

Arbiting Matters Too



Newsletter of the Chess Arbiters Association

March 2017 Issue 21

Arbiting Matters Too comes of age with this edition, the 21st issue under my editorship. Its continuation depends on you dear reader. Virtually every event throws up some incident. Please let others know of them by sending them here. There have been some really good contributions, please keep them coming. Reviews of software and clocks have proved very informative for other arbiters. We are not restricted to only British items. Some foreign arbiters have commented favourably on the content of both this newsletter and the website.

AGM 2017

The 2017AGM will take place on Sunday March 26th from 1.30pm to 3.30pm at Quinbourne Community Centre, Ridgacre Road, Birmingham B32 2TW.

As well as the normal items (see back page) there will be discussion of the FIDE proposals for continuous training (see page 5). Also to be discussed is the future direction of the CAA. Some suggestions are discussed on page 7. Comments will be accepted on the day but to speed up the process please feel free to send comments and suggestions to the editor prior to the meeting. These will hopefully be collated and distributed at the meeting.

Parents

Page 14 carries a story about parental (over) involvement. How do chess organisers deal with pushy or over-protective parents? Banning from the tournament hall would not help in those types of situations. Would a booklet on parental etiquette be read? Probably, but not by the parents that you would want to read it!

Women's Lib—Lost in Gib

Hou Yifan played the following game in round 10 of the Trade-wise Gibraltar Masters.

1. g4 d5 2. f3 e5 3. d3 Qh4+ 4. Kd2 h5 5. h3 hxg4 6. Resigns

She did so as a protest at having to play 7 women in 10 rounds.

It is unclear to many what exactly she was protesting about in as much as was she protesting about the pairing system itself or about the fact that her pairings had not been changed to avoid meeting so many other women.

There have certainly been allegations that the pairing was actually 'fixed' to ensure she met so many other women. As a result the arbiters have been attacked in various places for the pairings with many refusing to believe that the pairings did not deviate from those that would be produced by following the rules. I have looked at the pairings in her score group for rounds 2 to 10 and they appear correct. Alex Holowczak is credited with checking all of the pairings and had differences only in rounds 1 and 5, the latter not affecting Hou's pairing.

The behaviour of Hou seems out of character but even so has left her open to very strong criticism. She has not stated that the pairings were correct which leads some to assume that she supports the allegations that the arbiters were 'fiddling' the pairings. Her protest was also totally unfair on her opponent Lalith Babu. He would not only have spent hours preparing for her but had to sit for 25 minutes until she turned up. The logic of protesting in that round when she was drawn against a male player also escapes me. The protest may have been considered more valid if it had taken place in the previous round when she met female opponent number 7.

I doubt if the arbiters or organisers at Gibraltar will want to take this further, at least not publicly, but I am not alone in thinking that her actions would leave her open to facing a case if brought before the Ethics Commission of FIDE.



In the meantime the arbiters face ill-informed abuse such as the following which has appeared on the Internet. “Hou's pairings were obviously tampered with but I have not settled on a motive. “ , “Seems like there's something fishy going on with HY's pairings... “ , “The pairings are supposed to be computer generated, but we all know that the tournament directors tweak them...There's no way these pairings were computer generated “ or “I would guess a Gibraltar (sic) employee screwed up badly somewhere. “

I wonder if we would have witnessed the same hysteria if a man had complained about facing 7 women?

