Darnall & Handsworth Chess Club

Bulletin No. 17   Formed 1985   16/6/87

Forthcoming Events

19th-21st June	Manchester Summer Congress, Stockport, 3 sections
Sun. 28th June	Lancaster One-day - open, U-150 (U-130/110 g.pr's)
10th-12th July	Cleveland Congress, Middlesborough - 6 sections
17th-19th July	Skegness - single section, U-160/140/120 gr.prizes
3rd-15th August	British Chess Championships, Swansea - including:
7th- 9th August	weekend tournaments - U-150, U-125

Club Championship A crosstable for results in phase II has been pinned to the noticeboard. So as you play your games enter them there please. It has been decided that games must be completed by 30th September.

Batley-Meek   - (Div. 3)   League Result
Tue. 28th April

D. & H. 'A'   2½   Rotherham 'B'   3½

S.J.Mann(B)	1-0	M.D.Kidd	
M.P.Johnson	0-1	J.Davis	
G.D.Brown	0-1	M.Simmons	
D.K.Hodgett	0-1	J.M.Green	
J.T.Whitfield	½-½	P.H.Charles	
M.Parkin	1-0	H.Dickinson	

The 'A' team's first loss finished a league season in which of sixteen matches it won 14, drew 1 & lost 1. We will have to wait for the final league tables, but we know we have finished in first place.

Viva España The 'bidding' to host this autumn's Kasparov-Karpov match closed at the end of April, and five cities registered cash offers for the chance to host the event. Seville topped the list with SF2,854,286 (around £1 million) with Dubai offering SF2,250,000, Madrid 2 million, whilst Seattle and Sochi each offered the stipulated minimum amount of one million Swiss Francs which is about £410,000. Presumably the money is to cover both prizes and all other costs. The two players were each asked their preferences and had they chosen for the same one then that would have decided. In fact Karpov chose Dubai and Kasparov opted for Seattle, so the venue has gone to the highest bidder, Seville. Karpov thus plays his second match in Spain in one year.

Crabb Quickplay Tournament   Three club members entered the quickplay tournament held on Saturday 9th May at Rotherham Library, run by the secretary of Rotherham Chess Club. Brian Stephenson and Ron Bell did not do particularly well, B.D.S. finishing 18-19th= in a field of 21 with 2 points out of 6, and R.B. finishing 20th with 1½. Better was the score of 3 points obtained by Bill Somerset, who won the nominal junior prize of £1 which was the amount of his entry fee. He had good results which would represent a tournament performance of 134 if such games were considered valid for grading, which they aren't.

|			
1	P.G.Swanson 1-0 WPS	BDS 0-1 J.Nelson	RB 0-1 K.Dewhurst
2	WPS 1-0 L.Thornton	BDS had the bye	M.Bown 0-1 RB
3	N.Ward 0-1 WPS	B.V.Stewart 1-0 BDS	RB 0-1 G.V.Stewart
4	W.Ward ½-½ WPS	BDS 0-1 A.M.Burrell	RB 0-1 A.W.Lee
5	WPS ½-½ M.D.Kidd	M.Bown 0-1 BDS	P.Sykes ½-½ RB
6	WPS 0-1 A.W.Lee	G.V.Stewart 1-0 BDS	A.M.Burrell 1-0 RB

From round 5 - W.P.Somerset-M.D.Kidd(126, Rotherham): 1e4 b6 This is Owen's Defence. 2.d4 Bb7 3.Nc3 Nf6 3...e6 intending ...Bb4 is more solid and flexible. 4.e5 Nd5 5.Nxd5 Bxd5 6.c4 Bb7 7.Nf3 g6 Black's line resembles Alekhine's Defence. Keene suggests 7...e6 and ...c5 but 7...g6 is a plausible approach to the undermining of White's pawns.

