

# Darnall & Handsworth Chess Club

Bulletin No. 16

Formed 1985

28/4/87

## Forthcoming Events

2nd - 4th May	Calderdale Congress (Halifax) - open, U-160, U-120
Mon. 4th May	40-board Simul, J. Speelman (Br. Ch.), Chesterfield
Sat. 9th May	Crabb Quickplay Tournament, Rotherham Library
Thu. 14th May	Hope Valley 5-minute tournament (see noticeboard)
15th-17th May	Scunthorpe Congress - U-200, U-160, U-125
Wed. 20th May	Annual Match 'Association' v 'Works' at University
Sat. 23rd May	Yorks. Team Lightning Champ., York (amended date)
30th-31st May	British Open Quickplay, Leeds - open, U-165, U-125
Sun. 28th June	Lancaster One-day - open, U-150 (U-130/110 g.pr's)
17th-19th July	Skegness - single section, U-160/140/120 gr.prizes

## 'A' TEAM WINS DIVISION

Barnsley 'B' has now lost three matches and drawn two. Of the losses, two are technically subject to possible adjudication appeals, but as Barnsley expected losses they are unlikely to appeal, and in any case they could not claw back sufficient points to catch us even should we lose to Rotherham 'B', who may strengthen their usual side to ensure they avoid the rather remote possibility of their being relegated.

Meanwhile, our 'B' team looks like winning its last match, v Telecoms, and that would make three wins in a row, giving a respectable placing in the final league table.

### Batley-Meek - (Div. 3) League Results

Tue. 14th April			Tue. 21st April		
Clay Cross	0	D. & H. 'A'	6	D. & H. 'A'	4 Barnsley 'B' 2
N.Wright	0-1	S.J.Mann(W)	S.J.Mann(B)	1-0	K.Hunter
P.Williams	0-1	M.P.Johnson	M.P.Johnson	1-0	R.Hall
S.Pringle	0-1	G.D.Brown	G.D.Brown	1-0	D.Woodhouse
B.Lever	0-1	D.K.Hodgett	D.K.Hodgett	1-0	B.Holdsworth
K.Eansworth	0-1	J.T.Whitfield	J.T.Whitfield	0-1	E.Buck
K.Higginbottom	0-1	B.D.Stephenson	M.Parkin	0-1	C.Lunn

B.D.S. drew the short straw and had to play the young lady on board 6. Although his opponent played well, he managed to avoid the embarrassment of not winning. The school boy on board 1 (N.W.) was impressive and will improve.

Not a good day for BSC, but the top four boards demonstrated clearly who was going to win division 3. S.J.M. avoided the line he had once taught his opponent how to counter, and with which he consequently only drew in the first match.

### Athenaeum Cup - (Div. 4)

Wed. 22nd April		
Sh.Telecom	1½+	D. & H. 'B' 2½+
E.C.Gibson	0-1	G.Facer(W)
A.G.Bradley	@	G.Langer
S.Gilmour	½-½	R.Lindsay
J.P.Hennessey	0-1	W.P.Somerset
A.Whitehead	@	M.Turnidge
M.Cooke	1-0	A.Bramall

With two games unfinished, possibly to be adjudicated, the outcome is not definite, but Mick Turnidge's position looks overwhelming and so should win the match. Geoff Facer won on time when a piece down.

# NOTTINGHAMSHIRE CONGRESS

(G.D.Brown)

The twelfth Nottinghamshire Congress was held at the County Hall, West Bridgford over the weekend 3rd-5th April 1987. County Hall is a wonderful venue for a chess congress. It can easily be reached by road or rail and there is ample car parking space. Inside, the building is spacious and each of the congress sections was held in a separate room. Refreshments were available all day Saturday and Sunday with a (rather expensive) bar during licensing hours. A bookstall was provided by Brian Eley of Rotherham.

One disappointing aspect of the congress was that only a small area was set aside for analysis, with very few sets available. This arrangement was clearly unsuitable as there were nearly 400 entrants throughout the four sections.

## Minor Section

This was a six round Swiss event with 130 entries. The rate of play in this section was 36 moves in 90 minutes, and then the clocks were set back 15 minutes and the games were completed in the time remaining. Six Darnall and Handsworth members entered this section.

Mick Parkin took a  $\frac{1}{2}$  point bye in round 1. Glynn Langer, playing in his first congress, was ecstatic about his win in this round. Geoff Facer and John Whitfield also won but both managed to maintain their composure rather better than Glynn.