| Rk | Title | First Name | Rtg | Sc | Prize |
|----|-------|---------------------------|------|----|---------|
| 1 | GM | Wenjun Ju | 2583 | 7 | £15,000 |
| 2 | GM | Antoaneta Stefanova | 2512 | 6½ | £4,600 |
| 3 | GM | Kateryna Lagno | 2530 | 6½ | £4,600 |
| 4 | GM | Anna Muzychuk | 2558 | 6½ | £4,600 |
| 5 | IM | Anna Zatonskih | 2443 | 6½ | £4,600 |
| 6 | GM | Valentina Gunina | 2524 | 6½ | £4,600 |
| 7 | GM | Yifan Hou | 2651 | 6 | £750 |
| 8 | IM | Lela Javakhishvili | 2455 | 6 | £750 |
| 9 | IM | Nino Batsiashvili | 2492 | 6 | £750 |
| 10 | GM | Mariya Muzychuk | 2546 | 6 | £750 |
| 11 | GM | Bela Khotenashvili | 2430 | 6 | £750 |
| 12 | FM | Daria Pustovoitova | 2407 | 6 | £750 |
| 13 | IM | Sarasadat Khademalsharieh | 2452 | 6 | £750 |
| 14 | WGM | Stavroula Tsolakidou | 2387 | 6 | £750 |

There is no doubt that Hou’s actions adversely affected her remuneration from the event. Had she won in the last round she would have received £12,500 . A draw would have brought in just over £4000

On the topic of should Hou be banned from next year’s event, Geoff Chandler declared that she shouldn’t be—it should be every other woman instead, thereby ensuring that she will meet only men.

This was not the only controversy to hit the event. Iran subsequently has banned two of its players for incidents occurring in Gibraltar. Brother and sister Borna and

Dorsa Derakhshani have now been banned from chess in Iran and from representing Iran internationally. 18 year old Dorsa receives her punishment for failing to cover her hair during the event. Fifteen year old Borná's first round opponent was Israeli GM Alexander Huzman. Iran expects that its citizens, even when outside the country, must conform as far as possible with its laws and customs which includes non-participation with Israel and its representatives.

When paired together in chess events it is not uncommon for Iranian players to default against Israelis. Some events will try to avoid such pairings. Indeed the Gib arbiters did so in a later round to avoid a similar situation arising.

A search of the FIDE website will give no advice on the matter though it is believed that such pairings are avoided in official FIDE events such as the Olympiad.

At the time of writing it is not known if they will face criminal action. Dorsa is currently studying in Spain and her brother is resident in Iran.

What Would You Do?

In this case you are the advisor/on the Appeals Committee to a league where no arbiter is present at the matches.

In a game from one match Player A claims a draw in the last two minutes of the game. He has a clear material advantage and the opponent has no counter play. The claim is carried out properly except his flag has fallen. The opponent, Player B, only observes the fact of the fallen flag after the clock is stopped but before the claim is submitted to the League for a decision. Team-mates of B confirm the flag was down for several seconds before the player made his claim.

When the 'case' reaches you A is claiming a draw and B is claiming a win on time. In support of his claim B quotes the following from the Laws "*The player on the move may claim a draw when they have less than two minutes left on their clock by stopping the clock **before their flag falls**. This concludes the game.*" B maintains that the draw claim was therefore incorrect and the flag fall determines the outcome of the game.

What is your decision?

Answer: I saw a question similar to this on a forum. A qualified arbiter gave an answer which seemed to support B. Unfortunately, it failed to take account of Law 6.8

“A flag is considered to have fallen when the arbiter observes the fact or when either player has made a valid claim to that effect.” As there was no arbiter present and neither player had made a claim of flag fall until after the game had ended then the claim was made correctly. From the facts about the position it is clear that the draw claim should be upheld. Whether a captain is allowed to call flag fall will vary from league to league depending on the duties given. In some leagues captains act as arbiters in others they have only admin duties.

Note this is different from a congress situation where the game is only concluded if the arbiter agrees with the draw claim. It is to be hoped that the arbiter would spot that the flag had fallen and rule on that before declaring a drawn game.

ECF Arbiter Training Material

The CAA has produced material suitable for the Arbiter Training courses being run by the ECF. This material is available at http://www.chessarbitersassociation.co.uk/html/ecf_course_materials.html

This material was used at the recent course held in Solihull on 21-22 January. 11 of the 14 candidates who sat the exam passed.

History—BCF Laws of Chess 1912

The British Chess Federation was the forerunner to the ECF. In its early years it seems to have been quite dynamic. It attempted to get other countries interested in forming an International body to organise World Championships among other things. It also produced a set of Laws which were used in various parts of the world. Not everything it did met with universal approval.

