4: (a) $4 \cdot \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{B} 3$ | P-K4 | 20. RxN | $\mathrm{K}-\mathrm{B1}$ (g) |
| 3. $\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{QB} 3$ | $\mathrm{P}-\mathrm{K} 3$ | 9. $B x P(?)$ | QxNP 15. R-Q5! | P-KN3 | 21. B-R6ch | $\mathrm{K}-\mathrm{B2}$ |
| 4. $\mathrm{P}-\mathrm{KA}$ | PxP | 10. Q-Q6? | N-Q2 15. $\mathrm{KR}-\mathrm{O}_{1}$ | P-K5 (d) | 22. RxNch! | QxB |
| 5. NxP | B-N5ch | 11. 0-0-0 | Q-N4ch? (b) $17 . \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{B5}$ : | $\operatorname{PxNT}(\mathrm{e})$ | 23. B-B4ch | $\mathrm{K}-\mathrm{K} 1(\mathrm{H})$ |
| 6. B-Q2 | $2 \times P$ | 12. B-K3 | Q-K2 18. B-ON5 | 2-K3 | 24. R-28ch! | Resigns(i) |

Notes By David Shire (Except for the note marked (DLM).
(a) In the early days of this positionally motivated gambit ( 7 is embarking on a black square campaign) it was rapidly established that 8...2xNP 9. Q-Q6. N-Q2 10. $0-0-0$ ! was not the way for Black to defend. Flicking in the moves 8... P-QB4 9. BxP gives Black an opportunity which he does not accept.
(b) The difference is that QB3 is unblocked: 11...Q-B3 12. QxQ PxQ 13. B-K3 gives a difficult queenless middlegame in which Thite will attempt to attack the weak Black Q-side pawns with his bishops.
(c) 13...KN-B3 14. $2 x P$ R-KN1 ansures that some Black pieces get into action. Now he has great development difficulties.
(d) Black intends ...P-KB4 and KN-B3 to disentangle his nosition, but 16...P-K5 opens a line for the $W Q$ into his position.
(e) $17 . . . \mathrm{P}-Q R 3$ was the last chance.
(f) The consequence of $16 . . . \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{K} 5$ is now apparent.
(g) He must excape the threatened discovered check.
(DLM) But this allows a beautiful mating combination with two sacrifices - the sort we would all like to have in our collection.
(h) 23...B-K3 24. R-Q7 is fatal, so Black prefers to opt for the gentlemanly course.
(i) Suaring White the choice of mating viece after 24...QxR.

## Round 7.

Clarke drew quickly with Lane and, when Thompson held Wells to a hard-fought draw, became the new champion. Much praise is due to Shutler, who nicely converted a small positional advantage against Meade into a win. Apart from the inevitable quick draws, there were some exciting tactical games in this round. Mordue beat Staples in one of these to come up to fourth place, while Boyce spiled a well-created winning position against Gullinane in time trouble. I give bclow two more really hairy games.
R. Heasman - B.P.A. Andrews Guioco Piano

| 1. P-K4 | P-K. 4 | 9. $\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{R} 3$ | P-QR3 | 17. N-05 | Q-21 | 25. Q-N3: | $\mathrm{N}-26 \mathrm{ch}(\mathrm{f})$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2. $\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{KB} 3$ | N-233 | 10. B-25 | N-K3 | 18. Q-K2 | $\mathrm{P}-\mathrm{N} 3$ | 26. QxN | PxN |
| 3. B-B4 | B-B4 | 11. $\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{B} 4$ | B-B2 | 19. P-RA(b) | PxP | 27. Q-B3 | $\mathrm{K}-\mathrm{N} 3$ (g) |
| 4. P-B3 | Q-K2 | 12. QBxI | $0 \times B$ | 20. N-N5: | RxP | 28. Q-B5ch: | KxR |
| 5. P-QA | B-N3 | 13. N-K3 | P-KN3 ( ${ }^{\text {a }}$ ) | 21. Q-B3(c) | $\mathrm{K}-\mathrm{N} 2$ | 29. Q-R7ch | Resigns |
| 6. B-KN5 | N-B3 | 14. P-QRA | $\mathrm{R}-\mathrm{QN} 1$ | 22. $\mathrm{NxB}(\mathrm{d})$ | QxT |  |  |
| 7. P-25 | N-21 | 15. B-R2 | 0-0 | 23. $\mathrm{P}-\mathrm{R} 5$ | PX (e) |  |  |
| 8. P-26 | PxP | 16. $\mathrm{P}-\mathrm{R} 5$ | N-B4 | 24. RxD | P-R3 |  |  |

