

Arbiting Matters Too



Newsletter of the Chess Arbiters Association

February 2015 Issue 13

Editorial

Matthew Carr has produced an article on what the characteristics of a Senior Arbiter are. It ties in nicely with couple of conversations I had at Hastings and some email correspondence.

Does the chess playing public understand what any arbiting title means? Do they attach any value to it?

It has long been a gripe of mine that anyone can help at a congress and use the title arbiter. If they make a mistake it is the 'arbiter' who got it wrong not the helper.

That is a simple one but going further up the chain which is considered the more important between Senior Arbiter and International Arbiter. In Scotland you have to be a Senior Arbiter before Chess Scotland will put you forward for the IA title. In England the situation is less clear. The number of IAs is greater than the number of Senior Arbiters. Does that make it a lesser title? How exactly does the chess playing public consider the titles?

To complicate matters even further FIDE has Category C and D for FIDE Arbiters (FA) and Categories A, B, C and D for IA. Do these categories reflect the status of the arbiter? They do give an indication of the level of event the arbiter has officiated at but does that indicate ability?

More generally what criteria should be used when assessing the standard of an arbiter?

Arbiter Appointments

AMToo would like to congratulate David Sedgwick on his appointment as the Chief Arbiter of the Grand Chess Tour. This will involve David in a review of the rules and if not actually at an event to be available for consultation during play.

Is This an Illegal Move?

In the previous issue the situation of touching a piece and without moving it pressing the clock was raised. The question asked was “Is this an illegal move?”

Opinion is divided.

A very senior FIDE Official: “I am sure when a player touches a piece and presses the clock without moving a piece it is considered an illegal move (if it is not obvious that there is a misunderstanding). It is possible mostly during rapid and blitz for the improvement of the position. I think in such a situation apply the Laws of Chess penalty rules for illegal moves.”

Several ECF Senior Arbiters regard this as an illegal action rather than an illegal move. At least one thinks the punishment should be the same as for an illegal move but three think each case should be judged on its merits or perhaps demerits.

One Senior Arbiter thinks that it is an illegal move unless there are mitigating circumstances.

An up and coming arbiter thinks that the upcoming rewrite of the Laws should provide a clear answer to this.

Arbiting Mistakes?

Chess tournaments in St Louis seem to feature quite a lot in this publication. Here is another situation which occurred there. Judge if this a case of an over-officious arbiter or an very stubborn player.

In Round 2 of the 2009 US Championship Enrico Sevillano was white against Charles Lawton.

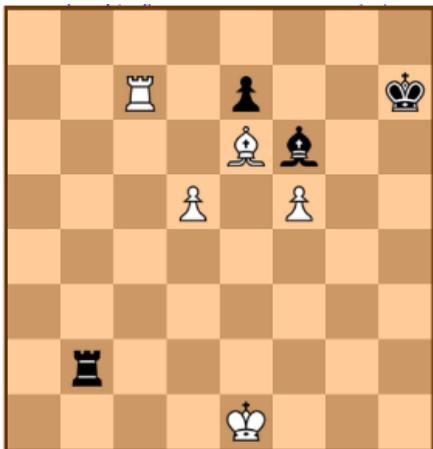
Sources give slightly different versions of the build up to what happened. The arbiter was Carol Jareki a well respected figure in the USA.

The time control had 10 second increments therefore a player was allowed to stop recording when he had less than 5 minutes. It seems to be accepted that Lawton missed some moves early in the game for which he was not punished.

From here there are slight disagreements as to the times involved when the major problems started. The arbiter says that Lawton had over 8 minutes remaining when he stopped recording completely. A spectator claims that it was 6 minutes. The arbiter correctly ruled that Lawton should not play another move until he had his scoresheet up to date and that he should then record move by move until he had less than 5 minutes remaining. In the arbiter's version he wrote a few moves. It is unclear if he did complete his scoresheet but he made a few moves and stopped recording again. The arbiter states that she again stepped in with his clock showing 6:53 and the opponent's 4:34. He was instructed to bring his scoresheet up to date. Lawton claimed this would take too long. He was handed the opponent's scoresheet which was a Monroi electronic scoresheet so that he could simply copy the moves from it. He continued to complain making the occasional move. A spectator claims that he did get his scoresheet up to date but that the arbiter refused to accept the legibility of his writing (see centre pages for an example of illegible writing).