A.Brydon	$\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$	A.Bramall
G.Facer	1-0	G.M.Clifford
W.P.Somerset	0-1	S.Maxwell
J.T.Whitfield	1-0	D.Hartley
P.A.Bentley	0-1	G.J.Langer

G.J.Langer	1-0	S.Sheahan
J.Higgins	0-1	J.T.Whitfield
T.Adcock	0-1	G.Facer
A.Bramall	0-1	N.J.Smith
M.Parkin	0-1	P.Croft
K.Eyre	0-1	W.P.Somerset

In round 2 on Saturday morning our three winners from round 1 all won again.

J.T.W. won again in round 3 but both Geoff and Glynn managed only draws, presumably as a result of the 'three-christian-names' syndrome.

P.D.J.McCarron	$\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$	G.J.Langer
J.T.Whitfield	1-0	M.Barry
P.D.K.Hill	$\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$	G.Facer
W.P.Somerset	1-0	D.Hall
A.Brydon	0-1	M.Parkin
M.Higginbottom	0-1	A.Bramall

G.J.Langer	$\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$	G.K.Heath
N.Parkin	0-1	J.T.Whitfield
G.Facer	0-1	D.Simpson
F.Przyslo	0-1	M.Parkin
M.Barry	$\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$	W.P.Somerset
A.Bramall	0-1	P.Mitchell

J.T.W. and M.P. both won in round 4 and J.T.W. became one of five people on 4/4. This was a disappointing round for our other players.

In round 5 J.T.W. lost.

J.T.Whitfield	0-1	W.Duncan
I.Coldicott	0-1	G.J.Langer
S.Joseph	$\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$	G.Facer
M.Parkin	1-0	S.Maxwell
J.Cast	0-1	W.P.Somerset
O.Playe	0-1	A.Bramall

In a see-saw game in round 6 J.T.W. came back from being two pawns down, to go one pawn up and eventually agreed a draw to finish on  $4\frac{1}{2}/6$ . M.P. joined him with his fourth win on the trot.

P.Burrows	$\frac{1}{2}-\frac{1}{2}$	J.T.Whitfield
G.J.Langer	0-1	C.G.Forton
M.A.Keady	0-1	M.Parkin
G.Facer	$\frac{1}{2}-\frac{1}{2}$	D.Chamberlain
W.P.Somerset	0-1	D.Simpson
A.Bramall	$\frac{1}{2}-\frac{1}{2}$	A.Hall

Three players finished on  $5\frac{1}{2}/6$  to share £270. They were G.Seeds, W.Duncan and P.Sahota. J.T.W. and M.P. were in equal eighth places.

Although, at the time, the feeling amongst our intrepid six was one of disappointment, a look at the final scores shows that A.B. finished lowest of the D.&H. sextet but even he scored 50% which is still creditable.

J.T.W., M.P.  $4\frac{1}{2}/6$ ; G.J.L. 4; G.F., W.P.S.  $3\frac{1}{2}$ ; A.B. 3

### Intermediate Section

This was a Swiss event of only five rounds, for players graded U-140.

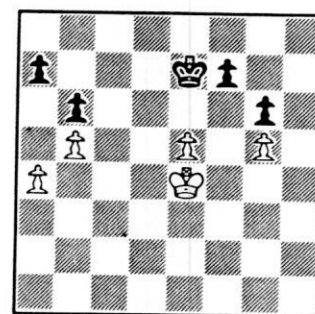
M.Turner (Scunthorpe, 116J) finished with 5/5. The game between L.Keely (Huddersfield, 112J) and P.M.Tate (Doncaster, 121), both with 4/4, was still in progress when I left.

### Major Section

This was a six round Swiss event for those graded below 170. There were 100 entrants. The first prize in this section was £180, with prizes for 2nd, 3rd and 4th places too. There were also three grading prizes of £40 each. Geoff Brown was the only D.&H. player to enter this section.