(a) Black has been unable to unravel his nosition after Thite's nawn sacrifice but there was no point in trying to keen the knight out of ...KB4; it is arising at ... Qt. The move played creates an easily exploitable weakness.
(D) At last, when Black threatens to do something active, White starts his K-side attack.
(c) Thanks to Thite's last move, he does not need to be distracted from his K-side attack. Naturally, 21. QxR? N-Q6cn loses, but the Tnite queen now has an excellent post and onite is already threatening $N-B 6 c h$.
(d) Liverting the queen (so that White can play P-R5 without losing the N on N5) and opening the bishop's diagonal to KB7.
(e) Thite threatened 24. P-R6ch $K-N 1$ 25. q-B6. The natural 23... Q-Q1 probably fails to 24. NxRP! RxB! 25. RxR KxN 26. PxP dbl.ch Kxp 27. Q-B5ch K-N2 28. R-R7ch K-N1 29. R-R6! R-K1.30. Q-R7ch K-B1 31. Q-R8ch K-K2 32. Q-B6ch K-B1 33. R-R8 mate. If 25...R-R1 26. P-R6ch! KxI 27. QxP mate; otherwise the knight excapes and White is ahead on material.
(f) Desperation. Here are a couple of nice possibilitiess (1) 25...PxN 26. Rxpch K-B3 27. R-B5ch K-K2 28. Bxp! RxB 29. Q-N5ch K-K1 (defending his $Z$ ) 30. Q-N8ch and mates. (2) 25...RxB (to aroid 28. BxP above) 26. N-K6 dbl. ch K-B3 27. RxPch! K-K2 28. Q-N5ch! P-B3(K-K1: N-B7 mate) 29. R-R7ch! K-K1 ( KxN ; Q-B5 mate) 30. Q-N6ch and mate next move.
(g) Losing at once; he could have lost even more prettily by $27 \ldots$. . B3 (27...RXB is porbably his only hope) 28. Q-B5 R-R1 29. RxPch! PxR 30. Q-B7ch $\mathrm{K}-\mathrm{R} 3$ 31. 0-0-0. RxB 32. R-R1mate.

Dr. J.M. Aitken - A. Ashby Sicilian Defence

| 1. $\mathrm{P}-\mathrm{K} 4$ | P-QB4 | 9. Q-Q2 | P-84 | 17. $2 N-Q 2$ | Q-K3 25. | Q-QB3 R-K4(e) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2. $\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{KB} 3$ | P-K3 | 10. P x | NX? | 18. N-Q4!? (a) | N-R6ch? (b) |  |
| 3. $\mathrm{P}-\mathrm{QA}$ | PX ${ }^{\text {P }}$ | 11. B-R6 | P-K4 | 19. PXN | PxN 26. | P-Q6 QR-K1 |
| 4. NTx | T-2R3 | 12. BxB | KxB | 20. PxP | Q-B3 27. | R-KN1 (f) $\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{K} 7$ |
| 5. B-Q3 | P-KN3 | 13. $\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{B} 3$ | N-B5 | 21. P-25 | N-25 28. | QxB NxR |
| 6. 0-0 | B-N2 | 14. B-B2 | Q-B3 | 22. KR-B1 | Bx! ${ }^{\text {(c) }} 29$. | Q-K3: $(\mathrm{g}) \mathrm{N}-\mathrm{R} 6$ |
| 7. B-K3 | $\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{K} 2$ | 15. Q-K3 | N-B3 | 23. R-B4! | N-17ch! (d) |  |
| 8. P-QB3 | 0-0 | 16. B-K4 | R-K1 | 21. K-R1: | N-B5 30. | Qxil Draw (h) |