When Lawton's clock went below 5 minutes he claimed that he was now entitled to play without recording. The arbiter ruled that he still had to record accurately the moves previously played before continuing. She stated that he had had ample time to do so before going below 5 minutes. At this point the arbiter also offered to read the moves to him (every other game was completed).

[The use of the word accurately may indicate that the arbiter had refused to accept a previous attempt as being inaccurate and hence the accusation made that she insisted that he rewrite the moves—Ed.]



Lawton refused to write any further moves and subsequently his time expired. The final position is shown. The opponent, also came in for criticism by some for refusing to agree a draw in that position.

It is certainly difficult to see how Black would win this game but he was quite within his rights not to offer a draw. Indeed some may think that his not doing so was an indication that he was annoyed by Lawton's behaviour.

Those critical of the arbiter claim that Lawton only had a minute left when the arbiter told him that it would only take 30 seconds to complete the scoresheet and at this point the player decided to let his time run out.

It should be noted that Lawton did not make an appeal about the way his game was handled. The official website carried a statement from the arbiter explaining her actions in response to comments appearing in social media.



Carol Jarecki is an International Arbiter from the British Virgin Isles. She has been an IA since 1984. She is also well known in the US as an organiser. She was the Chief Arbiter at the FIDE Grand Prix event held in London in 2012.

I don't think there is any doubt that the arbiter's account of events is accurate. However, had she not explained the situation the rumour mill would have gone into over drive and the arbiter's reputation may have suffered. An arbiter involved in a controversial situation may have to establish the pros and cons involved if they wish to express their views on a situation in which they were involved. Will an arbiter's response add more fuel to the fire or will it pour oil over troubled water?

(Suggestions for incidents to appear in this section are most welcome.)

Hastings Mystery

In preparing for one of his games in the 2015-16 Hastings Masters a player discovered one of his 'own' games on a database. In the published game Mathieu Ternault had beaten Havard Ramstad in the previous year's Masters. The problem is that they never met. The player was obviously worried that wrong information had been given to FIDE and that his rating may have been affected.

A quick search of the file for the previous event showed that the correct opponents and results had been sent to FIDE. The player's record on FIDE shows that the rating system had the same opponents for him. A look at the pgn file submitted to FIDE did not contain the mystery game. Subsequent searches showed that the players have never met in previous Hastings events and so the phantom game could not have been from a different year. Where did this mystery game come from?

Answers on a postcard to ...

Ask the Arbiter?

At the London Classic Rapidplay the following situation arose. A player moves his pawn to the 8th rank. Before he can exchange this for a queen his opponent makes a move. The first player removes the pawn and makes his next move by putting the queen on c7. The opponent now claims that an illegal move has been played. What would your decision be?

The second player moving before the first has pressed his clock is not illegal. However he has moved before allowing a move to be complete which is not allowed. The second player should therefore not benefit from his improper action. In a standard play game I would return to the position with the pawn on the 8th, give the first player extra time for having been distracted and allow him to complete his move. In a rapidplay game I would be tempted to simply dismiss the claim and allow the game to continue. This looks like very sharp practice from the second player and he should not be allowed to benefit from it. Had he allowed the first player to make the move before replying then there would have been no problem. The first player would have promoted his pawn to a queen and if not then the second player could have claimed the game on an illegal move.

Under the Laws the first player could have completed his move by replacing the pawn with a queen and starting the opponents clock even though he had moved. He would then wait until the opponent pressed the clock back before playing the queen check.

