

## BCCF E-MAIL BULLETIN #407

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

Stephen Wright

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### HERE AND THERE

#### Online adventures

BC players have recently participated in a number of online events which, not limited by geographical location, have attracted entrants who would normally not be part of the respective competitions. One such was the [President's Cup](#) (February 6-7), normally restricted to Washington players but this year with participants from Oregon, California, Texas, New Jersey, Missouri, Ukraine, Armenia, Russia, India, Ontario, and Richard Ingram from this province. The overall winner of the five-round Swiss on chess.com (time control 70+10) was Russian Alexander Sharikov with 4.0 points ahead of two GMs and two IMs. Top Washington finisher was Valentin Razmov who is now seeded into the 2022 WA State Invitational, he also won the U2000 prize. Richard scored 2.0 points.



The following weekend was the [Apropos Adult Swiss #6](#) (February 13-14), the latest in a series of unusual events which offer substantial prizes but charge no entry fee. This is the result of sponsorship by Kent McNall who guaranteed a \$750 prize fund, increased if more than twenty players entered. As it turned out this sixth edition attracted thirty players including Tanraj Sohal, Richard Ingram, Andrew Martin, and Don Hack from BC. Three of them won prizes: Tanraj tied for first with David Paez, William Schill, and Ananth Gottumukkala (all scored 4.0/5), while Andrew and Don placed second in their respective U1800 and U1600 categories. The event was a five-round Swiss hosted by chess.com with a time control of 90+5.

Also on the same weekend but on the holiday Monday was the [Juniors to Masters Winter Open](#) (February 15), another five-round Swiss but hosted by lichess.org and with a shorter time control (15+10). Forty-five players participated in two sections, headlined by Romanian IMs George-Catalin Ardelean and Mihnea Costachi. Unsurprisingly they finished at the top of the crosstable, drawing against each other and winning the rest of their games; the difference was Ardelean took a half-point bye which left him tied for second with Carina D'Souza, Anni Guo, and Atharva Srinivas on 4.0 points, while Costachi placed first with his extra half point. Top BC players were Emilian Holmgren and Neale Monkhouse with 3.0. The U1200 Section was won by Jack Li and Shikib Mehri ahead of Gabriel Uy, Dennis Wang, and Ishaan Kelkar, all from BC with the exception of Kelkar.

## **2021 BC Championship Qualification**

Normally participants in the BC Closed Championship either earn their spots through qualifying events or are invited from the ratings list which involves an activity requirement of ten CFC regular-rated games in BC in the previous year ([full regulations](#)). The pandemic has resulted in the cancellation of most qualifiers, plus the online events which are occurring are not regular rated. Therefore, for the 2021 BC Championship (which we hope will take place in October) the BCCF executive has voted to allow CFC-rated online events to count toward the ten-game activity requirement, even though such events can only be Quick rated rather than regular. Currently qualified: Grigorii Morozov (BC Closed), Neil Doknjas (BC Junior), Keith MacKinnon (BC Open).

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## **BACKTALK** by Dan Scoones

In recent days I have been going through Jan Hein Donner's collected articles on chess, chessplayers, and chess organizing, published by New in Chess in 2006 under the title *The King: Chess Pieces*.

Hein Donner (as he preferred to be known) was a Dutch grandmaster who won several big tournaments in his career; for example, Beverwijk 1950 and Venice 1967 (ahead of Tigran Petrosian – the world champion) as well as the Dutch championships of 1954, 1957, and 1958. Despite these intermittent successes he was never really a top-level player. In 1983, at the age of fifty-six, he suffered a debilitating stroke that effectively put an end to his playing career. He passed away five years later, in 1988.

