## WESTWARD HO!



# The Official Bulletin 

OF THE

## WEST OF ENGLAND CHESS UNION


(Founded 1st June 1947)
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## WESTYARD HO:

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| :--- | :--- |
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| Gloucester: | K. W. Derrick and R.O. Powis |
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| Somerset: | R.H. Northage and C. Lesper |
| Wiltsinire: | D. Perrott |
| Bristol League: | D.C. Jarrett and M. Wood |

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Mrs. J. Parker and R.H. Northage

## SELECTION COMMITTEE:

A.C. Brown, R.J. Gregory and F.C. Kingdon.

At the Council Meeting of the Union a request from the BCF that Royal Navy personnel based in the T. E.C.U, might have grades published in the Union Grading List was considered. This request had been already supported by David Jarrett who recently addressed the R.N.C.A. on the renewal of their affiliation to the BCF.

The meeting was unanimous in their support for this scheme, and an appropriate invitation has been sent.

In view of the presence of large and important Naval Establishments in the West it was felt that this might lead to the expansion of the existing chess activity between certain units of the Navy and W.E.C.U. chess clubs in their vicinity.

From my personal angle I feel that any increase in chess activity in the Nest must be good. (Certainly, the support of a small task force flying West of England battle colours might add to the weight of argment put forward by West of England delegates at BCF' level:)

In all seriousness, however, let me extend a porsonal welcome to any service chess clubs in the Test.

Ralph Newman.

## COMMENTARIES ON THE BCF MANAGEMENT BOARD MEETING 19TH JUNE

Proposals for application of chess leagues will he put forward to the Council Meeting. The W.E.C.U. will oppose any legislation that would divorce leagues from Union activity by giving them direct representation. The West of Bngland is very able to integrate leagues within their own regional organisation as is evident by the excellent cooperation that has arisen with the affiliation of the Bristol Chess League to the Union. Any further increase in the size and structure of the Management Board would be a recipe for disaster. It would dilute the strength of the Union vote and it would open the floodgates for representation by many other chess organisations who, at the moment, rightly, have to look to their Union for assistance and advice. In short, why have unions, if large slices of their chess activity are taken from them by the BCF ?

To put it bluntly the message from the Test is loud and clear - leave our Unions and Congresses alone.

Having cussed the BCF on the matter of leagues I would like to thank them for producing an excellent set of rules for Zuickplay events. They are re-produced in full for the benefit of all leagues and congfess in the West (Another example of our thoughts for their welfare! )

A proposal that Unions nominate two teams for the BCF stage of this competition as in the ECC and STCC. Excellent! Soon we shall see all our seven Counties competing in some form or other in the BCF stages.

Centralisation and computerisation of grading is still under discussion. It still will be in ten years' time!

Ralph Newman

## BRITISE CHESS WEDERATION RUIES FOR QUICKPLAY EVENTSE-

1. Quickplay is defined as a game of chess where each player has one hour or less to complete all his moves.
2. The clock will be placed, except in special circumstances, at the left hand of the player with the white pieces.
3. Before play, the players must inspect the position of the pieces and the setting of the clock. An error cannot normally be corrected after each player has made his first move.
4. The same hand mast be used to press the clock as to move the pieces.
5. Any player using undue force, may, after a warning, be penalised by the loss of the game. Nor may the clock be picked up by either player.
6. All laws of chess apply, except where specifically amended by these rules.
7. For one hour games only, players must keep a game score up-to-date until less than 5 minutes remain on their clock.
8. Eor any query necessitating the presence of the controller, the clocks may be stopped.
9. To win a game on time, a player must claim such a win and al so have mating material.
10. If both flags are down, the game is drawn.
11. Illegal moves only lose when one or both of the players has less than 5 minutes remaining on his clock. Thus they always lose in 5 minute chess.
12. Illegal moves, discovered only after they have been replied to, cannot be corrected unless both players mutually agree otherwise without recourse to the arbiter.
13. : Normally the controller will in no way interfere in the game. A player too short of time to keep score may employ a controller to verify 3-fold repetition or the 50 move mule. This means he would have to view all future moves.
14. Any appeal against a decision by the controller must be made immediately and accompanied by a deposit of $£ 2.00$. The appeal will then be refermed to an independent 3 man committee whose decision is final. If the appeal is successful, the deposit will be refunded.

JUNE, 1982.

Six young Cornish boys have put themselves and their primary school well and truly on the chess map.

The school is King Charles School at Falmouth. The boys are Michael Adams (Captain aged 10), Gareth Price (11), Carl Mason (11), Simon Gay (11), Piran Trezise (11) and reserve Edward Hawkins (11).

Here are some of their successes:-
National Primary School Champions, beating Jonn Bull School, Blackheath $b_{i j} 3 \frac{1}{2}-1 \frac{1}{2}$. Running up to this they had won the West Zone consisting of 64 Schools travelling over 1000 miles on three trips to Exeter and one to Swindon.

As though this was not enough an even more amazing feat was earlier this $y$ ear when they won 9 successive matches to take the Secondary School Cinapionsiips competing against 16, 17 and 18 year olds.

Michael Adams, Gareth Price and Carl Mason have also achieved the Schoolboy's dream by playing for their County.

Mr. Bill:Adams, the father of Michael, is their chess master and teacher.
Well done all:

## NETS FROM DORSET

The Bournemouth Individual Championship:-
In addition to winning the Urry Trophy for the bext performance in the Bournemouth League team Tournament, Miles Cowling of Kinson has taken the Individual Championship title. He made the fine score of seven points in senen rounds - a performance probably unequalled in the history of the Competition.

The runner-up, Mark Simons of Bournemouth School, won all his other games. These two players will undoubtedly join the very small elite of local players with grades of over 200, and strikingly demonstrate the growing pre-eminence of younger enthusiasts.

We are. now seeing the results of serious chess in schools, and their participation from an early age in competition with adult players. To a leading (but no longer) player of a generation ago, the deeper grasp of theory and generally more professional approach is very obvious - sometimes painfully so!

E. Chandler.

## DEVON COUNTY CHESS ASSOCIATION

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Competition Results 1981/82 Season:-
Bremridge : Palace 5/5, 2nd Plymouth and Exeter.
Mamhead : Plymouth.
Schofield : Paignton 5/6, Plymoath.
Moyle: Honiton $3 \frac{1}{2} / 4$
Newnan: Teignmoutin
Bloodworth: Teignmouth, 2nd Exmouth.
Individual Championship: G.W. Wheeler.
Intermediate Championship : D. Tout.
Minor : B. Hawthorne and J. Vasey.
Ladies : Miss A. Landon.
Individual Correspondence Championship: A.T. Footner.
Intermediate Correspondence Championship: A.Page.

## SOMERSET CHESS ASSOCIATION

President: R.T. Gregory, 4 Porlock Rä., Combe Down, Bath. Tel: Bath 834635.

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Hon. Auditor: D.P. Bonner, 72 Felding Rd., Street, Som.
Eon. Adjudicators: D.P. Bonner, R.H. Northage, P. Walker and Jo Thitcutt.

