

WESTWARD HO!

New Series no 9. That means I am now into double figures. Yet it seems to take me just as long if not longer to get each edition out to you. Over 3 months since the last one. My apologies. I seem to be as active as ever.
What has happened over this period? 3 county matches resulting in Wiltshire reaching the final stages of the Minor Counties Championship for the first time ever. Due to play Merseyside at Aston University in Birmingham on Sunday 13 May. Junior Jamboree in February, Wiltshire Ul8's qualified for Minor Counties final. Went to Birmingham last weekend for this and to BCF meeting. Wilts came 5 th out of 6 on 5/12. Four teams scored 5, one 6 and Sussex 8. My team (Devizes) still unbeaten in both 4 and 5 -a-side leagues. Played the most ever games in a season. Watched Hants $v$ Glos match where 2 Glos players lost on time and draws agreed. Match ended 8-8.
Incidentally, I went to $B C F$ meeting for reassurance that $B C F$ were getting their act together. BCF proposed that Levy fee went up 73\%, from $£ 130$ per Levy point to $£ 225$. Over 3 hours spent dealing with Budget (expenditure) whilst approx $\frac{1}{2}$ hour spent on Levy fee (income). Left before result of ballot re Levy fee. Complete shambles. Was not reassured at all. At present BCF Championship loses $£ 5000$ p.a. With under 1000 competitors WE are paying over $£ 5$ for each competitor to take part:
My apologies for so much of this edition being County Yatch Results. However, the main part of the WECU diary is County Matches. At least all the results have now been printed. I am still trying to find a shorter quicker way of reporting them.
Finally, Innever:got to Bath, but am working in Chippenham and am likely to either stay there or be moved to Swindon. It looks that $I$ will be staying at 7 Wellesley Close for some time to come.
I trust you will enjoy this edition.
Richard Rendell
Editor

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## GEMS OF THE CHESS BOARD

In 1956, 12 year old Bobby Fischer met Donajd Byrne at New York. Donald Eyrne won the U.S. Open Championship in 1953 and was favourile to win. This game has been called "The Game of the Century":
D. Byrne v R.Fischer
1.Ngl-f3 Ng8-f6; 2.c2-c4 g7-g6; 3.Nbl-c3 Bf8-g7; 4.d2-d4 0-0;
5. Bcl-f4 d7-d5; 6. Qdl-b3 d5xc4; 7.Qb3xc4 c7-c6; 8.e2-e4 Nb8-d7;
9.Ral-d1 Nd7-b6; 10.Qc4-c5 Bc8-g4; 11.Bf4-g5 Nb6-a4!; 12.Qc5-a3

Na4xc3; 13.b2xc3 Nf6xe4; 14.Bg5xe7 Bd8-b6; 15.Bf1-c4 Ne4xc3;
16. Be7-c5 Rf8-e8+; 17.Kel-f1...

Black has certainly mixed it and now finds both his queen and knight en prise. He has however a brilliant response, sacrificing his queen: 17...Bg4-e6!; 18.Bc5xb6 Be6xc4+;

This is a positional sacrifice, which is quite correct, for it is now White who comes under pressure.
19.Kf1-gl Nc3-e2+; 20.Kg1-f1 Ne2xd4+; 21.Kf1-g1 Nd4-e2+; 22.Kg1-f1...

Black has his opponent on a string and he has no intention of taking the drawn by repetition.
22...Ne2-c3+; 23.Kf1-gi a7xb6;

Black now has 2 bishops and 2 pawns for the queen and his last piece Es liberated. White meanwhile is effectively a further rook short as it is trapped in the corner. His quuen now is subject to the run around.
24. Qa3-b4 Ra8-a4; 25.Qb4xb6 Nc3xd1;

Bang goes his rook. Black effectively has 2 rooks and two bishops for ris queen.
26.h2-h3Ra4xa2; 27.Kgl-h2 Nd1xf2; 28.Rh1-el...

Whte at last liberates the trapped rock but Black has no intention of letting it into the game.
28...Re8xe1; 29.Qb6-d8+ Bg7-f8; 30.Nf3xe1 Bc4-d5; 31.Ne1-f 3 Nf2-e4;
32.Qd8-b8 h7-h5; 33.h3-h4 b7-b5; 34.Nf3-e5 Kg8-g7;

Black has at last got his King safe and now his 4 pieces are all active. White meanwhile is rather short of possible moves.
35.Kh2-g1 Bf8-c5+;

The start of a forced mate. Of course, White can play $36 . K g 1-h 2 .$. here but this quickly loses to $36 . . \mathrm{Bc} 5-\mathrm{d} 6$.
Can you find the forced line?
36.Kgl-f1 Ne4-g $3+$; 37.Kfl-el Bc5-b4+; 38.Kel-d1 Bd5-b3+; 39.Kd1-cl...

The White $k i n g$ is forced along the tightrope to its mating square.
39...Ng3-e2+; 40.Kc1-b1...

The king has reached as far as it can go and it is forced back to the mating square.
40...Ne2-c3+; 41.Kbl-c1 Ra2-c2 mate.

A reat finale.

## WEST OF ENGLAND CHESS UNICN OFFICERS



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## HANHAM CHESS CONGRESS - NOVEMBER 1989

This year's Congress attracted a much larger than normal entry, with two rooms being used. Indeed, there were 51 entries to the Open. The top players included: Chris Baker, Chris Beaumont, G.Burgess, C Burton, A Ledger and Gerald Moore.

## Round 1

Round 1 was one of few surprises with only Burgess of the top six players not winning, he drawing against Menadue. Mordue also failed to win, drawing against Easton, as did Richmond against Hills.

Jane Garwell recorded the quickest win:
Jane GARWELL v J.S.EVANS
1.e2-e4 d7-d6; 2.e4xd5 Ng8-f6; 3.Nb1-c3 Nf6xd5; 4.d2-d4 e7-e6; 5.Ngl-f3 Bf8-e7; 6.Bfl-d3 Nb8-c6; 7. 0-0 0-0; 8.Nc3-e4 h7-h6; 9.c2-c3...

White has consolidated her position and has contol of the centre. Black must counter in the centre, especially on the long white diagonal. Hence:
9...b7-b6;

This move however is his undoing.
10.Nf3-e5 Bc8-b7; 11.Qd1-84:...

Such a natural agrressive move, threatening 12. Bclxh6.
11.Nd5-f6; 12.Ne4xf6 Be7xf6;

Now she can play $13 . \operatorname{Bc} 1 \times h 6 .$. but she has an infinitely better move.
13.Qg4-e4: ...

Not only threatening the mate on $h 7$ but the knight on c6.
13...g7-g6; 14.Ne5xc6:Qd8-d7; 15.Nc6-e7+!... Resigns

This combination leaves him a piece down with no compensation. C. WEEKS v P.CHAPMAN
1.d2-d4 Ng8-f6; 2.c2-c4 e7-e6; 3.Nbl-c3 Bf8-b4; 4.Bc1-g5 h7-h6; 5.Ng5-h4 b7-b6; 6.f2-f3...

An interesting move but tactically sound. This move keeps the knight out of e4 after 6...g7-g5; allows the bishop a way of retreating, counters the bishop on the long diagonal and bolsters the centre. It also enables him to start a kingside advance should he decide to castle on opposite wings.
6... Bc8-b7; 7.e2-e4 Bb4-e7;

Black's position has become very passive.
8.Bh4-f2 0-0; 9.Bf1-d3 d7-d6; 10.Ng1-e2 c7-c5; 11.d4-d5 e6xd5;

This is a surprise to me. I would have thought 11...e6-e5; was correct here, with the intention of rerouting the bishop via c8 and preparing f7-f5.
12.e4xd5 Nb8-d7; 13.Qd1-d2 Nd7-e5;

The point of his llth move, out he has a weak backward bawn on din and the bishop is still hemmed jn. White now cannot retain his white-squared bishop but this is rep?aced by the queen.
14.f3-f4 Ne5xd3+; 15. Qd2xd3 Nf6-d7; 16.0-0-0 a7-a6; 17.g2-g4 b6-b5; 18.h2-h4 b6xc5; 19.Qd3-f3!...

White's advance is swift whilst Black's is cumbersome and much too slow. White can therefore afford to give up a pawn here.
19...g7-g6; 20.g4-g5 h6-h5; 21.Ne2-g3 Ra8-b8; 22.Ng3xh5!...

A neat sacrifice which will allow the queen in on h6 and then h4-h5 etc. Thus Black cannot afford to take the knight and must continue with his own attack, but he is so many moves behind.
22...Nd7-b6; 23.Nh5-g3 Kg8-g7; 24.f4-f5...

The pawn push continues and must be halted.
24...f7-f6; 25.h4-h5!...

The pawns continue to roll on and wont take no for an answer.
25...f6xg5; 26.h5xg6 Be7-f6; 27.Ng3-h5+Kg7-g8; 28. Qf $3-\mathrm{h} 3$ Bf6xc 3 ;

Desperation stakes now. This bad error finishes him off now.
29. Qh3xc3 Qd8-e7; 30.f5-f6! Qe7-e5; 31.f6-f7+! Kg8-h8;
32.g6-g7+! Resigns.