The New Zealand Herald of 25 January 1913 carried the following article.

“We are indebted to the hon. Secretary of the N.Z.C.A. (Mr A.G. Fell) for a copy of “The Laws of Chess”, compiled for and published by the British Chess Federation, together with the “Rules for Correspondence Play.” We understand the association is now able to supply copies of the book to players wishing to purchase. The price stated on the cover is 3d and we presume that is the price at which the book will be sold in New Zealand. In a covering letter to Mr Fell, Mr Leonard P. Rees, the secretary of the British Chess Federation, says in reference to the laws:- “They have been carefully revised, and the clear common-sense meaning of the wording has been the object in compiling, not the complicated and involved phraseology that may be necessary to

attempt to eliminate every possible misreading, an attempt which is never successful and defeats its own objective by the terribly involved construction.” We have already expressed the view that Mr. William Ward, the compiler, had succeeded in attaining his end simplification. The keynote seems to be brevity. The old code was as ponderous as an Act of Parliament or a book of Euclid. As a natural result, few players ever troubled to read it, far less to master it. Another feature is the arrangement of the matter— it may not be scientific, but it is compact and intelligible. Whether the laws will stand the test of time remains, of course, to be seen.

A previous version of the Laws which had gained wide acceptance in the English speaking world (under various names) was the British Chess Company’s Laws known as the British Chess Code. (Both of these are available on the CAA website.)

The Rev Edward E Cunnington attacked the BCF version stating that these were largely stolen from the earlier version and where they weren’t stolen they were mangled, even after a rewrite of the 1911 draft version. He showed that the attempt to simplify could lead to much confusion e.g. after promotion it is not stated on which square the new piece is placed.

William Moffatt claims that “The attempt of the British Chess Federation to establish a second Code is, in my opinion, a retrograde step.” He also points out that the stated aim of making the Laws more methodical which was an original objective has been dropped. He also states The federation has a right, of course, to draw up laws for its own guidance. As a publisher, it has no right to appropriate in great measure the British Chess Code—the work of other men—without a word of acknowledgement. The character of the appropriation is scarcely disguised by the introduction of a host of errors.

The current Board may be reassured to realise that complaints about its progress have been going on for a considerable time!!!

Continuous Training

FIDE titles are currently awarded for life. An award for life has many advantages but can also have one big disadvantage if the title holder remains active without keeping abreast of changes.

The FIDE Arbiters’ Commission is currently investigating a programme of life-long learning and regular assessment. This is still at an early stage but items being con-

sidered include:-

- On-line learning opportunities on such items as Law changes, anti-cheating measures, etc
- Assessment every 4 years

Also being considered as part of this review is having an exam to become an NA and an exam pass being one of the required norms between progressing from an FA to an IA title.

It is hoped that time will permit some discussion of this at the AGM.

DGT1002

Another new bottom of the range DGT clock. This has the advantage over the DGT 1001 that it can be set to add bonus times. If you read the manual then you would run a mile from this clock. It talks only of bonus time which really means increment (so time can be accumulated). The manual (see below) also led me to think that you could not play 5 minutes with 5 second increments.

| Game time per player: | Game time interval options: |
|--|------------------------------------|
| Below 1 minute | Intervals of 1 second |
| Between 1 and 10 minutes | Intervals of 30 seconds |
| Between 10 and 30 minutes | Intervals of 1 minute |
| Between 30 minutes and 2 hours | Intervals of 5 minutes |
| Between 2 hours and 9 hours and 30 minutes | Intervals of 30 minutes |

Note: Below 1 minute, the bonus time can be set with intervals of 1 second. Between 1 minute and 9 minutes and 50 seconds it can be set with intervals of 10 seconds.

This may not be a correct assumption. The clock will increase by these amounts but the minus button can be used to reduce the incremental time added.

