

scottish  
correspondence  
chess  
association

# NEWS BULLETIN

Main Contents

SCCA Tournaments - Results & Pairings  
ICCF Praesidium Report  
Games Section (18 pages!)  
International Events & Information  
Correspondence Chess in North America  
How the Computers performed!

No. 21/22 December 1986

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SCOTTISH CORRESPONDENCE CHESS ASSOCIATION  
Office-Bearers & Membership 1986-87

		Tel. No.
President (& Editor, News Bulletin)	Alan P. Borwell 8 Wheatfield Avenue, Inchtute, Perthshire PH14 9RY	0070-06556
Vice President	George W.G. Livie 34 Laggan Road, Newlands, Glasgow G44 2SY	041-637-0722
Secretary	Alan Hind 6 Struan Road, Cathcart, Glasgow G44 1AT	041-637-4102
Treasurer	George D. Pyrich 53 Dunnikier Road, Kirkcaldy KY1 2RL	0592-204133
Assistant Secretary	Douglas M. Livie 58 Elmore Avenue, Glasgow G44 5AY	041-637-1936
International Secretary	C. Richard Beecham 28 Morris Road, Prestwick KA9 2JW	0792-76984
Grading Officer	Tony J. McClelland 75 Kenilworth Rise, Dedridge, Livingstone, W Lothian O506-417604	
Other Executive Council Members	Philip M Giulian, 4 Gordon Cres, Newton Mearns, G77 Allan T Hislop, 4 Ascog Street, Glasgow G42 7JN Graham Wood, 27 Malcolm Cres, Monifieth, DD5 4RT	041-639-1034 041-423-0310 0382-533625
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INDEX OF CONTENTS

	Page(s)	Page(s)
Editorial/Secretarial Notes	1	19
Championship/Candidates 1984-86	2	20/22
Premiers/Majors/Quartets 1985-86	3	23
Scottish CCA League 1985-86	4/5/6	26/27
Handicap Tournament	6	27
Championship/Candidates 1985-87	7	28/46
Championship/Candidates 1986-88	8	47/49
Premiers/Majors/Quartets 1986-87	9	50/51
Scottish Chess Centenary Cup	10/11	52
Scottish & Norwegian Tournaments	12	53
ICCF Praesidium	13/15	54/55
ICCF Ascension Tournaments	16	56/57
ICCF Thematic Tournaments	17	58/59
Endgame Competition	17	60
A Game for the Improving Player	18/19	60
Book Review		19
A Chat with .... Alan Hind		20/22
Openings Tournament		23
Are you Another Computer?		26/27
"100 Club" Details		27
Games Section		28/46
Correspondence Chess in North America		47/49
Getting the Best from the Post Office		50/51
Winning Continuations		52
International Notes		53
Olympiad/European Team Tourney		54/55
2nd North Atlantic Team Tournament		56/57
Christmas Crackers?		58/59
Winning Continuations Solutions		60
Reader's Letter etc.		60

EDITORIAL by Alan Borwell

No. 21/22  
December 1986

Despite my good intentions to try to produce an edition before attending the ICCF Praesidium, this proved to be too ambitious but I hope readers will enjoy this "bumper double number". At our recent Council meeting, we decided that it would be advisable to produce two single issues and one double issue in future years. However, as the double number will be at the end of one season and the beginning of the next, members will actually receive four issues (including two double numbers) for a full subscription! Planned publication dates, therefore, for 1987 will be March/July/December (double).

Douglas Bryson's outstanding achievement in securing the GM title in the Norwegian 40th Anniversary Tournament was quickly followed by him reaching the GM norm in our own Scottish Centenary event, and he therefore qualifies automatically for the next World  $\frac{1}{2}$  CC Final. Tim Wickens, who won a European Master Class section, shortly will start his games in the next European Individual Championship - we wish them well!

Great news just received is that both Graham Morrison (Board 3) and Alan Norris (Board 4) have achieved  $\frac{1}{2}$  IM norms in Scotland's team participating in the 2nd North Atlantic Team Tournament - congratulations to both of them! Although Scotland will not qualify for the Finals from its first entry into the Olympiads and European Team Tournaments, the prospects for the next series must be excellent with so many strong correspondence chess players emerging!

The response to my appeal for more members for the "100 Club" has had limited success. There are still some 20 vacancies, so please give us your support - only £1 per month, forms obtainable from George Pyrich (see inside cover).

SECRETARIAL NOTES by Alan Hind

This edition of our News Bulletin sees the publication of all the results from the season just finished. Our congratulations go to all those who were successful and our hopes for the future to those who were not.

The new season should be under way by the time you read this and I can afford to relax a little and let the Controllers get on with it - or preferably the players. A Controller's job should be an easy one of acting as a postman and recorder of results. Unfortunately things do go wrong and I am pleased to say that the SCCA is lucky to have experienced people to sort things out.

As you will read later, Scotland now has its first GM of correspondence chess - Douglas Bryson - which was ratified at the latest ICCF Congress. The next step must be an improvement in our performance in the Olympiad and European events which will start over the next two years.

Finally can I take this opportunity to wish you all well for the season just started - I hope you make the right moves!

Subscription Rates	Life Member - £50, Annual Member - £6 (incl. Bulletin)
1986-87	News Bulletin only - £3 per annum (4 issues incl postages)

### CHAMPIONSHIP 84-86

Nº		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Pt.	Pl.
1	A. J. NORRIS	<input type="checkbox"/>	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7	1
2	T. S. WICKENS	1	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	1/2	1/2	1	1/2	1	1	6 1/2	2
3	S. R. MANNION	0	0	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	3
4	S. R. GILLAM	0	1/2	0	<input type="checkbox"/>	1/2	1	1	1/2	1	4 1/2	4
5	D. M. JENKINS	0	1/2	0	1/2	<input type="checkbox"/>	1/2	1	1	1	4 1/2	4
6	A. TANKEL	0	0	0	0	1/2	<input type="checkbox"/>	1/2	1	1	3	6
7	T. RUSSELL	0	1/2	0	0	0	1/2	<input type="checkbox"/>	0	1	2	7
8	A. J. McCLELLAND	0	0	0	1/2	0	0	1	<input type="checkbox"/>	0	1 1/2	8
9	G. WOOD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	9

### CANDIDATES 84-86

Nº		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Pt.	Pl.
1	M. HAMMETT	<input type="checkbox"/>	0	1	1	1/2	1/2	1	1	1/2	5 1/2	1
2	G. H. BIRD	1	<input type="checkbox"/>	1/2	0	1/2	1/2	1	1	1	5 1/2	1
3	G. A. MORTON	0	1/2	<input type="checkbox"/>	1/2	1	1/2	1	1	1	5 1/2	1
4	J. STEVENSON	0	1	1/2	<input type="checkbox"/>	1/2	1	0	1	1/2	4 1/2	4
5	M. SWYSTUN	1/2	1/2	0	1/2	<input type="checkbox"/>	1/2	1/2	1	1	4 1/2	4
6	D. L. GILLESPIE	1/2	1/2	1/2	0	1/2	<input type="checkbox"/>	0	1	1/2	3 1/2	6
7	I. MARKS	1	0	0	1	1/2	1	<input type="checkbox"/>	0	1	3 1/2	6
8	J. BISLAND	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	2	8
9	Mrs. E. HARTFORD	1/2	0	0	1/2	0	1/2	0	0	<input type="checkbox"/>	1 1/2	9

### PREMIER TOURNAMENTS

Nº	A	1	2	3	4	5	6	Pt.	Pl.
1	M. ROSS	<input type="checkbox"/>	10	11	1 1/2	11	11	8 1/2	1
2	M. DYER	01	<input type="checkbox"/>	1 1/2	11	11	11	8 1/2	1
3	S. HILTON	00	0 1/2	<input type="checkbox"/>	1 1/2	10	11	4 1/2	3
4	P. COFFIELD	0 1/2	00	1 1/2	<input type="checkbox"/>	1 1/2	11	4	4
5	J. MERRIFIELD	00	00	01	1 1/2	<input type="checkbox"/>	11	3 1/2	5
6	I. SNEDDON	00	00	00	00	00	<input type="checkbox"/>	0	6

Nº	B	1	2	3	4	5	6	Pt.	Pl.
1	D. REID	<input type="checkbox"/>	1 1/2	11	11	11	11	9 1/2	1
2	J. HERRIES	0 1/2	<input type="checkbox"/>	10	1 1/2	10	11	6	2
3	S. CLARK	00	01	<input type="checkbox"/>	1 1/2	0 1/2	11	4 1/2	3
4	D. GILLESPIE	00	0 1/2	1 1/2	<input type="checkbox"/>	10	1 1/2	3 1/2	4
5	J. CARLIN	00	01	1 1/2	01	<input type="checkbox"/>	11	3 1/2	4
6	B. CHALMERS	00	00	00	1 1/2	00	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	6

Nº	C	1	2	3	4	5	6	Pt.	Pl.
1	Z. SADOWSKI	<input type="checkbox"/>	1 1/2	1 1/2	11	11	11	5 1/2	1
2	A. SWANN	0 1/2	<input type="checkbox"/>	1 1/2	1 1/2	11	11	5	2
3	R. ROUGH	1 1/2	1 1/2	<input type="checkbox"/>	0 1/2	1 1/2	11	4	3
4	J. McINTYRE	00	0 1/2	1 1/2	<input type="checkbox"/>	11	11	4	3
5	E. H. MURRAY	00	00	1 1/2	00	<input type="checkbox"/>	11	1 1/2	5
6	V. FRISCH	00	00	00	00	00	<input type="checkbox"/>	0	6

### QUARTET TOURNAMENTS

Nº	POSTAL KNIGHT	1	2	3	4	Pt.	Pl.
1	I. THOMPSON	<input type="checkbox"/>	11	1 1/2	11	5 1/2	1
2	G. BLENCOWE	00	<input type="checkbox"/>	10	1 1/2	2 1/2	2
3	S. KING-SPOONER	0 1/2	01	<input type="checkbox"/>	1 1/2	2 1/2	2
4	T. A. H. TAYLOR	00	0 1/2	1 1/2	<input type="checkbox"/>	1 1/2	4

Nº	Q 117	1	2	3	4	Pt.	Pl.
1	G. W. G. LIVIE	<input type="checkbox"/>	11	11	11	6	1
2	G. WALLIS	00	<input type="checkbox"/>	11	11	4	2
3	J. M. ROSS	00	00	<input type="checkbox"/>	11	2	3
4	I. SNEDDON	00	00	00	<input type="checkbox"/>	0	4

Nº	Q 119	1	2	3	4	Pt.	Pl.
1	K. GORDON	<input type="checkbox"/>	1 1/2	11	-	3 1/2	1
2	E. A. BAILEY	0 1/2	<input type="checkbox"/>	11	-	2 1/2	2
3	W. McGLINCHEY	00	00	<input type="checkbox"/>	-	0	3
4	N. C. GIBSON	-	-	-	<input type="checkbox"/>	-	4

Nº	Q 121	1	2	3	4	Pt.	Pl.
1	T. Mc MORRAN	<input type="checkbox"/>	11	01	11	5	1
2	J. CARLIN	00	<input type="checkbox"/>	11	11	4	2
3	J. GARVOCK	10	00	<input type="checkbox"/>	11	3	3
4	D. S. PAXTON	00	00	00	<input type="checkbox"/>	0	4

### MAJOR TOURNAMENTS

Nº	A	1	2	3	4	5	Pt.	Pl.
1	D. HENDERSON	<input type="checkbox"/>	11	11	11	11	8	1
2	I. MITCHELL	00	<input type="checkbox"/>	1 1/2	11	11	5 1/2	2
3	J. GARVOCK	00	0 1/2	<input type="checkbox"/>	10	11	3 1/2	3
4	F. HALL	00	00	01	<input type="checkbox"/>	11	3	4
5	R. LOUGHRAN	00	00	00	00	<input type="checkbox"/>	0	5

Nº	B	1	2	3	4	5	Pt.	Pl.
1	M. MOOHAN	<input type="checkbox"/>	11	11	11	11	8	1
2	J. CAMPBELL	00	<input type="checkbox"/>	10	11	11	5	2
3	R. FISHER	00	01	<input type="checkbox"/>	1 1/2	11	4	3
4	M. GANNON	00	00	1 1/2	<input type="checkbox"/>	11	1	4
5	J. Mc MENEMY	00	00	00	00	<input type="checkbox"/>	0	5

Nº	C	1	2	3	4	5	Pt.	Pl.
1	Ms. A. McDRIGLE	<input type="checkbox"/>	11	0 1/2	11	11	6 1/2	1
2	J. PATRICK	00	<input type="checkbox"/>	11	11	11	6	2
3	A. WILSON	1 1/2	00	<input type="checkbox"/>	00	11	5	3
4	J. TAYLOR	00	00	11	<input type="checkbox"/>	11	4	4
5	J. WALKER	00	00	00	00	<input type="checkbox"/>	0	5

Nº	D	1	2	3	4	5	Pt.	Pl.
1	K. SEYFRIED	<input type="checkbox"/>	10	11	11	11	7	1
2	P. Mc GOWAN	01	<input type="checkbox"/>	10	11	11	6	2
3	W. Mc GLINCHEY	00	01	<input type="checkbox"/>	11	11	5	3
4	I. MORRIS	00	00	00	<input type="checkbox"/>	11	2	4
5	J. STALLARD	00	00	00	00	<input type="checkbox"/>	0	5

Nº	POSTAL SHIELD	1	2	3	4	Pt.	Pl.
1	T. J. CRAIG	<input type="checkbox"/>	1 1/2	11	11	5 1/2	1
2	J. BISLAND	0 1/2	<input type="checkbox"/>	11	11	4 1/2	2
3	V. PROUDLER	00	00	<input type="checkbox"/>	1 1/2	1 1/2	3
4	A. WILSON	00	00	0 1/2	<input type="checkbox"/>	1 1/2	4

Nº	Q 118	1	2	3	4	Pt.	Pl.
1	M. BIRD	<input type="checkbox"/>	1 1/2	11	11	5	1
2	S. R. CAPSEY	1 1/2	<input type="checkbox"/>	11	11	5	1
3	J. Mc MENEMY	00	00	<input type="checkbox"/>	11	2	3
4	A. LUMSDEN	00	00	00	<input type="checkbox"/>	0	4

Nº	Q 120	1	2	3	4	Pt.	Pl.
1	B. R. HILL	<input type="checkbox"/>	0 1/2	11	11	4 1/2	1
2	J. WATSON	1 1/2	<input type="checkbox"/>	0 1/2	11	4	2
3	S. HILTON	00	1 1/2	<input type="checkbox"/>	11	3 1/2	3
4	J. WALKER	00	00	00	<input type="checkbox"/>	0	4

Nº	Q 122	1	2	3	4	Pt.	Pl.
1	P. FERRY	<input type="checkbox"/>	11	1 1/2	11	5	1
2	S. ADAMS	00	<input type="checkbox"/>	11	11	4	2
3	J. WARD	1 1/2	00	<input type="checkbox"/>	11	3	3
4	I. S. W. TOLIE MACHE	00	00	00	<input type="checkbox"/>	0	4

# SCOTTISH C.C.A. LEAGUE 1985/6

( Controller : Ken Gordon )

The League Championship was extremely close with the holders, The Establishment, just retaining their title by  $\frac{1}{2}$  pt from previous winners Perth Correspondents, with Cathcart 'A', Falkirk RSVP and Chess Suppliers 'A' just behind. Unfortunately, Chess Suppliers 'A' are relegated despite scoring 50%, along with Dreghorn.

Promoted from Division 2 are Duntocher and Brutal Realism, with Chess Suppliers 'B', Kirkcaldy and Forth Knights very close. As expected, Streatham & Brixton proved to be too strong for Division 3 opposition but Cumbernauld Posties ran them close, ahead of the powerful looking Glasgow team. In Division 4, The Pawn Pushers and Paisley 'A' were successful ahead of Chess Suppliers 'C'.

## Division 1

A - Cathcart "A" $5\frac{1}{2}$ pts		B - Dreghorn "A" $\frac{1}{2}$ pts		C - Perth Correspondents $6\frac{1}{2}$ pts	
1 A. Grant	$\frac{1}{2} 0$ v E1	1 J. Anderson	0 0 v D1	1 A.P. Borwell	$1\frac{1}{2}$ v F1
2 A. McGowan	1 1 v D2	2 R. Bonar	0 0 v C2	2 I. Mackintosh	1 1 v B2
3 A. Hislop	1 0 v C3	3 J. Shankland	0 0 v F3	3 D.J. Howat	1 0 v A3
4 D.M. McRoberts	$1\frac{1}{2}$ v B4	4 R. Loughran	$\frac{1}{2} 0$ v A4	4 K.A. Wilson	1 1 v E4
5 D. Hewitt	0 $\frac{1}{2}$ v F5	5 I. Sneddon	0 0 v E5	5 I.W.S. Mitchell	0 0 v D5

D - Falkirk RSVP $5\frac{1}{2}$ pts		E - Chess Suppliers "A" 5 pts		F - The Establishment 7 pts	
1 M. Burgess	1 1 v B1	1 A.J. Shaw	$1\frac{1}{2}$ v A1	1 T.S. Wickens	$\frac{1}{2} 0$ v C1
2 A. Petrie	0 0 v A2	2 G.W.G. Livie	$\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}$ v F2	2 T.J. Craig	$\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}$ v E2
3 G. Hamilton	$1\frac{1}{2}$ v E3	3 D. Griffin	$\frac{1}{2} 0$ v D3	3 C.R. Beecham	1 1 v B3
4 A. Thomson	0 0 v F4	4 D. Livie	0 0 v C4	4 I.S. Campbell	1 1 v D4
5 J. Desmond	1 1 v C5	5 L.R. McKenzie	1 1 v B5	5 A. Hind	$\frac{1}{2} 1$ v A5

## Division 2

A - Forth Knights 4 pts		B - Duntocher 6 pts		C - Brutal Realism 5 pts	
1 S. Rettie	$\frac{1}{2} 0$ v E1	1 A.J. McClelland	1 1 v D1	1 P. Coffield	1 1 v F1
2 J.P. Watson	1 0 v D2	2 I. Thompson	$1\frac{1}{2}$ v C2	2 B. Keenan	$\frac{1}{2} 0$ v B2
3 R.E. Rough	$\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}$ v C3	3 R. Beacon	0 0 v F3	3 J.S. Murray	$\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}$ v A3
4 S. Gilmour	$\frac{1}{2} 0$ v B4	4 R. Dickson	$1\frac{1}{2}$ v A4	4 A. Thomson	1 1 v E4
5 B. Currie	1 0 v F5	5 D.R. Reid	1 0 v E5	5 I. McMillan	0 0 v D5

D - Crowwood I 3 pts		E - Kirkcaldy $4\frac{1}{2}$ pts		F - Chess Suppliers "B" 5 pts	
1 J. Doyle	0 0 v B1	1 G.D. Pyrich	$1\frac{1}{2}$ v A1	1 C. McAlonan	0 0 v C1
2 J.B. Henderson	1 0 v A2	2 D.H. Dempster	$1\frac{1}{2}$ v F2	2 J.W. McIntyre	$\frac{1}{2} 0$ v E2
3 J. Stevenson	$1\frac{1}{2}$ v E3	3 I. Marshall	$\frac{1}{2} 0$ v D3	3 J. Carlin	1 1 v B3
4 D.L. Gillespie	$\frac{1}{2} 0$ v F4	4 J. Webster	0 0 v C4	4 H. Dyer	$1\frac{1}{2}$ v D4
5 J. McGuinness	0 0 v C5	5 M.C. Grayson	1 0 v B5	5 B. Hall	1 0 v A5

## Division 3

A - Glasgow $5\frac{1}{2}$ pts		B - Streatham & Brixton 8 pts		C - Black Knight 1 pt	
1 S.R. Mannion	1 1 v E1	1 C. McNab	$\frac{1}{2} 1$ v D1	1 G. Wood	$\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}$ v F1
2 P.M. Giulian	$\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}$ v D2	2 A. Norris	1 1 v C2	2 S. Bell	0 0 v B2
3 K.W.C. Stewart	1 1 v C3	3 S. Gillam	$\frac{1}{2} 0$ v F3	3 D. Cullen	0 0 v A3
4 T. Russell	0 0 v B4	4 R. Inglis	1 1 v A4	4 R. Mitchell	0 0 v E4
5 T. Hutton	$\frac{1}{2} 0$ v F5	5 Ms. M. Hay	1 1 v E5	5 N. Orr	0 0 v D5