The pawns have the final say.
Round 2
In all there were 17 first round winners but this figure was reduced to only 5 on $100 \%$ by the end of this round. These 5 were: Beammont, Moore, A.Ledger, Nendick and D.Ledger.
Top seed Chris Baker met Tim Headlong:
T.HEADLONG v C.BAKER
1.Ngl-f 3 Ng8-f6; 2.c2-c4 c7-c5; 3.Nbl-c3 g7-g6; 4.d2-d4 Bf8-g7; 5.g2-g3 0-0; 6. Bf1-g2 d7-d6; 7. $0-0$ Nb8-c6; 8.d4-d5 Nc6-a5;

A strange square for the knight which leaves it on a limb for most of the game. White now spends some time regrouping his forces on the queenside.
9.Nf3-d2 a7-a6; 10.Ra1-b1 Bc8-d7; 11.b2-b3 b7-b5; 12.Qd1-c2

Ra8-b8; 13. Bc1-b2 e7-e5; 14.Bb2-al Qd8-c7; 15.Nc3-d1 b5xc4;
16.b3xc4 Rb8xbl; 17.Nd2xbl Rf8-b8; 18.Nbl-d2 Bd7-g4; 19.Rf1-el Qc7-d7; 20.Ba1-c3 Na5-b7;

The knight retreats, but where is it going to? Where it stands its in the way, yet d8 is surely a worse square.
21.f2-f 3 Bg4-h3; 22.Bg2xh3 Qd7xh3; 23.Nd1-f2 Qh3-d7; 24.Rel-b1 Bg7-h6; 25.Nd2-f1 Rb8-a8;
White has simply outplayed his opponent and Black is going nowhere fast. He must play nondescript moves like this to get out of the mess he is in.
26.f3-f4 Ra8-e8; 27.Qc2-b2 Nb7-d8; 28.f4xe3 d6xe5; 29. Bc $3 x \operatorname{c} 5 .$.

White has now picked up a central pawn but Black manages to get counterplay.
29...Nf6-g4; 30.Nf2xg4 Qd7xg4; 31.Be5-f6! Re8xe2; 32.Qb2xe2:.....

A neat sacrifice which guarantees white at least a draw af, ainst a much stronger player.
32...Qg4xe2; 33.Rbl-b8: Bh6-e3+; 34.Nflxe3 Qe2xe3+; 35.Kgl-g2

Qe3-e4; 36.Kg2-gl Qe4-e3+; 37.Kg1-g2 Qe3-e2+; 38.Kg2-g1...
Draw agreed. Black despite having a queen for rook and bishop must take the draw by repetition as mate is threatened and he must give up his queen for the rook to stop the mate.
P.RICHMOND v S.DILLEIGH
1.e2-e4 c7-c6; 2.Ng1-e2 d7-d5; 3.e4-e5 c6-c5; 4.b2-b4!?...

An obviously prepared response to the Caro-Kann but Black is taken out of the book on move 2. If you think this is a strange position, worse is to follow.
4...c5xb4; 5.a2-a3 Nb8-c6; 6.d2-d4 e7-e6; 7.a3xb4 Bf8xb4+; 8.c2-c3 Bb4-f8; 9.Ne2-g3 f7-f6; 10.Bfl-d3 Qd8-c7;

Any idea why Black didn't take the pawn? Perhaps he felt he was opening up the position too much and not getting his pieces developed. But he is hardly doing this with this move. White's next move is obvious and keeps up the aggressive tempo.
11.f2-f4 f6-f5;

This response was probably forced, Black must try and keep the position closed.
12. $0-0$ Bc8-d7; 13.Rf1-f2 Ng8-e7;14.Nb1-a3 Ne7-c8; 15.Ng3-h5....

A good more. White shows he is still interested in the Kingside and Black gets a timely reminder.
15...a7-a6; 16.g2-g4 Nc6-e7; 17.Bc1-d2 Nc8-b6;

Black is preparing to try and escape by castling queenside and this move stops the pushing of the c-pawn.
18.Rf2-g2 0-0-0; 19.c3-c4!...

Black's lith move was to stop this, yet White plays it anyway. Of course 19...d5xc4; 20.Na3xc4 Nb6xc4; 21.Bd3xc4 Qc7xc4?; 22.Ral-cl... loses quickly.
19...g7-g6; 20.Nh5-f6 Bd7-c6?;

Alas a mistake which White quickly punishes. However, Black has got in a complete tangle whilst White has acres of space to mount a winning attack. This however is not required:
21. Bd2-a5! Resigns.

The queen is trapped.

## M. WALKER v I.WHITE

1.g2-g3 d7-d5; 2.Bf1-g2 Ng8-f6; 3.d2-d3 g7-g6; 4.Ng1-f3 Bf8-g7;
5. 0-0 0-0; 6.c2-c4 d5xc4; 7.d3xc4 Qd8xdl; 8.Rflxdl Nb8-c6;
9.Nbl-c3 Bc8-e6; 10.Bc1-f4 Be6xc4; 11.Bf4xc7 Ra8-c8; 12.Bc7-f4

Nf6-h5; 13:Bf4-g5 h7-h6; 14.Bg5-e3 b7-b5!?
This move forces the explusion of the game. Suddenly pieces start flying all over the board and there are a multitude of exchanges.
15.Nf3-d2 Bc4-e6; 16.Bg2xc6 Rc8xc6; 17.Nc3xb5 Bg7xb2; 18.Ral-bl Bb2-g7; 19.Nd2-b3 Rc6-c2; 20.Nb3-d4 Rc2xa2; 21.Nd4xe6 f7xe6; 22.Nb5xa7 Ra2xe2;

Black has gained a pawn - all be it a doubled one which can be attacked fairly easily.
23.Na7-c6 Nh5-f6; 24.Nc6-d4...

Instead of collecting his pawn back immediately, White goes for the other one, which gives his pieces more scope.
24...Re2-a2; 25.Nd4xe6 Rf8-f7; 26.Rd1-d8
g6-g5; 28. Be3-d4 Kh7-g6; 29.Rb8-b6 Kg6-h7; 30.h2-h3 Nf6-h5;
31. Bd 4 xg 7 Nh 5 xg 7 ; 32.Ne6-f8+ Kh7-g8; 33.Nf8-e6+ Kg8-h7;
34.Ne6-f8+ Kh7-88;

Just when it looks that white is content with the draw, he sees the light and finds the win.
35.Nf8-d7+! Kg8-h7; 36.Nd7-e5+ Rf8xf2; 37.Rb6xh6+!! Kh7xh6;
38.Rd8-h8 mate.

## A.PHILLIPS v A.T.MORDUE

1.d2-d4 Ng8-f6; 2.c2-c4 g7-g6; 3.Ng1-f3 Bf8-g7; 4.Nb1-c3 d7-d6;
5.e2-e4 0-0; 6.h2-h3 e7-e5; 7.d4-d5 Nb8-d7; 8.Bc1-g5 h7-h6;
9. Bg 5-e 3 Nf $6-\mathrm{h} 5$; 10.Nf3-d2 Qd8-e7; 11.g2-g3 a7-a5; 12.Bf1-e2

Nd7-f6; 13.Nd2-b3 a5-a4; 14.Nb3-c1 Bc8-d7; 15.Nc1-d3...
The right square for the knight, however, White due to his indecision and not castling kingside has had to move this knight four times rather than twice to get to this square. He has got away with this because Black has simply sat on his position and not got on with anything positive.
15...Kg8-h7; 16.Qd1-d2 Rf8-c8; 17.a2-a3 c7-c6; 18.Be2-f3 c6xd5; 19c4xd5 Rc8-c4;
At last Black makes a positive move but from here he makes no more movement forward. It is evident that White doesn't expect to win and is simply playing moves. However, the longer the game goes on the more confident he becomes.
20.Bf3-g2 Nf6-g8; 21.Qd2-e2 Ra8-c8; 22. 0-0...

At last White commits himself. Black's previous move, by the way, was forced as White threatened 22 .Nd3xe5... picking up the exchange.
22...f7-f5;

Black wastes no more time getting his attack going.
23.e4xf5 Bd7xf5; 24.Nd3-b4 Bf5-d7; 25.Nb4-c6!...

This move wins the exchange as it leaves the rook on c4 cut off.
25...b7xc6; 26.Qe2xc4 c6xd5; 27.Qc4xd5 Bd7-c6;

Black obtains some counterplay but this exchange leaves his central pawns very weak and ready for attack.
28.Qd5-d2 Bc6xg2; 29.Kg1xg2 Ng8-f6; 30.Ral-d1 Qe7-b7+; 31.Kg2-h2 Bg7-f8;
Black's counterplay has come to nothing and he is back on the defensive again. After Mordue's draw in Round 1 , he cannot afford anything less than a win if he hopes for a prize. Thus he must continue the game. However, as $I$ have mentioned before, the longer the game goes on, the more adventurious he becomes.
32.g3-g4 Nh5-g7; 33.Be3xh6 Bg7-e6; 34.Bh6-e3...

Not $34 . \operatorname{Bh} 6 x f 8$ Rc8xf8; 35.Qd2xd6 Ne6-f4 (threat Qb7-g2++); 36.f2-f 3 Qb7xb2+; 37. Qd6-d2 Qb2xa3; which gives Black chances.

Instead White keeps the game closed ard grinds his opponent out. 34...Rc8-c4;

Black doesn't learn. He soon loses this rook as well.
35.Nc3-d5 Nf6-e4; 36.Qd2-d3 Rc4-d4; 37.Be3xd4 Qb7xd5; 38.Bd4-e3 Qd5-b7; 39.Qd3-d5 Ne6-d8; 40.Qd5xb7+ Nd8xb7; 4l.Rd1-cl Nb7-c5; 42.f2-f3 Ne4-f6; 43.Be3xc5 d6xc5; 44.Rcl-c4 Resigns.

## Round 3

At the end of round 3 only Beaumont (who beat Nendick) and Moore (who beat A.Ledger) were left on $100 \%$ and they were therefore due to meet each other in the next round. Below them Baker beat D.Ledger to move to $2 \frac{1}{2}$ points. D.Ledger after obtaining 2 from 2 was to lose his last 3 games. Joining Baker on $2 \frac{1}{2}$ were:Headlong, Menadue and Bibby.