## News From Somerset :-

The annual tournaments at the British Cellophane Spurts and Social Club, Bridgwater, received a record entry this year, maybe due to the addition of a Minor Tournament, restricted to players graded under 100 or ungraded. There were 11 entries for the Championship with leading scores :-4 4 A. Hibbitt, A. Hill: 4 B. Gosling, A. Borkowski; $3 \frac{1}{2}$ G. Jepps; 3 C. Tinch; $2 \frac{1}{2}$ B. Thorp, D. Littlejohns. The Tajor Tournament ( 24 entries) was won by D. Gough (6/6) followed by K. Payne (5) and J. Bull, G. Dring, B. Trancis, A. Ruston (4). P. Bowden (5/6) was winner of the Minor. There were 16 entries for the Championship of 5 minute-chess, wich was won by G. Miller (14), ahead of J. Fewkes (12) W. Johnson, A. Hill, T. Cole (10) and 14 entries for the Reserves. 5 Minute tournament which was won jointly by J. Tright and D. Toley.

J.E. Fewkes.

HAMPSHIRE CHESS ASSOCIATION
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Life Honorary President: H.L. Parsons
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Hampshire League Conductor: Lynda Bradberry, 76 Titchfield Rdo, Stubbington, Fareham. Tel: Stubbington 3796.

Delegate to BCF Council: L.C. Walters, 134 Park Rd., Chandlers Ford, Southamptono Tel: Shandlers Tord 4083.

Championship Vinners - 1981/82 :-
Hampshire League Team Competition: Division 1 - Southampton Division 2 - Cosham

Individual Titles : Senior - K.D.F. Gregory Junior -

|  | OPEN | GIRL |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Under-18 | - Philip Rossiter | Under-18 | Emma Dove |
| Under-16 | - Jeffrey Bailiie | Under-16 | Lynda Bradberry |
| Under-14 | - Jeffrey Baillie and Andrew Daley | Under-14 | Mandy Hepwortin |
| Under-12 | - James Axney | Under-12 | Justina Bentley |
| Under-11 | - Jeremy Cope |  |  |
| Under-10 | - Edward Holland | Under-10 | Donna Rothecary |
| Under-9 | - Donna Pothecary |  |  |
| Under-8 | - Simon Redhill | Under-8 | Emilia Holland |
| Under-7 | - Pmilia Holland |  |  |

## REMINDER:

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

## CHESS CONGRESSES

Most congresses have reported a fall in entries this year and the recession is usually blamed. Although a tightening of purse strings may have some bearing on this penomenon, I doubt if it is the principal reason, and, in any case, there islittle that chess organisers can do about it.

I suspect other reasons play a more important role and have been caused by the ohess fraternity itself.

Until recently I confidently expected to be at all congresses in my own area plus a few further afield, and except when my reporting duties made participation difficult, I would be a competitor.

Congresses have mushroomed to such an extent, however, that $I$ now have to be selective and we seem to have reached a stage where we are in dangef of cutting our own throats. A state of approximate equilibrium may have been reached so that any new congress takes entries from elsewhere.

Again, since the BCF introduced registration of congresses with payment for grading games for the Grand Jrix circuit, there has been an increase in entry fees for many congresses opting for inclusion, and an absence of the leading players from those not qualifying for Grand Trix ooints. Increased prize money in order to attract the top players has also pushed up the entry fees.

Congresses will have to decide into which category they wish to fall. Some congresses can best cater mainly for players within their own area or for those who prefer tournaments in which they are unlikely to be heavily outgraded.

These do not need huge first prizes, but can spread tine awards among a larger number of contestants or have considerably lower entry fees, and so cater and attract the more casual player.

Other congresses will seek to attract top players both for prestige purposes and also to give the up-and-coming younger players an oppatunity of testing their skills against recognised masters.

The popular one-day congresses have their place, but there is a limit to how many events any one player can enter and saturation cannot be good for any of them, although competition may help to improve some and it is the least attractive that are most likely to fold-up.

Getting the mixture right and spreading the events around our own area both geographically and time-wise would be in everyone's interest. A small local congress in Wiltshire, Hampshire or North Gloucestershire might clash with a similar congress in Devon or Cornwall with little ill effect on either, but two major congresses at the same time or in close proximity would almost certainly reduce the entry to both.

A complete diary of congressex of every kind within the Union seems the first pre-requisite of an orderly arrangement that will benefit organisers and players alike. The co-operation between congresses would also be made easier.

The Cotswold Congress, which is probably the longest-established senior congress in Gloucestershire, was one to be hit by falling numbers. A total of 84 entries compared with a packed main hall and lower Minor tournament room two year's ago at tine Subscription Rooms, Stroud.

Always a happy, well-run congress, the only possible individual problem is accommodation, for Stroud is not over-endowed witn hotels and boarding houses. However, for those with cars, additional places are available in the beautiful surrounding countryside and tie local organisers are always ready to assist. There is a large car park near the playing venue. An excellent canteen with lunches served makes a return to notel midday unnecessary. The usual programme comprises Openm Major and Minor tournaments. Although not one of my lucky Congresses, I always enjoyed my visits, especially the strawberry flan and cream:

The more recently inaugurated Manor Tyres Congress at Bristol caters for players of all grades with several of the Country's Ieading players contesting the Open. Originally the Congress was held in splendid surroundings at the Grand Hotel in the centre of the City. This had advantages for some, but car parking especially on Saturday was a problem and most of the nearby hotels were expensive.

This year the Congress moved to the Student's Union building of Bristol University. Al though no more than a mile from the City centre, in addition to good playing conditions with ample, space, a TV room and bar lounge, a covered car park, more important to most competitors, there are many moderately priced hotels and boarding houses in close proximity.

With over 200 players in the Open, Major (under 160), Minor (under 130) and Novice sections this year this was once again a reduction on the 1981 figure but probably partially due to the late issue of the programmes.

## EASTER CONGRESS

## WESTON SUPER MARE

The 37 th annual congress of the Union was held over the Easter weekend in the Town Hall, Weston super Mare. There were 106 contestants and the weather stayed dry although somewhat chilly.

We are extremely grateful to the Woodspring District Council for so generously letting us have the excellent facilities of the Town Hall at no charge. Playing conditions were first class with ample rocm fer bnth players and spectators.

I should like to record my thanks to

- Councillor lver Keel, chaiman of the Woodspring District Council, for his kinchess in opening the congress.
- Ron Powis for controlling in his usual inimitable style.
- Former president, Emie. Walker, for making all the local arrangements.
- Members and friends of the Westen club for providing the excellent refreshments thraughout the weekend.
- Somerset, Gloucestershire, Weston and Bristol \& Clifton clubs for the loan of equipment.
- David LeMbir for the not inconsiderable task of looking through all the game scores and selecting and annotating those included in this edition of Westward Ho.
- Peter Clarke for providing the bookstall
- Frank Kingdon for $h$ : mathematical wizardry in working out the winners of the Westward and Leisureland trophies.
- Dr.Aitken for judging the jumior best game entries.
- anyone whom I have unwittingly forgotten and who contributed in any way to the success of the wwekend.

The Championship, for the second time in three years, was won by Gary Lane now one of England's leading juniors and a very worthy winner of the trophy. He finished a half point clear of S.J. Shutler who, in his turn, was a half point ahead of three Bristețians, Alan Ashby, Gerald Moore and Alex, Easten.

The Challengers finished in a three way tie between Paul House and Chris Weekes, both of Bristol, and Steven Pike of Bumham. The former twe qualify for next year's Ghampionship on the basis of sum of opponents ${ }^{\text {' }}$ scores.

As last year, wing to the low entry, the Open was incorporated in the Challengers and finished in a $t$ ie between D.A.Bennett and G.Leyton from the Drunken Knights club in London.

