

Darnall & Handsworth Chess Club

Bulletin No. 23

Formed 1985

28/9/87

S.&D.C.A. league fixtures for '87/88

Darnall & Handsworth 'A'

Weston Trophy (Div.2)

Darnall & Handsworth 'B'

Athenaeum Cup (Div.4)

Mon 12th Oct.	A	S.A.S.C.A. II (Richardson Cup Preliminary Round)	Tue 6th Oct.	H	Whiston
Wed 28th Oct.	A	Aughton B	Tue 27th Oct.	H	Thorncliffe
Tue 10th Nov.	H	(Richardson Cup Round 1 - if still in competition)	Tue 3rd Nov.	A	Clay Cross
Tue 24th Nov.	H	Worksop A	Tue 17th Nov.	H	S.S.C.A. C
Wed 9th Dec.	A	Ecclesall B	Mon 14th Dec.	A	B.&J. D
Tue 15th Dec.	H	Hope Valley	Mon 11th Jan.	A	White Lion D
Mon 21st Dec.	A	Chesterfield B	Wed 20th Jan.	A	Aughton C
Tue 5th Jan.	H	B.&J. B	Tue 16th Feb.	H	Nomads
Tue 2nd Feb.	H	Aughton B	Wed 24th Feb.	A	Sheffield Deaf
Thu 11th Feb.	A	Worksop A	Wed 9th Mar.	A	Barnsley C
Mon 22nd Feb.	A	White Lion	Tue 19th Apr.	H	Ecclesall D
Tue 1st Mar.	H	Chesterfield B	to be arranged H Worksop B		
Tue 8th Mar.	H	Barnsley B			
Mon 21st Mar.	A	B.&J. B			
Tue 22nd Mar.	A	Barnsley B			
Tue 29th Mar.	H	Ecclesall B			
Thu 14th Apr.	A	Hope Valley			
Tue 26th Apr.	H	White Lion B			

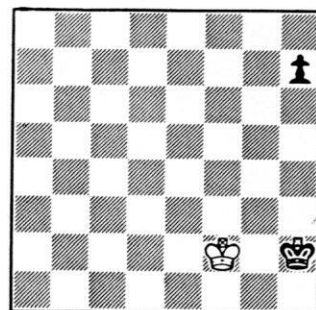
SIMUL display

On Sunday the 20th of September a simultaneous display was given by Paul Lamford who had been in Leeds the day before to organise the simul' given there by Murray Chandler as part of a Batsford promotion at Austick's in the Headrow. He knows Brian Stephenson through the Endgame Study Circle which B.D.S. has been known to mention, and is an employee of Batsford. Eight or nine club members turned out, along with Brian's 'Par Excellence' computer. It was the computer in fact which lost first! A few humans then lost their games against our guest, but a slip by Paul then allowed our first win which came from Alan Bramall who thereby earns board one in the 'A' team. Your editor was in front for some time but then let things slip and in due course bit the dust. Last to finish were Bill Somerset and Brian Stephenson. Bill eventually went astray in the ending and lost to leave only Brian's game in progress. In this game both sides had gone wrong and the game had drifted into one where Paul had a bishop and few pawns for no bishop and rather more pawns. At one stage Brian appears to have missed a win by pushing the wrong pawn. After that Paul may still have been winning, but after both sides had queened the win did not materialise and the game was drawn. Our generous guest then presented two book prizes: a Best Game Prize to Alan Bramall as the only winner, and a Most Interesting Game prize to Bill Somerset for battling so well for so long before losing. Many thanks to Paul.

P.A.Lamford - A.Bramall (simul) 1.e4 d6 2.d4 Nf6 3.Nc3 g6 4.f4 Bg7 5.Nf3 O-O 6.bd3 c5 7.dxc5 dxc5 8.O-O Nc6 9.e5 Nd5 10.Ne4 b6 11.a3 Bg4 12.h6 Bxf3 13.Qxf3 Nd4 14.Qf2 Rc8 15.Bd2 Qd7 16.Rad8 f5 17.exf6 exf6 18.c4 Ne7 19.Bc3 Nec6 20.b4 f5 21.Ng5 h6 22.b5 Ne7 23.h4? hxg5 24.hxg5 Rce8 25.Bb1 Qc7 26.Kh2 Kf7 27.g3 Rh8+ 28.Kg1 Qb7 29.Qg2 Ne2+ 30.Qxe2 Qh1+ 31.Kf2 Rh2+ 32.Ke1 Bxc3+ and White resigned.

