BCCF E-MAIL BULLETIN #299

Your editor welcomes any and all submissions - news of upcoming events, tournament reports, and anything else that might be of interest to B.C. players. Thanks to all who contributed to this issue. To subscribe, send me an e-mail (swright2@telus.net); if you no longer wish to receive this Bulletin, just let me know.

Stephen Wright

HERE AND THERE

Peter Yee Memorial (June 13-14)

In Bulletin #295 we announced the passing of BCCF executive member Peter Yee, who succumbed after a battle with leukemia. Peter was a long-time member of the Langley Chess Club, and in remembrance the club organized a memorial tournament, with the proceeds to be donated to the VGH and UBC Hospital Foundation in memory of Peter for the Leukemia/BMT program. Sixteen players of various strengths participated in the actual event, while a further nine individuals and organizations made donations outside of registering for the tournament. The four round, regular-rated Swiss saw Brian McLaren taking the top spot with a perfect 4.0/4, while Savvas Kyriakides and Andrew Hoyer tied for second. A total of $457 was raised for the VGH and UBC Hospital Foundation – many thanks to all involved. Standings and other information

Vancouver West Open #5 (June 6-7) by Joe Roback

June's CFC-rated Vancouver West Open was full of surprises and upsets. The premium section typically comprises some of the more ambitious students of the Vancouver Chess School as well as an assortment of adults: both regulars and wild cards. One such notable player was the pre-eminent Tanraj Sohal (2013 BC Closed Champion, 2347 CFC).

Tanraj displayed an outstanding 6.0/6 performance against strong opposition. This won him the astonishing guaranteed $600 first prize (for scale, the Washington Open which included around 200 players awarded merely a US $700 prize). Butch Villavieja (CFC 2350 peak, 2012 BC Closed Champion) had previously been able to break through Tanraj's King Indian set up as white (notably the 2014 BC Closed) but this time Tanraj was able to thwart Butch's kingside attack. Though Black was controlling the opened c-file he was stuck with an unharmonius dark bishop and Tanraj was able to convert after forcing Black to over-extend a pawn.

His game against Davaa-Ochir was especially close. Davaa opted for a classical Sveshnikov Sicilian as White and managed to steer the game into a N and R ending with equal pawns. Tanraj calculated a tactic that wins a pawn in a flashy knight sacrifice that took advantage of White's back-rank issues. Both Tanraj and Davaa are very conservative and positional players but Davaa ended up sacrificing his Knight for a N and R vs R ending. Davaa flagged on the clock before the 50-move adjournment into a draw. This is ironic because that's exactly how Davaa beat Butch in a Rook+ minor vs rook endgame in a previous round while taking advantage of the lively yet unforgiving 50min + 10s time control.

The real Vancouver West Open success story was George Kim (1535 CFC and member of the Chigorin Team of the Vancouver Rapid Chess League) who scored 5.0/6 and the $150 for second place. Doing so he beat players hundreds of points higher rated, including Richard Ingram, Joe Roback, and previous winner Davaa-Ochir Nyamdorj. The last round was a nail-biter against Robert (Runze) Hao. Robert (who was also dressed quite smart and dapper) was up a knight in a Ruy Lopez position for two pawns. While Robert was down to less than a minute vs five minutes in time trouble George gambled a pawn advancement that could have been taken by Robert, securing a win for White. Robert frantically tried to attack Black's kingside, overextending his own defence. Daniel Chen won the $100 U1700 prize with a clear 3.5/6. The 2nd U1700 prize was split 3-ways: Robert Hao, Kevin Li, and James Li. Standings

[As with the previous Vancouver West Open there was an adjunct junior event, in fact several events which also constituted a Vancouver Youth Chess Championship, a final qualifier for the CYCC coming up in July. In the 2-day Junior Open Ryan Leong gave up just a single draw in claiming the first place, ahead of Andrew Hemstapat and Kevin Butchart; the U1000 prizes were won by Samuel Taplin, Charles Van, and Ciro Zhang. In the 1-day Junior Open the overall winners were Uros Jeremic, Marco Poon, and Jacky Tang, while Jiayi Shi, Johnny Zhou, Ryan Yang,