8.Be2 Bg7 9.0-0 c5 Preparation with ...e6 may be better, allowing the creation of a half open file (after, say, 10...c5 11.d5 exd5). 9...e6 10.Bg5 may have worried Black, but he could try 10...f6 and if 11.exf6 Bxf6 12.Bh6 then 12...Nc6 and try for ...0-0-0, though d5 by White may prove too uncomfortable at some stage of such a line. 10.d5 0-0 11.Bf4 Na6 12.Qd2 Nc7 13.Bh6 f6 13..d6 was the alternative. 14.Bxg7 Kxg7 15.Qc3 b5 16.b3 b4 17.Qb2 e6 18.exf6 After 18.d6 the d-pawn would be doomed in the long run as the white e-pawn would be exchanged off. 18...Qxf6 19.Qxf6 Kxf6 20.dxe6 Black ends up with either a backward pawn after 20...Kxe6, or an isolated one. 20...dxe6 21.Rfe1 Rad8 22.a3 Rather than exchange rooks on the d-file, White opens the a-file to harrass Black's a-pawn and c-pawn. 22...a5 That avoids problems with the a-pawn's defence. 23.axb4 axb4 24.Ra7 Bxf3 25.Bxf3 If Black could get his knight to a good square (say d4) it would be more use than White's bishop, but the activity of White's rook outweighs this. 25...Rf7 26.Ra5 Rd3 The source of this game is Black's score sheet which was left lying around. White's next move was omitted but is easy to guess. 27.Rb1 Rfd7 28.Rxc5 Na6 Black marked his 28th with a '?' and stopped recording the moves. White appears to have the better of it at this stage, but the game was eventually drawn. Whilst we don't know how the game continued, it does at least show how Bill played sensibly against a defence with which he will be unfamiliar, managing to develop a middlegame plan which won him a pawn at move 28.