P.A.Lamford - B.D.Stephenson (simul) 1.e4 e6 2.d4 d5 3.Nc3 Nf6 4.Bg5 Bb4 5.e5 h6 6.Bd2 Bxc3 7.bxc3 Ne4 8.Bd3 Nxd2 9.Kxd2 Bd7 10.Qg4 Qg5+ 11.Qxg5 hxg5 12.f4 gxf4 13.Rf1 Nc6 14.Rxf4 Ke7 15.Nh3 Raf8 16.Nf2 Nd8 17.h4 Be8 18.Nh3 f6 19.exf6 Rxf6 20.g3 Bh5 Raf1 21.Rhh6 22.g4 Rxf4 23.Rxf4 Bf7 24.g5 Rh8 25.g6 Be8 26.Ng5 Rh6 27.h5 Rxh5 28.Nf3 Rh6 29.Ne5 Rh2+ 30.Kc1 Rh1+ 31.Kb2 Rh6 32.Kb3 b6 33.c4 c5 34.c3 cxd4 35.cxd4 dxc4+ 36.Bxc4? Bxg6 37.Rg4 Kf6 38.Nd7+ Kf5 39.Rb3 Nc6 40.Bd3+ Kf4 41.Bxg6 Nxd4+ 42.Kc4 sf3 43.Kg2 Ne5+ 44.Nxe5 Kxe5 45.Kb6 Rh3 46.a4 Rc3 47.Be8 Rc7 48.Bc6 Kd6 49.Rd2+ Ke7 50.Re2 Kf6 51.Be8 Ke7 52.Bc6 Kd6 53.Rd2+ Ke7 54.Rd3 Kf6 55.Rd7 Rxd7 56.Bxd7 g5 57.Bc6 Kf5 58.Ka6 e5 59.Kxa7 e4 60.Kxg6 e3 (or 60...g4) 61.Bb5 Kf4? (61...g4 62.a5 g3 63.Bf1 e2 64.Bxe2 g2 65.a6 g1+) 62.a5 g4 63.a6 g3 64.a7 g2 65.a8=Q g1=Q 66.Qf8+ Kg3 67.Qg7+ Kf2 68.Qf6+ Ke1 69.Qc3+ Kf2 70.Qb2+ Qg3 71.Qe5+ Kf2 72.Qf4+ Ke1 73.Ka5 Qf2 74.Qc4 Qd2+ 75.Ka4 e2 draw agreed.

As a postscript, our guest set a problem for bulletin readers with a further book prize entrusted to B.D.S. The problem is to add to the diagram white-squared white bishops so that White can force mate, and to do so using the minimum number of bishops possible to achieve this. Who has the move is irrelevant since you are choosing where the bishops go. Clearly Black must be induced to advance his pawn as otherwise the white-squared bishops are useless, but you also have to set up a mate! Solutions to B.D.S. by 31/10/87.



Postal Chess

The score in the postal match versus Bochum now stands at 2½-1½ to us. As reported last time, Geoff Brown lost one game then won the other. Dave Hodgett has improved on that with a win and a draw. Geoff wrote a piece about his first game to finish but this has been temporarily mislaid by the editor.

Play in the transatlantic match has started. Apparently G.D.B. has tried sending a move by surface mail, presumably with a Christmas card. The accompanying cartoon appeared in the Bulgarian magazine 'Shakhmatna Misl'.



G.D.B. sends his move.

Dave Hodgett's games: Thorsten Meier - D.K.H. (corres. 1987) 1.c4 e5 2.Nc3 d6 3.g3 f5 4.d4 e4 5.f6 exf6 6.exf6 Nf6 7.Bg2 Be7 8.Ne2 O-O 9.O-O Nc6 10.Be3 d5 11.b3 Be6 12.Qd3 dxc4 13.bxc4 Ne5 14.Qb1 Nxc4 15.Nf4 Bf7 16.Kf2 Nxe3 17.Kxe3 Re8 18.Qxb7 Bc5+ and White resigned.