The Reserves also finished in a tie-between M.F.Rees and C.Deakin ; Section A of the All Play All was won outright by R.Vest and Section $B$ finished in a tie between S. Helbig and C.Favreau.
ifter some years, there were enough ladies entered to be able to hold the Ladies' Championship once more, and it was encouraging to see, in addition to the six ladies in the event, a further three in. other events giving a grand total of nine - almost $10 \%$ of the total entry! The Ladies Championship was won by Alisen Landon who wen all her fiye games and she was followed, a point behind, by former champion, Miss M.J. Goodwin.

The Westward Trophy for the best performance by a player from the county in which the congress is held was won by P.D.Helbig for his result in the Challengers and the Leisureland trophy for the best performance by a player from outside the congress county and who has not won any other trophy, was won by A.R.Willis of Exeter for his first class result in the Reserves.

The Brigadier Morris trophy for the best game submitted by a junior in the congress was awarded by Cr. Aitken of Cheltentham to Gary Lane for his win over S.P. Goodman in the first round of the. Championship. He comments that it was well ahead of its competitors and that, although the entries as a whole were satisfactory in quantity, he felt that the general quality was not as good as in fomer years. In addition, Dr. Aitien comments adversely on the poor quality of score sheets making it difficult to decipher the game in a number of cases. From my awn observations of all the congress games this remark could justifiably be addressed to a considerable number of senior players who should know better.

Fina:ly, thanks to all those who entered the congress. It is perhaps a refiection on the standing of the Union's annual event that the numbers remain fairly constant each year whereas there is an indicatipn that the'commercial' congress bubble appears to be bursting even though the prize money offered is generally in excess of that of the Union - although this year's was a record with almost $\mathbf{x 7 0 0}$ being distribited, the majority of the increase going to enhance the prize fund of the Championship.
C.HAMPIONSHIP

|  |  |  | R1 | R2 | R3 | $R 4$ | R5 | $R 6$ | R7 | Sc. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 - | G.Lane | 1965 | W 26 | D. 7 | 4.22 | - 2 . | W 8 | W 9 | D 4 | 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| 2 | S.J.Shutler | 201 | 018 | W 5 | W 12 | D 1 | W 7 | D 3 | D 8 | 5 |
| 3 | A.P. Ashby | 205 | W 9 | W 13 | D 4 | L 7 | D 10 | D 2 | W 15 | 4i ${ }^{\frac{1}{1}}$ |
| 4 | G. Moore | 199 | W 14 | D 6 | D 3 | 011 | D 12 | W 7 | D 1 | $4 \frac{1}{2}$ |
| 5 | A.Easton | 179 | 149 | 12 | D 21 | D 10 | 1.24 | -14 | d 11 | $4 \frac{1}{2}$ |
| 6 | P.dal den | 187 | $\cup 25$ | D 4 | L 7 | D 17 | L 15 | 1122 | W 19 | 4 |
| 7 | D.O.Collier | 185 | W 10 | D. 1 | W 6 | W 3 | L 2 | L. 4 | D 9 | 4 |
| 8 | P.E.Walker |  | L 5 | -W 24 | W 20 | W 18 | L | D. 15 | D 2 | 4 |
| 9 | D. Shire |  | L 3 | -D 21 | W 24 | W21 | 611 | 11 | D 7 | 4 |
| 10 | M.J.Staples | 201 | i. 7 | W 25 | 019 | D 5 | D 4 | D 13 | D 14 | 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| 11 | B.P.A.Andrews | 190 | 019 | 022 | 413 | D 4 | L 9 | W 17 | L 5 | 31 |
| 12 | A. T. Mordue | 189 | 017 | 1615 | L 2 | D 19 | D 4 | D 20 | D 21 | 31 |
| 13 | G. $\%$. 'iheeler | 188 | W. 23 | L 3 | L 11 | 014 | W 18 | D 10 | D 16 | 31 ${ }^{1}$ |
| 14 | M.J.Prettejohn | 184 | L 4 | W 26 | -17 | D 13 | D 19 | D 5 | D 10 | $3 \frac{1}{2}$ |
| $15 \cdots$ | J.C.Cock | 178 | Bye | ᄂ 12 | W 23 | D 16 | H 6 | D 8 | L 3 | $3 \frac{1}{2}$ |
| 16 | D.LeMoir |  | D 20 | D 21 | D 18 | 015 | D 17 | D 19 | D 13 | 31 |
| 17 | D. Beer |  | 012 | 018 | D 14 | 06 | D 16 | L. II | W 24 | $3 \frac{1}{2}$ |
| 18 | J.R.Boyce | 186 | D 2 | D 17 | D 16 | L 8 | L 13 | W 26 | D 25 | 3 |
| 19 | J.M.Aitken | 178 | D 11 | 020 | D 10 | D 12 | D 14 | D 16 | L 6 | 3 |
| 20 | J.F.S.Menadue | 167 | D 16 | D 19 | L 8 | D 22 | D 21 | D 12 | D 23 | 3 |
| 21 | P.A.Aston | 163 | D 22 | D 16 | D 5 | L 9 | D 20 | D 23 | D 12 | 3 |
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| 25 | R.Burten | 162 | L 6 | L 10 | D 26 | D 23 | . 22 | L 24 | D 18 | 2 |
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| R1 | R2. | R3 | R4 | RS | R6 | Sc |
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| W 30 | w 3 | W 12 | D 2 | D 4 | 4.9 | 5 |
| W 32 | W 27 | * 15 | D 1 | W 7 | D 5 | 5 |
| W16 | 1 l | W 20 | $\pm 14$ | 419 | D 4 | 41 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| W 25 | 45 | D Bye | W 7 |  | D 3 | $4 \frac{1}{2}$ |
| W 5 | L 4 | W 22 | W 10 | W 8 |  | 41 |
| 115. | W 13 | D 23 | W 28 | D 11 | 414 | 4 |
| W18 | H14 | * 9 | L 4 | L 2 | W19 | 4 |
| 1431 | L 11 | W 24 | W 23 | L 5 | Wi 21 | 4 |
| W 22 | W 23 | L 7 | D 11 | W 18 |  | 31 |
| L 24 | $\cdots 30$ | H 13 | L 5 | W 21 | D 11 | 31 |
| D 13 | W 8 | - 19 | D 9 | 06 | D 10 | 31 |
| W 29 | W 24 | L 1 | L 19 | L 14 | W 25 | 3 |
| 011 | ᄂ 6 | L 10 | W 30 | H22 | D 16 | 3 |
| L 26 | ᄂ 7 | W 27 | L 3 | W 12 |  | 3 |
| W 6 | -19 | L 2 | L 21 | W 26 | - 20 | 3 |
| L 3 | L 20 | W 30 | D 29 | W 24 | D 13 | 3 |
| L 5 | L 22 | W 32d | D 20 | 428 | D 18 | 3 |
| $\llcorner 7$ | D 29 | 425 | W 27 | L 9 | 017 | 3 |
| W 20 | -15 | [11 | W 12 | L 3 | 17 | 3 |
| L 19 | W 16 | L 3 | 017 | D 23 | D 15 | 22 |
| L 27 | D 26 | W 29 | W 15 | $L 10$ | L 8 | $2 \frac{1}{2}$ |
| ᄂ 9 | W 17 | L 5 | 024 | L 13 | W 28 | 21 |
| 428 | L 9 | D 6 | L 8 | D 20 | D 24 | 212 |
| W10 | 112 | L 8 | D 22 | 116 | D 23 | 2 |
|  | D 28 | L 18 | D 26 | 427 | L 12 | 2 |
| 114 | D 21 | L 28 | D 25 | L 15 | W 29 | 2 |
| W21 | L 2 | L. 14 | L 18 | L 25 | W 30 | 2 |
| L 23 | 025 | W 26 | L 6 | L 17 | L 22 | $1 \frac{1}{2}$ |
| 112 | 018 | 121 | D. 16 | L 30 | L 26 | 1 |
|  | 110 | L 16 | L 13 | 1129 | L 27 | 1 |
| L 8 | 14 32d | withd |  |  |  | 1 |