## T. HEADLONG v C.BURTON

Headlong after his fine draw against Baker in the last round, promptly beat another stronger player, Burton in fine style.
1.Ng1-f3 c7-c5; 2.c2-c4 Ng8-f6; 3.Nb1-c3 g7-g6; 4.g2-g3 Bf8-g7;
5.Bfi-g2 0-0; 6. d2-d4 Nb8-a6; 7. 0-0 d7-d6; 8.b2-b3 Bc8-d7;
9.Bci-b2 Bd7-c6:?;

An interesting move which really invites White's next move, which leaves Black two tempi short. Presumably, Black wishes to commit White in the centre.
10.d4-d5 Bc6-d7; 11.Qd1-d2 Na6-c7; 12.e2-e4 a7-a6; 13.h2-h3 b7-b5; 14.e4-e5!...

White has proceeded with his adrance in the centre. His previous move has stopped the knight advancing and must now retreat. Black cannot afford for White's knight to advance to e5 and therefore cannot swop the pawns off. His queenside advance is still a couple of moves behind and his play with his bishop could be costly.
14...Nf6-e8; 15.Nc3-e4 Bd7-f5; 16.Rf1-e1 Ra8-b8; 17.e5xd6 e7xd6; 18.Bb2xg7 Ne8xg7; 19.Qd2-h6...

The removal of black's bishop allows the queen in and White must not be allowed to put a knight on $g 5$ otherwise mate is inevitable. Black decides to give up a pawn but White finds a quick finish:
19...g6-g5; 20.Ne4-f6+ Kg8-h8; 21.Nf6xh7! Resigns.
21...Bf5xh7; 22.Nf3xg5... and mate follows.

## A.LEDGER v G.MOORE

1.Ngl-f3 Ng8-f6; 2.g2-g3 g7-g6; 3.Bfl-g2 Bf8-g7; 4. 0-0 0-0; 5.d2-d4 d7-d5; 6.c2-c4 d5xc4; 7.Nb1-a3 c4-c3!; 8.b2xc3 c7-c5!;

Black decides to contest the centre immediately and take advantage of the poor development of the knight on a3.
9.Nf3-e5 Nf6-d7; 10-Na3-c4 Nd7xe5; 11.Nc4xe5 Nb8-d7; 12.f2-f4...

This move rather opens White up but keeps control of the centre. The bishop on the long diagonal is becoming rather powerful and must be countered.
12...Ra8-b8; 13.Ral-b1 Qd8-c7; 14.Qd1-b3 Nd7xe5; 15.f4xe5 b7-b5;

Black decides to counter in an aggressive way, but if he is not careful White's bishop pair will become overpowering. His, meanwhile, are not working as a team.
16.Bcl-f4 e7-e6; 17.Bf4-g5 Bc8-b7; 18.Bg2xb7 Rb8xb7;

White has made a grave error hore which he pays for. As $]$ have said his bishop pair gave him the advantage. Firstly his black squared bishop would have boen better placed on e3 than 85 and this exchange is stupid. Surely e2-e4 was better?
19.Rf1-f3 15-b4!; 20.e2-e3 Qc7-c6; 21.Rf3-f2 Qc6-e4;

Suddenly in the space of 4 moves Black takes the initiative.
22.Qb3-c2 Qe4-d5; 23.c3-c4 Qd5-c6; 24.Rf2-d2 h7-h6; 25.d4-d5...

Black has lead White on and the pawns have advanced too far. Black finds a very simple move which leaves White in trouble.
25...Qc6-e8:; 26.Bg5-f6 Bg7xf6; 27.e5xf6 e6xd5; 28.Rb1-b3...
28.Rd2xd5? Qe8xe3+; 29.Qc2-f2 Qe3xf2+; etc 1eaves White in a hopeless position or likewise if he chooses to keep the queens on. This way still loses a pawn.
28...d5xc4; 29.Qc2xc4 Qe8-c6; 30.Qc4-f4 Rb7-b6; 31.Rd2-f2 Rf8-d8; 32.Rb3-bl Kg8-h7; 33.e3-e4 c5-c4;

Black has done his regrouping and now can advance his passed c-pawn. White meanwhile does likewise with his e-pawn.
34.e4-e5 Qc6-c5; 35.Rb1-e1 Rb6-e6; 36.Kg1-g2 c4-c3;

The pawn continues its advance.
37.Re1-e4 c3-c2:; 38.Rf2-f1 Rd8-d1; 39.Qf4xh6+ Kh7xh6;

This last ditch attempt must have come as a shock to Black who had very little time left. The queen must be taken and now the King is forced forwari.
40.Re4-h4+ Kh6-g5; 41.Rfl-f4 Re6xe5; 42.Rh4-h8....

Mate is now threatened (43.h2-h4) but Black is having none of this.
42.Re5-e2+ Resigns. Black gets in first and mate is unavoidable. E.g. 43.Kg2-h3 Re2xh2+:; 44.Kh3xh2 Qc5-g1+; 45.Kh2-h3 Qg1-h1++.

In the below position, S.Bibby led A.Ashby by a pawn which he won early in the game. However, could he turn his advantage into the full point? White had just played 27.Ra1-bl... and it continued:

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27...a5xb4; 28.c3xb4 Nc6xb4!;
29.Nc5xe6! f7xe6; 30.Rb1xb4 Rd8-f8;
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31.Qf3-e4 Ra8-a6;

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31.Qf3-e4 Ra8-a6;
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This exchange leaves Biack a weak isolated pawn in the centre but a queen \& rooks ending. Obviously if Black can capture the a-pawn in exchange for his e-pawn the game is more than likely to be a draw.
32.Rel-b1 Ra6-c6; 33.g2-g3 Kg8-h8;
34.Rb4-b7 Qc7-d6; 35.Qe4-g4 Qd6-e5;
36.Qg4-b4 Qe5-f5; 37.Qb4-b2 e6-e5;
38.Rb7-b8 Rf8xb8; 39.Qb2xb8+ Rc6-c8;
40.Qb8-b6 h7-h6; 41.a4-a5 Rc8-c2;
42.Rb1-al Qf5-f3; 43.a5-a6 Qf3-c3; 44.Qb6-b8+ Kh8-h7; 45.Qb8-b1!...

Just when it looked as though Black was going to punish his opponent for pushing the pawn too early, White finds a move which quoshes his opponent's attack. Black hasn't given up yet.
45...e5-e4; 46.a6-a7 e4-e3; 47.Qblxc2+! Qc \(3 \times c 2\); 48.a7-a8:=Q Resigns.
48...Qc2xf2+; 49.Kgl-hle3-e2; 50.Qa8-e4+ Kh7-g8; 51.Ral-a8+ Kg8-f7; 52.Qe4-e8+ Kf7-f6; 53.Qe8-f8+... wins the queen.

In the next game J.Naylor (Black) has the advantage of 2 rooks for a queen and a pawn against P. Varley, and has just played 39...Ne4-c5;


The game continued:
40.Nf3-g5 h7-h6; 41.Ng5-h3 Re8-e2+;
42.Kg2-g1 Re2-e1+; 43.Kg1-g2 Re1-e2+;
44.Kg2-g1 Re2xc2; 45.Nh3-f4...

This elaborate manoeuvre of the knight must be for a reason. Oh yes, its aiming for g6! However, Black thinks he has the answer, but has he?
45...Rf8-e8; 46.Qd4-dl Rc2-a2?;

Alas, this move robs Black of his deserved full point.
47.Nf4-g6+Kh8-h7; 48.Ng6-f8+!! Kh7-h8; 49.Nf8-g6+Kh8-h7: Draw agreed.

If Black takes the rook, Qdl-blt collects the rook on a 2 whist Kg8 allows Qd5+ with the same outcome.

\section*{A.T.MORDUE v G.JEPPS}

Mordue after his disasterous start, with \(\frac{1}{2}\) from 2 , took the opportunity to show his true mettle in this round.
1.e2-e4 d7-d6; 2.d2-d4 Ng8-f6; 3.Nbl-c3 g7-g6; 4.f2-f4 Bf8-g7;
5.Ng1-f3 0-0; 6.Bf1-d3 Nb8-c6; 7. 0-0 e7-e5; 8.d4xe5 d6xe5;
9.f4-f5...

A straight forward advance of the f-pawn against Black's fortress.
White makes his intentions clear - he is going to storm the fortress.
9...Nc6-d4; 10.Bcl-g5 Nd4xf3+; 11. Qd1xf3 Qd8-d4+; 12.Kg1-h1 c7-c6; 13.Bg5-e3 Qd4-b4; 14.a2-a3 Qb4-e7; 15.g2-g4! h7-h6;
16.g4-g5 h6xg5; 17. Be3xg5 b7-b5; 18.Rf1-g1 Bc8-b7; 19.Ral-f1

Ra8-d8; 20.Qf3-f2 c6-c5; 21.Bg5xf6 Qe7xf6; 22.Qf2xc5 g6xf5; 23.Qc5xa7 Qf6-e7; 24.RfIxf5!...

Alas Black's position has fallen apart. But hasn't he lost his queen?
24...Bb7xe4+; 25.Nc3xe4 Qe7xa7; 26.Ne4-f6+ Resigns.
26...Kg8-h8; 27.Rf5-h5+... with mate next move.

\section*{Round 4}

The two players on \(100 \%\), Messrs Beaumont and Moore, met in the game which was to decide the outcome of the competition as there are only 5 rounds in this tournament.

This game was rather lengthy but well worth printing the whole of it as there was much to interest.
1.Ng1-f3 Ng8-f6; 2.c2-c4 g7-g6; 3.Nb1-c3 Bf8-g7; 4.e2-e4 d7-d6; 5.d2-d4 0-0; 6.Bf1-e2 e7-e5; 7. 0-0 Nb8-c6; 8.d4-d5 Nc6-e7; 9.Nf3-d2...

White by his 8 th move has committed himself in the centre. black therefore prepares ...f7-f5. It is normal for White here to drop the knight back to el with intention of moving on to d3 and play Bcl-e3 with a view of playing c4-c5 etc. It is therefore surprising that White should drop the knight back to d2 stopping this plan.
9...a7-a5; 10.a2-a3 Nf6-d7; 11.Ral-a2...