The clock can also come in a starter pack along with a chess set. This packaging gives the impression that it is suitable for match play (especially since the box says “DGT producers of the official FIDE chess clock”). This clock cannot give a 2 minute penalty at all times, nor can it cannot be set for multiple sessions. This particular model will not be approved by FIDE.

CAA—Future Activities

The following should provide plenty of areas for discussion. Please note that the items have been suggested by members but are not currently CAA policy. I would think that some are fairly obvious and will be non-contentious but others may be seen as quite revolutionary.

1. The CAA should provide information to arbiters throughout Britain (the UK?) on changes to the Laws of Chess
2. The CAA should provide information to arbiters throughout Britain (the UK?) on changes to FIDE title regulations for both players and arbiters
3. The CAA should provide information to arbiters throughout Britain (the UK?) on changes to FIDE Tournament Regulations
4. The CAA should provide funding to arbiters/trainees to obtain titles
5. The CAA should organise training courses for arbiters in conjunction with National bodies
6. The CAA should produce training materials where required
7. The CAA should lobby national bodies to ensure that all events have a qualified arbiter present
8. The CAA should introduce its own scheme to recognise arbiters and award titles
9. The CAA should lobby the ECF to reintroduce the Senior Arbiter Title
10. The CAA should provide ‘support’ to arbiters when attacked by players or organisers

Discussion points: Currently the CAA has no association with Northern Ireland so Britain is a more accurate description of our area of operation than the UK. This is unlikely to change in the near future.

1, 2, 3. The CAA currently informs its members of changes to the Laws and significant changes in other areas. It may seem sensible to offer this service to the ECF, Chess Scotland and the Welsh Chess Union if they want it. Currently Chess Scotland, or its Arbiters' Committee, receive informal CAA input.

4. The CAA currently can offer some support to arbiters to progress. Recent examples has come in the form of subsidising courses and contributing to the travel costs of members involved. Chess Scotland currently pays the FIDE registration fee for arbiters. The ECF does not.

5. In the past the CAA organised arbiter training for the ECF. Currently we have provided material for use on such courses but the courses are organised by the ECF itself. Scotland and Wales has used CAA members to give its courses but organise them without CAA involvement.

6. Currently the CAA website gives links to videos on clock setting but, other than a pairing booklet, does not produce anything itself. FIDE, as discussed on page 5, is looking to produce such materials as part of a continuous training program for arbiters. Arguably there is a need for this for Anti-Cheating Measures and for Dealing with Children. FIDE intend to cover the former but a time scale is not known. FIDE is also considering what should happen to arbiters who do not pass its proposed continuous assessment process. It is likely that these arbiters will have their licences suspended. It could be there is a role for the CAA in helping such arbiters to pass a further re-assessment. None of the home nations currently has plans to offer continuous assessment to arbiters who are not FIDE licenced.

7. Many National bodies insist that events must have qualified arbiters present for congresses. The league situation is less clear because few countries have a local league structure in the same way as Britain. The Director of Home Chess for the ECF tried to introduce such a structure but failed. It is certainly annoying when you see complaints about 'arbiters' in the chess press to discover that such people have no qualification. In the USA the level of arbiter present determines the size of the tournament. Even club tournaments require a qualified arbiter if they are to be graded.

8, 9. It has been suggested that as the ECF has withdrawn its Senior Arbiter title that

the CAA should introduce its own series of titles. In England there is now 4 categories. Category 1 has passed an exam, Cat 2 is fully qualified, Cat 3 is FA and Cat 4 is IA. Current ECF Senior arbiters can therefore be Category 2,3 or 4. There is also concerns that the ECF has little or no control of Categories 3 and 4 which are awarded by FIDE. Players certainly found the old system confusing where an experienced and respected arbiter could not run an event offering FIDE norms.

This problem does not exist in Scotland where the system is Arbiter, FIDE Arbiter, Senior Arbiter and IA. (It is possible to go from Arbiter to Senior Arbiter without achieving the FA title.)

An alternative suggestion in England is that a level 5 title is introduced for those who are both Senior Arbiters and IAs.