Jeremy Reyes, Venkata Vikhyath Kodali, Visisht Kodali, Michael Yang, and Francesco Coltellaro took home the hardware in the U600 Section. And this time there was also an All Girls' event in two sections: Agata Seyfi, Sherry Tian, Anna Van, Sophia Yu, Angelina Yang, Jemelyn Reyes, Atrina Shadgan, and Vivian Xu were the prize winners in the Open Section, while in the U600 Section Kitty Wei, Gloria Yu, Simarleen Kaur, Annie Cai, Anais Bonnis, Sreeja Veeraghanta, Elaine Shangguan, and Amy Chen won trophies and medals. Junior Open standings; All Girl standings]

Iasi International Chess Festival (May 29 – June 6)

In the last round of the 2nd Iasi Open Leon Piasetski lost his game to Estonian GM Kaido Kulaots, leaving him with 5.5/9 for the event; nevertheless, he will gain rating points. The overall winner was Igor Kovalenko (Latvia) on 7.5, a half point ahead of Mustafa Yilmaz (Turkey), Deep Sengupta (India), and Alexander Kovchan (Ukraine). Results

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BRUCE HARPER ANNOTATES

Opponent - Harper, Bruce [A42] ICC 3 0 Internet Chess Club

It's always fun when a long-term strategic idea is realized, despite all the ups and downs of actual play. I like this game because that's more or less what happens.

1.d4 [0:02:56] **1...g6** [0:03:00] **2.c4** [0:02:55] **2...Bg7** [0:03:00] **3.Nc3** [0:02:54] **3.d6** [0:02:59] **4.e4** [0:02:53] **4...Nc6** [0:02:59] **5.Be3** [0:02:50] **5...e5** [0:02:58] **6.d5** [0:02:48] **6...Nce7** [0:02:57]

7.Nf3 [0:02:46] There are lots of moves for White after 6...Nce7 and 7.Nf3 can't be called a mistake, but it doesn't seem like the best choice. **7...h6** [0:02:54] To prevent White from responding to ...f5 with Ng5. **8.h3** [0:02:44] The point of this move is a bit unclear to me, other than to prevent ... Ng8–f6–g4. **8...f5** [0:02:53] **9.Qc2?!** [0:02:40] White is drifting. Surely White's queen must have more fitting duties than trying to support White's centre. **9...Nf6** [0:02:51] **10.Bd3** [0:02:36] **10...0–0** [0:02:48] **11.0–0–0** [0:02:31]

It's not clear just where White's king should go. Now Black starts opening lines on the queenside. **11...c6!** [0:02:46] This might be obvious to a good player, but it's always reassuring when the mighty engine agrees with you. Now it's time to point out - or remind - the reader that the "long-term strategic idea" referred to in the introduction to this game is to allow White to build a pawn centre, then to destroy it by attacking it from both flanks. In short, Black's deep strategy is simply one of the main ideas of the Rat (1...g6). But sometimes it works! **12.dxc6** [0:02:28] The best choice, but now the engine is starting to like Black. It's always good to have friends in high places. **12...bxc6** [0:02:45]

13.c5!? [0:02:27] The most aggressive continuation, but the merits of this type of move depends largely on which side is better positioned in the centre. Here it's Black. **13...d5!** [0:02:40] **14.Nxe5** [0:02:21] **14...fxe4** [0:02:36] The tempo gained by attacking White's d3–bishop makes a big difference. **15.Be2** [0:02:14] **15...Nd7** [0:02:04] Here I thought for a whopping 22 seconds, trying to figure out whether the natural 15...Qc7 was best. It was - after 16.Bf4? Nh5! 17.Bxh5 Bxe5!, Black is doing well. But the move I played isn't bad. **16.Nxd7** [0:02:03] **16...Bxd7** [0:02:04]

17.f3 [0:02:00] Much too optimistic. After 17.g4!, which weakens White's kingside, but denies Black the use of the f5–square, Black is only a little better. **17...Nf5** [0:02:02] This move is so obvious that it doesn't deserve praise. **18.Bf2?** [0:01:55] **18...e3?!** [0:01:59] Thematic, but Black gets a decisive edge by throwing in 18...Qg5!+ before playing 19...e3. **19.Bg1?** [0:01:49]