A strange looking move but there is a reason for this as will be shown in a few moves time. Black meanwhile advances on the kingside.
l1...f7-f5; 12.b2-b4 Kg8-h8; 13.f2-f3 Ne7-g8; 14.Nd2-b3 a5xb4; 15.a3xb4 Ra8xa2; 16.Nc3xa2 Nd7-f6; 17.Na2-c3 Nf6-h5; 18.g2-g3

Nh5-f6; 19.Kg1-g2 Ng8-h6; 20.Nb3-d2 Nh6-f7; 21.c4-c5 f5-f4;
The advances on either side continues and its a matter of who gets his attack going the quickest.
22.g3-g4 h7-h5; 23.h2-h3 Nf6-h7;

The knights have transposed themselves from f6 \& h6 to f7 \& h7. G5 is now very weak for White but he continues with his advance on the queenside and uses the space he has created for himself.
24.Nd2-c4 Bg7-f6; 25.Bc1-d2 Kh8-g7; 26.Bd2-el Rf8-h8; 27.Bel-f2 Nh7-g5; 28.Rf1-h1 Bf6-e7; 29.Qd1-a1 Ng5xh3!?;
Out of the blue Black makes a piece sacrifice but what counterplay does he get for it. White's advantage is wiped out.
30.Rh1xh3 Nf7-g5; 31.Rh3-h1 h3xg4; 32.f3xg4 f4-f3+; 33.Be2xf3 Ng5xf3; 34.Kg2xf3 Qd8-f8+; 35.Kf3-g2 Bc8xg4; 36.Nc4-d2 Be7-g5!;
This excellent move cuts White's defences in half.
37.Nc3-bl Rh8xhl; 38.Kg2xh1 Qf8-h8+??;

A great pity as Black missed the obvious 38...Qf8xf2; not only leaving him a pawn up but an overpowering position. The threat is Bg4-f3++ thus the knight cannot move from d2 and it is attacked twice thus White must play Qal-c3 (Qal-bl loses to Bg4-f3+) whereupon Bg5-f4 leaves him helpless. This would have been the perfect culmination to the sacrifice.
39.Kh1-g1 Bg5-f4; 40.Qal-c3 Qh8-h2+; 41.Kg1-f1 Qh2-h1+; 42.Bf2-g1 Bg4-h3+; 43.Kf1-e2 Qh1-g2+; 44.Ke2-d3 Qg2xgl; 45.c5xd6 c7xd6;

Black has still managed to collect his piece but unfortunately he has allowed White back in the game.
46.Qc3-c7+ Kg7-h6; 47.Qc7xd6 Qg1-d4+; 48.Kd3-c2 Bh3-g2; 49.Qd6-f8+ Kh6-h5; 50.Qf8-h8+ Bf4-h6; 51.Kc3-b3 Bg2xe4; 52.Nd2xe4 Qd4xd5+; 53.Kb3-a3 Qd5xe4; 54.Nbl-c3 Qe4-e3; 55.Ka3-b2 g6-g5; 56.Qh8-e8+ Kh5-h4; 57.Qe8-e7 b7-b6;

At this stage a draw was agreed. A bit surprising you may feel but it is going to be difficult for Black to force his win and I would guess he was running very short of time by this stage.
This result left them both on \(4 \frac{1}{2}\) points enabling others to catch them up. However, nobody took advantage. Menadue held Baker to a draw in 67 moves whilst Bibby and Headlong agreed an early draw.

This left them \(\frac{1}{2}\) a point behind the two leaders on 3 points and they were joined by J. Naylor who beat Chris Weeks, Dave Collier who beat J Gorgol, Jim Boyce who beat Peter Varley and Richard Haydon who beat D.Ledger:

\section*{D.LEDGER \(v\) R.HAYDON}
1.e2-e4 g7-g6; 2.d2-d4 Bf8-g7; 3.c2-c4 d7-d6; 4.Nb1-c3 Nb8-d7;
5. Ngl-f 3 e7-e5; 6.Bfl-e2 Ng8-f6; 7. 0-0 0-0; 8. Bcl-e3 Nf6-g4;
9. Be \(3-\mathrm{g} 5 \mathrm{f} 7-\mathrm{f} 6\); 10.Bg5-h4 c7-c6; 11.Ral-c1 Qd8-c7; 12.Rcl-c2

Ng4-h6; 13.Rf1-el Nh6-f7; 14.h2-h3 Rf8-e8; 15.b2-b4 f6-f5;
16.e4xf5 g6xf5; 17.d4xe5 d6xe5; 18.c4-c5 Nd7-f8; 19.Nf3-g5...

Black has obtained an advantage together with space for his pieces. However, his King is rather open if White could get his pieces directed that way.
19...Nf7xg5; 20. Bh4xg5 Nf8-e6; 21.Be2-c4 Kg8-h8; 22.Bg5-h4 e5-e4;

This move opens both long diagonals for hispieces. The knight on e6 is handily placed also. White decides he must break up Black's strong central pawns.
23.Nc3xe4 f5xe4; 24.Re1xe4 Bc8-d7; 25.Rc2-d2 Ne6-f8; 26.Re4-e7 Qc7-f4: ;

This move leaves White with problems as both his bishops are attacked. He must give up more material.
27.Re7xg7 Kh8xg7; 28.Rd2-d4 Re8-e4!; 29.Rd4xe4 Qf4xe4; 30.Qd1-h5 Nf8-g6; 31.Bh4-g5 Qe4xc4; 32.Bg5-h6+... White Resigns.

\section*{Round 5}

Beaumont comfortably beat Menadue to finish on \(4 \frac{1}{2}\) points, so could Soore beat his old friend Dave Collier to join him in first place?
G.MOORE v D.COLLIER
1.e2-e4 c7-c5; 2.Ngl-f3 d7-d6; 3.Bf1-b5+ Bc8-d7; 4.Bb5xd7+ Qd8xd7;
5. \(0-0\) Nb8-c6; 6.c2-c3 d6-d5; 7.e4xd5 Qd7xd5; 8.d2-d4 0-0-0;
9. Bcl-f4!...

Black has countered c3 and d4 by d5 which has left his Queen in the centre and resulted in him moving the same pieces too often. This has more or less forced him into castling long and this move takes full control of the black squares round Black's King.
9...e7-e6; 10.Nb1-a3 Ng8-f6; 11.Qd1-a4 Qd5-f5; 12.Bf4-g3 Nf6-d5; 13.Na3-c4 Nd5-c7;

Black retreats his knight to cover up his weak squares round his King. White chooses to give up his strong bishop to stop this.
14. Bg 3xc7 Kc8xc7; 15.Nc4-a5 Rd8-d6; 16.Na5xc6 Rd8xd6; 17.Nf3-e5...

This combination of exchanges enables White's knight to get on to e5 unopposed and exposes Black's weaknesses. Furthermore it gives White the chance to take advantage of Black's back rank weakness as well.
17...Rc6-d6; 18.Qa4-e8 Rd6-d5; 19.Ne5xf7 Qf5-g6; 20.Rf1-e1 Rd5-f5; 21.Qe8-d8+ Kc7-c6; 22.Nf7-e5+... Black resigns.

The Queen is lost - if Black isn't mated before.

Thus Moore and Beaumont finished equal first on \(4 \frac{1}{2}\) points from 5 , Baker and Bibby came equal third on 4 points, Bibby beating Boyce,
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whilst Baker eventaally overcame laydon after 82 m.ves despito
beju\& bohind for most of the game and Haydon turnit: down mumoronm
draws. Messrs Haddlong, Naylor, Lymeh, A.Ledger, Hamman amb
Ashby all finushed equal fifth on 3\frac{1}{2}}\mathrm{ points.
P.VARLEY v D.LEDGER

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1.e2-e4 Ng8-f6; 2.e4-e5 Nf6-d5; 3.d2-d4 d7-d6; 4.c2-c4 Nd5-b6;
5.f2-f4 g7-g6; 6.Nbl-c3 Bf8-g7; 7.Ngl-f3 0-0 ; 8. Bfl-e2 d6xe5;
9.f4xe5 c7-c5; 10.d4-d5 Bc8-g4; 11.Nf3-g5 Bg4-f5; 12. Bc \(1-\mathrm{f} 4\)
Nb8-d7; 13.g2-g4!?...

This move keeps Black on the run and keeps white's attack going but it rather opens him up. It is evident that this is a last round game and White is out to en joy himself.
13...h7-h6; 14.Ng5-h3 g6-g5; 15.g4xf5 g5xf4; 16.e5-e6 f7xe6;
17.Nh3xf4! ...

Recapture of the pawn can wait, lhite is threatening to fork the Q \& R.
17....Bg7xc3+; 18.b2xc3 Rf8xf5; 19.Nf4xe6 Qd8-b8; 20.Rh1-g1+ Kg8-h8; 21.Qd1-d2 Rf5-f6; 22.0-0-0...
White gets his King safe at last.
22...Qb8-e5; 23. Be2-d3 Ra8-g8; 24.Rglxg8+ Kh8xg8; 25.Qd2-g2+ Kg8-f7; 26. Qg2-g7+Kf7-e8; 27. Bd3-g6+ Rf6xg6; 28. \(\mathrm{Qg} 7 \mathrm{fg} 6++\).

\section*{R.BAKER \(v\) A.EASTON}
1.e2-e4 e7-e6; 2.b2-b3 c7-c5; 3.Bcl-b2 Nb8-c6; 4.f2-f4 Ng8-f6;
5.e4-e5 Nf6-d5; 6.g2-g3 Bf8-e7; 7.Ng1-f3 0-0; 8.c2-c3...