CALDERDALE
<div align="right">(W.P.S.)</div>

M.Muslek (115) - W.P.Somerset: played in round 3 of the Minor
1.e4 c5 2.d4 cxd4 3.c3 The Smith-Morra Gambit. 3...dxc3 In the Bolton Minor round 6 game, M.Muslek(again)-W.P.Somerset, I declined the pawn and lost in 25 moves. 4.Nxc3 d6 More normal is 4...Nc6 or 4...e6. I played this to try to transpose into Tartakover-Najdorf, Saltsjoboden 1948: 1.e4 c5 2.Nf3 d6 3.d4 cxd4 4.c3 dxc3 5.Nxc3 Nc6 6.Bc4 e6 7.Bf4 a6 8.a4 Be7 9.Qd2 Nf6 10.Rd1 Qa5 11.Bxd6 Bxd6 12.Qxd6 Nxe4 13.Qa3 Nxc3 14.bxc3 Qc7 15.0-0 Ne7 +, when White has little compensation for his pawn. This is the slight preparation I did should I meet the Morra Gambit again. 5.Bc4 Nc6 5...e6 is better. 6.Bg5 g6 Black is already in trouble and must try to develop his KB. 7.Nf3 Bg7 8.Qd2 Nf6 9.0-0-0 0-0 10.h4 Pawn storm   (One pawn doesn't make a storm - ed.) 10...Ng4 Black heads for e5. 11.Nh2? Nce5 Was Nh2 really necessary? 12.Nxg4 Nxc4 13.Qe2 Bxg4 White's KB can be extremely strong in these openings, so is it wise for him to exchange it off?   Black takes the N on g4 to play Rc8 without losing too much time, and the less minor pieces attacking the K-side the better. 14.Qxg4 Ne5 15.Qf4 Rc8 16.h5 Black has two options: 1 - counterattack 2 - lose quickly. 16...Qa5 17.hxg6 Rxc3+ (diagram) perhaps 17.Kb1 was better. Other variations, such as 17.Bxe7 are the same as the game. Now, if 18.bxc3 then 18...Qxc3+ 19.Kb1 Nc4 winning for Black, e.g. 20.Qc1 Na3+ 21.Qxa3 Qxa3 22.Rd2 Qb4+ 23.Kc2 Qc3+ followed by 24...Qa1+ winning a rook also. 18.Kb1 Nc4 19.gxf7+ Rxf7 If 19...Kh8 then 20.Rxh7+ winning in three moves. (Don't see it myself - ed.) 20.Qh4 Na3+ 21.Ka1 If 21.bxa3 then 21...Qb5+ 22.Ka1 Rc1 mate. 21...Qb5 Does 21...Rc2 win for Black? 21...Rc2 22.Qxh7+ Kf8 23.Bh6 (threatening Qh8 mate) 23...e6 24.Qh8+ Ke7 25.Bxg7 does not win for Black because of the pinned bishop, but if 21...Rc2 22.Bc1 then 22...Rxb2 23.Qxh7+ Kf8 wins for Black. (Simplest after 21...Rc2 22.Bc1 would be 22...Rxc1+ 23.Rxc1 Bxb2+ 24.Kxb7 Qd2+ when Black ends a rook up - ed.)
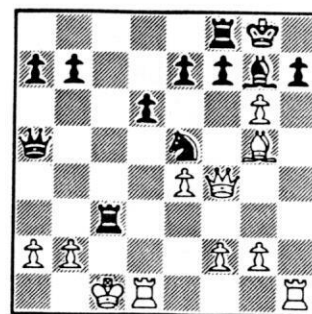
22.Qxh7+ Kf8 23.Bh6   White pins the bishop and looks set to win.
Black can win by repeating Na3-c2-a3 etc., but waits to see if White
makes a mistake. 23...Qxb2+ Ed. - Had Black's queen stood at b4 then
feasible would be 23...Rc1+ 24.Bxc1 (not 24.Rxc1 Qxb2 mate) 24...Bxb2+
25.Bxb2 Rxh7 26.Rxh7 Nc2+ 27.Kb1 Qxe4 28.Rh8+ (not 24.Rdh1 Na3+ 25.Ka1
Qb1+ 26.Rxb1 Nc2 mate) 28...Kf7 29.Kc1 (not 29.Rdh1 Na3+ as before)
29...Nb5 30.Rc8 (to prevent 30...Qc2 mate, and not 30.Rd2 Nxa2 mate)
30...Nd3+ (or 30...Nxa2+ or 30...Qxg2) 31.Rxd3 Qxd3 when the threat of
32...Qf1+ picking up at least one pawn gives a comfortably won ending.
From the game position Black would not have 27...Qxe4, and would have
nothing better than repetition with 27...Na3+ 28.Ka1 (not 28.Kc1 when
28...Qc4+ 29.Kd2 Qc2+ wins, e.g. 30.Ke1 Qxe4+ 31.Kf1 Qxh7, or 30.Ke3
Qxd1 31.Bxa3 Qe1+ when White's men hang like ripe plums) 28...Nc7+ &c.
24.Kxb2 Rxf2+ 25.Rd2 If 25.Ka1 then 25...Rc1 mate. 25...Nc4+ 26.Kb1
Na3+ draw. Repeating with 27.Kb2 is forced because of 27.Ka1 Rc1 mate.

Black used time gained from White's kingside attack to counterattack
and force the draw. If anybody sees better moves, winning lines for
White or Black, or just general comment, direct them to me (W.P.S.).

M.Muslek also plays the Scotch Game, which is similar. Dave Hodgett
plays both of these openings with success. (I think.)

The Calderdale Congress attracted over 130 players in the minor, over
130 in the major and about 50 in the open. Perhaps this was due to the
large amount of prize money on offer. Alan Bramall and myself both
managed to finish on 3½/6 in the minor.

5 minute tournament

|	SJM	BDS	AB	WPS	DKH	GF	GDB	RL	DC	total/8
S.J.Mann	X	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	7
B.D.Stephenson	0	X	½	1	1	1	0	1	1	5½
A.Bramall	0	½	X	1	1	½	½	0	1	4½
W.P.Somerset	0	0	0	X	1	½	1	1	1	4½
D.K.Hodgett	1	0	0	0	X	1	1	1	0	4
G.Facer	0	0	½	½	0	X	1	1	1	4
G.D.Brown	0	1	½	0	0	0	X	1	1	3½
R.Lindsay	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	X	1	2
D.Cook	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	X	1
D.Slater	X	X	X	X	0	0	X	0	0	