White's f2–bishop had to retreat to e1. **19...Qg5** [0:01:45] Here the engine gives a rather astounding line that involves a direct attack on White's king by chopping off his c3–knight. It pays to keep an open mind, I suppose, but I am still playing for the centre. [19...Ng3 20.Rh2 Bxc3 21.bxc3 Nxe2+ 22.Qxe2 Qa5 23.Bxe3 Qxc3+ 24.Kb1] **20.g4** [0:01:47] **20...Nd4** [0:01:43] **21.Qd3** [0:01:40] **21...Nxe2+** [0:01:41] **22.Qxe2** [0:01:38] **22...Rae8** [0:01:37] **23.Rd3** [0:01:32] **23...d4** [0:01:34] **24.Ne4** [0:01:31]

24...Rxe4! [0:01:29] The best move, according to the engine, which is as enthusiastic about 24...Rxe4! as a heartless, soulless automaton can be. But, as we'll see, we agree for different reasons. **25.fxe4** [0:01:29]

25...Qxc5+ [0:01:28] This is the way I play. My idea in taking on e4 was to get rid of White's most active piece (knights are tricky), then take a pawn (with check - what could be better than that?!), then conquer the centre and wait for White to collapse. A pretty human approach, all things considered. But look at the ridiculously powerful idea the computer prefers: 25...Rf1+!! 26.Rd1 (26.Qxf1 e2+ wins White's queen) 26...Qxc5+ 27.Kb1 Qb5!! At first that seemed like a bug in the program, but if 28.Qxb5 Rxd1+ 29.Kc3 Rd2+ and 30...cxb5, while if 28.Qxf1 d3! threatens 29...Qxb2 mate, while also threatening 30...e2 (which is the response to 30.Qg2). Since 28.Rxf1 is met by 28...Qxe2, White is just completely screwed after 25...Rf1+!! I guess this shows that strong central pawns do more than just look good.

26.Kb1 [0:01:27] **26...Qe5** [0:01:25] Black's idea to to take White's e4–pawn, as well as to consolidate his centre with ...c5. **27.Qg2** [0:01:13] **27...c5** [0:01:22]

This may not be as beautiful as the variations after 25... Rf1+!!, but to me it's beautiful. Black has conquered the centre, just as he wanted to do after 1...g6, and his d7–bishop will soon threaten White with nightmares on the light squares. **28.Bxe3** [0:01:02] **28...Bc6!** [0:01:11] Not the sort of move you want your opponent to play in a 3–minute game. White's e3–bishop is still attacked, but disaster looms on e4. **29.Bc1** [0:00:54] **29...Bxe4** [0:01:09]

White resigns: White's queen can't defend both rooks. **0–1**

BLACKBURNE VS. PIPER: THE BLINDFOLD GAMES

Regular readers of these columns will be aware of [Thomas Piper](#) (1857-1938), the strong English amateur who immigrated to Victoria in 1894 and subsequently became an important figure in B.C. chess around the turn of the twentieth century. As a young man Piper developed his game in London as a member of the Greenwich Chess Club and also the London Chess Club, this at a time when the leading English player was Joseph Henry Blackburne. Piper and Blackburne crossed swords at least five times, three times in blindfold games and twice in games at odds. As part of his means of making a living Blackburne gave innumerable simultaneous displays over a period of more than fifty years, including many blindfold exhibitions (one such display in Montreal is discussed [here](#)). Blackburne first gave a blindfold display at the City of London Chess Club in 1870 and returned for the same purpose on an annual basis; Piper played in three of these displays that

we know of, the first in 1878. In that year the format of the displays was changed. Previously all the participants were members of the London Chess Club, but for the next three years Blackburne's opposition were leading representatives of the metropolitan clubs. Piper played board four of eight as a member of the Greenwich Chess Club; Blackburne scored seven wins and one draw in a display which lasted from 4:45pm until 11pm.