A most strange choice of move, blocking in his bishop. Perheps White kould really be better here arranging to put his king in safety, ie castling \(q-s i d e\).
8...f7-f6; 9.d2-d4 c5xd4; 10.c \(3 x d 4\) f6xe5; 11.d4xe5 Qd8-a5+;
12.Nbl-d2 Nd5-e3!;

Ugh: White has really been caught with his \(k i n g\) in the centre and this move ties him up in knots.
13.Qd1-b1 Ne3xf1; 14.Kelxf1 b7-b6; 15.Nd2-c4 Qa5-d5; 16.Kf1-g2

Bc8-b7; 17.Rh1-d1 Nc6-d4!;
Threatening Qd5xf3+. The end is near.
18. Qbl-d3 Qd5xf3+; 19.Qd3xf3 Bb7xf3+; White resigns.

White drops a rook.

\section*{PROBLEM PAGE}

In view of the poor response to previous Competitions, there is no competition in this edition.
I have tried to make the problems all fairly easy. Again there is no theme to this edition's, however, they are all from real games.
(a)


Black to play, played 1...Nd5-f4; and proceeded to win. He missed a 3 move mate. Can you find it?
(c)


White to play and win. From a recent league match. The first half is fairly obvious yet seems to break down. But does it? There are two distinct parts to this puzzle.
(b)


From a recent County Match. White played the clever 1.Rg3-g6... and won in the end.
How could he have won quickly?
(d)


Soon after 1...h7-h5; the game was drawn. With the loss of this half-point, Black robbed himself of the honour of sole first-place in the tournament, for he and another tied for first place. How could he have won the game and the top spot?

Solutions to above puzzles and last edition's competition - see Page 19.

\section*{WINNING CHANCES - PART TWO}

In the December 1989 edition 1 mentioned the below position (1 from ia jecent County Match. As lalso mentioned this position went to an Arbiter to decide if Black had winning chances. Position (2) is also one from a County Match which also went to Arbitration.
I summarise the claims below:


Position 1 Black to play
White's remaining time: 33 minutes
Black's remaining time: Less than 30 seconds.
In this position Black stopped the clocks and claimed a draw on the grounds that White was only trying to win on time. In addition there was a complaint that White had not observed Rule 2 which requires him to record Black's move before replying to it. White claimed that he had sufficient material to have winning chances and that his piay had been to that end. White also complained of interference by Black's Match Captain, who on three occasions tried to persuade Black to claim a draw.
It is worth noting that the score of the game supplied by White was inaccurate and the course of the game could not be followed.

Position 2 In this position to understand White's claim it is necessary to give the position after White's 40 th move, and the subsequent score of the game: Black to play. 40...Rd7-d6; 41. \(\mathrm{Kg} 2-\mathrm{f} 3 \operatorname{Rd} 6-\mathrm{d} 7\); 42.Re2-c2 Rd7-d6; 43.Rc2-e2 Rd6-d8; 44.Re2-c2 Kf6-e7; 45.Rc2-e2 Ke7-d6; 46.Re2-d2 Kd6-c6; 47.a2-a4 Rd8-d6; 48.Rd2-c2 Bd4-f6; 49.Rc2-d2 Bf6-d4; 50.Rd2-c2 a7-a6; 51. Kf3-e2 Rd6-d7; 52.Ke2-f 3 Rd7-d8; 53.Rc2-e2 Bd4-f6; 54.Re2-d2 Bf6-d4;

> White's remaining time: 2 minutes
> Black's remaining time: 5 minutes

In this position White stopped the clocks and claimed a draw on the grounds that Black had made no real progress for the last 14 moves and was purely trying to win on time.
Black claimed that he must have winning chances.
Both these games were sent to Dr Ian Roebuck who is a BCF Arbiter who is not involved with the County Championship. It was therefore felt that he was the perfect Arbiter.
His report is fairly lengthy and complicated but well worth printing in full.
"You have appojnted me as Arbiter on two positions, and invited me 1 u comment on procedures so that farther guidance may be given 10 players and match captains on the now situations which may arise. In my work as a magistrate, the best adyice on commen: is 'always sive verdicts, but give reasons only when forced to, as your rordicts will almost certainly be right but your reasons wrong.' Despite this, on this ocoasion l think comment is called for and 1 am happy to make some and be shot at.

What l have attempted to do is to lay down some principles which seem reasonable to me. I would be very happy to have them passed on to the BCF for discussion and amendment as I emphasise they are my personal views but may stimulate a necessary debate. But I must insist that the decision on the two positions is final.

In each case \(I\) allow the claim for a draw as \(I\) am satisfied that the stated conditions are fulfilled. In one case the person claiming it has still a superior position even though time pressure has diminished a previously overwhelming advantage, and in the other the position is effectively level and without serious winning prospects for either player in the absence of a whole series of blunders. My purpose is not to "adjudicate" in the old sense but \(I\) note that in the second case 55.b3-b4... gives White what advantage there is. In the first case even the inferior line offered secures a safe draw but \(1 \ldots\)...Re8+; \(2 . \mathrm{Kf} 5\) Re5+; and 3...Rd5 leads to \(R \& P\) vs \(R\) and any other move by White loses instantly to 2...Rh8.

But the demonstration by an Arbiter of a forced line of play is not here the "be all and end all". My starting point lies with item 5 of the Rules of Play for County Matches supplied, and I base my interpretation on this and an analysis of the differences between these games and both "quick chess" and traditional time limit at fixed moves games.

In these latter, the role of "time trouble" is clear. A player with an otherwise resignable position may justifiably play on until his opponent has cleared the time trouble; a player in a much superior position but short of time may offer a draw - prefering a sure \(\frac{1}{2}\) point to the gamble of losing on time. BUT THIS TIME TROUBLE IS FINITE - once the time control is past then resignation will occur in the first case, and in the second the draw will almost certainly be accepted unless there are tactical traps to untangle.

Under the current rules, however, there is no fixed end point to time trouble, and thus the only constraint on the player in the inferior position is the ethical one in Article 6. There is otherwise almost an invitation to players to play on until mated in the hope that, no matter how bad the position, his opponent will fail to complete his win before his flag falls. I believe it is incumbent on match captains to make it clear that such conduct IS unethical, and in extreme cases to forfeit games where such tactics are employed by members of their team.

It is extremely difficult to lay down an absolute criterion for this, but \(I\) would suggest that one possible test might be "is there any way \(I\) would not resign this position if my opponent had ten moves to make to the time control in the time he has left"?

This then leads on to one of the critical categories for which l helieve Article 5 (b) is designed - a position clearly won with "average" good play but the flag hovering and perhaps a drawing trap to avoid. The speed chess rules allow the draw if the flag falls and the weaker side has not mating material left: I interpret the existence of 5 (b) as intencing to strengthen this.

So my criterion would be that if it is obvious that the weaker side has only a draw to hope for on reasonable play, even though he has mating material left, then the stronger side may continue trying to force the win until he is almost out of time, in the knowledge that he can claim the draw under this article at any stage. By analogy with the previous case, the test might be "would all reasonable players accept the draw if the opponent had ten moves to make to time control in his remaining time" ?

To a large degree, this is behind m y decision on position l, but there is a further, stronger reason. Except as modified by Article 2 here, the Laws of Chess impose an ABSOLUTE requirement to record the game move by move. Thus white is, in principle, liable to forfeit the game by his failure to comply; this is an extreme sanction which \(I\) am not prepared to apply unless able to establish the circumstances much more clearly. BUT that failure is prima facie evidence that White was attempting unfairly to incease the time pressure on Black, and is sufficient grounds to set aside the claim that he was trying to win other than by time.

It is my opinion that players should be reminded of their duty to record the game, and they and their match captains be informed that the absence of such a record, when required, will automatically rule out any contesting of a claim under Article 5 (b).
(As I am dealing with that position, I will turn to the question of match captains' rights during games. The current FIDE ruling states, in part, "The captain is, by weight of practice, entitled to advise the players of his team to make or to accept the offer of a draw or to resign a game, on condition that he does not make any comments regarding the position on the chessboard." This is the nearest to the present discussion though not precisely the same. As we are dealing to some extent with new situations which are unfamiliar to many of our players, it could be argued that it is necessary for the match captain to take the initiative to ensure his players are familiar with the rules. The difficulty lies in the interpretation of the right to claim a draw to a player without "commenting on the position."

My advice would be that match captains should remind their players of their rights before the game, and also be entitled to say to any player with between two and five minutes left on the clock: "when you have under two minutes on the clock you are entitled to claim the draw if your opponent's position and/or play show he has no reasonable winning chances other than on time; please remember this either if you are in a clearly superior position but do not think you can force the win win in the time you have left, or if you are in a clearly drawn position where the initiative is with your opponent." Other than that, the initiative should be with the player to approach the captain for clarification. When that happens "the captain should not view the board in such a way that his answer could be interpreted as an opinion on the position.)

This deads us on to the final type of position which \(I\) see as giving trouble - of which Position 2 would have been fairly typjcal if black's last two moves had not aven white the tactical chance I suggested. This is the "dead draw that isn't" - whore material is level but one side has a strategic initiative. Thus that player can continue to probe knowing that he runs no risks; his opponent must counter until the first player concedes he is making no progress. Commonly the defender's move order is important while the prober's is less so.

In these cases the finite time weighs unduly on the defender, and provided that he has successfully held off some significant manoeurring without incurring clear disadvantage the claim should be regarded as probably valid. These is an implicit onus on the person with the initiative to show he has a plan to capitalise on it which requires precise and prolonged counter. Thus it is relevant evidence if the person claiming the draw had (say) ten or more mores previously offered a drar and is not now in any worse position.

But I must emphasise that this provision is not a licence for a player in a passive position, having had a draw refused, to sit on his hands until he is short of time and then claim the draw. It is necessary for him to demonstrate the knowhow to hold the position for a significant time.

I'd better stop there. Now you see the other reason for "not giving reasons" - the justification is always long and never complete.