In round 1 G.D.B. played John Glover in an even game. Geoff offered a draw in the following position:

J.Glover



I played 52.Kd4 and offered a draw. I could see that I had to play about with my king on d4 and d5 and not play Ke4 until Black had played ...Ke6. So the correct line would be 52...Ke6 53.Ke4 Ke7 54.Kd4 ... drawing. Black did not see the drawing line and elected to play on. There followed 52...Kd7?? 53.Kd5 Ke7 54.Kc6 Ke6 55.Kb7 Kxe5

56.Kxa7 f5 57.gxf6 e.p. Kxf6 58.Kxb6 g5 59.Kc5!

removing the king from the b-file while gaining a tempo by threatening to catch Black's passed pawn, 59...Kf5 60.b6 g4 61.b7 g3 62.b8=Q and Black resigned. (If Black played 53...Kc7 to prevent 54.Kc6, then White would win with 55.e6, e.g. 55...fxe6 56.Kxe6 whereafter the white king

goes on to capture the black g-pawn so that White's g-pawn queens, or 55...Kd8 56.exf7 Ke7 57.Kc6 with an even easier win for White than in the game. Black's mistake was to concede the opposition. - S.J.M.)

G.D.Brown, to play

In round 2 G.D.B. played G.J.Murfet (161) of Keyworth. G.D.B. as Black played a Schmid Benoni and sacrificed a rook for a bishop and pawn on move 18. The game finished drawn, with both sides repeating moves, at move 40.

In round 3 G.D.B. lost to N.Foster (167) of Hampstead after dropping a piece in a time scramble.

Round 4, on Saturday evening, proved to be an easy game for G.D.B. who won after 30 moves in little over an hour with the black pieces in a French Defence. His opponent, C.Nixon, was graded only 112.

Round 5 started at 9 a.m. on Sunday. G.D.B. was entertaining thoughts of one of the grading prizes as he already had  $2\frac{1}{2}/4$ . In this round he was given White against D.Law (163) of Margate. G.D.B. castled Q-side in a Sicilian and had to fight off a strong attack by Black before winning a pawn and then exchanging material to reach a 'won' endgame position which he then managed to draw.

Round 6 came and G.D.B. played Black against N.P.Holroyd (148) of Weston-super-Mare. N.P.H. wanted to get home early that evening and offered a draw after 18 moves. G.D.B. declined, reasoning that N.P.H. might well make a mistake if he continued to play quickly. A draw was eventually agreed after 37 moves.

So G.D.B. finished on  $3\frac{1}{2}/6$  with a congress grading performance of 157.  $3\frac{1}{2}$  proved to be insufficient for a grading prize.

The first four placings were: 1. N. de Peyer, 6/6; 2. G.J.Murfet,  $5\frac{1}{2}$ ; 3. M.P.Littlewood, 5; 4= N.Foster, who lost in the final round to his clubmate N. de Peyer,  $4\frac{1}{2}$ .

The 136-145 grading prize of £40 was won by W.Ward (145) of B.&J. with 4/6. (P.Sahota, 1st= in the Minor, is a pupil at the Leeds School where Bill Ward teaches and is a protege of the latter. - S.J.M.)

#### Premier Section

This was a six round Swiss for players graded 150 or over. There were 46 participants. The sensation of this section was ginger haired Stuart Brown of Hull, graded 199. He beat GM Jim Plaskett in round 2 and Glenn Flear in round 5. Brown picked up £350 for first place with  $5\frac{1}{2}/6$ , and was followed by: 2. Plaskett, 5; 3-6. Crouch, Upton, K.Arkell and A.Wohl,  $4\frac{1}{2}$ .

P.A.Bentley - G.J.Langer, from round 1 in the Minor - notes by G.J.L.

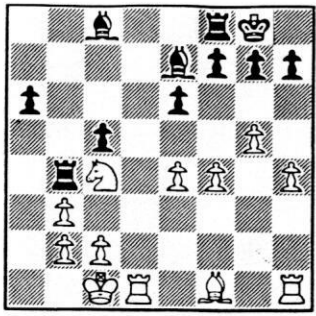
My first game at a congress and I'm playing Black. 1.e4 c5 Why do I feel so calm? 2.Nf3 Nc6 3.d4 cxd4 4.Nxd4 e5 I like this variation. If 5.Nxc6 then 5...bxc6 and I have a strong centre, or he might play 5.Nb5 - I don't really mind which. 5.Nb5 a6 6.Nd6+ Bxd6 7.Qxd6 Qf6 8.Qc7! What's going on? It's a good square but there is no immediate threat. 8...Nge7 This could be good if he doesn't play 9.Nc3; I can play 9...d5, and 10.exd5 Nxd5 wins his queen. 9.Nc3 Naturally. Maybe I should castle immediately, but Qg6 looks a good move threatening g2, e4, and later c2. This also lets me play ..f5 after White plays 0-0-0. 9...Qg6 10.Be3 0-0 11.0-0-0 As I thought. 11...f5 12.Bc4+ Kh8 13.exf5 Nxf5 This protects d6. I'm not bothered about 14.Bd3 because this blocks off his rook from the d6 square. 14.Bd3 Nb4 15.Be4 d6 16.a3 Nc6 17.Nd5 Be6 I must attack with ..Rac8, sacrificing both the b7 and a6 pawns to gain tempo. 18.c4 Rac8 19.Qxb7 Na5 20.Qxa6 At last, some space. 20...Rxc4+ If 20...Nxc4, 21.Ne7. 21.Nc3 d6 becomes weak again. 21...Nb3+ 22.Kb1 Now I can win knight and bishop for a rook, plus a