ALL PLAY ALL

| $W$ | 3 | $D$ | 2 | $D$ | 5 | $W$ | 6 | $D$ | 4 |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $W$ | 5 | $D$ | 1 | $W$ | 6 | $L$ | 4 | $D$ | 3 | 3 |
| L | 1 | $D$ | 6 | $D$ | 4 | $W$ | 5 | 0 | 2 |  |
| $D$ | 6 | L | 5 | $D$ | 3 | $W$ | 2 | $D$ | 1 | $2 \frac{1}{2}$ |
| L | 2 | $W$ | 4 | $D$ | 1 | L | 3 | $W$ | 6 | $2 \frac{1}{2}$ |
| $D$ | 4 | $D$ | 3 | L | 2 | L | 1 | L | 5 | $2 \frac{1}{2}$ |


| $U$ | 2 | $L$ | 3 | $W$ | 4 | $W$ | 6 | $W$ | 5 | 4 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $L$ | 1 | $W$ | 6 | $W$ | 3 | $W$ | 5 | $W$ | 4 | 4 |
| L | 5 | $W$ | 1 | $L$ | 2 | $W$ | 4 | $W$ | 6 | 3 |
| $W$ | 6 | $W$ | 5 | $L$ | 1 | $L$ | 3 | $L$ | 2 | 2 |
| $W$ | 3 | $L$ | 4 | $W$ | 6 | $L$ | 2 | $L$ | 1 | 2 |
| $L$ | 4 | $L$ | 2 | $L$ | 5 | $L$ | $I$ | $L$ | 3 | 0 |

## LADIES

| 1 | A.Landon | 93 J |
| :--- | :--- | :---: |
| 2 | M.J.Goodwin | 115 |
| 3 | B.Splller | J |
| 4 | A.Spiller | J |
| 5 | D.Helbig | 41 |
| 6 | P.A.Clarke | 67 J |


| 3 | 3 | W | 5 | W | 6 | W | 2 | W | 4 | 5 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| W | 4 | W | 3 | W | 5 | $L$ | 1 | W | 6 | 4 |
| L | 1 | L | 2 | D | 4 | $W$ | 6 | D | 5 | 2 |
| 1 | 2 | W | 6 | D | 3 | 0 | 5 | L | 1 | 2 |
| D | 6 | L | 1 | L | 2 | D | 4 | D | 3 | 1/2 |
| D | 5 | $L$ | 4 | L | 1 | 1 | 3 | L | 2 | $\frac{1}{2}$ |

CHAPIONSHIP: Round i. The tournament started quietly with only one surprise, Staples loss to Collier in a long positional game. Of the other favourites, Ashby won quickly against Shire, Lane won a nice manoeuvering game against Goodman while Shutler and Moore both drew. Most of the violence in the round came in two very attractive draws that we give below.
G.LANE - S.GOODMAN: Crosed Sicilian

| 1 e 4 | c5 | $12 \mathrm{Nxd4}$ | B07 7 | 23 Ne 2 ! (e) | Q67 | 34 hxof | $h \times g 5$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 Nc 3 | e6 | 13 Nxc6 (b) | Bxc6 | 24 NG 3 | Rf8 | $35 \mathrm{Rxh7}$ | K×h7 |
| 3 g 3 | Ne6 | 14 Bd 4 | $f 6$ (c) | 25 f5! | e5 | 36 Qdl (h) | Kg 8 |
| 4 Bg 2 | q6 | 1.5 3d2 | b5. | 26 Be 3 | g5 | 37 Bxb6! | Qxb6 |
| 5 d | Bg 7 | 16 Rfdl | Sc7 | 27 Bf 3 (f) | h6 | 38 Rxd6 (i) | $B \times d 6$ |
| 6 Be 3 | d6 | 17 a | Rfd8 | 28 kg 2 | Rd8 | 39 Qxd6 | Rf8 |
| 7 f4 | Nge7 | 18 Qf2 | No8 | 29 Rd 3 | Bf8 | $40 \mathrm{Nh5}$ | Qb7 |
| $8 \mathrm{Nf3}$ | a6 | 19 Rd 2 | Nb6 | 30 Qd2 | Ra8 | $41 \mathrm{Nxf6+}$ | Rxf6 |
| $90-0$ | 0-0 | 20 b 3 | $\mathrm{NeS} \mathrm{( } \alpha$ ) | 31 Rhl | Rol 7 | 42 Qxf6 | Bxe4 |
| 10 Rbl | Rb8 : | 21 Rbdl | Re8 | $32 \mathrm{h4}$ | Rh7 | 43 Qxg5+ | Kf8 |
| 11 d 4 (a) | cxd4 | 22 g 4 | a5 | 33 Qe2 | Nb6? (g) | 44 Qe 3 |  |

(a) A change of tack. White normally tries to attack on the K-side with g4 but Black's defence can be verys solid. Sinc Black has not played . . Nd4, Zhite decides to open a file in the centre in the hope that he can demonstrate that Black is weak on the black squares ( $d 6, b 6, f 6$ )
(b) Taking advantage of the fact that the knight cannot recapture (. Nxc6; 0xd6) so that he can challenge Black's bishop with Bd4.
(c) Now his bishop becomes a bad piece.
(d) Showing signs of indecisiveness, but it is difficult to find an active plan that isn't weakening.
(e) Transferring the knight to a square from which it supports the coming attack.
(f) Hurrying to open the h-file.
(g) Overioading his own queen which cannot now recapture on $h 7$ and, incidentally, leaving d6 vulnerable.
(h) Threatening the invasion along the $h$-file. 36 Qd2 was also good intending, if 36 . . Nc8, to sacrifice on g5.
(i) Opening the way to the Black king. Now it's all over.
(j) A very impressive game by Lane. It is very difficult to see where Black went wrong.

Dr. Aitken awarded the Brigadier Morris trophy to Gary Lane for the above game which he considered to be well ahead of its competitors.
P.ASTCN - K.DERRICK: Blackmar-Diamer Gambit

| d4 | Nf6 | 10 Nge 2 | Bxb5 | 19 Rael* | Kd7 | 28 dxe5+ | Kxe5 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 NC 3 | d5 | 11 Nxb5 | Qd7 | 20 Re 2 | Rxfl + | 29 Rf 2 | Rf4 |
| 3 e4 | dxe4 | 12 0-0!? (c) | Qxb5 | 21 Kxfl | Rf8+ | 30 Rc 2 | Re4 |
| $4 f 3$ | Bf5 | 13 Qxf7+ | Kol | 22 Kel | Rf4 (e) | 31 Rf 2 | Rf4 |
| 5 fxe4 | Nxe4 | 14 Nf 4 | Ne6 | 23 Rd2 | Re4+ | 32 Re2 | Rd4 + |
| $6 \mathrm{Qf3}$ | Na6 | 15 c 4 | Nd8! (d) | 24 KdI | d5? (f) | 33 Kel | Re4 |
| 7 Bf 4 | Qc8 (a) | 16 Qxf8 | Rxf8 | 25 a 4 | Kd6 | 34 Rf 2. | Rf4 |
| $8 \mathrm{Bxd6}$ (b) | cxd6 | 17 exbs | Ne6 | 26 a5 | e5 | $35 \operatorname{Rc} 2(\mathrm{~g}) \frac{1}{2}-\frac{1}{2}$ |  |
| $9 \mathrm{Bb5}+$ | Bd 7 | 18 Nxe6 | Kxe6 | 27 a6! | b6 |  |  |