10. Fortunately incidents of players insulting or abusing arbiters are rare, as is the reverse. In Scotland such an incident can be reported to the Standard's Committee who can have players (and officials) suspended. Wales has a similar body. For FIDE rated events there is the possibility of such an incident being referred to the FIDE Ethics Commission. Unless the person is an ECF Official there is nothing that can easily be done in England. (Obviously anything involving physical violence is a police matter.) Should the CAA be asking the ECF to have similar provision to Scotland and Wales? Should the CAA be keeping a register of such incidents? And the other side of the coin should the CAA be able to discipline members whose behaviour or competence fall short of what is expected?

The outcome of discussion on the above will influence the construction of a new CAA constitution.

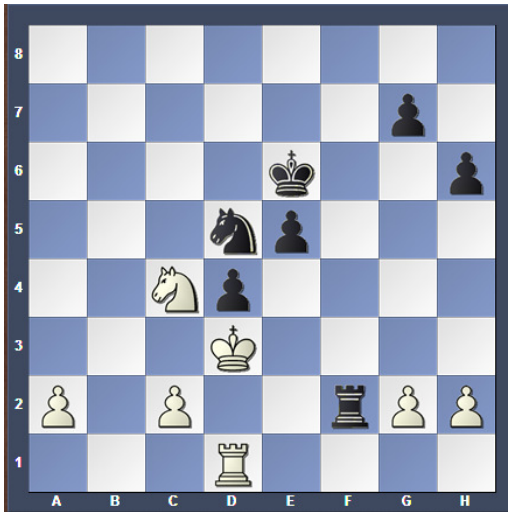
Arbiting Mistakes

The following game occurred in the second last round of Baden-Baden, 1925.

White: Frank Marshall Black: Karel Treybal

1.e4 e5 2.Bc4 Nc6 3.Nc3 Nf6 4.d3 Bb4 5.Nge2 d5 6.exd5 Nxd5 7.0-0 Be6 8.f4 Nxc3 9.bxc3 Bc5+ 10.Kh1 Bxc4 11.dxc4 Qxd1 12.Rxd1 f6 13.Rd5 Bd6 14.fxe5 fxe5 15.Bg5 h6 16.Be3 0-0-0 17.Ng3 a6 18.Rf1 Rhf8 19.Kg1 Rxf1+ 20.Kxf1 Rf8+ 21.Ke2 Kd7 22.Bc5 Ne7 23.Rd1 Rf4 24.Bxd6 cxd6 25.Kd3 b5 26.cxb5 axb5 27.Ne4 d5 28.Nd2 Rf2 29.c4 bxc4+ 30.Nxc4 Ke6 31.Ne3 d4 32.Nc4 Nd5

The final position is shown. Fritz gives black +3. The players agreed a draw.



Despite Treybal having made the last move sources say that it was Marshall who offered the draw. (Technically incorrect procedure by today's Laws.) It is claimed that Treybal was (allegedly) the Bogdan Lalic of his day and had a high percentage of drawn games.

In this case complaints from other players were received. It was claimed that Treybal must have seen that he was winning.

The question now is should the organisers/arbitrator have disqualified both players? At that time there wasn't really an arbitrator in the sense there is now. The question was referred to a Jury—the equivalent of an Appeals Committee.

Alekhine was on the Jury. The Jury had difficulty in reaching a decision as it is obviously difficult to judge if such action was deliberate and with motive or simply a wrong assessment of the position. Almost every chess player has had a game where they were under considerable pressure but have survived to fail to underestimate that their position is now much better than the opponent's. Although this was not the case here it is extremely difficult in most cases to prove that a player failed purposely rather than making an error of judgement. It is also possible that Marshall got the draw on his reputation. Many players have agreed draws in better positions against higher rated opponents.

The Jury asked Treybal to state on his word of honour that he had not given Marshall the draw knowing that he was winning. Treybal refused to do this. His motives for this refusal are not known. It can be argued that if he were dishonest enough to have tried to influence the prize structure of the event he would have also been willing to say that he had not.