The above all-play-all 5-minute tournament was played on 9/6/87.
David Slater had to leave part way through, but would doubtless have
won his five remaining games to come third. S.J.M. was sick on the
way home: who wouldn't be, after losing to D.K.H.? B.D.S. had one bad
result, that against a lacklustre G.D.B., but otherwise did very well.
A.B. and W.P.S. showed that since joining the club they have improved
to the extent that they are now ready to take on the world (or at any
rate the rest of Darnall & Handsworth). D.K.H. beat the top player in
the results list, but lost to the bottom one. G.F. scored the same as
D.K.H. but with a more balanced scoreline. G.D.B. must have been glad
R.L. and D.C. turned up R.L.'s claim to fame was beating A.B.
Dave Cook is a 'refugee' from B. & J. He lives in Handsworth and is
planning to be with us from now on, so I'd like to take this chance to
welcome him to our club.

E17: E I DVISOV
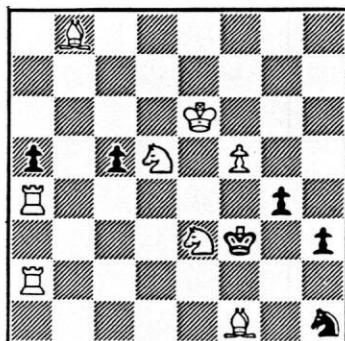1st Place, 1st Team Composing
Championship of BSSR, 1980
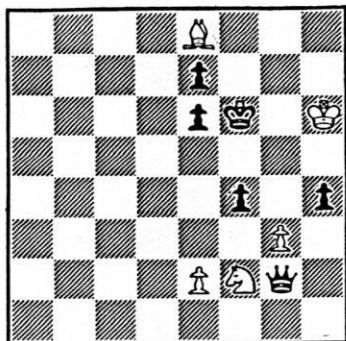
L60: P H WILLIAMS
Source?
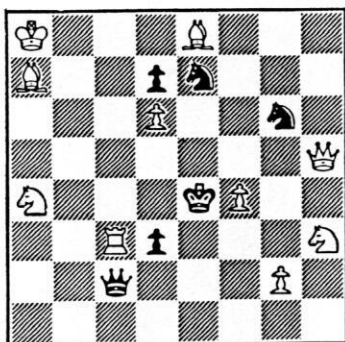
L61: D A SMEDLEY
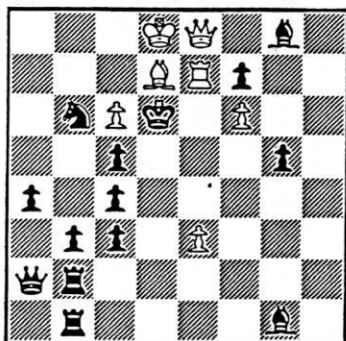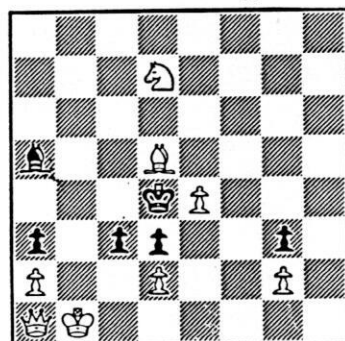The Problemist, 1958

White to play and win

Mate in two

Mate in two

L62: W KARSCH & K LAIB
HM, Neue Leipziger Zeitung, 1934

L63: H WINTER
Deutsche Schachzeiting, 1987

L64: T GARAI
BCM, 1984

Mate in three

Mate in seven
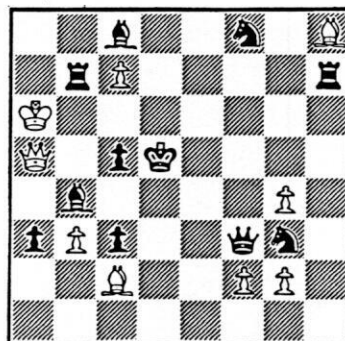
Helpmate in two
Two solutions