(a) MCO gives 7. .e6; $80-0-0$ c6; 9 d5 with complicated play. Black's move risks falling badly behind in development but it is hard to find a good active continuation for White.
(b) White opts for speedy development to create immediate pressure on $f 7$.
(c) Interesting, but $12 \mathrm{c} 4 \mathrm{a6}$; 13 N 5 c 3 e6; 14 O 0 still leaves Black with the problem of how to develop his pieces without leaving the pawn at $f 7$ en prise.
(d) An excellent practical decision giving back the extra piece for a superior ending. After other moves, life gets very complicated eg. 15. . Qb6; $16 \mathrm{c5}$, trying to rip open the king's position. With. best play, Black can probably survive the attack, but why bother?
(e) have come down to an ending where Black has three slight advantages:

- his central majority can yield a passed pawn whereas white's queenside majority cannot.
- his rook is more active
- the White d-pawn is isolated and the square in front of it (d5) is weak.

Black fails to win this game because he tries to take advantage of the first two factors without using the third.
(f) 24. . Ke6; $25 \mathrm{Kc} 2 \mathrm{Kd5} ; 26 \mathrm{Kc} 3$ leaves White with only pawn moves as he cannot desert his pawn and his rook cannot desert the 2nd rank (if, for example, 26. . g6; $27 \mathrm{h3} \mathrm{~b} 6 ; 28 \mathrm{Rd} 3 \mathrm{e}$; 29 g 4 and he cannot desert the 3 rd rank). When he runs out of pawn mrives, White is in zugzwang.
(g) White defended the ending inicely.
T. CR OUE - D. 日EER: Najdorf Sicilian; Poisoned Pan Variation.

| 1 e4 | c5 | 8 Qd2 | , 0xb2 (a) | $15 \mathrm{fxe5}$. | Ng 4 ! | 22 RxOf | $\mathrm{Nf} 2+$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $2 \mathrm{Nf3}$ | d6 | 9 Nb 3 | Nbd7 | 16 Qd4 (e) | Ob4! | 23 kgl | Nh3+ |
| 3 d 4 | exd4 | $10 \mathrm{Bd3}$ (b) | Ne 5 | 17 Khl (f) | Qxd4 | 24 Khl . | Nf2+ |
| $4 \mathrm{Nxd4}$ | Nf6 | 1100 | $\mathrm{Nxd3}$ (c) | $18: \mathrm{Nxd4}$ | $\mathrm{Bc} 5(\mathrm{~g})$ | 25 kgl | Nh3+ |
| 5 Nc 3 | a6 | $12 \mathrm{Qxd3}$ | Bd7 | 19 Ne 4 ! | Bxd4 | 26 Khl | $\frac{1}{2}-\frac{1}{2}(h)$ |
| 6 Bg 5 | e6 | 13 Rabl | Qa3 | $20 \mathrm{Nd6}+$ | Kf8 | * | - |
| 7 f4 | Qb6 | 14 a5! P (d) | dxe5 | 21 Rxf7* | Kg8 |  |  |

(a) The Poisoned Pawn Variation. After more than two decades, it is still not clear whether this capture is good or bad.
(b) Encyclopoedia of Chess Openings, Vol.B gives 10 Bxf6 gxf6; 11 Be2 Qa3; 12 0-0 h5; 13 Kh 1 Be 7 ; 14 Radi Nc5 and now 15 Bf 3 or $15 \mathrm{f} 5 \stackrel{+}{=}$
(c) It may be better to hold this in reserve and play Bd7 at once. If, then, " $12 \mathrm{Nxc5}$ Qb6! leads to. equality.
(d) The central breakthrough which looks crushing but Black finds the only move and a very awkward one it is too
(e) Since this fails, we shoutd look here for an improvement. I have no doubt that, by the time you read this, Mordue will have found the best line for white. I don't believe that white can win by either of 15 Qg3 (Nh6) or 16 Radi (Nxe5). 16 Qe2, intending Qug4 or Ne4 is interesting, as is 16 Qe4!? Qb4; 17 Nd4!? Qxc3; 18 Rxb7 (intending Rxd7) Qc8; 19 Rxd7 Kxd7; 20 Qxg. Ke8; 21 Qf3 Ra7; 22 Nc6 Be5+; 23 Khl Rc7; 24 Ne7! with a strong attack. This is certainly not all forced but gives an example of the possibilities in the position. I could fill pages with analysis of this position but we have other games to consider.
(f) 17 Ne4 looks more natural, but it is fairly clear after 17. . Qxd4; 18 Nxd4 Nxe5; 19 Rxb7 Be7 that White cannot win. The text move maintains the tension and involves a nice little trap.
(g) This is what White was playing for, although it does not lose. But 18. . Nxa5 wnuld have left white to prove whether he has sufficient for the pawn.
(h) A fascinating position would be reached after 26.. N×g5; 27 h 4 h 6 ! ; 28 Rixb7 Bxe5; $29 \mathrm{~h} \times \mathrm{g} 5 \mathrm{~h} \times \mathrm{g} 5+$ 30 Kgl . The white rooks are probably just powerful enough to compensate for the pawn.

After Round 2, only Ashby, who beat wheeler with Black with surprising ease, remained on $100 \%$. Collier consnlidated his position by drawing a difficult game with Lane. Walden and Moore drew and Shutler came up to join them all on $1 \frac{1}{2}$ with a delightful demonstration sf how to play the Advance Variation against the French Defence.

(a) A well-known line in which White threatens to expand on the queenside with b4, but Black stops him and creates weaknesses on White's white squares. It is generally prudent for Black to castle on the queenside in this line. Black has other ideas and pays for them.
(b) A thematic move that makes room for a later $B 62$ and/or $c 4$ and keeps Black nicely occupied while White builds up his pressure on the e-pawn.
(c) It's ali going very smoothly; this brings a rook, bishop and knight into play. Now, in order to avoid leaving his own bishop stranded on a4 after Ne6, Black digs a hasty retreat.
(d) Not liking the look of 20. . exd5; 21 Re8, but the move played allows Wite to walk all over him.
(e) 21. . h6 is probably better although it creates a weakness around his king.
(f) 24. . Bg6 loses to 25 Bxe6t. After 24. . g6; 25 Qh4 h5; 26 Ne4 followed by Nf64, Black will lose material or be mated - or both!