D.K.H. - Thorsten Meier (corres 1987) 1.e4 e5 2.Nf3 Nf6 3.d4 exd4 4.e5 Ne4 5.Qxd4 d5 6.exd6 Nxd6 7.Bd3 Nc6 8.Qf4 g6 9.O-O Bg7 10.Bd2 Qf6 11.Qxf6 Bxf6 12.Nc3 Be6 13.Ng5 Bxg5 14.Bxg5 O-O 15.a3 Ne5 16.Be7 Rfe8 17.Bxd6 Nxd3 18.Ne4 Kg7 19.Bxc7 Rc8 20.cxd3 Rxc7 21.Rfc1 Rac8 22.Rxc7 Rxc7 23.a4 Rc2 24.b4 Bd5 25.f3 f5 26.Nf2 Bg3 draw agreed. White is a pawn up but has no satisfactory way of keeping it in view of Black's active pieces.

Tyne & Wear

Messrs. Brown and Somerset played in the one-day quickplay events held on Sunday during the Tyne & Wear congress last weekend. G.D.B. got off to a good start with $2\frac{1}{2}$ out of 3, but finished weakly with two losses in the remaining two rounds of the Major, in which players had 45 minutes for the whole game. W.P.S. fared somewhat better in the Minor, with $5\frac{1}{2}$ points out of 7 which earned his second place and a prize of £10. His games included a win over the winner of the section. In the Minor players had only 30 minutes for the game, hence the extra two rounds.

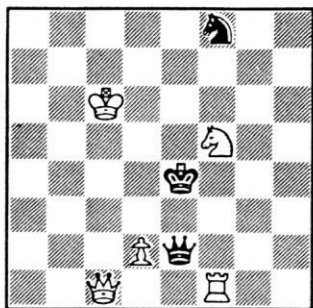
Nunn-Portisch Play-off The play-off for third place in the Szirak Interzonal Tournament, and hence a place in the Candidates Matches, began in Budapest on Saturday. The match is of six games.

Kasparov-Karpov These two are also to play-off for a place in the Candidates Matches. Their's is a 24-game match starting in Seville on the 10th of October. This is of course the latest K-K world championship match, the winner being world champion and the loser going into the second round of the Candidates Matches with the seven winners from round one.

G.W.Moses Trophy Mark Johnson has accepted the chance to represent the club in the G.W.Moses competition. Other members of the club will be in the line up in other guises, e.g. your editor under the Nepco flag - he having won it in 1985, and been runner up in 1987. This tournament is open to club 'champions' (in one sense or another) of both Association and Works Clubs. Last year's winner was J.P.Ballard of Rotherham and formerly B.S.C. Tinsley.

NOT FOR SOLVING by C.L.D.

Now, for those who are tired of piddling around with two-movers and three-movers here is an ELEVEN-mover for you to get your teeth into. The position in the diagram was first published with a line giving White MATE IN ELEVEN. Your task, however, is not to find a solution but to:



white to move

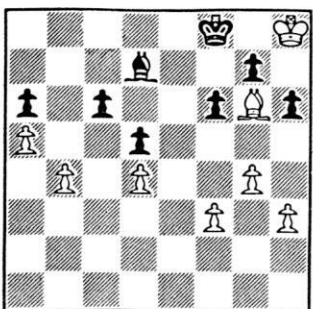
- state the source and the composer of the position,
- state how white's d-pawn reached d4, (in the original line)
- name the little girl in the photograph.

Should you need a clue, look into the mirror and perhaps beyond you'll see the answer.

Answers to S.J.M. please by 13th October. Pint for first correct answer, of for the best if none wholly correct.



who ?