FOR SOLVING

The study E17 took first place in the first Team Composing Championship of Byelorussia (otherwise known as White Russia). White mustn't try to win the bQ too early! Now there's a hint! I came across L60 a few weeks ago in an old chess columns from 1934 which Steve Mann showed me. I managed to solve it while eating an Indian meal - though not before I'd fallen for a near try! The column it appeared in referred to an interesting story by the composer about how he'd failed to solve it (presumably some time after he'd composed it!?). Perhaps he should have tried some Indian cuisine! L61 is a fine two-mover by Don Smedley of Loughborough who is also well known in local bridge circles. There is an interesting unity between the attack and defence in L62. Don't be put off by the length of L63 because it isn't at all difficult. It took me less than a minute. That means it's simpler than most two-movers! Thoma Garai is currently one of the world's leading helpmate composers. I remember solving L64 when it first appeared. I solved it very quickly because at the time I was trying (with great difficulty) to compose something just like it. I was green with envy and threw away by half-composed problem.

SOLUTIONS (Issue 14)

E14 (Werner) The solution in issue 16 referred to a note (i) which I missed out when typing. Here it is :- (i) W threatens 2Qg4++. If 1_Qf5? 2Qh2+ Kg5 3Qh6++ and if 1_Qg5? 2Qh2++

SOLUTIONS (Issue 15)

E15 (Dedre & Traxler) 1Ra2+ Ka2 2Bf7+ Qf7 3g8=B! draws as the bQ is pinned and attacked and 3_Rf8 is stalemate! A tasty little morsel that nobody (as yet) has solved correctly. **L50 (Rice)** This is a first-class modern try-play problem. In the diagram position all B's moves are set with immediate mate. 1_B~/S~/g4/d2/gf/e1=any 2Qh7/Sd6/Qh4/Qb1/Qg2/Qe1++ The only likely key-piece is the wSg2. But where should it go? If 1Se1? there is no mate after 1_d2! because the wQ can no longer get to b1 - it's route is blocked by the wS. If 1Se3? e1=any! refutes because 2Qe1 is not now mate as the wS blocks e3. If 1Sf4? 1_g3! defeats because 2Qh4 is not mate as the wS blocks f4. If

1Sh4 it looks like 1_g3 defeats again because the wS blocks h4 for the wQ and it looks like 1_B~ also defeats because the wS blocks the wQ's path to h7. In fact, neither defeat, but lead to new mates 2Qf3++ and 2Rg4++ respectively. This is brought about because the key move guards f3 and f5. Solvers will be familiar with black interference from many problems that have appeared in these pages. In the errors made by the tries, this problem illustrates WHITE INTERFERENCE. L51 (Neukomm) 1Re1 () 1_d6/d5/S~/Qe3,Qe2+/Qe1/g3 2Qe6/Qg3/Re4/Qb2/f4++ Some nice play but the key is fairly obvious because W must do something about 1_Qe3. L52 (Ellerman) 1Qc2? (2Qf5++) 1_de/fe 2Sc6/Sg6++ but 1_Bb4! 1Qa8? (2Qd5++) 1_de/fe 2Qb8/Qh8++ but 1_Rd1! so 1Qc4! (2Qd5++) 1_de/fe/dc/Rd1 2Qc7/Rg5/Re4/Qe2++ The mates after 1_de and 1_fe are different after each try and the key. The play before the key (the set-play) is called a PHASE as is the play after a try and after the key. This then is a multi-phase problem, as are so many of the great masterpieces of recent years. Here the set-play is not thematic and therefore not important, but we do have two tries and the key. When at least two mates are changed over at least 3 phases (as they are here) such a scheme is called a ZAGORUYKO after a Soviet composer who first brought general attention to the idea. L53 (Kraemer) 1Kf8 () 1_Kg2 2Rf2+ Kg3,Kh3/Kh1 3Rb3/B~++; 1_f1=Q+ 2Rf2 (3Bf3++) Qe2/Qd1 3Be2/Rd1++; 1_f1=R+ 2Rf2 (3Bf3++) Rd1 3Rd1++; 1_f1=B 2Rf2 (3Bf3++) Be2 3Be2++; 1_f1=S 2Rf2 & 3Bf3++ The point here is why other moves by the wK won't work on move 1. f8 is the only square from which the wK can evade checks after 1_f1=Q 2Rf2. An amazing problem. The key exposes W to immediate check by black promotion, W's second move self-pins his most active piece and yet he still manages to mate on the third move. Spectacular! L54 (Avner) 1Kc2 (2Sb3+ Ke6 3Sc5++) 1_Qc7+ 2Sc6+ Kc4 3Sa5++; 1_Qg6+ 2Sf5+ Ke4 3Sg3++; 1_Qg8 2Bf5 & 3Sb3,Sf3,Se2++; 1_f5 2Sb3+ Ke6/Ke4 3Sc5/Rc4,Sc5,Rd4++; 1_Qa7 2Sc6+,Sf5+,Sf3+,Se2+,Sb3+ The manoeuvre whereby a wS leaves a battery line to give check and then mates on the third moves is called a ROSSEL. Here that is combined with cross-checks and pin-mates in the first two (thematic) variations. An ambitious conception well constructed and with a marvellous key!