Blackburne, Joseph H. - Piper, Thomas H.J.D. [C39] Blindfold simul London, 16.03.1878
[Patrick T. Duffy]

1.e4 e5 2.f4 exf4 3.Nf3 g5 4.h4 g4 5.Ne5 Bg7 6.d4 Nf6 7.Bc4 0–0 8.Nc3 The usual move here is 8.Bxf4 , but Mr. Blackburne rarely pursues a beaten track in any of his chess encounters. **8...d6 9.Nd3 Re8 10.Nxf4 Nxe4 11.0–0**

11…Nf6 Some interesting variations spring from 11...Ng3, but without any special advantage to either side if White continues with Re1. If he play 12.Bxf7+, there probably follows: 12...Kxf7 13.Ne6+ Nxf1 (if 13...Kxe6, White mates in a few moves) 14.Nxd8+ Rxd8 15.Qxf1+ Kg8, and Black remains with three minor pieces [sic] against the queen. **12.Bxf7+ Kxf7 13.Nh5 Kg8** 13...d5 appears more to the purpose. **14.Bg5 Nbd7 15.Nd5 Rf8 16.Qd3 c6 17.Ndf4 Nb6 18.Nxg7 Kxg7 19.Nh5+ Nxh5** Perhaps this is Black's best course. **20.Bxd8 Rxd8 21.Rae1 Nd5 22.c4 Ndf6 23.Re7+ Kg8 24.Qe3 Kh8 25.Qh6 Rd7 26.Re8+ Ng8 27.Rxg8+ Kxg8 28.Rf8# 1-0** [*Illustrated London News*, April 20, 1878]

Piper also represented the Greenwich club the following year, this time taking board seven of eight. Blackburne left his queen en prise in one of the games but won the rest in a display which lasted eight hours. The *Westminster Papers* of February, 1879 attributed the length of the display to "the fact that four of the combatants selected slow defences, there being two French openings, a Sicilian, and a Centre Counter gambit." One of the Frenches was assayed by Piper:

Blackburne, Joseph H. - Piper, Thomas H.J.D. [C01] Blindfold simul London, 25.01.1879
[William Steinitz; the notes in square brackets derive from Mr. Blackburne's Games of Chess*]*

1.e4 e6 2.d4 d5 3.exd5 exd5 4.Nf3 Nf6 5.Bd3 Bd6 6.0–0 0–0 7.Nc3 Be6 8.Bg5 Nbd7 If the attack has played the queen's knight to c3, we believe that the same post should be chosen for the queen's knight on the part of the defence. The difference is important for the purpose of warding off the sally of knight to e5 on White's part, adopted later on with impunity; while if the Black knight stood at c6, the defense could answer Nxd4, and need not mind the answer of Bxh7+, which only amounts to an exchange of pawns unfavourable to the first player. **9.Qd2 c6 10.Rae1 Qc7 11.Bxf6 Nxf6 12.Ne5 Rae8 13.f4** By having fixed his knight in the centre, well supported by the pawns on both sides, the blindfold player has obtained much the best of the development. **13...a6 14.Rf3** But here White compromises his game. It was essential for his security to keep the pawn at d4 well defended, and he ought to have retreated the knight to d1 to be prepared for supporting the queen's pawn with the queen's bishop's pawn as soon as the opponent could safely advance the

pawn to c5. **14...c5** Well played, and quite in time. Black has carefully provided on the previous move against the dangerous reply Nb5, and ought to have obtained a telling advantage by the present advance. **15.f5 Bc8** [15...cxd4 would have given him the advantage.] The hesitation in the execution of his plan destroys his excellent prospects. He had actually the game in hand if he had pursued consistently the attack on the queen's side by pawn takes pawn, e.g.: 15...cxd4 16.fxe6 dxc3 17.exf7+ Rxf7, and Black must win the knight. White's reply gives no more time for this diversion on the other wing, for by moving the rook to g3, White threatens Qh6, followed by pawn to f6 if Black answers Nh5, or else by fxg6 if Black defend by pawn to g6. **16.Rg3 Bxe5** [16...cxd4 is no longer available on account of 17.Rxg7+ winning.] **17.dxe5 Rxe5**