The articles collected in *The King* were written and published in various newspapers and magazines over a period of more than thirty years, beginning in 1950 and ending in 1986. As a writer, Donner was never afraid to say exactly what he was thinking. The book opens with his very first essay, published in a Dutch chess magazine under the title *On the Justice of Chess*. One of its main topics was the unhappy (for Donner) result of a game against Borislav Milic, played in a team match between the Netherlands and Yugoslavia. Donner's assessment of that game is the subject of today's *Backtalk*. The opening moves were:

**Milic, Borislav – Donner, Jan Hein [D48] NED-YUG Utrecht (1.7), 22.06.1950**

**1.Nf3 d5 2.d4 Nf6 3.c4 c6 4.Nc3 e6 5.e3 a6 6.Bd3 dxc4 7.Bxc4 b5 8.Bd3 c5 9.0–0 Bb7 10.Qe2 Nbd7 11.Rd1 Qc7 12.h3 Be7 13.e4 cxd4 14.Nxd4 Nc5 15.e5 Nfd7 16.Bf4 Nxd3 17.Rxd3 Nc5 18.Rg3 b4 19.Nd1 g5 20.Bxg5 Ne4 21.Bf4 Nxg3 22.Bxg3**



Donner writes: *Black has reached a winning position. Not only is he an exchange up, but he has the upper hand even without the material advantage.* Well, it's not clear what he means by that last statement. If we remove one of Black's rooks and instead put a knight somewhere, there is still the matter of his missing pawn and his somewhat insecure king.

Back to reality. Black has won the exchange for a pawn, which in ordinary circumstances is a serious advantage. But here there are material and positional imbalances that are complicating matters. In order to win from this position, Black must find a strategic plan based upon a combination of logic and the calculation of precise variations.

First, let us see how the game went. **22...Rg8** Queried by Donner, who recommends either 22...h5 or 22...0-0-0!? After the latter move a natural continuation is 23.Nb3 Kb8 24.Ne3, with only a small advantage for Black. **23.Nb3** Donner: *I realized this was an excellent move, dashing every hope of mating the white king immediately. And yet I tried, wretchedly continuing the game with: 22...Qb6?! 24.Ne3 Rc8 25.Kh2 a5 26.Rd1 a4 27.Nd2* White now has some advantage due to his active knights. **27...Qc6 28.Qh5?!** Stronger was 28.Ndc4!, but...



**28...Rg7??** The losing blunder. After 28...Rd8 29.Qxh7 Rg6 30.Qh5 Rd4 the game is balanced. **29.Ndc4!** And just like that, Black's position is falling apart. **29...Qe4 30.Nd6+ Bxd6 31.exd6 Kd7 32.Qb5+ Qc6 33.Qxb4 f5 34.Rd4 e5 35.Rc4 f4 36.Rxc6 fxc3+ 37.fxc3 Bxc6 38.Nc4** And here Black finally resigned. **1-0** Donner: *After such a performance, one distinctly feels oneself to be a bungler...*

Let us return to the position after White's move **23.Nb3**.



As noted earlier, Black needs a strategic plan, one that both opposes White's intentions and advances his own interests. Have a look at the multi-purpose move **23...Bg5!** Both 24.Rc1 and 24.Ne3 are prevented, the latter on account of the variation 24...Bxe3 25.Qxe3 Qc6!, when White has nothing better than 26.Qf3, acquiescing to a lost endgame. No better is 24.Nd2 due to 24...Qc2 25.Ne3 Bxe3 26.Qxe3 Rd8 and White will not last long. **24.f3!?** This seems relatively best, but it is still inadequate. **24...Rc8!** Activating another piece. After this White has no sensible answer to either ...Qc2 or ...Qc4 (according to circumstances), forcing the exchange of queens and dealing a killer blow to White's counterplay.

I don't think we need go any further than this. Just two simple developing moves and White is in big trouble. The reader is invited to take White's position after 24...Rc8 and try to save it. Good luck.

One would expect that after such a painful defeat, Donner would have carefully analyzed the game, found the possibility of 23...Bg5 followed by 24...Rc8, and modified his decision-making algorithm accordingly. But no... and here is where the backtalk comes in. Toward the end of the article, Donner lets fly with the following strange diatribe:

*I love all positions. Give me a difficult positional game, I'll play it. Give me a bad position, I'll defend it. Openings, endgames, complicated positions and dull, drawn positions, I love them all and will give them my best efforts. But totally winning positions I cannot stand.*

What a load of rubbish. What is not to like about a totally winning position? But there's a catch: it is not a "totally winning position" if you don't know how to win it.

Let's go back to fundamentals. Why is a rook superior to a knight? Because it controls more squares and has greater mobility. But if the rook is just sitting there not doing much, and the knight can establish itself on a strong central square where it cooperates with other pieces, the advantage in mobility may have no practical significance.