The Jury's decision was to issue him with an 'official rebuke'. It can be assumed that this can be regarded as a more severe penalty than the 'warning' of today's Laws. It is difficult to see, with no prior history, how a player could be punished

more severely for accepting a draw offer without having a more obvious material or positional advantage. Marshall, by offering the draw, does not seem to have committed a major offence. Under modern Laws his offer was made incorrectly but other than distracting the opponent is not a major enough offence to warrant a reduction in his score.

Treybal had an interesting history. He was born in Kotopeky, a village to the southwest of Prague in central Bohemia. He trained as a lawyer and became chairman of the district court in Velvary, a small town on the opposite side of Prague. Although he played chess as an amateur, Treybal was of master strength and competed in several major international chess tournaments. He was a member of the Czech team which finished 2nd in the Folkestone Olympiad of 1933.

Treybal died during the Nazi occupation of Czechoslovakia. On 30 May 1941 he was arrested, imprisoned and later charged with concealing weapons for use by resistance forces and the illegal possession of a pistol. It is not known whether these charges had any foundation. He was condemned to death and executed on 2 October. Following his execution, his body was not handed over to his family and the whereabouts of his grave or remains are unknown. In 1945, a tribute to Treybal appeared in the Czech chess magazine *Šach* stating that Treybal had been executed without trial and had "never occupied himself with politics".

Forget It.

The rush to get to and from chess tournaments can lead to some rather strange mishaps. Not everything can be put down to old age. One of England's youngest arbiters is going through a bad spell at the moment. At Hastings he left behind his trolley, used for carrying equipment to his car. It was not simply a case of forgetting to put it in the car with the other equipment as it was found in the tournament hall after he had gone. At another event in Birmingham the same person left, amongst other things, a bottle of his beloved Vimto, a printer and the manual for a second printer and a jacket. It is believed that the arbiter in question is now on medication to improve his memory. If anyone knows where he left this medication can they please contact Matt Carr ...

The classic example of forgetfulness also involves clothing. The arbiter concerned arrived for a fortnight at the British having left his suitcase in the hallway of his house. The resulting lack of clean linen necessitating the purchase of underwear

and a few new arbiter T-shirts.

The organisers of an early 4NCL North event arrived without clocks. A panicked phone call to one of the teams ensured clocks arrived before the start of play.

For a weekend chess tournament in Scotland the equipment was due to arrive with the company providing the bookstall. Late on the Friday a phone call was received saying that the bookstall van had broken down. The organiser jumped in his car and headed the 15 miles or so to where the van should have been. On arriving he could not see that van. Indeed the only van in the area belonged to an AA patrolman who it transpired was also seeking the same bookstall van. Turned out the person running the bookstall had eventually got the van started but had not thought to tell anyone of this. This same bookstall person is perhaps best remembered for being expelled by Ray Keene from the Braingames Kramnik v Kasparov World Championship for, in another role, writing a satirical piece which Keene did not appreciate.

Hatches, Matches and Dispatches

For those below a certain age this means births, marriages and deaths. It was a much read column in newspapers (again for the younger reader—these were large multiple sheets of paper containing news items and adverts which were often delivered to your door through a thing called a letter box).

Arbiting Matters has always tried to cover the last of these but mention of the other two is fairly infrequent (if ever). It is thought that we should try to cover some of the happier events as well (Some might say that means we should mention divorces too!)

Anyway, congratulations to IA Jack Rudd on becoming a father to a bouncing baby boy. Mother and child are both doing well. Jack's condition is not reported.

St Albans Museum

This bone chessman was found during excavations on the site of the Maltings shopping centre in St Albans during the late 1980s. It was found in the rubbish pit of a medieval tenement which stood on the site. The knight, as it is believed to be, probably dates between the 11th and the 13th century. The ring and dot eyes may reflect the Islamic origin of the early chessmen. The piece is on display at St Albans Museum.



Parents!!

There was an incident at a junior event in Birmingham. The event was for established players and was a rapidplay which was FIDE rated—therefore the FIDE Laws had to apply.