strong attack. 22.Rxe4 23.Nxe4 Nxe3 Why does he look so surprised? 24.fxe3 Qxe4+ 25.Qd3 I thought for quite a while about my next move and then played the wrong one. 25...Bf5 If 25...Qxd3+, 26.Rxd3 Bf5 wins easily. 26.Qxe4 Bxe4+ 27.Ka2 Na5 28.Nc4 29.Rd7? Nxe3! This looks bad but if 30.Re1, Black plays 30...Bd5+. 30.Re1 Bd5+ 31.b3?? This is a mistake. He's overlooked Rf2+. I must play this move now. 31...Rf2++ 32.Kb1 Be4+ 33.Kc1 Forced. 33...Rc2+ 34.Kb1 Again forced. 34...Rc7+ 34...Rd2 would have been stronger. (34...Re2 best - S.J.M.) 35.Kb2 Rxd7 36.Rxe3 Rd4 37.Kc3 Kg8 38.g3 Kf7 39.a4 Ke6 40.Re2 Rd3+ 41.Kb4 Bd5 42.a5 Rxb3+ 43.Kc5 Ra3 44.Kb4 Ra2 45.Re3 e4 46.h3 Ke5 47.Rc3 Kd4 White resigns. In game 3 I played the same opening against a stronger player and drew. I have decided not to play this variation any longer and am concentrating on the Dragon variation.

G.D.Brown - D.Law, from round 5 in the Major - notes by G.D.B.

1.e4 c5 2.Nf3 d6 3.d4 cxd4 4.Nxd4 Nf6 5.Nc3 a6 Black's fifth move introduces the Najdorf variation of the Sicilian Defence. Normal for White now is 6.Bg5 e6 7.f4. White intends to castle queen-side and carry out a king-side pawn push against Black's castled king. Black, meanwhile, pushes forward his pawns on the queen-side. Other possible sixth moves for White are 6.f4 immediately, or 6.h3 preparing a later g4. Personally I prefer to play 6.f3 as this defends the pawn on e4 allowing the c3 knight to move, later on, to d5 or b5. The move 6.f3 prepares the move g2-g4 and also allows h2-h4-h5. So, 6.f3 e6 7.Be3 Nigel Short, in his recent televised games, played the moves f3 and Be3 the other way round but I have had, after 6.Be3, 6...Ng4 played against me, and Black has exchanged N for B. (Might not 7.Bg5 be the reply to 6...Ng4? - S.J.M.) 7...Nbd7 This move will allow Black to play b5 later without exchanging knights, cf. 7...Nc6. 8.Qd2 Be7 9.g4 9...Ne5 With this move Black threatens to establish a knight on c4 or exchange it for one of white's bishops. Also threatened is a sacrifice of knight for three of White's pawns, e.g. 10.h4 Nfxg4 11.fxg4 Bxh4+ 12.Bf2 Bxf2+ 13.Qxf2 Nxg4 and Black has reasonable compensation for his piece. 10.0-0-0 Qc7 aiming for that c4 square. 11.g5 hoping for 11...Nh5 12.Qe2 b5 13.f4 when Black cannot play Nc4. However, 11...Nfd7 12.Qe2 b5 13.f4 Nc6 Not 13...Nc4 because of 14.Ndx5 axb5 15.Nxb5 and 16.Qxc4 with White picking up two pawns. Now White can continue the K-side pawn push. 14.h4?! b4 On reflection, perhaps it would have been better to play a defensive move on the Q-side, e.g. 14.a3. Also possible, though dubious, was 14.Nxb5 axb5 15.Nxb5 and if then 16.Rxd6 so that if 16...Bxd6, 17.Nxd6 and 18.Nxb7. Well, 'you pays your money and you takes your choice'. Now I have to pay for my choice of 14.h4 and defend against Black's onslaught. 15.Nb1 I feel this is better than 15.Na4 where the knight may eventually be attacked and I don't really want to have to play b3 to defend it as then Black can play a5-a4 and open up my defences. 15...Nc5 Suddenly my e4 pawn is under threat and another black piece has joined the Q-side attack. 16.Qc4 Na5 17.Qxb4 I hope this is okay for me. My Q-side is really open now. 17...Rb8 18.Qc3 Qb6 Now Black's knight is no longer pinned to the queen and the e4 pawn is threatened, but I can see light at the end of the tunnel. I only need to exchange off a few pieces and my extra pawn should win. 19.Nb3 Naxb3+ 20.axb3 0-0 Black not only defends his g6 pawn but swings his other rook into the fray. 21.Nd2 22...Qb4 22.Qxb4 Rxb4 Black has no more mating threats but he may be able to get amongst white's pawns. 23.Bxc5 dxc5 24.Nc4 (diag.) White definitely stands better now despite Black's bishop pair. White has the open file under control and Black has two isolated pawns. 24...Bd8? The idea is to play a5 and a4 and also Bc7, but now White has 25.Nd6 Bc7 26.Bc4 a5 27.Rhf1 There are several reasons for this