D - Strathclyde University $4\frac{1}{2}$ pts		E - Border Reivers $4\frac{1}{2}$ pts		F - Cumbernauld Rookies $6\frac{1}{2}$ pts	
1 M. Moohan	$\frac{1}{2} 0$ v B1	1 A. Lumsden	0 0 v A1	1 I. Marks	$\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}$ v C1
2 M. MacLeod	$\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}$ v A2	2 M. Plummer	$\frac{1}{2} 0$ v F2	2 B.S. Noon	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ v E2
3 W. McGlinchey	0 0 v E3	3 J.D. Moore	1 1 v D3	3 I. MacKay	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ v B3
4 J. McRoberts	1 0 v F4	4 R. Plummer	1 1 v C4	4 H. Peffers	1 0 v D4
5 A. Duff	1 1 v C5	5 D. Plummer	0 0 v B5	5 F. Davis	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ v A5

## Division 4

A - Paisley "A" 7 pts		B - Mechanical Men $3\frac{1}{2}$ pts		C - Castlehill Chess Club 3 pts	
1 R. Mitchell	$1\frac{1}{2}$ v E1	1 Super Constellation	$\frac{1}{2} 0$ v D1	1 P.A. Chalmers	0 0 v F1
2 K. Beaton	1 1 v D2	2 White Knight	0 1 v C2	2 C.A. MacGregor	0 1 v B2
3 P. Smith	1 1 v C3	3 Morphy Plus	0 0 v F3	3 C. Low	0 0 v A3
4 M. McBeth	1 1 v B4	4 White Knight MK12+	0 0 v A4	4 Miss N. Fugaccia	0 0 v E4
5 J. Thornton	0 0 v F5	5 Sensory Challenger	1 1 v E5	5 Miss A. McMonigle	1 1 v D5

D - Forth Rooks $2\frac{1}{2}$ pts		E - Chess Suppliers "C" 5 pts		F - The Pawn Pushers $8\frac{1}{2}$ pts	
1 A.M. Scott	$\frac{1}{2} 1$ v B1	1 Mrs. M. McGhee	$\frac{1}{2} 0$ v A1	1 K. McDonald	1 1 v C1
2 W. Mather	0 0 v A2	2 M.E. McGhee	$1\frac{1}{2}$ v F2	2 S. Hilton	0 $\frac{1}{2}$ v E2
3 K. Fullard	$\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}$ v E3	3 B.W. Chalmers	$\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}$ v D3	3 S. Doherty	1 1 v B3
4 T. Crone	0 0 v F4	4 A. Gallacher	1 1 v C4	4 J. Garvock	1 1 v D4
5 D. Watson	0 0 v C5	5 R. Muir	0 0 v B5	5 T. Mason	1 1 v A5

## FINAL POSITIONS - 1985/6

Division 1	Division 2	Division 3	Division 4
1 The Establishment 7	Duntocher 6	Streatham/Brixton 8	Pawn Pushers $8\frac{1}{2}$
2 Perth Corresps $6\frac{1}{2}$	Brutal Realism $5\frac{1}{2}$	Cumbernauld Post. $6\frac{1}{2}$	Paisley 'A' 7 $\frac{1}{2}$
3= Cathcart 'A' $5\frac{1}{2}$	Chess Supps 'B' 5	Glasgow 5	Chess Supps 'C' 5
Falkirk RSVP $5\frac{1}{2}$	Kirkcaldy $4\frac{1}{2}$	Border Reivers $4\frac{1}{2}$	Mechanical Men $3\frac{1}{2}$
5 Chess Supps 'A' 5	Forth Knights 4	Strathclyde Univ. $4\frac{1}{2}$	Castlehill 3
6 Dreghorn 'A' $\frac{1}{2}$	Crowwood 3	Black Knight 1	Forth Rooks $2\frac{1}{2}$

See over for 1986/87 League .....

Many thanks to those who have written in support of the Handicap in its present format. I would also like to thank those who have written with suggested changes which in one case involved a very complicated method of scoring, which we felt would not improve matters. Another idea was to run a kind of "ladder" continuously but this would be difficult to administer. However, if anyone thinks up something new, and wants a reaction from the members, then they should send it in to the magazine, which is always looking for articles.

The Handicap has about 20 members starting at the beginning of the season and this rises to about 30 by summer-time. Those entering at the beginning of a season tend to take on a certain number of games which is their full commitment in the Handicap for the season. Others start later in the season but as such entries are received in dribs and drabs, these players sometimes have to wait until suitable opponents enter.

I am considering having start dates from the beginning of alternate months. This would allow players to obtain more games to coincide with the end of their current games in SCCA competitions.

The prizewinners and promotions for season 1985/86 which ended on 15th September are shown below. Results notified by the end of September have been taken into account, with those notified after that date being carried over to next season.

Prizewinners

K.I. MacKenzie, K.A. Anderson, J. McMenemy, P. Jackson and T. Morrison.

Promotions

A. Wilson, T. Morrison and K. MacKenzie to Class 4.

P. Jackson, J. McMenemy and K. Anderson to Class 3.

Congratulations to the above winners!

In Issue No. 20 of the News Bulletin, I suggested the name "En Passant" - sorry, I should say that I supported the suggestion by Graham Wood for our magazine. Well, not long after, I received from W. McGlinchey a copy of a magazine already called "En Passant", which is the monthly journal of the National Correspondence Chess Club - therefore we could not use it.



SCOTTISH C C A LEAGUE 1986 - 87

Division 1	Division 2	Division 3	Division 4
The Establishment Perth Corresp. Cathcart Falkirk RSVP Brutal Realism Chess Suppliers 'A'	Chess Suppliers 'B' Kirkcaldy Forth Knights Dreghorn Streatham/Briston Cumbernauld Posties	Glasgow Crowwood Paisley YMCA Pawn Pushers Strathclyde Univ Black Knight	Chess Suppliers 'C' Real Telecom Dalmuir 'A' Irvine Wandering Dragons Hangover from Knights of the Pub

For the first time, a fifth division will be formed which will include teams from Alloa, Dalmuir 'B' and Castlehill (details next issue).

CHAMPIONSHIP 85-87

CONTROLLER : D. SAVAGE

Nº		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	Pts
1	A. Mc GOWAN	●	½	½	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	4
2	G. R. SPROTT	½	●		½					1	1		
3	A. T. HISLOP	½		●	0	0	½				1	½	
4	B. MARTIN	1		1	●	½	1	½	1	1	1	1	
5	T. S. WICKENS	1	½	1	½	●	1	1		1	1	1	
6	G. WOOD	1			0	0	●	1	0	1			
7	I.F. FREEMAN	1	1	½	½	0	0	●		1			
8	T. G. JOHNSTON	0			0		1		●		1	½	
9	I. THOMPSON	1	0		0	0	0			●			
10	M. YIANNI	0	0	0	0	0			0		●		
11	D. M. LIVIE	0		½	0	0			½			●	

CANDIDATES 85-87

CONTROLLER : C. R. BEECHAM

Nº		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	Pt.
1	A. LUMSDEN	●	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	W/o
2	J. BISLAND	-	●	1					-	½	½	½			
3	Prof. G.H. BIRD	-	0	●		1	1	1	-			0	1		
4	R. KILPATRICK	-			●	1	1	1	-				1	½	
5	R. DICKSON	-		0	0	●			-			½	0	0	
6	I. MARSHALL	-		0	0		●		-	0	0			0	
7	T. Mc MORRAN	-		0	0			●	-		0	1			
8	J. SEYFRIED	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	●	-	-	-	-	-	W/o
9	W. McMILLAN	-					1		-	●	0	0			
10	J. STEVENSON	-	½				1	1	-	1	●	½	1		
11	M. Mac LEOD	-		1	½				-	1	½	●			
12	D. HARVEY	-	½	0	0	1		0	-	0			●		
13	D. McKERRACHER	-	½	½	1	1			-						●

# CHAMPIONSHIP 86-88

Nº		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Pl.
1	C.R. BEECHAM	<input type="checkbox"/>									
2	Prof. G. H. BIRD		<input type="checkbox"/>								
3	M.A. HAMMETT			<input type="checkbox"/>							
4	B. MARTIN				<input type="checkbox"/>						
5	G. A. MORTON					<input type="checkbox"/>					
6	A. J. NORRIS						<input type="checkbox"/>				
7	G. D. PYRICH							<input type="checkbox"/>			
8	J. STEVENSON								<input type="checkbox"/>		
9	A. TANKEL									<input type="checkbox"/>	

# Candidates 86-88

Nº		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	Pt.
1	M. Dyer	<input type="checkbox"/>													
2	A. Hislop		<input type="checkbox"/>												
3	R. Innes			<input type="checkbox"/>											
4	T. G. Johnston				<input type="checkbox"/>										
5	R. Kilpatrick					<input type="checkbox"/>									
6	D. McKerracher						<input type="checkbox"/>								
7	I. Reeman							<input type="checkbox"/>							
8	D. R. Reid								<input type="checkbox"/>						
9	M. Ross									<input type="checkbox"/>					
10	J. M. T. Ryan										<input type="checkbox"/>				
11	Z. E. Sadowski											<input type="checkbox"/>			
12	G. R. Sprott												<input type="checkbox"/>		
13	G. E. Wallwork													<input type="checkbox"/>	

# PREMIER TOURNAMENTS

Nº	A	1	2	3	4	5	6
1	I. AIRD	<input type="checkbox"/>					
2	R. DICKSON		<input type="checkbox"/>				
3	J. P. L. LUMSDEN			<input type="checkbox"/>			
4	J.W. MCINTYRE				<input type="checkbox"/>		
5	Miss A. McMONIGLE					<input type="checkbox"/>	
6	J. MERRIFIELD						<input type="checkbox"/>

Nº	B	1	2	3	4	5	6
1	C.J.W. BEVERIDGE	<input type="checkbox"/>					
2	M. HANLEY		<input type="checkbox"/>				
3	Mrs. M.E. LEASK			<input type="checkbox"/>			
4	T. McMORRAN				<input type="checkbox"/>		
5	McD.W. SMITH					<input type="checkbox"/>	
6	A.R. WILSON						<input type="checkbox"/>

Nº	C	1	2	3	4	5	6
1	J.P.L. LUMSDEN	<input type="checkbox"/>					
2	P. McGOWAN		<input type="checkbox"/>				
3	J.G.D. DONNELL			<input type="checkbox"/>			
4	D.I. ROSS				<input type="checkbox"/>		
5	R.E. ROUGH					<input type="checkbox"/>	
6	K. SEYFRIED						<input type="checkbox"/>

Nº	D	1	2	3	4	5
1	D. HARVEY	<input type="checkbox"/>				
2	J. M. HERRIES		<input type="checkbox"/>			
3	S. HILTON			<input type="checkbox"/>		
4	M. J. MOOHAN				<input type="checkbox"/>	
5	A. D. PENMAN					<input type="checkbox"/>

# POSTAL KNIGHT

Nº	FINAL	1	2	3	4
1	M. J. BIRD	<input type="checkbox"/>			
2	B. R. HILL		<input type="checkbox"/>		
3	G. W. G. LIVIE			<input type="checkbox"/>	
4	T. McMORRAN				<input type="checkbox"/>

Nº	Q 123	1	2	3	4
1	J. G. BLENCOWE	<input type="checkbox"/>			
2	D. L. GILLESPIE		<input type="checkbox"/>		
3	S. HILTON			<input type="checkbox"/>	
4	C. Mac GREGOR				<input type="checkbox"/>

Nº	Q 125	1	2	3	4
1	P. J. JACKSON	<input type="checkbox"/>			
2	T. McKINLAY		<input type="checkbox"/>		
3	M. J. MacLEOD			<input type="checkbox"/>	
4	I. MASON				<input type="checkbox"/>

# MAJOR TOURNAMENTS

Nº	A	1	2	3	4	5	6
1	A. CROCKETT	<input type="checkbox"/>					
2	A. F. HOGG		<input type="checkbox"/>				
3	J. Mc MENEMY			<input type="checkbox"/>			
4	J. M. NOBLE				<input type="checkbox"/>		
5	E. THOMPSON					<input type="checkbox"/>	
6	G. WALLIS						<input type="checkbox"/>

Nº	B	1	2	3	4	5	6
1	S.R. CAPSEY	<input type="checkbox"/>					
2	S.D. DOHERTY		<input type="checkbox"/>				
3	B.W. GRANT			<input type="checkbox"/>			
4	T. Mc KINLAY				<input type="checkbox"/>		
5	I.W.S. MITCHELL					<input type="checkbox"/>	
6	L. STEPHENSON						<input type="checkbox"/>

Nº	C	1	2	3	4	5
1	J. N. FALCOMER	<input type="checkbox"/>				
2	J. M. GARVOCK		<input type="checkbox"/>			
3	P. J. JACKSON			<input type="checkbox"/>		
4	I. SNEDDON				<input type="checkbox"/>	
5	A. WILSON					<input type="checkbox"/>

Nº	D	1	2	3	4	5
1	B.W. CHALMERS	<input type="checkbox"/>				
2	W. GREEN		<input type="checkbox"/>			
3	F. HALL			<input type="checkbox"/>		
4	W. Mc GLINCHEY				<input type="checkbox"/>	
5	P. J. MOIR					<input type="checkbox"/>

# POSTAL SHIELD

Nº	FINAL	1	2	3	4
1	S. ADAMS	<input type="checkbox"/>			
2	T. CRAIG		<input type="checkbox"/>		
3	K. GORDON			<input type="checkbox"/>	
4	J. WATSON				<input type="checkbox"/>

Nº	Q 124	1	2	3	4
1	A. G. E. BIRD	<input type="checkbox"/>			
2	W. CAMERON		<input type="checkbox"/>		
3	J. M. GARVOCK			<input type="checkbox"/>	
4	J. Mc MENEMY				<input type="checkbox"/>

# "100 CLUB"

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Details on Page 27

SCOTTISH CHESS CENTENARY CUP

N°	SECTION 1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Pl.	Pl.
1	G. THOMSON	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	W	D
2	S. L. CLARK	1	0	1/2	1/2	1	0	0	3 1/2	4 1/2
3	C. R. BEECHAM	1	1/2	0	1	1	1	0	4 1/2	2 1/2
4	A. SWANN	1	1/2	0	0	1	1	1/2	4	3 1/2
5	B. WHITBY	1	1/2	0	0	0	1/2	1/2	2	5 1/2
6	R. O'BRIEN	0	0	0	0	1/2	0	0	W	D
7	S. C. CROWDY	1	1	1	1/2	1/2	1	0	5	1 1/2

N°	SECTION 2	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Pl.	Pl.
1	J. D. THORN	0	1/2	1	1	1/2	0	1	4	3 1/2
2	J. B. LANGSTAFFE	1/2	0	1	1	0	0	1	3 1/2	4 1/2
3	P. W. GOODacre	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	6 1/2
4	N. MERCER	0	0	1	0	0	1/2	1	2 1/2	5 1/2
5	A. Mc GOWAN	1/2	1	1	1	0	1	1	5 1/2	1 1/2
6	R. BEACON	1	1	1	1/2	0	0	1	4 1/2	2 1/2
7	W. McMILLAN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	W	D

N°	SECTION 11	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Pl.	Pl.
1	T. DOOTSON	0	0	0	1	1	1/2	1/2		
2	J. LAMBLEY	0	0	0	1	1/2	0	0		
3	V. W. GRIFFITHS	1	1	0	1	1	1	1/2	5 1/2	1 1/2
4	J. DAWSON	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	A. J. C. RAWLINGS	0	1/2	0	1	0	1	1	3 1/2	
6	M. J. HARLEY	1/2	1	0	1	0	0	0	2 1/2	
7	D. L. GILLESPIE	1/2	1	1/2	1	0	1	0	4	

N°	SECTION 12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Pl.	Pl.
1	V. W. GRIFFITHS	0	1	1/2	1	0	1	1	4 1/2	2 1/2
2	F. AINSWORTH	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	6 1/2
3	G. A. MORTON	1/2	1	0	1	0	1	1/2	4	3 1/2
4	J. W. McINTYRE	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	3	4 1/2
5	A. J. MUIR	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	6	1 1/2
6	D. GILLESPIE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	W	D
7	Z. E. SADOWSKI	0	1	1/2	0	0	1	0	2 1/2	5 1/2

N°	SECTION 3	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Pl.	Pl.
1	C. R. CHANDLER	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	4	3 1/2
2	C. G. WILLEY	0	0	1/2	1/2	1	0	0	2	5 1/2
3	A. E. DEARLOVE	1	1/2	0	1	1	1/2	1/2	4 1/2	2 1/2
4	J. CARLIN	0	1/2	0	0	1	1/2	0	2	5 1/2
5	W. PRESTON	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7 1/2
6	D. HARVEY	1	1	1/2	1/2	1	0	1	5	1 1/2
7	J. E. HAWKES	0	1	1/2	1	1	0	0	3 1/2	4 1/2

N°	SECTION 4	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Pl.	Pl.
1	A. W. CAMPBELL	0	1	1	1	1/2	1	1	5 1/2	1 1/2
2	A. N. MORRIS	0	0	1	1	1/2	1	1	4 1/2	3 1/2
3	D. G. McROBERTS	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2	5 1/2
4	Mrs A. R. DOLIVER	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	W	D
5	M. THOMAS	1/2	1/2	1	1	0	1	1	5	2 1/2
6	D. RAMSEY	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	3	4 1/2
7	R. E. COX	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	6 1/2

N°	SECTION 13	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Pl.	Pl.
1	D. HUGHES	0	1	0	1	1/2	0	1	3 1/2	3 1/2
2	S. HAMILTON	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	W	D
3	E. DAVIS	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	5	1 1/2
4	G. McKENZIE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	W	D
5	S. HILTON	1/2	0	1	1	0	0	1	3 1/2	3 1/2
6	D. I. ROSS	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	5	1 1/2
7	A. MONTAGUE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	W	D

SCOTTISH CHESS CENTENARY CUP  
CONTROLLER

D. M. LIVIE,  
58 ELMORE AVENUE,  
SIMSHILL, GLASGOW G44 5AY.

N°	SECTION 5	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Pl.	Pl.
1	J. WATSON	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	
2	H. J. GAWLIK	1	0	0	0	1	1/2	1	3 1/2	
3	L. LANGSTAFFE	1	1	0	1	1	1/2	1/2	5	1 1/2
4	J. COPLEY	1	1	0	0	1	1/2	1	4 1/2	
5	A. BARNSLEY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	W	D
6	G. M. ANDERSON	1	1/2	1/2	1/2	1	0	0		
7	N. MERCER	1	0	1/2	0	1	0	0		

N°	SECTION 6	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Pl.	Pl.
1	D. RAMSEY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	W	D
2	K. BRIDGES	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	6 1/2	
3	P. H. TIBBERT	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	5	2 1/2
4	J. ASHRIF	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	W	D
5	J. MERRIFIELD	1	1	0	1	0	1/2	0	3 1/2	3 1/2
6	A. G. E. BIRD	1	1	1	1	1/2	0	1	5 1/2	1 1/2
7	D. POOLE-ROSKOWSKA	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	3	4 1/2

N°	SECTION 14	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Pl.	Pl.
1	I. S. CAMPBELL	0	0	1	1	0	1/2	0	2 1/2	3 1/2
2	L. GOIDE	1	0	0	1/2	0	1	0	2 1/2	3 1/2
3	J. BRIGHTON	0	1	0	1/2	0	0	0	1 1/2	7 1/2
4	I. SNEEDON	0	1/2	1/2	0	0	1/2	1/2	2	6 1/2
5	M. T. DYER	1	1	1	1	0	1/2	1/2	5	1 1/2
6	G. A. LITTLE	1/2	0	1	1/2	1/2	0	0	2 1/2	3 1/2
7	S. WHITEHEAD	1	1	1	1/2	1/2	1	0	5	1 1/2

The first round was concluded on 30th November and most of the results are shown in the tables on these two pages. A few adjudications may be required, but it is expected that most sections will be clearly resolved without this being necessary. Winners and runners-up will now progress to the Semi-final round (4 sections), for which play will commence in early 1987.