New Zealand Championship

In 2015 the New Zealand Championship used Dubov pairings and received much criticism when in round 2 the top seed was paired against the lowest rated player who had received his point as the round 1 bye. This year the event has reverted to the more normal Swiss system. The event ran without any controversy.

Dubov is an attempt to balance the strength of opposition met. Had the bye been given to the median in round 1 the system may have been more readily accepted.

Oh Dear!

1. A player at the Hastings Masters informed an arbiter that he may have to pull out but wasn't yet sure. The player concerned was Valentin Gaudeau. On informing her fellow arbiter of this his reply was "So, we're Waiting for Godot". Apologies to Samuel Beckett and everyone else.

Unlike Godot he did make an appearance.

2. In the same event tables 17 to 24 were in the same row. A black knight was missing from table 20. I looked around without seeing it. I looked on the floor—nothing. I looked on all chairs on either side—nothing. I counted the knights at table 17 which was still in progress—only two black ones. I was just about to give up, having concluded that someone had stolen it, when I looked at board 21. The two kings were in the centre indicating the result but there on e8 was the missing knight! I've sometimes had the spare queen put on the empty square but the knight from another set was a first.

3. At another venue the playing hall was just behind the hotel kitchen. The kitchen staff were making considerable noise with their pots and pans. On going to ask them to reduce the noise the arbiter got stuck in a one way door system.

Tie-Breaks

Tie-breaks were causing controversy again at the very top level. It is commonly agreed that the best form of tiebreak is a play-off and ideally with the same time control. In the modern world this is seldom possible and there has been a tendency at the top level to have play-offs but at a faster time rate and asap.

Qatar saw Carlsen win the tie-break but it was criticised as he had a quick draw whilst his play-off opponent had a long battle for his win and it was felt that Carlsen had an unfair advantage. The London Classic had three players tying. In this case there was a playoff between Vachier-Lagrave and Giri to play Carlsen. Vachier-Lagrave won that but then lost to Carlsen. There was some feeling that Carlsen had had an advantage then too but the main comments here were that having lost in the play-off Vachier-Lagrave did not finish second but was relegated to third as a different tie-break system applied for second place downwards. To rub salt into his wounds that position meant that he does not qualify for the next Grand Tour.

PROMOTION PANDEMONIUM

I recently controlled a standardplay Open event of 38 players (there were two lower sections) where over the course of the weekend I had no fewer than 3 illegal promotions where the pawn was not replaced before the clock was pressed.

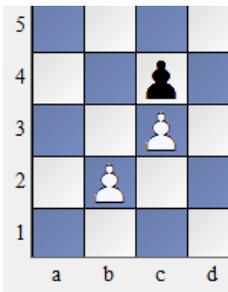
In the first instance the player who committed the offence didn't realise his mistake and was very apologetic, even making another apology at the end of the tournament. In the second instance the player was extremely upset that I intervened and was still complaining at the end of the game that I was selectively observant. The third caused a noisy outburst when the opponent attempted to claim the game. The opponent was disputing he had done anything wrong. Peace was restored when I stated it required two illegal moves by the opponent to win and instead gave the extra two minutes.

Incomplete promotion has been deemed an illegal move for some years now and it has always been an illegal action so it was very surprising for it to occur 3 times in an Open.

Some Mothers Do Have Them

In a Glasgow League game between two adult players the following occurred...

1 b4 cxb3 ep 2 cxb4 ep! White was obviously so impressed by Black's move that he introduced his own variation of it.



Play temporarily came to a halt at this point until things were sorted out.

At another match a well known arbiter sarcastically asked how the old analogue clock being used worked. His young opponent then tried to explain! The club has digitals but no-one knows how to set them!

At a recent 4NCL League venue a banging door was causing a problem. We were not allowed to put anything at the top of the door to stop the door closing fully as it was a fire door. However the hotel provided a wedge to keep the same fire door fully open!!! I am still trying to understand the logic which allows a fire door to be fixed in an open position but which prevents the same door from having a gap smaller than that between the fire doors in the corridors leading to the bedrooms.