I hesitate to include the next game as neither side can be particularly proud of his play, but the solo performanes by White's king is too entertaining to miss . . .
O.BEER - J.R.BOYCE; King's Gambit Accepted

| e4 | e5 | 4 d 4 | g 5 | 7 Nc 3 | Nh5: | $10 \mathrm{Nxf4}$ | BxF4+ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $2 f 4$ | exf4 | 5 h4 | g4 | $8 \mathrm{Nge2}$ (a) | Be7 | 11 Kd 2 | Qg5 (b) |
| 3 Nf 3 | d6 | 6 NgI | Nf6 | $9 \mathrm{Bxf4}$ | Nxf4 | 12 Ne 2 | Bg 3 |


| $13 \mathrm{Ke3}$ | Bxf4+ | 18 Rel | Rdf8 (d) | 23 Rexfl! (f) | h4 | $28 \mathrm{Rf3}$ | Rh2+ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $14 . \mathrm{N} \times 44$ | h5 | 19 c 3 | Na5?! | $24 \mathrm{Nd5}$ | Kd8 | $29 \mathrm{Kd3}$ | g2 |
| 15 Bc4. | Ne6 | 20 Bb 3 | Nb3 | 25 Nf 6 | h3 | $30 \mathrm{Nxa7}$ | Kxd7 |
| 16 Of 1 | Bd7 | 21 axb 3 | Q $5+$ (e) | $26 \mathrm{gxh3}$ | Rxh3 | 31 Rg 3 | R8h8 |
| 17 Kd 3 (c) | 0-0-0 | 22 kc 2 | Qxfl | 27 Rhgl (g) | 93 | $32 \mathrm{RIxg2}$ | R8h3 |

(a) Something has gone herribly wrong with White's gambit.
(b) Black should be happy with life; an extra pawn, White's king stuck in the centre, a nasty pin . . how can he avoid winning? We'll soon see.
(c) Uhite hopes that Black's kingside weaknesses might become important.
(d) 18. . f5 looks far better, but Black could not have felt that he was in any danger. After 19 Ne6 fxe4+; 20 Rxe4 Bxe6; 21 Bxe6+ Kb8, Black easily consolidates without weaknesses.
(e) He hurries to get into an ending despite having a bad bishop and serious kingside weaknesses.
(f) Giving himself the tempe he needs to settle his knight in $a_{1} f 6$.
(g) Now Black's kingside is overstretched and White reaches the draw by capturing the g-pawn.

In Round 3, Ashby drew with Moore and this gave Shutler, Lane and Collier the chance to draw level with him on $2 \frac{1}{2}$ by winning their games.
P.TELFER-D.SHIRE: Two Knights Defence.

(a) After 10 Bxc6 Ba6!; 11 Bxa8 Bxfl; 12 Be3 (not 12 Qxd5 Bc4!) Bxe3; 13 fxe3 Bxg2; 14 Qg4 Bh3; 15 Qxh3 Qg5+; 16 Kfl Rxa8, Black had the advantage in Hemann - Keres 1936. But White's move makes no attempt to wrest the advantage from Black.
(b) Not $11 g^{3}$ Nxf2!; 12 Rxf2 Bxf2+; Kxf2 Qxh2+ and now $14 \mathrm{Kf3}$ loses the queen to Qh5t, so White also loses his g-pawn with check and has no kingside left. But the text move gives him weak white squares and he should prefer I: Qel.
(c) Rxe4 Bxdl wins the c-pawn for Black so White is forced to block his own bishop.
(d) The logical 14 Qg5 inses to 14. . Qxe2!; 15 Qxg4 Qxf2+ and mates.
(e) Again, the logical move loses at once. This move fulfills two functions for Black: it blocks the 3rd rank so that. . Bh3 is playable and it blocks the e-file so a later . . Qe4 is playable. But if he cannot play this move then his development is very difficult.

In Round 4, while Lane and Shutler were fighting out an interesting draw, Collier and Ashby appeared to be involved in a dour positional struggle in which Ashby was gaining the upper hand. But Collier mounted a counterattack which wion with astonishing speed to tak the lead with $3 \frac{1}{2}$. In a toumament lamentably short of good games, it was once again left to Shire to produce the game of the round when his exchange sacrifice even survived the exchange of queens
D.COLLIER - A.ASHBY: Reti Opening (by transposition)

(a) Black has a slight edge from the early exchanges. He has created a weakness for white on the black squares in the centre and on the queenside.
(b) Black feels that he cannot make progress without this move which bolsters the d4 square and makes b4 for thite more difficult.
(c) Wite aims to occupy his own strang square on d5
(d) It may well be stronger to bottle up the thite queenside by 25. . a3 followed by Ned4, Nb4 and, perhaps, a kingside attack. There is the risk, however, that the advanced a-pawn may become weak.
(e) Hoping to equalise after b4. Black tries to complicate the issue and getsinto truble.
(f) 34. . Rd8.prevents the advance of the d-pawn and the draw is the likely result. Black was attracted by the threat of 35. . Nf $3+!$; 36 Bxf 3 Qxf2 mating but l/hite's next move not only covers f 3 but sets up lethal threats of his own.
(g) The threat is 38 Rb8 mate and, after 37. Qxc7; 38 dxc7 Rc2; 39 Rb8+ and c8(Q), Elack loses his rook.
O.SHIRE-P.ASTCN: Nimzowitsch Defence.

| 1 d 4 | Nc6 | 10 exd6 | Ned5 | 19 Bc 2 | Ne5 | $28 \mathrm{Bc} 3+$ | Kf8 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $2 N f 3$ | e6 | $11 \mathrm{Bd3}$ ! (c) | Nxc3 | 20 Bc 3 | 0-0 | $29 \mathrm{Bg} 7+$ | Kg8 |
| 3 e4 | Nf6!? (a) | 12 Bxc 3 | Bxc3+ | 21 Bxf 6 | b6 | $30 \mathrm{Bc} 3+$ | Kf8 |
| 4 95. | Nd5 | 13 Bd 2 | Bxal | , 22 Rel | B67 | 31 Bd 2 | Re6 (e) |
| 5 c 4 | Nb6 | 14 Qxal | Qf6 | 23 Re 3 | Rfe8 | $32 \mathrm{Bh7}$ ! | f6 (f) |
| 6 d ! ? | exd5 | $150 \times 76$ | gxf6 | 24. Rg3 + | Kf8 | 33 Bh6+ | Kf7 |
| 7 exds | B64+ | $160-0$ (d) | n6 | $25 \mathrm{Bg7}+$ | Kg8 | $34 \mathrm{Rg7}+$ | Ke8 |
| 8 Ne 3 | Ne 7 | 17 Nd 4 | $\mathrm{Na4}$ | 26 Bxh6+ | Kh8 | $35 \mathrm{Nc} 7+$ | Kf8 |
| $9 \mathrm{d6}(\mathrm{~b})$ | exd6 | $18 \mathrm{Nb5}$ | Rb8 | $278 \mathrm{g7} 7+$ | Kg 8 | 36 Re 7 |  |

(a) Very provocative. White accepts the challenge.
(b) There's an old'Russian saying that 'he who says A must say $B^{\text {? }}$.
(c) He's committed now, so he quietly completes his development.
(d) The smoke of the initial skirmish has cleared with white the exchange and a pawn behind but with a useful lead in development and Black severely eramped and requiring several moves to develop his rook and bishop on the queenside. If Black castles at once, then White's attack is very strong eg. $16.0-0 ; 17 \mathrm{Rel} \mathrm{Kh} 8$; 18 Bh6 Rg8; $19 \mathrm{Nd} 4 \mathrm{Na} 4 ; 20 \mathrm{Nf} 5 \mathrm{~b} 6 ; 21$ Re7 and wins.
(e) This is a critical moment. 32. . f5 gives his king some much needed air.although it allows white to come closer to material equality and gives him three passed kingside pawns.
(f) He loses a rook after 32..f5 but now he is mated.

In Round 5, Lane and Shutler drew away from the field when Shutler beat Collier and Lane beat theeler. Shire kept within half a point of the lead with his third win on the trot, avsacrificial effort against Andrews for which, unfortunately, il do not have the game score.

In Round 6, Lane beat Shire with careful play and, as Shutier could only draw with Ashby, took the lead on his own. Moore beat. Collier whose bubble had well and truly burst.