N°	SECTION 7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Pl.	Pl.
1	J. COPLEY	0	0	1	1/2	1	0	0	2 1/2	
2	A. K. MUKHERJEE	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	6	1 1/2
3	G. DEARING	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	W	D
4	B. L. MITCHELL	1/2	0	1	0	1	1	1	4 1/2	2 1/2
5	J. E. WILLIAMS	0	0	1	0	0	0	0		
6	R. JACKSON	1	0	1	0	0	0	0		
7	J. HENDERSON	1	0	1	0	1	0	0		

N°	SECTION 8	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Pl.	Pl.
1	A. JONES	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	6 1/2
2	E. WOOD	1	0	1	1	1/2	1/2	1	5	2 1/2
3	I. MARSHALL	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	4	3 1/2
4	J. HOPKINS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	W	D
5	D. QUINN	1	1/2	1	1	0	1	1	5 1/2	1 1/2
6	R. T. FISHER	1	1/2	0	1	0	0	1/2	3	4 1/2
7	I. MACKINTOSH	1	0	0	1	0	1/2	1	2 1/2	5 1/2

N°	SECTION 15	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Pl.	Pl.
1	N. CHARALAMBOUS	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	2	
2	Rev. E. A. BAILEY	0	0	0	1/2	1/2	0	0		
3	A. TANKEL	1	0	0	1	1	0	0		
4	G. PYRICH	1	1	0	0	1/2	1	1/2	4	
5	W. Mc GLINCHEY	1	1/2	0	1/2	0	0	0	2	
6	R. W. MITCHELL	0	1/2	0	0	1	0	0	1 1/2	
7	D. QUINN	1	1	1	1/2	1	1	0	5 1/2	1 1/2

There have been some "big names" from both North and South of the Border who have fallen in the first round but there should be some interesting games ahead before the finalists are known. The only players with a clean sweep were Andrew Muir from Glasgow, who is going from strength to strength at correspondence chess, and Ajoy Mukherjee from Shropshire.

N°	SECTION 9	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Pl.	Pl.
1	B. J. MARTIN	0	0	1	1	1	1	1/2	4 1/2	
2	R. BROWNSORD	1	0	1	1	1	0	0		
3	B. LEGGE	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	
4	F. MOON	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	W	D
5	R. W. MITCHELL	0	0	1	1	0	0	0		
6	A. LUMSDEN	0	1	1	0	0	0	0		
7	M. MacLEOD	1/2	1	1	1	0	0	0		

N°	SECTION 10	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Pl.	Pl.
1	J. HOPKINS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	W	D
2	I. P. MILLIGAN	1	0	1/2	1	0	1	1/2	4	
3	D. NEIL	1	1/2	1	1	1	1	1/2	5	1 1/2
4	J. W. MANN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	W	D
5	M. MacLEOD	1	1	0	1	0	1/2	1/2		
6	E. CLARK	1	0	0	1	1/2	0	1/2		
7	I. J. SMITH	1	1/2	1/2	1	1/2	1/2	0	4	

N°	SECTION 16	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Pl.	Pl.
1	E. P. HOPKINS	0	0	0	0	0				

SCOTTISH CENTENARY INTERNATIONAL TOURNAMENT

With some 75% of the games now completed, Douglas Bryson of Scotland leads with 9½ pts with only two games to be completed, both of which could be critical to the outcome of the event. One is against Anton (DDR) who currently has 5½ points with 6 games remaining, and the other against Prof. Sagorowski (USSR) who has only 4 points so far but has 8 more games to finish. Also in the running is Hintikka (Fin) who has 7½ points and needs another 2½ from his remaining 4 games to secure a GM title. Other players doing well are Webb (Eng) 7½ (3), Povah (Eng) 7 (3), Sorensen (Den) 7 (2), Vukcevic (Yug) 6½ (4) and Dr. Foldi (Hun) 4½ (6). The current table is as follows:

Nº	SCOTTISH CENTENARY	NATION	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	POINTS
1	IM POVAH N.E.	GBE	□	W	1/2	W	0	1	W	W	1/2	W	W	1/2	W	1		
2	GM NAPOLITANO M.	ITA	0	□	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
3	GM BERTA M.	YUG	W	1/2	1	□	W	W	1/2	1/2	W	0	0	W	1/2	W	0	
4	NM STRAND K.	NOR	1	W	1	□	□	W	1/2	1	0	0	W	1/2	1	0	0	
5	IM STERUD E.	NOR	0	1	W	1/2	□	W	1/2	0	W	1/2	0	W	1/2	W	0	
6	IM ANTON V.M.	DDR	W	1	1/2	W	1/2	□	W	1/2	W	1/2	W	1	W	1/2	W	
7	GM VUKCEVIC B.	YUG	W	1	W	1/2	1	0	□	1	W	1/2	1	W	1	0	0	
8	GM DIACONESCU P.	ROU	0	1	□	0	1/2	W	1/2	0	□	0	0	0	0	0	0	
9	IM HINTIKKA E.	FIN	W	1/2	1	W	1	W	1/2	W	1	□	W	1	W	0	W	1/2
10	GM SAGOROWSKI Prof. Dr. W.	SU	1/2	W	1	W	1/2	W	1	W	1	□	W	1/2	W	1/2	W	
11	IM SORENSEN H.	DK	W	1	1	W	1/2	1	0	W	1/2	W	0	1/2	□	1	0	W
12	IM BOHAK J.	YUG	0	W	1	0	W	1/2	W	0	1	W	0	0	□	W	0	
13	GM WEBB S.	GBE	W	1/2	1	W	1/2	1	W	1	W	1/2	1	W	1	□	W	0
14	IM FOLDI Dr. J.	HUN	W	1	1/2	W	1/2	W	1/2	W	1	W	1	W	1/2	□	W	1/2
15	NM BRYSON D.M.	GBS	W	0	1	W	1	1	W	1	1	W	1/2	W	1/2	1	1	□

NORWEGIAN POSTAL CHESS - 40th ANNIVERSARY TOURNAMENT

Douglas Bryson of Scotland has scored 10 points with one game remaining and is the clear leader from Smit (Neth) who has 8½ but also with only one game to finish, Ekebjærg (Den) 8 (2) and Hollis (Eng) 7½ (2). The only player who can exceed Douglas Bryson's score is Idema (Neth) with 6 (5), although Handel (DDR) 6 (4) and Ekebjærg 8 (2) could equal him.

NORWEGIAN 40th ANNIVERSARY		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	P
1 DR. H.W. DUNHAUPT	BRD	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	
2 TERJE WIBE	N	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	
3 DICK SMIT	NL	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
4 FRANCK BRGLEZ	YU	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	
5 HORST HANDEL	DDR	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
6 OVE EKEBJÆRG	DK	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
7 PETER OAKLEY	GBE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
8 DAG ORSETH	N	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
9 DOUGLAS M. BRYSON	SCO	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
10 ADRIAN HOLLIS	GBE	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
11 ISTVÁN SCHRAN CZ	H	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
12 SÁNDOR BRILL-BANFALVI	H	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
13 A.A. IDEMA	NL	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
14 INGO SCHÜTT	DDR	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
15 OLLI KOSKINEN	FIN	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	

I.C.C.F. PRAESIDIUM 1986 - BADEN, SWITZERLAND (by Alan Borwell)

This year's meeting was held in the spa town of Baden on the River Limmat, which also flows through nearby Zurich, the financial centre of Switzerland.

The Swiss Federation arranged a splendid social programme which included visits to the Riga Mountain, which overlooks Lake Lucerne, a day in Zurich and a conducted walkabout of Baden. At the banquets and receptions, delegates were entertained with traditional music which, of course, included renderings of alpine horns and yodelling! The Blitz Tournament was won, as usual, by Professor Sagorowsky (SU) and the match between ICCF and the Baden Chess Club ended in an 8½-8½ draw (in keeping with I.C.C.F.'s "Amici Sumus" motto!) I managed to win my game but mainly due to my opponent's generosity in a very dubious ending, after I had overplayed the middle game.

At the Opening of the Praesidium meetings, I.C.C.F. President Hans-Werner von Massow welcomed all delegates and made special reference to the presence of an Algerian delegate for the first time. Twenty countries were represented and the following is an abridged report of the proceedings, highlighting the major issues discussed and those having a Scottish interest.

In the Report of the General Secretary, Henk Mostert from the Netherlands, he proposed that OTB magazines should be asked to help more in the promotion of correspondence chess. A special effort is to be made to develop interest in the African Continent and a meeting will be held shortly in Algeria, with I.C.C.F. being represented by Vice-President Paul Diaconescu of Rumania. Gold and silver Bertl von Massow medals were presented to officials who have given 15 years and 10 years meritorious service respectively to correspondence chess.

There were Reports from World and European Tournament Bureaux, giving details of participants during 1985 and also Reports on Anglo-Pacific and Latin American activities.

After the Report of the FIDE Contact Delegate, there was some discussion about the problems currently existing within FIDE, including financial aspects and also its current attitude to I.C.C.F. and its lack of support for I.C.C.F. membership of UNESCO.

It was then my turn as I.C.C.F. Treasurer to present and report on the 1985 accounts. These showed a healthy position but several countries were in arrears with membership and tournament fees. It was agreed that sterner action should be taken in the future, which could include exclusion from I.C.C.F. team and invitation events.

In the meetings of the Qualifications Commission and its subsequent report, the following were points of interest:

- 2nd North Atlantic Team Tournament title norms were confirmed:

IM Title Board 1 only - 75% (7 pts)  
 ½ IM Norms Boards 1 & 2 - 65% (6 pts), Boards 3 & 4 - 70% (6½ pts), Boards 5 & 6 - 75% (7 pts), Boards 7 & 8 - 80% (7½ pts)

- 3rd Town Teams Tournament - Poland in which a team from Glasgow is competing with 9 other towns from various European countries.

Title norms: IM - Board 1 - 75% (7 pts)  
 ½ IM norms - Board 1 - 65% (6 pts), Board 2 - 70% (6½ pts), Board 3 - 75% (7 pts), Board 4 - 75% (7 pts)



### 3. Titles

Amongst only four new C.C. Grandmasters, our own Douglas Bryson was awarded the title, a most notable landmark both for Douglas and Scotland. He achieved the title by reaching 9½ pts in the 40th Anniversary Tournament of the Norwegian Postal Chess Federation. (Shortly after the meetings in Baden, he also reached the GM title norm of 9½ pts in our own Scottish Centenary Tournament - a tremendous achievement!)

Amongst the 30 new International Masters are Englishman, John Carlton, and Tony Doyle from Ireland, who achieved his second norm on Board 2 of the current North Atlantic Team Tournament.

### 4. Qualification for World Semi-finals

In future, two victories in a 7-player section will qualify, or two second places in 15-player sections. These results need not be consecutive but must be achieved within a 10-year time span.

In the discussion of Tournament Arrangements, it was decided that either a new Olympiad series or a European Team Tournament series will begin in the Autumn of 1987. Which event is to be selected will be finalised in early 1987, depending on the state of play in the current series. Entries will be invited in Fernschach etc in the Spring, with the draw being made at the ICCF Congress in September 1987.

A new series in the other event will then begin in 1988.

The draw was made for the Ladies Olympiad Preliminaries as follows:

Section 1	Section 2	Section 3
1 Poland	1 Italy	1 England
2 Scotland	2 USA	2 Netherlands
3 Finland	3 Hungary	3 Norway
4 USSR	4 Czechoslovakia	4 Algeria
5 Iceland	5 East Germany	5 Yugoslavia
6 Switzerland	6 Sweden	6 France
7 West Germany	7 Wales	7 Rumania
8 Austria		

Efforts are to be made to obtain two more countries to even up the groups, but it can be seen that Scotland once again seems to be in the strongest group!!

Tremendous work has been done by the Grading Commission and in particular by its Chairman, Nol van't Riet of the Netherlands. The I.C.C.F. grading lists at 1/1/86, including results of all games to 31/12/85 (irrespective of whether tournaments and events were completed) were presented and officially adopted by I.C.C.F. Tournaments incorporated include: Olympiad, European Team, North Atlantic Team, Scottish Centenary Invitation Tournament, Scottish Championships 1983-6, British Championships and, of course, all I.C.C.F. individual tourneys.

Over 100,000 results have been processed with 8,593 players in the system. The published list contains well over 2000 of these players, being those who have completed at least 24 graded games, have results after 1979 and have an I.C.C.F. rating of at least 2000.

There is also a list of the top 200 players in the world, with the highest rated being GM Erik Bang (Denmark) on 2650. Highest British player is Englishman Adrian Hollis on 2600, with our own Douglas Bryson already occupying an impressive equal 33rd position, along with others including GM Keith Richardson of England, with a rating of 2575. Two of England's other Grandmasters, Dr. Jonathan Penrose on 2560 and Simon Webb on 2550, are in the top 100.

There is a good representation from Scotland in the list, as follows:

D.M. Bryson, GM	2575	A.P. Borwell	2315
T.S. Wickens	2460	G.D. Pyrich	2250
C.R. Beecham	2360	G. Morrison	2215
P.M. Giulian	2350	D.A. Kilgour	2190
A.J. Norris	2350	A. Grant	2010

Several of our other leading players must be approaching the minimum requirement of 24 completed games and we can look forward to even better representation in the 1986 list when it is published next year.

A decision has been delayed on the use of I.C.C.F. gradings for tournament and title norm purposes, but it seems likely that proposals will be developed during the next few months to enable agreement to be reached at next year's congress.

The final agenda item was to decide about future I.C.C.F. meetings and the following were agreed:

1987	- Netherlands (probably Saandfoort)	- 5th to 13th September
1988	- Denmark (probably Aarhus)	- August?

Invitations were also received from Italy (1989), DDR (requested option for 1990) and Finland (1991).

At the close of the meetings, the President thanked the Swiss Federation on behalf of all delegates for a most successful Praesidium and for the excellent hospitality provided.

ICCF Class Tournaments are recommended for members who like more time to think about their moves. The time limit is 10 moves in 30 days, excluding postal transmission time which can be 7 - 21 days depending on the countries of opponents. Details on page 16.

#### Overseas Subscribers

Subscription for one year's editions of the Scottish CCA News Bulletin can be obtained from the Editor for £5 p.a. (inclusive of postage)

#### EUROPEAN MASTER CHAMPIONSHIP

The new section EU/FSM/33 began on 21st August 1986 with the following 15 competitors:

Jablonski (PL)	Hamarat (TR)
Siegl (DDR)	Chandler C.R. (GBE)
Roisman (SU)	Fr Gasparjanj (SU)
Rodin (SU)	Stull (L)
Kisten (SU)	Orljanskij (SU)
Antonow (SU)	Wickens T.S. (GBS)
Sutton J.A. (GBE)	Haussier (BRD)
Bodisko (SU)	

The winner and runner-up of this event will qualify for a place in the ½-Final of the World CC Championship.

We wish Tim good luck!

**FERNSCHACH**, the official monthly magazine of the International Correspondence Chess Federation (ICCF)

Contains interesting games, all ICCF results and news of World and European Team and Individual competitions. Indispensable for all serious CC players.

Obtainable at £13.00 per annum from Chess Suppliers (Scotland) Ltd., PO Box 67, 15 Hope Street, Glasgow G2 6AB



by Reg Gillman

### ASCENSION TOURNAMENTS ?

International CC in this country suffers a little from translation. In the original German, the class tournaments of the ICCF are called, "Aufstiegsturniere". A nice word which trips easily from the German tongue and means that one can go up in the tournaments. It has been given in English as "Ascension Tournaments" which seems to mean that the tournaments go up.

The term "Ascension Tournaments" is rarely used because it simply does not convey the right idea in the English language. We call them "World Tournaments" or "European Tournaments" which is how they are divided, or we call them "Class Tournaments" which is how they are sub-divided, i.e. Master Class, Higher Class, Classes I, II and III (Class III is suitable for beginners). But Ascension? Yuk! It has a sort of religious connotation which is fine for a piece of organ music but hardly suitable for correspondence chess.

And so, having called them "Class Tournaments" for the past twenty years or so, I have given a little thought to the correct translation of the word, "Aufstiegsturniere" and lo and behold, it was there all the time, just waiting to be discovered!

Ta-rah, ta-rah, tum, tum ta-rah!   
 \*\*\*\* PROMOTION TOURNAMENTS \*   
 \* \* \* \* \*

No? Oh, well, I suppose it doesn't set the world alight. But it surely must be better than that horrible "Ascension" stuff. In any case, whatever you call them, they are extremely well organized and highly recommended. Why not give it a whirl?

The tournaments are organized in 7-player sections which start as soon as entries are received from seven different countries. So in theory, you should get six opponents, each from a different country. In practice however, one or two countries predominate and one sometimes has two opponents from Russia or East Germany. When you start to play in ICCF, you can choose whether to begin in Class I, II or III. If you pick Class II, it is necessary to win a section before you can go up to Class I. If you score less than a third of the possible points, you go down to Class III.

The entry fee is £3.50 payable to BPCF and sent to Michael Anderson, 3 Winterfield Gdns, DUNS, Berwickshire, TD11 3EZ. In the European Tournament only, there are 15-player sections for which the entry fee is £4.50 (a bargain). Be sure to tell Michael which tournament you wish to enter and which class. And especially tell him that you are a member of the Scottish C.C.A. I am sure you will enjoy your games.



Entries from Scottish CCA players from April-October 1986 were:

C Macgregor, Euro 3rd Class	I Marshall, World Higher Class
I Mitchell, World 3rd Class	---do--- Euro Higher Class x 2
---do--- Euro 3rd Class	J P E Jack, Euro 3rd Class
M Dyer, World 1st Class	G Wood, World First Class x 2
M Ross, World 3rd Class	I Aird, Euro 1st Class
M J McLeod, Euro 3rd Class	J Lumsden, World Master Class
D Kilgour, World Master Class	M J McLeod, Thematic T.

Entries for the World Cup were: I S Campbell, G D Pyrich and S Hilton (x 2)

(Editor)

### ICCF THEMATIC TOURNAMENTS

The latest tournaments available to Scottish Correspondence Chess Association members through BPCF are shown hereunder. Each tournament will be arranged in sections of 5-7 players; two games against each opponent. The top two players from each section qualify for the final. The entry fee is £3.50 per group (payable to BPCF) and sent to A.M. Anderson, 3 Winterfield Gdns, Duns, Berwickshire, TD11 3EZ.

#### TT No.3/87 SICILIAN (WING ATTACK)

1 e4 c5, 2 f4.

Entries close 1/3/87. Start 1/5/87.

#### TT No.4/87 ENGLISH FOUR KNIGHTS GAME

1 c4 c5, 2 Nc3 Nc6, 3 g3 g6, 4 Bg2 Bg7, 5 Nf3 Nf6.

Entries close 1/4/87. Start 1/6/87.

#### TT No.5/87 BUDAPEST GAMBIT

1 d4 Nf6, 2 c4 e5.

Entries close 1/7/87. Start 1/9/87.

#### TT No.6/87 ALEKHINE

1 e4 Nf6, 2 e5 Nd5, 3 d4 d6, 4 c4 Nb6, 5 f4

Entries close 10/8/87. Start 10/10/87

#### TT No.7/87 CARO KANN (PANOV VARIATION)

1 e4 c6, 2 d4 d5, 3 exd5 cxd5, 4 c4 Nf6

Entries close 1/9/87. Start 1/11/87

#### TT No.8/87 SCANDINAVIAN

1 e4 d5, 2 exd5 Qxd5, 3 Nc3

Entries close 1/10/87. Start 1/12/87.

#### TT No.1/88 BENKO GAMBIT

1 d4 Nf6, 2 c4 c5, 3 d5 b5

Entries close 1/12/87. Start 1/2/88.

#### TT No.2/88 NIMZO INDIAN

1 d4 Nf6, 2 c4 e6, 3 Nc3 Bb4

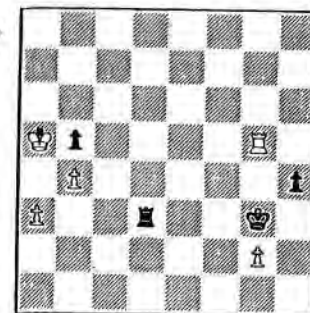
Entries close 7/1/88. Start 1/3/88.