(a) This is where the fun starts. Black has equalised easily and intends to take the initiative in the centre and on the K-side. White refuses to sit back and plays to remove the aggressive Black knight (18...PxN 19. QxN).
(b) Loses a pawn, but weakens Thite's K-side and his central black squares.
(c) Black has settled in on the black squares but Thite's passed pawn looks dangerous. The text move regains the pawn (23. QxB Q-NGch forking $K+\mathbb{N}$ ) but Thite keeps on developing his pieces.
(d) Without this, nis last move lost material. Now 24. QxN R-N4ch 25. K-R1 B-N7ch: wins because the Thite bishop is pinned.: But Thite can still ignore all the pieces Black is putting en prise:
(e) In the ending, the passed $Q P$ may become powerful, so Black opts to keen attacking.
(f) Black threatened 27...RxB: 28. Zxgch KxQ 29. NxRch RxN: 29. RxT B-N7ch. Now Black, apparently, in time trouble, chose to win the exchange, but porbably overlooked Thite's 29 th move. Instead, he probably wins after 27...B-K3, threatening to win the exchange in two different ways.
(g) Keeping the knight trapped and avoiding 29. KxN? Q-NAch forking $K+\mathbb{N}$.
(h) There is still plenty of play, but Black's time nressure was getting serious.

## The Challengers/Open

Thie your, the Challengers and Open tournaments were combined but with a seyarate prize list for each. Position in each Chamnionship devended on the final position in the combined table. The winner of the Challengers was Burton and of the

Open, Bennett. They both scored $4 \frac{1}{2}$ out of 6 in the combined tournament.
Of the two, Burton had many adventures before recording nis win. Consider the following game:-
R. Burton - K. House Ruy Lopez

| 1. P-K4 | P-K. 4 | 9. P-KR3 | B-R4 | 17. 0-0 | P-KN3 | 25. R-B2 | QxTP |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2. 7 -KB3 | N-QB3 | 10. $N-Q 2$ | QN-Q2 | 18. Q-K2 | PxP | 26. P-B5 | Q-BA |
| 3. B-M5 | P-QR3 | 11. P-CN4 | B-K2 | 19. Pxp | Rxp | 27. PB6 | N--K6 |
| 4. B-R4 | $\mathrm{P}-23$ | 12. $\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{B} 1$ | 0-0 | 20. $\mathrm{B}-\mathrm{N} 2$ | R-B2 | 28. R-02 | $\mathrm{NxMP}(\mathrm{e})$ |
| 5. F-Q1 | B-Q2 | 13. NeN3 | $\mathrm{R}-\mathrm{B1}$ (a) | 21. $P-B A(c)$ | N-B5 | 29. Q-B3 | N-N5 (f) |
| 6. P-B3 | N-B3 | 14. NxB | NXT | 22. $B-D 4$ | B-B3 | 30. $\mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{B4}$ | R-21(g) |
| 7. B-B2 | B-N5 | 15. NXP | NxN | 23. BxB | QxB | 31. $2-86$ | Resigns |
| 8. $P-85$ | $\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{CN} 1$ | 16. $2 x{ }^{5}$ | P-QB3 (b) | 24. QR-Q1 | Q-N7(d) |  |  |

(a) It is hard to tell whether Black left on the coming combination deliberately. It certainly develops Black's game and he can make it very difficult for White to keep his pawn.
(b) The White nawn at $2 B 3$ is very reak. If now 17. B-Q2 P-KN3 18. Q-K2 PxP., 19. PxP $N-B 5$ 20. O-0 $N x B$ 21. $Q x N$ B-B3, Black wins, back the pawn.
(c) In order to recapture his pawn, Black has been forced to weaken his K-side. hite now aims to exmlo\&t the weakness.
(d) Dangerous though it is, this queen excursion is not as silly as it looks. If now 25. P-B5 Black can simplify by 25...N-K6 26. $Q \times N$ RxB and White can make no progress with his attack in view of the trareat to his KNP.
(e) This i's probably carrying things too far. He could leave white to prove tinat he has enough for his pawn by leaving the position largely as it is or go for a drawn ending with 28...NxB. 29. RxN QxR 30. QxQ rXq 31. RxR P-KR3: 32. R-B7 R-N1 33. R-Q7 P-KN4 34. RX K-R2 followed by ...K-I. 3 .
(f) Here ne could get 3 pawns for a piece by 29...NxP 30. QxN P-Q4 but White is better.
(g) Finally, he allows the mate, and White gets the reward for his bold play.