after 24.Nc4

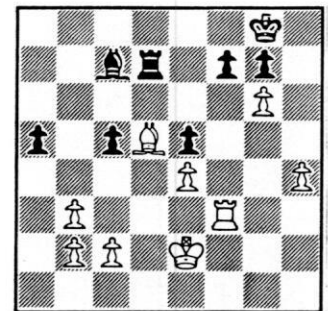
move. Firstly, it defends the pawn on f4; secondly, it removes the rook from the a8-h1 diagonal; and also it prepares the push f5 with a veiled attack on f7 supported by the bishop on c4 and knight on d6.

27..Rb6? Black decides to try to remove my knight from d6. Perhaps I could just defend it with e5 but after 28.e5 Bxd6 29.Rxd6 (29.exd6? 2d8 wins the pawn) 29...Rxd6 30.exd6 Bd7 and the pawn is effectively blockaded. Instead, because Black has weaknesses on f7 and e6, I exchanged my knight for Black's white squared bishop. (The resulting bishops

of opposite colour could make a straight ending harder to win, but the other side of the coin is that in the middle game the more active bishop can prove so much the stronger for being unopposed. Here Black has weaknesses on the white squares which are easier to exploit with opposite coloured bishops. S.J.M.) 28.Nxc8 Rxc8 29.Rf3 If White played f5 immediately then the Black bishop would have chances to invade via g3 attacking h4 and g5. 29...Rd6 30.f5 Rxd1+ 31.Kxd1 Rd8+ 32.Ke2 e5 Here I was expecting 32...Rd4 33.Ke3 e5 and then White probably has to play 34.Rf1 to prevent the Black rook getting onto the back rank. However, the text move allowed me to block the d-file.

33.Bd5 Rd7 34.g6 hxg6 35.fxg6 (diag) 35...Bd8??

Bd8 is bad, but what else does Black have? If 35...Rxd5 intending 36.f6 to create connected passed pawns then White does not play 36.exd5 but 36.gxf7+ and then 37.exd5. Perhaps 35...Kf8 36.Bxf7 Re7, but then 37.Bc4+ Ke8 38.Bb5+ Rd7 (38...Kd8 39.Rf8+ Re8 40.Rxe8++) 39.Bxd7+ Kxd7 40..Rf7+ Kd6 41.Rxg7 +-. Of course, 35...Kf8 36.Bxf7 Rxf7 37.Rxf7+ and 38.Rxc7 +-. Another possibility is 35...Re7 and then 36.Bxf7+ Kh8 (if 36...Kf8 then 37.Bc4+ as before) 37.Bd5 Re8 (to prevent 38.Rd8++) 38.Rf5 and 39.Rh5++. A lot of this analysis is still valid after 35...Bd8?? and White must be considered to have an easy win. All I needed to do was play