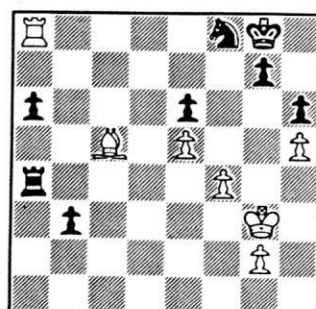


white ——— to move ——— black

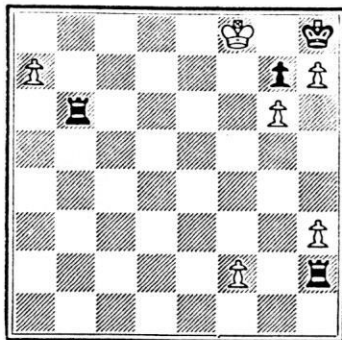
Make a Move

How did play continue?
Pint for best analysis
of both positions.

Answers to S.J.M. by 13th Oct.

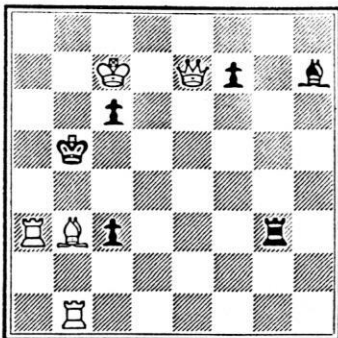


E23: V I KALANDADZE
1974



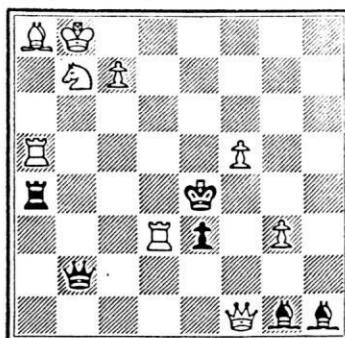
White to play and win

L90: G F ANDERSON
Il Secolo, 1919



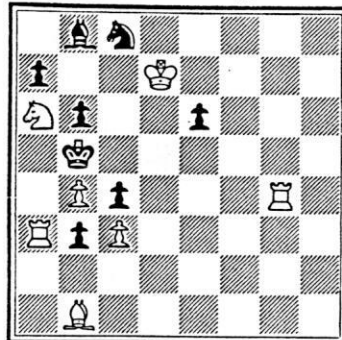
Mate in two

L91: A ELLERMAN
1st Prize, Guidelli Memorial Ty., 1925



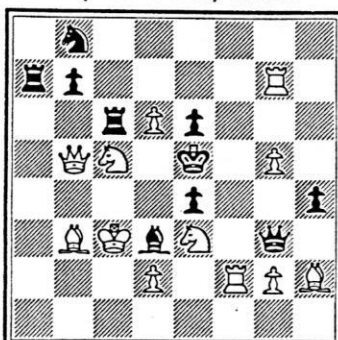
Mate in two

L92: F FRICKE
Deutsche Schachzeitung, 1987



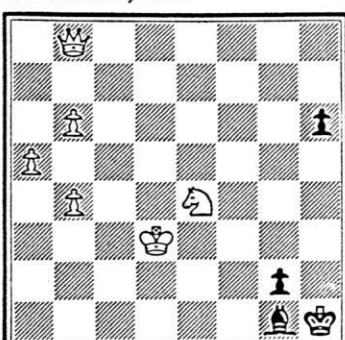
Mate in three

L93: J J BURBACH & F W NANNING
2nd HM., Ars Artium, 1941/2



Mate in three

L94: I MIKAN
Nas Rozhlas, 1940



Mate in four

FOR SOLVING

Finding the first move in E23 shouldn't be difficult, but finding the subsequent ones probably will be. The 2-movers this issue are both indisputably masterpieces. L90 is a classic of its kind and no less an authority than the late Comins Mansfield thought that L91 was the best 2-mover ever composed! This was very modest of CM since most problemists believe that the best 2-mover ever composed is probably by Mansfield himself. There is something 'critical' in L92 - can you see what it is? The remaining problems should provide more meaty fare. L93 shows some intense pinning and unpinning strategy. L94 I have taken from a collection of problems by its prolific Czech composer. The book was published in 1973 and contains 700 problems, most of them selfmates in three and four moves which I shall probably dip into again for future issues.