### ENDGAME COMPETITION!



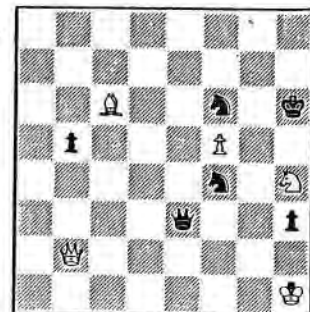
As a space (and stocking?) filler, here are two endgame positions for which a prize of £10 will be awarded for the best analysis. Both positions are from recent games played by your Editor (which have been concluded!!)

A



Black to move

B



Black to move

Entries to be sent to Alan Borwell, Editor, 8 Wheatfield Avenue, Inchture, Perthshire, PH14 9RY, to reach me not later than 28th February 1987.

Theme : Control of the Central Squares

The following correspondence game was played in 1943 by my chess teacher, the late Peter B. Anderson, who won the Scottish "over-the-board" Championship in 1950 and 1954. I think he also won the first unofficial Scottish C.C. Championship back in the 60's.

This miniature game of his has had a lasting impression on me not only for its simplicity and logic but also for its value as a teaching aid.

White: J.E. Erikson (South Africa)

Black: P.B. Anderson (Scotland)

Nimzo/Dutch Opening

1 d4

This move weakens e4! (PBA). It also takes control of e5! (CRB). Both statements are correct. PBA taught you that you should be thinking even when making your first move, about the positive and negative aspects of that move.

1 ... Nf6

Immediately taking control of e4 and exploiting the weakness of White's first move!

2 c4

A move making no contribution to the defence of e4.

2 ... e6

Taking away White's temporary control of d5 and opening up the diagonal for the bishop.

3 Nc3

White's first move to contest e4.

3 ... Bb4

Black immediately takes back control of e4 by pinning the knight.

4 Nf3 b6

Again Black plays to dominate the e4 square by placing the bishop on the long diagonal.

5 e3 Bb7

6 Bd3 Ne4

After having gained control of e4, Black can now occupy the square and threaten to win a pawn.

7 Qc2

White defends against the threat and creates his own threat to win a piece.

7 ... f5

Supporting the knight on e4 and again taking control of that square.

8 0-0

Removing the pin by the bishop and getting his king into safety.

8 ... Bxc3

The bishop has served its purpose so Black exchanges, giving White the doubled pawns.

9 bxc3 0-0

10 Nd2

White must contest this dominating knight at e4.

10 ... Nxd2

Exchanging the knight gives Black the time to bring his queen into the game with great effect.

11 Bxd2 Qg4

Again Black covers the e4 square and prevents White playing e3-e4.

12 Rael

White threatens to play e3-e4, but it would have been more prudent to play 12 f3!

12 ... Bxg2!

Black plays the winning move and it is fitting that the bishop passes through e4, the weakness that was created by White's first move!

13 Kxg2 Qg4+

14 Kh1 Qf3+

15 Kgl Rf6

White resigns.

#### Editor's Note

Further contributions to this series would be very welcome. The game should contain instructional features for beginner/lower graded players and the notes should be simple and provided after each move if possible. Please send annotated games direct to me.

### BOOK REVIEW

Albins Gegengambit - Steinhohl & Heemsoth - German text

This is a very attractive 96-page booklet with 26 games and detailed analysis of this interesting counter gambit 1 d4 d5, 2 c4 e5. Obtainable from Manfred Mädler, Niederheinstrasse 106, 4000 Düsseldorf 30, BR Deutschland for the equivalent of DM 19.80.

Korrfast Chess Diagram System - Swedish

Plastic covered board and pieces for production of chess diagrams - set up position and copy or keep for permanent use/reference for correspondence chess games.

Sample available from Korribes, Sjölundsvägen 19, S-59054 Sturefors, Sweden. Six diagrams with pieces for the equivalent of DM 50 payable to Post Giro Account 415146-0 Stockholm, Sweden.

The conclusion to be drawn from this game is that you should think for yourself and question why a particular move was made in a particular position. It is not good enough to play an opening variation from a book such as E.C.O., get to the end of a certain line and then start to think and play. You must think for yourself from the very first move. If you question "why?" and find the answer "because", you will get a great deal more satisfaction from your play.

All the members of our Association are very familiar with the name of Alan Hind, but I am sure you would like to know more about our hardworking Secretary.

Alan, the rather obvious first question - when and where were you born?

I was born on 21st August 1954 at Irvine in Ayrshire.

Who first taught you to play chess and how old were you?

It was a primary school teacher, whose name I can't remember, but I was about 8 or 9 years old.

Did you have any notable victories in your school chess team or school chess club?

My school chess team was Kilmarnock Academy. We always lived "under the shadow" (in chess terms) of Ayr Academy who had Findlay, Bentley etc who won the Scotsman Schools Championship. Personally, I won the school chess cup in 1971-72 season!

Did you go to University or College and, if so, what did you study?

I spent 4 happy years at Edinburgh University doing a B.Sc. (Hons) in Mathematics and Statistics. I followed that with 1 year at Glasgow University doing a Diploma in Accounting. I gave up chess for the first two years at Edinburgh but then captained the university 4th team to promotion and then onto the Edinburgh League Div 2 in the 1st season.

Who did you start your first job with?

I qualified as a Chartered Accountant with Thomson, McLintock and Company in 1979 and, having given up chess after Edinburgh, I began to play again, for Strathclyde University (never having been there!!).

Where do you work now and what sort of work do you do?

I have been working for Britoil plc for 4½ years. The majority of my work is related to budgeting and forecasting the costs of employees, buildings, etc, and control of the computer systems for recording their activities/costs.

Alan, I already know that you are married, but where did you meet your wife?

I met my wife originally in the Youth Fellowship in Kilmarnock (quite a few years ago!). I met her again when she was studying Speech Therapy at Jordanhill College in 1978, got engaged in 1979 and married on August 22nd 1980 (the day after my birthday, so I've no excuses about forgetting our anniversary!) We married in St. John's Church, Kilmarnock, with the reception at Belleisle Hotel, Ayr.

Are you active in the Church?

Yes, I'm an elder of the Church of Scotland - Cathcart South. I audit the church accounts and I'm a Sunday School teacher to the 12-16 year olds.

Do you play any "over-the-board" chess and, if so, have you had any successes, either in a team or personally?

I played with Strathclyde University in 1979-81 mainly in the Glasgow League Div 6, but with statutory games in the 1st team in Div 1. I did not lose in either Div 1 or Richardson Cup with them! Played 4, won 2, drawn 2, and I got a Div 1 medal in 1980/81!!!

Since 1981 I have played with Cathcart in various divisions. I won a Div 4 medal in 1982/83, Div 3 medal in 1984/85. I played in the SCCA Executive team (G. Livie, D. Livie and A. Hind). Unfortunately, last season in Div 2, we didn't win a single game but still avoided relegation!

You once mentioned that you were controlling an OTB tournament - could you tell me more?

Yes, I organise and control the Whitbread La Taverna Tournament and I'm helped out by D. Livie, M. McGee and J. Reid. It runs on three consecutive Saturdays every January - next year's will start on 7th January. It is usually a strong tournament with more than ten 2000+ players. I hope that IM Roddy McKay will take part next year. My controlling started when my next-door neighbour, a restaurant owner, asked if I knew anyone who could run a chess tournament he would sponsor!

How did you become interested in C.C.?

Simply, I was asked to help organise by Alan Shaw. I enjoy being an administrator and I hope I'm good at my "job" as Secretary, which I have done for 3 years since Val Nye moved south.

You don't play a lot of C.C. domestically or internationally - why?

I don't have enough time! But seriously, I've got about 8 games on at the moment - 2 each against opponents from Poland, Ukraine, France plus 2 domestic. I enjoy playing in friendly Internationals and my games v France are actually follow-ups from our friendly international just to keep our correspondence going! It improves my French, I hope!

Do you have any hobbies other than chess?

Other hobbies? - Squash - I've got to let off some physical steam somehow! I also act as a tutor for the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Scotland.

Finally, what are your hopes for the future, both personally and for the Association?

I am quite happy to remain as Secretary for the foreseeable future. What I would like to see is a marked increase in correspondence players in Scotland. We now have a Grandmaster in Douglas Bryson and several ½ IMs and potential IMs. I'm never going to get to that standard but what I see as my personal GM norm is getting our active membership doubled or even better in the next 4 or 5 years.

Thanks, Alan, for your frank remarks.

I now give a game that Alan is still playing against his Polish opponent, with notes by Alan.

White:	K. Kujawski (Poland)	7	0-0-0	Nf6
Black:	A. Hind (Scotland)	8	f3	O-O
Opening:	Sicilian Defence	9	g4	d5

(Scotland-Poland match, Board 15)

With 9 ... d5, Black takes the initiative.

1	e4	c5	10	Qe1	d4
2	d4	cxd4	11	Nce2	Be6
3	Qxd4	Nc6	12	a3	Rc8
4	Qe3	g6	13	Kb1	d3
5	Nc3	Bg7	14	Nc3	
6	Bd2	d6			

I think 14 Bc3 is better. If 14 cxd3, Qxd3 and White is in a mating net.

14 ... dxc2+  
15 Kxc2



15 ... b5  
16 Be3

The 'b' pawn is poisoned, eg. 16 Bxb5 Nd4+, 17 Kbl Nxb5, 18 Nxb5 Qd3+, 19 Kal Qb3, or 16 Nxb5 Nb4+, etc.

16 ... Qa5  
17 Bxb5 Ne5  
18 Kbl Rxc3  
19 Qxc3 Qxb5  
20 Qb4 Qa6  
21 Qxe7? Qc4  
22 Rd8 Nfd7

The rook is now prevented from returning to the defence of the king.

23 Bc1 Qd3+  
24 Kal Qb3  
25 Kbl Nc4  
26 Rxd7 Bxd7  
27 Qb4 Qd3+

We now await further developments! If 28 Kal, then 28 ... Nxa3 is winning easily.

SCCA QUARTET Q120 1985-86

White: B.R. Hill  
Black: J. Watson  
Opening: Sicilian Defence

1 e4 c5  
2 c3

The Alapin Variation. I have used this with White in OTB play, so I was pleasantly surprised.

2 ... d5  
3 exd5 Qxd5  
4 d4 e6  
5 Nf3 Nf6  
6 Bd3 Be7  
7 0-0 cxd4

Isolating the White d-pawn.

8 cxd4 Nc6  
9 Nc3 Qd6  
10 Be3 0-0  
11 Rcl Nb4

Intending to blockade on d5. So far this is all book (Baikov-Zotkin, Moscow, 1979).

12 Bb1 Bd7  
13 Ne5 Rfd8  
14 Qf3 Bc6  
15 Nxc6 Nxc6  
16 Rfd1 Nd5  
17 Nxd5 exd5  
18 Qh3 g6  
19 Rc3 Qd7  
20 Qf3 Bf8

Played because I felt that my 18th move had weakened my king-side dark squares, but also because I wanted to post the bishop at g7 to join in the forthcoming attack on d4.

21 a3 Rac8  
22 Ba2 Bg7

The critical moment. I could have played 22 ... Ne7 to protect my own weak d-pawn, but I chose instead to attack.

23 Rc5 Nxd4  
24 Bxd4 Bxd4  
25 Rxd5 Qe7  
26 R5xd4 Rxd4  
27 Bxf7? Qxf7  
28 Rxd4 Rcl+

29 Resigns  
If 29 Rdl, Qxf3 with a winning material advantage.

OPENINGS TOURNAMENT 1985 - 86

No	SECTION OT1	1	2	3	4
1	R W M Baxter	11	11	11	1st
2	S Hilton	00	11	00	00
3	S King-Spooner	00	11	11	11
4	K MacKenzie	01	11	11	11

No	SECTION OT2	1	2	3	4
1	Mrs E A Hartford	11	11	11	1st
2	K D Anderson	01	11	00	00
3	W M Grant	00	11	00	00
4	P McGowan	11	11	11	1st

No	SECTION OT3	1	2	3	4
1	M J MacLeod	11	11	11	1st
2	J G Blencowe	00	11	11	11
3	J McMenemy	00	00	11	11
4	D S Paxton	00	00	00	11

These games began with the opening moves of the dynamic Benoni-Indian Defence - Benko Variation

1 d4 Nf6, 2 c4 c5, 3 d5 b5

OPENINGS TOURNAMENT 1986-87

The new season's selected opening is the Dutch Defence - Staunton Variation beginning with 1 d4 f5, 2 e4. There are two sections with each player having one game with the white pieces and one with black against the other competitors in the section.

Section OT1

No	1	2	3	Pts	Pos	No	1	2	3	Pts	Pos
1	J.G. Blencowe	11	11	11		1	J. Kelly	11	11	11	
2	H.L. Kuun	00	11	11		2	Mrs. M.E. Leask	00	11	11	
3	M.J. MacLeod	00	00	11		3	G. Wood	00	00	11	

The Controller of this event is Alan Hind (see inside cover for address).

Editor's Note

It would be helpful to have members' ideas about possible Opening Variations which would be likely to provide interesting games for future Openings Tournaments. It should be borne in mind that players have to play both White and Black and lines leading to lively tactical positions are preferable. Please send suggestions to me (for my address, see inside front cover).

This is the title of one of the Chapters in Tim Harding's "Chess Computer Book", and this question highlights some of the fears which Postal players may have in this computer age. Rarely do you personally know your opponent and you can never be sure you are not playing his Home Computer or Chess Machine. And should you 'cheat' by using yours? And is it fair anyway? And with all these doubts is there any point playing chess by post at all? Has the Chess Computer killed correspondence play?

To try to answer some of these questions, this season past I entered a team of chess computers into division 4 of the League. The 'participants' were all computers of respectable standard, headed at Board 1 by a claimant (when the games were begun!) for the title of Best Commercial Chess Computer - the Novag Super Constellation with a verified OTB USCF rating of 2017. Lower down I placed: White Knight Mk 12 (for the BBC micro, written by Martin Bryant whose name is well known in computer chess circles); Morphy (a good claimant to be the best Program until about 1983) and Fidelity's Mini-sensory Challenger (with advanced cartridge).

The results were very intriguing:

Super Constellation	0.5 /2	Opponent graded 1605
Morphy	0 /2	
White Knight	1 /4	

The games Mini-Sensory played were won by default very early and so are excluded from any further comment.

All the computers were given at least one hour to consider their best moves, and Super Constellation was always given at least 8 (while I slept!).

The results are a clear indication that correspondence chess will survive the advent of the chess computer at least for the foreseeable future, and in my opinion, for a very long time. All the games which the computers won were due to very clear blunders by the opponents. And even in the areas where computers are best - the middle game, and complex positions - they played weak moves and even lost pieces (see the two games below).

So why does a computer graded 2017 lose clearly to an opponent graded 1605 when it is probably taking 20 times longer to think?

Part, at least, of the answer lies in the way in which the machine considers its move. At the present state of the programming art no machine is sophisticated enough to make plans. Short-term gains (men or positional points) are all it works for. And it does no better playing a planless game than do you or I. If you're like me, you've lost more games being unable to formulate a plan than for any other reason. The human who works to a goal probably considers no more than about 2 replays for each possible move. So looking one extra move into the future takes only twice as long. On experimental evidence, most of my machines take about 7 times as long to look one more move into the future. If we assume (as estimated by some specialists) that computer-wise one extra move lookahead = 250 ELO grading points extra, then by increasing his thinking time from 2 minutes to 32 gives a human a grading boost of 1000 points, but to gain 500 ELO points the computer has to increase that 2 minutes to about an hour and a half (2mins x 7 x 7), or to 3 days for the 1000 points!

Of course all the above figures and arguments are completely specious as in no way can Super Constellation increase its grade to 3017 by taking 3 days per move, but they do illustrate the clear rule of diminishing returns (which, incidentally is shown in reverse in the excellent results of chess computers in blitz play).

The thought of a high-power computer taking hours to find a brilliant move in a difficult position is quite a daunting prospect for the uninformed chess player, but I think the above argument, coupled with the actual results do a lot to allay fears. I can truthfully say that you can face a chess computer (via the postman!) with complete equanimity. In fact my own experience as a postal player with a computer is that the beast has lost me the games in which I have asked it to play a large part. Because of a busy life, I often run into time-trouble and my great temptation is to "just let the computer play this one move for me". And the next, And then I've lost track of the game, my plans and I'm sunk. I really think my results this season have showed a significant improvement because all my chess computers were busy with their own games and had no time for me!

To conclude this article, I give two games from this year's league. They are annotated by the (human!) opponents with occasional comments from me [BRH]. My thanks for these annotations go to Michael McBeth and Alastair Scott who, along with Colin Macgregor and S Doherty enlivened the play with their comments.

White: Super Constellation  
Black: A M Scott (1605)

Notes by A M Scott unless otherwise noted.

1.	e4	c5
2.	c3	e6
3.	d4	d5
4.	e5	Nc6
5.	Nf3	Qb6

I chose to transpose from an open (Sicilian) to a closed (French) defence because computers are generally less adept positionally.

6.	Be2	Bd7
----	-----	-----

SC has a large opening repertoire of 20000 moves, but this last takes it "out of book" and it begins to think now. [BRH]

7.	a3
----	----

Stopping ...Bb4+ after exchanges, which would embarrass the white d-pawn.

7.	...	cd4
8.	cd4	Nge7

Preparing to pressurise the pawn

9.	b4	Nf5
10.	Bb2	

Making a bad bishop worse. [BRH]

10.	...	a6
11.	O-O	Rc8
12.	Qd2	h5

Erecting a pawn barrier to completely close the position. (Why? Scared of a scrap???) [BRH]

13.	Bd3!	g6
-----	------	----

If Nfd4? 14 Nd4 Nd4 15 Qe3! wins the knight.

14.	BF5?
-----	------

Bad as it fatally weakens the white squares and opens the g-file which black can exploit. 14 Rd1 followed by Be2 securing the weak pawn, was better, although black's position is much more harmonious.

14.	...	gf5
15.	Nc3	Bh6

16.	Qd3	Ne7!
17.	Ra2	

Looks pointless, but white can only sit and wait to see black declare his intentions. [AMS]  
Computers are particularly bad in this sort of position, where there is no short-term gain of points. They often manoeuvre aimlessly. [BRH]

17.	...	Ng6
18.	Bc1	f4
19.	Bd2?!	

... and even more aimlessly [BRH]  
A possible plan might be Ne2, Kh1!, and g3 exchanging the advanced pawn as ... fg3 Bh6 gh2 is not check and white can retreat his bishop. [AMS]

19. ... Rc4

Another piece on an unassailable white square.

20. Rc2 Qc7  
21. Rfcl b5

Now the queenside is blockaded and I can transfer my pieces to the kingside.

22. h3 Qd8  
23. Ne2

About 4 moves too late!

23. ... Bc6  
24. Qb3 Kd7

To open g8 for my queen as well as rook, and preparing to spirit the king to safety.

25. Qb2? Nh4!

If now (1) 26 Nf4? Nf3+ 27 gf3 Bf4 28 Bf4 Qh4 29 Bg3 Qh3 and ... h4 winning; or (11) 26 Bf4? Nf3+ 27 gf3 Bf4 28 Nf4 Qg5+ 29 Ng2 Rg8 winning the knight (111) 26 Nh4 Qh4 with a strong attack. Hence:

26. Ne1! f3?!

Taking the pawn loses to a direct attack along the g-file. From here, best is 27 Ng3! Ng2 28 Ng2 h4 29 Nf1 Bd2 30 Rd2 Rg8 31 Ne3 Rg2+! 32 Kh1 (32 Ng2? Qg8!!) Qg8 and white is a pawn down but with good drawing

chances as the rook cannot be maintained indefinitely on c4. But instead, white played

27. Rc4? dc4

Liberating the incarcerated bishop.

28. g3? fe2

Winning a piece

29. a4

If 29 gh4? Qh4 30 Bh6 Rg8+ and it's mate in 3. [AMS]

I guess this is the reason for the loss of the piece. The mate now is 9 moves away, last move it was 11 and so whereas last move SC thought he could recapture, now he realises he can't. [BRH]

29. ... Ke8!

With the terrible threat of ... Qd5. Of course not 29 ... ba4? 30 Rc4 and the black king is exposed.

30. ab5 ab5  
31. f3

Gruesome but forced

31. ... Nf3+  
32. Nf3 Bf3  
33. Bh6 Rh6  
34. Qd2 Rg6  
35. Qf4

White must prevent either ... f6 or ... Rg5-f5 which brings my rook into the game.