In Round 7, Lane drew quickly with Moore to assure himself of, at least, equal first prize. As Shutler also drew quick!y, Lane was left as Chamion on his own, a prize he fully deserved, with Shutler alone in second place. By beating Andrews, Easton completed a late run that brought him to third place, equal with Moore and Ashby who squashed Cock flat in the following game.

(a) Now, White gets into a bit of a mess. He should have left the bishop where it was.
(b) Black has been left with rampant central pawns. He decides that they are best used to set up a bridgehead on the kingside.
(c) White can hardly breathe.
(d) The pay-off. White cannot defend his weak kingside.
(e) Can we forgive Ashby for not playing 30. . $Q 93+!$; $31 \mathrm{Nag3}$ fxg 3 mate?

The lack-lustre play in the Championship gives us the opportunity to look at some interesting games played in other tournaments.

The highest graded player in the Open was Paul Lamford. (200) and he played this nice game in Rnund 1.
P.LALIFORD - A.BOURKE: Pirc Defence.

| e4 | d6 | 8 e6 | Bx65 | 15 h 3 | Nf6 |  | fxg6! (e) | Nxf2 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 d 4 | Nf6 | 9 exf7+ | Kd7 | $160-0$ | h5 (c) | 23 | g7! | N×H3+ |
| 3 Nc 3 | g6 | $10 \mathrm{Nxb5}$ | Qa5+ | 17 Be 3 | Qxc2 | 24 | gxh 3 | K07 |
| 4 f 4 | Bg7 | 11 Nc 3 | cxd4 | $18 \mathrm{f5}$ : | Ne5 (d) | 25 | $g \times h 8(Q)$ | Rxh8 |
| 5 Nf 3 | c5 | $12 \mathrm{Nxd4}$ | $\mathrm{Bxd4}$ | 19 Qb5+ | Kc 8 | 26 | Bh6: (f) | NH 7 |
| $6 \mathrm{Bb} 5+$ | Bol | 13 Qxa4 | Ne6 | 20 Rf2! | Qd3 | 27 | Rfi l-0 |  |
| 7 e5 | Ng4 | 14 Qc4 (a) | Qf5 (b) | $210 \times d 3$ | Nxd3 |  |  |  |

(a) This is a line that was played a lot in the late 1960s. The text move is not mentioned in the

Encyclonoedia of Chess Openings which gives three other moves, Qd2, Qd5 and Qdl, none of which promise White any advantage.
(c). The obvious move to take advantage of White's Qc4 is 14. . Qb6 and it is probably best eg. 15 Qe2 h5;
 a probable draw.
(c) If 16. Qxe2, $17 \mathrm{g4}$ and the door slams shut on the queen with Rf2 to come.
(d) If 18. gxf5, 19 Rf2 wins the queen but now White gets connected passed pawns.
(e) The point of White's combination. There is nothing to be done against the advance of the pawns as 22. . Rf8; 23 g 7 Rxf7; 24 Rxf6! wins at once.
(f) Finally rubbing the salt in. Black had hoped to win the pawn on f7, now it crushes him.
(g) After 27. . Nf8, 28 Bg7 wins the knight and the pawn still survives.

The next game was decisive in the Open as Lamford had looked like running away with it. In the end, he was headed by both Bennett and Leyton. His attack is beaten off by resourceful defence and counterattack. P.LAMFORD - D.BENNETT: Ciosed Sicilian

| 1 e4 | c5 | 14 | 0-0 | b5 |  |  | Nxh3+ | 40 | Kf5 | Re5 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 Nc 3 | Ne6 | 15 | f4 | Bc6 | 28 |  | Bd7 | 41 | Rxa7 | Rf2+ |
| 3 g 3 | g6 | 16 | g4 | c 4 | 29 | Rhl | Kg 7 (c) | 42 | Kg4 | Rel |
| 4 Bg 2 | Bg 7 | 17 | 95 | Nh5 | 30 | Rxh3 | Bxh3+ | 43 | Nf6 | $\mathrm{RgI}+$ |
| 5 d 3 | d6 | 18 | fxe5 (a) | cxd3! | 31 | Kxh3 | Rd8 | 44 | Kh3 | Kg7 |
| 6 Be 3 | Nf6 | 19 | Qxd3 | dxe5 | 32 | Ng 3 | Qd7 + | 45 | Rb7 | Rxg5 |
| $7 \mathrm{h3}$ | 0-0 | 20 | Qe3 | Kg8 | 33 | Kh4 | Qd2 | 46 | Ne8+ | Kg6 |
| 8 Qd2 | Bd7 | 21 | Bf3 | Ng 7 | 34 | Qe2 | Qxe? | 47 | Rxb5 | Rfi |
| 9 Bn6 | N d4 | 22 | Bg4 | Re? | 35 | Bxe2 | Rd 2 (d) | 48 | $\mathrm{Kh} 2 \cdots$ | Rf4 |
| 10 Bxg7. | Kxg7 | 23 | Radı | Qe? | 36 | Ra6 | Rxb2 | 49 | Kh3 | Kh5! |
| 11 Wee2 | e5 |  |  | Ne6 | 37 | Bxh5 (e) | gx h5 |  |  |  |
| 12.83 | Nxe2 |  |  | $N f 4$ (b) | 38 | Nxh5+ | Kf8 |  |  |  |
| 13 Nxe2 | Re8 |  | Ne 2 !? | h5! |  | Kg 4 | Rxc3 |  |  |  |

(a) An important decision. The pawn avalanche $18 \mathrm{f5} \mathrm{gxf5} ; 19$ e $\times \mathrm{f} 5 \mathrm{f} 6$ is probably to Black's advantage and 18 d 4 ? exf 4 ( $19 \mathrm{Nxf4} \mathrm{axg5}$ ) is good for Black, so thite plays for pressure along the f-file, despite his iveaknesses on 95,84 and $h 3$.
(b) The cracks are showing in White's position, but he keeps trying to create chances.
(c) Black is willing to give up two pieces for rook and pawn because his king is now relatively secure and. he gets pressure along the d-file.
(d) Black has the advantage as his rooks are very active.
(e) Working up some attack with the knight and rook combined, but it's too late.

Next we give two junior games from the Challenger's tournament. The first features some clever, tactical play. C.WEEKES - D. WOODRUFF: Pirc Defence

(a) Threatening . . b4 winning the e-pawn. The pawn on b5 is taboo because of 8 axb5? Qxal+
(b) Not only enabling him to capture on b5; but also drawing the queen onto a square from which it doesn't cover c?
(c) Qb2 was better, leading to a complicated position with chances for both sides
(d) This is what he overlooked.
A.EXTON - A.HIBBIT: Pirc Defence

| 1 e4 | d6 | 7 Nh 3 | h6 | 13 Radl | Kh7 | 19 | Bxe5 | dxe5 | 25 | Nbd5 | Bxd5 | 31 | Qxg ${ }^{4}$ | Qe3 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 d 4 | Nf6 | 8 Nf 2 | b5 | 14 f 4 | Qc7 | 20 | Nd 3 | Na 7 | 26 | $\mathrm{Nxd5}$ | Qa7 | 32 | Qf5 ${ }^{\text {+ }}$ | Kg8 |
| 3 Nc 3 | g6 | 9 a 3 | 817 7 | 15 Bf 3 | Rad8 | 21 | Bg 4 | Nb6 | 27 | Bxh5! (c) | Rx ${ }^{15}$ | 33 | Rd3 | COH |
| 4 f 3 | Bg7 | 10 Be 2 | c5 | 16 Qe 2 | e5 | 22 | Whl | h. 5 | 28 | RxdS | gxh5 | 34 | Qfi |  |
| 5 Be 3 | Nbol 7 | 1100 | cxd4 | 17 Be 3 | exf4 | 23 | Bf 3 | Bh6 (a) | 29 | Qxh5 | Ne3 (d) |  |  |  |
| 6 Qd2 | a6 | $12 \mathrm{Bxd4}$ | 0-0 | 18 Bxf4 | Ne5 | 24 | Nb4 (b) | Nc4 | 30 | Rf6! | Ng4 |  |  |  |