In this game Donner got the "difficult positional game" that he claimed to love. It was a game where Caissa was asking him to find the right plan to mobilize his army and overcome White's material disadvantage. But instead of giving it his best effort, he ignored his opponent's possibilities, began to drift, and soon gave away his entire advantage. Surely this is not boredom. It can only be a failure of chess technique.

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## 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 defence 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**

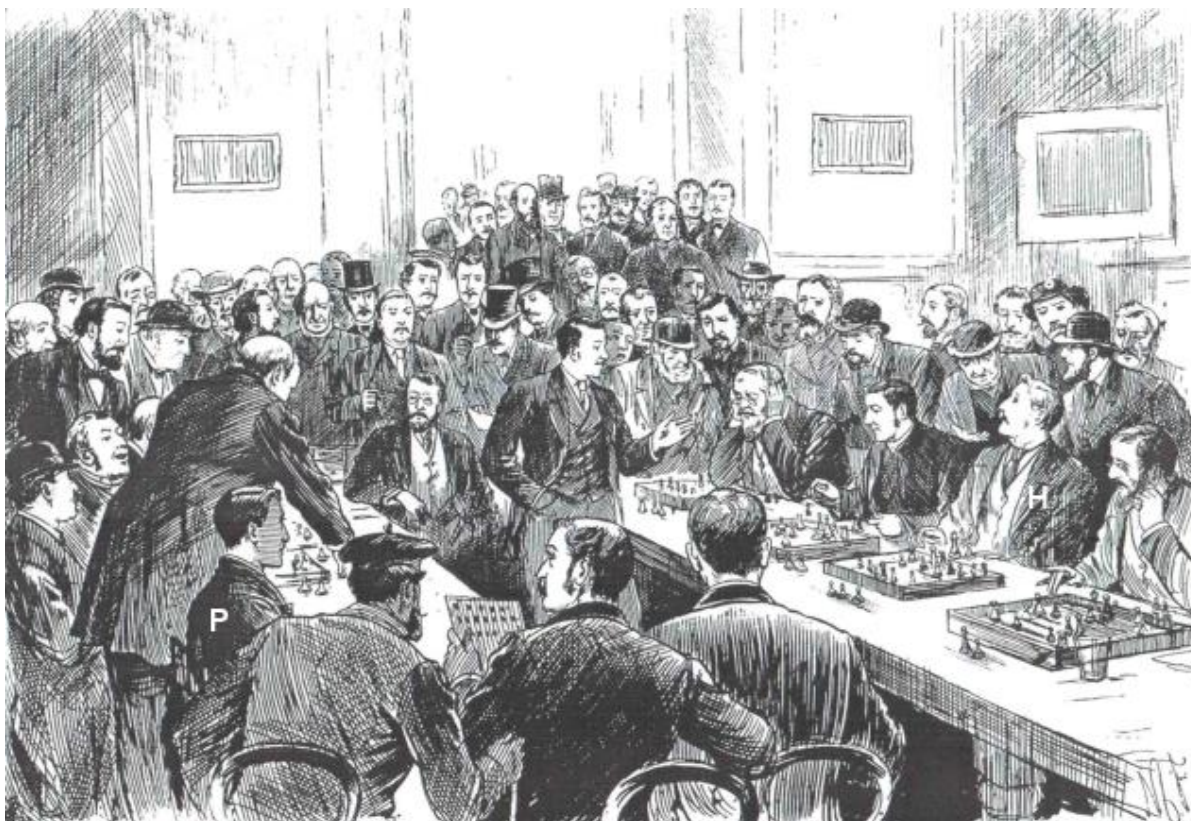


**18.Rxg7+** An elegant and perfectly sound sacrifice, which testifies the performer's remarkable powers of concentration and clearness of calculation while under the severe ordeal of playing a large number of games without sight of either board or men. If the rook be taken, White answers Qg5+, followed 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...Nxb7 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 fxc6 26.Qxc6 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 12<sup>th</sup> 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 Nxe4 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

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## UPCOMING EVENTS

See also the listings at the [CFC](#) and [Northwest chess](#) websites.

### **Grand Pacific Open**

10-11 April

[Details](#)