Parent's Phone Rings

Not in this country, but an arbiter threatened a parent that if their phone rang again then their offspring would lose his game.

The case would appear to be one of the more annoying ones where the 'spectator' continues talking as they walk out of the hall but is such action justified even then?

The Laws of Chess do not cover it unless you believe that the phone was being used to pass moves across. This was unlikely but there is a possibility that another parent

was concerned that this could be happening. Someone looks at the board, goes outside and puts the position into the computer and then sends the best move to the parent who uses signals to pass the move on. Sounds a bit far fetched except that is basically what the French team did in an Olympiad.

Parents' phones ringing and indeed parents answering texts can be a serious source of annoyance at junior events.

They just don't seem to be aware of the accusations that they are opening themselves up to. Should junior events introduce a rule which says that if a parent transgresses the mobile phone policy then the child will be deducted one point? I can just imagine the sorry Father going home to Mother with a tear stained kid and explaining that the lack of a trophy was because daddy's phone rang. Divorce, anyone?



Try this Pairing

8 cards from a Hastings afternoon event. See if you agree with the published pairing. The CAA pairing system was used so the downfloat rule is median down.

The cards have been sorted into white seekers on the left and black seekers on the right.

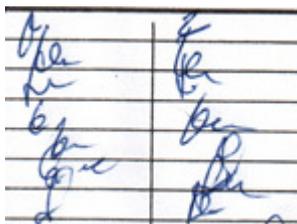
The published draw is on the back page with some explanation.

Legible Scoresheets

The following are extracts from the scoresheets of a foreign player resident in Britain. He claims that they are legible and that he was being picked on.

See if you can work out what the moves are.

An easy one to start with.

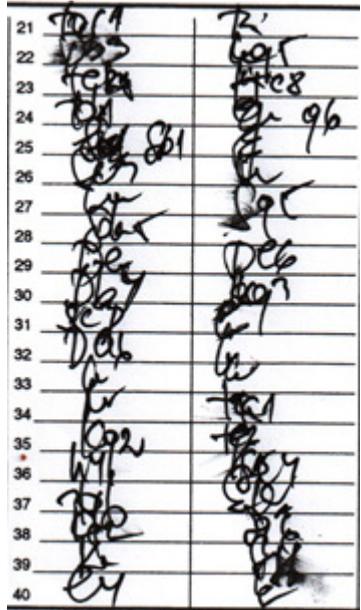


Answer 21.Qh3 Qf7 22.Nh4 Qe6
23.Nf5 Kh8 24.g4 Rf8 25.Rfe1 g6
26.Nd4 Qxd6 27.Nb5 Qe6

The next one is a bit more tricky because unfortunately the writing gets a bit smudged towards the bottom.

1					150
Opp	W11	B14	W13	B6	
Total	0	1	1½	2½	
2					147
Opp	B13	W15	W17	B19	
Total	1	2	2½	2½	
5					142
Opp	W10	B17	W11	B15	
Total	1	1	2	2½	
10					132
Opp	B5	bye	W8	B13	
Total	0	1	1½	2½	
7					141
Opp	W16	B19	W15	B18	
Total	1	1	1	2	

11					132
Opp	B1	W3	B5	W12	
Total	1	1½	1½	2½	
15					128
Opp	W4	B2	B7	W5	
Total	1	1	2	2½	
17					125
Opp	W8	W5	B2	W3	
Total	1	2	2½	2½	



21.Rac1 Rac8 22.Qb3 Bg5 23.Rxc8 Rxc8 24.Rd1 g6 25.Nb1 Qc6 26.Nc3 Bxe3 27.fxe3 Ng5 28.Nd5 Qe6 29.Qb4 Kg7 30.Nc3 Rc4 31.Qd6 Qxd6 32.Rxd6 b4 33.Na4 Rc1+ 34.Kg2 Re1 35.h4 Rxe2+ 36.Kf1 Ne4 37.Rxg6+ Kxg6 38.Kxe2 Nxc3+ 39.Kf3 Nf5 40.e4 Nxc4+

The player was made to rewrite his next 12 moves because only 10 had actually been played. Please note that he was not writing down moves before playing them!!! Indeed it was hard enough to get him to write them down after playing them.