18.Rxg7+ An elegant and perfectly sound sacrifice, which testifies the performer's remarkable powers of concentration and clearness of calculation while under the severe ordeal of playing a large number of games without sight of either board or men. If the rook be taken, White answers Qg5+, followed by Qxf6+, and Qxe5, coming out with a piece ahead. **18...Kh8** [If 18...Kxg7 White wins the N and R by 19.Qg5+.] **19.Rf1** Admirable. We recommend the position to the student. It is by no means easy to prove an absolute win for White if Black now takes the rook. **19...Qe7** Had he taken the rook, the game would probably have proceeded thus: 19...Kxg7 20.Qg5+ Kh8 21.Qxf6+ Kg8 22.Rf3 Rfe8 23.Qh6, decisive, for it threatens Rg3, and also f6. **20.Qh6 Rg8**

21.Rxh7+ Beautiful. The combination is only a short one, but quite surprising for concise reasoning. **21...Nxh7 22.f6 Rh5** [The defence is as lively as the attack. This saves the mate and provides a way of escape for the queen.] **23.Qxh5 Qe3+ 24.Kh1 Rg6 25.Bxg6 fxg6 26.Qxg6 Qg5 27.Qe8+ Qg8 28.f7 Qf8 29.Qe5+** Analysis could not improve the blindfold player's mode of conducting the attack after the opponent had let his opportunity slip. Resigns. **1–0** [*Mr. Blackburne's Games at Chess* includes the further moves **29...Qg7 30.f8Q+**; the annotations by Steinitz were published in *The Field*, 1 February 1879]

Piper played Blackburne again in the latter's 1881 exhibition, this time as a member of the London Chess Club (the previous practice of taking the opposition from various metropolitan clubs had been discontinued). The display drew more publicity and spectators than usual, Blackburne having just achieved the highlight of his international career by winning a tournament in Berlin by a margin of three points over the second-place finisher Johannes Zukertort.
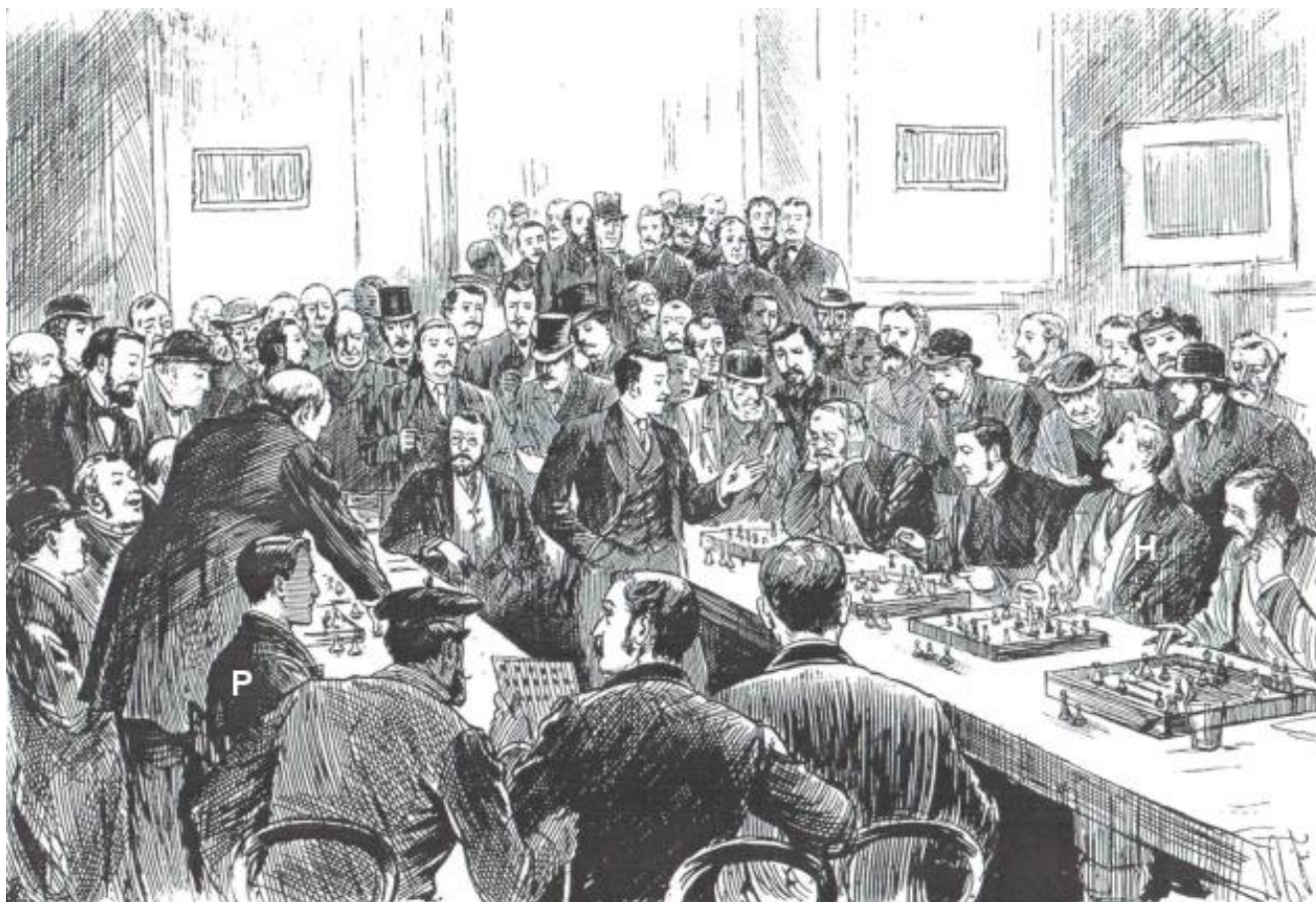
Blackburne's 1881 blindfold performance at the City of London Chess Club (*The Illustrated Sporting and Dramatic News*, October 22, 1881). Blackburne himself was elsewhere in the room; the players marked with "P" and "H" we believe to be Piper and James R. Hunnex respectively, the latter also subsequently moved to British Columbia.