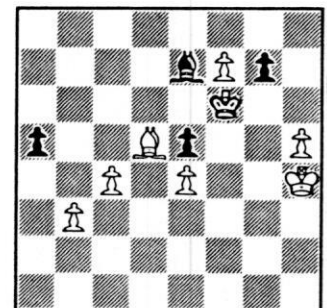


after 35.fxg6

36.Bxf7+. In my over-the-board analysis I missed the line Rf5-h5++ though I felt certain that Black must play 36...Rxf7, sacrificing the exchange. What I then missed was, after 36...Rxf7, 37.Rxf7 when Black would lose his Q-side pawns even if he could pick up the h-pawn, e.g. 37...Bxh4 38.Rc7 Kf8 39.Rxc5+-. I missed all this because I was not considering 37.Rxf7 but was looking at 37.gxf7+ Kf8 and 38...Bf6 followed by 39...Kxf7. Whatever the reason, I played 36.Rxf7?? Rxf7 37.h5 Kf8 38.gxf7 At this point I was under the impression that all I needed to do was march my king forward to win the a5 and c5 pawns. I believed that the black king could never venture far from the square f8 and that the g-pawn could not advance. 38...Bg5 39.Kd3 Bc1 40.Kc4 I was prepared to let the b2-pawn go.

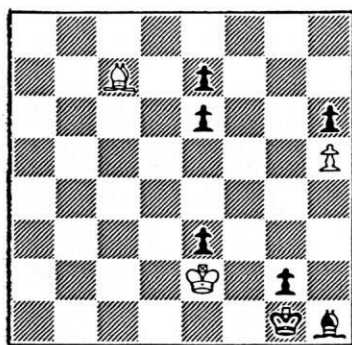
40...Bxb2 41.Kxc5 Bc3 Now I nonchalantly played 42.Kc4?? Ba1 43.Kd3 Bd4 44.c4? Bc5 The correct move would have been 42.Kd5 Bd3 43.c4 winning.

45.Ke2 Ke7 46.Kf3 Kf6 Black's king is able to do what I didn't think he'd be able to, i.e. come away from f8. 47.Kg4 Be7 48.Kh4 One last try intending: 48...g5+ 49.Kg4 Kg7 50.c5 Bxc5 51.Kxg5 Be7+ 52.Kf5 Bd6 53.Ke6 Bc7 54.h6+ winning; or if 48...g6, 49.h6 g5+ 50.Kg4 Kg6 51.h7 Kxh7 52.c5 Bxc5 53.Kxg5 Kg7 54.Kf5 Bd6 55.Ke6 Bc7 56.Ke7 winning - 55...Bf8 56.Kxe5 also wins. However, 48...Bf8 49.Kg4 Be7 50.Kh4 and a draw was agreed.