I won't name the player concerned but I will organise a competition in the next issue to see if anyone can recognise Jovica Radovanovic's writing.

The following article has been submitted by Matthew Carr the ECF Manager of Arbiters (Home) and recently appointed as an International Arbitrer. In this he explains the qualities needed to advance in arbiting.

Senior Arbitrer qualities

The following document is an idea for some of the qualities and skills of Senior Arbitrer.

Respect

The arbitrer needs to have earned the respect of a majority of players throughout the country. If the players know the arbitrer to be competent and know what he/she is doing then there is likely to be fewer appeals resulting from their decision. If players know the arbitrer to be competent it can attract players to a tournament they are running. (I have had players come up to me saying that they have enjoyed the tournament and wanted to know what my next one was.) One way this could be achieved is taking an interest in the games. A patrolling arbitrer is also more likely to be able to see potential problems and stop them developing.

Common sense

The preface correctly states that the laws of chess cannot cover every situation that arises throughout the game of chess. Where a situation isn't covered it says that "it should be possible to reach a correct decision by studying analogous situations which are discussed in the Laws. The Laws assume that arbitrers have the necessary competence, sound judgement and absolute objectivity. Too detailed a rule might deprive the arbitrer of his freedom of judgement and thus prevent him from finding a solution to a problem dictated by fairness, logic and special factors." Senior arbitrers will have more experience of situations with which to base an answer to these special problems more quickly.

Law knowledge – impeccable and applicable to situations

Following on from the last point, a senior arbitrer should have the ability to give you an accurate and relevant interpretation of the laws. With this at hand the senior arbitrer is able to deal with disputes quickly and accurately, knowing what a law is and why it's being applied in the way it is. It is also helpful when there are disputes in league chess and they need interpretations for rules and disputes at committee meetings.

Confidence

During the decision making process an arbiter needs to have confidence and assertiveness while using a polite and approachable manner. With a good knowledge of the laws and the preface this can be achieved. But as they are making their decision they have to have the confidence they're making the right call and are willing to stand by it. If an arbiter doesn't feel confident or when speaking to players, comes over as arrogant, it may be more likely to cause an appeal.

Accounting for varying age groups

There are many different types of tournament and age groups in the UK. These tournaments are aimed at adults and or juniors. There are times you would not want to apply the laws of chess in their full strictness to juniors or novice events. Taking the example of the Under 8 competition in the 2015 British Championships, the FIDE laws of rapidplay states that the completion of 1 illegal move loses the game. The organisers took the decision that the completion of the second illegal move results in loss of the game. This is perhaps is a good example where the full strictness of the laws and the common sense factors of the organisers and arbiters are something to be followed. This however can only usually be done if the event isn't FIDE rated

Communication – explanations and resolving situations

Communication is a vital skill to all people and being able to make your point clearly and easily explainable is an excellent skill for a senior arbiter to possess. As stated above the ability to explain to a player what you're doing and why you're doing it will help to make the players feel more at ease if you have to step into a game. It also helps when it comes to disputes. If you are being shouted at by a player or someone has concerns, the ability to make them calm and talk them through the situation can stop a problem before it develops any further.

Where players have problems for example in international tournaments e.g. A player has lost their passport or wallet, going out of the way to help sort out their problem can leave a good impression on the players. A law of chess that is most appropriate here is article 12.2b: The arbiter shall act in the best interest of the competition.

Pairing Knowledge

Having the ability to do pairings, especially manual pairings, is a highly desirable skill for any arbiter. For many years pairings have always been done by the arbiter and pairing cards. Without an arbiter no Swiss system would have been able to have been played. It has only been in recent years that computers have been able to perform the Swiss pairings and there are so many different programs out there it takes experience to decide which one is best suited to the tournament being run.