SOLUTIONS (Issue 20)

E20 (Zakhodyakin) 1.b6+ Kc8 (1...Kxc6 2.Nd8+ & 3.bxa wins) 2.Bb7+ Kxb7 3.Nd6+ Kc6 (3...Ka8 4.b7++) 4.bxa wins. The motive of all the play is to induce b to block c6 so that Nc6+ isn't possible. L75 (Euwe) 1.Qd6 (1) 1...R~cxd/c6,c5/b5 2.Qxd7/Rc1/Qb8/Qa6++ 'This took me approximately 5 minutes to find and write up, perhaps less. (That long! - BDS) I'm not surprised Euwe didn't compose any more problems - he was probably put off by everybody laughing at his first effort!' (WPS) L76 (Burger) Set play: 1...Qf6/Qf5 2.Qe5/Qd6++ 1.Qc4? (2.e5++) 1...Qf6/Qf5 2.Qc1/Qxc7++ but 1...Sb5!; 1.Qb3 (2.g3++) 1...Qf6/Qf5/Nd5 2.Qe3/Qg3/Qf3++ The unpinning of the wQ by the moves of the pinned bQ interfere with w guards of g5 and e5 and w must be careful to re-guard these squares in mating. L77 (Shinkman) 1.e8=R! [2.Re5++] 1...Kxa5 2.a8=N & 3.Re5++; 1...Kc5 2.a8=B (3.Qd5++) Kd6/Kd4 3.Qc6/Qa7++ Our first problem showing underpromotion. So far only FC has correctly solved this. It is amazing that promotion to queen doesn't work on move one. L78 (Pachman) 1.Bf3 [2.Bc1 & 3.Qg1,Qd2++] 1...Rxd5 2.Qxg5 (3.e4++) Rd3/Rxd2 3.exd/Qg1++; 1...Bxc2 2.Qd3 (3.Qxc2,e3,e4++) Bxd3 3.exd++ In an ambitious theme the wQ makes way for the wPe2 to discover mate from the wBf3. The key, setting up the B+P battery, is fully thematic. L79 (Persson) 1.Rd5 Ra6 2.e5 Rf5++; 1.Qe2 Qxg1 2.Sf3 g4++

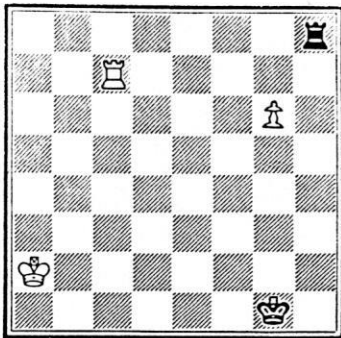
LEADING LADDER SCORES (up to and including issue 20):- FC (I) 426, GDB (I) 311, WPS 243. Leading scores for issues 11-20 are:- FC 569, GDB 503, JW 406, WPS 191. Full ladder details for issues 11 to 20 next issue.

DAVID OF THE WHITE ROOK

One of the most successful of study composers in recent years has been David Gurgendize of the Soviet Union. He likes to compose with rooks and below are three of his best efforts in this field. In (A), if wK can get to f7, all is over. But how to get there? During 1978 I helped 'anonymise' some of the entries for the Roycroft Jubilee Study Tournament before they went to the judge. I well remember opening the envelope that contained (B) and playing over the solution. I knew immediately that it would win a prize! Black's three connected passed pawns look formidable but w can stop them and still leave himself mating material. (C) is a real 'tour-de-force'. White is three pawns down (all of them passed!) and is also threatened with Rf6+ winning his only asset. It seems incredible that he can draw - but he can!

(A) D GURGENIDZE

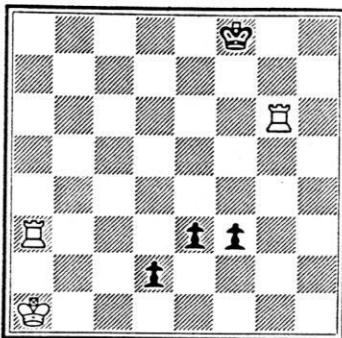
1st Prize, Shakhmaty v SSSR, 1981



White to play and win

(B) D GURGENIDZE

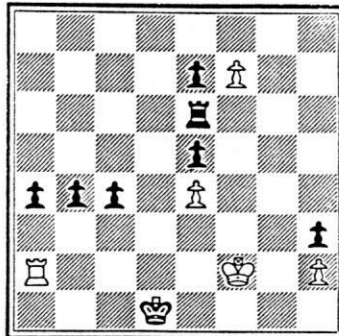
7th Prize, Roycroft Jubilee, 1978



White to play and win

(C) D GURGENIDZE

Pokhvalny Otzyv, 1980
(In memoriam T B Gorgiev)