> Mr. Blackburne gave his annual blindfold performance at the City of London Chess Club on the 12th ult. Play commenced at six o'clock p.m., when the single player encountered eight opponents: Messrs. Piper, Chappell, Stevens, Cutler, Gastineau, Rev. Mr. Watson, Messrs. Hunnex and Atkinson, in the order named. Play lasted until midnight, when the single player scored five won games and one draw with Mr. Stevens. Two boards remained unfinished, and Mr. Blackburne resigned to Mr. Piper, whilst Mr. Chappell's game was adjourned. Mr. Blackburne was not in his best form, but only so far as brilliancy and quickness of play is concerned – we would be hard to please were we not to call a success such a performance where the blindfold player only loses one single game. The rooms were crowded to suffocation, and the number of spectators present in the course of the evening was estimated at nearly five hundred. [*Chess Monthly*, November 1881]

Blackburne, Joseph H. - Piper, Thomas H.J.D. [C45] Blindfold simul London, 12.10.1881
[Johannes Zukertort]

1.e4 e5 2.Nf3 Nc6 3.d4 exd4 4.Nxd4 Nf6 5.Nxc6 bxc6 6.e5 Qe7 7.Qe2 Nd5 8.Nd2 The first seven moves like in the 12th and 14th match games Blackburne v. Zukertort. The former played now c4. [8.c4 Ba6 9.b3 0–0–0 10.Bb2 (10.Qe4 Nf6 11.Qe2 Re8 12.f4 d5 13.Nc3 Qd7 14.Bd2 d4 15.Na4 Nd5 16.Qf3 Nb4 17.0–0–0 Qf5 18.Bxb4 Bxb4 19.Bd3 Qd7 20.c5 Bb5 21.Bxb5 1–0 Blackburne-Zukertort London 1881) 10...Qg5 11.Qe4 Bb4+ 12.Kd1 Ne7 13.h4 Qg6 14.Qxg6 hxg6