Technical knowledge

FIDE have stated that one of the requirements for International Arbiter is that the arbiter has: "Minimum skills at user level to work on a personal computer. Knowledge of pairing programs endorsed by the FIDE, Word, Excel and E-mail." With the pairing knowledge above when a computer does the pairings and a player comes up to you and asks why the computer has done it the way it has, you as a senior arbiter would usually have the ability to answer the player with confidence.

Organiser

A senior arbiter should also know how to organise chess events. Over the last number of years at the British Championships the manager has been an Arbiter (David Welch & Alex McFarlane 2011, Lara Barnes 2012-2013, Kevin Staveley 2014 – present with Stewart Reuben and Neil Graham before them) Being an experienced organiser can help with being an arbiter. The players have a point of contact, if the players have seen this arbiter working at tournaments in the past and have the confidence and respect of the players then the players will feel happy and comfortable entering the tournament and know it will be organised well.

Requirements for the title of International Arbiter.

The highest title FIDE can give to Arbiter is the International Arbiters title. The regulations for how to achieve this are on the FIDE website but here is what FIDE are looking for in people who wish to become international arbiter.

All of the following:

- 1 Thorough knowledge of the Laws of Chess, the FIDE Regulations for chess competitions, the Swiss Pairing Systems, the FIDE Regulations regarding achievement of title norms and the FIDE Rating System.
- 2 Absolute objectivity, demonstrated at all times during his activity as an arbiter.

- 3 Obligatory knowledge of English language, minimum at conversation level; and of chess terms in other official FIDE languages.
- 4 Minimum skills at user level to work on a personal computer. Knowledge of pairing programs endorsed by the FIDE, Word, Excel and E-mail.
- 5 Skills to operate electronic clocks of different types and for different systems.
- 6 Experience as arbiter in at least four FIDE rated events such as the following:
 - a) The final of the National Individual (adult) Championship (maximum two norms).
 - b) All official FIDE tournaments and matches.
 - c) International tournaments where FIDE title norms for players are possible.
 - d) International FIDE rated chess events with at least 100 players, at least 30% FIDE rated players, and at least seven rounds (maximum one norm).
 - e) All official World and Continental Rapid and Blitz Championships for adult and juniors (maximum one (1) norm).
- 7 The title of the International Arbiter for each of the IBCA, ICSC, IPCA shall each be equivalent to one IA norm.
- 8 Being a match arbiter in an Olympiad is equivalent to one IA norm. No more than one such norm will be considered for the title.
- 9 The title of International Arbiter can be awarded only to applicants who have already been awarded the title of FIDE Arbiter.
- 10 All the norms for the IA title must be different from the norms already used for the FA title and must have been achieved after the FA title has been awarded.
- 11 At least two (2) of the submitted norms shall be signed by different Chief Arbiters.

Thank you for your time and consideration in reading this document. Information for this document has been taken from Arbiters, the Arbiters Guide, FIDE Arbiter regulations 2013 and the FIDE Laws of chess.



Arbiting Titles Abroad

All countries recognise the FIDE titles but many also have their own titles. Having written the editorial I decided to find out what happens in other countries.

India: In India arbiters get their title from the State in which they live. Senior Arbiters sit a test set by the All India Chess Federation. I believe there is also an arbiting title below State level at District level. All titles are seen as being below FA.

Canada: Like the USA arbiters are called Tournament Directors (TD). They have Regional TDs whose qualification is based on officiating at events and National TDs who in addition to acting at events also have to sit an exam. Only NTDs can apply for FIDE titles.

South Africa: In SA they have one exam for all levels. It is divided into 60% on the Laws, 30% on pairings and 10% on Arbiter and Rating regulations. There are 4 categories: School Supervisor (SS), Tournament Supervisor (TS), Provincial Arbiter (PA), National Arbiter (NA). The SS requires 60% on the Laws, the TS requires 60% on the whole paper and the PA requires 80% with a minimum of 60% for each section. The NA is on performance at events at National or large FIDE rated level. The SS title applies within a school, the TS can run inter-school events. To register with FIDE requires PA level.

