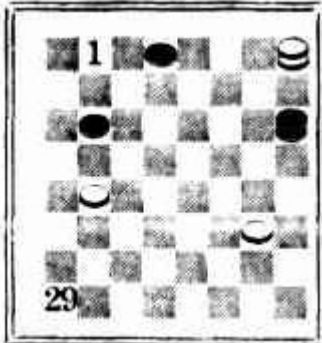


DRAUGHTS NEWS AND NOTES

By G. MOODIE
(Tasmanian Champion)

PROBLEM 1902

By H. J. Fricker
Black—2, 9, K, 12



White—17, 21, K4
White to play and draw.

A nice escape handy to know. Mr. Fricker, who seems to have gone out of the game, was noted for his ability to draw difficult positions.

SOLUTION 1900

By E. A. Jones

Black—4, 7, 13, 16
White—20, 21, 27, 28
Black to play and win

4-8 7-10 12-16(b) 16-18
27-23 21-17 15-11(a) Black
8-12 13-22 10-15 wins.
28-24 23-18 11-7
(a) 20-11, 22-26, B. wins.

"Examiner" Notes for the Novice:

(b) A neat win comes from this, but 22-26 allows a draw by 18-11, 26-31, 11-7, 31-27, 7-2, 10-15, 2-7, 27-23, 7-10 (7-11 loses by 23-18), 23-19, 20-16, 19-28, 10-15. The beginner should note that if now White's turn to move he could win by "First Position": a scientific win several times shown in these columns, also given in the text books. Any medium grade player can demonstrate it, and yet some of the leading experts have missed it in tournaments!

GAME 1079: 24-20 "DUNDEE"

Played in the first round of an English championship tournament between W. Lees, of Warrington, and J. K. Bateson, of Stockport, Lees having the Black side. The play (which is taken by permission from "The New Draughts World") was one-sided throughout, but the notes by S. Cohen, a many times champion, and the variations given, will be found most useful.

12-16 15-19(c) 7-16 8-11
21-20(a) 24-15 18-15 15-8
8-12 10-19 2-7 4-11
24-24 21-17(d) 22-18 30-25
3-8(k) 11-16(j) 9-13 7-10
23-18(b) 20-11 25-22 18-14
White won.

(a) Forms the opening, which favours White.

(b) The choice of most champions, and on that account perhaps best, but

(b) The choice of most champions, and on that account perhaps best, but 22-18 and 23-18 are the recognised attacking moves here; 24-19 throws away White's advantage.

(c) 9-13 best; 16-19 was tried against me by Ransome in the 1933 English tourney at Nottingham, and I scored.

(d) 18-15 preferable. For example:—

18-15	25-22	13-6	26-22
11-18	11-15	2-18	23-26
22-15	17-13(g)	20-16	9-6
9-14(e)	14-18	5-9	26-30
25-22	23-17	21-17	6-2
8-11	18-22	9-13	7-10
15-8	17-14	17-14	3-6
4-11	10-17	19-24(h)	10-14
22-17	21-14	27-30	6-10
6-10	22-25	12-19	14-18
29-25	30-21	14-9	10-7
1-6	8-9	18-23	18-25

and 7-11, Draw.—Teschelt.

(e) 7-10, played by D. J. Ekster against A. Davidson, lost by—

22-25	29-25	18-10	17-10
10-14	9-14	6-15	1-5
25-22(f)	20-16	23-17	27-24
14-18	5-9	9-13	W. won.
18-11, 17-10, 11-20, 26-23, W. wins.			

(f) Improves on a game between E. McCafferty and R. Holmes, where 27-23, 12-16, 20-11, 19-24, 28-19, 6-10 led to a draw in the 5th Scottish championship tourney.

(g) 27-23, 14-18, 23-14, 5-9, 22-18, 18-22, 32-27, 9-18, 27-23. Drawn between I. Brammer (Black) and A. Jordan in an English championship tourney.

(h) 18-23 loses by—
26-17 9-6 2-7 7-10*
13-22 7-10 22-26 25-30(l)
14-9 6-2 31-22 27-24
15-18 10-15 15-25 W. wins
(M. Barrie, correcting "British Draughts Player," page 187.)

(i) Draughts Editor's note: If 15-18, then 16-11 for the win. At the starred move, 7-10, the "B.D.P." gave 7-11, which allowed the draw by 15-18, etc.

(j) From trunk, wrecks Black's position; 8-13 would have brought the game back to book play (Stewart v. Banks) with a safe draw in hand.

"Examiner" Notes

(k) Usual now, but J. Royles, Australian champion, and certain other leading players keep to the old 9-14 line, which has to withstand attacks by 22-18 (reply 3-8) and 22-17 (then 3-8 or 5-9).

16-19 at (c), in the light of the improvements effected in White's attack thereafter, is clearly inferior to 9-13, but I adopted the former defence in the big tourney at Hobart in 1937 against E. McMillan (J. Bedford, the present New South Wales champion, told me he also favoured it), and our game ran as under:

16-19	8-11(a)	11-15	19-23
24-15	15-8	22-17	20-16
10-19	4-11	14-17	27-32
21-17(o)	29-25(p)	17-14	14-9
9-13	6-10	18-22	12-19
18-15	25-21(m)	21-17	30-26
11-18	10-14	1-5	5-14
22-15	18-9	17-18	26-3
13-22	5-14	15-18	Drawn
25-18	26-22	32-28(l)	

(l) 30-26, 22-25, 26-23, 25-30, 23-18, 20-26, 31-22, 7-10, etc., given White a bare draw. As played we had a rather nice ending.

(m) Shearer gave 25-23 here (as the last piece of play in his "Handbook"), continuing with 5-9, 22-17, 9-13, 26-22, 1-5, 18-14, 2-6, 32-28, 11-15, 30-26, 19-24, 28-19, 15-24, 22-18, 13-22, 26-17, 24-25, 27-24, 28-32, 31-27, 32-23, 24-19, draws.

(n) 7-10 (but via the 8-13 line at "c": then 21-17, 16-19, etc.) was played by Robert Stewart against Banks in their world's title match, also by Cohen against Horr in the 1927 British-American match, a draw resulting in both cases. It is evidently better than the rather shaky 8-11.

8-11. (c) As in trunk, but 18-18 at once as in 'd' presses Black very hard.

(p) 27-23, 6-10, 23-15, 12-19, 18-15, 11-18, 20-16! (What can Black now do?) Henderson, in his match with D'Orto, won this with White.

It will be seen that modern improvements are: 9-13 at (c), 18-15 at (d), 25-22 at (f), 7-10 at (n), and 27-23 at (p).

LAUNCESTON CHAMPIONSHIP

Results in the current championship play include a level score of one win apiece between W. Thurlow and J. Caulfield, the same between H. Shepherd and Weedon (the promising Railways player), a win and a draw by M. Breen against A. G. Rose (last year's runner-up), and two draws between J. Bennis and H. K. Cotton (former winner). It is pleasing to see the re-appearance in these contexts of the veteran J. Caulfield, who thrice in succession captured the title, and on the third occasion—in 1932—won all of his games!

To avoid risk of disputes, competitors are urged to adhere strictly to rules, excessive friendly play having in some cases led to slackness. For example, they must not crown their own men and crowning must be done the instant the piece reaches the king row.