35. ... Qd5  
36. Kh2?! Qe4  
37. Qe4 Be4  
38. Re1 Bd3  
39. Resigns

SC wanted to play Kg2 which cannot prevent Rg5-f5-f1 and the pawn queens. I had played on too long anyway. [BRH]

White: White Knight Mk 12  
Black: M McBeth

1. c4

White knight has no 'opening book' so I am here using another computer program which selects from a book repertoire of over 1500 lines. The program plays 1 c4 only very rarely and as a consequence is soon out of its repertoire. In fact on black's move 2 in this game. [BRH]

1. ... e5  
2. Nc3 Nf6  
3. Nf3 d5  
4. e3?

The beginning of the computer's problems. Just watch White lose control of the queen side now. [BRH]

4. ... d4  
5. ed4 cd4  
6. Ne2 Nc6

After only 6 moves white has a very bad position. The only active piece on the Q-side is the queen. Possibly the best line now is 7 b3 and Bh7.

Instead the computer played [BRH]

7. Qa4?

A typical computer mistake, taking the opportunity to make a direct threat, ignoring the positional implications. [MM]

7. ... Bd7  
8. Qb3 e5  
9. Qb5?

Not 9 Qb7?? Rb8 10 Qa6 Rb6 11 Qa4 Nb4. Simply 9 d3 is best. [MM]

As a matter of interest, White Knight would play Qb7 until nearly an hour has elapsed. Searching all of the game tree is very time consuming. [BRH]

9. ... Qc7  
10. Qb3

3 wasted queen moves for the sake of a weak threat. It is clear that allowing much longer to think has really minimal effect on the standard of play. [BRH]

10. ... Bc5  
11. d3 O-O  
12. Bg5?!

Ng3 was the only move to prevent black's next. [MM]

12. ... e4!

White is now lost. [MM]

13. Bf4

If 13 de4 Nd4 and there are too many threats to mention. [MM]

13. ... Qa5+  
14. Bd2 Nb4

My idea was perhaps 15 ... Ba4 16 Qa3 Nc2+ 17 Kd1 Na3+, or 15 ... e3 [MM]

15. Nfd4 ed3  
16. a3 de2  
17. Bb4

If 17 Ne2 Qa4! 18 Qa4? Nd3+ 19 Kd1 Ba4+ 20 b3 Bb3 mate, or if 17 Be2 Qb6 and (1) 18 ab4 Bd4 (11) 18 Bb4 Bb4+ 19 Qb4 Qd4 or (111) 18 Nf3 Nc6 [MM]

17. ... e3!+=0  
18. Kf1 Bb4  
19. Qb4 Qb4  
20. ab4

and black is winning. I note that the computer defended well in the complications from move 12 to 17, losing only because the position is so bad before move 12. [MM]

The rest of the game was a matter of technique and I resigned for the computer on move 36 with the piece still down and a pawn soon to queen. [BRH]

### "100 CLUB"

This is a club for members who really would like to help the Scottish Correspondence Chess Association develop further. Currently there are almost 80 units issued but we need to increase this to 100 as soon as possible - please help us!

The subscription is only £1 per month per unit, with two prizes each month currently approx £22 and £15 respectively - members may apply for more than one unit if they so wish!

A monthly bankers order form can be obtained from our new Treasurer, George Pyrich, 53 Dunnikier Road, Kirkcaldy, Fife, KY1 2RL. If you return it to him before the 10th of the month, then you will be eligible for inclusion in the draw for that month.

Recent winners:-

	June	July	August	Sept	October
1st Prize	G.D. Pyrich	G.D. Pyrich	A.J. McClelland	A. Taylor	G.D. Pyrich
2nd Prize	A. Grant	D.M. Livie	D.M. Livie	A. McGowan	G.D. Pyrich



# GAMES SECTION

Selected by Douglas Bryson

Thanks to all those who sent in their annotated games for this issue. Brian Martin is a player whose games benefit from the extra thinking time allowed by correspondence chess. In the last few seasons, he has recorded some notable results. If your OTB chess has plateaued out, a lot of players find improvement is still possible in the quality of their games played by post.

Here is a game from the current British Open Tournament in which Brian already has 5½/6 pts. He provides the notes.

White: B. Martin  
Black: J.C. Peverett

Opening: Three Knights Game (C46)

- |   |      |      |
|---|------|------|
| 1 | e4   | e5   |
| 2 | Nf3  | Nc6  |
| 3 | Nc3  | g6   |
| 4 | d4   | exd4 |
| 5 | Nxd4 | Bg7  |
| 6 | Be3  | Nge7 |

I am not familiar with this move. J.C. says it is his own idea. It surely must be in the books somewhere but I have not found it yet.

(Ed. Mentioned in E.C.O. Page 228)

- |   |     |      |
|---|-----|------|
| 7 | Be2 | d5   |
| 8 | Qd2 | dxe4 |

9 0-0-0

I'll just ignore the pawn and develop. I can get it back later.

9 ... f5

I didn't expect that. The problem for White now is that Black may be threatening 10 ... Nxd4, 11 Bxd4 Bxd4, 12 Qxd4 Qxd4, 13 Rxd4 and after all these exchanges on d4, he remains a pawn ahead, admittedly with a loose position. I wanted to play 10 Bb5 pinning the N to prevent all these exchanges, but he just plays ... a6 and White is probably obliged to exchange pieces on c6, with a probable exchange of queens at d2 also.

How do I continue, without exchanges easing Black's problems? How do I keep the queens on the board?

After a long while, as is so often the case, I went back to the first move I thought of, and then discovered one of the best ideas I've ever had.

over ....

PLEASE SEND GAMES WITH ANNOTATIONS TO DOUGLAS M. BRYSON, 38 DUNCRYNE AVENUE, MOUNT VERNON, GLASGOW G32 0RQ.

10 Bb5



10 ... a6

11 Qe2!

And suddenly Black is in a spot of bother.

11 ... axb5

12 Nxc6

The queen is trapped.

12 ... Qxd1+

13 Rxd1 bxc6

14 Qd2

And White converted his material advantage to a win.

14 ... Be6

15 Bc5 Kf7

16 Qf4 Rfc8

17 Nxe4 h6

18 Nc3 Nd5

19 Nxd5 Bxd5

20 a3 Be6

21 Rd3 g5

22 Qf3 Ra6

23 Qh5+ Kg8

24 Qg6 Bf7

25 Qxf5 Raa8

26 Rd7 Be8

27 Rxc7+ Black resigns

Because on Kxc7, 28 Bd4+ wins.

At move 10 instead of 10 ... a6, (a) 10 ... Bxd4, 11 Bxd4 0-0??, 12 Bc4+; (b) 10 ... Bd7, 11 Nxc6 Nxc6 (11 ... bxc6, 12 Bc4 followed by 13 Bd4), 12 Bg5 Qc8 (12 ... Bf6? 13 Bxf6 Qxf6, 14 Qxd7+), 13 Qd5 Be6, 14 Qc5 Bf8, 15 Qe5 Rg8, 16 Nd5!; (c) 10 ... 0-0, 11 Nxc6 Qxd2+, 12 Rxd2 Nxc6, 13 Nd5 (C1), 13 ... Be5, 14 Bh6 (C2) 13 ... Be6, 14 Nxc7 (C3) 13 ... Bd7, 14 Nxc7 Rad8, 15 Bg5 Bf6, 16 Bxf6 Rxf6, 17 Rhd1. There may be improvements but everything seems to be in White's favour.

I suppose the controversy as concerns algebraic notation versus descriptive will rage on for many years to come yet, especially in the postal chess world. I favour descriptive, but sometimes agree to play an opponent using both forms simultaneously.

Recently, in the Scottish Championships, someone played 16 ... exd against me, but this move could easily have been read as cxd, which was also possible, and I had to ask for clarification.

The question arises here of "seeing the move you expect". The game could easily continue with one player thinking exd had been accepted, while the other is convinced cxd was the move. It may be an old argument against algebraic, but it's still a valid one.



Another interesting "clerical" situation occurred in the first round of the British Open this year.

White: A. Oliver  
Black: B. Martin

Opening: Two Knight's Defence ( C57 )

1	P-K4	P-K4
2	N-KB3	N-QB3
3	B-QB4	N-B3
4	N-N5	P-Q4
5	PxP	N-Q5
6	P-QB3	P-QN4
7	B-B1	NxP
8	N-K4	Q-R5
9	N-KN3	B-KN5
10	P-KB3	P-K5



11	BPxP	BxQ
12	Resigns	

Obviously, this is a severe case of "not setting up the board", a malady which strikes surprisingly often in postal chess. Probably my opponent looked up the 11th move as it was still in the book, saw 11 cxd, converted it into 11 BPxP (instead of PxN) and unluckily the move was legal. What's more, it loses a whole queen - catastrophe!

Games Ed. comment:

- This sounds like an argument for postcards rather than scoresheets whereby you have to correctly repeat your opponent's move before any move of your own is considered valid.
- exd and cxd are not correct algebraic - exd4 is necessary. Mistaking exd4 for cxd4 sounds more like carelessness rather than any demerit of algebraic.
- Similar horror stories are available from errors which could only apply to descriptive notation.

In the British Championship Final a couple of years ago, Phil Giullan was involved in a dispute where his opponent tried to distinguish between knight moves QN-K4 and KN-K4. Since the original queen's knight was now on the kingside and vice versa, which piece was now the QN?

In algebraic, a move such as Nce4 would not involve these difficulties.

Paul Rodger has only recently taken up postal chess. The following game maintains his current unbeaten record.

White: B.R. Cullum  
Black: P. Rodger  
(British Postal Chess Federation Open)

English Opening (A23)

1	c4	Nf6
2	g3	e5
3	Bg2	c6

The Keres System.

4	Nc3	d5
---	-----	----

4 ... d6 transposes to the Old Indian or King's Indian. I was looking for something aggressive.

5	cxd5	cxd5
6	Qb3	Nc6!
7	Nxd5	Nd4
8	Nxf6+	gxf6!

The old move was 8 ... Qxf6  
9 Qd1? (9 Qd3 is better)  
Bf5, 10 d3 (10 e4 Qc6) Rc8,  
11 Rb1 (11 Kf1 Qa6 is very strong) Bb4+,  
12 Kf1 0-0, 13 Nf3 Nxf3, 14 Bxf3 Rfd8,  
15 e4 Bh3+, 16 Bg2 Bc5!, 17 Qe2 Bg4,  
18 f3 and now Bd7 intending Bb5 was  
decisive.

9	Qd1	Qc7
10	Be4?	

Home cooking. Theory only gives  
10 Kf1. Was he trying to retain his  
castling rights? It can't be done. His  
h1-d8 diagonal becomes very weak.

10	...	f5
11	Bb1	Be6
12	e3	Qc6
13	f3	

What else?

13	...	Rc8
14	Bd3	

If 14 exd4 Qxc1, 15 Qxc1 Rxc1+, 16 Kf2 Bc4  
intending Bd3.

14	...	e4
15	exd4?	

15 Bxe4 must be better, if only to keep the  
pawn from landing on d3.

15	...	exd3
16	Nh3	Qc4
17	b3	

(17 0-0 and escape to the kingside  
looks better)

17	...	Qxd4
18	Rb1	Rc2

19 Kf1

Giving up a pawn trying to get his  
pieces out, but there's no way out.

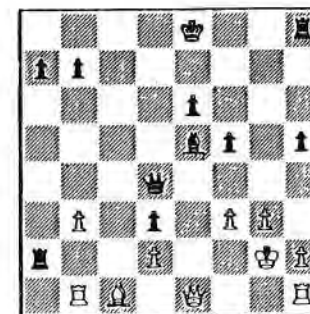
19	...	Rxa2
20	Qe1	Bd6

Keeping the knight out of f4 and away  
from the d pawn.

21	Ng5	Be5
22	Nxe6	

If 22 f4 Qd5, 23 Rg1 Bd4, 24 Rg2 h6.  
If 25 Nxe6?? Qf3 wins the queen or  
mates.

22	...	fxe6
23	Kg2	h5



Trying to scare him into swapping queens.

24	Qf2	
----	-----	--

It worked!

24	...	Qxf2+
25	Kxf2	Bd4+
26	Kg2	a5

Keeping him caged up. If 27 b4 a4.

27	f4	Kf7
28	Rf1	Rd8
29	b4	a4
30	Rf3	Bg7

31 b5 Rc2  
32 Rf1 Ra8

The last straw. The threat of a3 wins the d2 pawn.

33 Ba3 Rxd2+  
34 Rf2 Rxf2+  
35 Kxf2 Bc3  
36 Ke3 Rd8  
37 Rd1 d2  
38 Ke2 Rd5  
39 Rb1 e5  
40 Resigns

None of his pieces can move.

And now a couple of games from Graham Wood who has commented that some of the annotations in the Games Column are "esoteric" (adj. secret: mysterious: taught to a select few). I would agree that there is little point in quoting dozens of obscure game references that could be found in an opening book. However, it is always interesting to know why someone chooses to play a particular opening or if they disagree with the book assessment. Also, postal chess allows you to analyse tactical lines more accurately. If someone claims to have a winning position, I would like to see the tactical lines to justify their assessment. Surely copious notes are better than those games published in newspaper columns, which totally lack objectivity - whoever wins the game has all his moves praised.

White: I.F. Reeman

Black: G. Wood

(SCCA Championship 1985-87)

Opening: Centre Counter Defence (B01)

1 e4 d5  
2 exd5 Qxd5  
3 Nc3 Qa5  
4 d4 Nf6  
5 Nf3 Bf5

Perhaps not the best for Black because of 6 Ne5 and 7 g4 by White.

6 Ne5 c6  
7 Bc4 e6  
8 0-0 Nbd7  
9 Re1 Nxe5  
10 Rxe5 Qc7  
11 Re1 Bd6  
12 g3 h6

Black wants to play ... 0-0-0 without being bothered by the pin if White plays Bg5.

13 d5 0-0-0  
14 dxc6 Bxg3  
15 cxb7+ Kb8

Not 15 ... Kxb7 else 16 Qf3+.



16 fxg3!?

Black had expected 16 Qe2 Bxh2+, 17 Kh1 (not 17 Kf1 Bh3 mate) and maybe 17 ... Rd4 with some advantage.

Rxd1  
17 Bf4 e5!  
18 Resigns

The opening of the second game is the tricky Cambridge Springs variation of the QGD - frequently played in over the board chess ....

White: J.D. Moore (Border Reivers)

Black: G. Wood (Black Knight)

(SCCA League Div 3 1983-84)

Opening: QGD Cambridge Springs Defence (D52)

1 d4 d5  
2 c4 e6  
3 Nc3 Nf6  
4 Bg5 Nbd7  
5 e3 c6  
6 Nf3 Qa5  
7 Nd2 Bb4  
8 Qc2 0-0  
9 Be2 Ne4  
10 Ndxex4 dxe4  
11 Bf4 g5?  
12 Bg3 f5  
13 0-0 f4?  
14 exf4 gxf4

Hoping for 15 Bh4 f3, 16 gxf3 exf3, 17 Bd3 Qh5, 18 Bg3 Qh3 winning.

(Games Ed. 15 Bh4 f3, 16 Bdl looks winning for White, eg. 16 ... Bxc3, 17 bxc3 fxg2, 18 Re1 Nf6, 19 Bxf6 Rxf6, 20 Rxe4)

15 Qxe4 fxg3  
16 Qxe6+ Kg7  
17 fxg3 Bxc3  
18 Qe7+ Kg8  
19 bxc3 Qxc3  
20 Qe6+ Kg7  
21 Qe7+ Kg8  
22 Qe6+ Kg7  
23 Qe7+ Drawn

Neither White nor Black appear to be able, realistically, to get anything more out of the position.

CENTENARY TOURNAMENT

Games .....

Volker Anton of East Germany is playing in the Scottish Centenary Tournament and is among the world top 10 of those players with an ICCF rating. He has kindly annotated the following two games exclusively for the SCCA News Bulletin.

White: IM Janko Bohak (Yugoslavia)

Black: IM Volker-M. Anton (DDR)

(X Olympiad Preliminary)

Opening: French Defence (C02)

1 e4 e6  
2 d4 d5  
3 e5 c5  
4 c3 Qb6  
5 Nf3 Nc6  
6 Bd3

In the Nimzowitsch Variation, White offers this pawn sacrifice for quick development and the opportunity to attack.

6 ... cxd4  
7 cxd4 Bd7  
8 Nc3 Nxd4  
9 Nxd4 Qxd4  
10 0-0 a6

After 10 ... Qxe5?!, White has a strong attack, and it is difficult to completely defend the Black position.

11 Qe2 Ne7  
12 Kh1

According to theory, the alternative 12 Rd1 Nc6, 13 Bxa6 Qxe5, 14 Qxe5 Nxe5, 15 Bxb7 Ra7, 16 Bxd5, (Ulvestad v Rotman, USA, 1947), leading to 16 ... exd5, 17 Re1 f6, 18 f4 Bc5+, 19 Kh1 d4!, gives a superior game for Black.

12 ... Nc6  
13 f4 Nb4  
14 Rd1

(14 Bb1 Qc4, 15 Qf3 d4!)

14 ... Nxd3  
15 Rxd3 Qb6

(15 ... Qc4?, 16 b3 Qc7, 17 Bb2 Bc6,  
18 Rcl Be7, 19 f5, with advantage -  
Glek v Slotnik, Moscow, 1979).

16 Be3 Bc5  
17 Bxc5 Qxc5  
18 Rad1

With 18 f5 d4, 19 b4 Qc7, 20 Rad1 dxc3,  
21 Rxd7, White achieves no more than a  
draw, which would scarcely correspond with  
his opening strategy.

18 ... Bc6  
19 f5

This pawn advance is White's key aim, but  
Black plans effective counter action.

19 ... O-O-O!  
20 Qg4 d4!  
21 fxe6 h5!

An important intermediary move.

22 Qh3

(22 Qf4 g5!, 23 Qxf7 dxc3 or 23 Qf2 fxe6)

22 ... fxe6  
23 Qxe6+ Kb8  
24 Ne2 Rhe8  
25 Qh3

Or 25 Qf5 Rxe5, etc.

25 ... Qxe5

Black, with a pawn advantage and active  
pieces, now stands to win. The Queen exchange  
does not help White any more.

26 Qg3 Qxg3  
27 Nxg3 h4!  
28 Nf5 h3!!  
29 Nxd4

29 Rxh3 g6, 30 Ng3 d3 wins for Black. The  
helpless situation on the 'd' file, resulting  
from White's opening strategy, has been  
countered most effectively by Black's

active play.

29 ... Bxg2+  
30 Kgl Rd5  
31 Kf2 Rf8+  
32 Ke3 g5!  
33 Kd2 Be4

White resigns.

White: IM Volker-M. Anton (DDR)  
Black: David A. Kilgour (Scotland)

(X Olympiad Preliminary)

Opening: Gruenfeld Defence (D85)

1 d4 Nf6  
2 c4 g6  
3 Nc3 d5  
4 Nf3 Bg7  
5 cxd5 Nxd5  
6 e4 Nxc3  
7 bxc3 c5  
8 Rb1

In recent times, this is a very  
popular continuation in this old  
defence.

8 ... O-O  
9 Be2 b6

Frequently one sees 9 ... Qa5 or  
Nc6; both lead to lively and  
complicated games.

10 O-O Bb7  
11 Qd3 cxd4  
12 cxd4 Qd7  
13 Rd1 e6  
14 Bf4 f5!?

Black cannot wait and immediately  
proceeds actively against the  
strong White centre. Because of  
the weakening of his position,  
this is not without risk.

15 exf5 Rxf5  
16 Qe3 Bd5  
17 Ne5! Bxe5

This exchange is forced for Black, but  
his whole game position is very dubious  
with his King's bishop missing.

18 dxe5 Nc6  
19 Bg4 Rf7  
20 Bg5 Ne7  
21 Bf6 Rc8  
22 h4! Rc2  
23 h5 Qc6



24 Rbc1!

This calls a halt to the attempts of  
his opponent. After this forced  
rook exchange, the Black position is  
paralysed and he is powerless against  
the kingside attack. Sacrifices on  
d5 and e6 must be constantly considered.

24 ... Rxc1  
25 Rxc1 Qd7  
26 Rc3! Qa4  
27 Qh3 Qd7  
28 hxg6 Nxc6  
29 Rg3 Rf8  
30 Qh6! Qf7  
31 f4!