\section*{WECU COEXIY MATCH RULES}
1. Each player starts with 2 hours on his clock and the game must be completed within that time. Each player must operate the clock with the same hand with which he handles his pieces.
2. Each player must record the gare move by move, that is he must record the opponent's last move before replying to it on the board, until he has less than 5 minutes left on his clock.
3. To claim a win on time, a player must stop both clocks. The player's flag must be up and his opponert's flag must be down after the clocks have been stopped. It both flags are down the game is declared a draw.
4. Spectators (including match captains) must in no way intervene to inform of a flag fall or illegal move whilst the clocks are running. Such an intervention is a breach of Article 15.1(a) of the Laws of Chess as the game is still in progress until a claim is made by one of the players.
5. A game is drawn:-
(a) if both Kings are in check and it is impossible to establish the last move and the correct position cannot be set up.
(b) a player with less than two minutes left on his clock, may claim a draw on the grounds that his opponent has no practical winning chances. The claimant must stop both clocks before his flags and the game is ended.
Such a claim cannot be withdrawn and if not to be valid, the claimant loses. If the players cannot agree, it is referred to the match captains, and should they also not agree, the decision of the arbiter is final.
6. In games of this type it is essential that players conduct themselves in an ethical manner in the spirit of fair play (FIDE \& BCF).

I think you will find this answers the problems very well. However, should you have a view concerning them, plaese do not hesitate to contact me.
I understand that one of the Match Captains is not happy with the County Match Rules and wishes to change the time control, probably to some many moves in a certain time (e.g. 36 in \(1 \frac{1}{2}\) hours) and a fast finish (e.g. an extra \(\frac{1}{2}\) hour). Indeed he has circulated his county players and other match captains for their views. Indeed there will be such a questionnaire at the WECU Congress for County Players to air their views.

One of his reasons is that there should not be problems such as above. However, I believe that the above two incidents should not have gone to Arbitration and the Match Captains should have taken a firmer control. It is interesting to note the side that lost its claim was the same County.

I look forward to receiving your thoughts.

\section*{ANSWERS TO PROBLEMS AND LAST EDITION'S COMPETITION}

For problems - see Page 14.
(a) The answer involves a queen sacrifice. From a game: Glass - Russell played in Belfast in 1956.
1...Qe4-g2+; 2.Kg1xg2 Nd5-f4++; 3.Kg2-g1 Nf4-h3 mate;
(b) As mentioned this is a position from a recent County Match:

Hampshire v Gloucestershire, P.J.Massey - J.Humphrey.
Paul Massey missed the simple \(1 . N f 5 x h 6\).... which wins against all replies.
1...Qf6xh6; 2.Bh3-f5 mate. 1...Ne8-g7; 2.Rg3xg7+ Bh8xg7; 3.Nh6-g4+ Qf6-h6; 4.Ng4xh6 Rc4-c \(2+\); 5.Kh2-h1 Bg7xh6; 6.Bh3-f5+ Kh7-h8; 7.Qh5xh6 mate.
(c) From one of my own games (I am white!) Alas I didn't see the whole combination from the start but half way through saw the sacrifice:
1.Nh4-g6++ Kh8-g8; 2.Qh3-h8+Kg8-f7; 3.Qh8-h7 Kf7-e6;

It would appear that White's attack has come to an end here. But not a bit of it. Incidentally, 1...Kh8-g7; 2.Qh3-h6+Kg7-f7;
3. Qh6-h7+ Kf7-e6; is the same position.
4. Bc \(2-\mathrm{f} 5+!\) ! Ke6xf5 (forced); 5.Ng6-e7++ Kf5-e6; 6.Ne7xd5 Ke6xd5;
leaves White a queen for 2 pieces up and he now has several moves to continue with. Unfortunately for my opponent, he played 5...Kf5-g4; he promptly lost all his pieces:
(d) The winning line is:
1...Ra4-a3+; 2.Kf 3-g4 Ra3xg3+;

If \(3 . h 2 x g 3\) h \(3-h 2\) and if \(3 . \operatorname{Kg} 4 x g 3 \mathrm{Bb} 6-\mathrm{c} 7+\); both wins.
1.Bd3-b1 Kcl-dl (forced); 2.Qh6-d6 Kdl-cl (forced); 3.Qd6-f4 Kcl-d1 (forced); 4.Qf4-d4 Kdl-cl (forced); 5.Qf4-e3 Kcl-dl (forced); 6.Qe3-d3 Kdl-cl (forced); 7.Qd3-c2 mate.

Now that wasn't too difficult was it? Yet only two correct entries received.

Winner: Malcolm BURN of 33 Stirling Way, Tuffley, Gloucester. who also spotted an easier solution to (d): 1 . Qa3-g3 e2-el = Q , B or R 2. Qg \(3-\mathrm{g} 2\) mate. If e2-el=N 2.Qg3-e3... wins.

\section*{CONGRESS ROUND - UP}

The fifteenth East Devon Congress took place in Exeter on the first weekend of March 1990 with 171 competitors, a slight increase on last year, due mainly to increased incentives for teams, families and veterans. The awful weather immediately preceding must have warned off some entrants, but fortunately the event itself was blessed with unbroken clear skies.

The Congress itself missed many times previous winner and new GM Michael Adams. But in his absence an excellent Open entry of several 200t players promised a good tough tournament, and so it proved. Top-graded Chris Beaumont won his first two games comfortably but then came unstuck against Simon Finn. Most top competitors then proceeded to beat each other, with only Gary Kenworthy (2nd) and unspectacular but worthy winner Andrew Lewis (lst on 5/5) unscathed.

By contrast, the Major Section was real topsy-turvy. The lead changed hands constantly, and at the end no.fewer than 8 players tied lst on 4/5. Only after much careful calculation did Brian Boomsma of Paignton emerge a worthy winner of the Schofield Salver.

In the Minor Tournament \(M\) Jones and \(R\) Towers scored \(4 / 4\) but were unable to beat each other, which allowed \(F\) Bowles to catch them. M Jones took the Nat-West Cup on tie-break. This section was made extra special by the appearance of two teams of four from Wellington School, Somerset. Alas, they fell behind in the club stakes behind a dominant Exeter side. The over -60 veterans' prize was shared between P.Brown of Glacier and A. Coates of Exmouth.

The Cornwall Championships were played in January 1990. With the reigning champion, Michael Adams, playing in the Premier at Hastings, the Emigrant Cup tournament became an extremely closely contested affair.

After wins all round for the leading players in round 1 , there came the shocks with the top graded player, Mathew Piper losing to the Cornish President, Eldred Horn and David Saqui holding Hugh Coleman and then beating Horn. Meanwhile, the Congress secretary, Ian George with wins over Sellwood, Williams and Menadue had established a \(\frac{1}{2}\) point lead. A draw in round 4 enabled \(R\) Grime to join the leader but Ian re-established his lead by beating Grime in the next. Appropriately the top four graded players were paired in the final round. However, Piper could make little headway and agreed a draw with George so when Coleman and Menadue also agreed a draw, Ian George became outright Champion on 5 with Coleman 2 nd on \(4 \frac{1}{2}\) and Menadue, Grime, M.Piper and G.Smith on 4.

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\hline －：\(=0\) & &  & \(\therefore\) 二゙心 & Fisul： & &  &  \\
\hline 1 & A E & Lahi & 219 & 1－1 & K & CANNELL & 189 \\
\hline ＝ & R & HAYDOS & 197 & \(\frac{1}{2}-1\) & S & H1LLEIGII & 189 \\
\hline \(=\) & P & Vapley & 197 & 1－0 & F． 1 & AEWMA： & 186 J \\
\hline 3 & T & HEADLG：G， & 188 & 1－0 & M E & Bl＇R \({ }^{\text {d }}\) & 185 \\
\hline \(=\) & K C & LYK & 202 & \(\frac{1}{2}-\frac{1}{2}\) & P & DODVELL & 183 \\
\hline ： & J & EOTP：\({ }^{\text {S }}\) & 183 & \(\frac{1}{2}-\frac{1}{2}\) & A & EASTON & 183 \\
\hline 7 & E 5 & LEA & 181 & 0－1 & J R & BOJCE & 182 \\
\hline 1－ & A D & POSTISG & 161 J & \(\frac{1}{2}-\frac{1}{2}\) & I R & WHITE & 170 \\
\hline C & F Y F & COHE： & 155 & 0－1 & G & BOLT & 174 \\
\hline & \(\because \mathrm{J}\) & SIEAMGE & 155 & \(0-1\) & P J & MEADE & 171 \\
\hline & R J & PECK & 154 & 0－1 & G & NEIILLE & 170 \\
\hline & II E & K．： 2 D & 151 & 1－0 & \(\cdots\) & HLMPPHEEYS & 170 \\
\hline \(\because\) & A & C．apm： & － & \(0-1\) & C & hatson & － \\
\hline \(\therefore\) & E & HLGHES & 144 J & \(\frac{1}{2}-\frac{1}{2}\) & R O & POn＇IS & 166 \\
\hline －- & C & HEIDPICH & 138 J & 0－1 & D & TVINE & 163 \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{2}{*}{Lit P U}} & RESUEL： & 161 & 0－1 & I R & PICKLP & 159 \\
\hline & & \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{} & \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{} \\
\hline 1 & F & GILL & 145 & \(\frac{1}{2}-\frac{1}{2}\) & J & NNIGHT & 148 \\
\hline ： & A \(\because\) & CHamPISN & 145 & 0－1 & P & LESNIOWSKI & 137 J \\
\hline \(\because\) & G & CHAPE：－ & 140 & \(\frac{1}{2}-\frac{1}{2}\) & J J & CARR & 144 \\
\hline 3 & n & BYTHELA & 147 & 1－0 & R & RADFORD & 142 \\
\hline 5 & \(\underset{\sim}{1}\) & ST＇ART & 141 & 0－1 & M & PASSMORE & 141 \\
\hline 5 & J & COBE & 1353 & 1－0 & \(C \mathrm{R}\) & POWNEY & 140 \\
\hline 7 & \(\because 6\) & ASHB1 & \(133]\) & 1－0 & E J & PRIDESSX & 139 \\
\hline \(\varepsilon\) & A D & Hi RST & 135 & 1－0 & & DEFALIT & \\
\hline 9 & J & SHM： & 125， & 1－0 & N & PICHARUS & 137 J \\
\hline 10 & J & MLl： FFD & 124 & 0－1 & M & VOOD & 136 \\
\hline 11 & 1 & hroblictu & 126 & 1－1 & K & THomeson & 112 \\
\hline 22 & R & C：EYE： & 124 & 1－0 & 5 C & ROBERTS & 99 \\
\hline 13 & C & COEE & 123 J & 1－0 & ： & PEARCE & 98 \\
\hline 14 & \(\because\) & S：ITH & 108j & 1－0 & \({ }^{\prime}\) & CHIDCEY & 79 \\
\hline 15 & D H & POTT & 121 & \(0-1\) & B & PADFORD & 71 \\
\hline \(\because\) & E \(:\) & Hatmos Mr＝1 & 111 & （1－1 & C & WARLUCK & 62 \\
\hline & &  & & \(4^{3}-0^{\prime}\) & & & －． \\
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\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Fs: \({ }^{\text {d }}\) & & \begin{tabular}{l}
HON TEAM \\