(a) Black has gradually achieved a very good position and starts to exert pressure. However, he omits to be careful later on about the weakness he creates now at $f 6$.
(b) Rightly aiming at occupying d5. Still. unaware of the danger, Black lets him gn ahead.
(c) A catastrophe for Black. After 27. . $g \times h 5$; 28 Qxh5 Kg 7 ; $29 \mathrm{Rf} 6 \mathrm{Rh} 8 ; 30 \mathrm{Rd} 3$, Biack is helpless against the coming check en g 3 ti )30. . Rxd5; 31 Rg3+ Kf8; 32 Rxh6! Rdi+; 33 Qxdl Rxh6; 34 Qd8 mate (ii) 30 . . Bf4 31 Qg4+ Kf8; 32 Nxf4 with two extra pawns; (iii) 30. . Be3; 31 Qg4+Kf8; 32 Nxe3 Rxd3; 33 Qc8+ Kf6; 38 Qd8+ Kg6; $39 \mathrm{~h} 4!\mathrm{f} 6 ; 40 \mathrm{Qg} 8+\mathrm{Kh} 5 ; 41 \mathrm{~g} 4$ mate (this is not all forced but illustrates the possibilities) (iv) 30. . Ne3; 31 Qxe5 Kf8; $32 \mathrm{Rxf7}+\mathrm{I} \mathrm{Kxf7}$; 38 Qf6+Kg8; 34 Qxd8+ Kh7; $35 \mathrm{Nf} 6+$ wins material for White.
(d) He cannot prevent a rook from reaching either of or f6 with decisive effect.

Our final game comes from the Reserves tournament. It is the sort of game from which brth players should be able to learn a lot.
J.CROME - P.HALLETT: KP Owen's Defence.

| 1 d 4 | b6 | 13 | Rfel | $0-0$ | 25 | $\mathrm{g}^{3}$ | Ge4: | 37 | Kfl? (i) | 64 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 284 | e6 | 14 | Radl | c5 | 26 | Qxc4 | Rxc4 (g) | 38 | Re6+ | Kg 7 |
| 3 Ne 3 | Bb7 | 15 | dxc5 (c) | Nxe5 | 27 | a3 | Ne 4 | 39 | h4 | gxh4 |
| $4 \mathrm{Nf3}$ | B64 | 16 | Qg4 | $f 5$ | 28 | Re 2 | g5 | 40 | gxh 4 | a5 |
| 5 Bd 3 | Nf6 | 17 | Qc4 | Qf6 | 29 | $f 3$ | NaS | 41 | Ra6? ( j ) | Rxc2 |
| 6 Qe2 | d5 | 18 | Nd 4 | Rfe 8 | 30 | $\mathrm{Nxc5}$ | Bxc5+ | 42 | Rxa5 | b3 |
| 7 exd5 | $N \mathrm{xd5}$ | 19 | Re2 | Ne4 (d) | 31 | Kg 2 | Ra4 | 43 | Ra7+ (k) | Kg6 |
| 8 Bd 2 | Nxc3 | 20 | Bcl? | Rac8 | 32 | Re5 | Bxa3! (h) | 44 | Ra6+ | Kh5 |
| 9 Bxc 3 | Bd6 (a) | 21 | Qb3 | Nxc3 (e) | 33 | Exa3 | Rxa3 | 45 | Ra5+ | Kxh4 |
| $100-0$ | h6 (b) | 22. | Rxe6! | Rxe6 | . 34 | Rxf5 | Ra2 | 46 | $\mathrm{Ra4}+$ | Kg3 |
| 11 Be4 | Bxe4 | 23 | Rel | Kh7 (f) | 35 | Rf7+ | Kg6 | 47 | Ra 3 | b2 |
| 12 Qxe4 | Na 7 | 24 | Nxe6 | Qh4 | 36 | Re7 | b5 | 48 | $f 4+$ | Kg 4 |

(a) 9. . Be7 is more natural but this cannot be bad.
(b) If 10. . $0-0 ; 11 \mathrm{Ng} 5 \mathrm{h6}$; 12 Nxe6! fxe6; 13 Qxe6+ Rf7; 14 Qd6! with a mating attack. (Try to find a defence for Black).
(c) White's play looks logical but he has given up his better bishop and now leaves himself with doubled isolated pawns, a step he should only have taken if he could take immediate advantage of the pins along the d-file.
(d) Black has a big advantage. He only needs to play his king out of the pin and then move his e-pawn and he has much the better centre while White has those dreadful e-pawns, which also has its points although White could put a small spoke in Black's wheel with 20 f3!?
(e) As this simplifys to a good ending for Black and avoids the complications of 21. . Rxc3, it may be objectively best. I just wonder if Black saw White's reply.
(f) If 23. . Qxd4?, 24 Qxe6+ wins the other rook.
(g) Black has the better ending because of White's isolated queenside pawns and his active knight, but the coming simplifications reduce his advantage.
(h) If he tries to defend his pawns with 32. . Kg6, then 33 Re6+Kg7; $34 \mathrm{Bb} 2+\mathrm{is}$ good for white. The rook ending is very good for Black due to his passed a-pawn and the isolated c-pawn.
(i) It was better to restrict Black's king by $37 \mathrm{~g} 4 \mathrm{b4} ; 38 \mathrm{Kg} 3$ or to come out into the open with $37 \mathrm{kf} 2 \mathrm{~b} 4 ; 38 \mathrm{ke} 3$
(j) Now Black wins at once as the b-pawn is lethal. He should still be able to draw with 41 Kel intending to defend his c-pawn and cover the advance of Black's pawns.
(k) Now 43 Kel is ton late because of. . b2; RbS Rcl+. Note that this is all made possible by the White king being on the first rank. If he were on any other rank, the game would be drawn.
(1) Agame that underlines the importance of good endgame knowledge.

Oct. 23rd, 1982. Dorset/Cornwali; Hants/Glous; Somerset/Tilts. Nov. 13th, 1982. Vilts/Cornwall; Somerset/Devon; Dorset/Hants. Dec. 11th, 1982.: Dorset/Somerset; Wilts/Devon; Cornwall/Glouc. Jan. 15th, 1983.

Feb. 5th, 1983.
Teb. 19th, 1983.
Mar. 12th, 1983.

Sep: 18 th, 1982.
Oct. 2nd. 1982.
Senior and Graded Jamboree, Taunton.

June 4th, 1983.
W. E.C.U. Executive Meeting, Exeter.

Annual Council Meeting。

BCF Management Board Meetings :

Sep. 11th, 1982.
Wov. 27 th, 1982.
Jan. 22nd, 1983.
Mar." $26 \mathrm{tn}, 1983$.
May 14th, 1983..
June 18 th, 1983.
July 9th, 1983.

Congress
Finance and Administration.
Junior
Grading and International
Levy (Also Council Meeting to vote on Levy)
Home Chess and Publicity
Annual Council Meeting.