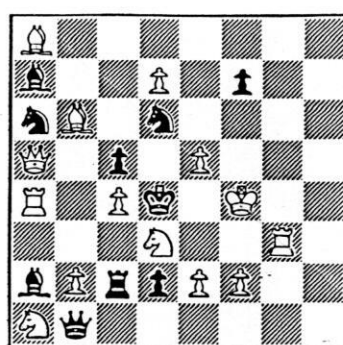
after 50.Kh4

E16: F WALTHER  
Comm., Schach, 1979/80



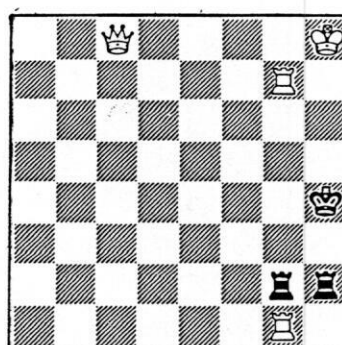
White to play and win

L55: J HARING  
The Problemist, 1987



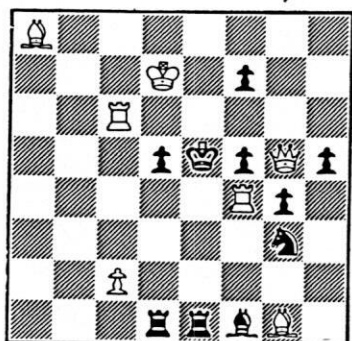
Mate in two

L56: E M HASSBERG  
New York Post, 1945



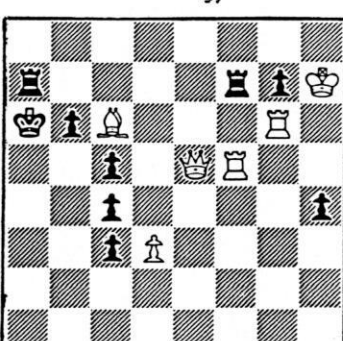
Mate in two

L57: A DOMBROVSKIS  
Komandvoe Pervenstvo SSSR, 1956



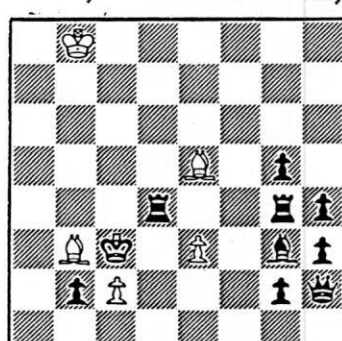
Mate in two

L58: P A ORLIMONT  
Armee Schachzeitung, 1906



Mate in three

L59: R ALIOVSADZADE & M VAGIDOV  
1st HM., Revista Romana de Sah, 1979



Helpmate in two  
Two solutions

# FOR SOLVING

Winning E16 is a matter of timing - exact timing! L55 is by a leading Dutch expert. Be careful when solving. It's decidedly tricky! Eric Hassberg moved to Derby early last year after retiring from his New York business. Sadly he died in early January this year. He was one of the world's leading two-move composers for over forty years. L56 is probably his most-quoted problem. It is simple and elegant. Those of you who think problems are too difficult and complex should have a go at this one. L57 to L59 were all chosen because they didn't use any white knights as I have very few left in my chess set. Dombrovskis is a leading Soviet composer. Orlimont was a noted composer of 'logical' problems. I suspect that it will be easier to solve L59 than to pronounce its composers' names properly!

## SOLUTIONS (Issue 14)

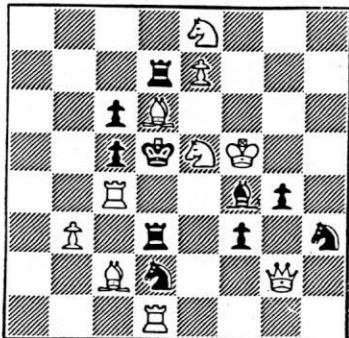
E14 (Werner) 10f4 Qh5 (i) 20h2+ Kg5 30e5+ Kh4 40f4! and now if the b2 moves, mate follows quickly (see note (i)) and if 4\_g5 50h2+ Kg5 60e5+ Kh4 70f4! e6 80h2+ Kg5 90e5+ Kh4 100f4! e5 110h2+ Kg5 120e5+ Kh4 130f4! a final zugzwang after which w wins. W loses the move (ie he repeats the position after b's first move but with b to play) on 4 occasions. A fine study by a young German who is new to the field. L45 (Loshinski & Umnov) 1Bh5 (2Rg4++) 1\_d6/d5/f5/Rb4/Sf4/Se3 20g3/0g5/0e7/0g5/0e1/Be1++ 'Brilliant' (John Gallagher) A scintillating array of black interferences by two of the most gifted of Soviet composers. It is a great shame that the key piece is en prise in the diagram position. This factor is probably why the problem gained 'only' second prize. L46 (Hartong & Weenink) 1Ba7 (2Sb6++) 1\_0g6/0h6/Rg6/Rb2/Bc7/Bg1/Re6/Rb1 2h8=Q,R/f8=Q,R/f8=Q,R/g8=Q,R/Sc7/c8=Q,R/d8=Q,R/e8=Q,R++ Every wP gets a chance to promote. Some solver's lost points here because they didn't indicate the dual mates by P=R. Although technically a dual mate (and therefore bad), a promotion choice on the mating move between Q and R or Q and B is not held to be detrimental. L47 (Lawton) 1Bb4 [1] 1\_Kd1 20b3+ Kc1/Kel 3Ba3/0b1++ 1\_Kf1 20d3 [1] d1=any/Kel 30h3/0b1++ L48 (Lawton) 1Kb6 [1] 1\_d4 20e4 & 30a8++ 1\_e3 20h7 & 30a7++ 1\_gh 2Rg7 & 3Ra7++ 1\_1S~ 20a1+ ba=any 3Ra1++ 1\_3S~ 20a2+ ba 3Ra3++ A well-varied set of lines including two Q sacrifices. L49 (Vaughan & Stephenson) 10c1+ Kh2 20g5 Rf7++ 1Sf3 Rb2 2Sg5+ Rb7++ It is conventional for the solutions to a helpmate to show the same strategy. Here, Colin and I deliberately set out to flout that convention so that the solver, after he had seen the first solution which ends with the b5 pinned, would look in vain for a similar solution with the b8 pinned in



the final position. As it turned out a lot of solvers (including some strong ones at Cambridge) found the second solution but not the first! That's life!