Bennett, on the other hand, had few alarms and the following game shows him exploiting efficiently the control of greater space:-
D.A. Bennett - I. Stenhouse Alekhine's Defence

| 1. P-K4 | NOKB3 | 8. B-K3 | B-K2 | 15. q-N3 | P-QR4 | 22. Q-N3 | Q-B4(d) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2. $P-K 5$ | N-84 | 9. 0-0 | 0-0 | 16. P-QR3 | N-B3 | 23. QxP | N-22 |
| 3. $P-4$ | $\mathrm{P}-23$ | 10. P-KR3 | B-R4 | 17. P-Q | N-Q1(b) | 21. N-Q4 | Q-K1 |
| 4. PxP | KPxP | 11. $\mathbb{N}-\mathrm{Q}^{2}$ | $8-22$ | 18. Q-03: | T-B4(c) | 25. N(2)-B3 | -K5 |
| 5. P-QB/ | N-KB3 | 12. $\mathrm{KR}-\mathrm{K} 1$ | N-0N5 | 19. P-PN4: | RPxP | 26. R-K1: (e) | ) $T-K 1$ ? |
| 6. $\mathrm{B}-23$ | N-B3 | 13. $\mathrm{B}-\mathrm{N} 1$ | B-N3 | 20. Pxp | RxR | 27. B-N5 | Resigns |
| 7. $\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{KB3}$ | B-N5 | 14. BxB | PPxB | 21. RxR | PxP |  |  |

(a) Thite has chosen an unabitious line which aims to establish a slight snace advantage. Black's subsequent attemnts to wriggle out eventually leave him twitching on his rear ranks. The immedjate attempt to gain snace by 12...P-QA still leaves everything to do after 13.P-B5 intending P-KNA followed by either B-KB4 or B-QN5. I wonder if Black considered 12...P-QN4!? here?
(b) He needs counterolay, so 17...N-K4 is probably better.
(c) If 18...Q-BA 19. QXQ PxQ 20. $N-Q 4$ (or 20. $B-N 5$ R-K1 21. BXN PxB 22. $N-Q 4$ ) P-KN3? 21. B-N5 winning a piece. Black's recipe creates a slight weakness that Thite exploits immediately to open lines on the Q-side.
(d) Attempting to get some manoeuvring room for nis pieces, but the queen runs up a blind alley.
(e) Decisive, as Thite threatens to win the bishop by 27. B-NW or any other bishop
 28. R-K3! trapping the Q or 27...N-K4 28. RxN!! PxR 29. QxB PxN 30. 3-N42 winning the rook:

It is worth highlighting the performances of a couple of juniors. First, J. Goddard, only 12 years old, who played very steadily throughout. He beat the high-graded P. Girdlestone when the latter blundered in the ending of a wellfougit game and also trounced I. Stenhouse as follows:-

## I. Stenhouse - J. Goddard

1. $P-24$
2. $\mathrm{P}-\mathrm{gB} 4 \quad \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{KN} 3$
3. $N-2 B 3$

P-23 12. P-KR4
5. P-B3 $0-0$ 13. $N-Q 5$
$\begin{array}{lll}\text { 6. } \mathrm{B}-\mathrm{N} 5 & 2 N-Q 2 & \text { 14. } \mathrm{BPxN} \\ \text { 7. } \mathrm{O} & \mathrm{P} & \mathrm{P}-\mathrm{B4} \\ \text { 15. }\end{array}$
7. Q Q2 $\mathrm{P}-\mathrm{B4}$ 15. Z-B3
\$. PxP NxBP 16. Qx?

| $8-\mathrm{R}_{4}$ | 17. PxP |
| :---: | :---: |
| N-06ch! | 18. K-22 |
| $2 \times 3$ | 19. $\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{B} 3$ |
| 2-K/ | 20. K-23 |
| NxN | 21. B-K2 |
| $\mathrm{P}-\mathrm{B}$ ¢! | 22. KR-KN1 |
| PxP | 23. KxR |
| $B x Q$ | 24. K-23 |

(a) By means of some good play Black has gained the two bishops and opened up the position of Thite's K. He is already winning.
(b) Threatening to bring a rook into the 7 th rank. Thite can apparently prevent this by 21. B-K2 BxB 22. KxB, but Black finds a paradoxical reply.
(c) Now 22. BxB $\mathrm{R}-\mathrm{Q7}$ is mate. If now 22. QR-K1, Black plays 22...RxP! (Since the mate is still on) and only after 23. KR-KN1 exchange off to a winning ending with 23...BxBch.
(d) Black has only a slight material advantage but the rook and bishops.work so well together that Black looks for a mating net.
(e) R-26 mate jas threatened.
(f) Allowing the mate, but if 29. P-N5 B-N2, Black's threat of R-K3í) mate wins more material.