Black resigns, as 32 f5 leaves him  
helpless (if 31 ... Be4, 32 Bxe6!)

Ian Marks can always be relied on for  
in-depth annotations. The following  
fine notes to this game are no  
exception.

Ian writes, "This game was played  
in WT/M/GT/135, where I finished a  
respectable 5th=. The event was won  
by a Soviet shark (he only dropped half  
a point) and contained a good number of  
other strong CC players, so I was  
reasonably satisfied with my performance  
(although I could have had another point  
or so, had I not taken draws in what were  
+ = positions).

My opponent in this game is a Soviet  
CC Master (I discovered this round  
about move 8 or 9), so bagging his scalp  
made up for the missed ½s. (He  
finished 8th)."

White: N.V. Sportke (USSR)

Black: I. Marks (Scotland)

(WT/M/GT/135)

Opening: King's Indian Defence (E90)

1 d4 Nf6  
2 c4 d6

A little bit of psychology, to see if  
White will chicken out of the Sämisch  
variation (if that was his intention!),  
since the "programmed" 3 Nc3 can now  
be met by 3 ... e5, leading to an  
Old Indian. Whether the Sämisch is  
anything to be afraid of is another  
matter altogether.

3 Nf3

White can put the ball back in Black's  
court by playing 3 Nc3 anyway, since  
the "programmed" 3 ... e5, 4 dxe5 dxe5,  
5 Qxd8+ Kxd8 is not particularly  
exciting for Black.

3 ... g6  
4 Nc3 Bg7  
5 e4 O-O  
6 Bg5

A rare sideline, although if we put the White KN back on g1 and put the White KB on e2, we have the Averbakh Variation. It is often difficult to understand why a move should be popular in one position, yet almost unheard of in such a similar, yet different, one!

6 ... c5

After the game, I discovered that this position had arisen, by transposition, in Uhlmann v Fischer, Havana, 1966. In typically direct fashion, Fischer went after the bishop with 6 ... h6, 7 Bh4 g5, 8 Bg3 Nh5, 9 Be2 e6!?, 10 d5! f5, but Uhlmann's 11 Nd4 left White with the sounder position. As in the Averbakh Variation, 6 ... e5? still loses to 7 dxe5 dxe5, 8 Qxd8 Rxd8, 9 Nd5.

7 d5 e6

Perhaps ... h6 immediately deserves preference.

8 Be2

8 Qd2 merits consideration.

8 ... h6

9 Bxf6?!

This came as a great surprise. I had expected 9 Bh4 (9 Bd2!?) g5, 10 Bg3, and now, instead of 10 ... Nh5 leading to Benoni-type positions, 10 ... e5!?, gumming up the White QB for the time being. In any case, black-squared bishops are worth their weight in gold in King's Indian positions and shouldn't be surrendered so lightly.

9 ... Bxf6

10 0-0 e5!?

A committal decision, blocking the position just now in order to open it up for the two bishops later on. In my experience, the positions arising from the "thematic" 10 ... exd5, 11 exd5! are really pretty arid. Besides, I wanted to prove that White's concession on move 9 meant something.

11 Qd2 Bg7

12 a4

Staking out space on the Q-side and opening up a3 for the QR. A more active idea, perhaps, is to put a rook on b1 and aim for b2-b4, with Q-side play.

12 ... Nd7

13 a5 f5

14 exf5

Otherwise Black retains the possibility of an avalanche attack with his K-side pawns.

14 ... gxf5

15 Ne1!

Freeing the f-pawn.

15 ... e4!?

Another committal decision. On the plus side, it reactivates the Black KB, vacates e5 for a piece and introduces potential tactical chances on the e-file. On the debit side, it weakens f4 and leaves the e and f duo potentially static.

16 g3!

Battling for the crucial square!

16 ... Qg5!

17 f4

17 Qxg5 hxg5 is OK for Black, so White decides to fix the Black f-pawn and turn his attention instead to e3.

17 ... Qe7

18 Nc2 e3!

A nice little move which loses some of its gloss by being forced. Without it, White plays 19 Ne3!.

19 Nxe3

19 Qxe3 Bd4, 20 Nxd4 Qxe3+.

19 ... Bd4

20 Ncd1

Clearing the third rank for the QR. 21 Rf3 takes away a good square for the White bishop.

20 ... Re8

21 Ra3 Nf6

22 Bf3

22 h3? Ne4

22 ... Ng4

23 Re1 Bd7

The forced sequence has come to an end. Black completes his development ...

24 Kg2

... and White unpins. If 24 h3 Nxe3,

25 Nxe3 Qg7 keeps Black's initiative

going. (26 Kg2 Bxb2, 27 Rb3 Bd4,

28 Rxb7? Bc3.)

24 ... Qg7

25 Bxg4

White decides to eliminate the intrusive N. 25 Rb3 is adequately met by ... Ba4 and ... Bxd1. If 25 Nxc4 fxc4, 26 Be2 Bf5 and Black dominates the board.

25 ... fxc4

26 Rb3 Ba4

27 Nf5

White seems to have burst his bonds, but...

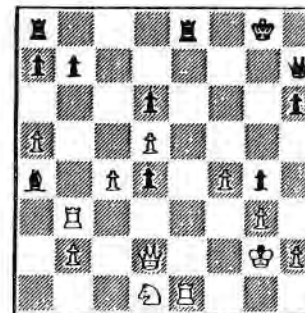
27 ... Qh7!

Transferring the weight of the struggle to the white squares.

28 Nxd4

White accompanied this with the rather naive conditional "If 28 ... Bxb3, 29 Nxb3." Of course, I ignored this!

28 ... cxd4!



At this point (after three years' play!), time was called and the position submitted for adjudication. As Tal might have said "They're ignoring the best part of the game", for the tactics are just about to start. I claimed a win on the basis of the following analysis: since it makes no essential difference whether White exchanges rooks or allows the sequence ... Rxel, Qxel Re8 and Black retains control of the e-file, we can consider the following:

(A) 29 Rxe8+ Rxe8, 30 Rd3 Qe4+.

31 Kf2 (32 Kg1 Qe1+, 32 Kg2 - if

32 Qxel Rxe1+, 33 Kf2 Rxd1 - +, Re2+ - +;

or 31 Kf1 Bc2! - a shot! (in Fischer's

words), 32 Rxd4 - if 32 Qxc2 Qe1+,

33 Kg2 Re2+, or 32 Ra3 Qh1+, 33 Kf2

Qxb2+, 34 Kf1 Qxd2 - Qh1+, 33 Kf2 Qf3+,

34 Kg1 Re2 - +), ... Bc2!!! (unanswerable!)

32 Rxd4 (If 32 Qxc2 Qe1+, 33 Kg2 Re2 - +,

or 32 Ra3 Qh1!!!, 33 Ral - 33 Qxc2 Qe1+,

34 Kg2 Re2+ - + - Qf3+, 34 Kg1 Re2 - +)

... Qf3+, 33 Kg1 Re2 - +.

A subsidiary of this is (B) 29 Rd3 Rxe1, 30 Qxe1 Re8, 31 Qd2 Qe4+ and we have transposed to (A).

A tougher idea is for White to move his attacked rook: (C) 29 Rb4 Rxe1, 30 Qxe1 Re8, 31 Qd2 (or 31 Qf1 Qc2+, 32 Nf2 Re3!, 33 Kgl - if 33 Rxa4 Qxa4, 34 Nxb4 Qc2+ and the d-pawn decides matters - Qd2 - +. If here 33 Rxb7 then Qd2! with the idea ... Bc2 and ... Re1, eg. 34 Qa1 - if 34 b3 Bxb3, 35 Rxb3 Rxb3 - +, or 34 Kgl Re1 - + - Re2, 35 Qf1 Bc2 - +), ... Qe4+, 32 Kf2 (or 32 Kf1 Qh1+, 33 Kf2 Qf3+, 34 Kgl Re2 - +. If instead 32 Kgl Qf3 and White has no reasonable defence against ... Re2.) ... Qf3+, 33 Kgl Re2 - +.

If the rook goes back to a3, we have (D) 29 Ra3 Rxe1, 30 Qxe1 Qc2+!, 31 Nf2 (31 Kf1 Re8 - +) ... Re8, 32 Qf1 (otherwise ... Re2 - +) ... Re3!, 33 Ral (if 33 Rxe3 dxe3 - +, or 33 Kgl h5, 34 Ral - 34 Rxe3 dxe3, 35 Nd3 e2 - + - d3 - + as in the main variation) ... d3, 34 Kgl (If 34 Qc1 Qxc1, 35 Rxc1 d2, 36 Ral - or 36 Rf1 Re1 - + - Re2 and Black wins after either (a) 37 Rxa4 Rxf2+, 38 Kxf2 d1=Q, or (b) 37 Kf1 Rxf2+, 38 Kxf2 d1=Q. Nor can White slip out with 34 Rcl Qd2, 35 Kgl - if 35 Rc3 Bc2 - + - h5 - +, since he has no effective counter to Black's coming regrouping ... Re2, ... Qe3, and ... d2. The attempt Nd1 fails to ... Re1.) ... h5 - +. Any other 29th move by White just loses material, so ... 0-1.

Please send games (preferably annotated) to our Games Editor:-



Douglas M. Bryson,  
38 Duncryne Avenue,  
Mount Vernon,  
Glasgow G32 0RQ.

David Dempster has sent in another game to keep us posted on his progress in World Master Class WT/M/GT/164. The following game now gives him 9 out of 11.

White: T. Weijman (Holland)  
Black: D.H. Dempster (Scotland)  
(WT/M/GT/164)

Opening: King's Gambit (C34)

1	e4	e5
2	f4	exf4
3	Nf3	d6

Not perhaps the outright refutation once claimed by Bobby Fischer but on any view a defence for White to reckon with.

4	Bc4	h6
5	d3?	

5 d4 is less cautious but more forceful - not an opening for the faint-hearted!

5	...	g5
6	g3?	

Premature - this move must be prepared properly.

6	...	Nc6
7	gxf4	g4!
8	Ng1	Qh4+
9	Kf1	Nf6
10	Kg2	Rg8
11	Nc3	Be6
12	Bb5	O-O-O
13	Be3	d5!

Trying to open lines to exploit a huge lead in development.

14	f5	Bd7
15	exd5	Ne5
16	Bf4	Nxd5
17	Nxd5	Bxb5
18	Bg3	Qg5

White resigns

White cannot get his K-side pieces out.

Ian Marshall was pleased to see a position from one of his games in "Winning Continuations" for July 1985. Now here is the whole game with notes by Ian.

White: I. Marshall  
Black: R.J. Grime  
(Premier 1984/85)

Opening: Caro-Kann (B15)

1	e4	c6
2	d4	d5
3	Nc3	dxe4
4	Nxe4	g6
5	Bc4	Bg7
6	c3	

(E.C.O. prefers 6 Nf3 - Ed)

Already planning an attack on f7.

6	...	Nf6
7	Nxf6+	Bxf6

Possible better move might have been exf6, keeping the king's side together with a later possible f5.

8	Bh6	
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Stopping the castling and also keeps the king in the centre.

8	...	Nd7
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(... b5 perhaps - Ed.)

9	Qb3	
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Threatens mate on f7 (move 6).

9	...	e6
10	Nf3	Nb6
11	Bd3	Qc7
12	O-O	Bd7
13	Rfe1	O-O-O

The king has at last castled queen's side so my objective now is to start an attack on queens side, hence the next few moves.

14	a4	Nd5
15	a5	Rde8

16	Ne5	Bxe5
17	dxe5	Ne7
18	Be3	

My bishop has done its job on the king's side; it now attacks the a7 and d6 squares.

18	...	Kb8
19	Bc5	Nc8
20	Ra4	

Bringing another piece into the attack - looking at the b7 square.

20	...	Ka8
21	Rb4	a6

(Not yet necessary, so Black should not concede more Black squares - Ed.)

22	Ral	Na7
23	Bd6	

The key square in the game and Black is hopelessly lost here.

23	...	Qc8
24	c4	

Stopping any possible Nb5.

24	...	h5
25	Be4	

Looking at c6 and b7 and also stopping Black playing c5.

25	...	g5
26	Qe3	

Bringing the queen via the centre for a possible Qb6 b7 mate.

26	...	Reg8
27	Ra3	

Bringing my last piece into the action.

27	...	Qd8
28	Rb6	Nc8

continued over .....



And here is where we came in -  
"White to play and win".

29 Rxb7 Kxb7  
30 Rb3+ Resigns

If ... Nb6, 31 Rxb6+ Kc8, then 32 Rb8+ mate.  
Or 31 ... Ka8, 32 Rxa6+ Kb7, 33 Qa7+ Kc8,  
34 Qa8+ mate. Or 31 ... Ka7, 32 Rxc6 dis +  
Kb7, 33 Rc7 dbl + Ka8, 34 Qa7 mate.

Now for a new contributor, Peter Jack, with  
a game played in the SCCA Handicap 1985-86.  
"I can't pretend it's the greatest game of  
all time but it cheered me up a lot", says  
Peter.

White: P. Jack  
Black: T. Morrison

Opening: Sicilian Defence (B22)

1 e4 c5  
2 c3 e6  
3 d4 cxd4  
4 cxd4 Bb4+  
5 Bd2 Qb6  
6 a3 Bd6  
7 Bc3 Qd8  
8 e5 Bc7  
9 f4 Ne7  
10 Bd3 O-0

11 Nf3 Nd5  
12 g3

(Does the old Greek gift trap  
work here? Sample line:  
12 Bxh7+ Kxh7, 13 Ng5+ Kg6,  
14 Qd3+ f5, 15 Qg3 Qe7, 16 Qh4 - Ed.)

12 ... h6  
13 O-0

Aaagh! (I can't find the Informator  
symbol for this annotation)

13 ... Ne3  
14 Qe1 Nxf1  
15 Qxf1 Re8  
16 Nbd2 a6  
17 Qh3 Nc6  
18 Ne4 b5  
19 Nf6+

If 19 ... gxf6, 20 Qxh6 f5, 21 Ng5.

19 ... Kh8  
20 Nxe8

Phew! (Nor this! - Ed.)

20 ... Qxe8  
21 Rf1 Ra7  
22 f5 Bb6  
23 Kf2 Qf8  
24 Ke2 Bd8  
25 Bd2 f6  
26 fxe6 dxe6  
27 exf6 Bxf6  
28 Ne5 Nxd4+  
29 Kd1 Qd8  
30 Bxh6 Resigns

If 30 ... gxh6, 31 Qxh6+ Kg8, 32 Rxf6.

There must be many hundreds of  
correspondence games played by  
Scottish players each year. Surely  
among all these games, there will  
have been a few that were particularly  
memorable for the players concerned.  
Therefore, why not share your happy  
experiences with readers of the  
SCCA magazine by annotating your  
best games.

Another welcome new contributor to the  
Games Column is Mike Dyer, who plays OTB  
for Glasgow Pollock Chess Club. Here  
he shows how to maintain a bind on the  
white side of the King's Indian.

White: M. Dyer  
Black: I.S. Campbell

(Scottish Chess Centenary Cup)

Opening: King's Indian (E88)

1 d4 Nf6  
2 c4 g6  
3 Nc3 Bg7  
4 e4 d6  
5 f3 O-0  
6 Be3 e5  
7 d5 c6  
8 Qd2

0 Bd3 is the main alternative here.

8 ... cxd5  
9 cxd5 Na6  
10 O-0-0

10 Bxa6 bxa6 - Livbrandt v Campbell.

10 ... Bd7  
11 Kb1 Nc5  
12 Nge2 b5

12 ... a5?! , 13 Nc1! ±

13 b4!

13 Nc1! b4! ±

13 ... Na4  
14 Nxa4 bxa4  
15 Nc3 ± Rb8

Gheorghiu v Timman, Moscow, 1981 continued

15 ... Ne8, 16 Bd3 Rb8, 17 a3 a5, 18 b5! ±

16 a3 Qc7

Black attempts to prepare ... a5.

17 Rc1 Qb7  
18 Bd3 Rfc8

... a5 can always be answered by b5, as in  
Gheorghiu v Timman.

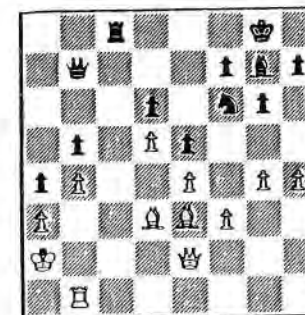
19 Ka2 Ne8  
20 g4

Prevents ... f5 and starts White's  
K-side expansion.

20 ... Nc7

Black tries to cover b5 so that he may  
play ... a5.

21 Rb1 Bb5  
22 Rhc1 a6  
23 h4 Ne8  
24 Qe2 Nf6  
25 Nxb5 axb5  
26 Rxc8+ Rxc8



27 Rc1! Rxc1

27 Bb5? Nd5! ±

28 Bxc1 Nxd5?!

Black's only remaining try.

29 exd5 Qxd5+  
30 Kb1 Qb3+  
31 Bb2 e4  
32 Bxe4 d5  
33 Qc2!

Black regains his piece, but with a  
lost pawn-ending. Not 33 Bd3 Bxb2.

33 ... Qxb2+  
34 Qxb2 Bxb2  
35 Kxb2 dxe4  
36 fxe4 f6

The following double-edged game was played on top board in the SCCA League last season between our President and Tim Wickens, who has qualified for the next European Championship Final. White's attack just succeeds against spirited Black resistance.

White: Alan P. Borwell (Perth Corres)  
Black: Tim S. Wickens (The Establishment)

(Scottish CCA League 1985/6, Board 1)

Opening: King's Indian - Saemisch Var (E87)

1 d4 Nf6  
2 c4 g6  
3 f3

This usually transposes into the K.I. Saemisch Variation but it avoids the exchange of knights on c3 should Black play the K.I. Grünfeld, eg. 3 ... d5, 4 cxd5 Nxd5, 5 e4 Nb6, 6 Nc3 etc.

3 ... Bg7  
4 e4 0-0  
5 Nc3 d6  
6 Be3 e5

Fashionable nowadays is 6 ... Nc6, 7 Nge2 a6, 8 Qd2 Rb8, but my opponent chooses the variation which I have found difficult to counter over the years!

7 d5 c6  
8 Bd3 cxd5  
9 cxd5 Nh5

The main alternatives are 9 ... Ne8, 10 Nge2 Bh6, 11 Bf2 f5, 12 exf5 gxf5, 13 0-0, with some advantage to White, or 9 ... Nbd7, 10 Nge2 Nc5, 11 Bc2 a5, 12 0-0. Again I was disappointed to be confronted with this move, which is the most aggressive.

10 Nge2 f5  
11 exf5

I have usually avoided this capture but not with much success - so I decided to keep the position open.

11 ... gxf5  
12 Qd2 Nd7  
13 0-0-0 Nc5  
14 Bc2 b5!

Typical of my opponent and just what I expected from him.



The choice I now faced was whether to try to neutralise Black's Q-side attack or to go for K-side complications. With my style of play, there could only be one choice! But first I must drive away my opponent's well-placed knight.

15 b4! Nd7

The alternative is 15 ... Na4, but White looks better after either 16 Nxa4 bxa4, 17 g4 fxe4, 18 fxe4 Bxe4, 19 Rhg1, or 16 Nxb5 Nb6, 17 Bb3 a6, 18 Nxd6 Qxd6, 19 Bc5 Qb8, 20 Qg5.

16 g4!

"Battle is joined".

16 ... fxe4  
17 fxe4 Nf4

Initially, I planned to capture this knight immediately but Black's queen on the h-file and knight on e5 would be very effective.

For example: 18 Nxf4 exf4, 19 Qd3 Qh4!, 20 Bf2 Qh6, 21 g5 Qg6, 22 Qh3 Ne5, or 18 Bxf4 exf4, 19 Qd3 Qh4, 20 Nxb5 Ne5!

Therefore, I defer the capture hoping Black will move his knight to the Q-side and also looking to restrict the Black Queen's defensive options.

18 Ng3! Nb6  
19 Bxf4 exf4  
If 19 ... Rxf4, 20 Qd3 Qh4, 21 Nh5!

20 Qd3 Qh4  
21 Nh5 Bf5

Black's defence is forced but, almost, good.

22 gxf5 Qxh5  
23 Rhg1 Nc4  
24 Qd4 Ne5!