\end{tabular} & OEx & Fics: & & EWEY TERY & \(\therefore\) - \\
\hline 1 & M J & YEO & 193 & 0-1 & J F & menadue & . 181 \\
\hline \(=\) & G H & BENNETT & 201 & 1-0 & 1 M & GEORCE & 177 \\
\hline 3 & JR & POULTON & 186 J & 1-0 & R J & GR IME & 101 - \\
\hline 5 & ML & NEWBUIRY & 163 & 1-0 & D & BURLEIGH & 148 \\
\hline ¢ & P I & THOMPSON & 172 & 1-0 & J & WATSON & - \\
\hline \(\dot{\square}\) & S & DEAN & 163 & \(\frac{1}{2}-\frac{1}{2}\) & A D & MEAKES & 137 \\
\hline 7 & M G & BUCKLEY & 163 & 1-0 & B H & GARRETI & 134 \\
\hline E & K & BYARD & 163 & 1-0 & & DEFAULT & \\
\hline \(c\) & P D & MILLER & 158 & 1-0 & L & BOWMAK & 1251 \\
\hline 3 & M & BOWHAY & 158 & \(\frac{1}{2}-\frac{1}{2}\) & A & PILLING & - \\
\hline \(\because\) & J & James & 151J & 0-1 & C & SELLVGOD & 131 \\
\hline 16 & MC & HAGAS & 159 & \(\frac{1}{2}-\frac{1}{2}\) & C J & Bray & 1135 \\
\hline \(\therefore\) & PC & SYMINGTO: & 149 & \(\frac{1}{2}-\frac{1}{2}\) & C & SPARGO & 116 \\
\hline \(\because\) & MR & BAKER & 140 & 1-0 & I M & PILLING & 115 \\
\hline \(\therefore\) & J D & PRATT & 141 & \(1-0\) & S & BARTLETT & 111 \\
\hline if & L C & WALTERS & 141 & 0-1 & R & COLE & 108J \\
\hline \multicolumn{5}{|r|}{} & \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{} \\
\hline : & P J & HEBBLETH:AITE & 141 & 1-0 & T & GARRETT (Miss) & 103 J \\
\hline \(\cdots\) & S D & LE FEVRE & 138 & 1-0 & C & FEARN & 101 J \\
\hline - & A C & SUMMERS & 137 & \(\frac{1}{2}-\frac{1}{2}\) & M & GARRETT & 96 J \\
\hline \(\div\) & E & HOLLAND (Miss) & 131J & 1-0 & R & CLARK & 101 J \\
\hline 5 & J & PENN & 132 & \(\frac{1}{2}-\frac{1}{2}\) & \(J\) & THOMPSON & 913 \\
\hline 6 & P & BARBER & 130 & 1-0 & N & PatTERSON & 105 \\
\hline 7 & D & CULLIFORD & 129 & \(\frac{1}{2}-\frac{1}{2}\) & A & MANSION & -J \\
\hline \(\varepsilon\) & R 1 & PRINCE & 116 & 1-0 & P & HAYES & -J \\
\hline 0 & Q & WINCH & 105 & \(\frac{1}{2}-\frac{1}{2}\) & S & GARRETI & 501 \\
\hline 10 & & & & 1-0 & & DEFAULT & \\
\hline 11 & & & & 1-0 & & DEFALLT & \\
\hline 12 & & & & 1-0 & & DEFALLT & \\
\hline 13 & & & & 1-0 & & DEFAl'LT & \\
\hline 14. & & & & 1-0 & & DEFALLT & \\
\hline 25 & & & & 1-0 & & DEFAILT & \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{2}{*}{if}} & & & 1-0 & & DEFAULT & \\
\hline & & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Lsezeni IEAM SECHIT} & 14-2 & & & - \\
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\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline 30:10 & & \begin{tabular}{l}
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\end{tabular} & \(\therefore \mathrm{Ea}\) & Result & &  & \(\therefore 2\). \\
\hline 1 & J & GARhELI (Miss) & 191 & 0-1 & B & BEAKE & 209 \\
\hline 2 & K & MA)DOA & 197 & \(\frac{1}{2}-\frac{1}{2}\) & J F & Whielek & 182 \\
\hline 3 & 1 & VRLIE & 197 & \(\frac{1}{2}-\frac{1}{2}\) & P & HartIS & 170 \\
\hline 4 & T & Headmanci & 188 & \(\frac{1}{2}-\frac{1}{2}\) & C H & Whffiler & 180 \\
\hline 5 & \(k \mathrm{C}\) & LINN & 202 & \(\frac{1}{2}-\frac{1}{2}\) & ¢ 6 & HEWS\% & 179 \\
\hline - & \(1:\) & LEA & 181 & 0-1 & K \({ }^{1}\) & HILI & 173 \\
\hline 7 & A 1 & Povil:G & 161 J & 0-1 & R H & Ll:CHAM & 176 \\
\hline 8 & FH & COHEN & 154 & \(0-1\) & P A & ASJC: & 176 \\
\hline 2 & k J & PLCK & 154 & 0-1 & \(A\) h & Ekt'sey & 16,4 \\
\hline 10 & D) E & liard & 151 & 1-0 & J & KIDSLFO & 165 \\
\hline 11. & D & HIGHES & 144 J & \(\frac{1}{2}-\frac{1}{2}\) & B J & PESiligon & \(15 \times\) \\
\hline 12 & R \({ }^{\text {W }}\) & RENDELL & 161 & 1-0 & P J & Brooks & 152 \\
\hline 13 & c & HEIDEICH & 138 J & \(\frac{1}{2}-\frac{1}{2}\) & B H & B00: 69 A & 153 \\
\hline 14 & \(\wedge \mathrm{h}\) & CHAMHIOS & 145 & \(\frac{1}{2}-\frac{1}{2}\) & K H & J0, & 147 \\
\hline \(\therefore 15\) & J & CobB & 135 J & 0-1 & R & HLTCONGS & 140 \\
\hline 18 & T ! & WOOMLAKD & 126 & \(0-1\) & J & Walmer & 143 \\
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\hline 2 & \(1) \mathrm{C}\) & WOOD & 143 & \(\frac{1}{2}-\frac{1}{2}\) & T I & COn＇ING & ！ 16,4 \\
\hline 2 & F & PENN & 144J & 0－1 & M C & HAGAN & 1159 \\
\hline － 3 & R J & IIIRONS & 140 & \(\frac{3}{2}-\frac{1}{2}\) & M & B01．HAY & 1158 \\
\hline 4 & HS & DEAN & 138 & \(\frac{1}{2}-\frac{1}{2}\) & J & J． 2 ES & 15，1．J \\
\hline 5 & Jane & EASTWOOD & 135 & \(\frac{1}{2}-\frac{1}{2}\) & B J & K：IGHT & 157 \\
\hline － & E W & COLE & －35 & \(\frac{1}{2}-\frac{1}{2}\) & P C & SIMINGTON & 149 \\
\hline 7 & \(\therefore \mathrm{X}\) & SENIOR & 134 & \(\frac{1}{2}-\frac{1}{2}\) & P L & MAPSHALL & 1144 \\
\hline 8 & T A & WALLIS & 131 & 1－0 & A D & S．1ITH & 1142 \\
\hline 9 & A & PENN & 122 J & \(\frac{1}{2}-\frac{1}{2}\) & L C & Wiliters & 1141 \\
\hline 10 & R & GARRETT & 124 J & 0－1 & M R & Baker & 140 \\
\hline 11 & T & BURT & 131 & 0－1 & S & CLARKE & － \\
\hline \(\square 2\) & K M & MAISHMA & 127 & 1－0 & S D & LE FEVRE & 138 \\
\hline \(\because\) & J & RUDD & 115 J & 1－0 & A C & SLevers & 137 \\
\hline \(\because\) & 1） & FREEMAS & 123 & \(\frac{1}{2}-\frac{1}{2}\) & D F & ItirmPsom： & \(1: 4\) \\
\hline ＝ & R J & BAGSHAS： & 110 & 0－1 & P & B：PBER & 130 \\
\hline \(\because\) & A & RUSTOA & 102 & 0－1 & D & CILLIFORD & 124 \\
\hline \multicolumn{4}{|c|}{SESK TEAY EECHT} & 7－9 & & & \\
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\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline B. \(2:\) & &  & \(\therefore= \pm 2\) & !esuit & & &  & \(\therefore 2\) \\
\hline 1 & A & ASIIBY & 194 & 0-1 & C & & BENAETIT & 201 \\
\hline 2 & K & Candil. & 189 & \(\frac{1}{2}-\frac{1}{2}\) & R & & sorce & 192 \\
\hline 3 & \(\therefore 1\) & 1111196 & 184 & 0-1 & \(J\) & & 10nton & 186, 1 \\
\hline 4 & E & NEWMAN & 180.1 & 0-1 & k & & PIRKISS & 180 \\
\hline 5 & ME & BURN & 185 & \(\frac{1}{2}-\frac{1}{2}\) & D & & NEIL & 180 J \\
\hline 6 & A J & GILMOUR & 184 & \(\frac{1}{2}-\frac{1}{2}\) & k & & HYDE & 181 \\
\hline 1 & JR & BOHCE & 182 & \(\frac{1}{2}-\frac{1}{2}\) & P & & THOHPSON & 172 \\
\hline 8 & C.JA & JONES & 178 & 1-0 & J & & HOPRINS & 109 \\
\hline 2 & IK & WHITE & 176 & 0-1 & I & & STEMHOUSE & 168 \\
\hline 10 & P J & MEADE & 171 & 1-0 & H & & NELBLIRY & 1103 \\
\hline 11. & J & HUMPILEEYS & 170 & 0-1 & P & & MASSE: & 105 \\
\hline 12 & G & TAYLOR & 169 & 1-0 & M & & BUCRLEY & 163 \\
\hline 13 & YF & DAY & 167 & 1-0 & S & & DEA: & 1163 \\
\hline -1. & KO & polis & 166 & \(\frac{1}{2}-\frac{1}{2}\) & P & & M1LLEE & 158 \\
\hline & 1) & TW'INE & 163 & \(\frac{1}{2}-\frac{1}{2}\) & C & & BLAKE & 154 \\
\hline Les & P. & DENISON & 160 & 1-0 & & C & HAGAS & , 15\% \\
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\hline 1 & J F & WHEELER & 182 & 0-1 & S H N & HILL & 2245 \\
\hline 2 & P & HARRIS & 176 & 0-1 & C. J & WEEKS & 184 \\
\hline 3 & B \(\mathrm{H}^{\prime} \mathrm{R}\) & HEWSON & 179 & \(\frac{1}{2}-\frac{1}{2}\) & D C & PUGH & 175 \\
\hline 4. & & DEFAULT & & 0-1 & D & LITTLEJOHNS & 174 \\
\hline 5 & R H & LINGHAM & 176 & 1-0 & \(P\) & Jones & 178 \\
\hline -6 & K & VATTS & 168 & 0-1 & A L & HILL & 172 \\
\hline 7 & A \({ }^{\prime}\) & BRUSEY & 168 & 1-0 & JE & FEMKES & 179 \\
\hline 8 & J & RIDOLFO & 165 & \(\frac{1}{2}-\frac{1}{2}\) & M & EASTWOOD & 159J \\
\hline 9 & R C & LUFFMAN & 163 & \(\frac{1}{2}-\frac{3}{2}\) & CE & WINCH & 166 \\
\hline 12 & R V & cross & 145 & A - A & G N & JEPPS & 161 \\
\hline 12 & P J & BROOKS & 153 & \(\frac{1}{2}-\frac{1}{2}\) & J K & BROW'I & 160 \\
\hline 12 & R H & JONES & 147 & \(\frac{1}{2}-\frac{1}{2}\) & A & HIBEITT & 159 \\
\hline 13. & K & HUTCHINGS & 147 & 1-0 & MD & SMITH & 156 \\
\hline - 4 & J & WALKER & 143 & 1-0 & P M & CHAPYAS & 153 \\
\hline : 5 & J & GORODI & 147 & 1-0 & S R & BONIFACE & 152 \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{2}{*}{1-iv}} & PARKER & 143 & 0-1 & D G & WOODRLFF & 1151 \\
\hline & & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{7 \(\frac{1}{2}-7 \frac{1}{2}\)} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{game for arbitration} \\
\hline 2 & K J & BLOODWORTH & 140 & 1-0 & H G & THCMAS & 148 \\
\hline 3 & R M & BRUCE & 142 & 1-0 & & DEFALLT & 1 \\
\hline 3 & M & AMOOIE & 142 & 1-0 & D C & WOOD & 1143 \\
\hline 4 & C & HOWARD & 142 & 0-1 & R & PENN & 144 J \\
\hline - 2 & 1 J & SMITH & 136 & 1-1 & CTJ & MCK Ifily Y & 142 \\
\hline 6 & J E & ALLEN & 125 & \(\frac{1}{2}-\frac{1}{2}\) & R J & HIRONS & 140 \\
\hline 7 & R (Mrs) & ) BRUCE & 128 & 0-1 & M S & DEAN & 138 \\
\hline 8 & L. J & Gllard & 133 & \(\frac{1}{2}-\frac{1}{2}\) & E W & COLE & 135 \\
\hline 9 & E G & SPARKE & 130 & \(\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2}\) & \(\mathrm{N} N\) & SENIOR & 134 \\
\hline 10 & D & HILL & 132 & 1-i) & T A & WALLIS & 131 \\
\hline 11. & A & WHITE & - & 1-0 & i & PENN & 122 J \\
\hline \(\cdots\) & J H & VASEY & 131 & 0-1 & R & GarRETT & 124 J \\
\hline \(=\) & E A & CRICKMORF. & 125 & \(0-1\) & R & MAISH:IAN & 127 \\
\hline it & P & HEATH & 120 & \(\frac{1}{2}-\frac{1}{2}\) & J & RUDD & 1183 \\
\hline \(=\) & C & MAS'TERS & 116 J & 0-1 & D & FREEPLA, & 124 \\
\hline \(\therefore\) & R & CARPFNTER & 84.1 & \(\frac{1}{2}-\frac{1}{2}\) & P & DOBBER & 119 \\
\hline & & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{} & \(8-8\) & \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{} \\
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Full County Match Results for Season 1989/90
HAROLD MEEK COMPETITION
\begin{tabular}{|l|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\cline { 2 - 9 } \multicolumn{1}{c|}{} & CORN. & DEVON & DORSET & GLOS. & HANTS & SOMS. & WILTS. & POInts \\
\hline CORNWALL & xX & 5 & \(6 \frac{1}{2}\) & \(4 \frac{1}{2}\) & 5 & \(4 \frac{1}{2}\) & 8 & 1 \\
\hline DEVON & 11 & xx & \(11 \frac{1}{2}\) & 8 & \(5 \frac{1}{2}\) & 8 & \(10 \frac{1}{2}\) & 8 \\
\hline DORSET & \(9 \frac{1}{2}\) & \(4 \frac{1}{2}\) & xx & 2 & \(6 \frac{1}{2}\) & 6 & 6 & 2 \\
\hline GLOS. & \(11 \frac{1}{2}\) & 8 & 14 & xx & 8 & \(9 \frac{1}{2}\) & 10 & 10 \\
\hline HAMPSHIRE & 11 & \(10 \frac{1}{2}\) & \(9 \frac{1}{2}\) & 8 & xx & \(12 \frac{1}{2}\) & 7 & 9 \\
\hline SOMERSET & \(11 \frac{1}{2}\) & 8 & 10 & \(6 \frac{1}{2}\) & \(3 \frac{1}{2}\) & xx & \(6 \frac{1}{2}\) & 5 \\
\hline WILTSHIRE & 8 & \(5 \frac{1}{2}\) & 10 & 6 & 9 & \(9 \frac{1}{2}\) & xx & 7 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