Another junior who did well was C. Hawthorne, who ran up against tough opposition. In Round 2, his combination of iron strategy and clever tactics gave Bray no chance.
C. Hawthorne - C. Bray Sicilian Defence

| 1. P-K4 | P-2B4 | 8. B-N5 | P-GR3 | 15. P-OB3 | N-B3 | 22. NxB | $\operatorname{Pxp}(\alpha)$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2. $\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{KB} 3$ | N-OB3 | 9. $\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{R} 3$ | $\mathrm{B}-\mathrm{K} 2$ (a) | 16. $\mathrm{P}-\mathrm{PR} 4$ ( b ) | $\mathrm{R}-2 \mathrm{~N}$ | 23. 日-R5: | R-KB1 |
| 3. $\mathrm{P}-24$ | PxP | 10. $\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{B4}$ | P-N4 | 17. PxP | PxP | 24. N-B7ch! | $\mathrm{PxN}(\mathrm{f})$ |
| 4. NxP | $\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{B} 3$ | 11. BXN | PxB | 18. Q-K2! | P-N5 | 25. Rxa | PxP |
| 5. $\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{Q} 33$ | P-K3 | 12. $\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{K} 3$ | N-25 | 19. B-N5 | B-22 | 26. K-22 | $\mathrm{P}-\mathrm{NB}$ ( 2 ) |
| 6. $\mathrm{N}(4)-\mathrm{N} 5$ | $\mathrm{P}-23$ | 13. $\mathrm{B}-23$ | B-K3 | 20. BxN! | BxB | 27. Rxa | RxR |
| 7. B-KB4 | P-K4 | 14. $\mathrm{N}(\mathrm{B} 3)-05$ | $\mathrm{R}-\mathrm{OB1}$ | 21. R-R7: (0) | $B \times N$ | 28. Q-B5! (g) | Resigns |

(a) Too passive, but after 9...P-NN4 he probably feared a sacrifice on ONA.
(b) Thite has establisned such a grip on the position that he can set about oreating more weaknesses. Note that he does not castle - that could give Black attacking chances.
(c) It is rare to gain control of the 7 th rank so early in a game. Now 21...R-N2 22. BxR BxR 23. Q-N5ch loses a pawn and 21...B-A2 is worse. However, Black espies a small combination that may get him out of trouble.
(d) Now 23. PxP? R-R8ch 24. K-Q2 R-N7ch and 23. RxBch QxR! 24. NX? PxP! are neither too bad for Black. But in this position "hite finds the killer, the logical extension of his play on the 7 th rank.
(0) The threat is 24. NxPch! 3xI 25. DxPmate or 24...K-31 25. R-R6mate. Thesa is only one defence.
(f) If $24 \ldots \mathrm{~K}-2225 \cdot \mathrm{~N}-\mathrm{K} 6 \mathrm{ch}!\mathrm{KxN}$ 26. 2 -B5mate.
(g) Ith a lethal mate threat.

However, our final game see Hawthorne very cleverly out-manoeuvred by G. Leyton.
G. Leyton - C. Hawthorne French Defence.

| 1. P-KA | P-K3 | 9. $B-B 4$ | P-M. | 17. $2 \mathbb{N}-22$ | P-R5 | 25. Q-RZCh | K-B2 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2. P-QB4(a) | $\mathrm{P}-4$ | 10. $\mathrm{B}-\mathrm{N} 3$ | B-N2 | 18. B-32 | B- 04 | 26. $\mathrm{B}-\mathrm{N} 6 \mathrm{ch}$ | K-K3 |
| 3. BPxP | PxP | 11. P-84 | N-N3 | 19. B-N1 | P-N5 | 27. $3 x \mathrm{xp}$ ! (g) | 2-K2(h) |
| 4. PxP | N-KB3 | 12. B-KB4 | $2 \mathrm{NXP}(\mathrm{B})$ | 20. $2-32!$ (e) | P-N3 | 28. B-K8ch | K-B4 |
| 5. $\mathrm{B}-\mathrm{N} 5 \mathrm{ch}$ | ON-22 | 13. B-K5 | N-N3 | 21. N-R4: (f) | BxN | 29. Q-N6ch | Resigns(i) |
| 6. $\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{QB3}$ | B-K2 | 14. R-B 1 | B-23 | 22. PxB | $\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{R} 4$ |  |  |
| 7. $\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{B} 3$ | 0-0 | 19. R-K1 | P-R3(0) | 23. NxP! | PxN |  |  |
| 8. 0-0 | P-RR3 | 16. $\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{N} 1$ (d) | P-2R4 | 24. QxPch | $\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{N} 2$ |  |  |