25 Ne4!

This was a most difficult decision. I realised that I was allowing Black to capture on f5 but couldn't believe it would be good. However, 22 Nxb5 threatening 23 Nxd6 also looked promising.

25 ... Rxf5  
26 Rxe7+

Another difficult decision, but I felt I had to remove this strong bishop before Black could regroup, even at the cost of the exchange.

26 ... Kxe7  
27 Rg1+ Kh6?!

A surprise which almost works. I had expected 27 ... Kh8, 28 Nxd6 Rf6, 29 Re1 threatening to capture on e5 followed by Nf7+. If 27 ... Kf8, 28 Nxd6 Rf6, 29 Qc5, which is not conclusive.

28 Nxd6 Rf8

Rather better seems 28 ... Rf6, but White can follow up in a similar way as in the game.

29 Qe4 Ng6  
30 h4!

Very strong. Originally I had intended 30 Qe6 f3, 31 Ne5+ Rxf5, 32 Bxf5 f2, 33 Qe3+ Kg7, 34 Qxf2, which is not absolutely clear.

30 ... Rf6  
31 Bd1!

Black probably overlooked this resource. The only way to save his Queen is to sacrifice a rook by 31 ... Rc8+, 32 Nxc8 Qf5, but the White 'd' pawn then wins.

31 ... Rxd6  
32 Bxh5 Kxh5  
33 Qf5+ Kh6  
34 Qg5+ Resigns

If 34 ... Kg7, then 35 Qe7+ wins a rook with more to follow.

(Notes by Alan Borwell)

Please send any games you think would be of interest for future Games Columns as this bumper edition has used up all available material. We end with two games with very interesting notes by the player with more clubs than Jack Nicklaus - namely Jim Stevenson (East Kilbride, Shettleston, Crowwood et al.)

White: J. Carter (Widnes)

Black: J. Stevenson (Crowwood)

(Postal Chess League, Sutton Coldfield, 1985)

Opening: Sicilian (Svesnikov) (B33)

1 e4 c5  
 (1 ... e5! =)  
 2 Nf3 Nc6  
 3 d4  
 3 Bb5!? ±; 3 c3 with the idea 4 Bd3!? ±  
 3 ... cxd4  
 4 Nxd4 Nf6  
 5 Nc3 e5  
 5 ... d6, 6 Bg5 ±  
 6 N4b5 d6  
 7 Bg5

7 a4 (Schlechter Var.)!?

7 ... a6  
 8 Na3(!)

"Black is forced to develop his position in a normal way, but it is precisely this that gives Black all sorts of trouble." (Euwe). Now 8...b5 etc (Svesnikov et al) is main line.

8 ... Be6(!?)

Bird's Variation has a dubious reputation. However, in many off-hand games at the Shettleston Club, P. Rodger had successfully upheld Black's position against me, so here I 'change sides'.

9 Bxf6

9 Nc4 is the way to give Black problems.

9 ... gxf6

10 Bc4(?)

Still 10 Nc4. I don't like 10 Bc4 at all. White will be forced (by ...b5) to take on e6 eventually, thus solving Black's problem square (d5) and presenting him with a mobile pawn centre into the bargain. Worst of all, how will either white knight ever have future prospects? Despite all this, the move is playable, but see next move.

10 ... Bg7

Anticipating Black's later central expansion.

11 Bxe6(??)

A very bad move. 11 Bd5(!) preparing Nc4 and White can maintain equilibrium.

11 ... fxe6 ♯  
 12 Qg4 Qe7  
 13 0-0-0

Risky because White has no active counterplay.

13 ... b5  
 14 Ne2 0-0  
 15 c3 f5  
 16 exf5 exf5  
 17 Qg3

Despite White's mistakes, his position is quite tenable, though 15 c3 provided a good target.

17 ... Rac8



18 Qd3(?)

18 Kf1 was necessary.

18 ... Nd4  
 19 Nc2 e4  
 20 Qd2 Nxe2+(!)  
 21 Qxe2 Qg5+(!)

After the queen reaches the correct diagonal, the attack will 'play itself automatically'.

22 Kf1 Qg6  
 23 f3(?)

White takes too many liberties. He should sit tight a la Lasker with 23 g3! (idea if ... f4, gxf4 with play on g-file), preparing Ka1, Ne3 and Nd5 centralizing. No matter how bad his position, White should not just give up hope, by opening the lines for Black.

23 ... Rfe8  
 24 Ka1 f4

Threat 25 ... exf3.

25 fxe4 Rxe4  
 26 Qf2 b4

Simple line-opening.

27 Nxb4

Or 27 cxb4 R(e4)c4, 28 Na3 Rc2 with geometric symmetry.

27 ... Rxb4  
 28 cxb4 Rc2

White resigns.

\* 0 - 1

White: J. Stevenson (Crowwood)

Black: P. Welton (Nuneaton)

(Postal Chess League, Sutton Coldfield, 1985)

Opening: Sicilian (B22)

1 e4 b6  
 2 d4 Bb7  
 3 Bd3 c5  
 4 c3 cxd4  
 5 cxd4 Nc6  
 6 Nf3 Nb4

This slightly pretentious system is more usually reached via 1 e4 c5, 2 c3 b6 etc.

Theory advocates 7 Bc4(!?) prepared to meet a capture on e4(??) with either 8 Bxf7+ or even 8 Qb3(!?).

I preferred a different line ceding the famous '2 bishops' for a massive development and special edge.

7 Nc3(!?) Nxd3  
 8 Qxd3 Rc8  
 9 0-0 e6  
 10 d5(!)

Of course, in such a position, White has numerous good moves, but I want to force matters.

10 ... Qc7  
 11 Bg5 Qc4

My opponent offered the conditional "if 12 Qxc4, then ... Rxc4". I wasn't sure whether to be annoyed or amused.

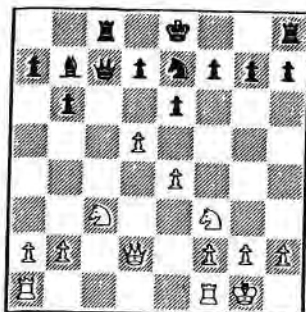
12 Qd2 Be7  
 13 Ne5 Qc7  
 14 Bxe7 Nxe7  
 15 Nf3(!)

see diagram over .....

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Not the most obvious but my opponent who had an obsession with obscure conditional moves, offered "if 15 d6 Qc5, 16 Qf4 f6, 17 Nd3 Qc4". I had been considering this earlier and though I couldn't see a forced win, might have played it had he not given me free information.

(How about 15 d6 Qc5, 16 Nxd7 - if 16 ... Kxd7, 17 dxe7+ Ke8, 18 Rad1 Qxe7, 19 Nb5. It is a false economy to give conditionals when replies are not forced. - Ed.)

15 ... Qc5  
16 Rac1 O-O

The best chance in the circumstances.

17 dxe6 dxe6  
18 Nd5

Now 18 ... Qd6 loses to 19 Nf6+.

18 ... exd5(!)

The point of Black's 15th and 16th,

19 Rxc5 Rxc5  
20 exd5 Rxd5  
21 Qe2 Ng6  
22 Rc1 Rd7  
23 h3 Re7  
24 Qb5 Rd8  
25 Re1(!?) Bxf3  
26 Rxe7 Nxe7  
27 gxf3 Nc8

My opponent was obviously expecting a draw here, but I play to win.

28 Qc6(1)

Beginning the plan of construction; from here to the end, I don't see how Black can improve his defence, so perhaps he is already lost?

28 ... Kf8  
29 f4 Kg8  
30 f5 f6  
31 Qc4+ Kh8  
32 Qf7 Rg8  
33 Kf1

The king is going to c8 to lunch on some horsemeat.

33 ... Rd8  
34 Ke2 Rg8  
35 Qd7(1) Rf8  
36 Kd3 a6  
37 b4 a5(1)

A neat trap. If 38 bxa5? bxa5, 39 a4, Black can give up his N for the passed a-pawn and White has very real technical difficulties on K-side.

38 b5(1) Kg8  
39 Kd4 Kh8  
40 Kd5 g6  
41 fxc6 hxc6  
42 Kc6 Kg8  
43 Kb7(1) Rf7

Anything else is met by 44 Qxc8.

44 Kxc8 Rxd7  
45 Kxd7 Black resigns

1 - 0

(Notes by J. Stevenson)

(by C.R. Beecham)

It is surprising that little was heard of C.C. on the North American Continent until the 60's; after all the ICCF (then the IFSB) was founded in 1927.

Walter Muir of the USA was a lone star who worked hard for C.C. but appeared to get little or no support from either of the major C.C. organisations, the Correspondence Chess League of America being the official organisation to the ICCF. There were a few individual C.C. players playing in ICCF events and the outstanding result among these was Hans Berliner winning the V World C.C. Championship 3 points ahead of the field!

Canada also had little or no organisation; it was Bernard Freedman who until he retired worked hard to organise C.C. but this was largely on a domestic scale. To give you some idea of the chaos in North America, a United States official entered a Canadian team in the 5th C.C. Olympiad without even consulting the Canadian Correspondence Chess Association!

After this strange event, it was time for North America to get involved with the ICCF. In 1974, John Cleeve of Canada attended the ICCF Praesidium in Nice and this was the first time that anyone from N. America had attended a formal meeting. At this Praesidium, Walter Muir and John Cleeve got together with Erik Larsson from Sweden, who was the ICCF Tournament Director, and they conceived a North American Tournament Bureau.

From this, Walter Muir worked out the guidelines for a North American Championship. An invitation event was arranged with 10 USA players and 5 Canadian. The winner would be allowed to enter the World Championship Final and players scoring 75% would gain IM  $\frac{1}{2}$ -norms.

The North American Invitation Correspondence Chess Championship I started in 1971 and was won by Bob Cross of the USA, who thus qualified for the 9th World Championship. Unfortunately, Cross withdrew due to pressure of work. Meanwhile, Alex Siklos of Canada had qualified the hard way (through Ascension Tournaments) for the 8th World Final, where he defeated World Champion Estrin (USSR) in their individual game.

In 1977, the ICCF Congress in Sweden was the scene of a spectacular entry by the new USA delegate Ted Bullockus. Ted is about six feet thirteen inches tall and sports a 10-gallon cowboy hat and leathers with all the frills!

A second NAICCC was arranged on the same lines as the first; John Kalish and Victor Palciauskas were joint winners, J.K. qualifying for the 10th World Championship Final on Sonnenborn-Berger.

Continued over .....

Shortly after this event was finished, John Cleeve and Ted Bullockus attended the ICCF Praesidium in Munich and they found that there were three vacancies in the 10th World Championship Final. Herr Rittner (DDR) was approached in his capacity as ICCF Qualifications Committee Chairman and he allowed Victor Palciauskas to play. Palciauskas went on to win the 10th World Championship Final and thus justified the existence of the North American Tournament Bureau.

In the USA there were two major organisations, The Correspondence Chess League of America led by Dick Vandenberg, and the U.S. Postal Chess Union with Walter Muir; each organisation nominated 5 players and Canada 5 players to make up the 15 who played in NAICCC III. The Championship started in 1978 and was completed in 1982. It was a great success for Canada who filled the top three places, with Jonathan Berry edging out Jean Herbert on S-B for first place, with John Wright in equal third.

While the NAICCC III was in progress, the ICCF created a World Championship  $\frac{1}{2}$ -Final and allotted 2 places to this event instead of one straight into the Final, so Berry and Herbert both took their places in the 13th World Championship  $\frac{1}{2}$ -Final.

The two USA organisations had now come together in an umbrella organisation with Bob Karch as General Secretary and it was the United States Postal Chess Federation who nominated the 10 U.S. players for NAICCC IV along with the 5 nominated by Canada. This event started in 1982 and ended in November 1985 with a victory for Canada's John Wright, who edged out Randal Andrews (USA) on S-B, both finishing on  $9\frac{1}{2}$  pts from 12 games.

They will both now take up their places in the next World Championship  $\frac{1}{2}$ -Finals.

A lot has been happening in North American C.C. in the last 15 years and much of the credit must go to my good friend John Cleeve, who has worked tirelessly in his efforts to promote international play for that continent. I will long remember meeting John and his charming wife Rae at the ICCF Congress in Peebles in 1985 and I hope that he continues to work for C.C. players in the Americas for a long time to come.

The following excellent game is by John Wright, winner of NAICCC IV. His opponent, Eugene Martinovsky (USA) took 5th place in the event.

#### English Opening

White: John Wright (Canada)

Black: Eugene S. Martinovsky (USA)

1	c4	e5
2	Nc3	Nc6
3	g3	g6
4	Bg2	Bg7
5	Rb1	d6
6	b4	Nge7
7	b5	Nd4
8	e3	Ne6
9	Nge2	O-O
10	O-O	a6!
11	a4	

Not 11 bxa6 Rxa6, 12 Bxb7 Bxb7, 13 Rxb7 Qa8, 14 Rb1 Ng5 etc.

11	...	axb5
12	axb5	c6
13	d4	f5
14	bxc6	bxc6

15	d5	cxd5
16	Nxd5	Ra7
17	Nxe7+	Qxe7
18	Bd5	Kh8
19	Nc3	Bd7
20	Rb6!	Nc5
21	Nb5	Ra6

Better was 21 ... Na4! with good drawing chances.

22	Rxa6	Nxa6
23	Ba3	Nc5
24	Bg2	Bxb5
25	cxb5	e4
26	Qd2	

Not 26 Qd5 Qe5, 27 Qc6 Qc3, etc)

26	...	Nd3
27	Rb1	Ra8
28	b6!	Be5?



The decisive error - if instead 28 ... Rxa3, 29 b7. However, correct was 28 ... Rb8 though White has an edge after 29 Bf1 Nc5, 30 Qd5/c6. The position which follows shows the great strength of White's passed pawn.

29	Qxd3!	exd3
30	Bxa8	Qd8
31	Bd5	d2
32	b7	Kg7
33	Bf3	Qb8
34	Bb2	Kf6
35	Bd4!	Bxd4
36	exd4	g5
37	Rd1	Qe8

If 37 ... Ke6, 38 Rxd2 d5, 39 Rb2 g4, 40 Rb6.

38	Rxd2	Qb5
39	Re2	Qb1+

If 39 ... d5, 40 Bxd5 etc, or 39 ... g4, 40 Bd5 Qb1+, 41 Kg2 Qb6, 42 Re8 Qxd4, 43 Bc6 Qc5, 44 Rc8 etc.

40	Kg2	Qb5
41	Rc2	g4
42	Bc6	Qb6
43	h4!	gxh3+

If 43 ... Qb3, 44 Re2 Qb6, 45 Bd5 Qb5, 46 Re6 +-.

44	Kxh3	f4
45	Bf3!	Qb3
46	Rc3	

Not 46 Rc8 Qxf3, 47 b8=Q Qh1.

46	...	Qxc3
----	-----	------

If 46 ... Qb2, 47 Rc8 Qxf2, 48 Rf8+ Ke7, 49 Rxf4 Qf1+, 50 Kh4 Qb1, 51 Bd5 etc).

47	b8=Q	Qxf3
48	Qxd6+	Kg5
49	Qxf4+	Qxf4
50	gxf4+	Kxf4
51	f3!	Black resigns

Since if 51 ... Kf5, 52 Kh4 Ke6, 53 f4 Kd5, 54 f5 etc.

(Notes by John Wright)

## GETTING THE BEST SERVICE FROM THE POST OFFICE

by Alan Morris, Secretary,  
Leicester Posts & Telecommunications  
Advisory Committee.

The United Kingdom is now covered by a network of Mechanised Letter Offices. The last two MLOs to come on line were the one at Leicester, officially opened on 15th November 1985, and the one at Wolverhampton, opened early in 1986. The London area has several MLOs, and each major city has one.

Postal users can recognise when their mail has been sorted at an MLO. You will, by now, be familiar with the blue dots across the envelope or card. These are machine readable code for your postcode. The function of these phosphor dots is to facilitate sorting of mail both at the sender's end and the recipient's end. Once the item has been mechanically coded, further handling by staff is not required until delivery.

As a point of interest, the blue dots are not the only machine readable coding used by Post Office machines. If you examine stamps closely you will see that there is a vertical band. This varies in width with the value of the stamp, so the automatic facing machine can sort between first and second class items.

The facing, sorting and coding machines cater for standard size items only. As far as chess players are concerned, this means postcards, window envelopes and the long foolscap size of envelope. Anything larger must be sorted in the traditional manner by hand, and is not encoded with the blue dots.

If you use first class post, your item will be faced, sorted into the first class stream and encoded for automatic sorting and despatched to the major sorting office in your opponent's area overnight. If you use second class post, the same process is done during the day, provided that all first class has been cleared. All items which do not bear the exact first class stamp rate for their weight are treated as second class items, even if you put on more than the first class rate.

Returning to the dots, the MLO is an array of keyboard positions linked to a series of tracks, down which the items travel. As they pass a keyboard operator, he or she reads the postcode written by the sender and taps this into the machine, which reproduces it on the item as the blue dots. These then signify the ultimate destination of the item, ie. the street or part of the street where the addressee lives.

Experienced Post Office operatives can perform this extremely quickly and accurately, but assistance from the sender can help. As heavy users of the letter service, postal players should endeavour to help the process by observing simple guidelines.

1. Use your own postcode. If you don't know it, you can obtain it from your local Head Post Office. Postcodes are also listed in Thomson directories.
2. Use your opponent's postcode. If he or she is not using it, ask for it and insist that your postcode is used.
3. Write the postcode clearly. Preferably it should be on a separate line in the address, but where space does not permit, it can be on the same line as the county or post town (the location in capitals). For ease of reading, there should be a reasonable gap between the postcode and other writing on the same line. Examples are:

- a. LEICESTER LE1 5XS
- b. LOUGHBOROUGH  
Leics LE12 9GH.

**NB** If you do not use the postcode, your item will not have the same priority through the system. The MLO operator will tap in what is known as the extract code. In effect this is the equivalent of the post town, ie. the LE part of the above examples. This will get the item sorted to the Head Post Office area, but a manual sort will be required before being despatched for delivery, rather than a mechanical sort on the second part of the postcode.

4. Use standard size stationery. All envelopes and cards available for purchase from postal chess organisations comply with Post Office regulations on preferred size and will go through MLO machinery.

**NB** Window envelopes have never been popular with the Post Office, simply because the address is not on the envelope. It may be partially obscured by incorrect positioning by the sender or by shifting during transit, and addresses are less easy to read at speed through the window.

The combination of scorecard and window envelope is an efficient way of playing by post in terms of writing required at each move, and some tournaments are designed around that method of transmission. There's nothing wrong with that, but players should be aware of potential problems and make every effort to avoid them. For MLO purposes, the post town and postcode must show clearly, and for delivery, the street and house number must be visible.

5. Do not re-use envelopes which have been machine-coded. If it has blue dots, throw it away. Before the dots, it was possible to obscure the stamp and postmark, but now you need to cover up the dots as well to avoid mis-sorting by the machine, so it hardly seems worth the effort.

**NB** Re-using window envelopes time and time again makes life hard for the Post Office, runs the risk of slower delivery, and really gets up the nose of the opponent, particularly when sealing the envelope does not deter. There's nothing more annoying than coming to the conclusion that you're the only one using new envelopes. Stationery is available to players in bulk at cost price, so there's really no excuse. If you can afford the stamp, how is it you cannot send in unused envelopes?

That's the basic guidelines, but before concluding, what do I say to the point that the Post Office generally manages to deliver mail on or by the scheduled day of delivery irrespective of whether the postcode is used or the item goes through MLOs? The answer is two-fold. Firstly, your card is one of about 40 million items handled per day by the Post Office, much more around Christmas. The Post Office has invested millions of pounds in the MLO programme, on the basis that it will increase efficiency despite the growth in volume handled. Your postal chess items have the advantage of being suitable for automated sorting, whereby directly benefitting. So why take the risk of your items being handled in any other way? That risk may appear to be very small but then so is the percentage in favour of the "house" at a casino, yet the "house" always wins in the long run. Secondly, if you are playing against an overseas player, you would not dream of using anything other than your opponent's full postal address, complete with whatever postcode, zip-code or other postal identification system used.

Assuming you do that for overseas play, why should domestic play not qualify for the same postal address? Many may argue that the Post Office is not as efficient as it used to be, but why not help them by using the postcode, just as you would help overseas postal administrations.