WAYLING CUP COMPETITION
\begin{tabular}{|l|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\cline { 2 - 9 } \multicolumn{1}{c|}{} & CORN. & DEVON & DORSET & GLOS. & HANTS & SOMS . & WILTS. & POints \\
\hline CORNWALL & xx & \(3 \frac{1}{2}\) & 3 & 0 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 0 \\
\hline DEVON & \(12 \frac{1}{2}\) & \(x \mathrm{x}\) & \(8 \frac{1}{2}\) & \(7 \frac{1}{2}\) & 5 & 8 & 12 & 8 \\
\hline DORSET & 11 & \(7 \frac{1}{2}\) & \(x x\) & \(5 \frac{1}{2}\) & \(6 \frac{1}{2}\) & \(9 \frac{1}{2}\) & \(9 \frac{1}{2}\) & 6 \\
\hline GLOS. & 15 & \(7 \frac{1}{2}\) & \(10 \frac{1}{2}\) & \(x x\) & 10 & \(8 \frac{1}{2}\) & \(6 \frac{1}{2}\) & 9 \\
\hline HAMPSHIRE & 14 & 11 & \(9 \frac{1}{2}\) & 6 & \(x \times\) & 9 & 12 & 10 \\
\hline SCIMERSET & 12 & 6 & \(6 \frac{1}{2}\) & \(7 \frac{1}{2}\) & 7 & \(x \times\) & 9 & 5 \\
\hline WILTSHIRE & 12 & 4 & \(6 \frac{1}{2}\) & \(9 \frac{1}{2}\) & 4 & 7 & \(x x\) & 4 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[t]{8}{*}{FINAL PLACINGS:} & & Harold Meek & Wayling cup \\
\hline & 1. & Gloucestershire & Hampshire \\
\hline & 2. & Hampshire & Gloucestershire \\
\hline & 3. & Devon & Devon \\
\hline & 4. & Wiltshire & Dorset \\
\hline & 5. & Somerset & Somerset \\
\hline & 6. & Dorset & Wiltshire \\
\hline & 7. & Cornwall & Cornwall \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

The following are the pairings for the Quarter Finals of the Counties Championship. These matches shall be played on the \(12 t h\) or 13th May.
\begin{tabular}{lll} 
1st Team & \multicolumn{1}{c}{ 2nd Team } & Minor Counties \\
GLOS v MCCU 2 & HANTS v MCCU 2 & NCCU 1 v WILTS \\
NCCU 1 V HANTS & NCCU 1 v GLOS & SCCU 1 v MCCU2/DORSET
\end{tabular}

The preliminary round match in the Minor counties is to be played on the \(2 l\) st April. The Match Captains of all WECU teams have confirmed their willingness to play in these later stages, good luck to all these teams.```


[^0]:    WESTWARD HO:
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