15.Kc2 Nf5 16.Nd2 Nxh4 17.Ne4 Be7 18.Rd1 Kb8 19.Rh3 Bc8 20.Rhd3 g5 21.b4 Ng6 22.g3 Rh2 23.Bd4 d5 24.exd6 cxd6 25.Ra3 c5 26.bxc5 dxc5 27.Rb1+ Ka8 28.Bc3 f5 29.Nd2 Rxf2 30.Bd3 Bb7 31.Ba5 Rxd3 32.Rxd3 Be4 33.Bc7 a6 34.Rb6 Bf6 35.Re6 Kb7 36.Bd6 Re2 37.Rxe4 fxe4 38.Rb3+ Kc6 39.Kd1 Rxd2+ 40.Kxd2 Kxd6 41.Rb6+ Ke5 42.Rxa6 Kd4 43.Rd6+ Kxc4 44.Ke3 Ne7 45.Kxe4 Kb5 46.Rd7 c4 47.Rb7+ Ka4 48.Rc7 c3 49.Kd3 Nd5 50.Rb7 Ka3 51.Kc2 Nb4+ 52.Kb1 c2+ 0–1 Blackburne-Zukertort London 1881] **8...g6** We gave as continuation – compare Chess Monthly, vol. 3, p. 15, note (a) – 8...a5. The text move is equally good. **9.Nf3 Bg7 10.a3** White dare not play Bg5 at once, for Black would win with Qb4+ at least a pawn. **10...a5 11.Bg5 Qe6 12.c4 Nb6 13.Bf4 Ba6 14.Rc1 0–0–0** In the match games referred to Black castled on the queen's side for the sake of rapid development. At the present instance, however, both sides being available, we would decidedly prefer castling king's rook. **15.b4 axb4 16.axb4 d6** Black had time to concentrate first his forces with 16...Rhe8 . The text move should deprive him of all the advantage which he might derive from the weakness of the hostile king's pawn. **17.b5** Trusting to his superior skill in handling complicated positions and trying, therefore, to avoid an early draw which might result after the exchange of queens. Otherwise, we would expect from Mr. Blackburne the correct continuation 17.exd6. **17...cxb5 18.cxb5 dxe5 19.Be3** He must give up the pawn, for its capture would lead to more serious loss, viz.: 19.Nxe5 Nd5 (The only reply: if 19...Bb7, then 20.Nxg6 (20.Rxc7+? Kxc7 21.Nc4+ Kd7) 20...Nd5 21.Qxe6+ fxe6 22.Ne7+, winning) 20.Bg3 Rhe8 21.bxa6 (If 21.f4, then 21...Bb7, threatening 22...f6 or Nxf4 accordingly) 21...Bxe5 22. a7 (After 22.Bxd5 Qxd5, White's game gets equally indefensible) 22...Bc3+ 23.Rxc3 Qa6! 24.Re3 Qa1+ 25.Qd1 Nxe3, and wins. **19...Bb7 20.Ng5 Qe7 21.f3 Nd5 22.b6** Necessary to gain some time! After 22.Kf2 or Kg3 f5, Black would threaten immediate ruin with e4 or c6, according to White's continuation. **22...Nxb6** He should first dislodge the hostile knight with 22.... h6. He should first dislodge the hostile knight with 22...h6. **23.g3** For White might now recover a most valuable pawn with 23.Nxf7 Qxf7 24.Bxb6. **23...f5 24.Bg2 Rd7** Superfluous caution: he should play at once Nd5, threatening then f4. **25.0–0 Nd5 26.Rb1** A very fine move which might have proved too deep for many a player of greater renown as Mr. Piper claims.