USA: The lowest level is Club Director . This qualification lasts 3 years and refers to tournaments of less than 50 players. Renewal requires a 70% pass in a multiple choice test. Next is Local Director which requires attendance at a course and a score of 80% in a multiple choice test (title lasts 4 years). The 3rd level is Senior Director. The test if taken closed book requires fewer tournaments for qualification. FAs and IAs moving to America would get this status. This title is valid for 5 years. The next level up is Associate National Director (ANTD). The exam is in essay format and requires 80%. Titles last 6 years. The highest level is National Tournament Director (NTD). The test takes the same format as for ANTD. The qualification is for life. The USA has a complex tournament status structure which relates to the various categories of arbiter. Effectively joint FIDE/USCF status is required for FIDE rated tournaments.

In conclusion, the status of a FIDE title is not consistent across the world when related to national titles.

An Alternative Dictionary (Part 1)

A	
Aardvark	A German player's description of how he won
Address	What you need to wear to become a WIM
Album	The display of a rotund player when seated
Anticlockwise	A player constantly in time trouble
Arbiter	Official who is simultaneously pleasant, agreeable, officious, overbearing, bureaucratic, helpful, obliging, courteous, rude
Aromatherapy	The art of persuading certain players to take a shower daily
B	
b pawn	A warning sound before arbiter goes round the bend
Back Rank Ma- te	Friendly taxi driver whose cab is the last in line
Board	What arbiters have with their bed
Book Move	Rearranging the contents of your library
C	
Candidate Move	The attempt to progress the relationship with someone to whom you have just given chocolates
Castling Short	An attempt to brick up a controversial GrandMaster
Compensation	The art of convincing yourself that being two pieces down is not a reason to resign
Connected Pawn	Weak player with Mafia associations
Conversation	Annoying activity performed at the end of one's game
Correspond- ence Chess	A form of chess for those who find playing 40 moves in 2 hours is much too fast
Counter Attack	Struggle to get to front of queue for lunch
Crosstable	The board at which both players have suffered a zero tolerance default.

Pairing Task

The first try should be to downfloat Pin10. This would give 10 v 7 (7 changing colour). However Pin 5 has already played 11, 15 and 17. If you stick with the original downfloat you will have to make a further colour swap. This is not desirable.

In the 2½ score group Pin 5 can only play 1 or 2 so a median flip is necessary. There will also still have to be one colour swap.

So this fails.

Pin 2 would have been the automatic colour switch under older rules but under the current rules Pin 10 is a definite white seeker but the others are all equal.

If you simply switch over cards 5 and 10 then you would downfloat 5 to play 7.

Pin 1 must then play 17 (already played 11 and 15) leaving 2 v 11 and 10 v 15. A pairing but you have downfloated a top half player.

Attempt 2. 5 is identified as the problem player and if not downfloated will have to have black. Bring 5 across to the black side and 11 is now the downfloat . (He has the same grade as 10 anyway!) The median flip then brings 10 into the top half. Pin 17 has played 2 and 10 so must play 1.

This gives the final pairing as:

1v 17, 2v5, 10v15 and 7v11.

If you brought 5 across and automatically paired him with 1 then you would end up downfloating 15 giving- 1v5, 2v11,10v17 and 7v15.

The second attempt was the published version so give yourself a pat on the back if that was your answer.

If you came up with either of the other two options quickly enough to have done in the time you have between rounds in a congress then you can be quietly confident.

If you had the correct pairing but with 5v2 then you should re-read the rules on colour changes.

CAA Officials

Chairman - Lara Barnes

Secretary - Alan Ruffle

Treasurer - Tony Corfe

Chief Arbiter - Alex McFarlane

Information officer - Alex McFarlane

Committee - David Welch, Kevin Staveley and Neville Belinfante.

ECF delegate - To be confirmed.

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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