I would hope that there is very little here which is new to the majority of postal chess players, but perhaps this has encouraged the remainder to reconsider. Please bear in mind the guidelines given above, especially when you start games against new opponents. With due care and attention, we can get the best service from the Post Office.

## NEWS FROM THE POST OFFICE

From October, the Post Office management has been restructured. It was split into three separate businesses, each being completely separate in accounting terms, just as National Girobank has been for many years. The businesses are "Letters", "Parcels" and "Counters". To the user, there is no apparent change but the Post Office calculates that there will be cost-efficiency improvements consequent upon reorganisation.

From 1st October 1986, the price of stamps has increased, according to proposals announced in July. For postal players this means that first class is 18p and second class returns to 13p. The good news is that the Post Office has introduced a new 20g weight step for European Community countries (including Eire), in line with preferential tariffs along these lines already in operation in other EC countries. This rate is 18p, rather than the previous 22p, which is good news for us with EC opponents.

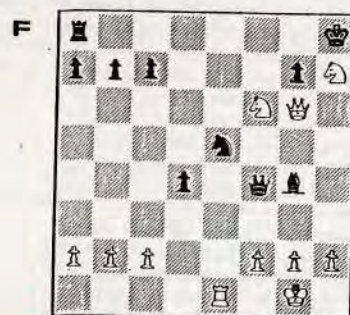
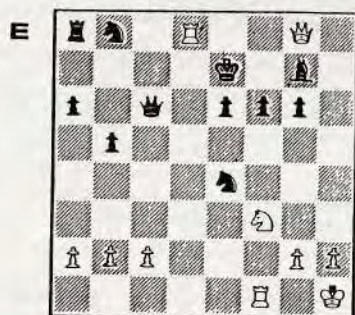
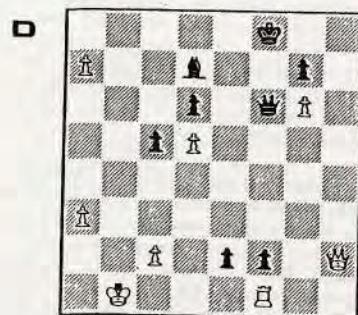
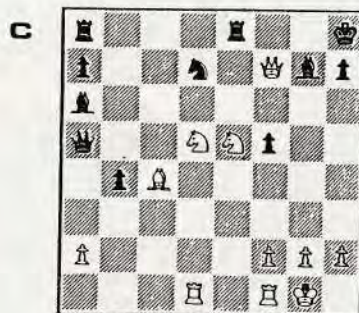
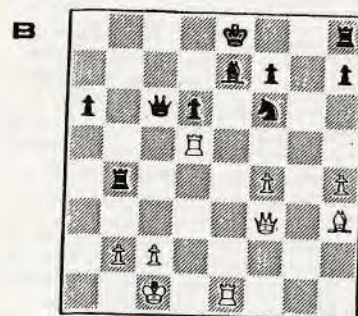
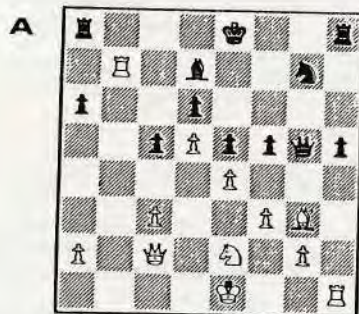
From October, Eire is no longer covered by Inland Post, so our second class rates do not apply. Apart from increases in printed paper rate surface mail, registration and some other international special services, there are no other changes in tariffs affecting chess players or organisations.

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BPCF Information Circular  
September 1986.

# ! WINNING CONTINUATIONS !

White plays up the board

White to move



Solutions on page 60

The matches against Israel and Argentina are now underway and the match against Italy is due to start in March 1987.

I have arranged a match against the "Bezirksverband Oberfranken" in the Federal Republic of Germany. This Association is for over-the-board chess and belongs to the "Bayerische Schachbund", which is itself part of the "Deutsche Schachbund". In Oberfranken there are about 75 over-the-board clubs with about 1500 members, many of whom play correspondence chess. Over the last 10 years they have played against Austria, Belgium, USA, England and Canada and have won most of the matches. I suggested a 20-board match and the team list is given below. The match is due to start in early 1987.

Also given below is an update on the results in our match against France.

The team to play Bezirksverband Oberfranken:

Bd 1	S.R. Gillam	Bd 11	J. O'Donnell
Bd 2	G.D. Pyrich	Bd 12	K. Gordon
Bd 3	K.W.C. Stewart	Bd 13	K.D. Anderson
Bd 4	C.R. Beecham	Bd 14	D. McRoberts
Bd 5	J.S. Murray	Bd 15	J. Stallard
Bd 6	T. McMorran	Bd 16	A. Wilson
Bd 7	G. Wood	Bd 17	I. Tollemache
Bd 8	S.L. Clark	Bd 18	S. Adams
Bd 9	D. Savage	Bd 19	J. Ross
Bd 10	A. Hind	Bd 20	F. Hall

Match results against France:

Bd	Scotland	Sc	Fr	France	Bd	Scotland	Sc	Fr	France
1	C R Beecham	1	1	A Biaux	21	R M Innes			P Trochet
2	T J Craig	1	0	E Stawiarski	22	D L Gillespie	2	0	B Baroin
3	G D Pyrich	1	1	C Martel	23	K Gordon	2	0	J Treiber
4	Dr K W C Stewart	0	2	D Carpentier	24	J MacArthur	1	1	J M Mercier
5	J M T Ryan	1	1	S Vinot	25	D G McRoberts	1	1	C Deprez
6	R Inglis	2	0	B Berriot	26	T McMorran			C Orzan
7	J Seyfried			A Dubois	27	D Savage	1	1	Algaba
8	G M Anderson	1	1	P Schnoebelen	28	J W Vernon	2	0	J C Rougier
9	M A Swystun			B Mas	29	K Warren			A Fietkau
10	D M Livie			R Salaun	30	J P Watson	2	0	M Lohner
11	Z E Sadowski	2	0	C Deneuille	31	J Merrifield	1	1	P Soulas
12	A G Kirkland			F Plessier	32	A H Kerr			J M Malak
13	R Smith			B Ruch	33	K D Anderson			D Javiot
14	I Thompson			Szanto	34	J M Ross			J F Scellier
15	I Mackintosh	1	1	Y P Paris	35	G Sprott			Christakis
16	Void	0	0	Void	36	J S Murray	2	0	G Labadie
17	W Roach			L S Henriot	37	J McMenemy	1	1	C Nicolas
18	J G O'Donnell	1	1	P Nicolas	38	A M Anderson	0	2	T Bourre
19	A Hind	2	0	P Alloin	39	F Hall			W Sebahg
20	Mrs E A Hartford			G Renard	40	J Sovery	2	0	M Mahe



## 2nd North Atlantic Team Tourney

BD. 1	P. M. GIULIAN I.M.=75% ●	TEAM	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Pts.
1	E. GIBNEY	IRL	0				1/2		1/2				
2	A. B. MOURA	PORT	1	0									
3	A. M. STEWART	GBE			1/2					1			
4	P. A. LAMFORD	GBW			1/2	0				1/2	1/2		
5	K. V. GRIVAINIS	USA	1/2				0						
6	Z. L. SAROSY	CAN						0					
7	F. CHEVALDONNET	FRA	1/2						0				
8	P. M. GIULIAN ●	GBS		0	1/2					0			
9	E. PASCUAL	SPA			1/2						0		
10	J. A. PALSSON	ICE										0	

BD. 2	T. S. WICKENS 1/2 I.M.=65% ●	TEAM	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Pts.
1	A. DOYLE	IRL	0	1	1	1	1/2	1/2	1/2	1	1/2		
2	V. C. ABRANTES	PORT	0	0					1/2				
3	T. THOMAS	GBE	0		1/2				1/2	1	1	1	
4	J. D. THORNTON	GBW	0		1/2	0			1/2	1/2			
5	S. GRANT	USA	1/2				1/2		1/2	1/2			
6	A. J. UGGE	CAN	1/2			1/2	1/2						
7	E. SAVOSTIANOFF	FRA	1/2	1/2	1/2								
8	T. S. WICKENS ●	GBS	0		0	1/2	1/2						
9	R. CRUSI	SPA	1/2		0	1/2					1/2		
10	H. OLAFSSON	ICE		0		1/2				1/2		0	

± NORM

BD. 3	G. MORRISON 1/2 I.M.=70% ●	TEAM	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Pts.
1	T. FAYNE	IRL	0	0	0	0	0			0		0	
2	R. M. LAVRADOR	POR	1	0	1		1/2		1/2	1/2			
3	M. ALCOCK	GBE	1		1	0							
4	D. K. EVANS	GBW	1	0	0	1/2							
5	K. K. DEHMELT Jr.	USA	1		1	1/2	0	1		1/2			
6	Z. LESKOWSKY	CAN		1/2			0			0			
7	A. DOBRININE	FRA						0					
8	G. MORRISON ●	GBS	1	1/2	1/2	1	1/2	1	1	1/2	1		7
9	L. LLAVERIAS	SPA		1/2							1/2	1	
10	J. Th. THOR	ICE	1						1/2				

± I.M. norm

BD. 4	A. J. NORRIS 1/2 I.M.=70% ●	TEAM	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Pts.
1	T. D. HARDING	IRL	0		0				1/2	0	1/2		
2	V. L. CORDEIRO	POR	0	1	1/2				0	1/2			
3	P. J. SOWRAY	GBE	1	0	1	1				1/2	1		
4	C. I. PRICE	GBW	1/2	0	0	0		1	0				
5	M. E. ZAVANELLI	USA			0	1	0						
6	B. V. DOUTHWAITE	CAN				1	0						
7	J. M. MASUREL	FRA	1/2	1	0				0	1	1		
8	A. J. NORRIS ●	GBS	1	1/2	1/2	1	1	1	1	1	1		
9	A. PADROS	SPA	1/2						0	0	1/2		
10	B. MAGNUSSON	ICE		0					0	0	1/2		

± I.M. norm

continued .. .. .

BD. 5	T. J. CRAIG 1/2 I.M.=75% ●	TEAM	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Pts.
1	R. MONTGOMERY	IRL	0	0	1/2	1							
2	J. D. SOUSA	POR	1	0									
3	T. CHAPMAN	GBE	1/2				1/2		1	1/2			
4	R. M. BOLLEN	GBW	0				0						
5	B. F. GIBBONS	USA					0						
6	C. PARE	CAN		1/2	1								
7	A. LELIEVRE	FRA							0				
8	T. J. CRAIG ●	GBS		0						0			
9	J. PAREDES	SPA		1/2							0		
10	J. HALF DANARSON	ICE										0	

BD. 6	C. R. BEECHAM 1/2 I.M.=75% ●	TEAM	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Pts.
1	J. F. GIBSON	IRL	0		1	1/2			1			1/2	
2	R. S. RALHA	POR	0	0	1								
3	J. E. HAWKES	GBE	0	0	0	0				1/2	1		
4	G. CANTELLO	GBW	1/2		1	1/2	1/2	1/2	1			1/2	
5	Dr. J. EVENTOV	USA			1/2	1/2							
6	R. E. SIEMMS	CAN			1/2								
7	P. BELLUIRE	FRA	0			1/2							
8	C. R. BEECHAM ●	GBS			1/2	0					0	1/2	
9	J. BOADA	SPA			0							0	
10	B. J. KARLSSON	ICE	1/2			1/2				1/2			

BD. 7	G. D. PYRICH 1/2 I.M.=80% ●	TEAM	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Pts.
1	D. FENNELLY	IRL	0			1				0			
2	N. S. AMARAL	POR		0									
3	D. J. R. BARNES	GBE			0	1				1		1	
4	J. TIPLADY	GBW	0		0				1/2	1/2		1/2	
5	G. D. BERRY	USA											
6	D. MacLEOD	CAN											
7	F. FARCY	FRA				1/2				1/2		1	
8	G. D. PYRICH ●	GBS	1	0	1/2				1/2				
9	F. J. MUNOZ	SPA									0		
10	T. SAEMUNDSSON	ICE			0	1/2			0				

BD. 8	S. R. MANNION 1/2 I.M.=80% ●	TEAM	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Pts.
1	O. O' SIOCHRU	IRL	0			1/2					1		
2	P. M. PALHARES	POR		0									
3	P. F. TIMSON	GBE			0	1				1/2	1		
4	K. D. JONES	GBW	1/2		0				0				
5	R. A. HAAG Jr.	USA						1		1/2			
6	L. NEUBAUER / J. F. CLEEVE	CAN					0	0	0				
7	H. PINSON	FRA			1			1				1/2	
8	S. R. MANNION ●	GBS			1/2		1/2	1					
9	J. L. LOPEZ	SPA	0		0								
10	B. THORBERGSSON	ICE							1/2				

\*\*\*\*\*  
 \*\* To be read after your Christmas dinner and New Year celebrations \*\*  
 \*\* and especially before you stagger out to post any moves. \*\*  
 \*\*\*\*\*

How good is YOUR chess?

Pretty good, fair and sometimes terrible, I'll bet you're thinking - am I right? Well, imagine yourself sitting beside a grand master, guessing each move BEFORE he makes it. Oh yeh!, that'll be right I hear you say, but read on.

You have white alongside Eric Lobron, the West German grand master. Your opponent is the Yugoslav grand master Slavoljub Marjanovic. The game was played in the Reggio Emilia New Year tournament. Whenever Black has moved, stop and try to guess White's reply. You gain or lose points depending on the move you choose. At the end of the game your total points will enable you to estimate your standard of play:-

Over 80	Super grand master
70 - 79	Grand master
60 - 69	International master
50 - 59	FIDE master
40 - 49	Strong county player
30 - 39	Strong club player
20 - 29	Average club player
10 - 19	Weak club player
0 - 9	Sharpen your wits with winning combinative play!

("Okay, okay, let's get at it: what a cheek 'Sharpen your wits!' indeed.")

Stop that cheating now! You've just gone to the end and had a look to see how many moves in the game haven't you? Let me tell you there are 36 moves.

("This is going to be easy isn't it? Bound to be able to get say 1 point a move, so that would be, let's see, 30 - 39 Strong club player at least!")

Right, have you set up the board correctly? - with the white square in the bottom right hand corner don't forget - well, off you go .....

Oh, hello again and how are you getting on? Up to move 24 are you, and how many points so far then? What! - my goodness you really will have to sharpen your wits!! - and only 12 moves left. Still you'll be able to pick up 4 points plus 2 bonus points if you guess the best next move and a possible continuation, so I'll leave you to it for 10 minutes or so.

("Thank goodness and good riddance". But just look at this position after White's 24th move - I'll set it up on my big board to get a better look:-



White has just played 24 Qd5 and now Black plays 24 .... f6 threatening the Rook. Now let's study this carefully, there's 6 possible points on guessing the right move 25 for White. It's one of those 'everything-under-threat-all-sorts-of-possible-continuations'-type positions isn't it? Let me see now, I'll look at the absolutely obvious move first - it's bound to be wrong but at least it will eliminate it from the long list of possibles - so, 25 Qe6+. Now, Black can't play 25 .... Ne7 because then

it's 26 Q x e7 mate, so after 25 Qe6+ Black will have to move his King, but .....

hey, wait a minute Black can't move his King at all!! After 25 Qe6+ he can only play 25 .... Ne7 and then it's mate next mover have to look at that again. Black's King can't move there, there or there, only the Knight can block the check, White's Queen takes the Knight and it's mate! It just can't be right though, the game's supposed to go on for another 12 moves, Lobron must have missed it, they all must have missed it! This has to get me 40 points on its own at least. I'll wait until that cocky twit comes back - I bet he never spotted it, Boy, do I feel pleased with myself .....

Oh, hello again and how are WE getting on, been putting the grey matter to good use?

(Here he is, I can hardly contain myself.)

"I'M getting along famously although I fail to see how this game can go on for 12 more moves. Look at this, White plays 25 Qe6+ and mate next move. How does Black get out of that then?"

"Hm, very interesting. Well let me see, yes, I should say that Black simply plays 25 .... B x e6."

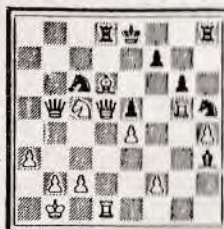
"What, where, I mean Black hasn't even got a Bishop!"

"Exactly, and that's the point, you've missed off his Bishop on h3 - goodness me, you really will have to sharpen your wits you know."

(Oh groan, snuffle, sob, ..... just let me disappear into the corner. Where's that book my daughter bought me for Christmas 'How to become a Grand Master in 10 easy lessons'.)

The moral (if there is one) of this story is:  
 Have confidence in your own analytical abilities but first do make absolutely sure you set up the correct position!!

And here, after White's 24th move, is the correct position to study at your leisure:-



(This plagiarism is written -by Graham Wood- with due deference to an article appearing in 'Chess', April 1986).

Previous News Bulletins

We have a limited supply of previous News Bulletins available. These can be obtained at 50p per copy or £5 for a set of issues nos. 1 to 10, inclusive of postage, from :-  
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Readers' letters/articles etc

This Bulletin was instigated to encourage members to express views about their Association and its activities, and all contributions will be welcomed:  
 Articles - to the Editor  
 Games - to the Games Editor  
 Letters - to the Editor, the Secretary or any of our Controllers or Executive Committee Members

**Winning Continuations**  
from page 52  
**Solutions**

**A** Beecham-Vernon - Scotland 1979

1. Rxd7! Black resigns. If  
1 ... Kxd7, 2 Qa4+ Kc8 (if  
2 ... Kc8/e7, 3 Bh4), 3 Qc6+ Kbl,  
4 Kf2 Rcb/a7/Qe7, 5 Rbl+ and mate  
follows.

**B** Pytel-Hausner - 1971

1 Rc5!! Black resigns. If  
1 ... Qxf3, 2 Rc8 mate, or if  
1 ... Qxc5, 2 Qa8+ and mate in  
two moves.

**C** Podzerov-Kuncevic - 1970

1 Qg8+ Black resigns. If  
1 ... Rxg8, 2 Nf7 mate, or if  
1 .... Kxg8, 2 Ne7++ Kf8  
(2 ... Kh8, 3 Nf7 mate), 3 N(e5)g6+  
hxg6, 4 Nxg6 mate.

**D** Dr. Balogh-Suta, 1973

1 Qxd6!! Black resigns. If  
1 ... Qxd6, 2 Rxf2+ Kc7, 3 Rxe2+  
followed by a8=Q.

**E** Ardoino-Dekeyser - Italy-Belgium 1962

1 Ne5! Black resigns. Threat is  
2 Nxg6 and 2 Nxc6 and if 1 ... fxe5,  
then 2 Rf7 mate.

**F** Morse-Buschine - USA, 1963/66

1 Ng5! threatening mate on h7 after  
1 ... Nxg6, 2 Nf7 mate. The only  
defence is 1 ... Qf5, but 2 Qe8+!!  
Rxe8, 3 Nf7+! Nxf7, 4 Rxe8 mate.

The following letter from Michael Dyer of Yoker, Glasgow, contains some excellent ideas for an approach to life membership fees :

"I write to expand upon a suggestion I made at the recent SCCA AGM regarding life membership fees. You may remember that I suggested some form of staggered amount, based on the member's age.

The advantage of this approach over the current method is simply that it is fairer - a person aged 67 should not be paying the same amount as a 17-year-old for life membership.

The disadvantages are difficult to see - it should be simple enough to administer.

It is more difficult to go about deciding on the amounts to be charged, and for what age-ranges. As an initial suggestion, I propose the following scale, as an idea for discussion:

Up to 25 years	£70
25-45 years	£55
45-65 years	£40
Over 65 years	£25

This is, of course, a very rough suggestion and much more information would be needed to work out the details properly, eg. an idea of the age distribution of the SCCA's membership, etc.

It may be better to tie the amount paid to the current annual subscription, avoiding the need to review the values periodically, eg:

Up to 25 years	12 x annual subscription
25-45 years	9 x " "
45-65 years	6 x " "
Over 65 years	4 x " "

Again, I suggest these figures only as a basis for discussion.

On a related subject - has the subject of concessionary fees for the unemployed and OAP ever been considered by the committee?"

(Editor - Other readers' views would be most welcome on the subject of life membership and also on the suggestions in this letter)

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to pay too little.  
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it's well to add  
something for  
the risk you run.  
And if you do that,  
you will have  
enough to pay for  
something better.

John Ruskin

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