(a) Not a very good line against the French Defence. However, it does have the advantage of taking the opponent out of his "book" lines and leading to positions not normally encountered by .players of the French Defence.
(b) Black is at least equal as $\mathrm{W}_{\mathrm{h}} \mathrm{ite}$ will have an isolated $\mathbb{Q}$ without a lot of attacking chances. However, he potters about and fails to come up with a good plan.
(c) He wants to play ...R-K1 but fears $\mathbb{N}-\mathrm{KN} 5$ in reply.
(d) An interesting re-grouping. He makes no challenge to the 25 square and aims instead to weaken the Black squares in his opponent's position (N-22-N3-B5).
(e) Now 15...P-KR3 comes home to roost and Black has not even played the R-K1 that move was designed to help bring about. The mate threat forces a further weakening.
(f) The sacrifice on KNW cannot be prevented.
(g) Decisive. The apparent alternative 27. QxN gives Black a chance after 27... 8 - 174 28. P-N3 2xN 29. R-KB1...
(h) Better was 27...N-B4 28. BxN dbl.ch KxB 29. P-B3! and B1ack must jettison material to avoid mate.
(i) $\mathrm{K}-\mathrm{B5}$; $\mathrm{P}-\mathrm{KN} 3$ is mate.

Finally, a nice finish by one of the joint winners of the Reserves Tournament
A. Richards - R.J. Jackson Closed Sicilian

| 1. P-K4 | $\mathrm{P}-2 \mathrm{~B}_{4}$ | 7. $\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{B} 3$ | 0-0 | 13. P-N5 | N-N5? | 19. $\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{K} 7 \mathrm{ch}$ | $\mathrm{K}-\mathrm{R} 1$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2. $\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{QB} 3$ | N-2B3 | 8. 0-0 | P-QR3 | 14. $\mathrm{N}-25$ | 2-21 | 20. $2 \times 15$ | $\mathrm{R}-\mathrm{K} \dagger$ |
| 3. $\mathrm{P}-\mathrm{KN} 3$ | $\mathrm{P}-\mathrm{Q} 3$ | 9. P-QR4 | Q-B2 | 15. NXP | NxN | 21. PxPch | KxP |
| 4. $\mathrm{B}-\mathrm{N} 2$ | N-B3 | 10. $\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{R} 4$ | R-N1 | 16. PxN | NxP | 22. B-R6ch! | KxB |
| 5. P-Q3 | P-K3 | 11. P-B5 | N-Q5 | 17. P-B6: | Bxp | 23. Q-B6ch | K-R4 |
| 6. P-B4 | B-K2 | 12. P-KN4 | PxP | 18. PxB | NxR | 2A. B-B3ch | Resign |

Sep. 26th, "1981. ‥ Executive Meeting at Exeter.
Oct. 3rd, 1981. Senior \& Graded Jamboree at the Rougemont Hotel, Exeter.
Teb. 27th, 1982. Junior Jamboree. Venue Taunton or Ilminster.
Mar. 6th, 1982. Executive Meeting, Taunton.
June 5th, 1982. Annual Council Meeting, Taunton.
B.C.F. Management Board Meetings 1981/82:-

Sept.12th, 1981. Congress.
Nov, 28th, 1981. Finance \& Administration.
Jan. 23rd, 1982. Junior Chess.
Mar. 20th, 1982. Grading \& International Chess.
May 15th, 1982. Levy. Also Council Meeting to vote on Levy.
June 19th, 1982. Home Ciness and Publicity.
July 10th, 1982. Annual Council Meeting.

Congresses In The West (Sept. - Nov.):-
Sept. 6th - 12th, 1981. Paignton
oct. 9th - 11th, 1981. Hexagon - Golden Coast \& Minor
Oct. 12th - 16th, 1981. Hexagon - Open
oct. 16th - 18th, 1981. Hexagon - Open \& Minor
Nov. 27th - 29th, 1981. Torbay.