26...Nxe3 Black wisely avoids two continuations which appear at a superficial examination to gain safely the exchange or a piece, which, however, would be advantageous to White, as a deeper scrutiny shows, viz.:

I. 26...Nc3 27.Qb2 Nxb1 28.Rxb1 c6 29.Ne4! fxe4 30.Bh3 Kd8 (or 30...Kb8 31.Qb6, etc.) 31.Bxd7 Qxd7 32.Qxb7 Qxb7 33.Rxb7 Bf6 34.fxe4;

II. 26...f4 27.Qb2 c6 (if 27...Qxg5, then 28.Qxb7+ and 29.Bc5.) 28.Bh3 Kd8 29.Ne6+ Ke8 30.Nxg7+ Qxg7 31.Bxd7+, etc.

But the text move is not better, we think, than the two just examined. Black should strengthen his position with 26...Qa3. All the danger is created by Black's 14th move – compare note to move 14. **27.Qxe3** Mr. Blackburne overlooks here the natural consequence of his own scheme, a rare case, indeed, with him, and which was brought about, we suppose, by physical exhaustion. Instead of taking the knight, White should capture the bishop and would then restore the fortunes of the day.

After 27.Rxb7, Black has, so far as we see, no line of play by which he could make use of his superior numbers. We submit five different continuations.

I. 27...Rd6 28.Qb5 Rb6 29.Qxb6 cxb6 30.Rxe7 Bf6 31.Rc1+ Kd8 32.Rxh7;

II. 27...Qc5 28.Ne6 (28.Rb8+ Kxb8 29.Rb1+ Qb6 (or 29...Kc8 30.Qa6+ Kd8 31.Ne6+) 30.Rxb6+ and 31.Qxe3) 28...Qc2 29.Qxc2 Nxc2 30.Rfb1 Rd1+ (or 30...Rf7 (30...Re7 31.Nc5) 31.Nxg7) 31. Rxd1 Kxb7 32.Rc1;

III. 27...Qxg5 28.f4 Qf6 (if 28...exf4, then 29.Qa6 Kd8 30.Qe6 Kc8 31.Rfb1) 29.Qxe3 exf4 30.Qb3 and 31.Re1 or Rc1 accordingly, with a very promising attack;

IV. 27...Nd5 28.Qb5 c6 (if 28...Nb6, then 29.Qa6) 29.Qxc6+ Rc7 30.Rxc7+ Nxc7 31.Rc1 and 32 Ne6;

V. 27...Nxf1! 28.Qb5 (White might draw at once with 28.Rb8+ Kxb8 29.Qb5+, etc. He must not, however, continue with; 28.Qa6 on account of 28...Qc5+ 29.Kh1 Nxg3+ 30.hxg3 Rd1+ 31.Kh2 Ra1 32.Qxa1 Kxb7, etc.) 28...c6 29.Rb8+ Kc7 30.Rb7+, and will draw by perpetual check.

27...e4 28.Kh1 If 28.Qb3, then 28...Bd4+ 29.Kh1 Bb6. **28...exf3 29.Rxf3 Qxe3 30.Rxe3 Bxg2+ 31.Kxg2 Bh6 32.Ra3 Rd2+ 33.Kh3 Re8 34.Nf3** If 34.Nxh7, then 34...Ree2 35.Ra8+ Kd7 36.Rh1 g5 37.Nf6+ Ke6 38.Ra6+ Kf7, and must win; after 34.Ra8+ Kd7 35.Rxe8 Kxe8 36.Nxh7, Black wins with 36...g5 37.g4 Kf7, etc. **34...Rde2 35.Nd4** 35.Ra8+, followed by the exchange of rooks, would prolong the struggle. **35...Rf2 36.Ra7 g5 37.Rh1 g4+ 38.Kh4 Re1 39.Nxf5 Rxh1 40.Nxh6 Rfxh2+ 0–1** [*Chess Monthly*, June 1882]

Blackburne   Piper

UPCOMING EVENTS

UBC Thursday Night Blitz (note the change of format)

Thursdays, 6:30 pm, Henry Angus Building, University of British Columbia
Entry fee $10+, depending on number of players and whether rated or not
Contact Aaron Cosenza, xramis1@yahoo.ca, or see https://www.facebook.com/UBCChess

June Active

June 21, Vancouver Chess School
Details

B.C. Senior Championship

June 26-28, Surrey
Details

July Active

July 19, Vancouver Chess School
Details

Vancouver West Open #6

August 1-2, Vancouver Chess School
Details

7th Bowser Builders Supply Open

August 9, Bowser
Details

August Active

August 16, Vancouver Chess School
Details