On a final note, solvers (and others?) may care to know that the Graham Lee recently confirmed as the next secretary of the British Chess Federation is the G D Lee I named last issue as a member of the very successful British Chess Problem solving team.

MORRA

Pokojowczyk - Gligoric, Yugoslavia 1971
1.e4 c5 2.d4 cxd4 3.c3 dxc3 4.Nxc3 d6 5.Bc4 e6 6.Nf3 Nc6 7.0-0 Be7 8.Qe2 Nf6 Black must decide how to develop his QB. Sometimes Black plays 8...a6 to keep White's knight from b5 and to play ...Qc7 then either ...Bd7 or ...b5 & ...Bb7. 9.Rd1 e5 This lets Black deploy his QB more actively, at e6. The plan involves allowing doubling of pawns on the e-file, but that allows Black to play for ...d5 and also gives him a half open f-file. 10.h3 This is usual here. BCO suggests the immediate 10.Be3 but it appears not to have been tried at master level. 10...0-0 11.Be3 White's main alternative was 11.Bg5. 11...Be6 12.Bxe6 Playable, but less forceful is 12.Bb5. 12...fxe6 13.Rac1 Rc8 14.b4! a6 The line 14...Nxb4 15.Qb5 d5 16.Nxe5 has been tried and is unclear. 15.b5 axb5 16.Qxb5 Qd7 17.Na4 White has enough play here for the pawn, according to Sokolov. Gligoric seems to agree as he chooses to return the pawn to decongest his position. 17...Nd4! 18.Nxd4 exd4 19.Qxd7 Nxd7 20.Bxd4 Rxc1 21.Rxc1 Ra8 22.Nb6 Nxb6 23.Bxb6 Rxa2 24.Rc7 Kf7 White can regain his pawn with 25.Rxb7, but whilst White should be able to hold the ending, Black's potential passed pawn on the d-file gives Black more practical chances than White. So White wisely opts for a neat little drawing mechanism. 25.e5! Ke8! Clearly Black cannot play 25...dxe5 (or 25...d5) 26.Bc5, when White wins the bishop. 26.exd6 was threatened again winning the bishop, but 26...Rd2 failed to 27.exd6 Rxd6 28.Bc5 (28...Rd1+ 29.Kh2 offers no relief), so Black rightly moves his king to unpin the bishop. At a glance, White seems to be able to cause mayhem on the seventh rank with 26.exd6 Bxd6 27.Rxg7, but there is the small matter (mater!) of 27...Ra1 mate. If 27.g3 (to avoid mates) then Black has 27...Be5 to defend g7, and 28.Rxb7 would be rather dubious due to 28...Rb2 threatening 29....Bd4, e.g. 29.Kh1 Bd4 30.Rb8+ Kf7 (not 30...Kd7 31.Rd8+ and 32.Rxd4, nor 30...Ke7 31.Bc5+, with a draw) 31.Ba7 (or 31.Bc7) 31...Rxb8 32.Bxb8 32...Bxf2 when Black wins, or 29.g4 Bd4 30.Rb8+ Kf7 31.Ba7 Bxf2+ and Black wins. In view of this kind of thing, Black rejects 26.exd6 and takes a simple draw by repetition. 26.Rc8+ Kf7 26...Kd7 amounts to the same thing after 27.Rc7+ Ke8 (not 27...Kd8 28.Rc2+). 27.Rc7 and a draw was agreed.