White to play and draw

(A) 1.g7 (i) Rb8 to keep wK as far away as possible. 2.Rb7 (ii) Rc8 2...Rxb7? 3.g8=Q+ wins - the bR is a long way from the bK. 3.Kb3 Kq2 4.Rc7 Rd8 5.Kc4 In this way, repeatedly offering wR to cut-off bR, wK achieves the desired journey. 5...Kq3 6.Rd7 Re8 7.Kd5 Kq4 8.Re7 Rq8 9.Ke6 Kq5 10.Kf7 and wins. Without a doubt as important for endgame theory as it is for the artistic study. It is rare that a didactic study is also artistic.

- (i) 1.Kb3? fails to 1...Rh5 2.g7 Rg5 3.Kc4 Kq2 4.Kd4 Kg3 5.Ke4 Kg4 6.Rf7 (6.Rc1 Kh3) Kq3 7.Ra7 Kg4 8.Ra1 Kh3 9.Rh1+ Kg2 10.Rh7 Kg3 11.Rh1 Kg2 with a known positional draw.
- (ii) 2.Rf7? Rg8 3.Kb3 Kq2 4.Kc4 Kg3 5.Kd5 Kg4 6.Ke6 Kq5 and wRf7 blocks wK and so the position is drawn.

(B) 1.Rg1 (1.Rd3? e2!) f2 (i) 2.Rf1 d1=Q+ (ii) 3.Rxd1 e2 4.Rf3+ Kq7 (iii) 5.Rq3+ Kf6 (5...K to h file? 6.Rh1++) 6.gRq1 with two echo variations:- (1) 6...Ke5 7.gRe1 (iv) (2) 6...Kf5 7.dRf1 winning in either case.

- (i) 1...e2 2.Rxf3+ Ke7 3.Re3+ & 4.Rxe2
 - (ii) 2...e2 3.Rxf2+ Ke7 (3...Kg7 4.Rg3+ & 5.Rh2++) 4.Rxe2 & 5.Rxd2 2...K~ 3.Rxe3
 - (iii) 4...Ke7 5.Re3+ & 6.Rxe2
 - (iv) 7.Kb2? ed=Q 8.Rxd1 Ke4 9.Kc2 Ke3= 7.dRe1? fxg=Q 8.Rxg1 Kf4=
- These lines are echoed in the 6...Kf5 variation.

(C) 1.Ra1+ Kd2 (1...Kc2 2.Rh1 which transposes into the main line at 3.Rh1) 2.Rd1+! (i) Kc2! 3.Rh1! so that if 3...Rf6+ 4.Kg1 and 4...Rxf8 is stalemate. 3...b3 4.f8=Q Rf6+ 5.Kq1 b2 6.gb8 with the idea 6...b1=Q+? 7.Qxb1+ Kxb1 stalemate. 6...Rb6! 7.Qxb6 b1=Q+ 8.Qxb1+ Kxb1 9.Kf2+ Kb2 10.Ke2 a3 11.Kd2 a2 12.Ra1! (iii) c3+ (iv) 13.Kd3 Kxa1 14.Kc2 e6 15.Kc1 c2 16.Kxc2 stalemate.

- (i) 2.Rh1? Rf6+ 3.Kg1 Ke2 & 4...Rg6,Rf1++
- (ii) 2...Kxd1 3.f8=Q Rf6+ 4.Ke3 Rxf8 stalemate.
- (iii) 12.Rg1 (say) a1=Q 13.Rxa1 Kxa1 14.Kc3 Kb1 15.Kxc4 Kc2 16.Kd5 Kd3 17.Kxe5 Ke3 18.Kf5 Kf3 19.e5 Kg2 and b wins.
- (iv) 12...Kxa1 13.Kc2 and the wK plays between c1 and c2 while bP moves run out after which b is stalemated.