dvice I never follow

USUALLY ONLY offered by London congresses, the 1976 Leicester "weekender" was an exception and gave good prize-money.

It attracted a number of strong players. D. Rumens was there as usual, as well as Welsh No. 1 G. H. Botterill. S. Hutchings, M. P. Little-wood and S. Reuben were among those determined to fight for first place. A sur-prise entry was Dave Patrick who had just returned to England from living in a cave in the Canary Islands.

Going into the final round, pairings were Botterill (4) v Hutchings (4), Littlewood (4) v Patrick (4), and Rumens (4) v Chandler (4).

As expected, Botterill and Hutchings cancelled each other out with a hard fought draw; both of them went through unbeaten. Littlewood v Patrick was won by the latter after a game of mixed fortune — the reasons for Patrick's win in the end varied from tension to telepathy. This left Rumens and me

to battle it out to share first place with Patrick.

H. E. Atkins Memorial tournament:

BIRD'S OPENING D. Rumens M. Chandler 1. f4

"Play the board not the man" is advice I never follow. Rumens has one outstanding strength - his magnificent calculation of tactics - which he exploits with mating attacks. (See Le Blancy v Ru-mens, Miles v Rumens and Rumens v Bennett from earlier columns.) My whole strategy was based on hindering an assault on my king. I was determined Rumens was going to have to pay a price for any attack. (As it turned out the cost was two pawns.)

Nf6 Nf3 g6 Bg7 0-0 Be2 0.0 c5 6. d3 d5 Qe1 b6 Qh4 N(b)d2 8. Bb7 Nc6 10. Ne5 11. f×e5 $N\times e5$ Nd7 12. d4 13. Qh3 Qe7 14. Nf3

Once the pawn on e5 disappears White has few aggressive prospects. An important point is that preventing someone from attacking you does not necessarily mean defending or playing passively. Throughout the game

We each had about two minutes left at this stage to complete our 48 moves. Consequently the standard of play deteriorated somewhat! 30. Qh3 ch If 30, R×e4, Qc1 ch and

Q×b2 ch. Kg7 Re7 Kh6

Qe5? Qd5 Qe4 Qb1 ch

38. Kh2 Qe4 39. Qc3 Kg5 That move took Rumens aback.

40. Qc5 ch 41. Qf8 42. Q×f4 43. Kg1 Qf4 ch K×f4 Ke4

44. Kf1 Kd3 45. a4 h5 46. b4 h4 47. Ra2 Rd5 48. Ra3 ch Ke4

Time control passed, order restored, real chess continues. 49. Ra1 Rf5 ch 50. Kg1

Or 50, Ke1 Rf2. 51, b5 a×b5. 52, a5 R×g2. 53, Kf1 Kf3 and with threats like 54, e2 ch Ke1. 55; Rg1 ch all roads lead to Rome.

50. . . . 51. Rb1 Kd4 Kc4 52. b5 53. a5 a×b5

Rumens always believes in active counterplay but in this instance it only makes Black's task easier.

based on positional considerations only. 17. Q×e6 ch 18. Re1 Be7

Qd8 19. Bf4 Threat: Bc7. 19. Kf8 Ra7

21. Rc1 Threatens 22, Rc8. But 21, Bd6 wins at once.

Ng8 22. R(c)d1 23. Bd6 B×d6 24. Q×d6 ch 25. Nc5 Ne7 Bf5 26. g4 Qe8

27. Ba4 b3 g×f5 B×d7 28. b×a2 29. a1=Q 30. R×a1 Ra6 31. N×a6 Qd8 32. Kf2 Not the most attacking move on the board! Kf7 Qe6 ch 33. Kf8 34. Q×e7 ch 35. R×e7 Q×e7 K×e7 36. Nc5 37. R×a5 Rb8 R×b2 ch 38. Kg3

MURRAY CHANDLER

CHAOS eventually won.

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sively. Throughout the game

it is Black who forces the

B×f6

a6

e5

In this position I expected

no other reply than 18, Bc3. I

was stunned when Rumens

produced the following move

I thought he had gone

Complications can no longer

Again I did not foresee

Rumens's move. I had worked out that 20, B×f8 forces

White on to the defensive but

thought this was still his best

line. In the post-mortem we

looked at 20, Bc4 ch Kh8. 21,

Ng5 but Black is still better after 21 . . . b5. The move played allows a "combo"

BLACK

Rumens did not see.

c×d4

d×e4

pace.

crazy.

18.

18. e4?!!

19. Bh6

20. Ng5!?

be avoided.

15. e×f6

16. Bd2

17. R(a)e1

20. d3! $B \times g5$. 21, $B \times g5$ Q×d7 is bad for Black. 21. c×d3 B×g5! But now it works, due to a

WHITE

transposition of moves. 22. B×g5 23. Q×d7 Q×g5 24. Q×b7

(Forced because of the mate threat on g2.) 24. . . .

d×e2?! In time trouble, I discarded 24. Qe3 ch. 25, Kh1 d×e2 because of 26, Qd5 ch Kh8. 27, Rf3. Simply 27 . . . R(a)d8. 28, Q×d8 Q×f3. 29, g×f3 R×d8 gives me a rook ending a pawn up.

Kg7 Kh6 25. Qd5 ch 26. Qb7 ch R×f3 27. Rf3 Re8 28. Q×f3 29. R×e2 e4

b4 54. Rc1 ch Kd3 55. a6 b3 56. Rc6 This loses out of hand. e2 Kc2 Rd6 ch 57. Rc6 ch Kb2 Re6 Rf1 ch 60. Resigns. On 60, Kh2 e1=Q wins the white rook.

There was some comment when the only two bare-foot players in the tournament, Dave Patrick and I, went on stage to collect the trophy.

In 1974, a stir was caused in round two of the world championships when the programme CHAOS (US) beat compatriot CHESS 4-0 with the first example of a positional piece sacrifice ever seen in computer chess.

Stockholm 1974: CHAOS v CHESS

d5 1. d4 2. c4 3. Nf3 d×c4 Nf6 e3 e6 5. B×c4 c5 6. Qe2 a6 7. 0.0 b5 8. Bb3 Bb7 9. Rd1 N(b)d2 10. Nc3 Bd6 11. e4 c×d4 12. N×d4 Qb8 13. g3 b4 Both programmes were out of the book now. 14. Na4 B×e4 15. f3 Bg6? e5 is "book". 16. N×e6!

As in no way could CHAOS have analysed to move 24, this sacrifice must have been