One player had a clearly winning position with mate following soon after the promotion of a pawn to a queen. The pawn was pushed to the far side of the board but was not replaced with the intended queen before the opponent's clock was started. The opponent claimed the game for an illegal move and it was duly awarded.

The father of the first player has gone on a chess forum (NOT the ECForum) to complain that his son was badly treated and that the tournament should not have had such a stupid rule. I believe the father may even have complained to the ECF about the event and the arbiters concerned.

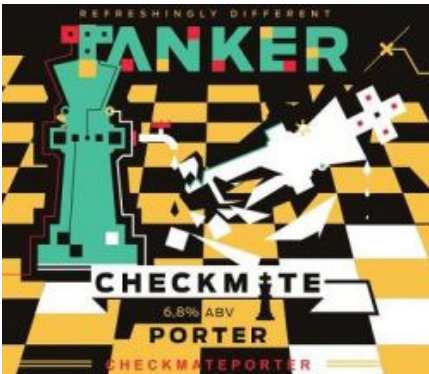
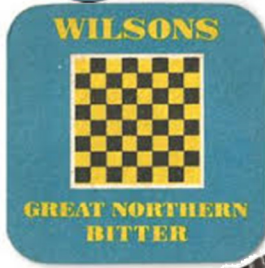
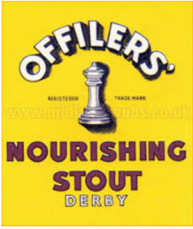
A reliable source has told me that the father admits that his son did not complete the promotion but also claims this was done deliberately as a tactic to use up more of the opponent's time. This he feels was a legitimate thing to do but that the opponent was not right morally in claiming the game.

The Laws of Chess have been explained to the father. Etiquette and dealing with moral dilemmas are a different matter.

The Alternative Dictionary (continued)

| | |
|----------|--|
| R | |
| Rank | A description of the tournament hall after several hours, especially on a warm day |
| Resign | A method of ending the game unknown to juniors and Minor players |
| Reticent | Opening devised by Austro-Czech GM 1. Nf3 d5 2. c4 |
| Romantic | The noise made by an Italian analogue clock |
| Round | The body shape required of a senior arbiter |

Chess & Beer



Not the smartest move ...

In the 1974 Canadian Open held in Montreal, in a field that included Larsen and was won by Ljubujevic, one of the players blundered his Queen in the opening. As soon as his opponent captured it, the player immediately stopped the clock, got up and headed for the door. The winning player signed the score-sheet, handed it in, spent a moment or two looking at the nearby games, and then started to walk out of the tournament hall. As he reached the door, his opponent leapt out from behind a big potted plant, kicked him in a rather delicate area, and ran away.

The tournament director phoned the police, who arrived quite quickly, wrote down what details were available and then decided to wait for the start of the next round. Sure enough, the assailant showed up for his next-round pairing, was promptly arrested, and hauled off to jail.

It is not reported if the police action resulted in a win by default by another player in the later round. If there was such a player he was probably very wary when nearing shrubbery.



AGM 2017 Agenda

Sun March 26th from 1.30pm to 3.30pm
at Quinbourne Community Centre,
Ridgacre Road, Birmingham B32 2TW.

1. Sederunt
2. Minutes of Previous AGM
3. Matters Arising
4. Report from Officials
5. Financial Statement
6. Election of Officials
7. Report on FIDE Proposals for Arbitr Assessment
8. Constitution
9. Date of next Meeting

CAA Officials

Chairman - Lara Barnes

Secretary - Geoff Gammon

Treasurer - Kevin Markey

Chief Arbitr - Alex McFarlane

Information officer - Alex McFarlane

Committee - David Welch, Kevin Staveley and Mike Forster.

ECF delegate - Mike Forster

Chess Scotland Delegate -

Alex McFarlane

Welsh Chess Union - Kevin Staveley

Independent Examiner - Richard Jones



Items for inclusion in future issues should be sent to Alex McFarlane

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