LEADING LADDER SCORES (up to and including issue 14):- FC 445, GDB 434, JW 191, WPS 82. As can be seen we have our first two ascents by Frank Clarke and Geoff Brown. To Frank goes a copy of 'An Opening Repertoire for the Attacking Player' by Levy and Keene while Geoff gets 'The Chess Player, Vol. 10'. Leading scores for issues 11-20 are: GDB 226, JW 191, FC 188. Lastly, but most importantly, a warm welcome to new solvers John Gallagher and young David Slater. I look forward to receiving more solutions from them.

#### LLOYDS BANK BRITISH CHESS PROBLEM SOLVING CHAMPIONSHIP 1987



Mate in Two

The problem alongside is the first stage in the ninth Lloyds Bank British Chess Problem Solving Championship. The competition is organised by the British Chess Problem Society.

Successful entrants at this stage will qualify to compete in a more difficult postal phase, the top scorers in which will be invited to take part in the final to be held in London in January, 1988.

There will be prizes of £100, £50 and £25 for the leading solvers, and a Lloyds Bank trophy for the champion.

To compete in the event, solve this problem and send your solution, consisting of the key-move only, to Sponsorship Section, CCD, Lloyds Bank PLC, Princess House, 152/156 Upper Thames Street, London, EC4R 3UJ to arrive not later than 1 July 1987. Remember to mark your entry British Chess Magazine (from where I've purloined this announcement).

The solution will only be sent to competitors submitting an incorrect entry if a self-addressed envelope is enclosed.

The winner and runner-up, plus a third solver nominated by the BCPS, will be invited to represent Great Britain in the World Chess Problem Solving Championship in 1988. Great Britain were the winners of the last championship in 1986 with a team of J Westel, G D Lee and D Friedgood.

The position above is probably the first correct printing of this starter problem. It has previously been printed 3 times and on each occasion has been misprinted! The BCM printed it with a bR on h3 and the New Statesman forgot to place the bK on the board! David Friedgood tells me that the position displayed on 'ORACLE' was also incorrect.

## SWIFT tournament, Brussels

This was a disappointing tournament for fans of Nigel Short in view of his recent successes. Ljubojevic put behind him his poor results at Wijk aan Zee and especially Reykjavik and gave a performance which nearly beat Kasparov into second place. In the end the two shared first prize (approx. £7000), but Ljubojevic also won two best game prizes. The official one was selected by the competitors themselves and was awarded to Ljubojevic's win with white over Korchnoi. The other was donated by a visitor to the tournament and consisted of a framed letter penned by Albert Einstein. (Just what Ljubojevic always wanted.) Korchnoi may have been at the wrong end of a 'best game', but he had caused a stir earlier by beating Larsen in only seventeen moves in round 6.

Larsen-Korchnoi: 1.c4 Nf6 2.g3 c6 3.Nf3 d5 4.b3 Qb6!? (This hampers Bb2 and indirectly supports e5) 5.Bg2 e5 (White could have stopped this with 5.d4 but that would not go so well with 4.b3. Now 6.Nxe5 is met by 6...Qd4.) 6.O-O e4 7.Ne1 h5 (Good schoolboy stuff. Used to play like that myself.) 8.Nc3 h4 9.d4 hxg3 10.fxg3 Qa5 11.Qc2 Bb4 12.Bb2 Be6 13.cxd5 Nxd5 14.Nxd5 cxd5 15.a3?? (The immediate 15.Qd1 to continue 16.Nc2 was better. Larsen completely overlooks the strength of Black's next three moves, or perhaps merely missed ...Qc7.) 15...Bd2 16.Qd1 Be3+ 17.Kh1 Qc7 White resigned, there being no adequate defence to 18...Qxg3 etc.

1=	Ljubojevic	8½	YUG	g	2620	6
	Kasparov	8½	USR	g	2735	1
3	Karpov	7	USR	g	2710	2
4=	Korchnoi	6½	SWI	g	2625	5
	Timman	6½	HOL	g	2590	16
6	Tal	6	USR	g	2605	11
7	Larsen	5½	DEN	g	2565	31
8=	Torre	5	RII	g	2540	62
	Van der Wiel	5	HOL	g	2590	18
10	Winants	3½	BEL			
11	SHORT	3	ENG	g	2615	8
12	Meulders	1	BEL			